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An Introduction and Applications of DOI

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www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
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3rd January 2017

All of my presentations are available online at:

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

Link to this presentation: <https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.3759345.v1> (Old version)

4th SERIES OF INTRODUCTORY WORKSHOP ON:
***Strategies to Enhance Research
Visibility, Impact & Citations***

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

Read more: Ale Ebrahim, N. (2016). *Digital Object Identifier (DOI): Introduction and Applications* Retrieved from Centre for Research Services, Institute of Research Management and Monitoring (IPPP)", University of Malaya:
<https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.3759345.v1>

Abstract

Abstract: The Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is used for identifying intellectual property in the digital environment. The DOI is like a digital fingerprint: Each article receives a unique one at birth, and it can be used to identify the article throughout its lifespan, no matter where it goes. A DOI should be interpreted as 'digital identifier of an object' rather than 'identifier of a digital object'. A DOI can be assigned to any Object. In this workshop you will learn how to define a DOI, prepare Meta Data, and assign a DOI for a journal paper.

Keywords: Journal ranking, Improve citations, Research tools, Bibliometrics, Research Visibility, Citation Tracking, DOI

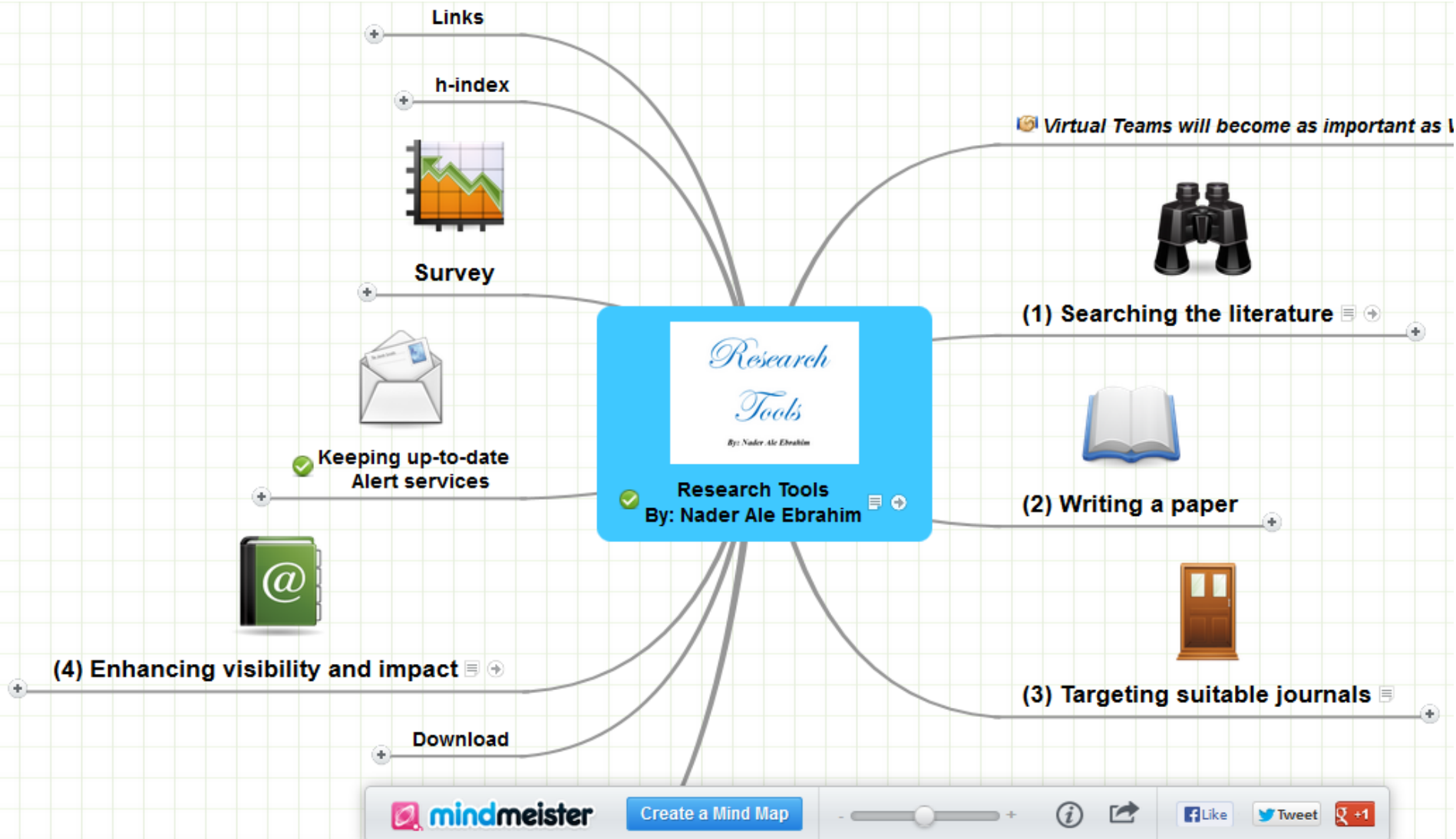
Top 10 authors with the highest profile view counts on ResearchGate

