GLOSSORY

- **ACRL**
  The Association of College and Research Libraries. Developers of the Scholarly Communication Toolkit.

- **ARL**
  The Association of Research Libraries. Developers and supporters of SPARC.

- **arXiv.org**
  e-print service in the fields of physics, mathematics, non-linear science, computer science, and quantitative biology. The most successful example of a discipline-specific digital repository, and pointed to by many as evidence that open access and traditional publishing can co-exist.

- **Budapest Open Access Initiative**
  Landmark 2002 document in the open access movement. Signatories agreed that scholarly information, particularly scientific articles, should be freely available in order to advance the discipline as well as the readership of the articles. That is, that they should be "OA" (freely available via open access) either because they are in open access journals or because they have been deposited in on OA repository.

- **Creative Commons**
  An organization that, according to its website, "offers a flexible range of protections and freedoms for authors and artists. We have built upon the "all rights reserved" of traditional copyright to create a voluntary "some rights reserved" copyright." Public Library of Science is one prominent open access publisher that makes use of the Creative Commons Attribution License for the work it publishes.

- **Digital Repository**
  An online, searchable, web-accessible database containing works of research deposited by scholars. Purpose is both increased access to scholarship and long-term preservation. Digital repositories are often built to serve a specific institution's community of users, in which cases they are called institutional repositories. There are also discipline-specific digital repositories, like arXiv.org. Most digital repositories may be searched together via OAIster.

- **DOAJ**

  The Directory of Open Access Journals, an online database listing "free, full text, quality controlled scientific and scholarly journals."

- **DSpace**

  An open source digital repository software that was originally produced by MIT. The Dspace system is widely used for university institutional repositories, including U of Illinois's IDEALS project. Other widely used open repository software include Eprints and Fedora.

- **E-prints**

  Scholarly works that have been deposited in a digital repository. Also the name of a leading producer of digital repository software [eprints.org].

- **Fair Use**

  A provision of copyright law that outlines the extent to which copyrighted work can be used or reproduced without seeking the permission of the copyright holder. Libraries rely on fair use to be able to provide access to research materials, and scholars depend on it to allow them to cite the research of others in their work.

- **Institutional Repository**

  A type of digital repository that is designed to collect the work of a particular institution (usually a university), as opposed to a disciplinary repository like ar Xiv. IDEALS is the institutional repository of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

  "...a set of services that a university offers to the members of its community for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members. It is most essentially an organizational commitment to the stewardship of these digital materials, including long-term preservation where appropriate, as well as organization and access or distribution." Clifford Lynch, "Institutional Repositories: Essential Infrastructure for Scholarship in the Digital Age."

- **OAI (Open Archives Initiative)**

  The OAI develops and promotes interoperability standards that aim to facilitate the efficient dissemination of content. Its major contribution is the OAI Protocol for Metadata Harvesting, a set of guidelines that enable repositories to expose the metadata describing their content to service providers who harvest the metadata into large aggregations (see OAIster,

below). Intended to expose the work deposited in repositories to the widest possible audience and ensure the interoperability of repositories.

- **OAIster**
  The goal of OAIster is to create a collection of freely available, previously difficult-to-access, academically-oriented digital resources (digital repositories) that are easily searchable by anyone. It is a searchable aggregation of the descriptive content (metadata) from hundreds of digital repositories that uses the OAI protocol to aggregate the metadata.

- **Open access**
  The scholarly communication reform movement that aims to make scholarly literature freely available on the public web. An umbrella term, open access includes both open access journal publishing and author self-archiving in digital repositories or on personal websites.

  From Suber's Open Access Overview: "Open-access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions."

  From the Budapest Open Access Initiative: "By 'open access' to this literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited."

- **Open access, types of See also: Romeo colors**

- **Gold OA:** when a journal charges it's authors to make a particular article OA. The article will be peer-reviewed, and the article will be OA from the time that it is published.

- **Green OA:** an article that has been deposited into a repository such as a university archive or subject repositories such as PubMed. In most cases there is no cost to deposit the article, making it OA. There is sometimes a time lag from the time of publication. According to Peter Suber, this term may be applied "to any version of an article: a preprint, the published

- edition of the postprint, or the peer-reviewed but not copy-edited version of the postprint." Many funding agencies are mandating or considering mandating Green OA for the articles that result from their funding.

- **Preprint**

  A preprint is a version of a scientific article prior to publication in a journal, which means that it has not been reviewed by a scientific committee.

- **Postprint**

  A postprint is a scientific article that has been published in a journal after review and validation by a commitee of scientific experts.

- **Public Library of Science (PLoS)**

  A publisher of peer-reviewed, open access scientific journals. Its flagship titles are PLoS Biology *and* PLoS Medicine.

- **PubMed Central (PMC)**

  PubMed Central is an example of a discipline-based open access archive, in this case for biomedical and life sciences journal literature. Those who have received funding from the NIH are encouraged to deposit their post-prints into PMC; step-by-step instructions have been developed for the NIH Manuscript Submission System (NIHMS).

- **ROMEO Project**

  A project that defined the archiving policies of publishers. Now part of the SHERPA (see below). You will see publishers defined as having a Romeo color of white, yellow, blue, and green, which means:

• **ROMEO Color**	• Archiving policy
• White	• Archiving not formally supported
• Yellow	• Can archive preprint (i.e., pre-refereeing)
• Blue	• Can archive post-print (i.e., final draft post-refereeing)
• Green	• Can archive preprint and postprint

- **Self-archiving**

  Placing a copy of an article (or other scholarly work of research) in a digital repository. Sometimes this term is also used to refer to the practice of authors placing their articles on personal websites, though this is

technically not archiving them, as there is no assurance of preservation, as there is with institutional repositories.

- **Sherpa's publisher copyright policies & self-archiving: the SHERPA/ROMEO list**

  Use this site to find a summary of permissions that are normally given as part of each publisher's copyright transfer agreement. Searchable by publisher name or journal title. Find out if you can post open access versions of your articles in IDEALS.

- **SPARC**

  The Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition, "an alliance of universities, research libraries, and organizations... helping to create systems that expand information dissemination and use in a networked digital environment while responding to the needs of academe." Works to develop and support open access or low-cost academic journals.

- **Sources:**

  1. Scholarly Communication
  http://www.library.uiuc.edu/scholcomm/glossary.htm

- 2.Digital Library RERO DOC
  http://doc.rero.ch/help/glossary.en.html