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SECOND EDITION



# Professional SharePoint® 2010 Development

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# CONTENTS

## **Chapter 1: Introduction to Sharepoint 2010**

**What's New in the SharePoint Platform and Tools**

**What's New in Collaboration/Social Computing**

**What's New in Search**

**What's New in Enterprise Content Management**

**What's New in Forms**

**What's New in Groove (SharePoint Workspace)**

**What's New in Cloud Services**  
**Summary**

## **Chapter 2: Developer Tools for Sharepoint 2010**

**OOB Developer Experience**

**Understanding SharePoint Designer 2010**

**Understanding Visual Studio 2010 Tools**

**Setting Up Your Development Environment**

**Troubleshooting with Debugging and Testing**

**Deploying and Maintaining Your Code**

**Upgrading Code from 2007**

**Summary**



## **Chapter 3: It Pro Enhancements for the Developer**

**Performance Improvements**

**High-Availability Improvements**

**Security Improvements in SharePoint 2010**

**Management Improvements**

**Summary**

## **Chapter 4: Sharepoint Platform**

**Platform Overview**

**New User Interface**

**List, View, and Event Enhancements**

**Overview of Data Technologies**

**Timer Service Applications**

**Sandbox Solutions**

**Mobile Solutions**

**Summary**

## **Chapter 5: Collaboration and Social Computing**

**People-Centricity**

**Social Networking and My Site**

**Blogs and Wiki Site Definitions**

**Summary**

## **Chapter 6: Search**

**Search Options with SharePoint 2010**

**Search User Experience**

[\*\*Search Architecture and Topologies\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Developing with Enterprise Search\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Customizing the Search User Experience\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Search Connectors and Searching LOB Systems\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Working with Federation\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Working with the Query OM\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Social Search\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Content Enhancement\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Extending Search Using the Administrative OM\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Combining Search with Other Workloads\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Search and the Cloud\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Summary\*\*](#)

## [\*\*Chapter 7: Records Management\*\*](#)

[\*\*SharePoint 2010 Records Management Overview\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Programming RM in SharePoint\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Summary\*\*](#)

## [\*\*Chapter 8: Web Content Management\*\*](#)

[\*\*The Content Lifecycle in Web Content Management\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Foundations of Web Content Management\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Site Variations\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Site Columns\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Content Types\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Page Layouts\*\*](#)

[\*\*Master Pages\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Navigation\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Content by Query Web Part\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Content Conversion\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Summary\*\*](#)

## [\*\*Chapter 9: Electronic Forms\*\*](#)

[\*\*Introducing the Training Management Application\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Customizing SharePoint List Forms\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Designing InfoPath Form Templates\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Tools for Form Developers\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Building Web Parts Using InfoPath\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Summary\*\*](#)

## [\*\*Chapter 10: ECM: Document Management\*\*](#)

[\*\*A New Enterprise Content Mindset\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Getting the Most Out of the Document Center\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Content Routing\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Using Document Libraries in the Document Center\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Managed Metadata\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Content Types\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Document ID Service\*\*](#)  
[\*\*Summary\*\*](#)