Table 11. Top 10 authors with the highest profile view counts on ResearchGate (9th of November, 2015), compared to the same indicator on the 10th of September, 2015.

AUTHOR NAME	SEPTEMBER 10 th	NOVEMBER 9 th	MISMATCH (%)
	(2015) PROFILE VIEWS	(2015) PROFILE VIEW	
Nader Ale Ebrahim	19,821	13,281	67.00
Chaomei Chen	7,760	3,937	50.73
Loet Leydesdorff	4,227	1,758	41.59
Bakthavachalam Elango	2,883	1,756	60.91
Zaida Chinchilla	5,840	1,569	26.87
Mike Thelwall	4,297	1,568	36.49
Lutz Bornmann	3,129	1,439	45.99
Wolfgang Glänzel	3,012	1,301	43.19
Kevin Boyack	3,256	1,135	34.86
Peter Ingwersen	2,335	1,025	43.90

Source: Martín-Martín, A., Orduna-Malea, E., Ayllón, J. M., & López-Cózar, E. D. (2016). The counting house, measuring those who count: Presence of Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Informetrics, Webometrics and Altmetrics in Google Scholar Citations, ResearcherID, ResearchGate, Mendeley, & Twitter. *EC3 Reseach Group: Evaluación de la Ciencia y de la Comunicación Científica Universidad de Granada and Universidad Politécnica de Valencia (Spain), In Progress*,. doi:10.13140/RG.2.1.4814.4402

Research Tools Mind Map



MALAYSIAN JOURNAL OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE

Usage Count, Last 180 days

Web of Science™ InCites™ Journal Citation Reports® Essential Science Indicators™ EndNote™ Sign In Help English

WEB OF SCIENCE™ THOMSON REUTERS™

Search My Tools Search History Marked List

Results: 202
(from Web of Science Core Collection)

You searched for: PUBLICATION NAME: (MALAYSIAN JOURNAL OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE) ...More

Create Alert

Refine Results

Search within results for...

Web of Science Categories

INFORMATION SCIENCE LIBRARY SCIENCE (202)

Refine

Document Types

Sort by: Usage Count -- Last 180 days

Page 1 of 21

Select Page Save to EndNote online Add to Marked List

Analyze Results Create Citation Report

Times Cited: 0
(from Web of Science Core Collection)
Last 180 Days: 13

1. **Evolving strategies of the predatory journals**
By: Petrisor, Alexandru-Ionut
MALAYSIAN JOURNAL OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE Volume: 21 Issue: 1 Pages: 1-17 Published: 2016
View Abstract

2. **Continuance intention of using e-book among higher education students**
By: Tri-Agif, I.; Noorhidawati, A.; Ghalebandi, S. Ghazal
MALAYSIAN JOURNAL OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE Volume: 21 Issue: 1 Pages: 19-33 Published: 2016
View Abstract

3. **Visualizing and mapping the research on patents in information science and management science**
By: Liu Gui-Feng; Sun Hua-Ping; Song Xin-Ping
MALAYSIAN JOURNAL OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE Volume: 19 Issue: 1 Pages: 87-103 Published: 2014
View Abstract

Times Cited: 1
(from Web of Science Core Collection)
Last 180 Days: 9

Times Cited: 2
(from Web of Science Core Collection)
Last 180 Days: 7

MALAYSIAN JOURNAL OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE

Times Cited

Web of Science™ InCites™ Journal Citation Reports® Essential Science Indicators™ EndNote™ Sign In Help English

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Search My Tools Search History Marked List

Results: 202
(from Web of Science Core Collection)

You searched for: PUBLICATION NAME: (MALAYSIAN JOURNAL OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE) ...More

Create Alert

Refine Results

Search within results for...

