

Today's Topics

Goal -

When you research a subject, you will be aware of the many online tools available for finding information and how best to use them.

- ☐ Brief Internet history
- ☐ Online encyclopedias
- ☐ Search engines
- ☐ Library research databases

The Internet

- ☐ Idea began in 1962 with a series of memos written by Dr.
 Joseph Carl Robnett Licklider, a director at the U.S
 Department of Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
 (DARPA)
- ☐ Concept entitled "Galactic Network"
- ☐ The first Internet ARPANET was successfully demonstrated at the International Computer Communication Conference in 1972.

http://www.internetsociety.org

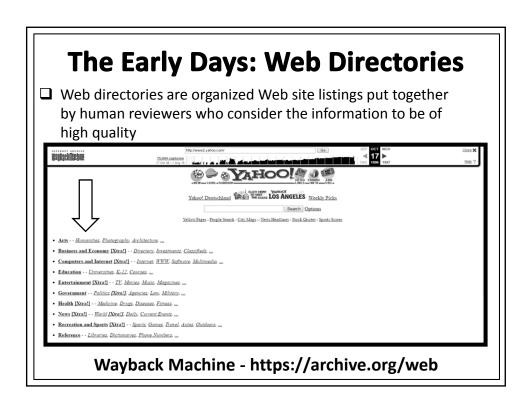
The World Wide Web

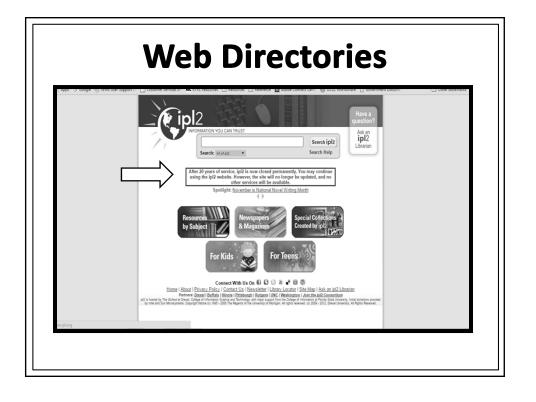
World Wide Web ≠ Internet



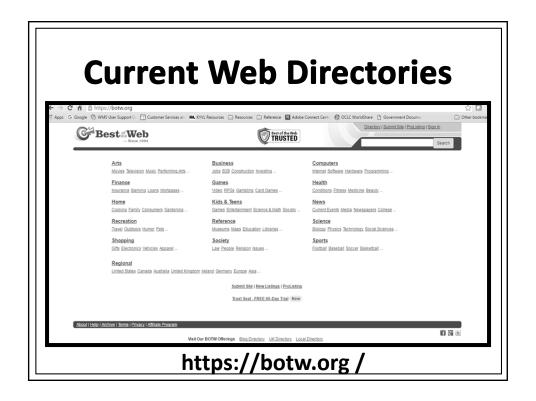
- ☐ Sir Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989
- ☐ CERN places the World Wide Web technology in the public domain in 1993

http://webfoundation.org/ about/vision/history-of-the-web









Online Encyclopedias

Free Online Encyclopedias







To Wikipedia...or not...

Free Online Encyclopedias

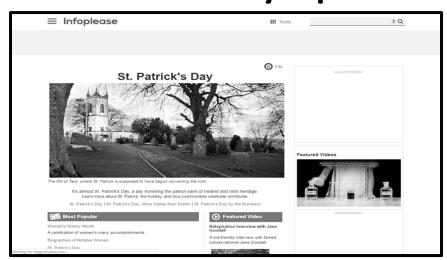
Wikipedia Pros

- ☐ To generate ideas and learn new terminology associated with your topic
- ☐ To help generate search terms to use in searching more reliable sources. Pay attention to embedded links, bolded words, and the table of contents
- ☐ To find other more objective, reliable sources in the bibliography usually found at the bottom of each entry

