

CRITERIA OF GOOD RESEARCH

High-Quality Research

- ▶ Good research requires:
 - Highly ethical standards be applied.
 - All limitations be documented.
 - Data be adequately analyzed and explained.
 - All findings be presented unambiguously and all conclusions be justified by sufficient evidence.

Characteristics of Good research

1. Originates with a question or problem.
2. Requires clear articulation of a goal.
3. Follows a specific plan or procedure.
4. Often divides main problem into sub problems.
5. Guided by specific problem, question, or hypothesis.
6. Accepts certain critical assumptions.
7. Requires collection and interpretation of data.
8. Cyclical (helical) in nature.

Criteria for good research

- 1) The aim of the research should be clearly mentioned, along with the use of common concepts.
- 2) The procedures used in the research should be adequately described, in order to permit another researcher to repeat the research for further advancement, while maintaining the continuity of what has already been done.
- 3) The researchs procedural design should be carefully planned to obtain results that are as objective as possible.
- 4) The flaws in the procedural design should be sincerely reported by the researcher to correctly estimate their effects upon the findings.
- 5) The data analysis should be adequate to reveal its significance.
- 6) The methods used during the analysis should be appropriate.
- 7) The reliability and validity of the concerned data should be checked carefully.
- 8) The conclusions are needed to be confined and limited to only those data, which are justified and adequately provided by the research.
- 9) In case, the researcher is experienced and has a good reputation in the field of research, greater confidence in research is warranted.

Criteria of good research

- Purpose should be clearly defined
- Common concepts to be used
- Explain procedure clearly - for continuity
- Results should be as objective as possible
- Report with frankness
 - Acknowledge, procedural flaws
 - Limitations of the study

CRITERIA FOR GOOD RESEARCH

- Purpose to be clearly defined.
- Research design to be thoroughly planned.
- High ethical standards to be applied.
- Limitations to be frankly revealed.
- Adequate analysis for decision maker's needs.
- Findings to be presented unambiguously.
- Conclusions to be justified.

What Makes a Good Research?

Good
science

- Problem selection
- SMART objectives
- Proper methodology
- Proper analysis

Good Ethics

- Fair subject selection
- Favorable Risk-Benefit Ratio
- Independent Review
- Informed Consent



CRITERIA -1

Purpose of the research is clearly defined. A research study with clearly defined purpose finds a wider acceptance and acknowledgement within the research community.

CRITERIA-II

The research method should be defined in a clear manner with sufficient detail. This will allow the repetition of the study in future for further advancement, while maintaining the continuity of what has been done in the past.

CRITERIA-III

Any limitations and assumptions made by the researcher during the course of the study should be clearly highlighted in the research. This will support the findings of the research study, in case someone tries to validate the study findings.

CRITERIA-IV

to remember is that any limitations and assumptions made by the researcher during the course of the study should be clearly highlighted in the research. This will support the findings of the research study, in case someone tries to validate the study findings.

CRITERIA-5

- To be considered by the researcher is that there should be sufficient data to investigate the research topic. And the researcher should carefully check the reliability and validity of the data.

CRITERIA-6

In order to deliver a good research, a researcher should confine the conclusions to those justified by the data.

CRITERIA-7

- a good research depends a great deal on the integrity and commitment of the researcher.
- So, make sure that you adhere to these guidelines when you are carrying out your research.

GOOD RESEARCHER

Good research is systematic:

It means that research is structured with specified steps to be taken in a specified sequence in accordance with the well defined set of rules. Systematic characteristic of the research does not rule out creative thinking but it certainly does reject the use of guessing and intuition in arriving at conclusions.

Good research is logical:

This implies that research is guided by the rules of logical reasoning and the logical process of induction and deduction are of great value in carrying out research. Induction is the process of reasoning from a part to the whole whereas deduction is the process of reasoning from some premise to a conclusion which follows from that very premise. In fact, logical reasoning makes research more meaningful in the context of decision making.

Good research is empirical:

It implies that research is related basically to one or more aspects of a real situation and deals with concrete data that provides a basis for external validity to research results.

Good research is replicable:

This characteristic allows research results to be verified by replicating the study and thereby building a sound basis for decisions.

Research Ethics





Three Fundamental Principles of Research Ethics

- ❖ **Respect for persons**
- ❖ **Beneficence**
- ❖ **Justice**



Definition

- “research ethics” refers to a diverse set of values, norms and institutional regulations that help constitute and regulate scientific activity







Ethics in Research

PROFESSIONAL:

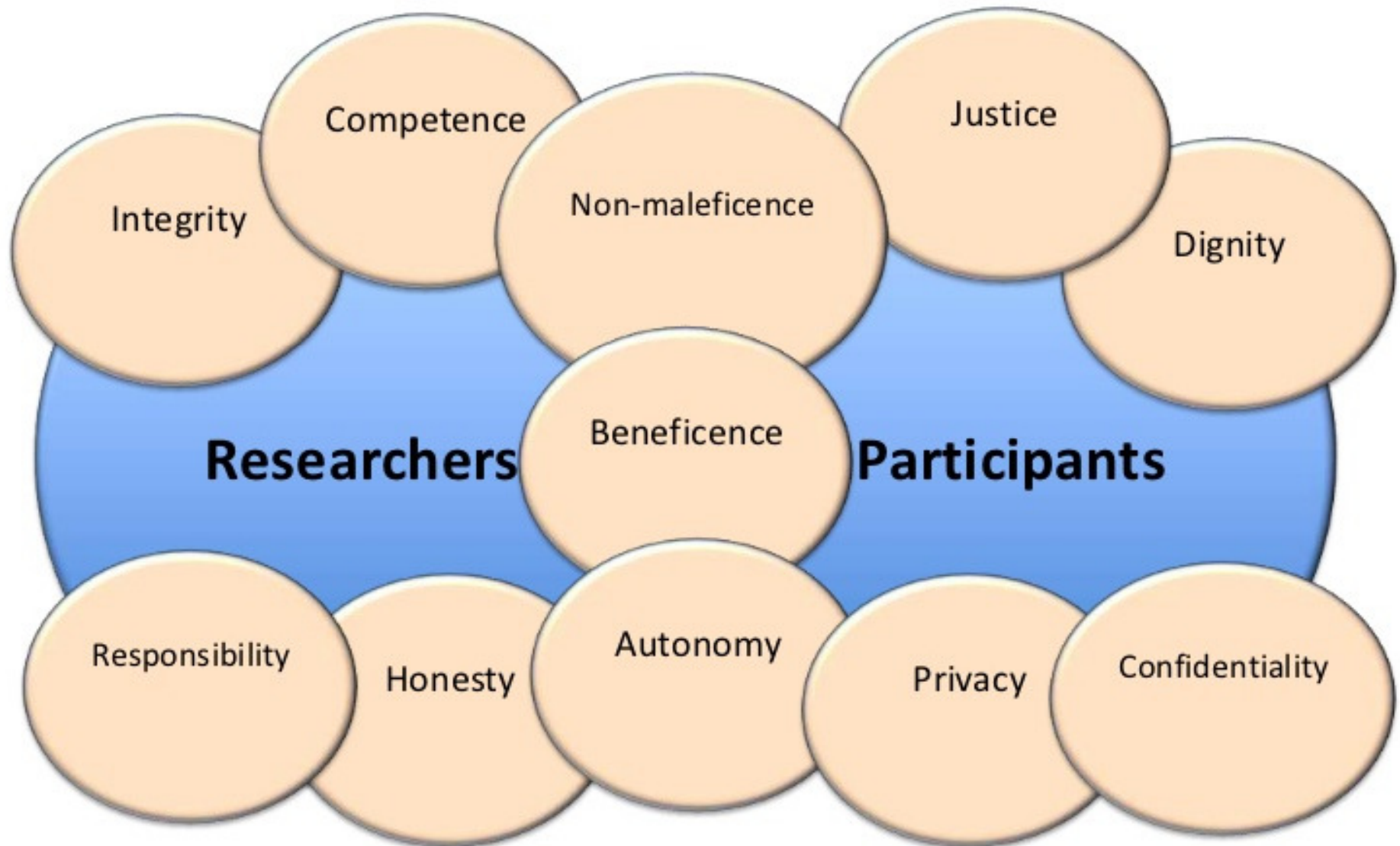
Reporting
Credits
Plagiarism

Values

DATA Gathering :

Voluntary participation
Informed Consent
No Harm
PAC- Privacy, Anonymity,
Confidentiality

Ethical Principles of Research



What's Research Ethics?

