

1
00:00:00,000 --> 00:00:07,600

2
00:00:07,600 --> 00:00:11,533
Let's go ahead and dive in my name is

3
00:00:11,533 --> 00:00:14,900
Maisha Duncan and I'm a librarian here at

4
00:00:14,900 --> 00:00:18,633
UD Library, Museums, & Press.

5
00:00:18,633 --> 00:00:21,966
I'm really excited to share some of the

6
00:00:21,966 --> 00:00:24,800
deeper techniques of how we can get

7
00:00:24,800 --> 00:00:28,566
"Googling" but with Google Scholar. So

8
00:00:28,566 --> 00:00:32,500
after today's session the things that I

9
00:00:32,500 --> 00:00:34,566
hope you all feel much more confident

10
00:00:34,566 --> 00:00:37,266
about are that you can search Google

11
00:00:37,266 --> 00:00:40,100
Scholar effectively and understand all

12
00:00:40,100 --> 00:00:42,933
the many features that it has,

13
00:00:42,933 --> 00:00:44,666

locate the core journals in your

14

00:00:44,666 --> 00:00:47,000
discipline. I'm gonna have some

15

00:00:47,000 --> 00:00:49,633
sample topics that I'll be searching but

16

00:00:49,633 --> 00:00:51,066
you all should be searching in your own

17

00:00:51,066 --> 00:00:53,900
fields, okay? How to configure alerts in

18

00:00:53,900 --> 00:00:56,466
your personal profile and all kinds of

19

00:00:56,466 --> 00:00:58,400
updates so you can stay connected to

20

00:00:58,400 --> 00:01:01,666
what's being published, and then really

21

00:01:01,666 --> 00:01:03,566
understand when to use Google Scholar

22

00:01:03,566 --> 00:01:05,100
vs. when you might want to use a

23

00:01:05,100 --> 00:01:08,300
different tool. General Google or one of

24

00:01:08,300 --> 00:01:12,900
our library databases okay? So to get

25

00:01:12,900 --> 00:01:15,266
started I think the best way to dive in

26
00:01:15,266 --> 00:01:18,100
is to just practice. Just wanna see what

27
00:01:18,100 --> 00:01:19,366
you're working with okay?

28
00:01:19,366 --> 00:01:21,300
So I'd like for everyone to go to Google

29
00:01:21,300 --> 00:01:25,366
Scholar and just try a sample search I

30
00:01:25,366 --> 00:01:26,766
asked you to kind of come with some

31
00:01:26,766 --> 00:01:28,666
keywords in mind. If you don't have any

32
00:01:28,666 --> 00:01:29,933
it's fine just come up with something

33
00:01:29,933 --> 00:01:32,600
think about maybe something in your

34
00:01:32,600 --> 00:01:35,500
research area. And I want you while

35
00:01:35,500 --> 00:01:37,933
you're doing that to think about what

36
00:01:37,933 --> 00:01:39,266
are the decisions you're making as

37
00:01:39,266 --> 00:01:42,766
you're searching and then if you refine

38
00:01:42,766 --> 00:01:44,866

your search you know how are you doing

39

00:01:44,866 --> 00:01:46,800

that? So just we're gonna take about

40

00:01:46,800 --> 00:01:48,866

five minutes and I just want you to dive

41

00:01:48,866 --> 00:01:50,800

into Google Scholar and just do a little

42

00:01:50,800 --> 00:01:53,100

test search maybe try it a couple times

43

00:01:53,100 --> 00:01:55,366

and then think about what you're doing.

44

00:01:55,366 --> 00:02:11,166

[Music]

45

00:02:11,166 --> 00:02:13,833

Okay so I know everyone's in different

46

00:02:13,833 --> 00:02:17,900

places right now in their search but as

47

00:02:17,900 --> 00:02:22,633

you're going along take a moment and

48

00:02:22,633 --> 00:02:28,266

maybe turn to your neighbor and you know

49

00:02:28,266 --> 00:02:30,000

think about some of these ideas.

50

00:02:30,000 --> 00:02:32,333

Start with these questions what did you

51

00:02:32,333 --> 00:02:32,500

do

52

00:02:32,500 --> 00:02:34,666

what are your decisions? If you don't have

53

00:02:34,666 --> 00:02:36,166

someone right next to you you might have

54

00:02:36,166 --> 00:02:37,900

to kind of move around a little bit but

55

00:02:37,900 --> 00:02:39,433

just take a minute think about it and

56

00:02:39,433 --> 00:02:40,700

then share with the person next to you.

57

00:02:40,700 --> 00:02:43,100

What decisions did you make? How did you

58

00:02:43,100 --> 00:02:45,333

choose the words? What did you click? That

59

00:02:45,333 --> 00:02:46,466

kind of stuff we're gonna just spend a

60

00:02:46,466 --> 00:02:47,800

minute or two you think talking about

61

00:02:47,800 --> 00:02:50,100

that with the person next to you.

62

00:02:50,100 --> 00:03:00,266

[Music]

63

00:03:00,266 --> 00:03:03,633

All right so here's the next topic - What

64

00:03:03,633 --> 00:03:05,533

do you guys think of as what makes

65

00:03:05,533 --> 00:03:07,700

Google Scholar awesome? First of all show

66

00:03:07,700 --> 00:03:09,533

of hands how many of you use Google Scholar

67

00:03:09,533 --> 00:03:13,933

in your work before? Okay, about half.

68

00:03:13,933 --> 00:03:14,566

Cool!

69

00:03:14,566 --> 00:03:16,933

For those of you who have what do you

70

00:03:16,933 --> 00:03:18,766

like about it? What makes it a good

71

00:03:18,766 --> 00:03:24,300

source? [inaudible student question] So it's kind of like

72

00:03:24,300 --> 00:03:25,900

multidisciplinary is pulling from all

73

00:03:25,900 --> 00:03:26,633

different things

74

00:03:26,633 --> 00:03:32,100

Good. Anyone else? [student: "CVs for researchers. CVs."] Good

75

00:03:32,100 --> 00:03:34,400

So you're seeing not just the articles

76
00:03:34,400 --> 00:03:35,566
themselves but you're seeing information

77
00:03:35,566 --> 00:03:37,033
about the people who are doing the

78
00:03:37,033 --> 00:03:39,633
research. Good. So then for those of you

79
00:03:39,633 --> 00:03:41,200
who are just doing this for the first

80
00:03:41,200 --> 00:03:44,133
time and of course everyone else are

81
00:03:44,133 --> 00:03:45,700
there any specific questions that have

82
00:03:45,700 --> 00:03:47,800
already come up or concerns you might

83
00:03:47,800 --> 00:03:50,466
have about how you would use this? Anyone

84
00:03:50,466 --> 00:03:51,833
come here with some concerns in mind

85
00:03:51,833 --> 00:03:58,900
already? Yes. [inaudible student question] I've heard a lot of

86
00:03:58,900 --> 00:04:01,100
descriptions of you know our current

87
00:04:01,100 --> 00:04:03,200
information age being like opening a

88
00:04:03,200 --> 00:04:04,733

fire hydrant and it's just like [woosh!]

89

00:04:04,733 --> 00:04:07,133

right? So we're gonna have to really

90

00:04:07,133 --> 00:04:09,766

think about how to limit. That's a good

91

00:04:09,766 --> 00:04:10,833

point.

