"Research Tools": Tools for supporting research and publications

Nader Ale Ebrahim
Scientific Writing Workshop

Research Tools:
Tools for supporting research and publications
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www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
http://scholar.google.com/citations
“Research Tools” can be defined as vehicles that broadly facilitate research and related activities. “Research Tools” enable researchers to collect, organize, analyze, visualize and publicized research outputs. Dr. Nader has collected over 700 tools that enable students to follow the correct path in research and to ultimately produce high-quality research outputs with more accuracy and efficiency. It is assembled as an interactive Web-based mind map, titled “Research Tools”, which is updated periodically. “Research Tools” consists of a hierarchical set of nodes. It has four main nodes: (1) Searching the literature, (2) Writing a paper, (3) Targeting suitable journals, and (4) Enhancing visibility and impact of the research.
Problem statements

The search can be time consuming and sometimes tedious task. How can make it easier? How do deal with situations such as:

- “I just join as a new postgraduate student and I am not sure how to do a literature search”
- “I have been in research for some time now but I spend a lot of time to get the articles I want”
- “I am sure I have downloaded the article but I am not able to find it”
- “I wanted to write a new paper, how can I manage the references in the shortest possible time?”
- “I have many references, some of my old papers, and some of my current research. Sometimes, they are so many that I can’t recall where I have kept them in my folders!”
- .......
- “I have written an article and I am not able to find a proper Journal”
- "I want to increase the citation of my papers, how do I do?"
The seminar seeks to serve the following objectives:

i. To help students who seek to reduce the search time by expanding the knowledge of researchers to more effectively use the "tools" that are available through the Net.

ii. To evaluate the types of literature that researchers will encounter.

iii. To convert the information of the search for a written document.

iv. To help researchers learn how to search and analyze the right journal to submit.

v. To promote their publication for further citation.
1. **Introduce “Research Tools”** Mind Map
2. Finding keyword/s
3. **Finding** proper articles,
4. **Evaluate** a paper/journal quality
5. **Effective** literature search
6. **Keeping up-to-date** (Alert system), Indexing desktop search tools
7. **Writing a paper**, The paraphrasing & editing tools, Avoid plagiarism
8. **Organize** the references (Reference management) tools
9. **Target** suitable journal
10. **Promote** your publications to get more citation
11. Q&A
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

Research Tools
By: Nader Ale Ebrahim
Finding keyword/s
The Research Process

choose topic

select & locate sources

evaluate sources

cite sources

Source: https://speakerdeck.com/vforrestal/beyond-the-citation-introducing-students-to-scholarly-research-and-writing-through-strategic-collaboration
Keywords

Selecting keywords lead to get more citation.

MASTER KEYWORDS LIST
Journal of International Business Studies

MeSH (Medical Subject Headings)
MeSH Tree Structures for “Genes”

MeSH Tree Structures

Genetic Phenomena [G05]
Genetic Structures [G05.360]
Genome [G05.360.340]
Genome Components [G05.360.340.024]

Attachment Sites, Microbiological [G05.360.340.024.079]
CpG Islands [G05.360.340.024.159]
DNA Sequence, Unstable [G05.360.340.024.189] +
DNA, Intergenic [G05.360.340.220] +

Genes [G05.360.340.024.340]

Alleles [G05.360.340.024.340.030]
Gene Components [G05.360.340.024.340.137] +
Genes, cdc [G05.360.340.024.340.220]
Genes, Chloroplast [G05.360.340.024.340.225]
Genes, Developmental [G05.360.340.024.340.230] +
Genes, Dominant [G05.360.340.024.340.240]
Genes, Duplicate [G05.360.340.024.340.250]
Genes, Essential [G05.360.340.024.340.270]
Genes, Helminth [G05.360.340.024.340.310]
Genes, Immediate-Early [G05.360.340.024.340.330]
Genes, Immunoglobulin [G05.360.340.024.340.335] +
Genes, Insect [G05.360.340.024.340.340]
Genes, Invertebrate [G05.360.340.024.340.360]

MASTER KEYWORDS LIST

Research methods
- Theories
- Topics

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

RESEARCH METHODS

Data Source
- Primary
- Secondary

Research Design
- Comparative Thinking
- Construct Development and Evaluation
- Cross-Cultural Experiments
- Cross-Cultural Research/Measurement Issues
- Econometrics

...
Keywords and Keywords Plus®

Authors sometimes provide a list of keywords or terms that they feel best represent the content of their paper. These keywords are contained in the ISI record (1991 data forward, depending on the database) for each article and are searchable. In addition, ISI generates KeyWords Plus for many articles. KeyWords Plus are words or phrases that frequently appear in the titles of an article's references, but do not necessarily appear in the title of the article itself. KeyWords Plus may be present for articles that have no author keywords, or may include important terms not listed among the title, abstract, or author keywords.

