



Bibliotecas digitales: contenidos,
colecciones e interfaces

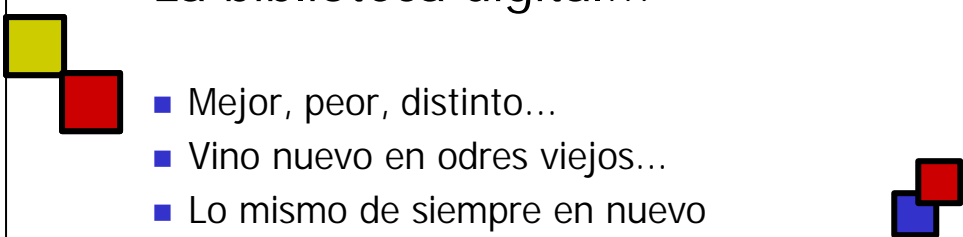


Dr. Jesús Tramullas
Dpto. CC: Documentación / Univ. de Zaragoza



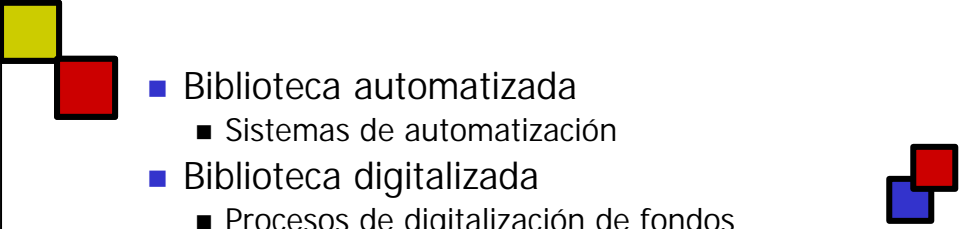
La biblioteca digital...

- Mejor, peor, distinto...
- Vino nuevo en odres viejos...
- Lo mismo de siempre en nuevo entorno...
- Nuevas posibilidades, nuevos servicios...



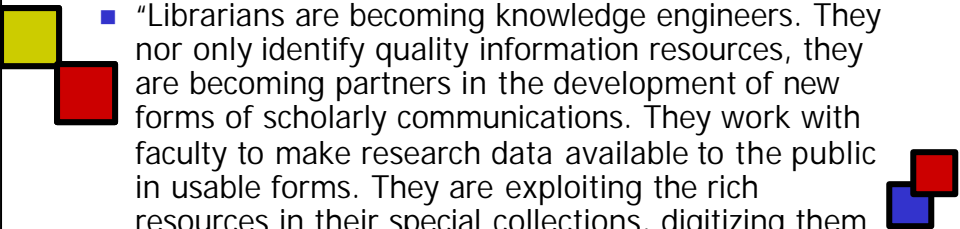


Problemas terminológicos

- Biblioteca automatizada
 - Sistemas de automatización
 - Biblioteca digitalizada
 - Procesos de digitalización de fondos
 - Biblioteca digital
 - Nuevos servicios digitales de valor añadido
 - Biblioteca electrónica, biblioteca virtual...
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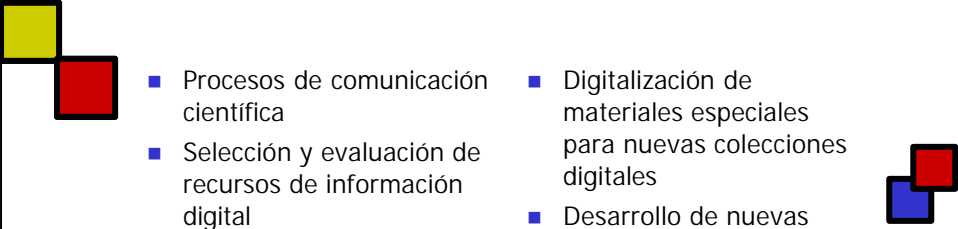


Qué hacer en la biblioteca digital...

- "Librarians are becoming knowledge engineers. They not only identify quality information resources, they are becoming partners in the development of new forms of scholarly communications. They work with faculty to make research data available to the public in usable forms. They are exploiting the rich resources in their special collections, digitizing them and making them available to users worldwide. They are developing taxonomies to help scholars gain better control of information in different but related disciplines. They are building new types of electronic reserve and course packs that are especially useful for distance learning students." (Webb, 2001)
- 

