University of Malaya

From the SelectedWorks of Nader Ale Ebrahim

August 25, 2016

Prepare a Pre-Print, Post-Print of Your Document for Wider Visibility and Increase Citation

Nader Ale Ebrahimm

Available at: https://works.bepress.com/aleebrahim/170/
Prepare a Pre-Print, Post-Print of Your Document for Wider Visibility and Increase Citation

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD
Visiting Research Fellow
Centre for Research Services
Research Management & Innovation Complex
University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

aleebrahim@um.edu.my
@aleebrahim

www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
http://scholar.google.com/citations

26th October 2016
4th SERIES OF INTRODUCTORY WORKSHOP ON: 

Strategies to Enhance Research Visibility, Impact & Citations

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD
===================================== 
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-print, post-print of your paper/article for online presence, wider visibility, and increase citation.

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

**Journal Reputation and Impact**: publishing a paper in a journal based on disciplinary reputation or with a high impact factor is the most well known way of getting your paper cited. But there are many other things a scholar can do to promote his or her work and make it easy for others to find.

**Utilize Open Access Tools**: Open Access journals tend to be cited more than non open access. Deposit your paper in a repository such as Scholars Archive here on campus or a disciplinary repository. Share your detailed research data in a repository.

**Standardize Identifying Info**: try to use the same name throughout your career as well as the name of your affiliated institution. Using common "official" names will allow for consistency and easy retrieval of your work by author or affiliation.

**Bring Colleagues on Board**: team-authored articles are cited more frequently, as does publishing with international authors. Working cross-or inter-disciplinarily helps as well.

**Beef Up That Paper**: use more references, publish a longer paper. Also papers which are published elsewhere after having been rejected are cited more frequently.

**Beyond Peer-Reviewed Original Research**: Write a review paper. Present a working paper. Write and disseminate web-based tutorials on your topic.

**Search Optimization**: use keywords in the abstract and assign them to the manuscript. Use descriptive titles that utilize the obvious terms searchers would use to look for your topic, avoiding questions in the title. Select a journal that is indexed in the key library databases for your field.

**Market Yourself**: create a key phrase that describes your research career and use it. Update your professional web page and publication lists frequently. Link to your latest and greatest article in your professional email signature file.

**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.

#59) @Letitia_London - Letitia Joseph (Up from #68)

#60) @SharecareInc - Sharecare (Down from #57)

#61) @alebrahim - Nader Ale Ebrahim (Up from #66)

#62) @Brad_Justus - Brad Justus (Up from #65)

#63) @erinbury - Erin Bury

#64) @elena_a_leonova - Elena Leonova (Down from #58)

#65) @CraigRBrittain - Craig R. Brittain

#66) @CiroArtigot - Ciro Artigot (Down from #59)

#67) @Carito_Schmidt - Carolina Schmidt (Down from #64)
### 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></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakthavachalam Elango</td>
<td>2,883</td>
<td>1,756</td>
<td>60.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaida Chinchilla</td>
<td>5,840</td>
<td>1,569</td>
<td>26.87</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Ingwersen</td>
<td>2,335</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td>43.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


©2016-2017 Nader Ale Ebrahim
The State of Authorship
Maximizing Impact with the Time and Money You Spend

Build on published papers in new research manuscripts

Present my research effectively with text and figures → Evaluate the work and identify the best-fit outlet → Journal submission → Journal decision → Publish! → Share my published article and increase its impact → Successfully advance my career and the global body of knowledge

Citation counts can serve as a proxy for the overall quality and impact of a paper given that it quantifies the influence that work has had on the thinking and research efforts of other investigators.

Furthermore, frequent citation of a researcher’s published work establishes a credible track record of success...

Increased impact!

= 

Increased citations

= 

Increased downloads

= 

Increased access

Understanding your rights: pre-prints, post-prints and publisher versions

Recently, Elsevier has come under fire for exercising it’s rights under copyright law by asking various platforms to remove copies of articles published in its journals.

Elsevier is taking down papers from Academia.edu

December 6, 2013

Lots of researchers post PDFs of their own papers on their own websites. It's always been so, because even though technically it's in breach of the copyright transfer agreements that we blithely sign, everyone knows it's right and proper. Preventing people from making their own work available would be insane, and the publisher that did it would be committing a PR gaffe of huge proportions.

