

**WEB ACCESS TO:**

*Science Citation Index Expanded<sup>TM</sup>*  
*Social Sciences Citation Index<sup>®</sup>*  
*Arts & Humanities Citation Index<sup>®</sup>*  
*Index Chemicus<sup>®</sup>*  
*Current Chemical Reactions<sup>®</sup>*

# Web of Science<sup>®</sup>

Powered by ISI Web of Knowledge<sup>SM</sup>

## Benefits

Available on the ISI Web of Knowledge<sup>SM</sup> platform, *Web of Science<sup>®</sup>* provides access to *Science Citation Index Expanded<sup>TM</sup>*, *Social Sciences Citation Index<sup>®</sup>*, *Arts & Humanities Citation Index<sup>®</sup>*, *Index Chemicus<sup>®</sup>* and *Current Chemical Reactions<sup>®</sup>*.

The three citation indexes support powerful cited reference searching. This unique feature allows you to retrieve articles that cite an earlier published work.

## Features

### Cited References and Times Cited Links

A full bibliographic record in *Web of Science* has cited references and a **Times Cited** link. Clicking the **Cited References** link provides a list of works cited by the article. The **Times Cited** link shows the number of times the article was cited and provides a list of the citing articles.

### Citation Alerting

With one click, set up citation alerts from the full bibliographic record, and manage them from the *ISI Web of Knowledge* homepage (optional feature).

### Related Records<sup>®</sup>

Related Records are two records that share at least one cited reference. A Related Records search is a fast and efficient method of locating relevant research that cannot be found by traditional subject or author searching.

### KeyWords Plus<sup>®</sup>

KeyWords Plus are keywords taken from the titles of cited articles. These provide supplementary search terms for topic searching.

### Structure Searching

Draw structures using a structure-drawing utility provided with *Web of Science* and then search *Index Chemicus* and *Current Chemical Reactions* for compounds and reactions that match your structure drawing.

### Analyze Results

Use the Analyze tool to view an analysis of search results—by author, publication year, journal subject category, institution, language, source title or country/territory.

### Links\* from *Web of Science* Records to

- Full-text articles
- OpenURL link services, including SFX, 1Cate, and LinkFinderPlus
- Records in GenBank, the genetic sequence database produced by the National Center for Biotechnology Information at the National Library of Medicine
- Your institution's holdings via an Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC)
- Records of the same documents in other databases, including *ISI Proceedings<sup>SM</sup>*, *Current Contents Connect<sup>®</sup>*, *BIOSIS Previews<sup>®</sup>*, *CAB Abstracts<sup>®</sup>*, and *Inspec* (subscriptions required).

(\*Links depend on your institution's subscription.)

## Search Rules

- Searches are not case sensitive.
- Enter words and phrases without quotation marks.
- Use wildcard symbols to retrieve plurals and variant spellings:
  - \* zero to many characters
  - ? 1 character
  - ?? 2 characters
  - \$ 1 character or no characters
- Separate two or more terms by Boolean (logical) operators:
  - AND** (intersection)
  - OR** (union)
  - NOT** (difference)
  - SAME** (proximity)

When there are multiple operators in the same query, they are processed according to this order of precedence: SAME, NOT, AND, OR. Use parentheses to override operator precedence. Example: **(iron OR steel) AND rust.**

## Search Options

Web of Science provides these search options:

- General Search** Search by topic, author, group author, journal title, and address. You can search more than one field at the same time.
- Cited Reference Search** Search for journal articles that have cited articles, books, and other works.
- Structure Search** Search *Index Chemicus* and *Current Chemical Reactions* by chemical structures that you draw, using a structure drawing program.
- Advanced Search** Create sophisticated search queries using field tags, Boolean operators, and set combinations.
- Search History** View and save searches. Combine sets to create new searches.

## Settings

Settings comprise database and timespan selections. You can search multiple databases at one time.

## Citation Databases

### Science Citation Index Expanded™

Provides access to current and retrospective bibliographic information, author abstracts, and cited references found in approximately 5,900 of the world's leading scholarly science and technical journals covering more than 150 disciplines.