## **Chapter 11: Introducing Business Connectivity Services**

**Introducing Business Connectivity Services**

**Understanding BCS Architecture**

**Working with BDC Metadata Models**

**Working with External Datasources**

**Creating Methods**

**Working with External Lists**

**Summary**

## **Chapter 12: Advanced Business Connectivity Services**

**Creating .NET Assembly Connectors**

**Packaging Considerations**

**Enabling Search Support**

**Working with the BDC Server Runtime**

**Object Model**

**Summary**

## **Chapter 13: Workflow**

**Training Approval Workflow**

**Workflow Development Lifecycle**

**Building Workflows with Visual Studio 2010**

**Summary**

## **Chapter 14: Business Intelligence**

**Challenges with Traditional Business Intelligence**

**Integration with SharePoint: The History**

**Highlights of Business Intelligence in SharePoint Server 2010**

**Important BI Terms and Concepts**

**Using the AdventureWorks Sample Databases**

**The Starting Point: Business Intelligence Center**

**Excel Services**

**PerformancePoint Services**

**Reporting Services 2008 R2**

**Reporting on SharePoint Data**

**Claims and BI Solutions**

**Summary**

## **Chapter 15: Sharepoint Online**

**BPOS: SharePoint Online Overview**

**Developing in the Cloud**

**Example Cloud Scenarios**

**Office 365 Overview**

**Azure Overview**

**Windows Azure Virtual Network**

**Developer Tools for Windows Azure**

**SharePoint and Azure Integration Scenarios**

**Writing SharePoint Online Applications**

**Summary**

## **Appendix**

### **Introduction**

# **Advertisement**



# ***Chapter 1***

## ***Introduction to SharePoint 2010***

### **WHAT'S IN THIS CHAPTER?**

- Information about tools to integrate with Silverlight, LINQ, and BCS
- New features in social computing
- New features in ECM
- New features in Search
- New features in SharePoint Workspace
- New Features in SharePoint Online

Microsoft SharePoint Server 2010 introduces a lot of new functionality that you need to understand to write better applications on the platform. Beyond increasing the new features in each of the SharePoint workloads, such as collaboration or portal, Microsoft has added entirely new products to the SharePoint family, including the acquired FAST technologies for Enterprise Search and the PerformancePoint services that enhance SharePoint's business intelligence (BI) capabilities. With these new additions, the surface area of SharePoint has doubled, so this chapter quickly introduces the new sets of features in SharePoint and the Office client.

### **WHAT'S NEW IN THE SHAREPOINT PLATFORM AND TOOLS**

SharePoint, as a development platform, has matured over time from server APIs to web services to now supporting the latest developer technologies, such as Silverlight, Language Integrated Query (LINQ), and REST APIs. Developers who build on the SharePoint platform will find some very welcome additions to the platform, which users have been requesting for a number of years, such as the ability to develop and test on client operating systems, including Windows Vista and Windows 7. You no longer need to do remote development or run a virtual server OS on your client machine to develop on SharePoint. The next sections look at the top new enhancements in the platform that you can build against.

## **Language Integrated Query**

In the 2008 release of Visual Studio and .NET 3.5, Microsoft introduced new technology and semantics that allow developers to write against objects that map back to a number of different datasources, even if those datasources don't store the data using object storage. Effectively, LINQ is an object mapper with special operators in the .NET languages. Therefore, you can take a relational database table, use Visual Studio to map the database to your objects, and then write to your objects. For LINQ to work, you need a provider that takes the object calls and translates them into the correct native calls of the underlying datasource, such as SQL queries for databases. With SharePoint 2010, a new LINQ provider for SharePoint converts object operations into the correct SharePoint operations using the native Collaborative Application Markup Language (CAML) language that SharePoint understands.

## **List Enhancements**

Lists are a critical part of the SharePoint platform. In fact, everything in SharePoint is powered by lists, whether it's a built-in application or your own custom application. With the 2010 release, lists have new, long-awaited functionality, including new scale limits, XSLT views for better customization, list relationships that allow cascade deletes and updates to work, and formula validation for columns in a list. There is also a new list type called the *External Data List*. This type of list allows you to display external data, such as database or web service data, inside SharePoint with read/write capabilities. You'll learn more about this new type of list later in the book in Chapter 4.

## **Business Connectivity Services**

Business Connectivity Services (BCS) is the new name of the Business Data Catalog technologies from SharePoint 2007. BCS is greatly enhanced in the 2010 release with read/write capabilities, support for Windows Communication Foundation (WCF), and new client capabilities so that you have APIs on the server and the client, and can sync line-of-business (LOB) data from your backend systems to the client cache and work on that LOB data when offline. BCS synchronizes the data from the client with the server when you reconnect. As part of the tooling, SharePoint Designer and Visual Studio include entity-modeling tools for BCS so that you can create business objects that connect to your LOB datasources from within these tools, and write your business logic for reading and writing your LOB data.

