



Introduction to Portals

Viet Tran
Institute of Informatics,
Slovakia









- Introduction to portals
- Portlets and portals
- Some portal frameworks



What is portal

- Web-based User interface
- Act as gateway between users and services/resource
- Provides personalization, single sign-on, content aggregation from different sources



Advantages of portal

- Uniform user interface
 - Same interface for all systems
- Universally accessible
 - Everywhere with internet connection
- Low requirements on clients
 - Web browser and network connection
- Additional security layer
 - Additional authentication and authorization in portal
 - User can perform only predefined actions on portal

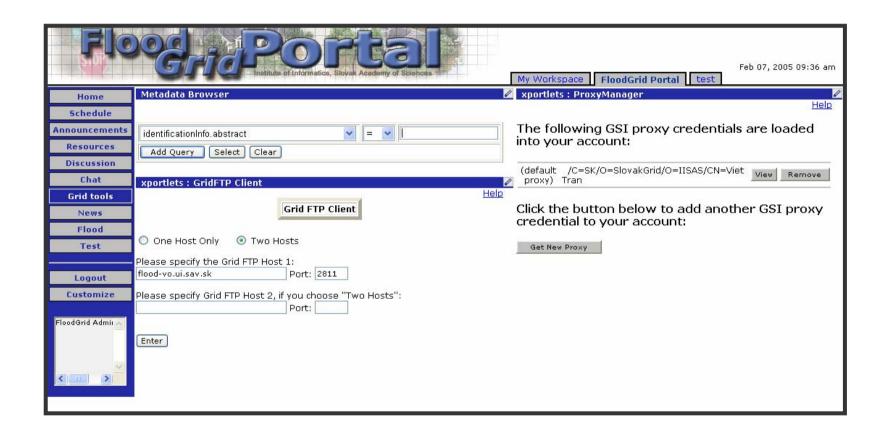
Disadvantages of portal

Limited interaction

- Typical scenario: user action -> sends request to server -> process request and generate new web page -> send new web page to browser -> refresh
 - => High latency
- HTML technology
- Can be solved using plug-in technologies (Java plug-ins, flash, VRML plug-in, ...) that runs locally inside browsers

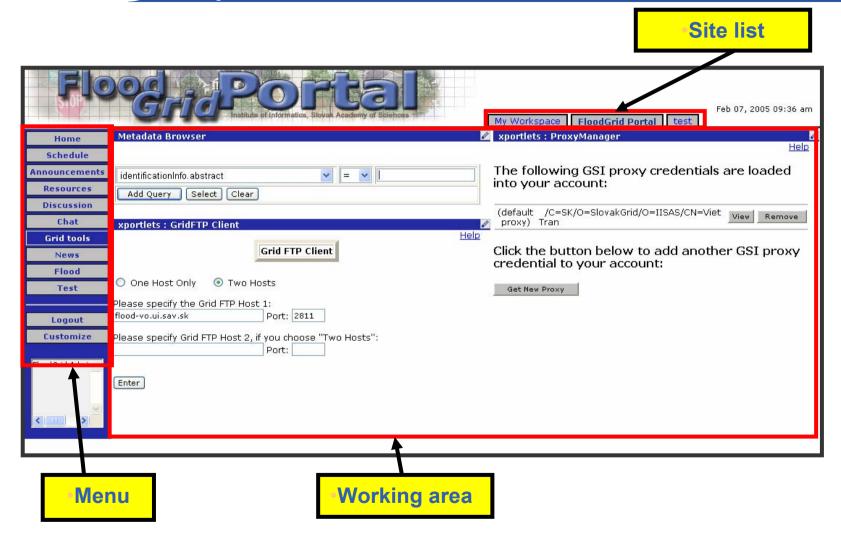


Portal anatomy



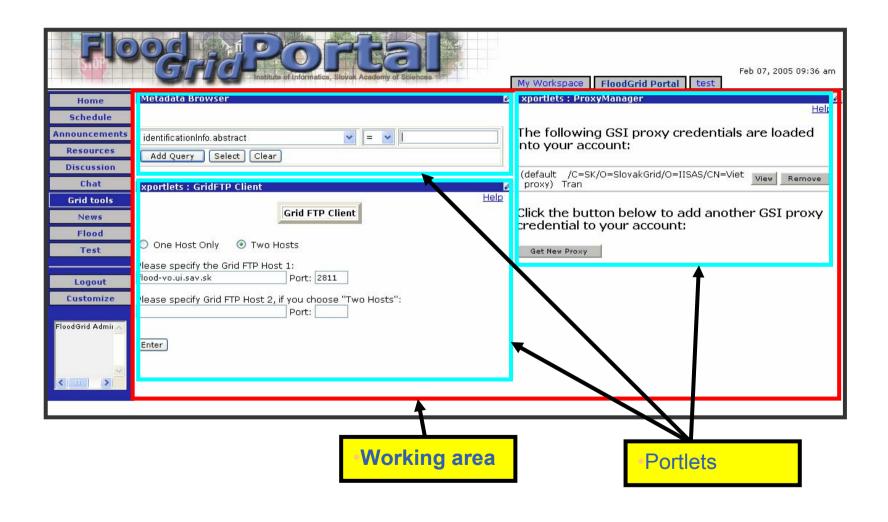


Portal anatomy





Portal anatomy







- Introduction to portals
- Portlets and portals
- Some portal frameworks

- An autonomous entity
- Has its own content (a small "window" in working area)
- Has its own behavior (independent from portal)
- Is configurable (has its own configuration and status)
- Is manageable (can be maximized, minimized, can be inserted or removed from portal view area)
- In other word, portlet is a small "application" in portal

