Research Tools: Literature Search and Scientific Source Comparison

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

Available online at: http://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.2070115

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http://scholar.google.com/citations

Abstract

Abstract: "Research Tools" can be defined as vehicles that broadly facilitate research and related activities. Scientific tools enable researchers to collect, organize, analyze, visualize and publicized research outputs. Dr. Nader has collected over 700 tools that enable students to follow the correct path in research and to ultimately produce high-quality research outputs with more accuracy and efficiency. It is assembled as an interactive Web-based mind map, titled "Research Tools", which is updated periodically. "Research Tools" consists of a hierarchical set of nodes. It has four main nodes: (1) Searching the literature, (2) Writing a paper, (3) Targeting suitable journals, and (4) Enhancing visibility and impact of the research. Several free tools can be found in the child nodes. In this workshop some tools as an example from the part 1 (Searching the literature) will be described. The e-skills learned from the workshop are useful across various research disciplines and research institutions.

Keywords: H-index, Improve citations, Research tools, Bibliometrics, Literature review

Problem statements

Research can be time consuming and sometimes tedious. The following statements capture some of the main concerns of the researchers as faced in the research process:

"I just join as a new postgraduate student and I am not sure how to do a literature search"

"I have been in research for some time now but I spend a lot of time to get the articles I want"

Can research become, easier, more fun and more result-oriented? The answer to this question is YES. We need an effective search strategy which can save hours of wasted research time and provide a clear direction for your research.

learning outcomes

- Ability to develop effective search strategy which can save hours of wasted research time and provide a clear direction for your research

- Ability to define and develop a research topic

- Ability to evaluate different keywords for their research topic

- Ability to identify/evaluate different information formats and be able to choose the most appropriate for the research topic

- Ability to develop and refine search techniques for electronic and Internet resources

- Ability to assess information for the purpose of a literature review

- Ability to differences between academic journals in terms of quality

- Ability to use the different sorts of alert services

What is a literature review

A literature review discusses published information in a particular subject area, and sometimes information in a particular subject area within a certain time period.

A literature review can be just a simple summary of the sources, but it usually has an organizational pattern and combines both summary and synthesis. A summary is a recap of the important information of the source, but a synthesis is a re-organization, or a reshuffling, of that information. It might give a **new interpretation of old material** or **combine new with old interpretations**. Or it might **trace the intellectual progression of the field**, including major debates. And depending on the situation, the literature review may **evaluate the sources and advise the reader** on the most pertinent or relevant

