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SULTAN ABDUL SAMAD
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INFORMATION ABOUT THE NEWSLETTER

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GUIDE TO CONTRIBUTORS

Types of Contributions

The newsletter publishes articles in all discipline of library and information science including library services and facilities, library collection, material search guide, information resources whether it is printed, digital or other medium. We will publish all types of articles/studies including work on the borders of library, librarianship services and strategy, while strengthening our expertise in traditional library services fields, as well as articles about researchers / research at UPM or other locations and relevant information or current issues to support learning, teaching and research.

Format

- Manuscripts should be written in English language.
- Length: 200 - 1000 words.
- Page layout: A4 size.
- Margin: 1 inch on all sides.
- Font type: Calibri 11 pt.
- The first page of the manuscript should contain the following information:
Title of article, Name(s) and affiliation of author(s), Complete address, including telephone and fax numbers, and e-mail address.
- The second page of the manuscript is the content of the manuscript.
- Author(s) are encouraged to submit manuscripts using Microsoft Word.

Accuracy of Material

Author(s) is responsible for the accuracy of all data, statements and references.

Copyright

Manuscripts submitted to the newsletter have not be published, accepted for publications nor simultaneously submitted for publication elsewhere. By submitting a manuscript, the author(s) agree that copyright for the article is transferred to the publisher, if and when the manuscript is accepted for publication.

Tables, figures and illustrations should be provided within the text.

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RESEARCH DATA

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What is research data?

Data can be defined as factual information (such as measurements or statistics) used as a basis for reasoning, discussion, or calculation. It is an information output by a sensing device or organ that includes both useful and irrelevant or redundant information and must be processed to be meaningful. ([Merriam-webster](#)). From an information science perspective, data can be defined more contextually in the scope of research to mean that it is any information that has been collected, observed, generated or created to validate original research findings. Although usually digital, research data also includes non-digital formats such as laboratory notebooks and sketchbooks. ([University of Leeds](#)).

Research data does not include incidental or administrative data generated in the course of personal activities, desktop or mailbox backups, or data produced by non-research activities such as University administration or teaching. Research data can be defined by the purpose for which it is used. For instance, the same information might be research data by one researcher but not for another, depending on whether that information is being used as an integral part of a research activity. ([University of Bristol](#)).

All research data are valuable. Without it, other researchers can't learn and build upon a research. The files on desktop or USB stick may contain valuable knowledge that other researchers can learn from. ([Springer Nature](#)). This is the big reason why we need to manage research data systematically. Managing research data brings many benefits, not only to the project but to future researchers and wider society.

Sources of research data

Research data can be generated from many sources. Basically, there are five sources of research data;

Observational data is a systematic way to collect data by observing in natural situations or settings. It captured data in real-time and is usually impossible to re-create if lost. Examples of observational data is measurements collected by weather sensors, species abundance surveys, archaeological samples, brain scan images, experience and opinion surveys in the social sciences.

Experimental data is data which can be measured or collected through some standard objectives, based on experimental needs. Usually, experimental data is captured from lab equipment. Examples of experimental data are clinical trial data, chemical analyses of physical samples, DNA sequencing of organic material and field trial results.

Simulation data is taking a large amount of data and using it to simulate or mirror real-world conditions to either predict a future instance, determine the best course of action or validate a model. For example, climate models and economic models.

Derived or compiled data has been transformed from pre-existing data points. It is reproducible if lost, but this would be expensive. Examples are data mining, compiled databases, and 3D models.

Reference or canonical data is a static or organic conglomeration or collection of smaller (peer-reviewed) datasets, most probably published and curated. For example, gene sequence databanks, chemical structures, or spatial data portals.

Research Data Format

Research data comes in many varied formats. For examples image, text, audio, containers, databases, geospatial formats, digital posters, presentation formats, web records and many more. It is important to choose the acceptable format for sharing reuse and preservation of data in future.

The formats that are likely to be accessible in the future must be:

- Non proprietary
- Open, documented standards
- In common usage by the research community
- Using standard character encodings (ASCII, UTF-8)
- Uncompressed (desirable, space permitting)

The table below shows types of data and preferred or acceptable file formats for sharing, reuse and preservation.

	TYPES OF DATA	PREFERRED FILE FORMATS FOR SHARING, REUSE AND PRESERVATION	OTHER ACCEPTABLE FORMATS
1	<p>Quantitative tabular data with extensive metadata</p> <p>A dataset with variable labels, code labels, and defined missing values, in addition to the matrix of data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPSS portable format (.por) • delimited text and command ('setup') file (SPSS, Stata, SAS, etc.) containing metadata information • structured text or mark-up file containing metadata information, e.g. DDI XML file 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MS Access (.mdb/.accdb)
2	<p>Quantitative tabular data with minimal metadata</p> <p>A matrix of data with or without column headings or variable names, but no other metadata or labelling</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comma-separated values (CSV) file (.csv) • tab-delimited file (.tab) • including delimited text of given character set with SQL data definition statements where appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delimited text of given character set -- only characters not present in the data should be used as delimiters (.txt) • widely-used formats, e.g. MS Excel (.xls/.xlsx), MS Access (.mdb/.accdb), dBase (.dbf) and OpenDocument Spreadsheet (.ods)
3	<p>Geospatial data</p> <p>Vector and raster data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESRI Shapefile (essential: .shp, .shx, .dbf; optional: .prj, .sbx, .sbn) • geo-referenced TIFF (.tif, .tiff) • CAD data (.dwg) • tabular GIS attribute data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESRI Geodatabase format (.mdb) • MapInfo Interchange Format (.mif) for vector data
4	<p>Qualitative data</p> <p>Textual</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eXtensible Mark-up Language (XML) text according to an appropriate Document Type Definition (DTD) or schema (.xml) • Rich Text Format (.rtf) • plain text data, UTF-8 (Unicode; .txt) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plain text data, ASCII (.txt) • Hypertext Mark-up Language (HTML) (.html) • widely-used proprietary formats, e.g. MS Word (.doc/.docx) • LaTeX (.tex)
5	<p>Digital image data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TIFF version 6 uncompressed (.tif) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JPEG (.jpeg, .jpg) • TIFF (other versions; .tif, .tiff) • JPEG 2000 (.jp2) • Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF/A, PDF) (.pdf)

6	Digital audio data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free Lossless Audio Codec (FLAC) (.flac) • Waveform Audio Format (WAV) (.wav) • MPEG-1 Audio Layer 3 (.mp3) - spoken word audio only 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPEG-1 Audio Layer 3 (.mp3) • Audio Interchange File Format (AIFF) (.aif)
7	Digital video data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPEG-4 High Profile (.mp4) • motion JPEG 2000 (.jp2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JPEG 2000 (.mj2)
8	Documentation & Scripts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rich Text Format (.rtf) • Open Document Text (.odt) • HTML (.htm, .html) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plain text (.txt) • widely-used proprietary formats, e.g. MS Word (.doc/.docx) or MS Excel (.xls/.xlsx) • XML marked-up text (.xml) according to an appropriate DTD or schema, e.g. XHTML 1.0 • PDF/A or PDF (.pdf)
9	Chemistry data Spectroscopy data and other plots which require the capability of representing contours as well as peak position and intensity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convert NMR, IR, Raman, UV and Mass Spectrometry files to JCAMP format for ease in sharing. • JCAMP file viewers: JSpecView, ChemDoodle 	

Source: [University of Edinburgh Information Services](#)

Why manage research data?

