

**LIBRARIES** 

# Information literacy Masters Statistics

October 2018

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#### Content:

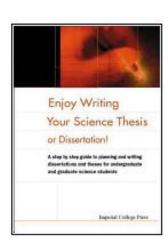
- 1. Where can I find information about how to write a thesis?
- 2. Search strategy. How do I use the correct keywords?
- 3. Where and how can I collect information?
  - Limo
  - Web of Science
- 4. How can I manage my search results?
  - EndNote
- 5. References / Bibliography / Plagiarism
- 6. CRAAP for information on the internet
- 7. Questions

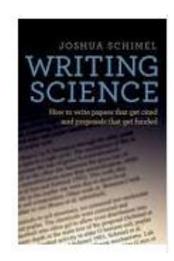


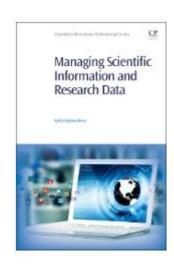
#### 1. Where can I find information about how to write a thesis?

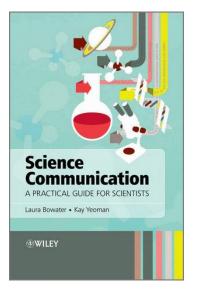
#### **Library books in Cluster 6**

- 001.891: Organisation of scientific work
- 02: Library sciences/ Information literacy



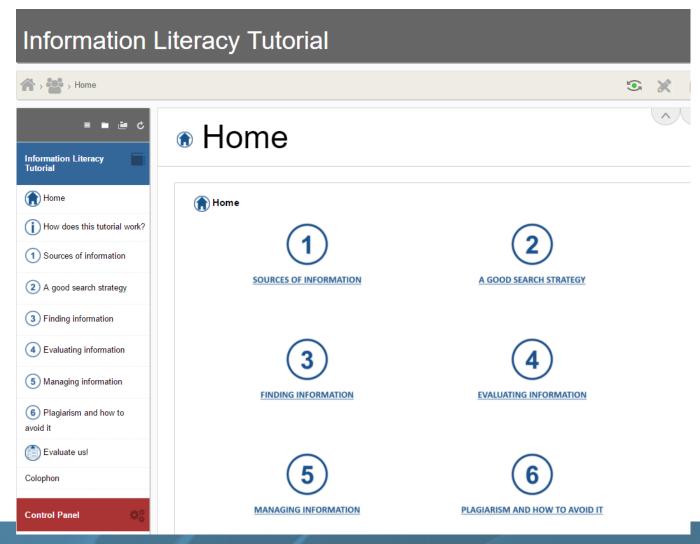






# 1. Where can I find information about how to write a thesis?

Information literacy tutorial (on Toledo)



#### 2. Search strategy: analyse your research topic

#### What is the topic?

#### Background reading:

Gaining an overview of the topic

Identify potential search terms/keywords

Check eg. previous dissertations, textbooks, ...

Look-up definitions (eg. textbooks, dictionaries, encyclopedias...)

#### What are you being asked to do?

Make sure you are at the same wavelength as your supervisor!







#### 2. Search strategy: identify the concepts

#### Split your topic into concepts

Topic 1: Exploring mice as model organisms for cultivating corn on Mars.

- Concept 1: mice
- Concept 2: corn cultivation
- Concept 3: Mars



Topic 2: The use of genetically modified bumblebees to shoot satelite photographs for earth visualization.

- Concept 1: genetically modified bumblebees
- Concept 2: satelite photographs
- Concept 3: earth visualization



#### 2. Search strategy: keywords, synonyms and related terms

#### The concepts are the keywords

#### Are they enough?

Example: myocardial infarction = heart attack = cardiovascular stroke



#### Therefore:

- ✓ Use FOrms or variants of the keywords
- ✓ Use RElated terms
- ✓ Use Synonymous Terms
- ✓ Use the Ladder Of Generalization





#### 2. Search strategy: keywords, synonyms and related terms

#### Example: satelite photographs

- ✓ FOrms: forms or variants of the keywords
  - > photograph, photographs, photo, photos, photographic, photography, ...
- ✓ **RElated terms:** words often found in connection with the keywords
  - ➤ graphic, planetary visualization, planetary mapping, earth pictorial, KH-11, ...
- ✓ Synonymous Terms: words with a similar meaning as the keywords
  - ➤ Image, picture, snapshot, ...
- ✓ Ladder Of Generalization: continuum from very specific (KH-11) to more general (satelite photograph) to even more general (earth image) to very abstract (planetary visualization)

#### 2. Search strategy: phrases

#### Two or more words to form a single concept

- ✓ Some databases search automatically on phrase other on the individual words
- ✓ Use ' or " (depending on database)
- ✓ Helps to narrow your search
- > Example: "bone marrow transplantation"

#### 2. Search strategy: truncation and wildcards

#### Truncation: abbreviation of a search term to its stem

- ✓ Most common truncation symbol is the wildcard \*
- ✓ \* represents any group of characters, including no character
- ✓ Right-hand truncation most common (check database)
  - > Example: photo\* (photo, photos, photographic, photograph, ...)
- ✓ Left-hand truncation
  - Example: \*biosis (abiosis, aerobiosis, anabiosis, parabiosis, symbiosis, ...)
- ✓ Used to broaden a search

#### 2. Search strategy: truncation and wildcards

#### Internal truncation:

- ✓ Used to overcome differences in spelling
- ✓ Database dependent
- ✓ ? represents a single character
  - Example: I?chee (lichee or lychee), defen?e (defense or defence), ...
- √ \$ represents zero or one character
  - > Example: colo\$r (color or colour), level\$ing (leveling or levelling), ...

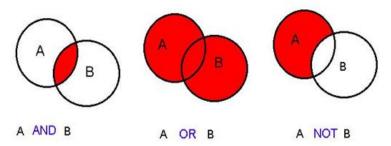
#### Be aware of differences in terminology:

> Example: primary/elementary school, cornflour/cornstarch, chemist/drugstore, ...

#### 2. Search strategy: combine keywords

#### Boolean operators: for combining keywords

**BOOLEAN OPERATORS** 



- Use brackets () to combine operators
- NOT > AND > OR

#### 2. Search strategy: combine keywords

#### Proximity operators

Database dependent

NEAR/x

Example: mouse NEAR Martian

Example: mouse NEAR/15 Martian

#### Order of precedence:

- ✓ NEAR/x
- ✓ NOT
- ✓ AND
- ✓ OR
- ➤ Example: mice OR rat NEAR/10 Martian ≠ (mice OR rat) NEAR/10 Martian

#### 2. Search strategy: a search string

**Topic:** Exploring <u>mice</u> as model organisms for <u>cultivating corn</u> on <u>Mars</u>.



Concept 1: mouse OR mice OR Mus OR ("Mus musculus" OR "laboratory mouse" OR "swiss mouse")

#### **AND**

Concept 2: (corn OR maize OR "Zea maize" OR teosinte) AND (cultivation OR planting OR farming OR horticulture)

#### **AND**

Concept 3: Mars OR "Red Planet"

#### 2. Search strategy: general guidelines

Keep a search log (make your search string in Notepad or Word).

Make an account for each database and log in.

Continue to add keywords, synonyms, ... and search phrases based on the results of your early searching.

Search within a database relevant to your topic.

#### Snowball!:

- ✓ Backwards in time: check the referencelist of the publication.
- ✓ Forward in time: check the articles that have cited the publication.

#### 2. Search strategy: extra tips

#### Too many results:

- ✓ Create search phrases of about two to six words
- ✓ Don't be more general than you need to be
  - > Example: author "Thomas Vandendriessche" not Vandendriessche
- ➤ Limit by date, document type, study type, language (filters database)
- > Remove a term (synonym, related term)
- ➤ Add an extra concept using AND
- > (Use NOT for elimination of an aspect you are not interested in)

#### WHAT TO DO WHEN YOU'RE OVERWHELMED WITH WORK WHAT TO DO WHEN YOU'RE OVERWHELMED WITH WORK (PART 2)









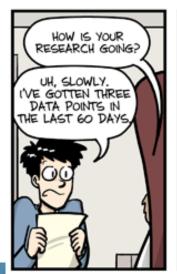




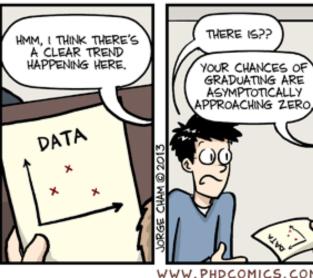
#### 2. Search strategy: extra tips

#### Too little results:

- ✓ Is your database relevant to your topic?
- ✓ Check for spelling mistakes or other errors in entering the search terms
- ✓ Add a synonym, related term for a concept using OR
- ✓ Are the Boolean operators used correctly?
- ✓ Use truncations/wildcards to find variations of your terms
- ✓ Snowball backward and forward in time (check for keywords)











# 3. Where and how can I collect information? LIMO

Discovery service = discover and get access to printed and electronic publications held in KU Leuven, associated colleges and other LIBISnet libraries



#### 3. Where and how can I collect information? LIMO – Sign in

Acces to electronic resources
 On a KU Leuven campus automatically
 At home, on another campus, abroad...: Sign in!

