How to publish and disseminate : towards **open knowledge**

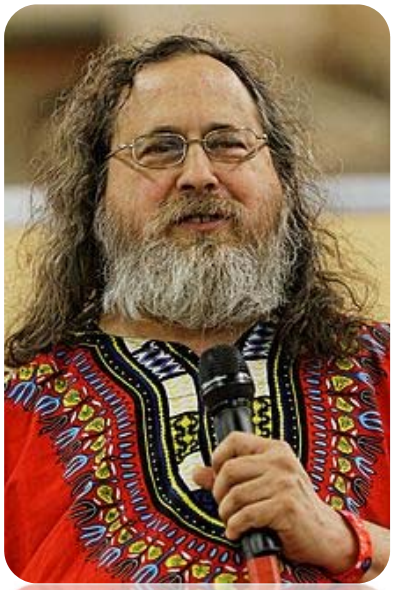
FABLAB TRAINING, VALENCIA 3-7 APR 2017

José Manuel Barrueco:

- Librarian at the Universitat de València since 1993
- Manager of open access projects:
  - **Institutional Repository**: RODERIC (Repositori d'Objectes Digitals per a l'Ensenyament la Recerca i la Cultura)
  - **Open Journal Systems @ UV** (25 open access journals)
  - **Somni** (digitization of ancien books from the historic library)

Contents:

- **Open Knowledge**
- **How to publish**
  - Funder and institutional policies
  - Open licensing
  - Open repositories
  - Identifiers and metadata
- **How to disseminate**
  - Case study : Pantani-Contador



Richard Stallman. Free software: software to be distributed in a manner such that its users receive the freedoms to use, study, distribute and modify that software:

FREE SOFTWARE FOUNDATION

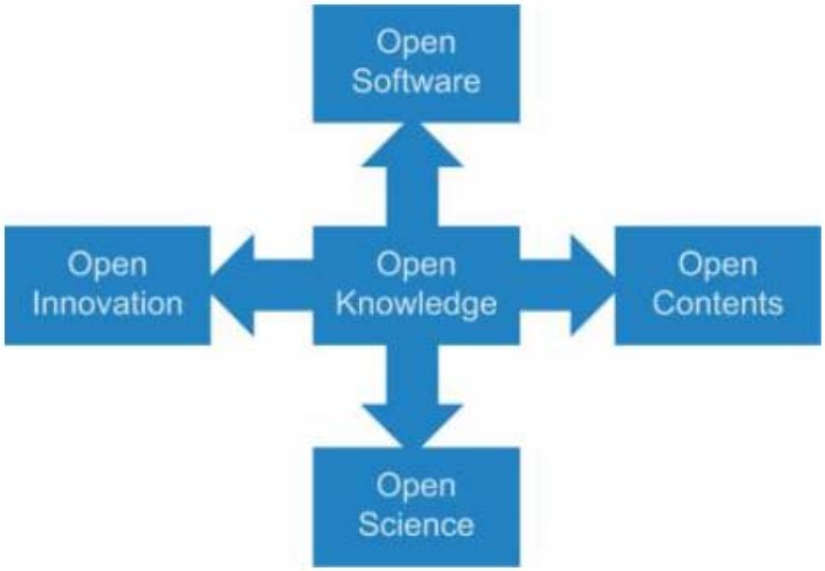
1. The freedom to run the program as you wish, for any purpose
2. The freedom to study how the program works, and change it
3. The freedom to redistribute copies
4. The freedom to distribute copies of your modified versions to others

By "open access" to the STM literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself.

Budapest Open Access Initiative. 2002.

OPEN ACCESS

Open knowledge is knowledge that one is free to use, reuse, and redistribute without legal, social *[economic]* or technological restrictions. Open knowledge is a set of principles and **methodologies** related to the production and distribution of how knowledge works in an *open* manner. Knowledge is interpreted broadly to include data, content and general information.



