Library and Learning Resources

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In today’s session

• The Computer Science and Informatics Libguide
• Finding a journal article
• Researching your subject
• Structuring your search
• Journal databases
• Google Scholar
• Using other libraries
• Referencing
Computer Science and Informatics LibGuide

https://libguides.lsbu.ac.uk/computerscienceandinformatics/home

- Library catalogues
- Databases
- Training materials
- Contact details
- Current awareness

Bookmark for quick access
Searching for journal articles

• Keywords
• Identify alternative terms
  • synonyms (similar/identical meanings)
  • alternative spellings

• Keep a note of every search you do
  • adjust key words as you go along
Researching your topic

What are the keywords?

Why would a small business use cloud computing?
What are the keywords?

Why would a small business use cloud computing?
### Why would a small business use cloud computing?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Alternative / related words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>KEYWORD 1:</strong></td>
<td><strong>ALTERNATIVES FOR KEYWORD 1:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small business</td>
<td>SME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AND</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KEYWORD 2:</strong></td>
<td><strong>ALTERNATIVES FOR KEYWORD 2:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloud computing</td>
<td>Cloud operating system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AND</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KEYWORD 3:</strong></td>
<td><strong>ALTERNATIVES FOR KEYWORD 3:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Focusing and broadening your search

• Use **AND** to focus your search (this will give you fewer results)
  • eg decision support system **AND** finance

• Use **OR** to broaden your search (this will give you more results)
  • eg online learning **OR** e-learning **OR** web-based learning **OR** virtual classroom

• Use **NOT** to exclude a topic (this will give you fewer results)
  • eg decision support system **NOT** health
Truncation and phrase searching

• Use * to find different possible endings to a word
  • eg globali* would find globalise, globalize, globalisation, globalization, globalising, globalizing, globalised etc

• Use “” [quotation marks] to search for a phrase
  • eg “customer relationship management” AND “big data”
Why would a small business use cloud computing?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXAMPLE:</strong> news</td>
<td><strong>EXAMPLE:</strong> media or television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td><strong>ALTERNATIVES FOR KEYWORD 1:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>SME</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AND**

<table>
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<th><strong>ALTERNATIVES FOR KEYWORD 2:</strong></th>
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</thead>
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<td>“Cloud comput***”</td>
<td>“Cloud operating system***”</td>
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**AND**

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<tr>
<th><strong>KEYWORD 3:</strong></th>
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</thead>
</table>
# Databases for IT/Computing

https://libguides.lsbu.ac.uk/computerscienceandinformatics/journals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Business Source Premier</strong></td>
<td>Good for BIT, management areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IEEEExplore</strong></td>
<td>Most publications by IET and IEEE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Springerlink</strong></td>
<td>Science, technology, medical and social science. Full text in most titles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ScienceDirect</strong></td>
<td>Science, technology, medical and social science. Full text in most titles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Academic Search Complete</strong></td>
<td>Broad subject base, including some computing and business.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other resources

Specialist databases
https://libguides.lsbu.ac.uk/computerscienceandinformatics/specialist

Mintel – Market research
IEEE – conference papers

Statista
https://www.statista.com/
Statistics, reports, infographics, forecasts
Using Google Scholar
Using Google Scholar

Searches for academic material
• Journal articles
• Conference papers
• Book chapters

Only full text if the article is not behind a pay wall

Or …
Google Scholar AND LSBU
Resources not at LSBU

https://libguides.lsbu.ac.uk/library

- Accessing other libraries
- SCONUL Access
  - Access other university libraries around the UK

- British Library
  - Proof of address
  - Check the items you want are in stock

- Inter-library loans
Referencing
Referencing

Why reference?

• To prove that substantial research has been done to support your analysis

• To give credit to other people’s work

• To enable others to follow up on your work

To avoid plagiarism!
What is plagiarism?

Plagiarism is the act of presenting the work or ideas of another as your own.

- Penalises honest students
- Degrades academic standards
- Reflects on your academic record

- Persistent or blatant plagiarism could lead to expulsion from the university
In-text citation

**Format:** (Author, year) or (Author, year, page)

**Examples:**

- **For end of sentence**
  … other authors have denied this *(Hartley, 2019).*

- **As part of sentence**
  Hartley *(2019)* suggests that …

- **As part of direct quote**
  “transformation is key to …” *(Hartley, 2019, p.74).*
Reference List

- Should only contain the details of sources you’ve cited in your work.

- Put all your references in one list under the heading ‘Reference list’.

- Do not list resources by type.

- List references in alphabetical order by the authors’ surnames/names of corporate authors or by the first letter of the reference.
Three or more authors

All authors appear in the Reference List

Only the first named author appears in the in-text citation

One author (Brown, 2018)
Two authors (Brown and Smith, 2018)
Three or more authors (Brown et al., 2018)

et al. = et alia = and others
Secondary referencing

If you want to cite a work which is referenced in another work, you should try and track down the original. However, if this isn’t possible, make it clear in your text where you found the information and only include a reference to the document you’ve read.


Your reference list will include the full details of the Campbell and Muncer work, but no mention of Dunn’s.
Books

Author(s) of book
Year book was published
*Title of book* (in italics)
Edition if later than the first edition
Place the book was published
Name of publisher

These are known as **bibliographic** details
Journal articles

Author (Surname, Initials)
Year published (in brackets)
Title of article
_Name of Journal_ (in italics)
Volume & issue number (in brackets)
First & last page numbers

Example:
Websites

Author (Surname, Initials or corporate author)
Year of publication (in brackets)
*Title* (in italics)
Available from: URL
[Accessed date]

**Example:**

Which is the correct reference?


Which is the correct reference?


Which is the correct reference?


Which is the correct reference?


*Information Technologies*, 23 (6) pp. 2517-2529.
Which is the correct reference?


Tips!

- Keep track of everything you have used – start compiling your reference list as soon as you start reading a document
- Download the LSBU Harvard Referencing Guide
- Be consistent
- It is better to reference too much than not enough
- If you are unsure, ask!
Refworks

- Online research management
- Collect, store and organise references from online sources
- Compile reference lists/bibliographies
- Compatible with LSBU Harvard
- References for all of your materials stored in one place
- Easy to duplicate references for different assignments
1:1 support

Book a 1:1 with an Information Skills Librarian
go.lsbu.ac.uk/askalibrarian
• Database Searching e.g. Journal articles
• Referencing
• Using RefWorks

Email queries: askalibrarian@lsbu.ac.uk

Research Helpdesk
3 Bridge
Mon-Fri 12.00-4pm
Any questions?