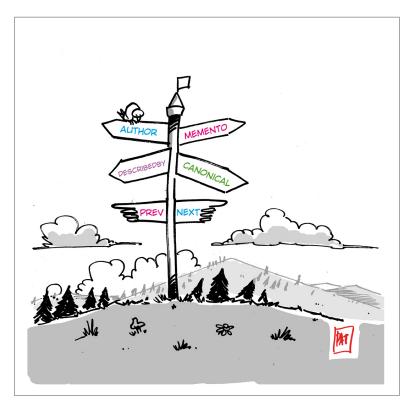
Establishing New Levels of Interoperability for Web-Based Scholarship



Herbert Van de Sompel Los Alamos National Laboratory

@hvdsomp

Acknowledgments: Michael L. Nelson, David Rosenthal, Geoff Bilder, Simeon Warner, Harihar Shankar, Shawn Jones

Cartoon by: Patrick Hochstenbach







The Magazine of Digital Library Research

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Reminiscing About 15 Years of Interoperability Efforts

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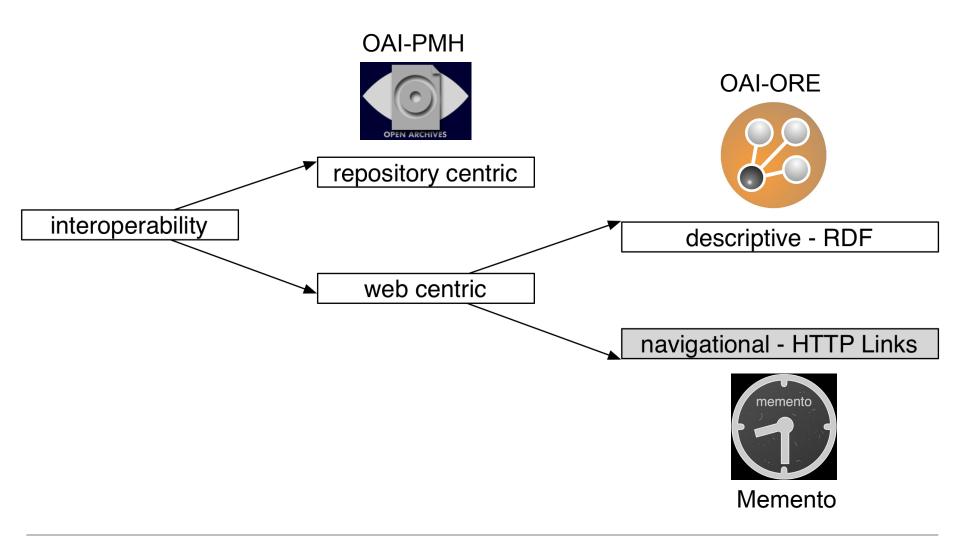
Research Communication & Research Process on the Web

- A highly distributed activity
- Turning this distributed activity from a gathering of silo-ed nodes into an ecology of collaborating nodes, requires establishing interoperability
 - In the web context, this seems like a rather unique challenge:
 Most web enterprises do not want interoperability they want dominance, monopoly
- To a large extent, interoperability <u>across</u> this distributed activity remains restricted to persistent identification of communicated objects and contributors
 - Which results in added-value services can be created





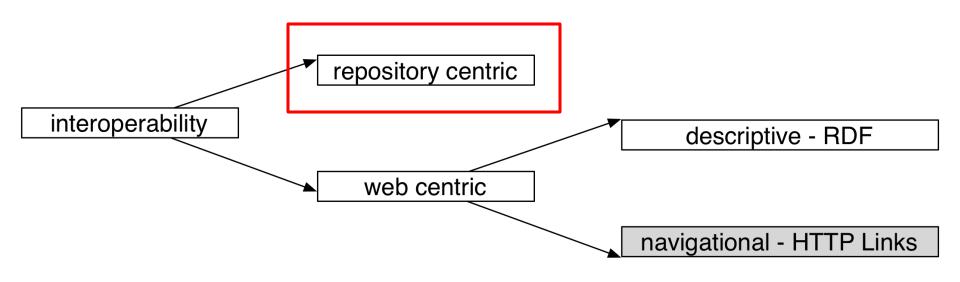
Evolution of Our Thinking about Interoperability







Evolution of Our Thinking about Interoperability









- OAI was a heroic effort to fundamentally transform scholarly communication
 - By promoting communication via preprints, non-peer-reviewed papers
- The OAI took a technical approach to achieve the goal
 - Make preprints easier to discover, access

The OAMH protocol is a low-barrier interoperability specification for the recurrent exchange of metadata between systems

