

## Using Scopus

Databases are the heart of academic research. We would all be lost without them. Google is a database, and it receives almost 6 billion searches every day. Believe it or not, however, there are *better databases than Google* out there – especially when it comes to academic research. UNB Libraries subscribes to MANY databases to make sure that you have access to the most high-quality research and to the best tools for accessing it.

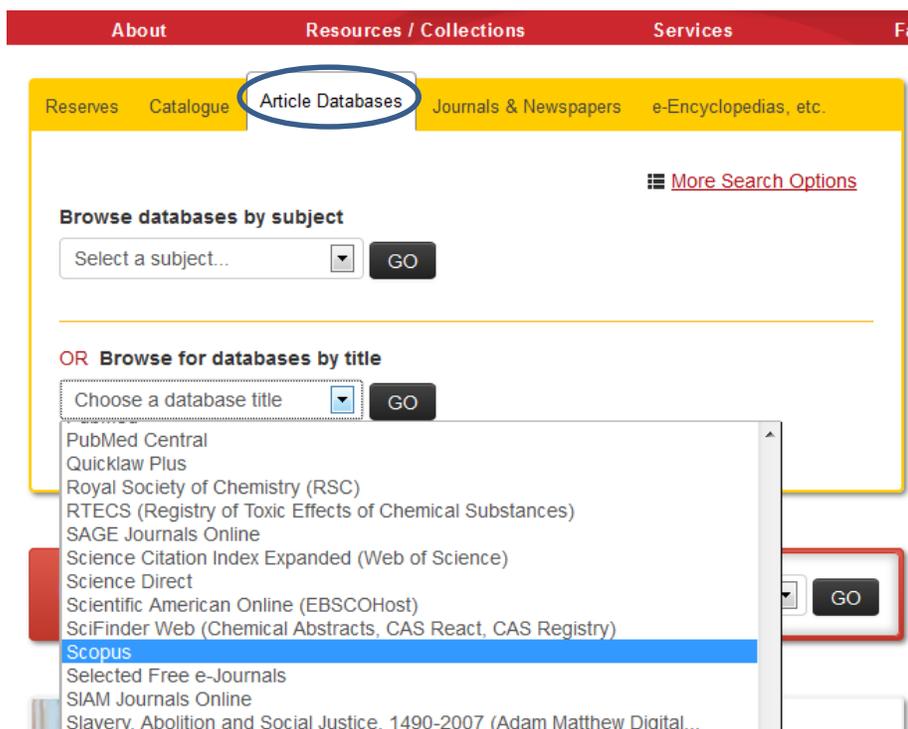
### Scopus

Scopus is the world's largest abstract and citation database of scholarly works. In addition to providing a number of unique and useful search options, Scopus also provides several smart tools that allow you to track, visualize, and assess a number of bibliographic categories to a limited degree.

Scopus is a multidisciplinary database, but focuses mainly on the sciences with some resources in the arts and humanities. In general, Scopus is a good database for research on the following topics:

- Science and technology
- Medicine
- Social science
- Arts and humanities

To access Scopus, go to the **Article Databases** tab on the library home page and browse by title.



## Scopus User Interface

Below is the main search window that appears upon arrival at the **Scopus database**. Above and below the screen capture are text boxes highlighting some of the main components of that first page. These components will be explained in greater detail in coming sections.

The screenshot shows the Scopus search interface with the following callout boxes:

- Add Search Fields**: allows you to increase the number of terms you use to define your search. Fields can be connected with AND, OR and AND NOT.
- Document Search** is the equivalent of **Advanced Search** in other databases. **Author** and **Affiliation Search** allow you to view research from specific individuals and institutions, and **Advanced Search** is a complicated **Expert Search** option that is similar to (but more versatile than) **Document Search**.
- This drop down menu lists the **Searchable Fields** that are immediately available in Scopus's **Document Search**. More options may be coded in using codes available under the **Advanced Search** option.
- Use **Subject Areas** to limit your search results to articles (etc) that fall within one or more of the four subject areas listed.
- Select **Date Ranges** to limit your results to articles and other resources that were published only within a certain time frame. You can also limit results to resources that have only recently been added to Scopus.
- Select Document Type to limit your results to only include a certain type of document (article, review, chapter, editorial, etc.).

