Online Information Services Model: Adopting and Aligning Technology With Our Competencies

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Introduction



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Profession

IEEE Client Services Manager (MENA, SEA, ANZ)

Community Initiative

Doctorate Support Group (DSG Portal) Technical Consultant

Academic

PhD Student (Library & Information Science) University of Malaya

Product Ambassor (Product Advisor)

Mendeley | Altmetric | ORCID | Figshare | IEEE Xplore

Career Track

Swets Information Services - Solution Experts

Nanyang Technological University - Librarian (Library Technology Division)

Nanyang Technological University - Librarian (New Media Group)

Nanyang Technological University – Business Librarian

Technology & us



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NEW MEDIA TECHNOLOGIES LANDSCAPE







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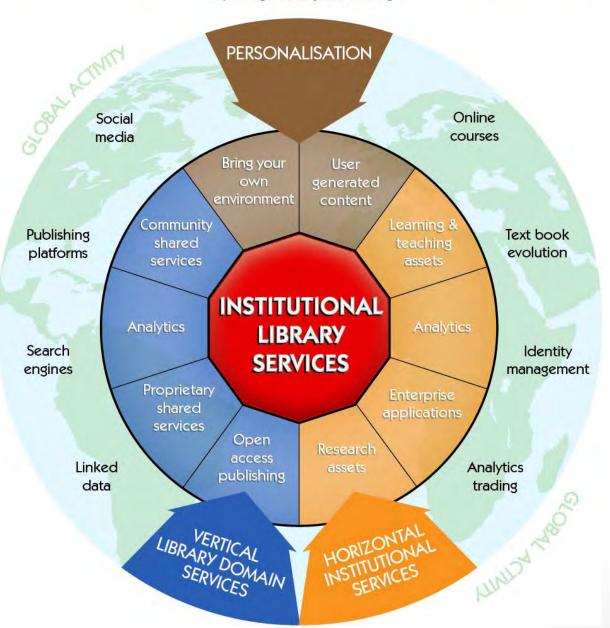
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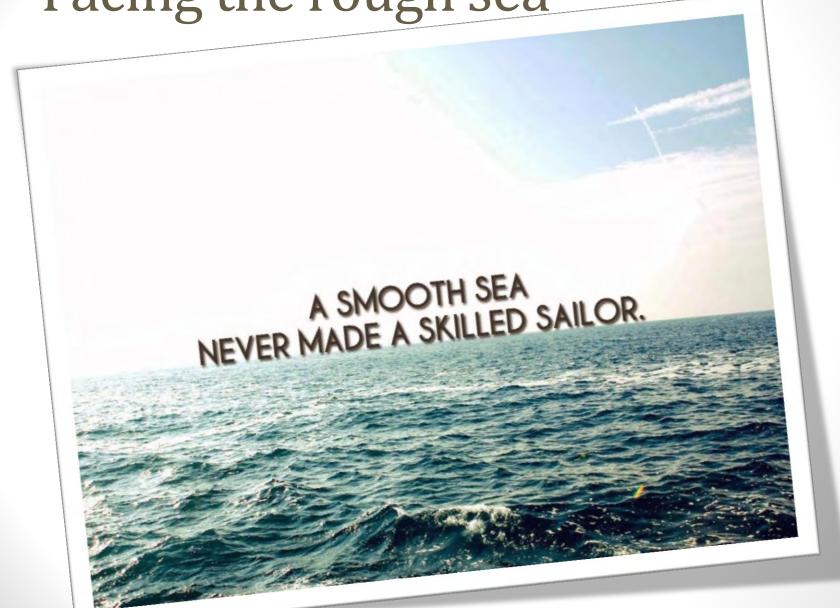
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Academic Library Services Ecosystem

http://lmsguidance.jiscinvolve.org







Porter's 5 Forces

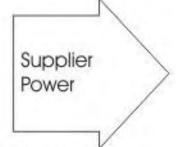
Threat of New Entry:

- Time and cost of entry
- Specialist knowledge
- Economies of scale
- Cost advantages
- Technology protection
- Barriers to entry
- etc.



Competitive Rivalry:

- Number of competitors
- Quality differences
- Other differences
- Switching costs
- Customer loyalty
- Costs of leaving market
- etc.



Competitive Rivalry

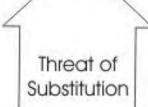
Buyer Power

Supplier Power:

- Number of suppliers
- Size of suppliers
- Uniqueness of service
- Your ability to substitute
- Cost of changing
- etc.