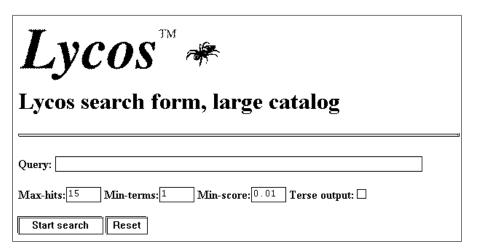


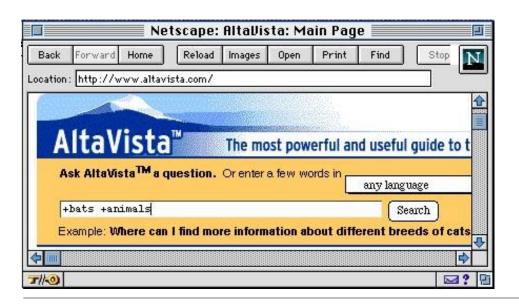
the Metadata Harvesting protocol



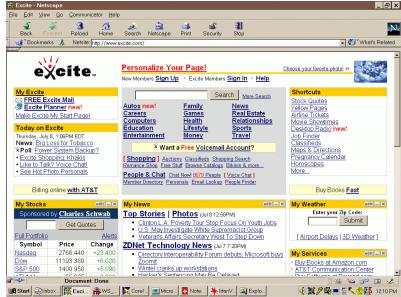


Those Were the Days























3.1.1.1 Encoding an OAI-PMH request in a URL for an HTTP GET

Don't trust HTTP

3.6 Error and Exception Conditions

In event of an error or exception condition, repositories **must** indicate OAI-PMH errors, distinguished from <a href="https://









http://an.oa.org/OAI-script? verb=GetRecord&identifier=oai:arXiv.org:hepth/9901001&metadataPrefix=oai_dc

HTTP GET with GetRecord verb









A repository replies to a request with an *incomplete list* and a resumptionToken;

An HTTP link





Repository-Centric Interoperability Paradigm

Address interoperability challenges from the perspective of a <u>node</u>, e.g. an IR, a publisher, a web-based authoring portal, a software repository, ...

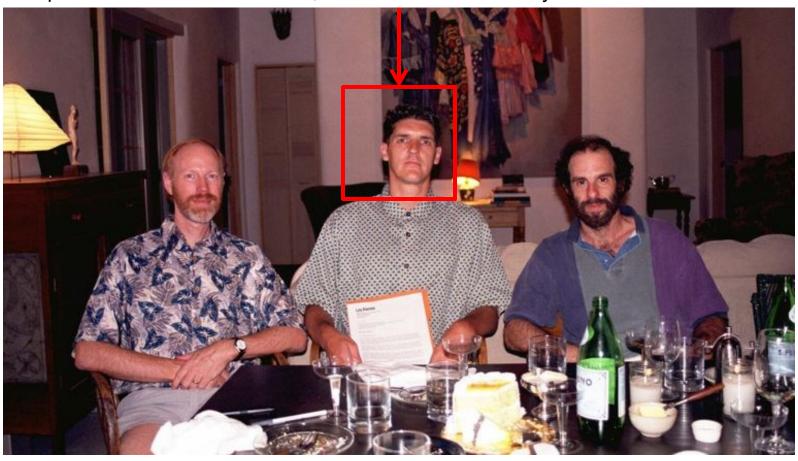
- The node at the center of the universe
- Define a machine interface for your node, expect others to use it
- Piggybacking on the web without truly embracing its core technologies
- The node resembles a brick & mortar library that can be visited subject to well-intended yet idiosyncratic policies the interface



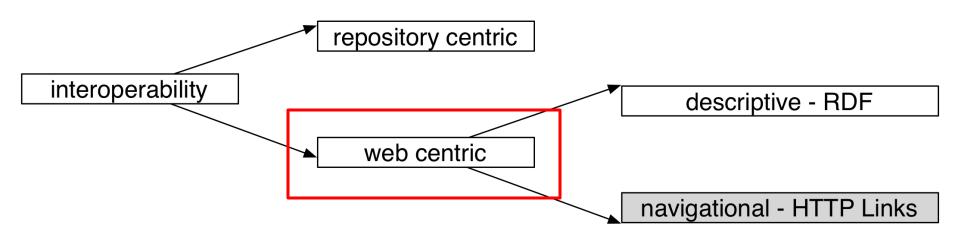


Launching the OAI - Luce, Van de Sompel, Ginsparg (1999)

Repositories still use OAI-PMH, created in the olden days when I looked like this



Evolution of Our Thinking about Interoperability







Web-Centric, Resource-Centric Interoperability Paradigm

Address interoperability challenges from the perspective of the web

- The resource at the center of the universe
 - The notion of a node, a repository, not even of a web server exists in the architecture of the web
- The tools of the interoperability trade are the primitives of the web





Tools of the Web-Centric Interoperability Trade

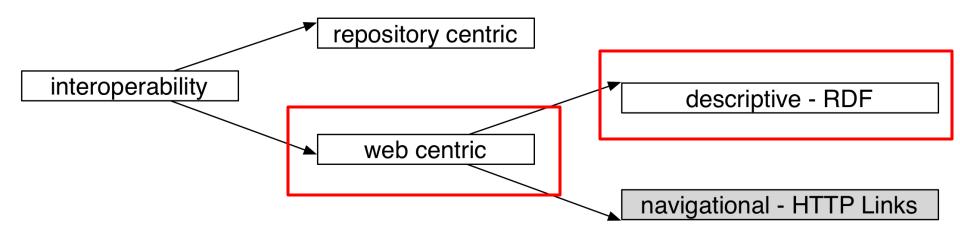
- Resource
- URI
- HTTP as the API: HEAD/GET, POST, PUT, DELETE
- Representation
- Media Type
- Link
- Content Negotiation

