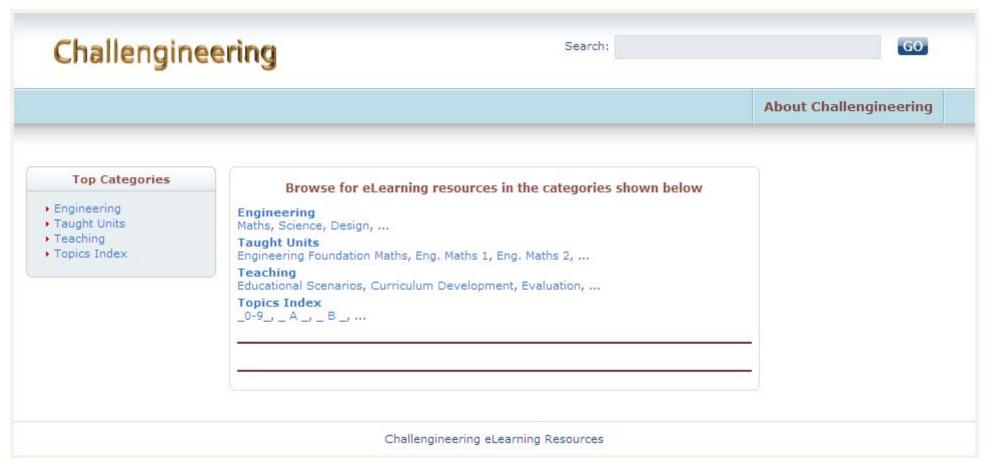
To access the Challengineering catalogue you need to login using your Swinburne login details.

Staff note: login using your OPAX number, not your email name.

At the top level of the catalogue (the first screen that you see) you are invited to either **Search** or **Browse** the catalogue.

Please do not rely on a 'Google mentality' which assumes that Searching is all you need.

To use the catalogue effectively you need to understand and use both approaches – **Searching** and **Browsing**.



Browsing

There are two main branches of the catalogue that you can browse through. You can think of these as alternative perspectives on the same collection of resources.

Engineering: The first branch can be regarded as the world of Engineering categorised in a general way.

See in the diagram below where the world of Engineering has been subdivided into four subcategories:- Maths, Science, Design, and Management.

Each subcategory has been further subdivided, e.g., Science has been subdivided into several subcategories including Electromagnetism, Mechanics, and others.

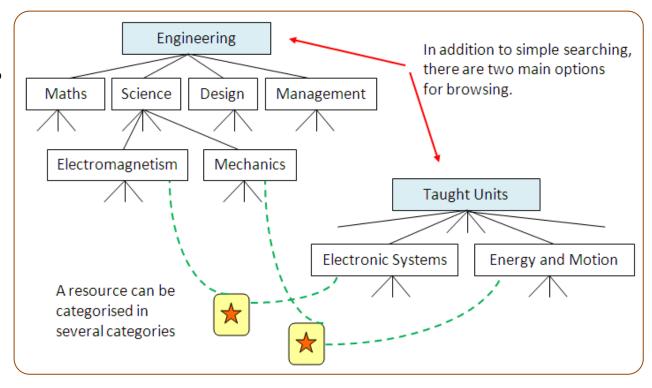
Taught Units: The second branch can be regarded as the world of Engineering categorised according to how it is taught in various units in the Associate Degree in Engineering. Each taught unit is further subdivided into categories that correspond to modules taught within the unit, e.g., Electronic Systems is subdivided into modules: Analog DC Electronics, Electromagnetism, Operational Amplifiers, and others.

In comparison to the more general Engineering perspective, the Taught Units perspective is idiosyncratic but obviously still a very useful perspective to have.

