January 2010

Research Tools
Research Tools (e-Skill)
Research Tools (e-Skill)

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The scenarios-1

• “I just join as new graduate students and I am not sure how to do a literature search”
• “I have been into research for sometimes 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?”
The scenarios-2

• “I have many references, some for my old papers, some for 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

- To **reduce the search time** by expanding the knowledge of researchers to more effectively use the "tools" that are available through the Net.*
- To **evaluate** the types of literature that researchers will encounter.
- To **convert** the information on the search for a written document.
- **Help** researchers learn how to search and analyze the right journal to submit.
- To **promote** their publication for further citation.
Part 1
- Search for a proper article
- Effective searching
- Finding keyword
- Finding review articles
- Evaluate a paper/journal quality
- Do an effective literature search
- Keeping up-to-date (Alert system)
- Indexing desktop search
- Organize the references (Reference management)

Part 2
- Survey
- Editing
- Target suitable journal
- The impact factor-Journal ranking
- Getting published
- Promote your publication to get more citation
Research Tools
By: Nadar Ali Elbraim

General
- Keeping up-to-date Alert services
- Mind Map
- Desktop search
- Editing & Converting tool
- Editing tool
- Reference Management
- Literature Review

Google Web
- Google scholar
- Scholar
- Times Cited
- Web of Science
- Analyze Results
- Document type
- Country
- Conference title
- Author
- Publication Year
- Citation Report
- 2019-2019

Web Search Engine
- Visual Search Engine
- Web Nano
- Web
- Meta-search engines
- Google
- Yahoo
- Bing

Other Search Engine
- Related
- Yahoo
- Web Nano
- Meta-search engines
- Google
- Yahoo
- Bing

Visual Search Engine
- MSN
- Google
- Yahoo
- Bing

Meta-search engines
- Google
- Yahoo
- Bing

General
- Google Alert
- ScienceDirect
- IngentaConnect
- SpringerLink
- Taylor and Francis
- Wiley InterScience
- Blackwell Publishing
- IEEE Xplore
- PubMed
- All Web of Knowledge
- Microsoft Office Outlook
- Adobe Acrobat Professional
- Google Chrome
- eSkills Plus
- eSkills Configuration
- ADT Database
- Online Workshops
- Thomson-Reuters Sessions
- Nader - Research portal
- Nader - Web Page
- Nader - Mind Map
- Social Science Research Network (SSRN)
- Nader - Princeton
- Nader - Document Publishing
- Nader - Advertising
- Nader - Social Network
- Nader - Facebook

Advertising
- Target Suitable Journals
- Journal Citation Reports
- Journal of International Journal of Production Research
- Journal of Impact Factor & Total Citations
- Journal Ranking & Impact Factor Trend
- Journal Summary List
- Impact Factor
- Total Citations
- Journal Ranking
Scientific Committee of Iranian Students in Malaysia (SCISM)
Reduce Research Time

Research can be a time consuming and sometimes boring task. How can you make it easier for yourself?
Reduce Research Time

An effective search strategy can save hours of wasted research time and provide a clear direction for your search.
Help research student to spend less time on IT issues and more time on discovery.
The University of New England

Our new look


Scientific Committee of Iranian Students in Malaysia (SCISM)
Search for proper article
Effective search strategies

• an understanding of the types of information available
• the skills to use the various research tools
• an appreciation of how to access this information
• the strategies to evaluate the literature
Effective searching

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

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

It is important to develop a search strategy to, not only, find the information you need but to also clarify your topic.
How to Find and Develop a Viable Research Topic?

Step One: Identify a Topic.
Step Two: Test Your Topic.

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

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

Finding too little information may indicate that you need to broaden your topic.
Ask your supervisors what their expectations are right at the beginning?

Google Wonder wheel
### How would you like to generate keyword ideas?

