International Journal of Academic Research and Development
www.academicjournal.in
ISSN: 2455-4197
Received: 08-09-2022, Accepted: 25-09-2022, Published: 10-10-2022
Volume 7, Issue 5, 2022, Page No. 31-34

Electronic data processing for resources sharing

Shobha Bhimrao Arakh[1], Vaishali Khaparde[2]
[1] Research, Department of Library & Information Science, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India
[2] Professor and Head, Department of Library & Information Science, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India

Abstract
The paper deals with the description of the regions of the use of automatized processing of medical informations; i.e. the basic processes of the information processing referred to patients in the hospital, the information and documentation referred to patients, the information relations between the place demanding efficiencies and bringing efficiencies in the medical institution including systems organized in the territory as well as the finding of decisions in medicine. With the description of the individual regions of use are connected considerations of the utility, issuing from the project of the electronic data processing realised at the Medical Academy Dresden.

Keywords: electronic data protecting online resource

Introduction

A resource is a source or supply from which a benefit is produced and that has some utility. Resources can broadly be classified upon their availability — they are classified into renewable and non-renewable resources. They can also be classified as actual and potential on the basis of the level of development and use, on the basis of origin they can be classified as biotic and abiotic, and on the basis of their distribution, as ubiquitous and localised (private, community-owned, natural and international resources). An item becomes a resource with time and developing technology. The benefits of resource utilization may include increased wealth, proper functioning of a system, or enhanced well-being. From a human perspective, a natural resource is anything obtained from the environment to satisfy human needs and wants. From a broader biological or ecological perspective, a resource satisfies the needs of a living organism. Today Information Communication is rapidly changing by information technology. New avenue to e-resources opened by Information and communication technology. These data processing are available in huge quantities in any electronic form such as CD-ROM, floppy disc, magnetic.

Electronic Data Processing is defined as a source which need computer access or any electronic item for consumption that distribute a compilation of information, be it manuscript referring to complete book bases, electronic periodical, depiction , other multimedia products and arithmetical, graphical or time based, as a commercially obtainable label that has been published with an aim to being marketed. The data may store on CD ROM, on tape, via internet and so on. The entry of modern library was changed the entire library system, it invented many new techniques for the storage of data which created the documents in an electronic form. Thus the librarians change the present situation into innovative techniques, namely electronic resources, It is a collection of data, files, journal, thesis etc. in an electronic form, all the data may digitalized, the user can use it through computer, smart phone via internet, through this e-resources the user can get numerous resources depending upon their needs, it will make them satisfy.

The e-resources on magnetic and optical media have a vast impact on the collections of University libraries. These are more useful due to inherent capabilities for manipulation and searching, providing information access is cheaper to acquiring information resources, savings in storage and maintenance etc. and sometimes the electronic form is the only alternative.

About

Electronic data Prospering

Electronic data processing form one of many formats that the Library collects to support its universal collections. Electronic data include, web sites, online databases, e-journals, e-books, and physical carriers in all formats, whether free or fee-based, required to support research in the subject covered, and may be audio, visual, and/or text files.

Electronic data is a digital media firm with a singular focus: to provide our clients with a dedicated partner that advances their mission with web-based solutions. E-Resources is a digital media firm with a singular focus: to provide our clients with a dedicated partner that advances their mission with web-based solutions.

Electronic data (or Processing) are materials in digital format accessible electronically. Examples of e-resources are electronic journals (e-journal), electronic books (e-book) online databases in varied digital formats, Adobe Acrobat documents (.pdf), web pages. Are the electronic information sources or services that are accessed through a computing network or any other ICT infrastructure in the library or remotely.

Definition

Electronic data

Electronic data processing is also known as EDP, a frequently used term for automatic information processing. It uses the computers to collect, manipulate, record, classification and to summarize data. If someone asks what is electronic data processing, then EPD meaning can be described as the processing of data using electronic means such as computers, calculators, servers and other similar electronic data processing equipment. A computer is the best example of an EDP system.

Access to E-Journals

There are two kinds of e-journals are available

1. Paid E-Journals.
2. Free E-Journals.

Need of electronic data

Electronic Data Proceeding enable the librarian to provide better service to the user community. The few

Considerable points are mentioned bellow**: -**

1. To get access to an information source by the more than one user.
2. Electronic Data Proceeding can be searched quickly.
3. These can be found easily by the user.
4. These resources can be stored in huge amount.
5. Amount of time spent on the E-Resources use.
6. Analyses the purpose of using e-resources by respondent
7. Know different types of e-resources commonly used by respondents
8. To collect, store, organize information in digital form.
9. To promote efficient delivery of information economically to all the users.
10. To encourage co-operative efforts to save and share the investments in research resources,
11. Computing and communication network.

Structure OF Electronic Data

Electronic Data processing are available in many forms in soft nature. These forms are useful in different ways for different purpose. TML Format: This is a hypertext mark-up language used for most web pages. Using HTML can be read using a standard browser like Microsoft Internet Explorer. There is no need of special equipment.

