

Your scientific profile

—

Lecture 4 (honestly, short)

SCOPUS and you



Scientometric base SCOPUS

Use Author search tool to see what SCOPUS knows about you

<http://www.scopus.com>

Scopus Preview

Author search Sources Help Nataliya Keberle

The language has been switched to English

Welcome to Scopus Preview

What is Scopus Blog

in

Scopus content

- > Content coverage guide
- > Scopus source list
- > Book title list
- > Scopus discontinued sources list

Check out your free author profile!

Did you know Scopus offers free profiles to all indexed authors? Review yours, claim it, and update it — all for free!

Search for an author profile

Author first name: Author last name:

ORCID:

Language:

Customer Service:

Looking for free journal rankings and metrics?

Sources

Introducing CitScore metrics for articles

Search for a source:

SCOPUS author profile

<https://www.scopus.com/freelookup/form/author.uri>

Scopus Preview [Поиск авторов](#) [Источники](#) [Помощь](#) [Зарегистрироваться](#) [Войти](#)

Поиск профиля автора

Scopus is the world's largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed research literature. With over 22,000 titles from more than 5,000 international publishers. You can use this free author lookup to search for any author; or, use the [Author Feedback Wizard](#) to verify your Scopus Author Profile. Register for your unique ORCID and use Scopus to import your records.

Фамилия автора
 ×
например, Smith

Имя автора
 ×
например, J.L.

Организация
 ×
например, Toronto University

Показывать только точные совпадения [Поиск](#)

ORCID

например, 1111-2222-3333-444X [Поиск](#)

SCOPUS author profile

You can **request merging records**, if your surname and/or name was typed differently through your scientific life

The Scopus Author Identifier assigns a unique number to groups of documents written by the same author via an algorithm that matches authorship based on a certain criteria. If a document cannot be confidently matched with an author identifier, it is grouped separately. In this case, you may see more than one entry for the same author.

Refine results

Limit to Exclude

Source title

Affiliation

City

Country/territory

Subject area

Limit to Exclude

Sort on: Document count (high-low)

Page Set document feed Request to merge authors

Author	Documents	Subject area	Affiliation	City	Country/Territory
1 Keberle, Nataliya Keberle, Natalya G. Keberle, Natalya	22	Computer Science ; Mathematics ; Business, Management and Accounting; ...	Zaporizhzhya national university	Zaporizhia	Ukraine

View last title

Display: 20 results per page

Top of page

SCOPUS author profile

← → ↻ 🏠 🔒 Защищено | <https://www.scopus.com/authorid/detail.uri?authorId=55946650300> ☆ 🚫 🌱 🗑️ 🔴 🔵 ⋮

a document cannot be confidently matched with an author identifier, it is grouped separately. In this case, you may see more than one entry for the same author.

🖨️ Печать 📧 Электронная почта

Keberle, Natalya G.

[Следить за этим автором](#)

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Идентификатор автора: 55946650300
Другие форматы имен: [Keberle, Natalya G.](#) [Keberle, Nataliya](#) [Keberle, Natalya](#)

Отрасль знаний: [Computer Science](#) [Mathematics](#) [Business, Management and Accounting](#)
[Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology](#) [Engineering](#) [Decision Sciences](#) [Earth and Planetary Sciences](#)

Документ и тенденции цитирования:

Year	Документы	Цитирования
2008	2	2
2009	2	1
2010	1	3
2011	0	2
2012	2	3
2013	2	4
2014	1	2
2015	0	1
2016	0	1
2017	4	2

🔔 Получать оповещения о цитировании [+](#) [Добавить в ORCID](#) [🔗](#) [Запросить исправление сведений об авторе](#)

[22 документа](#) [Цитирования в 96 документах](#) [24 соавторов](#) [История автора](#)

Просмотреть в формате результатов поиска > Сортировать по: [Дата \(самые новые\)](#) ▾

SCOPUS author profile

You can register. It does not give much, just a linkage of your e-mail and affiliation to your SCOPUS author id.