- Descriptive words or phrases (e.g., green tea)
- Website content (e.g., www.example.com/product?id=74893)

### Selected Keywords:

- Use synonyms
- Filter my results

### How to use:

1. **Descriptive words or phrases** (e.g., green tea)
2. **Website content** (e.g., www.example.com/product?id=74893)

### Results:

- **Virtual R&D teams in new product development**

### Additional keywords:

- **New product**
- **Product launch**
- **Product**
- **Product management**
- **Research and development management**
- **Technology and innovation**
- **Innovation collaborative**
- **Technology innovation**
- **Collaboration technology**

### Definitions:

- **Advertiser Competitor**: Not enough data
- **Local Search Volume**: Not enough data
- **Global Monthly Search Volume**: Not enough data

### Action:

- **Add keyword ideas**
- **Add all 1**
- **Download all keywords**
  - **text**
  - **csv (for excel)**
  - **csv**

### Sign up for AdWords:

- **Add your own keywords**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Keywords</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Local Search Volume: December</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>Global Monthly Search Volume</th>
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<td>480</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>challenges virtual teams</td>
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<td>-1</td>
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<td>390</td>
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<td>0.46</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1600</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>virtual team communication</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>390</td>
<td></td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Google Wonder wheel

Save time by exploring relevant results related to the original keyword you search for. Whether it’s for a research you are doing, a term paper or just about anything else consuming your time, Google wonder wheel can tell you what you are missing or need to search and save you that precious research time.

Scientific Committee of Iranian Students in Malaysia (SCISM)
virtual R&D teams in new product development

SSRN-Virtual Teams for New Product Development: An Innovative...
by NA Ebrahim - 2009
7 Nov 2009... Management of virtual R&D teams in new product development (NPD) processes... is of high importance...
papers.ssm.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1501445

Virtual Teams for New Product Development – An Innovative...
by NA Ebrahim - 2009
virtual R&D teams in new product development (NPD) processes... is of high importance, but the issue has been...
papers.ssm.com/sol3/Delivery.~/SSRN_ID_1501445...

The Best Virtual R&D Teams Papers (Nader Ale Ebrahim’s...)
Dealing with Virtual R&D Teams in New Product Development: Literature, Principle and the basics of Network Value Creation in R&D: The relationship with...
www.mindmeister.com/maps/show_public/36184760 -Cached
WordTracker

GTrends
Enter a Seed Word to Mash Wordtracker with Google Trends and Evaluate up to 100 Related Keywords.
Finding review articles

• To demonstrate finding review articles in a Google Scholar search, enter the search:
  • "health insurance""review article" and click on the Search button.
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
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
Scientific Committee of Iranian Students in Malaysia (SCISM)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal Name</th>
<th>Eigenfactor Score</th>
<th>Article Influence Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. IEEE SIGNAL PROCESSING MAGAZINE</td>
<td>83.20</td>
<td>0.013102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISSN: 1053-5888</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. PROCEEDINGS OF THE IEEE</td>
<td>84.20</td>
<td>0.041013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISSN: 0018-9219</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. IEEE JOURNAL ON SELECTED AREAS IN COMMUNICATIONS</td>
<td>55.90</td>
<td>0.053352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISSN: 0739-9716</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. IEEE-ACM TRANSACTIONS ON NETWORKING</td>
<td>90.60</td>
<td>0.025888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISSN: 1062-9692</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. IEEE WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS</td>
<td>84.30</td>
<td>0.014234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISSN: 1536-1124</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.9491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON INFORMATION THEORY</td>
<td>97.70</td>
<td>0.088066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISSN: 0018-9448</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.1334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. IEEE NETWORK</td>
<td>75.20</td>
<td>0.0082397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISSN: 0890-8044</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. IEEE COMMUNICATIONS MAGAZINE</td>
<td>93.70</td>
<td>0.037939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.9397</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scientific Committee of Iranian Students in Malaysia (SCISM)
Eigenfactor Score
The *Eigenfactor* Score measures the number of times articles from the journal published in the past five years have been cited in the JCR year.
Like the Impact Factor, the *Eigenfactor* Score is essentially a ratio of number of citations to total number of articles.
However, unlike the Impact Factor, the *Eigenfactor* Score:
• Counts citations to journals in both the sciences and social sciences.
• Eliminates self-citations. Every reference from one article in a journal to another article from the same journal is discounted.
• Weights each reference according to a stochastic measure of the amount of time researchers spend reading the journal.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Full Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A 3D web-enabled, case-based learning architecture and knowledge documentation method for engineering, information technology, management, and medical science/medical engineering.</td>
<td><a href="#">Full Text</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Competence management by informatics in R&amp;D: The corporate level.</td>
<td><a href="#">Full Text</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Analyze Results

