#1: Getting Started

Setting up

1) Search

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Example: &quot;white oak&quot; or &quot;quercus alba&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Bergström CT, Wallen K*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Author</td>
<td>Aberdeen Lung Cancer Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication Name</td>
<td>Czech Journal of Food Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication Year</td>
<td>1999, 2003-2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Emory Univ, Dept Biol, Atlanta, GA 30329 USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Agency</td>
<td>Australian Research Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant number</td>
<td>P01^, DP0342590</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Your Subscribed Citation Databases

1. **Select Time Range** – Default is all years

   Note: This varies, if the institution has subscribed to 10 years of back files, you will only be able to see 2003 – 2012 (10 years) + Present Year (2013) of records.

   **Things to remember, the deeper the back files, the higher chances of searching for more highly cited articles for your research areas.**

2. **Citation Databases** – Only your institution’s subscription will appear here.

   i.e. If your institution only subscribe to Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-Expanded), you will only see this database.

   Likewise, the depth of the back files will also reflect in the same sentence

   Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) – 1900-present

   The above example meant that I have back files dated to 1900 years (*over a century of historical records*)

   *Back files will also determine the number of influential articles (highly cited ones) that you can search and read on, the deeper the number of years, the more highly cited articles will appear in your search.*

   *It will also affect the accuracy of counting an author’s H-index*

3. **Auto completion for your keyword search** *(Applies to publication name)*
#2: Researcher’s Workflow

**Topic Selection**

- Start with a topic → Nanoelectronics and Materials → Search

- Sort by “Times Cited – highest to lowest”
Refine Large Search Results

You searched for: TOPIC: (Malan)

Refine Results

Further streamline your searches through:

1) 250 Narrow Web of Science Categories
2) Document Types (Articles, Reviews etc.)
3) 150 Broad Research Areas
4) Authors
5) Group Authors
6) Editors
7) Source Titles (Journal Titles)
8) Book Series Titles
9) Conference Titles
10) Publication Years
11) Organisations-Enhanced (Institutions/Entities)
12) Funding Agencies
13) Languages
14) Countries/Territories
15) Open Access (How many articles fall under Open Access)
Refine Large Search Results

- My research area is more on “Material Science Multidisciplinary” and “Nanoscience Nanotechnology”, hence under Web of Science Categories, I chose these categories.

- “Refine”

- Found a highly cited paper – “Functional nanowires”, Cited 602 times

- Click into the link to view full details
Red Boxes

1) Full text
   • Able to view full text if your institution has subscription to it

2) Look up Full Text – Google Scholar
   • If full text is available in Google Scholar, you will see this link

3) View Journal Information
   • View Impact Factor, Rank and Quartile in Category

4) Times Cited
   • Number of times this article has been cited by others

5) Cited References
   • Number of cited references this article used

6) View Related Records
   • Number of similar shared cited references between this article vs other articles

7) Citation Map
   • Track the origin of the research or the evolution from the origin

8) Abstract
   • Brief background of the article

Blue Boxes

1) Save to EndNote online
   • Save article to Endnote Basic (Web) or EndNote X7

2) Create Citation Alert
   • Keeping track of any new citation received for this article

3) Add to Marked List
   • Save the paper
View Related Records

- View related records – Finding articles which share the most number of cited references as the current article
- Widen your research horizon
Citation Map Analysis

- **Backward Looking** - Following the foot paths of the giants, the origin of the research

- **Forward Looking** – Looking at how people has cited your paper, you can see that your research could actually be applied in a different research areas, opening up more collaboration potential

- Recommended to open Citation Map in Firefox browser

**Example**
From a *Functional nanowires* Research Area, this paper is used in *Optics*
Citation mapping is useful to explore connections between different areas of research, science and cross-technology developments. This paper is heavily referenced by subsequent works in **pathology**, **oncology** and **immunology**, but also in the areas of **respiratory studies** and **science technology**.
Create Citation Alert

