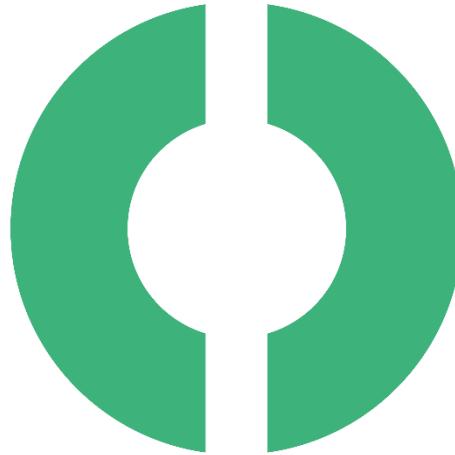




E-knjige po naročilu – odpiranje dostopa do gradiva za evropske uporabnike spleta



PROJEKT EODOPEN IN ODPIRANJE DOSTOPA DO DIGITALIZIRANEGA GRADIVA

Inkluzivnost splošnih knjižnic: Dostopnost knjižničnega prostora

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17. maj 2022

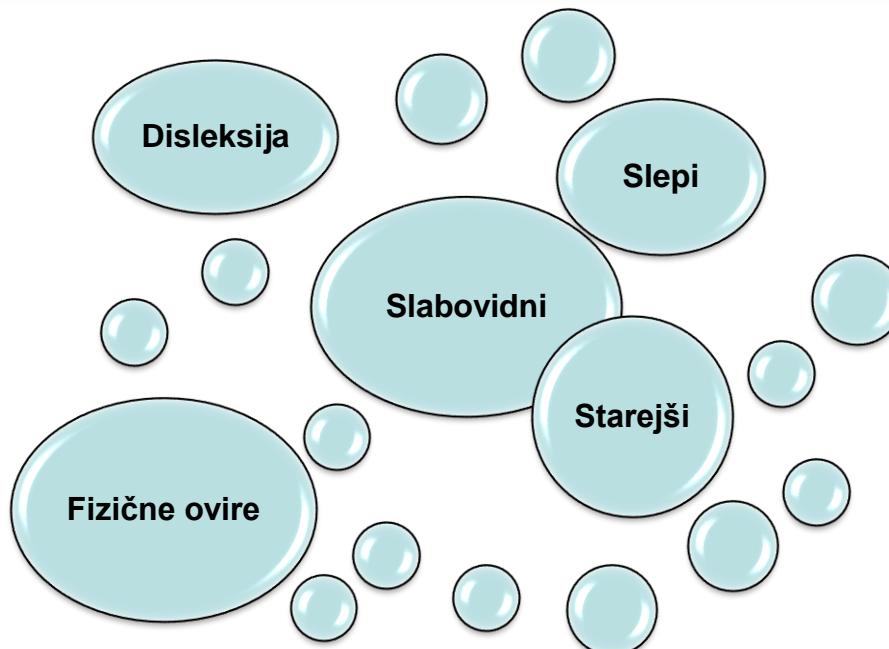
- Trajanje projekta: 1. 11. 2019–30. 4. 2024
- Konzorcij projekta: 15 partnerjev iz 11 evropskih držav
- Financer: Evropska komisija, Program Ustvarjalna Evropa, EACEA 34/2018
www.eodopen.eu
www.nuk.uni-lj.si/storitve/eodopen/o_projektu

Problemi, ki jih naslavlja projekt:

- večina tiskanih publikacij, ustvarjenih v 20. in 21. stoletju, je avtorsko zaščitenih → **pridobivanje dovoljenj za digitalizacijo**;
- digitalizirane publikacije so običajno dostopne v PDF formatu, ki ni priazen uporabi na mobilnih napravah → **prilagajanje novejšim formatom**;
- digitalizirane publikacije niso dostopne v formatih, ki so prilagodljivi potrebam slepih in slabovidnih uporabnikov → **prilagajanje potrebam**.



Osebe s posebnimi potrebami



Dostopnost publikacij, informacij itd.

