ELECTRONIC CONTENT COMMERCE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

Lyubomyr Chyrun

Lviv Polytechnic National University, Lviv, Ukraine

Victoria Vysotska

Lviv Polytechnic National University, Lviv, Ukraine

Vasyl Andrunyk

Lviv Polytechnic National University, Lviv, Ukraine

Abstract

Based on the analysis of the basic tasks of electronic content commerce system, instrumental means, information technologies and software for constructing of such systems have been analyzed and summarized in the article. Electronic content commerce system functional diagram with information resources processing subsystems has been developed. The overall architecture, objectives and principles of electronic content commerce system realization were described in details. The functional elements of the system were described according to GOST 24.204.80, GOST 24.201-79, GOST 19.201-78, GOST 34.602-89, IEEE Std 1233, 1998 Edition, IEEE Std 830-1998. Software creation tools as well as management and maintenance of the content, and the software realizations of developed electronic content commerce systems with information resources processing subsystems to set up e-commerce in online newspapers and journals are also presented in the article.

Keywords: *information resource, content, Web content, commercial content, content analysis, content monitoring, content search, electronic content commerce systems*

1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the article is to propose standardized testing methods and software processing approbation of information resources in electronic content commerce systems (ECCS).

Address of the corresponding author:

Chyrun Lyubomyr

✉ chyrunlv@mail.ru

The formation of ECCS overall architecture promotes the generalization of ECCS information resources technique through the stages of formation, management and maintenance of commercial content in order to reduce the time while constructing e-business common systems. The implementation of ECCS contributes to the reduction of time while production of own commercial content, analysis of external commercial content from other sources,

commercial content lifecycle dynamic analysis, ECCS functioning statistical analysis, statistical analysis of information resources user activities in ECCS, increasing of information resources target audience and extension of ECCS functional capabilities. The purpose of ECCS is formation, management and support of commercial content on principles of information resources processing (Berko, Vysotska, & Pasichnyk, 2009), (Bolshakova, Lande, Noskov, Klyshynskyy, Peskova, & Yahunova, 2011), (Guide, 2012), (Clifton, 2009), (Fedorchuk, 2005), (Lande, 2006), (Lande, Furashev, Braychevskyy, & Hryhorev, 2006), (Pasichnyk, Scherbyna, Vysotska, & Shestakevych, 2012).

2 ELECTRONIC CONTENT COMMERCE SYSTEM

2.1 Characteristics of the electronic content commerce system development

ECCS is designed to create common functional requirements and standardized specifications concerning development through processing

stages optimization of the information resources in similar systems (Fig. 1). The list of tasks performed by ECCS (Vysotska, Chyrun, 2013), (Berko, Vysotska, Chyrun, 2014), (Ignify, 2014).

1. Commercial content formation (collecting data from various sources and their formation, identifying keywords and duplication, digest formation, categorization and content selective distribution, content creation, maintaining content, creation of filtering content rules).

2. Content management (databases formation/ rotation and access to them, subscribing on thematic content, content distribution, personalization of users work, storing of users' requests and sources, gathering of operation statistics; search providing; output forms generation; information interaction with databases; information resource formation, formation of comments and content feedbacks, voting on content) (Vysotska, Chyrun, 2013), (Berko, Vysotska, Chyrun, 2014), (Ignify, 2014).
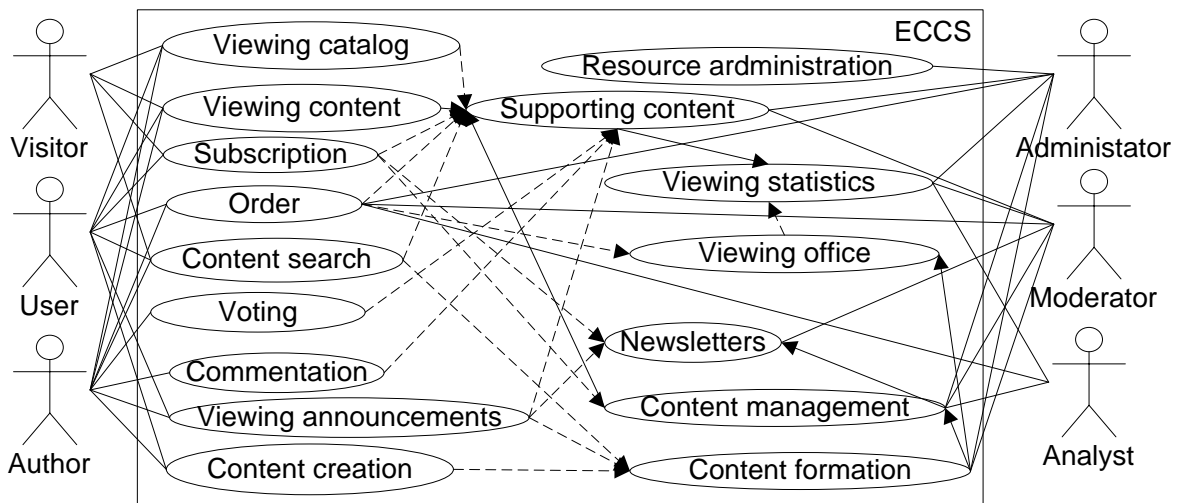

Fig.1. Use case diagram for electronic content commerce system development

3. Commercial content support (formation of content stream portraits as well as potential/constant users and target audience; identifying content thematic subjects; formation of content relationship tables; calculation of ECCS content and moderators/authors ratings; detection, monitoring, and clustering of new events in the content streams).

ECCS is used for the implementation of e-business in information service field with active usage of the Internet technology benefits (Berko, Vysotska, & Pasichnyk, 2009), (Pasichnyk, Scherbyna, Vysotska, & Shestakevych, 2012). ECCS is designed to provide information services such as online newspaper, online magazine, online edition, online publishing, and online store for selling content etc. It's proposed to use ECCS

in order to promote services through publishing houses, newspapers, magazines, news agencies, educational institutions, software development companies or companies which sell content without media. Types of activities where ECCS is applicable: informational (publishing, address and reference, telecommunication, provider), informational and consulting (advertising, marketing, partners reliability testing, distance education) and consulting (legal, economic, medical and other types). The spheres of application of electronic content commerce systems:

1. for content online sales via online newspapers, online magazines, distance learning, online editions, online publishing, portals containing informative/ entertaining/ children's content;
2. for content offline sales via such systems as copywriting services, Marketing Services Shop or RSS Subscription Extension;
3. online stores for selling e-Books, video, software, music, movies, pictures, digital art, manuals, articles, certificates, forms, files etc.;
4. for saving of various types of content via cloud storage or cloud computing.

ECCS is intended to solve problems related to the rapidly growth of content in the Internet or in the field of e-business activity as well as widen access to information resources through the Internet, active development of e-business, expanding a set of information products and/or services, increasing demand for information products and/or services, technologies and means creation, and expansion of the scope of information resources processing methods.

2.2 Justification of ECCS formation and implementation

The lack of common standardized approaches to the overall ECCS design as well as process of information resources elaboration causes a number of issues while developing appropriate systems with typical architecture. Due to the lack of common and detailed classification of ECCS, it becomes problematic to define and form the unified methods of information resources processing in these systems. This creates problems for the implementation of the appropriate information resources processing subsystems in ECCS such as the formation, management and support of content.

The existing ECCSs work by unknown algorithms for a wide range of programmers/specialists in the field of e-business. While creating of new ECCS the teams of specialists have to re-develop methods/information resource processing tools and content lifecycle support. Research and published materials for specialists in the field are missing. The studies concerning patterns and level of impact on the ECCS functioning relative to implement of all or some stages of commercial content lifecycle for information resources processing are missing. The analysis of ECCS functioning results aren't available because of inability to access administrative units of existing ECCS which are already known, as they are commercial products.

The novelty of project development lies in generalized typical architecture designing as well as methods, tools and technologies for ECCS creating, and implementation of commercial content life cycle stages. Implementation of formation subsystems, management and support of commercial content in ECCS leads to a reduction of production cycle and time saving while distributing commercial content, increasing of potential/constant audience and number of participants in e-business, which promotes its active development and ECCS functionality extension. The developed recommendations concerning ECCS overall typical architecture designing which differ from existing by detailed elaboration of steps and presence of sub-processing information resources that make it possible to effectively support content lifecycle at the level of systems developer (reducing the time and resources on developing, improving the quality of system operations). There were developed and implemented software tools for creation, management and support of content in order to reach a greater effect of operation at the level of owner (increasing profitability, growth of users interest) and user (comprehensibility, interface simplification, unification of information resources elaboration process and wider choice functional capabilities) of ECCS.

