SEARCH TECHNIQUES FOR E-RESOURCES & ONLINE RESOURCES ACCESSING: A VIEW

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Abstract

This paper briefed the e-resources and online resources search techniques and information search strategy for searching information in online or e- resources world. This paper explained the search engines, Types of search, search result, Truncation and other search techniques are explained.

Key words: Search techniques, E-resources, Online, Search engine,

1. Introduction

Electronic resources form one of many formats that the Library collects to support its universal collections. The Recommending Officer responsible for the appropriate subject, language, geographic area, or format is responsible for recommending electronic resources. The increased production of electronic resources demands sustained effort to identify and acquire them quite difficult. It is the Library's policy with electronic resources, as with all others, to obtain them through copyright deposit unless they are not subject to deposit under sections 407 or 408 of the Copyright Law.

The Library is committed to preserving its electronic resources just as it is to ensuring permanent access to its collections in other formats. When the Library collects both electronic and analog versions of a resource, both versions are retained as permanent holdings of the Library. For both direct and remote access resources, the Library will endeavor to archive these resources following standard practices, guidelines and legal requirements. Furthermore, the Library will negotiate permission to archive
electronic resources either upon collecting or for future archiving should the content provider no longer be able to provide access to the resource. For remote access resources, when permission to archive them is unattainable, the Library will only provide a link to the resource.

Examples of electronic resources include, but are not limited to: web sites, online databases, e-journals, e-books, electronic integrating resources, and physical carriers in all formats, whether free or fee-based, required to support research in the subject covered, and may be audio, visual, and/or text files.

2. Definition of E-resources

An "electronic resource" is defined as any work encoded and made available for access through the use of a computer. It includes electronic data available by remote access and direct access (fixed media). In other words: Remote access (electronic resources) refers to the use of electronic resources via computer networks. (AACR2, 2002 edition; glossary). Direct Access (electronic resources) refers to the use of electronic resources via carriers (e.g., discs/disks, cassettes, cartridges) designed to be inserted into a computerized device or its auxiliary equipment.
"Acquire" refers to any electronic resource, remote or direct access, which, the Library provides access to through official contractual, licensed, or other agreements (any of these electronic resources may or may not be owned by or housed at the Library) or the Library

receives through its acquisitions processes (e.g., purchase, gift, exchange, copyright deposit, ISSN requests, and transfer).

"Collect" refers to electronic resources owned by the Library and selected for the permanent collections. It may also include resources stored elsewhere for which the Library has permanent ownership rights. "Link" refers to pointers from the Library's web resources or bibliographic records to remote access data. "Archive" refers to that process of maintenance in a secure and permanent digital repository managed by the Library or for the benefit of the Library.

3. Search Techniques
What is search?

A search is the organized pursuit of information; somewhere in a collection of documents, web pages, databases and others sources, there is information that the user wanted to find.

When conducting Internet searches, there are several very useful search techniques for finding the most reliable information available. I try to find the most widely respected sources. Most people tend to respect messages which are backed up by information posted on websites of the major media, universities, or government sources. Below are a few key Internet research techniques to use search engines more effectively and find the most reliable sources. The tips covered are:

- How to verify and find the strongest source for information

- Set your search results to 100

- Take advantage of the "Cache" link

- Find disappeared articles and older versions of web pages when you have the URL

- Use search engines to search a single website

- How to find reliable sources when you only have text or video

- Search for reliable videos

- Consider a "What You Can Do" section

1. Types of search

Although the text-box and search button is fairly common place the type of search often described in term of the scope of content the search engine has indexed – is not always evident

➢ **Internal search**

An internal search can be used to find content on a single website (or intranet of extranet). For example the motive search, at the top-right of each page, can only be used to find pages on the motive website

➢ **External of public search**

A public search can be used to find content on any website, anywhere on the web. For example Google (also see details below on search engine registration)

➢ **Meta search engine**

Meta search engine uses the indexes of other search engines to find content, anyswhere on the web, for example Dog pile.

