

Arařtırma Yöntemleri ve Bilimsel Etik

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How-to Access Information

- The Library !
- Digital Libraries
 - based on subscription
- Indexes

Library

- A wide range of books
 - 130.301 books in 2015¹
- A source for previous work of researcher of the University
 - A total of 9754 thesis (1.508 PhD, 8.082 MSc) ¹
 - possible to request a thesis, which is not available online
- Subscription to many digital publications including indexes and digital libraries
 - Usually location based subscription
- Use (reverse) proxy service to access subscribed publications, when you are out of campuses
 - for setup please check <http://www.ktp.yildiz.edu.tr/images/files/proxyAyari.pdf>

Digital Libraries

- CRCnetBase- MECHANICALENGINEERINGnetBase
- Ebrary / Proquest Ebook Central
- Elsevier Electronic Books
- Google Kitap Arama
- HiperKitap
- Knovel
- Springer - Lecture Notes in Computer Science (LNCS)
- Springer- Architecture, Design & Arts
- Springer- Chemistry & Material Science
- Springer- Earth & Environmental Science
- Springer- Engineering



Indexes

- Once a journal is indexed by a database, it is immediately made available to all users of that database.
 - Some databases index titles, some index full articles while some others index only the abstract and/or references.
- There are several abstracting and indexing services available today.
 - Some are affiliated with institutions, while some are provided by publishers
- Irrespective of which institution the database is affiliated with, you will need to formally apply for inclusion in the database of your choice.

Indexes

- EMBASE (Excerpta Medica database)
 - is a biomedical database also maintained by Elsevier (Elsevier maintains other databases such as EMcare and Engineering Village.)
- PubMed
 - Maintained by the United States National Library of Medicine,
- BIOSIS Citation Index:
 - Also by Thomson Reuters, BIOSIS covers a range of biological and biomedical sciences.
- DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals):
 - DOAJ is an online directory that indexes and provides access to open access, peer-reviewed journals covering history, religion, geography, language and literature, etc.
- Ovid:
 - Ovid is a branch of Wolters Kluwer. Ovid databases cover a wide range of topics including clinical medicine, pharmacology.
- BioOne Abstracts and Indexes:
 - These provide access to peer-reviewed research in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences.

Indexes

- SCI & SCIE (Science Citation Index-Expanded):
 - SCIE is a product by Thomson Reuters. It covers journals from a range of scientific and technical fields. It also provides some data analysis options.
- Scopus:
 - Managed by the publishing company Elsevier, Scopus indexes journals from the fields of science, technology, medicine, social sciences, and arts and humanities. It also provides research analysis and tracking tools.

Why We Need an Index ?

Authors perspective

- Find out how many times your papers have been cited.
- Determine your h-index.
 - what is **h-index** !?
- Find papers that cite earlier papers.
 - Citation indexing is a way to look forward in the literature from the starting point of a particular paper or group of papers.

Journal Perspective ¹

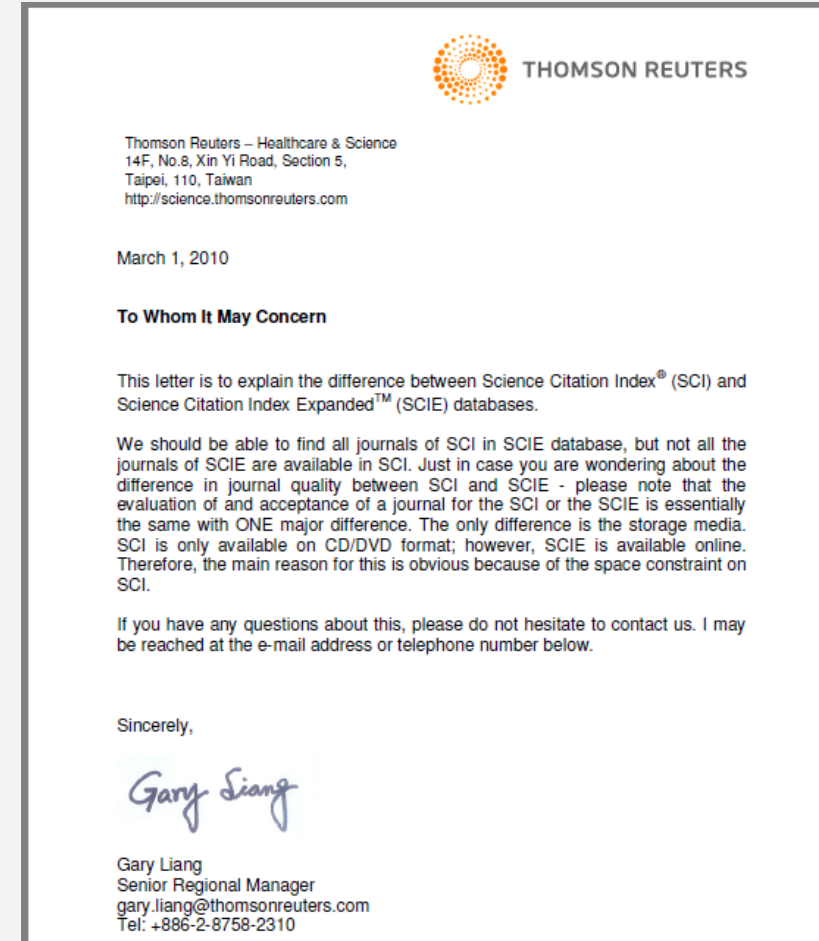
- Indexing will help your journal achieve its main purpose of being accessible to a wide audience.
- Being accessible in turn will improve your journal's reputation as a reliable source of high-quality information in your field.
- Database research is the first activity researchers undertake as part of their study, and they naturally look to established, well-known databases. Thus, being indexed in a known database in your field will help increase your journal's readership.