Research data is important because it provides an evidence of research findings. It is a valuable resource that would have taken a lot of time and money to create. Research data is a vitally important asset and we all have a responsibility to make sure that it is kept safe and used appropriately. There are some reasons why we need to manage research data properly and in a timely manner.

- **Increases transparency**

Transparency ensures that studies can be reproduced by other researchers in the field, and it helps facilitate proper interpretation and dissemination of results by other stakeholders. Good data management can result in improved research integrity as well as act as validation for research results. Accurate and complete research data are an essential part of the evidence necessary for evaluating and validating research results and for reconstructing the events and processes leading to them.

- Makes data accessible**
 Making data available enhances the visibility of research outputs and increases the number of citations. Research data, if correctly formatted, described and attributed, will have significant ongoing value and can continue to have impact long after the completion of a research project.
- Reduces the risk of data loss**
 The risk of data loss through accidents or neglect can be reduced by keeping research data safe and secure (use of robust and appropriate data storage facilities). The right place for research data is likely to be institution's own data repository or possibly a disciplinary repository.
- Facilitates future reuse and sharing**
 As research becomes increasingly more complex, researchers can provide opportunities for collaboration with other researchers within discipline, or even with other disciplines, by facilitating the sharing and reuse of research data for future research. Sharing research data and enabling others to use it will also help to prevent duplication of effort.
- Improves citations**
 Researcher profile can be enhanced by gaining credit for the data produced and increasing readership of published work, including the papers and articles which the data builds on.
- Meet publishers' requirement**
 Journal publishers increasingly require data that form the basis for publications to be shared or deposited in an accessible data center or repository. This requirement applies to both commercially and publicly-funded research.
- Meet funders and institutions requirement**
 Funding bodies and institutions are taking more interest in what researchers do with the data that is generated in the course of a project. If the research project is supported by industrial and commercial partners it is likely they will have their own data management or sharing policy.

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OPEN DATA PLATFORMS

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What is Open Data?

Open data is information or content made freely available to use and redistribute, subject only to the requirement to attribute it to the source. The term also may be used more casually to describe any data that is shared outside the organization and beyond its original intended use, for example, with business partners, customers or industry associations. (Gartner Information Technology Glossary, 2014)

If you are a data enthusiast and need datasets for practice data exercises, here are some of the open data portals available. You can use the data provided for free too. Let's check it out!!

1. [Malaysia Open Data Portal](#)

The portal is managed by the Malaysian Administrative Modernization and Management Planning Unit (MAMPU). The Malaysia Open Data Portal serves as the heart of the country's open government data initiative. The site collects datasets from about 390 dataset suppliers, from the various ministries to state governments, police authorities and even the Department of Statistics Malaysia, housing about 12,700 datasets. The language either in English or Bahasa Malaysia.



2. [National Property Information Centre](#)

The portal contains large databases on the local property market such as the status of newly launched residential properties, nationwide construction activities and total property supply. Most of these databases are not in their rawest format, featuring interpreted results and processed reports, thus making it difficult to repurpose them for machine-learning purposes. However, these reports are still useful in generating insights and conducting basic analysis. The portal additionally gives unpublished data on a pay-per-use basis. The charges are not publicly available, but as a reference, the annual property market report itself is priced at RM100. Currently, these unpublished databases are available only to nationally recognised and registered property valuers and real estate agents, and it is uncertain whether the service will be available to the general public.

3. [Malaysia Open Data Ocean](#)

openDOSM is an alternative platform for open data on official statistics produced by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia. This is an initiative to expand the open data audience and to promote open data usage among public. Datasets covers wide range of topics, including, social, economic & financial and environment. Data selection is based on availability, real-time, near real-time, and the latest administrative data. The portal also offers publications or detailed unpublished data from DOSM. Requests for data will be charged on cost recovery basis, depending on the amount of resources used to process and compile the data.

4. [Kaggle](#)

Kaggle is an open data international company that offers its data to the public. Kaggle offers a no-setup, customizable, Jupyter Notebooks environment. Get access GPUs at no cost to you and a huge repository of community published data & code. Inside Kaggle you'll find all the code & data you need to do your data science work. Use over 50,000 public datasets and 400,000 public notebooks to conquer any analysis in no time.

In the competition, grow your data science skills by competing in our exciting competitions. Find help in the documentation or learn about Community Competitions. To make learning fun, use Kaggle with no-cost, self-service platform to create competitions for your community. Learn more or create a competition to be considered for a \$5,000 monthly award. Kaggle's inClass competition programme is also free for universities and is being used by institutions such as Harvard, Stanford and Oxford Universities. Students can even use existing codes provided by the Kaggle community and repurpose them for their personal projects.

In the dataset, you can explore, analyze, and share quality data. Data types, creating, and collaborating. They have trending datasets, popular datasets, music, business, computer science, classification and standardized testing. Each dataset can search by filter the categories.

In the discussion part, it will discuss the Kaggle platform & machine learning topics. This includes sharing feedback, asking questions, and more.

You also can gain the skills to do independent data science projects. We pare down complex topics to their key practical components, so you gain usable skills in a few hours (instead of weeks or months). The courses are provided at no cost to you, and you can now earn certificates.

5. [OECD iLibrary](#)

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an international organization that works to build better policies for better lives. Our goal is to shape policies that foster prosperity, equality, opportunity and well-being for all.

Working hand in hand with policy makers, governments and citizens, the OECD informs public decision-making bringing together 38 member countries on key global issues.

Datasets from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is a must-have for any macroeconomic data analysis. OECD's iLibrary contains books, papers and statistics on the economic conditions of all 38 of its member countries, and its content is widely used by universities, research organizations, think tanks and public administrators.

In addition to economic indicators, our site also contains datasets ranging from energy to education, with content released by the International Energy Agency, Nuclear Energy Agency, Programme for International Student Assessment, and International Transport Forum.

Many of the datasets go as far back as 1998, giving data scientists plenty of wiggle room to conduct any time-series or historical analysis. Even without the raw datasets on the site, the OECD publishes between 300 and 500 books annually — a repository of information useful for any knowledge analysis beyond pure data and should be part of any data scientist's toolkit.

The screenshot shows the OECD iLibrary website interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "Search all content by title or author" and a magnifying glass icon. To the right of the search bar are links for "EN" and "My Favorites" with a star icon, and "Logout" with a power icon. Below the search bar is a navigation menu with options: "Browse by Theme", "Browse by Country", "Browse by Theme and Country", "Catalogue", "Statistics", and "Podcasts". The main content area features a "What's New?" section with a large image of a hand reaching up. The featured report is titled "Building Trust to Reinforce Democracy: Main Findings from the 2021 OECD Survey on Drivers of Trust in Public Institutions". A brief description below the title states: "This report presents the main findings of the first OECD cross-national survey on trust in government and public institutions, across five drivers of trust – reliability, responsiveness, integrity, openness, and fairness – and provides insights for future policy reforms."

