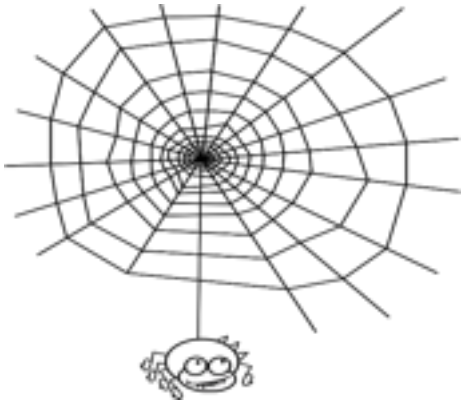
UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI DI TRIESTE

Corso di ricerca bibliografica

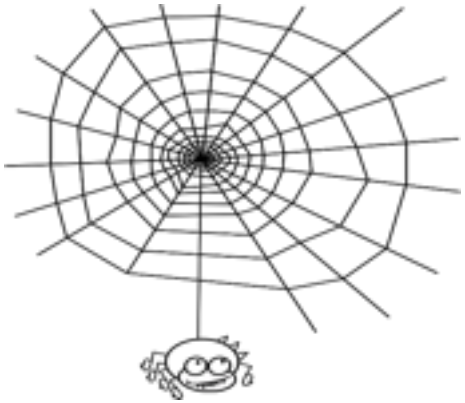
Trieste, 11 marzo 2015



Partiamo dai motori di ricerca

Un motore di ricerca è un *software* composto da tre parti:

1. Un programma detto ragno (**spider**) che indicizza il Web: periodicamente raccoglie e aggiorna le informazioni;
2. Una **banca dati** che raccoglie le informazioni;
3. Una pagina principale (**interfaccia**) per l'interrogazione.



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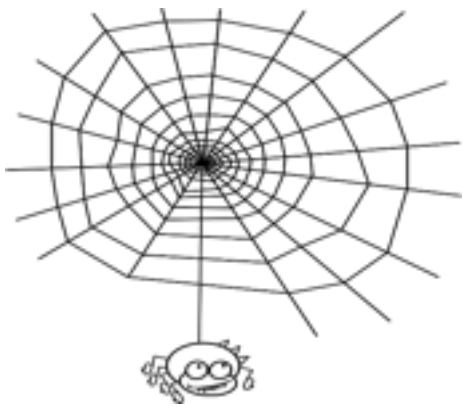
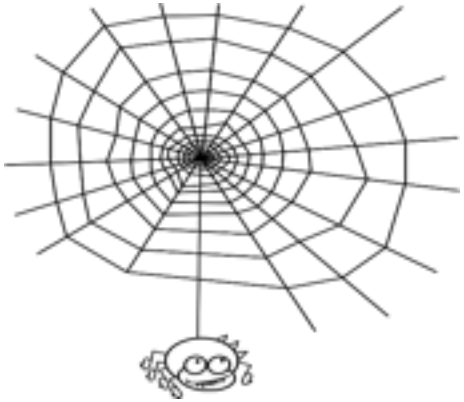
- I motori di ricerca utilizzano *criteri diversi* per catturare le informazioni dalle pagine web visitate: sul piano tecnico si traducono in algoritmi di ricerca (operazioni logiche e algebriche). L'algoritmo è segreto e "indirizza" le ricerche in internet.

- Ogni motore di ricerca fornisce un risultato e un ordinamento diverso

PageRank: algoritmo di proprietà di Google, assegna a ogni pagina Web un punteggio in base a circa 200 fattori (es. presenza maggiore o minore di parole chiave nella pagina web, longevità della parola chiave, numero di altri siti che hanno collegamenti con essa …).





Criticità:

- Non sono neutri
- Creano profilazioni degli utenti e restituiscono risposte “intelligenti” alle nostre interrogazioni
- Scelgono per noi
- Non vedono il *deep web* (es.: OPAC)
- Non restituiscono solo risposte di tipo bibliografico
- **Consiglio: interrogare più motori di ricerca**

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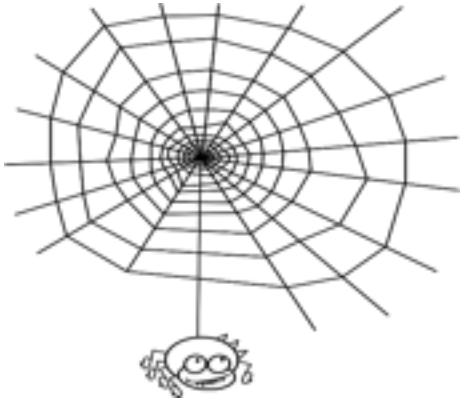


Esempi:

MOTORI:

- Google, Bing, Clusty…

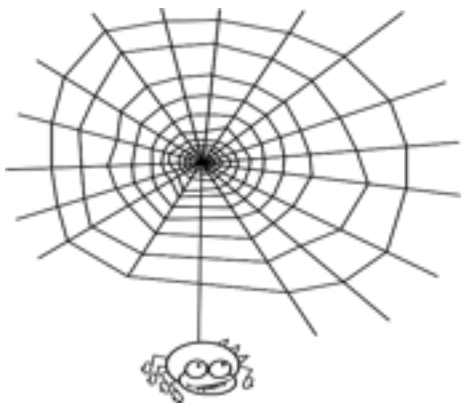
METAMOTORI

- http://www.dogpile.com/

La meta ricerca rimane sempre più in superficie rispetto alla ricerca con un unico strumento.

