



Finding and using information: informatics project session

Library Services
November 2014



Session outline

- **Part 1**
 - Searching for literature using databases
- **Part 2**
 - Plagiarism, citing references and collusion
- **Part 3**
 - Turnitin UK

Why search for literature?

- To provide background and context for the project you are doing
- Help you to critically evaluate literature
- Discover different methodologies or ways that problems have been approached
- Provide evidence to arguments that you make



Part 1: databases

- Structured, searchable sets of bibliographic records
- Broader scope than the University Library
- You can access electronic databases from the library website and your [subject guide](#)
- Essential for finding relevant material for your research topic



Part 1: databases

- Examples include:
- Web of Science - general Science & Social Sciences
- IEEE Explore – technical literature in Computer Science
- Science Direct Journals – 7 million articles in Science & Tech
- Many, many more!



Using Google Scholar

- Not the only resource to be using if you are doing a thorough literature search
- Library Links settings
 - Can choose up to 5 Libraries





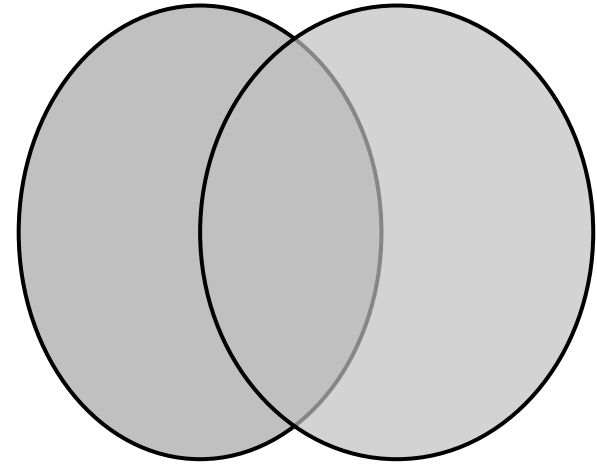
Developing a search strategy

- Effective literature searching will save you time!
 - Databases contain thousands of records
- Databases are not like Google
 - They search **exactly** for what you tell them
 - They do not correct your spelling
 - They do not offer alternative searching options e.g. *did you mean.....*
- You need to use the correct search terms



Search tips

Search Operators: OR

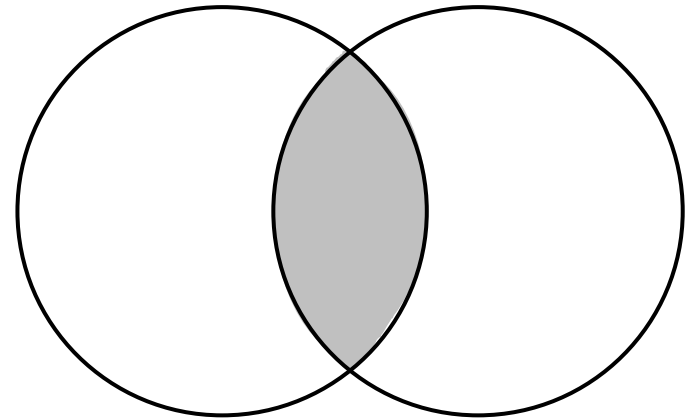


- OR - any of the specified terms will be present
- Use for synonyms when you don't know which of the possible terms an author will use to describe a topic
- **e.g. panic attack OR panic disorder**
- Makes search broader



Search tips

Search Operators: AND



Retrieves results containing only both terms

- Use to obtain articles which must contain each concept
- e.g. **panic attacks AND antidepressants**
- Makes search more specific



Phrase searching

- Helps to find an exact phrase
- Use quotation marks for words to appear as a phrase, eg:
 - “natural ventilation”

NB: different result to searching **natural AND ventilation**



Truncation and wildcards

- **Truncation symbols** can help to include different word endings such as plurals, e.g.:
sustain* (sustainable; sustainability; sustains)
- **Wildcards** can help to include different spellings e.g.:
organi*ation will find **organization** or **organisation**

Different databases use different symbols e.g. ? ! \$

Databases - a quick summary

- Plan your searches, what type of information are you looking for?
- Use keywords when searching
- Use Inter-Library Loans if King's does not have full text access to something
- Demonstration



Part 2: Referencing, Plagiarism and Collusion

- What is plagiarism?
- “Plagiarism is the taking of another person’s thoughts, words, results, judgements, ideas, images etc., and presenting them as your own.”
- [College Academic Honesty and Integrity Policy](#)



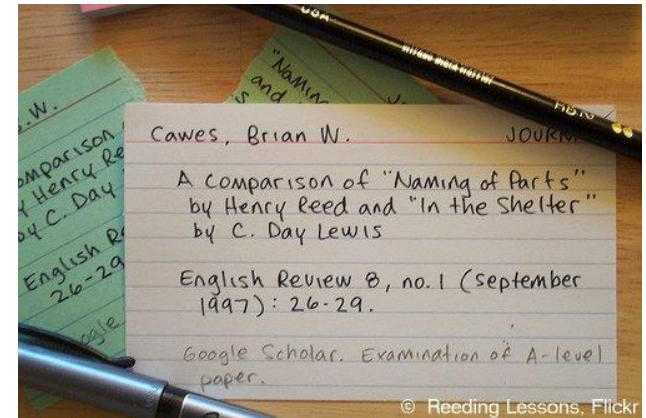
Why reference?

