PKP Public Knowledge Project

Location of known journals using PKP's Open Journal Systems

Open Publishing Fest 2021

Saurabh Khanna, Jonas Raoni Soares da Silva, Alec Smecher, Juan Pablo Alperin, Jon Ball

WHAT IS PKP?

Our mission

we have more than 20 years ...

with the goal of improving the quality and quantity of:

knowledge that is made public

and improving the quantity and quality

of the participation in the creation of that knowledge

beyond OJS: three pillars of work

Open Source Software

- OJS - journals, OMP - monographs, OPS - preprints

Research, Education, and Advocacy

- research about OA, metrics, economic models, intellectual property, academic careers
- online courses
- taking into account a global context

PKP Publishing Services

- Hosting ($)
- PKP preservación
- Paperbuzz Metrics

WHAT IS OJS?

Vol. 3 (2019)

EDITORIALS

The Methodologies of Open Social Scholarship

J. Matthew Huculak 1

PDF XML

Introduction, *Beyond Open: Implementing Social Scholarship*

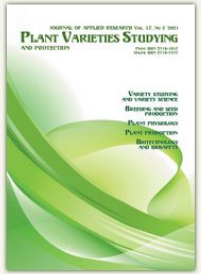
Alyssa Arbuckle, Luis Meneses, Ray Siemens 8

KULA: Knowledge Creation, Dissemination, and Preservation Studies is published by the University of Victoria Libraries. We acknowledge and respect the lək̓ʷəŋən peoples on whose traditional territory the university stands and the Songhees, Esquimalt, and W̱SÁNEĆ peoples whose historical relationships with the land continue to this day.

University of Victoria | Libraries

JOURNAL OF APPLIED RESEARCH
PLANT VARIETIES STUDYING AND PROTECTION
PRINT ISSN 2518-1017
ONLINE ISSN 2518-7457

Том 17 № 2 (2021)



DOI: https://doi.org/10.21498/2518-1017.17.2.2021

Опубліковано: 2021-07-08

Весь випуск

PDF

СОРТОВИВЧЕННЯ ТА СОРТОЗНАВСТВО

Перспективи інтродукції декоративних рослин роду Шавлія (Salvia L.) у Лісостеп України

О. П. Перебойчук, С. П. Машковська 91-98

pdf (English) pdf

ІНДЕКСАЦІЯ ВИДАННЯ

Український інститут експертизи сортів рослин

Селекційно-генетичний інститут

Інститут фізіології рослин і генетики Національної академії наук України

مجله دانشکده دندان‌پزشکی اصفهان

دارای رتبه علمی- پژوهشی

ترتیب انتشار

فصل‌نامه

ناشر:

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سردبیر:

اطلاعیه مهم در خصوص
شناسه ارکید نویسندگان

ثبت مقاله جدید

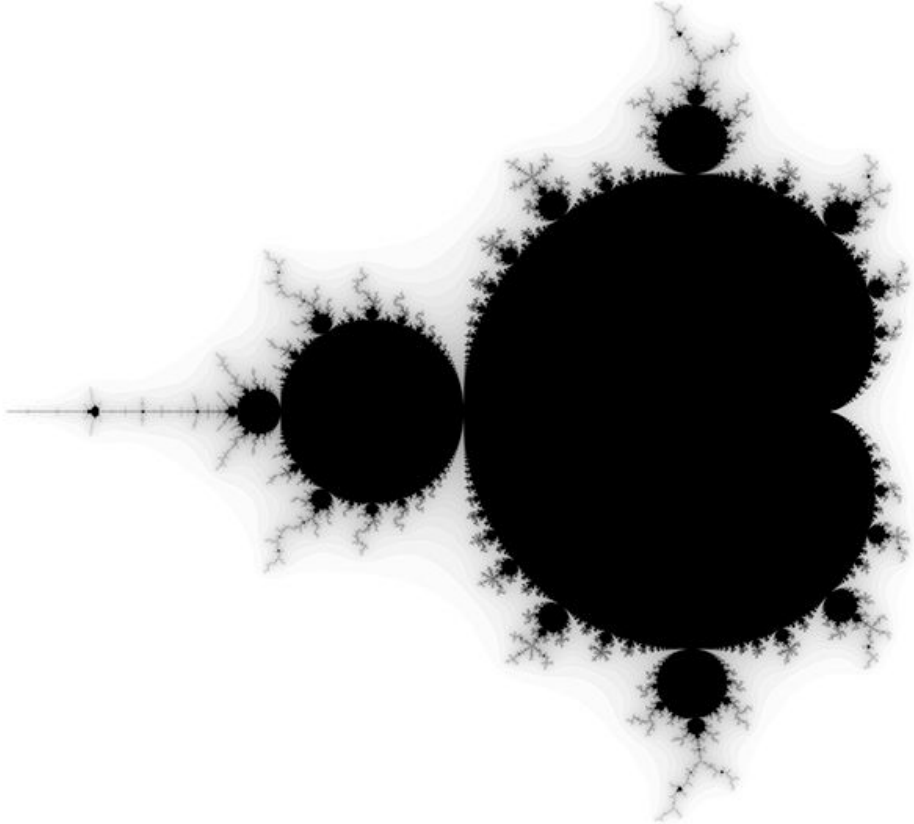
دانلود فرم‌های مجله دندانپزشکی

زبان

Characteristics

- Distributed Open Source software
- Institutional, national, single journal, alternate use…
- Monolingual or multilingual; translations may be proprietary
- May be any of dozens of releases
- May be heavily modified (theme, ownership, …)
- May be a test, password-protected, open access, subscription-based

Hard to gather, hard to measure.



MEASURING OUR COMMUNITY: FIRST ATTEMPTS

How did we know who used OJS? (1998-2015)

- Referrer URLs in pkp.sfu.ca logs
- Support forum
- Google searches for characteristic phrases

Useful for qualitative but not quantitative purposes.

MEASURING OUR COMMUNITY: BEACON (2015-present)

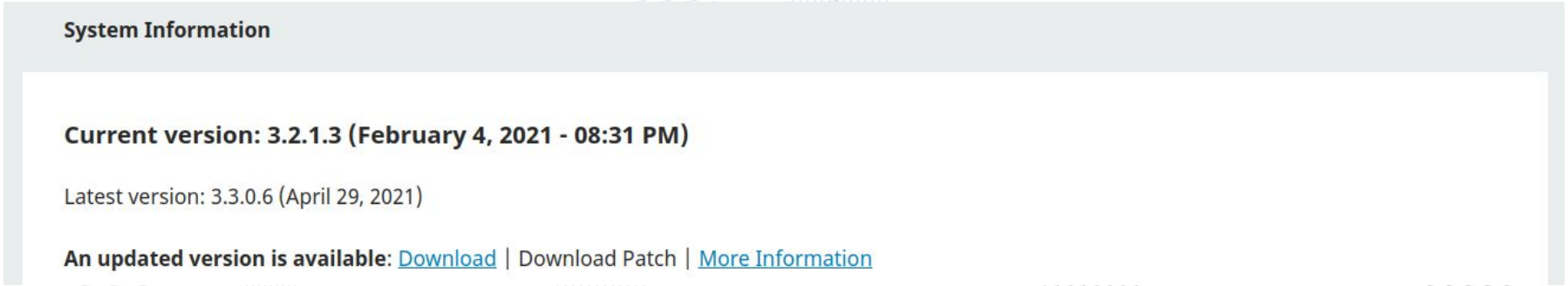
How the Beacon works

Identification	Inspection	Deduplication	Location	Filtering
The Beacon feature in OJS identifies the installation to PKP. (This optional interaction was introduced with OJS 2.4.7.)	PKP uses the public OAI-PMH interface to collect basic details of the installation and its contents.	The resulting dataset is deduplicated.	Further information about each journal is identified: ISSN, country, etc.	Further deduplication and filtering are performed on the resulting dataset.