### Social Sciences Citation Index®

Provides access to current and retrospective bibliographic information, author abstracts, and cited references found in over 1,700 of the world's leading scholarly social sciences journals covering more than 50 disciplines. It also covers individually selected, relevant items from approximately 3,300 of the world's leading science and technology journals.

### Arts & Humanities Citation Index®

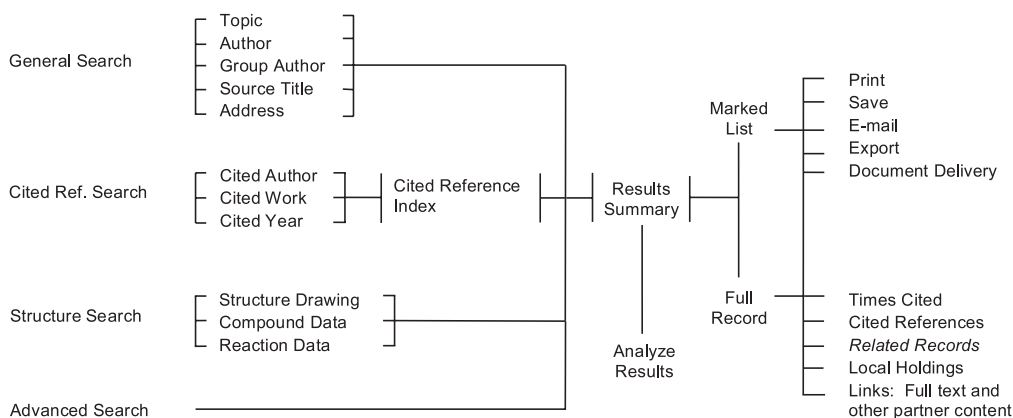
Provide access to current and retrospective bibliographic information and cited references found in nearly 1,130 of the world's leading arts & humanities journals. It also covers individually selected, relevant items from approximately 7,000 of the world's leading science and social sciences journals.

## Chemistry Databases

### Current Chemical Reactions®

Reports the latest synthetic methods published in the world's leading organic chemistry journals and patents, providing access to over 650,000 reactions. CCR® presents complete reaction diagrams, critical conditions, bibliographic data, and author abstracts.

## Functionality Flow



### Index Chemicus®

Contains structures and supporting data for more than two million novel compounds reported in journal literature since 1991. It is updated by 3,500 compounds a week. *IC*® presents full graphical summaries, biological activities, bibliographic data, and author abstracts.

### Time span

Select one of the following time spans to search. The default is all years.

- **Latest** - Searches the last one, two, or four weeks of data.
- **Year** - Searches a single year.
- **From** - Searches a range of years (e.g., from 1990 to 2003).

**Note:** *Year* refers to the year that an article's information was entered into the database and not necessarily when the source article was published.

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## General Search

Enter search terms in one or more field boxes. If you enter terms in multiple boxes, *Web of Science* automatically applies AND logic to combine the fields. Use Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT, SAME) to combine terms in the same field box.

### Topic

Enter a single word or a phrase to search titles, abstracts, and keywords. Select the **Title** check box to limit retrieval to records whose titles contain the search term(s).

Enter **monoclonal antibod\*** to retrieve records containing monoclonal antibody or monoclonal antibodies.

Enter **solar AND wind** to search for records containing both solar and wind.

Enter **solar SAME wind** to search for records containing solar and wind in the title, in the same sentence of an abstract, or in the same keyword phrase.

Enter **solar OR wind** to search for records containing either solar or wind (or both words).

### Author

Enter the last name of any author, followed by up to five initials. It is advisable to truncate after the first initial. You may also enter a last name without initials.

You can look up author names in the author name index.

Enter **Hoffmann E** to find Hoffmann E.

Enter **Hoffmann E\*** to find Hoffmann E, Hoffmann EA, Hoffmann EJ, Hoffmann EK, and so on.

Enter **Hof\$man\$ E** to find Hofmann E, Hoffman E, Hofmann E, Hoffmann E.

Enter **Van Dijk OR Vandijk** to find the name Van Dijk (which may appear as Vandijk).

Enter **Reyes M\* AND Link J\*** to find records of articles co-authored by Reyes M and Link J.

### Group Author

Enter the name of an institution or organization credited with authorship of an article. You can look up group author names in the group author index.