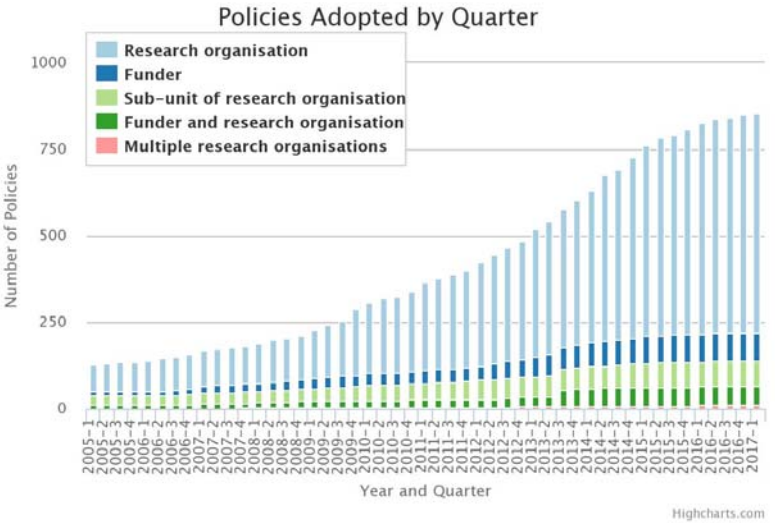
Open knowledge practices include:

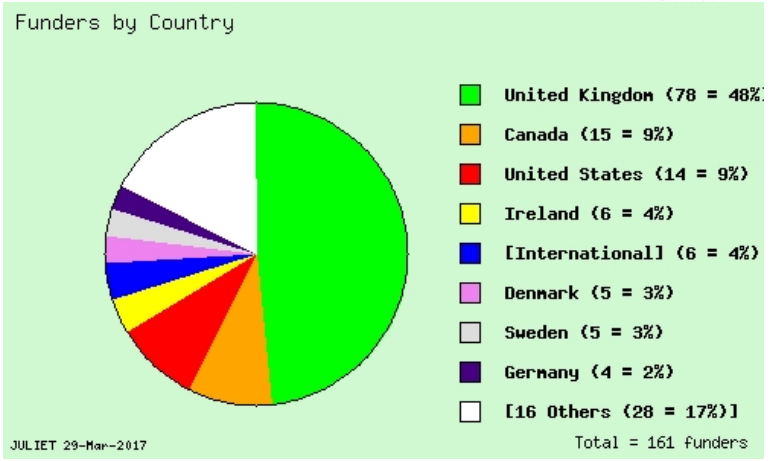
- Clearly articulating an ***open knowledge policy*** and procedure for handling and sharing knowledge products funded and/or produced by your organization.
- Using ***open licensing*** on all knowledge products and implementing open licensing requirements, or recommendations, for funded knowledge products.
- Using ***open repositories***, to store, disseminate and better share funded and published works.
- Using ***Digital Object Identifiers*** (DOIs) to more effectively track the use and readership of shared knowledge products.

Unrestricted access to publications, data and learning materials is backed by a growing number of universities, research centers and funding agencies at national and international level.

International:

- *European Commission. Horizon 2020.*
  - Publications:
    - All beneficiaries are required to deposit and ensure open access.
    - A final peer-reviewed manuscript accepted for publication
    - Institutional repository, Subject-based/thematic repository, Zenodo
  - Research data:
    - Selected Horizon 2020 projects. Projects starting from January 2017 are by default part of the Open Data Pilot
    - Data Management Plan (DMP) required.





National:

- *Spain. Science Law. 2011.*
  - All publications resulting from projects funded by the Spanish goverment must be deposited in repositories

Institutional:

- *Universitat de València*
  - Courses and learning materials funded by the university to be produced in valencian MUST be deposited in the institutional repository.

The early impact of policies was muted: authors are generally not motivated to selfarchive, and in the absence of **monitoring and enforcement** this activity tends to get given a low priority.

This was particularly true for institutional mandates, but even the high-profile funder mandates have seen less than comprehensive compliance to date.

