

Information resources for PhD

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Search strategy



Identify and define the information you need

Specify the topic in one or more clear, concise sentences. Include criteria of place, time, gender, age, etc.

- √ Checking whether the search result needs to be a specific data item or what has already been written about a topic, exhaustively or partially
- √ Identifying the key concept
- ✓ Reframing your idea into one or more questions



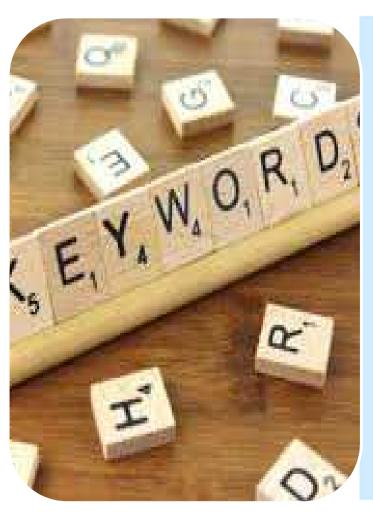
Establish the level and the scope of your search

- Restrict the date range to be covered by the search
- Limit the geographical scope of the search
- Try using English to broaden your search as this is the number one language of science.
- Select the **document type:** monograph, article, thesis, etc.



Identify the keywords

Success depends largely on choosing appropriate search terms



- Use meaningful terms that represent important concepts
- Forget about prepositions, conjunctions, articles, pronouns, adjectives or adverbs
- Look for synonyms and related terms
- Equivalents in English and other major languages

Example

Focus on the topic described in the paragraph below and **identify the key concepts**. These will be the search terms, to be used to find information on the Search Tool, database, etc.

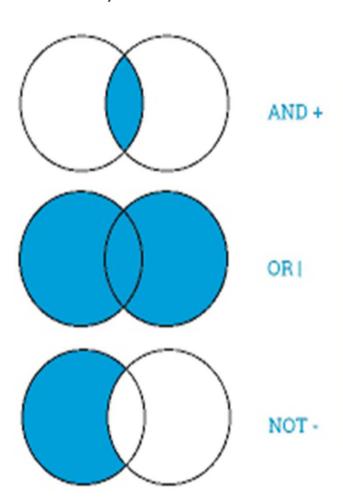
Analyse and describe **public expenditure policies** in Spain, **economic impact** and the main **economic reforms**

The highlighted terms will be the keywords but keep in mind that we want information on the present day, so you will have to filter the results by date Now think of alternative forms of these keywords: synonyms and equivalents in other languages, words that are more specific or more general, to use in your search:

Concept 1	Concept 2	Concept 3
Budget policies	Economic effects	Economic measures

Boolean operators

Boolean operators are used to search for information. They combine the search terms to refine the search and return exactly what you need.



- AND (i, y, &): returns documents that contain both terms.
- OR (+, O): returns documents that contain any one of the terms.
- NOT (-, AND NOT): returns documents that contain one term, but excludes all those that contain the other one.

Example

Our search topic is **Budgeting and public expenditure policies in Spain**

Concept 1	Concept 2	Concept 3
Budget policies	Economic effects	Economic measures

We combine synonyms with OR and different terms with AND. This gives:

(budget policies OR public expenditure policies) AND (economic impact OR economic reform) AND (Spain)

Other operators: truncation

Use truncations and wildcards: signs that let you search by the word's root or replace letters in it.

- The keywords can have suffixes and retrieving all these variants can help in finding the documents we want
- Truncation retrieves the term exactly as written plus the term with its suffixes
- The most common are: * ! ? \$ #
- Example:
- econ* (retrieves all documents that contain the terms: economia, econòmic, economies, economy etc.

Check how relevant and comprehensive your results are

Relevant

 Do the results fit your information needs? Are they useful for your project?

Comprehensive

Have you retrieved all the results you need?

If not, you may need to tweak your strategy

Tips on tweaking the search strategy

If you get too many results

- Add more major concepts and combine them with AND
- Remove any truncations
- Use descriptors
- Search in narrower fields (for example, the title or the keywords)

If you get too few results

- Remove the less important concepts
- Add synonyms and combine them with OR
- Use truncations
- Widen the search to more general fields (for example, abstract) or to all the fields

Information sources

Information sources are the objects or subjects that generate, contain, provide or transfer information

- ✓ Primary sources give direct access to information. Examples: books, journals, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, etc.
- ✓ Secondary sources do not provide new information but give access to the primary sources. Examples: catalogues, databases, thematic portals, etc.