Code: https://git.lib.sfu.ca/pkp/beacon

How the Beacon works: Identification

1. When enabled, OJS can check if your version is up to date.

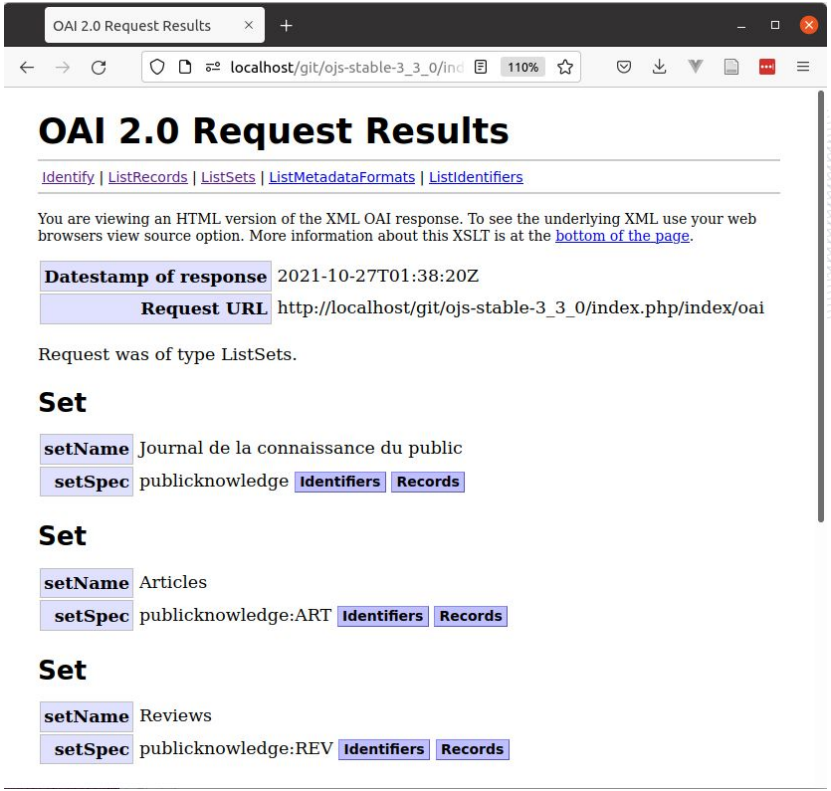


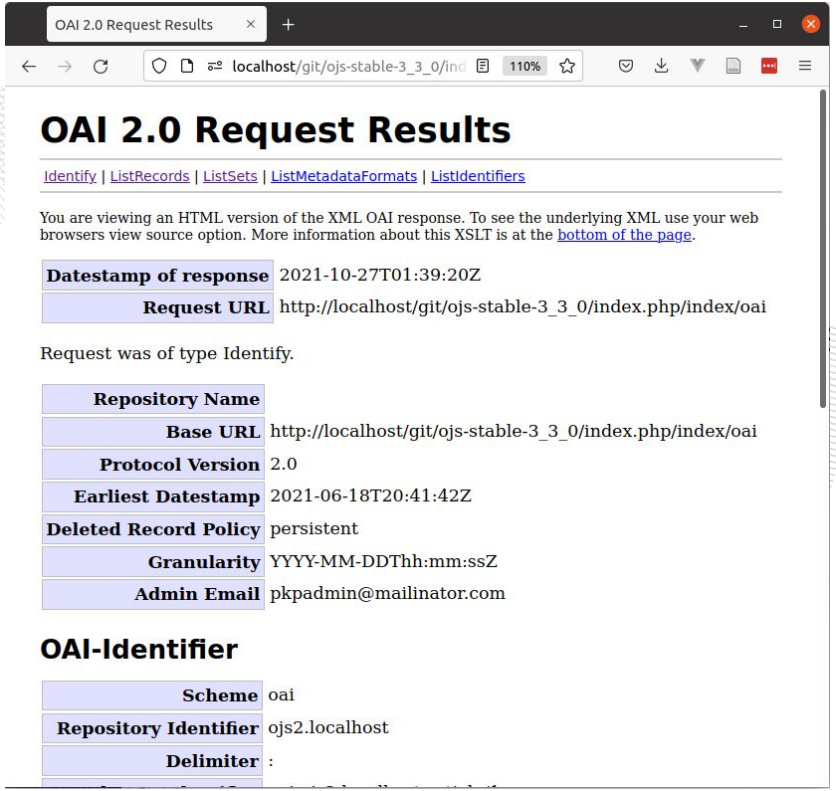
2. When OJS asks what the latest version is, it tells PKP its URL (and ID).

```
"GET /ojs/xml/ojs-version.xml?id=&oai=https%3A%2F%2Fdemo.publicknowledgeproject.org%2Fops%2Ftestdrive%2Findex.php%2Findex%2Foai HTTP/1.0"
```

3. If it's public, PKP can use the OAI-PMH interface to get more information. (ISSN, technical support contact, list of journals, etc)
4. No other data is exchanged.

How the Beacon works: Inspection





How the Beacon works: Deduplication

- Identify duplicates
  - ISSN
  - Journal name or identifier (OAI set spec) and at least two matching fields from Stats ID, Hostname, Earliest date stamp, Administrator email, Repository name
- Choose a leader from among the candidates using in priority):
  - The journal which is already a “leader”
  - The installation isn’t disabled
  - The journal isn’t disabled or removed
  - The journal isn’t unresponsive (failed to be synchronized for at least 30 consecutive days)
  - The journal which was last successfully synchronized
  - The journal which the installation failed to synchronize less often
  - The journal that sent the latest beacon signal

How the Beacon works: Location

- Use WorldCat API to look up ISSN
  - Map the resulting MARC country code to an ISO3166 country code
- Alternately, look at the top-level domain
- If those fail, geolocate the server's IP address
  - This method skews to server locations rather than journal location.

How the Beacon works: Filtering

- Exclude journals that cannot resolve to IPv4 addresses (e.g. intranet)
- Exclude apparent test instances (the journal's name or its URL contain the words "test", "dev", "demo", "theme")
- Exclude URLs with IP addresses (e.g. http://255.255.255.255)
- Only for the map:
  - Exclude journals which we were unable to reach (e.g. unexpected errors, timeouts, network issues, ...) for at least 30 days.
  - Exclude journals which haven't published at least 5 articles in a given year

CURRENT RESULTS

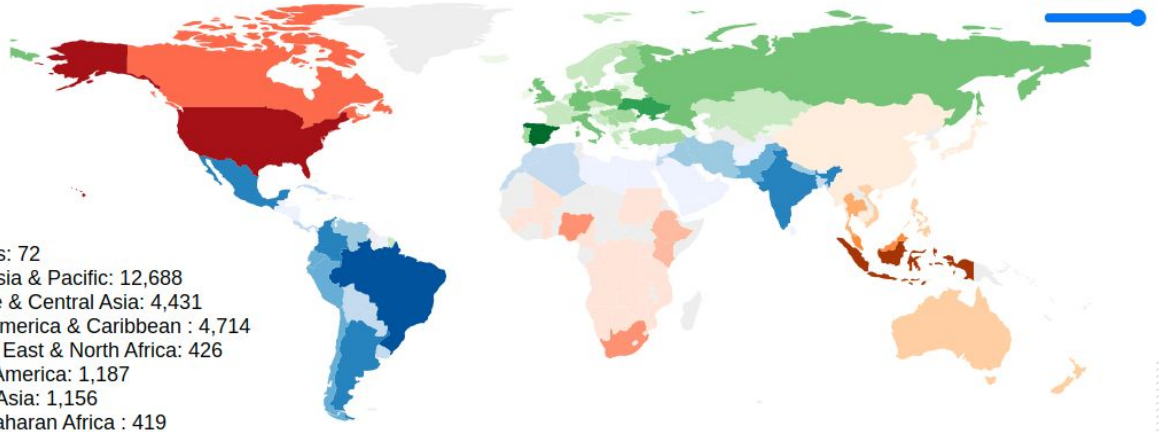
>25,000 Active Journals

CURRENT RESULTS: GEOGRAPHICAL

pkp.sfu.ca/ojs/stats/

Journals Publishing with Open Journal Systems (OJS) by Year and Region

2021



*Others: 72
East Asia & Pacific: 12,688
Europe & Central Asia: 4,431
Latin America & Caribbean : 4,714
Middle East & North Africa: 426
North America: 1,187
South Asia: 1,156
Sub-Saharan Africa : 419
Total: 25,093