92

00:04:10,833 --> 00:04:13,366

How many of you were at some point in

93

00:04:13,366 --> 00:04:16,266

your educational career or work in the

94

00:04:16,266 --> 00:04:18,000

recently told

95

00:04:18,000 --> 00:04:20,666

not to go to Google? Anyone ever told

96

00:04:20,666 --> 00:04:23,333

that like only go to the library or

97

00:04:23,333 --> 00:04:26,000

don't go to Google? I know I've

98

00:04:26,000 --> 00:04:28,500

said that at times depending on the

99

00:04:28,500 --> 00:04:29,766

setting when I was working in K through

100

00:04:29,766 --> 00:04:33,466

12 schools. But we're gonna talk about

101
00:04:33,466 --> 00:04:35,200
Google Scholar which is definitely a

102
00:04:35,200 --> 00:04:36,833
different thing than general Google

103
00:04:36,833 --> 00:04:38,400
right? You're still getting a lot of info

104
00:04:38,400 --> 00:04:40,666
but it is definitely a subset and we'll

105
00:04:40,666 --> 00:04:41,900
talk about how to do that even better

106
00:04:41,900 --> 00:04:46,700
Just to get started what are the

107
00:04:46,700 --> 00:04:49,366
highlights in my opinion? Well yes it's

108
00:04:49,366 --> 00:04:52,766
Google that means that it's simple

109
00:04:52,766 --> 00:04:55,566
language searching in a traditional

110
00:04:55,566 --> 00:04:57,933
library database you have to think about

111
00:04:57,933 --> 00:05:02,166
keywords even more carefully. Here you

112
00:05:02,166 --> 00:05:04,233
get to be a little sloppier which is

113
00:05:04,233 --> 00:05:07,433

helpful and then it also has Google's

114

00:05:07,433 --> 00:05:09,400
famous ranking that none of us really

115

00:05:09,400 --> 00:05:11,200
understand how it works but it seems to

116

00:05:11,200 --> 00:05:12,500
work for everyone because we all love

117

00:05:12,500 --> 00:05:16,066
Google. The multidisciplinary idea

118

00:05:16,066 --> 00:05:20,766
that came up. Generally in traditional

119

00:05:20,766 --> 00:05:22,266
library databases you're going to a

120

00:05:22,266 --> 00:05:24,266
database that might be really

121

00:05:24,266 --> 00:05:26,766
specialized. Google Scholar lets you

122

00:05:26,766 --> 00:05:28,400
search across disciplines and more

123

00:05:28,400 --> 00:05:30,533
importantly times where what you're

124

00:05:30,533 --> 00:05:32,900
getting at falls under so many that you

125

00:05:32,900 --> 00:05:35,266
don't even really know where to begin.

126

00:05:35,266 --> 00:05:38,800

The discovery part is really cool.

127

00:05:38,800 --> 00:05:41,066

You get to see related works, you get to

128

00:05:41,066 --> 00:05:44,033

see cited by... I want everyone to take a

129

00:05:44,033 --> 00:05:45,966

minute and look at that on Google

130

00:05:45,966 --> 00:05:55,200

Scholar. So if I did a search

131

00:05:55,200 --> 00:05:58,966

all right so what I'm seeing under here

132

00:05:58,966 --> 00:06:01,300

do you guys notice these little links

133

00:06:01,300 --> 00:06:05,166

that are underneath each citation or

134

00:06:05,166 --> 00:06:07,366

each article? So you're gonna see and a

135

00:06:07,366 --> 00:06:09,266

lot of them the cited by, related

136

00:06:09,266 --> 00:06:11,866

articles, versions, and then links to

137

00:06:11,866 --> 00:06:14,266

other places. This cited by is

138

00:06:14,266 --> 00:06:17,933

telling you there are 74 articles that

139

00:06:17,933 --> 00:06:22,233

cited this article. And if I click

140

00:06:22,233 --> 00:06:24,933

on it I'm now gonna see that list. So

141

00:06:24,933 --> 00:06:27,000

this is how we get at this larger

142

00:06:27,000 --> 00:06:28,900

scholarly conversation that's happening

143

00:06:28,900 --> 00:06:30,600

around the topic that you're looking at.

144

00:06:30,600 --> 00:06:32,066

145

00:06:32,066 --> 00:06:35,200

Similarly, related articles does the

146

00:06:35,200 --> 00:06:38,400

same thing. It's using an algorithm to

147

00:06:38,400 --> 00:06:40,900

then pull information pull other

148

00:06:40,900 --> 00:06:42,933

articles that are related in some way

149

00:06:42,933 --> 00:06:44,900

it's probably about you know similar

150

00:06:44,900 --> 00:06:49,733

citations and similar subjects.

151
00:06:49,733 --> 00:06:52,600
Versions is really cool, and versions is

152
00:06:52,600 --> 00:06:54,600
something that's going to come in handy

153
00:06:54,600 --> 00:06:57,366
at the end of your research or when

154
00:06:57,366 --> 00:07:00,833
you're working on those reference lists

155
00:07:00,833 --> 00:07:02,333
and work cited pages. You're

156
00:07:02,333 --> 00:07:04,700
cleaning up your citations this is going

157
00:07:04,700 --> 00:07:07,333
to pull together all of the versions of

158
00:07:07,333 --> 00:07:11,300
a specific article right so I was

159
00:07:11,300 --> 00:07:13,000
looking at one article: "The next

160
00:07:13,000 --> 00:07:15,566
generation of diversity and intergroup

161
00:07:15,566 --> 00:07:17,500
relations research", and when I clicked

162
00:07:17,500 --> 00:07:20,133
all versions now I'm seeing all the

163
00:07:20,133 --> 00:07:21,166

different versions of it that are

164

00:07:21,166 --> 00:07:24,266
available. This is important especially

165

00:07:24,266 --> 00:07:28,000
when you're publishing because you know

166

00:07:28,000 --> 00:07:29,400
there may be a more up-to-date version

167

00:07:29,400 --> 00:07:31,233
that you want to cite you know a lot of

168

00:07:31,233 --> 00:07:34,000
times articles come out electronic only

169

00:07:34,000 --> 00:07:36,900
before they actually get a space in an

170

00:07:36,900 --> 00:07:40,966
issue of a journal. [inaudible student comment] Exactly - all that
kind

171

00:07:40,966 --> 00:07:42,800
of stuff right I mean or also it's just

172

00:07:42,800 --> 00:07:45,066
they want to get it out there but the

173

00:07:45,066 --> 00:07:46,566
issue is not going to come out for six

174

00:07:46,566 --> 00:07:48,866
months right so they might publish it

175

00:07:48,866 --> 00:07:52,366
issue online first. Sometimes there are

176

00:07:52,366 --> 00:07:55,033

PDFs available through universities and

177

00:07:55,033 --> 00:07:57,066

other places, so being able to see all

178

00:07:57,066 --> 00:07:58,600

the different versions and where that's

179

00:07:58,600 --> 00:08:00,266

been published where it's been listed

180

00:08:00,266 --> 00:08:04,166

can be helpful to your research as well.

181

00:08:04,166 --> 00:08:07,666

So pay attention to these things, some

182

00:08:07,666 --> 00:08:08,900

of them you notice they're even linking

183

00:08:08,900 --> 00:08:10,633

out to other - this is a library

184

00:08:10,633 --> 00:08:14,733

database here: "Web of Science". Full-text

185

00:08:14,733 --> 00:08:16,300

links how many of you when you were

186

00:08:16,300 --> 00:08:18,266

looking at, when you were doing your search

187

00:08:18,266 --> 00:08:20,466

everything you wanted to see you were

188

00:08:20,466 --> 00:08:23,166
able to view the full-text? Were you all

189
00:08:23,166 --> 00:08:25,933
able to see the entire article, you

190
00:08:25,933 --> 00:08:29,566
wanted to click on? Yes/no? No. Okay

191
00:08:29,566 --> 00:08:33,033
Interesting. Okay so yes, one of the big

192
00:08:33,033 --> 00:08:35,200
"cons" of Google Scholar that a lot of

193
00:08:35,200 --> 00:08:36,666
people complain about is that sometimes

194
00:08:36,666 --> 00:08:38,333
you're gonna hit a paywall.

195
00:08:38,333 --> 00:08:41,600
Sometimes the article that you want to

196
00:08:41,600 --> 00:08:44,866
see you can't actually access. Really

197
00:08:44,866 --> 00:08:47,266
quickly I want to show you something

198
00:08:47,266 --> 00:08:49,466
that's going to really help with that.