- ❖ It is the field of ethics that systematically analyze the ethical and legal questions raised by research involving human subjects.
- ❖ Its main focus is to ensure that the study participants are protected and, ultimately,
- ❖ that clinical research is conducted in a way that serves the needs of such participants and of society as a whole.

It works when and only when it is applied before the research is conducted



Research Ethics

- **Research ethics** involves the application of fundamental ethical principles to research.
- Research ethics is **most developed** as a concept in **medical research**, but in some form is essential for all research.
- Medical and biological research ethics includes the design and implementation of research involving :
 - human experimentation,
 - animal experimentation,
 - various aspects of academic scandals including scientific misconduct (such as fraud, fabrication of data and plagiarism), regulation of research, etc.
- Research in the social sciences presents a different set of issues than those in medical research.
 - various aspects of academic scandals including scientific misconduct (such as fraud, fabrication of data and plagiarism), regulation of research, etc.

SEARCH ENGINES



WEB SEARCH ENGINES

- Google. No need for further introductions. ...
- Bing. ...
- Yahoo. ...
- **Ask.com.** ...
- AOL.com. ...
- Baidu. ...
- Wolframalpha. ...
- DuckDuckGo



Digital Object Identifier System

DOAI

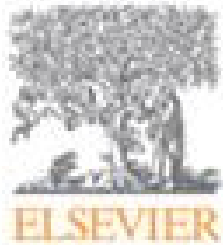
DOAI (Digital Open Access Identifier) is an alternate DOI (Digital Object Identifier) that takes you to a free version

To use it, replace dx.doi.org by doai.io in any DOI link.

Examples

- <http://doai.io/10.1016/j.jalgebra.2015.09.023> vs <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jalgebra.2015.09.023>
- <http://doai.io/10.1139/f92-220> vs <http://dx.doi.org/10.1139/f92-220>

DOI



Nurse Leader

Volume 10, Issue 2, April 2012, Pages 48–49, 52



Structure Strengthens Nursing Communication

Brenda K. Baird, RN, MSN, CENP¹, Amy Funderburk, RN, MSN, NE-BC², Maria Whitt, RN, BSN, MHSM, NEA-BC³, , Patsy Wilbanks, RN, BSN, CURN⁴

 [Show more](#)

DOI: 10.1016/j.mnl.2011.07.013

 [Get rights and content](#)

Effective communication remains one of the primary barriers when working to ensure safe, consistent, and excellent patient care. Leaders are often left feeling as though they are playing a game of “telephone” in which the message at the end of the communication process is nothing like the message that was sent out in the beginning.

Link to Full Text **DOI # Finder**

DOI # Finder

Look up a DOI number to complete a reference citation.

Article Title *

First Author (Last Name) *
Last Name

Submit

Resolve a DOI

http://ezproxy.student.twu.ca:2076/

doi> **The DOI® System**

Resolve A DOI Name

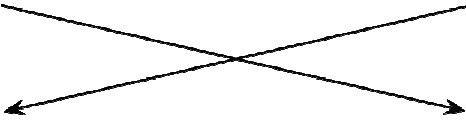
doi:

Go

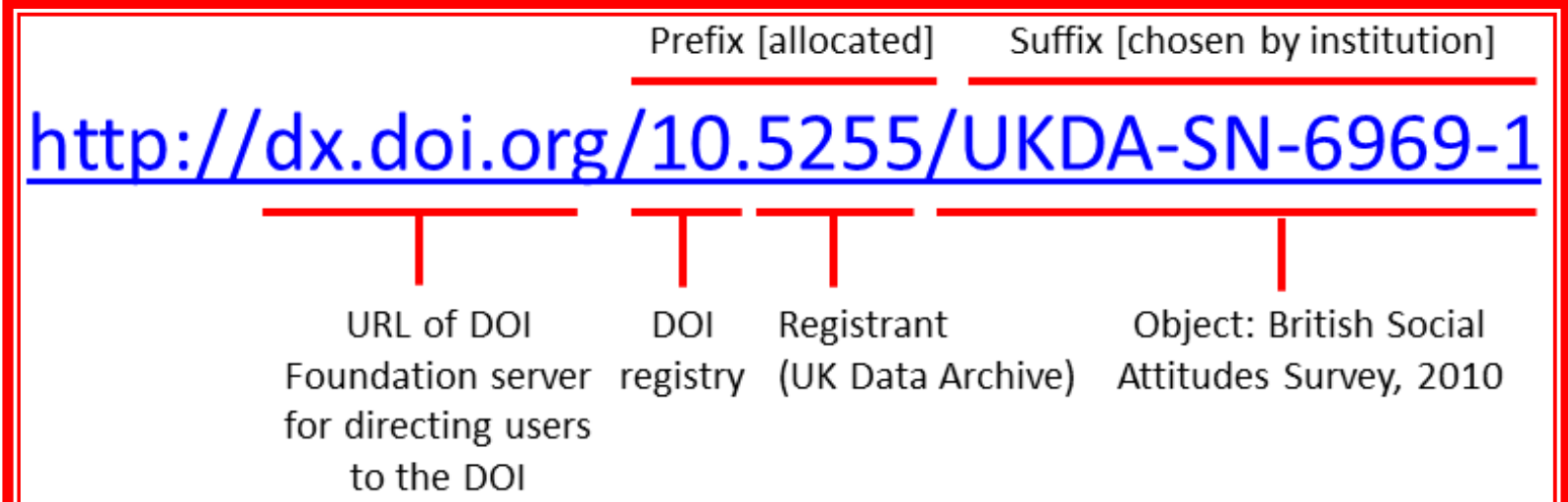
Paste the DOI into this window and click "Go."

Type or paste a [DOI name](#) into the text box. Click Go. Your browser will take you to a Web page (URL) associated with that DOI name.

DOI		URL
10.5555/12345678	→	http://example.com/articles/1
10.5555/12345677	→	http://example.com/articles/2
10.5555/12345676	→	http://example.com/articles/3
10.5555/12345675	→	http://example.com/articles/4



URL		DOI
http://example.com/articles/1	→	10.5555/12345678
http://example.com/articles/2	→	10.5555/12345677
http://example.com/articles/3	→	10.5555/12345676
http://example.com/articles/4	→	10.5555/12345675