Web of Science Categories

- INFORMATION SCIENCE LIBRARY SCIENCE (202)

Refine

Document Types

Sort by: Times Cited -- highest to lowest

Page 1 of 21

Select Page Save to EndNote online Add to Marked List

- 1. Comparison of universities' scientific performance using bibliometric indicators**
By: Wang, Ming-Huang; Fu, Hui-Zhen; Ho, Yuh-Shan
MALAYSIAN JOURNAL OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE Volume: 16 Issue: 2 Pages: 1-19 Published: AUG 2011
[View Abstract](#)
- 2. The cautious faculty: their awareness and attitudes towards institutional repositories**
By: Abrizah, A.
MALAYSIAN JOURNAL OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE Volume: 14 Issue: 2 Pages: 17-37 Published: AUG 2009
[View Abstract](#)
- 3. Do the Big Five Personality Factors affect knowledge sharing behaviour? A study of Malaysian universities**
By: Teh, Pei-Lee; Yong, Chen-Chen; Chong, Chin-Wei; et al.
MALAYSIAN JOURNAL OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE Volume: 16 Issue: 1 Pages: 47-62 Published: APR 2011

Analyze Results
Create Citation Report

Times Cited: 14
(from Web of Science Core Collection)
Usage Count

Times Cited: 13
(from Web of Science Core Collection)
Usage Count

Times Cited: 12
(from Web of Science Core Collection)
Usage Count

MALAYSIAN JOURNAL OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE

Comparison of universities' scientific performance using bibliometric indicators

Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science

Indexing Page

Visit the official web site at <http://ejum.fsktm.um.edu.my>

Article Information

Title:	Comparison of universities' scientific performance using bibliometric indicators
Auhor(s):	Ming-Huang Wang,Hui-Zhen Fu , Yuh-Shan Ho ,
Journal:	Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science
Volume:	16, No 2
Year:	2011
Keywords:	Scientometrics; Research Performance; Citations per Publication; h-index; Science indicators; Web of Science
Abstract:	<p>The scientific performance of National Taiwan University (NTU) and Peking University (PKU) were compared by two indicators, namely citations per publication and h-index, based on the data extracted from the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-Expanded), Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), and Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI) Web of Science from 2000 to 2009. Analyzed aspects covered publication outputs, publication patterns, and international and inter-institutional collaborations of the two universities. The two universities were in the same scale based on the number of publications. Articles from electrical and electronic engineering dominated the other articles in NTU while PKU researchers published a great number of articles in the basic science fields. Material science was the new field for these two universities. The USA had the greatest number of collaborated articles accounting for 15% and 12% of total articles with NTU and PKU respectively. Article impact followed a decreasing order of international collaboration, inter-institutional collaboration, and independent articles for both universities. PKU articles had higher visibility. In addition, the Essential Science Indicators were applied to investigate the research activities of NTU and PKU.</p>
File:	Download

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Evaluating the academic trend of RFID technology based on SCI and SSCI publications from 2001 to 2014

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Scientometrics

pp 1–24

Evaluating the academic trend of RFID technology based on SCI and SSCI publications from 2001 to 2014

Masoud Shakiba , Azam Zavvari, Nader Aleebrahim, Mandeep Jit Singh

Article

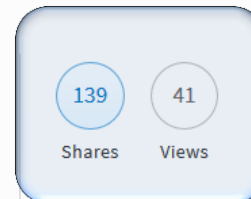
First Online: 08 August 2016

DOI: 10.1007/s11192-016-2095-y


Cite this article as:

Shakiba, M., Zavvari, A., Aleebrahim, N. et al. Scientometrics (2016).


doi:10.1007/s11192-016-2095-y




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- Abstract
- Introduction
- Research methodology and ...
- Bibliometric analysis of RFI...
- Content analysis and classif...

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11192-016-2095-y>

How is the Altmetric score calculated?

