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Editorial

Library and the use of internet

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EDITORIAL NOTE

A library can use the Internet in a variety of ways, including building its own website and making the contents of its catalogues searchable online. Some specialized search engines, such as Google Scholar, make finding academic resources like journal articles and research papers easier. Through its WorldCat online database, the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) allows anybody to search the world's largest archive of library records. OCLC is a non-profit cooperative organization based in the United States that is "committed to the public goals of increasing access to the world's knowledge and lowering information costs."

Abstracts, reviews, and book recommendations are available on websites like Library Thing and Amazon. People can use computers and Internet connectivity at libraries to do online searches. Younger library customers find online information access particularly appealing.

Digitalization of books, especially out-of-print books, using initiatives like Google Books provides resources for library and other web users. Some libraries are crucial partners for search engines like Google in realizing the promise of such projects because to their collections of valuable material, and they have reaped reciprocal benefits in cases where they have successfully negotiated. As the Internet's popularity and reliance have grown, library services have shifted their focus away from providing mostly print resources and toward providing more computers and Internet access.

Libraries confront a number of issues in adjusting to new ways of obtaining information, which may place a premium on convenience over quality, lowering the importance of information literacy abilities. The need for these services may be questioned given the probable fall in library usage,

particularly for reference services. In both, the human and technology contexts, information seeking is the process or activity of striving to gain information. Information retrieval and information seeking are related, but they are not the same. Many studies in library and information science (LIS) have focused on practitioners' information-seeking habits in diverse domains of employment. Librarians, academics, medical professionals, engineers, lawyers, and mini-publics have all had their information-seeking activities studied (among others).

If libraries want to compete with the Internet and avoid losing users, they must alter the methods in which they sell their services, according to library researchers. This involves advocating the importance of information literacy skills training in the library profession. The ACRL Framework for Information Literacy is used by many research librarians in the United States to aid students and professors in their research. However, in order to be successful, service marketing requires appropriate financial assistance. This can be a concern for publicly financed library services, which may find it difficult to justify diverting scarce funding to seemingly unrelated areas like branding and marketing. The privacy component of library usage in the Internet age is a rising source of worry and advocacy; the Library Freedom Project hosts privacy seminars that teach librarians how to use digital tools like the Tor network to prevent mass surveillance. The Library Freedom Project offers online security and privacy training workshops for library patrons. The lessons can be tailored to fit every user's skill level, from beginner to advanced, as well as varying security requirements. Given that library users, including domestic abuse survivors, political activists, whistle blowers, journalists, and LGBT teens and adults in many communities, face a variety of threats, digital security is not a one-size-fits-all solution.

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