199
00:08:49,466 --> 00:08:54,166
If everyone can open a new tab on

200
00:08:54,166 --> 00:08:56,400
their browser and go to the library

201
00:08:56,400 --> 00:09:05,366
homepage. So: library.udel.edu - Now I'm

202
00:09:05,366 --> 00:09:07,733
talking about this as not a database

203
00:09:07,733 --> 00:09:09,066
right Google Scholar or something

204
00:09:09,066 --> 00:09:11,066
separate but to make your life a little

205
00:09:11,066 --> 00:09:14,066
easier the library has actually listed

206
00:09:14,066 --> 00:09:16,133
Google Scholar as one of its databases.

207
00:09:16,133 --> 00:09:19,600
So if I click the database tab here and

208
00:09:19,600 --> 00:09:23,533
then search for Google I'm getting a

209
00:09:23,533 --> 00:09:25,600
link to Google Scholar - which is "Get It"

210
00:09:25,600 --> 00:09:28,100
enabled. So if you're in a rush and

211
00:09:28,100 --> 00:09:29,966
you want to quickly look up something on

212
00:09:29,966 --> 00:09:31,166
Google Scholar you don't feel like

213

00:09:31,166 --> 00:09:34,600
logging into your own account you can

214
00:09:34,600 --> 00:09:37,433
log in this way like the way you would

215
00:09:37,433 --> 00:09:40,766
with any other database off-campus.

216
00:09:40,766 --> 00:09:43,633
And you're gonna get to see UDel Library

217
00:09:43,633 --> 00:09:48,000
link to it. The the best way to do

218
00:09:48,000 --> 00:09:49,833
this however, to make sure on your device

219
00:09:49,833 --> 00:09:52,266
you're always connecting to University

220
00:09:52,266 --> 00:09:55,366
of Delaware's content, is if you click

221
00:09:55,366 --> 00:09:57,600
these little lines here at the top and

222
00:09:57,600 --> 00:10:00,566
go to your settings, you want to set up

223
00:10:00,566 --> 00:10:02,900
your library links. So for those of

224
00:10:02,900 --> 00:10:06,100
you who have your own computer now you

225
00:10:06,100 --> 00:10:07,500
can definitely take a look at your

226

00:10:07,500 --> 00:10:09,600
settings in Google Scholar and see if

227

00:10:09,600 --> 00:10:12,633
UDel is listed there. Because you

228

00:10:12,633 --> 00:10:14,166
guys are on campus everyone else

229

00:10:14,166 --> 00:10:16,066
everyone has access to it right now.

230

00:10:16,066 --> 00:10:17,666
But you want to make sure that when

231

00:10:17,666 --> 00:10:19,733
your logged in as yourself and your even

232

00:10:19,733 --> 00:10:21,833
off-campus that these library links show

233

00:10:21,833 --> 00:10:28,566
up. Yes. [inaudible student question] Yep. You set it up and you're

234

00:10:28,566 --> 00:10:30,400
gonna be linked to University of

235

00:10:30,400 --> 00:10:32,433
Delaware. Now what would happen if you

236

00:10:32,433 --> 00:10:34,266
choose an article that you want to read

237

00:10:34,266 --> 00:10:36,266
when you click on the link and it takes

238

00:10:36,266 --> 00:10:38,433
you to, you know, uses "Get It" to take you

239
00:10:38,433 --> 00:10:39,866
to a database, you'll have to

240
00:10:39,866 --> 00:10:43,200
authenticate with your UDel credentials

241
00:10:43,200 --> 00:10:46,500
but you can access it anywhere.

242
00:10:46,500 --> 00:10:49,100
So this is really important, this "Library

243
00:10:49,100 --> 00:10:52,200
Links" because like I showed you a second

244
00:10:52,200 --> 00:10:56,533
ago when I was looking at my results

245
00:10:56,533 --> 00:11:00,000
you know I'm getting linked to database

246
00:11:00,000 --> 00:11:02,133
information here and then I'm

247
00:11:02,133 --> 00:11:04,500
getting these "Get It" links. This is

248
00:11:04,500 --> 00:11:07,466
telling me "click here" and the library is

249
00:11:07,466 --> 00:11:09,166
gonna link you to where you need to go.

250
00:11:09,166 --> 00:11:14,200
Okay? So a lot of those paywalls not all

251

00:11:14,200 --> 00:11:15,333
of them because of course we don't

252

00:11:15,333 --> 00:11:17,000
subscribe to every single thing that's

253

00:11:17,000 --> 00:11:19,500
published, but a lot of those paywalls

254

00:11:19,500 --> 00:11:23,366
are gonna now come down if you are using

255

00:11:23,366 --> 00:11:25,933
the University of Delaware library links.

256

00:11:25,933 --> 00:11:29,400
So we talked about a lot of these

257

00:11:29,400 --> 00:11:34,733
awesome highlights of Google Scholar, we

258

00:11:34,733 --> 00:11:36,500
have all the versions and all that

259

00:11:36,500 --> 00:11:38,100
information along the bottom underneath

260

00:11:38,100 --> 00:11:41,833
each item, we have links to full-text. The

261

00:11:41,833 --> 00:11:43,466
next one that I really think is

262

00:11:43,466 --> 00:11:45,666
incredible is "Notifications and

263

00:11:45,666 --> 00:11:49,966
citations tracking". If you are

264
00:11:49,966 --> 00:11:55,700
looking at your search and you see a

265
00:11:55,700 --> 00:11:58,500
scholar that you think you would be

266
00:11:58,500 --> 00:12:00,866
interested in following - If you click on

267
00:12:00,866 --> 00:12:03,033
their name and they have a Google

268
00:12:03,033 --> 00:12:06,633
profile you can now follow them.

269
00:12:06,633 --> 00:12:09,566
You can follow that scholar alright? So why

270
00:12:09,566 --> 00:12:11,900
don't we all take a second and instead

271
00:12:11,900 --> 00:12:13,433
of just looking at your list you have

272
00:12:13,433 --> 00:12:15,333
thus far, look up a scholar that you know.

273
00:12:15,333 --> 00:12:18,466
So it can be one of your professors, it

274
00:12:18,466 --> 00:12:22,233
could be one of your advisors, it could

275
00:12:22,233 --> 00:12:25,166
be someone that you've read before. Go

276

00:12:25,166 --> 00:12:27,266
ahead and type their name into the box.

277

00:12:27,266 --> 00:12:29,133
Into the search box.

278

00:12:29,133 --> 00:12:32,233
So let's say I do

279

00:12:32,233 --> 00:12:36,566
who should I do? All right so I'm gonna

280

00:12:36,566 --> 00:12:39,933
do a library scholar.

281

00:12:39,933 --> 00:12:43,366
But when you're in the profile you get a

282

00:12:43,366 --> 00:12:45,933
really robust look at all of their

283

00:12:45,933 --> 00:12:49,500
publications okay when how many times

284

00:12:49,500 --> 00:12:51,400
they've been cited and by whom.

285

00:12:51,400 --> 00:12:53,566
You can link and all of these are

286

00:12:53,566 --> 00:12:55,633
hyperlinks notice so I can go here and

287

00:12:55,633 --> 00:12:57,366
see what are the articles that have

288

00:12:57,366 --> 00:13:00,600
cited these articles. I can also see

289
00:13:00,600 --> 00:13:02,433
rankings.

290
00:13:02,433 --> 00:13:05,833
He has a really awesome list of subject

291
00:13:05,833 --> 00:13:09,033
headings that I can now click on and

292
00:13:09,033 --> 00:13:13,766
then you can follow him.

293
00:13:13,766 --> 00:13:16,166
Everybody try that out try to find a

294
00:13:16,166 --> 00:13:20,300
scholar and see if you can set up a

295
00:13:20,300 --> 00:13:54,866
notification to follow them. [Music]

296
00:13:54,866 --> 00:13:58,500
Alright so if you all want to you can

297
00:13:58,500 --> 00:14:00,233
definitely log in and also set up your

298
00:14:00,233 --> 00:14:03,200
own profile. Now I've set up a

299
00:14:03,200 --> 00:14:04,800
profile and as you can see I have 0

300
00:14:04,800 --> 00:14:06,266
articles because I've not published

301
00:14:06,266 --> 00:14:12,000
anything yet. Yet, I say! But if you did

302
00:14:12,000 --> 00:14:15,166
have publications and when you setup

303
00:14:15,166 --> 00:14:17,500
your account you can also set up alerts

304
00:14:17,500 --> 00:14:18,366
for yourself.

