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الله الرحمن الرحيم

Publishing Research Support Documents in Open Access Platform

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Institute of Management and Research Services

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[@aalebrahim](https://twitter.com/aalebrahim)



www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009

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2nd May 2017



All of my presentations are available online at:

https://figshare.com/authors/Nader_Ale_Ebrahim/100797

Link to this presentation:

TRAIN-THE TRAINERS WORKSHOP SERIES ON: *Strategies to Enhance Research Visibility, Impact & Citations*

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD

=====
Centre for Research Services
Institute of Management and Research Services
University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
<http://scholar.google.com/citations>

**Part 7: Publishing research supporting
documents in Open Access platform**

Read more:

1. Ale Ebrahim, N., Salehi, H., Embi, M. A., Habibi Tanha, F., Gholizadeh, H., Motahar, S. M., & Ordi, A. (2013). [Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency](#). *International Education Studies*, 6(11), 93-99. doi: 10.5539/ies.v6n11p93
2. Ale Ebrahim, Nader. ["Optimize Your Article for Search Engine."](#) *University of Malaya Research Bulletin* 2.1 (2014): 38-39.

Abstract

Abstract: Unpublished papers, white papers, data sets, and teaching materials can be a source for increasing the author's visibility. Getting author's documents (*the full range of work produced by scholars and researchers*) under control is a key driver to enhance research visibility and impact. With document and data publishing tools, authors can put all of their key research outputs online where they're immediately accessible to the researchers that need them. Previous studies have found that papers with publicly available data sets receive a higher number of citations than similar studies without available data. In addition, new research has found that by putting your research data online, you'll become up to 30% more highly cited than if you kept your data hidden. In this workshop I will elaborate the advantages of sharing research data and introduce some relevant "Research Tools" for documents publishing.

Keywords: H-index, Improve citations, Research tools, Bibliometrics, Research Visibility, Documents publishing

Workshop Series :

Strategies to Enhance Research Visibility, Impact & Citations

Boosting your Research Visibility

Do you know "Over 43% of ISI papers have never ever received any citations?" (nature.com/top100_2014). Publishing a high quality paper in scientific journals is only halfway towards receiving citation in the future. The rest of the journey is dependent on disseminating the publications via proper utilization of the "[Research Tools](#)". Proper tools allow the researchers to increase the research impact and citations for their publications. This workshop series will provide you various techniques on how you can increase the visibility and hence the impact of your research work.

Who should attend?

The workshop is for professors, lecturers, and researchers who have published papers and would like to increase their papers' visibility and citation index. The workshop is applicable for various research disciplines. This workshop series is for UM Staff and UM students only.

Workshop Details & Registration

Speaker: **Dr. Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD (Research Fellow)**
Dr. Bong Yii Bonn, PhD (Research Manager)

Venue: **Computer Lab, Level 2, Institute of Research Management & Services (IPPP)**
Research Management & Innovation Complex, University of Malaya

Organizer: **Centre for research Services (PPP), IPPP, University of Malaya**

Time & Date: **Kindly refer page 2 of the brochure**

Fees: **RM 10.00 per Session / Topic**
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WORKSHOP SERIES 5

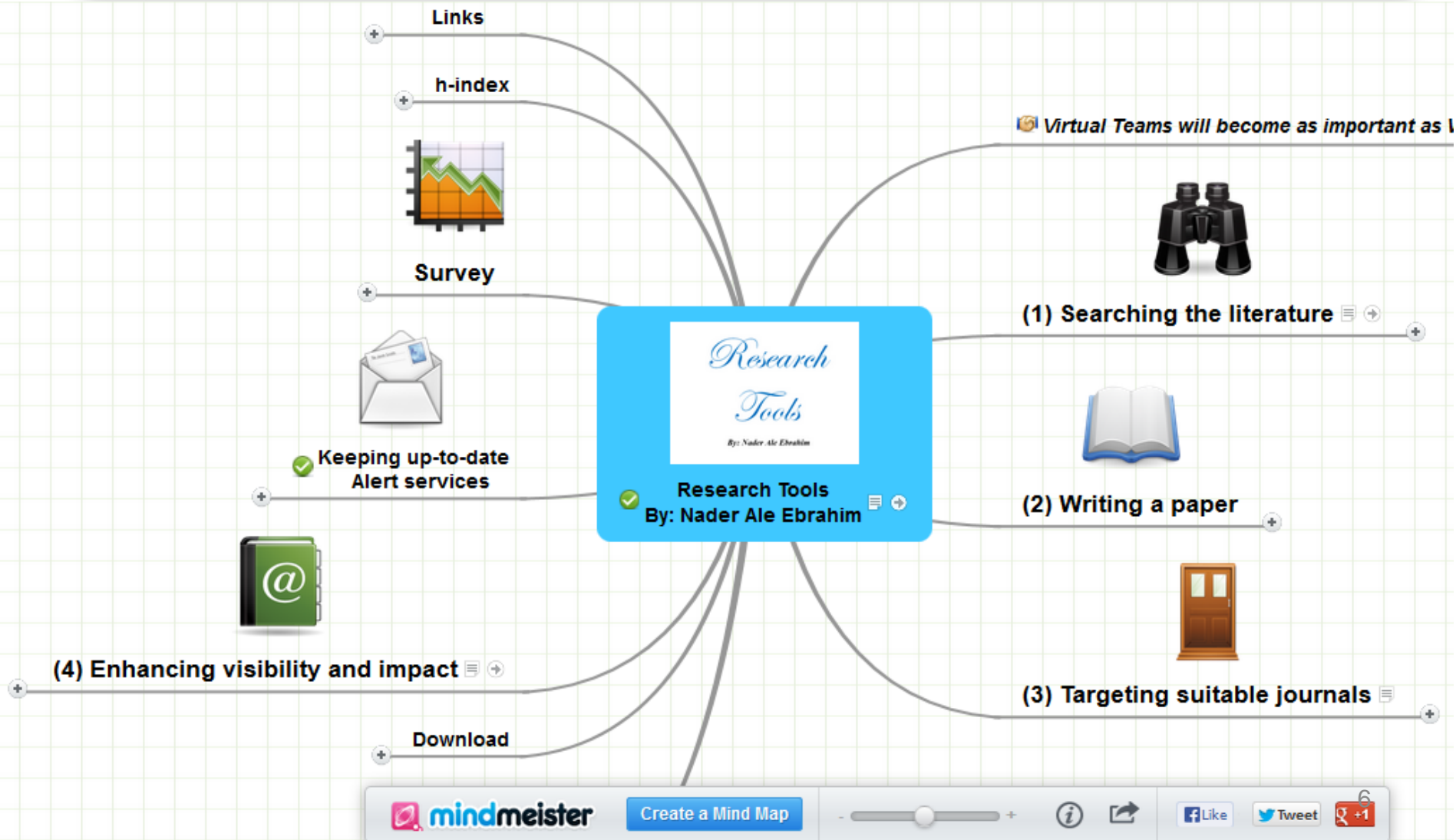
DATE	TIME	TOPIC
19 April 2017	9.00 a.m. – 12.00 p.m.	Improving Research Visibility Part 1: Search Engine Optimization
26 April 2017	9.00a.m. – 12.00 p.m.	Improving Research Visibility Part 2: Pre/Post Prints Preparation
3 May 2017	9.00a.m. – 12.00 p.m.	Improving Research Visibility Part 3: Online Profiles
17 May 2017	9.00a.m. – 12.00 p.m.	Improving Research Visibility Part 4: Open Access Repositories
24 May 2017	9.00a.m. – 12.00 p.m.	Improving Research Visibility Part 5: Blogging and Online Magazines
31 May 2017	9.00a.m. – 12.00 p.m.	Improving Research Visibility Part 6: Academic Social Networking
7 June 2017	9.00a.m. – 12.00 p.m.	Improving Research Visibility Part 7: Measuring Research Impact

