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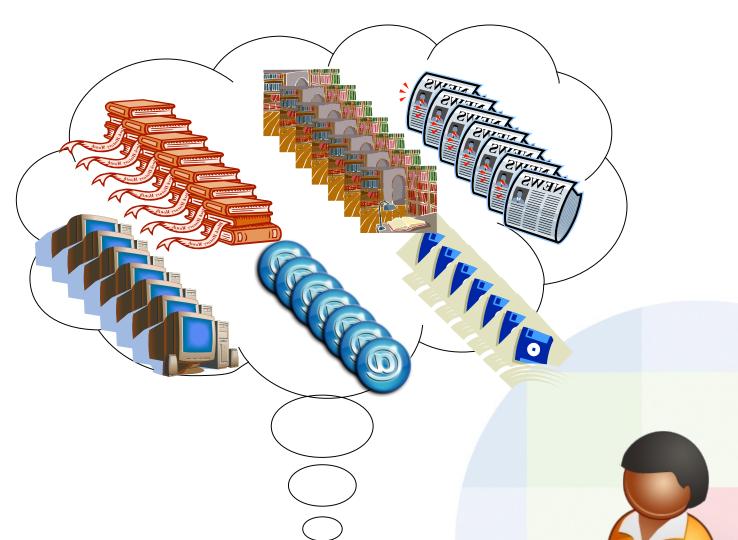
Tools to Empower Searching - Helping Users to Find the Right Information















Information

- Information exists in <u>many different formats</u>:
 Print, electronic, online
- Information exists in <u>many different places</u>: home, office, library, internet, document servers
- Information exists in <u>different amounts</u>: single piece of text, a journal, a chapter, a database



Numbers

- Google indexes 12.000.000.000 webpages and 3.000.000.000 pictures which is round 50% of the internet
- German libraries hold 232.000.000 books
- Round about 235.000 professional books are published each year
- Number of current professional journals worldwide is 120.000



Tools

- Bibliographic databases are tools to navigate through huge amounts of primary literature resources
- Database hosts are tools to navigate through bibliographic databases
- SearchEngines are tools to navigate through large numbers of webpages
- OPAC's/catalgogues are tools to navigate through big collections of printed materials
- Linking tools help to navigate to identified resources