The screenshot itself shows the Scopus search interface with the following elements:

- Scopus logo and navigation links: Register | Login, UNB Libraries, Search | Alerts | My list | Settings, Live Chat | Help and Contact | Tutorials.
- Search for... field: Eg., "heart attack" AND stress, Article Title, Abstract, Keywords.
- Limit to: Date Range (inclusive) (Published, Added to Scopus in the last), Document Type (ALL).
- Subject Areas: Life Sciences (> 4,300 titles.), Health Sciences (> 6,800 titles, 100% Medline coverage), Physical Sciences (> 7,200 titles.), Social Sciences & Humanities (> 5,300 titles.).
- Resources: Follow @Scopus on Twitter for updates, news and more, Access training videos, Learn about alerts and registration.

## Searchable Fields

Searchable fields are the search narrowing options that are offered by a particular database. The most common of these fields are:

**Keyword:** Keyword searches allow you to search the entire text and associated record available for an article – including bibliographic information and subject headings.

- In Scopus the field *called* **Keyword** does not perform the traditional keyword search. Instead, it searches keywords that have already been assigned to an article by its author(s) or a professional cataloguer, and these terms tend to be fairly limited in nature. To obtain a *typical* keyword search in Scopus, try the fields **ALL FIELDS** or **Article, Title, Abstract, Keywords**.

**Author:** Author searches are great for a number of reasons. For instance:

- If you have found a great paper, you can find papers by the author(s) that wrote it. Often these will cover the same, or similar, topics, so this is a great way to increase your relevant results.
- You may simply be interested in learning about someone's research. This could be because you want to know more about a new doctor coming in to your workplace, or to learn more about a professor you want to work with.

Typically, an author search should be attempted first using only the last name of the author (unless it is something ubiquitous like 'Smith') because some articles don't list authors' full names in their text or records. You can always try both, but be aware that this is an issue.

Scopus also has an **Author Search** tab above the main search box that allows you to search for authors and obtain brief profiles that include all the works their published works that are located in Scopus, a list of the fields in which they have published, and information about their affiliations.

**Title:** Title searches seem like a great idea, and they can be. If your search term appears in a title, then it usually follows that the article is all about that topic. However, in order for this to work, you have to pick the *exact right term* or list every possible variation in the search boxes. It is sometimes worth a shot, but is not necessarily your best option.

- Title searches are excellent in one way: if you are looking for a specific article and you know the title of that article, you can go straight to it using this searchable field.

**Abstract:** Abstract searches are also great to try, but have the same pitfalls as title searches. You either have to get the term right, or you have to list a lot of terms. Approach these searchable fields with caution.

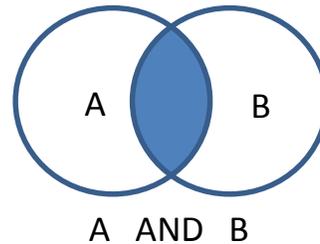
**Subject Terms:** Many major databases include some form of subject searching, which is dictated by controlled vocabulary. Scopus has an option similar to this, but it is unstable and unreliable due to the breadth of the subject and journals covered by the database. In general, searches in Scopus must be keyword and other basic level searches.

## Boolean Search Operators

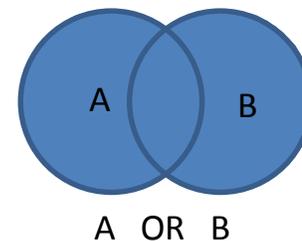
Boolean search operators are words or commands that allow you to determine the relationship between two searchable fields.

The three most common Boolean operators are:

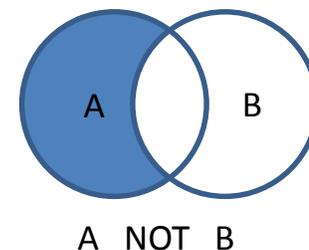
**AND** : the search terms in both (or all) of the connected searchable fields must appear in the items listed in the results. AND is used to **narrow** searches to more specific topics.