## **Silverlight Integration**

If you are using SharePoint 2007, one of the biggest challenges is trying to get Silverlight to work in a SharePoint environment. You have to modify your `web.config`, hack around to deploy your Silverlight application to a content



viewer web part, and then hope you don't need to debug the application. Silverlight shipped after SharePoint 2007, which made it difficult for the SharePoint team to foresee the requirements of being a great Silverlight host. With the 2010 release, SharePoint has become that great Silverlight host. Built into SharePoint is a Silverlight web part; you can drag and drop this web part onto your page, point it to your Silverlight application, and start using the Silverlight application in your SharePoint environment in minutes.

## **Client-Side OM**

Frequently, developers want to write applications that need to talk to SharePoint from a client operating system and from client applications, such as the ones in the Office suite. With the addition of Silverlight integration to SharePoint, a client object model is critical because it makes it easier for developers to write applications against a full object model, rather than trying to call web services from within their client applications. Additionally, because Silverlight runs on the client rather than running server-side, the client object model (OM) makes it easier for developers to build rich Silverlight applications on SharePoint. SharePoint 2007 requires you to write against untyped web services for remoting your applications. The client object model provides a more productive development experience since it provides a typesafe environment that works with the IntelliSense in Visual Studio.

In addition, the client OM comes in other flavors such as a JavaScript version of the OM. This version allows you to write applications in JavaScript that talk to SharePoint. You can then use additional JavaScript libraries such as jQuery to format the results of your client code. In addition, with the forthcoming HTML5 standard, you'll be able to combine all the client-side technologies SharePoint supports with HTML5 to build next-generation SharePoint applications.

## **Web 2.0 Protocols and New Standards**

There are a number of new protocols and standards that SharePoint 2010 implements across its workloads. Some are considered “Web 2.0” protocols, such as Representational State Transfer (REST), Asynchronous JavaScript + XML (Ajax), JavaScript Object Notation (JSON), and ATOMSub/Pub, whereas others are going through standards validation, such as the Content Management Interoperability Services (CMIS). SharePoint still continues to support other standards such as WebDAV and web services. The addition of these newer protocols and standards allows SharePoint to interoperate with other systems more easily, whether to create mash-ups between systems hosted in SharePoint or to allow data interoperability between systems.

## **Sandbox Solutions and Resource Governors**

One of the biggest downsides to developing custom solutions in SharePoint 2007 is the requirement for the solution developer to be an administrator on the server. Often, IT administrators won't allow developers to access the server with the elevated privileges they need to deploy their solution, as custom web parts or other SharePoint solutions require that you place your code in the global assembly cache (GAC) or in the filesystem related to your SharePoint site. Plus, the administrator has no simple way to ensure that badly written code does not slow down the system, crash it, or perform malicious activities. You could implement code access security (CAS), but that requires you to write the code to implement it; in addition, managing CAS policies is not a simple task.

However, with SharePoint 2010, there is a new feature called *Sandbox Solutions* that allows for the deployment of

SharePoint solutions inside a secure environment hosted in SharePoint. Because it is a secure environment, the IT administrator can control who can deploy solutions and how many resources these solutions receive through the new resource governors built into the system. For example, if a custom-developed solution is using too many CPU resources, SharePoint will automatically stop running the solution. That said, today the Sandbox Solution offers only a subset of the SharePoint object model, so although it might be a good solution for some custom applications, you have to evaluate whether there is enough functionality to meet your application needs.

## SharePoint Designer

Besides making SharePoint Designer (SPD) free, Microsoft has invested in making SharePoint Designer better in the 2010 release. SPD has been redesigned to have more of a SharePoint-based view than the folder-based view it previously had. Now, you can browse by the types of items you are looking for rather than just through the site hierarchy. In addition, SPD introduces a new entity modeler to make it easier for you to build BCS connections to your backend systems and model the backend data inside of the SharePoint entity system. Finally, SPD has enhanced the workflow design capabilities that import Visio diagrams into SPD and allow you to add business logic to those diagrams using the SPD Workflow Designer, and then display the graphical status of your workflow overlaid on those diagrams as part of your workflow.



