An Introduction and Applications of DOI

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An Introduction and Applications of DOI

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

3rd January 2017
4th SERIES OF INTRODUCTORY WORKSHOP ON: 

Strategies to Enhance Research Visibility, Impact & Citations

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

All of my presentations are available online at: 
https://figshare.com/authors/Nader_Ale_Ebrahim/100797
Link to this presentation: https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4509044.v1 (New version)

https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.3759345.v1
Abstract: The Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is used for identifying intellectual property in the digital environment. The DOI is like a digital fingerprint: Each article receives a unique one at birth, and it can be used to identify the article throughout its lifespan, no matter where it goes. A DOI should be interpreted as 'digital identifier of an object' rather than 'identifier of a digital object'. A DOI can be assigned to any Object. In this workshop you will learn how to define a DOI, prepare Meta Data, and assign a DOI for a journal paper.

Keywords: Journal ranking, Improve citations, Research tools, Bibliometrics, Research Visibility, Citation Tracking, DOI
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>
</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>

Research Tools Mind Map

- Links
- h-index
- Survey
- Virtual Teams will become as important as
- (1) Searching the literature
- (2) Writing a paper
- (3) Targeting suitable journals
- (4) Enhancing visibility and impact
- Keeping up-to-date Alert services
- Download
Comparison of universities’ scientific performance using bibliometric indicators

Title: Comparison of universities’ scientific performance using bibliometric indicators
Author(s): Ming-Huang Wang, Hu-Zhen Fu, Yuh-Shan Ho
Journal: Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science
Volume: 16, No 2
Year: 2011
Keywords: Scientometrics, Research Performance, Citations per Publication; h-index; Science indicators; Web of Science

Abstract: The scientific performance of National Taiwan University (NTU) and Peking University (PKU) were compared by two indicators, namely citations per publication and h-index, based on the data extracted from the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-Expanded), Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), and Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI) Web of Science from 2000 to 2009. Analyzed aspects covered publication outputs, publication patterns, and international and inter-institutional collaborations of the two universities. The two universities were in the same scale based on the number of publications. Articles from electrical and electronic engineering dominated the other articles in NTU while PKU researchers published a great number of articles in the basic science fields. Material science was the new field for these two universities. The USA had the greatest number of collaborated articles accounting for 15% and 12% of total articles with NTU and PKU respectively. Article impact followed a decreasing order of international collaboration, inter-institutional collaboration, and independent articles for both universities. PKU articles had higher visibility. In addition, the Essential Science Indicators were applied to investigate the research activities of NTU and PKU.
Evaluating the academic trend of RFID technology based on SCI and SSCI publications from 2001 to 2014

Masoud Shakiba, Azam Zavvari, Nader Ale Ebrahim, Mandeep Jit Singh

Cite this article as:

http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11192-016-2095-y

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How is the Altmetric score calculated?

The score is a weighted count.
The score is derived from an automated algorithm, and represents a weighted count of the amount of attention we've picked up for a research output. Why is it weighted? To reflect the relative reach of each type of source. It's easy to imagine that the average newspaper story is more likely to bring attention to the research output than the average tweet. This is reflected in the default weightings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blogs</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twitter</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facebook</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sina Weibo</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wikipedia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Documents (per source)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q&amp;A</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1000/Publons/Pubpeer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YouTube</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reddit/Pinterest</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LinkedIn</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: https://help.altmetric.com/support/solutions/articles/6000060969-how-is-the-altmetric-score-calculated-
Getting started with Altmetric on your journal

Ensure you have identifying metadata on your article and/or book pages

In order to disambiguate mentions of articles, we look for identifiers such as DOIs, PubMed IDs and arXiv IDs in your pages. To ensure we can do this easily, it helps if you follow Google Scholar’s “Inclusion Guidelines for Webmasters” (http://scholar.google.com/intl/en-gb/scholar/inclusion.html#indexing).

Source: https://help.altmetric.com/support/solutions/articles/6000086842-getting-started-with-altmetric-on-your-journal-books-or-institutional-repository

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DOI – what is it?

• Like a bar code for physical objects – the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is an alphanumeric string that:
  – **Uniquely identifies** a piece of content
  – Serves as a **persistent, stable link** to the location of the content

• DOIs can be assigned to any type of content at any level of granularity
Key concepts and abbreviations

- DOI = Digital Object Identifier
- IDF = International DOI Foundation (operating and governing organisation): http://www.doi.org/
- RAs = DOI Registration Agencies (= members of IDF offering the system to customers who wish to assign DOI names)