6. [Asia Open Data Portal](#)

Dataportal.asia is one-stop data access services and aims at facilitating and providing advanced features for cross-border open data access to ensure the exploration, exploitation, and re-usability of open data across Asian countries.

The Asia Open Data Portal contains about 167,000 datasets. It is Asia's first official open data portal, set up by the Taipei Computer Association. Dataportal.asia harvests the metadata of public data made available across Asia. The metadata contains the information made available with the data set by the initial publisher that offers different and multiple ways for users to access the data set they need instantly such as by countries, data format and themes.

The catalogs of datasets within the portal can be massive but are neatly organized by country and broad categories, such as science and technology, population and society, labor and health.

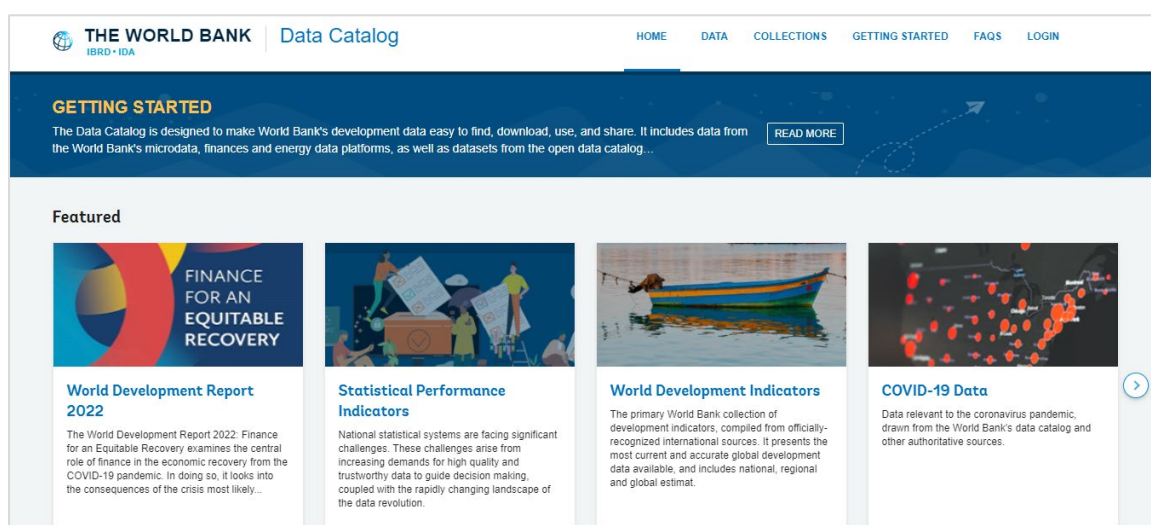
It has sourced almost all of its Malaysian datasets from the Malaysian open data portal. The browsing experience is nearly identical to visiting the official portal itself. Still, it provides the added advantage of quickly accessing datasets from around Asia without having to open multiple browser tabs.

The screenshot shows the Dataportal.asia website homepage. The header includes the logo "Dataportal.asia" with the tagline "Data explorer in Asia" and a navigation menu with links for "Member", "Datasets", "Catalogues", "Categories", "Applications", "Links", and "About". The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column features a "Welcome to Dataportal.asia" message above a map of Asia with the text "Data Explorer in Asia". Below the map is a short description: "Dataportal.asia aims at facilitating and providing advanced features for cross-border open data access to ensure the exploration, exploitation, and reusability". The right column displays search statistics: "Served 17,851,714 Attendances", "167.3k datasets", "21 catalogues", and "12 categories". Below the statistics are two search boxes: "Dataset Search" with a search bar containing "e.g., environment" and a magnifying glass icon, and "InSite Search" with a search bar containing "Not limited to searching datasets. e.g., COVID-19" and a magnifying glass icon.

7. [World Bank Open Data](#)

The World Bank recognizes that transparency and accountability are essential to the development process and central to achieving the Bank's mission to alleviate poverty. The Bank's commitment to openness is also driven by a desire to foster public ownership, partnership and participation in development from a wide range of stakeholders. As a knowledge institution, the World Bank's first step is to share its knowledge freely and openly.

The World Bank Open Data site is designed to make data easy to find, download, and use. All of the data found here can be used free of charge with minimal restrictions. A comprehensive listing of data and datasets published by the World Bank is available through the Data Catalog. The Catalog contains all the datasets in DataBank, plus many other useful datasets, including some sub-national and raw data from surveys. Datasets can be easily downloaded, or accessed through the DataBank query tool or custom tools specific to the dataset. The World Bank contains about 5379 datasets. It is a valuable tool to support research by journalists, academia and others, broadening understanding of global issues.



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DATA BANK

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INTRODUCTION

UPM Data Bank contains micro data supplied by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM). Micro data is a statistical term for individual response data in surveys and censuses. The micro data supplied can only be used for teaching / research by staff and students of UPM only. The data cannot be used for profit purposes, in any cases.



TYPES OF DATA BANK

Salaries & Wages Survey

2010, 2013, 2016

The principal statistics of salaries & wages of Malaysian that are the median and mean monthly salaries & wages by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics.

Yearly Manufacture

2003, 2006, 2009, 2012

Using Malaysian Standard Industrial Classification.

30% of the number of individual organizations without weighed.

Population and Housing Census

1980, 1991, 2000, 2010

2% of the total Malaysian population data.

Household Income Survey

2007, 2009, 2012, 2014, 2016

30% of the number of households with 22 variables.

Labour Force Survey

1982, 1985, 1988, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015

30% of the total record of household members who are of working age 15 to 64 years.

Household Expenditure Survey

1998-1999, 2004/2005, 2009, 2014, 2016

30% of the number of households with the number of variables according to the survey.



UPM
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24 Subjects Ranked in

QS WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS[®]

by subject
2022

Top 60
1st in Malaysia

Veterinary Science

Top 80
1st in Malaysia

Agriculture & Forestry

TOP 100

Petroleum Engineering

TOP 200

- Environmental Sciences
- Accounting & Finance
- Business & Management Studies
- Economics & Econometrics
- English Language & Literature
- Modern Languages
- Architecture/ Built Environment
- Chemical Engineering
- Civil & Structural Engineering
- Electrical & Electronic Engineering
- Pharmacy & Pharmacology

TOP 250

- Mechanical, Aeronautical & Manufacturing Engineering
- Education
- Materials Science
- Linguistics

TOP 300

- Biological Sciences
- Chemistry
- Computer Science & Information Systems

TOP 350

- Medicine

TOP 400

- Mathematics

TOP 450

- Physics & Astronomy



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DATA JOURNAL

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Data Journal

Data journals are publications whose primary purpose is to expose datasets. They enable the author to focus on the data itself, rather than producing an extensive analysis of the data which occurs in the traditional journal model.

Fundamentally, data journals seek to:

- promote scientific accreditation and re-use
- improve transparency of scientific method and results
- support good data management practices and
- provide an accessible, permanent, and resolvable route to the dataset.