1,036 records. Topic: (Virtual teams)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Rank the records by this field</th>
<th>Analyze</th>
<th>Set display options</th>
<th>Sort by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conference Title</td>
<td>Up to 500 records.</td>
<td>Show the top 10 results.</td>
<td>Minimum record count (threshold):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country/Territory</td>
<td>Document Type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Record count</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the checkboxes below to view the records. You can choose to view those selected records, or you can exclude them (and view the others).

**Note:** The number of records displayed may be greater than the listed Record Count if the original set contained more records than the number of records analyzed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Conference Title</th>
<th>Record Count</th>
<th>% of 500</th>
<th>Bar Chart</th>
<th>Save Analysis Data to File</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFIP WORKING CONFERENCE ON VIRTUALITY AND VIRTUALIZATION</td>
<td>Conference of the Portland-International-Center-For-Management-of-Engineering-And-Technology (PIMET 2007)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.8000 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45TH ANNUAL COMPUTER PERSONNEL RESEARCH CONFERENCE 2007</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.0000 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4TH IEEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL SOFTWARE ENGINEERING</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.8000 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>INTERNATIONAL MULTI-COURENCES ON SOCIETY, CYBERNETICS AND INFORMATICS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.8000 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON COLLABORATIVE TECHNOLOGIES AND SYSTEMS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.8000 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6TH WDD DESIGN WORKSHOP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.6000 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8TH WORKING CONFERENCE ON VIRTUAL ENTERPRISES</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.6000 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IEEE FRONTIERS IN EDUCATION CONFERENCE 2006</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.6000 %</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IEEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL SOFTWARE ENGINEERING</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.6000 %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>204 Conference Title value(s) outside display options.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>221 records (44.2000%) do not contain data in the field being analyzed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Analyze Results

**1,036 records. Topic: Virtual teams**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank the records by this field</th>
<th>Analyze:</th>
<th>Set display options:</th>
<th>Sort by:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Up to 500 records.</td>
<td>Show the top 10 results.</td>
<td>Record count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference Title</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum record count (threshold): 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document Type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Selected field</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the checkboxes below to view the records. You can choose to view these selected records, or you can exclude them (and view the others).

**Note:** The number of records displayed may be greater than the listed Record Count if the original set contained more records than the number of records analyzed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Country/Territory</th>
<th>Record Count</th>
<th>% of 500</th>
<th>Bar Chart</th>
<th>Save Analysis Data to File</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>39.0000%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PEOPLES R CHINA</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>8.0000%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ENGLAND</td>
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<td>GERMANY</td>
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<td>5.2000%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CANADA</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4.6000%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AUSTRALIA</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4.2000%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ITALY</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3.8000%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NETHERLANDS</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3.6000%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FRANCE</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SPAIN</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.0000%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(39 Country/Territory values) outside display options.
(23 records (4 6000%) do not contain data in the field being analyzed.)

Scientific Committee of Iranian Students in Malaysia
### Analyze Results

#### 1,036 records. Topic=(Virtual teams)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank the records by this field:</th>
<th>Analyze:</th>
<th>Set display options:</th>
<th>Sort by:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Show the top 10 results.</td>
<td>Record count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference Title</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum record count (threshold): 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country/Territory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document Type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Use the checkboxes below to view the records. You can choose to view those selected records, or you can exclude them (and view the others).

