

# Palace Project for Academics Program Update

Partnerships Working to Demystify Complexity



The  
**Palace**  
Project





**3000+ members and users in**



States



Countries

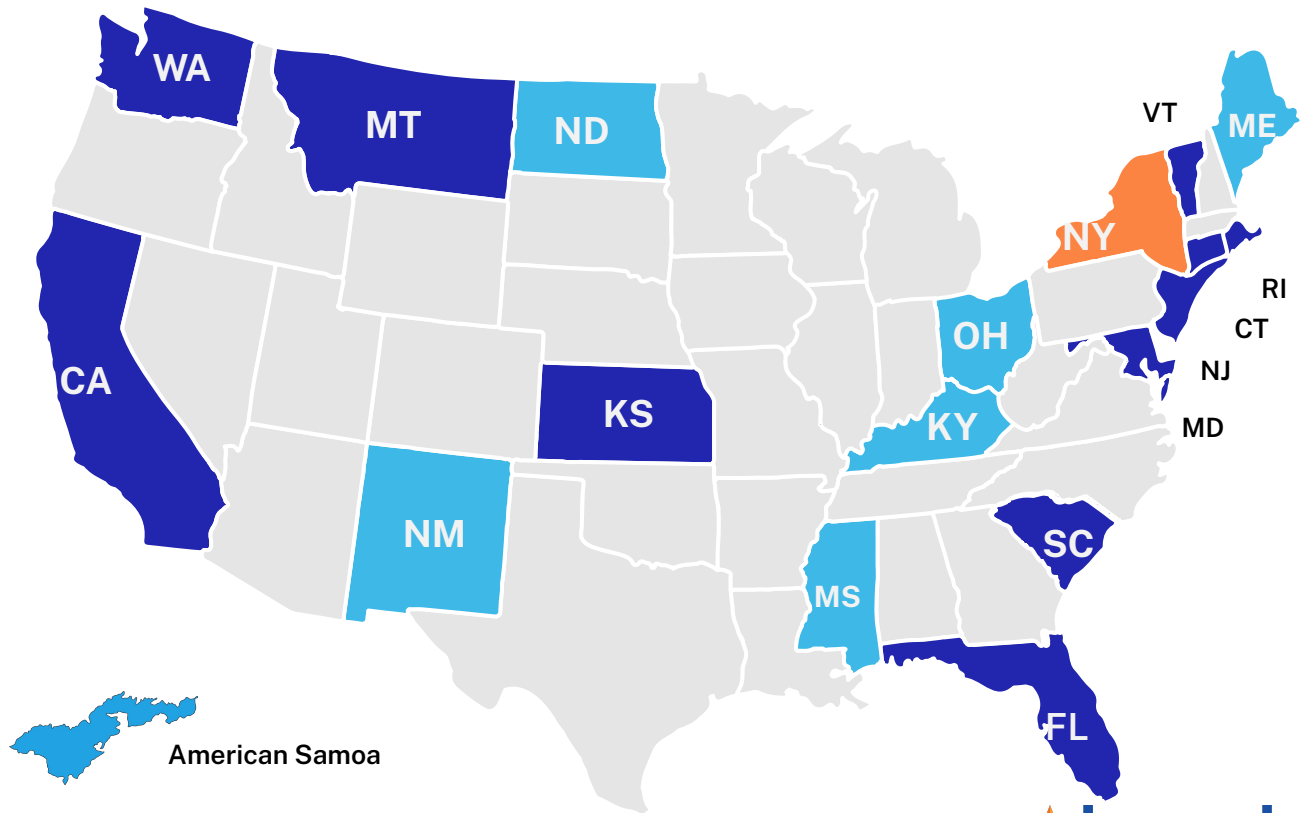


Continents



# Palace US Adoption at a Glance

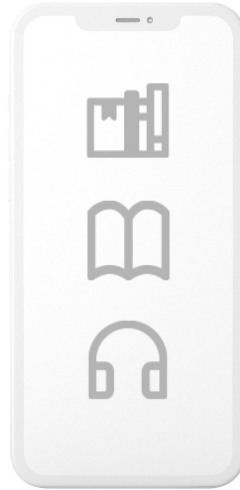
**450+ active libraries**  
**18 States, 1 Territory**  
**10 IMLS pilot libraries**  
**3 academic libraries**  
**and more to come!**



