Services for Honors Researchers

Are you writing a thesis for graduation with distinction?

**Perks for Honors students**

- Get **graduate level borrowing privileges**, which includes extended loan periods for books
- Get access to a quiet study room available only to honors students (Bostock 312; request access code at Perkins Service Desk)
- Have books delivered to the library of your choice
- Get access to study carrels for 4-hour blocks, which you can check out at the Perkins Library Circulation Desk
- Rent a study locker for the year (limited availability on a first-requested, first-accommodated basis). Contact **Bobbi Earp** for details
- Submit your paper to DukeSpace, our open-access repository
- Apply for awards for excellence in research ($1000 for best honors thesis)

More assistance for research projects

- **Research support**
- **Data & GIS Services Lab** for help with identifying and managing all kinds of data, including geographical and visualization data
- **Citation tools** for organizing your sources and creating bibliographies

**RESEARCH HELP**

Did you know that Duke University Libraries offer you all kinds of help for your research project?

- **Research consultations:** Meet with a librarian for individual guidance
- **Interlibrary Requests:** Get books that Duke does not have, from other libraries
Library homepage:
http://library.duke.edu/

Course guide:
http://guides.library.duke.edu/evanth495
Scholarly sources include

• Articles of various kinds
• Books and book chapters
• Conference proceedings and “grey literature”
• Theses and dissertations
• Data sets, visualizations, and more?
Primary and secondary literature

• **Primary**
  – Reports on original work/experiment/observation
  – Example: articles, conference paper, etc.

• **Secondary**
  – Synthesizes and summarizes primary sources
  – Example: review article

• **...and beyond**
  – Further processed and digested
  – Example: textbook, encyclopedia
Why not just use Google?

- Returns mostly non-scholarly results
- Only searching the open/surface web and missing most scholarly content
- Not linked to full text of subscription articles
- Missing out on powerful searching and analysis tools of scholarly databases
Why not just use Google Scholar?

- Returns mostly non-scholarly results
- Only searching the open/surface web and missing most scholarly content
- Not linked to full text of subscription articles (though you can set this up!)
- Missing out on powerful searching and analysis tools of subscription databases
Show library access links for (choose up to five libraries):

- DUKE UNIVERSITY - ProQuest Fulltext
- Duke University Libraries - Get it at Duke
- Open WorldCat - Library Search
- Johnson C. Smith University - JCSU Journal Finder

Online access to library subscriptions is usually restricted to patrons of that library. You may need to login with your library password, use a campus computer, or configure your browser to use a library proxy. Please visit your library's website or ask a local librarian for assistance.
Advanced database features

• Fielded searching and special kinds of searches
• More precise search results with less noise
• More powerful sort and refine options
• Citation networks (who cited who)
• Controlled keywords (MeSH, taxon names, etc.)
Search settings

• Can do special kinds of searches (author search, cited reference search, structure search)

• Can limit searches in various ways (by publication date, language, etc.)
Sort and refine results

• Options to sort results by relevance, date, times cited, and more

• Options to narrow down results by including or excluding on features such as publication type, field of research, and more
1. The contribution of admixture to primate evolution
   Authors: Tung, J., Barreiro, L.B.
   2017

2. Group living and male dispersal predict the core gut microbiome in wild baboons
   Authors: Grieneisen, L.E., Livermore, J., Alberts, S., Tung, J., Archie, E.A.
   2017
   Integrative and Comparative Biology 57(4), pp. 770-785
Citation networks

- Web of Science, Scopus, and some other databases provide information about which publications cite each other.

- Click through to access cited or citing publications as search results and full text.
Social environment is associated with gene regulatory variation in the rhesus macaque immune system

By: Tung, J (Tung, Jenny)[1]; Barreiro, LB (Barreiro, Luis B.)[1]; Johnson, ZP (Johnson, Zachary P.)[2]; Hansen, KD (Hansen, Kasper D.)[3]; Michopoulos, V (Michopoulos, Vasiliki)[2]; Toufexis, D (Toufexis, Donna)[2,4]; Michelini, K (Michelini, Katelyn)[1]; Wilson, ME (Wilson, Mark E.)[2]; Gilad, Y (Gilad, Yoav)[1]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Volume: 109 Issue: 17 Pages: 6490-6495
DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1202734109
Published: APR 24 2012
Document Type: Article
View Journal Impact

