

The Effective Use of "Research Tools" and Resources – Training of Trainers (TOT)

The Effective Use of "Research Tools" and Resources – Training of Trainers (TOT)

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD

Visiting Research Fellow
Research Support Unit
Centre of Research Services
Research Management & Innovation Complex
University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
http://scholar.google.com/citations



Abstract

With the increasing use of information and communications technology (ICT), researchers are able to use computer software tools to find, organize, analyze, and share relevant information. However, there are hundreds of such tools to select from, for various research-related uses. Nader has collected over 700 tools that can help researchers do their work efficiently. 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 seminar some tools and their application in research will be described. The e-skills learned from the seminar are useful across various research disciplines and research institutions.

Read more: Ale Ebrahim, Nader, Introduction to the Research Tools Mind Map (June 14, 2013). Research World, Vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 1-3,. Available at SSRN: http://ssrn.com/abstract=2280007

Nader Ale Ebrahim



From: Open Scholar C.I.C. [mailto:info@openscholar.org.uk]

Sent: Friday, September 06, 2013 6:13 AM

To: Nader Ale Ebrahim

Subject: Re: Thanks - RE: Welcome to Open Scholar!

Dear Nader,

Thank you for your prompt response and for disseminating the <u>LIBRE</u> project. At the moment we are very busy preparing the beta release in October. It will be great to receive your early feedback once we start testing the platform.

By the way, I found your "research tools" mind map extremely useful. Amazing work you did there. We will promote this work through twitter.

all best wishes, Pandelis





I just recommended @aleebrahim's topic: Research Tools Box on @scoopit http://sco.lt/89cokr #curatethecurators













Research Tools Box

This Topic is designed to assist students to aim at reducing the search time by increasing their k nowledge to more effectively use the "Research Tools" which is available through the Net.





View on web

10:17 PM - 10 Dec 13

Flag media

Problem statements

The search can be time consuming and sometimes tedious task. How can make it easier? How do deal with situations such as:

- "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"
- "I am sure I have downloaded the article but I am not able to find it"
- "I wanted to write a new paper, how can I manage the references in the shortest possible time?"
- "I have many references, some of my old papers, and some of my current research. Sometimes, they are so many that I can't recall where I have kept them in my folders!"
-
- "I have written an article and I am not able to find a proper Journal"
- "I want to increase the citation of my papers, how do I do?"

Objectives

The seminar seeks to serve the following objectives:

- i. To help students who seek to reduce the search time by expanding the knowledge of researchers to more effectively use the "tools" that are available through the Net.
- ii. To evaluate the types of literature that researchers will encounter.
- iii. To convert the information of the search for a written document.
- iv. To help researchers learn how to search and analyze the right journal to submit.
- v. To promote their publication for further citation.











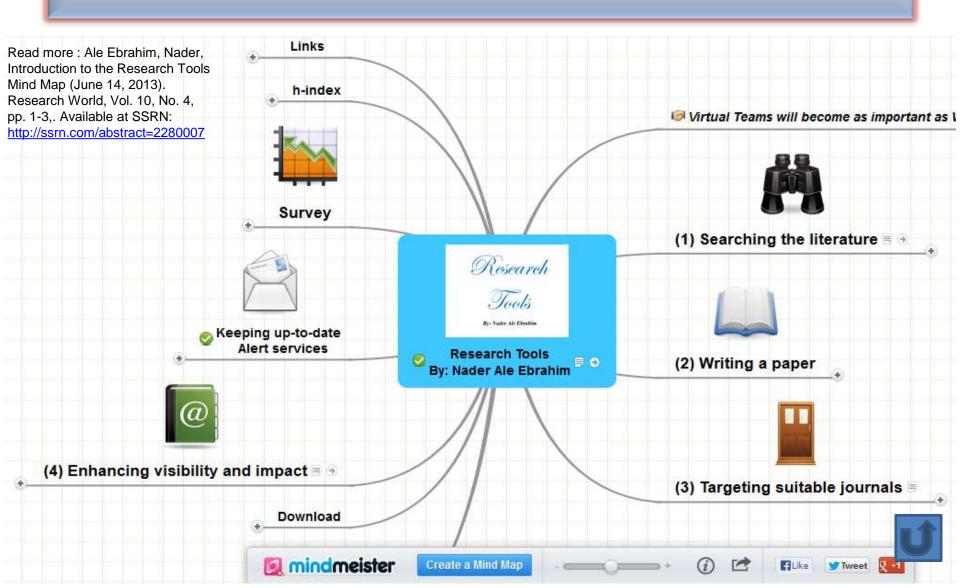
Washington University School of Medicine in St.Louis

Outline

- Introduce "Research Tools" Mind Map and overview of Tools
- 2. Developing a search strategy
- 3. Finding keyword
 - Select a Thesis/Paper/Research title
- 4. Finding proper articles
- Evaluate a paper/journal quality (The impact factor-Journal ranking)
- 6. <u>To do an effective</u> literature search
- 7. <u>Keeping up-to-date</u> (Alert system)
- 8. Mind mapping tools

- 9. Indexing desktop search tool
- 10. The paraphrasing & editing tool
- 11. Avoid plagiarism
- 12. Organize the references (Reference management) tool
- 13. Getting published
 - Peer review process
- 14. Target suitable journal
- 15. Promote your publication to get more citation
- 16. **Q&A**

Research Tools Mind Map





Developing a search strategy, Finding keyword

Effective searching

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

Source: http://learnline.cdu.edu.au/myresearch/plan/searchstrategy.html

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.

Importance of Keywords

The researcher should know how to find information on the internet by selecting a proper keyword or phrase. If we are looking for a specific word but completely different ways from the other, the result may return different from our first inquiry. These variations are staggering in number of results. The researcher may ask "Which Keyword or phrase should I use for leading me to accurate results?"

Fortunately, <u>many publishers</u> and software developer understand the importance of Keywords and are producing tools to make this process faster and more effective. On the other hand, the sudden influx of these tools has created a new problem.





Selecting keywords



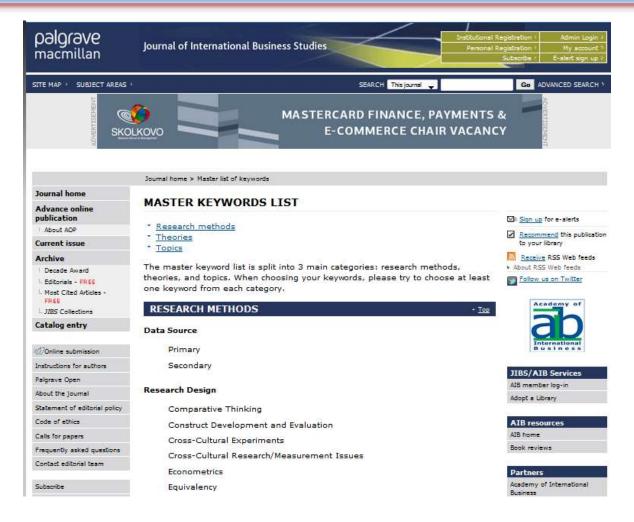
Google AdWords

MASTER KEYNORDS LIST

MASTER KEYNORDS LIST

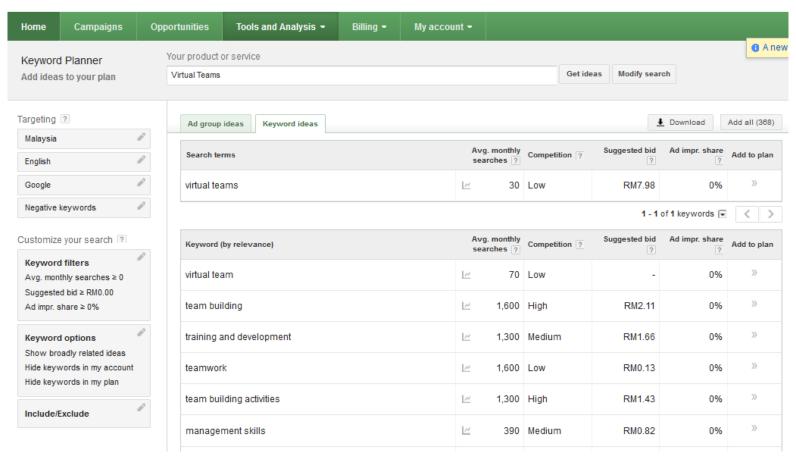
Journal of International Business Studies

Master Keywords List



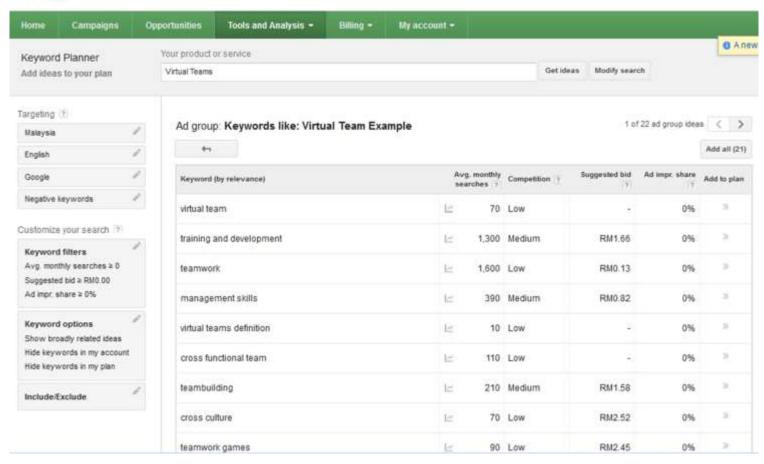
Google AdWords - Keyword Planner

Google AdWords

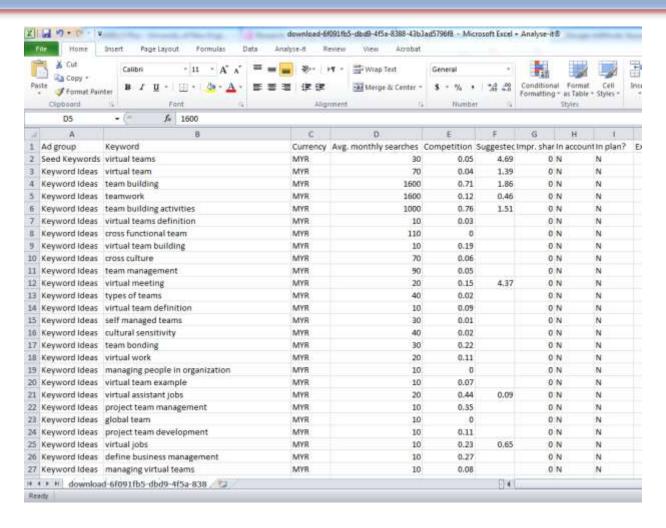


Google AdWords – Keyword Like





Google AdWords - Keyword Output



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- 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

Select a Thesis/Paper/Research title



Technology is moving fast and has an ever-increasing influence on the way researchers work. Sarah Porter, head of innovation at Jisc, has worked alongside her colleague Torsten Reimer to pull out key predictions for the future of research. Sarah says, "With rapidly increasing amounts of data generated, digital technology offers new and innovative ways of finding and analysing relevant information. It also allows academics to work with citizen scientists and engage the public in their research. This will allow researchers to undertake projects on a larger scale with more impactful results."

Sarah and Torsten believe that, in the future, the quality of research will depend on an informed use of technology and hope the below predictions will help you to stay ahead of the game.

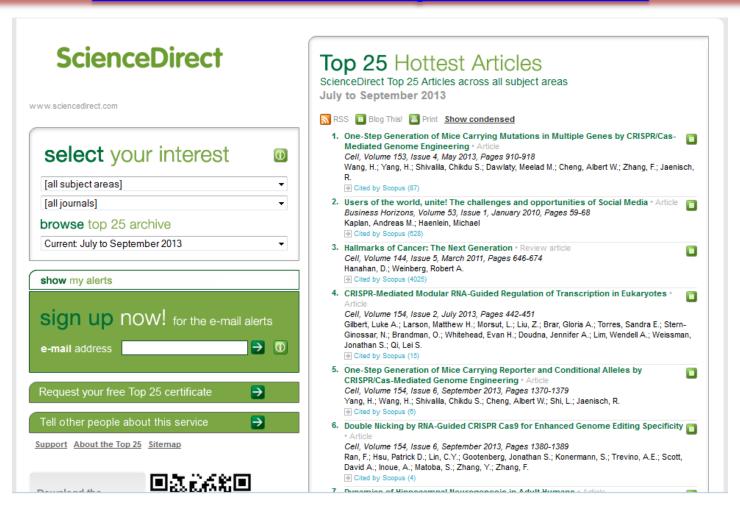
- 1: Researchers will go mobile
- 2: Lines between professionals, amateurs and the public will blur
- 3:Researchers fully embrace social media
- 4: Data will drive research across many disciplines
- 5: Automate it
- 6: Visualise it
- 7: Researchers as data managers

http://www.jisc.ac.uk/inform/inform35/7Predictions.html

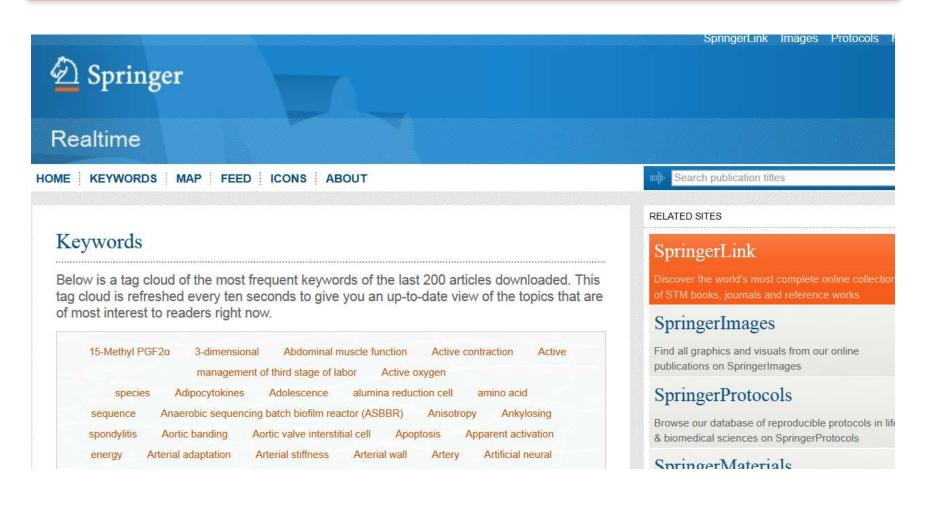
Source:

JISC Inform / Issue 35, Winter 2012 | #jiscinform

ScienceDirect Top 25 Articles across all subject areas



Springer Realtime



SCImago Journal & Country Rank



Essential Science Indicators

ISI Web of Knowledge™

Essential Science Indicators[™]

NOTICE: The first 2014 release of Essential Science Indicators will occur on February 7, 2014. Thank you for your patience. Please see the Notices file for further details and information regarding these exciting changes.

Information for New Users

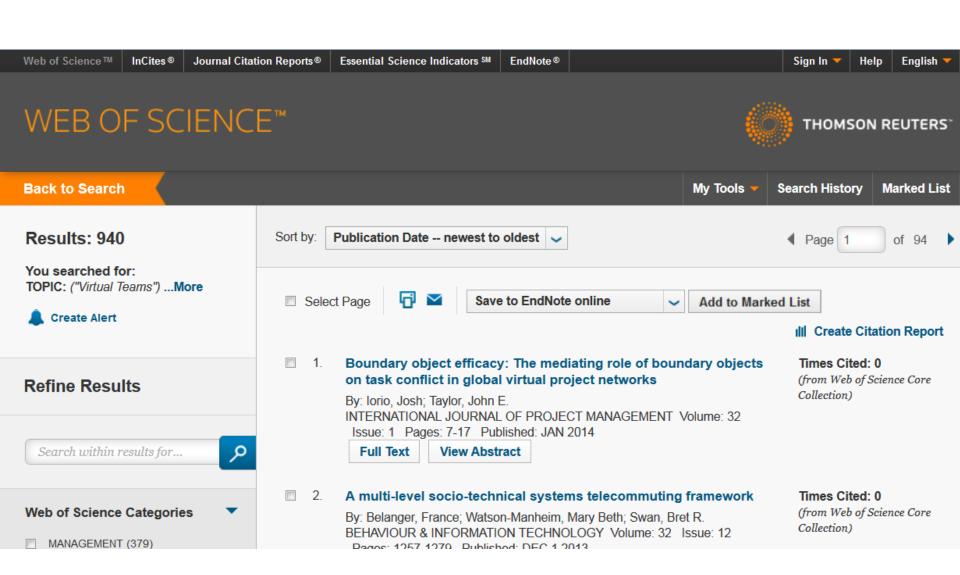


The Notices file was last updated Wed Jan 22 12:21:21 2014

Acceptable Use Policy

Copyright © 2014 The Thomson Corporation

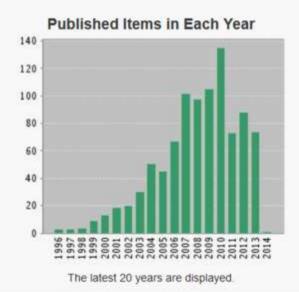


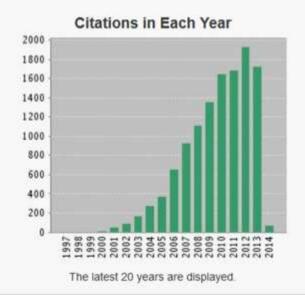


Citation Report: 940

You searched for TOPIC: ("Virtual Teams") ... More

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











Research Quality Measures

Three key measures of research impact are:

- Quality of the journal journal rankings, impact factors
- 2. Quality of the publication/article = times cited as found in tools like Web of Science, Scopus and Google Scholar
- 3. Personal or departmental measure = *h*-index

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

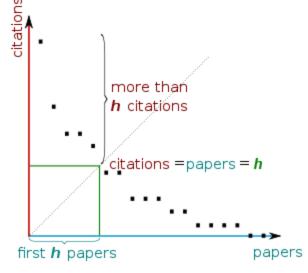
Coverage

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.

