

Stepping Up Your Scholarly Research Skills: Searching Databases

Graduate Online Success Series

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1. Research process

- a. Takes time and effort. Planning at the start will keep you on track.
- b. An iterative process, repeating or adjusting the topic and search is common.
- c. Keeping organized at the start will save you time and effort. Keep a document of your search terms and strategy.
- d. Suggested reading: [Writing up Your University Assignments and Research Process](#), by Neil Murray and Geraldine Hughes

2. Preparing to Search

- a. Gather background information from news sources, encyclopedia, books, textbooks and internet searching like Googling.
 - i. Can use to look up professional associations, organizations, and government pages
- b. From your background searching, start to brainstorm your keywords

3. Using keywords and subject heading searches

- a. Keywords – plain language searching
- b. Controlled vocabulary or database thesauri – Can be different database to database
 - i. Think of these as the hashtags for a database
- c. Try to incorporate synonyms for keyword searching to get best results

4. Applying database limiters

- a. Common limiters include - Material type, peer reviewed, creation date, language
- b. The more limiters applied, the narrower the results will become

5. Using Boolean operators, truncation and phrase searching

- a. Boolean operators – AND (less results), OR (more results), NOT (excludes a term)
- b. Truncation – using the root word to get variations on how it presented – ethic* yields ethics, ethic, ethically.
- c. Phrase searching – getting words next to each other – “bipolar disorder”.

6. [Dragon Search](#) – broad results, multi-disciplinary

- a. A discovery search tool for articles, books, library databases and guides
- b. [Video Tutorial](#) on Dragon Search and [search techniques](#)

7. Databases searching on [ProQuest One Academic](#)

- a. A database is an online collection of articles that you can search by topic or keyword.
- b. ProQuest One Academic is a general-purpose database
- c. Subject and discipline specific can be found on [Databases A to Z](#) or on the [Subject Guides page](#)

8. Cited Reference searching using [Web of Science](#)

- a. Similar to Google’s “Cited by” results