The contents manager of the Network for UV astronomy

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ABSTRACT

A content management system (CMS) has been designed for the web of the Network of Ultraviolet Astronomy (NUVA) that is hosted at the web of the Universidad Complutense. This contribution briefly outline the main characteristics of the NUVA-CMS.

Key words: Contents Manager

1. Introduction

The NUVA web (www.ucm.es/info/nuva) has been designed as a content management system (CMS) to serve the communication and interaction needs of the disperse European UV community. In a sense, the NUVA web works as an electronic journal with four different levels of participation (manager, editorial board, sub-editor and author) and three different levels of the information included in it (private, public and published). The objective of the web is twofold:

(i) To allow the exchange of ideas and opinions within the various scientific working groups.

(ii) To make publically available the information that the NUVA scientists think is worth to distribute or publishized.
Publications from any astronomer are welcome provided he/she is registered. The editorial board examine the information the authors submit and determine whether it is worth publishing it or not. The information is classified in four types: articles prepared for the NUVA-Web, references of published articles, interesting links for each subject area e.g. to on-line catalogues and news.

The web provides a basic HTML editor for the authors to edit the articles the wish to submit.

2. The NUVA-Web content areas

There are two type of content areas within the NUVA web: general information areas and working groups (WG) areas.

Public access is granted to the whole web contents in the general information areas: atomic and molecular data, UV spectra of astronomical sources, freeware for UV Astronomy, meetings, UV missions and archives, etc...

However, the WG areas have private sections, not accessible to the public, to allow the exchange of information and the joint edition of articles by the members of the WG. WGs are established on: the Solar System, the ISM and star formation, cool stars, extrasolar planets atmospheres, interacting binaries, white dwarfs, massive stars, active galactic nuclei (AGN) and QSOs, intergalactic medium and galaxy formation, chemical evolution of the Universe and UV instrumentation (imaging, spectroscopy, spectropolarimetry and detectors). There is an on-line registration form to allow astronomers world-wide to register into the WGs.

3. Access levels to NUVA’s website

The NUVA Web grants six different levels of access to the website: general public, member of a mailing list, author, WG chair, member of the editorial board and chair of the editorial board.

General public is granted access to the non-private areas of the site. Those who wish to be included within the NUVA mailing lists just have to register through the web-based interface.

Author is anyone who registers in the NUVA web and participates in a given WG. Authors can access to the NUVA mailing tool and participate in the forum. They are granted access to the tools for contents edition (articles, references, links and news).

WG chairs act as editors of the information published in its section of the NUVA-web. Contributions written by the authors within the WG are submitted to the WG chair for approval prior to make them accessible to the general public. In addition, WG chairs are entitled to modify the structure of the NUVA web creating new areas and subareas within his/her WG research topic. Most of the WG chairs are members of the Editorial board and, as such, are entitled to move information within the NUVA
web (from the WG area to any public access area). The chair of the editorial board is also the site administrator.

4. Life cycle of a content item

The life of a content item begins when an author creates a new item (add article, add reference, add link or add news). From that moment on, the author owns the item and only he/she can access, modify and even delete it. When the author decides that the item is ready to be published, switches the finished indicator on. Then, the chair of the WG is informed of the item submission and is required to take one of two possible actions: accept or reject the item. During this “refereeing” process the article is also accessible to the rest of the members of the WG. After refereeing, the article may be moved to the public area by the chair of the WG (the editor).

The classification of an item as public or private is done by the author, but only public items can be moved or copied to public areas; for this reason authors, groups and boards must be very careful when classifying an item. The life cycle of a content item (see Fig.1) can end with its physical removal from the database (for example very old news). This function is, for safety reasons, reserved to the chair of the website.