Publisher's Note

The Scenario documents were taken from the OASIS WSRP Website 5 October 2002. Because these were Microsoft Word documents, the version number was incremented and shown in page header. The actual date and version number can be found in the Revision Notice for each of the separate requirements documents.

The six documents were converted to Adobe Acrobat Portable Document Format (PDF) and combined into a single document (file). These were subsequently indexed using bookmarks.

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OASIS WSIA Technical Committee

Business Scenario Document
Information Sharing between Portal Servers

Version 1.1

Revision History

Date	Version	Description	Author
21 February 2002	1.0	Initial Draft	Dr. Carsten Leue Thomas Schäck

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Information Sharing between Portal Servers

1. Web Services for Remote Portals

1.1 Description

LargeCompany is an enterprise that operates worldwide. It manages its internal information and services (e.g. backend access to legacy time management system) using portal servers. There exist several portal server clusters within the company at different locations.

LargeCompany would like to make it possible to share content between multiple portal server installations with a minimum of maintenance and administration effort. The services to share are visual, user-facing and should integrate seamlessly into each portal in which they appear.

In the current scenario LargeCompany would like to share a portlet that displays the company's current stock price and a "tip-of-the-day" message with all other company portals. The visual design and content of this portlet are to be managed centrally. The layout of the portlet may change frequently which means changes in either the portlet's code or in the JSPs which render the portlet's content. It is important that such modifications are immediately visible on all client portals.

For security reasons there must not be the need to install code on the consuming portal servers.

The subject scenario pertains to visual, user-facing web services that enable portals to share content with each other. This approach is not limited to sharing content between portal servers of the same type but only requires that the portals export their portlets adhering to the WSRP interface. This document will focus specifically on the exchange of visual, user-facing web services by portal servers.

2. Participants

2.1.1 CentralPortalServer

2.1.2 Role

The CentralPortalServer is a portal server that hosts the local TipOfTheDay portlet. It provides not only access to data stored on the server but also implements the visual design of the portlet. This visual design may change on a per-day basis.

2.1.3 Relationships

CentralPortalServer exposes the TipOfTheDay as a WSRP service and publishes it in the corporate's private UDDI directory.

2.1.4 Business Objectives

CentralPortalServer wants to share TipOfTheDay information with all the company's end users regardless which local portal server they are using. The effort to integrate the portlet into each portal server should be as simple as possible. As the portlet's visual content often changes it should be managed centrally without any further interaction.

2.1.5 Solution Requirements

- *Easy Integration*: Allow local portal administrators to find and bind to the TipOfTheDay portlet with just a few mouse-clicks in their portal server's administration UI.
- *Caching*: Appropriate caching must be used at client portals to optimize response times for the end users and avoid excessive load on the CentralPortalServer.
- *Remote Access*: Allow portals all over the company to access the presentation markup of the TipOfTheDay portlet via the intranet.

- *Request parameters*: The user may enter data in input fields of the TipOfTheDay. These parameters must be transferred to the CentralPortalServer for processing.
- *User data:* To personalize the content of the portlet the client may send parts of its user profile to the remote portlet.
- *Markup type*: Portal users may connect to their local portal using a variety of different devices (browser, PDA, phone, etc). The content of the remote TipOfTheDayPortlet must take this into account and render its content depending on the requested markup type.
- *Language*: LargeCompany is spread all over the world. Users want to connect to their local portals and get information in their preferred language. This is also true for the remote TipOfTheDayPortlet which must either be able to render its content in the requested language or to provide markup in a default language.

2.1.5.1 Technology Requirements

- *Standard Directory Infrastructure*. A central directory, accessible in a standardized manner for publication and finding of services must exist.
- *Standard, pluggable Invocation Interfaces and Protocols*. This is key for an architecture in which remote content can be plugged into an existing portal without installing, writing, or modifying code. Because the interfaces are the same for all possible portlets, clients can use a generic local proxy to connect to the remote service.
- *Transfer of user data and preferences:* The user of the local portlet may request different markup types and/or languages depending on his location and device. This information must be transmitted to the remote portlet with each request.
- *Binding:* Prior to accessing the TipOfTheDay portlet remotely client portal servers must authenticate themselves to make sure that the portlet is only shared within LargeCompany. This step is required only once per portal by establishing a persistent binding between the two.
- *Persistent instances:* Each user may integrate the remote portlet on a page in his portal server and configure personally. Such a configuration must be persistent both on the client and on the server side. If the user deletes the portlet locally the configuration information on the remote side may be deleted as well. This implies the need for life cycle management of portlet instances between the local and the remote server.

2.1.5.2 Functionality

Here are the main functionality use cases that are required in this scenario:

- Development and Publication
  - Develop an inspiring TipOfTheDay portlet with useful up-to-date information.
  - Publish this portlet to a directory that can be accessed by all portals belonging to the company, along with metadata describing the portlet's configuration properties.

2.1.5.3 Usability

2.1.5.4 Constraints

2.2 Client Portal

2.2.1 Role

LargeCompany has portal servers throughout the world at many different locations. However there exists content that is of interest to the whole company and should be made available to all employees (e.g. the TipOfTheDay portlet). The client portal's administrator would like to make this portlet available to his users without making them notice that it comes from a remote server.

2.2.2 Relationships

Administrators for client portals locate the remote TipOfTheDay portlet in a UDDI directory and import it into their portal server. Users of the client portal can integrate the imported portlet into their pages and view markup rendered by the CentralPortalServer.

2.2.3 Business Objectives

Allow information consumption from a central point across portal boundaries. In particular modifications of the TipOfTheDay portlet must not impose management costs on the client portal's administrator.

The remote portlet should look exactly like any other portlet on the server (remote or local) and can be placed onto portal pages by users.

Once the administrator has imported the remote portlet, no further action by the administrator is required to keep the portlet up-to-date.

2.2.4 Solution Requirements

- *Easy Integration*: Allow the client portal administrators to find and bind to visual, user facing web services of other portal servers with just a few mouse-clicks in their portal server's administration UI.
- *Caching*: Appropriate caching must be used to optimize response times for the users of the client portal.

2.2.4.1 Technology Requirements

- *Standard Directory Infrastructure*. A central directory, accessible in a standardized manner for publication and finding of services must exist.
- *Standard, pluggable Invocation Interfaces and Protocols*..

2.2.4.2 Functionality

Here are the main functionality use cases that are required in this scenario:

- Finding and Binding
  - Find suitable remote portlets in a directory using appropriate portal admin UIs
  - Automatically integrate them into the portal as portlets (e.g. through portlet proxies)
  - Allow portal users to select portlet proxies representing remote portlets as local portlets
- Run-Time Invocation
  - Invoke remote portlets as appropriate

OASIS WSIA Technical Committee

WSRP Business Scenario
Business Scenario: Content for Portals

Version 1.1

Revision History

Date	Version	Description	Author
27 January 2002	1.0	Initial Draft	Thomas Schäck
21 February 2002	1.1	Revision	Dr. Carsten Leue

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Business Scenario: Content for Portals

1. Web Services for Remote Portals

1.1 Description

ContentForPortals.com is a provider of visual, user-facing web services that plug-and-play with portals. ContentForPortals.com provides several visual, user-facing web services including functions like weather forecasts, stock quotes, news, sports results, airport flight schedules, etc. This scenario describes the kind of business relationships that will become possible with the introduction of the Web Services for Remote Potals (WSRP) standard.

The subject scenario pertains to the proliferation of visual, user-facing web services that can be integrated and aggregated by portals in order to redistribute them to the users of those portals. This document will focus specifically on the consumption of visual, user-facing web services by portal servers.

2. Participants

2.1 ContentForPortlets Inc

2.1.1 Role

ContentForPortlets.com offers a variety of visual, user-facing web services including functions like weather forecasts, stock quotes, news, sports results, airport flight schedules, etc.

2.1.2 Relationships

ContentForPortlets.com offers their content to companies running portal servers either within corporations or on the Internet. Customers who want to use ContentForPortlets.com's visual, user-facing web services to add value to their portals select the desired services and bind to them to make them available to the users of their respective portals.

In the subject situation, a big corporation known as WESEREPOCON wants to make some of visual, user-facing web services provided by ContentForPortlets.com available for their corporate users.

2.1.3 Business Objectives

ContentForPortlets.com wants to make their services available in a form so that portals across the world can find their services and bind to them with minimal effort so that the hurdle of using and buying their services is low.

2.1.4 Solution Requirements

- *Effective Publication:* Allow ContentForPortlets.com to publish their services to a directory where all portals can find them easily.
- *Easy Integration*: Allow portal administrators to find and bind to the visual, user facing web services of ContentForPortlets.com or similar providers with just a few mouse-clicks in their portal server's administration UI.
- *Caching*: Appropriate caching must be used at client portals to optimize response times for the end users and avoid excessive load on the services provided by ContentForPortlets.com.

2.1.4.1 Technology Requirements

- *Standard Directory Infrastructure*. A central directory, accessible in a standardized manner for publication and finding of services must exist.
- *Standard, pluggable Invocation Interfaces and Protocols.*.

2.1.4.2 Functionality

Here are the main functionality use cases that are required in this scenario:

- Development and Publication
  - Develop visual, user-facing web services and generate meta data describing them
  - Publish visual, user-facing web services to a directory that can be accessed by many portals, along with metadata describing them

2.1.4.3 Usability

Ownership of Usability issue resides with the StockPlot client.

2.1.4.4 Constraints

Non-modifiable fields TBD.

2.2 WESEREPOCON

2.2.1 Role

WESEREPOCON runs a corporate portal for their employees. They develop and run custom portlets for business tasks specific to their corporation on their portal platform as well as personal information management portlets. In addition to these local portlets, they want to make external content available to their employees, including airport schedule information and the current stock quote for their company.

2.2.2 Relationships

WESEREPOCON licenses the desired content from ContentForPortals.com for use in their portal.

2.2.3 Business Objectives

WESEREPOCON wants to make relevant external information (flight schedules, current stock quote of WESEREPOCON, local news) available to their employees by just plugging it into their portal, without wasting any time for integration or even programming effort for special portlets to visualize the information.

2.2.4 Solution Requirements

- *Easy Integration*: Allow WESEREPOCON portal administrators to find and bind to visual, user facing web services of many providers with just a few mouse-clicks in their portal server's administration UI.
- *Caching*: Appropriate caching must be used to optimize response times for the users of WESEREPOCON's portal.

2.2.4.1 Technology Requirements

- *Standard Directory Infrastructure*. A central directory, accessible in a standardized manner for publication and finding of services must exist.
- *Standard, pluggable Invocation Interfaces and Protocols.*.

2.2.4.2 Functionality

Here are the main functionality use cases that are required in this scenario:

- Finding and Binding
  - Find suitable visual, user-facing web services in a directory using appropriate portal admin UIs

- Automatically integrate them into the portal as portlets (e.g. through portlet proxies)
- Allow portal users to select portlet proxies representing visual, user-facing web service like local portlets

- Run-Time Invocation
  - Invoke visual, user facing web services as appropriate

2.3 End-User

2.3.1 Role

As the final endpoint and actual Consumer of the ContentForPortlet's visual, user-facing web services, the end-user represents the actual human user of the airport flight schedule and stock quote services. In this case they are users of WESEREPOCON's portal.

2.3.2 Relationships

The end-user performs the actual interaction with the various visual, user-facing web services and is the ultimate trigger of all Run-Time use-cases associated with this business scenario.

3. References

OASIS WSIA Technical Committee

WSRP Business Scenario
Business Scenario: Link to Web Applications

Version 1.0

Revision History

Date	Version	Description	Author
5 April 2002	1.0	Initial Draft	Thomas Schäck

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Business Scenario: Content for Portals

1. Web Services for Remote Portals

1.1 Description

ContentForPortals.com is a provider visual, user-facing web services that plug-and-play with portals. ContentForPortals.com provides a personalized, visual, user-facing web service that provides an overview function based on previous user selections and/or user profile for integration in portals and links to their related web site that can be directly accessed by browsers.

2. Participants

2.1 ContentForPortlets Inc

2.1.1 Role

ContentForPortlets.com offers a visual, user-facing web service that provides an overview function for integration in portals and links to their related web site that can be directly accessed by browsers.

2.1.2 Relationships

ContentForPortlets.com offers their content to companies running portal servers either within corporations or on the Internet. Consumers who want to use ContentForPortlets.com's visual, user-facing web services to add value to their portals select the desired services and bind to them to make them available to the users of their respective portals.

2.1.3 Business Objectives

ContentForPortlets.com wants to make their services available in a form so that portals across the world can find their services and bind to them with minimal effort so that the hurdle of using their services is low.

By providing the service, ContentForPortals wants to hook into portals to become visible to many users and wants that portal users follow links displayed in the portal by their service and thereby also visit their related web site.

Like the service itself, the related web site provides personalized content based on user selections and user profile. To make their service attractive, ContentForPortlets.com wants users to be able to seamlessly go from the service to their related site and back.

2.1.4 Solution Requirements

- *Maintainig Context:* Allow the web site to which a visual, user-facing web service links to resume the context of interaction with the service in a way that is seamless and convenient to the user, i.e. without requiring the user to enter something in order to be recognized by the web site.

2.1.4.1 Technology Requirements

- *Transfer Context from the service via the portal to the End-User Client* . In order to allow the web site to which the service links to maintain the same context as was used in the interaction between the service and the user via the portal, the service must be able to transfer at least an ID to the client that is carried by the client when following the link to the related web site so that the web site can retrieve the ID and use it to recognize the user without requiring the user to enter something.
    - Note: There are several options
        - append a context ID to the link that leads to the related web site (backside: the markup cannot be cached independently of users)

- send a cookie through the portal to the client that contains the ID (backside: will not work well because of cookie domains)
- others ???

2.2 Portal Servers

2.2.1 Role

Portal servers consume the service provided by ContentForPortlets.com and display its generated markup. The act as intermediaries that bring users to their interactive, user-facing web service.

2.3 Browser

2.3.1 Role

The Browser renders markup generated by the portal, including markup from the service. When the user clicks on a link in the service's markup pointing to the related web site, the browser follows the link.

2.4 End-User

2.4.1 Role

As the final endpoint and actual Consumer of the ContentForPortlet's visual, user-facing web services, the end-user represents the actual human user of the interactive, user-facing service and related the web site.

2.4.2 Relationships

The end-user performs the actual interaction with the various visual, user-facing web services and web site and is the ultimate trigger of all Run-Time use-cases associated with this business scenario.

3. References

OASIS WSIA Technical Committee

Requirements Document
Business Scenario Report: Wireless Stock Trading Service

Version 1.0

Revision History

Date	Version	Description	Author
06/Apr/02	1.0		Aditi Karandikar

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Business Scenario

1. Wireless Stock Trading Service

1.1 Description

The context for this scenario is the need for a Telecom Provider to provide value-added services to its end-users by moving from a pure provisioning model to an intermediation model through Web Services. In a world where network infrastructure and bandwidth are increasingly being taken for granted we think intermediation will play a key role in growing a Telco's business.

1.2 The Scenario

EZ Telecom is a mobile service provider who would like to provide a stock trading WSRP service for its users. S-Trade is a financial services application vendor who provides the stock trading WSRP service, consumed by EZ Telecom. The scenario describes a stock trading WSRP service ported to different devices with real-time, offline capabilities and alerts. The offline mode would allow a user to store and retrieve pages on his device when the network is down (E.g. – a graph). The service also provides users real-time quotes for stocks and alerts the user of stock updates. Since the service is available on many devices and is multi-modal the user interface requirements for adaptation are different in each of the above-mentioned cases (i.e. real-time, offline, alerts). Since the end-users of this service are mobile and typically own more than one device, it is important to adapt the service in a device dependent manner.

2. Participants

2.1 S-Trade (Application Provider)

2.1.1 Role

S-Trade is a financial applications vendor who provides financial software to ASPs. In order to access multiple distribution channels the company is in the process of migrating its applications to make them available as Web Services. One of these is a stock trading application, which is already available as a WSRP service. The service, provides alerts, and buying and selling of stocks.

2.1.2 Relationships

S-Trade has relationships with other content providers like NYSE whose content S-Trade aggregates.

2.1.3 Business Objectives

- Expose financial services applications as WSRP Services to access multiple channels of distribution.
- Enable the end-user to access the service anytime, anywhere
- Maintain brand control in the provisioning chain
- Provide a better (seamless) end-user experience
- Increase the number of consumers

2.1.4 Solution Requirements

The stock trading service/utility can be easily integrated into the consumer's environment and is seamless for the end-user.

2.1.4.1 Functionality

- *New distribution channels*: Allow consumers to easily provision for new channels of distribution & deployment
- *Multi-modality*: Provide multi-modal capabilities by enabling voice and web access to the stock trading service
- *Multi-device support*: Support multiple devices, protocols and networks
- *Real-time*: Support real-time/offline access to the stock trading service
- *Alerts*: Alerts on stock updates
- *Unified Communication Interface*: Provide a single interface for multiple technologies like synchronization, speech recognition and messaging
- *Seamless Integration*: Provide for seamless integration of the service in the consumer's environment
- *Multiple Markup Languages*: Support multiple markup languages
- *Multiple Data Sources*: Support multiple data sources – RDBMS, VoiceXML, XML etc.
- *Integration*: Allow consumer to easily configure the service to adapt to the user interface of the consumer

2.1.4.2 Usability

- Consumer should be able to easily integrate the service into his own environment/application/service
- Consumer should be able to make changes to the user interface easily and quickly

2.1.4.3 Reliability

- Service should be available 24/7

2.1.4.4 Performance

- Network availability and speed maybe a problem
- Availability of 2G and 3G networks would improve performance of the service
- Unnecessary round-trips should be avoided

2.1.4.5 Supportability

- Services should support multiple data sources (detect and upgrade changes to content instantly).

2.1.4.6 Constraints

- Network speed
- Network availability
- Support for new devices introduced on the market
- Support for thick clients

2.2 EZ Telecom (Mobile Service Provider)

2.2.1 Role

EZ Telecom would like to provide seamless access to a stock trading WSRP service to its mobile users.

2.2.2 Relationships

Content providers can syndicate content directly to EZ Telco's system using the relevant protocols/standards or they maybe part of an affiliate program.

2.2.3 Business Objectives

- Provide end-users the capability to trade stocks anytime, anywhere thereby reducing the churn/turnover.

- Increase brand awareness
- Allow for co-branding with affiliates
- Alert a user depending on his profile
- Drive business for content providers
- Allow content providers to easily add new channels
- Ability to interact with the user and use his profile for different promotional activities

2.2.4 Solution Requirements

Most end-users of this service are mobile and own several devices. A requirement of this service is the ability to maintain a single user profile for the different devices the user owns. Facilitate device appropriate data transfer (E.g. voice data to a voice enabled device).

2.2.4.1 Functionality

- *Wireless interface*: Provide a wireless interface to the stock trading web service
- *Multi-modal*: Provide multi-modal capabilities by enabling voice and web access to the stock trading service
- *Multiple devices*: Support multiple devices, protocols and networks
- *Multiple channels*: Support real-time/offline access to the stock trading service
- *Alerts*: Alerts on stock updates
- *Unified Communication Interface*: Provide a single interface for multiple technologies like synchronization, speech recognition and messaging
- *Multiple markup languages*: Support multiple markup languages or multiple templates/DTDs for XML
- *Multiple data sources*: Support multiple data sources (local & remote)– RDBMS, VoiceXML, XML etc.

2.2.4.2 Usability

- Wireless end-user should be able to personalize this service from/for more than one device.
- Ease of use in different modes – offline, real-time, alerts
- Ability to switch modes easily –voice & data -- ability to toggle between passive and active mode, passive being when a command needs to be executed to fetch an alert, etc.

2.2.4.3 Reliability

- Service should be available 24/7

2.2.4.4 Authentication

- Ability to identify users using a variety of methods, from UID/Passwords to biometrics.
- Ability to make authorization available over the network from multiple devices.

2.2.4.5 Performance

- Network availability and speed maybe a problem
- Availability of 2G and 3G networks would improve performance of the service
- Unnecessary round-trips should be avoided

2.2.4.6 Supportability

- Services should support multiple data sources (detect and upgrade changes to content very quickly).

2.2.4.7 Constraints

- Network speed
- Network availability
- Support for new devices introduced on the market
- Support for thick clients

OASIS WSIA Technical Committee

Requirements Document
Business Scenario Report: Multimedia Sports Portal

Version 1.0

Revision History

Date	Version	Description	Author
07/Apr/02	1.0	Initial Draft	Aditi Karandikar

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Business Scenario

1. Multimedia Sports Portal

1.1 Description

X Company is a multimedia services company that focuses on sports event coverage. The company would like to syndicate content from several content providers to create an integrated multimedia portal for Indy Car racing. This integrated service will allow a user to interact in an ongoing car race, by providing live, interactive videos of the circuit with a clickable map alongside. It will also provide videos and info. about the features of the participating cars and interviews with drivers. This scenario describes the use of multimedia in web services not yet possible with existing technology.

2. Participants

2.1 Multimedia content providers (ESPN, Ford etc.)

2.1.1 Role

Multimedia content providers like Sports video providers, Circuit map providers and Car manufacturers make their content available as WSRP services. These services (portlets) are listed in X company's private registry.

2.1.2 Relationships

Content providers deliver content to intermediary web applications and portals that aggregate content on a unified User Interface. By enabling their content as a WSRP service, aggregators/portals can add them easily. Web Service enabling their content also allows access to multiple distribution channels. Content providers may subscribe to affiliate programs to leverage customer bases.

2.1.3 Business Objectives

- Add new channels of distribution
- Leverage large consumer base through affiliate programs
- Allow for co-branding with affiliates
- Increase the number of consumers
- Maintain brand control downstream

2.1.4 Solution Requirements

The consumer should be able to easily integrate multimedia content in his environment. For certain content providers like map providers, it is important to maintain brand control (copyright included) down the chain of consumers.

2.1.4.1 Functionality

- *New distribution channels*: Allow consumers to easily provision for new channels of distribution & deployment
- *Real-time*: Support real-time syndication of content where relevant (E.g. race in real-time)

2.1.4.2 Usability

2.1.4.3 Reliability

2.1.4.4 Performance

2.1.4.5 Supportability

- Support direct client (HTML,WML,etc) or a Web Service, MPEG-4, Flash etc.

2.1.4.6 Constraints

2.2 X Company (Service Provider/Aggregator)

2.2.1 Role

X Company syndicates multimedia content from different content providers to create a multimedia portal service for Indy car racing.

2.2.2 Relationships

Content providers make content available as WSRP services, which are syndicated on X Company's platform. X Company has relationships with other service providers too. These 3rd party services are aggregated by X Company on its portal.

2.2.3 Business Objectives

- Create a highly interactive multimedia portal for Indy car racing
- Allow for co-branding with affiliates and content providers
- Increase the number of end users
- Use the best viewer available on the client side.

2.2.4 Solution Requirements

Since the service involves syndication of interactive content from different sources the synchronization aspect is important. Different media such as pictures, video clips, sound and data need to be synchronized to provide a high level of interactivity and a seamless end user experience.

The service would be able to be displayed on the client side by any renderer/player compatible with WSRP interfaces. This would allow the user to interact with an HTML, Flash or Mpeg-4 content.

2.2.4.1 Functionality

- *New distribution channels*: Allow consumers to easily provision for new channels of distribution & deployment
- *Plug – n – play portlets:* Allow remote portlets to easily plug into web applications and portals
- *Real-time*: Support real-time syndication of content where relevant (E.g. car race in real-time)
- *User profile:* Maintain a user profile that tracks user interest and provides relevant info. based on user profile

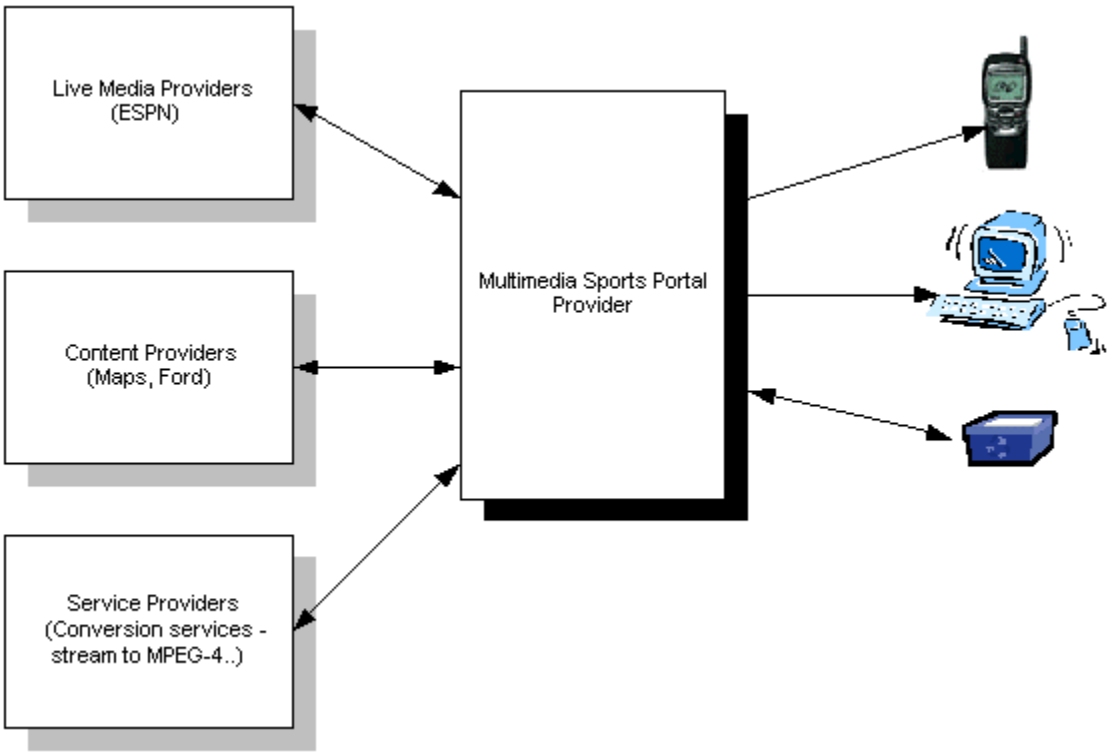
2.2.4.2 Usability

2.2.4.3 Reliability

2.2.4.4 Performance

2.2.4.5 Supportability

2.2.4.6 Constraints


Live Media Providers
(ESPN)
Content Providers
(Maps, Ford)
Service Providers
(Conversion services -
stream to MPEG-4..)
Multimedia Sports Portal
Provider

OASIS WSIA Technical Committee

Requirements Document
Use Case Report: News Feed

Version <1.0>

Revision History

Date	Version	Description	Author
4/17/2002	1.0	News Feed Use Case	Adam Nolan

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Use Case Report: News Feed

1. Definition of the News Feed use case

Definition: The consuming application (portlet container) will utilize a refresh mechanism to simulate push behavior from the producer (news feed service). The interaction between the portlet container and the news feed service will use a subscription model. A set of news citations corresponding to personalized topics will be presented to the End-User at regular intervals. Upon selecting a citation, the corresponding document will be presented to the End-User in a customizable format.

2. Actors

There are four actors in this use case:

- News feed web service: producer of content to be displayed within portlet container
- Portlet Container: instantiates and controls interaction with one or more news feed services on behalf of End-Users
- Administrator: a person who instantiates and configures news feed web services on behalf of End-Users
- End-User: a person who interacts directly with the output of the portlet container

3. Flow of Events

3.1 Basic Flow

3.1.1 Admin instantiates News Feed Portlet

Portlet Administrator finds remote news feed portlet service in UDDI, places portlet on a page for all users, uses the portlet's edit mode to configure the default behavior of the portlet for the Consumer's page, persistently saves the configured portlet. End-User accesses page and views/interacts with displayed output.

- The Portlet Administrator configuration of the news feed will be dependent upon a pre-established business relationship between the Service Provider and the enterprise hosting the Portlet Container. [*note: sufficient information/contacts to establish business relationship will be provided by either the UDDI or the web service*]
- The business relationship will be represented by an Administrator Login transmitted via secure transport to the News Feed Service, and setup via the administrator edit mode.

- There will exist two distinct edit modes, one exposed to the Administrator and one exposed to the End User. Those preferences set up by the administrator are the Default Preferences.
  - Content will be cached for a predetermined period of time, established via the Administrator edit mode.

- Upon expiration of the cache, the Portlet Container shall request an updated list of news citations from the News Feed Service, passing along the End Users ID, Administrator Login, and portlet preference parameters over secure transport.

3.1.2 End-User Interacts with News Feed Portlet

End-User views citations, retrieves documents and sets preferences for the News Feed Portlet

- End-User can override a subset of the default preferences setup by the administrator via an End-User edit mode available in the portlet. Some of these preferences may include update frequency, news topics to display, setting up additional news topics, and display formats of topic lists and documents.
- End-User can select a given topic citation, this will result in a request to the portlet container to retrieve the document.
- Upon document retrieval, the End-User ID/Administrator Login and preference information will be communicated over secure transport to the news feed service. [*note: alternatives to secure transport may exist including encoded cookies or other ciphered temporary tokens which embed the UserID/Administrator Login data*]
- Document will be presented to the End-User based on default/End-User preferences

3.2 Alternative Flows

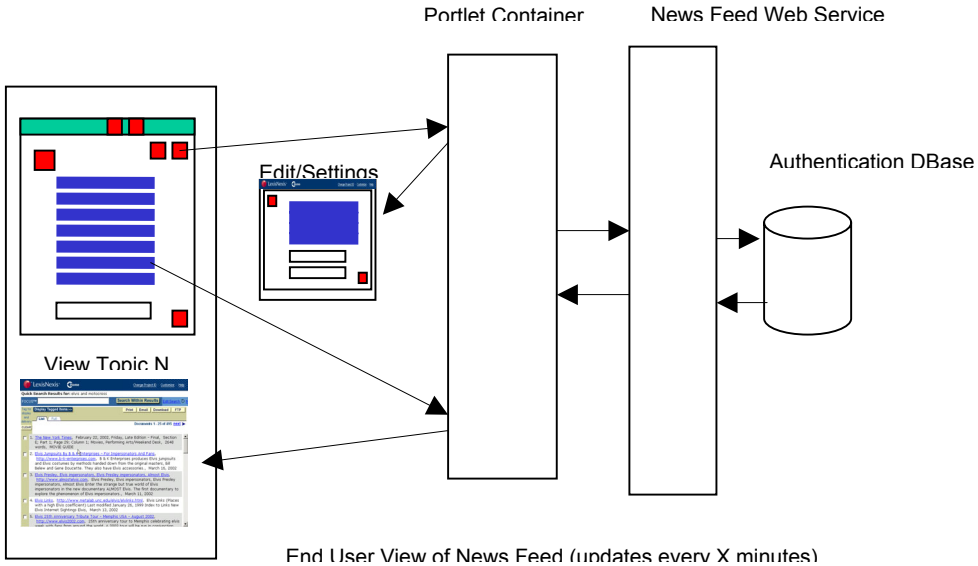
3.2.1 Portlet Container Forwards News Feed to an external Consumer

The End-User will access the News Feed service via an intermediate Portlet Container, acting as a web service proxy for the originating news feed service.

- This proxy relationship will not be transparent to the originating service, meaning that additional business rules may need to be applied to realize this trust relationship.
- The simplifying assumption is made that a sufficient criteria to realize this additional trust relationship shall be a “not final destination” flag which shall be passed on all requests to the news feed web service by the intermediary portlet container.
- Other than this additional flag, the communication between the intermediary container and the news feed web service is identical to that described in the Basic Flow, other than the End-User ID now pertains to the End-User of the final consuming application.

4. Diagrams

4.1 Relationship between News Feed web service and Portlet Container



5. PreConditions

5.1 Preexisting business relationship

The Business relation is established before any content is made available to the Portlet Container. This business relationship will be fully encapsulated via a single login, i.e. the news feed web service will be responsible for determining access rights based on its own data store. These relationship rules will include subscription model (billing, data sources, maximum users allowed, preference data, etc.)

6. PostConditions

6.1 Minimal Security Exposure

No information must be exposed to End-User that would allow access to the news feed web service outside of the portlet container environment, (i.e. Administrator login which encapsulates the trust relationship will not be exposed to End-User.)