

# UCLA

## Presentations

### Title

Digital Libraries: Now here, or nowhere? (Keynote)

### Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/6d4551tc>

### Author

Borgman, Christine L.

### Publication Date

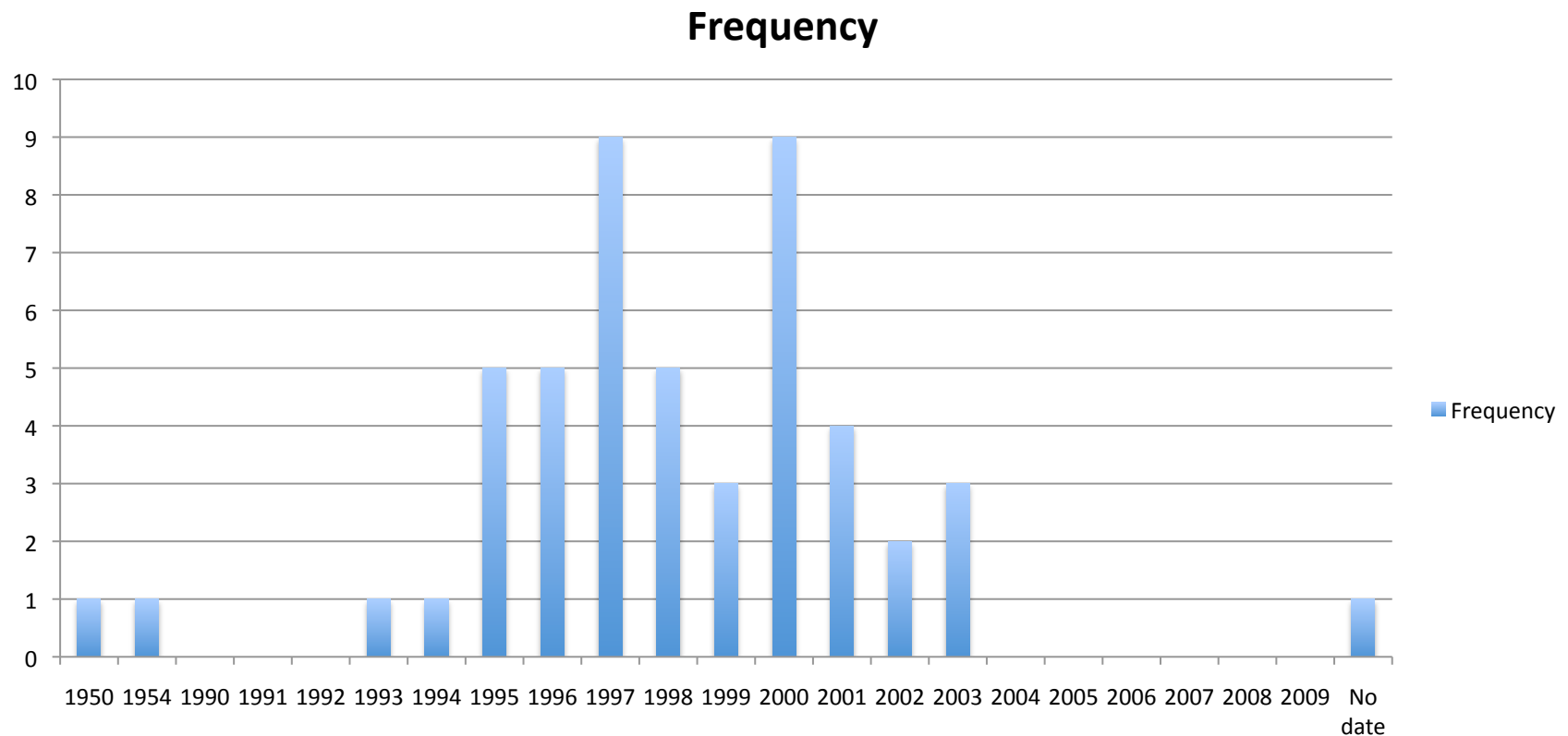
2009-06-15

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# “Digital library” term usage



First 50 items retrieved in Google Scholar with term “digital library,” June 8, 2009

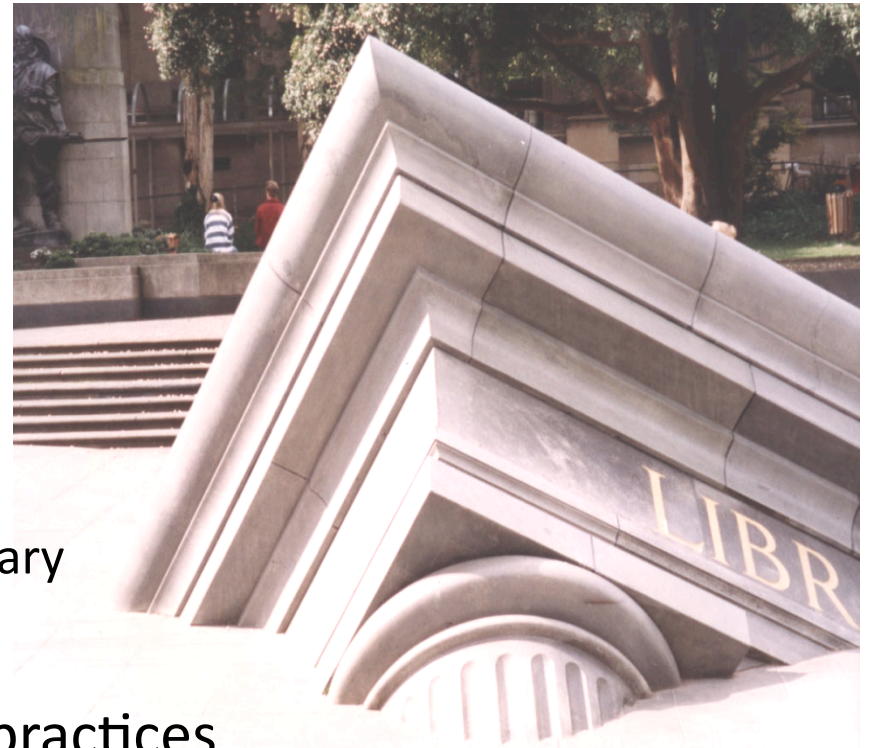
# Digital Libraries, defined

## Social Aspects of Digital Libraries, Report of NSF workshop, 1996

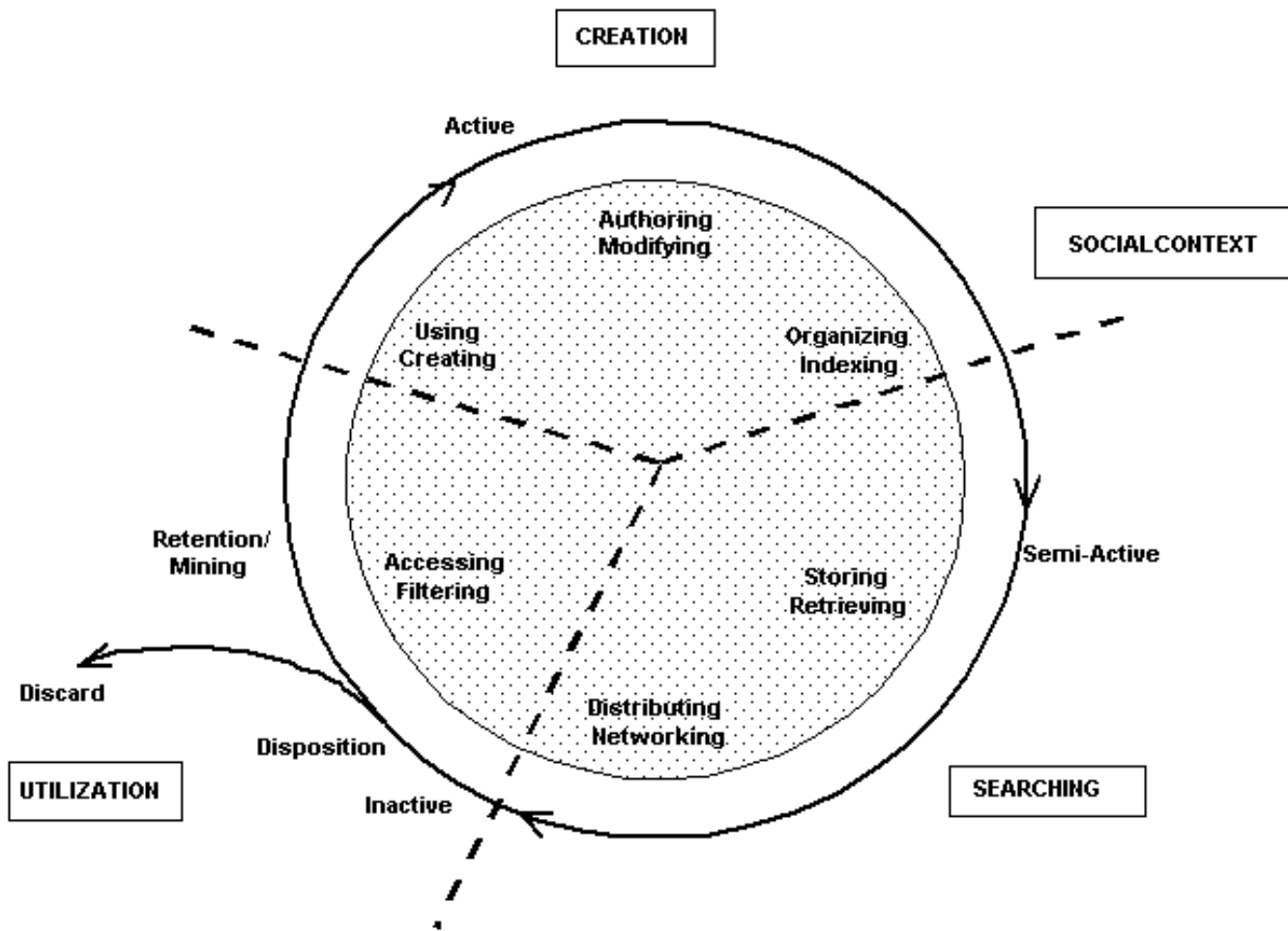
1. **Digital libraries are a set of electronic resources and associated technical capabilities for creating, searching, and using information.** In this sense they are an extension and enhancement of information storage and retrieval systems that manipulate digital data in any medium (text, images, sounds; static or dynamic images) and exist in distributed networks. The content of digital libraries includes data, metadata that describe various aspects of the data (e.g., representation, creator, owner, reproduction rights), and metadata that consist of links or relationships to other data or metadata, whether internal or external to the digital library.
2. **Digital libraries are constructed—collected and organized—by [and for] a community of users, and their functional capabilities support the information needs and uses of that community.** They are a component of communities in which individuals and groups interact with each other, using data, information, and knowledge resources and systems. In this sense they are an extension, enhancement, and integration of a variety of information institutions as physical places where resources are selected, collected, organized, preserved, and accessed in support of a user community. These information institutions include, among others, libraries, museums, archives, and schools, but digital libraries also extend and serve other community settings, including classrooms, offices, laboratories, homes, and public spaces.

