

Web 2.0

Core Concepts, Applications, and Implications

Tomáš Pitner Masaryk University Faculty of Informatics Brno, Czech Republic



Agenda

Web 2.0 - Core Concepts, Applications, and Implications

- 1. Web 2.0 recent evolutionary shift towards more **user-oriented** and **user-driven** web. We try to:
 - identify its characteristics,
 - illustrate them on successful services, and
 - comment on the trends
- 2. Special Topic Mashups
 - concepts, principles, and success stories
 - issues of technological, legal, and business nature



The concept of Web 2.0

 What Is Web 2.0? Design Patterns and Business Models for the Next Generation of Software

Tim O'Reilly, Sep 30, 2005



Tim O'Reilly Initial Ideas...

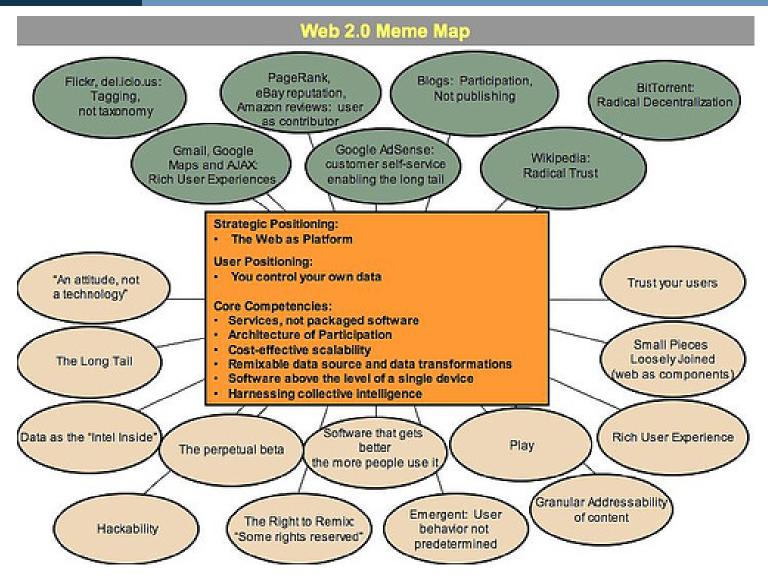
Web 1.0 → Web 2.0

- DoubleClick → Google AdSense
- Ofoto → Flickr
- Akamai → BitTorrent
- mp3.com → Napster
- Britannica Online → Wikipedia
- personal websites → blogging
- evite → upcoming.org
- domain name speculation → search engine optimization
- page views → cost per click
- screen scraping → web services
- publishing → participation
- content management systems → wikis
- directories (taxonomy) → tagging ("folksonomy")
- stickiness → syndication





The "Web 2.0 Cloud"





Web 2.0 Design Patterns

- 1.The Long Tail
- 2. Data is the Next Intel Inside
- 3. Users Add Value
- 4. Network Effects by Default
- **5.Some Rights Reserved**
- **6.The Perpetual Beta**
- 7. Cooperate, Don't Control
- 8. Software Above the Level of a Single Device





The concept of Web 2.0

- Tim O'Reilly provided a set of intuitive principles rather than a precise, indisputable, and exhaustive definition.
- Before we try to systematize the concept, let us show a couple of examples...



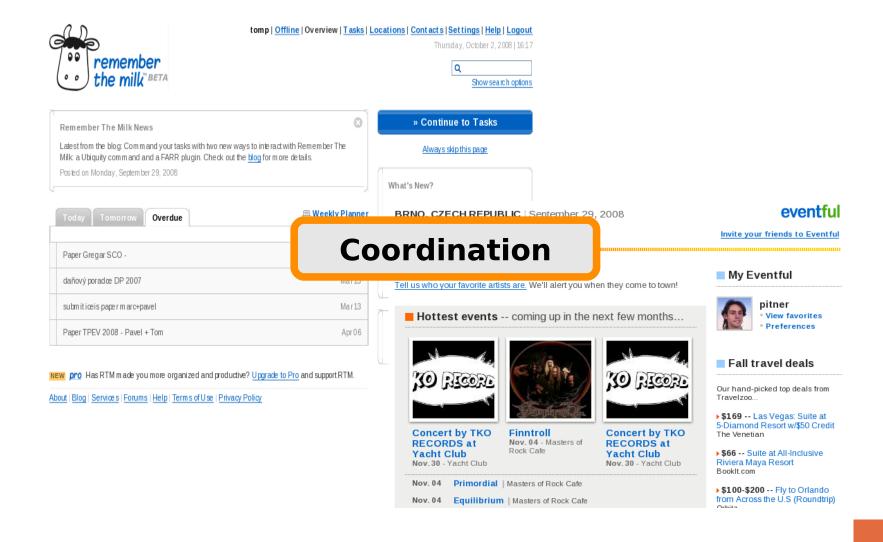
Communication

What is typically considered a Web 2.0 service/application?