This may help when another “John Doe” will pretend to be an author of your papers

<https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=55946650300>

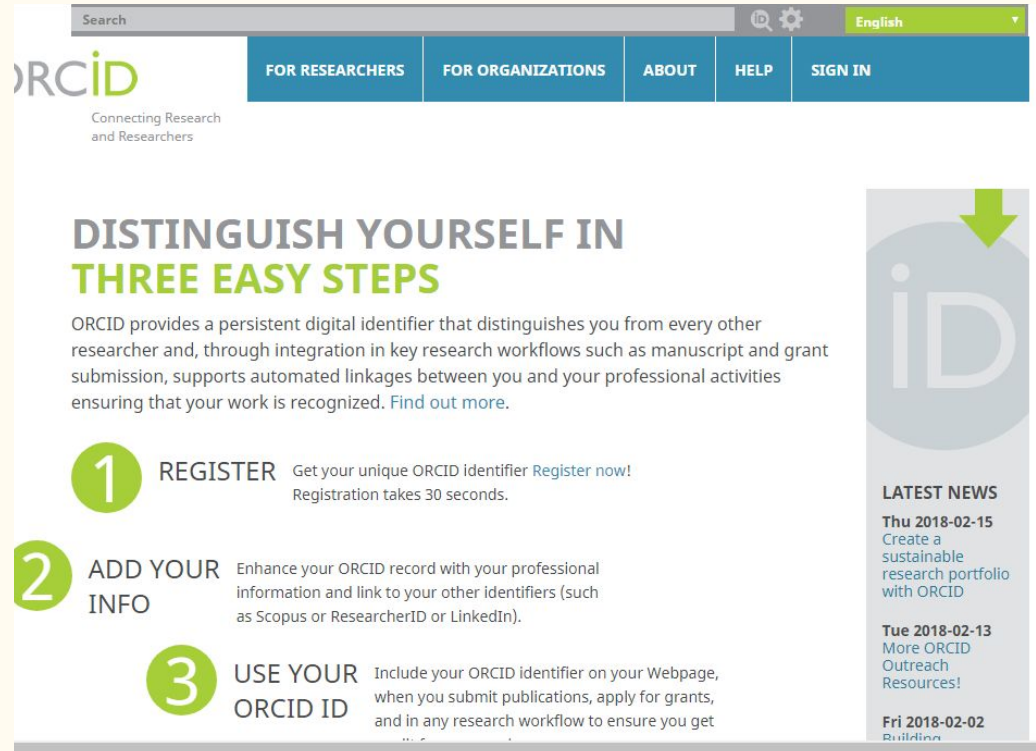
ORCID id and you



ORCID identifier: forever yours

“ORCID provides a **persistent digital identifier** that distinguishes you from every other researcher and, through integration in key research workflows **such as manuscript and grant submission**, supports automated linkages between you and your professional activities ensuring that your work is recognized.”

<http://orcid.org>



The screenshot shows the ORCID website homepage. At the top, there is a search bar and a navigation menu with links for 'FOR RESEARCHERS', 'FOR ORGANIZATIONS', 'ABOUT', 'HELP', and 'SIGN IN'. The main heading reads 'DISTINGUISH YOURSELF IN THREE EASY STEPS'. Below this, there are three numbered steps: 1. REGISTER (Get your unique ORCID identifier, Register now! Registration takes 30 seconds.), 2. ADD YOUR INFO (Enhance your ORCID record with your professional information and link to your other identifiers (such as Scopus or ResearcherID or LinkedIn).), and 3. USE YOUR ORCID ID (Include your ORCID identifier on your Webpage, when you submit publications, apply for grants, and in any research workflow to ensure you get...). On the right side, there is a 'LATEST NEWS' section with three entries: 'Thu 2018-02-15 Create a sustainable research portfolio with ORCID', 'Tue 2018-02-13 More ORCID Outreach Resources!', and 'Fri 2018-02-02 Building...'. A large green arrow points down towards the 'id' logo on the right.

ORCID identifier: forever yours

Cite from ORCID [terms and conditions](#):

“Our mission is to solve the **name ambiguity problem** in research and scholarly communication **by creating and operating** an open-access registry (referred to as the “Registry”) of **persistent unique identifiers** for individual researchers.”

