Finding Research Information & Keeping Up-To-Date

For links to resources used in this workshop go to: http://www.symbaloo.com/mix/ullibraryresearch
At the end of this workshop, you will be able to:

• Formulate an effective search strategy to find high quality information relevant to your research area;

• Construct search statements & perform precise searches in Web of Science & Scopus;

• Keep up-to-date with the latest research in your field using technologies such as saved searches, email alerts & RSS feeds.
Planning Your Search

Consider your information needs:

- **Subject** area
- **Types** of information
- **Tools** best suited to find the information
Search Process Steps

Query
- Key concepts
- Synonyms
- Relevant subject headings

Information
- Peer reviewed articles
- Books & eBooks
- Conference papers
- Reference texts

Search Tools
- Library catalogues
- Databases
- Search engines

Search Statements
- Boolean – AND, OR, NOT
- Phrase & proximity
- Truncation & wildcards

Organise Results
- Broaden or narrow results
- Record search history
- Save & export
- Classify & annotate

Modified from Queensland University of Technology’s Advanced Information Research Skills module (http://airs.library.qut.edu.au) Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Australia License
Key Concepts & Synonyms

- **What are you looking for?**
  - Language changes over time, & geographically – there are many ways of expressing single concepts.

- **How will you systematically find all relevant literature?**
  - Subject dictionaries & encyclopaedias, textbooks, thesaurus, subject headings can help get you started.

- **Find synonyms.**
  - Brainstorm terms that have the same or related meaning to the key concepts, use dictionary & thesaurus.
# Examples of Search Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consider</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>adolescent, teenager, youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronyms</td>
<td>BBC, British Broadcasting Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variations in spelling of terms</td>
<td>labour, labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plurals</td>
<td>cactus, cacti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thesauri, scientific &amp; common names</td>
<td>Mad cow disease, BSE, <em>Vulpes vulpes</em>, red fox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminology peculiar to a country</td>
<td>car (UK), vehicle (U.S.), automobile (U.S.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subject Headings

- Subject headings are a controlled vocabulary assigned to books and articles by cataloguers – thus allowing a standardised, consistent description of information.

- Examples:
  - Library catalogue
  - ERIC
  - Medline
Exercise 1

- List the key terms & synonyms that you will use for an initial database search for information on your current research topic.
Exercise 1 – Example Answer

• List the key terms & synonyms that you will use for an initial database search for information on your current research topic.

• Bird → Avian

• Communities → Assemblages

• Diversity → Biodiversity; Species richness

• Gradient

• Landscape → Ecosystem
Information

- Peer reviewed journal articles
- Books & ebooks
- Conference papers
- Reference texts
- Systematic reviews
- Annual reports
- Official/government publications
- Statistics
- Maps
- Newspaper articles etc.
Search Tools

• **Library catalogue**: All Library resources search including print books & electronic articles
• **Databases**
• **Journals**
• Bibliographies: at the end of an article or book; or a collated publication e.g. The Bibliography of Regional Fiction in Britain and Ireland, 1800-2000
• **Finding theses**: e.g. UL Institutional Repository; ProQuest Dissertations & Theses
• Other library catalogues: **WorldCat**
• **Google Scholar**
• Search engines: **Bing**; **Google**
Inter-Library Loan Service

• If UL doesn’t have a digital or physical copy of the article or book you want, you can request the item via our Inter-Library Loan Service.

• Limits on the number of requests per academic year are detailed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Quota of Requests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>No set quota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taught Postgraduates</td>
<td>5 per academic year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Postgraduates</td>
<td>12 per academic year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Year Undergraduates</td>
<td>3 (in preparation for final year project)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Types of Search Methodologies

Comprehensive research requires all or most types of searching:

1. Preliminary searching
2. Browsing journals
3. Comprehensive searching
4. Cited reference searching
5. Limiting – a search process technique used in the types of searching
6. Keeping up-to-date – with alerts

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Preliminary Searching

Early searching helps:
• Establish a basis for later specific or comprehensive searching;
• Clarify the topic & supply basic knowledge upon which to develop an improved searching focus;
• Refine your research question;
• Find synonyms;
• Become clearer on the direction of your research.

Use general or broad search tools such as the library catalogue and Google Scholar.
Browsing Journals

Scanning the latest issues of key journals can be valuable to:

• Gain an understanding of the research being done around your topic;
• Help you reflect on the scope & direction of your research;
• Identify the current trends in a discipline.

