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Nader Ale Ebrahim
Prepare a pre/post print of your documents for advertisement

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13th April 2016
3rd SERIES OF INTRODUCTORY WORKSHOP ON:

Strategies to Enhance Research Visibility, Impact & Citations

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD
=======================================
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Centre for 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 overwhelming thousands of online journals daily, many scholarly articles simply never reach their intended audience and consequently fail to generate the impact they deserve. Traditionally, scholarly publishers ensured the visibility of an authors’ work by circulating print journals to targeted readers. But fewer people are reading print journals anymore and as content continues to migrate from print to online — how can researchers optimize electronic distribution of content? This presentation, lead you to prepare a pre/post print of your documents for online presence and advertisement.

Keywords: H-index, Improve citations, Research tools, Bibliometrics, Research visibility, Research impact
Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency

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**Utilize Social Media**: Use author profiles such as ResearcherID and ORCID. Contribute to Wikipedia, start a blog and/or podcast, join academic social media sites.

Top 10 authors with the highest profile view counts on ResearchGate

Table 11. Top 10 authors with the highest profile view counts on ResearchGate (9th of November, 2015), compared to the same indicator on the 10th of September, 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUTHOR NAME</th>
<th>SEPTEMBER 10th (2015) PROFILE VIEWS</th>
<th>NOVEMBER 9th (2015) PROFILE VIEW</th>
<th>MISMATCH (%)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Nader Ale Ebrahim</td>
<td>19,821</td>
<td>13,281</td>
<td>67.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaomei Chen</td>
<td>7,760</td>
<td>3,937</td>
<td>50.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loet Leydesdorff</td>
<td>4,227</td>
<td>1,758</td>
<td>41.59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bakthavachalam Elango</td>
<td>2,883</td>
<td>1,756</td>
<td>60.91</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zaida Chinchilla</td>
<td>5,840</td>
<td>1,569</td>
<td>26.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mike Thelwall</td>
<td>4,297</td>
<td>1,568</td>
<td>36.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutz Bornmann</td>
<td>3,129</td>
<td>1,439</td>
<td>45.99</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wolfgang Glänzel</td>
<td>3,012</td>
<td>1,301</td>
<td>43.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Boyack</td>
<td>3,256</td>
<td>1,135</td>
<td>34.86</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Ingwersen</td>
<td>2,335</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td>43.90</td>
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Increased impact! =
Increased citations =
Increased downloads =
Increased access

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• Journals that automatically and immediately make their articles available online to all at no cost (the articles are always free to read).

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One journal found when searched for: international journal of nanomedicine

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Source: Morag Greig, Enlighten: Glasgow’s University’s online institutional repository
Can we predict citation counts of environmental modelling papers?

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Distributed Software Engineering in Collaborative Research Projects

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Abstract—Collaborative research projects involve distributed construction of software prototypes as part of the project methodology. A major challenge thereby is the need to establish a developer community that effectively and efficiently align development efforts with requirements offered by researchers and other stakeholders. These projects are inherently different in nature compared to commercial software projects. The literature offers little research on this aspect of software engineering. In this paper, we outline the challenges in this context and present a methodology for distributed software engineering in collaborative research projects. The methodology covers all major aspects of the software engineering process including requirements engineering, architecture, issue tracking, and social aspects of developer community building in collaborative projects. The methodology can be tailored to different project contexts and may provide support in planning software engineering work in future projects.

Keywords—Distributed software engineering, Collaborative research projects, Open source software, Requirements engineering, Development infrastructure, Continuous integration, Methodology

I. INTRODUCTION AND MOTIVATION

Fueled by the rise of Web based information and communication technologies (ICT), the internationalization and
Do Open Access Electronic Theses and Dissertations Diminish Publishing Opportunities in the Social Sciences and Humanities?

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Modularity and Commonality Research:
Past Developments and Future Opportunities

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CONCURRENT ENGINEERING: Research and Applications

Modularity and Commonality Research:
Past Developments and Future Opportunities

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Abstract: Research on modularity and commonality has grown substantially over the past 15 years. Searching 85 journals over more than the past 35 years over 160 references are identified in the engineering and management literature that focus on modularity or commonality in the product and process development context. Each of the references is analyzed along the dimensions subject, effect, and research method. The subjects of these studies have been products, processes, organizations, and even innovations, although the vast of references shows a strong preference towards products. Similarly, a broad range of effects has been studied, albeit with the topic cost dominating all other effects. A variety of research methods has been applied to the study of modularity and commonality but the distribution of research methods differs substantially for modularity and commonality research. Despite the wealth of existing research, there are still significant opportunities for future research. In particular, studies that incorporate modularity and commonality's multiple effects on various positions along the supply chain, that combine multiple research methods, and that follow systems over time appear very promising.

Key Words: modularity, commonality, innovation, multidisciplinary research

1. Introduction

The underlying ideas for modularity and commonality are not new. As early as 1944, an automotive engineer demanded the standardization of automobile subassemblies, such as axles, wheels, and fuel feeding components. Since then, 160 publications have been reviewed and analyzed along the dimensions subject, effect, and method, and recommendations for future research have been developed.

