### So What's a Portal Anyway



The Pros and Cons

### What's a Portal?

A web site targeted to a **specific** community: to aggregate information ("content") relevant to the community to collaborate and build community to deliver access to services for the community — often offered in a personalized manner per individual.



MegaPortal: Focus on everything, such as Yahoo, America Online, MSN.com, etc.

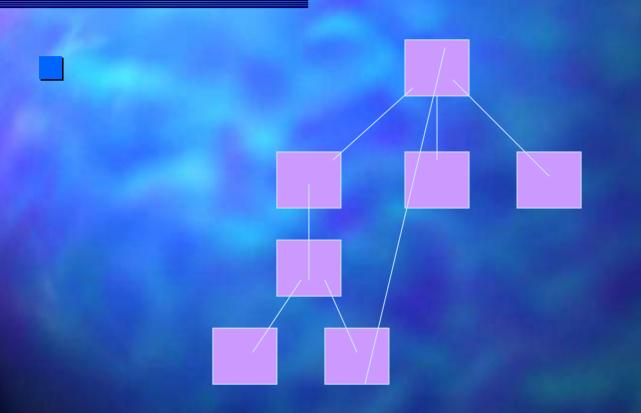
Vertical Portals: "Vortals" which are narrowly focused in a niche community of interest. What is vertical in the nongovernment world tends to be horizontal in the government world.

## Nore Portal Types

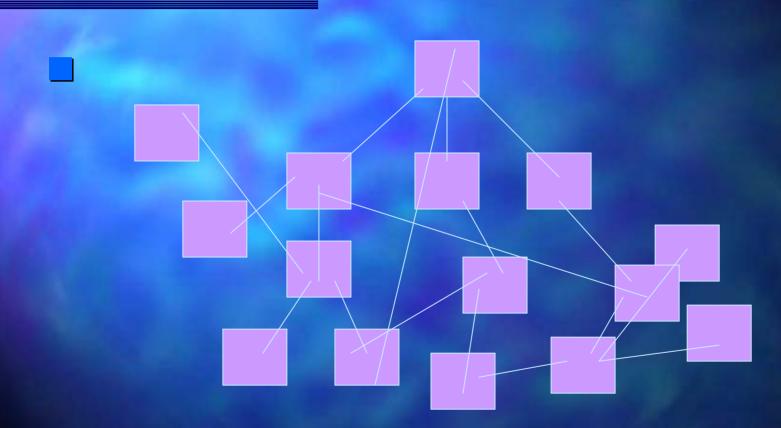
B to B Portals: Business to business sites which buy and sell with each other, as a marketplace. The government counterpart may be G to G.

**Enterprise Portals:** A corporatelybased portal; it may be either horizontal covering the breadth of information of the enterprise, or vertical covering a specific interest.

