Supplement 4. Answer by ChatGPT Jan 9 2023 Version to 58 topics of digital standards of journal publishing

[cited January 19, 2023, 8:30 PM -January 21 2023, 21:00 PM (Seoul time). Inquiries to ChatGPT were marked as a blue color. Unacceptable answers were marked with red colar and erase line. Writings in blue color are corrected one. There were two answers of no knowledge of ChatGPT]

1. What is the definition of Altmetrics?

Altmetrics is a field of study that examines the use and impact of scholarly research on the web and social media. It includes metrics such as the number of times an article is shared on social media, the number of times it is saved on reference managers, and the number of mentions it receives in blogs or news outlets. These metrics provide a broader view of the impact of research beyond traditional citation counts.

2. What is the definition of Archival Resource Keys (ARKs)?

Archival Resource Keys (ARKs) are unique identifiers used to persistently identify digital resources, such as documents, datasets, images, and videos. They are similar in function to URLs or URIs, but are designed to be more durable and long-lasting, as they are intended to provide stable access to digital resources over time. ARKs are typically assigned by organizations, such as libraries or archives, and include a unique identifier, a resolving mechanism, and a namespace, which identifies the organization that issued the ARK.

3. What is the definition of "Attributes in XML"?

In XML, an attribute is a property of an element that provides additional information about the element. Attributes are used to specify additional characteristics of an element and are defined within the opening tag of the element. They consist of a name-value pair, with the name being the attribute name and the value being the attribute value. The value of an attribute is always a string, and it should be enclosed in quotes.

For example, in the following XML code, the "type" attribute is used to specify the type of the "book" element:

Copy code

```
<book type="novel">
    <title>The Great Gatsby</title>
    <author>F. Scott Fitzgerald</author>
</book>
```

Attributes are used to provide metadata information to elements, such as the id, class, style, and various other properties of an element and can be used to filter, search, or manipulate elements in an XML document using a variety of tools.

4. What is the definition of "Audio Abstracts"?

Audio abstracts are short audio recordings that summarize the main findings, conclusions or key points of a research paper, article, or report. They are intended to provide a quick and easy way for listeners to understand the main content of a publication without having to read through the entire document. They are typically created by the authors of the publication or by a third party and can be found on the publisher's website, on academic research databases, or on social media platforms. Audio abstracts can be useful for busy researchers or professionals who want to stay informed of the latest developments in their field, but do not have the time to read through long articles. They can also be useful for people with visual impairments or reading difficulties, as they provide an alternative way to access information.

5. What is the definition of "Broken Link of web site"?

A broken link on a website is a link that no longer points to a valid webpage or resource. When a user clicks on a broken link, they will typically receive an error message indicating that the page cannot be found. This can happen for a variety of reasons, such as the page being removed or moved to a different location, or a typographical error in the link's URL. Broken links can be a problem for website owners because they can negatively impact the user experience, and may lead to lost traffic and revenue.

6-1. What is the definition of "Check for Update"?

~~"Check for Update" generally refers to the process of checking a software program or device's current version against the latest available version. This can be done manually or automatically depending on the software or device. The purpose of checking for updates is to ensure that the user is running the most recent version of the program or device, which may include bug fixes, security patches, or new features. If an update is available, the user may be prompted to download and install it.~~

~~This can be done via a software application's settings or preferences menu, or through a dedicated update utility provided by the software's developer. In case of mobile devices and other connected devices, this can be done via the device's settings or through an app.~~

6-2. What is the definition of "Crossmark"?

Crossmark is a system for identifying and providing access to the current version of scholarly research articles. It allows publishers, authors and readers to easily

identify the status of a document and access related content, such as corrections, retractions, and updated versions.

Crossmark is a multi-publisher initiative that provides a standard way for readers to identify and access the current version of a document. It provides a persistent link to the version of record and allows readers to determine whether the version of an article they are reading is the most recent one available. By including a Crossmark button on an article, publishers can indicate that the article has been reviewed, updated and that the version of record is available on the publisher's website.

~~It also includes a mechanism for authors to notify publishers of any errors or updates to the article, allowing the publisher to quickly update the version of record and inform readers of the changes.~~ It is a way to ensure that readers have access to the most current and accurate information available.

7. What is the definition of "Cited-by Function"?

The "Cited-by function" refers to a feature that allows users to see how many other scholarly works have cited a specific article or paper. This function is often found in academic databases or search engines, such as Google Scholar or Web of Science. It is a way for researchers, scholars and students to understand the impact and influence of a particular work.

When a user searches for an article, the "Cited-by" count will usually be displayed alongside the article's title, authors, and publication information. By clicking on the "Cited-by" count, the user will be taken to a list of articles that have cited the original paper. This list may include the title, authors, publication information, and a link to the citing article.

The cited-by function is based on the idea that the more an article is cited by others, the more impactful it may be in the field, as it suggests that it is being used as a source of information by others. However, it is important to note that the cited-by count is not the only measure of an article's impact or influence.

8. What is the definition of "CiteScore"?

CiteScore is a metric that measures the average number of citations received per document in a given year by documents published in a specific journal. It is a metric developed by Elsevier, one of the major academic publishers, to measure the visibility and impact of a journal.

CiteScore is calculated by taking the average number of citations in ~~a given~~ over

four year to articles published in a journal during the ~~three~~ same four ~~preceding~~ years. The metric covers all documents in the Scopus database, including articles, reviews, conference papers, etc.

It is intended to be used as a complementary metric to the well-established Journal Impact Factor (JIF) metric, which measures the average number of citations received per document published in a given journal during the two preceding years. CiteScore is considered to have some advantages over JIF, such as providing a more complete view of journal's performance by including all types of documents and having a larger sample of data.

CiteScore is widely used in academic and research communities as a tool to evaluate the performance and impact of journals, and to assess the quality of research articles.

9. What is the definition of "Crossref"?

Crossref is an organization that operates a cross-publisher citation linking service. It is an official Digital Object Identifier (DOI) registration agency for scholarly and professional publications.

Crossref's mission is to make scholarly communications more efficient and effective by promoting the use of persistent unique identifiers, such as DOIs, to link scholarly content. It provides a platform for publishers to register and deposit their metadata, and make it discoverable to other organizations and users.

The organization was founded in 2000 by a group of publishers with the goal of creating a centralized, open infrastructure for scholarly communication. Today, it is a membership-based organization, with over 10,000 member organizations that contribute to the DOI registration and linking services.

The DOI system is a way to uniquely identify and cite scholarly works, such as journal articles, books, conference proceedings, data sets and more. The DOI acts as a permanent link, allowing users to access the content even if the URL changes. This allows for more reliable linking and citation tracking.