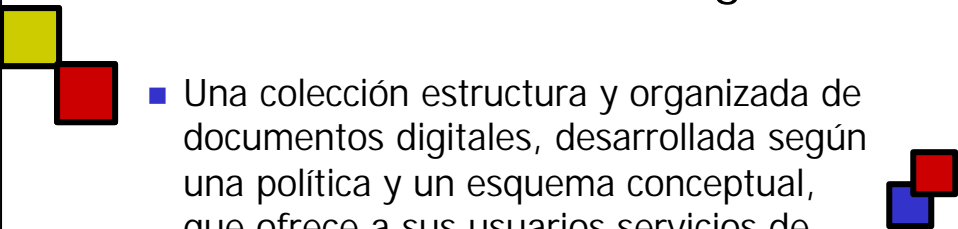


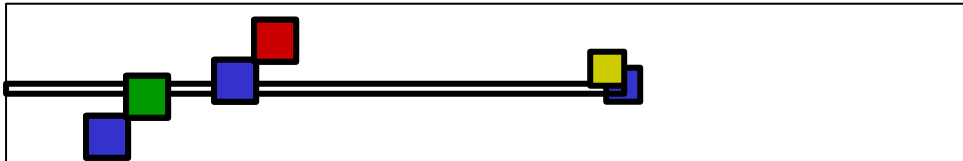
Tareas a desarrollar

- Procesos de comunicación científica
 - Selección y evaluación de recursos de información digital
 - Creación de nuevos recursos de información
 - Difusión de información en el contexto digital
 - Digitalización de materiales especiales para nuevas colecciones digitales
 - Desarrollo de nuevas clasificaciones y taxonomías
 - Integración en sistemas de aprendizaje electrónico
- 



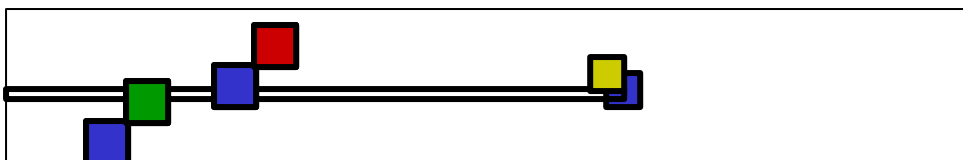
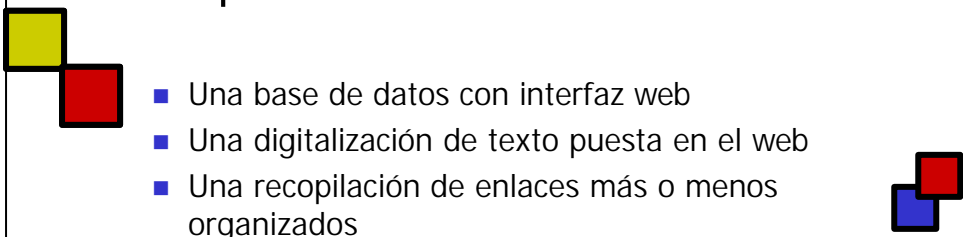
Qué es una biblioteca digital...

- Una colección estructura y organizada de documentos digitales, desarrollada según una política y un esquema conceptual, que ofrece a sus usuarios servicios de valor añadido, fundamentados precisamente en la colección, o en aspectos relacionados con la misma
- 



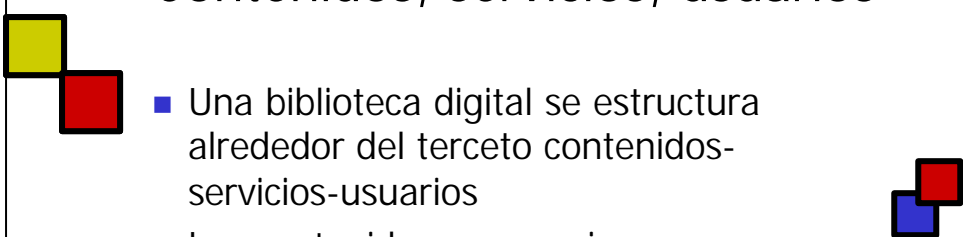
Y qué no lo es...

- Una base de datos con interfaz web
- Una digitalización de texto puesta en el web
- Una recopilación de enlaces más o menos organizados
- Un OPAC con capacidad de incluir enlaces al web
- Una recopilación de documentos en PDF, RTF, HTML o PS



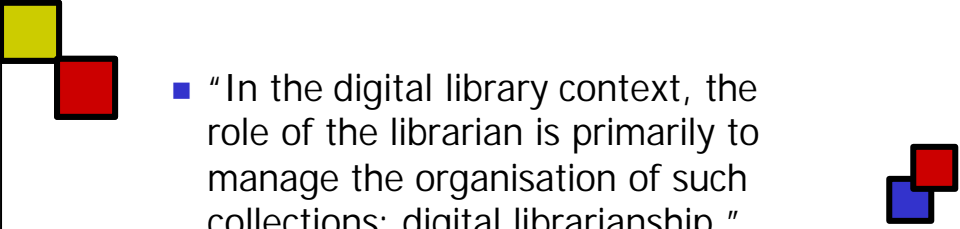
Contenidos, servicios, usuarios

- Una biblioteca digital se estructura alrededor del terceto contenidos-servicios-usuarios
- Los contenidos se organizan en colecciones
- Sobre las colecciones se desarrollan los servicios para usuarios



