NTK
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Národní technická knihovna
National Library of Technology

The World of Information

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Information Support in NTK

What do we do and why

Areas of help:

- Searching and evaluating information
- Citing
- Academic writing

For whom?

- High schools – teachers, students
- Undergraduate and graduate students
- PhD students, researchers

Information Support in NTK

What do we do and why

Consultations

- Searching for information
- Citing
- Paper structure
- Peer to peer
- In person / online

Schedule Consultation

Workshops

- Searching for information
- Citing
- Tips for writing theses
- Other topics

WS for University Students (in Czech)

WS for High Schools

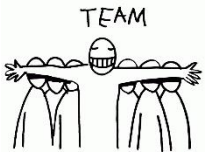
Why Are We Here Today

Extended Essay

- How does it work in your school
- What is your role

NTK Information Support

- Searching
- Evaluating information
- Citing



Extended Essay

How does it work?

- Choice of topic
- Deadlines for students
- Time management

What is your role?

- Do you take part in the choice of topic
- Number and form of the consultations and their topics
- Most common issues
- Giving feedback

Searching

Where do you search for information?

How do you keep yourself updated?

First Help: Where to Search

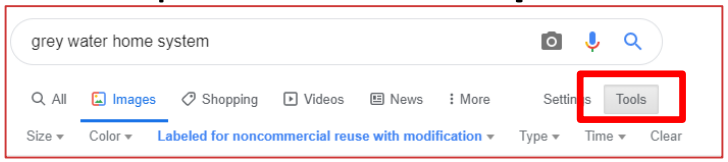
- Google (tools, images) + Google Scholar (sources and citation)
- Wikipedia (references at the beginning)
- Theses repositories (references, easy to understand, evaluation)
- Libraries (often the last resort)
- Knihovny.cz (search engine – Czech libraries collections)
- Interlibrary loan

Google vs. Google Scholar vs. Library databases

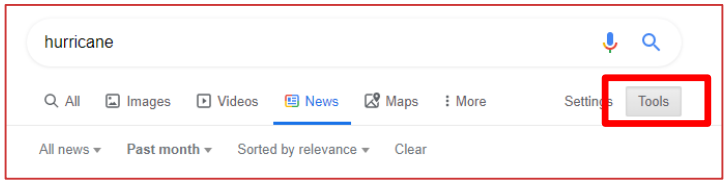
Google Tips & Tricks

- Find the **name of a person** you are citing (especially when you are writing in Czech)