Enter Elsevier, stage left. Bioinformatician Guy Leonard is just one of several people to have mentioned on Twitter this morning that Academia.edu took down their papers in response to a notice from Elsevier. Here's a screenshot of the notification:

©2016-2017 Nader Ale Ebrahim
A pre-print is the original version of the manuscript as it is submitted to a journal. While the authors may have sought help from their colleagues in selecting data analysis techniques, improving manuscript clarity, and correcting grammar, the pre-print has not been through a process of peer review. It typically looks like a term paper - a double spaced .doc file with minimal formatting.

A post-print is a document that has been through the peer review process and incorporated reviewers comments. It is the final version of the paper before it is sent off the journal for publication. It may be missing a final copyedit (if the journal still does that) and won't be formatted to look like the journal. It still looks like the double spaced .doc file. Sometimes, the term "pre-print" is used interchangeably with "post-print," but when it comes to permissions issues, it is important to clarify which version of a manuscript is being discussed.

This is the version of record that is published on the publishers website. It will look quite spiffy, having been professionally typeset by the publisher. Library databases will link to this version of the paper.

**LICENSES**

**ATTRIBUTION**
CC BY
This license lets you distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon the original work, even commercially, as long as you credit the original creation. This is the most accommodating of licenses offered.

**ATTRIBUTION-SHAREALIKE**
CC BY-SA
This license lets you remix, tweak, and build upon the original work even for commercial purposes, as long as you credit the original work and license your new creations under the identical terms. This license is often compared to “copyleft” free and open source software licenses. All new works based on the work should carry the same license, so any derivatives will also allow commercial use. This is the license used by Wikipedia.

**ATTRIBUTION-NODERIVS**
CC BY-ND
This license allows for redistribution, commercial and non-commercial, as long as it is passed along unchanged and in whole, with credit to the original work.

**ATTRIBUTION-NONCOMMERCIAL**
CC BY-NC
This license lets you remix, tweak, and build upon the original work non-commercially. Your new works must be non-commercial and acknowledge the original work, but you don’t have to license your derivative works on the same terms.

**ATTRIBUTION-NONCOMMERCIAL-SHAREALIKE**
CC BY-NC-SA
This license lets you remix, tweak, and build upon the original work non-commercially, as long as you credit the original work and license your new creations under the identical terms.

**ATTRIBUTION-NONCOMMERCIAL-NODERIVS**
CC BY-NC-ND
This license is the most restrictive of the six main licenses, only allowing you to download the original work and share it with others as long as you credit the original work. You can’t change the original work in any way or use it commercially.

Source: [http://www.dontwasteyourtime.co.uk/elearning/creative-commons-infographic-licenses-explained/](http://www.dontwasteyourtime.co.uk/elearning/creative-commons-infographic-licenses-explained/)
What Options Do Authors Have?

A copyright is actually a bundle of rights. Traditionally all of them have been transferred to the publisher as a requirement for publication, but it doesn't have to be this way. There are a number of other options available to you.

**Option 1:** The author retains all rights and licenses publication

The ideal solution from the author's perspective would be to retain the copyright and all associated rights in their work while licensing to publishers only the rights the publisher needs to conduct its business. You get to determine who can use your scholarship.

Source: http://guides.lib.fsu.edu/c.php?g=352858&p=2383208

©2016-2017 Nader Ale Ebrahim
Nader, does the journal you published in support self-archiving?*

If so, make your research accessible to your peers by uploading the full-text version of this publication to your ResearchGate profile.

Share publication now

*We recommend that you check individual publisher copyright policies and restrictions, and confirm that you have sufficient rights, before you upload the full-text version of your publication.
Gold Open Access Journals

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

• Gold OA journals do not take copyright. They use Creative Commons licenses instead.
Green Open Access Journals

• Traditional, subscription-based journals that permit authors to self-archive their articles in OA repositories.

• In general, Green OA journals do take copyright, but “give back” some rights to the author.
Traditional Toll Access Journals

Subscription-based journals that require authors to transfer copyright to the Journal, which then has exclusive rights to the article.
Publishers and copyright

- Assigning copyright to a publisher does not generally mean that you cannot deposit in a repository.
- Most publishers now permit authors to deposit a copy of their articles in repositories.
- This is a right granted to authors over and above any copyright agreement you have signed.
- However, most publishers will only allow you to deposit your ‘author final version’ of your work.
- Some publishers have embargo periods, e.g. an article can only be deposited in a repository 6 months after publication.