Source: http://wos.isitrial.com/help/helpdefs.html
Hi there! This issue, we are going to explain how KeyWords Plus broadens your search. KeyWords Plus is the result of our Thomson Reuters editorial expertise in Science.

What our editors do is to review the titles of all references and highlight additional relevant but overlooked keywords that were not listed by the author or publisher. With KeyWords Plus, you can now uncover more papers that may not have appeared in your search due to changes in scientific keywords over time.

Thanks and keep your feedback and questions coming!

Smiles,
Lim Khee Hiang
Ph.D., Principal Consultant
KeyWords Plus - Example

• New Product Development in Virtual Environment (ISI Indexed)
• Author Keywords: New product Development; Virtual teams; Concurrent Collaboration; Review paper
• KeyWords Plus: DEVELOPMENT TEAMS; PERFORMANCE; TECHNOLOGY; KNOWLEDGE; COMMUNICATION; PERSPECTIVE; INTEGRATION; INNOVATION; NETWORK; WORKING
KeyWords Plus® Creation Cycle

SAMPLE SOURCE RECORD

Title: Respiratory and immunological findings in brewery workers
Author(s): GodnicCvar J; Zuzkin E; Mustadjbegovic J; Schachter EN (REPRINT); Kanceljak B; Macan J; Illic Z; Ebling Z
Author Keywords: brewery workers; respiratory symptoms; lung function; immunology

Selected Cited References: (39 total, 14 shown for demonstration)
- WHO, 1986, P39, EARL DET OCC LUNG DI
- BLASKI CA, 1996, V154, P334, AM J RESP CRIT CARE
- HUY T, 1991, V144, P1314, AM REV RESPIR DIS
- IVERSEN M, 1990, V20, P211, CLIN EXP ALLERGY
- KORTEKANGASSAVO O, 1993, V48, P147, ALLERGY
- KORTEKANGASSAVO O, 1994, V24, P836, CLIN EXP ALLERGY
- MAESTRELLI P, 1992, V22, P103, CLIN EXP ALLERGY
- MALMBERG P, 1996, V10, P316, AM J IND MED
- MCCARTHY PE, 1985, V42, P106, BRIT J IND MED
- MEZNAR B, 1989, P148, 14 INT C EUR AC ALL
- REVSBECH P, 1990, V45, P204, ALLERGY
- SHELDON JM, 1957, P507, MANUAL CLIN ALLERGY
- MID T, 1994, V25, P877, AM J IND MED
- VIDAL C, 1995, V75, P121, ANN ALLERG ASTHMA INT

KeyWord Plus(R): ATOPIC-DERMATITIS PATIENTS; LUNG-FUNCTION; GRAIN DUST; OCCUPATIONAL ASTHMA; MITE ALLERGY; STORAGE MITE; EXPOSURE; HYPERSENSITIVITY; SYMPTOMS; DISEASE

ISI SOURCE DATABASE (1970-PRESENT)

No title available
The role of atopy in grain dust-induced airway disease
GRAIN DUST AND LUNG-FUNCTION - DOSE-RESPONSE RELATIONSHIPS
MITE ALLERGY AND EXPOSURE TO STORAGE MITES AND HOUSE DUST MITES IN FARMERS
SKIN PRICK TEST REACTIONS TO BREWERS-YEAST (SACCHAROMYCES-CEREVISIAE) IN ADULT ATOPIC-DERMATITIS PATIENTS
IMMEDIATE HYPERSENSITIVITY TO BAKERY, BREWERY AND WINE PRODUCTS IN YEAST-SENSITIVE ATOPIC-DERMATITIS PATIENTS
GUIDELINES FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL ASTHMA
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SYMPTOMS AND EXPOSURE TO MOLD DUST IN SWEDISH FARMERS
LUNG-FUNCTION AFTER EXPOSURE TO BARLEY DUST
No title available
STORAGE MITE ALLERGY AMONG BAKERS
No title available
DUST-RELATED AND ENDOTOXIN-RELATED ACUTE LUNG-FUNCTION CHANGES AND WORK-RELATED SYMPTOMS IN WORKERS IN THE ANIMAL FEED-INDUSTRY
FOOD-INDUCED AND OCCUPATIONAL ASTHMA DUE TO BARLEY FLOUR

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING TITLE WORDS

ATOPIC-DERMATITIS PATIENTS
LUNG-FUNCTION
GRAIN DUST
OCCUPATIONAL ASTHMA
MITE ALLERGY

STORAGE MITE
EXPOSURE
HYPERSENSITIVITY
SYMPTOMS
DISEASE

### TABLE 1: Search phrases used

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

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

Finding proper articles
&
Evaluate a paper/journal quality
&
Effective literature search
News

To be the best, cite the best

Citation analysis picks out new truth in Newton's aphorism that science 'stands on the shoulders of giants'.

