Užití Open alternativ v knihovních a informačních službách
The use of open alternatives in library and information services

Cestmir Halbich,
Department of information technologies,
Faculty of economics and management,
Czech University of life sciences at Prague
halbich@pef.czu.cz

- The contribution is based on author's long term experience in the field of open source software, open document format and other open information technologies.
- Open Access movement like a specific paradigm of the service for citizen.
- the attention to the basic principles of so called open technologies, products and services.
- its advantages and disadvantages there.
- the possibilities of the usage of these technologies in the practice of the library and information services.
- perspectives of the applications for the information systems and libraries which are created in frame of the open technologies.

Open Access movement

- The development and widespread adoption of Internet,
- the recent technological advances along with the increasing cost of journal subscription and the shrinking budgets of Information Organisations
- A lot of people do not want to pay the access

- to a content of the Internet,

- to the data in the public services and other services.

The open alternatives to the products and services in the field of information technologies emerged years ago and they are used more and more nowadays.

Some Definitions

- Definition of the Open access with both large and small terms.
- The large terms - like a lot of open technologies, products and services
- the small terms - like an Open access to the librarian data only.
- The term open in used in sense free, but it means free like free speech no free beer.
- The Open access of services and products to citizens came about from the quite newer adoption of paid strategies, which had long been in use by the private sector to sell goods and services in field of the information systems and libraries electronically.

- This radical change came about as a result of a number of reasons.
- the pervasiveness of the World Wide Web;
- the growing on-line population;
- the lower cost of providing services on-line;
- and increased public expectations of the information and librarian services.
- The Open Access movement has emerged during the past few years
- as an alternative way of disseminating scientific information cost-free without the indifference of Publishing Industry

- . Bailey [2005] defines Open Access as follows:
- ”free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose without financial, legal or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself.

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Some examples of open alternatives

- **Denmark's Resolution** on Open Standards :
- Parliament directs the government to ensure that the use of information technology, including software, within public authorities is based upon open standards.
- No later than January 1st, 2008, the government should introduce and maintain a set of open standards that can serve as inspiration for other public authorities. Hereafter, open standards should be a part of the basis for public authorities' development and purchase of IT software, with the aim of furthering competition
- Open standards means that the standard is
- - well documented with its full specification publicly available,
  - freely implementable without economically, politically or legal limitations on implementation and use, and
  - standardised and maintained in an open forum (a so-called standards organisation) through an open process.

- **Birmingham** City Council is the lead authority on the project which began last year.
- It has embarked on one of the most ambitious projects, replacing the software on 300 PCs - at its central library and 39 local libraries - with open source.
- The spokesman told silicon.com: "Nine months ago our library infrastructure was in need of updating and what we've done is look at open source as an alternative to conventional desktop software. We've implemented a refresh of the desktop which uses open source software throughout."

Example in the field of a digital libraries

- **DSpace** is a groundbreaking digital library system to capture, store, index, preserve, and redistribute all your scholarly research material in digital formats. DSpace captures your data in any format – in text, video, audio, and data.
- The data can be distributed over the web. It indexes your work, so users can search and retrieve your items. It preserves your digital work over the long term.
- DSpace provides a way to manage your research materials and publications in a professionally maintained repository to give them greater visibility and accessibility over time.
- One of the leading uses for DSpace is as an institutional repository(IR).

