

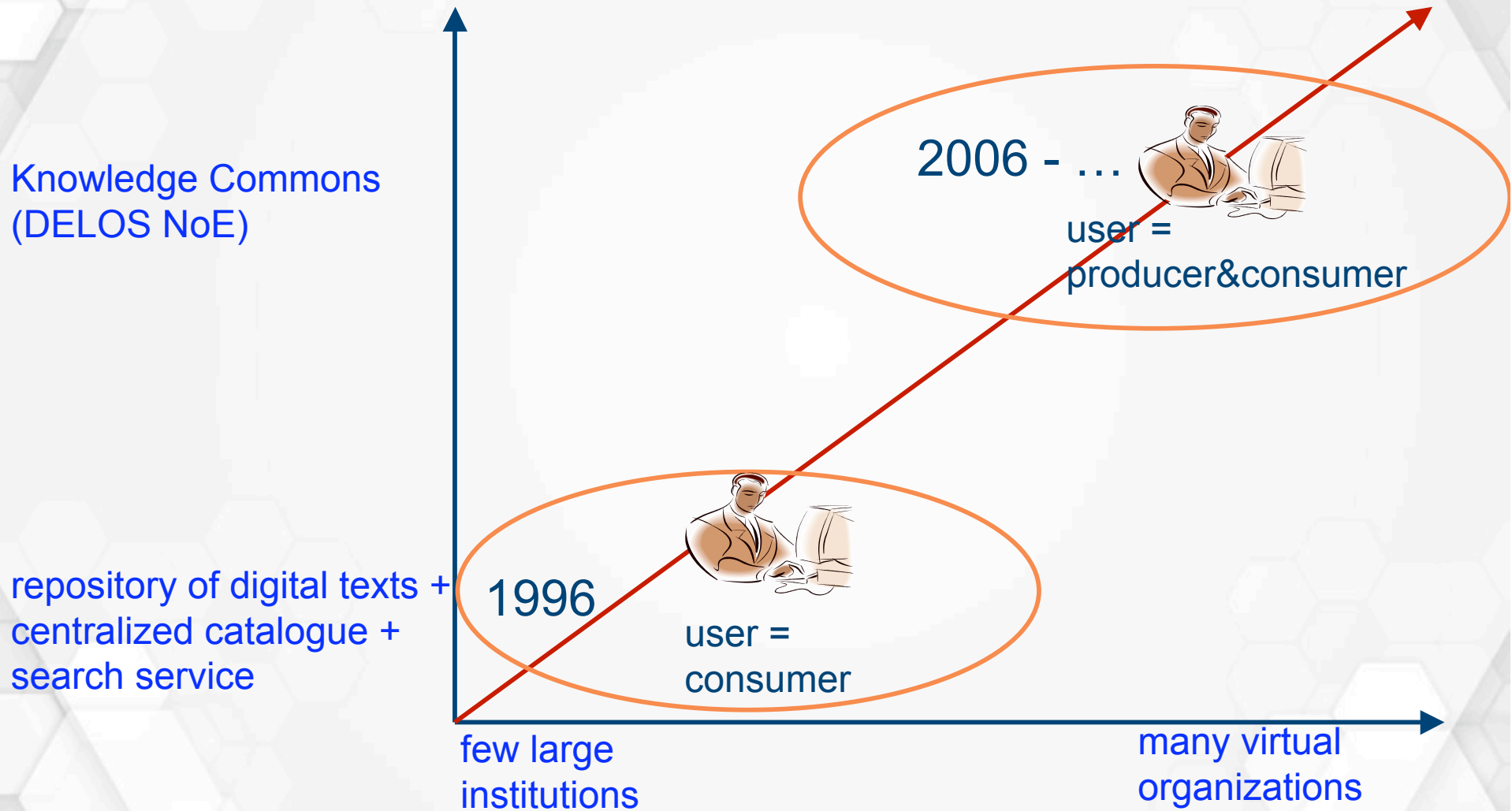
Digital Libraries of the Future - and the Role of Libraries