The mass of medium-level research is less important for inspiring influential breakthroughs than the most highly-cited papers, a citation study argues.

Three key measures of research impact are:

1. **Quality of the journal** – journal rankings, impact factors

2. **Quality of the publication/article** = times cited as found in tools like Web of Science, Scopus and Google Scholar

3. **Personal or departmental measure** = $h$-index

Critically Analyzing Information Sources

1- Initial Appraisal:
   - Author
   - Date of Publication
   - Edition or Revision
   - Publisher
   - Title of Journal (Distinguishing Scholarly Journals from other Periodicals)

2- Content Analysis:
   - Intended Audience
   - Objective Reasoning
   - Coverage
   - Writing Style
   - Evaluative Reviews
$h$-index (Jorge E. Hirsch)

- A scientist has index $h$ if $h$ of [his/her] $N_p$ papers have at least $h$ citations each, and the other $(N_p - h)$ papers have at most $h$ citations each.
The Many and Variable Uses of Publish or Perish (PoP)- By: Anne-Wil Harzing –” Your guide to effective and responsible citation analysis”

Academics that need to make their case for tenure or promotion will find PoP useful to create reference groups and show their citation record to its best advantage. When evaluating other academics, PoP can be used as a 5-minute preparation before meeting someone you don’t know, to evaluate editorial board members or prospective PhD supervisors, to write up tributes (or laudations) and eulogies, to decide on publication awards and to prepare for a job interview. Deans and other academic administrators will find PoP useful to evaluate tenure or promotion cases in a fair and equitable way.

PoP can help you to do a quick literature review to identify the most cited articles and/or scholars in a particular field. It can be used to identify whether any research has been done in a particular area at all (useful for grant applications) or to evaluate the development of the literature in a particular topic over time. Finally, PoP is very well suited for doing bibliometric research on both authors and journals.

PoP can also be used to assist when you are uncertain which journal to submit it to. You can use it to get ideas of the types of journals that publish articles on the topic you are writing on and to compare a set of journals in terms of their citation impact. Once you have decided on the target journal, it can also help you to double-check that you haven’t missed any prior work from the journal in question.
## Author impact analysis - Perform a citation analysis for one or more authors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author's name: Lotfi A. Zadeh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exclude these names:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year of publication between: 0 and: 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Papers</th>
<th>Citations</th>
<th>Authors/year</th>
<th>H-index</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>419</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>Outline of a new approach to the analysis of complex systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Fuzzy logic and approximate reasoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>298</td>
<td>15.81</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Fuzzy logic, neural networks, and soft computing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>13.33</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>A computational approach to fuzzy quantifiers in natural language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1485</td>
<td>13.33</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>A theory of approximate reasoning (AR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13522</td>
<td>12.33</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>The concept of a linguistic variable and its application to human language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1233</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Fuzzy logic and approximate reasoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1223</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Fuzzy logic, neural networks, and soft computing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1029</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>The concept of a linguistic variable and its application to human language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>937</td>
<td>9.16</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Fuzzy logic, neural networks, and soft computing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>858</td>
<td>8.05</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>The role of fuzzy logic in the management of uncertainty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>705</td>
<td>8.05</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>A fuzzy-set-theoretic interpretation of linguistic hedges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>618</td>
<td>8.05</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Toward a generalized theory of uncertainty (GTU) —...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>598</td>
<td>8.05</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>PRUP — a meaning representation language for natural language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>575</td>
<td>7.66</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Feature extraction: foundations and applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>465</td>
<td>7.33</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Soft computing and fuzzy logic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>420</td>
<td>6.06</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Frequency analysis of variable networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>407</td>
<td>5.47</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Quantitative fuzzy semantics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes
- Subject area selection is currently non-functional.
Figure 1: Mean H-index Scores by Field of Study

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

Source: Making Research Count: Analyzing Canadian Academic Publishing Cultures
Scott J. Shenker  University of California Berkeley

Publications: 479  |  Citations: 34942  |  G-Index: 183  |  H-Index: 87
Interests: Networks & Communications, Distributed & Parallel Computing, Operating Systems
Collaborated with 375 co-authors from 1982 to 2010; Cited by 22343 authors

Publication (479)  BibTeX

Delay scheduling: a simple technique for achieving locality and fairness in cluster scheduling
(Citations: 3)

Matei Zaharia, Dhruva Borthakur, Joydeep Sen Sarma, Khaled Elmeleegy, Scott Shenker, Ion Stoica
Conference: EuroSys - EUROSYS, pp. 265-278, 2010

Co-author Path

Conference (41)
SIGCOMM
INFOCOM
NSDI
IPTPS
PODC
Journal (85)
CCS
Web of Science®

Citation Report  Distinct Author Summary: Zadeh, LA.
Time span: All Years. Databases: SCI-EXPANDED, A&HCI, SSCI, CPCI-SH, CPCI-S.

