

Information resources for PhD



Servei de Biblioteques



4.500

Places

1.245.766 | Llibres catalogats

8 biblioteques especialitzades

Accés des de fora de la UAB

Formació amb cursos d'iniciació i especialitzats

Horaris adaptats als períodes lectius

Sala d'estudi oberta durant les 24 h

Reserva de sales per a treballs en grup

The first questions when we start a search

- Chronological and geographical scope?
- Language of documents?
- Primary sources (full text, factual data...) or secondary (bibliographies, directories...)?
- Type of documents (journal articles, theses, books, working papers...)

Why search in the library if we have Google?

- The search in a specialized database can save time in selecting the documents (prevents documentary noise)
- Easily identifiable authorship (reliability)
- Easy access to the full text documents subscribed by the Library
- Quality of the results (specialized, academic documents...)

Google

- <u>Google Scholar</u>: Google Scholar provides a simple way to broadly search for scholarly literature. From one place, you can search across many disciplines and sources: articles, theses, books, abstracts and court opinions, from academic publishers, professional societies, repositories, universities and other web sites. Google Scholar helps you find relevant work across the world of scholarly research.
- Google Books: that searches the full text of books and magazines that Google has scanned.

Search strategy

- Identify and define your information needs.
- Select relevant information sources.
- Identify suitable search terms.
- Establish relationships between these terms.
- Analyze the results obtained in terms of relevance and comprehensiveness

Formulate and define the need for information

Express the subject or theme in a specific sentence. Choose one or more short, clear and concise sentences (with what is just and accurate)

- Including geographical, chronological, gender, age criteria ...
- Checking whether the search result has to be a concrete fact (factual) or what has already been written about a subject comprehensively or selectively
- Searching for the central concept in an encyclopedia or a specialized dictionary
- Organizing our idea in one or more questions

Free or natural language

Free or natural language: Terms used when talking

- Advantage: to facilitate the search
- Disadvantage: it can happen that we obtain too much irrelevant information, or we don't retrieve relevant information

If we do our search using natural language, we have to take into account:

- To use synonyms and alternative words
- To search in multiple languages
- · To use the required level of specialization
- Singulars and plurals Initials and names developed

Controlled language: A set of words chosen and collected in a list by experts to name certain subjects.

It is the conventional Language used in catalogs, databases, etc. to organize the documents they contain.

- Advantage: Allows to obtain more accurate results
- Disadvantage: You must be familiar with its peculiarities to make the most of it
- Examples: tree subjects (thesaurus)

Identify key concepts

Subject: How does traffic air pollution affect teenagers

Identify the most relevant concepts.

- Concept 1: air pollution
- Concept 2: traffic
- Concept 3: teenagers

Selection of terms

Choose those terms that best fit the key concepts (keywords) and distinguish them from "empty" words. Look for synonyms.

Concept 1	Concept 2	Concept 3
air pollution	teenagers	traffic
contamination	adolescents	circulation
	young	cars
		vehicles

Combination of terms

Boolean operators: they are particles to be used in combination with search terms in order to clearly determine the relationship between them and therefore refine our search and retrieve exactly what we need:

- AND (i, y, &): retrieves documents containing both terms.
- OR (+, O): retrieves documents containing any term.
- NOT (-): retrieves documents containing the first term,
 but not the second.

Combination of terms

Boolean operators: the OR operator is to be used with synonyms and the AND operator with different terms

		AND	
OR	Concept 1	Concept 2	Concept 3
	air pollution	teenagers	traffic
	contamination	adolescents	circulation
		young	cars
			vehicles

Search string: (air pollution OR contamination) AND (teenagers OR adolescents OR young) AND (traffic OR circulation OR cars OR vehicles)

Combination of terms

Proximity operators: these particles are used to determine the context in which the search terms appear (in the same field, with no more than X words between them, in the same paragraph...):

- WITH: retrieves documents having both terms in the same field.
- ADJ: retrieves documents having both terms separated by X words.
- NEAR: retrieves documents having both terms in the same paragraph or sentence.
- " ": retrieves documents having the exact words within the quotation marks.

Broaden search

Truncation and wildcards are used to search for the root of the word or to replace letters. As we don't need to type all the variants of a word or its endings, the search becomes easier and more comprehensive.

The most common are: * ! ? \$ #

Limit search

Most databases provide filters to limit our search.

The search can be limited by:

- Geographical term or culture (e.g., search only results from Europe).
- Language (e.g., search only results in English).
- Fields (e.g., search only in the "author" field).
- Document type (e.g., search only journal articles).

Run a search and evaluate results

Your search strategy may need to be reformulated.

Relevance and comprehensiveness

- Relevance: the results obtained fit your information needs.
- Comprehensiveness: your search retrieves all the results concerning your information needs.