# Digital Libraries, deconstructed

- Action: create, search, use information
- Content:
  - digital data in any medium
  - data and metadata
- Access: distributed networks
- Relationships:
  - links to other data or metadata
  - internal or external to the digital library
- Design: community participation
- Capabilities: support community practices
- Institutions: libraries, museums, archives, schools, ...



## Information Life Cycle



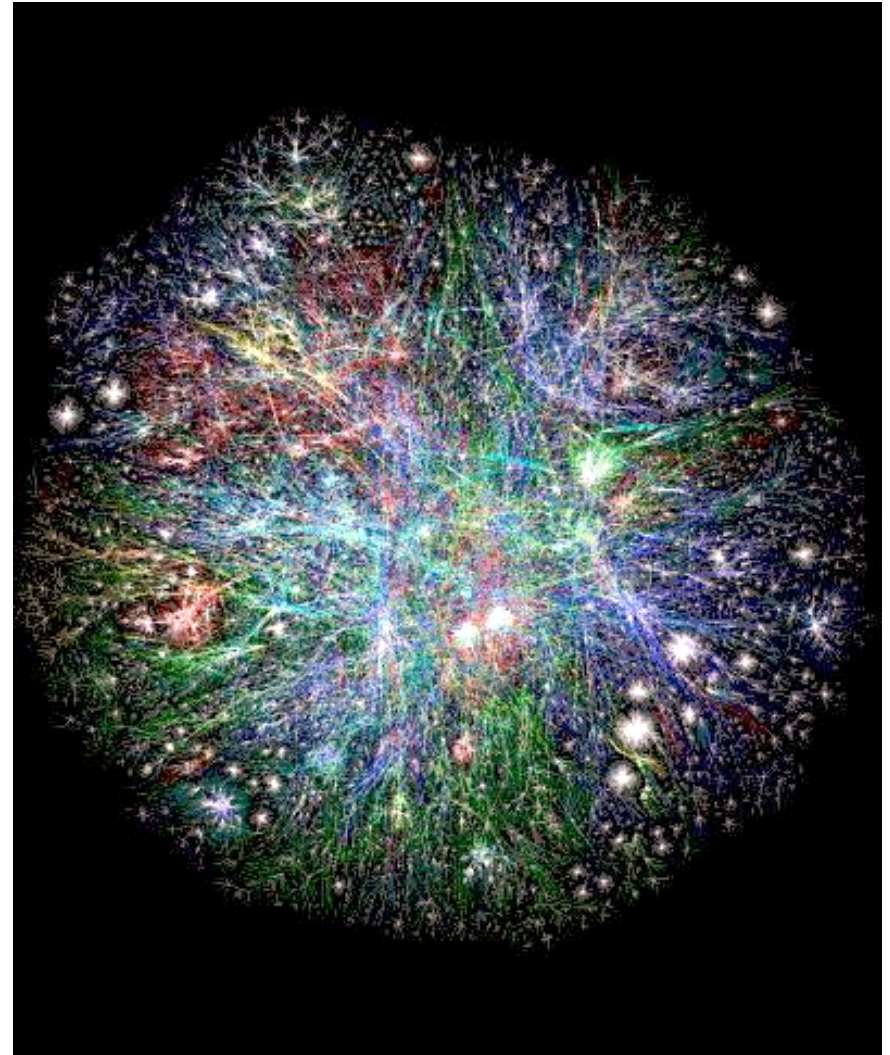
# Information Life Cycle

Borgman et al.:  
Workshop Report on  
Social Aspects of  
Digital Libraries:  
[http://www-lis.gseis.  
ucla.edu/DL/](http://www-lis.gseis.ucla.edu/DL/) 5

NOTE: The outer ring indicates the life cycle stages (active, semi-active, and inactive) for a given type of information artifact (such as business records, artworks, documents, or scientific data). The stages are superimposed on six types of information uses or processes (shaded circle). The cycle has three major phases: information creation, searching, and utilization. The alignment of the cycle stages with the steps of information handling and process phases may vary according to the particular social or institutional context.

# Digital libraries – consolidation or connectedness\*?

- NSF Digital Libraries Initiative
  - Phase 1, 1994-1998
  - Phase 2, 1999-2004
- Search engines
  - Archie, 1990
  - Google, 1998
- World Wide Web, 1994
- Cyberinfrastructure, 2003



# The Anatomy of a Large-Scale Hypertextual Web Search Engine

Sergey Brin and Lawrence Page

Computer Science Department  
Stanford University, Stanford, CA  
sergey@cs.stanford.edu and page@cs.stanford.edu

## Abstract

In this paper, we present Google, a prototype of a large-scale search engine that uses the structure present in hypertext. Google is designed to crawl and produce much more satisfying search results than existing text and hyperlink database of at least 24 million pages in 1998. To engineer a search engine is a challenging task. Searching through millions of web pages involving a comparable number of millions of queries every day. Despite the importance of searching, very little academic research has been done on them. Funding for technology and web proliferation, creating a web search engine years ago. This paper provides an in-depth description of the first such detailed public description we know of to date. We compare traditional search techniques to data of this magnitude, and discuss with using the additional information present in hypertext. This paper addresses this question of how to build a practical search engine with additional information present in hypertext. Also we look at the problem of searching with uncontrolled hypertext collections where anyone can

## Keywords

World Wide Web, Search Engines, Information Retrieval

Computer networks and ISDN systems, 1998 volume 1, number 1

DLI-1 award to Winograd and Garcia-Molina

 National Science Foundation  
WHERE DISCOVERIES BEGIN

SEARCH  
NSF Web Site

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### Discoveries

Discoveries  
Search Discoveries  
About Discoveries

#### Discoveries by Research Area

- Arctic & Antarctic
- Astronomy & Space
- Biology
- Chemistry & Materials
- Computing
- Earth & Environment
- Education
- Engineering
- Mathematics
- Nanoscience
- People & Society
- Physics

## Discovery

### On the Origins of Google

Even in the early days of the Internet, people saw the need for better interfaces to growing data collections. A graduate student supported by an NSF digital library project at Stanford University uncovered the missing links in Web page ranking.



Portion of Digital Libraries I logo.  
[Credit and Larger Version](#)

**August 17, 2004**

In the primordial ooze of Internet content several hundred million seconds ago (1993), fewer than 100 Web sites inhabited the planet. Early clans of information seekers hunted for data among the far larger populations of text-only Gopher sites and FTP file-sharing servers. This was the world in the years before Google.

Even in this primitive Internet world, the need for more accessible interfaces to growing data collections had already been recognized. The National Science Foundation led the multi-agency Digital Library Initiative (DLI) that, in 1994, made its first six awards. One of those awards supported a Stanford University project led by professors Hector Garcia-Molina and Terry Winograd.

None of the early DLI proposals -- submitted before the World Wide Web experienced its Cambrian explosion -- explicitly included research into the Web. However, by the time DLI funding began, the information landscape had changed.

In 1994, some of the first Web search tools crawled out of the Internet sea. Two Stanford students started Yahoo!, a manually constructed "table of contents" for Web sites. Other early search engines emerged, such as Lycos and WebCrawler, and began automatically indexing Web pages, focusing on keyword-based techniques to rank search results.

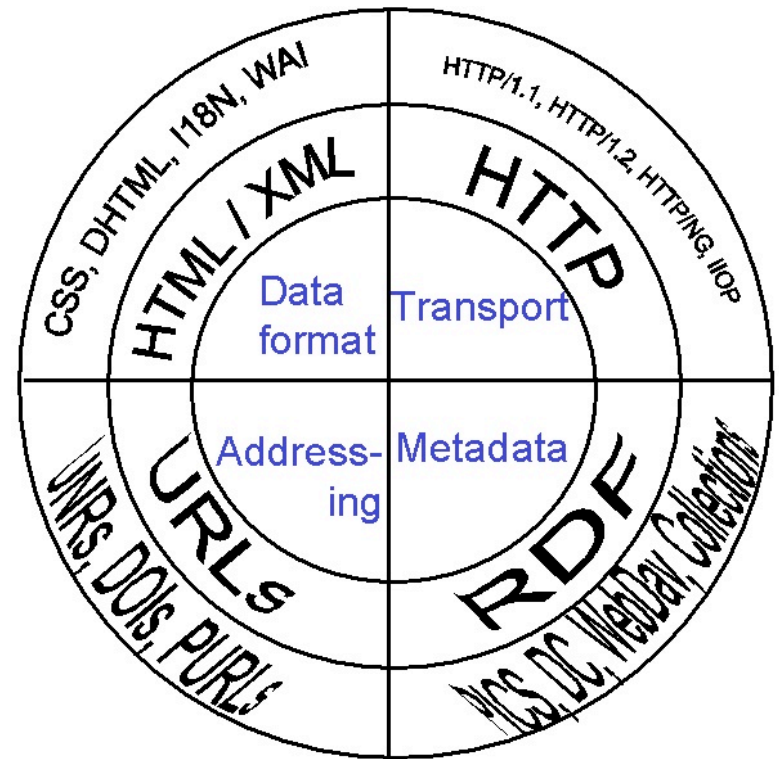
Around the same time, one of the graduate students funded under the NSF-supported DLI project at Stanford took an interest in the Web as a "collection." The student was Larry Page.