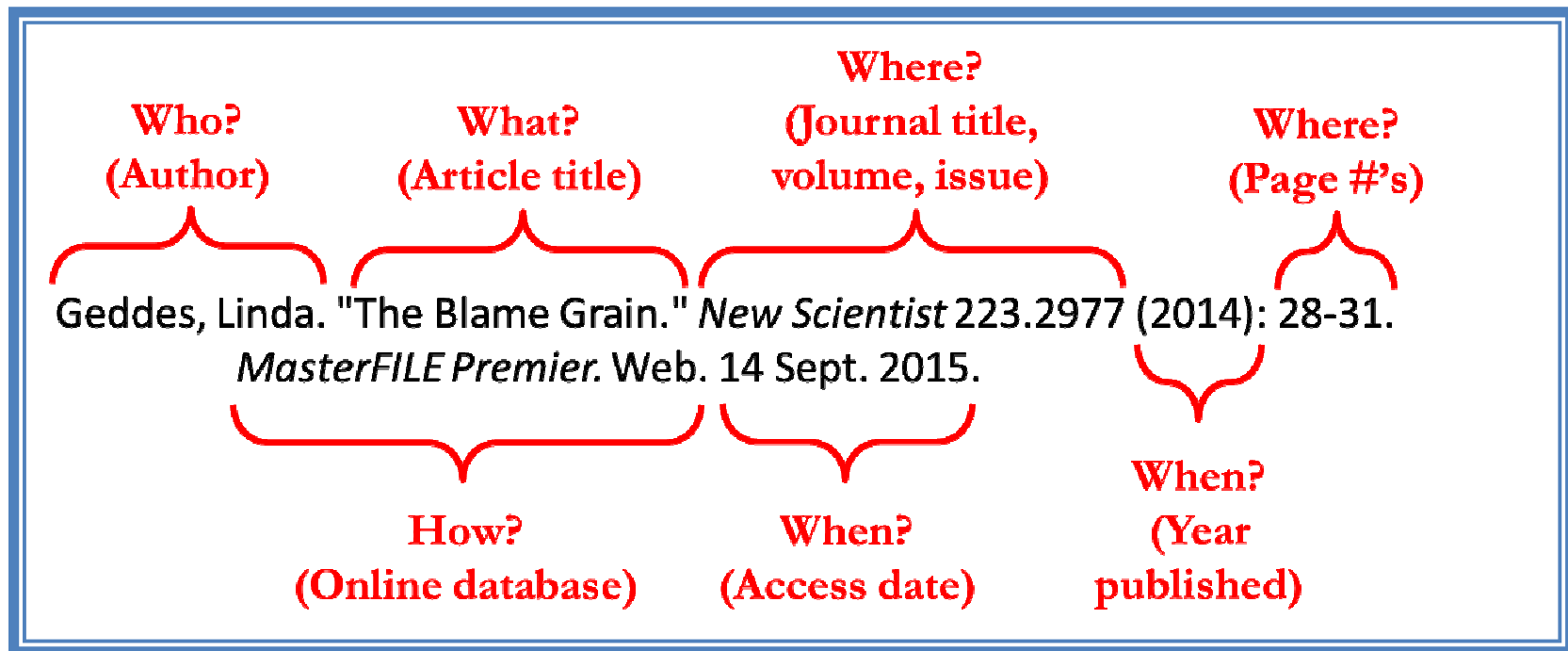
CITATIONS

Citation, noun. (Ci · ta · tion)

1. “The action or an act of quoting or referring to a passage, text, author, legal precedent, etc., esp. as an authority or in support of an argument; quotation.”
2. “A cited passage, a quotation.”
3. “A reference providing information about where a particular quotation, text, etc., is to be found; a bibliographical reference.”

Oxford English Dictionary Online

CITATIONS



CITATIONS

Example of in-text citation:

Essay

The Role of Passivity in Moby Dick

Ishmael's passivity in the face of danger is what saved his life (Schillace 103).

Bibliography

Works Cited

Shillace, Brandy. "A Man's Soul and a Fish's Scale: Sex, Size and Spirit in Moby Dick." *Journal of Men, Masculinities and Spirituality* 6.2 (2012): 94-105. Web.

[HTTP://GEOCITIES.WS/ROUT/](http://geocities.ws/rout/)

CITATIONS

The oysters aren't as cheap after 5 p.m. (50 to 75 cents off), but some good deals are available if you steer away from the mainstream favorites. Effingham Inlet oysters from British Columbia, plump and briny, are the best deal. Also good: sweet and musky Barron Point and some creamy Eagle Rock oysters.

The Walrus and the Carpenter, 4743 Ballard Ave. N.W., offers happy hour 4-6 p.m. Mondays-Thursdays with half-price oysters from 4-5 p.m., and 25 percent off oysters from 5-6 p.m. Also, \$2 off on cocktails, \$1 off on draft beer and on Muscadet (206-395-9227 or www.thewalrusbar.com).

Tan Vinh: 206-515-5656 or tvinh@seattletimes.com

Most Read Stories

- 1 UW professor: The information war is real, and we're losing it | Danny Westneat
- 2 Career advice: End affair with boss, then apply for promotion | Dear Carolyn
- 3 Seattle sues Trump administration over 'sanctuary cities' order
WATCH
- 4 Baltimore police show jarring footage of SWAT shooting

CITATIONS

- ... (2005). Interaction of language type and referent type in the development of nonverbal classification preferences. In D. Gentner & S. Goldin-Meadow (Eds.), *Language in mind: Advances in the study of language and thought* (pp. 465–492). Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Lupyan, G. (2009). Extracommunicative functions of language: Verbal interference causes selective categorization impairments. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, *16*, 711–718. doi:10.3758/PBR.16.4.711
- Lupyan, G. (2012). Linguistically modulated perception and cognition: The label-feedback hypothesis. *Frontiers in Psychology*, *3*, 1–13. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00054
- Lupyan, G., & Mirman, D. (2013). Linking language and categorization: Evidence from aphasia. *Cortex*, *49*, 1–10. doi:10.1016/j.cortex.2012.006
- McWhorter, J. H. (2014). *The*
- Nosofsky, R. M. (1986). Attention, similarity, and the identification-categorization

Endnote citation



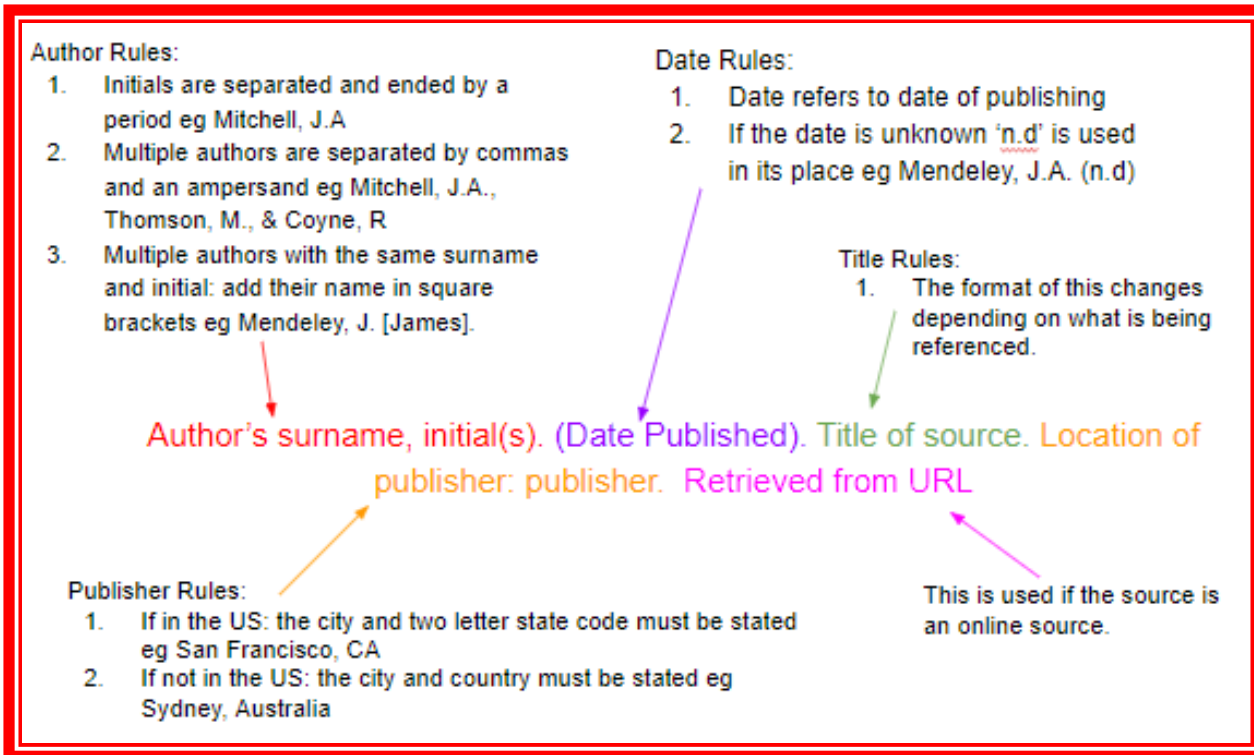
performance on tasks utilizing low-dimensional stimuli as these rely on more online support from language.

An earlier study (Lupyan, 2009), using verbal interference in normal populations, yielded very similar patterns of selective effects. Verbal interference disrupted categorization that was based on the ability to isolate perceptual dimensions readily amenable to verbalization, such as color, but not categorization that required knowledge of thematic relationships between objects (e.g., *potato* is the odd one out in the triad *potato*, *balloon*, and *cake* because the latter two are linked by the

In-text citation

The findings reviewed above, taken in conjunction with the current results, suggest more generally that when participants are used to relying on prior linguistic knowledge to make classification decisions, such as encoding features of stimuli like colors and, in this case, the aspectual proper-

CITATIONS



CITATION STYLE

Article from a Webpage

Last Name, First Name (if given). "Title of Webpage." *Website Title*. Publisher of website (often found at the bottom of the page), date of last update. Web. Date of Access. See (URL is only necessary if you think your reader won't easily be able to locate the webpage).

