E-JOURNAL DATABASES

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Table of contents

1. Introduction

Library is once known as store house for books. Have changed since the middle of the 20th century. To keep the records of civilization of libraries of information resources that doesn't require a building. Later on development in computer, tally communication and other technologies made it possible to store information in different forms and from many other places with computer network and tally communication. A digital library and virtual library to be use to differ the collection of information from which people gain from the internet. Information communication technology developed different e-resources such as CD, ROM, Floppy Disk, Magnetic Tape or computer and e-journals, e-books etc. Library is the nerve center of any research institution and it promotes research work through its resources. In recent years, stress has been laid on the research and contribution of research and developments of nation in the field of education is depending on the institution activities.

The revolution in information and communication technology through internet service has always bridged knowledge gap by providing free flow of information to end users. Revolution of information by the help of technology was started delivering in digital format with greater speed and economy, which increase in development of digital library. Most of the resources of the library have been issued in a printed form before arrival of digital era. Now the services of the library kin on to provide in digital form. Like books become e-books, Journals became e-journals and many other services of the library have been e-resources.

Collection of Library means the some types of documents- books, serials, periodicals and, government publications, research reports, academic thesis & dissertations and annual reviews, pamphlets, conference proceedings, standards &specification, patents, maps, atlases, trade literature, and photographs, globes, illustrations, painting, microfilms, microfiches, rare books, manuscripts, slides, audio cassettes etc. In between these collections, journals are key resources in libraries.

At the present situation it becomes crucial for librarians to measures what type of resources are most likely for users due to the spurt in the research activities. Journals consist of useful information resources for researchers, teachers, scientist and policy makers, because they provide nascent information speedily. Journals have been very important source for research scholars, scientific communication among scientist and researchers. They provide ongoing research activities.

In the research and higher education sector, journals form an essential part of the library and information system. The primary instructions of journals are to support cutting edge academics and promotion of forefront research. Journals are the essential sources of information published with certain periodicity and they do play an important part in the communication of knowledge in scholarly disciplines. Journals are indispensable feature of most of the libraries by morality of their informational and research value. Among all the services provided by a research library, journal based information services are one of the most impactful functions of the library. As researchers frequently find present information in journal articles, effective course of journal based information is necessary for the development of teaching, learning and research activities in libraries.

Many facet of publishing are being changed by the arrival of World Wide Web (WWW) and its facility of electronic publishing. For Journals, the transformation has been at a fast and rapid pace. Developments in digital technologies in the current years have given surprising boost to electronic publishing worldwide. There has been a fundamental increase in the production of electronic contentment, dealing as well as scholarly, over the past some years. Developments in communication and information technologies have a profound influence on every domain, academic and research activities.

Research libraries are not departure for this. Changes have been noticed in all aspects of library collection, activities, policies and user preferences. The research routine of users is changing and the researchers anticipate all the information to

be found online. Now most of the libraries have been able to provide fast and smooth access of information to its users. In the 21st century most of the library resources are available in electronic formats such as E-Books-Journals, E-Databases, etc.

Electronic circulation of journals and articles to periodicals the library subscribes in. It consists of bibliographic Databases and Full-text. Full-text databases restrain the whole content of an article such as citation information, illustrations, text, diagrams and tables. Bibliographic databases only contain citation information of an article, such as author's name, journal title, publication date and page numbers. An e-database is an organized collection of information. It supports flexible and in-depth searching of different fields, e.g. article title, journal title, abstract, author, year, etc. We can only find journals title in the Library Catalogues, but not the title or author of individual articles. Therefore, e-database is exceptionally useful to find out the articles on particular topics, e.g. peer assessment in classroom. A particular journal articles can retrieve from e-databases, which could not find the same information via the Library catalogue

2. Meaning

E-Journals are the electronic similar of their print counter parts. E-Journals frequently referred to replaceable as "Electronic Serials", "Online Journals" and "Electronic Periodicals". E-Journals form a major digital collection in most of our libraries and they are growing at an extraordinary rate. Almost all favored journal publishers now have their electronic version in addition to their print equivalent.

Most of the famous publishers provide online entrance to their current as well as fulfillment contents. On the other side, the user section also has been impact by these technologies to such an extent that there has been demand from user for providing such electronic information services in the libraries. E-Journals are increasingly in demand both as a means of speedy desktop access to current research materials and as way to view past volumes.

3. Basics

3.1 Concept and Definition

There is no universally received definition of e-journal. Different words used by authors add ‘paperless journal’, ‘virtual journal’, ‘e-serials’, and ‘online journal’. The specialist in the sphere give the definitions on the grounds of production, distribution etc. Before coming to clarity of e-journal, we have to consider first the definition of a journal. According to ALA Glossary of Library and Information Science (125) journal is "a periodical specially one containing scholarly articles and / or distribute present information on research and development in a specific subject field".

Harrods's Glossary (424) determines a journal as "A newspaper or periodical. Especially a periodical issued by a community or institution and containing news, proceedings, transactions and report work convey out in a particular field". “Journal is a periodical publication, mostly dealing with matters of current interest; often used of official or semiofficial publications of special groups” (Webster's Third New International Dictionary of English Language 629).

The word electronic journal or “e-journal” referred to journals and newsletters that are produce and distributed electronically and they may or may not have a print counterpart. Ashcroft and Langdon (105) defines an e-journal as “a journal, including indexing and abstracting services, provided by any electronic means, e.g., CD-ROM, Internet, although not compulsory exclusively by electronic means”. Whalley has made a different connection a 'pure' electronic journal, which is a journal that has been system as a totally electronic, peer-reviewed journal, and a 'hybrid' e-journal that has versions both in electronic and paper formats. Edward differentiates between two electronic and online journals as: “e-journals are– one where the text is read on, and/or printed from the many users’

computer relatively than as print on paper. Online data is downloaded directly from the main computer rather by way of an intermediate medium such as CD-ROM".

Jones and Cook, view on electronic journal may not be all that unlike from a print journal in the fundamental editorial procedure. Articles are given by individuals in the academic and practice section, are peer examination by editorial board members of the journal to be received or refuse, and are later published. E-journals have developed a newly method of scholarly interaction in the sense that individuals can answers instantaneously to the articles and these answers can be published as soon as the editors receive them.

Published Journals that are completely in electronic format now an innovation in the way that scientific information is communicated to the research society. Significant concerns remain regarding the transiency of materials in electronic formats and the use of inventive features of electronically presentation of material (Llewellyn, Pellack and Shonrock). E-journals have guide to much speculation about their likely influence. While some user sees electronic publishing as simply a new definition of delivery, others believe it constitutes a force for change which could transform scholarly communication.