You can identify key journals by:

• Searching journal databases & identifying journals with the highest numbers of relevant quality articles for your topic;
• Requesting recommendations from your supervisor(s) or colleagues;
• Selecting high impact journals using SCIImago Journal Rank (Scopus) or Journal Citation Reports (Web of Science)
Comprehensive Searching

- Comprehensive searching will involve searching several databases.
- Databases can be:
  - Library catalogues
  - Journal databases
  - Institutional repositories (e.g. ULIR)
  - Search engines (e.g. Yahoo, Google)
- Different databases will index different content, use different search syntax & have different fields
  - Be aware of the differences between databases & adapt your search accordingly.

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Common Features of Databases

• Basic & advanced search screens
• Searching by fields such as author, article title, abstract
• Search syntax techniques such as Boolean, truncation, wildcard, proximity, etc.
• Results screen with ability to sort & view in different ways
• Limiters to refine results by subject, format, publication date, peer-reviewed, etc.
• The ability to email, print, download, save, export to reference management software such as EndNote
• Email/RSS alerts for searches & Table of Contents
• A thesaurus of subject terms in use
• Help functionality to show the search options.
Search Techniques

- **Keyword searching:** searches in all fields and/or full-text if default or basic search box used

- **Field searching:** most databases will allow you to search specific fields such as author or title

- **Subject searching:** many databases use subject headings, descriptors or index terms to bring like terms together under a single term or phrase e.g. MeSH Headings in MEDLINE

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Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) in MEDLINE

Database: MEDLINE

MeSH | View Tutorials

mad cow disease

Term Begins With  Term Contains  Relevancy Ranked

Browse
Use of Thesauri / MeSH in MEDLINE

Database: MEDLINE

Results For: mad cow disease

Mad Cow Disease Use: Encephalopathy, Bovine Spongiform

- Encephalopathy, Bovine Spongiform

Mad Cow Diseases Use: Encephalopathy, Bovine Spongiform

- Mercury Poisoning, Nervous System

- Mad Hatters Disease Use: Mercury Poisoning, Nervous System

- Mad Hatter's Disease Use: Mercury Poisoning, Nervous System

- Mad Hatter Diseases Use: Mercury Poisoning, Nervous System

- Mad Hatter Disease Use: Mercury Poisoning, Nervous System

- Gaucher Disease

- Communicable Diseases, Emerging

- Machado-Joseph Disease

- Canavan Disease

- Pituitary Diseases
## Search Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boolean operators</td>
<td>bet AND gamble newspaper OR magazine storm NOT hurricane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phrase searching</td>
<td>&quot;climate change&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proximity searching</td>
<td>marketing W/5 facebook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truncation</td>
<td>fish*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildcards</td>
<td>organi?ation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nesting terms within parentheses</td>
<td>(salmon OR trout) AND (&quot;Common Fisheries Policy&quot; OR quota)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Boolean Operators

- **AND**: Salmon and Trout
- **OR**: Salmon or Trout
- **NOT**: Not Trout
Phrase & Proximity Searching

- Search for a phrase: "ocean climate change"

- Or words near each other:
  - Use to find records within a certain number of words (n) of each other (syntax differs between databases)
  - **NEAR/n** for Web of Science e.g. stress NEAR/5 sleep
  - **W/n** for Scopus e.g. pain W/5 morphine
# Truncation & Wild Card Characters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Retrieves</th>
<th>Works in:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| *      | Zero to many characters  
  toxi*  
  *carbon*  
  *carbon, hydrocarbon, polycarbonate* | *Almost all databases* |
| ?      | One character only  
  en?oblast  
  *entoblast, endoblast* | *Almost all databases* |
| $      | Zero or one character  
  colo$r  
  *color, colour* | *Web of Science* |

Check the **Help / ? / i** link in any database to find all of the wildcard characters & search operators that are in use.
Exercise 2

- Construct a search statement based on the key terms & synonyms that you compiled for Exercise 1.
- Use at least 3 of the following:
  - Phrase searching
  - Boolean operators
  - Truncation and/or wildcards
  - Parentheses
  - Proximity searching
Construct a search statement based on the key terms & synonyms that you compiled for Exercise 1.

