An inter-disciplinary masters workshop in RFID technology revisited:

Fragmented and diffuse books

RFID was developed in the 1970s as electronic anti-theft devices. The concept was developed into electronic anti-theft devices that were in fact 1-bit RFID tags. In the 1970s, several patents for RFID applications were issued. Passive wave is sent to a transponder – more commonly called an “RFID tag” – which then wakes up, consumes power, and transmits data. Today, RFID readers are used basically for supply chain optimization in logistics.

Object tagging with RFID

Today, RFID technology is used in various sectors, including civil applications. As many other technologies, RFID is used in the civil sector, making our lives more convenient. However, I propose an alternative hypothesis for addressing the theory that RFID now maintains the viewpoint we are outside the network and in control of the agency we have over our future. We can be part of a truly ubiquitous network environment emerging, where the real world and the Internet become inseparably linked, occupying the same space, becoming a resulting “Internet of Things.”

Evaluation of the library

From a library perspective, RFID technology is evaluated as both a potential tool and an obstacle. The introduction of RFID technology can streamline the library's workflow, making it more efficient. However, it can also be a threat to the library's traditional functions. The library's role in society is to maintain the viewpoint that the agency we have over our environment is outside the network. The tagged object's role in the Internet is to streamline economic practice and make our lives more convenient.

Internet of Things

Objects tagged with a Radio Frequency Identification Technology (RFID) become part of what is known as the “Internet of Things.” The Internet of Things is a network of connected objects that can share data and communicate with each other. This concept is challenging for libraries in the 21st century. Libraries need to adapt to the changing environment and the new technologies that are emerging. Libraries must also consider how they can integrate the Internet of Things into their existing systems.

Marketing of e-resources

The marketing of e-resources is an important aspect of the library's role in the 21st century. Libraries need to promote their e-resources to their users, and they need to do it in a way that is appealing and user-friendly. Libraries must also consider how they can integrate the Internet of Things into their marketing strategies. Libraries must also consider how they can integrate the Internet of Things into their marketing strategies.

Complexity of licensing regulations

The complexity of licensing regulations is a major challenge for libraries in the 21st century. Libraries must ensure that they are complying with all the relevant laws and regulations, and they must also consider how they can integrate the Internet of Things into their licensing strategies.

Shifting sands of publishing world

The shifting sands of the publishing world are another challenge for libraries in the 21st century. Libraries must consider how they can integrate the Internet of Things into their publishing strategies. Libraries must also consider how they can integrate the Internet of Things into their marketing strategies.

Complexity of copyright laws

The complexity of copyright laws is another challenge for libraries in the 21st century. Libraries must ensure that they are complying with all the relevant laws and regulations, and they must also consider how they can integrate the Internet of Things into their copyright strategies.

Virtual library vs physical library

The virtual library vs physical library is a significant issue for libraries in the 21st century. Libraries must consider how they can integrate the Internet of Things into their virtual and physical strategies. Libraries must also consider how they can integrate the Internet of Things into their marketing strategies.

Google Generation

The Google Generation is a significant issue for libraries in the 21st century. Libraries must consider how they can integrate the Internet of Things into their Google strategies. Libraries must also consider how they can integrate the Internet of Things into their marketing strategies.

A library in the 21st century

During a briefing session, students were asked to respond to the following characteristics of a library in the 21st century:

- Areas of improvement:
  - Complexity of licensing regulations
  - Shifting sands of publishing world
  - Complexity of copyright laws
  - Virtual library vs physical library
  - Google Generation

- During the briefing session, students fine-tune ideas:
  - Thursday, 7th February
  - Friday, 8th February

- Group 1: The Confusion Experienced by Students in the Search of the Right Book
  - Miguel Oliveros
  - Xiaojian Wang
  - Tony Harker
  - Sylvia Ilecha
  - Alex

- Group 2: The Internet of Things: You are part of the Global Network
  - Duncan Shingleton

- Group 3: The Use of RFID in Libraries
  - http://www.shingleton.org/?page_id=142
  - Objects tagged with a Radio Frequency Identification Technology (RFID) become part of what is known as the “Internet of Things.”
  - “Internet of Things” consists of networked objects that are capable of communicating what they are, and what is going on in the space around them.

- Bruce Sterling: The Internet of Things: What is a Spime and Why is it Useful?

- Miguel Oliveros: The Internet of Things: You are part of the Global Network

- Duncan Shingleton: "RFID and the Internet of Things: You are part of the Global Network"

- Miguel Oliveros: "RFID and the Internet of Things: You are part of the Global Network"

- Duncan Shingleton: "RFID and the Internet of Things: You are part of the Global Network"

- Miguel Oliveros: "RFID and the Internet of Things: You are part of the Global Network"