305
00:14:18,366 --> 00:14:20,066
And that's really important as a

306
00:14:20,066 --> 00:14:24,266
scholar to know. Especially the new

307
00:14:24,266 --> 00:14:26,866
citations to my articles right? So if you

308
00:14:26,866 --> 00:14:28,900
want to know when your numbers are going

309
00:14:28,900 --> 00:14:31,466
up how many people are citing you that's

310
00:14:31,466 --> 00:14:32,666
a great way to do it. There are other

311
00:14:32,666 --> 00:14:34,866
ways out there of course but Google

312
00:14:34,866 --> 00:14:37,366
Scholar is a good way to do it.

313

00:14:37,366 --> 00:14:38,766
So if you want to set up a personal account

314
00:14:38,766 --> 00:14:40,500
now you can or you guys can wait and do

315
00:14:40,500 --> 00:14:42,233
it later.

316
00:14:42,233 --> 00:14:44,166
We've seen how to set up some alerts for

317
00:14:44,166 --> 00:14:49,433
another scholar. The third and I think

318
00:14:49,433 --> 00:14:52,700
probably the most interesting for you

319
00:14:52,700 --> 00:14:55,700
students is you can also set up a search

320
00:14:55,700 --> 00:14:58,800
alert. So if you have a search that

321
00:14:58,800 --> 00:15:00,600
you are running and you think that

322
00:15:00,600 --> 00:15:02,933
it seems to be working really well for

323
00:15:02,933 --> 00:15:04,666
you, you're getting good articles. You can

324
00:15:04,666 --> 00:15:07,766
also set an alert for that search. So

325
00:15:07,766 --> 00:15:10,700
that anytime new articles come up that

326

00:15:10,700 --> 00:15:13,200

meet the criteria of that search you're

327

00:15:13,200 --> 00:15:14,866

gonna get it a notification you would

328

00:15:14,866 --> 00:15:19,133

get an email. Let's do my same

329

00:15:19,133 --> 00:15:24,966

search again. [student question about "brackets"] We're gonna talk about that

330

00:15:24,966 --> 00:15:27,500

No. In fact I didn't even need to

331

00:15:27,500 --> 00:15:29,700

use the word "and". Google Scholar

332

00:15:29,700 --> 00:15:32,100

automatically puts "and" between words

333

00:15:32,100 --> 00:15:34,133

alright. So that's important for you all

334

00:15:34,133 --> 00:15:36,300

to know. If you type words it's gonna

335

00:15:36,300 --> 00:15:38,600

automatically put an "and" there. Meaning we

336

00:15:38,600 --> 00:15:40,566

want to find every one of these words

337

00:15:40,566 --> 00:15:43,200

somewhere in the record. But we will talk

338
00:15:43,200 --> 00:15:45,333
a little bit about why brackets might be

339
00:15:45,333 --> 00:15:47,266
useful or quotation marks. We'll do that

340
00:15:47,266 --> 00:15:51,866
in one second okay? So I did my search

341
00:15:51,866 --> 00:15:53,766
this is a really lazy search please

342
00:15:53,766 --> 00:15:56,166
don't set up a quite an alert for a

343
00:15:56,166 --> 00:15:58,533
search this basic okay? It's not really

344
00:15:58,533 --> 00:16:01,466
going to be worth your while. But if this

345
00:16:01,466 --> 00:16:03,533
was my amazing search, I really got it

346
00:16:03,533 --> 00:16:06,033
exactly what I was researching. I can now

347
00:16:06,033 --> 00:16:08,966
click this link here and say "Create

348
00:16:08,966 --> 00:16:13,700
alert". So I would create an alert

349
00:16:13,700 --> 00:16:15,733
Here's my query.

350
00:16:15,733 --> 00:16:19,233

I want emails. How many results do I want?

351

00:16:19,233 --> 00:16:23,033

And then it's giving me sample results

352

00:16:23,033 --> 00:16:24,433

So that - let's say I am setting up my

353

00:16:24,433 --> 00:16:26,333

query and the things I see in sample

354

00:16:26,333 --> 00:16:28,200

results aren't looking so good I

355

00:16:28,200 --> 00:16:31,433

might want to change it. Questions?

356

00:16:31,433 --> 00:16:33,000

How many of you think you might use this at

357

00:16:33,000 --> 00:16:35,166

some point? Yeah. You know, if you're like

358

00:16:35,166 --> 00:16:37,500

in if you're like knee deep in a

359

00:16:37,500 --> 00:16:39,266

research assignment you don't want to go

360

00:16:39,266 --> 00:16:40,633

every day and see what's new but it

361

00:16:40,633 --> 00:16:42,200

would be kind of nice to be able to get

362

00:16:42,200 --> 00:16:44,333

alerts if something new is coming out.

363

00:16:44,333 --> 00:16:46,133

You can do the same thing for an

364

00:16:46,133 --> 00:16:49,800

author's name right? You can do it for an

365

00:16:49,800 --> 00:16:53,100

institution or a publication whatever

366

00:16:53,100 --> 00:16:54,066

kind of search

367

00:16:54,066 --> 00:16:58,600

do you can set up alert for it.

368

00:16:58,600 --> 00:17:03,033

Questions? Alright, let's dive into

369

00:17:03,033 --> 00:17:06,266

the actual searching okay? So everybody

370

00:17:06,266 --> 00:17:08,366

take a moment to kind of like get

371

00:17:08,366 --> 00:17:10,866

yourself back to the Google Scholar

372

00:17:10,866 --> 00:17:12,900

homepage. Finish up whatever it is you're

373

00:17:12,900 --> 00:17:16,266

doing now. And we're gonna just take a

374

00:17:16,266 --> 00:17:17,733

second and think about what are the

375

00:17:17,733 --> 00:17:21,200

actual search techniques that you know

376

00:17:21,200 --> 00:17:23,066

things you type in the box that might

377

00:17:23,066 --> 00:17:24,400

make a difference to your searching.

378

00:17:24,400 --> 00:17:27,066

There's lots of different advanced

379

00:17:27,066 --> 00:17:29,266

searching techniques that Google offers.

380

00:17:29,266 --> 00:17:32,333

Some of these will not be something you

381

00:17:32,333 --> 00:17:33,933

use on a regular basis. Some of them you

382

00:17:33,933 --> 00:17:35,033

might want to just keep in your back

383

00:17:35,033 --> 00:17:37,966

pocket. And then just so you all know at

384

00:17:37,966 --> 00:17:39,400

the end of this I will be sending out an

385

00:17:39,400 --> 00:17:40,766

email to you guys with some of this

386

00:17:40,766 --> 00:17:42,566

information so if you don't have it

387

00:17:42,566 --> 00:17:44,866

written down it's totally fine okay.

388

00:17:44,866 --> 00:17:47,766

First thing, this goes for most searching,

389

00:17:47,766 --> 00:17:50,766

quotation marks means exact phrase okay.

390

00:17:50,766 --> 00:17:53,000

If I put quotation marks around a phrase

391

00:17:53,000 --> 00:17:55,700

then Google is gonna look for that exact

392

00:17:55,700 --> 00:18:00,066

phrase in that exact order.

393

00:18:00,066 --> 00:18:01,400

If you're searching for something really

394

00:18:01,400 --> 00:18:05,200

specific or a multi-word phrase that's

395

00:18:05,200 --> 00:18:06,866

really well known or not well known

396

00:18:06,866 --> 00:18:09,133

putting quotation marks around it will

397

00:18:09,133 --> 00:18:13,900

help. Plus (+) and minus (-). Plus (+) and minus (-)

398

00:18:13,900 --> 00:18:16,300

symbols in a search are telling Google

399

00:18:16,300 --> 00:18:19,400

to add or subtract, or omit.