- Find pictures under **open license**



- Find the **latest information**

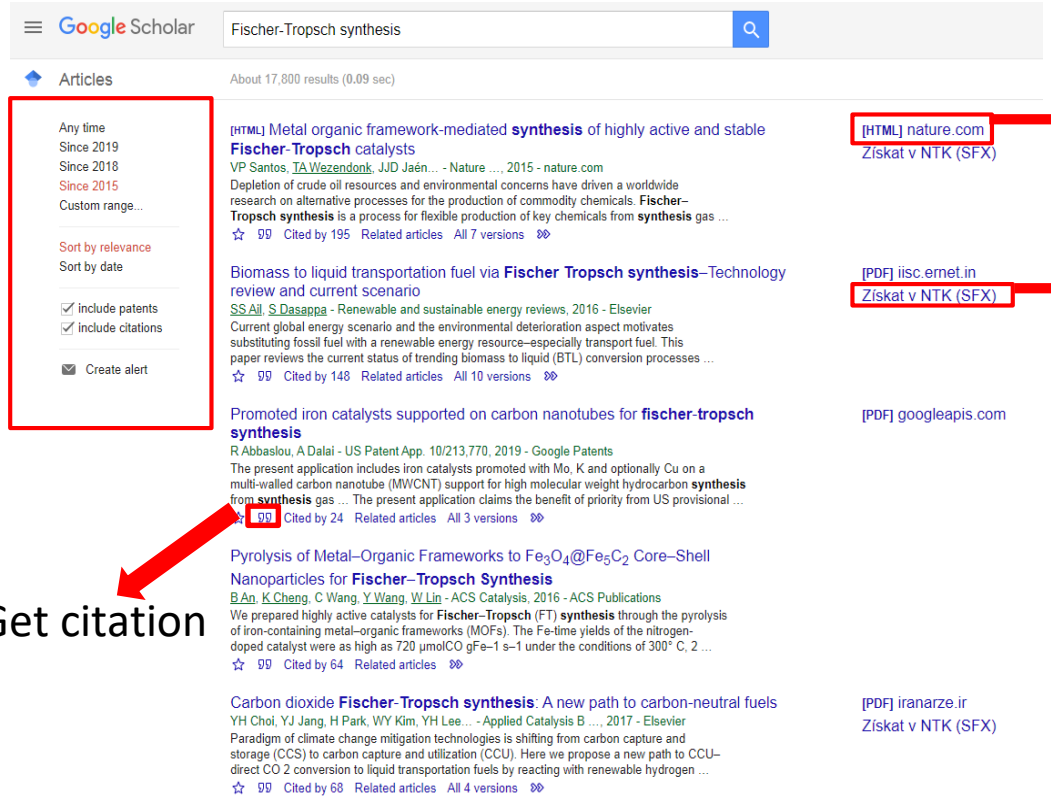


site:cvut.cz disertace (all pages with keyword “disertace“ on domain “cvut.cz”)

filetype:pdf robot (all files in PDF with keyword “robot“)

More Tips & Tricks on Google

Google Scholar



Get to full-text (if available)

Get through the library subscription … library links

Get citation

Library Links Setting

Google Scholar & NTK
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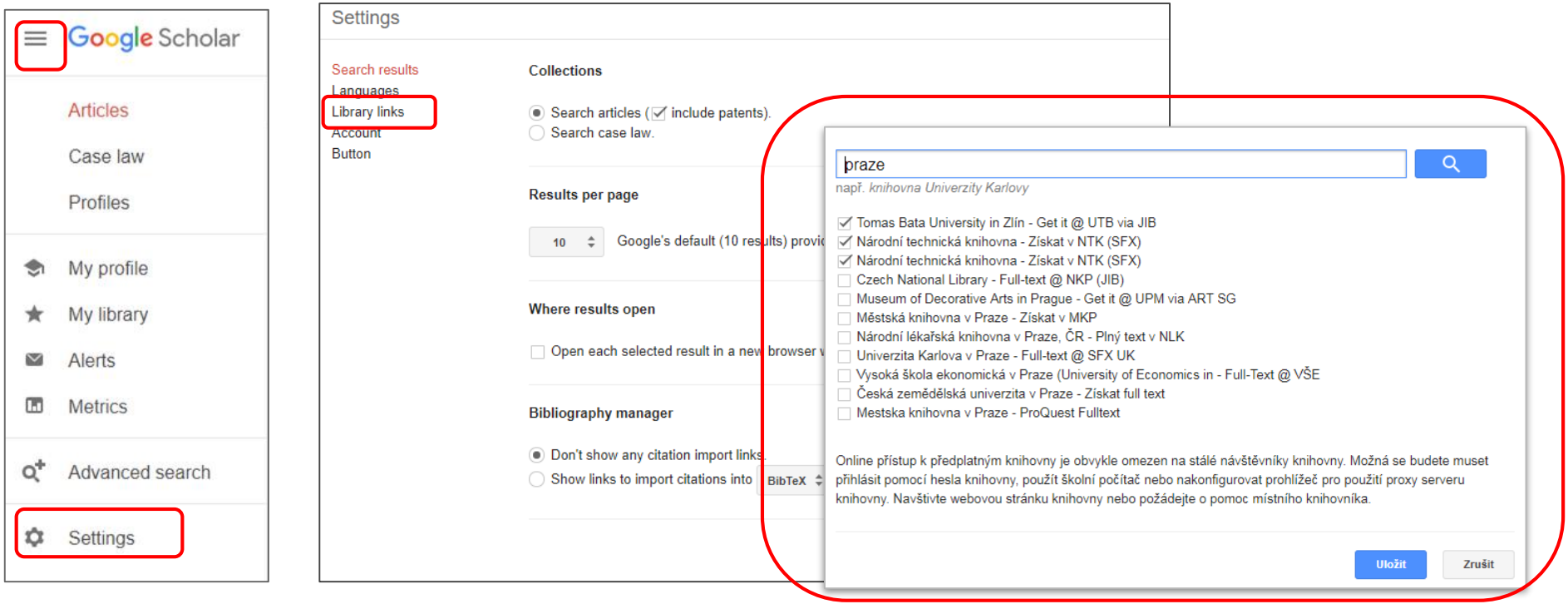
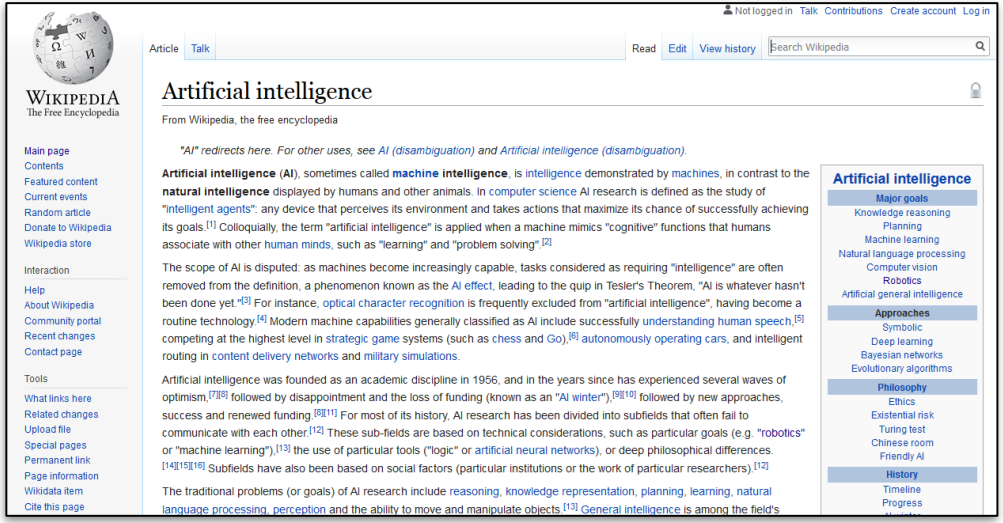