**Note:** The number of records displayed may be greater than the listed Record Count if the original set contained more records than the number of records analyzed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Document Type</th>
<th>Record Count</th>
<th>% of 500</th>
<th>Bar Chart</th>
<th>Save Analysis Data to File</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROCEEDINGS PAPER</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>55.6000%</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARTICLE</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>36.8000%</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVIEW</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOOK REVIEW</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.0000%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEETING ABSTRACT</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.0000%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDITORIAL MATERIAL</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.8000%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Scientific Committee of Iranian Students in Malaysia.
### Analyze Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank the records by this field</th>
<th>Analyze:</th>
<th>Set display options:</th>
<th>Sort by:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant Number</td>
<td>Up to 500 records.</td>
<td>Show the top 10 results.</td>
<td>Record count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution Name</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum record count (threshold): 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication Year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Use the checkboxes below to view the records. You can choose to view those selected records, or you can exclude them (and view the others).

**Note:** The number of records displayed may be greater than the listed Record Count if the original set contained more records than the number of records analyzed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publication Year</th>
<th>Record Count</th>
<th>% of 500</th>
<th>Bar Chart</th>
<th>Save Analysis Data to File</th>
</tr>
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<td>147</td>
<td>29.4000%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
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<td>6.2000%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.4000%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
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<td>0.8000%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please give us your feedback on using ISI Web of Knowledge.

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Scientific Committee of Iranian Students in Malaysia
Citation tracking

- Citation indexes allows you to search the academic literature in ways that illuminate the progress of academic debate in your field. With a citation index, you can easily identify the most influential articles, and the leading academic authorities. You can track backwards (using lists of cited articles) and forwards (using lists of articles which cite a particular article). As a result, you can determine the position of academic debate at any time in the past.
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.
For More Info.

How to do an Effective Literature Search?

Application Training Module Series I
by Customer Education Team

ts.training.asia@thomson.com
Other Search Engine
Visual Search Engines

Middlespot.com
kartoo.com
webbrain.com
nexplore.com
redz.com
Meta-search engines

metacrawler.com
dogpile.com
fefoo.com
Keeping up-to-date
Keeping up-to-date

What is an alert service?

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

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

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

Scientific Committee of Iranian Students in Malaysia (SCISM)
Keeping up-to-date

Create a Google Alert

• Enter the topic you wish to monitor.
• Search terms:
• Type:
• How often:
• Email length:
• Your email:
Keeping up-to-date

Scientific Committee of Iranian Students in Malaysia (SCISM)
Desktop search
Note: partial results only (9% complete). One-time index update in progress. Indexing is done when your computer is idle. Outlook email is indexed only when the application is open.

**Virtual Teams for New Product Development – An Innovative Experience for R&D**

Virtual Teams for New Product Development – An Innovative Experience for R&D Engineers

European Journal of Educational Studies 1(3) 2009

Previews:
- My Documents\Temp Download...\SSRN-id1501445.pdf - Open folder - 1 cached - Nov 07
- C:\Documents and Settings\CADCAM\My Documents\Temp Download From... in set a l.2004) in a major review of the literature on virtual teams, conclude how for new product development (Fuller.. product development (NPD) requires the
- My Documents\Temp Download...\SSRN-id1501443.pdf - Open folder - 1 cached - Nov 07
- C:\Documents and Settings\CADCAM\My Documents\Temp Download From...
  Virtual.. htm Innovation and R&D Activities in.. in new product development which is a result of research and development (R&D) activities. It is necessary for
  My Documents\Temp Download...\SSRN-id1501442.pdf - Open folder - 1 cached - Nov 07

**Virtual Organization: Case Study**


Previews:
- Desktop\traica-issaac-envo-final (1) (2) docx - Open folder - 1 cached - Nov 07

Scientific Committee of Iranian Students in Malaysia (SCISM)
stances and offers related research propositions. The paper also discusses the role of the Internet in new product performance. Finally, the paper concludes with managerial and research implications.

