



# Science Citation Index

## Expanded via Web of Science

Producer: Thomson Scientific®


<http://scientific.thomson.com/index.html>

WOS Guide <http://thomsonscientific.com/support/products/wos7/> WOS Tutorial <http://www.isinet.com/tutorials/wos7/>

Recorded Training <http://scientific.thomson.com/support/recorded-training/wos/>

WOS Quick Reference Guide [http://www.scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/wos\\_gettingstarted\\_en.pdf](http://www.scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/wos_gettingstarted_en.pdf)

<b>Description:</b>	<p>The <i>Science Citation Index Expanded</i> via <i>Web of Science</i> (SCI) is a multidisciplinary index of bibliographic information gathered from more than 6,500 of the world's leading scholarly science and technical journals covering more than 150 disciplines. SCI can be used to find articles that have cited a specific work by an author.</p> <p>SCI is one of several databases available through the <i>ISI Web of Knowledge</i> (WOK) platform. All available WOK databases can be searched together using the <b>All Databases</b> tab. Available WOK databases can be searched individually via the <b>Select a Database</b> tab. The Web of Science suite of databases, which includes SCI, can be searched together or independently – the default is together. To search just SCI, click on the Limits link under the search boxes and deselect all but SCI.</p>
<b>Dates of Coverage:</b>	1970 – present; updated weekly
<b>Access:</b>	<p>From the Biology Library homepage &lt;<a href="http://www.library.uiuc.edu/bix">http://www.library.uiuc.edu/bix</a>&gt;, click on <i>Science Citation Index</i> under "<b>Key Databases...</b>" near the top of the page; <i>OR</i> from Library Gateway menu on the Biology Library homepage (or directly from &lt;<a href="http://www.library.uiuc.edu/">http://www.library.uiuc.edu/</a>&gt;), click on <b>Online Research Resources</b> under <b>Quick Links</b> and do either: 1) Click the <b>Article Indexes &amp; Abstracts</b> tab, Fill in the database title words <i>Science Citation Index</i> in the search box, Select "<b>Title Keywords</b>" or "<b>Start of Title</b>," then <b>Search</b>; <i>OR</i> 2) Click the <b>Article Indexes &amp; Abstracts</b> tab, select <b>Biological Sciences</b> from <b>All Online Resource Subjects - Science &amp; Technology</b> list (3rd column), click <b>Search</b>, and then click on <i>Science Citation Index</i> from the list. <i>Off-campus access requires UIUC login/password.</i></p>
<b>Types of searches:</b>	<p>General <b>Search</b> is used to do a search for topic, author, journal, or author address. Wildcards and Boolean operators can be used in the search query (see <b>Wildcard Symbols</b> and <b>Boolean Operators</b> below)</p> <p><b>Cited Reference Search</b> is used to find articles that cite an author's work.</p> <p><b>Advanced Search</b> is used for searches using field tags, Boolean expressions, and set combinations (see <b>Wildcard Symbols</b> and <b>Boolean Operators</b> below).</p>
<b>Limits:</b>	To limit searches by languages and/or document types, select desired option(s); use <b>Ctrl</b> key for >1) from the field menu boxes at the right of the search box and make selections. To select dates of interest, click on <b>Change Limits</b> under the search boxes and make selection.
<b>General Search</b> <b>To search by</b>	To add search box(es), click <b>Add Another Field</b> . Some fields have small icon to right of field box that accesses associated indexes (author, publication names, etc.)
<b>Subject:</b>	Enter a word(s), or phrase with quotation marks ( <b>Topic</b> and <b>Title</b> searches), that might appear in the article title, abstract or keyword list (e.g.: hepatitis or "molecular chaperone"). Default fields searched are article titles, keywords, or abstracts. Can limit search to title by clicking <b>Title only</b> box to right of search box.