Wikipedia.org

- Fact checking
- References
- Keywords
- Terminology translation



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Artificial intelligence

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"AI" redirects here. For other uses, see AI (disambiguation) and Artificial intelligence (disambiguation).

Artificial intelligence (**AI**), sometimes called **machine intelligence**, is intelligence demonstrated by machines, in contrast to the **natural intelligence** displayed by humans and other animals. In computer science AI research is defined as the study of "intelligent agents": any device that perceives its environment and takes actions that maximize its chance of successfully achieving its goals.[1] Colloquially, the term "artificial intelligence" is applied when a machine mimics "cognitive" functions that humans associate with other human minds, such as "learning" and "problem solving".[2]

The scope of AI is disputed: as machines become increasingly capable, tasks considered as requiring "intelligence" are often removed from the definition, a phenomenon known as the AI effect, leading to the quip in Tesler's Theorem, "AI is whatever hasn't been done yet."[3] For instance, optical character recognition is frequently excluded from "artificial intelligence", having become a routine technology.[4] Modern machine capabilities generally classified as AI include successfully understanding human speech,[5] competing at the highest level in strategic game systems (such as chess and Go),[6] autonomously operating cars, and intelligent routing in content delivery networks and military simulations.

Artificial intelligence was founded as an academic discipline in 1956, and in the years since has experienced several waves of optimism,[7][8] followed by disappointment and the loss of funding (known as an "AI winter"),[9][10] followed by new approaches, success and renewed funding.[8][11] For most of its history, AI research has been divided into subfields that often fail to communicate with each other.[12] These sub-fields are based on technical considerations, such as particular goals (e.g. "robotics" or "machine learning"),[13] the use of particular tools ("logic" or artificial neural networks), or deep philosophical differences.[14][15][16] Subfields have also been based on social factors (particular institutions or the work of particular researchers).[12]