By overall discussion it can be seen that, different kinds of terms have been used for e-journals in literature. Electronic journals are sometime referred to interchangeably as "electronic serials", "online journals" and "electronic periodicals". It described as journals that are developed, issue or accessed via electronically.

4. History

Historical transformation of e-journal has been traced to a 1960 UNESCO report that proponent of traditional journal publishing to help the problems by using computer technology. Dealing with human-machine, Mental Workload, interactions in complex systems, has been found as the first full-fledged e-journal. It was issued in 1980 at the New Jersey Institute of Technology and funded by the National Science Foundation. In 1980s under the project, Birmingham Louthborough Electronic Network Development (BLEND) a journal entitled Computer Human Factors was developed, it was designed to accept, referee, edit, and archive articles electronically. The BLEND project resulted in two issues of Computer Human Factors, each containing two referred articles. However, both the mental workload and Computer Human Factors failed and their failure illustrated the importance of "human factors" (i.e., although the electronic medium authorized more quick editing and refereeing, there were quiet "human delays in getting down to work"). In 1987, Syracuse University's e-journal New Horizons in Adult Education appeared inconspicuously. The BITNET (A U.S. University network founded in l98l) that started internet distribution of New Horizons in Adult Education and a handful of other e-journals produced at universities in the late 1980s and early 1990s attracted few students and scholars. Several e-journals which began publication in 1990 include Computer Systems Review, Public Access, Postmodern Culture, Journal of the International academy of Hospitality Research, Current Cities etc.

During the early 1990s testify to the burgeoning interest in electronic journals Develops. The first meeting of the Association of Electronic Scholarly Journals took Place in North Carolina State University, in October 1990.VPIEJ-L, an online discussion group devoted to e-journals, was founded in the mid-1990s at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and state University. During the early 1990s, some conferences, seminars or devoted to electronic journals were organized. Classic examples include a seminar at Bond University in May 1992, sponsored by the Australian Serials Interest Group and the Australian Council of Libraries and Information Services, or the International Conference on Referred Electronic Journals, held at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada,

during October 1993. By the late 1990s, many more conferences to enumerate had been on the topic of electronic journals.

In 1990s observed the crucial movement in which the commercial and university media offer simultaneously electronic versions of their established print journals. The promotional interest in e-journals started with the inventory of World Wide Web and the release of Mosaic browser in 1993. Wiley, Elsevier, and Springer started piloting e-journal systems in mid-I990s. It featured an online alert system to send articles to users situated on their profiled keywords, as a selective diffuse of information (SDI alert). Mostly academic institution was not wired and graphics could not be showed with the intensity similar with the print publication. As a result of this unpredictability, as many publishers allowed free access to the online alternative of journals taken by libraries in print. Despite a substantial improvement in e-journals both commercial and academic, without an entrance to them they would remain conceal. Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) is the first gateway built by libraries. In 1995, the MARC 856 Electronic Location and Access field accepted for use which resulted in speedy development of Web-based Catalogues. Thus in a short span of time, a torrent of e-journals was met by the gadgets to describe, organize and provide access to them in a conventional way.

By 2000, e-journals became a usual part of the cataloguing workflow, yet new ways for accessing were also being developed. Some web developers were moving manually coded web lists into databases that provided alphabetical and subject arranged lists of e-journals to the web. Although web-based catalogues carry on to evolve into more charming system, their progress couldn't keep pace with the means of available to web developers, which moved preferred means of patron access to e-journals away from the catalogues. Database-driven website maintenance impacted the administration of e-journals that provided libraries a space to record internal notes about e-journal licensing terms. This successfully became the precursor to today's electronic resource management structure. Some publishers provide their journals through home-grown connections, and some others decided to outsource the hosting of their e-journals to connections

platforms such as, Meta Press, High Wire Press, and IngentaConnect. Additional temporary but nevertheless equivalently appealing access to e-journals for users came from aggregated collections such as Gale Expanded Academic ASAP, EBSCOhost, and ProQuest research Library. This organization provided the provision of merge searching across thousands of e-journals, yielding set of full text results.

E-journals were first recommended several years ago as a way of transform the world of research journals. E-journals can be issue more economically than paper journals, because the value of preparing the text, the evaluation process and other procedures are not as capital intensive as the value of printing and mailing print copies. Consequently, it was anticipated that the financial value of journals in the electronic environment could slow or undo the increasing costs of scientific journals.

5. Need and Objectives

The print system of information is still a ruling medium, it becomes the secondary method due to the innovations in information and transmission technology (ICTs) and its participation in manage, utilize and distribute the information. In Today world the users need latest and genuine information without time lag.

Therefore the whole world is moving from print resources to electronic resources. There are many reasons why one should now consider a shift away from the use of standard paper based journals to the great use of publications that are based on the use of electronic media 2006 outline the set of component for which E-Journals are needed - they need to issue parallel support and electronic methods of knowledge distribution; the information needed by all users mostly researchers

are increasing exponentially in all subject department; interdisciplinary research has grown the scientists with the new technologies, academics and researchers can issue their own materials more successfully than the traditional publishing houses; the rising cost of the journal publications, combine with the explosive growth in research and associated outbreak of paper journals in numerous disciplines have made it impossible for most libraries to maintain a comprehensive selection of literature; and ease of access and distribution by the users.

E-journal data bases are always on keen to provide varied resources to their end users. And also see that original research available to the widest possible audience for the use of the individual benefits or search purpose. E-journals can provide you a permanent record or archive of research in quick sessions through internet services. E-journals can quickly access through online at 24x7 services. Anyone can access it. More than one person can access particular journals at the same time. To enable an individual scientist or technologist to establish the fact that, he was the first person to make a particular discovery, the process being formally known as the assignment of priority. To make sure that guaranteed standard of quality in the papers accepted for publication, this being achieved through the refereeing system. Despite it is useful to the academic and research section, the printed journal has been subjected to examination from many perspective, such as the peer review procedure, hold up in publication, lack of storage space, increasing costs, lack of differentiation, Stoppage of subscriptions by libraries and commercial publishers holding copyrights.

Little entrance like only one user can use a particular issue at a time and it can be access within the library during the working hours of library, loss and maiming are also some significant problems associated with printed journals. Because of these issues, the academic and research body is trying to maintain research communication with the help of newer channels like electronic journals. With the arrival of the internet, publishing has become very easy, quick and inexpensive in a medium that can be accessed easily by everybody from anywhere.