Source: http://writingcenter.unc.edu/handouts/literature-reviews/
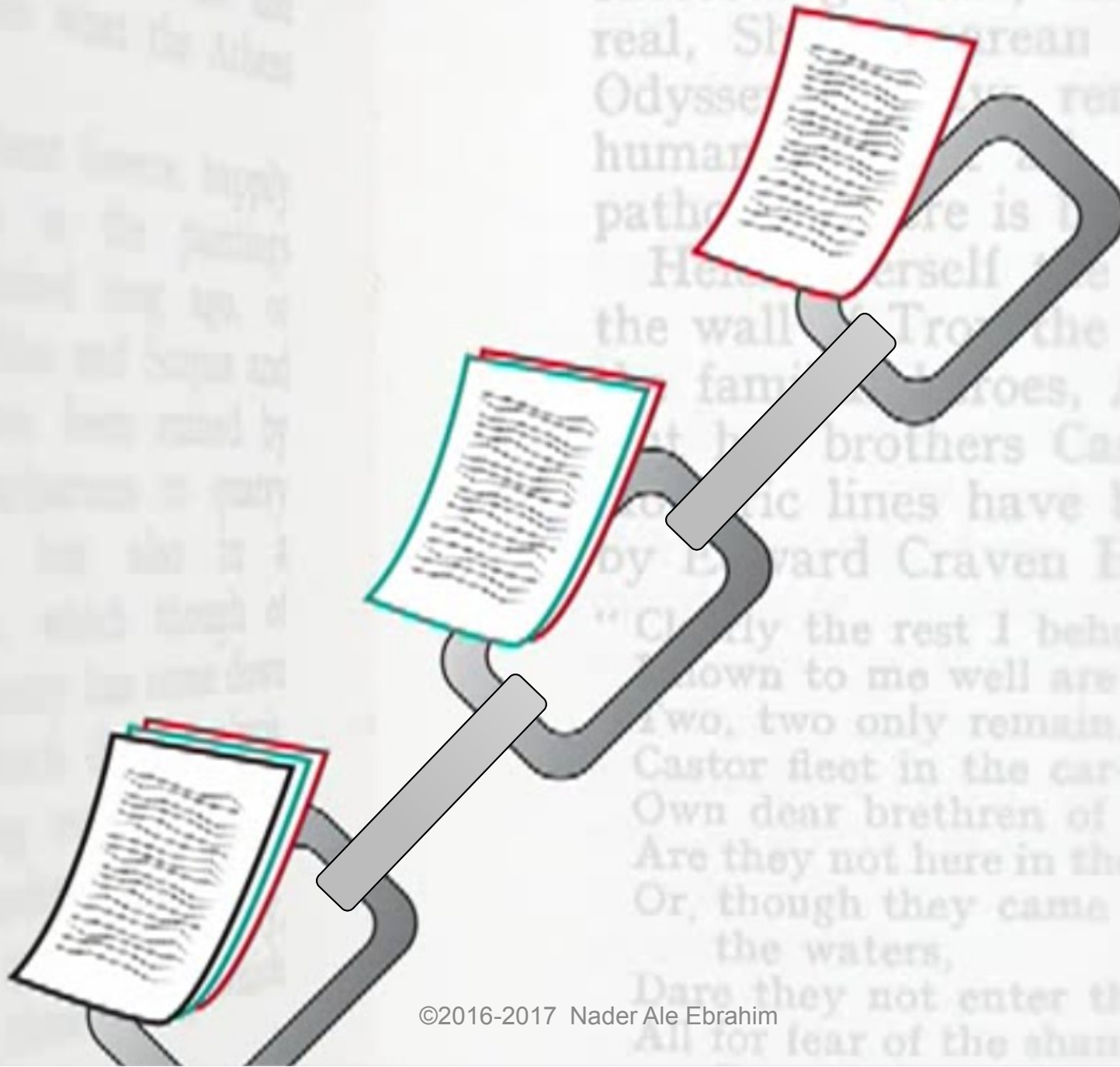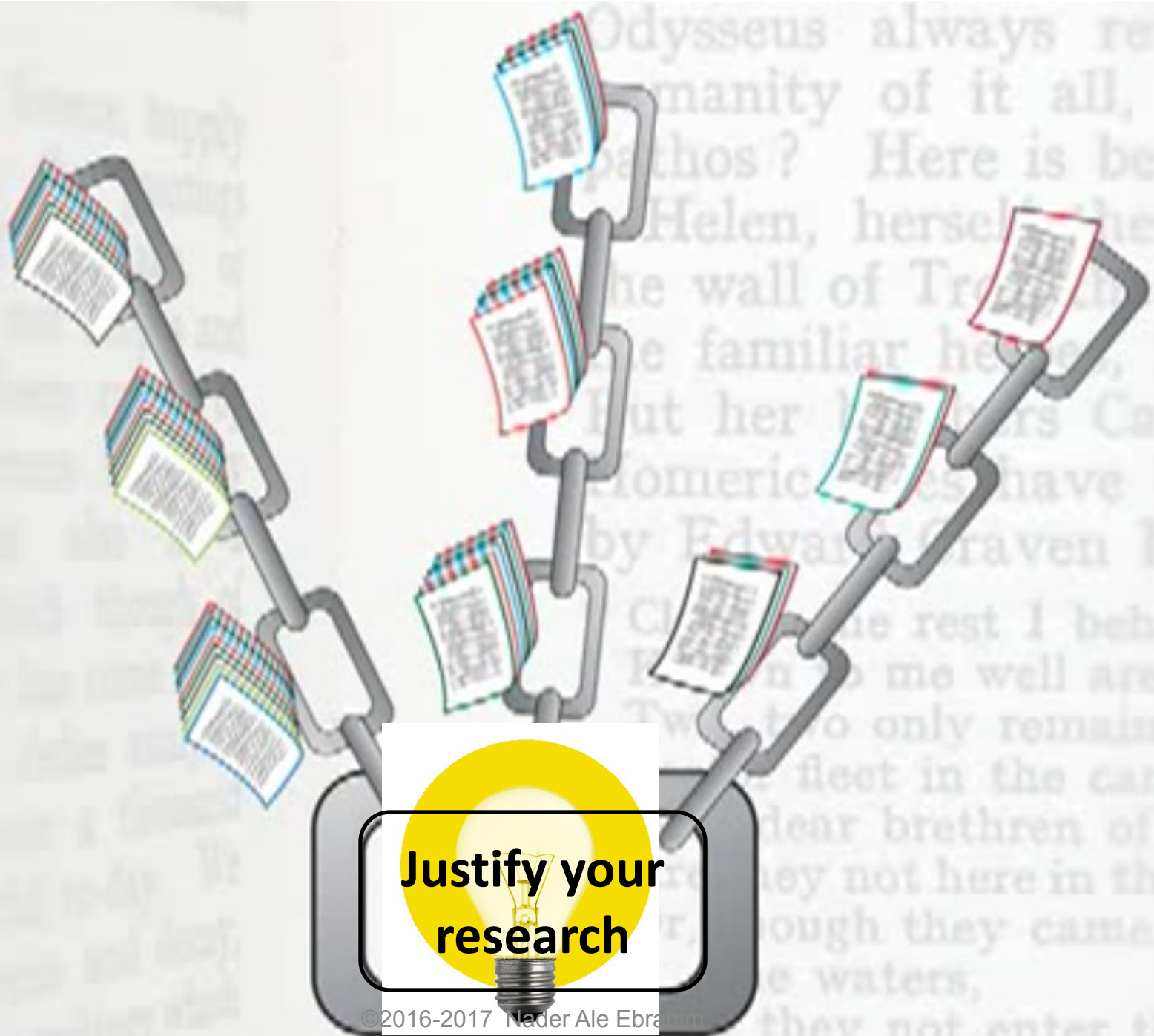
Justify your research

Identifying a Research Problem

Researchers begin a study by identifying a research problem that they need to address. They write about this "problem" in the opening passages of their study and, in effect, give you as a reader the rationale for why the study is important and why you need to read their study.

