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# How to Find Articles in the *ODA* eJournal

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This note offers tips on finding articles on specific topics in *ODA*.

The first option involves using the search box that is located in the upper right-hand corner of the home page. Entering any portion of the title or abstract of any article appearing in *ODA* into the search box returns a list of all of articles with a title and/or abstract within which the entered text is embedded.

Entering a single keyword in the search box yields most hits. For example, "satisfaction" returns a list of 12 articles, three of which have titles containing the entered word (the number of returns using this search term may increase in time): the keyword fragment "satis" yields 17 articles. Reference sections of articles of interest may identify related work published in *ODA* and in other journals, books, and dissertations, etcetera: these works may suggest additional keywords to search.

If multiple synonyms for the intended topic exist, then conducting several different keyword searches may be productive. If the topic of interest is "confounding by Simpson's paradox," presently there are two returns using the keyword "Simpson," four using "paradox," and seven using "confound."

Some keywords may be too sensitive to efficiently identify specific articles. For example "novometric" presently identifies 42 articles. In such situations the use of two or more keywords separated by comma(s) increases the specificity of the search and may help to identify the most relevant articles. For example, "novometric, satisfaction" returns a list of five articles.

Small-string search terms may increase search finding specificity: for example, the term "expert agreement" returns only one article. In contrast, the search term "how to" returns 13 articles. Longer-string entries are increasingly specific: for example, the term "estimating inter-rater reliability" returns only one article. Greatest specificity is gained in experience. For example, the author learned the search term "induces" efficiently identifies (as the second listing) a specific article concerning developing symptom dominance hierarchies for raw versus ipsatively-standardized data in N-of-1 (single-case) temporal designs.

Comprehensive review of article titles and abstracts is the "old-school" method, and should be considered. For completed volumes the most recent contribution posted to *ODA* includes the Table of Contents, which may be useful in conducting thorough literature search.

## Author's Notes

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