In order to estimate time and financial expenses for ECCS creation, there was created the enlarged plan showing each stage of solving task (Fig. 2).

This reduces the amount of time needed for drafting the project and number of project participants as well as clearly regulates the procedure of project implementation through identifying time spent on performing subtask. The amount of resources required for solving individual subtasks, roles and skills of these resources is specified in operations plan. The time schedule of ECCS development allows you to track expenses in the form of Gantt chart, which was developed by MS Project tools (Fig. 3). Precise regulation plan allows you to split the process of ECCS developing over time among

participants. Regulation of ECCS development project allows you to monitor subtasks implementation stages and connection of participants at various stages while carrying out of previous. In this plan the stages No. 2 and No. 4 are distributed among the participants at the end of stage No. 1, and stages No. 6 and No. 10 — after stage No. 5. The stages No. 7 and No. 8 are to be performed after the end of stage No. 4, and stages No. 6, and No. 7. The late implementation of the stage No. 5 leads to simultaneous delay while implementation the stages No. 6, No. 10, No. 16, and No. 20. Reducing the execution time of the phases No. 6, No. 10, No. 16, No. 20 will allow to complete the project in time, but it may lead to additional errors. The last can be eliminated at stages No. 7, No. 12, No. 15, No. 21.

Name of task	Days	Begin	End	Predecessors
☐ ECCS development project	**46**	**10.04.13**	**12.06.13**	
1 Data acquisition from subject domain	2	10.04.13	11.04.13	
2 Specifications of subject domain	1	15.04.13	15.04.13	1
3 Terms of Reference	3	16.04.13	18.04.13	2
4 Clarification of terms of reference through interaction with stakeholders	1	19.04.13	19.04.13	3
5 Requirements analysis	6	12.04.13	19.04.13	1
6 Analysis of the architecture of an information resource	1	22.04.13	22.04.13	5
7 The development of pattern for information resource	2	23.04.13	24.04.13	6;4
8 Development of template for content	2	25.04.13	26.04.13	7;4
9 Creating an information resource	5	29.04.13	03.05.13	8
10 ECCS architecture analysis	7	22.04.13	30.04.13	5
11 Architecture analysis of content management subsystem	3	01.05.13	03.05.13	10
12 Creating content management subsystem	6	06.05.13	13.05.13	11;9
13 Development of content database	2	01.05.13	02.05.13	10
14 Filling of content database	7	03.05.13	13.05.13	13
15 Development ECCS	8	15.05.13	24.05.13	14;12
16 Architecture analysis of content formation subsystem	3	14.05.13	16.05.13	5;9;12;14
17 Creating content formation subsystem	7	17.05.13	27.05.13	16
18 Creating a database of content sources	3	28.05.13	30.05.13	17
19 Creating knowledge base of content filter	3	31.05.13	04.06.13	18;15
20 Architecture analysis of content support subsystem	1	28.05.13	28.05.13	5;17
21 Creating content support subsystem	5	29.05.13	04.06.13	20
22 Testing content management subsystem	3	14.05.13	16.05.13	12
23 Тестування СЕКК	3	27.05.13	29.05.13	15;22
24 Testing content formation subsystem	3	30.05.13	03.06.13	23;17
25 Shortcomings elimination of content management	3	17.05.13	21.05.13	22
26 Testing content support subsystem	3	05.06.13	07.06.13	21;24;25
27 Shortcomings elimination of ECCS operation	3	30.05.13	03.06.13	23;25
28 Shortcomings elimination of content formation	3	04.06.13	06.06.13	24;27
29 Shortcomings elimination of content support	3	10.06.13	12.06.13	25;26;27;28

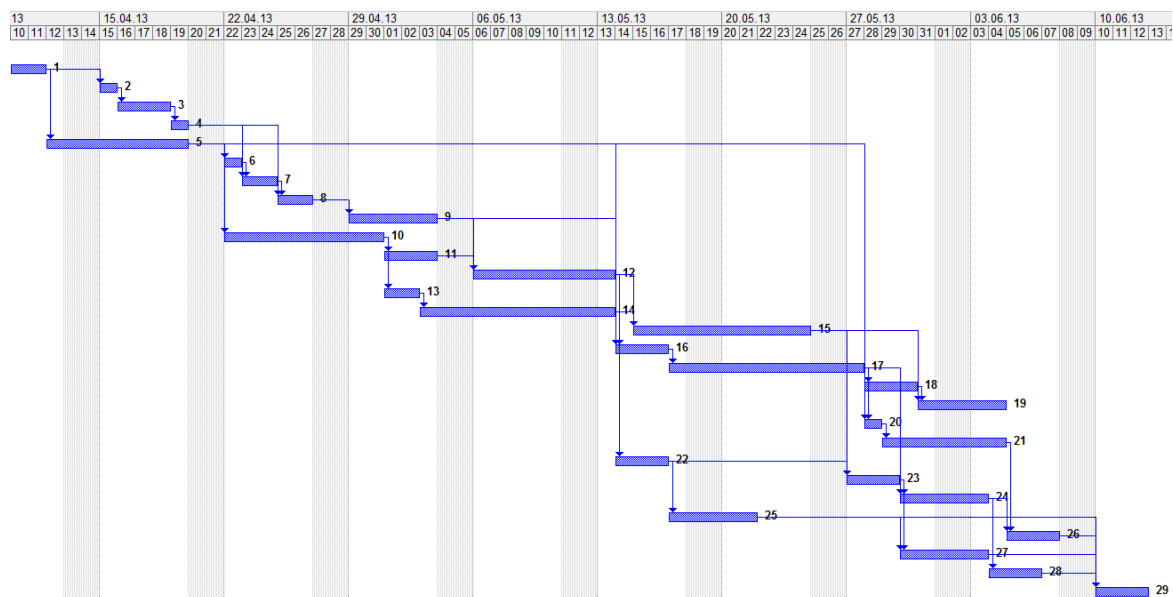*Fig. 2. The time schedule of electronic content commerce system development*

Fig. 3. Gantt chart for electronic content commerce system development

2.3 Expected effects of the introduction of electronic content commerce system

1. *Expected economic effect* from ECCS application is predicted by reducing expenses for project development and architecture of the system, for additional resources and personnel usage in the absence of clearly regulated plan. The factors of economic impact are following.

2. The presence of commercial content forming subsystem reduces expenses for informational resource moderators extra staff, as it carries out the authors' and moderators' work, namely: collecting data from various sources, formatting and categorization of content, keywords and duplication identifying, digest formation as well as content distribution.

3. Content management subsystem reduces expenses for personnel responsible for information resource updating.

4. Content support subsystem reduces expenses for personnel responsible for collecting and system functioning analyzing.

5. The presence of information resources processing subsystems allows reducing time on actual unique commercial content prompt getting, which leads to ECCS target audience increase, and, respectively, increases ECCS implementation economic effect on several positions.

ECCS application leads to the growth of productivity of the project participants, improving the quality of information resources processing, reducing time spent on ECCS implementation and actual unique content prompt receipt. The reasons for effect growth are following.

1. Increase of labor efficiency occurs through the usage of the results of additional professional resources work, such as Google Analytics, moderators, administrators, programmers and analysts.

2. Analysis and increase of labor efficiency leads to improving the quality of formatting, management and support of the content as well as reducing time spent on system implementation and prompt content receipt.

3. Improving the quality of information resources processing is based on analysis of statistics and main characteristics of ECCS functioning, such as number of visits, average time spent on visit, failures indicator, achievement of search goal, content dynamics, number of page views, number of page views per visit, new visits, absolutely new visitors, traffic source etc.

4. Reducing time spent on ECCS implementation and actual unique commercial content prompt receipt improves the decision-making quality for e-business participants:

   a) the authors in order to create actual content according to the established, selected and distributed the list of digests related to the actual subject;

   b) the moderators in order to form rules as well as operational data collecting source lists;

   c) the moderators in order to form rules for categorization, duplication, formatting and content management, resource formation;

   d) the administrators in order to perform resource and system management;

   e) the analysts in order to perform the research system functioning statistics, formation of rules for identifying new stories and personalization of cooperation with user, content ranking.

Organizing effect lies in reducing the number of staff (moderator 1-3, administrators 1-2, authors 1-10, analysts 1-3, programmers 1-2), which is launched to preparation, formation and decision-making and changing its functions, which are performed by formation, management and content support subsystems (data preparation data for authors, tracking the results of staff performance, data collecting for analysts and moderators); changing the organizational structure (a clear division of functions between project participants, i. e. moderator won't be analyst, and vice versa); reducing the number of operations performed by personnel (a part of operations should be performed by ECCS via information resources processing).