The situation is changing, however, led by funders making compliance a higher priority:

- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- The Research Councils UK policy

- License is important because it encourages sharing. A person interested in a work under a license doesn't have to track down the author and ask for permission to use the work.
- Licensing protects the readers who use an author's works from copyright infringement as long as they are abiding by the author's terms.
- Lots of licenses for any type of content:
  - Software:
    - GNU General Public License (GPL)
  - Databases:
    - Open Database License, ODbL
  - Other content types, including audio and video:
    - Creative Commons

Creative Commons explained:

Attribution

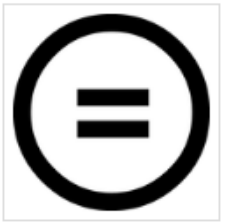
You let others copy, distribute, display, and perform your copyrighted work – and derivative works based upon it – but only if they give you credit.

Share Alike

You allow others to distribute derivative works only under a license identical to the license that governs your work.

Non-Commercial

You let others copy, distribute, display, and perform your work – and derivative works based upon it – but for noncommercial purposes only.



No Derivatives

You let others copy, distribute, display, and perform only verbatim copies of your work, not derivative works based upon it.

The licenses may be used in conjunction with each other, for example:

https://creativecommons.org

Creative Commons explained:

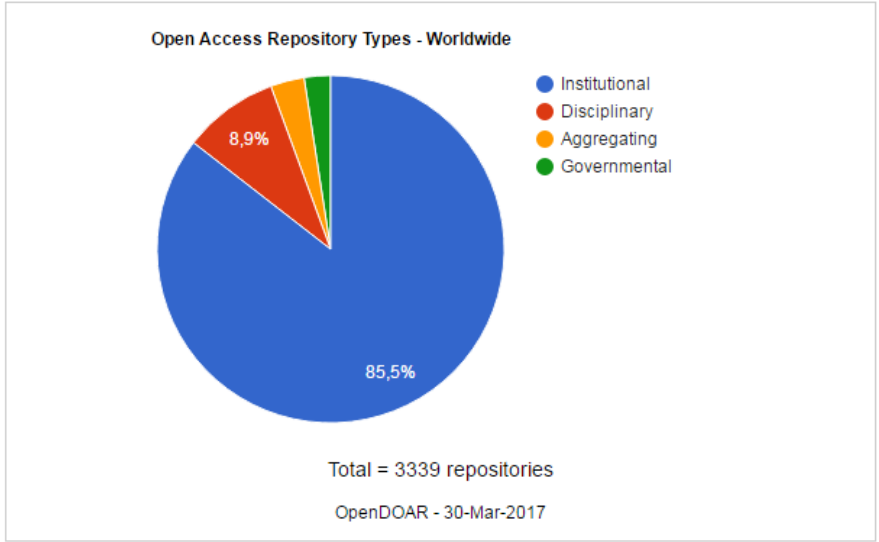
Icon	Description	Acronym	Allows Remix culture	Allows commercial use	Allows Free Cultural Works	Meets 'Open Definition'
PUBLIC DOMAIN	Freeing content globally without restrictions	CC0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
BY	Attribution alone	BY	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
BY SA	Attribution + ShareAlike	BY-SA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
BY NC	Attribution + Noncommercial	BY-NC	Yes	No	No	No
BY ND	Attribution + NoDerivatives	BY-ND	No	Yes	No	No
BY NC SA	Attribution + Noncommercial + ShareAlike	BY-NC-SA	Yes	No	No	No
BY NC ND	Attribution + Noncommercial + NoDerivatives	BY-NC-ND	No	No	No	No

OpenDOAR

Growth of the OpenDOAR Database - Worldwide

OpenDOAR - 30-Mar-2017

29. 3311 repositories 2016-11-1
28. 3203 repositories 2016-7-1
27. 3124 repositories 2016-5-1
26. 3020 repositories 2015-9-1
25. 2912 repositories 2015-5-1
24. 2892 repositories 2015-3-1
23. 2706 repositories 2014-3-1
22. 2617 repositories 2013-11-1
21. 2541 repositories 2013-9-1
20. 2411 repositories 2013-6-1
19. 2300 repositories 2012-10-1