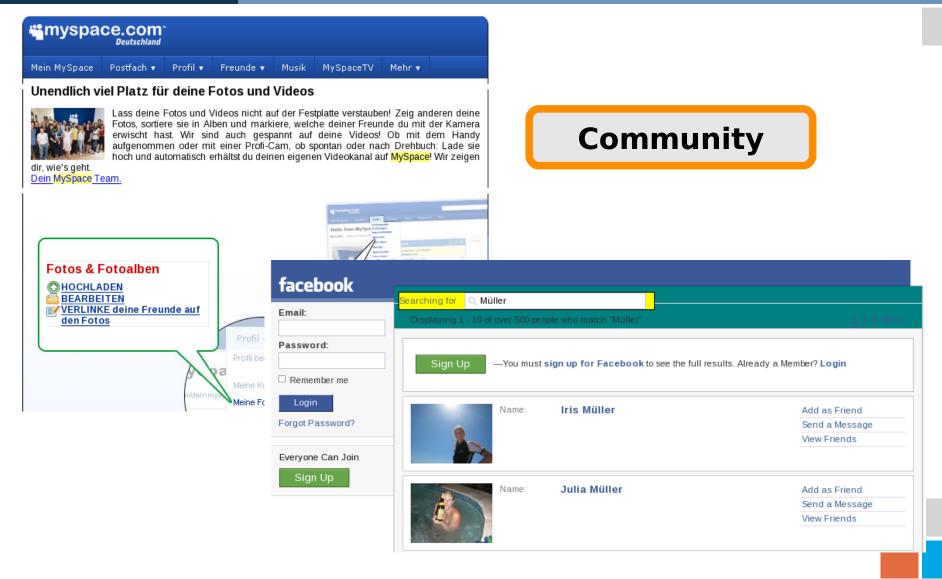


Coordination



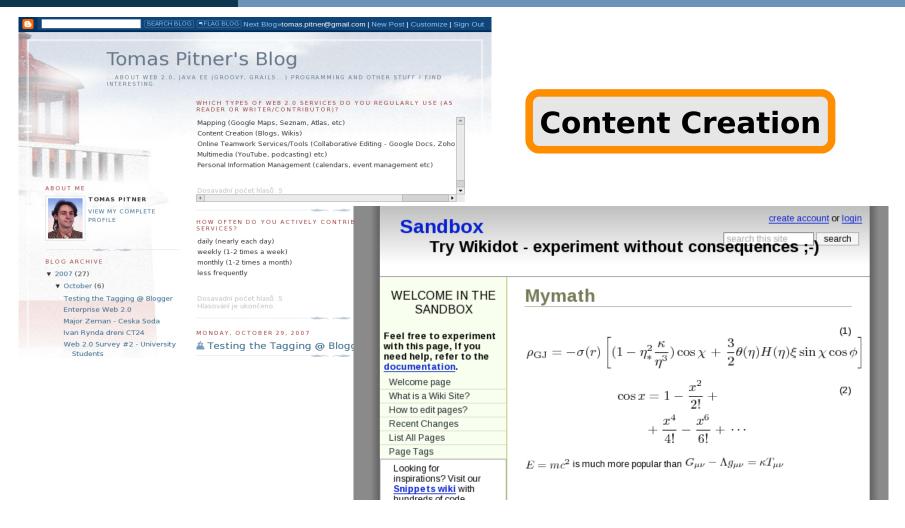


Community Support



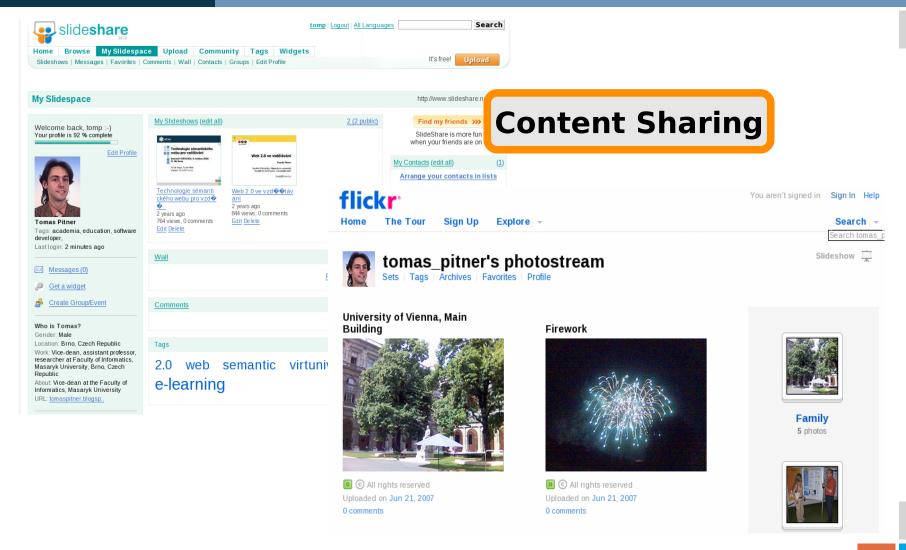


Content Creation



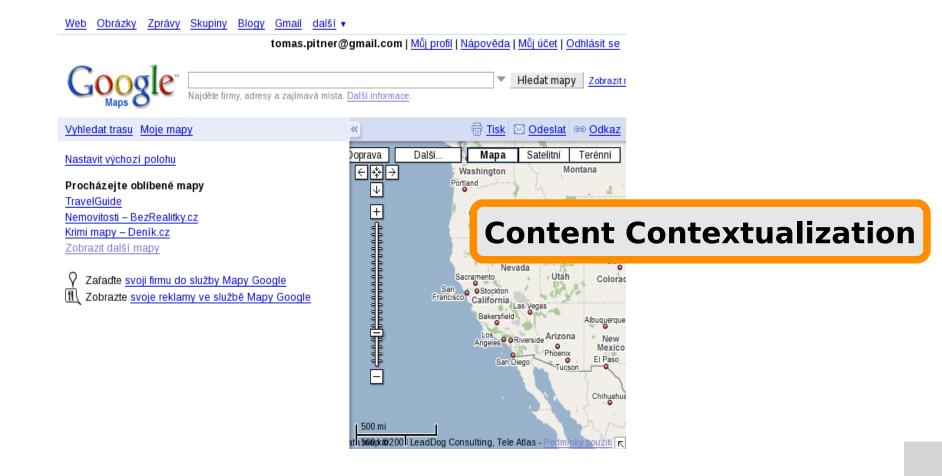


Content Sharing





Content Contextualization





Web 2.0 Services - Summary

What for new qualities they bring?

✓ Identified in Hampel, Pitner, Steinbring: Qualität des Neuen Webs, Proc. of GeNeMe Conference, Dresden 2007

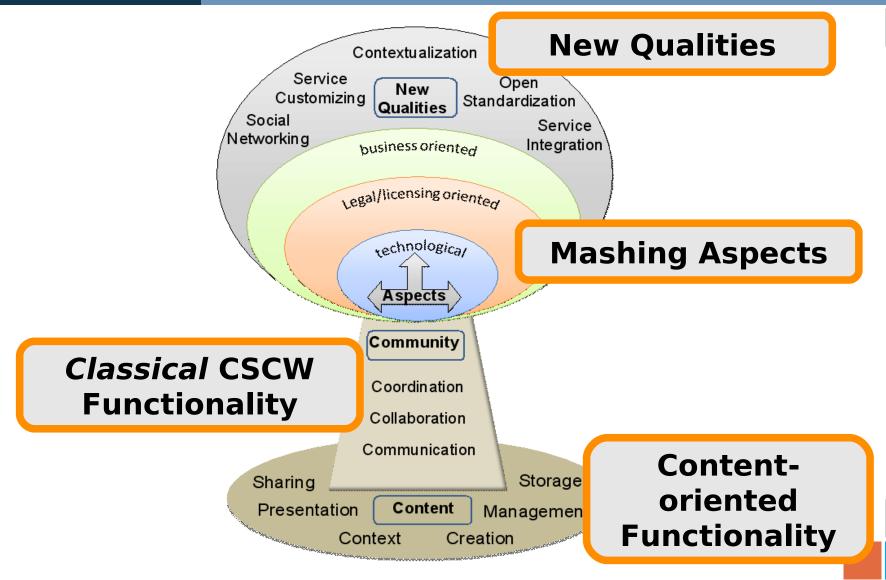
How to classify the services according to functionality?

Classified and Analyzed in Drasil, Hampel, Pitner, Steinbring: Get Ready for Mashability!, Proc. of ICEIS Intl. Conference, Barcelona 2008





Web 2.0 Services - Summary





Web 2.0 Characteristics

Functional

Functionality and Added Value

Non-functional