Noise and silence

- Noise: getting non-relevant information for your needs.
- Silence: getting non-comprehensive information for your needs.

Reformulate your search strategy and... try again!

- If the results obtained are scarce...
- If you got too "noise" or too "silence"...
- And in any case, if you believe you can get more information from that source...

Information sources

 The information sources are those objects or subjects containing, generating, supplying or transferring information.

- Two kinds of sources:
 - Primary sources: they give direct access to the information. Example: books, journals, dictionaries, encyclopedias...
 - Secondary sources: they collect information on primary sources and provide access to them.
 - Example: catalogs, databases, websites...

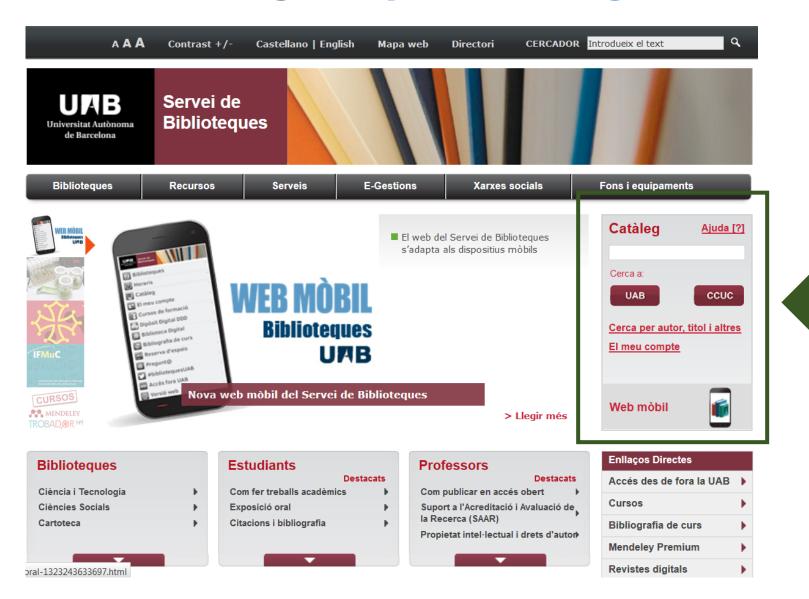
Catalogs

- These are databases containing information on the documents belonging to an institution (description, location, availability...) such as books, journals, DVD or electronic resources. Access to the full text of digital resources is often provided.
- Accent marks are not required and no distinction is made between capital and small letters.

Types

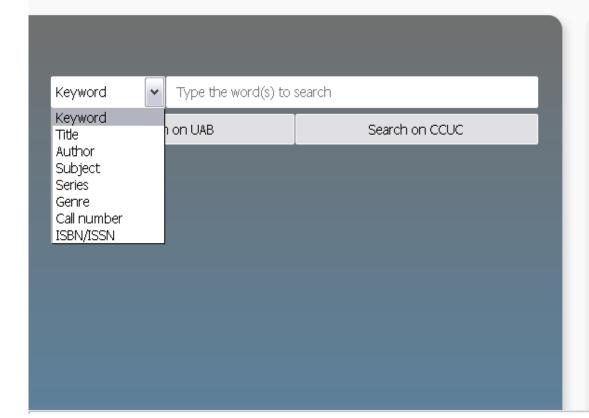
- One single institution. Example: <u>UAB Catalog</u>.
- Several institutions. Example: <u>CCUC Catalog.</u>

