

EBSCO - Business Source Premier & Psychology and Behavioral Sciences Collection

EBSCO is a research database providing full text for more than 2,300 journals 1,100 peer-reviewed business publications. This database provides full text back to 1886, and searchable cited references back to 1998 in all disciplines of business, including marketing, management, MIS, POM, accounting, finance and economics, top scholarly journals including Harvard Business Review, Academy of Management Journal is available back to 1958.

Psychology and Behavioral Sciences Collection is a comprehensive database providing over 560 full text publications. The database covers topics such as emotional and behavioral characteristics, psychiatry & psychology, mental processes, anthropology, and observational and experimental methods. Full text information in this database dates as far back as 1965.

Accessing EBSCO

EBSCO is an IP based subscription and so it can be accessed campus-wide. IP based subscription does not require username and password. If you are using EBSCO in campus, all you need to do is the click any one of the links below.

There are two ways you can access EBSCO

1. <http://search.ebscohost.com/>
2. <http://library.christuniversity.in> (under the tab “Online Databases”)

[For remote access please contact the Librarian for username and password.](#)

Types of Searches:

1. [Basic Search](#)
2. [Advance Search](#)



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<http://library.christuniversity.in>

Basic Search

The Basic Search Screen lets you create a search with limiters, expanders, and Boolean operators.

To create a Basic Search:

1. Enter your search terms in the **Find** field on the Basic Search screen.
2. Click the **Search Options** link, if you would like to use any of the optional Limiters or Expanders. To close the **Search Options**, click the link again.

The screenshot shows the EBSCO Basic Search interface. At the top, there are navigation links: "New Search", "Subjects", "Publications", "Images/Video", "More", "Sign In to My EBSCOhost", "Folder", "New Features!", and "Help". The user is identified as "Demonstration Customer". The search bar contains the text "going green". Below the search bar, there are buttons for "Search" and "Clear". The "Search Options" section is expanded, showing various search modes and limiters. The search modes include "Boolean/Phrase" (selected), "Find all my search terms", "Find any of my search terms", and "SmartText Searching". The limiters include "Full Text", "Image Quick View Types" (Black and White Photograph, Chart, Color Photograph), "Apply related words", "Also search within the full text of the articles", "Image Quick View", and "Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Journals".

3. Select a specific [search mode](#), such as "Find all of my search terms," or "SmartText Searching."
4. Apply **Limiters** such as Full Text or Publication type; or use search options that expand your search, such as "Apply related words."
5. Click the **Search** button. The Result List displays.

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The screenshot shows the EBSCO Academic Search Premier interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'New Search', 'Subjects', 'Publications', 'Images/Video', and 'More'. The search bar contains the text 'going green' and has 'Search' and 'Clear' buttons. Below the search bar, there are links for 'Basic Search', 'Advanced Search', 'Visual Search', 'Search History/Alerts', and 'Preferences'. The main content area displays 'All Results: 1-10 of 949' and 'Page: 1 2 3 4 5 Next'. The results are sorted by 'Relevance'. The first three results are listed:

- America's Schools Are Going Green.**
The article reports on the launch of a green program for schools by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC). A report from the American Federation of Teachers stressed that schools are providing ...
By: Luepke, Gary. *Heating/Piping/Air Conditioning/HVAC Engineering*, Mar2007, Vol. 79 Issue 3, p7-8, 2p; (AN 24442067)
PDF Full Text (218KB)
Add to folder | Relevancy: ██████████
- GOING GREEN? PLANT DEEP ROOTS.**
(cover story)
The article focuses on the trend of the many companies to market themselves as being green, or environmentally friendly. Although this trend can be seen as positive, going green can be dangerous ...
By: Frazer, Mya. *Advertising Age*, 4/30/2007, Vol. 78 Issue 18, p1-55, 3p; (AN 24880711)
HTML Full Text
Add to folder | Relevancy: ██████████
- Going Green: A Kid's Handbook to Saving the Planet (Book).**
Reviews the book "Going Green: A Kid's Handbook to Saving the Planet," by John Elkington and others, illustrated by Tony Ross.
By: French, Jeffrey A.. *School Library Journal*, Jun91, Vol. 37 Issue 6, p116, 1/7p; (AN J0375302)
HTML Full Text PDF Full Text (309KB)
Add to folder | Relevancy: ██████████

On the left side, there is a 'Narrow Results by' section with 'Source Types' (All Results, Periodicals, News) and 'Subject: Thesaurus Term' (GREEN business, GREEN movement, GREEN products, SUSTAINABLE development, ENVIRONMENTAL protection, ENVIRONMENTAL aspects). Below that is a 'Subject' section with terms like ENVIRONMENTALISM, GREEN movement, U.S. Green Building Council, SUSTAINABLE living, UNITED States. Environmental Protection Agency, and SUSTAINABLE buildings.