- Usability: (Inclusive) Universal Access
- Technology: Principles and Architecture
- Development: Process and Tools
- Deployment: Business Models and Legal Issues





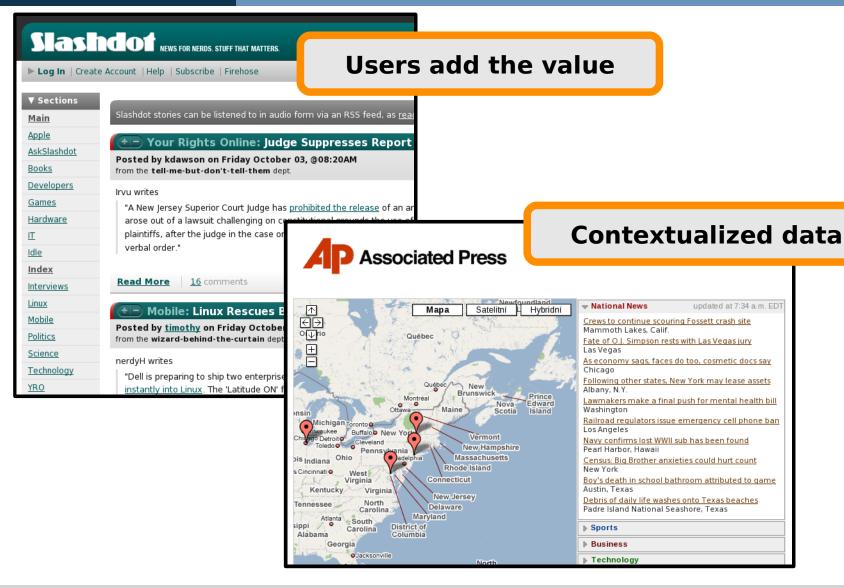
- Wide variety
 - from simple, often one-purpose service over complex apps to mashups
- Multimedia-oriented
 - from VoIP over Flash-played video to virtual rooms
- Content/Knowledge managementoriented
 - creation, sharing, publishing, processing



- Value added by peers
 - End users/peers produce most of the valuable content, not the one publisher. A user (or a user community) is trusted by default.
- Contextualization and Repurposing
 - Data can be aggregated/syndicated
 - formats and channels based on RSS/Atom
 - and presented
 - in a different context and
 - for other purpose than originally supposed.



