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Digital Object Identifier (DOI): Introduction and Applications

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26th August 2016

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1st SERIES OF INTRODUCTORY WORKSHOP ON:

Strategies to Increase a Journal Visibility & Impact Factor

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==========
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http://scholar.google.com/citations

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: H-index, Improve citations, Research tools, Bibliometrics, Research Visibility, Citation Tracking, DOI

Top 10 authors with the highest profile view counts on ResearchGate

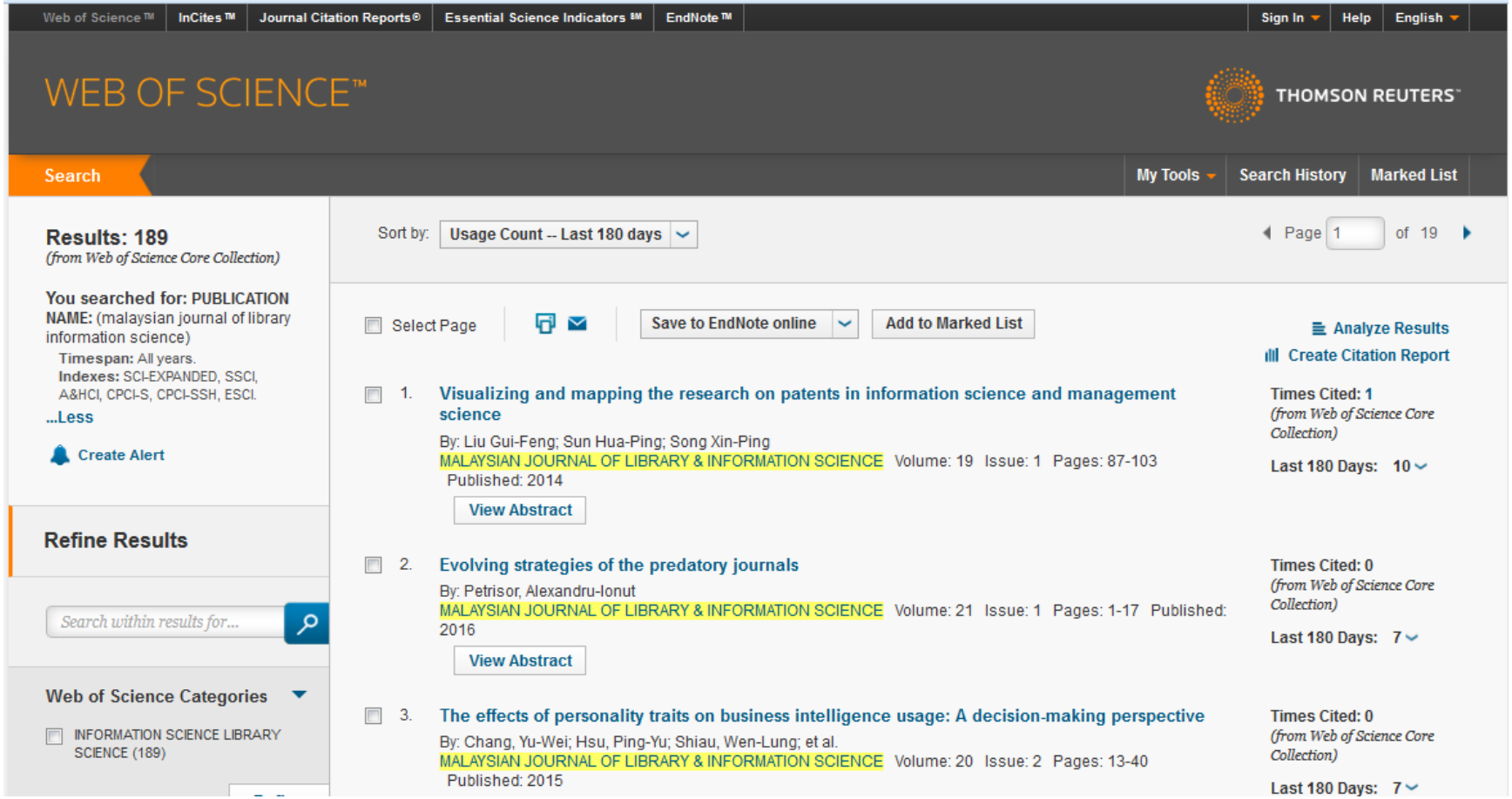
Table 11. Top 10 authors with the highest profile view counts on ResearchGate (9th of November, 2015), compared to the same indicator on the 10th of September, 2015.