Reference: Creswell, J. W. (2012). *Educational research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research (4th ed. ed.). Boston: Pearson Education, Inc.*
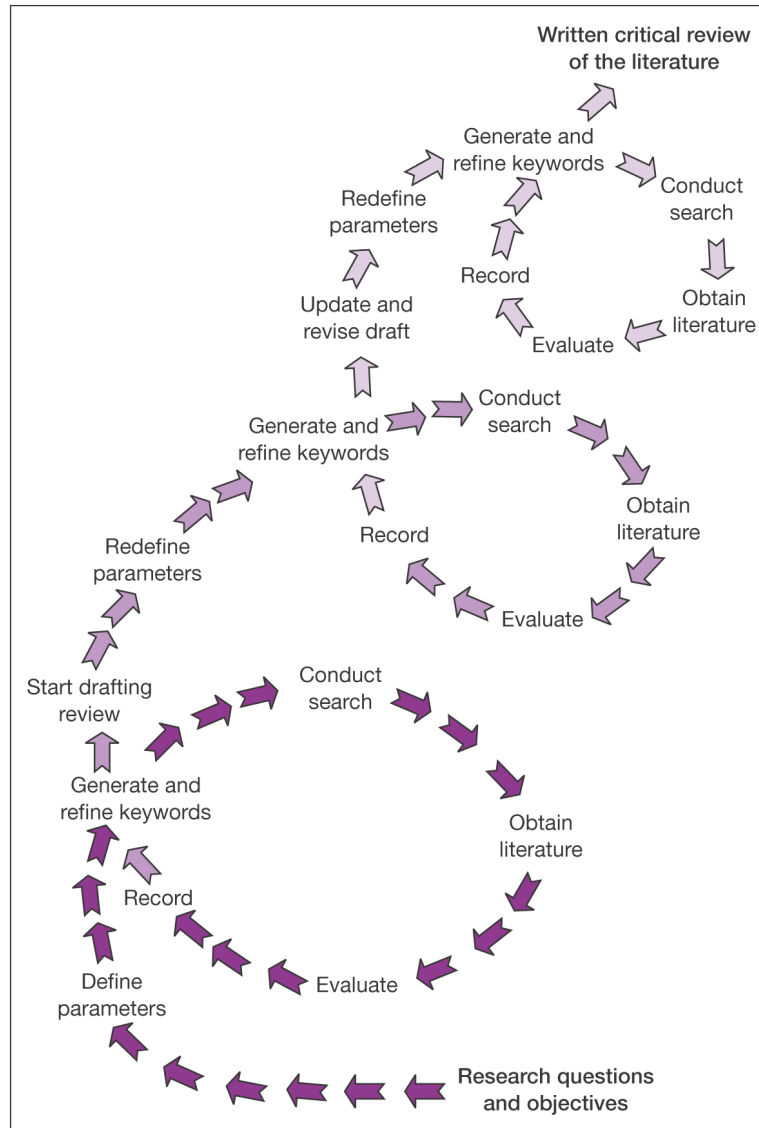
Reviewing the Literature

With so much information available, searching and locating good literature on your topic can be challenging. Five steps will provide a sense of how researchers proceed in reviewing the literature are:

1. ***Identify key terms to use in your search for literature.***

2. ***Locate literature about a topic by consulting several types of materials and databases,*** **including those available at an academic library and on the Internet.**

3. ***Critically evaluate and select the literature for your review.***

4. ***Organize the literature you have selected by abstracting or taking notes on the*** **literature and developing a visual diagram of it.**

5. ***Write a literature review that reports summaries of the literature for inclusion in your*** **research report.**

Reference: Creswell, J. W. (2012). *Educational research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research (4th ed. ed.). Boston: Pearson Education, Inc.*

Developing a search strategy, Finding keyword

The literature review process

Effective searching

» Developing a search strategy
  » Searching the library catalogue
  » Finding journal articles and papers
  » Searching the Internet
  » Other sources

Developing a search strategy

- » Defining the topic
  » Considering the scope of your topic
  » Identifying the main or important aspects
  » Compiling a list of keywords
  » Developing your search strategy

- It is important to develop a search strategy to, not only, find the information you need but to also clarify your topic.

How to Find and Develop a Viable Research Topic?

Step One: Identify a Topic.

Step Two: Test Your Topic.

Test the main concepts or keywords in your topic **by looking them up** in the appropriate background sources or **by using them as search terms.**

If you are finding too much information and too many sources, narrow your topic by using the **and** operator

Finding too little information may indicate that you need to broaden your topic.

Improving Readership of Your Articles

Appearing at the top of the list of search results, and having a useful description of your work, greatly improve the likelihood that a reader will find and download your document.

- Abstracts should include **keywords** that potential readers are likely to use in searches. It is especially valuable to modify and reuse words that appear in the document's title and full text to improve the article's rank when readers search for those words.

- The **first sentence of the abstract** is all that is likely to be displayed in the search page results, so make your first sentence one that will encourage readers to click the link.

