

CAGER Meeting/Workshop – July 28, 2000 – Gainesville, FL

Notes: Jorge A. Gonzalez

JAKE (Jointly Administered Knowledge Environment) – presented by Rich Bennett (UF)

<http://www.uflib.ufl.edu/webluis/jake4cagers.html>

JAKE is a query service to find citations and full text articles of journals. It is a cooperative project begun at Yale Univ. but an open source program for anyone to use.

Program interfaces at Yale, but may also interface locally; meaning results can be entered and returned to the Yale site screen or it can be manipulated at the local level for more refined use for national or for specific local needs. Local interface at UF includes a “simplified” use that provides journals from databases available locally (UF) in a separate screen window on the same web page results. This allows for matching JAKE results with local availability. UF local interface also links to a tutorial and a link to ULRICH’s to find the specific ISSN of a journal.

Other local JAKE interfaces: Notre Dame provides a list specifically what places provide full-text. UNF developed a list to show which title results are found locally by identifying the specific titles and providing links within JAKE’s list result to those providers found at UNF.

JAKE’s success is also dependent on cooperation from vendors who provide detailed and subscription information of their corresponding journals’ citations and text. This allows for ease of use at the local level regarding using filters for interfacing and availability of creating MARC records. Presently there are circa 193 databases participating in the program.

JAKE provides a search form for title/name searches. Search results show where the titles are indexed and whether it has full text availability. Links in the search results lead you to provider information with dates of availability for citations and full text. Search capabilities include ISSN queries. This search takes you directly to complete result information for specific titles.

Other uses for JAKE include database comparisons where two providers can be searched and results can be matched for comparative/analytical decisions regarding complementary/supplementary applications to local library. Also, linking possibilities allow table of contents/articles to appear on an issue list that provide direct links to existing subscription to online publications.

PURL’s (Persistent URL’s) – presented by Daniel Cromwell (UF); additional information by Priscilla Caplan (FCLA) – also, some notes on URN’s (Uniform Resource Identifier)

<http://purl.oclc.org/>

PURL is a program created by OCLC that creates URL’s that are used to redirect you to an existing URL. Maintenance and modifications of existing URL’s is still needed. Although an increase in net traffic is apparent with the creation of PURL’s due to redirection process involved, the uniformity involved and the hierarchical nature in maintaining them outweighs the increased net traffic. Also, a way of shortening existing long URL names (naming scheme simplification) is very useful.

With an increase of URL’s being added to bibliographic records a need for identifying broken links was evident. Someone is needed to keep maintaining/updating links. The integrity of the database relied on finding these URL’s.

Creating PURL’s is an open registration system, but registration is needed, although registering is not needed for

search URL's. After searching/verifying the existence of a URL one can start the process to create the PURL.

URN's is a new technology for a naming scheme for electronic Web documents. Issues being resolved include long complicated names. The transfer to this technology from the use of PURL is also being addressed.

FCLA is working on providing local access for PURL's vs using OCLC to create them. Also making PURL's translatable to URN's in anticipation of the technology, while supporting partial redirection and group maintenance by institutions. FCLA is working on syntax issues to make this work possible.

Florida Heritage Collection/PALMM Project – presented by Priscilla Caplan (FCLA)

<http://susdl.fcla.edu/>

The Florida Heritage Collection is an ongoing cooperative project of the SUS to digitize and provide online access to materials representing Florida's history, culture, arts, literature, sciences and social sciences. Materials are taken from the ten state universities that make up the SUS. The FHC is a project under PALMM (Publication of Archival, Library and Museum Materials), a program designed to provide support to SUS digital library initiatives.

The program's website includes guidelines for web creation of projects; digital materials included; local digitization projects; a searchable database; and reference to yet-to-be granted grant proposals to avoid duplicate/similar projects or identify collaborative efforts among the different SUS libraries.

The Standards and Resources link includes the guidelines to be used for the design of the web images; the CAGER guidelines, etc; code list; national standards. The PALMM banner is found to identify providers of the program.

