

Topic 6.

Research for Journalistic Writing



RESOURCES FOR RESEARCH



- **The Deep Web** (also called the “hidden” web) includes all content on the WWW that cannot be accessed by simple mouse clicks.
- **Social Networks** - the content (text, images, audio and video files) comes from the users: this is called UGC, “user generated content”.
- **The Darkweb** - a part of the WWW (computer scientists understand “darknet” to mean something quite different, namely quasi “unused” parts of the internet address space).

FINDING AND USING DATABASES



WIKIPEDIA DATABASE CATEGORIES

- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Databases>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Digital_libraries
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Scholarly_databases
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Scholarly_search_services
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Bibliographic_databases_and_indexes
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Scientific_databases

DATABASE LISTS IN WIKIPEDIA

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_academic_databases_and_search_engines
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_online_database

FINDING AND USING DATABASES



DATABASES OF DATABASES

The Database Information System (DBIS) allows the use of 11,554 scientific databases (of which 4,754 are free on the internet).

LISTS OF DATABASES

To find lists of databases, look for “*a * z database*” in search engines.

LIBRARY CATALOGUES

Library catalogues are a special type of database. The basis are the catalogues of the individual libraries “on site”.

FINDING AND USING DATABASES



LIBRARY CATALOGUES

- Library of Congress (LoC), USA
- British Library (BL)
- Deutsche Nationalbibliothek (DNB) / The German National Library
- KVK - Karlsruhe Virtual Catalogue
- The European Library
- Worldcat
- International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA): Library Map of the World

FINDING AND USING DATABASES



WEB ARCHIVES

The most important freely accessible collection of old (changed and deleted) web content is the “*WayBackMachine*”.

SCIENTIFIC SEARCH ENGINES

The search engine *Wolframalpha* works with “curated data” and does not deliver web documents as results, but data, graphics and images.

FINDING AND USING DATABASES



EXAMPLES OF ACADEMIC DATABASES

Bielefeld Academic Search Engine (BASE)

<https://www.base-search.net/>

<https://www.base-search.net/Search/Advanced>

Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

<https://doaj.org/>

Google Scholar

<https://scholar.google.com/>

FINDING AND USING DATABASES



EXAMPLES OF ACADEMIC DATABASES

OAIster

<https://www.oclc.org/en/oaister.html>

<https://oaister.worldcat.org/>

<https://oaister.worldcat.org/advancedsearch>

WolframAlpha

<https://www.wolframalpha.com/>

WorldWideScience

<https://worldwidescience.org/>

<https://worldwidescience.org/wws/desktop/en/search.html>

DATABASES AND TOOLS FOR INVESTIGATIVE RESEARCH



FOREIGN REGISTRIES (UK Companies House, Czech business registry & land registry, etc.)

FISHING RODS (OpenCorporates, Orbis, LexisNexis, etc.)

HARPOONS (MarineTraffic, FlightRadar, Vesselfinder, Planefinder, Equasis, AirFrames, PlaneSpotters, SuperYachtFan, Bellingcat, etc.)