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**Technical specification of notary information resource sharing
platform
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the overall structure, deployment structure, logical structure, platform functions, and catalog management system of the notarization information resource sharing platform Requirements and exchange management system requirements.

This standard is applicable to the planning and design of the notarization information resource sharing platform by judicial administrative notarization management departments, notary associations and various notary institutions.

Planning and implementation.

2.1 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

2.1.1

Notarial information resources Information resources collected, processed, and used by

notarization agencies for notarization practice activities.

Note: Including data and services.

2.1.2

Notarial information directory A data system that records the structure of notarized information resources and the attributes of notarized information resources.

Note: The notarization information resource structure shows the relationship between the notarization information resources through the tree-like directory structure; the notarization information resource attributes describe the letter the management attributes of information resources, including source, destination, version, etc., are used to control and manage information resources.

2.1.3

Catalog node

A component of the notarized information resource sharing platform, which realizes the registration, update, release, and retrieval of the notarized information resource catalog.

2.1.4

Catalog center

The catalog management center of the notarization information resource sharing platform, manages the catalog nodes, and realizes the management and service of the notarization information resource catalog.

2.1.5

Switching node

A component of the notarization information resource sharing platform, which realizes the adaptation, conversion and transmission of notarization information resources.

2.1.6

Switching center

The exchange management center of the notarization information resource sharing platform, manages the exchange node and exchange process, and realizes the exchange and supervision of notarization information resources.

Control management.

2.1.7

Directory content provider the notary institution that provides the contents of the catalog.

2.1.8

Directory content user the notary public that uses the contents of the catalog.

2.1.9

Directory content manager A notary institution that reviews and publishes the contents of the catalog.

2.1.10

Distributed retrieval Distribute the catalog search request to multiple catalog nodes through a catalog center, and analyze and process the returned results.

The process of providing search results to users.

2.2 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations apply to this document.

FTP File Transfer Protocol HTTP Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol)
HTTPS Secure Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (Secure Hyper Text Transfer Protocol) JMS
Java Message Service (Java Message Service) SOAP Simple Object Access Protocol

3 Overall architecture

The overall architecture of the notarization information resource sharing platform mainly includes three parts. system, audit, network, and storage, as shown in Figure 1, where.

a) System. It should be composed of a notarization information resource catalog management system and a notarization information resource exchange management system. The notarization information resource catalog the management system includes four subsystems. catalog management, catalog service, catalog node management, and system management;

The exchange management system includes four subsystems. data exchange, node management, exchange process management and system management;

b) Audit. Audit logs should be provided for catalog management and resource exchange process;

c) Network. Network infrastructure support should be provided for the system, including the Internet and internal LAN;

d) Storage. Blockchain technology can be used to store the information resources of various notary offices in the platform.

Figure 1 The overall architecture of the notarization information resource sharing platform

4 Deployment structure

The deployment structure is divided into two parts. master control and sub-control, using a star topology, as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2 The deployment structure of the notarization information resource sharing platform among them.

a) Master control. The master control center should provide each sub-control center with the management entrance of a specific notary institution, and the sub-control centers cannot directly communicate with each other.

All interactions between the sub-control centers must go through the master control center. There is only one master control center, and its main business logic is. management, Monitoring, service routing, service forwarding.

b) Sub-control. The notarization information resource sharing platform should be allocated to the portal and management center of each notary institution. Notarization information resource sharing platform all the functions provided, including service release, application and testing, audit, storage, etc., can be viewed and used in the sub-control center.

use.

5 Logical structure

Logically, the notarization information resource sharing platform should be composed of a directory center, an exchange center, multiple directory nodes, and multiple exchange nodes.

As shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3 Logical structure of notarization information resource sharing platform among them.

a) Directory Center

1) It should have the basic functions of the directory node and the function of managing the directory node;

2) To receive the directory content and address information provided by the directory node, the retrieval interface provided by the directory node should provide distributed retrieval services Affair;

3) Retrieval of notarized information resource catalogue and notarized information resource positioning should be realized;

4) Register and manage notarized information resources that need to be shared and