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

Published items in Each Year

Citations in Each Year

Results found: 75
Sum of the Times Cited [2]: 5167
Sum of Times Cited without self-citations [2]: 5114
Citing Articles [2]: 4159
Citing Articles without self-citations [2]: 4128
Average Citations per Item [2]: 69.16
h-index [2]: 26
Paper/journal quality

• Another guide to paper/journal quality is the general reputation of the association, society, or organization publishing the journal.

• Leading professional associations such as American Psychological Association (APA) or the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) publish a range of journals that are highly regarded.
For More Info.

How to do an Effective Literature Search?

Application Training Module Series I
by Customer Education Team

ts.training.asia@thomson.com

Stop Searching, Start Discovering
The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)

- The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) was founded by Eugene Garfield in 1960. It was acquired by Thomson Scientific & Healthcare in 1992, became known as Thomson ISI and now is part of the Healthcare & Science business of the multi-billion dollar Thomson Reuters Corporation.

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

Founder & Chairman Emeritus
Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)

For more Info
Thomson Reuters (formerly ISI) has been the authority on citation data for over 50 years.
The ISI also publishes annual Journal Citation Reports which list an impact factor for each of the journals that it tracks. Within the scientific community, journal impact factors play a large but controversial role in determining the kudos attached to a scientist's published research record.
The most commonly used measure of journal quality is Impact Factor. This is a number which attempts to measure the impact of a journal in terms of its influence on the academic community. Impact Factors are published by Thomson-ISI.
Impact Factor and other bibliometric parameters

Source: How to Write Great Papers From title to references From submission to acceptance (2012) By: Anthony Newman, Publisher, Elsevier, Amsterdam
Relative impact factors are often a better guide to the importance of a journal than raw numbers. JCR allows you to compare the impact factors of different journals in the same subject area.

The *Economic History Review* has an impact factor of 1.051. At first glance, it would appear that this journal is relatively unimportant. In fact, it is arguably the premier English-language journal in its field (its major competitor, the *Journal of Economic History Review*, has an even lower impact factor: a mere 0.529!). Far more illuminating is the journal's relatively high impact factor compared to other journals in the history of the social sciences. *Economic History Review* ranks first out of 15 journals in the Thomson-ISI's list of journals in this sub-discipline.
Influences on Impact Factors: Subject Area

- Fundamental Life Sciences
- Neuroscience
- Clinical Medicine
- Pharmacology & Toxicology
- Physics
- Chemistry & Chemical Engineering
- Earth Sciences
- Environmental Sciences
- Biological Sciences
- Materials Science & Engineering
- Social Sciences
- Mathematics & Computer Sciences

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

What are journal impact factors?

Impact factors are a measure of the "quality" of a journal - they identify the most frequently cited journals in a field.

Impact factors can be used to:
- identify journals in which to publish
- identify journals relevant to your research
- confirm the status of journals in which you have published

The Impact factor formula

The impact factor of a journal is based on the average number of times that articles published in that journal in the two previous years (e.g. 2008 and 2009) were cited in the subsequent year (i.e. 2010). This is calculated using the following formula:

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

If an impact factor is lower than 1.0 that means there were more articles published in the journal than there were cites to those articles in any given year.

Be aware that...

- Many journals do not have an impact factor (sources other than JCR need to be consulted).
- The impact factor cannot assess the quality of individual articles.
- Only research articles, technical notes and reviews are “citable” items. Editorials, letters, news items and meeting abstracts are “non-citable items”.

As journal metrics become more and more important for scientists and their institutions, Copernicus Publications decided to present the four most important ones. A short explanation is listed below. For further information please visit the individual websites of Thomson Reuters SCOPUS, and Google Scholar Metrics.

It is important NOT to compare the different journal metrics, as the results stem from different calculations. As a comparison, the 2012 journal metrics for "Nature Geoscience" are listed:

- **IF**: 12.367
- **5-year IF**: 12.905
- **SNIP**: 3.192
- **SJR**: 5.493

Source: [http://publications.copernicus.org/services/journal_metrics.html](http://publications.copernicus.org/services/journal_metrics.html)
Thomson Reuters Impact Factor

• The annual Journal Citation Report Impact Factor is a ratio between citations and recent citable items published. Thus, the impact factor of a journal is calculated by dividing the number of current year citations by the source items published in that journal during the previous two years.