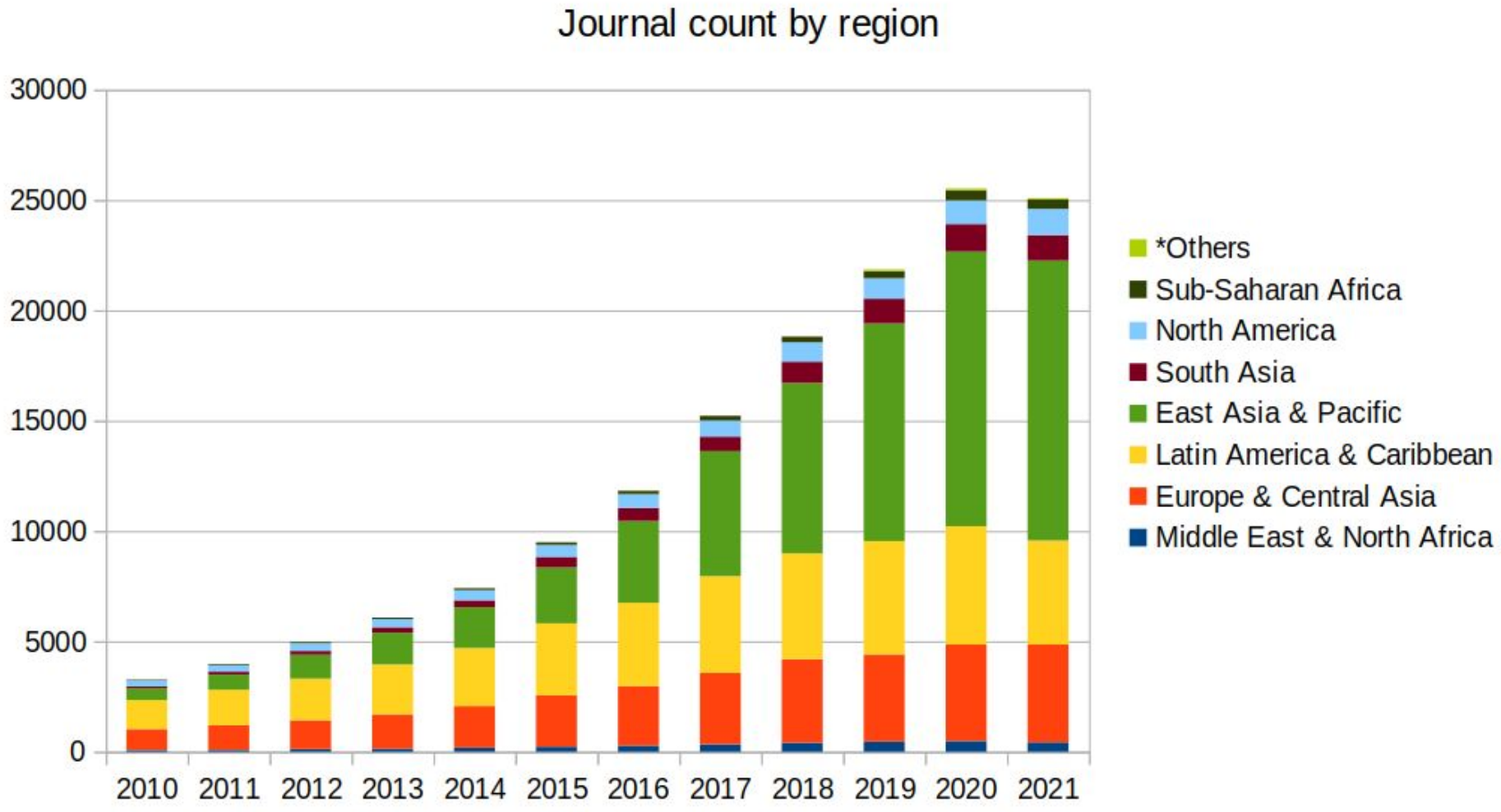
Notes

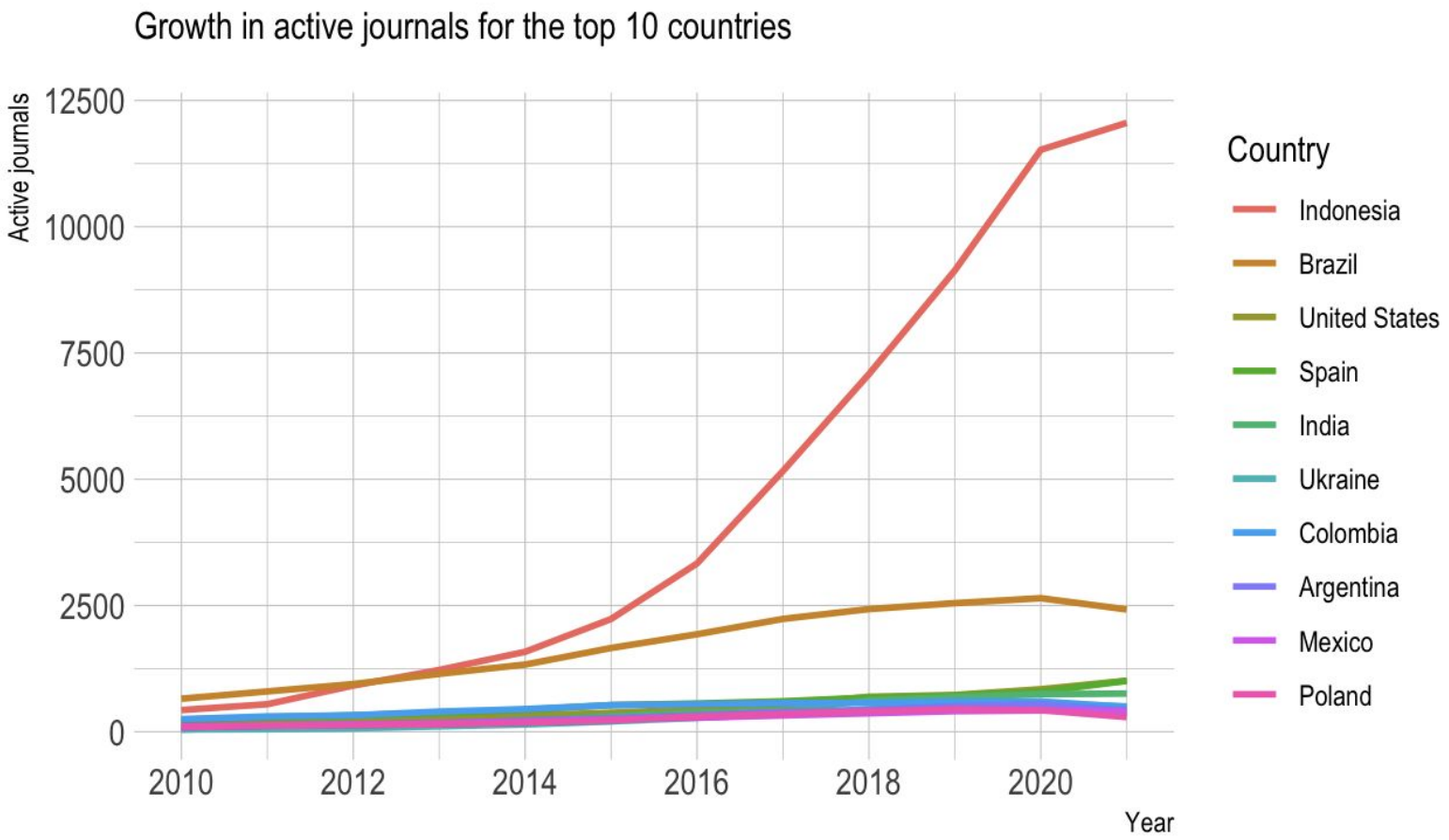
This map shows journals using Open Journal Systems (OJS) available online sometime in the past 30 days. Each year only shows journals with at least 5 published articles in that year. The numbers *do not* represent the rate of adoption (many journals only upload back issues without publishing any current content, skip a year, or go offline).