<b>Author:</b>	Enter an author/editor name with the last name first, followed by a space and up to 5 initials. Unless you know all the initial(s) in an author's name, put an asterisk after the initial(s) you have entered (e.g.: peterson r*). Note: Search will pick up first names if used in publication, but it is advisable to truncate (*) first initial of first name to pick up all variations that the name may be published as, when possible.
<b>Journal Title:</b>	Enter a full or partial journal title (no abbreviations) in the <b>Source Title</b> box (e.g.: Journal of Molecular Biology). The word or phrase returns journal titles that begin with that word or phrase - it will not pick up titles with those words in a different order or place of the journal title. The <b>source index</b> link next to the search box can be used to browse source titles and copy them into the search box.
<b>Author Address:</b>	Enter abbreviation of the author's affiliation using the available <b>abbreviations list</b> hyperlink next to the Address search box.
<b>Phrase Searching:</b>	<p>Enclose the phrases in quotation marks (e.g. "gender biology") in Topic and Title searches to retrieve records that contain the exact phrase <i>gender biology</i>.</p> <p>If the phrase contains a stopword (common articles, prepositions, etc.,) then the search will find phrases that contain any word in the position of the stopword. For example, "<b>change in temperature</b>" will find <i>change of temperature</i>, <i>change from temperature</i>, <i>change by temperature</i>, and so on.</p> <p>A phrase without quotation marks will retrieve records that contain all of the words you entered. The words may or may not appear close together. For example, the search <b>climate change</b> will retrieve records containing the exact phrase <i>climate change</i>. It will also find records containing the phrase <i>change in climate</i>, <i>change of climate</i>, etc.</p> <p>Entering two words separated by a hyphen, period, or comma will be interpreted as an exact phrase. For example, the search <b>antibody-producing cells</b> will find records containing the exact phrase <i>antibody-producing cells</i> or the phrase <i>antibody producing cells</i>. It will not match <i>antibody secreting cells</i>, <i>antibody formation in cells</i>, or <i>cells producing an antibody</i>.</p>
<b>Wildcard symbols:</b>	<p>Use (*) to represent any group of characters, including no characters (e.g., biol* for biology, biologist, biologists, biological).</p> <p>Use (?) to represent any single character (e.g., cat? for cat and cats, disrupt?rs for disruptors or disrupters).</p> <p>Use (\$) represent one character or no characters - useful for finding both British and American spellings (e.g. vapo\$r, behavio\$r )</p>
<b>Boolean Operators:</b>	<p>To <i>limit</i> your results: use <b>AND</b> to find articles with both terms (e.g., bees <b>and</b> behavior)</p> <p>To <i>broaden</i> your results: use <b>OR</b> to find articles with either term (e.g., bees <b>or</b> honeybees)</p> <p>To <i>eliminate</i> some items: use <b>NOT</b> to find articles with one but not the other term (e.g., bees <b>not</b> behavior)</p> <p>To <i>further limit</i> your results: use <b>SENT</b> or <b>SAME</b> to find articles with two terms in the same sentence (e.g., bees <b>sent</b> behavior) <i>or</i> (e.g., honeybee* or honey bee* or apis mellif*) <b>same</b> danc* )</p> <p>NOTE: Use " " around words AND, OR, NOT, SAME, or SENT when not used as Boolean Operators. Without nesting terms using ( )'s, search order precedence is SAME, NOT, AND, OR.</p>

