



The Global Access Point
to e-Infrastructure

 www.beliefproject.org

Open Access to Grey Literature on e-Infrastructures: The BELIEF-II Project Digital Library

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e-infrastructure

Project objectives



- Provide a powerful communications platform (Portal & Digital Library) for all e-Infrastructures projects and initiatives
 - Supports document management, dissemination and open access to grey literature
- Facilitate international networking between e-Infrastructures projects and end-users
- Explain and promotes global e-Infrastructures among researchers and general public



Single channel for projects & users...

- To manage their content
- To communicate their documents to the scientific community and to the public
- To be a unique access point to find e-Infrastructures multi-media compound documents
- To spare resources for the setup and maintenance of a project repository
- To guarantee preservation of material after the projects come to end

DL Key Features



- Provides services to support the submission, description, searching, browsing, retrieval, access, preservation and visualization of multimedia documents.
- Users can define the information space which they want to search/browse upon in terms of collections.
- Collections can be created interactively, based on the archives the documents are to be selected from.
- Different search/browse options are offered: Google-like or fielded.
- Full compliant Open Access implementation via the OAI-PMH protocol.



DL Technical Approach



- The DL is implemented on top of the OpenDLib Digital Library Management System (<http://opendlib.research-infrastructures.eu/>)
- Uses Dublin Core Qualified (DCQ) encoding for the purpose of interoperability.
- Accepts input in any among DC, DCQ (recommended), MARC, UNIMARC, MARC21, MARCXML formats.
- Implements harvesters based on OAI-PMH or any API returning an XML file containing metadata encoded in one of the above formats.
- In addition to its full OAI-PMH compliancy, implements of a set of APIs to be easily used by programmers to interface basic functions of the DL.