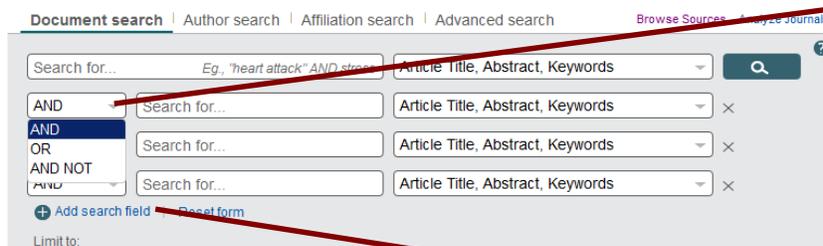
**OR** : the search terms in at least *one* of the connected fields must appear in the items listed in the results. OR is used to **broaden** a search, or to allow for the **inclusion of synonyms** and alternate word formations.



**NOT** : the search terms in a specific searchable field *cannot* be included in the items listed in the results. NOT is usually used to exclude an unrelated concept that has similar vocabulary, but is rarely used otherwise. NOT narrows search results.



In Scopus (and most other databases) the operator AND automatically connects the searchable fields when there are multiple search boxes. This can usually be changed to OR and NOT via drop-down menus, and in most cases it is also possible to add more search boxes to your search screen to connect multiple fields.



A screenshot of the Scopus search interface. It shows a search bar with the text "Search for..." and a dropdown menu for "Article Title, Abstract, Keywords". Below the search bar, there are three rows of search boxes, each with a dropdown menu for "Article Title, Abstract, Keywords". The first row has a dropdown menu for "AND" selected. Below the search boxes, there are buttons for "Add search field" and "Reset form".

AND can be changed to OR or AND NOT in Scopus using these drop-down menus.

To increase the number of search boxes click + **Add New Row**.

**However**, searches results can become complicated and difficult to predict if you use multiple *different* Boolean operators in consecutive search boxes. Instead, it is best to change operators *within a single search box* by using the operator and then the search term, and surround the search term by brackets.

**For instance**, to connect the keywords **maternity nursing** and **infant development** with OR, you can write it as: ("maternity nursing") OR ("infant development")

The same format works for AND and NOT operators.

### Grouping Terms

In the last example, note the use of brackets to 'group terms' together. This is a way of telling a search engine how to interpret the text you are asking it to search.

In a search string without any brackets, the database reads the string according to *its own specific rules of precedence* and then in order from left to right.

Scopus's order of precedence rules are unique to Elsevier, and are such that OR is read before AND, which is, in turn, read before NOT.

For instance,

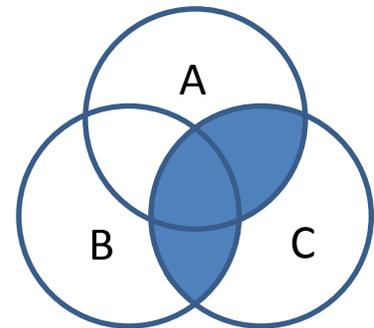
#### These searches...

A OR B AND C

C AND B OR A

#### Are processed as....

(A OR B) AND C



## Wildcards, Truncation and Proximity Searching

Wildcards, truncation and proximity searches are another excellent way to improve the reach of your database searches.

**Wildcards:** wildcards allow you to insert an undefined letter into a search term. Some wildcard options also allow you to search for a word where the added letter *may or may not* be there.

Wildcard – “?” : when using a ? wildcard, insert the ? in place of a letter. Scopus will search that term with all the 26 letters of the alphabet in the place of the ?. For instance:

*If you type **ne?t***

*You will receive search results with **next, newt, nest and neat**.*

Wildcard – “\*” : when using \* as a wildcard, insert the \* in place of 0 or more letters. Scopus will search that term with all letters and combinations of letters in the location of the \*.