With the stable growth of e-journals on the internet, it was found that innovation and productivity has also upgrade due to web technologies. Scholars have understood the capacity of electronic journals and seem to have accepted the new means for communicating research ideas and results among fellow professionals.

6. Feature

E-Journals have brought about significant changes in journal publishing and are transform libraries. With the reserve of technology, E-Journals are able to provide a number of features which attracts a wide user foundation and this has registered a remarkable improvement in library subscriptions. There are many features which make the E-Journals user friendly. The distinctive features of E-Journals as compared to the print journals are as Online access, anytime, anywhere access and at a 24 X 7 X 365 days; allow remote access; can be used simultaneously by more than one user; provide timely access; support for multi-point searching capacity; fit in with unique attributes such as hyper-links to interconnected items; recommendation linking etc.; substantial saving in physical storage volume; support multimedia information; do not need physical processing; and environmentally valuable.

Fast and easy outburst of information, easy to recover the documents using search engine, easy to publish and decrease the delay, multiple access at a time, article can be downloaded, keep and printed on one's own convenience subject to copy right preservation, supported by multimedia, save physical storage, links to associated items and simultaneous access.

Even though these attributes enhance its value among the users, it is not free from disadvantages in the library surrounding in developing countries like India. They have lack of information literacy expertise among the users, frequent power failure, web connectivity, spot help, quick technological changes, Point of view of

the users, slow access speed, need of archiving and back files; websites change their Universal Resource Locator (URL) constantly and vanish, quality, authority and so on.

Different forms of e-resources are web resources, e-books, e-dictionaries, e-encyclopedia, e-journals, e-tutorials, online databases, e-theses, e-preprints, e-newspapers, e-mail, discussion groups, OPAC, CD-databases, e-reports and blog.

In the today's environment, e-resources collection and mainly construct upon digital and online databases and subscribed as well as open access materials like Springer link, Emerald Insight, Science Direct, ProQuest, J-Gate, Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), consortia movements like UGC-Info net, INFLIBNET N-LIST, and so on.

7. Types of e-journals

The electronic journals are categorized into many types according to the purpose. On the basis of distribution methods the following types of e-journals have been identified.

7.1 Internet applications e-journals

These e-journals are accessible through Internet applications, which are also known as classic electronic journals. At first they were distributed via the e-mail but now have been accessible on the web and only announcements regarding issues are distributed by e-mail.

7.2 Parallel e-journals

Paralleled-journals are published simultaneously in both forms: electronic and print. The electronic version may add the full text of journal, selected articles or

only table of contents. The e-version is always available much more rapidly than its print counterpart.

7.3 Database model

Another type of e-journal is called database model. Here articles occupy in centralized database and the publisher's and subscribers are given license to access the database and use search software on the main computer to locate and download articles. The database model provides a piece of software that runs on an Internet-connected computer which connects to the database of the journal's central computer and

7.4 CD-ROM journals

Commercialized publishers have also made journal titles available with CD-ROM. The complete text of journals and other serial publications have been made available by the means of a CD-ROM.

On the basis of availability e-journals are divided into two categories.

They are:

7.4.1 Commercial E-journals

These e-journals are not available freely. Readers and libraries have to pay for the subscription of these e-journals. Many big publishers publish commercial e-journals.

7.4.2 Open Access E-journals

Open access journals are those which use a finance model that does not charge readers or their institutions for access. Open access provides users the right to

“read, copy, download, distribute, print, or link to the full texts of these articles” as mandatory for a journal to be included in the directory.

8. CATEGORIES OF E-JOURNALS

E-journals can be categories into three are as follows:

8.1 CD-ROM Journals

These journals are published on CD-ROM, may be full text or bibliographical. They differ in frequency and are issued along with search software to access and print. Most of the publishers have started publishing some of their key journals on CDROMS. All journals and conference activities of IEEE and Elsevier's ADONIS, etc. are some of the best examples. CD-ROM journals are far cheaper than online journals, because once they are acquired; the library can provide unlimited access to numerous users.

8.2 Networked E-Journals

These are electronic journals, available over networks, such as Internet, BITNET or any other commercial networks. E.g. networked e-journals are e-newsletters, e-discussion lists, unmediated bulletin boards, peer reviewed journals and popular magazines etc. Most of the networked e-journals are built on mailing list software, such as LISTSERV, ListProc etc.

8.3 Online journals

These are paid journals that are available on “cost-per-access” basis via online database such as Knight-Rider Information (ISI, Philadelphia), EBSCO Information services etc. (Woodward and McKnight 72). Online databases provide access to a large number of bibliographic and full - text journals. Such databases have been found very useful for providing various types of library services. ‘On-line’ refers to the fact that searcher is in direct communication with the database. A search is conducted in a two way interaction between the searcher and with the computer. Online set up usually consists of a PC, modem, and STD line and subscribers password code. Online services can be accessed locally from three major telecommunication carriers TYRNE, TELNET and UNINET. There are many other online services available apart from these three.

9. Advantages of e-journal databases

E-Journals have many advantages over the print journals, such as:

i) The speed of publication and transportation of the E-Journal circulation are much faster than that of the print versions.

ii) E-Journals have answered many problems of libraries such as space, shelving, missing of issues, loss of pages and cutting of the pages, etc.

iii) Downloading and printing of applicable articles at the end user workstations are possible.

iv) To access and recover applicable articles, a good number of search engines are available.

v) Multiple access and access through community networks become easy.

vi) Provide hypermedia connection, i.e., linkages to the related articles cited in each article and other useful origin.

vii) Help in decreasing the problems connected to the discussion and conservation of journals.

viii) Possibly exact use statistics to help with group of development decision.

ix) Value of publication and distribution is less than that of the print type.

x) Notify the users regarding the publication of new publication and articles of their interest becomes easier in electronic media.

xi) It takes less time to print and distribute as they does not need time consuming printing and mailing procedure.

xii) The content can be reproduced, redirect and modified.

xiii) More titles for the same cost.

xiv) It provides better access through full text searching; any change in E-Journals can be made accessible quickly.

xv) In case of any eventuality, disaster such as fire, the resources can still be inconsideration.

xvi) They can promote an online swapping of ideas by mail. In simple words, they can be interactive;

xvii) Normally an E-Journal can publish a greater number of articles and lengthy articles differentiate with a printed journal.

xviii) Many E-Journals even can provide you the facility for translation of articles into different languages with one click of a button.