*SPD 2010 will continue to be a free product, which makes it an invaluable additional tool for any SharePoint developer, even if you just use it as a simple web design or SharePoint debugging tool.*



## Visio and Access Services

Two new web companions are available in SharePoint 2010 — Visio Services and Access Services, in addition to the previous web companions — Excel Services and InfoPath Form Services. With Visio Services, you can design your Visio diagrams, connect those diagrams to backend systems for visualization of data, and then post those diagrams to SharePoint. SharePoint renders your diagram, with the data connectivity, through the SharePoint web experience.



*Please note that the Visio web rendering is read-only, and to get the Visio Services functionality, you need a high-end version of Visio called Visio Ultimate. (Incidentally, this product is not part of the Office Ultimate suite.)*

With Access Services, you can convert your Access applications to web-based applications. With the previous version of Access, Access 2007, you could take certain Access databases that were compatible with SharePoint's logical data model and export that data to SharePoint but still manipulate it from within Access. With the new capabilities that Access Services provides, you can take your Access forms and move them over to web-based forms to complete the transformation of your application.

## InfoPath (Forms, List Forms, Mobile Forms)

InfoPath Form Services has a number of new enhancements, including the ability to replace list item forms for activities such as editing properties on an item. This makes it easier to build richer forms with business logic and data connectivity that work in the rich client through the new SharePoint Workspace (formerly Groove), which is covered

later in this chapter, and in the browser. In addition, InfoPath Forms Services adds new mobile form capabilities that enable you to create forms that run across mobile devices, browsers, and Office clients.

## **Visual Studio**

With Visual Studio (VS) 2010, there is a major jump ahead for SharePoint developers. Previously, VS did not have much SharePoint development functionality and you had to download the community-supported Visual Studio Extensions for Windows SharePoint Services. With VS 2010, you can browse your SharePoint environment from the Server Explorer to quickly see your lists, libraries, content types, workflows, and other SharePoint artifacts. A visual Web Part Designer frees you from having to hand-code HTML to add visual elements to your web parts. An entity-modeling tool works with the BCS technologies that were discussed earlier so that you can model your business entities, write your business logic, and connect SharePoint to your backend systems. Finally, VS integrates SharePoint development into a team development environment with support for Team Foundation Server and easy deployment using the new Web Solution Package format, which is discussed next.

## **Web Solution Packages**

To make it easier to package and deploy solutions, SharePoint 2010 improves the Web Solution Package (WSP) format so that it is supported across all tools, allowing you to export your site through the browser, SharePoint Designer, and Visual Studio. This means that you can quickly upgrade or downgrade your solutions between the tools, depending on the person working on the solution or the tool required to build the solution. In addition,

SharePoint Online, the Microsoft-hosted version of SharePoint, supports this format so that you can move solutions from on-premises to the cloud without having to change formats or rework the package.

## **Developer Dashboard**

One of most common culprits of poorly performing SharePoint sites is poorly functioning code, whether the problem is bad .NET code, bad database calls the .NET code makes, or coding errors that cause excessive CPU, disk, or memory utilization. Tracking down and determining where the issues are in the code was a laborious process in the 2007 release. SharePoint 2010 introduces a new developer dashboard that allows you to see all the calls made on a page right inside of the user interface. Those calls can be ones that SharePoint is making or they can be your custom code. By looking at the call stack, response times, and utilization, you can quickly uncover where your code is performing poorly and try to fix it.

## **WHAT'S NEW IN COLLABORATION/SOCIAL COMPUTING**

Collaboration and social computing are two of the fastest changing technologies in the industry. Just a few years ago, a number of technologies in this space did not exist, such as social tagging, microblogging, and the APIs that support these technologies. SharePoint 2010 adds new capabilities in these areas, but these technologies aren't done innovating, so at some point you may have to build your own social capabilities on top of SharePoint 2010 to take advantage of future technological advances.