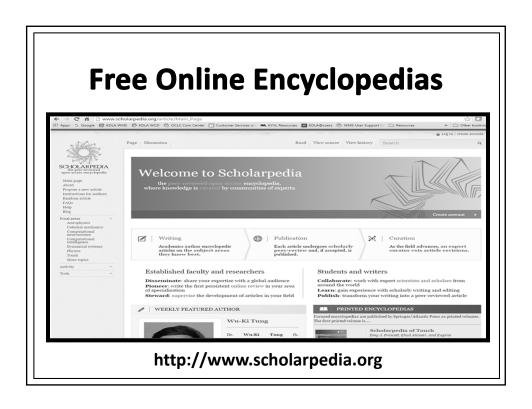
Wikipedia Cons

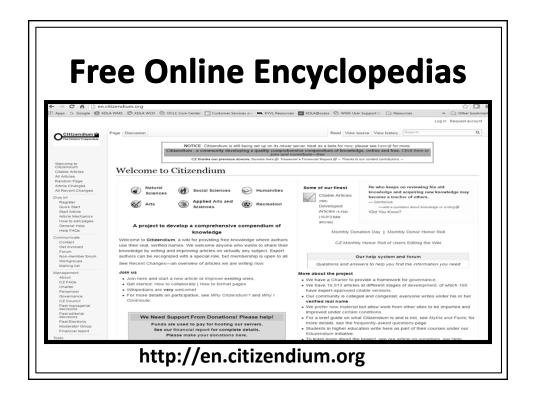
- ☐ Information on Wikipedia is contributed by anyone who wants to post material, regardless of expertise level
- ☐ Contributors do not have to use their real names or provide any information about who they are no transparency
- ☐ Information may be outdated, incorrect, or posted by someone who wants to spread misinformation, or by someone with an agenda

Free Online Encyclopedias



www.infoplease.com





Search Engines

Search Engines

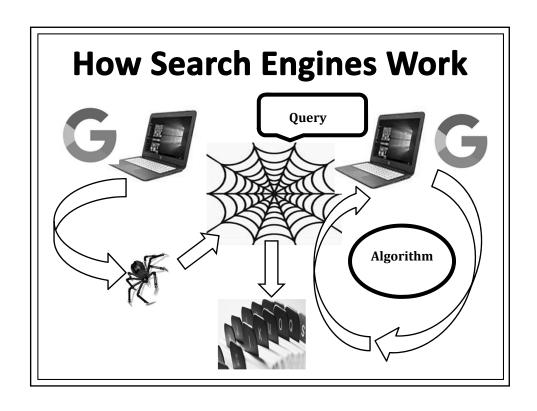
"The Web is so unfathomably large that we can only guess its true size, and yet, web search engines can find relevant web pages in a fraction of a second."

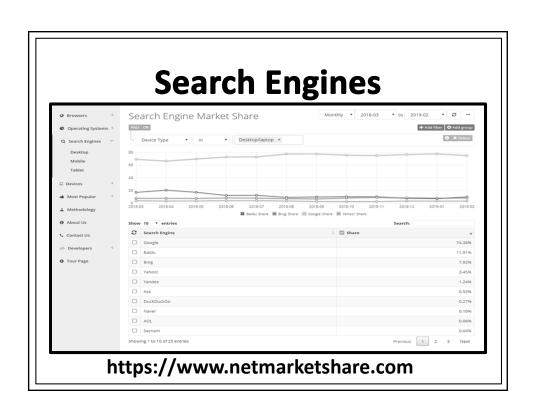
Spraul, V. Anton. How Software Works: The Magic Behind Encryption, CGI, Search Engines, and Other Everyday Technologies.