10.E-journal database

It is an electronic journal which is a periodical publication is published in electronic format, on the internet, electronic journals have several advantages over traditional printed journals you can search the contents pages or the full text of journals to find articles on any particular topic of the subject.

All databases include sources such as articles, documents and many more issues of a journal contain individual articles. These are what you're used to find when

you are searching for sources in the library or online, but you usually find them detached from the particular journal issue.

10.1 Example of e journal database

The most common database systems they are include databases like

1. SQL server
2. Oracle database
3. Sybase
4. Informix
5. MySQL

11.How we can subscribe e journals databases

For subscribing to e- journals databases, librarians have to send a request to the publishers. For online access by providing certain information, such as name and place of the institution than you can subscribe for e journal databases

12.What is an e- journal database called?

Electronic journals, also known as e -journals and e-serials are scholarly journals or intellectual magazines that can be accessed by electronic transmission.

13.Difference between a diary and journal?

1 .A dairy is a book to record events when they happen.

2. A journal is a book used to explore ideas.

14.Types of database

1. Centralized database
2. Distributed database

3. Personal database
4. End-user database
5. Commercial database
6. NoSQL database
7. Operational database
8. Relational database
9. Cloud database
10. Object-oriented database
11. Graph database

1. Centralized Database

The centralized location information is stored and the users from different locations can access this data. This type of database holds application procedures that help the users to access the data even from a remote location.

In this the different kinds of authentication course of action are to be followed for the verification and validation of end users likewise, a registration number is given to the application course of action which keeps a track and record of data usage. The local area office manages this kind of things.

2. Distributed Database

Just opposite type of centralized database concept is the distributed database has contributions from the same database as well as the information captured by local computers. The data is not at only one place and is distributed at various site of an organization. These sites are simultaneously connected to each other .with the help of communication links which helps them to access the distributed data easily.

There are two kinds of distributed database they are homogeneous and heterogeneous. The databases which have same underlying hardware and run over same operating systems and application procedures are known as homogeneous DDB. E.g. All physical locations in a DDB. Whereas, the operating

systems, underlying hardware as well as application course of action can be different at various sites of a DDB, it is known as heterogeneous DDB.

3. Personal Database

Data is collected and stored on personal computers which are small and easily accessible. The data is generally used by the same department of an organization and is accessed by a small group of peoples.

4. End User Database

The end user is generally not worried about the transaction or operations done at different levels and is only aware of the product which may be software or an application. Therefore, this is a shared database which is especially designed for the end user, just like different levels' managers. Synopsis of the whole information is collected in this database.

5. Commercial Database

These are the paid versions of the immense databases designed uniquely for the users who want to access the information for help. These databases are subjected specific, and one cannot afford to maintain such a huge amount of information. Access to such databases is provided with the commercial links.

6. NoSQL Database

These are used for large sets of issued data. There are some huge data performances issues which are successfully managed by relational databases, such kind of problems are easily managed by NoSQL databases. They are very efficient in analyzing large unstructured data that may be stored at multiple virtual servers of the cloud.

7. Operational Database

Information connected to operations of an enterprise is stored inside this database. Functional lines like employee relations, marketing, customer service etc. require such kinds of databases.

8. Relational Databases

These databases are distinguished by a set of tables where data gets fit into a pre-defined category. The table consists of rows and columns where the column has an entry for data for a specific category and rows contains instances for that data defined according to the category. The Structured Query Language (SQL) is the quality user and application program interface for a relational database.

There are various easy operations that can be applied over the table which makes these databases easier to increase, join two databases with a common relation and modify all existing applications.

9. Cloud Databases

Nowadays, data has been specifically getting stored over clouds also known as a virtual environment, either in a hybrid cloud, public or private cloud. A cloud database is a database that has been enhance or built for such a virtualized environment. There are various profits of a cloud database, some of which are the ability to pay for storage capacity and bandwidth on a per-user basis, and they provide adaptability on demand, along with high availability.

A cloud database also provides enterprises the opportunity to support business applications in a software-as-a-service deployment.

10. Object-Oriented Databases

An object-oriented database is a collection of object-oriented relational databases and programming. There are different items which are develop using object-oriented programming languages like C++, Java which can be kept in relational databases, but object-oriented databases are well-suited for those items.

An object-oriented database is arranged around objects rather than actions, and data rather than logic. For example, a multimedia record in a related database can be a definable data object, as opposed to an alphanumeric value.

11. Graph Databases

The graph is a collection of nodes and edges where each node is used to represent an organization and each margin describes the relationship between entities. A graph-oriented database is a type of NoSQL database that uses graph theory to map, store and query relationships.

Graph databases are primarily used for scrutinizing interconnections. For example, companies may use a graph database to mine data about customers from social media.

15.Advantage of an electronic database

An e-database management system (DBMS) is a dynamic way to define, create and kept a database with multiple access control points. It does this without compromising on the security of the data. Unlike a flat file, DBMS has much higher data storage capacity. It also makes the process of sharing data easier.

16.Best free online journal

- Best journal app for Mac and iOS users
- Day One (Mac, iOS, watchOS, Android)

- Day One Pricing: Free version: Yes
- Diarium (Windows, Android, iOS)
- Diarium Pricing: Free version: Yes, on Android.
- Journey (Mac, Windows, Linux, iOS, Android, Web)
- Journey Pricing.
- Penzu (Web, iOS, Android)
- Penzu Pricing:

17.Main components of a database

The database management system can be divided into five major components, they are:

- Data.
- Software.
- Hardware.
- Procedures.
- Database Access Language.

18.Is a journal the same as a database?

Each database includes fount such as articles, government documents, and many more. An issue of a journal carries independent articles. These are doubtful what you're used to detecting when you search for fount in the libraries or online, but you generally find them detached from their certain journal issue.

19.Databases Contain Scholarly Journal Articles

- Academic Search Complete (EbscoHost)
- JSTOR.
- OmniFile Full Text Mega (H. W. Wilson) (EBSCOhost)
- ProQuest Psychology Journals.

- ❖ PsycARTICLES (ProQuest)

20.Free Online Journal and Research Databases

1. CORE

CORE is a multidisciplinary collection of open retrieve research. It allows users to search more than 66 million open retrieve articles. While most of this link to the full-text article on the first publisher's site, five million data are arrange directly on CORE.

