

Library Sites that Provide Information to Users (Based on Domestic and Foreign Library Experience)

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Abstract

The main purpose of the research is to examine the interaction of electronic library sites as an elements of the information resource management system based on local and foreign experience. It consists of defining the location of electronic sites of libraries and information centers as an element of information resource management, interpreting information resources as a system, analyzing their logistics capabilities.

In the digital environment, place of library sites is in the management of information resources. The article examines the characteristics of electronic sites, which form the main interface structure of library systems. Predicated on the experience of specific libraries, the requirements for the use of the electronic resource database are highlighted. Information resources published on domestic and foreign electronic library sites used by academic users and general reader groups were analyzed and their relevant search capabilities were explicated. The article also examines the interaction of the Azerbaijan Diplomatic Academy-ADA Library and The US Library of Congress website with the electronic library and electronic catalog interface as an example of domestic and foreign electronic library experience.

Keywords: the digital library site, information resource, electronic academic environment, management

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Сайти бібліотек, що надають інформацію користувачам (на основі вітчизняного та зарубіжного бібліотечного досвіду)

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Анотація

Основна мета дослідження – дослідити взаємодію сайтів електронних бібліотек як елементів системи управління інформаційними ресурсами на основі вітчизняного та зарубіжного досвіду. Вона полягає у визначенні розташування електронних сайтів бібліотек та інформаційних центрів як елемента управління інформаційними ресурсами, інтерпретації інформаційних ресурсів як системи, аналізі їх матеріально-технічних можливостей.

У цифровому середовищі, місце сайтів бібліотек є в управлінні інформаційними ресурсами. У статті розглядаються характеристики електронних сайтів, які утворюють основну інтерфейсну структуру бібліотечних систем. Виходячи з досвіду конкретних бібліотек, висвітлюються вимоги до використання бази електронних ресурсів. Проаналізовано інформаційні ресурси, опубліковані на вітчизняних та зарубіжних сайтах електронних бібліотек, якими користуються академічні користувачі та читачькі групи, а також роз'яснено їх відповідні пошукові можливості. У статті також розглядається взаємодія бібліотеки Азербайджанської дипломатичної академії-АДА та веб-сайту Бібліотеки Конгресу США з інтерфейсом електронної бібліотеки та електронного каталогу як приклад вітчизняного та зарубіжного досвіду електронної бібліотеки.

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Ключові слова: сайт цифрової бібліотеки, інформаційний ресурс, електронне академічне середовище, менеджмент

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Introduction.

The globalizing world is characterized by the increasing information needs of users and the emergence of new means of payment. The results of worldwide studies show that the information needs of academic users are still not adequately met as information resources increase. We believe that one of the objective reasons for this situation is that demand always exceeds supply. To put it another way that, it is preventative. The library sites play a key role in solving this real situation.

Today the situation in libraries is completely different. No matter how aesthetically and spiritually enjoyable paper books are, readers today prefer to read and search the Internet.

In the modern information society, one of the most important tasks in front of the optimal use of electronic information resources on the websites of libraries and information institutions is the correct and purposeful implementation of information management. In the modern competitive environment of libraries around the world, the use of information resources on electronic library sites and the development of advanced methods for managing information resources on these sites create greater opportunities for their more effective integration into the institutional library environment. For this intent, deep knowledge of the information search capabilities of library sites, the resolute application of these knowledge and skills in local library sites plays an important role in the professional thesis of a modern librarian. In the globalizing world, one of the important problems facing libraries is the expansion of the use of modern bibliographic databases and electronic bibliographic resources, which is a new concept in the field of electronic libraries. In this regard, the article has a special scientific and practical significance in the practice of local.

The purpose of the research. The main purpose of the research is to examine the interaction of electronic library sites as an element of the information resource management system based on local and foreign experience. It consists of defining the location of electronic sites of libraries and information centers as an element of information resource management, interpreting information resources as a system, analyzing their logistics capabilities.

