

Department of Library and Information Science

Bharathidasan University Tiruchirappalli-620024

Name of the Programme: M.Lib.I.Sc

Course - 3.5: Elective - III

(B) ELECTRONIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

SYSTEM

Course Code: P21 MLS15B

Unit-III: Free databases and fee based bibliographical and full text databases, subject related websites, Institutional repositories, Open Archives and digital Libraries.

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Statement

Adatabase is an organized collection of data

What is a database?

- The basic electronic information storage unit
- A database is a collection of information organized to provide efficient retrieval. The collected information could be in any number of formats (electronic, printed, graphic, audio, statistical, combinations). There are physical (paper/print) and electronic databases.
- A database could be as simple as an alphabetical arrangement of names in an address book or as complex as a database that provides information in a combination of formats.

Examples:

- phone book
- address book
- Census Bureau data

Database is computerized record keeping system. The important thing is that a database allows storing data and getting it or modifying. Databases are a collection of records pertaining to a specific field of study.

- A Database is basically a collection of information organized in such a way that computer program can quickly select desired pieces of data (book.google.co.in).
- It is a regularly updated file of digitized information related to a specific subject of field, consisting of records of uniform format organized for ease and speed of search and retrieval. There are to type of databases –
- Traditional Databases
- Analytical Databases
- Operational Databases



- Traditional Databases are organized by fields (a field is a single piece of information), records (record is the one complete set of fields) and files (a file is a collection of records).
- In a new database approach, rather than having separate data files, a pool of related data is shared by multiple application programs.
- Each application uses a collection of data that is either joined or related in the database. It is therefore, convenient to use, widely available and can be accessed from anywhere by many users at the same time.
- Research libraries, therefore, spend large amounts of money on these databases to satisfy the teaching, learning and research needs of its users.



Analytical Databases

 Analytical Databases are primarily static, read only databases, which store archived, historical data used for analysis. Web pages are generated dynamically search parameters.

Operational Databases

 Operational databases allow to modify that data. These types of databases are usually used to track real-time information.

Forms of Databases

Bibliographic Databases

Full-text databases

Citation Databases

Numeric, Property and Structural Databases

Online databases



Bibliographic Databases

- Bibliographic database is one of the most important forms of reference databases. These databases are widely used as reference tools and provide citations or references, abstracts and index to published literature.
- Bibliographic databases contain elements of bibliographic description that used to describe books, journals, documents, and other publications or portions. Rice (1985) stated that these databases are typically online bibliographic files, are the online equivalent of print abstracts and indexing services and mostly used for bibliographic verification of literature.

Bibliographic Database provides a descriptive record of an item such as author, title, subject, publisher etc. Rather than complete monograph, bibliographic database generally contain rich description in the form of short summary or abstract and keyword etc.

Examples

LISA,

Indian Citation Index,

Scopus and

Web of Science etc.

AGRICOLA http://www.nal.usda.gov/ag98/

ERIC Databases http://ericir.syr.edu/Eric/

PubMed Medline http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PubMed/

SciBASE http://www.thescientificworld.com/scibase/

The bibliographic databases include: Compendex Plus; INSPEC; SciFinder Scholar; MathSciNet; Web of Science; JGATE and JCCC.



COMPENDEX on El Village

The Compendex is the most comprehensive bibliographic database of engineering research available today, containing almost seven million references and abstracts taken from over 5,000 engineering journals, conferences and technical reports. The broad subject areas of engineering and applied science are comprehensively represented. Coverage includes nuclear technology, bioengineering, transportation, chemical and process engineering, light and optical technology, agricultural engineering and food technology, computers and data processing, applied physics, electronics and communications, control, civil, mechanical, materials, petroleum, aerospace and automotive engineering as well as narrower subtopics within all these and other major engineering fields. Approximately 250,000 new records are added to the database annually from over 175 disciplines and major specialties within engineering. Compendex is updated weekly to ensure access to critical developments in your field.

Access Options: Web (With CD backup for the year subscribed)

Coverage in Number of Years: 1970 onwards

Print Equivalent: Engineering Compendex in print.

Data Type: Bibliographic with Abstracts

Total Number of Records: 7 Million Records from more than 5000 journals

and conferences

Number of records Added Annually: 220,000

Browse the author look-up index to select all variations of an author's name. Smith, A. OR Smith, A. J. OR Smith, Alan J.

>2,20,000 new abstracts are added

INSPEC on El Village

INSPEC is the leading bibliographic database providing access to the world's scientific literature in electrical engineering, electronics, physics, control engineering, information technology, communications, and computers and computing. The database contains approximately seven million bibliographic records taken from 3,500 scientific and technical journals and 1,500 conference proceedings. Approximately 330,000 new records are added to the database annually. Online coverage is from 1969 to the present, and records are updated weekly.

Access Options: Web (With CD backup for the year subscribed)

Print Equivalent: Engineering Compendex in print.

Number of Records Added Annually: 2,50,000

proceeding;

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≻1969+

annually

3500

>3,30,000 new abstracts are added

End Session

& IISc

vices

Coverage in Number of Years: 1969 Data Type: Bibliographic with Abstracts (compendex and Inspec) Total Number of Records: 7 Million Records from over 3500 journals and 1500 conferences proceeding

SciFinder Scholar

The SciFinder Scholar is a Z39.50 Windows-based interface that provides easy access to the rich and diverse scientific information contained in the CAS databases including Chemical Abstracts from 1907 onwards. The SciFinder Scholar offers a variety of pathways to explore CAS databases as well as MEDLINE. The SciFinder interface provides the most accurate and comprehensive chemical and related scientific information including: journal articles and patents together in one source, substance data, chemical reactions, chemical regulatory data, chemical suppliers, biomedical literature. The SciFinder Scholar provides highly interactive and innovative search interfaces that are not even available on STN or on web-based access to CA.

Access Options: Z39.50 Client on port 210

Coverage in Number of Years: 1907 to present

Print-base: No.

Print Equivalent: Chemical Abstracts

Data Type: Bibliographic with abstracts

Total no. of Records: 22.7 millon

Records Added Annually: 8,00,000

Number of Substances in CAS Registry: over 48 million substances

Number of New Substances Added Daily: 4,000

Chemical Reactions: over 6.8 million Single- and multi-step reactions

Regulated Substances: 229,201 substances

Commercially Media: Web

Back-files: 1907+

Simultaneous Access: 3

Available Chemicals: over 5.3 million substances













Slide 23: MathSciNet

MathSciNet is a comprehensive database covering the world's mathematical literature since 1940. It provides Web access to the bibliographic data and reviews of mathematical research literature contained in the Mathematical Reviews Database. The MathSciNet has signed reviews, powerful search functionality, and timely updates. It fosters the navigation of mathematics literature by providing links to original articles and other original documents, when available, and by encouraging links from journal article references to MathSciNet. The MathSciNet offers World-wide access to mathematical literature through multiple mirror sites. The MathSciNet offers free access to Featured Reviews, those reviews from the Mathematical Reviews database that were especially commissioned for some of the books and papers that are considered particularly important in the areas that they cover.

Resource: MathSciNet

Print-base: No.

Media: Web

Back-files: 1940

Archival Access: Not offered

Simultaneous Access: Un-limited

- 30-Day Free Trial
- Guidebook
- . Demo
- Support

Note: Inconsistencies in any MathSciNet data should be brought to the attention of MathSciNet MathSciNet Help files and from the MR Database page

American Mathematical Society 201 Charles Street Providence, RI 02904-6248

Review Ath SciN Felements, etc.

➤ January 1940+

>1799 journals covered; links

to 2,35,523 original articles

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Privacy Statement

Slide 24: Web of Science

The ISI Web of Science provides access to information for all levels of academic, corporate, and government research. It offers a comprehensive, fully integrated platform that empowers researchers and accelerates discovery. It offers citations and cited reference searching. The ISI Web of Knowledge provides a single interface, enabling natural-language searches across multiple content sources: journal articles; proceedings papers; patents; chemical reactions and compounds; and content from preprint, funding information, and research activity Web sites. The Web of Science provides access to Science Citation Index to all IITs and IISc.

Resource: Science Citation Index (Expanded)

Print-base: No

Media: Web

Back-files: 10 years Archival Access: No

Simultaneous Access: 5



VVeb of Science

- ➤ Science Citation Index Expanded + 10 year backfiles
- ➤ Link to full-text
- ➤ Derwent Innovations Index (on trial)

J-GATE

The J-Gate is an Internet gateway and portal set up nearly two-years ago by Informatics (India) Ltd. It offers affordable access to global electronic journal literature. It provides seamless access to journal articles through database interface of 10,000+ e-journals. Currently J-Gate offers three types of products / services, i.e. i) J-Gate Portal which offers 'Directory of e-Journals' including more than 9,000 journals listed with link to journal / publishers site; ii) Table of Contents (TOC) for an equal number of journals; and iii) a comprehensive searchable database consisting of more than 10 Lakhs+ articles added every year. The J-Gate Portal offers the followings:

- ➤ "Directory of e-Journals" that includes more than 10,000 journals listed with link to journal / publishers site
- > Table of Contents (TOC) for an equal number of journals
- ➤ A comprehensive searchable database consisting of more than 10 Lakhs+ articles added every year across all disciplines
- ➤ More than 10,000 journals including 1200+ free journals and 22 Lakh articles across all subjects areas
- ➤ Send e-mail to Authors requesting reprints of articles for journals not subscribed by your library
- ➤ Locate a local library that has the journal
- ➤ Search Database By Author, Title, Abstract, keywords, Author Address, Broad Subject Categories

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J-Gate Custom Content for Consortium (JCCC)

The J-Gate Custom Content for Consortium (JCCC) is a virtual library of journal literature created as customized e-journals access gateway and database solution for the INDEST consortium. It acts as one-point access to 4,000+ subscribed currently by all the IITs and IISc and available online. The service offers the following facilities and benefits to users.

Table of Contents Browsing: Users can select journals of their choice by searching by journal title words and/or subject categories and browse the table of contents for the latest issues of the journals.

Database Searching: JCCC@INDEST acts a comprehensive database of journal articles published in the journals subscribed by all IITs and IISc (about 4,000). The articles are indexed with subject keywords and are searchable by – Author, Title words, abstract words, subject keywords, Institutional name or city to which the author belongs to.

MyTOC: Users can select journals of their choice and create their own alert profiles. JCCC@INDEST sends e-mail notice to the users, every week and as and when their favorite journals are published, to facilitate browsing TOC of the latest issues.

Full-text Online: J-Gate provides link to full-text for online journals of the publishers for which the INDEST consortium has obtained online rights for accessing or the individual library has separately obtained online access rights for journals.

Resource Sharing: This is the unique benefit of JCCC@INDEST. When a user finds an article of his interest, he can get it online if the INDEST consortium or his library has online rights of access to the corresponding journal. This facility offers the following benefits:

If the journal is not subscribed by user's library (say NIT, Surthkal) and is subscribe by another library (say IISc, Bangalore), an automated photocopy request goes to the library where the journal is available which is designated for supplying the article to the user. In this case, IISc, Bangalore sends a copy of the article to NIT, Surthkal.

Through JCCC, all NIT, RECs and other users can have access to the journals subscribed by all the IITs and IISc.





Content level access to Journals subscribed by INDEST with Interface to facilitate inter-library loan



• AGRICOLA

United States Department of Agriculture- National Agricultural Library online public access catalog.

- Agricultural Market Access Database (AMAD)
- A collection of available public data on World Trade Organization market access in agriculture. It contains data for over 50 countries.
- AGRIS
 International Information System for Agricultural science and technology. Worldwide bibliographic coverage of agricultural science and technology literature, complied from 150 centers in 65 countries.
- AGROVOC -Multilingual agricultural thesaurus includes terms covering food, nutrition, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, environment, etc. It is published by FAO and edited by a community of experts.
- Analysing Agriculture
- Maintained by Australian scholar and agricultural analyst, John
 Chudleigh, independent agricultural analyses and reports for an audience
 of agricultural producers, processors, marketers, commodity analysts, students
 and any others interested in a better knowledge of the trends and structure of the
 world's agricultural industries.
- Austrian Database for Scholarships and Research Grants
- grants.at is an initiative of Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy (BMWFW); Austrian Agency for International Cooperation in Education and Research (OeAD-GmbH). It is the biggest online database for



BLDS (British Library for Development Studies)

British Library for Development Studies at Institute of Development Studies: Europe's largest research collection on economic and social development materials in Europe.

CAB Direct

A thorough and extensive source of reference in the applied life sciences, incorporating the leading bibliographic databases CAB Abstracts and Global Health. CAB Direct provides a convenient, single point of access to all of your CABI database subscriptions.

CAMBIA Patent Lens

An open access, autonomous web-based patent search facility.

• Cambridge University Press- Journals

Access to 300+ journals, for IFPRI and CGIAR Staff

Center for Communication Programs (CCP)

Resources from John Hopkins Center for Communication Programs

China Knowledge Resource Integrated Database

Mass digitization of China Knowledge resources, as well as creating the platform for global dissemination and value-added services.

CiteSeerX

Scientific literature digital library that can be used to search for documents and for citations by title, author, and subject. Provided by the School of Information Sciences and Technology, Penn State and NEC Research Institute.

Copac

Copac provides free access to the merged online catalogs of major UK and Irish university research libraries, plus the British Library & the National Library of Scotland.



- The Harvard Dataverse Network is open to all scientific data from all disciplines worldwide. It includes the world's largest collection of social science research data
- Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
- Data from USAID's Demographic Health Surveys Program
- Developing Library Network (DELNET)
- Network of libraries for resource sharing.
- Development Gateway
- An interactive food security portal for information on development and poverty reduction.
- <u>Digital Library of the Commons</u>
- A gateway to the international literature on the commons, common-pool resources, and common property.
- EconLit[™] with Full Text
- EconLit[™] with Full Text contains all of the indexing available in EconLit, plus full text for more than 560 journals, including the American Economic Journals, Journal of Economic Perspectives (JEP), Journal of Economic Literature (JEL) and American Economic Review (AER)
- Econpapers
- Search the world's largest collection of online economics working papers, journal articles, and software.



- Essential Science Indicators
- Europa World of Learning
- The international guide to the academic world
- <u>European Information System on Agricultural Research for</u> Development (ARD)
- The web-based Information System on European Agricultural Research for Development (ARD). It gathers data on European ARD organizations, funding, projects, training, experts, news and events to portray a Global ARD Landscape, has two sub regions:
 - Europe <u>EARD-InfoSys+</u>
 - Africa FARA-InfoSys+
- Food Fertilizer Technology Center (FFTC)
- Access to technical publications on tropical agriculture, with an emphasis on low cost technology for small farms, focusing on the Asia Pacific Region
- Google Scholar
- Google Scholar index includes most peer-reviewed online journals of Europe and America's largest scholarly publishers, plus scholarly books and other non-peer reviewed journals.
- GrantSpace
- GrantSpace provides easy-to-use, self-service tools and resources to help nonprofits worldwide become more viable grant applicants and build strong, sustainable organizations.



