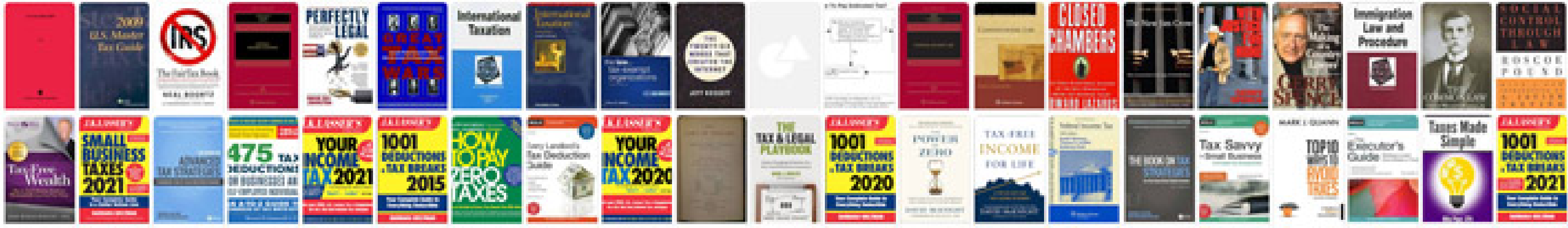

Is researchgate a database

Download

Download

Toggle navigation. Repository details ResearchGate Data. General Institutions Terms Standards Name of repository. Repository URL. Subject s. Researchers can upload data of any type and receive DOIs, detailed statistics and real-time feedback. In Data discovery Section of ResearchGate you can explore the added datasets. Content type s. Keyword s. Persistent identifier s of the repository. Repository type s. Mission statement for designated community. Research data repository language s. Institution name. Identifier s. Contact s. Type s of responsibility. Type of institution. Policies 2. Policy Name. Terms of Service. Intellectual Property Policy. Type of access to research data repository. Type of access to data. Data access restriction type s. Type of data upload. Data upload restriction type s. Persistent identifier system s. Enhanced Publication. Quality management. Metadata standard name. DataCite Metadata Schema. Metadata standard scheme. Metadata standard URL. Metrics: h-index and RG Score. Entry date. Last update. Back to search. Submit a change request. Get a badge. Cite this re3data. To the extent possible under law, re3data. Except where otherwise noted, content on this site is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4. Cite this service: re3data. ResearchGate is a European commercial social networking site for scientists and researchers [2] to share papers, ask and answer questions, and find collaborators. While reading articles does not require registration, people who wish to become site members need to have an email address at a recognized institution or to be manually confirmed as a published researcher in order to sign up for an account. Users may also follow the activities of other users and engage in discussions with them. Users are also able to block interactions with other users. The site has been criticized for sending unsolicited email invitations to coauthors of the articles listed on the site that were written to appear as if the email messages were sent by the other coauthors of the articles a practice the site said it had discontinued as of November [8] and for automatically generating apparent profiles for non-users who have sometimes felt misrepresented by them. As of [update] , it has more than 15 million users, [1] with its largest user-bases coming from Europe and North America. ResearchGate publishes an author-level metric in the form of an "RG Score". RG score is not a citation impact measure. RG Scores have been reported to be correlated with existing author-level metrics, but have also been criticized as having questionable reliability and an unknown calculation methodology. ResearchGate was founded in [11] by virologist Dr. The company's first round of funding, in , was led by the venture capital firm Benchmark. According to The New York Times , the website began with few features, then was developed further based on input from scientists. The company grew from 12 employees in to in ResearchGate's competitors include Academia. A article in BusinessWeek reported that ResearchGate was a "potentially powerful link" in promoting innovation in developing countries by connecting scientists from those nations with their peers in industrialized nations. It also said that ResearchGate had been involved in several notable cross-country collaborations between scientists that led to substantive developments. Academic reception of ResearchGate remains generally positive, as recent reviews of extant literature show an accepting audience with broad coverage of concepts. Although ResearchGate is used internationally, its uptakeâ€"as of â€"is uneven, with Brazil having particularly many users and China having few when compared to the number of publishing researchers. A article in Times Higher Education reported that in a global survey of 20, people who use academic social networking sites, ResearchGate was the dominant network and was twice as popular as others: 61 percent of respondents who had published at least one paper had a ResearchGate profile. In the context of the big deal cancellations by several library systems in the world, the wide usage of ResearchGate was credited as one of the factors which reduced the apparent value of the subscriptions to toll access resources. ResearchGate has been criticized for emailing unsolicited invitations to the coauthors of its users. A study published by the Association for Information Systems in found that a dormant account on ResearchGate, using default settings, generated invitations to 38 people over a month period, and that the user profile was automatically attributed to more than publications. Several studies have looked at the RG score, for which details about how it is calculated are not published. These studies concluded that the RG score was "intransparent and irreproducible", [17] criticized the way it incorporates the journal impact factor into the user score, and suggested that it should "not be considered in the evaluation of academics". It was also found to be strongly positively correlated with Quacquarelli Symonds university rankings at the institutional level, but only weakly with Elsevier SciVal rankings of individual authors. Nature also reported that "Some of the apparent profiles on the site are not owned by real people, but are created automatically â€" and incompletely â€" by scraping details of people's affiliations, publication records and PDFs, if available, from around the web. That annoys researchers who do not want to be on the site, and who feel that the pages misrepresent them â€" especially when they discover that ResearchGate will not take down the pages when asked. ResearchGate has also been criticized for failing to provide safeguards against "the dark side of academic writing", including such phenomena as fake publishers, "ghost journals", publishers with "predatory" publication fees , and fake impact