Use at least 3 of the following:
- Phrase searching
- Boolean operators
- Truncation and/or wildcards
- Parentheses
- Proximity searching

(Bird OR avian) AND (communit* OR assemblage) AND (*divers* OR "species richness") AND gradient AND (landscape OR ecosystem)
Limiting

- **Database:**
  - Date/year
  - Language
  - Full text
  - Peer-reviewed
  - Resource type

- **Web:**
  - Domain: `.ie’ for Ireland
  - PDF documents, audio, video
  - Language
  - Last updated
  - Usage rights e.g. Creative Commons licence

From Queensland University of Technology’s Advanced Information Research Skills module ([http://airs.library.qut.edu.au](http://airs.library.qut.edu.au))

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Cited Reference Searching

- Allows you to track research backwards to original authors, and forwards as the research develops.
- For example if you find a small number of seminal articles by key authors, you can use Cited Reference Searching to quickly find all of the literature that these articles reference & find the articles that have cited these key articles.
- The main citation tools available at UL: Scopus; Web of Science; Google Scholar
An Example Process for Searching a Database

1. **Determine search objective:** Identify initial key concepts, synonyms & alternative term.
2. **Conduct an early or exploratory keyword search:** Evaluate results for the most suitable records & glean suitable alternative terms.
3. **Comprehensive keyword search:** broaden your search with alternative terms for comprehensive results.
4. **Subject & keyword search:** Scan for subject terms, use the drop-down indexes if available.
5. **Apply limiters** to results to increase relevancy (subject, date, format).
6. **Export citations & download files.**

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## Adapting Your Search

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Narrow</th>
<th>Broaden</th>
<th>Exclude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Add more terms joined with AND</td>
<td>• Add similar terms using OR</td>
<td>• Use proximity operators – define relationships of words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Use proximity operators or phrase searching</td>
<td>• Relax phrase searching</td>
<td>• Use NOT for unwanted concepts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Search within specific fields</td>
<td>• Drop less important term(s)</td>
<td>• Find terms in the subject field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Expand your fields to the full-text</td>
<td>• Consider different search tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Try additional resources / databases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Finding Relevant Databases

- Go to our A-Z Databases list & filter by your subject area.
- Check the description & the Help or About links to find more information about an individual database.
- Check out your department’s LibGuide for a list of relevant databases.
- Also look at multidisciplinary databases such as Scopus & Web of Science.
Exercise 3

• Identify 3 databases relevant to your discipline via the UL Library (i.e. the A-Z Databases list or your department’s LibGuide).
Exercise 3 – Example Answer

• Identify 3 databases relevant to your discipline via the UL Library (i.e the A-Z Databases list or your department’s LibGuide).

1. ScienceDirect
2. Web of Science
3. Wiley Online Library
Scopus includes:

- Over 21,500 peer-reviewed journals (including 4,200 open access journals)
- Over 360 trade publications
- Over 113,000 books & 10,000 per year added
- 530 book series
- 7.2 million conference papers
- 27 million patents from five patent offices
- Medline (100% coverage)

http://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/content
Scopus - Registering a Personal Profile

- Your Personal Profile allows you to:
  - Save searches for later references
  - Create search alerts
  - Create citation alerts to specific articles
  - Save lists of selected articles
  - Save your own groups of author names
  - Request corrections to your Author Profile
Scopus – Differences with Search Operators

- **Double quotes " "** will search for fuzzy phrases & search for both singular and plurals e.g. “heart-attack” will search for heart-attack, heart attack, heart attacks, etc

- **Curly brackets { }** will search for a specific phrase e.g. {heart-attack} will only search for heart-attack

- Use **AND NOT** rather than **NOT**

- Use **PRE/n** to restrict to n words between the two words, the word order is as set (e.g. newborn PRE/3 screening)
RSS Feeds

- **Rich Site Summary = Really Simple Syndication**
- An RSS “feed”, contains a *summary* of content or *headlines* from a website – title, description & link

**Advantages:**
- Save time
- Convenience – have all your updates in one portal
- Keep updates separate from email
- Don’t usually have to give out personal details
RSS Feeds

• Wherever you see icons such as these:
  ![XML](xml.png)  ![RSS](rss.png)

• It means you can subscribe to the website’s RSS feed and receive updates such as:
  - Table of Contents; saved searches; & citation of articles from journals
  - Blogs
  - Newspaper articles
Subscribe to RSS Feed for Scopus Search

When you subscribe to a RSS feed, you will get the top search results for your search delivered every day to your RSS reader. To use a RSS feed you must have an RSS reader.