- Captured the people behind the most influential publications in 21 broad subject categories in life sciences, medicine, physical sciences, engineering and social sciences based on citation metrics from 2000-2008
- HIV/AIDS Interventions
- Information on resources and materials from Johns Hopkins Center for Communication Programs
- — I —
- IDEAS/RePEc
- Research papers in economics.
- InCites
- Indian Citation Index
- Home grown abstracts and citation database, with multidisciplinary objective information/knowledge contents from about 1000 top Indian scholarly journals
- IngentaConnect
- Publisher's online portal to scholarly research
- — J —
- JOLIS
- Access to the World Bank Group and International Monetary Fund's Library Network



Available to IFPRI Staff only. Registration or Login are required to access the Thomson Reuters suite of is provided by IFPRI: Sign in or Register with your IFPRI email. Contact ifpri-library@cgiar.org for more guidance.

• JSTOR

Full-text scholarly journal articles spanning a wide range of fields, some going as far back as the 1800s. Full text coverage for the most recent 3-5 years is not available for most journals.

• LSMS

- The World Bank's Living Standards Measurement Studies datasets
- Maplecroft Global Risks Analytics
- Maplecroft's Global Risks Analytics is an ideal tool to assess, quantify and identify specific areas of high risk across global value chains
- Market Access Map (MAcMap)
- A database developed jointly by ITC (UNCTAD-WTO, Geneva) and CEPII (Paris), providing disaggregated, exhaustive and bilateral measurement of applied tariff duties, taking regional agreements and trade preferences exhaustively into account.
- Microfinance Gateway
- The premier source of information for and about the microfinance industry including research and publications



- National Academies Press (NAP)
- More than 3,000 reports from the National Academies are available online free for the reading.
- NBER (National Bureau of Economic Research)
- Economic research working papers
- OAlster
- Catalog of digital resources from open archive collections
- OCLC First Search
- Searches across information in a wide range of subjects in 12 databases including: ArticleFirst, ECO, and WorldCat
- OECDiLibrary
- The online library of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
- OECD Online Information Service
- Provides access to OECD's full text documents, publications and statistics on economic and social sciences through OLIS and FATFnet. For access, please contact IFPRI Library



Photoshare

 A database of photographs available for non-profit educational use from Johns Hopkins Center for Communication Programs

Pivot

Search the most comprehensive source of funding opportunities worldwide. For access, please contact the library

PubMed

 PubMed comprises more than 23 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.

Research Funding Resources

 Provides a list of resources for possible research funding and seed granting programs.

RUFORUM

 Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture (RUFORUM) is a consortium of 32 universities in Eastern, Central and Southern Africa. The repository includes RUFORUM research, e-learning and OER courses, and other relevant information



SCI-DEV NET

- Global site for news, views and information on science, technology and the developing world.
- ScienceDirect
- A leading full-text scientific database offering journal articles and book chapters from more than 2,500 journals and almost 20,000 books.
- SCImago Journal & Country Rank
- Includes journals and country scientific indicators developed from the Scopus database
- Scout Report
- Published every Friday both on the Web and by email subscription, the Scout Report provides a fast, convenient way to stay informed of valuable STEM and humanities resources on the Internet. Our team of librarians and subject matter experts selects, researches, and annotates each resource.
- SIDALC
- The SIDALC Alliance provides access to information generated throughout the Americas and stored in Agricultural Institutes, its libraries and other related information centers. Its Megadatabase contains some 2.7 million reference materials, including: books, magazines and journals, theses and reports, as well as 250.000 full text documents.
- SSRN (Social Science Research Network)
- Disseminates social science research worldwide and is composed of a number of specialized research networks in each of the social sciences



- UMI Dissertation Express
- Publishes and archives dissertations and theses; sells copies on demand; and maintains the bibliographic record for over two million doctoral dissertations
- Web-agri (French)
- Agricultural search engine—searches in over 750,000 agricultural web pages.
- Web of Science (formerly ISI Web of Knowledge)
- Wiley Online Library
- World Bank Development Indicators
- World of Learning
- The international guide to the academic world

Full-text database

A full-text database is a compilation of documents or other information in the form of a **database** in which the complete **text** of each referenced document is available for online viewing, printing, or downloading.

- In addition to text documents, images are often included, such as graphs, maps, photos, and diagrams.
- A full-text database is searchable by keyword, phrase, or both.
- When an item in a full-text database is viewed, it may appear in ASCII format (as a text file with the .txt extension), as a wordprocessed file (requiring a program such as Microsoft Word), as an PDF) file. When a document appears as a PDF file, it is usually a scanned hardcopy of the original article, chapter, or book.



- Full-text databases are used by college and university libraries as a convenience to their students and staff.
- Full-text databases are ideally suited to online courses of study, where the student remains at home and obtains course materials by downloading them from the Internet.
- Access to these databases is normally restricted to registered personnel or to people who pay a specified fee per viewed item.
- Full-text databases are also used by some corporations, law offices, and government agencies. (In the United States, the Internal Revenue Service and most state departments of revenue are good examples.)



Full-text Database

- A full-text Database is a compilation of documents or other information in the form of a database in which the complete text of each referenced documents are available for online viewing, printing and downloading.
- For instance, IEEE-Xplore, not only provides index, citation and reference to journals articles, but also provides entire text of the article and paper on computer science, electrical, and electronic engineering etc.
- Example: Web of Science
- ScopusJCCCJGATE

Some of the Full-Text Databases

<u> Library Literature & Information Science Full Text</u> · FULL TEXT

Library Literature & Information Science Full Text is a database of essential library and information science journals. It includes full-text, indexing and abstracts for journals covering all related subjects, including librarianship, classification and cataloging.

- Library Literature & Information Science Index
- Library Literature & Information Science Index is a bibliographic database covering essential library and information science journals. It indexes hundreds of journals covering all related subjects, including librarianship, classification and cataloging.
- Library, Information Science and Technology Abstracts
- Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts (LISTA) is a free research database for library and information science studies. LISTA provides indexing and abstracting for hundreds of key journals, books, research reports. It is EBSCO's intention to provide access to this resource on a continual basis.
- <u>Library, Information Science and Technology Abstracts with Full</u>
 <u>Text</u> FULL TEXT
- Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts (LISTA) with Full Text is a robust database for library and information science studies. It includes full-text, indexing and abstracts for journals covering all related subjects, including librarianship, classification, cataloging and information management.



• Library & Information Science Source (EBSCO)

- A comprehensive resource for Library and Information Science research, this EBSCO database provides full text articles from more than 430 LIS journals, indexing for hundreds more and selected full text monographs. Library & Information Science Source contains the content that was formerly found in the Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts (LISTA) database.
- Library & Information Science Source contains the content that was formerly found in the Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts (LISTA) database.
- <u>Library & Information Sciences Abstracts (LISA)</u>
- A ProQuest index to over 300 periodicals in the areas of librarianship and information science, some with full text. This database is included in the ProQuest-Multiple Databases link shown below.
- ProQuest
- ProQuest Multiple Databases is a multi-disciplinary index covering a wide range of subjects in over 100 databases. It includes the LISA database and much more.



Information Science and Library Issues Collection provides access to scholarly journals and trade publications essential for information professionals and other knowledge workers. The database offers coverage of topics including information infrastructure, metadata architecture, publishing, and more.

Biography In Context

- This Gale database is useful for biographical information such as on library leaders or famous historical figures.
- Search for current or historic figures based on name, nationality, ethnicity, birth/death dates or places, or occupation, as well as by broad subject categories (e.g., the Obama administration, criminals, inventors, etc.), keyword and full text. A sidebar on the home page includes current articles on prominent individuals. Searches can be limited to full-text and/or peer-reviewed articles. Results may include images, video, audio, podcasts, websites. Content comes from over 170 Gale reference works, as well as full-text articles from over 325 newspapers and journals. See Resources for video tutorials and other tips.

Emerald

 Articles from key journals and ebooks in the fields of management, library and information science and more. Look for the link to "Library Studies."



Citation Database

- Citation databases are index of citations of published literature. It enables to locate bibliographic citations for journal articles and track articles in a specific subject.
- It allows users to track which current documents cite which previous documents. Many citation databases include index of journal articles along with its abstracts. By searching with keywords that might appear in an article, users can retrieve citations of an article.
- A citation is a reference to an article or part of article identifying the
 document in which it may be found. References given at the end of
 an article are called "cited articles" while the article that provides
 references are called "citing article".
- A citation index consists of list of cited articles, each one of them followed by the citing articles

Citation Databases

- ISI Citation Databases are multidisciplinary databases of bibliographic information gathered from thousands of scholarly journals.
- It is indexed so that one can search for specific articles by subject author, journal and author address. The important citation indices produced by the Institute for Scientific Information (http://wwwisinet.com/), are as follows:
 - Science Citation Index Expanded
 - Social Science Citation index
 - Arts and Humanities Citation Index
 - BioSciences Citation Index

Example: Scopus and Web of science



Citation indexes

Citation indexes allow you to track the influence of research forwards and backwards in time

Key examples:

Web of Science:

Includes the Social Science Citation Index, Arts and Humanities
Citation Index, Science Citation Index and Journal Citation Reports

SCOPUS:

Bibliographic database for science, medicine and some social sciences. It covers 15,000 journals from 4,000 publishers worldwide

Google Scholar

Google Scholar provides a simple way to broadly search for scholarly literature.

	All Databases 🔍 Select a Databa	se Web of Science	Additional Resources		
	Search Cited Reference Search Advanced Search Search History Marked List (0)				
	Web of Science®				
	<< Back to previous				
	Citing Articles				
	Title: Phenological sequences reveal aggregate life history response to climatic warming				
	Author(s): Post, ES Source: ECOLOGY Volume: 89 Issue: 2 Pages: 363-370 Published: FEB 2008				
	The above article has been cited by the articles listed below.				
	Results: 4	► Page 1	of 1 Go ►►		
	Refine Results	Print E-mail Add to	Marked List Save to EndNote		

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Search within results for	
	Search
▼ Subject Areas	Refine
ECOLOGY (4)	

1.	Titl

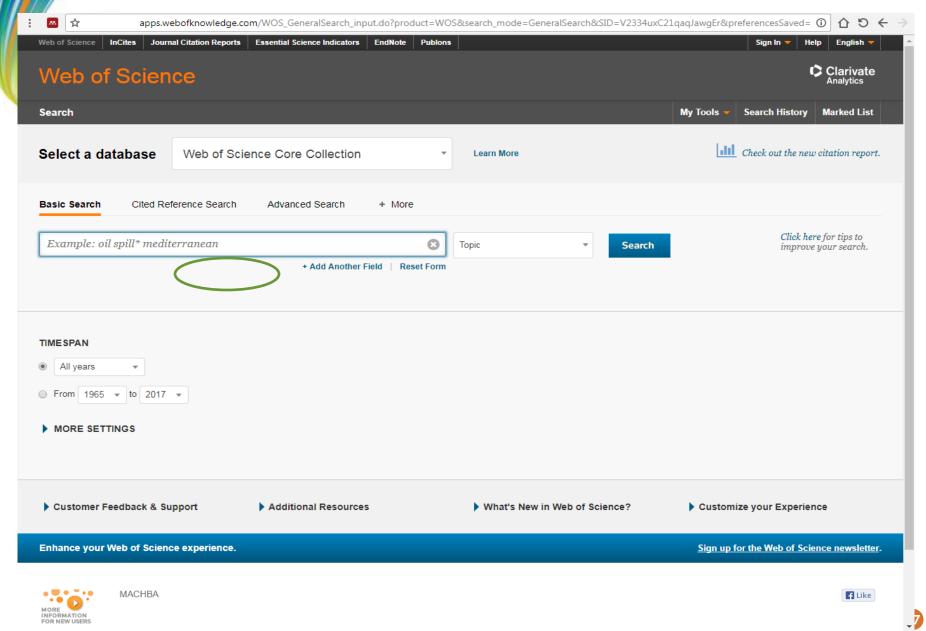
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Author(s): Kudo G, Ida TY, Tani T

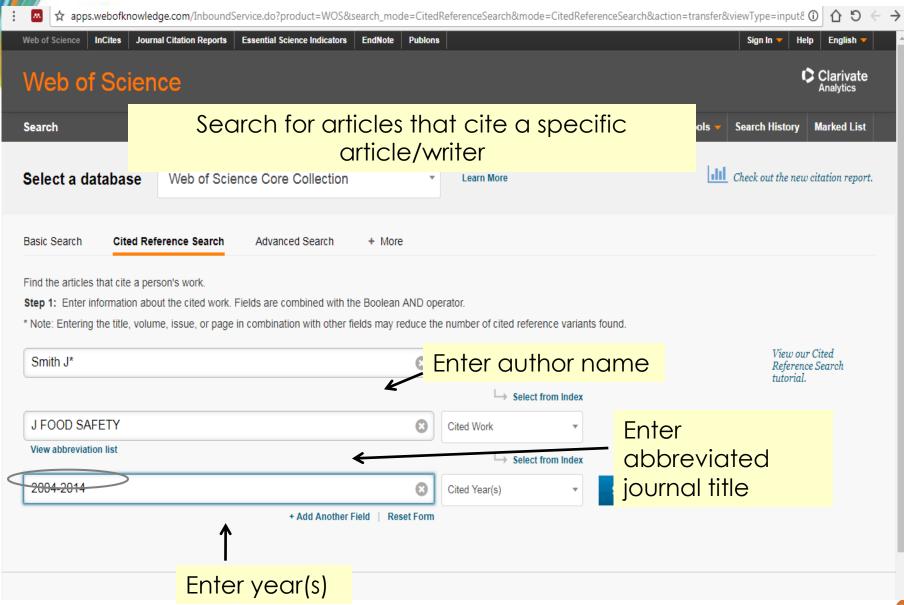
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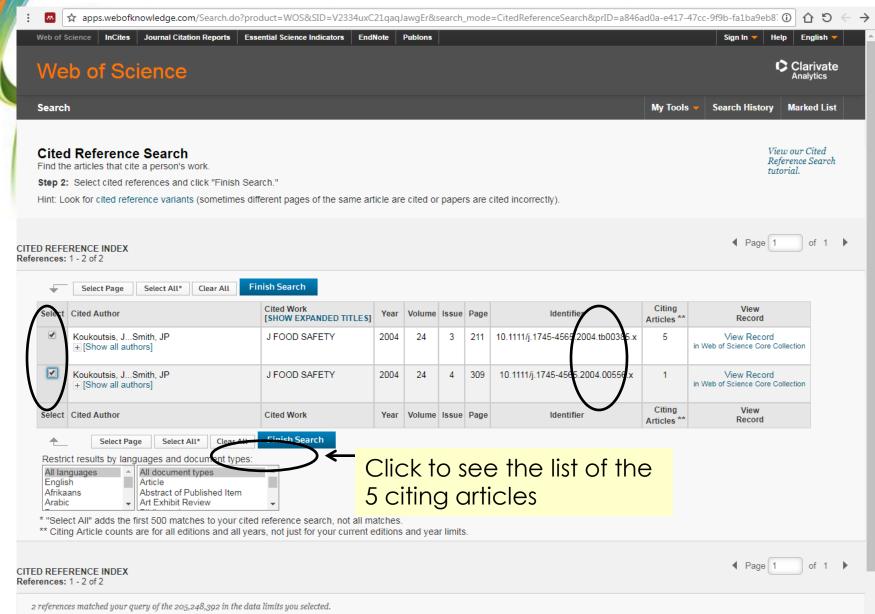
Web of Science- Cited Reference Search



