

**“IDENTIFYING ARTICLES”**  
**Brown University Library**  
**Video Tutorials**

ANDY: (unenthusiastic, poorly acted) Hi. I need to find some books using the Brown University Library System. Can you help me... do that?

BRITTANY: What?

ANDY: I don't know. I'm looking for books, I guess.

BRITTANY: Wrong video.

ANDY: What's that?

BRITTANY: This isn't the "Finding Books" video. This is the "Finding Articles" video.

ANDY: (overdramatic) And what's wrong with books? What have you got against books, damnit?!

BRITTANY: Nothing. It's just that sometimes books don't have all the information you want and you need to find articles from magazines, newspapers, and scholarly journals.

ANDY: Whatever. I can take it from here. Oh no! However will I find articles and crap like that? (then answering) Well first you need to go to Josiah and do a search for...

BRITTANY: (interrupting) Nope.

ANDY: What? What is it now?

BRITTANY: Look, you can search for periodical titles using Josiah, but you won't find any information about the individual articles inside. That's when databases become useful. Do you know what databases are?

ANDY: Ah... yeah.

BRITTANY: Databases mostly contain collections of articles from periodicals grouped by content, but they sometimes also provide information about books, reference information, websites, and statistics.

ANDY: Go on.

BRITTANY: From the library homepage, go to “e-resources” and click on “databases – alpha” for an alphabetical list of all databases with the option to search database titles and descriptions by keyword or click on “databases – subject” to browse all available databases by subject. Each database has a short description to help you choose the best one for you.

ANDY: So what you’re saying is that I have to sort through hundreds of these “databases” until I find what I need. That’s just not going to happen. I don’t know what you think this is. Why can’t I just search the content in all of the databases at once?

BRITTANY: Oh, you can.

ANDY: Well why didn’t you just tell me that first? Were you just going to let me waste my time looking at these stupid things one by one?

BRITTANY: Yeah. I was.

ANDY shakes his head in disgust.

BRITTANY: After selecting “e-resources” from the library homepage, click on “InfoGate.” Here you’ll find the MultiSearch. You can use InfoGate as a guest or log in and have full access to all sources and features. InfoGate’s other benefits include small topic-based groups of databases called Quick Sets. With Quick Sets-

ANDY: Wait. Shut up for a second. What about the MultiSearch.

BRITTANY: I’m getting to it.

ANDY: If you say so.

BRITTANY:  
First, click on MultiSearch. Select “Subjects” for a list of subjects.

ANDY: (sarcastic) Wow, this is so complicated. It’s a good thing you’re here to explain it to me. (pause) Keep going.

BRITTANY: Then pick a database type. You’ll probably want “Index.” On the right, you’ll see a list of your choices. Check a box to include the corresponding database in your search. Clicking on the “i” icon brings up a description of the database. From here you can choose to do a simple search or narrow down your results further with an advanced search. When the results are displayed, click the “Find it” button next to an item to see where you can find the article and in what form you can find it.

ANDY: So I click the “Find it” button to find it? These videos sure are helpful.

BRITTANY: Alright. What is My Space for?

ANDY: (pouting) Hey. I’m just here to learn.

BRITTANY: My Space allows you to save search results online under your account so you can get to them later. You can also save your results to disk, e-mail them, or print them.

ANDY: InfoGate: is there anything you can’t do?

BRITTANY: Well, not all of Brown’s resources are searchable through the MultiSearch, but most of them are.

ANDY: (overdramatic) Curse you, InfoGate. You’ve betrayed by for the last time!