UNIT 11  WEB SHARING

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11.0 OBJECTIVES

After reading this Unit, you will be able to:
• describe the need for and scope of web-based services;
• discuss use of Web 2.0 on the Web;
• explain application of web-based products and services in libraries; and
• discuss customised services and online learning environment.

11.1 INTRODUCTION

The spectrum of web-based services covers online shopping, e-mail, chatting, discussion forums, blogs, wikis, social networks, YouTube, Twitter, etc. Now, the products are more personalised compared to earlier products. At present, the trend is to develop tailor made products and services on demand like online e-learning modules, information digest systems, literature review, etc. which are more user oriented. The present web technology has given power to users towards controlling their subscription and expressing their needs. The implementation of Web 2.0 technology has further empowered the users to be more interactive with the existing services which are available on the World Wide Web (WWW).
Web Products and Services

The Web with static content is considered to be the earlier form of Web 2.0. This was slowly replaced by dynamic content. This was an intermediary stage. In the last few years, the Web has become a medium which is more participatory, user oriented, interoperable and interactive. The term ‘Web 2.0’ was coined by Dale Dougherty, Head of Maker Media division of O’Reilly in 2003. Since then it has become a popular concept.

11.2 WEB-BASED PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

A product is a tangible entity, whereas, a service can only be experienced and used. A bank sells gold coin which is a product, while the same bank offers money transfer, which is a service. In the present Internet arena, the differentiation of product and service has reduced. For example, web OPAC of a library and information centre is a product as well as a service. It has two parts, offering cataloguing service through web OPAC is considered to be a service while getting the list of references the library and information centre has on a particular subject/author, etc. will be considered a product. Hence, a service can be a product. For example, delivery of railway tickets using the Web is a service while the e-ticket is a product. When services and products are offered using web technology, it is known as web-based products and services. Often they are online but in some cases they are delivered offline also.

The concept of ‘web sharing’ is the hallmark of Web 2.0. It is all about sharing the data, ideas and efforts and generating the services which have made a mark on the global scenario. Contrary to the concept of static Web of 90’s, the present Web i.e. Web 2.0 offers collaborative moves towards laid projects irrespective of the geographical location of stakeholders. The broad classes of collaborative tools such as Content Management Systems like MediaWiki, Learning Management Systems like Moodle, Digital Library Software like Dspace, Eprints, etc. are widely used in sharing what one has with rest of the world. Besides, services like YouTube, Social Networking websites like Twitter, Facebook, Orkut, etc. have made a great mark towards sharing personal and professional information.

11.2.1 Web 2.0: Characteristics

Implementation of Web 2.0 technology has revolutionised the Web. Web 2.0 technology provides interactive environment for users to share, collaborate and own their data. It has provided methods for use of dynamic content, improved scalability and use of standards for better interoperability. The typical characteristics of Web 2.0 are as follows:

1) **Web as a Platform**

   The applications or products are developed using the Web as a platform. A user can use the application online through a web browser. One of the major components of such applications is their use through a browser. The use of a web browser reduces the dependency of a client on a particular platform. It creates an interoperable environment so that different standards and applications can be used. This enhances the accessibility of users towards web-based application. For example, a person sitting in India can use web browser and book railways ticket for Europe trip. The person can make the payment from her/his credit card issued by any bank in India and money
will be automatically deducted from her/his account in Euros (•). There is an online API (Application Program Interface) which automatically converts Indian Rupee (₹) to Euros (•). This is done without the knowledge of the client.

2) Participatory Web

Technically, it is also known as read / write Web. The older version of Web used to have one way communication i.e. from source to client. But due to implementation of Web 2.0 technology, now client can also communicate with the source. The Web has become an interactive and a participatory medium. This has changed the mode of communication completely. Now, librarians can talk directly to their users through their blogs, twitter, orkut, facebook, etc. They can announce new services/products, etc. of the library and also directly address to the queries/problems of their users.

Web 2.0 has enabled people to work on participatory projects irrespective of their location. The example of such a project is Wikipedia. Wikipedia is an online encyclopaedia developed on participatory basis in different languages. In Wikipedia, an article can be written by a number of people. They can add, delete, edit and give hyperlink(s) to the contents of the article given on Wikipedia. Below is given a screen shot (Fig 11.1) of the home page of Wikipedia. For better understanding, it is suggested to visit and explore the website of Wikipedia. The experience of browsing the website will further educate you to the concept of participatory web.