Example:

"Opening Night: Wit Starring Cynthia Nixon." *Broadway.com*. Broadway.com, Inc., 2012.
Web. 12 Feb. 2012.

CITATION STYLE

Author	Year	Article title		
Schrecker, E.	(2003).	The Free speech movement: Reflections on Berkeley in the 1960s.	<i>Pacific Historical Review.</i>	72 (4) 669-670.
Pages of article		Journal title	Volume	Issue

American Psychological Association (**APA**) citation and **format style**

APA (American Psychological Association) **style** is most commonly used to cite sources within the social sciences.

The Modern Language Association (**MLA**) is an organization responsible for developing **MLA format**, often called **MLA style**. **MLA format** was developed as a means for researchers, students, and scholars in the literature and language fields to use a uniform way to **format** their papers and assignments.

- Article title not italicised, journal title and volume number are
- All words in journal title should be capitalised

Author surname, initial (s). (Year). *Article title*. *Journal Title*, *Volume Number*(issue or part number, optional), page numbers. DOI or Retrieved from URL

Only included if the article is online
Note: DOI is preferred

- 1 Author.
- 2 Title of source.
- 3 Title of container,
- 4 Other contributors,
- 5 Version,
- 6 Number,
- 7 Publisher,
- 8 Publication date,
- 9 Location.

STYLE OF CITATION

Cite

Copy and paste a formatted citation or use one of the links to import into a bibliography manager.

MLA Souleles, Nicholas S. "Consumer response to the Reagan tax cuts." *Journal of Public Economics* 85.1 (2002): 99-120.

APA Souleles, N. S. (2002). Consumer response to the Reagan tax cuts. *Journal of Public Economics*, 85(1), 99-120.

Chicago Souleles, Nicholas S. "Consumer response to the Reagan tax cuts." *Journal of Public Economics* 85, no. 1 (2002): 99-120.

Harvard Souleles, N.S., 2002. Consumer response to the Reagan tax cuts. *Journal of Public Economics*, 85(1), pp.99-120.

Vancouver Souleles NS. Consumer response to the Reagan tax cuts. *Journal of Public Economics*. 2002 Jul 31;85(1):99-120.

[BibTeX](#)

[EndNote](#)

[RefMan](#)

[RefWorks](#)

CITATION STYLE

APA

MLA

Chicago/Turabian notes style

Citations in the text

(Smith, 2012)

Citations in the bibliography

Smith, J. M. (2012). Article title. *Journal Title*, 44(3), 21-32.

[edit](#)|[delete](#)

Scientific journal article - In print

Export to RTF

CITATION STYLE

Hanging Indent

Mickalowski, K., Mickelson, M., & Keltgen, J. (2008). Apple's iPhone launch: A case study in effective marketing. *The Business Review, Cambridge, 9(2)*, 283-288. Retrieved from <http://www.jaabc.com/brc.html>

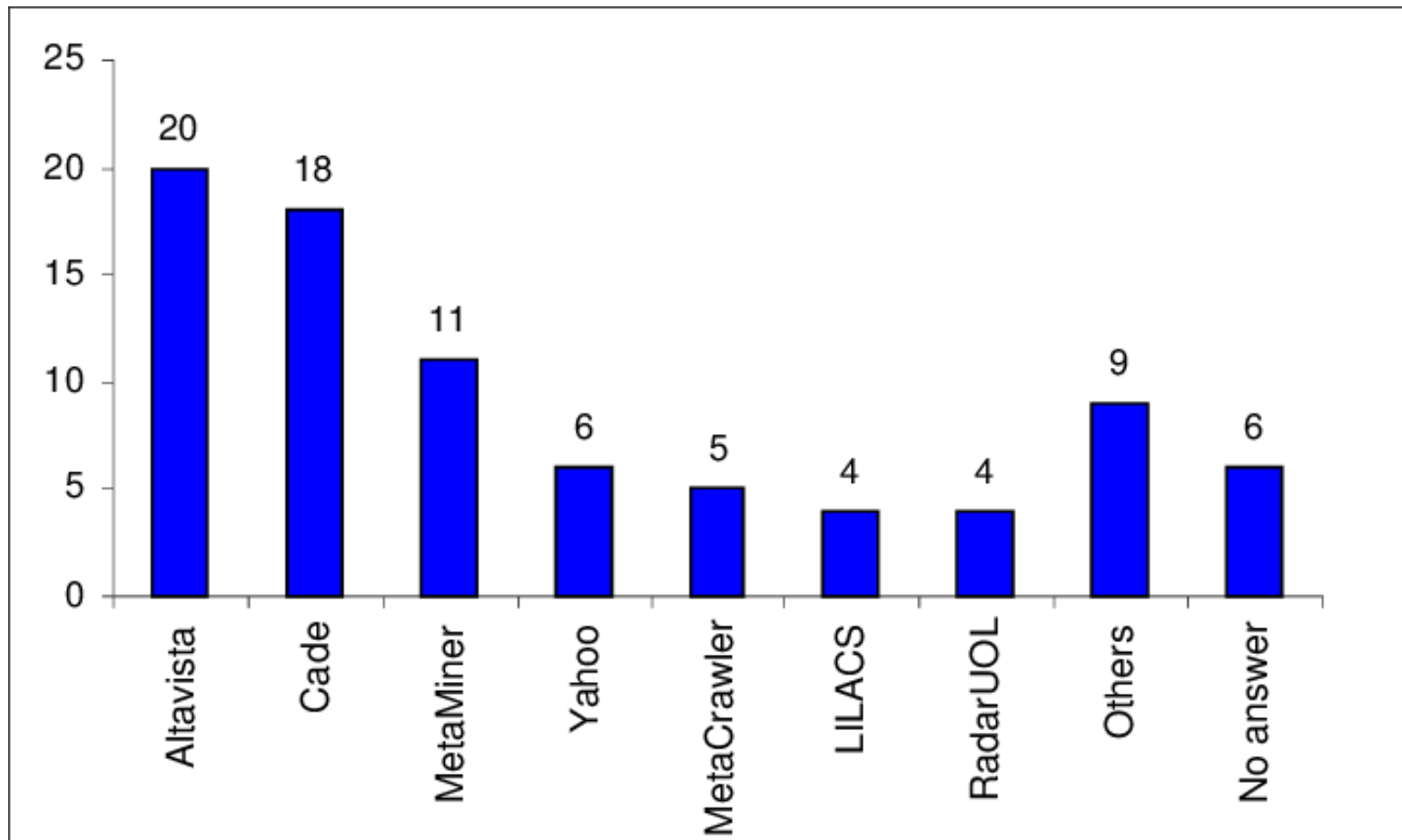
APA In-text Citation (Paraphrase)

Beyoncé is a powerful role model for girls around the world. She radiates self-confidence, body positivity and shrewd business skills. In fact, she had her own strong role models that helped to development some of these qualities. The powerful women in Beyonce's early life helped her become the dominant force she is today (Taraborelli, 2015).

APA-MLA



CITATION AND IMPACT



IMPACT FACTOR

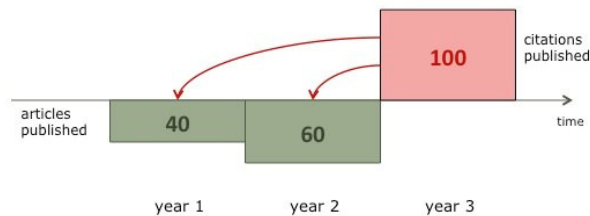
IMPACT FACTOR

- The **impact factor (IF)** or **journal impact factor (JIF)** of an academic journal is a measure reflecting the yearly average number of citations to recent articles published in that journal. It is frequently used as a proxy for the relative importance of a journal within its field; journals with higher impact factors are often deemed to be more important than those with lower ones. The impact factor was devised by Eugene Garfield, the founder of the Institute for Scientific Information. Impact factors are calculated yearly starting from 1975 for journals listed in the *Journal Citation Reports*.