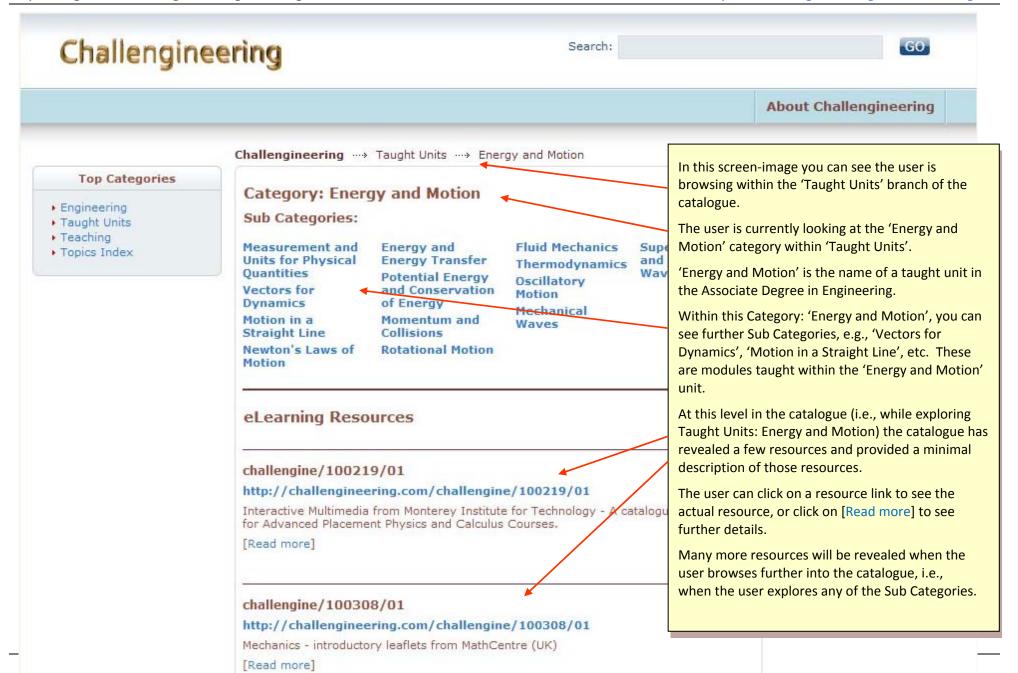
Each of these perspectives has its pros and cons.

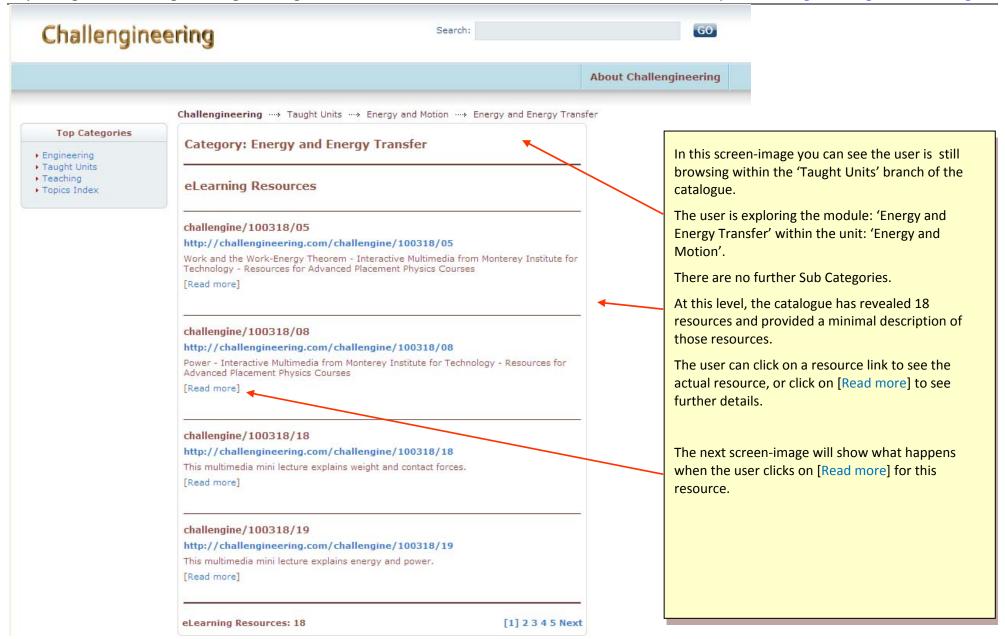
At different times, different people will prefer one or other as a way of browsing through the resources.