Ways to solve the problem. In the article the issue mentioned is an important factor in the modernization of this field, inclusive of the driving force in the development of information resources on electronic library sites and the use of online readers. Consequently, into the bargain to the nature and content of information resource management in modern times, it is necessary to investigate the impact of this field on world library practice, its regulatory and stimulating nature in the electronic library infrastructure, as well as the impact of this field. These relations are about modern information technology. Expedient integration into the information society helps specialists in this field to acquire high theoretical knowledge in the field of management of electronic information systems, in-depth study of existing objective processes in the field of science, regularities, the essence of new directions and taking the necessary measures.

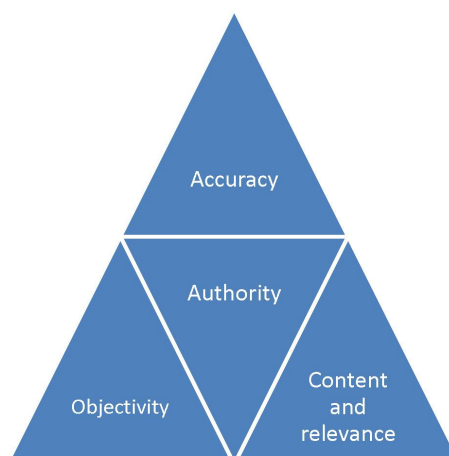
The Result of the research.

In electronic environment the website of the library is a window to the outside world. The State Program for the Development of Library and Information Space in the Republic 2008-2013 emphasizes the creation of electronic catalogs and electronic libraries, bringing them to the level of modern standards (Order of the President, 2008). Websites are an extremely efficacious tool for libraries to present their bibliographic products and services. In this area the creation and application of information resources and the correct use of services in research electronic library sites also give the impression of the business. The purpose of creating and managing a website is to providing users with a opportune window to providing practical bibliographic services.

1.3 of the Order of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic on improving the activities of libraries in Azerbaijan. Its paragraph states that the electronic catalog of major libraries and electronic libraries of the country should be upgraded to modern standards and the "virtual library of Azerbaijani literature", should be made available to readers (Order of the President, 2007).

Altogether, around the world it is necessary to paying attention to 5 main points when evaluating the role of information resources in library sites. With the diagram below, we can get familiarized with the concept of 5 triangle shapes (look at the diagram 1).

Diagram1



Accuracy - The accuracy of the bibliographic information on the electronic site; It covers whether there is an editor or expert reviewing the information on the page and whether elements on the page for instance - text, graphics, or sound are incorrect or missing.

- Authority - The library website is for commercial, educational, military or administrative purposes; the purpose and objectives of the site; features such as the presence of the site administrator and the presence of a person responsible for the information on the site.

- Objectivity - The bibliographic information on the electronic site is objective; whether there are supplementary comments or attempts to influence the presentation of bibliographic information; page content etc.

- Content - Based on the general purpose of all libraries to create an electronic website, the information must match the user's purposes; for example, whether the information the user is looking for is useful and whether the information obtained by the user is satisfactory.

- Relevance - there is a date of the day on the created library sites; whether there is information about the last update of the page; Indicates whether links to new bibliographic databases on the page are active and whether links to opened bibliographic sources are relevant.

- The following types of databases are eminent on electronic library sites:

1. Bibliographic databases;
2. Bibliographic reference databases.;
3. Full text journal databases;
4. Full text book databases;
5. Statistical databases;
6. Public databases (Cambridge Dictionary, 2022).

If we approach the article from the historical context, we can record that the electronic library activity which began to enlarge in the 1990s, has been enriched functionally and practically as a result of both implementation of digitalization projects and the creation of new documents directly in digital format. In the history of digital libraries, one of the first attempts in the history

of digital libraries was the Mercury Electron Library project, which was implemented at Carnegie Mellon University from 1989 to 1992 (Norton, 2010).

Since all of those years, digital library projects have continued to grow speedily due to professional interests and research efforts of various scales. For example, the Digital Library Initiative, a multi-stage Digital Library Initiative funded by the US National Science Foundation, is an example of a digital library project implemented in the 1990s through the joint efforts of national government agencies and large-scale cooperation. e-Lib program developed by the Joint Information Systems Committee of the United Kingdom, the Digital Library Research Program of the Joint Information Systems Committee and the National Science Foundation, the Digital Library Federation of the United States, Australia Distributed The Center for Distributed Systems Technology, the Canadian Initiative on Digital Libraries, the Nordic Council for Scientific Information (NORDINFO), and the Information and Mathematics A DELOS Working Group of the European Research Consortium, etc. (Schwartz, 2000, p. 388).