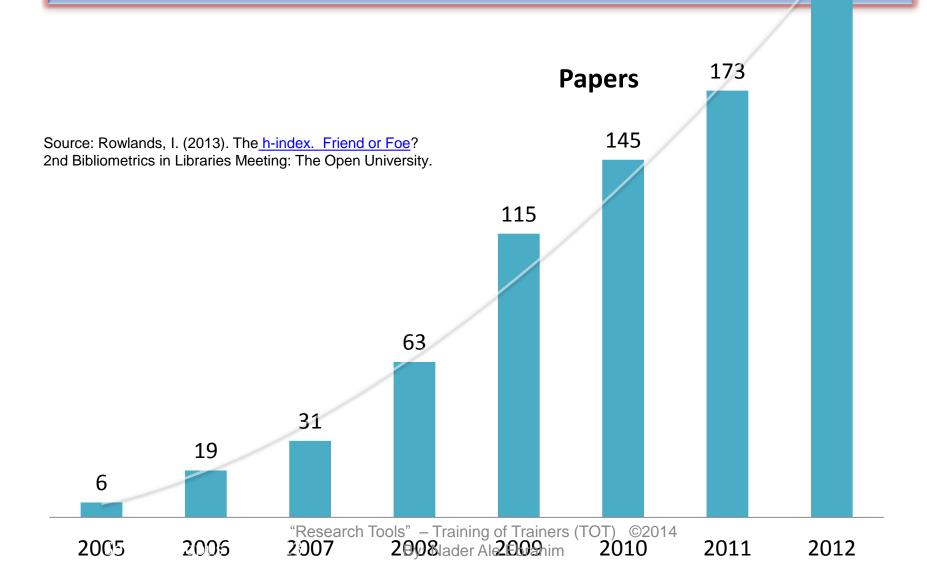


H-index from a plot of decreasing citations for numbered papers

A new phenomenon

224

Numbers of published papers on the h-index



A scientist has index h if h of his/her Np papers have at least h citations each, and the other (Np-h) papers have no more than h citations each.

As an example, a researcher with an H-index of 15 has (of their total number of publications) 15 papers which have been cited at least 15 times each.

Researcher	Α	Researcher		В	
Paper rank	Citations		Paper rank	Citations	
1	10		1	1348	
2	8		2	159	
3	6		3	50	
4	4 5		4	4	
5	5 4		5	4	
6	0		6	3	

Neither researcher can have an H-index of more than 6.

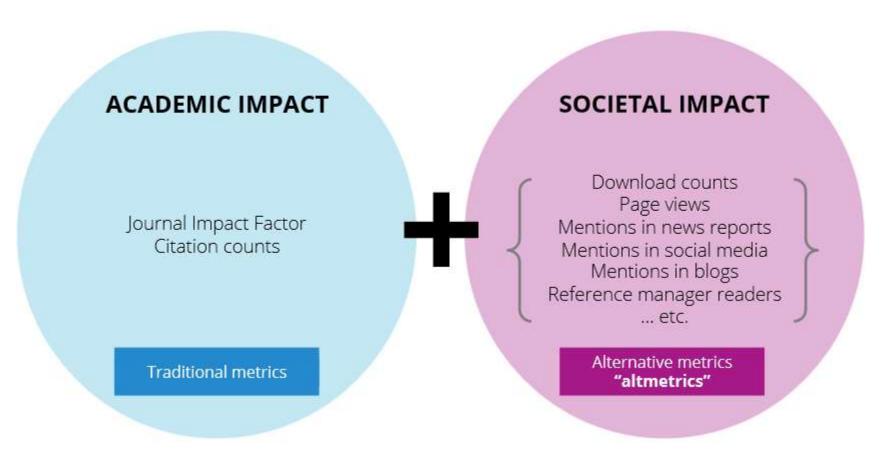
Source: http://guides.is.uwa.edu.au/content.php?pid=372347&sid=3050052

Table 2: Publication and citation list of scientist S1

Rank (squared) - Publications	Citations	Sum
1 (1) A	20	20
2 (4) B	10	30
3 (9) C	9	39
4 (16) D	8	47
5 (25) E	6	53
6 (36) F	6	59
7 (49) G	6	65
8 (64) H	5	70
9 (81) I	5	75

Source: Rousseau, Ronald. "New developments related to the Hirsch index." (2006).

New perspectives of impact



Source: Liu, J. (2013). <u>Article-level and alternative metrics: tracking other indicators of impact online 2nd Bibliometrics in Libraries Meeting:</u> The Open University.

An electrocorticographic brain interface in an individual with tetraplegia.

Author(s): Wei Wang, Jennifer L. Collinger, Alan D. Degenhart, Elizabeth C. Tyler-Kabara, Andrew B. Schwartz, Daniel W. Moran, Douglas J. Weber, Brian Wodlinger, Ramana K. Vinjamuri, Robin C. Ashmore

PubMedCentral - HTML Views:

189

PubMedCentral - PDF Views:

62

Pitt-EPrint-DScholarship - Downloads:

27

PLoS - HTML Views:

3375

PLoS - PDF Views:

Mendeley - Readers:

PubMed - Cited by:

CrossDof Cited by

CrossRef - Cited by:

Facebook - Comments:

🏏 Twitter - Tweets: 🔃

🌃 Google+ - +1s: 🗐

Facebook - Shares:

Frankrak Disam

🛐 Facebook - Likes: 🔞



HOME

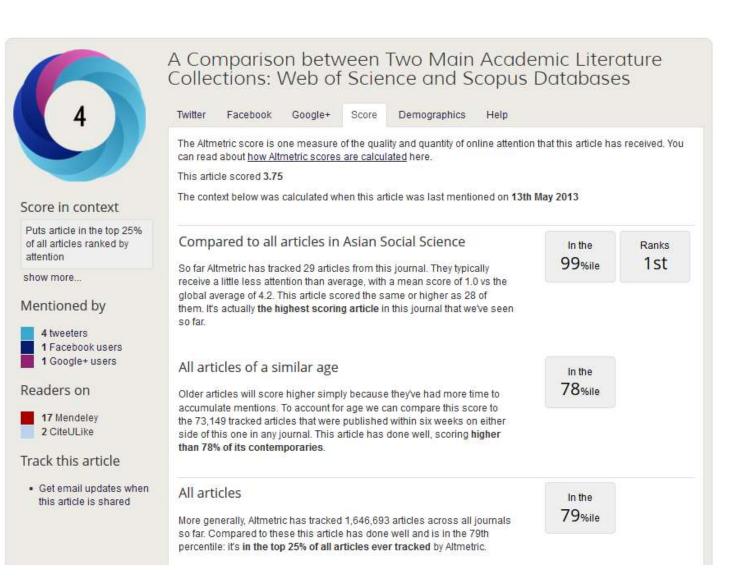
ABOUT

FAQ

HELP

The University of Pittsburgh has embedded PlumX widgets in their <u>D-Scholarship</u> institutional repository. You can see metrics across their institution at <u>Plu.mX/Pitt</u>. They have also built profiles for researchers across a variety of disciplines. Some sample profiles:

Peter Brusilovsky Rebecca Crowley Michael Pinsky





- Google Scholar indexes citations which can then be analysed using the free program, *Publish or Perish*.
- Google Scholar is good for disciplines not well covered by citation databases such as Scopus or Web of Science. However it is important to carefully check citation data from Google Scholar to ensure there are no duplicates or mid-attributions.

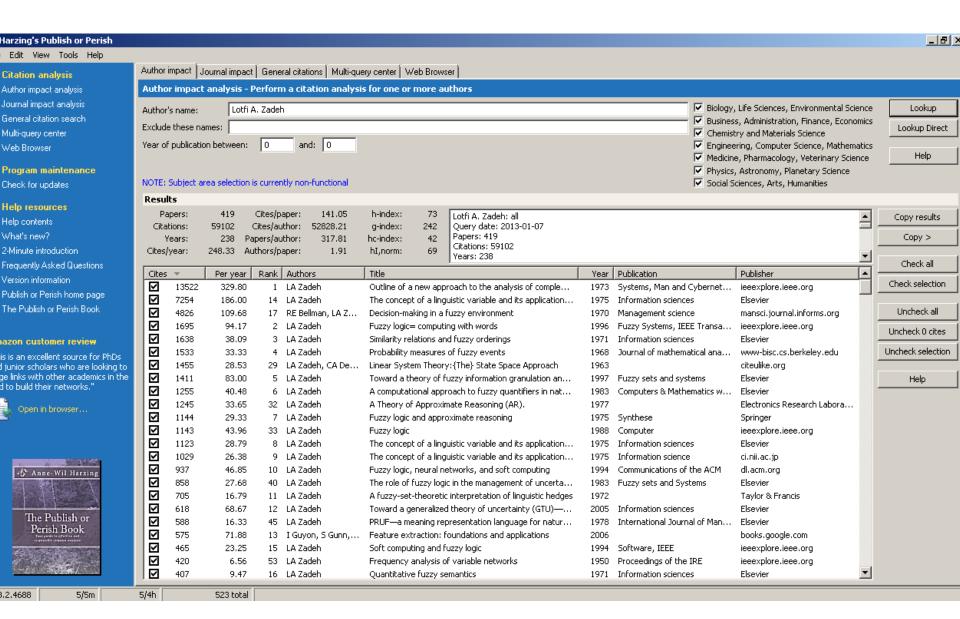
Source: http://guides.library.vu.edu.au/content.php?pid=251876&sid=2079929

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

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



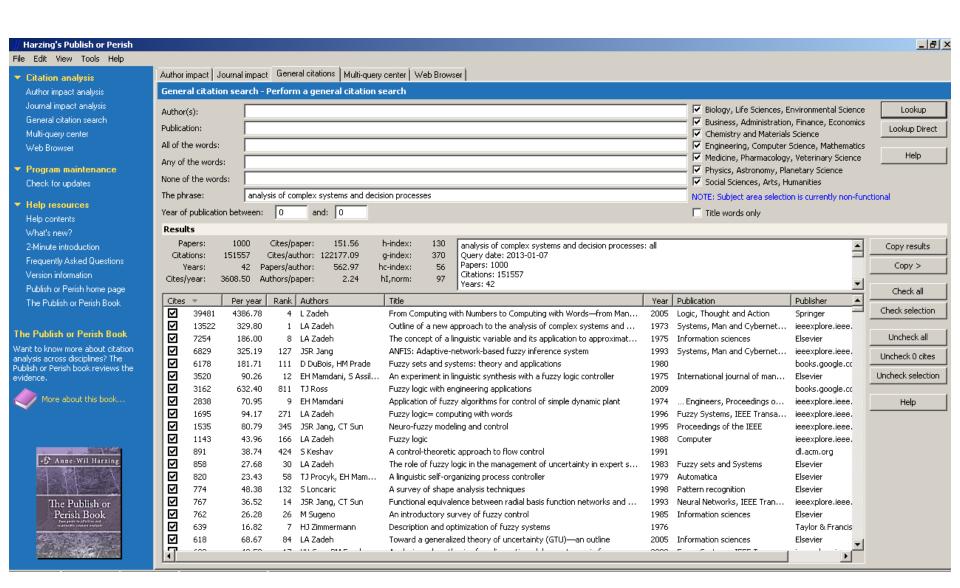
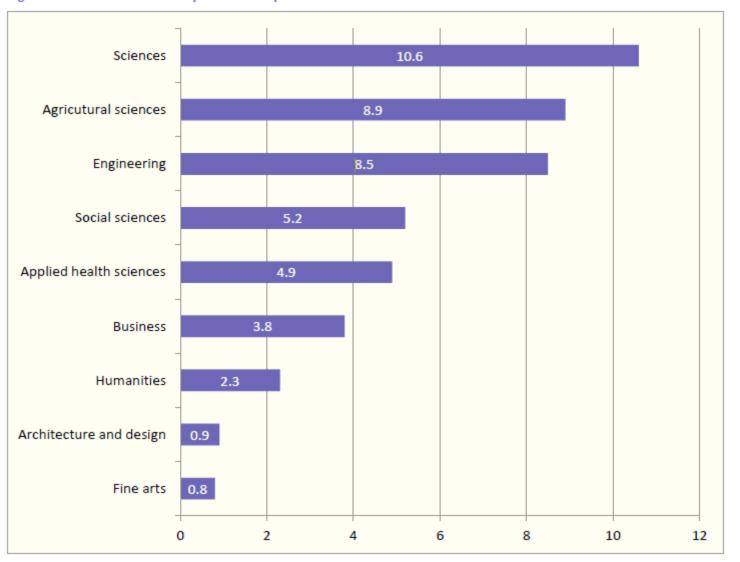
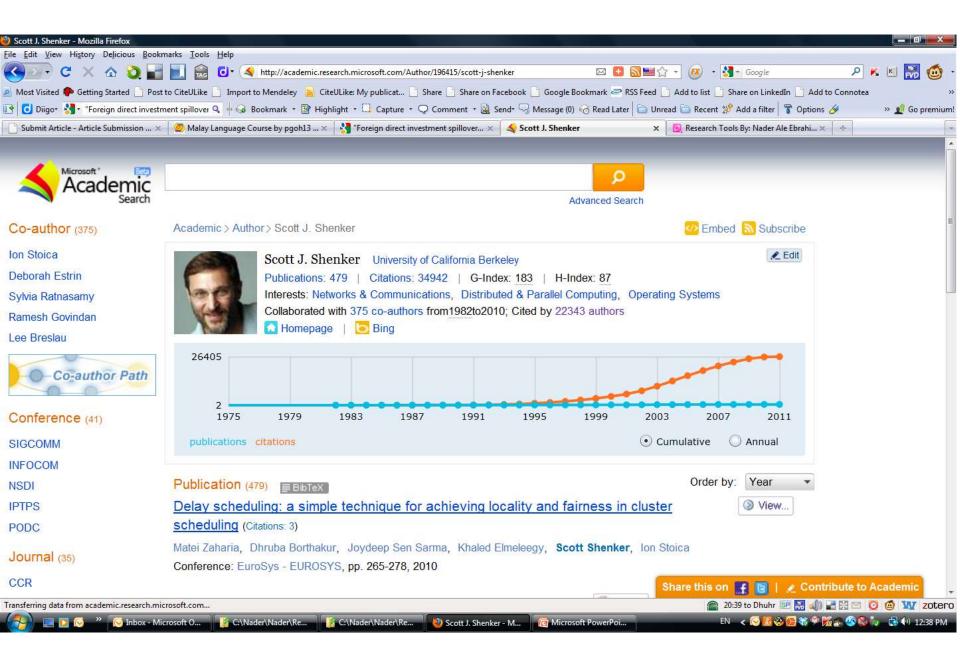


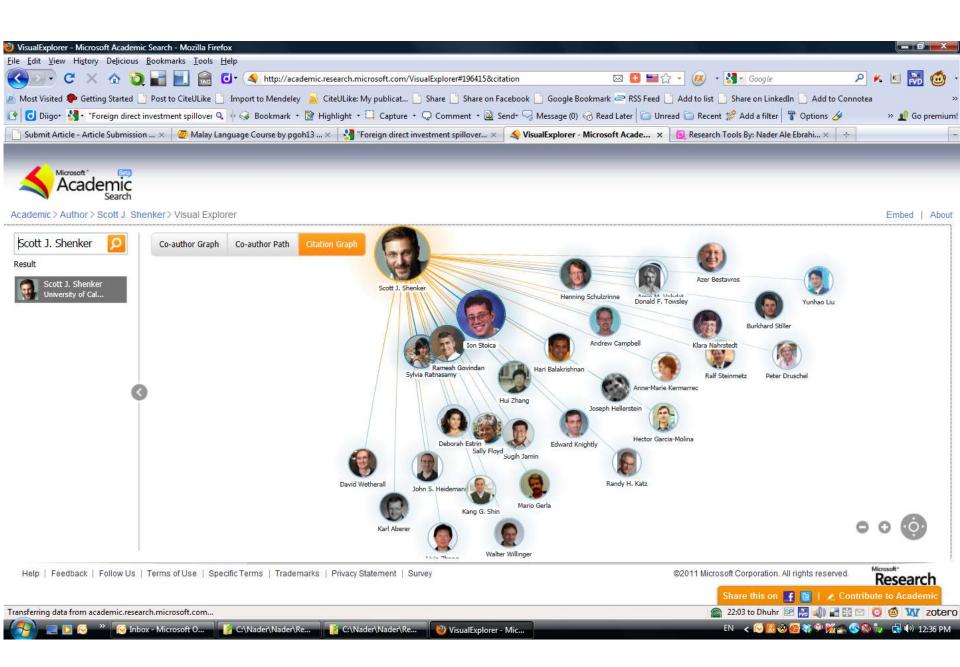
Figure 1: Mean H-index Scores by Field of Study



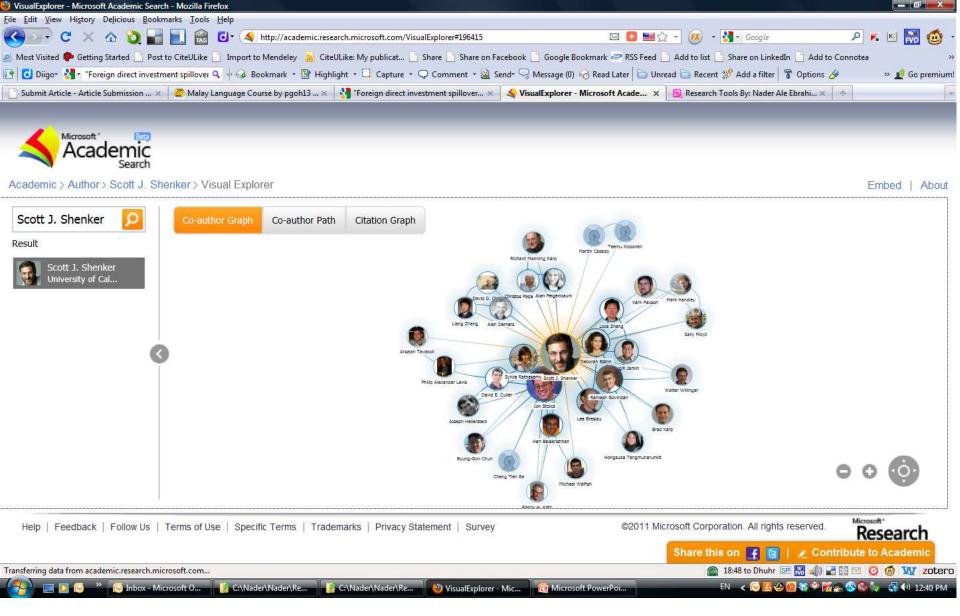
Source: Making Research Count: Analyzing Canadian Academic Publishing Cultures