ORCID identifier: forever yours responsibility

“- Who enters the data to ORCID registry?

- You. “

The screenshot shows the ORCID iD profile for Viktor Brygadyrenko. The profile includes the following information:

- Education (1):** Dnipropetrovsk National University: Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine (1993 to 2001 | Department of Zoology and Ecology). Source: Viktor Brygadyrenko.
- Country:** Ukraine.
- Keywords:** Carabidae, Coleoptera, Insecta.
- Websites:** http://zoology.dp.ua/brigadyrenko.html.
- Other IDs:** Scopus Author ID: 26632836300, ResearcherID: B-7287-2015.
- Works (33 of 33):** Influence of diet on the productivity and characteristics of goat milk. Indian Journal of Animal Research. 2016-11-08 | journal-article. DOI: 10.118805/ijar.v01of.6826.

The screenshot shows a Scopus search results page for Viktor Brygadyrenko. The page displays a list of publications with the following columns: Document title, Authors, Year, and Source. A red arrow points from the text 'SCOPUS does it better' to the Scopus page, and another red arrow points from the text 'SCOPUS does it better' to the ORCID profile page.

Document title	Authors	Year	Source
Effect of lead and cadmium ions upon the pupariation and morphological changes in <i>Calliphora vicina</i> (Diptera, Calliphoridae) Open Access	Shulman, M.V., Pakhomov, O.Y., Brygadyrenko, V.V.	2017	Folia Oecologica
Morphological variability of a population of <i>anatomica eremita</i> (Coleoptera, tenebrionidae): Constancy of morphometric indices with variation of linear parameters of the body	Rusynov, V.I., Brygadyrenko, V.V.	2017	Baltic Journal of Coleopterology
Effect of canopy density on litter invertebrate community structure in pine forests	Brygadyrenko, V.V.	2016	Ekologia Bratislava
Evaluation of ecological niches of abundant species of <i>Poecilus</i> and <i>Pterostichus</i> (Coleoptera: Carabidae) in forests of steppe zone of Ukraine	Brygadyrenko, V.V.	2016	Entomologica Fennica
Morphometric variability of <i>clitellocephalus ophoni</i> (eugregarinida, gregarinidae) in the intestines of <i>Harpalus rufipes</i> (coleoptera, carabidae)	Brygadyrenko, V., Reshetniak, D.	2016	Archives of Biological Sciences
Comparative analysis of different methods of staining the larvae of <i>Strongyloides contortus</i> , Mullerius sp. (Nematoda, Strongyloidea) and <i>Strongyloides papillosus</i> (Nematoda, Rhabditida)	Boyko, O.O., Duda, Y.V., Pakhomov, O.Y., Brygadyrenko, V.V.	2016	Folia Oecologica
Morphological polymorphism in an urban population of <i>pterostichus melanarius</i> (Illiger, 1798) (Coleoptera,	Brygadyrenko, V.V., Korolev,	2015	Graellsia

