

Metadata The Mit Press Essential Knowledge Series

A concise introduction to the basics of open access, describing what it is (and isn't) and showing that it is easy, fast, inexpensive, legal, and beneficial. The Internet lets us share perfect copies of our work with a worldwide audience at virtually no cost. In this concise introduction, Peter Suber tells us what open access is and isn't, how it benefits authors and readers of research, how we pay for it, how it avoids copyright problems, how it has moved from the periphery to the mainstream, and what its future may hold. We take advantage of this revolutionary opportunity when we make our work "open access": digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions. Open access is made possible by the Internet and copyright-holder consent, and many authors, musicians, filmmakers, and other creators who depend on royalties are understandably unwilling to give their consent. But for 350 years, scholars have written peer-reviewed journal articles for impact, not for money, and are free to consent to open access without losing revenue. Distilling a decade of Suber's influential writing and thinking about open access, this is the indispensable book on the subject for researchers, librarians, administrators, funders, publishers, and policy makers 113aad4e90

In this book, Limor Shifman investigates Internet memes and what they tell us about digital culture. Memes, Shifman argues, encapsulate some of the most fundamental aspects of the Internet in general and of the participatory Web 2. " She offers a novel definition of Internet memes: digital content units with common characteristics, created with awareness of each other, and circulated, imitated, and transformed via the Internet by many users. Shifman discusses

a series of well-known Internet memes—including “Leave Britney Alone,” the pepper-spraying cop, LOLCats, Scumbag Steve, and Occupy Wall Street’s “We Are the 99 Percent. She differentiates memes from virals; analyzes what makes memes and virals successful; describes popular meme genres; discusses memes as new modes of political participation in democratic and nondemocratic regimes; and examines memes as agents of globalization. Taking “Gangnam Style” seriously: what Internet memes can tell us about digital culture. “Gangnam Style” (and its attendant parodies, imitations, and derivations) is one of the most famous examples of an Internet meme: a piece of digital content that spreads quickly around the web in various iterations and becomes a shared cultural experience. 0 culture in particular. Thousands of its viewers responded by creating and posting their own variations of the video—“Mitt Romney Style,” “NASA Johnson Style,” “Egyptian Style,” and many others. In December 2012, the exuberant video “Gangnam Style” became the first YouTube clip to be viewed more than one billion times. Internet memes may be entertaining, but in this book Limor Shifman makes a compelling argument for taking them seriously 113aad4e90

In this concise and accessible account of the invention and development of digital technology, computer historian Paul Ceruzzi offers a broader and more useful perspective. He describes the development of the silicon chip, which could store ever-increasing amounts of data and enabled ever-decreasing device size. Ceruzzi guides us through computing history, telling how a Bell Labs mathematician coined the word “digital” in 1942 (to describe a high-speed method of calculating used in anti-aircraft devices), and recounting the development of the punch card (for use in the 1890 U. He describes the ENIAC, built for scientific and military applications; the UNIVAC, the first general purpose computer; and ARPANET, the Internet’s precursor. S. The history of computing could be told as the story of hardware and software, or the story of the Internet, or the story of “smart” hand-held devices, with subplots involving IBM, Microsoft, Apple, Facebook, and Twitter. Ceruzzi’s account traces the world-changing evolution of the computer from a room-size

ensemble of machinery to a “minicomputer” to a desktop computer to a pocket-sized smart phone. He visits that hotbed of innovation, Silicon Valley, and brings the story up to the present with the Internet, the World Wide Web, and social networking. He identifies four major threads that run throughout all of computing's technological development: digitization—the coding of information, computation, and control in binary form, ones and zeros; the convergence of multiple streams of techniques, devices, and machines, yielding more than the sum of their parts; the steady advance of electronic technology, as characterized famously by “Moore's Law”; and the human-machine interface. Census). A compact and accessible history, from punch cards and calculators to UNIVAC and ENIAC, the personal computer, Silicon Valley, and the Internet 113aad4e90

The authors identify six dimensions of today's highly developed CT—methods, machines, computing education, software engineering, computational science, and design—and cover each in a chapter. An introduction to computational thinking that traces a genealogy beginning centuries before the digital computer. A few decades into the digital era, scientists discovered that thinking in terms of computation made possible an entirely new way of organizing scientific investigation; eventually, every field had a computational branch: computational physics, computational biology, computational sociology. Mathematically trained experts (known as “computers”) who performed complex calculations as teams engaged in CT long before electronic computers. More recently, “computational thinking” has become part of the K–12 curriculum. This volume in the MIT Press Essential Knowledge series offers an accessible overview, tracing a genealogy that begins centuries before digital computers and portraying computational thinking as pioneers of computing have described it. The authors explain that computational thinking (CT) is not a set of concepts for programming; it is a way of thinking that is honed through practice: the mental skills for designing computations to do jobs for us, and for explaining and interpreting the world as a complex of information processes. But what is computational thinking. Along the way, they debunk inflated claims for CT and

computation while making clear the power of CT in all its complexity and multiplicity 113aad4e90

In this new, authoritative textbook, internationally recognized metadata experts Zeng and Qin have created a comprehensive primer for advanced undergraduate, graduate, or continuing education courses in information organization, information technology, cataloging, digital libraries, electronic archives, and, of course, metadata 113aad4e90

