WEB 3.0 METHODOLOGY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGRO-TECHNOLOGISTS OF INDEPENDENT WORK ON THE SUBJECT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY TO STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Annotation. Currently, the society and employer has information collection technology, effective communication with colleagues, save the results of their work, to save and provide constant adaptation to the changing external environment In fact, the method of introducing modern Internet technologies will be considered in the organization of independent students.

Keywords. Web 3.0 Technology, media, google, information and communication technologies, Googlecs, Server, Google calendar, website, deliocies, tags.

Introduction. It is modern important to teach students to apply to the practice of information technology in their professional activities and daily life. Information technology should be closely linked to general cultural and philosophical concepts, history, languages, literature, art and music events, evidence. Particular attention should be paid to the correct understanding and use of the terms. The specific feature of the purpose of the subject of information technology as science is to teach the student of the subject of information technology as an instrumental society, it is necessary to teach new programs, not only to use a certain software package.

Literature review. Tim O'reyly is the author of the term" Web 3.0 technologies " (author of a series of computer-related topics bestsellers, co-founder and CEO of O'reilly Media, Co-founder of Safari Books Online and O'reilly AlphaTech Ventures, member of the Board of Directors of CollabNet and MySQL AB). In his opinion, like many important concepts, there is no clear limit in Web 3.0 technology. You can circumvent Web 3.0 technologies as many rules and practical solutions. They are united into a system consisting of nodes, each of which is organized taking into account some or all of the described rules and located at a certain distance from the center. Tim O'reilly describes Web 3.0 technologies as "a methodology for designing systems that will be better when people use them, taking into account the network interaction."

Research Methodology. The role of the user from Web 3.0 technology has changed from filling the content to use the application. Web 3.0 technologies are more socially important than a technological phenomenon. However, from the technical point of view, their characteristics are that social services help us use multiple software applications in the project, which will undo 'mobilize (speed). This feature is called Mash-Up ("mixing").

Scientific novelty of the article. But there is also a significant restriction - to work with web 3.0 technology services, you will need a computer and a browser installed with the Internet. On the other hand, it destroys the need to install new software to a PC.
        Timing Urillly Web 3.0 technologies below: emphasizes characteristic features:
        1. The wisdom of the fact that. A large number of service users, regardless of their composition and skills, eventually succeed more than limited number of professionals.
        2. Participation of users. Web 3.0 project is a network space, which is the product of user function. For example, the "Electronic Magazine" is a well-known Internet project on the placement of online daily. Its main value is not in the software shell, not in the structure of a particular credentials in the structure established

society and by users. The material is accepted here - not only the text of the author, but also new edges will be opened, new edges, important differences.

3. As a web platform. You do not need any other software product other than browser to access the Internet. If you have used a text editor for writing before (e.g. Microsoft Word), now it can only be done using the browser. This does not mean that browsers have all the functions of different programs. The browser only provides access to the site and the site mechanism is responsible for the implementation of all functions.

From a technical point of view, web 3.0 technologies are new protocols, languages and standards, pedagogical "cooperation and partnership. Modern network users themselves themselves can be authors of the network, add their articles, photos, audio and video recordings, leave their own comments, and form pages design. As part of this study, web 3.0 technologies are identified as information and communication technologies, including a set of set of methods of services to ensure their own personal activity.

Analysis and results. Let's look at a few services based on Web 3.0 technologies. Some products provided by Google. All services developed by Google are free. To work with services, you need to have a Google account.

"GoogleDocs" service (http://docs.google.com/) it is designed to create various documents, work with other users in real time on them and store the files on the Internet. This service has the necessary functionality for creating and editing presentations with text documents, tables, various photos, videos, diagrams. Its interface is not much different from the already familiar Microsoft Word text editor. For example, on the toolbar there are also buttons-bold, underline, retreat, shrift style, etc. The functions performed by this service include the creation of marked lists, sorting data, creating and editing tables, entering pictures, notes, formulas. GoogleDocs supports many popular file formats (*.doc,*.xls,*.ADT,*.ads,*.rtf,*.ppt), which allows you to upload and edit previously created documents. It is also carried out to invite other users to work together on documents, to make changes to them, to add comments, to provide the opportunity to view documents online with the opportunity to talk with co-authors. The created documents are stored on Google, servers, which ensure the reliability of data security.