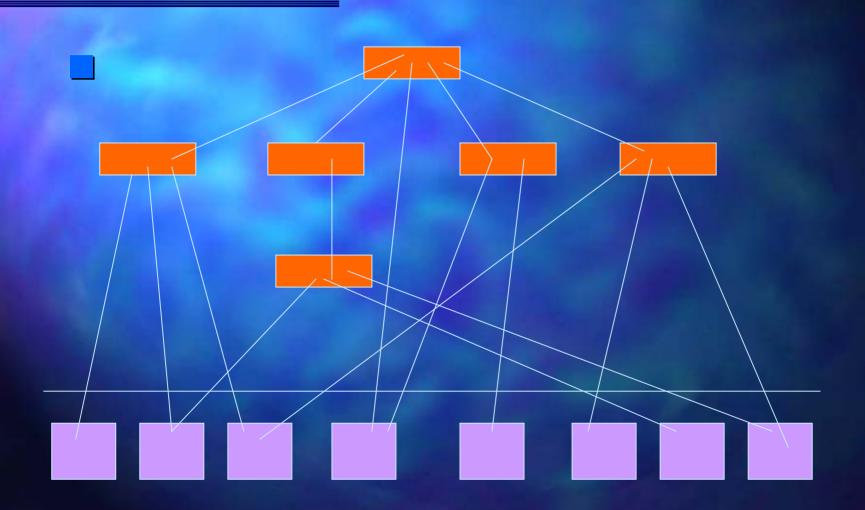
## Traditional Web Pages



## Traditional Web Pages



# Portal Technology



Portal Advantages over a Traditional Web Site

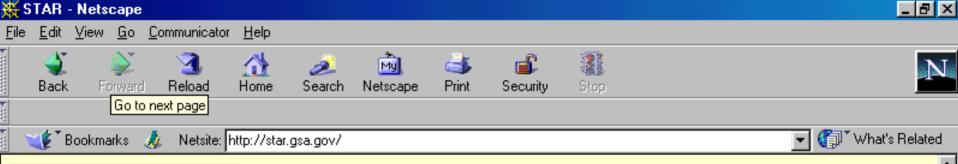
- More *robust* content because it's drawn from *across* organizational boundaries
- Faster tools to locate information and services relevant to the user (search engine, taxonomy-based directory, personalization to the user, organizational directory, etc.)
  Greater currency on the freshest content (news services, dynamic

### Nore Advantages

Much more organization, methodical, controlled and process based.

For the user, a portal provides many paths to the same information versus having to know a single "right" path to the same information.





#### GENERAL INFORMATION

#### COURSE DESCRIPTION

<u>Model</u>

Prework (Described)

Curriculum

Partners

#### COURSE LOCATION

SCHEDULE

COST

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### STAR

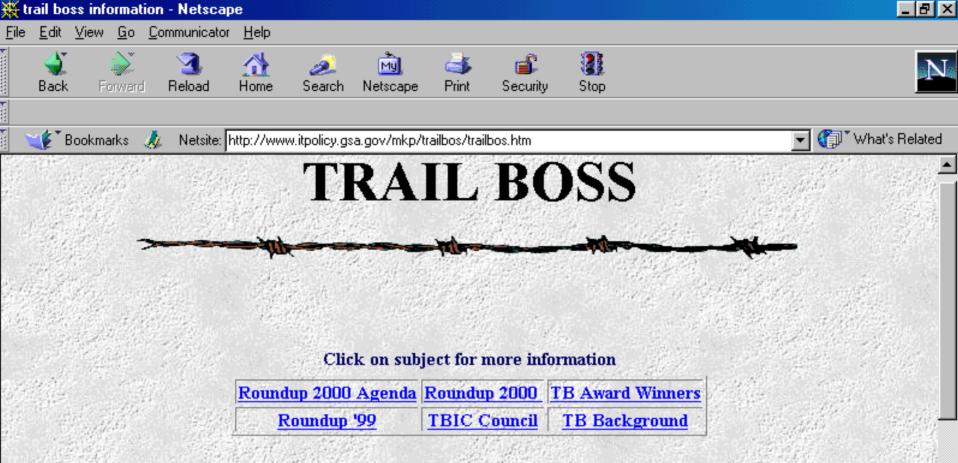
Strategic and Tactical Advocates for Results

Today's work environment is *significantly changed*. Operational work is outsourced. More partners are "at the table." "Stovepipes" are being replaced by cooperative partnerships. Strategic thinking and mission delivery is the responsibility of all. Information technology is changing at an *even more* rapid pace. Organizational boundaries are fading. Customers' expectations (i.e. demands) for information are immediate and broad. Security threats are ever present and rising in sophistication. Meanwhile, the government official still faces the usual challenges of tight budgets, reduced resources, competing priorities, and political influences. New knowledge, skills, and abilities are essential for today's government executive and manager to be effective into the next millennium. The STAR Program addresses these new skill requirements.

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While the Trail Boss (TB) Seminars have ended, annual Roundup conferences continue as a vital source of Trail Boss graduates' educational development.

