SELECTIVE DATABASES DISTRIBUTED ON THE BASIS OF FRASCATI MANUAL

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Review

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The answer to the question of what a database is and what is its relevance to the scientific research is not easy. We may not be wrong if we say that it is, basically, a kind of information resource, often incomparably richer than it is, for example, a single book or magazine.

Discussion and conclusion: As a form of storing and retrieval of the knowledge, appeared in the information age, which we've just participated and witnesses. In it, thanks to the technical possibilities of information networks, it can be searched for a number of more or less relevant information, and that scientific and profound content. Databases are divided into: bibliographic

databases, citation databases and databases containing full-text. In the paper are shortly presented most important on-line databases with their web site links. Thanks to those online databases scientific knowledge is spreading much more easy and useful.

Key words: ICT, IMRAD, quoting literature, review of the articles, publications.

1. INTRODUCTION

For the contents of the database are typical the basic information such as author, record title, place of publication, year of publication, and, possibly, the volume of content (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). When it comes to the type of stored records most of them relating to articles published in journals. However, in a significant number of cases, there are also records relating to the announcements of scientific meetings published in proceedings, as well as other types of publications such as books, master's theses, doctoral dissertations, technical reports, patents, and, more recently, audio and video records. The creation of databases involves several types of professionals. Among them are librarians, computer specialists and indexers. Users of the information sources search on topics that are the subject of their research and scholarly interest.

Databases can, according to its structure and offered content be divided into (1):

- Bibliographic databases,
- Citation databases, and
- Databases containing full-text.

2. DATA BASES

Bibliographic databases usually con-

tain bibliographic records expertly prepared with the structure of the description consisted of the following elements: authorship, paper title, source, summary, year of publication, publisher, publication type and information about the original language in which the paper is written. These databases differ, particularly in terms of volume of data that present themselves and can contain abstract and index terms as keywords or descriptors. Its topic may include scientific, or commercial resources, as well as daily news. They are usually used to search and locate relevant sources of information and would be path to the original documents referenced in the database.

Today, the growing phenomenon of the records in these databases associated with records in other databases, especially full versions that are located somewhere else on the World Wide Web.

In addition, this database may contain electronic address of the author, Web-page of the document, the holder of the copyright and the like. These databases are, in short, used to get acquainted with the scope and level of research literature in particular scientific field.

2.1. Reference database

Unlike bibliographic databases, with which they are in close affinity, citation database process also references and citations that the authors presented at the end of the written article. Citation database, which is important to mention, offer an answer to the question who are the most cited papers and how relevant they are within a particular scientific field. Thus they play a special role in the citation indexing options, with is the most recently quoted from some base such as Scopus, for example, could result in self-quotation. This base is normally used to gain insight into the relevance of a work within a particular scientific field.

2.2. Full text data bases

After bibliographic searches and insight into the extent of the scientific literature from each area of interest of the author, the author may want to access the database with full text articles. Most often this term refers to the complete recordings of a scientific paper that was published in the form of journals, books, or proceedings of the symposium. Complete record is usually offered in a truly convenient, HTML format (which can be a displayed in Web

browser as Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Opera, etc., or a PDF format using Acrobat Reader). This resource is used to get familiar with the works within a particular scientific field.

3. ON-LINE DATABASES

3.1. Natural science

Academic Search Complete (www.ebscohost.com/academic/academic-search-complete)

This database, produced by the EBSCO, is multidisciplinary in its content. It contains about 13,000 abstracts and indexed journals, more than 7,500 reviewed journals with full text. Its usage enables the retrieval of quoted references from more than 1,400 journals.

Agricola (www.agricola.nal.usda.gov/help/aboutagricola.html)

Agricola is a catalog and index to the collection of the National Agricultural Library of the United States.

Analytical Sciences Digital Library – ASDL (www.asdlib.org)

Analytical Sciences Digital Library is a digital library created with the support of the National Science Foundation of the United States. This depository was created as part of the National Digital Library of Science (NSDL) and the Department of Analytical Chemistry of the American Society of Chemistry.

(arXiv. Org)

ArXiv is a database maintained by the Cornell University Library, providing access to electronic records over 600,000 articles in physics, mathematics, computer science, quantitative biology, statistics and finance.

