

## Web and Enterprise Content Management

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**Abstract-** Web and Enterprise Content Management refers to the process of creating, editing, storing, organizing and publishing the various types of content of an organization in its website. The aim of this paper is to discuss on how to provide a service to the enterprise organizations to manage the content(data) from unauthorized access.

**Index Terms-** content management, knowledge management, practice

### I. INTRODUCTION

Web and Enterprise Content Management refers to the process of creating, editing, storing, organizing and publishing the various types of content of an organization in its website. The entire application is controlled by the administrator. Once the content is created by the respective authorities, Administrator is responsible for hosting the content on the web site and providing security to access and edit the content. In this context content is divided into different types for easy management like Developer Content, Manager Content and Protected Content. The Protected content is login protected where as the other two are open to all.

### III. PROPOSED WORK

The purpose of this work is

- To develop a web based interface for creating new content for the site or manage existing content.
- The system should provide help in managing different personnel capable of working in different areas of content creation. .
- To make the best possible content available as an end result.
- Divide the complex task of content creating into no of specialists.
- To allow the floating of content with the system before being hosted on site.
- Different levels of approval to make the content very precise as per the requirements.
- To speed up the processing with in the Content Creation.

The current system although semi atomized required manual processing of approval and editing before being approved for the deployment. Transfer of information content between different

### II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The word 'information' is problematic, since it is used in a variety of meanings. In our framework, information refers to the idea embedded in or conveyed by data (Iivari, 2005). That idea may be a simple fact or a complex piece of thought (Iivari, 2005). Datum (data) is an arrangement of physical symbols according to some language to represent and communicate some idea (cf. Sundgren, 1973). The physical symbols cover oral speech, written text, audio-visual material, and computer representations. The Semantic Web is intended to be 'an extension of the current web in which information is given well-defined meaning, better enabling computers and people to work in cooperation' (Berners-Lee et al., 2001). The well-defined meaning is added to the web by means of metadata. The metadata is information about resources either accessible or identifiable on the web. Ontologies are used to express semantic metadata. An ontology defines formally the concepts and their relationships in an application domain (Gruninger & Lee, 2002).

sections of the current system is in the form of documents. Selection of a person for a task is done by manually approaching the person and confirming the availability of the person. Due to mismanagement the work is delayed to later date than the due date. The solution is :

- The information of the entire system will be maintained at a centralized data base.
- Notifications between sections is provides in terms of content list notification in the users area.
- Provide Interactive interface through which a user can interact with different areas of application easily.
- Disapproved content is returned back to the lower for redesign.
- Approved content is removed from the user list and made as part of the user's list to which the content is being notified.

Deploy the application on a single system and make is available on all the systems with in the network, there by reducing the maintenance cost of software.

The complete system can be divided into five modules on the basis of access levels.



- A) Account Management
- B) Utilities
- C) Authoring
- D) Editing
- E) Approving
- F) Deployment

## ACCOUNT MANAGEMENT:

Using this part of an application the administrator can view the list of users and their area of specialization. The administrator can create a new users, modify existing user. An administrator provides permission to the newly created user by placing the new user into set of roles such as an author, approver and editor or deploy. This part of the application is only accessible to the administrator.

## UTILITIES:

Utilities section of the application is used to shut down the site for the normal person to browse as well as to up the site back for its use.

## AUTHORING:

An administrator or a person with the author privileges can access this part of the application. This part of the application includes creating new content in the form of stories which is normally done by the developers or content writers.

The newly created content may include no of notes which will guide the editor at the time of editing the content. The newly created content then can be posted to editor for editing.

## EDITOR:

Although the current system is confined to only one type of a website management. It can be generalized a General Web and Enterprise Content Management with which any type of website can be managed. The current system is interactive with the database provides efforts can be made so that the system can adopt the available database features of a new site to make is as a part of content management. The complete system can be divided into five modules on the basis of access levels.

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## UTILITIES:

An editor receives the content posted by the author. An editor can view the content and later post the content to a new revision or to an existing revision. If content is found unsuitable to the cause the content is returned back to the author. This part of the application can be explored only by an administrator or the users who possess an editor privilege. The editor can withdraw the content from being hosted if found unfit for hosting.

## APPROVER:

An approver is a person who will approve the contents to be hosted on the site. An approver can approve the content to the deploy section or Discontinue the content usage or return the content back to the editor for revision. The returned content should accompany with a message to the editor regarding the revision in the content. This part of the application can be accessed by the administrator of the person who possesses an Approver privilege.

## DEPLOY:

This area of the application includes the deployment part of an application. A deploy person can view the content before deploying it. The person can also return the content if found unfit to be hosted on the site. The returned content is sent back to the approver. The deployment of the content includes the content to be placed in specific area of the hosting environment. The hosting environment is divided into three categories. The Deploy content, the manager content, the protected content. These categories are subdivided into no of sections.

## IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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## V. CONCLUSION

Enterprise content management is on the “bleeding edge” of knowledge management today. While many companies envision their information assets being well-organized, easily accessible, and facilitating decision-making at some nebulous point in the future, the current reality is considerable less rosy. Organizations have only begun to grapple with what is involved with ECM. At present, there is no clear definition of what it means, how it should be done and who should do it. This paper takes a first attempt at pulling together the experiences and advice of practicing knowledge managers and experts to begin to clarify these themes. Its objective is not to provide definitive answers to the challenges of ECM but to establish the scope of the issue and the questions that need to be asked in organizations if the vision of ECM is going to be realized. These questions will be increasingly confronting all types of organizations coping with the growth of all forms of content.

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