Page uncovered the missing links, so to speak, in Web page ranking. His evolutionary leap was to recognize that the act of linking one page to another required conscious effort, which in turn was evidence of human judgment about the link's destination. Individually, each link was a simple but effective tool. But collectively, millions of these links provided a



# World Wide Web

- Web architecture and services
  - Initial architecture, 1990
  - Mosaic browser, 1993
  - “Year of the Web,” 1994
- NSF Digital Libraries Initiative
  - Phase 1, 1994-1998
  - Phase 2, 1999-2004
- Open Archives Initiative
  - Protocol for Metadata Harvesting
  - Objective Reuse and Exchange







shakespeare first folio

Search

[Advanced Search](#)  
[Preferences](#)

Web [Show options...](#)

Results 1 - 10 of about 1,260,000 for [shakespeare first folio](#). (0.34 seconds)

### [The Shakespeare First Folio](#)

The following sources were used in compiling the **First Folio** database: Mr. William **Shakespeares** comedies, histories, & tragedies. Published according to the ...  
[etext.virginia.edu/shakespeare/folio/](http://etext.virginia.edu/shakespeare/folio/) - [Cached](#) - [Similar](#)

#### [University of Virginia Shakespeare Resources Online](#)

The Electronic Text Center's holdings include a variety of **Shakespeare** resources that range from early Quartos, the complete 1623 **First Folio**, ...  
[etext.virginia.edu/shakespeare/](http://etext.virginia.edu/shakespeare/) - [Cached](#) - [Similar](#)

### [First Folio - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](#)

The **First Folio** of **Shakespeare**, Introduction by Doug Mostin, ... Greg, W. W. The **Shakespeare First Folio: Its Bibliographical and Textual History**. ...  
[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First\\_Folio](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Folio) - [Cached](#) - [Similar](#)

### Image results for [shakespeare first folio](#) - [Report images](#)



### [William Shakespeare - The First Folio](#)

Visit this William **Shakespeare** site including information about the **First Folio**. Educational resource for the **First Folio** and William **Shakespeare**.  
[www.william-shakespeare.info/william-shakespeare-first-folio.htm](http://www.william-shakespeare.info/william-shakespeare-first-folio.htm) - [Cached](#) - [Similar](#)

### [First Folio Shakespeare Festival](#)

Equity, not-for-profit theatre specializing in outdoor summer **Shakespeare** productions and educational touring. Based at the Peabody Estate at Mayslake ...  
[Show map of 146 Juliet Ct, Clarendon Hills, IL 60514](#)  
[Macbeth - Design for Living](#) - [Dan Allar](#) - [Dining & Lodging](#)  
[www.firstfolio.org/](http://www.firstfolio.org/) - [Cached](#) - [Similar](#)

### [Preface to Shakespeare's First Folio](#)

Apr 4, 2008 ... Prefatory Material to **Shakespeare's First Folio**, 1623.  
[shakespeare.palomar.edu/folio1.htm](http://shakespeare.palomar.edu/folio1.htm) - [Cached](#) - [Similar](#)

### [Amazon.com: The First Folio of Shakespeare: The Norton Facsimile ...](#)

Amazon.com: The **First Folio** of **Shakespeare**: The Norton Facsimile: Folger **Shakespeare** Library, William **Shakespeare**, Charlton Hinman, Peter WM Blayney: Books.  
[www.amazon.com/First-Folio-Shakespeare-Norton-Facsimile/dp/0393039854](http://www.amazon.com/First-Folio-Shakespeare-Norton-Facsimile/dp/0393039854) - [Cached](#) - [Similar](#)

### [News on the Rialto: William Shakespeare first folio gets £435250 ...](#)

Jun 6, 2008 ... A rare **first folio** of **Shakespeare's** plays, regarded as the most important book in the history of English literature, has sold for £435250 at ...  
[shakespearemag.blogspot.com/2008/06/william-shakespeare-first-folio-gets.html](http://shakespearemag.blogspot.com/2008/06/william-shakespeare-first-folio-gets.html) - [Cached](#) - [Similar](#)

Sponsored Links

### [Shakespeare First Folio](#)

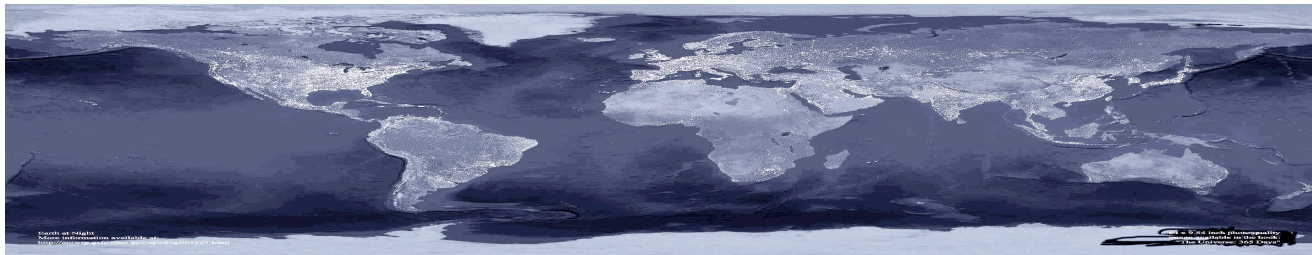
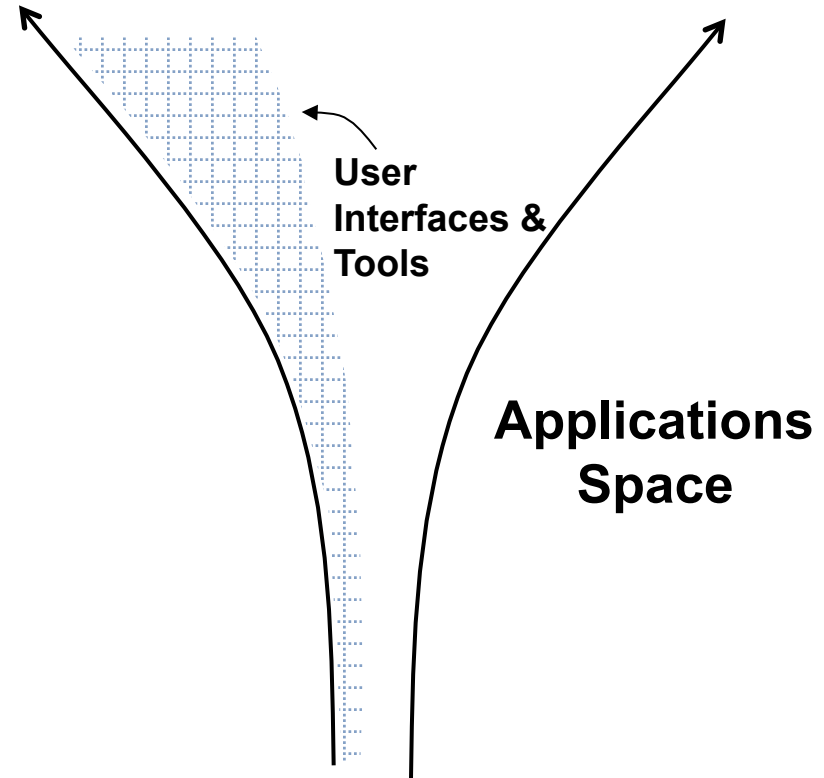
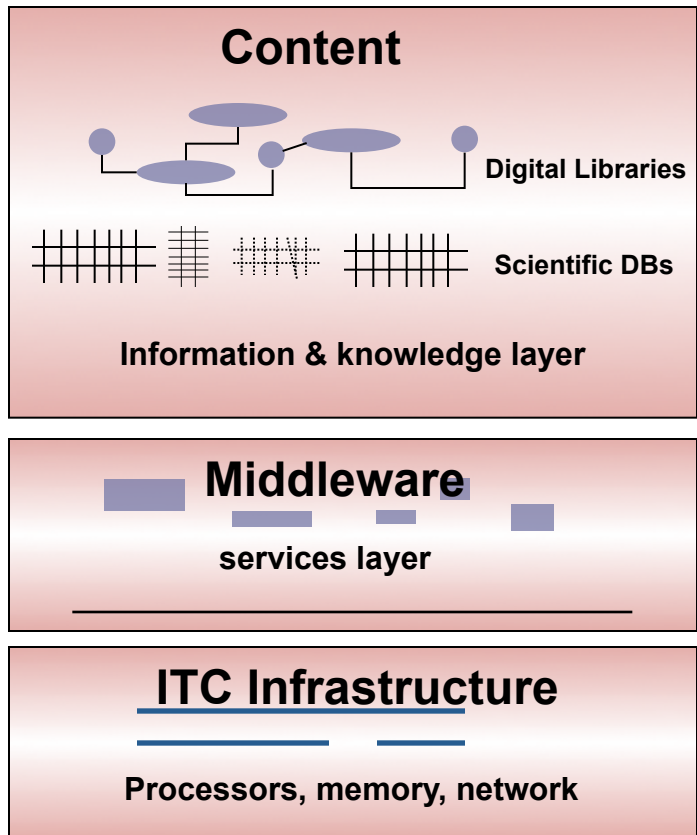
Millions of titles, new & used.  
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[Amazon.com/books](http://Amazon.com/books)

# Infrastructure



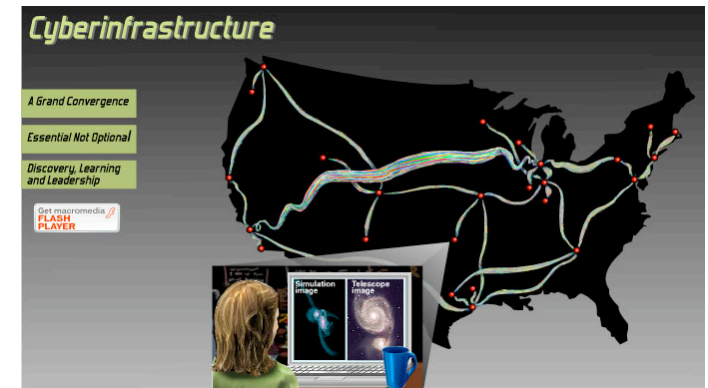
[http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/Web/corporate/pages.nsf/Links/5C513189873EB0B180257122003E3FB3/\\$file/28\\_04\\_06+071.jpg](http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/Web/corporate/pages.nsf/Links/5C513189873EB0B180257122003E3FB3/$file/28_04_06+071.jpg)

