

Glossary 1 : Web Publishing

<i>Content Management System (CMS)</i>	A computer application used to manage work-flow needed to collaboratively create, edit, review, index, search, publish and archive various kinds of digital media. CMSs are frequently used for storing, controlling, revising, and publishing documentation.
<i>Copyleft</i>	Copyleft is a play on the word copyright to describe the practice of using copyright law to remove restrictions on distributing copies and modified versions of a work for others and requiring that the same freedoms be preserved in modified versions. Copyleft is a form of licensing and can be used to modify copyrights for works such as computer software, documents, music and art.
<i>Creative Commons Licence</i>	Copyright licences that grant certain "baseline rights", such as the right to distribute the copyrighted work without changes, at no charge.
<i>Dynamic content</i>	A content that changes or customises frequently and automatically, based on certain criteria.
<i>Free and Open Source Software (FOSS)</i>	Free software, software libre or libre software is a software, which brings a number of "freedoms" to its users, such as the freedom to use, modify, study and copy the software. These freedoms are established by the creator of the software via a free copyright licence (the most commonly used is GPL – General Public Licence).
<i>Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)</i>	HTML is the encoding scheme used to create and format web documents (web pages). It is written in the form of labels (tags), surrounded by angle brackets.
<i>Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)</i>	An application-level protocol for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems. Its use for retrieving inter-linked resources led to the establishment of the World Wide Web.
<i>Internet Protocol (IP)</i>	IP is a communication (transportation) protocol for the Internet. It is used for communicating data across a packet-switched internetwork using the Internet Protocol Suite, also referred to as TCP/IP.
<i>Server (web server)</i>	A server is any combination of hardware or software designed to provide services to clients. A web server can mean two things: a) software that delivers Web pages and other documents to browsers using the HTTP protocol; b) the computer on which such software runs.
<i>Webpage</i>	A location where Web information is collected and made available, normally to anyone with access to the Internet.
<i>Website</i>	Is a collection of web related webpages, images, videos or other digital assets that are addressed with a common domain name or IP address over Internet.
<i>World Wide Web (WWW)</i>	The collection of all publicly available websites together. Invented by Sir Timothy Berners-Lee in 1991. Publicly available since 1993. Provides a way of linking the computers on the Internet through HTML tags and using hyperlinks.
<i>Web 2.0.</i>	Associated with web applications which facilitate interactive information sharing, interoperability, user-centered design and collaboration on the WWW.
<i>Uniform Resource Locator (URL)</i>	The unique address of a file or content (web page) on the world wide web.