

the author is straightforward and candid not only in making her suggestions but also in sharing her own experiences. The book will prove to be a practical and enjoyable resource for librarians who are thinking of adding embedded librarianship to their instruction arsenal. Additionally, librarians who have already decided that the embedded life is for them will benefit from Reale's fresh survey of embedded librarianship, keen self-analysis, and imaginative lists of strategies. This volume will make a handy addition to any instruction librarian's bookshelf. — *Kelli Johnson, Marshall University*

*Is Digital Different? How Information Creation, Capture, Preservation and Discovery Are Being Transformed.* Michael Moss, Barbara Endicott-Popovsky, and Marc J. Dupuis, eds. London: Facet Publishing, 2015. 224p. Paper, \$95.00 (ISBN 978-1-85604-854-5).

Those who experienced a streamed curriculum in their library education have likely questioned the practice of offering areas such as archives as discrete and separate disciplines of study. *Is Digital Different?* addresses the need to recognize information studies as interdisciplinary and interlocking. This is reflected in the background of the editorial team who represent such fields as cyber security, human factors, and archival science. The reader will also note the international cross-section of contributors, representing institutions from the United States, United Kingdom, Russia, and Australia.

The editorial team brings a wealth of both academic and practical experience to the project and was active in authoring a third of the volume. Each chapter functions as a top-level introduction to a field of interest to information professionals. Topics covered include essentials on the Semantic Web, trusted information management systems, crowdsourcing, archival information retrieval, digital information seeking, information privacy, and online security. Thomas and Johnson in the final chapter of the book add digital humanities and related tools, mass digitization projects, scholarly communication, open access, digital libraries and digital monographs to the discussion. Marketed to graduate students in information science, this volume is salient reading for students and established information professionals alike.

Of note is Norman Gray's introduction to RDF and the Semantic Web. A difficult topic to introduce in narrative style, his attempt to clarify concepts and technical terminology is one of the better guides available to date. Readers may be shaken by Endicott-Popovsky's chapter on security, which advises us that today's network managers "have evolved to adopting a strategy of 'assumption of breach', which accepts that attackers are already established within" (162). This illustrates directly the complexity of digital when considering offering online access to archival records in light of security and information privacy issues as discussed in McCarthy and Morgan's chapter.

Those pondering future library crowdsourcing projects will appreciate Berglund Prytz's contribution to the volume. The author cautions that infrastructure and support on the library side for crowdsourcing projects can be rather labor intensive and that the greatest benefit to be gleaned from such initiatives is the increased awareness and appreciation of the work of the library borne out of positive engagement with contributors. As such, the library must anticipate staffing such projects adequately to support their publics at points of need.

Gollins and Bayne's thoughtful chapter "Finding Archived Records in a Digital Age" addresses the need to level the playing field between paper and born-digital archival documents. As born-digital materials are likely to benefit from the use of modern language, longer descriptions, and superior Optical Character Recognition (OCR) results, the authors introduce a layer of abstraction called an information asset as a means of standardizing descriptions for archival records. The information asset functions as a flexible surrogate data model for a variety of purposes including search and display.

The concluding chapter provides a thoughtful top-level view of the transformations that digital has had on humanities research, the book, scholarly communication, and the library. It takes the reader on a tour of research possibilities but also questions how much has actually changed. Although succinct and well written, the wealth of topics covered in the chapter could easily be expanded into a full-length monograph. Student readers would stand to benefit from additional chapters dedicated to these topics. In addition, with the target audience in mind, a feature to consider for a future edition would be to add a section to each chapter that lists a few annotated supplemental readings selected to provide the student with deeper grounding on the introduced topics.

As can be seen, there is great breadth on offer for the reader. What is not apparent is the strategy behind the organization of the chapters in the volume. This is particularly noticeable in the transitions between the chapters that vary significantly in technical content, disrupting the potential for narrative flow between chapters. One could also argue in favor of this arrangement, however, in that the book resists the creation of disciplinary silos and that this juxtaposition has a generative effect that encourages the reader to ponder the relations.

We must ask, finally, does the book answer its own question? The authors ask us to pause before assuming the affirmative. The affordances of digital may speed up operations, although that may not ultimately change the way we do things or *should* do things in all cases. Moss cautions us not to abandon the practices the profession has developed over the centuries to ensure the safety of sensitive content, its discovery, and its persistence. The editors, by assembling their interdisciplinary response, provide us with a model; we are urged to bring a diverse chorus of voices to the table to carefully consider our path forward. — *Andrea Kosavic, York University*

**Nigel Ford.** *Introduction to Information Behavior*. London (UK): Facet Publishing, 2015. 224p. Paper, \$85.00 (ISBN-13 978-1-85604-850-7).

*Introduction to Information Behavior* seeks to provide the reader with a one-stop shop of the history, theories, and definitions that have come to encapsulate the very broad and highly studied field in librarianship. The author Nigel Ford is a professor of Information Science at Sheffield University. His extensive background on the topic is evident throughout the book in his references to the variety and amount of research that has been conducted on information behavior. The book is divided into three parts so the author can address such a broad and far-reaching idea. Part 1 defines the basic concepts of information behavior. Part 2 illustrates what the current level of knowledge is as it pertains to information behavior. Part 3 shows how an understanding of information behavior can be deployed in an analytical setting. By examining each part in further detail, we can see where the book succeeds and where it falters.

Part 1 serves as the foundation of the text. It is composed of two chapters, "Information Behavior" and "Changing Conceptions of Information Needs," which summarize the increasingly complex discussion that follows in the subsequent chapters. These chapters both stylistically and methodologically help the reader begin to understand the tremendous amount of information covered. Each of the first two chapters starts with a series of term definitions and the relevant scholars who have proposed those definitions. Peppered throughout these chapters and the book as a whole is a series of "Think" boxes. These boxes serve as a moment of contemplative reflection for the reader to internalize some of the key concepts discussed.

Part 2 covers a variety of different topics as they relate to some of the different components of information behavior. This is a complex section that deals with a variety of the component structures that define information behavior. The key chapter in this section is chapter 6. This chapter is an interesting and dense discussion on the differ-