Workshop Handout

Workshop Objectives: Student will develop -
- a basic understanding of databases and e-journal collections;
- the ability to choose databases relevant to a topic;
- the ability to turn a topic into a search strategy;
- basic database search techniques including Boolean operators;
- the ability to locate full-text articles and check for library print holdings;
- basic skills for selecting and outputting results;
- a basic understanding of citation searching;
- the ability to set up Search Alerts (Current Awareness Profile).

DATABASES and E-JOURNALS

Databases
- Often referred to as indexes
- Collection of electronic records referring to journal articles, book chapters, etc.
- Records contain author name(s), article title, source (e.g. journal name), source information (e.g. volume, issue, pages, date), abstract (if available), etc.
- May be subject-specific or multidisciplinary
- Can search across all journal indexed by the database
- Records may contain links to online full-text

E-journal collections
- Similar to databases (databases becoming more and more like e-journal collections)
- Collections of records referring to online full-text journal articles
- Records contain author name(s), article title, source (e.g. journal name), source information (e.g. volume, issue, pages, date), abstract (if available)
- Often e-journal collections are specific to particular publisher, but not always
- Can search across all journals in the collection
- May be also referred to as indexes

Examples
- Academic Search Premier, designed specifically for academic institutions, is the world's largest scholarly, multi-disciplinary full text database containing full text for more than 4,700 publications, including more than 3,600 peer-reviewed publications. In addition to the full text, this database offers indexing and abstracts for all 8,175 journals in the collection. This scholarly collection offers information in nearly every area of academic study including: social sciences, humanities, education, computer sciences, engineering, physics, chemistry, language and linguistics, arts & literature, medical sciences, ethnic studies, and many more. (database)
• *HighWire Press* is a division of the Stanford University Libraries, which produces the online versions of high-impact, peer-reviewed journals and other scholarly content. HighWire Press hosts the largest repository of free full-text life science articles in the world, with more than 750,000 free, full-text articles online. (e-journal collection)

• *ScienceDirect* has evolved from a web database of Elsevier journals to one of the world's largest providers of scientific, technical and medical (STM) literature. (hybrid)

**CHOOSING DATABASES**

Why use a database?
• do not know what journals cover a topic
• need up-to-date information / research on a topic
• need specific information on a topic
• need authoritative information on a topic (articles in scholarly journals are peer-reviewed)

How to select a database
• go the Hamilton library home page at [http://libweb.hawaii.edu/umnlib/index.htm](http://libweb.hawaii.edu/umnlib/index.htm)
• Select Electronic Resources
On the Electronic Resources page, you have the option to search:
1. indexes/databases by broad subject groupings
2. all electronic resources by title
3. all electronic resources by entering full name/partial name of resource (can limit by type of resource)
4. all resources by specific subject (can limit by type of resource)

Example Topics
- I need to find a database with articles on tattooing as an art form.
• Can I also find a database with articles on Mikhail Baryshnikov and his career with the American Ballet Theatre in the Art/Theater subject category?

**International Index to the Performing Arts (IIPA)**

LICENSED FOR UHM USE ONLY

Index (with citations/abstracts only): 1998-

International Index to the Performing Arts draws its current content from more than 150 international periodicals and also indexes articles and obituaries appearing in The New York Times and The Washington Post. IPA covers a broad spectrum of the arts and entertainment industry including dance, film, television, drama, theater, stagecraft, musical theater, broadcast arts, circus performance, comedy, storytelling, opera, pantomime, puppetry, magic and more. See the Title List for periodicals included. Most IPA records in the current file (1998 forward) contain an abstract.

NOTE: Only 4 users allowed at one time. If you cannot login, try again later.

Related subjects

Art/Theatre

DATABASES & INDEXES (BHSD)

Music

• I need to find a database with articles about the writings of Ernest Hemingway.

**Search for Electronic Resources**

Type in words(s) to search in [ ] title [ ] description of resource

- Any words
- All Words
- Exact Phrase (title only, left as entered, right truncated)

- Databases & Indexes
- Journals
- Online books
- Unrestricted (free access) only

Limit by subject:

Language/Literature
EXERCISES 1 & 2

The topic is terrorism.

On the Electronic Resources Page, select Political Science from the drop down menu and click Search.

Proceed to the Exercise Handout where descriptions of five of the resources found in the Political Science subject category are listed. Complete Exercises 1 & 2 in the Exercise Handout.
TOPIC > SEARCH STRATEGY

1. Need to identify the various aspects of research topic.
2. Need to determine what aspect(s) will be researched.
3. Need to determine various keywords that describe topic/aspects.