What this study does not do is attempting to provide yet another, let alone final, definition for these terms.
Preprint version vs. publisher's version


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ABSTRACT
This article introduces and discusses the concept of academic search engine optimization (ASEO). Based on three recently conducted studies, guidelines are provided on how to optimize scholarly literature for academic search engines in general and for Google Scholar in particular. In addition, we briefly discuss the risk of researchers’ illegitimately ‘over-optimizing’ their articles.

2. RELATED WORK
On the Web, search engine optimization (SEO) for Web sites is a common procedure. SEO involves creating or modifying a Web site in a way that makes it ‘easier for search engines to both crawl and index [its] content’ [4]. There exists a huge community that discusses the latest trends in SEO and provides advice for Webmasters in forums, blogs, and newsgroups.7 Even research articles and books exist on the subject of SEO [3–10]. When SEO

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Mind-Map Based User Modeling and Research Paper Recommendations

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ABSTRACT
Mind-maps can help to brainstorm ideas, organize literature, and plan projects, and they contain information that could be utilized for user modeling and generating recommendations. However, so far mind-maps have not received much attention in the user modeling and recommender system community. For this paper, we explored the potential of mind-maps for user modeling and recommender systems. We evaluated the effectiveness of standard user modeling approaches applied to mind-maps, and the effectiveness of user modeling approaches that consider the unique characteristics of mind-maps. The evaluation was based on our mind-mapping software Docear, which displayed 270,538 research paper recommendations to 3,391 users from March 2013 to February 2014. The concept Nodes typically contain a few terms, and may link websites, or PDF files. An example mind-map is shown in Figure 1. It was created to manage academic PDF files with our mind-mapping software Docear. The mind-map user created categories reflecting the user’s research interests (“Academic Search Engines”), sub-categories (“Google Scholar”), and sorted PDFs to the (sub-) categories. A click on a PDF icon opens the PDF. The mind-mapping software also imported annotations (comments, highlighted text, and bookmarks) that the user made in the PDFs, and which the user can sort into categories.
Hyperlinks embedded in Twitter as a proxy for total external inlinks to international university websites

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Abstract: This article analyzes Twitter as a potential alternative source of external links for use in
The calculation of the single publication $h$ index and related performances measures: A Web application based on Google Scholar data

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Brief professional biography: Dr. Andreas Thor received a Diploma and a Ph.D. in Computer Science in 2002 and 2008, respectively, from the University of Leipzig, Germany. He holds an appointment as Research Scientist with the database group in Leipzig. Andreas is currently a visiting research scientist at University of Maryland Institute for Advanced Computer Science.
Open Access and Scopus: A New Approach to Scientific Visibility From the Standpoint of Access

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The last few years have seen the emergence of several open access (OA) options in scholarly communication, which can be grouped broadly into two areas referred to as gold and green roads. Several recent studies have shown how large the extent of OA is, but there have been few studies showing impact of OA in the visibility of journals covering all scientific fields and geographical regions. This research presents a series of informative analyses providing a broad overview of the degree of proliferation of OA journals in a data sample of about 17,000 active journals indexed in Scopus. The study shows a new approach to scientific visibility from a systematic combination of four databases: Scopus, the

Introduction

The scientific community is a key platform for research activity, and publishing is the formal mechanism through which researchers make contributions to the body of scientific knowledge. Thus, the documents configuring the bibliographic dimension of a discipline also can be seen as systems of production and divulgence of knowledge (Keresztessi, 1982). Journals and databases are the protagonists in scientific communication. Their value and implications for science go beyond purely bibliographic relevance, as they become the

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Original Research

Bibliometric Analysis of the *Polish Journal of Environmental Studies* (2000-11)

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Abstract
Physical activity and aging research: A bibliometric analysis

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A Comprehensive Comparison of Educational Growth within Four Different Developing Countries between 1990 and 2012

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Titles: be simple and specific

- Use active rather than passive verbs.
- Avoid words that don’t add to the story such as: “on this”, “study”, and “investigation”.
- Be specific in delivering your message:
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- When possible, avoid acronyms and other jargon, which renders the title opaque to readers not already conversant in the field.
- Avoid question marks: titles should present outcomes, without teasing the reader.
- Focus on what is novel in the work.
- Avoid complex, compound nouns. For example, the term “excess water-weight remover”.

Source: http://blogs.nature.com/naturejobs/2015/07/10/publishing-high-impact-papers-natures-way
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- Assign keyword terms to the manuscript.
- Formulate a concise, well-constructed title and abstract. Include crucial keywords in the abstract.
- Publish your work in an open access journal.
- Consider the desired audience when choosing a journal for publication.

Source: Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis Missouri
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2. **Major trends in knowledge management research: a bibliometric study**
   - Peyman Ashvani, Nader Ale Ebrahim, Mahiade A. Fattahi, Amir Pezavakian
Questions?

E-mail: aleebrahim@um.edu.my

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Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD

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