W3C Architecture of the World Wide Web





Evolution of Our Thinking about Interoperability

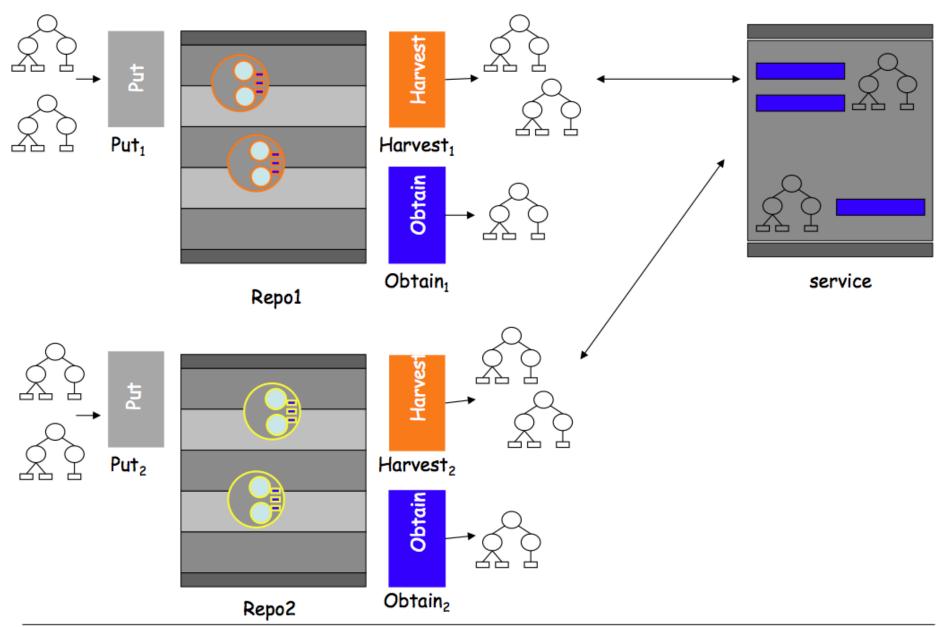






- OAI-ORE observation: Scholarly assets are rapidly becoming compound, consisting of multiple resources with various:
 - Relationships
 - Interdependencies
- How to convey this compound-ness in an interoperable manner so that applications can access, consume such assets?

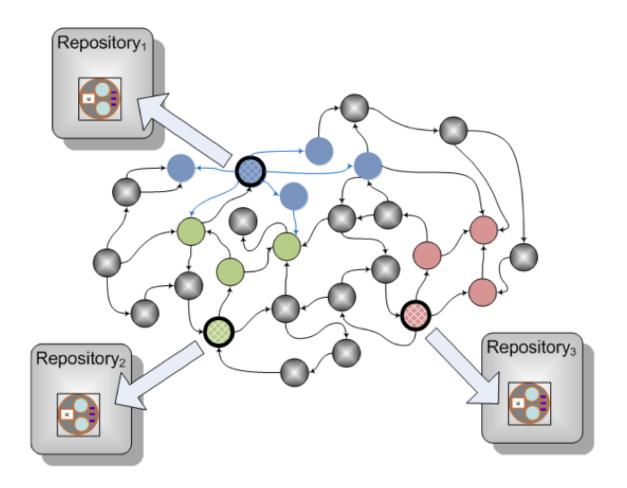








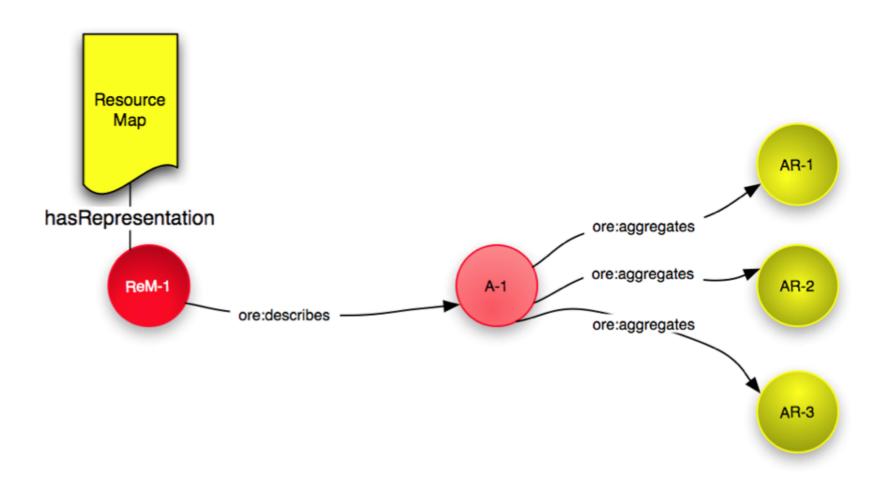
ORE Will Allow Web Crawlers to Unambiguously Recover CDO Structure from the Web Graph







Express the ore:describes relationship











Tools of the Web-Centric Interoperability Trade – RDF Stack

- Resource
- URI
- HTTP as the API
- Representation
- Media Type
- Link
- Content Negotiation, e.g. for preferred Media Type
- Typed Link
- Controlled Vocabularies for Typed Links

W3C
Architecture of the World Wide Web

RDF, RDFS, OWL





Interoperability via RDF, RDFS, OWL Stack

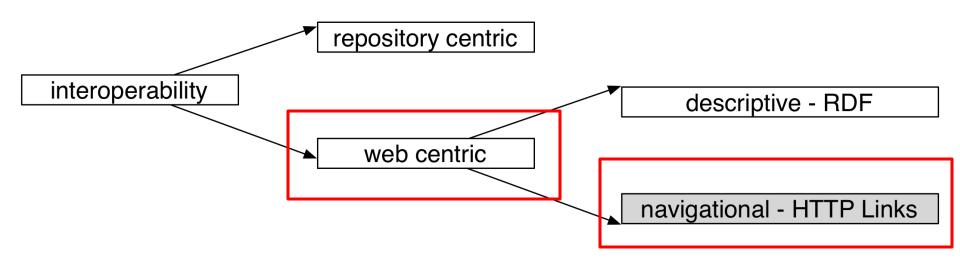
Used by various interoperability efforts, e.g. OAI-ORE, Open Annotation, W3C PROV, Research Objects, ...