Enter **Obelix Collaboration** to find articles by the Obelix Collaboration.

Enter **Sapaldia Team** to find articles by the Sapaldia Team.

### Source Title

Enter the full journal title. You can look up journal titles or perform a keyword search in the full source titles list.

Enter **Engineering Plastics** to find articles published in the journal *Engineering Plastics*.

Enter **Astrophys\*** to find journal titles beginning with *Astrophys*, including *Astrophysical Journal*, *Astrophysical Letters*, and *Astrophysics and Space Science*. This search will *not* find *Journal of Astrophysics and Astronomy*.

Enter **Journal of Mathematical Economics OR Mathematical Finance** to find articles published in either *Journal of Mathematical Economics* or *Mathematical Finance*.

## Address

Enter terms such as the name of an institution, a city, a country, and a postal code. Common address terms are frequently abbreviated. Consult the online help for a list of address abbreviations.

Enter **Univ Colorado** to search for the University of Colorado.

Enter **UCLA OR Univ Cal\* Los Angeles** to search for the University of California at Los Angeles.

Enter **Novartis SAME Summit** to search for Novartis and Summit in the same address.

## Cited Reference Search

A cited reference search is a two-step process. In step 1, you enter cited author(s), cited work(s), and cited year(s) to search the cited reference index. In step 2, you select references from the index and click **Finish Search** to retrieve records of articles that cite the selected references.

### Cited Author

Enter the last name of the *first* listed author of the cited publication. Follow the last name with a space and up to 3 initials. It is advisable to truncate after the first initial.

If the citation refers to a journal article that is also a source item in *Web of Science* published during the time span covered by your institution's subscription, you can search using the name of any of its authors. These *secondary cited authors* will be preceded by an ellipsis (...) in the results of the cited reference search.

You can look up cited author names in the cited author index.

Enter **Crawford D\*** to search for references containing the name Crawford D as a cited author.

Enter **Crawford D\* OR Hanson R\*** to search for references containing either Crawford D or Hanson R as a cited author.

Enter **Levistrauss OR Levi-Strauss** to search for references containing Levistrauss or Levi-Strauss as a cited author.

### Cited Work

Enter abbreviated journal titles. For a book, enter the first significant word or words in the title. For a patent, enter the patent number without the country code.

You can look up abbreviations of cited works in the cited work index.

Enter **J Biol Chem** to search for references in which *Journal of Biological Chemistry* is the cited work.

Enter **Struc\* Anthr\*** to search for references in which *Structural Anthropology* is the cited work.

Enter **2001030774** to search for references in which WO2001030774 is the cited patent.

### Cited Year

Enter a four-digit year. Use the OR operator or a hyphen to indicate a range of years. Try doing the cited reference look-up without specifying cited year(s). If you retrieve too many references, then return to the look-up page and specify cited year(s).

Enter **1998** to look up references to works published in 1998.

Enter **1998 OR 1999 OR 2000** to look up references to works published in 1998 or 1999 or 2000.

## Marked Records

To add records to the Marked List, select one of the options on the right-hand side of the page of search results:

- Select the check box to the left of each record you want to mark. Then select **Selected records** and click **Submit**.
- Select **All records on this page** and click **Submit**.
- Enter a range of records (e.g., 1-200). Then click **Submit**. You can mark up to 500 records at a time.

You can also mark records individually on the full record page.

To print, save, export, or e-mail marked records, or to order the full text, click the **Marked List** button on the toolbar. Then on the View Marked Records page, follow these steps:

1. Clear the check box next to records you do not want to include in the output.
2. Select a sort option.
3. Select the fields you want to include in your output.
4. Select the appropriate output option.

### Format for Print

Click this button to display the formatted records in your browser. Use your browser's print option to print them.

### Save to File

Select an output format. Then click this button to save the records in a form suitable for bibliographic management software or another application such as a spreadsheet.

### Export to Reference Software

Click this button to export records directly to *EndNote*, *ProCite*, or *Reference Manager*.

### Order Full Text

Click this button to generate an order for full-text articles.

### E-Mail

Enter an e-mail address for the recipient. Optionally, enter a return e-mail address and a note to accompany the records. Then click the button to send the e-mail.

