

# CTC 340: TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS

## 1. RESEARCH AS A 2-STEP PROCESS

To ensure you get the best information for your project, divide your researching into two stages:

Stage 1: Search databases and web sites to identify relevant material;

Stage 2: Search databases & ask a librarian to locate that material.

## 2. SEARCHING FUNDAMENTALS

With Keyword Searching, you determine your search terms; you have greater flexibility but you get broader results. You must try multiple searches using different spellings and synonyms in order to match all the variations authors could use. Alternatively, Subject Searching is very organized and uses only pre-determined terms; you find your Subject Heading and you search for it. You must use the term chosen by the person who has cataloged the book or article.

1. Perform a keyword search using important terms that define your topic.
2. Find a good result and look at its Subject Heading.
3. Perform a subject search using the Subject Heading you find.

## 3. DATABASES

Engineering Village 2 – summaries of articles covering all types of engineering

ScienceDirect – full-text journal articles in science and technology from 1997+

ProQuest – full-text articles originally from magazines, newspapers, and journals

IEEE Xplore – full-text IEEE journals from 1998+

## 4. JOURNALS AVAILABLE THROUGH THE LIBRARY & THE DATABASES

Better Roads*	Library Collection	1993+
IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems	IEEE Xplore	2000+
ITE Journal	ProQuest	1996+
Journal of Transportation and Statistics†	Library Collection	1998+
Traffic Safety	Library Collection	1971+
Transportation Journal	ProQuest	1993+
Transportation Research Part A: Policy and Practice	ScienceDirect	1997+
Transportation Research Part B: Methodological	ScienceDirect	1997+
Transportation Research Part C: Emerging Technologies	ScienceDirect	1997+
Transportation Research Part D: Transport and Environment	ScienceDirect	1997+
Transportation Research Part E: Logistics and Transportation Rev.	ScienceDirect	1997+
Transportation Science	ProQuest	2002+

\*Available online: <http://www.betterroads.com>

†Available online: <http://www.bts.gov/publications/jts>

## 5. JOURNALS AVAILABLE THROUGH INTERLIBRARY LOAN

Civil Engineering	Highways
Journal of Transportation Engineering	Traffic Engineering and Control
Transportation	Transportation Quarterly
Transportation Research Part F: Traffic Psychology and Behaviour	
Transportation Research Record	

REMEMBER: THE LIBRARIANS ARE HERE TO HELP YOU !!

(315) 792-7251

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## 6. WEB SITES

- Bureau of Transportation Statistics [<http://www.bts.gov>]
- Federal Highway Administration [<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov>]
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [<http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov>]
- National Transportation Library [<http://ntl.bts.gov>]
- Transportation Research Board [<http://trb.org>]
- Google's Site on Transportation [Directory: Science → Social Sciences → Urban and Regional Planning → Transportation]
- Traffic Calming [Directory: Science → Technology → Transportation → Traffic Calming]
- Roundabouts [Directory: Recreation → Roads and Highways → Interchanges → Roundabouts]

## 7. CITING ARTICLES FROM ELECTRONIC DATABASES

Cite works within your paper with parenthetical references (Author Page number). These references will correspond to sources listed alphabetically by author at the end of your paper in a Works Cited page (Foster 207). Sources without an author are listed by their title instead.

- General Formula

Author. "Title of Article." Title of Journal Volume (Year of Publication): Page numbers. Name of Database. Database Provider. Name of Library, State. Date of Access <URL>.

- ProQuest Example

Nije, Kees, and Hillie Talens. "Traffic Calming: Implementation of a Philosophy." ITE Journal 71.3 (2001): 34-38. ProQuest Direct. ProQuest. Peter J. Cayan Library, NY. 23 Mar. 2004 <<http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb>>.

- ScienceDirect Example

Barbosa, Heloisa M., Miles R. Tight, and Anthony D. May. "A Model of Speed Profiles for Traffic Calmed Roads." Transportation Research Part A: Policy and Practice 34 (2000): 103-123. ScienceDirect. Elsevier B.V. Peter J. Cayan Library, NY. 23 Mar. 2004 <<http://sciencedirect.com>>.

## 8. CITING WEB SITES

"Traffic Calming: How It Works."<sup>1</sup> Traffic Calming Programs.<sup>2</sup> [n.d.]<sup>3</sup> City of Portland Office of Transportation.<sup>4</sup> 23 Mar. 2004<sup>5</sup> <<http://www.trans.ci.portland.or.us/trafficcalming/How/streamline.htm>>.<sup>6</sup>

- <sup>1</sup>If no author's name is available, begin with the title of the document. State the full title of the document enclosed in quotation marks unless you are citing an entire Internet site.
- Include <sup>2</sup>the title of the site (underlined), <sup>3</sup>the date of the site's latest update, and <sup>4</sup>the name of any organization that sponsors the site (usually at the bottom of the site's home page).
- <sup>5</sup>Provide the last date you visited the site and <sup>6</sup>the URL enclosed in angle <> brackets. If a URL must be divided between two lines break it only after a slash; do not introduce a hyphen - at the break. If a URL is too long or too complicated, give the site's search page instead.
- If you cannot find some of this information, cite what is available.

Source: MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers (2003).

Additional handouts are available online at: [www.sunyit.edu/~fosterr](http://www.sunyit.edu/~fosterr)