May 2, 2017

Publishing Research Support Documents in Open Access Platform

Nader Ale Ebrahim
Publishing Research Support Documents in Open Access Platform

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

2nd May 2017
TRAIN-THE TRAINERS WORKSHOP SERIES ON:

**Strategies to Enhance Research Visibility, Impact & Citations**

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD

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Institute of Management and Research Services
University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

[http://scholar.google.com/citations](http://scholar.google.com/citations)

Part 7: Publishing research support documents in Open Access platform

Read more:
Abstract: Unpublished papers, white papers, data sets, and teaching materials can be a source for increasing the author’s visibility. Getting author's documents *(the full range of work produced by scholars and researchers)* under control is a key driver to enhance research visibility and impact. With document and data publishing tools, authors can put all of their key research outputs online where they're immediately accessible to the researchers that need them. Previous studies have found that papers with publicly available data sets receive a higher number of citations than similar studies without available data. In addition, new research has found that by putting your research data online, you’ll become up to 30% more highly cited than if you kept your data hidden. In this workshop I will elaborate the advantages of sharing research data and introduce some relevant “Research Tools” for documents publishing.

Keywords: H-index, Improve citations, Research tools, Bibliometrics, Research Visibility, Documents publishing, Data sharing
LITERATURE REVIEWING WITH RESEARCH TOOLS

BENEFITS!!!!

- Save time
- Safe keep downloaded articles
- Practical usage of research tools
- Clear direction for literature review and paper writing

PROGRAMME

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REGISTRATION

The deadline for registration is on 11 MAY 2017. Please visit [http://umconference.um.edu.my/ls](http://umconference.um.edu.my/ls) for registration.

PAYMENT METHODS

Cheque and Government Local Order
- Payment must be made by crossed A/C Payee cheques or Government Local Order and issue to: BENDAHARI UNIVERSITI MALAYA (CIMB Account No: 80-017999-8)

Direct Bank-In
- Please bank-in to the account:
  BENDAHARI UNIVERSITI MALAYA (CIMB Account No: 80-017999-8)

Internal Money Transfer / Journal Transfer
- WBS No: UM.60000090/KWJAK
  - Account code: 76506
  - Account name: AKTIVITI USFI (UNIT SOOKONGAN PENERBITAN ILMIANAH) - TNC(PM)

Kindly email the proof of payment to ppp_workshop@um.edu.my latest by 11 May 2017 to confirm your participation.

For further enquiries kindly contact us at:
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Email: ppp_workshop@um.edu.my
Website: [http://umconference.um.edu.my/ls](http://umconference.um.edu.my/ls)
# Workshop Series: Strategies to Enhance Research Visibility, Impact & Citations

## Boosting your Research Visibility

Do you know “Over 43% of ISI papers have never ever received any citations?” ([nature](http://www.nature.com/top100_2014)). Publishing a high quality paper in scientific journals is only halfway towards receiving citation in the future. The rest of the journey is dependent on disseminating the publications via proper utilization of the “Research Tools”. Proper tools allow the researchers to increase the research impact and citations for their publications. This workshop series will provide you various techniques on how you can increase the visibility and hence the impact of your research work.

## Who should attend?

The workshop is for professors, lecturers, and researchers who have published papers and would like to increase their papers’ visibility and citation index. The workshop is applicable for various research disciplines. This workshop series is for UM Staff and UM students only.

## Workshop Details & Registration

**Speaker:** Dr. Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD (Research Fellow)  
Dr. Bong Yii Bonn, PhD (Research Manager)

**Venue:** Computer Lab, Level 2, Institute of Research Management & Services (IPPP)  
Research Management & Innovation Complex, University of Malaya

**Organizer:** Centre for research Services (PPP), IPPP, University of Malaya

**Time & Date:** 9.00 a.m. — 12.00 p.m.

**Fees:** RM 10.00 per Session / Topic  
* Direct Bank-In ONLY  
Please bank-in to the account:  
SENDAHARI UNIVERSITI MALAYA (CIMB Account No: 80-0127999-8)