AUTHOR NAME	SEPTEMBER 10th (2015) PROFILE VIEWS	NOVEMBER 9th (2015) PROFILE VIEW	MISMATCH (%)
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



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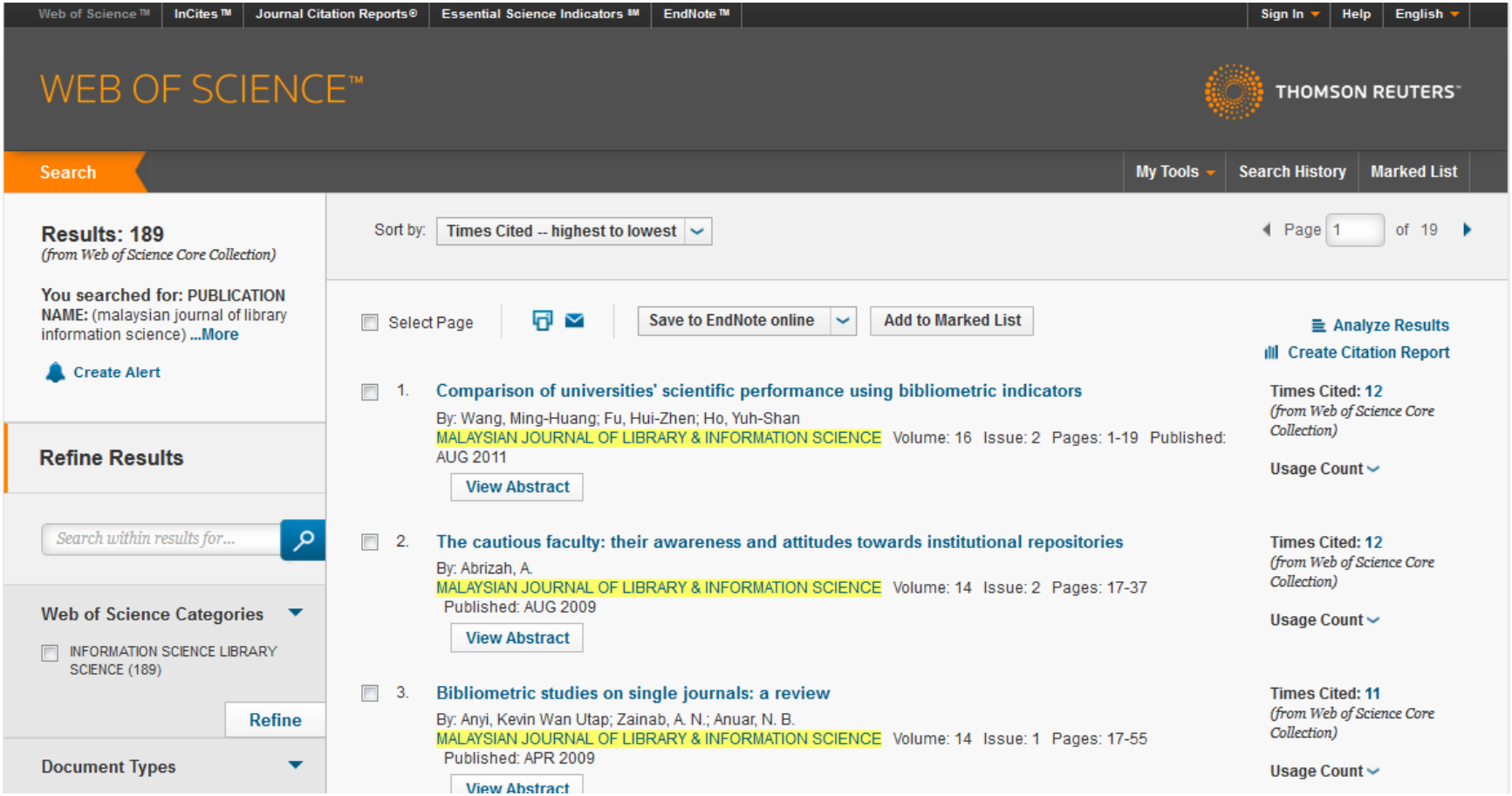
Times Cited