IMPACT FACTOR

The Impact Factor

Introduced in 1950's by Eugene Garfield: ISI



$$IF(\text{year } 3) = 100 / (40 + 60) = 1$$

Total number of times its articles were cited during the two previous years



Total number of citable articles in the journal during those two years

A journal's
Impact Factor
for a
particular
year

SCIENTIFIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (METRICS)

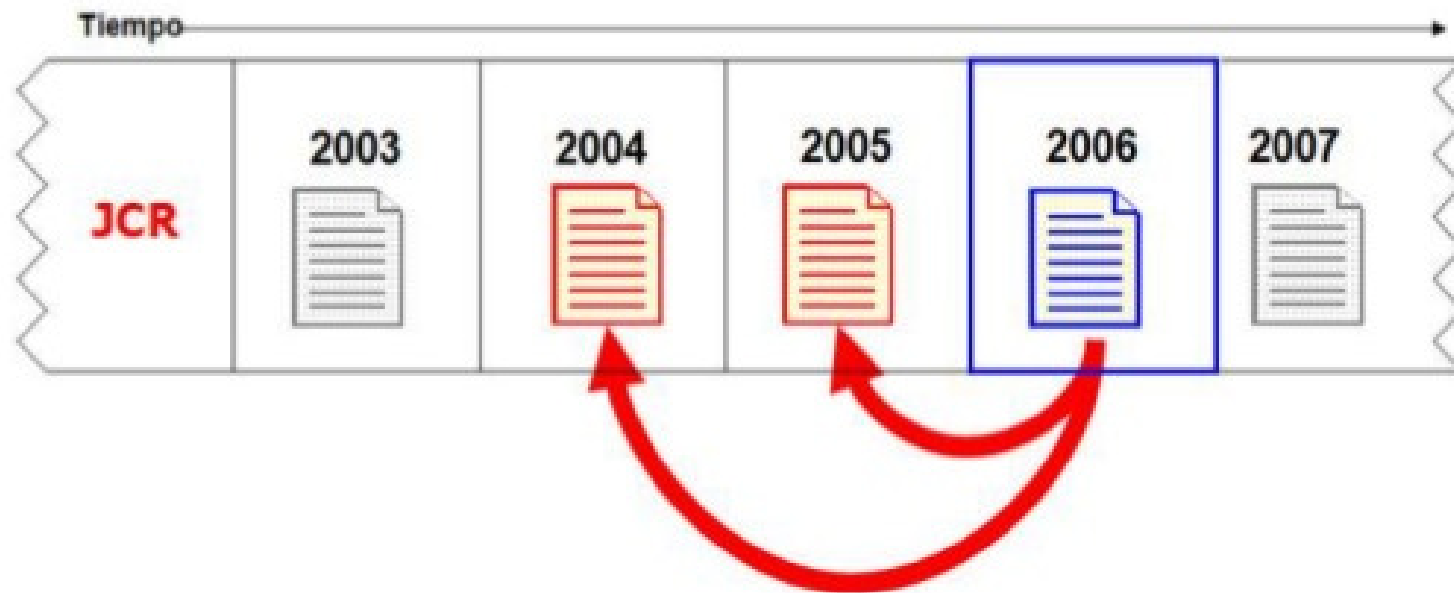
Impact Factor (IF)

The frequency with which an average article in a journal gets cited.

$$\text{Impact factor 2010} = \frac{\text{All citations received by Journal X in 2010 to any content published in 2008-2009}}{\text{No. of citable items published in Journal X in 2008-2009}}$$



How do we calculate the Impact Factor



$$\text{IMPACT FACTOR } 2006 = \frac{\text{CITATIONS } 2004-2005}{\text{PUBS } 2004-2005}$$

IMACT & Citation &1/Publications

Calculating the Impact Factor ▼

No of article citations in 2014
(to articles published in 2012+2013)

= IF of 2014

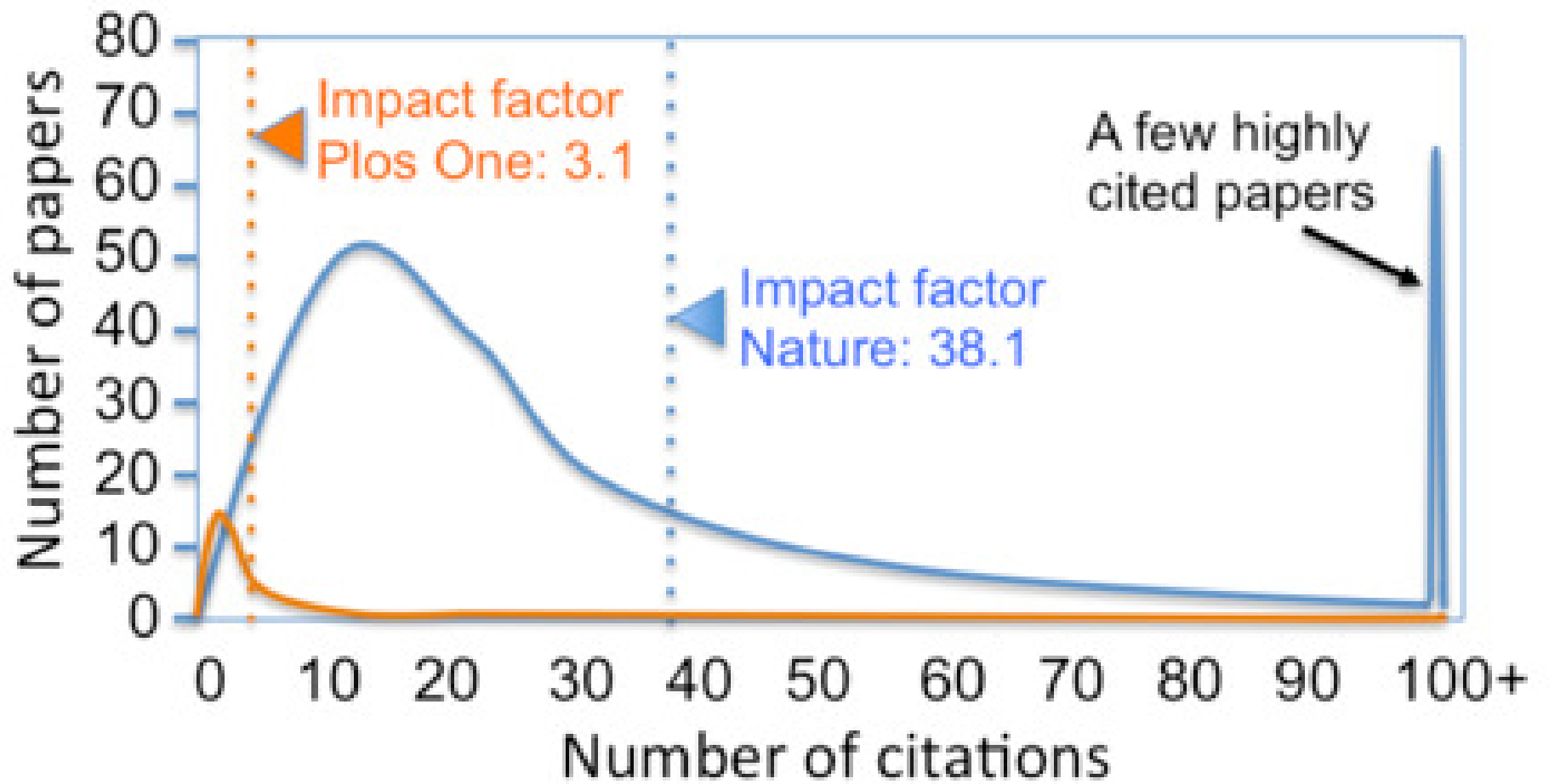
Number of articles published in 2012+2013

Journal received 1500 citations in 2014
(to 350 articles published in 2012 +
400 articles published in 2013)

= IF is 2 (2014)

350 articles published in 2012 +
400 articles published in 2013
in total 750 articles published during 2012+2013