PDF: is a file format that has captured all the elements of printed document as an electronic image that you can view, navigate, print or forward to someone else. This file can create using adobe acrobat or acrobat capture.

TIFF (Tagged Image File Format: This file format used for storing image like photo graphs and line arts. It is widely supported by image manipulation applications.

CHM Format: This is an extension for the compiled HTML file format, almost used by Microsoft HTML based help program. It contains many compressed HTML documents and the image and java script they link to. This includes table of contents index and full text searching.

Desktop Author Format: This is an electronic publishing format and creates digital web books with virtual turning pages. The documents like e book, digital photo album, e cards, digital diaries, online resume, quizzes tests exams brochures can be written in this format.

Rich Text Format: This is developed by Microsoft in 1987 for cross platform document most word processors able to read and write this. To encourage co-operative efforts to save and share the investment in research resources computing and communication network.

- **Objective of Electronic Data Processing**

Objective of this paper is to study basic various aspects of e-resources. Following objectives are declared for study

To provide mass storage for relevant drat

To make easy access to the data for the use

To provide prompt response to user requests for daft

To eliminate redundant data

To allow multiple users to be active at on

To allow for growth in the data base system

To protect the data from harms like physical and unauthorized access

- **Advantages of Data Processing**
- **As:** EDP access database context very speedily. Its speed depends on the network or device.
- **Accuracy:** EDP gathers accurate information accuracy depends on the EDP tool.
- **Less expensive:** EDP tools are very easily available and also takes low maintenance.
- **Storage capacity:** It provides various storage media like secondary and primary memory.

Automation: EDP system avoid human work during the process.

- **Disadvantages of Data Processing**
- **Training:** EDP tools need extra cost for employee training. EDP tools sometimes specify a different procedure for each tool.
- **Electricity consumption:** It completely depends on electricity because EDP equipment runs with the help of electricity directly.
- **Equipment cost/Maintenance cost:** EDP system each time face lots of problem after up-gradation of the system.

Comment below if you have queries related to the above topic, advantages, and disadvantages of Ed

Types of Data Processing System

Types of data processing can be understood on basis of methods and technology adopted. Generally mechanical and electronic data processing is used and at times manual data processing is used. According to their working, Data processing systems can be of different type.

Table 1

SI-NO	Types of Data Proceeding	Description
1	E-Book	E-books is the many formats competing for prime time, including Adobe PDF, Microsoft Reader, e-Reader, Mob pocket Reader, EPUB, Kindle and iPad.
2	E-Journal	An e-journal is very important part of every library collection. E-journals are one application of information technology.
3	E-Newspaper	An E-newspaper is also known as online newspaper or web newspaper that exists on the World Wide Web or internet.
4	E-Magazines	An E-Magazine is very important part of every library collection. E-Magazines are one application of information technology.
5	Indexing and Abstracting Databases	These are the reference sources which provide bibliographic information about journal including abstracts of the articles.
6	Full text database	Today's there are no of databases available on the Network. Are either free or with charges. E-databases is an organized collection of information of a particular subject or multidisciplinary subject areas, information within e-databases can be searched and retrieved electronically.
7	Reference database	These are many Dictionaries, Almanacs, and Encyclopedias, which are available on internet in electronic format.
8	Statistical database	These databases contain the numerical data useful for the mass community.
9	Image collection	Due to adventure of e-images facility this type of databases is developed.
10	Multimedia products	These types of databases are included images, Video's, audios and text etc.
11	E-Thesis	These databases are contained with PhD thesis and Dissertation published through e-format.
12	E-Clipping	The main objective of e-clipping is retrospective search and comprehensive analysis of new items.
13	E-Patents	E-patents is the exclusive right granted by the government to make use of an invention for a specific period of time.
14	E-Standards	Written definition, limit rule, approved and monitored for complains by authoritative agency.

Conclusion

- To summarize, since the software crisis of the 1970s the industry has gone through far-reaching technical, economic and organizational changes. Work organization has evolved from the Tayloristic approach of the 1970s to a rather more flexible management style in the 1980s. However these changes have not been able to counter the continuing DE synchronization of progress in hardware and software. The occupational structures in the industry remain fluid. The sexual division of labour in computing jobs does not seem to have crystallized, although women do tend to be clustered at the base of the hierarchic pyramid. Although they face difficulties in building their career paths, there seems to be room for upward mobility into more skilled occupations and development work. On the other hand, even in firms studied, which emphasize job stability, a trend towards diversifying work relations can already be foreseen. The growth in the outsourcing of less skilled activities, which are being turned into casual work, is likely to seriously jeopardize this window of career advancement for women.
- With regard to software development work, at least in the short term, women may continue to have only a minor share of total employment. There are indications of gender polarization of the work, with men tending to be clustered closer to the machinery, where technical expertise associated with mainframes has been assigned a high social prestige. Small processor platforms (e.g. microcomputers, workstations) have so far had lower organizational prestige. These, and activities involving close interaction with users, seem to offer more conducive environments for women. Since the epoch of the powerful centralized mainframes is passing, and software is moving further from the machinery towards the modelling of problem-solving in close contact with users, women may well become core agents in the technical and social changes necessary for the further diffusion of information technologies. Whether this will have a significant effect on the overall profile of women's employment in developing countries will depend also on factors affecting the viability of indigenous software activities and, increasingly, deploying an internationally competitive software and computer services sector.

