**ISI Citation Indexes**

Includes Science Citation Index, Social Sciences Citation Index, and Arts & Humanities Citation Index. You can search any number of these at the same time. Unlike most databases, these databases allow you to see who has cited a specific article. The online coverage is back to 1965 (1975 for Arts & Humanities Citation Index).

**Connect to ISI Web of Science**

Choose AND, OR, or NOT

Available search fields:
- Choose a search field – some will let you browse items to place in that field.

Search options:
- Search: the search screen seen above
- Cited Reference Search: search to see who has cited an article or author
- Advanced Search: freeform search using field tags
- Search History: see previous searches and combine them using AND or OR
- Marked List: see items you have marked while looking at results

**Limits and Settings**

Below the search boxes are limiting options (you may need to click on a link labeled “Change Limits and Settings”). The limits available deal with years and which databases to search:

If your topic is specific to arts and humanities, social sciences, or sciences, you may want to limit to a specific index. Otherwise, you can search all indexes (the default).
Results

A typical search results screen looks like this:

[Image of search results screen]

Click on the title to see more info

Click on the number next to “Times Cited” to see what articles have cited this article.

Click Find It! to check for access

You can refine search results by subject area, document type, authors, languages, source titles, publication years, institutions, countries/territories, or use the “Analyze Results” tool.

Viewing a Record

Examining a particular record, you will see a screen like this:

[Image of article citation]

Again, it may be a good idea to see who has cited this article.

You can see what works this article cited.

Many articles will have an abstract – you can tell more about the article from reading it.

Additional information is available in the blue area, such as related articles, impact factor, and citation alerts, articles citing this one, and articles referenced by this one.
General Tips

- Think of variations of words. You can use * for truncation. For example, ecolog* will find: ecologist, ecology, ecological, etc.

- Think of the possibilities of similar words or terms to use in your search. For example: architecture, building* (which would get building and buildings), structure*, etc.

- Once you find an item that is a good match for what you are trying to find, remember to look to see where the work has been cited (Times Cited) and also what works were used by the author(s) in their bibliography (References).

- Do you see common authors or journals? What about authors that have been highly cited by others? Search that name or source title to see their other works.

- Remember to ask a librarian for assistance if you need help searching or using features of this database.

Cited Reference Search

Cited Reference Search allows you to search to see what articles have cited a specific author or journal. When searching, be sure to use the * after the first letter of the author’s first name. A search for Hawking, S* will allow you to find several ways that Stephen Hawking’s name may be cited (as well as people with names also beginning with S). Use the magnifying glass next to the search box to browse and add author or work names.

You can also get information about where a specific article has been cited by looking up the article in the general search (see previous pages for details).