1. New product development process and the role of the Internet

Past research has consistently shown that a high-quality new product development process is one of the most critical success factors in new product development [8,10–12]. As a result, it has offered numerous processes that firms can use when developing their new products. Cooper [13] defines a new product development process as a formal blueprint, roadmap, template or thought process for driving a new product project from the idea to market launch and beyond. The process involves predetermined set of stages and each stage consists of a set of prescribed, cross-functional and parallel activities. Each stage is preceded by a gate, controlling the flow of the process and providing a decision checkpoint in the process. Because of the stages and the

with the first and second-generation processes, the third-generation process emphasizes efficiency and effectiveness in the new product development process through four fundamental areas. First, it is fluid, which means that there are overlaps in stages for greater speed. Second, it involves fuzzy gates, reducing the rigidity of criteria used in the gates and allowing conditional or situational considerations of the activities. Third, it is more focused in terms of prioritizing projects. Finally, it is flexible, suggesting that each new product is unique and has its own unique development process [13].

There are also compelling issues that indicate that new product development process may not be uniform across firms and products. Takeuchi and Nonaka [14] argue that today’s rapidly changing and competitive market conditions require firms to adopt a flexible and fast new product development process and that a holistic “rugby” style new product development might be needed to respond to the conditions. With this approach, new product teams move through all phases of the development together, passing the ball back and forth as they develop new products. Based on a case study, the authors concluded that it is possible to
Mind mapping
Mind mapping

E-Skill
Personal Task List
Real Time Virtual Collaboration
Tools To Enhance Your Personal Learning Environment
Reference Management
Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are the driving engine behind economic growth (Ale Ebrahim, Ahmed and Taha 2009).

References

• *EndNote* is an almost indispensable 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.
Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are the driving engine behind economic growth [1].

References

With *EndNote Web*, manage references can be easier than you think! Why?
Other Reference Management

- **WizFolio**
- **ZoTerO** *(zoh-TAIR-oh)*
Scientific Committee of Iranian Students in Malaysia (SCISM)
Entrepreneurship Issues Among Malaysian Youths

Thank you in advance for answering this short survey.

Regards, Sabirie Saleh

* Required

What is your age? *

- Less than or equal to 20 years old
- 21 - 25 years old
- 26 - 30 years old
- 31 years old or above

Race *

- Bumiputera
- Non Bumiputera

Do you want to open up a venture/business in the future? *

- Yes
- No

If you answered “yes” in the question above, why do you want to open up a venture/business?

If you answered “no” in the question above, please skip this question.

- It’s my passion
- Money money money
- Early retirement
- Other: ________________________________

How do you define yourself as an entrepreneur? *

- Traditional entrepreneur (profit maximization)
- Social entrepreneur (aim for profit/people and environment)
- Religious entrepreneur (aim for social justice through business)
- I am not interested in becoming an entrepreneur
- Other: ________________________________
How Consumption Shapes Identity Among the Malaysian Chinese

Dear respondent, the purpose of this survey is to study the perception of urban youth on subculture among the Malaysian Chinese. Please fill in the blanks where the answer matches your opinion. The survey is part of a postgraduate research project for a Masters programme. Names will not be collected. Thank you very much for your response.