The score is a weighted count

The score is derived from an automated algorithm, and represents a weighted count of the amount of attention we've picked up for a research output. Why is it weighted? To reflect the relative reach of each type of source. It's easy to imagine that the average newspaper story is more likely to bring attention to the research output than the average tweet. This is reflected in the default weightings:

News	8
Blogs	5
Twitter	1
Facebook	0.25
Sina Weibo	1
Wikipedia	3
Policy Documents (per source)	3
Q&A	0.25
F1000/Publons/Pubpeer	1
YouTube	0.25
Reddit/Pinterest	0.25
LinkedIn	0.5

Getting started with Altmetric on your journal

Ensure you have identifying metadata on your article and/or book pages

In order to disambiguate mentions of articles, we look for identifiers such as **DOIs**, PubMed IDs and arXiv IDs in your pages. To ensure we can do this easily, it helps if you follow Google Scholar's "Inclusion Guidelines for Webmasters" (<http://scholar.google.com/intl/en-gb/scholar/inclusion.html#indexing>).

DOI – what is it?

- Like a bar code for physical objects – the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is an alphanumeric string that:
 - Uniquely identifies a piece of content
 - Serves as a persistent, stable link to the location of the content
- DOIs can be assigned to any type of content at any level of granularity

Key concepts and abbreviations

- DOI = Digital Object Identifier
- IDF = International DOI Foundation
(operating and governing organisation):
<http://www.doi.org/>
- RAs = DOI Registration Agencies (= members of IDF offering the system to customers who wish to assign DOI names)

Governance

- IDF = operating and governing organisation
- Provides the social infrastructure
 - e.g., obligations for persistence, back-up, in event of failure, etc.
- Proven model: successfully transitioned the management of persistent identifiers between different registrants and between different RAs
- US "Not for profit" open membership (with membership fee)
- Federation of Registration Agencies makes up majority of the IDF
- Elected Board
- No full time staff (contracted outsourced functions)

Status: operational system

- Foundation launched to develop system in 1998. First applications launched 2000
- Currently used by well over 5,000 assigners, e.g., publishers, science data centres, movie studios, etc.
- Over 120 million DOI names assigned to date; annual growth rate 18%
- Over 16,000 DOI name prefixes within the DOI System; annual growth rate 14%
- Over 5 billion DOI resolutions per year; annual growth rate 108%
- DOI names are assigned by [multiple RAs](#) worldwide
- Over 22 million [shortDOI](#) links to DOI names are in use
- Initial applications are simple redirection — a persistent identifier
- More sophisticated functionality available, e.g., multiple resolution, data typing
- International Standard: ISO 26324, Digital Object Identifier System, 1 May 2012 (available from the [ISO Store](#))

Scope

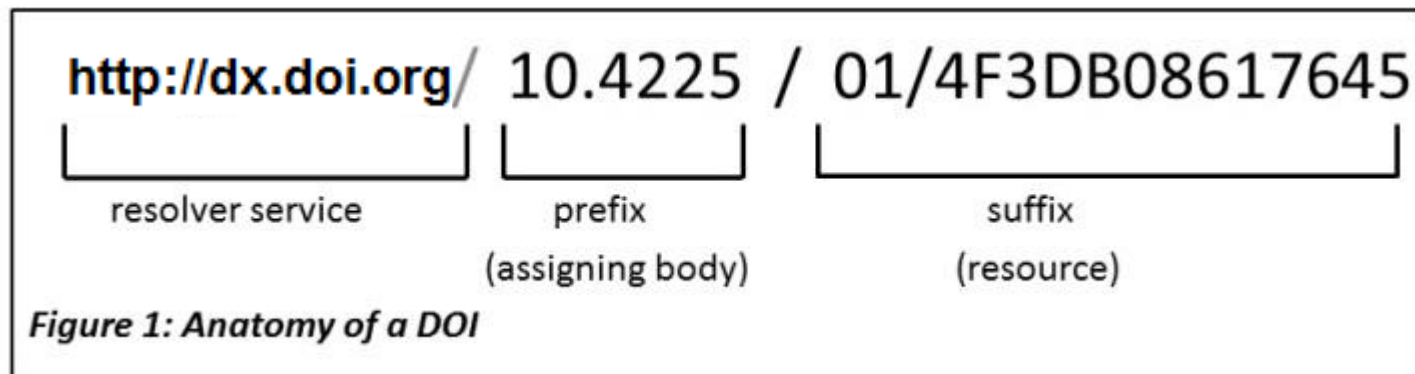
- *Digital Identifier of an Object* (not "Identifier of a Digital Object")
- Object = any entity (thing: physical, digital, or abstract)
 - Resources, parties, licences, etc.
- Digital Identifier = network actionable identifier ("click on it and do something")
- Generic framework
- Initial focus on entities was documents/media e.g., articles, data sets
 - Now also moving into parties and licences
 - Extending to other sectors
- Extensible by design to any sector: not intended as a publishing-only solution (digital convergence)
- International coverage

Don't publish online in the dark...just DOI it!

