Searching
How to find LRC resources

Via the LRC homepage there are four main access points when searching for LRC resources. You can choose:

1. **All resources**
   ‘All resources’ will search for everything. i.e. (books, e-books, journal articles, streaming videos and other electronic sources the LRC holds).

2. **On the shelf**
   ‘On the shelf’ search will search for physical items that you will find on the shelf. i.e. (books, e-books, DVDs, journals).

3. **Google Scholar**
   So why can’t you just Google?
   - A search engine (Google, Yahoo etc.) accesses content that is not organised and that has not been edited or scrutinised for its information value.
   - A library catalogue or databases have resources in them that have been reviewed and evaluated by librarians for their relevance for your studies.

4. **Databases**

Tip:-
It’s important when searching to pick out the main keywords or concepts, as this will help you retrieve the most relevant results. Searching for a particular article, combining keywords from the title of the article and the author’s surname is a good approach.

LRC homepage: http://library.angliss.edu.au
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Consider using **Google Scholar via the LRC homepage** in order to find results from the WAI collection.

Subscribed LRC databases can be searched through Google Scholar. You can retrieve full text articles by clicking on the “FullText@WAILRC” link to the right of your search results.

4. Databases
A database is like a bucket that holds a lot of content on a topic or subject.

Different databases will have a different focus or content, depending on what you are looking for.

A database is:-

- A structured collection of information, full text or abstract.
- From distinguished publishers with articles reviewed by experts in their field.
- Expensive, accessible through libraries, otherwise pay per article.
- Can be journal or newspaper articles, reports, increasingly including other forms of media, images, videos etc.

You can choose to search a particular LRC database like Ebsco (via ‘Find Information/Databases’) or choose to use the “All resources” option.

**Search tips**
Below are some useful **tips** that can help build or refine a search.

Consider using a database **thesaurus**.

**Quotation marks (“ “) –** keywords to be searched as a phrase – e.g. “dark tourism”

Use **Boolean operators - AND / OR / NOT**

**AND** – all keywords must be included in results e.g. tourism AND hospitality

**OR** – either keyword or both are included in results e.g. benefits OR advantages

**NOT** – include one keyword but not the other in results e.g. tourism NOT travel

For more information:-

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