Literature Research
How to Perform Literature Research

 Efficient literature research requires

- Knowledge of *Where* to search
- Knowledge of *How* to search
- Finding adequate search terms
- Structured review of papers
- Knowledge of how to find information in papers
Different websites available that provide large literature databases

1. Google Scholar: http://scholar.google.de/
   - Key word and concrete paper search
   - Often, PDFs are provided

2. DBLP: http://www.informatik.uni-trier.de/~ley/db/
   - Search for keyword, conferences, journals, author(s)
   - BibTex and references to other websites

3. Citeseer: http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/about/site
   - keyword, fulltext, author, and title search
   - BibTex and (partially) PDFs are provided
Where to Search (II)

- Publisher sites are also a suitable target
- ACM Digital Library: http://portal.acm.org/dl.cfm
  - Keyword, author, conference/literature (proceedings), and title search
  - Bibtex, mostly PDFs and other information are provided
  - Similar to ACM, but only few PDFs
  - Extended access within university network
- Springer: http://www.springerlink.de/
  - Similar to previous
  - Extended access within university Network
- Further search possibilities: on author, research group or university sites
How to Search

Some hints to not get lost in the jungle

- Use distinct keywords (fingerprint vs. fingerprint data)
- Keep keywords simple (at most three words)
- Otherwise, search for whole title
- Read abstract (and maybe introduction) ⇒ decision for relevance

First insights

- Read abstract, introduction and background/related work (coarse-grained) to
  - . . . get a first idea of the approach
  - . . . find other relevant papers
Finding the required information

- Read the paper carefully
- Omit formal parts/sections
- Try to classify (core idea, main characteristics) ⇒ develop classification/evaluation in mind
- Understand the big picture
- Make notes
- Do NOT translate each sentence