- Provides <u>extensive expressiveness for description</u>
- Typically based on publishing documents that adhere to a certain "profile" and reveal relations, properties, ...
- Non-Trivial barrier to entry as illustrated by slow adoption, likely related to unfamiliar technology stack





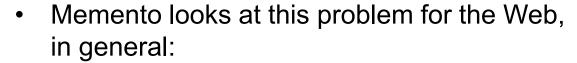
Evolution of Our Thinking about Interoperability







- Memento is about the Web and time:
 - Resources evolve over time
 - Only the current resource version is available from a resource's URI
 - How to seamlessly access prior versions, if they exist, using the resource's URI and a version datetime



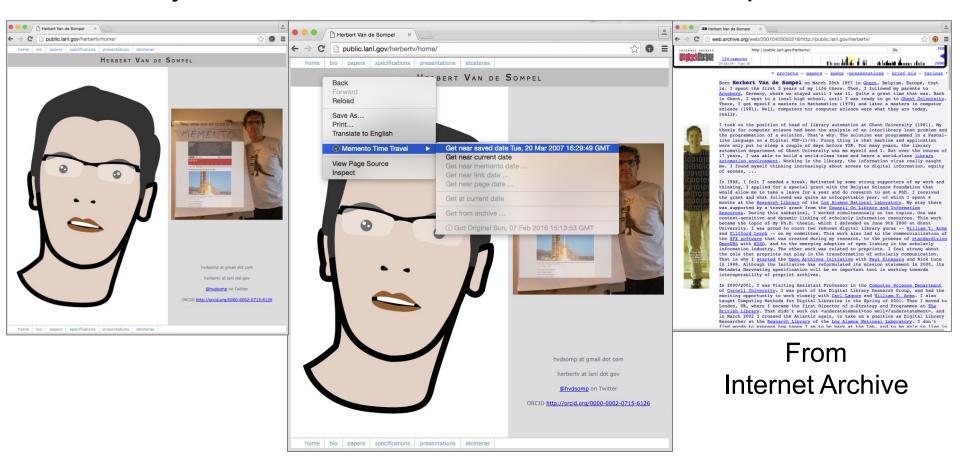
 Time-Based access to resource versions across web archives, resource versioning systems



Today

Select Date Mar 20 2007

Apr 03 2007

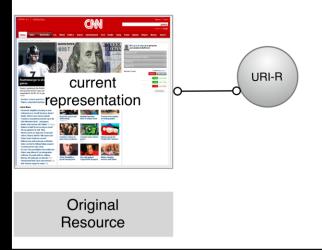


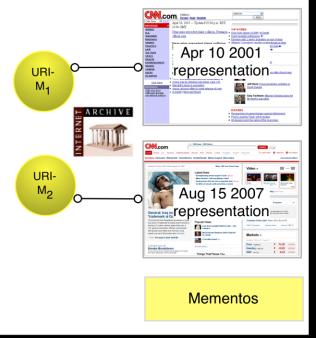
Memento for Chrome at http://bit.ly/memento-for-chrome