The Collections as stated earlier includes the FHC so far containing about 180 fully digitized volumes (18,000 pages) of text and a link is provided giving a description of the collection. Access to the collection material is through the NOTIS records and asking for a Search on the website will take you to WEBLUIIS. The LTQF partition in NOTIS is used for digitized records and URL's are plugged in the database. A search result will take you to the Table of Contents links page. This program will also be used as a reference tool for grade school children in the State of Florida.

Since most materials come from the older SUS libraries, the Gulf Coast Campus is lending staff time in helping identify history departments around the state and helping with a promotional blitz of the program.

Cataloging issues include – Copyright, the 540 field is to be used if source is not in public domain and permission was granted to digitize. If material is public domain no statement is needed. Display of record's date for lack of 540 statements is under discussion. The implementation of certain subfields/indicators, and whether to display them or not have yet to be determined. Use and standardization of "thematic" subject entries are also to be discussed.

Another link present in the Program website is the Florida History Timeline, this leads to a list outlining time periods for Florida, standardized for uniform use on all project records and entered as 690 fields in the NOTIS records.

The use of FIPS codes (or Florida county fields) in the records is another value-added dimension that has been requested for these projects. These would require a 651 entry for each county and an additional 035 field.

Another project under the PALMM umbrella includes the LFNH (Linking Florida's Natural Heritage: Science and Citizenry) funded by the Institute of Museum and Library Services to create a library of Florida ecological information from museum, library, and citation databases throughout the state. Records for these entries are found in

a separate partition.

Link Checking – presented by Lawan Orser (UF)

Link checkers are used for checking/identifying broken links from URL's in a list or database. Before using a link checker, an evaluation of different types must be carried out. Attributes to look for include: easy to use, not too expensive, free trial-period, and one that produces reports in a form that is helpful.

Info-Link and Linkbot were two such programs tested at UF. Info-Link turned out to not be useful and could not handle large lists. Linkbot was purchased and UF is currently using version 4.1 although v5.2 is now available.

Linkbot report is run every month (1st of the month). It checks for first occurrence of a unique URL and creates the Broken Links Report. These reports are converted to Excel spreadsheet for easy sorting. The Report is then checked in WEBLuis, resorted to reflect different units, separated and sent for local fix of broken links.

Several charts/pie charts were shown: 1) reflected the increase of URL's online; there were just over 5,000 in November of 1998 and well over 11,000 by June 2000. This reflected an increase trend of 441 per month in the time period.

2) reflected percentage of URL's by locations by titles. This one reflected an increase by other locations and partitions versus the Documents Department.

3) reflected the decrease of broken links achieved by all units and especially the dramatic decrease from the Documents Dept.

4) compared the increase of use of URL's and decrease achieved in broken URL's (likely achieved by following maintenance procedures).

5) Another chart reflected the comparative achievement of these two.

PALMM Cataloging guidelines application – presented by Jimmie Lundgren (UF) & Jim Michael (USF)

<http://www.lib.usf.edu/~jmichael/tfcager/CAGERGuidelines-Pt1FHC.html>

CAGER members addressed the addition of fields to MARC records for cataloging digitized materials. Not including |9 (for print version records) from the 856 was also brought up. Discussion moved to use of 505's and 520's, also the 539 was discussed. The enhancement/addition of these fields to existing records were brought up. There was plenty of discussion regarding these changes and conflicts that may arise or information that may remain left out.

Discussion issues –

Indexing: keyword searches basically structured “on the fly” according to FCLA. LTQF partition is not including authorities. The proposed union indexing of LTQF records along with online catalog will require a request from PSPC.

Mary Ann O'Daniel explained the breakdown in a chart regarding the decision-making process that gives FCLA the go-ahead to implement changes. The communication factors between the PSPC, which sends requests to them, and the TSPC who receives requests from two subcommittees (Authorities and CAGER) regarding cataloging needs for those records. Also factors in the decision-making process are the ECC and DSPC. She echoed the existence of unknown variables at the decision level and any action taken would take the TSPC to act.

Other issues involved the rationale to creation of extra work this project brings and the need for more staffing. The use of FIPS and how much extra work this creates for the cataloger.

Future agenda items to be discussed include single versus multi-record use and encouraging action from TSPC regarding their cooperative work with PSPC in sending requests to FCLA.

Meeting adjourned.