CERN-UNESCO SCHOOL ON DIGITAL LIBRARIES
DAY 2 REPORT

ITEM 1: COUNTRY REPORTS

1. **Somalia** by Mr. Mohamud muhamad (Simad University)
    - Talked about location, history, neighbouring countries, languages spoken and culture.
    - Country has 20 universities with 80% literacy level
    - Simad University established in 19999 with 12000 print materials
    - Participants sought more clarification on egranary eresources platform
    - C**hallenges**
        - Limited usage
        - Expecting 5000 more resources that suit the curriculum.
        - Lack of OPAC
2. **Zimbabwe** by Mr. Shadreck Ndinde of Great Zimbabwe University
    - Country was reported to have 16 universities
    - They have both print and e-resources which are subscribed via INASP
    - Dspace used for past-papers, theses and dissertations
    - Millenium is also used by 2 universities but was reported to be expensive
    - Mandarin is used by 7 universities, it is cheap
    - In-house software is used for past-papers in some universities
    - Ezproxy is used for remote access
    - Have consortium that support libraries development, it also supported participants coming to this conference.
    - They host their systems on digitalocean platform
    - Stable internet access, qualified librarians and ICT personnel were reported as their main strengths
    - Challenges reported were dependence on foreign currency which hinders acquisition process, inadequate infrastructure and also some government policies

ITEM 2: OPEN ACCESS

Presented by Sarah Kaddu from Makerere University

Overview

OA-refers to those publications freely available online with no charges. Free to access, download, distribute, copy etc. It does not lose quality thus, same as other peer reviewed articles.

Not applicable where authors expect monetary gain.

1. Benefits of open access
    - Freely available to wider audience
    - Greater visibility
    - Publicly funded research is availed to all
    - Barrier-free for users i.e no fees charged

2. Challenges
    - Plagiarism
    - Lack of awareness on OA publishing
    - Inadequate ICT infrastructure
    - Some materials do not meet required standards
    - Ignorance of creative commons licences, policies

3. Locating OA materials
    - Use google scholar
    - DOAJ
    - OPENDoar
    - Ethos for theses at www.ethos.ac.uk

4. Types of Open access
    - Gold road has no access fees
    - Green road allows for self archiving

5. **Concerns raised**
    - That Africans are reluctant to publish in their own journals.
    - Need for AfLIA to disseminate issues discussed in various forums.
    - Members were urged not to opt for a pay option for hosting of their work because the aim is on OA.

ITEM 3: OPEN ACCESS: WHAT IT's ALL ABOUT

Presented by Jens Vigen

1. Both green and gold publishing is used at CERN
2. Statistics on author submissions of papers was presented i.e.
    - About 300 theoretical papers submitted but none is captured
    - About 500 theses with 10% captured
    - Experimental papers 300 with 95% captured
1. 13000 papers scanned and uploaded at CERN

2. **Databases discussed were**

    - **IAEA** (International Atomic Energy Agency) is a rich database of informations. Members were urged to check for the liaison person in individual countries.
    - **Inspire** for physics materials
    - **ADS** (Astrophysics Data systems) by NASA with over 10 million materials. It is not all free but you overview of available literature
    - **INIS** Repository database has about 3-4 million records
    - **INASP** facilitates cheaper access to some materials in certain countries. It was reported that they have withdrawn.

    - **HINARI** program in the field of health sciences. People shared their challenges with hinari such as password. Members
    - **PUBMed** Central does not also have full-access to its content
    - Social science research network
    - **RePEc** (Research Papers in Economics)
    - **SCOAP** Consortium for open access - SCOAP is Sponsoring Consortium for OA Publishing in Particle Physics
3. Types of journals discussed were
    - OA Journals
    - Subscription journals
    - Hybrid journals
4. Hybrid journals asks authors to pay to make the article open access while others are free. They publish both open access and subscription
5. Open access materials have some restrictions based on the release license, Free to read only
6. Hindawi is established in egypt is open access publisher, has over 400 open access journals, publishes 22,000 articles/year
7. **Gauging journals -** Journals can be gauged using their impact factor
8. Comparisons between OA and Subscription journals was made
9. **Choosing the license** - There's a tool on the Creative Commons website to help publishers choose the right license.
10. Talked about sharing knowledge on Wikipedia and how to write quality articles on wikipedia

ITEM 4: ZENODO EXERCISES

By Jean-Yves Le Meur

1. The practices were done on https://sandbox.zenodo.org/
2. Documents uploaded by participants had **CUSoDL** pre-fix
3. Authentication done with ORCID account, github account or account created by a user
4. Went through creating a community and how to upload a document, requesting access to restricted documents, accept/reject access requests

Participants were divided into 4 groups depending on the type of access for the documents they would upload i.e.,

1. Open access - Readily accessible by anyone
2. Embargoed - Accessible only after a specified period of time or date
3. Restricted access - A reader has to request for permission from the author
4. Closed access - For personal use, not sharable

ITEM 5: TIND

By Guillaume Lastecoueres

1. The old MARC standard is based on XML

2. MARCXML Consists of:
   - A Leader
   - Control field which consists of data tag and a value
   - Data fields (defines content)
3. **Record types**
   - Bibliographic record
   - Item record for physical records
   - Holding record
4. Tind originated in Norway in 2013
5. **Technical details**
   - Coded in python/c
   - Elastic search
   - Mysql db
   - Uses redis task manager
   - Input formats csv, marc, textmarc
6. Works as an:
   - Institution repository
   - Digital archive
   - ILS
   - Data set management
7. **Collections can be**
   - Can be restricted
   - Can be organized as a tree and browsed through (AgEcon search database given as example)
8. A document is attached to a collection through a query
9. **IR features**

Submission process features:
- DOI assignment
- Multi-step workflow
- Has full customization
- Import
- Authority control support
- Embargo

10. **ILS Features**
    - Records can be exported in various formats eg marcxml

- Circulation - Loans, loan rules, holds, automatic recalls using emails, acquisition
- Lists
- Patrons management
- Cataloguing using “Record editor”

11. Search
- Facets
- Fast multi-millions records search
- Is also customizable
- Ranking and sorting
- Fault tolerant

12. Competitors - Dspace, Bepress, Millenium

13. Supports z39.50, oai-pmh, OCL, batch uploader

TIND Exercises

1. Participants first created accounts on http://oaa.tind.io
2. Went through cataloguing ie creating a record using the “record editor”, how to create a collection and adding it to the parent collection tree, adding collection queries to show items in the collection

Exercises ended at “Creation of authority for collection” slide.

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