Two Day Workshop on
The Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources
Two-day workshop on:

**Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources – Part 1**

Available online at:

http://figshare.com/articles/Effective_Use_of_Research_and_Publication_Tools_and_Resources_Part_1/1155165

http://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1155165

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD

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www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009

http://scholar.google.com/citations
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.
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.
1. **Introduce “Research Tools”** Mind Map
2. **Developing a search strategy**
3. Finding keyword
4. **Finding** proper articles
5. **Evaluate a paper/journal quality** (The impact factor-Journal ranking)
6. **To do an effective** literature search
7. **Keeping up-to-date** (Alert system)
8. **Mind mapping tools**
9. **How to read a paper**
10. **Q&A**
Research Tools Mind Map

- Links
- h-index
- Survey
- Keeping up-to-date Alert services

Virtual Teams will become as important as... (1) Searching the literature
(2) Writing a paper
(3) Targeting suitable journals
(4) Enhancing visibility and impact

Download

Research Tools
By: Nader Ale Ebrahim
Developing a search strategy, Finding keyword
Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources ©2014 By: Nader Ale Ebrahim
Justify your research
The Systematic Review Process

Planning the review

Systematic review

Conducting the review

Reporting the review

Source: Adapted from Systematic Review: Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources ©2014 By: Nader Ale Ebrahim
Planning the review

1. Identification of the need for a review
2. Development of a review protocol. (The most important activity during protocol is to formulate the research question.)
Conducting the review

1. Identification of research
2. Selection of primary studies
3. Study quality assessment
4. Data extraction & monitoring
5. Data synthesis.
The literature review process

Source: © Mark Saunders, Philip Lewis, Adrian Thornhill and Martin Jenkins 2003
Research methods for business students / Mark Saunders, Philip Lewis, Adrian Thornhill — 5th ed.
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.
Keywords

Selecting keywords lead to get more citation.

MASTER KEYWORDS LIST
Journal of International Business Studies

Google Trends

MeSH (Medical Subject Headings)
MASTER Keywords List

The master keyword list is split into 3 main categories: research methods, theories, and topics. When choosing your keywords, please try to choose at least one keyword from each category.

RESEARCH METHODS

Data Source
- Primary
- Secondary

Research Design
- Comparative Thinking
- Construct Development and Evaluation
- Cross-Cultural Experiments
- Cross-Cultural Research/Measurement Issues
- Econometrics
- Equivalency
### Google AdWords - Keyword Planner

**Keywords:**
- Virtual Teams
- Team building
- Training and development
- Teamwork
- Team building activities
- Management skills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword (by relevance)</th>
<th>Avg. monthly searches</th>
<th>Competition</th>
<th>Suggested bid</th>
<th>Ad impr. share</th>
<th>Add to plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>virtual teams</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>RM7.98</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>team building</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>RM2.11</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,300</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>RM1.66</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>teamwork</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>RM0.13</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Medium</td>
<td>RM0.82</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Google AdWords – Keyword Like

Keywords like: Virtual Team Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword (by relevance)</th>
<th>Avg. monthly searches</th>
<th>Competition</th>
<th>Suggested bid</th>
<th>Ad impr. share</th>
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<td>RM1.66</td>
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<tr>
<td>teamwork</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>RM0.13</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>management skills</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>RM0.82</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virtual teams definition</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cross functional team</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
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<td>teambuilding</td>
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<td>0%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources ©2014 By: Nader Ale Ebrahim
### Google AdWords - Keyword Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Avg. monthly searches</th>
<th>Competition</th>
<th>Suggestec Impor. share In account In plan?</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>40</td>
<td>0.02</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>0.09</td>
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<td>N</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<td>N</td>
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<td>0.11</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
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<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Keyword Ideas - define business management</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
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<td>MYR</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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-1

• 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
### TABLE 1: Search phrases used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Search Strings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>general/other</td>
<td>brain surgery – neurosurgery – hydrocephalus – peripheral nerve surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spine</td>
<td>spine fusion – spine fixation – spine surgery – spinal surgery – spinal fusion – spinal fixation – [cervical or thoracic or lumbar] and [disc* or disk*]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Key Words Selection

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

Results: 477
(from Web of Science Core Collection)
You searched for:
TITLE: ("efficiency envelope*") OR (envelope NEAR/5 building) OR (envelope NEAR/5 energy) OR ("envelope* energy* saving**") OR ("Envelope* System**") OR ("thermal* envelope*") OR ("Envelope* Design*"))
Timespan: All years. Indexes: SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH.
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Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources ©2014 By: Nader Ale Ebrahim
Finding proper articles
Research Quality Measures