## Sort Options

You can sort search results by any of the following options.

**Latest Date.** Records are sorted by date, beginning with the most recent.

**Relevance.** Relevance is defined by the frequency of occurrence of search terms. The most relevant records are at the top of the list.

**Times Cited.** Records are sorted in descending order, starting with the most highly cited.

**First Author.** Records are sorted in alphabetical order, according to the name of the first listed author.

**Source Title.** Records are sorted in alphabetical order, according to the title of the journal.

## Structure Search

To do a structure search, first make sure that you have selected *Index Chemicus* and/or *Current Chemical Reactions* to search. You also need to have the structure drawing plug-in installed on your computer.

In the structure drawing window, draw a compound or reaction. Then click the **Back** button in the structure drawing window (not your browser's Back button) to transfer the structure to the search form. Scroll down the page to enter optional compound and/or reaction data. You can also search by compound and reaction data without drawing a structure.

## Compound Data

<b>Compound Name.</b> Enter the name of a natural product or compound name. Example: <b>salinomycin</b>	<b>Molecular Weight.</b> Enter a single value or a value preceded by < or >. Example: <b>&lt;1000</b>
<b>Compound Biol. Act.</b> Click the <b>Biological Activity List</b> link to look up biological activities. Example: <b>antiviral activity</b>	<b>Role.</b> Select a reaction role for the compound. Example: <b>product</b>

## Reaction Data

<b>Atmosphere.</b> Select a value from the drop-down list box. Example: <b>Air</b>	<b>Other.</b> Click the <b>Terms List</b> link to go to a page where you can search for terms to add to your search. Example: <b>electrolysis</b>
<b>Time (hrs).</b> Enter a single value or a value preceded by < or >. Example: <b>&lt;24</b>	<b>Refluxed flag.</b> Check the box to retrieve reactions that have been flagged as refluxed.
<b>Product Yield (percentage).</b> Enter a single value or a value preceded by < or >. Example: <b>&gt;50</b>	<b>Reaction Keyphrases.</b> Click the <b>Keyphrase List</b> link to look up keyphrases to add to your search. Example: <b>asymmetric synthesis</b>
<b>Pressure (atm).</b> Enter a single value or a value preceded by < or >. Example: <b>&gt;5 AND &lt;20</b>	<b>Reaction Comments.</b> Reaction comments refer to qualitative data such as advantages, restrictions, and warnings. Example: <b>explosive</b>
<b>Temperature (Celsius).</b> Enter single value or a value preceded by < or >. Example: <b>&gt;0</b>	

## Advanced Search

Advanced Search is for experienced users who want to develop complex search queries. Preface search terms with two-character field tags. Combine terms with Boolean operators. Use parentheses to specify the order of logical operations. You can also use set numbers to reference previously run searches.

Enter **TS=Galileo AND SO=(Isis OR Science in Context)** to find records of articles about Galileo published in *Isis* or *Science in Context*.

Enter **AU=Awada T\* AND AD=Lincoln** to find records in which Awada T is an author name and Lincoln is an address term.

Enter **#3 AND #4** to create a set consisting of records common to sets 3 and 4.

### Field Tags

TS=	Topic
TI=	Title (article title)
AU=	Author
GP=	Group Author
SO=	Source (journal title)
AD=	Address
OG=	Organization
SG=	Suborganization
SA=	Street Address
CI=	City
PS=	Province/State
CU=	Country
ZP=	Zip/Postal Code

## Search History

All searches run during the current session are listed in the search history table. From the search history table, you can save search histories, open previously saved histories, combine sets and delete sets.

The search history table is also available on the Advanced Search page.

## Getting Help

Click the **Help** button on any page to get detailed help on features, along with search tips and examples. If you have questions that are not addressed in the help, contact the Technical Help Desk:

[www.scientific.thomson.com/support/techsupport](http://www.scientific.thomson.com/support/techsupport)

Questions about network connections and/or the use of your Web browser should be directed to your network administrator.

### TUTORIAL AVAILABLE!

An educational tutorial of *Web of Science* is available at:

[www.scientific.thomson.com/tutorials/wos7](http://www.scientific.thomson.com/tutorials/wos7)



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