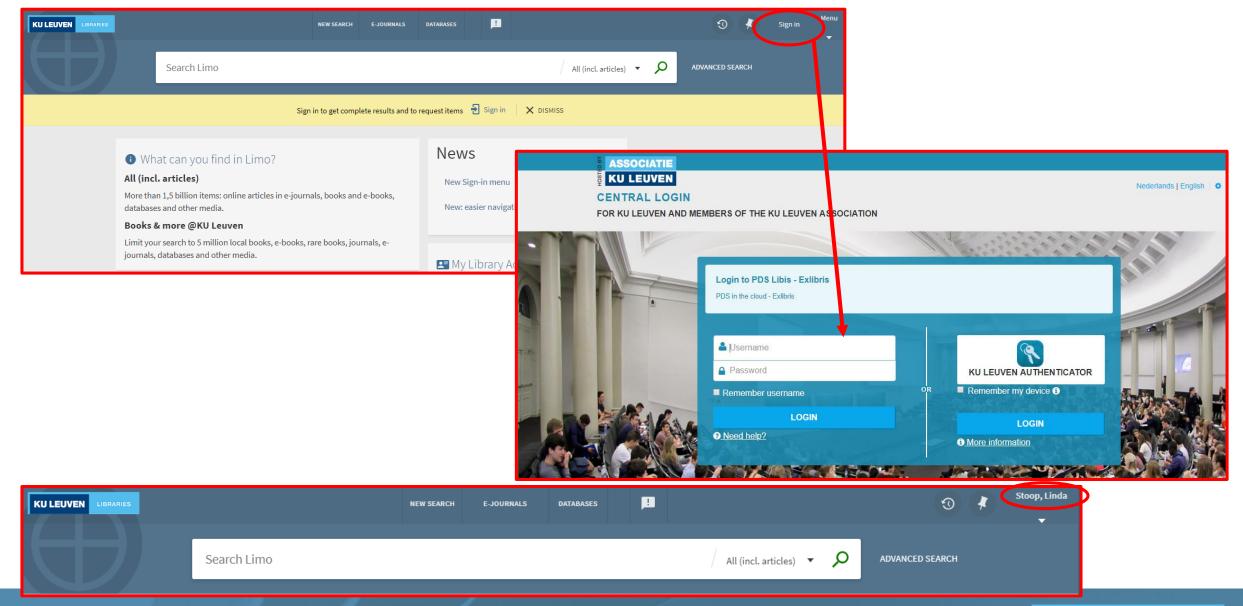
Always sign in!

Make reservations, requests...

Renew your loans

Save search results/ queries for a next session

#### 3. Where and how can I collect information? LIMO – Sign in



# 3. Where and how can I collect information? LIMO – Simple search

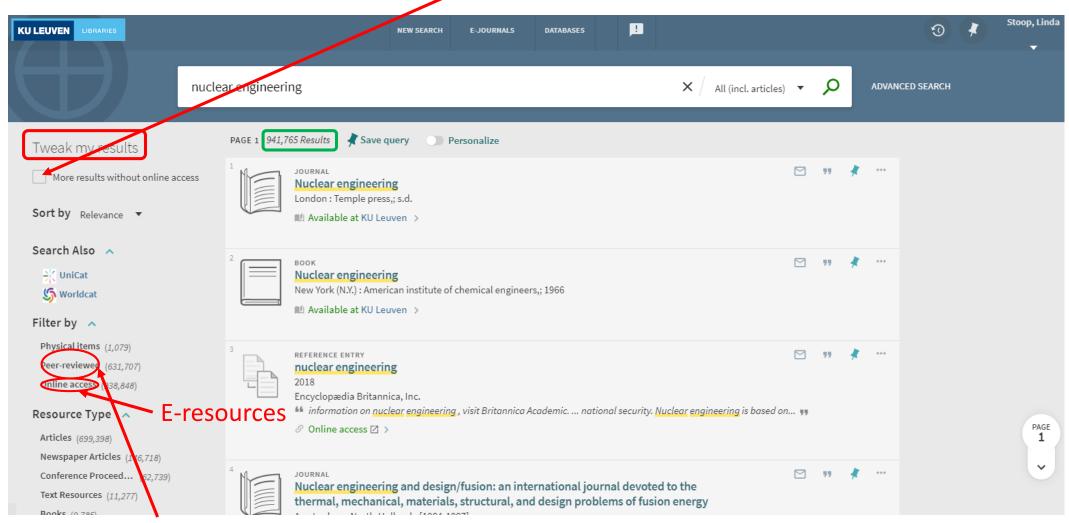
- Searches all fields
- → Most results possible
- →Refine your results after the search using filters or facets (on the left of the screen)
- General search: you're not looking for anything in particular



Books&more@KU Leuven: standard scope All: only for searching journal articles

#### 3. Where and how can I collect information? LIMO – Refine results

More items without full text

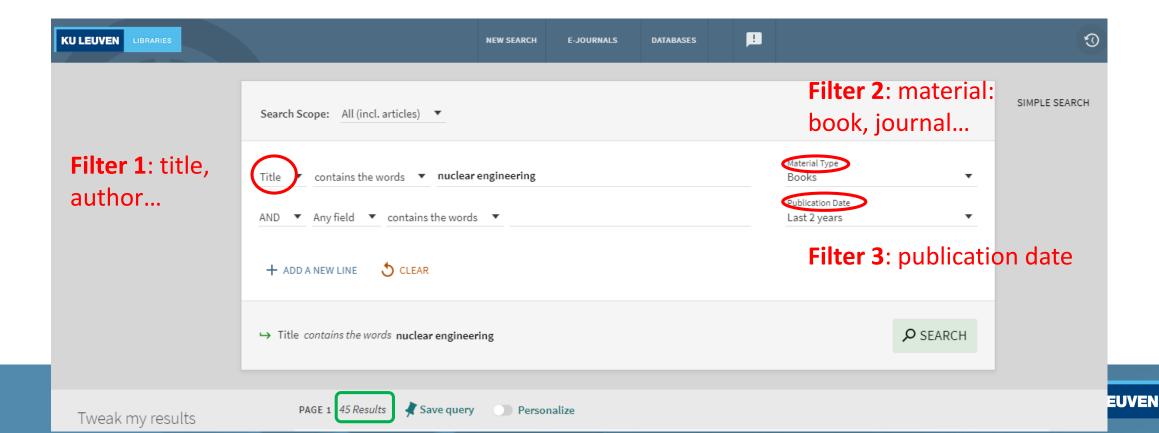


Scientific reliable information

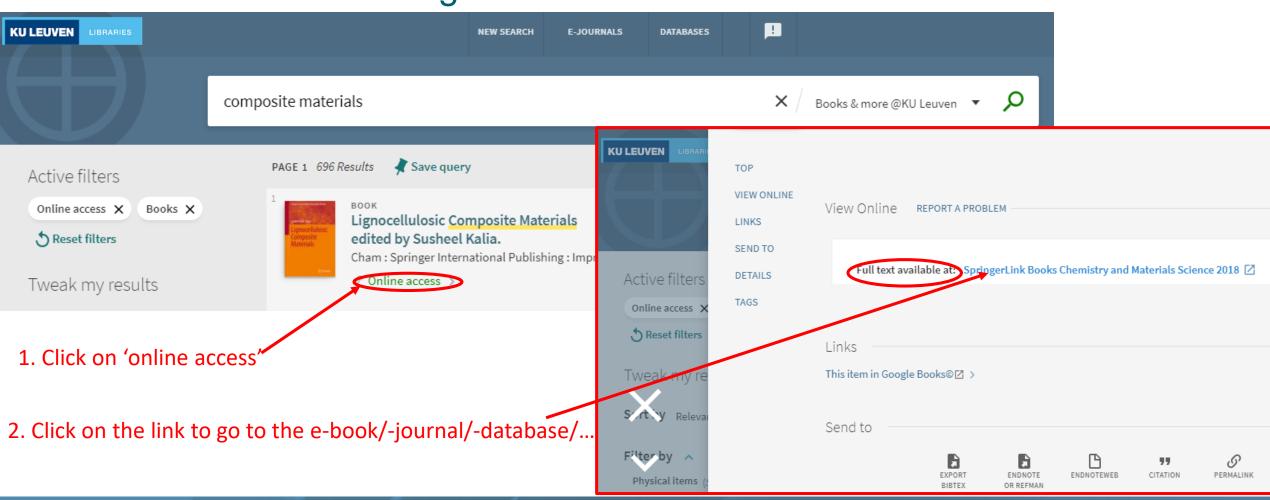
#### 3. Where and how can I collect information? LIMO – Advanced