Through the support of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, an electronic version of this book is openly available under a Creative Commons license at The MIT Press Web site, <http://mitpress>. Vijay Kumar, Andy Lane, Diana Laurillard, Stuart Lee, Steve Lerman, Marilyn Lombardi, Phil Long, Clifford Lynch, Christopher Mackie, Anne Margulies, Owen McGrath, Flora McMartin, Shigeru Miyagawa, Diana Oblinger, Neeru Paharia, Cheryl Richardson, Marshall Smith, Candace Thille, Edward Walker, David Wiley. Experts discuss the potential for open education tools, resources, and knowledge to transform the economics and ecology of education. The contributors (from leading foundations, academic institutions, associations, and projects) discuss the strategic underpinnings of their efforts first in terms of technology, then content, and finally knowledge. S. mit. These essays by leaders in open education describe successes, challenges, and opportunities they have found in a range of open education initiatives. Contributors Richard Baraniuk, Randy Bass, Trent Batson, Dan Bernstein, John Seely Brown, Barbara Cambridge, Tom Carey, Catherine Casserly, Bernadine Chuck Fong, Ira Fuchs, Richard Gale, Mia Garlick, Gerard Hanley, Diane Harley, Mary Huber, Pat Hutchings, Toru Iiyoshi, David Kahle, M. Given the abundance of open education initiatives that aim to make educational assets freely available online, the time seems ripe to explore the potential of open education to transform the economics and ecology of education. edu. They approach—from both macro and micro perspectives—the central question of how open education tools, resources, and knowledge can improve the quality of

education. Despite the diversity of tools and resources already available—from well-packaged course materials to simple games, for students, self-learners, faculty, and educational institutions—we have yet to take full advantage of shared knowledge about how these are being used, what local innovations are emerging, and how to learn from and build on the experiences of others. They also address the impact of their projects, and how close they come to achieving a vision of sustainable, transformative educational opportunities that amounts to much more than pervasive technology. *Opening Up Education* argues that we must develop not only the technical capability but also the intellectual capacity for transforming tacit pedagogical knowledge into commonly usable and visible knowledge: by providing incentives for faculty to use (and contribute to) open education goods, and by looking beyond institutional boundaries to connect a variety of settings and open source entrepreneurs 113aad4e90

A collection of writings by a digital artist that blends personal memoir, net art theory, fictional narrative, satirical reportage, scholarly history, and network-infused language art. It tells the early history of a net art world \"gone wild,\" while constructing a parallel poetics of net art that complements the author's own artistic practice 113aad4e90

A concise overview of machine learning—computer programs that learn from data—which underlies applications that include recommendation systems, face recognition, and driverless cars. Alpaydin offers an account of how digital technology advanced from number-crunching mainframes to mobile devices, putting today's machine learning boom in context. Today, machine learning underlies a range of applications we use every day, from product recommendations to voice recognition—as well as some we don't yet use everyday, including driverless cars. In this book, machine learning expert Ethem Alpaydin offers a concise overview of the subject for the general reader, describing its evolution, explaining important learning algorithms, and presenting example applications. He describes the basics of machine learning and some applications; the use of machine learning algorithms for pattern recognition; artificial

neural networks inspired by the human brain; algorithms that learn associations between instances, with such applications as customer segmentation and learning recommendations; and reinforcement learning, when an autonomous agent learns act so as to maximize reward and minimize penalty. Alpaydin then considers some future directions for machine learning and the new field of “data science,” and discusses the ethical and legal implications for data privacy and security. As computing devices grow more ubiquitous, a larger part of our lives and work is recorded digitally, and as “Big Data” has gotten bigger, the theory of machine learning—the foundation of efforts to process that data into knowledge—has also advanced. It is the basis of the new approach in computing where we do not write programs but collect data; the idea is to learn the algorithms for the tasks automatically from data 113aad4e90

By doing so, they achieve both short- and long-term benefits while positioning themselves for success in the global information economy. A brand, for example, is an important form of intellectual property, as is any information managed and produced by an organization. Almost every organization has an intellectual property portfolio of some value and therefore the need for an intellectual property strategy. Most managers leave intellectual property issues to the legal department, unaware that an organization's intellectual property can help accomplish a range of management goals, from accessing new markets to improving existing products to generating new revenue streams. In this book, intellectual property expert and Harvard Law School professor John Palfrey offers a short briefing on intellectual property strategy for corporate managers and nonprofit administrators. Palfrey argues for strategies that go beyond the traditional highly restrictive “sword and shield” approach, suggesting that flexibility and creativity are essential to a profitable long-term intellectual property strategy—especially in an era of changing attitudes about media. Palfrey identifies the essential areas of intellectual property—patent, copyright, trademark, and trade secret—and describes strategic approaches to each in a variety of organizational contexts, based on four basic steps. Intellectual property, writes Palfrey, should be considered a key strategic asset class. The most innovative

organizations employ multiple intellectual property approaches, depending on the situation, asking hard, context-specific questions. How a flexible and creative approach to intellectual property can help an organization accomplish goals ranging from building market share to expanding an industry 113aad4e90