## Workshop Series 5

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## Contact Us

For further enquiries kindly contact us at:  
Centre for Research Services (PPP)  
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Level 2, Research Management & Innovation Complex, University of Malaya (UM)  
Tel: 03-7967 9299 / 6942  
Fax: 03-7967 6290  
Email: ppp_workshop@um.edu.my  
Website: [http://umconference.um.edu.my/ws](http://umconference.um.edu.my/ws)

http://umconference.um.edu.my/ws ©2017-2018 Nader Ale Ebrahim
Research Tools Mind Map -> (4) Enhancing visibility and impact
-> Document Publishing
Benefits of Open Access

- Researchers in developing countries can see your work
- Taxpayers get value for money
- Compliant with grant rules
- The public can access your findings
- More exposure for your work
- Practitioners can apply your findings
- Higher citation rates
- Your research can influence policy

Source: https://aoasg.org.au/resources/benefits-of-open-access

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From submission to sharing: the life cycle of an article

• Phase 1: Conception and birth
• Phase 2: Submission
• Phase 3: Reviewers
• Phase 4: Production and publication
• Phase 5: Dissemination and archiving

– The article is published, but its life cycle isn’t yet complete. In this phase, dissemination can start; sharing the Share Links article helps increase readership and make it more visible.

Source: https://www.elsevier.com/reviewers-update/home/featured-article/from-submission-to-sharing-the-life-cycle-of-an-article
Open the full range of work produced by scholars and researchers

• It’s not only journal articles you can share. Consider making all your scholarly outputs available online.

RESEARCHER DATA SHARING INSIGHTS

RESEARCHER MOTIVATIONS FOR SHARING DATA

- 57% Data sharing is standard practice within my research community
- 55% To increase the impact and visibility of my research
- 50% Public benefit
- 42% Journal requirement
- 37% Transparency and re-use
- 30% Personal trust in the requester
- 25% Discoverability and accessibility
- 23% Funder requirement
- 18% Institutional requirement
- 13% Freedom of information request
- 13% Preservation
- 2% Other

DATA SHARING TRENDS BY COUNTRY

- **United States**: 46% sharing, 54% not sharing
  - Among researchers in the US sharing their data publicly, two out of five.
- **United Kingdom**: 43% sharing, 57% not sharing
  - While more than 40% of UK researchers are sharing data, only.
- **Japan**: 44% sharing, 56% not sharing
  - Compared to their counterparts around the world, researchers.
- **China**: 36% sharing, 64% not sharing
  - Nearly five in ten Chinese researchers say they are not sharing.
- **Brazil**: 52% sharing, 48% not sharing
  - Two out of three researchers in Brazil say they would be most incentivized to make.
- **Australia**: 41% sharing, 59% not sharing
  - Researchers in Australia say they would be most incentivized to make.
- **Germany**: 55% sharing, 45% not sharing
  - Among German researchers sharing their data publicly, three out of five.

Where Life Scientists share their work:

- 76% As supplementary material in a journal
- 42% Discipline-specific data repositories
- 29% Personal/institutional/lab webpages
- 23% Institutional data repositories (i.e. university or institute-sponsored)
- 13% General-purpose data repositories (e.g. Dryad, figshare)

A typical Life Science researcher says she would be motivated to share more of her data in the future if she was guaranteed proper credit.

Source: http://www.acscinf.org/PDF/Giffi-%20Researcher%20Data%20Insights%20--%20Infographic%20FINAL%20REVISED.pdf
Introducing *metaknowledge*: Software for computational research in information science, network analysis, and science of science

Abstract

*metaknowledge* is a full-featured Python package for computational research in information science, network analysis, and science of science. It is optimized to scale efficiently for analyzing very large datasets, and is designed to integrate well with reproducible and open research workflows. It currently accepts raw data from the Web of Science, Scopus, PubMed, ProQuest Dissertations & Theses, and select funding agencies. It processes these raw data inputs and outputs a variety of datasets for quantitative analysis, including time series methods, Standard and Multi Reference Publication Year Spectroscopy, computational text analysis (e.g. topic modeling, burst analysis), and network analysis (including multi-mode, multi-level, and longitudinal networks). This article motivates the use of *metaknowledge* and explains its design and core functionality.