Learn more about Scopus RSS feeds and RSS readers

Please note that by using Scopus RSS feeds, you agree to our Terms & Conditions.

Subscribe to your search RSS feed in 2 steps:

1. Name RSS feed: bird* ireland
   e.g., "heart attack, Smith"

Continue

Subscribe to RSS Feed for Scopus Search

When you subscribe to a RSS feed, you will get the top search results for your search delivered every day to your RSS reader. To use a RSS feed you must have an RSS reader.

Learn more about Scopus RSS feeds and RSS readers

Please note that by using Scopus RSS feeds, you agree to our Terms & Conditions.

Subscribe to your search RSS feed in 2 steps:

1. Name RSS feed: bird* ireland

2. Copy the following URL and paste it into your RSS reader:
   http://syndic8.scopus.com/getMessage?registrationId=ABCDBBEKCBKLBBKEACGBDJCFCGCEIHLHJFFCBEFR

Subscribe to RSS reader

Creating Scopus HTML feed

Now you can create a Scopus HTML feed for your own website and generate the code you need to copy into your website:

Create HTML Feed
RSS Reader (e.g. Netvibes)
### General

#### TODAY

1. Search: UL WoS Articles - Analysis and simplification of a mathematical model for high... 2 min
2. Search: UL WoS Articles - The Perceived Importance of Anatomy and Neuroanatomy in... 2 min
3. Search: UL WoS Articles - IMAGES IN EMERGENCY MEDICINE Sudden onset proptosis a... 2 min
4. Search: UL WoS Articles - Craniotomy unplugged — Title: Craniotomy unplugged Author... 2 min
5. Search: UL WoS Articles - Soil Organic Matter: Chemical and Physical Characteristics and A... 2 min
6. Search: UL WoS Articles - Development and validation of a compact thermal model for a... 2 min
7. Search: UL WoS Articles - The lived experience of performance and pain in Irish fiddlers... 2 min
8. Search: UL WoS Articles - Mental health users’ experiences of participation and inclusion... 2 min
9. Search: UL WoS Articles - Researching the development of occupational therapy in Irish... 2 min
10. Search: UL WoS Articles - Understanding Residual Stress in Electrodeposited Cu Thin Film... 2 min

#### MORE THAN 2 DAYS AGO

1. ibfocus - Irish library blog - Librarian practices in subject-based online research guides — B... 19 Jan
2. ibfocus - Irish library blog - Portable eReaders and the academic library context — Portab... 12 Jan
3. ibfocus - Irish library blog - UCD SILS Alumni Association — UCD SILS (also on Twitter @U... 7 Jan
4. ibfocus - Irish library blog - Advocating for the future of Irish (public) libraries — I’ll pref... 2 Jan
5. (MH Encephalopathy, Sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease presenting as spastic paralys Dec 2013
6. (MH Encephalopathy, Foodborne transmission of bovine spongiform encephalopathy Dec 2013
7. (MH Encephalopathy, FSA to advise that BSE testing of healthy slaughter cattle c... 25 Dec 2013
8. (MH Encephalopathy, Consultation on proposals to stop testing healthy slaughter c... 25 Dec 2013
9. (MH Encephalopathy, Detection of PrP(Sc) in peripheral tissues of clinically affecte... 25 Dec 2013
10. (MH Encephalopathy, Atypical H-type bovine spongiform encephalopathy in a cow Dec 2013

...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="mailto:Fintan.Bracken@ul.ie">Fintan.Bracken@ul.ie</a></td>
<td>The new digital scholar: Exploring and enriching the research and writing practices of NextGen students</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Publication date: Available online 21 August 2013

Source: Library & Information Science Research

Author(s): Melissa Scanlan
Other RSS Readers

- https://www.feedly.com/
- http://digg.com
- http://theoldreader.com/
- http://www.newsblur.com/
Scopus Quick Reference Guide

Document Search / Starting a Search

With Scopus, you can easily start your search from the homepage. Ensure that you quickly access the article you want by using the detailed search options offered.

1. **Document Search**
   - This tab is the main search window of the homepage.
   - To begin, enter the search terms in the space provided. (See page 13 for input rules for search terms).

2. **Author Search**
   - Choose the Author Search tab to search for a specific author by name.