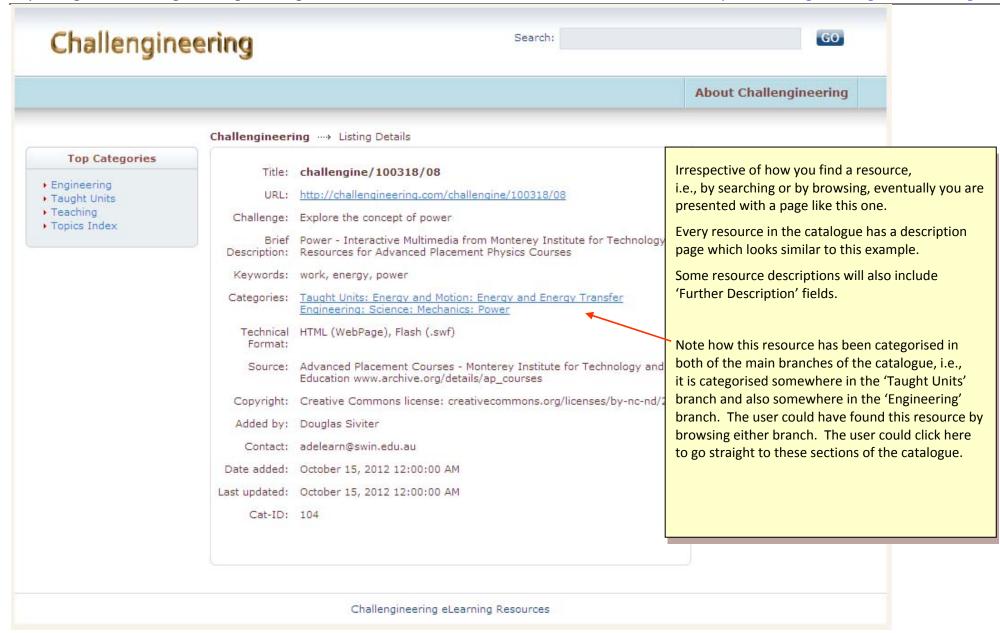
An important point to remember is that these two branches are not mutually exclusive, i.e., they are not separate sets of resources. They provide alternative views of the *same set of resources*.



Every resource in the catalogue will appear somewhere in *both* branches. In many cases, a single resource will appear in several places in each branch.







Searching and using the Topics Index

The first thing to realise about Searching is that this is a very simple catalogue with a very primitive search facility. This is not an elaborate repository system or a Google search engine. The catalogue's search facility will simply find all instances of whatever you type into the search field. You will not be able to apply any filtering or smart search options. Furthermore, you cannot specify phrases like "group work" by putting group work in quotes. This simple search facility will regard that "quoted phrase" as two separate words and search for both of them. So, your search results would then include all instances of 'group' and all instances of 'work'.

Therefore your main problem when using **search** is that you will nearly always find too much information and the items you want will be hidden amongst unwanted noise. For this reason, you are recommended to understand the value of the **Topics Index** and be prepared to use **both** the **Search** and the **Topics Index** effectively.

An illustrative example is provided below.

An example where Search is not your best option

Imagine you are searching for resources about 'work', where 'work' is a well-defined concept in mechanics.

We are using the term 'work' in the sense of "the work done by, or energy transferred by, a force acting through a distance" (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Work)

We do not want any of the many other uses of the term 'work', e.g., work out a problem, work with logarithms, group work, etc. The English language uses the word 'work' in many different ways. That is a problem for a simple search facility in a catalogue. When you search for 'work', the catalogue has no way of knowing that you mean only the physics interpretation. The catalogue search facility will simply show you all instances of 'work' without knowing what any of them mean.

The next screen-image illustrates the example of searching for the term 'work'.

After the next screen-image you can see how using the **Topics Index** will be a more effective strategy than using **Search.**

