

# Use Web 2.0 to learn Web 2.0

Develop competencies for the next generation library



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Karen Johanne Buset

NTNU Library / St Olavs Hospital, Norway

# This session will be about

- The KB 2.0 project
- What we've done
  - and how we did it
- The results
  - and what happend next



Last year many of these people learned something new – about web 2.0



# KB 2.0

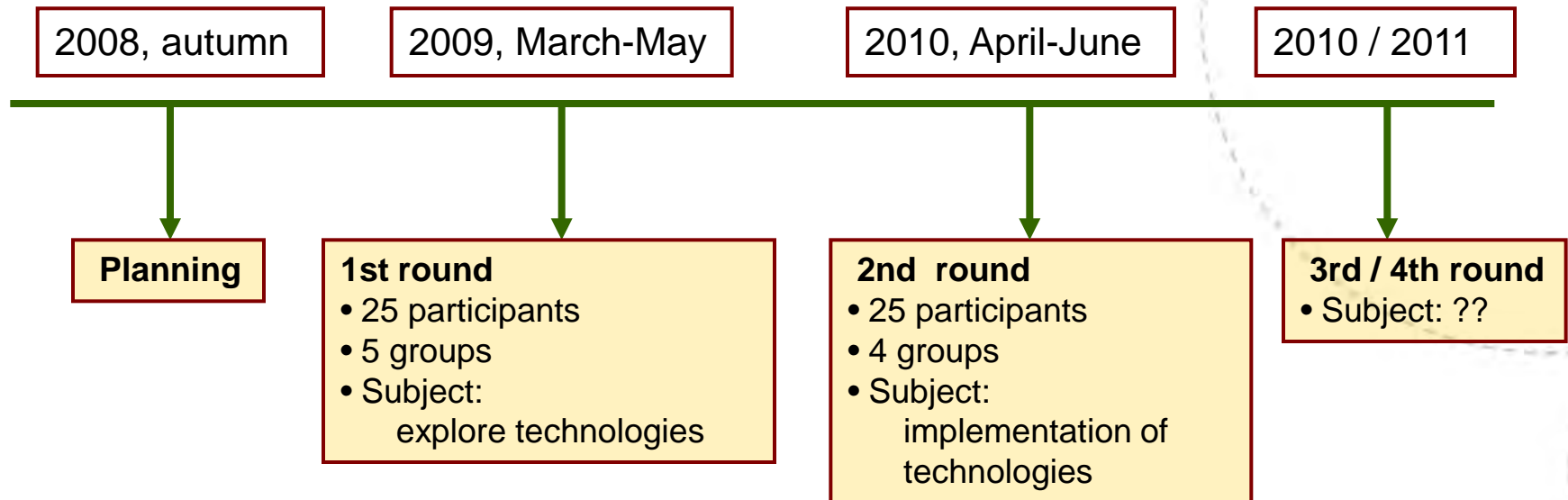
- Web 2.0 training program, developed to use at NTNU Library
- Technologies instead of “things” (like the “23 things”)
- Focus on learning process and methods
- Participants
  - work in groups to explore technologies and tools
  - create their own knowledge on central web 2.0 technologies

# The participants should

- adopt new and emerging technologies and transform them into something useful and relevant
- become familiar with web 2.0 concepts
- recognize what is relevant and what is slightly less relevant
- see the user's needs and find solutions
- develop technological curiosity
- collaborate and share
- keep up to date on new technologies

# Framework for learning

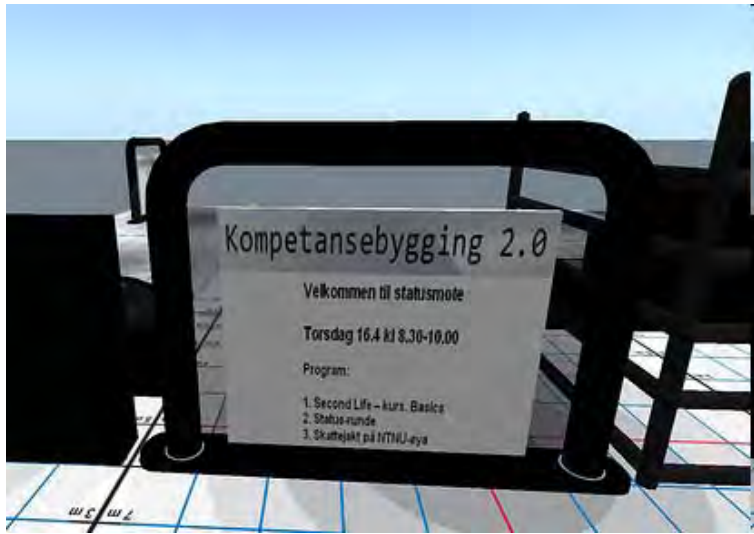
- Problem-based learning (PBL)
- Student-centered instructional strategy
- PBL-groups: students **take responsibility** for their group and **organize** and **direct the learning process** with support from a tutor or instructor