Astrophysics Data System (<http://adswww.harvard.edu/>).

This is a database of astrophysics, geophysics and physics. It is created and maintained by Harvard University, USA.

DMOZ (www.dmoz.org)

DMOZ is a directory through which it is possible to access a variety of information resources. Otherwise, governing by people, not machines.,

DOAJ: Directory of Open Access Journals (www.doaj.org)

The aim of this portal is that by the path of free access to greater visibility and easier to use the content of scientific and technical journals without financial constraints. Freely available magazines are described as „those publications that use the financing model of the readers or

their institutions, does not require a subscription to use“. So, to keep a journal was included in the database, the user is required to give the right to „read, store, copy, distribute, print, search, and links to the full text of articles offered“. This database allows you to search freely more than 2,600 journals in various fields of human knowledge and experience.

(www.cy.espacenet.com)

Espacenet is an extensive base-commercial patent database registered around the world.

GeoRef (www.agiweb.org/georef/about/index.html)

GeoRef is a database established by the American Geological Institute in 1966. This information resource contains over 3.4 million references related articles in geological journals, books, maps, appendices with scientific conferences, reports and theses.

Science Citation Index

(http://thomsonreuters.com/products_services/science/science_products/a-z/science_citation_index/)

This database is focused on the essential data from about 3,700 leading scientific and technical journals, from about 100 different disciplines. Through this database, it is possible to identify reviewed journals with high impact factor.

SpringerLink (www.link.springer.com)

SpringerLink provides access to online information from the natural sciences, medicine, technology, statistics, etc.

World Meteorological organization (<http://www.wmo.int>)

On this website of the Word Meteorological Organization can be found information about the topic of climate changes.

Wiley-Blackwell (www.eu.wiley.com/wiley/CDA)

Wiley is one of the world's leading publishers of academic literature including those in electronic form.

3.2. Technical Sciences

arXiv (www.arxiv.org)

The arXiv is an information service provided by the Cornel University in the USA, which provides access to over 800,000 electronic contributions in physics, mathematics, computer science, quantitative biology and quantitative finance and statistics.

(www.benthamscience.com)

Bentham publisher offers over 230 journals with free access to the content.

CiteSeerX (<http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/about/>)

CiteSeerX is a scientific literature digital library and search engine with a primary focus on information resources in the computer and information science. Its aim is to improve the distribution of scientific literature and improve the functionality, usability, availability, cost, comprehensiveness, efficiency and timeliness of access to scientific and academic knowledge.

CSA Materials Research Database with METADEX

(www.csa.com/factsheets/material-set-c.php)

This database provides access to the contents of leading database of materials, with particular emphasis on metallurgy, ceramics, polymers and composite materials used in the technique. Within this database, particularly prominent are sub files: Aluminum Industry Abstracts, Ceramic Abstracts / World Ceramics Abstracts, Copper Technical Reference Library, Corrosion Abstracts, Engineered Materials Abstracts, Materials Business File and METADEX.

FIZ Karlsruhe (www.fiz-karlsruhe.de/home.html)

FIZ Karlsruhe–Leibniz Institute for Information Infrastructure is nonprofit organization whose mission is to make scientific and technical information from around the globe publicly available. FIZ Karlsruhe provides technical support to the project of the German Digital Library (DDB).

(www.goportis.de)

Goportis the network three German National Library:

For technology: (www.tib-hannover.de),

For medicine: (www.zbmed.de),

For economy: (www.zbw.eu).

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers–IEEE (<http://www.ieee.org>)

This access point offers a wealth of information, especially in the field of computer science and electrical engineering.

OPEN J-Gate (<http://openj-gate.com>)

Open J-Gate is a portal for access to articles in journals and periodicals available online.

Office of Scientific and Technical Information – Osti (www.osti.gov)

On the website of the Office of Scientific and Technical Information of the Ministry of Energy of the United States is offered a variety of scientific and technical information, particularly related to the energy sector.

3.3. Biomedicine and Health

BioMed Central (www.biomedcentral.com/about)

BioMed Central is a publisher of 220 reviewed journals with open access. It encompasses a wide range of interests from the field of biology and medicine. Publisher charging the processing of submitted articles.

Books@Ovid (www.site.ovid.com/site/products/)

Products of Ovid companies include selected titles of books and journals in the field of medicine and health, health care and pharmaceuticals.

