



Project Overview

>> Content Management System (CMS) <<

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Workshop Onto-Med
Research Group
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imise


Kompetenznetz
Maligne Lymphome

 **Gauss** | THE POWER
OF CONTENT
AT WORK™

What does *Content Management* mean?

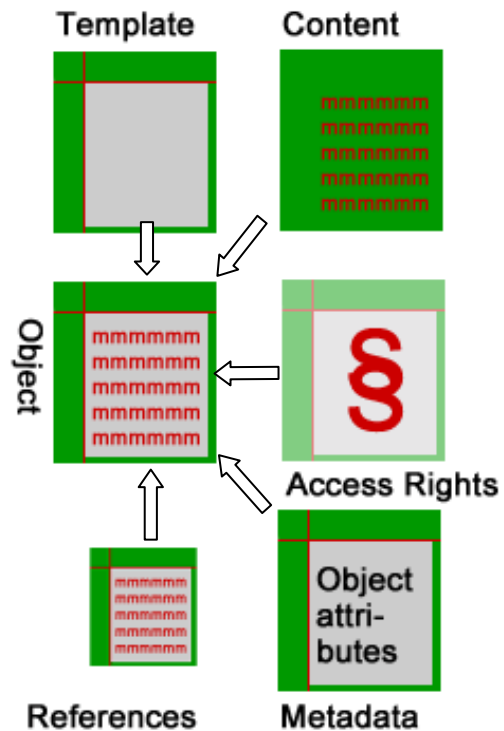
Content Management is the process of creating, publishing and maintaining information in a semi-structured data store

Why do we employ a CMS?

Quality management of information, data and operation
while
serving different classes of users

Object-oriented approach

Structure of an object



- An object consists of:
 - Content (text or binary)
 - Template defining the layout
 - Attributes called metadata
 - References
 - Rights
 - ...
- This partitioning is the central idea behind content management systems

Object lifecycle

- Every object traverses a so called „life cycle“
- The life cycle pictures (simplifying) all stages an object can be at
- Traditional web publishing does not support archiving and quality assurance



Basic Advantages

Easy to learn

- windows-like GUI with directory tree
- separation of content, layout and metadata
- integrated wysiwyg editor

Easy to use

- operations similar to file system
- to-do lists
- convenient "my objects"

Easy to manage

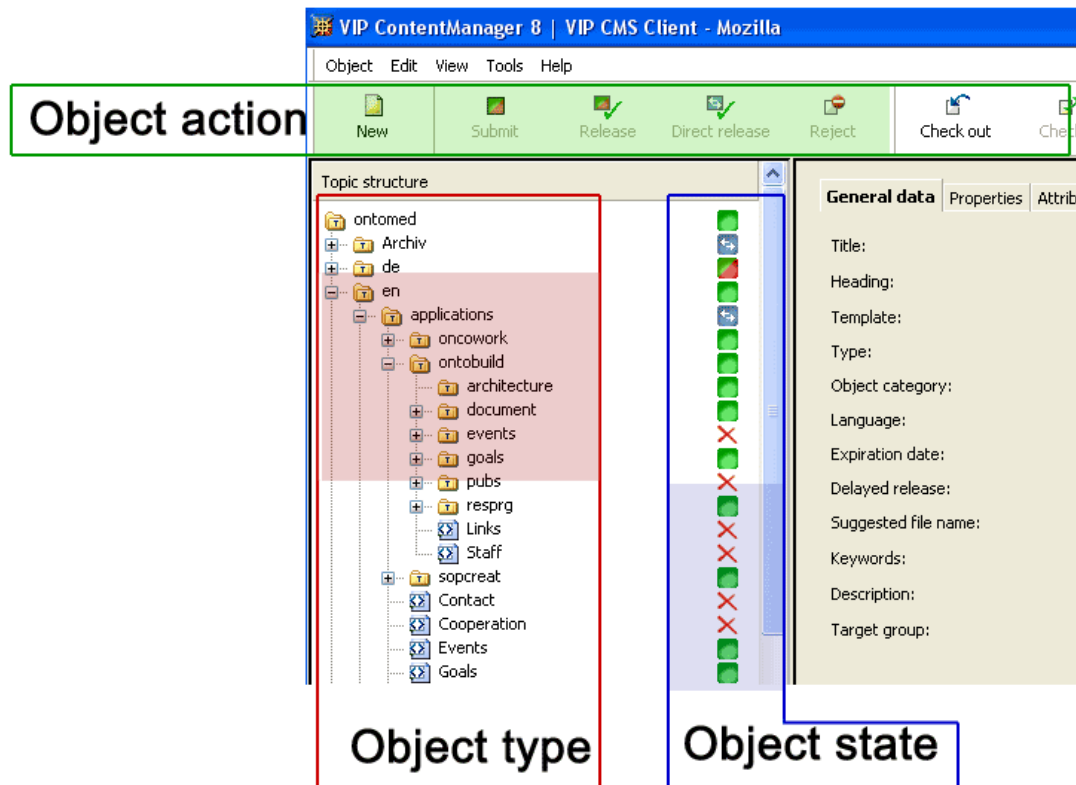
- 3 different views (edit, qa, prod)
- actions permitted based on user roles
- granular access rights