This volume in the MIT Press Essential Knowledge series offers a concise, informal account of the ways in which information and society are related and of our ever-increasing dependence on a complex multiplicity of messages, records, documents, and data. Buckland argues that every society is an “information society”; a “non-information society” would be a contradiction in terms. He examines the physical manifestation of information as documents, the emergence of data sets, and how documents and data are discovered and used. He shows that all this involves human perception, social behavior, changing technologies, and issues of trust. Buckland describes the rising flood of data, documents, and records, outlines the dramatic long-term growth of documents, and traces the rise of techniques to cope with them. Using information in its everyday, nonspecialized sense, Michael Buckland explores the influence of information on what we know, the role of communication and recorded information in our daily lives, and the difficulty (or ease) of finding information. But the shift from oral and gestural communication to documents, and the wider use of documents facilitated by new technologies, have made our society particularly information intensive. He explores what individuals and societies do with information; offers a basic summary of how collected documents are arranged and described; considers the nature of naming; explains the uses of metadata; and evaluates selection methods, considering relevance, recall, and precision. But what does that mean. We live in an information society, or so we are often told. A short, informal account of our ever-increasing dependence on a complex multiplicity of messages, records, documents, and data 113aad4e90

As a professor of philosophy during the early days of the internet, he realized its power and potential as a medium for scholarship. Influential writings make the case for open access to research, explore its implications, and document the early struggles and successes of the open access movement. This book offers a selection of some of Suber's most significant and influential writings on open access from 2002 to 2010. In these texts, Suber makes the case for open access to research; answers common questions, objections, and misunderstandings; analyzes policy issues; and documents the growth and evolution of open access during its most critical early decade. In 2001, he started a newsletter—the Free Online Scholarship Newsletter, which later became the SPARC Open Access Newsletter—in which he explored the implications of open access for research and scholarship. As he writes now, “it was like an asteroid crash, fundamentally changing the environment, challenging dinosaurs to adapt, and challenging all of us to figure out whether we were dinosaurs. ” When Suber began putting his writings and course materials online for anyone to use for any purpose, he soon experienced the benefits of that wider exposure. Peter Suber has been a leading advocate for open access since 2001 and has worked full time on issues of open access since 2003

This volume in the MIT Press Essential Knowledge series offers a concise introduction to the emerging field of data science, explaining its evolution, current uses, data infrastructure issues, and ethical challenges. Finally, it considers the future impact of data science and offers principles for success in data science projects. Today data science determines the ads we see online, the books and movies that are recommended to us online, which emails are filtered into our spam folders, and even how much we pay for health insurance. This book offers a brief history of the field, introduces fundamental data concepts, and describes the stages in a data science project. A concise introduction to the emerging field of data science, explaining its evolution, relation to machine learning, current uses, data infrastructure issues, and ethical challenges. The book also reviews ethical and legal issues, developments in data

regulation, and computational approaches to preserving privacy. It is closely related to the fields of data mining and machine learning, but broader in scope. It considers data infrastructure and the challenges posed by integrating data from multiple sources, introduces the basics of machine learning, and discusses how to link machine learning expertise with real-world problems. Data science encompasses a set of principles, problem definitions, algorithms, and processes for extracting non-obvious and useful patterns from large datasets. Use of data science is driven by the rise of big data and social media, the development of high-performance computing, and the emergence of such powerful methods for data analysis and modeling as deep learning. The goal of data science is to improve decision making through the analysis of data. It has never been easier for organizations to gather, store, and process data

This volume examines the challenges inherent in making diverse data in linguistics and the language sciences open, distributed, integrated, and accessible, thus fostering wide data sharing and collaboration. Making diverse data in linguistics and the language sciences open, distributed, and accessible: perspectives from language/language acquisition researchers and technical LOD (linked open data) researchers. The contributors discuss a variety of research methods, resources, and infrastructures. It is unique in integrating the perspectives of language researchers and technical LOD (linked open data) researchers. Simons, Thorsten Trippel, Kara Warburton, Sue Ellen Wright, Claus Zinn. Contributors Isabelle Barrière, Nan Bernstein Ratner, Steven Bird, Maria Blume, Ted Caldwell, Christian Chiarcos, Cristina Dye, Suzanne Flynn, Claire Foley, Nancy Ide, Carissa Kang, D. Rieger, Gary F. With contributions by researchers who produce complex data content and scholars involved in both the technology and the conceptual foundations of LLOD (linguistics linked open data), the book focuses on the area of language acquisition because it involves complex and diverse data sets, cross-linguistic analyses, and urgent collaborative research. Terence Langendoen, Barbara Lust, Brian MacWhinney, Jonathan Masci, Steven Moran, Antonio Pareja-Lora, Jim Reidy, Oya

Y. Reporting on both active research needs in the field of language acquisition and technical advances in the development of data interoperability, the book demonstrates the advantages of an international infrastructure for scholarship in the field of language sciences 113aad4e90

Gathering the proceedings of the 6th International Conference on Digital Design and Communication, Digicom 2022, held on November 3–5, 2022, as an hybrid event, from Barcelos, Portugal, and continuing the tradition of the previous book, it describes new design strategies and solutions to foster digital communication within and between the society, institutions and brands. By highlighting innovative ideas and reporting on multidisciplinary projects, it offers a source of inspiration for designers of all kinds, including graphic and web designers, UI, UX and social media designers, and to researchers, advertisers, artists, and brand and corporate communication managers alike. This book reports on research findings and practical lessons featuring advances in the areas of digital and interaction design, graphic design and branding, design education, society and communication in design practice, and related ones 113aad4e90