Internet services and search engines

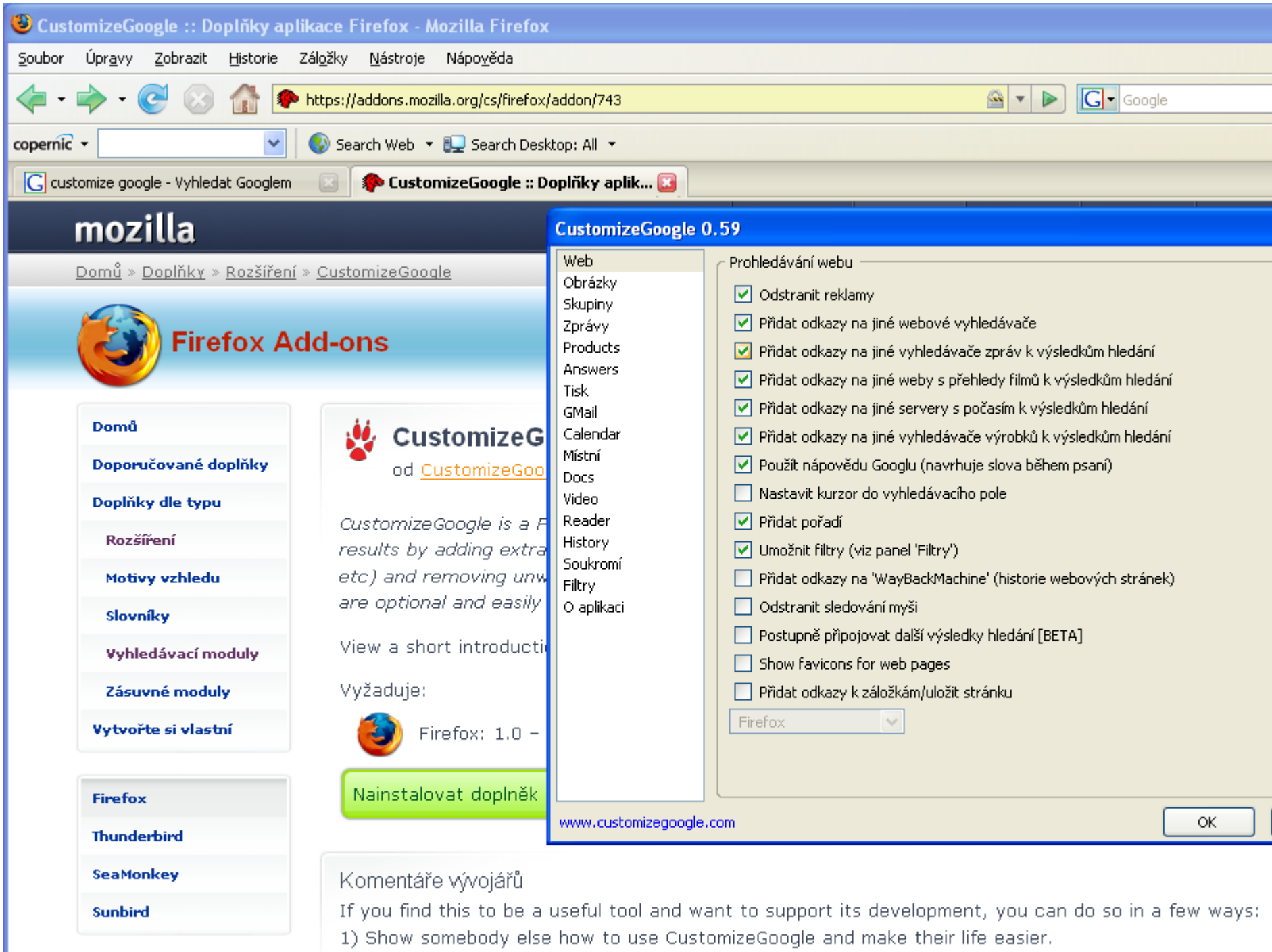
- A lot of people do not want to pay the access to a content of the Internet, to the data in the public services and other services.
- They use open technologies for sharing of the free content for example youtube.com and use or adopt other search engines in opposite with the proprietary search engine google.com.
- They use often open source web browser Firefox with available extensions.
- Some of these are the reaction at the fact that the common Google search is not so appropriate for them.
- Thousands of people participate at the wikipedia content or similar technologies.
- Examples of hundreds alternative search engines are at [readwriteweb.com 2007]. One of the alternative search engines is the **Gobyus** portal.

- Free web content for your web site
- - free web poll,
- free rss feed reader script,
- page rank checker,
- traffic rank checker,
- visitors rank checker,
- rss feed directory,
- free exchange rates,
- search box - add fresh web content into your website.