- **Use the DOI to drive book sales.**
- **CrossRef gives your DOIs added exposure.**
- **Leverage your content.**
- **Link your e-books.**

Anatomy of a DOI

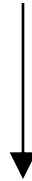
A DOI consists of a unique, case-insensitive, alphanumeric character sequence that is divided into two parts, a prefix and a suffix, separated by a forward slash. The prefix is assigned by a DOI Registration Agency and always starts with '10.' This distinguishes it as a DOI as opposed to other types of Handle. The suffix is assigned by the publication agent, the agency supplying the information about the object, and must be unique within a prefix.



UM DOI prefix is: 10.22452

[http://dx.doi.org/ 10.22452/mjlis.vol21no2.2](http://dx.doi.org/10.22452/mjlis.vol21no2.2)

DOI Directory Prefix Suffix



<http://ejum.fsktm.um.edu.my/ArticleInformation.aspx?ArticleID=1605>

Original link

Examples DOI levels for MJLIS

Journal Level DOI: 10.22452/mjlis

Issue Level DOI: 10.22452/mjlis.vol21no2

Article Level DOI:

1. <https://dx.doi.org/10.22452/mjlis.vol21no2.1>
2. <https://dx.doi.org/10.22452/mjlis.vol21no2.2>
3. <https://dx.doi.org/10.22452/mjlis.vol21no2.3>
4. <https://dx.doi.org/10.22452/mjlis.vol21no2.4>
5. <https://dx.doi.org/10.22452/mjlis.vol21no2.5>
6. <https://dx.doi.org/10.22452/mjlis.vol21no2.6>
7. <https://dx.doi.org/10.22452/mjlis.vol21no2.7>

DOI Registration Agencies

The primary role of Registration Agencies (RAs) is to provide services to Registrants — allocating DOI name prefixes, registering DOI names and providing the necessary infrastructure to allow Registrants to declare and maintain metadata and state data.



CrossRef

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Metadata Search



Search Crossref's database of 80 million records for authors, titles, DOIs, ORCIDs, ISSNs, funders, license URIs, etc. You can even paste entire references into the search box and discover their DOIs.

[Help! Example queries](#)

[API Documentation](#)

We are Crossref, a not-for-profit membership organization for scholarly publishing working to make content easy to find, link, cite and assess. We do it in five ways: rallying the community; tagging the metadata; running a shared infrastructure; playing with new technology; and making tools and services to improve research communications.

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Using MetaData

Using metadata to describe information and records

What is metadata?

Information and records need to be described so that people know what they are about, understand their context and purpose, and can find them easily when they need to. This descriptive data is called metadata. Metadata can be used to identify, authenticate and contextualise information and the people, processes and systems that create, maintain and use it.

It allows users to control, manage, find, understand and preserve information over time.

Some examples of metadata are:

- title
- author
- any registration number or other unique identifiers
- date created or received
- subject matter
- format
- history of use.

Source: <http://www.naa.gov.au/records-management/agency/create-capture-describe/describe/index.aspx>

Institutions and Economies
Vol. 6, No. 2, July 2014, pp. 105-128

Oil Price-Macroeconomics and New Zealand Cointegration

Abstract: This study examines the relationship between macroeconomic variables such as the consumer price index, real effective exchange rate, and the price index in Australia and New Zealand using the cointegration technique and the Granger and Yoon (2002) using the literature on oil price-macroeconomics in the region. The results suggest a weak or no evidence of long-run relationships

Document Properties

Description Security Fonts Custom Advanced

Description

File: IE 5

Title:

Author:

Subject:

Keywords:

Created: 23-Jul-14 9:33:16 AM

Modified: 23-Jul-14 9:33:18 AM

Application: Adobe InDesign CS4 (6.0)

Advanced

PDF Producer: Adobe PDF Library 9.0

PDF Version: 1.4 (Acrobat 5.x)