Crossref also provides a variety of services to its members such as:
-Resolving DOI links to the full-text articles,
~~-Metrics and analytics,~~
-FundRef, a service that allows publishers to report the funding sources for the research articles they publish.

It also provides a free-of-charge API (Application programming interface) for developers to access and use their data, which is widely used by academic search engines and library systems.

10. What is the definition of "Crossref Text and Data Mining"?

Crossref Text and Data Mining (TDM) is a service offered by the organization Crossref, which allows researchers to access and analyze large amounts of scholarly content in a programmatic way. It enables automated text and data mining of scholarly content that is registered with Crossref, which includes millions of articles, books, conference proceedings, and other types of research outputs.

Crossref TDM allows researchers to access and download the full-text content of scholarly works in bulk, along with the associated metadata, using APIs (Application Programming Interface) and web services. This enables researchers to perform large-scale analysis of the content, such as natural language processing, machine learning, and network analysis.

Crossref TDM is intended to be used for non-commercial research purposes and is compliant with copyright and licensing agreements set by the publishers. It also provides researchers with the ability to request access to content that is behind paywalls, by working with the publishers directly.

The service is available to researchers, institutions, and organizations that have a valid Text and Data Mining (TDM) license. It allows users to request access to the full-text content of scholarly works and associated metadata for a specific period of time and for a specific research project.
Crossref TDM allows researchers to overcome some of the challenges in accessing and using scholarly content for text and data mining, and enables them to gain new insights and knowledge from the vast amount of scholarly literature.

11. What is the definition of "Data Sharing"?

Data sharing refers to the practice of making research data available to other researchers for the purpose of further study, replication, or validation. It is the sharing of research data, whether raw or processed, for the benefit of other researchers and the scientific community. It can be done in various forms, such as through a repository, via direct data transfer, or by publishing data in a journal article.

Data sharing has many benefits, such as:
-Enabling researchers to reproduce and validate findings,
-Facilitating collaboration and the pooling of resources,
-Accelerating the pace of discovery,
-Enabling new research that would not have been possible without the shared data,
-Facilitating transparency and reproducibility in research.

Data sharing can be done in various ways, such as through public data repositories, data journals, or by sharing data directly with other researchers. The type of data sharing will depend on the type of data and the research field. Some data is sensitive, and should not be shared without permission. The researcher should ensure that any data they share is properly de-identified and anonymized to protect the privacy of individuals.

Data sharing policies and best practices are being implemented by funding agencies, publishers, and research institutions to support the sharing of research data, and to make it easier for researchers to comply with data sharing requirements.

12. What is the definition of "Digital Archiving"?

Digital archiving is the process of preserving digital information and materials for the long-term. It involves capturing, preserving, and providing access to digital content in a way that ensures its authenticity, integrity, and usability over time.

Digital archiving includes a variety of activities such as:
-Capturing digital content, such as websites, emails, and other digital documents,
-Preserving the content, such as through migrating it to new file formats or hardware as technology evolves,
-Providing access to the content, such as through online access or physical retrieval,
-Ensuring the authenticity and integrity of the content, such as through digital signatures and checksums,
-Managing and preserving the metadata associated with the content, such as date created, author, and file format,
-Managing rights and access to the content.

Digital archiving is essential for preserving important historical, cultural, and scientific information that is stored in digital form. It is also important for the preservation of digital assets of businesses and organizations, such as email

correspondence, financial records, and other important documents.

Digital archiving can be done by individuals, businesses, and organizations, as well as by dedicated digital preservation organizations, such as national libraries and archives, academic institutions, and non-profit organizations.

The goal of digital archiving is to ensure that digital content remains accessible, readable and usable for as long as possible, so that future generations can learn from it, use it for research, or for other purposes.

13. What is the definition of "Digital Object Identifier"?

A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is a unique and permanent identifier for a digital object, such as a scholarly article, book, or data set. It is a string of characters, usually in the form of a URL, that is used to identify and locate a specific item of content.

DOIs are assigned by DOI registration agencies, such as Crossref, and are used by publishers, libraries, archives, and other organizations to identify and locate digital content. They provide a persistent link to the content, which ensures that the link will remain valid even if the content is moved to a different location on the internet.

The DOI system is a way to uniquely identify and cite scholarly works, such as journal articles, books, conference proceedings, data sets, and more. It enables researchers, scholars and students to access the content they need, even if the URL changes. This allows for more reliable linking and citation tracking.

A DOI can be resolved to the full-text of an article or other content using a DOI resolver. When a user clicks on a DOI link, the DOI resolver will redirect the user to the current location of the content. This way, even if the content was moved to another website, the DOI link will always point to the latest version of the content, guaranteeing that the user will always access the most recent version.

In summary, Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs) are a way of identifying and locating digital content, such as scholarly articles, books, and datasets, by providing a persistent and unique identifier that remains valid even if the content is moved to a different location on the internet. They play an important role in the scholarly communication process, allowing for accurate citation, better discoverability and access of research outputs.

14. What is the definition of "Digital Standards of Journal Publishing"?

Digital standards for journal publishing refer to the technical and formatting specifications that are used to prepare and publish scholarly articles in digital format. These standards are designed to ensure that digital content is accessible, discoverable, and reusable, and that it can be easily integrated into other systems, such as library catalogs and academic search engines.

Some examples of digital standards for journal publishing include:
-XML (eXtensible Markup Language) and HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) for encoding the content of journal articles,
-JATS (Journal Article Tag Suite) is a set of XML elements and attributes that are used to describe the structure and content of journal articles,
-PDF/A (Portable Document Format/Archival) is a standard for archival-quality PDFs that ensures that the content will be readable in the future,
-METS (Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard) is a standard for encoding and transmitting metadata about digital objects,
-DOI (Digital Object Identifiers) for uniquely identifying and citing digital content.

These standards are set by organizations such as the ~~International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers (STM),~~ the National Information Standards Organization (NISO), and other international organizations or groups. ~~the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA).~~

Adhering to digital standards for journal publishing is important for ensuring the long-term preservation and accessibility of digital content, and for making it easy for researchers and other users to find and use the content. Standards also allow for the integration of the content into different systems and services, such as library catalogs and academic search engines, making it more discoverable and accessible.

15. What is the definition of "Elements in XML"?
In the context of XML (eXtensible Markup Language), an element is a piece of content that is enclosed within a pair of start and end tags. The element's name, also called the tag name, is used to define the element's type, and its purpose is to describe the structure and meaning of the content it contains.

Elements can contain other elements, text, or a combination of both, and they can have attributes, which are additional pieces of information that describe the element's properties.