ratings. It has also been criticized for copyright infringement of published works. In September , lawyers representing the International Association of Scientific, Technical, and Medical Publishers STM sent a letter to ResearchGate threatening legal action against them for copyright infringement and demanding them to alter their handling of uploaded articles to include pre-release checking for copyright violations and "Specifically, [for ResearchGate to] end its extraction of content from hosted articles and the modification of any hosted content, including any and all metadata. It would also mean an end to Researchgate's own copying and downloading of published journal article content and the creation of internal databases of articles. ResearchGate has managed to achieve an agreement on article uploading with three other major publishers, Springer Nature , Cambridge University Press and Thieme. Under the agreement, the publishers will be notified when their articles are uploaded but will not be able to premoderate uploads. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Scientific social network launched Archived from the original on Retrieved University of California. The New York Times. Times Higher Education. Bibcode : Natur. Quote 1: ResearchGate is certainly well-known [Quote 2: "They do send you a lot of spam," Billie Swalla says Quote 3: [Quote 8: [Madisch] will not say how many of [the papers available on ResearchGate] have been automatically scraped from freely accessible places elsewhere. Universiteit Utrecht , accessed Archived at the Wayback Machine. Can I still sign up? Elsevier Science. Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology. Archived PDF from the original on Computers in Human Behavior. Exploring the ResearchGate score as an academic metric: Reflections and implications for practice. The Guardian. Archived from the original on 26 August The Next Web. Research Information. Online Information Review. University at Buffalo. Swinburne Library Blog. Swinburne University of Technology. Archived from the original on 10 April ResearchGate automatically emails invitations to your coauthors on your behalf. These invitations are made to look as if they were sent by you but are emailed without your consent. ResearchGate official website. Journal of Pakistan Medical Association. ResearchGate more recently, has been lenient in its policies against this dark side of academic writing. The Crux. Green Tea and Velociraptors. Lenz Caemmerer Attorneys and Notaries. Retrieved â€" via Elsevier. Elsevier Connect. The Scholarly Kitchen. Retrieved 6 October Lisa Janicke Hinchliffe. Coalition for Responsible Sharing. Chemistry World. Retrieved 29 October Social networking services. Kickstart Yahoo! Mash Yahoo! Meme Yik Yak. Software comparison White-label Ning Wall. Social network analysis software Diaspora software Web 2. Social network advertising Social network hosting service Online dating service comparison Mobile. Issues relating to social networking services Privacy issues User gender difference Use in investigations. Books portal Education portal. Categories : Social networking services Employment websites Science websites Scholarly communication Professional networks Online companies of Germany Companies based in Berlin Spammers Internet properties established in Hidden categories: Webarchive template wayback links CS1 Spanish-language sources es CS1 German-language sources de Articles with short description Short description is different from Wikidata Articles containing potentially dated statements from May All articles containing potentially dated statements Articles containing potentially dated statements from All articles with unsourced statements Articles with unsourced statements from June Commons category link is on Wikidata. Namespaces Article Talk. Views Read Edit View history. Help Learn to edit Community portal Recent changes Upload file. Download as PDF Printable version. Wikimedia Commons. Social network service for scientists. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Researchgate. Academia Stack Exchange is a question and answer site for academics and those enrolled in higher education. It only takes a minute to sign up. I recently created a profile on ResearchGate. And to add your publications list it requires you to upload the paper. Is it legal to upload published journal articles on public servers, where everyone can download it for free? First of all, as far as I know, ResearchGate does not require uploading PDF files in order to add your research work to your profile in this website. However, it is very important to explore the possibility of uploading them, as it gives more visibility to your research and makes it available to more people. That is why I think your question is very interesting. As AnonymousMathematician and gawdzilla already said, it all depends on the policy and agreements established by the publisher. You should ask the publisher. Now, I want to add some extra information about the alternatives we have to share our research without breaking any publishing agreement or rule. The editor version : This is the final version of the paper, as it is published in the journal, with all the copyright stuff and so on. It is the final PDF , let us say, the one you normally keep as a record of your research. The author version : This normally refers to an accepted version of the manuscript. It is the version that is finally qualified by the reviewers and accepted to publish by the editor. It is just your manuscript, just raw text and tables and figures and so on , not usually formatted with the final journal style. Sometimes it is also called a postprint version. A preprint version: It is also a sort of author version, but it usually refers to the submitted manuscript version before the reviewers do their job. It is the first submitted version of your manuscript. Now, if you want to make your research as visible and accessible as possible