#### search

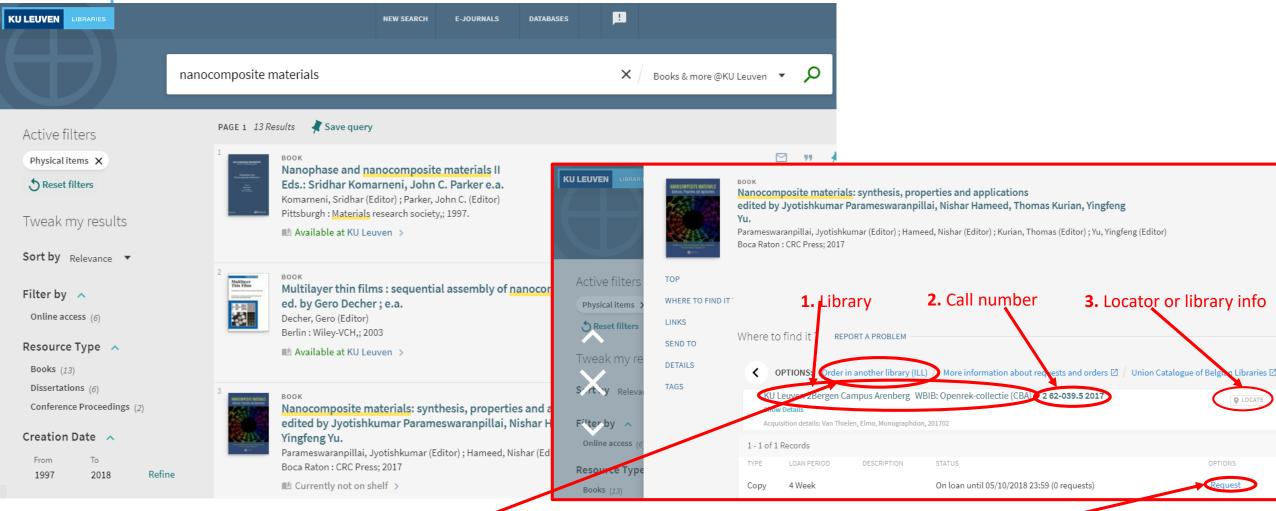
- Searches fields of your choice
- Limit your results before your search
- →Less results
- →Best way if you are looking for a specific item



- 3. Where and how can I collect information? LIMO An
- electronic item E-books, -journals, -articles, -databases
  - Access through 'Online access'



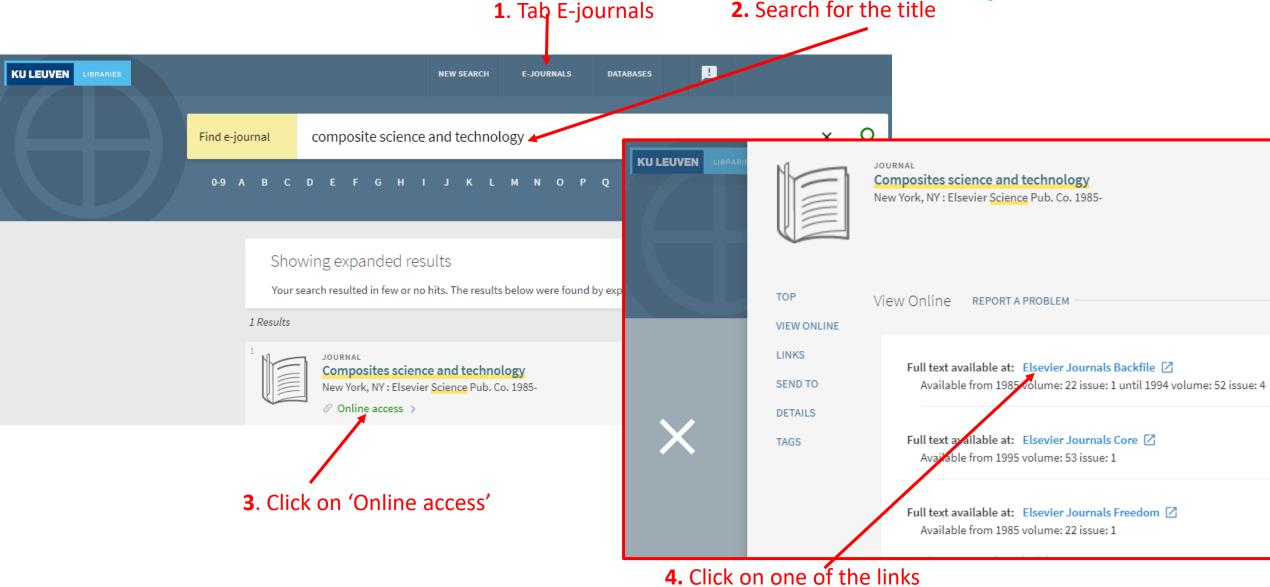
3. Where and how can I collect information? LIMO – Find a printed item

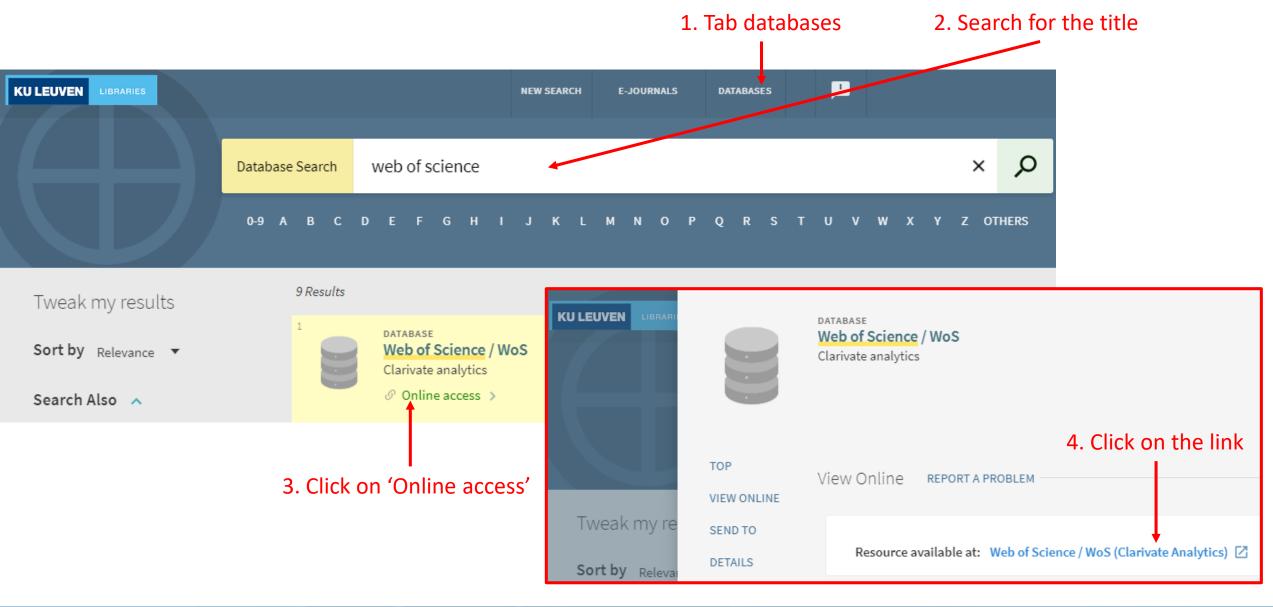


5. If the book is not available in our library: click here for an ILL-request. We request it for you in another libary. You can pick it up at our desk. Not for free!

4. Reservation of a loaned item or item from the stacks. (Sign in!)

### 3. Where and how can I collect information? LIMO – e-journals 1. Tab E-journals 2. Search for the title





Database = specialized tool specifically geared toward research needs

Library pays for database access

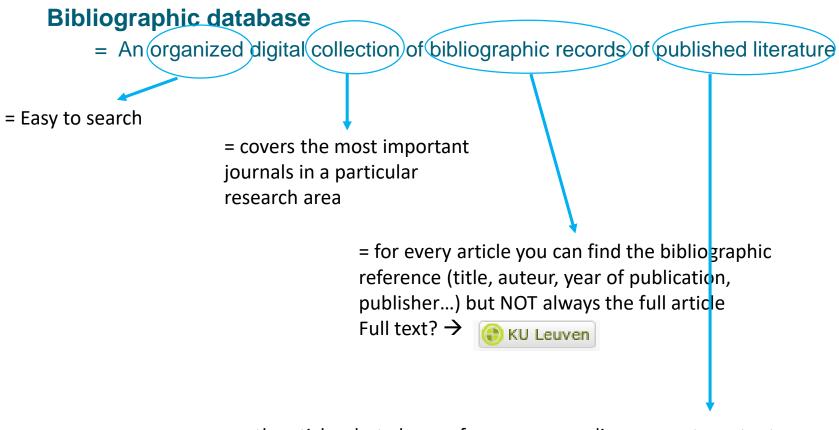
Access through Limo

#### **CAMPUS ARENBERG**





# 3. Where and how can I collect information? what is a database?



- = mostly articles, but also conference proceedings, reports, patents ...
- = mostly peer-reviewed articles

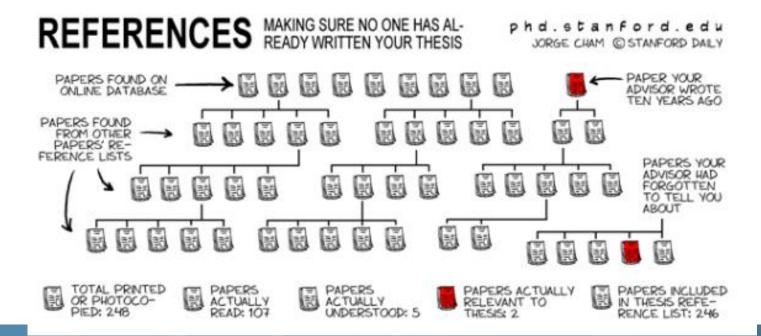
# 3. Where and how can I collect information? what is a database?