(Sources: <https://blogs.cranfield.ac.uk/library/data-journals/>)

Other useful information on data journals;

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Video: Discover the benefits of publishing your research data article with Data in Brief▪ Data Sharing in Economics Opportunities and Limitations▪ Data Journals: A Survey | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Managing and Sharing Research Data▪ How to Cite Datasets and Link to Publications▪ Future Proof and FAIR Research Data: Open Data Management Best Practices and First Steps (Hands-On Session) |
|--|--|

Below is a list of the data journals, the recommended listing is based solely on individual opinions and therefore do not necessarily represent the opinion of Perpustakaan Sultan Abdul Samad (PSAS) or any authorised or organisation entity. Ultimately it is up to each author/ researcher to make the final decision on where to publish. Through the internet searches here are some information gathered.

[Geoscience Data Journal](#)

Geoscience Data Journal provides an Open Access platform where scientific data can be formally published, in a way that includes scientific peer-review. Thus the dataset creator attains full credit for their efforts, while also improving the scientific record, providing version control for the community and allowing major datasets to be fully described, cited and discovered.

Scopus:

Coverage years: from 2015 to Present
 Publisher: Wiley-Blackwell
 E-ISSN: 2049-6060

JCR: 2020; Q4 ERA: -

[Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data](#)

Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data is a monthly journal devoted to the publication of data obtained from both experiment and computation, which are viewed as complementary. It is the only American Chemical Society journal primarily concerned with articles containing data on the phase behavior and the physical, thermodynamic, and transport properties of well-defined materials, including complex mixtures of known compositions. The Journal of Chemical & Engineering Data encourages manuscripts that report on consequential (relevant, comprehensive, and robust) data and place these data into context by addressing what can be learned from differences and similarities to prior published data on related systems.

Scopus:

Scopus coverage years: from 1956 to Present
 Publisher: American Chemical Society
 ISSN: 0021-9568
 E-ISSN: 1520-5134
JCR: 2020; Q3 ERA: 2018

[Scientific Data](#)

Scientific Data is a peer-reviewed, open-access journal for descriptions of scientifically valuable datasets, and research that advances the sharing and reuse of scientific data.

Scopus:

Scopus coverage years: from 2014 to Present
 Publisher: Springer Nature
 E-ISSN: 2052-4463

JCR: 2020; Q1 ERA: 2018

[Biodiversity Data Journal \(BDJ\)](#)

Biodiversity Data Journal (BDJ) is a community peer-reviewed, open access journal, designed to accelerate publishing, dissemination and sharing of biodiversity-related data of any kind. All structural elements of the articles – text, morphological descriptions, occurrences, data tables, etc. – are treated and stored as data. The journal publishes papers in biodiversity science containing taxonomic, floristic/faunistic, morphological, genomic, phylogenetic, ecological or environmental data on any taxon of any geological age from any part of the world. BDJ aims at integrating data and narrative in the article content to the maximum extent possible. Supplementary data files that underpin graphs, hypotheses and results should also be published with the article or deposited in trusted open access data repositories. The journal provides rich biodiversity data import and export facilities through the ARPHA Writing Tool and Darwin Core Archives.

Scopus:

Scopus coverage years: from 2013 to Present
 Publisher: Pensoft Publishers
 E-ISSN: 1314-2828

JCR: 2020; Q3 ERA: 2018

[Earth System Science Data \(ESSD\)](#)

Earth System Science Data (ESSD) is an international, interdisciplinary journal for the publication of articles on original research data (sets), furthering the reuse of high-quality data of benefit to Earth system sciences. The editors encourage submissions on original data or data collections which are of sufficient quality and have the potential to contribute to these aims.

Scopus:

Scopus coverage years: from 2009 to Present

Publisher: Copernicus

ISSN: 1866-3508

E-ISSN: 1866-3516

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[The Journal of Open Health Data \(OPHD\)](#)

The Journal of Open Health Data (OPHD) is an international, peer reviewed, open access data journal. OPHD publishes data papers, concise descriptions of any kind of health and medical datasets and where to find them. A data paper is a publication that is designed to make other researchers aware of data that is of potential use to them for scientific and educational purposes.

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OPEN DATA STORAGE

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What is Open Data Storage?

Open data storage is online databases that allow research data to be preserved across time and help others find it. Apart from archiving research data, open data storage will assign a DOI to each uploaded object and provide a web page that tells what it is, how to cite it and how many times other researchers have cited or downloaded that object.

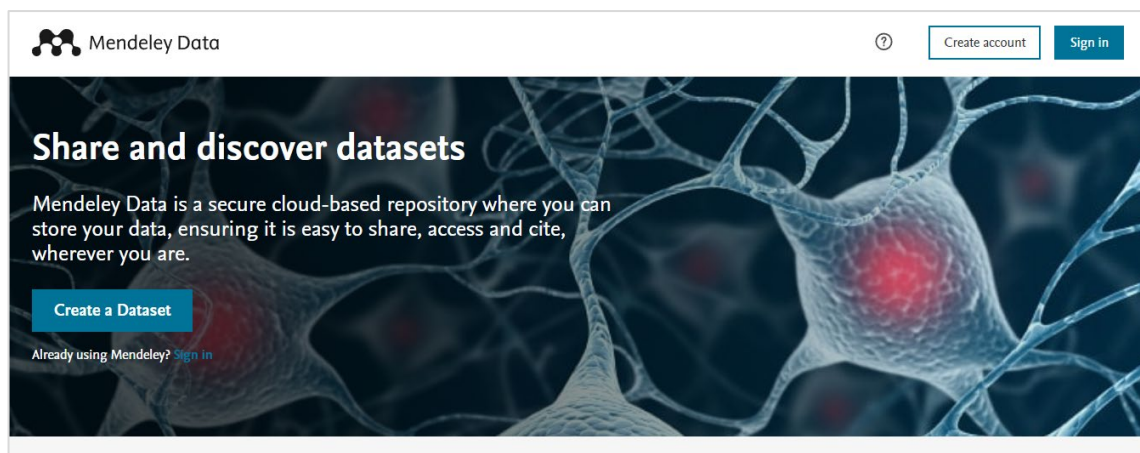
Open data storage provides long-term storage to the data that supports scholarly publications. In addition, open data storage is an institutional effort to provide sustainable preservation to the data created by researchers. Open data storage serves to ensure research data is accessible beyond the life of a grant, research project, or individual careers.

Benefits of Open Data Storage:

- manage your data
- organize and deposit your data
- cite your data by supplying a persistent identifier
- facilitate discovery of your data
- make your data more valuable for current and future research
- preserve your data for the long-run

Below is a list of 7 Open Data Storage for publishing and sharing research data.

1. [Mendeley Data](#)



Mendeley Data is an open, free-to-use research data repository, which enables researchers to make their research data publicly available. Benefits of sharing research data include complying with funder mandates, enabling reuse by other researchers, and increasing the reproducibility, transparency and trust of the original research.