MALAYSIAN JOURNAL OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE
Comparison of universities' scientific performance using bibliometric indicators

Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science

Indexing Page

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Article Information

Title:	Comparison of universities' scientific performance using bibliometric indicators
Auhtor(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:	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.
File:	Download

Volume Listing

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

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

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

Source: http://www.doi.org/doi_presentations/overview_slides_4Dec2007/071205DOIOverview.ppt

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)

Source: https://www.doi.org/factsheets/DOIKeyFacts.html

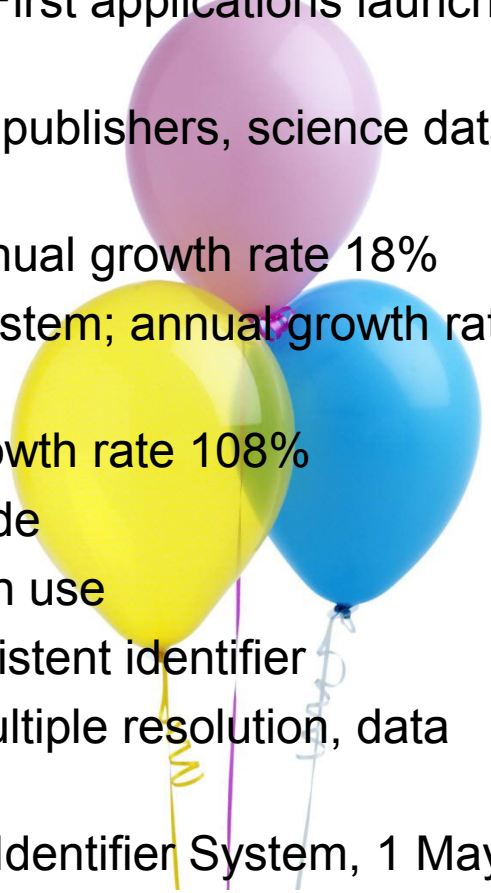
Governance

- 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)

Source: https://www.doi.org/factsheets/DOIKeyFacts.html

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)



Source: https://www.doi.org/factsheets/DOIKeyFacts.html

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

Source: https://www.doi.org/factsheets/DOIKeyFacts.html

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.**

Source: http://crossref.org/02publishers/index.html

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.