# Cyberinfrastructure: Layered Model



# Scholarly Information Infrastructure

- Cyberinfrastructure, eScience, eSocial Science, eHumanities, ...eResearch
- Goal: enable new forms of scholarship that are
  - information-intensive
  - data-intensive
  - distributed
  - collaborative
  - multi-disciplinary

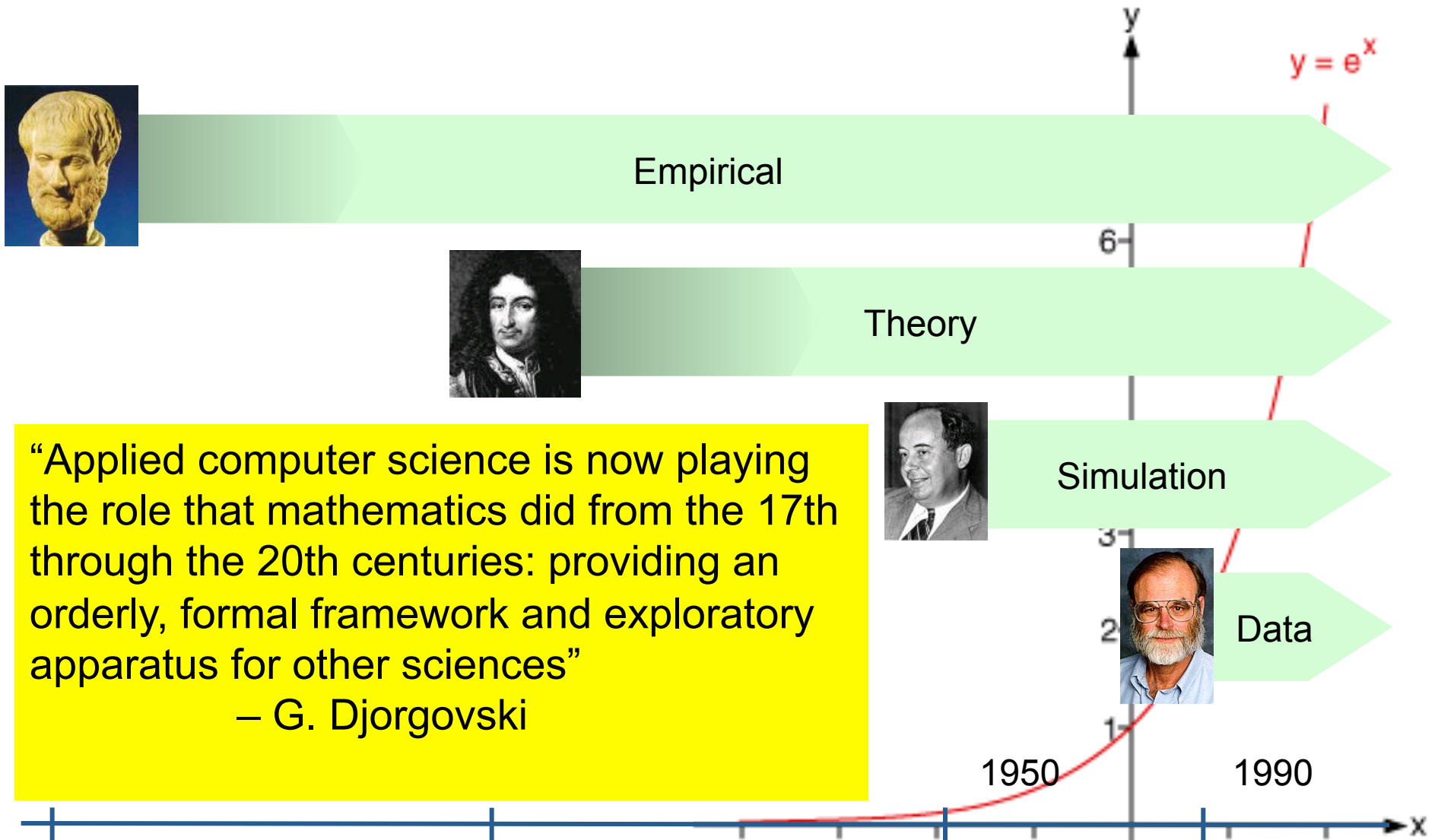


[http://www.nsf.gov/news/special\\_reports/cyber/images/noflashintro.jpg](http://www.nsf.gov/news/special_reports/cyber/images/noflashintro.jpg)



[http://images.iop.org/objects/cern/cern/46/3/14/CCEbig1\\_04-06.jpg](http://images.iop.org/objects/cern/cern/46/3/14/CCEbig1_04-06.jpg)

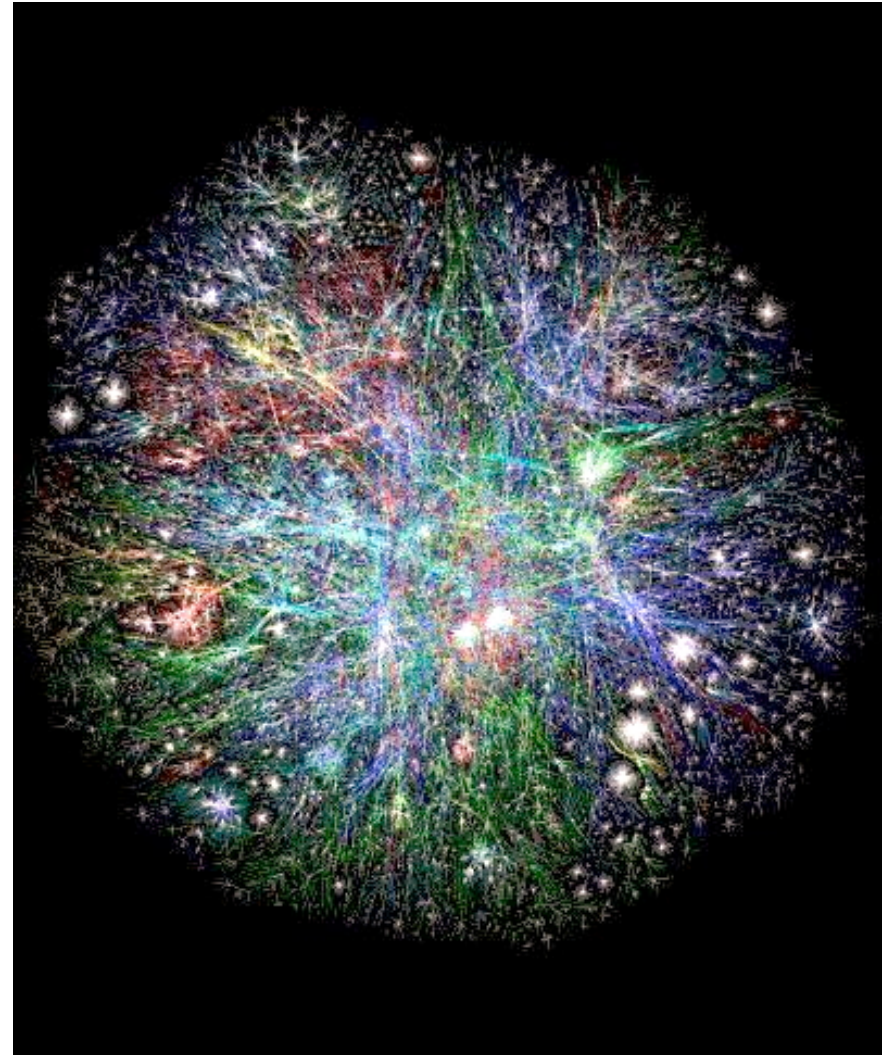
# New problem solving methods



# Digital libraries

## Consolidation, Connectedness, Communities, Collaboration

- Alexandria Digital Earth, 1994-2005
- Data practices in embedded networked sensing, 2002-
- Cyberlearning, 2008-
- Cyberinfrastructure, 2003-
  - Life under your feet
  - Teachingwithdata.org
  - Rome Reborn
  - Worldwide Telescope







# Evaluating a Digital Library for Undergraduate Education: A Case Study of the Alexandria Digital Earth Prototype (ADEPT)

Christine L. Borgman

University of California, Los Angeles

ADEPT PI: Terence Smith, UCSB

Co-Investigators, Education & Evaluation team:

Anne Gilliland-Swetland, Gregory Leazer, UCLA; Richard Mayer, UCSB

Student Researchers: Jason Finley, Rich Gazan, Laura Smart, Annie Zeidman  
(UCLA); Tricia Mautone, Rachel Nilsson, UCSB

Research funded by U.S. National Science Foundation, Digital Libraries Initiative



# Project scope **Alexandria Digital Earth ProtoType**

- Alexandria Digital Library
  - DL-1, 1994-1998, T.R. Smith et al
  - DL of primary data sources in geography
    - Maps
    - Satellite Observations
    - Remote Sensing
    - Physical observations
- ADEPT
  - DL-2, 1999-2004, Smith, Borgman, et al
  - Build learning layer on ADL
  - Study science learning and pedagogy



## Studying digital libraries in context

- Instructional applications
  - Facilitate distributed access to content
  - Facilitate instructional design
    - Content in useful formats
    - Services to construct lectures, labs, lessons
    - Student learning environment
- University infrastructure
  - Content delivery for teaching
  - Technical capacity for distributed delivery



## ADEPT instruction scenario: river networks

- Instructor
  - Prepare class lecture with ADEPT
    - Discover relevant geographic objects
    - Describe objects for personal and shared use
    - Integrates objects into personal digital libraries
  - Present lecture to students using ADEPT
- Teaching assistants
  - Review topics in lab sessions using ADEPT
  - Prepare study sessions using ADEPT
- Students
  - Use ADEPT for lab exercises
  - Use ADEPT to study for exams



# Alexandria Digital Earth ProtoType

## Alpha prototype

The screenshot displays the ADEPT (Alexandria Digital Earth ProtoType) web application. It consists of two overlapping browser windows.

The top window, titled "Prototype page - Microsoft Internet Explorer", shows a navigation menu with the following items: Search, Classification, Lesson, and Visualization. A search dropdown menu is open, listing options: Gazetteer, Keyword (highlighted in red), General, Author, Title, and Index. The address bar shows a URL: `http://www.dlese.org/servlet/SearchClient?requestType=DleseBrief&textSearchValue=drainage+basin&searchCriteria=`.

