

20. LSN PARTICIPANT TECHNICAL QUICKSTART

The following guidance has been developed for participants wishing to connect to the LSN after LSN system acceptance (i.e., after October 18, 2001).

20.1 Identify Documents and Create Bibliographic Headers

- A. Identify the relevant documents to be posted on the participant server, as defined by the LSN Rule. See Guideline 9, Disclosure of Documentary Material.
- B. Create a bibliographic header record for each relevant document. The recommended structure for a bibliographic header is found in Table A of the LSN Baseline Design Requirements. Guideline 18, XML Bibliographic Header Description, is a useful reference. The LSN has a tool which can be used in creating the headers in the proper format. After logging in, that tool is found on the Help Page, in the Other Help, Other Downloads section. It can also be obtained on CD from the LSNA.
- C. If the relevant documents are to be published in HTML format, follow Guideline 17, HTML Style Guide.

20.2 Set Up Web Site

- A. Set up the web site and server on which the relevant documents and associated headers will be loaded, using an application such as Microsoft's IIS or Apache. An alternative would be to join an Internet Service Provider (ISP). The server should be running HTTP and FTP (or FTPS (File Transfer Protocol Secure) using the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol for encryption and security).
- B. Determine how much disk space will be needed for the document collection.

20.3 Set Up Server Directories

- A. Create three directories (headers, documents, and common log file) on the server. It is recommended, but not necessary, that the three directories be at the root level.
 - Headers (e.g., <ftp://ServerName/Headers>) in XML format.
 - Documents/Images (e.g., <ftp://ServerName/documents>) in TIFF, PDF, Word, HTML, etc. (NOTE: Verify that the HTTP root points directly to the FTP document directory. Put another way, the HTTP home directory is the same physical directory as the FTP document directory).
 - Common Log File (e.g., <ftp://serverName/Logs>) in NCSA Common Log Format. The purpose of the common log directory is to hold the web log.

(NOTE: An IP address instead of a URL is also acceptable (e.g., <ftp://123.45.67.89/Headers>)).

- B. Turn on logging.

20.4 Configure Firewall

- A. If the server is behind a firewall, configure the firewall so the LSN is allowed access.
- B. Provide an FTP user name and password. Using a nonstandard FTP port is also acceptable.

20.5 Verify Access to Web Site

- A. Verify that access to the web server (Port 80) is restricted to allow users “read only” access to the document collection.
- B. If an ISP is hosting the site, give them the information in this guidance.

The LSN will crawl the website nightly, or on a mutually acceptable schedule coordinated in advance, to check for changes. It will pick up the headers in the header directory and documents in the document directory. The LSN creates an index from these so other LSN participants and the general public can search the documents. The LSN also picks up the Common log file to create “audit” reports for use by the LSNA.

It is highly recommended that a participant send a sample of documents and bibliographic headers to the LSN Development Team (mrs3@nrc.gov or jxt1@nrc.gov) for review prior to publishing its entire participant document collection. In addition, the LSN Development Team may be contacted with any questions or concerns prior to or during participant LSN web site development activities.