**REFLECTIVE ESSAY --- (BLOG-2)**

Human computation uses human brains to solve problems by processing tasks. These includes tasks such as data entry, online search, and machine learning, entering search results into a web browser or filling out a form on the internet. The tasks are often outsourced to the crowd. Digital Humanities is a field of study which aims to bring technological advances to bear on the study of humanities in general. It is not, as some people think, simply replacing a book with a kindle, or a pen and paper with a lap top, or a notepad with online writing platforms. It is a much more fundamental process which uses new tools and technologies to ask new questions about old texts. To give you one example. In literary studies, regardless of the language, students are usually asked to read a text. However, in many cases there is no definitive text as there were so many revisions and editions. It was not really possible to get this point across to undergraduate students in the past as it was not possible to allow them to visualise the reality of the manuscript tradition.

The **Alliance of Digital Humanities Organizations** (**ADHO**) is a [digital humanities](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_humanities) umbrella organization formed in 2005 to coordinate the activities of several regional DH organizations, referred to as constituent organizations.

Humanities computing is a practice of representation, a form of ontological commitments & representational practice. Multimedia can be used in digital humanities (DH) to facilitate scholarly communication, creative expression, and artistic mental zeal. . DH is the application of computer-based technology to the humanities, and it incorporates insights from many fields, including literature, history, music, media, and computer science. We come to know as world cat as a digital tool in the class.

We come to know about history of digital web, like-digital web 1.0 that is from 1990s to 2000s.Partucularly this the mostly the text &basic images oriented along with simple & basic navigation. We also find the decentralized structured with diversity of content creator .And in this digital era comes web2.0 (mid2000s to now). This web includes Java script, web design and social media platform. We also come to know about semantic web to mainly focus on AI &machine learning.

The question of quite how the digital humanities undertake their research, and whether the notions of first and second wave digital humanities captures the current state of different working practices and methods in the digital humanities remains contested. However these can be useful analytical concepts for thinking through the changes in digital humanities. We might, however, observe the following, first-wave digital humanities was the building of infrastructure in the studying of humanities texts through digital repositories, text marks and conditions, etc. Whereas second-wave digital humanities expands the notional limits of the archive to include digital works and so bring to bear the humanities own methodological toolkits to look at born digital materials, such as electronic literature (e-lit), interactive fiction (IF), web-based artefacts, and so forth.

We come to know about the various stages of data in digital humanities era. The concept of Smart data and Big data to be introduced in the class. Not only that we come to about the digital archive process like Sultanas dream in e literature session.