The bottom window, titled "file:///C:/WINNT/Profiles/Administrator/Local%20Sett...", displays a page titled "GEOGRAPHY 3B" with the subtitle "Hydrology and Fluvial Geomorphology" and the author "Terry Smith". The page content is organized into three main columns:

- (A) NETWORKS**: System of interconnected stream channels found in a drainage basin. Sub-sections include (A1) DIVIDES (Topographic border between adjacent drainage basins or watersheds) and (A3) [partially visible].
- (B) DRAINAGE PATTERNS**: A characteristic pattern assumed by a drainage network, which is typically produced by topography and geology. Sub-sections include (B3) RADIAL and (B4) [partially visible].
- (C) NETWORK EVOLUTION**: The temporal variation in network characteristics, driven internal and external forces. Sub-sections include (C1) EMPIRICAL OBSERVATION (lateral migration), (C2) EXPERIMENTAL STUDY, and (C3) PHYSICAL THEORIES.

A second browser window, titled "Drainage Basin: concepts & resources - Microsoft Internet Explorer", is overlaid on the bottom right. It displays the heading "Drainage Basin:" and provides detailed text for (A) NETWORKS and (A1) DIVIDES, including links for "Divide 1", "Divide 2", and "Geography Online Text: Drainage Basin". It also lists (A2) DRAINAGE AREA.

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, several "Prototype page..." icons, and the system clock at 1:24 PM.



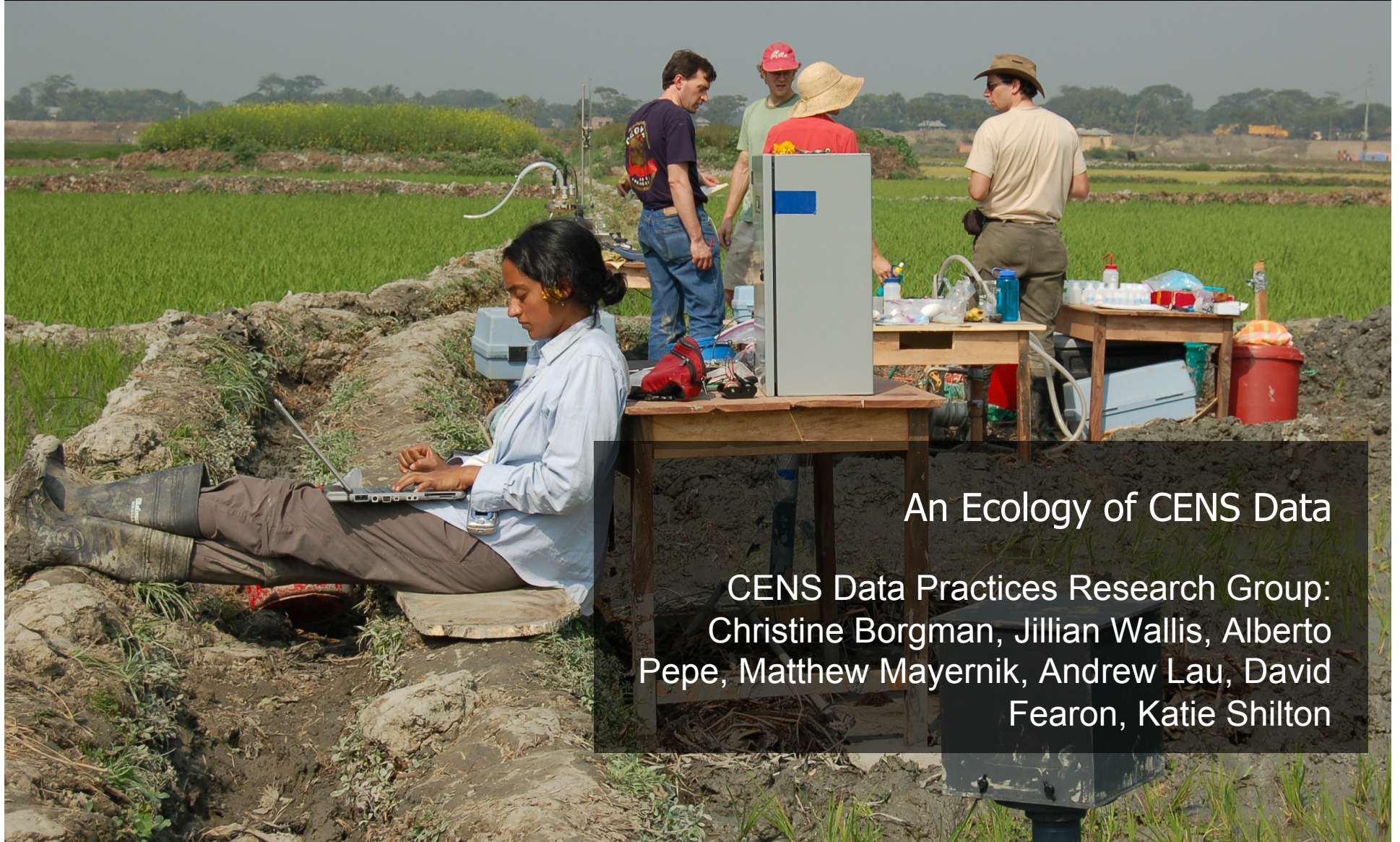
## What did we learn?

- We built it and they did not come...
- Why were geography faculty not interested in using ADEPT?
  - Mismatch of ADL content to their courses
  - Mismatch of ADEPT capabilities to their teaching practices
  - Lack of university infrastructure
- What did they like about ADEPT?
  - Tools to make own data useful for teaching
  - Construct personal digital libraries



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## An Ecology of CENS Data

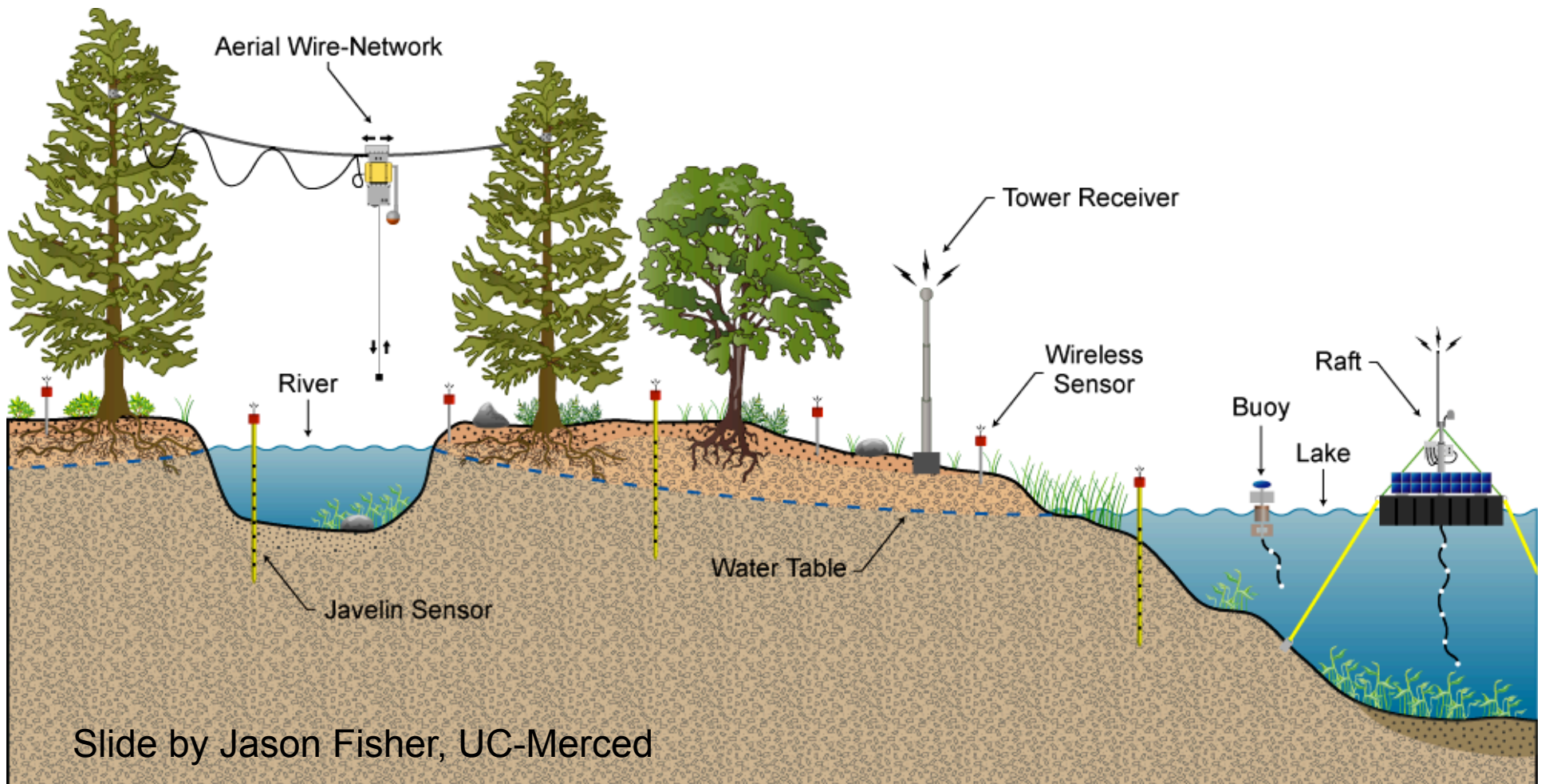
CENS Data Practices Research Group:  
Christine Borgman, Jillian Wallis, Alberto  
Pepe, Matthew Mayernik, Andrew Lau, David  
Fearon, Katie Shilton



# Field Deployment of Embedded Sensor Networks

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Slide by Jason Fisher, UC-Merced





