cmpt 322w
library research
workshop

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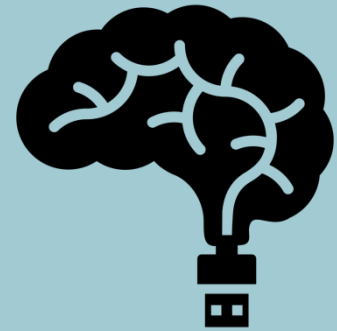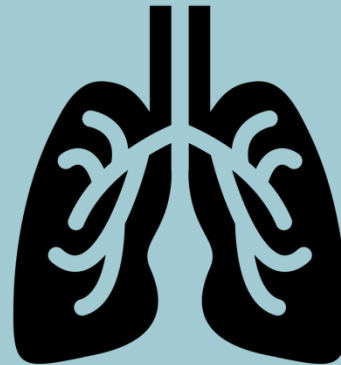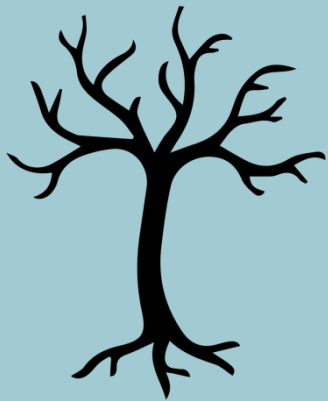
{ checking in }

Have you had an SFU Library research session before?

(A) Yes

(B) No

(C) Don't remember

How many of you have chosen your topics?

{ agenda }

Topic brainstorming

BEAM approach to research

Activities!

Scholarly analysis

"you need to gather lots of data, ground your submission in facts, and show evidence of serious reading on the subject"

Topic brainstorming

- Browse magazines, books, TOCs
- [CMPT 322 guide](): links to news aggregators
- Start with an evidence or argument source
  - Evidence: Something interesting that happened in the news
  - Argument: Strong opinion on something

A note on sources

- Scholarly analysis requires academic sources
- Academic=works in a university, has a PhD
- Retrieve the majority of sources from books and journals from the Library

- *Occasionally* stray into other sources (eg, news sources, websites)

Anatomy of an academic essay

- Introduction
- Body
- Conclusion

Introduction: provides context, an outline of essay structure, your argument
~10%

Body: a sequence of points in linked paragraphs that together build an argument
~80%

Conclusion: re-state position, sum up argument and reflect on broader significance or implications
~10%

General

Specific

Paragraph One

Paragraph Two

Paragraph Three

Paragraph Four

Specific

General
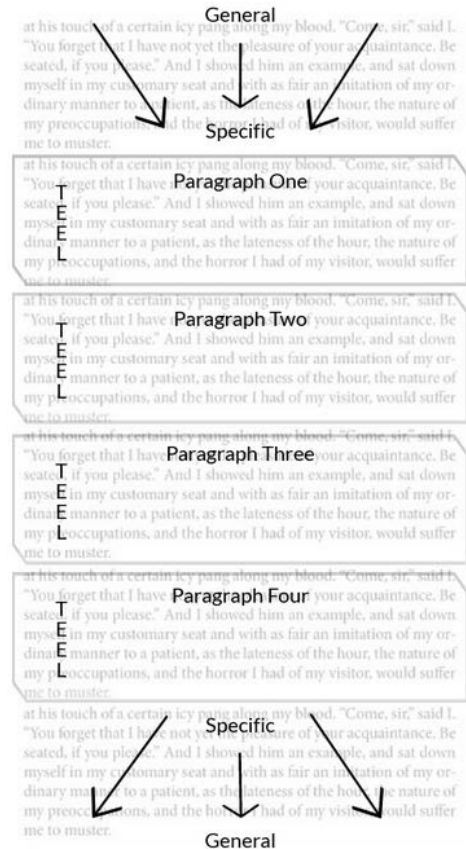
BEAM approach

- Sources as functional jigsaw pieces
- Data=
  - **B**ackground sources
  - **E**vidence sources
  - **A**rgument sources
  - (**M**ethodology sources)