The traditional problems (or goals) of AI research include reasoning, knowledge representation, planning, learning, natural language processing, perception and the ability to move and manipulate objects.[13] General intelligence is among the field's

Artificial intelligence

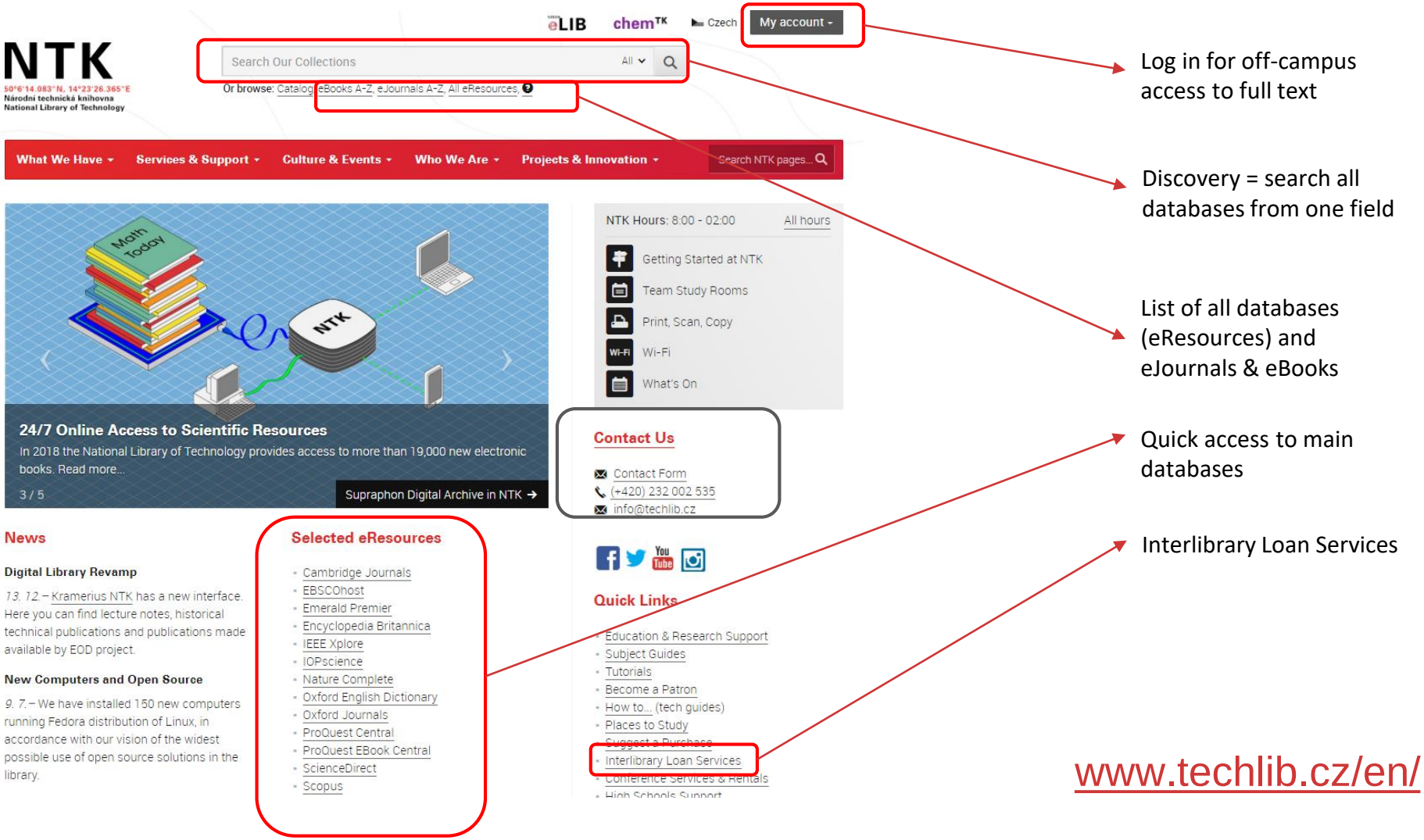
Major goals
Knowledge reasoning
Planning
Machine learning
Natural language processing
Computer vision
Robotics
Artificial general intelligence

