



# Annotation-Based Web Content Transcoding

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# Outline

## ■ Annotation framework

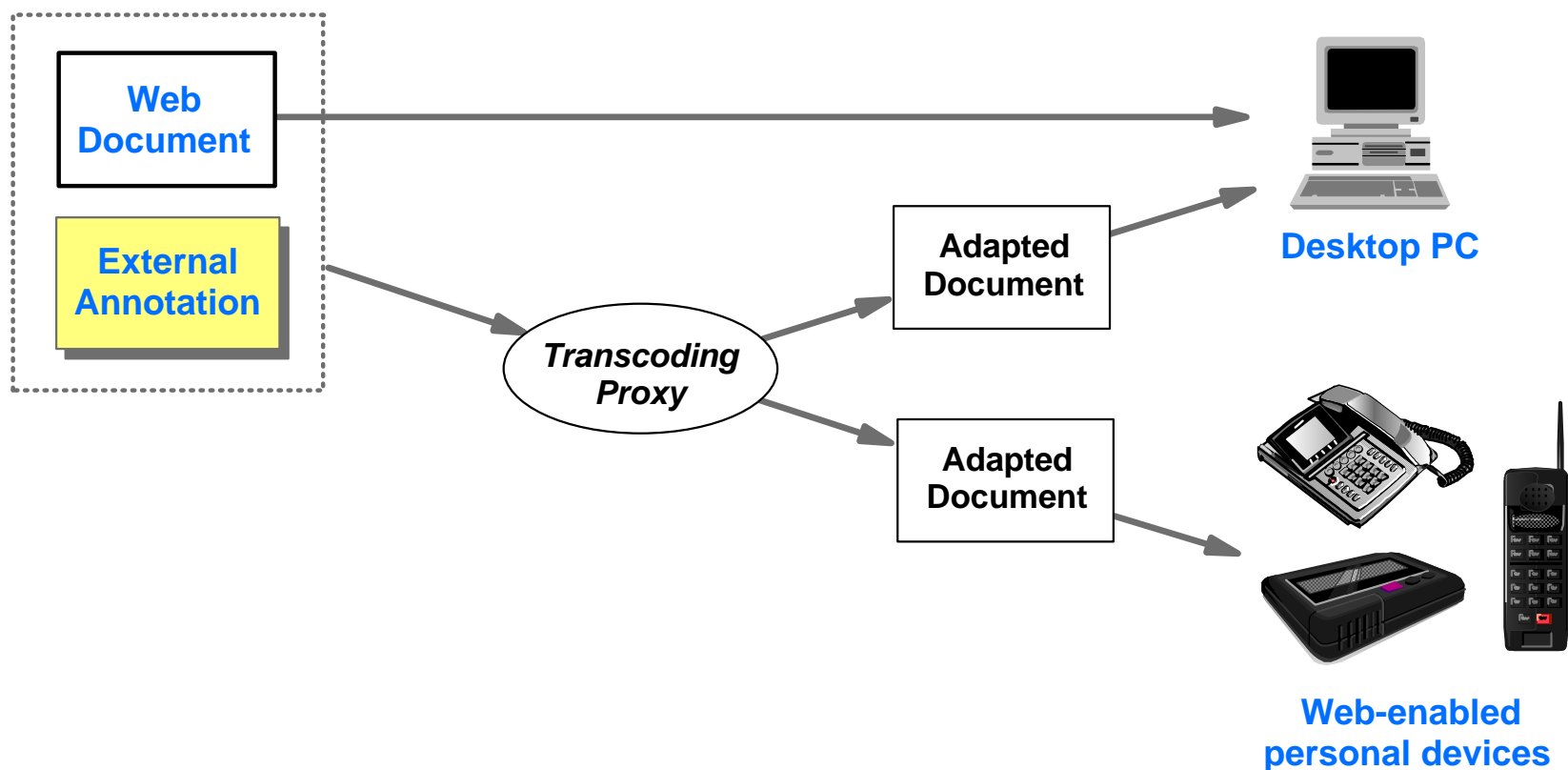
- ▶ Adaptation to Web-enabled personal-computing devices
- ▶ Vocabulary for adaptation hint

## ■ Annotation-based transcoding

- ▶ Demo of an annotation tool with a transcoding proxy
- ▶ Page splitting for small screen devices