Mendeley Data features:

- Make your research data citable
- Share data privately or publicly
- Ensure long-term data storage
- Keep access to all versions
- Provides DOI
- Supports directory structure
- Optimized for downloading all files at once
- File Size Limit: 10GB per dataset

Benefits of Mendeley Data:

For Researchers:

- Prevent re-work: save time searching, collecting and sharing data
- Comply with funders' mandates
- Improve impact: increase data reuse

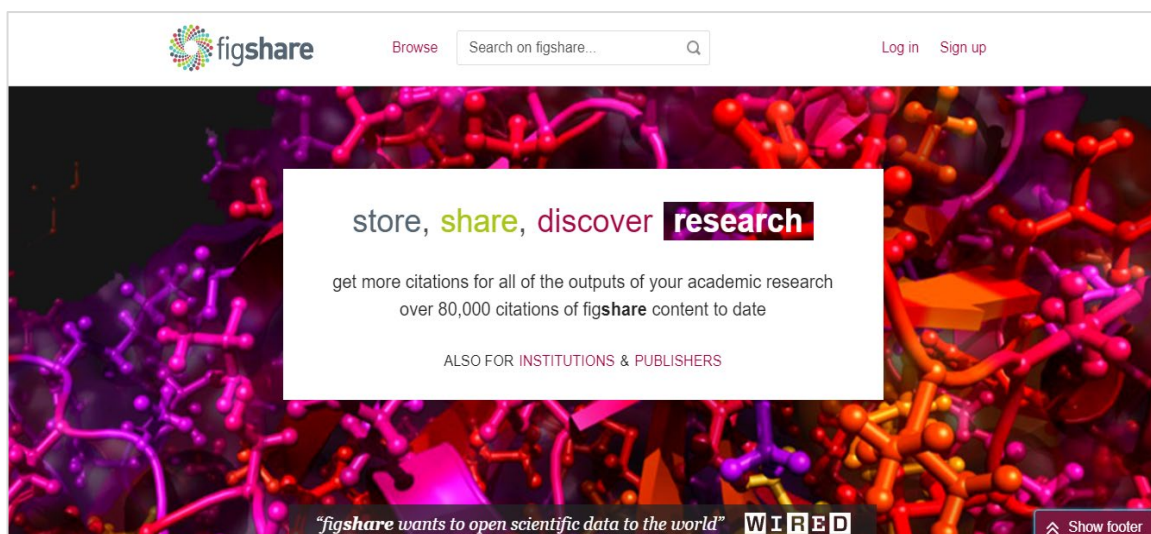
For Institutions:

- Keep track of data inside and outside your institution
- Showcase research outputs
- Improve collaborations within/across institutions

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- Keep track of data inside and outside your institution
- Showcase research outputs
- Improve collaborations within/across institutions

2. [Figshare](#)



Figshare is a web-based interface designed for academic research data management and research data dissemination. It accepts all file types (with in-browser viewing). Figshare allows users to upload any file format to be previewed in the browser so that any research output from posters and presentations to datasets and code can be disseminated in a way that the current scholarly publishing model does not allow.

Figshare is a free, online digital repository where researchers can preserve and share their research outputs, including figures, datasets, images, and videos. Users can upload files in any format, and items are attributed a Digital Object Identifier. All files are released under a Creative Commons license, CC-BY for most files and CC0 (public domain) for datasets. Figshare also tracks the download statistics for hosted materials, acting in turn as a source for alternative scholarly impact metrics (alt metrics). By encouraging publishing of figures, charts, and data, rather than being limited to the traditional entire 'paper', knowledge can be shared more quickly and effectively.

Figshare features:

- Upload files up to 5 GB
- 20 GB of free private space
- Unlimited public space
- Get a DOI for your work
- Upload any file format
- Accessible anywhere
- Collaborative spaces
- Private link sharing
- Reserve a DOI
- Collections
- Desktop uploader
- Use the figshare API

3. [Zenodo](#)

Zenodo is a general-purpose data repository built on open source software that accepts all forms of research output from data files to presentation files. It was developed by the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), but is open to researchers from outside the EU. Data is stored in the CERN Data Center, which provides long-term preservation. It allows researchers to deposit research papers, data sets, research software, reports, and any other research related digital artifacts. For each submission, a persistent Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is produced, which makes the stored items easily citable.

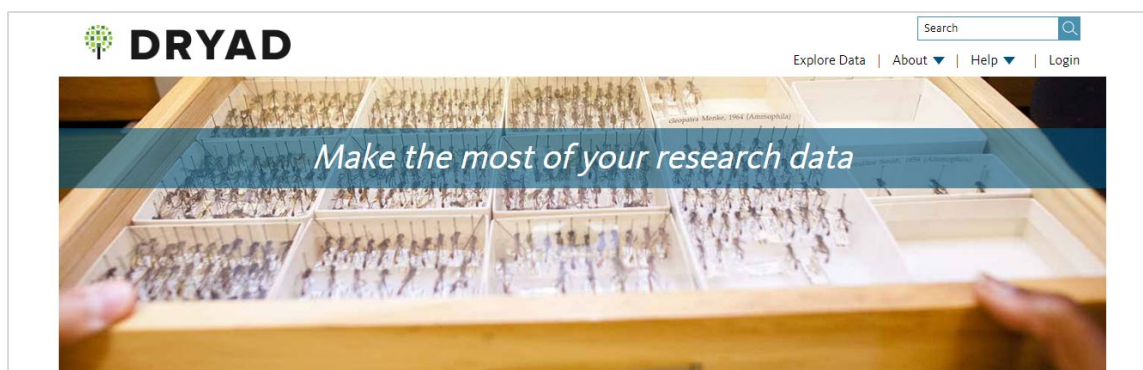
Why use Zenodo?

1. Safe: Your research is stored safely for the future in CERN's Data Center for as long as CERN exists.
2. Trusted: Built and operated by CERN and OpenAIRE to ensure that everyone can join Open Science.
3. Citeable: Every upload is assigned a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) to make them citable and trackable.
4. No waiting time: Uploads are made available online as soon as you hit publish, and your DOI is registered within seconds.
5. Open or Closed: Share e.g. anonymized clinical trial data with only medical professionals via our restricted access mode.
6. Versioning: Easily update your dataset with our versioning feature.
7. GitHub Integration: Easily preserve your GitHub repository in Zenodo.
8. Usage statistics: All uploads display standards compliant usage statistics.

Zenodo features:

1. All research shared: Research outputs from across all fields of research are welcome.
2. Citeable. Discoverable: Upload easily and uniquely citeable and supports harvesting of all content via the OAI-PMH protocol.
3. Communities: Allows you to create your own collection and accept or reject uploads submitted to it.
4. Safe: Using CERN's battle-tested repository software Invenio.
5. Reporting: Integrated into reporting lines for research funded by the European Commission via OpenAIRE.
6. Flexible Licensing: One size does not fit all. Therefore, we allow for uploading under a variety of different licenses and access levels.

4. [Dryad Digital Repository](#)

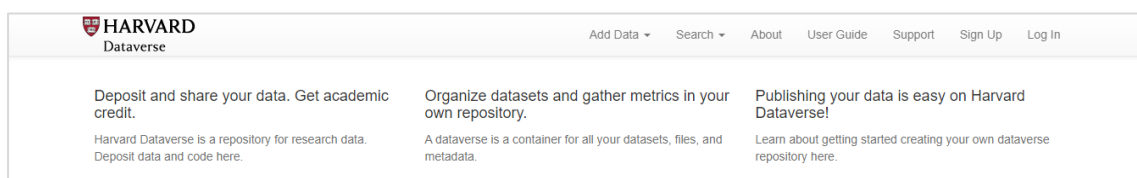


Dryad is an international open-access repository of research data, especially data underlying scientific and medical publications (mainly of evolutionary, genetic, and ecology biology). Dryad is a curated general-purpose repository that makes data discoverable, freely reusable, and citable.