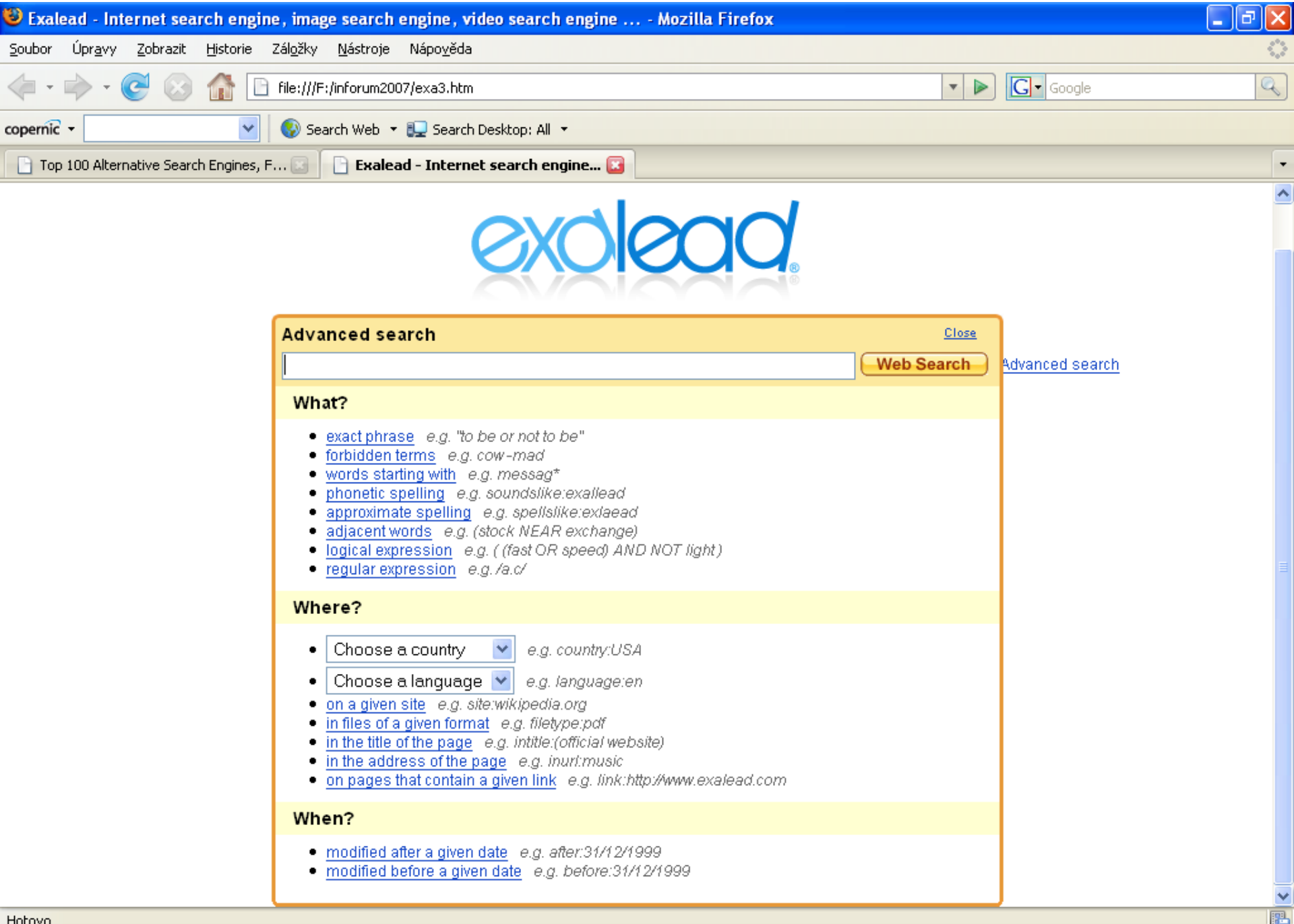
Community search engines

Read/WriteWeb -

- Top 100 Alternative Search Engines, February 2007
- Written by Charles Knight / February 27, 2007 /
- AllTha.at www.allth.at The search engine that keeps on looking.
- Ask Mobile www.m.ask.com Mobile search engine from Ask.com
- ASK VOX www.askvox.com A second talking female user interface.
- AnswerBus www.answerbus.com Ask in English, French, Spanish, German or Italian.
- Blabline www.blabline.com Podcast / videocast search engine
- blinkx www.blinkx.com Video Search
- boing www.boing.mobi Search the Mobile web


