



Elena Giglia

elena.giglia@unito.it

 @egiglia



OPEN SCIENCE – OPEN ACCESS 3-OPEN ACCESS COME E PERCHÉ



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/). Photos are mine, available for reuse on Flickr, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/eg65/albums/>

Il mercato delle



Figure 8: Articles indexed from academic & scientific journals – 1findr, Dimensions, Core + ESCI WoS and Scopus, 1975-2018 (Courtesy of Eric Archambault)

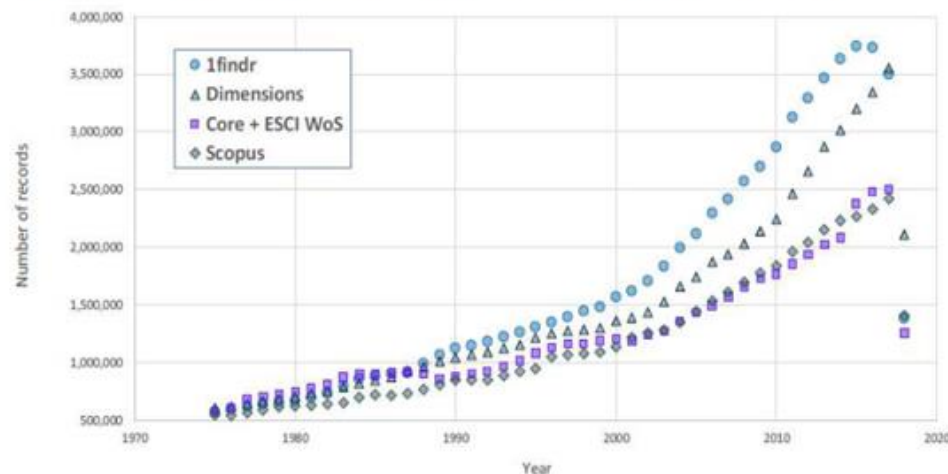


Figure 9: Relationship between numbers of researchers, journals and articles (Mabe 2004), using data from ISI and NSB)

The STM Report, Fifth Edition

October 2018

Figure 6: Growth in the number of active, peer-reviewed English-language journals recorded in Ulrich's directory, 2000–2013

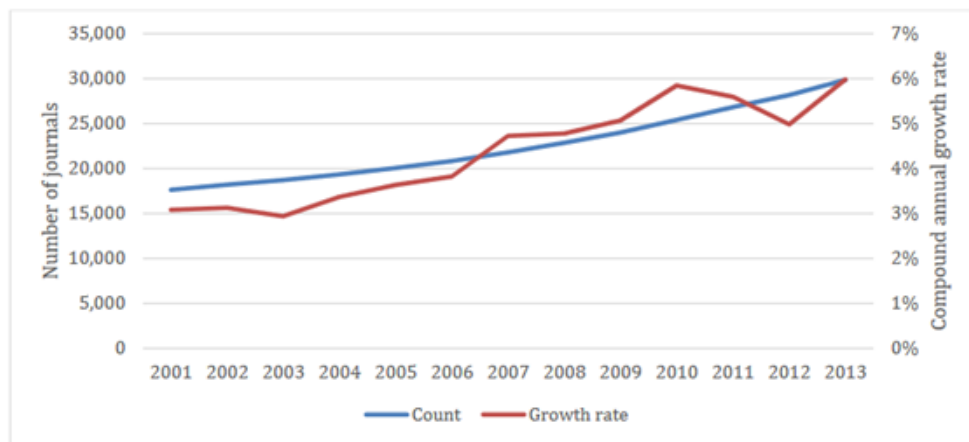
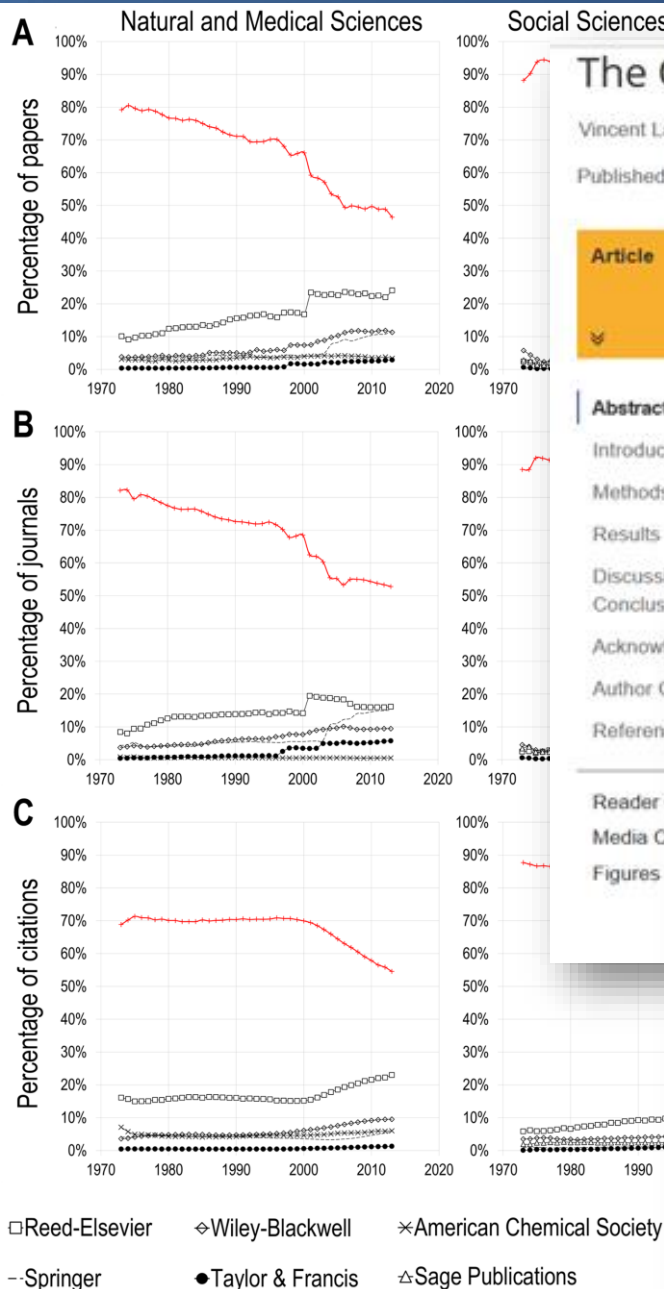


Figure 7: The growth of active, peer reviewed learned journals since 1665 (Mabe 2003)

Table 1: The 10 largest English-language publishers, by number of journals

<i>Publisher</i>	<i>Number of journals</i>
SpringerNature	>3,000
Elsevier	2,500
Taylor & Francis	2,500
Wiley	1,700
Sage	>1,000
Wolters Kluwer (incl. MedKnow)	c.900
Oxford University Press	c.440
Hindawi	>400
Cambridge University Press	390
Emerald	>300

STM report 2018



The Oligopoly of Academic Publishers in the Digital Era

Vincent Larivière, Stefanie Haustein, Philippe Mongeon

Published: June 10, 2015 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0127502>

Article

Authors

Abstract

Introduction

Methods

Results

Discussion and Conclusion

Acknowledgments

Author Contributions

References

Reader Comments

Media Coverage

Figures

Abstract

The consolidation of the scientific publishing industry has been the topic of much debate within and outside the scientific community, especially in relation to major publishers' high profit margins. However, the share of scientific output published in the journals of these major

STM : 50%

SS: 70%

HUM: 20%

techdirt

TECHDIRT

WIRELESS NEWS

CASE STUDIES

NET NEUTRALITY

FREE SPEECH

TECHDIRT DEALS!

Main Submit a Story RSS

PODCAST

Cookie policy rt - Customize Everything!

SOUNDCLOUD

<< Court Sends John Oliver, HBO Back To State...

ACLU Tells Court Long-Term Cell Site Location...

G.Moody, Elsevier monopoly... Aug 10 2017



Elsevier Continues To Build Its Monopoly Solution For All Aspects Of Scholarly Communication

from the *but-can-people-be-bothered-to-support-open-alternatives?* dept

Techdirt has just written about the amazing achievements of Sci-Hub, and how it now offers the vast majority of academic papers free online. One implication may be that traditional publishing, with high-cost journals hidden behind paywalls, is no longer viable. But as we noted, that doesn't mean that traditional publishers will disappear. For one thing, many are embracing open access, and finding it pretty profitable (some would say too profitable thanks to things like "double dipping".) But there's another way that academic publishers, particularly the biggest ones with deep pockets, can head off the threat to their profits from developments like Sci-Hub and open

Culture
by Glyn Moody
Thu, Aug 10th 2017
7:41pm

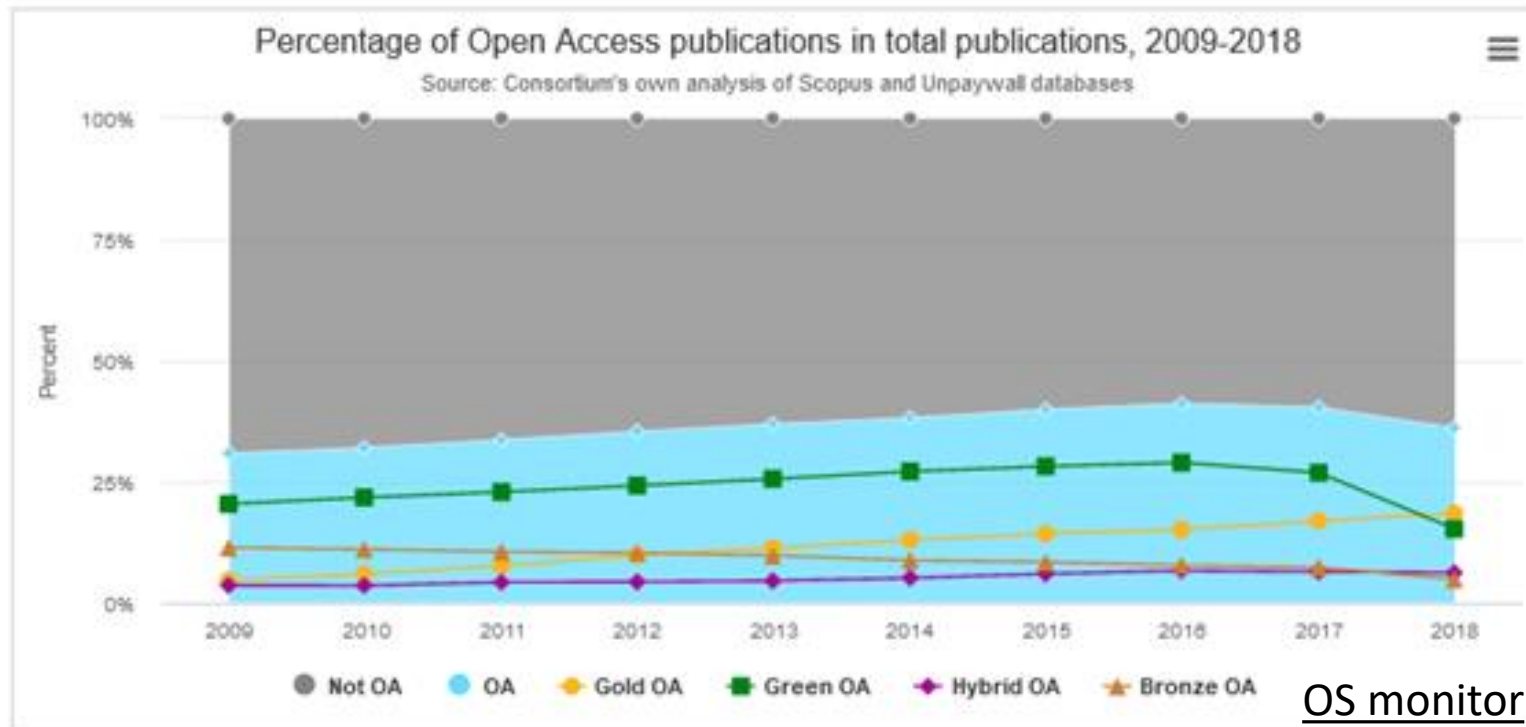
Filed Under:
academic
journals, open

...quanti aperti?

POCO >25%

Open access to publications

This data, gathered through the analysis of [Scopus data](#) and [Unpaywall data](#), shows the percentage of open access publications by year, country and discipline. You can click on the buttons below the chart to select the data to display.



...struttura di una rivista



Communications

Actions for selected articles
[Select all](#) / [Deselect all](#)

- [Download PDFs](#)
- [Export citations](#)
- [Show all article previews](#)

Contents

- [Review Article](#)
- [Regular Articles](#)
- [Special Issue on IFIP NETWORKING 2019](#)
- [Special Issue on Scalable and Secure Platforms for UAV Networks](#)
- [Special Issue on Intelligent Resource Management in Mobile Edge Computing for IoT applications](#)
- [Special Issue on Intelligent Edge: When Machine Learning Meets Edge Computing](#)
- [Special Issue on Deep learning for Intelligent IoT: Opportunities, Challenges and Solutions](#)

Regular Articles

- ☐ Research article • Full text access
Server-aided searchable encryption in multi-user setting
Lixue Sun, Chunxiang Xu, Chuang Li, Yuhui Li
Pages 25-30
[Download PDF](#) [Article preview](#)
- ☐ Research article • Full text access
Designing efficient communication infrastructure in post-disaster situations with limited available network resources
Krishnandu Hazra, Vijay K. Shah, Simone Silvestri, Vaneet Aggarwal
Pages 54-68
[Download PDF](#) [Article preview](#)
- ☐ Research article • Full text access
Multi-user Boolean searchable encryption supporting fast updates
Zehong Chen, Fangguo Zhang, Peng Zhang, Hanbang Zhao
Pages 100-113
[Download PDF](#) [Article preview](#)
- ☐ Research article • Full text access
On the dynamics of valley times and its application to bul
David Muelas, José Luis García-Dorado, Sergio Albadea, Jorge E. López
Pages 124-137
[Download PDF](#) [Article preview](#)

S

2020 — Volumes 149-164

Volume 164

Pages 1-274 (1 December 2020)

Volume 163

Pages 1-202 (1 November 2020)

Volume 162

Pages 1-228 (1 October 2020)

Volume 161

Pages 1-386 (1 September 2020)

Volume 160

Pages 1-864 (1 July 2020)

Volume 159

Pages 1-330 (1 June 2020)

2021 — Volumes 165-166

Volume 166

In progress (15 January 2021)

Volume 165

In progress (1 January 2021)

2020 — Volumes 149-164

2019 — Volumes 133-148

2018 — Volumes 115-132

2017 — Volumes 97-114

VOLUMI/FASCICOLI
[PERIODICITÀ]
ARTICOLI
(articoli originali, revisioni,
recensioni...)



Download PDF

Search ScienceDirect



Advanced

Outline

Abstract

Keywords

1. Introduction

2. Related work

3. Preparatory work

4. Model

5. Empirical study

6. Conclusions

CRediT authorship contribution statement

Declaration of Competing Interest

Funding

References

Show full outline

Figures (7)



Computer Communications

Volume 150, 15 January 2020, Pages 455–462



Predicting the security threats on the spreading of rumor, false information of Facebook content based on the principle of sociology

Xiaomeng Wang ^{a,*,} Binxing Fang ^{a, b,} Hongli Zhang ^{a,} Xin

Show more

Share Cite

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.comcom.2019.11.042>

Recommended articles

CDAM: Conservative data analytical mo...
Computer Communications, Volume 150, 202...

Download PDF

View details

Special Issue on Wired/Wireless Internet...
Computer Communications, Volume 150, 202...

Download PDF

View details

Generic cost optimized and secured sen...
Computer Communications, Volume 150, 202...