![Fig.11.1: Homepage of Wikipedia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page)

3) User Control

Web 2.0 has enabled users to control their data. Users can online bookmark those websites which they are interested in. There are services where users can store their appointments and engagement, finance and personal information. The alert services prompt a user about an event which s/he is
interested in. For example, BillQ is a service which alerts users about the payment of their bills. Similarly, Google Alert (Fig 11.2) is an alert service which sends periodical alerts to subscribers about any new additions in the Google. The user gets delivery of alerts through e-mail (Fig 11.3). The user can control the application periodicity, presentation and delivery.

11.2.2 Web 2.0 Tools

Web 2.0 is an agglomeration of technologies developed in the late 1990s. Web 2.0 indicates an improved WWW. The examples of some of Web 2.0 applications are Google AdSense, Flickr, Facebook, Wikipedia, Podcast, Digg, Google Maps, Technorati. These applications are examples of semantic environment where machines can understand and extract meanings or information. These applications provide an open environment for open communication and reusability of applications as well as generated data in different contexts. It is a move from static websites to more interactive searching and use and innovations.
Self Check Exercise

Note: i) Write your answer in the place given below.
   ii) Check your answer with the answers given at the end of this Unit.

1) What do you understand by Web 2.0?

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11.3 SOME POPULAR WEB-BASED SERVICES

There are many products/services which play a major role in sharing the information and have made a mark on the society. They do not require any special skill to publish content over the Web. These products/services provide two-way communication and hence, are major sources of information sharing for those who wish to share. The aspects which can be shared over these services range from scholarly content to entertainment. These products are used at a very generic level and can also be very helpful to impart domain specific knowledge.

11.3.1 Wikis

A wiki is type of website where the content is created and maintained by users in collaboration with others. Wikis are tools which facilitate sharing of information among communities. Wikis have a simple interface and are easy to use. Users can access a wiki, view and add content. This content is viewed and edited by other users who visit wiki. Wikis are websites that consist of a number of web pages. These web pages can be viewed and modified by anybody through a web browser. Users can add, modify or delete content in Wikis using a simple markup language or a WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get) text editor. The web pages in a wiki are interconnected with each other through hyperlinks and contain images, tables, audio and video components. Wikis are used by commercial enterprises, educational institutions and government organisations for a variety of purposes such as creating an online community and building a knowledge base. There are many wikis on the Internet. Wikipedia (http://www.wikipedia.org/) is the most common and popular wiki. It is the biggest online encyclopaedia. Some other examples of wikis are WikiEducator (http://www.wikieducator.org/), Wikitravel (http://wikitravel.org) and wikiHow (http://www.wikihow.com/).
11.3.2 Blogs

A blog is an individual website used as a diary. The other name of the blog is ‘weblog’. The term ‘blog’ was coined by Peter Merholz. People add entries on the website which is read by others and can be commented. Blogs contain text, graphics, audio and video. Based on the medium, a blog can be an art blog (contains graphics), a podcast (contains audio) or a vlog (contains video). Apart from these, blogs can be subject specific, organisation specific or private and device specific (accessed by device like mobile), etc. The community which blogs or is involved in blogging, constructs the Blogosphere. Two examples of blogs are given below for your understanding. “025.431: The Dewey blog” is a blog on the DDC system, which covers the Dewey Decimal Classification System and knowledge organization.

We have also given a screen shot of the KOHA blog. As you all know that Koha is free and open source software library automation package.
11.3.3 Social Bookmarking

Social bookmarking services are for saving and categorising a personal bookmarks collection. Since these websites are social websites, these bookmarks can be shared with others. These services allow the users to tag, save, manage and share web pages all in one place as bookmarks. These bookmarks can be marked as public or private. Sharing can be done only with specified people or groups or within certain networks. People can view bookmarks chronologically, by category or by tags or via a search engine if they are allowed to be viewed. Normally, features of social bookmarking services are as follows:

- Bookmark any website on the Internet and view bookmarks anywhere irrespective of location.
- Share bookmarks and others bookmarks of your interest.
- Discover the most useful and interesting bookmarks on the Web.
- Classify the bookmark with tags.
- Send a message or e-mail the bookmark to a friend.
- Import and export bookmarks.