Approaches
Symbolic
Deep learning
Bayesian networks
Evolutionary algorithms

Philosophy
Ethics
Existential risk
Turing test
Chinese room
Friendly AI

History
Timeline
Progress

Artificial intelligence. In: *Wikipedia: the free encyclopedia* [online]. San Francisco (CA): Wikimedia Foundation, 2001– [cit. 2018-11-12]. Available: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_intelligence



Log in for off-campus access to full text

Discovery = search all databases from one field

List of all databases (eResources) and eJournals & eBooks

Quick access to main databases

Interlibrary Loan Services

www.techlib.cz/en/

Searching for Images

- **Creative commons**
  https://search.creativecommons.org/

- **Google images** (Usage Rights filter)
  https://images.google.com/

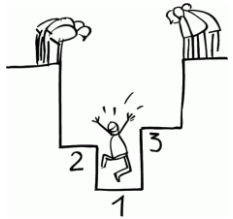
How to Make Your Search More Efficient

- Keywords
- Operators
- Advanced search

Evaluating Resources

Evaluating resources – is it a problem for students?

Do you have an example of a not-reliable resource used by a student?



Evaluating resources:

Library Guides – Berkeley Library

Harvard Guide to Using Rresources

CRAAP test – University of Western Australia

Citing

Have you encountered any challenging situation when citing?

How do you explain the difference between a paraphrase and a direct citation to your students?

Citing – Plagiarism Detection

- Antiplagiarism software – comparison
- Google – ‘‘suspicious text’’ , check image history

First help: Citation

- MLA Handbook (Eight edition)
- Purdue Online Writting Lab – comprehensive MLA guide
- MLA – Harvad Guide to using resources
- Texas A&M University Writing Center

  MLA Format: A Quick Guide

  Direct Quoting, Paraphrasing, Summarizing

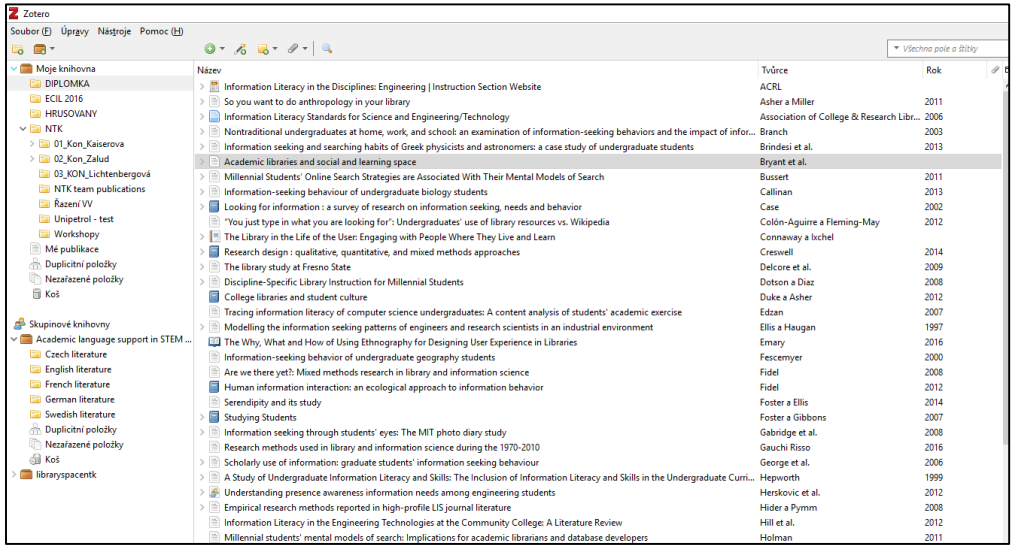
- Most search engines enable the generation of ‘‘Works Cited Format’’ citation
- Citation management tools (CitacePro, Zotero,...)

Citation Management Tools

- Download and manage citations
- Create personal library
- Generation of ‘‘Works cited’’ list
- Tags and notes
- Collaboration

Zotero

CitacePRO



Use them, but don't trust them absolutely!

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Schedule consultation