UAB Catalog: <u>http://cataleg.uab.cat</u>





UAB Library Catalog Library Catalog





My account

Study rooms booking

Course bibliography



Help

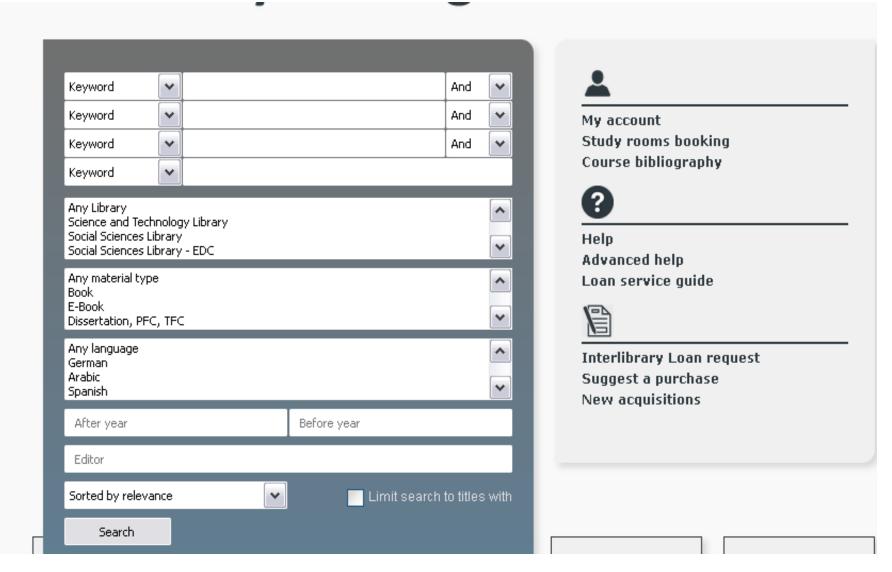
Advanced help

Loan service guide



Interlibrary Loan request Suggest a purchase

Advanced search



Exercise 1

 How would you search for documents on the History of Catalonia, written in Catalan and located in the Humanities Library in the UAB Library Catalog?

Trobador +

- What is Trobador+? It is a search engine that gives access to available digital resources in the UAB Libraries.
- What does Trobador+ allow to do?
 - To know about all digital resources on a specific subject in the UAB Libraries.
 - To search for specific digital resources.
 - To search simultaneously within specific digital resources and retrieve the full text in case it is available.

What resources are there in Trobador+?

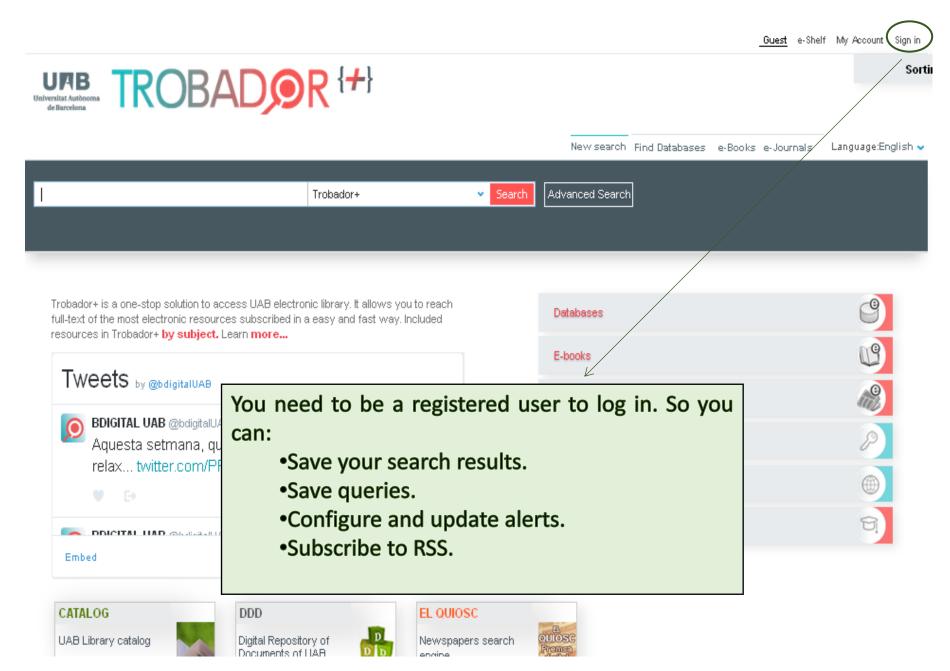
- Format: online digital resources
- Document type: journals, books, thesis, databases, web pages...
- Language: prevalence of resources in English
- Access to a document: full text often available
- Origin:
 - subscribed by the UAB (appearing in the catalog)
 - free resources (not usually appearing in the catalog)

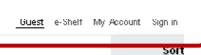
How to access Trobador+?

- You can access Trobador+ from the UAB Library
 Service website <u>www.uab.cat/libraries</u>. Type your
 Identification Number (NIU) and password to be able
 to access all the resources available in Trobador+.
- Off-campus connexion is provided as well through the ARE Service (Accés als Recursos Electrònics): https://login.are.uab.cat.

Searching information

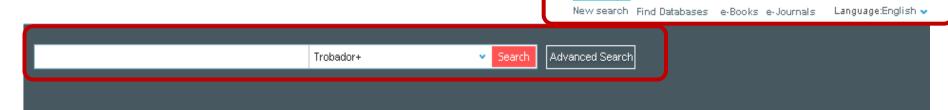
- If you need information about a topic you can use the global search.
 - Trobador+: allows to search simultaneously within the electronic resources subscribed by UAB libraries.
 - Web Search & Catalog: allows to search simultaneously the UAB catalog, the CCUC and Google Scholar.
- To find a journal title, a database or a specific platform you can use the e-resource tabs.
 - **Find databases:** to search journal portals, e-books and databases by different criteria: by name, publisher, type, category, etc.
 - e-Books: to search electronic books by title, ISBN, author/publisher and to know their online availability.
 - e-Journals: to search electronic journals by title and subject, and in advanced search by publisher or ISSN, and to know their availability.