- 10 weeks - 4 hours a week
- Activities
  - Meetings for all participants
  - Skills-training classes
  - Working in PBL-groups



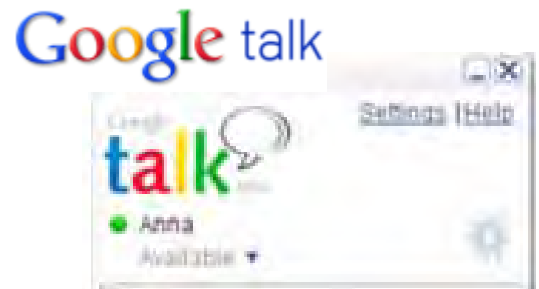
<b>Week</b>	<b>Activity</b>	
1	1. meeting	Introduction for all participants
2	1. skills training	Collaborative tools
3	2. skills training	Writing class – "How to write a wiki article"
4	1. survey	"How is the KB 2.0 work going?"
5	2. meeting	Progress reports from the groups
6		
7	3. meeting	In Second Life, SL course, progress reports from the groups
8		
9	2. survey	"How was the process?"
10	Last meeting	Results, evaluation



# Exercises

- Getting-started
- Exploring Web 2.0-tools
- Writing wiki-articles

# Tools



# Getting started

- Find the KB 2.0-wiki, enter some text for your group
- Make a work plan for the group. Write in Google Docs and share with everyone in the group
- Create a blog for the group, use Wordpress. Give everyone in the group access to write. Post something from the meeting
- Find the KB 2.0-blog and subscribe to RSS
- Something you don't understand? Use Wikipedia or YouTube or other sources and find out!

# Exploring web 2.0 tools

- (During the entire period)
- Familiarize with social technologies and tools. Create user accounts, use the tools and write down what you find out
- Use the blogs. Write about the learning process and your reflections
- Subscribe to RSS from the other groups, comment on each other's blogs

# Wiki articles

- Tagging
- News feeds
- User profiles
- Two-way communication
- Privacy / Copyright

# Tagging

**Example:  
Presentation  
of subject**



### Tagging = sharing

Tagging is a tool for organizing and sharing information, using "tags" (words or phrases) to describe images, links, books, widgets, etc. When multiple people are sharing tags, they create a vocabulary - folksonomi or social tagging.

- \* You can find like-minded people through other people have tagged
  - \* You are doing something for others
  - \* "Share and you get 10 times back"
- Subject headings - more or less controlled - are the library way to ta

### Examples:



Title: **Tagging : people-powered metadata for the social web / Gene Smith**  
 Author: [Smith, Gene 1969-](#)  
 Year: c2008  
 Printed: Berkeley Calif. : New Riders  
 ISBN: 978-0-321-52917-6, h., 0-321-52917-0, h.  
 Pages: 208 s. ill.  
 Subjects: [Internett](#) | [Metadata](#) | [Brukermedvirkning](#)

### Library tagging i BIBSYS

**Tagging from users of LibraryThing (the same book)**

Member tags numbers | all tags

#interlibrary loan 2.28 2008 @partly read **classification** Collectie vakliteratuur computer science  
**computers** February finding folksonomies **folksonomy** fridaysocials **gene**  
**information** Information Architecture **information retrieval** Information Science **Internet it**  
**library 2.0 librarything metadata** mottebailey **mysql** non-fiction  
 Onderwerpsbeschrijvingen **overview** que read social social bookmarking social media social  
**software social web** Software Development **tag Tagging tags** to read  
 Trefwoorden **web web 2.0** web20