CABI (www.Cabi.org)

CABI is a nonprofit scientific oriented development and information organizations, particularly active in the field of public health, ecology and agronomy. Among its products are bibliographic databases *CAB abstracts* on the topic of agriculture and ecology and the *Global Health* bibliographic databases relevant to public health. CABI also publishes electronic books and multimedia resources in the domain of their professional orientation.

CBC-Core Biomedical Collection (www.ovid.com...prod...)

CBC is a product of Ovid Technologies Corporation and contains 14 papers published in prestigious journals in the field of biomedicine.

CINAHL database (www.ebscohost.com/public/the-cinahl-databases)

CINAHL database contains indexes of 3,000 journals in the field of health care, biomedicine, alternative medicine and other related fields including librarianship.

EMBASE (www.ovid.com)

Embase is a biomedical and pharmacological database that contains bibliographic records with citations, abstracts and indexes.

HINARI (<http://www.who.int/hinari/about/>)

HINARI is an information service designed to provide free, or *tolerably* expensive, access to scientific and technical information in the field of biomedical and related sciences.

(www.ICMJE.org)

On this web site are contained guidelines for scientific and technical papers submitted for publication in biomedical journals.

MEDLINE database administered by the National Library of Medicine – NLM (<http://www.nlm-nih.gov>)

On the website of the National Library of Medicine in the U.S. is offered a wealth of information on the subject of medicine and related disciplines. MEDLINE (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online) is a bibliographic database of the biomedical and medical information. Thematically covering medicine, nursing, pharmacy, dentistry, veterinary medicine and the health care. Medline also covers a wide scope of literature in biology and biochemistry, as well as the field of molecular evolution.

Ovid (<http://www.ovid.com>)

Ovid to the members of medical, scientific and academic community generally offer formatted quality content from the domain of their professional interests.

PLoS – Public Library of Science (<http://www.plos.org>)

PLoS is a nonprofit organization of scientists and physicians committed to the idea that the scientific and medical literature make available as a kind of public good.

3.4. Biotechnical science

AGRICOLA (<http://agricola.nal.usda.gov/>)

This database contains a wealth of documents on the topic of biotechnology. Published by the National Library of Agriculture U.S.

AGRIS (<http://agris.fao.org/>)

Agris is a global database in the public domain, with about 3 million of structured bibliographic records on the subject of agriculture and technology. Publisher is the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization–FAO, based in Rome.

FSTA (www.ifis.org/fsta)

FSTA (Food Science and Technology Abstracts) is a bibliographic database covering scientific and technological aspects of the production and processing of agricultural products. The database contains about 220 journals, reports a different number of books, contributions to conferences, patents and standards.

3.5. Social sciences

Anthropological Index Online (<http://aio.anthropology.org.uk/aiosearch/>)

Anthropological Index Online is index of current magazines found in the library of the British Museum of Anthropology in London.

AULIMP: (<http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/aulimp/index.html>)

This is a database containing military journal of the Air force University, USA.

Business Source Complete (www.ebscohost.com/business-source-complete)

This database contains the leading collection of bibliographic information including the complete texts from more than 1350 reviewed journals, 1400 commercial journals and business journals of general type, then books and more than 10,000 company profiles, market reports, etc.

EMERALD Database (<http://www.emeraldinsight.com>)

In the *Emerald* database can be retrieved full text journals in the field of economics, marketing, management, human resources management, technology, information technology, library science...

ERIC (www.eric.ed.gov)

In professional circles, is considered the most extensive database in the field of education: Contents of this base is combined from two sources: resources from education and Liquid-index of journals from education.

EUR-LEX (<http://www.eur-lex.europa.eu>)

EUR-Lex is the access point to the European Union documents.

Google Scholar (www.scholar.google.com)

Google Scholar provides a unique way to retrieve the scientific literature. You can search for books, contributions in journals, publications of professional associations, digital repositories, and academic editions of different kinds...

LexisNexis (<http://www.wqw.lexisnexis.com>)

LexisNexis is a leading global provider of information resources in the field of law and related areas of knowledge.

ODS (<http://www.documents.un.org/>)

ODS is an access point to the documents of the United Nations organization system.