#### Citation database:

= bibliographic database + an index of citations between publications, allowing the user to easily establish which later documents cite which earlier documents.

Web of Science, Scopus, Google Scholar

Citation searching



#### Bibliographic database =

Collection of references of scientific journal articles with links to the full text

Find articles based on the bibliographic information like title, author, abstract...

Limo

#### Citation index =

Bibliographic information + citation information

A citation index is built on the fact that citations serve as linkages between similar research items, and lead to matching or related scientific literature (used references / times cited)

**Web of Science** 

#### **General databases**

Scopus Scopus Web of Science

Web of Science

#### Discipline-specific databases

#### **MathSciNet**

is a comprehensive database covering the world's mathematical literature of the past 61 years. It provides Web access to reviews and bibliographic data from Mathematical Review and Current Mathematical Publications. It provides links to original articles and free access to Featured Reviews.



#### Zentralblatt MATH

is the world's most complete and longest running abstracting and reviewing service in pure and applied mathematics.



Web of Science or Scopus?

#### Web of Science

Strengths

Deeper coverage: all items in a journal are indexed Also data on citations in articles published before 1970

Weaknesses

No controlled vocabulary

#### Scopus

Strengths

Broader coverage

Better coverage of journals from Asia and South, Middle and Eastern Europe

Better support for author search

Weaknesses

No coverage before 1970

#### Databases according to their discipline: see website

Home > 2Bergen > Campus Arenberg > Collection > Databases

#### **DATABASES**

In our databases you will find references and abstracts of journal articles, often with a link to the full text of the article.

The most important databases for each topic can be found here listed alphabetically.

This is just a selection from the complete

#### Multidisciplinary

Scopus Info

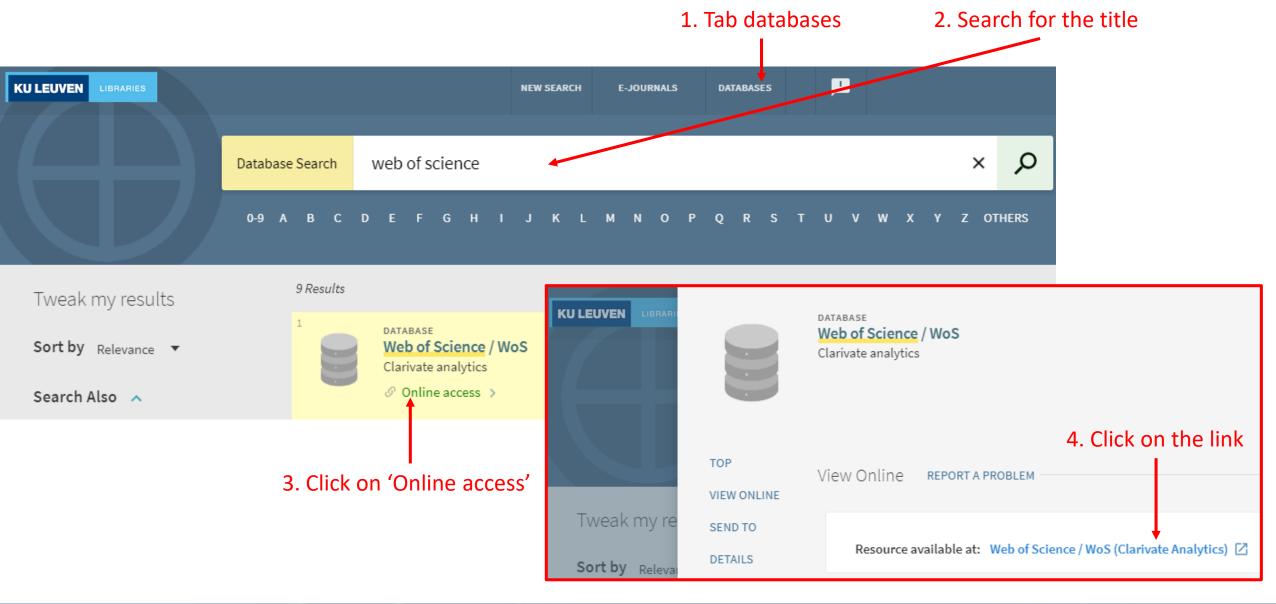
Web of Science Info

#### Standards

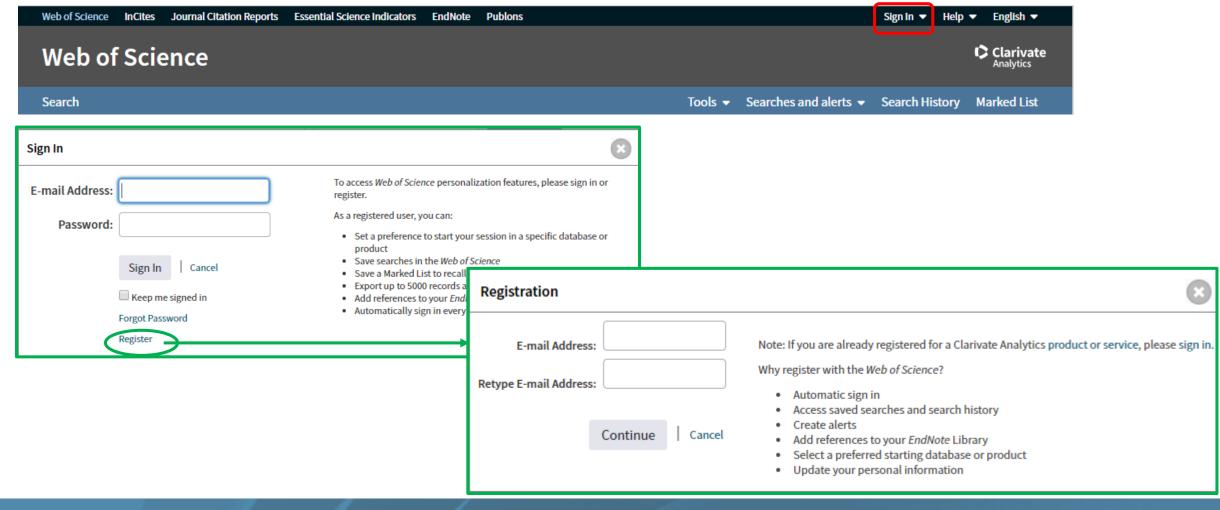
<u>Eurocodes</u> (Access with <u>Info</u> credentials, found in <u>Limo</u>)

MyNBN Info normendatabank ( (Select 'KU Leuven Association' on

the start screen and sign up



# 3. Where and how can I collect information? WOS Sign in/ register



In which field do you want to search?