# Result: wiki-article

**Innhold**

- [Innledning](#)
- [Hva er tagging ?](#)
- [Taggkategorier](#)
- [Hvor og hvordan brukes tagger?](#)
  - [Nettressurser](#)
  - [Bibliotekataloger og fag-/referansedatabaser](#)
  - [Søkemotorer](#)
- [Bruk av tagging i biblioteksammenheng](#)
- [Fordeler og ulemper](#)
- [Oppsummering](#)
- [Lenker](#)
- [Referanser](#)

**Innledning**

Vi surfer på internett for å oppdage noe nytt, det behøver ikke være for å lete opp noe konkret, ofte er interessen bare rettet mot et eller annet vi prøver å finne mer informasjon om. Det kan være knyttet til jobb eller fritid. Noen ganger er dette en interesse som går over en kort periode, eller det kan være en livslang interesse. Finner vi websider vi er interessert i, vil vi gjerne merke (tagge) disse sidene slik at de lett kan finnes igjen senere. Disse merkene beskriver innholdet til websider som er av interesse. Det finnes nettbaserte systemer der vi kan samle og organisere disse taggene. Disse systemene lar oss også dele informasjonen med andre. Fordelen med disse systemene er at vi alltid har tilgang til egne bokmerker, fordi de ikke ligger på en bestemt pc, men hos en tjeneste på nettet. De siste årene har collaborativ tagging og kommentarsystemer som involverer samfunn av

# Did we reach our goals?

\* 4. Ta stilling til følgende påstander om samarbeid og deling

## We asked the participants....

- Jeg har funnet nye måter å samarbeide på
- Jeg kommer til å fortsette å bruke disse samarbeidsformene
- KB 2.0 har fått meg til å endre holdninger om samarbeid med kolleger
- Dette vil gjøre det enklere for UBiT å jobbe prosjektbasert

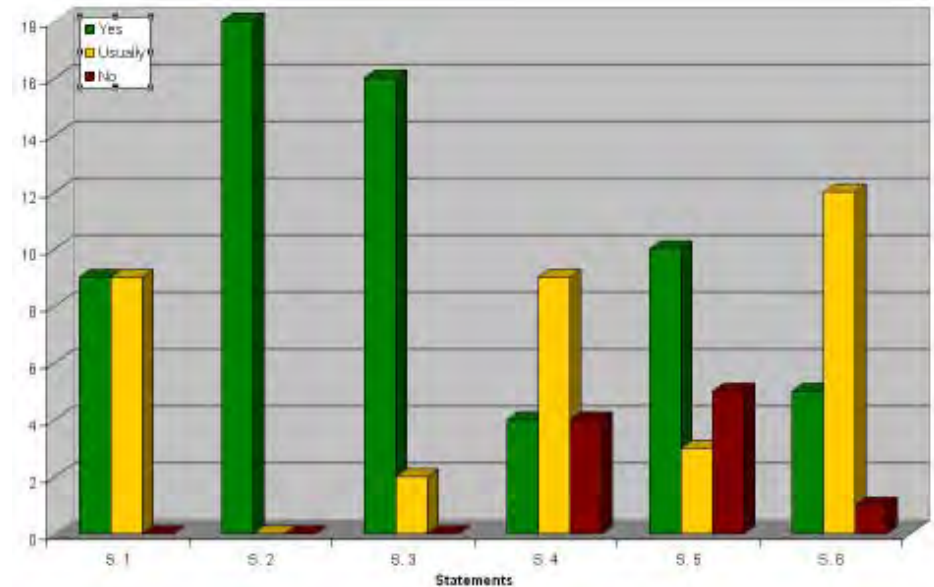


# How useful were the tools?

- We asked which technologies/tools the participants
  - had used
  - wanted to know more about
  - would continue to use
  - recommended that NTNU Library adopted
- The answers show
  - Most used: Google Docs, Google Talk iGoogle and blogs
  - They will also continue to use these tools
  - Recommend RSS and blogs