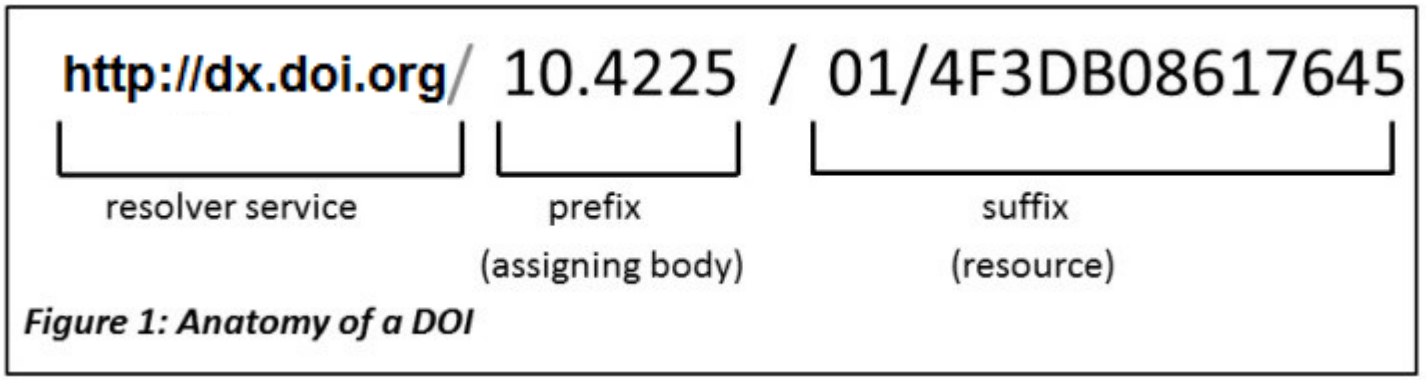


Figure 1: Anatomy of a DOI

Source: http://www.ands.org.au/guides/doi

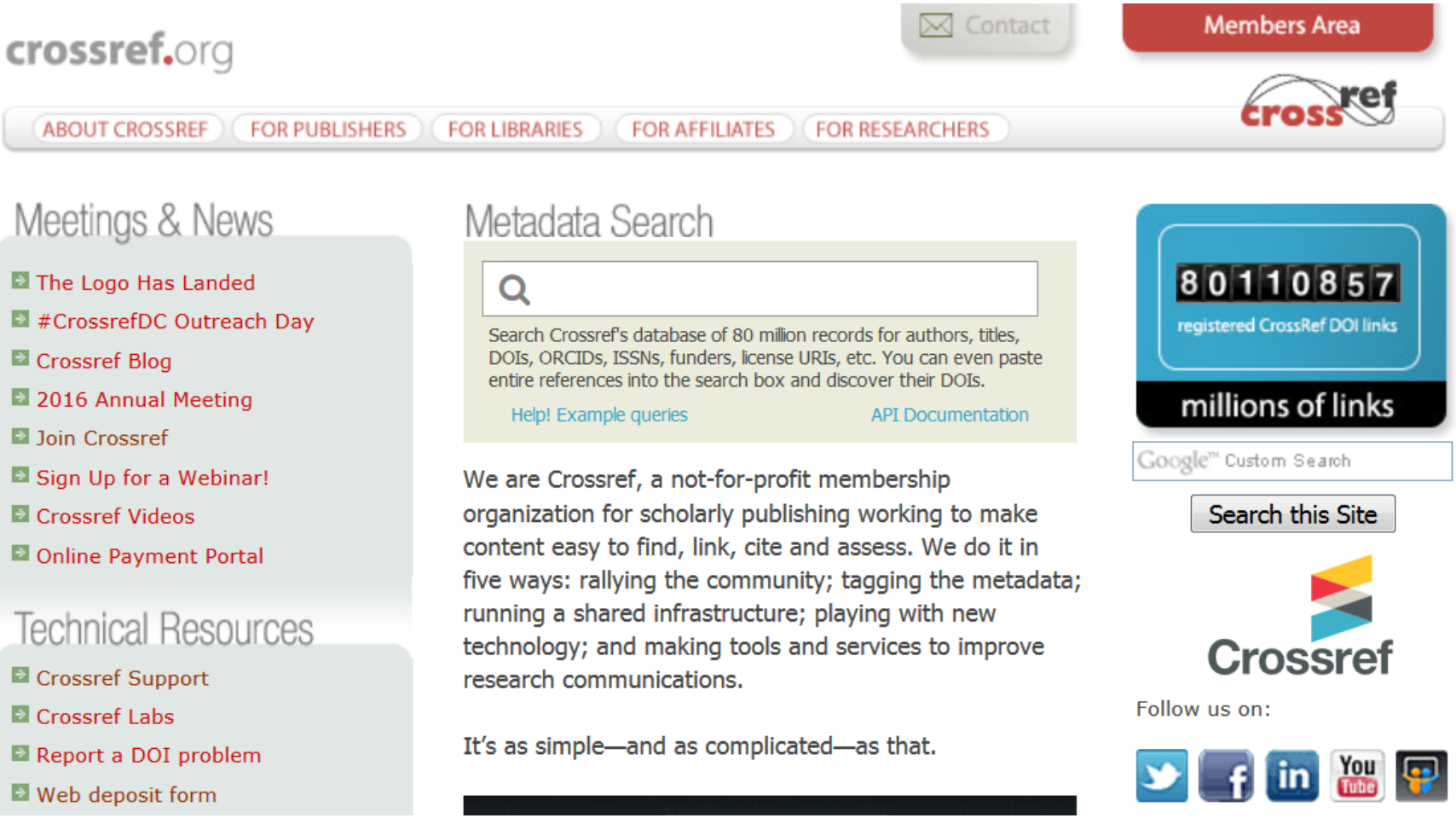
How to make DOI links for journal articles

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.

Source: https://www.doi.org/registration_agencies.html

CrossRef



Source: http://www.crossref.org/

CrossRef

Crossref is 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.

Source: http://www.crossref.org/

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.