In counting to a straightforward keyword search, CORE suggests forward search options to filter outcome by publication type, year, language, journal, repository, and author.

2. Science Open

Run as a research and publishing network, Science Open suggest open access to more than 28 million articles in all regions of science. Although you do need to record to view the full text of the articles, registration is free. The advanced search purpose is highly detailed, allowing you to find accurately the research you're looking for.

The Berlin- and Boston-based company was founded in 2013 with the goal to "ease open and public communications between academics and to allow ideas to be conclude on their merit, anyway of where they come from."

3. Directory of Open Access Journals

Directory of Open Access Journals multidisciplinary, community-curate directory, the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) gives researchers access to good, peer-reviewed journals. It has record more than two million articles from 9,519 journals, allowing you to either peruse by subject or search by code word

The site was set in motion in 2003 with the goal of growing the perceptibility of open access scholarly journals. Content on the site covers subjects from science to law to fine arts and everything in between.

4. Education Resources Information Center

ERIC the Education Resources Information Center (ERIC), of the Institution of Education Sciences, allows you to search by topic for data related to the area of education. Links lead to other sites, where you may have to buy the information, but you can search for full-text articles only.

The service primarily indexes journals, grey writing (such as technical reports, white papers, and government documents), and books. All sources of data on ERIC go through a formal review process prior to being indexed.

5. ArXiv e-Print Archive

The ArXiv e-Print record has been around since 1991 and is a well-known resource in the area of mathematics and computer science. It is run by Cornell University Library and now provides open access to more than one million e-prints.

6. Social Science Research Network

The Social Science Research Network (SSRN) is a collection of papers from the social sciences group the site offers more than 700,000 abstracts and more than 600,000 full-text papers.

There is not yet a certain option to search for only full-text articles, but since most of the papers on the site are at large access, it is not often that you come across a cyber fraud. You must become a member to use the services, but registration is free and enables you to interchange with other scholars around the world.

7. Public Library of Science

PLOS Public Library of Science (PLOS) is a big player in the world of open access science. Publishing seven open access journals, the nonprofit institution is executed to facilitating openness in academic analysis. According to the site, "all PLOS content is at the highest possible level of open access; definition is that scientific articles are immediately and freely available to anyone, anywhere."

8. Open DOAR

Open DOAR, or the Directory of Open Access Repositories, is an extensive resource for finding open access journals and articles. Using Google practice Search, Open DOAR combs through open access repositories around the world and returns applicable research in all disciplines.

The repositories it searches through are assessed and classify by OpenDOAR workers to ensure they meet good standards.

9. Bielefeld Academic Search Engine

BASE The Bielefeld Academic Search Engine (BASE) is handling by the Bielefeld University Library in Germany, and it offers more than 100 million documents from more than 4,000 origins. Sixty percent of its content is open access, and you can clarify your search appropriately.

10. Digital Library of the Commons Repository

Run by Indiana University, the Digital Library of the Commons (DLC) Repository is a multidisciplinary journal repository that allows users to check thousands of free and open gain articles from throughout the world. You can peruse by document type, date, author, title, and more or search for keywords applicable to your topic.

11. CIA World Fact book

The CIA World Fact book is a little different from the other resort on this list in that it is not an online journal directory or repository. It is, however, a highly practical research database for academics in a variation of authority. All the information is free to access, and it gives reality about every country in the world, counting information about history, geography, transparence, and more.

12. Paperity

The “first multidisciplinary collector of open access journals and papers" is Paternityboasts.They concentrate on helping you to keep away from pay walls while connecting you to authoritative research.

In addition to providing readers with easy access to thousands of journals, Paperity seeks to help authors reach their viewers and help journals lift exposure to boost readership.

13. DBLP Computer Science Bibliography

DBLP the DBLP Computer Science Bibliography is an online index of major computer science publications. It provides access to both free access articles and those behind a pay wall; you can limit your search to only full-text articles. The

site indexes more than 3million publications, making it an indispensable resource in the world of computer science.

14. EconBiz

EconBiz is a significant resource for business studies and economic. A service of the Leibniz Information Centre for Economics, it provides access to full texts online, with the variety of option of searching for open access material only.

15. BioMed Central

BioMed Central provides open access research from more than 290 peer-reviewed journals in the department of biology, health, and clinical medicine. You can search these journals by subject or title, or you can browse all articles for your required keyword.

16. JURN

A multidisciplinary search engine, JURN provides you with links to various scholarly websites, articles, and journals that is all open access or free access. Specifically covering the departments of the arts, humanities, law, business, nature, science, and medicine, JURN has indexed around 5,000 repositories to help you find exactly what you are looking for.

17. Dryad

Dryad is a digital repository of curate, open access scientific research. It is maintain by a non-profit membership organization that aims to "promote a world where research data is openly available, integrated with the scholarly literature, and routinely reused to develop knowledge." It is free to access anyone, but keep in mind that there is a publishing charge associated if you wish to publish your data in Dryad.

18. EThOS

EThOS, is Run by the British Library, allows you to search over 400,000 doctoral theses in a variety of disciplines. You can limit your search to items available for immediate download, either directly through EThOS or through an institution's website.

19. PubMed

PubMed, of the National Center for Biotechnology Information, is a very organize and well know research platform in the department of science and medicine. It gives access to "more than 26 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books." While many resources are behind pay walls, you can filter your search to view free full texts only, making this an even more important resource.

20. Semantic Scholar

Semantic Scholar a very unique and easy-to-use resource, Semantic Scholar harnesses the power of artificial intelligence to efficiently sort through millions of science-related papers based on your search terms. According to the site, although some articles are beyond pay walls, "the data [they] have for those articles is limited," so you can expect to receive mostly full-text results. Another feature is the substantial advanced search options, which allow you to search by cell type and brain region, among other things.

21. Zenodo

ZenodoTaking its name from Zenodotus, the first librarian of the ancient library of Alexandria, Zenodo is an instrument that was "built and developed by

researchers, to ensure that anyone can join in open science." You can sort by keyword, journal, title, and download open access documents directly from the site.

21.Academic database

The meaning of an academic database is a gathering of information that is probably used for research and writing, as well as access to academic journals. For instance of an academic database is Academic Journals Database

22.Databases good for

The easy form of databases is a text database. When data is arranged in a text file in rows and columns, it can be used to store, arranging, protect, and recover data. Relational databases are the most usual database systems. They include databases like SQL Server, Oracle Database, Sybase, Informix, and MySQL.

