

IMPROVING ONLINE PRESENCE AND RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Reaching out to Online Communities
- Research Evaluation Criteria
- Open Researcher Contributor ID (ORCID)
- Abstract and Citation Databases
- Google Scholar
- Elsevier Scopus
- Elsevier Mendeley
- ResearchGate
- LinkedIn
- Gmail Signatures
- Setting up Gmail Signatures
- Retrieving Links



REACHING OUT TO ONLINE COMMUNITIES

- It is clear that today's world is a Global Village where information has found its residence online.
- Gone are the days when we rely solely on libraries and publishers to do the publicity for us rather it is time for us to take the bull by the horn.
- As a result of this, there is a need to push research contributions via platforms that will increase the chances of reach to fellow researchers online.
- Today, there are various online communities that have contributed to the global distribution of research by creating a platform for the fair exchange of research efforts by researchers.
- Such platforms include:
 - social networks (such as: LinkedIn, Elsevier Mendeley, Researchgate etc.)
 - unique online identifiers (such as: Open Researcher and Contributor ID, ORCID)
 - web search engines and citation database (such as Google Scholar, Elsevier Scopus, Web of Science, SCImago etc.)



RESEARCH EVALUATION CRITERIA

- Every research contribution made is usually assessed based on a number of criteria.
- The higher the value of these criteria then the more relevant the work.

• They include:

- Number of citation A citation is a reference to the source of information used in a research work by an author. Hence, this is the number of times that a work is been cited in other works.
- **<u>i10-index</u>** An author-level metric that indicates the number of academic publications an author has written that have been cited by at least 10 sources. It was introduced by Google in July 2011.
- <u>h-index (h for Hirsch)</u> An author-level metric that measures both the productivity and citation impact of a scholar's publication. It is based on the set of most cited papers and number of citations received.
- <u>RG score</u> It is an author-level metric introduced by ResearchGate in 2012. It has been reported to correlate with existing author-level metrics however it has an undisclosed circulation methodology.
- Impact Factor (IF) A journal-level metric that reflects the yearly average number of citations that articles published in the last two years in a given journal have received. It shows the relative importance of a journal within its field.

ONLINE IDENTIFIERS (IDENTITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM)

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IMPROVING ONLINE PRESENCE AND RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION BALOGUN J.A. (ACTING COORDINATOR, OER AND WEBOMETRIC RANKING UNIT)



OPEN RESEARCHER and CONTRIBUTOR ID (ORCID)



- Open Researcher and Contributor ID (ORCID) was launched in 2012 as a non-proprietary alphanumeric code required for uniquely identifying scientific and other academic authors and contributors.
- It addresses the challenges of identifying the contribution of a particular author to scientific literature.
- ORCID iDs uses a 16-character identifier, composed of the digits 0-9, and separated into groups of four by hyphens (<u>https://orcid.org</u>).
 - For example, Jeremiah Balogun's ORCID iD is https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6510-6127
- The aim is to
 - aid the transition from science to e-Science wherein scholarly publications can be mined to spot links and ideas hidden in the ever-growing volume of scholarly literature
 - provide each researcher with a constantly updated 'digital curriculum vitae' providing a picture of his or her contributions to science going far beyond the simple publication list.





WEB SEARCH ENGINES AND CITATION DATABASES



ABSTRACT AND CITATION DATABASES

- Databases and search engines differ substantially in terms of coverage and retrieval qualities.
- Users need to account for qualities and limitations of databases and search engines, especially those searching systematically for records such as in systematic reviews or meta-analyses.
- An exhaustive list of notable databases and search engines useful in academic setting for finding and accessing articles is available on Wikipedia via https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_academic_databases_and_search_engines
- Some examples include:
 - arXiv, ACM, Digital Library, CiteSeer, CiteSeerX, Google Scholar, JSTOR, MEDLINE, MathSciNet, Mendeley, Microsoft Academic, PubChem, PubMed, Science Direct, Scopus, Semantic Scholar, SpringerLink, Web of Science etc.