400

00:18:19,400 --> 00:18:23,100

I should say so if I put a subtract sign

401

00:18:23,100 --> 00:18:25,966
in front of a word that means I don't

402

00:18:25,966 --> 00:18:28,733
want that word searched. So for example

403

00:18:28,733 --> 00:18:31,200
if I was you know doing education in

404

00:18:31,200 --> 00:18:32,233
prisons

405

00:18:32,233 --> 00:18:35,366
minus (-) private prisons that means I don't

406

00:18:35,366 --> 00:18:37,066
want anything that has private prisons

407

00:18:37,066 --> 00:18:40,100
in it. I can omit certain words from

408

00:18:40,100 --> 00:18:42,733
my search. Nesting. This is what you were

409

00:18:42,733 --> 00:18:45,300
talking about Jeff. Using

410

00:18:45,300 --> 00:18:48,566
parentheses is really great when you

411

00:18:48,566 --> 00:18:51,133
want to expand your search. So take a

412

00:18:51,133 --> 00:18:52,766
look at this example on the board and we

413
00:18:52,766 --> 00:18:54,100
can try it out if you guys want to start

414
00:18:54,100 --> 00:18:56,366
type this in? Why don't you type it

415
00:18:56,366 --> 00:18:59,200
without the... type it with the

416
00:18:59,200 --> 00:19:01,633
parentheses and see how it works.

417
00:19:01,633 --> 00:19:03,900
Teachers and

418
00:19:03,900 --> 00:19:07,933
and then I have four phrases, four terms

419
00:19:07,933 --> 00:19:10,433
within the parentheses. What this is

420
00:19:10,433 --> 00:19:14,166
telling Google Scholar is I want, follow me,

421
00:19:14,166 --> 00:19:17,200
articles that have teachers and diabetes

422
00:19:17,200 --> 00:19:21,166
OR teachers and asthma. It's like math!

423
00:19:21,166 --> 00:19:25,100
OR teachers and seizure OR

424
00:19:25,100 --> 00:19:27,666
teachers and allergies. OR all of these

425
00:19:27,666 --> 00:19:29,433

words or a combination of these words.

426

00:19:29,433 --> 00:19:32,366

But teachers have to be there and then

427

00:19:32,366 --> 00:19:38,833

at least one of these.

428

00:19:38,833 --> 00:19:40,566

I'll I'll share this stuff with you

429

00:19:40,566 --> 00:19:41,666

don't worry about it don't worry about it.

430

00:19:41,666 --> 00:19:43,933

So give it a try. Try this

431

00:19:43,933 --> 00:19:46,900

out in Google Scholar. You can type this

432

00:19:46,900 --> 00:19:49,833

this search or you can make up one that

433

00:19:49,833 --> 00:19:52,433

relates to your topic. So think about a

434

00:19:52,433 --> 00:19:55,600

place that you might want to expand okay.

435

00:19:55,600 --> 00:19:57,066

You might want to expand what you're

436

00:19:57,066 --> 00:20:01,900

looking for. So if you have multiple

437

00:20:01,900 --> 00:20:03,933

concepts and you want to include as many

438
00:20:03,933 --> 00:20:07,600
of them. The things inside of here they

439
00:20:07,600 --> 00:20:10,433
could be "like" concepts meaning they're

440
00:20:10,433 --> 00:20:13,133
synonyms of one another, or vary or

441
00:20:13,133 --> 00:20:14,933
related to one another or they could be

442
00:20:14,933 --> 00:20:18,466
various concepts that you might want to

443
00:20:18,466 --> 00:20:20,533
relate to something else. In this case

444
00:20:20,533 --> 00:20:23,633
I'm relating all these concepts to the

445
00:20:23,633 --> 00:20:27,233
term teachers. For your research it

446
00:20:27,233 --> 00:20:29,833
might look a little different. Just give

447
00:20:29,833 --> 00:20:34,066
it a quick try, see how it works. This is

448
00:20:34,066 --> 00:20:35,966
one of those things that when you

449
00:20:35,966 --> 00:20:37,300
first see it you're like oh that's not

450
00:20:37,300 --> 00:20:38,766

that tricky and then you try it and you

451

00:20:38,766 --> 00:20:41,033

go whoa I got too many results. Don't

452

00:20:41,033 --> 00:20:43,733

forget "OR" does expand your search. If

453

00:20:43,733 --> 00:20:45,866

you're saying OR that means I'm not as

454

00:20:45,866 --> 00:20:48,000

picky about this part of the search. Any

455

00:20:48,000 --> 00:20:50,466

of these things can come up so you will

456

00:20:50,466 --> 00:20:53,400

get more results if you use "OR" than if

457

00:20:53,400 --> 00:20:59,066

you don't. If you put an "and". Another

458

00:20:59,066 --> 00:21:02,766

thing that can be helpful with your

459

00:21:02,766 --> 00:21:04,066

search

460

00:21:04,066 --> 00:21:08,233

are doing title, author searches,

461

00:21:08,233 --> 00:21:11,400

publication searches, or site searches.

462

00:21:11,400 --> 00:21:14,266

What this is is basically the equivalent

463
00:21:14,266 --> 00:21:18,066
of telling Google Scholar exactly what

464
00:21:18,066 --> 00:21:19,966
part of the record you want it to search.

465
00:21:19,966 --> 00:21:21,900
Every record within Google

466
00:21:21,900 --> 00:21:23,866
Scholar you know has a title has an

467
00:21:23,866 --> 00:21:25,700
author it has a publication that

468
00:21:25,700 --> 00:21:27,766
originally was published at. It may have

469
00:21:27,766 --> 00:21:29,166
a website where it was originally

470
00:21:29,166 --> 00:21:32,133
published. If you want to tell Google

471
00:21:32,133 --> 00:21:35,000
Scholar exactly which one of those

472
00:21:35,000 --> 00:21:37,700
places to look, you just right you know

473
00:21:37,700 --> 00:21:40,433
title colon and then put the title. Or

474
00:21:40,433 --> 00:21:43,733
author colon put the author. Same thing

475
00:21:43,733 --> 00:21:46,733

with site. I use this a lot. Site colon

476

00:21:46,733 --> 00:21:50,000

UDel.edu. So if I'm saying I

477

00:21:50,000 --> 00:21:51,433

want to know about if there's anything

478

00:21:51,433 --> 00:21:54,433

on education and prisons on the

479

00:21:54,433 --> 00:21:56,533

University of Delaware website this is

480

00:21:56,533 --> 00:21:58,066

going to search things that are linking

481

00:21:58,066 --> 00:22:00,733

through the website. Or if I want a

482

00:22:00,733 --> 00:22:06,266

title I'm gonna do in title and then now

483

00:22:06,266 --> 00:22:08,900

I want to only look in the title part of

484

00:22:08,900 --> 00:22:11,366

the record. Same thing with author

485

00:22:11,366 --> 00:22:13,100

because of course if I look for an

486

00:22:13,100 --> 00:22:15,600

author Google's probably smart enough to

487

00:22:15,600 --> 00:22:17,833

know that I want to know things written

488
00:22:17,833 --> 00:22:19,766
by them but maybe it's something that

489
00:22:19,766 --> 00:22:21,433
there's someone who have been written

490
00:22:21,433 --> 00:22:23,100
about so their name might come up

491
00:22:23,100 --> 00:22:25,433
somewhere else in the record or in the

492
00:22:25,433 --> 00:22:27,600
citations list or something. But if I

493
00:22:27,600 --> 00:22:29,500
only want it to look in the author field

494
00:22:29,500 --> 00:22:31,866
I can write author colon and then their

495
00:22:31,866 --> 00:22:34,033
name. Yes. [Student discussion: "I just ran into something

496
00:22:34,033 --> 00:22:38,900
exactly but search myself and my name of

497
00:22:38,900 --> 00:22:40,466
the agency I used to work for was always

498
00:22:40,466 --> 00:22:42,033
printed all that scientists were printed

499
00:22:42,033 --> 00:22:44,366
on the inside and those are showing up

500
00:22:44,366 --> 00:22:46,033

is not like something I wrote all the

501

00:22:46,033 --> 00:22:48,533
way searching yeah so I don't know

502

00:22:48,533 --> 00:22:50,700
perfect filter?] That's the way to do it.