"Research Tools" – Training of Trainers (TOT) ©2014 By: Nader Ale Ebrahim



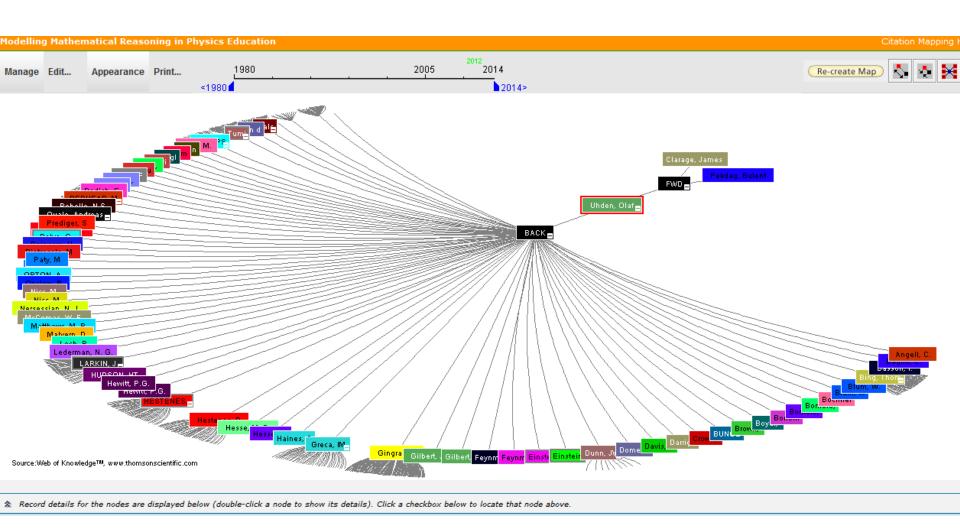
"Research Tools" – Training of Trainers (TOT) ©2014 By: Nader Ale Ebrahim

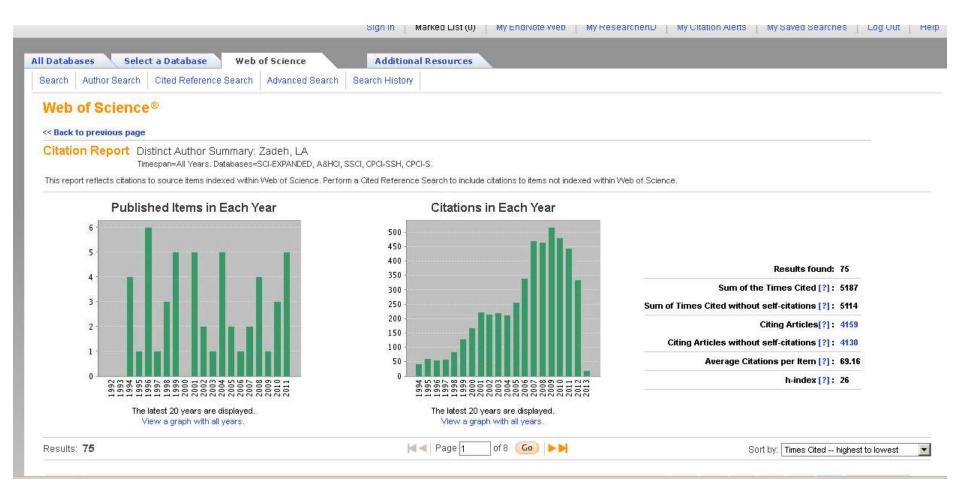


Web of Science

 Web of Science® is perhaps the most wellknown 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 ®.







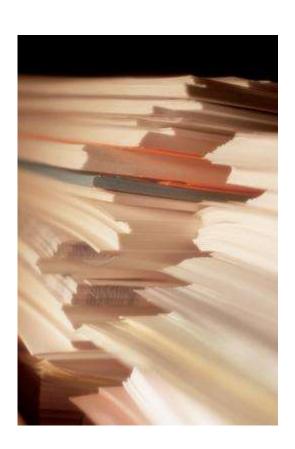


Do an effective literature search

Published online 13 October 2010 | Nature | doi:10.1038/news.2010.539 News

To be the best, cite the best

Citation analysis picks out new truth in Newton's aphorism that science 'stands on the shoulders of giants'.



The mass of medium-level research is less important for inspiring influential breakthroughs than the most highly-cited papers, a citation study argues.

Source: Corbyn, Z. (2010). <u>To be the best, cite the best. Nature</u> 539. doi: doi:10.1038/news.2010.539

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.

Web application to calculate the single publication h index



Web application to calculate the single publication h index

(and further metrics) based on Google Scholar

by Andreas Thor (University of Leipzig, Germany) and Lutz Bornmann (Max Planck Society, Germany)

- Search Google Scholar
- Select one publication (you may additionally select duplicates)

virt	irtual teams: a literature review						
Sea	arch result for <i>virtual teams: a literature review</i>						
	title	authors	year	citatio			
/	Virtual teams: a literature review	N Ale Ebrahim, S Ahmed,	2009	61			
	Virtual teams: a review of current literature and directions for future research	A Powell, G Piccoli, B Ives	2004	862			
	How do virtual teams process information? A literature review and implications f	PL Curseu, R Schalk, I W	2008	54			
	A typology of virtual teams implications for effective leadership	BS Bell, SWJ Kozlowski	2002	685			
	Implementing virtual teamworking. Part 1: a literature review of best practice	J Bal, PK Teo	2000	45			
	Managing virtual teams: A review of current empirical research	G Hertel, S Geister, U Kon	2005	447			
	Virtual R&D teams in small and medium enterprises: A literature review	N Ale Ebrahim, S Ahmed,	2009	55			
	Bridging space over time: Global virtual team dynamics and effectiveness	ML Maznevski, KM Chudo	2000	1211			
	Loadarahin in raccarah and davalanment arganizations: A literatura ravious and	T Elleina DT Vallar	2002	407			

The single publication h index has been introduced by Schubert (2009) as the h-index calculated from the list of citing publications of one single publication.

Source: http://labs.dbs.uni-leipzig.de/gsh/

For More Info.

How to do an Effective Literature Search?

Application Training Module Series I by Customer Education Team

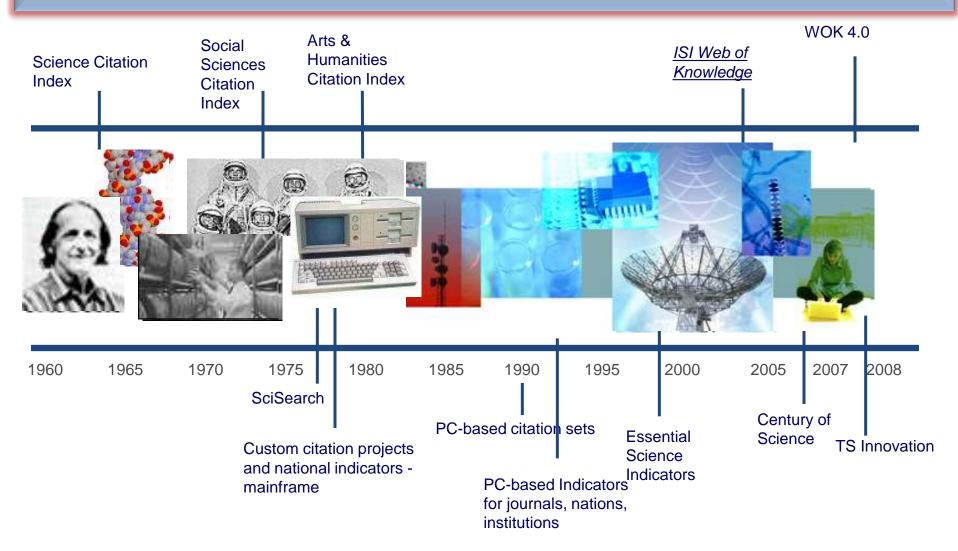
ts.training.asia@thomson.com



The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)

- The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) was founded by <u>Eugene</u>
 <u>Garfield</u> in 1960. It was acquired by <u>Thomson Scientific & Healthcare</u> in 1992, became known as **Thomson ISI** and now is part of the Healthcare & Science business of the multi-billion dollar <u>Thomson Reuters Corporation</u>.
- ISI offered <u>bibliographic database</u> services. Its speciality: <u>citation indexing</u> and analysis, a field pioneered by Garfield. It maintains citation databases covering thousands of <u>academic journals</u>, including a continuation of its long time print-based indexing service the <u>Science Citation Index</u> (SCI), as well as the <u>Social Sciences Citation Index</u> (SSCI), and the <u>Arts and Humanities</u> <u>Citation Index</u> (AHCI). All of these are available via ISI's <u>Web of Knowledge</u> database service.

Thomson Reuters (formerly ISI) has been the authority on citation data for over 50 years.



Eugene Garfield, Ph.D.



Founder & Chairman Emeritus
Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)

For more Info

The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)

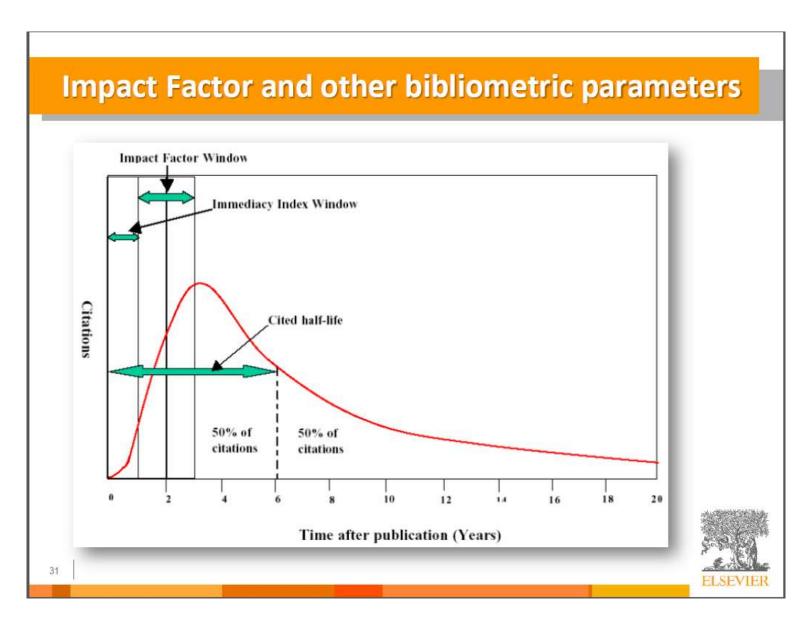
The ISI also publishes annual <u>Journal Citation Reports</u> which list an <u>impact factor</u> for each of the journals that it tracks. Within the scientific community, journal impact factors play a large but controversial role in determining the kudos attached to a scientist's published research record.

A FAST AND EFFICIENT SEARCH FOR A BETTER DISCOVERY EXPERIENCE

Thomson Reuters (formerly ISI)
Web of Knowledge is today's
premier research platform for
information in the sciences,
social sciences, arts, and
humanities.

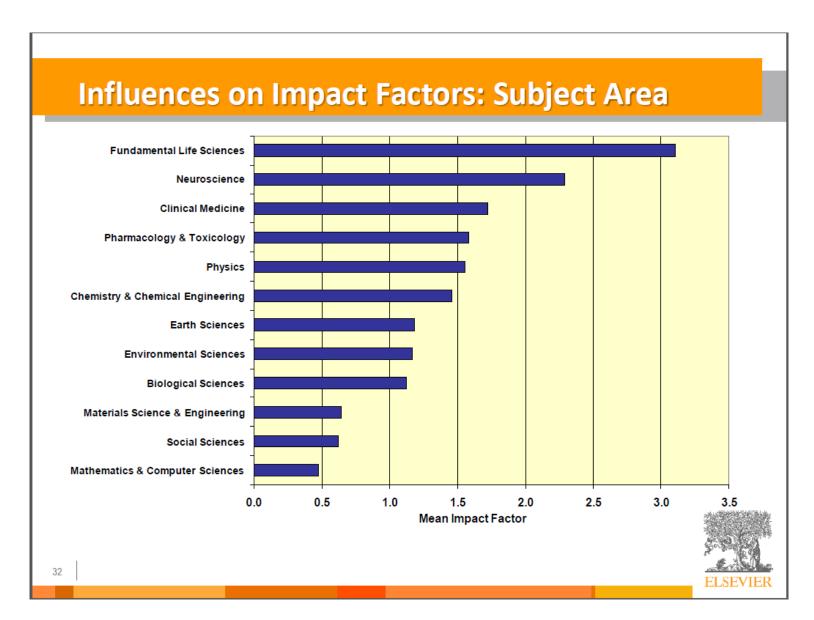
Impact Factor

 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-Journal Ranking

- Relative impact factors are often a better guide to the importance of a journal than raw numbers. JCR allows you to compare the impact factors of different journals in the same subject area
- The Economic History Review has an impact factor of 1.051. At first glance, it would appear that this journal is relatively unimportant. In fact, it is arguably the premier Englishlanguage journal in its field (its major competitor, the Journal of Economic History Review, has an even lower impact factor: a mere 0.529!). Far more illuminating is the journal's relatively high impact factor compared to other journals in the history of the social sciences. Economic History Review ranks first out of 15 journals in the Thomson-ISI's list of journals in this subdiscipline.



What are journal impact factors?

Impact factors are a measure of the "quality" of a journal - they identify the most frequently cited journals in a field.

Impact factors can be used to:

identify journals in which to publish

identify journals relevant to your research

confirm the status of journals in which you have published

The Impact factor formula

The impact factor of a journal is based on the average number of times that articles published in that journal in the two previous years (e.g. 2008 and 2009) were cited in the subsequent year (i.e. 2010). This is calculated using the following formula:

Cites in 2010 to items published in 2008 and 2009
 Number of items published in 2008 and 2009

If an impact factor is lower than 1.0 that means there were more articles published in the journal than there were cites to those articles in any given year.

Source: http://guides.library.vu.edu.au/content.php?pid=251876&sid=2437240

Be aware that...

- Many journals do not have an impact factor (sources other than JCR need to be consulted).
- The impact factor cannot assess the quality of individual articles.
- Only research articles, technical notes and reviews are "citable" items. Editorials, letters, news items and meeting abstracts are "non-citable items".

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH Impact Factor in 2012

Cites in 2012 to			Number of items		
items published in:	2011 =	390	published in:	2011 =	365
	2010 =	667		2010 =	359
	Sum:	1057		Sum:	724

Calculation: <u>Cites to recent items</u> <u>1057</u> = 1.460

Number of recent items 724

ISI Web of Knowledge™

Journal Citation Reports®



2012 JCR Science Edition

Eigenfactor® Metrics

Article Influence® Score

Eigenfactor® Score

0.01149

0.395

Journal: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH

Mark	Journal Title	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	5-Year Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Citable Items	Cited Half-life	Citing Half-life
	INT J PROD RES	0020-7543	7730	1.460	1.733	0.040	478	8.0	9.8
Cited Journal (10) Citing Journal (10) Source Data Journal Self Cites									

CITED JOURNAL DATA

CITING JOURNAL DATA

MM IMPACT FACTOR TREND

RELATED JOURNALS

Journal Information **①**

Full Journal Title: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH

ISO Abbrev. Title: Int. J. Prod. Res. JCR Abbrev. Title: INT J PROD RES

ISSN: 0020-7543 Issues/Year: 24

Language: MULTI-LANGUAGE

Journal Country/Territory: ENGLAND

Publisher: TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD

Publisher Address: 4 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OX14 4RN, OXON, ENGLAND

Subject Categories: ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL SCOPE NOTE VIEW JOURNAL SUMMARY LIST NEW CATEGORY DATA

> ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURING VIEW JOURNAL SUMMARY LIST R VIEW CATEGORY DATA SCOPE NOTE

OPERATIONS RESEARCH & MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

SCOPE NOTE

VIEW JOURNAL SUMMARY LIST

NIEW CATEGORY DATA

Journal Rank in Categories: # JOURNAL RANKING



"Research Tools" - Training of Trainers (TOT) ©2014 By: Nader Ale Ebrahim

Impact Factor Trend Graph

ISI Web of Knowledge[™]

Journal Citation Reports®

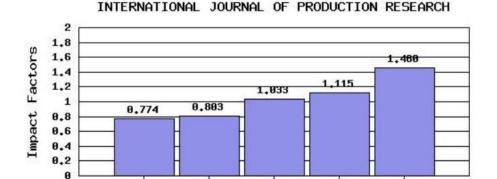






2012 JCR Science Edition

Impact Factor Trend Graph: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH Click on the "Return to Journal" button to view the full journal information.



JCR Years

2009

2008

*Impact Factor -- see below for calculations

The journal impact factor is a measure of the frequency with which the "average article" in a journal has been cited in a particular year. The impact factor will help you evaluate a journal's relative importance, especially when you compare it to others in the same field. For more

2010

2011

2012

Journal Rank in Categories

Journal Ranking 1)

For 2012, the journal INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH has an Impact Factor of 1.460.

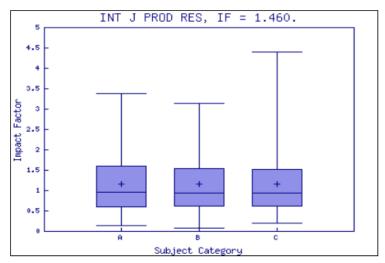
This table shows the ranking of this journal in its subject categories based on Impact Factor.

Category Name	Total Journals in Category	Journal Rank in Category	
ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL	44	17	Q2
ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURING	39	11	Q2
OPERATIONS RESEARCH & MANAGEMENT SCIENCE	79	22	Q2

Category Box Plot 1)

For 2012, the journal INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH has an Impact Factor of 1.460.

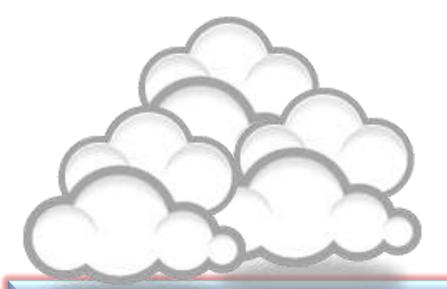
This is a box plot of the subject category or categories to which the journal has been assigned. It provides information about the distribution of journals based on Impact Factor values. It percentiles, and the extreme values of the distribution.