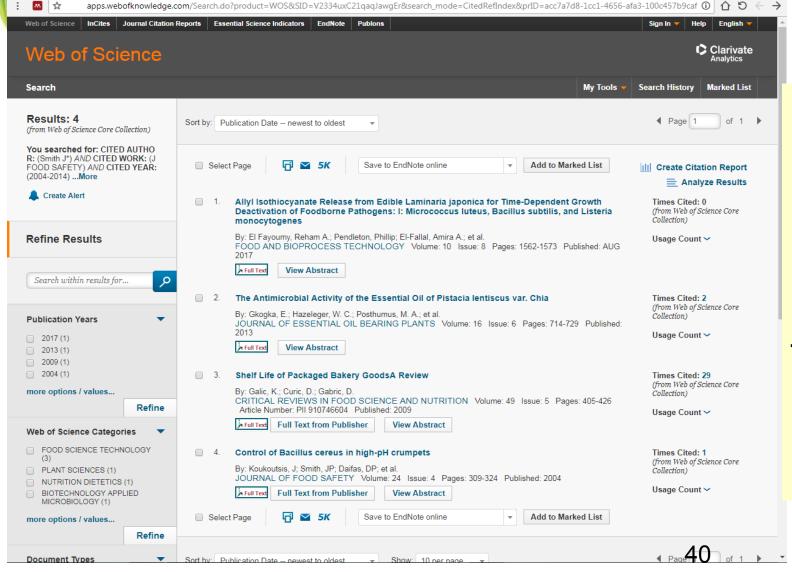
Web of Science- Cited Reference search



eb of Science- Cited Reference Search



b of Science- Cited Reference Search he list of the results



Every item in the list is an article (in Web of Science) citing an author in a specific journal between specific years, as defined in the query



Scientific Data sets (Numeric, Property and Structural Databases)

 Scientific data sets (numeric, property, structural databases) are databases that contain factual data like numeric, property and structural information on the topic indexed. The data collections are critically assessed by individual experts, hence are an authentic source of information for researchers.

- Important examples of scientific data sets are:
- Aladdin Database Server http://www-amdis.iaea.org/
- Data Analysis in the http://uts.cc.utexas.edu/~fackler/data.html
- Social Sciences
- GrainGenes http://wheat.pw.usda.gov/
- LIGAND http://www.genome.ad.jp/dbget/ligand.html

ONLINE DATABASES

- Online database is a record of logically related information, recorded in computer files in a uniform form to facilitate easy and efficient retrieving of data by means of internet or communication networks.
- Online database is a product of information retrieval services provided by producers or vendors of online databases in which searches are carried out by means of a local computer that interacts with far-off systems containing information contents.
- Online databases include information that is organized and represented in a logical manner. Structurally, online database made up of records, further divided into a number of fields (author, title, etc.) for categorizing, searching and retrieving information.
- Initially, online databases were used to provide bibliographic information, later they started to comprise full-text information to provide actual information, since then they were called as full-text online databases.
- These are the vast and continuously updated records of information in the form of abstract, full-text references or citations on general or specific field of knowledge.
 Thus, these are the online sources that provide information on different fields of study with greater ease, accuracy and speed.

CHARACTERISTICS

i. Organized Collection

In an online database, contents are arranged logically to facilitate easy access and retrieval. Documents in such types of systems are organized in a suitable manner for carrying out easy and fast retrieval of information.

ii. Credibility

In online databases, recorded contents of information are reviewed by subject experts and publishers to maintain credibility and authenticity of the resources. The contents of database are finely evaluated in terms of their accuracy and credibility

iii. Usability

The well defined organization of information contents and search capabilities of online databases allow users to search and retrieve results more efficiently and effectively.

iv. Conversational

Searches in online databases are conducted as a two-way communication between the searcher and the system, in which each get a chance to communicate with each other. Therefore, online databases are referred to as interactive or conversational.

v. Expert System

• Online databases are characterized as expert systems that provide information on specialized areas of knowledge, e.g. a nuclear database gathers specific information on nuclear sciences from experts or specialized associations and provides particulars of the nuclear sciences.

vi. Controlled Vocabulary

 To support searching, online databases usually have their own controlled vocabulary. Controlled vocabulary is largely used for information presentation and retrieval, though the keyword searching is also supported by almost all the online systems.



vii. Permanence

 Published documents, such as journals, reviews and books, etc. in online databases do not change frequently. These information documents remain in databases for a long time in the form of archives to again retrieve the information.

viii. Up-to-Date

 All the online databases comprise current information on its concerned areas. Online database providers or publishers are regularly updating their contents by adding new information to provide current and copyrighted scholarly materials.

ix. Real-time

 Real time in online database operations implies that the remote terminals respond quickly to the user's search processes. Remote terminals receive data, search the information, and return the results more frequently to be utilized by the users in ongoing activities.



x. Time-sharing

 On-line time-sharing implies the sharing of machine processing time among a number of terminals. It means that the processing time of the computer is equally shared amongst independent activities. By time sharing many users can search the information simultaneously either from the same place or variant locations.



TYPES OF ONLINE DATABASES

- Online databases are divided into the two main categories;
 - Reference databases (Direct seekers towards the source of information)
 - Sources databases (include actual information itself)

Categories

- On basis of content, scope and the information incorporated,
 online databases are grouped under the following categories
 - On the Basis of Information Incorporated
 - On the Basis of Scope of Data
 - On the Basis of Contents
 - On the Basis of Providers

I. On the Basis of Information Incorporated

Based on the information included in online databases, this category comprises the most common forms of online databases, which are grouped into following four types:

Full-Text Online Databases

Reference Databases

Numeric Databases

Multi-Media Databases

a. Full-text Online Databases

- A full-text database is a compilation of documents or other information in the form of database in which complete text of each referenced document is available for online viewing, printing, or downloading.
- In addition to, text documents, images are often included as graphs, maps, photos, and diagrams.
- Full text online databases are comprising full text information of the publications that are basically either print or online in origin.
- It includes large files of text such as, all the paragraphs of a journal article or all the chapters from a book along with abstract or citations of the text files incorporated in them.
- Full text online databases are now being using as effective and important sources of periodical literature that are not usually available in local collection of libraries.
- Examples: JSTOR, Emerald insight and Wiley Online Library etc.



b. Reference Databases

- The references databases include terms descriptive of content on which retrieval is based and some databases also provide abstract to give brief description of original documents and in these databases the retrieval of information is mostly based on the words appeared in abstract.
- The retrieved data helps requester to identify where an original source can then be found (Information Storage and Retrieval, 1829).
- The reference databases provide bibliographic descriptions to published literature. It provides abstract, references or citations to documents.
- These databases are divided into two main categories:
 - Bibliographic database
 - Referral databases

Bibliographic and Referral Databases

Bibliographic Databases

Bibliographic database is one of the most important forms of reference databases. These databases are widely used as reference tools and provide citations or references, abstracts and index to published literature.

- Online bibliographic databases provide quick information about publications,
 which may or may not be available in library's own collection.
- These databases are typically online bibliographic files, are the online equivalent of print abstracts and indexing services and mostly used for bibliographic verification of literature.
- Examples: LISA, Indian Citation Index, Scopus and Web of Science etc. Referral databases
- Referral databases direct users towards the particulars of actual source of information i.e. name of a person or institution. It offers references to information, such as names, address, specialization of persons, institutions, information systems, and so forth.
- Examples: Ulrich's Periodicals Directory and Electronic Yellow Pages



c. Numeric Databases

- A numeric database is a computer-readable collection of data that are primarily numeric in nature.
- These are also known as the fact sources and non bibliographic databases and are mostly used for supporting business or financial research.
- These databases include organized numerical data along with brief textual description and provide it access in the form of statistics, demographic and financial reports, stock market quotations, chemical and physical properties, and chemical nomenclature and graphic structures, etc.
- These are the files of primarily statistical information from which a user can extract specific forms of data.
- Examples: COMPUSTAT and ProQuest Statistical Insight

d. Multimedia Databases

A multimedia database is a collection of related multimedia data objects of different types.

- A multimedia database contains various data types such as images, sound recordings, video recordings, signals, graphics together with text data etc.
- Multimedia databases host different types of media file, such as .txt for documents, .jpg used for images, .swf deals with videos, .mp3 use for generating audio files etc.
- These databases involve the activities related to acquisition, generation, storage, processing and transmission of multimedia data over networks.
- The databases primarily provide access to art prints, animations, photos, audio clips, videos and others multimedia contents.
- Examples: Artstor and Academic Video Online

II. On the Basis of Scope of Data

 Online databases can be classified by the scope of information contained in them.

a. General interest Databases

 Such types of databases provide abroad range of information on different subject and disciplines. General interest databases comprise of information that is more general in nature, like current news and opinion, social and political affairs, cultural, educational, health and on public issues.

Example: Academic Search Complete (EBSCO) and Encyclopaedia Britannica

b. Discipline Specific Databases

 Discipline-based databases are somewhat more specific than general interest databases. These provide information on several related areas. If information is not found in general interest databases then it is better to search in such types of databases.

Examples: SocINDEX and PAIS (Public Affairs Information Service)

c. Subject Specific Databases

 These databases are well suited for in-depth research and study on a particular topic. These databases provide information from professional publications and scholarly journals. The subject specific databases are devoted to only one subject. Searches in subject specific databases are more comprehensive in nature to provide access to more scholarly articles.

Example: Historical abstracts and PsycINFO

III. On the Basis of Contents

Article Database

Theses/Dissertation Database

Citation Database

Audio / video Database

Online Catalogue Databases

Dictionary Databases

Directory Databases

Indexing & Abstracting Databases

a. Article Database

• An article database allows a person to search across thousands of various journals and magazines to locate an article on any specified subject.

Articles databases mostly provide full text of articles, but sometimes they also provide abstracts of articles. Some online databases only present citations instead of full text article or an abstract that helps to locate the original article.

Example: Google Scholar and Annual Reviews

- b. Theses/Dissertation Database
- Theses/dissertations databases are developed to maximize the visibility and availability of research output and to provide opportunities for further research.
- Such databases enable searching for dissertations and theses through a single access point, which presents an extensive and authentic collection of millions of research works in full-text.
- These databases are the record of doctoral theses or dissertations awarded by Higher Education institutions.

Example: ProQuest, Dissertations and Thesis, and EThOS- Electronic Theses Online Service, Shodhganga



GOOGLE SCHOLAR – PROFILE





My profile



My library

About 16,700 results (0.07 sec)

Since 2021 Since 2020

Since 2017 Custom range...

Sort by relevance Sort by date

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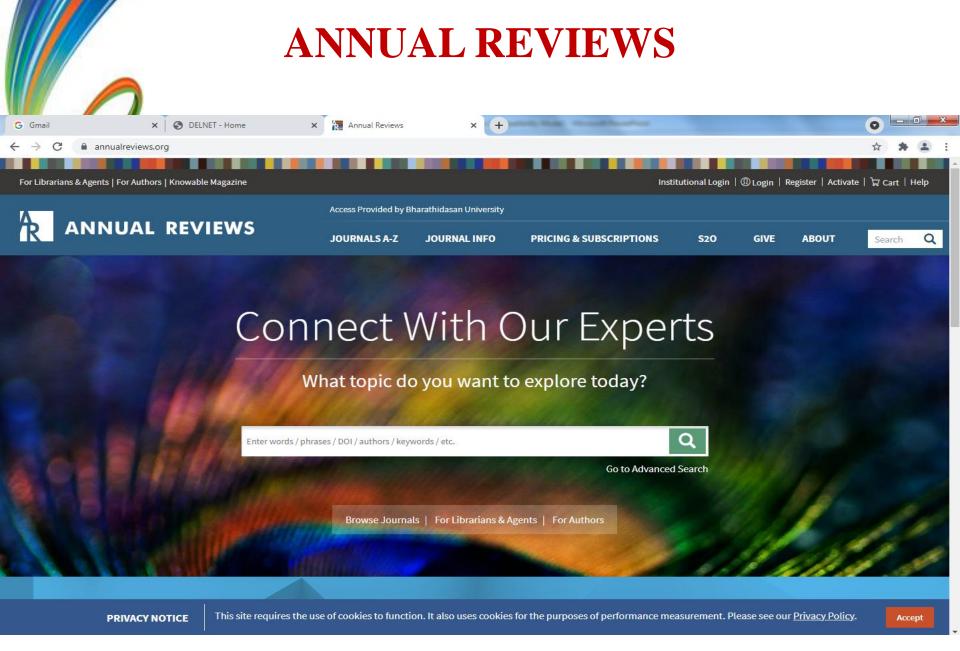
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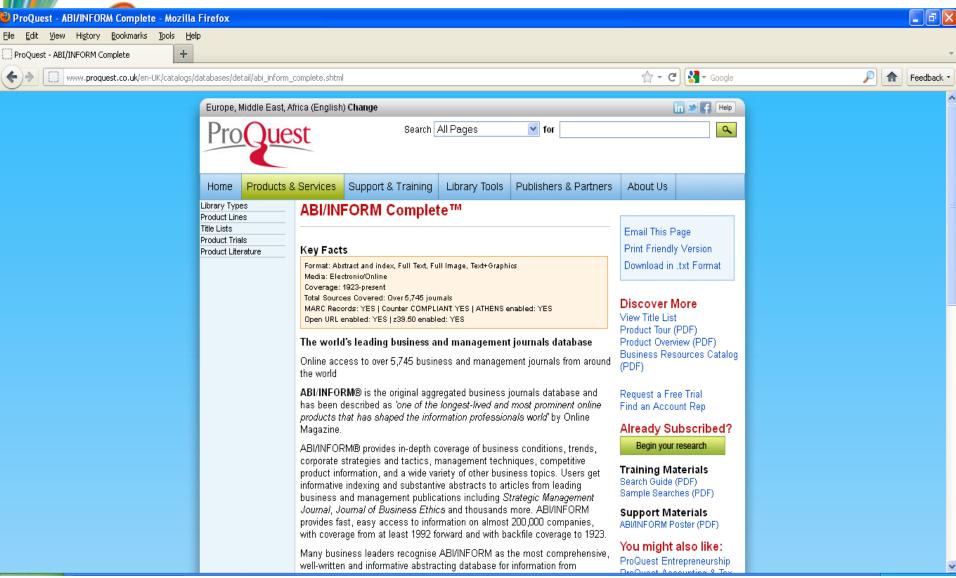
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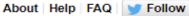
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About EThOS

EThOS is the UK's national thesis service which aims to maximise the visibility and availability of the UK's doctoral research theses.