Topic in WoS =

- Title
- Abstract
- Author Keywords
- Keywords Plus<sup>®</sup>

#### How to search in WoS:

**Basic search + Author search** 

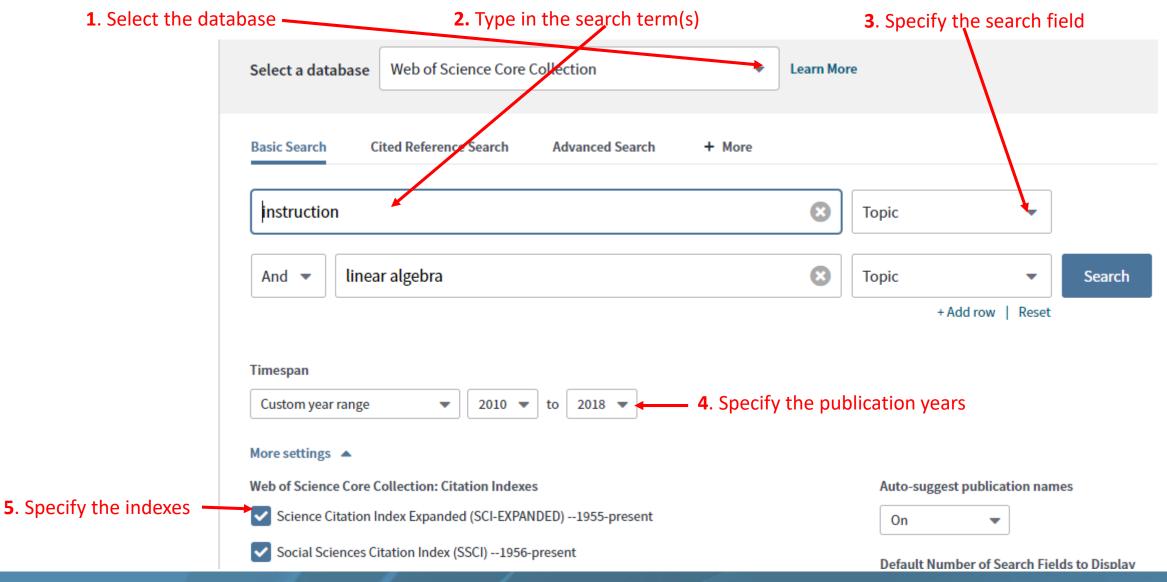
**Advanced Search** 

Combine multiple search terms or multiple search actions

**Cited reference search** 

Use a known article and find articles that have cited this article

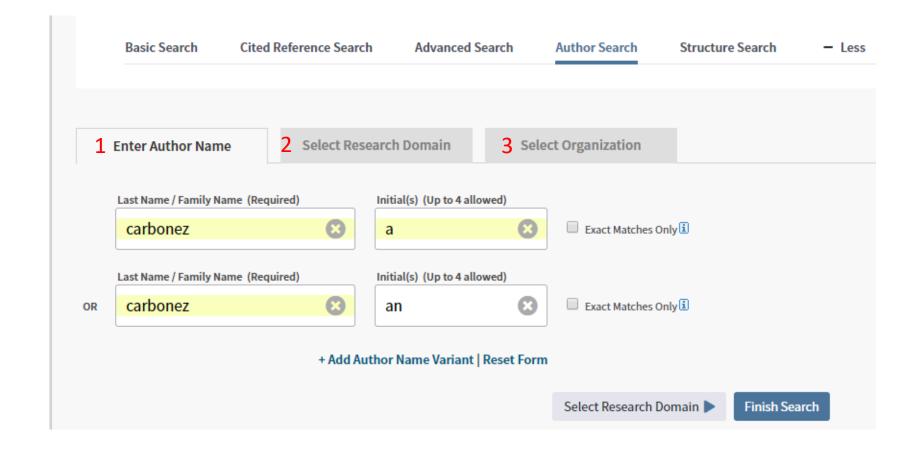
**Alerting services** 



**Refine results by using facets** 



Click on the title for more information: authors afilliation, keywords, impact factor, citations, journal information...



Basic Search

Cited Reference Search

Advanced Search

+ More

Use field tags, Boolean operators, parentheses, and query sets to create your query. Results will appear in the Search History table at the bottom of the page.(Learn more about Advanced Search)

Example: TS=(nanotub\* AND carbon) NOT AU=Smalley RE

#1 NOT #2 more examples | view the tutorial

TS= ("environmental pollution" AND (allerg\* OR hay fever) AND (child\* OR todler\* OR youngster\*))

#### Search

Restrict results by languages and document types:

	 	· //	
All languages	_	All document types	Δ
English		Article	
Afrikaans		Abstract of Published Item	
Arabic	•	Art Exhibit Review	•

#### Booleans: AND, OR, NOT, SAME, NEAR

#### Field Tags:

SA= Street Address TS= Topic

TI= Title CI= City

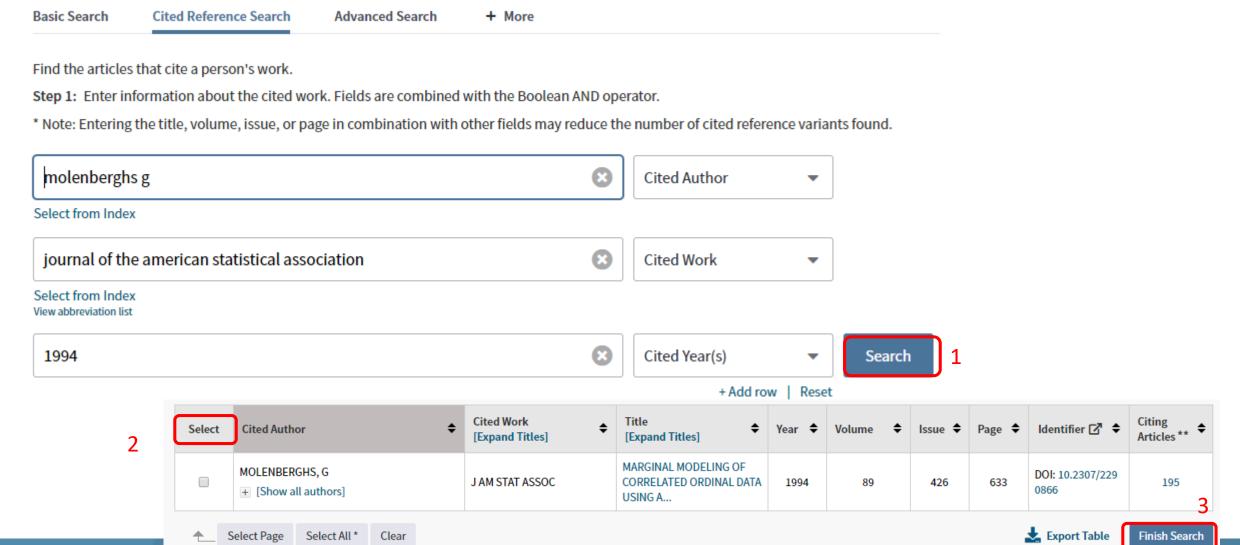
AU= Author [Index] PS= Province/State AI= Author Identifiers CU= Country/Region GP= Group Author [Index] ZP= Zip/Postal Code ED= Editor FO= Funding Agency SO= Publication Name [Index] FG= Grant Number FT= Funding Text DO= DOI PY= Year Published SU= Research Area

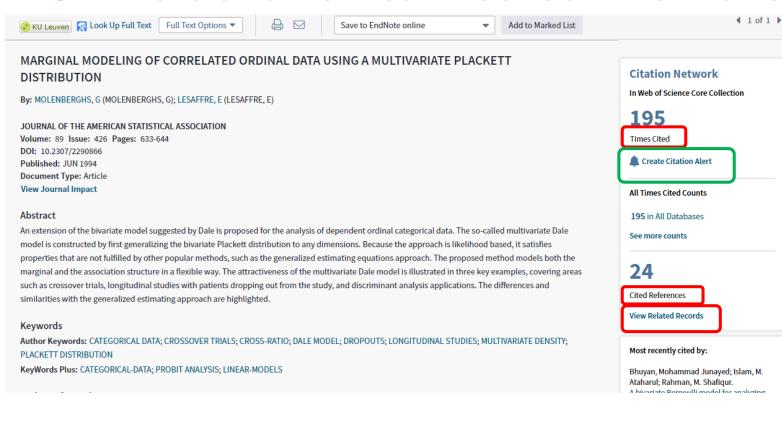
CF= Conference WC= Web of Science Category

AD= Address IS=ISSN/ISBN

OG= Organization-Enhanced [Index] UT= Accession Number PMID= PubMed ID OO= Organization

SG= Suborganization





Times cited= links to articles citing your starting article (further in time)
Cited references= links to articles your starting article is citing (back in time)
View related records= articles handling the same subject



**Citation alert**: you get an e-mail whenever the document (your own article or a key article in your field of research) has been cited by a new article.

- ✓1. sign in
- ✓2. choose the article
- √3. citation network
- √4. create citation alert
- √5. manage the alerts: Searches and alerts citation alerts

Search history: the searches for this session

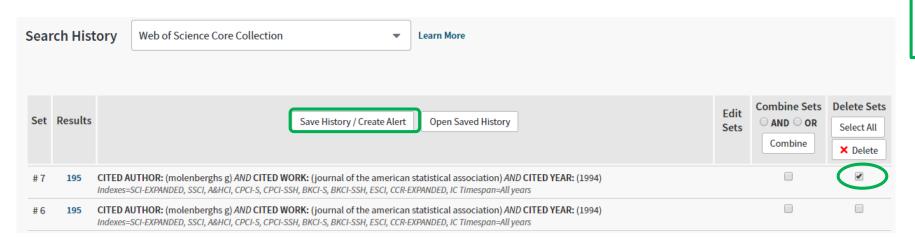
Run searches again

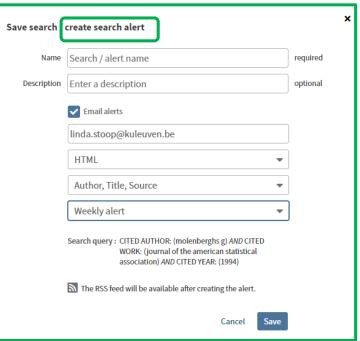
Combine searches

Save history/ Create alert: save searches for a later session (+ e-mail alert)

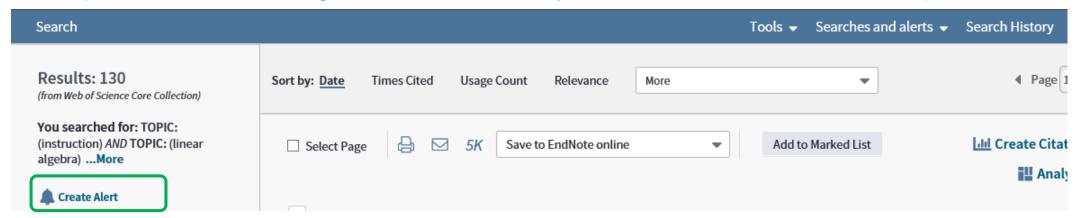
Searches & alerts: saved searches and alerts: open the search

run search





Set up a search alert: go to search history, save the search and set up the alert



You get an e-mail whenever a new publication has been indexed in WOS matching your search. The alert is active for one year and you can always renew it.