*If you type **ca\*t***

*You will receive search results with **cat, cast, cannot and caught** (and more).*

**Truncation:** truncation is a means of instructing the search engine to look for the search term, as well as all other terms that share the same beginning letters (the letters that come before the truncation symbol). For instance:

*If you type **comput\****

*You will receive search results with **computer, computing, computational, etc.***

Truncation can also be used to represent a word in an exact phrase search. For instance:

*If you type **“a midsummer \* dream”***

*You will receive search results with **“a midsummer night’s dream”**.*

**Proximity searching:** sometimes you will want to find two related words in a document, but you know that they may be separated by another (or several other) words. In this case, you can do a proximity search – that is, you can use the command PRE/ or W/ and the number of intervening words to direct the search engine. For instance:

Preceding Proximity Search: place PRE/# between the words you want to search. Scopus will retrieve cases where the first word *preceded* the second word by that many (or fewer) words:

*If you type: **(type II) PRE/2 (diabetes)***

*You will receive search results with the words ‘type II’ is two or fewer words before the word diabetes.*

Within Proximity Search: place W/# between the words you want to search. Scopus will retrieve cases where the two words are separated (without regards to word order) by that many or fewer words:

*If you type: **(type II) W/2 (diabetes)***

*You will receive search results with the words 'type II' is within two or fewer words of the word diabetes.*

**NOTE:** every database has its own specific symbols for wildcards and truncation. It won't always be ?, # and \*. This information is typically found in the 'Help' screens of databases under *searches* or *searching*.

### **Phrase Searching**

Sometimes when you are doing a search, you will know exactly what you are looking for, and exactly the right words to retrieve it. You may know a title, or have a quote from the text to guide your search.

For instance, you may be looking for the book *The Man who Mistook his Wife for a Hat*, by O. W. Sacks.

It's possible that if you typed this phrase into a search engine you would get the actual book as your first result. **However**, search engines prioritize their results in mysterious ways. They take into consideration popularity of a search result, the uniqueness of the words used, and frequency of word-use in text, while sometimes de-prioritizing things like connector words (the, and, etc.) and word order.

In order to avoid these issues of prioritization, it is possible to tell a search engine to search for *an exact phrase* through the use of quotation marks.

**For instance**, a search for:

"The man who mistook his wife for a hat"

Will *only* produce results that contain that exact phrase in their text (in this case, it would most likely be the book itself, reviews of the book, and/or works that cite the book).

Phrase searching can also be used to search for terms that consist of more than one word, like **nurse practitioner** and **type II diabetes**.

## Reading your Search Results

In an effort to provide its users with the greatest possible amount of useful information, Scopus (like most other databases) packs each record in its results lists with text and symbols. This is extremely useful when you know what you're looking at, but extremely daunting when you don't. To simplify things, here is a (brief) breakdown of the most useful parts of the records in a search result:

The screenshot shows a Scopus search results page with 15 document results. The interface includes a search bar, a 'Refine' sidebar, and a list of search results. Callout boxes provide explanations for various features:

- Refine:** allows you to narrow your results according to a number of different limiters.
- Search within results:** allows you to add a keyword to your search without restarting.
- Show all abstracts:** changes the results list so that it shows the abstracts as well as titles.
- Sort on:** allows you to sort results by date, relevance, number of times cited, and more.
- Keyword:** Refining by keyword is a unique feature that lists up to 160 keywords present in the results and groups articles by those keywords. This is an excellent way to increase your search specificity without performing a new search.
- Check for Fulltext:** is your link to the full text of the article if it is available (either through Scopus or UNB libraries).
- Title:** Click the title to enter the record for that article. There will be more information / options for that article there.

**Refine** allows you to narrow your results according to a number of different limiters.

**Search within results** allows you to add a keyword to your search without restarting.

**Show all abstracts** changes the results list so that it shows the abstracts as well as titles.

**Sort on:** allows you to sort results by date, relevance, number of times cited, and more.

15 document results [View secondary documents](#) | [Analyze results](#) Sort on: [Date](#) [Cited by](#) [Relevance](#) ...

[Export](#) | [Download](#) | [View citation overview](#) | [View Cited by](#) | [More...](#) [Show all abstracts](#)