• The 5-year impact factor is calculated by applying the counted articles to the previous five years.

• Source: Thomson Reuters
The Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) measures contextual citation impact by weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field. The impact of a single citation is given higher value in subject areas where citations are less likely, and vice versa.

- Measures contextual citation impact by "normalizing" citation values;
- Takes a research field's citation frequency into account;
- Considers immediacy – how quickly a paper is likely to have an impact in a given field;
- Accounts for how well the field is covered by the underlying database;
- Calculates without use of a journal's subject classification to avoid delimitation;
- Counters any potential for editorial manipulation.

Source: SCOPUS

SCOPUS SJR

- The SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) is a prestige metric based on the idea that "all citations are not created equal". With SJR, the subject field, quality and reputation of the journal has a direct effect on the value of a citation.
  - Is weighted by the prestige of the journal, thereby "leveling the playing field" among journals;
  - Eliminates manipulation: raise the SJR ranking by being published in more reputable journals;
  - "Shares" a journal's prestige equally over the total number of citations in that journal;
  - Normalizes for differences in citation behavior between subject fields.
- Source: SCOPUS
The h-index of a publication is the largest number $h$ such that at least $h$ articles in that publication were cited at least $h$ times each. For example, a publication with five articles cited by, respectively, 17, 9, 6, 3, and 2, has the h-index of 3.

The h5-index of a publication is, respectively, the h-index, of only those of its articles that were published in the last five complete calendar years.

Source: Google Scholar
Web application to calculate the single publication $h$ index

(Web application to calculate the single publication $h$ index (and further metrics) based on Google Scholar

by Andreas Thor (University of Leipzig, Germany) and Lutz Bornmann (Max Planck Society, Germany)

Source: http://labs.dbs.uni-leipzig.de/gsh/
Keeping up-to-date (Alert system) & Indexing desktop search tools
Alert services are an effective means of keeping track of the latest research.
What is an alert service?

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

There is often a time delay between the point when a new article is published in a journal and it is indexed by one of the database services. Alert services will automatically keep you informed of new journal issues and articles on your topic or research interest when **new relevant material is made available.** Many of the large online research databases provide an automated alerting service.

Before using any current awareness services you should review the literature to establish a clear awareness of the topic that you would like to be kept up-to-date with on a regular basis. In this way you will increase the relevancy of the alerts you receive to your area of research. You can receive automated updates of newly published journal articles via email alert or via RSS Feed.

Source: [http://www.library.nuigalway.ie/support/supportforresearchers/literaturreview/keepingup-to-date/](http://www.library.nuigalway.ie/support/supportforresearchers/literaturreview/keepingup-to-date/)
Keeping up-to-date

Create a Google Alert

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

SpringerAlerts

ScienceDirect

IngentaConnect

Routledge

WILEY-Blackwell

SpringerLink

Scopus Citation Tracker

ISI Web of Knowledge™
Conference Alerts

Conference Alerts
Academic Conferences Worldwide

WikiCFP
A Wiki for Calls For Papers

AllConferencealerts.com - Conference call for research papers

Economics Conference Directory
conference seminar workshop

IEEE Conference Alerts
dtSearch
Google Desktop
Windows Search
stances and offers related research propositions. The paper also discusses the role of the Internet in new product performance. Finally, the paper concludes with managerial and research implications.

1. New product development process and the role of the Internet

Past research has consistently shown that a high-quality new product development process is one of the most critical success factors in new product development [8,10–12]. As a result, it has offered numerous processes that firms can use when developing their new products. Cooper [13] defines a new product development process as a formal blueprint, roadmap, template or thought process for driving a new product project from the idea to market launch and beyond. The process involves predetermined set of stages and each stage consists of a set of prescribed, cross-functional and parallel activities. Each stage is preceded by a gate, controlling the flow of the process and providing a decision checkpoint in the process. Because of the stages and the
with the first and second-generation processes, the third-generation process emphasizes efficiency and effectiveness in the new product development process through four fundamental areas. First, it is fluid, which means that there are overlaps in stages for greater speed. Second, it involves fuzzy gates, reducing the rigidity of criteria used in the gates and allowing conditional or situational considerations of the activities. Third, it is more focused in terms of prioritizing projects. Finally, it is flexible, suggesting that each new product is unique and has its own unique development process [13].