REPEC (<http://repec.org/>)

This database is a cooperative venture of volunteers whose aim is to provide access to information resources in the field of economics and business.

Science Direct (<http://sciencedirect.com/>)

This database was published by Elsevier Publishers, provides access to the contents and texts of a large number of reviewed journals.

Social Science Citation Index

(http://thomsonreuters.com/products_services/science/science_products/a-z/social_sciences_citation_index/) (20. 1. 2011.)

In this database is indexed about 1,700 journals with content that includes around 50 disciplines in the social sciences. The quality of this particular base underlines the fact that it indexes a wide range of articles and books particularly useful for researchers in the field of sociology.

3.6. Humanistic sciences**Arachne:**

(http://www.dainst.org/index_04b6084e91a114c63430001c3253dc21_en.html)

This is a database of the German Archaeological Institute.

<http://archnet.org>

ArchNet is a rich resource in the field of architecture and art history.

Arts and Humanities Citation Index:

(http://thomsonreuters.com/products_services/science/science_products/a-z/arts-humanities-citation-index/)

To this Arts and Humanities Citation Index is accessed via the Web of Science database. This index enables researchers, administrators, university and faculty students an effective and comprehensive access to bibliographic and citation information to help them find scientific research data, analyze trends, magazine content and research results and to share with others their knowledge and ideas.

ATLA (<http://www.atla.com/about/Pages/default.aspx>)

This is a database maintained by the American theological library associations.

Compendium (www.culturepolicies.net)

Compendium is an information portal designed to provide information access and monitoring of normative instruments of cultural policy and topics of interest to those who are particularly interested in issues of cultural trends in Europe. *Compendium* is a joint project of the Council

of Europe and ERICarts Institute.

Council of Europe:

(<http://www.coe.int/T/E/CulturalCooperation/Heritage/>)

Culturnet (www.culturenet.net)

Network for culture is a project initiated by the Croatian Ministry of Culture and the Open Society Institute of Croatia. It combines in one point access to different resources in the domain of culture in Croatia and beyond. Since 2004 the project maintains the Croatian Ministry of Culture.

Entertainment Technology Center:

(<http://www.etc.cmu.edu/site/projects/>).

European Heritage Network (www.european-heritage.net)

European Heritage Network is a permanent information system that collects and distributes information about the activities of the governments of member states of the Council of Europe in the field of cultural heritage, especially architectural and archaeological.

International Federation of Arts

Councils and Culture Agencies (<http://www.ifacca.org>)

International Federation of Councils on Culture and Cultural Agency maintains a database of experts on cultural policy around the world.

JSTORE (<http://about.jstore.org>)

JSTOR is a nonprofit service that "helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content-based quality digital archive, which includes more than a thousand academic journals and other scientific resources.

International Union for Conservation of Nature (www.iucn.org)

International Union for Conservation of Nature.

JURN (<http://jurnsearch.wordpress.com/about>)

JURN is the search engine dedicated to indexing freely available „open access“ journals from arts and humanistic sciences, in addition to other art scientific publications that enable freely available content.

Commission for Preservation of National Monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina (www.kons.gov.nba)

Commission for Preservation of National Monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina is established pursuant to Annex 8 of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

LabforCulture (<http://www.labfor-culture.org>)

“Laboratory of Culture” is a networked platform for information about arts and culture in Europe. It also contains a directory of cultural institutions in Europe, including cultural organizations and events in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The particularly interesting segment of this platform is entitled “European Union Programs and Institutions”.

Michael culture (www.michael-culture.org)

This project is intended to facilitate access to European digital collections, and makes available resources which are relevant to the field of education, scientific research and tourism.

Minerva (www.minervaeurope.org)

Minerva is a thematic network in the field of culture, scientific information and other relevant content.

MUSE project (<http://muse.jhu.edu/about/muse/index.html>)

Thanks to the cooperation of librarians and publishers, MUSE project, under favorable conditions, provides online access to the full text of a selected number of prestigious journals in the humanistic and social sciences.

Nordic World Heritage Foundation (www.hf.org)

Nordic World Heritage Foundation.

Organization of World Heritage Cities (www.ovpm.org)**World Conservation Monitoring Center (<http://unep-wcmc.org>)****REFERENCES**

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