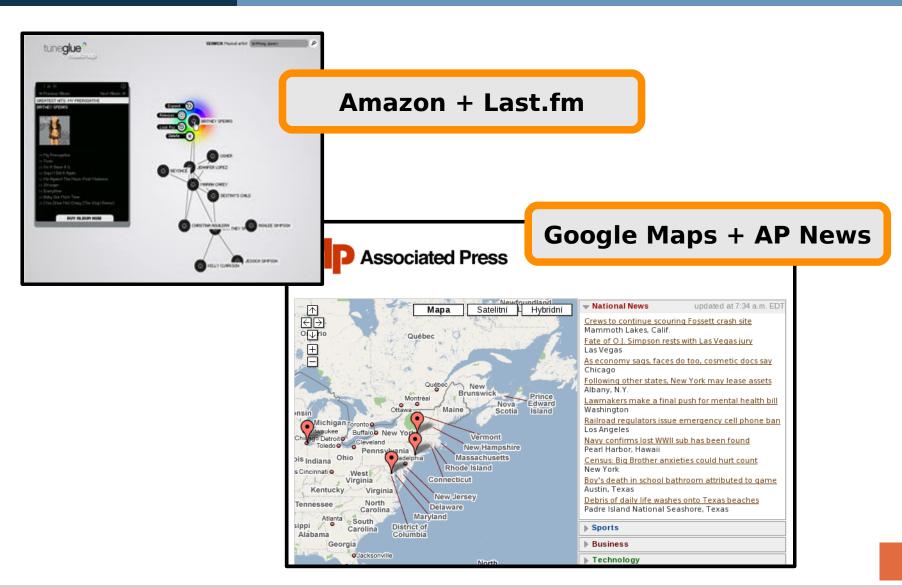






- Mashing-up
 - Added value by integrating more applications into a new one
 - Unique data and/or unique functionality is likely to be mixed in