Content	Data	Learning

Cornell University Library
arXiv.org

RePEc

PMC
US National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health

figshare

Harvard Dataverse

Open Science Framework

WORLDWIDE PDB
PROTEIN DATA BANK

MITOPENCOURSEWARE
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

OpenCourseWare

coursera

RODERIC
REPOSITORI DE CONTINGUT LLIURE

RODERIC
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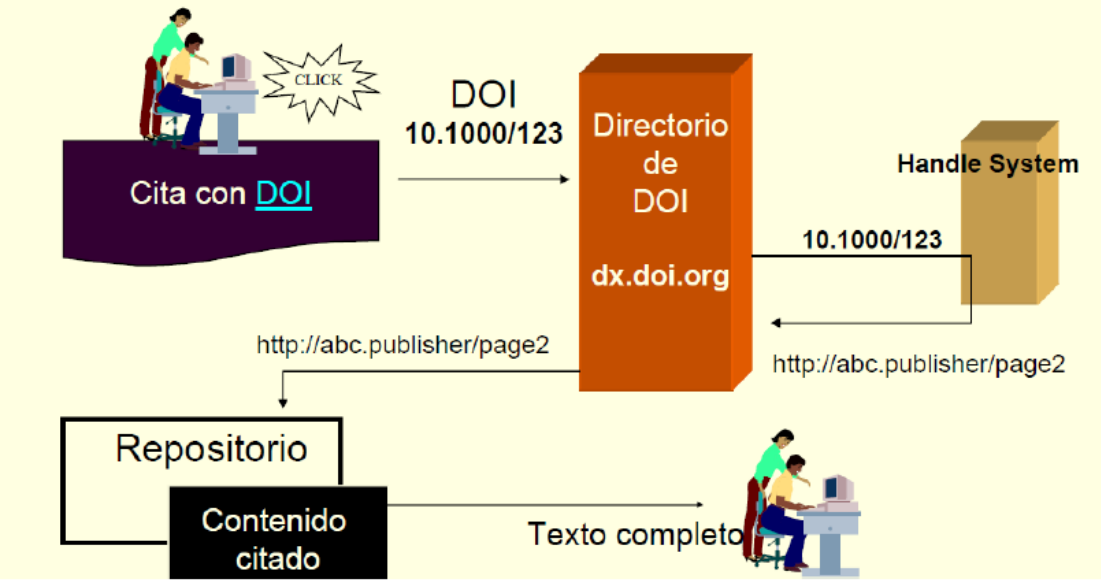
RODERIC
REPOSITORI DE CONTINGUT LLIURE

OpenDOAR

re3data.org

- **What??**
  - Identifier (like ISBN or ISSN)
  - It is assigned to digital objects by the *publisher* (commercial company, research institution, or third part)
    - (i.e. articles, reports, data sets, learning objects)
  - DOIs must be unique and persistent in time
    - even if the object changes its location (or url)
  - Format: 10.7203/SAGVUNTVM.43.346
  - Resolution: https://dx.doi.org/10.7203/SAGVUNTVM.43.346
  - DOIs vs. Handles:
  - https://dx.doi.org/10550/26013

How??



http://dx.doi.org/10.7203/SAGVUNTVM.43.346

Case Study: Pantani-Contador

Manipulating Google Scholar Citations and Google Scholar Metrics: simple, easy and tempting

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ABSTRACT

The launch of Google Scholar Citations and Google Scholar Metrics may provoke a revolution in the research evaluation field as it places within every researcher's reach tools that allow bibliometric measuring. In order to alert the research community over how easily one can manipulate the data and bibliometric indicators offered by Google's products we present an experiment in which we manipulate the Google Citations' profiles of a research group through the creation of false documents that cite their documents, and consequently, the journals in which they have published modifying their H-index. For this purpose we created six documents authored by a faked author and we uploaded them to a researcher's personal website under the University of Granada's domain. The result of the experiment meant an increase of 774 citations in 129 papers (six citations per paper) increasing the authors and journals' H-index . We analyse the malicious effect this type of practices can cause to Google Scholar Citations and Google Scholar Metrics. Finally, we conclude with several deliberations over the effects these malpractices may have and the lack of control tools these tools offer

