

## Web & lib 2: a sceptic's view

Por Thomas Krichel

Nacido en Völklingen, Sarre, en 1965, estudió ciencias económicas y sociales en las universidades de Toulouse, París, Exeter y Leicester. Entre 1993 y 2001 dio clases en el Department of Economics de la University of Surrey. En 1993 fundó NetEc, un consorcio de proyectos de internet para economistas universitarios, y en 1997 el repositorio RePEc de documentos en economía. En 2000 estuvo de profesor visitante en la Hitotsubashi University, Japón. Desde 2001 enseña en el College of Information and Computer Science de la Long Island University. Desde julio de 2005 supervisa proyectos de estudiantes en la Faculty of Information Technology de la Novosibirsk State University, Siberia.



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**"C'EST L'HOMME QUE JE SUIS QUI ME REND MISANTHROPE", noted Jules Renard. Yes, I don't care much for the concepts of Web 2.0 and Library 2.0 and other buzz words a la mode. Call me a dinosaur, but I don't blog and don't read blogs. But even cynics have to admit that the Internet continues to transform information services like nothing ever before. Some innovations will stay, others will be gone in a few years.**

The beginning of the millennium has been the moment of the search engine, especially for *Google*. Here we talk about the big machine that soaks up all the pages on the web. Its result is quite frightening. I have a farm of web servers. From casual observation of my web logs, over 50% of all accesses are now done by robots working on behalf of search engines, and the remaining part of usage seems to have come from users who have found my contents through search engines. The dependency is quite worrying. In olden days, people linked to your site, if it was any good. These times seem to have

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**"La máquina lee la Web y los usuarios preguntan a la máquina. Lo que la máquina no conoce no lo puede ver nadie"**

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gone. Welcome to machine. Machine reads all the web, users only ask machine. What machine does not know about, nobody can see.

As to the second part of the first decade, some of the interest seems to have shifted. Machine *Google* has not been innovating much in the past couple of years, the search seems pretty much to be the same, and on a day-by-day experience, it seems to be missing an ever larger part of the answers. I can easily find documents that ought to be found but don't seem to be there. In the meantime, interest has shifted to something quite different. Away from machine a number of grass-roots up-shoots have come along to provide services to smaller communities or that are run by small communities. Thus a new empowerment of users seems to be taking place. While none is powerful overall, such start-ups are interesting to the information professional that needs to look new ways to deliver information and at new ways to get users involved.

Let me take you for a quick stroll over what's written here in this issue. I'll start from the back. The blog is commonly thought of belonging to Web 2.0. To me, a blog is just a tool that allows a technologically challenged person to operate a web site. These folks don't need to study html, CSS and usability they just do it. "A collaborative LIS weblog: details of the planning and development of Sedic's blog" is a paper by "el equipo de redacción del blog de Sedic". I first thought the *Sedic* was something to eat, but a *Google* search revealed that it is actually the admirable *Asociación Española de Documentación e Información*. On its pages, it proclaims the profound insight that "SEDIC-blog es el blog de SEDIC". As an "official" blog, quality has to be ensured in some ways. Participants are segregated by type, and the blog is subdivided into topic areas. There has to be a balance struck between the wish to attract a wide range of collaborators engaging in free, spontaneous discussion, versus the requirement of professional style and classificability of contribution. The *Sedic* blog gang does illustrate this well.

<http://blog.sedic.es/>

In the paper that precedes it, called "365 days of books": a blog to promote reading" **Francisco López Hernández** and **Honorio Penadés de la Cruz** discuss a blog that serves the promotion of literacy to the university population. I am a bit skeptical that university

people need to read more in their leisure time, when really they can not cope with the professional literature. But upon visiting the blog I was impressed by the variety of books discussed, as well as by the visually attractive design. The article intelligently relates the creation of the blog with in the work of the library, and the situation of the information profession in general. The authors explicitly refer to the work of the *Sedic*. It seems to have been an inspiration to others.

<http://365diasdelibros.blogspot.com/>

The paper “Evaluación formal de blogs con contenidos académicos y de investigación en el área de documentación” by **Sonia Jiménez Hidalgo** y **Javier Salvador Bruna** enters more formal academic terrain. The wording of the abstract seems unfortunate. It is simply not true that blogs “are tools for editing and publishing any kind of contents in the Internet”. You can not, for example, edit a sound file using a blog. Fortunately, the authors come later to their senses and implicitly say they “estamos hablando de un portal web más o menos interactivo que publica breves reseñas comentadas y que es actualizado de forma frecuente.”. They have a bunch of criteria for evaluation, but none of them pertain to the subject matter of the blog itself. The authors provide empirical data on their findings about blogs that are mildly interesting.

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**“Creo que promover el uso de Dublin Core para mejorar la recuperación de información en la Web es como espolear un caballo muerto”**

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Much to our relief, the previous paper, by comrades **Eva Méndez**, **Alejandro Bravo** and **Leandro Mariano López**, is not about blogs, but about “Microformats: web 2.0 for Dublin Core”. In my opinion his title is a little confusing and perhaps there should be some more

explanations but it is very interesting. I personally find that promoting the use of Dublin Core to improve information retrieval on the web is flogging a dead horse. Microformats can help if they provide a syntactic basis for strings that are sufficiently rare otherwise that they can be used as informal identifiers. While most people will be familiar with Dublin Core, they may not be familiar with microformats. It’s not clear to me how microformats work, and how microformats and Dublin Core can interoperate on the web is clearly a very interesting question. When I look up the *microformats.org* web site, I understand that the difficulties addressing the encoding of Dublin Core as microformats in xhtml come from microformats themselves. They are a plurality of standards, not one homogeneous approach to doing a specific thing, like, say Dublin Core is. They are commonly (?) thought to be a web 2.0 technology, whatever web 2.0 means.

Now this is where the first paper enters. **Dídac Margaix Arnal** applies his didactic genius in his paper “Concepts of web 2.0 and library 2.0: origin, definitions and challenges for today’s libraries”. Behind this boring sounding title hides a lively, well-written and interesting paper that introduces the issue. A rather fine bibliography complements the paper. If you are like me, you will be glad you read the paper. It helps tremendously to clarify ideas. I won’t tell you the end of the paper though, read it now yourself.

**Thomas Krichel**  
[krichel@openlib.org](mailto:krichel@openlib.org)  
<http://openlib.org/home/krichel>

*College of Information and Computer Science  
CW Post Campus of Long Island University  
720 Northern Boulevard  
Brookville NY 11548-1300, EUA  
Faculty of Information Technology  
Novosibirsk State University  
2, Pirogova Street  
630090 Novosibirsk, Rusia*

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