Source: https://www.doi.org/factsheets/DOIKeyFacts.html
Governance

• IDF = operating and governing organisation
• Provides the social infrastructure
  – e.g., obligations for persistence, back-up, in event of failure, etc.
• Proven model: successfully transitioned the management of persistent identifiers between different registrants and between different RAs
• US "Not for profit" open membership (with membership fee)
• Federation of Registration Agencies makes up majority of the IDF
• Elected Board
• No full time staff (contracted outsourced functions)

Source: https://www.doi.org/factsheets/DOIKeyFacts.html
Status: operational system

- Foundation launched to develop system in 1998. First applications launched 2000
- Currently used by well over 5,000 assigners, e.g., publishers, science data centres, movie studios, etc.
- Over 120 million DOI names assigned to date; annual growth rate 18%
- Over 16,000 DOI name prefixes within the DOI System; annual growth rate 14%
- Over 5 billion DOI resolutions per year; annual growth rate 108%
- DOI names are assigned by multiple RAs worldwide
- Over 22 million shortDOI links to DOI names are in use
- Initial applications are simple redirection — a persistent identifier
- More sophisticated functionality available, e.g., multiple resolution, data typing
Scope

- *Digital Identifier* of an *Object* (not "Identifier of a Digital Object")
- Object = any entity (thing: physical, digital, or abstract)
  - Resources, parties, licences, etc.
- Digital Identifier = network actionable identifier ("click on it and do something")
- Generic framework
- Initial focus on entities was documents/media e.g., articles, data sets
  - Now also moving into parties and licences
  - Extending to other sectors
- Extensible by design to any sector: not intended as a publishing-only solution (digital convergence)
- International coverage

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Source: https://www.doi.org/factsheets/DOIKeyFacts.html
Don't publish online in the dark...just DOI it!

• Use the DOI to drive book sales.
• CrossRef gives your DOIs added exposure.
• Leverage your content.
• Link your e-books.

Source: http://crossref.org/02publishers/index.html
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Anatomy of a DOI

A DOI consists of a unique, case-insensitive, alphanumeric character sequence that is divided into two parts, a prefix and a suffix, separated by a forward slash. The prefix is assigned by a DOI Registration Agency and always starts with '10.' This distinguishes it as a DOI as opposed to other types of Handle. The suffix is assigned by the publication agent, the agency supplying the information about the object, and must be unique within a prefix.

Source: http://www.ands.org.au/guides/doi

How to make DOI links for journal articles

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UM DOI prefix is: 10.22452

http://dx.doi.org/ 10.22452/mjlis.vol21no2.2

http://ejum.fsktm.um.edu.my/ArticleInformation.aspx?ArticleID=1605

Original link
Examples DOI levels for MJLIS

Journal Level DOI: 10.22452/mjlis
Issue Level DOI: 10.22452/mjlis.vol21no2
Article Level DOI:
1. https://dx.doi.org/10.22452/mjlis.vol21no2.1
2. https://dx.doi.org/10.22452/mjlis.vol21no2.2
3. https://dx.doi.org/10.22452/mjlis.vol21no2.3
4. https://dx.doi.org/10.22452/mjlis.vol21no2.4
5. https://dx.doi.org/10.22452/mjlis.vol21no2.5
6. https://dx.doi.org/10.22452/mjlis.vol21no2.6
7. https://dx.doi.org/10.22452/mjlis.vol21no2.7

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The primary role of Registration Agencies (RAs) is to provide services to Registrants — allocating DOI name prefixes, registering DOI names and providing the necessary infrastructure to allow Registrants to declare and maintain metadata and state data.
Crossref is a not-for-profit membership organization for scholarly publishing working to make content easy to find, link, cite and assess. We do it in five ways: rallying the community; tagging the metadata; running a shared infrastructure; playing with new technology; and making tools and services to improve research communications.

Source: http://www.crossref.org/

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Using MetaData

Using metadata to describe information and records

What is metadata?

Information and records need to be described so that people know what they are about, understand their context and purpose, and can find them easily when they need to. This descriptive data is called metadata. Metadata can be used to identify, authenticate and contextualise information and the people, processes and systems that create, maintain and use it.

It allows users to control, manage, find, understand and preserve information over time.

Some examples of metadata are:

- title
- author
- any registration number or other unique identifiers
- date created or received
- subject matter
- format
- history of use.