Download PDF

View details

Abstract

With the rapid development of Internet of Things (IOT), frequent communication among a huge amount of heterogeneous smart devices over the Online Social Networks(OSN) becomes viable and efficient. Increasing user submissions including online contents, videos and comments are gradually affecting people's lives, leading to an explosive propagation of information and posing security threats on the spreading of rumor, false information and inappropriate online speech. The goal of popularity prediction of online content is accurate predict the popularity in the future based on the early diffusion status. Existing models for popularity prediction are mostly based on discovering network features or fitting the equation into a varying time function which seldom introduces the principle of sociology. In this paper, we find that there exists a high linear correlation between the proportion of faithful fans in Facebook homepage with frequent shares in the early and the future popularity. The statistical results about Facebook remind us that the principle of mainstream fatigue plays an important role in prediction task. Furthermore, an experimental study clearly illustrates that the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Previous article in issue

Next article in issue

Keywords

Information diffusion, Linear regression, Popularity, Social networks

TITOLO, AUTORI, ABSTRACT,
KEYWORDS
[ONLINE: STRUTTURA]

1. Introduction

In recent years, the convergence of the "Internet of Things" and the "Online Social Networks" gradually become feasible, more and more smart devices connect to social networks. A growing number of online platforms which have gathered thousands of users are now becoming very popular. As one of the largest online social networks, Facebook has about 1 billion users by 2015, including social sciences, celebrities, government agencies and other star homepage, as well as a number of ordinary user homepage whom always post real-time messages to attract public attention. Facebook is not only a social network, but also an increasingly important distribution for big data allowing real-time access to smart devices. Considering its user scale and interaction pattern, Facebook can be understood as a network with the ease of posting and receiving information freely and all kinds of topics can be posted. The spreading of rumor, false information into the popularity (Huberman) by introducing the linear correlation (Mainstream Fatigue Theory). The main contributions of this paper are summarized as follows:

HTML

- (1) We propose an improved popularity prediction method considering the mainstream fatigue theory.
- (2) This paper finds that there exists a high linear correlation between the proportion of users with frequent shares in the early and the popularity in the future.
- (3) Experiments on Facebook dataset validate that our proposed model can provide a higher accuracy than the other models in long term popularity prediction.

2. Related work

In the current studies, researchers have made great efforts on prediction problem and have conducted a comprehensive survey. Most methods can be divided into 3 categories, which based on group state, regression and time series.

The method based on group state mainly divides the nodes in the social network into several states, and analyzes the trend of popularity evolution by simulating the state transfer process. Saeed et al. [5] used infectious disease models to study the spread of Twitter messages, arguing that when nodes in the social network that are infected (I) post relevant tweets, their fans become new susceptible, and the total number is growing. Abdullah et al. [6] improved the classic epidemic SIR model to simulate the propagation of twitter messages. Matsubara et al. found that the prevalence distribution of blogs obeys the power rate, and the user's attention shows periodic changes, and a dynamic infection rate prediction model is



Predicting the security threats on the spreading of rumor, false information of Facebook content based on the principle of sociology

Xiaomeng Wang ^{a,*}, Binxing Fang ^{a,b}, Hongli Zhang ^a, Xing Wang ^a

^a Research Center of Computer Network and Information Security Technology, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China

^b Cyberspace Institute of Advanced Technology, Guangzhou University, Guangzhou, China

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Information diffusion
Linear regression
Popularity
Social networks

ABSTRACT

With the rapid development of Internet of Things (IOT), frequent communication among a huge amount of heterogeneous smart devices over the Online Social Networks (OSN) becomes viable and efficient. Increasing user submissions including online contents, videos and comments are gradually affecting people's lives, leading to an explosive propagation of information and posing security threats on the spreading of rumor, false information and inappropriate online speech. The goal of popularity prediction of online content is accurate predict the popularity in the future based on the early diffusion status. Existing models for popularity prediction are mostly based on discovering network features or fitting the equation into a varying time function which seldom introduces the principle of sociology. In this paper, we find that there exists a high linear correlation between the proportion of faithful fans in Facebook homepage with frequent shares in the early and the future popularity. The statistical results about Facebook remind us that the principle of mainstream fatigue plays an attention, such as the distribution of wealth, population, and the distribution of friends in dating websites. Studies have shown that most of the online content is of little concern, while only a small proportion gained a lot of user attention. This uneven distribution dates back to the Italian economist Vilfredo Pareto's famous 'Pareto's principle', in which he found 20% of the population accounted for 80% of social wealth. During the last few years, researchers have been devoting themselves to improve prediction accuracy. In the Internet age, Barabasi and Albert [3] published a landmark article in Nature, they found that the distributions of most complex network such as the actor cooperation network, World Wide Web and Power Grid network of western America followed the power-law distribution with the index meet $2 < \gamma < 3$. In the age of online social networks, Kwak et al. [4] found that 10% of the most popular users' videos on YouTube attracted nearly 80% of users' attention, while the remaining 90% received only 20% of users'

In recent years, the convergence of the "Internet of Things" and the "Online Social Networks" gradually become feasible, more and more smart devices connect to social networks. A growing number of online platforms which have gathered thousands of users are now becoming very popular. As one of the largest online social networks, Facebook has about 1 billion users by 2015, including social sciences, celebrities, government agencies and other star homepage, as well as a number of ordinary user homepage whom always post real-time messages to attract public attention. Facebook is not only a social network, but also an increasingly important distribution for big data allowing real-time access to smart devices. Considering its user scale and interaction pattern, Facebook can be understood as a mapping of human society on the internet. With the ease of posting and receiving information, users express their views freely and all kinds of topics can be posted at any time, posing security threats on the spreading of

rumor, false information (Huberman) by introducing the mainstream fatigue theory which shows a high linear correlation on Facebook dataset. The proposed model is named MFL (the Mainstream Fatigue Theory with the linear regression model). The main contributions of this paper are summarized as follows:

- (1) We propose an improved popularity prediction method considering the mainstream fatigue theory.
- (2) This paper finds that there exists a high linear correlation between the proportion of users with frequent shares in the early and the popularity in the future.
- (3) Experiments on Facebook dataset validate that our proposed model can provide a higher accuracy than the other models in long term popularity prediction.

2. Related work

In the current studies, researchers have made great efforts on prediction problem and have conducted a comprehensive survey. Most methods can be divided into 3 categories, which based on group state, regression and time series.

The method based on group state mainly divides the nodes in the social network into several states, and analyzes the trend of popularity evolution by simulating the state transfer process. Saeed et al. [5] used infectious disease models to study the spread of Twitter messages, arguing that when nodes in the social network that are infected (I) post relevant tweets, their fans become new susceptible, and the total number is growing. Abdullah et al. [6] improved the classic epidemic SIR model to simulate the propagation of twitter messages. Matsubara et al. found that the prevalence distribution of blogs obeys the power rate, and the user's attention shows periodic changes, and a dynamic infection rate prediction model is proposed on the basis of the traditional

et al. [15] considered the interest and visibility in the voting process in Digg, and proposed a time series model to predict the final number of votes. Li et al. [16,17] proposed a cascade method to predict exogenous video popularity. Hu et al. [18,19] proposed a time sequence based method to improve the short term prediction accuracy for burst event, which divide the propagation process into four stages. Gao et al. [20] proposed a reinforced Poisson process method, which modeled the decay process of information diffusion with the priority connection mechanism.

The above methods have made some effect in predicting popularity, but for the hyper-massive online social network like Facebook, the predict accuracy still need to be improved. The method based on the group state mainly uses the mathematical model to reproduce the process of information diffusion from a microscopic perspective, but the node attribute and the state transfer probability in the model are too idealized, which can only apply to the estimation of the extent of propagation with fixed network topology. Time series methods use fitting functions to characterize the real-time popularity evolution trends, which have good effect on short term task, but for the long term prediction, the accumulation of deviation may leads to a gradual decrease in accuracy. The regression method aims to establish the mapping relationship between the early and the future popularity, and it is necessary to extract the characteristics from the popularity evolution, which is suitable for long-term prediction. In this paper, we make a deep analysis of the communication mechanism of Facebook homepage messages, and propose a popularity prediction model based on regression analysis, which introduces the 'mainstream fatigue theory' in sociology as a key feature into the regression equation in the form of connection strength for the first time, and predicts the final popularity of messages

* Corresponding E-mail address

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.comcom.2014.03.004>
Received 25 Sept 2014
Available online 1 Oct 2014
0140-3664/© 2014

CON
BIBLIOPASS

UTENTE
ESTERNO

ScienceDirect

Journals & Books

Download PDF



Computer Communications
Volume 150, 15 January 2020, Pages 455-462



Predicting the security threats on the spreading of rumor, false information of Facebook content based on the principle of sociology

Access through your institution

to view subscribed content from home



Get Access



Computer Communications
Volume 150, 15 January 2020, Pages 455-462



Access through your institution

to view subscribed content from home



Get Access

Choose an option to locate/access this article:

Access via your institutional login

or

Purchase PDF \$39.95

Access via your institutional email

ESSAY

John P. A. Ioannidis

Published: August 30, 2005 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.0020124>

10,837
Share

Share

 Check for updates

Related PLOS Articles

has COMPANIONS

Open access, freely available online

There is increasing concern that most current published research findings are false. The probability that a research claim is true may depend on study power and bias, the number of other studies on the same question, and, importantly, the ratio of true to no relationships among the relationships probed in each study.

John P. A. Ioannidis

Modeling the Framework for False Positive Findings

Bias

Testing by Several Independent Teams

Corollaries

Most Research Findings
Are False for Most
Research Designs and
for Most Fields

Claimed Research Findings May Often Be Simply Accurate Measures of the Prevailing Bias

How Can We Improve the Situation?

References

Reader Comments (45)

Media Coverage (140)

Figures

Several methodologists have pointed out [9–11] that the high rate of confirmation) of research discoveries is a consequence of the common strategy of claiming conclusive research findings solely on the basis of formal statistical significance, typically for a *p*-value less than 0.05. This is appropriately represented and summarized by *p*-values, but, unfortunately, it is a widespread notion that medical research articles should be interpreted only in terms of *p*-values. Research findings are defined here as any relationship reaching formal statistical significance, e.g., effective interventions, informative predictors, risk factors, or other relationships. Research is also very useful. “Negative” is actually a misnomer, and “non-significant” is also a misnomer. However, here we will target relationships that invest little or no time in null findings.

It can be proven that most claimed research findings are false

As has been shown previously, the probability that a research finding is true given the prior probability of it being true (before doing the study), the standard deviation, and the level of statistical significance [10,11]. Consider a 2×2 table comparing against the gold standard of true relationships in a specific field both true and false hypotheses can be made about the presence of a relationship. The ratio of the number of "true relationships" to "no relationships" in a field, R , is characteristic of the field and can vary a lot depending on how many highly likely relationships or searches for only one or a few true relationships and millions of hypotheses that may be postulated. Let us also consider

Why Most Published Research Findings Are False

John P. A. Ioannidis

factors that influence this problem and some corollaries thereof.

Modeling the Framework for False Positive Findings

Several methodologists have pointed out [9–11] that the high rate of nonreplication (lack of confirmation) of research discoveries is a consequence of the convenient, yet ill-founded strategy of claiming conclusive research findings solely on the basis of a single study assessed by formal statistical significance, typically for a p -value less than 0.05. Research is not most appropriately represented and summarized by p -values, but, unfortunately, there is a widespread notion that medical research articles

It can be proven that most claimed research findings are false.

is characteristic of the field and can vary a lot depending on whether the field targets highly likely relationships or searches for only one or a few true relationships among thousands and millions of hypotheses that may be postulated. Let us also consider, for computational simplicity, circumscribed fields where either there is only one true relationship (among many that can be hypothesized) or the power is similar to find any of the several existing true relationships. The pre-study probability of a relationship being true is $R/(R + 1)$. The probability of a study finding a true relationship reflects the power $1 - \beta$ (one minus the Type II error rate). The probability of claiming a relationship when none truly exists reflects the Type I error rate, α . Assuming that ϵ relationships are being probed in the field, the expected values of the 2×2 table are given in Table 1. After a research finding has been claimed based on

In questo modulo impareremo:

1. due parole e due numeri sulle riviste

2. come fare Open Access e farlo correttamente

3. come evitare i falsi miti

MESSAGGI CHIAVE

- Open Access non è solo pubblicare ma anche depositare
- NON è incompatibile con la carriera dei ricercatori

Open Access

EL PAÍS

JOHN WILLINSKY | AUTOR Y ACTIVISTA

“El acceso al conocimiento científico es un derecho humano”

El activista canadiense John Willinsky propone un modelo editorial compatible con la ciencia abierta

    5

Apr. 26, 2018 



R@ss Mounce
@rmounce

open access to knowledge is a human right,
"it gets me out of bed in the morning"
[@tonyR_H](#) [#coasp9](#) Useful to remind people.
OA isn't just \$

 Traduci il Tweet

13:35 - 20 set 2017

10 Retweet 12 Mi piace



<https://twitter.com/rmounce/status/910467463690801152>

 **Foster Open Science**
@fosterscience

Following

Entrevista de John Willinsky en el diario El País: “El acceso al conocimiento científico es un derecho humano”
elpais.com/elpais/2018/04 ... via [@materia_ciencia](#)

 Traduci il Tweet



EL PAÍS

“El acceso al conocimiento científico es un derecho humano”

El activista canadiense John Willinsky propone un modelo editorial compatible con la

Perché serve l'Ope



Open Access lessons during Covid-19: No lockdown for research results!

08/06/2020

The Covid-19 pandemic has changed the world as we know it, and research is no exception. Globally, scientists are working together at unprecedented speed, in a race against time to understand the virus and its treatment, sharing data and results as fast as they can. Journal editors are cooperating and becoming more flexible. Embargoes are lifted, paywalls abolished and preprint servers like MedRxiv and bioRxiv have accelerated research evaluation and discussion. Suddenly the demand for instant access to the relevant research literature has become self-evident. How could the argument for full and immediate Open Access still be ignored?

**BARRIERE ALL'ACCESSO RALLENTANO LA SCIENZA
UNICO INTERESSE: IL PROFITTO**

Temporary access is not Open Access

By opening up research in times of crisis, subscription publishers have implicitly admitted that their paywalls and embargoes were unjustified and inefficient to start with. They have proved that keeping knowledge behind barriers harms the advancement of science and serves little purpose other than generating profits which the research community hardly benefits from. The very fact that this request even had to be made is striking: most of the research results reported in these papers had already been paid for by public funds and should therefore have been openly available to everyone in the first place.

In addition, some publishers only agreed to making this research available on a temporary basis, narrowly focusing on access to Covid-19 related papers. This is hard to justify, as the fight against the disease requires perspectives from multiple scientific disciplines.

Publishers temporarily releasing articles from paywalls does not represent Open Access. Full, immediate, and permanent Open Access

**ACCESSO TEMPORANEO E
PARZIALE ≠ OPEN ACCESS**

research papers related to Covid

ts, patients and patient organi

is no longer acceptable that 75% of the research literature is still behind a paywall. We don't know which

research papers that today remain largely inaccessible could inspire solutions and bright ideas for tomorrow's challenges.

**NON SAPPIAMO QUALE ARTICOLO CHIUSO
OGGI POTREBBE ISPIRARE IDEE DOMANI**

If not now, when?

publication venue. The time for full and immediate Open Access was yesterday, but the chance to learn from our mistakes and to act is now.

**IL TEMPO PER OPEN ACCESS IMMEDIATO ERA IERI. LA POSSIBILITÀ
DI IMPARARE DAGLI ERRORI E AGIRE È ADESSO**

Paywall



Open Access

Open Access significa
accesso **aperto, immediato**
e **libero da ogni restrizione**
ai **risultati** e ai **dati** della ricerca scientifica



Open Access

Berlin Declaration

1. The author(s) and right holder(s) of such contributions grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship (community standards, will continue to provide the mechanism for enforcement of proper attribution and responsible use of the published work, as they do now), as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use.

