99



Skills on how to use Electronic Information Resources

Main Library



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Definition of Electronic Resources:

All traditional and non-traditional resources such as books, periodicals, encyclopedias, dictionaries, thesis and other **which stored, organized and displayed in electronic formats.**

Advantages of Electronic Resources:

- **□**Academy
- □Not available at internet
- □reviewed by specialists and academics
- **□Current**
- □accuracy
- □ save space and time
- □ The ability to store large amounts of information.
- **■Multiple retrieval options**
- □Easy and efficient retrieval process
- □Can be accessed by many at the same time 24/7



Computers and

Wireless Network



Reservation of study rooms



Ask librarian



Interlibrary Loan



Print, copy and scan



Recommend a Book



Events & Workshops



My Account



Off Campus Access





Visitors Services



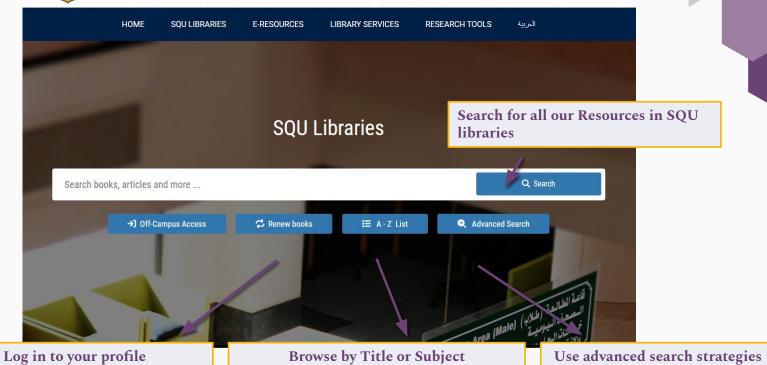
Library Publications



Interactive Chat

SQU Libraries Website

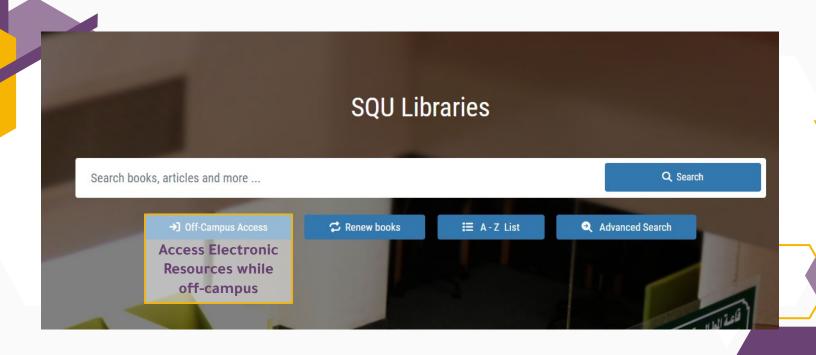


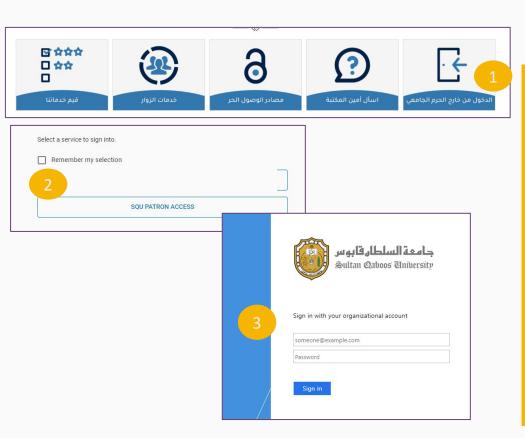


SUNDAY-THURSDAY: 07:30 AM - 09:00 PM

FRIDAY: Closed

SATURDAY: 9:00 AM - 4:00 PM



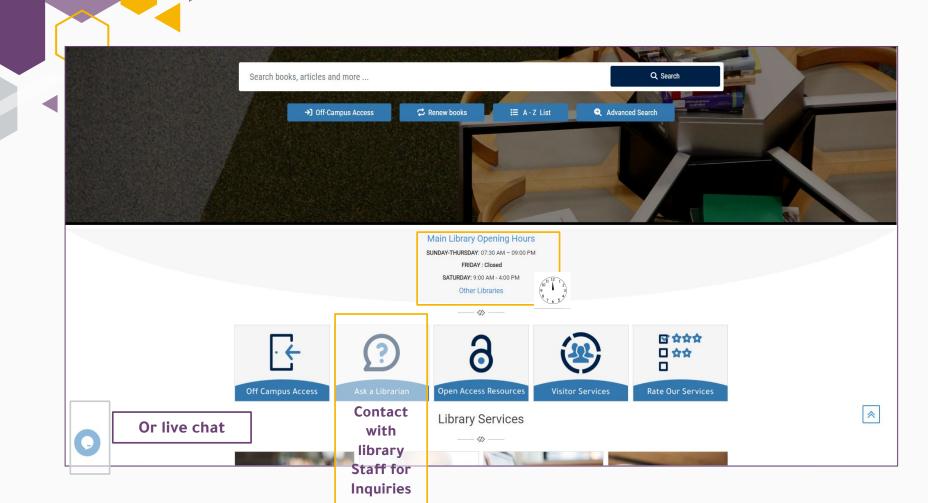


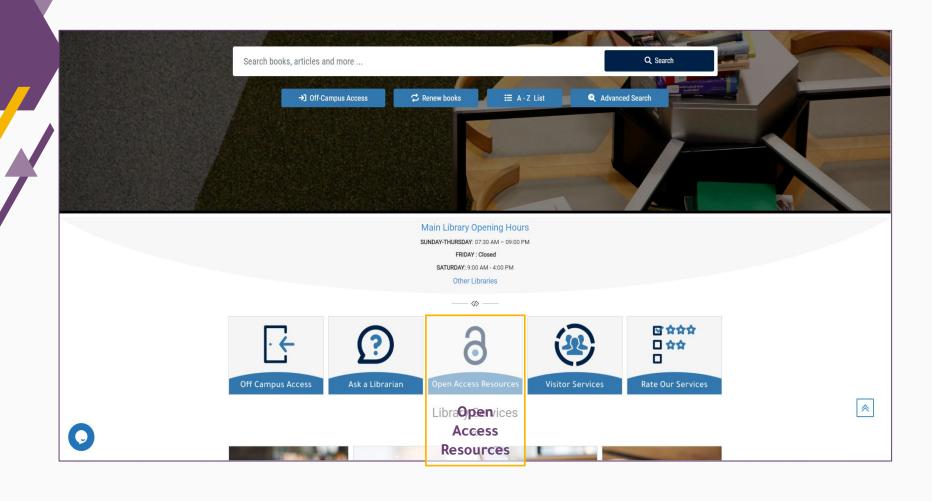
Off-Campus Access

A service that enables SQU members to access the electronic library and access all electronic resources off-Campus. It is available 24/7 and anywhere. To login off-campus please:

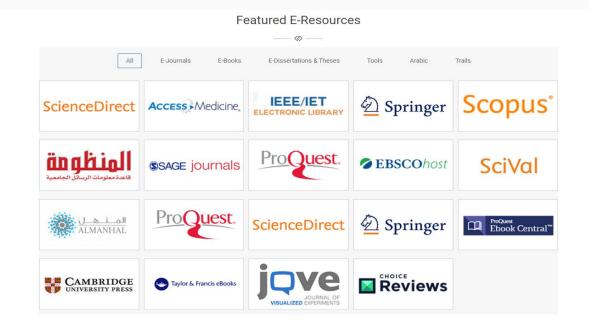
- 1. Go to off Campus Access page
- 2. Select SQU PATRON ACCESS
- 3. Enter your SQU email & Pass.

Note: If the browser is closed, a restart is required & previous steps.





List of Electronic Resources types





Search Techniques in Electronic Resources



Before starting your search

You must answer the following questions:



What information am I looking for?

- What subject do I want to research?
- What information do I need?
- Where can I expect the information will be located?
- What do I know about the subject?
- What do I want to know?

What kind of resources are suitable for my research topic?

- Text, Image, Video, Audio
- Printed information resources
- Electronic information sources
- The type of the information source:



(periodical, book, university thesis, conference proceedings, reports, website...)

What search engines will I use?

Is it?

- general
- or specialized









Search Techniques

What are the Boolean techniques, and how do I use them in a good search strategy?

Many databases do not accept our daily language, so researchers must use key terms for their search and correlate them using Boolean tools (AND, OR, NOT) and other search techniques.

Boolean techniques

AND

Use AND in a search to:

- → narrow your results
- tell the database that ALL search terms must be present in the resulting records

