tional Techniques," starts like the previous section with an introduction, followed by information on audience response systems and team-based learning, and finishes with a lesson studying a nursing curriculum. Part IV, "Instructional Modes and Assessment," covers online instruction, face-to-face instruction, and blended librarianship, ending with the incorporation of self-assessment and peer assessment into library instruction. Part V, "Subject-Based Instruction in Health Sciences," covers evidence-based medicine and medical students, creation of a curriculum-based library instruction plan, the role of the librarian in the integration of evidence-based medicine into the medical curriculum, and reflections on involvement in a graduate nursing curriculum, strategies for building an information skills curriculum from the experiences of the University of Michigan, and an explanation of biomedical informatics with a case study. Part VI, "Subject-Based Instruction in Other Disciplines," defines and discusses information literacy, explains how to achieve information literacy integration, describes a curriculum approach to information literacy instruction, and provides three case studies specific to sociology, undergraduate business, and freshman writing.

In each part, the authors give insightful and helpful information based on their experience. For example, chapter 2, by Susan Kraat, provides excellent guidance on getting one's foot in the door with faculty. The chapter gives tips like providing resources that a faculty member may enjoy and knowing your stuff. The reminder of the theories of learning in chapters 3 through 5

was well done, with a brief overview along with information about adult learning and active learning. The third part, chapters 6 through 9, was both a review and a learning experience for me. I found that team-based instruction was a new concept but very interesting. Part III starts the first of several lessons learned by various librarians. Part IV covers two concepts of instructional modes and assessment. Choosing the modes of instruction whether online, in person, or blended would depend upon the situation and topic.

The last two parts of the book provide wonderful insights into subject-based instruction in health sciences and other disciplines. Chapter 14, "What Is Evidence-Based Practice?," by Connie Schardt, AHIP, FMLA, and chapter 19, "What Is Biomedical Informatics," by Carolyn Schubert, remind, instruct, and advise about evidence-based research, medical school responsibility, biomedical informatics, and the librarian's role in each. Chapters 15 and 16 deliver content related to creating instruction and understanding the librarian's role. Each chapter is extremely helpful for getting started with developing instruction for medical students and students in other health care disciplines. The remaining chapters discuss information literacy and how to integrate information literacy into a curriculum, with examples from several disciplines.

This book is a great resource for librarians who are starting to integrate library instruction into an academic curriculum. I found lots of gems to use when the time comes for me to develop a residency program curriculum at my

institution. *Curriculum-Based Library Instruction* is recommended as a curriculum writing resource for librarians.

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Rowman & Littlefield's Practical Guides series is intended to provide practical and useful information for practicing librarians or students studying library science. It would seem that most libraries already integrate the web into library programs and services, but this beautifully formatted guide provides thorough coverage of topics as far ranging as the Internet's development and inner workings, mechanics of search engine algorithms and logic, cloud storage, the concept of an online presence, online ways to communicate with patrons, evaluation of online information, online dangers (phishing, identity theft, malware, cyberbullying, etc.), and troubleshooting for common computer hardware and software problems. The writing is straightforward, direct, and understandable.

According to the author's preface, "this book was written largely with public and school libraries in mind" (p. xiii). Entry-level, mid-career, and seasoned librarians in

any library setting will appreciate the background information, level of detail, and clarity of expression. The work is enhanced by more than ten illustrations, numerous shaded textboxes, pertinent references at the end of each chapter, and a four-page index. The content could be used to develop instruction for others who are unfamiliar with the workings of the web or as an on-the-job reference tool for new library staff. The book would have benefited from a concluding chapter that brought the wide range of topics full circle into the integration of services mentioned in the title and hinted at future developments.

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RESOURCE REVIEWS

Tableau (version 9.1). Tableau, 837 North 34th Street, Suite 200, Seattle, WA 98103; info@tableau.com; http://www.tableau.com; free and paid versions available.

As their work grows more data-intensive, it is becoming increasingly important for librarians and information professionals to be able to harness the power of data in their research and decision making. Visualizing data is one method for making data-informed decisions and is a skill that all librarians should have in their back pockets. Through visualization, librarians can present large amounts of information in a concise manner and analyze large data sets to produce new insights. Given the growing importance of data, it is therefore no surprise that there has been increasing interest in the field of data visualization. While there are a wide variety of data visualization tools available, Tableau dominates the field.

Tableau software is a tool for exploring, analyzing, and presenting data in a visual, interactive format. Used by thousands of corporations, journalists, and nonprofits alike, Tableau's mission is to "help people see and understand data" [1]. One of the reasons Tableau has grown so popular is that its drag-and-drop interface is relatively simple to use; therefore, users without any programming knowledge can easily manipulate data to create a wide variety of interactive visualizations.

Librarians can use Tableau for a wide variety of analysis and presentation tasks. Librarians could share survey results through an interactive, visually compelling dashboard with a variety of graphs and charts, which they could embed in their library websites for patrons to explore. Administrators could track circulation counts over time with a simple Excel chart, or they could make a more robust chart in Tableau that would allow them to apply a variety of filters (such as library branch, time of day, collection area) for deeper analysis. As a graduate student and librarian, I have used Tableau to present LibQUAL survey data and project timelines and to analyze circulation statistics and database records (Figure 1). In some cases, the end visualization was meant to be an analysis tool, a way to take a large amount of data and make it easier to see patterns and outliers. In other cases, the visualized data were used to present a case to administration or tell a compelling story.

With Tableau, librarians can visualize a wide variety of data types, including temporal, spatial, topical, and network data. The available visualization types include tables, bar charts, heat maps, tree maps, histograms, bubble charts, world maps, and more. Because the tool indicates which variables are required for each visualization type, it is relatively easy to explore a variety of different views of one's data. Once users choose a basic format or chart, they can add more dimensions to their visualizations through the use of colors, shapes, and sizes for different variables. When the visualization is complete, users can work with the dashboard or story feature to produce a polished final product. Tableau dashboards are a way to present several visualizations that are enhanced with annotations and filters and can be a way to present a quick overview of one's data. The story feature allows Tableau users to create an electronic presentation that enables readers to navigate through distinct views of the data pre-