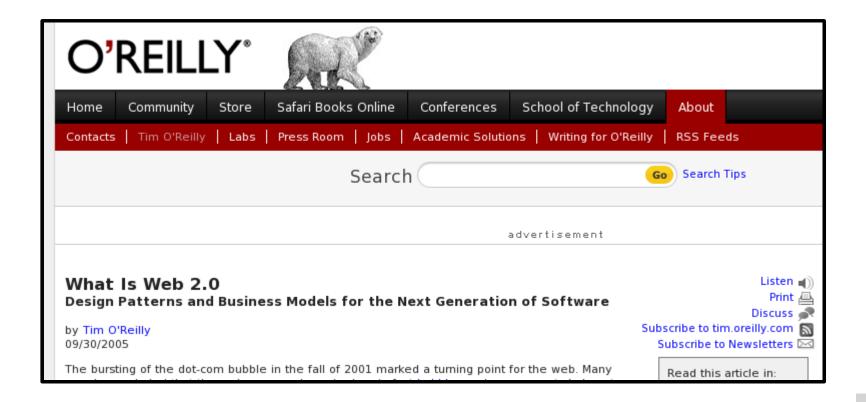






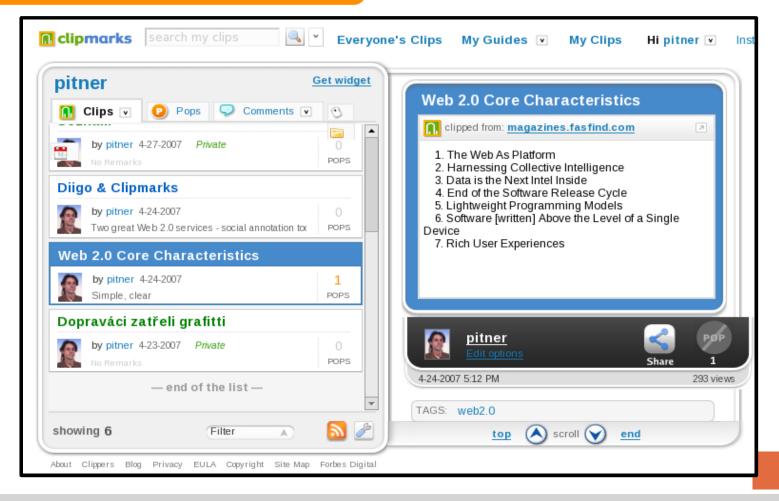


1. Original resource: an article



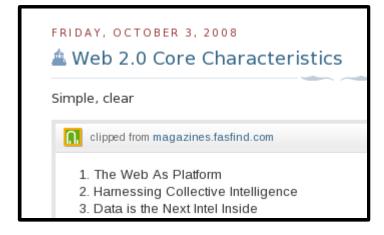


2. Resource is clipped & shared



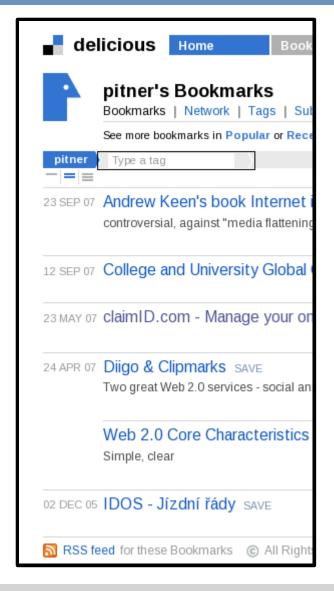


3. The clip is blogged

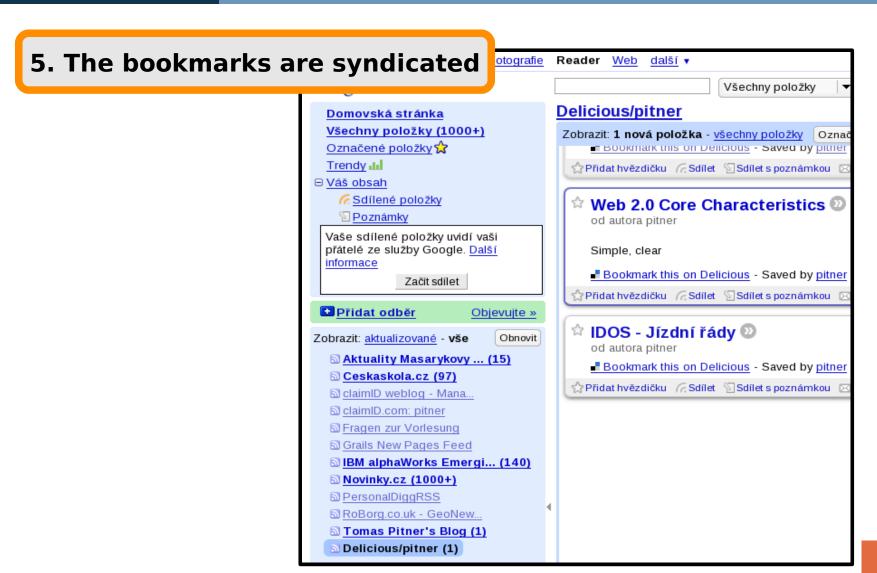




4. The blog entry is bookmarked









Usability /1

- Simple, lightweight user interface
 - Less colors, less effects,... (less content)
- High interactivity
 - Resembles desktop apps, gaining much better user experience
 - Technology: AJAX (Asynchronous JavaScript and XML - Asynchronous more important), and JSON (JavaScript Object Notation)



Usability /2

- Low entrance barrier
 - Zero or easy configuration (browser-based)
 - Informal nature
 - Easy user/identity management (3rd party, shared)
- Suited for wide variety of devices
 - Centralized user data & profile management
 - Mobile devices



Development Process

- Continuous development, perpetual β
 services, so no needs for reinstall
- Lightweight development methods
 agile methods, online tools, apps can be hosted
- User involved in the development instant feedback, user communities involved
- Ready-to-integrate apps

API, web service interface or at least legal screen scrapping





Business Models /1

- Business Models
- → More robust than pre-dot-com-bubble web applications
- → Lower start-up costs
 - hosted solutions, cheaper hardware and software, online development tools
- → Typically a mixture of
 - advertisement
 - transaction profit-sharing
 - paid add-on services, extended versions
 - peer cost-sharing





Business Models /2

- Specific problems with mashups
- Terms of Use have variable quality
 may be too restrictive or too unspecific
- No stable models how to share the profit



That were our characteristics but...

Web 2.0 is user-centric, so what do the users think about it?

Are they aware of all the potentials and shortcomings? How would they describe it?



What is Web 2.0 - Vox populi

• Web 2.0 is not like London. For London, you do not know where it ends but you know what it is. It's a city. But what is Web 2.0? New look? AJAX?

-- David Antoš, Lupa.cz





What is Web 2.0 - Vox populi

Even worse...

- Instead of saying "Error #123456 occured in the database", a Web 2.0 app replies "Oh no, this should not happen"
 - -- L. Mach
- "Orange, blue, and beta in the title"
 - -- L. Polivka
- "The difference between 1.0 and 2.0? It's spamming your blog comments instead of mailboxes."
 - -- Anonymous
- "It's... mostly about visage, graphics... large fonts, something like wicked worn look :-)"
 - -- Filosof





Trends & Vision

We were describing the current state-of-the-art till now...

What's likely to happen in the next few years?

...and how we try to contribute to it





Trends & Vision

- Identity Consolidation and More Trust
- More Inclusive Universal Accessibility (*)
- Better Interoperability, More Standards
- Towards the Semantic Web
- New Distributed Architectures
- More Open Content (*)
- Facilitated **Development**
- Enterprise Applications!