Abstract
Variation in the social environment is a fundamental component of many vertebrate societies. In humans and other primates, adverse social environments often translate into lasting physiological costs. The biological mechanisms associated with these effects are therefore of great interest, both for understanding the evolutionary impacts of social behavior and in the context of human health. However, large gaps remain in our understanding of the mechanisms that mediate these effects at the molecular level. Here we addressed these questions by leveraging the power of an experimental system that consisted of 10 social groups of female macaques, in which each individual’s social status (i.e., dominance rank) could be experimentally controlled. Using this paradigm, we show that dominance rank results in a widespread, yet
Controlled keywords

• Some databases have keywords that are used consistently across on items

• PubMed uses MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) terms
Group Living and Male Dispersal Predict the Core Gut Microbiome in Wild Baboons.

Gronensien LE, Livermore J, Albaret S, Tung J, Archie EA.

Abstract

The mammalian gut microbiome plays a profound role in the physiology, metabolism, and overall health of its host. However, biologists have only a nascent understanding of the forces that drive inter-individual heterogeneity in gut microbial composition, especially the role of host social environment. Here we used 178 samples from 78 wild yellow baboons (Papio cynocephalus) living in two social groups to test how host social context, including group living, social interactions within groups, and transfer between social groups (e.g., dispersal) predict inter-individual variation in gut microbial alpha and beta diversity. We also tested whether social effects differed for prevalent "core" gut microbial taxa, which are thought to provide primary functions to hosts, versus rare "non-core" microbes, which may represent relatively transient environmental acquisitions. Confirming prior studies, we found that each social group harbored a distinct gut microbial community. These differences included both non-core and core gut microbial taxa, suggesting that these effects are not solely driven by recent gut microbial exposures. Within social groups, close grooming partners had more similar core microbiomes, but not non-core microbiomes, than individuals who rarely groomed each other, even controlling for kinship and diet similarity between grooming partners. Finally, in support of the idea that the gut microbiome can be altered by current social context, we found that the longer an immigrant male had lived in a given social group, the more closely his gut microbiome resembled the gut microbiomes of the group's long-term residents. Together, these results reveal the importance of a host's social context in shaping the gut microbiome and shed new light onto the microbiome-related consequences of male dispersal.


[Indexed for MEDLINE]
Publication types, MeSH terms, Secondary source ID, Grant support

Publication types
Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Research Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.

MeSH terms
Animal Distribution*
Animals
Gastrointestinal Microbiome*
Kenya
Male
Papio cynocephalus/microbiology*
Papio cynocephalus/physiology*
Social Behavior*

Secondary source ID
Dryad/10.5061/dryad.nh044

Grant support
P01 AG031719/AG/NIA NIH HHS/United States
R01 AG034513/AG/NIA NIH HHS/United States
R21 AG049936/AG/NIA NIH HHS/United States

LinkOut - more resources
Gastrointestinal Microbiome

All of the microbial organisms that naturally exist within the GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT.

Year introduced: 2018

Pubmed search builder options

- Subheadings:
  - drug effects
  - genetics
  - etiology
  - immunology
  - physiology
  - radiation effects

- Restrict to MeSH Major Topic
- Do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy

Tree Number(s): G06.591.375, G16.500.275.157 049.100 500.375, N06.230.124.049.100 500.250

MeSH Unique ID: D000069196

Entry Terms:
- Gastrointestinal Microbiomes
- Microbiome, Gastrointestinal
- Microbiomes, Gastrointestinal
- Gut Microflora
- Microflora, Gut
- Gut Microbiota
- Gut Microbiotas
- Microbiota, Gut
- Microbiotas, Gut
- Gastrointestinal Flora
- Flora, Gastrointestinal
- Gut Flora
- Flora, Gut
- Gastrointestinal Microbiota
- Gastrointestinal Microbiotas
- Microbiota, Gastrointestinal
- Microbiotas, Gastrointestinal
- Gut Microbiome
Recommended databases

• **Web of Science**
  – Core Collection, **BIOSIS, Zoological Record**
  – Powerful search and refine options
  – Includes citation networks

• **Scopus**
  – Similar search and refine options to Web of Science platform, with slightly easier interface
  – Includes citation networks
  – More inclusive for recent publications, somewhat less historical coverage

• **PubMed**
  – Biomedical focus, less historical coverage
  – Controlled keywords (MeSH)
Database search techniques

- Brainstorming keywords
- Truncation and wildcards
- Combining keywords with Boolean operators
From natural language to strong keywords

• “Natural language” is how you would naturally ask a question

• Some databases can interpret your natural language and some can’t

• It’s worth it to learn how to talk to databases in their language because you get much better results
An example question

What quantitative methods can be used to estimate age at death based on the pelvis?
Your search found no records.