Search fields and search types

Search fields are the parts of the document records in which we look for the terms we have chosen. The most common search fields are free text, title, author, keywords, topic, etc. Most information sources offer two options: basic search and advanced search.

- ✓ A basic search, in general, only lets us search in a single field in the entry: by author, by title, etc.
- ✓ An advanced search lets us combine various search fields, for example title and author, or title and topic, using the operators that we learned about in Module 2.1. This type of search yields more precise results.



Know the most important sources of information

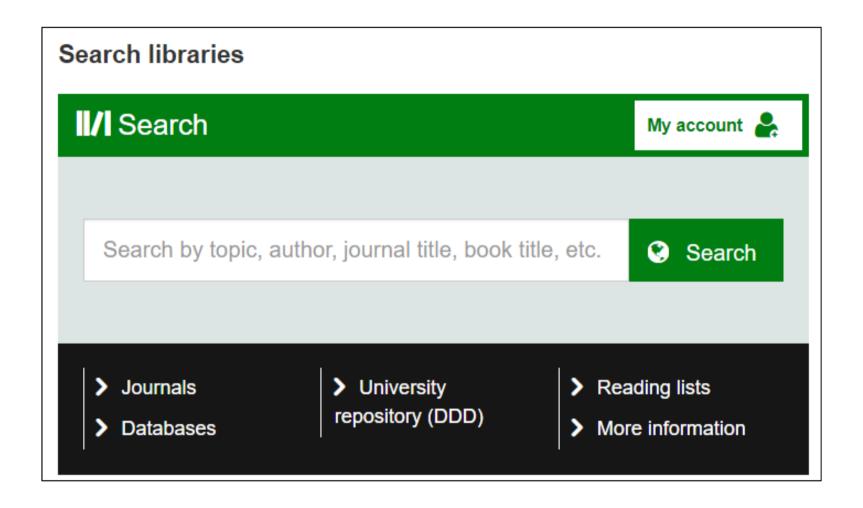
Below is a suggestion for locating books, articles and other academic sources.

Basic sources	Specialist sources
✓ <u>UAB Libraries Search Tool</u>	✓ <u>Databases</u>
✓ <u>University Union Catalogue of</u> <u>Catalonia (CCUC)</u>	✓ <u>Subject guides</u>
	✓ Specialist search engines, repositories, etc.



UAB Libraries Search Tool (Cercador)

www.uab.cat/libraries



UAB Libraries Search Tool

A tool that lets you search in all the resources of the UAB Libraries.

The search is performed simultaneously in:

- the UAB Libraries catalogue
- the UAB digital library (digital resources provided by the UAB Libraries)
- the digital repositories DDD and Traces

It lets you to:

- restrict results according to various criteria
- access the full text (if it is available)
- reserve and borrow documents
- save lists of documents, send references and export them to Mendeley, the bibliographic reference manager

Search Results

On performing a search, the tool shows you all documents, whether in print or digital format. You can apply **filters** to limit the results.

Filter Availability:

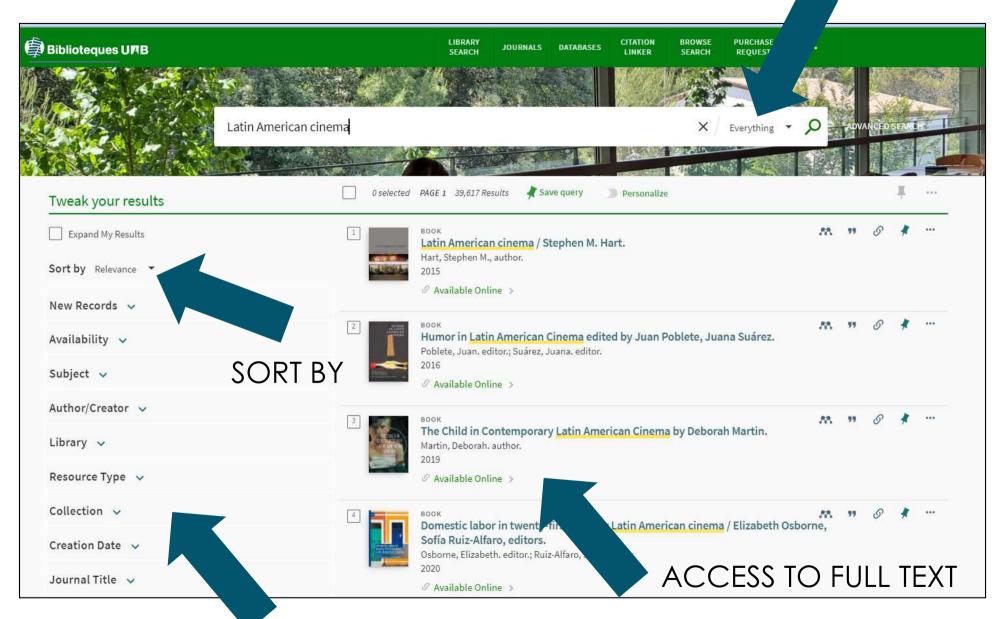
- To see only physical documents: choose Held by the library
- To see only electronic documents: choose Available online

