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|  | | **Finolex Academy of Management and Technology, Ratnagiri** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Department of Information Technology** | | | | | | | | | |
| Subject name: Internet Programming Lab | | | | | | | | Subject Code: TEITL501 | | | |
| Class | | TE IT | | Semester – V (CBCGS) | | | | Academic year: 2018-19 | | | |
| Name of Student | | **Kazi Jawwad A Rahim** | | | | | **QUIZ Score :** | | | | |
| Roll No | | **32** | | | Assignment/Experiment No. | | | | | 10 | |
| Title: Case Study- RSS Feeds and its working | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1. Course objectives applicable:**  **COB3, COB5** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2. Course outcomes applicable: CO3, CO5** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **3. Learning Objectives:**   1. To understand concept RSS feeds. 2. To be familiar with using PHP, AJAX, XML and creating RSS feeds 3. To study different tools available for creating and publishing RSS Feeds | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **4. Practical applications of the assignment/experiment: Understand the use of RSS Feeds and the basics on which the results are generated and shown to the user** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **5. Prerequisites**: HTML, CSS, JS, AJAX, XML, PHP | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **6. Hardware Requirements**:   1. PC with 4GB RAM, 500GB HDD, Intel core i3/i5/i7 processor   **7. Software Requirements:**  1. Windows or Linux Desktop OS  2. HTML5 compatible web browsers (Chrome, Firefox)  3. Notepad++ | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **8. Quiz Questions (if any): (Online Exam will be taken separately batchwise, attach the certificate/ Marks obtained)**   1. What is RSS Feed? 2. How do you create and publish RSS Feed? 3. What are the names of tools used to create RSS feeds? 4. How do you validate the feeds? | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **9. Experiment/Assignment Evaluation:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Sr. No.** | **Parameters** | | | | | | | | **Marks obtained** | | **Out of** |
| **1** | Technical Understanding (Assessment may be done based on Q & A **or** any other relevant method.) Teacher should mention the other method used - | | | | | | | |  | | 6 |
| **2** | Neatness/presentation | | | | | | | |  | | 2 |
| **3** | Punctuality | | | | | | | |  | | 2 |
| **Date of performance (DOP)** | | |  | | | **Total marks obtained** | | |  | | **10** |
| **Date of checking (DOC)** | | |  | | | **Signature of teacher** | | | | | |

**What is RSS?**

RSS stands for "Really Simple Syndication". It is a way to easily distribute a list of headlines, update notices, and sometimes content to a wide number of people. It is used by computer programs that organize those headlines and notices for easy reading.

**What problem does RSS solve?**

Most people are interested in many websites whose content changes on an unpredictable schedule. Examples of such websites are news sites, community and religious organization information pages, product information pages, medical websites, and weblogs. Repeatedly checking each website to see if there is any new content can be very tedious.

Email notification of changes was an early solution to this problem. Unfortunately, when you receive email notifications from multiple websites they are usually disorganized and can get overwhelming, and are often mistaken for spam.

RSS is a better way to be notified of new and changed content. Notifications of changes to multiple websites are handled easily, and the results are presented to you well organized and distinct from email.

**How does RSS work?**

RSS works by having the website author maintain a list of notifications on their website in a standard way. This list of notifications is called an "**RSS Feed**". People who are interested in finding out the latest headlines or changes can check this list. Special computer programs called "**RSS aggregators**" have been developed that automatically access the RSS feeds of websites you care about on your behalf and organize the results for you. (RSS feeds and aggregators are also sometimes called "**RSS Channels**" and "**RSS Readers**"). Producing an RSS feed is very simple and hundreds of thousands of websites now provide this feature, including major news organizations like the New York Times, the BBC, and Reuters, as well as many weblogs.

### **Inside a typical feed**

Here’s a sample version of an RSS 2.0 feed

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>

<rssversion="2.0" xmlns:media="http://search.yahoo.com/mrss/" xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/"

xmlns:flickr="http://flickr.com/services/feeds/">

<channel>

<title>Uploads from luxagraf</title>

<link>http://www.flickr.com/photos/luxagraf/</link>

<description></description>

<pubDate>Thu, 1 May 2008 17:03:32 -0800</pubDate>

<lastBuildDate>Thu, 1 May 2008 17:03:32 -0800</lastBuildDate>

<generator>http://www.flickr.com/</generator>

<image>

<url>http://farm1.static.flickr.com/25/buddyicons/85322932@N00.jpg?1181220289#85322932@N00</url>