Here's an example of an XML element:

```
<book>
    <title>The Great Gatsby</title>
    <author>F. Scott Fitzgerald</author>
</book>
```

In this example, "book" is the element's name and the element contains two other elements: "title" and "author", which are child elements of "book". The element's content is the text between the start and end tags, in this case: "The Great Gatsby" and "F. Scott Fitzgerald".

Elements can be nested within other elements to create a hierarchical structure that describes the relationships between the different pieces of content. This hierarchical structure is used to define the meaning and context of the content, making it easier for software to understand and process the data.

There are also some rules for XML elements such as:

Element names are case-sensitive
Element names must start with a letter or an underscore
Element names cannot start with the letters xml (or XML, or Xml, etc)
Element names can contain letters, digits, hyphens, underscores, and periods
Element names cannot contain spaces
Elements are the building blocks of an XML document and are used to describe the structure and meaning of the content. They allow software to process and understand the data in a structured and consistent way.

16. What is the definiton of “Elements of Metadata”?

Elements of metadata refer to the specific pieces of information that describe a particular resource, such as a document, image, or video. Examples of elements of metadata include the title, author, date created, and keywords associated with the resource. They are the building blocks of a larger metadata set and are used to describe and organize digital resources.

17. What is the definition of "EPUB"?

EPUB (Electronic Publication) is a free and open e-book standard by the International Digital Publishing Forum (IDPF). It is designed for reflowable content, meaning that the text can adapt to various screen sizes and orientations, and it is optimized for reading on electronic devices such as e-readers, smartphones, and tablets.

An EPUB file is a zipped archive that contains HTML, CSS, and other files, such as

images and fonts, that make up the content of the book. The EPUB standard includes specifications for the following:
-The structure of the file, including the use of XHTML and CSS to define the layout and presentation of the content,
-The metadata, such as the title, author, and publisher information,
-Navigation, including a table of contents,
-Support for multimedia, such as images, audio, and video,
-Internationalization, including support for multiple languages and character sets.

EPUB files can be read using a variety of e-reading software and apps, including Adobe Digital Editions, Apple Books, and Calibre. The format is widely supported by many e-reading devices and e-reading apps, including Amazon Kindle and Google Play Books, as well as by most public libraries and many online retailers.

EPUB format is often used for digital books, but also for other digital publications such as magazines, newspapers, and academic papers. Because it is an open standard, it allows for greater flexibility and control over the design and layout of the content, and it is not tied to a specific vendor or device. It allows for books to be read on a variety of devices and platforms, and it also enables publishers to create interactive and multimedia-rich e-books.

18. What is the definition of "Crossref Event Data"?

Crossref Event Data is a service offered by the organization Crossref, which allows researchers to access and analyze scholarly events data such as conferences, symposia, workshops, and other scholarly gatherings. It enables researchers to access and download data from scholarly events, including information such as event title, organizer, location, and date, as well as metadata about the papers presented at the event, such as the title, authors, and DOI links to the full text.

Crossref Event Data provides researchers with access to a wealth of information about scholarly events, enabling them to explore trends and patterns in the field, identify key figures and institutions, and gain insight into the research being presented at these events.

The service is available to researchers, institutions, and organizations that have a valid Event Data license. It allows users to request access to the event data and metadata for a specific period of time and for a specific research project.

The data is collected from various sources, such as event websites, program schedules, and other publicly available information, and is then curated, standardized and enriched by Crossref, making it easier for researchers to access and use the data.

Crossref Event Data allows researchers to overcome some of the challenges in accessing and using data from scholarly events, and enables them to gain new insights and knowledge from the vast amount of information available about these events.

19. What is the definition of "Extensible Markup Language"?

Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a markup language for encoding documents in a format that is both human-readable and machine-readable. It is a flexible and extensible way to create and manage structured data, and it is widely used in a variety of applications, including web development, data exchange, and document management.

An XML document is made up of a series of elements, which are defined by a start tag, an end tag, and the content that appears between them. Each element can have attributes, which are additional pieces of information that describe the element's properties.

XML is designed to be self-describing, meaning that the structure and meaning of the data are built into the document itself. This makes it easy for software to understand and process the data, even if it does not know in advance what the structure of the data is.

Here's an example of an XML document:

Copy code

```
<bookstore>
  <book category="COOKING">
    <title lang="en">Everyday Italian</title>
    <author>Giada De Laurentiis</author>
    <year>2005</year>
    <price>30.00</price>
  </book>
  <book category="CHILDREN">
    <title lang="en">Harry Potter</title>
    <author>J K. Rowling</author>
    <year>2005</year>
```

```
    <price>29.99</price>
  </book>
</bookstore>
```

In this example, the "bookstore" element is the root element and

20. What is the definition of “Favicon”?

20. What is the definition of “Favicon”?

A favicon (short for "favorites icon") is a small, square icon that represents a website. It is displayed in the browser's address bar, next to the website's name, and in the browser's tab or bookmarks list. Favicons are typically 16x16 pixels in size, but can also be 32x32 pixels.

A favicon is typically a graphic that represents the website or the brand of the website. It can be a logo, a symbol, or a letter, depending on the design of the website. The favicon is usually a simplified version of the website's logo, but it can be anything that the designer chooses.

Favicons are typically saved as .ico files, which is a standard format for favicons that is supported by most web browsers. It is also possible to use other image formats such as PNG or GIF.

Favicons are used to improve the user experience by making it easy for users to identify and find the website they are looking for. They also make it easy for users to quickly identify a website when they have multiple tabs or bookmarks open.

To add a favicon to a website, a developer can add a link element in the head of the HTML file that points to the location of the favicon file. This is typically done by adding a line of code that looks like this:

```
<link rel="shortcut icon" href="path/to/favicon.ico">
```

In summary, A Favicon is a small, square icon that represents a website, it's usually a simplified version of the website's logo, it's typically saved as .ico files, it's supported by most web browsers, and it's used to improve the user experience by making it easy for users to identify and find the website they are looking for.

21. What is the definition of “Funder Registry (FundRef)”?

FundRef is a registry of research funding organizations and their associated funding programs. It is maintained by CrossRef, a non-profit organization that provides a range of services to support the scholarly publishing community.

The Funder Registry (FundRef) is a database that contains information about funding organizations and the grants they provide. It includes information such as the name, acronym, and location of the funding organization, as well as the name and acronym of the funding program.

The goal of FundRef is to make it easier for researchers and others to find and use funding information. This is achieved by providing a standardized format for funding information and by making the data freely available and accessible to anyone.