Refine	Check for Fulltext	Title	Author	Year	Journal	Cited
<input type="radio"/> Increased muscle activation following motor imagery during the rehabilitation of the anterior cruciate ligament	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lebon, F., Guillot, A., Collet, C.	2012	Applied Psychophysiology Biofeedback	4	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stump entrapment of the anterior cruciate ligament in late childhood and adolescence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Meyers, A.B., Laor, T., Zbojniec, A.M.	2011	Pediatric Radiology	1	
<input type="checkbox"/> Irreducible shoulder dislocation - A word of caution	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gudena, R., Iyengar, K.P., Nadkarni, J.B., Loh, W.	2011	Orthopaedics and Traumatology: Surgery and Research	1	
<input type="checkbox"/> Range of motion and quadriceps muscle power after early surgical treatment of acute combined anterior cruciate and grade-III medial collateral ligament injuries: A prospective randomized study	<input type="checkbox"/>	Halinen, J., Lindahl, J., Hirvensalo, E.	2009	Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery - Series A	10	
<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol de recuperació funcional d'una lesió lligamentosa de turmell	<input type="checkbox"/>	Del Fresno, D.B., Pérez, S.S., Contreras, M.G., Jiménez Díaz, F.	2007	Apunts Medicine de l'Esport	0	
<input type="checkbox"/> Estudio evolutivo en pacientes intervenidos de plastia de ligamento cruzado anterior [An evolution assessment of some patients with anterior cruciate ligament injury who suffered from an autograft surgical operation]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Igual Camacho, C., Pilar Serra Añó, M., López Bueno, L.	2006	Fisioterapia	0	
<input type="checkbox"/> Arthroscopic single-stranded semitendinosus tendon-versus PDS-augmentation of reinserted acute femoral anterior cruciate ligament tears: 7 year follow-up study	<input type="checkbox"/>	Schenk, S., Landsiedl, F., Enenkel, M.	2006	Knee Surgery, Sports Traumatology, Arthroscopy	2	
<input type="checkbox"/> Complete dislocation of the acromioclavicular joint: Operative versus conservative treatment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fremerey, R., Freitag, M., Bosch, U., Lobenhoffer, P.	2005	Journal of Orthopaedics and Traumatology	4	

Refining by **keyword** is a unique feature that lists up to 160 keywords present in the results and groups articles by those keywords. This is an excellent way to increase your search specificity without performing a new search.

**Check for Fulltext** is your link to the full text of the article if it is available (either through Scopus or UNB libraries).

Click the title to enter the record for that article. There will be more information / options for that article there.

## Understanding Records

When you click on the title of an article in the results list, you enter the *record* associated with that title. This record consists of all the information Scopus uses to index that article – from title, to author, to journal, to article type, to keywords. It also provides you with many options related to that article.

Below are summaries of some of the most useful options you are likely to see upon entering a record:

**Journal in which the article was originally published.**

**Cited by** provides links to the most recent Scopus articles that have cited the work, as well as a count of how many times it has been cited in Scopus.

**Cited by 4 documents since 1996**

**Use of motor imagery enhances vastus medialis obliquus muscle recruitment amplitudes during closed kinetic chain squat exercises**  
Azar, N.R., McKeen, P., Cooper, B.  
(2013) *Critical Reviews in Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine*

**Mental practice in orthopedic rehabilitation: Where, what, and how? A case report**  
Schott, N., Frenkel, M.O., Korbus, H.  
(2013) *Movement and Sports Sciences - Science et Motricite*

**The rehabilitation function of motor imagery after peripheral injury or central stroke**  
Collet, C., Guillot, A.  
(2012) *Rehabilitation: Practices, Psychology and Health*

**View all 4 citing documents**

Inform me when this document is cited in Scopus:  
 Set citation alert |  Set citation feed

**Related documents**

**Effects of motor imagery on motor function rehabilitation after central nervous system or peripheral muscle and joint stroke | Effets de l'imagerie motrice dans la rééducation de lésions du système nerveux central et des atteintes musculo-articulaires**  
Grangeon, M., Guillot, A., Collet, C.  
(2009) *Science et Motricite*

**The effectiveness of imagery on pain, edema, and range of motion in athletes with a grade II ankle sprain**  
Christakou, A., Zervas, Y.  
(2007) *Physical Therapy in Sport*

**Motor imagery and muscular electrical activity | Imagerie motrice et activité électromyographique**  
Lebon, F., Fouffef, D., Guillot, A.  
(2008) *Science et Motricite*

**View all related documents based on references**

Find more related documents in Scopus based on:

**The DOI is a specific identifier for an article. Most citation styles require the DOI for an article if it has one (older articles don't).**