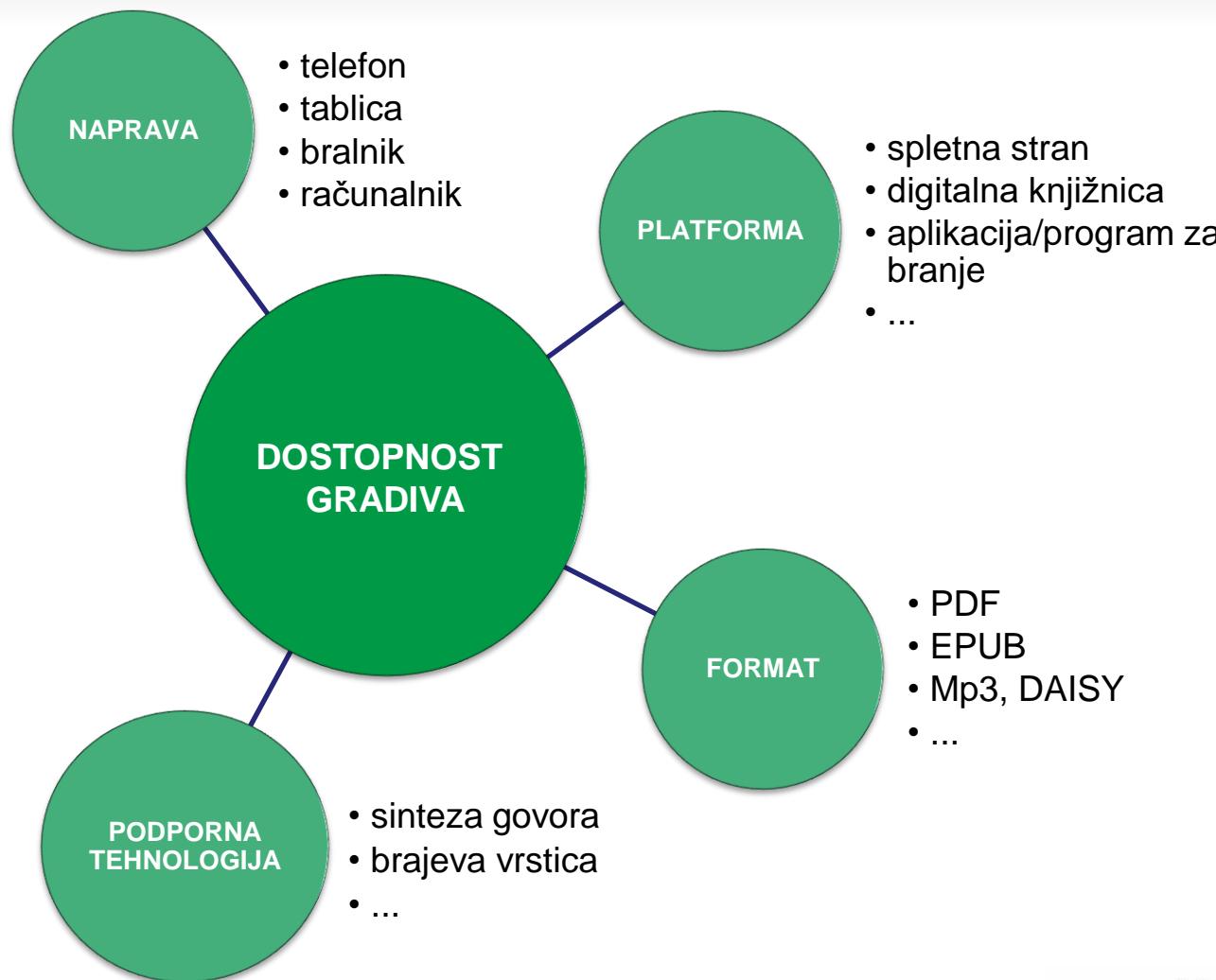


Dostop do znanja.



Integracija in inkluzija v družbo.

:(Samo 5-7 % svetovno izdanih informacij je v celoti dostopnih osebam, ki imajo ovire pri branju tiskanega gradiva.