<title>Uploads from luxagraf</title>

<link>http://www.flickr.com/photos/luxagraf/</link>

</image>

<item><title>texture 1</title>

<link>http://www.flickr.com/photos/luxagraf/2457443509/</link>

<description><p><a href="http://www.flickr.com/people/luxagraf/">luxagraf</a>

posted a photo:</p>

<p><a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/luxagraf/2457443509/" title="texture

1"><img src="https://farm3.static.flickr.com/2287/2457443509\_7b85441d35\_m.jpg"

width="180" height="240" alt="texture 1" /></a></p></description>

<pubDate>Thu, 1 May 2008 17:03:32 -0800</pubDate></item></channel></rss>

Here’s tag-by-tag commentary:

<RSS>: This opening tag includes a mandatory version attribute. Note that the </rss> tag also concludes our feed.

<channel>: The channel is the fundamental container for all RSS data – there’s only one channel in a feed. Note that the channel tag gets closed near the very end of the feed, too.

<title>: Hey, the title! This is most likely going to be the same title as your homepage.

<link>: The URL for the webpage that corresponds to the RSS feed. (Most likely, this is your homepage’s URL.)

<description>: A brief description of what’s in this feed, or the purpose of your site.

<pubDate> and <lastBuildDate>: PubDate refers to the publication date for the content in the channel.

<generator> and <image>: Generator just refers to who or what created the file and image is a (totally optional) tag to specify an image that goes with the feed

<item>: This wrapper tag is required around every item

<link>: The permantent URL of an item.

<description>: A synopsis or excerpt of the item, although you’re free to publish the entirety of the item here

**RSS aggregator programs**

Think of an RSS aggregator as just a web browser for RSS content. RSS aggregators automatically check a series of RSS feeds for new items on an ongoing basis, making it is possible to keep track of changes to multiple websites without needing to tediously read and re-read each of the websites yourself. They detect the additions and present them all together to you in a compact and useful manner. If the title and description of an item are of interest, the link can be used to quickly bring the related web page up for reading.

Here is a screen shot of an RSS aggregator in action. On the left is a list of the RSS feeds being monitored, along with an indication of the number of unread items in each feed in parenthesis. On the right are the details of the most recent items in a selected RSS feed (in this case, the New York Times).



There are many RSS aggregators available. Some are accessed through a browser, some are integrated into email programs, and some run as a standalone application on your personal computer.

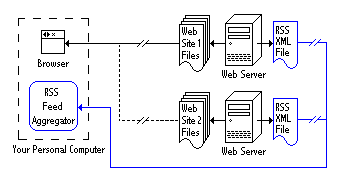
**How is the RSS feed file produced?**

The special XML-format file that makes up an RSS feed is usually created in one of a variety of ways.

Most large news websites and most weblogs are maintained using special "content management" programs. Authors add their stories and postings to the website by interacting with those programs and then use the program's "publish" facility to create the HTML files that make up the website. Those programs often also can update the RSS feed XML file at the same time, adding an item referring to the new story or post, and removing less recent items. Blog creation tools like Blogger, LiveJournal, Movable Type, and Radio automatically create feeds. Websites that are produced in a more custom manner, such as with Macromedia Dreamweaver or a simple text editor, usually do not automatically create RSS feeds. Authors of such websites either maintain the XML files by hand, just as they do the website itself, or use a tool such as Software Garden, Inc.'s ListGarden program to maintain it. There are also services that periodically read requested websites themselves and try to automatically determine changes (this is most reliable for websites with a somewhat regular news-like format), or that let you create RSS feed XML files that are hosted by that service provider.

**Tying it all together**

Here is a diagram showing how the websites, the RSS feed XML files, and your personal computer are connected:



The diagram shows a web browser being used to read first Web Site 1 over the Internet and then Web Site 2. It also shows the RSS feed XML files for both websites being monitored simultaneously by an RSS Feed Aggregator.

**Other uses**

In addition to notifying you about news headlines and changes to websites, RSS can be used for many other purposes. There does not even have to be a web page associated with the items listed -- sometimes all the information you need may be in the titles and descriptions themselves.

Some commonly mentioned uses are:

* Notification of the arrival of new products in a store
* Listing and notifying you of newsletter issues, including email newsletters
* Weather and other alerts of changing conditions
* Notification of additions of new items to a database, or new members to a group

One RSS aggregator is all that you need to read all of the RSS feeds, be they headlines, alerts, changes, or other notifications. RSS is shaping up to be a very popular and useful means for communicating.

**References** :

[1] https://www.google.com

[2] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RSS

[3] http://www.whatisrss.com/

[4] https://www.wired.com/2010/02/rss\_for\_beginnners/