

## **Good-bye Files, Hello Hypertext!**

The Implications of Hypertext and Compound/Interactive Models on Collaboration and Content Management

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## Good-bye Files, Hello Hypertext!

### **Agenda**

- Thesis
- Context setting/key concepts
- Information worker value proposition
- Market snapshot
- Market dynamics
- Market impact
- Recommendations





## Good-bye Files, Hello Hypertext!

#### Thesis/synopsis

- Three important document-related trends are reshaping collaboration and content management
  - Hypertext
  - Compound documents
  - Interactive documents
- Collectively, the trends offer opportunities to significantly improve information worker efficiency, effectiveness, and user experience
  - They represent a better mapping to the ways people actually think, work, communicate, and collaborate
- Blogs and wikis, somewhat paradoxically, are pivotal to the mainstreaming of hypertext and compound/interactive documents
- It's not the end of the web (or Office) as we know it...
  - But hypertext, compound documents, and interactive documents will be central to collaboration and content management strategy





#### Historically...

- Most content-based, asynchronous communication and collaboration was facilitated via print-oriented models
  - Focused on narrative, hierarchy, sequence, and page layout
    - Perfectly reasonable for many needs
      - This is how humans have shared stories and concepts for centuries
- Print-centricity is not always optimal, however
  - Useful for some contexts, but not a 1:1 mapping to "as we may think"
    - Human information processing and communication/collaboration are dynamic, interactive, and associative
  - Most information systems, however, have, ironically, perpetuated limitations associated with earlier, print-centric media
    - Including pervasive desktop metaphors and tools such as Mac OS, Windows, and Adobe Acrobat
- We need to further blur the boundaries among documents, applications, and multimedia
  - Otherwise contextual communication/collaboration/content will continue to be constrained and cumbersome





#### Communication

#### **Collaboration**

Synchronous

Channels including instant messaging, telephony, and audio/video chat

Workspace-based environments for conferencing and application sharing, including tools for realtime collaboration (e.g., joint authoring, white-boarding, and polling)

**Asynchronous** 

Channels including e-mail,
XML syndication (e.g., RSSbased blog and news feeds), and
alerts/notifications based on
personal subscriptions

Workspace-based environments for sharing tools (e.g., discussion forums and document libraries) and artifacts (e.g., wikis, documents, and calendars)

**Content**: the currency for all modes of communication and collaboration. Content lifecycle concerns include creation, storage, management, discovery, distribution, archival, and analytics.