It demonstrates the quality of UK research, and supports the UK Government's open access principle that publications resulting from publicly-funded research should be made freely available for all researchers, providing opportunities for further research. EThOS helps institutions to meet the expectation of the UK Research Councils that PhDs supported by a Research Council Training Grant should be made freely available in an open access repository, as indicated in its <u>Training Grant Terms & Conditions</u> (Paragraph 104).

EThOS aims to provide:

- A national aggregated record of all doctoral theses awarded by UK Higher Education institutions
- Free access to the full text of as many theses as possible for use by all researchers to further their own research.

There are approximately 500,000 records relating to theses awarded by over 120 institutions. Around 260,000 of these also provide access to the full text thesis, either via download from the EThOS database or via links to the institution's own repository. Of the remaining 220,000 records dating back to at least 1800, three quarters are available to be ordered for scanning through the EThOS digitisation-on-demand facility.

Records are held for all UK PhD-awarding institutions, but we do not (yet) hold all records for all institutions. Every month around 3000 new records are added and an additional 2000 full text theses become accessible. Access routes to the full text are determined by the individual institution and may depend on:

- Mandatory electronic deposit of newly awarded theses by its students
- Availability of its theses in the institutional repository
- · Its level of repository development
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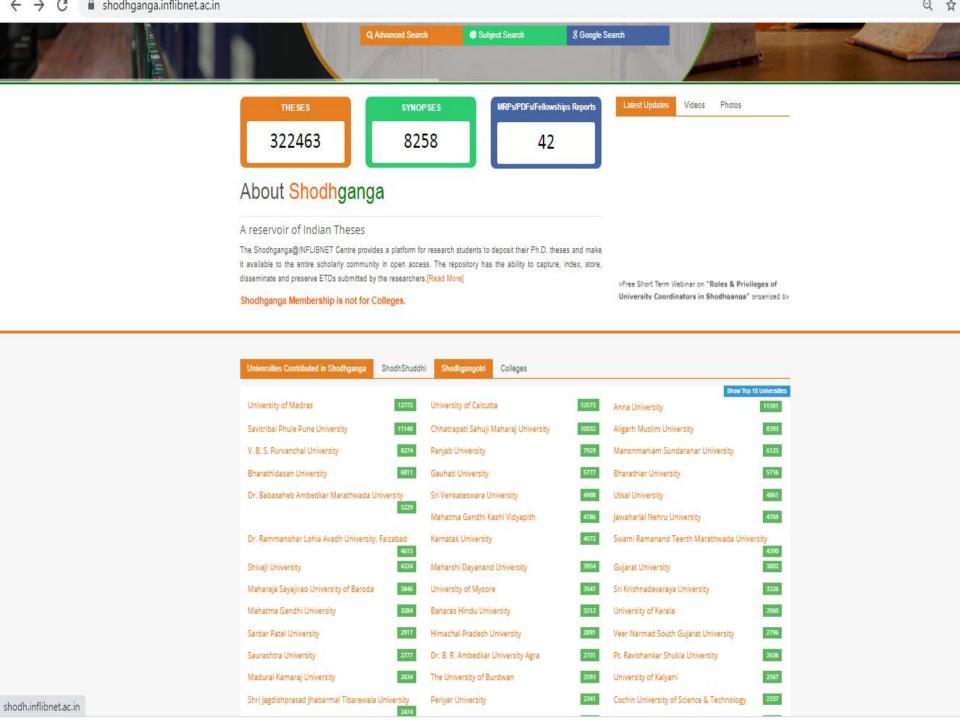
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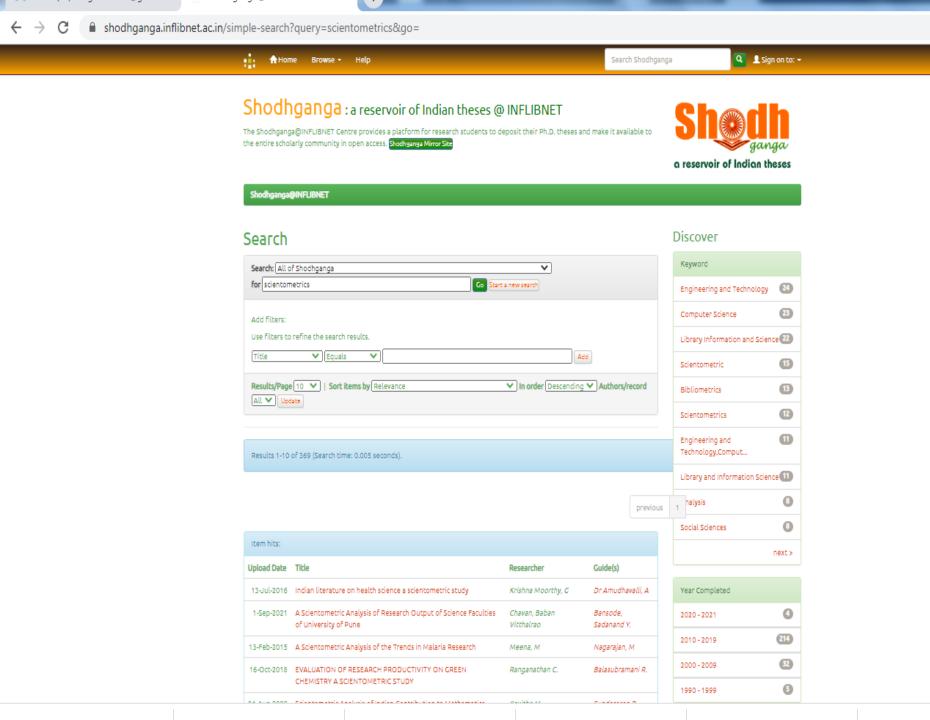
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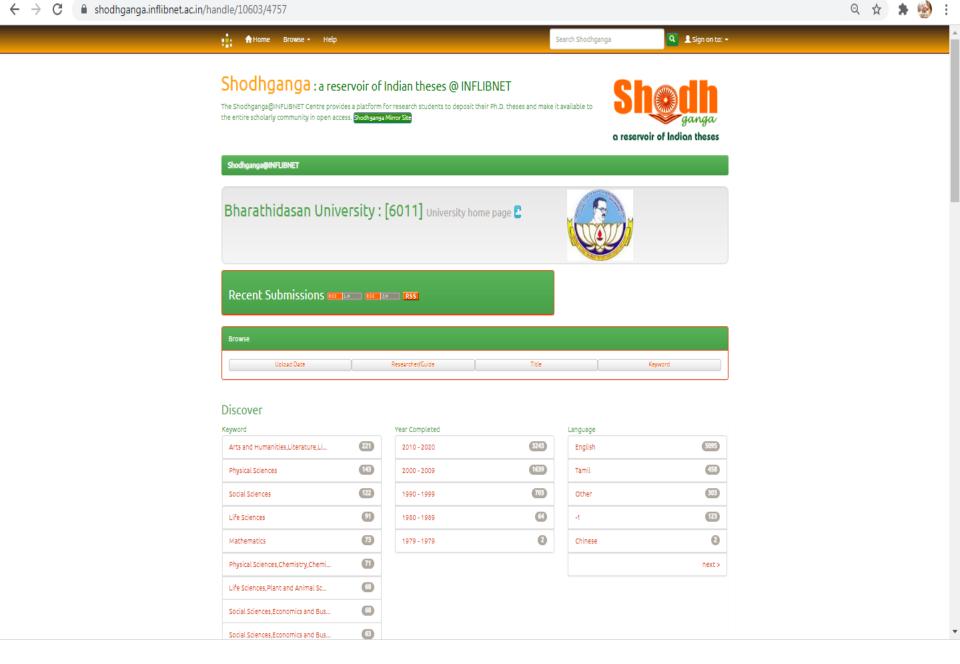
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c. Citation Database

- citation databases are index of citations of published literature. It enables to locate bibliographic citations for journal articles and track articles in a specific subject.
- It allows users to track which current documents cite which previous documents. Many citation databases include index of journal articles along with its abstracts.
- By searching with keywords that might appear in an article, users can retrieve citations of an article.

Example: Scopus and Web of science

- d. Audio / video Database
- An Audio video database is a collection of Audio Video materials such as digital audio and video data and Audio video activities.

Example: Audiovisual Database of Spoken American English and

e. Online Catalogue Databases

- An online catalogue database is a bibliographic database that describes the books, periodicals, and electronic resources, etc. that are available in the library.
- Online catalogues are those online databases that enable searchers to search for documents by author, title, subject heading, keyword, call number, or government documents number available in a particular library.

Examples: IndCAT and WorldCat

f. Dictionary Databases

• In dictionary databases, likewise of directory catalogue each record identifies something. The purpose of dictionary databases is to provide a measure of control in the use of bibliographic databases.

Examples: Oxford English Dictionary and Chemical substance Dictionary

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The development of Union Databases of various library resources i.e. Books, Theses and Serials have been one of the most important activities of the Centre since its the beginning the Centre has funded notential universities of the



The University Grants Commission (UGC), on recommendation of the INFLIBNET Centre, had given financial aid to 142 universities during IX Plan periods for automation of their libraries with software

4th October 2021



g. Directory Databases

- Directory databases offer the information of published directories or serve a purpose similar to that of published directories without having published equivalents.
- These are not full-text databases although they may represent the complete text of a publication in machine-readable form; nor are they numeric in nature.

Examples: Electronic Yellow Pages and Encyclopedia of Associations

h. Indexing & Abstracting Databases

 These databases provide brief summary of publications along with descriptors as access points to documents. Such databases provide clues to the relevance and location of the publication.

Example: SocINDEX and Educational Research Abstracts Online (ERA)



IV. On the Basis of Providers

- Based on their providers, online databases can be classified into the following categories:
 - a. Publisher /Commercial Databases
 - **b.** Institutional Databases
 - c. Aggregator Databases



a. Publisher /Commercial Databases

- Publisher databases are produced by online commercial service provider that sell their data to the clients and deliver information through the telecommunication networks.
- These databases are commercial electronic information services that people access through the Web or internet.
 Anyone can download or electronically copy of the information contents from the Internet anywhere in the world through database's home page.
- To access such types of databases, searchers need to have an authorization number and password provided by the publishers.

Example: Oxford University Press and Taylor & Francis



b. Institutional Databases

- These types of online databases are developed by the professional associations or institutions to increase the knowledge of their concerned areas among the people.
- These associations mainly work for promoting research and developments in their working areas in the broadest manner.
- They develop different types of information sources to increase dissemination of knowledge related to their concerned areas, including books, journals, reports, and databases etc.
- The online databases produced by them are mainly subject specific in nature.

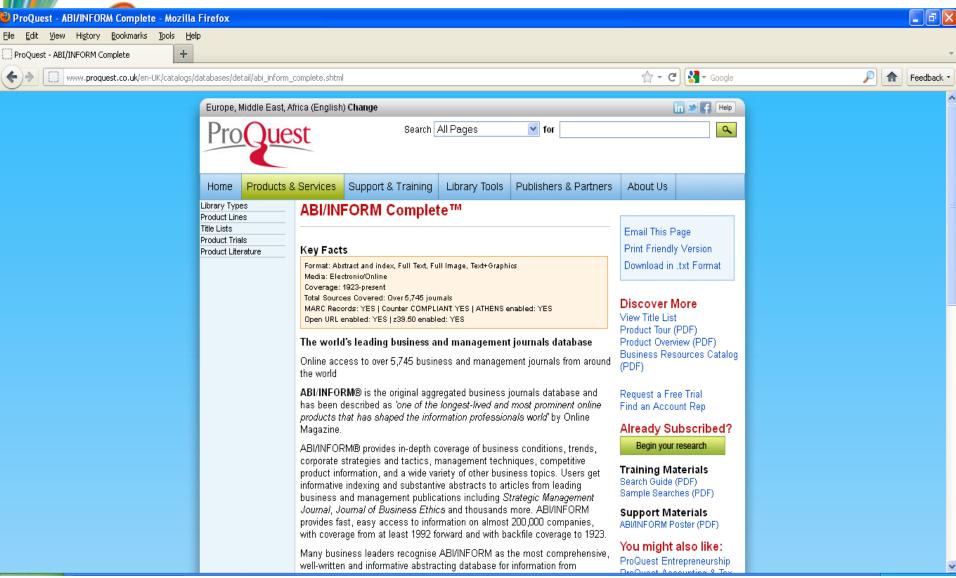
Example: PsycInfo (American Psychological Association) and EconLit (American Economic Association)



c. Aggregator Databases

- Aggregator databases are defined as the service providers that make available contents, licensed by several publishers and is offered in packages at a single price to libraries.
- These offer extensive depth and breadth of contents of information along with effective features and functionalities.
- Examples: ProQuest and EBSCO's

http://www.proquest.co.uk/



Search Strategies

- Search strategies are a combination of different methods used for searching documents and can be identified by types of search methods used and dimensions related to searches such as purpose, type of resources to be searched, methods for searching.
- According to Bates (1996), "A search strategy is a plan for the whole search, while a tactic is a move made to further a search". Search strategies are the demonstration of patterns used in search processes and for searching the information
- Database searching allows users to search information from an organized collection of records. Users can search through by using different moves and tactics to get efficient results.

In online databases, search strategies can be classified in two types,

- **Search Methods and**
- Browsing.
- These are the main strategies employed by users while communicating with online databases. Browsing needs more interactions with online databases than logic based search strategies use in searching.

Search Methods

Search Methods are defined as methods that assist users in constructing their queries that include two types of searches, viz., basic and advanced searches.

All online systems possess these two search methods, which further provide different retrieval techniques, such as Keyword search, Boolean operators, truncation, phrase searching, proximity search and so on for more effective and efficient information retrieval.

I. Basic or Simple search

II. Advanced search

III. Expert search



I. Basic or Simple search

- It is a commonly used search method in database searching.
 It is also referred to as keyword searching, as keywords are important words that are used as index to the information in a database.
- In basic or keyword searching, online database searches the whole document to locate words and phrases defined by the users.
- Thus, it is useful, when user do not know the exact title or author name and want to link terms from different parts of a record, such as title, abstract, author etc.

II. Advanced Search

Boolean operators

Combined search

Phrase searching

Field specific searches

Limiters

Truncation and wildcard

Proximity search

Stemming (related terms)

Term Boosting

Boolean operators:

In database searching, Boolean operators are used to narrow or broaden the search. The most useful logical connectors include, AND, OR, NOT. Amongst which AND is used to narrow the search, OR to broaden the scope of search, whereas NOT is use to eliminate unwanted terms from the search. Boolean operators are considered as a common technique for advanced searching.

- For example:
 - Online AND Database
 - Academic database OR Library database
 - Electronic database NOT CD-ROM

Combined search

- This method provides the opportunity to combine two or more Boolean operators in the same search statement. Combined search allows users to search databases by adding different logical operators at the end of each search string.
- Example: Online AND Databases NOT Journals

Phrase searching

- Phrase search retrieves exact words in the same order mentioned by a searcher. This feature produces that a result, in which exact phrase is retrieved within a document or any specified field (title, abstract etc.) of documents.
- It retrieves documents with exact terms adjacent to each other within the same document. Each database provider allows phrase searching as exact word search by using different command,
- For examples; the symbols (" ", {}) are used for "Online databases" to retrieve all the words in a phrase in an exact order.