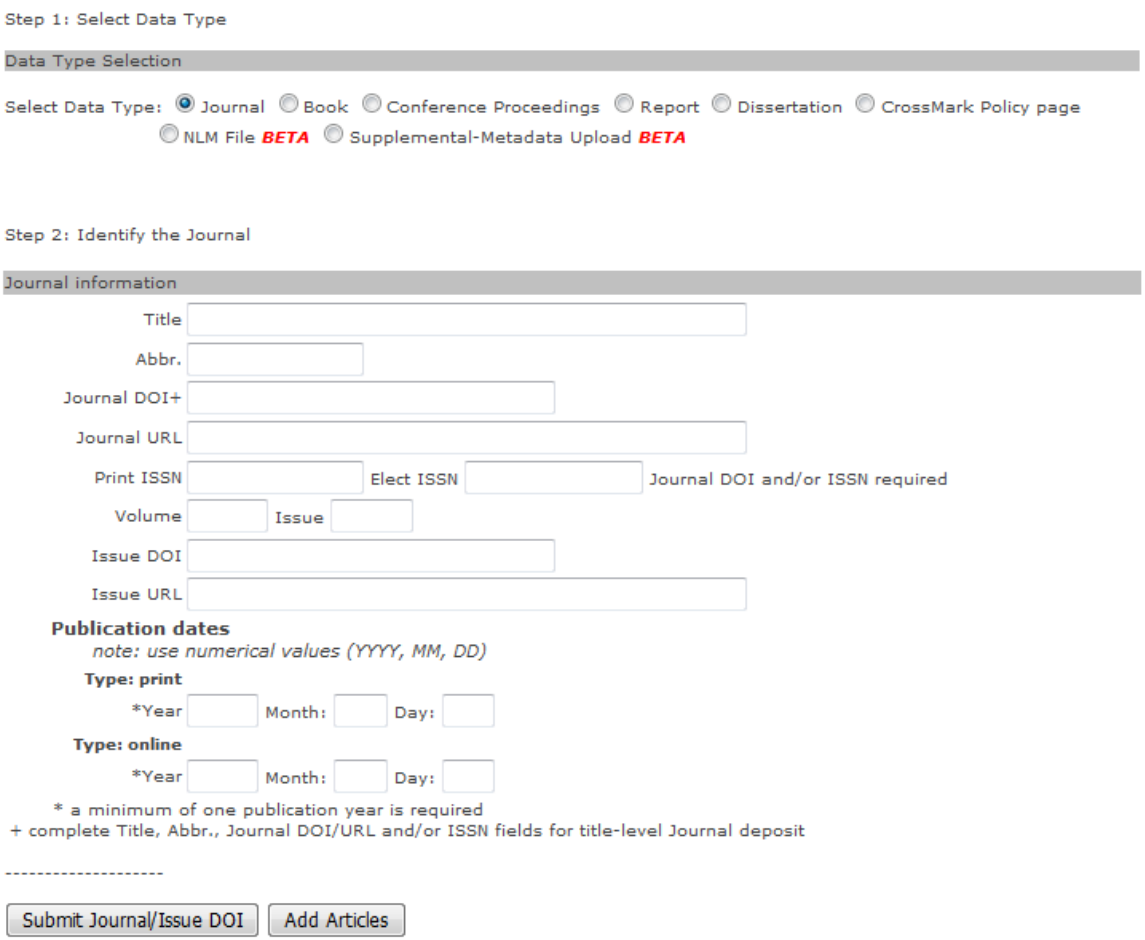
It allows users to control, manage, find, understand and preserve information over time.