...Houston, abbiamo un problema

10 Myths around Open Scholarly Publishing
March 11, 2019

Myth 1 Preprints will get your research 'scooped' Preprints typically provide a time-stamp and a DOI, therefore establishing priority of discovery	Myth 6 Copyright transfer is required to publish and protect authors Copyright transfer procedures do not protect authors nor contribute to the advancement of scientific progress
Myth 2 JIF and journal branding are measures of quality for researchers The JIF is a flawed metrics that was never meant to be used for evaluation of research and researchers	Myth 7 Gold Open Access is synonymous with the APC business model Most DOAJ-indexed journals do not have APCs and are funded from other sources, such as research institutes and grants
Myth 3 Approval by peer review proves that you can trust a research article The current peer review system is prone to a number of flaws including corruption, human bias and ghostwriting	Myth 8 Embargo periods on 'green' OA are needed to sustain publishers Traditional journals can peacefully coexist with zero-embargo self-archiving policies on author manuscripts
Myth 4 Without journal peer review, the quality of science suffers Researchers are more than responsible and competent enough to ensure their own quality control as part of intrinsic scientific integrity	Myth 9 Web of Science and Scopus are global databases of knowledge Neither represent the sum of current global research knowledge including Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia
Myth 5 Open Access has created predatory publishers Predatory journals have been around for a long time before the recent push towards Open Access publishing	Myth 10 Publishers add no value to the scholarly communication process Publishers are responsible for quite some key functions, from peer-review management to production and archiving of final version articles

NOT PEER-REVIEWED
"Preprint" is a word for early communication or feedback before peer review. Data may be used for research purposes only. Learn more about preprints or browse peer-reviewed articles instead.

Ten myths around open scholarly publishing

[Browse preprints](#) [Science and Medical Education](#) [Science Policy](#)

OPEN ACCESS IN ITALIA:

- SOLO RIVISTE
- SI PAGA SEMPRE PER PUBBLICARE
- EDITORI PREDATORI

...in Italia siamo ancora a questo

Gruppo di Redazione Roars

ROARS Return on Academic ReSearch



Maria Clara Nucci

6 ottobre alle ore 11:25 · 🌐

Sono dal 2005 nel Comitato Editoriale della rivista Journal of Nonlinear Mathematical Physics. Ci siamo tutti dimessi compreso l'Editor-in-Chief.

Motivo? Il publisher (=colui che pubblica) della rivista ha deciso di far pagare (750 euro) ogni articolo pubblicato agli autori. È questo l'open access.

Ecco l'elenco di tutti i membri del Comitato Editoriale che si sono dimessi:

ROARS Return on Academic ReSearch

From: Maria Clara Nucci <mariaclara.nucci@unipg.it>

Sent: Friday, October 2, 2020 3:07 PM

To: Zeger Karssen

Subject: Re: JNMP and Open Access

Dear Mr. Karssen,

Thanks for your email below. Your own words have reinforced my decision of resigning from the Editorial Board of YOUR COMMERCIAL JNMP since your detailed policy means the end of a scientific journal as JNMP was, a journal that I was happy to help growing with my service as a Member of the Editorial Board, as a Reviewer, and as an Author. I will not support with any of my work your so-called Gold (sic) system. As an author I will never published in it, and will not waste my time as a Reviewer for your commercial JNMP.

You may gain few bucks with your policy, though I doubt it. However, you will never gain any respect in the Scientific Community, in particular mine. You may think that respect is not a valuable asset. Then I would suggest you to look at the history of certain publishers, and see what money is worth in time of war.

Maybe, I am not going to convince you. At least, I try.

Sincerely yours,

Prof. Maria Clara Nucci

Giuliana Glusti

Ed è poco! L'open access è un business. La rivista Linguistics di de Gruyter ne vuole 2000!

Piero Marcati

Quindi il giornale si riempirà di monnezza. Pecunia non olet!!

Mi piace · Rispondi · 2 g



1

Gabriele Fici

Mi sono sempre rifiutato di pagare per pubblicare. Trovo più scandaloso pagare per pubblicare rispetto al fatto che la mia istituzione paghi un abbonamento per farmi accedere alle riviste specializzate. Detto questo, c'è arXiv...

Mi piace · Rispondi



3

IL PEGGIO DEL
PEGGIO QUANTO
A PREGIUDIZI E
DISINFORMAZIONE
(E MANCANZA DI
[E VOLONTÀ DI]
CONOSCENZA)

I pilastri

LA CONOSCENZA È UN BENE COMUNE

LA COMUNICAZIONE SCIENTIFICA
È UNA GRANDE CONVERSAZIONE,
PIÙ È APERTA PIÙ È RICCA

I RISULTATI DELLE RICERCHE FINANZIATE CON I FONDI PUBBLICI
DEVONO ESSERE PUBBLICAMENTE DISPONIBILI

SU QUESTO SI BASA LA RICHIESTA DEL
DM/BANDO VQR...
E AVREMO LA VETRINA DELLA MIGLIORE
PRODUZIONE ITALIANA

VANTAGGI:

- CIRCOLAZIONE PIÙ RAPIDA E GLOBALE DELLE INFORMAZIONI, LA SCIENZA PROGREDISCE PIÙ EFFICACEMENTE
- MAGGIORE VISIBILITÀ
- APERTURA AL TERRITORIO (PROFESSIONISTI, PMI, START UP...)
- TRASPARENZA NELL'USO DEI FONDI PUBBLICI

Benefici / impatto reale

THE IMPACT OF OPEN ACCESS

Demonstrating Achievements

Open access for Institutions

Building Reputation	Garnering Funding	Developing Alumni Connections
Strengthening Recruiting	Demonstrating Learning Outcomes	Professionalizing Students
Contributing Stories for Public Relations	Aiding Accreditation	Boosting Operational Efficiency

Reputation Building

Open access for Authors

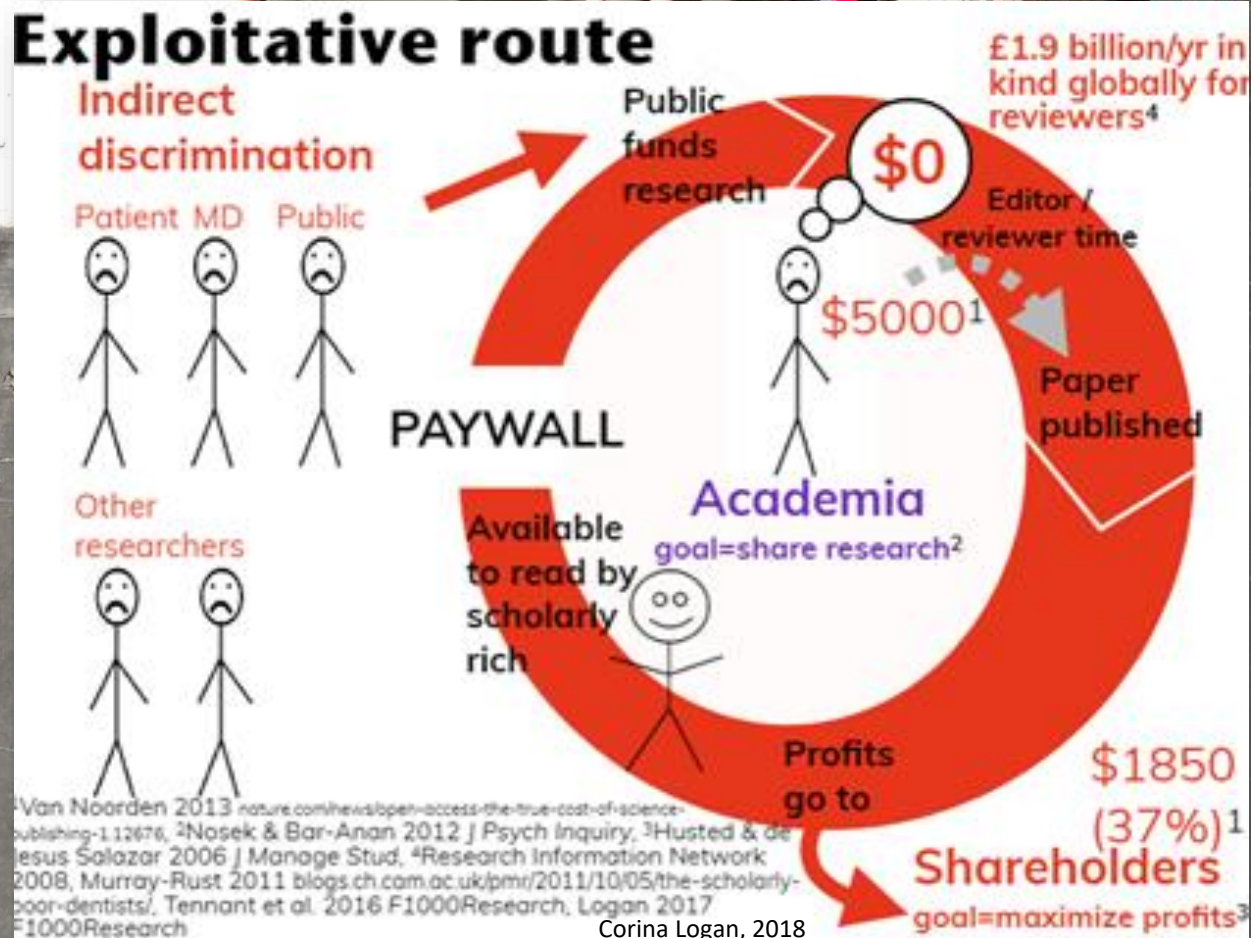
Amplifying Scholarly Expertise	Preserving Scholarly Legacy	Developing Niche Field
Forging Business & Government Partnerships	Popularizing Research in Mainstream Outlets	Finding Collaborators
Modeling Innovative Teaching	Launching Scholarly Career	Improving Quality

Advancing Knowledge

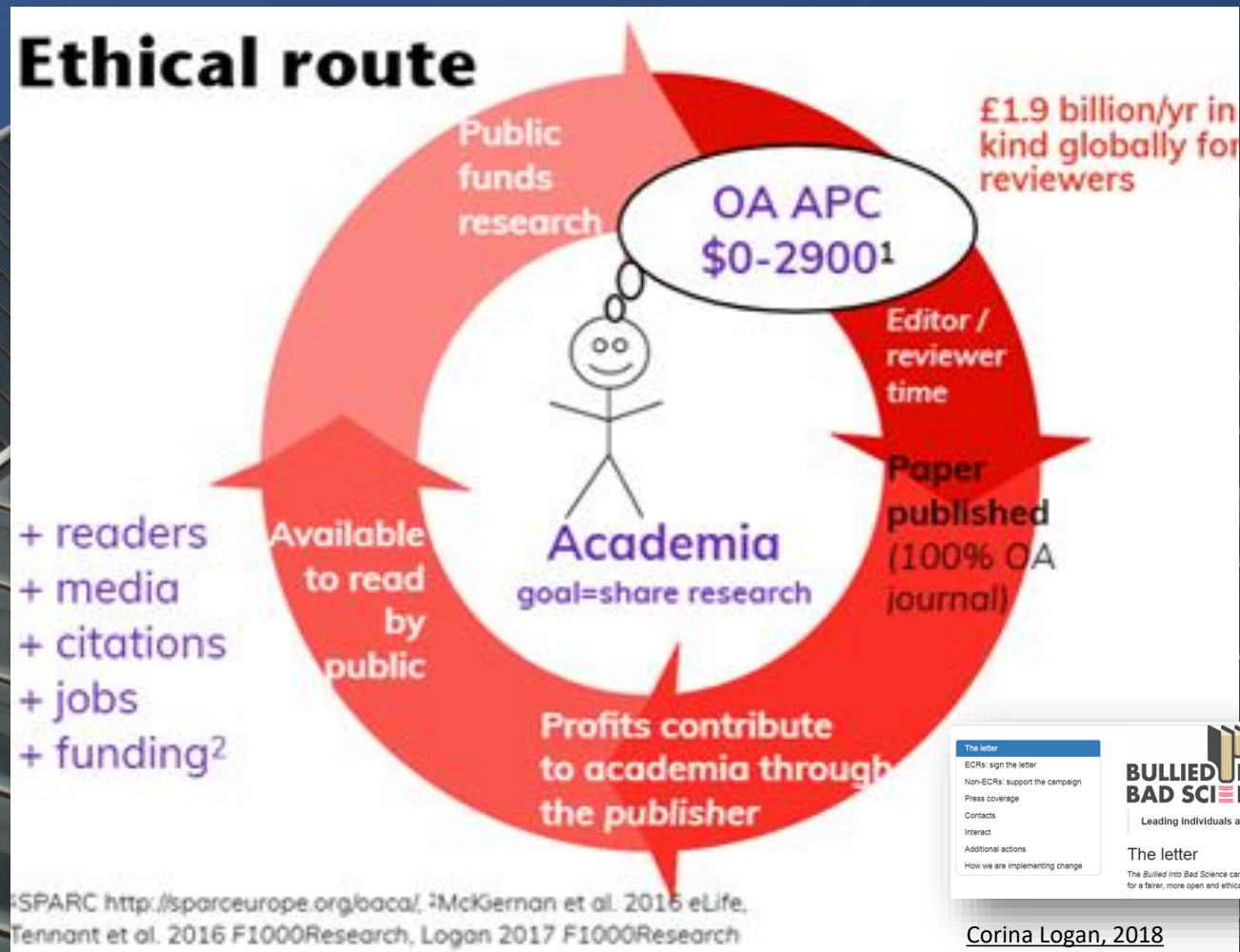
Open access for Readers

Affecting Public Policy	Advancing Innovation	Linking Global Experts
Building Local Community	Improving Access to Education	Datamining Research
Updating Practitioners	Connecting Cultures	Informing Prospective Applicants

Perché serve l'Open Access? [ovvero: dove vanno i soldi?]



Perché serve l'Open Access?



