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# Smart Searching 2: Searching for Topics Using Databases

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# **LEARNING OUTCOMES**

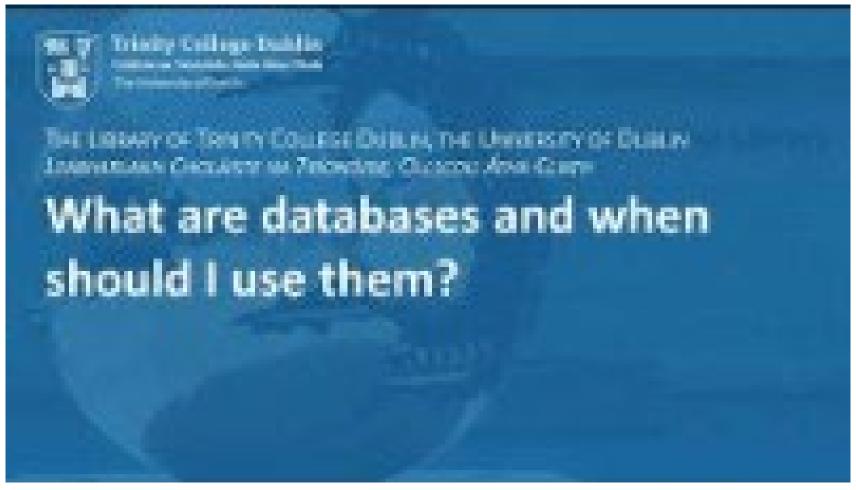


At the end of this session you will know how to:

- 1. Identify when to use databases and their main features
- 2. Break down your research question into concepts and prepare your research question for searching on a database
- 3. Discover database search techniques
- 4. Login
- 5. Run a search
- 6. Save & export results
- 7. Use controlled vocabulary if needed
- 8. Find further help

### **DATABASES OVERVIEW**





What are databases and when should I use them? <a href="https://youtu.be/kW">https://youtu.be/kW</a> bFa5j5pY



You generally use a database to find out more about a *topic*.

If you are looking for a specific article/PDF, then Google Scholar or Stella Search with our <u>Lean</u>
<u>Library browser extension</u> are more appropriate to find it – you don't go to a database!



The Library has access to 900+ databases

Databases contain comprehensive, quality-assured, reliable academic information, much of which is peer-reviewed

The quality of the information is reflected in the price that we pay for them!



Sometimes you will be given a question (such as for an essay); sometimes you will need to come up with a "research question" yourself (such as for a thesis). See our HITS presentation *Defining Your Research Question* 

Either way, you will need to divide your question into parts in order to search for information on it

# Frameworks for questions — PICO and more



A very common way of doing this is by PICO – Population; Intervention; Comparator; Outcome. But there are variations of this (adding Time; or Study Type) and completely different approaches such as SPIDER (Sample; Phenomenon of Interest; Design, Evaluation; Research Type) which was developed to create effective search strategies of qualitative and mixed-methods research - more specific than PICO

More details in our <u>Doing a Systematic Review</u> LibGuide under <u>Step 1: Your Research Question, Frameworks and Creating a</u> <u>Protocol</u>



# **Research question:**

What is the role of education in promoting positive mental health for teenagers?

# **Exercise 1:**

What are the main concepts in this question?

Take a minute to write down your ideas...







# Sample research question — Keywords (exercise 2)



For each concept start building a <u>string</u> of keywords – different terms meaning the same thing

Let's take teenagers:

Teen, teens, teenager, teenagers, adolescent, adolescents, adolescence, youth, "young people"...

Jot down synonyms for the two other main concepts:

**Education** 

**Positive Mental Health** 

# **Education:**

Education, educated, instruct, instruction/s, program/s, programme/s, course/s, class/es...

# Positive Mental Health:

Wellbeing, well being, positive, positivity, mental health...