Source: Morag Greig, Enlighten: Glasgow's University’s online institutional repository
Copyright issue

Your publication freely available

Besides the bibliographic details, you can add the publication itself to UvA-DARE, in pdf or Word. Of course, you yourself decide whether you only want to archive it (in which case the electronic version is not accessible) or if you wish to give interested researchers and readers full access to the electronic publication. There are great advantages to making it worldwide available. Publications which are freely available are most often downloaded and cited.

If your publisher does not give permission to give access to the definitive publisher's version/pdf, in many cases it is permitted to make the last author's version available (i.e. the version after peer review). This version has the same scientific content, but lacks the publisher's lay-out. More information can be found at SHERPA/RoMEO and the Open Access and Copyright site of UvA.

Source: Digital Academic Repository of the University of Amsterdam
Springer's Self-Archiving Policy

Springer is a green publisher, as we allow self-archiving, but most importantly we are fully transparent about your rights.

**Publishing in a subscription-based journal**

If you publish an article in the traditional way, without open access our Copyright Transfer Statements reads (excerpt):"Authors may self-archive the author's accepted manuscript of their articles on their own websites. Authors may also deposit this version of the article in any repository, provided it is only made publicly available **12 months after official publication or later**. He/she may not use the publisher's version (the final article), which is posted on SpringerLink and other Springer websites, for the purpose of self-archiving or deposit. Furthermore, the author may only post his/her version provided acknowledgement is given to the original source of publication and a link is inserted to the published article on Springer's website. The link must be accompanied by the following text: “The final publication is available at [link.springer.com](http://link.springer.com)”.” Prior versions of the article published on non-commercial pre-print servers like arXiv.org can remain on these servers and/or can be updated with the author’s accepted version. The final published version (in PDF or HTML/XML format) cannot be used for this purpose. Acknowledgement needs to be given to the final publication and a link should be inserted to the published article on Springer’s website, accompanied by the text “The final publication is available at [link.springer.com](http://link.springer.com)”.

**Publishing open access**

If you publish your article open access, the final published version can be archived in institutional or funder repositories and can be made publicly accessible immediately.

[Open Access at Springer](http://www.springer.com)
Is a Journal Green OA?

SHERPA/RoMEO

http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/

Search by journal/publisher to learn its copyright and self-archiving policies

©2016-2017 Nader Ale Ebrahim
Publisher: Elsevier, United States
Journals: (~1894 journals) (including journals with special policies) - involving 831 other organisations
RoMEO: This is a RoMEO green publisher
Copyright: Copyright Policy - Article Posting Policies - Rights & responsibilities - Funding Body Agreements - Green Elsevier Journal Specific Embargo Periods
Updated: 21-Oct-2013

These are the publisher's default policies. Individual journals may have special permissions, especially if they involve an embargo period.

Always run a journal title or ISSN search to check.

Author's Pre-print: ✓ author can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
Author's Post-print: ✓ author can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
Publisher's Version/PDF: X author cannot archive publisher's version/PDF

General Conditions:
- Pre-print allowed on any website or open access repository
- Voluntary deposit by author of authors post-print allowed on institutions open scholarly website in policy or mandate
- Deposit due to Funding Body, Institutional and Governmental policy or mandate only allowed when permitted
- Permitted deposit due to Funding Body, Institutional and Governmental policy or mandate, may be
- Set statement to accompany deposit
- Published source must be acknowledged
- Must link to journal home page or articles' DOI
- Publisher's version/PDF cannot be used
- Articles in some journals can be made Open Access on payment of additional charge
- NIH Authors articles will be submitted to PubMed Central after 12 months
| Journal: | **International Journal of Nanomedicine** (ISSN: 1176-9114, ESSN: 1178-2013) [started 2009] |
| RoMEO: | This is a RoMEO blue journal |
| Listed in: | DOAJ as an open access journal |

| Author's Pre-print: | **X** author cannot archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing) |
| Author's Post-print: | **✓** author can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing) |
| Publisher's Version/PDF: | **✓** author can archive publisher's version/PDF |

**General Conditions:**
- On institutional repository, central repository or subject-based repository, including PubMed Central
- Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License
- UK funded authors may use a Creative Commons Attribution License
- On a non-profit server
- Must link to publisher version
- Published source (journal and Dove Medical Press) must be acknowledged as original place of publication
- Publisher's version/PDF may be used