CONTACT US

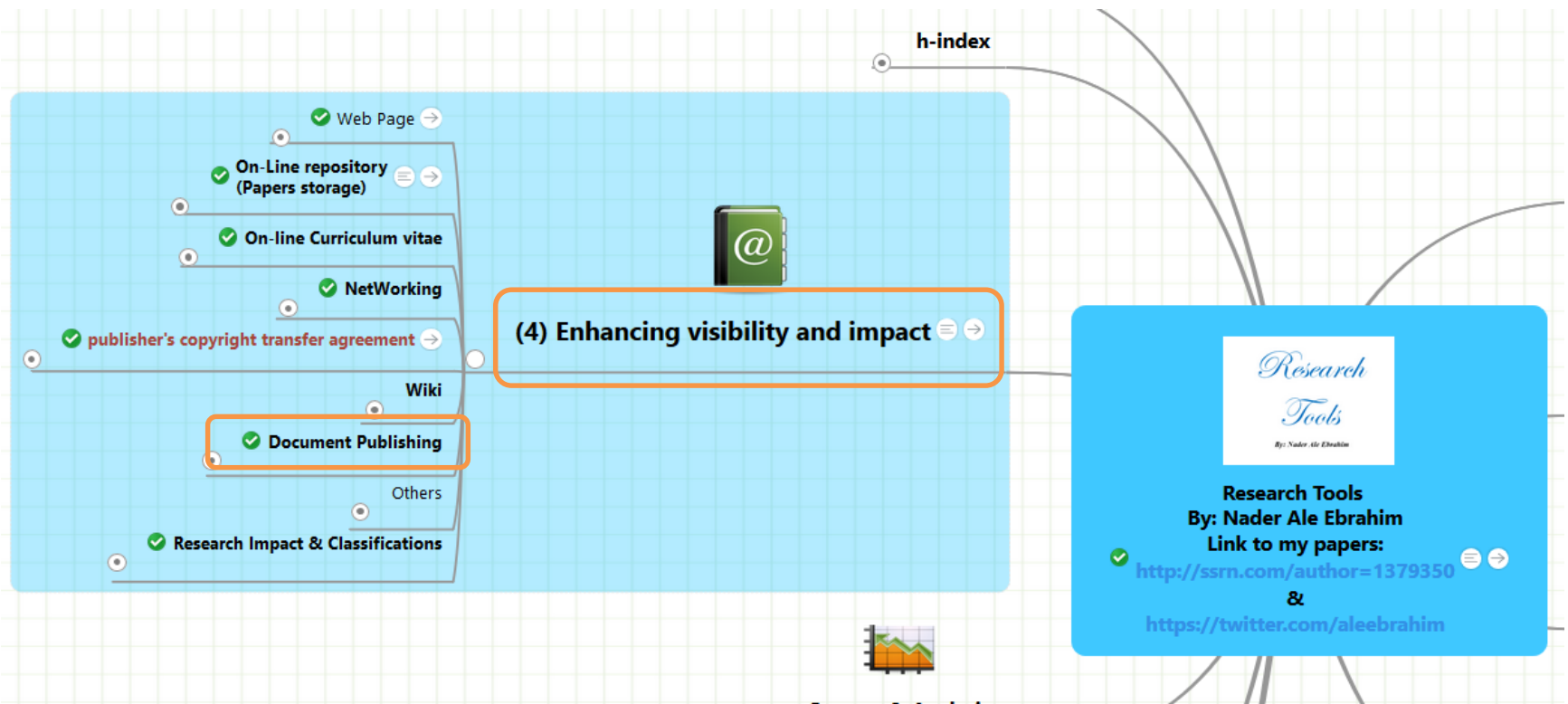
For further enquiries kindly contact us at:

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Research Tools Mind Map



Research Tools Mind Map -> (4) Enhancing visibility and impact -> Document Publishing



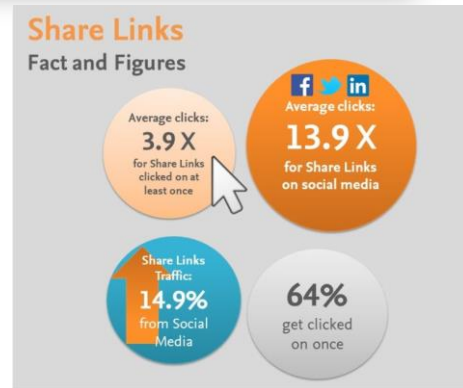
Benefits of Open Access



CC-BY Danny Kingsley & Sarah Brown

From submission to sharing: the life cycle of an article

- **Phase 1: Conception and birth**
- **Phase 2: Submission**
- **Phase 3: Reviewers**
- **Phase 4: Production and publication**
- **Phase 5: Dissemination and archiving**
 - The article is published, but its life cycle isn't yet complete. In this phase, dissemination can start; sharing the Share Links article helps increase readership and make it more visible.



Source: <https://www.elsevier.com/reviewers-update/home/featured-article/from-submission-to-sharing-the-life-cycle-of-an-article>

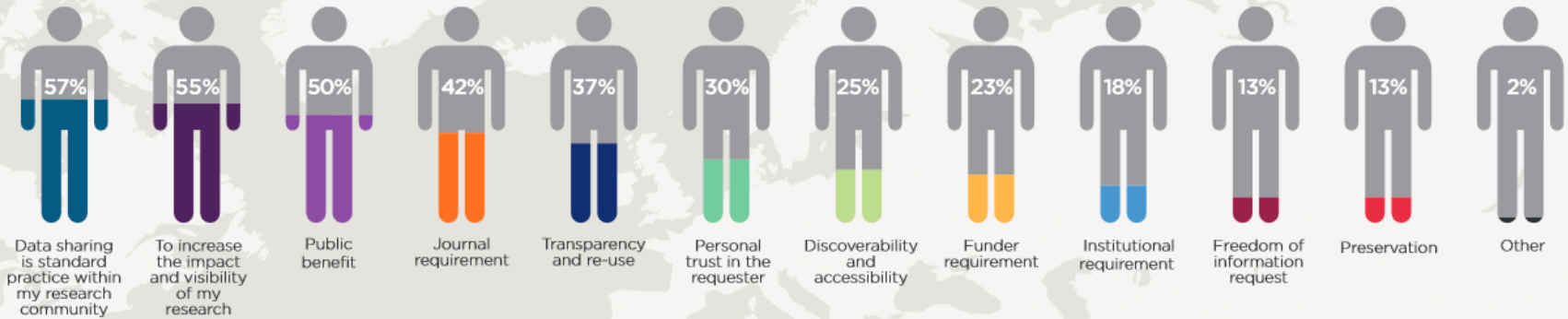
Open the full range of work produced by
scholars and researchers

- It's not only journal articles you can share. Consider making all your scholarly outputs available online.

Source: http://wiki.lib.sun.ac.za/images/5/5d/Online_Visibility_Guidelines.pdf

RESEARCHER DATA SHARING INSIGHTS

RESEARCHER MOTIVATIONS FOR SHARING DATA

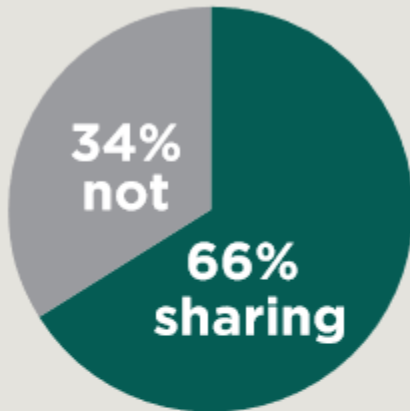


DATA SHARING TRENDS BY COUNTRY



Source: <http://www.acscinf.org/PDF/Giffi-%20Researcher%20Data%20Insights%20--%20Infographic%20FINAL%20REVISED.pdf>

RESEARCHER DATA SHARING INSIGHTS



Life Sciences

Where Life Scientists share their work:

- 76%** As supplementary material in a journal
- 42%** Discipline-specific data repositories
- 29%** Personal/institutional/lab webpages
- 23%** Institutional data repositories
(i.e. university or institute-sponsored)
- 13%** General-purpose data repositories
(e.g. Dryad, figshare)

A typical *Life Science researcher* says she would be motivated to share more of her data in the future if she was guaranteed proper credit.

Source: <http://www.acscinf.org/PDF/Giffi-%20Researcher%20Data%20Insights%20--%20Infographic%20FINAL%20REVISED.pdf>



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Journal of Informetrics

Volume 11, Issue 1, February 2017, Pages 176–197



Regular article

Introducing *metaknowledge*: Software for computational research in information science, network analysis, and science of science

Abstract

metaknowledge is a full-featured Python package for computational research in information science, network analysis, and science of science. It is optimized to scale efficiently for analyzing very large datasets, and is designed to integrate well with reproducible and open research workflows. It currently accepts raw data from the Web of Science, Scopus, PubMed, ProQuest Dissertations & Theses, and select funding agencies. It processes these raw data inputs and outputs a variety of datasets for quantitative analysis, including time series methods, Standard and Multi Reference Publication Year Spectroscopy, computational text analysis (e.g. topic modeling, burst analysis), and network analysis (including multi-mode, multi-level, and longitudinal networks). This article motivates the use of *metaknowledge* and explains its design and core functionality.

PublicationIn *Journal of Informetrics***Date**

January, 2017

Links

PDF

Code

Dataset

Supplement

Project

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Parallel distributed computing

2011, Advances in Water Resources

MPI for Python: Performance in

2008, Journal of Parallel and Distributed

MPI for Python

2005, Journal of Parallel and Distributed

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Data Descriptor | 20 December 2016 | [OPEN](#)


An atlas of transcriptional, chromatin accessibility, and surface marker changes in human mesoderm development



Pang Wei Koh, Rahul Sinha [...] Kyle M. Loh

Data Descriptor | 20 December 2016 | [OPEN](#)

Multi-echo fMRI replication sample of autobiographical memory, prospection and theory of mind reasoning tasks