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Information Society
Technologies

The DLs evolution



New information objects

- Multimedia documents (images, audio-videos, 3D-objects)
- Data (observation data, experimental data, specific elaborations outcomes)
- Information objects with no physical analogous
- On-demand information objects

On-demand information objects

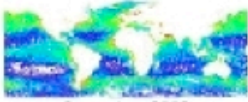
- a fixed text
- a pollution map
- a table summarizing data from millions of observed satellite measures
- a graph reporting an analytical trend of certain information extracted from a great amount of observed data

**International Report on
Mediterranean Sea Chlorophyll Distribution during year 2003**

1. Scientific and Societal Concerns
Any scheme to monitor the ocean biota and their environment must strive to address the major scientific and societal concerns of the day pertaining to marine life. This section summarises some major concerns that emerged during discussions at the meeting. Many other concerns could have been included, but space precludes a complete listing of concerns.

1.1. Biodiversity and Conservation
Marine biodiversity is not easy to assess and is generally poorly known. There are many complicating factors, including a three-dimensional, fluid, mobile environment, its vastness, and its challenging depths. Away from shore, primary producers and primary grazers are usually small, drifting forms that undergo spatial variability and seasonal changes. The larger invertebrate grazers have a range of life history stages, often with planktonic and benthic phases. Many large animals are migratory. Ocean habitats can be linked by the dispersal of planktonic larvae, and in this way, the systems can be interconnected even at a distance.

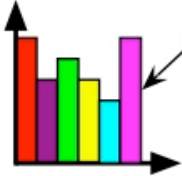
Finally, the higher-order diversity of life is much greater in the oceans than in terrestrial systems—there are 13 unique phyla in the oceans and only one on land. Marine biodiversity is essentially the evolutionary history of life. In general, long-term environmental stability seems to increase biodiversity and, conversely, global climate change can be expected to decrease it.



Jan – Apr 2003

	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9
Y1	12	13	15	26	11	34	45	45	54
Y2	32	12	46	67	21	22	44	12	44
Y3	23	33	56	77	32	44	12	55	33
Y4	44	34	12	55	34	45	12	22	44

Measures of yyy



Values of xxx

Automatically updated with the most recent data

Requirements for “the future DLs”

- The creation and handling of these documents require
 - ◆ Access to many different, large, heterogeneous information sources
 - ◆ Use of specialized services
 - ◆ Large processing capabilities

Controlled sharing of resources

- Small virtual dynamic organizations usually do not have the instruments for satisfying these requirements
- **To exploit controlled sharing of resources**
 - ◆ information sources
 - ◆ sw components
 - ◆ computers
 - ◆ skills

Implementing “the future DLs”



A view on technology

The DILIGENT project

- Italian National Research Council - ISTI (Italy, Scientific Co-ordinator)
- European Research Consortium for Informatics and Mathematics (France, Administrative Co-ordinator)
- University of Athens (Greece)
- University of Basel (Switzerland)
- Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der angewandten Forschung e V - IPSI (Germany)
- University for Health Informatics and Technology Tyrol (Austria)
- University of Strathclyde (United Kingdom)
- Engineering Ingegneria Informatica SpA (Italy)
- Fast Search & Transfer ASA (Norway)
- 4D SOFT Software Development Ltd. (Hungary)
- European Organization for Nuclear Research (Switzerland)
- European Space Agency - ESRIN (Italy)
- Scuola Normale Superiore (Italy)
- RAI Radio Televisione Italiana (Italy)



The DILIGENT project

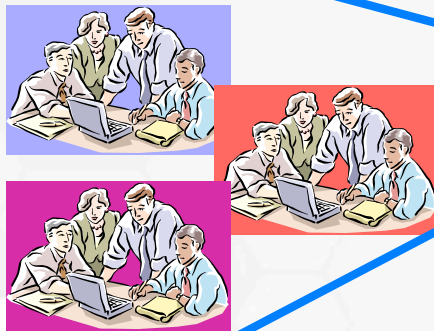
Objective

To develop a **Digital Library Infrastructure** that will allow members of dynamic virtual research organizations to create on-demand transient digital libraries based on shared computing, storage, multimedia, multi-type content and application resources

Digital libraries are not ends in themselves; rather they are enabling technologies for digital asset management, electronic commerce, electronic publishing, teaching and learning, and other activities.