Novità / Italia

Sei in: WebTV > Archivio > Evento

Mercoledì 26 Settembre 2018 Settembre ore 15:00

Audizioni su valorizzazione Pompei e accesso all'informazione scientifica

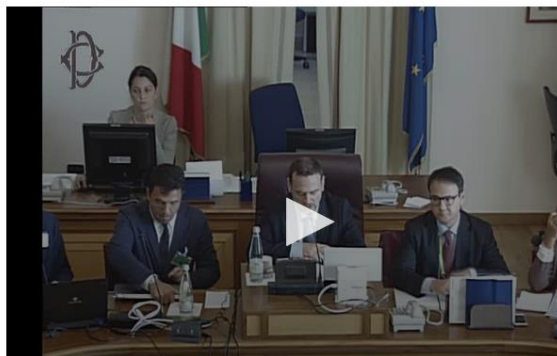
Sept-Oct 2018

VIDEO COMPLETO

15:00 scarica link embed

DESCRIZIONE

La Commissione Cultura ha svolto le seguenti audizioni:
alle **ore 15** Vincenzo Marrazzo, presidente del Distretto turistico "Pompei, Monti Lattari, Valle del Sarno", nell'ambito della discussione della risoluzione n. 7-00007 Gallo, sulla valorizzazione dell'area culturale circostante il sito di Pompei;
alle **ore 15.45** rappresentanti dell'Infn (Istituto Nazionale di fisica nucleare), dell'Aie (Associazione italiana editori) e dell'Aisa (Associazione italiana per la promozione della scienza aperta), nonché di Gino Roncaglia e Roberto Delle Donne, nell'ambito dell'esame in sede referente della proposta di legge recante "Modifiche all'articolo 4 del decreto-legge 8 agosto 2013, n. 91, convertito, con modificazioni, dalla legge 7 ottobre 2013, n. 112, in materia di accesso aperto



LAVORI PREPARATORI DEI PROGETTI DI LEGGE APPROFONDIMENTI

Atto Camera: 395

Proposta di legge: GALLO: "Modifiche all'articolo 4 del decreto-legge 8 agosto 2013, n. 91, convertito con modificazioni, dalla legge 7 ottobre 2013, n. 112, in materia di accesso aperto all'informazione scientifica" (395)

Iter Testi Emendamenti Esame in Commissione Discussione in Assemblea Dossier Votazioni OpenData

Documentazione degli uffici

Dossier	Titolo	Note
Dipartimento Cultura CU0023 (7 settembre 2018)	Interventi in materia di accesso aperto all'informazione scientifica	Schede di lettura

Legge 112/2013

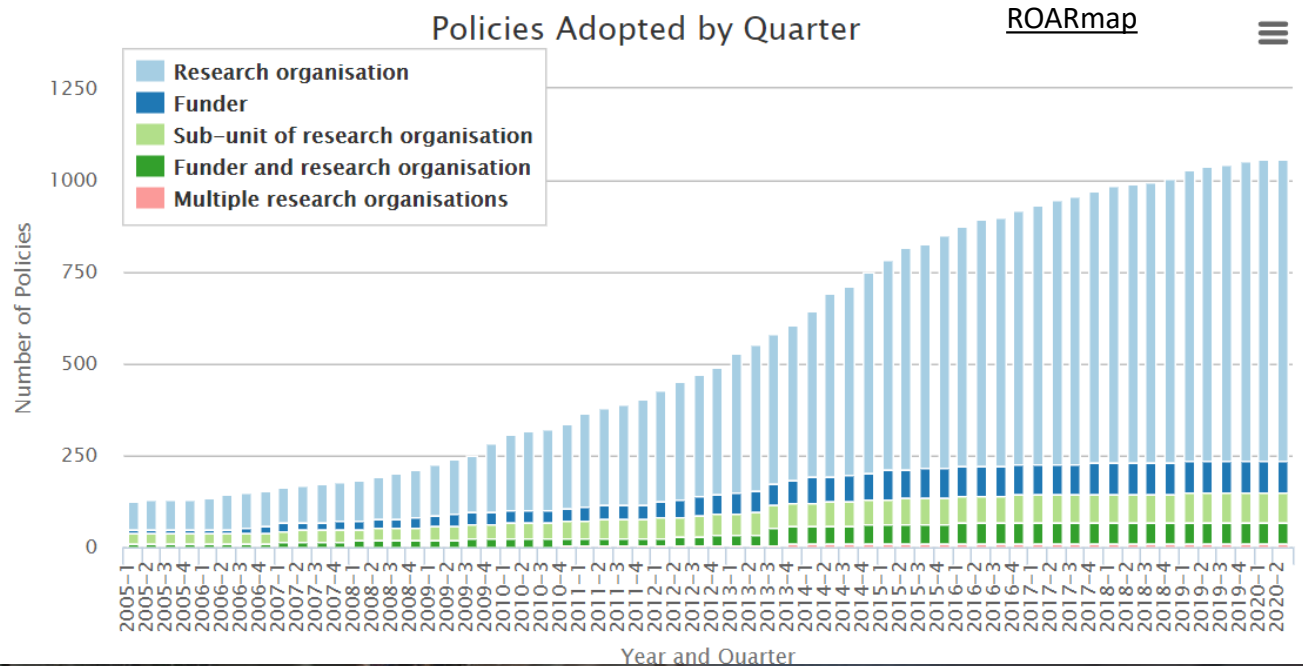
«2. I soggetti pubblici preposti all'erogazione o alla gestione dei finanziamenti della ricerca scientifica adottano, nella loro autonomia, le misure necessarie per la promozione dell'accesso aperto ai risultati della ricerca finanziata per una quota pari o superiore al 50 per cento con fondi pubblici, quando documentati in articoli pubblicati su periodici a carattere scientifico che abbiano almeno due uscite annue. I predetti articoli devono includere una scheda di progetto in cui siano menzionati tutti i soggetti che hanno concorso alla realizzazione degli stessi. L'accesso aperto si realizza:

a) tramite la pubblicazione da parte dell'editore, al momento della prima pubblicazione, in modo tale che l'articolo sia accessibile a titolo gratuito dal luogo e nel momento scelti individualmente;

b) tramite la ripubblicazione senza fini di lucro in archivi elettronici istituzionali o disciplinari, secondo le stesse modalità, entro diciotto mesi dalla prima pubblicazione per le pubblicazioni delle aree disciplinari scientifico-tecnico-mediche e ventiquattro mesi per le aree disciplinari umanistiche e delle scienze sociali.

...novità?

1059 policies
Commissione Europea, Erc, MIT, Harvard,
CERN, Telethon, World bank...



Come funziona / green e gold



Green road - deposito

A vintage, rusty bicycle is leaning against a light-colored stone wall. The bicycle has a brown frame, a green fender on the front, and a rear rack. It is partially obscured by large, green, leafy plants in the foreground. The text is overlaid on the image.

**L'autore deposita
in un archivio Open Access,
nel rispetto delle norme di copyright,
la sua versione finale del lavoro
[quasi mai il pdf con layout editoriale]
uscito su riviste/sedi editoriali tradizionali**

QUESTO È QUANTO CHIEDE IL BANDO VQR

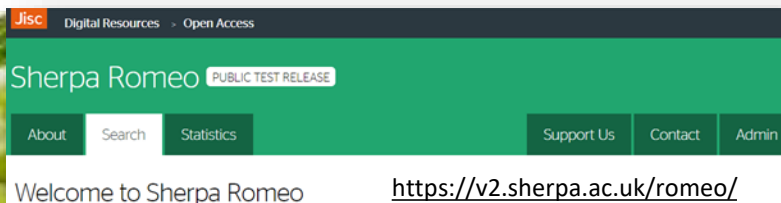
Si – può – fare!!!!!!

SI PUÒ FARE OPEN SCIENCE
CONTEMPORANEAMENTE
A VQR, ASN, SUA-RD...

NON SONO INCOMPATIBILI!!!

Deposito – green

82% degli editori internazionali lo consente (Elsevier, Wiley, Springer...), elenco:



Publisher Policy

Open Access pathways permitted by this journal's policy are listed below by article version. Click on a more detailed view.

Published Version	None CC BY PMC Institutional Repository, Subject Repository, ...
Accepted Version [pathway a]	None Author's Homepage
Accepted Version [pathway b]	12m Institutional Repository, Funder Designated Location
Submitted Version	None Preprint Repository, Author's Homepage

...con limiti:

- quasi mai pdf editoriale, spesso «**postprint**»
- possibile **embargo**

[=mesi in cui articolo pur depositato non è visibile]



Attenzione...
l'editore ha voce in capitolo
SOLO SE avete firmato CONTRATTO
con CESSIONE DI TUTTI I DIRITTI

Prerequisites

Location

Embargo

Copyright Owner

Conditions

If a Research Article

Author's Homepage

Funder Designated Location

Institutional Repository

6 Months

Authors

Must link to publisher version

Published source must be acknowledged and DOI cited

Post-prints are subject to Springer Nature re-use terms

Definizioni



Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

PREPRINT:

LA BOZZA CHE INVIATE ALLA RIVISTA PER LA SUBMISSION,
NON CONTIENE I COMMENTI DEI REVISORI

POSTPRINT:

LA VERSIONE FINALE REVISIONATA, CONTIENE I COMMENTI
DEI REVISORI MA NON HA LA VESTE GRAFICA ED EDITORIALE

PDF EDITORIALE:

LA VERSIONE FINALE PUBBLICATA,
CON VESTE GRAFICA ED EDITORIALE

EMBARGO:

MESI IN CUI L'ARTICOLO PUR DEPOSITATO NELL'ARCHIVIO
NON RISULTA VISIBILE

- SI CALCOLA **DALL'USCITA DEL FASCICOLO ONLINE** (NON DAL DEPOSITO!)
- **SI APPLICA ALLA VERSIONE CONSENTITA E NON AL PDF EDITORIALE**!
- IL SISTEMA SBLOCCA IL FILE ALLA DATA FINE EMBARGO IMPOSTATA

Arsenate toxicity on the apices of *Pisum sativum* L. seedling roots: Effects on mitotic activity, chromatin integrity and microtubules

Stefania Dho, Wanda Camusso, Marco Mucciarelli, Anna Fusconi

Abstract

Arsenic (As) is one of the most toxic plant growth. Despite the growing this element on meristem activity study, short-term experiments with whether plant growth impairment was studied by evaluating apical fragmentation and microtubule organization that arsenate, at the lowest concentrations parameters, whilst the other concentrations mitotic and labelling index (after bromo-deoxyuridine administration) (through immunofluorescence). The metaphases increased, as did the mitotic spindles, which closely resemble those induced by colchicine. Chromosome breaks and anaphase bridges were virtually absent. These data point to a poor clastogenic activity of As and implicate that microtubules are one of the main targets of As.

Keywords

Pea; Arsenic; Apical meristems; Aberrations; Immunofluorescence; TUNEL test

1. Introduction

Arsenic (As) is a toxic element, frequently found in soils and water. A main natural source of As is the erosion of mother rock, even though a consistent part of As environmental pollution comes from human activities (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002 and Patra et al., 2004). The As in unpolluted fresh water is usually in the range 1–10 µg/L. According to EPA and WHO, the maximum permissible As concentration in drinking water is 50 µg/L (Mandal and Suzuki, 2002).

Arsenic is a well-established human carcinogen (Qin et al., 2008a) and has been shown to be genotoxic in a variety of *in vitro* studies (Hughes, 2002). In plants, it severely affects growth and development, and its toxicity is strongly dependent on the concentration, exposure time and physiological state of the plant (Singh et al., 2007). However, plants vary in their sensitivity to As, and a wide range of species have been identified in As-contaminated soils (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002). Besides, hyperaccumulators such as *Pteris vittata*, which tolerate high internal As content, may also use this As to defence themselves against herbivore attack (Mathews et al., 2009).

Higher plants take up As mainly as arsenate (V), the dominant form of phytoavailable As in aerobic soils. According to Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker (2002), As competes with phosphate for plant phosphate transporters. Upon absorption, most arsenate is rapidly reduced to arsenite (III), due to an arsenate reductase activity (Xu et al., 2007), hence, the arsenate cytoplasmic concentration is generally not high enough to exert toxicity (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002). Both As species interfere with various metabolic pathways: arsenate, as an analogous chemical to phosphate, may replace phosphate in the ATP and in various



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

This Accepted Author Manuscript (AAM) is copyrighted and published by Elsevier. It is posted here by agreement between Elsevier and the University of Turin. Changes resulting from the publishing process – such as editing, corrections, structural formatting, and other quality control mechanisms – may not be reflected in this version of the text. The definitive version of the text was subsequently published in ENVIRONMENTAL AND EXPERIMENTAL BOTANY, 69(1), 2010, 10.1016/j.envexpbot.2010.02.010.

You may download, copy and otherwise use the AAM for non-commercial purposes provided that your license is limited by the following restrictions:

- (1) You may use this AAM for non-commercial purposes only under the terms of the CC-BY-NC-ND license.
- (2) The integrity of the work and identification of the author, copyright owner, and publisher must be preserved in any copy.
- (3) You must attribute this AAM in the following format: Creative Commons BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/deed.en>), 10.1016/j.envexpbot.2010.02.010

The definitive version is available at:
<http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0098847210000353>



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Environmental and Experimental Botany

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/envexpbot



Arsenate toxicity on the apices of *Pisum sativum* L. seedling roots: Effects on mitotic activity, chromatin integrity and microtubules

Stefania Dho^a, Wanda Camusso^a, Marco Mucciarelli^b, Anna Fusconi^{a,*}

^a Dipartimento di Biologia Vegetale, CEBIOVEM, Viale Mattioli 25, I-10125 Torino, Italy

^b Dipartimento di Morfologia Vegetale, Via Leonardo da Vinci 44, I-10095 Grugliasco (To), Italy

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 20 July 2009

Received in revised form 9 February 2010

Accepted 14 February 2010

Keywords:

Pea
Arsenic
Apical meristems
Aberrations
Immunofluorescence
TUNEL test

ABSTRACT

Arsenic (As) is one of the most toxic pollutants in the environment, where it severely affects both animal and plant growth. Despite the growing literature data on As effects on plant development, alterations induced by this element on meristem activity of the root have not been explored to any great extent. In the present study, short-term experiments with arsenate have been conducted on *Pisum sativum* L. seedlings to assess whether plant growth impairment is due to DNA/chromosome or mitotic microtubule damages. Root growth was studied by evaluating apical meristem activity and cell elongation. Mitotic aberrations, DNA fragmentation and microtubule organization of the apical cells were also analyzed. The results have shown that arsenate, at the lowest concentration (0.25 µM), slightly increases root growth and some related parameters, whilst the other concentrations have a dose-dependent negative effect on root growth, on the mitotic and labelling index (after bromo-deoxyuridine administration), and on the mitotic arrays of microtubule (through immunofluorescence). The main effects on mitosis occurred for 25 µM As. The percentage of metaphases increased, as did the irregular metaphases and c-mitoses. This was related to alterations in the mitotic spindles, which closely resemble those induced by colchicine. Chromosome breaks and anaphase bridges were virtually absent, whilst DNA fragmentation only increased from 25 µM arsenate onwards. These data point to a poor clastogenic activity of As and implicate that microtubules are one of the main targets of As.

© 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

Arsenic (As) is a toxic element, frequently found in soils and water. A main natural source of As is the erosion of mother rock, even though a consistent part of As environmental pollution comes from human activities (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002; Patra et al., 2004). The As in unpolluted fresh water is usually in the range 1–10 µg/L. According to EPA and WHO, the maximum permissible As concentration in drinking water is 50 µg/L (Mandal and Suzuki, 2002).

Arsenic is a well-established human carcinogen (Qin et al., 2008a) and has been shown to be genotoxic in a variety of *in vitro* studies (Hughes, 2002). In plants, it severely affects growth and development, and its toxicity is strongly dependent on the concentration, exposure time and physiological state of the plant (Singh et al., 2007). However, plants vary in their sensitivity to As, and a wide range of species have been identified in As-contaminated soils (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002). Besides, hyperaccumulators such as *Pteris vittata*, which tolerate high internal As content,

may also use this As to defence themselves against herbivore attack (Mathews et al., 2009).

Higher plants take up As mainly as arsenate (V), the dominant form of phytoavailable As in aerobic soils. According to Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker (2002), As competes with phosphate for plant phosphate transporters. Upon absorption, most arsenate is rapidly reduced to arsenite (III), due to an arsenate reductase activity (Xu et al., 2007), hence, the arsenate cytoplasmic concentration is generally not high enough to exert toxicity (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002). Both As species interfere with various metabolic pathways: arsenate, as an analogous chemical to phosphate, may replace phosphate in the ATP and in various phosphorylation reactions, leading to the disruption of the energy flow in cells. The toxicity of arsenite is mainly ascribed to its reaction with sulphhydryl groups of proteins that interfere with their functions (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002; Patra et al., 2004).

Exposure to high concentrations of As induces the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) (Singh et al., 2007; Wang et al., 2007; Lin et al., 2008; Shri et al., 2009) and the conversion of arsenate to arsenite is regarded as one of the causes of ROS generation (Wang et al., 2007). Oxidative stress induced by As can damage cells, mainly through lipid peroxidation of membranes (Singh et al., 2007) and DNA fragmentation, as has been demonstrated in leaves and roots

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +39 011 6705968; fax: +39 011 6705962.
E-mail address: anna.fusconi@unito.it (A. Fusconi).

modern art on the Rembrandtplein square

Il deposito: si può diventare vecchi...