GOOGLE SCHOLAR



- Google Scholar is a **freely accessible web search engine** that indexes the full text or metadata of scholarly literature across an array of publishing formats and disciplines.
 - Such literatures include: peer-reviewed online academic journals and books, conference papers, theses and dissertations, preprints, abstracts, technical reports and patents.
 - However, one major issue facing Google Scholar is its inability to do a proper vetting thus including some predatory journals.
- Google Scholar is made available to Gmail subscribers as an added service as long as they have a verifiable institutional e-mail address (e.g. <u>name@mtu.edu.ng</u>).
- Google Scholar allows users to search for digital or physical copies of articles, whether online or in libraries.
 - Google Scholar can be accessed via https://scholar.google.com
- It uses three (3) metrics for evaluating indexed publications:
 - Number of citations, h-index and i-index



ELSEVIER SCOPUS



- Scopus is Elsevier's abstract and citation database which was launched in 2004.
 - It covers nearly 36,377 titles from approximately 11,678 publishers out of which 34,346 are peer-reviewed journals in top-level subject fields, namely: life sciences, social sciences, physical sciences and health sciences and covers book series, journals and trade journals.
- Scopus CiteScore was introduced in 2016 for providing citation for all active titles in Scopus as an alternative to the impact factor.
- <u>Scopus IDs</u> are generated for individual authors which can be integrated into the non-proprietary digital identifier ORCID.
- Scopus uses four (4) types of quality measure for titles namely:
 - h-index, CiteScore, SJR (SCImago Journal Rank) and SNIP (Source Normalized Impact Per Paper)
- Scopus offers free features to non-subscribed users, and is available through Scopus Preview (<u>https://www.scopus.com</u>).
 - It provides 3 author-level metric, namely: number of documents, number of citations and h-index

REFERENCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS, PROFESSIONAL NETWORKS AND SOCIAL NETWORKS FOR RESEARCHERS



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ELSEVIER MENDELEY



- Mendeley is a UK based company which provides products and services for academic researchers
 - It became very popular due to its reference management system used to manage and share research papers and for generating bibliographies for scholarly articles.
- In 2013, Mendeley was purchased by Elsevier for US\$65 million which led to an extension of its product line into new areas based on its reference manager.
 - Products include: Mendeley Profile, Mendeley Feed, Mendeley Catalog, Mendeley Cite etc.
- Mendeley provides a number of features which includes (<u>https://Mendeley.com</u>):
 - Reader counts, a unique readership statistic which has been asserted to predict citation impact.
 - Automatic extraction of metadata from PDF articles.
 - Claim authored publications by linking the user's Mendeley Profile to Scopus Author Profile.
 - Citations and bibliographies in Microsoft Word, OpenOffice.org and LibreOffice
 - Private groups to share and annotate research papers within copyright-compliant responsible sharing guidelines.



RESEARCHGATE ResearchGate



- ResearchGate is an European commercial social networking site for scientists and researchers, it was founded in 2008 (<u>https://www.researchgate.net</u>).
- It provides facilities for sharing papers, asking and answering questions, and find collaborators.
- Reading articles on the site does not require registration however interested members need to have a valid institutional e-mail address or be manually confirmed as a published researcher by existing members.
- Members of the site each have a user profile and can upload research output including papers, data, chapters, negative results, patents, research proposals, methods, presentations, and software source code.
- Users may also follow the activities of other users and engage in discussions with them.
 Users are also able to block interactions with other users.
- ResearchGate indexes self-published information on user profiles to suggest members to connect with others who have similar interests.





- LinkedIn is an American business and employment-oriented online service that operates via websites and mobile applications (<u>https://www.linkedin.com</u>).
- It was launched on May 5, 2003 for professional networking, including employers posting, jobs and job seekers posting their CVs.
- As at 2015, most of the company's revenue came from selling access to information about its members to recruiters and sales professionals and it has become a wholly owned subsidiary of Microsoft since December 2016.
- Between August 2010 and May 2019 LinkedIn has acquired 15 patents for \$4 million which includes: Index Tank, SlideShare, Refresh.io and Lynda.com
- LinkedIn functionalities include:
 - Personal Profile including demographics, education and trainings, work experience, skills, recommendations can be requested/made, follow companies and job search.
 - User skills can also be endorsed by others, interact with first-degree and second-degree connections, share videos, write posts and articles, congratulate members.



GMAIL SIGNATURES

- Today, emails have become a very popular means of corresponding with colleagues and networks all over.
- As a result of this, it is important to note that information about an individual can be attached as a digital signature whenever emails are sent to recipients.
- Thus, information about scholarly contributions available online, personal CV and other research related information can be easily assessed.
- Information that can be made available may include but not limited to:
 - Formal names, alternate e-mail and, contact number
 - Rank, department, unit assigned (if any), institution
 - Links to Google scholar, Mendeley account, LinkedIn, ORCID, ResearchGate



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SETTING UP GMAIL SIGNATURES

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SETTING UP GMAIL SIGNATURES...