**Publication**

In *Journal of Informetrics*

**Date**

January, 2017

**Links**

[PDF]  [Code]  [Dataset]  [Supplement]  [Project]
Examples of data journals:

- Scientific Data (Nature)
- Biodiversity Data Journal
- GeoScience Data Journal
- Data in Brief (Elsevier)
- Journal of Open Archaeology Data
- Open Health Data
- Earth System Science Data
- Journal of Open Psychology
- Journal of Physical and Chemical Research Data
- Journal of Open Research Software

Source: https://blogs.ntu.edu.sg/lib-datamanagement/wheretoshare/
Data sharing benefits the researcher, research sponsors, data repositories, the scientific community, and the public. It encourages more connection and collaboration between scientists, and better science leads to better decisionmaking.
Publishing and sharing data papers can increase impact and benefits researchers, publishers, funders and libraries

The process of compiling and submitting data papers to journals has long been a frustrating one to the minority of researchers that have tried. Fiona Murphy, part of a project team working to automate this process, outlines why publishing data papers is important and how open data can be of benefit to all stakeholders across scholarly communications and higher education.
Scientists who share data publicly receive more citations.

The study – an abstract presented at the American Geophysical Union 2011 meeting – reported a 35% increase in citations to articles published in the journal *Paleoceanography*,

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**Citing and linking data to publications: more journals, more examples...more impact?**

Iain Hrynaszkiewicz  19 Jan 2012

Since BioMed Central introduced additional data sharing resources for authors and editors last year, there have been a number of further developments in the field that have necessitated an update to our supporting data information.

Eight further journals, including *Retrovirology, Cell & Bioscience*, and *Frontiers in Zoology* have introduced the ‘Availability of supporting data’ section to either encourage or require all authors to consistently link their supporting data to their publication, or

Source: https://blogs.biomedcentral.com/bmcblog/2012/01/19/citing-and-linking-data-to-publications-more-journals-more-examples-more-impact/
• They found that studies that made data available in a public repository received 9% more citations than similar studies for which the data was not made available.


https://peerj.com/articles/175/
Existance of an advantage: Using simple measures based on publication and citation data from NASA’s Astrophysics Data System, a Citation Advantage amounts to certain peer reviewed research articles with links to research data receiving on the average significantly more citations per paper per year, than the corresponding research articles without links to data.

Evidence that data sharing increases citation impact from astrophysics

Bertil F. Dorch (corresponding), Thea M. Drachen, Ole Ellegaard & Asger V. Larsen
University Library of Southern Denmark

Source: http://www.liber2015.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/4.1-Evidence-that-Data-Sharing-Increases-Citation-Impact.pdf
Elsevier and Dryad Implement Reciprocal Linking Between Datasets and Published Research Articles

Elsevier, a world-leading provider of scientific, technical and medical information products and services, and the Dryad Digital Repository, a leading archive for scientific and medical research data, today announced that they have implemented two-way linking between their respective content.

The Dryad Digital Repository provides facilities for archiving, discovery and accessibility of data files associated with any published article in the sciences or medicine, as well as software scripts and other files important to the article. Dryad is a nonprofit organization committed to its mission of making data publicly available for research and educational reuse. All datasets stored by Dryad receive persistent, resolvable Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs) to allow their proper citation.

Principles of data sharing

The sharing of research data offers many benefits for the researcher, research community and public.

Ben Goldacre, LSHTM Research Fellow and author of Bad Science, explains the importance of making scientific data open and available.
... since data sharing may increase the impact of your research and data sharing may be required.
The more widely available your research data is, the more impact it will have.

Sharing your data

Why Share Data?
Knowing when to share or not to share is imperative when managing your data. There are many benefits in sharing your data.

Maximising impact of research
The more widely available your research data is, the more impact it will have. The move towards open data means that data can be viewed by a more extensive audience than previously and this means that its impact may extend further in the academic community as well as being more likely to influence society both nationally and internationally.