Example Topic = Diabetes

- Aspects of this topic include treatment, Type 1, Type 2, diet, research, exercise, adult diabetes, adolescent diabetes
- Keywords that describe the topic/aspects include those above plus diabetes mellitus, glucose disorder, insulin, pancreas, juvenile-onset diabetes, insulin-dependent diabetes, adult-onset diabetes, non-insulin diabetes.
- Pairs of search terms might include the following: diabetes, treatment; diabetes, research; diabetes, juvenile-onset; diabetes, adult-onset; diabetes, pancreas; etc.

SEARCH TECHNIQUES

BASIC SEARCH – EbscoHost

- Searches the default fields in the record (title, author, subject terms, abstract)
- Additional options: Truncation * and wildcards ?
- Other limiting and expanding options (EbscoHost).

Basic Search page:

Truncation * (for variant terms):

Use child* to capture child, children, childless, etc.

Wildcard ? (for variant spellings):

Use lab?r to capture labor or labour
Workshop Handout

On the Basic Search page, you have a number of options, including:

1. choosing a date range
2. choosing only scholarly articles
3. choosing the type of publication (periodical, newspaper)
4. searching within the full text of articles
BOOLEAN OPERATORS

- Boolean operators tell the search engine how to combine terms; allow more targeted searching.
- Functionality common to most databases; syntax might be slightly different.
- Without a Boolean operator between search terms, most databases treat your search as a phrase search (the entire phrase must be present in the record). Check the Help files in each Database to be sure.
- Boolean Terms are not intuitive:
  - AND – both terms must be present in the record to be retrieved (restrictive)
    diabetes AND adolescents
    diabet* AND adolescent*
Workshop Handout

- OR – either term must be present in the record to be retrieved (expansive)
  diabet* OR adolescent*

- NOT – excludes records with the specified term.
  diabet* NOT adolescent*

85,000+ records
retrieved
For complex combinations, use parentheses:

\[ \text{diabet}^* \text{ AND (adolescent}^* \text{ OR teen}^* \text{)} \]

If you retrieve too many records, try narrowing the search by:
- Adding a keyword using the Boolean Operator AND
- Adding some limits (dates, etc.)
- Limiting the fields where the term should be found (Advanced Search)
- Check the Subject Terms to find a narrower scope.

If you retrieve too few records, try expanding the search by:
- Using synonyms and the Boolean Operator OR
- Don’t restrict terms to particular fields
- Turn the SEARCH FULL TEXT option on
- Check the Subject Terms for appropriate terminology (SUBject Field in Advanced Search)
Select the Subject Terms tab at the top of the screen to see how this works.

This provides you with the “official” subject terminology EbscoHost uses to index articles on this topic.

Scrolling down, you get:

- **EbscoHost “controlled” vocabulary**
- **Alternate term**
To see how this helps, select Advanced Search:

- Can choose which fields to search in.
- Has Boolean Operators (be careful of order – use parentheses!)

Now limit the search to Subject Terms only:
EXERCISES 3, 4 & 5

Proceed to Exercises 3, 4 and 5 in the Exercise Handout.

ACCESSING ARTICLES

Go back to your last search on diabetes and adolescents (Advanced, SU Terms only)

- Link to the article in record # 3 by clicking on the title.

For this article, you can link to the full text, either from the result list or from within the record itself – just above the title, you can switch from Citation to Full-text.
Let’s go back to the result list for now.

- Link to full-text available online within EbscoHost databases, either:
  - PDF (“photocopy”) or
  - HTML (web-based)

- Otherwise click on “Find It” or “Check Availability” to check for UH library holdings:
  - Electronic (automatic link) – full-text
  - Print – Voyager record

Go to article number 4 on the results page and click on Find It. This article is not available through EbscoHost, but is available through another electronic subscription held by UH.

[Article citation]

Regular Article

Social support and personal models of diabetes in relation to self-care and well-being in adolescents with type I diabetes mellitus

T. Chas Skinner and Sarah E. Hampson

Available online 15 April 2002
Workshop Handout

Go to article number 5 on the results page and click on Find It.

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<td>Article:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Author:</td>
<td>Steffge-Krenke, Inge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume:</td>
<td>34 Issue: 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Page:</td>
<td>1073</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>1998-09-01</td>
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</table>

Sorry, UH Manoa does not have this article available online.

