

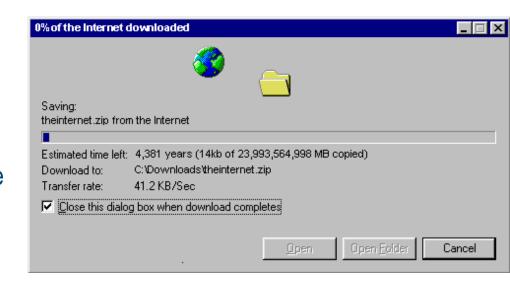
Web-Enabled Information Systems

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Components of Data-Intensive Systems

Presentation

- Primary interface to the user
- Needs to adapt to different display devices (PC, PDA, cell phone, voice access, ...)
- Application ("business") logic
 - Implements business logic (implements complex actions, maintains state between different steps of a workflow)
 - Accesses different data management systems
- Data management
 - One or more standard database management systems
- single system or distributed



Three-Tier Architecture

Presentation tier

Client Program (Web Browser)

HTML Javascript XSLT

Middle tier

Application Server

CGI, ASP PHP, Python Servlets Cookies ...

Data management tier

Database Management System

Tables, XML Stored Procedures



Content Management Systems

- Historically: Document Management Systems (DMS)
 - (scanned) documents = facsimile + searchable records
 - Company internal
- Then: Content Management Systems (CMS)
 - Everything maintained electronically
 text, images, audio, video + links
 - Company internal

Workflow Management Systems (WMS)

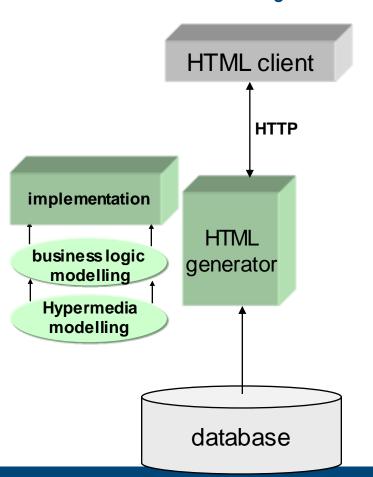
related:

- Now: Web Content Management Systems (WCMS)
 - Browser as GUI (web authoring), High emphasis on appearance, availability, security
- Component / Enterprise CMS
 - Use componets to build up douments (single source of information)
 - The latter is focused on whole business management, not just web authoring