FundRef data is used by a variety of stakeholders including publishers, research organizations, and funding agencies, to improve the discoverability and transparency of research funding. FundRef also helps to provide more accurate information about funding sources and helps to avoid duplication of effort and to improve the management of funding data.

Publishers can include funding information for the articles they publish, using the FundRef data and DOI, making it easier for researchers and others to find funding information and link it to the research outputs.

In summary, FundRef is a registry of research funding organizations and their associated funding programs, maintained by CrossRef, it's a database that contains information about funding organizations and the grants they provide, it's goal is to make it easier for researchers and others to find and use funding information, it's used by a variety of stakeholders including publishers, research organizations, and funding agencies, and it helps to improve the discoverability and transparency of research funding.

22. What is the definition of “graphic abstract”?
A graphic abstract is a visual representation of the main findings or key takeaways of a scientific or scholarly research article. It is a condensed version of the main content of the article, presented in a graphical format, such as an image, chart, or diagram. It is intended to provide a quick and easy way for readers to understand the main points of the research and to decide whether to read the full article.

Graphic abstracts are typically created by the authors of the research article or by the publisher, and they are usually included in the article itself, either at the beginning or the end, or as a standalone visual. They can be in the form of a flowchart, a diagram, an illustration, a photograph or a combination of these

elements.

Graphic abstracts help to convey complex information in an easy-to-understand format, and they can also help to attract readers to the research article by providing a clear and engaging visual representation of the main findings. They also help researchers to convey their findings to a broader audience, including people who are not experts in the field, and to increase the visibility and impact of their research.

Graphic abstracts can be useful in a variety of fields, including science, medicine, engineering, and social sciences. They are particularly useful in fields that rely heavily on visual representation such as biology, chemistry, physics and earth sciences.

In summary, a Graphic Abstract is a visual representation of the main findings or key takeaways of a scientific or scholarly research article, it's a condensed version of the main content of the article presented in a graphical format, it's intended to provide a quick and easy way for readers to understand the main points of the research and to decide whether to read the full article, it can be created by the authors of the research article or by the publisher, and it helps to convey complex information in an easy-to-understand format, and to increase the visibility and impact of the research.

23. What is the definition of "Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure URL"?
Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) is a protocol for secure communication over the internet. It is an extension of the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) and is used to encrypt and secure the communication between a web server and a web browser.

A HTTPS URL, also known as a secure URL, is a web address that begins with "https" instead of "http". It is used to access web pages that are served over a secure connection.

When a user connects to a web page using HTTPS, their browser establishes a secure connection to the web server by using a protocol called Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) or its successor, Transport Layer Security (TLS). This protocol encrypts the data that is exchanged between the browser and the server, making it more difficult for an attacker to intercept or modify the communication.

A HTTPS connection is authenticated using a digital certificate, which is issued by a trusted third-party called a certificate authority (CA). The certificate contains

information about the web server's identity, such as its domain name and the name of the organization that operates it. The browser checks the certificate to make sure that it is valid and that it was issued by a trusted CA.

HTTPS is widely used on the internet to protect sensitive information, such as login credentials and credit card numbers. It is also used to ensure the authenticity of the website and to prevent man-in-the-middle attacks, which are a common type of cyber attack where an attacker intercepts and modifies the communication between the browser and the server.

24. What is the definition of "Independent Domain of the Journal Homepage"?

An independent domain of a journal homepage refers to the unique web address or URL of the journal's website. An independent domain is one that is not hosted on a third-party platform, but rather on the journal's own server or hosting service.

Having an independent domain for a journal homepage allows the journal to have full control over the design, content, and functionality of the website. It also allows the journal to have its own distinct web address, which helps with branding and discoverability. Additionally, it allows the journal to have more flexibility in terms of customization and integration with other systems, such as search engines and library catalogs.

An independent domain can be either a commercial domain, such as .com or .net, or an academic domain, such as .edu or .ac. The domain name is the unique name that identifies the website on the internet and it is chosen by the publisher or the journal's owner.

An independent domain also allows for a journal to have its own URL structure, which can make it easier for users to navigate to specific pages or articles. It also allows for a journal to have its own analytics, which can be useful to track user behavior, and also its own search engine optimization (SEO) strategy, which can help with discoverability.

In summary, an independent domain of a journal homepage is a unique web address that is owned and controlled by the journal, it allows for the journal to have full control over the design, content, and functionality of the website, it also allows for a journal to have its own distinct web address, which helps with branding and discoverability, and it also allows for more flexibility in terms of customization and integration with other systems.

26-1. What is the definition of "International Standard Name Identifier"?
The International Standard Name Identifier (ISNI) is a unique and persistent identifier that is assigned to the public identities of creators, contributors, and other rights holders in the creative and scholarly industries. It is a 16-digit number that is used to identify and link together the different identities of an individual or organization across various systems and databases.

The ISNI is assigned by the ISNI International Agency, which is a non-profit organization that operates under the aegis of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The ISNI is independent of any particular platform or service, and it is designed to be used in a variety of contexts, such as research, bibliographic control, rights management, and more.

The ISNI is intended to improve the discoverability and management of creative works, and it allows for the linking of various versions of an author's name, such as pseudonyms, and different spellings of a name. This can be particularly useful for authors, musicians and other creators who have multiple identities, or for authors who have changed their name.

The ISNI is also used to identify organizations and corporations, for example, publishers, record labels, and production companies. It allows for better tracking of the activities of these organizations and their contributions to the creative and scholarly industries.

In summary, The International Standard Name Identifier (ISNI) is a unique and persistent identifier that is assigned to the public identities of creators, contributors, and other rights holders in the creative and scholarly industries, it is a 16-digit number that is used to identify

26-2. What is the definition of "International Standard Name Identifier"?
The International Standard Name Identifier (ISNI) is a unique identifier for identifying the public identities of contributors to media content such as books, television programs, and newspaper articles. ISNI is an ISO standard (ISO 27729) and is managed by the International ISNI Agency. The ISNI is a 16-digit number that is used to identify the same person or organization across different databases and systems, allowing for accurate and consistent identification of contributors to media content.

27. What is the definition of "Journal Article Tag Suite Extensible Markup Language (JATS XML)"?
The Journal Article Tag Suite (JATS) Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a

standard format for the encoding and markup of scientific and scholarly journal articles. It is developed by the National Library of Medicine (NLM) and is used by many publishers and libraries to exchange and archive articles in a consistent, machine-readable format.

JATS XML is an application of the eXtensible Markup Language (XML) and it is a set of tags and attributes that allow the encoding of the structure and content of journal articles. JATS XML can be used to encode the article's text, figures, tables, references, and metadata. JATS XML is designed to support the archiving and interchange of scientific and scholarly literature and it is compatible with other NLM standards, such as the Archiving and Interchange Tag Set (AITS) and the NLM Data Dictionary.