3. **Affiliation Search**
   - Choose the Affiliation Search to search for a specific affiliation.

4. **Browse sources**
   - Browse an alphabetical list of all journals, book series, trade publications, and conference proceedings available in Scopus.

5. **Analyze journals**
   - Opens up the Journal Analyzer (see details on page 9).

6. **Boolean Operators**
   - Select from AND, OR, AND NOT to combine search terms.

7. **Search Items**
   - Select which fields you wish to search.

8. **Add Search Field**
   - When searching using multiple keywords and search items, click Add search field button.

9. **Limit to Section**
   - Control search by limiting to: published years, recently added, document type and subject area.

10. **Search History**
    - When you return to the search window after carrying out a search, your search history will be displayed at the bottom. The search history is cleared for each new session.

11. **Combine Queries**
    - In the Combine queries box in Search history, you can enter the list number of each search you want to combine, using the # symbol. You can use the AND, OR, and AND NOT operators.

12. **Set Alerts or RSS feeds**
    - Select 'Set Alert' to receive email alerts or 'Set feed' to receive RSS updates. When you hover over a result in Search history, the following options show up: Set feed, Set alert, Save, Edit or Delete.

Scopus Online Tutorials

http://help.elsevier.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/2948/p/8150/c/8270

Scopus tutorials

Searching for documents
This tutorial shows you how to run a basic search for documents using key terms. You'll learn how to create a search, make your searches more specific, and work with previous searches.

Reviewing search results
This tutorial shows how to work with the many features available when viewing your search results, including how to refine the list to just the documents you need. You'll also learn how to set up search alerts, and to view individual documents.

Searching for authors
This tutorial shows you how to find publications for a specific author and set up an alert to follow an author. You'll also learn how to provide feedback on author details and create an author group.

Browsing and analyzing journals
This tutorial explains how to use the Scopus Journal Analyzer tool to compare publications on a variety of parameters. You'll also learn how to find information about specific journals.

Reviewing documents
This tutorial explains the detailed information available on a document page. You'll also learn how to export, download, email or print a document and how to view citing and related documents.

Creating alerts and using Scopus settings
This tutorial shows how to create and manage alerts so you can be notified of new documents available on Scopus. You'll also learn how to save and rerun searches, and use features on the Settings page.

Registering and logging in
This tutorial explains how to log in to Scopus, using either a personal or institutional ID and password. You'll also learn how to register with Scopus to take advantage of features such as alerts.

Cited reference searching
In this tutorial, you'll learn how to view the references that appear in Scopus documents. You'll also learn how to find and view citing documents (documents which cite Scopus documents).
Exercise 4

- Execute a search in Scopus or one of the relevant databases that you identified in Exercise 3 using the search statement that you constructed for Exercise 1.
- (N.B. You may have to modify the search statement to match the search operators/syntax used by the database – see the database’s Help pages).
- In the results screen, refine the number of results by applying at least one of the limiters.
- Register for an account with the database (if possible) & save this search & set up an email search alert.
Web of Science Overview

http://wokinfo.com/products_tools/products/

- UL’s subscription includes:
  - **Web of Science Core Collection**
  - **BIOSIS Citation Index** - Comprehensive, international life sciences content with cited references
  - **BIOSIS Previews** - An expansive index to life sciences & biomedical research from journals, meetings, books, & patents
  - **Current Contents Connect** - Current awareness database
  - **Data Citation Index** - Provides access to quality research data from repositories
  - **Derwent Innovations Index** - Covers basic inventions from 40 worldwide patent-issuing authorities
  - **KCI Korean Journal Database** - Covers regional content from South Korea
  - **MEDLINE** - U.S. National Library of Medicine premier bibliographic database
  - **Russian Science Citation Index** - Covers articles from Russian researchers in over 500 science, technology, medical, and education journals.
  - **SciELO Citation Index** - Covers 650 titles from research in Latin America, Spain, Portugal, the Caribbean & South Africa
  - **Zoological Record** - The world’s leading taxonomic reference & oldest continuing database of animal biology
Web of Science Core Collection

- Science Citation Index Expanded (1945-present) >8,500 journals covered
- Social Sciences Citation Index (1956-present) >3,000 journals covered
- Arts & Humanities Citation Index (1975-present) >1,700 journals covered
- Conference Proceedings Citation Index (1990-present)
- Book Citation Index (2005-present)
- Emerging Sources Citation Index (2015-present)
- Index Chemicus (Contains over 2.6 million compounds)
- Current Chemical Reactions (Contains over one million reactions)

http://ip-science.thomsonreuters.com/mjl/
Selecting Relevant Web of Science Journals

Video Tutorial

https://media.heanet.ie/page/9d88f060605e782e1236471cb664f7f8

How to select relevant Web of Science journals

This tutorial will show you how to use Web of Science to find journals that may be relevant to your research topic.

