Palace Project for Academics
Program Update
Partnerships Working to Demystify Complexity
3000+ members and users in

50 States
20 Countries
05 Continents
Palace US Adoption at a Glance

- 450+ active libraries
- 18 States, 1 Territory
- 10 IMLS pilot libraries
- 3 academic libraries
- and more to come!

American Samoa
The Palace Project

Find Your Library & content from ANY vendor in one app (OverDrive, Cloud Library, Axis 360, ProQuest)

Discover, Borrow & Read with just your Library Card

Read or Listen to Books in one app.
The Palace Project

Why Palace for Libraries

● Engage users where they are - on mobile devices not just PCs
● Deliver access to your collections & content not just links to vendor platforms
● Connect off campus users, part time students and remote learners
● Bring metadata “in band” - integration vs ETL and manual metadata management
● Leverage mobiles assistive technology - invest in accessibility

Why Palace for Publishers & aggregators

● Focus on content, publication and authors- not expensive platforms
● Build scalable direct to client distribution vs expensive discovery & reading experiences
● Measure usage vs manage usage reports
● Support library national infrastructure as member of community
● Content discovery vs platform discovery for your content
Integrates Community & Commercial Content
Libraries who can benefit from Palace
Partnerships to expand and improve access

2022 effort to bring academic publishers into OPDS ecosystem with an open-source, vendor-supported eReader

Encourage non-commercial repository developers to invest in OPDS-based interoperability
We started with standards and arrived at Open Publication Distribution Systems (OPDS) …
Path One: (or actually 2)
Lightweight Client Web Services in XML

- RSS (1999)
- ATOM RFC (2005)
- OPDS Draft (2009)
- ODL 1.x (2015)

- XML-RPC (1998)
- SOAP (1999)
- ONIX (2000)
Path 2: Lightweight Client Web Services in JSON

JSON RFC 4627 (2006)

OPDS 2/Readium WebPub Manifest (2017)

Readium.js ePub Reader (2012)
Post-ONIX Publisher eBook Catalogs

OpenURL (2000)

COUNTER (2003)

CSV (1M BC) ;)


KBart

KBART Recommended Practice TSV (2010)
In the UKSG report the crux of the problem was quietly revealed.

James Culling, *Link Resolvers and the Serials Supply Chain* (UKSG 2007)

"One of the greatest opportunities in the existing supply chain is further (automated) co-operation between link resolver suppliers and subscription agents. Through assisting the library in the knowledge base localisation task more directly, the subscription agent could play a very valuable role."
What we are doing - Library Partners

Catalog Data & Library Workflows

- Documenting OPDS practices to support catalog/workflow integrations
- Building Palace capabilities to improve metadata
- Implications of scale of aggregation for metadata and authorization status

Finalize current OPDS 2.0 Draft

- Authorization Mechanisms
- Replace out-of-band vendor knowledge with specified acquisition behaviors (e.g., from API to Protocol)
- SAML-authorized subscription
- Token APIs (transaction protection)
What we are discovering

Current Tools
(ATOM and KBART)

- Difficult to express deletion in update feeds
- Authorization mechanics may be difficult to communicate directly to general client
- Establishing even minimal metadata baselines is a hard-fought deliverable
- Difficult to automate and syndicate

Current Processes

- Out of band process complexity
  - Workflow integrations require common identifiers
  - File exchange is manual
  - Data extraction is manual
  - Data loads are difficult to automate if at all
  - This only connects acquisition to Cataloging
- Platform Access ≠ Resource Access
  - Licenses & terms
  - Holdings disconnect
We believe there are solutions already in practice that can be applied more broadly:

- Native to modern web
- Provides a means of syndication
- Can be easily automated into systems and workflows
- Can be consumed by cloud-based tools
- Loosely coupled systems vs tightly coupled APIs between systems

OPDS 2 (JSON) + SAML (XML)

- Institutional Access
- User level access
- Affiliated access
- Resource level access identification
Publisher Participation and Engagement

- Internet Archive Bookserver (OPDS 1&2)
- Feedbooks (OPDS 1,2,+ODL)
- ProQuest (OPDS 2)
- Casalini Libri (OPDS 2)
- Springer API shim (code available - ODPS 2)
- Fulcrum (OPDS 2)

**Planned:**
- Springer Feed (TBD)
- Taylor & Francis (TBD)
- EBSCO (TBD)
- OAPEN (TBD)
- AUP (TBD)
- LOC (TBD)
The OPDS 2 (JSON) Model creates consistency across context

Publication Manifest
- Metadata - description, and identification
- Links - resources
- Images - presentation of items
- Licenses - DRM, Terms

Publication Object
- Metadata -
- Links - resources (books)
- Images - presentation of items
- Licenses -
  - DRM,
  - Terms
  - Availability

Catalog Object
- Metadata
- Links (syndication)
- Publications (book collections / holdings)
In Summary - We want to help evolve the practice through standards collaboration

Platform Access

Out of Band Metadata Workflows

Fragmented identifiers

ETL

Resource item) Access

In Band Syndication

Identifier Standards

Consumable JSON (OPDS)
Call to Action

OPDS is not about building up Palace or building to our APIs. It is about sharing a common context for implementing web services with one another to create interoperability and sustainability for metadata exchange.

Join us, it’s a community of practice.

https://github.com/opds-community/drafts