- URLs for installations were found by tracking referrer addresses in the PKP website log left by the OJS beacon feature. Since inclusion in the OJS beacon is an opt-in feature, some journals will be excluded and not reflected in the data.
- Region totals refer to journals, not installations.
- Journals are counted for any given year if they have at least 5 articles published that year. Any journal not meeting this criteria is not included in these numbers.
- Journal content was found using the OAI PMH API.
- Country of origin of a journal is determined as follows (in order of preference): by looking at the ISSN of a journal, its top-level domain, or by GeoIP lookup of IP address. This method has its limitations and is known to be skewed towards the location of hosting servers.

https://pkp.sfu.ca/ojs/stats

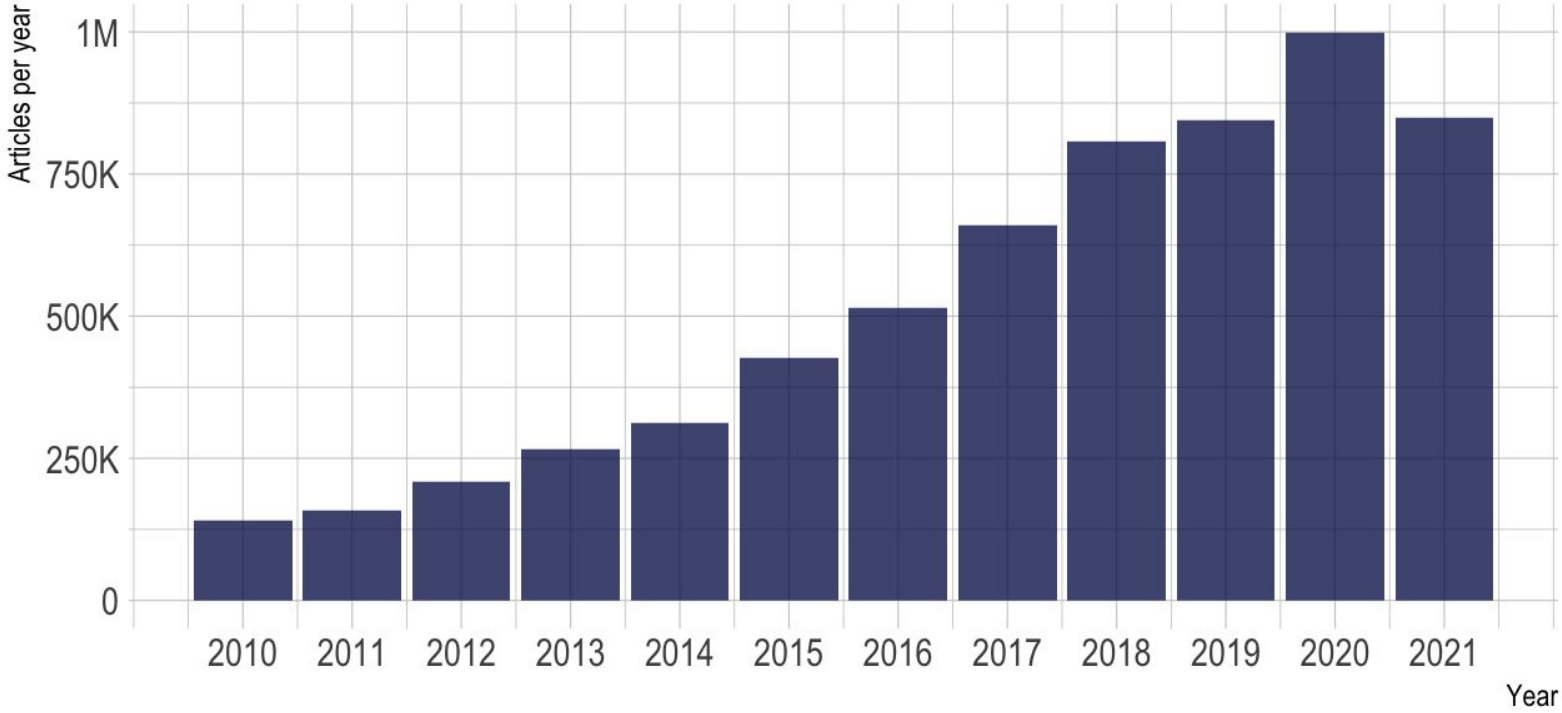
- Shows growth of active OJS journals by year
- Uses submission publication dates
- Data: https://pkp.sfu.ca/ojs/stats/data/beacon.csv


Journal count by region
30000
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
*Others
Sub-Saharan Africa
North America
South Asia
East Asia & Pacific
Latin America & Caribbean
Europe & Central Asia
Middle East & North Africa