**Source and Document details for the document in the record.**

**Related Documents is defaulted to list documents that share references with the article in the record. It can be changed to produce documents that share authors or keywords.**

**Applied Psychophysiology Biofeedback**  
Volume 37, Issue 1, March 2012, Pages 45-51

**Increased muscle activation following motor imagery during the rehabilitation of the anterior cruciate ligament**

Lebon, F.<sup>a</sup>, Guillot, A.<sup>bc</sup>, Collet, C.<sup>b</sup> ✉

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<sup>b</sup> Centre of Research and Innovation in Sport, Mental Processes and Motor Performance, University Claude Bernard Lyon I, 27-29 Boulevard du, 69622 Villeurbanne, France  
<sup>c</sup> Institut Universitaire de France, 103 Boulevard Saint-Michel, 75005 Paris, France

**Abstract** [View references \(50\)](#)

Motor imagery (MI) is the mental representation of an action without any concomitant movement. MI has been used frequently after peripheral injuries to decrease pain and facilitate rehabilitation. However, little is known about the effects of MI on **muscle** activation underlying the motor recovery. This study aimed to assess the therapeutic effects of MI on the activation of lower limb **muscles**, as well as on the time course of functional recovery and pain after surgery of the anterior cruciate **ligament** (ACL). Twelve patients with a **torn** ACL were randomly assigned to a MI or control group, who both received a series of **physiotherapy**. Electromyographic activity of the quadriceps, pain, anthropometrical data, and lower limb motor ability were measured throughout a 12-session therapy. The data provided evidence that MI elicited greater **muscle** activation, even though imagery practice did not result in pain decrease. **Muscle** activation increase might originate from a redistribution of the central neuronal activity, as there was no anthropometric change in lower limb **muscles** after imagery practice. This study confirmed the effectiveness of integrating MI in a rehabilitation process by facilitating muscular properties recovery following motor impairment. MI may thus be considered a reliable adjunct therapy to help injured patients to recover motor functions after reconstructive surgery of ACL. © Springer Science+Business Media, LLC 2011.

**Author keywords**  
Anterior cruciate **ligament**; Electromyography; Motor imagery; Motor rehabilitation

ISSN: 10900586 CODEN: APSEF Source Type: Journal Original language: English  
DOI: 10.1007/s10484-011-9175-9 Document Type: Article

## Additional Features in Scopus

### Search History

Scopus allows you to go back and repeat or review an old search as long as the session has not been closed or timed out (i.e., as long as you are actively using Scopus).

This option allows you to:

- Return to previous searches to view their results
- Review alternate terms you have used previously
- *Combine* different searches and search results using Boolean search operators

**Search History** is display prominently on the Scopus search page, and can be accessed by clicking the Search button in the top left-hand corner of the screen (just below the main Scopus logo). The Search History is located directly below the search boxes on that main page.

Search history	Combine queries... e.g. #1 AND NOT #3.
9 ((TITLE-ABS-KEY(physiotherap*) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY(torn ligament*)) AND (muscles))	6 document results
8 ((TITLE-ABS-KEY(physiotherap*) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY(torn ligament*)) AND (muscls))	0 document results
7 (TITLE-ABS-KEY(physiotherap*) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY(torn ligament*))	15 document results
6 (TITLE-ABS-KEY(physiotherap*) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY("torn ligament"))	2 document results
5 (TITLE-ABS-KEY(physio*) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY(athlete*) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY("torn ligament"))	2 document results

Showing 5 most recent searches | [View all 9](#)

Select **View all** to view your full search history for this search session.

Use this search box to combine previous searches using Boolean Operators AND, OR, and AND NOT.

**Save** allows you to keep the history record for a search. It requires that you create an account with Scopus.

**Edit** allows you to modify the search string to retrieve new results.

## Keyword Limiter

While Scopus does not have a controlled vocabulary in the same sense that other major databases do (like most ProQuest and EBSCO databases), it does offer a unique Keyword limiter that can be used to refine searches after they have been performed.

Scopus's Keyword limiter samples all the keywords used to describe documents in the results for a given search, and lists up to 160 of the most common keywords from those results. Beside each of these keywords is a count (in brackets) of the number of articles that use it as a keyword within your search results. You can then select the most appropriate keywords and limit your results to only include the documents containing those keywords.