Some of the examples of social bookmarking websites are given below:

- Delicious (http://delicious.com/help/learn)
- Diigo (http://www.diigo.com/?source=redirect_from_furl)
- Netvouz (http://www.netvouz.com/)
- Faves.com (http://faves.com/home)
11.3.4 Social Networking

Social networking is grouping of individuals for a specific purpose. Social networking is prevalent among persons at their workplace like offices, universities, schools and in the neighbourhood. By the application of web technologies, there are various web-based online social networking websites emerged through which people share their common interests in hobbies, religion, politics and personal things like ideas, photographs, texts, audio, video, etc. These social networking websites function as an online community of the Internet users. Most of the social networking websites are web-based which have many ways (like e-mail, instant messaging (IM)) for users to interact on the Internet.

The features of social networking websites are as follows:

- Members can share their common interests.
- Members can read profile pages of other members and may contact them.
- Members can organise and combine their online profiles.
- Members can develop an online friendship from foreign countries. By this way they learn about new cultures and new languages.
- Members can create their own network of friends and remove from their list such members that do not share common interests or goals.

Data theft and viruses are some of the issues which jeopardise the social networking websites. The most prevalent danger is online predators or individuals who claim to be someone which they are not.

There are number of social networking websites available on the Web. Facebook, Bebo, Twitter, MySpace, LinkedIn, Hi5, Tagged, Orkut, FriendWise, FriendFinder, Classmates, Ning, Netlog, etc. are some of the examples of popular social networking websites.
Twitter

Twitter (http://twitter.com/) is a social networking website which has become popular around the world. You must have observed that politicians, sportsmen, celebrities often use twitter to get connected with people and let them know about what they feel on any topic of concern, which is also known as tweets. It provides facility to users to follow people over Twitter. The followers can give feedback on the tweets. Features of the Twitter are as follows:

- Twitter allows sending and reading other updates of those whom one is following.
- Messages are limited to 140 characters.
- Updates can be received via the Twitter website, SMS (text messages on mobile), RSS (receive only), e-mails or any third party application which supports twitter, like Tweetie, Twittterific, and Feedalizr to send Twitter messages.
- Messages can be delivered to restricted community as well as to all.
- People can be searched by name or user name.
- Friends can be imported from friends list of Gmail, Hotmail, Yahoo, etc.
- It lets people know how many are following them.
YouTube

YouTube is a social networking website where one can share her/his videos. It allows uploading of videos and viewing them online. It provides powerful search to search videos over YouTube. It is a service which is offered by Google. However there are many other websites which offer storage of online videos and viewing them online. Features of YouTube are as follows:

- One can register at YouTube and upload video;
- Video can be viewed online;
- Playlist can be created (only by registered users);
- One can find out how many people have viewed the video;
- Videos can be tagged and commented (liked or disliked);
- It provides tools to add captions and sub-titles;
- Videos can be uploaded through mobile devices like Cell Phone;
- One can share a video of 2 GB size.

Self Check Exercise

Note: i) Write your answers in the space given below.

ii) Check your answers with the answers given at the end of this Unit.

2) What are the various species of blogs?

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3) What do you understand by social bookmarks?

4) Give the names of any five social networking websites.

11.4 USE OF WEB-BASED SERVICES IN LIBRARIES

Web-based services are increasingly being used in library and information centres with the developments in technology and change in the user requirements. New tools have provided the libraries innumerable possibilities to create new resources and services. Web 2.0 technologies have made it possible to customise libraries websites and introduce space for interaction with their users. Libraries are introducing Web 2.0 features in their websites and incorporating Blogs and Wikis. Web-based applications are simple and easy to use and can be used for designing useful library and information services without huge financial expenditure. The popularity of social networking websites, blogs and other tools has influenced the behaviour of users. The library services should be designed keeping in mind the current generation of users. The various Web 2.0 applications enable the libraries to be socially interlinked with other applications and communities. These applications enable interactivity and gathering of feedback on a wide scale.

Some examples of how Web 2.0 features can be used in libraries are:

- Wikis and Blogs and can be used by the libraries for marketing of library services on the Web.
- Blogs can be used for interactions with users, faculty and other communities.
- Libraries can use social networking applications for approaching their users.
- Blogs can be used for receiving feedback from the users about the library services and resources.
- Web-based services can be used for creating awareness about the services and resources being provided by the library.
- The library websites can be designed for direct interaction with the users.
- Social Networking websites can be used for communicating with users spread over wider geographic distances.
• Social Bookmarking can be used to facilitate users to create and share bookmarks.
• Instant Messaging can be used for providing reference services and making users aware about the library services.
• These applications can be used for providing information about latest books, resources and services.
• A page on a social networking website can be created by a library to reach out to users.