**Mandated OA:** (Awaiting information)

**Notes:**
- All titles are open access journals
- Publisher last contacted on 20/01/2013

©2016-2017 Nader Ale Ebrahim
Major trends in knowledge management research: a bibliometric study

Peyman Akhavan, Nader Ale Ebrahim, Mahdieh A. Fetrati, Amir Pezeshkan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Journal:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Scientometrics</strong> [1] (ISSN: 0138-9130, ESSN: 1588-2861) [Formerly published by Kluwer]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RoMEO:</strong></td>
<td>This is a RoMEO green journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paid OA:</strong></td>
<td>A paid open access option is available for this journal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Publisher:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Springer Verlag</strong> (Germany), Germany</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Author’s Pre-print:</strong></td>
<td><strong>✓</strong> author can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Author’s Post-print:</strong></td>
<td><strong>✓</strong> author can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Publisher’s Version/PDF:</strong></td>
<td><strong>✗</strong> author cannot archive publisher’s version/PDF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General Conditions:**
- Author's pre-print on pre-print servers such as arXiv.org
- Author's post-print on author's personal website immediately
- Author's post-print on any open access repository after 12 months after publication
- Publisher's version/PDF cannot be used
- Published source must be acknowledged
- Must link to publisher version
- Set phrase to accompany link to published version (see policy)
- Articles in some journals can be made Open Access on payment of additional charge

**Mandated OA:** *(Awaiting information)*

**Paid Open Access:** **Open Choice**

**Notes:**

**Copyright:** **Self-archiving policy - Authors Rights - Funder Compliance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>RoMEO:</strong></th>
<th>This is a RoMEO green publisher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Updated:</strong></td>
<td>16-May-2014 - Suggest an update for this record</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

©2016-2017 Nader Ale Ebrahim
Journal: Scientometrics

General Conditions

- Author's pre-print on pre-print servers such as arXiv.org
- Author's post-print on author's personal website immediately
- Author's post-print on any open access repository after 12 months after publication
- Publisher's version/PDF cannot be used
- Published source must be acknowledged
- Must link to publisher version
- Set phrase to accompany link to published version (see policy)
- Articles in some journals can be made Open Access on payment of additional charge

©2016-2017 Nader Ale Ebrahim
Pre-print Definition

• A preprint is an author’s own write-up of research results and analysis that has not been peer-reviewed, nor had any other value added to it by a publisher (such as formatting, copy editing, technical enhancement etc...).

Source: http://www.elsevier.com/journal-authors/author-rights-and-responsibilities?a=105167#pre-print
Author final versions

- The version of your paper following refereeing and editing
- NOT the pre-print version
- Must not include publisher logos, formatting etc.
- Recognise people may not have suitable versions of older material
- However, good idea to start keeping a suitable version and depositing it at the time of publication

Source: Morag Greig, Enlighten: Glasgow's University’s online institutional repository
Note: In accordance with copyright requirements, this is a pre-submission version of the manuscript subsequently accepted for publication as “Robson, Barbara J., and Aurélie Mousquès. "Can we predict citation counts of environmental modelling papers? Fourteen bibliographic and categorical variables predict less than 30% of the variability in citation counts." Environmental Modelling & Software 75 (2016): 94-104.” The final, accepted version includes some additions and changes in response to reviewer comments, and can be found at http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1364815215300657.

Can we predict citation counts of environmental modelling papers?

Barbara J. Robson and Aurélie Mousquès
barbara.robson@csiro.au
+61 2 6246 514
CSIRO Land and Water
GPO Box 1666
Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia
Distributed Software Engineering in Collaborative Research Projects

Michael Derntl, Dominik Renzel, Petru Nicolaescu, István Koren, Ralf Klamma
RWTH Aachen University
Advanced Community Information Systems (ACIS)
Informatik 5, Ahornstr. 55, 52056 Aachen, Germany
Email: lastname@dbis.rwth-aachen.de

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 shall 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

While commercial IT projects ultimately strive for financial success and customer satisfaction, which are both easily measurable, research projects strive for scientific success in terms of reputation and impact through high-profile publications in prestigious outlets. In research projects, the produced software is often simply an instrument that is required to conduct research. Therefore, software artifacts output by research projects are often prototypes—regarded as boundary objects of innovative technology and scenarios [4], [5]—which typically cannot benefit from a well-staffed work force to reach the maturity of commercial products. Also, these software artifacts are not necessarily part of the promised project output. Moreover, although research projects typically follow agreed scientific methodologies, each is unique, aiming to explore and discover unknown territory from the baseline. Such “once-only projects” expose a significant risk of failing [6]. Hence, measures have to be taken to establish effective and efficient software engineering practice and ensure the quality and sustainability of the software outputs.