Subject Area:  Medicine (4),  Health Professions (2),  Psychology (1)

Document Type:  Article (5),  Undefined (1)

Source Title:  Keyword (highlighted)

[View more Keyword](#)

Limit to Exclude

Select **View more** to obtain a full list of the possible keywords.

You have to select **Keyword** in order to expand it and view the keyword options for a given search.

**Limit to** narrows you search results until they only include results that also use the selected keywords.

**Exclude** acts as the Boolean operator NOT to exclude results that use the selected terms from the results list.

<input type="checkbox"/> Physiotherapy (5)	<input type="checkbox"/> Training (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cartilage, Articular (1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Article (4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Achilles Tendon (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Arthritis (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Clinical article (1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Human (4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Achilles tendon (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Articular cartilage (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Clinical evaluation (1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Anterior cruciate ligament (3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Athletic Injuries (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Clinical protocol (1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Arthroscopy (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Adult (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Back Pain (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Clinical trial (1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Athlete (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Allotransplantation (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Backache (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Comparative study (1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Convalescence (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Ankle (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Basketball (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Conservative treatment (1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Injury (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Ankle injury (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biomechanics (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Controlled clinical trial (1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Knee Injuries (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Anterior Cruciate Ligament (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Boxing (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Controlled study (1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Knee injury (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Anterior cruciate ligament injury (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Brace (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Diagnosis (1)