Why use Dryad?

- Dryad can help make data Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable (FAIR) as encouraged by funders and journals
- Publish and get a DOI for dataset
- Publish associated code, scripts, and software packages that will be sent directly to the Zenodo repository, with the ability to select the proper license
- Track usage and downloads of datasets
- Dryad supports most data file types across disciplines
- Have the ability to deposit data and associated code, scripts, and software packages private during the peer review period

5. [Harvard Dataverse](#)

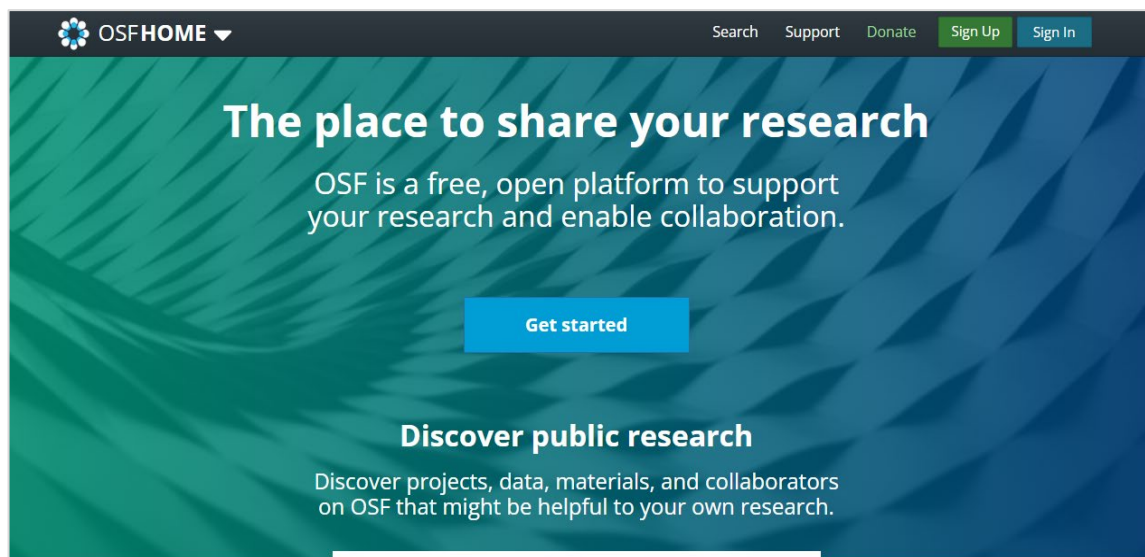


Harvard Dataverse is an online data repository to share, preserve, cite, explore, and analyze research data. It is open to all researchers, both inside and out of the Harvard community. Harvard Dataverse provides access to a rich array of datasets to support research.

Harvard Dataverse features:

- Support for FAIR Data Principles - Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable
- Data citation for datasets and files - EndNote XML, RIS, or BibTeX format at the dataset or file level
- Faceted search
- Customization of collections
- Private URL
- GitHub integration
- Publishing workflow support
- File hierarchy
- File previews -Text, tabular, image, audio, video, and geospatial files
- Preview and analysis of tabular files -Data Explorer allows for searching, charting and cross tabulation analysis

6. [Open Science Framework](#)



The Open Science Framework (OSF) is a tool that promotes open, centralized workflows by enabling capture of different aspects and products of the research lifecycle, including developing a research idea, designing a study, storing and analyzing collected data, and writing and publishing reports or papers. It is developed and maintained by the Center for Open Science (COS), a nonprofit organization founded in 2013 that conducts research into scientific practice, builds and supports scientific research communities, and develops research tools and infrastructure to enable managing and archiving research.

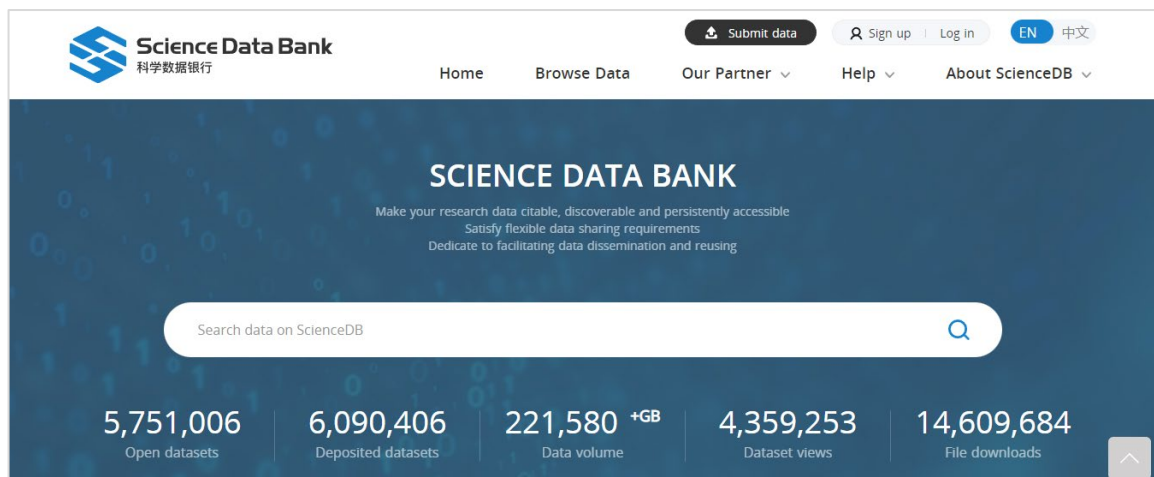
Benefits of Open Science Framework:

- Researchers - can use OSF to manage their projects and collaborations or register their studies.
- Academic meetings and conferences - can use OSF Meetings to share the posters and slides presented at the conference with a broader audience to increase the impact of the work.
- Journals - can use OSF to support data and materials sharing initiatives, or OSF registry to support preregistration of research.
- Institutions - can use OSF Institutions to provide their researchers with a free, open source scholarly commons. Institutional branding and authentication provide a seamless user experience.
- Funders - can use OSF to support data and materials sharing initiatives or mandates, to broaden the impact of the work they fund.

Open Science Framework features:

- Individual user dashboards to manage multiple projects, both private and public.
- Collaborative capabilities to share data within and beyond institutions and research groups.
- Version control measures.
- Access control at both project and file levels.
- Persistent identifiers (DOIs) for all work and a platform to register and share work, whether in process or complete.
- Storage add-ons for bringing together documents, data, code, and related products that are stored in different spaces such as Github, Google Drive, and Dropbox.