" —Patricia C. It is a necessary defense, which this book shows how to build. This book explains how metadata will help ensure that an organization is building the right system for the right users at the right time. We are just starting to bring change into the management of the data that connects our experiences. It helps organizations ensure that users can identify, discover, and experience their brands in the ways organizations intend. Metadata matters and is the best chance for a return on investment on digital assets and is also a line of defense against lost opportunities. "In what is certain to be a seminal work on metadata, John Horodyski masterfully affirms the value of metadata while providing practical examples of its role in our personal and professional lives. It matters to the digital experience of users. If digital assets are to be discovered, they want to be found. He does more than tell us that metadata matters—he vividly illustrates why it matters. Franks, PhD, CA, CRM, IGP, CIGO, FAI, President, NAGARA, Professor Emerita, San José

State University, USA If data is the language upon which our modern society will be built, then metadata will be its grammar, the construction of its meaning, the building for its content, and the ability to understand what data can be for us all. Metadata Matters explains how metadata is the foundation of digital strategy. The path to good metadata design begins with the realization that digital assets need to be identified, organized, and made available for discovery 113aad4e90

And they show why the data never, ever “speak for themselves. A new way of thinking about data science and data ethics that is informed by the ideas of intersectional feminism. They explain how, for example, an understanding of emotion can expand our ideas about effective data visualization, and how the concept of invisible labor can expose the significant human efforts required by our automated systems. In Data Feminism, Catherine D'Ignazio and Lauren Klein present a new way of thinking about data science and data ethics—one that is informed by intersectional feminist thought. ” Data Feminism offers strategies for data scientists seeking to learn how feminism can help them work toward justice, and for feminists who want to focus their efforts on the growing field of data science. Today, data science is a form of power. It is about power, about who has it and who doesn't, and about how those differentials of power can be challenged and changed. But it has also been used to discriminate, police, and surveil. This potential for good, on the one hand, and harm, on the other, makes it essential to ask: Data science by whom. But Data Feminism is about much more than gender. It has been used to expose injustice, improve health outcomes, and topple governments. Data science with whose interests in mind. Illustrating data feminism in action, D'Ignazio and Klein show how challenges to the male/female binary can help challenge other hierarchical (and empirically wrong) classification systems. Data science for whom. The narratives around big data and data science are overwhelmingly white, male, and techno-heroic 113aad4e90

This edition adds more than 700 new entries and many new illustrations; corrects and brings up to date the entries of the work of others; and brings the vocabulary and theory of bookselling and collecting into the modern commercial and academic world, which has been forced to adjust to a new reality thanks to worldwide medical and economic concerns 113aad4e90

Artificial intelligence powers Google's search engine, enables Facebook to target advertising, and allows Alexa and Siri to do their jobs. He explains the technology of AI, describing different approaches and focusing on machine learning and data science. He offers an overview of important ethical issues, including privacy concerns, responsibility and the delegation of decision making, transparency, and bias as it arises at all stages of data science processes. AI is also behind self-driving cars, predictive policing, and autonomous weapons that can kill without human intervention. This overview of the ethical issues raised by artificial intelligence moves beyond hype and nightmare scenarios to address concrete questions—offering a compelling, necessary read for our ChatGPT era. These and other AI applications raise complex ethical issues that are the subject of ongoing debate. He also considers the future of work in an AI economy. Finally, he analyzes a range of policy proposals and discusses challenges for policymakers. Mark Coeckelbergh describes influential AI narratives, ranging from Frankenstein's monster to transhumanism and the technological singularity. He argues for ethical practices that embed values in design, translate democratic values into practices and include a vision of the good life and the good society. He surveys relevant philosophical discussions: questions about the fundamental differences between humans and machines and debates over the moral status of AI. Written by a philosopher of technology, AI Ethics goes beyond the usual hype and nightmare scenarios to address concrete questions. This volume in the MIT Press Essential Knowledge series offers an accessible synthesis of these issues 113aad4e90

Despite the benefits, there are barriers to the adoption of such tools, not least their usability. This book examines the importance of record-keeping in science, current record-keeping practices, and the role of technology for enabling the effective capture, reuse, sharing, and preservation of scientific data. As the relentless development of technology changes the way we work, we need to ensure that the design of technology not only overcomes these barriers, but facilitates us as scientists and supports better practice within science. Finally, it looks at the role of current technology and then considers how that technology might develop in the future to better support scientists in their work, and in capturing and sharing the scientific record. Covering the essential areas of electronic laboratory notebooks (ELNs) and digital tools for recording scientific data, including an overview of the current data management technology available and the benefits and pitfalls of using these technologies, this book is a useful tool for those interested in implementing digital data solutions within their research groups or departments. In this digital era, however, there is increasing pressure to abandon paper in favour of digital tools. This book also provides insight into important factors to consider in the design of digital tools such as ELNs for those interested in producing their own tools. For most of the history of scientific endeavour, science has been recorded on paper 113aad4e90