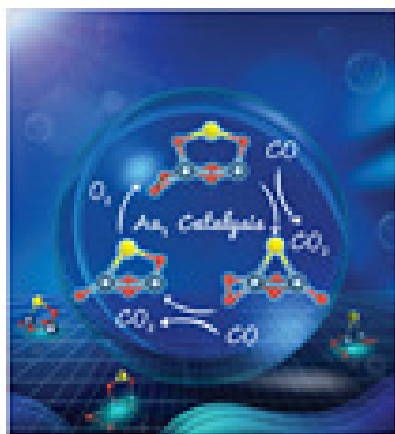


Journal Impact Factor

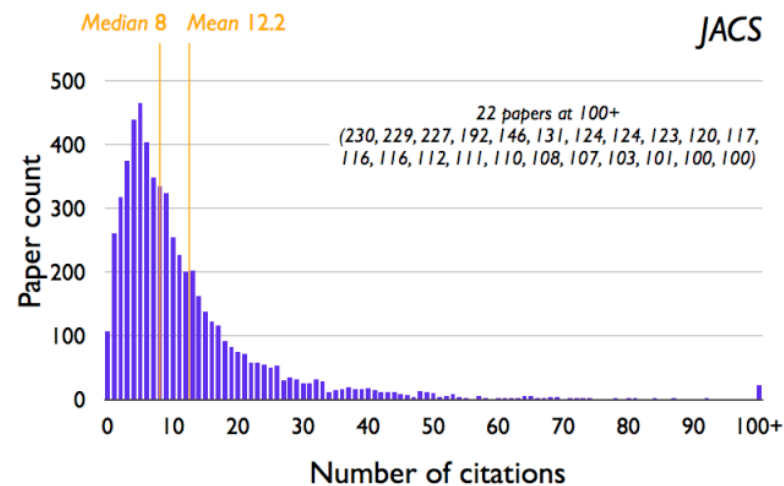


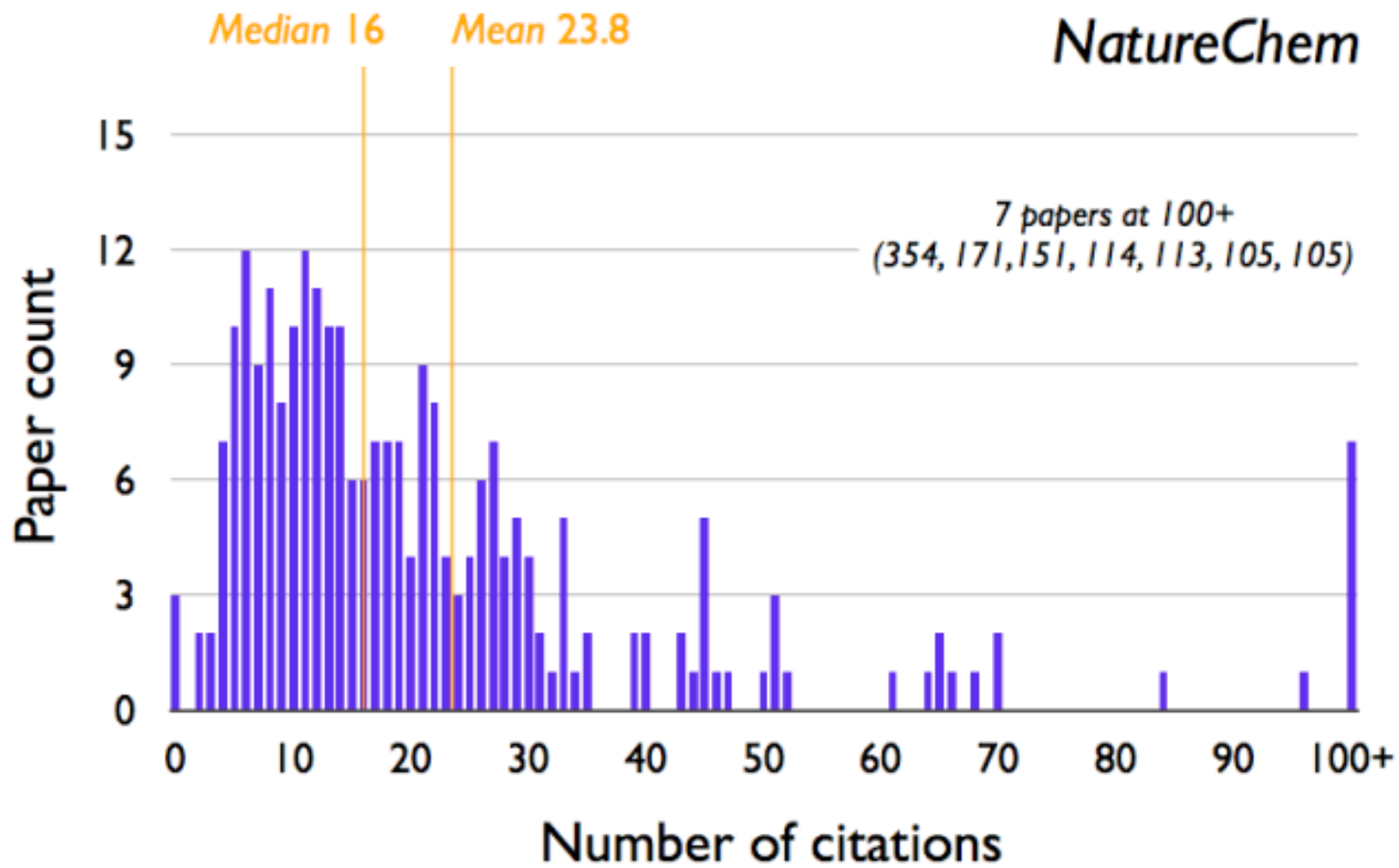
Cites in 2016 to items published in: 2015 = 5598 Number of items published in: 2015 = 26
 2014 = 3754 2014 = 24
 Sum: 9352 Sum: 50

$$\text{Calculation} = \frac{\text{Cites to recent items}}{\text{Number of recent items}} = \frac{9352}{50} = 187.04$$



Total Citation = 533,512
 Articles Published = 2633
 Impact factor = $533512 / 2633 =$





IMPACT FACTORS

Mark	Rank	Abbreviated Journal Title <i>(linked to journal information)</i>	ISSN	JCR Data ⓘ						Eigenfactor™ Metrics ⓘ	
				Total Cites	Impact Factor	5-Year Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Articles	Cited Half-life	Eigenfactor™ Score	Article Influence™ Score
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	GASTROENTEROLOGY	0016-5085	55276	12.899	12.432	2.528	405	7.1	0.15164	4.032
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	HEPATOLOGY	0270-9139	41640	10.840	10.912	1.920	402	6.6	0.10590	3.065
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	GUT	0017-5749	28455	9.357	9.663	2.528	180	7.2	0.07076	2.867
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	J HEPATOL	0168-8278	17413	7.818	6.624	2.559	222	6.1	0.04699	1.867
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	GASTROINTEST ENDOSC	0016-5107	17856	6.713	6.593	1.453	395	5.7	0.04365	1.571
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	AM J GASTROENTEROL	0002-9270	26199	6.012	6.380	1.580	312	6.9	0.06330	1.818
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	CLIN GASTROENTEROL H	1542-3565	5503	5.642		0.939	179	3.3	0.03310	
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	ENDOSCOPY	0013-726X	7323	5.545	4.791	0.729	140	5.3	0.02233	1.299
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	SEMIN LIVER DIS	0272-8087	3049	5.171	5.326	0.447	38	7.9	0.00720	1.524
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	INFLAMM BOWEL DIS	1078-0998	4625	4.643	4.530	0.889	216	3.5	0.01883	1.169
<input type="checkbox"/>	11	NAT CLIN PRACT GASTR	1743-4378	1024	4.520	4.917	1.750	12	3.1	0.00620	1.461
<input type="checkbox"/>	12	ALIMENT PHARM THER	0269-2813	11831	4.357	3.825	0.879	264	5.1	0.03715	0.989
<input type="checkbox"/>	13	CURR OPIN GASTROEN	0267-1379	1547	4.331	3.088	0.535	71	3.0	0.00811	0.957
<input type="checkbox"/>	14	LIVER TRANSPLANT	1527-6465	8135	3.724	4.159	0.498	241	5.2	0.02548	1.060
<input type="checkbox"/>	15	NEUROGASTROENT MOTIL	1350-1925	2899	3.568	3.509	0.827	168	3.9	0.01201	0.954
<input type="checkbox"/>	16	J VIRAL HEPATITIS	1352-0504	2926	3.348	3.320	0.752	105	4.6	0.01088	0.977
<input type="checkbox"/>	17	AM J PHYSIOL-GASTR L	0193-1857	13541	3.258	3.576	0.597	288	7.4	0.03623	1.154
<input type="checkbox"/>	18	LIVER INT	1478-3223	2617	2.987	2.995	0.954	216	3.3	0.01252	0.818
<input type="checkbox"/>	19	DIGEST LIVER DIS	1590-8658	2528	2.972	2.414	0.643	115	4.0	0.00965	0.656
<input type="checkbox"/>	20	J GASTROENTEROL	0944-1174	3766	2.909	2.814	0.622	172	5.0	0.01294	0.803