Fourth DELOS Workshop, Budapest, 2002

Consumers



DILIGENT DL infrastructure

Service A

Service B

Service C

DLCreation
service

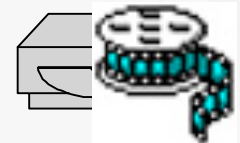
Service D

Service E

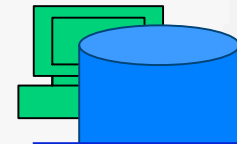
Producers



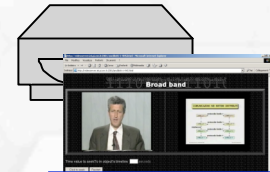
3D processing



simulation

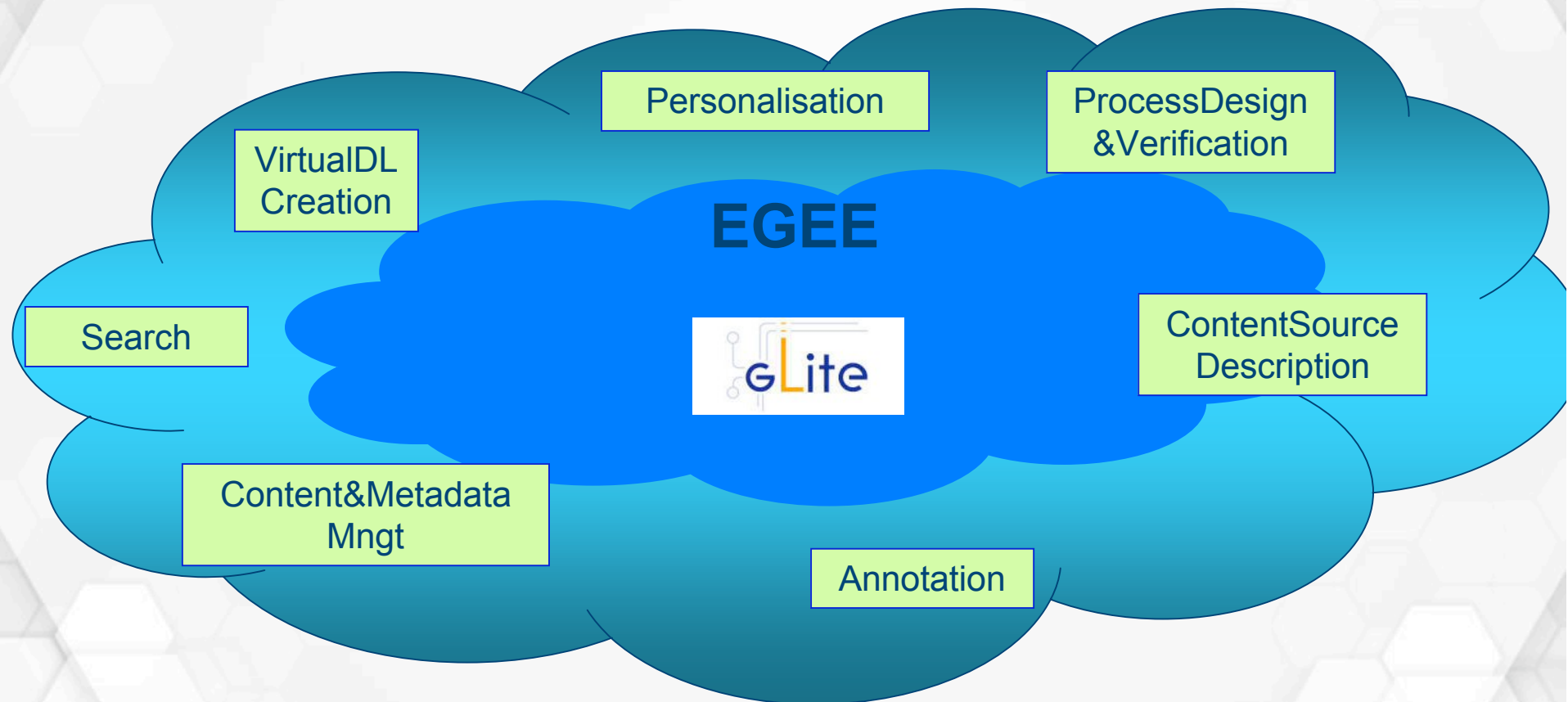