in ResearchGate or other scientific social networks such as Academia. Let us see:. You can upload the author version. You should also check with the publisher if you are allowed to do so. Sometimes there is an embargo or vesting period and, after that period, you are allowed to publish or distribute the author version of your paper on your own. You can upload the preprint version. Publishers normally allow authors to publish or distribute preprints of their manuscripts, normally as technical reports. Anyway, you should ask the publisher, just in case. If none of the above options apply, then you always have the option of adding this text at the end of the 'abstract' field in the ResearchGate record for your paper:. In my case, I usually publish the preprint version of my papers as technical reports in the official repository of my university department. It is a quite common practice among some researchers in my field. Among other benefits, it prevents evil reviewers or editors to copy or plagiarise your research. Anyway, as I told you above, you should check with the publisher whether you are allowed to do so or not. I will upload the author version in February , when the month embargo period finishes, according to the publisher rules. But the preprint is quite different from the final version in this case, so when I am allowed to upload the author version, it will replace the current preprint version. As a final remark, please, notice that it is not technically the same publish a research paper than just disseminate , distribute or propagate it. However, I have used them as synonyms in this answer, as sometimes it makes no real difference in the context of your question. Hope it helps. Any comments to this answer will be welcomed. It is always good to learn new things It depends on the publishing agreement you signed, which should specify which rights the authors and the publisher hold. The allocation of rights depends on the journal and the field you are working in , and sometimes there are modifications or addenda for a specific paper. You should keep copies of the publishing agreements for your papers, precisely so you can refer to them at times like this. If you don't have them, you can get an approximation by looking on the journal's website to see what their current policies are. The policies could have changed over time and in principle the publisher could still enforce a stricter policy you agreed to in the past , but it's probably safe to post a paper online if the publisher allows it as part of the current publishing agreement. If you're feeling nervous, you could always ask the publisher whether you could follow the terms of the current publishing agreement for your paper that was published long ago. In most cases, is not legal at all. Normally you should only post the author version or post-print which is an accepted version of the manuscript. And always respect the embargo period months Anyway, you should always check your Copyright Transfer Agreement. In many cases it's legal to post the author version in your institutional repository but not in ResearchGate. I've attended publishing talks from publishers. As advised by some above, it is necessary to check with the publisher for publishing guidelines. Usually, you have to wait for the paper to be published. Then, if the publisher allows, you can upload your manuscript copy. When you published your paper, you did transfer the copyright to the publisher. You did have to at least agree to, or even sign the "Copyright transfer form". Different publishers have different default policies regarding the rights, retained by the authors I am talking here about Springer, Elsevier, IEEE, etc. Some of them allow you the publication of your paper on your page, but not on specialized sites like Researchgate , since those are their direct competition. Some of them allow you only the publication of final submitted manuscript, before publisher's editing was applied, on your web page, etc. Please read the copyright policy of individual journal or even better, publisher. In case of conference papers, it depends on the publisher of the proceedings - if the organizers did publish the proceedings themselves without the external publishing house, ask them but usually they will be fine with publication elsewhere. Sign up to join this community. The best answers are voted up and rise to the top. Is it legal to add your publications to ResearchGate? Ask Question. Asked 5 years, 5 months ago. Active 4 years, 1 month ago. Viewed 31k times. Improve this question. You don't even have to upload your papers. Or did they change anything in the past couple of days? Don't use researchgate at all. Anony-Mousse in my field, plenty of senior scholars are on ResearchGate, and it's the first place many people look for things. Show 5 more comments. Active Oldest Votes. Normally, there are several versions of a paper till it gets finally published: a. So, in fact, I've listed them in a sort of reverse chronological order. Let us see: You can upload the final editor version of your paper, as long as the publisher allows you to do that, but I do not think this happens very often. But, anyway, you have to follow and stick to the final publishing agreement and see if you are allowed to distribute your paper by yourself, etc. Improve this answer. Vicent Vicent 7 7 silver badges 19 19 bronze badges. Add a comment. Anonymous Mathematician Anonymous Mathematician k 17 17 gold badges silver badges bronze badges. Researchgate recently added a binding arbitration clause to their terms of service, taking effect 1 Dec I stronger encourage people to delete their accounts. As mentioned in the other answers, it depends on your contract with your publisher. Franck Dernoncourt Franck Dernoncourt 30k 21 21 gold badges silver badges bronze badges. BUT do always check with the publisher in question to avoid violating any terms. Sign up or log in Sign up using Google. Sign up using Facebook. Sign