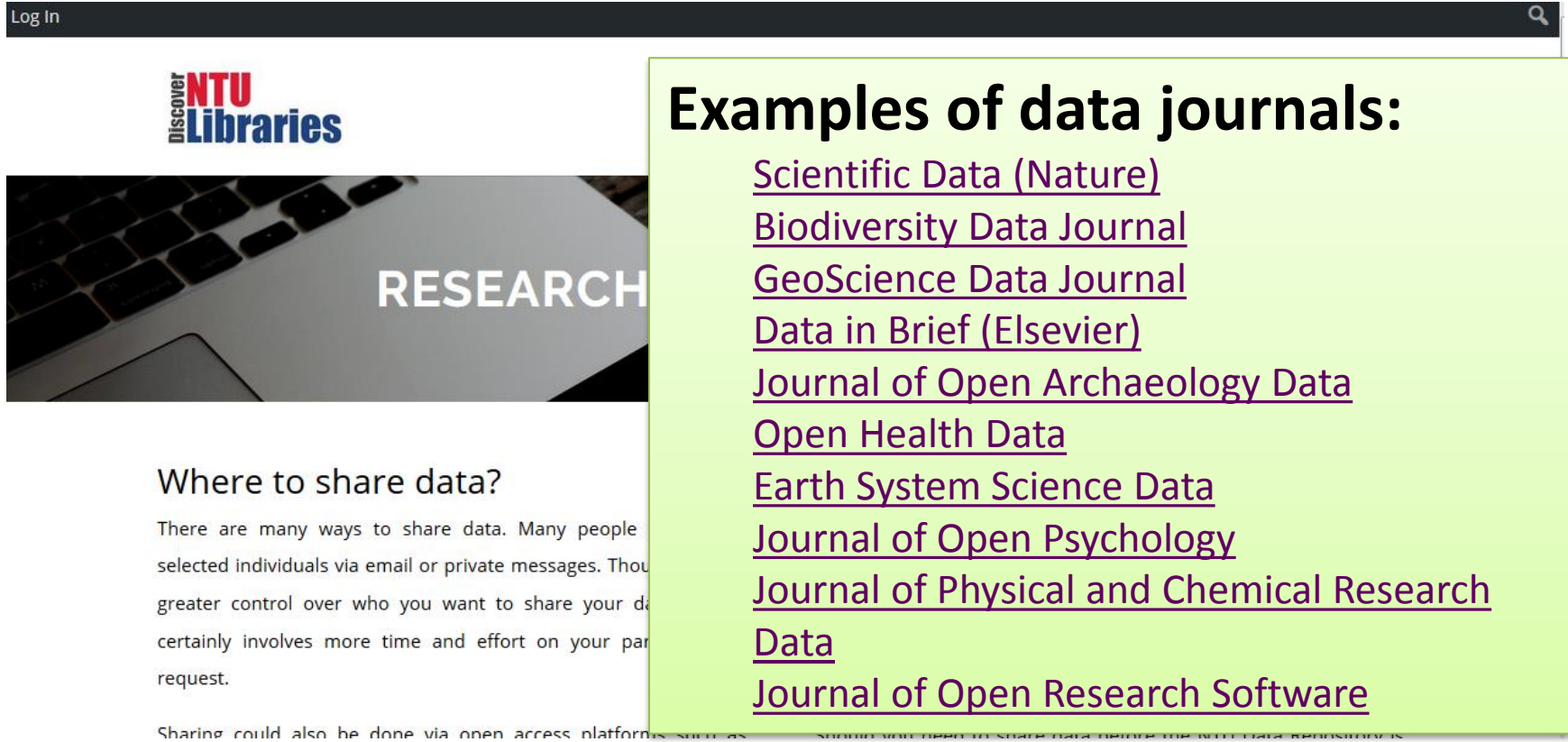
Elizabeth DuPre, Wen-Ming Luh & R. Nathan Spreng

Announcement

Videos and slides from #scidata16 are now available online

Recordings of all the talks from Publishing Better Science through Better Data 2016 and the accompanying slides... [show more](#)

Data journals



The image shows a screenshot of a web page from NTU Libraries. At the top left, there is a 'Log In' link and a search icon. Below that is the 'DISCOVER NTU Libraries' logo. The main content area features a large image of a laptop keyboard with the word 'RESEARCH' overlaid in white. Below the image is the heading 'Where to share data?' followed by a paragraph of text. To the right of the text is a light green box containing a list of data journals, each underlined in purple. The text in the screenshot is partially obscured by the green box.

Log In

DISCOVER NTU Libraries

RESEARCH

Where to share data?

There are many ways to share data. Many people selected individuals via email or private messages. That gives you greater control over who you want to share your data with, but certainly involves more time and effort on your part for each request.

Sharing could also be done via open access platforms such as

Examples of data journals:

- [Scientific Data \(Nature\)](#)
- [Biodiversity Data Journal](#)
- [GeoScience Data Journal](#)
- [Data in Brief \(Elsevier\)](#)
- [Journal of Open Archaeology Data](#)
- [Open Health Data](#)
- [Earth System Science Data](#)
- [Journal of Open Psychology](#)
- [Journal of Physical and Chemical Research Data](#)
- [Journal of Open Research Software](#)

Data sharing benefits the researcher

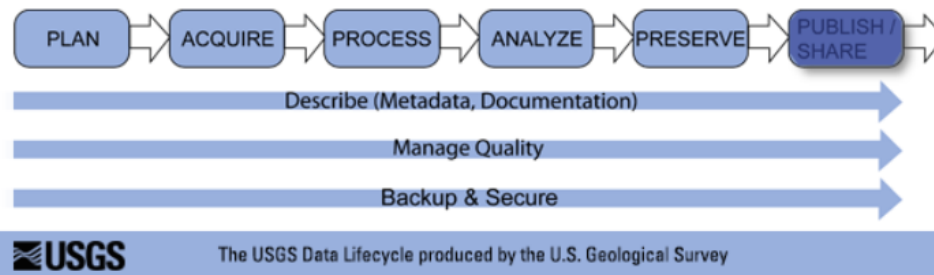


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USGS Data Management

- Home
- Overview of Data Management
- Plan
- Acquire
- Process
- Analyze
- Preserve
- Publish/Share**
- Why Share Your Data?
- Data Catalogs & Portals
- Science Publishing

[Publish/Share](#) > Why Share Your Data?



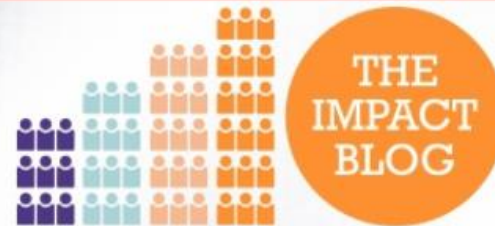
Why Share Your Data?

Data sharing benefits the researcher, research sponsors, data repositories, the scientific community, and the public. It encourages more connection and collaboration between scientists, and better science leads to better decisionmaking.

Preparation

Publishing and sharing data papers can increase impact and benefits researchers, publishers, funders and libraries

Maximising the impact of academic research



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Publishing and sharing data papers can increase impact and benefits researchers, publishers, funders and libraries



*The process of compiling and submitting data papers to journals has long been a frustrating one to the minority of researchers that have tried. **Fiona Murphy**, part of a project team working to automate this process, outlines why publishing data papers is important and how open data can be of benefit to all stakeholders across scholarly communications and higher education.*

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Scientists who share data publicly receive more citations

Date: October 1, 2013

Source: PeerJ

Summary: A new study finds that papers with data shared in public gene expression archives received increased numbers of citations for at least five years. The large size of the study allowed the researchers to exclude confounding factors that have plagued prior studies of the effect and to spot a trend of increasing dataset reuse over time. The findings will be important in persuading scientists that they can benefit directly from publicly sharing their data.

Share:

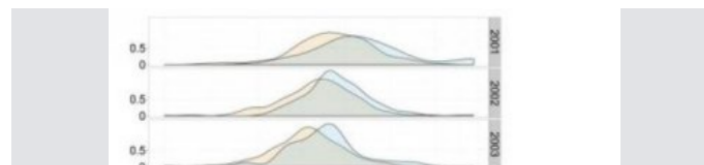


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Related Stories



Negative Citations Important to Scientific Progress Should Be Tracked, Says New Study

Feb. 23, 2016 — Negative citations are not necessarily a bad thing, says a new article. Tracking those citations can reveal where there is particular 'vitality' in a research area, especially when there is ... [read more »](#)

Exact Formula Now Available for Measuring Scientific Success

Feb. 1, 2016 — Scientometrics research is the science of evaluating scientific performance. Physics methods designed to predict growth based on a scale-free network have rarely been applied to this field. Now, ... [read more »](#)

Assessing the Role of Negative Citations in Science

Oct. 26, 2015 — Not all academic citations are positive ones, and a new paper finds that as many as one in 50 citations in a top immunology journal were critical in ...

Source: PeerJ. "Scientists who share data publicly receive more citations." ScienceDaily. ScienceDaily, 1 October 2013. www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2013/10/131001091451.htm

The study – an abstract presented at the American Geophysical Union 2011 meeting – reported a 35% increase in citations to articles published in the journal *Paleoceanography*,

The screenshot shows the BioMed Central blog interface. At the top left is the BioMed Central logo with the tagline 'The Open Access Publisher'. To the right are social media icons for Facebook and Twitter. Below the logo is a navigation bar with 'blog network' and 'ABOUT' links, and dropdown menus for 'Blogs' and 'Topics'. A search bar is also present. The main content area features the title 'Citing and linking data to publications: more journals, more examples...more impact?' by Iain Hrynaszkiewicz, dated 19 Jan 2012. The text of the post discusses the introduction of additional data sharing resources and the 'Availability of supporting data' section. On the right side, there is a profile picture placeholder for Iain Hrynaszkiewicz and a 'FOLLOW' button. At the bottom right, there is a 'SUBSCRIBE' button and a notification box that says 'Receive the latest BMC blog posts straight to your inbox.'

Data reuse and the open data citation advantage

- They found that studies that made data available in a public repository received 9% more citations than similar studies for which the data was not made available.