11.5 WEB-BASED LIBRARY SERVICES

Web 2.0 has opened a new area for libraries to enhance their services with more user centric approach. The services using Web 2.0 technologies are popularly being called as Lib 2.0. It is the application of user oriented, interactive, collaborative and multimedia based web technologies for web-based library services and products.

11.5.1 Lib 2.0 or Library 2.0

The term “Lib 2.0” was first coined by Michael Casey in his blogging website LibraryCrunch (http://www.librarycrunch.com). It is a user centred environment for libraries where they can:
• gather information from other users,
• share their views,
• get customised services,
• download streaming multimedia data, and
• jointly work on papers or projects.

Overall, the approach of Lib 2.0 is to empower users. Following are some Lib 2.0 services available on the Web:

A) LibraryThing

LibraryThing (http://www.librarything.com/) is an innovative online service for people to catalogue books from their collection. The catalogue would be available online and can be accessed over the Web and even on the mobile phone. While cataloguing, one does not need to fill all the details about the book. If the book is available in online store e.g. Amazon or Library of Congress, the cataloguing details would be fetched from there itself. LibraryThing attempts to connect people through same book. The features of LibraryThing are as follows:
• Create your own library with number of collection.
• Import catalogue. It provides facility to import catalogue from other sources if the document is already catalogued online e.g. by Library of Congress or Amazon.
• Customise library page. Librarians can customise the look and feel of their library web page.
• Add events. Facilitates to add a new happening in the library.
• Create forums. A forum can be added to know the feedback of library users.
• Get recommendations for books to be included in collection.
• Online statistics. Statistics of the library to demonstrate the activities of library.
• Online reviews. Users can post online reviews of the books they read.
• Tagging of books.
• Clustering by subject and author.
• Mobile access.

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**GuruLib**

GuruLib is an entrepreneur initiative (http://www.gurulib.com/index.php) of two students, Christina Leung and Mohammed Rana Basheer from University of Missouri. This Lib 2.0 enabled website supports cataloguing of personal collections with the following features:

• Barcode enabled searching using a barcode reader or web cam or mobile camera to read UPC or ISBN code on the book, DVD or CD.

• Searching a book by title, author or keywords.

• Mobile access.

• Search and access hundreds of public and university libraries around the world to collect cataloguing information.

• Arrange books, movies, music, games and software in virtual shelves.

• Create unlimited shelves online as the way one wants.

• Write book or movie reviews and share them.

• One can set a target price for an item and will be intimated by GuruLib through e-mail when the price reaches to target price.

• One can take notes as reading a book or watching a movie.

• One can keep track of loaned/borrowed documents.

• Contains Facebook Application, iGoogle Module, RSS Feeds and Blog widgets.
C) Revish

Revish (http://www.revish.com/) is not exactly a Lib 2.0 service but libraries can utilise it for reading online reviews and recommending books for their users. Revish facilitates reading and sharing reading experiences with others. One has to get registered in order to use the Revish service. The features for Revish are as follows:

- User can write reviews of any books s/he reads and publish.
- User can maintain a reading list and share it with her/his friends.
- User can save reading history.
- Users can participate in groups and discussion forums.
- It provides API (Application Programming Interface) for use in personal website or blogs.
- PI and widgets to include your Revish content on your blog or website.
Self Check Exercise

Note: i) Write your answers in the space given below.
     ii) Check your answers with the answers given at the end of this Unit.

5) What is a “Lib 2.0”?

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6) What are the salient features of LibraryThing?

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7) Differentiate between GuruLib and Revish.

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11.6 WEB-BASED LEARNING AND EDUCATION

Learning and education are important dimensions in the growth of human society. Illiteracy is considered as backwardness. The Web has come up as a medium to impart education and supplement the traditional teaching. Online courses and certifications have changed the face of traditional education methods. ICT has enabled sharing of teaching expertise and the Web has become the medium. In web-based learning environment teachers offer lessons to students including, multimedia learning objects. Multimedia learning objects include text, audio, video and graphics as a carry medium for offered contents. Some examples of websites catering to web-based learning and education are discussed in the following sections.

11.6.1 AnswerTips

Answer.com Inc. (http://www.answers.com/) is an online service for websites to be used by webmasters. AnswerTips provides online ready reference for the visitors of the library website. It allows visitors to access definitions and fast
facts on millions of obscure words, personalities or slang words. This service can be used in any website by adding a small script in the HTML template of website.

