

Making the Invisible Visible: Becoming a Library Power User

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Topics covered:

- Google Scholar
- Ulrichsweb
- Journal of Citation Reports
- Web of Science
- Bonus Tips
- Q&A: How much do students know about the library?

Google Scholar

- Set up your computer to use [Google Scholar](#) to search the UT Library databases
- Use **Google Scholar Metrics** to help your students locate the top journals in your field
- Track research using the Google Scholar **'alert' function**
- Creating your own Google Scholar **profile**

Set up your computer to use Google Scholar to search the UT Library databases

Most UT computers already are already set up this way. These are steps you want to take for your personal computer to make better use of the Google Scholar search function for the databases in our library collection.

- Go to scholar.google.com

- Select “Settings” (from the top)

- Select “Library Links” (from the left-hand column)

- Search for “University of Tampa” and check the boxes of the results list

Now you have told Google Scholar which institution gives you access to scholarly articles. If you have logged into [Esearch](#), and set up your settings as described above, you will be able to click on the **FullText@MacdonaldKelceLibrary** link next to many results in your scholar.google.com search. This serves as a meta- search engine which searches many, but not all, of the databases available through the Macdonald-Kelce Library at The University of Tampa.

Metrics at Google Scholar

One issue we see when working with students unfamiliar with scholarship is their focus on finding peer-reviewed articles at the expense of locating a suitable journal (e. g. finding an article in dentistry studies for their sociology class, or locating law reviews instead of psychology research).

If you want to help students locate the top journals in your field direct them to the [Metrics link](#) at the top of Google Scholar. By using the links in the left-hand column you can pull up a list of the top-ranked journals of most disciplines. Unfortunately, only the top 20 are listed, but this can be a good guide for what sources are suitable for a paper.

Alert in Google Scholar

Once you do a search in Google Scholar you can create an email alert for that search. For example, search “**University of Tampa**” then choose ‘**Create alert**’ from the left-hand column. Every time something new is added to the Google Scholar collection with the words “University of Tampa” you will be alerted by email.

- Search for a topic. Topics may include your name, names of colleagues, institutions, areas of interest, unique keywords, etc.
- Click on “Create alert” in the left-hand column.
- Provide an email address (it does not have to be a gmail address) and adjust your preferences.

(**PROTIP:** Put your search in quotation marks to force a search for a phrase instead of individual words. “University of Tampa” returns only that phrase, while University of Tampa may include anything with the word Tampa and the word University in the same document.)

Google Scholar Profile

If you see an underlined author's name when you do a search in Google Scholar that indicates the author has created a Google Scholar profile. If you want to create your own profile chose "My Citations" at the top of scholar.google.com.

If you want to see what a profile looks like visit [this link](#) to see the profiles of some of your colleagues. (Alternatively, search for "University of Tampa" in Google Scholar and at the top of the results should be a link that reads User profiles for: University of Tampa - ut.edu.

Ulrichsweb 1/2

“[Ulrichsweb](#) is an easy to search source of detailed information on more than 300,000 periodicals of all types: academic and scholarly journals, e-journals, peer-reviewed titles, popular magazines, newspapers, newsletters, and more. This database covers more than 900 subject areas. Ulrich's records provide data points such as ISSN, publisher, language, subject, abstracting & indexing coverage, full-text database coverage, tables of contents, and reviews written by librarians.”



ULRICHSWEB[™]
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Ulrichsweb 2/2

Ulrichsweb is useful for students and faculty looking to determine if a journal is peer-reviewed.

Ulrichsweb will help you and your students tell if a periodical title is a commercial magazine, or an academic journal.

It's a key first step in learning more about an unfamiliar journal title.

[Ulrichsweb](#) is available in the library's collection of databases.

Journal of Citation Reports 1/3

While Ulrichsweb strives to be comprehensive and includes commercial as well as academic venues, the [Journal of Citation Reports \(JCR\)](#) focuses on scholarly periodicals that have an impact factor (as determined by Thomson Reuters World of Science).

Use JCR to determine the 'impact factor' of a journal. JCR is a product of [Web of Science](#) (aka Thomson Reuters Web of Science, formerly ISI Web of Science and also formerly Web of Knowledge and ISI Web of Knowledge).