Key

- A ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL
- B ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURING
- C OPERATIONS RESEARCH & MANAGEMENT SCIENCE





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 a 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.

Why subscribe to an alert service?

There is often a time delay between the point when a new article is published in a journal and it is indexed by one of the database services. Alert services will automatically keep you informed of new journal issues and articles on your topic or research interest when **new relevant material is made** available. Many of the large online research databases provide an automated alerting service.

Before using any current awareness services you should review the literature to establish a clear awareness of the topic that you would like to be kept up-to-date with on a regular basis. In this way you will increase the relevancy of the alerts you receive to your area of research. You can receive automated updates of newly published journal articles via email alert or via RSS Feed.

Keeping up-to-date

Create a Google Alert

- Enter the topic you wish to monitor.
- Search terms:
- Type:
- · How often:
- Email length:
- Your email:



From: **Google Scholar Alerts** < scholaralerts-noreply@google.com>

Date: Tue, Dec 10, 2013 at 9:28 AM

Subject: Scholar Alert - Dr. Nader Ale Ebrahim - new citations

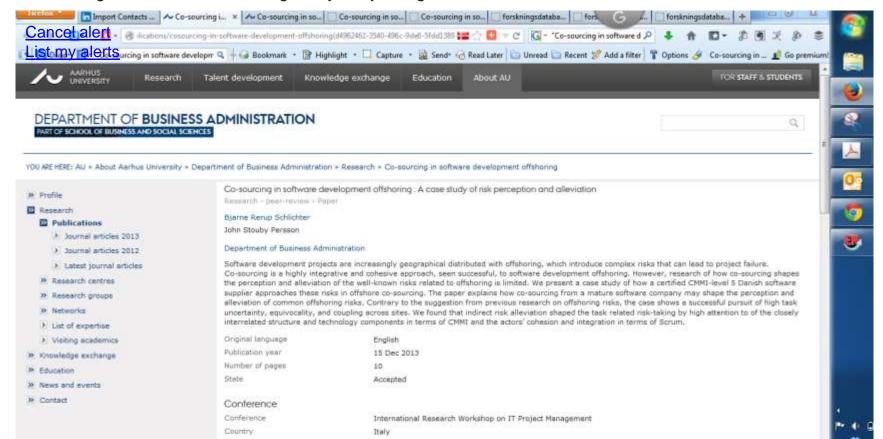
To: Nader.Ale.UM@gmail.com

Scholar Alert: New citations to articles in Dr. Nader Ale Ebrahim's profile

[PDF] <u>Co-sourcing in software development offshoring: A case study of risk perception and alleviation</u> BR Schlichter, JS Persson - International Research Workshop on IT Project ...

ABSTRACT Software development projects are increasingly geographical distributed with offshoring, which introduce complex risks that can lead to project failure. Co-sourcing is a highly integrative and cohesive approach, seen successful, to software development ...

This Google Scholar Alert is brought to you by Google.



Keeping up-to-date



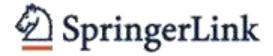














ISI Web of Knowledge™

The MIT Press



"Research Tools" – Training of Trainers (TOT) ©20 Scopus Citation Tracker

By: Nader Ale Ebrahim

Conference Alerts



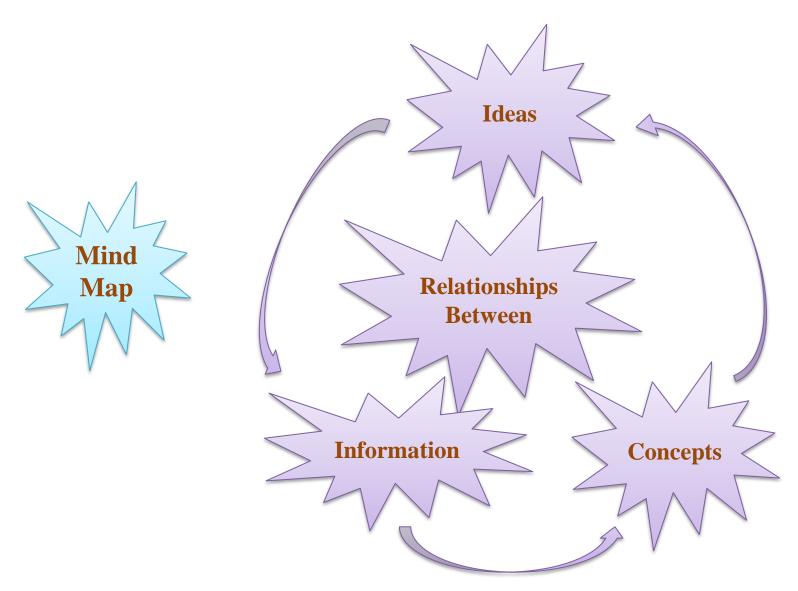


AllConferencealerts.com - Conference call for research papers









Source: Mind Map Tools, By: Seyyed Ali Fattahi Computer PhD Candidate FTSM UKM

Mind Map Tools









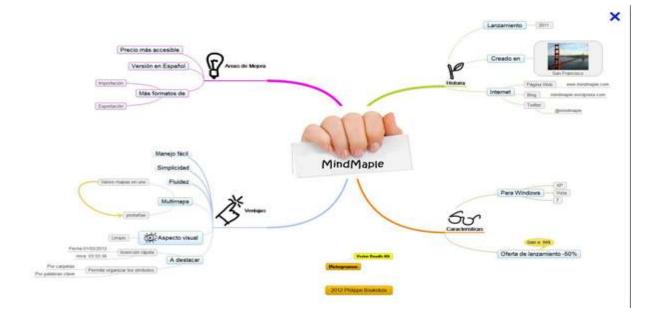


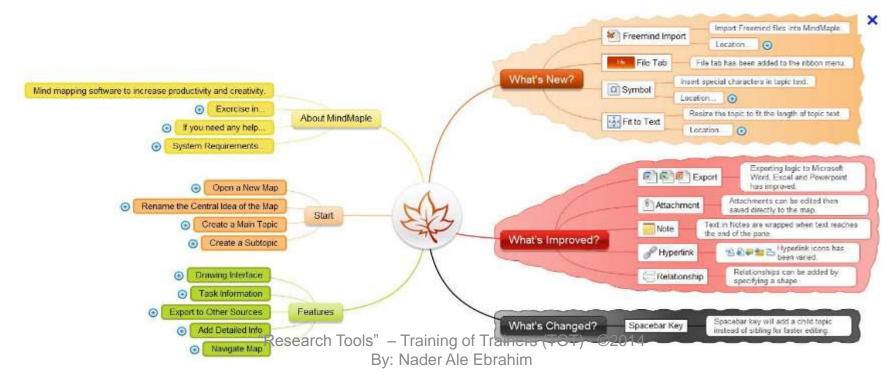




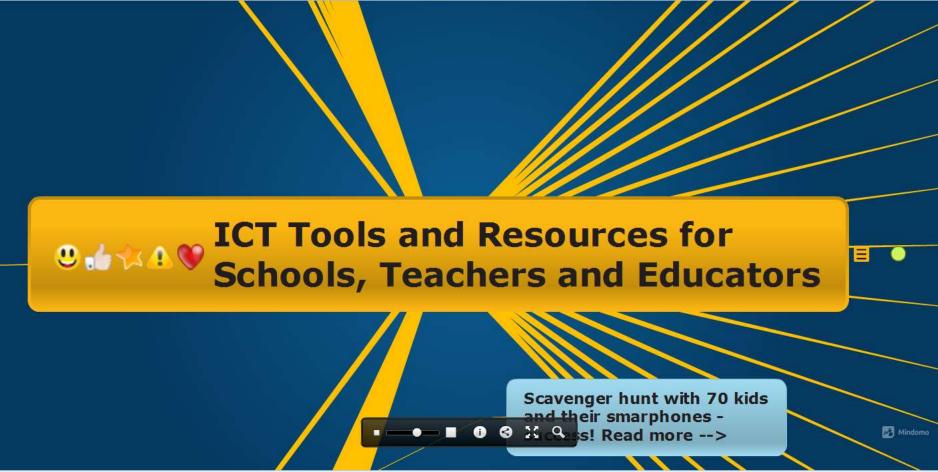
Source: Mind Map Tools, By: Seyyed Ali Fattahi Computer PhD Candidate FTSM UKM







Example: MinDomo







Indexing desktop search tool

dtSearchGoogle DesktopWindows Search

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNERS ASSESSED.

Windows Search 4.0

Years in the

Married County Schoolson | Schoolson | Married | Married

O O C was broaded and a color

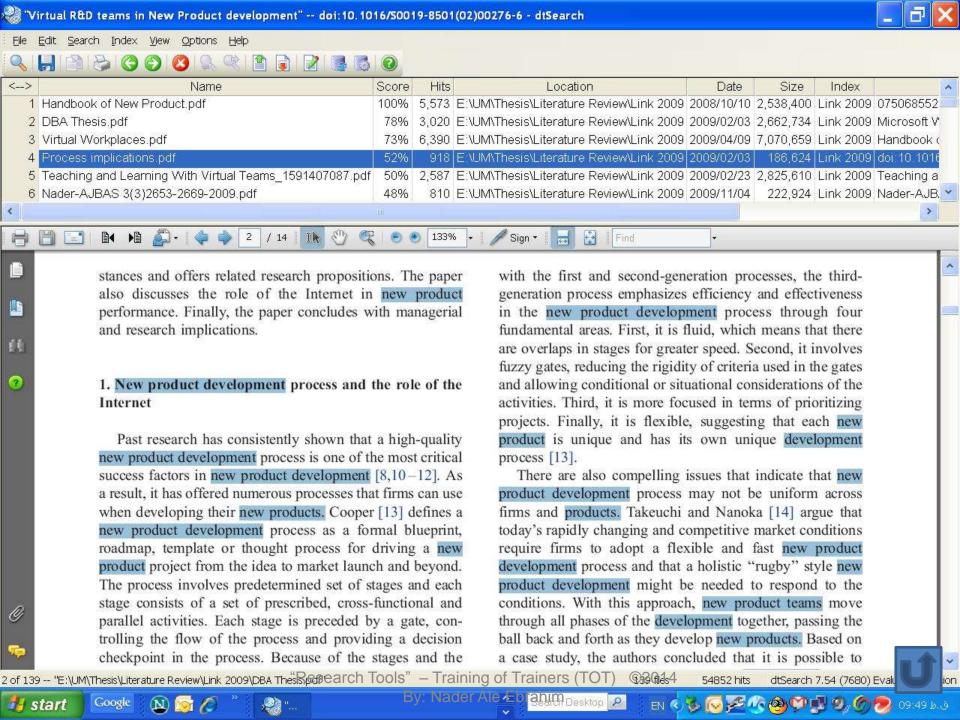
Windows

Windows Search

Windows Search



* SI C . C . P.



Search Request: Questionnaire design

Total files: 259 Total hits: 1,852

Front_Cover.PDF

Hits: 8

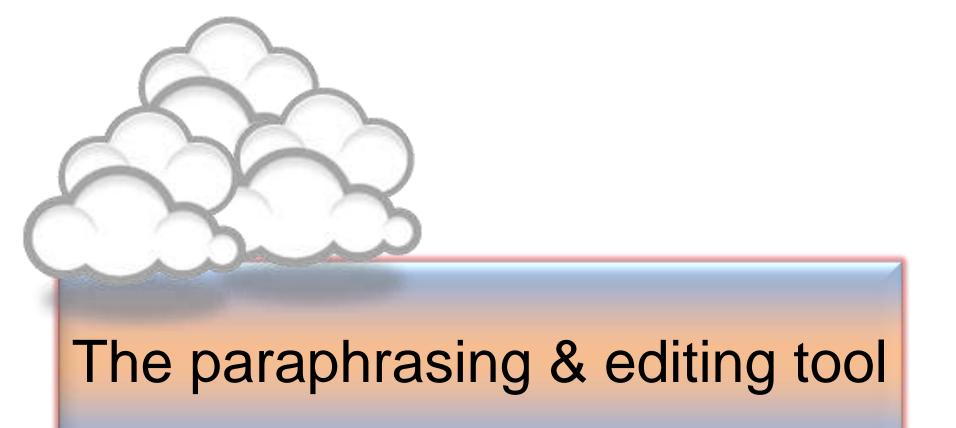
Location: D:\Nader\UM\UM\Useful articles\Other Information\Doctorate

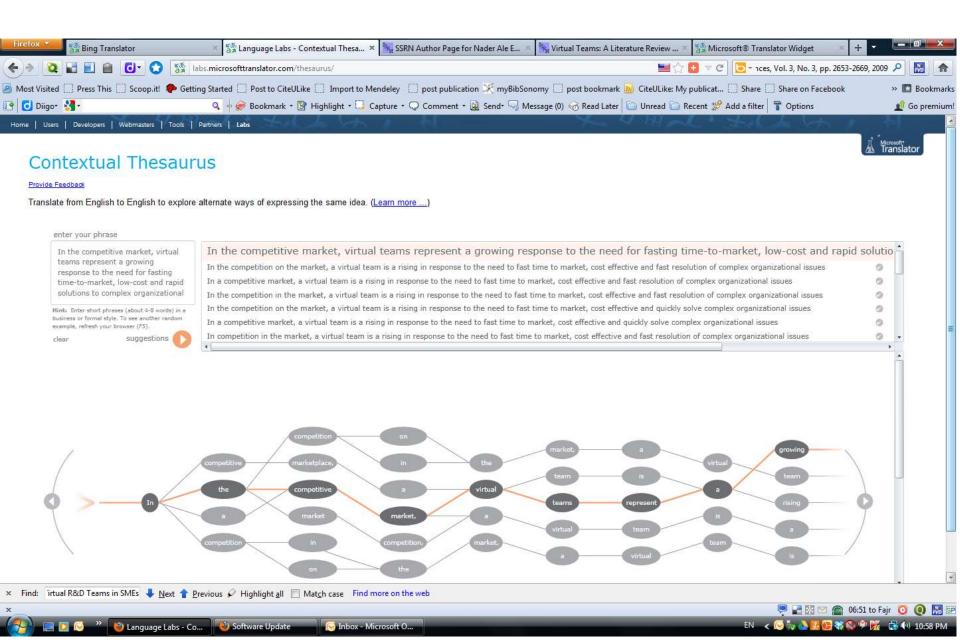
SG\Methods\Front_Cover.PDF

Size: 242,702 **Last modified:** 7/9/2012

[Page 1 Paragraph 27]

a standard form on which facts, comments and attitudes can be recorded, and facilitate data processing. This new edition of **Questionnaire Design** explains the role of questionnaires in market research, and looks at different types of questionnaire and when and how they





WhiteSmoke Writer

Ginger Proofreader

Microsoft Word

Google Docs

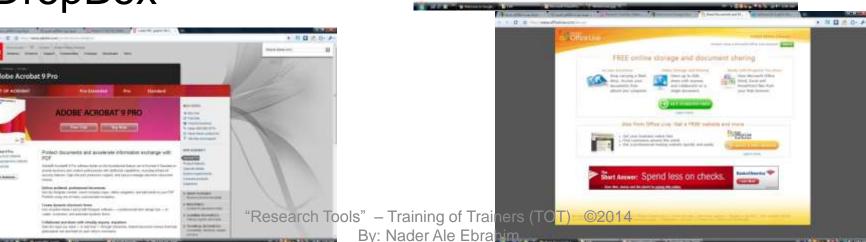
Office Live

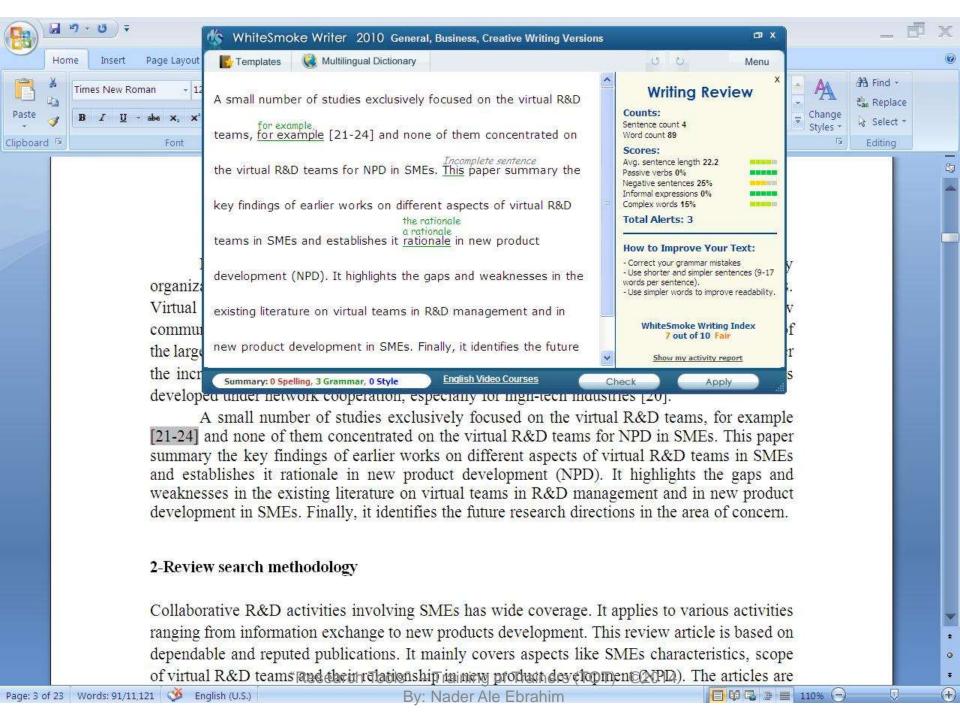
Adobe Acrobat Professional

DropBox



strong the less





Page: 1 of 1 Words: 10/110 🐧 English (United States)

160% (-)

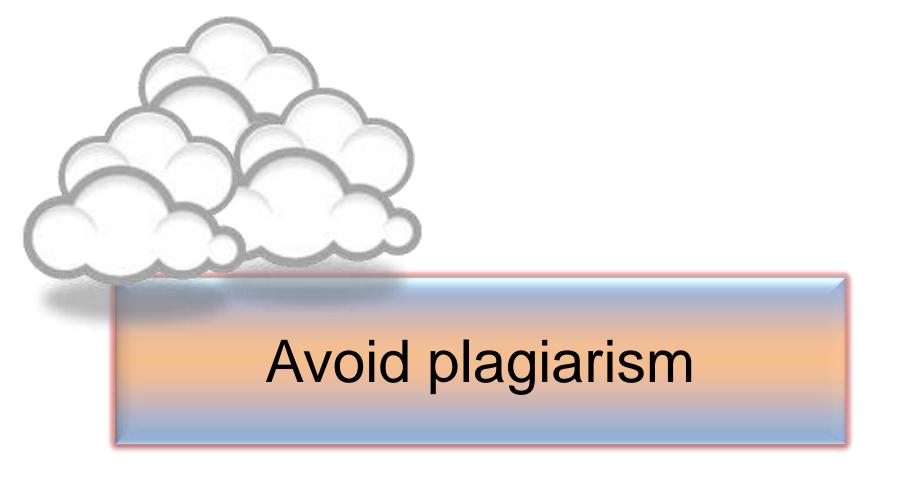


We reports the relevant result of an online survey study.