## **Enhanced Blogs and Wikis**

SharePoint 2007 introduced blog and wiki capabilities to the SharePoint product. The most interesting piece of the blog and wiki capability was the integration with the rest of the SharePoint functionality for versioning and content approval. Unfortunately, blogs and wikis were a late addition to the 2007 product, so not all of the desired functionality made it into the final release. In the 2010 product, blogs and wikis are enhanced to add new capabilities to the core blog and wiki functionality. Also, these applications can take better advantage of new 2010 capabilities, such as content rating, tagging, and feeds. In addition, records management can now be applied to blogs and wikis just like any other content in SharePoint so that you can have compliance and governance on your blog and wiki content. Finally, SharePoint introduces enterprise wikis, which combine the content publishing and social features to provide a more robust wiki solution that has capabilities such as ratings of wiki pages.

## **Social Tagging and Ratings**

One phenomenon on the Internet is social tagging and content rating. If you have ever used Delicious or Digg, you've used a social tagging technology where you can search, sort, and filter by tag, track what other people are tagging, and obtain feeds on your tags related to your areas of interest. Combined with tagging, ratings help you understand the value of the content and can help filter out poor content based on other people's ratings. Both of these features are implemented in the 2010 release so that you can tag anything in SharePoint, whether it's content or people. Plus, you can rate all of your content, so if you want to find all Word documents rated with four or more stars, you can quickly search your site to find this information.

There is a blurring of the line between social and Enterprise Content Management (ECM) areas, as you will see throughout this book. The two areas are converging, with social being the bottom-up technology driven by users and ECM being the top-down technology that helps with compliance in your social environment. Many of the features are shared between the two technological areas, especially tagging, where the social tag infrastructure, called *folksonomies*, are actually open term sets in a corporate taxonomy. Finally, as everyone always asks about this in regard to 2007: yes, SharePoint 2010 does ship with a Tag Cloud web part.

## **Activity Feeds**

If you have used Facebook or MySpace, you know how powerful it is to have the ability to track what your circle of friends is doing. In a corporate environment, understanding what is happening in your social network is important as well. For example, if someone is working on a document that you may be interested in and that information appears in your social feed, you can quickly view the document. Another example is if there is a tag that you have been tracking as an interest area; you may want to get an activity feed on that tag as people tag other content or people with it.

## **Social Bookmarking**

Often, there are interesting web bookmarks that people want to share with other members of their organizations. These bookmarks can be internal or external websites and can be rated, tagged, or shared using the other social features included in SharePoint. You can think of Social Bookmarking as a special way to use tagging in SharePoint.

## **Organization Browser**

In large and small organizations, browsing through an organizational chart is a good way to get an understanding of which people are in which groups and what they work on. Although SharePoint 2007 shipped a simple organizational tree view, many customers wanted something richer with which to look at their organizational hierarchy and the rich profile information stored in their organization. SharePoint 2010 ships with a Silverlight-based organizational browser. The advantages of using Silverlight are a better navigation experience and the ability to quickly navigate the organizational hierarchy without postbacks to the server.

## **Outlook Social Newsfeeds and Expertise**

No social solution would be complete without integrating into the most popular information management client that people leave open on their desktop all day — Outlook. While Outlook and SharePoint integrate today for working with tasks, discussions, and documents, Outlook 2010 now integrates with SharePoint and other social technologies, such as Facebook or MySpace, through its ability to expose richer information about people such as pictures, activity feeds, previous conversations, and even previous instant messaging sessions. By showing related information, you can quickly grasp the conversation semantics and ascertain the people involved.

Beyond social newsfeeds, Outlook supports expertise mining by discovering, displaying, and allowing you to approve keywords associated with you based on your email communications. These keywords are stored with your profile, so they are searchable, which makes connecting to experts in an organization easier.

