

LIBRARY GUIDE ON RESEARCH

Part A: Collecting and Managing Research Information

- (i) [Finding the resources](#)
- (ii) [How to Export References \(Bibliography\) from Online Databases](#)
- (iii) [Using Mendeley Reference Manager](#)

Part B: Research Evaluation

i. Citation Analysis:

The number of times a publication has been cited on journals and on citation indexes such as on [Scopus](#) and [Web of Science](#) (formerly known as *ISI Web of Knowledge*).

ii. Journal Metric/Impact/Ranking:

- **H-index** (Hirsch-index) is an [author-level metric](#) that is used to calculate the quality and sustainability of an individual's research outputs (e.g. A h-index of 20 means there are 20 published papers each with at least 20 citations). You can calculate your h-index on [Scopus](#), [Web of Science](#), [Google Scholar](#) and [Publish or Perish](#).

The higher the h-index, the more scholarly output a researcher has.

- **Impact Factor** (IF) is a measure of the frequency with which the average article in a journal has been cited in a particular year. It is used to measure the importance or rank of a journal by calculating the times its articles are cited.

A journal with a high impact factor has articles that are cited often.

How is Impact Factor Calculated?

The calculation is based on a two-year period and involves dividing the number of times articles were cited by the number of articles that are citable.

Calculation of 2021 Impact Factor of a Journal:

A = The number of times articles published in 2019 and 2020 were cited by indexed journals during 2021.

B = The total number of "citable items" published in 2019 and 2020.

$A/B = 2021 \text{ Impact Factor}$

Tools to Measure Journal Impact (Impact Factor):

a) InCites Journal Citation Reports (Clarivate Analytics)

[InCites Journal Citation Reports](#) provides ranking for journals in science, technology and social sciences. The citation data is obtained from journals indexed in [Web of Science](#).

b) [Eigenfactor](#)

Eigenfactor scores can be found in Journal Citation Reports (JCR) or at: www.eigenfactor.org. Eigenfactor uses citation metrics to rank journals and gives weightings to citations from specific journals based on their quality.

A high Eigenfactor score indicates that the journal does not self-cite.

c) SCImago Journal & Country Rank (SJR) (Elsevier)

The [SCImago Journal & Country Rank \(SJR\)](#) is a portal that includes the journals and country scientific indicators developed from the information contained in Scopus database.

d) Scopus Journal Analyzer (SJA) (Elsevier)

The [Scopus Journal Analyzer \(SJA\)](#) provides a view of journal performance in graphs and in table format, enriched with two journal metrics - SCImago Journal & Country Rank (SJR) and Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP). [Scopus Journal Analyzer](#) uses citations from over 20,500 titles in the scientific, technical, medical and social sciences, and arts and humanities.

- Altmetrics:



Definition: Metrics that uses social web activity such as tweets, downloads, Facebook shares, views or linking to assess research impact. Please click [HERE](#) for more details.

A high Altmetric score indicates that an item has received a lot of attention.

- Altmetric data/links is available in [iDiscover](#), the Library's one-stop search tool.
- Altmetric score for a book can be found in [ProQuest Ebook Central](#).

- PlumX Metrics:



Definition: Item (article)-level metrics such as citations, usage, captures, mentions and social media that provide insights, beyond traditional citation metrics, into the ways people interact with individual pieces of research output (articles, conference proceedings, book chapters, and more).

[PlumX Metrics](#) are available on [Scopus](#) records.

Part C: Publishing

(i) Scholarly identity

Researcher ID schemes and online profiles:

- a) Register for ORCiD (Open Researcher and Contributor iD) [here](#)
- b) Register for ResearcherID in Web of Science [here](#)
- c) Register for Google Scholar Citations author profile [here](#)

Researchers can also share their publication via scientific social networks and bookmarking sites:

- a) [LinkedIn](#)
- b) [Academia.edu](#)
- c) [Research Gate](#) - Register for ResearchGate ID [here](#)
- d) [Twitter](#)
- e) [Mendeley](#)
- f) [Zotero](#)

(ii) Assessing journals and publishers

- a) [Beall's List of Predatory / Blacklisted Journals and Publishers](#)
- b) [List of Blacklisted Journal Publishers by Ministry of Higher Education \(MoE\)](#)
- c) [Standalone Journals](#)
- d) [Indicators of predatory / blacklisted journals publishers](#) (under “negative indicators” section) according to Grand Valley State University (GVSU) Libraries.
- e) [Retraction Watch](#) (a blog that tracks retractions of scientific articles in scholarly journals)

(iii) Journal Selection Criteria

- a) [MyCite](#) (Malaysia Citation Index)
- b) [Scopus](#)

(iv) Plagiarism

- a) TAR UMT Plagiarism Guides:
 - Student Plagiarism Policy
 - Guideline on Plagiarism
 - Guideline on Initial Procedure for Plagiarism Investigation

Note: The above guides are available on [Student Intranet/Staff Intranet](#) (Policies/Guidelines > Quality Assurance > Academic Regulatory).

- b) Plagiarism-detection program used in TAR UMT: [Turnitin](#)

Note: For further information on **Turnitin**, please refer to *E-Learning Support* page on [Student Intranet/Staff Intranet](#).

(v) Citation Style

- a) [American Psychological Association \(APA\)](#) - social sciences (anthropology, economics, political science, psychology and sociology).
- b) [Chicago Manual of Style \(CMS, CMOS or CMS or sometimes as Chicago\)](#) - history, social science and humanities.
- c) [Council of Science Editors \(CSE\)](#) - biology, chemistry, mathematics, physics, etc.
- d) [Harvard](#) - humanities and social sciences.
- e) [Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers \(IEEE\)](#) - electrical, electronic and computing.
- f) [Modern Language Association \(MLA\)](#) - humanities.

(vi) Proofreading

- a) [GINGER](#)
- b) [Stick Write](#)
- c) [PaperRater](#)

(vii) Publishing your journal article

- a) [Elsevier's JournalFinder](#)
- b) EndNote Web's [Manuscript Matcher](#) (subscription-based)
- c) [SciRev](#)
- d) [Springer Nature Journal Suggester](#)

(viii) Other Publishing Sources

- a) [How-to Guides](#) (presented by Emerald)

(ix) Publishing Webinars

- a) [Cambridge University Press](#)
- b) [Elsevier](#)
- c) [SAGE Publishing](#)
- d) [Springer Nature](#)
- e) [Wiley](#)