SCOPUS does it better

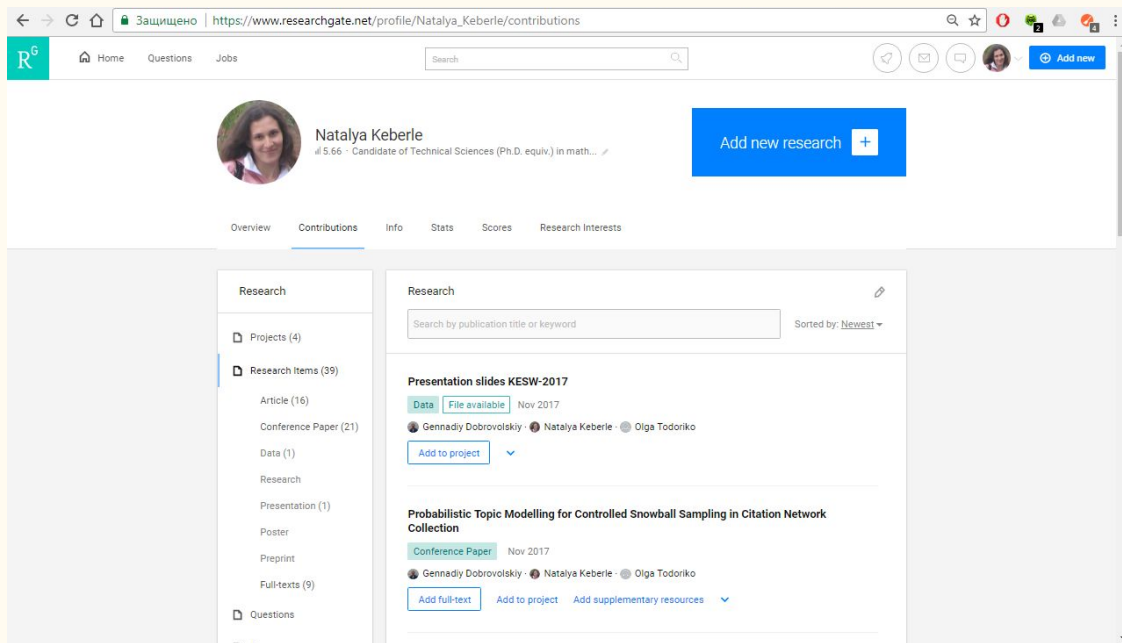
ResearchGate and you



ResearchGate

- is a free scientific social network, including elements of gamification: reputation is measured with RGScore integrating activities of a scientist in ResearchGate:

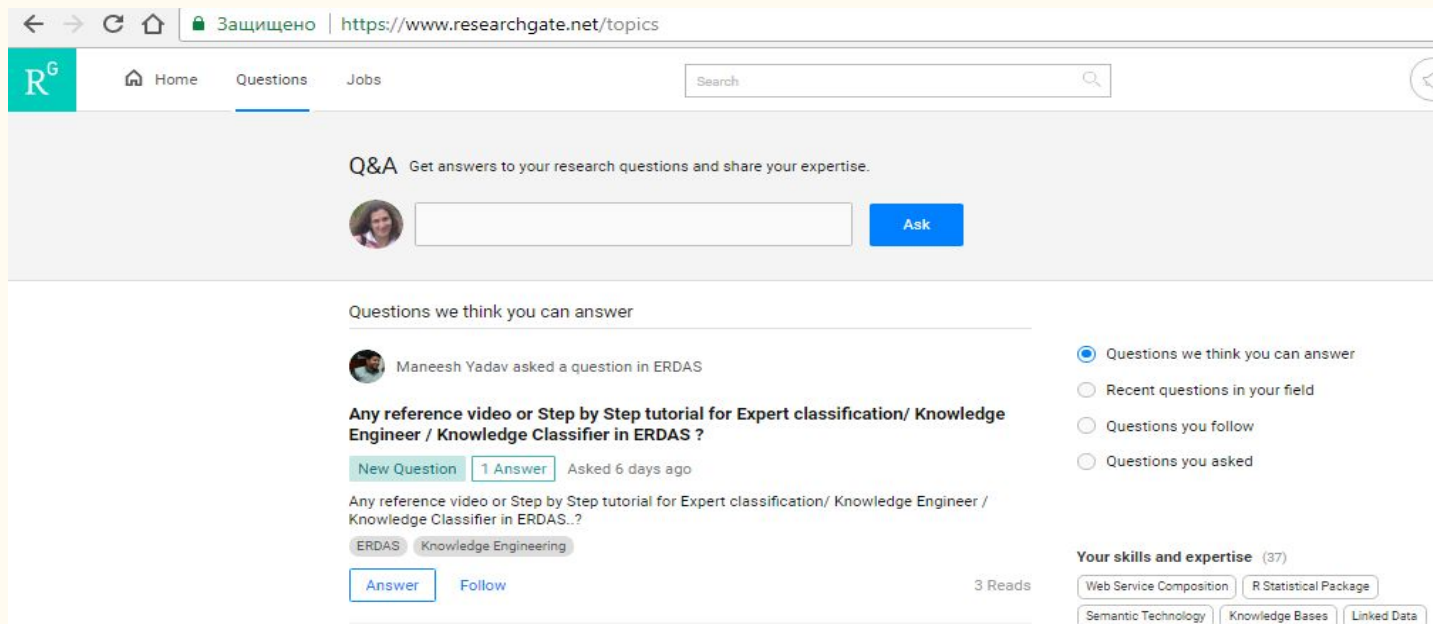
“likes”, reads, citations, responses to answers, followers, updates