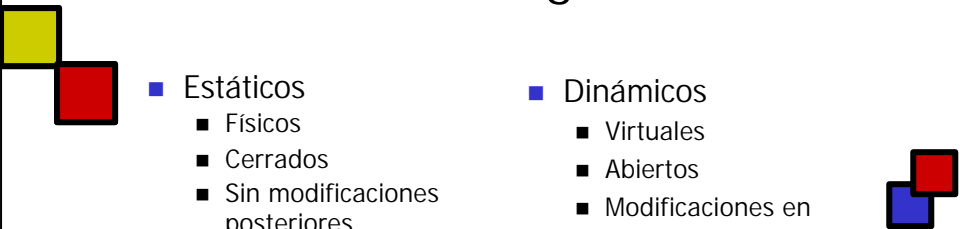


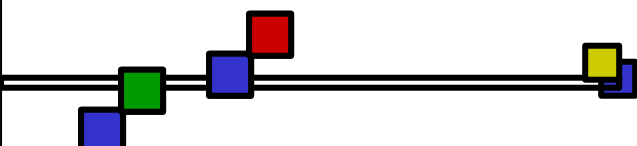
Papel del bibliotecario

- “In the digital library context, the role of the librarian is primarily to manage the organisation of such collections: digital librarianship.”
(Ingwersen, 1999)
- 



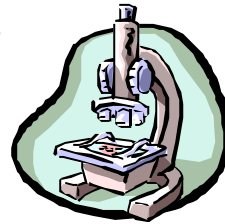
Los materiales digitales

- Estáticos
 - Físicos
 - Cerrados
 - Sin modificaciones posteriores
 - Soportes “teóricamente” permanentes
 - Problemas de replicación
 - Dinámicos
 - Virtuales
 - Abiertos
 - Modificaciones en forma y contenido
 - Modificaciones en formato digital
 - Problemas de replicación
- 



Colecciones y productos digitales

- Bases de datos referenciales
- Recopilaciones de recursos
- Fondos digitalizados
- Artículos y trabajos digitales
- Sumarios




Principio de Co-existencia

- En las colecciones se combinan recursos digitales externos, con recursos digitales internos, colecciones que necesitan técnicas de gestión diferentes






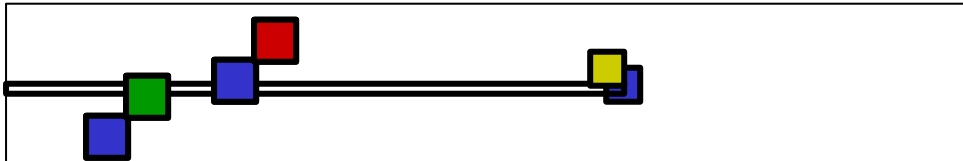
Procesos de digitalización de fondos

- Definición de objetivos de la colección
 - Identificación de la comunidad potencial de usuarios
 - Análisis de costes y beneficios
 - Selección de materiales
 - Definición de flujos de trabajo
 - Definición de soluciones técnicas
 - Implantación y puesta en marcha
 - Monitorización de uso: mantenimiento
 - Procesos de preservación y conservación digital
- 



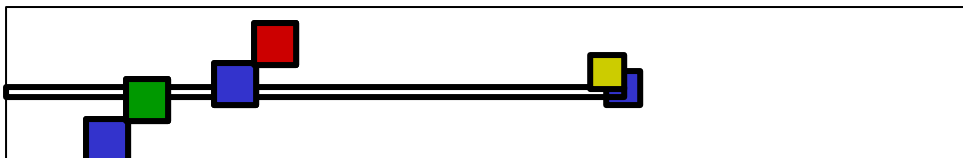
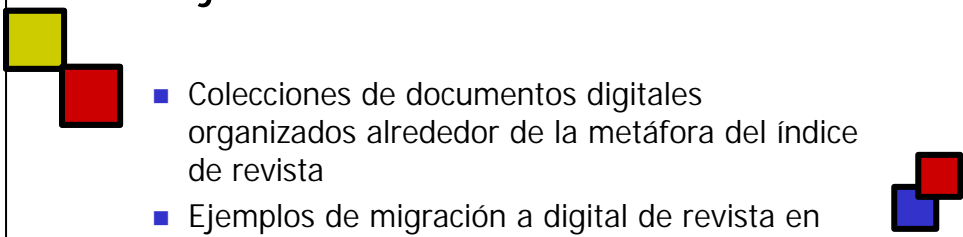
Colecciones digitalizadas externas

- Recursos digitalizados por terceras partes
 - La disposición puede ser mediante enlace externo, o mediante integración
 - Suelen obligar a usar sus propios sistemas e interfaces
 - Dependientes de acuerdos de licencia
 - Establecen mecanismos de control de acceso
 - Capacidad limitada de la biblioteca para su potenciación
- 



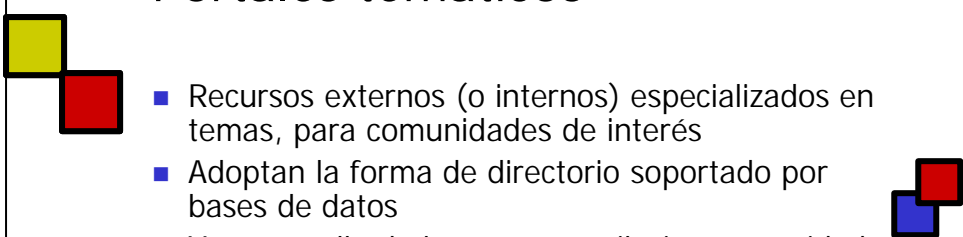
E-journals

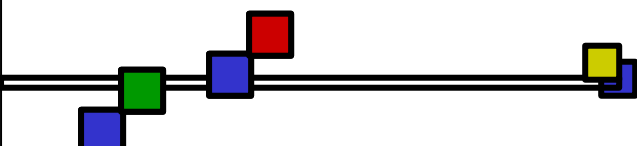
- Colecciones de documentos digitales organizados alrededor de la metáfora del índice de revista
- Ejemplos de migración a digital de revista en papel, y de revistas creadas ex novo
- No se integran en sistemas preexistentes, son recursos externos
- Diferentes niveles y tipos de acceso




