# Task 1

When I look for information on the state of research in a field, I start with the usual Google Scholar (and PubMed, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/>) search for articles. I use keywords which I think are related to the information I want to find (words like scoliosis, ultrasound, bone segmentation, landmark, for example). I then look at the list of titles returned from the search for bolded words where my keywords were found. If the title looks relevant, I open the link in a new tab. This usually results in numerous tabs, each for a potentially useful paper. I read through the abstracts to make sure the paper really is about what I’m looking for, either the prior state-of-the-art which I hope to build on, or a method similar to one I wish to understand for the purposes of my research. Once I’m fairly sure the paper is relevant, I download it so that I don’t have to remember whether it seemed important, and begin the three passes described by S. Keshav in “How to read a paper”.

\*\*\*\*Updated literature search method\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

# Task 2

A senior lab member had me start using JabRef early in my research. Since my lab group keeps papers relevant to certain projects and groups of projects in version-controlled repositories, and these repositories contain JabRef bibliographies, I have been required to use JabRef. I could certainly investigate the use of other reference management programs, however, having become accustomed to JabRef, I think I will continue using it for my purposes as well. JabRef allows for the automatic creation of entries based on files which can be added drag-and-drop style, and has many fields for additional information, including notes, for each reference. As such, I find JabRef to be more than satisfactory for my reference management.

# Task 3