WARNING: OVERLAP

Evidence

Background

Argument

Method
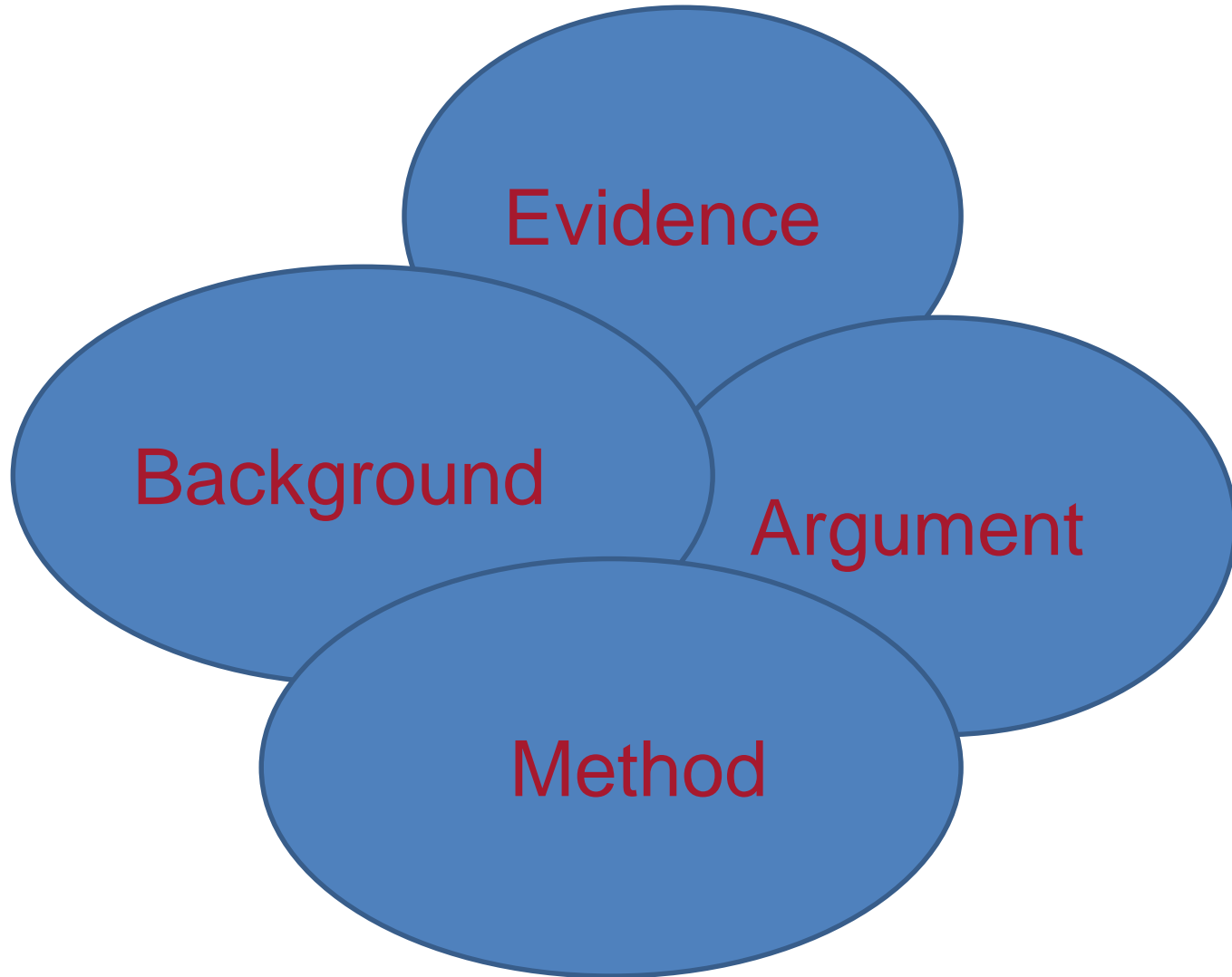
Background sources

"refer to materials whose claims a writer accepts as fact, whether these "facts" are taken as general information or deployed as evidence to support the writer's own assertions. Writers regard their background sources as authoritative and expect their readers to do the same."