The World Content Accessibility Guidelines are developed by the World Wide Web Access Initiative (W3C / WAI) in 2008, the results obtained by anyone who accesses and uses network, content must be based on the following four principles:

1) Discernible – The information and components of the user interface must be presented thus users can understand;

2) Efficient – components of the user interface and search capabilities must be enabled;

3) Comprehensive – The operation of the information and the user interface should be clear;

4) Sustainable – Content must be stable enough to be accurately adapted by different user groups, including assistive technologies (Understanding WCAG, 2016).

Predicated on external experiments, we determined that the management of information systems at electronic library sites aims to fulfill the following functions: (look at the diagram 2).

Diagram 2

Electronic document management

online mode

- It is carried out by certain operations.

Quality management

online mode

- Electronic platform controlled on the basis of relevant commands

Security Management

online mode

- Implemented through anti-virus system software.

Furthermore, as an example of local library experience on the library-information network platform of higher education institutions, we can state that bibliographic resources are placed and used on the ADA University Library website, electronic library and electronic catalog crossing. The Cutting Edge, used by the library, has a comprehensive, contemporary technology infrastructure is one of the leading library and information institutions in the collection, conveyance of information. Since 2014, the ADA University Library has been defining and cataloging all library and information resources according to the RDA (Resource Description and Access) standard, and the AACR2 standard has been established through retro-cataloging in the past years (The new RDA format).

Contrasts and advantages of images are created by the RDA standard for the user:

- find resources that meet user-definable search criteria;
- to corroborate the relationship of the disclosed resource to the
coveted resource, or to use two or more resources, etc. distinguish between similar features (Resource Description, 2021).

Due to the reflection of bibliographic resources on the e-library website at the level of modern requirements, ADA University Library specialists share their international experience with SUMMON, Primo, EBSCO Discovery Service (EDS), etc. uses to improve. ProQuest's SUMMON (2014-2016) and EBSCO's EDS (2016-2018) integrated electronic search systems have been used at various times. Currently, OCLC uses the WorldCat Discovery electronic search system.

Picture 1



The ADA University Library operates correspondingly with the standards of the US Library of Congress and the American Library Association (ALA). From 2019, ADA

University Library will implement a new automated library management system - OCLC "WMS" (WorldShare Management Services) (ADA Library, 2022).