### **DATABASES OVERVIEW**





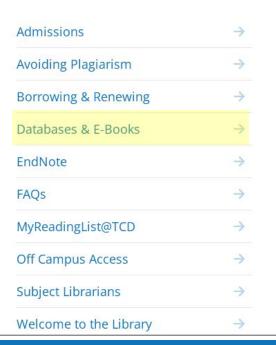
Finding relevant databases and getting started <a href="https://youtu.be/S1OTJTbfBy0">https://youtu.be/S1OTJTbfBy0</a>

# DATABASES & E-BOOKS AZ











Nearly all our purchased databases will need you to use your Trinity username and password to access them off campus

A few require you to also register AS WELL to get access (SciFinder, Financial Times) – the Trinity login isn't enough

Nearly all will let you create a voluntary profile within them, to save searches and results

#### LOGGING IN OFF CAMPUS — USERNAME AND PASSWORD



Library Home | Return to Stella Search |

# Off Campus Access to Library Electronic Resources

Access to the Library's subscribed databases and e-journals is available to Trinity College students and staff only by authenticating here with their College username and password.

| Username |       |
|----------|-------|
| Password |       |
|          | Login |

For more information about this service, see the Off Campus Access page.

If you experience any difficulties logging in to this service, please contact <u>IT Service Desk</u>.

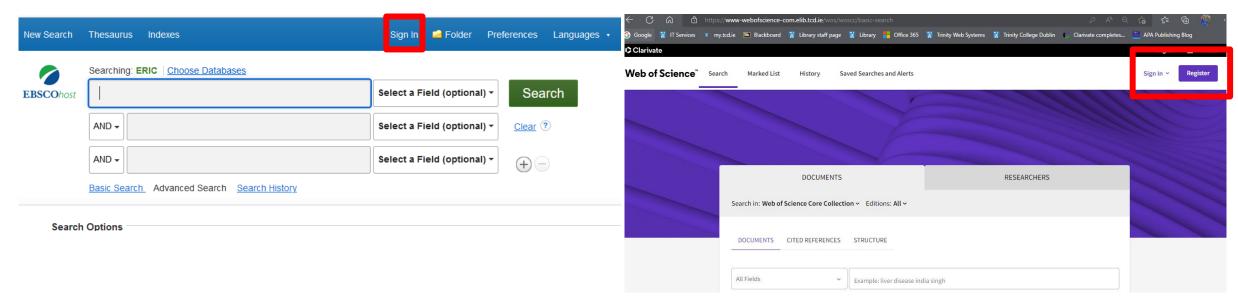
Questions relating to electronic resource subscriptions should be directed to the Library directly.

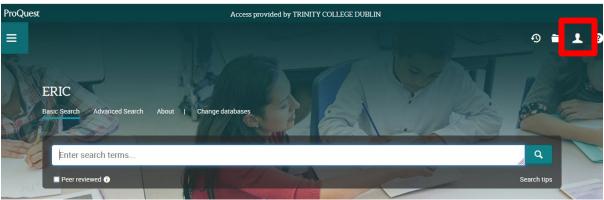
**Remember:** Keep your password secure. Disclosing your password to others can give them access to your personal resources including your email, and online student record. Please do not include your password in any correspondance with the Library.

Access to the Trinity College Data network and associated IT resources is granted only to authorised persons for the purpose of approved College activities. Activities may be monitored for administrative and security purposes. Use of the College network and resources implies consent to such monitoring and acceptance of all published College policies including the "IT and Network Code of Conduct" and "The College IT Security Policy".

# PROFILE LOGINS — EBSCO, WEB OF SCIENCE AND PROQUEST DATABASES







# **DATABASE SEARCH TECHNIQUES**



### The main things to know about are:

- 1. "Boolean operators" AND and OR
- 2. Phrases
- 3. Truncation and proximity
- 4. Fields
- 5. Limits

#### More advanced:

6. Controlled vocabulary (more later!)



# These are all explained in our <u>Writing a Literature Review</u> LibGuide – specifically, the page on <u>Developing a Search Strategy</u>



AND is used between different concepts and searches (education AND well being); OR is used between synonyms or similar concepts (teenagers OR youths). AND narrows your search; OR gives you more!

Phrases look for those exact words in that exact order, next to each other – they can't have words in between – "well being" for example

Proximity is like this but lets you have a defined amount of words between your terms, and generally have them in any order. Not available in all databases!

Truncation (almost always an asterisk \*) allows you to use a stem to find words that have that at the start – teen\* gets teen, teens, teenage, teenager, teenagers...

