1
00:00:00,800 --> 00:00:03,974
What's in a Database?

2
00:00:03,974 --> 00:00:06,870
So you've been thinking about
a research project.

3
00:00:06,870 --> 00:00:07,350
You know that

4
00:00:07,350 --> 00:00:09,060
the University of
Delaware Library

5
00:00:09,060 --> 00:00:11,640
has tons of resources
available to you,

6
00:00:11,640 --> 00:00:12,870
and you know that
you can find

7
00:00:12,870 --> 00:00:14,190
relevant sources for

8
00:00:14,190 --> 00:00:16,185
your research
within a database.

9
00:00:16,185 --> 00:00:17,985
But what is a database?

10
00:00:17,985 --> 00:00:19,650
What can you find
in there?

11
00:00:19,650 --> 00:00:21,480
And, why does this

matter to me?

12
00:00:21,480 --> 00:00:23,490
When a scholar,
someone like

13
00:00:23,490 --> 00:00:24,270
your professor for

14
00:00:24,270 --> 00:00:26,085
this class, writes
an article,

15
00:00:26,085 --> 00:00:27,465
they will typically
submit it

16
00:00:27,465 --> 00:00:28,290
to a journal to be

17
00:00:28,290 --> 00:00:29,700
published and
distributed to

18
00:00:29,700 --> 00:00:31,785
the larger academic
community.

19
00:00:31,785 --> 00:00:33,719
Similar to a magazine,

20
00:00:33,719 --> 00:00:36,220
one issue of a journal
contains a collection

21
00:00:36,220 --> 00:00:37,894
of several articles -

22

00:00:37,894 --> 00:00:39,845
all written by
different scholars.

23
00:00:39,845 --> 00:00:41,840
All the articles
are vetted by

24
00:00:41,840 --> 00:00:44,825
an editorial board of
experts in that field.

25
00:00:44,825 --> 00:00:46,565
New issues of
a journal

26
00:00:46,565 --> 00:00:48,095
are published
periodically,

27
00:00:48,095 --> 00:00:48,530
such as

28
00:00:48,530 --> 00:00:50,690
once a month or
multiple times a year.

29
00:00:50,690 --> 00:00:53,255
There are thousands of
individual journals,

30
00:00:53,255 --> 00:00:55,940
all related to
specific disciplines.

31
00:00:55,940 --> 00:00:58,310
Once published,
journals can be read

32

00:00:58,310 --> 00:01:01,490
either in an electronic
copy or in print.

33
00:01:01,490 --> 00:01:03,260
Articles from thousands of

34
00:01:03,260 --> 00:01:04,790
journals are
then grouped and

35
00:01:04,790 --> 00:01:07,040
organized together
within databases

36
00:01:07,040 --> 00:01:08,780
created and run
by companies,

37
00:01:08,780 --> 00:01:11,060
called vendors,
that then sell

38
00:01:11,060 --> 00:01:18,485
those databases to
libraries.

39
00:01:18,485 --> 00:01:20,255
A database is an
organized collection of records

40
00:01:20,255 --> 00:01:22,430
stored in an
electronic format.

41
00:01:22,430 --> 00:01:23,510
You might recognize some

42
00:01:23,510 --> 00:01:24,560

of these vendor names

43
00:01:24,560 --> 00:01:25,790
because you've
already been using

44
00:01:25,790 --> 00:01:27,810
those databases.

45
00:01:27,910 --> 00:01:30,320
Not all databases are

46
00:01:30,320 --> 00:01:32,210
equal and will
vary in scope,

47
00:01:32,210 --> 00:01:34,250
years covered,
how articles are

48
00:01:34,250 --> 00:01:36,530
organized and search
functionality.

49
00:01:36,530 --> 00:01:38,720
But the important thing
to remember is that

50
00:01:38,720 --> 00:01:40,220
every database
operates and

51
00:01:40,220 --> 00:01:42,035
functions in a
similar way.

52
00:01:42,035 --> 00:01:43,430
That means that
once you have

53
00:01:43,430 --> 00:01:45,530
an understanding of how
to search within one,

54
00:01:45,530 --> 00:01:47,730
you can search
within them all.