
Michael Sauers, Technology Innovation Librarian for the Nebraska Library Commission, has numerous publication credits and over 13 years experience training librarians in the evolving world of technology. He is eminently qualified to write a book such as **Searching 2.0**. Copiously illustrated and almost 350 pages (with a page size of 8.5 X 11), **Searching 2.0** is at first glance a daunting volume (though it does contain a good index). But the numerous images are an asset. Sauers documents step by step the processes he describes, providing screenshots, tables and boxes labelled "Quick Steps" to make his directions easy to follow.

In his preface, Sauers recommends reading the opening two chapters before skipping ahead in the book. Chapter one discusses changes to the Web in the past nine years, and explains the main concepts and implications of Web 2.0. The social Web (Blogs, Wikis, Flickr, Delicious), tagging and folksonomies, RSS, mash-ups and podcasts all receive brief introductions. Sauers tells us, "The concept of Web 2.0 is often bogged down in a lot of technology-related gobbledygook, but when it comes to its relationship to librarians and searching, keep three main points in mind." (p. 7). He draws these points (convergence, remixability and participation) from the fact that varied resources and data types are being combined to create new objects, and that we no longer find a privileged group of experts classifying items; the social aspect of 2.0 allows everyone to "tag" or index objects.

"Getting Organized using Delicious" is a comprehensive guide to this product. Pointing to the fact that most of us have a long list of bookmarks on our browsers that are accessible only on one computer, and rarely organized in any way that would facilitate retrieval, Sauers highlights the value of the delicious bookmarks: tagged, organized and available to many via various computers. To support his contention that this is a valuable tool for reference librarians, he cites over a dozen examples of library Websites using Delicious that readers can view.

Also included in the book are analyses/comparisons of popular search engines (Google, Microsoft's Live Search, and Yahoo! Search) and media searching services such as Flickr, Youtube and Podscope. (The discussion of Podscope illustrates one of the hazards of publishing a book of this nature. At the time of this review, Podscope has disappeared with no indication of when or if it will ever reappear.) "Local Search" covers Google Maps and Windows Live Local, providing a very useful breakdown of features that will allow librarians to determine which product will best meet the needs of patrons in a particular situation.

Sauers points out that using Web-based tools to locate print material is now second nature to librarians. But his detailed review of Google Book Search brings
new features to light and will surprise those who have not used the product, or used it infrequently in the past. His comparison of Google Book Search to Amazon's "Search Inside the Book" provides a clear explanation of the benefits and features of both products for searching print material, and when one will be preferred over the other.

As librarians or researchers ourselves, we have all been frustrated at some point by the failure to locate a source as it appeared on a previous date. Google's Cache system, the Wayback Machine and the "history" function of Wikipedia can help recover earlier versions of resources. Sauers devotes a whole chapter to Wikipedia. It is refreshing to see a clear presentation of features such as the history function, which can provide excellent teaching moments for classes in Web evaluation and critical thinking.

Sauers explains that OpenSearch, supported by all of today's browsers, "...allows you to not only add additional search engines to your browser but also, with just a bit of code, to create your own OpenSearch plug-ins that others can add to their browsers." (p. 253). This would allow patrons to search a library OPAC directly from their browsers. And Sauers tells readers how to create such plug-ins.

One unexpected aspect of this book is the chapter on finding items on our own computers! Is it true that librarians, proponents of classification and organization, cannot find their own documents? Apparently so. For those of us in this category (and we know who we are), Sauers offers help in the form of Google Desktop or Windows Search, though the notion of Google holding their files on its server will be anathema to many users.

Sauers concludes with a brief commentary on the future of searching, mentioning various visual search tools and discussing their unique utility in library settings (for example, Literature Map and its usefulness for public librarians offering Reader's Advisory).

In Searching 2.0, Michael Sauers, has given us a thorough and enlightening analysis of the concept of Web 2.0, the various search tools and services that employ its features, and how and when these tools and services may best be utilized by librarians. The book is clearly written in accessible language that is easy to read. While the many screenshots are a wonderful feature, colour reproduction (though no doubt prohibitively expensive) would have added to the book. The many notes at the end of each chapter are excellent resources and the inclusion of exercises to support chapter content adds value. Finally, the book's companion website allows easy access to resources and, since it's available on Delicious, it can be accessed even when the book is not in hand. Searching 2.0 is a volume well-worth reading, and it should be consulted by reference librarians and searchers in any environment.
Collette Saunders, Reference and Instruction Librarian, Collette.Saunders@smu.ca, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

This review copy was provided by way of The OLASStore. Neal-Schuman titles are distributed in Canada by the OLASStore. Members of the Partnership (http://www.thepartnership.ca/) will generally receive a discount of 5-10% on most publications. For further information about this title, please visit www.accessola.com/theolastore or contact orders@accessola.com.