Managing your alerts: Searches and alerts – edit (adjusting the frequency) – on/off



Save references to ENDNOTE basic:

Marked list

Endnote

# 4. How can I manage my search results? Reference Management Software (RMS)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IMhMuVvXCVw

- create a personal bibliographic database for the storage and the management of references that were found in different places (websites, search platforms, databases, etc.);
- automatically insert references into your text while writing;
- automatically *create bibliographies and convert them* into the desired citation style;
- effortlessly share references with (fellow) students or colleagues to work closely together on a joint assignment

# 4. How can I manage my search results? Reference Management Software (RMS)



- http://www.library.wisc.edu/services/citation-managers/comparison-chart/
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison of reference management software

# 4. How can I manage my search results?

#### Available reference managers:

EndNote:

ENDNOTE basic or ENDNOTE? <a href="http://endnote.com/product-details/basic">http://endnote.com/product-details/basic</a>

ENNOTE basic: online version, for free for KU Leuven members

ENDNOTE: desktopversion, not for free, available at the PC-rooms, KU Leuven Campus License

How can I retain access to my EndNote library after graduation? http://libhelp.ncl.ac.uk/faq/92419

Zotero

see tutorial mod. 5

Mendeley

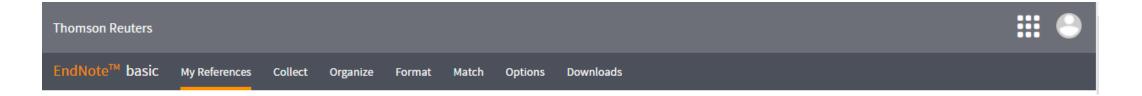
see tutorial mod. 5

# 4. EndNote: Managing references

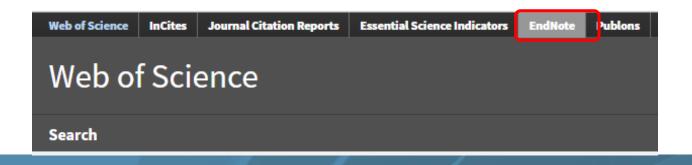


- 1. Registration and use
- 2. My references: consult or browse your references
- 3. Collect: add references
- 4. Organize: create and share groups
- 5. Format: choose a citation style and export references
- 6. Options: profile information
- 7. Downloads: installation of plug-ins

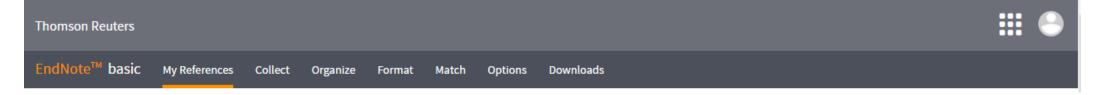
# 4. Endnote: Registration and use



- Part of Web of Science
- Sign in / Register
   If you already have a WoS account -> sign in with the same account
   Otherwise register with your KU Leuven e-mail address
- Registration remains valid until 1 year after the latest login
- References anywhere accessible if internet provided



# 4. EndNote: My references

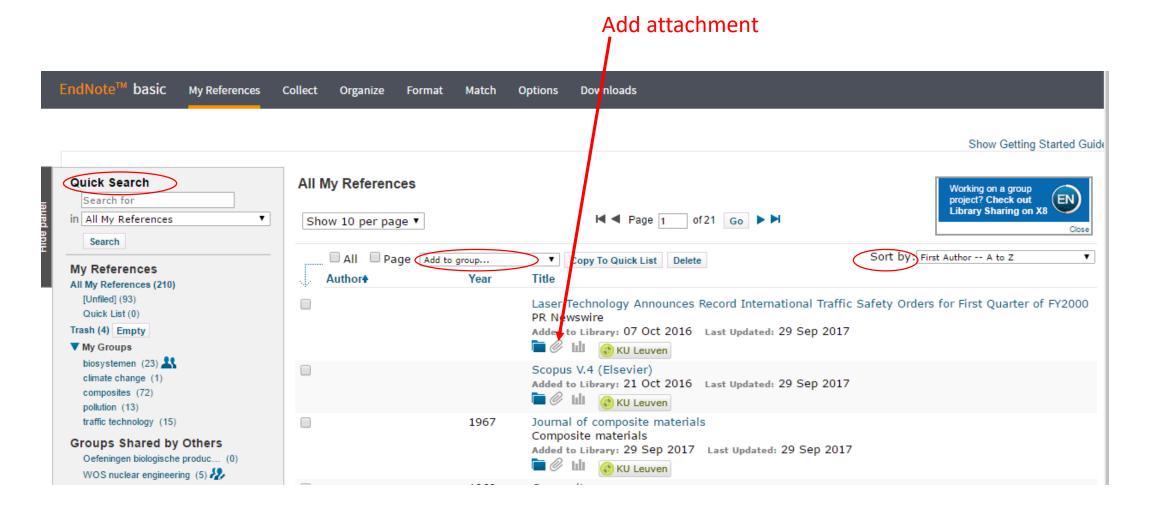


#### To consult or browse your own references

- Various sorting options
- Complete your references, add attachments
- Copy references to various groups
- Searching your references: use 'quick search'
- KU Leuven link for access to the full text

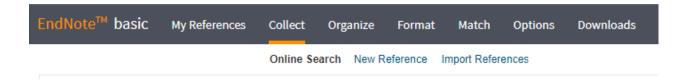


# 4. EndNote: My references



55

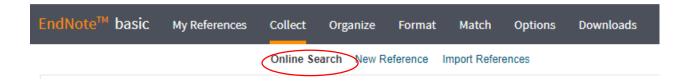
#### 4. EndNote: Collect



# Add references to your own list

- Online search: import references from catalogues or databases
- New reference: enter references manually
- *Import references*: upload references from files in the proper format (see Help: 'Import formats'
  - http://www.myendnoteweb.com/help/en\_us/ENW/hsr\_importformat.htm)

#### 4. EndNote: Collect – Online search

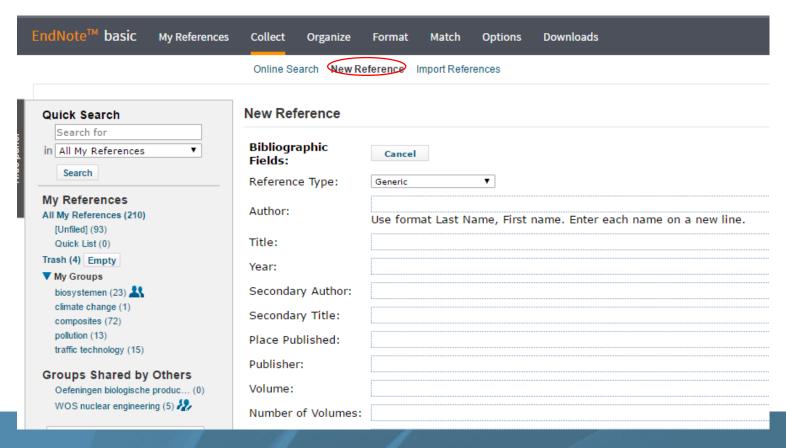


- 1. Select databases from the drop-down list and copy them to your favorites
- 2. Connect to the database
- 3. Enter your search terms in the appropriate fields and combine with the Boolean operators
- 4. Select interesting articles and copy them to a group

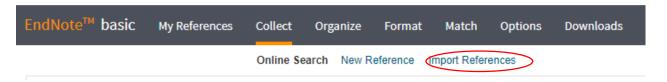
#### 4. EndNote: Collect – New reference

#### **Enter a new reference Manually:**

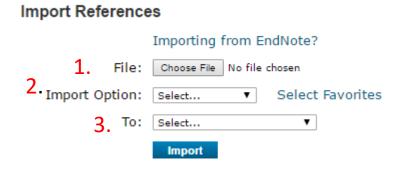
✓ Fill in **bibliographic fields** (info necessary when citing) & **optional fields** (info for personal use.)