Field specific searches

 Field specific searches facilitate users to limit their search terms to a specific field(s) of documents including author, title, abstracts, subjects and volume, etc. Thus it allows users to search within specified fields of recorded documents.



- While searching databases, users are provided the facility to limit their searches by using different types of elements.
- Limiters constrain a users' query within a specified requirement by imposing limit using specific elements, i.e., date, type, etc.
- Almost all the online databases have limiters to control the results by using specified parameters; this retrieval feature is helpful in eliminating records that are outside the scope of defined limits.
- Users can narrow their searches limiting; by date, language, title of article, author(s) of article, subject and limit to a particular journal.



Truncation and wildcard

- Truncation and wildcard search techniques are used to retrieve variations of a word.
- In truncation user can enter a base word (prefix) to retrieve all the words beginning with that base term.
- Generally, these techniques are used to truncate or shorten a word to retrieve singular, plural and its variant spellings.
- The symbols (*, \$, ?) are used to represent truncation in some online databases, while in others these are used to represent wildcard searching.
- Examples for searching variants of the word politics:
 poli* (policy, politics, political, politically, etc.)

Proximity search

- A proximity search is used for fixing the distance between two words in the same sentence or paragraph of a document. It sets search terms that occur in the same order as defined by the searcher.
- Commands used for proximity search include; ADJ, WITH and/or WITHIN and NEAR. For example, the statement STRUCTURE (WITH7) DATABASE indicates that the word STRUCTURE must not be separated from the word DATABASE by more than seven intervening words.

Stemming (related terms)

- Stemming technique allows searching of all the related variants of a term. It
 uses the base words of the search term as the stem to retrieve all the related
 terms as its stem variations.
- This retrieval feature is presented by many of the online databases but their implementation and interpretation may differ from one another, such as in El Village and Ovid dollar sign (\$) is required before the search terms, whereas the databases, ACM Digital Library and Emerald automatically stemmed the search terms.

85

Term Boosting

- The online database provides the relevance level of matching descriptions based on the terms found. The higher the boost factor, the more relevant the term will be.
- Term boosting is the ability used to assign higher weightage to specific words in a query.
- It provides facility to users to control the significance of a description by boosting its term.
- A symbol of caret, "^", is used at the end of the term to boost its relevance in retrieved contents.
- For example: electronic database^4 journal.
- This reflects that the term electronic database is four times more relevant in a description than journal.



III. Expert search

- Expert searching implies the application of a range of advanced search skills and knowledge to get more specific information.
- It allows users to perform more complex and complicated searches in multiple sources simultaneously, which include all sources or journals, books or reference works, etc.
- With expert search users can enable to prioritize their search terms to access the most appropriate item of information.
- The online databases Science Direct and MEDLINE are providing this option for searching.

IV. Citation Locators/ Trackers

- Citation Locators enable users to locate any article by entering its details from an article reference or citation.
- It searches throughout the different fields of a citation including author name, article title, journal title, volume/issue information, year, etc.
- In case, if an exact match to the citation is not found, then it will retrieve closely matched articles or information.
- Some of the online databases provide the citation locator or tracker to find, check, and track citations.
- Citation tracker/locator offers citations to users to provide an overview of how many times a chosen document has been cited in other works and the number of documents that cited it.

Browsing

- Browsing is another type of search strategy. It is a process of seeking searching of information by skimming and scanning of contents mainly in leisure.
 - Browsing is exploration of information with a specific goal but without any planned search strategy. It is a technique to look through documents in an informal manner, to search information without any defined purpose, to look and learn new information and to obtain an overview of the information offered by online databases.
- Browsing is a technique of information retrieval where the initial attempt of searching is usually undefined. While, browsing users do not need to define specific terms as required in the searching, so, it requires less intellect than searching.
- Irrespective of searching, browsing can be done without any training and practice. Hence, it is a rewarding exercise that is mainly based on serendipity in finding some useful information unexpectedly, because it is carried out unstructurally.

- Browsing can be done by using different components of a document, the common browsing options are:
 - ➢ 'Browse by title of journals', allows users to browse alphabetical list of journals available in that particular online database.
 - 'Browse by keywords', facilitates users to browse different types of collections (journals, books, reviews and reports etc.) available in online databases by using keywords.
 - > 'Browse by subjects', feature allows users to browse contents by subjects.
- However, all the online databases are providing this retrieval capability, but differ in implementation of the components used for browsing.

Other features Links Report **Login/ Register Modify Search Export Data**

News and Updates

Links

This feature helps users in getting full-text items or articles available in other databases or e-journals of the same publisher.

Report

 Online databases generate Electronic holding reports of an institution. It provides a list of content subscribed by the institution.

Login/ Register

- Allow personalization of contents and features of online databases by creating personal account.
- By this facility users can customized their usage by save searches, subscribe different types of alerts (table of content alerts, favorite topic or journals alerts etc.) through e-mail and create a list of favorite journals, books and topic.
- Users can also do purchasing of any item of database through their account.

Modify Search

- It allows users to modify or change search strategy to get better result.
- It is done by adding or removing the elements of content for which search is conducted.

Export Data

 Users can generate bibliographic data of the article by using different citation manager formats including EndNote, CSV, BibTex and TSV.

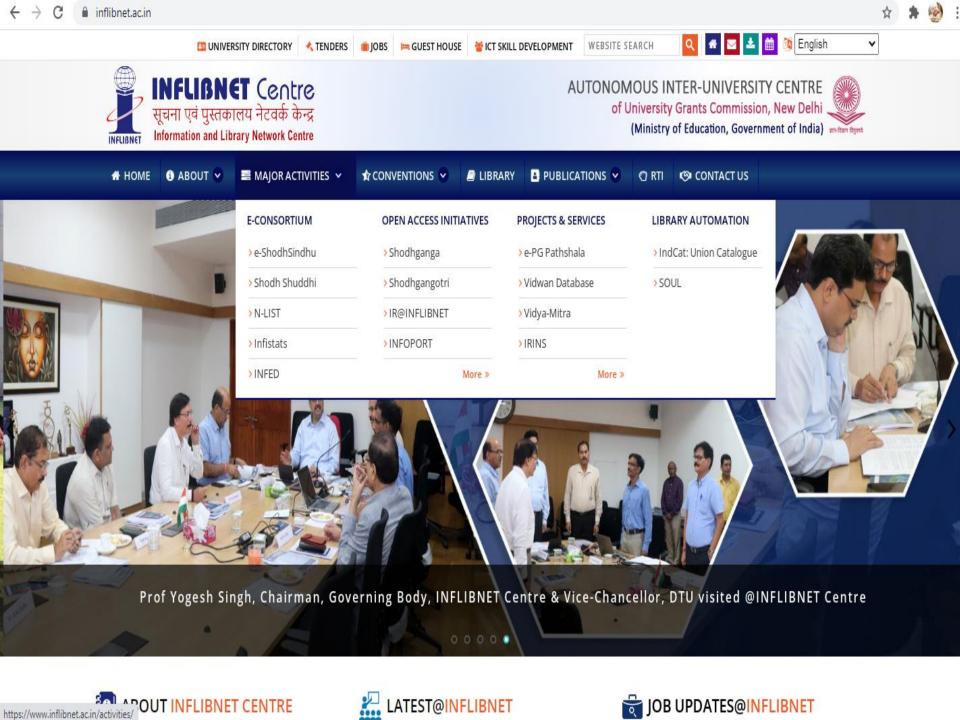
News and Updates

 Provide information regarding the new launches and acquisitions made by database providers.

Online databases in the Arts, Science and Social sciences

Online databases are now became an important source in online collection of libraries. Libraries are acquiring online databases through different sources, i.e., vendors or intermediaries.

- In India, UGC INFONET Consortium is the central source of acquiring online databases to the libraries.
- UGC INFONET Consortium is initiated by the UGC (University Grant Commission).
 The consortium acts as an intermediary to provide access to scholarly online resources to the academic libraries from reputed publishers, aggregators and society.
- Consortium covers almost all areas of knowledge, such as Arts, Humanities, Social Sciences, Computer Sciences, Life Sciences, Physical Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics etc.
- The libraries under study are acquiring an adequate number of online databases in different fields of learning from UGC INFONET Consortium.



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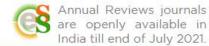
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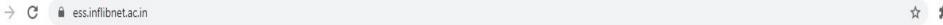
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134 Tech, Inst. 3200+

Colleges

10000+

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CFTIs

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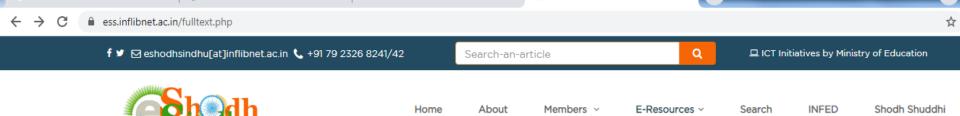
Colleges

e-Journals

e-Books

Resources

Databases



e-Resources >> Full Text Resources

Full Text Resources

ACM Digital Library (http://dl.acm.org/)			more 0
ACM Digital Library	63 Institutions	154 Journals	
American Chemical Society (http://pubs.acs.org/)			more 0
American Chemical Society	109 Institutions	50 Journals	
American Institute of Physics (http://journals.aip.org/)			more 0
American Institute of Physics	128 Institutions	19 Journals	
American Physical Society (http://publish.aps.org/browse.html)			more 0
American Physical Society	128 Institutions	17 Journals	
Annual Reviews (http://arjournals.annualreviews.org)			more 0
Annual Reviews	113 Institutions	43 Journals	
ASCE Journals Online (http://ascelibrary.org/)			more 0
ASCE Journals Online	106 Institutions	36 Journals	

ss.inflibnet.ac.in/fulltext.php				
Annual Reviews	113 Institutions	43 Journals		
ASCE Journals Online (http://ascelibrary.org/)			more 0	
ASCE Journals Online	106 Institutions	36 Journals		
ASME Journals Online (http://asmedigitalcollection.asme.org/)			more 0	
ASME Journals Online	122 Institutions	33 Journals		
Bentham Science (https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/ben)			more 0	
Bentham Pharmacy (AICTE)	7 Institutions	23 Journals		
Economic & Political Weekly (http://epw.in/)			more 0	
Economic & Political Weekly	202 Institutions	1 Journals		
JSTOR (http://www.jstor.org/)			more 0	
• JSTOR	212 Institutions	3165 Journals		
Oxford University Press (https://academic.oup.com/journals)			more 0	
Oxford University Press	163 Institutions	262 Journals		
Project Muse (http://muse.jhu.edu/)			more 0	
Project Muse	106 Institutions	731 Journals		
Springer Link (http://link.springer.com/)			more 0	
Springer Link 1700 Collection and Nature Journal	200 Institutions	1725 Journals		
Taylor and Francis (https://think.taylorandfrancis.com/journals-access-under-eshodhsindhu-consortium/)				
Taylor and Francis	129 Institutions	1078 Journals		
			10	
4th October 2021				

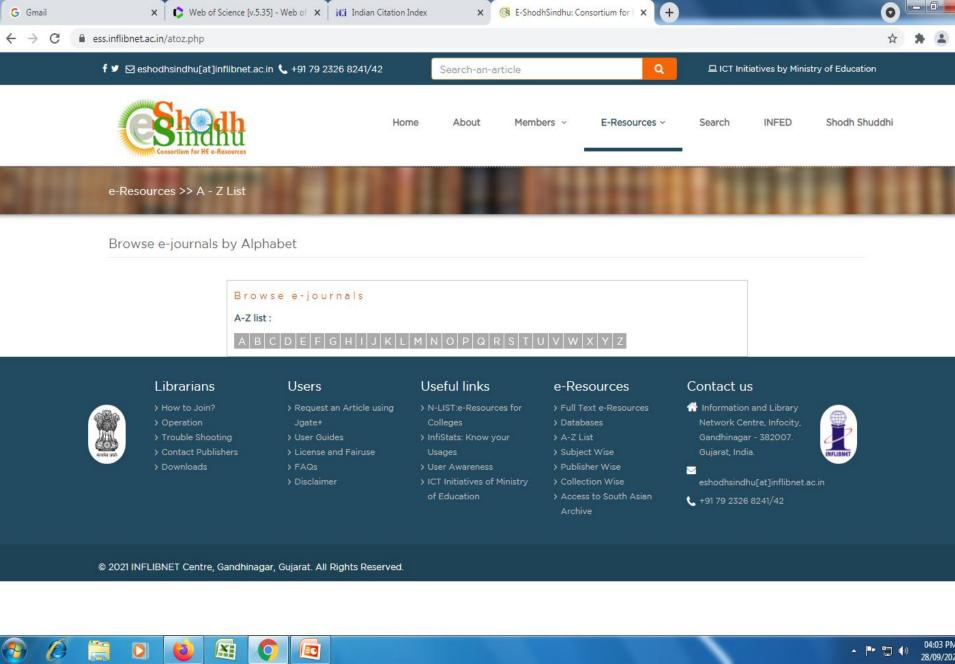
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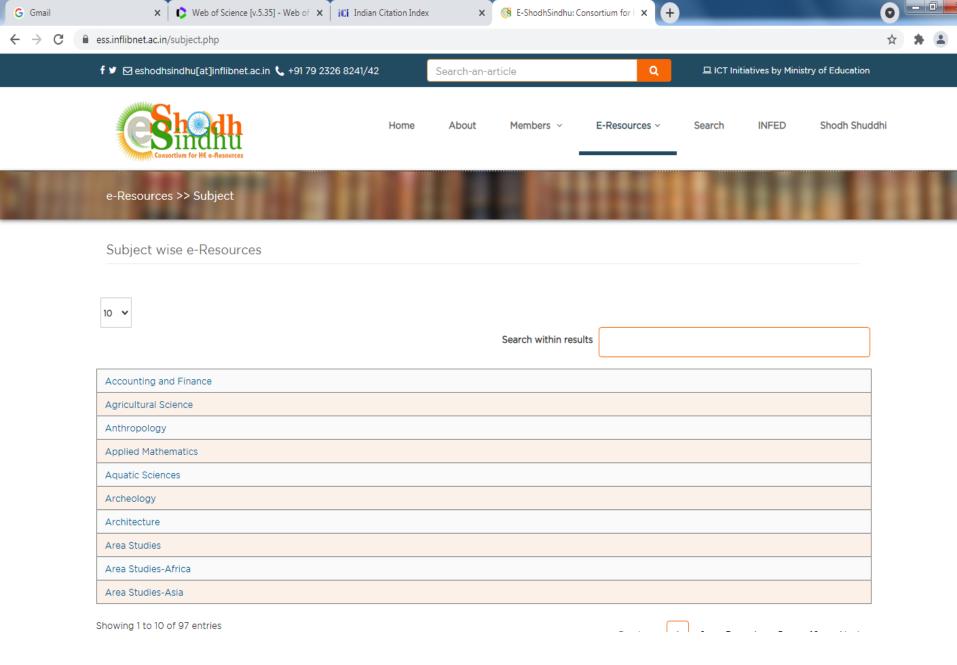