Distributed Identity Consolidation

Problem: A user often has dozens of service registrations (login/email, password) - impractical, difficult to remember

Trends towards a solution:

 Large service providers and integrators (Google, Yahoo) consolidate identity management at their services using proprietary standards and solutions (Google Account, Yahoo! ID)

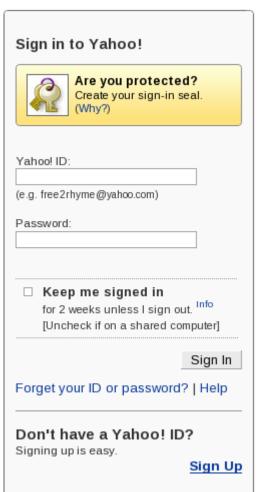


Distributed Identity Consolidation

Problem: A user often has dozens o registrations (login/email, passwoimpractical, difficult to remember

Trends towards a solution:

 Large service providers and integrate Yahoo) consolidate identity manager services using proprietary standards (Google Account, Yahoo! ID)





Distributed Identity Consolidation (cont.)

Problem: A user often has dozens of service registrations (login/email, password) - impractical, difficult to remember



Trends towards a solution:

- There are open standards and services for distributed authentication and identity management with rapidly growing popularity (OpenID, CardSpace).
- OpenID offered by about 100+ independent providers, and accepted at 700+ sites | http://openiddirectory.com
- Growing interoperability between large providers vs. open standards ("Google login as an OpenID")

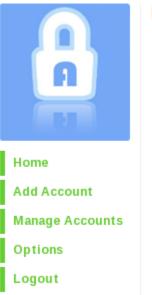


Distributed Identity Consolidation

Problem: A user often has dozens of service registrations (login/email, password) - impractical, difficult to remarks.

Limited workaround:

 Credentials manageme (e. g. Agatra.com)



My Accounts

▶ GMail
Clipmarks
Eventful
▶ Delicious
rememberthemilk
▶ Yahoo Mail
slideshare
Flickr
YouTube



More Trust: Claiming Ownership of Web Resources Problem: How can other users trust what are my web resources?

Trends towards a solution:

- Services for "web asset management" users can maintain a list of their possessed artifacts (wikis, blogs, webs,...) and get their "ownership" verified.
- Frequently based on an open identity, such as OpenID





claim D: Tomas Pitner

pitner :: home | account | help using OpenID | help using claimID

ore Trust

More Tru Problem: web re Trends to

- Service mainta webs,...
- Freque

My Pictures →

Groups | Contacts | Verified

photos, images, diagrams...

Create New Link | Edit this Group | Delete this Group | (Help)

Viewing 6 links | Create New Group | Reorder

* My Flickr account

Not About Me | By Me pictures from business trips mainly

My Webpages & Blogs →

<u>Create New Link | Edit this Group | Reorder Links in</u> <u>this Group | Delete this Group | (Help)</u>

Web 2.0 Wiki

Not About Me | By Me From 2007 Tagged with: web 2.0 e-learning

Wiki about Web 2.0

*Lifelong Learning @ FI MU

Not About Me | by my workgroup Lifelong Learning at the Faculty of Informatics, Masaryk University, Brno

My Blogspot Blog

Mostly about Web 2.0 stuff (but also about me) | By Me Tagged with: web 2.0 e-learning

★ My Homepage @ Masaryk University - Verified



Tomas Pitner [edit]

In this section, you can add information about yourself, your flickr pictures or del.icio.us links, a web counter - whatever you'd like to personalize your claimID page. If you'd like to see some other claimID pages for reference, this post on the claimID blog has some great examples.

Only you can see this message, and once you edit your biography, it will go away.



sources re my

can kis, blogs,

5 OpenID





More Inclusive Universal Accessibility

Problem: How to make Web 2.0 more Inclusive UA? Trends towards a solution:

- Apply principles of Inclusive Universal Access in all aspects of all types of Web 2.0 services
- Elaborated for social tagging in two papers, see
 - Derntl, Hampel, Motschnig, Pitner: Inclusive Social Tagging: A Paradigm for Tagging-Services in the Knowledge Society [Best Paper at WSKS, Athens, Sept 2008, Springer LNAI]
- Proved that tagging in Web 2.0 is generally more IAcompliant than legacy metadata-based systems or current Semantic Web efforts
- Still a long way to go in many aspects: device independence, aspects of inclusiveness and service adaptivity



Better Interoperability, More Standards

Problem: Large social networks cannot smoothly cooperate

Trends towards a solution:

- Manifold standardization of data models and **exchange formats** (e.g. data about user profiles, relationships)
- Simple APIs (nearly 2000 third-party apps using Facebook API)
- Finer-grained user profile info and shared data, better IPR management and authorization in real services
- Published in several papers (with T. Hampel, J. Schulte, M. Steinbring)
- Being implemented in the portal "4students" by Marek Jelen





Towards the Semantic Web

Problem: Gap between Web 2.0 and Semantic Web Trends towards a solution:

No universal one reached but efforts from both directions

- Semantic Web gradually reaches the Web 2.0 easeof-use > Semantic Wiki
- Semantically richer Web 2.0 artifacts grow also bottom-up

 P enhanced tagging (grouping, querying)
- Domain-specific tools/services
 - Web 2.0 math resources (focused in P. Sojka: Digital Mathematics Library; Ch. Müller, M. Kohlhase: Joining Educational Mathematics Network)
 - learning (aimed at in E-learning in the Semantic Web Context Project)





New Distributed Architectures

Problem: How to reduce initial investments and maintenance costs?