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The Trail Boss Interagency Committee (TBIC) remains a prominent force in Federal information technology policy formulation and implementation. For information about the Trail Boss Interagency Committee Management Council, contact the <u>TBIC Management Council Chair</u>.

Trail Bosses may be interested in our other educational programs:

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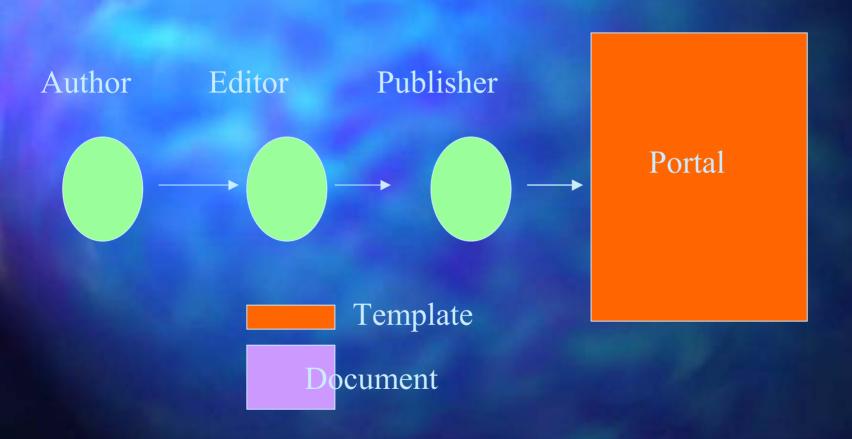
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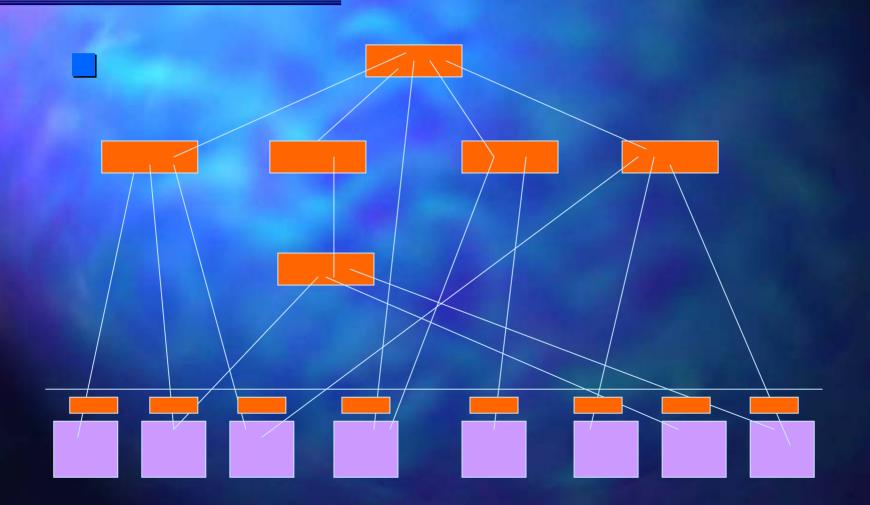
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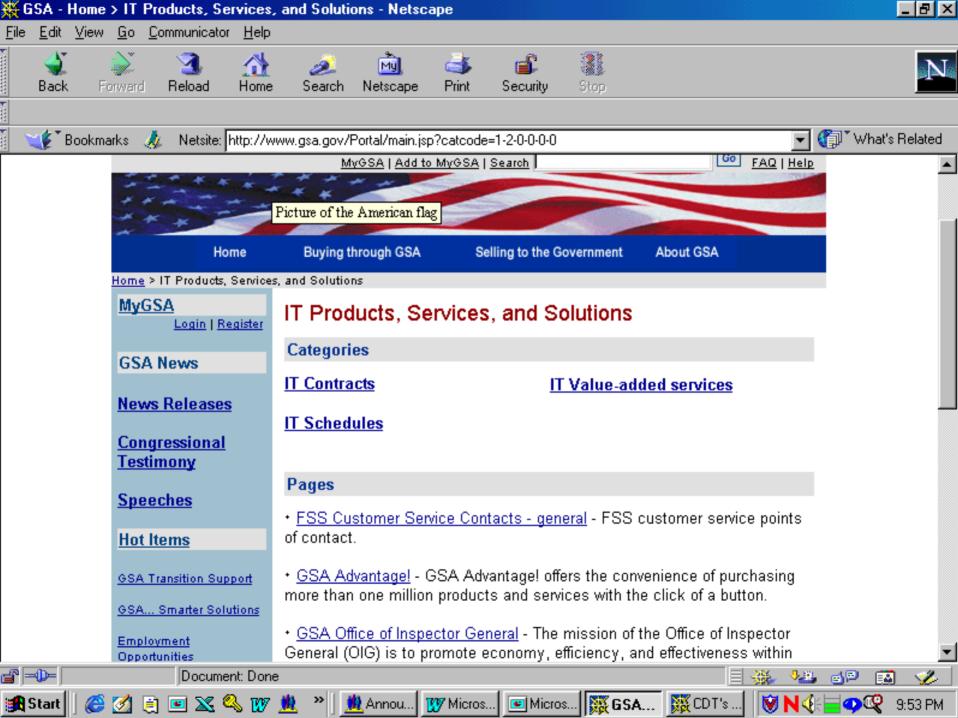
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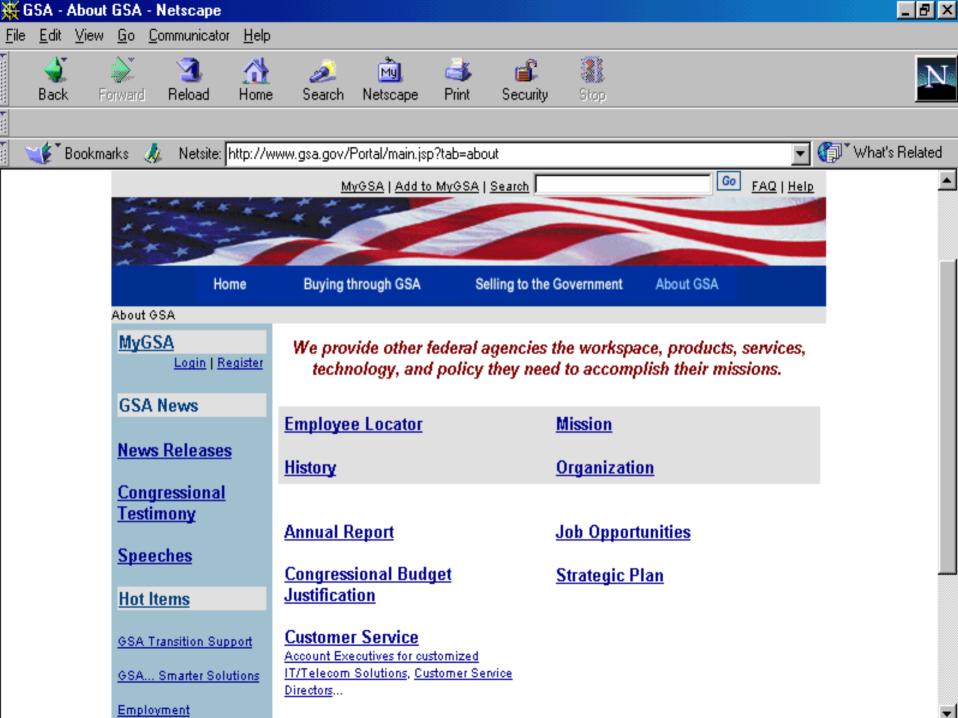
### **Portal Methodologies**