# Content Adaptation Scenario

- Augment Web documents with annotations, which provide hint for adapting them to a variety of client devices



# External Annotation: Design Goals

- Not introduce new tags/attributes into doc specification
- Allow annotating arbitrary part of target documents

## Web Document (HTML)

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  ...
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2>Turtle Tubo 999</H2>
<P> ... </P>
<OBJECT data="car1.mpg">
<P> ... </P>
  ...
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

## External Annotation (RDF/XML)

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rdf:RDF
  xmlns:rdf="..." >
  ...
  <rdf:Description
    about="...#//child::P[2]">
    <pcd:priority value="0.2"/>
  </rdf:Description>
  ...
  <rdf:Description about= ...>
    <pcd:Group/>
  </rdf:Description>
</rdf:RDF>
```

Annotate

XPath  
XPointer

# Vocabulary for Transcoding

- **Hint of content adaptation for personal computing devices**
  - ▶ Namespace prefix "pcd" (Personal Computing Devices)
- **Three types of annotation**
  - ▶ Selection criteria
    - pcd:role, pcd:importance, pcd:fidelity, pcd:clientCapability, pcd:resourceRequirement
  - ▶ Alternatives
    - pcd:Alternatives, pcd:Replace, pcd:resourceToSubstitute
  - ▶ Splitting hint
    - pcd:Group

**See the W3C Note for further details**  
<http://www.w3.org/TR/annot/>

# Example of Selection Criteria

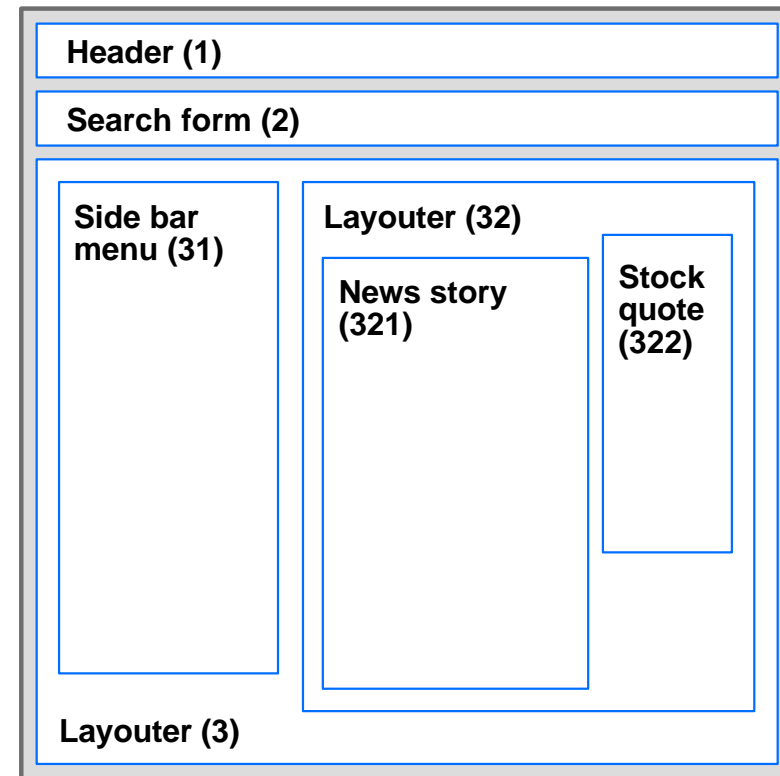
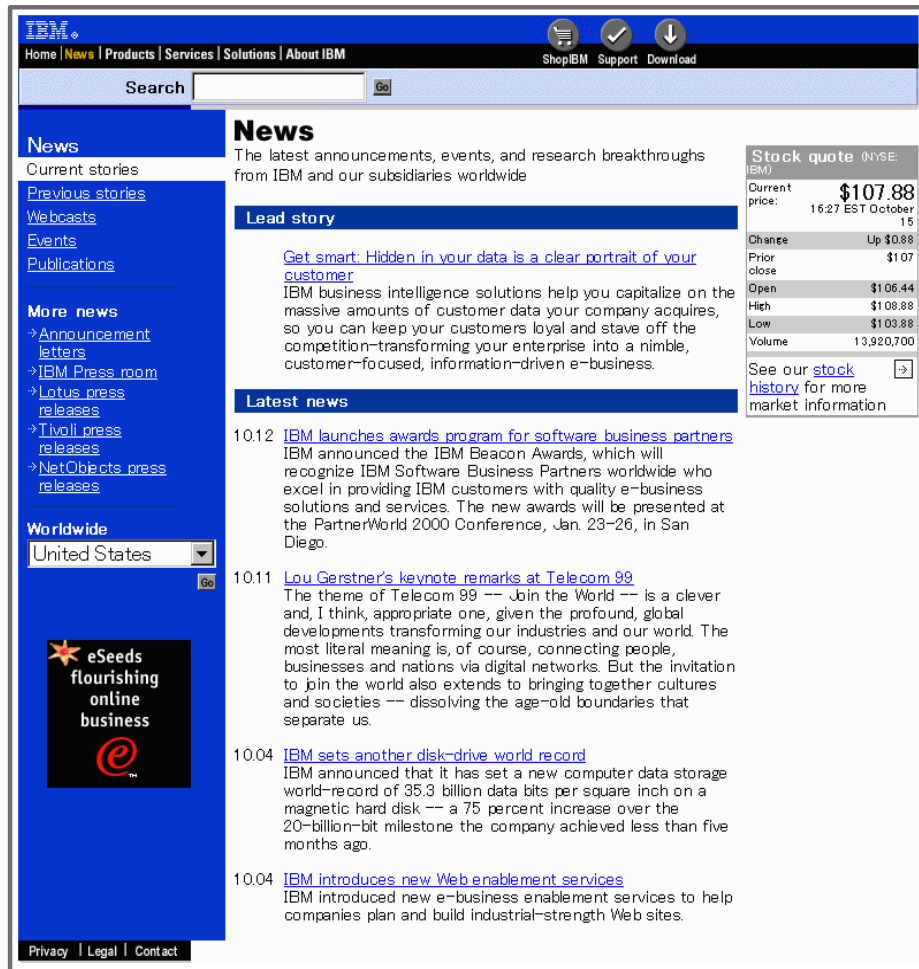
- **Annotate a table element indicated by <TABLE> tag**
  - ▶ With a header role and the highest importance value

