

# REFERENCE DATABASES WORKSHOP 2021

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# 01 List of CGI Reference Databases

CGI Learning Center provides 15 databases which includes 13 online databases under a cooperation with UniNet (Inter University Network) and CGI subscribe 2 online databases, with mostly available full-text of journal articles.

# 02 Related Reference Databases

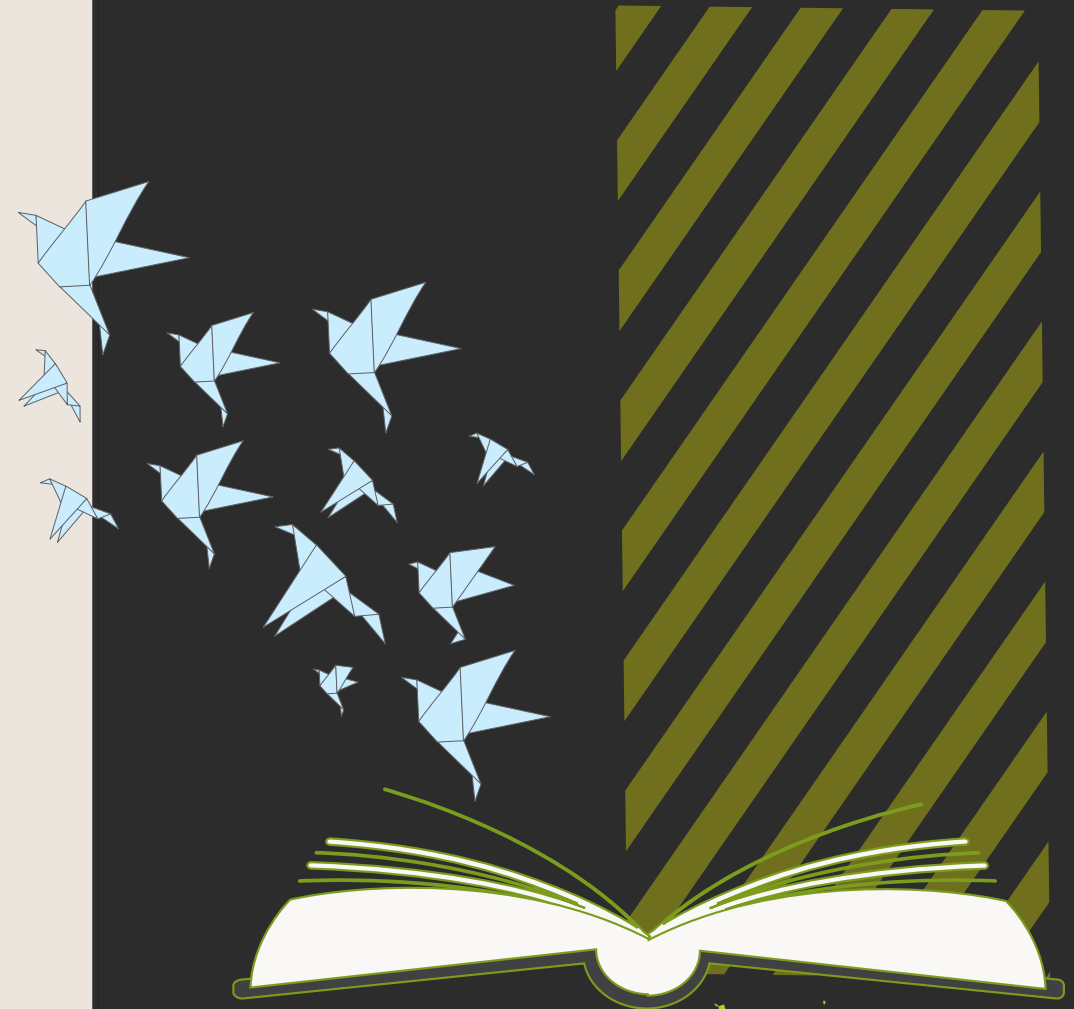
For ABS, ET and CS students

# 03 Library OPAC

To search CGI and CRI Books

# 04 Searching Tips

Preparing keywords, Operation keys, Refine Results and Manage result



# List of CGI Reference Databases 2021

[https://www.cgi.ac.th/library/services/ref\\_db](https://www.cgi.ac.th/library/services/ref_db)