Increased citation rates
Making data available for other researchers to use increases the likelihood of it being cited as shown by research from PLOS ONE that found that making data publicly available resulted in a 69% increase in citations. Citation rates on individual datasets are also being calculated by Thomson Reuters using the data citation index, which can be selected from the drop-down menu next to ‘all.”
Research Impact and Publishing: Open data

What is open data?

Open Data is data that can be freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose (The Open Definition).

Some funding organisations and publishers are introducing guidelines for sharing data associated with publications and/or funded research projects. Examples include:

- NHMRC: Statement on data sharing
- Wellcome trust: Policy on data management and sharing
- PLoS journals: Data availability policy

Further information:

- “Open data” Australian National Data Service (ANDS) - Provides a definition and features of open data, and an overview of the benefits of open data.
- JISC “Linked open data”

Benefits of open data

- More exposure for your work
- Researchers in developing countries can use your work
- Taxpayers get value for money
- The public can access your findings
- Researchers can apply your findings
- Higher citation rates
- Your research can influence policy
- Complain with grant rules

Data journals

Data journals publish brief articles which describe a data set(s). They are often open access and peer reviewed, and the articles can be cited.

Examples include:

- Scientific data

Open-access, peer-reviewed publication for descriptions of scientifically useful data

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How disseminating your research data can increase the impact of your research; disseminating through data archives and repositories.

- Archives and repositories
- Digital data repositories hosted at Monash University

Contacts at Monash University

- Research Repository Librarian
  Monash University Library
  arrowmon@monash.edu
Reasons to share data

Making your data available for access and use offers several benefits:

- **Enhanced visibility**: Your research will be promoted in different locations, exposing it to different audiences.
- **Enable validation**: Research will be easier to verify by others, increasing confidence in the validity of your work.
- **Enhance your reputation**: Data sharing enables you to gain credit for all of the research outputs produced, not just your publications.
- **Higher citation rates**: Studies have found that publication with accompanying data receive higher rates of citation than those that do not ([Piwowar & Vision, 2013](https://www.lshtm.ac.uk/research/researchdataman/share/sharing_principles.html)).
- **Enhance research impact**: Data produced in one study can be used in new and innovative ways, which in turn will increase your citation rate and reputation.
- **Support equitable research**: Greater openness ensures research can be used by a wide range of organisations, irrespective of their size or location.
- **Greater transparency**: Research communities and funding bodies increasingly expect research to be made available, to ensure transparency and accountability.

Source: https://www.lshtm.ac.uk/research/researchdataman/share/sharing_principles.html#
Journal publication policy

• **Nature** and **Science** require the availability of data and materials as a condition for publication.

*Source: http://guides.lib.berkeley.edu/datamanagement/share*
The following policy applies to all of PLOS journals, unless otherwise noted.

PLOS journals require authors to make all data underlying the findings described in their manuscript fully available without restriction, with rare exception.

When submitting a manuscript online, authors must provide a Data Availability Statement describing compliance with PLOS’s policy. If the article is accepted for publication, the data availability statement will be published as part of the final article.

Refusal to share data and related metadata and methods in accordance with this policy will be grounds for rejection. PLOS journal editors encourage researchers to contact them if they encounter difficulties in obtaining data from articles published in PLOS journals. If restrictions on access to data come to light after publication, we reserve the right to post a correction to contact the authors’ institutions and funders, or in extreme cases to retract the publication.

Methods acceptable to PLOS journals with respect to data sharing are listed below, accompanied by guidance for authors as to what must be indicated in their data availability statement and how to follow best practices in reporting. If authors did not collect data themselves but used another source, this source must be credited as appropriate. Authors who have questions or difficulties with the policy, or readers who have difficulty accessing data, are encouraged to contact the relevant journal office or data@plos.org.

The data policy was implemented on March 3, 2014. Any paper submitted before that date will not have a data availability.
Experimental data

• On submission of a manuscript authors should provide all data required to understand and verify the research presented in the article. The Royal Society of Chemistry believes that where possible all data associated with the research in a manuscript should be freely available in an accessible and usable format, enabling other researchers to replicate and build on that research.