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?

Marisa L. Ramirez  
Digital Repository Librarian  
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo  
Mailing Address: Robert E. Kennedy Library, 1 Grand Avenue, San Luis Obispo, CA 93407  
mramir14@calpoly.edu  
Ph: 805.756.7040

Joan T. Dalton  
Associate University Librarian  
University of Windsor  
Mailing Address: Leddy Library, University of Windsor, Windsor, ON, Canada, N9E-3P4  
jdalton@uwindso.co  
ph: 519.253.3000, x3212

Gail McMillan  
Director, Digital Library and Archives  
Virginia Tech  
Mailing Address: Newman Library- Rm 2036, 560 Drillfield Drive, Blacksburg, VA 24061  
gailmac@vt.edu  
ph: 540.231.9252

Max Read  
Associate Director of Student Academic Services, Faculty of Graduate Studies  
University of British Columbia
This is an accepted manuscript version for an article to be published in the journal *Scientometrics*. Copyright to the final published article belongs to Springer/Akadémiai Kiadó.

If you wish to cite this paper prior to publication please use the following reference (DOI link functional once the article is published):

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11192-013-1205-3](http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11192-013-1205-3)
Modularity and Commonality Research: Past Developments and Future Opportunities

SEBASTIAN K. FIXSON

Sloan School of Management
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, MA 02138
phone: 617.252.1464
fixson@mit.edu

This version: December 28, 2006

©2016-2017 Nader Ale Ebrahim

Modularity and Commonality Research: Past Developments and Future Opportunities

Sebastian K. Fixson*
Sloan School of Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, MA 02139, USA

Abstract. Research on modularity and commonality has grown substantially over the past 15 years. Scanning 36 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, effects, and research method. The subjects of these studies have been products, processes, organizations, and even innovations, although the list 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 points 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 recent. As early as 1949, an automotive engineer demanded the standardization of automobile subassemblies, such as axles, wheels, and fuel feeding 160 publications have been reviewed and analyzed along the dimensions subject, effects, and methods, 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.

Joeran Beel  
UC Berkeley  
School of Information  
jbeel@berkeley.edu

Bela Gipp  
UC Berkeley  
School of Information  
gipp@berkeley.edu

Erik Wilde  
UC Berkeley  
School of Information  
dret@berkeley.edu

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’ illegitimate ‘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 [5-10]. When SEO

©2016-2017 Nader Ale Ebrahim
This is a pre-print of a paper submitted to RecSys 2014. The final version that will be published might be significantly different from this preprint. Therefore, please do not yet cite this preprint!

**Mind-Map Based User Modeling and Research Paper Recommendations**

Joeran Beel  
Otto-von-Guericke University  
Dept. of Computer Science  
Magdeburg, Germany  
beel@ovgu.de

Stefan Langer  
Docear  
Research Labs  
Magdeburg, Germany  
langer@docear.org

Georgia M. Kapitsaki  
Dept. of Computer Science  
University of Cyprus  
Nicosia, Cyprus  
gkapi@cs.ucy.ac.cy

Bela Gipp  
National Institute of Informatics, Tokyo, Japan & UC Berkeley, Berkeley, USA  
gipp@nii.ac.jp

**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.

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

Enrique Orduña-Malea*
EC3 Research Group. Instituto de Diseño y Fabricación, Camino de Vera s/n, Polytechnic University of Valencia (UPV), 46022 Valencia, Spain. E-mail: enorma@upv.es, Tel: +34 963879480

Daniel Torres-Salinas
EC3 Research Group. Centro de Investigación Médica Aplicada, Avenida Pio XII, 55, Universidad de Navarra, 31008, Pamplona, Spain. E-mail: torressalinas@gmail.com

Emilio Delgado López-Cózar
EC3 Research Group. Facultad de Comunicación y Documentación, Colegio Máximo de Cartuja s/n, Universidad de Granada, 18071, Granada, Spain. E-mail: edelgado@ugr.es