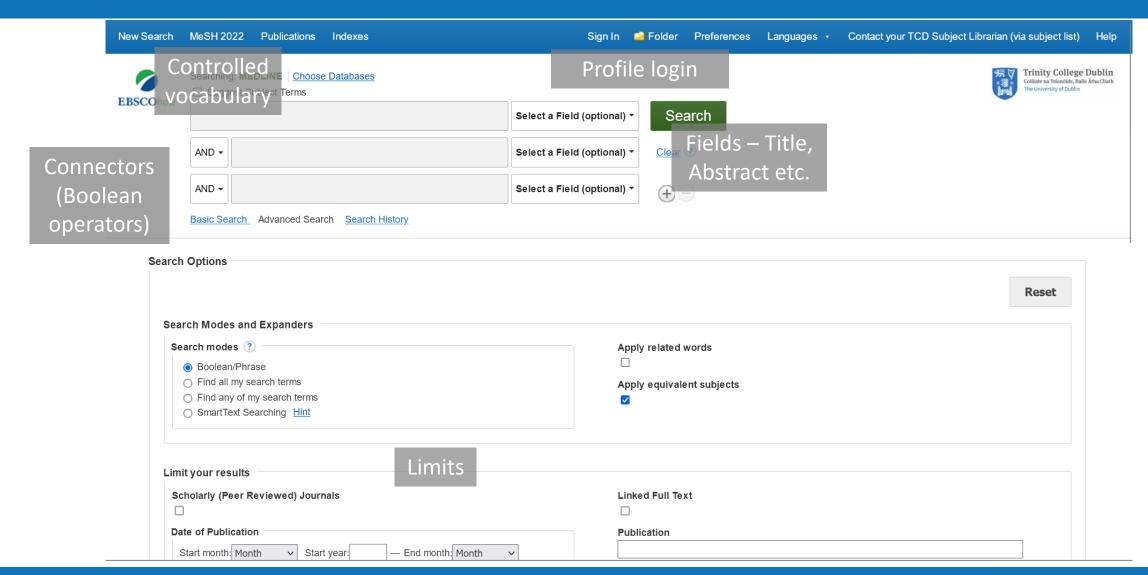


A field is an area in a source (e.g., a journal article or book chapter) such as the title, abstract, year of publication, and author. There are normally lots of these for any record, some derived from the source itself, some added by the database after studying the source

Limits - also called *filters* - are restrictions on your search that can be applied by making selections within the database, such as stating the articles need to be in English, or published after a certain date

### **DATABASES MAIN FEATURES**







## **Adolescents**

Teen/s, teenage, teenager/s, adolescent/s, adolescence, secondary, post primary, youth/s, young people...

**Positive Mental Health** 

Wellbeing, well being, positive, positivity, mental health...

# **Education**

Education, educated, instruct, instruction/s, program/s, programme/s, course/s, class/es...



Let's use Boolean operators (specifically OR), phrases and truncation to get this ready for a database...

TOP TIP! Do this in Word, as part of recording your "search strategy". You will almost certainly have to document this for longer projects such as theses. You can then paste the lines into the database

## PREPARING OUR QUESTION FOR SEARCHING IN A DATABASE



## **Adolescents**

teen\* OR adolescen\* OR secondary OR "post primary" OR youth\* OR "young people"

**Positive Mental Health** 

wellbeing OR "well being" OR positiv\* OR "mental health"

# **Education**

educat\* OR instruct\* OR program\* OR course\* OR class\*

MORE TERMS! teach\* OR student\* OR study\* OR school\*...



# As mentioned before, these different lines are called "search strings". The whole thing is called a "search strategy"



Whether you use all your strings depends on the database, and how many results you get