Original Resource and Mementos

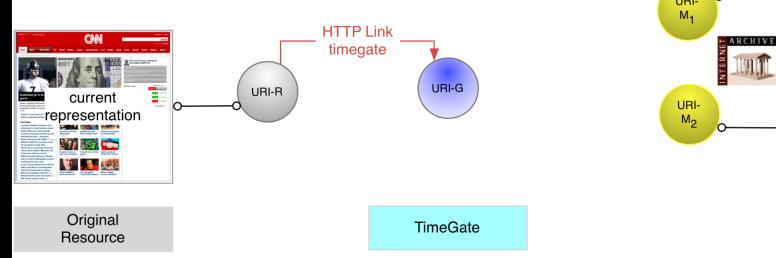


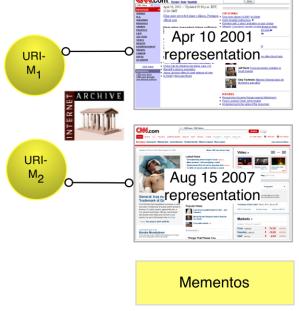






Bridge from Present to Past

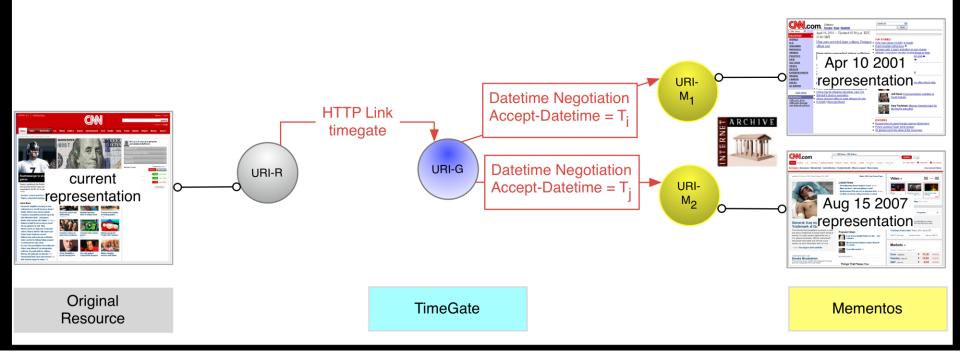








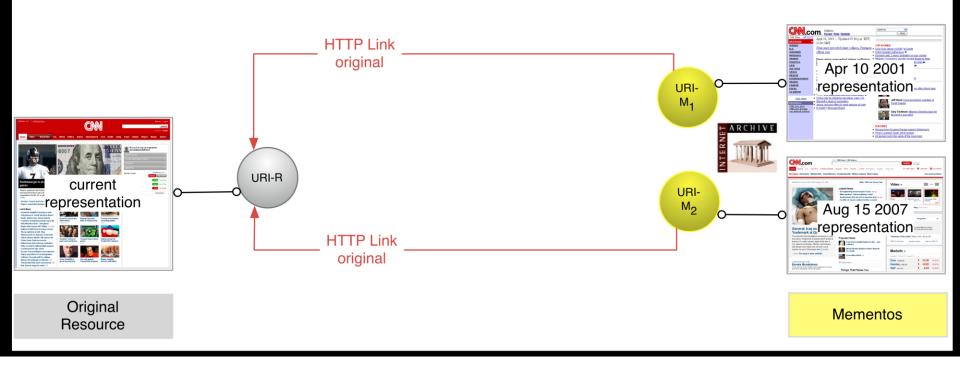
Bridge from Present to Past







Bridge from Past to Present







Tools of the Web-Centric Interoperability Trade – HTTP Stack

- Resource
- URI
- HTTP as the API
- Representation
- Media Types
- Link
- Content Negotiation, e.g. for Media Type, Time
- Typed Link
- Controlled Vocabularies for Typed Links

W3C
Architecture of the World Wide Web

HTTP Links,
IANA link
relation registry,
community link
relation types

HATEOAS – Hypermedia As The Engine Of Application State

Interoperability via HTTP Links, IANA Link Relation Types

Used by Memento, ResourceSync, Signposting the Scholarly Web:

- Provides <u>coarse expressiveness for navigation</u> via IANA registered relation types (expressed as reserved terms)
 - Finer grained expressiveness via community-defined relation types (expressed as HTTP URIs)
- Typically based on publishing typed links that support a client to navigate among resources in an informed manner
- Low implementation barrier because of familiar technology stack





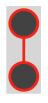
Establishing New Levels of Interoperability: Examples



ResourceSync



Signposting the Scholarly Web



Robust Links





ResourceSync







Anurag Acharya Told Us Why We Need ResourceSync

What does indexing need?

List of all article urls

Web search Scholar

- Ability to fetch article urls
- What we index is what the user sees

Identify scholarly articles

Scholar

Determine article metadata

Anurag Acharya Told Us Why We Need ResourceSync

List of articles - IV

- Best practice: Year-month browse
 - Linked from homepage EPrints
 - Helps crawlers as well as users
- Best practice: Article sitemap
 - Include urls for ALL articles
 - Linked from robots.txt or homepage
 - DSpace if sitemaps are enabled

ResourceSync is Based on Sitemaps

- Sitemap is the document format used throughout the framework
 - Used widely by web servers to advertise their resources to search engines

```
<url><urlset xmlns="http://www.sitemaps.org/schemas/sitemap/0.9">
 <url>
   <loc>http://example.com/res1</loc>
   <lastmod>2013-01-02T13:00:00Z</lastmod>
 </url>
 <url>
   <loc>http://example.com/res2</loc>
   <lastmod>2013-01-02T14:00:007</lastmod>
 </url>
</urlset>
```





ResourceSync, ANSI/NISO Z39.99-2014





Open Archives Initiative ResourceSync Framework Specification



ResourceSync Framework Specification (ANSI/NISO Z39.99-2014) 21 April 2014

This version:

http://www.openarchives.org/rs/1.0/resourcesync

Latest version:

http://www.openarchives.org/rs/resourcesync

Previous version:

http://www.openarchives.org/rs/0.9.1/resourcesync

Abstract

This ResourceSync specification describes a synchronization framework for the web consisting of various capabilities that allow third-party systems to remain synchronized with a server's evolving resources. The capabilities may be combined in a modular manner to meet local or community requirements. This specification also describes how a server should advertise the synchronization capabilities it supports and how third-party systems may discover this information. The specification repurposes the document formats defined by the Sitemap protocol and introduces extensions for them.

- Synchronization of resources from a Source to Destinations
 - Includes exposing repository content to aggregators, search engines
- Applies to any resource with an HTTP URI
 - Leverages key ingredients of web interoperability, follow your nose, existing Search Engine Optimization practice

Publish Inventory, Changes, Notifications

- Repository communicates about the state of its resources:
 - <u>Publish inventory</u>: snapshot of the state of resources at a moment in time
 - <u>Publish changes</u>: enumeration of resource changes that occurred during a temporal interval
 - Notify about changes: send notifications as changes occur





Payload for Inventory, Changes, Notifications

- A repository may communicate additional information pertaining to each resource:
 - <u>Technical metadata about a resource</u>: content encoding, content length, mime type, content-based hash
 - <u>Links to related resources</u>: mirror copies, alternate representations, resource versions, diff between current and previous version, metadata-to-content link, content-to-metadata link, collection membership, persistent identifier, etc.