Portales temáticos

- Recursos externos (o internos) especializados en temas, para comunidades de interés
- Adoptan la forma de directorio soportado por bases de datos
- Van más allá de la mera recopilación: necesidad de descripción detallada y evaluación de calidad
- Necesidad de definición de objetivos, políticas, colecciones y mantenimiento/preservación
- Ejemplos: SOSIG, Humbul, HCI...






Clasificaciones en entorno digital

- Las clasificaciones son la guía del usuario, en muchas ocasiones actúan como esquema de navegación
 - Se siguen adoptando esquemas derivados de catalogación y clasificación
 - Necesidad de desarrollar esquemas de clasificación orientados a las necesidades y comportamiento del usuario final
 - Hay que superar el enfoque bibliotecario tradicional, y aprovechar las prestaciones de ontologías, web semántico, XML, etc...
- 

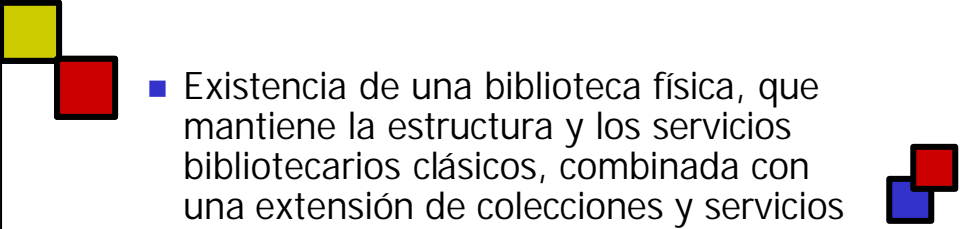


Las bibliotecas híbridas

- Noción predominantemente europea
 - No es un proceso de transición, probablemente va a ser un tipo definido de biblioteca
 - El concepto de biblioteca híbrida encuentra su explicación en los problemas de integración entre las colecciones de información electrónica externas, y las propias, desarrolladas a través de procesos de digitalización
- 

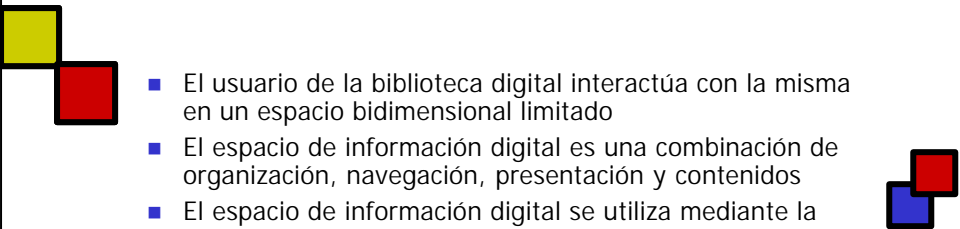


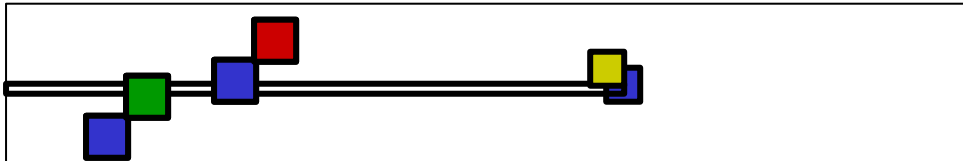
Biblioteca híbrida: realidad

- Existencia de una biblioteca física, que mantiene la estructura y los servicios bibliotecarios clásicos, combinada con una extensión de colecciones y servicios al entorno digital que ofrece Internet
 - En esta situación es en la que cabe situar a la mayor parte de las bibliotecas universitarias en el momento actual
- 



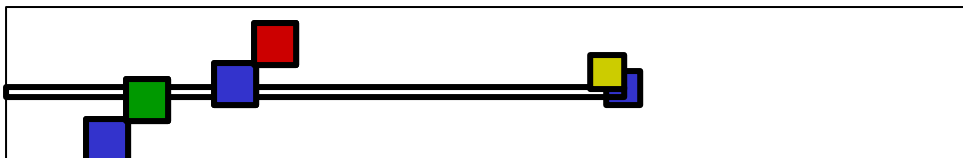
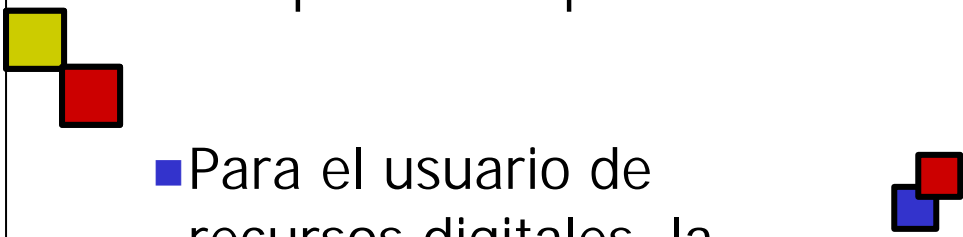
La interacción con el usuario