To offer guidance on how to build an effective DM capability in an organization. To give a “gentle” introduction to the field of DM by explaining and illustrating its core concepts, based on a mix of theory, practical frameworks such as TOGAF, ArchiMate, and DMBOK, as well as results from real-world assignments. The book is industry-agnostic and should be applicable in different industries such as government, finance, telecommunications etc. This is illustrated by various use cases, linked to the previously mentioned theoretical exploration as well as the stories of practitioners in the field. The book is divided into three main parts: theory, practice, and closing remarks. The primary target groups are: busy professionals who “are actively involved with managing data”. Typical roles for which this book is intended: data governance office/ council, data owners, data stewards, people involved with data governance (data governance

board), enterprise architects, data architects, process managers, business analysts and IT analysts. The overall objective of this book is to show that data management is an exciting and valuable capability that is worth time and effort. Furthermore, the chapters are as short and to the point as possible and also make a clear distinction between the main text and the examples. More specifically it aims to achieve the following goals: 1. 2. If the reader is already familiar with the topic of a chapter, he/she can easily skip it and move on to the next. The book is also aimed at (Bachelor's/ Master's) students with an interest in data management 113aad4e90

Dictators have erased people from photographs and from history. In this book, Farid describes techniques that can be used to authenticate photos. A chapter of case studies examines the authenticity of viral video and famously questionable photographs including “Golden Eagle Snatches Kid” and the Lee Harvey Oswald backyard photo. Today, powerful and low-cost digital technology makes it relatively easy to alter digital images, and the resulting fakes are difficult to detect. Politicians have manipulated photos for short-term political gain. The first comprehensive and detailed presentation of techniques for authenticating digital images. Photographs have been doctored since photography was invented. Various forensic techniques exploit these irregularities to detect traces of tampering. Modeling the path of light during image creation reveals physical, geometric, and statistical regularities that are disrupted during the creation of a fake. The field of photo forensics—pioneered in Hany Farid's lab at Dartmouth College—restores some trust to photography. He begins with the physics and geometry of the interaction of light with the physical world, proceeds through the way light passes through a camera lens, the conversion of light to pixel values in the electronic sensor, the packaging of the pixel values into a digital image file, and the pixel-level artifacts introduced by photo-editing software. He provides the intuition and background as well as the mathematical and algorithmic details needed to understand, implement, and utilize a variety of photo forensic techniques. Altering photographs in the predigital era required time-consuming darkroom work. Farid traces the entire imaging pipeline

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An insightful guide to the practice, teaching, and history of critical thinking—from Aristotle and Plato to Thomas Dewey—for teachers, students, and anyone looking to hone their critical thinking skills. Critical thinking is regularly cited as an essential 21st century skill, the key to success in school and work. Fortunately, critical thinking can be taught, practiced, and evaluated. Jonathan Haber explains how the concept of critical thinking emerged, how it has been defined, and how critical thinking skills can be taught and assessed. Haber describes the term's origins in such disciplines as philosophy, psychology, and science. This book offers a guide for teachers, students, and aspiring critical thinkers everywhere, including advice for educational leaders and policy makers on how to make the teaching and learning of critical thinking an educational priority and practical reality. But what, exactly, is critical thinking. Given the propensity to believe fake news, draw incorrect conclusions, and make decisions based on emotion rather than reason, it might even be said that critical thinking is vital to the survival of a democratic society. He examines the components of critical thinking, including • structured thinking • language skills • background knowledge • information literacy • intellectual humility • empathy and open-mindedness Haber argues that the most important critical thinking issue today is that not enough people are doing enough of it 113aad4e90

Kelty, Leah A. In recent years, scholarship around media technologies has finally shed the assumption that these technologies are separate from and powerfully determining of social life, looking at them instead as produced by and embedded in distinct social, cultural, and political practices. Downey, Kirsten A. Foot, Tarleton Gillespie, Steven J. The contributors then highlight media technologies as always in motion, held together through the minute, unobserved work of many, including efforts to keep these technologies alive. Communication and media scholars have increasingly taken theoretical perspectives originating in science and technology studies (STS), while some STS

scholars interested in information technologies have linked their research to media studies inquiries into the symbolic dimensions of these tools. Bowker, Finn Brunton, Gabriella Coleman, Gregory J. Jackson, Christopher M. Lievrouw, Sonia Livingstone, Ignacio Siles, Jonathan Sterne, Lucy Suchman, Fred Turner. Boczkowski, Geoffrey C. In this volume, scholars from both fields come together to advance this view of media technologies as complex sociomaterial phenomena. Scholars from communication and media studies join those from science and technology studies to examine media technologies as complex, sociomaterial phenomena. Contributors Pablo J. The contributors first address the relationship between materiality and mediation, considering such topics as the lived realities of network infrastructure 113aad4e90

It helps mediate the relationship between reading and writing. This volume in the MIT Press Essential Knowledge series offers an introduction to annotation and its literary, scholarly, civic, and everyday significance across historical and contemporary contexts. It approaches annotation as a genre--a synthesis of reading, thinking, writing, and communication--and offer examples of annotation that range from medieval rubrication and early book culture to data labeling and online reviews. Annotation--the addition of a note to a text--is an everyday and social activity that provides information, shares commentary, sparks conversation, expresses power, and aids learning. An introduction to annotation as a genre--a synthesis of reading, thinking, writing, and communication--and its significance in scholarship and everyday life 113aad4e90