# Science and Education Data Models

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METADATA FOR SENSOR DATA FOR HABITAT MONITORING			METADATA FOR EDUCATION MODULES FOR HABITAT MONITORING		
CENS Schema	SensorML	EML 2.0	LOM	GEM	ADL
<b>CENS_Node.Node_Name</b> Name of Node	<b>Sml:IdentifiedAs</b> (2.2.2)				
<b>CENS_Node.Node_Desc</b> Description of Node	<b>AssetDescription:sml:description</b> (2.2.12)				
<b>CENS_Location.Location_ID</b> Unique location ID	<b>CrsID</b> (2.2.5)	<b>Eml-Coverage</b> (2.4.4)			
<b>CENS_Location.X_Pos</b> (Position on X axis)	<b>HasCRS</b> (2.2.5) <b>ObjectState</b> (3.3.6)	<b>Eml-Coverage-GeographicCoverage</b> (2.4.4)			
<b>CENS_Location.Time_Recorded</b> Time location was captured		<b>Eml-Coverage-TemporalCoverage</b> (2.4.4)			
<b>CENS_Location.Time_Type_ID</b> Refers to type of time of Time_Type ID table		<b>Eml-Coverage</b> (2.4.4)			
			<b>Educational-Typical Age Range</b> (5.7)	<b>Audience-Age</b>	<b>Audience</b>
			<b>Life Cycle-Contribute</b> (2.3)	<b>Creator</b>	<b>Resource Creator</b>
			<b>General-Coverage</b> (1.6)	<b>Coverage-Spatial, Temporal</b>	<b>Coverage (spatial and temporal)</b>
			<b>Life Cycle-Date</b> (2.3.3) <b>DateTime</b> (8)	<b>Date</b>	<b>Creation date Accession date</b>
			<b>General-Description</b> (1.4)	<b>Description</b>	<b>Description</b>
			<b>Educational</b> (5)	<b>Pedagogy</b>	<b>Educational</b>



# Filtering data for multiple communities

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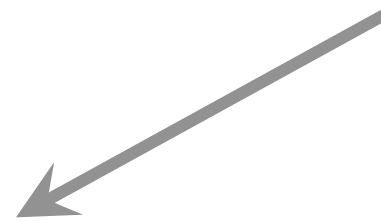
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DateTime	Value	RawValue	SiteKey	MeasurementKey	SensorKey	DataKey
2004-04-30 11:17:27	57.25	0	3	1	0	32271
2004-04-30 11:17:27	22.09	0	3	2	0	32270
2004-04-30 11:17:27	41.3	0	3	3	0	32269
2004-04-30 10:59:05	46.25	0	1	1	0	10758
2004-04-30 10:59:05	23.63	0	1	2	0	10757
2004-04-30 10:59:05	1591.3	0	1	3	0	10756
2004-04-30 10:57:27	40.75	0	3	1	0	32268

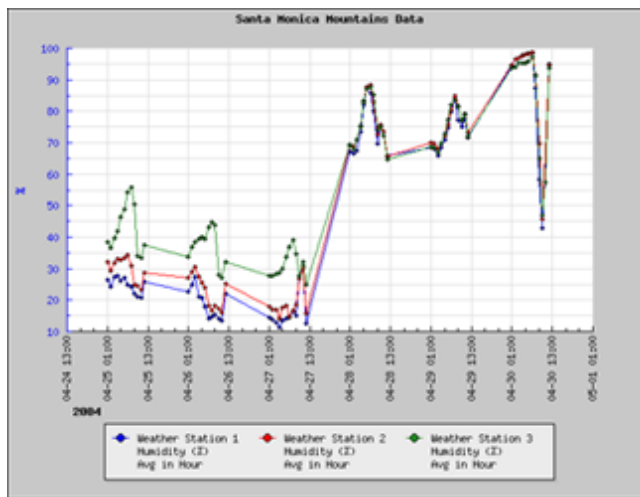
Sets of **Data** collected



run through  
**Filters and Tools**



to produce understandable  
**Tables, Charts and Graphs**





# CENSEI interface

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## Step 1 Choose Variables and Locations

Location 1: Weather Station 1

Variable 1: Humidity

Location 2: Weather Station 3

Variable 2: Humidity



## Step 2 Choose Date Range

Start Date: 2004-03-14

End Date: 2004-08-19

Daylight Only (6a-6p)  All Day

## Step 3 Choose Value and Interval

Value: Average

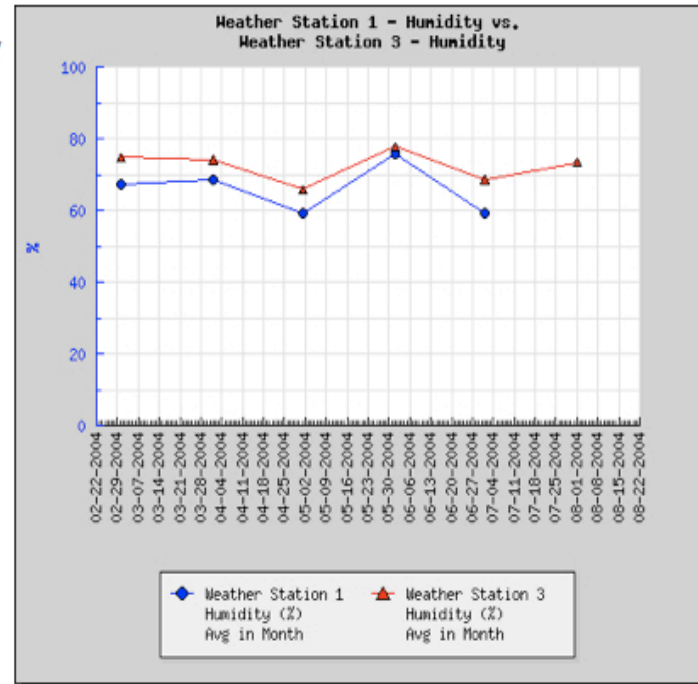
Time Interval: By Month

Show Graph

## Step 4 Enter Notes & Save

You MUST enter a note to save your graph!

Save





# Use and reuse of CENS research data

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- **Research questions:**
  - What are CENS data?
  - When, how, and with whom will they share data?
  - What contextual information is necessary to interpret the data?
  - What resources exist to provide metadata?
- **Application of results:**
  - Architecture to capture, manage, and provide access to CENS data
  - Leverage data resources for research and learning



# Documenting Data for Interpretation

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- ***“Temperature is temperature.”***
- ***“There are hundreds of ways to measure temperature. ‘The temperature is 98’ is low-value compared to, ‘the temperature of the surface, measured by the infrared thermopile, model number XYZ, is 98.’ That means it is measuring a proxy for a temperature, rather than being in contact with a probe, and it is measuring from a distance. The accuracy is plus or minus .05 of a degree. I [also] want to know that it was taken outside versus inside a controlled environment, how long it had been in place, and the last time it was calibrated, which might tell me whether it has drifted..”***



# What are CENS Data?

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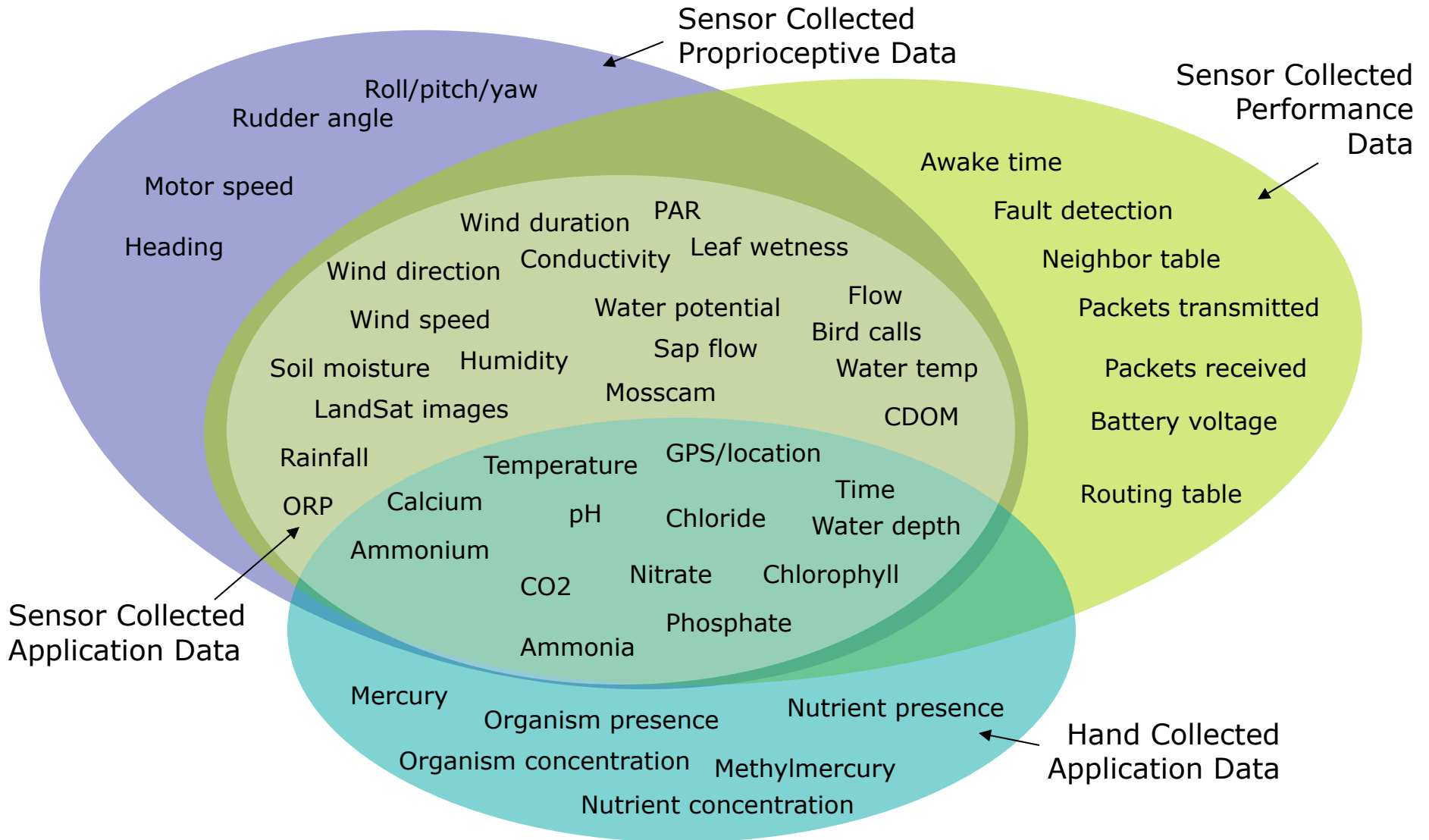