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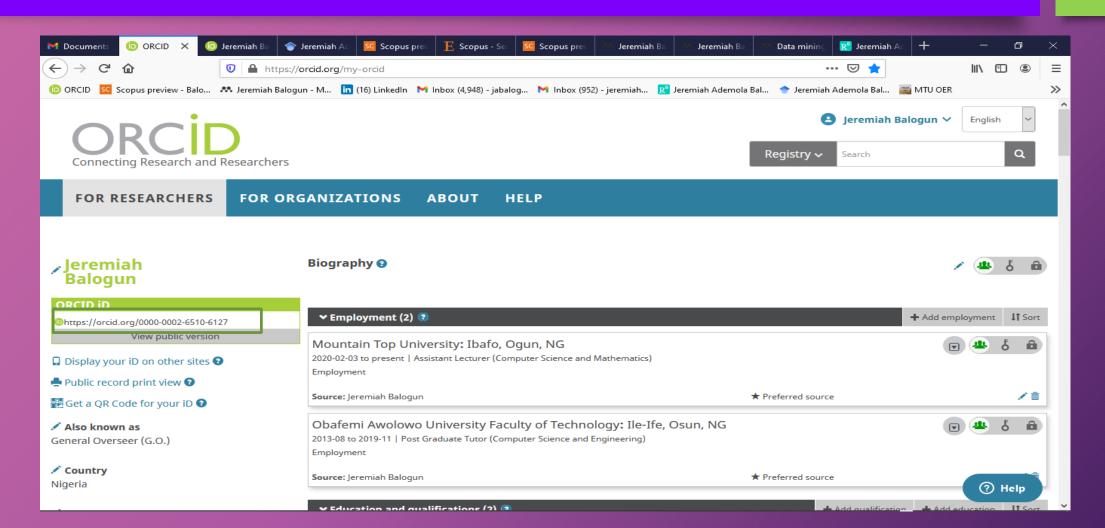


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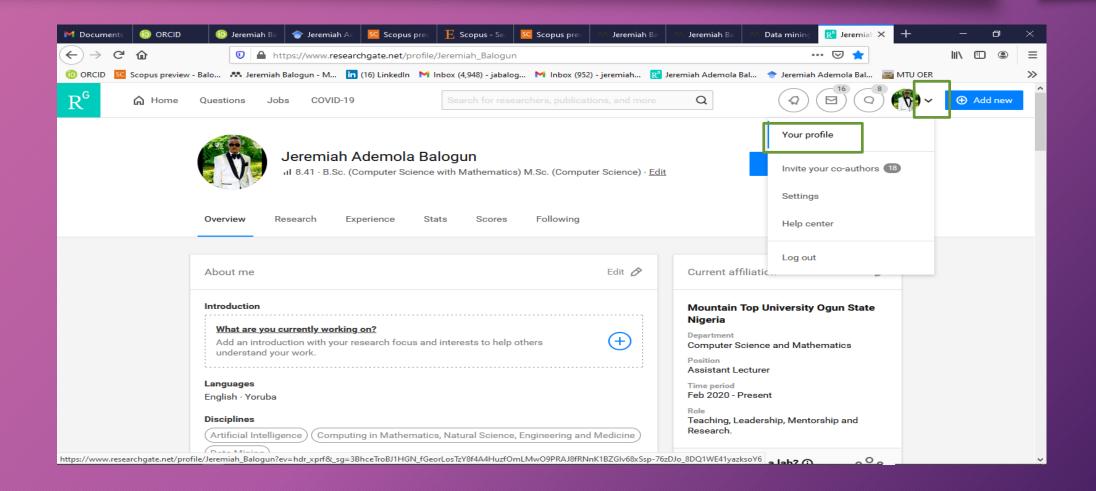