Uploaded on Wednesday 11th of May 2010

Duration 00:05:20
Video 1280x720 @ 25 fps
Audio 44100 Hz / 2 channel(s)
File mp4, 9.1 MB
What is Web of Science Core Collection?
Search over 55 million records from the top journals, conference proceedings, and books in the sciences, social sciences, and arts and humanities to find the high quality research most relevant to your area of interest. Using linked cited references, explore the subject connections between articles that are established by the expert researchers working in your field.

GENERAL SEARCH
Click the arrow to choose another search option:
- Basic
- Advanced
- Cited Reference Search
- Author Search

Search
Combine words and phrases to search across the source records in the Web of Science™ Core Collection.

ADD SEARCH FIELD
Use the drop down to search another content set on the Web of Science.

SELECT YOUR SEARCH FIELD
Use the drop down to select your search field. Search by Topic, Author, Publication Name, Funding Agency, Organization-Enhanced, or Author Identifier Number.

LIMIT YOUR SEARCH
Change your search limits or limit the indexes you wish to search. Click “More Settings” to see the list of all the indexes included in your Web of Science Core Collection subscription.

SEARCH OPERATORS
Use AND to find records containing all terms
Use OR to find records containing any of the terms
Use NOT to exclude records containing certain words from your search
Use NEAR/n to find records containing all terms within a certain number of words (n) of each other (stress NEAR/3 sleep)
Use SAME in an Address search to find terms in the same line of the address (Tulane SAME Chem)

WILD CARD CHARACTERS
Use truncation for more control of the retrieval of plurals and variant spellings
* = zero to many characters
? = one character
$ = zero or one character

Phrase searching
To search exact phrases in Topic or Title searches, enclose a phrase in quotation marks. For example, the query “energy conservation” finds records containing the exact phrase energy conservation.

AUTHOR NAME
Enter the last name first, followed by a space and up to five initials.
Use truncation and search alternative spelling to find name variants.
Driscoll C finds Driscoll C, Driscoll CM, Driscoll Charles, and so on.
Driscoll finds all authors with the last name Driscoll
De La Cruz P OR Delacruz P finds Delacruz FM, De La Cruz FM, and so on.

WEB OF SCIENCE™ CORE COLLECTION
Quick Reference Guide

SEARCH RESULTS
Sort results by Publication Date (default), Times Cited, Source or First Author name.

WEB OF SCIENCE™ CORE COLLECTION
Quick Reference Guide

SEARCH RESULTS
Create Citation Report
Click Create Citation Report to see a citation overview for any set of results with fewer than 10,000 records.

WEB OF SCIENCE™ CORE COLLECTION
Quick Reference Guide

SEARCH RESULTS
Click “More” to view your full search statement.
Click “Create Alert” to save this search statement as a search alert.
Refine your results
Use Refine Results to mine your full set of results to find the top 100 Subject Categories, Source Titles, Publication Years, Authors, or Funding Agencies.

WEB OF SCIENCE™ CORE COLLECTION
Quick Reference Guide

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WEB OF SCIENCE™ CORE COLLECTION
Quick Reference Guide

SEARCH RESULTS
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WEB OF SCIENCE™ CORE COLLECTION
Quick Reference Guide

SEARCH RESULTS
Export to bibliographic management tools like EndNote®, save as text, email, or add up to 5,000 records to your temporary Marked List.
Short Training Videos

http://wokinfo.com/training_support/training/web-of-science/
Exercise 5 – Web of Science (Optional)

• In the Basic Search screen, select Web of Science Core Collection only.
• Execute a search using the same search statement that you constructed for Exercise 1.
• (N.B. You may have to modify the search statement to match the search operators/syntax used by Web of Science).
• In the results screen, limit the results to **articles**.
• Using the Analyze Results feature, what **institution** had the highest number of documents? (Hint: Use the Organizations-Enhanced field)
• Also using the Analyze Results feature, what was the most popular **journal** to publish in?
Keeping Up-to-Date