ResourceSync is Based on Sitemaps

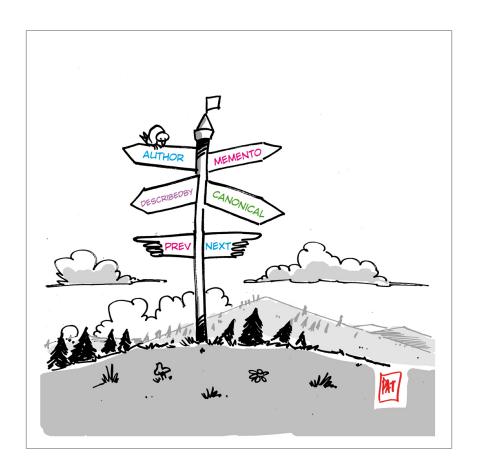
- Extensions to Sitemaps:
 - <rs:In> for links
 - <rs:md> for metadata

```
<urlset xmlns="http://www.sitemaps.org/schemas/sitemap/0.9">
       xmlns:rs="http://www.openarchives.org/rs/terms/">
 <rs:ln .../>
 <rs:md .../>
 <url>
   <loc>http://example.com/res1</loc>
   <lastmod>2013-01-02T13:00:00Z</lastmod>
   <rs:ln .../>
   <rs:md />
 </url>
</urlset>
```





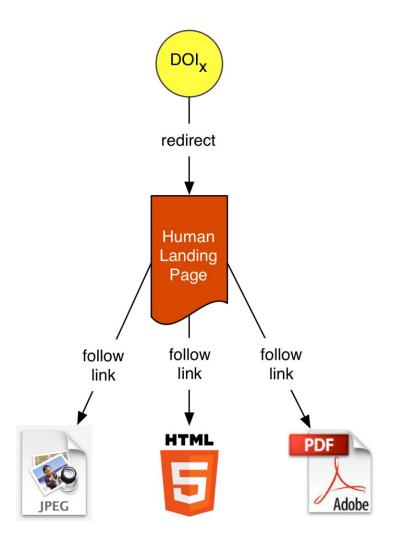
Signposting the Scholarly Web



Example pattern: The PID, the Landing Page, the Stuff

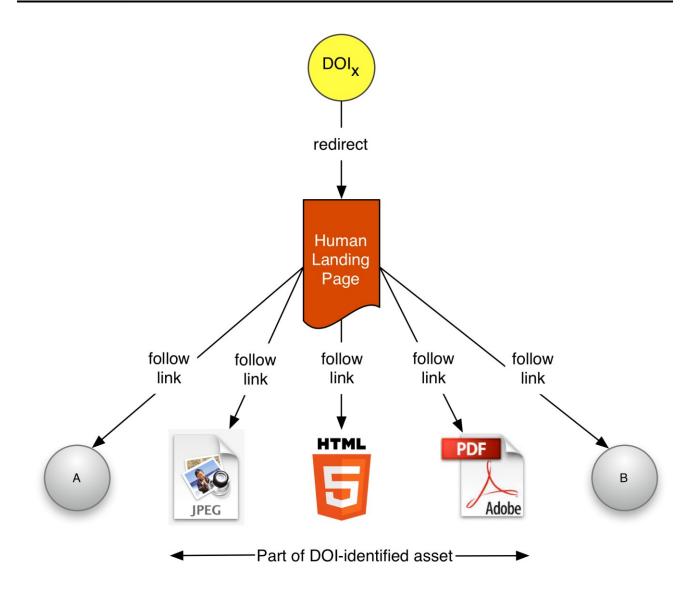
























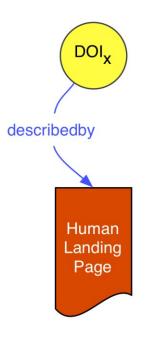


























Response to HTTP HEAD on http://dx.doi.org/10.2218/ijdc.v9i1.320

HTTP/1.1 303 See Other

Server: Apache-Coyote/1.1

Date: Fri, 9 Jan 2015 16:31:46 GMT

Vary: Accept

Location: http://www.ijdc.net/index.php/ijdc/article/view/320

Link: http://www.ijdc.net/index.php/ijdc/article/view/320

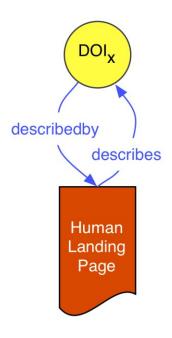
; rel=" describedby"

; type="text/html"

