Computer Science library information resources Searching Bibliographic databases

Tony Wilson Academic Liaison Librarian for Computer Science November 2009

Now

Presentation on information resources and search techniques

Later today

- Practical opportunity to search Computer
 Science databases with assistance available
- ▶ 12.15 CS/006
- ▶ 14.15 CS/007

Session aims

After today you should:

- be aware of a range of resources
- be able to select appropriate resources to use
- understand the various access routes
- know some effective searching techniques

Electronic resources – web search engines and subject gateways

- Web search engines
 - Google, Google Scholar (now with links to the Library's electronic holdings), All the Web etc.
 - accuracy and authenticity concerns
- Internet subject gateways
 - specialise in subject related information
 - only authoritative material indexed
 - Intute: Science, Engineering and Technology via INTUTE
 - links to this and many other web resources from the Subject Resources area on the Library home page

Searching for journal references

Polack, F. (2001) 'A case study using lightweight formalism to review an information system specification' *Software:* practice and experience, 31 (8) pp. 757–780

Electronic resources – e-journals

- Electronic journals
 - full text of printed material online
 - around 11,000 now available
 - Access via the Library catalogue ('Find it'), 'SFX' links in databases or via the URL below

http://sfx.york.ac.uk/sfxlcl3/a-z

Electronic resources - theses

- Index to Theses lists all UK PhD theses and includes an abstract for each. Non-York theses can be obtained via InterLibrary loans
- Access via Reference subject category in MetaLib
- EThOS Electronic Theses Online Service
 - Available from the British Library

Electronic resources – Bibliographic databases

- Electronic indexes of published work
- Examples, INSPEC and Web of Science
 - databases cover different subject areas and materials
 - not limited to the Library's collections
 - always use more than one database!
- Access via Computer Science subject category in MetaLib

Some Key Computer Science databases

Computer Abstracts Indexes over 200,000 abstracts dating back to 1987.

Covers all major subject areas including:

- Artificial Intelligence
- Communications and networks
- Computer theory
- Database and information systems
- Hardware
- Programming
- Systems organization

Some key Computer Science databases

- Science Citation & Proceedings Indexes (via the Web of Knowledge)
 - General Computer Science 1900 date
 - citation searching
 - Proceedings section for conferences & meetings
 - Access using your University of York network username and password

Some Key Computer Science Databases

- Zetoc (British Library)
 - multi-disciplinary 1993 to date
 - Top 20,000 most requested journals from the BL
 - includes Zetoc Alert current awareness service
 - University of York network username and password

Some Key Computer Science Databases

INSPEC

leading abstract publication for information in physics, electronics, electrical engineering, computer science and information technology.

- updated weekly
- 1969-present
- Login using your University of York username and password

Effective Searching

- Define your topic
- 2. Plan your searching strategy
- Search! indexes, databases, and other sources
- 4. Review your search results
- 5. Locate and read the full texts!

Step One: Defining

- Define your topic by asking:
 - where should I search?
 - are there any areas I am NOT interested in?
- Think of keywords, synonyms, and related terms
 - background reading
 - own professional knowledge
- Select your information resources
 - consider subject coverage, authority, and availability

Step Two: Planning

- Plan out your search on paper
 - easy to keep a record if computers crash!
 - helps clarify your searching strategy
- Consider the scope of your search
 - full review or answer to a question?
 - what is the time period you are searching within?
 - try a quick simple search
- Search for synonymous terms
 - use truncation or wildcards as appropriate (e.g. * ?)
 - e.g. col?r will find colour, color (but also coloniser)
 - e.g. comp* will find computer, computers, computing etc

Step Three: Searching

- Search for your keywords & phrases
 - use logical (Boolean) operators to link terms:

```
OR finds results that contain ANY of your terms
```

AND finds results that must contain ALL of your terms

NOT eliminates results that contain UNWANTED terms

- thesaurus or index also particularly useful
- Advanced searches can be phrased in various ways
 - build searches up step by step to avoid simple errors

Step Four: Reviewing

- When you have some results ask yourself
 - do they answer your question?
 - are they appropriate for your needs and of sufficient quantity AND quality
- Be prepared to search more than one database for a comprehensive search
 - INSPEC does NOT cover everything you need
 - if you are unsure of which ones to use ask!
- Leave enough time to find, and read the full articles!!!

Troubleshooting Searches

- Too few or no results?
 - are my keywords the right ones?
 - am I using the 'right' database for the subject?
- Too many results?
 - should I include more specific term(s)?
 - could I eliminate unwanted concepts from my results?

Referencing and citations

- Use the IEEE style
- Very important to be consistent in style, do not vary your style within your text or bibliography

Items not held in the Library

- Remember e-journals
- Inter-library loans (ILLs)
 - First 10 loans or photocopy requests at £2 each, extra
 I.L.L.s cost £8 each
 - register for online requests by following the inter-lending link on the library catalogue
 - journal articles posted photocopies to any address or use electronic delivery to your desktop, books & other materials
 loaned
- Boston Spa minibus on alternate Wed/Fridays
 - Book via the library catalogue.

Ongoing assistance

Help is available from Tony Wilson, Liaison Librarian for Computer Science.

Use lib-science@york.ac.uk to contact me or ask for me at Help and Information