Three key measures of research impact are:

1. **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
\textit{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 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Researcher</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>Researcher</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paper rank</td>
<td>Citations</td>
<td>Paper rank</td>
<td>Citations</td>
</tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Table 2: Publication and citation list of scientist S1

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

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

**Author Impact Analysis**

**Author's name:** Lotfi A. Zadeh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Paper</th>
<th>Title</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zadeh</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>13522</td>
<td>Outline of a new approach to the analysis of complex systems</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1975</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>5933</td>
<td>Fuzzy logic: computing with words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>3846</td>
<td>Similarity relations and fuzzy ordaining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>3326</td>
<td>Probability measures of fuzzy events</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>2853</td>
<td>Linear system theory (The State Space Approach)</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>Toward a theory of fuzzy information granulation and retrieval</td>
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<tr>
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<td>A computational approach to fuzzy quantities in natural language</td>
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<td>A Theory of Approximate Reasoning (AR)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>2933</td>
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<td>The role of fuzzy logic in the management of uncertainty</td>
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<td>2001</td>
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<td>A fuzzy-set-theoretic interpretation of linguistic hedges</td>
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<td>2002</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>Toward a generalized theory of Uncertainty (GTU)—II</td>
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<td>2004</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>Feature extraction: foundations and applications</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>Soft computing and fuzzy logic</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>147</td>
<td>Quantitative fuzzy semantics</td>
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Figure 1: Mean H-index Scores by Field of Study

- Sciences: 10.6
- Agricultural sciences: 8.9
- Engineering: 8.5
- Social sciences: 5.2
- Applied health sciences: 4.9
- Business: 3.8
- Humanities: 2.3
- Architecture and design: 0.9
- Fine arts: 0.8

Source: Making Research Count: Analyzing Canadian Academic Publishing Cultures
Web of Science

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

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

Web of Science®

Citation Report
Distinct Author Summary: Zadeh, LA
Timespan=E All Years. Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, ADS, SSCI, CPCI-SSH, CPCI-S.

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

Published items in Each Year
The latest 20 years are displayed.
View a graph with all years.

Citations in Each Year
The latest 20 years are displayed.
View a graph with all years.

Results found: 75
Sum of the Times Cited [7]: 5167
Sum of Times Cited without self-citations [7]: 5114
Citing Articles [7]: 4159
Citing Articles without self-citations [7]: 4120
Average Citations per Item [7]: 69.16
h-index [7]: 26

Results: 75
Evaluate a paper/journal quality & Do an effective literature search
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.
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 Eugene Garfield in 1960. It was acquired by Thomson Scientific & Healthcare in 1992, became known as **Thomson ISI** and now is part of the Healthcare & Science business of the multi-billion dollar Thomson Reuters Corporation.

- ISI offered **bibliographic database** services. Its speciality: **citation indexing** and analysis, a field pioneered by Garfield. It maintains citation databases covering thousands of **academic journals**, including a continuation of its long time print-based indexing service the **Science Citation Index** (SCI), as well as the **Social Sciences Citation Index** (SSCI), and the **Arts and Humanities Citation Index** (AHCI). All of these are available via ISI's **Web of Knowledge** 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 *Journal Citation Reports* which list an impact factor 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.
Impact Factor

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

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

\[
\text{Impact Factor} = \frac{\text{Cites in 2010 to items published in 2008 and 2009}}{\text{Number of items published in 2008 and 2009}}
\]

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.

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”.

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:

Cites to recent items 424 = 0.774
Number of recent items 548
**Journal Citation Reports®**

**Journal: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Journal Title</th>
<th>ISSN</th>
<th>Total Cites</th>
<th>Impact Factor</th>
<th>5-Year Impact Factor</th>
<th>Immediacy Index</th>
<th>Citable Items</th>
<th>Cited Half-life</th>
<th>Citing Half-life</th>
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<td>0020-7543</td>
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<td>0.774</td>
<td>1.380</td>
<td>0.132</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Journal Information**

- **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:** 18
- **Language:** MULTI-LANGUAGE
- **Journal Country/Territory:** ENGLAND
- **Publisher:** TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD
- **Publisher Address:** 1 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OX14 4RN, OXON, ENGLAND
- **Subject Categories:** ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS RESEARCH & MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