PeerJ

Data reuse and the open data citation advantage

Heather A. Piwowar^{1,2} and Todd J. Vision^{1,2,3}

¹ National Evolutionary Synthesis Center, Durham, NC, USA

² Department of Biology, Duke University, Durham, NC, USA

³ Department of Biology, University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, USA

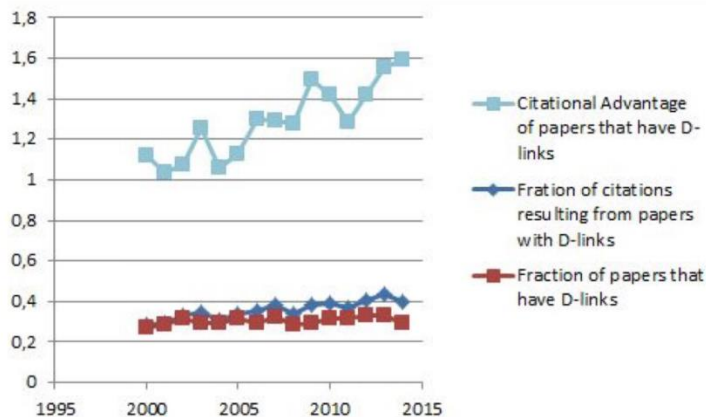
ABSTRACT

Source: Piwowar, H. A., & Vision, T. J. (2013). Data reuse and the open data citation advantage. *PeerJ*, 1. doi:10.7717/peerj.175
<https://peerj.com/articles/175/>

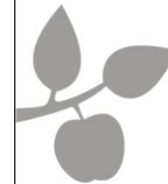
Existance of an advantage: Using simple measures based on publication and citation data from NASA's Astrophysics Data System, a Citation Advantage amounts to certain peer reviewed research articles with links to research data receiving on the average significantly more citations per paper per year, than the corresponding research articles without links to data

3. Results and Analyses

Example: Citation Advantage for ApJ 2000 - 2015



SYDDANSKUNIVERSITET.DK



**Evidence that
data sharing
increases
citation impact**
from astrophysics



Bertil F. Dorch (corresponding), Thea M. Drachen, Ole Ellegaard
& Asger V. Larsen
University Library of Southern Denmark

SYDDANSKUNIVERSITET.DK

Elsevier and Dryad Implement Reciprocal Linking Between data sets and Published Research Articles

ELSEVIER

SEARCH MENU

Science And Technology

Elsevier and Dryad Implement Reciprocal Linking Between Datasets and Published Research Articles

Elsevier articles on ScienceDirect and scientific and medical research data at Dryad now reciprocally linked

Share this:       

Amsterdam, July 25, 2013

Elsevier, a world-leading provider of scientific, technical and medical information products and services, and the Dryad Digital Repository [↗](#), a leading archive for scientific and medical research data, today announced that they have implemented two-way linking between their respective content.

The Dryad Digital Repository provides facilities for archiving, discovery and accessibility of data files associated with any published article in the sciences or medicine, as well as software scripts and other files important to the article. Dryad is a nonprofit organization committed to its mission of making data publicly available for research and educational reuse. All datasets stored by Dryad receive persistent, resolvable Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs) to allow their proper citation.

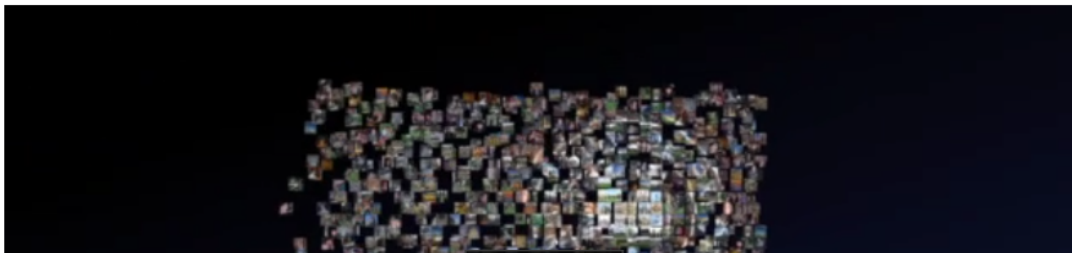
Source: <https://www.elsevier.com/about/press-releases/science-and-technology/elsevier-and-dryad-implement-reciprocal-linking-between-datasets-and-published-research-articles>



Principles of data sharing

The sharing of research data offers many benefits for the researcher, research community and public.

[Ben Goldacre](#), LSHTM Research Fellow and author of *Bad Science*, [explains the importance of making scientific data open and available.](#)



Resources

General Information

Guidance

Using the Archives

Specialist Services

- [Open Access](#)
- [Research Data Management](#)
 - [Introduction to RDM](#)
 - [Produce a DM Plan](#)
 - [Create and Organise Data](#)
 - [Keeping Data Securely](#)
 - [Documenting your Data](#)
 - [Curate and Preserve Data](#)

... since data sharing may increase the impact of your research and data sharing may be required

Data Management: Share Data

Enter Search Words

Search

Overview

Get Ready

Make a Plan

Save Data

Describe Data

Share Data

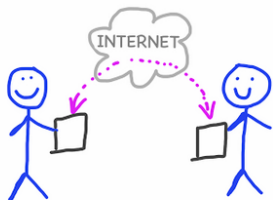
Follow Ethics

About

Share data

Know the benefits of data sharing and any requirements for it

... since data sharing may increase the impact of your research and data sharing may be required



Potential benefits of data sharing

- increase the citation rate to your publication (Piwowar et al., 2007)
- facilitate new scientific inquiry and collaborations

The more widely available your research data is, the more impact it will have.



Research Data Management

Why manage research data

Why share data

Copyright and research data

Planning and costing

Organising your data

Storing active data

Archive, discover and share

Training, help and support

What does your funder require?

Computing Services Home

[University home](#) > [Computing Services](#) > [Research Data Management](#) > Why share data

Sharing your data

Why Share Data?

Knowing when to share or not to share is imperative when managing your data. There are many benefits in sharing your data.

Maximising impact of research

The more widely available your research data is, the more impact it will have. The move towards open data means that data can be viewed by a more extensive audience than previously and this means that its impact may extend further in the academic community as well as being more likely to influence society both nationally and internationally.

Increased citation rates

Making data available for other researchers to use increases the likelihood of it being cited as shown by [research from PLOS ONE](#) that found that making data publicly available resulted in a 69% increase in citations. Citation rates on individual datasets are also being calculated by Thomson Reuters using the [data citation index](#), which can be selected from the drop-down menu next to 'all



Research Impact and Publishing: Open data

metrics

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[Open Access](#)
[Open data](#)
[Key tools](#)

What is open data?

Open Data is data that can be freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose (The Open Definition).

Some funding organisations and publishers are introducing guidelines for sharing data associated with publications and/or funded research projects. Examples include:

- NHMRC: [Statement on data sharing](#)
- Wellcome trust: [Policy on data management and sharing](#)
- PLoS journals: [Data availability policy](#)

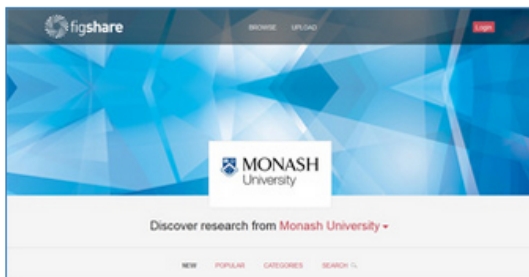
Further information:

- "Open data" Australian National Data Service (ANDS)
Provides a definition and features of open data, and an overview of the benefits of open data.
- JISC "Linked/ open data"

Data repositories

A large number of repositories are available for promoting and sharing open data, including:

- [Monash Figshare](#)
Share research outputs including figures, datasets, media, papers, posters, presentations and filesets. Data is stored on Monash servers.



- [Monash University Research Repository](#)

Benefits of open data



by Danny Kingsley & Sarah Brown

Data journals

Data journals publish brief articles which describe a data set(s). They are often open access and peer reviewed, and the articles can be cited.

Examples include:

- [Scientific data](#)

Open-access, peer-reviewed publication for descriptions of scientifically

Sharing and disseminating data

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Sharing and disseminating data



How disseminating your research data can increase the impact of your research; disseminating through data archives and repositories.

- [Archives and repositories](#)
- [Digital data repositories hosted at Monash University](#)

Contacts at Monash University

- › Research Repository Librarian
Monash University Library
arrowmon@monash.edu

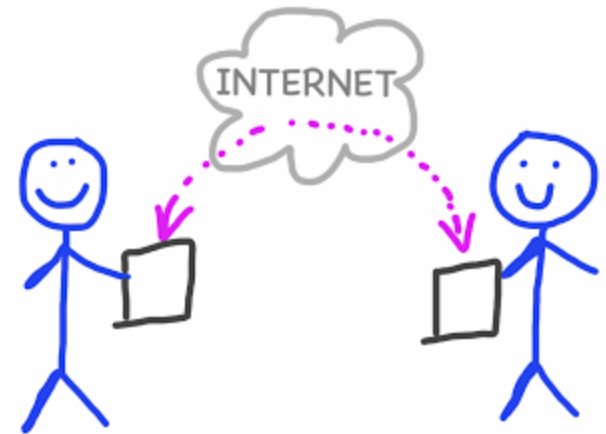
Reasons to share data

Making your data available for access and use offers several benefits:

- *Enhanced visibility*: Your research will be promoted in different locations, exposing it to different audiences
- *Enable validation*: Research will be easier to verify by others, increasing confidence in the validity of your work
- *Enhance your reputation*: Data sharing enables you to gain credit for all of the research outputs produced, not just your publications
- *Higher citation rates*: Studies have found that publication with accompanying data receive higher rates of citation than those that do not ([Piwowar & Vision, 2013](#)).
- *Enhance research impact*: Data produced in one study can be used in new and innovative ways, which in turn will increase your citation rate and reputation.
- *Support equitable research*: Greater openness ensures research can be used by a wide range of organisations, irrespective of their size or location.
- *Greater transparency*: Research communities and funding bodies increasingly expect research to be made available, to ensure transparency and accountability

Journal publication policy

- Nature and Science require the availability of data and materials as a condition for publication.



