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Mash-Up: Its features and interoperability

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Abstract
What is mash-up? What are the features of mash-up? How the interoperability of the mess up works. You will understand such simple and accurate information in this article. Mash-Up is a Web 2.0 app. Mess Up uses data, presentation, and interoperability from two or more sources, and mash-ups it by repackaging it and providing innovation, which gives users more important and simpler information. I want every library and information professional to use mash-ups in the library field.

Keywords: mash up, key features, data, information, inter-transaction, Interoperability

Introduction
The word "mess up" is a musical instrument. Music is recreated by combination and mix. But now, according to many experts, information is made for new sites and applications created by technology. (Fichter, 2006; Wikipedia, 2007). Since human power, creativity and knowledge are abundant on public websites, mass up services investing in high-level content and operations were indispensable. An application programming interface (API) is used to deliver content, blogs, Wiki, and other social networking and news sites from existing web services through RSS feeds. A list of mesh ups is available on web pages "Screen Scrap" programmable web to get the desired information. Where the growing number of API is also significant.

What is mash-up?
Mash-Up is a relatively slowly adopted Web 2.0 application in the library. Uses and combines data, presentation, or performance from two or more sources to create new services. (Wikipedia, 2010).

Data Mash-Up
The new ILS trend provides a collaborative and collaborative task to library users. Architecture, types, requirements, and using library services provide this mash-up.

Key features of mash-up
1. Mix or set
2. Visualization
3. Collection

Mash-up is a useful app to make existing information more useful, to use individual or professional standards to make it more important.
Mash-Up has three main activities:
1. Obtain information from the source site.
2. This information is translated into a meaningful form.
3. Mixed and collected data are re-delivered to the target Location in the package.

The features of the mesh up that make it 'live':
1. Links to different apps by obtaining different sources through the API, Including case map, news, police department, and district information.
2. News services live telecast certain events with their reports so that users get instant updates of events happening in the street malls around them.
3. This mesh-up library system and other services are based on reliable data. It is advisable for all people to avail of the mesh-up services in the library world in connection with data, usage, library, numeric profile, etc.

In my opinion, all library and information science professionals should use mash-ups to make the necessary updates and updates available to users.

Mash-up Interoperability
There is no supported definition for the mash-up interface. To define, you must understand its functionality" uses two or more web applications data to show an information-integrated experience through the original data sources and integrate it with another source. For example, online food ordering service *Zometo* connects location information to Google Maps. So that residents of a particular city, palace, etc. get information about the restaurants around them and reach out to customers.
All mash-up work through interoperability. Interoperability is a set of situations in which compatible technologies and partnerships between web services and data providers work. This allows the developer of a mesh-up so, this definition is not limited to a single protocol or set of protocols. One mash-up mixes with another mesh-up and contains more of the need for inter-transaction items.
Many legal and social forces in mash-up inter-transaction. This study also requires a wide variety of participation.
Active components of web mash-up are API and data. This allows the use of a non-programmer debt mail able form. Data and API are private and public. Mash-up supports messaging from one specific location to another and is based on a logical level. This is the form of interoperability. Data is pulled from sources. Enabled by the API, Finally,

the result depends on the internet action process. Data is also obtained through posted numbers, RSS, ads, API, and screen scrap. In the absence of an API, the computer program scraps the site for data. Collect information that uses the code that calls the site and the programmer uses it for a mash-up. People use eBay, Google, Microsoft, Yahoo to use mash-ups. Flicker, Face book and Yahoo and Amazon companies post their API. So that developers can use new mess-ups.

This way value-edited content represents information for users. Any mesh-up represents one development in an obscure way and is intrinsically complementary to each other. The result of the mesh up interoperability depends on what results are ultimately produced. Data on one side and mash up on the other. This way, it brings innovation to the place where data providers can allow their data only using their API. Does not allow for all other uses. In other words, the mesh-up program has used the data of the provider only to be required and for a mission.

Thus, mash-ups always provide innovation through interoperability. At the same time, inter-management poses challenges in developing an understanding of how to seek participation and how to get it. Mash-Up innovation has three participants.

1. Information Provider
2. Programmer
3. User

The possibility of innovation arises as follows.

1. To adopt or test older models in a modern manner.
2. Connect old information in detail with new information.
3. Check out the old information and make it new.

This is how innovation and interoperability are connected. Innovation through technology provides innovation at the inter-practicality material level.

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