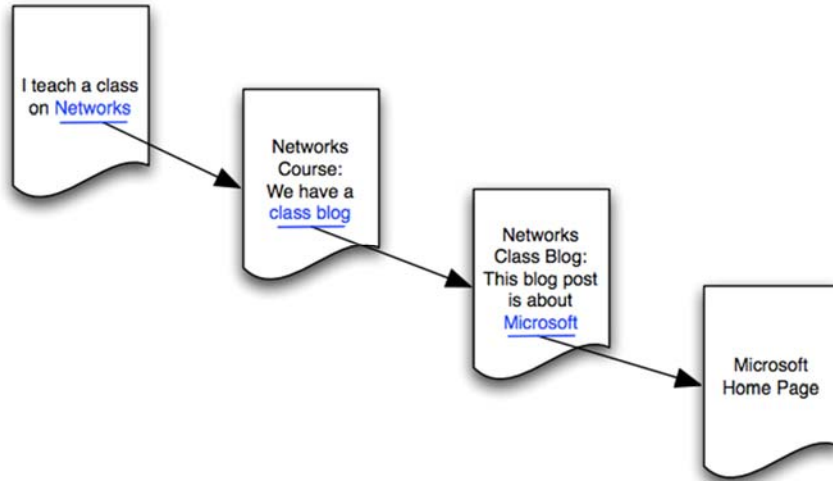### I.   *Organize Web Pages as a Network*

The use of a network structure truly brings forth the globalizing power of the Web by allowing anyone authoring a Web page to highlight a relationship with any other existing page, anywhere in the world

Hypertext (in blue underlined): to replace the traditional linear structure of text with a network structure, in which any portion of the text can link directly to any other part.
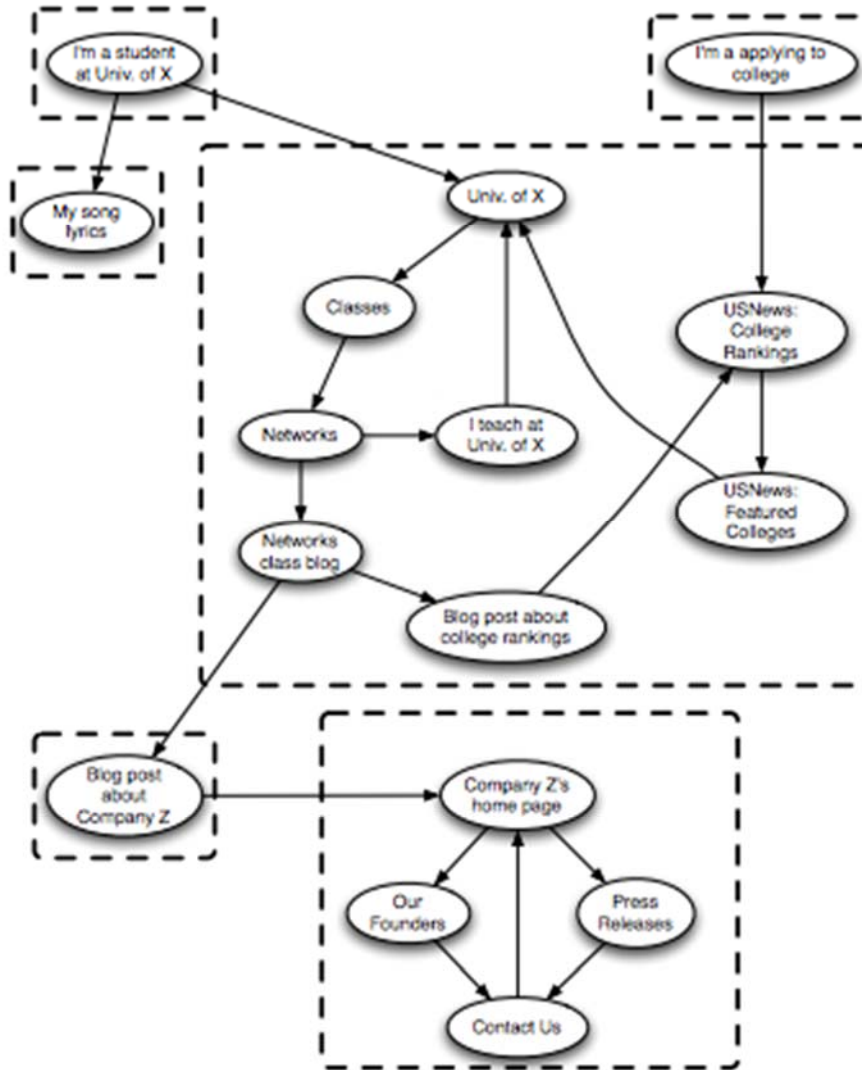
Hypertext is like citation, and can be displayed in **direct graph**:
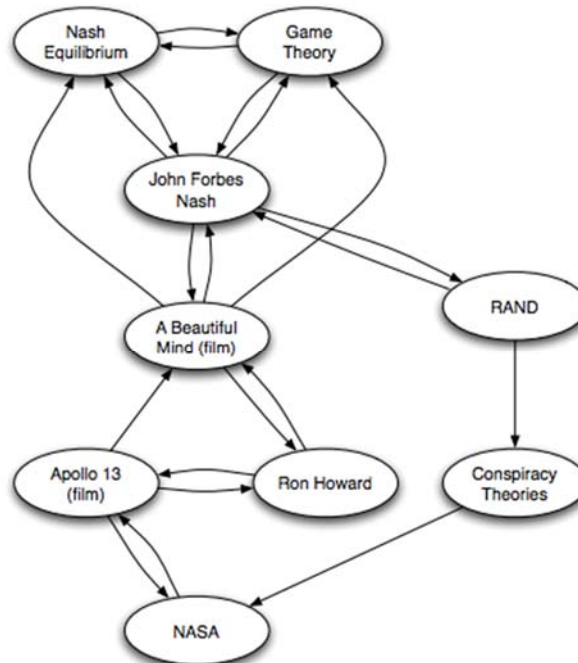
From Chapter 13, Networks, Crowds, and Markets: Reasoning about a Highly Connected World. By David Easley and Jon Kleinberg. Cambridge University Press, 2010. Complete preprint on-line at http://www.cs.cornell.edu/home/kleinber/networks-book/

II.   Strongly Connected Graph

Reachability Properties: identifying which nodes are "reachable" from which others using paths.

A Strongly Connected Component (SCC) in a directed graph is a subset of the nodes such that:
a.   every node in the subset has a path to every other;
b.   the subset is not part of some larger set with the property that every node can reach every other;

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III. *WEB 2.0*

Reading: https://www.cbsnews.com/news/what-is-web-20/
How Web 2.0 is different from Web 1.0? Watch this video:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NLlGopyXT_g

- o <u>What are the 8 key characteristics of Web 2.0?</u>

- o <u>What are some major technologies of Web 2.0? Choose one of them and explain how it can be identified through Web 2.0's characteristics.</u>

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