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WILEY ONLINE LIBRARY

Training Script: Live Demo

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HOMEPAGE

To the far right at the top of the page is an opportunity for a sign in. You will have the chance to either login as an individual or through an organization (that permits federated access authentication to content).

The search bar now has a prominent position on the homepage as well. You can't miss it. You can also easily perform an advanced search from the homepage. We will be getting into searching in moment. I just want to review the rest of the page first...

You will see we have simplified the resources for content. The four main audiences (researchers, librarians, societies, and authors) are now directed to their appropriate pages. Under Librarians and Researchers, you are able to access the Wiley Online Library training hub, that includes the user guide, and short videos to show you how to navigate the platform or run searches.

As you scroll down on the homepage, you will see the different subjects, with major subheadings. These pages will direct you to content related to the subjects. This includes the most recent and most cited content on the topic. This would be a good place for a reference librarian to direct students doing general research papers.

Towards the bottom of the page, after the major subjects, there is a section for "new to Wiley Online library." This section is reserved for content that is new to Wiley Online Library.

Search

Now that we've reviewed the homepage, let's try some searches to give you an idea of how Wiley Online Library will return results.

Simple Search

First, let's say there is an undergraduate student who has a research paper on Marfan's syndrome. An undergraduate student who hasn't honed their search skills or is otherwise unfamiliar with the topic may just perform a keyword search as in Google. They may even type the term "Marfan" expecting a result. Let's try that. As I type in "Marfan" you will see some predictive text come at the bottom. Is the searcher performing a search on the topic of "Marfan's," or are they looking with an author with that last name? This is a great feature of Wiley Online Library, that we hope researchers find useful.

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Left Filters

In the far-left margin, we have **some filters to bring precision** to the search. You can filter by; **content type, publication year, name of publication, access, and author**. These filters add a little more flexibility for users to help find what they are looking for.

If your institution has access to the article, it will display “Full Access” in the brief record for the result. Every time you see the open padlock icon and the text full, open or free access, it means that you have access to the full text of that article.

Sorting and Refine

We see here that we can sort our results (by relevance, titles or date), but also **refine our search**. This is really, more or less, another function aimed to refine your results by the four filters we just examined. A key difference here is that now you can also **add terms and more accurately perform a Boolean search**. This can of course be done by adding the term AND and truncating by adding wildcards. If we add the truncated term “gene” we can focus more on how Marfan’s syndrome relates to genetics...

Search History and Saved

We can also look at Search History, which presents how the search has been going and how we got to this point. You can click on any of these previous searches to go back to where you were. We can also look at Saved Searches, which I will be getting into in a moment...

Advanced Search

I’d now actually like to perform a different search to give you an idea of what a more experienced searcher might interact with the platform. **Users can perform advanced searches by going back to the home page or by searching in the top search bar** with an Advanced Search option...

If we look at the advanced search page, users can **combine search terms without having to construct their own Boolean logic**. There are also some additional search tips here to the right side of the page (**show**). Much like the Refine Search function we saw earlier, users can now provide a **few filters on their initial search**. In this scenario, let’s say a graduate student wants to find more information about cryptocurrency. They **can add that term** with “bitcoin” AND “risk” and **also search in specific journals**. Perhaps they want to focus on finance and accounting journals. If they type in the term “acc” or “fin” you will see the journals with that name. This **might be good for users who don’t know the exact name of a journal**. You can go ahead select journals and it will return a few highly relevant results...

Let’s say a **user is performing a known-item search**. They can now **paste in the direct name of an article or chapter title** and it should show up. Let’s try this with one of the search results. It should hit the top of the relevancy ranking...



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Boolean Operators

Let's now run **some more examples using other Boolean operators**. Remember to check some of the examples featured on the tips section on the right.