**Journal Rank in Categories:**

- **JOURNAL RANKING**

**Journal Impact Factor**

- **Cites in 2008 to items published in:** 2007 = 144
  - 2006 = 200
  - Sum: 424
  - Number of recent items: 548
- **Number of items published in:** 2007 = 278
  - 2006 = 270
  - Sum: 548
- **Calculation:**
  - Cites to recent items: 424
  - Number of recent items: 548
  - Impact Factor: 0.774
### Impact Factor Trend Graph: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH

**2008 Impact Factor**

Cites in 2008 to articles published in: 2007 = 144  
Number of articles published in: 2007 = 278  
2006 = 260  
Sum: 424  

Calculation: Cites to recent articles / Number of recent articles = 424 / 548 = 0.774

**2007 Impact Factor**

Cites in 2007 to articles published in: 2006 = 88  
Number of articles published in: 2006 = 270  
2005 = 204  
Sum: 592  

Calculation: Cites to recent articles / Number of recent articles = 292 / 521 = 0.560

*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 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.
Rank in Category: INTERNATIONAL 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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<tr>
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<td>Q3</td>
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<td>ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURING</td>
<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>
</tr>
</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.

INT J PROD RES, IF = 0.774.
### Impact Factor

Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources ©2014 By: Nader Ale Ebrahim

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Journal Title</th>
<th>ISSN</th>
<th>Total Cites</th>
<th>Impact Factor</th>
<th>5-Year Impact Factor</th>
<th>immediacy Index</th>
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Keeping up-to-date (Alert system)
Alert services are an effective means of keeping track of the latest research.
What is an alert service?

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

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

Source: http://www.library.nuigalway.ie/support/supportforresearchers/literaturereview/keepingup-to-date/
Keeping up-to-date

Create a Google Alert

• Enter the topic you wish to monitor.
• Search terms:
• Type:
• How often:
• Email length:
• Your email:
Example - 1

- From: Google Scholar Alerts [mailto:scholaralerts-noreply@google.com]
  Sent: 2011/02/01 06:21
  Subject: Scholar Alert - [ Virtual Teams: A "Literature Review" + ebrahim ]

- Scholar Alert: [ Virtual Teams: A "Literature Review" + ebrahim ]
- [PDF] How to Conduct a Literature
- NA Ebrahim
  ... Page 10. Narrow the area of research ©2011 Nader Ale Ebrahim SMEs NPD Virtual Teams R&D R&D and NPD SMEs and Virtual Teams R&D and Distributed Teams SMEs and R&D Focus of the literature Review SMEs, Virtual R&D teams and NPD NPD and Virtuality ...

- [PDF] Web Application User Interface Technologies
- M Pohja
  ... are 7 Page 28. Introduction discussed in the next section of this thesis. Finally, web servers may sup- port virtual hosting, content compression and other things that may help manage client-server communication. Application ...
- This Google Scholar Alert is brought to you by Google.

- Doctoral dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Science in Technology to be presented with due permission of the School of Science for public examination and debate in Auditorium T2 at the Aalto University School of Science (Espoo, Finland) on the 4th of February 2011 at 12 noon.

- Aalto University
- School of Science
- Department of Media Technology
Document Citation Alert: 2 new results

Document Citation Alert for:

Ebrahim, N.A., Ahmed, S., Taha, Z.  
**Innovation and R&D activities in virtual team**  

**Access all new results** in Scopus for this Document Citation Alert.

In the table below, you can see the **2 new results** for this Document Citation Alert.

Results: 2

1. **A collaborative model of engineering education for complex global environments**  

2. **University role in the development of future high-tech engineers**  
Search Alert: 2 new results

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In the table below, you can see the 2 new results for this Search Alert.

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Access all new results in Scopus for: AU-ID("Ebrahim, Nader Ale" 22974706300) AND (LIMIT-TO(AU-ID, "Ahmed, Shamsuddin" 3524174300)).

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Virtual R&D Teams for NPD in SMEs
Keeping up-to-date

Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources ©2014 By: Nader Ale Ebrahim
Conference Alerts

WikiCFP - A Wiki for Calls For Papers

AllConferencealerts.com - Conference call for research papers

IEEE Conference Alerts
Mind mapping tools
Mind Map

Relationships Between

Ideas

Information

Concepts

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

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Mind Map Tools

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

Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources ©2014 By: Nader Ale Ebrahim
Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources ©2014 By: Nader Ale Ebrahim
Example: MinDomo

ICT Tools and Resources for Schools, Teachers and Educators

Scavenger hunt with 70 kids and their smartphones - MASS! Read more -->
MindMaps are a visual map to link and organise key concepts of your research. They also show links and relationships between ideas. Sometimes it is a good idea to number key ideas in the order that you are going to place them in your literature review.