- El usuario de la biblioteca digital interactúa con la misma en un espacio bidimensional limitado
 - El espacio de información digital es una combinación de organización, navegación, presentación y contenidos
 - El espacio de información digital se utiliza mediante la interfaz de usuario
 - El espacio de información limita acciones algunas acciones tradicionales, pero ofrece nuevas posibilidades
 - La interacción debe combinar aspectos de HCI, diseño de información, control de acceso, cognición y lectura (y en un futuro colaboración y anotación)
- 



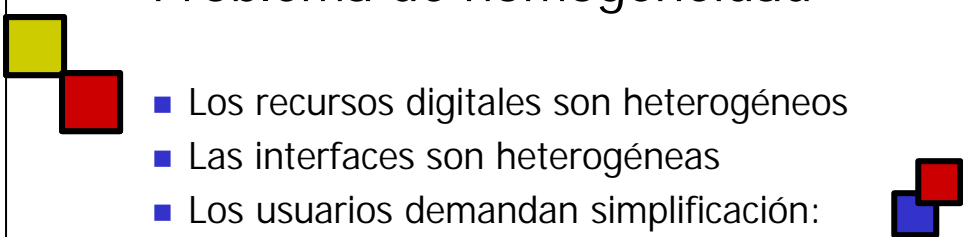
Principio de Simplificación

- Para el usuario de recursos digitales, la interfaz es el sistema



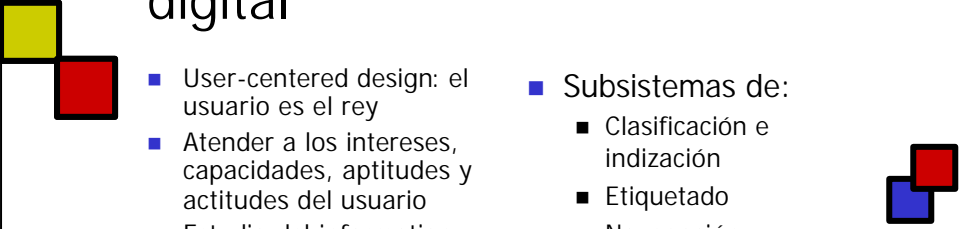
Problema de homogeneidad

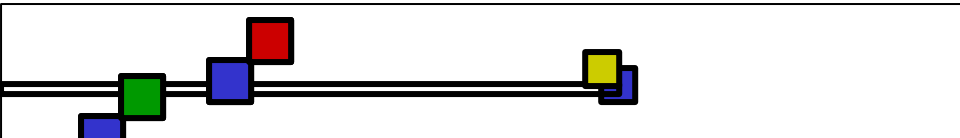
- Los recursos digitales son heterogéneos
- Las interfaces son heterogéneas
- Los usuarios demandan simplificación: los usuarios demandan homogeneidad.
- Líneas de investigación en interfaces de integración



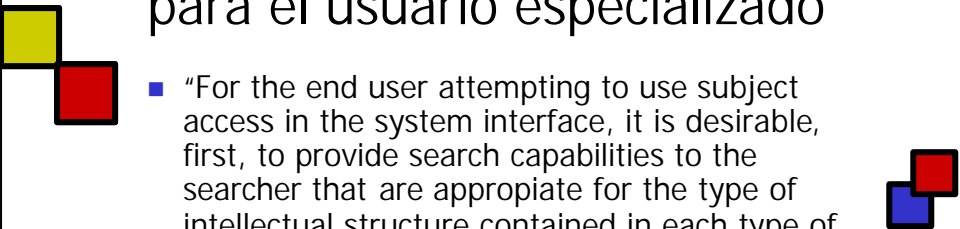


Interacciones en la biblioteca digital

- User-centered design: el usuario es el rey
 - Atender a los intereses, capacidades, aptitudes y actitudes del usuario
 - Estudio del information behavior
 - Desarrollar un modelo de sistema de información orientado a search & discovery
 - Subsistemas de:
 - Clasificación e indización
 - Etiquetado
 - Navegación
 - Búsqueda
 - Personalización
 - Contenido
- 



La integración de factores para el usuario especializado

- "For the end user attempting to use subject access in the system interface, it is desirable, first, to provide search capabilities to the searcher that are appropriate for the type of intellectual structure contained in each type of subject metadata, and second, to represent those capabilities in the interface so that their function is as self-evident and as easily usable as possible."
- 

(Bates, 2002)

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The Tebtunis Papyri Collection and the Advanced Papyrological Information System project at The Bancroft Library

[Database](#) | [Tebtnis](#) | [History of the Tebtunis Papyri](#) | [Contents of the Tebtunis Papyri](#) | [The Herculaneum Papyri](#) | [Archives and Databases](#) | [Indexes of the Tebtunis Papyri](#) | [Glossary of Technical Terms](#) | [Partner Institutions](#) | [Links to Related Resources](#) | [About this Site](#)

The Tebtunis Papyri consist of the papyrus documents that were found in the winter of 1899/1900 at the site of ancient Tebtunis, Egypt. The expedition to Tebtunis, led by the British archaeologist Bernard Grenfell and Arthur Hunt, was financed for the University of California by Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst.