- Exporting references to a reference manager (e.g. EndNote) – classify using groups/folders & annotate
- Setting up accounts for databases to save searches
- Using RSS & email to set up alerts for searches & Table of Contents
- Updating a search tracking spreadsheet (from QUT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic / Search objective</th>
<th>Search Statement</th>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Fields / Results / Limiters</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organisational behaviour (corporate or business or organisation*) and (culture* or behavio* or &quot;work practices&quot;)</td>
<td>Scopus</td>
<td>Title, Abstract: 123 [2004-present, peers reviewed]; Title 53 [2004-present, peer reviewed]</td>
<td>13/07/2014</td>
<td>Mostly theoretical rather than case study</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisational behaviour (Mintzberg) and (Organizational culture)</td>
<td>Scopus</td>
<td>Author-Subject: 14 [2004-present, peer reviewed]</td>
<td>13/07/2014</td>
<td>V. relevant. Content duplicated across multiple articles</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Organisational behaviour (corporate or business or organisation*) and (culture* or behavio* or &quot;work practices&quot;)</td>
<td>Web of Science</td>
<td>Title, Abstract: 43 [2004-present, peers reviewed]; Title 5 [2004-present, peer reviewed]</td>
<td>13/07/2014</td>
<td>Only a few relevant</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Organisational behaviour (Mintzberg) and (Organizational culture)</td>
<td>PsycArticles</td>
<td>Author-Subject: 25 [2004-present, peers reviewed]</td>
<td>13/07/2014</td>
<td>Many too clinical or specific. Some highly Relevant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work efficacy (Bandura) and (efficacy* or efficient* or effective*)</td>
<td>Proquest</td>
<td>Author, abstract: 2,523 [Business databases, 2004-present, peer reviewed]</td>
<td>13/07/2014</td>
<td>Many too vague, worth scanning abstracts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOC Alerts http://www.journaltocs.ac.uk/
Social Media

• Follow people in your research field:
  ▪ Blogs
    • http://www.blogger.com/
    • http://wordpress.com/
  ▪ Twitter
    • https://twitter.com/
Academic Blogs

THE APHID ROOM
All about aphids... not simply bugs!

Gordon Research Conference on Animal-Microbe Symbiosis
January 23, 2014 by Mauro Mandrelli

I read with great interest the first (very early) announce of the 2015 Gordon Research Conference on animal-microbe symbiosis. As you can see below, applications for this meeting must be submitted by May 24, 2015:

The new Gordon Research Conference on Animal-Microbe Symbiosis will provide a stimulating and international platform for understanding the current state of knowledge in this rapidly evolving and vibrant field. By bringing together scientists who work on symbiotic associations from a wide range of host and microbial groups, and are at the forefront of their fields, we will create a diverse and multidisciplinary forum for discussing the newest research directions, debating key questions, and identifying un resolves issues. We will invite researchers from other disciplines such as plant symbioses and pathogenic associations to expand our knowledge and discuss the commonalities and differences among host-microbe associations. Student and postdoctoral attendance will be encouraged by emphasizing the collegial nature of the conference, and the many opportunities for discussion during formal
Variability in Instructions Given for Pediatric Concussion Care in an Emergency Room

Variability in discharge instructions and activity restrictions for patients evaluated in a children’s emergency department following concussion.


Take Home Message: A lack of consistency was found in pediatric concussion diagnosis and management in one emergency department over a year. Most patients did not receive restriction upon their physical activity or instructions as to when to return to play.

Of recent, management care for concussion has advanced to encompass the importance of both cognitive and physical rest to allow recovery.
Twitter

- Get updates on university activities, events, guest speakers
- Get live updates from conferences & seminars
- Tweet about new publications
- Get feedback on ideas
- Reach external audiences

- Lists of academic tweeters by LSE (by discipline):
  http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2011/09/02/academic-tweeters-your-suggestions-in-full/
- Twitter guide
Lifetime collaborators reap the benefits

Scientists with 'super ties' gain citation-rate reward.