Filter by other features, such as Library, Resource Type, Collection, Creation date, Language, etc.

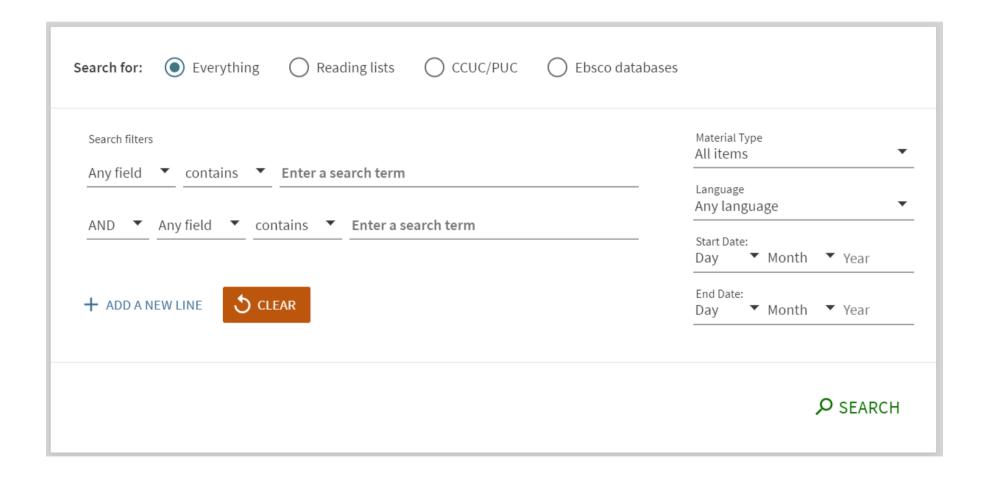
Results are sorted by **relevance**, but you can sort them either by **date** (newest to oldest or oldest to newest), **title**, or **author**.

Basic search

SCOPE

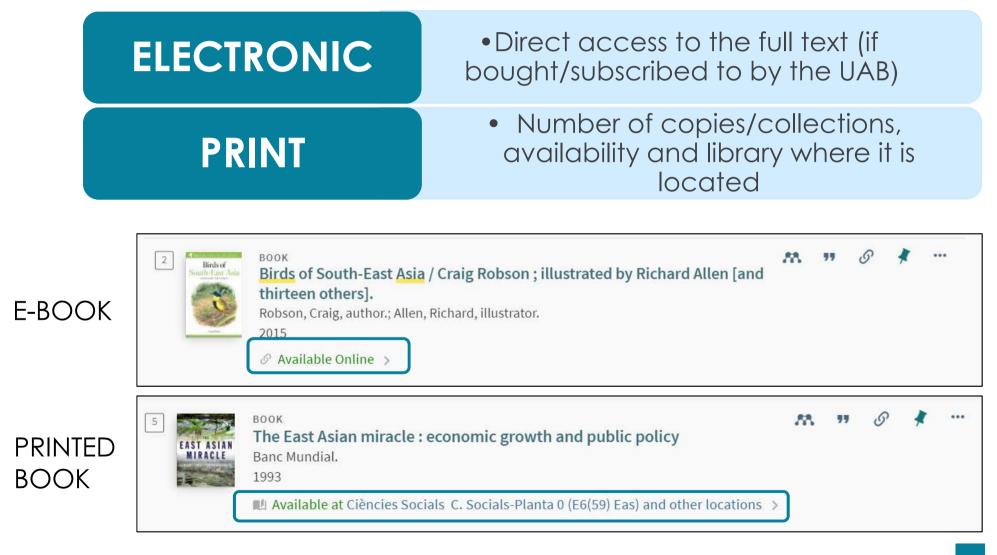


Advanced search



How to find books and journals

In the Search Tool we will find **books and journals** in both print and electronic format.



