



Advanced Database Exercise

After participating in this session, you will be able to:

- Identify a scholarly journal
- Choose OhioLINK databases appropriate to a project or topic
- Define and use truncation
- Use keywords and truncation to find articles in 5 databases

I. Using the OhioLINK Electronic Journal Center

The OhioLINK Electronic Journal Center provides full-text articles from over 4000 professional journals. To connect to the OhioLINK Electronic Journal Center, move your mouse over the **Find...** tab on the library's homepage and click on **Electronic Journal Center (EJC)** in the center column.

First, open the advanced search screen by clicking "**All Search Options.**" Then, expand the limiters and search boxes you can use by clicking "**Show Limit Options**" and "**More Search Boxes.**" (They might be open already.)

I want to find all recent articles about free trade with China. Type "**free trade**" in the first box (don't forget the **quotation marks**—it tells the computer to search for it as a phrase) and **China** in the second box. In the limit options, limit your search by clicking **Business, Economics, and Management** and in the Year: From box, type **2005**.

1. How many articles did you find? _____

Can you get the first article full-text? _____

II. Using "America: History and Life"

To connect to the **America: History and Life** database, start at the Maag Library home page (<http://www.maag.yosu.edu>). Click on **Research Databases**, then when the OhioLINK Databases come up, select the letter **A** and then scroll down through the alphabetical list to **America: History and Life.**)

Truncation

You can do a search for many variations of a word using **truncation**. I want to find all the articles in this database that have to do with Civil War photographs, photographers, and photography. In **America: History and Life**, type the phrase Civil War and photograph*. (The * is the truncation symbol. It searches for all variations of the word "photograph", such as photographs, photographed, and photography.)

Before clicking “Search,” it’s time to limit the search, to weed out the things I don’t want. You can limit your search results based on language, publication type, year of publication, historical time period and whether or not the full text of the article is available. Limit the results you found to: **full text articles in English** published from **1998** to the present time and spanning the time period **1860-1869 c.e. AD**. How many records did you find? _____

Scroll down until you find the article, “The Photograph that Made Lincoln President.” Answer the following questions about that article.

In what journal does it appear? _____

Does Maag Library own this publication? (Hint: Click “Find It!”) _____

III. Using Quick Search @ OhioLINK

Quick Search @OhioLINK allows you to search multiple databases on the same subject at the same time. From Maag’s homepage, click on **Research Databases**, then **Quick Search @ OhioLINK**. Select the **History Articles** and in the search blank, type **Jim Crow**. (It will take a few minutes for the results to appear.)

How many records were retrieved? _____

Is the first article available in full text? (Hint: click **Find**) _____

V. Using JSTOR

The JSTOR database is unique because the complete archives of these core scholarly journals have been digitized, starting with the very first issues, many of which date from the 1800s. New titles and fields are being added regularly.

From Maag’s homepage, move the mouse over the “**Find**” tab and select **JSTOR (Journal Storage)**, then **Search**, and finally **Advanced Search**. Let’s say you’re doing a research paper on the media’s role in terrorism. Type **terrorism and media** in the first blank. Now you’ll want to narrow your search by telling the database where you’d like it to try and find the articles. Scroll down until you see the **Discipline(s) and/or Journal(s)** and select the areas in which you think you might find articles about this topic. (You can choose more than one discipline.) Then click **Search** at the top of the page.

Which disciplines did you select? _____

How many journal articles did you find? _____ (Hint: If your search found no articles, go back and select different disciplines. Research is nothing if not trial and error!)

V. Using Newspaper Source

From the library's homepage, click on **Research Databases**, then **N-O**. Scroll down until you get to *Newspaper Source*.

Let's say you were interested in finding articles about tsunamis, specifically articles published by The New York Times. First, type your keyword **tsunami** in the first blank. Scroll down the page to the "newspaper" blank and type **New York Times**. Click the **Search** button.

When the results appear, look at the information about the first article by clicking on its title. Notice all the different subject terms that appear. These are other terms that you could use to search for information on this subject. Scroll clear down to the bottom of the page and click **Find It!**. First, notice the **Format Citation As:** box on the right side of the page. You can get a citation to this article in any of the formats listed by selecting the format and clicking **Go**. Select the **MLA** format and click **Go**. Neat, eh?

Click the back button. Is this article available in full-text? If so, how do you get the full text? _____

Close that box and select **New Search** at the top of the page. Now let's say you need to find newspaper editorials about a presidential candidate. In the first blank, type your keyword(s), which in this case is the name of the politician. Next, scroll down the page until you see **Document Type**. Scroll down this list and select **Editorial**. Click **Search**.

In which newspaper does the first article appear? _____

Does Maag Library subscribe to this newspaper? (Hint: Click "**Find It.**" _____)

Scholarly Publications

- written by scholars (highly educated, devotes professional life to the field)
- written for other scholars
- few photographs or advertisements
- uses jargon (terminology only those in the field would understand)
- frequently published by associations
- most articles follow a prescribed style: Abstract, Introduction, Literature Review, Method of Data Collection, Results, Analysis, and Conclusion
- editors decide what articles are published
- authors are easily identifiable, credentials are given

Trade Publications

- written by practitioners in a particular field
- written for other practitioners in the field
- uses jargon (terminology only those in the field would understand)
- advertisements are for products and services that pertain to the field
- includes photographs and illustrations
- authors are easily identifiable, credentials are sometimes given

Popular Publications

- written by journalists, for the general public
- glossy pages
- usually many photographs
- many advertisements
- easily understood, does not assume any prior knowledge of the subject
- attempts to entertain

Translating English into Computerese

Research Question (English): How does advertising attempt to teach children to influence their parents' buying decisions?

Keywords	Advertising	Children	Influence	
Alternative Terms (Synonyms)	Market/ing Sale/s Promot/ion	Adolescen/t Youth/ Young adult/s Minor/s	Persua/de Induc/e Prompt/	
Broader Terms	Media Pop cultur/e Business	Consumer/s Customer/s Buyer/s	--	
Narrower Terms	Television ad/s School advertis/ing	3-9 year-olds 13-15 year-olds 15-19 year-olds Tweens Infants	Nag/ Pressur/e	

Search Statement (Computerese): (advertis? or market?) and (teen? or child? or minor?) and (influent? or nag?)

Translating English into Computerese

Research Question (English): _____

Keywords				
Alternative Terms (Synonyms)				
Broader Terms				
Narrower Terms				

Search Statement (Computerese): _____