example: Learning AND Oman



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: college OR University



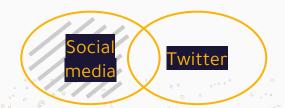
Use NOT in a search to:

- exclude words from your search
- narrow your search, telling the database to ignore concepts that may be implied by your search terms

example: Social media NOT Twitter







Use more than one search tool

Using more than one search sign such as (AND, OR, NOT) and its equivalent in Arabic (و، أو، ليس), as well as parentheses.

Example:

(Psychology NOT Educational Psychology) AND Oman

إدارة و (أزمات تربوية أو أزمات تعليمية)

Truncation, also called stemming, is a technique that broadens your search to include various word endings and spellings.

- To use truncation, enter the root of a word and put the truncation symbol at the end.
- The database will return results that include any ending of that root word.

- **Example: Employ* will retrieve: Example: Employ***
 - Employee
 - Employees
 - Employment
 - Employer
 - Employing

Wildcards: (Exclamation mark ! & Question mark ?)

Similar to truncation, wildcards substitute a symbol for one letter of a word.

This is useful if a word is spelled in different ways, but still has the same meaning.

Examples: wom!n = woman, women

Organi?ation = Organization, Organisation

NOTE: Truncation/wildcard symbols may vary by database; common symbols include: *, !, ?, or #

Quotation marks " "

Adjust the search terms and arrange them as a sentence

Examples: "Higher Education"

"Social Media"



Identified Search

○ <u>Date</u>

Narrow your search to a specific time period.

2018 - 2021

• Language

Narrow your search to a specific language.

language select English

Content Type

Narrow your search according to a specific form of content (book, article, dissertation,...).

journals only

Search field

Adjusting the location of keywords in a specific field, such as (author, title, year of publication, abstract, ...).

Title: social media

Open Access Resources

The research production is available online

free and open source without any financial,

legal or technical restrictions.



Examples of Open Access Resources Engines



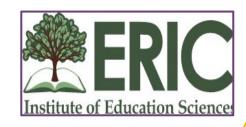


A digital Repository for the scientific research in the Sultanate, provide value-added services to the research community by providing more than 5000 dissertation and thesis, hundreds of scientific articles, reports and statistics free of charge.





ERIC is a comprehensive, easy-to-use, searchable, Internet-based bibliographic and full-text database of education research and information.



Google scholar

Google Scholar is used to exclusively obtain scholarly studies and articles from peer-reviewed journals.



Practical application on the use of Electronic Information Resources



Thank you

for

listening