up using Email and Password. Post as a guest Name. Email Required, but never shown. Featured on Meta. Opt-in alpha test for a new Stacks editor. Visual design changes to the review queues. Linked Related Hot Network Questions. Question feed. Academia Stack Exchange works best with JavaScript enabled. To browse Academia. Skip to main content. Log In Sign Up. Papers People. Abstrak Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui problematika apa saja yang dialami oleh anak-anak dari Children of God di tengah pandemi COVID ini. Munculnya virus COVD yang mewabawah di Indonesia dan seluruh dunia ini berdampak kepada seluruh aspek yang ada, pandemic ini mempunyai efek domino termasuk mempengaruhi aktivitas anak-anak yang harus berada dirumah untuk mencegah penularan virus agar tidak semakin meluas. Yang menjadi latar belakang dari penelitian ini adalah karena adanya problematika yang dihadapi oleh anak Children of God GKMI Sungai Yordan yang harus stay at home. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dengan menggunakan teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan wawancara. COVID become an epidemic on Indonesia and all over the world have the impact to all aspects, this pandemic has a domino effect including to the activities of young people who must be stay at home to prevent transmission of the COVID virus. This research used descriptive qualitative approach with interview. Save to Library. The paper describes the first stage of a comprehensive study of the academic social network ResearchGate. The theoretical concept involves the analysis of academic social networks as complex sociotechnical systems for the production, distribution and accumulation of scientific information. Hence, academic social networks are considered both as an environment and as an instrument of scientific communication. In turn ASNS as an instrument is a comprehensive system for archiving scientific information, indexing content, and ensuring information flows. Particular attention is paid to the ratio of formal and informal scientific communication in the context of information glut, which determines new types of practices. The focus is on the macro-characteristics of the platform â€" the distribution of all users by country and scientific discipline. The data obtained are visualized with the mapping method and the form of multivariate graphs made by the method of proportional areas. The paper reports the results of pilot research, which allows to study the social dynamics of ResearchGate academic social network. Particular attention is paid to testing the trends of disciplinary homogenization and social globalization evidence from this site. The attained results provide the broadest picture of the ResearchGate social structure at the moment. The characteristic of the general population, in contrast to the use of local samples, allows to overcome a number of limitations associated with representativeness. The developed research design made possible to fix the semi-annual global dynamics of the social structure of the network, which allows us to test local hypotheses throughout the platform. We also believe that such research design will provide a number of new questions and results, which will increase the heuristic potential of studying scientific communication on the Internet. Background: The emergence of web 2. This study aimed to provide a clear image of faculty members' activities The Spearman's correlation coefficient was used to detect the correlation between RG variables and the 2 mentioned databases. The average RG score was This indicates a positive and strong correlation between RG variables and Scopus and Google Scholar indicators, while the RG indicators were more correlated with Google Scholar than Scopus. Conclusion: Due to the essential role of self-archiving in the visibility, citation rate, and creation of further international collaborations, it is recommended that Iranian scholars consider using the Academic Social Networks like RG to enhance their online international contributions. Perpetual Motion Machine Interactive Stats excel file. Triggers and strategies related to the collaborative information-seeking behaviour of researchers in ResearchGate. Purpose The purpose of this paper is to identify the triggers, strategies and outcomes of collaborative information-seeking behaviours of researchers on the ResearchGate social networking site. The sample was limited to the Ph. Qualitative interviews were used for data collection. Findings Based on the findings of the study, informal communications and complex information needs lead to a decision to use collaborative information-seeking behaviour. Also, easy access to sources of information and finding relevant information were the major positive factors contributing to collaborative information-seeking behaviour of the ResearchGate users. Analysis of information-seeking behaviour showed that ResearchGate users bridged the information gap by internalizing new knowledge, making collaborative decisions and increasing their work's visibility. In the digital era, technological transformations and rapid development of internet platforms create immense possibilities for the academic community and students to get knowledge, transfer, disseminate, generate new ideas and establish In the digital era, technological transformations and rapid development of internet platforms create immense possibilities for the academic community and students to get knowledge, transfer, disseminate, generate new ideas and establish new collaborations. Different platforms of knowledge accumulation and dissemination are rapidly being developed and improved in the internet. Network academic communities are established that join professionals having the same interests and facilitate the process of exchange of research products and deliverables. In this regard, one of the well known platforms is ResearchGate. Considering the above mentioned, the author of the