Location: C:\Users\user\Downloads\

File Size: 776.01 KB (794,630 Bytes)

Page Size: 6.00 x 9.00 in

Number of Pages: 24

Tagged PDF: Yes

Fast Web View: Yes

OK Cancel

International Journal of Institutions and Economies
Vol. 1, No. 1, April 2009, pp. 134-155

The National Techn Sanjaya Lall's Contrib

Mammo Muchie
Tshawne University of Technolog
Aalborg University
Email: muchiem@tut.ac.za,
mammo@ihis.aau.dk

Abstract: Sanjaya Lall has grap
by concentrating his life-long re
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Document Properties

Description Security Fonts Custom Advanced

Description

File: ijie_v1i1_pg134-155

Title: IJIE 1-1 clean copy.pdf

Author: johanjohari

Subject:

Keywords:

Created: 15-Sep-09 10:50:30 AM

Modified: 15-Sep-09 10:50:30 AM

Application: Adobe Acrobat 8.0

Advanced

PDF Producer: GPL Ghostscript 8.15

Web deposit form

Step 1: Select Data Type

Data Type Selection

Select Data Type: Journal Book Conference Proceedings Report Dissertation CrossMark Policy page
 NLM File **BETA** Supplemental-Metadata Upload **BETA**

Step 2: Identify the Journal

Journal information

Title
Abbr.
Journal DOI+
Journal URL
Print ISSN Elect ISSN Journal DOI and/or ISSN required
Volume Issue
Issue DOI
Issue URL

Publication dates

note: use numerical values (YYYY, MM, DD)

Type: print

*Year Month: Day:

Type: online

*Year Month: Day:

* a minimum of one publication year is required
+ complete Title, Abbr., Journal DOI/URL and/or ISSN fields for title-level Journal deposit

The usage of ORCID

Article information

Title*

Original Title (for translated works only)

Contributors

	Role	First Name	Last Name	ORCID	
Person	<input type="text" value="author"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="http://orcid.org/"/>	<input type="button" value="Add Contributor"/>
Organization (optional)	<input type="text" value="author"/>	<input type="text"/>			<input type="button" value="Add Organization"/>

DOI*

URL*

First page: Last page:

The usage of ORCID


[Scientometrics](#)



pp 1-24

Evaluating the academic trend of RFID technology based on SCI and SSCI publications from 2001 to 2014

[Masoud Shakiba](#) , [Azam Zavvari](#), [Nader Aleebrahim](#), [Mandeep Jit Singh](#)

Masoud Shakiba

 [Email author](#)

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School of Information Technology, *Monash University*



aleebrahim, N. et

2095-y

139

Shares

41

Views

DOI display guidelines - CrossRef

Crossref DOIs should always be displayed as permanent URLs in the online environment.

Example <http://dx.doi.org/10.1006/jmbi.1995.0238>

Crossref recommends that Crossref DOIs be displayed in this form online wherever bibliographic information about a piece of content is displayed.

Crossref DOIs must be displayed on members' response pages (sometimes called landing pages).

Crossref recommends that Crossref DOIs also be displayed or distributed in the following contexts:

- Tables of contents
- Abstracts
- Full text HTML and PDF articles and other scholarly documents
- Citation downloads to reference management systems
- Metadata feeds to third parties
- "How to Cite This" instructions on content pages
- Social networking links
- Anywhere users are directed to a permanent, stable, or persistent link to the content

Reference linking

- Members have an obligation to link references in the journal articles they deposit with CrossRef. In order for the CrossRef system to function efficiently and fairly, CrossRef members must deposit their online content (to allow other members to link to them) and link their journal references (to link to other members). For more information on how to query for DOIs to include in your references please refer to the Queries and Retrieving Metadata section of our help documentation.
- One tip for simplifying the implementation of your reference linking is our Simple Text Query Form available at <http://www.crossref.org/SimpleTextQuery/>. This simple cut-and-paste form accepts references formatted in common bibliographic styles and will return the DOI for articles if one is found in CrossRef.