Združenje DAISY (The DAISY consortium) navaja skupne cilje standardov in priporočil za ustvarjanje dostopnih digitalnih vsebin:

- ustvariti strukturiran dokument, po katerem je omogočena navigacija,
- preskrbeti dokument z opisi grafičnih elementov, kot so slike, diagrami in zemljevidi zato, da vizualno ovrani niso prikrajšani glede razumevanja vsebine in
- omogočiti prilagodljiv format s semantičnimi oznakami - bralcem bi moralo biti omogočeno, da prilagodijo vizualen izgled dokumenta svojim bravnim potrebam.

[Web content accessibility guidelines \(WCAG 2.1\)](#)

+ pripravljen osnutek za WCAG 2.2



- priprava gradiva na digitalizacijo
- avtorske pravice
- zajem oziroma preslikava gradiva v digitalno obliko
- vnos metapodatkov
- **obdelava skenogramov**
- **optična prepoznavna znakov (OCR)**
- izdelan dostavni format (pretežno PDF)

- **postprodukcija ali prilagajanje končnega formata**

Kvaliteta končnega rezultata digitalizacije?



Segmentacija elementov na skenogramih

algebra

1 A branch of the science of mathematics. It is arithmetic, but as well as using numbers uses letters of the alphabet to symbolise numbers.

2 We need symbols in place of numbers so that we often do not know what the other we are interested in is. We are trying to find out what it is.

3 Suppose a boy tells us that he wants an hourglass costing £5 and he needs another £2. How could we do this algebraically by writing $x = 2 + 5$. Here x stands for the number of pounds he already has. We can then go on to work out what number x actually is. Later we shall look at some ways of doing this.

4 For addition and subtraction we use the plus signs + and -. In arithmetic we use \times as the multiplication sign. We avoid using it in this way in algebra, because x is often used to stand for an unknown number. To show that two numbers are to be multiplied together, we usually place them side by side with no symbol between them. This means a multiplied by the number that x stands for. And ab means the number that a stands for multiplied by the number that b stands for.

5 For division we use the idea of fractions. If x is divided by 3, if we need to show a number multiplied by itself three times we use small brackets and call it 'expansion'. For example, x^2 means x multiplied by x . x^3 means $x \times x \times x$; that is, four x 's multiplied together. 2 and 4 are the exponents.

6 In the diagram above 'shorthand' $x^2 = 2x = 3y$. The brackets stand for two numbers multiplied together. If, for example x stands for the number 3 and y stands for the number 5 the expression becomes: $(3 \times 3) + (2 \times 3 \times 5) - (3 \times 5)$, or $9 + 30 - 15$, which is 24. The brackets show which parts to work out first.

Algebraic statements

7 We can complete a statement using numbers. We just have a 'verb'. We use 'equals' or 'is greater than' or 'is less than'. The signs for these verbs are $=$, $>$ and $<$. Using ordinary numbers, we can then write: $2 + 3 = 5$; $2 + 3 > 4$; $2 + 3 < 6$.

8 We can also make a statement that is only true for certain values of the unknown number. These values are called *solutions* of the equation.

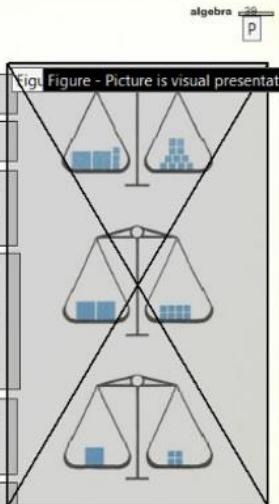
9 An inequality is a statement that is only true for a range of values of the unknown number.

10 A statement is true for a range of values of the unknown number. These values are called *solutions* of the equation.

11 An inequality is a statement that is only true for all values of the unknown number. These values are called *solutions* of the equation.

12 An inequality is a statement that is only true for a range of values of the unknown number. This statement is true for all values greater than 2.