There are also compelling issues that indicate that new product development process may not be uniform across firms and products. Takeuchi and Nanoka [14] argue that today’s rapidly changing and competitive market conditions require firms to adopt a flexible and fast new product development process and that a holistic “rugby” style new product development might be needed to respond to the conditions. With this approach, new product teams move through all phases of the development together, passing the ball back and forth as they develop new products. Based on a case study, the authors concluded that it is possible to
Writing a paper
Preparing for Submission

PAGE CONTENTS

1. General Principles
2. Reporting Guidelines
3. Manuscript Sections
   a. Title Page
   b. Abstract
   c. Introduction
   d. Methods
   e. Results
   f. Discussion
   g. References
   h. Tables
   i. Illustrations (Figures)
   j. Units of Measurement
   k. Abbreviations and Symbols
Before submission, follow EASE Guidelines for Authors and Translators, freely available in many languages at www.ease.org.uk/publications/author-guidelines. Adherence should increase the chances of acceptance of submitted manuscripts.
The paraphrasing, editing tools, & Avoid plagiarism
Paraphrasing
In the competitive market, virtual teams represent a growing response to the need for fast time-to-market, low-cost and rapid solutions to complex organizational issues.

In the competition on the market, a virtual team is a rising in response to the need to fast time to market, cost effective and quick resolution of complex organizational issues.

In a competitive market, a virtual team is a rising in response to the need to fast time to market, cost effective and quick resolution of complex organizational issues.

In competition in the market, a virtual team is a rising in response to the need to fast time to market, cost effective and quick resolution of complex organizational issues.
A small number of studies exclusively focused on the virtual R&D teams, for example [21-24] and none of them concentrated on the virtual R&D teams for NPD in SMEs. This paper summary the key findings of earlier works on different aspects of virtual R&D teams in SMEs and establishes it rationale in new product development (NPD). It highlights the gaps and weaknesses in the existing literature on virtual teams in R&D management and in new product development in SMEs. Finally, it identifies the future research directions in the area of concern.

2-Review search methodology

Collaborative R&D activities involving SMEs has wide coverage. It applies to various activities ranging from information exchange to new products development. This review article is based on dependable and reputed publications. It mainly covers aspects like SMEs characteristics, scope of virtual R&D teams and their relationship in new product development (NPD). The articles are
We report the relevant result of an online survey study.

Abstract—In this paper, we present our more than two years research experiences on virtual R&D teams in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and draws conclusions, giving special attention to the structure of virtual teams required to support education-industry collaboration. We report the relevant result of an online survey study. The online questionnaire was emailed by using the simple random sampling method to 947 manufacturing SMEs. The findings of this study show that SMEs in Malaysia and Iran are willing to use virtual teams for collaboration and the platform for industry-education collaboration is ready and distance between team members or differences in time zones, are not barriers to industry-education collaborations.
How do I avoid plagiarism?

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- indicate precisely and accurately when you have used information provided by someone else, i.e. referencing must be done in accordance with a recognised system.
- indicate whether you have downloaded information from the Internet.
- never use someone else’s electronic storage media, artwork, pictures or graphics as if it were your own.
- never copy directly without crediting the source
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- do not paraphrase someone else’s work without crediting the source
- do not piece together sections of the work of others into a new whole
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- do not commit collusion (unauthorised collaboration, presenting work as one’s own independent work, when it has been produced in whole or in part in collusion with other people)
- ghost-writing – you should not make use of ghost writers or professional agencies in the production of your work or submit material which has been written on your behalf
10 Major sources of plagiarism

1. **Replication**: Submitting a paper to multiple publications in an attempt to get it published more than once.

2. **Duplication**: Re-using work from one’s own previous studies and papers without attribution.

3. **Secondary Source**: Using a secondary source, but only citing the primary sources contained within the secondary one.

4. **Misleading Attribution**: Removing an author’s name, despite significant contributions; an inaccurate or insufficient list of authors who contributed to a manuscript.

5. **Invalid Source**: Referencing either an incorrect or nonexistent source.

6. **Paraphrasing**: Taking the words of another and using them alongside original text without attribution.

7. **Repetitive Research**: Repeating data or text from a similar study with a similar methodology in a new study without proper attribution.

8. **Unethical Collaboration**: Accidentally or intentionally using each other’s written work without proper attribution; when people who are working together violate a code of conduct.

9. **Verbatim**: Copying of another’s words and works without providing proper attribution, indentation or quotation marks.

10. **Complete**: Taking a manuscript from another researcher and resubmitting it under one’s own name.

Source: [iThenticate](https://www.i-thenticate.com) (2013) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research
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Thanks for your effective work. We also finish the Cross Checking work here. We found four papers (your Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4) could not arrive our standards, e.g. the similarity rate is very high, which means these papers have duplicated or salami-slicing, self-plagiarism problem. We can't accept these. When you see the attached reports, you will understand us here.

……………………..