InCites™ Journal Citation Reports®

Journal of Citation Reports 2/3

“Journal Citation Reports (JCR) is an annual publication by Clarivate Analytics (previously the Intellectual Property and Science business of Thomson Reuters). It has been integrated with the Web of Science and is accessed from the Web of Science-Core Collections. It provides information about academic journals in the sciences and social sciences, including impact factors. The JCR was originally published as a part of Science Citation Index. Currently, the JCR, as a distinct service, is based on citations compiled from the Science Citation Index Expanded and the Social Science Citation Index.”

Journal Citation Reports 3/3

The JCR's strength is science and medicine followed by the social sciences. Unfortunately, while humanities and liberal arts journals are occasionally listed, these are not the strength of this resource.

Finding Funding Agencies Through Web of Science

- Search for a scholar or researcher on [Web of Science](#) (either search for an article they've authored and click on their hyperlinked name, or use the Author search field when searching).
- On the left-hand side will be an option to see "Funding Agencies."
- You can refine your search to see which agency funded which research.
- Look for that agency on the open internet for more information or contact the author.

Bonus Tips

On the following slides are a few library tips you may find useful.

- **Renewing your own books**
- **Locating your library liaison**
- **Using Ejournals to see if the library carries a magazine, newspaper, or journal**
- **Interlibrary Loan link on the front page**
- **Ordering textbooks**
- **Putting Items on Reserve**

Renewing books in the Online Catalog

If you've checked books out of the library you can renew them yourself using the Online Catalog.

- Go to the library's home page - <http://utopia.ut.edu/>
- Click on the "Online Catalog"
- On the top banner choose "Patron"
- Log in using your Spartan ID number and your last name
- Select items to renew and hit Renew Items button

Locate Your Library Liaison

Your library liaison can help arrange presentations for your class, help order books for the collection, or assist you in obtaining resources for your research.

- From the library's front page <http://utopia.ut.edu/>
- Choose Research Guides
- On the right-hand column choose [Faculty, Staff, and Alumni Resources](#)
- Choose tab for "Liaison Librarians"

Ejournals

The [Ejournals](#) search function is a powerful, but often overlooked, search tool on the library's webpage.

Use Ejournals to locate newspapers, magazines, and journals in the library's database collection.

Not sure where to find *Forbes*, *Journal of Nursing Care Quality*, or the *Wall Street Journal*? Use Ejournals to determine which database holds that title.

Note that it is useful for searching journal, magazine, and newspaper titles and is not suitable for locating specific articles. Once you locate the journal look inside for particular article.

Interlibrary Loan

New faculty are more likely to know this than faculty who have been here awhile.

A few years ago the library created an Interlibrary Loan link at the top of the library page. You no longer have to come into the library to fill out a form to interlibrary loan books or articles. Use the link at the top of utopia.ut.edu.

<http://utopia.ut.edu/interlibrary.htm>

Ordering Textbooks

As a general rule of thumb the library does not order textbooks you will use in your class. HOWEVER, if you have a desk copy you may put it on Reserve for students to access if they forget their textbook or have not received it from their online vendor.

Learn more about Reserves [here](#)

Putting Items on Reserve

Please consider putting textbooks and other materials your class may need on Reserve for their use.

If you are using your own items for Reserve materials, ask your liaison librarian if it may be acquired for the library's collection.

If you have a recommended reading list for your students, ask your liaison librarian to acquire those books for the library collection so those books will be available to your students.

Learn more about Reserves [here](#)

Q/A: How much do students know about the library?

We emphasize working with the Academic Writing instructors to teach our Introduction to Library Research classes. Most AWR101 classes receive our Introduction to Research Part I, and most AWR201 classes receive our Introduction to Research Part II. Some semesters we teach to 100% of the AWR201 classes. We also reach out to transfer students in BAC103.

We taught 150 library presentations in 2015-2016, and will surpass that number slightly in 2016-2017. We estimate ~2000 students see some sort of introduction to the library every academic year.

Thank you!

If you have any questions about this presentation or would like to inquire about any library presentations, please contact Information Literacy Librarian David Davisson at ddavisson@ut.edu