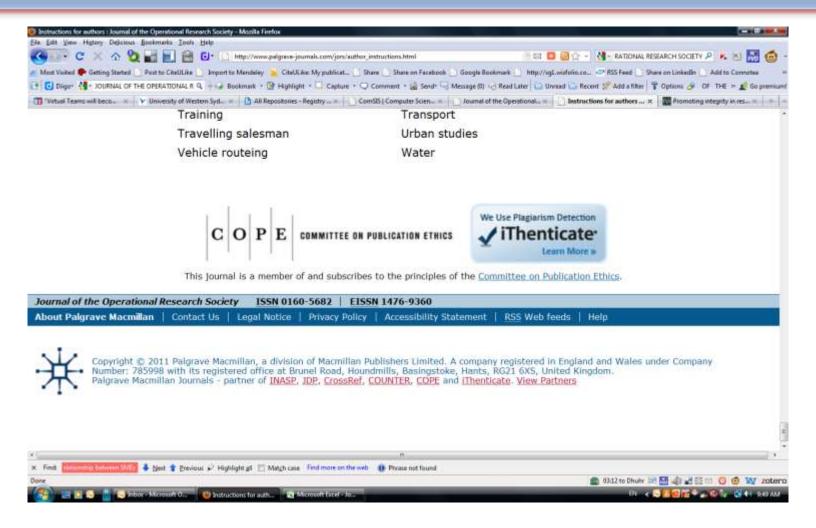


We <u>report</u> the relevant result of an online survey study.

Abstract—In this paper, we present our more than two years research experiences on virtual R&D teams in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and draws conclusions, giving special attention to the structure of virtual teams required to support education-industry collaboration. We reports the relevant result of an online survey study. The online questionnaire was emailed by using the simple random sampling method to 947 manufacturing SMEs. The findings of this study show that SMEs in Malaysia and Iran are willing to use virtual teams for collaboration and the platform for industry-education collaboration is ready and distance between team members or differences in time zones, are not barriers to industry-education collaborations.



We use plagiarism Detection



() Similarity index (checked by iThenticate) is high, please revise to keep a Similarity Index $\leq\!30\%$ and single source matches are not >6%.

Similarity score

The similarity score indicates how similar this paper is to other papers, with values ranging from 0 (no similarities) to 100 (completely the same). High scores, e.g., above 20, may indicate that parts of the paper have been copied from elsewhere.

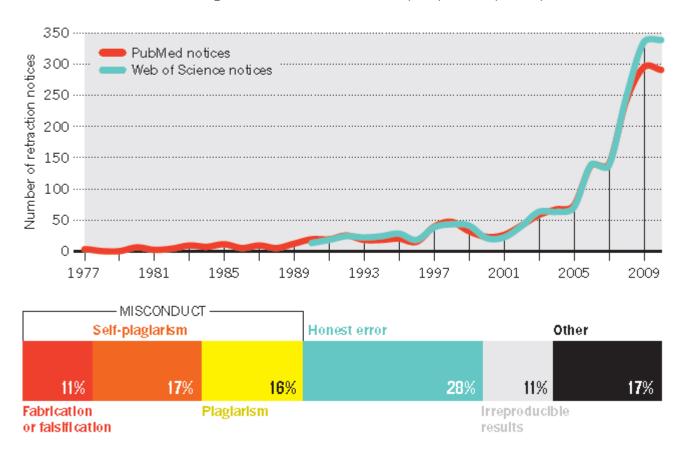


High similarity rate

Dear Dr,
Thanks for your effective work. We also finish the Cross Checking work here We found four papers (your Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4) could not arrive our standards, e.g. the similarity rate is very high, which means these papers have duplicated or salami-slicing, self-plagiarism problem. We can't accept these. When you see the attached reports, you will understand us here.
••••••
••••••
Thanks.
Best wishes,
?????

RISE OF THE RETRACTIONS

In the past decade, the number of retraction notices has shot up 10-fold (top), even as the literature has expanded by only 44%. It is likely that only about half of all retractions are for researcher misconduct (**middle**). Higher-impact journals have logged more retraction notices over the past decade, but much of the increase during 2006–10 came from lower-impact journals (**bottom**).



Source: Van Noorden R. . Science publishing: the trouble with retractions. Nature 2011;478:26-8



Home About Editorial Team Register Search Archives E-Submission

Home > Vol 5, No 2 (2013) > Objective Structured Clinical Examination: An optimized evaluation method

Objective Structured Clinical Examination: An optimized evaluation method

Commentary

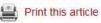
Abstract

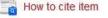
This article was retracted from publication due to it is a copied version of the original publication in "Oman Medical Journal" (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3191703/?report=classic)

The journal is not hesitated to retract any duplicated articles or fake papers from publication.

About The Author

Article Tools

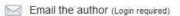








Email this article (Login required)



User

Corrections

Retraction: Retraction notice

Posted by PLoS_ONE_Group on 05 Sep 2013 at 16:33 GMT

0 Responses • Most Recent 05 Sep 2013 at 16:33 GMT

Retraction: Retraction notice

It has been brought to the attention of the PLOS ONE editors that substantial parts of the text in this article were appropriated from text in the following publications:

Identification and biochemical characterization of small-molecule inhibitors of Clostridium botulinum neurotoxin serotype A.

Roxas-Duncan V, Enyedy I, Montgomery VA, Eccard VS, Carrington MA, Lai H, Gul N, Yang DC, Smith LA.

Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2009 Aug;53(8):3478-86

Eubanks LM, Hixon MS, Jin W, Hong S, Clancy CM, et al. (2007) An in vitro and in vivo disconnect uncovered through high-throughput identification of botulinum neurotoxin A antagonists. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA104: 2602–2607.

PLOS ONE therefore retracts this article due to the identified case of plagiarism. PLOS ONE apologizes to the authors of the publications above and to the readers. (comment on this retraction)

Penalty for Plagiarism







Technological Fernanting & Social Change 74 (2007), 1646-1466

Technological Forocasting and Social Change

Potential user factors driving adoption of TV.

What are customers expecting from IBTV.

Dong Her Shin'

Franchise State University, Tulpelkodom, 107 Box Booking, FS 17610-000

and & December 1989), received in second 1000 May 1989. And 8 May 1989.

Abstract

Inhoust Protocol Television (IPTV), the co developed around the world. The subcest of digital the Technology Asseptance Model as a seconjutual with the wide diffusion of the convergent sore th analyses the demand for IPTV by drawing data from formwork and earthol of legistic regry 452 consumers, frelivishade' respons whether they accept IPTV are collected and combined with observations of their mete-o risus/extrinse factors modified from the Technology Acceptance Model, Results of he w two variables (softmaic and extraole factors) that were to captain what influences coints purch adopting IPTV. Overall, the logistic repression model explains own 50% of the variance is The variances shod light on the milli-open platform reviewerent that SPTV will firm 40 2006 Elsevier Inc.

Asymmic IPTV, Land Congress model, Small Evens

L. Setr

Room chapment of TI and media technologies have given a trouvednot pash toward the development, convergence services like Digital Malianedia Broadcasting (DMB) and BPIV (betame Protocol Televisian). Komp has been taking a lendership role in developing not may BPIV, but also the

* Set; +1 410 396 6125; Se; +1 610 396 6024. E-mail old/more deberglymatch, draf76(ground)

0049-16252 - me front numer dt 3066 fillervier but. All ogste mercod, doi:10.1016/j.neiddon-2016/25.007

Retraction: Retraction notice

It has been brought to the attention of the PLOS ONE editors that substantial parts of the text in this article were appropriated from text in the following publications:

Identification and biochemical characterization of small-molecule inhibitors of Clostridium botulinum neurotoxin serotype A.

Roxas-Duncan V, Enyedy I, Montgomery VA, Eccard VS, Carrington MA, Lai H, Gul N, Yang DC, Smith LA.

Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2009 Aug;53(8):3478-86

Eubanks LM, Hixon MS, Jin W, Hong S, Clancy CM, et al. (2007) An in vitro and in vivo disconnect uncovered through high-throughput identification of botulinum neurotoxin A antagonists. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA104: 2602–2607.

RETRACT
RETRACT
SHIRLD AND ADDRESS AND ADD

PLOS ONE therefore retracts this article due to the identified case of plagiarism. PLOS ONE apologizes to the authors of the publications above and to the readers. (comment on this retraction)

PETRACTED RETRACTED RETRAC

"Research T

Climies

Hospital das Clinicas da Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Sao Paulo

THIS ARTICLE HAS BEEN RETRACTED. See Clinics (Sao Paulo). 2013

October; 68(10): 1382.

An overview of recently published medical papers in Brazilian scientific journals

Mauricio Rocha e Silva and Ariane Gomes

Additional article information

Abstract

Penalty for Plagiarism

Outside of academia the problem of plagiarism continues to generate headlines and scandals for politicians. In Germany, two prominent cabinet members have been forced to step down due to allegations of plagiarism in their doctoral dissertations. Meanwhile, in Canada, the head of the nation's largest school district was forced to resign in the face of plagiarism allegations, and plagiarism scandals have also embroiled a senator in the Philippines, the prime minister of Romania, and several members of the Russian Duma.

Source: J. Bailey. "Defending Against Plagiarism, Publishers need to be proactive about detecting and deterring copied text.," 26 November; http://www.the-scientist.com/?articles.view/articleNo/35677/title/Defending-Against-Plagiarism/.

academicJournals

Vol. 5(4), pp. 90-95, April 2013 DOI: 10,5897/JECE13.001 ISSN 2141-226X © 2013 Academic Journals

http://www.academicjournals.org/JECE

Journal of Environmental Chemistry and Ecotoxicology

Full Length Research Paper

Computational study of environmental fate of ionic liquids using conductor-like screening model for real solvents (COSMO-RS) method

Zakari, A. Y., Waziri, S. M., Aderemi, B. O. and Mustapha, S. I.*

Department of Chemical Engineering, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Nigeria.

The COSMO-RS method is an advanced method for the quantitative calculation of solvation mixture thermodynamics based on quantum chemistry. It was developed by Andreas Klamt and is distributed as the software COSMOtherm by his company COSMOlogic (as well as in the form of several remakes by others).

Some Nigerian researchers have used the software (without a license) and report a tremendously and completely unbelievably good correlation (r²=0.992) between the predicted results and experimental data for the logKow (octanol water partition coefficient) of ionic liquids.

Source: http://scholarlyoa.com/2013/10/24/more-bad-science-in-predatory-pariournals/iners (TOT) ©2014

By: Nader Ale Ebrahim

How do I avoid plagiarism?

- only hand in your own and original work.
- indicate precisely and accurately when you have used information provided by someone else, i.e. referencing must be done in accordance with a recognised system.
- indicate whether you have downloaded information from the Internet.
- never use someone else's electronic storage media, artwork, pictures or graphics as if it were your own.
- never copy directly without crediting the source
- do not translate without crediting the source
- do not paraphrase someone else's work without crediting the source
- do not piece together sections of the work of others into a new whole
- do not resubmit your own or other's previously graded work
- do not commit collusion (unauthorised collaboration, presenting work as one's own independent work, when it has been produced in whole or in part in collusion with other people)
- ghost-writing you should not make use of ghost writers or professional agencies in the production of your work or submit material which has been written on your behalf

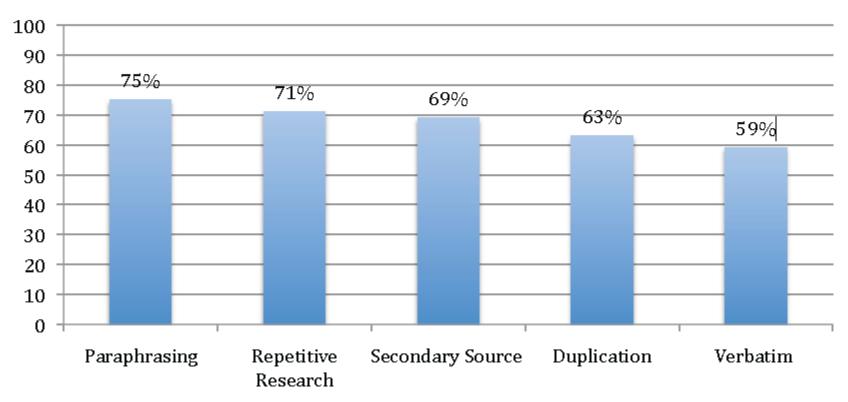
10 Major source of plagiarism

- **1. Replication:** Submitting a paper to multiple publications in an attempt to get it published more than once
- 2. **Duplication:** Re-using work from one's own previous studies and papers without attribution
- **3. Secondary Source:** Using a secondary source, but only citing the primary sources contained within the secondary one
- **4. Misleading Attribution**: Removing an author's name, despite significant contributions; an inaccurate or insufficient list of authors who contributed to a manuscript
- 5. Invalid Source: Referencing either an incorrect or nonexistent source
- **6. Paraphrasing:** Taking the words of another and using them alongside original text without attribution
- 7. Repetitive Research: Repeating data or text from a similar study with a similar methodology in a new study without proper attribution
- 8. Unethical Collaboration: Accidentally or intentionally use each other's written work without proper attribution; when people who are working together violate a code of conduct
- **9. Verbatim**: copying of another's words and works without providing proper attribution, indentation or quotation marks
- **10. Complete:** Taking a manuscript from another researcher and resubmitting it under one's own name

Source: .iThenticate (2013) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research

Most Common Forms of Plagiarism and Attribution Issues in Research

Most Common Forms of Plagiarism and Attribution Issues in Research

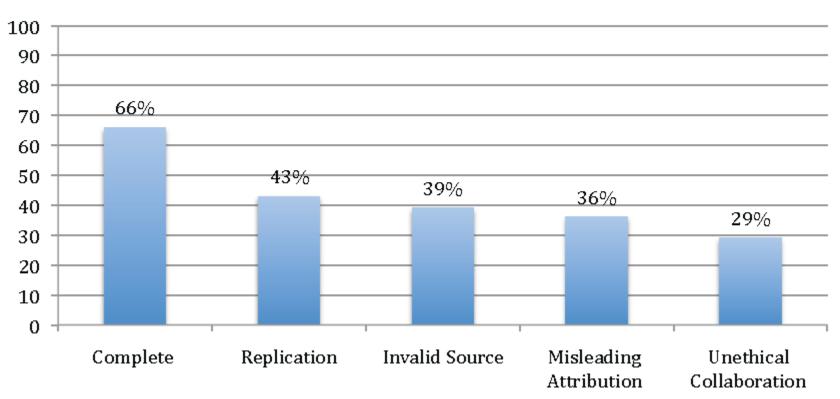


Source: .iThenticate (2013) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research

"Research Tools" – Training of Trainers (TOT) ©2014

Least Common Forms of Plagiarism and Attribution Issues in Research

Least Common Forms of Plagiarism and Attribution Issues in Research



Source: .iThenticate (2013) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research

"Research Tools" - Training of Trainers (TOT) ©2014

10 Major source of plagiarism Replication

Example

A scientist submits a manuscript to five journals located in several different countries. Once he/she receives an acceptance notice by one of the journals, he/she does not immediately notify the other four journals, resulting in the manuscript being published in two journals.

How to Avoid it

Ideally, papers should only be submitted to one publication at a time. In situations where this is impossible, all journals should be notified immediately if the paper is accepted for publication.

Manuscripts, once published, should not be resubmitted for publication with another journal.

10 Major source of plagiarism Duplication

Example

A researcher inserts sections of text from an earlier published manuscript in a new manuscript that he/she will be submitting to a different publisher, without citing the earlier work.

How to Avoid it

When using text and elements from one's own previous work, take care to cite those works correctly, using the same format used for other outside sources. In some cases, such as repeating an entire methodology, it may be preferable to include copied text as an attributed attachment to the paper.

10 Major source of plagiarism Secondary Source

Example

When evaluating previous inquiries into a subject, a researcher comes across a relevant meta study and paraphrases from it heavily. However, while he/she cites the original sources of the studies, the meta study that the information actually came from is absent.

How to Avoid it

When pulling information from a secondary source, cite that source as well as any primary ones.

Source: .iThenticate (2013) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research

"Research Tools" – Training of Trainers (TOT) ©2014

10 Major source of plagiarism Misleading Attribution

Example

Despite the fact a scientist made significant contributions to a paper, a team of researchers feels there is a conflict of interest and agrees to remove the scientist's name from the author list so as to not hinder the study's chance at publication.

How to Avoid it

Though researchers often work together, collaborations can raise ethical issues. If a conflict of interest remains despite attempts at a resolution, consider presenting the situation to the publisher or journal. At all times, keep an accurate record of what was discovered and when. Alternatively, consider taking the matter to any relevant ethics boards. In some cases, legal assistance may be required.

Source: .iThenticate (2013) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research

"Research Tools" - Training of Trainers (TOT) ©2014

10 Major source of plagiarism Invalid Source

Example

A researcher, unable to find a quality source for a statement he/she wants to make, either creates a source or misconstrues the meaning or context of a real source.

How to Avoid it

When doing research for a paper, keep effective notes on sources and double check their accuracy before submission. Never fabricate or falsify a source.