Booth outlines a four-part framework of instructional literacy, which includes reflective practice, educational theory, teaching technologies, and instructional design--[Book cover]. Char Booth introduces a series of concepts that will empower readers at any level of experience to become better designers and presenters, as well as building their confidence and satisfaction as library educators 113aad4e90

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the conference was held online. This book constitutes the thoroughly refereed proceedings of the 14th International Conference on Metadata and Semantic Research, MTSR 2020, held in Madrid, Spain, in December 2020. The papers are organized in the following tracks: metadata, linked data, semantics and ontologies; metadata and semantics for digital libraries, information retrieval, big, linked, social and open data; metadata and semantics for agriculture, food, and environment, AgroSEM 2020; metadata and semantics for open repositories, research information systems and data infrastructures; digital humanities and digital curation, DHC 2020; metadata and semantics for cultural collections and applications; european and national projects; knowledge IT artifacts (KITA) in professional communities and aggregations, KITA 2020. The 24 full and 13 short papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 82 submissions 113aad4e90

They are instead an altogether new way of looking at information literacy. In this important new book, bestselling author and expert instructional librarian Burkhardt decodes the Framework, putting its conceptual approach into straightforward language while offering more than 50 classroom-ready Framework-based exercises. The six threshold concepts outlined in the Framework for Information Literacy for Higher Education are not simply a revision of ACRL's previous Information Literacy Competency Standards for Higher Education. Offering a solid starting point for understanding and teaching the six threshold concepts in the Framework, Burkhardt's guidance will help instructors create their own local information literacy programs. Guiding instructors towards helping students cross each threshold, this book discusses the history of the development of the Framework document and briefly deconstructs the six threshold concepts;thoroughly addresses each threshold concept, scaffolding from the beginner level to the intermediate level;includes exercises that can be used in the one-shot timeframe as well as others designed for longer class sessions and semester-long courses;offers best practices in creating learning outcomes, assessments, rubrics, and teaching tricks and tips; andlooks at how learning, memory, and transfer of learning applies to the teaching of

information literacy 113aad4e90

In *The Joy of Search*, Daniel Russell shows us how to be great online researchers. "). We don't have to be computer geeks or a scholar searching out obscure facts; we just need to know some basic methods. He shows when to put search terms in double quotes, how to use the operator (*), why metadata is important, and how to triangulate information from multiple sources. " Along the way, readers will discover essential tools for effective online searches—and learn some fascinating facts and interesting stories. But knowing how to Google something doesn't make us search experts; there's much more we can do to access the massive collective knowledge available online. Russell demonstrates these methods with step-by-step searches for answers to a series of intriguing questions—from "what is the wrong side of a towel. We do this so often that we have made the most famous search engine a verb: we Google it—"Japan population" or "Nobel Peace Prize" or "poison ivy" or whatever we want to know. " to "what is the most likely way you will die. We all know how to look up something online by typing words into a search engine. How to be a great online searcher, demonstrated with step-by-step searches for answers to a series of intriguing questions (for example, "Is that plant poisonous. By the end of this engaging journey of discovering, readers will have the definitive answer to why the best online searches involve more than typing a few words into Google. Russell explains how to frame search queries so they will yield information and describes the best ways to use such resources as Google Earth, Google Scholar, Wikipedia, and Wikimedia 113aad4e90

This collection of short expository, critical and speculative texts offers a field guide to the cultural, political, social and aesthetic impact of software. Experts from a range of disciplines each take a key topic in software and the understanding of software, such as algorithms and logical structures 113aad4e90

This has become one of the most fundamental tasks of artificial intelligence. It then takes up the history of machine translation in more detail, describing its pre-digital beginnings, rule-based approaches, the 1966 ALPAC (Automatic Language Processing Advisory Committee) report and its consequences, the advent of parallel corpora, the example-based paradigm, the statistical paradigm, the segment-based approach, the introduction of more linguistic knowledge into the systems, and the latest approaches based on deep learning. This volume in the MIT Press Essential Knowledge series offers a concise, nontechnical overview of the development of machine translation, including the different approaches, evaluation issues, and market potential. Finally, it considers evaluation challenges and the commercial status of the field, including activities by such major players as Google and Systran. Since the advent of computers, research has focused on the design of digital machine translation tools—computer programs capable of automatically translating a text from a source language to a target language. The book begins by discussing problems that must be solved during the development of a machine translation system and offering a brief overview of the evolution of the field. The dream of a universal translation device goes back many decades, long before Douglas Adams's fictional Babel fish provided this service in *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy*. The main approaches are presented from a largely historical perspective and in an intuitive manner, allowing the reader to understand the main principles without knowing the mathematical details. A concise, nontechnical overview of the development of machine translation, including the different approaches, evaluation issues, and major players in the industry 113aad4e90