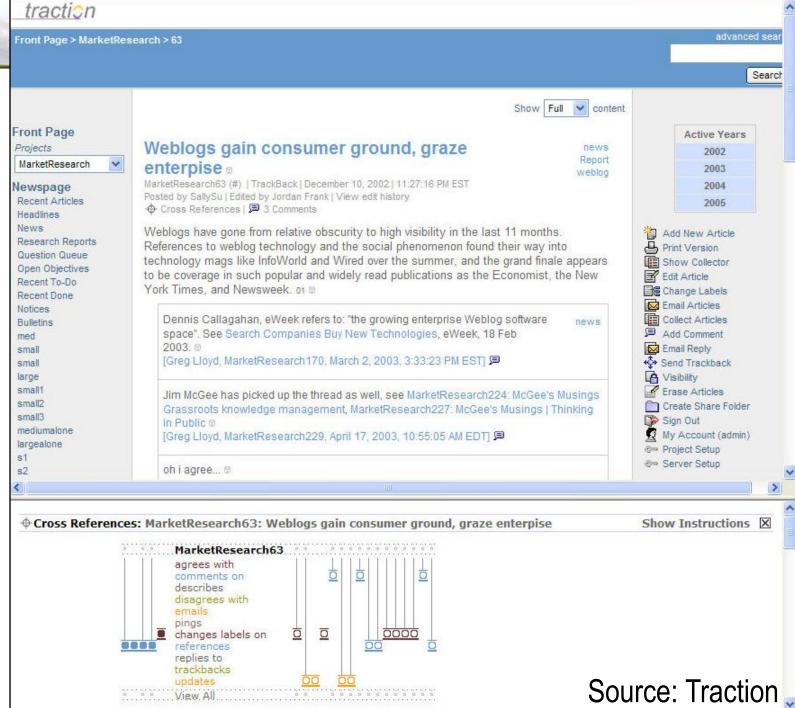




#### **Hypertext**

- A content meta-model centered on collections of information items rather than document/page structures
  - Units of thought (ideally)
  - Articles and paragraphs; collections and items
- With, generally
  - Typed, bidirectional relationships (association, annotation, etc.)
  - Dynamic and fine-grained access control
  - Tagging/labeling
  - Journaling
    - Beyond page-level versioning to support the ability to explore content at different timeline points (e.g., rewind/replay)
- Still compatible with print-centric needs, as appropriate
  - Supporting print-oriented snapshot views of hypertext content





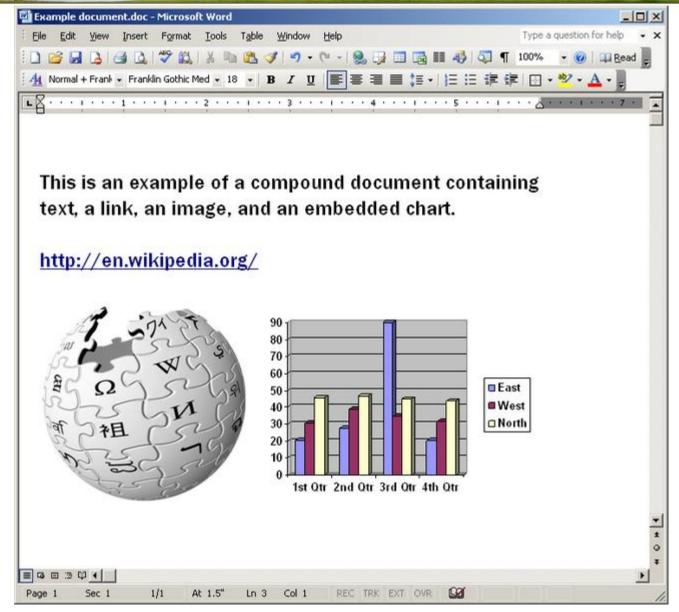




#### **Compound documents**

- Multi-part documents, typically with a mix of text, images, and embedded objects such as spreadsheets, charts, and multimedia
  - Consistent with the hypertext model, extended with composite objects (not limited to basic links or text paragraphs/items)
- Sometimes quite elaborate, e.g., with
  - Linking and embedding with the ability to edit "in situ"
  - Dynamic content access and rendering
    - "Transclusion" and dynamic content/data/component retrieval
  - Intricate security/access control system integration
- Reality check
  - All of the above have been more widely and effectively exploited in web pages and apps than in Office-based docs/apps
    - Remember OLE2? Apple et al Bento/Open Doc?...