KEYWORDS
Google Citations / Google Scholar Metrics/ Scientific Journals / Scientific fraud / Citation analysys / Bibliometrics / H Index / Evaluation / Researchers

Referencia bibliográfica recomendada
Delgado López-Cózar, Emilio; Robinson-García, Nicolás; Torres Salinas, Daniel (2012)
Manipulating Google Scholar Citations and Google Scholar Metrics: simple, easy and tempting.
EC3 Working Papers 6: 29 May, 2012

REPOSITORIES

Cornell University Library

arXiv.org > cs > arXiv:1212.0638

Computer Science > Digital Libraries

Manipulating Google Scholar Citations and Google Scholar Metrics: simple, easy and tempting

Emilio Delgado Lopez-Cozar, Nicolas Robinson-Garcia, Daniel Torres-Salinas

(Submitted on 4 Dec 2012 (v1), last revised 21 Feb 2013 (this version, v2))

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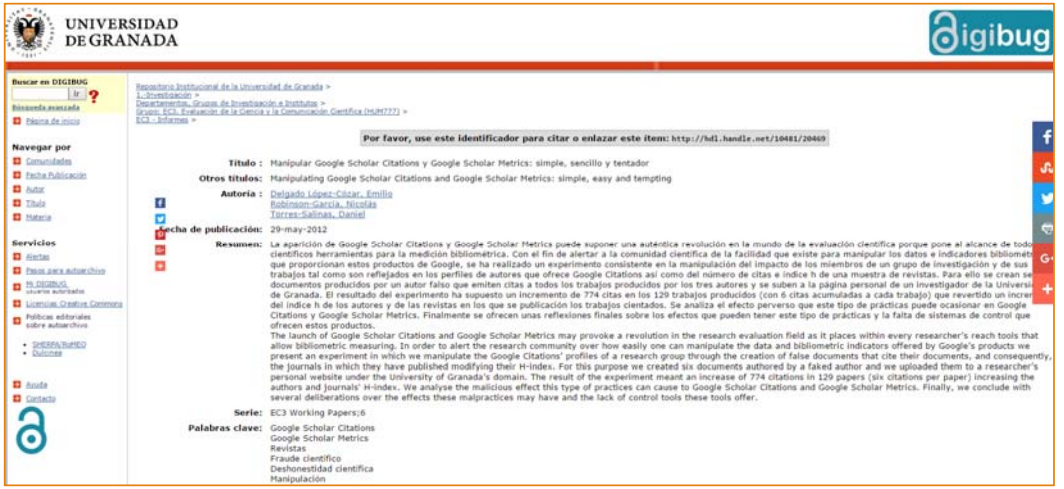

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Título : Manipular Google Scholar Citations y Google Scholar Metrics: simple, sencillo y tentador

Otros títulos: Manipulating Google Scholar Citations and Google Scholar Metrics: simple, easy and tempting

Autoría : Delgado López-Cózar, Emilio
Robinson-García, Nicolás
Torres-Salinas, Daniel

Fecha de publicación: 29-may-2012

Resumen: La aparición de Google Scholar Citations y Google Scholar Metrics puede suponer una auténtica revolución en la mundo de la evaluación científica porque pone al alcance de todos los científicos herramientas para la medición bibliométrica. Con el fin de alertar a la comunidad científica de la facilidad que existe para manipular los datos e indicadores bibliométricos que proporcionan estos productos de Google, se ha realizado un experimento consistente en la manipulación del impacto de los miembros de un grupo de investigación y de sus trabajos tal como son reflejados en los perfiles de autores que ofrece Google Citations así como del número de citas e índice h de una muestra de revistas. Para ello se crean seis documentos producidos por un autor falso que emiten citas a todos los trabajos producidos por los tres autores y se suben a la página personal de un investigador de la Universidad de Granada. El resultado del experimento ha supuesto un incremento de 774 citas en los 129 trabajos producidos (con 6 citas acumuladas a cada trabajo) que revertido un incremento del índice h de los autores y de las revistas en los que se publicación los trabajos citandos. Se analiza el efecto perverso que este tipo de prácticas puede ocasionar en Google Citations y Google Scholar Metrics. Finalmente se ofrecen unas reflexiones finales sobre los efectos que pueden tener este tipo de prácticas y la falta de sistemas de control que ofrecen estos productos.
The launch of Google Scholar Citations and Google Scholar Metrics may provoke a revolution in the research evaluation field as it places within every researcher's reach tools that allow bibliometric measuring. In order to alert the research community over how easily one can manipulate the data and bibliometric indicators offered by Google's products we present an experiment in which we manipulate the Google Citations' profiles of a research group through the creation of false documents that cite their documents, and consequently, the journals in which they have published modifying their H-index. For this purpose we created six documents authored by a faked author and we uploaded them to a researcher's personal website under the University of Granada's domain. The result of the experiment meant an increase of 774 citations in 129 papers (six citations per paper) increasing the authors and journals' H-index. We analyse the malicious effect this type of practices can cause to Google Scholar Citations and Google Scholar Metrics. Finally, we conclude with several deliberations over the effects these malpractices may have and the lack of control tools these tools offer.