Threat of Substitution:

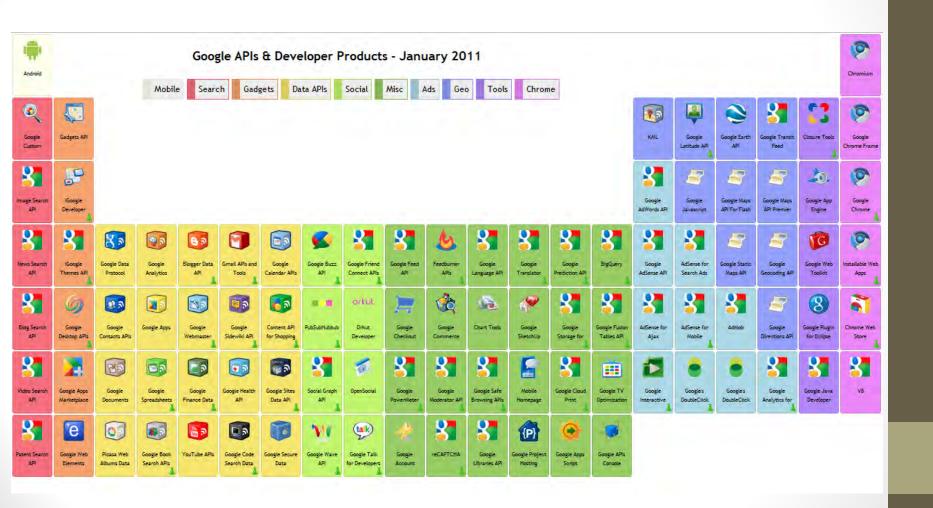
- Substitute performance
- Cost of change



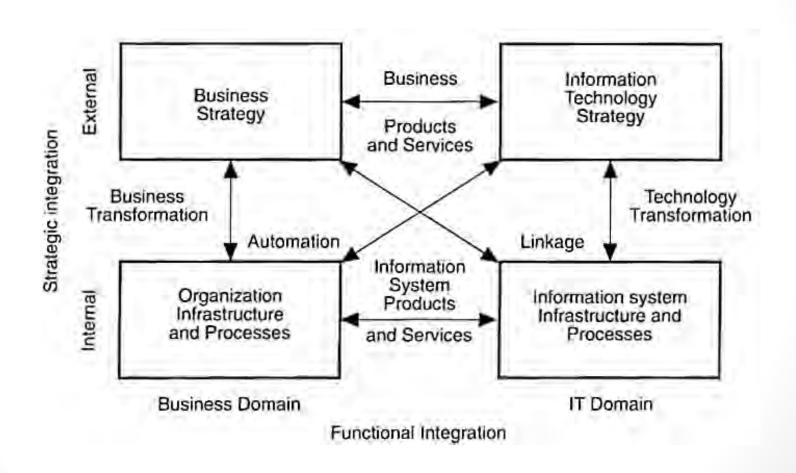
Buyer Power:

- Number of customers
- Size of each order
- Differences between competitors
- Price sensitivity
- Ability to substitute
- Cost of changing
- etc.