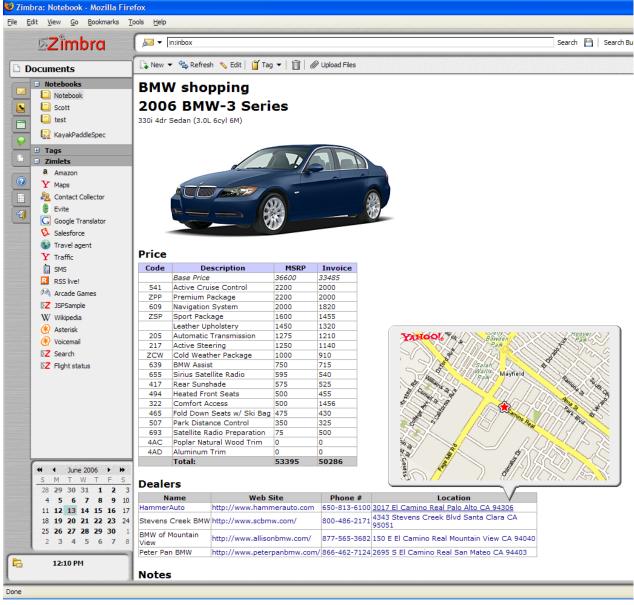




Source: Wikipedia







#### Zimbra example

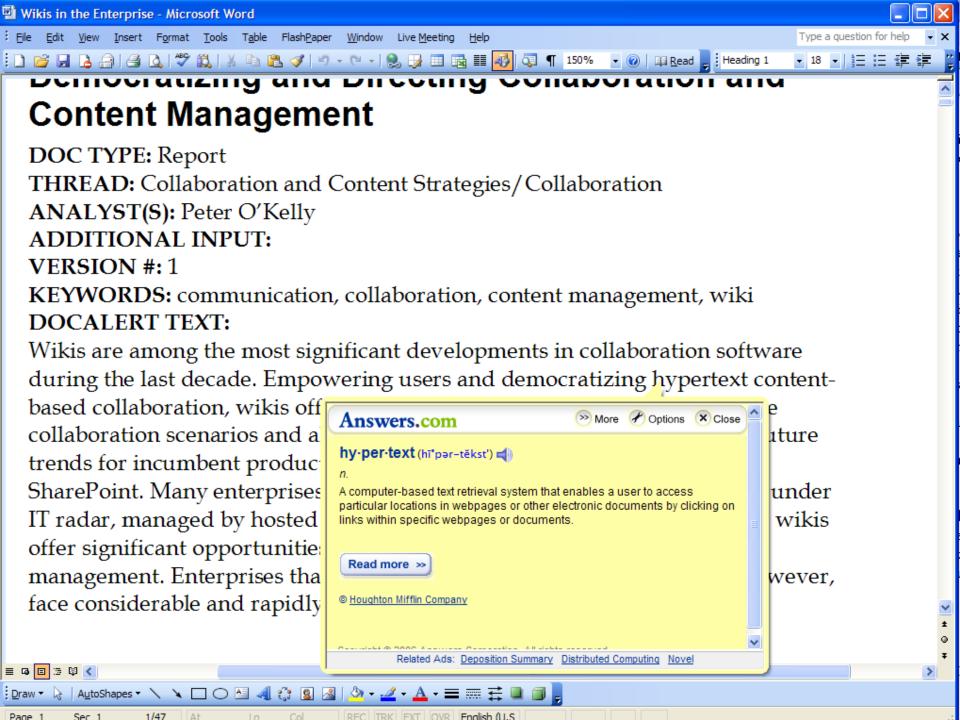
- Contextual
- Composite
- Connected
- Dynamic