Data Availability



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Data Availability

The following policy applies to all of PLOS journals, unless otherwise noted.

PLOS journals require authors to make all data underlying the findings described in their manuscript fully available without restriction, with rare exception.

When submitting a manuscript online, authors must provide a *Data Availability Statement* describing compliance with PLOS's policy. If the article is accepted for publication, the data availability statement will be published as part of the final article.

Refusal to share data and related metadata and methods in accordance with this policy will be grounds for rejection. PLOS journal editors encourage researchers to contact them if they encounter difficulties in obtaining data from articles published in PLOS journals. If restrictions on access to data come to light after publication, we reserve the right to post a correction, to contact the authors' institutions and funders, or in extreme cases to retract the publication.

Methods acceptable to PLOS journals with respect to data sharing are listed below, accompanied by guidance for authors as to what must be indicated in their data availability statement and how to follow [best practices in reporting](#). If authors did not collect data themselves but used another source, this source must be credited as appropriate. Authors who have questions or difficulties with the policy, or readers who have difficulty accessing data, are encouraged to contact the relevant journal office or data@plos.org.

The data policy was implemented on March 3, 2014. Any paper submitted before that date will not have a data availability



Prepare your article

Guidelines for authors on how to write and structure an article

Article
templates



Experimental data

- On submission of a manuscript authors should provide all data required to understand and verify the research presented in the article. The Royal Society of Chemistry believes that where possible all data associated with the research in a manuscript should be freely available in an accessible and usable format, enabling other researchers to replicate and build on that research.
- [Read about our data policy and the experimental data](#) you should include for the characterisation of new compounds, X-ray crystallography and macromolecular structures.

Source: <http://www.rsc.org/journals-books-databases/journal-authors-reviewers/prepare-your-article/>

“any data obtained with federal funds be accessible to the general public”

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THE DATA CITATION INDEX™

CONNECTING THE DATA TO THE RESEARCH IT INFORMS

What is it?

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COLLABORATIVE SCIENCE: SOLVING THE ISSUES OF DISCOVERY, ATTRIBUTION AND MEASUREMENT IN DATA SHARING

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Twenty-first century research is more data-intensive than ever due to the proliferation of digital technologies and the demand for answers in today's era of fast-paced innovation. Similarly, the movement toward collaborative (aka "open") innovation is affecting scientific research, bringing scientists from different disciplines together in

Scientific breakthroughs will be powered by advanced computing

THE DATA CITATION INDEX

Source: http://wokinfo.com/products_tools/multidisciplinary/dci/collaborative_science/

Availability of Research Data



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Open Research Data

Availability of Research Data

Several research funders require that research data be made as openly available as possible once the research has been completed. You can consult the [Sherpa/Juliet](#) service to see different funders' policies regarding the openness of research data.

The openness of research materials may range from full publicity to restricted access rights governed by licenses or case-specific agreements. Researchers themselves may, within certain legal limitations, define the degree of publicity and access rights to their research data when uploading them in the digital repository.

EUDAT: the collaborative Pan-European infrastructure providing research data services, training and consultancy.

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Research Infrastructures & Data Centres



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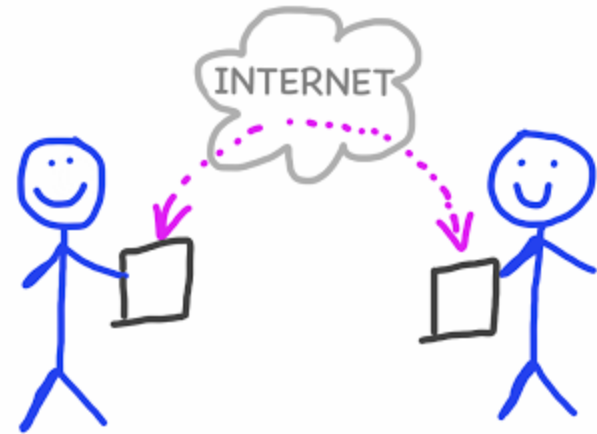


B2FIND

Find Research
Data

Potential benefits of data sharing

- increase the citation rate to your publication ([Piwowar et al., 2007](#))
- facilitate new scientific inquiry and collaborations
- avoid duplicate data collection
- provide rich, real-life resources for education
- promote scientific transparency and accountability
- archive data in a reliable public database



Tips for raising research data impact

- Deposit data in a trustworthy repository
- Provide appropriate metadata
- Enable open access
- Apply a license to the data
- Raise awareness

Source: Alex Ball, Monica Duke (2015). 'How to Track the Impact of Research Data with Metrics'. DCC How-to Guides. Edinburgh: Digital Curation Centre. Available online: <http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/how-guides>

A game theoretic analysis of research data sharing

Supplemental Information

Go to:

Appendix S1

Calculations of the pool of available datasets X:

[Click here for additional data file.](#) (42K, docx)

Appendix S2

Additional output of the model for impact:

[Click here for additional data file.](#) (67K, docx)

Source: Pronk, T. E., Wiersma, P. H., van Weerden, A., & Schieving, F. (2015). A game theoretic analysis of research data sharing. *PeerJ*, 3, e1242. doi:10.7717/peerj.1242 <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4579014/>

- To mark the anniversary, *Nature* asked Thomson Reuters, which now owns the SCI, to list the 100 most highly cited papers of all time. (See the full list at [Web of Science Top 100.xls](#) or the [interactive graphic](#), below.)

Data Citation for Researchers

- confirming you are able to publish the data by considering issues such as contractual arrangements, copyright and ethics
- determining the license conditions under which the data can be released and reused
- preparing the data for publication by considering issues such as data cleansing and file formats
- securely storing the data to enable ongoing management and access
- assigning a DOI to the data
- providing appropriate metadata to describe the data including citation information
- publishing the metadata including the DOI.



Institutional Planning implications

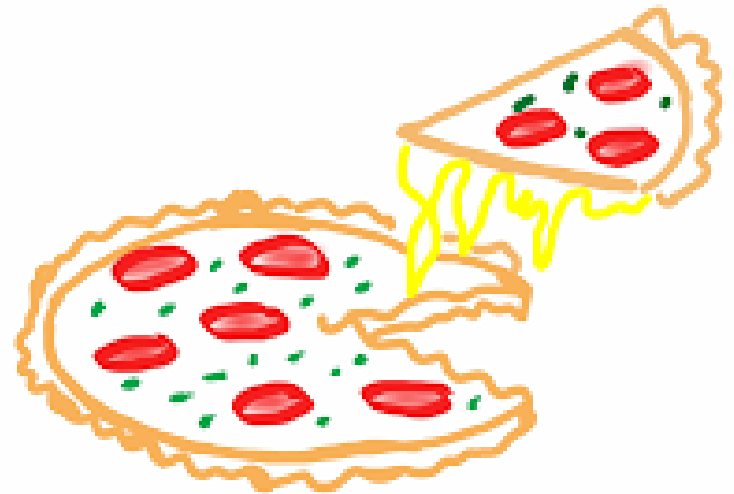
- File format types should ideally be considered and decided upon *before* the commencement of data collection. eg Information lost by storing data using a lossy image, sound or video format cannot be recovered. Migrating data from an unsuitable format to a more sustainable option is always difficult and expensive, and may in some cases be impossible. Uncompressed non-lossy file formats take up a lot more storage space that needs to be taken into account when budgeting for storage.
- University of Western Australia: [Research Data Preservation Formats](#)
- University of Sydney: [Durable Formats](#)
- Monash University: [Durable Formats](#)

Tools to manage file formats

- [FIDO](#) (Format Identification for Digital Objects): command-line tool to identify the file formats of digital objects, and is designed for simple integration into automated workflows
- [BitCurator Access](#): open-source software that supports the provision of access to disk images [Webinar](#) on using BitCurator
- [Apache Tika](#): toolkit detects and extracts metadata and text from over a thousand different file types (such as PPT, XLS, and PDF)
- [BWFMetaEdit](#): free, open source tool that supports embedding, validating, and exporting of metadata in Broadcast WAVE Format (BWF) files

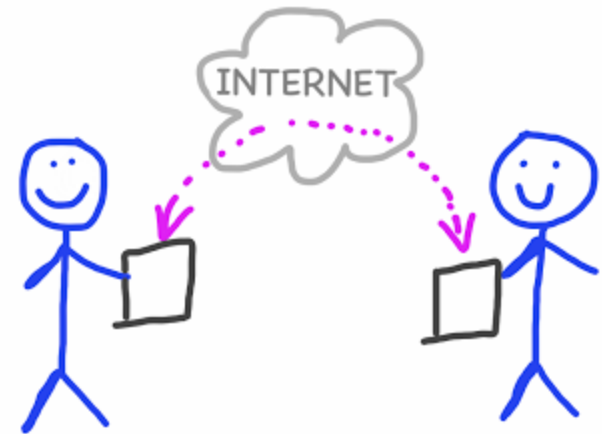
Share data selectively

- Share the best version of your data or files. Consider whether preliminary analyses or drafts will be necessary or helpful.
- Be cautious of sharing confidential, private, personal, or proprietary information.

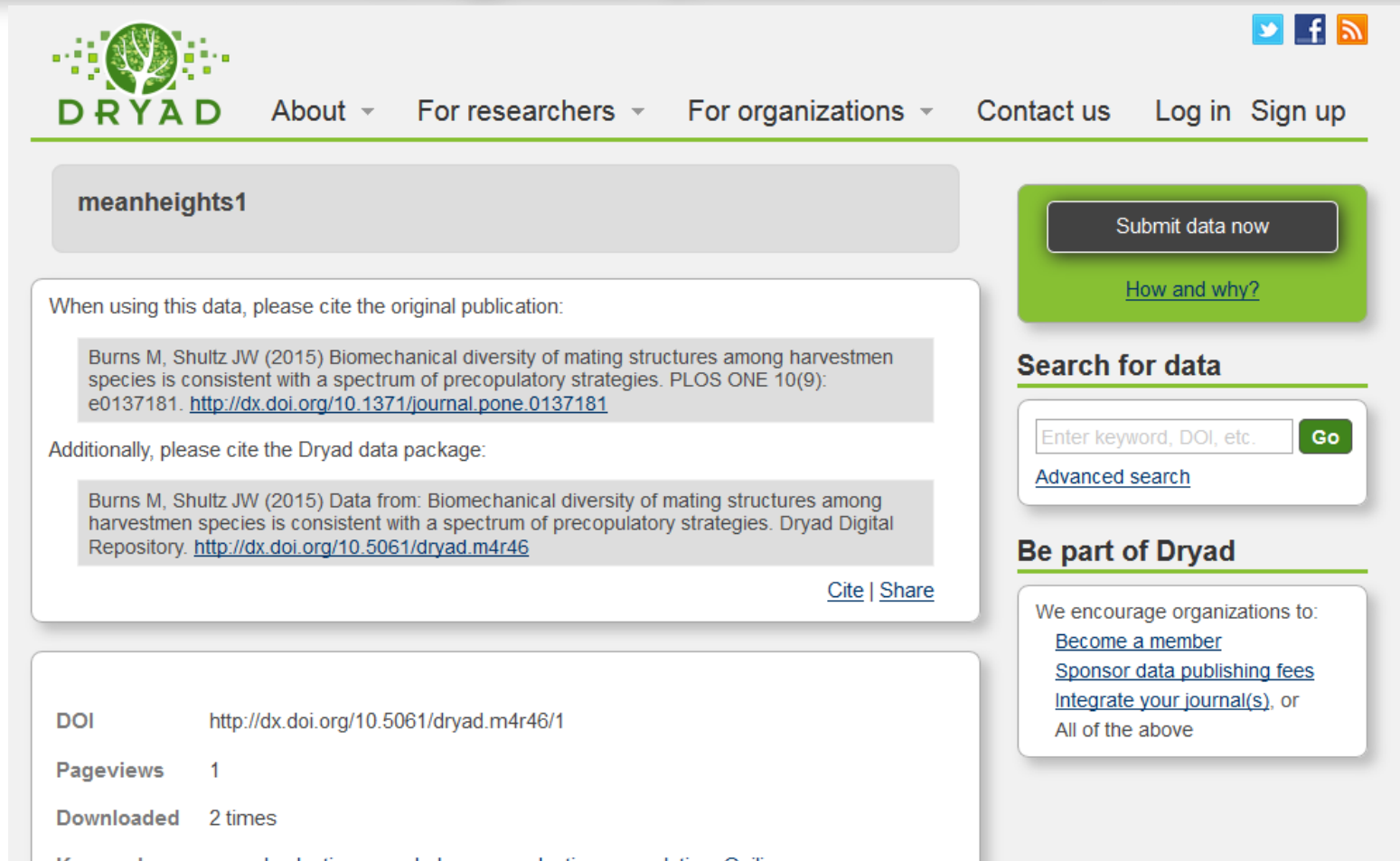


Try online collaboration services to share data within your research team

- ... it will be easier for your team to view and edit the data together
- There are online services that let you upload research materials so that they are viewable in a web browser. You can then create accounts for your team members so they can make changes to these files collaboratively.



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The screenshot shows the Dryad website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Dryad logo and links for 'About', 'For researchers', 'For organizations', 'Contact us', 'Log in', and 'Sign up'. Social media icons for Twitter, Facebook, and RSS are also present. The main content area features a grey box with the identifier 'meanheights1'. Below this, a white box contains a citation instruction: 'When using this data, please cite the original publication:'. A grey box provides the citation: 'Burns M, Shultz JW (2015) Biomechanical diversity of mating structures among harvestmen species is consistent with a spectrum of precopulatory strategies. PLOS ONE 10(9): e0137181. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0137181>'. Another instruction follows: 'Additionally, please cite the Dryad data package:'. A second grey box provides the citation: 'Burns M, Shultz JW (2015) Data from: Biomechanical diversity of mating structures among harvestmen species is consistent with a spectrum of precopulatory strategies. Dryad Digital Repository. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.m4r46>'. To the right of this box are links for 'Cite' and 'Share'. Below the citation boxes is a table with the following data: DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.m4r46/1>; Pageviews: 1; Downloaded: 2 times; Keywords: sexual selection, morphology, reproduction, speciation, Oriliana. On the right side of the page, there is a green 'Submit data now' button with a 'How and why?' link below it. Below that is a 'Search for data' section with a search input field containing 'Enter keyword, DOI, etc.', a 'Go' button, and a link to 'Advanced search'. At the bottom right, there is a 'Be part of Dryad' section with the text 'We encourage organizations to:' followed by links for 'Become a member', 'Sponsor data publishing fees', and 'Integrate your journal(s), or All of the above'.

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The screenshot shows the Mendeley Data website homepage. At the top left is the Mendeley Data logo, consisting of three red circles connected by lines, followed by the text "MENDELEY DATA". To the right of the logo are navigation links: "Browse", "My datasets", and "New dataset". Further right is the user profile "Nader Ale Ebrahim" with a small circular profile picture and a dropdown arrow. The main content area features a light gray background with a network diagram of nodes and lines. The central text reads "Put your research data online today" in a large, dark font, with the subtitle "so it can be cited, shared and secure" below it. A prominent blue button with the text "Start uploading" is centered below the text. At the bottom of the page, there are two circular icons: a red one on the left and a green one on the right containing a white grid pattern. A blue downward-pointing arrow is positioned above the red icon.

The University of Illinois at Chicago Discipline-Specific Repositories

The screenshot shows the University of Illinois at Chicago Library website. The header includes the UIC logo, 'University Library', and navigation links for 'UIC.edu', 'Campus Map', 'Contact Us', 'My Accounts', and 'Give to the Library'. Below the header are menu items for 'HELP', 'COLLECTIONS', 'LIBRARIES', and 'ABOUT'. A breadcrumb trail indicates the current location: 'Research and Subject Guides > Managing Your Data > Data Sharing'. A search bar is present with 'Search this Guide' and 'Search Guides' buttons. The main heading is 'Managing Your Data: Data Sharing'. Below this are several tabs: 'Data Management at UIC', 'Creating a Plan', 'Data Planning for Grants', 'During Your Project', 'Preserving Your Data', 'Data Sharing' (which is highlighted), 'Finding Data and Data Services', 'Federal Public Access & Data Management Policies', and 'Workshops'. The 'Data Sharing' section is highlighted with an orange border and contains the following text:

Sharing Your Data

Many scholars will need to share their data publicly as a condition of grant funding or publication. However, researchers are always encouraged to share their data; publicly available research data can help increase the visibility of projects and speed up the dissemination of discoveries among research communities.

Data can be shared through direct, researcher-to-researcher contact; by hosting it on your personal website; or by submitting to a data repository. Many grants will encourage researchers to share their data via a repository. See the video below for an overview of the issues involved in sharing data.

What Data Can Be Shared?

Some projects may work with sensitive data, particularly those using human research subjects. Therefore, it is important for researchers to consider when and how to share their data. For more information, contact your librarian.

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The University of Illinois at Chicago Discipline-Specific Repositories

Discipline-Specific Repositories

This page contains links to repositories accepting data. It is important to note that this list is not comprehensive; if you are trying to deposit data and cannot find what you need among the resources here, [the library](#) can help you locate a suitable repository.

Chemistry

- [Cambridge Structural Database](#) - small molecule crystal structures.
- [ChemSeer](#) - Research in environmental chemistry.
- [ChemSpider](#) - links together compound information across the web, providing free text and structure search access of millions of chemical structures.
- [Crystallography Open database](#) - The Crystallography Open Database (COD), which is a project that aims to gather all available inorganic, metal-organic and small organic molecule structural data in one database, is described.
- [NMRShiftDB](#) - is a NMR database (web database) for organic structures and their nuclear magnetic resonance (nmr) spectra.
- [PubChem](#) - A database of chemical molecules and their activities against biological assays. The system is maintained by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI).