What is Data Processing?

Generally, Data Processing is the collection and conversion of a set of information to a meaningful outcome. The facts which can be processed to generate the significant result is called Data processing.

The Data processing system is a composition of devices, resources, and procedure which you can use for a set of inputs in order to produce a set of outputs.

So we can explain all inputs and outputs as data, facts, and pieces of information.

Data processing involves many steps as below

- Collection and Validation- To make sure the provided Data is accurate.
- Preparation and sorting- Formatting Data according to the use.
- Inputs and Summarization- Checking the data to categories useful information.
- Processing and Aggregations- Calculating data for processes.
- Analytics- Interpretation, and presentation.
- Reporting and Storage- Summary data for various uses.

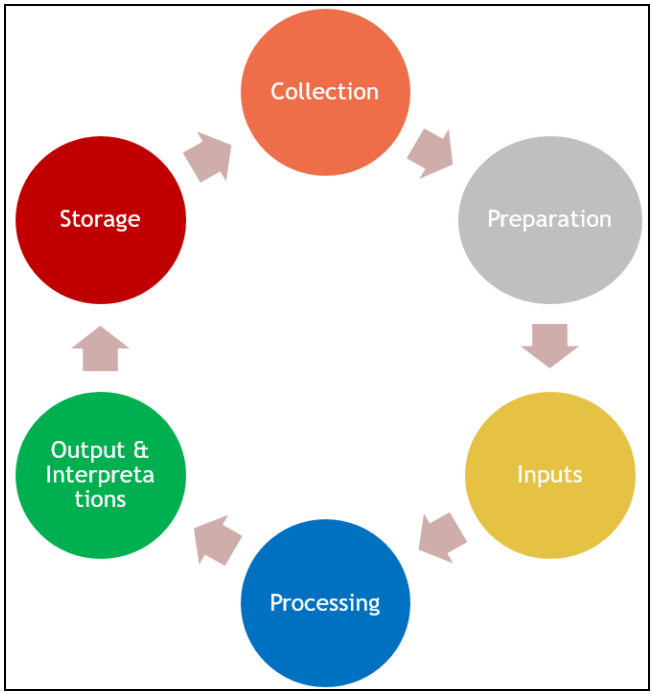

Fig 1

There are several methods of Data Processing available as follows

- Manual Data processing.
- Automatics Data processing.
- Electronic Data processing.

Furthermore, the best and most useful processing method is Electronic Data Processing which is the computerized presentation of facts and raw data. Electronic data processing (EDP) reflects the processes of the automated path to convert data. Processing methods are simple and easy to adapt.

Electronic Data Processing

Electronic information handling or EDP is a quick, secure and hassle-free information preparing framework that can produce any kind of information.

Does your association gather and deal with each little piece of data which you create each day or only a set of information?

Regardless of whether your organization is little or huge or whether your information handling needs are gigantic or less. You can profit from an Electronic Data Processing or EDP framework. EDP alludes to an advanced administration of your database. You can gather any kind of information like solicitations, telephone discussions, archives or minutes of a meeting through a successful EDP methodology.

Therefore, Electronic Data processing is the best in an industry to process information and data sets. EDP is the preparing of information by a computer and its projects in a situation including electronic correspondence.

References

1. French, Carl. Data Processing and Information Technology (10th ed.). Thomson, 1996, 2. ISBN 1844801004.
2. Illingworth, Valerie (11 December). Dictionary of Computing. Oxford Paperback Reference (4th ed.). Oxford University Press, 1997. ISBN 9780192800466.
3. Google N gram viewer. Retrieved June 26, 2013.
4. Trues dell, Leon E. The development of punch card tabulation in the Bureau of the Census, 1890. United States Department of Commerce, 1965.
5. Bohme Frederick, Wyatt J, Paul Curry, James P. 100 Years of Data Processing: The Punch card Century. United States Bureau of the Census, 1991.
6. Google N gram viewer. Retrieved April 28, 2018.
7. ASSESPRO, PERSSONA Survey, working paper, ASSESPRO, Rio de Janeiro, 1988.
8. Braver man H. Labour and Monopoly Capital: The Degradation of Work in the Twentieth Century, New York, Monthly R**,** 1974.
9. Brooks Jr FP. 'No Silver Bullet: Essence and Accidents of Software Engineering', Computer, April, 1987.
10. Cockburn C. Machinery of Dominance - Women, Men and Technical Know-how, London, Pluto Press, 1985.
11. Correa CM. The Legal Protection of Software - Implications for Latecomer Strategies in Newly Industrialising Economies (NIEs) and Middle-income Countries (MICs), working paper, Paris, OECD, 1989.
12. Davies M. 'Woman's Place is at the Typewriter: the Feminization of the Clerical Labour Force', in Z. Eisenstein (ed.) Capital Patriarchy and the Case for Socialist Feminism, London, Monthly Review Press, 1979.