- **For Researcher** - Track NEW articles that have cited this research paper
- **For Researcher** - Track NEW articles that have cited YOUR paper (Potential Collaboration)
- **For Researcher** – Track YOUR Competitor’s papers’ performance
- **For Librarians** – Assisting YOUR researchers to track who has cited their papers, providing them well informed details for potential regional or international collaboration
- **For Librarians** – Keeping track of YOUR researchers’ performance in a particular paper which needed more attention and reporting
View Impact Factor

Functional nanowires
By: Lieber, CM (Lieber, Charles M.); Wang, ZL (Wang, Zhong Lin)

MRS BULLETIN
Volume: 32 Issue: 2 Pages: 99-100
DOI: 10.1557/mrs2007.41
Published: FEB 2007
View Journal Information

Document Information
Document Type: Article
Language: English
Accession Number: WOS:000246506900011
ISSN: 0883-7694

Journal Information
Table of Contents: Current Contents Connect®
Performance Trends: Essential Science Indicators™

Impact Factor: Journal Citation Reports®
“Functional nanowires” is published in Mrs Bulletin
MRS BULLETIN falls into 2 Subject Categories:
- Material Science, Multidisciplinary
- Physics, Applied

1) View Journal Summary List – To view the entire journal list of “Material Science, Multidisciplinary” and “Physics, Applied” subject category.

2) Journal Ranking – View the summary list of how Mrs Bulletin has performed in each category. 

Quartile ranking can be found here as well.

- Q1 – Top 1% - 25%
- Q2 – Top 26% - 50%
- Q3 – Top 51% - 75%
- Q4 – Top 76% - 100%
2 year Impact Factor

- Mainly for Sciences, as the citation peak faster than Social Sciences

5 Year Impact Factor

- For Social Sciences, provides more accuracy for analysis

Journal Self Cites

- Do take note of Self Cites, rule of thumb, not more than 15%.

- High self cites would cause the journal to be suppressed by Thomson Reuters, below is the example.

All efforts will go to waste if you published your article in a suppressed Journal.
For the list of Suppressed Journals, please look into JCR Homepage, under NOTICES

Alternatively, you can visit our Journal Master List @ http://ip-science.thomsonreuters.com/mjl/ to track the list of journals existing in JCR. The list is usually updated quarterly.
#3: Citation Reports

- Create Institution Profile Performance

Click on Citing Articles without self-citations → this will lead us to #4: Analyze results
#4: Analyze Results

Find UiTM’s

1) Top citing authors
2) Top influenced research areas
3) Top collaborating countries
4) Top collaborating institutions
#5: Cited Reference Search

Cited Reference Search (Work)

For Editors/Researchers

*You are particularly interested of the papers that have cited your journal, even though it is still not indexed in JCR.

You can still track their total citation counts received for the past 2 years in Web of Science to file for indexing.

For example: Journal of Mechanical Engineering (ISSN – 1823-5514)

SEARCH BY → Journal of Mechanical Engineering
Found **556 records citing articles** that has the cited work from “Journal of Mechanical Engineering (ISSN – 1823-5514)”, from there, selects recent 2 years publication and document types (articles + reviews).
#9 Saving Search Histories and Creating Email Alerts

- Creating Alerts for your searches, **be on top of things** which you are researching on

- E.g. Search on (smoking or nicotine* or tobacco)

- Expiration Alert – **Every 24 weeks**, you will be reminded again to renew

- **Advantages** – You do not need to retype the keywords again in later weeks to come, imagine in google keyword searches, sometimes you accidentally chance upon some good searches without realizing what kind of keywords you have entered, this is a good tool for to saved these searches, cuz most likely, you will not be able to remember what you search on the next time round.
#Appendix:

## Using Proximity Operators

- Truncation (E.g. Try on searching field - “Title”)
  - Commonly used * → *carbon* → Hydro Carbon or Carbon dioxide
  - Below is the example. Article 3 has the search of *carbon* (thin carbon films)
    - Also you can use AND or OR → AND will narrow down the search results, OR will increase your search results
      - E.g. Carbon AND Dioxide, Carbon OR Dioxide
Proximity Operators (E.g. Try on searching field - “Title”)

- Using of “” is to find exact keywords
- NEAR/x Carbon NEAR/3 Dioxide Between Characters are 3 or less for Carbon & Dioxide
- Default – if not specified by NEAR/characters, is 15