## **Mobile Client**

The mobile client supports browsing your SharePoint sites, synchronizing the content offline to your mobile device, and performing searches. By having a mobile client, you can quickly find information about people, including their status updates, tags, expertise, and other social information.

## **Social Search**

Once you start using the new social features of SharePoint, finding information becomes easier because of the ability of the search engine to leverage the social information contained in other pieces of the product. Tags work with search queries, content rating can be used to refine results, and you get better social distance calculations and expertise results because of the enhanced people profiles. An improved Search user interface makes finding the right information easier with a preview of Office documents, expertise location, and better navigators for filtering down to the right content or person.

## **WHAT'S NEW IN SEARCH**

With the acquisition of FAST, Microsoft is making a lot of changes in Search from the low end to the high end. With these changes come new challenges for the developer trying to understand which technologies to use and how to write custom code. These developments also present new opportunities to innovate in the applications you create that are powered by Search.

### **New Core Search Query Capabilities**

One criticism of the 2007 release was that Search did not support wildcards, suffix matchings, grouping of query

terms, or logical operators. Many of these deficiencies were not the result of the engine not supporting these options; it was that the search web parts did not expose these capabilities. So, developers had to write custom user interfaces to the search API if they wanted this functionality, which meant recreating all the functionality shipped in the web parts. With 2010, you no longer need to write this functionality yourself. In fact, the search web parts are also extensible in this release, unlike in 2007, in which they were sealed from developers.

## **Enhanced Core Search Results**

There are a number of new capabilities in the visualization of search results. If you have seen search results for people in 2007, you will be familiar with navigators that allow you to refine your results based on different properties, such as a person's title or department. This capability has been expanded to support not just people results but also core content results so that when you run a search, you can filter by author, document type, and other properties.

Beyond the navigators, Search provides rich previewing of content by leveraging the integrated FAST technologies. When an Office document is the search result, end users can preview that document. They do not have to open the document to determine whether it is the result they wanted. Instead, they can just preview the document, and then open it if they want to, which saves time hunting and pecking for the right content.

## **Enhanced People Search: Phonetics**

Often when people are searching for another person, they don't know how to spell certain parts of the other person's name. They may know how it sounds phonetically but not know the exact spelling. Normally, with Search, if you don't



spell the name correctly, the engine can't find it. However, with the 2010 release, the query engine has a phonetic search capability for searching for people. As long as the spelling sounds like the name of the person (such as searching for Tom Rizzo when you are in fact looking for Tom Rizzo), the engine will sound out the search term and find the right person.

## **Enhanced People Search: Address Book-Style Lookups**

Most people are guilty of using the Outlook Address Book as a search engine or organizational browser. You need to find someone, so you fire up a new message, type her name, and try to resolve it, or you open the address book and start typing. You may use the person's alias as a shortcut to looking up her name. However, if you tried the same thing in SharePoint, using the partial names or putting in an alias, you would get different results or no results. With 2010, address book-style lookups are supported to allow you to type an alias for someone and quickly find the person you are looking for.

## **Enhanced People Search Results**

In 2010, the people results page is enhanced to show you more information about people, especially their expertise and place in the organizational hierarchy. The search results show inline the expertise that the person has, which allows you to find the person who has the expert skills that you are looking for. In addition, there is a quick link to the organizational browser so that you can quickly surf the organization to understand the hierarchy and reporting structures.

## **New Search Connector Framework**

Although SharePoint 2010 continues to support the protocol handler technologies for building search connectors to other systems, it ships with a new connector framework built on the business data connector. The BDC-style connectors are easier to write, can be written in managed code, and allow you to have a seamless experience from connecting the datasource to the end user, because the BCS is present throughout the product from search through surfacing in lists or content types.