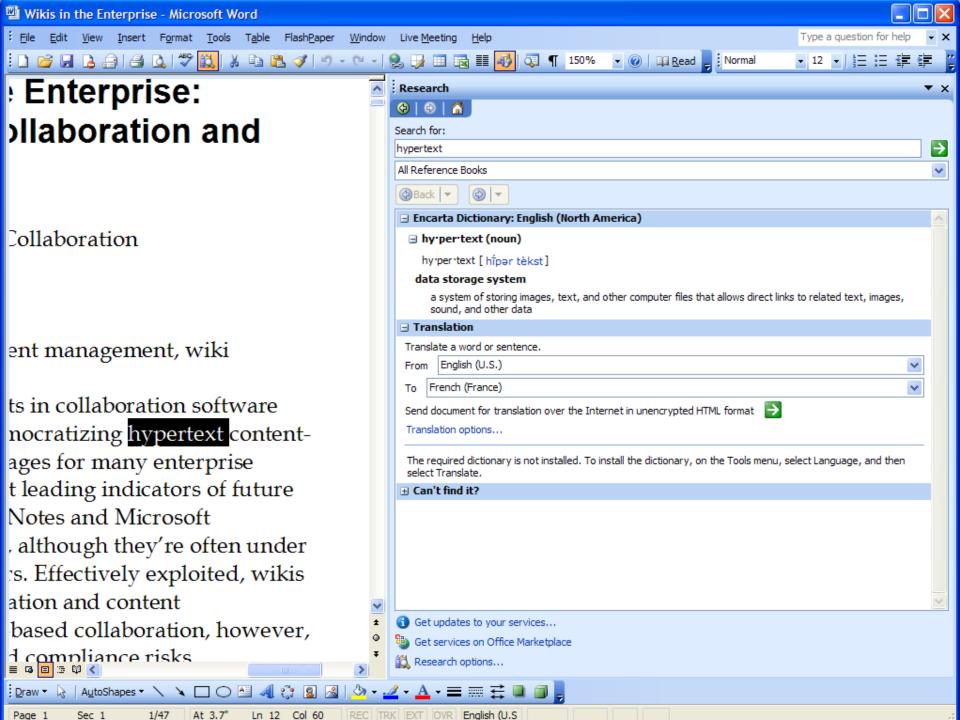
Source: Zimbra



#### Interactive documents

- Tools and document models extended to automatically and unobtrusively detect content patterns (a.k.a. entity extraction) and offer potentially useful, supplemental resources in context, e.g.,
  - Detect FedEx or UPS shipping identifiers and offer the ability to check shipment status
  - Detect person name and offer real-time communication options
  - Detect customer account name and offer related information such as currently outstanding orders and support requests
    - Dynamically retrieved from an ERP system such as SAP
- Very useful for contextual communication/collaboration and content management







**DOC TYPE:** Report

THREAD: Collaboration and ANALYST(S): Peter O'Kelly

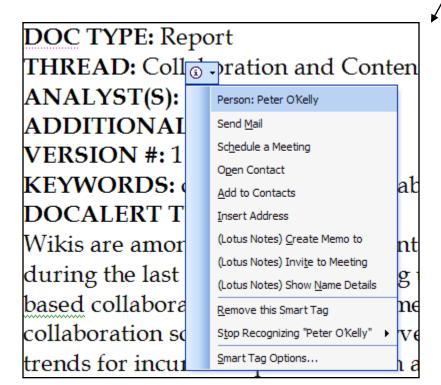
ADDITIONAL INPUT:

VERSION #: 1

Hover over recognized smart tag

DOC TYPE: Report
THREAD: Coll@poration and
ANALYST(S): Peter O'Kelly
ADDITIONAL INPUT:
VERSION #: 1

Click icon for action menu







## **Information Worker Value Proposition**

#### **Back to basics**

- Hypertext, compound documents, and interactive documents make it easier to
  - Create/collect information items
  - Organize/synthesize collections of items
  - Share/communicate/collaborate using collections of items
  - Exploit content and other tools/services/resources in context
- This can help people optimize their time and attention, improve content management and sharing, and foster improved communication and collaboration
- Examples
  - Hypertext: Traction
  - Compound documents: Microsoft Word, Traction, Zimbra
  - Interactive documents: Microsoft smart documents, Traction widgets





# **Market Snapshot**

#### For the most part, we're not there yet...

- Most information workers don't manage information in hypertext or compound/interactive documents today, in part because
  - The World Wide Web is built on a very limited hypertext model
  - Hypertext authoring tools and conceptual models haven't broadly established good return-on-investment (e.g., time, attention, and money) track records for mainstream users
  - Most non-web compound document models have been complex and cumbersome
    - Resource-intensive
    - Constrained by file system-based linking/embedding models
  - Interactive document models have been controversial and daunting





# **Market Snapshot**

#### For the most part, we're not there yet...

- There are some important exceptions, e.g., hypertext and compound document information management in Traction and IBM Lotus Notes
  - But Notes is largely limited to communities of Notes users
    - E.g., it's not as easy to exploit doc/view/db links outside of the Notes client
- Many work-arounds have been created to address World Wide Web hypertext limitations, e.g.,
  - Algorithmic relationship indexing such as Google PageRank
    - Effective for some needs but web relationships are still untyped, incomplete, and easily broken
  - The TrackBack model
    - Unfortunately awkward (multi-step) and subject to abuse
- Many related standards initiatives are works in progress...