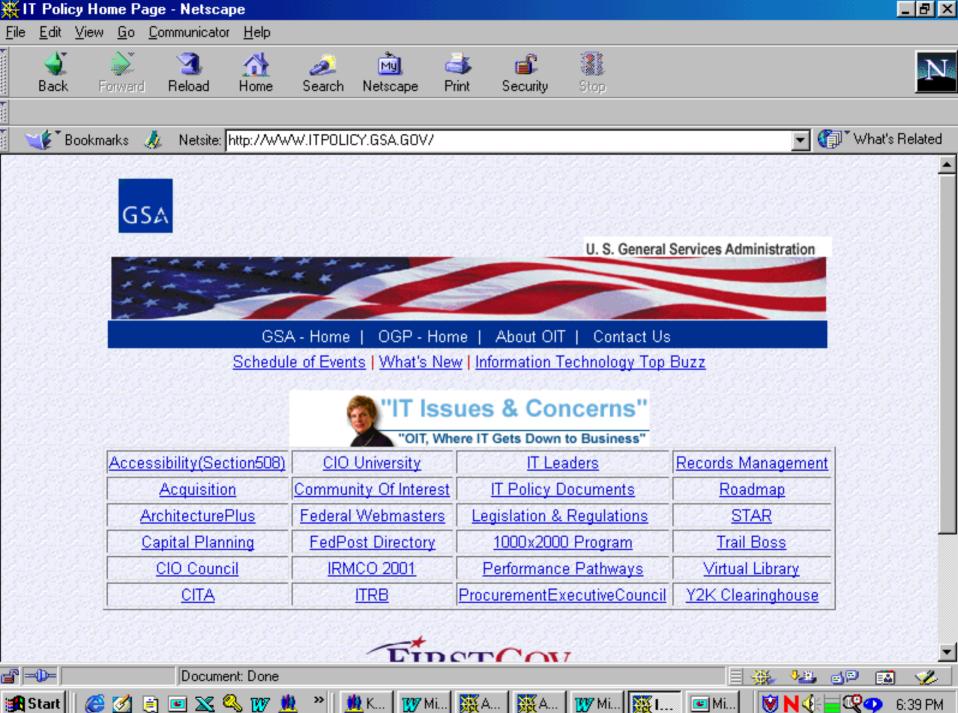


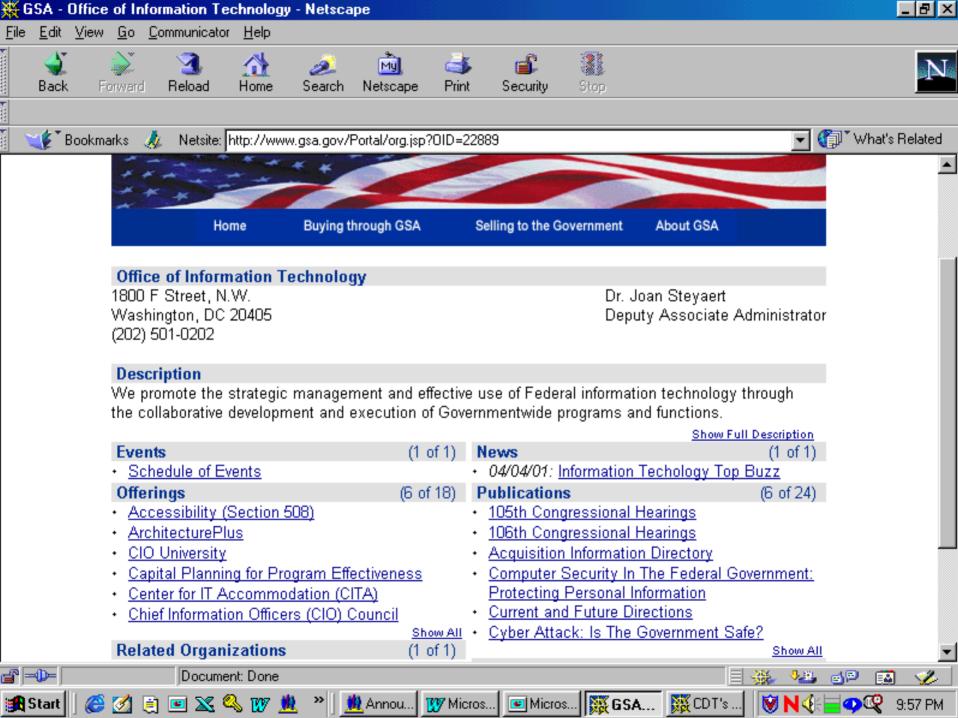
## Portal Technology













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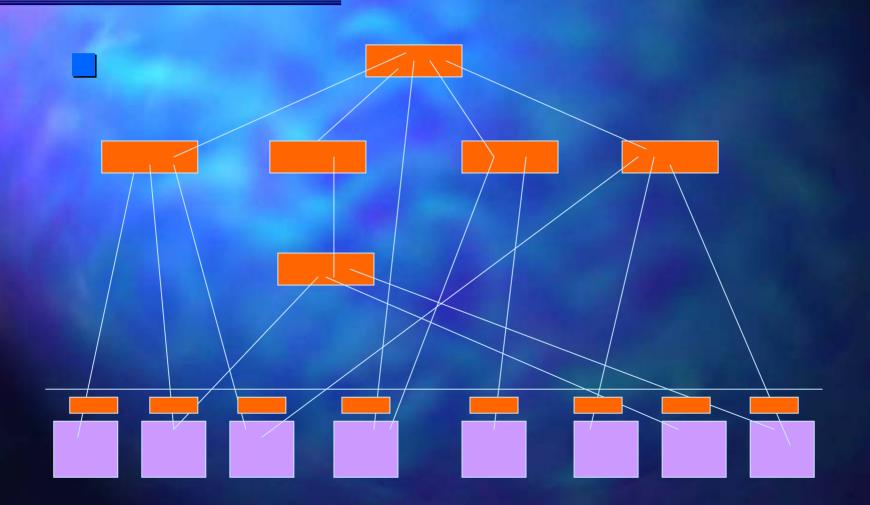
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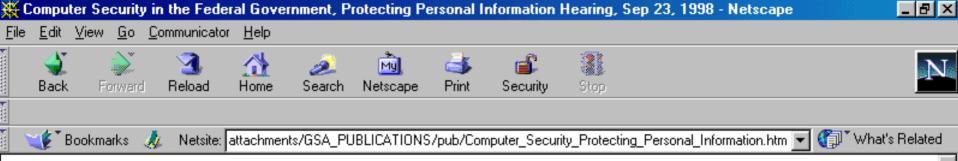
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## Portal Technology





#### SENATE GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

#### SEPTEMBER 23, 1998 HEARING

### COMPUTER SECURITY IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT: PROTECTING PERSONAL INFORMATION

#### INTRODUCTION

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The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee (SGAC) held a hearing on September 23, 1998 on Computer Security in the Federal Government, Protecting Personal Information. Prior security hearings by the Committee on May 19 and June 15, 1998 were on terrorist/information warfare threats to our national information infrastructure.

The September 23, 1998 hearing on personal information included a focus on computer security vulnerabilities at the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA).

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To emphasize the importance of the topic, SGAC Chairman Fred Thompson referred to GAO's addition of information security to GAO's High Risk List in 1997 (High Risk Series: Information Management and Technology--GAO/HR-97-9, February 1997). Chairman Thompson noted that billions of dollars of Government financial assets are at risk.

Chairman Thompson also referred to two GAO reports that were released on September 23, 1998:

Information Security--Serious Weaknesses Place Critical Federal Operations and Assets at Risk;

So What's a Portal Anyway

Keith Thurston - GSA Bob Maslyn - GSA