The Tebtunis Papyri are the largest collection of papyrus documents from a single site in the United States. Although the collection has never been counted and inventoried completely, the number of fragments contained in it exceeds 21,000.

This web site, which is still under development will provide electronic access to the images of the Tebtunis Papyri as well as textual information. We will seek to enhance understanding of the collection by providing information about the site where they were found, the intellectual and physical history of the collection, and the contents of the papyri contained in it. An interesting feature of the collection is that the Tebtunis Papyri contain many related groups of texts, which can either be traced back to actual archives, or can be collected to form small "doctors." Since texts in context can provide more information than singular texts, we have presented texts belonging to such archives and doctors as far as they have been established and analyzed.

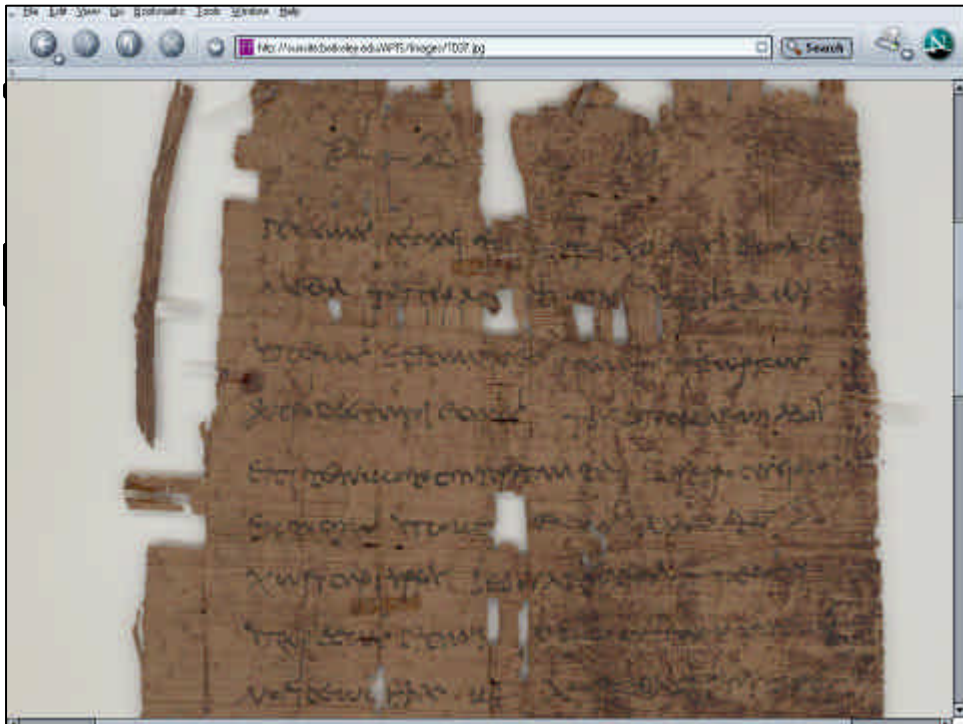
The project of encoding, cataloging and imaging them was supported by a generous grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities as part of the [Advanced Papyrological Information System \(APIS\)](#).

The APIS project continues the efforts of papyrologists as a member of American universities to bring into a "virtual" library the holdings from their collections through digital images and detailed catalog records that will provide information pertaining to the external and the internal characteristics of each papyrus, corrections to previously published papyri, and republications.

[Tebtnis](#) | [History of the Tebtunis Papyri](#) | [Contents of the Tebtunis Papyri](#) | [The Herculaneum Papyri](#) | [Archives and Databases](#) | [Indexes of the Tebtunis Papyri](#) | [Glossary of Technical Terms](#) | [Partner Institutions](#) | [Links to Related Resources](#) | [About this Site](#)