• Read about our data policy and the experimental data you should include for the characterisation of new compounds, X-ray crystallography and macromolecular structures.

Source: http://www.rsc.org/journals-books-databases/journal-authors-reviewers/prepare-your-article/
“any data obtained with federal funds be accessible to the general public”
Open Research Data

Availability of Research Data

Several research funders require that research data be made as openly available as possible once the research has been completed. You can consult the Sherpa/LogNet service to see different funders’ policies regarding the openness of research data.

The openness of research materials may range from full publicity to restricted access rights governed by licenses or case-specific agreements. Researchers themselves may, within certain legal limitations, define the degree of publicity and access rights to their research data when uploading them in the digital repository.
EUDAT: the collaborative Pan-European infrastructure providing research data services, training and consultancy.
Potential benefits of data sharing

- increase the citation rate to your publication (Piwowar et al., 2007)
- facilitate new scientific inquiry and collaborations
- avoid duplicate data collection
- provide rich, real-life resources for education
- promote scientific transparency and accountability
- archive data in a reliable public database

Source: http://guides.lib.berkeley.edu/datamanagement/share
Tips for raising research data impact

- Deposit data in a trustworthy repository
- Provide appropriate metadata
- Enable open access
- Apply a license to the data
- Raise awareness

A game theoretic analysis of research data sharing

Supplemental Information

Appendix S1

Calculations of the pool of available datasets X:

Click here for additional data file. (42K, docx)

Appendix S2

Additional output of the model for impact:

Click here for additional data file. (67K, docx)

• To mark the anniversary, *Nature* asked Thomson Reuters, which now owns the SCI, to list the 100 most highly cited papers of all time. (See the full list at [Web of Science Top 100.xls](#) or the interactive graphic, below.)

Data Citation for Researchers

- confirming you are able to publish the data by considering issues such as contractual arrangements, copyright and ethics
- determining the license conditions under which the data can be released and reused
- preparing the data for publication by considering issues such as data cleansing and file formats
- securely storing the data to enable ongoing management and access
- assigning a DOI to the data
- providing appropriate metadata to describe the data including citation information
- publishing the metadata including the DOI.


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Institutional Planning implications

- File format types should ideally be considered and decided upon before the commencement of data collection. eg Information lost by storing data using a lossy image, sound or video format cannot be recovered. Migrating data from an unsuitable format to a more sustainable option is always difficult and expensive, and may in some cases be impossible. Uncompressed non-lossy file formats take up a lot more storage space that needs to be taken into account when budgeting for storage.

- University of Western Australia: Research Data Preservation Formats
- University of Sydney: Durable Formats
- Monash University: Durable Formats

Tools to manage file formats

- **FIDO** (Format Identification for Digital Objects): command-line tool to identify the file formats of digital objects, and is designed for simple integration into automated workflows
- **BitCurator Access**: open-source software that supports the provision of access to disk images  [Webinar](#) on using BitCurator
- **Apache Tika**: toolkit detects and extracts metadata and text from over a thousand different file types (such as PPT, XLS, and PDF)
- **BWFMetaEdit**: free, open source tool that supports embedding, validating, and exporting of metadata in Broadcast WAVE Format (BWF) files

Share data selectively

• Share the best version of your data or files. Consider whether preliminary analyses or drafts will be necessary or helpful.

• Be cautious of sharing confidential, private, personal, or proprietary information.

Source: http://guides.lib.berkeley.edu/datamanagement/share
Try online collaboration services to share data within your research team

• ... it will be easier for your team to view and edit the data together
• There are online services that let you upload research materials so that they are viewable in a web browser. You can then create accounts for your team members so they can make changes to these files collaboratively.

Source: http://guides.lib.berkeley.edu/datamanagement/share
When using this data, please cite the original publication:


Additionally, please cite the Dryad data package


DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.m4r46/1

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Have you recently published an article in one of the supported journals, but not had a chance to share your research data? Articles with associated data sets have a citation benefit. For published articles, you still have the opportunity to retroactively link your data and article.