Research Tools Mind Map
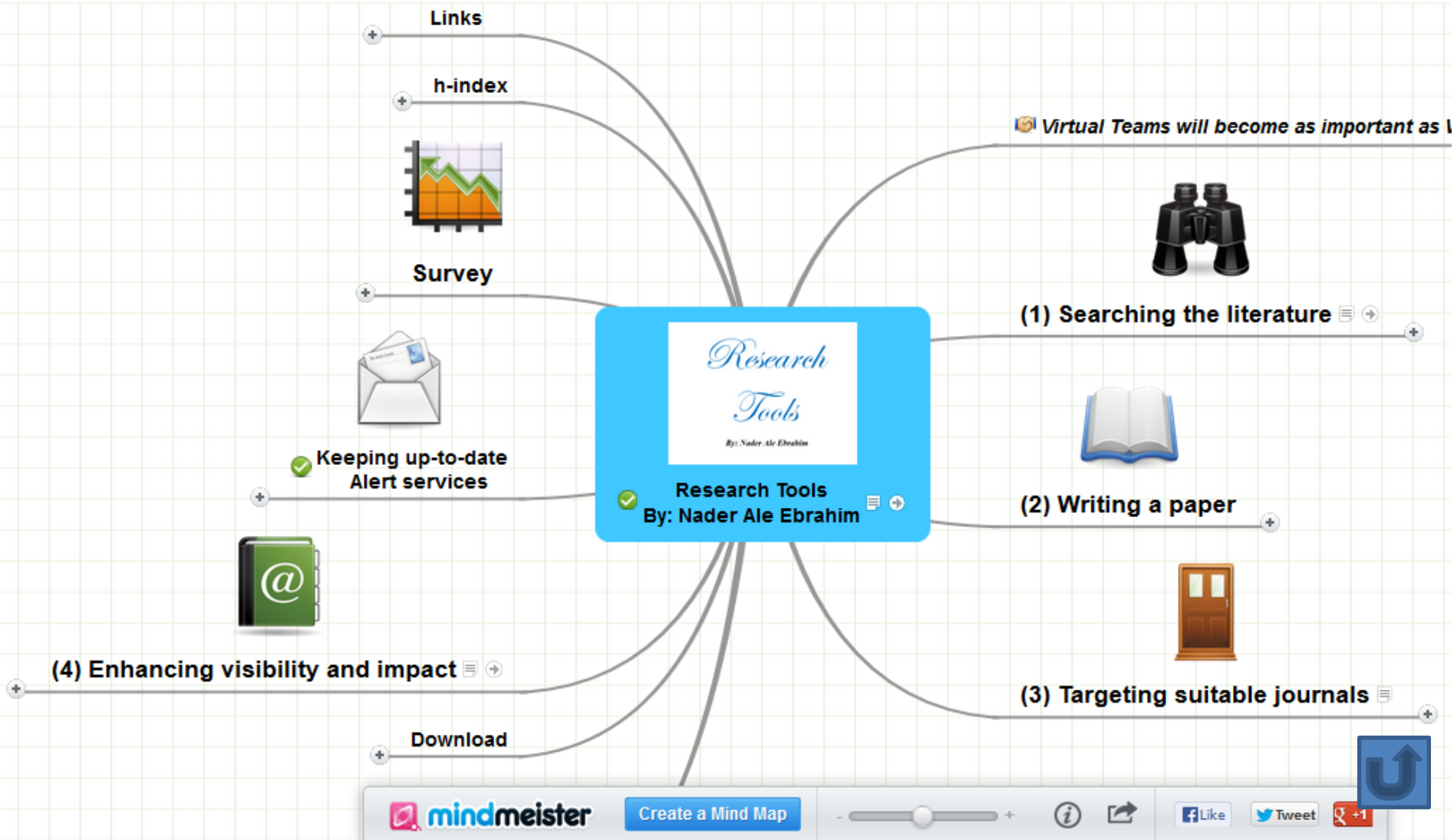
Keywords

Selecting keywords lead to get more citation.

ISI Web of KNOWLEDGE
Transforming Research

Design Studies

KEYWORDS LIST

Choose up to five keywords for your paper from this list. You may substitute one keyword of your own choice not on this list.

aesthetics
architectural design
artificial evolution
automotive design
built environment
case based reasoning
case study/studies
collaborative design

environmental impact
epistemology
evaluation
expert systems
facility programming
generic design
graphic design

Google Trends

MASTER KEYWORDS LIST
Journal of International Business Studies

Medical Subject Headings
MeSH

MeSH (Medical Subject Headings)

Master Keywords List

MeSH Tree Structures for "Genes"

MeSH Tree Structures

Genetic Phenomena [G05]
   Genetic Structures [G05.360]
     Genome [G05.360.340]
       Genome Components [G05.360.340.024]
          Attachment Sites, Microbiological [G05.360.340.024.079]
          CpG Islands [G05.360.340.024.159]
          DNA Sequence, Unstable [G05.360.340.024.189] +
          DNA, Intergenic [G05.360.340.024.220] +
   ▶ Genes [G05.360.340.024.340]
              Alleles [G05.360.340.024.340.030]
              Gene Components [G05.360.340.024.340.137] +
              Genes, cdc [G05.360.340.024.340.220]
              Genes, Chloroplast [G05.360.340.024.340.225]
              Genes, Developmental [G05.360.340.024.340.230] +
              Genes, Dominant [G05.360.340.024.340.240]
              Genes, Duplicate [G05.360.340.024.340.250]
              Genes, Essential [G05.360.340.024.340.270]
              Genes, Helminth [G05.360.340.024.340.310]
              Genes, Immediate-Early [G05.360.340.024.340.330]
              Genes, Immunoglobulin [G05.360.340.024.340.335] +
              Genes, Insect [G05.360.340.024.340.340]
              Genes, Lethal [G05.360.340.024.340.350]

Foundations of searching

- Virtual AND (Team* OR group OR "Virtual R&D Teams") NOT (Management OR Manager)
- The toolset?
    1. "phrase searching"
    2. truncat*
    3. OR
    4. AND, NOT
    5. (brackets OR parentheses)

Truncation

Symbol	Retrieves
*	Zero or more characters *carbon* *carbon, hydrocarbon, polycarbonate*
$	Zero or one character colo$r *color, colour*
?	One character only en?oblast *entoblast, endoblast*

Keywords Plus

- KeyWords Plus® are index terms created by Thomson Reuters from significant, frequently occurring words in the titles of an article's cited references.

Source: http://images.webofknowledge.com/WOK46/help/WOS/h_fullrec.html

Keywords and Keywords Plus®

Authors sometimes provide a list of keywords or terms that they feel best represent the content of their paper. These keywords are contained in the ISI record (1991 data forward, depending on the database) for each article and are searchable. In addition, ISI generates KeyWords Plus for many articles. **KeyWords Plus** are words or phrases that frequently appear in the titles of an article's references, but do not necessarily appear in the title of the article itself. KeyWords Plus may be present for articles that have no author keywords, or may include important terms not listed among the title, abstract, or author keywords.

Source: http://wos.isitrial.com/help/helpdefs.html

KeyWords Plus® Creation Cycle

SAMPLE SOURCE RECORD

Title: Respiratory and immunological findings in brewery workers
Author(s): GodnicCvar J; Zuskin E; Mustajbegovic J; Schachter EN (REPRINT);
    Kanceljak B; Macan J; Ilic Z; Ebling Z
Journal: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE, 1999, V35, N1 (JAN), P 68-75
Author Keywords: brewery workers ; respiratory symptoms ; lung function ; immunology

Selected Cited References: (39 total, 14 shown for demonstration)
    *WHO, 1986, P39, EARL DET OCC LUNG DI
    BLASKI CA, 1996, V154, P334, AM J RESP CRIT CARE
    HUY T, 1991, V144, P1314, AM REV RESPIR DIS
    IVERSEN M, 1990, V20, P211, CLIN EXP ALLERGY
    KORTEKANGASSAVO.O, 1993, V48, P147, ALLERGY
    KORTEKANGASSAVO.O, 1994, V24, P836, CLIN EXP ALLERGY
    MAESTRELLI P, 1992, V22, P103, CLIN EXP ALLERGY
    MALMBERG P, 1986, V10, P316, AM J IND MED
    MCCARTHY PE, 1985, V42, P106, BRIT J IND MED
    MEZNAR B, 1989, P148, 14 INT C EUR AC ALL
    REVSBECH P, 1990, V45, P204, ALLERGY
    SHELDON JM, 1957, P507, MANUAL CLIN ALLERGY
    SMID T, 1994, V25, P877, AM J IND MED
    VIDAL C, 1995, V75, P121, ANN ALLERG ASTHMA IM

KeyWord Plus(R): ATOPIC-DERMATITIS PATIENTS; LUNG-FUNCTION;
    GRAIN DUST; OCCUPATIONAL ASTHMA; MITE ALLERGY; STORAGE MITE; EXPOSURE;
    HYPERSENSITIVITY; SYMPTOMS; DISEASE

ISI SOURCE DATABASE (1970-PRESENT)

No title available

The role of atopy in **grain dust**-induced airway **disease**

GRAIN DUST AND **LUNG-FUNCTION** - DOSE-RESPONSE RELATIONSHIPS

MITE ALLERGY AND **EXPOSURE** TO **STORAGE MITES** AND HOUSE DUST MITES IN FARMERS

SKIN PRICK TEST REACTIONS TO BREWERS-YEAST (SACCHAROMYCES-CEREVISIAE) IN ADULT **ATOPIC-DERMATITIS PATIENTS**

IMMEDIATE **HYPERSENSITIVITY** TO BAKERY, BREWERY AND WINE PRODUCTS IN YEAST-SENSITIVE **ATOPIC-DERMATITIS PATIENTS**

GUIDELINES FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF **OCCUPATIONAL ASTHMA**

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN **SYMPTOMS** AND **EXPOSURE** TO MOLD DUST IN SWEDISH FARMERS

LUNG-FUNCTION AFTER **EXPOSURE** TO BARLEY DUST

No title available

STORAGE MITE ALLERGY AMONG BAKERS

No title available

DUST-RELATED AND ENDOTOXIN-RELATED ACUTE **LUNG-FUNCTION** CHANGES AND WORK-RELATED **SYMPTOMS** IN WORKERS IN THE ANIMAL FEED-INDUSTRY

FOOD-INDUCED AND **OCCUPATIONAL ASTHMA** DUE TO BARLEY FLOUR

FREQUENTLY OCCURRNING TITLE WORDS

ATOPIC-DERMATITIS PATIENTS
LUNG-FUNCTION
GRAIN DUST
OCCUPATIONAL ASTHMA
MITE ALLERGY

STORAGE MITE
EXPOSURE
HYPERSENSITIVITY
SYMPTOMS
DISEASE

Source: http://www.lib.vt.edu/help/handouts/databases/wos-workbook-8.pd

KeyWords Plus- Example

- New Product Development in Virtual Environment (ISI Indexed)

- Author Keywords: New product Development; Virtual teams; Concurrent Collaboration; Review paper

- KeyWords Plus: DEVELOPMENT TEAMS; PERFORMANCE; TECHNOLOGY; KNOWLEDGE; COMMUNICATION; PERSPECTIVE; INTEGRATION; INNOVATION; NETWORK; WORKING

Key Words Selection

Results: 26
(from Web of Science Core Collection)
You searched for:
TITLE: ("Envelope Design")
Timespan: All years. **Indexes:** SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH.

Results: 477
(from Web of Science Core Collection)
You searched for:
TITLE: (("efficiency envelope*") OR (envelope NEAR/5 building) OR (envelope NEAR/5 energy) OR ("envelope* energy* saving*") OR ("Envelope* System*") OR ("thermal* envelope*") OR ("Envelope* Design*"))
Timespan: All years. **Indexes:** SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH.

Key Words Selection

TABLE 1: Search phrases used

Field	Search Strings
general/other	brain surgery – neurosurgery – hydrocephalus – peripheral nerve surgery
vascular	aneurysm surgery – arteriovenous malformation* – carotid endarterectomy – cavernous malformation – extracranial intracranial bypass – intracranial aneurysm* – [intracranial or intracerebral] and [hematoma or hemorrhage] – subarachnoid hemorrhage – vasospasm
tumor	brain tumor surgery – meningioma – glioblastoma* – glioma – meningioma – radiosurgery – radiotherapy
trauma	brain injury – coma – head injury – brain damage – spinal injury
functional	deep brain stimulation – epilepsy surgery – Parkinson's surgery – spinal cord stimulation – trigeminal neuralgia – stereotactic – stereotaxic – stereotaxy
spine	spine fusion – spine fixation – spine surgery – spinal surgery – spinal fusion – spinal fixation – [cervical or thoracic or lumbar] and [disc* or disk*]

* The asterisk was included in the search string as a wild card character. For example, the search "disc*" would return results for "disc" or "discs" or "discectomy."

Source: Ponce, F. A., & Lozano, A. M. (2014). Highly cited works in neurosurgery. Part II: the citation classics A review (vol 112, pg 233, 2010). Journal Of Neurosurgery 120(5), 1252-1257. doi: 10.3171/2014.2.JNS14358a

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All Databases | Select a Database | Web of Science | Additional Resources

Search | Author Finder | Cited Reference Search | Advanced Search | Search History

Web of Science℠

Results

Topic=("virtual Teams")
Timespan=All Years. Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH.
Lemmatization=On

Scientific WebPlus™ View Web Results >>

Note: Alternative forms of your search term (for example, tooth and teeth) may have been applied, in particular for Topic or Title searches that do not contain quotation marks around the terms. To find only exact matches for your terms, turn off the "Lemmatization" option on the search page.

Results: **741** | Page **1** of 75 Go | Sort by: Publication Date -- newest to oldest

(0) Save to: EndNote Web | EndNote | ResearcherID | Analyze Results | Create Citation Report

more options

☐ 1. Title: **Factors of collaborative working: A framework for a collaboration model**
Author(s): Patel Harshada; Pettitt Michael; Wilson John R.
Source: APPLIED ERGONOMICS Volume: **43** Issue: **1** Pages: **1-26** DOI: **10.1016/j.apergo.2011.04.009** Published: **JAN 2012**
Times Cited: **0** (from Web of Science)
→ Full Text [⊞ View abstract]

☐ 2. Title: **Technology Adoption in Online Social Networks**
Author(s): Peng Gang; Mu Jifeng
Source: JOURNAL OF PRODUCT INNOVATION MANAGEMENT Volume: **28** Supplement: **1** Pages: **133-145** DOI:

Refine Results

Search within results for

[Search]

▼ Web of Science Categories [Refine]

☐ MANAGEMENT (288)
☐ COMPUTER SCIENCE INFORMATION SYSTEMS (183)
☐ INFORMATION SCIENCE LIBRARY SCIENCE (122)
☐ BUSINESS (96)

All Databases   Select a Database   Web of Science   Additional Resources

Search   Author Finder   Cited Reference Search   Advanced Search   Search History

Web of Science℠

<< Back to previous results list

Citation Report

Topic=("virtual Teams")

Timespan=All Years. Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH.

This report reflects citations to source items indexed within Web of Science. Perform a Cited Reference Search to include citations to items not indexed within Web of Science.

Published Items in Each Year
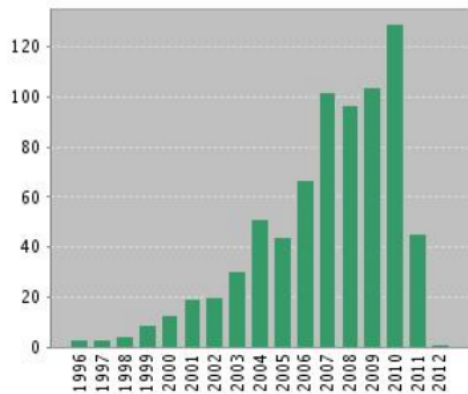
Citations in Each Year
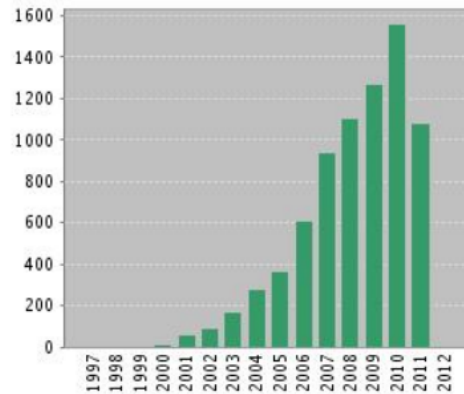
Results found:	**741**
Sum of the Times Cited [?] :	**7561**
Sum of Times Cited without self-citations [?] :	**4771**
Citing Articles [?] :	**3928**
	View Citing Articles
	View without self-citations
Average Citations per Item [?] :	**10.20**
h-index [?] :	**42**

Results: **741**

Page 1 of 75 Go

Sort by: Times Cited -- highest to lowest

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	Average Citation

Critically Analyzing Information Sources

1- Initial Appraisal:

Author

Date of Publication

Edition or Revision

Publisher

Title of Journal (Distinguishing Scholarly Journals from other Periodicals)

2- Content Analysis:

Intended Audience

Objective Reasoning

Coverage

Writing Style

Evaluative Reviews

h-index (Jorge E. Hirsch)