Trends towards a solution:

- Create Mashups
 do what you can do best; where the added-value is
 use your unique, hard-to-(re)gain data
 integrate the missing functionality from other services
- Outsource and Host use hosted storage, computational power, network capacity, supporting services, monitoring... (Amazon ECS)
- Being implemented by Pavel Drášil: An ESB-based Web 2.0 service integrator for technology enhanced learning



Open Content, Liberal Terms of Use

Problem: Unclear, unspecific, or restrictive ToU Trends towards a solution:

- Use open software and standards
 - OSS community often provides viable solutions
 - commercial vendors go towards open standards
- Create and share open content
 - enabled by reduced publishing costs
 - radically simplifies IPR management
 - fosters reuse and repurposing
 - popularity in scientific community "Open Science"
- ✓ Identified and analysed in Drášil, Hampel, Pitner, Steinbring: Get Ready for Mashability, ICEIS 2008





Facilitated Development

Problem: Development is still an ad-hoc effort Trends towards a solution:

- Platforms covering the development and deployment circle at some/all application tiers
 - both commercial and open source
 - for a range of computer platforms
 - increasing importance of pure online tools!
- Examples: Google GWT, Adobe Flex, JavaFX, and MS Silverlight

Compared and applied by

- J. Tesařík: Techniques and Tools for Building Web
 2.0 Services
- M. Kotlík: Tools for Web 2.0 Services Integration



Web 2.0 in Enterprise

Web 2.0 in Enterprise or "Enterprise 2.0"?

Problem: Web 2.0 is still a "global community" trend rather than a part of enterprise computing

Trends towards a solution:

- It is an important topic: 40M+ links on Enterprise Web 2.0...
- Do not mix with Web 3.0 (it is rather the Web 2.0 + Semantic Web merger)
- Important set of principles, patterns, techniques, and tools for the enterprise knowledge management, increased marketing potential, or better customer relationship support.
- Large enterprise systems and solution providers have already identified the needs and come with proposals – business patterns and development tools (IBM Mashup Starter Kit)



Web 2.0 in Enterprise

Selected patterrns (Robinson, 2008):

- Content and/or widget provider → we provide, partner app integrates
- Enterprise mashups → we integrate (mash), both internet and intranet user profite
- Marketing as a conversation → exploit social networking potential for marketing while the traditional broadcast impact declines
- Community enablement → shared community experience in both intra- and internet
- Rich interfaces → reduce barriers, device dependencies, more intuitive interface

More details in PhD topics:

- **↗** J. Škrabálek: Web 2.0 Service Development Patterns
- M. Steinbring (Uni Vienna): Enterprise Potential of Web 2.0





Mashing as a Web 2.0 Phenomenon

- **Mash-up/mashup** ("míchanice" in Czech, "Mischung" in German, both translations being used rarely) is a common term denoting a Web application based on *integration* of other (typically third-party) Web applications.
- Mashups represent implementations of serviceoriented architecture in present Web environment.
- Examples

Map-/**Geoinfo**-based mashups

Syndication-based mashups

RSS, Atom...

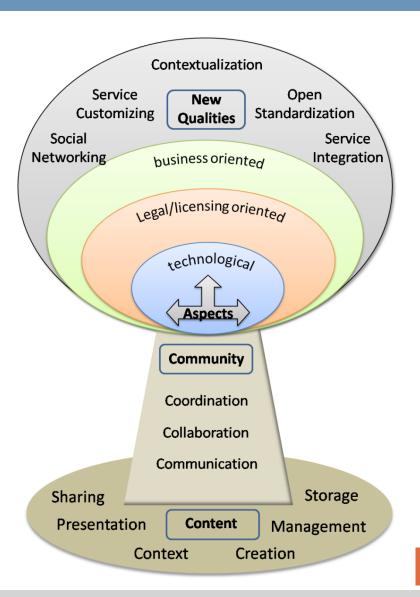
Mashups using "infrastructural" services

payment services, monitoring, storage,...



Aspects of mashing

- 1. Legal/Licensing
- 2. Business
- 3. Technological





Mashing: Technological aspects

- APIs are vital for "web as a platform" ...
 ... but 1/3 of the services does not have it
- Communication protocols
 - HTTP (except IM and emailing services)
- Messaging models
 - RPC (SOAP, XML-RPC, or non-standard), REST
- Data formats
 - XML-based, JSON, plaintext, syndication formats
- On server or on client?
 - Simple protocols & formats allow client-side mashing too, but client environments mostly prevent it
- Development tools
 - Online and offline, even enterprise-oriented (IBM...)