Figure by Jillian Wallis, UCLA



# What Data Exist to Release?

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- **What are the states of the data?**

- Raw data
- Processed data
- Verified data
- Certified data
- Models
- Software & algorithms

- **Where are the data?**

- Refrigerators
- Hard copies
- Computers of individual students, staff, faculty
- Lab servers
- On CENSWEB, SensorBase





# Artifacts and the Scientific Life Cycle

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[0906.2549] Technology to Represent Scientific Practice: Data, Life Cycles, and Value Chains

http://arxiv.org/abs/0906.2549

hip in the Di... Christine L. Borgman CCLE-Moodle IS Dept Gmail craigslist: account lo... Google Images Google Calendar G

LAT Los Angeles Times - News fro... (Untitled) [0906.2549] Technology to Rep...

arXiv.org > cs > arXiv:0906.2549

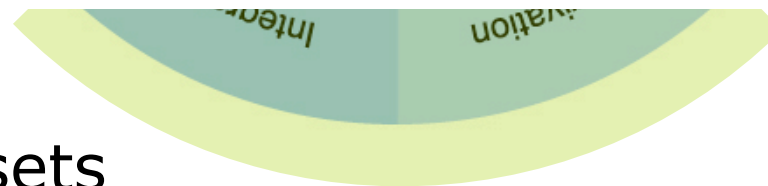
Computer Science > Digital Libraries

## Technology to Represent Scientific Practice: Data, Life Cycles, and Value Chains

Alberto Pepe, Matthew Mayernik, Christine L. Borgman, Herbert Van de Sompel

(Submitted on 14 Jun 2009)

Datasets





# Fostering Learning in the Networked World:

## The Cyberlearning Opportunity and Challenge

A 21st Century Agenda for the National Science Foundation

Report of the NSF Task Force on Cyberlearning

June 24, 2008

Borgman, C. L., Abelson, H., Dirks, L., Johnson, R., Koedinger, K. R., Linn, M. C., Lynch, C. A., Oblinger, D. G., Pea, R. D., Salen, K., Smith, M. S. & Szalay, A. (2008). *Fostering Learning in the Networked World: The Cyberlearning Opportunity and Challenge. A 21st Century Agenda for the National Science Foundation. Report of the NSF Task Force on Cyberlearning. Office of Cyberinfrastructure and Directorate for Education and Human Resources. National Science Foundation.*

[http://www.nsf.gov/publications/pub\\_summ.jsp?ods\\_key=nsf08204](http://www.nsf.gov/publications/pub_summ.jsp?ods_key=nsf08204)

# What Is Cyberlearning?

- The use of *networked* computing and communications technologies to support learning
- Interactions among communities of learners across space and time
- Customized interaction with diverse materials, on any topic, at any age



# Why Is Cyberlearning Important?

- Leverages learning through
  - Communication technologies
  - Students' technology skills
- Extends capacity of educational institutions into life-long learning opportunities
  - Increases public understanding of science
  - Prepares citizens for complex, evolving, global challenges

War

Recession

Global Warming

Epidemics

Poverty

# Enable Students to Use Data

- **Strategy:** Transforming STEM disciplines and K–12 education
  - New ways of looking at and understanding content
  - Preparing students for “computational thinking”
- **Opportunity:** Teaching students and teachers how to harness large amounts of data
  - Scientific research
  - Responsible use of data

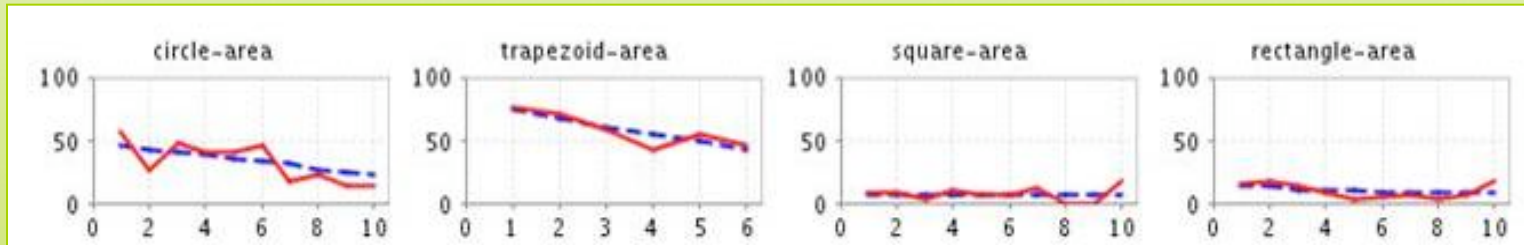
GALAXY ZOO.org



Astronomer Caroline Zundel uses the galaxyzoo.org website to classify a spiral galaxy.  
Credit: www.galaxyzoo.org

# Harness Learning Data

- **Strategy:** Leveraging the data produced by cyberlearning systems
  - Teachers interacting with students and their school assignments
  - Students' educational histories
- **Opportunity:** Encouraging shared systems that allow large-scale deployment, feedback, and improvement



36

# Promote open educational resources

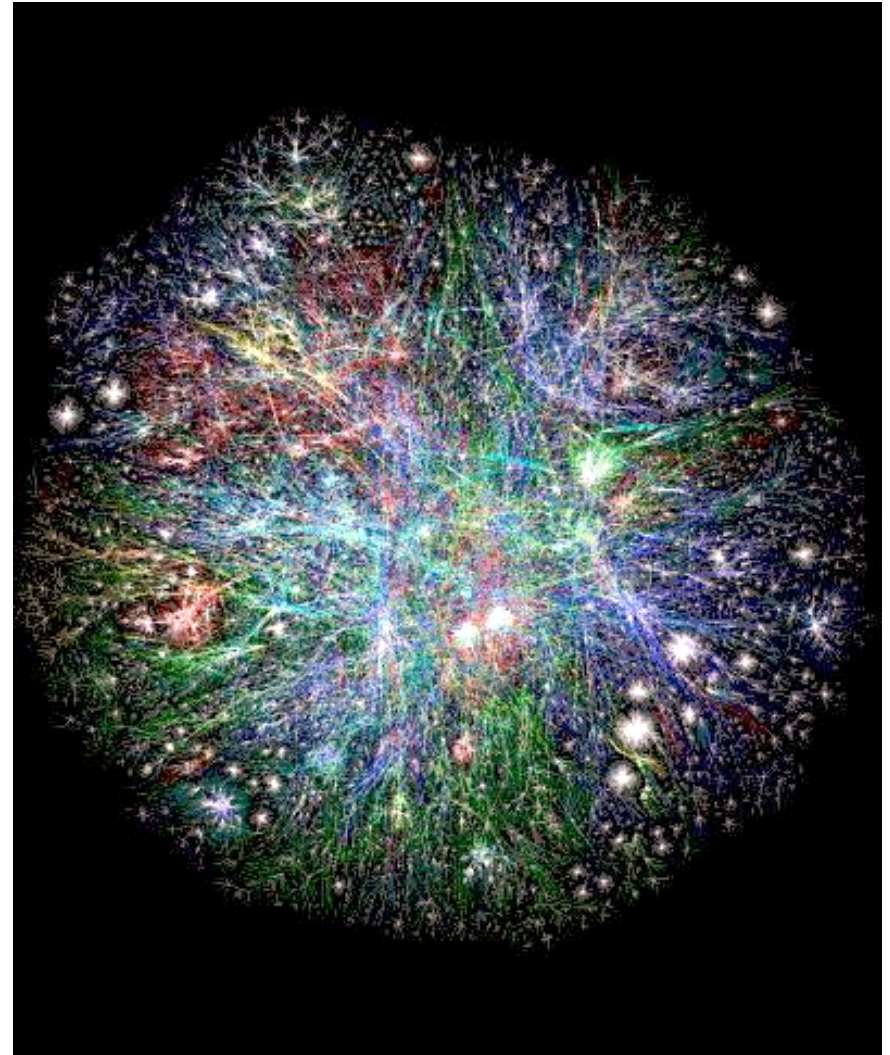
- Make materials available on the web with permission for unrestricted reuse and recombination
- New proposals should plan to make their materials available and sustainable



# Digital libraries

## Consolidation, Connectedness, Communities

- Alexandria Digital Earth, 1994-2005
- Data practices in embedded networked sensing, 2002-
- Cyberlearning, 2008-
- **Cyberinfrastructure, 2003-**
  - Life under your feet
  - Teachingwithdata.org
  - Rome Reborn
  - Worldwide Telescope



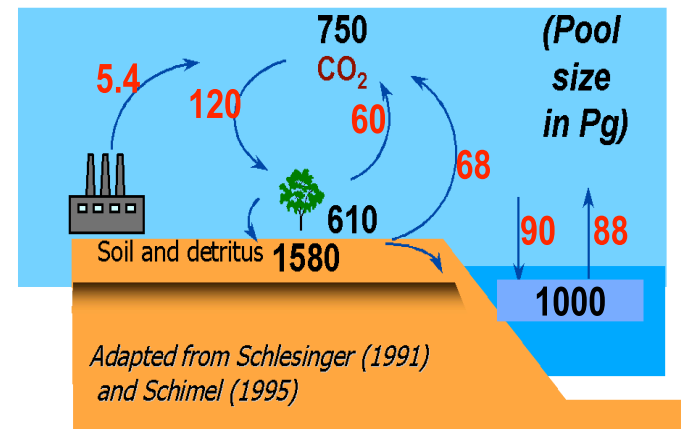
# Life Under Your Feet

- **Role of the soil in Global Change**

- *Soil CO<sub>2</sub> emission thought to be >15 times of anthropogenic*
- *Using sensors we can measure it directly, in situ, over a large area*

- **Wireless sensor network**

- *Use many wireless computers (motes), with 10+ sensors each, monitoring*
  - *Air +soil temperature, moisture, ...*
  - *Few sensors measure CO<sub>2</sub> concentration*
- *Long-term continuous data, >20M measurements/year*
- *Complex database of sensor data, built from the SkyServer*
- *Data on SensorNet*




with K.Szlavec (Earth and Planetary), A. Terzis (CS)