10 Major source of plagiarism Paraphrasing

Example

A researcher incorporates ideas or data from another researcher's study, but rewrites the information in his/her words without providing proper citation.

How to Avoid it

Make sure that any and all ideas, data and elements from outside sources are cited correctly. One strategy is to note all sources, along with a brief description, throughout the writing process. When in doubt, it is better to provide extensive citation than to fall short.

10 Major source of plagiarism Repetitive Research

Example

A researcher decides to conduct a new study similar to one already conducted by a different researcher. Many of the results overlap, so the researcher conducting the new study reuses sections and data from the previous study without attribution.

How to Avoid it

When reusing someone else's methodology, and in a situation when the results of a similar study cannot be stated differently, citing those sources will prevent any plagiarism accusations or foul play.

10 Major source of plagiarism Unethical Collaboration

Example

A researcher collaborates with two other researchers on a study and submits a manuscript that is represented as the researcher's own work, without recognizing the contributions from the others who collaborated on the study.

How to Avoid it

Always cite other collaborators' contributions using proper citation formats. Incorporate as much original work as possible. Avoid copying written work, figures and images or ideas from collaborators without their permission and without giving proper credit.

Source: .iThenticate (2013) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research

"Research Tools" – Training of Trainers (TOT) ©2014

10 Major source of plagiarism Verbatim

Example

A researcher copies and pastes a block of text from someone else's work into a paper without providing proper citation, including quotation marks.

How to Avoid it

As with paraphrased plagiarism, always carefully cite any outside material used, even when translating to a different language. In the case of material used verbatim, clearly indicate that the text is a direct quote, either through blockquoting or quotation marks.

10 Major source of plagiarism Complete

Example

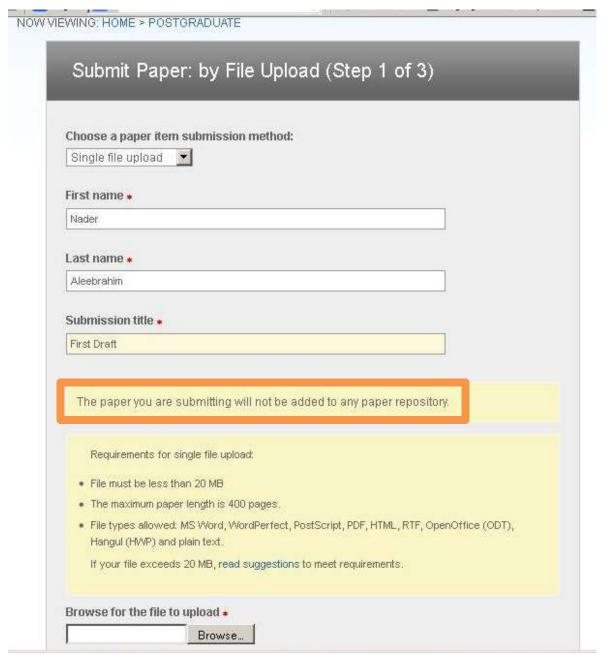
A researcher copies and submits, under his or her name, the entirety of a previous paper published by someone else.

How to Avoid it

Never sign your name to someone else's work. Conduct original research and write papers in your own words. If conducting a different study is not an option, consider replicating the research, writing up the findings in original words, and citing the original material to provide credit for the idea of the study.

Source: .iThenticate (2013) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research

"Research Tools" – Training of Trainers (TOT) ©2014





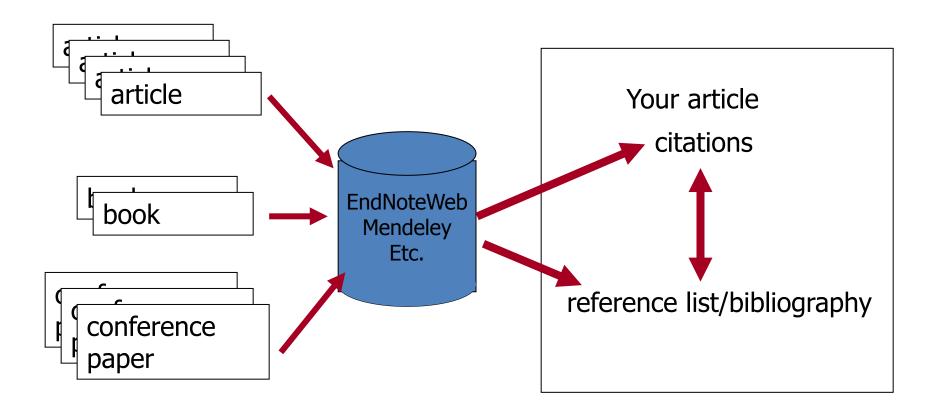


Writing a Tesis/Paper: Traditional way



Source: flickr/toennessen

Use a reference management tool!



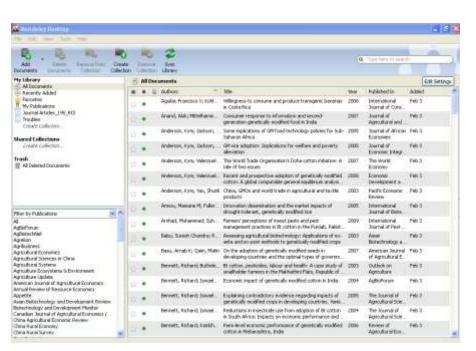
Source: Managing References: Mendeley By: HINARI Access to Research in Health

Mendeley

Mendeley is a free reference manager and academic social network that can help you organize your research, collaborate with others online, and discover the latest research.

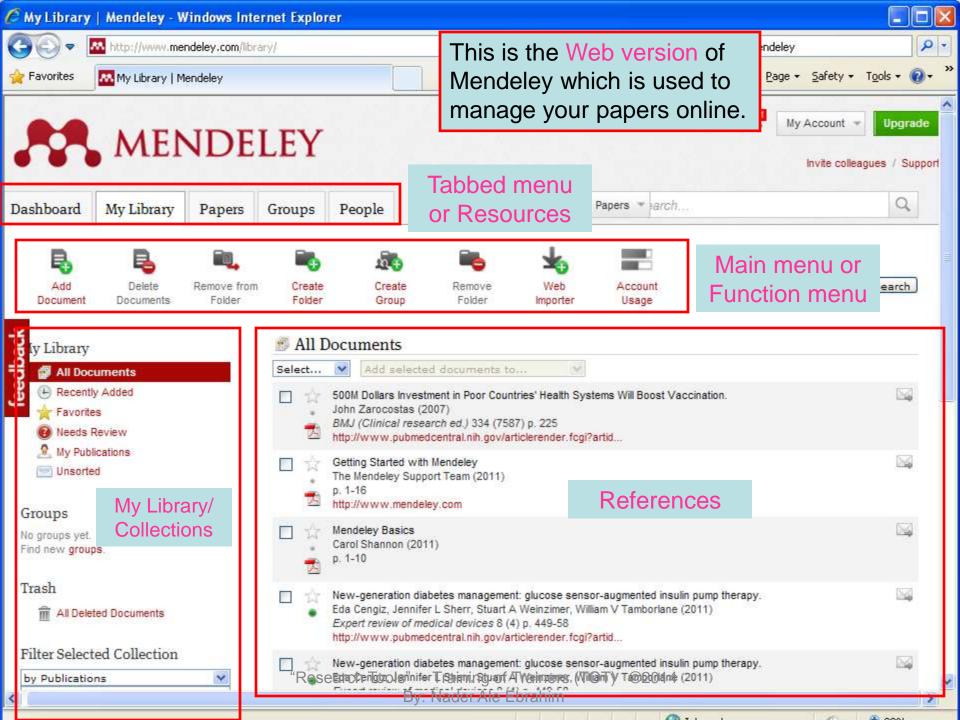
Syncs Desktop & Web applications

 Desktop – a free academic software to manage, share, read, annotate and cite your research papers



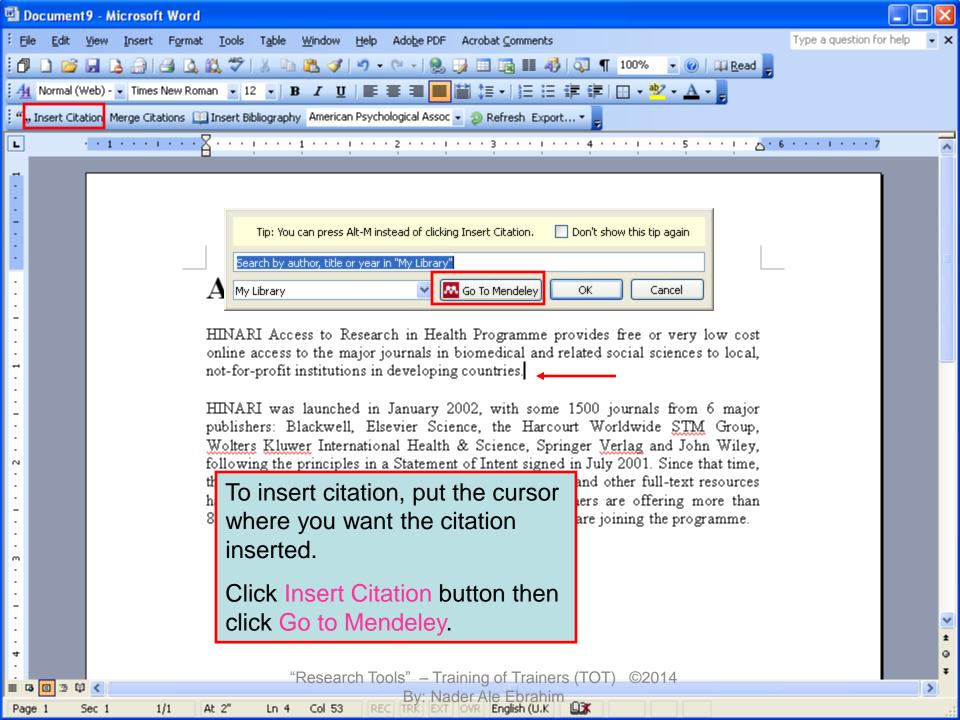
•Web - a research network to manage your papers online, discover research trends and statistics, and to connect to likeminded researchers





Citing references

- Word and OpenOffice plug-in
- How to cite references
- How to insert bibliography



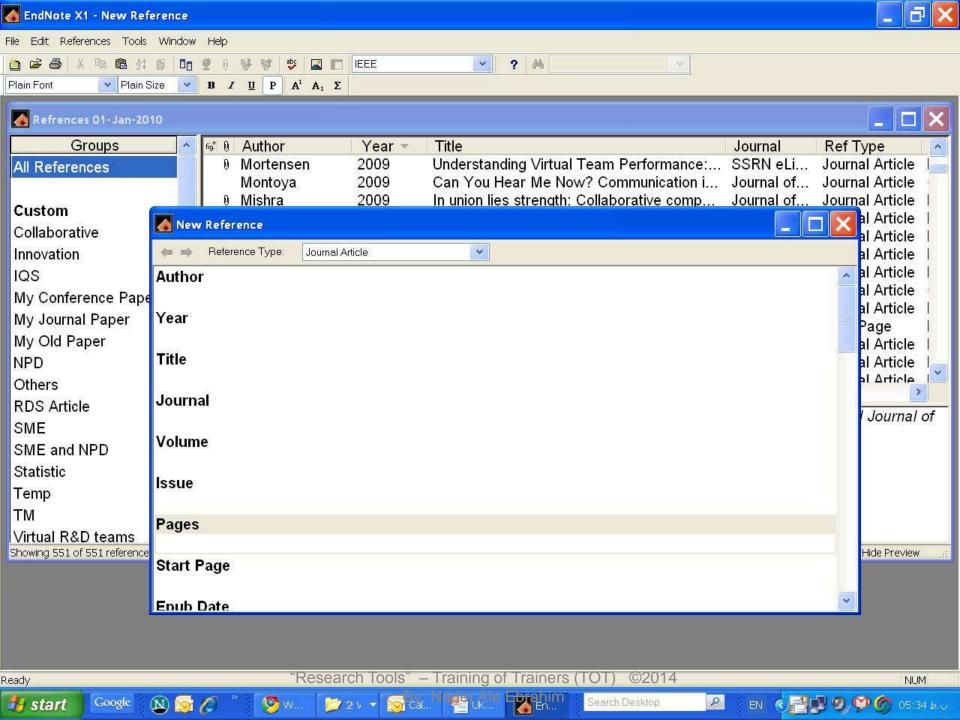
EndNote

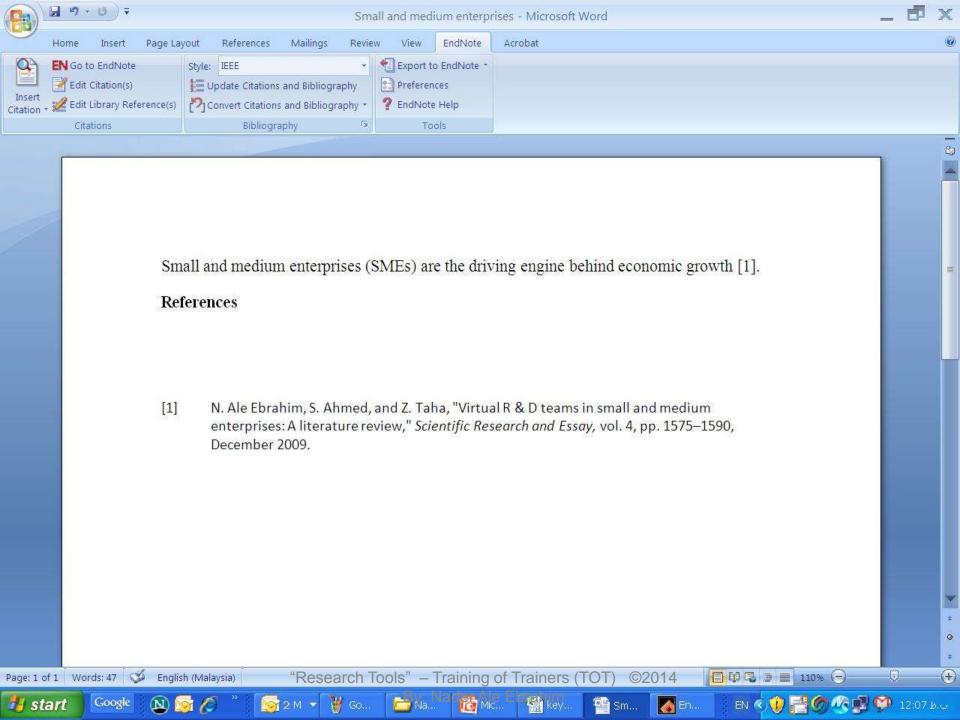
 EndNote is an almost indispensible tool for the serious researcher. And best of all, its free to all UM postgraduates!



Why use EndNote?

 EndNote allows you to create your own reference library. This library can be used to store the bibliographical details relating to the articles and books that you use. When it comes time to write your thesis, you can employ the library to insert references into your text and produce your bibliography. *EndNote* will save you hundreds of hours over the course of your research.





Why EndNote Web?

EndNote Web can help you to manage your references in a simple two-steps process ...

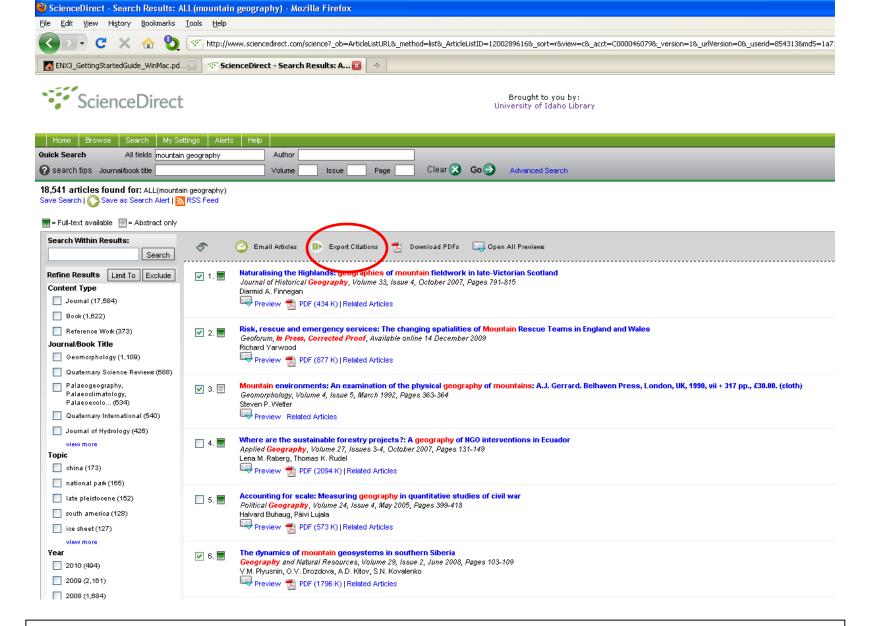
- Step 1: Manage references
 - Collect references
 - Organize, share and collaborate
- Step 2: Format references
 - Cite references while writing (Cite While You Write)
 - Get reference list generated automatically
 - Change the reference style in few clicks!

How to start?

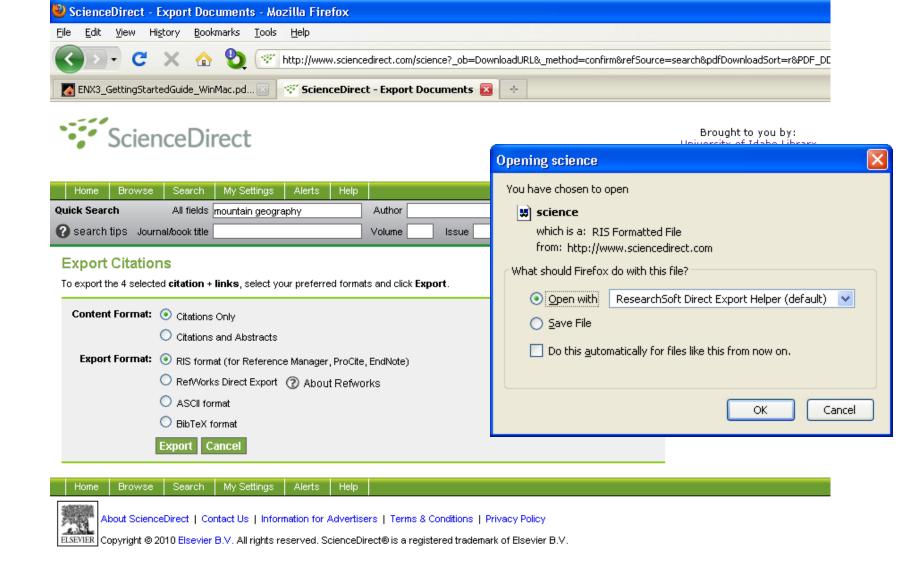
Here are the simple steps to make your writing experience a happier one ...