- *A scientist has index h if h of [his/her] N_p papers have at least h citations each, and the other ($N_p - h$) papers have at most h citations each.*
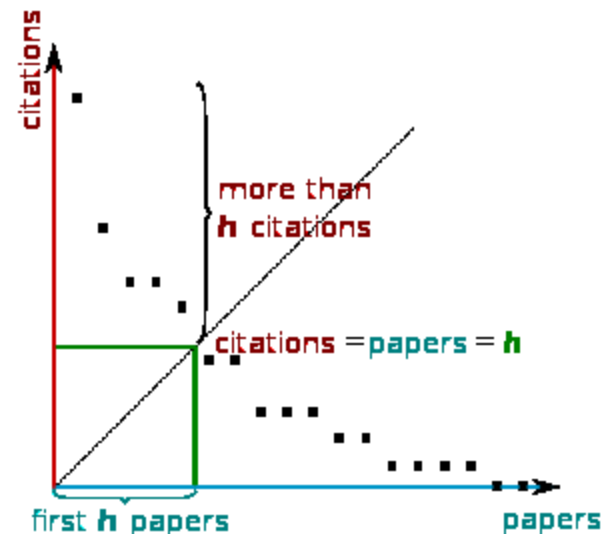
H-index from a plot of decreasing citations for numbered papers

Publish or Perish

Publish or Perish is a free program that retrieves citations from Google Scholar and allows users to calculate:

- Total number of papers
- Total number of citations
- Average number of citations per paper
- Average number of citations per author
- Average number of papers per author
- Average number of citations per year
- Hirsch's h-index and related parameters
- The contemporary h-index
- The age-weighted citation rate
- Two variations of individual h-indices
- An analysis of the number of authors per paper

Web of Science

- Web of Science® is perhaps the most well-known tool for determining the number of times a publication has been cited.

- Web of Science® is made up of three citation indexes owned by Thomson Scientific:
    – Science Citation Index ®
    – Social Sciences Citation Index ®
    – Arts & Humanities Citation Index ®.

Source: http://guides.library.vu.edu.au/content.php?pid=251876&sid=2079929

Manage   Edit...   Appearance   Print...

1980   2005   2012 2014
<1980   2014>

Re-create Map

Clarage, James
FWD
Pekdag, Bulent
Uhden, Olaf
BACK

Tumn d a
M.

Redict, F
Rebello, N.S.
Quale, Andreas
Prediger, S
Balsa, S
Disteessis, M
Paty, M
ORTON, A
Docton, R
Niss, M
Nersessian, N. J.
McComas, W. F.
Matthews, M. R.
Malvern, D.
Loch, R
Lederman, N. G.
LARKIN, J.
HUDSON, HT
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Hewitt, P.G.
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Hesterias, R
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Haines,
Greca, IM
Gingra
Gilbert, J
Gilbert
Feynm
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Einst
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Dunn, Jv
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Davis,
Darri
Crow
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Boy
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Bomon
Botiner
Blum, w.
Blum, e
Bing, Thor
asson, I.
Angell, C.

Record details for the nodes are displayed below (double-click a node to show its details). Click a checkbox below to locate that node above.

All Databases | Select a Database | **Web of Science** | Additional Resources

Search | Author Search | Cited Reference Search | Advanced Search | Search History

Web of Science®

<< Back to previous page

Citation Report Distinct Author Summary: Zadeh, LA

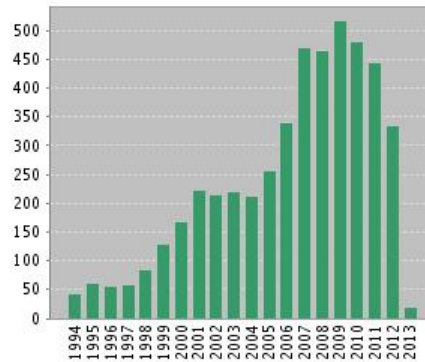Timespan=All Years. Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, A&HCI, SSCI, CPCI-SSH, CPCI-S.

This report reflects citations to source items indexed within Web of Science. Perform a Cited Reference Search to include citations to items not indexed within Web of Science.

Published Items in Each Year
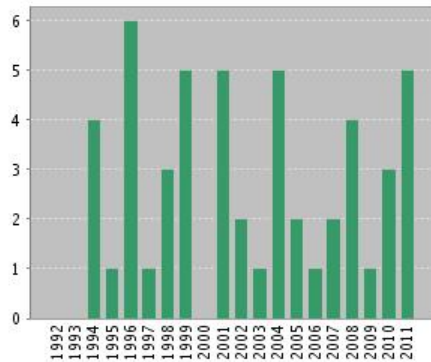
Citations in Each Year

The latest 20 years are displayed.
View a graph with all years.

The latest 20 years are displayed.
View a graph with all years.

Results found:	75
Sum of the Times Cited [?] :	5187
Sum of Times Cited without self-citations [?] :	5114
Citing Articles [?] :	4159
Citing Articles without self-citations [?] :	4130
Average Citations per Item [?] :	69.16
h-index [?] :	26