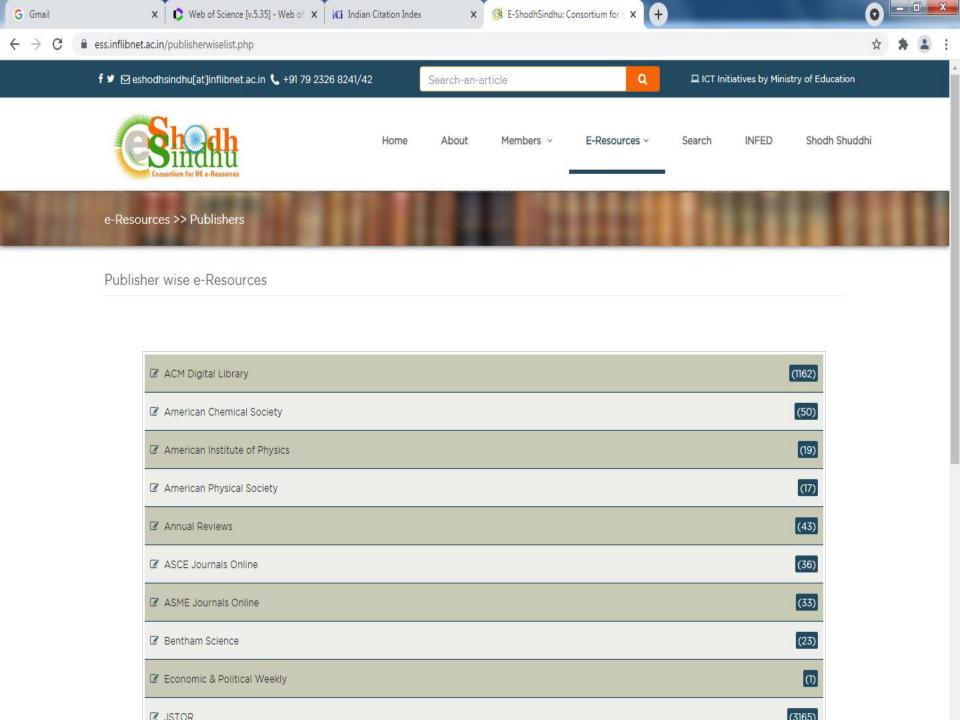
e-Resources >> Databases

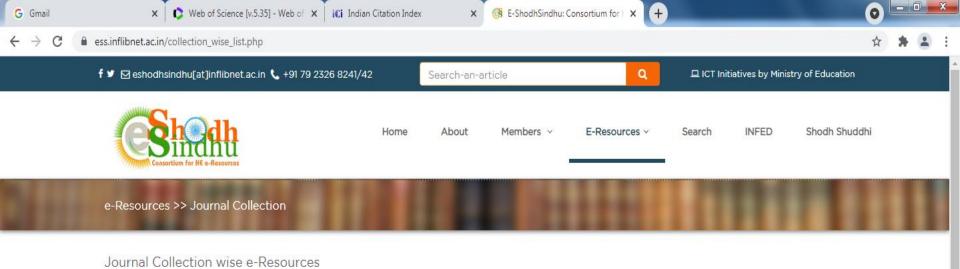
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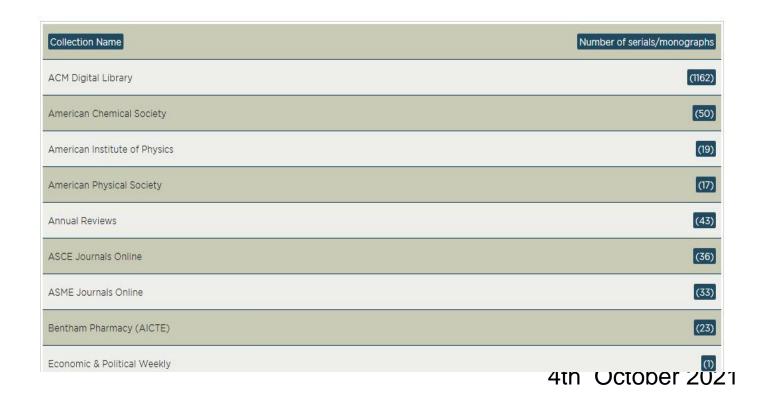
Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID) (http://isid.org.in/)		
Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID) Database	315 Institutions	
JGate Plus (JCCC) (http://jgateplus.com/search)	more 0	
JGate Plus (JCCC)	194 Institutions	
MathSciNet (http://www.ams.org/mathscinet)		more 0
MathSciNet	92 Institutions	
SCOPUS (https://www.scopus.com/)		more 0
• SCOPUS	46 Institutions	
Web of Science (http://www.webofknowledge.com/)		more 0
Web of Science	98 Institutions	
Web of Science (http://www.webofknowledge.com/)		more 0
Web of Science Lease Access	102 Institutions	











 Online databases that comprises of literature on the Arts, Science and Social Sciences are listed below:

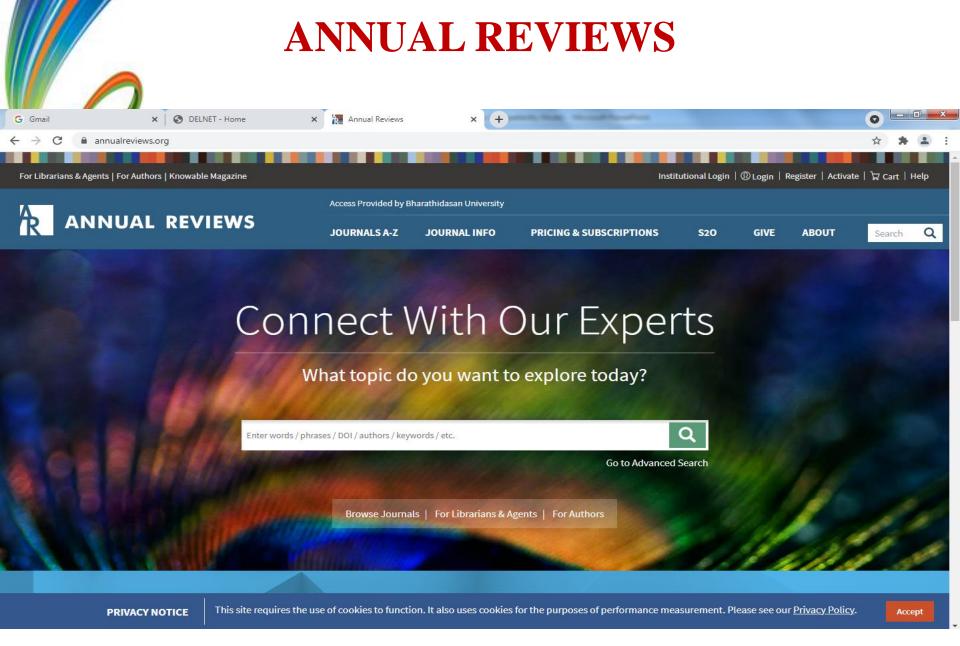
MAnnual Reviews

Annual Reviews provides researchers, professors, and scientific professionals with a definitive academic resource in 37 scientific disciplines, also covering some areas of social sciences.

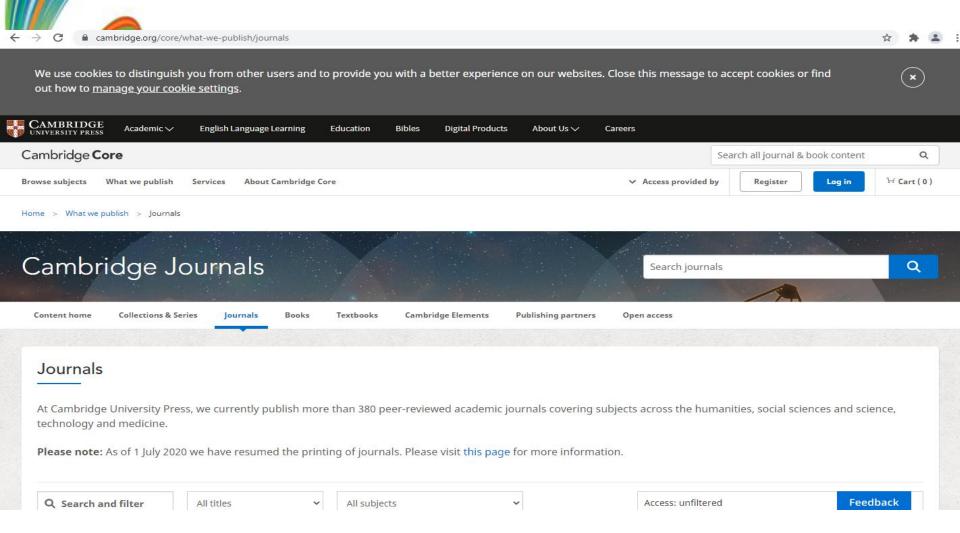
 Annual Reviews provides primary research literature and identifying the principal contributions in the field. It provides access to 33 full text journals and archival access is provided up to 10 years back issues.

II. Cambridge University Press (CUP)

- Cambridge University Press is a publisher online database. It is dedicated to advance learning, knowledge and research worldwide, the database currently publishes over 220 peer-reviewed academic journals for the global market, containing the latest research from a broad sweep of subject areas.
- The CUP database also publishes on behalf of over 100 learned and professional societies.
- UGC INFONET Digital Library Consortium provides access to 224 Cambridge University
 Press journals with back files since 1997.



CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS



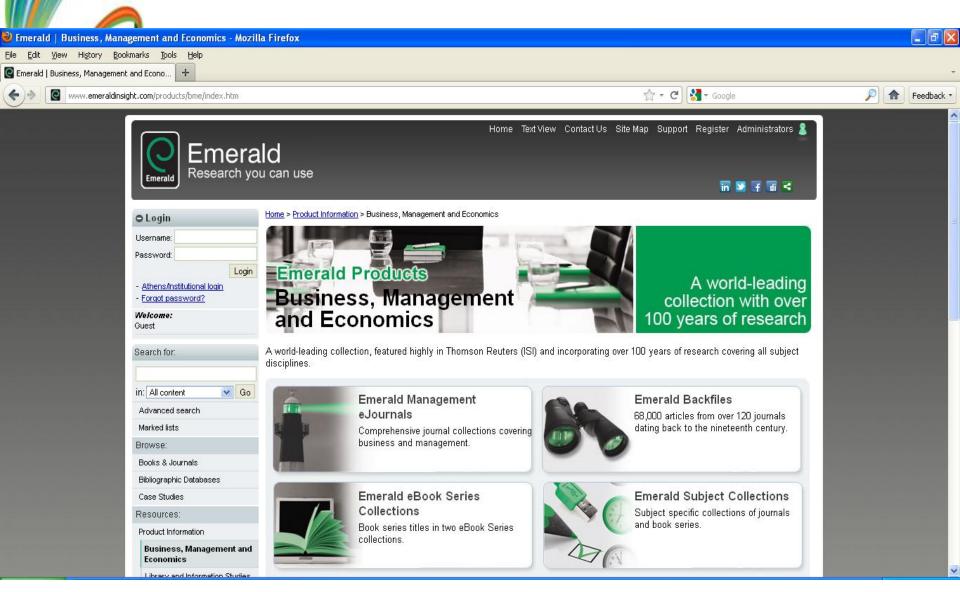
Cambridge University Press to advance learning, knowledge and research worldwide, the Press currently publishes over 300 peer-reviewed academic journals.

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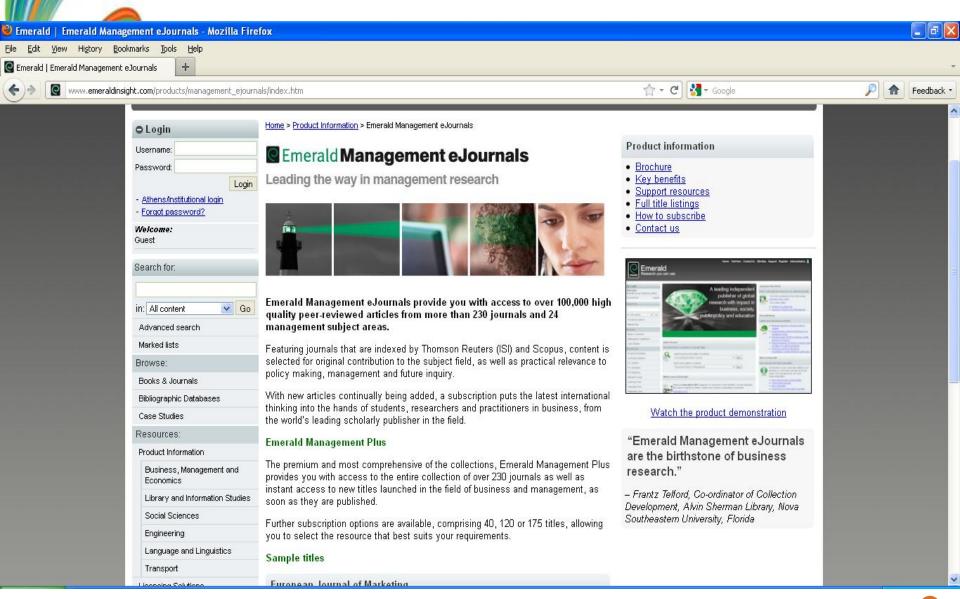
III. Emerald

- Emerald is a publisher based journal online database, linking research and practice to the benefit of society.
- The database covers nearly 300 journals and over 2,350 books and book series volumes in business and management, library and information sciences, engineering and materials science.
- As the leading publisher database for LIS research, Emerald's Library and Information Studies publications provide comprehensive and quality coverage in all areas of this field. Spanning a range of topics such as collection building to library finances, to document supply and inter-library lending, this is an essential resource for information professionals, librarians, educators, students and researchers around the world.
- Under UGC INFONET e-journals consortium access is made available for 29 e-journals from Library and Information Science full text database and archival access is varies from journal to journal (mostly 2001- onwards).

http://www.emeraldinsight.com



Emerald Management e-journals



IV. JSTOR

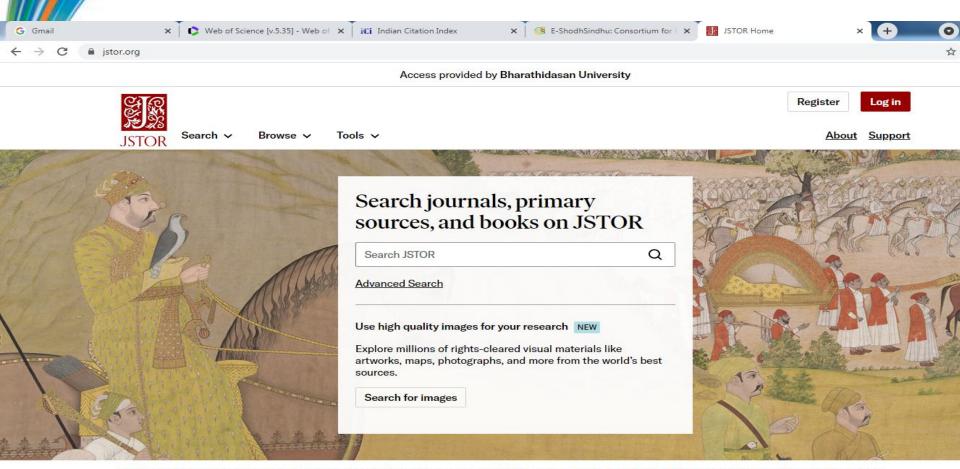
- JSTOR (Journal Storage) is full- text database for scholarship, established in 1995 as digital archives.
- The majority of content in the archive is journal literature, though inclusion of other materials such as conference proceedings, transactions, pamphlets, monographs, manuscripts, and other materials is continuously growing.
- At present, there are 2,000 journals, including previous titles, as well as other content available. New titles and other materials are being added regularly. It provides full text searches of almost.

