



QUESITI PROVA ORALE

Gruppo 1:

1. I rappresentanti degli studenti in Senato chiedono di attivare un servizio di digitalizzazione dei testi d'esame, da inviare ai laureandi evitando che si debbano spostare fisicamente per prenderli a prestito. Alla luce delle disposizioni vigenti, spieghi come risponderebbe, quali misure organizzative proporrebbe e per quali motivi.
2. Il Direttore di un importante archivio religioso chiede al Rettore di autorizzare gli utenti dell'archivio - perlopiù studiosi - ad accedere agli e-journals ed e-books del Sistema Bibliotecario di Ateneo. Alla luce delle disposizioni vigenti, spieghi come risponderebbe, quali misure organizzative proporrebbe e per quali motivi.
3. Un gruppo di studentesse con figli piccoli chiede di attrezzare una parte delle biblioteche per ospitare dei bambini, al fine di permettere alle mamme e ai padri di studiare portando i figli con sé. Alla luce dei Regolamenti e delle disposizioni vigenti, spieghi come risponderebbe, quali misure organizzative proporrebbe e per quali motivi.
4. Una istituzione cittadina mette in vendita un ampio locale che ha liberato e non intende usare, e propone all'Ateneo di acquisirlo come deposito librario per le biblioteche. Il Rettorato chiede la consulenza del Sistema Bibliotecario. Quali caratteristiche biblioteconomiche si devono prendere in considerazione, quali analisi organizzative sono opportune e per quali motivi?

Gruppo 2:

1. Se durante un esercizio si deve procedere ad un acquisto non previsto in fase di redazione del budget, quali sono i rimedi per farvi fronte?
2. Di quali fattori è necessario tenere conto nella redazione di una richiesta di budget per la gestione annuale del servizio di biblioteca?
3. Da quali voci è composto il budget annuale per la gestione del servizio di biblioteca?
4. Quali sono, ai sensi del Regolamento del Sistema Bibliotecario di Ateneo, le responsabilità associate all'organizzazione e alla gestione della biblioteca?

Gruppo 3:

1. Si illustrino le misure di sicurezza e organizzative da adottare in una biblioteca di ateneo per fa fronte ad un improvviso evento avverso, verificatosi a biblioteca aperta, al fine di garantire la sicurezza dei lavoratori, degli utenti e la salvaguardia del patrimonio librario. L'evento può essere un allagamento dovuto a cause atmosferiche o impiantistiche.
2. Al fine di aggiornare e pianificare il fabbisogno di personale in termini di punti organico in un sistema bibliotecario di ateneo, si illustrino gli indicatori da impiegare, con particolare riferimento alla misurazione dell'efficienza.



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TRIESTE

3. Gli organi di governo dell'ateneo hanno deliberato l'unificazione di cinque biblioteche dipartimentali in un'unica biblioteca, appartenenti ad ambiti disciplinari diversi. Si illustrino criteri e modalità di riorganizzazione delle attività.

4. Al fine di pianificare l'acquisto di risorse bibliografiche elettroniche e a stampa a livello di sistema bibliotecario di ateneo, tenendo conto dei vincoli di budget, si illustrino gli indicatori da utilizzare per rispondere alle esigenze dei diversi ambiti disciplinari e delle diverse esigenze dell'utenza.



Accertamento della lingua inglese:

1. Enhancing Print Journal Analysis for Shared Print Collections

The Western Regional Storage Trust (WEST), is a distributed shared print journal repository program serving research libraries, college and university libraries, and library consortia in the Western Region of the United States. WEST solicits serial bibliographic records and related holdings biennially, which are evaluated and identified as candidates for shared print archiving using a complex collection analysis process. California Digital Library's Discovery & Delivery WEST operations team (WEST-Ops) supports the functionality behind this collection analysis process used by WEST program staff (WEST-Staff) and members.

For WEST, proposals for shared print archiving have been historically predicated on what is known as an Ulrich's journal family, which pulls together related serial titles, for example, succeeding and preceding serial titles, their supplements, and foreign language parallel titles. Ulrich's, while it has been invaluable, proves problematic in several ways, resulting in the approximate omission of half of the journal titles submitted for collection analysis.

Part of WEST's effectiveness in archiving hinges upon its ability to analyze local serials data across its membership as holistically as possible. The process that enables this analysis, and subsequent archiving proposals, is dependent on Ulrich's journal family, for which ISSN has been traditionally used to match and cluster all related titles within a particular family. As such, the process is limited in that many journals have never been assigned ISSNs, especially older publications, or member bibliographic records may lack an ISSN(s), though the ISSN may exist in an OCLC primary record.

Building a mechanism for matching on ISSNs that goes beyond the base set of primary, former, and succeeding titles, expands the number of eligible ISSNs that facilitate Ulrich's journal family matching. Furthermore, when no matches in Ulrich's can be made based on ISSN, other types of control numbers within a bibliographic record may be used to match with records that have been previously matched with an Ulrich's journal family via ISSN, resulting in a significant increase in the number of titles eligible for collection analysis.

This paper will discuss problems in Ulrich's journal family matching, improved functional methodologies developed to address those problems, and potential strategies to improve in serial title clustering in the future.



2. Background

WEST, Western Regional Storage Trust, founded in 2010, is a distributed shared print journal repository program comprised of 68 members, plus five past members who continue to retain journals on behalf of WEST. Member institutions participate in a number of ways depending on local resources and capacity, for example by:

Committing to retain titles on behalf of WEST on site (i.e., in campus libraries) or in dedicated storage facilities;

Physically validating retained titles for completeness and/or condition;

Actively seeking holdings from other members to fill gaps (i.e. missing volumes) in retained titles;

Offering volumes to fill gaps in retained titles; and

Supporting WEST's objectives by taking part in the program's governance and strategic decision-making.