On the right side, there is a 'Limit your results' section with checkboxes for 'Full Text', 'Image Quick View', and 'Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Journals'. Below that is a 'Filter by Publication Date' section with a range from 1990 to 2009 and an 'Update Results' button. At the bottom right, there is a 'Related Information' section with a 'Related Images' subsection showing four small image thumbnails.

The search field is displayed above the Result List. Your search terms, limiters and expanders are retained. To revise your search, you can click the **Search Options** link under **Limit your results**.

Advanced Search

To use Advanced Search with Single Find Field:

1. Click the Advanced Search link below the **Find** field.
2. On the Advanced Search Screen, enter your search terms in the **Find** field.

The screenshot shows the EBSCO Advanced Search interface. At the top, there are navigation links for 'New Search', 'Subjects', 'Publications', 'Images/Video', and 'More'. The search field contains the text 'global warming'. Below the search field, there are several sections for refining the search:

- Search modes:** Includes radio buttons for 'Boolean/Phrase' (selected), 'Find all my search terms', 'Find any of my search terms', and 'SmartText Searching'.
- Apply related words:** A checkbox option.
- Limit your results:** A section with various filters, including 'Full Text', 'Image Quick View Types' (with sub-options like 'Black and White Photograph', 'Diagram', 'Illustration', 'Chart', 'Color Photograph', 'Graph', 'Map'), 'Publication', and 'Cover Story'.
- Other filters:** Includes 'Image Quick View', 'References Available', 'Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Journals', 'Published Date from' (with month and year dropdowns), 'Number Of Pages', and 'PDF Full Text'.

3. Select from the available **Search Options**:
 - **Search modes** – Use specific [search modes](#), such as “Find all of my search terms,” or “SmartText Searching,” or use search options that expand your search such as “Apply related words.”
 - **Limit your results** – such as Full Text or Publication type.
 - **Special Limiters** – Apply limiters specific to a database. If you select a special limiter, it is applied only to the database under which it appears
4. Click the **Search** button. The Result List displays. The search field is displayed above the Result List. Your search terms, limiters and expanders are retained. To revise your search, you can click the **Search Options** link under Limit your results.

The screenshot shows the EBSCO Academic Search Premier interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs for 'New Search', 'Subjects', 'Publications', 'Images/Video', and 'More'. The search bar contains the text 'global warming'. Below the search bar, there are options for 'Basic Search', 'Advanced Search', 'Visual Search', 'Search History/Alerts', and 'Preferences'. The search results are displayed in a list format, with the first result being 'Global Warming, Human Population Pressure, and Viability of the World's Smallest Butterfly'. The second result is 'Adaptive microevolutionary responses to simulated global warming in Simocephalus vetulus: a mesocosm study'. The interface also includes a sidebar for 'Narrow Results by' with categories like 'Subject: Thesaurus Term' and 'Subject'. On the right side, there are options to 'Limit your results' and 'Related Information'.

Search Tips

Boolean Operators

And - combines search terms so that each search result contains all of the terms. For example, **education and technology** finds articles that contain *both terms*.

Or - combines search terms so that each search result contains at least one of the terms. For example, **education or technology** finds results that contain *either term*.

Not - excludes terms so that each search result does not contain any of the terms that follow it. For example, **education not technology** finds results that contain the term *education* but **not** the term *technology*.

Wildcard (?) and Truncation (*) Symbols

Use the wildcard and truncation symbols to create searches where there are unknown characters, multiple spellings or various endings. Neither the wildcard nor the truncation symbol can be used as the first character in a search term.

Wildcards

The **wildcard** is represented by a question mark **?** or a pound sign **#**.