Feature
extraction

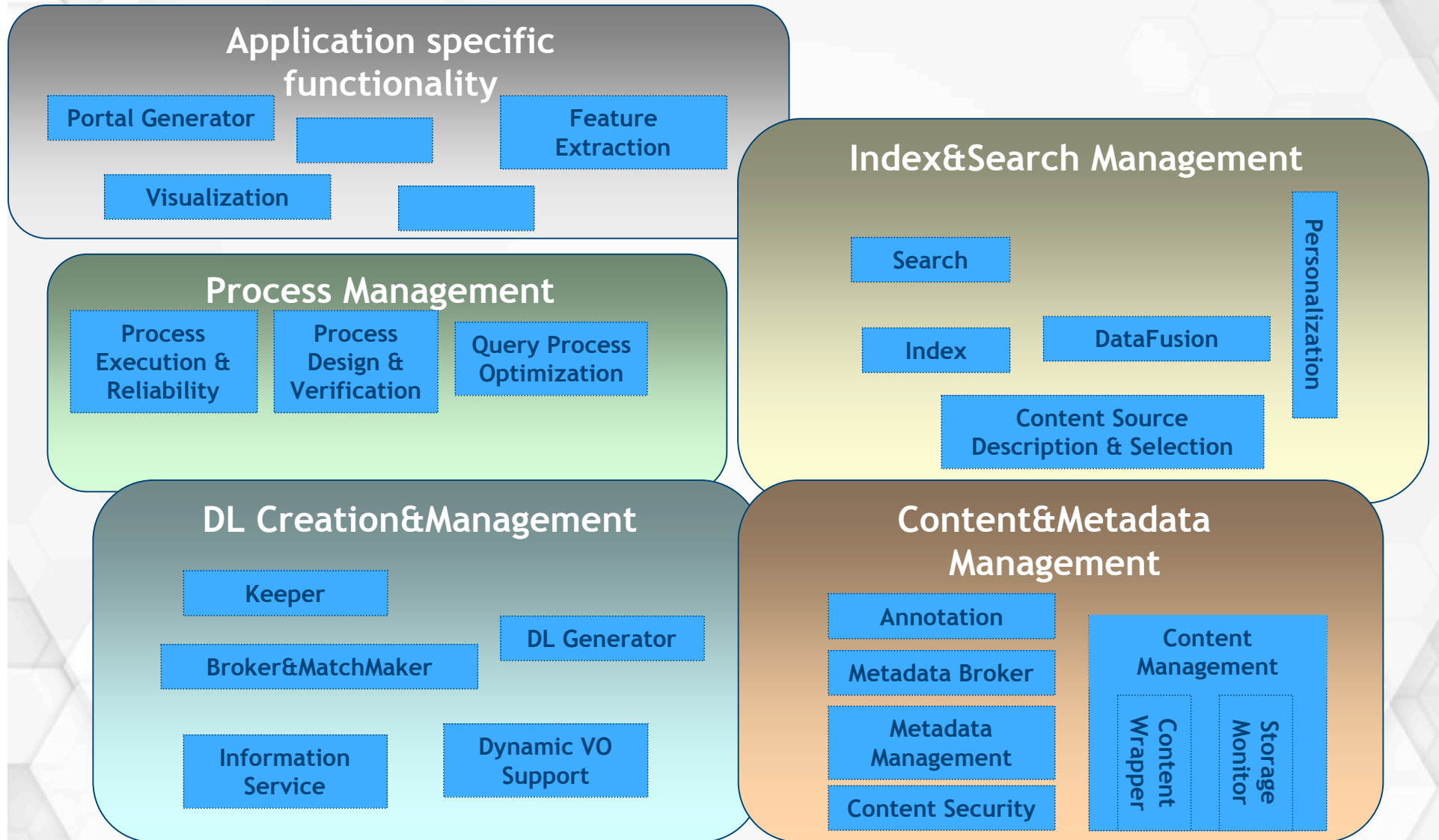


Speech
recognition

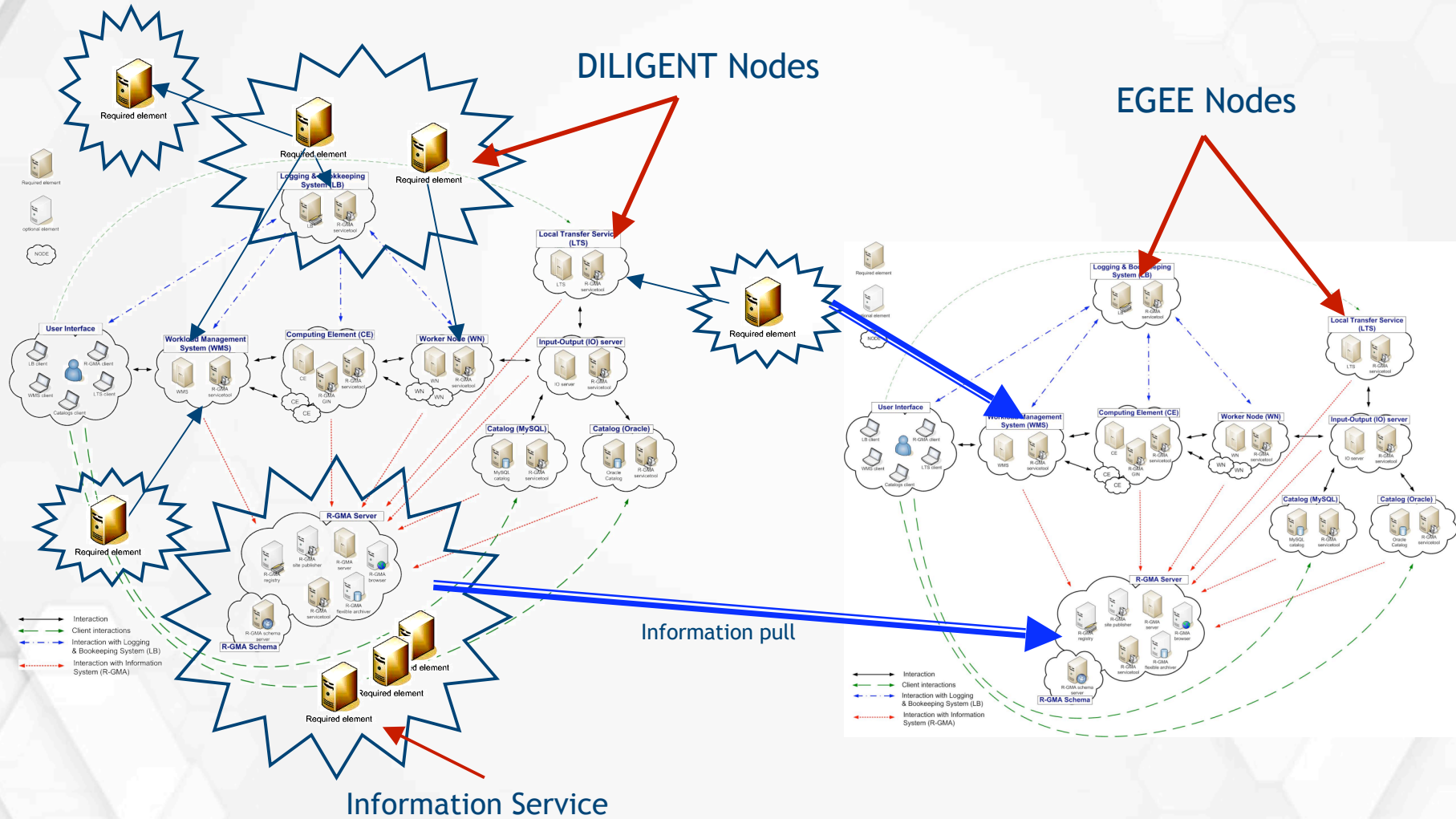
Technical solution



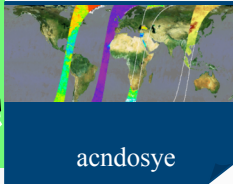
Diligent functionality decomposition



DILIGENT infrastructure



The DILIGENT user scenarios



Implementation of
Environmental
Conventions