CustomizeGoogle :: Doplňky aplikace Firefox - Mozilla Firefox
Soubor Úpravy Zobrazit Historie Záložky Nástroje Nápověda
https://addons.mozilla.org/cs/firefox/addon/743
Google
copernic
Search Web
Search Desktop: All
customize google - Vyhledat Googlem
CustomizeGoogle :: Doplňky aplik...
mozilla
Domů » Doplňky » Rozšíření » CustomizeGoogle
Firefox Add-ons
Domů
Doporučované doplňky
Doplňky dle typu
Rozšíření
Motivy vzhledu
Slovníky
Vyhledávací moduly
Zásuvné moduly
Vytvořte si vlastní
Firefox
Thunderbird
SeaMonkey
Sunbird
CustomizeG
od CustomizeGoo
CustomizeGoogle is a F
results by adding extra
etc) and removing unw
are optional and easily
View a short introducti
Vyžaduje:
Firefox: 1.0 –
Nainstalovat doplněk
CustomizeGoogle 0.59
Web
Obrázky
Skupiny
Zprávy
Products
Answers
Tisk
GMail
Calendar
Místní
Docs
Video
Reader
History
Soukromí
Filtry
O aplikaci
Prohledávání webu
Odstranit reklamy
Přidat odkazy na jiné webové vyhledávače
Přidat odkazy na jiné vyhledávače zpráv k výsledkům hledání
Přidat odkazy na jiné weby s přehledy filmů k výsledkům hledání
Přidat odkazy na jiné servery s počasím k výsledkům hledání
Přidat odkazy na jiné vyhledávače výrobků k výsledkům hledání
Použít nápovědu Googlu (navrhuje slova během psaní)
Nastavit kurzor do vyhledávacího pole
Přidat pořadí
Umožnit filtry (viz panel 'Filtry')
Přidat odkazy na 'WayBackMachine' (historie webových stránek)
Odstranit sledování myši
Postupně připojovat další výsledky hledání [BETA]
Show favicons for web pages
Přidat odkazy k záložkám/uložit stránku
Firefox
www.customizegoogle.com
OK
Komentáře vývojářů
If you find this to be a useful tool and want to support its development, you can do so in a few ways:
1) Show somebody else how to use CustomizeGoogle and make their life easier.

- 15 Březen, 2007 - 19:03 od Anonymous
- google uprednostnuje komercni odkazy
- Goole uz davno neni nejaky cisty fulltext vyhledavaci algoritmus, maji tam ruzne vahy, ktere jsou asi spojeny s tim kolik jim kdo plati za reklamu. Pred casem jsem hledal c++ knihovnu na generovani pdf a trvalo mi to cely den, proste jsem neveril ze zadna neni a nasel jsem ji az pres odkaz z nejake diskuse. Zda se, ze ji google chtel zatajit, proste proto ze nebyla komercni a asi 2 firmy si u googlu zaplatily reklamu na svoje komercni produkty, a google vracel STOVKY (neprimych) odkazu jen na ne.
- 22 Březen, 2007 - 13:46 od Anonymous
- presne tak
- take jsem hledal jeden konkretni sw (byla to monitorovaci utilitka napsana v jave), tusil jsem jak se zhruba jmenuje, 2 hodiny v cudu, nic... pak jsem si uvedomil, ze jsem ji kdysi stahnul z sourceforge... ok, nasel jsem ji skoro hned... a pak jsem zkusil ji vyhledat znovu (uz jsem vedel presne, jak se jmenuje atd.) a co si myslite, nasel ji google... nenasel, teprve az kdyz jsem mu vnutil "site"... ale jinak ani tuk


Exalead - Internet search engine, image search engine, video search engine ... - Mozilla Firefox
Soubor Úpravy Zobrazit Historie Záložky Nástroje Nápověda
file:///F:/inforum2007/exa3.htm
Google
copernic
Search Web
Search Desktop: All
Top 100 Alternative Search Engines, F...
Exalead - Internet search engine...
exalead
Advanced search
Close
Web Search
Advanced search
What?
exact phrase e.g. "to be or not to be"
forbidden terms e.g. cow -mad
words starting with e.g. messag*
phonetic spelling e.g. soundslike:exallead
approximate spelling e.g. spellslike:exlaead
adjacent words e.g. (stock NEAR exchange)
logical expression e.g. ((fast OR speed) AND NOT light)
regular expression e.g. /a.c/
Where?
Choose a country e.g. country:USA
Choose a language e.g. language:en
on a given site e.g. site:wikipedia.org
in files of a given format e.g. filetype:pdf
in the title of the page e.g. intitle:(official website)
in the address of the page e.g. inurl:music
on pages that contain a given link e.g. link:http://www.exalead.com
When?
modified after a given date e.g. after:31/12/1999
modified before a given date e.g. before:31/12/1999
Hotovo