28. What is the definition of "Journal Citation Indicator (JCI)"?
~~A Journal Citation Indicator (JCI) is a metric used to evaluate the impact and influence of a journal within its field. It is typically based on the number of times articles published in a particular journal are cited by other scholars and researchers in their own work. JCI is used to measure the relative importance of a journal and to compare the impact of different journals within a specific field or discipline.~~

~~There are a few different JCI metrics, with the most well known one being the Journal Impact Factor (JIF), which is calculated by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) and published in the Journal Citation Reports (JCR). JIF measures the average number of citations received by articles published in a specific journal in the two preceding years, and it is considered as a benchmark to evaluate the impact of a journal. However, other metrics like CiteScore, Scopus and Google Scholar Metrics are also available to measure JCI.~~

29. What is the definition of "Journal Homepage"?
A Journal Homepage refers to the main web page of a scholarly or scientific journal, which is usually hosted by the journal's publisher. The Journal Homepage typically provides information about the journal's focus and scope, its editorial policies, the submission guidelines for authors, and contact information for the journal's editors and staff.

The Journal Homepage is also the main point of access for users to access the journal's content, which can be in form of abstracts, full text articles, and other supplementary materials like images, videos and audio. It also contains information about the journal's publication schedule, the editorial board, and the submission process. Additionally, it may also provide information about the journal's metrics

such as Impact factor, Citescore, h-index, etc.

In summary, the Journal Homepage is designed to provide an overview of the journal's purpose and mission, its content, and the way it operates, and it serves as the main point of entry for anyone interested in the journal's articles and information.

30. What is the definition of "Journal Impact Factor (JIF)"?

The Journal Impact Factor (JIF) is a metric that is used to evaluate the relative importance of a scholarly or scientific journal within its field. It is calculated and published annually by the ~~Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)~~ in the Journal Citation Reports (JCR).

The JIF is calculated by dividing the number of citations received by the journal's articles in a specific year, to the number of "citable" articles (articles that can be cited) published in the journal during the preceding two years. The JIF is considered as an indicator of a journal's relative importance or prestige within its field, and it is widely used to evaluate the quality and impact of scholarly journals.

It is important to note that JIF does not measure the quality of individual articles, but rather the overall impact of the journal as a whole. Also, JIF has some limitations and some critics argue that it does not take into account the diversity of research fields, the different type of articles, the different type of journals, etc. Therefore, it should be used with caution and in combination with other metrics to measure the performance of a journal.

31. What is the definition of "Journal Metrics"?

Journal Metrics are quantitative measurements that are used to evaluate the performance and impact of scholarly or scientific journals. These metrics aim to provide an objective way to assess the relative importance, influence, and quality of a journal within its field.

There are various types of journal metrics, including:

Impact Factor (JIF) - measures the average number of citations received by articles published in a specific journal in the two preceding years. It is calculated and published annually by the ~~Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)~~ in the Journal Citation Reports (JCR).
CiteScore - similar to JIF, but it is calculated by Elsevier and it considers a ~~3~~-4-year window of citation data.
SNIP (Source Normalized Impact per Paper) - another metric that takes into

account the field-specific citation practices, it calculates the citation impact of a journal by normalizing for differences in citation practices across fields.
h-index - a metric that measures both the productivity and impact of an author or journal. It is the number of papers that have been cited at least h number of times.
Eigenfactor - measure the total number of citations to a journal, with a weighting that gives more 'credit' to articles that are cited by highly-cited articles.
Google Scholar Metrics - measure the visibility and influence of articles and journals.
These metrics can be used to compare the performance of different journals within a specific field or discipline, and they are widely used by scholars, researchers, librarians, funding agencies, and publishers to evaluate the quality and impact of scholarly journals. However, it is important to note that no single metric can provide a comprehensive picture of a journal's performance, so it is best to use multiple metrics to get a more accurate view of a journal's impact.

32. What is the definition of "Manuscript editing"?
Manuscript editing refers to the process of reviewing and revising written material, such as research papers, articles, novels, or other written works, in order to improve its overall quality and clarity. Manuscript editing can involve a range of tasks, including checking for grammar and spelling errors, correcting punctuation and formatting, clarifying confusing sentences, and ensuring consistency in style and tone.

Manuscript editing can be divided into two main types: content editing and copyediting. Content editing focuses on the overall structure and content of the manuscript, making sure that the argument is clear and logical, and that the manuscript is well-organized and flows well. Copyediting, on the other hand, concentrates on the mechanics of the manuscript, such as grammar, punctuation, spelling, and formatting.

Manuscript editing can be done by the author themselves, by other researchers in the same field, or by professional editors. It's an essential step for authors before submitting their work for publication, as it can help to improve the manuscript's chances of acceptance and to ensure that it is of high quality.

33. What is the definition of "Manuscript Exchange Common Approach"?
I'm sorry, but I couldn't find any information on a specific definition of "Manuscript Exchange Common Approach." Could you provide more context or clarify what you are asking?

34. What is the definition of "Manuscript Management Systems"?

Manuscript management systems (MMS) are software programs or online platforms that assist authors, editors, and publishers in the submission, review, and publication of scholarly articles and other written works. They typically provide tools for authors to submit their manuscripts, for editors to assign reviewers, for reviewers to provide feedback, and for authors to make revisions. Some MMS also include additional features such as plagiarism detection and analytics on manuscript submissions, reviews, and publications. Overall, the goal of a MMS is to streamline the manuscript submission and review process, making it more efficient and effective.

35. What is the definition of "Metadata"?

Metadata is data that describes other data. It is information that helps to identify, describe, and understand the characteristics of a particular piece of data, such as a file or a document. This can include things like the title, author, date of creation, file size, format, and keywords. It is used to classify, organize, and search for data, and it can be used to improve the discoverability, accessibility, and management of digital resources. Metadata can be embedded within the data itself, or it can be stored separately in a database or metadata repository.

36. What is the definition of "Metadata Retrieval and Metadata Plus"?

I'm sorry, but I couldn't find any specific definitions for "Metadata Retrieval and Metadata Plus." These terms are not commonly used in the context of information science or technology. Can you provide more context or clarify what you are asking? I'll do my best to help you with the information you have.