Technological effect through the release or reducing such resources as staff, and more efficient usage of information resources processing subprograms in ECCS as well as clear allocation of responsibilities among participants, launched to certain project. The development of the new technologies such as formation, management and maintenance process of the content, and search engines

peculiarities (Vysotska, Chyrun, 2013), (Berko, Vysotska, Chyrun, 2014), (Ignify, 2014).

Ergonomic effect lies into influence of the results of ECCS operation and information resources processing through the formation, management and support of content on number of visits, average time spent on information resources (min.: s), failures indicator (%), achievement of searching purpose, content dynamics (%), total number of page views, number of page views per one visit, new visits (%), absolutely new visitors, traffic source in %, etc.

Psychological effect lies in friendly interactive interface for each participant of the project, which simplifies work for authors, moderators, administrators, analysts, and improves psychological indicators for visitors and regular ECCS users through individualization of work.

Advertising effect lies in unique content, content template and information resource usage, which improve searching results from search engines, and serve as self-promotion of ECCS, information resource and commercial content. Cooperation with Google advertisement improves ECCS information resource advertisement rates as well as e-business.

Social effect lies in increasing the number of information resource visitors (permanent and unique), increasing the limits of target audience, resource availability and commercial content support, coverage of a wider social audience, ability to change the boundaries of the target audience through social regulation topics and information resource filling. The support of topically similar and relevant commercial content, its uniqueness and efficiency of creation, formation, representation through information resource and support allows adjusting the limits of constant target social audience for ECCS and forecasting/adjusting these limits changes.

2.4 Input data in ECCS

List of input data types, their characteristics, description, classification allow them be conditionally divided into seven groups of incoming content, depending on the project participants' class: visitors, users, authors, administrators, moderators, analysts and other

information resources. The input data elements structure allows you to create the requirements to ECCS and its components as well as clearly limit their functionalities, describe the source, their incoming frequency and additional conditions/limitations which are imposed by input data source. ECCS input data are following:

1. a content from different sources specified by moderator predefined list (subscription, free and open content from information sources predefined list, author content, content as the result of the search engines operations etc.) in the form of data without predefined structure in HTML/XML-format in order to create commercial content;

2. information requests from users/visitors ECCS information resource as a text message in the appropriate fields (keywords/phrases in order to find commercial content, messages and/or requests to participants of the project);

3. actual data (set of source address, words/phrases, and/or user logins with disabling printing/access option) and/or rules (set of operations like *IF (fact i) THEN ban ELSE check OR permit / print)* from ECCS information resource moderators;

4. actual data (ECCS and Google Analytics parallel cooperation statistics as XML-tables and/or fixed customized/personalized user actions such as viewing, downloading, storing and/or content searching) and/or statistical analysis rules of user action (formation of associative lists of popular, topical, outdated, recently revised and/or similar content/subjects or author works/authors, and forecasting of thematic content demand) from analysts of ECCS information resource operation;

5. information resources electronic URL-address from moderators for information filters databases such as ECCS data source;

6. language dictionaries replenishment by moderators as a list of words, phrases with the defined characteristics (part of the language and, if necessary, gender, number, cases etc.) as well as additional set of morphological features to each of them;

7. ECCS information resource operation statistical data, collected at specified intervals from Google Analytics as XML-tables;

8. comments and user feedbacks as a text data array completed in specially designated places of information resources;

9. members voting results regarding content and quality of the commercial content according to the defined numerical evaluation scale with the possibility to support linguistically inaccurate voting, e. g. "good" etc.;

10. individual statistics/personalized user actions (viewing of content, viewing time, downloading/uploading of content, searching);

11. commercial database content components, content collected from various sources, duplicate content, registered users, project participants, linguistic dictionaries in order to determine keywords and headings, keywords and subjects, keywords in order to determine subjects and their replenishment;

12. external advertisement in the form of banners from Google and partner sites;

13. thematic stickers of information and/or entertainment content (weather, exchange rates, anecdotes, announcements, horoscopes etc.);

14. ECCS settings from administrators in the form of change/creation and liquidations of additional options and system configurations and/or information resource through the administrative part of the system.

2.5 Electronic content commerce system output data description

ECCS output data are following:

1. the final information product of ECCS operation in the form of commercial content (article, announcement, digest, e-book, audio, video etc.);

2. answers on user's information requests (list and set of a similar subject content according to the content searching results using keywords and concepts which contained in the information request);

3. commercial content digests (short thematic announcements of commercial content

according to their set of keywords and concepts);

4. information resource visits' statistics according to the number of clicks on the link, time spent on visit, number of page downloads and additional investments;

5. user actions' statistics and/or information resource visitors in order to form individual portrait of user/audience according to the number of clicks on the link, time spent on visit, number of page downloads and additional investments, switching between pages etc.;

6. forming / filling in of information resource page individually for user according to its statistical action history (selection of related content, current recommendations for thematic content etc.);

7. new rubrics/topics of commercial content (creation and formation of a new category according to the input data sources analysis, authors operations, comments and information requests from users);

8. ranking the results of commercial content in the form of evaluation within a scale [0;5], [0;10], [0;12] or [0;100];

9. relationship tables of similar, recently revised, popular, outdated, authorial and/or topical commercial content according to the keyword list of this content, user pages viewing analysis, sequence and time spent on thematic content viewing;

10. evaluation of comments as the result of the commercial content user's comments in the form of permission/prohibition of printing on information resources, and, if needed, with the prohibitive recommendations for certain user to post the following comments.

The list of output data, messages, their description, characterization, classification, method of formation and transfer allows to create precise functional requirements for the development and implementation of ECCS.

2.6 Requirements for software tools of information resources processing in electronic content commerce system

ECCS interface basic requirements: scalability/performance while working with a large number of users, sessions, transactions and database connections; productive browser connection and back-end data storage; rapid development and deployment of Web OLTP-applications support; support of synchronous/ asynchronous transaction management via servers. ECCS transactions servers characterize the following features: built-in transaction management services; the mechanism of starting and management of servlets; calls of distributed objects in order to ensure communication in multilevel applications; facilities for rapid software development for intermediate level, including component development. ECCS provides support to six interfaces: with limited access for visitors and users (Fig. 4); without restrictions for the administrator and moderator; with free access to author and analyst (Berko, Vysotska, & Pasichnyk, 2009), (Bolshakova, Lande, Noskov, Klyshynskyy, Peskova, & Yahunova, 2011), (Guide, 2012), (Clifton, 2009), (Fedorchuk, 2005), (Lande, 2006), (Lande, Furashev, Braychevskyy, & Hryhorev, 2006), (Pasichnyk, Scherbyna, Vysotska, & Shestakevych, 2012).
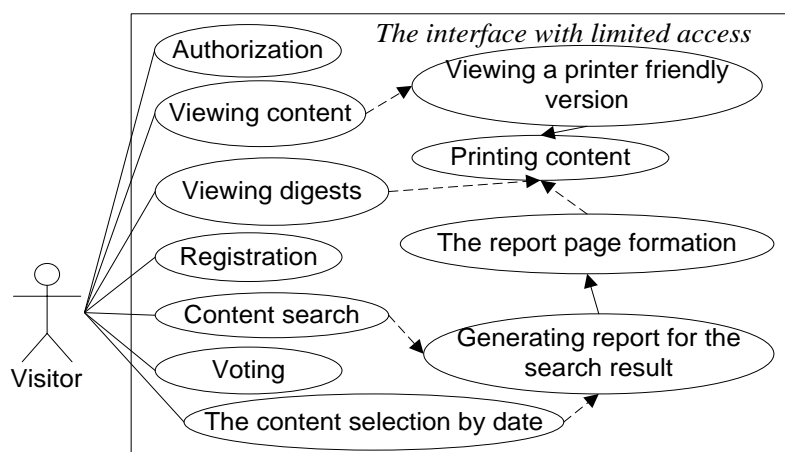
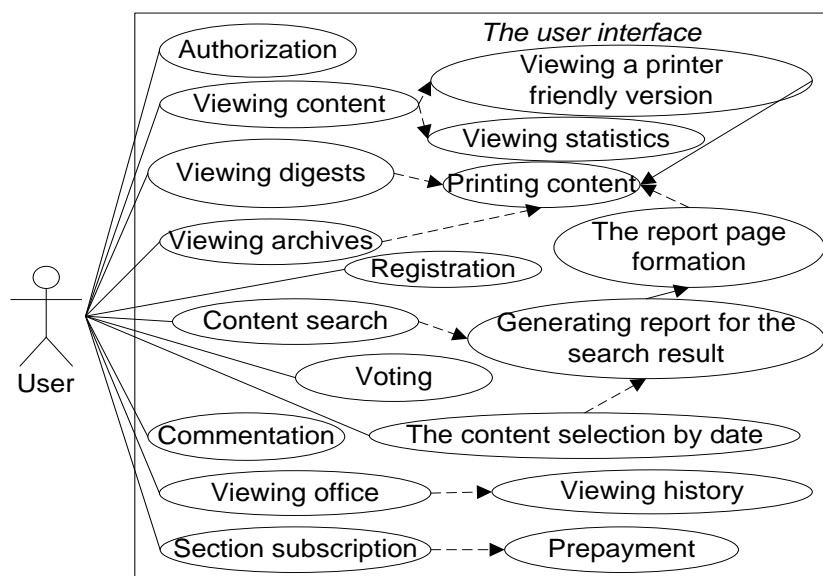*Fig. 4. Use case diagram for the interface with limited access to information resource visitor in electronic content commerce systems*

The access for users is implemented using login and password (Fig. 5). Such services as a choice of content for a certain period of time starting from the beginning of content filling through a calendar are additionally implemented there. The convenient rubricator allows you to select content by certain category. Searching is carried out by using keywords in the database.

