Prezentace předmětu:
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

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INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

7. ELECTRONIC INFORMATION SOURCES

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Introduction

There are currently very diverse sources of information. Historically, libraries and archives are the most well-known source of information. Furthermore, museums and galleries are also available.

From modern sources, attention will be paid to information centers and centers, databases, special institutions and electronic information sources.

There are a number of methods, techniques, procedures, interesting information resources, services and applications for information retrieval. A web search will also mention the usability of the site. The final part of the chapter is devoted to the issue of information management.

Goals of the chapter

✓ **Electronic information sources**

Electronic information sources

A very important and utilized resource is today an electronic information resource that plays an irreplaceable role in obtaining a quick overview of the issue from the point of view of current and older published information. New information is often published first through electronic information sources, and then, with some time delay, they are also published in a standard printed version.

In working with these resources, it is necessary to focus only on serious, verifiable and scientific electronic information sources.

According to the National Technical Library (NTL), the electronic information resource is characterized as "an information resource that is kept in electronic form and is available in computer network environments or other digital data distribution technologies."

Electronic information sources

According to Gala, Pour and Šedý (2015), electronic information sources include all sources of information in electronic form, accessible either freely on the Internet or in the form of paid services via professional on-line dialogues but also off-line, independent of the Internet, for example on optical media.

Division of Electronic Information Resources (EIR)

To get a basic orientation in the EIR world, categorization is used. The division according to the level of information processing as stated (Fiala, 2007) is as follows:

❑ bibliographic - bibliographic information on published journals, conference papers, books, etc.,

❑ factografics - text, numeric or combined information,

❑ full text - Full texts of original documents.

Electronic information sources

In addition, EIR can be divided according to the type of information provided:

❑ primary - original information and data (factual databases, full-text database, etc.)

❑ secondary - Information sources describing primarily documents (bibliographic databases, library catalogs, etc.)

❑ tertiary - sources containing primary information on the existence of secondary information sources (catalog databases, web directories, etc.).

Electronic information sources

EIR in terms of technical disclosure:

❑ offline access to EIR (the user is not connected directly to the network),

❑ online access to EIR (the user is connected directly to the network and communication is thus directly in real time).

EIR in terms of the thematic and field division:

❑ resource-specific resources,

❑ multidisciplinary resources.

Electronic information sources

EIR in terms of specific processing technology (Fiala, 2007):

❑ online catalogs - the catalog used in automated processing where the document is displayed on the screen, can be searched for by multiple criteria (name, author, MDT, etc.)

❑ online public catalog (OPAC) - public online catalogs

❑ database - a set of structured data that makes up a whole in terms of theme or type of stored records,

❑ an Internet portal - a set of websites designed to mediate the access to selected information sources of a certain thematic focus,

❑ digital library - a collection of digital objects of various kinds (text, image, audio, multimedia) together with methods for their access to, retrieval, selection, organization, storage; e-books, e-journals.

Electronic information sources

Benefits of electronic information sources:

- ❑ contain the most up-to-date available information,
- ❑ availability for a large circle of users at the same time,
- ❑ unlimited accessibility in terms of time (24 hours a day, 7 days a week)
- ❑ use is not tied to a specific place and institution,
- ❑ using links, you can search for other related resources and documents,
- ❑ the ability to search by different criteria,
- ❑ personalization of content (user profile settings such as news updates, setting thematic groups, etc.)
- ❑ the ability to study multiple sources and documents at one time.

Electronic information sources

Disadvantages of electronic information sources

- ❑ dependence on computers, the Internet and often electricity,
- ❑ in the case of licensed EIZs, the dependence on data providers,
- ❑ it is not always a guarantee of lasting access to resources,
- ❑ access to valuable information is often limited by restrictions and fees,
- ❑ use presupposes a certain degree of information and computer literacy.

Electronic information sources

Examples of electronic information sources

In relation to EIR, the primary sources are listed by Perlová et al. (2011):

- ❑ **e-books,**
- ❑ **full texts of articles from journals, contributions from proceedings,**
- ❑ **full texts of eVŠKP,**
- ❑ **presentations from conferences.**

Electronic information sources - electronic books

Electronic books are created either by using the original created by the author on a computer in a text editor, and the digital original is then transformed into the final form for the distribution or digitization process (using scanners and OCR technology = Optical character recognition) of the original printed book that does not have a digital original.

According to the TDKIV (Czech Terminology Database of Librarianship and Information Sciences), the following e-book definition is stated:

❑ Book in digital form, created on a computer or converted to digital form.

❑ One-purpose physical portable device for easy handling of document text (re-cording, reading, creating notes, etc.).

❑ An electronic book is sometimes understood as a book in digital form, issued on a physical medium (for example on a CD/DVD medium).

Electronic information sources - electronic books

E-books can be read and viewed on a variety of electronic devices - on a reader, tab, mobile phone or desktop PC or notebook.

Very popular are e-book readers (such as Amazon Kindle, PocketBook etc.) that use electronic ink technology to display information.

Ebooks can be purchased for example eReading.cz, Wknihy.cz, Amazon.com, Libri.cz or are free and free of charge for Google Books, Gutenberg, Theses.cz, and others.

Electronic information sources - electronic books

There are a number of e-book formats, often depending on the e-book distributor and taken by the manufacturers of the individual types of readers. An overview of the most common e-books is as follows:

❑ **PDF (Portable Document) - an expanded universal format that can contain both text and images. Readable with Acrobat Reader and other PDF browsers.**

❑ **TXT - these are text files of a non-graphical format that does not allow images, graphics, editing etc. Among its advantages are mainly small file size and easy portability to other platforms.**

❑ **Hypertext HTML also allows you to read e-books in any web browser and dis-plays graphics and images in addition to text.**

Electronic information sources - electronic books

❑ **MOBI - The Mobipocket with extension is based on the Open eBook standard. Support for XHTML and JavaScript allows for more advanced formatting.**

❑ **EPUB - format supported by Adobe. This is an open standard created and promoted by the International Digital Publishing Forum (IDPF), which is based on XHTML - supporting images, fonts,**

❑ **PDB - The Palm Media format was one of the most commonly used and allows you to protect books by crypting when the key is provided when you buy a bo-ok.**

❑ **Kindle with .zw extension - This format uses Amazon Kindle browsers. Based on the Mobipocket standard and provides DRM protection.**

Electronic information sources - journals, papers

On-line articles on journals and papers are also available in electronic form. These resources contain current research results in a number of areas.

Some resources are freely accessible, others may be charged. References to some specific databases can be found in the section for those interested: available electronic information sources within SU OPF.

Electronic information sources - full texts of eVŠKP

The access to higher education qualifications (VŠKP) within Czech higher schools takes place on the basis of the eVŠKP system. At present, all public higher education institutions are selecting higher education qualifications in electronic form, and the number of schools that make the work accessible to the public in accordance with Section 47b of Higher Education Act No. 111/1998 Coll.

Silesian University in Opava also publishes VŠKP within the repository of the final qualification work, see the link https://zkp.slu.cz/?page=login.

Electronic information sources – conference presentations

In conferences, contributions that are part of conference proceedings are also presented as part of a conference program in the form of the most often powerpoints presentations.

These presentations are in some cases available on the official website of the conference.

Sometimes we can also see recorded videos from conferences.

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