article aims at exploring the level of representation of Armenian higher education institutions at ResearchGate network. The Article also touches upon the remarks among academic community regarding RG Score reputation index developed by ResearchGate. Multiplicative effect interconnected to the activeness of representatives of higher education institutions in such platforms was described. As a result of the current research, it was drawn out that Armenian universities are not presented sufficiently at ResearchGate platform. Moreover, majority of Armenian higher education institutions do not have an institutional profile in the presented platform. Possible reasons of weak representation were analyzed. At seven focus groups held across the United States, natural resources professionals were asked how they preferred to find the science they needed to do their jobs. Although searching for science on-line was mentioned in all groups, and Although searching for science on-line was mentioned in all groups, and by all demographics, how search results were used differed. Early-career professionals used them to find scientific articles to read. Mid- to late-career professions used them to identify author s to contact to discuss results. Open access articles were highly preferred. Viewing webinars and videos were also mentioned frequently. Webinars are falling out of favor while short videos are becoming more popular. Attending scientific meetings remains a preferred approach, but professionals later in their their career like them for different reasons than early-career professionals. The two career cohorts also differ in why the like electronic newsletters. Rapid adoption of new technologies to disseminate science is impacting professionals no matter where they are in their careers. Graduation in Bible Studies Institute - structural approach. Business developments and changing expectations over sharing digital content may also Business developments and changing expectations over sharing digital content may also undermine the impact of the ongoing cases against ResearchGate and Georgia State University. Stakeholders should consider these limitations when deciding how to resolve scholarly publishing disputes. The social networking sites are now, vital in our daily lives. The academic social networking sites are helping the academicians and researchers to communicate, collaborate, expertise and edify one another. There are many academic social There are many academic social networking sites are emerging and they are open, user friendly and easy to be a part of it. They are effectively used by the scholarly community for different purposes. ResearchGate is one of the much utilizing academic networking sites in the midst of the academicians and researchers all over the world. This paper discusses on objectives, importance and highlights of ResearchGate and its utilization in Tamilnadu State Universities in terms of publication, membership, total RG scores and top departments with members. Scientific online communication: The strategic landscape of ResearchGate users. This paper presents the results of research aimed at studying the interrelations of scientists' online communications and their real academic achievements using the example of ResearchGate RG. The goals of the study are to discover the The goals of the study are to discover the spectrum of communication practices of RG users, and define the influence of institutional factors and demographic characteristics on the users' network activity. The sample consisting of RG profiles is composed using a Web Scraping approach. Cluster analysis of the data reveals three clusters of RG users according to these practices 'representation' and 'exchange'. The study found that neither age nor status influence the network activity. However, ranking the institutional affiliation of users demonstrated the influence of institutional factors on their network behaviour. Dushina Svetlana. ABSTRAK Masalah mewujudkan ketahanan pangan di Indonesia salah satunya adalah ketersediaan peta lahan sawah yang akurat dan terkini untuk mengontrol produktivitas tanaman padi agar stabil. Dalam hal pengadaan peta lahan sawah menggunakan Dalam hal pengadaan peta lahan sawah menggunakan citra satelit resolusi tinggi, kecenderungan menggunakan metode klasifikasi visual sangat tinggi, karena kurangnya kajian-kajian penggunaan metode klasifikasi digital yang dapat dijadikan referensi untuk melakukan analisis objek tertentu melalui citra satelit resolusi tinggi, seperti halnya dalam pekerjaan pemetaan lahan sawah Kementan tahun Penelitian ini ditujukan untuk melakukan analisis dan validasi hasil survey luas sawah tahun Kementerian Pertanian berdasarkan pendekatan klasifikasi Object Based Image Analysis OBIA. Aspek yang dibandingkan adalah klasifikasi area sawah dari kedua metode tersebut. Uji akurasi dilakukan antara hasil Audit Lahan Baku Sawah Menggunakan Citra Satelit Resolusi Tinggi tahun dengan hasil klasifikasi lahan sawah yang diperoleh dari proses klasifikasi digital berbasis objek. Pada penelitian ini, Pendekatan OBIA yang digunakan pada klasifikasi fase lahan sawah efektif diterapkan, terutama pada pemilihan kombinasi parameter terbaik untuk segmentasi dan pemilihan parameter terbaik untuk klasifikasi. ABSTRACT One of problems in creating food preservation in Indonesia is the availability of the precise and newest ricefield maps to control the productivity of rice-plant in order to maintain stability. In the matter of providing ricefield maps using high-resolution satellite images, the tendency of using visual classification method is very high, because of the lack of theories of the use of digital classification methods that can be used as references to do the analysis of certain objects via high-resolution satellite images, like in the work of Ministry of Agriculture ricefield mapping in This research is aimed to do the analysis and verification for the survey result of Ministry of