Easy to maintain

- link checking
- activity log for every
- versioning and restore

Overview of the CMS client

Menu, Navigation and Property Panel



Separating content, layout and metadata

Impact of layout templates

- Presentation is derived from design templates:
the same web object with and without a template

Ansprechpartner TP2

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Das Kompetenznetz
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TP3 Pathologie
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TP6 Lymphomprojekt
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TP8 EBM-Cochrane
TP9 Hochdosistherapie
TP10 Radiochemotherapie
TP11 Vakzintherapie

Ansprechpartner TP2

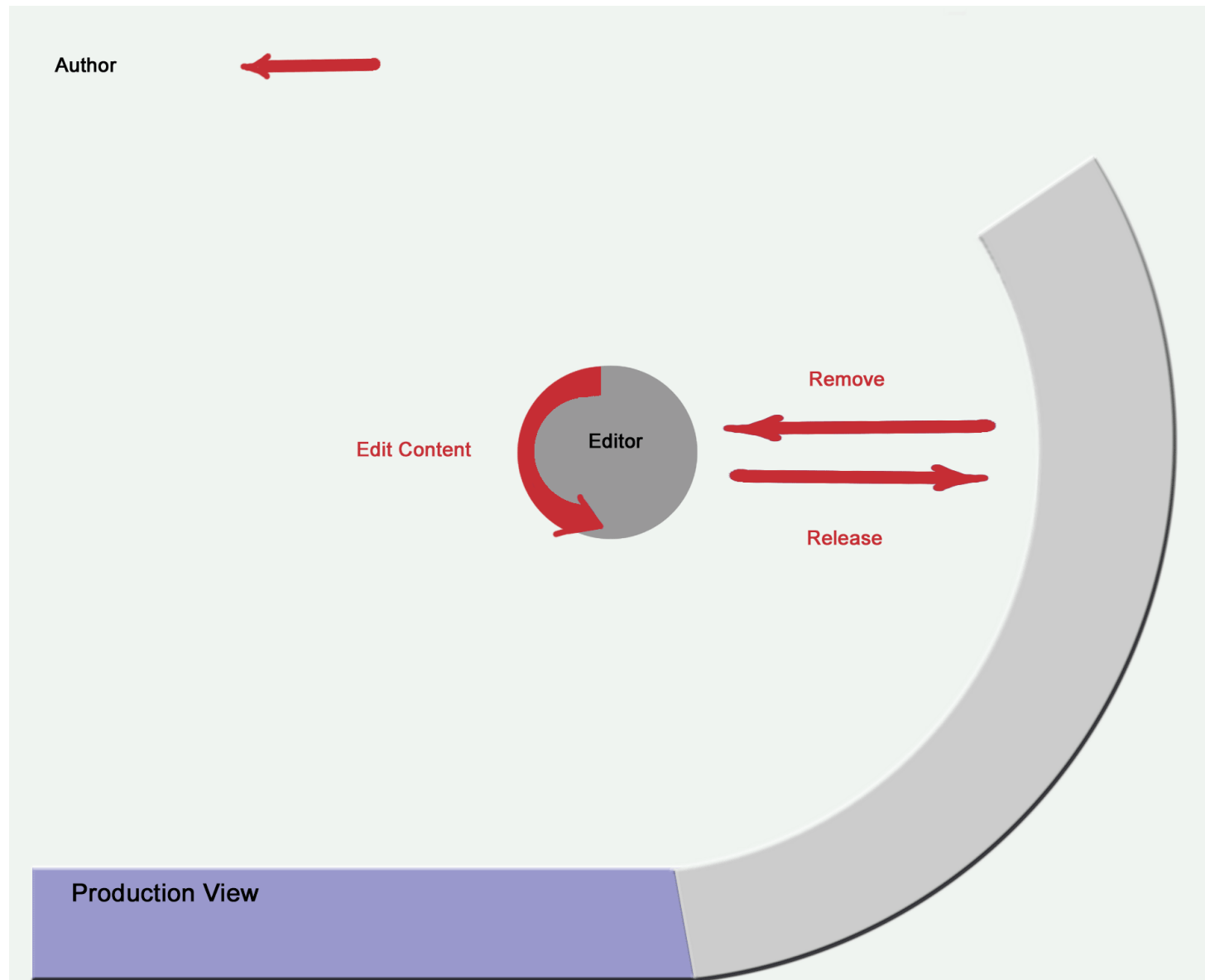
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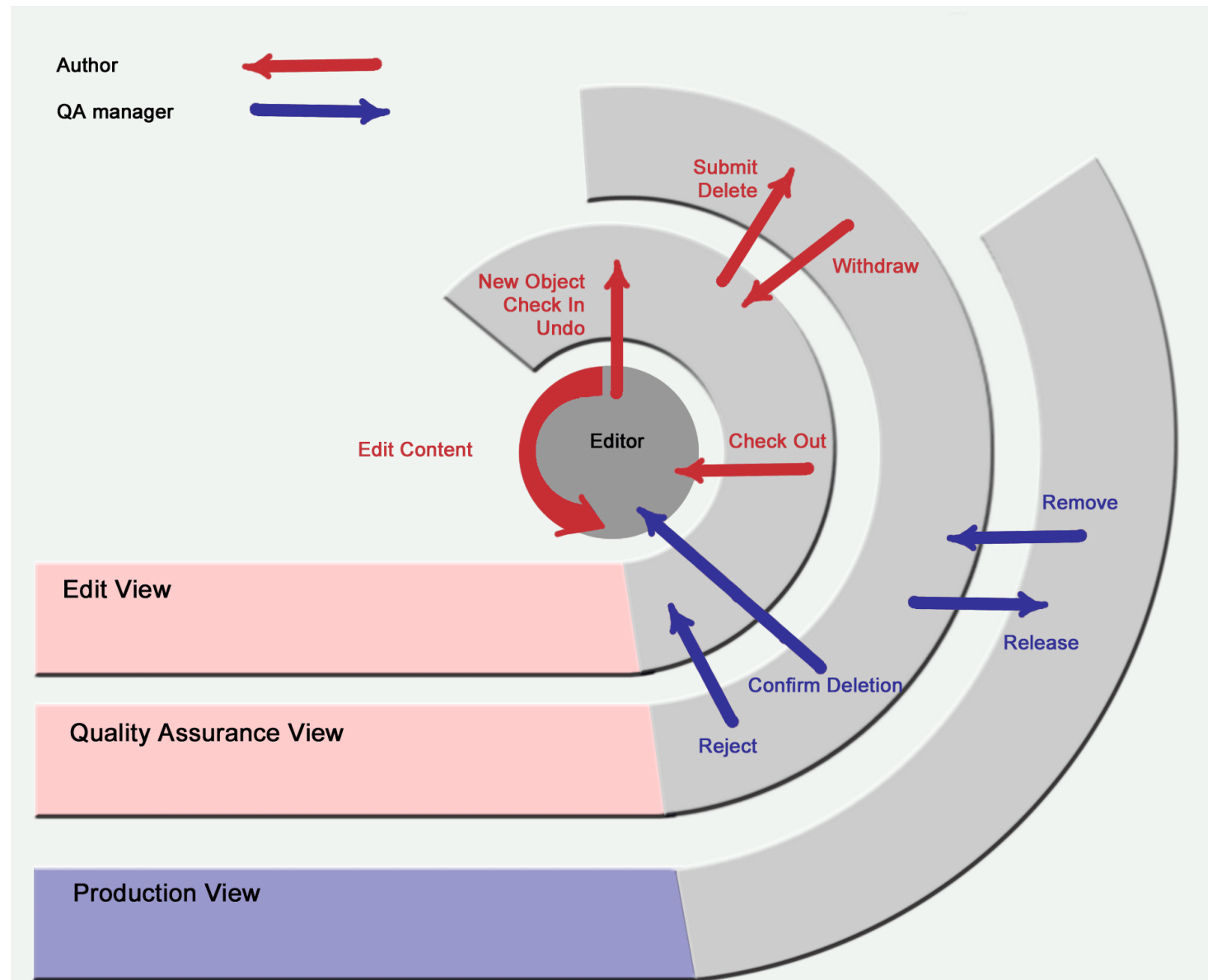
[Druckansicht](#)