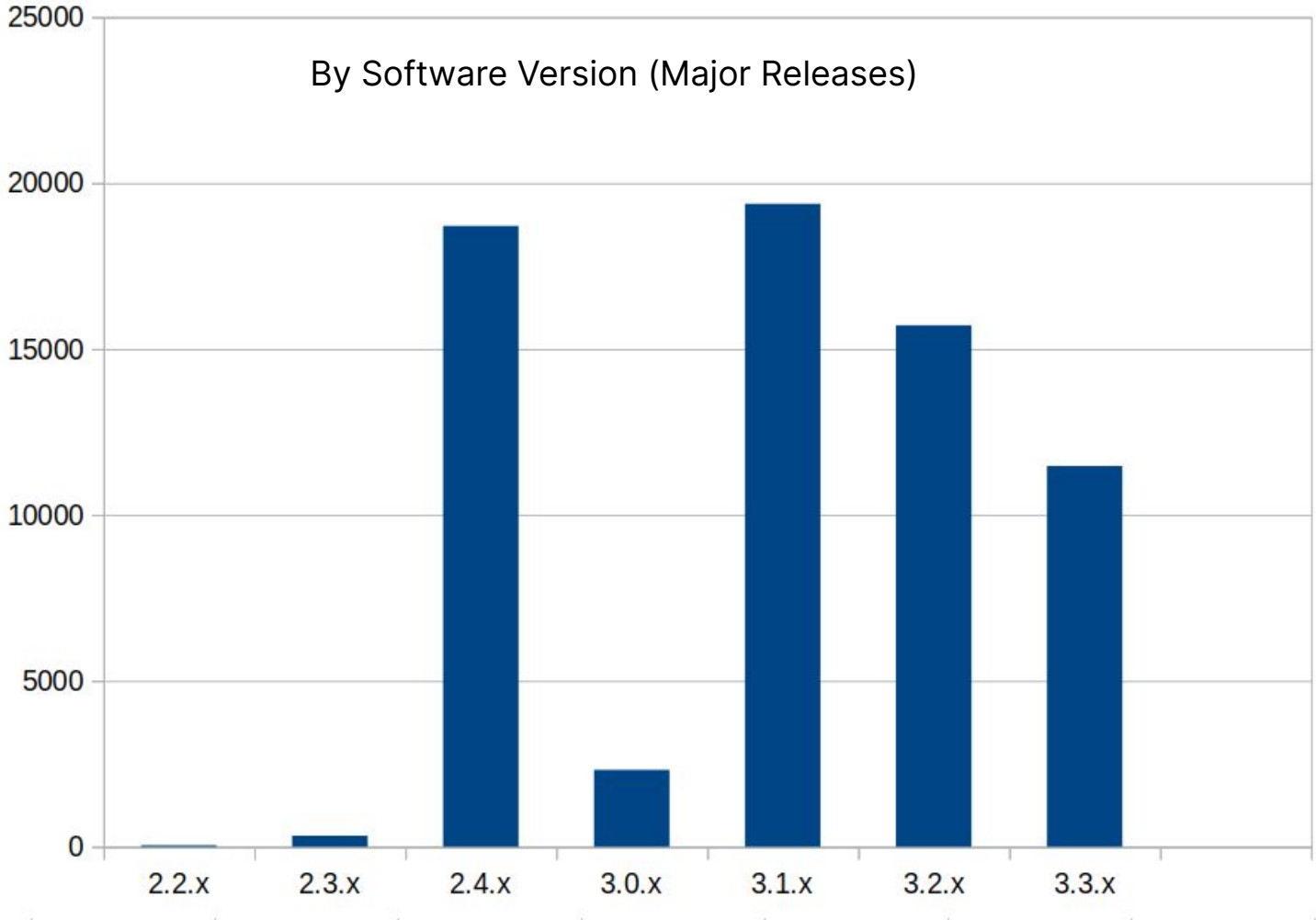

Growth in active journals for the top 10 countries
Active journals
12500
10000
7500
5000
2500
0
2010
2012
2014
2016
2018
2020
Year
Country
Indonesia
Brazil
United States
Spain
India
Ukraine
Colombia
Argentina
Mexico
Poland

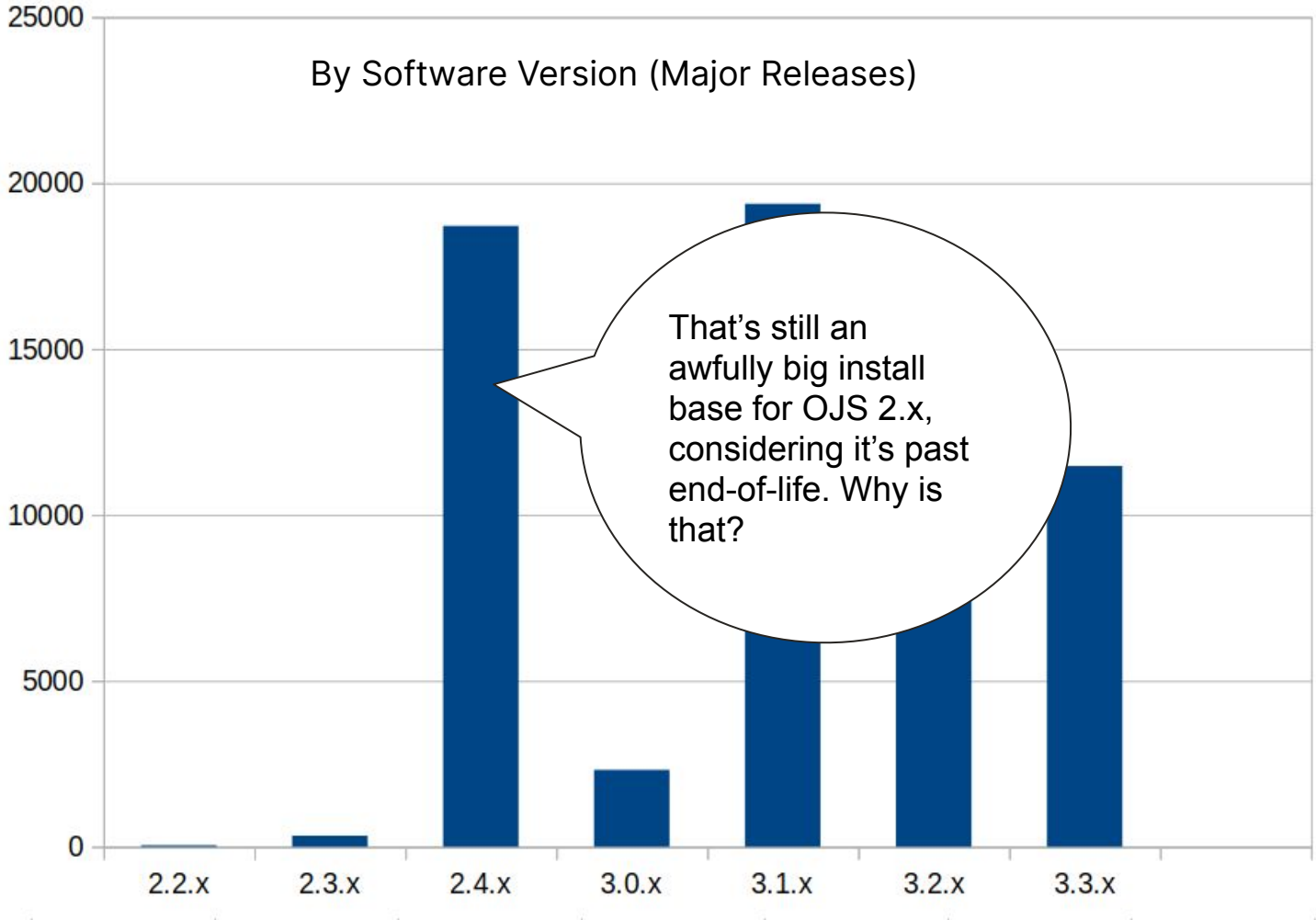
Articles published per year in OJS journals

