

朝陽科技大學 092學年度第2學期教學大綱
Special Topics in Information Management 資訊管理專題研究

當期課號	7603	Course Number	7603
授課教師	郭木興	Instructor	KUO,MU HSING
中文課名	資訊管理專題研究	Course Name	Special Topics in Information Management
開課單位	資訊管理系碩士在職專班二A	Department	
修習別	選修	Required/Elective	Elective
學分數	3	Credits	3
課程目標	XML(eXtensible Markup Language)是在1996年底由全球資訊網協會(World Wide Web Consortium, W3C), 為建立全球資訊網路標準而提出的一種語言標準。XML為SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language, ISO 8879) 的子集, 具有extensibility (允許使用者定義自己的網頁中的新tag及attribute name)、structure (可以巢狀式結構描述複雜的物件關係)、validation (包含描述的項目來解釋自己所定義的語法) 等特性, 這些特性使得它很適合作為電子商務應用中資料交換格式或知識管理(KM)中的知識表示語言。故學習完本課程後, 對於XML-EDI(電子商務、供應鏈管理應用)、XML-Database、數位點藏或XML-Based KM等的應用將有很大的助益。	Objectives	XML was formally released by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) in 1998. It is a simplified subset of the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML, ISO 8879) but removes unnecessary complexity of SGML. Like HTML, XML uses tags to "markup" data. Unlike HTML defines all tags and tags serve the primary purpose of describing how to display a data item on screen, XML does not define tags. It is the designer who declares the tags he need in his document. Also, these tags describe the data itself, i.e. XML tags can be used as metadata. Thus, XML data is self-describing and it is possible for automated software programs to interpret the data. Many applications, such as XML-EDI (for EC or SCM application), XML-Database, XML-based Digital Archives, XML-based KM ... etc. are fast emerging as the dominant research topics up to date. The purpose of this course is to teach students to understand XML and how it can be applied to these applications.
教材	1.課堂教學與上機實作 2.論文研討 3.指定主題研究與提報	Teaching Materials	1.Textbook Teaching & Operation 2.Paper survey 3.Assigned topic research & seminar
成績評量方式	(1) 平時成績30% (2) 期中考30% (3) 期末主題研究與提報40%	Grading	(1) Course works 30% (2) Mid-term Exam.30% (3) Term Essay & Seminar.40%
教師網頁	-		
教學內容	XML(eXtensible Markup Language)是在1996年底由全球資訊網協會(World Wide Web Consortium, W3C), 為建立全球資訊網路標準而提出的一種語言標準。XML為SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language, ISO 8879) 的子集, 具有extensibility (允許使用者定義自己的網頁中的新tag及attribute name)、structure (可以巢狀式結構描述複雜的物件關係)、validation (包含描述的項目來解釋自己所定義的語法) 等特性, 這些特性使得它很適合作為電子商務應用中資料交換格式或知識管理(KM)中的知識表示語言。故學習完本課程後, 對於XML-EDI(電子商務、供應鏈管理應用)、XML-Database、數位點藏或XML-Based KM等的應用將有很大的助益。	Syllabus	XML was formally released by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) in 1998. It is a simplified subset of the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML, ISO 8879) but removes unnecessary complexity of SGML. Like HTML, XML uses tags to "markup" data. Unlike HTML defines all tags and tags serve the primary purpose of describing how to display a data item on screen, XML does not define tags. It is the designer who declares the tags he need in his document. Also, these tags describe the data itself, i.e. XML tags can be used as metadata. Thus, XML data is self-describing and it is possible for automated software programs to interpret the data. Many applications, such as XML-EDI (for EC or SCM application), XML-Database, XML-based Digital Archives, XML-based

KM ... etc. are fast emerging as the dominant research topics up to date. The purpose of this course is to teach students to understand XML and how it can be applied to these applications.

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