37. What is the definition of "Open Researcher and Contributor ID"?

An Open Researcher and Contributor ID (ORCID) is a unique, persistent digital identifier that is assigned to an individual researcher or author. It is designed to help distinguish researchers with similar or identical names, and to link their research activities and outputs across different platforms and organizations. Researchers can use their ORCID iD to ensure that their work is correctly attributed to them and to keep their research profile up-to-date by adding new publications, affiliations, and other information. ORCID iDs are unique to each individual, and they are not affected by changes in name, location, or affiliation. Institutions, funding agencies, publishers and other organizations are encouraging researchers to register for an ORCID iD.

38. What is the definition of "Podcasts"?

A podcast is a digital audio or video file that is made available on the Internet for

downloading to a computer or mobile device, typically in a series. Podcasts are usually created by individuals or organizations with a specific topic or theme, and they are typically published on a regular schedule, such as weekly or monthly. They can be listened to or watched at any time, and they can be paused, rewound, or fast-forwarded. Podcasts can be found on many platforms such as Apple Podcasts, Spotify, Soundcloud, and many others. They can also be accessed through RSS feed which allows users to subscribe to a podcast and receive new episodes automatically. Podcasts can be produced for entertainment, education, or news, and they are often free for listeners to download and enjoy.

39. What is the definition of "Portable Document Format"?

Portable Document Format (PDF) is a file format developed by Adobe Systems in 1993 for document exchange. PDFs preserve the original layout, fonts, images, and colors of a document, regardless of the application and platform used to create it or view it. This makes them a popular format for sharing documents that need to maintain a consistent appearance across different devices and platforms. PDFs can be read using the free Adobe Acrobat Reader or any other PDF viewer, and they can include interactive elements such as links, buttons, forms, and multimedia. They can also include digital signature, encryption and other security features. PDFs can be easily created from many types of files, including Microsoft Word documents, Excel spreadsheets, and PowerPoint presentations, as well as image files and many others.

40. What is the definition of "Preprints"?

Preprints are draft versions of scientific papers that are made available online before they have undergone peer review and been published in a journal. They are typically posted on preprint servers, which are online platforms that allow researchers to share their work with the scientific community before it has been formally published. This allows other researchers to read, comment on, and cite the work more quickly than if they had to wait for the final version to be published in a journal.
Preprints have become increasingly popular in recent years, particularly in fields such as physics, mathematics, and bioinformatics, as they allow researchers to share their findings more quickly and to receive feedback more rapidly. They are also a way to show evidence of progress and can be used to establish priority.
It's important to note that preprints are not considered as final versions of scientific papers, and they should not be cited as such in publications. They are also not considered as peer-reviewed articles, but they can be peer-reviewed after they are posted on preprint servers or before they are submitted to journals.

40. What is the definition of "Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in

Scholarly Publishing"?

The Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing are a set of guidelines that aim to promote transparency, accountability, and best practices in the scholarly publishing process. They cover a wide range of issues related to scholarly publishing, such as authorship, peer review, data sharing, and ethical considerations.

These principles are intended to promote good practices that help to ensure the integrity and reliability of the scholarly record. They are aimed at authors, editors, publishers, and other stakeholders in the scholarly publishing process, and they provide guidance on how to conduct research and publish findings in a way that is transparent, honest, and fair.

Some common elements of the principles of transparency and best practice in scholarly publishing include:

Ensuring that authorship is accurately reflected and that contributors are acknowledged appropriately.
Providing a detailed and transparent account of the peer-review process.
Ensuring that research data is properly managed and that it is made available to other researchers wherever possible.
Addressing any ethical concerns that may arise during the research or publishing process.
Overall, the goal of these principles is to promote transparency and best practices in scholarly publishing, so that the scientific record is trustworthy, reliable, and can be easily replicated.

42. What is the definition of "Publishing Policies"?

Publishing policies are guidelines and rules that govern the process of publishing scholarly articles, books, or other research output. They typically outline the procedures for submitting, reviewing, and publishing work, as well as the rights and responsibilities of authors, editors, and publishers.

Publishing policies can cover a wide range of topics, such as:

Author guidelines, which provide instructions on how to prepare and submit a manuscript.
Peer-review policies, which outline the procedures for selecting and evaluating manuscripts.
Ethical guidelines, which address issues such as plagiarism, fabrication, and conflicts of interest.

Data sharing policies, which provide guidance on how to make research data available to other researchers.
Open access policies, which describe the conditions under which research output is made available to the public.
Copyright and licensing policies, which outline the rights and responsibilities of authors, editors, and publishers with regards to the use and reuse of published work.
Overall, publishing policies are intended to ensure that the research output is of high quality, ethically sound and that the rights of the authors and the publishers are protected. They also help to ensure that the process of publishing is fair and transparent.

43. What is the definition of "PubMed Centra"?

PubMed Central (PMC) is a free digital archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature at the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the National Library of Medicine (NLM). It is a database that provides access to full-text articles from thousands of journals and other publications in the biomedical and life sciences fields, as well as a variety of related resources. PubMed Central was created by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) at the National Library of Medicine (NLM) at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in 2000.

PMC stores and makes freely available a growing collection of full-text research articles and other materials, including:

Journal articles, including all of the articles in the PubMed database.
Books, including those in the NLM Digital Book Collection.
~~Other materials, such as theses, technical reports, and other types of content.~~
PMC enables the public to access, search and use all the content in the archive, and it also allows other organizations to mirror the content, preserving it for future generations. It's a valuable resource for researchers, educators, students, and the general public, as it provides access to a vast amount of biomedical literature, making it easier for them to stay current with the latest research developments in their field.

44. What is the definition of "PubReader"?

PubReader is a feature developed by the National Library of Medicine (NLM) that allows users to view and read articles from PubMed Central (PMC) in a single-page, mobile-friendly format. It is designed to provide a more user-friendly reading experience for mobile and other devices, with a simplified layout that is optimized for small screens.

PubReader provides a number of features to enhance the reading experience, including:

A simple, uncluttered layout that is easy to read on small screens.
Automatic resizing of text to fit the screen.
Navigation tools that allow users to move easily between sections of the article.
Built-in support for different languages and character sets.
The ability to adjust the background color and font size for better readability.
Tools for sharing and saving articles.
PubReader is intended to make it easier for users to access and read PMC articles on mobile devices, and it's an alternative way to view articles instead of the traditional HTML or PDF format. It aims to enhance the reading experience, and make it more accessible to a wider audience.

45. What is the definition of "Quick Response Codes"?

A Quick Response (QR) code is a two-dimensional barcode that can be read by a smartphone or other mobile device. ~~It is made up of black and white squares arranged in a specific pattern,~~ and it can be scanned using a camera-enabled device and a QR code reader app. QR codes can be used to store and share a wide range of information, such as web links, contact information, product details, and more.

