

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

<b>Code</b>	33832
<b>Name</b>	Open Access to Scientific Documentation
<b>Cycle</b>	Grade
<b>ECTS Credits</b>	6.0
<b>Academic year</b>	2023 - 2024

**Study (s)**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>Acad. year</b>	<b>Period</b>
1007 - Degree in Information and Documentation	Faculty of Geography and History	4	First term

**Subject-matter**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Subject-matter</b>	<b>Character</b>
1007 - Degree in Information and Documentation	1 - Optional subjects	Optional

**Coordination**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Department</b>
BAS MARTIN, NICOLAS JOAQUÍN	225 - History of Science and Documentation
VIDAL INFER, ANTONIO MARTÍN	225 - History of Science and Documentation

**SUMMARY**

In parallel to the great development and dimensions which has gained modern science during the 20th century, the discipline of documentation has developed a whole series of instruments to record scientific production and facilitate a quick and accurate access to information. Also, the great expansion of experienced Internet as a form of communication and dissemination of information, has been available to researchers and users a lot of resources and sources of information, irrespective of the spatial limits and intermediaries, so it is essential from the training field to introduce students to the knowledge and management of these instruments and resources that they can develop the skills needed to find, evaluate, and manage the information they need, or that may be of interest to the exercise of their professional activities and research.



Open Access is one that allows free access to digital resources derived from scientific or academic production without economic barriers or restrictions deriving from the rights of copyright on them. This production includes not only articles published in journals, but also other types of documents as objects of learning, images, data, audiovisual documents, etc. Access is online via the Internet, and unless technological limitations and the user's network connection should not be restricted by another type of impositions (Suber, 2006).

To do this, we have various tools in network, such as collectors, repositories and open access journals, where the storage and free access to digital resources are allowed. The most important are those of academic and institutional.

The essential features of the OA movement are as follows:

1. The works in open access are freely accessible to all.
2. Refers to documents that are online, i.e. digital and accessible through the Internet.
3. There are exclusively scientific works.
4. The journal articles are the main document object of the movement.
5. There is a wide range of modes of use for documents, but essentially guarantees the authorship and integrity of the work.

## PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

### Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

### Other requirements

The theoretical and practical classes, tracking involves the use and application of a large dose of abstract thinking, and the constant use of sources and documentary resources in electronic format, involving the formation of a critical and elaborated knowledge acquisition.

Nature and type of the information sources. Access and consultation of electronic information sources. Analysis and evaluation of sources. Production, standardization and dissemination of sources.



## OUTCOMES

### 1007 - Degree in Information and Documentation

- Optional subjects deal in greater depth with the competences already covered in compulsory subjects.

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

In this course will be an introduction to the main sources of scientific information open access, defining the main typologies and documentary resources, characterizing its informative usefulness and forms of access to them. Procedures to identify and select the information you want in the supply of scientific information systems will be presented.

Identifying which are the main resources in open access articulated on the OAI-PMH protocol enabling to meet the information needs of the user.

Aim also know inwardly how some of the more featured resources in the field of open access, especially repositories and scientific publishing in open systems (OJS).

We will analyze models of scientific publication and intellectual property rights derived therefrom (license Creative Commons, Sherpa-Romeo, etc.)

We will try to reach a level of understanding and assimilation of the theoretical and practical content that will be reflected in operational activities, e.g.: realization of a conceptual map.

## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### 1. Electronic publishing and scientific communication

Electronic publishing and scientific communication

Dissemination and scientific communication

Patterns of consumption and scientific communication

The electronic journal



## **2. Concept of open access**

Introduction, meaning of open access:

What is the open access movement?

Definitions- Declarations

Implications of open access

## **3. OAI-PMH protocol and metadata.**

OAI-PMH protocol and metadata.

Open standards to facilitate interoperability between data providers and service providers

Description of the digital objects through metadata.

Metadata formats (e.g.: Dublin Core)

## **4. Open access journals and repositories.**

Las revistas de acceso abierto y los repositorios.

Publicación en una revista de acceso abierto: Gold Open Access

Publicación en una revista convencional y depósito en un repositorio institucional: Green Open Access

- o Tipos de Repositorios
- o Metadatos
- o Preservación
- o Depósito: auto-archivo / mandato
- o Contenido

## **5. Repositories, harvesters, and services**

Repositories, harvesters, and services:

Technical aspects of repositories

General harvesters

Scientific search engines.