Google Calendar (Log Inbox://doc.S.google.com/) You will help you plan time together and: combine the calendar, distribute the entry into the calendar, to publish the calendar. Performs electronic calendar functions. The service is designed to plan time. The work is made through the web interface, respectively, can be accessible to the Internet. The user may access the user because the data is stored on Google server. All information in the calendar is clearly provided. The service is: creation, edit and deletion; setting up notes and notifications about events; placement of the calendar into the website; Performs functions such as the organization of the calendars list. One of the advantages of the Google Calendar service is the opportunity to exchange calendar. This distinguishes it from similar Microsoft Outlook service. To plan joint meetings, you can share the calendar with the selected user group of users. distributing access to the calendar.

"Google Sites" service (https://sites.google.com/) designed to create sites that can contain text, video, slideshow, calendars, presentations, various attachments. The possibility of viewing and editing this information can be given to both a small group of people and the whole world. Created with the help of this service, the options for working with sites are as follows: customizing the site; creating a hierarchical site structure for editing content; selecting page types (ad, cardoteka); centralized storage of content and offline files; The ability to search content on a site using Google Search Technologies is similar. A distinctive feature of this service is that it does not require any professional knowledge and skills from a Web programmer to create a website. The process of creating a website is similar to simple hujjatni editing in a text editor and is therefore available to almost any user with basic ICT skills.

Subsequent services in this study include the services of social booklines and storage. Bookmarks are a set of tools to work with common links. With their help, you can store, organize and distribute Internet and intranet bookmarks.

Each modern browser contains a catalog with folders and fast keys, but as a rule, users rarely use this feature. This is because you: change the computer, change the computer, the bookmark directory and you need to start again. Accordingly, users search for other solutions.

This solution is social bookmark services. The user has the ability to address access to his bookmarks and how much. Save bookmarks allow them to be comfortable using tags (key words). Typically, up to six tags are used for a single link. Tags are assigned manually, usually they are entered with commas separated by a comma. There is also the concept of "tag cloud". These links are a complete meeting of all specified tags, which is classified in size.

Delicious company first offered a model of fossonomy based bookmarks. Folksonia is a famous classification and randomly selected tags called tags are the practice of joint classification together. In other words, this concept represents a group of people in order to regulate the information, it is interesting that it is of the traditional formal methods of the Fascet classification (several independent classifications to be done at the same time. Full foundations of the plum) is completely different.

Typically, this phenomenon occurs in non-hierarchical communities, just like public websites. Due to its main users, the pholksonomy gives more accurate the total concept model for the entire group.

The service "Delicious" will help registered users to save and publish bookmarks on the websites. All visitors can view existing bookmarks, they can order them on popularity and appointed tags (tags). It is used for the non-hierarchical system of tags to regulate the bookmarks on the site. Users can mark arbitrarity to bookmarks. You can set a few of them to one bookmark. By choosing a group of a particular tab or group, you can view a list of bookmarks with these tags. For each bookmark you can see a list of tags assigned to your tags, relevant tags and other users. In addition to the specified shortcull books, you can see that the list of popular bookmarks (the larger the font, the label is recently added by other users.

Social bookmark services are more focused on Internet certificates than personal bookmarks (users themselves). Usually, when adding a new link to such a directory, the user shows what topic belongs to this link; Then other visitors can use this link. However, almost all services are able to save bookmarks for personal use without publicly publication.

Conclusion. For web 3.0 technologies' training practice: use of free electronic resources for educational purposes; Independent creation of the network composition; Opensives as well as the interparse interaction of the educational process.

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