## Blogs and wikis are rapidly advancing hypertext

- In general
  - Blogs are hypertext journal communication channels
  - Wikis are organic, collaborative, hypertext content-based workspaces
- Both make hypertext authoring, communication, and collaboration more accessible and relevant to mainstream information workers
- Until recently, however, the authoring tools were generally geeky
  - Required some knowledge of CamelCase, HTML, XML, etc.
  - Often tightly coupled tool/service pairs
  - Also challenged by metaphor shear
    - Basic browser clients are for browsing, not creating/editing content





#### **Emerging tools are simplifying hypertext authoring**

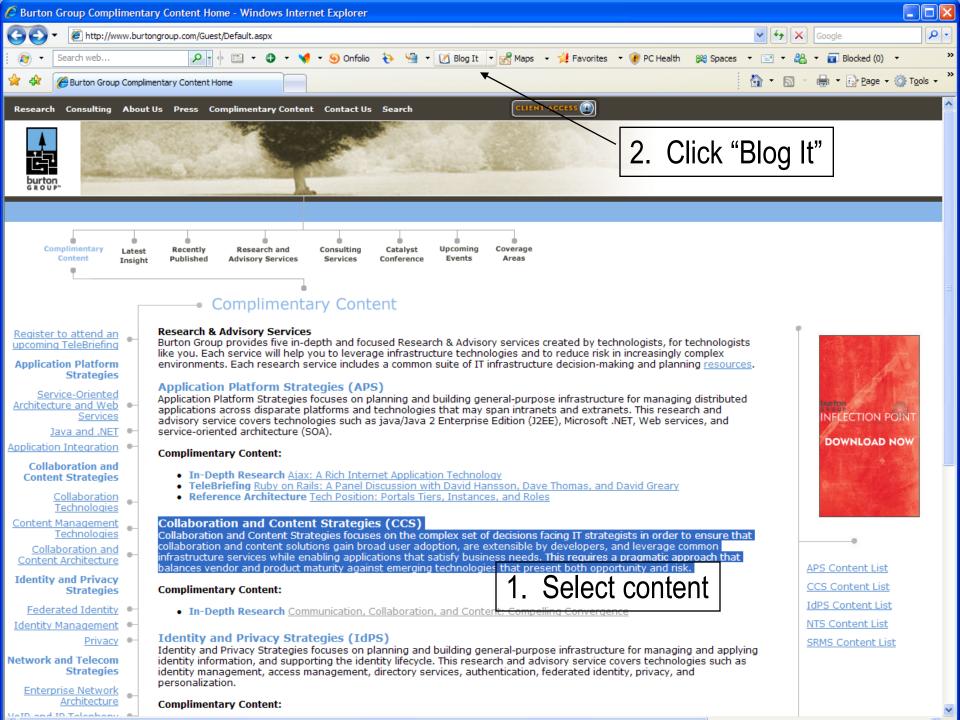
- WYSIWIG-style wiki tools in offerings such as Atlassian Confluence, Google/JotSpot, Traction, and Socialtext
  - Also in Windows SharePoint Services v3/2007
- The latest generation of browser clients is also simplifying the use of hypertext, e.g., with AJAX and browser tabs
  - Also useful for reducing metaphor shear, e.g., overriding menus/toolbars
- Add-ins to support blog authoring from widely-used products such as Microsoft Word
  - With direct blogging support from Microsoft in Word 2007
- Ongoing, aggressive competition among Google, Microsoft, Yahoo, and other key players
  - For web authoring including photo sharing and other compound document contexts





