

Materi 7

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Types of Publication

Full articles/original articles/research articles are often substantial and significant completed pieces of research.

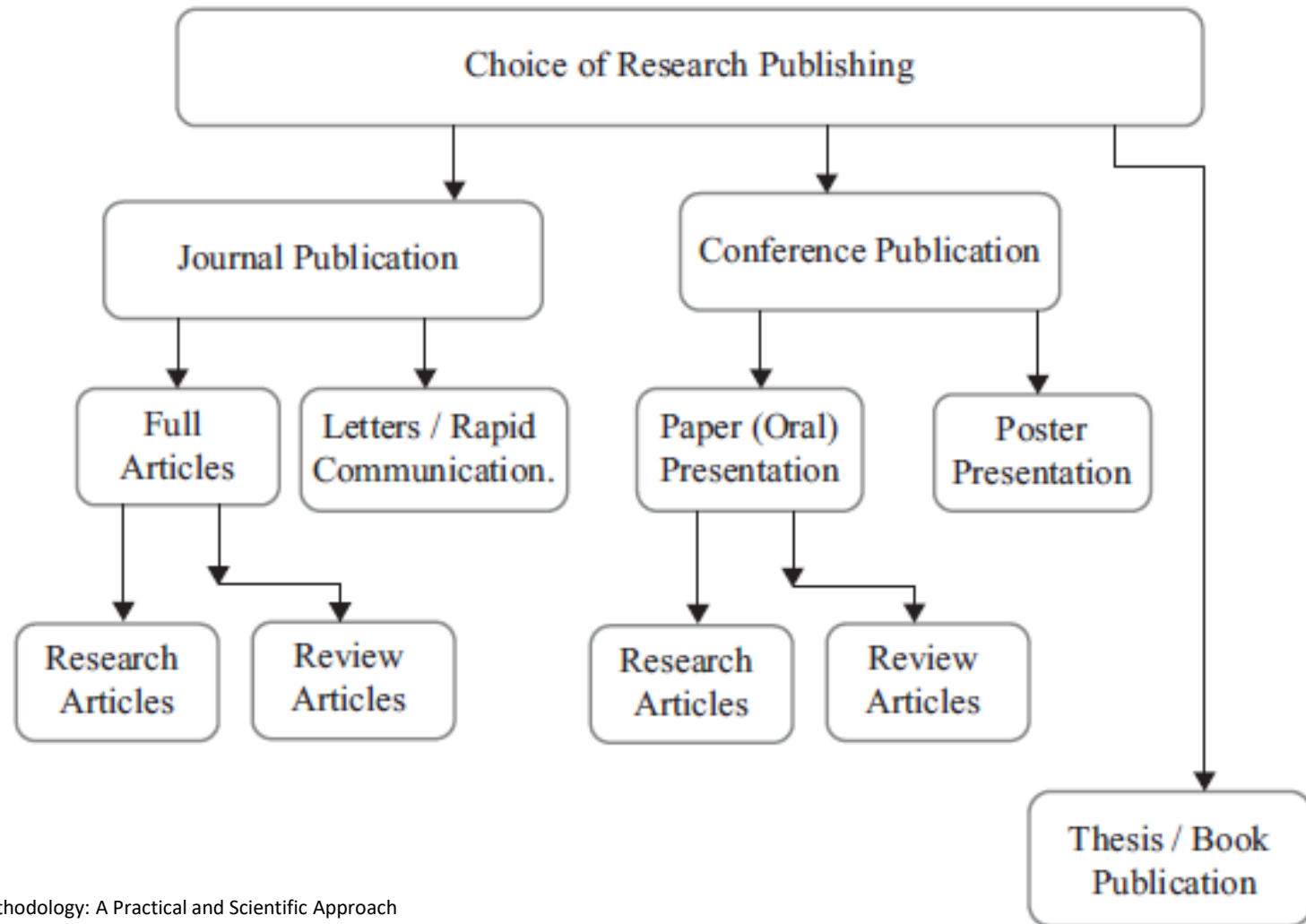
- The page length of these articles is typically four to six printed pages
- It requires sufficiently high quality of the paper, representing the novel methodology and execution of the work
- It presents novel results, fulfilling the expectations of the reviewers and editors with expertise and awareness of recent trends in that domain
- It requires significant contributions in comparison with reported literature

Types of Publication

Review papers/ perspectives details the ongoing developments since the origin of the problem and summarizes reported results. It is not a platform to introduce new information:

- Review papers provide a comparison of two or more theories and evidence of each work
- Review papers should also provide development of new tools, methods, and theories
- Work should also compare various methodologies for same problem with their pros and cons
- A novel insight gained from a wider view of recent progress on a topic, or the recognition of a critical new problem or issue previously unnoticed
- A controversy: two or more camps with competing theories or explanations of a phenomenon, with evidence for each

Types of Publication



Body of Research Paper

Broadly, the body of the research paper usually consist of,

- Title
- Authors name and affiliation
- Abstract and keywords
- Table of contents
- Introduction
- Methodology and proposed algorithm
- Results and discussions
- Conclusion
- References
- Appendices, if any

Body of Reports and Theses

Reports and theses are broadly categorized in to three parts

(i) Preliminary pages includes:

Title page, declaration by researcher, certificate by supervisor, abstract, table of contents, list of figures, list of tables, symbols, acronyms, and their meanings.

(ii) Main body of the theses includes:

The body includes following elements:

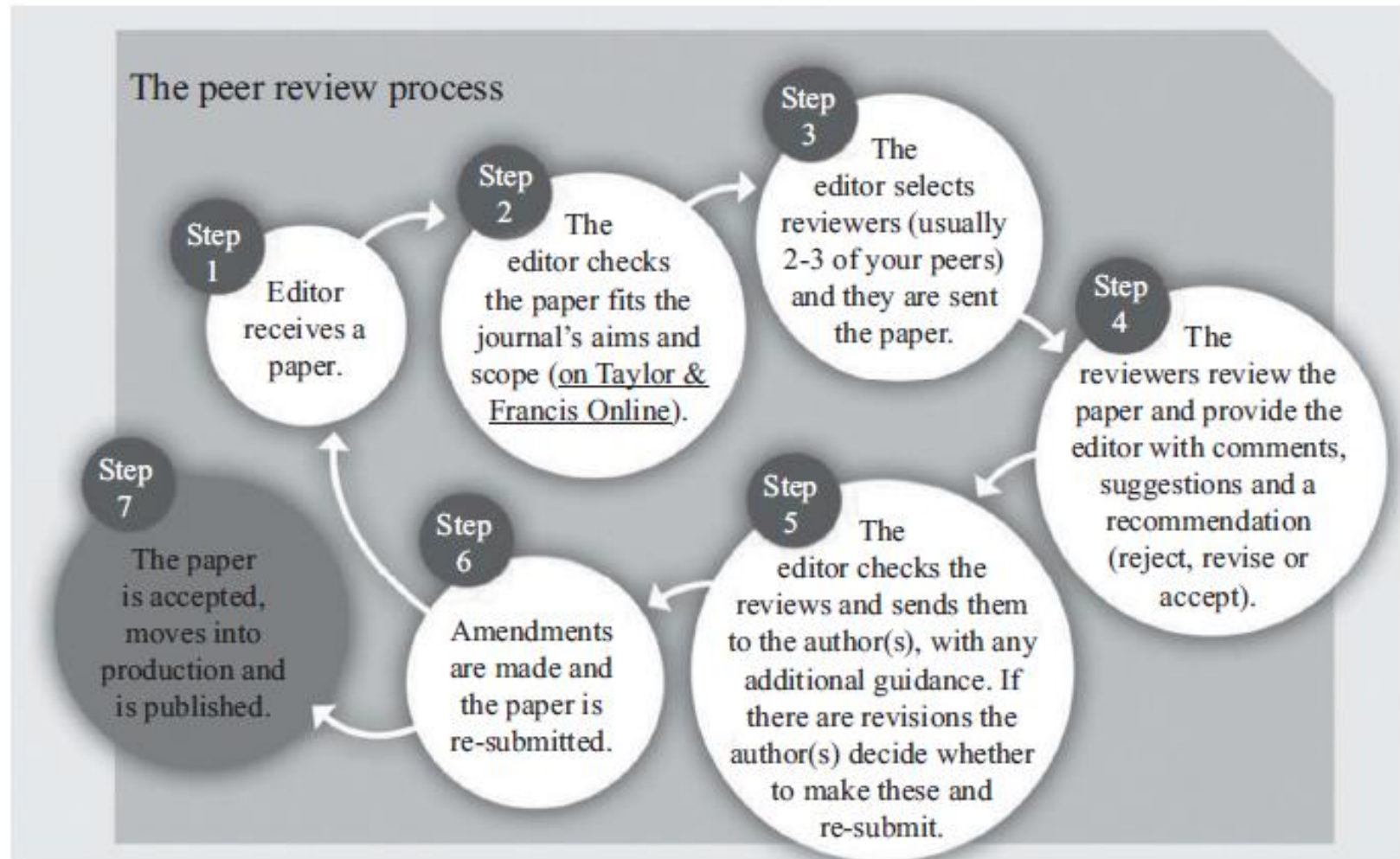
- Introduction
- Literature survey
- Methods used and proposed algorithms
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusions

(iii) Acknowledgments and reference material

It includes these elements:

- Acknowledgments
- Bibliography
- Appendixes

Peer Review Paper



Identifiers to Identify Journals and Research Papers

There are various identifiers/numbers/code formats available to recognize authenticity and originality of published journal. Example- ISSN/DOI/PMID/SSN number:

- **ISSN:** The term International Standard Serial Number could be a distinctive variety to determine a print or electronic periodical (journal) title. ISSN numbers are usually encoded in BARCODE formats and are available on journal itself and/or on publisher's websites, or on 'ISSN.org' for all cases. Moreover, there are some other online websites available for validating or verifying ISSN numbers authenticity and provide necessary information to the author [10–13]
- **DOI:** Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is employed to unambiguously determine objects within the digital setting, for instance a journal article or knowledge set. An Interior is that the symbol of varied entities viz physical, digital or abstract. DOI's syntax is outlined by ISO 26324:2012 info and documentation – Digital Object symbol System (DOI). It's composed of a prefix and suffix: the interior prefix is assigned to a company by an Interior Registration Agency; the suffix for an Interior is made by the organization depositing the Interior for a content item within the Interior system
- **PMID:** PubMed Identifier (PMID) is a unique number allotted to each PubMed citation. PubMed is collection of biomedical literature

Journal Ranking and Journal Metrics

Journal ranking is widely used in academic circles in the evaluation of an academic journal's impact and quality. Journal rankings are intended to reflect the position of a journal in a specific field/domain, the relative difficulty of being published in that journal, and the prestige associated with it. Journal ranking is based on indexes/abstracts given by ISI, SCOPUS, DBLP, Google, and so on.

There are various types of journal metrics. Journal metrics are used in the evaluation of impact and quality of journal. The most usable metrics are:

- Journal impact factor
- SNIP and SJR and CiteScore metrics
- EigenFactor and Article Influence Score
- i10 index
- H index
- Immediacy Index along with cited half-life
- RG Score

Journal Impact Factor

The journal Impact Factor (IF) is revealed each year by Thomson Reuters (now owned by Onex Corporation and Baring Private Equity Asia, and known as Clarivate Analytics). The factor may be a quantitative relation of total range of articles cited in the last two years and total range of articles published in the last two years. If 2017 is the current year, then journal impact factor of 2017 is calculated by the formula:

Journal Impact factor = [Citation 2016 + Citation 2015] / [Publications 2016 + Publications 2015]

Impact factor definition is evolved over the years [14]. The impact factor of reputed journals from IEEE, Springer, Elsevier, and Taylor and Francis are measured by Thomson Reuters.

One can find Journal citation report released by Clarivate Analytics which includes journal covered by Science Citation Index (SCI), Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE) and Social Science Citation Index SSCI journals [3,15].

Few websites are useful to find impact factor of a particular journal [16], one can search by the name of journal, title, or ISSN.

Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP)

Some categories of subject are receiving more citation as compared to others. So measuring only Impact Factors of journal may not be sufficient in some cases of comparing the two journals of different domains. SNIP (Source Normalized Impact per Paper) is the kind of normalization process to normalize the difference in citation potential of different subjects. The process of normalization includes decreasing the raw impact factors of journals in subjects with a higher frequency of citations whereas increasing the raw impact scores for journals covering subjects with relatively fewer citations. It is ratio of impact factor of particular journal to the relative citation potential of that journal in specific domain.

SCImago Journal Ranking (SJR)

Is primarily based on citation facts of the more than 20,000 peer-reviewed journals listed through Scopus from 1996 onward. Citations are weighted, relying at the rank of the mentioning journal. It expresses the average number of weighted citations received in the selected year by the documents published in the selected journal in the three previous years [7]. A weight is given to the citation based on the status of the journals where such citations come from.



Thank You!
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