```
<rdf:Description
  about="http://foo.com/news.html#//child::TABLE[1]">
  <pcd:role value="header" />
  <pcd:importance value="1.0" />
</rdf:Description>
```

- **The annotated element is regarded as a common header for split-off pages**
  - ▶ Other roles: "footer", "auxiliary", "layout", "spacer" ...
- **Results depend on the interpretation of a content-adaptation module**

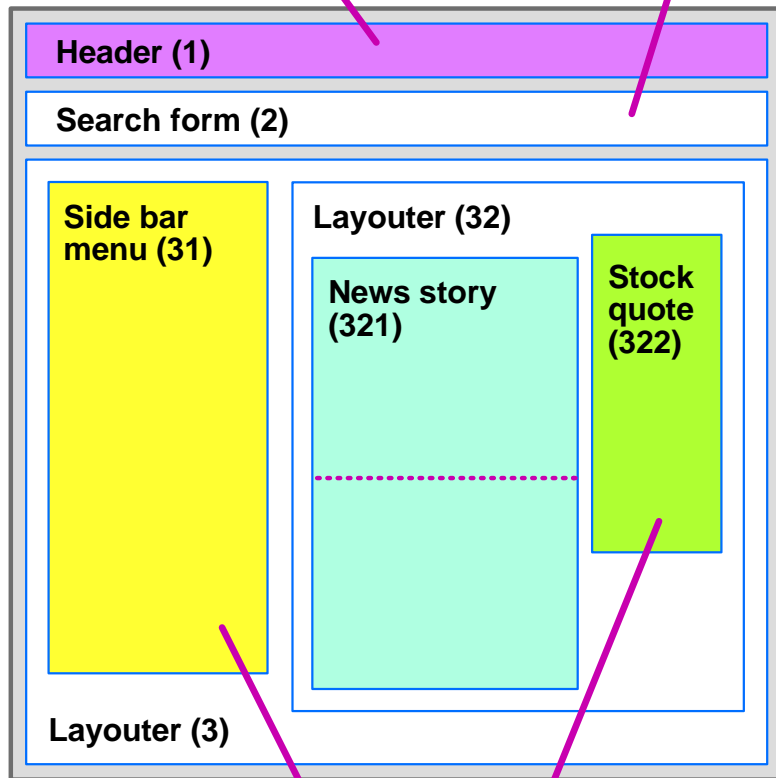
# Layout of Real-Life News Page

http://www.ibm.com/news/

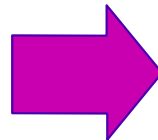


# Fragmentation of News Page

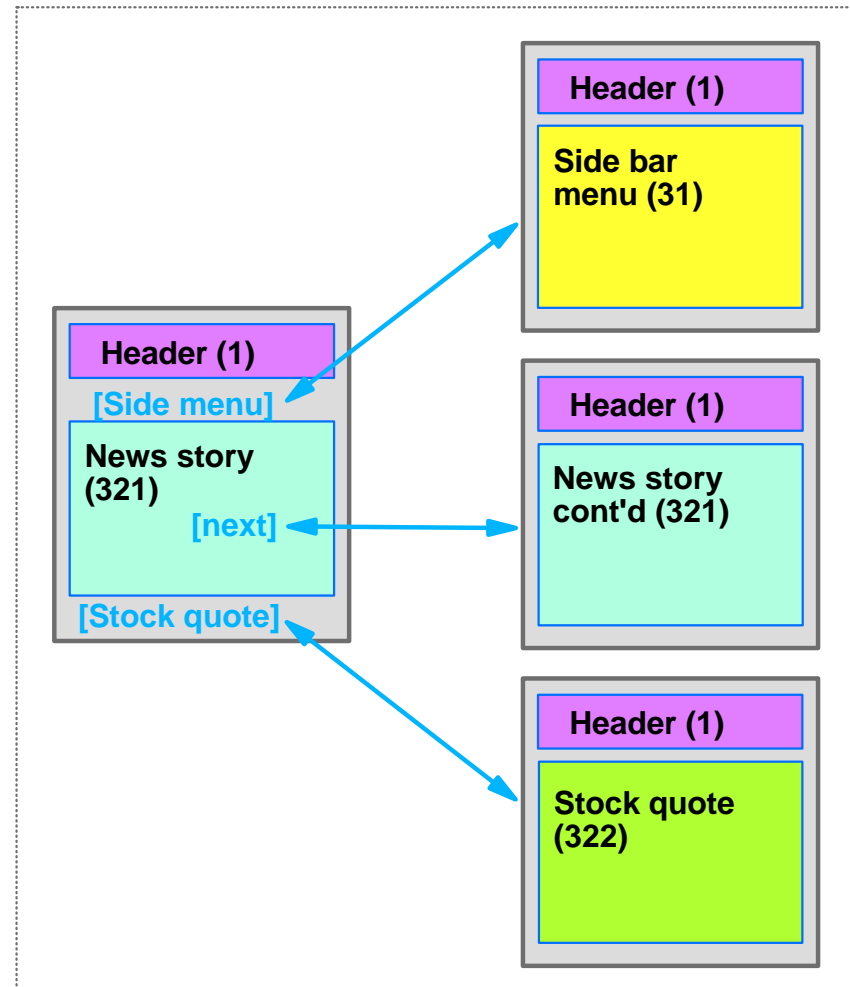
**role: header** (to be a common header for split-off pages)  
**importance: -1.0** (to be left out)



**role: auxiliary** (to be split off as a separate page)



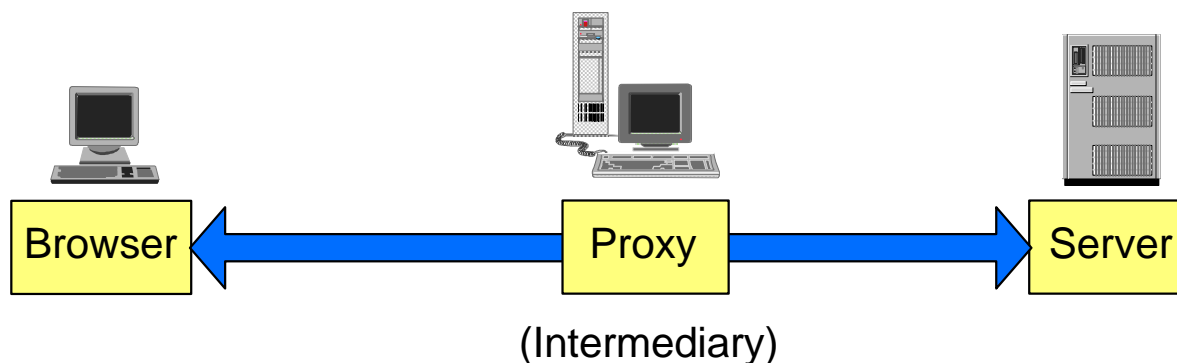
