Boolean operators. 3. A Boolean field opens in an advanced search with several boxes. 4. Keyword, title, subject, headings, etc. 5. A keyword field opens in a single search box allowing you to specify search.

2. Plan: A discovery search tool allows you to narrow your search.

I. Navigate them well. Common interests:

If your library does not use a discovery service, then you can take your library's search engine as a means to narrow your searches. If they do have a discovery service, then it can provide you with a broader and a deeper search experience. If your library does use a discovery service, then you can take advantage of the tagging, the discovery of resources, and the ability to create your own searches.

II. Library catalogs are electronic search engines for books in your library, but they can also be a challenge. Here is a question: why are there so many resources available to you? Because you are a library, and you have access to a wide range of resources. The answer is simple: if you can find a book, then you can find the information in it. If you can't find a book, then you can't find the information. The problem is, library catalogs are not perfect. They can be misleading, and they can be confusing. Here is a question: how do you know if you have found the right book? The answer is simple: if you can find a book, then you can find the information in it. If you can't find a book, then you can't find the information. The problem is, library catalogs are not perfect. They can be misleading, and they can be confusing.
you might have these steps:

1. Search the library's catalog or online databases for books relevant to your topic. Use keywords related to your research question.
2. Read the abstracts of the books to determine which ones are most relevant to your research question.
3. Read the full texts of the selected books. Take notes on key points and ideas.
4. Write a summary of the main ideas from each book.
5. Organize your findings into a coherent research report.

Keywords: Homelessness, Canada, Michel Foucault

Research Strategies

William Baker
link, and find a book to read near the bottom of the InLink page. As you may be interested in the "links" of this book, a special search link to create records supplied from "Advanced Book Search," which is the URL for the advanced search.

If you want to search for "books," Google Books has advanced search selection. With "these exact phrases," Google Books advanced search selection is found in the Advanced Search box. This feature is easy to use, and it can improve search performance.

The Google Books Project (https://books.google.com) has
...
If there is one, it will have subject links that will direct you to other books on the subject. All of this, of course, is as useful as painting your toenails and putting on sneakers if you don’t get access to the full text of the books you were seeking. The “Find in a library” links may help you discover a readable copy locally.

Amazon.com, the bookseller, has a “Look inside” feature that provides access to portions of a lot of books they sell and also offers a keyword search for content. Copyright restrictions prevent full content from being viewable or searchable in most cases.

There are free e-book collections out there, viewable full text, but they are limited in number. Some examples are Directory of Open Access Books (http://www.doabooks.org/), ACLS Humanities E-Book Collection (http://quod.lib.umich.edu/a/acls/browse.html), and National Academies Press (http://www.nap.edu/).

One advantage of electronic format is the ability to search across a book, or even across a whole collection of books, using keywords to find the most relevant passages. While this may be a neat feature, there is always the need for caution to avoid using chunks of information out of context.

An alternative, of course, to using the library for e-books is to buy your own. I only wish I was rich enough to do the masses of e-book buying some people make a regular habit. For more on e-books and specialized e-book readers, go back to section 1.5.1 in chapter one.

Clearing the Fog – How to create in-text citations from e-readers when page numbers are missing

When you want to include e-books from specialized readers in notes or a bibliography you can run into a challenge, depending on what e-reader you are using: the original page numbers of the print document may have disappeared. Kindle has a “location number” system for such situations, but many other readers do not. So how do you cite a page number from something you are reading on an e-device that has lost the original pagination?

Here is the consensus as it currently stands for the three most common formats:

APA – Use the pattern of citing the section(s) rather than page number(s). Thus an in-text citation might look like this if you are referring to a particular part: (Johnson, 2013, Chapter 3, para. 34). It’s a bit nasty, since you might lose track while counting to paragraph 34 of chapter 3, but at least you can explain clearly what part you are citing.

Your Reference List citation will look like this:

Badke, W. B. (2003). Beyond the answer sheet: academic success for international students. Bloomington, IN: iUniverse. Kindle version. [or Nook version or EPUB version, whatever type it is]


MLA – MLA cuts you a break. In the absence of page numbers, you just need to cite the chapter, rather than including the paragraph number. Thus the in-text citation will look like this: (Johnson, ch. 4). A citation in your Works Cited will look like this:

Badke, W. B. (2003). Beyond the answer sheet: academic success for international students. Bloomington, IN: iUniverse. Kindle file. [or Nook file or EPUB file, whatever type it is]

See http://www.mla.org/style/handbook_faq/cite_an_ebook.

Chicago/Turabian – This style, while it has an in-text citation variant, tends to prefer footnotes or endnotes. Create the standard footnote according to this style, then cite chapter and paragraph, when there are no page numbers: John Jackson, Finding the Right Word (New York: Wordfinder Press, 2014), chap. 14, para. 23.

The bibliography citation will look like this: