Welcome to the new ProQuest search experience. ProQuest’s all-new, powerful, comprehensive, and easy-to-navigate search environment brings together resources from ProQuest, Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA), and Chadwyck-Healey. TM It’s a better way to search, find, use, and share information. Here are all the key points you’ll need to know for successful research.

(http://proquest.libguides.com/asfa)

Basic Search Tips

Search across all of ASFA with the Basic Search. Boolean, proximity, and field codes are supported. The default is to search for ALL terms entered. Separate terms with OR to find any of the terms. To search for an exact phrase, use "quotation marks" around your search.

When running a search, the search default is set to Anywhere. Anywhere searches the full bibliographic record (all indexed fields).

Peer reviewed, and Scholarly journals are limits that appear in the Basic Search. The visibility of these limits is determined by your ProQuest Administrator Module settings. Whether or not any of these are checked by default is also determined by your ProQuest Administrator Module settings.

Checking the Peer reviewed limit will restrict your search to only search and retrieve records that are indexed in peer reviewed journals. Peer reviewed journals are a subset of scholarly journals and are defined as journals that undergo a review process where other experts (peers) in the field review the work before it is published in the journal. Peer reviewed journals are also commonly known as refereed journals.

Checking the Scholarly journals limit will restrict your search to only search and retrieve records that are indexed in scholarly journals. Scholarly journals are journals that are intended for an academically oriented audience.
Advanced Search Tips

Perform a more detailed search using the pull-down menu with supported field codes as well as the limit to section to apply additional limits.

1. Advanced Search Form and Pull-down Menus

Boolean, proximity, and field codes are supported. The default is to search for ALL terms entered. Separate terms with OR to find any of the terms. To search for an exact phrase, use "quotation marks" around your search.

When running a search, the search default is set to Anywhere. Anywhere searches the full bibliographic record (all indexed fields). Other search fields can also be chosen from the pull-down menu such as abstract, author, document title, and publication title.

For a full listing, description, and examples of how to format a search using field codes indexed in ASFA, please visit the Searchable Fields section of this guide.

2. Limit to: Full text, Peer reviewed, Scholarly journals

Peer reviewed, and Scholarly journals are the first limits that appear in the Advanced Search. The visibility of these limits is determined by your ProQuest Administrator Module settings. Whether or not any of these are checked by default is also determined by your ProQuest Administrator Module settings.
Checking the **Peer reviewed** limit will restrict your search to only search and retrieve records that are indexed in peer reviewed journals. Peer reviewed journals are a subset of scholarly journals and are defined as journals that undergo a review process where other experts (peers) in the field review the work before it is published in the journal. Peer reviewed journals are also commonly known as refereed journals.

Checking the **Scholarly journals** limit will restrict your search to only search and retrieve records that are indexed in scholarly journals. Scholarly journals are journals that are intended for an academically oriented audience.

### 3. Date Range

The **Date range** limit defaults to search all dates. Other options include Last 7 days, Last 30 days, Last 3 months, Last 12 months, Last 3 years, On this date, After this date, Before this date, and Specific date range.

### 4. Database Specific Limits and Fields

**Subjects fields** are known as descriptors, subject headings, controlled vocabulary and sometimes classification terms. The subjects in ASFA are pulled from several Thesauri. To learn more about searching for subjects in the thesaurus, please see the **Searchable Fields** section of this guide. Each of these search options in the Advanced Search page also includes a **look up** link to the browsable index for this field. Use the look up link next to the search box to browse the subject types and add them to your search. To learn more about the look up feature, please visit the **Searchable Fields** section of this guide.

**Classification codes** are used to organize documents into broad topical areas. Each record in ASFA is assigned to one or more classification codes. Use the **look up** link next to the Classification code search box to browse the topical areas and add them to your search. To learn more about the look up feature, please visit the **Searchable Fields** section of this guide.

Collectively, the UN, National, International Partners, and the Publishing Partner, are known as **ASFA Input Centers**. Researchers can identify the contributions of each partner by the unique two-letter code, appearing in the TR= field of each abstract record. For more information, please visit the **Searchable Fields** section of this guide.

The **ASFA Sea Codes** are affixed to the beginning of Geographic terms to indicate the region of the ocean or sea under discussion. The Sea Codes Map depicts the codes and regions they belong to. For more information, please visit the **Searchable Fields** section of this guide.

The **Source type** limit refers to the publication type. All are unchecked by default and if you leave them as such when you run your search, all source types will be included in your search. Limiting your search by marking any of the source types will then only run your search to include those source types you selected.

The **Document type** limit is used to refer to the format of the full-text. This includes bibliography, book monograph, computer, conference, and many others. All are unchecked by default and if you leave them as such when you run your search, all document types will be included in your search. Limiting your search by marking any of the document types will then only run your search to include those document types you selected.