![Example of AnswerTips](http://wiki.answers.com)

### 11.6.2 Campusbug

Campusbug (http://www.campusbug.com/index.php) is the first social learning network website. It is a service which provides educational as well as social networking for the students. The service is free of cost. It is a unique website which combines education, social networking and e-commerce together. The web page can be customised by users. This web service has an inherent store to purchase apparels, office supplies, etc. This store and the advertisements support this web service that’s why it is free of cost. The features of Campusbug are as follows:

- Take online tests.
- Read question banks.
- Discussion over forums.
- Create blogs. Students and teachers can create their blogs to share ideas.
- Send message.
- YouTube for sharing movies.
- Photo sharing.
- Online chat room for discussion with friends.
- Write a document online with EZ writing module.
- Create bibliographies according to MLA, APA and Chicago format using a bibliography generator.
- Store, share and download bibliographies.
- Conduct online polls. Online polls can be conducted to understand the mass opinion.
Web Sharing

- Play online games.

![Campusbug Homepage](http://www.campusbug.com/index.php)

**Fig. 11.15: Homepage of Campusbug**
(Source: http://www.campusbug.com/index.php)

### 11.6.3 Elgg

Elgg is an open source and free social learning framework. It provides functionality to run your own social networking website on the Internet as well as Intranet. It provides a platform for individuals to aggregate, store and share their personal learning and working resources. Elgg is a fully featured electronic portfolio, weblog and social networking system, is connecting learners and creating communities of learning.

The features of Elgg are as follows:

- User and web content management.
- Promotes relationships between user and other users, objects and websites.
- Can manage multiple websites in one installation.
- Cross system search.
- User level access controls.
- Event, plug-in and widget APIs.
- Implemented RSS, FOAF (Friend of a Friend), XFN (XHTML Friends Network) for content syndication.
- Implementation of OpenID, OpenSocial concepts.
- Use of multiple database connections for scalability.
Web Products and Services

- Implementation of user avatar throughout the website which is a context-sensitive menu that allows to perform actions on the user directly to whom the page belongs to, for example, one can send an e-mail to a user.

- Dashboard is a powerful tool for customising the user’s homepage by extracting information from Elgg website or from external website like, flickr or twitter.

- Create own profile (users’ profile).

- Form group (s) of people with similar interests and ideas. One can moderate the group.

- Group can be private or restricted or could be public.

- Implementation of group level file repository, forum, pages and message-board.

- Implementation of Widgets to extract internal and external content.

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11.6.4 Moodle

Moodle is an Open Source Course Management System (CMS) for running online e-learning modules. It is available free. Educators can run online course modules for the students. Moodle is the best tool to manage and promote online learning. Features of Moodle are as follows:

- Allows real-time synchronous communication by learners through chat.

- Instructors can conduct surveys on subject matter to know learners view.

- Threaded discussion boards or forums can be created for sharing views on a subject matter.

- Participants for each course can be defined. Assign teachers for courses. Non-editing teacher roles can be created for adjuncts, and part-time instructors.

- Create course having several lessons with set of linked pages. Each page can end with a question which a student chooses to answer to move forward in a course. Add descriptions with images in any area of the course homepage.
• Create online or offline tasks for students. Learners can submit tasks in any file format like, MS Office, PDF, image, A/V, etc.

• Instructor can control opening and closing periods.

• Peer assessment of documents submitted online by students. Participants can assess each other’s project. Instructor can make final student assessment.

• Create a glossary of terms attached with a course.

• Create quiz which includes formats like, true-false, multiple choice, short answer, matching question, random questions, numerical questions, embedded answer questions with descriptive text and graphics.

• Individual profiles of learners which includes their picture, helping connect learners socially in the online learning environment.

• Instructor can create group assignments for a group of students.

• Keeping calendar helps in meeting deadlines, alerts meetings and other events. Calendar entries can be created by instructors, students and system administrator.

• Blogs can be created at user level.

• Teachers and students can be enrolled or removed from a course.

• Backup and restoration of course can be done.

• Instructors can create their own custom scales to access the students. They can view assignments and add grades and comments. They can monitor the activities of students using logs.

Fig.11.17: A Screenshot of Moodle
(Source: https://moodle.org/)
Web Products and Services

**Self Check Exercise**

**Note:** i) Write your answers in the place given below.

ii) Check your answers with the answers given at the end of this Unit.

8) What are various media of web-based learning?