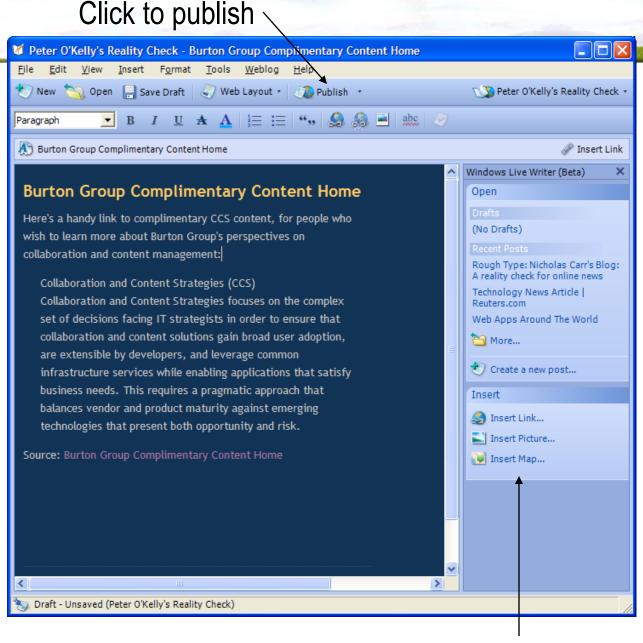
#### **Emerging tools will greatly simplify hypertext authoring**

- Innovative desktop applications such as Microsoft OneNote
  - Hypertext authoring, focused on items (and collections), not files
  - Extended with communication/collaboration services
  - Can publish to HTML, but OneNote is not (directly) a blog or wiki authoring tool
- New tools such as Microsoft Windows Live Writer
  - Non-geeky hypertext and compound document authoring
  - Free, and integrated with the Windows Live Toolbar
  - Created by JJ Allaire and his former Onfolio team; also integrated with Onfolio
    - Onfolio is a free Microsoft tool for capturing, organizing, and sharing information items from web pages, Office apps, and other contexts





Annotate/edit ──→



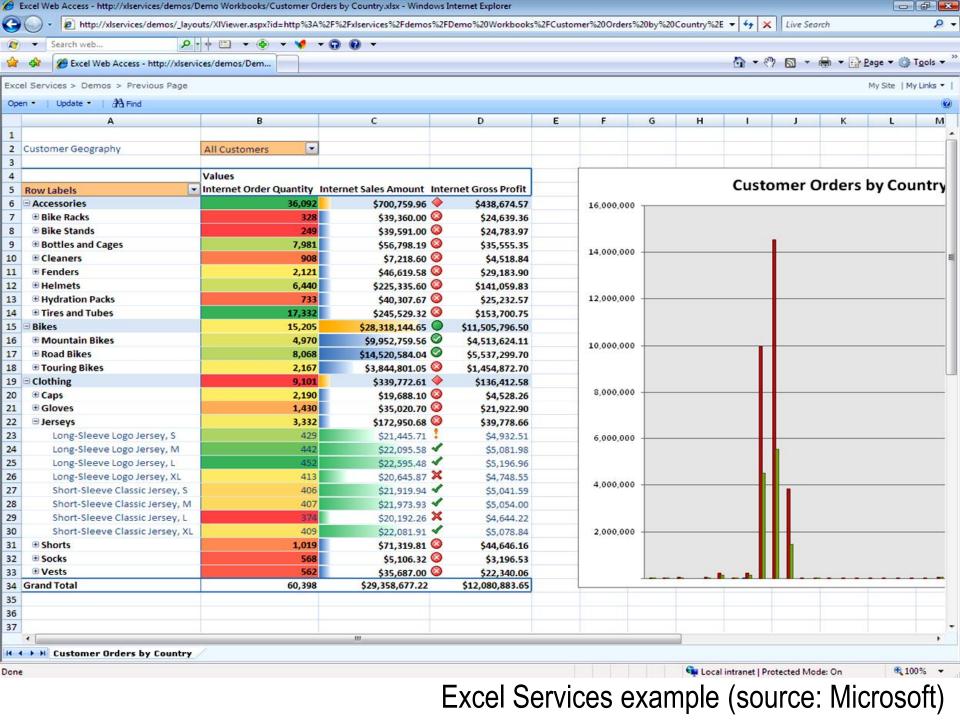
Extendible list of insert-able object types





## Compound document models are gaining momentum

- With web-centric models and tools leading the way, e.g.,
  - Personalized portal pages and user-generated content
    - Portlets and web parts are used to create compound pages, but they're largely de-geeked
  - Support for spreadsheet components/plug-ins in wiki offerings such as Google/JotSpot, Central Desktop, ThinkFree, and Zoho
- There is considerable compound document model power in Microsoft Office
  - But the capabilities have not been widely exploited
    - That's likely to change with Office 2007, especially if SharePoint (e.g., PowerPoint Slide Libraries), Form Services, and Excel Services are successful