Mendeley Data is an open access, free to use repository that hosts data in all formats and from all disciplines. Upload and store your data in the repository and let us know what article it is associated with. Your data will receive a DOI, making it independently citable and discoverable.

We will link your article to the data set with a repository banner, making it accessible with one click for your future readers. For more information on this initiative, please reach out to us.
**Mendeley Data** is an open access, free to use repository that hosts data in all formats and from all disciplines.
Managing Your Data: Data Sharing

Sharing Your Data

Many scholars will need to share their data publicly as a condition of grant funding or publication. However, researchers are always encouraged to share their data; publicly available research data can help increase the visibility of projects and speed up the dissemination of discoveries among research communities.

Data can be shared through direct, researcher-to-researcher contact; by hosting it on your personal website; or by submitting to a data repository. Many grants will encourage researchers to share their data via a repository. See the video below for an overview of the issues involved in sharing data.

Source: http://researchguides.uic.edu/dataplans/datalrepositories
Discipline-Specific Repositories

This page contains links to repositories accepting data. It is important to note that this list is not comprehensive; if you are trying to deposit data and cannot find what you need among the resources here, the library can help you locate a suitable repository.

Chemistry

- **Cambridge Structural Database** - small molecule crystal structures.
- **ChemSeer** - Research in environental chemistry.
- **ChemSpider** - links together compound information across the web, providing free text and structure search access of millions of chemical structures.
- **Crystallography Open database** - The Crystallography Open Database (COD), which is a project that aims to gather all available inorganic, metal–organic and small organic molecule structural data in one database, is described.
- **NMRShiftDB** - is a NMR database (web database) for organic structures and their nuclear magnetic resonance (nmr) spectra.
- **PubChem** - A database of chemical molecules and their activities against biological assays. The system is maintained by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI).

Earth and Environmental Sciences

- **GSA Data Repository** - An open file in which authors of articles in our journals can place information that supplements and expands on their article.
- **Oceanographic Data Repositories** - funded by the US NSF Biological and Chemical Oceanography Sections to collaborate with investigators to insure access to data generated in the course of research funded by those sections.
- **OpenEnergyInfo** - the Energy Datasets section of OpenEI stores structured information in widely-used formats such as CSV, XML, and XLS.
- **ShareGeo** - Is the place to find and to share geospatial data.

Source: http://researchguides.uic.edu/dataplans/datarepositories
Expand the scope of your papers to wider audiences across disciplines and industries to extend your outreach and usage.

Source: Jaslyn Tan, (2014), Maximizing the impact of your research paper, WILEY
Institutional repositories provide an ideal medium for scholars to move beyond the journal article.

Reflecting on their experiences supporting the growth of Columbia University’s Academic Commons digital repository, Leyla Williams, Kathryn Pope, and Brian Luna Lucero make a clear case for why other institutional repositories should look to broaden the scope of the materials they house.

Institutional repositories (IRs) should actively collect the full range of work produced by scholars and researchers — not just “green” versions of peer-reviewed journal articles but student theses, data, working papers, blog posts, and more. In doing so, IRs become vital platforms that leverage the potential of the Web to reach a broader audience, bring new voices to scholarly discourse, and create opportunities for collaboration.
How to Increase Citations of Your Scientific Articles

Not only non-technical articles lead people to your technical papers, but they will generally raise your scientific profile on the internet.

Source: http://thescientistvideographer.com/wordpress/how-to-increase-citations-of-your-scientific-articles/#comment-502091

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Source: http://www.elsevier.com/about/content-innovation/audioslides-author-presentations-for-journal-articles
Virtual Communities and Mobile Devices

Tom Stewart, Executive Chairman of System Concepts, is founding editor of the research journal Behaviour and Information Technology which was established 30 years ago this year. Technology has changed dramatically in that time but understanding how to design interfaces which are effective, efficient and satisfying for users is still a challenge.