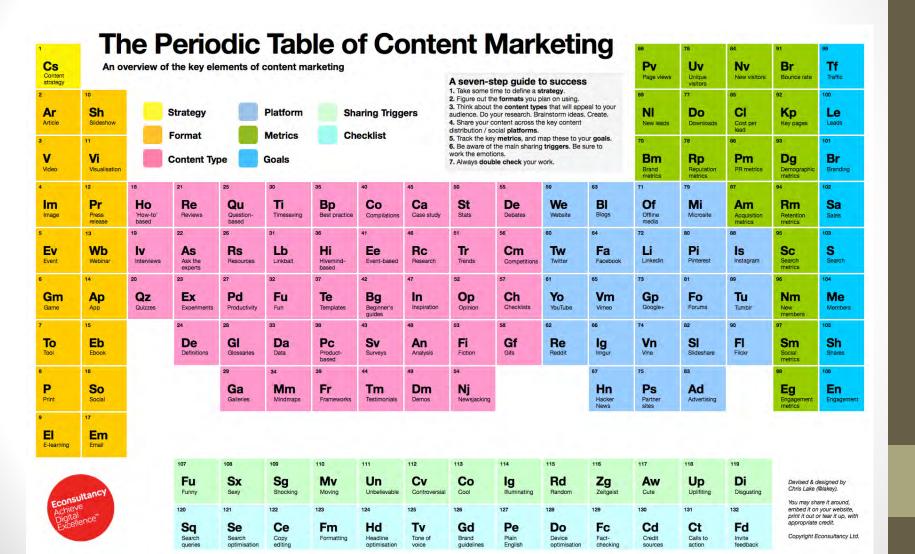
Putting the table together



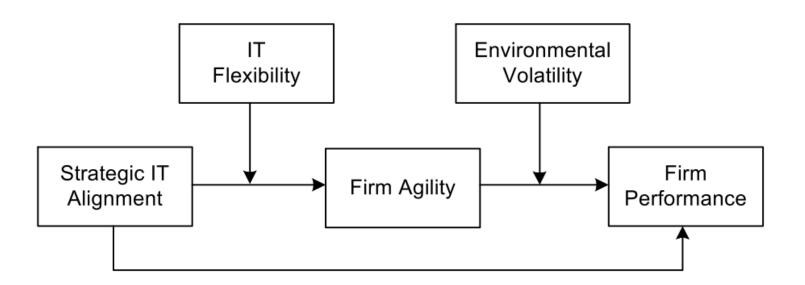
Strategic IT Alignment



Learning from Content Marketing Expert



The Conceptualise Flow



The Challenge of Open Source Adoption

The Free Software Foundation defines that:

"... the term "open source" software is used to mean more or less the same category as free software.

But, it is not the same class of software, where they accept some licenses that consider too restrictive, and there are free software licenses they have not accepted.

However, the differences in extension of the category are small: nearly all free software is open source, and nearly all open source software is free."

The Benefits

- Software does not depend on any specific hardware or operating system platform to function.
- With OSS, people can have any number of copies of programs on their machines, at home or at work.
- Since source code is available one can customise the software as per the requirements.
- It is possible to incorporate the software into another program to perform new functions.
- If the user base of open source is large, it can sustain in the market for long time.
- Since developers working for open source are spread across the world its development does not depend on any single person/community. Hence, new release versions can frequently be made available to the community.
- There is large community of people who work on popular open source hence regularly new versions of the OSS are available to the community.
- There is a group of community who can provide support through mailing lists, internet relay chat centers to get quick answer to any of problem/query.
- Since it is open source, there is no data loss as well as with open standards/formats, hence it is easy to retrieve data for future.

The Drawbacks of Using Open Source Software

- Lack of formal support and training that a commercial software package offers.
- Often software support is provided only through mailing lists and discussion forums.
- Installing and maintaining OSS generally requires a technical knowledge than that required for commercial software.
- OSS are also not known for ease of use as the focus is usually on functionality

As a librarian, the competencies and skills

Tools & Technology

- Up to date and familiarity with KM & IT tools and developments.
- Mastery of in-house information systems
- Mastery of in-house tools for knowledge capture, dissemination, and sharing.

Information Skills

- Matching information needs with information resources.
- · Expertise in inormation sources and content
- · Expertise in information-seeking skills
- Ability to identify, evaluate and recommend information sources.
- Providing 'best means' of information access.
- Ability to apply information organisation skills to become knowledge integrators of internet and intranet knowledge.

Management & Leadership

- Devise strategies to cope with complex informationknowledge requirements.
- Develop, maintain, accessible cost-effective information systems
- Motivate and encourage knowledge-sharing
- Manage external knowledge and bring valuable resources into the organisation and its members.

Competencies & Skill Set of Information Specialist in the Information Economy

Strategic Thinking & Analytical Skills

- Exhibit and promote systems thinking.
- Understand business processes.
- Align information needs to business processes and goals.
- Ability to think logically.
- · Create new ways to elicit information and knowledge.
- Create value-adding information services/systems/ products.

Social & Communication

- Ability to interact and socialise with organisational members as individuals, teams, and communities
- Ability to persuade
- Ability to communicate clearly, both orally and in written form.

Personal Behaviour & Attributes

- Proactive
- Responsive
- Friendly
- Creative
- Self-confidence
- Sensitive
- Pleasant

- Patient
- Flexible
- Depth/breadth or specialised subject and background knowledge appropriate to organisation

The Knowledge Framework

Awareness→ Knowledge → Experimentation → Immersion

Learning Experience in Academic Library



Learning Experience as Product Ambassador









Community Initiative

40,000 Members

- MOOC Platform
- Community of Researchers
- Library of Open Access Knowledge
- Library of Webinars
- Library of Opportunities

Scholarly Communication Services

- Proof Reading Services
- MS Office Formatting (your Thesis)
- Learning Open Access Databases
- Research Tools & Methodology

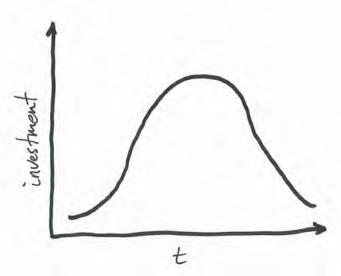
Visit http://dsgportal.org



Conclusion

 Adopting, developing and implementing an application, especially open source software, needs a high learning curve.

 With a basic framework that is share or best practices, this will able to guide and allow you to cope with the technology strategically align to your business needs.



Thank You



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