Databases	Period	Remarks
1. Reaxys	1 OCT 2020 - 30 SEP 2021	CGI
2. Britannica the Encyclopedia	1 FEB 2021 - 31 JAN 2022	CGI
3. ACM Digital Library	NOV 2020 - OCT 2021	UniNet
4. IEEE/IET Electronic Library (IEL)	NOV 2020 - OCT 2021	UniNet
5. Web of Science	NOV 2020 - OCT 2021	UniNet
6. ProQuest Dissertation & Theses Global	NOV 2020 - OCT 2021	UniNet
7. SpringerLink – Journal	JAN 2021 - DEC 2021	UniNet
8. American Chemical Society Journal (ACS)	JAN 2021 - DEC 2021	UniNet
9. Emerald Management (EM92)	JAN 2021 - DEC 2021	UniNet
10. Academic Search Ultimate	JAN 2021 - DEC 2021	UniNet
11. EBSCO Discovery Service (EDS) Plus Full Text	JAN 2021 - DEC 2021	UniNet
12. Applied Science & Technology Source Ultimate	JAN 2021 - DEC 2021	UniNet
13. Art & Architecture Complete	JAN 2021 - DEC 2021	Free Database
14. Food Science Source	JAN 2021 - DEC 2021	Free Database
15. Legal Source	JAN 2021 - DEC 2021	Free Database

# RELATED REFERENCE DATABASES

## CGI Subscribed:

### 1. [Reaxys](#)

A chemical database that improves R&D productivity. Chemists in every field search for chemistry literature and bioactivity data with Reaxys. Query and filter for chemical substances and reactions with an intuitive interface. And discover more property types than with any other chemistry database.

### 2. [Britannica the Encyclopedia](#)

Encyclopædia Britannica, the oldest English-language general encyclopaedia. The Encyclopædia Britannica was first published in 1768, when it began to appear in Edinburgh, Scotland. Britannica Online was released for subscription over the Internet. In addition to the full text database and thousands of illustrations, Britannica Online served as a gateway to the World Wide Web (www.) by providing direct links to outside sources of information.

# RELATED REFERENCE DATABASES

(Cooperation with UniNet)

## ☐ **EBSCO Discovery Service (EDS) Plus Full Text**

EBSCO Discovery Service (EDS) brings together the most comprehensive collection of content – including superior indexing from top subject indexes, high-end full text, and a library's collection

## ☐ **American Chemical Society Journal (ACS)**

ACS Publications is dedicated to helping researchers advance scientific excellence to solve global challenges through journals, eBooks, scientific programs, and the newsmagazine Chemical & Engineering News.

## ☐ **SpringerLink – Journal**

SpringerLink is the world's most comprehensive online collection of scientific, technological and medical journals, books and reference works.

# RELATED REFERENCE DATABASES

(Cooperation with UniNet)

## ☐ **Applied Science & Technology Source Ultimate**

Applied Science & Technology Source Ultimate provides STEM students and researchers with the resources they need to succeed. Providing coverage of a wide range of topics including artificial intelligence, applied mathematics, plastics, hydroponics, computer science, chemical engineering, energy resources and robotics, as well as the business and social implications of new technologies, this comprehensive database is essential for STEM programs.

## ☐ **ProQuest Dissertation & Theses Global**

ProQuest is a collection of many databases that provide access to thousands of journals, magazines, newspapers, dissertations, and other publications.

## ☐ **Web of Science**

Web of Science (Web of Knowledge) is an online subscription-based scientific citation indexing service that provides a comprehensive citation search. It gives access to multiple databases that reference cross-disciplinary research, which allows for in-depth exploration of specialized sub-fields within an academic or scientific discipline.



