

# Database Searching

Reading/Tutorial: The Great GALILEO (parts 1 - 15)  
<http://www.usg.edu/galileo/skills/unit05/>

For more in depth information, all of the databases in this lecture have tutorials or help on their websites.

## GALILEO

- GALILEO stands for **GeorgiA Library LEarning Online**, an initiative of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia.
- A World Wide Web-based virtual library, GALILEO provides access to multiple information resources, including secured access to licensed products.
- The community of more than 2000 GALILEO institutions includes the University System of Georgia, K-12 schools, public libraries, the adult technical institutes and colleges, and a group of private academic colleges and universities.

## GALILEO

- If you are working at a college library, a public school library or a public library in Georgia, you will probably be using GALILEO.
- Different libraries may have different databases. The databases would be appropriate for their patrons.
- For example, a college may have more academic databases while a public library may have more general interest databases.

## Logging onto GALILEO

- Most libraries allow any patron who is in the library complete access to their databases.
- From a remote location, patrons must use the GALILEO password to gain access.
- Each institution has a separate, unique GALILEO password.
- There is guest access to GALILEO, but has very limited content.

## Get GPC's GALILEO Password

To obtain GPC's GALILEO password,

1. Go to <http://gil.gpc.edu>.
2. Click on Get GALILEO password.
3. Enter your GPC ID number and last name.
4. Click logon.
5. The next screen will give you the GALILEO password.

Please write down this password and keep it handy. You will need to access GALILEO several times for this class!

## Using GALILEO

- Once you are properly logged into GALILEO, you have access to hundreds of databases.
- Which database do I use? You can:
  - browse by subject
  - browse by type
  - search for database by name
  - search for journal by title
  - perform a federated search of GALILEO databases

## Browse by Subject

- By choosing a subject, you are taken to a federated search.
- Enter your search terms
- Set limits like full-text, peer reviewed only, or date
- Next, you choose from a list of preselected databases which ones you want to search.
- Click on Search

## Browse by Type

- This allows you to search for certain types of information.
- For example, if you want to search for only encyclopedia articles or newspaper articles or electronic books.
- I very rarely use this feature.

## Search for Database by Name

- You can look at a list of all databases
- You can look at all databases beginning with a certain letter
- You can search for words in the databases' title or description
- I use this often, because I know which databases are good for which subjects.

## Search for a Journal by Title

- If you are looking for a specific journal, you can search for it by title.
- I use only when a student asks if we have a specific journal available from GALILEO.
- I rarely use this feature.

## Search – Federated Search

- By clicking on the Search button, you are taken to a federated search.
- This federated search allows you more choice than the federated search under “browse by subject”
- There are over 50 GALILEO databases that you can search at the same time.
- However, the more databases you choose, the longer it will take for you to receive your list of results.

## Academic Search Complete

- Database that covers a variety of subjects
- Includes academic journals, popular magazines and newspapers
- Includes abstracts – short summaries of the entire article.
- Can use the following limits:
  - Full text – only articles that have full text online will be shown in results list
  - Scholarly (Peer reviewed) journals – only articles from academic journals will be searched
  - other limits: date, name of publication, number of pages

## Academic Search Complete (pg. 2)

- Is one of the databases provided by the company called EBSCOhost.
- You can find Academic Search Complete by going to Databases A-Z and clicking on the letter A

## HTML vs. PDF Full Text

Full text articles are in one of two forms

- HTML full text – the text of the article is copied and pasted into a webpage. Any original formatting is lost; photos, charts may also be lost. However, all of the text is provided.
- PDF full text – the original article is scanned in as an image. The original formatting and photos are preserved. Adobe Reader is required to view PDF files. Reader can be downloaded for free at <http://www.adobe.com>.

## ProQuest

- Company that provides many databases
- Known for newspaper databases - both current and historical newspapers
- Also known for its business databases, called IBM/INFORM
- Also, has a general database that includes journals and magazines and covers a variety of topics. It is called Research Library.
- There is some overlap between ProQuest's Research library and EBSCO's Academic Search Complete.

## Searching ProQuest

- Currently GPC is only paying for two historical newspaper databases, but we have had more ProQuest databases in the past.
- Searching ProQuest databases is very similar to searching Academic Search Complete.
- You can find ProQuest databases by going to Databases A-Z and clicking on the letter P

## LexisNexis

- Known for its legal information. You can look up laws, court cases, legal news, and legal briefs.
- At GPC, we use Lexis-Nexis mostly for its current newspapers. It contains newspapers from all over the world.
- Also includes news transcripts.
- You can find LexisNexis by going to Databases A-Z and clicking on the letter L.

## Searching LexisNexis

- Once you are in LexisNexis, you are immediately put into an Easy Search.
  1. Simply enter your search into the search box. You can enter phrases and keywords.
  2. You do not need to use Boolean operators in the Easy Search.
  3. Select the different sources. I usually just use Major U.S. and World Publications.
  4. Specify the date range.
  5. Click on Search
- There is also a Power Search for more advanced searching

## Results in LexisNexis

- All results are html full text articles.
- In the results list, you will see the number of words in the full text article. This can help you decide if you want to look at it or look for something longer.

## JSTOR

- JSTOR stands for Journal Storage.
- It is an archive of older articles.
- Coverage can go back to the 1800's.
- However, there may be an "embargo" on current articles. So coverage ends in the early 2000's.
- Excellent source for history topics and older pieces of literature.
- You can find JSTOR by going to Databases A-Z and clicking on the letter J.

## Searching JSTOR

- There is a basic search that searches the entire text of the article for your keywords.
- The ranking does not appear to work well. I have found excellent articles with a very low ranking.
- JSTOR has direct links to another database called Project Muse. If your institution also has a subscription to Project Muse, those links are a great shortcut.

## Results in JSTOR

- All results are PDF files.
- JSTOR does not provide abstracts.
- The only abstracts would be ones that the author of the article wrote and included in his article.
- After you click on a title, you will see the first page of the article. If you print from this page, you will only receive the first page of the article.
- Printing in JSTOR requires you to download the entire article in a separate window.