Agriculture ricefield area back in based on Object Based Image Analysis OBIA classification approach. The aspects to be compareed of the classification of the ricefield from both methods. Accuracy test is being done between the result of audit of ricefield using satellite image high-resolution in the year of with the result of ricefield classification obtained from the object-based digital classification process. On this research, through OBIA classification approach, the result obtained of the width of the ricefield effectively implemented, especially in the selection of the best combination of parameters for segmenting and selecting the best parameters for classification. Spanish academics and social networking sites: Use, non-use, and the perceived advantages and drawbacks of Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, ResearchGate, and Academia. We analyse 18 in-depth interviews conducted with Spanish university We analyse 18 in-depth interviews conducted with Spanish university professors chosen according to their disciplines, academic ranks and level of use. Our findings confirm prior research based on the uses and gratifications theory. In addition, academics need to manage different personal identities in each SNS they use. In the landscape of Open Science, Open Data OD plays a crucial role as data are one of the most basic components of research, despite their diverse formats across scientific disciplines. Opening up data is a recent concern for policy Opening up data is a recent concern for policy makers and researchers, as the basis for good Open Science practices. The common factor underlying these new practicesâ€”the relevance of promoting Open Data circulation and reuseâ€”is mostly a social form of knowledge sharing and construction. However, while data sharing is being strongly promoted by policy making and is becoming a frequent practice in some disciplinary fields, Open Data sharing is much less developed in Social Sciences and in educational research. In this study, practices of OD publication and sharing in the field of Educational Technology are explored. The aim is to investigate Open Data sharing in a selection of Open Data repositories, as well as in the academic social network site ResearchGate. The 23 Open Datasets selected across five OD platforms were analysed in terms of a the metrics offered by the platforms and the affordances for social activity; b the type of OD published; c the FAIR Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability, and Reusability data principles compliance; and d the extent of presence and related social activity on ResearchGate. The results show a very low social activity in the platforms and very few correspondences in ResearchGate that highlight a limited social life surrounding Open Datasets. Future research perspectives as well as limitations of the study are interpreted in the discussion. Juliana Raffaghelli. Resources, media, networks and future of onomastic studies. My aim is to give a general overview of sources of various information on onomastic studies. Here I argue that onomastic blogs and social network groups may function as an interface between the onomastic community and the public, hence Here I argue that onomastic blogs and social network groups may function as an interface between the onomastic community and the public, hence they may be particularly well suited for public outreach and science communication. I will clarify where and how we could be informed about onomastic events and publications, what kind of available sources web pages, blogs, newsletters, Facebook and Twitter communities, bibliographies, etc. Working in cooperation with various scientists and new media in pursuit of onomastic information improves the connectivity of onomasticians worldwide. Finally, I will address the issue of the possible onomastic future. Introduction: It is essential to evaluate the impact of scientific publications through citation analysis in citation indexes. In addition, scientometric measures of social media also should be assessed. These measures include how many These measures include how many times the publications were read, viewed, and downloaded. The present study aimed to assess the scientific output of scholars at Kashan University of Medical Sciences by the end of March based on scientometric measures of Scopus, ResearchGate, and Mendeley. Methods:

A survey method was used to study the articles published in Scopus journals by scholars at Kashan University of Medical Sciences by the end of March The required data were collected from Scopus, ResearchGate, and Mendeley. The data were analyzed with descriptive statistics. Also, the Spearman correlation was used between the number of views of articles in ResearchGate with citation number of the articles in Scopus and reading frequency of the articles in Mendeley with citation number in Scopus were examined using the Spearman correlation in SPSS Results: Five-hundred and thirty-three articles were indexed in the Scopus Citation Database by the end of March Collectively, those articles were cited 1, times. The results showed that there was a positive correlation between the number of views of the articles in ResearchGate and Mendeley and the number of citations of the articles in Scopus. Conclusion: Coverage and the number of visitors were higher in ResearchGate than in Mendeley. The increase in the number of views of articles in ResearchGate and Mendeley also increased the number of citations of the papers. Social networks, such as ResearchGate and Mendeley, also can be used as tools for the evaluation of academics and scholars based on the scientific research they have conducted. Mohammad Sabahi Bidgoli. Purpose: The purpose of the present research is a comparative study of the impact of ResearchGate indicators on increasing citation counts of top Clinical Medicine articles of Iranian and Turkish Researchers in the Essential Science Purpose: The purpose of the present