Security in proprietary and open software

- Internet Explorer was unsafe for 284 Days in a year 2006.
- On the other hand open source Firefox browser -- experienced a single period lasting just nine days last year in which exploit code for a serious security hole was posted online before Mozilla shipped a patch to remedy the problem. [washingtonpost.com 2007]
- The community has initiated action called the month of PHP bugs "formerly known as March". In the frame of this action are rectified bugs in a product. Tens of bugs were discovered in the product there. This initiative is an effort to improve the security of PHP. However we will not concentrate on problems in the PHP language that might result in insecure PHP applications, but on security vulnerabilities in the PHP core. During March 2007 old and new security vulnerabilities in the Zend Engine, the PHP core and the PHP extensions will be disclosed on a day by day basis. We will also point out necessary changes in the current vulnerability management process used by the PHP Security ResponseTeam. [Hardened-PHP Project, 2007].

- Open source developers can use developer communities to track down bugs and fix them in a surprisingly short time less than four business hours, in many cases, according to the latest survey from Evans Data [zdnet.co.uk 2005].
- an October survey of more than 450 developers currently working on open source projects.
- Evans looked at the amount of time between the discovery of a serious bug in a program and finding a solution for the bug.
- 17 percent said that on average it takes them less than four business hours to find a fix.
- Another quarter said it took them four to eight business hours,
- Evans said. "Some of the main strengths of open source software development are the communities that have grown into knowledge repositories for development. Using these communities an open source developer can find and fix severe bugs much more rapidly," said Evans president John Andrews, in a statement.

- Symantec Internet Security Threat Report
- The Symantec *Internet Security Threat Report* has been tracking vulnerabilities in six-month periods since January 2002.
- • Symantec documented 2,526 vulnerabilities in the second half of 2006, 12 percent higher than the first half of 2006, and a higher volume than in any other previous six-month period.
- Symantec classified four percent of all vulnerabilities disclosed during this period as high severity, 69 percent were medium severity, and 27 percent were low severity.
- • Sixty-six percent of vulnerabilities disclosed during this period affected Web applications.
- • Seventy-nine percent of all vulnerabilities documented in this reporting period were considered to be easily exploitable.

- • Seventy-seven percent of all easily exploitable vulnerabilities affected Web applications, and seven percent affected servers.
- • Ninety-four percent of all easily exploitable vulnerabilities disclosed in the second half of 2006 were remotely exploitable.
- • In the second half of 2006, all the operating system vendors that were studied had longer average patch development times than in the first half of the year.
- • Sun Solaris had an average patch development time of 122 days in the second half of 2006, the highest of any operating system.

- • Sixty-eight percent of the vulnerabilities documented during this period were not confirmed by the affected vendor.
- • The window of exposure for vulnerabilities affecting enterprise vendors was 47 days.
- • Symantec documented 54 vulnerabilities in Microsoft Internet Explorer,
- 40 in the Mozilla browsers,
- and four each in Apple Safari and Opera.
- • Mozilla had a window of exposure of two days, the shortest of any Web browser during this period.

- • Twenty-five percent of exploit code was released less than one day after vulnerability publication. Thirty-one percent was released in one to six days after vulnerability publication.
- • Symantec documented 12 zero-day vulnerabilities during this period, a significant increase from the one documented in the first half of 2006.
- • Symantec documented 168 vulnerabilities in Oracle database implementations, more than any other database.

  http://www.symantec.com/security_response/writeup.jsp?docid=2006-092111-0525-99

Conclusion

- The open alternatives to the products and services in the field of information technologies emerged years ago and they are used more and more nowadays.
- we defined an Open access with both large and small terms.
- The large terms we defined like a lot of open technologies, products and services
- the small terms was studied like an Open access to the librarian data only.
- The Open access of services and products to citizens, came about from the quite newer adoption of paid strategies, which had long been in use by the private sector to sell goods and services in field of the information systems and libraries electronically.

- This radical change came about as a result of a number of reasons. These are namely,
- the pervasiveness of the World Wide Web;
- the growing online population;
- the lower cost of providing services online;
- and increased public expectations of the information and librarian services.
- The open alternatives are mostly more secure, more flexible more robust then proprietary products and services.
- Standards are usually free available and features of the products are clear to use.
- The open alternatives bring possibility of choice at the free market of the products and services and independence at the proprietary solutions
- Trends to the bigger use of open alternatives are evident in the next future

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