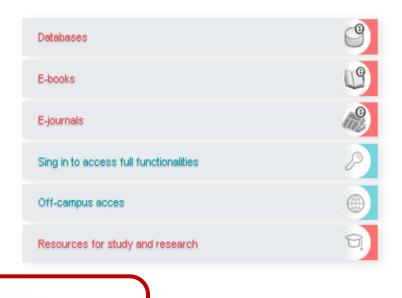
UMB TROBADOR (+)



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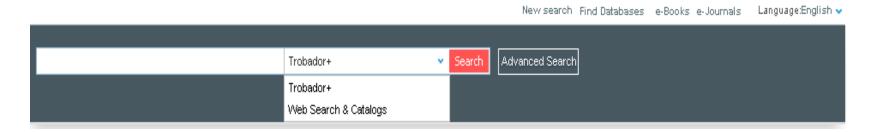
Trobador+ is a one-stop solution to access UAB electronic library. It allows you to reach full-text of the most electronic resources subscribed in a easy and fast way. Included resources in Trobador+ by subject. Learn more...



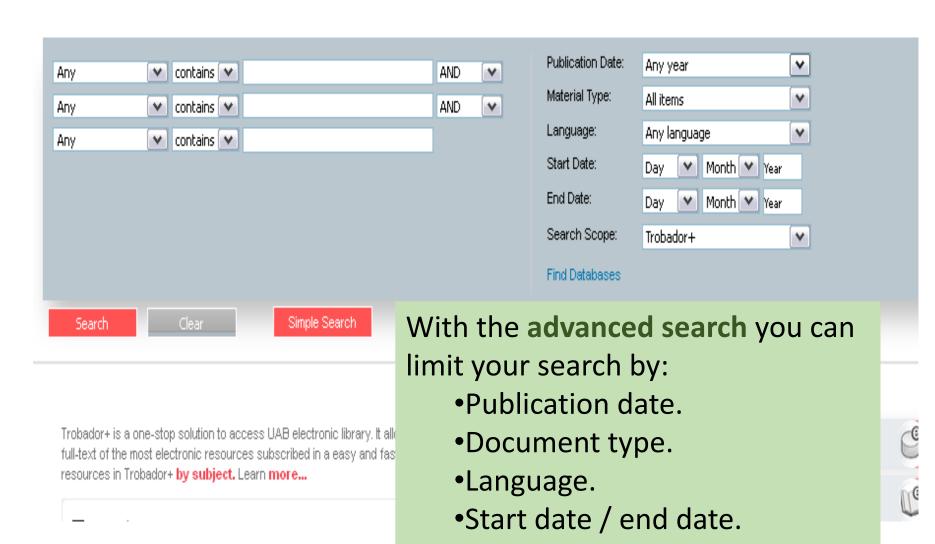


Basic search

- Type the search term (or terms) in the query window and run the search with the Search button.
- You can combine two terms using **Boolean operators** (AND, OR, NOT) in capital letters. By default, it applies to two or more terms using AND (intersection). Use OR to search for one of the words you typed and NOT to exclude documents containing the written word. You can access more search options using advanced search.
- Use "" to search for literal expressions.
- Use * only if you enter the **root word** (*e.g.*, *cultur** = *culture*, *cultural*) or ? if you want to **replace** one letter (*e.g.*, *wom*?n = *woman*, *women*).



Advanced search



Boolean operators in capital letters (AND, OR, NOT)
By default, two or more terms apply AND.

Parentheses for grouping query terms

Example: Shakespeare (tragedy OR sonnet)

""" to search for literal expressions.

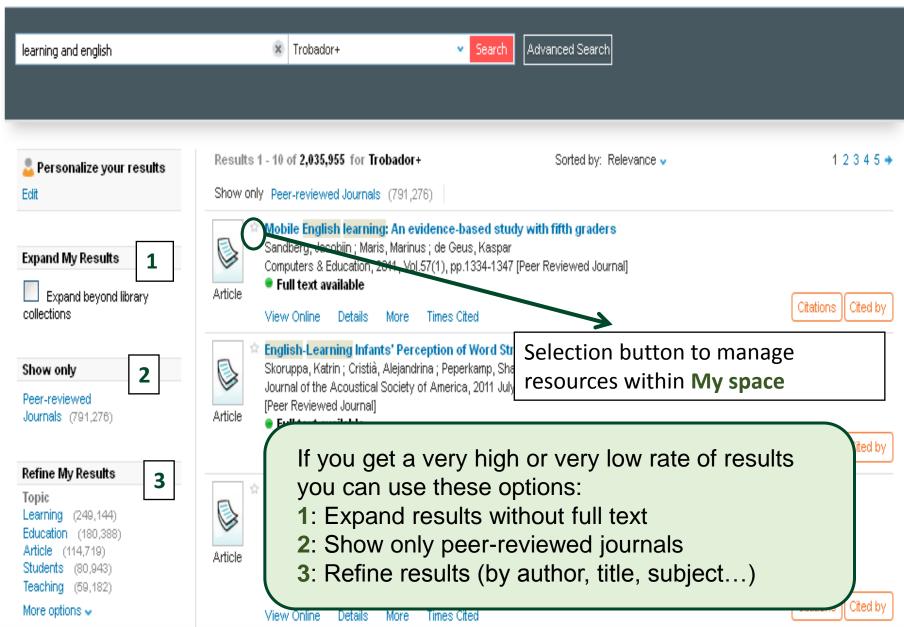
Example: "International Monetary Fund"