Fig. 5. Use case diagram for the interface with limited access to information resource user in electronic content commerce systems

System administration is carried out through administrator interface (Fig. 6) access to which is limited and implemented using login and password. The adjustments to the structure of the system/resources are made here as well as user access rights are added, edited or deleted, and content distribution rule change (Berko, Vysotska, & Pasichnyk, 2009), (Bolshakova, Lande, Noskov, Klyshynskyy, Peskova, & Yahunova, 2011), (Guide, 2012), (Clifton, 2009), (Fedorchuk, 2005), (Lande, 2006), (Lande, Furashev, Braychevskyy, & Hryhorev, 2006), (Pasichnyk, Scherbyna, Vysotska, & Shestakevych, 2012), (Vysotska, Chyrun, 2013), (Berko, Vysotska, Chyrun, 2014), (Ignify, 2014).
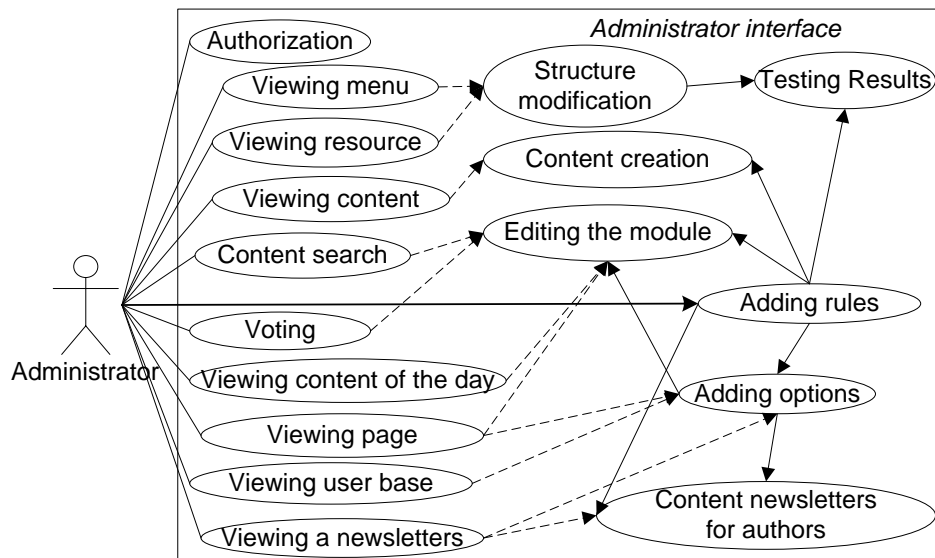
Fig. 6. Use case diagram for the interface with free access to information resource administrator in electronic content commerce systems

Creating/editing content is carried out through author interface (Fig. 7) access to which is limited and implemented using login and password (Vysotska, Chyrun, 2013), (Berko, Vysotska, Chyrun, 2014), (Ignify, 2014).
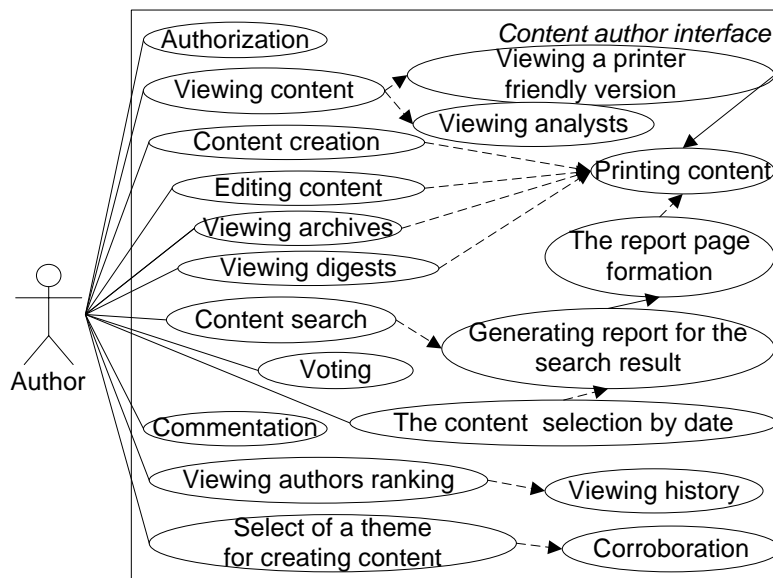

Fig. 7. Use case diagram for the interface of content authors to information resource in electronic content commerce systems

The development of functional requirements for formation subsystems, management and maintenance of content in ECCS promotes the development of such systems typical architecture. On the one hand, ECCSs facilitate work of moderators, authors, analysts and administrators of these systems, and increase system functionality to their users on the other. ECCSs select a range of topical issues in the form of content plurality from other sources for moderators and authors according to their rating through commercial content formation subsystem. The author creates his own commercial content according to ECCS analysis

chosen from various sources of actual content. If needed, the moderator creates new rules for filtering content from various sources and updates the addresses of other sources in commercial content formation subsystem (Fig. 8). Analyst analyzes the activity of the target audience and ECCS operation for the development of new rules and statistical analysis of the dynamics of commercial content lifecycle stages through commercial content support subsystem. These rules should increase the range of the target audience, number of visits, number of unique visitors, number of repeated visits, number of visits from search engines, number of direct visits, number of regional visits, number of visits etc. for thematic information resources in ECCS. The purpose of work is also to determine the functional requirements for information resources processing subsystems in ECCS as formation, management and maintenance of commercial content. Commercial

content formation subsystem facilitates the work of the authors and moderators of ECCS. Content management subsystem facilitates the work of the authors and moderators of ECCS as well as supports different functionalities for users of these systems. Commercial content support subsystem facilitates the work of the analysts of ECCS. Information resource moderation is carried out through moderator's interface (Fig. 8) access to which is limited and implemented using login and password. Here are introduced the rules and parameters for monitoring content from different sources; commercial content is being added, edited or deleted; the content of the day is set (for publishing ECCSs); the content of static pages as well as rules of sending letters with the content is changed. There was implemented a convenient service for adding new clients with a possibility to group them into certain categories and set the time limits of access that is blocked automatically after a certain period.
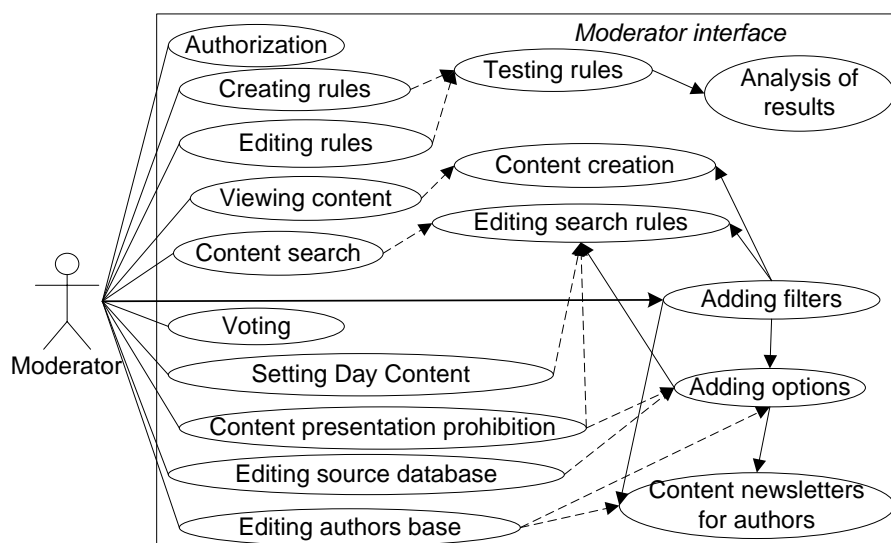

Fig. 8. Use case diagram for the interface of content moderators to information resource in electronic content commerce systems

Statistic formation and its analysis is carried out through author interface (Fig. 9) access to which is limited and implemented using login and password. Here are made the amendments in the rules of information resource operating statistics; this statistics analysis rules are being added, edited or deleted; the rules of commercial content ranking as well as commercial content rubrics and commercial content authors are established.

