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Gst 121

Use of library, study skills and i.c.t semester assessment

Questions I'll answer are questions two(2), three (3), and four(4).

2 Question : describe the following ; Print Media, Cartographic Materials, Graphic Media, Audio Recordings, Audio-Visual Media, Microforms, and Digital Media.

Answers.

2a print media

From the hand out i was given, printed media are printed text on material most likely to be paper, they include books, pamphlets, serials, manuscripts each with it's individual characteristics and niche

Books

Books are any document that carry information and  has a collection of 49 sheets of paper or more, it is also bond together along the edges and protected by a cover, books have chapters with titles holding a totally different information from the previous chapter or the chapter ahead

It may have a glossary section that explains difficult terms, acronyms and abbreviations that were used in the book. Really good book have indexes which is an alphabetical listing giving enough information for searching on a particular term

Other issues

Sometimes a book can belong to a series, where each book is written independently but all belongs to the same series example of series is the African writers series

Serial

Serial is a distinctive title that is issued in parts over  time where each issue is published independently, examples of serials include magazines, journals, newsletters, and periodicals, etc.

Parts of a serial

The title page substitute : this is the outer part of the front cover of a serial it contains the title of the serial, the volume and issue number, date of publication and sometimes the publisher

Title page: most serials lack this page according to the hand book in some cases the information on the cover page is repeated.

This page talks about the editorial opinion of the editors and provides an overview of the contents of the serial.

Table of contents this page contains a list showing the articles in the issue of the serial providing names of the authors and the titles of the articles with the starting pages.

The main article : this section of the serial contains all the articles arranged in a numerical order.

Supplementary information this is the section where  information other than that of the main article are found like news and professional section where the latest news in the profession is provided

Index :the index in a serial usually refers to the author's title of articles in a volume

Magazine

contains written articles, photographs and advertisements it's articles varies a part may talk about sport while the other talks about food, printed materials like magazines are read for entertainment

Periodicals are publications that come out at regular intervals which could be weekly, monthly, twice a year, and annually.

Journal

This is a medium mainly for communicating research findings, it reports recent achievements in the field.

Newsletter

A small publication (such as a leaflet or newspaper) containing news of interest chiefly to a special group or region

From a site i visited to further my research

Reference Link: <https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803100346392>

Print media is Broadly, any written or pictorial form of communication produced mechanically or electronically using printing, photocopying, or digital methods from which multiple copies can be made through automated processes.

 More narrowly, any form of ‘ink and paper’ communication that is not hand-written or hand-typed, including books, circulars, journals, lithographs, memos, magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, and periodicals

2b cartographic materials

These are two dimensional or three dimensional  materials that are used to represent the whole earth and other celestial bodies that includes maps, atlases, plans, globes, and terrain models etc.

Maps this  is a diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads, etc.

This means maps come out in the form of a  pictorial material which is a representation of geological, physical and natural features (as mentioned in the handout) normally to a scale and on a flat medium mostly papers i can also appear in different forms. Generally maps are made up of text and pictures.

Atlases

Definition of atlas from Wikipedia states that

An atlas is a collection of maps, it is typically a bundle of maps of Earth or a region of Earth. In addition to presenting geographic features and political boundaries, many atlases often feature geopolitical, social, religious and economic statistics. They also have information about the map and places in it.

Plan : a plan is a drawing of a building or an area viewed from above showing information like the shape, measurements, position of the walls and other locations can be represented on a plan.

Globe: a globe is an object that celestial bodies like the earth and other planets in space can be painted on. It is painted on the surface of a sphere and could be turned round on a base.

Terrain model

These are three dimensional presentations mainly of terrain, materialized as a physical artifact. When representing terrain, the vertical dimension is usually exaggerated, this facilitates the visual recognition of terrain features.

2c

Graphic materials: they include photographs, drawings, filmstrips, charts, slides and transparencies. Some libraries also have real objects like toys, puzzles, games, coins, and specimens like animals, these could all be grouped into the category of graphic materials

Photographs ; these are images created when light falls on a photosensitive surface like photographic films and electronic sensors, The photographic films are further worked on to drive a larger and clearer image.