Esempi di siti web per la ricerca in ambito scientifico/bibliografico

- Google scholar
- Google books
- Google patents
- ResearchGate



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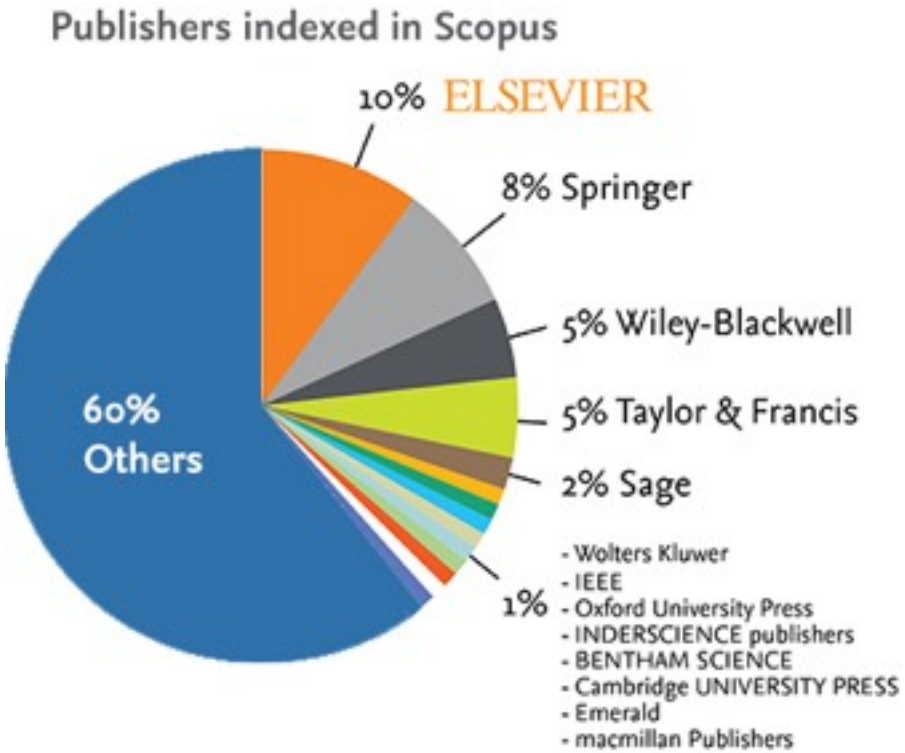
Bibliographic database

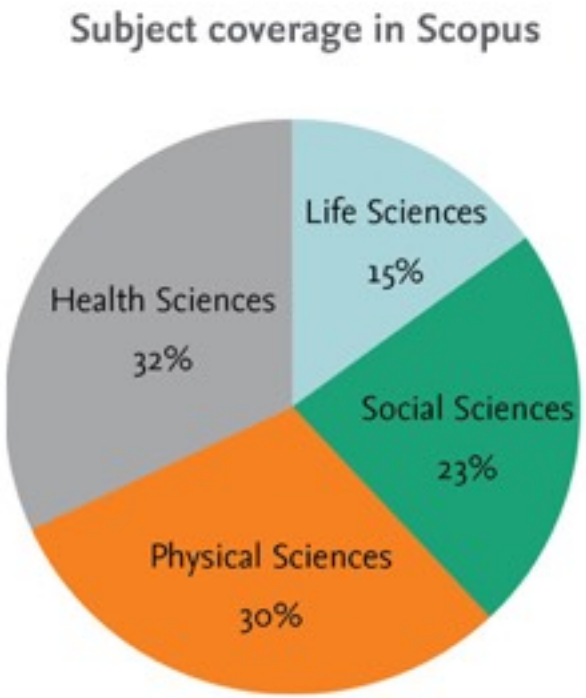
- A **bibliographic database** is a database of bibliographic records, an organized digital collection of references to published literature, including journal and newspaper articles, conference proceedings, reports, government and legal publications, patents, books, etc. In contrast to library catalogue entries, a large proportion of the bibliographic records in bibliographic databases describe articles, conference papers, etc., rather than complete monographs, and they generally contain very rich subject descriptions in the form of keywords, subject classification terms, or abstracts.
- A bibliographic database may be general in scope or cover a specific academic discipline. A significant number of bibliographic databases are still proprietary, available by licensing agreement from vendors, or directly from the indexing and abstracting services that create them.
- Many bibliographic databases evolve into digital libraries, providing the full-text of the indexed contents.

Meaning of “Peer reviewed”

*“**Peer review** is the evaluation of work by one or more people of similar competence to the producers of the work (peers). It constitutes a form of self-regulation by qualified members of a profession within the relevant field. Peer review methods are employed to maintain standards of quality, improve performance, and provide credibility. In academia peer review is often used to determine an academic paper's suitability for publication”*. (fonte: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peer_review - ultima visita 27 maggio 2013

Scopus, an Elsevier bibliographic database





Patent and invention

A **patent** is a set of exclusive rights granted by a sovereign state to an inventor or assignee for a limited period of time in exchange for detailed public disclosure of an invention. An invention is a solution to a specific technological problem and is a product or a process.

Patents are a form of intellectual property. The procedure for granting patents, requirements placed on the patentee, and the extent of the exclusive rights vary widely between countries according to national laws and international agreements.

Typically, however, a granted patent application must include one or more ***claims*** that define the invention. A patent may include many claims, each of which defines a specific property right. These claims must meet relevant patentability requirements, such as novelty, usefulness, and non-obviousness.

The exclusive right granted to a patentee in most countries is the right to prevent others, or at least to try to prevent others, from commercially making, using, selling, importing, or distributing a patented invention without permission (da: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patent - consultazione 9.3.2015)

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