There was implemented a convenient service for automated adding of information resource operating statistics and this resource users activity as well as the rules of this statistics analysis (Berko, Vysotska, & Pasichnyk, 2009), (Bolshakova, Lande, Noskov, Klyshynskyy, Peskova, & Yahunova, 2011), (Guide, 2012), (Clifton, 2009), (Fedorchuk, 2005), (Lande, 2006), (Lande, Furashev, Braychevskyy, &

Hryhorev, 2006), (Pasichnyk, Scherbyna, Vysotska, & Shestakevych, 2012).

Software tools created for content version control ensure that the online portals content will not be lost or accidentally overwritten. Moderators and administrators have the opportunity to easily find the required version of content and information resource. Building of business processes based on roles and user groups means the independence from delays while execution by individual persons.
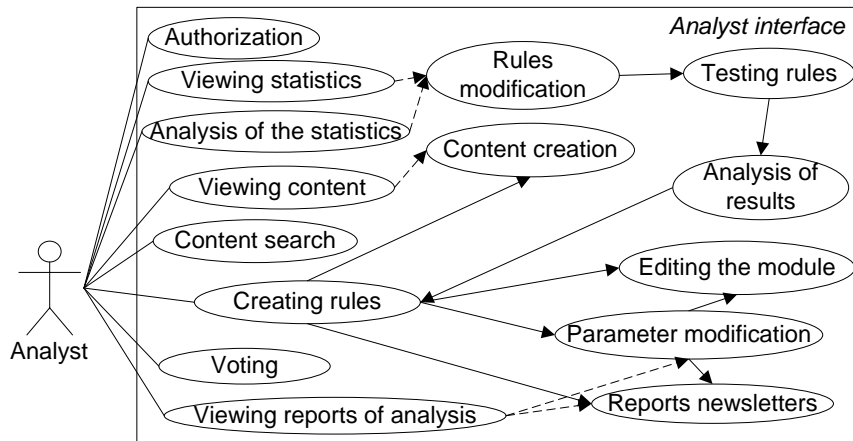
Fig. 9. Use case diagram for the interface of content analysts to information resource in electronic content commerce systems

Table 1. Structural elements designed for constructing interfaces and ECCS information resources processing software tools

Elements	Purpose
HTTP, FTP, IIOP	Communication protocols between client and server.
CGI, Perl, PHP and specialized API	Integration of HTTP-servers with information sources.
HTML, WML, XML, XHTML, JavaScript	Implementation of hypertext capabilities.
Flash, formats for audio/video, VRML	Implementation of multimedia capabilities.
POP, UDP, SMTP	Implementation of communication and interactive communication.
PHP, Java	Calculation support.
CMS, CMIS	Systems and service of content management.
CMIP	Network management protocol for OSI networks.
GPRS, EDGE,UMTS, WAP	Organization of mobile access and calculations.
CORBA, COM,DCOM, EML, ORB	Implementation and development of distributed objects.
File systems, OS, database CMS	Saving and processing of data.

2.7 Requirements for hardware, software and network environment in which ECCS is implemented.

The list of structural elements in the form of software *and* information technology designed for constructing ECCS information resources processing software tools is presented on the table No. 1

ECCS technology is automation (full or partial) of the business process by which content, documents, information or tasks are transferred for the appropriate action from one participant to another according to the set of procedural rules.

ECCS describes, creates and manages workflow (business process) using the software that interprets the process description, cooperates with the participants of the workflow and, if needed, elicits corresponding software applications and instrumental tools. ECCS automates a business process (not a function), and implements the rules of interaction between participants, as these aspects are the main centers of losses because of their ambiguity. The result of ECCS formation is such a system like online newspaper, online magazine, online editions, online publishing, distance learning, online store created for selling content in the form of e-books, photo, video, audio etc.

Standardization and implementation of functional requirements for ECCS formation provides the creation of a generalized approach for such systems developers in order to reduce the time for formation and implementation of such systems with avoiding of appropriate project development phase. Requirements for ECCS operation results, operation regulation, ways of displaying, transfer and store depends on the implementation of major information resources processing subsystems such as formation, management and support of commercial content. Requirements for compatibility and ways of interacting and communication with other systems lie in support of text arrays processing in HTML and/or XML-format.

ECCS ergonomic requirements lie in convenience of maintenance and system support, rational configuration of program and interface elements, convenience of system management tools, aesthetic design. ECCSs support security/protection of data and other system components from unauthorized access, loss, destruction, damage. Support of organizational and procedural requirements for personnel, its composition and qualifications, system operation charts, rights and powers to operate the system etc. allows to implement/introduce ECCS, maintain the system functioning process on high level and analyze the results of its approbation and its major subsystems of information resources processing.

2.8 Requirements for commercial content formation subsystem

The commercial content formation subsystem is based on the multilevel model of processes organization. Such an organization provides the separation of subsystem structure on such individual modules: gathering/creation of content from various sources, formatting, identifying keywords and concepts, headings, identifying duplication, formation of digests and selective dissemination of content between ECCS users. Content formation subsystem is implemented in accordance with the algorithm 1-2.

Algorithm 1. Formation of content analysis set

Stage 1. *Gathering content from various data sources and saving it in database.*

Stage 2. *Filtering content by a set of rules defined by system moderator.*

Stage 3. *Formatting content in XML-format and saving it in the database.*

Stage 4. *Determination of content duplication and duplicates filtering.*

Stage 5. *Determination of keywords and concepts of the content and saving them in the database.*

Stage 6. *Formation of content digest and saving it in the database.*

Stage 7. *Formation of content and making an entry in the annotated database.*

Stage 8. *Commercial content categorization.*

Step 1. Identification of concepts from content using data from definitions database.

Step 2. In case experts weights are presented in the definition of the concept, then it should be calculated the weight of concept emergence in the text, taking into account the frequency of the phrase appearing in content.

Step 3. Adoption of decision on content belonging to a particular category based on the rules of categorization and set of concepts found in the text of the calculated weights.

Stage 9. Selective content distribution among moderators and authors of commercial content according to the direction of their work and their estimated rating of popularity and quality of work.

The principle of identifying keywords within the meaning (terms) based on Zipf's law and it comes down to choice of words with average occurrence frequency (the most used words are ignored due to "stop dictionaries", and the text rare words aren't taken into account). Then the terms for new keyword formation are synthesized, using structural parts of speech base (Fig. 10)

(Vysotska, Chyrun, 2013), (Berko, Vysotska, Chyrun, 2014), (Ignify, 2014), (Berko, Vysotska, & Pasichnyk, 2009), (Bolshakova, Lande, Noskov, Klyshynskyy, Peskova, & Yahunova, 2011), (Guide, 2012), (Clifton, 2009), (Fedorchuk, 2005), (Lande, 2006), (Lande, Furashev, Braychevskyy, & Hryhorev, 2006), (Pasichnyk, Scherbyna, Vysotska, & Shestakevych, 2012).
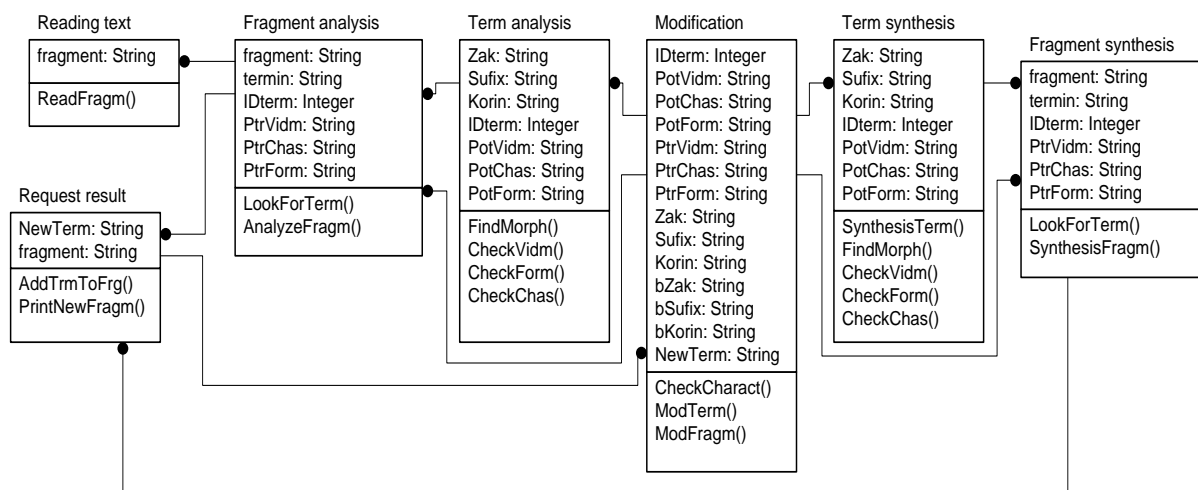