- Create a free EndNote Web account
- Collect references from Web of Science and various databases
- 3. Manage, organize and share references
- 4. Download and installing the "Cite While You Write" Plug-in (only do it once!)
- 5. Inserting your references and be a happy writer!
 - ... because references are automatically generated and you can change the style with just few clicks!

Export to EndNote



ScienceDirect (Elsevier) allows you to check your desired citations, then click on the "Export Citations" link... "Research Tools" – Training of Trainers (TOT) ©2014



... then you select which pieces of information you really want in your EndNote database, using the radio buttons, then click on the "Export" button to bring up the dialog box we have seen before to transfer the temporary file into EndNote

"Research Tools" — Training of Trainers (TOT). ©2014



Paper Structure

- Title
- Affiliation
- Abstract
- Keywords
- Nomenclatures
- Introduction
- Materials and methods
- Results and Discussions
- Conclusions
- References



How to... write an abstract

What is an abstract?

A definition

An abstract is a succinct summary of a longer piece of work, usually academic in nature, which is published in isolation from the main text and should therefore stand on its own and be understandable without reference to the longer piece. It should report the latter's essential facts, and should not exaggerate or contain material that is not there.

Its purpose is to act as a reference tool (for example in a library abstracting service), enabling the reader to decide whether or not to read the full text.

Source: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/write/abstracts.htm?part=1#2

A Structured Abstract

Purpose of this paper

What are the reason(s) for writing the paper or the aims of the research?

Design/methodology/approach

How are the objectives achieved? Include the main method(s) used for the research. What is the approach to the topic and what is the theoretical or subject scope of the paper?

Findings

What was found in the course of the work? This will refer to analysis, discussion, or results.

Research limitations/implications (if applicable)

If research is reported on in the paper this section must be completed and should include suggestions for future research and any identified limitations in the research process.

Practical implications (if applicable)

What outcomes and implications for practice, applications and consequences are identified? Not all papers will have practical implications but most will. What changes to practice should be made as a result of this research/paper?

Social Implications (if applicable)

What will be the impact on society of this research? How will it influence public attitudes? How will it influence (corporate) social responsibility or environmental issues? How could it inform public or industry policy? How might it affect quality of life?

What is original/value of paper

What is new in the paper? State the value of the paper and to whom.

© European Association of Science Editors

By: Nader Ale Ebrahim

Before submission, follow EASE Guidelines for Authors and *Translators*, freely available in many languages at www.ease.o rg.uk/publications/authorguidelines. Adherence should increase the chances of acceptance of submitted manuscripts.

Guidelines translations:

European

Science

Editors

Association of

Celebrating

30 years of editing

Arabic

Bangla

Bosnian

Chinese

Croatian

Czech

Estonian

French

Hungarian

Italian

Japanese

Korean

Persian

Polish

Portuguese-Brazilian

Romanian

Russian

Spanish

Turkish "Research Tools" – Training of Trainers (TOT)



Open-Access Journals





Image: iStockPhoto



"Research Tools" – Training of Train By: Nader Ale Ebrah

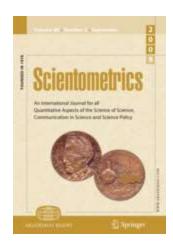
Special Issues







the language of science





Where should I submit my publication?





Springer Journal Selector βeta

Journal Selector

Journal Selector is the industry's leading database to all of the best peer-reviewed **biomedical** journals.







Home | Services

Experts

Security & Privacy

About Us | Contact Us

Journal Advisor

Featuring the Journal Selector

Simplifying Publication Success

Journal Selector

Learn more about our Journal Selector



Master the Journal Selector in 3 easy steps

Journal Selector explained for:

Scientists

Publishers and Journals

More Information

Journal Advisor Security

"Research Tools" – Training of Trainers (TOT) ©2014 By: Nader Ale Ebrahim

Springer Journal Selector $^{\beta eta}$

Choose the Springer journal that's right for you!



Journals	Recommended: 5	Match	▼ Impa	
Group Dec	ision and Negotiation	atl	1.01	Hybrid
J. Intelliger	t Manufacturing	att	0.85	Hybrid
J. Busines	s and Psychology	att	1.25	Hybrid
1 Information	n Systems Frontiers	att	0.91	Hybrid
Implementa	ation Science	att	3.1	Full OA
Computer	Supported Cooperative Work (CSCW)	attl	1.07	Hybrid
Research i	n Engineering Design	attl	1.24	Hybrid
Electronic	Markets	atí	0.78	Hybrid
Business 8	Information Systems Engineering	-11	0.65	Hvbrid

Where should I submit my publication?

If you want your article to ...

- Publish in most influential or highly cited journal
 - → Use Impact Factor or
 - → 5 Year Impact Factor (for subjects need longer citation period, e.g. GEOLOGY or MANAGEMENT or SOCIOLOGY, etc)
- To reach out to readers and be read immediately
 - → Use Immediacy Index
- Stay active in journal collection
 - → Use Cited Half Life

Note: The above only serves as general guidelines, deeper understanding of JCR, the subjects and dynamic publication cycles are crucial when deciding where to publish your paper.



Journal impact factor
Indexation
Journal prestige
Relevance of research topics
Acceptance/rejection rates
Size of print circulation
Manuscript turnaround time
Editors characteristics
Quality of reviewer comments
Previous experience with publishing in the journal
Colleagues' recommendations
International status
Open access
Publication charges
Promotion at social platforms (eg Facebook, Twitter)
Press attention to the journal

Source: Gasparyan, A. Y. (2013). Choosing the target journal: do authors need a comprehensive approach?. Journal of Korean medical science, 28(8), 1117-1119.

Publishers with Paid Options for Open Access



. . . opening access to research

Home | Guidance | Repositories | Projects | Links | About | Contacts

Publishers with Paid Options for Open Access

Publishers' paid open access options, allow authors to deposit their articles immediately in open access repositories upon payment of a fee. The same publishers may also allow authors to deposit after an embargo period without payment of a fee.

Where a publishers' standard policy does not allow an author to comply with their funding agency's mandate (see <u>JULIET</u>), paid open access options may enable an author to comply.

Dublishan	Paid Option Name	Price per Article			Danisadas
Publisher		US Dollars	GB Pounds	Other	Remarks
Adenine Press	TCRT Open Access	\$2000	(£1226)	-	-
Adis	Adis Open Access	\$3000		€2200	-
Akademiai Kiado	OOpenArt (Optional Open Article)	\$1125	(£690)	€900	Discount available for subscribing institution, Hungarian institution, and low to middle income instutution
Akademie Verlag	Oldenbourg Open Option				No Information on Costs
Alcohol Research Documentation	Author-Pays Open-Access Option	\$3000	(£1840)	-	-
AlphaMedPress	Wiley OnlineOpen	\$3000	(£1840)	-	Applies to STEM CELLS only

Source: http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/PaidOA.html

"Research Tools" – Training of Trainers (TOT) ©2014

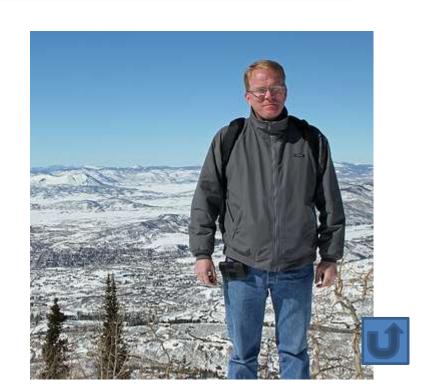
By: Nader Ale Ebrahim

Scholarly Open Access

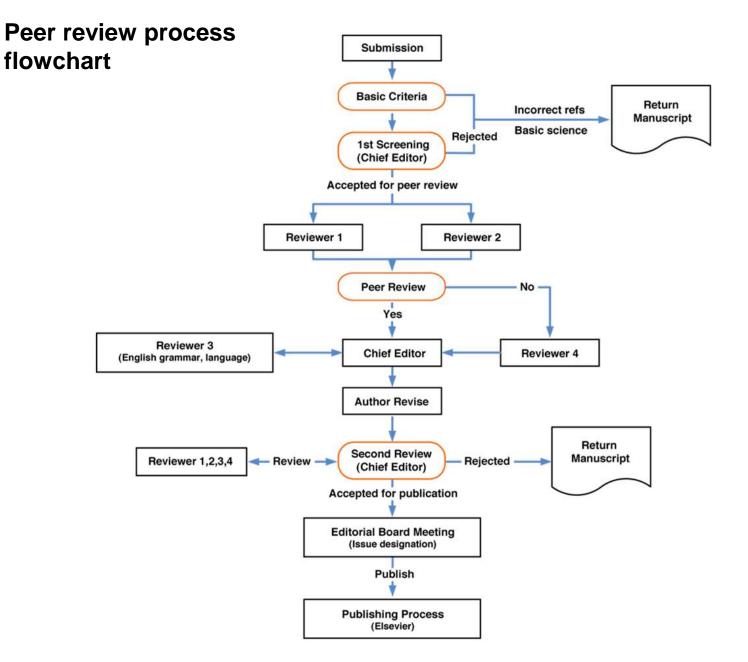
Potential, possible, or probable predatory scholarly open-access publishers

By: Jeffrey Beall

Source: http://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/



Peer review process



Source: <a href="http://www.elsevier.com/reviewers/revie

Technological Forecasting & Social Change

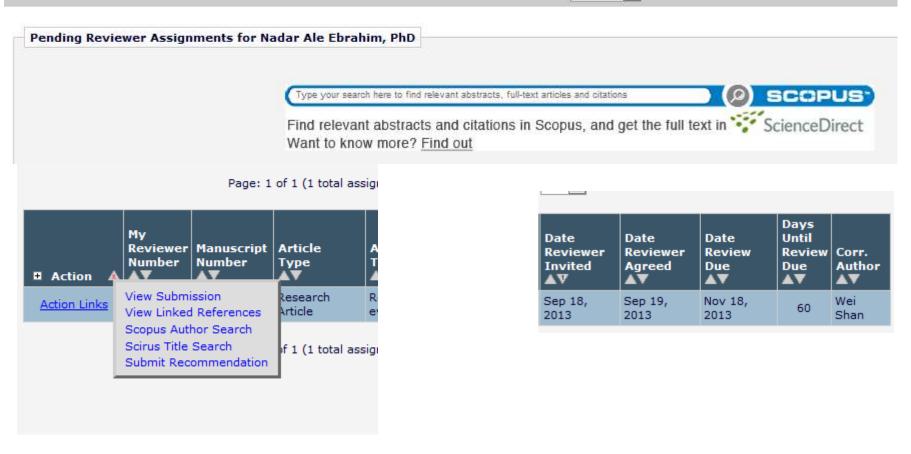
Contact us 🖂



home | main menu | submit paper | guide for authors | register | change details | log out

Username: nader.ale.um@gmail.com

Role: Reviewer -



Results produced by eXtyles₩

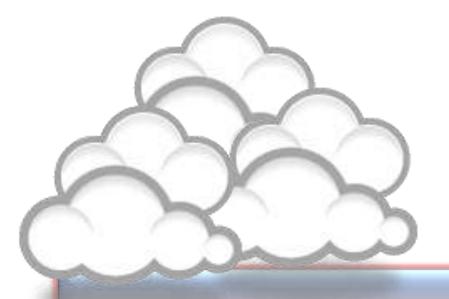
Reference checking is done for journal citations. If the journal citation has a Scopus or CrossRef link, it has been validated. If 'Not Checked' is displayed, the citation reference checked. If 'not Validated' is displayed, the journal citation could not be validated.

Summarized Results

02 Manuscript.doc

Total Citations	25
Validated and Linked	18
Not Checked	7
Not Validated	0

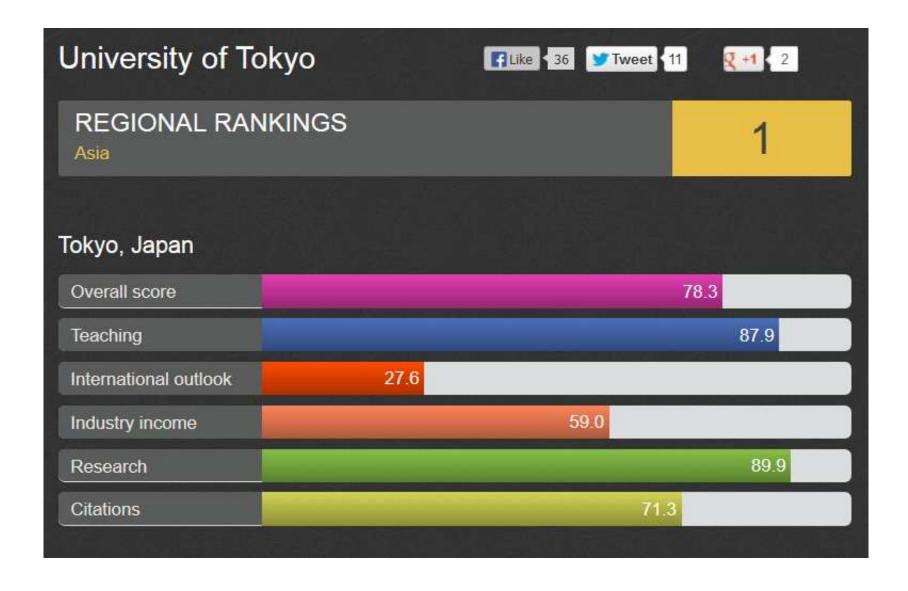
#	Citation	Validation
1	 M. Alavi, D. E. Leidner, Review: knowledge management and knowledge management systems: conceptual foundations and research issues, MIS Quarterly. 25(1) (2001) 107-136. 	Validated
	[2] F. Barthelmé, J. L. Ermine, C. Rosenthal-Sabroux, An architecture for knowledge evolution in organisations, European Journal of Operational research. 109(2) (1998) 414-427.	Validated
3	[3] B. J. Loasby, The evolution of knowledge: beyond the biological model, Research Policy. 31(8/9) (2002) 1227-1239.	Validated
4	[4] C. F. Fey, P. Furu, Top management incentive compensation and knowledge sharing in multinational corporations, Strategic Management Journal. 29(12) (2008) 1301-1323.	Validated
5	[5] D. Shaw, F. Ackermann, C. Eden, Approaches to sharing knowledge in group problem structuring, Journal of the Operational Research Society. 54(9) (2003) 936-948.	Validated
6	[6] H. L. Yang, T. C. T. Wu, Knowledge sharing in an organization, Technological Forecasting and Social Change. 75(8) (2008) 1128-1156.	Validated
7	[7] P. Zappa, The network structure of knowledge sharing among physicians, Quality & Quantity. 45(5) (2011) 1109-1126.	Validated
_	[62] The 7 U Sec. U T Co. Birth and be whole for elleboration and at	

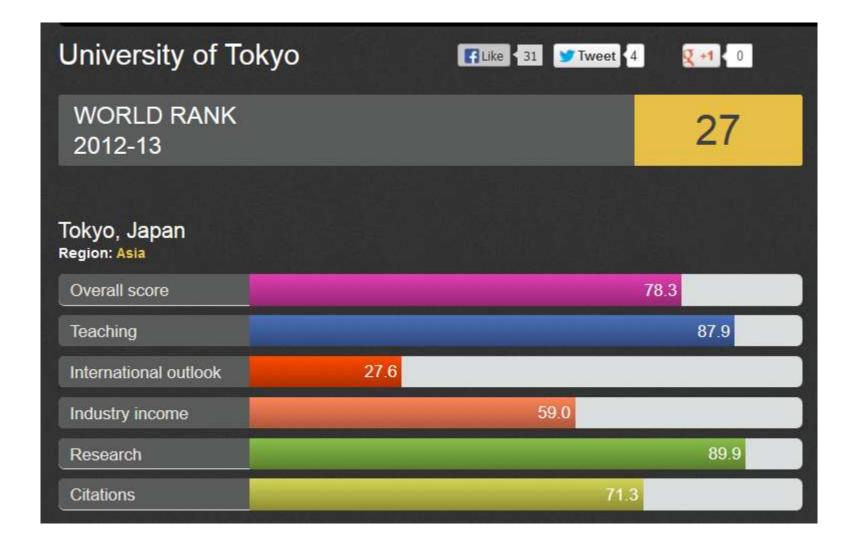


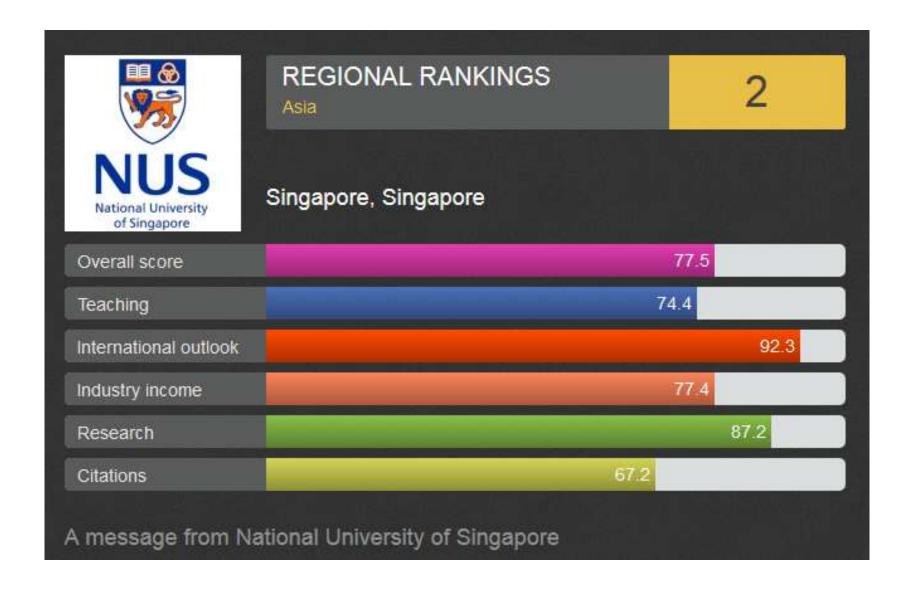
Promote your publication to get more citation