<p><b>Cited Reference Search</b> [ Search for articles that cite an author or article that you specify. Learn how an idea or innovation has been confirmed, applied, improved, extended, or corrected. ]</p> <p>Step 1 – Cited reference lookup:</p> <p>Fill in details as known for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cited Author:</b> Enter the name of the first author of the article. Enter the last name first, followed by a space and, if known, up to 3 initials. Unless you know all initials in an author's name, put an asterisk after the initial(s) you have entered (e.g., peterson r*). Click <b>Search</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Cited Work:</b> Enter the abbreviated title of the journal (not the article title!) using the available list - click on <b>journal abbreviation list</b> below the <b>Cited Work</b> search box (e.g., use J MOL BIOL for the Journal of Molecular Biology) or first significant words of book title.</li> <li>• <b>Cited Year:</b> Enter the 4-digit year. You can enter multiple years by putting <b>or</b> between them (e.g., 1997 <b>or</b> 1998 <b>or</b> 1998), or a range of years (e.g., 1997-1999).</li> </ul> <p>After filling in the above information (you do not need to fill out all three boxes), click on the <b>Search</b> button to see a list of articles that match your search. This list will include (under the column <b>Citing Articles</b>) the number of times the article has been cited.</p> <p>Step 2 – Cited reference selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Choose from the list of articles that match your search by clicking in the box next to the reference(s). If you want to look for citations to all of the listed articles, click on the <b>Select All</b> button.</li> <li>• Click on the <b>Finish Search</b> button to view articles that cite the selected article(s). <b>*Please note</b> that only indexed references from the years 1970-present will be shown (what we have paid access to), so you may see fewer articles than actually cite the item(s). To go farther back use the print version of SCI at the Grainger Engineering Library Reference area. (See <a href="#">Online Library Catalog</a> for print version details.) Click on <b>View Record</b> to get the complete record.</li> <li>• The abstract with additional details for each article listed in the search results can be viewed by clicking on the article title. Also provided is the number of times the article has been cited as well as the number of references included in the article – with links to records of indexed titles published after 1970..</li> <li>• The <b>Related Records</b> button, located at the top left of the record screen, provides a link to related articles. These are articles whose cited references lists include at least one of the sources cited by the original article - articles that share the largest number of sources with the original article are listed first.</li> </ul>	
<b>Citation Mapping</b>	This tool tracks 2 generations of article's cited and citing references. Color coding helps organize and reveal trends easily. See more at <a href="http://isiwebofknowledge.com/products_tools/multidisciplinary/webofscience/citmap/">http://isiwebofknowledge.com/products_tools/multidisciplinary/webofscience/citmap/</a> .
<b>To get full text:</b>	Click on the blue and orange <b>Discover</b> button in the <b>Results</b> list below the citation of interest or below the title in the Abstract view. If full text of title is available to UIUC affiliates, there will be a link listed in the Full Text Options section. If not, you will be provided links to search for the journal in the <a href="#">Online Library Catalog</a> or request the article through <a href="#">ILL</a> . The <b>Discover</b> button also allows you to download the citation directly into <i>Refworks</i> , bypassing the Export function described below. For some titles there may also be a "Full Text" button for items provided by the publisher through SCI.
<b>Marked List RefWorks Export:</b>	The <b>Marked List</b> allows you to add records to it from any Results or Full Record page and then perform an output operation just one time. It also allows you to select specific fields for display. Mark the articles from your <b>Search Results</b> by clicking in the box to the left of the record, and then clicking the <b>Add to Marked List</b> button above the <b>Results</b> list. Click on <b>Marked List</b> at the top of the page. Click View Marked Records. Select desired output options. Note: To export to your RefWorks account, select <b>Marked List</b> button at the top of the page. Using <b>Field Tagged</b> view, save the txt file on your computer; then go to your RefWorks account. Select ISI (Institute for Scientific Information) as the data source and Web of Science as the database. Browse to find the text file you saved to your computer and click on <b>Open</b> . Click <b>Import</b> .
 <b>To display, print, save, e-mail or export to reference software</b>	
<b>Output Options:</b>	<p><b>Option One</b> – Click on the desired output (Print, E-mail, Add to Marked List, Save to EndNote Web, More options) after checking box(es) for desired items from the search <b>Results</b> page or accessing the item's Full Record. <b>More Options</b> links at the bottom of the page where some content options can be selected. Note: Use <b>Discover</b> for individual <i>RefWorks</i> record exports or <b>Option 2</b> below for individual or multiple record exports.</p> <p><b>Option Two</b> – To select specific fields for display, <b>Mark</b> (check boxes of) appropriate records from the search <b>Results</b> page; then click <b>Marked List</b> at the top of the page. [Also see <b>Marked List</b> section above.] From the View/Manage Marked List page click on <b>View Marked Records</b>.</p> <p><b>STEP 1: Select the fields to include in the output:</b> Choose the fields you want displayed in your printout (e.g., abstract, language, addresses, keywords, etc.).</p> <p><b>STEP 2: Select an option</b> (action for output):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Format for Print</b> - Select desired format to print, click on <b>Format for Print</b> (field tagged or bibliographic), and then use the page <b>Print</b> button or the browser's <b>Print</b> button to print to a local printer.</li> <li>• <b>Save to File</b> - Select desired format to save, click on <b>Save to File</b>, choose filename and drive (Note: cannot save to C: drive on public terminals), and click on <b>Save</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Save to EndNote, RefMan, or other reference software</b> [supports direct export to recent versions of EndNote, Procite, or Reference Manager with the appropriate ISI ResearchSoft export plug-in,] [For RefWorks, see above <b>Marked List RefWorks Export</b>.]</li> <li>• <b>Save to My EndNote Web</b> Register and login through Web of Knowledge Web site. Select records and <b>Save to My EndNote Web</b>. Follow directions.</li> <li>• <b>E-mail (Plain text or HTML)</b> Enter complete e-mail address where record(s) are being emailed. Return e-mail address and adding a Note are optional.</li> </ul>
<b>E-mail Alerts:</b>	Click <b>Search History</b> . Select search set(s). Click <b>Save History</b> button. Edit fields and Save for monthly email alerts. Note: Requires creation of free account. To create, click <b>Register</b> after clicking <b>Save History / Create Alert</b> . Login thereafter.
<b>To Analyze Results:</b>	By clicking on the <b>Analyze Results</b> button on the left side of the search <b>Results</b> screen, you can generate a report of the search results by author, source title, institution name, or selected other fields in ranked order.
<b>For more information:</b>	*Click on guides and tutorial links in this guide's header, <a href="#">OR</a> * <a href="#">Ask a librarian!</a>