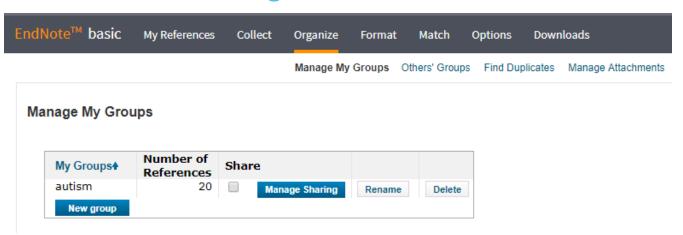


# 4. EndNote: Collect – Import references



- 1. Upload the document containing the references you exported from a certain database
- 2. Select the correct import option (the database you have exported the references)
- 3. Select a group for importing the references





#### **Create and share groups**

- Manage my groups: organize your own groups and share them with other EndNote users
- · Other's groups: groups other users share with you
- Find duplicates: detect and delete double references
- Manage attachments



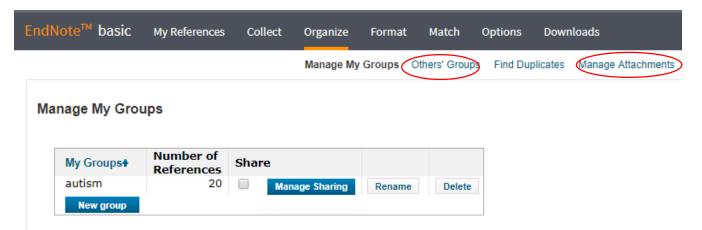
#### **Manage My Groups**

- ✓ Overview of folders (max. 500) & number of references per folder.
- ✓ Additional buttons to rename, delete & share folders.
- ✓ Share folders:
  - Only with Endnote (Basic) users.
  - By entering their user e-mail address.
  - Permit Read Only or Read & Write rights.
- ✓ Create a new group (folder)

#### Manage My Groups

My Groups <b></b>	Number of References	Shar	·e		
🛂 pubmed alzheimer	10	•	Manage Sharing	Rename	Delete
pubmed cardiology	9		Manage Sharing	Rename	Delete
test	3532		Manage Sharing	Rename	Delete
Test Karen import pubmed	45		Manage Sharing	Rename	Delete
test karen mosfet wos	11		Manage Sharing	Rename	Delete
<b>₹</b> TestKaren	14	•	Manage Sharing	Rename	Delete
TestKaren WOS	3		Manage Sharing	Rename	Delete
wos mosfet	10		Manage Sharing	Rename	Delete
wos nuclear engineering	5		Manage Sharing	Rename	Delete
My ResearcherID Groups♣					
My Publications	1		Manage Sharing		
New group					





#### Other's Groups

- ✓ Overview of folders other users are sharing with you.
- ✓ Read Only rights: you can not edit references, only read references.
- ✓ Read & Write: editing references is allowed.

Others' Groups



# **Manage Attachments**

List of all the files attached to a single reference.

# Find duplicates

- ✓ Finding duplicates in your library.
- ✓ Endnote searches duplicates based on the field of Author, Year, Title and Reference Type.

EndNote<sup>™</sup> basic

Manage My Groups

My Groups

New group

autism

My References

Number of

References

Organize

Manage Sharing

Manage My Groups Others' Groups

Rename

Delete

✓ Duplicates are checked: you can remove them or copy to another folder.

#### **Find Duplicates**





Find Duplicates

Manage Attachments



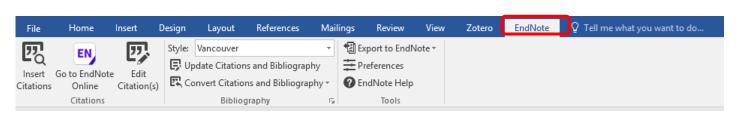
#### Bibliography

References:	Select		▼	
Bibliographic style:	Select		▼ Select Favorite	e:
File format:	Select	▼		
	Save	E-Mail	Preview & Print	

# Choose citation styles and export references

- Bibliography: create a list with references
- Cite While You Write Plug-in: plug-in for Word
- Format paper: change the citation style of your paper
- Export references: export style to import the references in other bibliographic

software programs



#### Format Paper

For Rich Text Format documents (.rtf) (See a sample paper):				
File:	Choose File No file chosen			
Bibliographic style:	Select ▼ Select Favorites			
	ignore unmatched citations			
	Format Clear			
	Show format paper preferences			

#### **Export References**



#### **Bibliography:**

- ✓ Output your references in a specified bibliography output style and in a specified file format to e-mail, save or print.
  - 1. Select the references to format, from the References drop-down list box.
  - 2. Select the output style from the Bibliographic style drop-down list box.
  - 3. Choose the format.
  - 4. Click the Save, E-mail, or Preview & Print buttons.

#### **Bibliography**



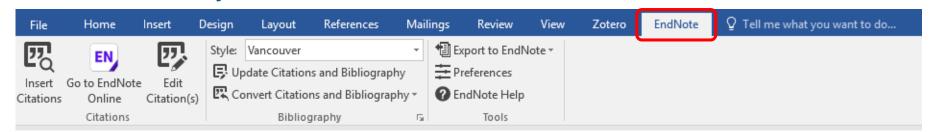


# Cite while you write plug-in:

#### MS office word:

Inserts automatically references from EndNote in your text and footnotes in the desired citation style.

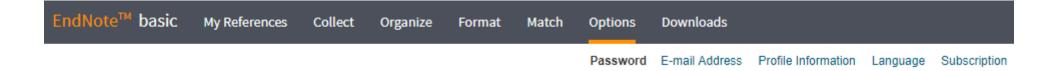
Automatically builds up the bibliography at the end of your text.



#### **Cite While You Write Plug-in:**

- ✓ Easily find and insert a citation: "insert citation". EndNote Basic will ask you to log in now.
- ✓ In the dialog, enter a search term or combination of terms in the Search field.
- ✓ Select the reference. To insert multiple references in one citation, click each reference while holding the Ctrl key.
- Click the **Insert** button to insert the standard citation. The citation appears at the cursor location, formatted according to the bibliographic style specified. You can change the citation style (! Only those selected as your favorites).
- ✓ To delete a citation, use *Edit Citation(s)*.

# 4. EndNote: Options



- Account information
- Change password

#### 4. EndNote: Downloads



Download installers: information about installing Cite while you write and Capture reference.

Capture reference tool:

Capture Reference

Install in your browser

Automatically scans and extracts metadata of all the articles on your webpage and imports the references in EndNote Basic.

- 1. Drag it to your toolbar, click on 'capture reference'.
- 2. The capture reference window will open.
- 3. Check and complete the reference and save it to the chosen group.

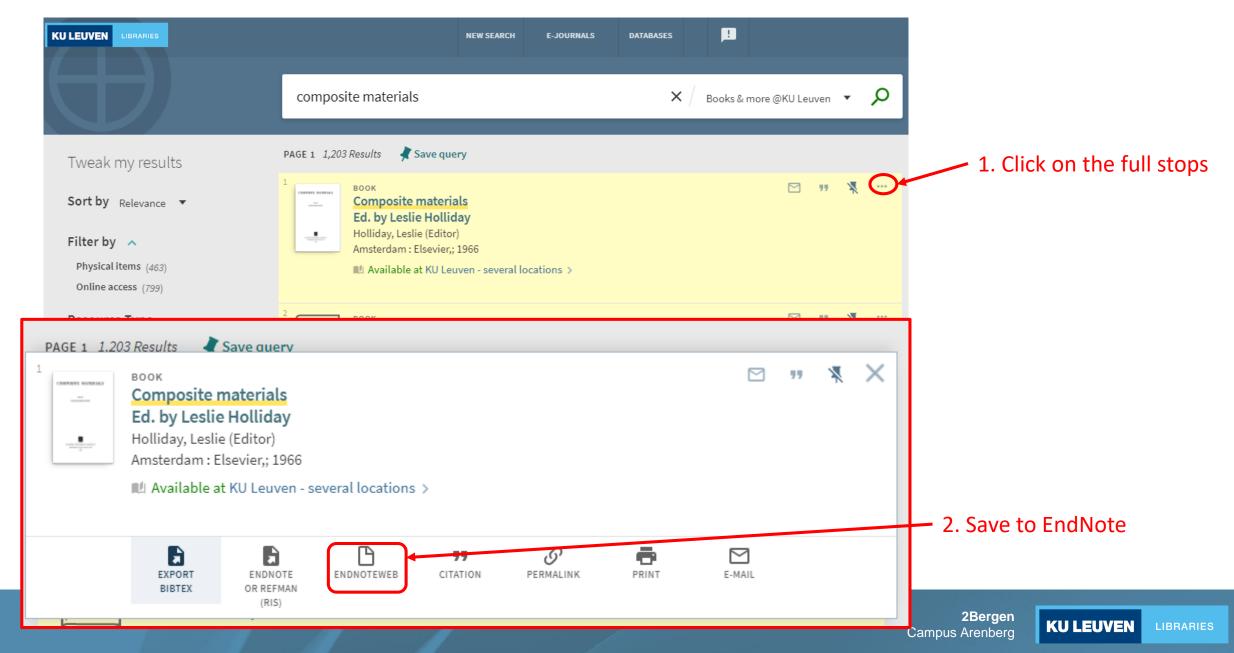
#### 4. EndNote - collect: WOS

- Direct import from Web of Science:
  - ✓ EndNote Basic & Web of Science are both provided by Clarivate analytics
- ✓ Therefore a direct link between them is possible.

