

Scopus

What is Scopus?

Scopus is an abstracting, indexing and citation database covering peer-reviewed research literature and web sources in the natural sciences and medicine, social sciences, arts and humanities.

Accessing Scopus

Scopus is accessed via the **E-resources Guide**.

1. To open the E-resources Guide, go to: <http://subjectguides.york.ac.uk/e-resources>
2. When the E-resources Guide has opened select the **S** tab from the A-Z list at the top of the screen. An alphabetical list of resources is then displayed.
3. Click on **Scopus**. You may be asked to log in with your IT Services username and password. The resource will now open in a new window.

Searching Scopus

Use the drop-down to limit your search to a particular section of the record, e.g. Title.

Click + to add an extra line to your search.

Link concepts together using AND, OR and NOT.

Click Search to run your search.

Limit lets you apply restrictions to your search, e.g. limiting to a particular date range or to a particular subject area, e.g. Social Sciences & Humanities.

Reset form Search Q

Viewing your results

396 document results

You can select all items using the checkbox dropdown, or just tick individual items.

Click to view a summary of the article within the results page.

Sort the results by date, number of times cited, relevance, etc.

See a graphical breakdown of your results using Analyze search results.

Apply further limits or exclusion criteria to your results using the Refine options.

The number of times an article has been cited within the database (will be smaller for newer articles).

Document title	Authors	Year	Source	Cited by
1 Hiding the Rumor Source	Fanti, G., Kairouz, P., Oh, S., Ramchandran, K., Viswanath, P.	2017	IEEE Transactions on Information Theory 63(10),7907223, pp. 6679-6713	0
2 College students' knowledge, attitudes and public service announcements of Suggestions for improving future education programmes				0



Click on the title of an article to see more information, including an abstract, references and keywords.

Click on an author name to see more works by that author.

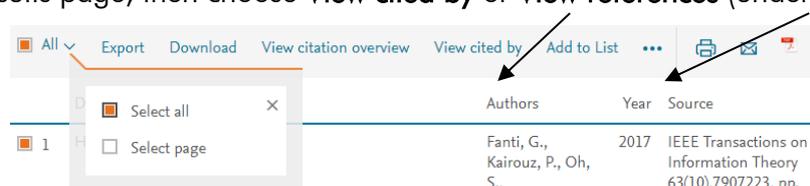
Click on **Find It @ York** to see if the Library has access to the full text of an item.

Citation searching

Scopus is particularly useful for finding articles that have been cited within an article, and articles that have subsequently referenced that article:

- Click on an article title to see a list of works that are cited within it
- Click **Cited by** to see a list of articles within Scopus that have cited that article
- Click on **Related documents** for other articles that have referenced works cited in that article

To view all references or citing articles for all of your results, **Select all** using the checkbox dropdown at the top of the results page, then choose **View cited by** or **View references** (under the ... dropdown):



More information about the use of Scopus to measure citation impact is available on the **Information for Researchers** web pages at <http://www.york.ac.uk/library/info-for/researchers/citation/>
Exporting results

Selected results can be exported to a reference management program using the **Export** option. You can also **Print** or **Email** your results, or create a bibliography in a reference style of your choosing (**Create bibliography** under the ... dropdown).

Combining searches

Previous searches can be combined. Click on **Search** (top of the page) to return to the Search screen and use the line numbers of the searches you wish to combine (preceded by #) in the **Search history** search box:



Search tips

AND combines search terms so that each search result contains all of the terms. For example, **social media and privacy** finds results that contain both terms (use double quotes "like this" to search for a phrase, or put your terms in {} to search for a phrase without any corrections e.g. pluralisation).

OR combines search terms so that each search result contains at least one of the terms. For example, **twitter or facebook** finds results that contain either term.

Wildcard (?) use a question mark to replace a single letter anywhere in a word, for example **wom?n** finds results that contain either woman or women.

Wildcard / Truncation (*) use an asterisk to truncate (shorten) a word or replace multiple characters (or an absence of characters). **priva*** finds results containing privacy or private or privately etc.; **colo*r** finds color or colour (but also colonizer). In Scopus, the asterisk can also go at the beginning of a word.

Proximity (w/n) use w/n when there is a connection between your search terms and you need to find the terms near each other. For example, **press w/2 freedom** finds results that contain the terms within two words of one another such as freedom of the press.

On-screen help is available by clicking on **Help** (top of the page).