Because photographs are so easily faked, fake photos are everywhere—supermarket tabloids, fashion magazines, political ads, and social media. Once, altering images required hours in the darkroom; today, it can be done with a keyboard and mouse. These techniques model the entire image-creation process in order to find the digital disruption introduced by manipulation of the image. A concise and accessible guide to techniques for detecting doctored and fake images in photographs and digital media. In each section, Farid describes the techniques, explains when they

should be applied, and offers examples of image analysis. In this volume in the MIT Press Essential Knowledge series, Hany Farid offers a concise and accessible guide to techniques for detecting doctored and fake images in photographs and digital media. Stalin, Mao, Hitler, Mussolini, and other dictators routinely doctored photographs so that the images aligned with their messages. Farid, an expert in photo forensics, has spent two decades developing techniques for authenticating digital images. They knew if they changed the visual record, they could change history. There are techniques for, among other things, reverse image searches, metadata analysis, finding image imperfections introduced by JPEG compression, image cloning, tracing pixel patterns, and detecting images that are computer generated. How can we tell if an image is real or false. They erased people who were there, added people who were not, and manipulated backgrounds. Each section of the book describes a different technique for analyzing an image, beginning with those requiring minimal technical expertise and advancing to those at intermediate and higher levels 113aad4e90

Author David Diamond (DAM Survival Guide) avoids theoretical and academic discussions, instead providing real-world guidance to those designing or redesigning content management or digital asset management systems. Metadata for Content Management helps digital content managers think in terms of organization and a practical application of metadata principles. Learn how taxonomy and metadata work within digital systems, and see how they affect policy, collaboration, workflow and user acceptance of digital content management systems 113aad4e90

By the end of the book, readers will see metadata everywhere. Everything we need to know about metadata, the usually invisible infrastructure for information with which we interact every day. In this book, Jeffrey Pomerantz offers an accessible and concise introduction to metadata. Or does phone call metadata reveal more than it seems. It is not, Pomerantz tell us, just “data about data. In the era of ubiquitous computing, metadata has become infrastructural, like

the electrical grid or the highway system. When metadata does its job well, it fades into the background; everyone (except perhaps the NSA) takes it for granted. Should people be reassured that the NSA was “only” collecting metadata about phone calls—information about the caller, the recipient, the time, the duration, the location—and not recordings of the conversations themselves. We interact with it or generate it every day. He discusses the technologies that make modern metadata possible, and he speculates about metadata's future. ” It is a means by which the complexity of an object is represented in a simpler form. When “metadata” became breaking news, appearing in stories about surveillance by the National Security Agency, many members of the public encountered this once-obscure term from information science for the first time. For example, the title, the author, and the cover art are metadata about a book. Pomerantz explains what metadata is, and why it exists. He distinguishes among different types of metadata—descriptive, administrative, structural, preservation, and use—and examines different users and uses of each type. Because, Pomerantz warns us, it's metadata's world, and we are just living in it 113aad4e90

The book defines knowledge graphs and provides a high-level overview of how they are used. Formal definitions and extensive references are also provided for those who opt to delve more deeply into specific topics. To make the book accessible for newcomers, running examples and graphical notation are used throughout. Knowledge graphs are founded on the principle of applying a graph-based abstraction to data, and are now broadly deployed in scenarios that require integrating and extracting value from multiple, diverse sources of data at large scale. The book closes by discussing the current limitations and future directions along which knowledge graphs are likely to evolve. It covers techniques for the creation, enrichment, assessment, and refinement of knowledge graphs and surveys recent open and enterprise knowledge graphs and the industries or applications within which they have been most widely adopted. The book discusses how ontologies and rules can be used to encode knowledge as well as how inductive techniques—based on statistics, graph analytics, machine learning, etc. —can be used to encode and extract

knowledge. This book provides a comprehensive and accessible introduction to knowledge graphs, which have recently garnered notable attention from both industry and academia. This book is aimed at students, researchers, and practitioners who wish to learn more about knowledge graphs and how they facilitate extracting value from diverse data at large scale. It presents and contrasts popular graph models that are commonly used to represent data as graphs, and the languages by which they can be queried before describing how the resulting data graph can be enhanced with notions of schema, identity, and context 113aad4e90

Kelleher explains that deep learning enables data-driven decisions by identifying and extracting patterns from large datasets; its ability to learn from complex data makes deep learning ideally suited to take advantage of the rapid growth in big data and computational power. In this volume in the MIT Press Essential Knowledge series, computer scientist John Kelleher offers an accessible and concise but comprehensive introduction to the fundamental technology at the heart of the artificial intelligence revolution. Kelleher also explains some of the basic concepts in deep learning, presents a history of advances in the field, and discusses the current state of the art. He describes the most important deep learning architectures, including autoencoders, recurrent neural networks, and long short-term networks, as well as such recent developments as Generative Adversarial Networks and capsule networks. Finally, Kelleher considers the future of deep learning—major trends, possible developments, and significant challenges. An accessible introduction to the artificial intelligence technology that enables computer vision, speech recognition, machine translation, and driverless cars. He also provides a comprehensive (and comprehensible) introduction to the two fundamental algorithms in deep learning: gradient descent and backpropagation. Deep learning is an artificial intelligence technology that enables computer vision, speech recognition in mobile phones, machine translation, AI games, driverless cars, and other applications. When we use consumer products from Google, Microsoft, Facebook, Apple, or Baidu, we are often interacting with a deep learning system 113aad4e90