Vantaggi del deposito:

- fattibile subito, a costo zero
- si **continua a pubblicare sulle riviste di riferimento**
- si **continua a pubblicare sulle riviste che «servono» per la valutazione** (con tutti i suoi limiti)
- si rende comunque disponibile il proprio lavoro in Open Access
- PERCHÉ IN UN ARCHIVIO OA?
 - assegna identificativo univoco
 - assicura conservazione

- possono chiudere domani
- possono essere comprate domani

Due specie diverse

OFFICE OF SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

[HOME](#) • [FEATURES](#) • A SOCIAL NETWORKING SITE IS NOT AN OPEN ACCESS REPOSITORY

A social networking site is not an open access repository

	Open access repositories	Academia.edu	ResearchGate
Supports export or harvesting	Yes	No	No
Long-term preservation	Yes	No	No
Business model	Nonprofit (usually)	Commercial. Sells job posting services, hopes to	

 **LC**
Lenz Caemmerer

<https://goo.gl/RnUszK>

Attorneys
and Notaries

Basel
Attorneys - Notaries:
Dr. Felix Iselin, notary
Dr. Gerd Thoenen, J.M.
f, notary
Dr. Inheritance Law
H, LL.M.
ten-Kiefer
en
att
m, LL.M.
Ho - EU-Attorney
Gerd Stadt

ResearchGate GmbH

To
Dr
Ho
An
Ja
Inv
Be



ResearchGate vs. publishers

ResearchGate vs. Publishers: The Saga Continues...

Last updated May 8, 2018

May 2018

NEWS

ResearchGate bows to pressure from publishers on copyrighted material



BY REBECCA TRAGER | 15 NOVEMBER 2017

Networking site has moved 1.7 million journal articles from five major publishers so they are no longer accessible to the public [Nov. 15, 2017](#)

<http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/2015/12/a-social-networking-site-is-not-an-open-access-repository/>

Cercate un repository?

OpenDOAR Directory of Open Access Repositories

AboutSearchStatisticsPolicy SupportContactAdmin

Welcome to OpenDOAR

OpenDOAR is the quality-assured, global Directory of Open Access Repositories. You can search and browse through thousands of registered repositories based on a range of features, such as location, software or type of material held. It is up to you to make it out for yourself:

Repository Name

Browse by CountryAdvanced Search

SERVICES **Open access services from Jisc**
Services to support open access

SERVICE **Sherpa Services**
Helping authors and institutions make informed decisions in open access publication arrangements.

Preprint server directory

Show 10 entries

Preprint server	Disciplinary scope	Ownership type	External content indexing	Permanence of content	Preservation of content	Other features (commenting, etc)
✦ AAS Open Research	Multiple scientific fields, including health and wellbeing*	Funding organisation (funder)	Google Scholar, Prepubmed, Europe PMC, ScilIt	Permanent with some removal options in extraneous circumstances	Preprints permanently archived in Portico	Commenting (including annotation plug-ins), Onsite search, Link to Google Scholar citations, Blog and gateways
✦ AfricAnxiv	All scientific fields	Academic community group; charity	Google Scholar, SHARE, Microsoft Academic, Unpaywall	Permanent with some removal options in extraneous circumstances	COS Preservation Fund to maintain read access for 50+ years	Commenting (including annotation plug-ins), Onsite search
✦ AgriXiv	Relating to agriculture and allied sciences, including life sciences, medicine and health sciences, social and behavioural sciences	Academic community group	Google Scholar, SHARE, Microsoft Academic, Unpaywall	Permanent with some removal options in extraneous circumstances	COS Preservation Fund to maintain read access for 50+ years	Commenting (including annotation plug-ins), Onsite search
✦ AMRC Open Research	Broad life & biomedical research, including basic scientific, translational, applied	Funding organisation (funder); Membership organisation	Google Scholar, Prepubmed, Europe PMC, ScilIt			



Directory Preprint server

BlogPeer ReviewPreprintsMeetings

Directory of preprint server policies and practices

Home / Directory of preprint server policies...

Search:

ARCHIVI OPEN ACCESS

SERVER PRE PRINT

...dubbi sul copyright

IRIS AperTO

<https://iris.unito.it/sr/htm/copyright.html>

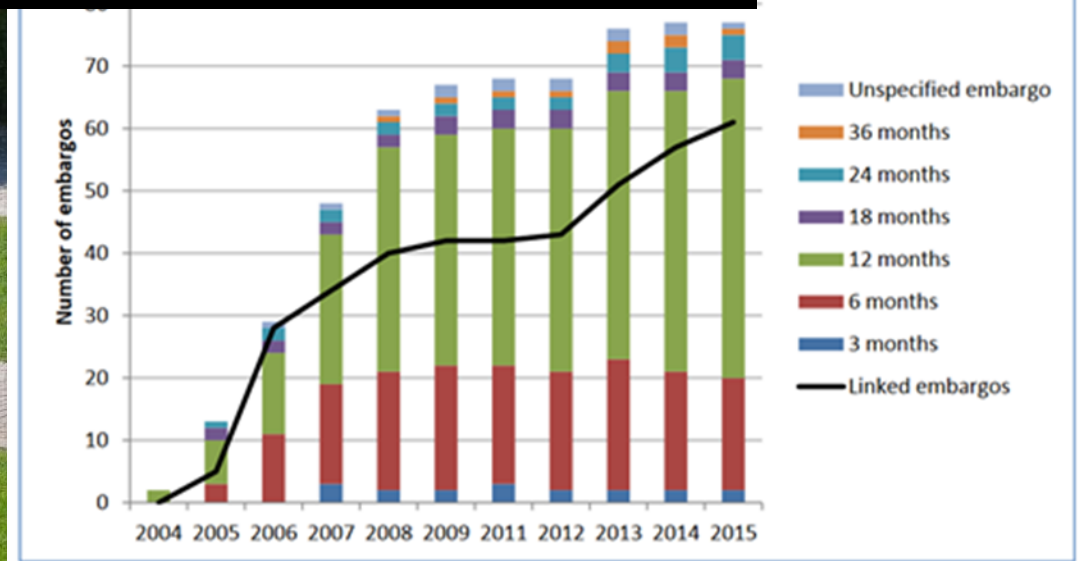
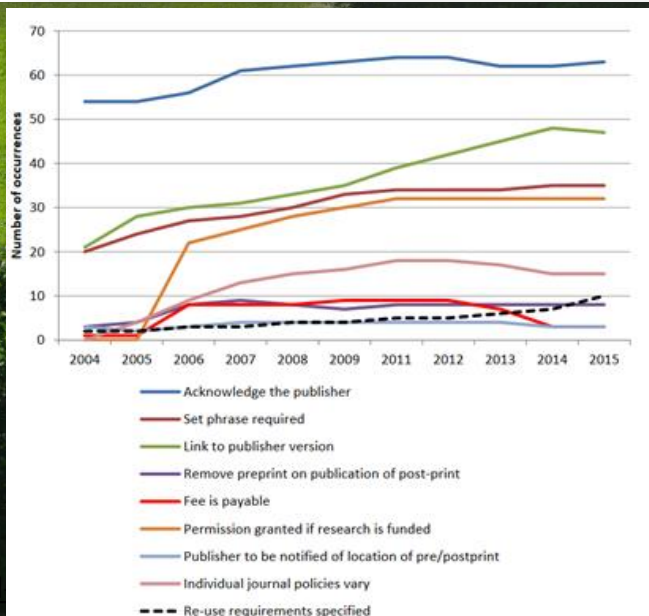
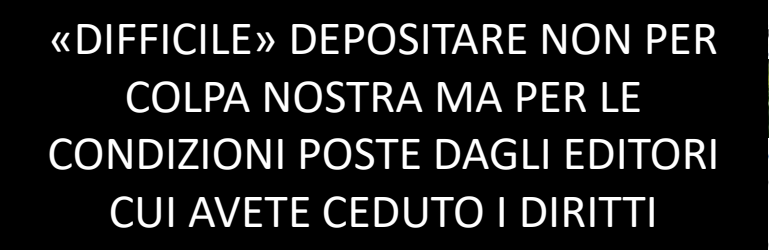
IRIS Uni Torino / Dubbi sul copyright

Dubbi sul copyright

- Una domanda di fondo: l'Open Access è compatibile con il diritto d'autore/copyright?
- Come posso sapere qual è la versione consentita dall'editore?
- Cosa si intende per pre-print/post-print?
- E se il mio editore prevede un periodo di embargo per l'Open Access?
- E se il mio editore non consente il deposito in Open Access in nessuna forma?
- Posso inserire in Open Access il pdf con la versione finale dell'editore?
- Posso associare una licenza Creative Commons a tutti i miei lavori?
- E se ho pubblicato su una rivista Open Access o con un editore Open Access di monografie?
- Cosa devo fare se l'editore mi chiede di ritirare un mio lavoro messo in Open Access?
- E se non ho firmato alcun contratto?
- Perché devo sottoscrivere una licenza per il deposito del mio lavoro in AperTO?
- Posso ancora firmare ulteriori contratti sulla mia opera dopo aver firmato la licenza?
- Posso negoziare di nuovo le condizioni del contratto firmato con l'editore per garantirmi il deposito in AperTO?
- Devo sempre cedere tutti i diritti all'editore?

The chart illustrates the increasing number of restrictions on open access publishing and the corresponding growth in publishers offering paid open access options. The number of restrictions on where, when, and how publishing has grown steadily over the period, while the number of publishers offering paid open access options has increased more rapidly, especially after 2012.

Year	Restrictions on where	Restrictions on when	Restrictions on how	Paid Open Access option
2004	55	5	110	5
2005	65	15	130	10
2006	110	45	180	25
2007	120	55	200	30
2008	140	70	215	35
2009	145	75	225	40
2011	155	75	240	45
2012	155	75	245	48
2013	175	85	245	55
2014	180	85	245	58
2015	190	85	245	60



Green road - Sharing secondo Elsevier

Accepted Manuscript

Authors can share their [accepted manuscript](#):

Immediately

- via their non-commercial personal homepage or blog
- by updating a [preprint](#) in arXiv or RePEc with the [accepted manuscript](#)
- via their research institute or institutional repository for internal institutional uses or as part of an invitation-only research collaboration work-group
- directly by providing copies to their students or to research collaborators for their personal use
- for private scholarly sharing as part of an invitation-only work group on [commercial sites with which Elsevier has an agreement](#)

Published Journal Article

- Policies for sharing [published journal articles](#) differ for subscription and gold open access articles:

Subscription articles

- If you are an author, please share a link to your [article](#) rather than the full-text. Millions of researchers have access to the formal publications on [ScienceDirect](#) , and so links will help your users to find, and use the best available version
- If you are an author, you may also share your [Published Journal Article \(PJA\)](#) privately with colleagues for their personal use
- Theses and dissertations which contain embedded [PJAs](#) as part of the formal submission to the awarding institution with DOI links back to the formal publications on [ScienceDirect](#)
- If you are affiliated with a library that subscribes to [ScienceDirect](#) , you have additional private sharing rights for others' research accessed under that agreement. This includes use for classroom teaching and internal training at the institution (including use in course packs and courseware programs), and inclusion of the article for grant funding purposes
- Otherwise sharing is by [agreement only](#)
- The [Published Journal Article](#) cannot be shared publicly, for example on [ResearchGate](#) or [Academia.edu](#) , to ensure the sustainability of peer-reviewed research in journal publications.



ELSEVIER

About Elsevier

Products & Solutions

Services

Shop & Discover

Article Sharing

Authors who publish in Elsevier journals can share their research in several ways. Researchers who have subscribed access to articles published by Elsevier can share too. There are some simple guidelines to follow, which vary depending on the article version you wish to share. Elsevier is a signatory to the [STM Voluntary Principles](#) for article sharing on Scholarly Collaboration Networks and a member of the [Coalition for Responsible Sharing](#) .

[Preprint](#)

[Accepted manuscript](#)

[Published journal article](#)

[Help and support](#)

Preprint

- Authors can share their [preprint](#) anywhere at any time.
- If accepted for publication, we encourage authors to link from the [preprint](#) to their formal publication via its Digital Object Identifier (DOI). Millions of researchers have access to the formal publications on ScienceDirect, and so links will help your users to find, access, cite, and use the best available version.
- Authors can update their [preprints](#) on arXiv or RePEc with their [accepted manuscript](#) .

Please note:

journals that operate double-blind peer review have different preprint policies. For Authors for further information.

to or enhanced in any way in order to appear more like, or to substitute for, the final

...non lo trovate un «pochino» complicato?

**Le difficoltà del deposito
NON sono tecniche
sono imposte dagli editori**

**«SUSTAINABILITY»
PER CHI????**



mrgunn
@mrgunn

Segui

In risposta a @brembs e @ReaderMeter

The whole point of the embargo is so that subscribers can get their money's worth. As you know, I wish everything was open access, but I'm just putting out there why embargoes exist.



Bastian Drees
@BastianDrees

2018

Segui

In risposta a @mrgunn, @brembs e @ReaderMeter

The other way round: Any publisher that adds significant value (for the reader) beyond just hosting a text document in a repository does not have to fear any self-archiving and does not need embargoes.

Embargo?

SE PRETENDONO
EMBARGO, CHE
VALORE
AGGIUNGONO AL
POST PRINT?

Springer Link

2018

We'd like to understand how you use our websites in order to improve your experience.

Published: 05 February 2018

Comparing published scientific journal articles to their pre-print versions

Martin Klein , Peter Broadwell, Sharon E. Farb & Todd Grappone

International Journal on Digital Libraries 20, 335–350(2019) | [Cite this article](#)

3346 Accesses | 3 Citations | 337 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)



Björn Brembs
@brembs

Following

In risposta a @ReaderMeter e @mrgunn

Every publisher with an embargo policy does obviously not believe they add any value themselves. So why should we?

standard similarity measures, we should be able to detect and quantify such differences. Our analysis revealed that the text contents of the scientific papers generally changed very little from their pre-print to final published versions. These findings contribute empirical

Cercate un editore italiano?

IRIS A_{per}TO Aluto Sfoglia - Cerca nel repository <https://aperto.unito.it>

CINECA IRIS Institutional Research Information System

IRIS è il sistema di gestione integrata dei dati della ricerca (persone, progetti, pubblicazioni, attività) adottato dall'Università degli Studi di Torino.

AperTO è l'archivio istituzionale Open Access destinato a raccogliere, rendere visibile e conservare la produzione scientifica dell'Università degli Studi di Torino.

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

Twitter Google+ LinkedIn Facebook YouTube 9

OA@unito.it

<http://www.oa.unito.it/editori/>

In UniTO

Come

Cos'è utile

Perché è importante

Download

Eventi

Editori

Showing 1-20 of 1,227 items.

Editore

Ambito

Risposta

Accademia University Press

Politica in vigore

	Pre-print	Post-print	Pdf	Embargo
Monografie	✓ sì	✓ sì	✓ sì	✗ no
Monografie di dipartimento	✓ sì	✓ sì	✓ sì	✗ no
Capitoli	✓ sì	✓ sì	✓ sì	✗ no
Articoli	✓ sì	✓ sì	✓ sì	✗ no

Dati

Editore	Accademia University Press
Comune	Torino (Torino)
Indirizzo	Via Carlo Alberto 55
Url	http://www.aaccademia.it/
Email	info@aaccademia.it
Altra email	
Ambito	Tutte le tipologie
Ultimo aggiornamento	Giugno 2016

✗ Non ha risposto

✓ Risposta (vedi note)

✓ Risposta (vedi note)

✗ Non ha risposto

✓ Risposta

✗ Non ha risposto

✗ Non ha risposto

✗ Non ha risposto

✗ Non ha risposto

✗ Non ha risposto

✗ Non ha risposto

✗ Non ha risposto

✓ Risposta (vedi note)

Open Access: istruzioni

Come depositare

- Come allegare il file Open Access
- Tutorial
- Domande frequenti

Politiche di copyright

- Per articoli, editori internazionali: SHERPA RoMEO
- Per articoli, editori italiani o non presenti in SHERPA RoMEO
- Per capitoli e libri, editori nazionali e internazionali
- Riviste Elsevier (embargo specifico)
- Dubbi sul copyright
- Versioni ed embargo già calcolato

In avvio il progetto di Banca dati nazionale

- Identificativo univoco
- Authority file
- Connessione a IRIS

Gold road

Pubblicazione in Open Access

- si cambia sede editoriale
- si sceglie una delle oltre 15.000 riviste Open Access (elenco in DOAJ, Directory of Open Access Journals)
- nel **27% dei casi si pagano APC Article Processing Charges**, che variano da 500 a 2900 \$ per articolo (è la logica del francobollo...)
- anche gli editori tradizionali fanno pagare figure, pagine in più...