JCR Impact Factor

JCR Year ▾	HEALTH CARE SCIENCES & SERVICES			MEDICAL INFORMATICS		
	Rank	Quartile	JIF Percentile	Rank	Quartile	JIF Percentile
2016	4/90	Q1	96.111	1/23	Q1	97.826
2015	5/88	Q1	94.886	2/20	Q1	92.500
2014	9/88	Q1	90.341	3/24	Q1	89.583
2013	4/86	Q1	95.930	1/24	Q1	97.917
2012	4/83	Q1	95.783	1/23	Q1	97.826
2011	2/76	Q1	98.026	1/23	Q1	97.826
2010	2/72	Q1	97.917	1/22	Q1	97.727
2009	2/69	Q1	97.826	2/23	Q1	93.478
2008	2/62	Q1	97.581	1/20	Q1	97.500
2007	6/57	Q1	90.351	2/20	Q1	92.500
2006	6/57	Q1	90.351	2/20	Q1	92.500

Impact Factor Journal Ranking

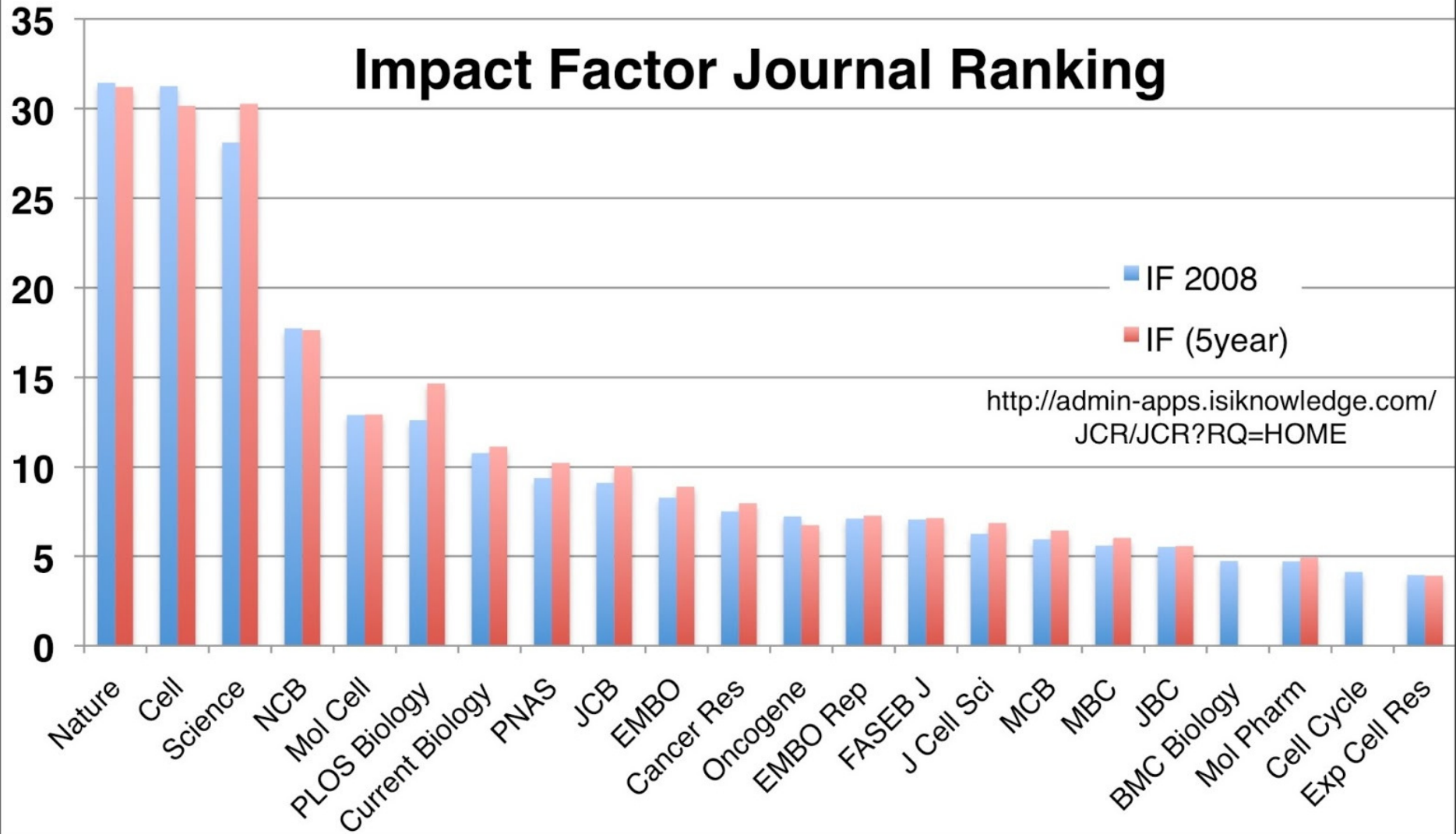


Table. Selected Biomedical Journals Ranked by Impact Factor

Journal Title	2004 Impact Factor	Articles		Citations in 2004	
		2004	2002 + 2003	To 2002 + 2003 Articles	Total
<i>Annual Review of Immunology</i>	52.4	30	51	2674	14 357
<i>New England Journal of Medicine</i>	38.6	316	744	28 696	159 498
<i>Nature Reviews: Cancer</i>	36.6	79	149	5447	6618
<i>Physiological Reviews</i>	33.9	35	61	2069	14 671
<i>Nature Reviews: Immunology</i>	32.7	80	151	4937	5957
<i>Nature</i>	32.2	878	1748	56 255	363 374
<i>Science</i>	31.9	845	1736	55 297	332 803
<i>Nature Medicine</i>	31.2	168	318	9929	38 657
<i>Cell</i>	28.4	288	627	17 800	136 472
<i>Nature Immunology</i>	27.6	130	273	7531	14 063
<i>JAMA</i>	24.8	351	751	18 648	88 864
<i>Nature Genetics</i>	24.7	191	420	10 372	49 529
<i>Annual Review of Neuroscience</i>	23.1	26	42	972	8093
<i>Pharmacological Reviews</i>	22.8	19	49	1119	7800
<i>Lancet</i>	21.7	415	1020	22 147	126 002
<i>Annals of Internal Medicine</i>	13.1	189	396	5193	36 932
<i>Annual Review of Medicine</i>	11.2	29	65	728	3188
<i>Archives of Internal Medicine</i>	7.5	282	567	4257	26 525
<i>BMJ</i>	7.0	623	1222	8601	56 807
<i>CMAJ</i>	5.9	100	220	1307	6736

SJIF



Scientific Journal Impact Factor

SJIF-GIF

30.06

Science Central
Evaluation Score 2018

INNO Space - SJIF

SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL IMPACT FACTOR (SJIF 2016)

7.481

0.657

Global Impact Factor
Evaluation Score 2014

How the Journal Impact Factor is calculated

Calculation:

The journal impact factor (JIF) calculation is based over three years.