<http://www.researchgate.net>

ResearchGate and you: not only social network

- request full-text (authors usually respond during ~week)
- ask questions
- be informed on new citations to your works (via email)



The screenshot shows the ResearchGate website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the ResearchGate logo (R^G) and links for Home, Questions, and Jobs. A search bar is also present. Below the navigation bar, the main content area is titled "Q&A Get answers to your research questions and share your expertise." There is a profile picture of a user and a text input field with an "Ask" button. Below this, there is a section titled "Questions we think you can answer" which features a question from Maneesh Yadav: "Any reference video or Step by Step tutorial for Expert classification/ Knowledge Engineer / Knowledge Classifier in ERDAS ?". The question has 1 answer and was asked 6 days ago. There are buttons for "New Question", "1 Answer", "Answer", and "Follow". On the right side, there is a sidebar with a list of filters: "Questions we think you can answer" (selected), "Recent questions in your field", "Questions you follow", and "Questions you asked". At the bottom right, there is a section titled "Your skills and expertise" with 37 skills listed, including "Web Service Composition", "R Statistical Package", "Semantic Technology", "Knowledge Bases", and "Linked Data".

ResearchGate and you: mutual responsibility

- 1) You can trust ResearchGate (it seeks for your papers, by default)
- 2) You can upload your materials:

full-texts of papers, where the copyright is yours (you did not sign a copyright transfer form)

supplementary materials - data, program code, questionnaires (remember? you need to provide **reproducible research**)

presentation slides from conferences

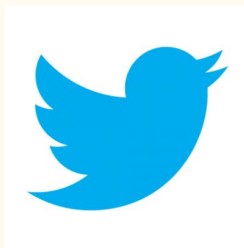
- 3) You can check the list of papers found by ResearchGate and make corrections (names disambiguation)

If the paper is not present in ResearchGate*

or authors do not have rights to make it public (e.g. IEEE journals require 10 years of non disclosure of paper full-texts)

