

1. Introduction: Information is always needed (contextualization)

- It's not something new, before there were other sources
- Why? Information pulls progress.
- Conventional sources of information.

Brainstorming:

- Mass media:
 - o Magazines, radio, television, newspapers
 - Specialized publications and books
 - Fairs and events
 - Market: suppliers, customers
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- From printing to the age of immediacy and excess of information
 - Currently we have the internet where conventional sources are also present.
 - The search for information is a set of operations or tasks that aim to make available to a user the information that answers his questions, locating and accessing the relevant information resources.

2. Keys to Internet Information Searches

Information search is based on a series of steps needed to get the needed information as quickly as possible. This is known as search planning:

- defining or summarizing in one or more short sentences the topic on which you want information.
- Looking for the key concepts that define these short sentences, and express them as many ways as possible using synonyms, grammatical variants, etc. And look for your English translation, because you are going to use the resources in that language.
- translating the key concepts into the questioning terms used by the system in which the searches to be carried out
- constructing a search expression or equation using Boolean operators, to search a particular field (single search), or multiple ones simultaneously (advanced search)
- evaluating and refining the results obtained

3. Types of information search systems

Three basic information retrieval systems can be distinguished:

- **Library Catalogs:** This is the inventory or list of collections in the library, and contains the description of each of the documents, becoming an instrument for identifying and location of documents. We call OPAC (Online line Public Access Catalog) the automated catalog of the library.
- **Bibliographic databases:** These are sets of information structured in registers (describing documents) and stored on a computer-readable electronic media. Its purpose is to organize these records in order to search and retrieve the information. There are two types of databases: referencing (they provide identifying data for documents and sometimes a

summary or summary), and in full text (including the full text of documents). DIALNET
ProQuest ISI Mail BOOK Econlit Ebscohost

- **Internet search engines:** These are applications that track the network by collecting data and information about web pages, and incorporating this information into their own database. It is necessary to distinguish between
 - thematic and multi-matic search engines
 - Directories
 - metasearchers