# 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

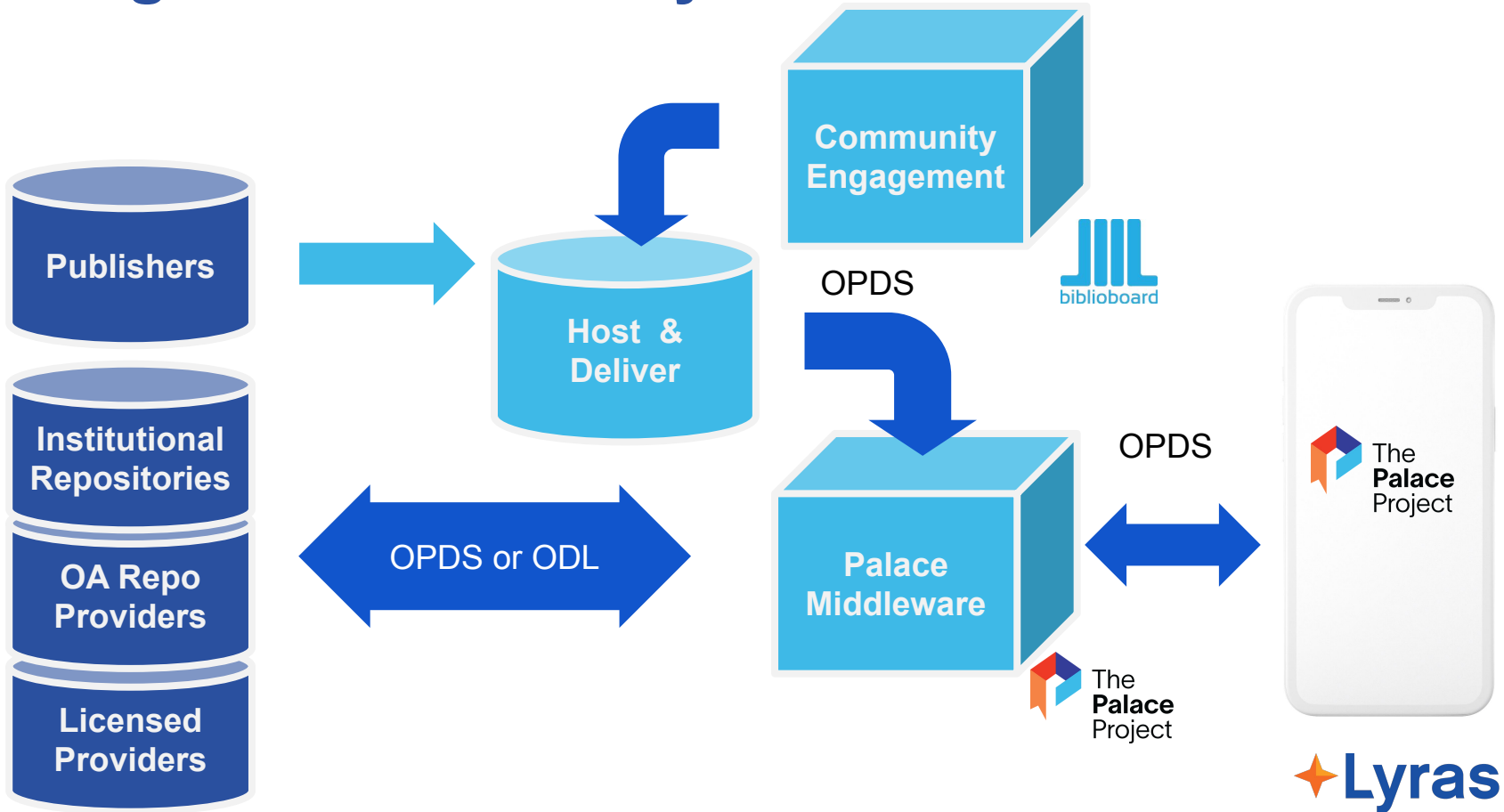
## Why Palace for Libraries

- 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 mobile 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