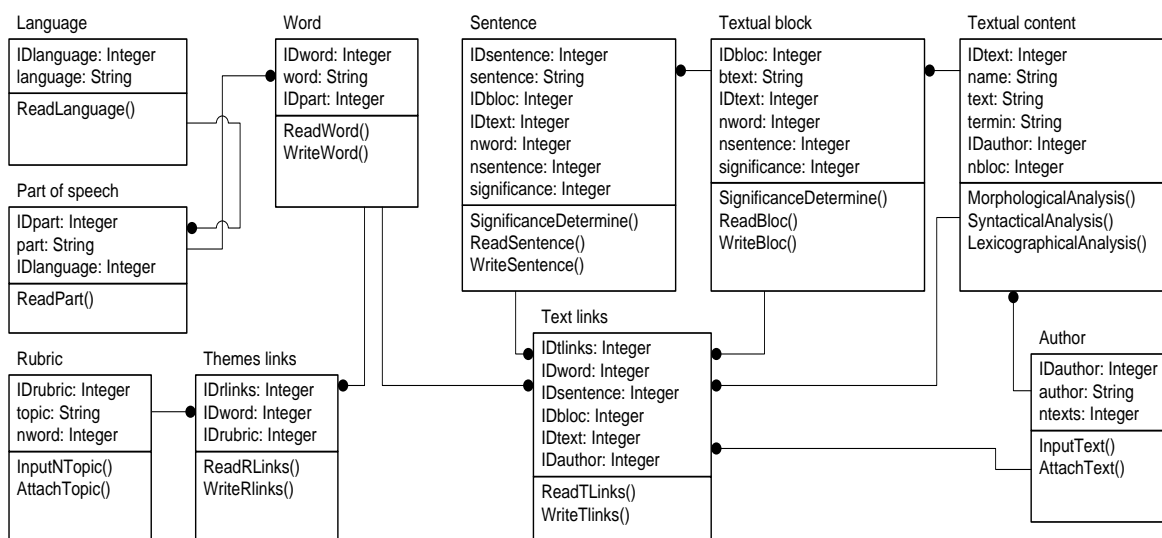*Fig. 10. Class diagram for content subject keywords identifying process in ECCS*

Fig. 11. Class diagram for content categorization process in ECCS

The process of categorization using automatic indexing of commercial content components is divided into consecutive blocks: morphological analysis, syntactic analysis, semantic and syntactic analysis of linguistic structures and text content substantial writing variation (Fig. 11).

Based on analysis of the given set of content, authors create content, which then passes the following stages of processing (Alg. 2.)
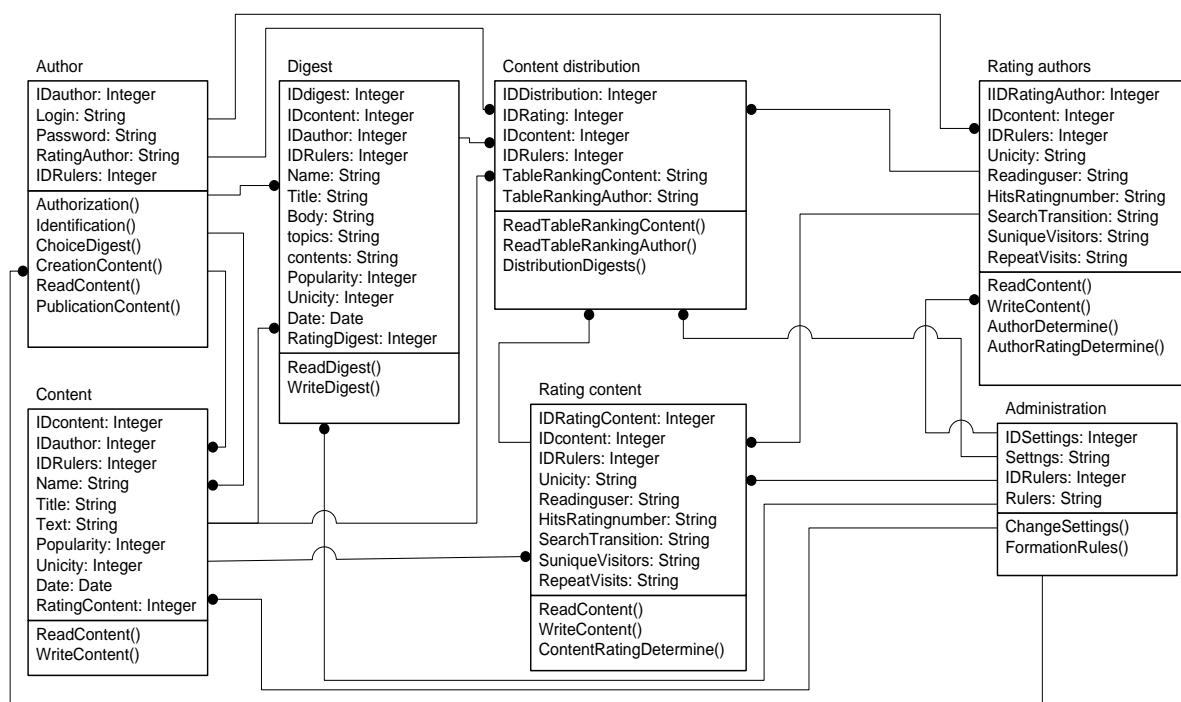
Fig. 12. Class diagram for commercial content distribution process in ECCS

Algorithm 2. Commercial content formation for information resource in ECCS

Stage 1. *Author analysis content plurality obtained from various sources.*

Stage 2. *Author content formation as a result of the analysis of content plurality obtained from various sources and filtered.*

Stage 3. *Author content formatting in XML-format and saving it in the database.*

Stage 4. *Checking for commercial content duplication and doubles prohibition. In case there are duplicates, the author's bugs should be fixed, and move to the stage No. 10, otherwise — move to the stage No. 5.*

Stage 5. *Verification and validation of commercial content. In case there is unique content > w, move to the stage No. 6, otherwise — the author's bugs should be fixed, and move to the stage No. 10.*

Stage 6. *Determination of keywords and concepts of the content and saving them in the database.*

Stage 7. *Commercial content categorization.*

Stage 8. *Formation of content digest and saving it in the database.*

Stage 9. *Formation of content and making an entry in the annotated database.*

Stage 10. *Recalculation of content author rating.*

Content includes subject and digest. Content distribution subsystem selectively sends digests among the authors according to their work quality rating (Fig. 12).