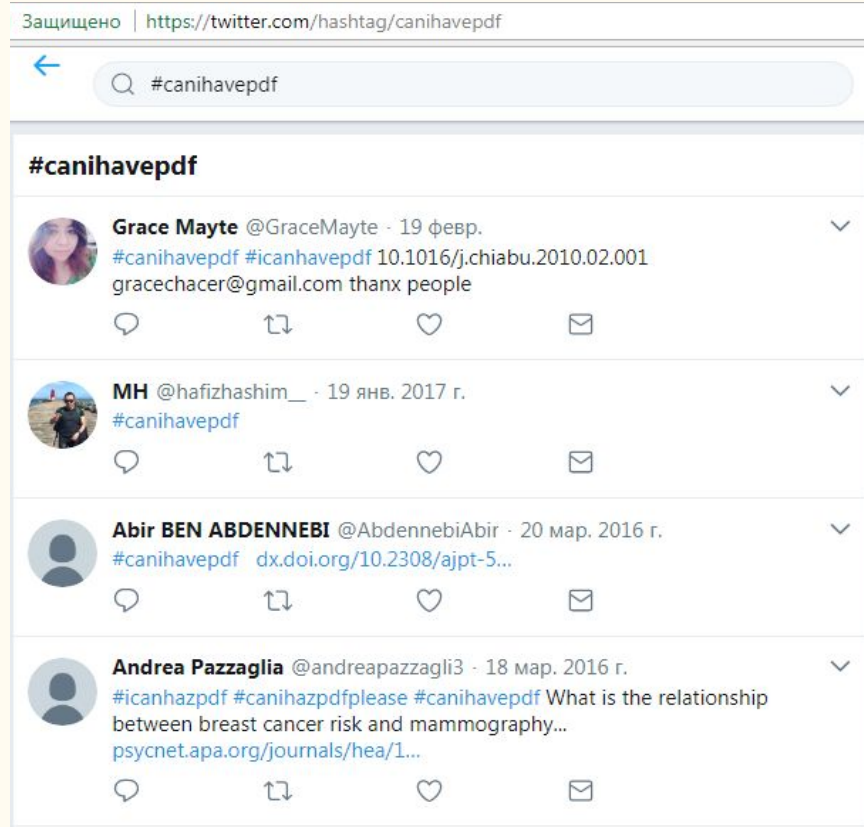
Try to use Twitter tag

#canihavepdf



(Register in Twitter) type DOI, or a journal link of a paper and wait.

* (Bonus from NK)

A screenshot of a Twitter search results page for the hashtag #canihavepdf. The page is in Russian, with the URL 'https://twitter.com/hashtag/canihavepdf' and the text 'Защищено' (Protected) visible at the top. The search bar contains '#canihavepdf'. Below the search bar, the hashtag '#canihavepdf' is displayed. Four tweets are listed, each with a profile picture, name, handle, date, and text. The first tweet is from Grace Mayte (@GraceMayte) dated 19 Feb, mentioning a DOI and a journal. The second is from MH (@hafizhashim_) dated 19 Jan 2017. The third is from Abir BEN ABDENNEBI (@AbdennebiAbir) dated 20 Mar 2016, mentioning a DOI. The fourth is from Andrea Pazzaglia (@andreapazzagli3) dated 18 Mar 2016, asking about the relationship between breast cancer risk and mammography. Each tweet has icons for replies, retweets, likes, and direct messages.

Google Scholar and you



Google Scholar

A simple way to keep track of:

- your scientific publications identified by Google as your's
- citations to your work
 - you can set up a rss feed and check it in browser

You can, of course, add papers not identified/found by Google.

Requires verification of a university email address (at least they required it earlier).

<http://scholar.google.com>

Google Scholar

☰ Google Академия



Natalya Keberle ✎

✉ ПОДПИСАТЬСЯ

Zaporizhzhya National University, Ukraine

Подтвержден адрес электронной почты в домене znu.edu.ua

data science ontologies temporal logics reasoners text mining

Прочитировано

ПРОСМОТРЕТЬ ВСЕ

Все Начиная с 2013 г.

Статистика цитирования	419	96
h-индекс	13	5
i10-индекс	17	2



60

30

0

Соавторы

ИЗМЕНИТЬ

☐ НАЗВАНИЕ   ПРОЦИТИРОВАНО ГОД

☐ Towards a framework for agent-enabled semantic web service composition 112 2004

V Ermolayev, N Keberle, S Plaksin, O Kononenko, V Terziyan
International Journal of Web Services Research 1 (3), 63

☐ Towards agent-based rational service composition—RACING approach 23 2003

V Ermolayev, N Keberle, S Plaksin
Web Services-ICWS-Europe 2003, 167-182

☐ An upper level ontological model for engineering design performance domain 22 2008

V Ermolayev, N Keberle, WE Matzke
International Conference on Conceptual Modeling, 98-113