PUBLIC



ACADEMIC



K-12



CONSORTIA



SPECIAL



The  
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Project

# 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

XML Web Services

Lightweight client WS

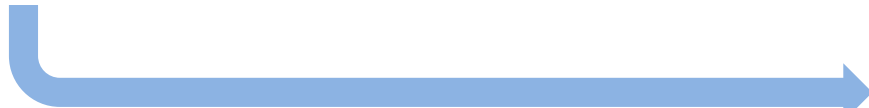
- RSS (1999)
- ATOM RFC (2005)
- OPDS Draft (2009)
- ODL 1.x (2015)

B2B / Enterprise WS

- XML-RPC (1998)
- SOAP (1999)
- ONIX (2000)

# Path 2: Lightweight Client Web Services in JSON

JSON RFC 4627  
(2006)



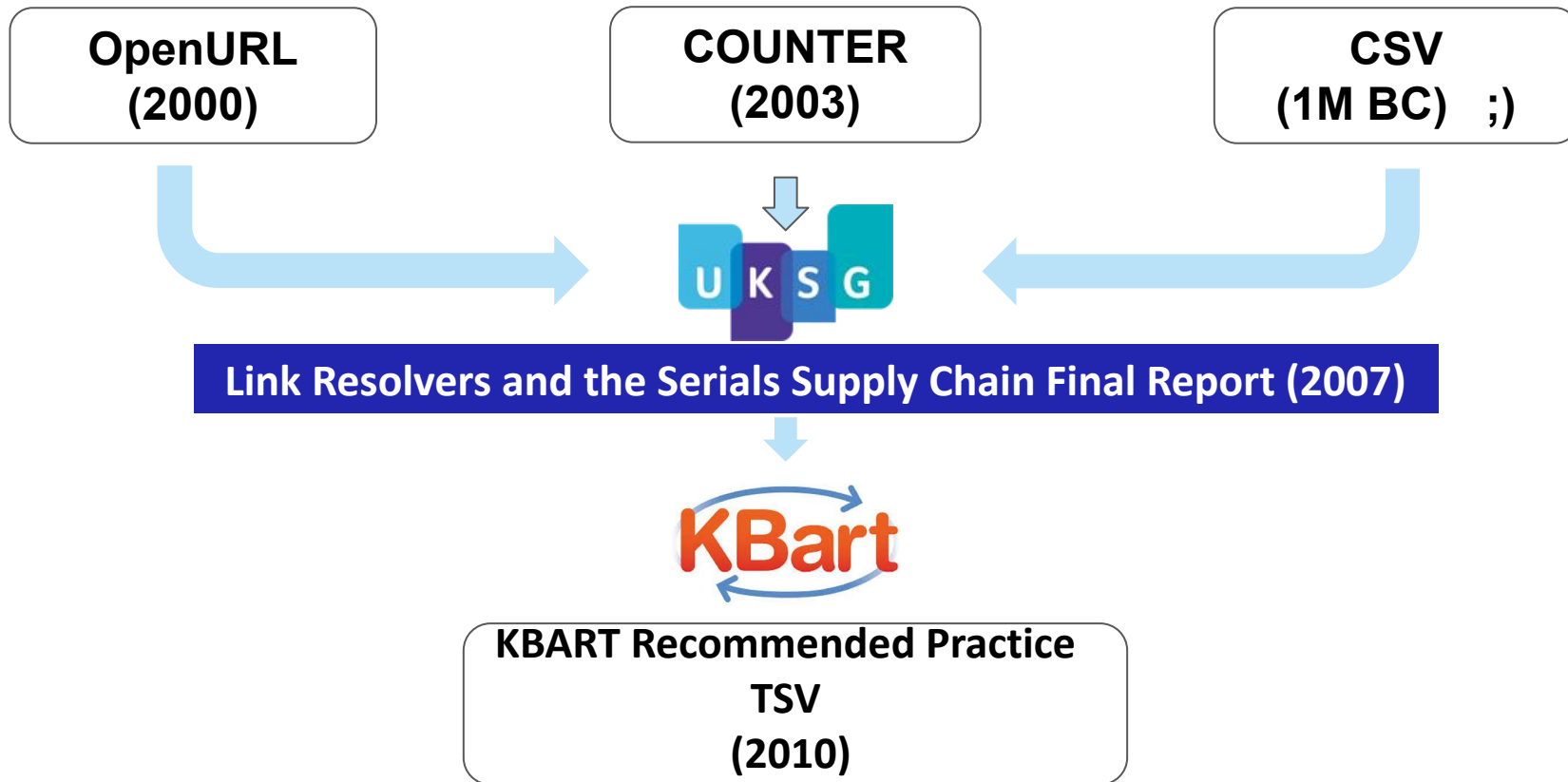
OPDS 2/Readium  
WebPub Manifest  
(2017)