23.Difference between a journal and a database

Each database cover sources such as articles, government documents, and many more. An issue of a journal carries single articles. These are provides what you're used to search when you search for sources in the libraries or online, but you particularly find them detached from their particular journal issue.

24.What Is a DBMS?

A Database Management Software (DBMS) is used for storing, manipulating, and control data, such as format, names of area, and record and file forms in a database. Users can build their own databases using a DBMS to convince their business need.

To interconnect with a database, a DBMS collection generally uses SQL questions. It receives a command from a database administrator (DBA) and enclitic the system to execute the particular action. These commands can be about loading, retrieving, or adjusting existing material in the system.

A database management software gives data independence, as the storage process and composition can be changed without change the whole application with the database.

Some same examples of DBMSs involve: MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, Microsoft Access, Oracle, IBM DB2, and FoxPro. Aster enterprise practice download

25.Main Features of a DBMS

Some of the significant features of a DBMS include:

- **Low Repetition and Redundancy**

In a database, the possibility of data copying is fully high as some users use one database. A DBMS lower data duplication and redundancy by produce a single data repository that can be accessed by many users.

- **Easy Maintenance of Large Databases**

Most organizational data is stored in large databases. A DBMS helps keeps these databases by induce user-defined validation and honesty Limitations, such as user-based access.

- **Enhanced Security**

When controlling large amounts of data, security becomes the top-most worry for all businesses. A database management software doesn't allow full access to anyone exclude the database administrator or the departmental head. Only they can change the database and control user access, making the database more secure. All other users are restricted, depending on their access level.

- **Improved File Consistency**

By implementing a database management system, organizations can create a standardized way to use files and secure thickness of material with other systems and applications this streamlines data guidance and operate because the same rules can be following to all the information throughout the institution.

- **Multi-User Environment Support**

Database management software supports a multi-user environment, allowing some users to access and work on information concurrently. It also supports several views of the data. A view is a subsection of the database that's clear and dedicated for particular operators of the system.

As a database is accessed by many operators simultaneously, these operators may need different database views. For example, operator A may want to print a bank statement, whereas Operator B would want to only check the bank balance. Although both are asking the same database, they will be performing with different prospect.

26.Types of Database Management Systems

Database management software can be broadly classified into four types:

26.1 Database Management system 1

- **Hierarchical**

A hierarchical DBMS organizes information in a tree-like arrangement, in the form of a hierarchy either in a top-down or bottom-up design. The hierarchy is defined by a parent-child relationship where a parent may have numerous but can only have a one parent.

This type of DBMS commonly includes one-to-one and one-to-many relationships. A one-to-one relationship exists when a parent has a single child. Whereas, in a one-to-many relationship, a parent has multiple children.

As data is hierarchical, it becomes a complicated network, if one-to-many relationships are disrupted.

26.2 Database management system 2

- **Network**

A network DBMS is a complex extension of hierarchical DBMS in which data has many-to-many relationships that appear in the form of a network. The records are arranged in a graph that can be accessed via numerous data paths.

In this database structure, a child can have multiple parents. Therefore, it allows you to model more intricate relationships the ability to make more relationships among different data types makes these databases more efficient.

- **Relational**

A relational model is one of the most extensively used arrangements of organizing databases. It normalizes data and organizes it as logically independent tables. You can perform operations like Select" on these tables. The data is stored in fixed structures and manipulated using SQL.

Shared data depicts relationships between different tables. As data in a table can reference similar data in another table it preserves the reliability of the connections between them. This is called referential integrity, which is a critical concept in this database model.

26.3 Database management software 3

- **Object-Oriented**

The object-oriented model describes a database as a group of objects, which stores both values and operation step Objects with similar values are grouped as classes.

As this type of database integrates with object-oriented programming languages and utilizes an identical representation model, programmers can leverage the uniformity of a single programming environment. Object-oriented databases are united with various programming languages, such as Delphi, JavaScript, Python, Java, C++, Perl, Scale, and Visual Basic .NET.

26.4 Database management software 4

An example of Object-Oriented Database Model (Source: Data Integration Glossary)

27.Database Management Software Used For?

Before we survey some applications of a DBMS, let's look at some of its key benefits:

27.1 Simplified Data Sharing

A DBMS allows users (onsite as well as remote) to easily share the data by next the correct organization guide. It provides operators access to well-managed data. As a result, they can rapidly respond to difference in the environment.

By using a DBMS, you can yield speedy responses to impromptu queries as the data is properly managed and recent. In case of any ad hoc query, the database management software returns a response to the application.

27.2 Enhanced Data Safety

The threats of data security breaking become more pronounced when several users access the database. Database management software provides good implementation of data confidentiality and safety guidelines through controlled user access.

27.3 Improved Data Integration

A DBMS stimulates an integrated view of the company's data. The company can quickly see how activities in one division of the organization influence other compartment.

27.4 Better Decision-Making

A database management system provides access to well-managed information making it possible for users to make accurate and timely decisions. It offers a streamlined framework to enable information quality initiatives improving data management procedures and yielding good -quality information.

27.5 Improved Efficiency

Streamlined data accesses, along with the tools that convert data into valuable information, enable operators to make swift information decisions. This improves database performance and efficiency.

28.Main Applications of a Database Management Software

Following are some of the applications of a DBMS based in different verticals:

28.1 Banks

Storing client data, account activities, disbursements, credits, and mortgages Airlines:

28.2 Flight bookings and scheduling info Academies:

Learner info, course registrations, grading, and result Telecommunication Keeping call archives, monthly bills, and retaining balances.

28.3 Economics and Finance:

Storing data about bonds, transactions, and acquisitions of fiscal instruments, such as shares and stocks Sales and Marketing: Storing data about consumers, merchandises, and sales

28.4 Engineering and Manufacturing:

Managing supply chain, and pursuing manufacturing of items and inventory statuses in storerooms

28.5 Human Resources:

Keeping records about workers, remunerations, payroll, deduction, generating salaries, and more

A DBMS is a collection of programs that allows data to be stored in, reformed, and extracted from a database. There are several kinds of database management systems, four of which are discussed in this article. The terms hierarchical, relational, object-oriented, and network all denote the way database management software organizes data internally.

All in all, a DBMS offers a simplified way to store enterprise data with improved data security, less redundancy, and faster data access.