V. Oxford University Press (OUP)

- Oxford University Press provides access to Oxford Journals. It publishes well over
 230 academic and research journals covering a broad range of subject areas.
- OUP database covers Life Sciences, Mathematics & Physical Sciences, Medicine, Social Sciences, Humanities and Law and include some of the most authoritative journals in these fields.
- Through UGC INFONET consortium, 198 Oxford University Press journals are available with back files since 1998 to the members libraries.

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JSTOR



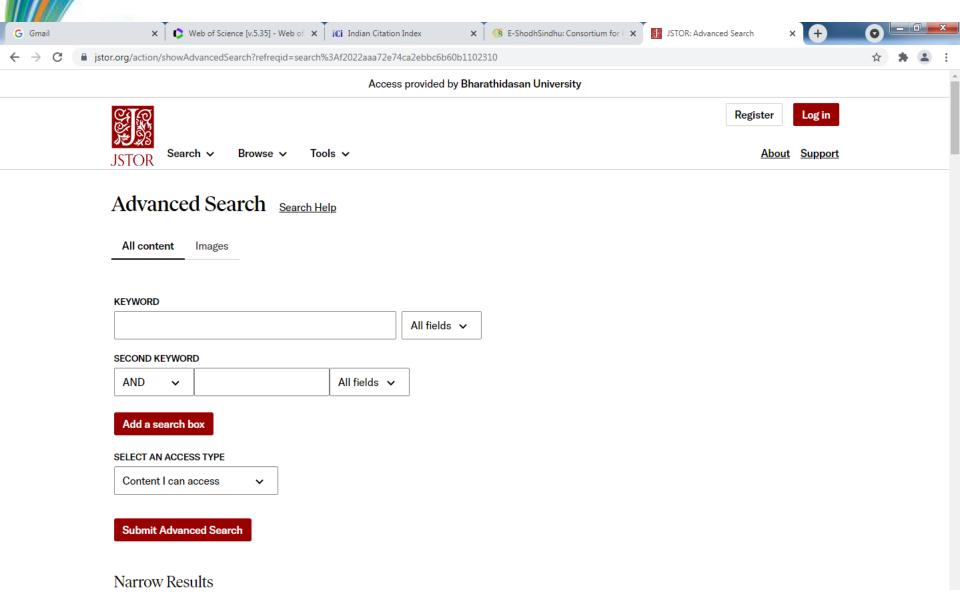
Yale University, Visual Resources of the Middle East. Detail of Indian Hunting scene with Emperor Ahmad Shah, Bhopal Singh, Indian Hunting scene with Emperor Ahmad Shah, Unknown artist, 1526–1857.

JSTOR digital archive includes more than 2,000 leading academic journals in the humanities, social sciences, and sciences, as well as select monographs and other materials valuable for academic work.

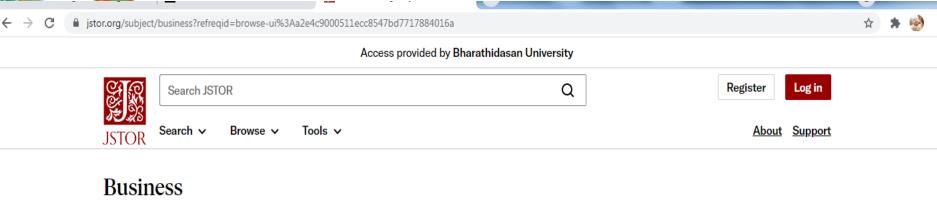
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OR-http://www.jstor.org/



Business-Journals



Search within Business:

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Journals	Books	Research Reports	
210 JOURNAL	DATE RANGE		
The Academ	1963 - 2015		
The Jou	1958 - 1962		
Academy of Management Learning & Education			2002 - 2015
Academy of Management Perspectives			2006 - 2015
The Aca	1993 - 2005		
The Exe	1990 - 1993		
The Aca	idemy of Ma	1987 - 1989	



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Health Sciences

Search within Health Sciences:

Books

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Journals Books Research Reports		
47 JOURNALS IN JSTOR	DATE RANGE	
The American Journal of Nursing	1900 - 2015	
Annals of Nutrition & Metabolism	1981 - 2017	
Nutrition and Metabolism	1970 - 1980	
Annales de la nutrition et de l'alimentation	1947 - 1980	
Nutritio et dieta	1959 - 1969	
BMJ: British Medical Journal	1988 - 2017	
Pritish Medical Journal (Clinical Pessarch Edition)		



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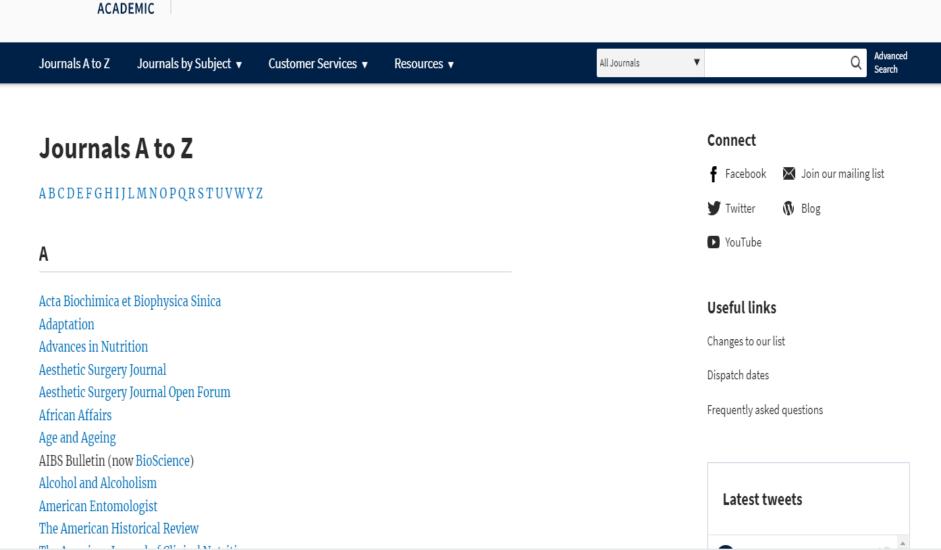
Frequently asked questions

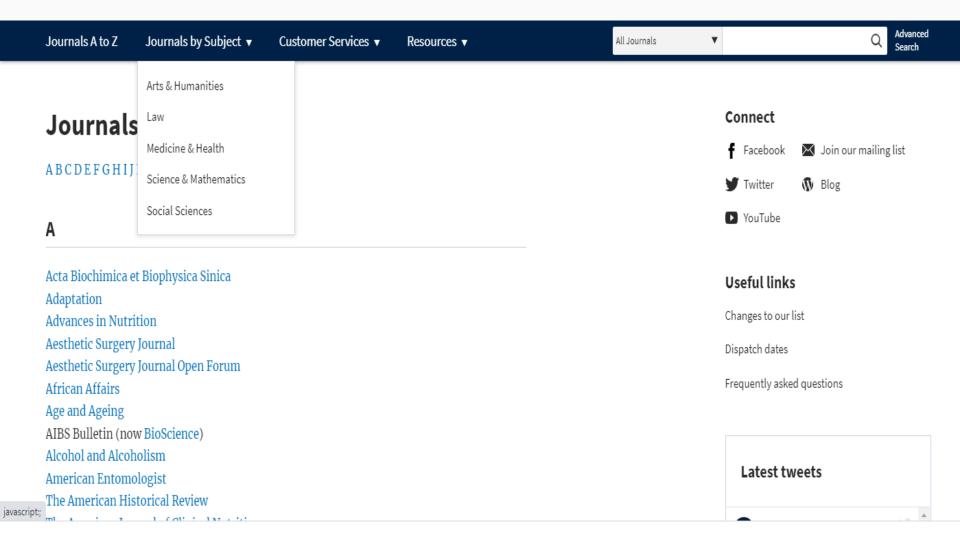
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Science and mathematics

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Α

Acta Biochimica et Biophysica Sinica

AIBS Bulletin (now BioScience)

American Entomologist

American Journal of Hypertension

Animal Frontiers

Annals of Botany

Annals of the Entomological Society of America

Annals of Work Exposures and Health

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Arts and humanities

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Α

Adaptation

African Affairs

The American Historical Review

American Journal of Legal History

American Literary History

Analysis

Applied Linguistics

Aristotelian Society Supplementary Volume

В

The British Journal of Aesthetics

The British Journal for the Philosophy of Science

Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies

C

The Cambridge Quarterly

Christian bioethics: Non-Ecumenical Studies in Medical Morality

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In what way do murein and pseudomurein biosynthetic pathways share a common evolutionary history? Find out in a new article from #FEMSMicrobes @femsmicro

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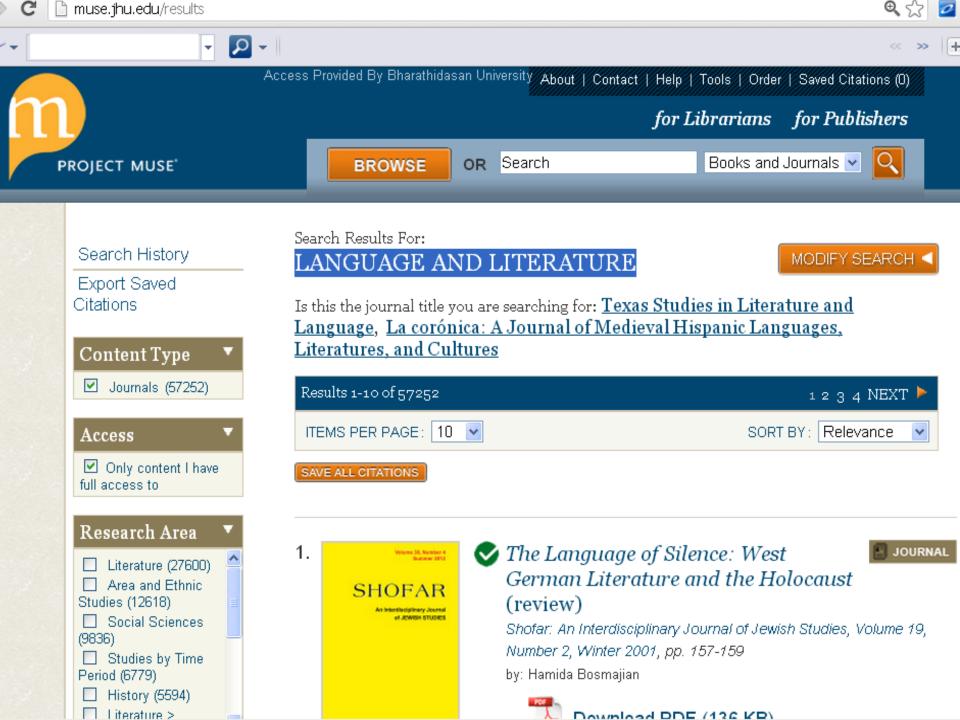
Archaeal pseudomurein .. Gene cluster and phylogen. academic.oup.com

4th October 2021



VI. Project MUSE

- Project MUSE is an excellent full-text online database, provides affordable and user-friendly online access to a comprehensive selection of prestigious humanities and social sciences journals.
- MUSE's online journal collections support a diverse array of research needs at academic, public, special and school libraries worldwide.
- It's journals are heavily indexed and peer-reviewed, with critically acclaimed articles by the most respected scholars in their fields.
- MUSE is also the sole source of complete, full-text versions of titles from many of the world's leading university presses and scholarly societies.
- Currently, MUSE provides full-text access to current content from over 400 titles representing nearly 100 not-for-profit publishers.

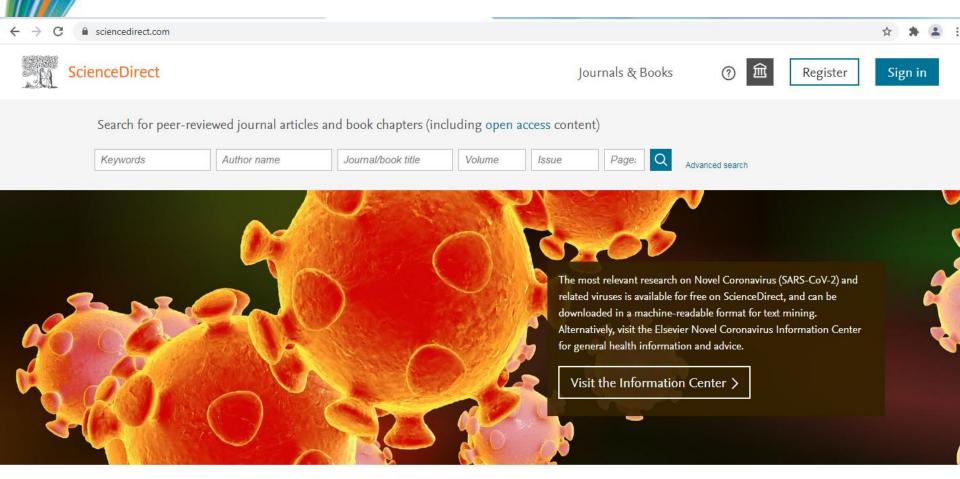




VII. Science Direct

- Science Direct is the world's renowned multidisciplinary online database, publishes over 2,000 journals as well as books and secondary databases.
- There are currently more than 9.5 million articles or chapters, a content base that is growing at a rate of almost 0.5 million additions per year.
- It offers subject coverage broadly includes all aspects of Physical Sciences and Engineering, Life Sciences, Health Sciences, Social Sciences and Humanities.
- It includes over 2,000 peer-reviewed journals and over 8,057,764 articles. It includes over hundreds of book series, handbooks and reference works and collection contain 4 million articles prior to 1995, and 2.75 million articles from after 1994