503

00:22:50,700 --> 00:22:52,666
That's the way to do it. Yeah that's

504

00:22:52,666 --> 00:22:54,333
definitely one way to do it is to do

505

00:22:54,333 --> 00:22:56,200
author and that way it's only looking in

506

00:22:56,200 --> 00:22:58,033
the author field. The other thing other

507

00:22:58,033 --> 00:22:59,700
way to kind of do this exact same thing

508

00:22:59,700 --> 00:23:02,100
is of course to just use advanced search.

509

00:23:02,100 --> 00:23:04,233
Okay you can write in all those little

510

00:23:04,233 --> 00:23:07,200
words and colons or you can just do an

511

00:23:07,200 --> 00:23:09,966
advanced search where you're telling

512

00:23:09,966 --> 00:23:12,733
Google Scholar that same information but

513
00:23:12,733 --> 00:23:14,333
it's kind of like a fill in the blank

514
00:23:14,333 --> 00:23:15,400
for you.

515
00:23:15,400 --> 00:23:17,166
Okay so...

516
00:23:17,166 --> 00:23:19,866
You put your name here right? I want

517
00:23:19,866 --> 00:23:23,033
articles authored by this person. Or I

518
00:23:23,033 --> 00:23:24,966
want articles published in

519
00:23:24,966 --> 00:23:26,933
this journal. You can put your date

520
00:23:26,933 --> 00:23:29,333
ranges here as well and then of course

521
00:23:29,333 --> 00:23:32,066
they're asking you some really pointed

522
00:23:32,066 --> 00:23:34,966
questions about how to search for the

523
00:23:34,966 --> 00:23:37,000
words that you're typing. So all words

524
00:23:37,000 --> 00:23:39,266
exact phrase, that was the same thing as

525
00:23:39,266 --> 00:23:42,300

quotation marks right, at least one of

526

00:23:42,300 --> 00:23:44,700
the words, and then there's the

527

00:23:44,700 --> 00:23:48,233
omission without words okay.

528

00:23:48,233 --> 00:23:50,700
And then you can also say I only want to

529

00:23:50,700 --> 00:23:52,266
look in the title or I want to look in

530

00:23:52,266 --> 00:23:54,833
the whole body of the article. I

531

00:23:54,833 --> 00:23:57,566
personally like to use advanced search on almost

532

00:23:57,566 --> 00:23:59,366
anything I mean I guess that's because

533

00:23:59,366 --> 00:24:00,933
I'm a librarian I like to be as specific

534

00:24:00,933 --> 00:24:03,866
as possible. Of course if I'm doing a

535

00:24:03,866 --> 00:24:05,200
quick search I mean I'm not doing this

536

00:24:05,200 --> 00:24:06,966
on Google every day guys don't think I'm

537

00:24:06,966 --> 00:24:09,466
like looking up what actor is in a movie

538
00:24:09,466 --> 00:24:11,033
by using advanced search I'm not doing

539
00:24:11,033 --> 00:24:13,700
that. But when I'm doing research I think

540
00:24:13,700 --> 00:24:15,433
advanced search is really helpful. It

541
00:24:15,433 --> 00:24:16,366
just helps me think

542
00:24:16,366 --> 00:24:18,766
about the relationship between the

543
00:24:18,766 --> 00:24:20,066
things that I'm looking for a little

544
00:24:20,066 --> 00:24:20,500
better

545
00:24:20,500 --> 00:24:23,466
alright. Advanced search is an option

546
00:24:23,466 --> 00:24:26,733
you definitely might want to try and

547
00:24:26,733 --> 00:24:29,066
then the last kind of big thing that I

548
00:24:29,066 --> 00:24:30,700
want to point out that a lot of people

549
00:24:30,700 --> 00:24:33,466
don't necessarily use in Google Scholar

550
00:24:33,466 --> 00:24:37,766

is the metrics. Now I will be honest

551

00:24:37,766 --> 00:24:39,600
metrics it's not something I would

552

00:24:39,600 --> 00:24:41,900
usually click on and in fact it's kind

553

00:24:41,900 --> 00:24:44,266
of scary to me. Just the word I'm

554

00:24:44,266 --> 00:24:45,333
like I don't want to know anything about

555

00:24:45,333 --> 00:24:49,700
that sounds like math! But, metrics and

556

00:24:49,700 --> 00:24:51,200
Google Scholar is a little different.

557

00:24:51,200 --> 00:24:53,466
This is basically the closest thing

558

00:24:53,466 --> 00:24:55,500
Google Scholar has to browsing.

559

00:24:55,500 --> 00:24:57,566
There is no browsing feature in Google

560

00:24:57,566 --> 00:24:59,333
Scholar you know you can do relational

561

00:24:59,333 --> 00:25:01,433
links between different articles but you

562

00:25:01,433 --> 00:25:04,400
can't just browse in a publication or

563
00:25:04,400 --> 00:25:07,966
browse a subject area. But this is kind

564
00:25:07,966 --> 00:25:10,933
of as close as it gets. What this is

565
00:25:10,933 --> 00:25:13,233
doing is it's giving me a list of what

566
00:25:13,233 --> 00:25:15,266
Google Scholar considers to be the top

567
00:25:15,266 --> 00:25:19,766
publications period. This is based on the

568
00:25:19,766 --> 00:25:23,200
h5 index which is the index that Google

569
00:25:23,200 --> 00:25:26,966
Scholar uses to determine how good a

570
00:25:26,966 --> 00:25:28,600
publication is

571
00:25:28,600 --> 00:25:32,033
This is different than a lot of other

572
00:25:32,033 --> 00:25:34,433
databases I think Google Scholar is

573
00:25:34,433 --> 00:25:36,400
really the only one that uses this ok.

574
00:25:36,400 --> 00:25:39,500
But h5 it's basically an author level

575
00:25:39,500 --> 00:25:42,433

measurement which is saying what's the

576

00:25:42,433 --> 00:25:44,500

total number of papers written by this

577

00:25:44,500 --> 00:25:46,600

author and then the number of times it's

578

00:25:46,600 --> 00:25:48,866

been cited okay and then they kind of

579

00:25:48,866 --> 00:25:50,866

mash it all together and come up with

580

00:25:50,866 --> 00:25:55,000

this number. You know it's

581

00:25:55,000 --> 00:25:57,133

similar to most citation

582

00:25:57,133 --> 00:25:59,000

metrics in that it is about the

583

00:25:59,000 --> 00:26:02,666

productivity of the authors within the

584

00:26:02,666 --> 00:26:04,800

given journal and then how many times

585

00:26:04,800 --> 00:26:06,833

those authors are being cited by other

586

00:26:06,833 --> 00:26:10,333

authors and in other journals.

587

00:26:10,333 --> 00:26:12,133

Not surprising by some of these names

588

00:26:12,133 --> 00:26:13,266
are at the top right.

589

00:26:13,266 --> 00:26:15,700
This is an index however that it's used

590

00:26:15,700 --> 00:26:19,333
more in the hard sciences than

591

00:26:19,333 --> 00:26:22,233
in social science or arts and humanities

592

00:26:22,233 --> 00:26:25,333
and other fields. So you know you can't

593

00:26:25,333 --> 00:26:26,900
really compare it's like apples to

594

00:26:26,900 --> 00:26:28,366
oranges when it comes to the different

595

00:26:28,366 --> 00:26:31,700
fields. Don't pay that much attention to

596

00:26:31,700 --> 00:26:35,033
what's on top in my opinion. But this is

597

00:26:35,033 --> 00:26:38,466
a way to get to other publications. So

598

00:26:38,466 --> 00:26:41,133
the browsing. You can do classic papers

599

00:26:41,133 --> 00:26:43,900
or you can do top publications. I tend to

600

00:26:43,900 --> 00:26:46,066

do that top publications and then you

601

00:26:46,066 --> 00:26:47,933

see this categories - it's like this is

602

00:26:47,933 --> 00:26:49,766

really hidden if anybody knows anyone at

603

00:26:49,766 --> 00:26:50,233

Google

604

00:26:50,233 --> 00:26:51,700

tell them they needed like add some

605

00:26:51,700 --> 00:26:53,000

color here or something so I feel like

606

00:26:53,000 --> 00:26:54,300

it's hard to tell that you can click

607

00:26:54,300 --> 00:26:56,900

this. But you can now go to categories

608

00:26:56,900 --> 00:26:59,900

and I can say okay to stick with what

609

00:26:59,900 --> 00:27:01,500

I've been doing I'm going to go to

610

00:27:01,500 --> 00:27:04,100

social sciences and now I can go to

611

00:27:04,100 --> 00:27:08,400

education, and now I'm again

612

00:27:08,400 --> 00:27:10,600

getting this list of the top journals.