## Results of adaptation





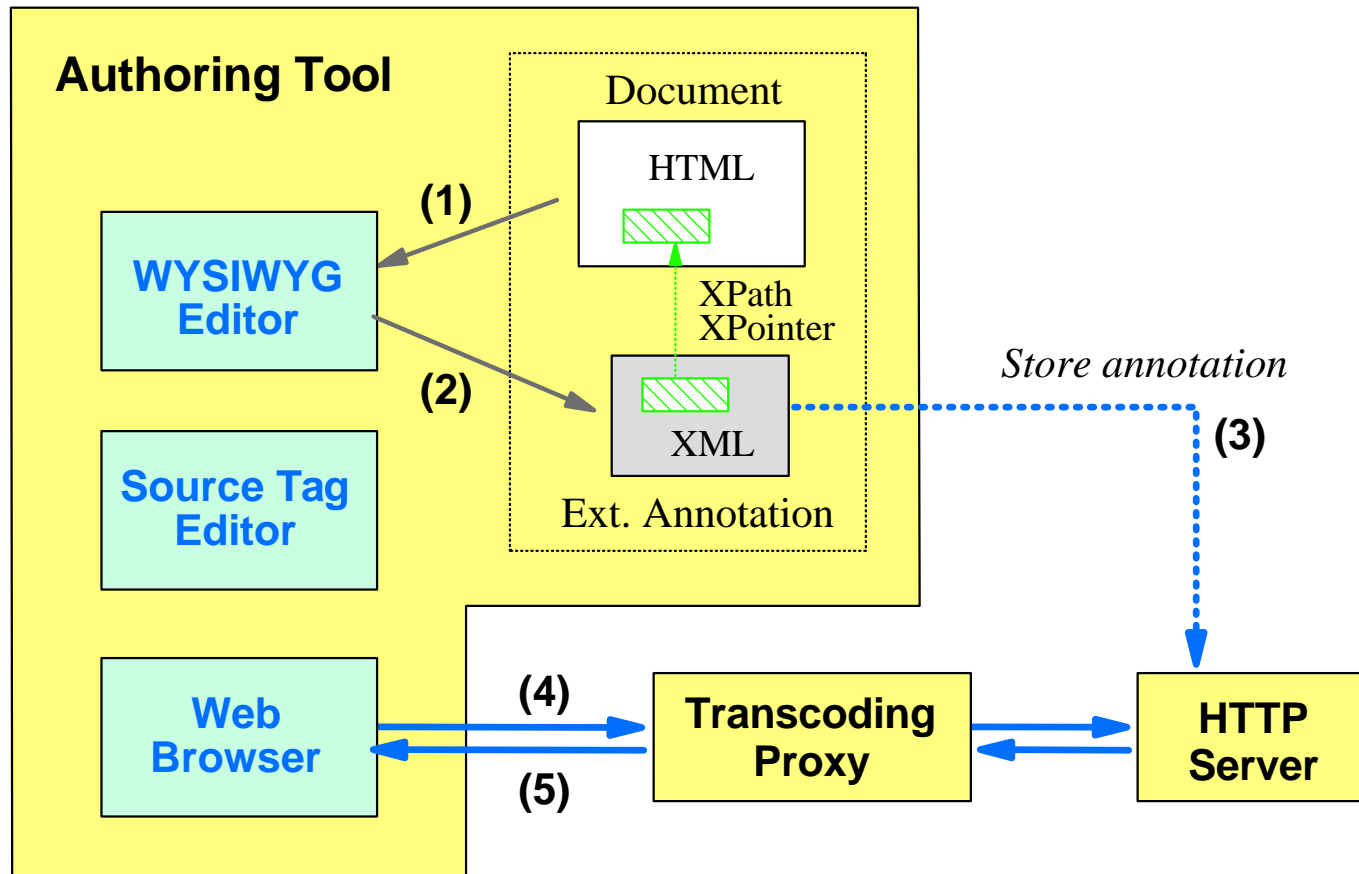
# Transcoding Architecture

- **Programmable proxy, or intermediary**
  - ▶ Computational entities stay along the Web transaction path
  - ▶ Operate on a document to be delivered over HTTP
- **Usefulness for the annotation-based approach**
  - ▶ Transform the contents with reference to external annotation
  - ▶ Without modification of content servers and Web browsers



<http://www.ibm.com/software/websphere/transcoding>

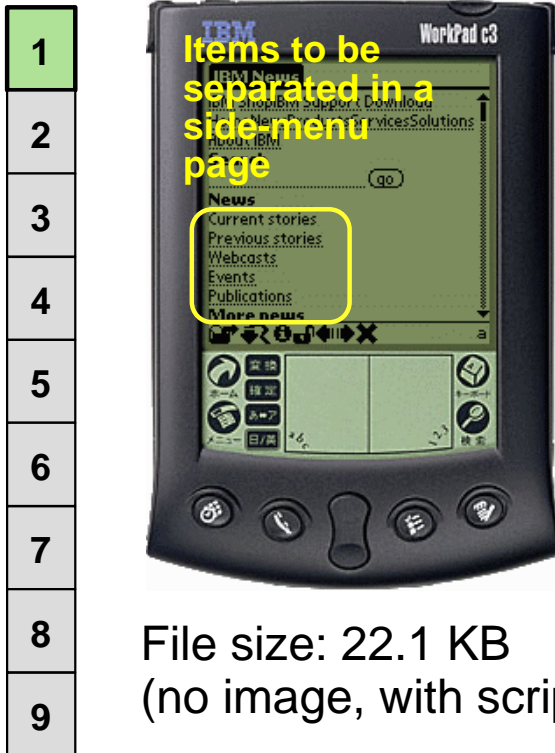
# Authoring-time Transcoding



# Comparison of Display on WorkPad

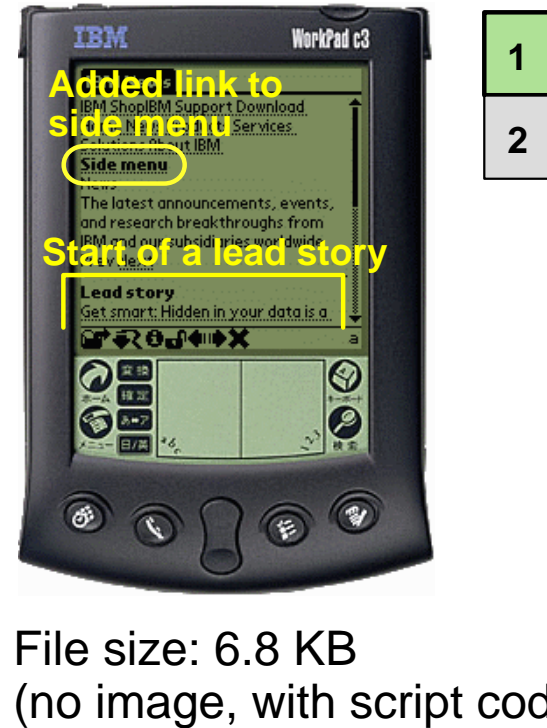
## (a) Without page splitting

One ninth of the entire document is on the display



## (b) With page splitting

Half of the entire document is on the display



*Note: Rendered on an HTML browser (PalmScape).*



# Concluding Remarks

## ■ Summary

- ▶ The idea is to distinguish content with meta information
  - Facilitate articulation of implicit knowledge on the content use
  - Useful for existing (legacy) content
- ▶ Annotation provides additional hints for the purpose at hand
  - Need not be employed, if it can be done without ...
  - Play a role of mediating representation

## ■ Future Works

- ▶ Conduct further experiments by using real-life Web contents
  - To establish usability metrics for page fragmentation