1. Please tick your relevant age range.
   - [ ] 15 to 20 years
   - [ ] 20 to 26 years
   - [ ] 26 to 30 years
   - [ ] 30 to 35 years
   - [ ] 40 to 50 years
   - [ ] 50 and above

2. Please state your ethnicity:

3. Please select your relevant level of education.
   - [ ] First degree
   - [ ] Postgraduate
   - [ ] A Levels
   - [ ] Professional qualification (please state)
   - [ ] Other (please state)

4. If you are/were in college/university, did you go to a private or government college/university?
   (For UM students, please select government university)
   - [ ] Private
   - [ ] Government

5. [Survey questions continue]
Proofreading Tools
(Editing Tools)
WhiteSmoke Writer
Microsoft Word
Google Docs
Office Live
Adobe Acrobat Professional

Scientific Committee of Iranian Students in Malaysia (SCISM)
A small number of studies exclusively focused on the virtual R&D teams, for example [21-24] and none of them concentrated on the virtual R&D teams for NPD in SMEs. This paper summarises the key findings of earlier works on different aspects of virtual R&D teams in SMEs and establishes it rationale in new product development (NPD). It highlights the gaps and weaknesses in the existing literature on virtual teams in R&D management and in new product development in SMEs. Finally, it identifies the future research directions in the area of concern.

2-Review search methodology

Collaborative R&D activities involving SMEs has wide coverage. It applies to various activities ranging from information exchange to new products development. This review article is based on dependable and reputed publications. It mainly covers aspects like SMEs characteristics, scope of virtual R&D teams and their relationship in new product development (NPD). The articles are...
Plagiarism checker Tools
Simply stated, plagiarism is copying someone else’s words, information or even ideas without acknowledging the source (the person and the work).

- Copying any portion from books, journals and electronic sources without acknowledgement;
- Copying other student’s work (sentences or paragraphs), without acknowledgement;
- c. Using any part of a previously marked work in a new assignment for the same/another tutor/lecturer.
- **Viper**
- **Dupli Checker**
- **Dustball** (a project for the University of Maryland)
- **Plagiarism Detect**
Abstract:

New interaction tools such as internet allows companies to gain valuable input from research and development (R&D) engineers via virtual teams. Consequently engineers also get more expertise in diminutive timeframes. Virtual R&D teams present the key impetus to the technology acquisition process. The present knowledge-economy era is characterized by short product life-cycles. Virtual R&D teams may reduce time-to-market, make available a large pool of new product know-how and provide greater flexibilities which are the key success factors in a competitive market. This comprehensive review contains almost 100 references and covers the recent literature with emphasis on topic. The review has focused on authentic and reputed publications and extracts the results. This article presents the type of virtual teams and their main features and explains how virtual R&D team can play a prominent role in developing new products. The article is evolved future study guideline and also illustrates how to apply virtual interaction tools and integrates engineers into the...
Target Suitable Journal
Where should I submit my publication?

Scientific Committee of Iranian Students in Malaysia (SCISM)
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.
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 English-language 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 sub-discipline.
Scientific Committee of Iranian Students in Malaysia (SCISM)

Impact Factor = \frac{\text{Cites in 2006 to 2004 and 2005 papers}}{\text{Papers published in 2004 and 2005}}

The average number of citations in 2006 to scholarly material that was published in the prior two years.

Citations

Source paper – published in 2006

Cited reference – published in 2004 or 2005

2006 Impact Factor

Time

All Previous Years

2003

2004

2005

2006

2007

2006 Impact Factor

Citations

Source paper – published in 2006

Cited reference – published in 2004 or 2005

Impact Factor = \frac{\text{Cites in 2006 to 2004 and 2005 papers}}{\text{Papers published in 2004 and 2005}}

The average number of citations in 2006 to scholarly material that was published in the prior two years.

Citations

Source paper – published in 2006

Cited reference – published in 2004 or 2005

Impact Factor = \frac{\text{Cites in 2006 to 2004 and 2005 papers}}{\text{Papers published in 2004 and 2005}}

The average number of citations in 2006 to scholarly material that was published in the prior two years.

Citations

Source paper – published in 2006

Cited reference – published in 2004 or 2005

Impact Factor = \frac{\text{Cites in 2006 to 2004 and 2005 papers}}{\text{Papers published in 2004 and 2005}}

The average number of citations in 2006 to scholarly material that was published in the prior two years.