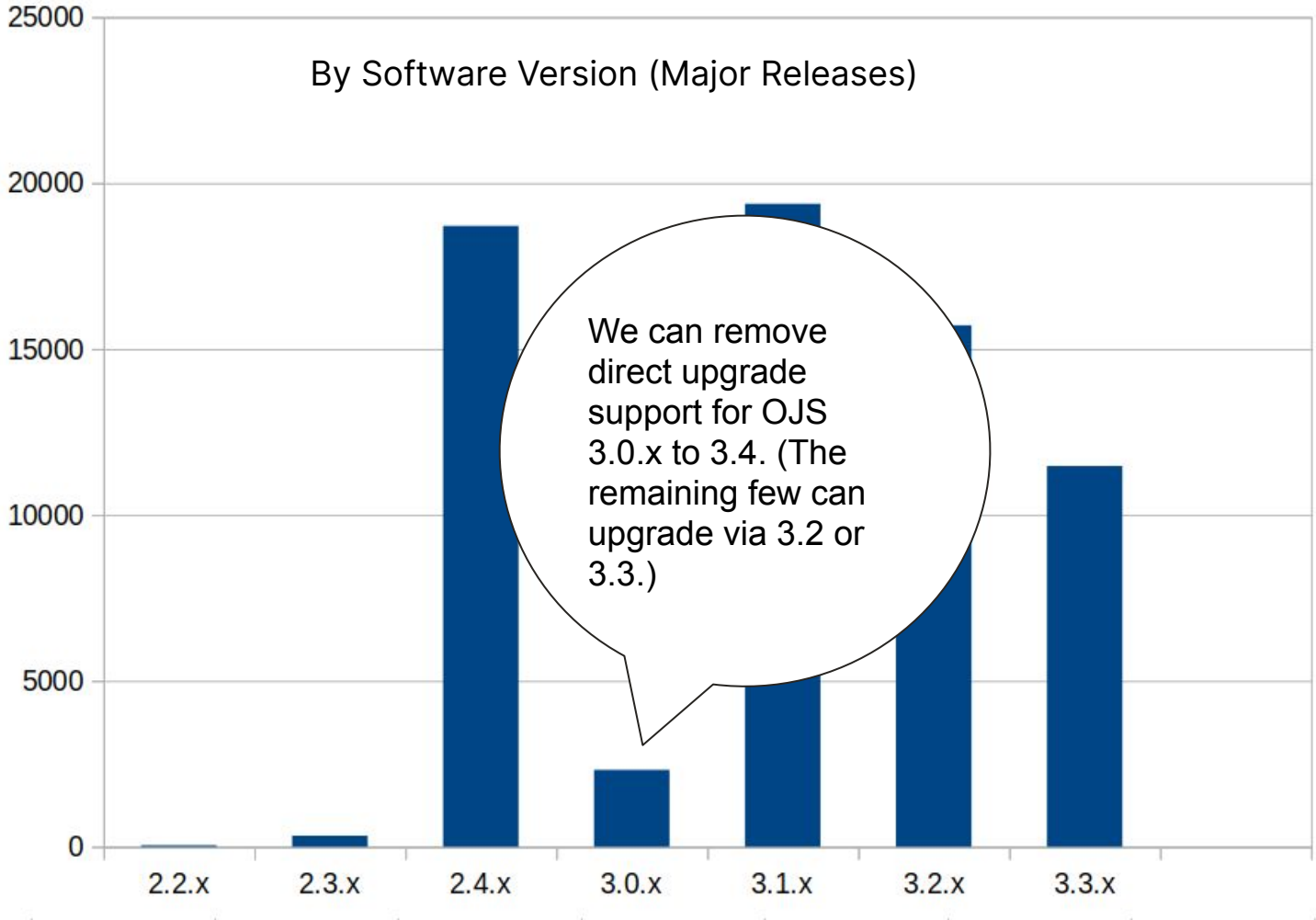
6.18 million articles published since 2010

