# Dynamic Content and Protocol-Level Interoperability

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#### What are CMSes?

- □ CMS= Content Management System
- Online systems to create, store, edit, secure, preserve, transform and publish original and acquired digital content.
- Examples:
  - Slashdot
  - Freshmeat
  - SourceForge
  - Wikipedia



## PHPNuke, PostNuke, Zope

- Manage basic content (pages) and gather resources from different locations.
- Easy to use and install for end users.
- □ Professional appearance.
- Minimal installation resources.
- Modular and extensible.
  - Portal approach to user interface.



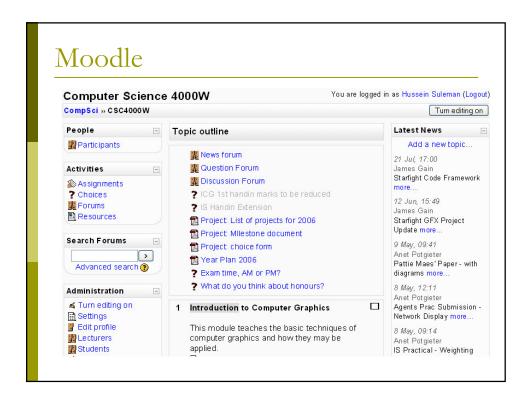
#### Wiki

- □ Wikis are collaborative website editors, using a Web interface.
- Every page (generally) has an "edit" button.
- HTML is too complex so it is simplified
  - e.g., !! heading, \*bullets, \_bold\_
  - New pages are created by linking to them.
- Security is not necessary actions can be undone by an administrator.



#### Weblogs

- Online Web-based journals.
  - There are also online photo albums, shopping lists, CD inventories, etc.
- Simple interface for non-techie users to publish thoughts.
- □ Single or group.
- □ Usually free what are the economics?



# Learning Management Systems

- Learning Management Systems (LMSes) handle not just creation and dissemination of content, but provide learning-specific facilities as well.
  - e.g., assignment submission, online testing
- □ LMSes are a superset of CMSes.
  - Learning is not just about content!
- LMSes follow Web standards as well as particular learning-related standards:
  - IMS Metadata Set, Content packaging, Question and Test Interoperability
  - SCORM Content Packaging/Delivery



## Web CMS/Portal Interoperability

- □ Federated Authentication
- □ Federated Search
- Content Syndication

#### Federated Authentication

- Shibboleth is a networked authentication/authorisation model.
  - Single sign-on model.
  - Access without identity!
    - Only by attributes e.g., student at UCT.
  - Privacy is user-controlled users can decide how much information to pass on to third parties.
  - Trust relationships are established among collaborating systems out-of-band.
  - SAML records are exchanged to specify attributes (and club membership) of users.
- Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) is an XML-based security assertion language.

#### Federated Search Protocols 1/2

- □ SDLIP (Simple Digital Library Interoperability Protocol)
  - Defines simple HTTP/CORBA-based interfaces for remote searching (esp. wrapping existing search systems)
  - Stateless/ful a/synchronous operation
  - 3 sub-interfaces
    - source metadata
    - search
    - result access

### Federated Search Protocols 2/2

- Z39.50 is the traditional remote search protocol for library systems.
  - ANSI/NISO/ISO standard
  - Comparatively complicated syntax/operation
  - Based on older standards (1998)
- Latest standards for federated search:
  - SRW Search/Retrieve for the Web
  - SRU Search/Retrieve URL mechanism?
    - http://myserver.com/myurl/searchRetrieve?quer
      y=dc.title=cat&maximumRecords=10&recordSchema
      =http%3a//www.loc.gov/mods/&sortKeys=title,dc
      &startRecord=1 (excerpt from ZING website)

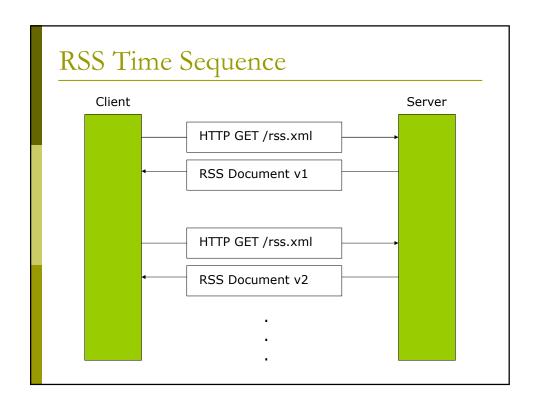
#### SRW Request

```
SOAPAction: "searchRetrieve"
<SOAP: Envelope>
   <SOAP:Body>
     <SRW:searchRetrieveRequest
  xmlns:SRW="http://www.loc.gov/zing/srw/v1.0/">
     <SRW:query>(dc.author exact "jones" prox///5 title >=
   "smith") </SRW:query>
   <SRW:sortKeys>/record/title, "http://www.loc.gov/zing/srw/dcsche
  ma/v1.0/",1,0,highValue
   /record/datafield[@tag="100"]/subfield[@code="a"], "http://www.l
  oc.gov/marcxml/",,,"Smith"</SRW:sortKeys>
      <SRW:startRecord>1</SRW:startRecord>
      <SRW:maximumRecords>10</SRW:maximumRecords>
   <SRW:recordSchema>http://www.loc.gov/mods/</SRW:recordsSchema>
     </SRW:searchRetreiveRequest>
   </SOAP:Body>
</SOAP:Envelope>
(excerpt from ZING website)
```

## SRW Response

#### Content Syndication - RSS

- Really Simple Syndication (RSS) is a (predecessor to SOAP) standard to transfer a list of recently updated entries from one CMS to another.
- RSS 2.0 is arguably a dynamically-generated "data format" rather than a "protocol".
- Lots of different (incompatible) versions: 0.91, 0.92, 2.0, etc.
- RSS 0.92 used the Resource Description Framework (RDF) XML format to encode items.
- Blogs, Wikis and other CMSes generally support RSS, sometimes both as client and server.
- Alternatives? OAI-PMH?



# RSS Example <p

#### **RSS** Basic Structure

# RSS Channel Tags

Tag	Description
title	name of the channel
link	URL of website corresponding to channel
description	description of channel
language	language of channel
copyright	copyright statement
managingEditor	email of content editor
ttl	number of minutes before channel expires and must be refetched
pubDate	time when content was created
lastBuildDate	last time content was updated

## RSS Item Tags

Tag	Description
title	name of the item
link	URL of the item
description	synopsis of item
guid	unique identifier for item
category	classification of item
comments	URL of page where comments can be added
source	the RSS channel an element came from
pubDate	time when item was created

#### **RSS** Cloud

- Notification system for RSS
  - Why contact the server waiting for an update when the server can contact you when it updates its content?
- Two methods:
  - client→cloud\_server, registers the procedure, port and transport protocol (e.g., SOAP) to use to notify the client when content changes.
  - cloud\_server→client, sends the RSS URL for the changed document.
- □ Clients must register every 24 hours.

#### Podcasting

- Podcasting refers to the distribution of multimedia (non-text) files over the Internet using RSS-like technology.
- Media files are linked to RSS items using the <enclosure> tag and automatically downloaded to mobile devices.

```
<enclosure
url="http://www.scripting.com/mp3s/weatherReportSuite.mp3"
length="12216320" type="audio/mpeg" />
```

source: http://www.rssboard.org/rss-specification

#### References

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