Serie: EC3 Working Papers;6

Palabras clave: Google Scholar Citations
Google Scholar Metrics
Revistas
Fraude científico
Deshonestidad científica
Manipulación

http://dx.doi.org/10481/20469

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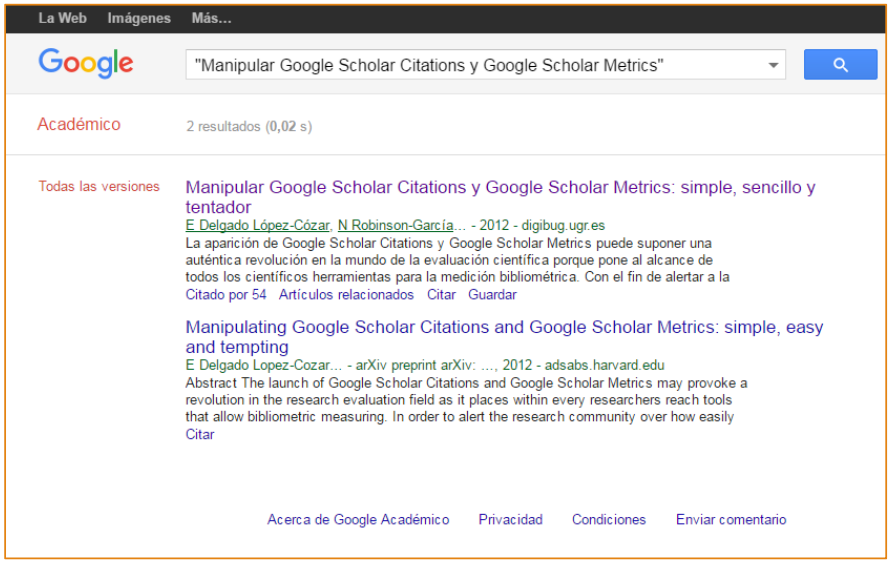