Drawings : is a form of visual art that involves one using drawing instruments to mark a paper or a two dimensional material, this could be displayed in a library to pass information or just for decoration

Filmstrips : is a series of photographic films varying in length, each frame is a single-frame still photograph which bear a picture, text or caption that can be projected separately one after the other with the help of a projector

Charts : a chart is information written on a sheet in the form of a table, graph, and diagram.

Slides : these are single frames of film on a small piece of thin glass, each frame is held in a card or plastic mount. There are two by two inches in size and 35mm thick. The object in the thin glass can be magnified using a microscope

Transparencies : consist of an image also on a thin plain glass or plastic sheets consisting of a film. Each has a text or caption in it and can be visibly magnified when strong light passes through it, they are normally ten by ten inches. They are protected by overhead projectors

Games : games provide stories and information, presented in a new format, that encourage critical thinking and problem solving. Special libraries have a mission to provide resources and support their industry or profession.

Coins : coins are small, thin, round pieces of metal or plastic used primarily as a medium of exchange or legal tender. Old coins and foreign coins are sometimes Collected and out on display for educational purposes

Specimens : this is an example of any substance. It could be living like animals, and plants. Or it could be non living like a portion of a chemical or powder.  This could be kept there for educational reasons or just for entertainment.

Graphic materials can be categorized into two classes, those that are printed or drawings etc. that can be viewed with the naked eyes while some need to be viewed with a magnifying instrument.

2d

Audio recording:

Audio recordings are sounds that are recorded on tapes or compact discs, they are very important for educational and recreational purposes, the make up most of music and broadcasting libraries, example are cassettes sound discs and discs recording  Most of the information of an audio recording can be found on the cassettes, the label boxes, sleeves or containers.

Cassettes these are magnetic tapes that can b between 15 minutes and 120 minutes recorded time it could be a single track or it could be a number of tracks which will correspond to the number of recordings

According to Wikipedia It was developed by Philips in Hasselt, Belgium, and introduced in September 1963

Sound discs and disc recording: they are plastic disc ranging in diameter from 7 inches to 16 inches, audio recording on this medium you require special equipment such as record player, radios and tape recorders. the invention of the phonograph is generally credited to the American inventor Thomas Edison (1877).

Personally audio recording helps a lot of students with smartphones being able to record a lecture session and replaying it in their free time is an opportunity that should be taken advantage of.

2e

Audio-visual media

Is the media that comprises of audio recordings and motion pictures with materials in which images and sounds are recorded on films disc and tapes added with a view showing the motion pictures, according to the handout what films can be different sizes from 8 16 and 35  to 70mm they could be in cassette format or disc. A projector is needed for viewing motion films and a video recorder and television are needed for viewing video-cassettes, video tapes and videodisc.

This medium helps in a lot of ways examples are

In the music industry it helps artists to reach a lot of audience and gives them the ability to hold the attention of this  audience for close to 4 minutes, in the educational sector it helps lecturers who can obtain a sometimes a documentary to further help the students understand the point of the lecturer or the information being passed by the lecturer

2f

Microforms

Microforms are photographically reproduced documents which are miniature in size and they cannot be seen with the naked eye hence equipment called micro readers have been provided, they save a lot of space that would have otherwise been copied by print Media.

Types of Microforms are

Microfilm: are rolls, strips or loops of developed film. They come in different sizes ranging from 16, 35 or 70mm of any length depending on the number of exposures on the film.

Microcards: this is an opaque card of various sizes. It is microscopic photographic reproduction of printed materials that resembles a microfiche in every aspect except that while the medium of microfiche is a flat film, that of microcard is an opaque card

Microfiches: these are flat sheets of photographic film which could be 3 by 5 inches or 4 by 6 inches, they carry reproduction of images in columns and rows, thus appearing in squares. A fiche may carry up to 96pages depending on the reduction rate.

Microforms are miniaturized sizes and some of the details can be found on the item itself. Title frame or any container, it may sometimes be accompanied with a textual material.

Personally i haven't seen any of these in the real world only on the internet and the handout i was given i keep wondering how useful an invention like this will be to a student like myself.

2g

Digital devices: these are data and program files which store information, the files are generally kept as floppy diskettes they can only be accessed by the use of a computer. Other electronic resources are CD-ROM discs or internet resources.

3 Question : is the internet a library?

Answer :

The internet can not be a substitute for an actual library

Discussion :

1 Not everything is on the internet : The Internet doesn’t have everything that is published. Search engines such as Google, AltaVista, FireFox and Yahoo access are limited. ALA reports that only 8% of all journals and even fewer books are on the Internet.  The most reliable scholarly information is available in books and journals.  Preliminary steps to find the appropriate search terms should start with print indexes and subject headings volumes.

2 The internet is not organized : There is not a system that catalogs and organizes all resources on the Internet.   A search on the Internet is similar to searching an unclassified catalog.  When you use any of the search engines, you’re searching only part of the Internet.  Searches are not always relevant to your topic and can cause a lot of wasted time, frustration and confusion

3 The internet doesn’t have quality control : Quality control isn’t easy to achieve on the Internet.  Open Source information on the Internet is quite common and easy to get misinformed information.  Anyone with access to the Internet can publish a Website.

4 Sources on the internet are harder to identify : Information on the Internet is hard to tell who’s telling you what and where is the location of the information. When you use information in your paper from the Internet, it’s important to print it out and cite your sources.   Information taken from the Web can change overnight.  Information taken from the library or databases in the library gives the exact location.  One must give full documentation when using information from a site.  See the Academic Integrity Statement under Academic and Classroom Conduct for Tennessee State University’s response to plagiarism and academic dishonesty.

5 Library online resources are available 24/7 : Online databases can be accessed 24 hours a day 7 days a week from the library’s webpage. These databases are in the library’s collection and can be accessed on campus and remotely with your University ID via the Internet. This is not to be confused with searching the Internet.

6 Tuition and fees pay for the library use : Library resources are paid for with your tuition and fees, so take advantage of it.  Libraries provide free access to scholarly books, journals, newspapers, encyclopedias, and other print reference sources.  A lot of information on the Internet is FREE, except scholarly materials.  A paid subscription is required to access.

7 Trained professionals available for assistance : Knowledgeable and friendly librarians are available to assist with locating information in person, chat, e-mail or telephone. Request assistance at the beginning of your research and spare valuable time spent on the Internet.

8 E-books available : E-books are full-text and searchable. All E-book collections have records on the online catalog and can be accessed individually by title or in collections in collections like PsycBooks, Credo, Books 24x7, or EBSCO’s E-Book Collection.

9 Does library-less University work : A virtual library can not replace the traditional library. To California libraries (Monterey and California Polytechnic University) attempted this method, only to find out first hand that it can’t work. They found out that everything is not on the Internet.

References

Discussion was gotten from an article uploaded on Tennessee state university about library vs the internet

Link : <https://www.tnstate.edu/library/publicservices/library_vs_internet.aspx>

4 Question: write brief notes on the following libraries; Digital library, Virtual library, and Hybrid Library. State the relationship between them.

4a Digital library : this is an online data base of digital objects that can include text, still images, audio, video, digital documents, or other digital media formats. Objects can consist of digitized content like print or photographs, as well as originally produced digital content like word processor files or social media posts.

In addition to storing content, digital libraries provide means for organizing, searching, and retrieving the content contained in the collection.

Digital libraries can vary immensely in size and scope, and can be maintained by individuals or organizations, The digital content may be stored locally, or accessed remotely via computer networks. These information retrieval systems are able to exchange information with each other through interoperability and sustainability.

The early history of digital libraries is not well documented, but several key thinkers are connected to the emergence of the concept, Predecessors include Paul Otlet and Henri La Fontaine's Mundaneum, an attempt begun in 1895 to gather and systematically catalogue the world's knowledge, with the hope of bringing about world peace.

The visions of the digital library were largely realized a century later during the great expansion of the Internet, with access to the books and searching of the documents by millions of individuals on the World Wide Web.

The term digital library was first popularized by the NSF/DARPA/NASA Digital Libraries Initiative in 1994. With the availability of the computer networks the information resources are expected to stay distributed and accessed as needed, whereas in Vannevar Bush's essay *As We May Think* (1945) they were to be collected and kept within the researcher's Memex.

