Outside-In: O.K.I. Open Service Interface Definitions (OSIDs) as a Native Framework API

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Background

Our Position in 2003

We had built 4 curricular systems, and wanted to build more.

Newer systems grew out of older systems, with commonly used code copied over and then 'tweaked'.

Fixes and 'tweaks' broke code compatibility and led to many systems with similar bugs.

Why use a framework?

 No reinventing of common parts in each application. authentication, group management, etc
One place to look for bugs in common parts.
Easier data sharing between applications create a group once, it is usable in all apps

Why did we build our own framework?

Existing frameworks were focused on execution control and presentation.

We needed a set of common services as well.

Why use the O.K.I. OSIDs as a framework API?

They cover all major service areas.

Services are designed together as a set without overlapping responsibilities.

OSIDs are a standard – not a one-off API – increasing the chances of interoperability with 3rd parties.

Common Interoperability Patterns Application OSTO Provider OSID **OSID** OSID Provider Consumer Consumer Application **Data Store**

OSIDs as Framework API

Application (OSID Consumer)



OSID Provider (Harmoni)



- Integration point always available, no wrapper needed.
- Provider is general enough to support many applications.
- Enable new storage options or performance characteristics by exchanging OSID Provider implementations.

What We Have Built

Harmoni

A service-oriented framework

Includes implementations of most OSIDs as well as other services (tagging, image processing, etc).

[Includes optional controller and UI layout/theming systems.

http://harmoni.sourceforge.net

Two curricular applications built on Harmoni



Segue Build web sites/blogs Collaborative editing Threaded discussions

Pluggable content

Concerto

Media-Asset hierarchy is created by users for their needs (maps directly to the Repository OSID).

Users can choose and/or define metadata schemas

Slideshows are a separate Asset hierarchy with a field for the ID of the media Asset to display.



Some OSID advantages

Storage and authorization are taken care of by the Repository.

Unique IDs allow easy building of slideshow tools.

User interface is the only remaining challenge.

Well-defined integration point for other systems.



–[Web site hierarchy is stored as Asset hierarchy

— Navigational nodes store their layout information in Asset content.

— Micro-Content (plugin instances) store most data in Asset fields.

Media are Assets attached to a micro-content Asset at time of upload.

——[Threaded discussions are Assets in the same site hierarchy.



Some OSID advantages

Hierarchical authorizations are built in and can be enforced during any access.

- **Segue** data can be accessed for read and write from other applications.
- Browsing media in external repositories is as easy as browsing local media.
- **Consistent structure for all data objects.**

Sharing Data

Use Concerto to browse data Assets of Segue and other applications.

Add other Assets to Concerto Slideshows.

Use Concerto to add metadata to Assets.



Challenges

OSID v2 Issues (all fixed in v3)

 Authentication process missing key interactions.
Numerous "out-of-band agreements" i.e. search types and syntax
Many operations force the retrieval of

unneeded data.

[Java-based API didn't always mesh with our PHP4 environment. (lack of exceptions)

Other Challenges

Limited in-language community - no other implementations to test against.

Delayed gratification - building a framework is a lot of work.

Where We Are Going

XML-RPC OSID Bindings

Talk across networks and/or programming languages.