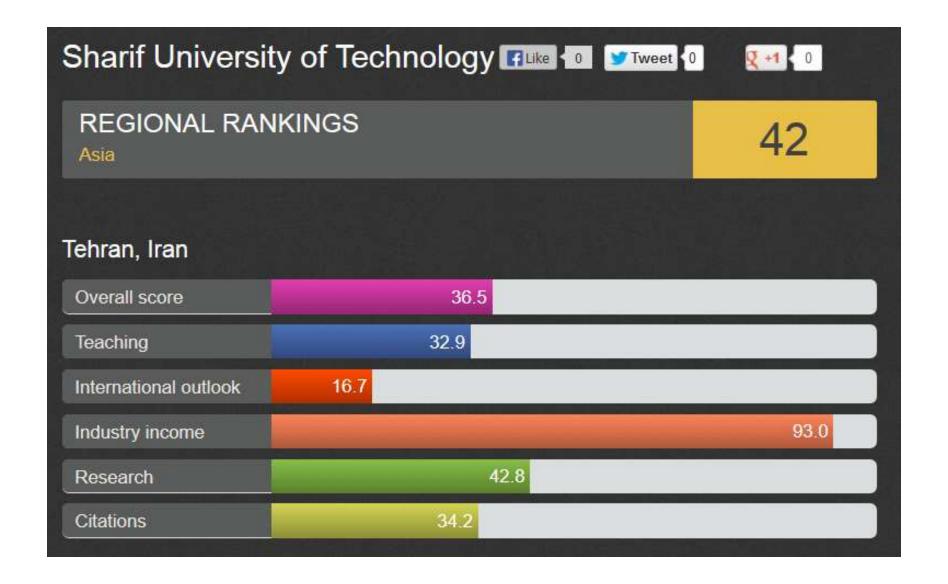


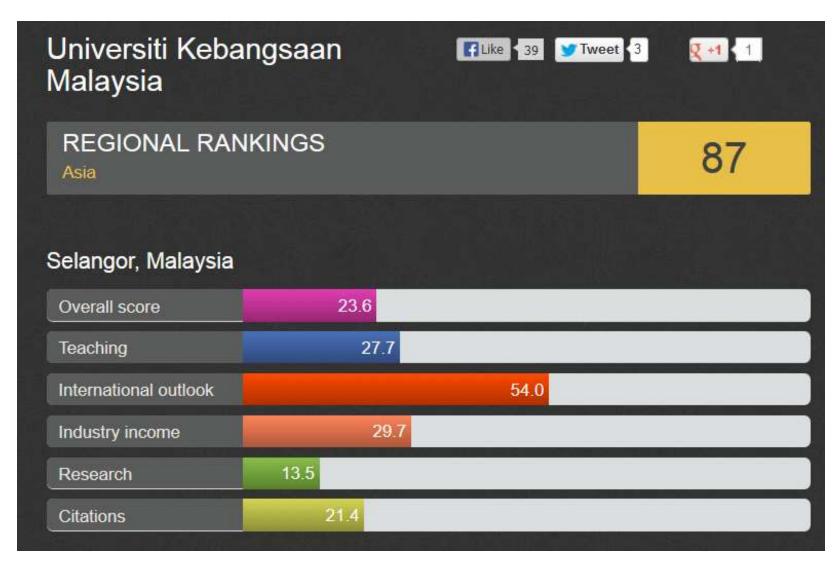
Source: Researchers, publishers, libraries and data centres all have a role in promoting and encouraging data citation. (Available on: http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2013/11/26/why-not-cite-data/)













Authors cite a work because:

- —It is relevant (in some way) to what they're writing
- —They know it exists

Source: Gosling, C. (2013). Tips for improving citations 2nd Bibliometrics in Libraries Meeting: The Open University.

WHAT IS A GOOD SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE?

Novelty

Communication





Source: "Scientific Writing for Impact Factor Journals" By: Eric Lichtfouse

Strategies for Enhancing the Impact of Research

Improving access and retrieval of your research study is the surest way to enhance its impact. Repetition, consistency, and an awareness of the intended audience form the basis of most the following strategies.

Preparing for Publication

Dissemination

Keeping Track of Your Research































Washington University School of Medicine in St.Louis



The University of Hong Kong







Strategies for Enhancing the Impact of Research <u>Dissemination</u>

- Submit the manuscript to a digital subject repository.
- Submit the manuscript to an institutional repository.
- Set up a web site devoted to the research project and post manuscripts of publications and conference abstracts.
- Take advantage of SEO (search engine optimization).
- Present preliminary research findings at a meeting or conference.
- Follow up preliminary research findings presented at a meeting or conference with a published manuscript.
- Consider submitting the same article to a journal in a different language as a "secondary publication."
- Start a blog devoted to the research project.
- Contribute to Wikipedia.
- Contribute to a social network
 Source: Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis Missouri

8 Ways to increase usage and citation of published papers

- 1. Create your own website
- 2. Create Mind Map
- 3. Do Search Engine Optimization (SEO)
- 4. Contribute to Wikipedia
- 5. Join Twitter
- 6. Join academic social networking sites
- 7. Join LinkedIn
- 8. Deposit papers in repositories

Repositories can disseminate information

Universities can:

- meet accountability requirements
- improve the brand image of the university
- preserve academic research outputs permanently and effectively
- promote co-operation with industry and contribution to the local communities
- reduce the costs of taking charge of academic information

Researchers can:

- gain greater visibility for their research achievements
- establish the channel for the dissemination of research outputs
- reduce the cost of preservation and dissemination of research outputs
- raise the citation rates of their articles

Source: What is an academic repository?

Optimize citations

- Put your article in an institutional or subject repository.
- Publicize yourself link to your latest article in your email signature.
- Make your article more accessible
- Make your article more visible
 - Reading lists
 - Department website or personal webpage
 - Twitter and Facebook
 - LinkedIn
 - Join academic social networking sites
 - CiteULike
 - Email signature
- Source: Optimize citations http://journalauthors.tandf.co.uk/beyondpublication/optimizingcitations.asp
- And

Advertising

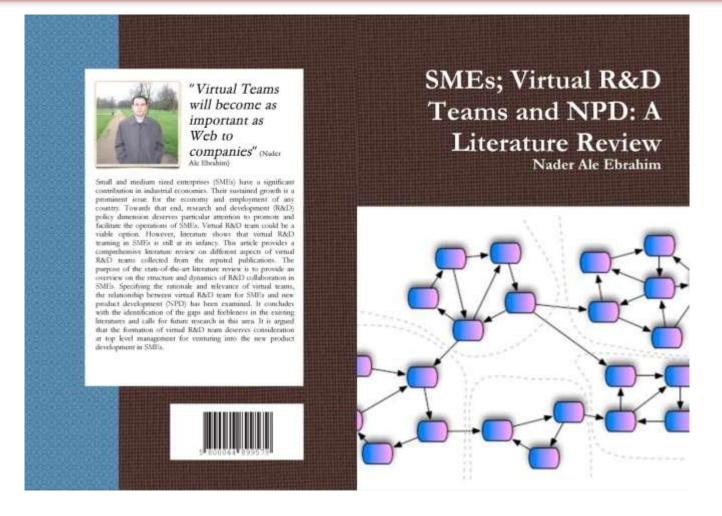
- ResearcherID
- Wikipedia
- Web Site
- Mindmeister
- SSRN
- getCITED
- Academica
- ResearchGate
- The Berkeley Electronic Press™



Advertising

- MPRA
- HAL
- Malaysian Expert
- CiteULike
- PublicationsList
- Academic Research Microsoft
- WiKi
- Methodspace
- Ecademy
- Best Virtual R&D Teams Papers ©2014

Publishing books

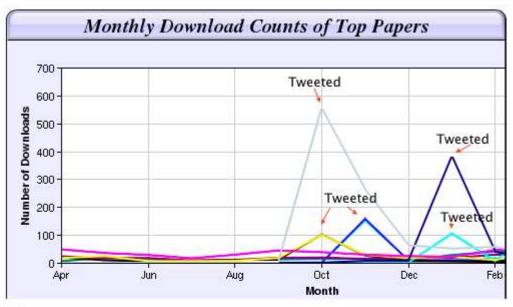


Microblogging





Why should you share links to your published work online?



Digital Curiosities: Resource Creation Via Amateur Digitisation

Enabled backchannel: conference Twitter use by digital humanists Not Me

Framework for effective public digital records management in Uganda

Library and information resources and users of digital resources in the huma

A Virtual Tomb for Kelvingrove: Virtual Reality, Archaeology and Education

What do faculty and students really think about e-books? * Not me

Documentation and the users of digital resources in the humanities

Classification in British public libraries: a historical perspective +Not me

Teaching TEI: The Need for TEI by Example

Should we just send a copy? Digitisation, Use and Usefulness

By: Nader Ale Ebrahim

According to Dr Melissa Terras from the University College London Centre for Digital Humanities, "If you tell people about your research, they look at it. Your research will get looked at more than papers which are not promoted via social media" (2012).

Network

- Build your network make sure you have dynamic diverse networks
- Join networks such as <u>LinkedIn</u>, <u>ResearchGate</u> or <u>Academic.edu</u>

See more at: http://libguides.library.curtin.edu.au/content.php?pid=417077&sid=3408994

Academic Social Networking



Search People, Research Interests and Universities



Home

Analytics

تابر أل إبراهيم Nader Ale Ebrahim

Upload Papers





نادر آل ابراهیم Nader Ale Ebrahim

University of Malaya, Malaysia, Department of Engineering Design & Manufacture, Faculty of Engineering, Graduate Student edit



/ ≡

Research Interests: Collaborative Systems, Global Virtual Teams, International

Management, -Electronic-Collaboration(E-C), and 40 more

About: Nader Ale Ebrahim has a Technology Management PhD degree ...

more

Advisors: Dr. Salwa Hanim Binti Abdul Rashid , Dr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Prof.

Zahari Taha

Edit



2,088

3,701

document views

profile views



215 followers

432 Following

Recent Activity

+ Add Section

Teaching Documents 8

PAPERS

+ Add Paper I Reorder

Posts 31

Papers 85

Introduction to the Research Tools Mind Map more

@ 1

Nader followed the research interest: Academic Social Networking 8 minutes

CV

Download (.pdf)

Add Contact Information

Does Criticisms Overcome the Praises of Journal Impact Factor more Edit

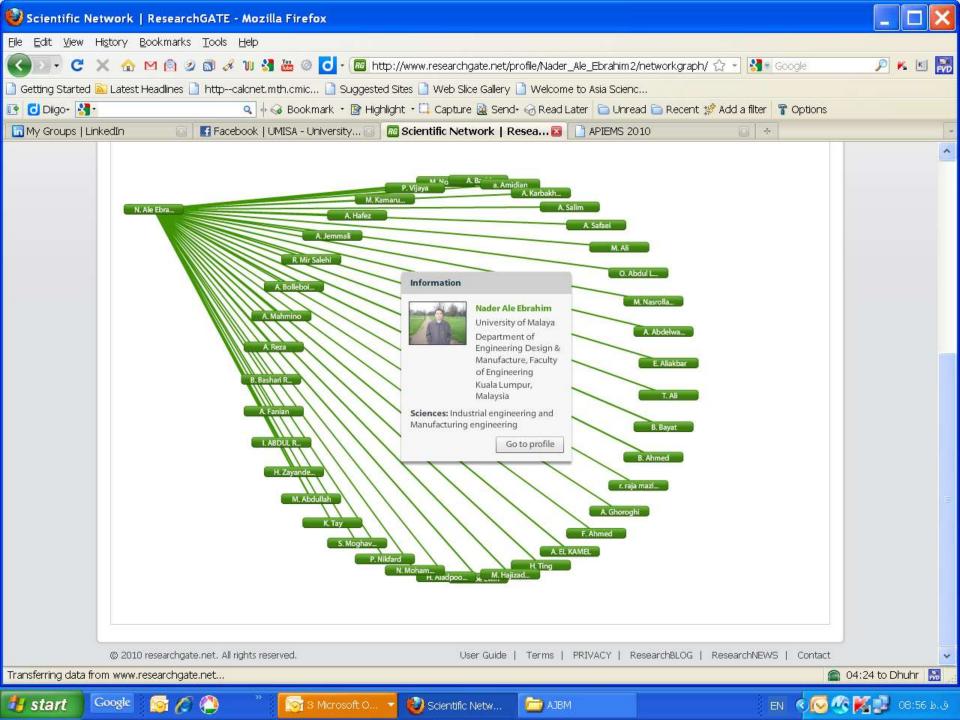
Download (.pdf) v

@ 1

Nader started following the work of Zahra Fazli Khalaf, University of Malaya, Malaysia, Psychological Medicine, about

Profiles







Nader Ale Ebrahim

PhD Candidate /

University of Malaya - Department of Engineering Design & Manufacture, Faculty of Engineering

16.29

Add your publications

242

FOLLOWING

FOLLOWERS

257

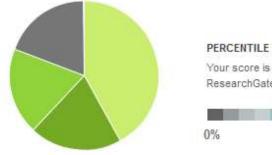
16.29

RG Score

A new way to measure scientific reputation.

The RG Score takes all your research and turns it into a source of reputation.









RG SCORE OVER TIME



How does the RG Score work?

Your RG Score is calculated based on how other researchers interact with your content, how often, and who they are. The higher their score, the more yours will increase.





Nader Ale Ebrahim

Technology Management Consultant, "Research Tools" Advisor and Self-employed Researcher

Selangor, Malaysia | Automotive

Current Technology Management Consultant, "Research Tools" Advisor

at Independent Researcher

Research Fellow at Research Support Unit, Centre of Research

Services, IPPP, University of Malaya PhD candidate at University of Malaya

Paper & Proceedings Committee at United Kingdom - Malaysia - Ireland Engineering Science Conference 2011 (UMIES 2011)

see all -

Education Universiti Malaya

Faculty of Engineering ,University of Tehran Faculty of Engineering , University of Tehran

Recommendations 28 people have recommended Nader

Connections 500+ connections
Websites Personal Website

Publications,

Blog New window will open

Nader Ale Ebrahim's Summary

Nader Ale Ebrahim has a Technology Management PhD degree 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 University of Tehran with distinguished honors as well as more than 17 years experience in the establishing R&D department in

Academic blogging is part of a complex online academic attention

Just like a taller, more powerful radio tower will boost a signal so it can be heard at a greater distance; it makes sense that more people will read a paper if the writer is active on social media. Of course, because we wrote it, we think it's great that our paper has proved so popular, but we have to ask: in the future, will the highest quality papers be read most? Or will it be only those papers backed up by the loudest voices?

Source: Mewburn, I., & Thomson, P. (2013, Dec 12 2013). Academic blogging is part of a complex online academic attention economy, leading to unprecedented readership. Retrieved 13, December, 2013, from http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2013/12/12/academic-attention-economy/ "Research Tools" — Training of Trainers (TOT) ©2014

Blogs

• Wordpress



Weebly



Blogger







"Research Tools" - Training of Trainers (TOT) ©2014 By: Nader Ale Ebrahim



Thank you!

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD

Visiting Research Fellow
Research Support Unit
Centre of Research Services
Research Management & Innovation Complex
University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
http://scholar.google.com/citations

References

- 1. Aghaei Chadegani, Arezoo, Salehi, Hadi, Yunus, Melor Md, Farhadi, Hadi, Fooladi, Masood, Farhadi, Maryam and Ale Ebrahim, Nader, A Comparison between Two Main Academic Literature Collections: Web of Science and Scopus Databases (April 7, 2013). Asian Social Science, Vol. 9, No. 5, pp. 18-26, April 27, 2013. Available at SSRN: http://ssrn.com/abstract=2257540
- 2. Ale Ebrahim, N. (2013). *The effective use of research tools and resources*. [Presentation material]. Retrieved from http://works.bepress.com/aleebrahim/73/
- Egghe, L. (2006). Theory and practice of the g-index. Scientometrics. 69, 131-152.
- 4. Ale Ebrahim, Nader, Introduction to the Research Tools Mind Map (June 14, 2013). Research World, Vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 1-3,. Available at SSRN: http://ssrn.com/abstract=2280007
- 5. Farhadi, Hadi, Salehi, Hadi, Yunus, Melor Md, Aghaei Chadegani, Arezoo, Farhadi, Maryam, Fooladi, Masood and Ale Ebrahim, Nader, Does it Matter Which Citation Tool is Used to Compare the H-Index of a Group of Highly Cited Researchers? (March 27, 2013). Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences, Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 198-202, March 2013. Available at SSRN: http://ssrn.com/abstract=2259614
- 6. FARHADI, M., SALEHI, H., EMBI, M. A., FOOLADI, M., FARHADI, H., AGHAEI CHADEGANI, A., & ALE EBRAHIM, N. (2013). Contribution of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Country'S H-Index. *Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology*, *57*(1), 122-127. Available at SSRN: http://ssrn.com/abstract=2352672
- 7. Fooladi, Masood, Salehi, Hadi, Yunus, Melor Md, Farhadi, Maryam, Aghaei Chadegani, Arezoo, Farhadi, Hadi and Ale Ebrahim, Nader, Does Criticisms Overcome the Praises of Journal Impact Factor? (April 27, 2013). Asian Social Science, Vol. 9, No. 5, pp. 176-182, April 2013.. Available at SSRN: http://ssrn.com/abstract=2257552
- 8. Gasparyan, A. Y. (2013). Choosing the target journal: do authors need a comprehensive approach?. *Journal of Korean medical science*, *28*(8), 1117-1119.
- 9. <u>iThenticate (2013) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research</u>
- 10. N. Ale Ebrahim, H. Salehi, M. A. Embi, F. Habibi Tanha, H. Gholizadeh, S. M. Motahar, et al., "Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency," *International Education Studies*, vol. 6, pp. 93-99, October 23 2013. Available at SSRN: http://ssrn.com/abstract=2344585
- 11. Thor, A., & Bornmann, L. (2011). The calculation of the single publication h index and related performance measures: a web application based on Google Scholar data. *Online Information Review 35*(2), 291-300.