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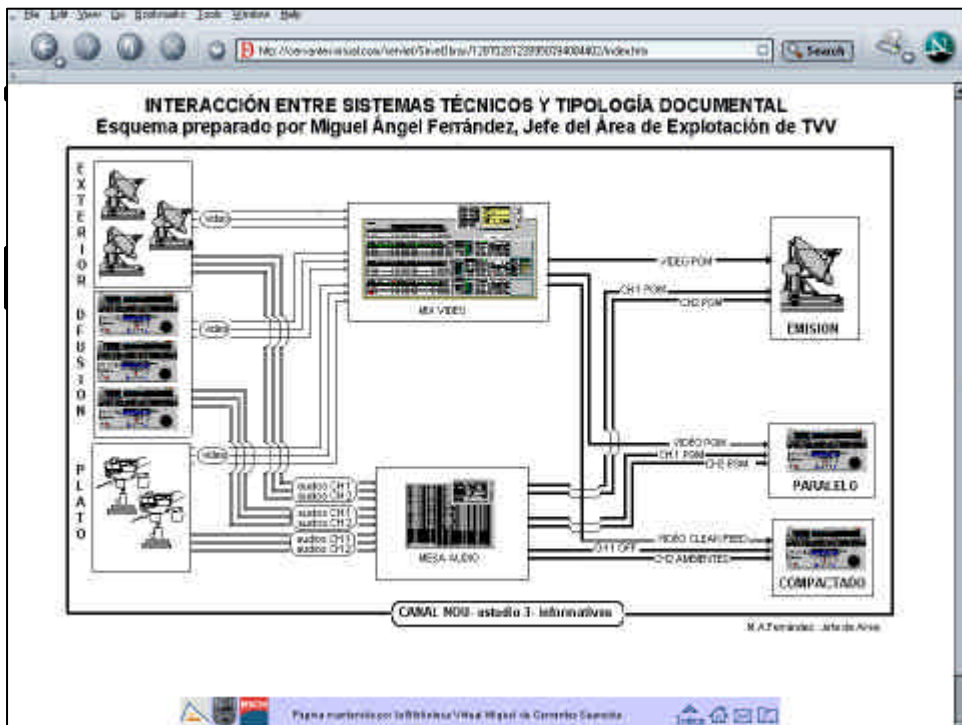
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 Document maintained at <http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/APIS/> by Jennifer Griffin (jgriffin@library.berkeley.edu)



The image shows a screenshot of the website for the Fundación Miguel de Cervantes. The browser address bar shows "http://www.fundacioncervantes.com/". The website has a blue header with a search bar and a navigation menu. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Información y lectura de fragmentos de los últimos novedades editoriales:** A section with a red logo and text.
- Sugerencias:** A section with text: "Personaliza nuestra Biblioteca virtual para sacarle el máximo rendimiento a sus contenidos. Entre a la Biblioteca y crea su perfil de usuario. De este modo podrá dejar una marca en la última página leída de una obra para poder volver a ella más tarde, quedará su registro de los textos que consulte y recibirá información de los autores, obras y materias que le interesen cuando se vayan incorporando a nuestro catálogo general."
- Biblioteca de Autor de Antonio Buero Vallejo:** A section with a portrait of Antonio Buero Vallejo and text: "Biblioteca de Autor de Antonio Buero Vallejo, autor dramaturgo español". Below it is a link to "Portal Poesía Española Contemporánea" with the text "contribuye al conocimiento y difusión de la obra de los poetas actuales".
- Portal Real Academia Española:** A section with text: "edición digital de algunas de las obras bibliográficas de la biblioteca académica".
- Biblioteca de Autor de Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra:** A section with text: "En preparación del IV Centenario".
- Portal Academia Argentina de Letras:** A section with text: "Valioso fondo para el estudio de la cultura argentina colonial y contemporánea".

At the bottom of the page, there are links for "Condiciones Generales de Uso" and "Normas de enlaces".



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CARLOS V

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La tecnología europea en la época de Carlos V

Joaquín Pérez Melero

Universidad de Salamanca

La primera mitad del siglo XVI constituye, bajo el punto de vista tecnológico, un punto de inflexión entre la etapa medieval y la plenamente moderna. A 50 años de dos acontecimientos fundamentales en la historia de Europa, y también, como fueron el final de la guerra de los 100 años y la creación de la imprenta, el siglo XVI nace a ser, en cuanto a tecnología, el comienzo del apogeo: como justificación del desarrollo, la expansión y la utilización de la tecnología a gran escala.

El Emperador simplifica, en cierto modo, esta situación entre dos mundos. Múltiplemente hereda el nuevo concepto militar del renacimiento, combinación de artillería pesada y arcabucera, desarrollada al extremo por los ejércitos italianos de su abuelo Ferruccio y puesta a punto gracias al desarrollo, ya definitivo, de las armas de fuego portátiles. Sin embargo, es aún un rey feudalista, con una mentalidad de batalla fuertemente medieval (aún el mismo comanda los ejércitos imperiales en Mühlberg) y uso de armadura a caballo.

Desde este momento muchas las unidades feudales de artillería arcabucera, combinadas con unidades arcaicas (de campaña y de asedio) que acabaron con toda la pampa medieval, tanto ofensiva como defensiva. Este modo de batalla se mantendrá esencialmente hasta el siglo XVIII e incluso en algunos casos hasta el XIX. Brevemente resumo y no sólo

120 citations found. Retrieving documents.

Filippos, D., Levy, A., Mendelzon, A.: Database techniques for the World-Wide Web: A survey. SIGMOD Record 27 (1996) 59-74

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[Decidable Containment of Regular Queries - Diego Calvanese, Giuseppe](#) (Connect)

...graph, where nodes represent objects, and a labeled edge between two nodes represents the fact that the binary relation denoted by the label holds for the objects. **This model captures data expressed using XML-like languages [27, 28] and is accepted as a standard model for semistructured data [29, 30].** In this framework, a basic querying mechanism is the one of regular path queries (RPC) [29, 31, 32] which asks for all pairs of objects that are connected by a path conforming to a regular expression. **Regular path queries are extremely useful for expressing complex navigations in a graph.** ...