Check the spelling of your search query.
Compare your query to the search examples on the search page.
Use a wildcard (*) to find plurals and word variants. (e.g. graph*nanofib* for graphite nanofiber).
Use multiple terms to find similar concepts. (e.g., cell* phone* OR mobile phone*).
Consider clearing the search form. Previous queries may remain in other fields.
See search rules and training videos

What quantitative methods can be used to estimate age at death based on the...
Ectocranial suture closure: a revised method for the determination of skeletal age at death based on the lateral-anterior sutures

The causes of cancer: quantitative estimates of avoidable risks of cancer in the United States today

Cancer incidence and mortality worldwide: sources, methods and major patterns in GLOBCAN 2012

Nasty, brutish, but not necessarily short: a reconsideration of the statistical methods used to calculate age at death from adult human skeletal and dental age indicators
quantitative method estimat* "age at death" pelvi*
1. Quantitative Analysis of the Morphological Changes of the Pubic Symphyseal Face and the Auricular Surface and Implications for Age at Death Estimation
   By: Villa, Chiara; Buckberry, Jo; Cattaneo, Cristina; et al.
   JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES Volume: 60 Issue: 3 Pages: 556-565 Published: MAY 2015

2. Age at death estimation of adult males using coxal bone and CT scan: A preliminary study
   By: Ferrant, Ophélie; Rouge-Maillart, Clotilde; Guittet, Lydia; et al.
   FORENSIC SCIENCE INTERNATIONAL Volume: 186 Issue: 1-3 Pages: 14-21 Published: APR 15 2009
Truncation and wildcards

Leaving out letters at the beginning, middle, or end of a search term and replacing them with a symbol.

(\*, ?, $ are common)

Wildcard meanings are defined for each database.

leምur* = lemur, lemurs, Lemuridae, etc.
olfact* = olfaction, olfactory, etc.
colo$р = color or colour
organi?ation = organization or organisation
Combining keywords with Boolean operators

Consistent across databases

AND

OR

NOT
• Used to narrow search
• Results must contain both search terms

lemur AND olfact*
• Used to broaden search
• Results may contain one or the other or both search terms

Zimbabwe OR Rhodesia
NOT

- Used to narrow search
- Results do not contain the search term after the NOT

Strepsir$hin* NOT loris
So for our example question...

*What quantitative methods can be used to estimate age at death based on the pelvis?*

quantitative method estimat* "age at death" pelvi*

estimat* AND ("age at death" OR (death AND AND age)) AND pelvi*

...and many more variations
**GUIDING QUESTIONS**

**WHO are you interested in?**
- Professional drivers
- Fanbase (potentially)

**WHAT (specifically) are you interested in?**
- Discrimination in women's sports
- Treatment of women drivers in the media

**WHERE**
- United States

**WHEN**
- Looking at historical timeline (when women became involved to present)

---

**TOPIC**

women and auto racing

---

**GENERAL CONCEPTS & KEYWORDS:**
- Sexism in sports
- Stereotypes of women drivers (in general)
- Women and motorsports
- Women and vehicles (planes, motorcycles)

---

**SYNONYMS & RELATED TERMS:**
- **Women**: women, females, gender, girls
- **Auto Racing**: driving, races, cars, automobiles, vehicles, stock cars

---

**SPECIFIC CONCEPTS & KEYWORDS:**
- Women in NASCAR/Indy500/Formula One
- Treatment of women race car drivers in media
- History of women in auto racing
- Specific drivers (ex. Danica Patrick)
What do citation managers do?

- Organize your citations, of course! Also...
- Store pdfs and annotations
- Allow collaboration and sharing of references
- Format bibliographies
Recommended citation managers

zotero

ENDNOTE®

MENDELEY

ProQuest RefWorks
Let’s take a look at EndNote...
EndNote Demo Highlights

- Importing citations from pdfs
- Importing lists of citations from databases
- Organizing citations into groups
- Settings
  - Sync with EndNote Web
  - Add Duke Libraries to “Find Full Text”
  - Download additional citation styles
- Cite While You Write (bibliography magic)