GOLD OA - In cosa le riviste Open Access sono diverse?

PUBBLICANO I **DATI** INSIEME ALL' ARTICOLO

- **TRASPARENZA**
- **RIPRODUCIBILITÀ**

PUBBLICANO LE **REVISIONI** INSIEME ALL' ARTICOLO

- **TRASPARENZA**
- **CONOSCENZA**

PUBBLICANO CON **LICENZE** CREATIVE COMMONS E
NON CHIEDONO CESSIONE DEI DIRITTI

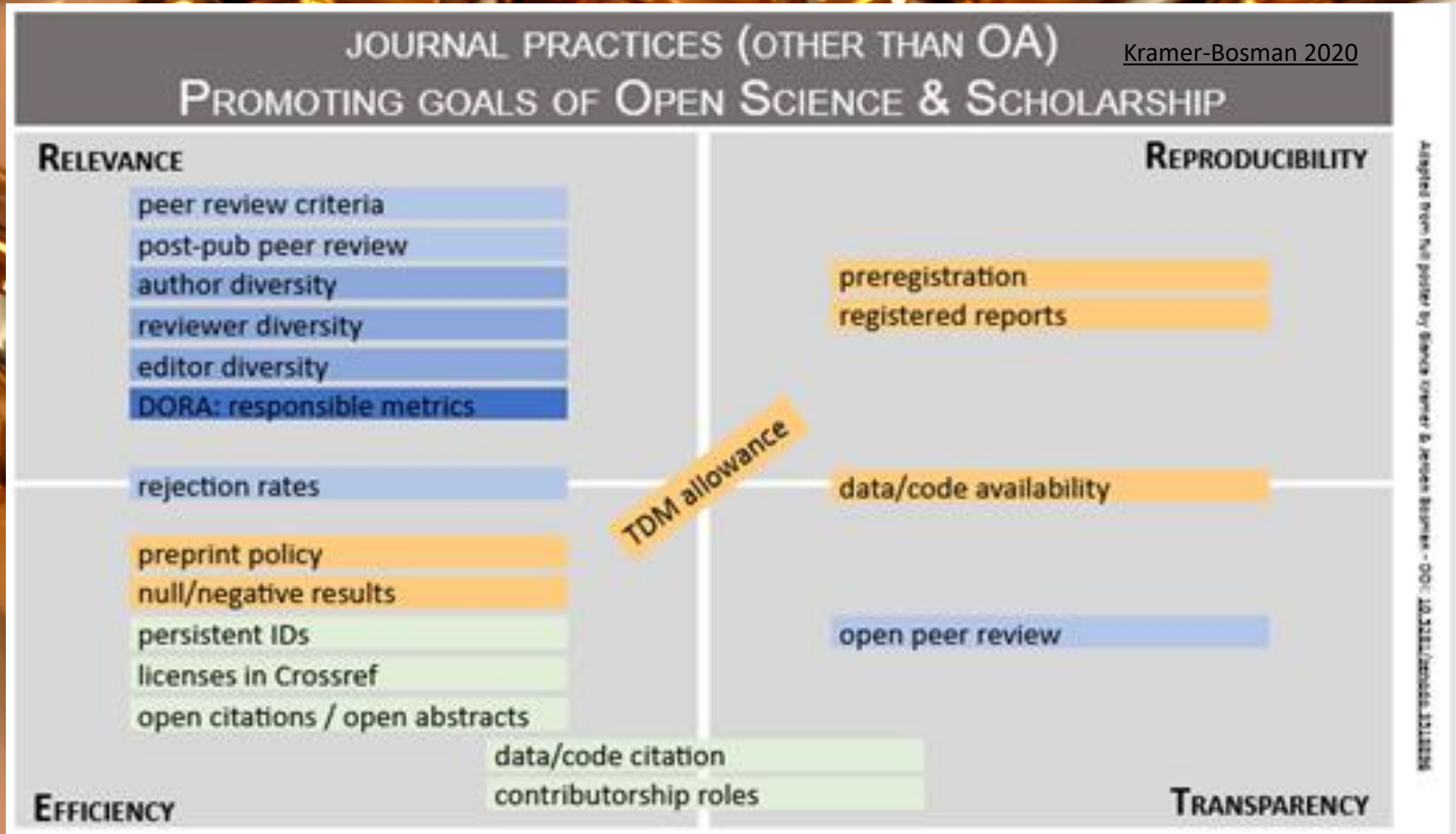
- **RIUSO**
- **TEXT E DATA MINING**

PUBBLICANO RAPIDAMENTE

(spesso) PUBBLICANO IN FORMATI MACHINE-READABLE

- **TEXT E DATA MINING**

GOLD OA - In cosa le riviste Open Access sono diverse?



... peer review

1000Research

Open for Science

Search

https://f1000research.com/articles/6-1151/v3

BROWSE

GATEWAYS

HOW TO PUBLISH

ABOUT

BLOG

MY RESEARCH

SIG

Check for updates

REVIEW

REVISED

A multi-disciplinary perspective on emergent and future innovations in peer review [version 3; referees: 2]

BMC Medical Genetics

Home About Articles Submission Guidelines

Peer Review reports

From: Genetic variants of VDR and CYP2R1 affect BMI independently of serum vitamin D concentrations

Original Submission		
18 Oct 2019	Submitted	Original manuscript
25 Dec 2019	Reviewed	Reviewer Report
25 Feb 2020	Reviewed	Reviewer Report
13 Apr 2020	Author responded	Author comments - Rence Bakos
20 Apr 2020	Reviewed	Reviewer Report
7 May 2020	Reviewed	Reviewer Report
1 Jun 2020	Author responded	Author comments - Rence Bakos
Resubmission - Version 2		
13 Apr 2020	Submitted	Manuscript version 2
3 Jun 2020	Author responded	Author comments - Rence Bakos
Resubmission - Version 3		
3 Jun 2020	Submitted	Manuscript version 3
4 Jun 2020	Author responded	Author comments - Rence Bakos
Resubmission - Version 4		
4 Jun 2020	Submitted	Manuscript version 4
Publishing		
5 Jun 2020	Editorially accepted	
13 Jun 2020	Article published	10.1186/s12881-020-01065-3

METRICS

9143

VIEWS

2168

DOWNLOADS

Get PDF

Get XML

Cite

Export

Track

Email

Share

Open Peer Review

Referee Status: ✓✓

Version(s)	1	2
REVISED		
Version 3 published 20 nov 2017		
REVISED	✓ read report	✓ read report
Version 2 published 01 nov 2017	↑	↑
Version 1 published 20 lug 2017	? read report	? read report

1 David Moher , Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, Canada

[Open PeerReview in pratica]

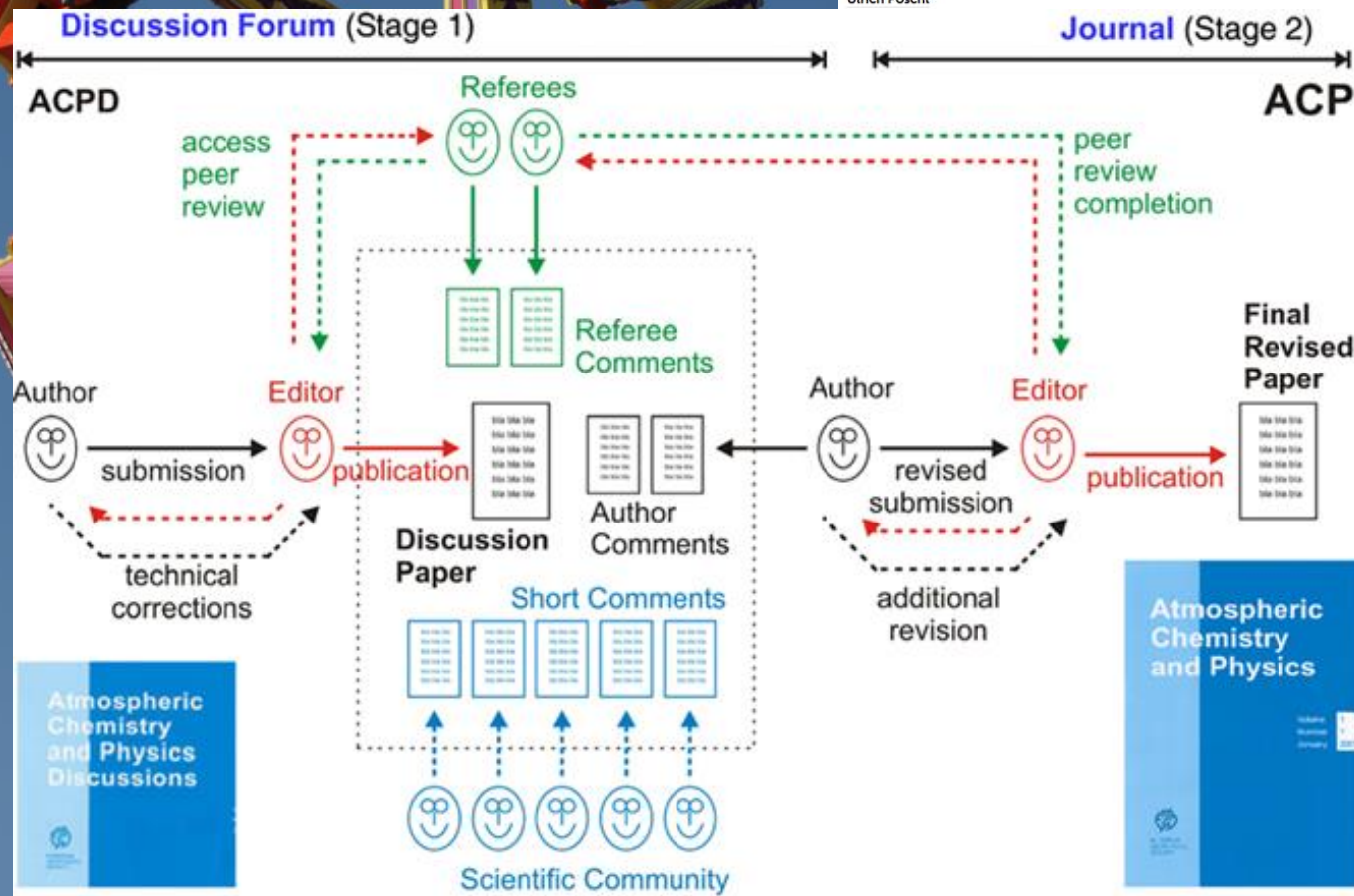
REVIEW ARTICLE

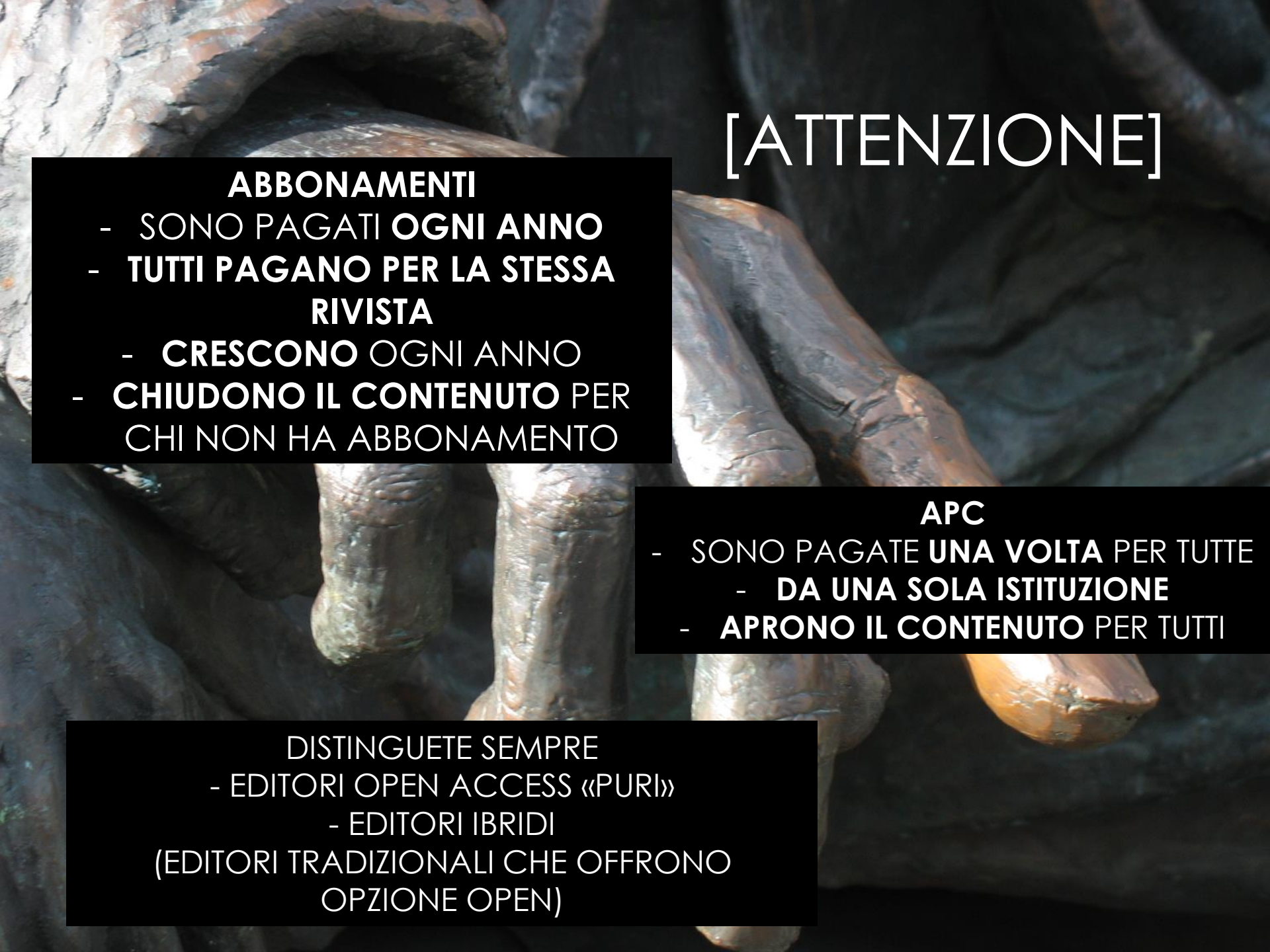
Poschl 2012

Front. Comput. Neurosci., 05 July 2012 | <https://doi.org/10.3389/fncom.2012.00033>

Multi-stage open peer review: scientific evaluation integrating the strengths of traditional peer review with the virtues of transparency and self-regulation

Ulrich Pöschl*





[ATTENZIONE]

ABBONAMENTI

- SONO PAGATI **OGNI ANNO**
- **TUTTI PAGANO PER LA STESSA RIVISTA**
- **CRESCONO OGNI ANNO**
- **CHIUDONO IL CONTENUTO PER CHI NON HA ABBONAMENTO**

APC

- SONO PAGATE **UNA VOLTA** PER TUTTE
 - **DA UNA SOLA ISTITUZIONE**
- **APRONO IL CONTENUTO PER TUTTI**

DISTINGUETE SEMPRE

- EDITORI OPEN ACCESS «PURI»
 - EDITORI IBRIDI
- (EDITORI TRADIZIONALI CHE OFFRONO
OPZIONE OPEN)

La «red road»

la Gold road **non** è la «Open Choice»
degli editori tradizionali
(Elsevier, Springer, Wiley...)

pagando 3000 \$,
UN SINGOLO articolo viene reso Open Access,
mentre la rivista resta IN ABBONAMENTO

di fatto, paghiamo due volte...

serve solo se l'ente finanziatore
stabilisce embargo massimo inferiore a
quello stabilito dall'editore
(es. Horizon 2020, che però rimborsa)

[DA EVITARE SE POSSIBILE, perché auto-
archiviando ottengo stesso effetto, gratis!!!]