Other Options:

Step 2 - Search the Library Catalog:
- By ISSN
- By Journal Title

Step 3 - If no catalog results:
- Request the item through Interlibrary Loan
- Search another

1. Tells you the article is not online.
2. Gives you options to search by ISSN (preferred) or Journal Title.
3. Gives you a link to Inter-Library Loan.

If you’re doing a big research project, you may not want to stop and look at each record individually as you go along. Most databases give you the option to select records and save them for future use – either printing or emailing.

Go back to the results page again and select 3 of the articles to add to your “Folder”.

15
1. Click here
2. Check here to see if it says “Folder has items”. Click here.
3. Now you can Print, E-mail or Save the items to disk.

Folder Contents

   - PDF Full Text (114K) Cited References (28)

   - PDF Full Text (44K)

   - Times Cited in this Database (5)
Proceed to Exercises 6 and 7 in the Exercise Handout.

CITATION SEARCHING

What is citation searching?
- Citation searching allows the searcher to view citations to journal articles; these journal articles can be cited references or citing references.
- If you are interested in Journal Article XYZ:
  - cited references are the journal articles (or other items) that the author of Article XYZ refers to (cites) in the article; these cited references are usually listed at the end of the article;
  - citing references are newer journal articles (or other items) that are referring back to (citing) Article XYZ.
- Citation searching can be a good way to track a topic through the literature.
- Citation searching can be used to find out how important an author is for a given topic or in a specific field.

The Web of Science database (Science Citation Index, Social Science Citation Index, Arts and Humanities Index) can be used to do citation searching. Web of Science indexes over 5,500 journals with article citations going back to 1980.

Starting a citation search:
- can search Web of Science just like any other database – author, article title, topic, etc.
- any search can be the starting point.

Example Search = Dr. Robert Joseph

Astronomer Dr. Robert Joseph, of the UH Institute for Astronomy, recently received a Public Service Medal from NASA “for outstanding leadership while serving as Director, Infrared Telescope Facility, enabling extraordinary planetary science research and exceptional contributions to the NASA Solar System Exploration mission."
Let’s find a bit more about what he’s published.

Let’s look at Item #15. Dr. Joseph documented 19 references in writing this article. And 6 other authors have cited his article.
These are the 19 articles which Dr. Joseph cites.

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<tr>
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<th>Volume</th>
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These are the 6 articles which cite Dr. Joseph’s article.

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<tr>
<th>Citings Author</th>
<th>Citing Work</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Volume</th>
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**EXERCISE 8**

Using *Web of Science* (General Search mode) look up the journal article by SH Rackow titled “How the USA Patriot act will permit governmental infringement upon the privacy of Americans in the name of “intelligence” investigations.”

Or look up an author or article of interest to you.
Using the live record (on your screen) for this article, complete Exercise 8 in the Exercise Handout.

Screen capture of the Rackow record.
SEARCH ALERTS (CURRENT AWARENESS PROFILES)

Databases are updated on a regular basis. As new articles become available, the information for those articles is entered into the database in the form of new records. The researcher working on a long-term project has two options:

- manually run a search on his/her topic every so often (daily/weekly/monthly/etc.) in the database of choice
- set up a Search Alert (Current Awareness Profile) if the database provides that feature

Search alerts (current awareness profiles) are extremely useful when working on long-term research projects as they allow the searcher to automatically collect any new information on their topic from a given database. New records in the database will be electronically sent to the e-mail account the researcher specifies when setting up the Search Alert. When new information is no longer needed or required, the researcher can cancel the Search Alert.

Example Search Alert (using the PsycInfo database)

We are doing a research project on sleep deprivation and its effect on college students. We’ve done the following searches:

- sleep deprivation (DE)
- sleep deprivation (DE) AND students (DE)
- sleep deprivation (DE) AND college students (DE)

Search strategy #3 seems to be really good for this topic. So we want to set a Search Alert for this search. We mark the search strategy and click on Save as Alert.
Next we provide an e-mail address and set a password. Click Continue.

Finally, we do the following:

1. verify our search statement
2. limit search, if necessary or desired
3. choose format of emailed records
4. add a comment, if necessary or desired
5. save the Alert
The confirmation screen shows us our Saved Alert and provides expiration information. Note that we can Modify, Renew or Delete the Alert.

EXERCISE 9

Complete Exercise 9 in the Exercise Handouts.