- Combination of Truncation & Proximity Operators (E.g. Try on searching field - “Title”)

  - Dengue near/5 *fever*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Retrieves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| *      | Zero or more characters 'carbon'
        | carbon, hydrocarbon, polycarbonate |
| $      | Zero or one character colo$ |
        | color, colour |
| ?      | One character only en?oblast |
        | entoblast, endoblast |

This is already embedded in Web of Science.
Keyword Plus

Marketing Services Product Certification
Level One Searching

- Data from Web of Science ONLY
- Data from Internal System
- Can search by keywords

- Keywords match on title, abstract, author keywords, and Web of Science KeyWord plus
  - KeyWords Plus® are index terms created by Thomson Reuters from significant, frequently occurring words in the titles of an article’s cited references.

- Research Librarian Team
  - 1 Manager and 3 specialists
  - Create custom profiles by which searches can be run
- Searches are processed 3 times a week
- Contains 36 months of data
- E-mail counts are approximate as permissions are not checked
- Receive counts by country

The language of research is constantly changing, as research progress, concepts and terminology evolve.

- Text based searching may **miss** critical information
- Network linkages through citations facilitate the **discovery** of information across the boundaries of terminology

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**LAV**

**HTLV-III**

1983 1987 Present Future

**HIV + many variants, “SIV”**

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**IMPORTANCE OF THE NEF GENE FOR MAINTENANCE OF HIGH VIRUS LOADS AND FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AIDS**

**Authors:** KESTLER HW, RINGLER DJ, MORI K, et al.

**Source:** CELL Volume: 55 Issue: 4 Pages: 651-652 Published: MAY 17 1991

**Times Cited:** 1,103 from Web of Science

**Cited References:** 49 (49 References citations)

**Abstract:** When rhesus monkeys were infected with a form of cloned **SIV** or a premature stop signal at the 93rd residue in the nef gene, the animals rapidly developed tumors. However, when nef was replaced with a coding codon at this position, the tumors were eliminated. This suggests that the nef gene is essential for the maintenance of high virus loads during the course of persistent infection in vivo and for the development of AIDS. Therefore, the properties of virus with a deletion in nef should become a target for antiviral drug development. Furthermore, the properties of virus with a deletion in nef could be used to make live-attenuated strains of virus for experimental vaccine testing.

**Document Type:** Article

**Language:** English

**KeyWords Plus:** SIMIAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS; OPEN READING FRAME; RHESUS-MONKEYS; PERSISTENT INFECTION; MUTATIONAL ANALYSIS; MACAQUE MONKEYS; HTLV-III; LAV; NEF GENE; TYPE-1; PROTEIN

---

This particular article is highly cited and relevant, but does not contain the term “**HIV**”. Therefore, this record cannot be found by searching for the text “**HIV**” but is easily found by using citations.
Cited Reference Search – Finding collaborators and know how your research has evolved

- You can also use Cited Reference Search, to track who are the author that has cited your work
  
  o Opening up potential collaborations
  
  o Knowing how your research has evolved

**WEB OF KNOWLEDGE**

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**Top Authors Who have Cited Your Papers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field: Authors</th>
<th>Record Count</th>
<th>% of 296</th>
<th>Bar Chart</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PIETERS L</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.703 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALCAMU J</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.365 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEDOY L</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.365 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OOS P</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.027 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE CLERCO E</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.027 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALCACD B</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.699 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BALTIN LA</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.699 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE LA HUGER M</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.699 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URIANENZ J A</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.699 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERAGON J</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.699 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Journal Immediacy

- How quickly the journal has received citation in the present year.

Journal Cited Half-Life

- Presenting the **50% of total citations received in the journal**. Example, Cited Half Life is 5 years, which means 50% of the total citations received in this journal comes from year 2012 - 2008
- Cited half-life figures may be useful to assist in collection management and archiving decisions.

Navigation in JCR

- You can choose to view **Science** or **Social Sciences** Edition.
- View by **Subject Category, Publisher** or **Country/Territory**