From the very beginning the subsystem receives ready digests from sources via RSS. Then digests are distributed among authors according to their rating: The author with the highest rating is the first person who receives digests for revision. In case all operations are ready, the subsystem goes into standby mode before the appearance of new content. Authors' rating indicates the performance/effectiveness of work of each of them individually. It is affected by the next criteria: the percentage of unique content (quality of the author work), the number of content views (weight of search and direct conversions), user evaluation (users' activity) and time spent on visit (a measure of users' interest in the content).
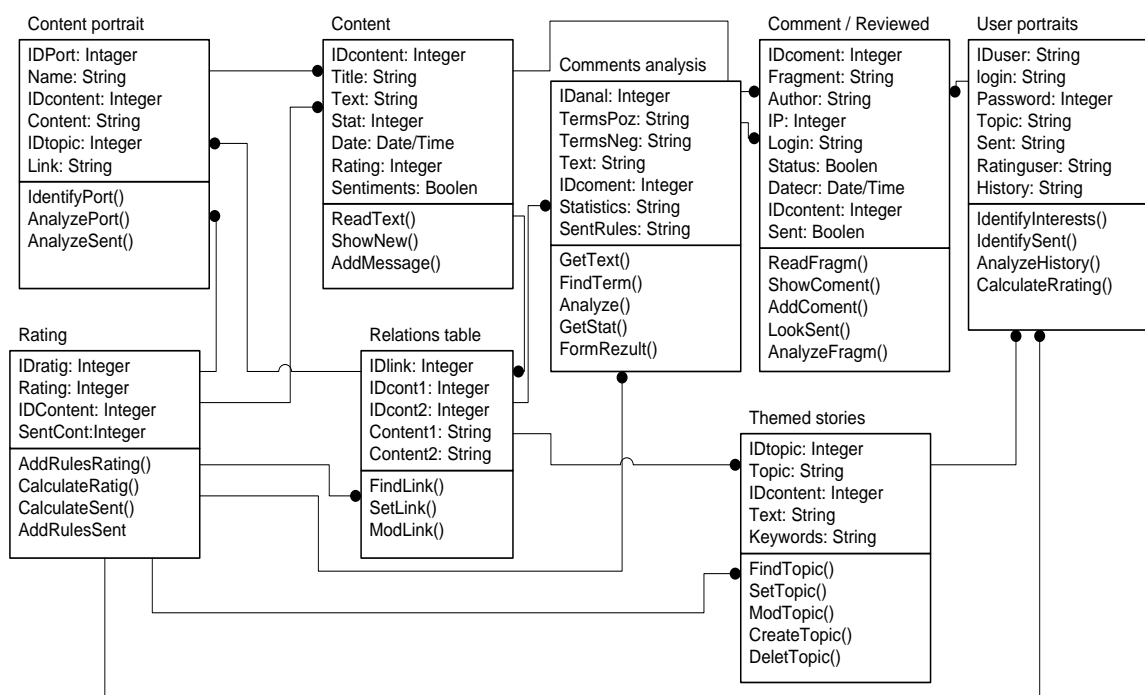
Fig. 13. Class diagram for commercial content support process in ECCS

Class diagram, which is presented on Fig. 13, shows the units of object-oriented subsystem of commercial content support. Static representation of the content support model that describes the attributes and behavior of subsystems is presented on a class diagram. Principles of content analysis are the basis for the implementation of the subsystem. This allows automating of the various stages of formation of information product of such a type without loss of content and reducing quality. The results of its application while developing a number of commercial content projects confirm the effectiveness of subsystem functioning. The developed automation means for content formation allow accelerating of content formation process and increasing the usage rate of commercial information resources which were created by their help (Vysotska, Chyrun, 2013), (Berko, Vysotska, Chyrun, 2014), (Ignify, 2014), (Berko, Vysotska, & Pasichnyk, 2009), (Bolshakova, Lande, Noskov, Klyshynskyy, Peskova, & Yahunova, 2011), (Guide, 2012), (Clifton, 2009), (Fedorchuk, 2005), (Lande, 2006), (Lande, Furashev, Braychevskyy, & Hryhorev, 2006), (Pasichnyk, Scherbyna, Vysotska, & Shestakevych, 2012).

2.9 Requirements for commercial content management subsystem

Commercial content management subsystem supports interactive communication between user and electronic content commerce system through information resource. The subsystem must form information resource to the needs user and respond to his/her requests. Information resource consists of a clearly defined set of components (nodes) that are semi ordered (some of the components are clearly defined order, and their location in the graph is not necessarily defined). The number of information resource components and the corresponding volume of components set is precisely defined/evaluated. Construction of graph of navigation (navigation graph) on information resource is going on the basis of given ratio of adherence to the set of relations of information resource components. Navigation is carried out without interruption and transition to a new node of the navigation graph is logical. The units are submitted by the random types of relationships that do not have significant limitations. The minimum number of project nodes determines the graph that provides the most meaningful information about information

resource. Each arc in the navigation graph displays the elementary relationship between components of information resource and must have an orientation.

The content templates are used for constructing the pages with the ability to submit data in different formats, split the pages into parts that are repeated, cache them. Information in the database is modified by editing module. The pages are created anew by the submission module with every request (Fig. 14).

Based on URL in the query analysis module determining the portion of the requested content/page is defined.
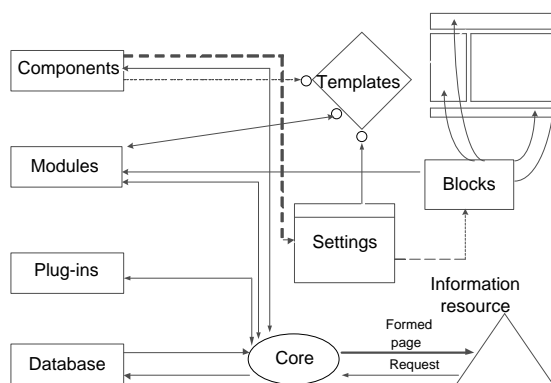

Fig. 14. Requirements for the formation of information resource as a result of the response to user request in the content management subsystem

Table 2. Requirements to relationships for the procedures of content management process

User	System core	System database
1) URL-request with GET-parameter	2) obtaining page code with GET-parameter	4) request for obtaining record by code
	3) initialization of OCP (object of current page)	5) request for initialization fields by record
	6) beginning of HTML-content structure formation	7) request for title formation
	8) output in <title> the title from OCP	
	9) starting of content publishing	10) request for records obtaining
	12) menu items output	11) request for query cyclic processing
	13) request for OCP content publishing method	
	15) content formation process	14) request for content formation
	16) completion of HTML-content structure formation	
	17) content support process	18) content image record
	19) page output	
20) page view		

The best basic structure for presenting content is hierarchical (tree of pages). That is why the preservation of content objects in the database should be organized on the principle of a tree — to add a field that indicates the parent element ID. In case of improper working with data, it is predicted the output of error message as well as the sequence of further actions. The service content and ECCS management process is implemented on the concept of CMS development.

The presentation subsystem generates a page with the content during the request using information from the database (table 2).

In order to receive commercial content with certain parameters the user must pass a number of steps. Commercial content management process by user or moderator is implemented

through alg. 3, the scheme of which is presented on Fig. 8.

Algorithm 3. Content management in order to the firm information resource in ECCS.

Stage 1. Authorization in electronic content commercial system.

Stage 2. Selecting a template content from the dialog box.

Stage 3. Selecting and setting various parameters.

Stage 4. Selecting the required functional under the protocol template.

Stage 5. Content generation out of template by the stage No. 3 defined criteria.

The basis of content management subsystem is a core — a subsystem that connects all parts into a single application and is responsible for loading

and configuring modules, connecting general dependencies and providing information resources integration points. The most important task is to ensure that the information needs of system problem-oriented elements, maintaining access to data of different categories of users, compliance integrity and consistency of data, minimization and control under data excess, ability to develop and change the internal organization of information resource, compliance with the requirements of quality and data efficiency. ECCS provides modification of information resources through submission methods, formats, and content internal organization; content storing environment, physical storage units, technical means; user requirements, the emergence of new requirements and types of users; procedure for

distribution of content and methods of user access.

2.10 Requirements for commercial content support subsystem

In order to save the electronic content commerce system, the results of these statistics and information resource configuration the separate configuration files are used (Fig. 15) (Vysotska, Chyrun, 2013), (Berko, Vysotska, Chyrun, 2014), (Ignify, 2014), (Berko, Vysotska, & Pasichnyk, 2009), (Bolshakova, Lande, Noskov, Klyshynskyy, Peskova, & Yahunova, 2011), (Guide, 2012), (Clifton, 2009), (Fedorchuk, 2005), (Lande, 2006), (Lande, Furashev, Braychevskyy, & Hryhorev, 2006), (Pasichnyk, Scherbyna, Vysotska, & Shestakevych, 2012).
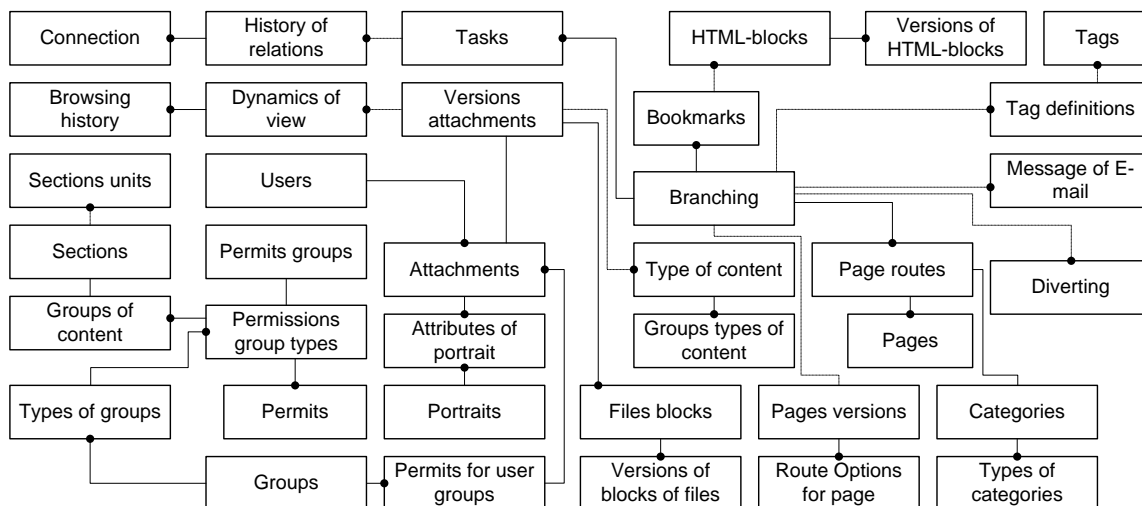