29.Developing Collection in E-Journals

In recent years, the internet has created a new environment that dramatically changes the ways people seek information and the way libraries deal with it. Academic libraries feel the pressure of adapting themselves to the digital environment. E-journal is one of the significant digital components of the collection of libraries. A recent article in the Nature Magazine (Butler 196) which investigates the transition of print journals to e-journals concludes that a journal without a web version is rare and probably endangered. There are major factors which enforce the publishers to accept the transition to e-journal such as the convenience of web for access and browsing; facility of internet for delivery, digital library revolution which is promising instant delivery of complete information and not just the bibliographic surrogates to users' desktop, in a seamless manner. But at the same time, e-journals, unlike the traditional print material, pose challenges such as access, interface, technical support, licensing and archiving. In this way, the traditional concept of collection management is undergoing change because the challenges to provide access to electronic journals warrant a separate collection development policy focusing on these materials.

Collection development is one of the components of collection management. It is the selection and acquisition of library materials, considering users' current needs and future requirements.

But collection management is much more than collection building alone. It involves managing the use of the collection, its storage, its organization and making it accessible to users. Special libraries these days, face specific challenges owing to exponential growth in publishing, increasing cost of publications, increasing user demands, budget constraints, space shortages, etc.

In view of these factors collection development policy for the selection and acquisition of literature becomes very important besides efficient techniques of storage and retrieval, maintenance (including, care and repair of publications, occasional weeding out programs), interlibrary cooperation, and reprographic services. The principal library collection for most scientific and technical libraries are of books including society publications, periodicals, standards, patents, reprints, trade literature, maps, translations, microfilms, etc. With regard to e-journals, the serials librarian coordinates the selection, acquisition, and management of electronic journals, as well as the allocation and management of the budget for e-journals subscriptions whereas the electronic resources librarians are responsible for the negotiation and management of licenses and contracts.

30.Issues and Challenges Associated with E-Journals

There are many issues and challenges connected with e-journals. Librarians have been dealing with distinct forms of reading matter for over many years but the e-journals have toss up several issues. Some of them are as follows:

30.1 Refereeing

Refereeing or peer review is a unique characteristic and process of scholarly journal publishing in which external references or editor or an editorial board imposes strict criteria on acquiring of contributions. There has been provocation for electronic journals in getting contributions because the legality of electronic

journals is questioned by occupancy commission in academic institutions. Nevertheless, strong peer review process is executed in many academic electronic journals.

30.2 Archiving

Conservation of collection for posterity for all times to come has been one of the essentials functions of library to provide the needed information or document whenever it is needed. But archiving the e-journals is a big question. Publishers are involving their advertisement strategy and exercising customized practical features and controls for delivering them to libraries for archiving. Some publisher's offer choice to libraries either to use publisher's remote archive or to develop their own archives. Basically, archiving has become a domain of e-publisher or aggregators, e.g. and EBSCO, TDNET.

30.3 Hardware and Software Connections

All libraries cannot afford to have full connectivity to internet with full task to access, download and conserve e-journals. The price involved in creating the whole infrastructure for using different e-journals. The national informatics centre (NCI), New Delhi and Videsh Sanchar Nigarn Limited (VSNL) are offering internet connections with limited facilities like e-mail etc., at low rates but accessibility to full text articles through such connections is still under consideration (Hickey 530).

30.4 Network traffic

Due to unrestrained growth of resources and their accessibility on the internet, there is likelihood of traffic blockage. As a result connectivity will take more time. Data transfer will slow down, hence those who want to search full text articles with graphics and images will have to wait for more time to download information from the server.

30.5 Economic Factors

This is one of the key factors for the success of e-journals, at present there seems to be an economic advantage to libraries because publishers are permitting e-journals access irrespective of library contribution to print or to electronic version. Electronic version is cheaper by 10% to 20%. These saving will be consumed by up above costs in maintenance of computer hardware, software etc.

30.6 Storage and Archiving

Librarians are bound to encounter problems related with storing and retrieving data, providing printouts, upgrading the retrieval software, and whether new software can handle earlier converted data. Though the cost of hard disc is going down considerably yet storage of current as well as back runs will be difficult to manage with.

30.7 Standardization

A standard format for e-journals has not yet been developed. There are several file formats viz. PDF, SGML, HTML, TEXT, ASCII, etc. The libraries will need to have all the required software to retrieve, access, view, download and print the articles. The most popular among above are PDF and HTML file formats.

30.8 Copyright and Licensing

Copyright provides preservation of the intellectual property of the author in order to conserve the originality and integrity of the work, warrant for the extension of the author and the work in public and protect the authors' perfection an economic interest and benefits, including publication and reproduction of his / her work. Electronic journals currently highlight information access instead of ownership. There are some copyright problems due to the insufficiency of ongoing legislation and the case of replication, modification and transmission. While commercial publishers are experienced in this area, they are asserting their

entitlement to copyright and intellectual property rights through various licensing policies. So as flat fee subscription, set price by potential users in institution and other charges. On the other hand, downloading and redistribution of electronic information is very easy and scholarly communities' value sharing of information and the academic model of electronic journal publication reasserts gift culture.

30.9 Acceptability of Electronic Journal

Acceptability of e-journals by authors, librarians and end users is another issue on which diverse opinions have been expressed. It is regarded as a transition phase in which acceptability of electronic journal is still a matter of concern.

30.10 Training and Education

With the emergence of new technology, one should know how to handle it and keep oneself up to-date about its use. All librarians and users may not have any familiarity in using the technology associated with e-publications. Thus, their training will be required for full exploitation of such material. Since technology is changing very fast, it will require up gradation, which will not be cost effective in any way.

31.E- Journals in Science and Technology

J H Poincare, the French genius, once wrote: 'science is built of facts, the way a house is built of bricks; but an accumulation of facts is no more a science than a pile of bricks is a house'. These realities, acquiring from observation and experiment, have first to be transmit to the scientific community and then intentionally integrated into the shape of knowledge. 'Science would not be science without scientific communication' by John Gray and Brian Perry said, and a Royal Society has revealed, 'science rests on its published record' (Grogan 13-14). In the department of science and technology, primary literature published in

the form of periodicals, journals, research reports, patents, standards, reports of scientific expeditions etc. is very significant.

Among various primary sources, journals are regarded as essential source of information for the scientific research and development. New discoveries and novel presentations of ideas first appear as journal articles. With the emergence of IT applications, particularly Internet, there has been a major shift from traditional print journals to electronic journals (e-journals) in view of many advantages of the latter, i.e. fast, easy, 'anywhere-anytime' accessibility, sharebility, hyperlink facility to related texts, cost-effectiveness and obviation of the storage problem encountered in the case of print journals. As a result, the number of e-journals is fast growing and at present 15,000+ e-journals are available in S&T areas alone.