Other searches

LIBRARY SEARCH
Search in Libraries Collection
Search and browse by journal collections

CITATION LINKER
BROWSE SEARCH
Fetch Item by citation description

Browse Search

Purchase request

NEWSPAPERS

BOOKS ON TRIAL

Newspapers

Books on trial

Finding articles

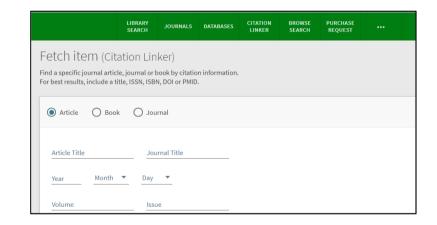
In the Search Tool we can find journal articles (DDD, databases like Dialnet, Elsevier, Wiley, Proquest, or WOS)

 To search for a particular article, we can search it by its title. If we don't find it, we can search by the title of the journal it is published in.

CITATION

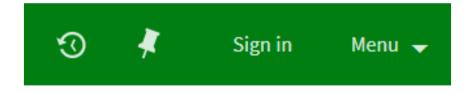
LINKER

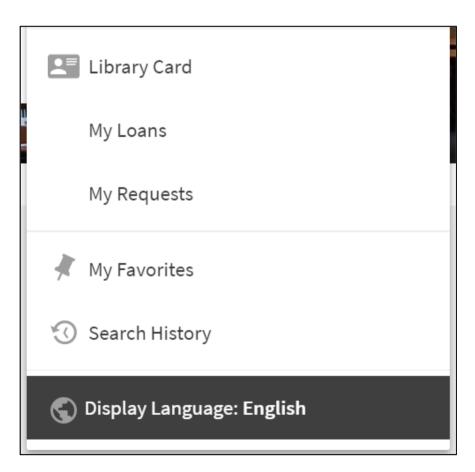
• We can also use the Citation linker:



• If we are looking for articles within a particular topic, we can search by topic (for example, Spanish economy) and we can filter the results by "peer-reviewed journals" or by Resource type: "articles", "reviews", "newsletter articles", etc.

Sign in





You have to sign in to:

- Get access to the electronic resources
- Carry out loan operations
- Save records and queries

Loan service for PhD students:

- Up to 20 items
- For 7 or 28 days
- Renewals: up to 42 or 168 days

Consortial Borrowing (PUC)

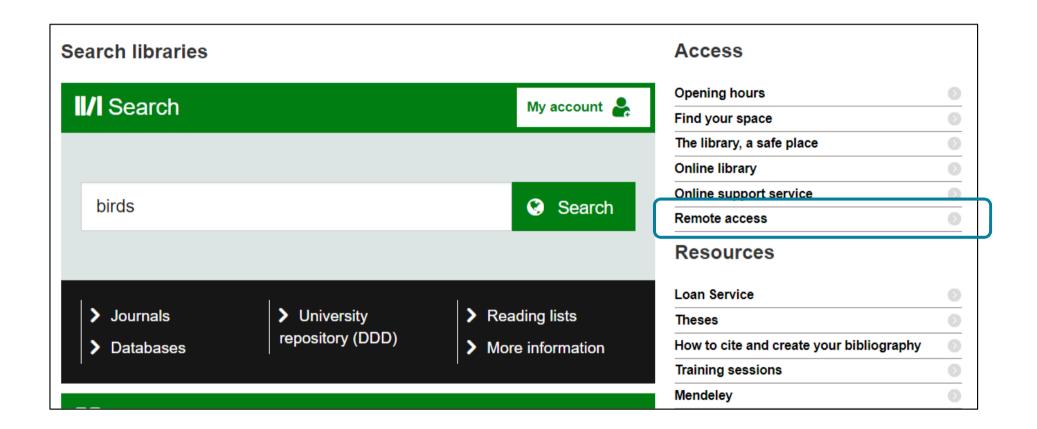
Search anything ccuc/Puc - D

How to get it

Resource Sharing

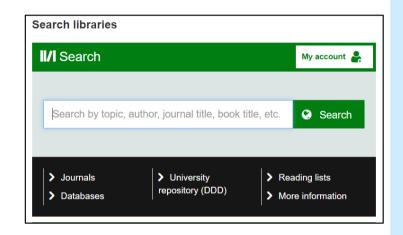
- Up to 10 items from other institutions
- For 21 days
- Renewals: up to 126 days