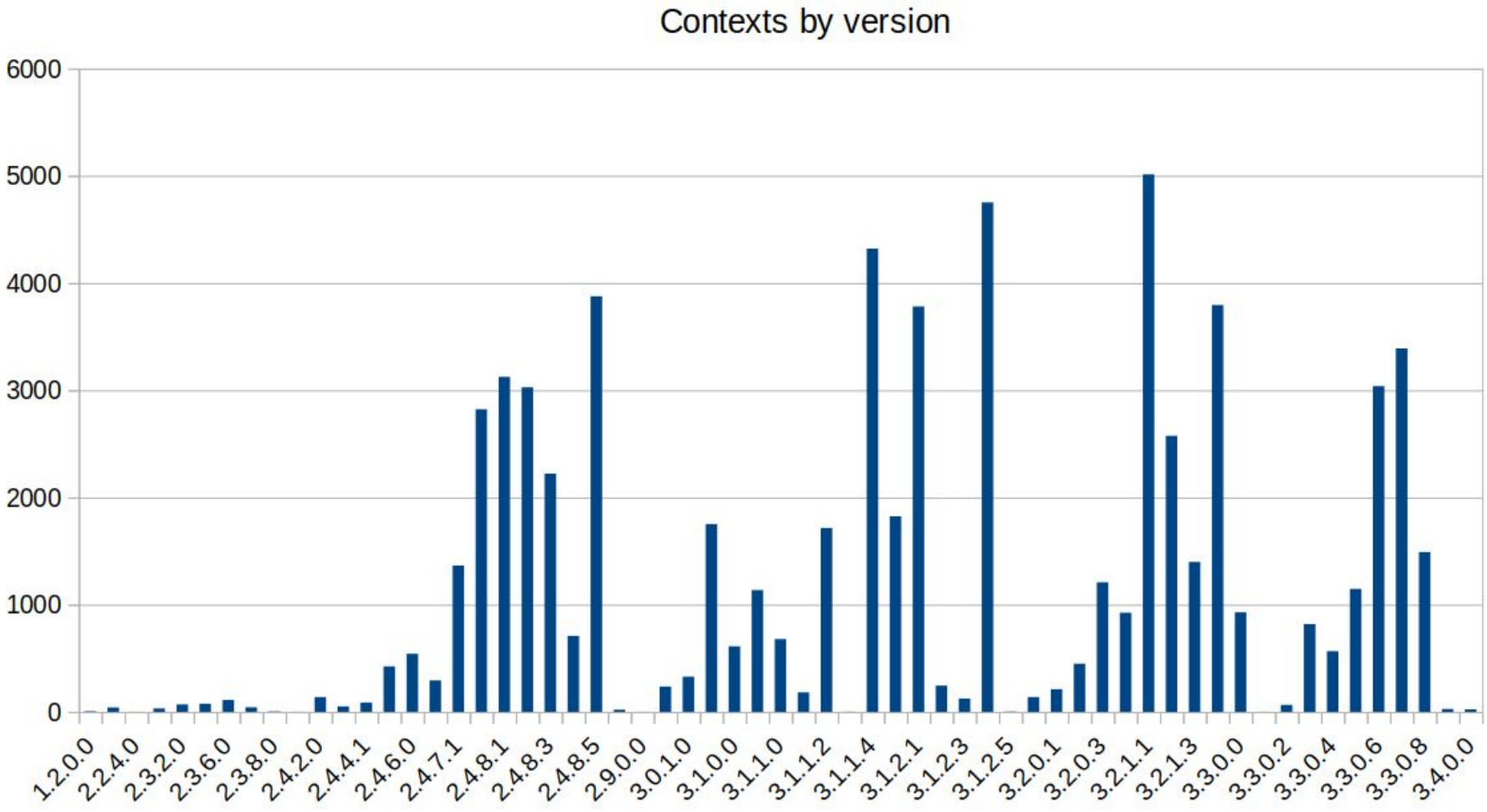


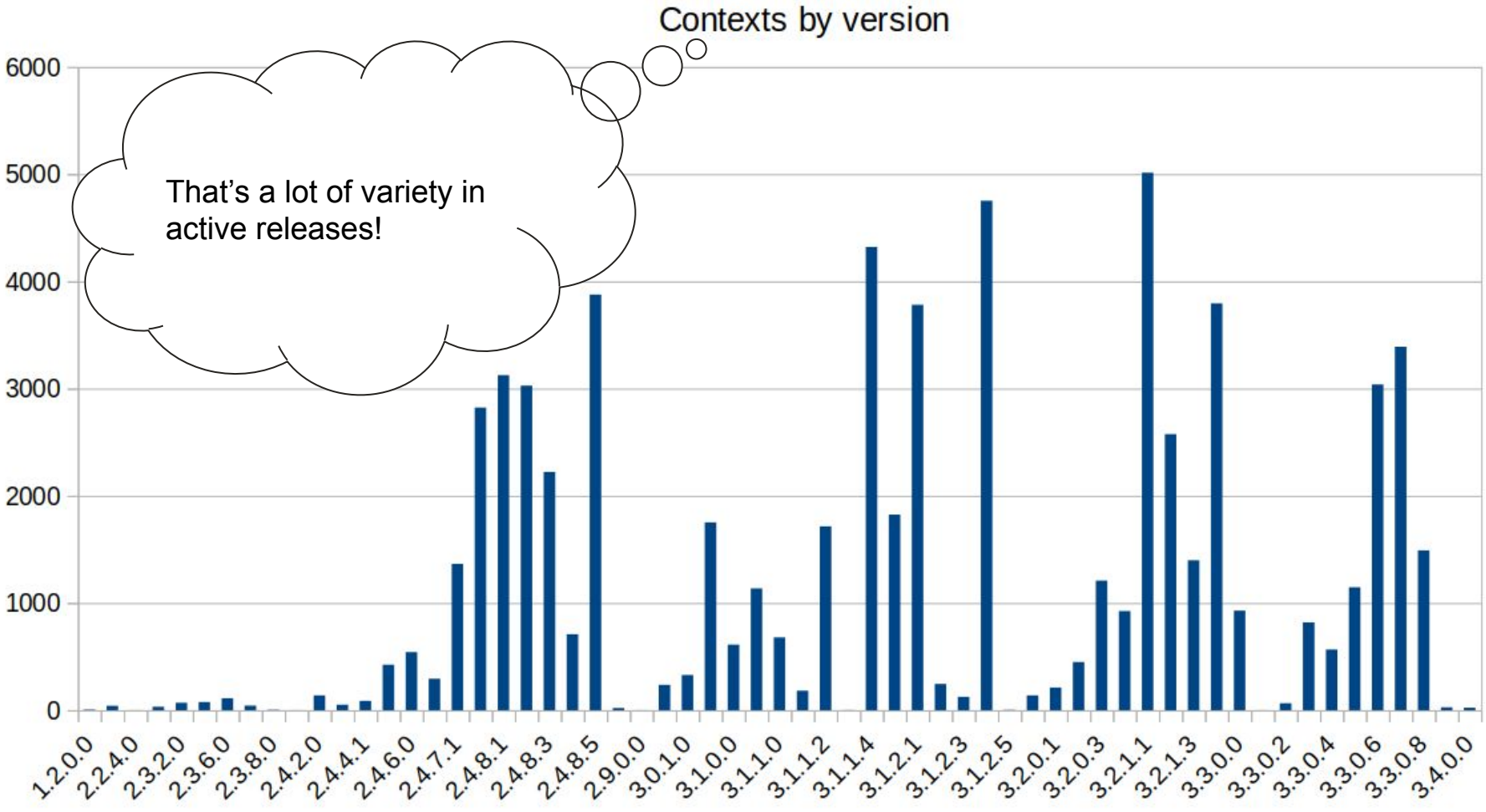
CURRENT RESULTS: SOFTWARE VERSION

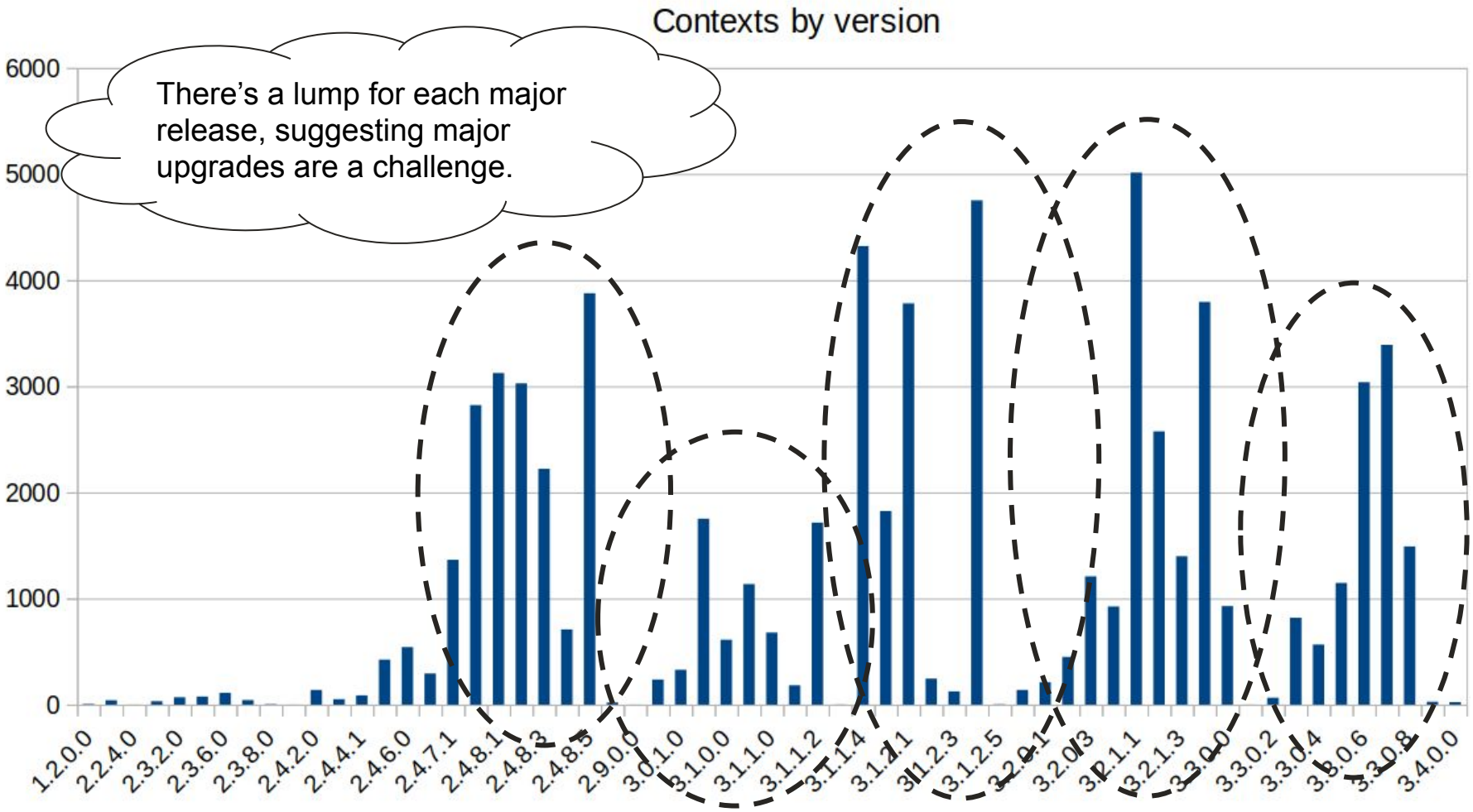

By Software Version (Major Releases)
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
2.2.x
2.3.x
2.4.x
3.0.x
3.1.x
3.2.x
3.3.x