[zurück zur Übersicht TP2](#)

Traditional approach without using a cms

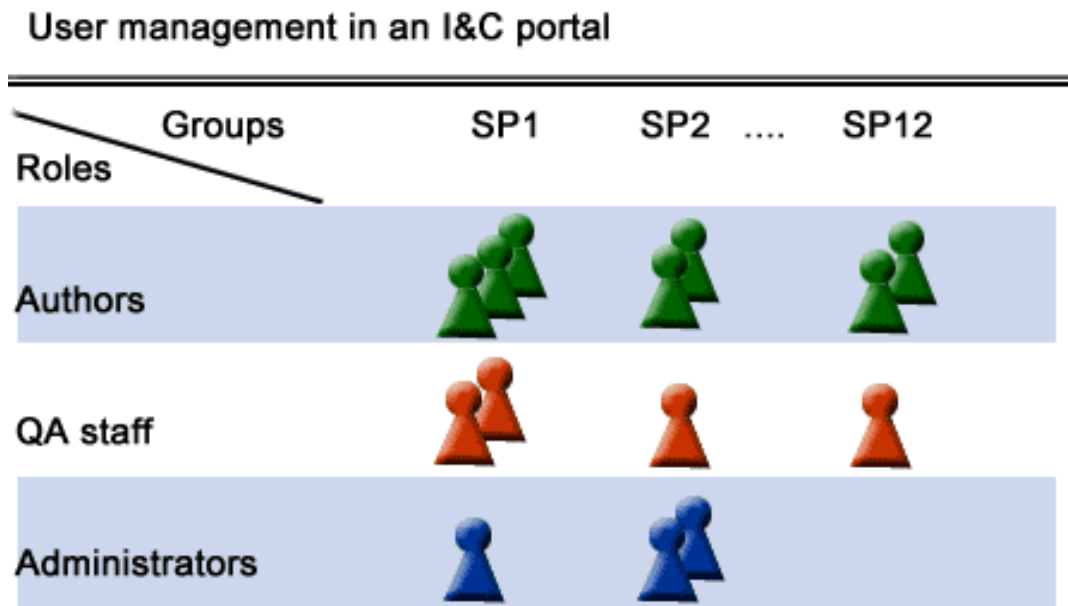


View transitions using a content management system



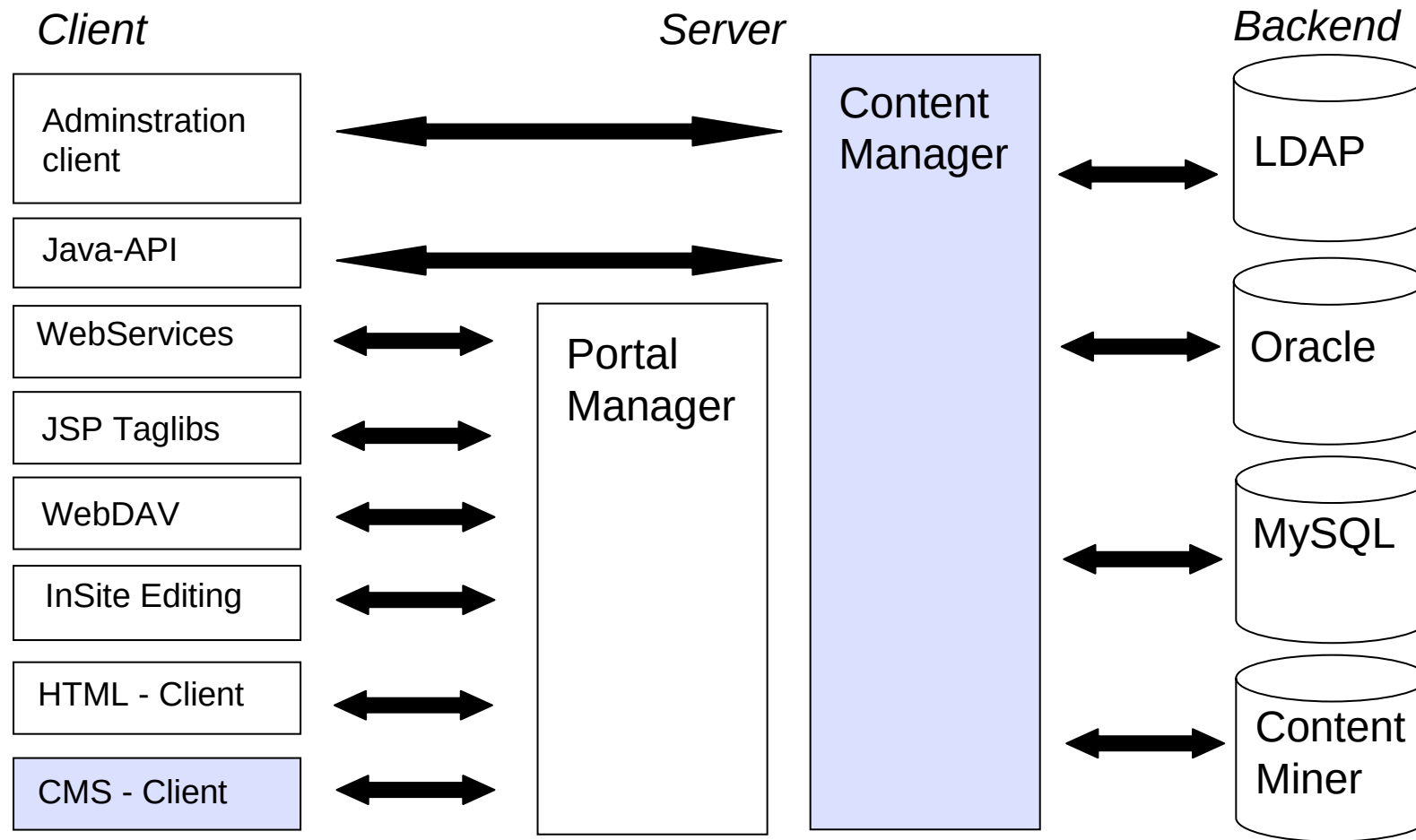
User management

- All user information is stored in a ldap directory service
- User are divided into groups (organisationally) and roles (functionally)
- Rights are assigned to groups, functional areas to roles