613
00:27:10,600 --> 00:27:15,400
It's a little bigger than that first

614
00:27:15,400 --> 00:27:17,900
original list and now I can click on

615
00:27:17,900 --> 00:27:22,033
these index links here to see you know

616
00:27:22,033 --> 00:27:24,800
what are now the top most popular

617
00:27:24,800 --> 00:27:28,700
articles in these journals. Not

618
00:27:28,700 --> 00:27:31,666
quite you know the what we think of as

619
00:27:31,666 --> 00:27:33,066
browsing you're not looking through the

620
00:27:33,066 --> 00:27:36,633
entire journal but you are seeing some

621
00:27:36,633 --> 00:27:38,900
sense of what's coming out of them

622
00:27:38,900 --> 00:27:41,333
and then you can come back and you know

623
00:27:41,333 --> 00:27:42,800
and look at who the authors are who are

624
00:27:42,800 --> 00:27:45,033
the people at the top that you now might

625
00:27:45,033 --> 00:27:47,566

want to go and follow.

626

00:27:47,566 --> 00:28:10,100

Questions? [inaudible student conversation]

627

00:28:10,100 --> 00:28:12,466

It's not the quite the same in terms of

628

00:28:12,466 --> 00:28:14,766

going into a paper index the way it used

629

00:28:14,766 --> 00:28:16,300

to be. It's all online.

630

00:28:16,300 --> 00:28:17,900

There's databases like "Web of Science"

631

00:28:17,900 --> 00:28:21,300

and Scopus that do a good job of that

632

00:28:21,300 --> 00:28:24,400

keeping track of citation numbers and

633

00:28:24,400 --> 00:28:27,166

the metrics. Google Scholar does it a

634

00:28:27,166 --> 00:28:28,966

little differently than them though.

635

00:28:28,966 --> 00:28:31,600

mean if you went to Scopus they may not

636

00:28:31,600 --> 00:28:33,900

have the same publications at the top as

637

00:28:33,900 --> 00:28:36,366

what you see here but you kind of have

638
00:28:36,366 --> 00:28:38,666
to all take it together and stick it in

639
00:28:38,666 --> 00:28:40,300
a bowl and mix it up and then see what

640
00:28:40,300 --> 00:28:42,200
you come up with right?

641
00:28:42,200 --> 00:28:45,533
The the old pull open the book

642
00:28:45,533 --> 00:28:46,900
and see what's been published that's

643
00:28:46,900 --> 00:28:48,366
that's yeah that's pretty much a thing

644
00:28:48,366 --> 00:28:50,200
of the past.

645
00:28:50,200 --> 00:28:55,533
Librarians use Google Scholar a lot for

646
00:28:55,533 --> 00:28:57,766
citation this kind of citation work you

647
00:28:57,766 --> 00:28:59,400
know looking and see what the different

648
00:28:59,400 --> 00:29:01,733
versions are of something. If we get a

649
00:29:01,733 --> 00:29:03,433
citation that looks kind of funky I'm

650
00:29:03,433 --> 00:29:05,200

not going to go to a database and try to

651

00:29:05,200 --> 00:29:06,700

find it I'm gonna come to Google Scholar

652

00:29:06,700 --> 00:29:09,066

it's just gonna be quicker and easier to

653

00:29:09,066 --> 00:29:11,300

see you know maybe where the mistake was

654

00:29:11,300 --> 00:29:15,333

in the citation and then also linking

655

00:29:15,333 --> 00:29:17,933

that relational linking between articles

656

00:29:17,933 --> 00:29:21,366

"who cited who" this does it really well.

657

00:29:21,366 --> 00:29:24,466

Okay so we have 15 minutes left. Oh my God

658

00:29:24,466 --> 00:29:26,933

yes I did good time! So what I want us to

659

00:29:26,933 --> 00:29:29,000

do for the last 15 minutes is just

660

00:29:29,000 --> 00:29:31,066

practice this thing these ideas. I'm

661

00:29:31,066 --> 00:29:32,866

gonna leave this on the board so that

662

00:29:32,866 --> 00:29:35,366

you guys can try some of these tricks

663
00:29:35,366 --> 00:29:37,833
try them out see which ones work, see

664
00:29:37,833 --> 00:29:38,933
which ones are weird.

665
00:29:38,933 --> 00:29:43,933
One other thing I missed here is that

666
00:29:43,933 --> 00:29:46,266
word order matters. I want to

667
00:29:46,266 --> 00:29:47,400
share this with you because it's not

668
00:29:47,400 --> 00:29:50,300
obvious. So if you're in a normal

669
00:29:50,300 --> 00:29:51,566
database and I

670
00:29:51,566 --> 00:29:53,800
type a series of words the database is

671
00:29:53,800 --> 00:29:55,500
going to just search for all those words.

672
00:29:55,500 --> 00:29:58,666
But in Google Scholar, Google

673
00:29:58,666 --> 00:30:00,400
Is assuming that if you put something in a

674
00:30:00,400 --> 00:30:03,066
specific order the first word you put is

675
00:30:03,066 --> 00:30:06,333

more important than the next word.

676

00:30:06,333 --> 00:30:07,933

You don't need to think about that every

677

00:30:07,933 --> 00:30:09,800

time you search but if you're doing a

678

00:30:09,800 --> 00:30:11,766

multi word search and you're not really

679

00:30:11,766 --> 00:30:13,600

liking what you get you can

680

00:30:13,600 --> 00:30:15,633

think about rearranging your word order

681

00:30:15,633 --> 00:30:16,933

and that will actually change your

682

00:30:16,933 --> 00:30:18,933

search which would not be the case in

683

00:30:18,933 --> 00:30:21,333

most databases. Just one more thing

684

00:30:21,333 --> 00:30:22,800

to add. So we're gonna just

685

00:30:22,800 --> 00:30:24,400

practice alright so what I would like

686

00:30:24,400 --> 00:30:27,400

for you to do is you know go back to

687

00:30:27,400 --> 00:30:31,933

your sample search or try a new one. Try

688

00:30:31,933 --> 00:30:33,600

out some of these advanced techniques.

689

00:30:33,600 --> 00:30:35,133

Go to the advanced search

690

00:30:35,133 --> 00:30:39,100

screen. Limit your dates to see what

691

00:30:39,100 --> 00:30:41,300

changes. Just play with it and get

692

00:30:41,300 --> 00:30:45,400

comfortable okay? And then you can also

693

00:30:45,400 --> 00:30:48,033

spend some time setting up alerts if you

694

00:30:48,033 --> 00:30:50,033

want to again look at scholars or

695

00:30:50,033 --> 00:30:52,500

yourself and see what you can change

696

00:30:52,500 --> 00:30:55,533

about your profile.

697

00:30:55,533 --> 00:30:57,600

I'm just gonna walk around please grab

698

00:30:57,600 --> 00:31:16,566

me. Raise your hand and I'm happy to help!\n [Music]

699

00:31:16,566 --> 00:31:25,000

[Music]

700

00:31:25,000 --> 00:31:28,100

Do you guys anticipate, does anybody think they

701

00:31:28,100 --> 00:31:29,700
might use Google Scholar differently

702

00:31:29,700 --> 00:31:32,266
than they have in the past? Show of hands.