* to replace one or more letters.

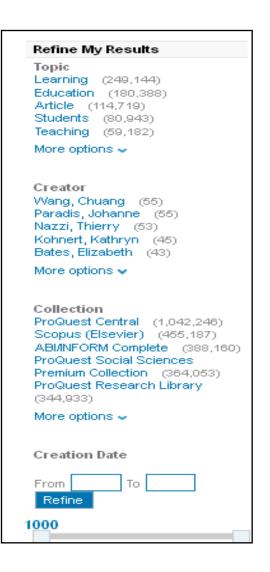
Example: cultur* retrieves culture, cultural.

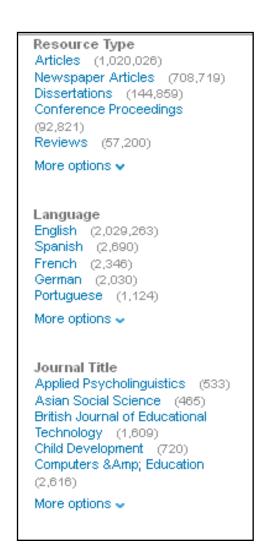
? to replace a single letter Example: wom?n retrieves women, woman

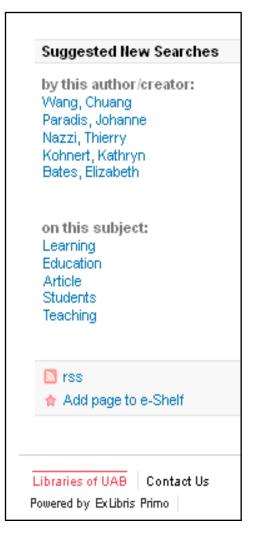




Refine results: facets







Results



Mobile English learning: An evidence-based study with fifth graders

Sandberg, Jacobijn; Maris, Marinus; de Geus, Kaspar Computers & Education, 2011, Vol.57(1), pp.1334-1347 [Peer Reviewed Journal]