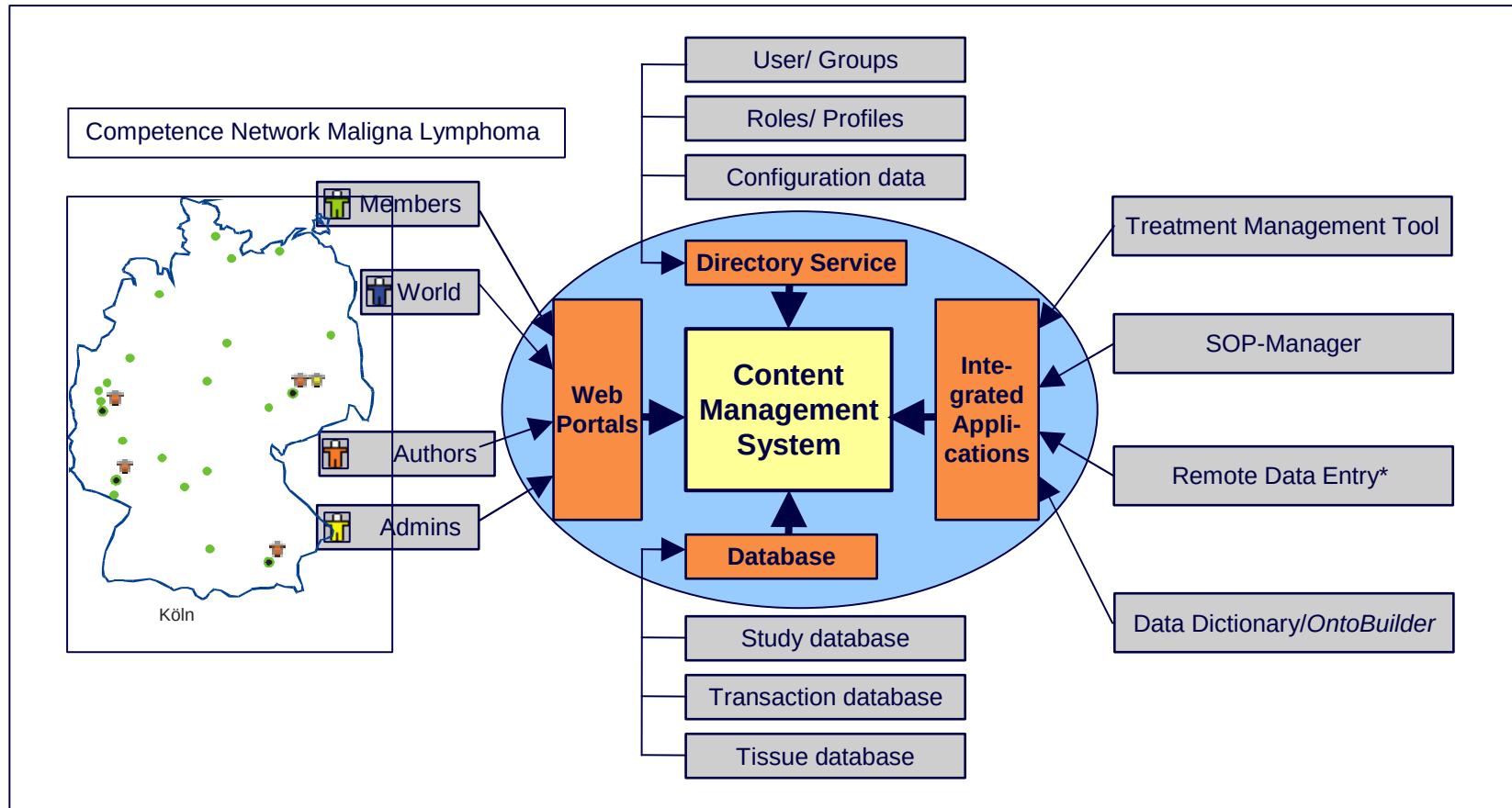


- Highly adaptable
 - variety of APIs
- Highly scalable
 - proxy servers with replicated data
- Highly extensible
 - additional modules for DMS, CRM, Workflow
- Highly distributable
 - building integrated i&c portals

Architecture of the CMS Gauss VIP 8



Schema of an i&c portal



Using metadata

- Creating own object types
- Defining categories
- Adding metadata and attribute sets
- Personalizing views
- Securing communication and internal data

The screenshot shows a web form with five tabs: "General data", "Properties", "Attributes", "Object responsibilities", and "Info". The "General data" tab is active. The form contains the following fields and options:

- Address: [Text input field]
- Contact: [Text input field containing "American Society of Hematology (ASH)"]
- Date: [Text input field containing "05.-09.12.2003"]
- Date (Sorting): [Text input field containing "12/05/2003 00:00 AM" with a dropdown arrow]
- ☐ Dont show in Teaserbox.
- E-mail: [Text input field]
- Fax.: [Text input field]
- Homepage: [Text input field]
- ☐ Event for patients and relatives
- ☒ Event for physicians and scientists
- Location: [Text input field containing "San Diego, California, United States"]
- Homepage of location: [Text input field]
- tm_targetgroup: [Text input field]
- Title for teaser: [Text input field]
- Tel.: [Text input field]
- URL: [Text input field containing "http://www.hematology.org/index.cfm"]

[Example: Managing Appointments]

- flat metadata
 - only one category per object
 - no inheritance or hierarchy
 - only simple data types
- no semantical foundation for metadata ("modified by")
- no well founded relations between objects
- metadata are separated from the content and get lost outside the cms

A Vision for the Semantic Web

The big picture