Fig. 15. The structure of electronic content commerce system information resource

In order to support commercial content it should be analyzed the statistics and dynamics of information resource operation for a certain period, for example, information about visits, search traffics, requests activity, number of page views, number and time of reading content and content topics, popularity of authors and categories of content, activity of visits by region and languages, choosing settings categories, downloaded files, settings regarding content types, structure of content group sections, emails, comments and feedbacks, number and types of content groups, groups of content and users, Web-templates, Web-templates content, Web-

page visiting, information resource structure, users data and their settings etc.

ECCS-application is built into *information resource* in order to form the commercial content rating and a for better understanding of the end user needs by analyzing the content type questions/answers, ratings, feedbacks, articles and more. With the help of component *"FIFO– type queue"* user requests get into content filtering application on pre-defined rules individually for each client (Table 3). Client's *individual cabinet* provides the possibility to view content and statistics analysis. *Indexing data* component is intended for commercial content quick search.

Content support subsystem control analysis, sampling, construction and statistical data moderation as well as algorithms of moderation/commercial content generalization under the certain rules (Table 4). Class diagram, which is presented on pic. 13, shows the units of object-oriented subsystem of commercial content support. Static representation of the content support model that describes the attributes and behavior of subsystems is presented on a class diagram (Vysotska, Chyrun, 2013), (Berko, Vysotska, Chyrun, 2014).

Table 3. Content support rules in electronic content commerce system

Censorship analysis	Prohibited lexicon database
Characters counting and text cutting off (a rating is left only) in case of insufficiency to be called a response.	The specific rule concerning number of characters.
Locking of content which contains competitive products names.	Competitive products names are determined by moderator.
Locking of certain content senders.	IP–addresses database.
Formation of own rules.	It is determined on client's request.

Table 4. Commercial content moderation rules in ECCS with self-education

Filter	Rule	Operating mode
Prohibited lexicon	Verification according to the dictionary and prohibition in case of TRUE	Semiautomatic, in case of FALSE, it is checked by moderator, the dictionary is periodically updated by moderators.
According to the number of characters	Calculation, comparison with the limit and prohibition in case of FALSE	Automatic, the limit is defined by administrator or owner of information resource.
According to the presence of URL-links	Determining, checking according to the list and prohibition in case of TRUE	Semiautomatic, in case of FALSE, it is finally checked by moderator, the list is periodically updated by moderators.
According to the blacklist	Verification according to the list and prohibition in case of TRUE	Semiautomatic, in case of FALSE, it is checked by moderator, the list is periodically updated in case of limit excess.
According to the rating	Calculation, comparison with the limit and prohibition in case of FALSE	Automatic, the period and limit are defined by administrator or owner of information resource.
According to the link related to competitor	Verification according to the list and prohibition in case of TRUE	Semiautomatic, in case of FALSE, it is checked by moderator, the list is periodically updated by moderators.
According to the IP–addresses	Verification according to the list and prohibition in case of TRUE	Automatic, the list is periodically updated in case of limit excess, the limit is defined by administrator.
According to the user's ID	Verification according to the list and prohibition in case of TRUE	Automatic, the list is periodically updated in case of limit excess, the limit is defined by administrator.

CONCLUSIONS

Content analysis enables formation of conclusions regarding the possibility of influence on target audience growth, tendencies of information resource annual volume of visits increase over time. It is possible to investigate the dynamics of changes in global, national, regional, industrial, thematic content flow or dynamics of growth of homogeneous flow part on any basis.

The basis for the obtaining data on dynamics of change and target audience growth is secondary sources, such as, Google Analytics. In order to improve the accuracy of content analysis dynamic results there should be implemented the following steps: users' information portraits and content analysis, analysis of content thematic subjects, formation of content relationship tables, comments tonality, rating/content history and information resource statistics analysis.

WORKS CITED

Berko, A., Vysotska, V., & Chyrun, L. (2014). Features of information resources processing in electronic content commerce. *Applied Computer Science. ACS journal.* 10(2). Lublin, Poland. P. 5-19.: http://www.acs.pollub.pl/index.php/archival-issues/vol-10-no-2-2014.html. – Title from the screen.

Berko, A., Vysotska, V., & Pasichnyk, V. (2009). *Systemy elektronnoyi kontent-komertsiyi.* Lviv, Ukraine: NULP Publ.

Bolshakova, E., Lande, D., Noskov, A., Klyshynskyy, E., Peskova, O., & Yahunova, E. (2011). *Avtomatycheskaya obrabotka tekstov na estestvennom yazyke y kompyuternaya lynhvystyka.* Moscow, Russia: MYEM Publ.

Clifton, B. (2009). Google Analytics: *Professional'nyj analiz poseŝaemosti veb-sajtov = Advanced Web Metrics with Google Analytics.* M., Russia: Vil'jame Publ.

Fedorchuk, A. G. (2005). *Kontent-monitoring informacionnyh potokov.* Kiev: Ukraine: B-ki nac. akad. nauk: probl. funkcionirovanija, tendencii razvitija. Retrieved from http://www.nbuv.gov.ua/articles/2005/05fagmip.html

How-To Guide. (2012). Department for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science. Digital Tourism Business. Framework Project. E-commerce Systems. Typeset in 12pt or above WEFO Project Reference 80554. http://www.sharewales.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/E-commerce-Systems.pdf.

Ignify, Inc. (2014). *Ignify eCommerce Technical Architecture.* : http://www.ignify.com/Ignify-eCommerce-Technical-Architecture.asp.

Lande, D. (2006). Osnovy intehratsii informatsyonnyh potokov. Kyiv, Ukraine: Engineering Publ.

Lande, D., Furashev, V., Braychevskyy, S., & Hryhorev, O. (2006). *Osnovy modelirovaniya i otsenki elektronnyh informatsionnyh potokov.* Kyiv, Ukraine: Engineering Publ.

Pasichnyk, V., Scherbyna, Y., Vysotska, V., & Shestakevych, T. (2012). *Matematychna linhvistyka.* Lviv, Ukraine: Novyy Svit - 2000 Publ.

Vysotska, V., & Chyrun, L. (2013). Web Content Processing Method for Electronic Business Systems. *International Journal of Computers & Technology.* 12(2). P. 3211-3220. : http://cirworld.com/journals/index.php/ijct/article/view/3299/pdf_345.

How to cite this article?

Style – **APA** *Sixth Edition:*

Chyrun, L., Vysotska, V., & Andrunyk, V. (2015, July 15). Electronic content commerce system development. (Z. Čekerevac, Ed.) *MEST Journal, 3*(2), 10-30. doi:10.12709/mest.03.03.02.02

Style – **Chicago** *Sixteenth Edition:*

Chyrun, Lyubomyr, Victoria Vysotska, and Vasyl Andrunyk. 2015. "Electronic content commerce system development." Edited by Zoran Čekerevac. *MEST Journal* (MESTE) 3 (2): 10-30. doi:10.12709/mest.03.03.02.02.

Style – **GOST** *Name Sort:*

Chyrun Lyubomyr, Vysotska Victoria and Andrunyk Vasyl Electronic content commerce system development [Journal] // MEST Journal / ed. Čekerevac Zoran. - Belgrade : MESTE, July 15, 2015. - 2 : Vol. 3. - pp. 10-30.

Style – **Harvard** *Anglia:*

 Chyrun, L., Vysotska, V. & Andrunyk, V., 2015. Electronic content commerce system development. *MEST Journal,* 15 July, 3(2), pp. 10-30.

Style – **ISO 690** *Numerical Reference:*

Electronic content commerce system development. **Chyrun, Lyubomyr, Vysotska, Victoria and Andrunyk, Vasyl.** [ed.] Zoran Čekerevac. 2, Belgrade : MESTE, July 15, 2015, MEST Journal, Vol. 3, pp. 10-30.