

Classification and Metadata of Federal web sites of Controlled Quality



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1. Organizing knowledge of institutional web sites

- Internet allows access to information to millions of users. However, the problem lies in screening relevant information from the massive amount of data. Beside, the fact that they vary in quality and stability, documentary sources accessible through the Internet are not rationally organized.
- A new type of web site has emerged, commonly called gateways or directories. Apart from search engines, which claim to cover all areas of knowledge, there exist “gateway” sites produced by specialists in particular fields. Librarians and information specialists were the first to compile this kind of site. They attempt to structure Web content by providing validated links to the most interesting or useful resources in a given field. These “gateway” sites provide centralized access points arranged by discipline, by geographic area and/or language, etc. They make it possible to orient users towards sites according to their informational needs.
- Libraries have thus undertaken to create specialized directories for academic audiences, using classification systems such as Dewey, CDU, Library of Congress or thesauri, and/or by providing metadata. Unlike search engines which pretend to cover all the existing knowledge fields on the Internet. Those gateways were launched by librarians, information sciences specialists or, more generally, by people specialized in a specific field.

2. Access to qualitative health resources

- We might refer to them as “Specialized Web Gateways” conceived as subject-based quality-control services. These projects present an alternative to classic Web services, and can be grouped into lot of categories. We interesting to classification of metadata of this gateway web sites.
- As they provide information on a specific knowledge field, the quality of directories are produced by specialists of one or several domains (medicine, biology, health, etc.). According to selection and validation of the content of document by the library methods. We need some measure tools for the assessment of the informational quality and quantity of the information provided by a document. We did assess many web sites according to the following criteria, as in a user approach :

- **Classification** (LCC, Mesh, CDU, Dewey, specialized classification, GEM (Gateway to Educational Materials), etc.)
- **Metadata** (DC, http-equiv)

Federal Gateway of controlled quality

1. CisMef

<http://www.chu-rouen.fr/cismef>

2. OMNI Biome

<http://www.intute.ac.uk/healthandlifesciences/>

INTUTE (OMNI is the Medicine gateway of Intute: Health and Life Sciences I)

3. Hardin Library for the Health Sciences

<http://www.lib.uiowa.edu/hardin/md/>

medical pictures, disease pictures

4. MEDgle

<http://www.medgle.com>

Diagnosis Web Search and personalized medical search by doctors for everyone.

5. Martindalecenter (Healt Science Science)

<http://www.martindalecenter.com/HSGuide.html>

the Guide of Science of Health

6. AMSER

<http://amser.org>

7. Internet Scout Project

<http://www.scout.wisc.edu>

8. Infomine

<http://infomine.ucr.edu/cgi-bin/search?category=bioag>

Biological, Agricultural & Medical Science

9. BUBL LINK

<http://bubl.ac.uk/link/>

570 Life sciences, biology

610 Medical sciences, medicine

Metadata

26 descriptions

8 descriptions

3 descriptions

0 description

0 description

0 description

0 description

4 descriptions

4 descriptions

Classification

MeSH + Thematic subject

MeSH + Thematic subject

Index + medical clusters (subject, Image)

Medical clusters (subject, Image)

ad hoc thematic subject

Subject taxonomy (LCC, GEM)

Subject taxonomy (LCC)

Index (authors, subjects, keywords, titles, type)

DDC (570, 610)

3. Conclusion

- *Federal Web Sites of Controlled Quality* provide subject-based access to health resources of quality. The content is evaluated and described by domain's experts.
- The gateways present many solutions for helping the user to search specialized documentation in an educational context.
- The documentary tools add a qualitative value to the gateways dedicated to searching information: limitation of irrelevant information in the answers, reliability and time saving.