Earth and Environmental Sciences

- [GSA Data Repository](#) - An open file in which authors of articles in our journals can place information that supplements and expands on their article.
- [Oceanographic Data Repositories](#) - funded by the US NSF Biological and Chemical Oceanography Sections to collaborate with investigators to insure access to data generated in the course of research funded by those sections.
- [OpenEnergyInfo](#) - the Energy Datasets section of OpenEI stores structured information in widely-used formats such as CSV, XML, and XLS.
- [ShareGeo](#) - Is the place to find and to share geospatial data.

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Institutional repositories provide an ideal medium for scholars to move beyond the journal article.

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Reflecting on their experiences supporting the growth of Columbia University's Academic Commons digital repository, [Leyla Williams](#), [Kathryn Pope](#), and [Brian Luna Lucero](#) make a clear case for why other institutional repositories should look to broaden the scope of the materials

they house.

Institutional repositories (IRs) should actively collect the full range of work produced by scholars and researchers — not just “green” versions of peer-reviewed journal articles but student theses, data, working papers, blog posts, and more. In doing so, IRs become vital platforms that leverage the potential of the Web to reach a broader audience, bring new voices to scholarly discourse, and create opportunities for collaboration.

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impacts on transitional plant communities than experiments conducted in single geographic locations.

Elevated Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide

Carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere has increased about 21 percent from 280 parts per million (ppm) in preindustrial times to approximately 370 ppm today and is predicted by some models to double within the next century. Effects of elevated CO₂ and climate change will likely be apparent first in geographic areas where major vegetation types meet. With funding from the USGS Global Change Program, investigators are conducting experiments to determine the relative responses of this mangrove-salt marsh community to CO₂ enrichment and interactions with local factors such as nutrient regime (fig. 4). Preliminary results indicate that vegetation shifts from salt marsh to mangrove-dominated communities will not occur by increases in CO₂ alone, especially where soil conditions promote growth of smooth cordgrass which suppresses expansion of black mangrove; however, where smooth cordgrass is stressed or eliminated, for example by climate extremes, black mangrove may invade salt marsh (fig. 2).



Figure 4. An experiment to determine effects of elevated carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other factors on a mangrove-salt marsh community.

Accelerated Sea Level Rise and Peat-forming Mangroves

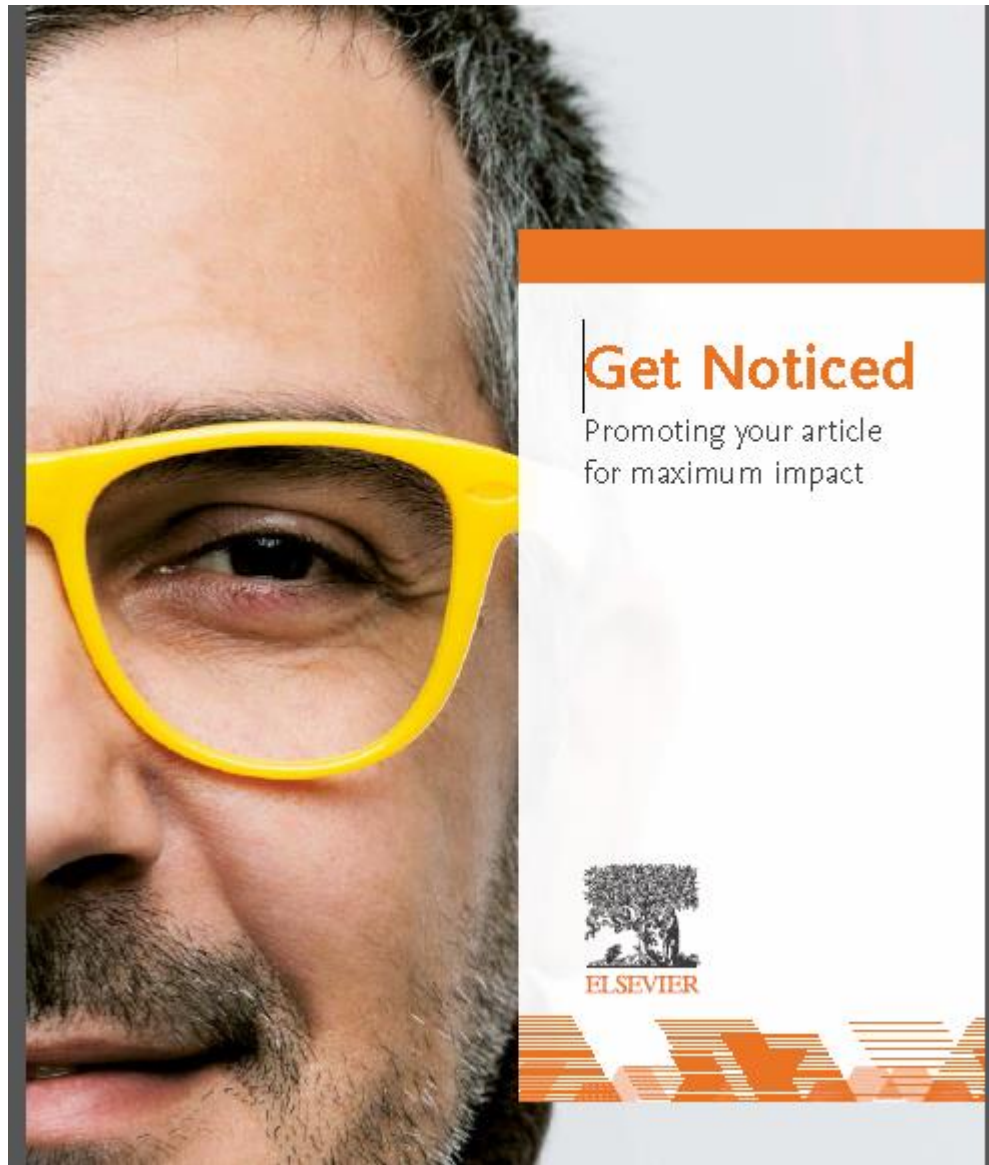
Scientists from USGS have collaborated with Smithsonian Institution scientists to understand how peat-forming mangroves keep pace with rising sea level. Mangrove islands in the Mesosamerican Barrier Reef System are isolated from inputs of terrigenous sediment and are thus dependent upon accumulation of organic matter for soil formation. Here, mangroves have built vertically through peat formation, which occurs when decomposition of organic matter is slow. Soil waterlogging and low nutrients, which slow decomposition of mangrove tissues, naturally lead to a buildup of peat that raises the soil surface a few millimeters per year over long periods of time. Mangrove peat is composed primarily of refractory roots, rather than leaf or wood material that decays more quickly or is removed by tides (Middleton and McKee, 2001). Mangrove islands are underlain by peat up to 10 m in depth, and radiocarbon dating indicates that mangroves established in these sites 7,000 or 8,000 years before present. As the sea level rose, mangroves kept pace by deposition and slow turnover of roots (McKee and Faulkner, 2000).

References Cited

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- Middleton, B.A. and McKee, K.L., 2001, Degradation of mangrove tissues and implications for peat formation in Belizean island forests: *Journal of Ecology*, v. 89, no. 5, p. 818-828.
- Nichols, P. and Ellis, J., 2002, Fringing habitats in estuaries—the sediment-mangrove connection: *Water and Atmosphere*, v. 10, p. 24-25.

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Virtual Communities and Mobile Devices

Tom Stewart, Executive Chairman of System Concepts, is founding editor of the research journal Behaviour and Information Technology which was established 30 years ago this year. Technology has changed dramatically in that time but understanding how to design interfaces which are effective, efficient and satisfying for users is still a challenge.

There are two themes in this issue of Behaviour and Information Technology - Vol 30 Issue 5 – virtual communities and mobile devices. In this editorial, Tom explores some of the benefits and pitfalls when both themes come together:



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Nader Ale Ebrahim received his PhD in Technology Management from the Department of Engineering Design and Manufacture, Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya. He holds a Master of Science in the Mechanical Engineering from the University of Tehran with distinguished honors. He has over 23 years of experience in the field of technology management and new product development in different companies. His current research interest focuses on E-skills, Research Tools, Bibliometrics and managing virtual R&D

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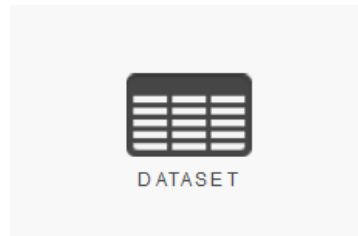
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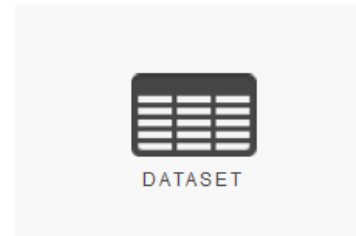
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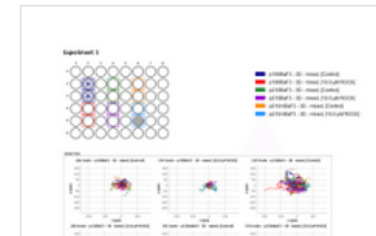
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Here's a list of approved content providers and content types. Click each heading to expand or contract the list.