WEST members, on agreeing to commit to archiving proposals made by the WEST Operations and Collections Council (WEST-OCC), record information about the proposals in their library and consortial catalogs in the form of MARC holdings records following program guidelines. These holdings are submitted to WEST-Ops once a year for inclusion in a local database managed by the California Digital Library (CDL), which supports ongoing collection analysis and local comparison functionality.

WEST archival commitment files in the form of MARC holdings records are supplied by WEST-Ops once a year in the form of MARC holdings records for inclusion in the Print Archives and Preservation Registry (PAPR) of the Center for Research Libraries (CRL). The PAPR system supports the archiving and management of serials collections by providing comprehensive information about titles, holdings, and the terms and conditions of archiving for major print archiving and shared print programs. In addition to submitting to PAPR, member institutions also supply these same archival commitments to OCLC as MARC holdings records in order to also surface these holdings in WorldCat.

Shared print programs strive to ensure ongoing, long-term access to the scholarly print record, while also allowing member institutions to optimize campus library space. It is of the utmost importance that the functionality of the process includes as many member held titles for consideration as possible, while still retaining accuracy in the process of pulling together related titles to build journal families.



3. Collection Analysis

WEST collection analysis is predicated on titles being organized into clusters, based upon the Ulrich's journal family ID. Ulrich's assigns a unique journal family ID to related titles such as preceding, foreign language parallel, supplemental, and other interconnected titles. Titles that are successfully matched with journal families are candidates for collection analysis at both the family and the individual title level. Titles submitted by member institutions are matched in Ulrich's using ISSN, and assigned a journal family ID. Titles which do not match are considered to be "orphan" records, and are removed from the process stream at that point.

After the matching process, titles having matched with a journal family go through a number of exclusionary filters to identify only those titles which have an optimal value-add to shared print archiving. Records that do not successfully pass through the exclusion filters are dropped from the process stream. Exclusion filters include:

- WEST previously archived titles
- Non-print formats
- Government documents
- LC classification K (Law)
- Title keywords "online" and "monograph"
- Location exclusions as directed by the owning institution. For example, exclude any titles with location "reference desk, current periodicals, rare materials."

The remaining titles are organized and clustered into their relevant journal families and are output with their summary holdings and other various data points as reports. WEST staff use the reports to further refine for title review and proposal by WEST-OCC to WEST members for shared print archiving.



4. Internal Processing, Pre-Enhancements

Before internal functionality enhancements were made, titles were matched on limited, selected data fields found in MARC bibliographic serial records furnished by WEST members. WEST-Ops loaded the Bibliographic records and local holdings to a database and the following input fields were isolated as match candidates with Ulrich's journal family ISSNs:

- Primary ISSN (022\$a)
- Linking ISSN (022\$I)
- Former Title ISSN (780\$x)
- Succeeding Title ISSN (785\$x)

WEST-Ops further enhanced the data by using the OCLC Search API to harvest 022\$a, 022\$I, 780\$x, 785\$x fields from primary OCLC records (master records) and loading them to a dedicated table (Table 1). This data, in most cases, was a supplement to the supplied data in WEST member records and, in some cases, was a correction to one or more submitted values. It should be noted that data harvested from the OCLC primary record was always assumed to be most current and most correct, and so took precedence over input values in Ulrich's match search order.

Table 1. OCLC Harvested Supplementary ISSN Values in the ISSN table. ISSN values are harvested using the OCLC Search API. The OCLC_primary number connects data from this table to matching records in the source data table (by way of the OCLC_xref table) which stores full bibliographic details.

OCLC_primary	Primary ISSN	Linking ISSN	Former ISSN	Succeeding ISSN
1102013	1001-3456	1001-3456		3344-9930
9131027	3498-1209	3399-2020	1443-9008	6775-6678

In addition to ISSNs, the OCLC primary number and any cross reference OCLC numbers [2] harvested were stored locally as an OCLC number "set" to prevent the searching of a title more than once (Table 2).

During processing, the primary OCLC number from each contributor record was first searched in a dedicated table containing harvested primary and cross-reference numbers (Table 2.) If a match was found, the OCLC number set would then be associated with that contributor record in the source data table. If no match was found, then a new search would be done using the OCLC API. Any ISSNs and OCLC numbers gleaned from the matching OCLC record would then be harvested to further populate and enhance the ISSN and oclc_xref tables for further searching. This strategy specifically addresses the ubiquitous issue of multiple OCLC numbers (primary and xrefs) associated with the same OCLC record, but which may show up in local catalogs as primary values.

Multiple OCLC numbers associated with a single OCLC record occur when OCLC detects duplicate records in their union catalog. Duplicate records are weighed to determine which is of better quality. Holdings are then moved over to the better record, the "winner", while the "loser's" OCLC number is inserted into 019\$a



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TRIESTE

[3] as an OCLC cross-reference number (xref.) Since a bibliographic record in a local catalog is, in essence, a snapshot of the primary record in OCLC, its primary OCLC number may deprecate to a cross-reference in future. It is therefore important to have a complete set of primary + cross-references when searching and matching on OCLC number.



Accertamento competenze informatiche:

1. Cos'è una tabella pivot in Excel?
2. Descriva la stampa unione in Word
3. Importazione dati da un file CSV
4. Come trasferire un file di grandi dimensioni che supera il limite consentito dall'applicativo.