

# Searching for articles

## Databases

The first option is to search for your topic directly in a database. The advantage of this is that you don't need to search for the full-text after finding an article that's relevant. On the other hand, you may need to perform that same search in several databases.

BI-accessible databases are indexed in [here](#).

Advantage: Full-text is immediately available to view / download.

Disadvantage: Only searches the journals available in the database being searched.

## Academic Search Engines

Using an academic search engine is a convenient way to search across many databases and journals at once, and while academic search engines sometimes link directly to full-texts (especially [Open Access](#) materials), you will often need to find the full-text using a [research database](#) once you have the citation.

Advantage: The ability to search thousands of journals at once.

Disadvantage: Doesn't always offer full-text of citations.

# Google Scholar

Strengths and Weaknesses of Google Scholar	
Google Scholar Strengths	Google Scholar Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Getting the “big picture” of the scholarly discourse around a topic.</li><li>• Viewing books, articles, conference proceedings, and more in one list.</li><li>• Determining authors and publications in an area of interest.</li><li>• Tracking down incomplete citations.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Limiting and sorting results by type (eg. peer reviewed articles, full-text, reviews).</li><li>• Searching within a specific discipline</li><li>• Browsing by journal title.</li><li>• Doing a comprehensive search for a literature review.</li><li>• Using controlled vocabulary to search by subject.</li><li>• Emailing lists of search results.</li></ul>

Table 1. Google Strengths & Weaknesses, from NYU Libraries. *Advanced Google Searching: Google Scholar*. NYU Libraries. New York University. 29 Nov 2017.<<https://guides.nyu.edu/googlescholar>>.

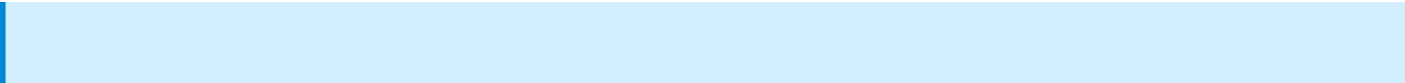
## BASE

BASE (Bielefeld Academic Search Engine) is a multi-disciplinary search engine to scholarly internet resources, created by Bielefeld University Library in Bielefeld, Germany. As of 2022, it had indexed over [280 million documents from over 9000 sources](#).<sup>1</sup>

## CORE

CORE (**CO**nnecting **RE**positories) is a service provided by the Knowledge Media Institute based at The Open University, United Kingdom.<sup>1</sup>

## Finding full-text with citations



After finding a citation with an academic search engine or via the bibliography of an already acquired source, it's time to find the full-text.

Option 1: Search [EZB](#) to see if BI has access to the journal

Option 2: Search the [BAU Discovery System](#) to see if the journal is available from BAU

Option 3: Use the [BAU EZProxy Bookmarklet](#) to immediately see if full-text is available via BAU

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## Discovery Systems

Discovery systems try to combine the two search methods described below by searching across many databases at once AND providing full-text access. Barbaros Library provides a discovery system that can be used to search most of their collections at once. [Click here for more information.](#)

Advantage: Searches many databases at once and provides access to full-text.

Disadvantage: Only searches the collections of one institution and cannot be integrated with all databases.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: Wikipedia