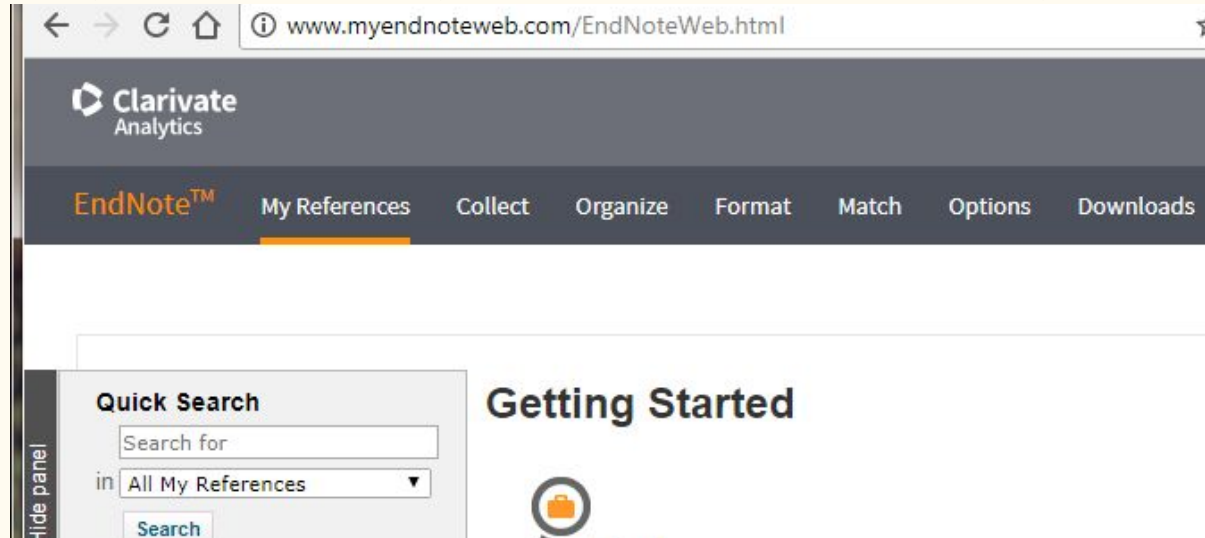
☐ An ontology of environments, events, and happenings 22 2008

V Ermolayev, N Keberle, WE Matzke
Computer Software and Applications, 2008. COMPSAC 2008. 22-1 August 2008

Thomson Reuter Web of Science



Web of Science and you: do it yourself, but many bonuses



Registered users can freely use EndNote online, which is good - you browse WOS databases, select papers and add references to them in EndNote.

Register through www.researcherid.com

Add articles by yourself by browsing WOS databases.

Other scientific networks

[mendeley.com](https://www.mendeley.com)

[academia.edu](https://www.academia.edu)

Comparison of h-indexes

H-index: yet another index

Ancient times:

more publications - higher is a scientific index

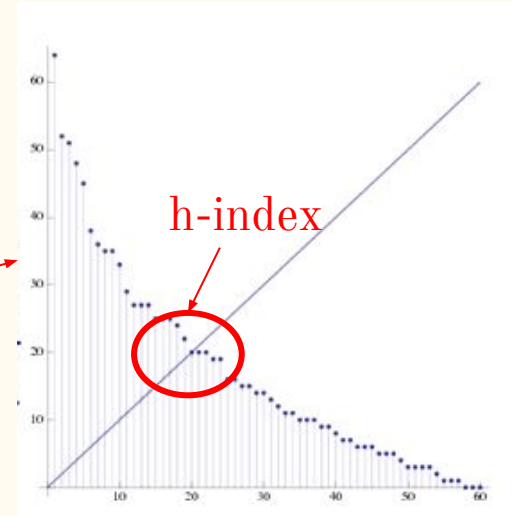
Nowadays (since 2005): h-index

$h=10 \Leftrightarrow$ author wrote at least 10 papers and each paper is referenced by at least 10 other researchers

(so, in general author has 100 citations)