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

Andreas Thor & Lutz Bornmann

First author and corresponding author:
Dr. Andreas Thor
University of Leipzig
Department of Computer Science
PF 100920
D-04009 Leipzig
Tel.: +49 341 97 32 241
Fax: +49 341 97 32 309
E-mail: thor@informatik.uni-leipzig.de

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

Sandra Miguel
Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias de la Educación,
Departamento de Bibliotecología, Grupo SCImago, Argentina and Grupo de Investigación SCImago.
E-mail: sandra@ionym.unlp.edu.ar

Zaida Chinchilla-Rodríguez and Félix de Moya-Anegón
Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Centro de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales,
Instituto de Políticas y Bienes Púlicos, Grupo SCImago, C/Alcázar, 26 28, Madrid, Spain and Grupo de
Investigación SCImago. E-mail: {zaida.chinchilla; felix.demoya}@csic.es

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 divulgation of knowledge (Keresztesi, 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 media for the knowledge created, maintained, and communicated.

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
Original Research

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

Kun-Yang Chuang¹, Muideen Tunbosun Olaiya¹, Yuh-Shan Ho²*

¹School of Public Health, Taipei Medical University, 250 Wu-Hsing Street, Taipei 11014, Taiwan
²Trend Research Centre, Asia University, No. 500, Lioufeng Road, Wufeng, Taichung County 41354, Taiwan

*Received: 10 May 2012  
Accepted: 15 May 2012*

Abstract
Physical activity and aging research: A bibliometric analysis

Andre Matthias Müller (M.A.)¹, Payam Ansari (M.A.)¹, Nader Ale Ebrahim (PhD)², and Selina Khoo (PhD)¹

¹Sports Centre, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
²Research Support Unit, Centre for Research Services, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Email for correspondence:
André Matthias Müller, M.A.
Email: andrematthiasmueller@gmail.com
A Comprehensive Comparison of Educational Growth within Four Different Developing Countries between 1990 and 2012

Masoud Shakiba ¹, Nader Ale Ebrahim ², Mahmoud Danaee ³, Kaveh Bakhtiyari ⁴, Elankovan Sundararajan ⁵

¹School of Information Technology, Monash University, 47500 Bandar Sunway, Selangor, Malaysia
Email: masoud.shakiba@monash.edu

²Research Support Unit, Centre for Research Services, Institute of Research Management and Monitoring (IPPP), University of Malaya, Jalan Lembah Pantai, Kuala Lumpur, Wilayah Persekutuan, 50603, Malaysia

³Faculty of Agriculture, Roudehen Branch, Islamic Azad University, Roudehen, Iran

⁴Department of Computer & Cognitive Science, Faculty of Engineering, University of Duisburg-Essen, Duisburg, Germany

⁵Center for Software Technology and Management, Faculty of Information Science and Technology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 UKM Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia

©2016-2017 Nader Ale Ebrahim
The metadata of an article refers to a number of things. Metadata can refer to the keywords used, as well as to the type of file your document is, such as whether it is a PDF or Word file, the title, subjects and authors of the article, the date of the article, the name of the publisher and more. The metadata of your article also factors in the indexing and ranking of your article, so you should ensure this information is complete.

See more at: http://elsevierconnect.com/get-found-optimize-your-research-articles-for-search-engines/
Get found. Optimize your research articles for search engines.

TIPS:
▶ Write a good and short title for your article. If you can use one or more keywords in the title while accurately describing the content of your article, then do it. Keep in mind the audience of your article and any academic keywords specific to your field to inform which keywords may be best to use.

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:
- Not every reader may know what Akt and Foxo1 are, but the title is declarative and specific. “But don’t be too specific”.
- 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

©2016-2017 Nader Ale Ebrahim
Strategies for Enhancing the Impact of Research
Preparing for Publication

- Add the name of study in the title of all publications and use the same title/name consistently.
- 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

©2016-2017 Nader Ale Ebrahim
My recent publications
Questions?

E-mail: aleebrhim@um.edu.my

Twitter: @aleebrhim

www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
http://scholar.google.com/citations

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD
=====================================
References

10. How To Get Your Article Published: From title to references, From submission to revision Presented by: Anthony Newman, Elsevier, Amsterdam, Birmingham, Nov. 2010

©2016-2017 Nader Ale Ebrahim