



Scientific Method and Planning

The Information Search Process

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The search process

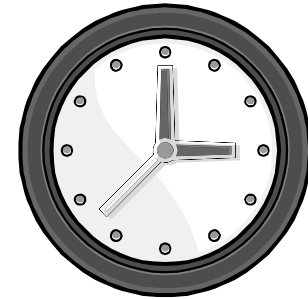




Preparation

- When do you need the information?

Start in time! It can take time to retrieve the information





Preparation

- When do you need the information?
- How much information?
Basic facts or deeper understanding?





Preparation

- When do you need the information?
- How much information?
- Where to search?



Encyclopedias

Library catalogues: printed books, e-books, printed journals

Databases: articles, journals

...



Preparation

- When do you need the information?
- How much information?
- Where to search?
- Define search request
 - Find more than one word
 - Find alternative words (teacher - instructor)
 - American or British spelling (color - colour)
 - Abbreviations (artificial intelligence - AI)
 - Use truncation

engineering

comput*

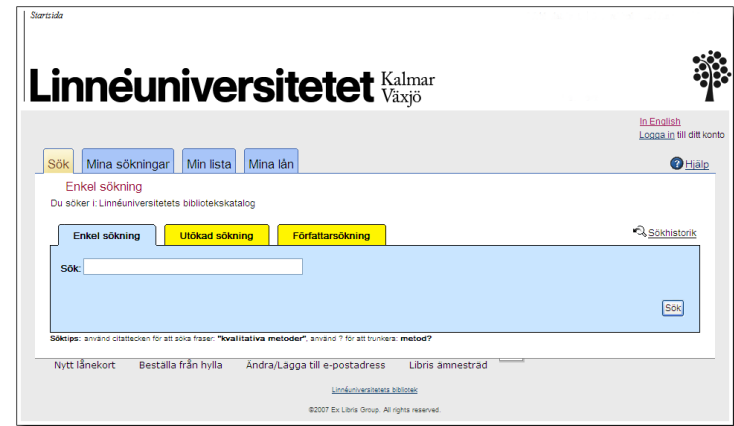
"information systems"



Search in library catalogues

- Local catalogue

Books and journals that can be found at Linnæus University library

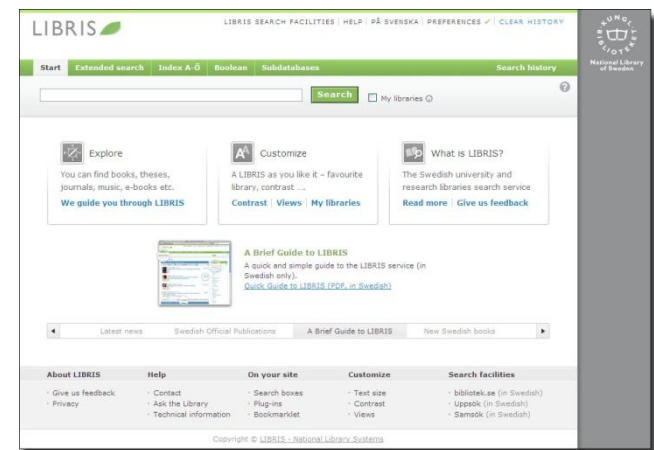




Search in library catalogues

- Local catalogue
- LIBRIS

Catalogue for all Swedish university and research libraries. If you find a book at another library that you want, you can make an interlibrary loan.





Search in library catalogues

- Local catalogue
- LIBRIS
- **Other catalogues**
 - The city library catalogue
 - WorldCat
 - ...



Search in databases

- Choose database

Most times a database covers a specific subject area. You can find relevant databases in the “Subject guides” on the library web site.

There are two kind of databases:

- Full text: the document can be downloaded
- Reference: in what journal the document can be found

In OneSearch and Google Scholar you can search in multiple databases.



Search in databases

- Choose database
- How to search

Fields:

| | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|----|---------------|---|
| Search for: | <input type="text"/> | in | Article Title | ▼ |
| | <input type="text"/> | in | Source Title | ▼ |
| | <input type="text"/> | in | Authors | ▼ |
| | <input type="text"/> | in | Abstract | ▼ |
| | <input type="text"/> | in | Keywords | ▼ |
| | <input type="text"/> | in | All Fields | ▼ |



Search tips

To many records:

- Use more words
- Only search in the fields for keyword or title
- Use more specific words
- Use phrases
- Find new words in the results
- Use boolean search (AND, NOT)

To few records:

- Use fewer words
- Search in all fields
- Use more general words
- Use truncation
- Find new words in the results
- Use boolean search (OR)
- Check spelling
- Search in other databases



Search tips

- If you find an interesting article or book, study the reference list for other articles, books and authors
- Study the help sections of the databases and catalogues



Evaluate results

- Is the result relevant?

Is it about something else?

Is it the correct language?

Is it too old?





Evaluate results

- Is the result relevant?
- Is the quality good enough?

Peer reviewed articles are more reliable than articles in newspapers





Publication types

- Scholarly publications

Valued higher than other publications in the academic world

- Peer-reviewed articles
- Dissertations
- Research reports
- Conference proceeding



Publication types

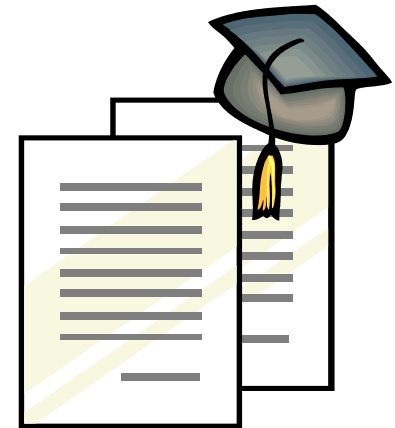
- Scholarly publications
- Other publications
 - Non-fiction, methodological literature, teaching material and essays
 - Legislation, statistics
 - Studies, reports
 - Articles in newspapers and popular science journals
 - Encyclopedias and dictionaries



Peer reviewed article

- Correct structure

- Abstract
- Introduction
- Methodology
- Result
- Discussion
- Reference list





Peer reviewed article

- Correct structure
- Published in a peer reviewed journal

In a peer reviewed journal a group of scholars reads and approves the articles before they are published

In the database "Ulrichsweb" you can see if a journal is peer reviewed