There are two themes in this issue of Behaviour and Information Technology - Vol 30 Issue 5 – virtual communities and mobile devices. In this editorial, Tom explores some of the benefits and pitfalls when both themes come together:
Figshare is a repository where users can make all of their research outputs available in a citable, shareable and discoverable manner. This service allows users to upload any file format to be made visualisable in the browser so that figures, data sets, media, papers, posters, presentations and filesets can be disseminated in a way that the current scholarly publishing model does not allow.

Source: Figshare: good or bad?
Nader Ale Ebrahim received his PhD in Technology Management from the Department of Engineering Design and Manufacture, Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya. He holds a Master of Science in the Mechanical Engineering from the University of Tehran with distinguished honors. He has over 23 years of experience in the field of technology management and new product development in different companies. His current research interest focuses on E-skills, Research Tools, Bibliometrics and managing virtual R&D
Nader Ale Ebrahim received his PhD in Technology Management from the Department of Engineering Design and Manufacture, Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya. He holds a Master of Science in the Mechanical Engineering from the University of Tehran with distinguished honors. He has over 23 years of experience in the field of technology management and new product development in different companies. His current research interest focuses on E-skills, Research Tools, Bibliometrics and managing virtual R&D.
Title: Analysis of cholinergic interneuron density in the mouse striatum

Creator: M. Matamala (ORCID: 0000-0001-9978-0991)

Data description: Data was collected from imaging 102 serial coronal sections ("Section ") from a CNAT-eGFP mouse using a slide scanning system. Digitalised images were processed with Im

aDS

Sh

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• Source: http://www.scribd.com/about
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SlideShare

SlideShare is the world's largest community for sharing presentations. With 60 million monthly visitors and 130 million pageviews, it is amongst the most visited 200 websites in the world. Besides presentations, SlideShare also supports documents, PDFs, videos and webinars.

See more at: http://www.slideshare.net/about
Approved Providers and Content Types for Work Samples on Your Profile

What are the compatible file types and content providers for media samples on my profile?

Last Reviewed: 05/01/2013  Report Answer Inaccuracies

A new feature is gradually being released to all members that allows you display samples of your work on your profile. This is done by uploading a file or adding a link to existing content on a third-party site.

Here's a list of approved content providers and content types. Click each heading to expand or contract the list.

- Image Providers:
- Video Providers:
- Audio Providers:
- Presentations and Documents:
  - Prezi
  - Scribd
  - SlideShare
The Internet Archive is a non-profit that was founded to build an Internet library. Its purposes include offering permanent access for researchers, historians, scholars, people with disabilities, and the general public to historical collections that exist in digital format. Founded in 1996. Now the Internet Archive includes texts, audio, moving images, and software as well as archived web pages in our collections, and provides specialized services for adaptive reading and information access for the blind and other persons with disabilities. (Example)

See more at: http://archive.org/about/
Cloud Storage
The Storage Made Easy Enterprise File Share and Sync solution uniquely allows IT to regain control of ‘cloud sprawl’, unifying private and public file sharing into a single, converged storage infrastructure that can easily be managed and be used to set governance and audit controls.

• Good for creating a permanent link to the publications.
• Example
Imagine if every file you share could be viewed online, if every desktop, smartphone and tablet could open the files irrespective of the platform they are running. No need to download the files, no need to install third-party apps to view them. Technology should do the work for you.

- Good for open view over 200 file formats online.
- Example
And many more ...
Task for seventh session

1. Publish unpublished papers/data-sets on Figshare
2. Deposit unpublished papers/Presentations on Scribd,
3. Link to document deposited on Scribd with LinkedIn
4. Deposit all white papers and teaching materials in
   Document Publishing sources and own website or Blogs
5. Deposit unpublished and white papers on Internet Archive
6. Deposit documents on “Cloud Storage”
7. Publish online book (E-book Publishing)
Questions?

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www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
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8. Jaslyn Tan, (2014), Maximizing the impact of your research paper, Wiley

My recent publication:


My recent presentations:

5. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2017): Boosting Research Citation and Visibility through Online Profile. https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4833779.v1