Content-Length: 188











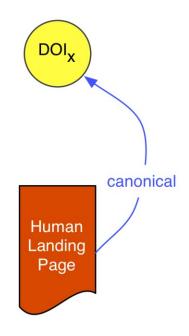


















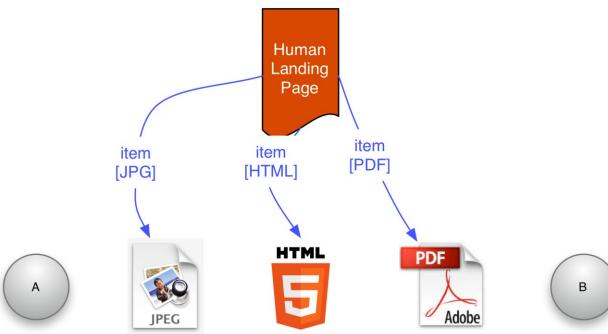










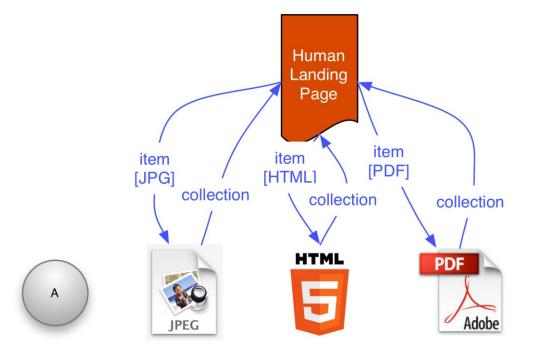








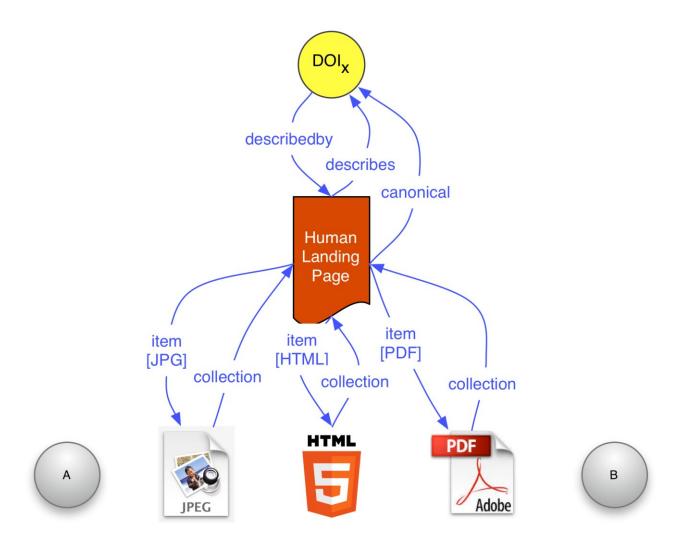
















This Allows a Machine Agent ...

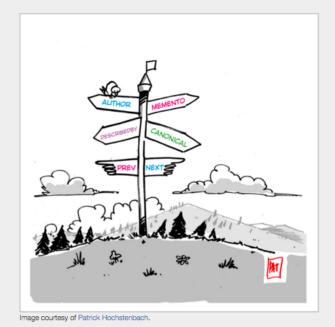
- To understand that the splash page describes the DOI-identified asset
- To determine that resource A is not part of the DOI-identified asset
- To navigate towards the profile of the authors of the asset when landing on any of the constituent resources of the DOI-identified asset
- To understand that a DOI is associated with the PDF, HTML, and JPEG resources and that this DOI should preferably be used to refer to those resources
- To associate annotations made to the HTML page with the DOI





Signposting: Work in Progress

Home About Documentation Models



Signposting the Scholarly Web

Signposting aims to achieve meaningful interoperability for webbased scholarship.

Signposting is a collaboration between the Prototyping Team of the Research Library of the Los Alamos National Laboratory and the Computer Science Department of Old Dominion University.

Demo

Input any HTTP URI of a scholarly article, and hit Get Headers to see its corresponding signposting headers.

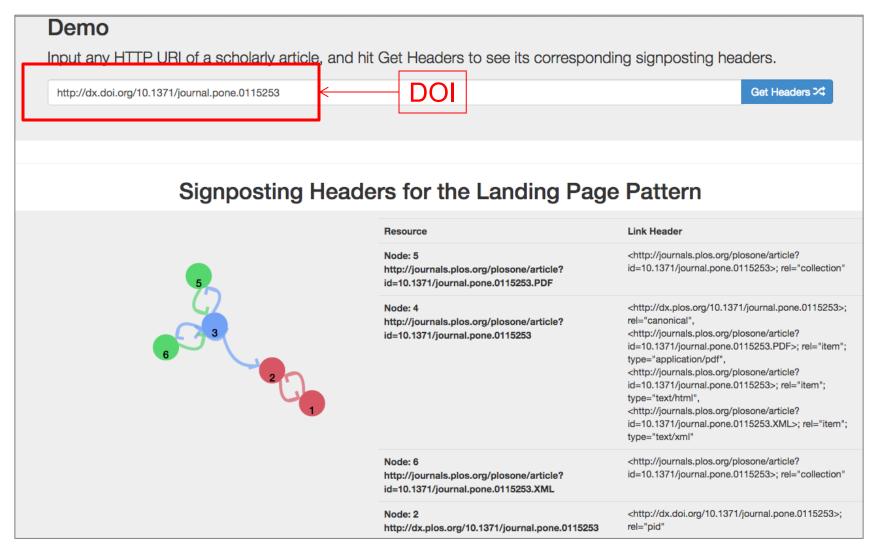
An HTTP URI of a scholarly article.