**Radium**

Readium.js ePub  
Reader (2012)

# Post-ONIX Publisher eBook Catalogs



# 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 to Cataloging
- **Platform Access ≠ Resource Access**
  - **Licenses & terms**
  - **Holdings disconnect**

# We believe there are solution already in practice that can be applied more broadly

## OPDS 2 (JSON)

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

+

## 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

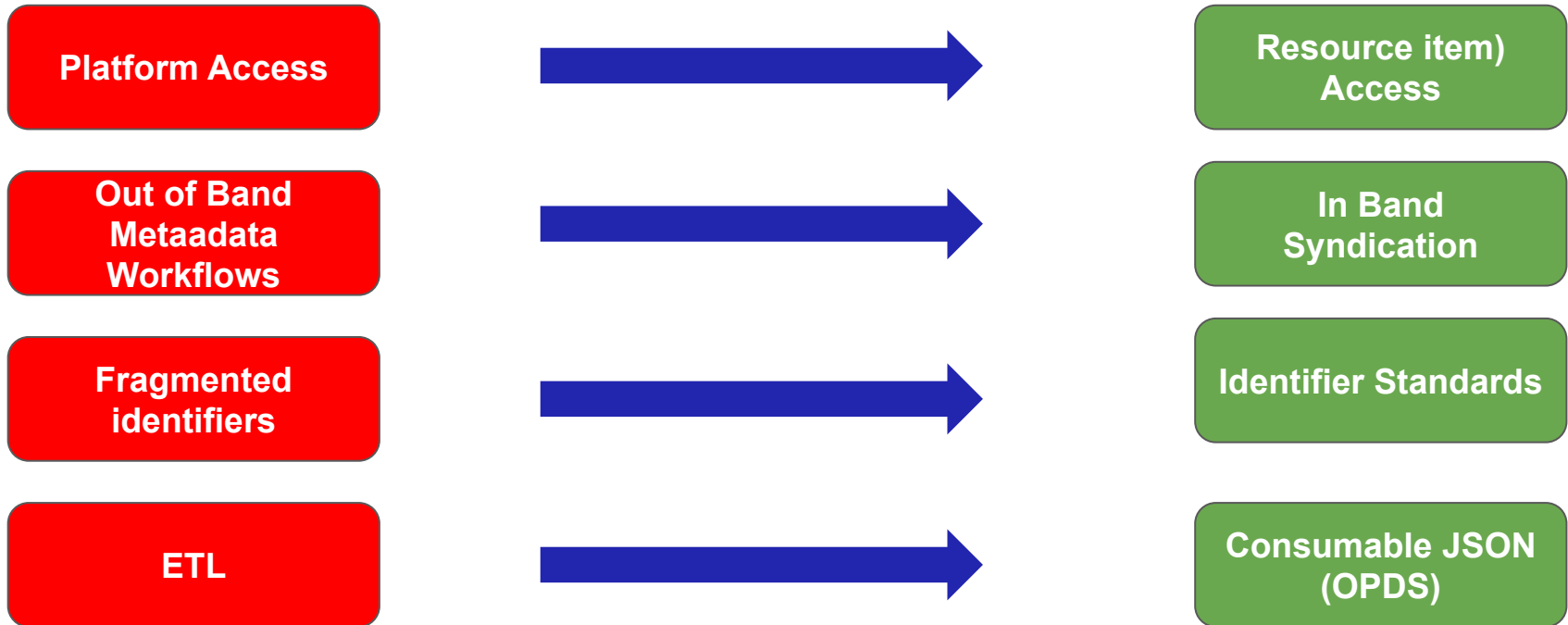
## Publication Object

- **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



## 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, its a community of practice.



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