To use the **?** wildcard, enter your search terms and replace each unknown character with a **?**. EBSCO*host* finds all citations of that word with the **?** replaced by a letter.

For example, type **ne?t** to find all citations containing **neat**, **nest** or **next**. EBSCO*host* does not find **net** because the wildcard replaces a single character.

Note: When searching for a title that ends in a question mark, the symbol should be removed from the search in order to ensure results will be returned.

To use the **#** wildcard, enter your search terms, adding the **#** in places where an alternate spelling may contain an extra character. EBSCO*host* finds all citations of the word that appear with or without the extra character.

For example, type **colo#r** to find all citations containing **color** or **colour**.

Truncation

Truncation is represented by an asterisk (*****). To use truncation, enter the root of a search term and replace the ending with an *****. EBSCO*host* finds all forms of that word.

For example, type **comput*** to find the words **computer** or **computing**.

Note: The Truncation symbol (*****) may also be used between words to match any word.

For example, **a midsummer * dream** will return results that contain the exact phrase, **a midsummer night's dream**.

Proximity



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You can use a proximity search to search for two or more words that occur within a specified number of words (or fewer) of each other in the databases. Proximity searching is used with a keyword or Boolean search.

The proximity operators are composed of a letter (**N** or **W**) and a **number** (to specify the number of words). The proximity operator is placed between the words that are to be searched, as follows:

Near Operator (N) - **N5** finds the words if they are within five words of one another regardless of the order in which they appear.

For example, type **tax N5 reform** to find results that would match **tax reform** as well as **reform of income tax**.

Within Operator (W) - In the following example, **W8** finds the words if they are within eight words of one another and *in the order in which you entered them*.

For example, type **tax W8 reform** to find results that would match *tax reform* but would **not** match *reform of income tax*.

Grouping Terms Together Using Parentheses

Parentheses also may be used to control a search query. Without parentheses, a search is executed from left to right. Words that you enclose in parentheses are searched first. Why is this important? Parentheses allow you to control and define the way the search will be executed. The left phrase in parentheses is searched first; then, based upon those results, the second phrase in parentheses is searched.

Generalized Search: dog or cat and show or parade

Focused Search: (dog or cat) and (show or parade)

In the first example, the search will retrieve everything on dogs, *as well as* cat shows *as well as* everything on parades.

In the second example, we have used the parentheses to control our query to only find articles about shows or parades that reference dogs or cats.

Using Quotation Marks

Typically, when a phrase is enclosed by double *quotation marks*, the exact phrase is searched. This is not true of phrases containing stop words. A stop word will never be searched for in an EBSCO *host* database, even if it is enclosed in double quotation marks. A search query with stop words only (i.e. no other terms) yields no results.



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Limiters and Expanders

You can also select any limiters or expanders available on the Refine Search sub-tab. When you have entered your search terms and selected any search options, click **Search**. Your search results are displayed. To print, e-mail or save several search results, you should add them to the folder.

Your library administrator selects which search modes and search options are displayed.

Special Limiters

If you are searching more than one database, on the Refine Search sub-tab the limiters common to the databases appear under the **Limit your results** heading. If you select any of the common limiters, they are applied to all databases you are searching. A limiter will appear in the common limiters section only if it is available in all the databases you selected. If a limiter is available in three of four databases you selected, it will be displayed in the special limiters section of those three databases.

The database-specific limiters appear under the heading **Special limiters for: *Database Name***. (e.g., **Special limiters for: *Academic Search Premier***) If you select a special limiter, it is applied only to the database under which it appears. For example, you might select the Publication type limiter below *Academic Search Premier*, and need to select it again below *Newspaper Source*.

Suggest Subject Terms

Some databases offer the **Suggest subject terms** search feature on Advanced Search. For a single database, you can enter search terms and mark the **Suggest subject terms** check box. When you click **Search**, the corresponding thesaurus is searched and the most appropriate terms are displayed. If you search using only limiters, "Suggest" is ignored. If you conduct a fielded search at the command line (e.g., AU Smith) "Suggest" is ignored.

Should you require any HELP -

1. Visit: <http://support.ebsco.com/help/?>
2. Email: library@christuniversity.in

[\(GO TOP\)](#)



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