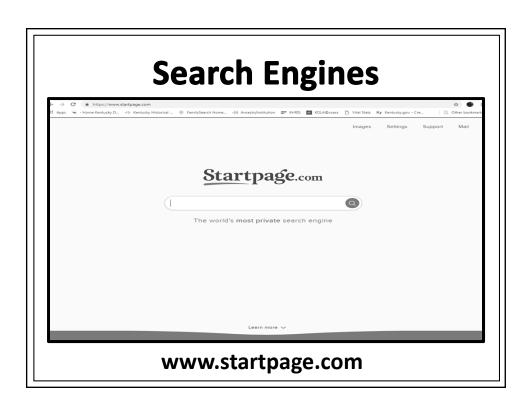


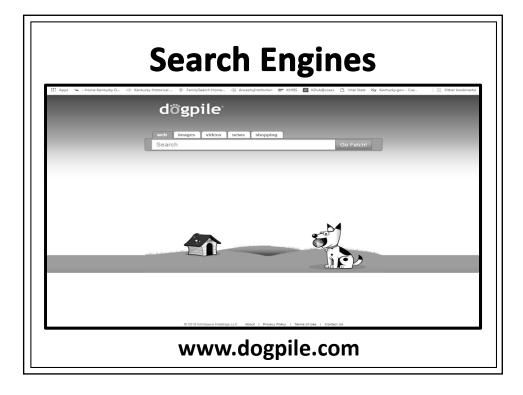




Search Engines

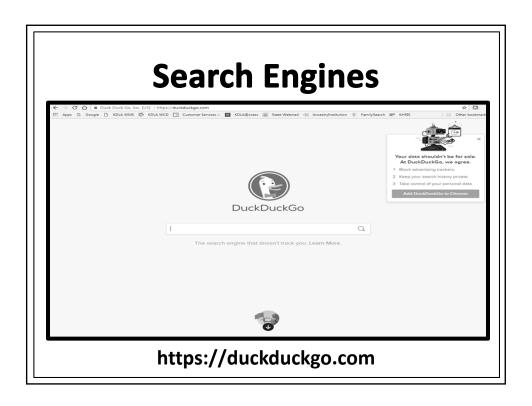
Meta Search Engines – metacrawlers don't crawl the web themselves to build listings. They allow searches to be sent to several search engines all at once, blending the top results on one page.





Search Engines

Newer Search Engines – may view results from sources such as blogs and social media, have results organized more like a "desktop," protect privacy by not tracking search activity







General Internet Search Tips □ When using the Web, try more than one search engine □ Refine your keyword search ➤ Get specific ➤ Use "unique" words ➤ Use synonyms

☐ Find *if* and *which* search operators work with

the search engine you are using

Google Specific Search Tips

Search Operators

You can use search operators and other punctuation to get more specific search results. Except for the examples below, Google Search usually ignores punctuation.

Punctuation & symbols

Even though you can use the punctuation marks below when you search, including them doesn't always improve the results. If we don't think the punctuation will give you better results, you'll see suggested results for that search without punctuation.

Symbol How to use it

Search for Google+ pages or blood types

Examples: +Chrome or AB+

@ Find social tagsExample: @agoogler\$ Find pricesExample: nikon \$400

Find popular hashtags for trending topics

Example: #throwbackthursday

Google Specific Search Tips

Search Operators Cont.

Symbol How to use it

- When you use a dash before a word or site, it excludes sites with that info from your results. This is useful for words with multiple meanings, like Jaguar the car brand and jaguar the animal.

Examples: jaguar speed -car or pandas -site:wikipedia.org

" When you put a word or phrase in quotes, the results will only include pages with the same words in the same order as the ones inside the quotes. Only use this if you're looking for an exact word or phrase, otherwise you'll exclude many helpful results by mistake.

Example: "imagine all the people"

* Add an asterisk as a placeholder for any unknown or wildcard terms.

Example: "a * saved is a * earned"

.. Separate numbers by two periods without spaces to see results that contain numbers in a range.

Example: camera \$50..\$100

Google Specific Search Tips

Search Operators Cont.

Operator How to use it

site: Get results from certain sites or domains. Examples: olympics site:nbc.com and olympics site:.gov

related: Find sites that are similar to a web address you already know.

Example: related:time.com

OR Find pages that might use one of several words.

Example: marathon OR race

info: Get information about a web address, including the cached version of the page, similar

pages, and pages that link to the site.

Example: info:google.com

cache: See what a page looks like the last time Google visited the site.