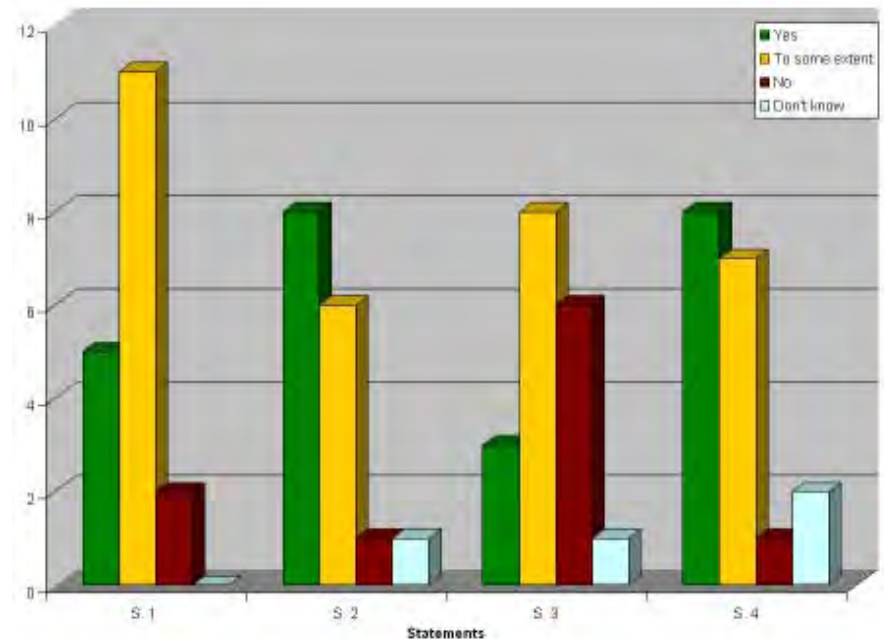
# Statements on objectives

1. KB 2.0 is important for NTNU Library
2. I will continue to be curious about new stuff
3. It's important for my job to have expertise in web 2.0
4. I think its okay to start new activities without approval from my leader
5. I am more interested in keeping informed now than I was before KB 2.0
6. KB 2.0 has helped me to decide what is relevant



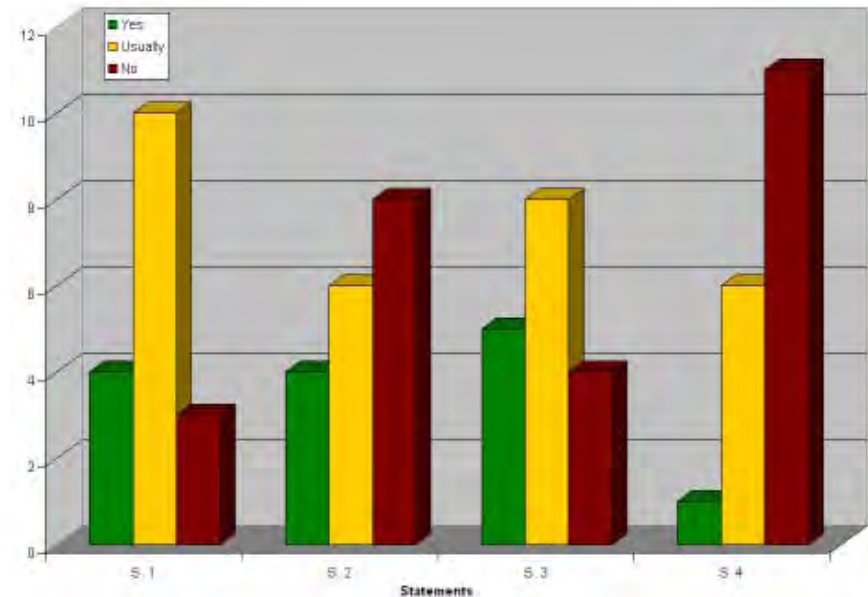
# Statements on collaboration and sharing

1. I have found new methods to collaborate
2. I will continue to use these methods to collaborate
3. KB 2.0 made me change my attitudes on collaboration with colleagues
4. This will make it easier for NTNU Library to work project-based



# Statements on finding time

1. I have been encouraged to work with KB 2.0
2. I could use the time that was reserved for KB 2.0
3. It was easy to find time to meet the others members of my group
4. It has been easy to find time to work with KB 2.0



# What happend next?

- New survey
  - the effect of web 2.0 programs in two Norwegian university libraries
- Findings:
  - Around 50 % had not followed a web 2.0 program
  - Around 25 % never used web 2.0 at work
  - No major differences in the responses from Tromsø and Trondheim
  - Significant differences between those who have followed a web 2.0 program and those who haven't.

# ...and the conclusion:

- The library has achieved much from small investments
- More focus on attitudes towards new technology
- It is not easy to build new knowledge
- Participants have experienced how to learn – an important competence in the next generation library
- Clear signals to management: provide time and encouragement
  
- KB 2.0 is important for the NTNU Library



# Thank you for listening!

karen.buset@ub.ntnu.no