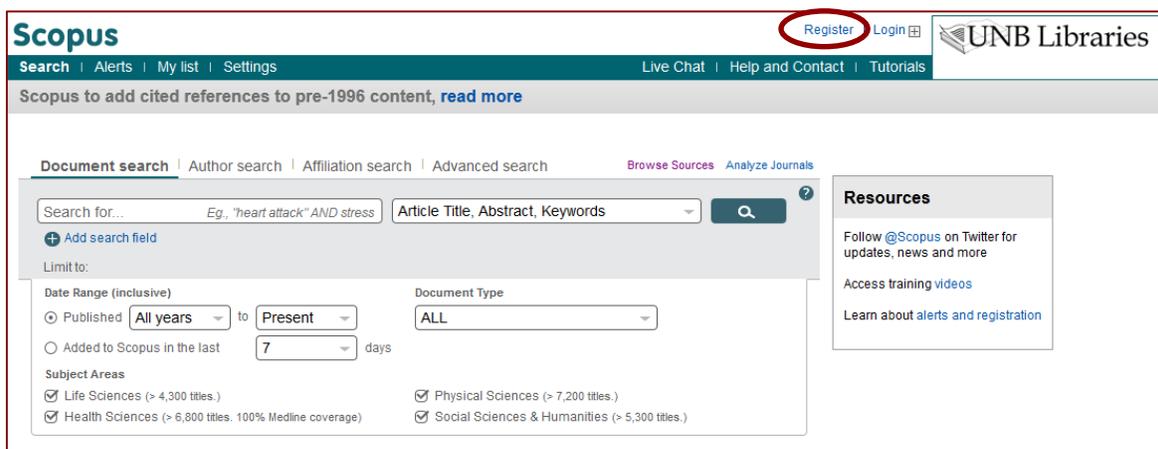
Limit to Exclude

## Scopus Accounts

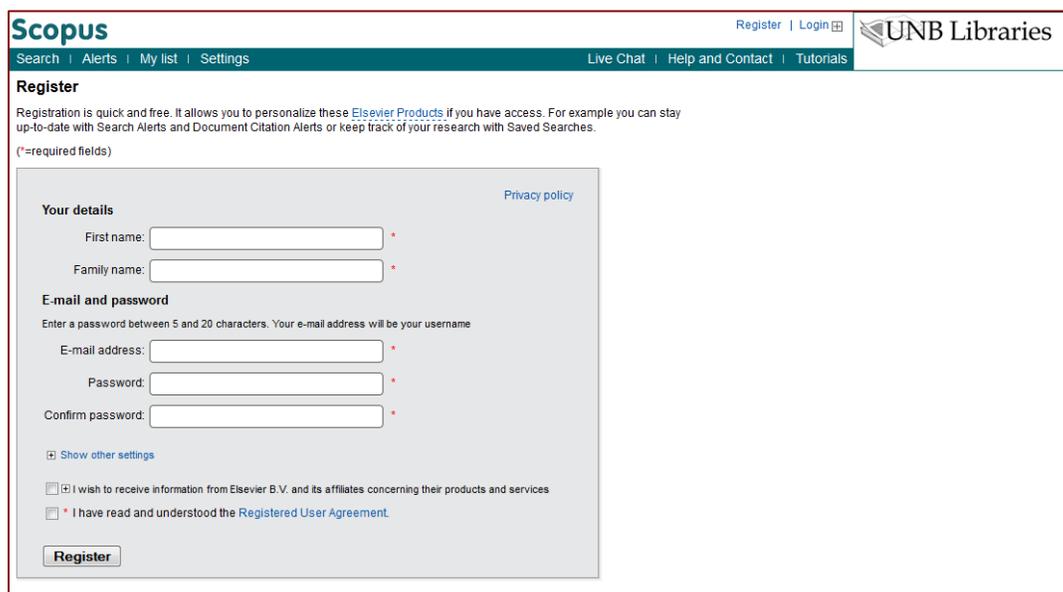
Scopus allows users to create accounts in order to preserve information from one search session to the next. In general, the main uses for a Scopus account is:

1. Saving search histories to review and use at a later date.
2. Saving articles and records for later use.
3. Receive alerts when new articles on a topic or by an author are released.

To create a Scopus account select **Register** at the top of the Scopus search screen (above the search boxes) and enter your information.



The screenshot shows the Scopus search interface. At the top right, the 'Register' link is circled in red. The interface includes a search bar with the text 'Search for...' and a search button. Below the search bar, there are options for 'Limit to:' including 'Date Range (inclusive)', 'Document Type', and 'Subject Areas'. The 'Date Range (inclusive)' section has radio buttons for 'Published' and 'Added to Scopus in the last', with 'Published' selected. The 'Document Type' section has a dropdown menu set to 'ALL'. The 'Subject Areas' section has checkboxes for 'Life Sciences (> 4,300 titles.)', 'Health Sciences (> 6,800 titles, 100% Medline coverage)', 'Physical Sciences (> 7,200 titles.)', and 'Social Sciences & Humanities (> 5,300 titles.)'. On the right side, there is a 'Resources' section with links for 'Follow @Scopus on Twitter for updates, news and more', 'Access training videos', and 'Learn about alerts and registration'.



The screenshot shows the Scopus registration page. At the top right, the 'Register' link is circled in red. The page title is 'Register'. Below the title, there is a paragraph of text: 'Registration is quick and free. It allows you to personalize these Elsevier Products if you have access. For example you can stay up-to-date with Search Alerts and Document Citation Alerts or keep track of your research with Saved Searches. (\*=required fields)'. Below this text, there is a form with the following sections:

- Your details**: Includes input fields for 'First name:' and 'Family name:'.
- E-mail and password**: Includes input fields for 'E-mail address:', 'Password:', and 'Confirm password:'. A note above these fields says 'Enter a password between 5 and 20 characters. Your e-mail address will be your username'.
- Privacy policy**: A link to the privacy policy.
- Checkboxes**: Two checkboxes: 'I wish to receive information from Elsevier B.V. and its affiliates concerning their products and services' and 'I have read and understood the Registered User Agreement'.
- Register**: A button to submit the registration form.

## Stumpers

### *Additional Tips for Finding the Article you Need*

- If you **can't find the right subject term**, or the subject term you are using isn't getting you where you need to go, take a look at an article that is close to your field and use the subject term(s) it uses in future searches.
  
- Find an article in a field close to your topic and look at:
  - Who cited that article
  - Who that article cites (read the reference section)
  - What articles are listed as related to that article (either through an option in the database itself, or using Google Scholar)
  - What other works the author(s) of that article has produced.
  
- Try a different database.
  - Every database subscribed to by UNB contains different information. While some articles may repeat across databases, there will always be substantial new content with each new search engine.
  - When doing any research project, a *minimum* of three databases is recommended. When doing a comprehensive literature review, you should use *every* available database that touches on your topic to avoid missing relevant information.