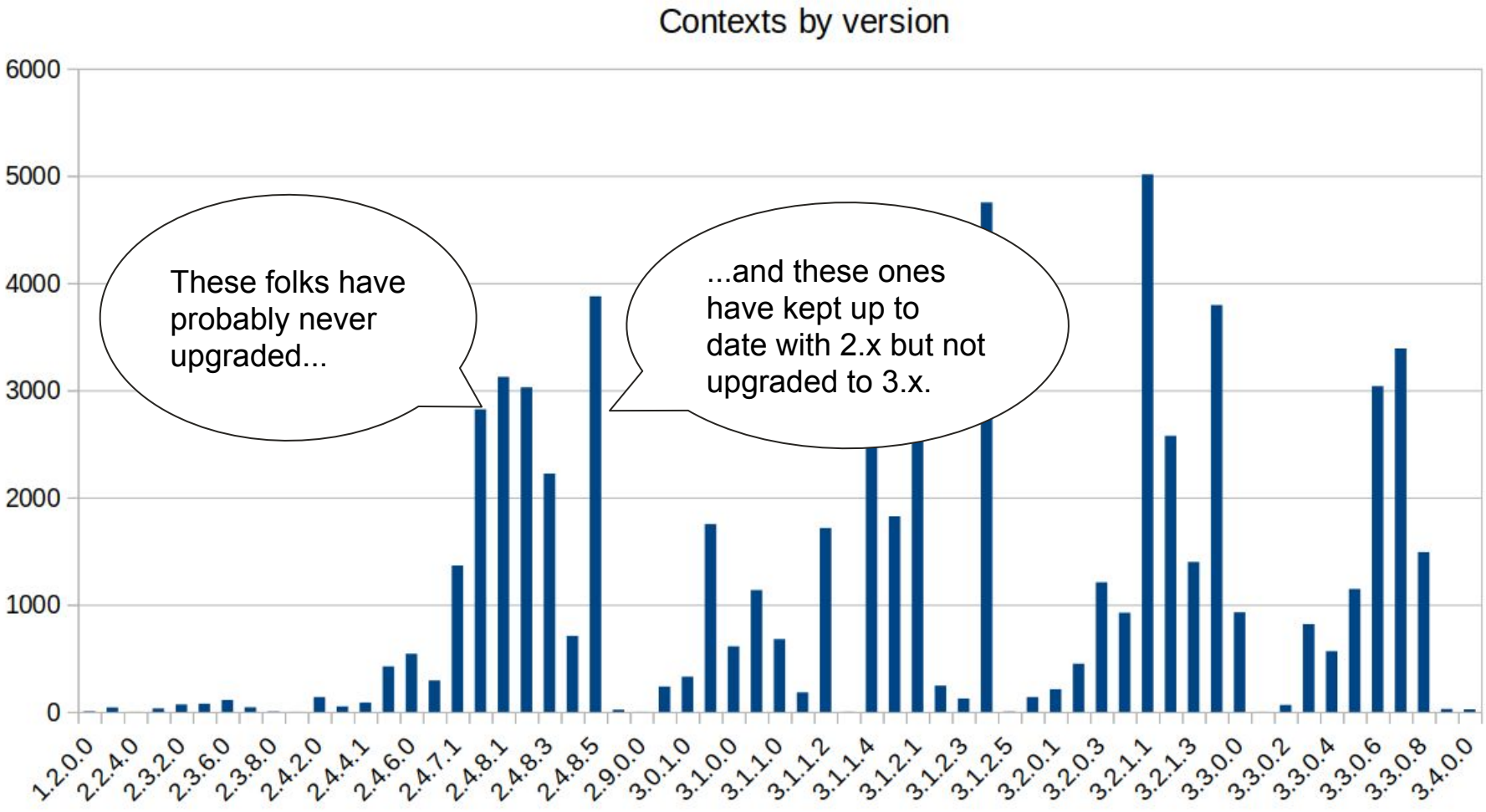

By Software Version (Major Releases)
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
2.2.x
2.3.x
2.4.x
3.0.x
3.1.x
3.2.x
3.3.x
That's still an awfully big install base for OJS 2.x, considering it's past end-of-life. Why is that?


By Software Version (Major Releases)
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
2.2.x
2.3.x
2.4.x
3.0.x
3.1.x
3.2.x
3.3.x
We can remove direct upgrade support for OJS 3.0.x to 3.4. (The remaining few can upgrade via 3.2 or 3.3.)


Contexts by version
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
1.2.0.0
2.2.4.0
2.3.2.0
2.3.6.0
2.3.8.0
2.4.2.0
2.4.4.1
2.4.6.0
2.4.7.1
2.4.8.1
2.4.8.3
2.4.8.5
2.9.0.0
3.0.1.0
3.1.0.0
3.1.1.0
3.1.1.2
3.1.1.4
3.1.2.1
3.1.2.3
3.1.2.5
3.2.0.1
3.2.0.3
3.2.1.1
3.2.1.3
3.3.0.0
3.3.0.2
3.3.0.4
3.3.0.6
3.3.0.8
3.4.0.0

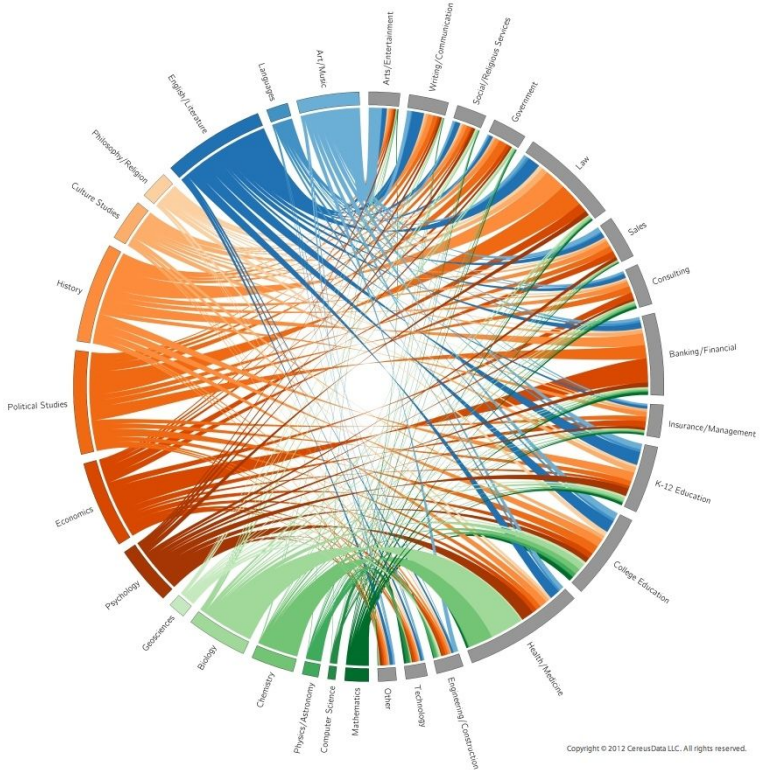

Contexts by version
That’s a lot of variety in active releases!
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
1.2.0.0
2.2.4.0
2.3.2.0
2.3.6.0
2.3.8.0
2.4.2.0
2.4.4.1
2.4.6.0
2.4.7.1
2.4.8.1
2.4.8.3
2.4.8.5
2.9.0.0
3.0.1.0
3.1.0.0
3.1.1.0
3.1.1.2
3.1.1.4
3.1.2.1
3.1.2.3
3.1.2.5
3.2.0.1
3.2.0.3
3.2.1.1
3.2.1.3
3.3.0.0
3.3.0.2
3.3.0.4
3.3.0.6
3.3.0.8
3.4.0.0


Contexts by version
There's a lump for each major release, suggesting major upgrades are a challenge.
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
1.2.0.0
2.2.4.0
2.3.2.0
2.3.6.0
2.3.8.0
2.4.2.0
2.4.4.1
2.4.6.0
2.4.7.1
2.4.8.1
2.4.8.3
2.4.8.5
2.9.0.0
3.0.1.0
3.1.0.0
3.1.1.0
3.1.1.2
3.1.1.4
3.1.2.1
3.1.2.3
3.1.2.5
3.2.0.1
3.2.0.3
3.2.1.1
3.2.1.3
3.3.0.0
3.3.0.2
3.3.0.4
3.3.0.6
3.3.0.8
3.4.0.0


Contexts by version
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
These folks have probably never upgraded...
...and these ones have kept up to date with 2.x but not upgraded to 3.x.
1.2.0.0
2.2.4.0
2.3.2.0
2.3.6.0
2.3.8.0
2.4.2.0
2.4.4.1
2.4.6.0
2.4.7.1
2.4.8.1
2.4.8.3
2.4.8.5
2.9.0.0
3.0.1.0
3.1.0.0
3.1.1.0
3.1.1.2
3.1.1.4
3.1.2.1
3.1.2.3
3.1.2.5
3.2.0.1
3.2.0.3
3.2.1.1
3.2.1.3
3.3.0.0
3.3.0.2
3.3.0.4
3.3.0.6
3.3.0.8
3.4.0.0

FUTURE RESEARCH

Research Questions



1. What is the distribution of academic disciplines among journals using OJS?
2. What are the causes of the current academic publishing boom in Indonesia?

Other opportunities

- What other translations (communities) exist in the wild?
- What alternative kinds of content are stored in OJS/OMP/OPS?
  - Grant management; fiction; Institutional Repository
- How can we ensure journal integrity?

QUESTIONS