Chris Woolston
27 August 2015

Few researchers can do science single-handedly, making collaboration crucial. According to a new analysis, long-term collaborations pay especially big dividends, yielding a 17% boost in citation rate for resulting papers. The findings, published in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS), were well received by observers on social media. Wouter Gentsina, an information specialist at Vrije University in Amsterdam,
Academic Social Networking Sites

• Academia.edu
• ResearchGate
• Mendeley

Other Sites
• LinkedIn – https://ie.linkedin.com/
A Requiem for Hybridity? The Problem with Frankensteins, Purees, and Mules

This paper is a worthwhile continuation of previous thoughts on the topic of hybridity.

by Stephen Silliman

For Slow Scholarship: A Feminist Politics of Resistance through Collective Action in the Neoliberal University

by Becky Mansfield, Rana... 14,095 Collaboration +5

Bell, J.A. 2015 "A View from the Smithsonian: Connecting Communities to Collections." Practicing Anthropology 37 (3): 14-16

by Joshua A. Bell 631 Collaboration +11

New paper added to Library and Information Science:
www.researchgate.net
ResearchGate Articles: Age, Discipline, Audience Size and Impact

ARTICLE In JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY January 2016 with 80 Reads
Impact Factor: 2.23

1st Mike Thelwall
42.53 · University of Wolverhampton
2nd Kayvan Kousha
26.03 · University of Wolverhampton

ABSTRACT
The large multidisciplinary academic social web site ResearchGate aims to help academics to connect with each other and to publicise their work. Despite its popularity, little is known about the age and discipline of the articles uploaded and viewed in the site and whether publication statistics from the site could be useful impact indicators. In response, this article assesses samples of
Example of open-source OPS (Open Patent Services) for patent education and information using the computational tool Patent2Net

Ferraz R, Quoniam L, Reymond D, Maccari E
World Patent Information (2016)

+ Add to library
[ Get full text at journal

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NAHEEM KT posted in Citation Analysis, Bibliometrics, and Webometrics group
February 17 -

Authorship Patterns and Collaborative Research

Other Methods of Keeping Up-to-Date

- **slideshare** – [http://www.slideshare.net](http://www.slideshare.net)
- **Preprint Servers** – E.g. [arXiv.org](http://arxiv.org) for Physics, Mathematics, Computer Science, Quantitative Biology, Quantitative Finance and Statistics
- **YouTube** – [http://www.youtube.com/education](http://www.youtube.com/education)
Summary

- Plan your search
- Use phrases, wildcards, Boolean operators & other search syntax to construct your search statement
- Use a variety of databases & sources to search for information
- Create alerts for saved searches in email & RSS formats
- Use blogs, Twitter, Mendeley, Academia.edu & other social media to keep up to date on latest developments in your field
Acknowledgement

- Some of the content of this workshop has been based on the Queensland University of Technology’s Advanced Information Research Skills unit especially modules 2 (Basic search), 4 (Specialise) & 6 (Cited search)

Research Services: Introduction

The Glucksman Library’s guide to assist researchers with all aspects of the research process from finding information to maximising impact.

Getting Published and Maximising Your Research Impact

This recorded lecture examines how to maximise the impact of your published research and summarises much of the content of this LibGuide.

**Getting Published & Maximising Your Research Impact**

Dr. Fintan Bracken

[Link to resources used in this workshop](http://www.cymbafoo.com/mix/ullibrary/resea)

5 Ways to Increase the Impact of your Research!

Research Support at UL

The Glucksman Library in the University of Limerick supports researchers in many different ways, including via the provision of quality research materials including books, e-journals and databases. In addition, there are a number of librarians that can help support your research including the Research Services & Bibliometrics Librarian and the Faculty Librarians.

Research Services & Bibliometrics Librarian

Contact:
Phone: +353 61 23 3241

Social:
LinkedIn

Make an Appointment

Schedule Appointment
Contacts:

Dr. Fintan Bracken
Research Services & Bibliometrics Librarian
Room GL0-023 / Ext: 3241 / Email: fintan.bracken@ul.ie

Faculty Librarians
Arts, Humanities & Social Sciences
Pattie Punch, E-mail: pattie.punch@ul.ie

Education & Health Sciences
Liz Dore, E-mail: liz.dore@ul.ie

Science & Engineering
Mícheál Ó hAodha, E-mail: micheal.ohaodha@ul.ie

Kemmy Business School
Peter Reilly, E-mail: peter.reilly@ul.ie

libguides.ul.ie
Thank You

Please fill out a very short

**Feedback Form**

located on the Desktop of your PC called

**Research Workshops Feedback Form**

or at this [link](#)