# CGI LIBRARY OPAC

<https://www.cgi.ac.th/library>

## OPAC Book catalog - Quick access to CGI library resources



For more information  OPAC searching for library books and User Options

Search

## Single search service for multiple databases



CHULALONGKORN  
ROYAL ACADEMY  
Chulalongkorn Graduate Institute

### Search ThaiLIS Discovery Service:

☒ Keyword ☐ Title ☐ Author

### Off Campus Access







 <http://search.ebscohost.com>

Username : Please contact CGI librarian

Password : Please contact CGI librarian

  For specific databases: see list of CGI Reference Databases

  VPN Guides

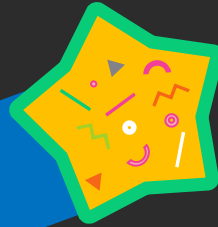
-   For Window 8 and 10
-   For Mac OS
-   For Android
-   For iOS

# SEARCHING TIPS:

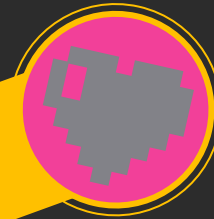
1. Preparing Keywords



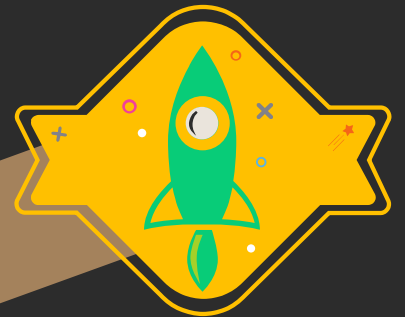
2. Operation keys



3. Refine Results



4. Manage result

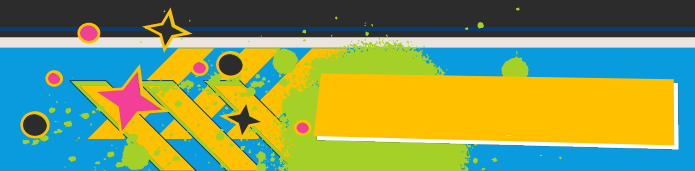




# SEARCH TECHNIQUES:

## 1. Preparing Keywords

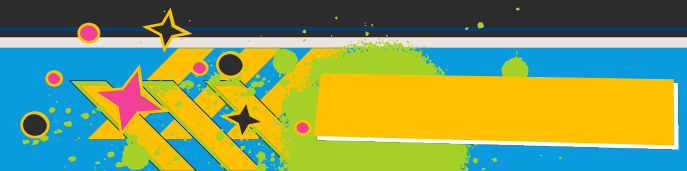
- Noun
- Synonyms >> hypertension or high blood pressure
- Singular/Plural >> woman women female lady girl
- Example: Preparing Keywords for the research
  - Chemical
  - Toxin
  - cancer



## 2. Operation keys

- \* A star (\*) is used for multiple character searching
  - **behavior\*** >> The query **behavior\*** finds the words behavior, behavioral, behaviorist, behaviorism, behaviorally, etc. and other words that start with “behavior”
- ? A question mark (?) is used for single character searching
  - **wom?n** >> The query **wom?n** finds the words woman, women, womyn, etc.
- “.....” Using quotation marks for phrase searching will help to ensure that the results you get back in a search engine are accurate.
  - When you search for a phrase like **Toxin Cause Cancer** the search engine will bring back any results that have those words in them. However, if you put quotation marks around the phrase “**Toxin Cause Cancer**” the search engine will only bring back results that have all those words in them exactly in the order you have them printed. This can also be useful when you're searching for the title of a book or other resource.

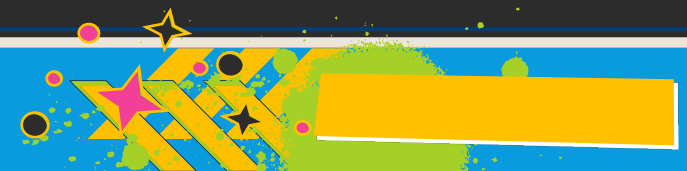
You can combine search terms containing operation keys  
(wom?n AND "science education")



“Boolean Operator” are simple words (AND, OR, NOT) used as conjunctions to combine or exclude keywords in a search, resulting in more focused and productive results. This should save time and effort by eliminating inappropriate hits that must be scanned before discarding.

- Why use Boolean operators?

To focus a search, particularly when your topic contains multiple search terms.