The continuous escalation in price of e-journals has adversely affected the information resource base of R&D/academic organizations. Further, no single library can subscribe to all e-journals in all subject disciplines thus as a result of which libraries involved in resource sharing activities.

Conventional type of resource sharing activities like Inter Library lending was predominant in these institutions. The technology driven environment has made the various libraries to think of consortia to cope with the ever increasing needs, but never increasing budget. CSIR Consortia, FORSA, HELINET, IIM Library Consortia, INDEST Consortia in India serving a wide cross section of institutions. One can access e-journals of various subjects from these consortiums.

31.1 Prominent Online Databases in Science and Technology

The crucial publishers presenting electronic resources mostly online databases, electronic journals, e-books etc. in the department of science and technology includes following:

31.2 ScienceDirect

It is a leading full-text scientific database presenting journal articles and book chapters from more than 2,500 peer-reviewed journals and more than 11,000 books. There are presently more than 11 million articles/chapters, a content base that is growing at a rate of almost 0.5 million additions per year. ScienceDirect is a part of Elsevier, which is the world's largest scientific, technical and medical information provider. ScienceDirect covers authoritative titles from the core scientific literature, including high-impact factor titles such as THE LANCET, Cell and Tetrahedron. The articles in Science Direct are widely assembled in four main sections: Physical Sciences and Engineering, Health Sciences, Life Sciences, and Social Sciences and Humanities (SciVerse).

31.3 SpringerLink

Springer Link is a major global scientific, technical and medical publisher, providing researchers in scientific institutions, academia and corporate R & D departments with quality content via creative information products and services. It is providing researchers with access to millions of scientific documents from journals, series, books, protocols and reference works. A total of around 7.5 million content items can be accessed from SpringerLink. Springer believes it has the huge open access portfolio worldwide, with over 350 open access journals (Springer).

31.4 Wiley-Blackwell

Wiley's Scientific, Technical, Medical, and Scholarly (STMS) business, also known as Wiley-Blackwell, distribute the world's research and scholarly communities, and is the largest publisher for professional and scholarly communities. Wiley-Blackwell's programs encompass books, journals, databases, major reference works, and laboratory manuals, present in print and electronically. Wiley Online Library provide online access to a broad range of STMS content: over 4 million articles from 1,500 journals, 9,000+ books, and many reference works and databases (Wiley).

31.5 Nature Publishing Group

Nature Publishing Group (NPG) is a publisher of high influence scientific and medical information in print and online. NPG publishes journals, online databases, and services across the life, chemical, physical and applied sciences and clinical medicine.

31.6 American Institute of Physics (AIP) Publishing

The American Institute of Physics (AIP) is a not-for-profit membership agency design for the purpose of promoting the advancement and dissemination of the knowledge of physics and its application to human welfare. AIP Publishing LLC provides the global physical science community with a comprehensive collection of highly cited peer reviewed scientific information. Accessed by researchers at around 4,000 institutions worldwide, AIP Publishing's portfolio of 17 journals includes reputable titles such as Journal of Applied Physics, Applied Physics Letters and The Journal of Chemical Physics, and the AIP Conference events series (American Institute of Physics).

31.7 American Chemical Society (ACS) Publications

ACS is a congressionally hire independent membership organization which represents professionals at all degree levels and in all fields of chemistry and sciences that involve chemistry. ACS Publications is the division of ACS provides the worldwide scientific community with a comprehensive collection of the most-cited, peer-reviewed journals in the chemical and related sciences. ACS Publications publishes more than 40 journals, Chemical & Engineering News, C& EN Archives, ACS Legacy Archives, and the ACS Symposium Series via its award-winning web-based platform.

31.8 World Scientific Community

In 1981, World Scientific Publishing Company was established; it is one of the leading scientific publishers in the world, and the largest international scientific publisher in the Asia-Pacific region. World Scientific publishes about 500 new titles a year and 120 journals in various fields. Most of the books are recommended texts adopted by famous institutions such as Harvard University, California Institute of Technology, Stanford University and Princeton University (World Scientific).

31.9 Cambridge Journals Online

Cambridge Journals Online (CJO) is the online journals publishing service of Cambridge University Press. CJO hosts leading journals across multiple disciplinary collections of over 320 leading journals covering subjects including science and technology, medicine, and the humanities and social sciences. (Cambridge University Press)

31.10 Royal Society of Chemistry (RSC) Publishing

The RSC is the largest organization in Europe for advancing the chemical sciences. With the help of worldwide network of members and an international publishing business, its' activities span education, science policy, conferences and the promotion of chemistry to the public. RSC publishing provides access to journals, books and databases linking over 1,121,413 chemical science articles and chapters. One can access the latest research of interest using the custom e-Alerts, RSS feeds and blogs or one can explore content using the quick and advanced searches. RSC provide access to the highest quality of integrated scientific research.

31.11 MIT Press

The MIT Press is the only university press in the United States whose list is based in science and technology. It publishes about 200 new books a year and over 30

journals (The MIT Press). The Prominent Citation Analysis Resources in the field of Science and Technology includes:

31.12 Scopus

Scopus is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed research literature with more than 20,500 titles from more than 5,000 international publishers. It includes 49 million records, 78% with abstracts and over 5.3 million conference papers. It offers researchers a quick, easy and comprehensive resource to support their research needs in the scientific, technical, and medical and social sciences fields and arts and humanities.

31.13 Web of Science

It is the world's most trusted citation index covering the leading scholarly literature. It covers over 12,000 of the highest impact journals worldwide, including Open Access journals and over 150,000 conference proceedings. One can find current and retrospective coverage in the field of sciences, social sciences, arts, and humanities, with coverage to 1900.

32. Conclusion

E-journal Databases have developed as a standard system of information retrieval. Mostly decorated for retrieve of documents by the user's requirement. It always keen on to provide right information to its right users instantly. These types of e-journal databases are designed with the motto of providing valued information in more than one area of education and research sector. E-journals databases has been keep on dealing with variety of information in various formats, forms and combine a detail information about particular journals. It provides textual as well as bibliographic information. Also it provides text, audio, images and as an information generator and information seeker.

The chapter provides an overview of developments. It discusses introduction, meaning, history, features, and types of e-journals. In addition to its many e-journals databases are been mention in detail in the topic.

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