Searching for Information

INFO/CSE100, Spring 2005
Fluency in Information Technology

http://www.cs.washington.edu/100
Readings and References

• Reading
  – *Fluency with Information Technology*
    » Chapter 5, Searching for Truth

• References
  – Research 101, UW Libraries
    » *Research 101* is intended to help students learn to perform basic information research so they can tackle information problems anywhere
Searching for Information

• The Web and its search engines have made it much easier to quickly find the top-level information about a topic
  – A simple Google or Yahoo search will turn up something on almost any topic
  – That's enough if you're just trying to get a general idea about a topic

• But what if you really care about the accuracy?
  – Look deeper, cross check, work with experts
Information Hierarchies

• Experts in a particular field usually organize the information about the field into a structure
  – If you understand the overall structure and ...
  – you want some detail, then ...
  – you can move quickly through the structure to the particular item of information that you seek

• This works very well
  – IF you know the structure well enough to navigate within it.
  – When you need to learn more about the topic
# Biological Classification

Table 9b-1: Hierarchical system of the biological classification of an organism.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingdom</td>
<td>Plantae</td>
<td>Organisms that usually have rigid cell walls and usually possess chlorophyll.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subkingdom</td>
<td>Embryophyta</td>
<td>Plants forming embryos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phylum</td>
<td>Tracheophyta</td>
<td>Vascular plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subphylum</td>
<td>Pterophytina</td>
<td>Generally large, conspicuous leaves, complex vascular system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Angiospermae</td>
<td>Flowering plants, seed enclosed in ovary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subclass</td>
<td>Dicotyledoneae</td>
<td>Embryo with two seed leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order</td>
<td>Sapindales</td>
<td>Soapberry order consisting of a number of trees and shrubs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Aceraceae</td>
<td>Maple family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genus</td>
<td>Acer</td>
<td>Maples and box elder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td><em>Acer rubrum</em></td>
<td>Red maple.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From PhysicalGeography.net, http://www.physicalgeography.net/fundamentals/9b.html
Library Classification Systems

• Within a library collection, materials are typically organized by subject. Librarians assign a call number based on a work's subject
  – Library of Congress
    » Used in most college, university, and research libraries because it handles large collections
  – Dewey Decimal
    » Used in most public and school libraries because it is more effective for smaller collections
Library of Congress Classification

A -- GENERAL WORKS
B -- PHILOSOPHY. PSYCHOLOGY. RELIGION
C -- AUXILIARY SCIENCES OF HISTORY
D -- HISTORY (GENERAL) AND HISTORY OF EUROPE
E -- HISTORY: AMERICA
F -- HISTORY: AMERICA
G -- GEOGRAPHY. ANTHROPOLOGY. RECREATION
H -- SOCIAL SCIENCES
J -- POLITICAL SCIENCE
K -- LAW
L -- EDUCATION
M -- MUSIC AND BOOKS ON MUSIC
N -- FINE ARTS
P -- LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
Q -- SCIENCE
R -- MEDICINE
S -- AGRICULTURE
T -- TECHNOLOGY
U -- MILITARY SCIENCE
V -- NAVAL SCIENCE
Z -- BIBLIOGRAPHY. LIBRARY SCIENCE. INFORMATION RESOURCES (GENERAL)
CLASS N - FINE ARTS

Subclass N Visual arts
Subclass NA Architecture
Subclass NB Sculpture
Subclass NC Drawing. Design. Illustration
Subclass ND Painting
Subclass NE Print media
Subclass NK Decorative arts
Subclass NX Arts in general
Press 1 for sales, press 2 for ...

- Hello, thank you for calling ...
  - press 1 for sales
  - press 2 for frequently asked questions
  - press 3 for account information
  - press 4 customer support

- Poorly designed phone menu hierarchies are a royal pain
  - dead ends are a waste of time
  - multiple steps to get to the desired information
  - designed to reduce costly customer interaction
Is the Web a hierarchy?

• Not a hierarchy, and that's good (to some)
  – A major part of its amazing success is that relevant information is just a click away,
  – That's why it's "The Web" not "The Tree"

• Not a hierarchy, and that's bad (to some)
  – Any web page can link to any other web page
  – This is causing heartburn among the gatekeepers
  – You can link directly to a page on a web site without going through a top-level page
In The Beginning

• When the Web was new
  – there was no hierarchy and ...
  – there was no way to find what you wanted other than careful detective work and keeping good notes

• Web detective games
  – How quickly can you find the following factoid?
  – Quite a challenge - those who knew their links could find information quickly
Now: Scan, then drill down

- Search engines do the top-level scanning for us
  - Enter your search term in Google, Yahoo, etc
  - You will get back a list of sites that are in some way related to your topic

- The links are entry points into the giant hairball that is the web
  - It's still not a hierarchy, but you can get close to the high value sites quickly
  - Drill down for information within those sites
Now: Select, then drill down