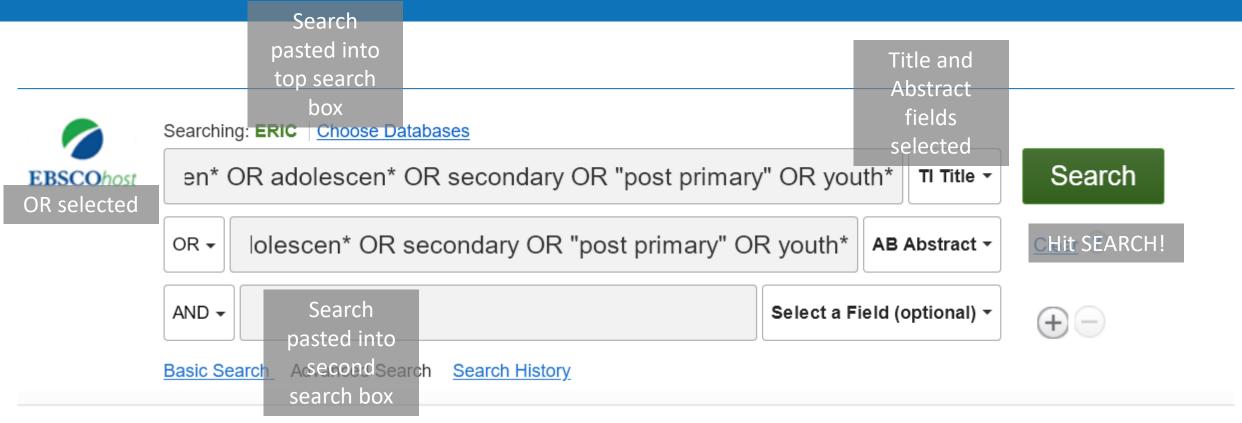
In the multidisciplinary database Web of Science, you would use all three strings (at least)

But in the education database ERIC, you probably wouldn't use the "education" string as all the articles in ERIC are from education journals. If you get too many results, you may need to use another string to narrow down the results, like looking for the terms "promotion" and "role" and variants... and/or use appropriate limits