The **Language** limit is used to restrict your search to documents published in one or more languages. All are unchecked by default and if you leave them as such when you run your search, all languages will be included
in your search. Limiting your search by marking any of the languages will then only run your search to include those languages you selected.

5. Display Options

The **Sort results by** menu controls the sort order of the records that appear in the results page. Sort by relevance, date (oldest first), or date (most recent first). Relevance is determined by an algorithm that factors in the number of times your search terms appear in the record as well where in the record your search terms appear.

**Items per page** is used to select how many results will display on the results page. Choose from 10, 20, 50, or 100 items.

**Duplicates** can appear in ProQuest if the item is indexed in more than one database or collection. The default behavior is to suppress the duplicate, however, if you would like the duplicate items to appear in the results, select to include duplicate documents.

6. Thesaurus

These **Thesauri** are used to index ASFA: **subject** terms and **taxonomic** terms. Both term types appear in the **Subject field**, but the taxonomic terms also appear in the **Taxonomic terms field**. When you click on the Thesaurus link from Advanced search, you are given the option to search either thesauri. The **thesaurus** allows you to find subject terms to narrow or broaden your search. Subjects are also commonly known as descriptors, controlled vocabulary, and sometimes classification terms. The thesauri for ASFA are called:

- Aquatic Sciences & Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA) thesaurus (subjects)
- Life Sciences thesaurus (subjects)
- Taxonomic Terms (Latin Names of Organisms Vocabulary)

For additional details on how to use the **thesaurus** and search using the subject field, please see the **Searchable Fields** section of this guide

**Command Line Search Tips**

Perform a detailed search by entering terms into the search box. Use the pull-down menu to insert field codes and then connect them using the Boolean operator pull-down menu. Boolean, special characters, and field codes are supported.

1. **Add Search Fields**

Click on **Add search fields** to display the **Operators** and **Search fields** pull-down menus.
Use the **Operators** pull-down menu to add Boolean operators, proximity operators, and the greater than, less than, or equal to symbols to your search. These can also be entered in manually without selecting them from the pull-down menu. For additional information on how to use the operators when putting together a search, please see the main **Search Tips** section of this guide.

Use the **Search fields** pull-down menu to add the ASFA supported fields to the search form. These can also be entered in manually without selecting them from the pull-down menu. For a list of ASFA supported fields and a description of each field, please see the **Searchable Fields** section of this guide.

2. **Limit to: Full text, Peer reviewed, Scholarly journals**

**Peer reviewed, and Scholarly journals** are the search limits that are available in the Command Line Search. The visibility of these limits is determined by your ProQuest Administrator Module settings. Whether or not any of these are checked by default is also determined by your ProQuest Administrator Module settings.

Checking the **Peer reviewed** limit will restrict your search to only search and retrieve records that are indexed in peer reviewed journals. Peer reviewed journals are a subset of scholarly journals and are defined as journals that undergo a review process where other experts (peers) in the field review the work before it is published in the journal. Peer reviewed journals are also commonly known as refereed journals.

Checking the **Scholarly journals** limit will restrict your search to only search and retrieve records that are indexed in scholarly journals. Scholarly journals are journals that are intended for an academically oriented audience.

3. **Date Range**

The **Date range** limit defaults to search all dates. Other options include Last 7 days, Last 30 days, Last 3 months, Last 12 months, Last 3 years, On this date, After this date, Before this date, and Specific date range.

4. **Display Options**

The **Sort results by** menu controls the sort order of the records that appear in the results page. Sort by relevance, date (oldest first), or date (most recent first). Relevance is determined by an algorithm that factors in the number of times your search terms appear in the record as well where in the record your search terms appear.

**Items per page** is used to select how many results will display on the results page. Choose from 10, 20, 50, or 100 items.

**Duplicates** can appear in ProQuest if the item is indexed in more than one database or collection. The default behavior is to suppress the duplicate, however, if you would like the duplicate items to appear in the results, select to include duplicate documents.

5. **Thesaurus**

The **Thesauri** are used to index ASFA: **subject** terms and **taxonomic** terms. Both term types appear in the **Subject field**, but the **taxonomic terms also appear in the Taxonomic terms field**. When you click on the Thesaurus link from Advanced search, you are given the option to search either thesauri. The
**thesaurus** allows you to find subject terms to narrow or broaden your search. Subjects are also commonly known as descriptors, controlled vocabulary, and sometimes classification terms. The thesauri for ASFA are called:

- Aquatic Sciences & Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA) thesaurus (subjects)
- Life Sciences thesaurus (subjects)
- Taxonomic Terms (Latin Names of Organisms Vocabulary)

For additional details on how to use the **thesaurus** and search using the subject field, please see the **Searchable Fields** section of this guide.

