

## GUEST EDITORIAL PREFACE

# The Changes in the Way to Create, View and Preserve Digital Information

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The emergence of the new information technologies has triggered new ways of design, find, read, information and documents. Electronic edition or E-edition is a reality in all occidental countries. If scientific journals opened the door, consolidating themselves as irreversible digital paradigms in the academic scope, the scientific monographs, and also the most commercial ones, have started a way that is holding on gradually after many years with contradictory signals in which ones advances and backwards were linked to the technological successes and failures.

The development of the Web 2.0 and its numerous applications have led to an exponential growth in the number of types of documents (text, images, paper, video...) which mingle with each other in an ever-expanding, prolific space that is now impossible to fathom. We can say that we are in the middle of one revolution that operates in various and levels simultaneously.

In academic scope, e-edition in general and e-books as specific case actually are the most natural and usual way to reach the fi-

nal users. Thus, the user, as the final link of the editorial chain, is a very significant and critical element for every product introduction, and they are showing a growing receptivity degree regarding the new editorial media and products. The surveys developed by Springer, Publishers Communication Groups, Centre for Information Behaviour and the Evaluation of Research (CIBER), the Joint Information Systems Committee, etc. confirm this assumption. The survey respondents in different contexts are manifesting a great and increasing interest about electronic formats just in order to make digital documentation searches oriented in both academic and recreational reading areas. Besides, these surveys are presenting also an increasing and definitive use of the digital media for the next years.

This way, e-edition has been consolidated as the most natural option in the consumer practices of a significant amount of citizens, both in academic and general-interest scopes. Therefore, the educational proposals according to this new scientific communication media are

more usual right now, making easier the accessibility, the mobility and the online reading.

Everybody knows that digital publishing is faster, cheaper and is an ideal channel for communication and scientific communication that involves a number of changes that go beyond the change of support. Now, how to check the information changes, because we use multiple types of screens to do so, also, because the way to describe the information is different and therefore the way in which users can get to that information. Also power have much more information opens the possibility to vary the way of working with the information and of course also vary the way we work in the conservation of all information available to us today, so that it future generations as above came to us. All these topics are covered in this monograph.

The first article *The digital reading: education gaps and documentary preservation* developed by Cordon-Garcia, Gomez-Diaz, Alonso-Arévalo and Kaplan addresses one of the major challenges of digital: preservation of information. This first work contextualizes the moment we are. This article refers to various UNESCO programmes, the ministerial resolutions and the initiatives introduced by different countries reflect the need to and the difficulty of preserving documents in the digital environment, where it is necessary to achieve a balance between the need to preserve everything and the possibility of implementing the necessary safeguards.

Within the approach to content production, the work of Linder *English Abstracts in Open Access Translation Studies Journals in Spain*

(2011-12): *Errors in the Writing, Editing and Publishing Chain* addresses a problem of vital importance as it is the quality scientific production, focusing on the summaries included in the articles of translation journals.

On the use of digital information offered three different perspectives. In the first study of this block, submitted by Hilario Rios, Ferreras and Martín Fernández Campo, entitled *From bibliographic records to data Changes in the library environment with the application of linked open data technologies* analyses how changes to bibliographic records changed the way to access information. The open linked data is analysed from an institutional point of view and also from the changes arising from the adoption of new open bibliographic formats. Meanwhile, another interesting perspective is that of Olvera-Lobo y López-Pérez “*Science communication 2.0: The situation of Spain through its public universities and the most widely-circulated online newspapers*” studying the level of Spanish scientific culture of Spanish youth through consulting various publications. Finally, the work of Costa, Lopes Vaz *Electronic Journals: their use and impact in the Portuguese Universities output* shows how the increased availability in the Portuguese academic community periodicals was varied consumption of Portuguese academic information.

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