Example
Example of a MindMap

Motivation

- Internal forces
  - Basic existence
  - Social acceptance
  - Team
  - Growth through achievement

- Autonomy, self control
  - Making own choices
  - Stimulation
  - Challenges, sense of achievement

- Self motivation
  - Interests
  - Ambitions
  - Improve status
  - Personal sense of uniqueness
  - Desire to improve

Definitions

- Rewards & motivation
  - Carrot & stick
  - Money
  - Other factors

Theories

- Maslow
- McGregor
- Mc Clelland
- Vroom
- Locke
A Literature Map, Hierarchical Design

Literature Map

The Need for Teaching Programs to Be Culturally Responsive
- Bennet, 1995; Eastman & Smith, 1991; Grant, 1994; Noel, 1995

Study Abroad Programs
- Attitudes Toward Study Abroad
  - King & Young, 1994
- Personal Insights of Preservice Teachers
  - Friesen, Kang, & McDougall, 1995; Mahan & Stachowski, 1991

Possible Improvements
- Martin & Rohrlich, 1991
- Stachowski, 1991

U.S. Programs
- Personal Insights of Preservice Teachers
  - Cockrell, Placier, Cockrell & Middleton, 1999; Goodwin, 1997; Kea & Bacon, 1999

Predominantly English Speaking Cultures
- Mahan & Stachowski, 1990; Quinn, Barr, McKay, Jarchow, & Powell, 1995; Vail & Tennison, 1992

Need for Further Study: Non-English Speaking Cultures
- Question: Do short-term study abroad programs in non-English speaking cultures help create cultural responsiveness in preservice teachers?

Conventional Programs
- Colville-Hall, Macdonald, & Smolen, 1995; Rodriguez & Sjostrom, 1995; Vavrus, 1994

Cross-Cultural Programs
- Cooper, Beare, & Thorman, 1990; Larke, Wiseman, & Bradley, 1990

A Literature Map, Circular Design

Need for Further Study:

- Non-English Speaking Cultures

Question: "Do short-term study abroad programs in non-English speaking cultures help create cultural responsiveness in preservice teachers?"

Study Abroad Programs
- Personal Insights of Preservice Teachers (Friesen, Kang, & McDougall, 1995)
- Attitudes Toward Study Abroad (King & Young, 1994)
- Predominantly English Speaking Cultures (Mahan & Stachowski, 1990)

U.S. Programs
- Personal Insights of Preservice Teachers (Cockrell, Placier, Cockrell, & Milleton, 1999)
- Conventional Programs (Colville-Hall, Macdonald, & Smolen, 1995)
- Cross-Cultural Programs (Cooper, Beare, & Thorman, 1990)

Source: Ross' PhD Literature Review Mind Map

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How to Read a Paper
1-The first pass

The first pass is a quick scan to get a bird’s-eye view of the paper. You can also decide whether you need to do any more passes. This pass should take about five to ten minutes and consists of the following steps:

1. Carefully read the title, abstract, and introduction
2. Read the section and sub-section headings, but ignore everything else
3. Read the conclusions
4. Glance over the references, mentally ticking off the ones you’ve already read.

THE THREE-PASS APPROACH

1- The second pass

In the second pass, read the paper with greater care, but ignore details such as proofs. It helps to jot down the key points, or to make comments in the margins, as you read. The second pass should **take up to an hour**. You should be able to summarize the main idea of the paper, with supporting evidence, to someone else.

1. Look carefully at the figures, diagrams and other illustrations in the paper. Pay special attention to graphs.
2. Remember to mark relevant unread references for further reading (this is a good way to learn more about the background of the paper).

THE THREE-PASS APPROACH

1- The third pass

To fully understand a paper, particularly if you are reviewer, requires a third pass. The key to the third pass is to attempt to virtually re-implement the paper: that is, making the same assumptions as the authors, re-create the work. By comparing this re-creation with the actual paper, you can easily identify not only a paper’s innovations, but also its hidden failings and assumptions.

This pass can take about four or five hours for beginners, and about an hour for an experienced reader.

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Thank you!

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD

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References