1. "global warming" **OR** "climate change" in 1 row
OR allows you to expand your search, keep your options open
2. 1 row: education
2 row: adult **NOT** children
NOT allows you to exclude options that are not relevant to your interests, so you only get results about adult education and not education for children, in this case
3. 1 row: diabetes
2 row: women **OR** female
This will show results for diabetes related to women or female, as both keywords mean the same in this context and are both relevant to me, expanding therefore my search

The **asterisk sign will replace any number of characters or letters**. So, if you are looking for information about immunity, immunodeficiency, immune... You may want to type: immun* and that will run a search for all of them. The **question mark will replace only one character** and it's helpful for those cases in which a word could be written in different ways (American spelling vs British spelling).

Saving Searches

For more experienced users on the platform who have very specific needs: they are most likely published and know best how to leverage Wiley Online Library to suit their needs. The first thing they would do is **log in**. After logging in, they will have a one more search functionality within the platform; **saved searches**.

If an **experienced user is looking for articles by a specific author, they can limit those results in their search**. In this case, a researcher is looking at the works of Zachary M. Soler. After performing that search, they **can save it, which will link to their Wiley Online library account**. Unregistered users do not have the ability to save their searches in the same way.

(SHOW)



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Setting Up Alerts

Once the search is named, they can choose to receive updates as new articles filter in on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis. Or they can choose to not to be notified at all...

If I ever want to revisit the search, I can go into my personal account and [look at Saved Searches...](#)

(SHOW)

Content Pages

Now that we've reviewed the Search features of the page, [let's take a look at the actual content that your users will be accessing](#). If we click on the brief record of the first result, we will be taken to an article page with the content. [You'll notice your branding will stay at the top of the page, but then there is some additional branding for the journal in the form of a banner](#). There's also [a link to the journal](#) to the far right. Below the journal banner, you'll see some [bibliographic content](#) about the article, including authors and publication date.

Whether you are subscribed or not, you will have [full access to the abstract](#). You will be then be given the option the read the article in HTML. Most articles in HTML will be segmented, so by clicking the "Sections" button, they can jump to a particular area of the article...

If we look back above the abstract, users have three buttons they can interact with; [PDF, Tools and Sharing...](#)

PDF:

- [will allow users to view the content in interactive ePDF](#). I'll show you what the ePDF looks like to get an idea...
- You can see at the top there is a distinct [download button](#), and [view references and citations](#). If you click the references button, it will give you a neat listing of the works cited page, with outbound linking to each article...
- You have more functionality with the text like [zoom, resizing, rotating, downloading, printing, sharing, etc.](#) You can also [view related text, export references and share the article](#). If we go back to the HTML version, you will only see some of this functionality...



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Tools:

- This gives the user the option to **request permissions, export the citation, add it to favorites** (if the user is signed in) and **track this particular citation for updates**.
- If you click **“export citation”** you will be taken to a page which provides an example of an APA citation, but also with the ability **to export the citation to various bibliographic managers, namely ProCite, Reference Manager, EndNote, BibTex, Medlars or RefWorks**. This can be done via direct or indirect import. You will see some guiding instructions here in the margin.
- Share: If we go back to the article, you also have the ability to share it through various channels, including; Email, Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Reddit.

Right Menu

There's some **information in the right rail** that users can also utilize to their advantage. The first is the information bar. Here you will see article metrics like **citations or Altmetrics**, bibliographic details and **keywords** (which can be utilized for further searching)

Next is the **related tab**, which will have articles that are relevant to the subject and are recommended for further reading. These articles will reside on Wiley Online Library, so the linking should be stable...

Next we can look at the **references**. Like the ePDF, these will link out, regardless of where they reside. Outbound links will be available via Google Scholar or your link resolver...

Last is **Figures**. If an article has figures they will be isolated here. You can view them on the webpage or download them to a Powerpoint slide...

Search Within

If you are looking to run a search within a specific journal, you can go to the top navigation, enter any keyword on the search bar, and make sure that on the drop-down menu, the criteria selected is “This journal”.

Let's take an example about semiconductors: If I want to find more information about “leakage currents” within a particular journal, I can simply type those words between quotation marks on the top search bar. When I do so, I see that there are X articles mentioning this in a particular journal.

