CREATION OF AN ELECTRONIC CATALOG PROGRAM FOR SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

Hoshimov Donobek
graduate student of Samarkand State University, Faculty of Mechanics and Mathematics
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Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to detail the process of creating an electronic catalog program for scientific literature. The program serves as an online repository of published scientific literature, effectively replacing the traditional library system. The program provides researchers, students and academics with easy access to scientific literature in their field of study. In addition, it allows users to search, save, retrieve and share literature collections with ease, which enhances scientific inquiry and research.
Keywords: electron catalog, scientific literature, information, collection, publishing research, file formats, tables, literatures.

The creation of an electronic catalog program for scientific literature is a significant development in the field of science. Scientific literature is an integral part of research and innovation in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields. Access to literature is fundamental to scientific inquiry and research, making it necessary to develop efficient and effective ways of disseminating information. The invention of the internet has revolutionized scientific publishing – research studies and innovative ideas can now be communicated and shared quickly and easily, locally or globally. However, many of the traditional libraries are still functional, housing scientific journals, magazines, books and other publications. It is in the light of these considerations that the idea of creating an electronic catalog program for scientific literature emerged. The research for this paper involved conducting a thorough review of existing literature regarding electronic libraries and scientific catalogs. It also involved conducting interviews with librarians and other stakeholders to determine their needs and preferences. Additionally, we analyzed available software programs developed for electronic libraries and catalogs to determine what suits scientific literature.

The development of the electronic catalog program for scientific literature involved various stages. Firstly, we had to create an online portal that provided easy access to scientific literature. The portal had to be user-friendly, interactive, and compatible with different browsers and devices such as smartphones, tablets, and laptops. Secondly, we had to develop customized search, save, retrieve and share features that researchers or students in STEM fields could use. The program contains diverse search options such as general, advanced, author, and publication date search options. The program is capable of retrieving materials in different formats such as articles, books, and magazines. Electronic catalog programs have increasingly become important in the scientific literature domain. With the rise of digital content and the need for faster and more efficient access to research, publishers are utilizing electronic catalogs to provide an organized and searchable index of their collections. This

paper discusses the importance of creating an electronic catalog program for scientific literature.

Additionally, the program enables users to save their search results and create personal bibliographies for future reference. This feature is crucial for researchers or students who may need to revisit a source for further exploration of ideas. Another feature of the program is the collaboration feature, where users can share their work with other researchers in their field of study. The development of electronic catalog program for scientific literature is essential for various reasons. Firstly, it provides seamless access to scientific literature, reducing the barrier of distance to access literature. Secondly, the program allows for the efficient and organized sharing of literature between researchers and students, leading to effective collaboration in research. The program also provides bibliographic information that researchers or students can use to cite the source correctly, enhancing scholarly integrity. The program innovatively combines aspects of traditional and modern libraries, leading to the emergence of hybrid library service.

There is no universally accepted definition of digital scholarly edition.2 Scholars continuously experiment with old and new tools in order to achieve the optimal digital experience of a manuscript and although there are online guidelines on how to produce scholarly editions,3 the resulting projects often differ greatly. The term edition is generally used to describe the result of an interpretative study of a text. No matter how malleable, diverse and dynamic an edition is, it must be original or, in other words, must add new knowledge. Work that does not produce new knowledge is considered to be a mere reproduction of the primary source. Digital editions move beyond the mere translation into the digital. A digital facsimile is a good example of duplication inasmuch as it is a high-quality, faithful4 photographic reproduction of the primary source, which can be used as an alternative consultation medium, thus avoiding repeated handling of the original. As a replica, this type of publication does not bear any new information and cannot, therefore, be considered an edition. Our area of interest is in the interpretative, digital publications of texts that allow new understanding of the original source material to be generated. Unlike the past, where scholarly merit derived from expert and monumental pieces of work, (digital) editions today are constantly assuming different shapes; whether standalone projects or pieces of a larger whole,5 digital editions are reassessing the notions of engagement and completeness.

Scientific literature is crucial to the advancement of knowledge and research in various disciplines. As the volume of publications increases, it becomes difficult for researchers to keep track of all the relevant scientific literature. Electronic catalog programs have been developed as a solution to this problem. This paper aims to discuss the creation of an electronic catalog program for scientific literature. Electronic catalog programs have increasingly become important in the scientific literature domain. With the rise of digital content and the need for faster and more efficient access to research, publishers are utilizing electronic catalogs to provide an organized and searchable index of their collections. This paper discusses the importance of creating an electronic catalog program for scientific literature. With an electronic catalog program, researchers can spend less time searching for literature and more time conducting research. This is particularly important for researchers with very tight project timelines or those working in fast-evolving fields that require quick access to information. The electronic catalog program creates efficiencies for publishers as well. By optimizing the discovery process, publishers can create a better user experience for

researchers, which may lead to more downloads, more citations, and more revenue.

Electronic catalog programs can consolidate different types of literature, including books, articles, periodicals, conference proceedings, and data sets, into a single database. This makes it easier for researchers to search for relevant documents from different sources using a single search query. The electronic catalog program makes it much easier for researchers to find citations from several sources, resulting in more accurate and complete citations than those found using a traditional manual citation system. Electronic catalog programs can also lead to greater visibility, resulting in increased citations and potentially more funding opportunities. This means that electronic catalogs can be a powerful marketing tool for publishers and authors as well.

The creation of an electronic catalog program for scientific literature involves the use of technology to organize information about scientific publications. This program should be able to collate, store, and retrieve information about scientific literature in an easy and efficient manner.

Benefits of an Electronic Catalog Program

An electronic catalog program for scientific literature has several benefits:

1. Easy access to scientific literature

Researchers can easily search for relevant scientific literature using an electronic catalog program. This saves time and effort that would have been expended in searching through physical libraries.

2. Centralized storage of scientific literature

An electronic catalog program allows for the centralized storage of scientific literature. This eliminates the need for researchers to store publications physically, which can be cumbersome and space-consuming.

3. Collaboration between researchers

An electronic catalog program allows for easy collaboration between researchers. Researchers can share information about scientific literature, annotate publications, and make comments.

4. Better organization and categorization of scientific literature

An electronic catalog program allows for better categorization and organization of scientific literature. Publications can be arranged by author, topic, year of publication, and other relevant parameters.

Requirements for the Creation of an Electronic Catalog Program

The following requirements are essential for the creation of an electronic catalog program for scientific literature:

1. Data input

The program must allow for easy and efficient data input. This means that researchers should be able to input information about scientific literature quickly and easily.

2. Data storage and retrieval

The program must have an efficient data storage and retrieval system. This means that researchers should be able to retrieve information about scientific literature easily and quickly.

3. User interface

The user interface of the program should be easy to use and navigate. This means that researchers should be able to use the program without difficulty.

4. Advanced search capabilities

The program should have advanced search capabilities. This means that researchers should be able to search for scientific literature using a variety of parameters, including author, topic, year of publication, and publication type.

5. Compatibility with different file formats

The program should be compatible with different file formats used for scientific publications. This means that researchers should be able to input and retrieve information about scientific literature in different file formats.

6. Security

The program should have robust security features to protect the information stored in it.

The electronic catalog is the main element of the electronic library. An electronic library without an electronic catalog can also be called an "electronic collection". Since the electronic library fund consists of resources in electronic form, it is appropriate to use the "Dublin core" metadata for the description of electronic resources. As we know, the traditional library catalog is kept in a separate place from the library stock, and the catalog serves to reveal the book stock to the reader. A reader must go to the library to use the catalog. Each electronic card of the electronic catalog of the electronic library is linked to each document in the electronic library and can be accessed remotely. Therefore, the electronic catalog of the electronic library must be able to create a description of the electronic resources in the electronic library fund. In librarianship of developed countries, "Dublin Core" metadata is used to create a description of electronic resources. Creating Internet resources using this metadata expands the possibility of searching them on the network and is one of the important factors in finding what you need from the infinite information ocean of the Internet. Because of this, in most of the developed countries, "Dublin core" metadata is used to create the description of electronic resources. As the implementation of information and communication technologies in libraries leads to the development of electronic libraries, Uzbekistan's librarianship also puts studying the world experience in this regard, using international standards, and entering the world information space among the urgent tasks, because the best practices are deeply studied. The result of an electronic library created without success does not give the expected result.

Development of the Electronic Catalog Program

The development of the electronic catalog program for scientific literature involves the following steps:

Needs assessment-The first step in the development of the program is to assess the needs of the users. This involves identifying the requirements for the program and the parameters that are important to the researchers.

Design-The design of the program involves the creation of a prototype that incorporates the requirements identified in the needs assessment. This involves determining the data input and retrieval mechanisms, user interface, and advanced search capabilities.

Testing and evaluation-The prototype of the program is tested and evaluated by a group of users. The users provide feedback on the functionality of the program and identify areas for improvement.

Refinement-Based on the feedback provided by the users, the program is refined and improved to meet the needs of the users.

Deployment and maintenance-The final step in the development of the electronic catalog program is the deployment of the program to the users. The program is maintained and updated as necessary to ensure that it continues to meet the needs of the users.

The electronic catalog program for scientific literature has the potential to revolutionize the way scientific literature is accessed, shared, and utilized for research purposes. It is a robust program that provides timely, efficient, and cost-effective access to scientific literature. The program is user-friendly with diverse features that accommodate the needs of researchers, students, and academics. The program is tailor-made for the STEM fields, leveraging technology to enhance scientific inquiry and research. It is time for traditional libraries to embrace the electronic library system, leading to the seamless transition to the 21st-century hybrid library service. An electronic catalog program for scientific literature is an essential tool for researchers who wish to access and store scientific publications efficiently. The development of such a program must take into consideration the needs of the users and incorporate advanced search capabilities, efficient data input and retrieval mechanisms, and robust security features. With the creation of an effective electronic catalog program, researchers can increase their productivity, collaborate more efficiently, and access relevant scientific literature quickly and easily. Overall, the benefits of creating an electronic catalog program for scientific literature are substantial. The program will provide easier and quicker access to information, allow for more efficient searches, optimize the discovery process, and potentially increase citations and revenue. With the growing importance of digital content, investing in an electronic catalog program is an increasingly critical consideration for publishers and researchers alike. The benefits discussed above show the necessity of the electronic catalog program in scientific literature.

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