Example: cache:washington.edu

Note: When you search using operators or punctuation marks, don't add any spaces between the operator and your search terms. A search for site:nytimes.com will work, but site: nytimes.com

https://support.google.com/websearch/answer/2466433?hl=en

Analyzing Web Search Results

- ☐ Analyze Web results for trustworthiness:
 - ➤ Audience To whom is the site directed children, adults, students?
 - ➤ Authority Is the author of the site listed? Can you determine his/her expertise? Is contact information given phone number, address, e-mail? With what organization is he/she associated?
 - Bias Does the language, tone, or treatment of its subject give the site a particular slant or bias? Is the site objective? Is it designed to sway opinion? Organizational affiliation can often indicate bias.
 - Currency Is the site up-to-date with working links? Are dates given for when it was created and last updated? Is the topic current?
 - ➤ Scope Is the site an in-depth study of the topic going several pages deep, or is it a superficial, single-page look at the subject? Are statistics and sources referenced properly cited?



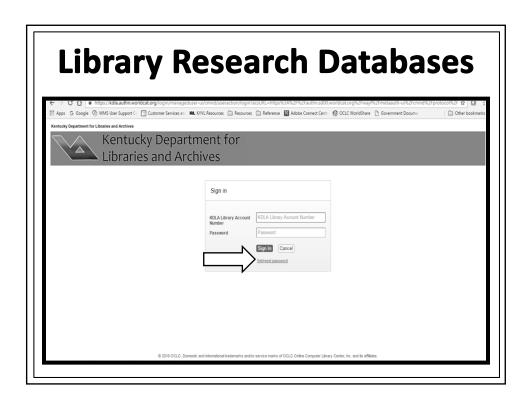
Library Research Databases

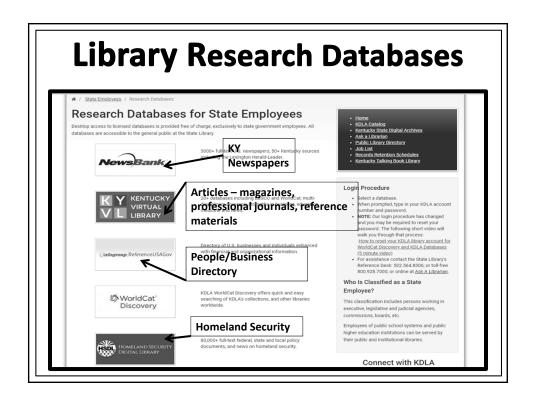
Library Research Databases □ Contain information from published works, such as magazines, professional journals, newspaper articles, encyclopedias, and reference books □ Are searchable by keywords, subject, author, magazine, title, date, etc. □ Provide citation information (author, title, publication, publisher, date of publication) □ Often contain full-text articles, in addition to citations, which you can save, share, or print □ Can be specific to a topic or type of information, such as Biography Resource Center or Business Source Premier

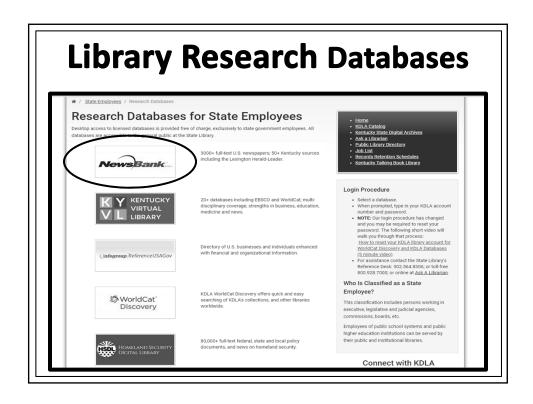
Library Research Databases Websites **Library Research Databases** ☐ Can be written by anyone ☐ Get information from professionals or experts in the field Content is not necessarily checked by an expert ☐ Contain published works where facts are checked ☐ Often don't provide the information necessary to create a ☐ Are easy to cite, often create a citation bibliography citation for you ☐ Can help you narrow your topic or ☐ Often aren't organized to support research needs suggest related topics ☐ May not indicate when the ☐ Are updated frequently information was updated Adapted from the Hennepin County Library website

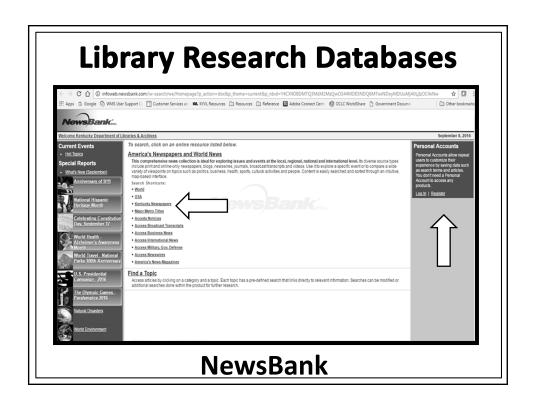


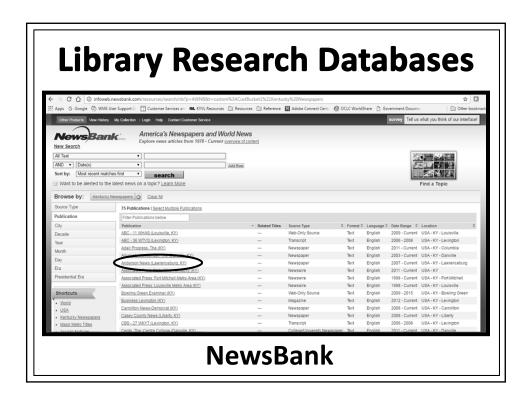


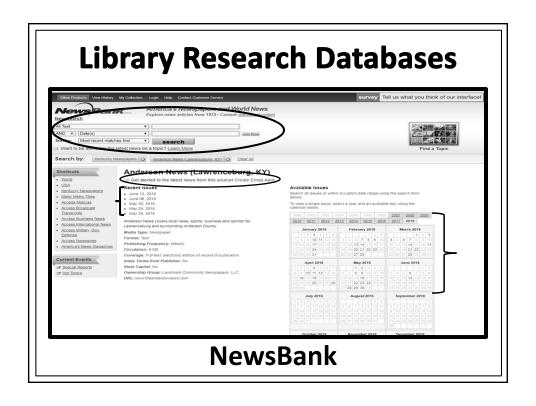




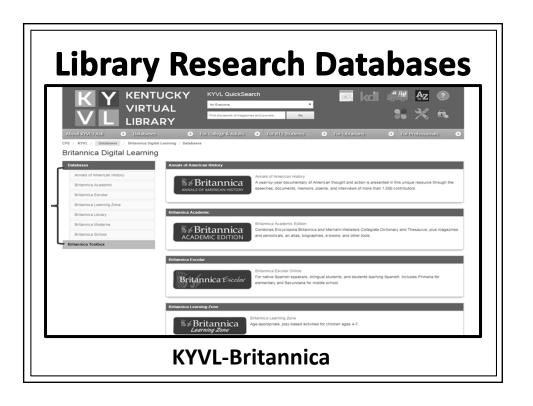


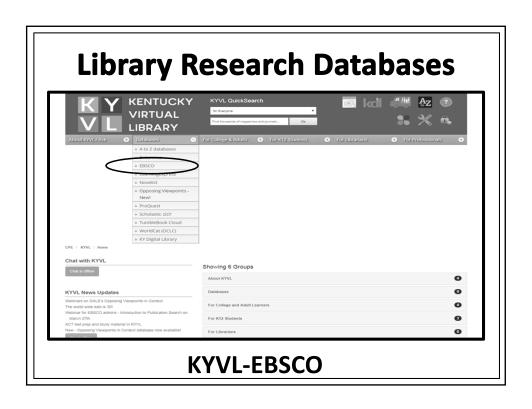


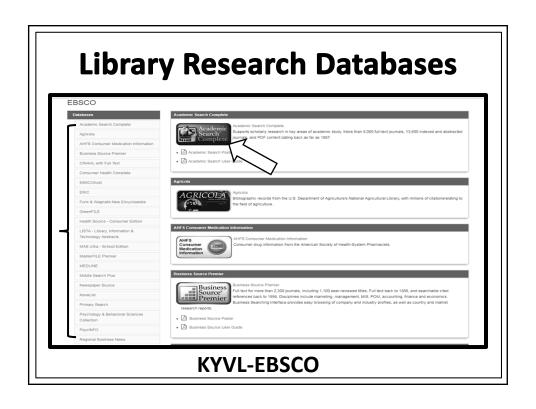


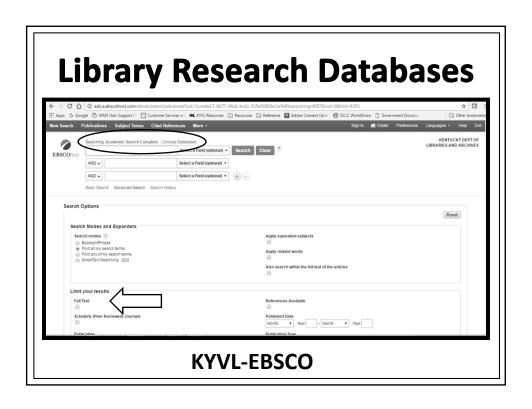


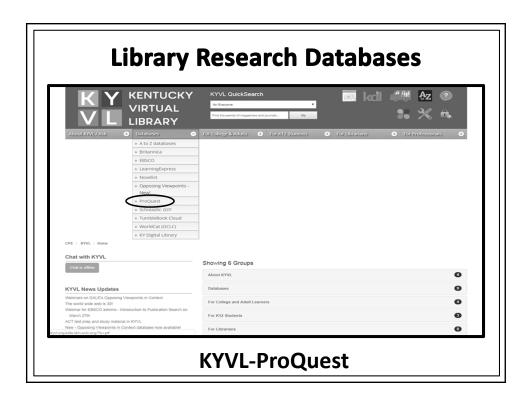






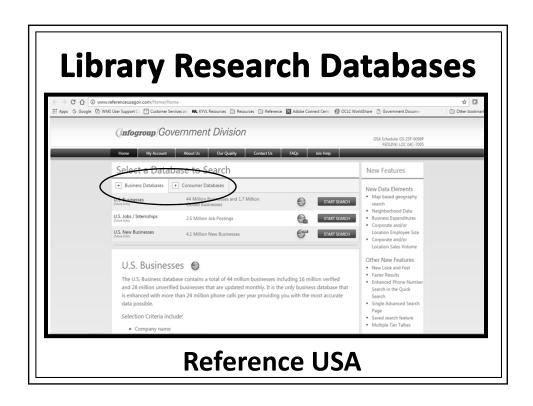






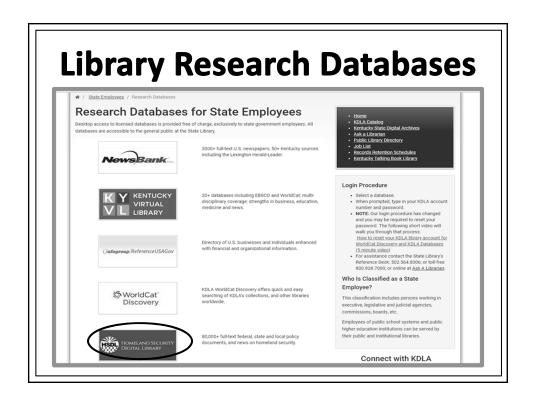






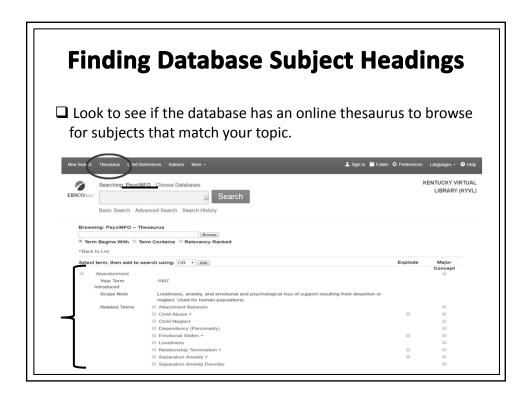