Full text available

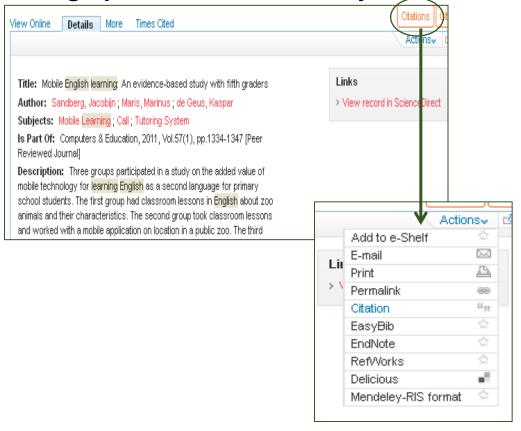
View Online Details More Times Cited

Citations | Cited by



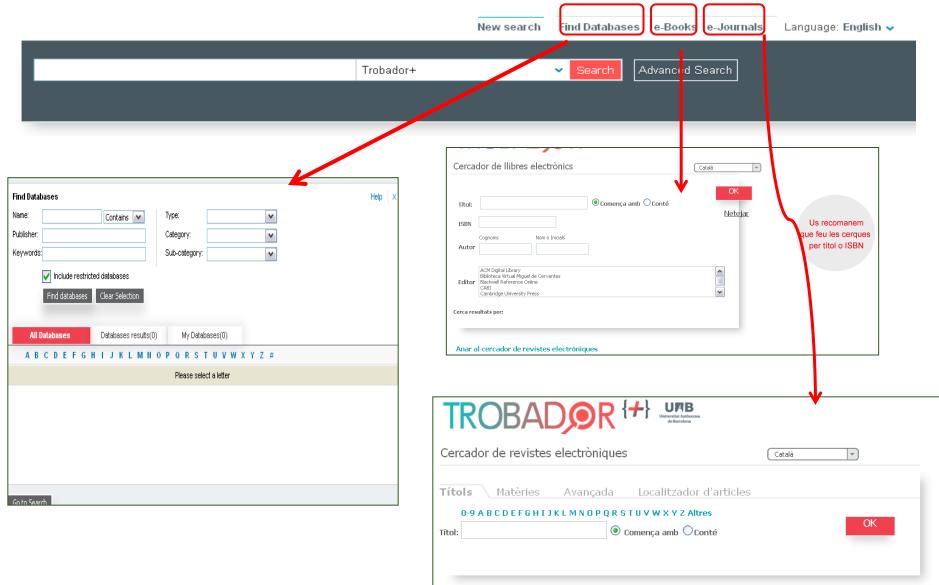


Bibliographic data and summary





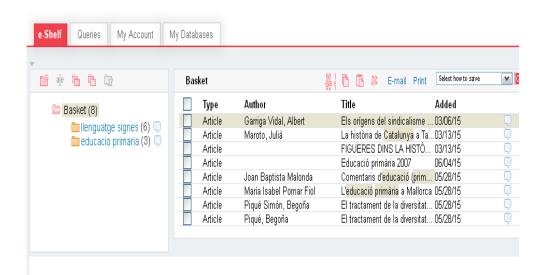
UPB TROBADOR (+)



You need to be a registered user to log in.

So you can:

- Permanently save your search results.
- Manage selected results.
- Access stored queries, configure and update alerts, subscribe to RSS...



My account

The **Preferences** tab allows to set your preferences for current and future sessions: e-mail, interface language and display of results.

Wy Preferences		
SMS Number: My e-mail:		
Edit Details		
	Display Settings Interface Languages Number of results per page	English V
		Save

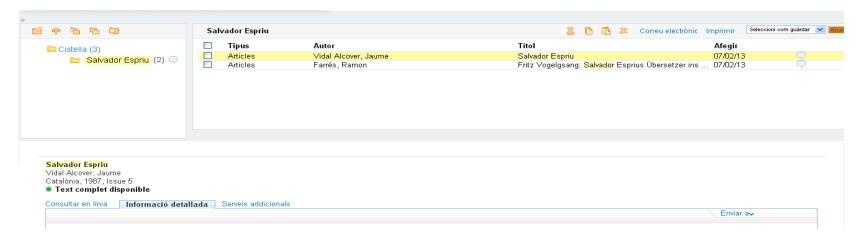
Folders

- Your selected references can be saved to your personal space in your personal account.
- To manage them use the file management menu, which allows to:
 - Create a new folder.
 - Rename a folder.
 - Copy and paste folder.
 - Remove folder.



Items

- The records in your basket can be saved to the new folder you created.
 Use the management menu icons to:
 - Cut, copy or paste selected records.
 - Remove records.
 - Send records by e-mail, print them or send them to a bibliographic reference manager.



Search the Internet

Be aware that:

- There is unreliable and inaccurate information on the Internet.
- A critical reading of the information on the Internet is necessary.
 - A web search engine is a database with automatically indexed web pages. It enables to query by one or more words within these pages. Web search engines are useful tools to find documents and websites, giving access to updated information and retrieving a lot of information (that entails danger of "infoxication").
 - A web portal provides users with an easily integrated set of resources and services in a specific area where the information is kept constantly updated. These resources are selected by experts.

Have a browse around:

Web resources selected by web del SdB: http://www.uab.cat/web/blogs-1260947893527.html

Web search engine

Google acadèmic: http://scholar.google.es/



- Microsoft Academic Search
 - http://academic.research.microsoft.com/
- SearchEdu: http://www.searchedu.com/
- Q-Sensei Scholar:

http://www.qsensei.com/products/scholar/



- Science Research:
 - http://scienceresearch.com/scienceresearch



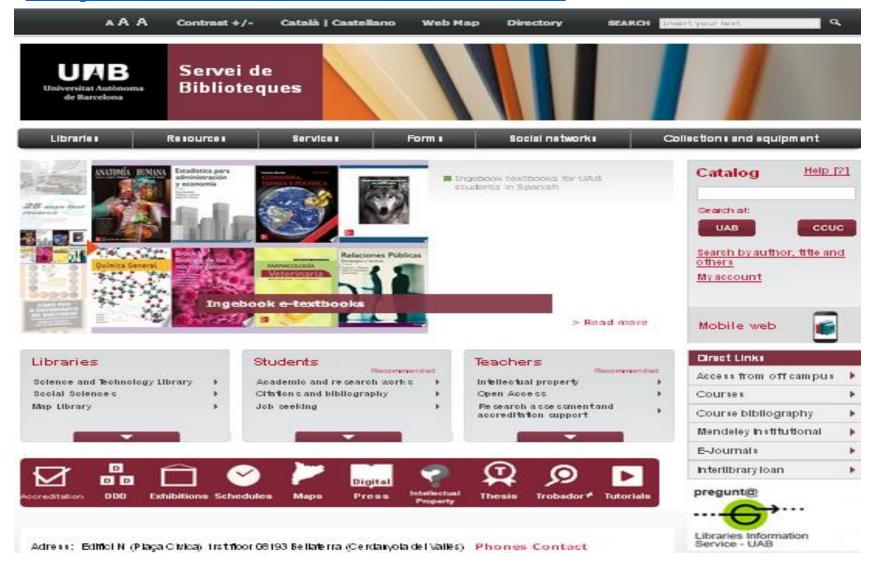
Digital Press

El Quiosc: http://www.bib.uab.es/premsa/en.php



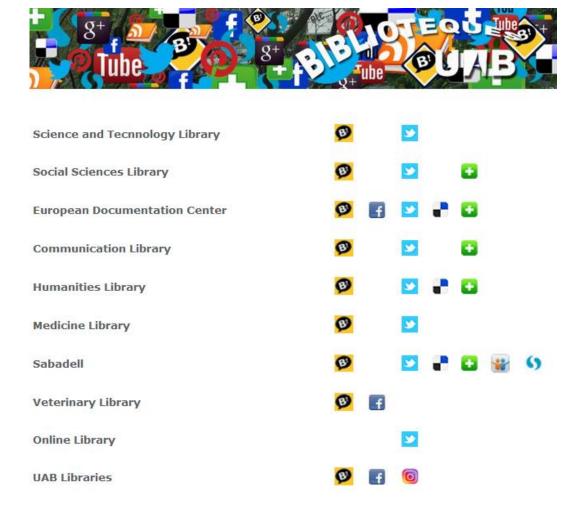
Web del Servei de Biblioteques:

http://www.uab.cat/libraries



Social Networks:

http://www.uab.cat/web/blogs-1260947893527.html



Digital repositories

- DDD: Dipòsit Digital de la UAB: http://ddd.uab.cat
- Recercat: digital research documents from the universities and centres for investigation in Catalonia http://www.recercat.cat
- Raco: It is an open access repository from which the complete texts of articles from Catalan scientific, cultural and specialist magazines can be consulted. http://www.raco.cat
- **Digital CSIC:** Documents CSIC research: http://digital.csic.es
- Recolecta: search form repositories Spanish scientists:
 http://buscador.recolecta.fecyt.es
- CORE: Aggregator repositories worldwide.. http://core.ac.uk/search
- **OPENAIRE:** Repository cooperative European research : http://www.openaire.eu









Databases

- Descriptive information set of documents that have been shortlisted. Information controlled, stored and systematized to facilitate recovery.
 - Provide references of articles with author name, article title, journal title, volume and/or number, page numbers, date, article abstract, etc.
 - Allow access to the **full text** of the article if the University subscribes to the publication.
 - Allow to know what has been published on a topic.
 - No report on the location or availability.

Databases

- The main function is to identify the existing documents on a particular subject. The database provides information on the existence of those documents regardless of their physical location (except in full text databases giving access to the document, usually electronic).
- Databases usually have the following elements that can be useful when performing queries:
 - Descriptors or Keywords
 - Index, Index Dictionary
 - Thesaurus
 - Support documents, guides, demos...

Types

There are two basic groups of databases:

- Bibliographic databases: offer the bibliographic reference of the documents they contain: author, title, publication, year.
- Documentary databases: in addition to the minimum data offered by the previous ones, they also include information on the content of the document. In most cases we find a summary or abstract, and depending on the database, also the full text.

You have to take into account also the type of document that is indexed, for exemple, in a doctoral thesis database there aren't journal articles

Accés

To search for the databases we have at UAB, you can consult them through:

- Trobador+
- You can also search by title in the UAB Library
 Catalog

Database of summaries

Dialnet: http://dialnet.unirioja.es



Ebscohost Toc Premier:

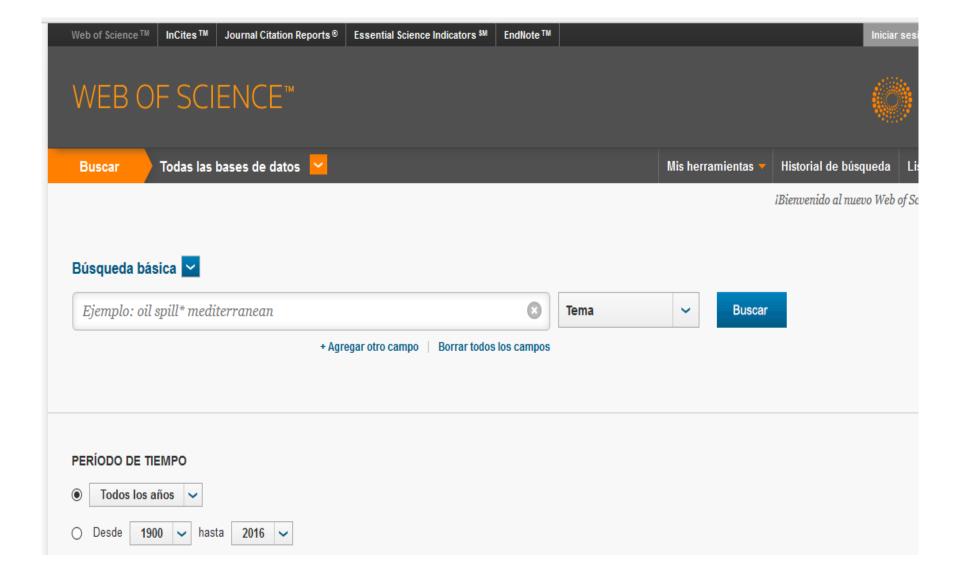
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.a
sp?profile=web&defaultdb=tnh

JournalTOCS:



http://www.journaltocs.ac.uk/index.
php

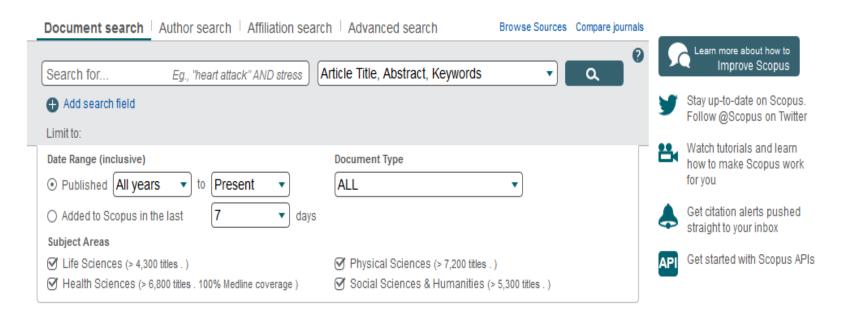
Web of Science: inclou Arts & Humanities Citation Index



Scopus

Scopus





Databases

- <u>Trobador+</u> is an acces portal to all the available electronic resources in the UAB Library Service. Trobador+ allows you to find and make simmoultaneous searches in different e-resources (databases, electronic journals, electronic books, web resources, online thesis, etc.), personalize your favourite e-resources, keep references and create and modify alerts through My space.
- Click <u>here</u> for further information about databases, collections details, user guides, etc.
- And consult: <u>Tems of use of electronic resources</u>

Alerts

 Search alerts in databases allow you to save search strategies and receive automatic alerts of new results that match this strategy, both via email, and RSS. Do a search, save the strategy and set the alert to receive updates

Tesis

- Dissertations and Theses: Citations theses and research international.
 http://search.proquest.com/pqdtglobal?accountid=15292
- TDX: (Theses and Dissertations Online): digital doctoral thesis in full text read mainly in the Catalan Universities but also in other autonomous communities. http://www.tdx.cat
- Teseo :management and monitoring system of all the Spanish thesis
 .http://www.educacion.gob.es/teseo/irGestionarConsulta.do;jsessionid=46
 1A041AC801E24DE893EA8D16A7DEB4
- **Redial** (1980--). PhD thesis defended Latin American theme in European universities. http://www.red-redial.net/tesis.php
- DART-Europe: open access theses from 27 european countries...
 http://www.dart-europe.eu/basic-search.php

Consult as well: Recommendations for developing doctoral thesis.

The bibliographic citation

- The bibliographic citation describes and identifies the documents to make them traceable.
- It is essential to cite sources in order to recognize the work of others and to document the research conducted.
- Not citing sources is considered plagiarism.
- A bibliographic style is the standard indicating how to cite the documents.

The bibliographic citation

- Information on bibliographic citation is available at the UAB Library Service website: <u>Citations and</u> <u>bibliography</u>.
- Some bibliographic reference managers enable an automatically generated bibliographic citation:
 - Mendeley
 - o **Zotero**
 - o **EndNote**

Off-campus access

ARE: Access to the Digital Library



- It is a free service.
- Internet connection with Explorer, Firefox or Safari is needed.
- It allows to access to all the electronic resources from the libraries, network units and other applications restricted to UAB members.
- Identification number (NIU) and password are required.

https://login.are.uab.cat/login





Thank you!!

For any questions and suggestions please contact the Library.

http://www.uab.cat/biblioteques/pregunta