4. Types of searching techniques

There are different search options depending on the level and amount of information that is of interest to the user. To search is to carefully look for something and effective searching require planning. Good searches are planned not accidental

4.1 Simple search

Computers may be powerful but they are not very smart. They cannot understand human language. You cannot talk to a computer and ask it to find the information on the types of deciduous trees native to San Francisco. The computer does not speak English. The search engine does not speak English.

Understanding how to perform sophisticated searches for online information will greatly increase your chances of finding what you want. Most search engines let you define your search criteria in very specific ways, but not all function the same way. The following are some simple and common ways of defining your search criteria:

4.2 Advanced search

Advanced search techniques will help you become the fast, effective searcher you really need to be online information sources. The advanced search is specific search is very easy , The searcher know author or title information of specific web links then user can easily search in advanced search . Not all the techniques covered here will be supported by all databases. We advised to look at the help pages as you learn to use a new database since that will save you a lot of time and frustration.

4.3 Transactional & Case sensitivity

Searcher put a word like social into a search box; the computer will find that word. However, it will not look for all the variations of that word: socialise, sociable, socialisation, socialising. The way to get a computer to search for these variations is called truncation. If you put nation* into the search box, the computer will not only give you the results for nation but also for nations, national, nationhood, nationalization, etc.

Electronic information can be presented in upper and lower case. It is advisable to control the use of upper and lower case while searching for information. Some search terms such as names of people.

4.4 Controlled vocabulary

The use of controlled vocabulary is to give uniformity and consistency to the indexing of the literature. The controlled vocabulary ensures consistency in presentation of information for related topics. It also tries to standardize the language used by authors. The medical subject heading is distinctive feature of MEDLINE searching's.

FIGURE 1. Structure of controlled vocabularies. Redmond-Neal, Alice, 2006 [5]. (Reprinted with permission)
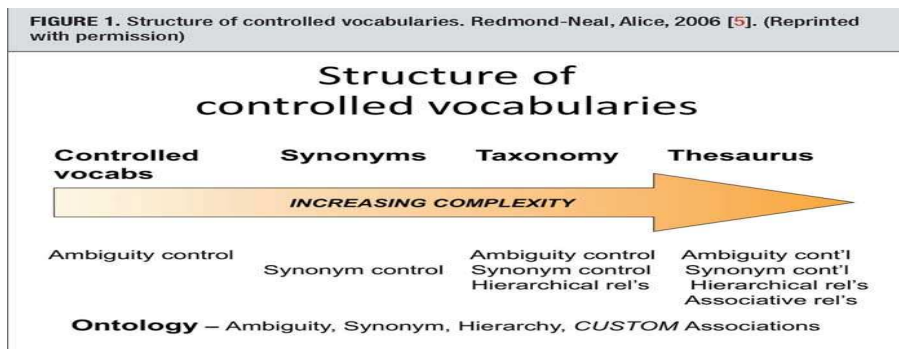
5. Search Strategy

This is a plan that helps the user to articulate the type of information that is required. A search strategy is a plan that guides the users analyze like this

- Purpose of the information & Time frame of the required information
- Information required general or specific & what sources would best retrieve the required information, general of specific tools.
- Would the information be specific to a certain geographical location, these things are analyze by searcher then only it is very easy to search information in online resources.