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Institutions and Economics
Vol. 6, No. 2, July 2014, pp. 105-128

Oil Price-Macroeconomic and New Zealand: Cointegration

Abstract: This study examines the relationship between oil price and macroeconomic variables such as consumer price index, real effective exchange rate index and oil price index in Australia and New Zealand. The study uses the Granger and Yoon (2002) cointegration technique and applies the Engle-Granger co-integration approach. The results suggest a weak or no evidence of long-run relationships in the region.
The National Technical University of Athens: Sanjaya Lall’s Contribution

Mammo Muchie
Tshwane University of Technology
Aalborg University
Email: muchiem@tut.ac.za,
mammo@ihis.aau.dk

Abstract: Sanjaya Lall has greatly contributed to the field of economics and development studies by concentrating his life-long research efforts on the manufacturing and industrial development of the developing world. He constructed...
Web deposit form

Step 1: Select Data Type

Data Type Selection

Select Data Type: ☐ Journal ☐ Book ☐ Conference Proceedings ☐ Report ☐ Dissertation ☐ CrossMark Policy page

☐ NLM File Beta ☐ Supplemental Metadata Upload Beta

Step 2: Identify the Journal

Journal information

Title: 
Abbr: 
Journal DOI:
Journal URL:
Print ISSN: Select ISSN: Journal DOI and/or ISSN required
Volume: Issue: 
Issue DOI:
Issue URL:

Publication dates

note: use numerical values (YYYY, MM, DD)

Type: print

*Year: Month: Day: 

Type: online

*Year: Month: Day: 

* A minimum of one publication year is required
+ Complete Title, Abbr., Journal DOI/URL and/or ISSN fields for title-level Journal deposit

Submit Journal Issue DOI Add Articles

Source: http://www.crossref.org/webDeposit/

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The usage of ORCID

Article information

Title*  
Malaysian teachers' conception and instructional practices

Original Title (for translated works only)

Contributors

Person
Role: author
First Name
Last Name
ORCID: http://orcid.org/

Organization (optional)
Role: author

Add Contributor
Add Organization

Add Article Date

DOI*

URL*

Add Similarity Check as-crawled URL

First page:

Last page:

Add CrossMark Metadata

Add Another Article  Finish  Cancel

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Evaluating the academic trend of RFID technology based on SCI and SSCI publications from 2001 to 2014

Masoud Shakiba, Azam Zavvari, Nader Aleebrahim, Mandeep Jit Singh

School of Information Technology, Monash University
Crossref DOIs should always be displayed as permanent URLs in the online environment.

Example:  http://dx.doi.org/10.1006/jmbi.1995.0238

Crossref recommends that Crossref DOIs be displayed in this form online wherever bibliographic information about a piece of content is displayed.

Crossref DOIs must be displayed on members’ response pages (sometimes called landing pages).

Crossref recommends that Crossref DOIs also be displayed or distributed in the following contexts:

- Tables of contents
- Abstracts
- Full text HTML and PDF articles and other scholarly documents
- Citation downloads to reference management systems
- Metadata feeds to third parties
- “How to Cite This” instructions on content pages
- Social networking links
- Anywhere users are directed to a permanent, stable, or persistent link to the content
Members have an obligation to link references in the journal articles they deposit with CrossRef. In order for the CrossRef system to function efficiently and fairly, CrossRef members must deposit their online content (to allow other members to link to them) and link their journal references (to link to other members). For more information on how to query for DOIs to include in your references please refer to the Queries and Retrieving Metadata section of our help documentation.

One tip for simplifying the implementation of your reference linking is our Simple Text Query Form available at http://www.crossref.org/SimpleTextQuery/. This simple cut-and-paste form accepts references formatted in common bibliographic styles and will return the DOI for articles if one is found in CrossRef.
How to Use the New DOI Format in APA Style

Correct:

doi:10.1037/rmh0000008
http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/rmh0000008

Incorrect:

doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/rmh0000008

Retrieved from
http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/rmh0000008

Source: http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/digital-object-identifier-doi/
<table>
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<th>Reference</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<th>Journal</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>DOI</th>
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</thead>
</table>

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Crossref DOIs in Citation Reference Lists

Crossref DOI links must—as an obligation of Crossref membership—be included in members’ online journal citation lists. Whenever possible Crossref DOI links should also be included in citations in other types of scholarly content. They can be displayed in several ways, depending on the publisher’s preference and publication style. Crossref recommends the following options:

**Option 1**—Use the Crossref DOI URL as the permanent link

**Example**

**Option 2**—Use a ShortDOI as the permanent link  See below for more on ShortDOIs.

**Example**

**Option 3**—Display the text “Crossref” with a permanent DOI link behind the text

**Example**

**Option 4**—Display the words “Full Text” or “Article” or something similar with the permanent DOI link behind the text.  Example

Source: http://www.crossref.org/02publishers/doi_display_guidelines.html
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DOAI (Digital Open Access Identifier) is an alternate DOI (Digital Object Identifier) resolver that takes you to a free version of the requested article, when available.

To use it, replace dx.doi.org by doai.io in any DOI link.

Examples


Who runs this

DOAI is run by CAPSH, and relies on the metadata provided by our partners, most notably the Bielefeld Academic Search Engine (BASE).

My recent publications
Questions?

E-mail: aleebrahim@um.edu.my
Twitter: @aleebrahim

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

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My recent presentations:


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