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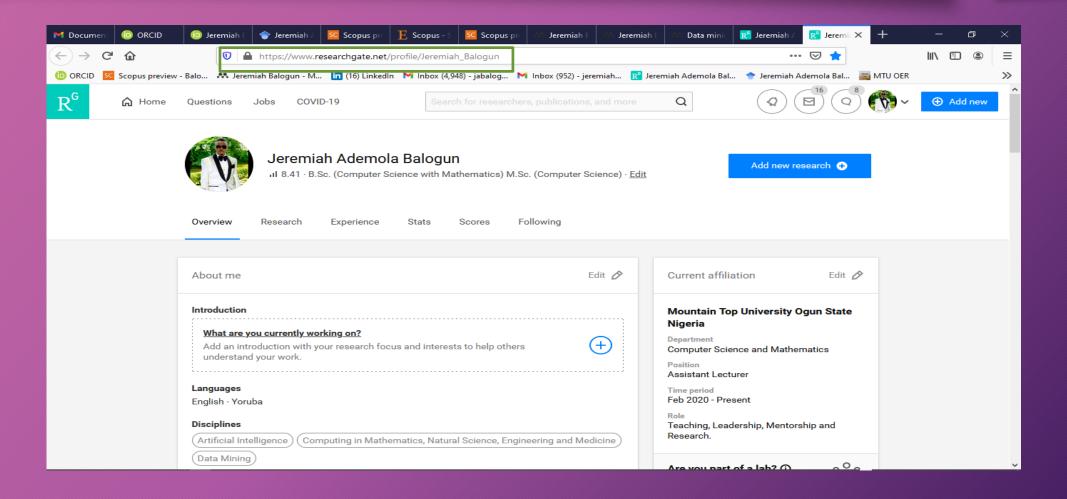


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RETRIEVING LINKS ResearchGate...





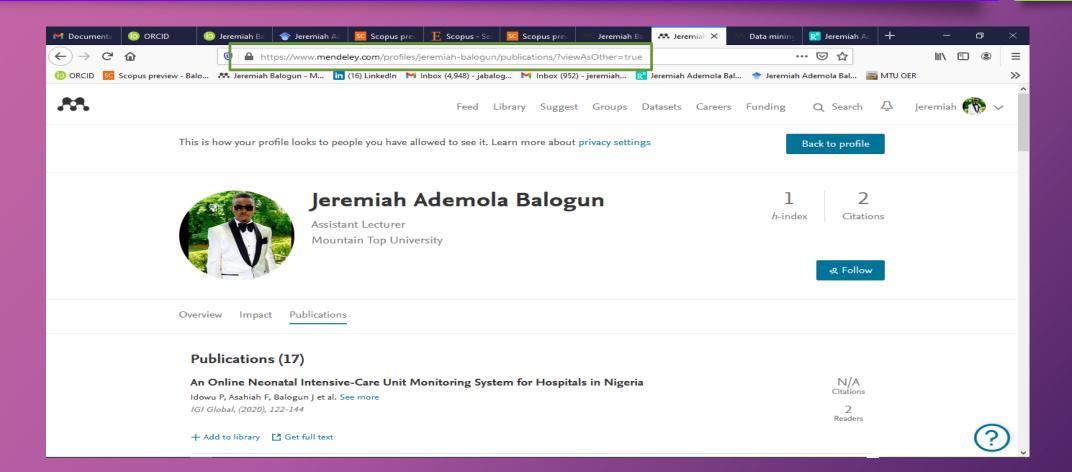
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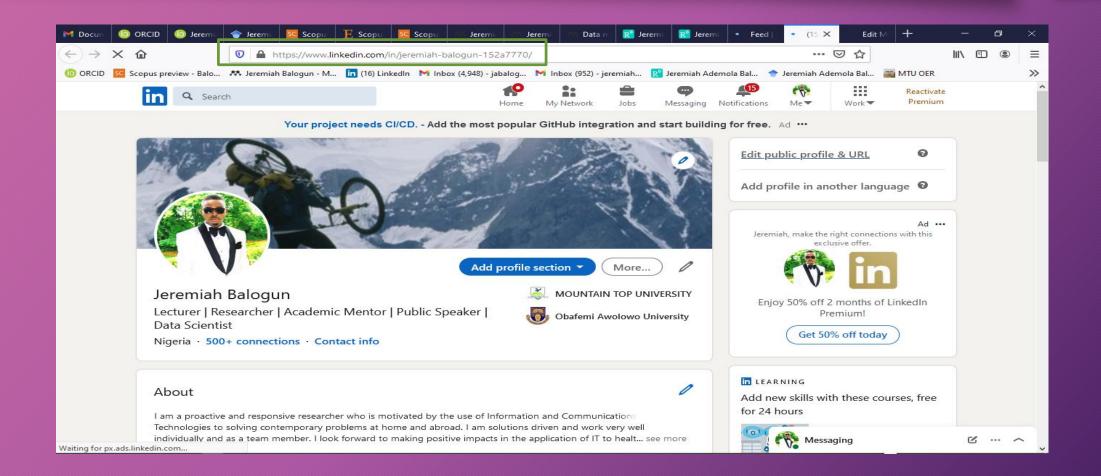
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RETRIEVING LINKS LinkedIn...





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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!!

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QUESTIONS !!!