Un nuovo modello



RIVISTE IL CUI PROPRIETARIO
È LA COMUNITÀ

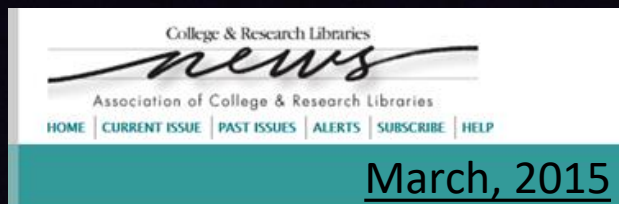
The Fair Open Access Principles

1. The journal has a transparent ownership structure, and is controlled by and responsive to the scholarly community.
2. Authors of articles in the journal retain copyright.
3. All articles are published open access and an explicit open access licence is used.
4. Submission and publication is not conditional in any way on the payment of a fee from the author or its employing institution, or on membership of an institution or society.
5. Any fees paid on behalf of the journal to publishers are low, transparent, and in proportion to the work carried out.

The mission of the foundation is

- a. to promote and support initiatives concerning (Fair) Open Access publications in the broadest sense;
- b. to acquire resources and financially sustain (Fair) Open Access publications;
- c. to support foundations financially and otherwise in various disciplines (xxxOA's) that pursue the same goals;
- d. to expand the **Open Library of Humanities** to other disciplines.
- e. to propagate and promote the principles of Fair Open Access over all disciplines of science.

Qualità?



Beyond Beall's List Better understanding predatory publishers

Monica Berger and Jill Cirasella

Author Affiliations

If you have even a fleeting interest in the evolving landscape of scholarly communication, you've probably heard of predatory open access (OA) journals. These are OA journals that exist for the sole purpose of profit, not the dissemination of high-quality research findings and furtherance of knowledge. These predators generate profits by charging author fees, also known as article processing charges (APCs), that far exceed the cost of running their low-quality fly-by-night operations.

Stop Predatory Journals

About Contribute Hijacked Journals Metrics Publishers

List of Predatory Journals

This is a list of possibly predatory journals. The kernel for this list was extracted from the archive of Beall's list at web.archive.org. It will be updated as new information or suggested edits are submitted or found by the maintainers of this site.

This list is only for individual journals. See the other list for [publishers](#) potentially engaging in predatory practices.

Cites & Insights

Crawford at Large
Libraries • Policy • Technology • Media

Volume 14, Number 4: April 2014

ISSN 1534-0937

Walt Crawford

Intersections

Ethics and Access 1: The Sad Case of Jeffrey Beall

Open access (OA) is all about ethics, economics and equity; and the three interact in various ways. OA is

ways a little different, however. He first encountered OA when [reviewing a publisher](#). Bentham Open, for *The Charleston Advisor*. It's a very negative review for what seem to be good reasons, and at the time Beall seemed to be at least potentially positive about OA itself, based on the first sentence of this extract:

The Open Access model is a good one, for it makes research freely available to everyone. However, Bentham Open is exploiting the good will of those who established the Open Access model by twisting it just because a journal is it legitimate or high

it is NOT junk

a blog about genomes, DNA, evolution, open science, baseball and other important things

<http://www.michaelaisen.org/blog/?p=1500>

Scholarly Open Access

PUBLISHING

Why Beall's List Died — and What It Unresolved About Open Access

By Paul Basken | SEPTEMBER 12, 2017 ✓ PREMIUM



Theo Stroomer for The Chronicle

Jeffrey Beall, an academic librarian at the U. of Colorado at Denver, abruptly shuttered a blacklist of journals he deemed untrustworthy nine months ago. But while the project has ended, debates over its merit and impact live on.

Nine months after an academic librarian deleted his carefully curated list shaming more than a thousand scientific journals as unscrupulous, the Beall's List Mystery remains unsolved.

Why, after toiling so hard for five years and creating a resource cherished by scientists wary of exploitative publishers — did the University of Colorado at Denver's Jeffrey Beall abruptly give it all up? Who, or what, forced his hand?

Beall's Litter

By MICHAEL EISEN | Published: DEC 11, 2016

Jeffrey Beall, a librarian at the University of Colorado at Denver, in science publication circles for his work on access publishers and curating a list of people seeking to navigate the so-called legitimate, many scammers — that is,

Unfortunately, as he has gained a reputation for trying to identify bad open access publishing in general. Then that Beall is a credible contributor with an article he published last year can't really describe it. So I'm just publishing in an open access journal (do so), along with my comments

The Open-Access Movement is

Jeffrey Beall

Walt at Random

The library voice of the radical middle.

<http://walt.lishost.org/2016/01/trust-me-the-other-problem-with-87-of-bealls-lists/>

« Gold Open Access Journals 2011-2015: A SPARC Project

Not quite gone: a short catchall post »

“Trust Me”: The Other Problem with 87% of Beall's Lists

Here's the real tidbit: I could only find any discussion at all in Beall's blog for 230 of the 1,834 journals and publishers in his 2016 lists—and those cases don't include even 2% of the journals in DOAJ.

Now for the shorter version...

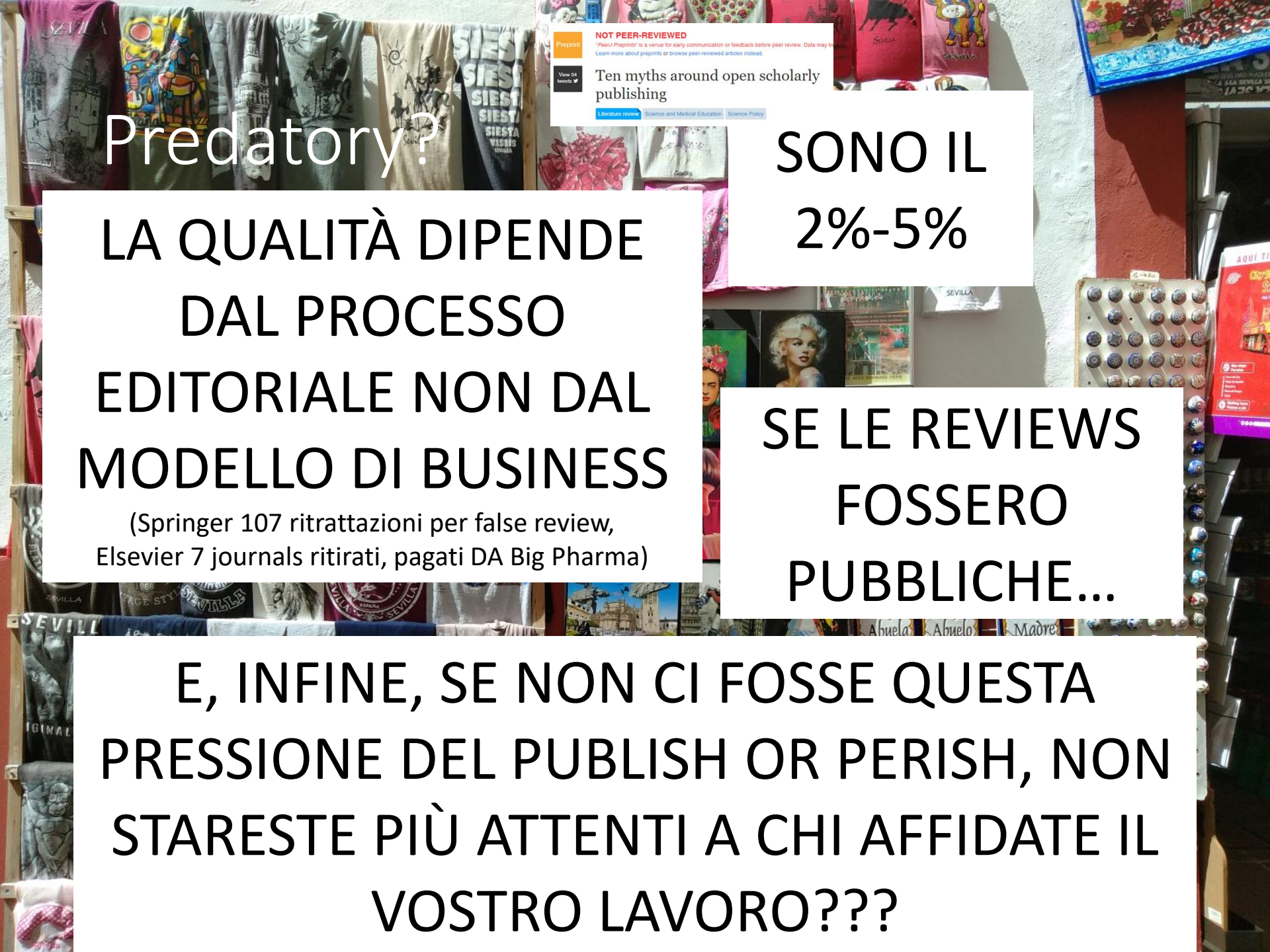
As long-time readers will know, I don't much like blacklists. I admit to that prejudice belief: I don't think blacklists are good ways to solve problems.

And yet, when I first took a hard look at Jeffrey Beall's lists in 2014, I was mostly assessing whether the lists represented as massive a problem as Beall seemed to assert. As you may know, I concluded that they did not.

But there's a deeper problem—one that I believe applies whether you dislike blacklists or mourn the passing of the *Index Librorum Prohibitorum*. To wit, Beall's lists don't meet what I would regard as minimal standards for a blacklist even if you agree with all of his

iv1414.pdf

UC
ator
ghes
work
my
tion,
sical
rong
nder
most
dore



Predatory?

LA QUALITÀ DIPENDE
DAL PROCESSO
EDITORIALE NON DAL
MODELLO DI BUSINESS

(Springer 107 ritrattazioni per false review,
Elsevier 7 journals ritirati, pagati DA Big Pharma)

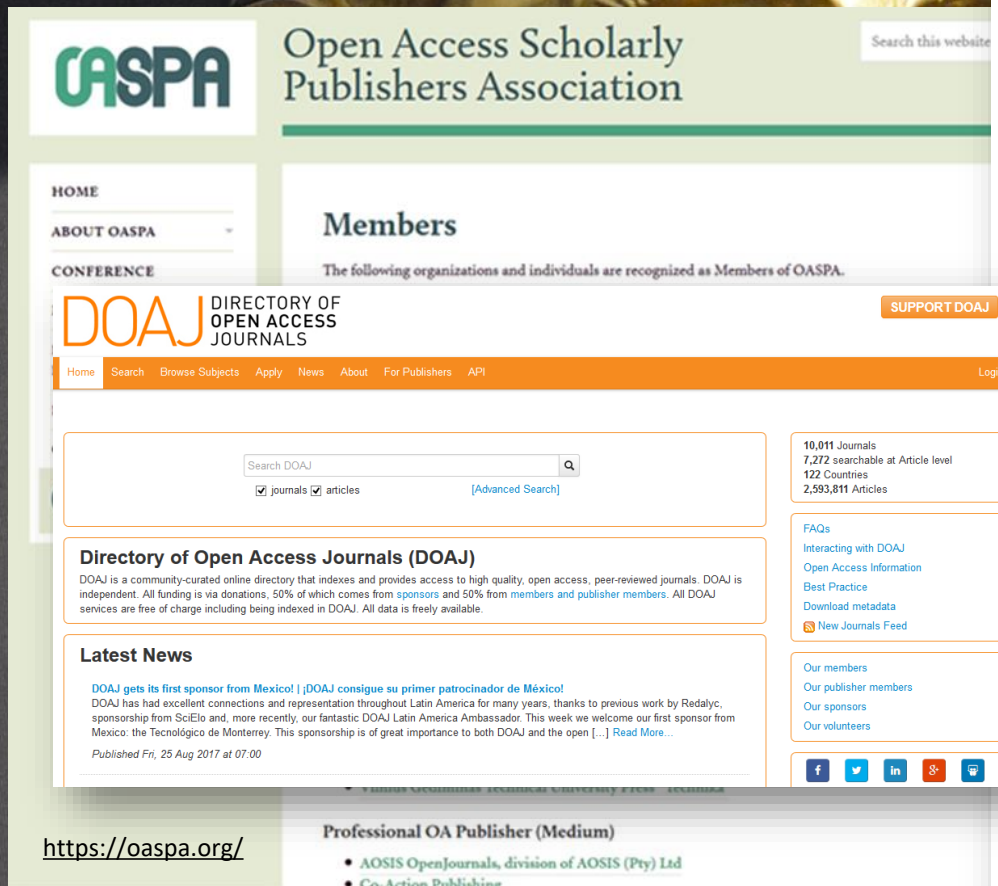


SONO IL
2%-5%

SE LE REVIEWS
FOSSERO
PUBBLICHE...

E, INFINE, SE NON CI FOSSE QUESTA
PRESSIONE DEL PUBLISH OR PERISH, NON
STARESTE PIÙ ATTENTI A CHI AFFIDATE IL
VOSTRO LAVORO???

...un classico «giudiz



The image shows two overlapping website screenshots. The top one is the CASPA (Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association) website, featuring a green and white color scheme with a search bar and a 'Members' section. The bottom one is the DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) website, which has an orange header and a search bar. It lists statistics: 10,011 Journals, 7,272 searchable at Article level, 122 Countries, and 2,593,811 Articles. It also includes a 'Latest News' section with a link to a story about DOAJ's first sponsor from Mexico.

CASPA Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association

HOME ABOUT OASPA CONFERENCE

Members

The following organizations and individuals are recognized as Members of OASPA.

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

Home Search Browse Subjects Apply News About For Publishers API Login

Search DOAJ

☒ journals ☒ articles [Advanced Search](#)

Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

DOAJ is a community-curated online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals. DOAJ is independent. All funding is via donations, 50% of which comes from [sponsors](#) and 50% from [members](#) and [publisher members](#). All DOAJ services are free of charge including being indexed in DOAJ. All data is freely available.

Latest News

[DOAJ gets its first sponsor from Mexico! | DOAJ consigue su primer patrocinador de México](#)

DOAJ has had excellent connections and representation throughout Latin America for many years, thanks to previous work by Redalyc, sponsorship from SciELO and, more recently, our fantastic DOAJ Latin America Ambassador. This week we welcome our first sponsor from Mexico: the Tecnológico de Monterrey. This sponsorship is of great importance to both DOAJ and the open [...] [Read More...](#)

Published Fri, 25 Aug 2017 at 07:00

Professional OA Publisher (Medium)

- AOSIS OpenJournals, division of AOSIS (Pty) Ltd
- Co-Action Publishing

<https://oaspa.org/>



Sharing research results with the world is key to the progress of your discipline and career. But with so many publications, how can you be sure you can trust a particular journal? Follow this check list to make sure you choose trusted journals for your research.



Are you submitting your research to a trusted journal?
Is it the right journal for your work?