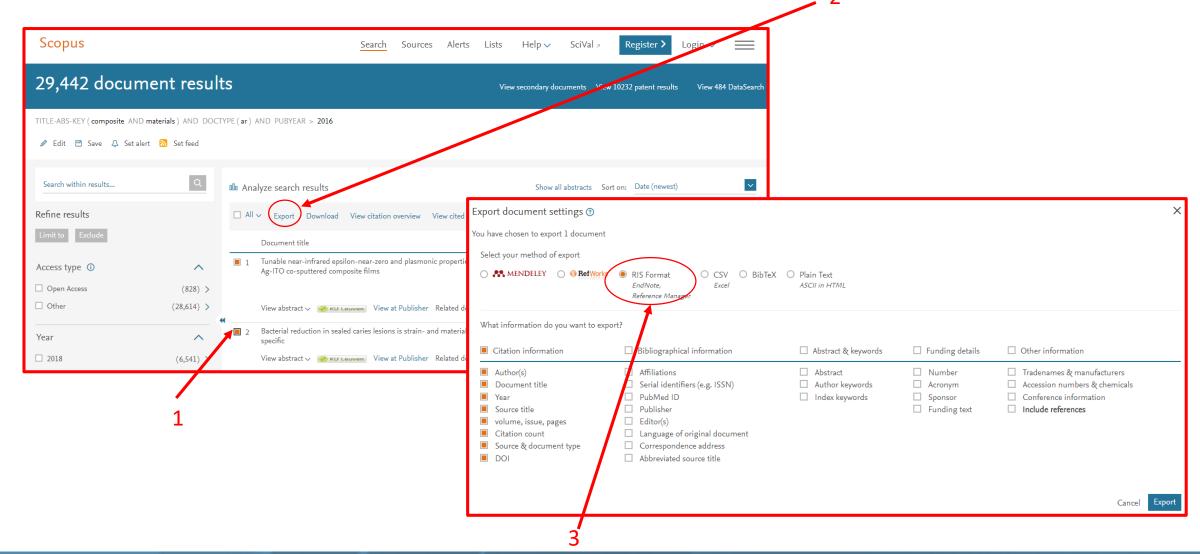


Select and save

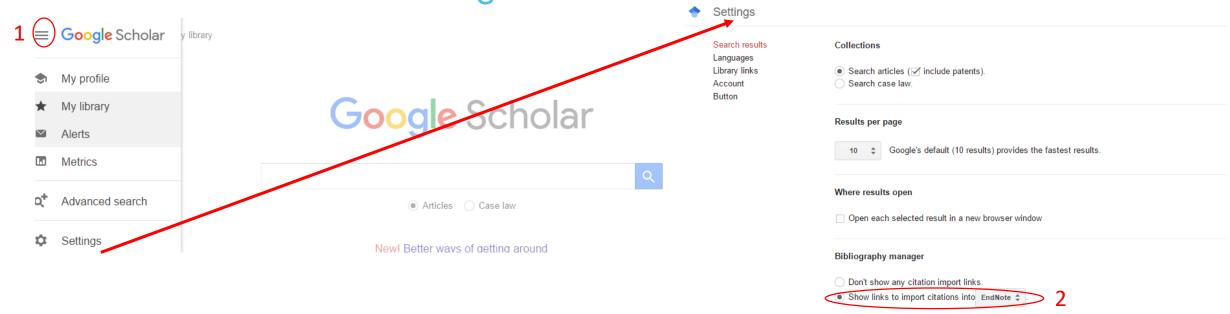
# 4. EndNote - collect: LIMO



# 4. EndNote - collect: Scopus



4. EndNote - collect: Google Scholar



#### [BOOK] An inconvenient truth

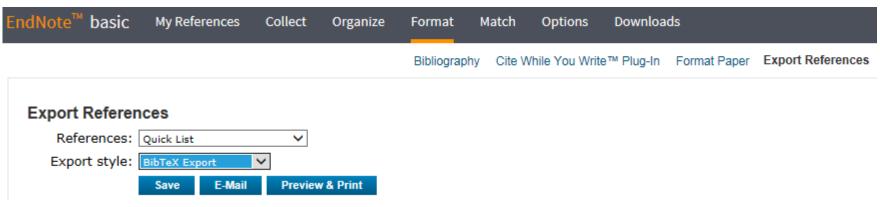
D Guggenheim - 2013 - certet.unibocconi.it

PLOT This film portrays one man's fervent crusade to halt global warming's deadly progress by exposing the myths and misconceptions that surround it. Former Vice President Al Gore, in the wake of defeat in the 2000 election, re-set the course of his life to focus on an all-out

☆ 99 Cited by 345 Related articles All 5 versions Import into EndNote ⇒

#### 4. EndNote: LaTeX / BibTeX

- LaTeX
  - Popular program to write scientific papers
- BibTeX-format
  - BibTeX = bibliographic tool that is used with LaTeX to help organize the user's references and create a bibliography
- References from Endnote -> BibTeX



- http://latex.ugent.be/bibtex.php
- http://latex.ugent.be/februari-2006-van-endnote-naar-bibtex

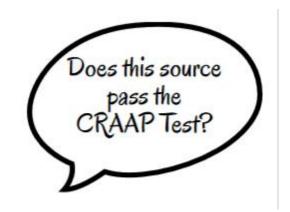
# 5. References / Bibliography / Plagiarism

- Which reference style? See start document thesis or ask your promotor.
- Refer / Cite always, except:
  - Own ideas
  - "Common knowledge"
- Online materials:
  - always mention the date you accessed the webpage
  - give as much information as possible
  - use copy/paste for the URL
  - DOI: 10.1016/j.intimp.2014.06.005
- Plagiarism (see tutorial mod. 6)

#### 6. Information on the internet: do the CRAAP test







https://guides.library.duq.edu/informationevaluation/CRAAP (6/09/2018)

Google? Google scholar: more scientific reliable information



#### Currency

#### The timeliness of the information

When was the information published or posted?
Has the information been revised or updated?
Does your topic require current information, or will older sources work as well?
Are the links functional?



#### Relevance

#### The importance of the information for your needs

Does the information relate to your topic or answer your question? Who is the intended audience?

Is the information at an appropriate level (i.e. not too elementary or advanced for your needs)?

Have you looked at a variety of sources before determining this is one you will use? Would you be comfortable citing this source in your research paper?



#### Authority

#### The source of the information

Who is the author/publisher/source/sponsor?
What are the author's credentials or organizational affiliations?
Is the author qualified to write on the topic?

Is there contact information, such as a publisher or email address? Does the URL reveal anything about the author or source?

examples: .com .edu .gov .org .net

https://ucsd.libguides.com/preuss/webeval (6/09/2018)



#### Accuracy

#### The reliability, truthfulness and correctness of the content

Where does the information come from?

Is the information supported by evidence?

Has the information been reviewed or refereed?

Can you verify any of the information in another source or from personal knowledge? Does the language or tone seem unbiased and free of emotion?

Are there spelling, grammar or typographical errors?



#### **Purpose**

#### The reason the information exists

What is the purpose of the information? Is it to inform, teach, sell, entertain or persuade?

Do the authors/sponsors make their intentions or purpose clear?

Is the information fact, opinion or propaganda?

Does the point of view appear objective and impartial?

Are there political, ideological, cultural, religious, institutional or personal biases?

Adapted from the CSU Chico CRAAP Test for the UC San Diego Library

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u5EXUS-c5ag (6/09/2018)



KU LEUVEN BIBLIOTHEKEN INFORMATION CENTRE

# KUBIC

Improve your information skills with our **free** workshops and make the most of your library!

For students and PhD's

Getting
Started
with Limo

How to Search in Databases

Reference Managers



bib.kuleuven.be/kubic

# KU Leuven 2Bergen Campus Arenberg Library website

#### EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT

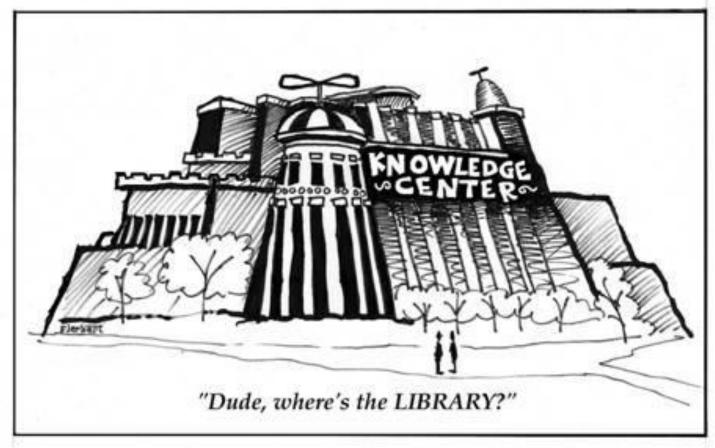
We organize several sessions for students to sharpen their information skills.

- Information literacy tutorial
- Pop-up information sessions (KUBIC)
- > Information skills sessions

More about educational support

https://bib.kuleuven.be/2bergen/cba

# 7. Questions?



"From Library to Knowledge Center: Building a Website to Introduce a New Build ing to the Community," Araby Greene, Library Philosophy and Practice, Vol. 9, no. 1 (Fall 2006).