### YOUR FIRST SEARCH...

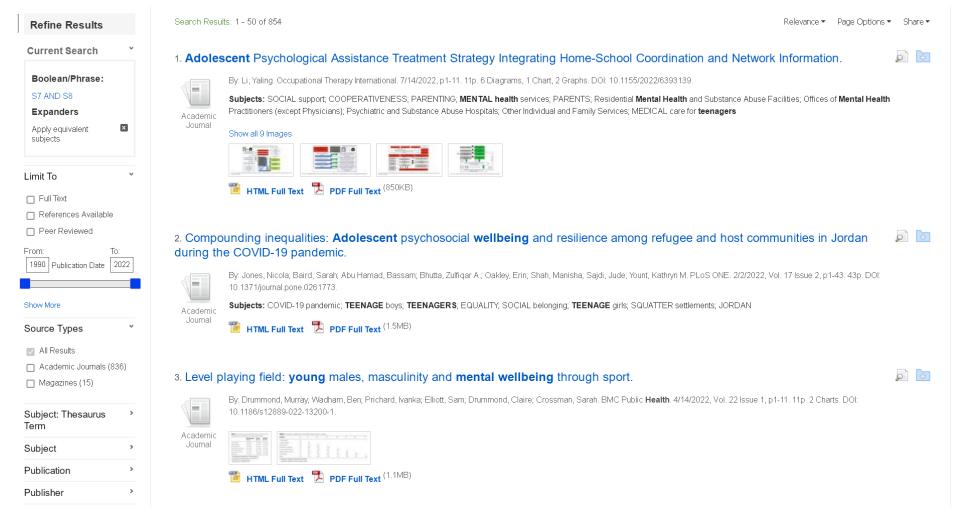




### **DATABASES** — ADDITIONAL FEATURES

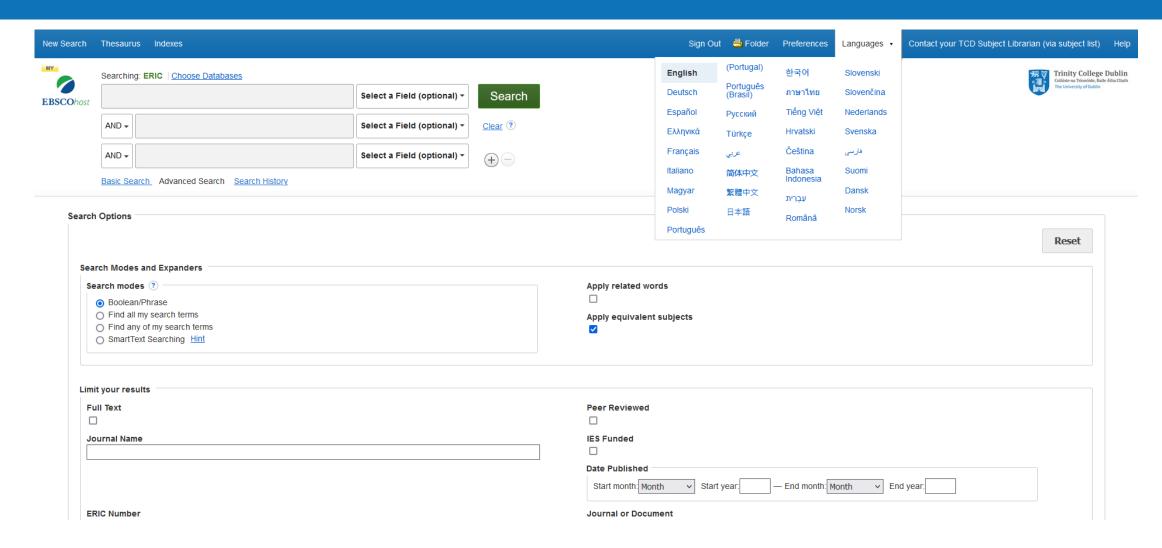


Search result screens can look **very** complicated. Don't worry if you don't understand everything there!



# MAKING IT EASIER FOR YOU... CHOOSE YOUR INTERFACE LANGUAGE

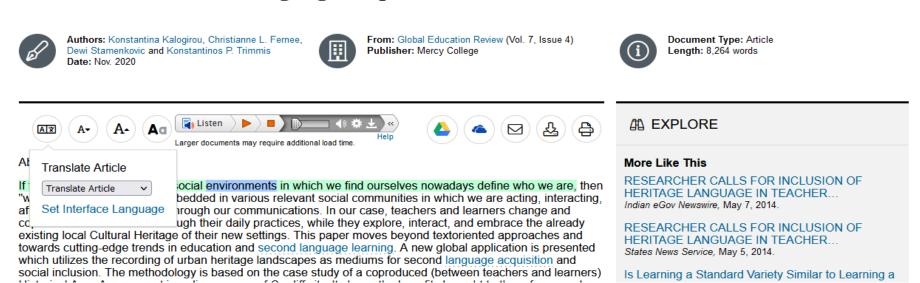






#### Accessibility feature in Gale Research Complete

"A Town of Many": Drama and Urban Heritage Landscapes as Mediums for Second Language Acquisition and Social Inclusion.





If you have set up a profile, you can permanently save searches to rerun later, or individual results from within a search (or searches). If you don't login to a profile, these won't carry over to next time

You may need to export some or all of the results of a search in order to reference them, or to use in a wider project. How that is done depends on the database...

### **PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER**



#### Let's look at this in a database:

- Creating a personal account and logging in
- Using fields such as title and abstract
- Searching for one term
- Searching for multiple terms on the same topic using OR
- Searching for multiple terms on another topic using OR
- Combining searches on different topics using AND
- Limiting results
- Saving searches and results
- Exporting results

### **PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER**





Getting started with EBSCO databases <a href="https://youtu.be/3FWJ8SO4bQc">https://youtu.be/3FWJ8SO4bQc</a>

#### **CONTROLLED VOCABULARY**



Some databases offer controlled vocabulary (also known as a thesaurus, subject terms, Medical Subject Headings (MeSH), or just subject headings) which organise the literature into particular subject categories. Think of them as like defined tags within the database