SCI vs. SCIE

- In some countries, SCI journals are given more weight (or perceived to have higher quality) than SCIE journals.
 - we are NOT an exception...
- Perhaps, it is because a lot of SCI journals have longer history than SCIE journals.
- Many of the top-ranked journals in their respective fields are SCI journals, and only a few SCIE journals.

SCI vs. SCIE

- The truth is
 - “We should be able to find all journals of SCI in SCIE database, but not all the journals of SCIE are available in SCI Just in case you are wondering about the difference in journal quality between SCI and SCIE - please note that the evaluation of and acceptance of a journal for the SCI or the SCIE is essentially the same with ONE major difference. The only difference is the storage media. SCI is only available on CD/DVD format; however, SCIE is available online. Therefore, the main reason for this is obvious because of the space constraint on SCI.”



How-to Search for Journals

- Master Journal List
 - Limited search options; title word, ISSN, Full tittle
 - available at <http://ip-science.thomsonreuters.com/mjl/>
- IEEE Xplore
 - available at <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/Xplore/home.jsp>
- Elsevier Journal Finder
 - includes only Elsevier journals
 - available at <http://journalfinder.elsevier.com/>
- Association for Computing Machinery
 - Digital library available at <http://dl.acm.org/>
- Science Direct
 - includes peer-reviewed journals, articles, book chapters and open access content
 - available at <http://www.sciencedirect.com/>
- and many more...

Finding The Right Journal

- Use indexing services and tools provided by them...
 - Ex : Elsevier Journal finder
- Always read the scope of a journal very carefully
 - “Elsevier® Journal Finder helps you find journals that could be best suited for publishing your scientific article. **Please also consult the journal’s Aims and Scope for further guidance.** Ultimately, the Editor will decide on how well your article matches the journal.”
- Check for publications with similar subject

Finding The Right Journal

- Be careful of scams !
 - fake journals¹
 - phishing e-mails
- **WASET case**
 - 46 publications of Cemal ARDIL²
 - Example of webpages with same webpage !
 - <https://www.waset.org/conference/2017/07/rome/ICAABE>
 - <https://www.waset.org/conference/2017/02/paris/ICAABE>

Finding The Right Journal

- Open Access
 - refers to online research outputs that are free of all restrictions on access (e.g. access tolls) and free of many restrictions on use (e.g. certain copyright and license restrictions)
 - Green open-access
 - Gold open-access
- The good
 - Directory of Open Access Journals (<https://doaj.org/>)
- The Bad
 - A paper was sent to 304 journals, and accepted by more than half, in spite of major content flaws that made it not in the least bit believable as a scientific contribution
- And the Ugly
 - A spoof paper concocted by Science reveals little or no scrutiny at many open-access journals.
 - more on <http://science.sciencemag.org/content/342/6154/60.full>

How-to Evalute Quality of Journals

- Impact Factor
 - is a measure of the frequency with which the "average article" in a journal has been cited in a particular year or period.
 - introduced by Eugene Garfield, Thomson ISI¹

Figure 1: Calculation for journal impact factor.

A= total cites in 1992

B= 1992 cites to articles published in 1990-91 (this is a subset of A)

C= number of articles published in 1990-91

D= B/C = 1992 impact factor

Figure 2: Calculation for five-year impact factor:
One year of citations to five years of articles.

A= citations in 1992 to articles published in 1987-91

B= articles published in 1987-91

C= A/B = five-year impact factor

How-to Evalute Quality of Journals

- Beware of fakes!!!
 - An example of faking ISI Indexing¹
- Journal Citation Reports
 - Used to be published by
 - Intellectual Property & Science is now known as Clarivate Analytics starting from 2017²

How-to Evalute Quality of Journals

- 10 ways of Impact Factor Manipulation¹
 - Requiring revision of the manuscript references section and inclusion of articles published in the editor's journal or affiliate journals
 - Publishing summaries of articles with relevant citations to them (usually in the form of "what was published in the journal last year")
 - Inflating self-citation through editorials and readers' comments on published articles
 - Publishing articles that add citations to the nominator but which are not counted as "citable"
 - Publishing a larger percentage of review articles over less-cited articles, including original research and, especially, case reports
 - Rejecting negative studies, regardless of their quality
 - Rejecting confirmatory studies
 - Favoring the acceptance of articles originating from large and scientifically active research groups as well as articles with a large number of authors
 - Attracting the work of renowned scientists and leaders of research regardless of the real quality
 - Publishing mainly popular science articles that deal with "hot" topics

Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi - Bilgisayar Mühendisliği Bölümü

[1] Falagas, M.E. & Alexiou, V.G. Arch. Immunol. Ther. Exp. (2008) 56: 223. doi:10.1007/s00005-008-0024-5



Thanks & Questions