How to Use the New DOI Format in APA Style

Correct:

doi:10.1037/rmh0000008

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/rmh0000008>

Incorrect:

<http://doi:10.1037/rmh0000008>

doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/rmh0000008>

Retrieved from

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/rmh0000008>

Source: <http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/digital-object-identifier-doi/>

Reference linking – Example

Akhavan, P., Ale Ebrahim, N., Fetrati, M. A., & Pezeshkan, A. (2016). Major trends in knowledge management research: a bibliometric study. [journal article]. *Scientometrics*, 107(3), 1249-1264. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11192-016-1938-x>

Ale Ebrahim, N. (2015). Virtual R&D Teams: A New Model for Product Development. *International Journal of Innovation*, 3(2), 1-27. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5585/iji.v3i2.43>

Hedayat, M., Jahangiri, P., Torkamani, A., Mashayekhi, M., K., S. M., & Ale Ebrahim, N. (2015). The Scientific Articles on Art Criticism. *Asian Social Science*, 11(13), 130-138. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5539/ass.v11n13p130>

Maghami, M., Navabi Asl, S., Rezadad, M. i., Ale Ebrahim, N., & Gomes, C. (2015). Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Solar hydrogen Generation Literature From 2001 to 2014. [Report]. *Scientometrics*, 105(2), 759-771. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11192-015-1730-3>

Müller, A. M., Ansari, P., Ale Ebrahim, N., & Khoo, S. (2015). Physical Activity and Aging Research: A Bibliometric Analysis. [Original Research]. *Journal of Aging and Physical Activity In Press*. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2704795>

Rakhshandehroo, M., Yusof, M. J. M., Ale Ebrahim, N., Sharghi, A., & Arabi, R. (2015). 100 Most Cited Articles in Urban Green and Open Spaces: A Bibliometric Analysis. *Current World Environment*, 10(2), 445-455. <http://dx.doi.org/10.12944/CWE.10.2.08>

Shahbazi-Moghadam, M., Salehi, H., Ale Ebrahim, N., Mohammadjafari, M., & Gholizadeh, H. (2015). Effective Factors for Increasing University Publication and Citation Rate. *Asian Social Science*, 11(16), 338-348. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5539/ass.v11n16p338>

Shakiba, M., Ale Ebrahim, N., Danaee, M., Bakhtiyari, K., & Sundararajan, E. (2016). A Comprehensive Comparison of Educational Growth within Four Different Developing Countries between 1990 and 2012. *Revista de Gestão e Secretariado*, 6(3), 152-174. <http://dx.doi.org/10.7769/gesec.v6i3.486>

Crossref DOIs in Citation Reference Lists

Crossref DOI links must—as an obligation of Crossref membership—be included in members' online journal citation lists. Whenever possible Crossref DOI links should also be included in citations in other types of scholarly content. They can be displayed in several ways, depending on the publisher's preference and publication style. Crossref recommends the following options:

Option 1—Use the Crossref DOI URL as the permanent link

Example

Ghosh, M.K., M.L. Harter. 2003. A viral mechanism for remodeling chromatin structure in G0 cells. *Mol. Cell.* 12:255–260, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1097-2765\(03\)00225-9](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1097-2765(03)00225-9)

Option 2—Use a ShortDOI as the permanent link See below for more on [ShortDOIs](#).

Example

Ghosh, M.K., M.L. Harter. 2003. A viral mechanism for remodeling chromatin structure in G0 cells. *Mol. Cell.* 12:255–260, <http://doi.org/bm6>

Option 3—Display the text “Crossref” with a permanent DOI link behind the text

Example

Ghosh, M.K., M.L. Harter. 2003. A viral mechanism for remodeling chromatin structure in G0 cells. *Mol. Cell.* 12:255–260, [Crossref](#).

Option 4—Display the words “Full Text” or “Article” or something similar with the permanent DOI link behind the text. Example

Ghosh, M.K., M.L. Harter. 2003. A viral mechanism for remodeling chromatin structure in G0 cells. *Mol. Cell.* 12:255–260, [Article](#). - See more at: http://www.crossref.org/02publishers/doi_display_guidelines.html#sthash.8oVJpuJr.dpuf

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DOAI (Digital Open Access Identifier)

<http://doai.io/>

DOAI (Digital Open Access Identifier) is an alternate DOI (Digital Object Identifier) resolver that takes you to a free version of the requested article, when available.

To use it, replace dx.doi.org by doai.io in any DOI link.

Examples

<http://doai.io/10.1016/j.jalgebra.2015.09.023> vs
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jalgebra.2015.09.023>

<http://doai.io/10.1139/f92-220> vs
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