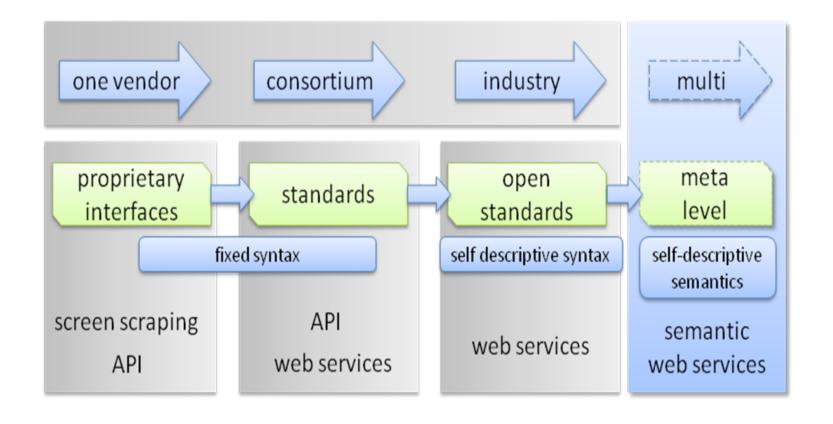
Technological Aspects - API

- Is there an API at all?
- Object-based API vs.
 Web-based API (objects vs. lower level protocols)?
- Common API in a service family?
- Web services: SOAPbased or RESTarchitectural style?
- Specific (non-HTTP-based) procotols
- Common exchange formats?
- XML or JSON (or other)?

Service	Official API
Adobe Share	REST
Amazon S3	REST, SOAP
Backpack	XML over HTTP
Blogger	GData
bubbl.us	no
Calendarhub	no
Clipmarks	no
Diigo	no
DivShare	REST
Flickr	REST, XML-RPC, SOAP
GMail + GTalk	POP3/SMTP/IMAP, XMPP
Google Base	GData
Google Calendar	GData
Google Docs	GData
Google Groups	no
MediaMax	REST
MySpace	no
Picasa Web Albums	GData
Remember The Milk	REST
SlideShare	REST
wikidot.com	no
Zoho Online Office	REST, XML-RPC



Technological Aspects - Level of Integration





Mashing: Legal/licensing aspects

- Legal issues (Terms of Use, Terms of Service)
 - User accounts (who may create, for what purpose)
 - Automated access (pitfalls of many scientific projects...)
 - Content limitations (not all content is allowed)
- User-supplied data licensing
 - For service provider (what they are allowed to do?)
 - Data ownership (the service or content provider has it?)
 - Data privacy (how secure it is?)
 - Service provider rights (for its own business?)
 - For other users
 - Possible usages of published data?





Licensing of the Content

Service	Licensing for	Licensing for other
	service provider	users
Ad. Share	Necessary only	
Amazon S3		All rights reserved
Backpack	Service promotion	
Blogger	Service promotion?	
Bubbl.us		
Calendhub	Data ownership	All rights reserved
Clipmarks	Complete rights	
Diigo	Use in their services	All rights reserved
DivShare		All rights reserved
Flickr		7 possibilities (CC*)
Gmail/Talk	Necessary only	
G. Base	Use in their services	
G. Calendar	Necessary only	

G. Docs	Necessary only	All rights reserved
G. Groups	Use in their services, promotion	
MediaMax		
MySpace	Use in their services	All rights reserved
Picasa	Use in their services, promotion	
Remember The Milk	Necessary only	
SlideShare	Usage for their business	7 possibilities (CC*)
Wikidot	Usage in their services	14 possibilities (CC*)
Zoho		All rights reserved



Mashing: Conclusion

- Mashing potential of a service is determined by the combination of its technological, legal and business properties.
- We have found that a sufficient maturity is reached in none of these three areas.
- ➢ For further details, see Drasil, Hampel, Pitner, Steinbring: Get Ready for Mashability!, Proc. of ICEIS Intl. Conference, Barcelona 2008



Summary

- Web 2.0 Concepts

 original (intuitive) view
 examples
 systematic view
- Trends and Visions
 where the main problems are
 how we are approaching them
- Mashups and related issues



Further Reading

- Hampel, Pitner, Steinbring: Virtuelle Gemeinschaften die Qualität des Neuen Web eine Taxonomie, Proc. of GeNeMe, Dresden, 2007
- Drasil, Hampel, Pitner, Steinbring: Get Ready for Mashability!,
 Proc. of ICEIS, Barcelona, 2008
- Hampel, Pitner, Schulte: Web 2.0 Mashups for Contextualization, Flexibility, Pragmatism, and Robustness, Proc. of ICEIS, Barcelona, 2008
- Derntl, Hampel, Motschnig, Pitner: Social Tagging und Inclusive Universal Access, Chapter in "Good Tags - Bad Tags", WAXMANN, Münster, New York, 2008
- Derntl, Hampel, Motschnig, Pitner: Inclusive Social Tagging in Springer LNAI 5288, 2008. Best paper at the World Summit on Knowledge Society, Athens 2008
- Extended version to appear in Journal of Computer and Human Behaviour, Elsevier





Summary, Further Reading

Deep Thoughts Portal (T. Gregar, R. Pospíšilová) http://kore.fi.muni.cz:5080/deep/master/



Questions

Thank you for your attention!

Tomáš Pitner

tomp@fi.muni.cz