▶ Image Providers:

▶ Video Providers:

▶ Audio Providers:

▼ Presentations and Documents:

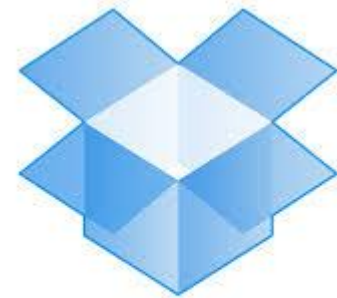
- Prezi
- Scribd
- SlideShare

Internet Archive

The Internet Archive is a non-profit that was founded to build an Internet library. Its purposes include offering permanent access for researchers, historians, scholars, people with disabilities, and the general public to historical collections that exist in digital format. Founded in 1996. Now the Internet Archive includes texts, audio, moving images, and software as well as archived web pages in our collections, and provides specialized services for adaptive reading and information access for the blind and other persons with disabilities. (Example)

[See more at: http://archive.org/about/](http://archive.org/about/)

Cloud Storage



Dropbox





Storage Made Easy

The Storage Made Easy Enterprise File Share and Sync solution uniquely allows IT to regain control of 'cloud sprawl', unifying private and public file sharing into a single, converged storage infrastructure that can easily be managed and be used to set governance and audit controls.

- Good for creating a permanent link to the publications.
- [Example](#)

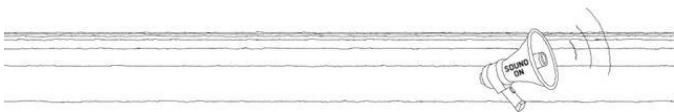


Jumpshare

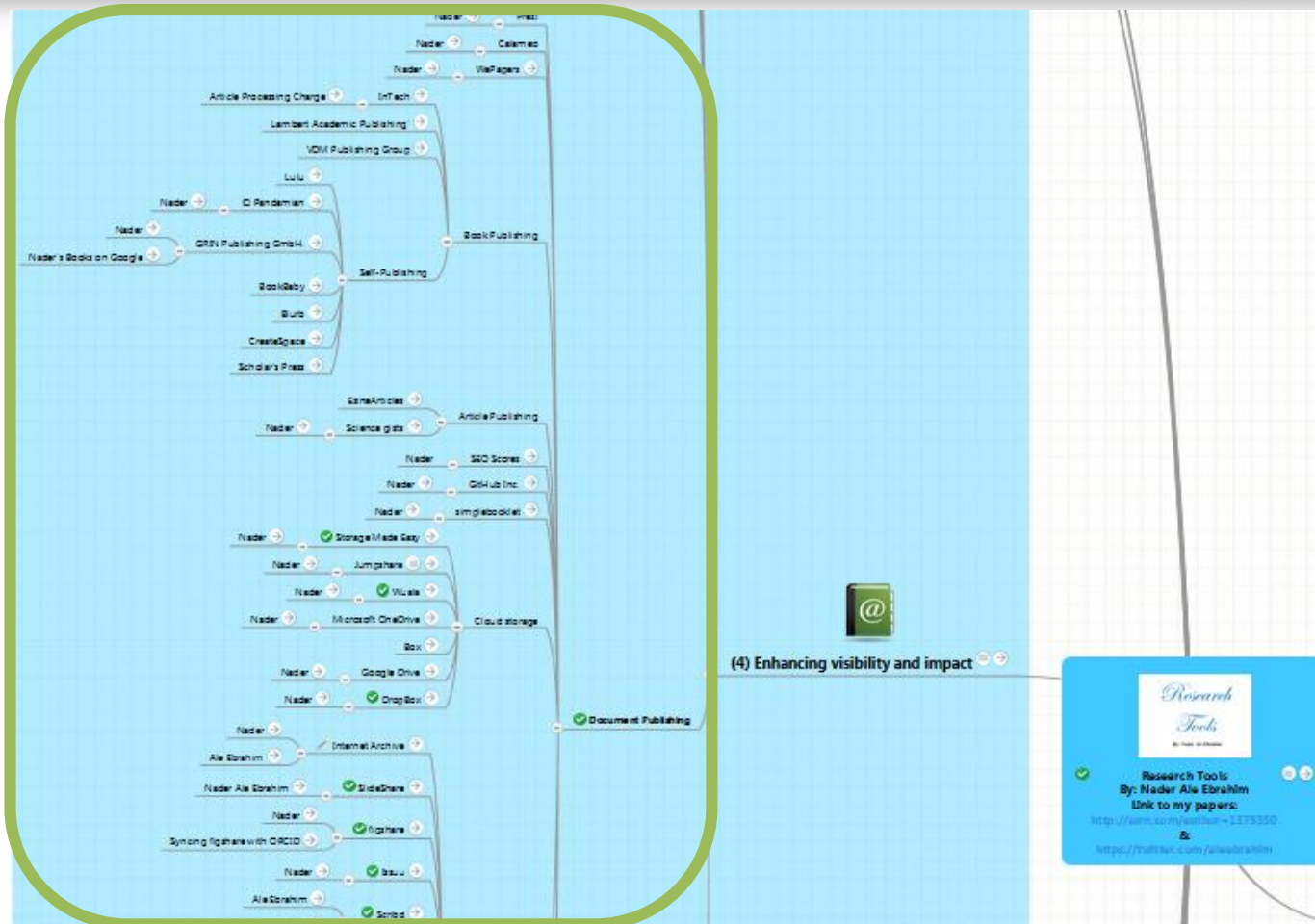
Imagine if every file you share could be viewed online, if every desktop, smartphone and tablet could open the files irrespective of the platform they are running. No need to download the files, no need to install third-party apps to view them. Technology should do the work for you.

- Good for open view over 200 file formats online.
- Example

E-book Publishing



And many more ...



Task for seventh session

1. Publish unpublished papers/data-sets on [Figshare](#)
2. Deposit unpublished papers/Presentations on Scribd,
3. Link to document deposited on Scribd with LinkedIn
4. Deposit all white papers and teaching materials in Document Publishing sources and own website or Blogs
5. Deposit unpublished and white papers on [Internet Archive](#)
6. Deposit documents on “Cloud Storage”
7. Publish online book (E-book Publishing)


My recent publications

The collage features several overlapping academic journal pages and search results:

- Springer Link**: A search bar and navigation menu at the top left.
- Journal of Aging and Physical Activity**: A page header with navigation tabs (ABOUT, SUBSCRIBE / RENEW, CONTENTS, FOR AUTHORS, FOR EDITORS & REVIEWERS, SUPPORT) and a search bar.
- NCBI PubMed**: A search interface with a search bar and a dropdown menu set to 'PubMed'.
- Iranian Journal of Public Health**: A page header with a navigation menu (HOME, ABOUT, LOGIN, CATEGORIES, SEARCH, CURRENT, ARCHIVES, ETHIC STATEMENT, EDITORIAL) and a search bar.
- Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences**: A page header with a navigation menu (HOME, ABOUT, LOGIN, CATEGORIES, SEARCH, CURRENT, ARCHIVES, ETHIC STATEMENT, EDITORIAL) and a search bar.
- International Journal of Public Health (JPBR)**: A page header with a navigation menu (HOME, ABOUT, LOGIN, REGISTER, ANNOUNCEMENTS, CONGRESSO CITURS, JOURNAL CONTENT, TUTORIALS - JPBREVIEW, GUIDELINES FOR A) and a search bar.
- Qualitative and quantitative solar hydrogen generation from 2001 to 2014**: An article title with authors Mohammad Reza Maghami and Shahin Ebrahim, and a download PDF button (843 KB).
- Impact of Article Page**: A search result snippet with related fields and authors.
- The Rise of "Trade Liberalization": Bibliometric Analysis of Trade Liberalization Study**: A search result snippet with authors Murtala Muhammad, Abubakar Ahmed, Gold Kafilah Lola, Usman Mikail Usman, and Nader Ale Ebrahim.
- Activity and Aging Research: A Bibliometric Study**: A search result snippet with authors Andre Matthias Müller, Payam Ansari, Nader Ale Ebrahim, and others.
- ICAPA**: A logo for the International Coalition for Aging and Physical Activity.
- Like HK Journals on Facebook**: A social media button.
- Full text links**: A section with a button for 'Academic edition'.
- Save items**: A section with a button for 'Add to Favorites'.
- Similar articles**: A section with a button for 'Research progress in... derive [Neural Regen...]'.
- Article Metrics**: A section with a button for 'Social Mentions'.

Questions?

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 www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
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www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
<http://scholar.google.com/citations>



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2. Ale Ebrahim, Nader. "[Optimize Your Article for Search Engine](#)." *University of Malaya Research Bulletin* 2.1 (2014): 38-39
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My recent publication:

1. Muhammad, M., Ahmed, A., Lola, G. K., Mikail Usman, U., & Ale Ebrahim, N. (2017). The Rise of "Trade Liberalization": Bibliometric Analysis of Trade Liberalization Study. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 8(2), 97-104. <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2928551>

My recent presentations:

1. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2017): Improving Research Visibility Part 2: Pre/Post Prints Preparation. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4906484.v1>
2. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2017): Academic Social Network for Enhancement of Research Visibility and Impact. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4903202.v1>
3. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2017): Improving Research Visibility Part 1: Academic Search Engine Optimization. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4884275.v1>
4. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2017): Research Articles Repositories for Boosting Research Citation and Visibility. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4880330.v1>
5. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2017): Boosting Research Citation and Visibility through Online Profile. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4833779.v1>