**Look Up Citation Search Tips**

Use the Look Up Citation form to easily and quickly search for citations. The major fields of the citation are listed separately and support the use of Boolean and proximity operators.

1. **Field Search**

The fields available for searching include **Document title**, **Author**, **Publication title**, **ISSN**, **ISBN**, **Volume**, **Issue**, **Start page**, **Date range**, **DOI**, and **Document ID**. For additional information on searching any of these fields, please see the **Searchable Fields** section of this guide.

2. **Look Ups**

**Look ups** (also known as browsable indexes) are available for the author and publication field. Use the Look up to search or browse an alphabetical list of authors or publications. For additional information on using the Look ups, please see the **Searchable Fields** section of this guide.

3. **Display Options**

The **Sort results by** menu controls the sort order of the records that appear in the results page. Sort by relevance, date (oldest first), or date (most recent first). Relevance is determined by an algorithm that factors in the number of times your search terms appear in the record as well where in the record your search terms appear.

**Items per page** is used to select how many results will display on the results page. Choose from 10, 20, 50, or 100 items.
Duplicates can appear in ProQuest if the item is indexed in more than one database or collection. The default behavior is to suppress the duplicate, however, if you would like the duplicate items to appear in the results, select to include duplicate documents.

**Figures & Tables Search Tips**

1. **Figures & Tables Search Form and Pull-down Menu**

   Boolean and proximity operators are supported. The default is to search for ALL terms entered. Separate terms with OR to find any of the terms. To search for an exact phrase, use "quotation marks" around your search.

   When running a search, the search default from the pull-down menu is set to Key fields. Key fields searches the full bibliographic record (all indexed fields) and includes the Caption, Figure/table subject headings, and Figure/table type.

   The Figure/table subject headings field is further broken down by subject types which include Geographic terms, Statistical terms, Taxonomic terms, and Descriptors/subjects.

   For a full listing of supported Deep Indexing search fields, please see the searchable fields section of this guide.

   Click on Advanced options to display additional search rows.

2. **Figure/Table Types To Include**

   Figures includes Graphs, Illustrations, Photographs, Maps, Transmission/emission images, and other figures.

   Examples of Graphs include 3D surface plots, Box plots, Gantt charts, Line graphs, Pie charts, Scatter plots, and Time series plots.

   Examples of Illustrations include Chemical structures, Designs/blueprints, Molecular structures, Schematics, and Venn diagrams.

   Examples of Photographs include Dot plots, Gels, Organism Photographs, Satellite images, and Vertical section photographs.

   Examples of Maps include Bathymetric maps, Geological maps, Study site maps, and Topographic maps.

   Tables includes Truth tables and Other tables.
3. Limit to:

The Full size image limit restricts your Figures & Tables results to only display images that can be viewed in full size (rather than display images that can only be viewed through a thumbnail image). The ability to view an image in full size is determined by the publisher. Regardless of the ability to view an image in its full size, all Figures & Tables results have indexed metadata. See the screenshot to the right for an example of a full image record with indexed fields.

The Date range limit defaults to search all dates. Other options include Last 7 days, Last 30 days, Last 3 months, Last 12 months, Last 3 years, On this date, After this date, Before this date, and Specific date range.

Searching Figures & Tables - Science & Technology

Find figures & tables relevant to your research in **Science & Technology** from journals and other documents. Deep indexing is the innovative process by which ProQuest creates metadata for the vital research data that often remains hidden in tables and figures within journal articles. Deep indexing categorizes the data variables and other content represented in tables, maps, photographs and other figures and allows efficient, precise and relevant retrieval, leading the research to the right choice of full text.

Many **Science & Technology** databases are enhanced with the ProQuest Deep Indexing providing access to more than **12.4 million figures and tables**:

- Advanced Technology Research Database with Aerospace
- Engineering Research Database
- High Technology Research Database with Aerospace
- Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA)
- Materials Research Database with METADEX
- Polymer Library
For researchers studying **Mechanical Properties** of **Fiber Reinforced Composites (FRC)** Deep Indexing can be useful in identifying such properties as tensile strength, residual stress, residual strength, fracture characteristics, anisotropy, and other material properties, to aid in determining appropriate market applications and end uses.

These figures allow a researcher to study the mechanical response of fiber reinforced composites. Different configuration and types are tested, to provide a better understanding of the mechanical properties, including, but not limited to fracture characteristics, residual strength, and anisotropy. Visualizing results from computer models and actual lab tests provides raw data, more valuable than text resources alone.

This researcher could have conducted the following basic search to retrieve the record shown in *Full Image Record - Science & Technology* (opposite):

\[
\text{fiber AND reinforced AND composite AND tensile strength AND SU (anisotropy)}
\]

When the results are sorted by latest publication date, you will find the article record on the first or second page. This particular record contains 6 images. The screenshot in *Full Image Record - Science & Technology* (opposite) shows image no. 1.