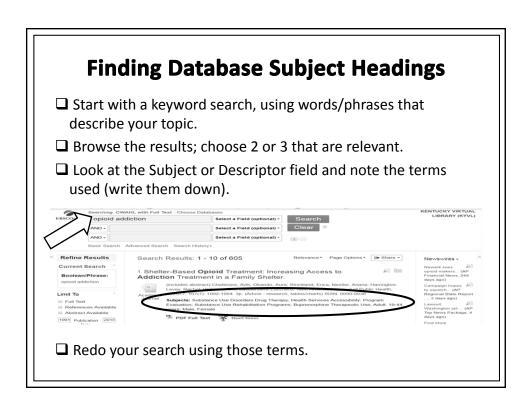


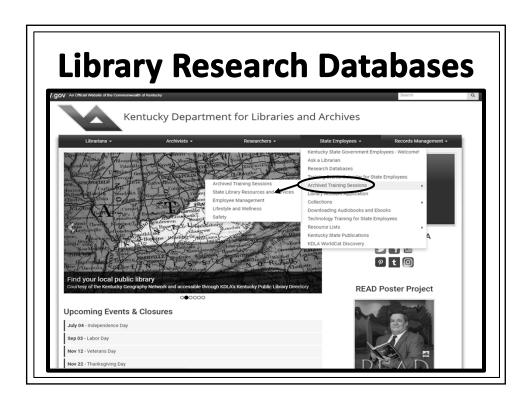


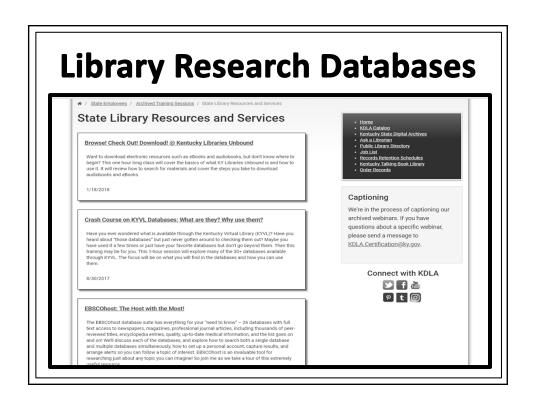


General Database Search Tips □ Wildcard: use # to replace a character in a word in order to get all variations of that word. Ex.: wom#n □ Truncation: use * to search the root or plural of a word. Ex.: manag*, infant* □ Double Quotations: use "..." for phrases. Ex.: "Kentucky State Hospital" □ Boolean Operators: use AND, OR, and NOT operators to combine or exclude keywords in your search. Ex.: salary OR income, bears NOT grizzly □ Parentheses: use () to control and define the way the search will be executed. Ex.: (dog or cat) and (show or parade)

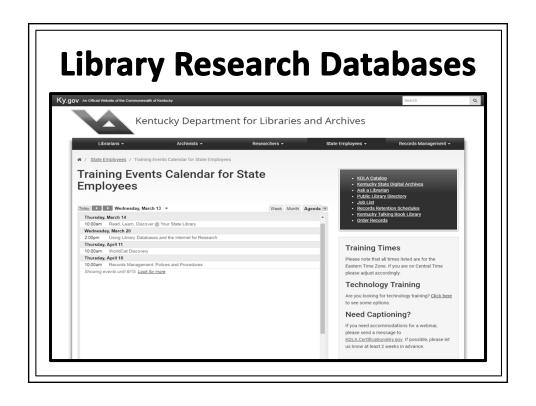




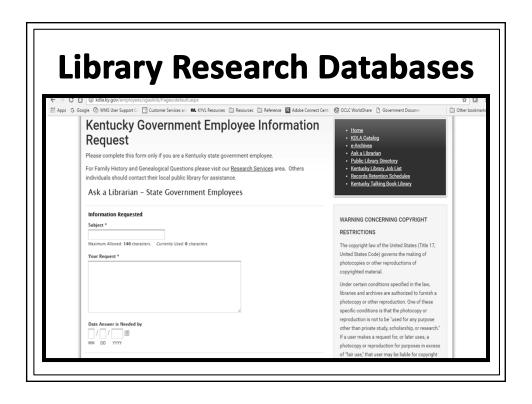












Contact Us

- ☐ In Person 300 Coffee Tree Rd, Frankfort 9:00am - 4:00pm Monday - Friday
- ☐ By Phone 502-564-8306

 Toll free 800-928-7000, option #3
 8:00-4:30, Mon.-Fri.
- ☐ Online Ask-A-Librarian
 http://kdla.ky.gov/employees/sgasklib/Pages/default.aspx