……………………

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PLOS ONE therefore retracts this article due to the identified case of plagiarism. PLOS ONE apologizes to the authors of the publications above and to the readers. (comment on this retraction)
An overview of recently published medical papers in Brazilian scientific journals

Mauricio Rocha e Silva and Ariane Gomes

Additional article information

Abstract
Penalty for Plagiarism

Outside of academia the problem of plagiarism continues to generate headlines and scandals for politicians. In Germany, two prominent cabinet members have been forced to step down due to allegations of plagiarism in their doctoral dissertations. Meanwhile, in Canada, the head of the nation’s largest school district was forced to resign in the face of plagiarism allegations, and plagiarism scandals have also embroiled a senator in the Philippines, the prime minister of Romania, and several members of the Russian Duma.

The COSMO-RS method is an advanced method for the quantitative calculation of solvation mixture thermodynamics based on quantum chemistry. It was developed by Andreas Klamt and is distributed as the software COSMOtherm by his company COSMOlogic (as well as in the form of several remakes by others).

Some Nigerian researchers have used the software (without a license) and report a tremendously and completely unbelievably good correlation ($r^2=0.992$) between the predicted results and experimental data for the logKow (octanol water partition coefficient) of ionic liquids.

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Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are the driving engine behind economic growth [1].

**References**

Why *EndNote Web*?

*EndNote Web* can help you to manage your references in a simple two-steps process …

- **Step 1: Manage references**
  - Collect references
  - Organize, share and collaborate

- **Step 2: Format references**
  - Cite references while writing (*Cite While You Write*)
  - Get reference list generated automatically
  - Change the reference style in few clicks!
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   … because references are automatically generated and you can change the style with just few clicks!
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Target suitable journal
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Image: iStockPhoto
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ELSEVIER
Where should I submit my publication?

Journal Selector is the industry's leading database to all of the best peer-reviewed biomedical journals.
### Edanz Journal Selector Beta

Your target journal in minutes not days

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- Scientists
- Publishers and Journals
- More Information

*Journal Advisor Security*
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Where should I submit my publication?

If you want your article to …

• Publish in most influential or highly cited journal
  → Use Impact Factor or
  → 5 Year Impact Factor (for subjects need longer citation period, e.g. GEOLOGY or MANAGEMENT or SOCIOLOGY, etc)

• To reach out to readers and be read immediately
  → Use Immediacy Index

• Stay active in journal collection
  → Use Cited Half Life

Note: The above only serves as general guidelines, deeper understanding of JCR, the subjects and dynamic publication cycles are crucial when deciding where to publish your paper.
Promote your publications
Strategies for Enhancing the Impact of Research

Improving access and retrieval of your research study is the surest way to enhance its impact. Repetition, consistency, and an awareness of the intended audience form the basis of most the following strategies.

Preparing for Publication
Dissemination
Keeping Track of Your Research

Source: Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis Missouri
Strategies for Enhancing the Impact of Research Dissemination

• Submit the manuscript to a digital subject repository.
• Submit the manuscript to an institutional repository.
• Set up a web site devoted to the research project and post manuscripts of publications and conference abstracts.
• Take advantage of SEO (search engine optimization).
• Present preliminary research findings at a meeting or conference.
• Follow up preliminary research findings presented at a meeting or conference with a published manuscript.
• Consider submitting the same article to a journal in a different language as a “secondary publication.”
• Start a blog devoted to the research project.
• Contribute to Wikipedia.
• Contribute to a social network

Source: Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis Missouri
8 Ways to increase usage and citation of published papers

1. Create your own website
2. Create Mind Map
3. Do Search Engine Optimization (SEO)
5. Join Twitter
6. Join academic social networking sites
7. Join LinkedIn
8. Deposit papers in repositories

Adopted from “10 Ways to Increase Usage and Citation of your Published Article Using Social Media”
Repositories can disseminate information

Universities can:
– meet accountability requirements
– improve the brand image of the university
– preserve academic research outputs permanently and effectively
– promote co-operation with industry and contribution to the local communities
– reduce the costs of taking charge of academic information

Researchers can:
– gain greater visibility for their research achievements
– establish the channel for the dissemination of research outputs
– reduce the cost of preservation and dissemination of research outputs
– raise the citation rates of their articles

Source: What is an academic repository?
Optimize citations

• **Put your article in an institutional or subject repository.**

• **Publicize yourself - link to your latest article in your email signature.**

• Make your article more accessible

• Make your article more visible
  – Reading lists
  – Department website or personal webpage
  – Twitter and Facebook
  – LinkedIn
  – Join academic social networking sites
  – CiteULike
  – Email signature

Source: Optimize citations - http://journalauthors.tandf.co.uk/beyondpublication/optimizingcitations.asp