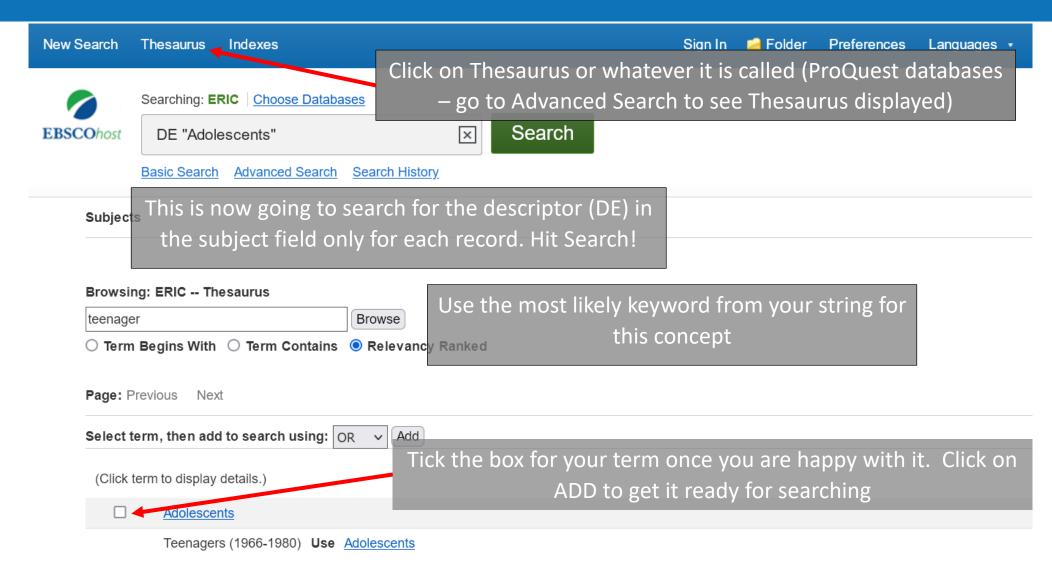
The value of using these in your search is that it might pick up more articles as it is a broader search – you don't need to have thought of \*every\* synonym. This is advised for more systematic searching e.g., if you are doing a dissertation, publishing a review, or writing an article

Not all databases have user-searchable subject headings – multidisciplinary ones like Web of Science do not

Not all subjects will exist within a database even if it uses subject headings!

# CONTROLLED VOCABULARY (EBSCO EXAMPLE)







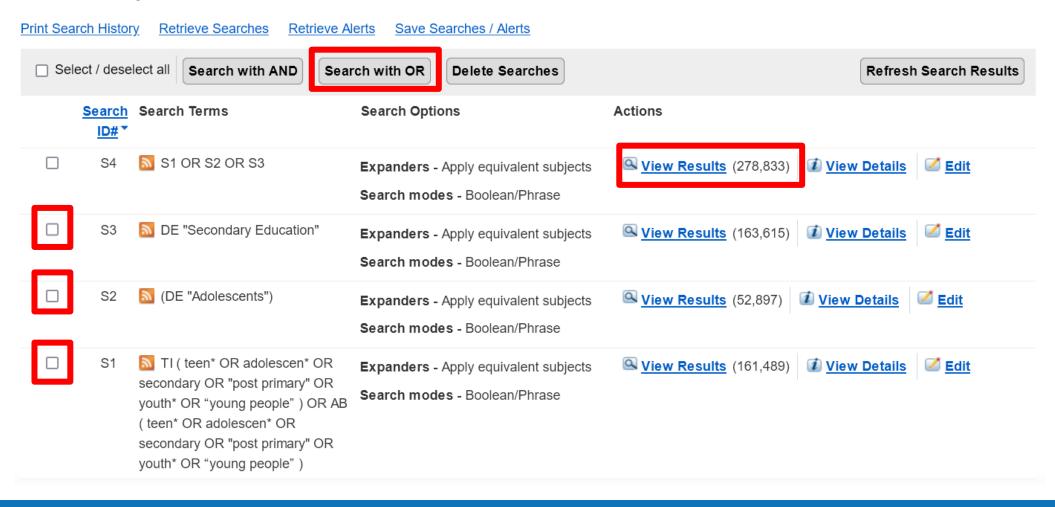
# DE "Adolescents" OR "Secondary Education"

DE "Well Being" OR DE "Mental Health" OR DE "Mental Health Programs"