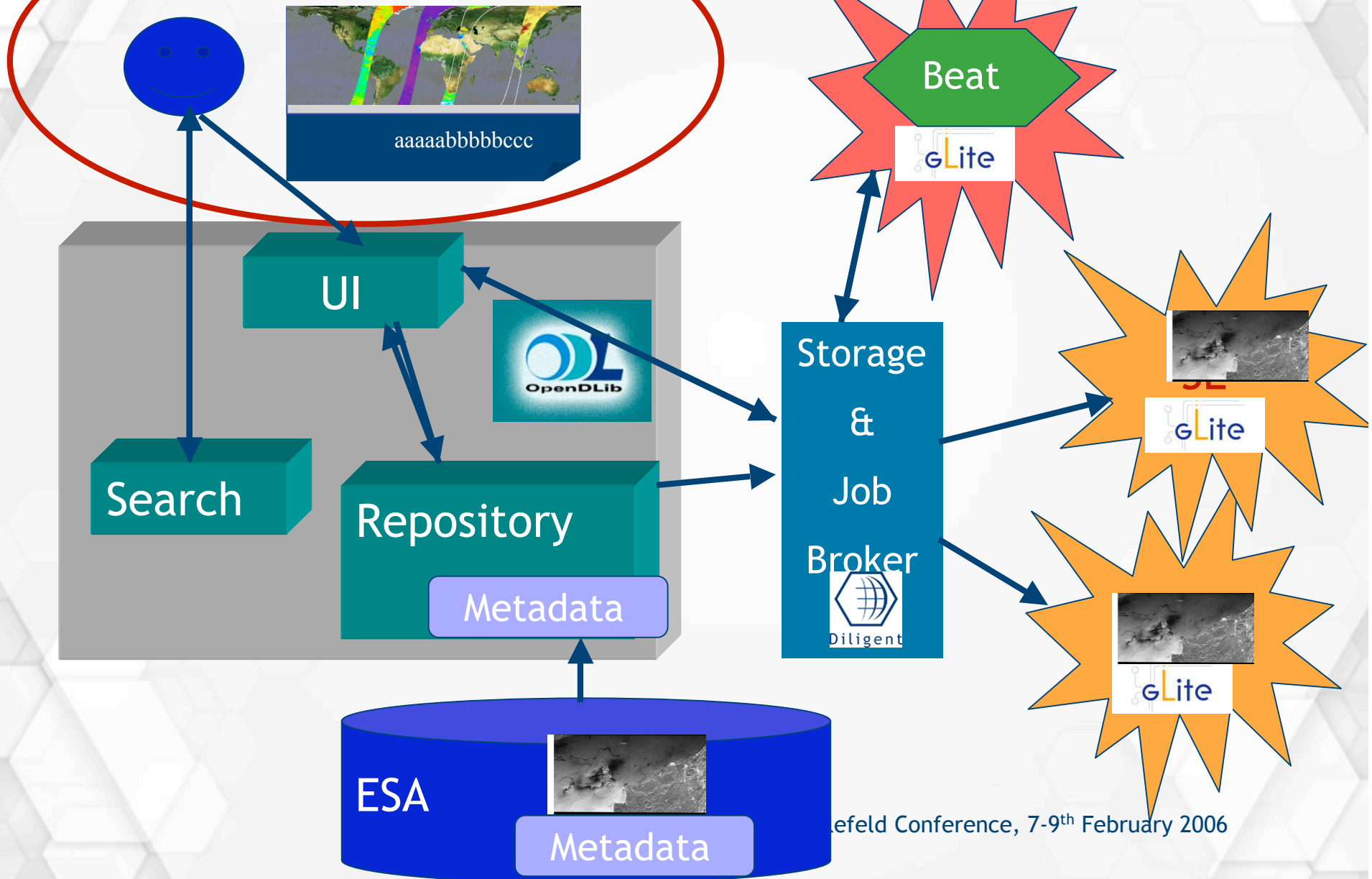


Research and
Learning in the
Culture Heritage
domain



Diligent

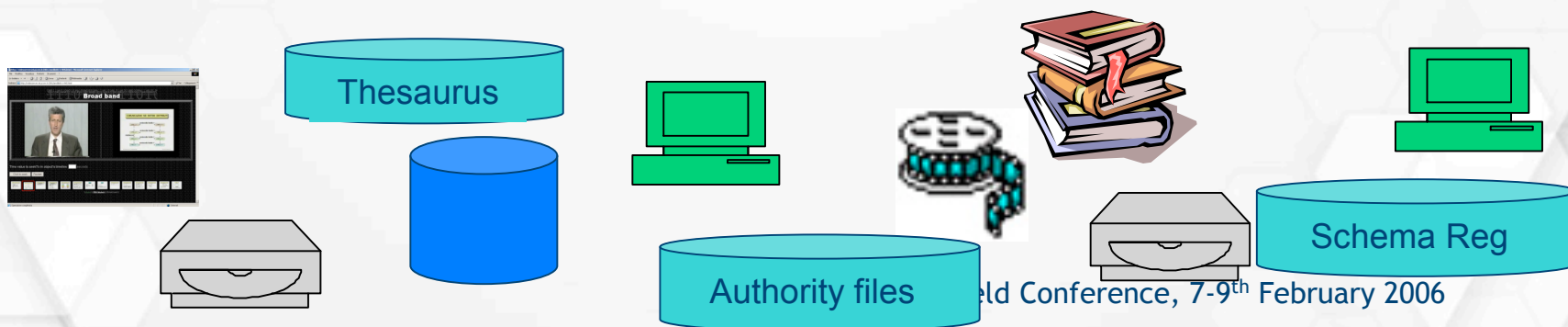
Implementation of Environmental Conventions



Organization for the future DLs(1)

The role of libraries as producers of resources

- Provide the necessary resources
- Develop economic models to support the resources sustainability
- Define policies and standards (e.g. rights)
- Increase the amount of shared digital content (e.g. by digitalization, by awareness)
- Ensure the availability of content (e.g. maintenance, preservation) and its quality



Organization for the future DLs(2)

The role of libraries as mediators between the infrastructure and the user communities

- Proactively promote and facilitate the creation of DLs that responds to the needs of the user communities
- Assists users by providing, if necessary, the skills required to select, update and exploit the DL content and services





A **D**igital **L**ibrary **I**nfrastructure
on **G**rid **E**Nabled **T**echnology

<http://www.diligentproject.com>