Get Headers ンズ





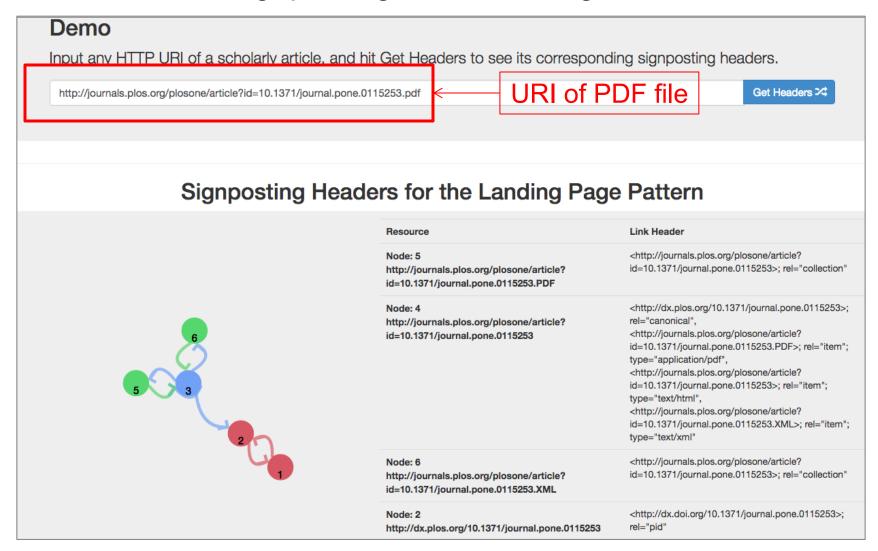
Signposting: Work in Progress







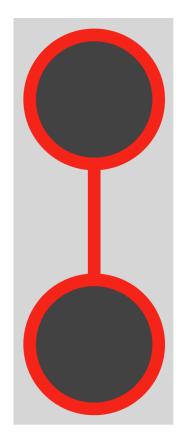
Signposting: Work in Progress







Robust Links







Reference Rot

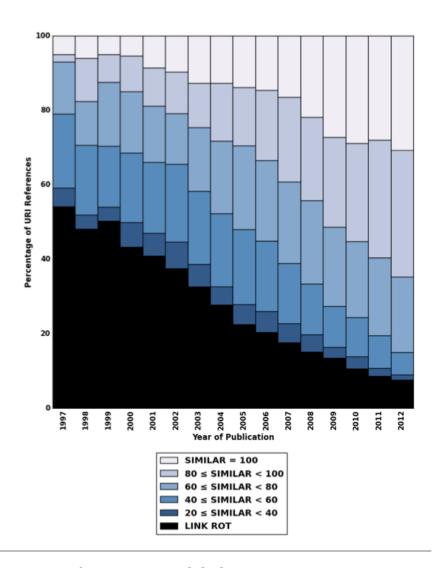
- Links to Web at Large resources are subject to <u>Reference Rot</u>:
 - Link Rot: Link stops working, e.g. HTTP 404 "Not Found"
 - Content Drift: Linked content changes over time
 - Possibly to the extent that it becomes no longer representative of the content that was initially referenced



Link Rot

HTTP References Link Rot Number of HTTP References Link Rot Percentage

Content Drift



Combating Reference Rot

- ① Create a snapshot of the referenced resource in one of many web archives that support on-demand archiving (manual, API):
 - archive.today
 - Internet Archive
 - o perma.cc
 - webcitation.org
- ② Reference snapshots actionably by using:
 - Original URI
 - Snapshot URI
 - Date/Time of snapshot

in order to maximize link robustness

Reference Resources Actionably

 When referencing resources, use Link Decorations to convey Original URI, Snapshot URI, Date/Time

```
<a href="http://hiberlink.org"
data-versionurl="https://archive.is/drFFu"
data-versiondate="2015-11-16" >
```

```
<a href="https://archive.is/drFFu"
  data-originalurl="http://hiberlink.org"
  data-versiondate="2015-11-16" >
```

- Legitimate in HTML5
- Can be made actionable with JavaScript, e.g. robustlinks.js

See Robust Links at Work



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Reminiscing About 15 Years of Interoperability Efforts

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DOI: 10.1045/november2015-vandesompel

See Robust Links at Work

ed" with actionable attributes as per the Robust Links & specification. snapshots of the referenced resources. These robust links can be linked content was around the time the original link was put in place. esults from the Mellon-funded Hiberlink project . It leverages the

Robust Links

OAI-PMH (1999)

rm scholarly communical d to be working towards t y available peer-reviewe e and commercial service Get near page creation date 2015-11-16

Get near link date 2015-10-06

Get from archive.is

ility as a way to break ground for a universal adoption of e-print ie discoverability of e-prints, actually making them easier to discover was OAI-PMH , a protocol for the recurrent exchange of metadata which was to an extent inspired by the Dienst protocol .

Conclusion

There is no real conclusion. There are insights:

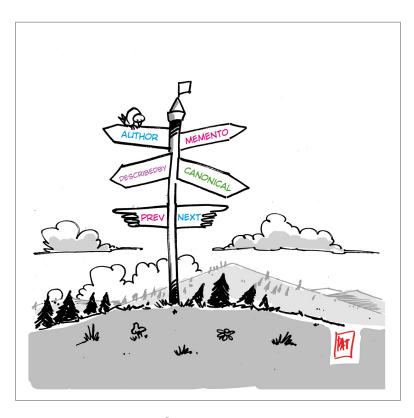
- One doesn't do interoperability because of interoperability but to enable cross-node applications that add value
- Establishing interoperability across a vast amount of nodes is a huge challenge. But meaningful levels of interoperability can be achieved via really basic approaches.
- Unfortunately, not even discovery is a solved problem (although the solution is available)
 - Anurag's keynote is a real embarrassment for our community

Leading organizations and projects should promote web-centric cross-repository interoperability





Establishing New Levels of Interoperability for Web-Based Scholarship



Herbert Van de Sompel Los Alamos National Laboratory

@hvdsomp

Cartoon by: Patrick Hochstenbach