research is a comparative study of the impact of ResearchGate indicators on increasing citation counts of top Clinical Medicine articles of Iranian and Turkish Researchers in the Essential Science Indicators database of WOS. Methodology: This is an applied research and has been conducted using scientometric methods. Article title, the number of citation counts, publishing year and Author of "Hot papers" and "Highly Cited papers" Top articles of Iranian 60 and Turkish researchers was extracted from ESI. Then the number of readership and citation counts of articles was extracted from ResearchGate. Findings: Spearman correlation test results showed that the number of citation counts in ESI have a significant positive correlation with the number of citation counts in Researchgate. However this statistical test also showed there isn't significant positive correlation between the number of ResearchGate Readership counts and the ESI number of citation counts. Conclusion: Self-archiving in scientific social networking sites such as ResearchGate may have effect on visibility of the articles which may also affect their received citations. Related Topics. Follow Following. Medical Journals. Affordance Theory. Google AdWords. Politica Economica. Digital Imaging Devices. Ads help cover our server costs. Remember me on this computer. Enter the email address you signed up with and we'll email you a reset link. Need an account? Click here to sign up. Whether you are writing a thesis, dissertation, or research paper it is a key task to survey prior literature and research findings. Especially, you will be looking for trusted resources, most likely peer reviewed research articles. Academic research databases make it easy to locate the literature you are looking for. We have compiled the top list of trusted academic resources to help you get started with your research:. Scopus is one of the two big commercial, bibliographic databases that cover scholarly literature from almost any discipline. Beside searching for research articles, Scopus also provides academic journal rankings, author profiles, and an h-index calculator. Web of Science also known as Web of Knowledge is the second big bibliographic database. Usually, academic institutions provide either access to Web of Science or Scopus on their campus network for free. PubMed is the number one resource for anyone looking for literature in medicine or biological sciences. For education sciences, ERIC is the number one destination. IEEE Xplore is the leading academic database in the field of engineering and computer science. It's not only journal articles, but also conference papers, standards and books that can be search for. ScienceDirect is the gateway to the millions of academic articles published by Elsevier. The DOAJ is very special academic database since all the articles indexed are open access and can be accessed freely of charge. JSTOR is another great resource to find research papers. Any article published before in the United States is available for free and JSTOR also offers scholarships for independent researchers. Guides Research Academic Databases. The top list of academic research databases. What is Scopus? What is Web of Science? What is PudMed? Scopus 2. Web of Science 3. PubMed 4. ERIC 5. IEEE Xplore 6. ScienceDirect 7. Learn all about database management software, its features. A Database Management Software or DBMS software is used for storing, manipulating, and managing data, such as format, names of fields, and record and file structures in a database environment. Users can construct their own databases using a DBMS to satisfy their business requirements. Database design also supports the creation, design, implementation, and maintenance of an organization-wide data management system. It receives a command from a database administrator DBA and prompts the system to perform the necessary action. These instructions can be about loading, retrieving, or modifying existing data in the system. Over the years, new DBMS software has been introduced with different architecture and application focus. One such example of database software is advanced database systems that meet the requirements of modern-day database applications in terms of offering data modeling, data integration capabilities, support for multimedia data, etc. A database can store different data in several ways. Some of the types of data that can be stored in a database are:. A database management software features data independence, as the storage mechanism and formats can be changed without altering the entire application within the database. For example, a common DBMS tool, MySQL, a free business database software, is a high-performance database software that helps enterprise users build scalable database applications. Similarly, the features of FoxPro include creating, adding, editing, and removing information from a database. In a database, the chances of data duplication are quite high as several users use one database. A DBMS reduces data repetition and redundancy by creating a single data repository that can be accessed by multiple users, even allowing easy data mapping while performing ETL. Most organizational data is stored in large databases. A DBMS helps maintain these databases by enforcing user-defined validation and integrity constraints, such as user-based access. When handling large amounts of data, security becomes the top-most concern for all businesses. Only they can modify the database and control user access, making the database more secure. All other users are restricted, depending on their access level. By implementing a database management system, organizations can create a standardized way to use files and ensure consistency of data with other systems and applications. Manipulating and streamlining advanced data management systems is essential. The application of an advanced database system allows using the same rules to all the data throughout the organization. A