#### COMBINE CONCEPT KEYWORDS AND THESAURUS TERMS WITH OR

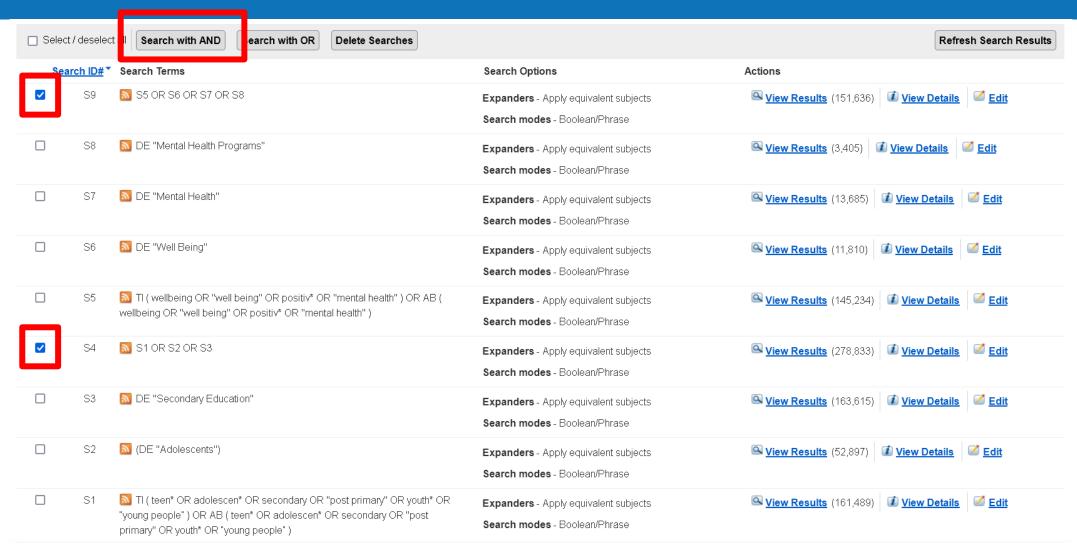


#### Search History/Alerts



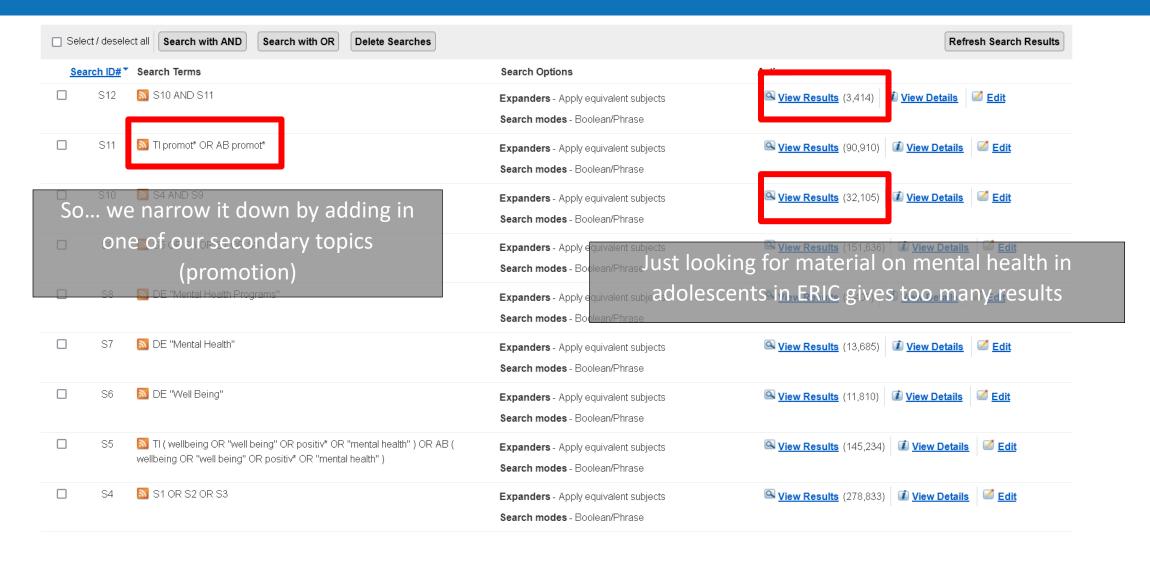
#### ...THEN COMBINE DIFFERENT CONCEPTS WITH AND