## **6. Free software for the processing and management of open access journals**

Free software for the processing and management of open access journals: Open Journal Systems (OJS)

**7. Rights of intellectual property of scientific publications**

Rights of intellectual property of scientific publications:

Copyright and open access policies: policies of editorial political rights of exploitation (copyright) vs. free deposit

Copyright:

- o Moral rights (non-transferable)
- o Exploitation rights (transferable)

Creative Commons licenses

Location of rights of exploitation vs. free deposit, in the case of scientific journals: ROMEO-SHERPA

**WORKLOAD**

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theory classes	45,00	100
Computer classroom practice	15,00	100
Development of group work	30,00	0
Study and independent work	12,00	0
Readings supplementary material	15,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	25,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	2,00	0
Resolution of case studies	4,00	0
Resolution of online questionnaires	2,00	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150,00</b>	

**TEACHING METHODOLOGY**

The development of the course is structured around three types of activities, as well as the activities of study-preparation of classes and the final exam: theoretical classes, practical classes in the classroom and practical computer science classes.

**Theoretical classes.** Students should acquire basic knowledge included in the agenda through its self-study and attendance at lectures. In those classes, the teacher will provide an overview of the topic will have an impact on those key concepts for the understanding of the same and will respond to any questions or issues. For individual study and the preparation of the theme with depth, will provide students a basic and complementary bibliography addresses on the internet and material support, as well as instructions and advice for the management of the sources of information.





**Practical lessons in the classroom.** Activities that will serve to complement the knowledge acquired in the theoretical classes, through **exercises** that will complete a set of activities to be carried out **individually** or **in a group** to be presented to the completion of the course

## EVALUATION

Student learning assessment shall take into account all aspects set out in the section on methodology of this guide and will be handled through hands-on activities and a final exam:

- **Final exam:** a final written examination that will result in 50 per cent of the qualification will take place. It will be necessary to obtain a minimum score of 5 on the note of the exam to pass the course.
- **Activities and practices:** at the end of the course and will provide 50 per cent of the total assessment. It will be necessary to obtain a minimum score of 5 in total practice note to pass the course

In addition, the final note can increase **up to a 10** per cent by the presentation of:

- Optional works: suggested by the teacher or the students, with the express acceptance of the teacher, the course and presented before the test.
- Active participation in the activities and forums of the virtual classroom.

To overcome the subject is necessary to obtain a **minimum score of 5 points** out of 10, both in the final exam and the practical exercises. Offset both notes.

The presentation of exercises, issues, activities, and other exercises subject to assessment **have not been made directly by the student** or that come from the **direct copy** of other similar works will be considered sufficient grounds for the suspense in the subject, aside from the other possible actions discipline that they be carried out. **The presentation of tasks will be exclusively through the platform of the virtual classroom of the subject**, not accepting other means of presentation, always within the time limits indicated. Late term of work submission implies the impossibility of overcoming the subject in that call.

The notes work and approved tests of those students who have not passed the whole of the subject in the first call, may be kept until the next, **but always within the same academic year**.



This assessment is based on the premise that teaching at the University of Valencia is, by definition, classroom-based teaching. In this sense, students should be aware that attendance at both theory and practical sessions is essential for the proper understanding of the contents. Students must also bear in mind the possibility of part-time enrollments when they are unable to attend all the subjects that make up a complete academic year (60 credits). However, in duly justified circumstances, students may request to be assessed without attending none or some of the lessons. In such cases, the following procedure must be followed:

-At the start of the year, students must inform the course head lecturer(s) of the reason why they are unable to attend class by providing written proof.

-Based on this information, the head lecturer will decide on the possibility of exempting these students from attending all or part of the classes.

To be assessed, students who are in this situation must submit all the assignments required by the lecturer (not necessarily identical to those required during the course). Also, they may be asked to defend their assignments orally in front of the lecturer, and they will have to pass a theory test. Assignments will be worth 50% of the final mark and the test will be worth the remaining 50%.

## REFERENCES

### Basic

- Informe APEI sobre acceso abierto | E-LIS. E-prints in Library and Information Science Disponible en: <http://eprints.rclis.org/handle/10760/12507> Fecha de acceso 31/5/2012, 2012.
- Informe APEI sobre acceso abierto | E-LIS. E-prints in Library and Information Science Disponible en: <http://eprints.rclis.org/handle/10760/12507> Fecha de acceso 31/5/2012, 2012.

### Additional

- Sera proporcionada para cada uno de los temas.