Filippos, D., Levy, A., Mendelzon, A.: Database techniques for the World-Wide Web: A Survey. SIGMOD Record 27 (1996) 59-74

[Registering Scientific Information Sources for Scientific - Gupta, Subhaschandra, Martens](#) (Connect)

...decomposes it into consistent local subqueries against the appropriate the sources, collects partial query results from the sources, and after due post-processing, reports the combined results to the user. **These are two predominant techniques to fit the global schema [J.L.M95].** In the global as view (GAV) model, the global schema is defined as **weak partially supported** by MH BIRN CC 3 P41 R00806 00S3, NSF NPAC Neuroscience Thru ASC R75249, and DOE SciDAC S04M DE FQJ2 01ER25486 a view over local schemas. Hence mediated data objects are fused together from parts ...

D. Filippos, A. Levy, and A. Mendelzon, Database Techniques for the World-Wide Web: A Survey. SIGMOD Record, 27(1), September 1996.

[The Denodo Data Integrator Platform - Fan, Roberto, Alvarez](#) (Connect)

...Once the base relations have been defined and their wrappers constructed, each relation of the global schema is defined by a query involving the base relations, in a similar way to the definition of views in a conventional database. **This approach is known in mediator literature as Global As View [2].** The query is expressed in a language very similar to SQL. It should also be pointed out that a view, like base relations, can also be defined by previously defined intermediate views, allowing therefore for a hierarchical mediator structure. As mentioned above, the base relations can be ...

...mediator system has been developed, such as TSIMMS [3] or Hermes [4]. Various specific aspects in the construction of mediator systems have also been studied by the research community: wrapper generation for Web sources [5] [6] query optimization [4] or reformulation mechanisms [8]. See [2] for a survey. These research systems do not deal with all the complexity one can encounter in real scenarios: performance, need of a flexible schema concerning materialization of views.

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Dr. Jesús Tronchales <troncha@acm.org>

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- OCRS Access critical reviews of the computing literature using the Online Computing Reviews Service.

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Dr. Jesus Trammulas binder

Bookshelf of Dr. Jesus Trammulas (translator)

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Information Ecology	Definition Contents (49)
Information design	Definition Contents (113)
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Knowledge management	Definition Contents (376)
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Working with your Bookshelf.

- Your Bookshelf holds all of your binders.
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- You may review the definition of an existing binder.
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Binder "Information Ecology"

Binder Definition [\[View Contents\]](#)

Name: Information Ecology (translator)

Update: Manually Automatically

Saved Search:

Information Ecology

Enter your search above.

Notification: Automatic Binders Only

None Notify me: jesus@trammulas.com

Sharing:

Not Shared Share as: Information Ecology

Users: Subscribers can access this Binder

Enter the Username, alias of a Portal Subscriber and click to add them to the list or click to clear the list

Groups: Active Members can access this Binder.

Choose a Group: ACM Researchers

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ACM Student Researchers
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Working with the Binder Definition.

- You may define a New Binder, or update an Existing Binder.
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- You may also delete a Binder by clicking Delete Binder.
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- Saved Search:** Enter the desired search criteria, the collection of citations that result from this search will be stored in this Binder.
- Notification:** You can be notified when new content has been added to this Binder. This can occur when a saved search matches any new materials, and when you are sharing another Subscribers Binder.
- Sharing:** You may share a Binder with an Individual, (you must know their Username) or with an entire Group
- After making any changes you must click the appropriate button at the bottom of the form.**

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- **AGENTS:** International Conference on Autonomous Agents
- **AICPS:** ACM International Conference Proceeding Series
- **ANNA:** Analysis of Neural Net Applications Conference
- **ANSS:** Annual Simulation Symposium
- **AOSD:** Aspect-oriented software development
- **APL:** International Conference on APL
- **ASPDAC:** with EDA Technofair Design Automation Conference Asia and South Pacific
- **ASPLOS:** Architectural Support for Programming Languages and Operating Systems
- **ASSETS:** ACM SIGCAPH Conference on Assistive Technologies
- **AVI:** AVI
- **C&C:** CSC
- **CASES:** International Conference on Compilers, Architectures and Synthesis for Embedded Systems
- **CAW:** Computer Architecture Workshop
- **CCS:** Conference on Computer and Communications Security
- **CCSC:** Consortium for Computing in Small Colleges
- **CCLU:** Contemporary Computing in Ukraine

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 Proceeding of the second ACM/IEEE-CS joint conference on Digital libraries [archive](#)
 2002

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 Helen R. Tibbo
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ABSTRACT

We describe the core components of the architecture for the National Science Digital Library (NSDL). Over time the NSDL will include heterogeneous users, content, and services. To accommodate this, a design for a technical and organization infrastructure has been formulated based on the notion of a spectrum of interoperability. This paper describes the first phase of the interoperability infrastructure including the metadata repository, search and discovery services, rights management services, and user interface portal facilities.