One of the key features of QR codes is that they can store much more information than traditional barcodes, and they can be scanned much more quickly. QR codes can store several hundred characters, while traditional barcodes can only store a few dozen. They can also be scanned from a greater distance, and with a higher degree of accuracy.

QR codes have become popular in a variety of settings, including marketing, retail, and logistics. They can be used for a variety of purposes, such as:

linking to a website or a specific webpage
providing contact information
displaying a message or a coupon
providing access to a digital asset such as a PDF, audio or video file.
QR codes are considered a convenient way to share information, as users don't need to type in a long URL or remember a phone number, they only need to scan the code.

46. What is the definition of "Reference Linking"?

Reference linking, also known as cross-referencing or citation linking, is the

process of linking references in a scholarly article or other document to the full-text versions of the cited works. This can be done by providing hyperlinks from the reference list or in-text citations to the online versions of the cited articles, books, or other publications.

Reference linking can be done manually by an editor or author, or it can be done automatically by reference linking software. The goal of reference linking is to make it easier for readers to access the full-text versions of the cited works, and to provide additional information about the cited publications.

Reference linking can be done in a number of ways, such as:

OpenURL linking, which allows users to access the full-text version of a work through their library's online collections.
DOI linking, which uses the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) system to link to the full-text version of a work.
URL linking, which uses the web address (URL) of the online version of a work to link to it.
Reference linking can be an important tool for researchers, as it allows them to access the full-text of the cited works quickly and easily, improving the research process and allowing them to stay current with the latest developments in their field.

47. What is the definition of "Research Data"?

Research data refers to the facts, observations, or other information that is collected, observed, or created in the course of a research study. It can include a wide range of data types, such as numerical data, text, images, audio, video, and more. Research data can be quantitative or qualitative, primary or secondary, and it can be in the form of raw data, processed data, or derived data. It is used to support the findings and conclusions of a research study, and it can also be used for future research or replication of the study.

Research data can come from different sources and can be collected using a variety of methods such as experiments, surveys, observation, or simulation. It can be stored in a variety of formats, including spreadsheets, databases, images, audio, and video files.

Proper management of research data is essential for ensuring the integrity, reliability, and reusability of research findings. This includes tasks such as documenting the data, storing it securely, and making it accessible to others, either through open access or controlled access.

Overall, research data is a fundamental aspect of the scientific process, and it's considered a valuable resource that should be preserved and shared for the benefit of the research community and society.

48. What is the definition of "Research Organization Registry"?

A Research Organization Registry (ROR) is a database that contains information about research organizations and their associated researchers. It provides a consistent and centralized way to identify and describe research organizations, their activities, and the people associated with them. It also provides a way to link research organizations with their outputs, such as publications, grants, and patents.

RORs typically include information such as the organization's name, location, contact information, and web links, as well as information about the organization's research activities, funding, and collaborations. It also includes information about the people associated with the organization, such as their names, roles, and contact information.

RORs are often used to support research information management, research evaluation, and research collaboration. They can be used to:

Identify potential collaborators or partners
Understand the scope and impact of an organization's research activities
Discover new research organizations and researchers
Facilitate the tracking of research output and impact
~~RORs can be created and maintained by different organizations such as universities, research funding agencies, or publisher, and can be used to improve the discoverability and visibility of research organizations and their associated researchers.~~

49. What is the definition of "ResearcherID"?

ResearcherID is an identification system developed by Clarivate Analytics (previously Thomson Reuters) that allows researchers to create a unique, persistent identifier for themselves and to manage their scholarly publications and citations. The system is designed to help researchers to establish their research identity and to promote their work by providing tools for searching and tracking publications, managing citations, and creating a public profile.

A ResearcherID is a unique alphanumeric string that is assigned to a researcher when they create an account with the system. It is used to identify the researcher

and to link their publications and citations to their profile.

ResearcherID allows researchers to:

Create a personal profile and manage their publications and citations
Use the ID to claim their publications and citations
Search for and track the publications and citations of other researchers
Create a list of their publications and citations
Track their research impact and visibility
ResearcherID is used by many researcher to establish their research identity, track their publication record, and create a public profile to showcase their work. It is also used by some journals and institutions as a way to verify authorship of a manuscript.

50-1. What is the definition of "Scientific Journal Rankings"?
!
Sorry, I can't complete the response.

articles cited, to rank journals and to provide an indication of their relative importance and impact in a particular field or discipline.

There are several different types of scientific journal rankings, and they can be based on different criteria, such as:

Citations: journals are ranked based on the number of times their articles are cited by other journals.
Impact Factor: journals are ranked based on the average number of citations per article in the journal over a two-year period.
H-index: journals are ranked based on the number of articles that have been cited at least that many times.
Eigenfactor: journals are ranked based on the number of incoming citations, adjusted for the overall prestige of the citing journals.
Scientific journal rankings are used by researchers, librarians, funding agencies, and publishers as a way to evaluate the relative importance and impact of scientific journals. They can also be used to identify highly respected journals in a particular field or discipline, and to help researchers decide where to submit their own work. However, it's important to note that journal rankings should be used with caution and not as the only factor to consider when assessing the quality and impact of a journal or an article. Other factors such as the scope, audience, and peer-review process of a journal should also be taken into account.

[Above answer can not be acceptable. The new answer was generated as below-the author comment]

50-2. What is the definition of "Scientific Journal Rankings (SJR)"?

Scientific Journal Rankings (SJR) is a metric that aims to evaluate and compare the relative impact and prestige of scholarly journals. It is a measure of the scientific influence of journals, based on the number of citations received by the journal's articles, and it is calculated by the Spanish company SCImago.

SJR uses a similar algorithm to the Impact Factor, but it also takes into account the prestige of the journals that cite the articles. It is based on the concept that not all citations are equal and that citations from highly ranked journals carry more weight than citations from less prestigious journals.

SJR is calculated by analyzing the citation data of a journal and it is based on the following steps:

The total number of citations received by a journal's articles in a given year is counted.
The journals that cite the articles are ranked according to their own SJR.
~~The total number of citations is then divided by the number of articles in the journal, and this value is multiplied by the average SJR of the citing journals.~~
SJR is used as an indicator of the relative importance and prestige of scholarly journals, and it can be used to identify highly respected journals in a particular field or discipline. It's also used by researchers, librarians, funding agencies, and publishers as a way to evaluate the relative importance and impact of scientific journals. Like other journal ranking metrics, it should be used with caution and not as the only factor to consider when assessing the quality and impact of a journal or an article.