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9) What are the salient features of Moodle?

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**11.7 SUMMARY**

The Unit discusses about various products and services offered through the Web. It also elaborates the revolution in the web services through Web 2.0. This new version of the Web has made the Web more participatory for the user. A number of social networking websites such as Facebook, Diig, Delicious, LinkedIn have provided a platform to their users where they can share, collaborate and publish their data. The Unit also explains the characteristics and tools of Web 2.0. The different social domains which are on their way to adopt Web 2.0 technology for library services etc. are also mentioned. Other web-based services and products such as wikis, social bookmarking, and blogs are also explained with the help of examples.

**11.8 ANSWERS TO SELF CHECK EXERCISES**

1) Web 2.0 is the improved version of earlier static Web. It provides interactive environment for users to share, collaborate and own their data. It uses web browser as a functional platform through which user can participate in the Web. It is also known as read/write Web.

2) Species of blogs varies with their contents (i.e. text, graphics, audio and video). Based on contents, some of the publicly known blogs are art blog (contains graphics), podcast (contains audio), vlog (contains video). Besides this, subjects specific, organisation specific, device specific blogs are also found.

3) It is the service through which a user saves and categorise personal bookmarks collection in the social websites and shares with others. Such services allow to tag, save, manage and share web pages all in one place as bookmarks and can be marked as public or private.
4) Orkut, LinkedIn, hi5, MySpace, and Ning.

5) Lib 2.0 or Library 2.0 is the use of Web 2.0 technologies in the area of library services. Lib 2.0 is the application of user oriented, interactive, collaborative, and multimedia-based web technologies for web-based library services and products.

6) Salient features of LibraryThing are:
   User can create their own library with number of collection, import catalogue from other sources, customise library page, add events, create forums, get online statistics, see and make online reviews, create tagging of books, etc.

7) GuruLib is a Lib 2.0 enabled website which supports cataloguing personal collections whereas Revish is not exactly a Lib 2.0 supported website. It provides online reviews and recommendations of books for their users.

8) There are various learning media available over the Web. AnswerTips, Campusbug, Elgg, Moodle, etc. are types of web-based learning media.

9) Moodle is a free Course Management System (CMS) for online e-learning. It allows real-time synchronous communication by learners through chat, one can conduct surveys on subject matter to know learners view, discussion boards or forums can be created for sharing views on subject matter, can create courses having lessons with set of linked pages, can create online or offline tasks for students, learners can submit tasks in any file format (MS Office, PDF, image, A/V, etc.), instructor can control opening and closing periods, can be create a glossary of terms, can be created blogs at user level.

11.9 KEYWORDS

Blog : Blog is an online calendar in which blog posts are arranged reverse chronologically.

Content Management : A content management system (CMS) is a computer software system for organising and facilitating collaborative creation of documents and other content.

Dynamic Web : It is a hypertext document which continually updates information as the page is displayed on the Web.

EZ Writing : It is a free web-based word processing programme which allows to import, edit and share documents from one convenient location. (http://www.compusbug.com)

e-learning : e-learning is web-based learning.

FOAF : Stands for Friend Of A Friend. It is a machine-readable ontology describing persons, their activities and their relations to other people and objects.

HTML : HyperText MarkUp Language. This is used for the formatting and display of web documents.
### Interoperability
Standardised method or specifications towards creating common ground so that differences of implementation may be less in communication. In other words, services can interact with each other without encountering differences of implementations.

### ISBN
International Standard Book Number. It is a unique number for the identification of a published book/monograph.

### Lib 2.0
Extension for libraries and library services based on Web 2.0 concept.

### OpenID
An OpenID is the form of a unique URL which is authenticated by the user’s OpenID provider. The OpenID protocol does not rely on a central authority to authenticate a user’s identity.

### PDF
Portable Document Format.

### Podcast
Blog post which contains audio file format.

### Scalability
Capability to cope and perform under an increased or expanding workload.

### Static Web
The part of the Web which is static or which does not update their databases regularly.

### Synchronous Communication
Data transfer method in which sent (upstream) and received (downstream) data flows at the same speed, and is spaced by timing signals.

### Web 2.0
The social web or read-write web. Latest version of World Wide Web which is more interactive than it was in its previous versions.

### Web Browser
A tool to access World Wide Web.

### XFN

### XML
Extensible Markup Language.

### 11.10 REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING


<http://www.elearnspace.org/Articles/eportfolios.htm>.