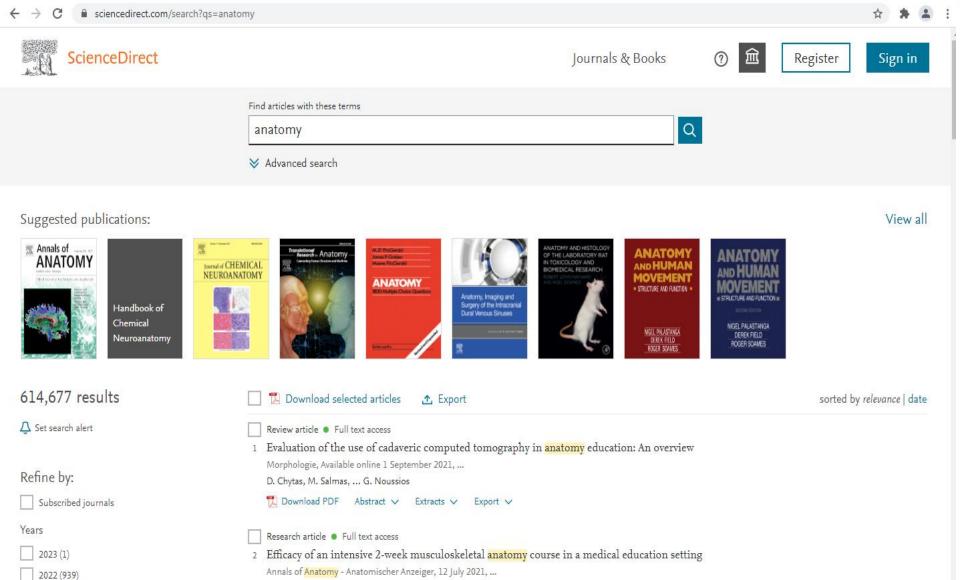
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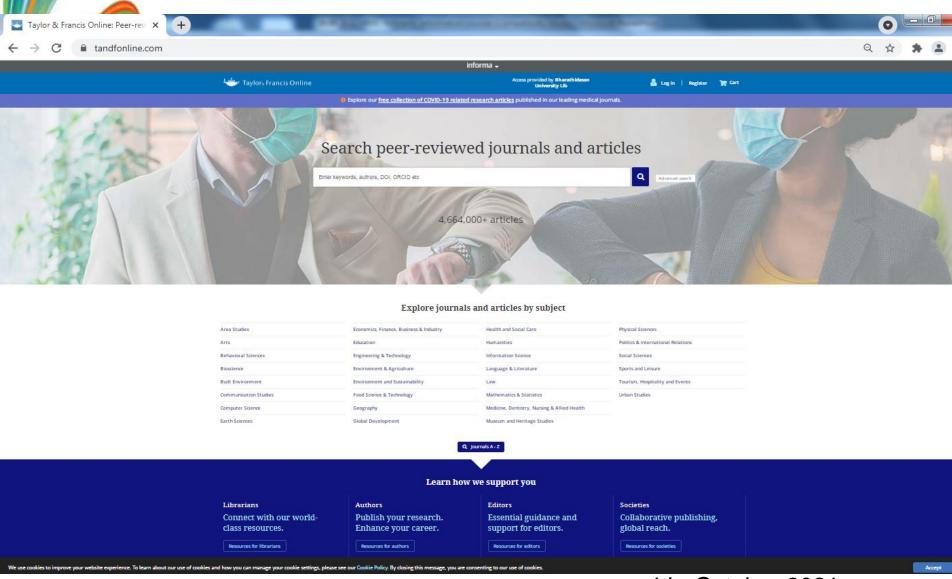
Feedback [



VIII. Taylor and Francis

- It is the oldest commercial journals publisher in the world, by providing access to its collection through online it comes under the category of a commercial online database.
- It provides access to more than 1100 journals and around 1,800 new books that enable the customers and end-users to perform their jobs efficiently, continue their education, and help contribute to the advancement of their chosen profession.
- It is a widely known online source among researchers, students, academics and increasingly professionals.
- UGC INFONET Consortium access more than 1365 journals with archival access to 1998 onwards issues.

Taylor & Francis Online

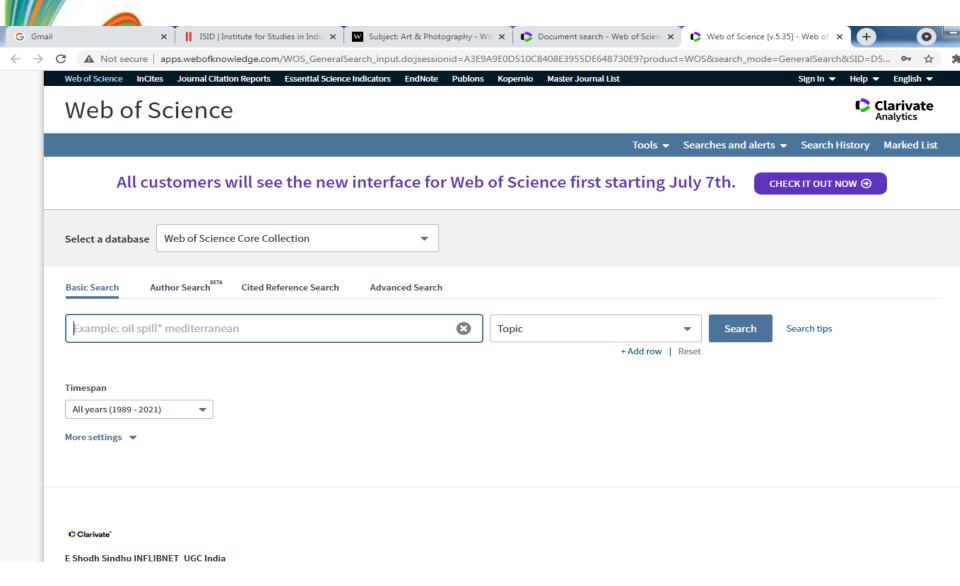




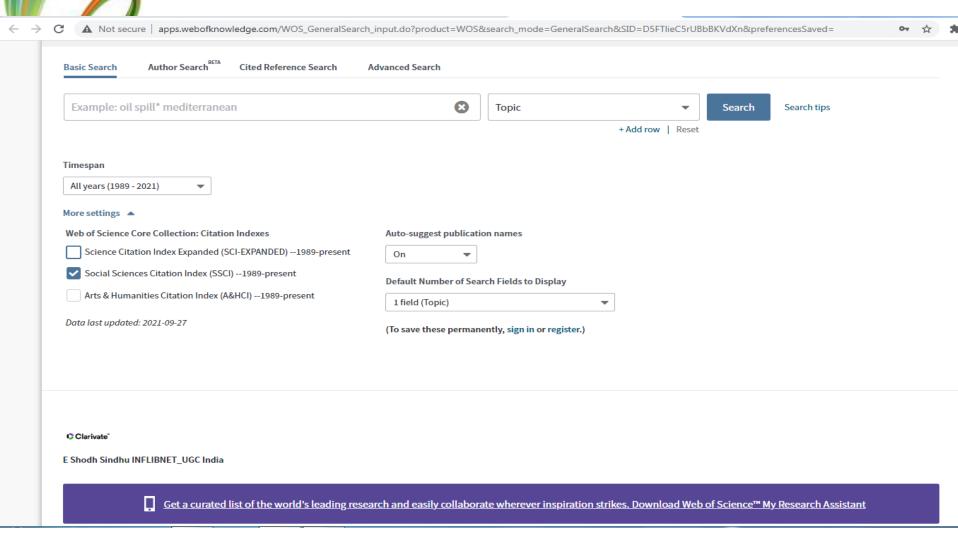
IX. Web of Science

- The Web of Science provides access to three major databases in Sciences, Social Sciences, Arts and Humanities.
- It provides seamless access to information from the world's most influential, highly-utilized scholarly literature across a broad range of topics which covers more than 12200 of the most prestigious, high impact research journals in the world going back to 1898.
- With web of Science users can also navigate to electronic fulltext journal articles.
- It also provides a unique search method called cited reference searching. With it, users can navigate forward, backward, and through the literature, searching all disciplines and time spans to uncover all the information relevant to their research.

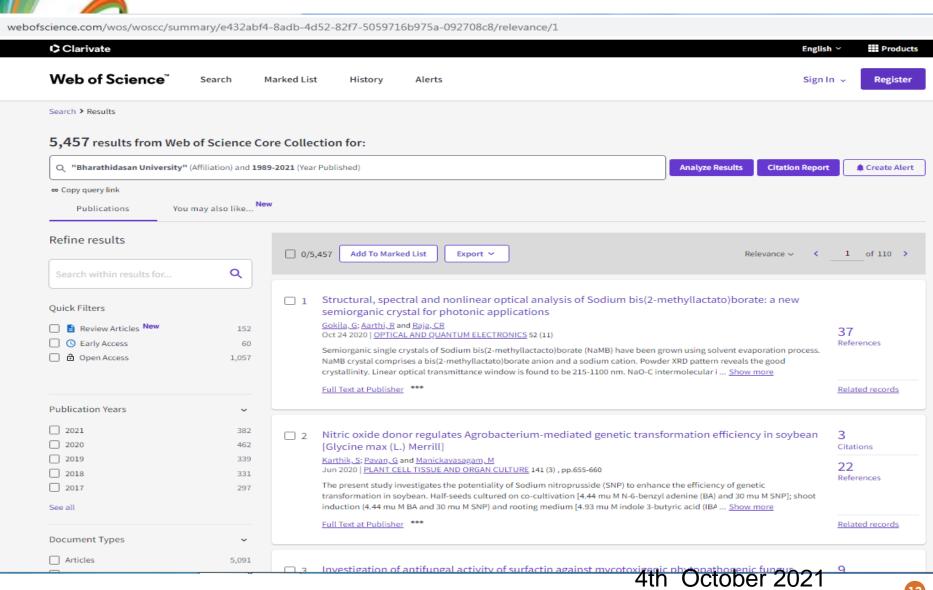
Web of Science



Social Science Citation Index

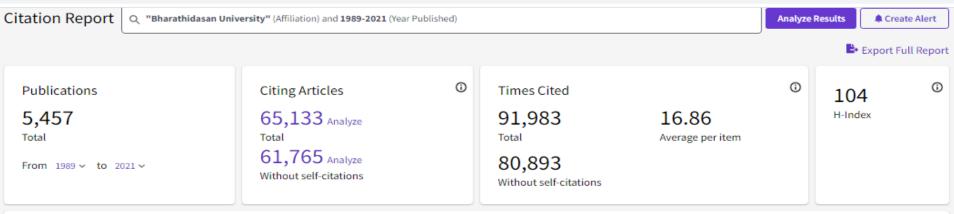


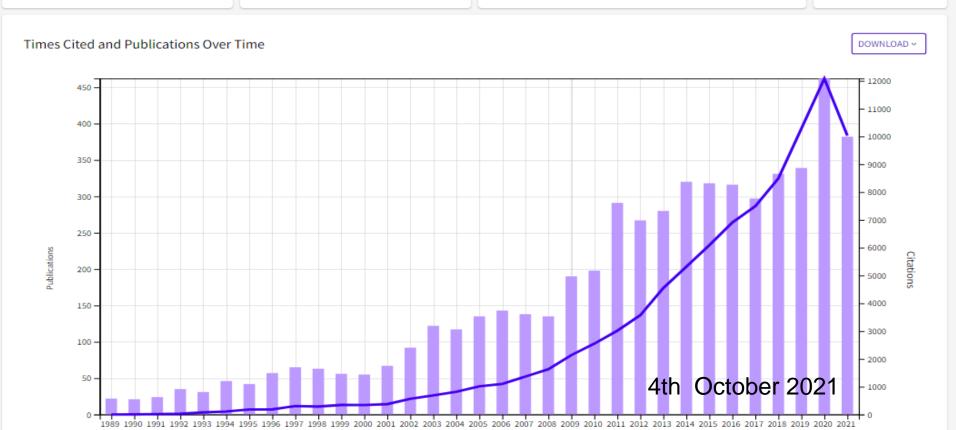
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cience.com/wos/woscc/citation-report/e432abf4-8adb-4d52-82f7-5059716b975a-092708c8

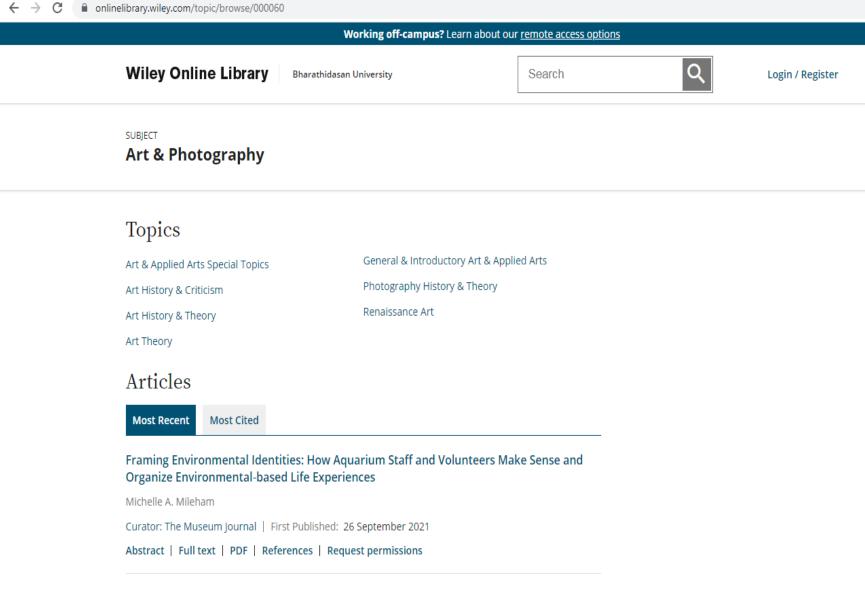






X. Wiley Online

- Wiley Online is the online database of an international scientific, technical, medical and scholarly publishing business of John Wiley & Sons that provides literature in every major academic and professional field.
- Wiley Online is of the world's foremost academic and professional database.
- It provides access to more than 1,400 scholarly peerreviewed journals and an extensive collection of books with global appeal in the life and physical sciences, medicine and allied health, engineering, humanities and social sciences.
- The UGC consortium accesses 908 journals from Blackwell publishing with back files since 1997.



Halting Jacob in early modern sermons

Kave Mclelland

Institutional Repository System

An Institutional repository is an online locus for collecting, preserving, and disseminating - in digital form - the intellectual output of an institution, particularly a research institution. For a university, this would include materials such as research journal articles, before (preprints) and after (postprints), etc..

The main objectives for having an institutional repository are:

- to provide open access to institutional research output by self-archiving it & to create global visibility for an institution's scholarly research
- to collect content in a single location and to store & preserve other institutional digital assets.
- Opening up outputs of the institution to a worldwide audience;
- Managing and measuring research and teaching activities;
- Providing a workspace for work-in-progress, & for projects;
- Facilitating the development & sharing of digital teaching materials, aids
- Supporting student endeavors, providing access to theses and dissertations
 There are a number of open-source software packages like DSpace, Eprints, and Fedora and there are also hosted (proprietary) software services like Digital Commons, SimpleDL®



- Online databases have developed as benchmark systems of information retrieval, mainly designed to retrieve documents required by the users.
- It works on the principle of providing right information to the right user instantly. These types of online systems designed with the aims of providing scholarly information in one or more areas of education and research.
- Online databases deal with a variety of information in variant forms and formats, comprising textual information, bibliographic information, numeric and multimedia information including text, audio, images and video.
- The online databases are acting as a bridge between the generators of information and the seekers of that information.