Examples of "facts"

- Definitions, eg "ethical hacking" or "IoT"
- Brief history of phenomenon
- Data:
  - Number of Facebook users
  - Valuation of Google (or other company)

How to find background sources?

- Encyclopedia articles
- Books (especially introductions)
- Organization or government websites

Gale Directory of Company Histories

Google LLC

1600 Amphitheatre Parkway
Mountain View, California 94043
U.S.A.
Telephone: (650) 253-0000
Fax: (650) 253-0001
Web site: http://www.google.com

Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Alphabet Inc.
Incorporated: 1998 as Google Inc.
Employees: 61,814
Sales: $109.65 billion (2017)
NAICS: 511210 Software Publishers; 519130 Internet Publishing and Broadcasting and Web Search Portals

Headquartered in Mountain View, California, Google LLC operates the world's largest internet search engine, Google.com . Its expansive offerings also include the Chrome browser, Chrome operating system, Daydream virtual reality platform, voice-activated Google Assistant, productivity tools (G Suite), content platforms (Google Play and YouTube), and hardware devices such as Google Home and the Pixel 2 phone. Because Google is available in many languages and is accessible via both personal computers and wireless devices, it has become one of the world's most recognizable brands. In fact, just as the Kleenex and Xerox brand names became synonymous with facial tissue and photocopying, respectively, Google has become synonymous with web searching. For this reason, the Oxford English Dictionary listed the word *google* as a verb in mid-2006. In 2015 Google Inc. reorganized, forming a new publicly traded holding company named Alphabet Inc. to separate its search and advertising operations (which continued as the subsidiary Google LLC) from other business interests.

CONCEIVED BY GRAD STUDENTS AT STANFORD

Activity: find facts re: hactivism

- Get in groups of 3-4, find sources of facts from the CMPT 322 guide

exhibit and exhibit sources

"refer to materials a writer offers for explication, analysis, or interpretation. Materials used as background, argument, or method sources tend to be prose texts, but anything that can be represented in discourse can potentially serve as an exhibit. **The simplest sort of exhibit is the example, a concrete instance offered to illustrate some more general claim or assertion"**

Examples of exhibits

- News stories or journal articles on a topic
  - privacy breaches
  - fake news on social media
  - drone strikes that killed innocent people
  - autonomous vehicle accidents

How to find exhibit sources?

- Database searches
  - Searching databases will retrieve multiple articles on same topic

- Journal articles
- Book chapters
- Newspaper articles

Activity:

Find Exhibit sources of online behavior breaches ("netiquette")

- What terms were useful?

Argument sources

"materials whose claims a writer affirms, disputes, refines, or extends in some way. To invoke common metaphor, argument sources are those with which writers enter into 'conversation.'"

Examples of arguments

- Opinion columns
- Web pages of organizations
- Journal articles, books, book chapters

Can (and Should) Hello Barbie Keep a Secret?

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Abstract— The growing proliferation of connected devices in various environments offers an increasing number of opportunities for minors to create and share personal data. Our analysis looks specifically at the privacy of children interacting with Hello Barbie. Hello Barbie is a new smart toy from Mattel, controversial because of its ability to collect, store, and process the information of children. We assess Hello Barbie across three fronts. First, we de-black box the technology by testing its interactive capabilities – can Hello Barbie keep a secret? Will she respect privacy when asked or suggest otherwise? How is the information presented in the online dashboard for adult oversight? In order to situate Hello Barbie in

Critical Information Studies evaluate "The relationship among information control, property rights, technologies, and social norms" [8]. Information control, specifically, plays a role in analyses of notice and choice for consumers of Internet of Things technologies. Critical Data Studies (CDS) is currently developing into a robust method for assessing the impacts of Big Data on society. This field has emerged in large part due to the recognition that Big Data is not inherently neutral [9]. These fundamental questions surrounding Big Data have led many academics to espouse the development of a Critical Data

Source: 2016 IEEE International Symposium on Ethics in Engineering, Science and Technology

WIKIPEDIA U

KNOWLEDGE,
AUTHORITY,
AND
LIBERAL EDUCATION
IN THE
DIGITAL AGE

THOMAS LEITCH

How to find argument sources ?