It will ease funding for startups, alter business plans, and allow big businesses greater agility. He examines use case patterns in terms of infrastructure and platform, software information, and business process; and he explains how to transition to a cloud service. Current and future users will find this book an indispensable guide to the cloud. Why cloud computing represents a paradigm shift for business, and how business users can best take advantage of cloud services. He introduces novel concepts made possible by cloud computing: cloud cells, or specialist clouds for specific uses; the personal cloud; the cloud of things; and cloud service exchanges. And this, Ruparelia demonstrates, represents a paradigm shift for business. Thus with cloud computing, businesses can harness information technology resources usually available only to large enterprises. Nayan Ruparelia explains what the cloud is, when to use it (and when not to), how to select a cloud service, how to integrate it with other technologies, and what the best practices are for using cloud computing. Cutting through the hype, Ruparelia cites the simple and basic definition of cloud computing from the National Institute of Science and Technology: a model enabling ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources. This book, however, explains the cloud from the user's viewpoint—the business user's in particular. Most of the information available on cloud computing is either highly technical, with details that are irrelevant to non-technologists, or pure marketing hype, in which the cloud is simply a selling point. Ruparelia discusses the key issues for any organization considering cloud computing: service level agreements, business service delivery and consumption, finance, legal jurisdiction, security, and social responsibility 113aad4e90

The power of mapping: principles for visualizing knowledge, illustrated by many stunning large-scale, full-color maps. Today, data literacy is becoming as important as language literacy. This book, from the author of *Atlas of Science*, describes the power of topical maps, providing readers with principles for visualizing knowledge and offering as examples forty large-scale and more than 100 small-scale full-color maps. To exemplify the framework, the *Atlas*

features striking and enlightening new maps from the popular “Places & Spaces: Mapping Science” exhibit that range from “Key Events in the Development of the Video Tape Recorder” to “Mobile Landscapes: Location Data from Cell Phones for Urban Analysis” to “Literary Empires: Mapping Temporal and Spatial Settings of Victorian Poetry” to “Seeing Standards: A Visualization of the Metadata Universe. Drawing on fifteen years of teaching and tool development, she introduces a theoretical framework meant to guide readers through user and task analysis; data preparation, analysis, and visualization; visualization deployment; and the interpretation of science maps. Maps of physical spaces locate us in the world and help us navigate unfamiliar routes. ” She also discusses the possible effect of science maps on the practice of science. Maps of topical spaces help us visualize the extent and structure of our collective knowledge; they reveal bursts of activity, pathways of ideas, and borders that beg to be crossed. In *Atlas of Knowledge*, leading visualization expert Katy Börner makes the case for a systems science approach to science and technology studies and explains different types and levels of analysis. Well-designed visualizations can rescue us from a sea of data, helping us to make sense of information, connect ideas, and make better decisions in real time

They consider self-tracking as a social and cultural phenomenon, describing not only the use of data as a kind of mirror of the self but also how this enables people to connect to, and learn from, others. Gina Neff and Dawn Nafus describe what happens when people turn their everyday experience—in particular, health and wellness-related experience—into data, and offer an introduction to the essential ideas and key challenges of using these technologies. What happens when people turn their everyday experience into data: an introduction to the essential ideas and key challenges of self-tracking. Neff and Nafus consider what's at stake: who wants our data and why; the practices of serious self-tracking enthusiasts; the design of commercial self-tracking technology; and how self-tracking can fill gaps in the healthcare system. Ninety million wearable sensors were shipped in 2014 to help us gather data about our lives.

This book examines how people record, analyze, and reflect on this data, looking at the tools they use and the communities they become part of. Neff and Nafus show us how to use data in a way that empowers and educates. People keep track. Today, people use technology to self-track: hours slept, steps taken, calories consumed, medications administered. Today, no one can lead an entirely untracked life. In the eighteenth century, Benjamin Franklin kept charts of time spent and virtues lived up to 113aad4e90

Despite the convenience smart devices offer, they also raise significant concerns about data privacy and security. Readers will encounter contrasting viewpoints on this timely and evolving issue. As the number of digital devices used in daily life grows, it comes as no surprise that the next step in technological evolution is to conveniently interconnect these devices. This is where the Internet of Things fits in. The Internet of Things refers to all devices that are connected to the internet and share data on it, but there are numerous applications for this technology, ranging from smartphones to driverless cars 113aad4e90

The contributors look particularly at youth audiences and experiences, considering the implications of wide access and the questionable credibility of information for youth and learning. They discuss such topics as the credibility of health information online, how to teach credibility assessment, and public policy solutions. Digital Media, Youth, and Credibility fills this gap in the literature. Weingarten. David Lankes, Soo Young Rieh, S. But at the same time, the origin of information, its quality, and its veracity are often difficult to assess. The Internet and the explosion of digital media content have made more information available from more sources to more people than at any other time in human history. Today we have access to an almost inconceivably vast amount of information, from sources that are increasingly portable, accessible, and interactive. Eastin, Gunther Eysenbach, Brian Hilligoss, Frances Jacobson Harris, R. This brings an infinite number of opportunities for learning, social connection, and entertainment. This

volume addresses the issue of credibility--the objective and subjective components that make information believable--in the contemporary media environment. Much research has been done on credibility and new media, but little of it focuses on users younger than college students. Shyam Sundar, Fred W. Contributors Matthew S. The difficulties in determining the quality of information on the Internet--in particular, the implications of wide access and questionable credibility for youth and learning 113aad4e90

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