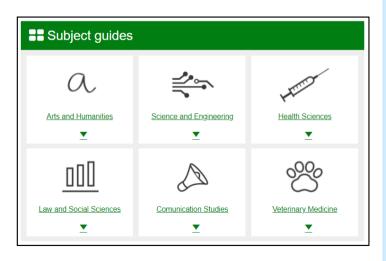
Where to look? Access to e-resources from outside the UAB



How to search on the internet

Not all information available on the internet is reliable!





- Search engines: search by keywords and show a list of automatically indexed web pages. Useful for finding documents and websites, they give access to up-todate information and retrieve a large amount of information
- Thematic portals: websites that offer a set of resources and services around a specific topic, with information selected by experts in the field. Example: subject guides from the UAB Library Service

Internet search engines

- Databases of automatically indexed web pages
- Allow you to make queries based on one or more words that appear in the indexed documents
- Useful for finding documents and websites
- Give access to up-to-date information
- Retrieve a large amount of information



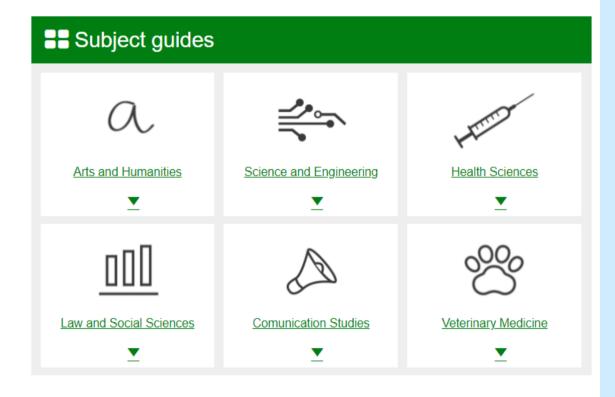


Danger of intoxication

Google Scholar: a good starting point that gives a general overview. Focuses on the world of research and academic study: specialising in academic journal articles, research projects, reports, theses, books, etc.

https://scholar.google.es/

Subject guides



- The UAB Libraries
 offer subject guides
 with all the
 information sources
 on a particular
 subject.
- Available at:

 www.uab.cat/librari
 es/ or at
 www.uab.cat/web/s
 tudy-and research/subject guides 1345738248566.html

Online press

The portal **El Quiosc** offers you the **online press and press databases** subscribed to by the UAB, plus other useful resources: media directories, news search engines, etc.

http://www.bib.uab.es/premsa/



Databases: Where can I find them?

 Look for them in the UAB Libraries Search Tool:
 Enter the database name either in the main search box or in the Database search box



- Get a list at the webpage <u>Databases and other</u> electronic resources
- Explore the <u>subject guides</u>: each of them has a section with databases on a particular subject

Databases (academic)

Databases are one of the main sources of information for finding scientific literature

Multidisciplinary databases

WEB OF SCIENCE™





Subject databases











Databases (academic)

Academic journal websites:















Publishing websites:











Databases (by type of data)

Statistics



News



Company data



Laws and case laws

Aranzadi Instituciones. La base de datos perfecta para la Administración

Database search strategy

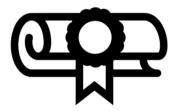
You can query a database using:

- Fields: TITLE, AUTHOR, SOURCE, etc.
- Boolean operators: AND, OR, NOT
- Proximity operators: WITH, ADJ, NEAR, ""
- To expand: Truncations and wildcards: * ! ? \$ #
- To limit: Filters: document type, language, year...
- Thesaurus of the database



Digital repositories and doctoral theses

Selection of digital repositories



Doctoral theses

- How to find doctoral theses
- Recomendations for preparing doctoral theses

The Research communication lifecycle

Contact us!



@bibliotequesUAB



@biblioteques_UAB



fb.com/bibliotequesUAB



www.youtube.com/c/BibliotequesUAB_videos



Pregunta: Information service



Online Support Service



WhatsApp information service



Opina: for suggestions, complaints and congratulatory messages