- Provide container for portlet contents
- Manage portlets (insert, remove, arrange portlets)
- Provide navigation system (sites, menus, set focus to portlets, ...)
- Provide authentication and authorization
- In other word, portal is the "system" where portlets can run



Portlet standard JSR 168

- Establishes a standard for portlets, making portlets portable between portal frameworks
- Supported by many large industrial companies and organizations (IBM, Oracle, Sun Microsystem, Apache foundation, ...)
- Supported by many portal framework (Websphere, uPortal, Gridsphere, Jetspeed 2, ...)



Portlet standard JSR 168

 The standard allows developers to write portlets independently from concrete portal framework, then deploy them into any portals supporting the standard

 In reality, there may be problem with libraries (conflicting versions)





- Introduction to portals
- Portlets and portals
- Some portal frameworks



Apache Pluto

- Developed by Apache Software Foundation
- Open source
- is the Reference Implementation of the Java Portlet Specfication JSR-168
- Provide only container, not full portal framework

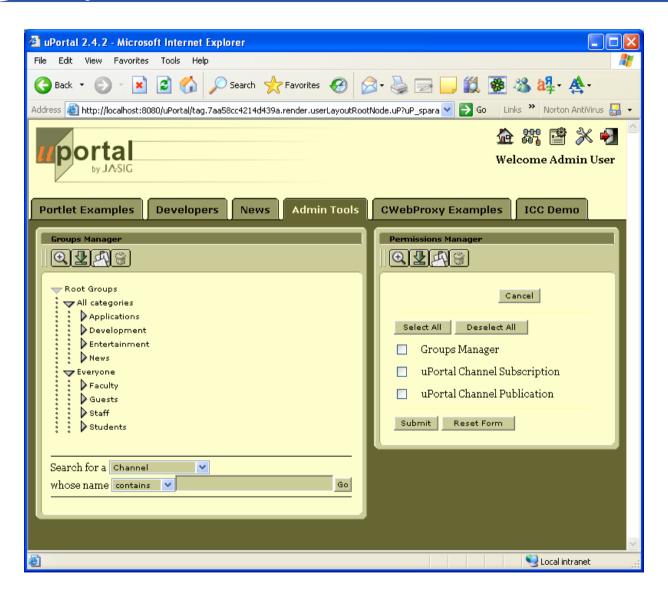


uPortal framework

- Developed by JA-SIG member institutions
- Open source
- Has strong support among universities
- Current version 2.x supports JSR-168 standards by using Apache Pluto container as adapter
- Native support for portlets in next version 3.x



uPortal framework



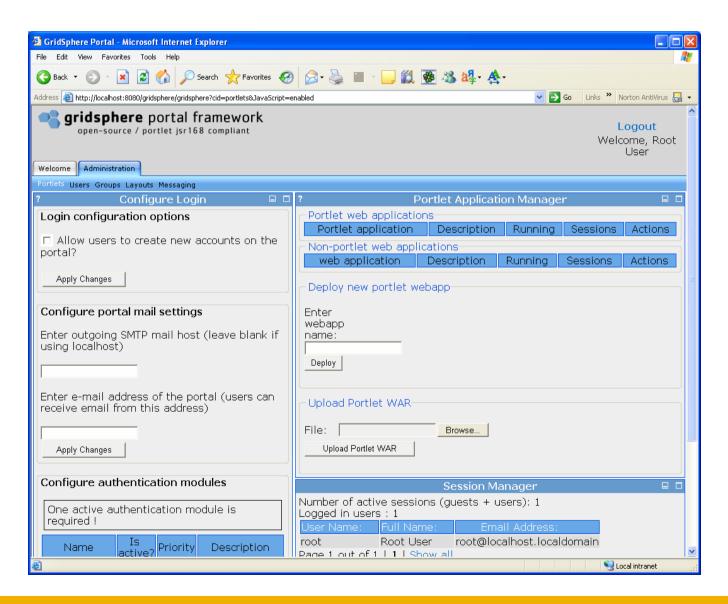


Gridsphere

- Developed in GridLab project
- Open source
- Supporting JSR168 standard
- Providing API for writing portlets



Gridsphere



- Developed by Apache Software Foundation
- Open source
- Provide API for writing portlets (Velocity)
- Still in development, no clear release date
- Current version Jetspeed 1.x does not support JSR168



Websphere

- Developed by IBM
- Commercial software





- Portlets are small "windows" in portal, that can be developed independently, has their own contents and behaviors
- Portals provide containers for portlets, management, navigation, decoration, authorization,...
- Portlets with JSR168 standard can be deployed into any compatible portal frameworks
- Potential portal framework for Medigrid: uPortal and Gridsphere



More information

- JSR-168 portlet standard: http://jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=168
- uPortal framework: http://www.uportal.org
- Gridsphere framework: http://www.gridsphere.org