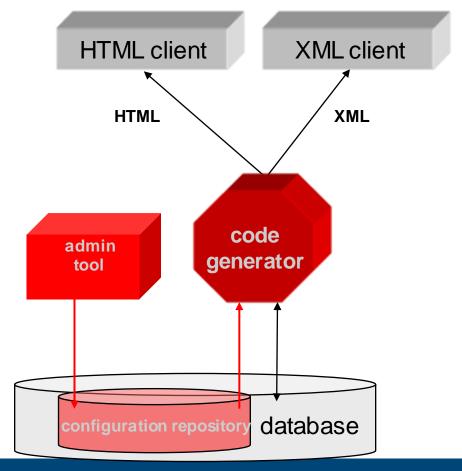


Schematic WCMS Architecture

 Variant 1: hard-coded business logic

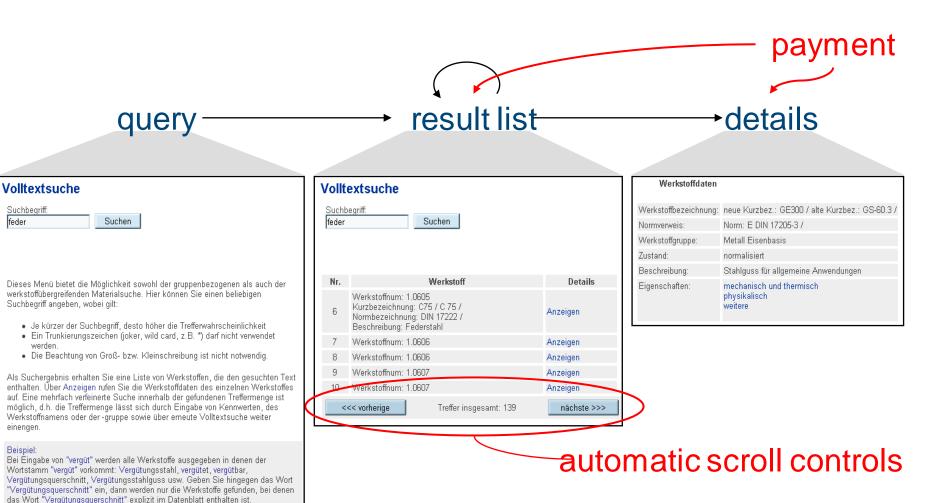


Variant 2: configured business logic





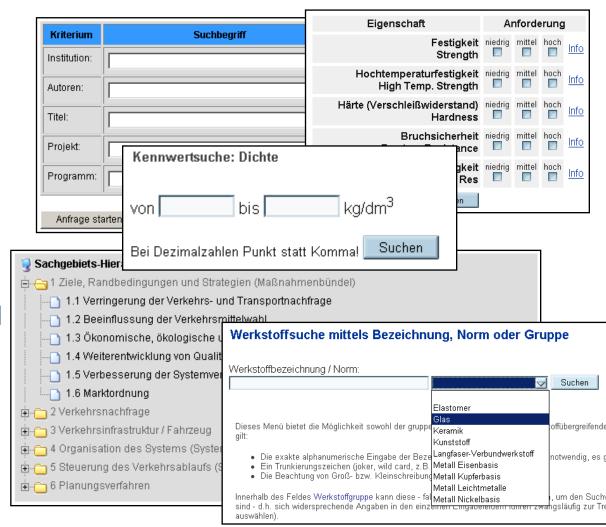
Standard Web Retrieval Cycle





Query Mechanisms

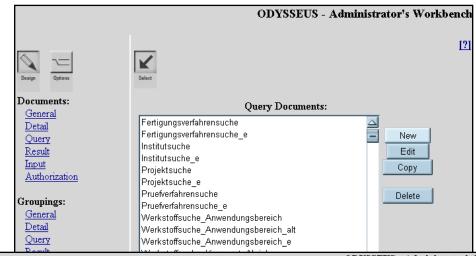
- One or more form entries
- Qualitative / fuzzy search
- Advanced search criteria, including joins
- Drop-down lists generated from database contents
- Tree-based & other representations using JavaScript

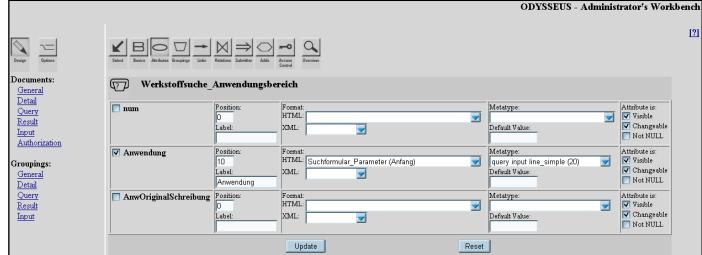




Modelling Tool

- Modular design
- User-defined layout elements
 - down to HTML/XML tags







Benefits and disadvantages of WCMS

Advantages:

- Low cost (many free systems)
- Rapid prototyping & deployment
 - for small installations
- Plugin / Add-on extensibility
- Personalisation, role-based access control, workflow control
- Web-based administration & maintenance
- Flexible target formats from one source

Disadvantages:

- Total costs of ownership (TCO)
 - May require training for efficient use, dedicated hardware maintenance or licensing costs (training for upgrades may also be needed)
 - If web provided as a service, forces to its continuous update

Performance

 Larger installations can incur performance issues due to under optimization (DBMS) or inadequate hardware capacity (peak workload, large data files)



WebApp Attributes—I

Network intensiveness

- Served and accessed over the network
- diverse community of clients (see browsers later on)

test use cases?

Concurrency

- large number of users may access at same time
- patterns of usage vary greatly

Unpredictable load

number of users may vary by orders of magnitude from day to day

Performance

- If user must wait too long may go elsewhere
- (due to access, server-side processing, client-side formatting and display, ...)



WebApp Attributes—II

Availability

- 100 percent availability unreasonable
- Yet users often demand "24/7/365" access

Data driven

- primary function of many WebApps: use hypermedia to present text, graphics, audio, video content
- Document Management System (DMS), Content Management System (CMS), Web Content Management System (WCMS)

Content sensitive

 up-to date, comprehensive, customer-oriented,...

Aesthetics

As critical as technical design



WebApp Attributes—III

Immediacy

- time to market a few days or weeks
- sophisticated Web pages within few hours using modern tools

Continuous evolution

- conventional software: evolves over planned, chronologically-spaced releases
- Web applications: evolve continuously

Security

- protect sensitive content + provide secure transmission
- HTTPS, SSL, ...



Testing WebApps

- Deceptively easy-looking "we just see that it all works fine"
- Check, among others (client-side; what about server-side?):
 - Dangling links systematically only with tool (eg, wget)
 - Plug-ins (Flash, ...) UI components (applets, Active X, ...) Security
 - Performance load times on DSL, ISDN, modem; concurrent access stress test
 - Proper reaction on error situations (illegal user input, system failure, ...)
- Browsers...

Stats can be biased, but provide a good basis

Usage share of desktop browsers for March 2013

Source +	Chrome +	Internet Explorer +	Firefox \$	Safari ¢	Opera 💠	Other +
StatCounter 🚱	38.07%	29.30%	20.87%	8.50%	1.17%	2.09%
Wikimedia 🚱	44.06%	22.08%	18.17%	3.24%	3.38%	9.07 %
W3Counter €	30.30%	24.60%	19.30%	16.30%	2.30%	7.20%
NetApplications 🚱	16.45%	55.83%	20.21%	5.31%	1.74%	0.20%
Clicky 🚱	35.13%	33.38%	21.18%	8.92%	1.15%	n/a%

source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Usage_share_of_web_browsers



Selenium: browser automation

- Selenium automates browsers, that's it...
 well, it also enables content verification
 - http://docs.seleniumhq.org/
- Selenium IDE: Firefox add-on for record-and-playback of interactions
 - bug reproduction scripts
 - scripts for automation-aided exploratory testing
- Selenium WebDriver: language specific bindings to drive a browser
 - browser-based regression automation
 - distribute scripts across many environments



Which Open-Source WCMS?

Torge Schmidt, IRC-IT

- Free (See <u>www.opensourcecms.com</u>) / paid commercial / hosted
- IRC-IT has evaluated ~15 systems, here the creme:



- TYPO3
- Mambo
- Drupal
- Xaraya
- Xoops
- Tiki-Wiki