## **FAST Integration**

Microsoft has introduced a new piece of the SharePoint family: the FAST Search for SharePoint product. This new product brings the power of the acquired FAST technologies to the SharePoint environment, including integrated FAST web parts, an advanced indexing and query engine, and new search functionality. Some of the enhancements in FAST include more complex query support, entity extraction, sentiment analysis, and larger scale. With these new advanced capabilities, you can extend beyond what the SharePoint Search does out of the box and provide a seamless experience for your end users, while taking advantage of the new FAST capabilities. Chapter 6 gives you great depth on the new FAST functionality.

## **WHAT'S NEW IN ENTERPRISE CONTENT MANAGEMENT**

SharePoint 2010 introduces a number of new Enterprise Content Management (ECM) features, such as taxonomy, better records management, and enhancements to existing ECM features such as document management. Using ECM in your SharePoint solutions continues to be the highest of all the workloads, so understanding what is offered both from a

new features and platform standpoint for ECM is important as you write your SharePoint applications.

## **Document Management**

Document management has been a core part of SharePoint since SharePoint 2001. SharePoint 2010 innovates with a number of new features that round out the product and provide new platform services for developers.

## ***Metadata Management and Navigation***

SharePoint 2007 provided hierarchical folder-based navigation, which is very similar to a file share navigation that you see in your Windows client or server infrastructure. Although folder-based navigation is a good way to organize and browse files, sometimes you want to navigate not by location but by metadata in your content. You may have used the stacking feature in Windows Vista, where you can stack by author, type, or other metadata to help you navigate large collections of files. SharePoint 2010 provides a similar feature, called *metadata views*. With metadata views, you can organize your navigation and also list views by using the metadata of your content. This way, even if the content is stored in a subfolder that's 50 folders away from the current folder, as long as the metadata matches the requested metadata in the view, that content appears. The new taxonomy service, which you'll learn about shortly, combined with metadata views, increases the power of SharePoint to store, manage, and visually represent your data.

## ***Location-Based Metadata***

Unfortunately, people do not always fill out metadata. They either feel it's a burden or don't understand what the

metadata should be. Without metadata, it's difficult for others to find the information and for SharePoint to crawl and index that data. SharePoint 2010 supports location-based metadata so that if a user posts a document into a specific location, metadata is automatically filled in for the user. Imagine that you have folders that are particular projects: a, b, and c. SharePoint can automatically fill in the metadata with the project name according to where users put content. Downstream, Search can crawl that metadata and you can navigate your search results by project name, or you can use the metadata as properties in the documents.

## ***Document Routing***

If you have ever seen the records-routing feature in SharePoint 2007, the document-routing feature will be familiar to you. Based on content types and a set of rules, documents now can be routed to their correct location across your SharePoint infrastructure. Imagine a scenario in which your end user doesn't know where to save a particular file based on the corporate taxonomy. With document routing, the end user can submit it into SharePoint, and SharePoint routes the document to the right location.

## ***Unique Document IDs***

One big feature request for SharePoint 2007 that is now provided in 2010 is the ability to have unique document IDs so that users can search by document ID and quickly find the document that they were looking for. Plus, given the fragile nature of URL-based location, document IDs are a good replacement, because the ID never changes, even if a user moves a document. The ID can be used as metadata in the document, and lookups work with the search engine, so you can quickly find documents using IDs with Search.

## ***Taxonomy Services***

One of the big advancements in 2010 is the addition of a taxonomy service. The taxonomy allows you to define different taxonomy hierarchies and apply them to your content. For example, you can create a taxonomy for products or a taxonomy for customers. The taxonomy service is an enterprise-wide service, so it can be shared across site collections. Plus, it works both as a top-down corporate taxonomy with locked terms and as a bottom-up folksonomy, which allows users to add new terms to the taxonomy. The term sets supported by the taxonomy service also support synonyms, so you can allow related terms in your set. Finally, the Office client ships with controls that understand the term sets you create, so in Office you can quickly tag your content with the terms and use features like synonyms or autocomplete.