- substantiate any statement you make
- show that you have consulted widely
- signpost related works and prior publications
- enable others to check the evidence and accuracy of your information



What should you reference?

- Direct quotes
- Paraphrases
 - Somebody else's idea in
 - your words
- Tables, images, graphs, etc



Copyright Protection of Intellectual Property in the Digital Age

Intellectual property rights can be divided into 5 categories:

1. Patents- the temporary right to exclude use of a novel invention
2. Copyright- Temporary right of an author or artist to keep others from using his work
3. Trade Secrets- The protection (often implicit) of commercial information which companies have attempted to keep secret.
4. Trademarks- Identification of a word or mark that identifies the source of a product or service
5. Mask works- the protection of designs and layouts of semi-conductors.

More broadly, "Invention and creative expression plus protection equals 'intellectual property'" (Sherwood 1990, p 7).

The changes to intellectual property are wide ranging. Watal (1990) describes the efforts of a number of government backed institutions in India which are attempting to document all traditional knowledge concerning the therapeutic properties of plants and their derivatives in an effort to protect this knowledge from corporate patenting, for the benefit of the population. The use of URLs as quasi-trademarks is common knowledge. Arguably the most problematic of the above categories, however, is copyright.

Although computers straddle the world between the technological and the informational and aesthetic, the adaptations required of industrial property are not so striking as those demanded of a service which has as its prototype the expression of literary and artistic individuality. (Cornish 1999, p 532)

In identifying some of the problems associated with copyright in the digital age, and broadly interpreting the intent of current and prospective legislation, it is hoped that the need for international harmonisation can be justified

Quote

Paraphrase

**Block
quote**



Citation and reference list

In the Text

Hepatocellular carcinoma is one of the most common cancers in the world (Cook 1985), but its incidence varies widely (Bassendine 1987; Vitale 1986).

Reference List

Bassendine MF. 1987. Aetiological factors in hepatocellular cancers. Baillieres Clin Gastroenterol 1:1-16

Cook GC. 1985. Hepatocellular carcinoma: one of the world's most common malignancies. Q J Med 223: 705-708.

Vitale GC, Heuser LS, Polk HC. 1986. Malignant tumours of the liver. Surg Clin North Am 66: 723-741



How should you reference?

- Different referencing styles
 - Be consistent!
- In-text citations
- Reference list/bibliography at the end
- Referencing pages on [Informatics Subject Guide](#)



Collusion and how to avoid it

- Collusion is when another person's work is integrated into your own
- Person A correcting a syntax error in person B's code is not collusion (work is still their own)
- Person A giving person B their code to use for B's assignment is collusion (work is no longer entirely their own)
- Person B passing on A's code to person C is **also** collusion, even if A and C do not know each other!



Avoiding plagiarism and collusion

- Plan ahead!
- Take good notes
- Leave enough time to write your assignment
- An excellent pdf is freely available on KEATS:
<http://keats.kcl.ac.uk/course/view.php?id=12515>
- You can find it under 'good academic practice'
- Many more scenario and examples discussing plagiarism and collusion.



Part 3: Turnitin UK

- Online plagiarism detection tool
- Originality report
- KEATS NMS module 'Plagiarism advice, citing references and using TurnitinUK'
 - Provides more information about referencing and using Turnitin UK as well as places for help and support
 - Option to test out submitting papers to Turnitin
 - Get a chance to view and edit an Originality Report





Understanding the originality report

- Your submission is compared to websites, a repository of submitted papers, periodicals etc
- Get a % of text that matches other sources
- Requires human interpretation
- [Library help pages](#) & TurnitinUK videos



Understanding the originality report

osciences(... TurnitinUK Practice (surnames S - Z) - P...

GradeMark PeerMark Turnitin Demo BY JOHN WOODCOCK

turnitin 68% -- OUT OF 9

Match Overview

1 en.wikipedia.org Internet source 68%

Edinburgh¹ has been recognised as the capital of Scotland since at least the 15th century (after Scone, Perth, Roxburgh, and Stirling, respectively) but political power moved south to London after the Union of the Crowns in 1603 and the Union of Parliaments in 1707. After nearly three centuries of unitary government, a measure of self-government returned in the shape of the devolved Scottish Parliament, which officially opened in Edinburgh in 1999. The city is also the annual venue of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and home to many national institutions such as the National Museum of Scotland, the National Library of Scotland and the Scottish National Gallery. Edinburgh's relatively buoyant economy, traditionally centred on banking and insurance but now encompassing a wide range of businesses, makes it the biggest financial centre in the UK after London.^[6] Many Scottish companies have established their head offices in the city.

Subsistence food production in the tropics traditionally utilises a shifting rotation in which a field is used for a year or two and then planting is "shifted" to a new location while the previously used field rests, allowing vegetation to re-grow. This practice, in which fire is typically used to clear the cut and dried native vegetation, is known as *slash and burn*, and is often called *milpa* agriculture in Central America.



Summary

- Use databases to find literature
 - Support arguments you make
 - Provide context to your project
- Importance of citing references correctly
- Turnitin UK – use KEATS plagiarism module to practice