13 An inequality is a statement that is only true for a range of values of the unknown number. This statement is true for a range of values of the unknown number. This is true in fact for all values greater than 2. To solve an equation or inequality means to find the number or set of numbers that make it a true statement.



When 3 is taken away from both sides, 2 blocks are left on each side.

When 2 is taken away from both sides, 1 block is left on each side.

When 1 is taken away from both sides, 0 blocks are left on each side.

Exercises 4

algebra

2 A branch of the science of mathematics. It is arithmetic, but as well as using numbers uses letters of the alphabet to symbolise numbers.

3 We need symbols in place of numbers so that we often do not know what the other we are interested in is. We are trying to find out what it is.

4 Suppose a boy tells us that he wants an hourglass costing £5 and he needs another £2. How could we do this algebraically by writing $x = 2 + 5$. Here x stands for the number of pounds he already has. We can then go on to work out what number x actually is. Later we shall look at some ways of doing this.

5 Algebra is a shorthand way of writing a short sentence.

6 ad. For addition and subtraction we use the plus signs + and -. In arithmetic we use \times as the multiplication sign. We avoid using it in this way in algebra, because x is often used to stand for an unknown number. To show that two numbers are to be multiplied together, we usually place them side by side with no symbol between them. For example, 2 means 2 multiplied by the number that x stands for. And ab means the number that a stands for multiplied by the number that b stands for.

7 We do not use the idea of fractions. If x is divided by 3, if we need to show a number multiplied by itself three times we use small index numbers called 'exponents'. For example, x^2 means x multiplied by x . x^3 means $x \times x \times x$; that is, four x 's multiplied together. 2 and 3 are the exponents.

8 This is an algebraic expression using some of the above 'shorthand': $x^2 + 2xy - 3y$. The symbols x and y stand for two unknown numbers. For example, if x stands for the number 3 and y stands for the number 5 the expression becomes: $(3 \times 3) + (2 \times 3 \times 5) - (3 \times 5)$ or $9 + 30 - 15$, which is 24. The brackets show which parts to work out first.

9 An equation can be thought of as a sentence or sentence. The illustration shows $2x + 3$ in the hand tray 'balanced' by 11 in the right hand tray.

10 If one side of an equation is changed the other side must be changed in the same way to preserve the balance. In the example: take 3 from each side; the equation becomes: $2x = 8$. So $x = 4$.

11 In solving an equation the aim is to finish up with another equation that tells us at once what unknown number is. This final equation has the unknown number on one side only. Nothing unknowns on the other side.

12 We can also use symbols instead of numbers. For example: $2x + 3 = 7$. This is an equation, it says that twice the number that x stands for, with 3 added to it, is equal to 7. The statement is true if x stands for the number 2, but not true if x stands for any other number.

13 An equation is a statement that is only true for certain values of the unknown number. These values are called *solutions* of the equation.

14 An inequality is a statement that is only true for a range of values of the unknown number. This statement is true for a range of values of the unknown number. This is true in fact for all values greater than 2.

15 An inequality is a statement that is only true for a range of values of the unknown number. This statement is true for all values greater than 2.

To solve an equation or inequality means to find the number or set of numbers that make it a true statement.

algebra

14 Figure - Picture is visual presentation



When 3 is taken away from both sides, 2 blocks are left on each side.

When 2 is taken away from both sides, 1 block is left on each side.

When 1 is taken away from both sides, 0 blocks are left on each side.

Exercises 4

carbohydrate

134 carbohydrate



Wood is tough and hard to break down. It contains cellulose, which is a polymer of glucose. Here wood pulp is being made into paper.

Wood is tough and hard to break down. It contains cellulose, which is a polymer of glucose. Here wood pulp is being made into paper.



A crab's body is covered in a hard outer covering of chitin. It is a more complicated carbohydrate.

To digest and use the carbohydrates, we need enzymes. Also to build new cells, we need proteins.