7. [Science Data Bank](#)



Science Data Bank (ScienceDB) is a public, general-purpose data repository aiming to provide data services (e.g. data acquisition, long-term preservation, publishing, sharing and access) for researchers, research projects/teams, journals, institutions, universities, etc. Supporting a variety of data acquisition and licencing. ScienceDB is dedicated to promoting data findable, citable and reusable on the prerequisite of protecting the rights and interests of data owners and it is built and operated by Computer Network Information Center, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Science Data Bank features:

- Generality and openness
- Make data findable
- Unique data identifier
- Data accessibility
- Data citability
- Permanent accessibility
- Tracing data impacts
- Data manageability
- Global interconnectivity

Sources:

Dryad Data Repository. Retrieved 10, June 2022, from <https://www.lib.ncsu.edu/do/data-management/dryad>

Figshare. Retrieved 10, June 2022, from <https://www.digital-science.com/product/figshare/>

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What is Figshare?. Retrieved 10, June 2022, from <https://dimensions.freshdesk.com/support/solutions/articles/23000018814-what-is-figshare->

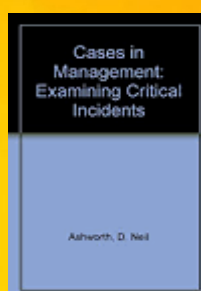
Zenodo. Retrieved 10, June 2022, from <https://rdmum.wordpress.com/rdm-repositories/zenodo/>

PSAS Collection Highlights

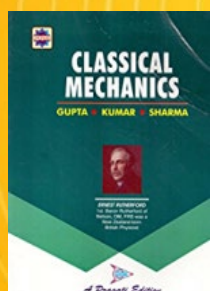
Top 10 most checked-out items in the past 6 months



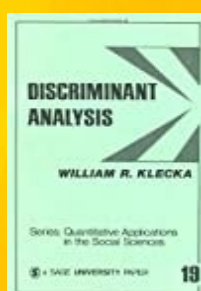
Title: **Kejayaan Yang Tertunda: Mengupas Prestasi Usahawan Bumiputera dalam Sektor Perabot**
Author: **Jegatheswaran Ratnasingam**
Publisher: **Penerbit UPM, 2018**
Availability: **PSAS (Main Library) Malaysiana Agri Collection**
Call number: **HD9773M3 J47 2018**



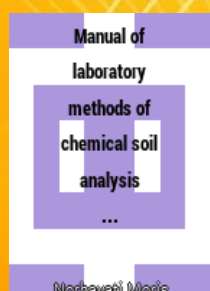
Title: **Cases in Management: Examining Critical Incidents**
Author: **D. Neil Ashworth**
Publisher: **Reston, Va.: Reston Pub., 1985**
Availability: **PSAS (Main Library) Open Shelf Collection**
Call number: **HD58.7 A831**



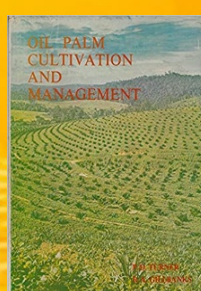
Title: **Classical Mechanics**
Author: **William R. Klecka**
Publisher: **Meerut: Meenakshi Prakashan, 1970**
Availability: **PSAS (Main Library) Open Shelf Collection**
Call number: **QA805 G9**



Title: **Discriminant Analysis**
Author: **William R. Klecka**
Publisher: **Beverly Hills, Calif : Sage Publications, 1980**
Availability: **PSAS (Main Library) Open Shelf Collection**
Call number: **HA31.4 K63**



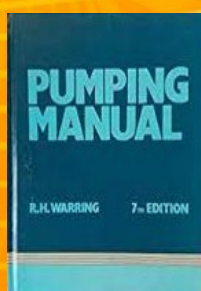
Title: **Manual of Laboratory Methods of Chemical Soil Analysis**
Author: **Norhayati Moris and M. Mohinder Singh**
Publisher: **Rubber Research Institute of Malaysia, 1980**
Availability: **PSAS (Main Library) Open Shelf Collection**
Call number: **S593 N6 1980**



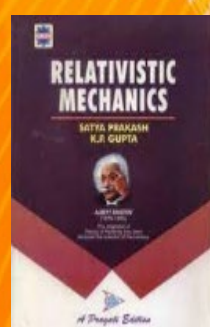
Title: **Oil Palm Cultivation and Management**
Author: **P. D. Turner and R. A. Gillbanks.**
Publisher: **Kuala Lumpur: Incorporated Society of Palnters, 1974**
Availability: **PSAS (Main Library) Open Shelf Collection**
Call number: **SB299 P3T8**



Title: **Principles and Practice in Second Language Acquisition**
Author: **Stephen D. Krashen**
Publisher: **Oxford; New York: Pergamon, 1982**
Availability: **PSAS (Main Library) Open Shelf Collection**
Call number: **P53 K91**



Title: **Pumping Manual**
Author: **R.H. Warring**
Publisher: **Houston, Tex.: Gulf Pub. Co., Book Division, 1984**
Availability: **PSAS (Main Library) Open Shelf Collection**
Call number: **TJ900 P82 1984**



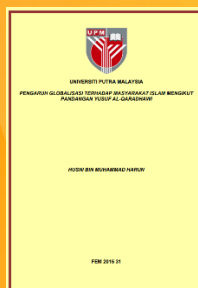
Title: **Relativistic Mechanics: (For Honours and Post-Graduate Students of All Indian Universities)**
Author: **Satya Prakash**
Publisher: **India: Pragati Prakash , 1974**
Availability: **PSAS (Main Library) Open Shelf Collection**
Call number: **QA808.5 P73**



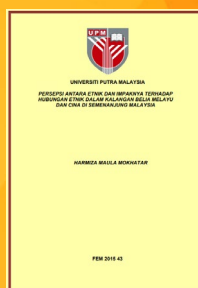
Title: **The Scale Insects of The Tropical South Pacific Region**
Author: **D. J. Williams and Gillian W. Watson.**
Publisher: **United Kingdom: C.A.B International Institute of Entomology, 1988**
Availability: **UPM Bintulu Campus, Sarawak (Open Shelf Collection)**
Call number: **QL489 S6W722 1988**

UPM Institutional Repository Highlights

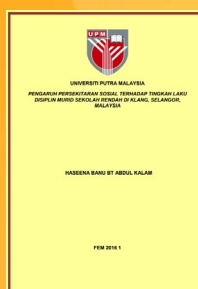
Top 10 most downloaded theses and dissertation in 2020



Title: **Pengaruh globalisasi terhadap masyarakat Islam mengikut pandangan Yusuf Al-Qaradhawi**
Author: **Muhammad Harun, Husni**
Year: **2015**
Download: **6,588**
Call number: **FEM 2015 31**



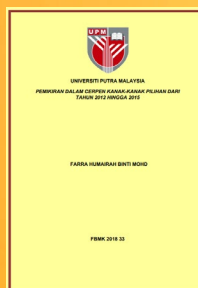
Title: **Persepsi antara etnik dan impaknya terhadap hubungan etnik dalam kalangan belia Melayu dan Cina di Semenanjung Malaysia**
Author: **Maula Mokhtar, Harmiza**
Year: **2015**
Download: **6,142**
Call number: **FEM 2015 43**



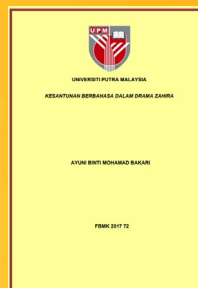
Title: **Pengaruh persekitaran sosial terhadap tingkah laku disiplin murid sekolah rendah di Klang, Selangor, Malaysia**
Author: **Abdul Kalam, Haseena Banu**
Year: **2016**
Download: **5,431**
Call number: **FEM 2016 1**