## ***Document Sets***

Often when you are working with content, your project is made up of more than one piece of content. For example, if you are writing a sales proposal for a customer, you may have a Word document for the proposal, a PowerPoint presentation that walks the customer through your proposal, and an Excel document that contains the financials of your proposal. Together, this content is your proposal. With SharePoint, you can put all of this content in a document library, but you still must maintain each piece of content separately because you can't check out the set of content or perform a workflow on the entire set. This is solved by Document Sets in SharePoint 2010.

With 2010's new Document Sets feature, you can combine disparate content into a set and provide metadata, a user interface, a workflow, and document management on the individual content and the set. The easiest way to think

about a document set is that it is just an enhanced folder type in SharePoint. With the set, you get a Welcome page that you can customize, metadata for the set and default metadata you can push into the content in the set, and even default content that can be created when the set is created. Document sets can be versioned independently of the versioning of the content in the set. Finally, you can export the set, and SharePoint zips together all the content in the set for you.

## ***Word Services***

One of the biggest feature requests for Microsoft Word has been a server-side, programmable version of the Word engine to allow applications to convert documents or perform document assembly. Because the Word object model is not supported in a server environment, the only other choice is to write to the OpenXML format so that you can hand-generate a document to meet your needs. However, OpenXML is XML, which is not the easiest thing to create from scratch given its verbose nature. With SharePoint 2010's Word Services, you now have an API on the server that provides conversions and assembly without having to write to XML APIs. This is useful in many scenarios. For example, if you're working for an insurance company and you need to generate the insurance policy for your clients, which involves pulling information from your backend systems, emailing the policies to your agents, printing them, and mailing them to the end customer, Word Services can perform these steps on the server for you, giving you fast throughput document creation but in a format that is human-readable and editable.

## ***CMIS Support***

Content Management Interoperability Services (CMIS) is a new standard that allows for the interoperability between

content management systems. The standard is sponsored by Microsoft, IBM, Oracle, Alfresco, OpenText, and a number of the other vendors in the content management industry. From a technology standpoint, CMIS is not just a create, read, update, and delete (CRUD) interface to the different systems that support the standard. It provides higher-level semantics that work across all systems, such as check-in and check-out of the systems. The standard is built on other industry standards such as REST APIs for performing the operations against the different systems.

## **Records Management**

Records management is a newer workload in SharePoint, introduced in SharePoint 2007. With 2010, this workload gets some much-needed features that make SharePoint 2010 a viable, enterprise-capable records-management solution.

### ***Multi-Stage Disposition***

Often in records management, you want to be able to have multiple stages in your dispositions of documents, such as different points where you review the content, or be able to set different dispositions based on different rules. For example, you may want to have a five-year destruction rule with a one-year review rule to double-check the content and perhaps a 10-year destruction rule if the document is digitally signed. With 2010, multistage dispositions allow you to set different rules for your managed content based on your business requirements.

### ***In-Place Records Management***

In SharePoint 2007, you need to send your managed content to the Records Center to get certain features of the product to work. However, you may want to use records

management with your content but leave it in place in your document libraries and lock it from editing. With the new in-place records management in 2010, you can apply records-management policies to content, while retaining the content in its original location.

## **Web Content Management**

Interest in building rich websites is growing every day. If you look at Internet and intranet sites, design, rich media, and social interaction are all important features. To provide these, you need a good base web content management platform on which to build these solutions. With SharePoint 2010, WCM gets much more than just a facelift, and combined with the other enhancements in SharePoint that WCM can leverage, such as social or search, SharePoint WCM becomes an enterprise-ready WCM solution.

## ***Standards and Browser Support***

To move away from the table layouts that cause issues in browsers other than Internet Explorer, SharePoint 2010 uses Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and XHTML to provide layout information and strict HTML. In addition, to support accessibility, along with the changes to the HTML that SharePoint renders, SharePoint supports the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) accessibility standards. Finally, with the new rendering, support for non-IE browsers has been increased to fully support Firefox and Safari.

## ***One-Click Page Layout***

Many people have issues in SharePoint 2007 when trying to change their page layout after they create their page. With the 2010 release, creating and changing page layouts requires only a single click of the mouse. With this, you can