- Opinion columns
- Grey literature (see link in guide)
- Journal articles
- Books and book chapters

Activity: find "Argument" sources

Edward Snowden, CIA
whistleblower: patriot or
traitor?

Method sources

"materials from which a writer derives a governing concept or a manner of working"

– "serious reading"

– Social sciences: apply theoretical approaches

– STEM: processes for collecting and analyzing data

Examples of methods

- Theoretical approaches:
  - Feminist, Marxist, neoliberal
  - Hello Barbie article: *"Our analyses are grounded in socio-technical analysis with a focus on implementation. Our focus and structure draws on a combination of Critical Information Studies (CIS) and Critical Data Studies (CDS)"*

How to find Method sources?

- Within peer reviewed journal articles; follow up with reference to approach

- Library search (use theory as keyword)

- [Gale Virtual Reference Library](#)

How can you use one relevant article or book to find more sources on your topic?

A few ways you can find more sources from one relevant scholarly source:

- References

- Subject headings

- New keywords

References

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Subjects: *Artificial Intelligence; *Forgetting; *Human Computer Interaction; *Memory; *Retention; Conversation; **Virtual** Reality

Abstract

An important aspect of human interaction is our ability to store, retain, recall and organise information. Memory assists in building rapport and gaining trust. The growing field of artificial companions involving long term and casual/social relationships will require appropriate handling of memories of the user by an Intelligent Virtual Agent (IVA). This is a first study to determine what types of personal information (i.e., domain/task and casual/social) users expected an IVA to discuss and remember and how users responded to various levels of IVA recall and forgetting of that information: complete recall; total loss of recall; partial recall and incorrect recall. Our experiment collected conversations and survey responses from participants who interacted with a virtual real estate agent according to one of two treatments over three experimental sessions. No significant differences were found in participants' responses between task-focused or casual/social content, however a larger sample size may produce different results and some participants were not comfortable with answering the social questions. Recall was found to increase the user's enjoyment of interacting with the agent and also to increase the believability of the character over multiple interactions. We found that characters who recall information incorrectly are highly frustrating, are seen as having unnatural memory and this decreases the believability of the character. However, characters that exhibit forgetting, either explicitly stating their forgetfulness or not mentioning it at all, are seen to have a more natural memory and can help to increase the believability of the character. The study also suggests that forgetting affects the level of trust the user feels for the character.

Google Scholar "cited by"

{ citing sources }

- APA format
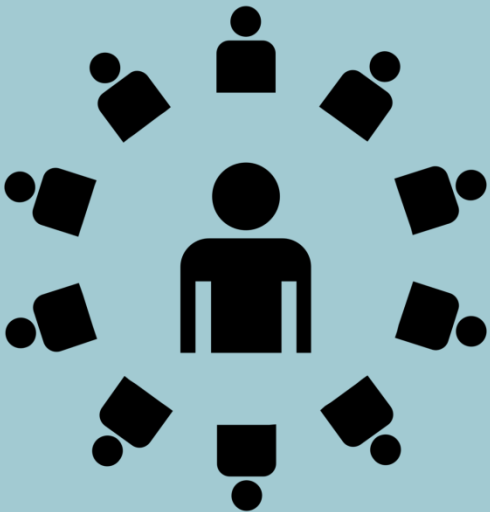
{ research + citing help }

A few ways to get help:
- In-person at all three campuses
- Telephone
- Email
- IM

http://www.lib.sfu.ca/help/ask-us/

{ writing help }

The Student Learning Commons
- One-to-one meetings
  - Writing + structuring essays, paraphrasing, etc.

http://www.lib.sfu.ca/slc/

Questions?

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