People Profile: Victoria Reich

Editor

Follow this and additional works at: https://docs.lib.purdue.edu/atg

Part of the Library and Information Science Commons

Recommended Citation
DOI: https://doi.org/10.7771/2380-176X.2562

This document has been made available through Purdue e-Pubs, a service of the Purdue University Libraries. Please contact epubs@purdue.edu for additional information.
licensor (but not in any way that suggests that they endorse you or your use of the work).

- Non-commercial. You may not use this work for commercial purposes.
- No Derivative Works. You may not alter, transform, or build upon this work.

The Creative Commons license is important for archive interoperability, and the continued preservation of this content. It permits those archives that use a preservation method that preserves the original content — those, which do not alter the content upon, ingest — to take this content into that archive with no further negotiation or contact with the copyright holder.

How is it Accessed?

The triggered content was copied from the archive and posted by CLOCKSS host institutions, the University of Edinburgh EDINA data centre and Stanford University. The content is not heavily used. For the month of November 2008, for example, the Stanford server for Graft delivered about eight URLs per hour. Excluding obvious search engine crawlers, readers downloaded 64 PDFs to 36 distinct IP addresses, of which 31 had domain names that could be found by reverse DNS lookup. Nine were identifiable academic. 28 of the IP addresses found the content via Google. Seven of them found the content via the CLOCKSS Site. In March 2008, a few months after the initial release of the content, about 7% of the access came via OpenURL resolvers. In November no accesses were recorded.

The Auto/Biography content is even less used. In the same month, only two PDFs were downloaded, both by a crawler.

At the time of the trigger event the CrossRef DOI resolver could map a DOI to only a single URL. Portico claimed the DOI, so it pointed (and still points) users to the Portico copy of the PDF, which is available only to Portico subscribers.

The CLOCKSS experience led to the discovery that the DOIs for triggered content should be owned and managed by a community organization, not by a single Archive.

The availability of Graft content in CLOCKSS prompted CrossRef to create an implementation of CrossRef Multiple Resolution since the content was available in more than one archive. The end result is that different archive URLs can be registered with the Graft DOIs so that users can easily find all the options available for the content. CLOCKSS, Portico, the KB and CrossRef have worked together closely to put a solution in place — Ed Pentz, Executive Director, CrossRef.

Who Uses it?

The statistics above, reflecting one month’s usage of one of the two servers concerned, show that triggered content gets little use, and that the majority of the use (75% in this case) is not identifiably academic. This is not surprising; the reason the content was triggered was that it was not generating enough use from academic subscribers to justify the costs of making it accessible.

Experience thus validates the decision by the CLOCKSS board to make triggered content open access, and the use of the Creative Commons license to do so. Charging for users

continued on page 28