6. Other type Search techniques

Search techniques are result of using search terms in seeking the required information formation from search tools. Search tools are many. Ex. Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) general search engine, search directories and portals as well as online databases or deep web. To get good search results, it is necessary to use search techniques. The following are some of the most common search techniques that are applicable to various searching tools

- Boolean logic main search techniques for e-resources search or online information
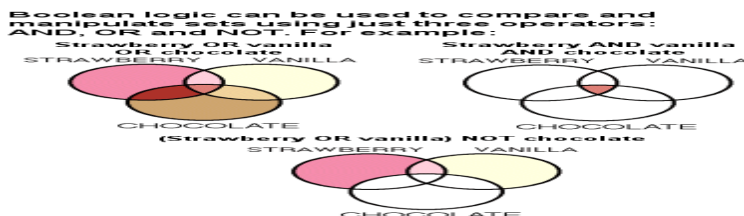
- Some other techniques are Parenthesis/Nesting , Phrase searching, Truncation, Wildcards, Field searching, Fuzz searches , Proximity searches , File types Boolean logic.

7. Summarizes the different types of the major search engines.

Search engines are help to user requirements but it displayed lot of web links for any request. User did not get right information, that's why browser knows the search techniques for easy search in e- resources or online resources. The search engines are work like mediator for user requirements. Main search engines are

Search Engines	Types	Web address
Google	Crawler-based search engine	https://www.google.co.in/
AllTheWeb	Crawler-based search engine	www.alltheweb.com/search
Teoma	Crawler-based search engine	
Inktomi	Crawler-based search engine	
AltaVista	Crawler-based search engine	www.altavista.com/
LookSmart	Human-Powered Directory	www.looksmart.com
Open Directory	Human-Powered Directory	www.dmoz.org/
Yahoo	Human-Powered Directory, also provide crawler-based search results powered by Google	www yahoo.com/
MSN Search	Human-Powered Directory powered by LookSmart, also provide crawler-based search results powered by Inktomi	www.msn.com/
AOL Search	Provide crawler-based search results powered by Google	www.aol.com/
AskJeeves	Provide crawler-based search results powered by Teoma	www.askjeeves.com/webtvmirror/index.asp
HotBot	Provide crawler-based search results powered by AllTheWeb, Google, Inktomi and Teoma, "4-in-1" search engine	www.hotbot.com/
Lycos	Provide crawler-based search results powered by AllTheWeb	www.lycos.in
Netscape Search	Provide crawler-based search results powered by Google	www.netscape.com

The above table shows search engines like Yahoo and MSN provide both crawler-based results and human-powered listings, therefore it call hybrid search engines. A hybrid search engine will still favor to searcher.

8. How to Find Reliable Sources When You Only Have Text or Video

If you receive the text of an article you want to use that claims to be from major news, government, or other reliable source, but no link is given, or the link is to a less-known news website, you can usually find the original article easily on its source website. The same technique can be used when you watch a Google, YouTube, or other video of a news report and want to find the report posted on the major media website.

9. How to Verify and Find the Strongest Source for Information

Whenever you receive important information about which you are uncertain, there are several ways you can try to verify what you've received. Particularly if you are writing an

email to friends or posting a message to the Internet with information that may be difficult to believe, your friends and readers will generally trust what you write more if you include links to reliable sources for any key information you provide. Here are a few key techniques you can use to verify information and find the best sources:

- Pick out several of the key words which would identify Internet posts on the topic.
- Type them into a search engine. On the results list, scan the URLs at the bottom of each entry, Look for the most reliable source listed.
- Search both Google and Yahoo, as they often differ.
- At the bottom of the search page, if you find "repeat the search with the omitted results included," it may be worthwhile to click it to find more results.

10. Conclusion

User search in e-resources or online information sources they did not go to correct path because each day millions of WebPages are launched in online world. The web pages are indexed according to chain index system and search each key word in the web. The browser search his requirements the search engine search where ever accorded the key word that will displayed so readers are confused and difficult to traced right information. In view of the above user know the search techniques it is easy for search information in e-resources and online information. The searching online information is lot of barrier are faced the user but they know how to search right information then it is easy for users.

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6. http://www.aucquire.com/NotesImages/Topic3NotesImage1.jpg Retrieved from the web on 10/2/14,
7. http://www.wanttoknow.info/g/internet_search_techniques Retrieved from the web on 10/2/14,