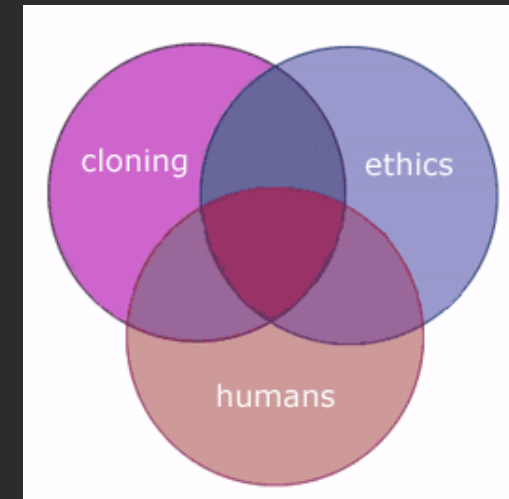
**Using AND** — requires both terms to be in each item returned. If one term is contained in the document and the other is not, the item is not included in the resulting list.  
(Narrows the search)

Use AND in a search to:

- narrow your results
- tell the database that ALL search terms must be present in the resulting records
- example: cloning AND humans AND ethics

The purple triangle in the middle of the Venn diagram below represents the result set for this search.

It is a small set using AND,  
the combination of all three search words.



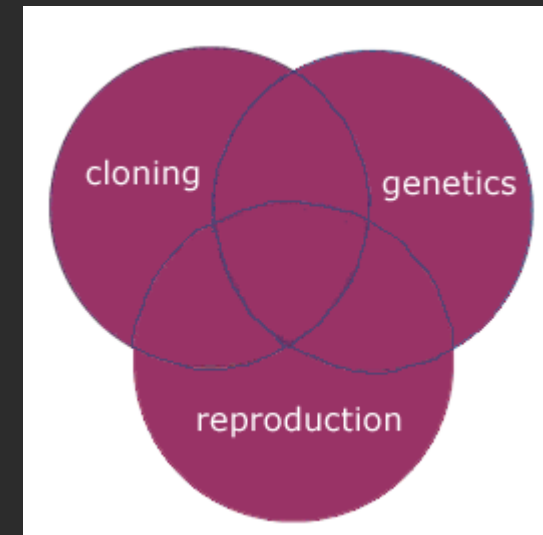
**Using OR** — either term (or both) will be in the returned document. (Broadens the search)

Use OR in a search to:

- connect two or more similar concepts (synonyms)
- broaden your results, telling the database that ANY of your search terms can be present in the resulting records
- example: cloning OR genetics OR reproduction

All three circles represent the result set for this search.

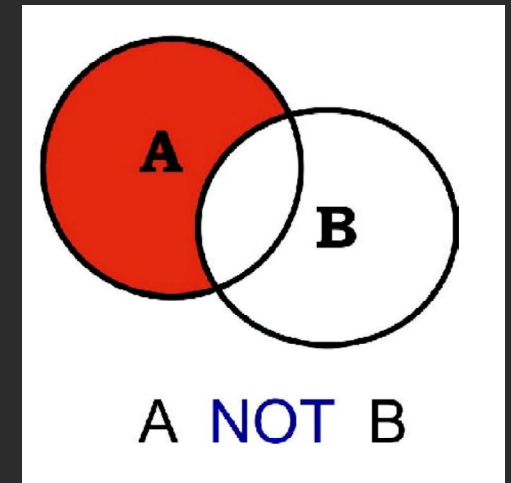
It is a big set because any of those words are valid using the OR operator.



**Using NOT** — the first term is searched, then any records containing the term after the operators “NOT” are subtracted from the results.

Use NOT in a search to:

- exclude words from your search
- narrow your search, telling the database to ignore concepts that may be implied by your search terms
- example: A NOT B



**Using Parentheses** — Using the ( ) to enclose search strategies will customize your results to more accurately reflect your topic. Search engines deal with search statements within the parentheses first, then apply any statements that are not enclosed.

- Example: A search on **covid AND (prevention OR symptoms OR treatment)**

The results must show “covid” with some word in the parentheses



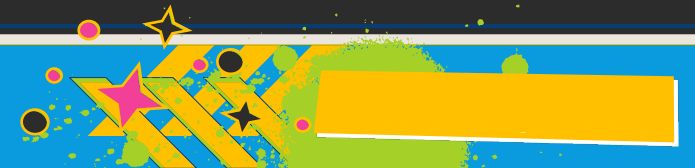
# SEARCH TECHNIQUES:

## Searching

- Basic search
- Advanced search

Research Gate <http://www.researchgate.net>

Google Scholar <https://scholar.google.co.th>





## Contact us



<https://www.facebook.com/CgiLearningCenter>



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<https://www.cgi.ac.th/library>



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