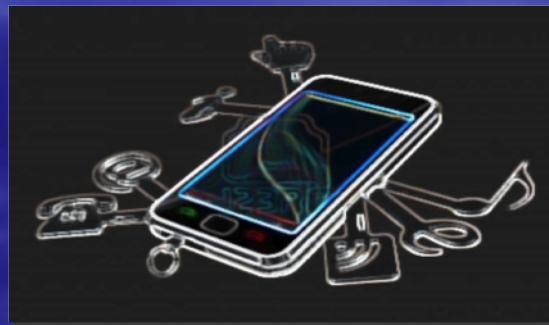




Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche

**Being persistent and
identifiable in the digital era.
Persistent Identifiers as a
strategic tool to valorize grey
literature and research
products**





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National ISSN Centre**

Planet Digital Libraries: key features and benefits

For definition DL provide a wide sightseeing of all information contained within a library, no matter its format or support, and serve special communities through the network

DL main features:

- collaborative work and virtual workplaces;
- digital document preservation;
- distributed database management;
- hypertext;
- information filtering and information retrieval;
- instructional modules;
- intellectual property rights;
- multimedia information services;
- FAQ and reference services;
- informative resources discovery and selective dissemination of information

Planet Digital Libraries: main key features and benefits

Digital libraries benefits and advantages (compared with traditional libraries):

- Constant availability of up-to-date, high quality multimedia resources
→ easier removal of physical and conceptual barriers;
- Network connectivity and interactive technologies → Rich virtual workplaces empowering social interactions;
- Digital technology → advanced and innovative services, usually hard and expensive for a traditional library

DL standards and metadata

- Metadata is structured information for a better retrieval, use or management of information resources. The term metadata is used differently in different communities.
- *In libraries metadata is commonly used for formal scheme of resource description, applying to any type of digital object. (MARC 21 - and its rule sets AACR2 - is one of the metadata standard).*
- For the practical purposes, metadata can be classified into three broad categories:
- Descriptive Metadata: describe and identify information resource through the use of search tools, as well as provides sufficient context for understanding what has been found. The best-known descriptive metadata standard for libraries is MARC (Machine-Readable Catalog) and Dublin Core
- Structural metadata: enhance navigation and presentation of electronic resources
- Administrative meta-data: facilitate both short-term and long-term management and processing of *digital collections*

DL Persistent Identifiers: main current types and qualities

- *DL need persistent naming → digital resources must remain the same regardless of where the document is located. Anytime, anywhere (No matter if it changes location or ownership changes)*

PI must be:

- *Unique (permanent naming system)*
- Global
- Reliable

→ *Unique name is a basic quality for:*

- citations
- information retrieval
- links among objects
- managing copyright

DL Persistent Identifiers: main current types and qualities

- Uniform Resource Name (URN)
- Internationalized Resource Identifier (IRI)
- Persistent Uniform Resource Locator (PURL)
- Digital Object Identifier (DOI)
- Archival Resource Key (ARK)
- CNRI Handle System (<http://hdl.handle.net>)
- OAI Identifier

DL Persistent Identifiers: other kind of construction hypothesis

Why not?

In grey literature:

The **old 'ISRN'** [dead in 2007 in ISO environment, but alive in old catalogues and repositories as Opengrey] ->> could be transmigrated in new DOI identifiers

In white literature:

The **traditional 'ISSN'** ->> is *involved* as the core element in the construction of several kinds of Persistent identifiers

In a general scenario of **identifying people**:

The new **ISNI** (International Standard Name Identifier) ...

DL Persistent Identifiers: ISSN as including element

According to **ISO 3297:2007** ...

ISSN and/or ISSN-L identifiers could be incorporated in (examples):

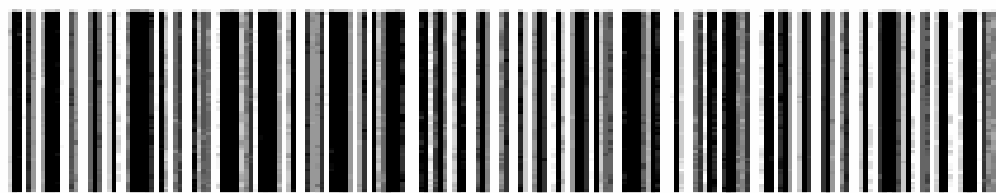
- DOI
- OpenURL
- URN
- ...

- *In other identifiers:*
- SICI
- EA N-GS1....

ISRN

- **ISO 10444 : 1994 (Withdrawn on December 2007):**
- **International Standard Technical Report Number** (for Identification and location of Research and Technical reports)
- **Never implemented in practice.** It aimed to be an international extension of a report identifier scheme used by U.S. government agencies (**ANSI/NISO Z39.23**), managed by National Agencies and International Registry Authority of Fitz Karlsruhe
- 36 Alphanumeric characters → 3 sequences separated by (--)
- **Criticalities: Interoperability problems** (encoding problems due to alphanumerical sequences (e.g. diacritical signs on acronym))
- **Benefits: It refers to a specific volume** and its contents → useful if there is no other identifier such as a DOI (based on ISSN, year and volume/number) or other individual identifier, and also if the contents varies much from one volume to the next. It is easier to refer (in a citation) to an ISRN or report number than to refer to the ISSN +year+volume → **ISRN/report number useful for the construction of persistent links and record identifiers.**
- **Currently used in France and Sweden for doctoral thesis (beside ISSN)**

ISSN in SICI syntax



0886-9383(200112)15:10;1-K

Journal of chemometrics, 15 (2001), 10

The Italian ACNP catalogue
processes SICIs for its holdings

Co-managed by CNR Central Library and Bologna University



identifying people ...



The new frontier of the identification

ISNI (ISO 27729/2012)

1422 4586 3573 0473

ORCID

(Open researcher and contributor ID)

0000-0001-7564-495X

The authors will be easier internationally identified!

Their 'grey literature products' will be a bit less grey ?

ISO identifying works/publications ...

The traditional frontier of the identification



ISBN

ISSN

ISTC

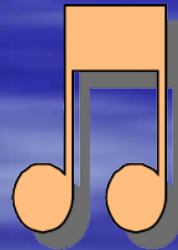


ISRC

ISMN

ISWC

ISAN



ISO identifying works/people/links ...

The 2012 frontiers of identification



DOI (*works*)

ISNI (*people*)



And then the links ...

ISDL



Identification completed

Thanks to you all !!!