User Interface Look & Feel

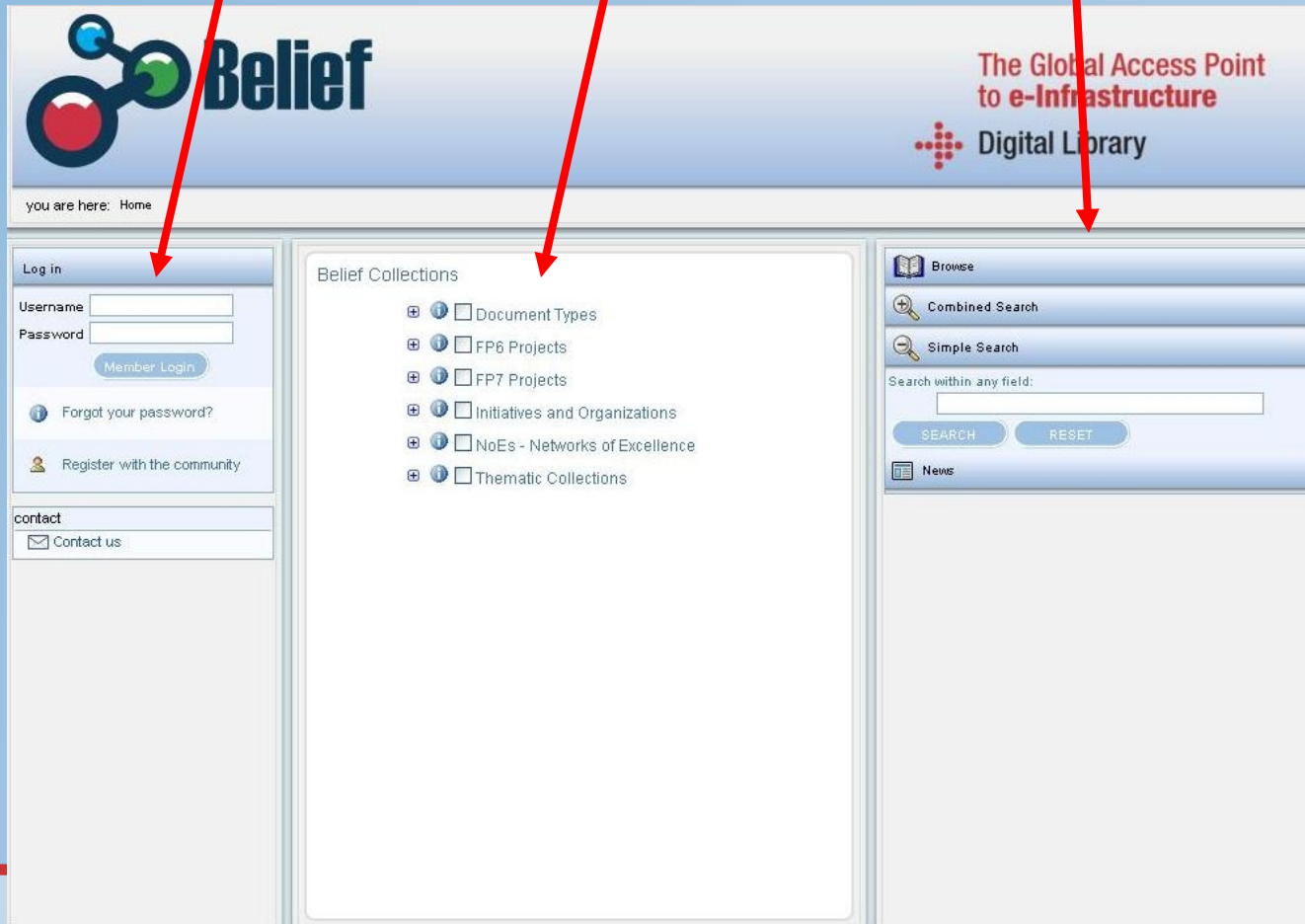


Community + Information Space + Content Access...

...capabilities in a single work space to:

Maximise the information users can get at a glance

Minimize the number of interactions needed to access a meaningful "piece of data"



Advanced Capabilities for Librarians



Submit News

Create Personal Collections

A screenshot of the Belief Digital Library web interface. The interface is divided into several sections. At the top left is the Belief logo and the text "The Global Access Point to e-Infrastructure Digital Library". Below this is a breadcrumb trail "you are here: Home". On the left side, there is a navigation menu with options like "Log out", "Submit News", "Personal Profile", "Users & Groups Management", and "Options". The main content area is titled "Belief Collections" and lists various collection types with checkboxes: Document Types, FP6 Projects, FP7 Projects, Initiatives and Organizations, NoEs - Networks of Excellence, and Thematic Collections. On the right side, there is a search section with "Browse", "Combined Search", and "Simple Search" options, a search input field, and "SEARCH" and "RESET" buttons. A "News" section is also visible at the bottom right. Four red arrows point from external text labels to specific features: "Submit News" points to the "Submit News" button; "Create Personal Collections" points to the "Belief Collections" list; "Manage Private Groups" points to the "Users & Groups Management" menu item; and "Create Documents Models & Implement Review Cycles" points to the "Options" menu item.

Manage Private Groups

Create Documents Models & Implement Review Cycles



Accessing Content



you are here: Home → List Results → List Documents → Document View

Log in

Username
Password

Member Login

Forgot your password?

Register with the community

contact

Contact us

Title	GridBriefing #1: Grids and Standardization
Subject(s)	VOMS Open Grid Forum standards grid computing grid standardization GridTalk GridFTP
Author(s)	Burne, Cristy
Publisher(s)	GridTalk Project
Document type	News
Language	eng
Issued date	2008-06-30
Availability date	2008-07-09
Provenance	GridTalk Project

Abstract
"Standard" can often be equated with "average" or "boring": how can you innovate or invent when you're bound by standards and regulations? How can you push the boundaries when you're stuck inside a box? Yet how can you create something on a grand scale — something that can slot together with other ...

