

Second Training of Trainers

Nangi (9th Nov. - 17th Nov. 2008)

Conducted by: Madan Puraskar Pustakalaya + E-Network Research & Development

Instructors: Basanta K. Shrestha

Jitendra K. Harlalka

Time : 9:30am – 4:30

Break : 1pm – 2 pm

Day 1:

NepaLinux 3.0.1 DVD Installation

Nepali Sabdakos

Nepali Machine Translation

Day 2:

Nepali Spell Checker in Openoffice.org (New)

Nepali TTS in Nepalinux

Using GIMP Image Editor

Introduction of Wikipedia

Day 3:

Introduction : Blog and Website

Difference between Blog and Website

Introduction to Blog Creating Tools

Intro.: some popular nepali blog sites.

Day 4:

Overview : Web

Overview: Domain Registration & Web Hosting

Some Useful Tasks on Domain names and Websites

Day 5:

Basic Concepts: WebServer, Database Management System, Web Scripting Languages

Developing Websites using CMS (Drupal)

Drupal Installation Overview and Steps

Day6:

Designing Basic Home page for proposed 5 domains

Content Creating for Respective Sites in Drupal

Day 7:

Revisiting Nepalinux: Shortcomings and Solutions

Day 8:

Demo of Useful Tools in Nepalinix including

-English Offline Dictionary, Tuxtype, Gcompris, K3b etc.

Day 9:

Addressing Other Issues (Installation, Hdd Partitioning, adding printers etc.)

Discussion

Training Feed Back

Contemporary Nepali Dictionary in Nepalinux

The Samkalin Nepali Shabdkosh (Contemporary Dictionary of Nepali) has been compiled using the written corpora. As the first corpus-based dictionary of the language and also of any South Asian language,

- definition provided in basic and simple words.
- definition based on head words
- corpus based examples.
- DEMO

info@nepalisabdakos.com

Online Nepali Sabdakos (<http://nepalisabdakos.com>)

Nepali TTS(Text To Speech) in Nepalinux3

-DEMO

Machine Translation

English to Nepali Machine Translation

<http://nlp.ku.edu.np>

Kathmandu University NLP + MPP

-DEMO

Nepali Spell checker/Thesaurus in Openoffice.org in Nepalinux3

-DEMO

Wikipedia

- en.wikipedia.org
- Free Encyclopeda Project
- multilingual (ne.wikipedia.org)
- More than 26,00,000 articles in English
- free encyclopeda that anyone can edit

What is blog?

A **blog** (a contraction of the term "**Web log**") is a Web site, usually maintained by an individual with regular entries of commentary, descriptions of events, or other material such as graphics or video. Entries are commonly displayed in reverse-chronological order. "Blog" can also be used as a verb, meaning *to maintain or add content to a blog*.

Many blogs provide commentary or news on a particular subject; others function as more personal online diaries. A typical blog combines text, images, and links to other blogs, Web pages, and other media related to its topic. The ability for readers to leave comments in an interactive format is an important part of many blogs. Most blogs are primarily textual, although some focus on art (artlog), photographs (photoblog), sketches (sketchblog), videos (vlog), music (MP3 blog), audio (podcasting), which are part of a wider network of social media. Micro-blogging is another type of blogging, one which consists of blogs with very short posts. As of December 2007, blog search engine Technorati was tracking more than 112 million blogs. With the advent of video blogging, the word blog has taken on an even looser meaning — that of any bit of media wherein the subject expresses his opinion or simply talks about something.

Types

Personal – Like an online diary

Corporate Blogs – Generally private and used to enhance internal communication in an organization.
And also for external marketing, branding and public relation.

By Media type – Photoblog, videoblog, sketchblog, textblog, etc.

By Genre – Fashion blog, music blog, political blog, education blog, etc.

What is the primary difference between blog and website?

- Blog is generally maintained by individual while website is mostly maintained by an organization.
- Blog contents are mostly published in chronological order. But website contents generally, don't have anything to do with chronology.
- Blog contents mostly refer to personal opinion. But websites do represent the opinion of an organization as a whole.
- Blogs are very frequently updated but websites are updated only after a substantial gap.

Popular Nepali blogs

<http://www.rangeenchara.com/>

<http://www.mysansar.com>

Overview: Domain Registration and Web Hosting

- domainwhitepages.com

- checkdns.net

registrer .np → Search for domain name → register a .np domain

Creating Website using CMS

Web

Computer network consisting of a collection of internet sites that offer text and graphics and sound and animation resources through the hypertext transfer protocol.

It is the name given to that network of billions of computers that make up the Internet

Web page

A text document made up of HTML tags that may contain links, graphics, downloadable files, other web pages, audio, and or video sources.

Website

A collection of web pages is called website.

Web server

A computer program that is responsible for accepting HTTP requests from web clients, which are known as web browsers, and serving them HTTP responses along with optional data contents, which usually are web pages such as HTML documents and linked objects (images, etc.)

HTTP

Hypertext Transfer Protocol. It is a standard method of transferring data between a Web server and a Web browser.

HTML

The programming language used to create documents for display on the World Wide Web.

CMS

A Content Management System (CMS) is a software system used for content management. Content management systems are deployed primarily for interactive use by a potentially large number of contributors.

Content may be a computer file, image, audio files, electronic document and web content.

Drupal

Drupal is a free and open source modular content management system (CMS) written in the programming language PHP. A CMS is a tool used by Web administrators to automatically track online visitors and prepare customized content for consumption, usually as HTML-based Web pages. Many modern CMSs, including Drupal, provide a "back end" interface by which the system administrator may customize the content and display of their Web site without any programming skill being required.

Drupal can be downloaded from its official website: <http://www.drupal.org>

The latest stable version of drupal is 6.6.

Drupal Installation

- Pre requisite to Installing Drupal 6 / Software required to install and Run Drupal 6.6

1. A web server like Apache with PHP configurations
2. PHPMYADMIN recommended for easy database creation
3. A database server either MYSQL or POSTGRE SQL
4. A web browser to run Drupal.

- How to

Download the drupal pack from <http://drupal.org> (the latest version is 6.6)

Extract the tar and copy the folder to /opt/lampp/htdocs

Run <http://localhost/drupal-6.6> in the browser.

Revisiting Nepalinix

Frequently faced problem and their trouble shooting :

a. Screen Resolution and Display Driver Problem

Solution

- ctrl + alt + plus/minus
- selecting different resolution from the boot options

b. Problem logining into English Language

- /etc/X11/Xsession.d/95scim_start

comment out the LANG=ne_NP.UTF-8 line

Orientation of useful tools in Nepalinix 3 + Application DEMO

-english dictionary

-knote

-tomboy

-tuxtype

-gcompris

-regexxer

-k3b /gnomebaker

-Multimedia tools

Other Issues to be covered

- Nepalinix Installation Stratergy
- Harddisk Partition Overview
- Adding a Printer
- Working with a scanner
- Other as required