A person eating only carbohydrates will starve to death, no matter how much he eats. Fortunately potatoes and the outer shells of rice and grains contain most of the chemicals we need. But, unfortunately, people like white rice and white flour keep us healthy but don't give us energy. It is carbohydrates that give us energy. For example, bread is made from flour. It is a simple carbohydrate. It is made from glucose. It is cheap and easy to grow. Potato, rice, wheat, barley, rye, corn and other grains are the staples, the basic part, of most people's diet. But we cannot live entirely on carbohydrates.

starch	How it is made	where found	what it does	used in
1	by action of sun on green leaves	covered in parts of plants	provides energy, stickiness	food for energy, laundry starch, chewing gum
2	from starch	cassava, wheat, potato, corn	thickens and glues together	bread, flour, tortillas, polenta, rice, pasta, soups, cakes
3	by bacteria	made from sugar	gives bulk	high protein substitute
4	by action of sun on green plants	stems, leaves, roots, green beans, palms, beets	provides energy, stickiness, taste, colouring, brewing, yeast, baking, sweetening, soups, jams, jellies, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, dentistry, dentures	food for energy, laundry starch, chewing gum, bread, flour, tortillas, soups, cakes, pasta, soups, jams, jellies, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, dentistry, dentures
5	pectin	citrus and apple fruit waste	coagulates with acid to make jams, jellies, marmalades, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, dentistry, dentures	jam, jelly, marmalade, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, dentistry, dentures
6	as action of sun on seaweed	seaweed and marine algae	gels and emulsifies	cosmetics, dentistry, dentures
7	on seaweed and marine algae	dried brown seaweed	binds together	binding fibres, soap, detergents, cosmetics, dentistry, dentures
8	formed in bark and leaves after plant damage	acacia trees, cherry plum, mesquite	makes rubbery substance	making paper and textiles, ice cream, cosmetics, medicines, dentistry, dentures, chewing gum
9	built up in cell walls of plants	trunks, stems, leaves, flowers	gives support to plants and holds substances	wood, construction, insulation, paper, cosmetics, dentistry, dentures, cellulose, plastic

Find out by doing

Put a drop of iodine tincture into water. If this is dropped on starch, the starch will turn blue. Test some flour, slices of potato, turnip and chopped green beans for starch. Where is it in the beans?



- Formati naj bodo čim širše dostopni na raznih napravah, brani s pomočjo raznih programov ali aplikacij in podpirajo rabo podporne tehnologije.
- NUK v okviru projekta EODOPEN od leta 2021 ustvarja testno zbirko prilagojenih digitaliziranih del v formatu EPUB.
- Trenutno število publikacij: 17 (maj 2022)
- Ob izdelavi se upošteva standarde in priporočila ter preverja dostopnost.
- Omogočena personalizacija in vizualne prilagoditve besedila.
- Dostop do del: www.dlib.si/sh/93BBB6D9



IV. NAUČIMO SE GOSPODARITI S ČASOM

Zdravila za kronično primanjkovanje časa

»Zmanjkuje mi časa,« »Nimam dovolj časa,« je tožba, ki jo slišimo dandanes zelo pogosto. Vsem, mladim in starim, se stalno kam mudi, zadnji hip delajo stvari, ki bi jih mogli imeti že zdavnaj opravljene. Tudi dijaki v tem niso izjema, saj so dokaj obremenjeni z delom — 5, 6 in več ur po uka dnevno, pri nekaterih kar dolga pot v šolo, priprava na šolo, pomoč doma, in komaj ostane še kaj prostega časa.

Vsakdo ima sicer na razpolago enakih 24 ur dnevno, vidimo pa, da nekateri dijaki kar dobro »vozijo« v šoli, obenem pa jim ostaja časa še za druge dejavnosti in ne delajo vtisa, da bi bili z delom preobremenjeni. Ali se lahko od takih dijakov česa naučimo?