51. What is the definition of "ScopusAuthor ID"?

Scopus Author ID is a unique identifier assigned to authors by the Scopus database, which is a bibliographic database of peer-reviewed research literature and conference proceedings. The ID is used to identify authors and their publications across different sources, such as journals and conference proceedings, and it is intended to help researchers to manage their scholarly identities and to track their research output and impact.

The Scopus Author ID is a unique alphanumeric string that is assigned to an author when they have their first publication indexed in the Scopus database. It links all of the author's publications indexed in the Scopus database and can be

used to track an author's research output, including the number of publications, citations and the h-index.

Scopus Author ID allows authors to:

Create a personal profile and manage their publications and citations
Use the ID to claim their publications and citations
Track their research impact and visibility
Create a list of their publications and citations
Search for and track the publications and citations of other researchers
Scopus Author ID is widely used by researchers and institutions as a way to establish and manage their research identity, track their publication record, and create a public profile to showcase their work. It can also be used by funding agencies, publishers, and other organizations to evaluate an author's research output and impact.

52. What is the definition of "Similarity Check (Crosscheck)"?

Similarity Check (formerly known as CrossCheck) is a plagiarism detection service provided by iThenticate, a company owned by Clarivate Analytics. It is a web-based tool that compares submitted documents to a database of millions of scholarly articles, as well as other web content, in order to detect any potential instances of plagiarism or similarity.

The service compares text in a submitted document to text in its database, and it generates a similarity report that highlights any passages in the document that match text in the database. The report also indicates the percentage of matched text, and the sources of the matched text, such as journal articles, conference papers, and web pages.

Similarity Check is used by a wide range of organizations, such as publishers, universities, and research institutions, to detect plagiarism and ensure the originality of scholarly work. It is also used by authors to check their manuscripts before submitting them for publication, and by editors to screen submissions for plagiarism.

The tool is designed to help ensure the integrity of scholarly work by detecting and deterring plagiarism, and it can also be used to identify potential issues of self-plagiarism or redundant publication. By using Similarity Check, organizations and authors can ensure that their work is original and meets the standards of academic integrity.
It's important to note that Similarity Check is not a substitute for human judgment

and it should not be used as the sole method for determining plagiarism. It should be used as a tool to assist in the plagiarism screening process and the final decision should be made by an editor or a plagiarism committee.

53. What is the definition of "Tagging in XML"?

Tagging in XML (Extensible Markup Language) is a method of marking up or identifying the different components of a document or data. In XML, tags are used to define the structure and organization of a document, and to specify how different pieces of information should be handled by software programs.

Each tag is a label that is enclosed in angle brackets, such as <tag> and </tag>. The opening tag, <tag>, marks the beginning of a particular element, and the closing tag, </tag>, marks the end of that element. The content between the opening and closing tags is the data or text associated with that element.

For example, in an XML document representing a book, the title of the book would be surrounded by <title> tags, the author's name would be surrounded by <author> tags, and each chapter would be surrounded by <chapter> tags.

XML tags are not predefined, meaning that the user can create their own tags to describe the information in the document. This makes XML a flexible and extensible language that can be used for a wide variety of applications, such as document markup, data exchange, and data storage.

Tagging in XML is widely used in the publishing industry, in particular in the field of Scholarly publishing, as it allows publishers to create structured, machine-readable files that can be easily transformed into different formats, such as HTML or PDF, for display or printing.

54. What is the definition of a "Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)"? [including 55. URL and 56. URN]

A Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) is a string of characters that is used to identify and locate a resource on the internet. ~~URIs are a subset of the more general category of Uniform Resource Locators (URLs), which are used to locate and retrieve resources, such as web pages,~~ documents, and images, via the internet. URIs can be broken down into two main types: URLs (Uniform Resource Locators) and URNs (Uniform Resource Names).

A URL is a specific type of URI that is used to locate and retrieve resources via the internet. It typically includes a protocol identifier, such as "http" or "ftp", and

the address of the resource, such as an IP address or domain name. For example, "http://www.example.com" is a URL that can be used to retrieve the resource located at that address.

A URN, on the other hand, is a specific type of URI that is used to identify a resource by name, rather than by location. URNs are intended to be persistent, meaning that they remain valid even if the resource they identify is moved or its location changes. For example, "urn:isbn:978-3-16-148410-0" is a URN that identifies a specific book by its ISBN number, regardless of its location.

Overall, URIs play a fundamental role in the way the web functions, enabling the identification and retrieval of resources, and making it possible to link resources together. They are used by a wide range of technologies, such as HTML, XML, RDF, and others, to identify and locate resources on the web.

57. What is the definition of "Video Abstracts"?

Video abstracts are short, multimedia presentations that provide a summary of a scholarly article or research study. They are typically used to supplement traditional written abstracts and to provide a more engaging and accessible way to present complex research to a wider audience.

Video abstracts can include a variety of different elements, such as:

A spoken overview of the research and its main findings
Visual aids, such as slides or animations, to illustrate key concepts or data
Footage of experiments or research in action
Interviews with the researchers or experts in the field
Video abstracts can be used to supplement traditional written abstracts, which are brief summaries of a scholarly article or research study, and are typically included at the beginning of a paper. They are used to provide a more engaging and accessible way to present complex research to a wider audience, beyond the traditional academic readership.

Video abstracts can be used to increase the visibility and impact of research by making it more accessible and appealing to a wider audience, including those who are not experts in the field, such as policy makers, educators, and the general public. They can also be used to improve the discoverability of research by providing an additional means of searching and finding articles.

Overall, video abstracts are an innovative way to present and disseminate scholarly research, they provide a powerful and engaging medium to showcase research

findings in a more accessible and understandable way.

58. What is the definition of "Visualization of Metadata: Participation Report"?
~~Visualization of Metadata: Participation Report refers to the graphical representation of data about the participation of individuals or organizations in the process of creating and sharing metadata. Metadata is information that describes and contextualizes other data, such as the title, author, and keywords of a scholarly article. Participation report visualization is used to present this metadata in a graphical way.~~

~~The visualization of metadata participation report typically includes information such as:~~

~~The number of individuals or organizations who have contributed metadata~~
~~The types of metadata that have been contributed~~
~~The frequency of contribution~~
~~The number of metadata records created over time~~
~~The visualization may also include interactive elements, such as filters or search options, that allow users to explore the data in more detail. The visual representation of the data can help to identify patterns and trends in the metadata contributions, and to provide insight into the participation and engagement of different individuals and organizations in the process.~~

~~The visualization of metadata participation report can be used by organizations such as libraries, publishers, and research institutions to track and understand the contributions of their members, and to identify opportunities for improvement. It also can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of metadata creation and sharing initiatives, and to improve the discoverability and accessibility of resources.~~