Use our [check list](#) to assess the journal



Only if you can answer 'yes' to the questions on our check list

<http://thinkchecksubmit.org/translations/italian/>

COME RENDERE LA VOSTRA RICERCA OPEN ACCESS

LEGALMENTE E GRATUITAMENTE



Jon Tennant and Lisa Matthias
Translated by Elena Giglia

... in pratica

...c'è sempre un modo per fare Open Access, anche gratis (e questo non rovina la vostra carriera)

FARE OPEN ACCESS

LA LIBERA DIFFUSIONE DEL SAPERE SCIENTIFICO NELL'ERA DIGITALE

Con contributi di Simone Aliprandi, Nicola Cavalli, Elena Giglia, Valeria Scotti, Ivana Trucolo

A cura di Simone Aliprandi

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Simone_Aliprandi_Fare_Open_Access.pdf



2020

"S-LÈGAMI!"

OPEN ACCESS - MANUALE D'USO PER RICERCATORI



https://figshare.com/articles/How_to_make_your_research_open_access_For_free_and_legally_/5285512

... e i libri?



10869 Academic peer-reviewed books and chapters from **256** publishers

News Register for newsletter

- 2017-11-24 DOAB reaches milestone of 10.000 open access books & De Gruyter on its way to 1000 titles on degruyter.com
- 2017-07-06 New Features, New Publishers and Growth
- 2017-03-22 De Gruyter sponsors DOAB



Basic services

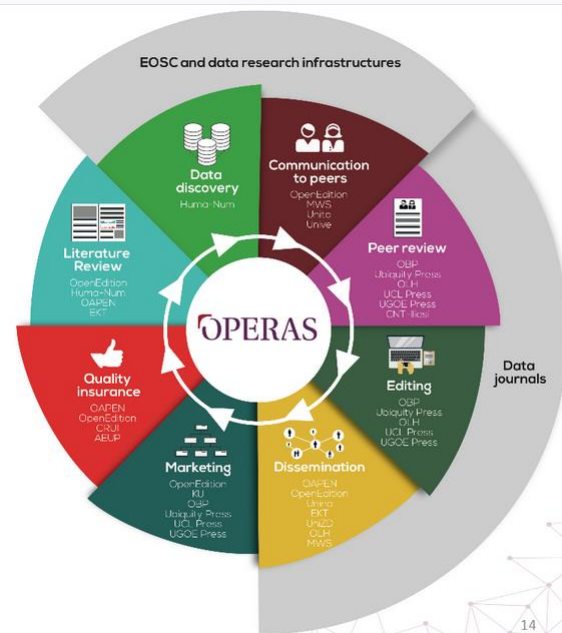
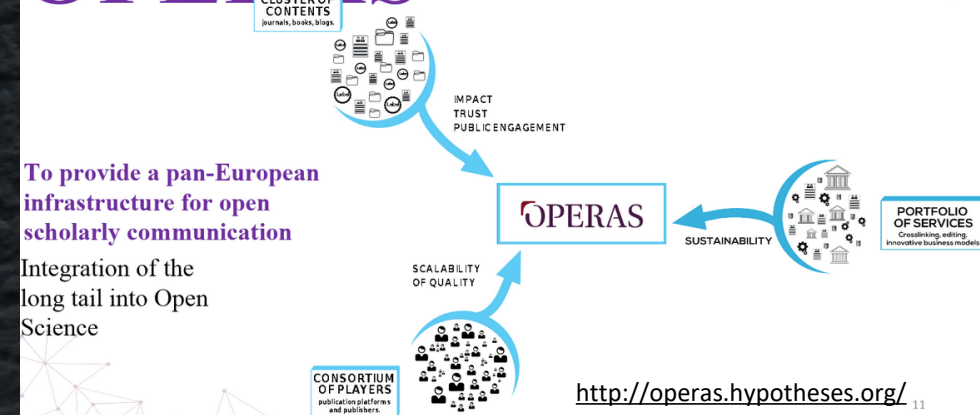
- Identification** services will attribute several identifiers to the documents, hence allowing to create links between publications and other digital objects. The data service will produce **3 additional data** : **authors identification, documents identification, named entities identification.**
- Entity recognition and disambiguation through **entity-fishing** service.
- Certification** service will guarantee that monographs selected inside the platforms are compliant with common open science criteria : the certification service will produce and expose in a standardized way **2 additional data** : **description of peer-reviewing process and licence information**

Advanced services

- Open annotation** will add open peer review and open commentary to the documents and link to them through unique identification. It will increase interactions with users inside and outside the academic field. It will add **1 additional data to the document** : **annotations** produced by the users.
- Usage Metrics** services will standardize usage measures on the documents and add 1 additional data : **usage indicators such as downloads and social media impact.** <http://www.hirneos.eu/services/>

OPERAS
open access in the european research area through scholarly communication

OPERAS MAIN MISSION



... la strada è ancora

A defining overview on OA & academic books

2019

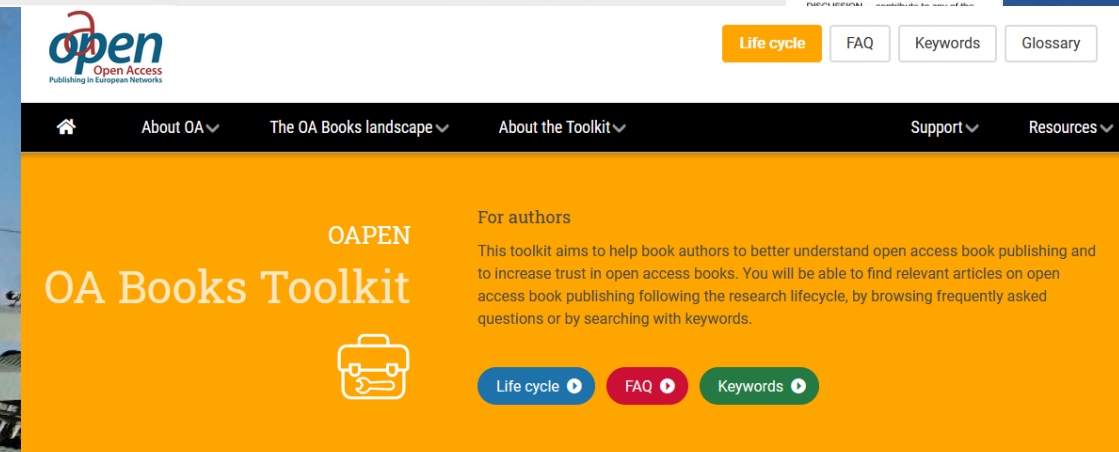
This first-of-a-kind study from Knowledge Exchange maps the landscape for Open Access books in the Knowledge Exchange countries, together with Norway and Austria as well exploring next steps with key stakeholders for the development of OA books.

1 January 2017 - 31 January 2019, 00:00 - 00:00.

Are books included in national Open Access policies? What kind of funding streams supporting open access monographs exist? And what variety of publishing models for Open Access monographs can be located?

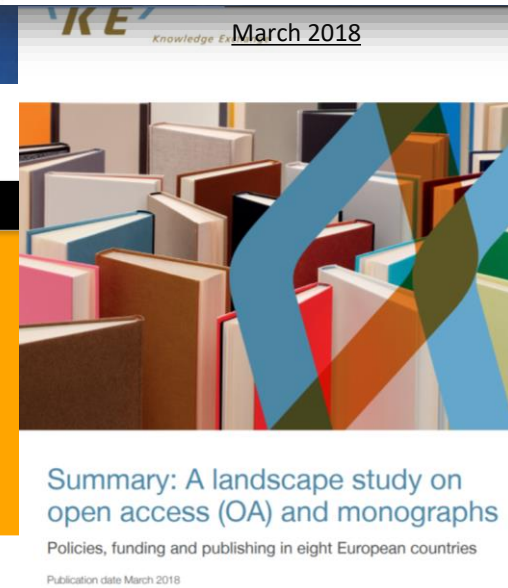
“There is a need for a number of business models to serve the needs of OA monographs”

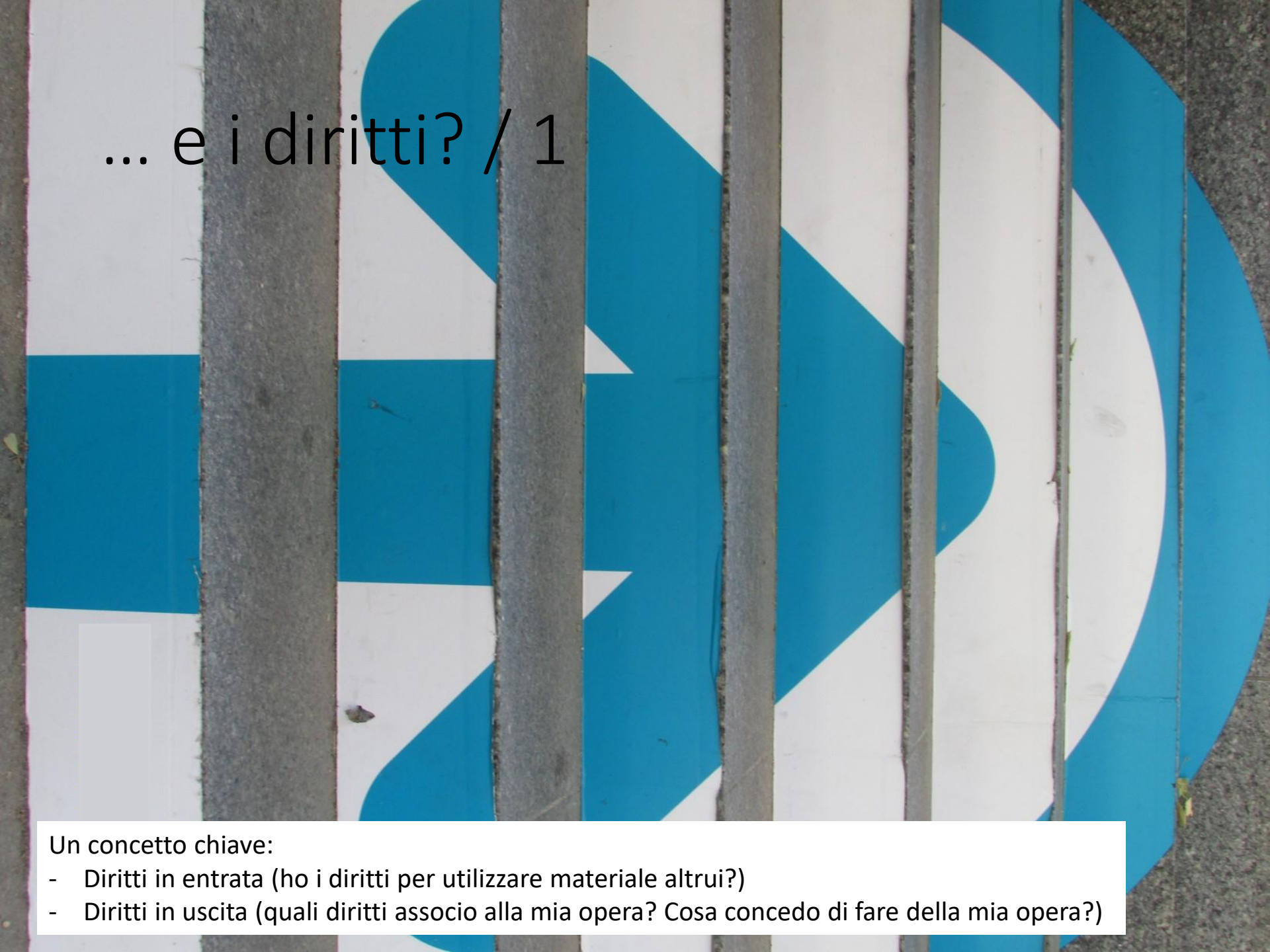
OA books network



<https://oabooks-toolkit.org/>

The OAPEN Open Access Books Toolkit covers specific topics related to open access books. Each article offers a quick and brief introduction to a particular aspect of open access book publishing. The toolkit also serves as a signposting tool: articles include a list of sources referenced, further reading and links to definitions of key terms.





... e i diritti? / 1

Un concetto chiave:

- Diritti in entrata (ho i diritti per utilizzare materiale altrui?)
- Diritti in uscita (quali diritti associo alla mia opera? Cosa concedo di fare della mia opera?)

... e i diritti? / 2

GLI EDITORI
PRETENDONO LA
CESSIONE,
SPOGLIANDOVI
DI TUTTI I DIRITTI

Art. 19 I diritti di sfruttamento
economico sono fra di loro
INDIPENDENTI

LEGGE 22 aprile 1941, n. 633
Protezione del diritto d'autore e

vigenti al 24-11-2015

Articoli

TITOLO I
DISPOSIZIONI SUL DIRITTO
DI AUTORE

CAPO I
Opere protette

1
2
3
4
5



Immagini e testi online: il diritto d'autore alla prova del web

[Video](#)

[Slides](#)

The Licenses



**Attribution
CC BY**

This license lets others distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon your work, even commercially, as long as they credit you for the original creation. This is the most accommodating of licenses offered. Recommended for maximum dissemination and use of licensed materials.

[View License Deed](#) | [View Legal Code](#)



**Attribution-NonCommercial
CC BY-NC**

This license allows for redistribution, commercial and non-commercial, as long as it is passed along unchanged and in whole, with credit to you.

[View License Deed](#) | [View Legal Code](#)



**Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike
CC BY-NC-SA**

This license lets others remix, tweak, and build upon your work non-commercially, as long as they credit you and license their new creations under the identical terms.

[View License Deed](#) | [View Legal Code](#)



**Attribution-ShareAlike
CC BY-SA**

This license lets others remix, tweak, and build upon your work even for commercial purposes, as long as they credit you and license their new creations under the identical terms. This license is often compared to "copyleft" free and open source software licenses. All new works based on yours will carry the same license, so any derivatives will also allow commercial use. This is the license used by Wikipedia, and is recommended for materials that would benefit from incorporating content from Wikipedia and similarly licensed projects.

[View License Deed](#) | [View Legal Code](#)



**Attribution-NonCommercial
CC BY-NC**

This license lets others remix, tweak, and build upon your work non-commercially, and although their new works must also acknowledge you and be non-commercial, they don't have to license their derivative works on the same terms.

[View License Deed](#) | [View Legal Code](#)



**Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs
CC BY-NC-ND**

This license is the most restrictive of our six main licenses, only allowing others to download your work and share them with others as long as they credit you but they can't change them in any way or use them commercially.

Simbolo	Sigla	Condizione	
	BY	Attribuzione Attribution	Permette che all'opera venga indicato l'autore. Ad esempio, potresti dire: "Questa opera è di [nome]".
	NC	Non commerciale Non-Commercial	Permette che all'opera vengano fatte ristampe, rielaborazioni, o traduzioni, ma non per scopi commerciali.
	ND	Non opere derivate No Derivative Works	Permette che all'opera vengano fatte ristampe, rielaborazioni, o traduzioni, ma non opere derivate.
	SA	Condividi allo stesso modo Share-Alike	Permette che all'opera vengano fatte ristampe, rielaborazioni, o traduzioni, ma con la stessa licenza.



[About](#) - [Licenses](#) - [Public Domain](#) - [Support CC](#) - [Projects](#) - [Blog](#) - [News](#)

Keep the internet creative, free and open.

[Donate to Creative Commons](#)

[New to Creative Commons?](#) | [Considerations before licensing](#) | [How the licenses work](#)

[Explore the Creative Commons licenses.](#) | [Want public domain instead?](#)

[\[Looking for earlier license versions, including ports? \]](#)

License Features

Your choices on this panel will update the other panels on this page.

Allow adaptations of your work to be shared?

☐ Yes ☐ No
Yes, as long as
☒ others share alike

Allow commercial uses of your work?

☒ Yes ☐ No

Selected License

**Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0
International**



This is a Free Culture License!



Help others attribute you!

This part is optional, but filling it out will add machine-readable metadata to the suggested HTML!

Title of work

Have a web page?



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

<http://creativecommons.org/choose/?lang=en>

Pausa?