Picture 2

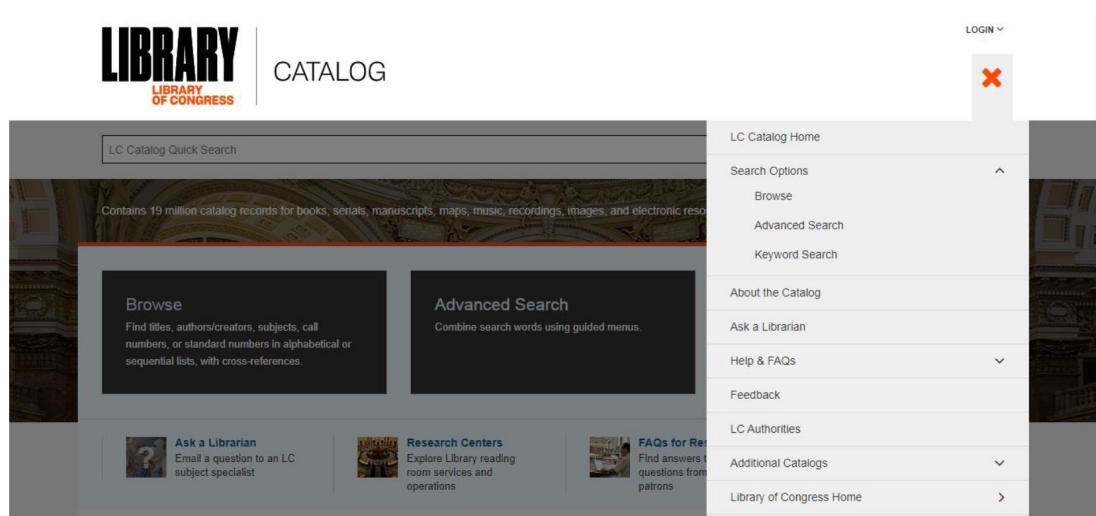


As seen in the picture above, the Worldshare bibliographic database is the largest network providing millions of resources to polyglot world information users. This network is only designed for library professionals. OCLC also generates translated bibliographic records that are added to the International Virtual Authorship file by adding the translated title, original work, and author information along with the translator (Chowdhury, Landoni, & Gibb, 2006, p. 658).

The cooperation of the resource center of ADA University with the world's leading information centers is one of the priority areas in the fulfilment of exchange information.

In the US Library of Congress books are in 470 languages, more than half of which are in English. According to the American expert J. Aikin, the total book fund of the US Library of Congress is more than 150 million. Along with that more than 32 million printed materials, 12.5 million photographs, 5.3 million maps, 5.6 million notes and 62 million manuscripts are stored (Aikin, 2010).

Picture 3



Picture 4

The screenshot displays the Library of Congress website interface. At the top, the 'LIBRARY OF CONGRESS' logo is visible on the left, and a search bar with 'Books/Printed Material' selected and 'Search Loc.gov' entered is on the right. Below the header, the breadcrumb 'Library of Congress > Books/Printed Material' is shown. The main content area is titled 'FORMAT Book/Printed Material'. It includes a search bar with 'Search Books/Printed Material' and a link to 'Collections with Books/Printed Material'. The results section shows 'Results: 1-25 of 352,283' and 'Refined by: Original Format: Book/Printed Material' and 'Available Online'. A table titled 'Refine your results' lists categories and counts: 'Available Online' (352,283), 'All Items' (15,923,466), 'Original Format' (Book/Printed Material: 352,283, Web Page: 39,964, Manuscript/Mixed Material: 403, Photo, Print, Drawing: 330). A large book icon is centered. To the right, a search result for 'BOOK/PRINTED MATERIAL' is shown, titled 'How to sell fancy work, Catalog Record - Electronic Resource Available'. It notes 'Also available in digital form.', 'Contributor: Schooley, Etta', and 'Date: 1915'.

From our investigate, we found that between October 2019 and the end of 2020, the US Library of Congress responded to approximately 802,000 online reader demands for bibliographic information resources. 171,636,507 titles of various bibliographic information sources, including 74.5 million copies of manuscripts, 5.6 million copies of maps, 17.4 million documents on micromedia, 8.2 million musical notes, 17.3 million visuals and other materials reflected in the electronic catalog system (General Information, 2020).

Common Conclusion

Based on interior and foreign experiences, we have resolutely that the reflection of information resources on the websites of libraries, both in terms of content and form are rich in terms of the principle of the versatility of documents and information resources. Searching, obtaining and using information resources on electronic library sites, various features are reflected in the application of resource management. Therefore, foremost, these sites contain information about the library, including the structure of the library, that is its sections, its management, library convention rules, services provided by the library, library resources, bibliographic database, new literature, various pictures, videos, etc. materials are

placed and presented to open use. The main advantage of the e-library site is that you do not have to go anywhere to read a book, it is always accessible to us: especially in cold weather, during rain and snowstorms, at night and on weekends. The choice of books is very easy and free. Although, for obvious reasons, most of them are modern publications. The cost is minimal – almost all e-books are free or much cheaper than paper books. An online library is an opportunity to get any number of books in the shortest possible time and use them freely for a long time.

The rapid and chaotic growth of e-libraries on the Internet today requires regulation. However, this should not be construed as an attempt to restrict or censor. Freedom is the main advantage of the Internet. In particular, the state is already interested in the creation of electronic libraries and invests in their creation. Modern libraries are trying to digitize their services. The main source of compilation of electronic documents and other related resources (bibliographic databases, electronic catalogs, websites etc.) on the World Library Platform is direct Internet resources. Presently, both local and e-libraries are trying to enlargement the quality of their organization, not the quantity of open websites.

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