<http://lifeunderyourfeet.org/>

Slide courtesy of Alex Szalay, JHU, 2009



**Archive Help**  
 Dataarchive is o... leave a message  
 UKDA UK Data Archive  
 Type here and hit enter to... offline message.  
 edit nickname: meebogues  
 What's New?  
 How to Search this  
 Quick Links  
 Data Portals  
 Other Archives  
 Government Sites  
 U.S. National Surve...  
 Archive Policies

**ICPSR** | INTER... POLIT...  
 Data | Courses & Learning Tools  
  
**SEARCH**  
 in   
 Web Site  
 Data Holdings  
 Publications  
[based on our data](#)  
**QUICK LINKS**  
  
 Established in 1962, ICPSR is... largest [archive](#) of digital social... We acquire, preserve, and dist... research data and provide [train](#)

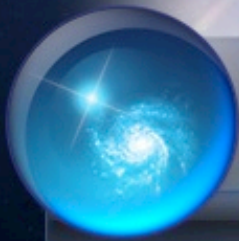
QSSDL  
 http://www.teachingwithdata.org/  
**Quantitative Social Science Digital Library (QSSDL)**  
 Set to launch in September 2009  
 The Quantitative Social Science Digital Library (QSSDL) is a repository of educational materials designed to improve quantitative literacy skills in social science courses. Built especially for faculty teaching post-secondary courses in such areas as demography, economics, geography, political science, social psychology, and sociology, the materials include stand-alone learning activities, tools, and pedagogy services.  
 Our goal is to make it easier for faculty to bring real social science data into courses across the curriculum ranging from introductory classes to senior seminars. Many of the activities can be used without the need for any additional statistical software.  
**About the QSSDL**  
 QSSDL will provide a single portal where faculty can find and use real data in post-secondary classes. It will infuse quantitative reasoning throughout the social science curriculum by providing user-friendly, data-driven instructional materials. While building quantitative literacy skills, students will be exposed to the creativity and excitement of empirical research. Exposing students to data in early courses – even at the introductory-level – while the focus is primarily on content, can minimize the disconnect that students feel between substantive courses and research methods or statistics courses. At the same time, they will get a better idea of how social scientists work.  
 Two key components of the developing pathway are the [Social Science Data Analysis Network](#) and ICPSR's [Online Learning Center](#). Both of these resources provide:  

- Data extracts
- Online analysis tools
- Student exercises
- Other materials that help instructors integrate data from the U.S. Census, opinion polls, and advanced social science surveys in their courses.

 QSSDL will provide comprehensive links to these materials and other resources promoting quantitative literacy, such as teaching modules, social science data sources, applications  
**Join our listserv**  
[Sign up](#) to receive announcements about additions and updates to the QSSDL Web site. The first announcement will be the launch of the site and subsequent announcements will include notices of new teaching resources and tools and upgrades. This is strictly an announcement-only list and the volume of messages is likely to be fairly low.  
**Contact Us**  
 If you have materials you would like to see included in the QSSDL or any other questions or comments related to the project, please contact either [John DeWitt](#) or [Lynette Hoelter](#).



Roman Forum, Western End, ca. 400AD, copyright Regents of the University of California



## Experience WorldWide Telescope

Immerse yourself in a seamless beautiful environment.


WorldWide Telescope (WWT) enables your computer to function as a virtual telescope, bringing together imagery from the best ground and space-based telescopes in the world. Experience narrated guided tours from astronomers and educators featuring interesting [places](#) in the sky.

[Install](#) WorldWide Telescope 

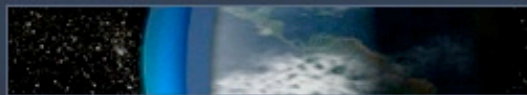
[Windows® System Requirements](#)  
(For Mac OS X use the Web Client)

### Preview the WorldWide Telescope Web Client

A Web-based version of WorldWide Telescope that enables seamless, guided explorations of the universe from within a web browser on PC and Intel **Mac OS X** by using the power of Microsoft Silverlight 2.0.


[Preview the Web Client](#) 

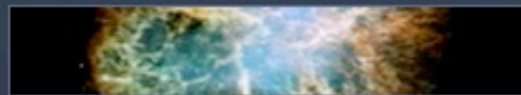
[Mac & PC - Compare Client Versions](#)



#### What is WorldWide Telescope?

WWT is an application that runs in Windows that utilizes images and data stored on remote servers enabling you to explore some of the highest resolution imagery of the universe available in multiple wavelengths.

[Learn More](#) 



#### Take a Tour


Watch and see what you are missing. You can see videos of the guided tours within WorldWide Telescope or if you have WWT already installed, you can download a tour and interactively explore what you see.

[Tours](#) 



#### Share the Experience

Why keep the seamless exploration of the universe WorldWide Telescope can provide a secret? Tell your friends and family!

[Share WWT](#) 

# Why openness matters

- Interoperability trumps all
  - Import and export in open formats
  - Mixup and mashup
  - Add value
  - Avoid lock in
- Discoverability of related
  - Documents
  - Data
  - Assorted digital objects
- Usability and reusability
  - For research
  - For learning



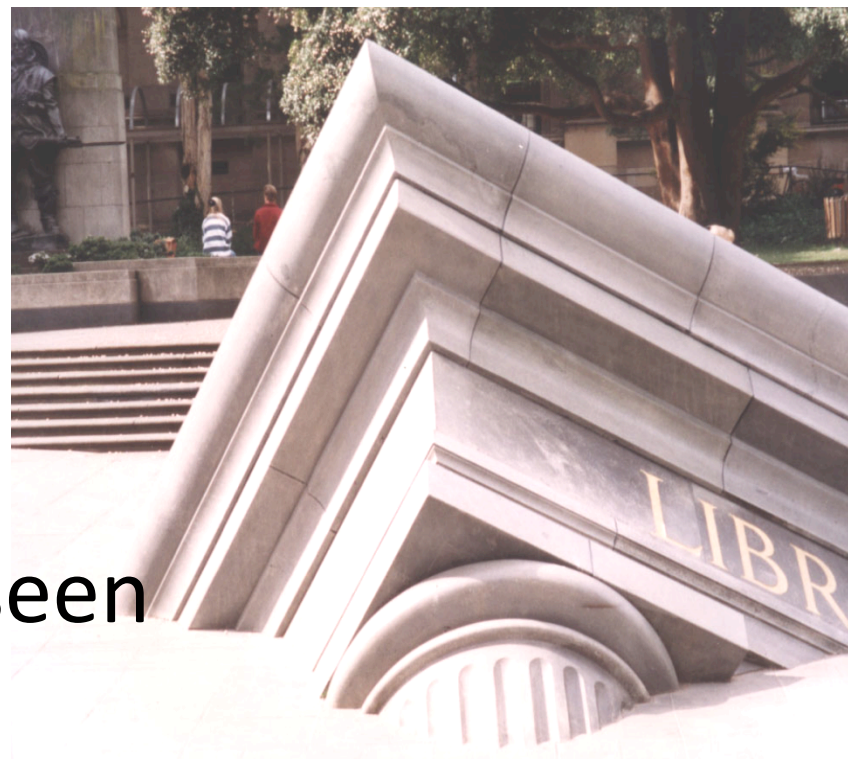
# Inflection point?

Digital libraries are a set of electronic resources and associated technical capabilities for creating, searching, and using information.

Digital libraries are constructed—collected and organized—by [and for] a community of users, and their functional capabilities support the information needs and uses of that community.

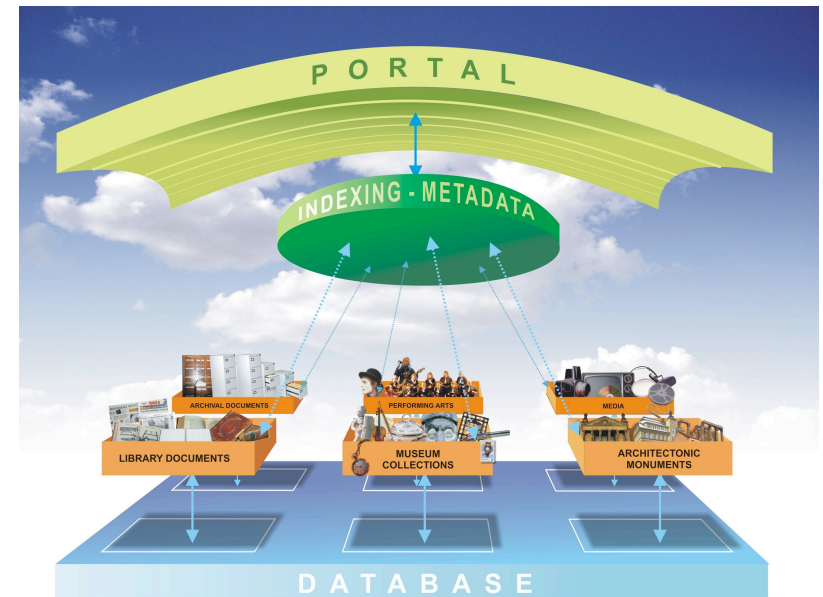
# Digital Libraries: Now here, or nowhere?

- Is it digital or is it a library?
- Now here: Scope foreseen in DL initiative
- Nowhere: “digital library”



# Digital library lessons learned

- If we build it they may not come
- Communities are rarely as homogeneous as they appear
- Community partnerships in design are essential
- Favor connectedness over consolidation
- Interoperability is still a major challenge
- Be open to new opportunities



[http://www.ndk.cz/obrazky/ifontes\\_en/](http://www.ndk.cz/obrazky/ifontes_en/)

# Acknowledgements & Thanks

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  - Towards a Virtual Organization for Data Cyberinfrastructure, #OCI-0750529, C.L. Borgman, UCLA, PI; G. Bowker, Santa Clara University, Co-PI; Thomas Finholt, University of Michigan, Co-PI.
  - Monitoring, Modeling & Memory: Dynamics of Data and Knowledge in Scientific Cyberinfrastructures: #0827322, P.N. Edwards, UM, PI; Co-PIs C.L. Borgman, UCLA; G. Bowker, SCU; T. Finholt, UM; S. Jackson, UM; D. Ribes, Georgetown; S.L. Star, SCU)
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