1. What is Web of Science?

Access and search over 55 million records from the World's leading high impact research journals. Multidisciplinary searches can be made across the sciences, social sciences and humanities, medical sciences and more!

Databases included as of January 2015 are: Web of Science® core collection, BIOSIS Citation Index®, KCI-Korean Journal Database, Medline, SciELO Citation Index, Zoological Record.

What is the Core collection?
The Web of Science Core Collection covers the Sciences, Social sciences, arts, and humanities. Make this your default search to streamline your research and exclude irrelevant information from the other databases which cover other subject areas.

You will have access to the article abstracts containing cited reference lists, lists of articles that cite these references, and links to other articles by the same authors. This allows you to navigate forward, backward and through the literature, searching all disciplines and time spans relevant to your research. Access to the full text of the references you locate will depend on library subscriptions (see section 5).
2. Accessing Web of Science (on and off-campus)

From the Library catalogue http://library.bangor.ac.uk type in Web of Science and search under the Bangor University Library Collections scope and click on the link “Online access”

Then click on the Web of Science Core Collection link:

You should then get to this page:

Note: You should see Bangor University in the bottom left hand corner which ensures you will be able to access the content via our paid subscription.
If you are off-campus: We advise you to access Web of Science using the same route via the catalogue, this will ensure that you get access to the content and the links to the full text where we have subscriptions to the journals. If you are off-campus you will be required to log-in using your Bangor University login credentials. If you do not see the Bangor University logo somewhere on the Web of Science homepage, you should try logging in again.

3. Search tips

From the Web of Science Homepage, choose the ‘Basic Search’ function. Here you can combine words and phrases by adding fields to search across the source records throughout Web of Science.

*NOTE: if you leave ‘Topic’ as default search term, it will search across – Title, Abstract, Author Keyword and Keyword Plus.
* Use **AND** to find records containing all the terms, use **OR** to find records containing any of the terms, use **NOT** to exclude records containing certain words from your search

British/English spellings are searched automatically, and different endings of the words i.e. plurals are also searched automatically, even complex plurals like tooth/teeth

If you want to search for an exact phrase where you want the words to follow in exactly the order you type them in with no other endings or different spelling searched for, then enclose your search terms in quotation marks e.g. “fire retardant glass”

Use brackets (parentheses) to bring complex searches together, e.g.: (river or stream or pond) and (“waste water” or pollution)

If searching author names, enter the last name first followed by a space and up to five initials e.g. Hall HE.

4. Results display and filtering results

**The results page:** Results are displayed in reverse chronological order. Click on the title to view the full record with abstract, to access the full text click on the “Find it” button, to view full text if we have a subscription (see section 5). From the results page, you can refine your results by limiting to particular document types, and by year of publication, amongst other limits available.
Sort by times cited, source, first author name or leave as default – by publication title.

Click on the article title to go to the full record.

Refine and filter your results here.

Times cited: Click here for a list of other articles that reference this article which may be of similar value.

Select ‘Find it’ to access Bangor Subscribed full text article.

The abstract is a brief summary of the article. Reading this will help you understand the purpose of the research paper and what the full paper will contain. This will help you decide if you wish to access the full text or move on.

Find more records by using these authors keywords, or keywords Plus.
5. Accessing the full text

Click on the “Find it” link which will search for the article in the library catalogue. If the Library and Archives Service has paid a subscription to the full text of the journal in question, then this link will take you through to the library catalogue where you will find a link to the full text on the publishers website. If you are off-campus you will be prompted to log-in again using your Bangor login credentials.

The Library and Archives Service pays to subscribe to a large collection of full text e-journals across all subject areas aligned to the research interests of the research staff at the University. If we have not paid for subscription to this journal, the link will take you to a screen saying “Your search did not match any resources in the Library” as below.

If the article is available freely through Open Access from the publisher, you can click the following button to access it.

If you can’t access the full text:

Check that you are logged in via Bangor University, you may have problems off-campus so check again on-campus, check the journal name in the catalogue. If you are sure we don’t subscribe, try searching for the article on Google, researchers often put a copy of their work “open access” on their personal websites. If you can’t find a free copy, ask your supervisor if they can help, or visit a friend’s University (COPAC http://copac.ac.uk/ allows you to search other University catalogues), or contact the author who wrote the paper asking them if they could send you a copy. Alternatively, if you ‘sign in’ to the library catalogue you can request a copy through Interlibrary loans - Document delivery service, more information here: http://www.bangor.ac.uk/library/using/docdel.php

6. Saving references

You can send your references directly into RefWorks from Web of Science. Tick the references of interest, and then select Save to Refowrk from the drop down menu. If you are already logged in to Refworks, your references will go straight in, if not, you will need to log in to Refworks at this point. Click View Last Imported Folder. Click in the dot beside All in List, click on the folder Image next to All in List, and click on the name of the folder you are saving references into.
7. Save searches

Create a Web of Science Profile to save searches so that you can run them again in the future; also create search alerts which will send you e-mails when new articles are added to the databases that are of interest to you.

8. Contacts and help

If you have a quick question about Web of Science, contact your Academic Support Librarian by phone or email. [http://www.bangor.ac.uk/academic-support](http://www.bangor.ac.uk/academic-support)

If you need a longer help session with Web of Science, contact your Academic Support Librarian to book a one-to-one session.

For further information also see: [http://wokinfo.com/media/mtrp/wok5_wos_qrc_en.pdf](http://wokinfo.com/media/mtrp/wok5_wos_qrc_en.pdf)