The Social Aspects of Interoperability

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Introduction

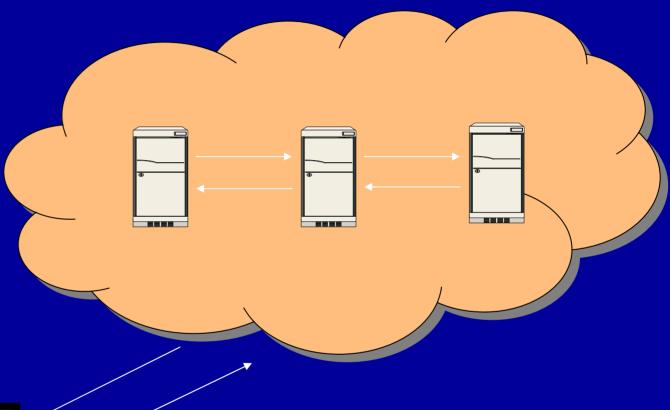
- We hate silos
- We shun sharing
- We define "federation" as "interoperation"
- Creating "A Distributed Digital Library of Mathematical Monographs"

"Why does [Interop] got to be so sad"

- Hard problem because a complex problem
- Cf. Z39.50
- In full text systems
 - Common metadata?
 - Common results format?
 - Needle in the haystack
 - "transport"
 - sending and receiving a search
 - sending and receiving information about results
 - sending and receiving the actual content

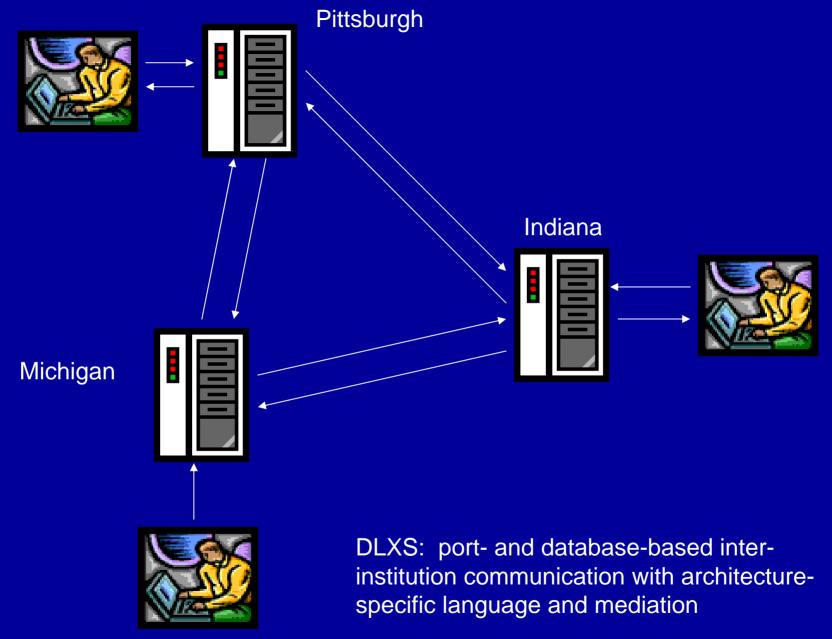
Distributed Search vs. Interoperable Search

- "Distributed" difficult?
 - Single institution distributed
 - Multi-institution distributed
 - Interoperability
- Challenges of "agreement" in interoperability

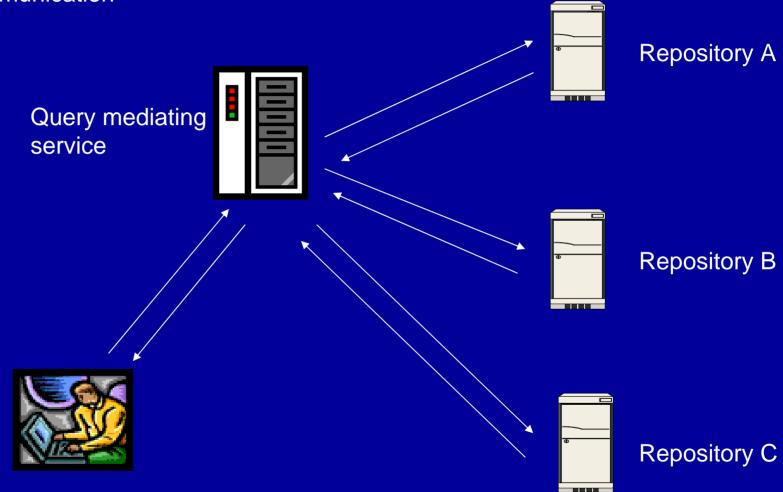




DLXS: port-based inter-machine communication with architecture-specific language and mediation



CGM: protocol-based interservice communication

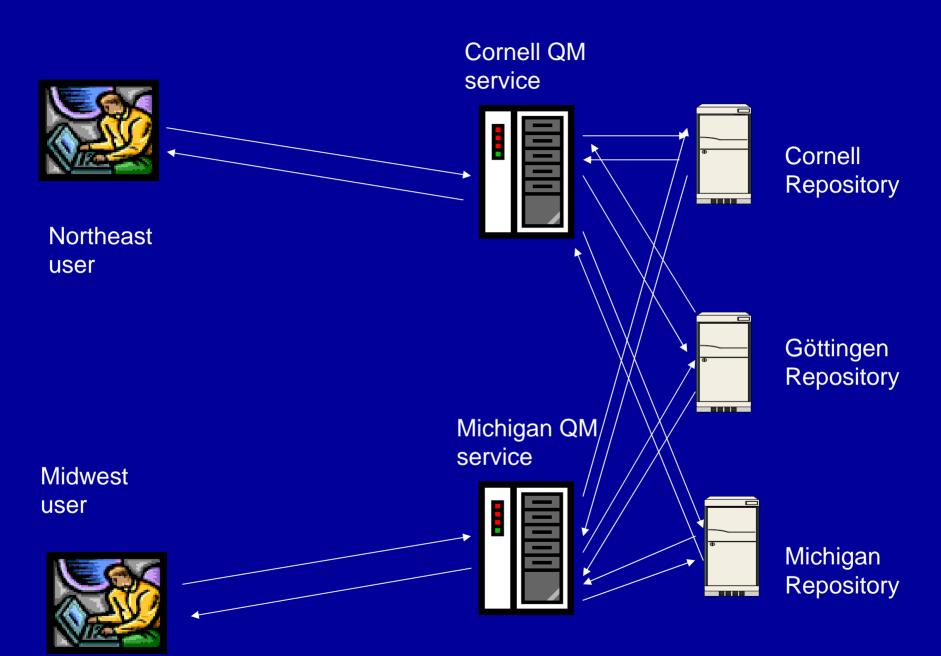


Isn't "Boolean" Easy?

- Documents with (pages including (X and Y))
 - Document includes one page with both X
 and Y
 - Document includes one page with X and another page with Y

What We Accomplished

It works [next slide]



What Remains to be Done

- Tapping the potential of structured queries
- Implement the DISSEMINATE verb fully
- Improve the production-worthiness of CGM
 - The affect of network latency.
 - ... process large numbers of results from multiple institutions.
 - Accommodating different models for ranking or sorting
 - Determining and taking into account outages and partial outages at remote sites.
 - Introducing mechanisms such as scaffolding into search strategies

Conclusion

- http://www.library.cornell.edu/mathbooks/
- Why is interoperability important?
- Not a problem of SOAP, WSDL, SRW or other technologies, but rather the social factors, and CGM is a great foundation

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