Access

Access to printed books

Library Catalogues, Bookshops

Access to eBooks

Online providers like publishers,

eBook-vendors

Access to printed journals

Library catalogues

Access to eJournals

Internet, Library webpages, Serials

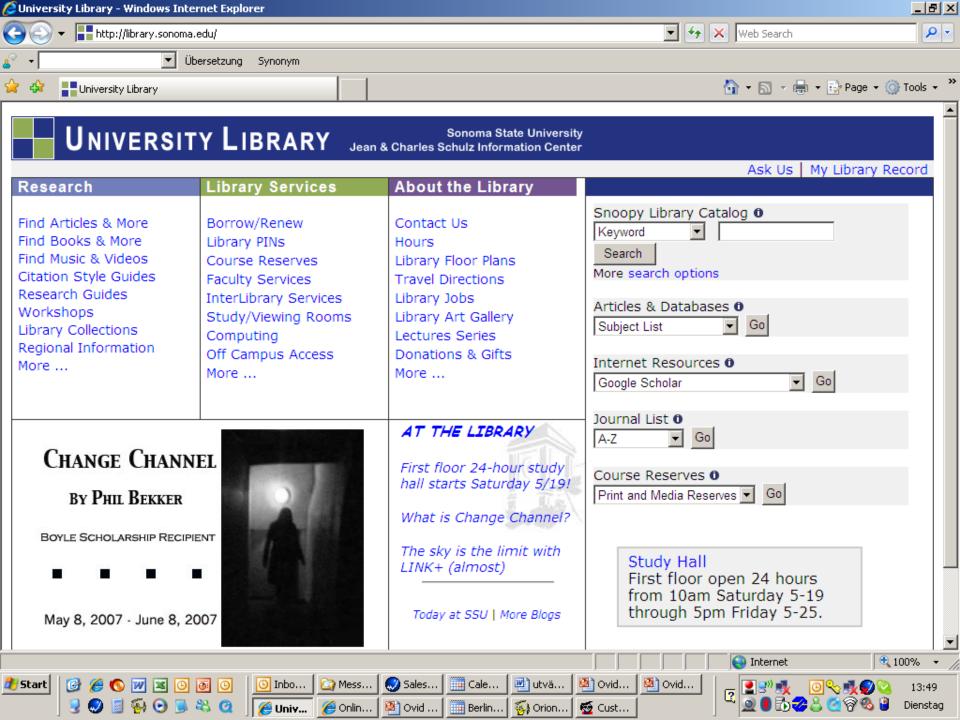
management tools

Access to eDocuments

Inst.Servers, Internet

Access to the WEB

Search engines





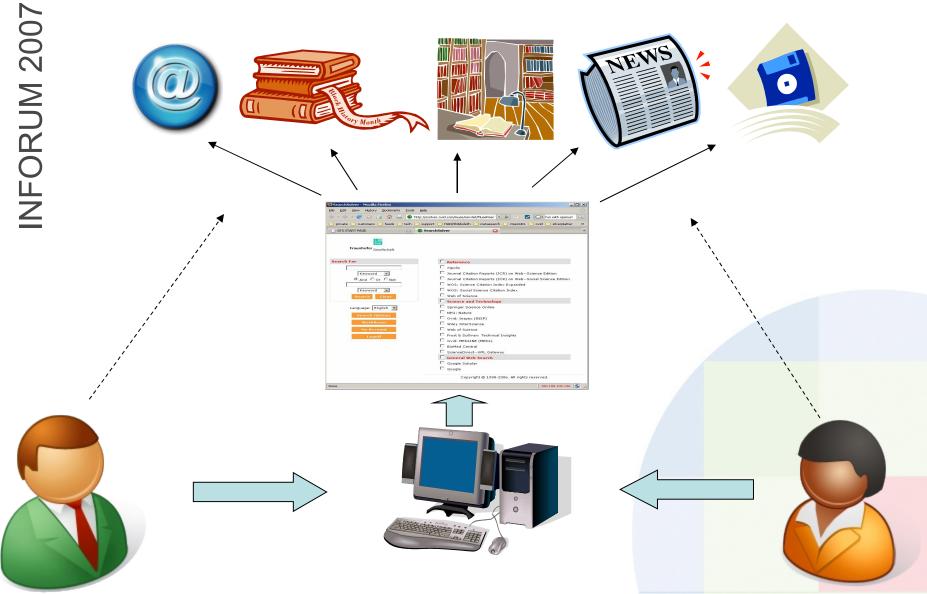
Users

Users want to access information wherever it is located, in whatever format it exists, at any time, from any location, as easy as possible, as quick as possible.

Critical factors are:

- easy access
- quick access
- comprehensive access
- tools that help to find important information
- online based

































FullText Mgmt. Software









SEARCH SEARCH LINK



SEARCH

Search tools can categorized like this:

- 2. Search in native interfaces like database hosts, web search engines, etc.
- 3. Meta-, Federated- and Index-Search
 - a. Metasearch search performed over diefferent resources at one time using the smalles common identifiers (exp. MetaLib)
 - b. Federated Seach search done over different resources one by one using the native algorithms and search structures (exp. SearchSolver, WebFeat)
 - c. Index Search search engine technology searching through one central index of content (exp. FAST, Google)



SEARCH

Pro's and Con's

- Search in native interfaces like database hosts, web search engines, etc. offers sophisticated tools to search the information, but limited to the content in the resource
- Meta-, Federated- and Index-Search
 - Metasearch search performed over diefferent resources at one time using the smalles common identifiers (exp. MetaLib) – searches over more than one resource at the same time, but is limited in the way it can search, slow
 - Federated Seach search done over different resources one by one using the native algorithms and search structures (exp. SearchSolver, WebFeat) searches different resources keeping their specific structure, but is only as fast as the slowest resource that is searched
 - Index Search search engine technology searching through one central index of content (exp. FAST, Google) – very fast search, but limited as most important data can not be loaded into a single, local index

Metaseach tools cannot replace native interfaces, but help with discovery of resources!



LINK

Link tools can categorized like this:

- 2. Platform based tools that only link from one specific platform to various targets.
- 3. Universal (OpenURL) LinkResolvers that link "from anywhere to anywhere. These can be divided like this:
 - a. Basic LinkResolvers that only link to eFullText under CrossRef + OPAC + DocDel
 - Advanced LinkResolvers, that link to basically all eFullText + OPAC + DocDel
 - HighLevel LinkResolvers, that link to basically all eFullText + OPAC + DocDel + variuos InternetResources + additional in-context information sources



MANAGE

Two different types of results from searching require different tools:

- 2. Bibliographic information requires tools to handle, organize, structure this information (Endnote, RefManager, RefWorks, Procite, etc.)
- 3. FullText requires tools to organize, manage, sort, rename, and SEARCH FullText (Quosa)



Ideal Enduser World

- Single point of access
- Single start point to search ALL resources
- Access to native interfaces if required
- Common result list bringing all hits from different resources together
- Ability to easily export results through interfaces into literture management software
- Robust Linking to identified literature and information with one click (Fulltext online, print through catalogue, document delivery)
- Easy export of results to Literature Management Software and FullText Management Software
- Links to resources for further research
 - Example 1 Taking a MeSH term from a Medline search result and search this on the WHO webservice
 - Example 2 Taking an author or a journal from a database search result and conduct a search for citations, Impact Factors, etx.
 - Example 3 Search for images/pictures that relate to an identified textword



Future

- Web 2.0 Technology will personalize access to information
- Shibboleth and simlar authentication for global "one stop access"





Summary

- There is NO one single resource for all information
- The ideal information solution COMBINES several important resources
- Users need DIFFERENT interfaces to be able to in depth search and find relevant information
- Tools can help to ORGANIZE the information portfolio
- FullText search CANNOT replace bibliographic databases

Always put the enduser at the top of Your agenda and decisions!!