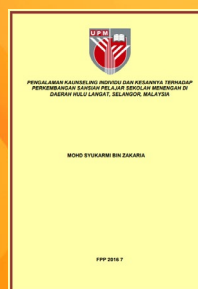
Title: **Cabaran dan pencapaian ASEAN sebagai sebuah pertubuhan serantau**
Author: **Mansor, Mohamed Irwan**
Year: **2017**
Download: **5,322**
Call number: **FEM 2018 13**



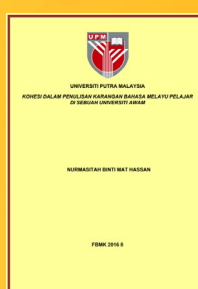
Title: **Pemikiran dalam cerpen kanak-kanak pilihan dari tahun 2012 hingga 2015**
Author: **Mohd, Farra Humairah**
Year: **2018**
Download: **2,952**
Call number: **FEM 2018 33**



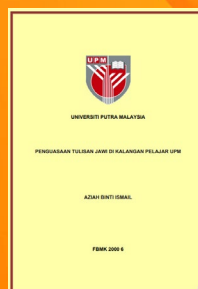
Title: **Kesantunan berbahasa dalam drama Zahira**
Author: **Mohamad Bakari, Ayuni**
Year: **2017**
Download: **2,799**
Call number: **FBMK 2017 72**



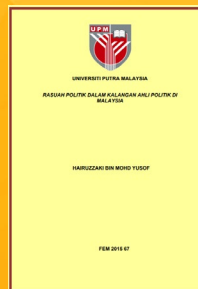
Title: **Pengalaman kaunseling individu dan kesannya terhadap perkembangan sahsiah pelajar Sekolah Menengah di Daerah Hulu Langat, Selangor, Malaysia**
Author: **Zakaria, Mohd Syukarmi**
Year: **2016**
Download: **2,725**
Call number: **FPP 2016 7**



Title: **Kohesi dalam penulisan karangan bahasa melayu pelajar di sebuah universiti awam**
Author: **Mat Hassan, Nurmasitah**
Year: **2016**
Download: **2,507**
Call number: **FBMK 2016 8**



Title: **Penguasaan Tulisan Jawi di Kalangan Pelajar UPM**
Author: **Ismail, Aziah**
Year: **2000**
Download: **2,464**
Call number: **FBMK 2000 6**



Title: **Rasuah politik dalam kalangan ahli politik di Malaysia**
Author: **Mohd Yusof, Hairuzzaki**
Year: **2015**
Download: **2,397**
Call number: **FEM 2015 67**

Learn Different Languages: Liaison

(Source: <https://www.indifferentlanguages.com/words/liaison>)

Saying Liaison in European Languages	
Language	Ways to say liaison
Albanian	ndërlidhje
Basque	lotura
Belarusian	сувязь
Bosnian	veza
Bulgarian	връзка
Catalan	enllaç
Corsican	liazione
Croatian	veza
Czech	spojení
Danish	forbindelsesofficer
Dutch	liaison
Estonian	side
Finnish	yhteys
French	liaison
Frisian	liaison
Galician	conexión
German	Liaison
Irish	idirchaidreamh
Italian	collegamento
Latvian	sadarbības
Lithuanian	ryšys
Luxembourgish	Verbindung
Macedonian	врска
Maltese	kollegament
Norwegian	liaison
Polish	łączność
Portuguese	ligaçãõ
Romanian	legătură
Russian	связь [svyaz']
Scots Gaelic	ceangal
Serbian	веза [veza]
Slovak	spojenia
Slovenian	zvezo
Spanish	enlace
Swedish	förbindelse
Irish	idirchaidreamh
Italian	collegamento
Tatar	бәйләнеш
Ukrainian	зв'язок [zv'yazok]
Welsh	Cysylltu
Yiddish	אַרײַן
Tatar	бәйләнеш
Ukrainian	зв'язок [zv'yazok]
Welsh	Cysylltu
Yiddish	אַרײַן

Language	Ways to say liaison
Armenian	կապ
Azerbaijani	əlaqə
Bengali	মৈত্রী
Chinese Simplified	联络 [liánluò]
Chinese Traditional	聯絡 [liánluò]
Georgian	ბეჭდვითი
Gujarati	સંપર્ક
Hindi	मेल जोल
Hmong	neeg
Japanese	リエゾン
Kannada	ಸಂಪರ್ಕ
Kazakh	байланыс
Khmer	ទំនាក់ទំនង
Korean	연락 [yeonlag]
Kyrgyz	байланыш
Lao	ການພົວພັນ
Malayalam	കൊട്ടുപാട്
Marathi	संपर्क
Mongolian	холбоо
Myanmar (Burmese)	လှိုဝ်ကျခရ်ကိကျခွ ငှး
Nepali	सम्पर्क
Odia	ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ
Pashto	اړيک
Punjabi	ਸੰਪਰਕ
Sindhi	رابطو
Sinhala	සම්බන්ධතාවයක් පවත්වාගෙන
Tajik	алошса
Tamil	தொடர்பு
Telugu	అనుసంధాన
Thai	การประสานงาน
Turkish	irtibat
Turkmen	aragatnaşyk
Urdu	رابطہ
Uyghur	liaison
Uzbek	aloqa
Vietnamese	sự liên lạc

Cebuano	liaison
Filipino	pag-uugnayan
Hawaiian	pilina
Indonesian	hubungan
Javanese	Liaison
Malagasy	ny fijangajangany
Malay	Badan perhubungan
Maori	takawaenga
Samoan	feso'ota'iga
Sundanese	hubungan
Saying Liaison in African Languages	
Language	Ways to say liaison
Afrikaans	skakeling
Amharic	አገናኝ
Chichewa	mgwirizano
Hausa	sadarwa
Igbo	onye ozi
Kinyarwanda	umuhuza
Sesotho	mohokahanyi
Shona	kubatana
Somali	xirriirka
Swahili	Liaison
Xhosa	unxibelelwano
Yoruba	alarina
Zulu	ukuxhumanisa
Saying Liaison in Middle-Eastern Languages	
Language	Ways to say liaison
Arabic	اتصال [aitisal]
Hebrew	רִבּוּן
Kurdish (Kurmanji)	girêk
Persian	رابط
Arabic	اتصال [aitisal]
Hebrew	רִבּוּן
Kurdish (Kurmanji)	girêk
Persian	رابط
Saying Liaison in Other Foreign Languages	
Language	Ways to say liaison
Esperanto	ligo
Haitian Creole	lyezon
Latin	Sami cupien

A LIAISON CAN MEAN...

"A person who helps organizations or groups to work together and provide information to each other on a close bond or connection"

Source: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/>

Something you may not know...

What Is the Longest Word in English?

Source: Reader's Digest

Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolc

The longest word in the Oxford English Dictionary is 45 letters long. According to the OED, this synonym for silicosis was coined in the 1930s as a jab at overly-complicated medical terms.

45 letters long

Supercalifragilisticexpialidocious

The longest well-known nonsense word is 34 letters. According to Oxford the fanciful adjective means "extraordinarily good."

34 letters long

Antidisestablishmentarianism

The longest non-coined, non-technical word published in multiple dictionaries is 28 letters long. It used to refer a 19th-century political party opposed to the disestablishment of the Church of England.

28 letters long

Disclaimer

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