Content



Find a document, get the detailed description and open one of the manifestations

pdf (Oggetto application/pdf) - Mozilla Firefox

File Modifica visualizza Cronologia Segnalibri Strumenti ?

http://belief-dl.research-infrastr

BELIEF - OpenDLib 2.0 pdf (Oggetto application/pdf)

Trova

Grid TALK GridBriefings

Grid computing in five minutes

Grid computing and standardization: thinking inside the box

"Standard" can often be equated with "average" or "boring": how can you innovate or invent when you're bound by standards and regulations? How can you push the boundaries when you're stuck inside a box? Yet how can you create something on a grand scale — something that can slot together with other things—unless you create something interoperable. Something standard.

Why do we need grid standards?

of grid computing is very different. Instead of a single all-powerful "Grid", there are many smaller grids, each customized to the specific needs of a user group. These different needs have led to different technical solutions: just as a toaster from the U.S. won't automatically work in a kitchen in the UK, grid solutions developed for one grid don't always work for another. Further, just as a multi-way plug or an electrical transformer allows interoperation between electrical equipment, appropriate grid technology can enable interoperation between computing grids.

The challenge is clear: if grids are to be widely adopted—if they are to offer real solutions with acceptable risks for industry and e-science—then they must be interoperable, which means the development of standardized, transferable technologies. Such technologies usually develop in one of two ways: de facto standards, like using Google for web searches, seem to develop themselves; and formal standards, like the meter or the kilogram, require consensus within a user community.

In the grid world, the Open Grid Forum is the largest group working towards standards adoption. The OGF provides a global opportunity for volunteers from all walks of grid computing life to contribute to the development of new standards. The development process usually happens in one of two ways: A group can work to develop best practices in a particular area, and can then approach OGF for endorsement of that work as a particular standard. Or, in reverse, an area of interest is first identified, and then a group forms to work on a standards solution in that area. These processes may sound simple, but in practice, the path to achieving an accepted, implemented standard is long and dotted with potholes.

A classic example is the rail system: in 1850s Australia, for example, engineers began building train lines across the continent. Each team adopted their preferred system. The result? Australia developed horribly incompatible train lines. By 1917, you needed to change trains six(!) times to get from Brisbane to Perth. After much time, money and effort, these systems were finally standardized: you can now cross Australia on a single train. But can the same be said of data on a computing grid?

In early June, two important meetings of the grid community were held in Barcelona: the 23rd Open Grid Forum and the 5th e-Infrastructure Concertation Meeting. Both meetings were dedicated to discussion of standardization in grid computing. Debate was rife, but a strong message emerged: Europe, and the ICT world, cannot afford to repeat the Australian train situation.

standardizing grids: the current landscape

While "the Grid" in its idealized form is a single interconnected, interoperating computer farm, the reality