database management software features and supports a multi-user environment, allowing several users to access and work on data concurrently. It also supports several views of the data. As a database is typically accessed by multiple operators simultaneously, these operators may need different database views. For example, operator A may want to print a bank statement, whereas Operator B would want to only check the bank balance. Although both are querying the same database, they will be presented with different views. In addition to the above-mentioned features, it is also important to look for qualities of a good database system, such as it should represent logical structures of the problem, eliminate redundant data storage, and offer good data access. To communicate database updates and queries, DBMS language is used. Different types of database languages are explained below:. There are different database management system, which can be broadly classified into four types. The most popular type of DBMS software include:. A hierarchical DBMS organizes data in a tree-like arrangement, in the form of a hierarchy, either in a top-down or bottom-up design. The hierarchy is defined by a parent-child relationship, where a parent may have numerous children, but children can only have a single parent. This type of DBMS commonly includes one-to-one and one-to-many relationships. A one-to-one relationship exists when a parent has a single child. Whereas, in a one-to-many relationship, a parent has multiple children. As data is hierarchical , it becomes a complicated network, if one-to-many relationships are disrupted. Figure 1. The advantages of the network database model are that records are arranged in a graph that can be accessed via numerous data paths. In this database structure, a child can have multiple parents. Therefore, it allows you to model more intricate relationships. The ability to build more relationships among different data types makes these databases more efficient. A relational model is one of the most extensively used arrangements for organizing databases. It normalizes data and organizes it as logically independent tables. The data is stored in fixed structures and manipulated using SQL. Shared data depicts relationships between different tables. As data in a table can reference similar data in another table, it preserves the reliability of the connections between them. This is called referential integrity, which is a critical concept in this database model. Objects with similar values and operations are grouped as classes. As this type of database integrates with object-oriented programming languages and utilizes an identical representation model, programmers can leverage the uniformity of a single programming environment. Figure 4. One of the main advantages of DBMS is that it allows users onsite as well as remote to easily share the data by following the correct authorization protocols. It provides operators access to well-managed data. As a result, they can rapidly respond to variations in the environment. By using database management software, you can yield speedy responses to impromptu queries as the data is properly managed and up-to-date. In case of any ad hoc query, the database management software returns a response known as the query result set to the application. The threats of data security breaches become more pronounced when several users access the database. A database management software offers better implementation of data confidentiality and safety guidelines through controlled user access. The company can quickly see how activities in one division of the organization influence other divisions. One of the uses of database management software is to provide access to well-managed data, making it possible for users to make accurate and timely decisions. It offers a streamlined framework to enable data quality initiatives, improving data management procedures and yielding better-quality information. Streamlined data access software, along with the tools that convert data into valuable information, enable operators to make swift, knowledgeable decisions. What is the function of a database management system? Following are some of the applications of DBMS based in different verticals:. All of these applications of database management software are also often called database management software examples and they serve the same purpose i. Database control is the job of enforcing certain regulations to ensure that correct data is sent to authentic users. The three main aspects of database control are authentication, access rights, and integrity constraints. Therefore, all data must be aligned with integrity regulation and guarded against unauthorized users. Database control is one of the main tasks of a DBA or database administrator. A DBMS is a collection of programs that allows data to be stored in, reformed,

geo tracker fuel pump relay location
1999 clk 430
2006 cadillac sts wiring diagram

and extracted from a database. There are several kinds of database management systems, four of the most popular database management systems are discussed in this article. The terms hierarchical, relational, object-oriented, and network all denote the way a database management software organizes data internally. All in all, a DBMS offers a simplified way to store enterprise data with improved data security, less redundancy, and faster data access. This site uses functional cookies and external scripts to improve your experience. Which cookies and scripts are used and how they impact your visit is specified on the left. You may change your settings at any time. Your choices will not impact your visit. NOTE: These settings will only apply to the browser and device you are currently using. Figure 2. Figure 3. My settings. Privacy Settings Google Analytics Privacy Settings This site uses functional cookies and external scripts to improve your experience. Google Analytics Statistics Enable.