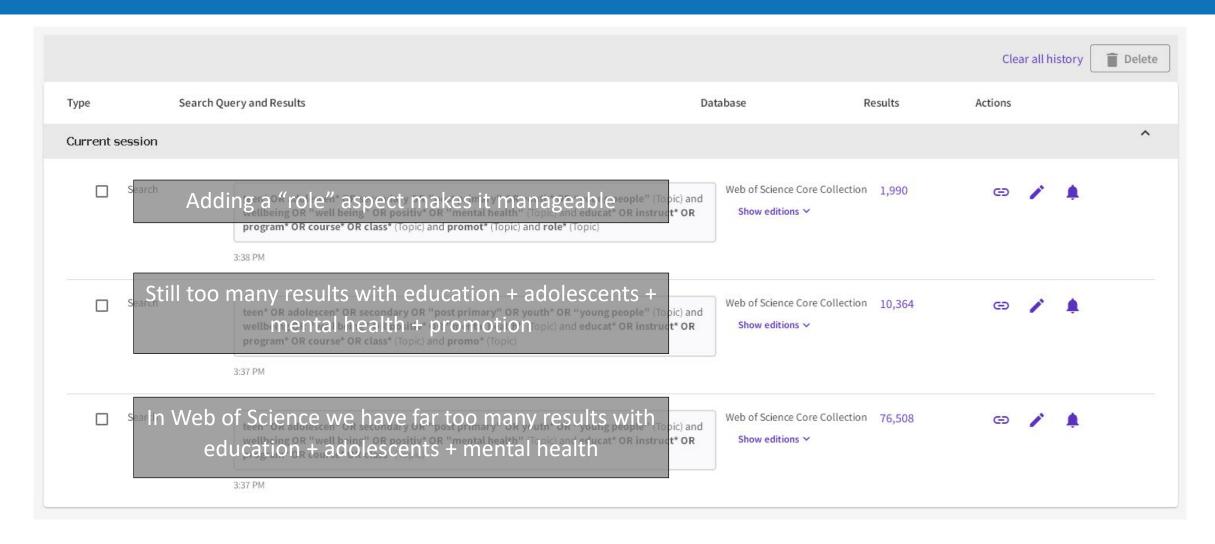
### TOO MANY RESULTS? ERIC EXAMPLE





### TOO MANY RESULTS? WEB OF SCIENCE EXAMPLE







For anything beyond the simplest piece of work, you will have to use multiple databases. We think you should always adopt a systematic approach to your searches - adapt the same strategy across all the ones you use - this is "systematic searching"

Having your search strings in Word makes it much easier

#### PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER — MORE DATABASES





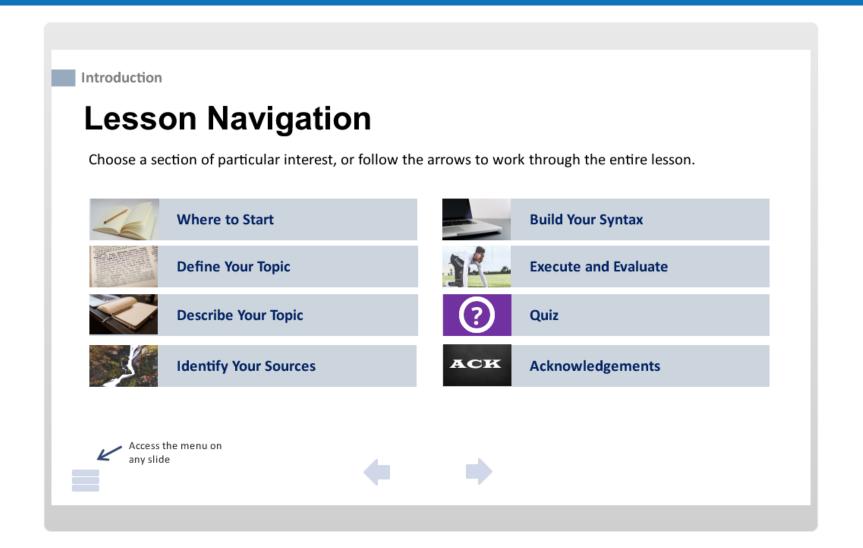
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Getting started with ProQuest
databases

Getting started with Web of Science https://youtu.be/Bxphqdid Oc

Getting started with ProQuest databases <a href="https://youtu.be/Gh8TKX55948">https://youtu.be/Gh8TKX55948</a>

## A GREAT WAY TO GET MORE PROFICIENT





The All
Aboard
Searching
Systematically
tutorial

#### **NEED MORE HELP?**



#### **Your Subject Librarian**

#### **Our HITS classes**

- Smart Searching 1 finding full text using Google Scholar, Lean Library and Stella Search
- Defining Your Research Question
- Researching Your Literature Review
- EndNote for Beginners

**Our Guides & Tutorials page** 

#### **Our LibGuides**

- Writing a Literature Review
- Doing a Systematic Review







# Thank You

Feel free to contact us with any queries:

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