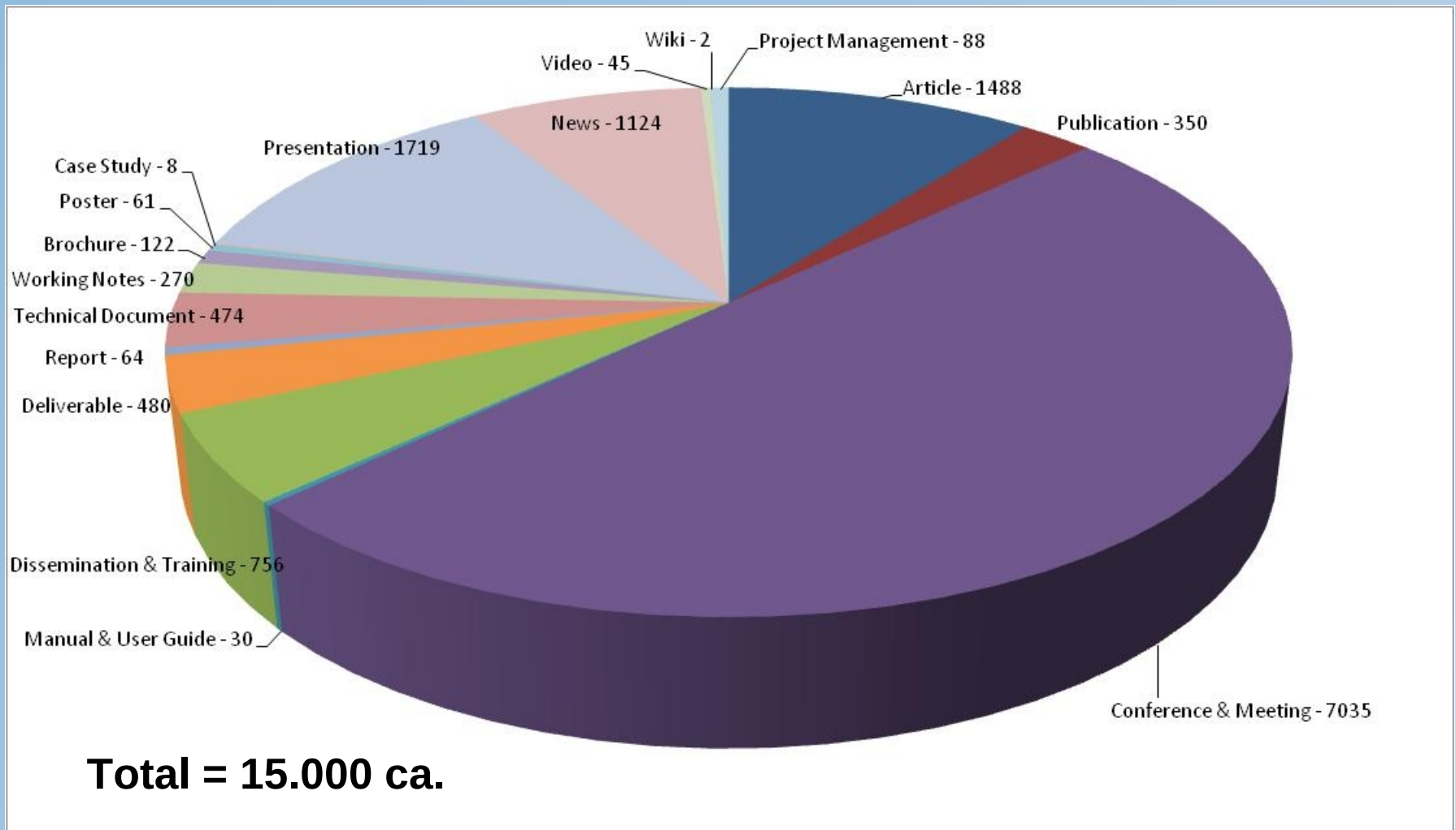
Some facts on content's organisation



- The DL's Community ranges on more than 80 projects, initiatives and organisations inside and outside Europe
- The DL offers nearly 15.000 grey documents harvested from their repositories and websites
- The DL's content is organised around
 - 20 collections based on grey document types (articles, conferences, deliverables, news, presentations, technical documents, etc.)
 - 15 thematic collections (Interoperability, Security, Sustainability, etc.)
 - A specific collection for each of the 80 Community Member



Types and figures of grey documents



BELIEF Project data



- Research Infrastructures
INFRA-2007-3.0-03
Studies, conferences and coordination actions supporting policy development, including international cooperation for e-Infrastructures
- Duration: 24 months
- Total budget: 1.250.000 €
- EC contribution: 900.000 €
- Time plan: April 2008 – March 2010
- Web site:
<http://www.beliefproject.org/>
- Coordinator:
Metaware SpA, Italy
<http://www.metaware.it/>

Partners

- CNR-ISTI, Italy
<http://www.isti.cnr.it/>
- National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece
<http://uoa.gr/>
- ERNET, India
<http://www.ernet.in/>
- Escola Politecnica Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil
<http://www.poli.usp.br/>
- Brunel University, UK
<http://www.brunel.ac.uk/>
- Meraka Institute, South Africa
<http://www.meraka.org.za/>



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