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

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

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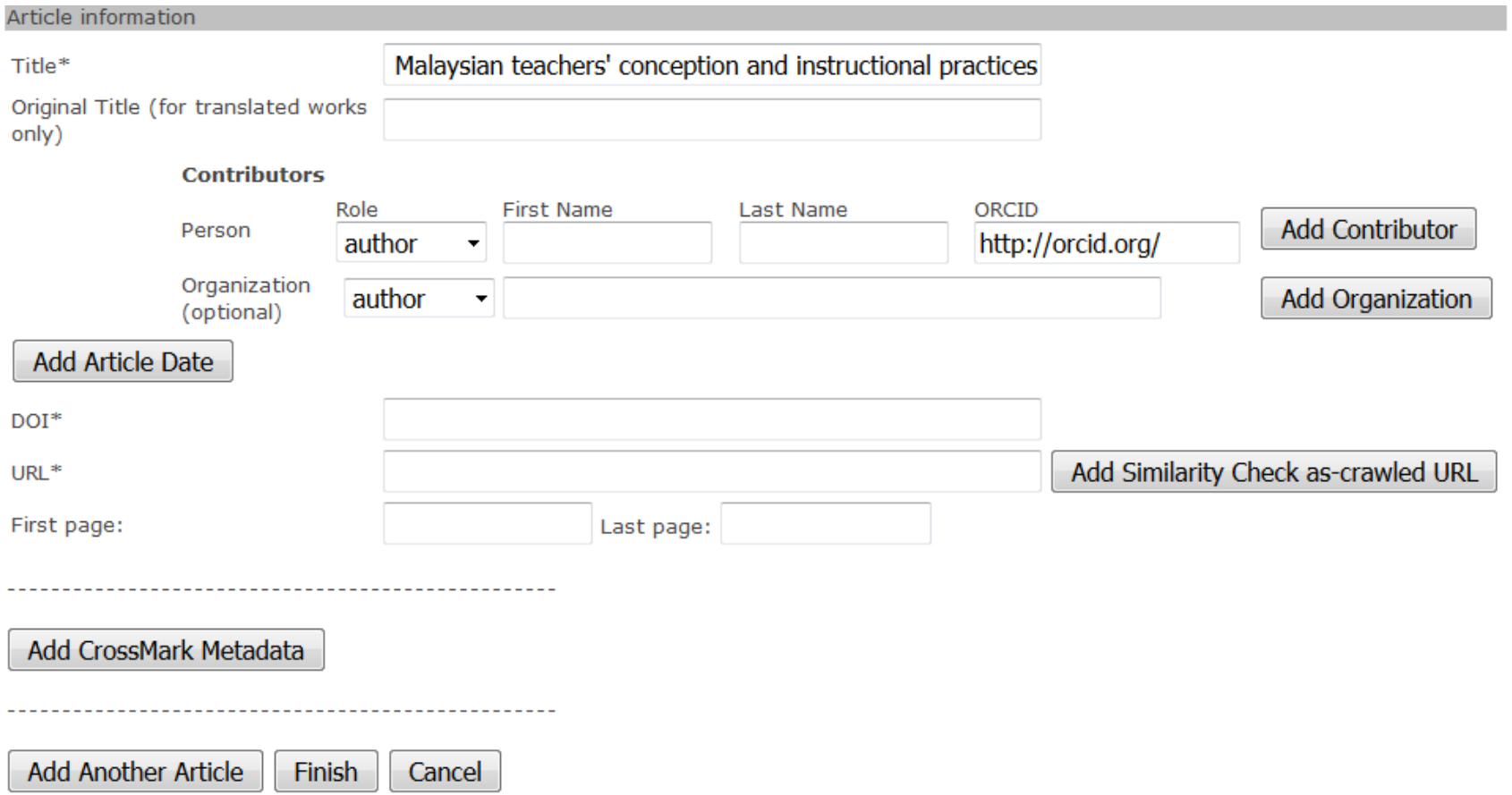
Submit Journal/Issue DOI | Add Articles

Source: http://www.crossref.org/webDeposit/

The usage of ORCID



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

View author's OrcID profile

School of Information Technology, *Monash University*

leebrahim, N. et

095-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

Source: http://www.crossref.org/02publishers/doi_display_guidelines.html

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.

Source: http://www.crossref.org/02publishers/doi_display_guidelines.html

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
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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

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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First online: 09 September 2015

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Physical Activity and Aging Research: A Bibliometric Analysis

Section: Original Research

Authors: Andre Matthias Müller[1], Payam Ansari[1], Nader Ale Ebrahim[2], and Selina Khoo[1]

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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

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A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON "FERTILITY RATE" RESEARCH TRENDS

Shalini Nagaratnam, Nader Ale Ebrahim, Muzafar Shah Habibullah

ABSTRACT

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Major trends in knowledge management research: a bibliometric study

Peyman Akhavan , Nader Ale Ebrahim , Mahdieh A. Fetrati , Amir Pezeshkan

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http://scholar.google.com/citations

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