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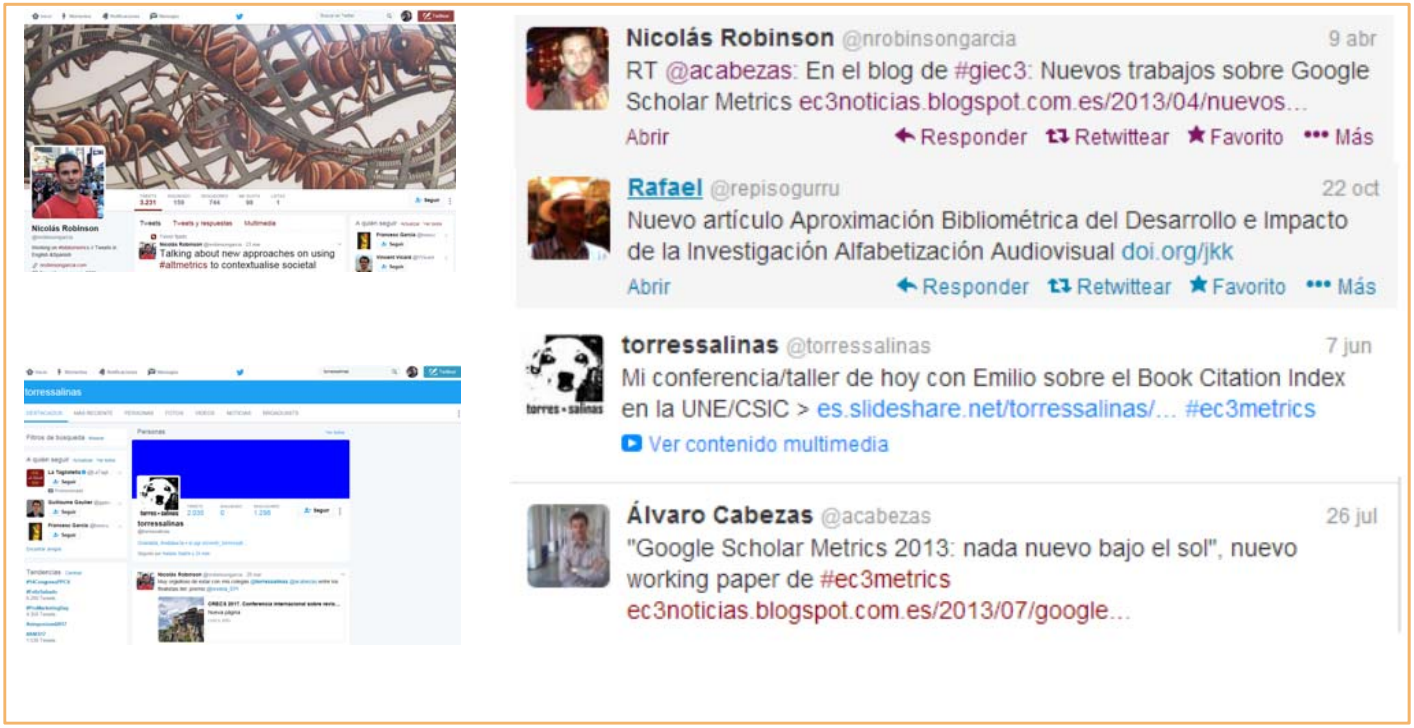

Forums

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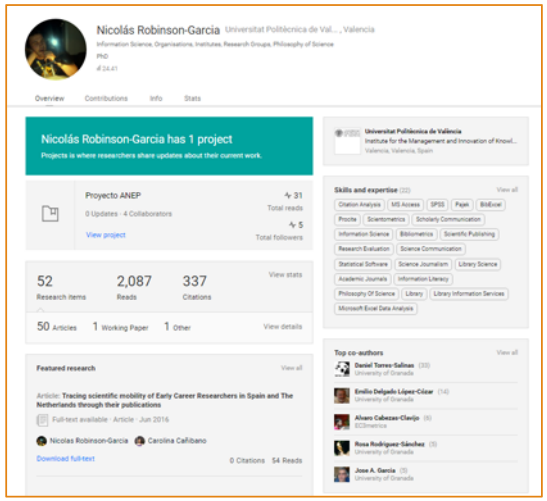
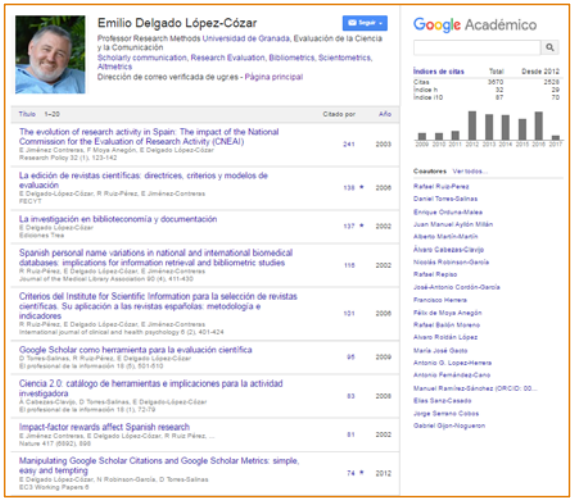
Social networks



ORCID

Google Scholar



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