#### Interactive documents: slow but steady progress

- Office 2007 and composite application/"mash-up" tools/services will help to expand the use of interactive documents
- Microsoft's smart tag technology hasn't fully recovered from being stigmatized in 2000, but it also has considerable potential
  - Microsoft's loosely-coupled architecture, with recognizers and action handlers, is very robust
  - Other ISVs are now supporting the smart document model, e.g., IBM Lotus with Notes and Sametime
- Vendors such as Traction Software have also added support for interactive documents, through the use of widgets with a similar recognizer/action handler model
- Google/JotSpot and other vendors offer "mash-up" features with interactive document capabilities, e.g., auto-detecting addresses and dates, but it's not yet clear if they will have sustainable momentum





# Related World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) activities such as XHTML and XForms

- These are positive developments, but it's not clear if/when they will be pervasive on the World Wide Web
- In the meantime more grassroots-styled standards initiatives have significant potential, e.g.,
  - Microformats: essentially a means of preserving schema-based structure in HTML
    - Very useful for more advanced indexing, copying/pasting with structure intact, and other needs
- Tangent: Open Document Format (ODF) and Open XML
  - Document schema models that support a range of hypertext, compound, and interactive document capabilities



# **Market Impact**

### **Key themes**

- It's not the end of the web as we know it...
  - The web is the platform for more advanced hypertext offerings it's a complementary foundation
- It's not the end of the file as we know it...
  - Hypertext won't displace all traditional document contexts but the momentum shift is happening
- Very rapid evolution in offerings and business models
  - Consumer-oriented offerings are evolving more rapidly
    - And influencing organizational tool/service selections
  - Shifting the balance between web-centric and traditional productivity applications
    - Word, for example, will be the default option less often





# **Market Impact**

#### **Key themes**

- New security and privacy-related challenges and opportunities
  - A significant opportunity to establish more robust policies
- A pivotal milestone for Microsoft
  - Two platforms... Windows/Office and Windows Live/Office Live
  - Likely a net gain for Microsoft, if both sides execute well
    - E.g., Windows Live Writer is an unusual but encouraging development
- Several specialized vendors are also well-positioned
  - Rapidly growing need for beyond-the-basics hypertext tools
    - Successful blogs and wikis will often lead to requirements for more advanced capabilities





## Recommendations

#### Get involved...

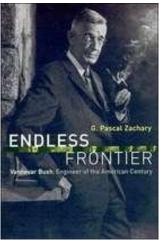
- Exploit hypertext, compound document, and interactive document opportunities
  - A very significant communication/collaboration/content management shift
- Provide resources to help information workers
  - Become effective hypertext authors (e.g., to use paragraph topic sentences)
  - Select the right tools for their tasks
- Exploit the shift as a means of establishing more pervasive security and privacy policies
- Plan on blogs and wikis accelerating hypertext communication/ collaboration/content management
  - Anticipate that many successful blogs and wikis may require shifts to more elaborate hypertext systems (after hitting walls...)
- Seek to exploit hypertext in both traditional (e.g., Microsoft Office) and emerging (e.g., Traction) offerings



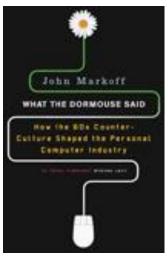
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## Recommendations

#### Read these books



G. Pascal Zachary. Endless Frontier: Vannevar Bush, Engineer of the American Century
Riverside, NJ: Free Press, 1997
Zachary also published an article about Bush in a 1997 Wired
Magazine article titled "The Godfather"
http://www.wired.com/wired/archive/5.11/es\_bush\_pr.html



John Markoff. What the Dormouse Said: How the 60s Counterculture Shaped the Personal Computer Industry
New York, NY: Penguin Group, 2005
This book by New York Times technology journalist John Markoff is focused on Doug Engelbart and his career.