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- HAL
- Malaysian Expert
- CiteULike
- PublicationsList
- Academic Research Microsoft
- WiKi
- Methodspace
- Ecademy
- Best Virtual R&D Teams Papers
"Virtual Teams will become as important as Web to companies" (Nader Ale Ebrahim)

Small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) have a significant contribution in industrial economies. Their sustained growth is a prominent issue for the economy and employment of any country. Towards that end, research and development (R&D) policy dimension deserves particular attention to promote and facilitate the operations of SMEs. Virtual R&D teams could be a viable option. However, literature shows that virtual R&D teams in SMEs are still in its infancy. This article provides a comprehensive literature review on different aspects of virtual R&D teams collected from the reputed publications. The purpose of the state-of-the-art literature review is to provide an overview on the structure and dynamics of R&D collaboration in SMEs. Specifying the rationale and relevance of virtual teams, the relationship between virtual R&D teams and new product development (NPD) has been examined. It concludes with the identification of the gaps and weaknesses in the existing literature and calls for future research in this area. It is argued that the formation of virtual R&D team deserves consideration at top level management for venturing into the new product development in SMEs.
Microblogging

Nader Ale Ebrahim
@aleebrahim
PhD in Technology Management, Virtual R&D Teams expert and founder of "Research Tools" Box.
mindmeister.com/39850092/resea... papers.ssrn.com/sol3/cfi_devAB
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1,901 TWEETS  1,044 FOLLOWING  511 FOLLOWERS

Tweets

yasni

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37 Images of Nader Ale

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Why should you share links to your published work online?

According to Dr Melissa Terras from the University College London Centre for Digital Humanities, “If you tell people about your research, they look at it. Your research will get looked at more than papers which are not promoted via social media” (2012).
The Kardashian index: a measure of discrepant social media profile for scientists

\[ F = 43.3C^{0.32}(1) \]

Where \( F \) is the number of twitter followers and \( C \) is the number of citations.

As a typical number of followers can now be calculated using this formula, Hall (2014) proposed that the Kardashian Index (K-index) can be calculated as follows:

\[ K\text{-index} = \frac{F(a)}{F(c)} \]

Where \( F(a) \) is the actual number of twitter followers of researcher X and \( F(c) \) is the number researcher X should have given their citations. Hence a high K-index is a warning to the community that researcher X may have built their public profile on shaky foundations, while a very low K-index suggests that a scientist is being undervalued. Here, Hall (2014) proposed that those people whose K-index is greater than 5 can be considered ‘Science Kardashians’.

Network

• Build your network – make sure you have dynamic diverse networks

• Join networks such as LinkedIn, ResearchGate or Academic.edu

See more at: http://libguides.library.curtin.edu.au/content.php?pid=417077&sid=3408994
Nader Ale Ebrahim
PhD Candidate
University of Malaya - Department of Engineering Design & Manufacture, Faculty of Engineering

16.29
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How does the RG Score work?
Your RG Score is calculated based on how other researchers interact with your content, how often, and who they are. The higher their score, the more yours will increase.
Nader Ale Ebrahim
Technology Management Consultant, "Research Tools" Advisor and Self-employed Researcher
Selangor, Malaysia | Automotive

Current
Technology Management Consultant, "Research Tools" Advisor at Independent Researcher

Past
Research Fellow at Research Support Unit, Centre of Research Services, IPPP, University of Malaya
PhD candidate at University of Malaya
Paper & Proceedings Committee at United Kingdom - Malaysia - Ireland Engineering Science Conference 2011 (UMIES 2011)

Education
Universiti Malaya
Faculty of Engineering, University of Tehran
Faculty of Engineering, University of Tehran

Recommendations
28 people have recommended Nader

Connections
500+ connections

Websites
Personal Website
Publications
Blog [New window will open]

Nader Ale Ebrahim's Summary

Nader Ale Ebrahim has a Technology Management PhD degree 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 University of Tehran with distinguished honors, as well as more than 17 years experience in the establishing R&D department in
Blogs

- Wordpress
- Weebly
- Blogger
New Article Acceptance: Multiagent Systems as a Team Member

I have received notice that my article titled *Multiagent Systems as a Team Member* will be published by Common Ground Publishing in their journal: *The International Journal of Technology, Knowledge, and Society*. The web page for the journal follows: [http://ijt.cgpublisher.com](http://ijt.cgpublisher.com)

No date as to when the article will be published but it should be this fall. Listed below is the abstract for the journal article to give those interested an indication of what the article is about.

**Abstract**

With the increasing complex business environment that organizations have to operate in today, teams are being utilized to complete complex tasks. Teams...
Thank you!

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD

Research Support Unit
Centre of Research Services
Research Management & Innovation Complex
University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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


