Web Publishing and Browsing

Overview

- The internet helps people share information.
- Websites are made of pages linked together.
- Web publishing means creating and sharing websites.
- Tools help make websites easy to use.
- The goal is to share clear and useful information.

SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language)

- SGML sets rules to structure (संरचना) documents.
- It is a guide (मार्गदर्शक), not a programming language.
- HTML and XML come from SGML.
- SGML makes sharing documents easier (आसान).
- It works for text and complex (जटिल) data.

Web Hosting Basics

- Web hosting stores your website online (ऑनलाइन स्टोर करता है).
- A server (सर्वर) helps people see your website.
- Hosting can be free (मुफ़्त), shared (साझा), or private (निजी).
- Pick hosting based on speed (गति) and space (स्थान).
- A domain name connects your website to the server.

Document Interchange Standards

- Rules to ensure documents can be shared between systems or organizations without losing format or content..
- Common (सामान्य) formats are PDF, XML, and HTML.
- Standards make sharing easier (आसान).
- They reduce mistakes (गलतियां) in file transfers.

Components of Web Publishing

- Text (पाठ): Words on the website.
- Images (चित्र): Photos and drawings.
- Links (लिंक): Connections to other pages.
- Multimedia (मल्टीमीडिया): Videos and sound.
- Code (कोड): HTML, CSS, or JavaScript.

Document Management

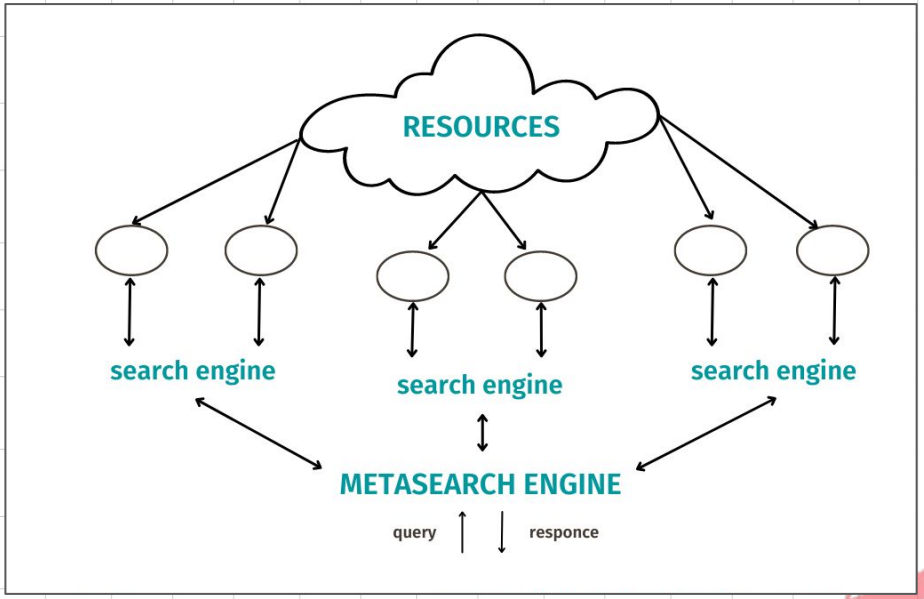
- Organize (संगठित) files in folders.
- Save different versions (संस्करण) of your work.
- Backup (बैकअप) files to keep them safe.
- Limit who can see or edit (संपादित) files.
- Use tools like Google Drive to share files.

Web Page Design Principles

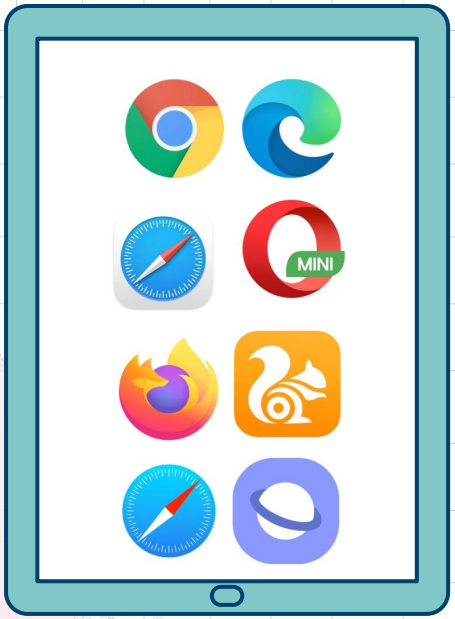
- Keep the design simple (सरल).
- Make it easy to find information.
- Make sure pages load fast (तेज़ी से).
- Use designs that work on phones and computers (कंप्यूटर).
- Pick clear (स्पष्ट) fonts and colors.

Search and Meta Search Engines

- Search engines find things online (ऑनलाइन).
- Meta search engines collect (संग्रह) results from many search engines.
- Use good keywords (कीवर्ड) to find information.
- Examples include Bing and DuckDuckGo.
- Search engines rank (रैंक) pages by importance.



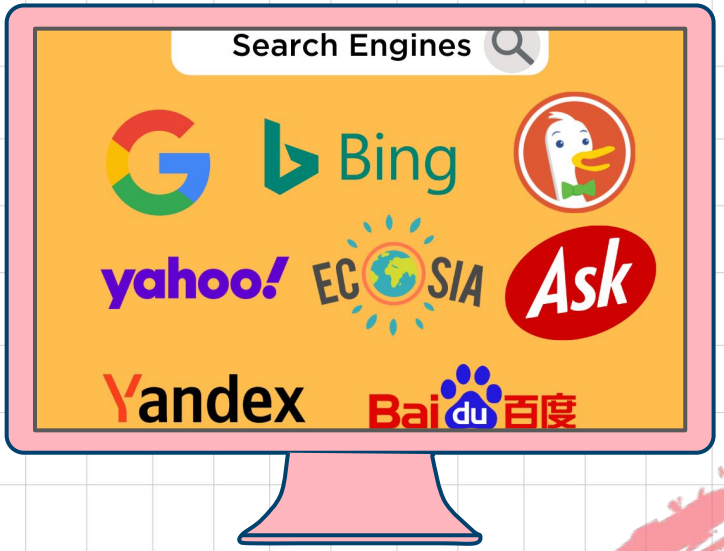
Browser



- A browser (ब्राउज़र) lets you see websites (वेबसाइट देखना).
- It uses URLs to open pages.
- Browsers work with HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.
- They have bookmarks (बुकमार्क) and history tools.
- Modern browsers keep your data safe (सुरक्षित) with HTTPS.
- EX- Google Chrome,Mozilla Firefox ,Microsoft Edge
- Safari (used on Apple devices)

Search Engines

- Search engines (सर्च इंजन) help find information online.
- Popular examples are Google, Bing, and Yahoo.
- They work by using keywords (कीवर्ड) to search for results.
- Results are ranked (रैंकिंग) by importance or relevance.
- Search engines help users explore websites, videos, and files.
- EX- Google,Bing,Yahoo,DuckDuckGo, Ask.com



Publishing Tools

- Tools help to create (बनाना) and manage websites.
- Examples are WordPress, Wix, and Joomla.
- Beginners can use drag-and-drop (खींचकर जोड़ना) features.
- Advanced users can add code (कोड) for more control.
- Publishing tools help to add text, images, and videos.

Domain

- 1. A domain is the unique name or address of a website (e.g., google.com).
- 2. Identifies and provides access to a website online.
- 3. Examples are amazon.com, wikipedia.org, gov.uk.
- 4. Makes websites easy to find and remember.
- 5. Used for branding, online presence, and communication.