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Source paper – published in 2006

Cited reference – published in 2004 or 2005

Impact Factor = \frac{\text{Cites in 2006 to 2004 and 2005 papers}}{\text{Papers published in 2004 and 2005}}

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Impact Factor = \frac{\text{Cites in 2006 to 2004 and 2005 papers}}{\text{Papers published in 2004 and 2005}}

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Source paper – published in 2006

Cited reference – published in 2004 or 2005

Impact Factor = \frac{\text{Cites in 2006 to 2004 and 2005 papers}}{\text{Papers published in 2004 and 2005}}

The average number of citations in 2006 to scholarly material that was published in the prior two years.
Cites in 2008 to items published in:

- 2007 = 144
- 2006 = 280
- Sum: 424

Number of items published in:

- 2007 = 278
- 2006 = 270
- Sum: 548

Calculation:

\[
\frac{\text{Cites to recent items}}{\text{Number of recent items}} = \frac{424}{548} = 0.774
\]
Impact Factor Trend Graph: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH

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 bibliometric data and information on this and other journal titles click on the "Return to Journal" button.

NOTE: Title changes and coverage changes may result in no impact factor for one or more years in the above graph.

2008 Impact Factor
Cites in 2008 to articles published in: 2007 = 144
Number of articles published in: 2007 = 278
2006 = 280
2005 = Sum: 424
Calculation: Cites to recent articles = 424
Number of recent articles = 548

2007 Impact Factor
Cites in 2007 to articles published in: 2006 = 88
Number of articles published in: 2006 = 270
2005 = 204
2004 = Sum: 292
Calculation: Cites to recent articles = 292
Number of recent articles = 521
## 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 | 5900 | 0.774 | 1.380 | 0.132 | 325 | 9.0 | 9.8 |

### Journal Information

- **Full Journal Title**: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH
- **JCR Abbrev. Title**: INT J PROD RES
- **ISSN**: 0020-7543
- **Issues/Year**: 18
- **Language**: MULTI-LANGUAGE
- **Journal Country/Territory**: ENGLAND
- **Publisher Address**: 4 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OX14 4RN, OXON, ENGLAND
- **Subject Categories**: ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL, ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURING, OPERATIONS RESEARCH & MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

### Journal Rank in Categories

### Journal Impact Factor

- **Cites in 2006 to items published in 2007**: 144
- **Number of items published in 2007**: 278
- **Cites in 2005 to items published in 2006**: 280
- **Number of items published in 2006**: 270
- **Sum of Cites**: 424
- **Sum of Items**: 548

**Calculation**: **Cites to recent items** / **Number of recent items** = 0.774
Rank in Category: INTERATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH

For 2008, the journal INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH has an Impact Factor of 0.774.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category Name</th>
<th>Total Journals in Category</th>
<th>Journal Rank in Category</th>
<th>Quartile in Category</th>
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<td>ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Q3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>38</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Q3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPERATIONS RESEARCH &amp; MANAGEMENT SCIENCE</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Q3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Category Box Plot

For 2008, the journal INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH has an Impact Factor of 0.774.

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 shows median, 25th and 75th percentiles, and the extreme values of the distribution.
### Impact Factor

**Scientific Committee of Iranian Students in Malaysia (SCISM)**

#### Impact Factor Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
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<th>Journal Title (linked to journal information)</th>
<th>ISSN</th>
<th>Total Cites</th>
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– publications assist in final preparation of your thesis disseminating your knowledge and experience,
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Nader Ale Ebrahim is Technology Management PhD candidate in the Department of Engineering Design and Manufacture, Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya (UM), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. He holds a Master of Science in the mechanical engineering from University of Tehran, Iran.

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Thank you!

Nader Ale Ebrahim
Department of Engineering Design and Manufacture,
Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia
Email: aleebrahim@perdana.um.edu.my

Scientific Committee of Iranian Students in Malaysia
(SCISM)
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Happy research tools to you. . .
Until we meet again. . .