V neki anketi smo povprašali vrsto dijakov, kako uporabljajo čas za učenje. Pokazale so se zanimive razlike med uspešnimi in neuspešnimi dijaki. Pri uspešnih dijakih smo bolj pogosto zasledili naslednje odgovore:

— pogosteje planirajo čas za učenje,

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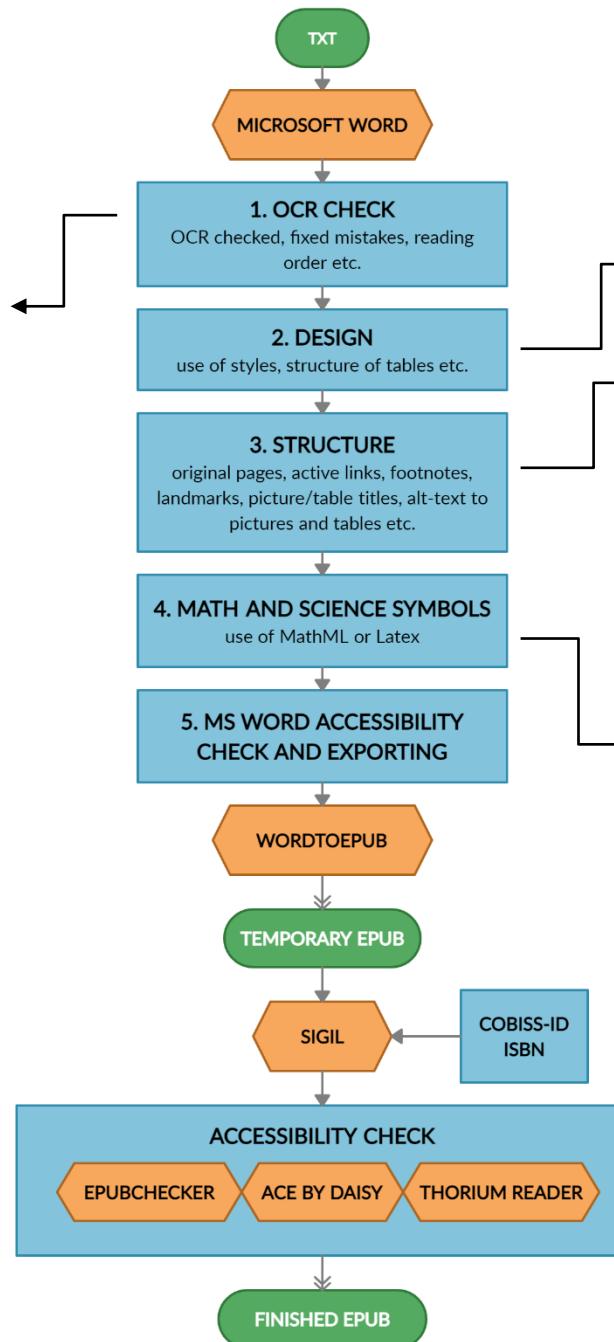
Jezik: SI
 -> preverjeno črkovanje
 -> označeni odseki v drugih jezikih

Išči in zamenjaj:

- Seje \Rightarrow se je
- Jc \Rightarrow je
- Sc \Rightarrow se
- 11 \Rightarrow n
- vv \Rightarrow w
- ii \Rightarrow n/ü
- 5 \Rightarrow s

Specifični znaki (\pm , \geq , \diamond , \bullet), črke (ä, ö, ß), grške črke (α, β, π), itd.

Zmanjšana raba pik kjer je izvedljivo.



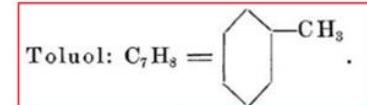
Uporaba stilov (navaden, h1, h2, opomba...)

Dopis izvirnih strani Stran: #

Aktivne povezave, opombe...

Dodane slike + alt-text

Prilagojene preglednice (ne slika) – pomembna je glava preglednice



Isolirung aus Steinkohlentheer siehe S. 31.

λ_{ch} =
Toluol: C₇H₈ =
Isolirung aus Steinkohlentheer siehe S. 31.

Source: Schultz, Gustav (1900). Die Chemie des Steinkohlentheers: mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der künstlichen organischen Farbstoffe, p. 38.



- Koristne povezave

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Ustvarjajmo dostopne publikacije za vsakogar!



Hvala za vašo pozornost.

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