703

00:31:32,266 --> 00:31:34,300
How many of you think you might use

704

00:31:34,300 --> 00:31:37,433
that metrics thing sometimes right?

705

00:31:37,433 --> 00:31:39,766
Depends right? You probably know some of

706

00:31:39,766 --> 00:31:41,666
you know what the top journals are in

707

00:31:41,666 --> 00:31:44,433
your field but you know as you're

708

00:31:44,433 --> 00:31:46,366
exploring that that might be a good way

709

00:31:46,366 --> 00:31:50,266
to do that? How about that follow like

710

00:31:50,266 --> 00:31:53,300
the notifications the alerts?

711

00:31:53,300 --> 00:31:55,200
Does anybody think they might use those maybe?

712

00:31:55,200 --> 00:31:57,933
Good way to get in with getting

713
00:31:57,933 --> 00:31:59,600
good with a professor is to pay

714
00:31:59,600 --> 00:32:00,700
attention and when they publish

715
00:32:00,700 --> 00:32:03,866
something new... Oh Dr. I saw that you

716
00:32:03,866 --> 00:32:07,400
have a new article out!

717
00:32:07,400 --> 00:32:10,100
How about anyone have any

718
00:32:10,100 --> 00:32:13,866
discipline specific ideas, anything that

719
00:32:13,866 --> 00:32:15,233
they've seen from the searches that

720
00:32:15,233 --> 00:32:18,066
they've done related to their discipline

721
00:32:18,066 --> 00:32:20,300
specifically that they think is

722
00:32:20,300 --> 00:32:22,700
interesting? I don't know if we got

723
00:32:22,700 --> 00:32:27,433
anything like that today. All right so

724
00:32:27,433 --> 00:32:31,533
before we call it quits for the day I

725
00:32:31,533 --> 00:32:33,066

just want to point out one more thing.

726

00:32:33,066 --> 00:32:35,833

And I don't want this to feel like a

727

00:32:35,833 --> 00:32:37,466

leftover because this is a really

728

00:32:37,466 --> 00:32:40,766

important thing. Everybody who has done

729

00:32:40,766 --> 00:32:42,433

research knows there's nothing more

730

00:32:42,433 --> 00:32:44,900

frustrating than doing a search finding

731

00:32:44,900 --> 00:32:47,066

something great and then never being

732

00:32:47,066 --> 00:32:49,800

able to find it again. So please

733

00:32:49,800 --> 00:32:52,133

take a moment to practice how do you

734

00:32:52,133 --> 00:32:54,433

save what you find.

735

00:32:54,433 --> 00:32:56,900

There's many ways to do that all

736

00:32:56,900 --> 00:32:59,000

If you're going to the full text

737

00:32:59,000 --> 00:33:00,566

of the article especially if it's through

738

00:33:00,566 --> 00:33:02,333
the li-- it takes you through to a

739

00:33:02,333 --> 00:33:04,166
library database you can do it there you

740

00:33:04,166 --> 00:33:07,100
can send yourself an email from there. Of

741

00:33:07,100 --> 00:33:08,833
course you can write down which you find.

742

00:33:08,833 --> 00:33:12,000
Another way would be to use this little

743

00:33:12,000 --> 00:33:15,100
citation thing here if you end up

744

00:33:15,100 --> 00:33:18,166
sending it to RefWorks or whatever

745

00:33:18,166 --> 00:33:19,833
citation manager

746

00:33:19,833 --> 00:33:22,500
you use. You can actually set that up as

747

00:33:22,500 --> 00:33:23,833
part of your settings - I don't know if

748

00:33:23,833 --> 00:33:25,900
you guys noticed that there? But in your

749

00:33:25,900 --> 00:33:29,166
settings you can choose your

750

00:33:29,166 --> 00:33:32,066

bibliography manager so you can say

751

00:33:32,066 --> 00:33:36,433
don't show or show me links to how to

752

00:33:36,433 --> 00:33:39,200
send this to RefWorks if that's what

753

00:33:39,200 --> 00:33:40,700
yeah and you know allow you to import it

754

00:33:40,700 --> 00:33:42,466
directly into your RefWorks account.

755

00:33:42,466 --> 00:33:45,866
On my computer I have this the

756

00:33:45,866 --> 00:33:48,233
save to RefWorks link like on everything

757

00:33:48,233 --> 00:33:50,733
anyway but this is just another way to

758

00:33:50,733 --> 00:33:53,000
do that okay so keep that in mind. And

759

00:33:53,000 --> 00:33:55,833
then you know you have this whole "My

760

00:33:55,833 --> 00:33:57,766
Library" thing that we didn't really use

761

00:33:57,766 --> 00:34:00,833
but you can save whatever you find into

762

00:34:00,833 --> 00:34:03,333
a library that you create in Google

763

00:34:03,333 --> 00:34:05,333
Scholar. There's lots of different

764

00:34:05,333 --> 00:34:07,433
ways to keep track of what you find but

765

00:34:07,433 --> 00:34:09,233
I would definitely encourage all of you

766

00:34:09,233 --> 00:34:11,533
to make that a part of your plan from

767

00:34:11,533 --> 00:34:13,066
the beginning think about how you're

768

00:34:13,066 --> 00:34:15,100
gonna keep track of the articles that

769

00:34:15,100 --> 00:34:18,166
you find and you know save yourself a

770

00:34:18,166 --> 00:34:23,833
lot of heartache. So as we close out I

771

00:34:23,833 --> 00:34:25,666
just want to throw my contact

772

00:34:25,666 --> 00:34:27,033
information up here and like I said I

773

00:34:27,033 --> 00:34:28,466
will be sharing this stuff with you guys

774

00:34:28,466 --> 00:34:31,666
by email I will be available to help you

775

00:34:31,666 --> 00:34:32,766

out in any way we can sit down

776

00:34:32,766 --> 00:34:34,933
one-on-one I can answer any questions

777

00:34:34,933 --> 00:34:37,633
that you have. Take it even beyond Google

778

00:34:37,633 --> 00:34:39,200
Scholar if that's something that you

779

00:34:39,200 --> 00:34:42,266
need and then in the email you will also

780

00:34:42,266 --> 00:34:44,700
receive these two links that if you want

781

00:34:44,700 --> 00:34:46,366
to write them down now you can as

782

00:34:46,366 --> 00:34:50,933
well. One is to a survey that is just

783

00:34:50,933 --> 00:34:52,600
kind of a general survey about how the

784

00:34:52,600 --> 00:34:54,833
workshop went. We are always looking to

785

00:34:54,833 --> 00:34:57,400
make our workshops stronger and better

786

00:34:57,400 --> 00:34:59,900
so I would love feedback – honest feedback

787

00:34:59,900 --> 00:35:01,900
about how we can make this even better.

788

00:35:01,900 --> 00:35:04,566

And then other one is the release

789

00:35:04,566 --> 00:35:06,466

that I already sent to you in an email but

790

00:35:06,466 --> 00:35:08,066

I'm going to send it again. And that's

791

00:35:08,066 --> 00:35:11,666

just saying if while we were doing the

792

00:35:11,666 --> 00:35:14,266

class you were on camera a little bit

793

00:35:14,266 --> 00:35:17,133

are you ok with that or do you want to

794

00:35:17,133 --> 00:35:19,500

be cut. That's all that is so if

795

00:35:19,500 --> 00:35:21,766

you're ok with you know an

796

00:35:21,766 --> 00:35:23,900

over-the-shoulder shot or whatever of us

797

00:35:23,900 --> 00:35:26,566

working together as we create some

798

00:35:26,566 --> 00:35:29,400

online tools, just go ahead and do the

799

00:35:29,400 --> 00:35:31,133

release form for us and then you can be

800

00:35:31,133 --> 00:35:32,433

a star!

801

00:35:32,433 --> 00:35:34,500

Thank you guys so much and I'm gonna

802

00:35:34,500 --> 00:35:35,900

hang around if you have any questions.

803

00:35:35,900 --> 00:35:45,333

Take care. [clapping]

804

00:35:45,333 --> 00:35:50,633

[Music]

805

00:35:50,633 --> 00:35:53,666

[Music]