Types of digital libraries

Institutional repositories : Many academic libraries are actively involved in building institutional repositories of the institution's books, papers, theses, and other works which can be digitized or were 'born digital'. Many of these repositories are made available to the general public with few restrictions, in accordance with the goals of open access, in contrast to the publication of research in commercial journals, where the publishers often limit access rights.

National library collections : Legal deposit is often covered by copyright legislation and sometimes by laws specific to legal deposit, and requires that one or more copies of all material published in a country should be submitted for preservation in an institution, typically the national library. Since the advent of electronic documents, legislation has had to be amended to cover the new formats, such as the 2016 amendment to the *Copyright 1968* in Australia.

Digital archives : Physical archives differ from physical libraries in several ways. Traditionally, archives are defined as:

* Containing primary sources of information (typically letters and papers directly produced by an individual or organization) rather than the secondary sources found in a library (books, periodicals, etc.).
* Having their contents organized in groups rather than individual items.
* Having unique contents.

The technology used to create digital libraries is even more revolutionary for archives since it breaks down the second and third of these general rules. In other words, "digital archives" or "online archives" will still generally contain primary sources, but they are likely to be described individually rather than (or in addition to) in groups or collections. Further, because they are digital, their contents are easily reproducible and may indeed have been reproduced from elsewhere. The Oxford Text Archive is generally considered to be the oldest digital archive of academic physical primary source materials.

4b Virtual library ;There has been a considerable growth over the last decades of all types of learning in which students, teachers, Managers and researchers, though maybe dispersed from a geographical point of view, all share the same Virtual environment. A great number of new tools and a more generalized access to computer networks are Revolutionizing learning systems, teaching models and research, and as a consequence, libraries and Documentation centers too.

Recent changes introduced in current teaching systems have implied an increase in the type of demands made Of libraries and documentation center owing to a series of factors, among which we could single out the

Following:

* Changes in student typology
* A rise in the number of part-time students
* Changes in the educational system

A new type of library emerges from this situation altering the traditional notion of library. From now on,

Libraries will cease to be located in a specific place and will no longer act as compilers and stores of mainly Physical content, and will become spaces devoid of physical location or content. A new library targeting other Types of documents and needing to develop new systems to relate to the user.

In this new model of Library, librarians develop their skills in order to study their environment, to interpret and Anticipate changes, and to offer the user a kind of response which uses different patterns.

When applied to the Academic setting, the new Library must make tools, content and traditional service Compatible with new functions arising from a new way of learning at university and at other educational Centers. The Library takes on new roles – it selects, it organizes, it identifies, it recommends, it Trains.

4c Hybrid Library: Hybrid libraries are mixes of traditional print material such as books and magazines, as well as electronic based material such as downloadable, audiobooks,electronic journals, e-books etc. Hybrid libraries are the new norm in most public and academic libraries.

It seems that the term "hybrid library" was first coined in 1998 by Chris Rusbridge in an article for D-library Magazine.

Hybrid libraries evolved in the 1990s when electronic resources became more easily available for libraries to acquire for public use. Initially these electronic resources were typically access to material distributed on media such as CD-ROM or searches of specialized databases,OCLCD helped push libraries towards acquiring digital resources by providing a centralized technology resource for participating libraries. Now, with the widespread availability of digital content, it includes Internet resources and documents which are online, such as e-prints.

Some of the issues facing the hybrid libraries are the digital divide, interoperability ,collection development, ownership of electronic resources and preservation of digital media.

Any advancement in information technology will be useful only when you know how to use it. The term digital divide, is used to describe the gap between those with information technology knowledge and those who do not.

Majority of the libraries these days are hybrid libraries. The libraries own and subscribe to different resources in different formats. Some of the common formats are e-journals , serials, print monographs, CD,  and DVD . The main components of digital library framework are user interfaces, repository, handle system, and search system. The handle system and search system are the major components that should be designed with interoperability features to search across different repositories owned by different vendors. The user interface should be designed in a generic way that it helps library patrons develop a common knowledge to do advanced searches across all repositories.

References link for 4

Hybrid Library : <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hybrid_library>

Digital Library : <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_library>

4d the relationship between hybrid library, visual library, and digital library

All three libraries all have access to a computer which brings new options like e-books, downloadable, documents etc.

They all try to organize the data, files etc. That can be found in the library.