• Search engines are not the only way to get to the top of an information rich tree
  – UW Administrative information?
    » UW Information Navigator page
  – Scholarly information?
    » UW library has high-density information
  – Tax forms and laws?
    » The IRS web site is the definitive source
Search Engines

- No one controls or assigns hierarchy locations to the pages published on the WWW ... it is totally decentralized
- To find pages, search engines crawl Web
  - Two parts
    » Crawler visits Web pages building an index of the content
    » Query processor checks user requests against the index, reports on known pages

Only a fraction of the Web’s content is crawled
Be Specific!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Search Term</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thai</td>
<td>40,900,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thai restaurants</td>
<td>3,830,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thai restaurants seattle</td>
<td>218,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thai restaurants seattle 98115</td>
<td>865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thai restaurants seattle 98115 vegan</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Boolean Queries

• Search Engine words are independent
  – The words don’t have to occur together on the page

• To be explicit about occurrences use Boolean queries and quotes
  – Logical Operators: AND, OR, NOT
    » monet AND water AND lilies
    » “van gogh” OR gauguin
    » (“van gogh” or gauguin) AND paintings
    » vermeer AND girl AND NOT pearl
More Search Tips

- Not every search engine works the same way!
- Use quotes
  - “to be or not to be”
- Eliminate common words
  - a, the, and, or, not, to, be
- Use capitalization wisely
  - Apple computer vs. apple computer
Queries

• Searching strategies …
  – Limit by top level domains or format
  – Find terms most specific to topic
  – Look elsewhere for key words
  – Use exact phrase only when universal
  – If too many hits, requery
  – Once found, ask if site is best source
Google Advanced

Find results
with all of the words
with the exact phrase
with any of the words
without the words

Language Return pages written in any language
File Format Only return results of the file format any format
Date Return web pages updated in the anytime
Occurrences Return results where my terms occur anywhere in the page
Domains Only return results from the site or domain e.g. google.com, .org More info
SafeSearch No filtering Filter using SafeSearch

Apr-8-05 searching @ university of washington
Selected Sites

• For some searches, there are information rich areas in which to start. No need to Google.

• Scholarly material
  – UW Library
  – Library of Congress

• Government information
  – http://access.wa.gov/
  – http://www.firstgov.gov/
Search the Catalog

By: \(\text{Keyword}\) \hspace{1cm} \text{For:} \hspace{1cm} \text{In:}

\(\text{Keyword}\) \hspace{1cm} \text{Entire Collection}\)

Or Select an advanced search screen below:

**Searches:**
- Author
- Title
- Keywords
- Call Numbers
- Journal searches

**Library of Congress Subjects**
- Medical Subjects
- Genre/Form
- ISBN & Other Numbers

**Course Reserves:**
- By Course
- By Professor

**Other Catalog Views:**
- Unicode and East Asian Character Sets
- Telnet Catalog

**Other Catalogs with UW resources:**
- Summit: a catalog of regional libraries
- UW Law Library (also in Summit)

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Find e-journals by subject...

- Aeronautics & Astronautics
- African Studies
- American Ethnic Studies
- American Indian Studies
- Anthropology
- Archaeology
- Architecture & Urban Planning
- Art
- Astronomy
- Atmospheric Sciences
- Biotechnology
- Biology
- Botany
- Business
- Canadian Studies
- Chemical Engineering
- Chemistry
- Children's Literature
- Chinese Studies
- Cinema Studies
- Civil & Environmental Engineering
- Classics
- Communication
- Computer Science
- Dance
- Dentistry
- Drama
- East Asia (general)
- Earth & Space Sciences (Geology & Geophysics)
- Economics
- Education
- Electrical Engineering
- Engineering (general)
- English
- Environmental Sciences
- Fisheries
- Forest Resources
- French
- Gay & Lesbian Studies
- Geography
- Germanics
- Government Publications
- Grants
- Health Sciences
- History
- History of Science
- Industrial Engineering
- Information Science
- International Studies
- Italian
- Japanese Studies
- Jewish Studies
- Korean Studies
- Latin American Studies
- Law
- Linguistics
- Marine Studies
- Materials Science
- Mathematics & Applied Mathematics
- Mechanical Engineering
- Medicine
- Music
- Near East Studies
- Nursing
- Oceanography
- Pharmacy
- Philosophy
- Physics
- Political Science & Public Affairs
- Psychology
- Public Health
- Religion
- Russian & East European Studies
- Scandinavian Studies
- Social Work
- Sociology
- Southeast Asian Studies
- Spanish & Portuguese
- Speech & Hearing
- Statistics
- Technical Communication
- Western European Studies
- Women Studies
- Zoology
The Web and Reality

• The Web contains only a fraction of the information available to us
  – It provides a great tool for getting started with a topic
  – It provides rapid access to many significant collections of information

• The real world contains much, much more!
  – Use the Web as a map, then go exploring
  – Go to the library, talk to a librarian, read the primary sources, talk to the experts in the field