Results: **75**

|◀ ◀ | Page 1 of 8 Go ▶ ▶|

Sort by: Times Cited -- highest to lowest
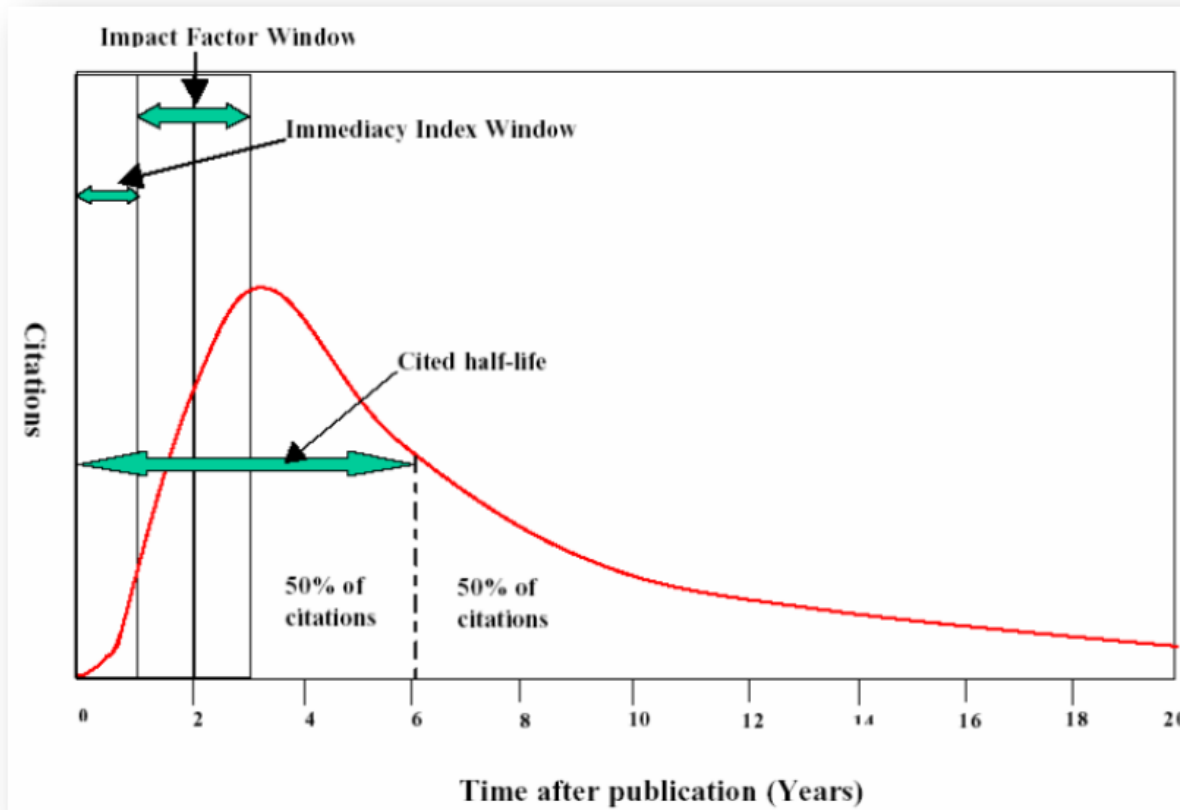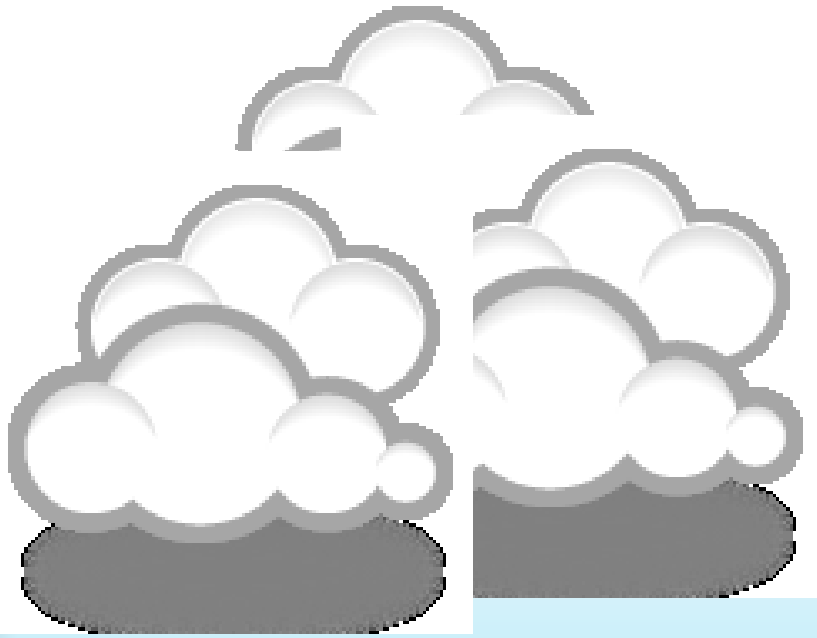
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Paper/journal quality

- Another guide to paper/journal quality is the general reputation of the association, society, or organization publishing the journal.

- Leading professional associations such as American Psychological Association (APA) or the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) publish a range of journals that are highly regarded.

Impact Factor

- The most commonly used measure of journal quality is Impact Factor. This is a number which attempts to measure the impact of a journal in terms of its influence on the academic community. Impact Factors are published by Thomson-ISI

Impact Factor and other bibliometric parameters

Impact Factor Window

Immediacy Index Window

Cited half-life

Citations

50% of citations

50% of citations

Time after publication (Years)

ELSEVIER

Source: **How to Write Great Papers** *From title to references From submission to acceptance (2012) By:* Anthony Newman, Publisher, Elsevier, Amsterdam

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Keeping up-to-date (Alert system)

Keeping up-to-date

Alert services are an effective means of keeping track of the latest research.

What is an alert service?

- Many journal databases and book publishers offer free alert services. These are an effective means of keeping track of the latest research.

- Alert services come in different forms. The most common include:
  - a search alert. This is a saved search which alerts you when a book or article that matches your search terms is published.
  - a TOC (Table of Contents) alert. Such an alert notifies you when a new issue of a journal is published, and provides you with the issue's table of contents.
  - a citation alert. This advises you when a new article cites a particular work.
  - Most alert services are email-based. An increasing number are now offered as an RSS feed. If you are just beginning, you might like to try email alerts first. These are generally easier to create.

Keeping up-to-date

Questions?

E-mail: aleebrahim@um.edu.my

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

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University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
http://scholar.google.com/citations

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