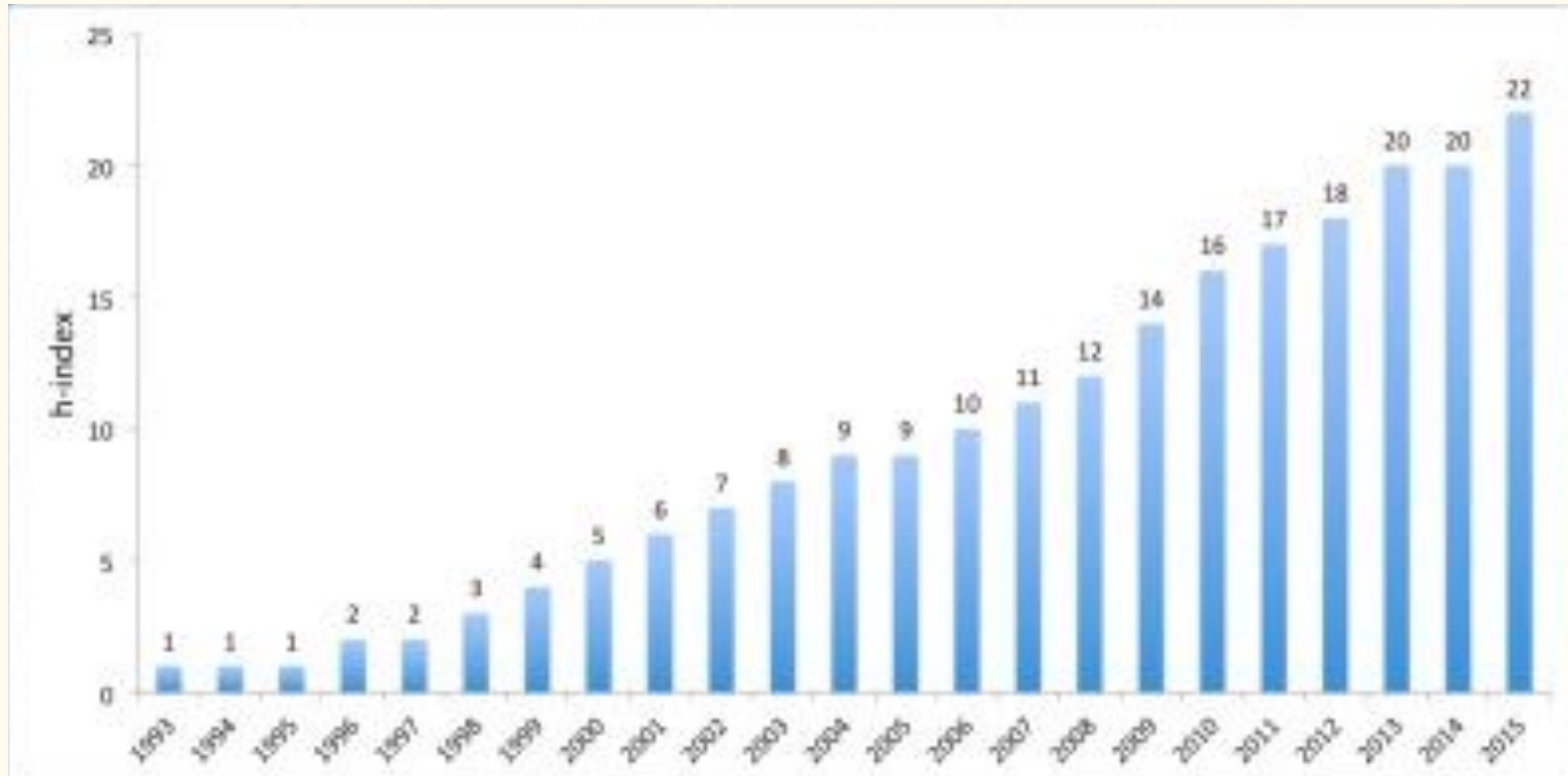
Test: $h = 2 \Leftrightarrow$ author wrote ___ papers and each paper was referenced by at least ___ other researchers

number of citations



number of papers

H-index changes over times



Source: <https://jeffollerton.wordpress.com/2015/05/10/how-does-a-scientists-h-index-change-over-time/>

Comparison of h-indexes



H-indexes are different at different networks

For Keberle, Nataliya (ZNU)

SCOPUS	h=6
Google Scholar	h=6 (since 2013), h=13 (totally)
Thomson Reuters Web Of Science	(I was lazy and did not add anything yet)

3rd homework

Register in SCOPUS. Create/Update a Google Scholar account (try with your usual address, may be they accept it). (Optionally) register at ResearchGate and at Web Of Science.

Write correspondent logins and passwords in a safe place!

Open them all in for windows. Make a screenshot. Save with a title YourNameSurname.jpg

Submit to [moodle](#).