For example the 2014 JIF of the journal "Nature" in this example is 41.456

Journal Impact Factor ⓘ

Cites in 2014 to items published in:	2013 = 29753	Number of items published in:	2013 = 860
	2012 = 41924		2012 = 869
	Sum: 71677		Sum: 1729

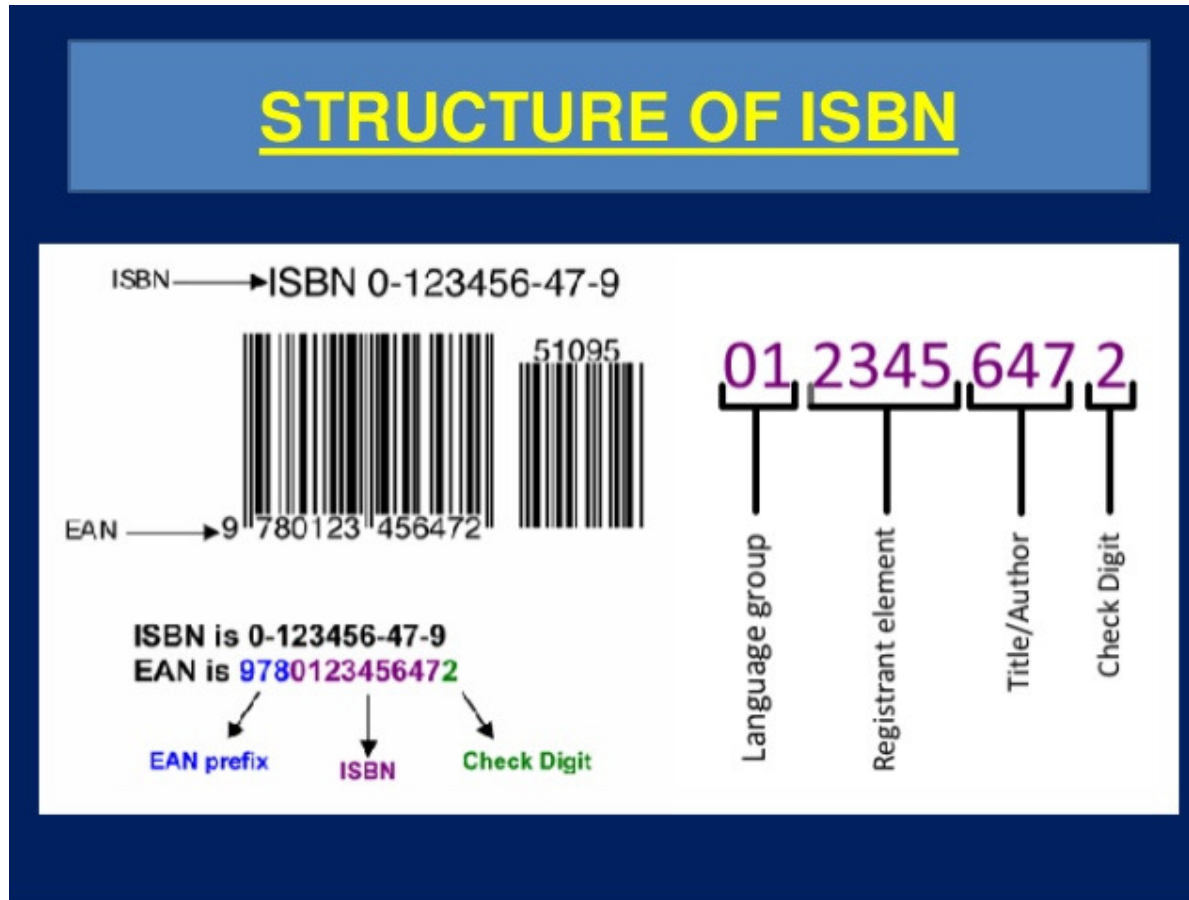
Calculation: Cites to recent items	71677	=	41.456
Number of recent items	1729		

JCR, SFIF, UIF, GIF

It is a fact that Thomson Reuters' JCR Impact Factor is the most reliable and authentic one, and is the only measure that is considered for the purposes of academic evaluation. Other metrics such as the Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF), Universal Impact Factor (UIF), Global Impact Factor (GIF), etc. are products of other indexing companies. Most reputable journals prefer to get indexed in JCR. Thus, as you have rightly said, for most academic purposes such as selection for academic interviews, awarding tenure, etc., SJIF will not be considered.

ISBN-ISSN

ISBN NUMBER



- International Standard Book Number; A 13-digit ISBN, 978-3-16-148410-0, as represented by an [EAN-13 bar code](#)
- Acronym ISBN Introduced 1970; 49 years ago Managing organisation International ISBN Agency No. of digits 13 (formerly 10) [Check digit](#) Weighted sum Example 978-3-16-148410-0 Website www.isbn-international.org

ANATOMY OF A BOOKSTORE PRICE TAG

Barcode

(use it to compare with your booklist for course packages and lab manuals)

U of S Bookstore



4 00000 08507 4

Retail Price

(does not include applicable taxes)

\$123.95

New/Used Identifier

(tells staff and customers whether this price is for a new book or a used book)

NEW

1059

Date

(date that price tag was printed, often the day the book was received)

0-534-75888-6 01 Jun 2006

ISBN

(compare it with your booklist to ensure you're buying the right book)

Bookstore Shelving Code

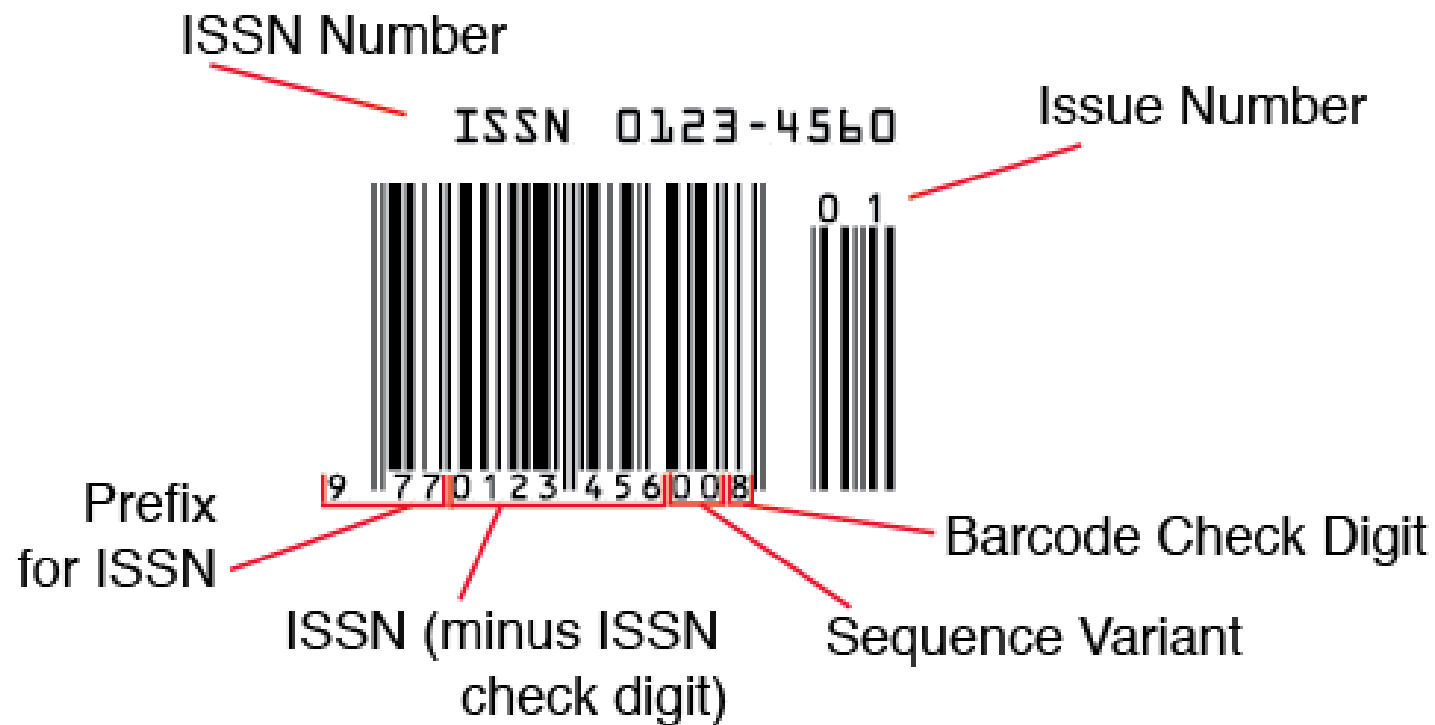
(tells our staff where to shelve the book)

<https://www.isbn-international.org/agencies>

Getting a New ISBN Number

Agency:	India
Organization:	Raja Rammohun Roy ISBN Agency
Address:	Department of Higher Education Ministry of Human Resource Development Room No. 13, 4th Floor Jeevandeep Building, Parliament Street New Delhi-110001
Phone 1:	(+91-11) 23341739
Phone 2:	(+91-11) 23365303
Email:	isbn-mhrd@gov.in
Web:	http://www.isbn.gov.in
Contact Name	Mr KPJ Gerald
Email	kpjgerald@gmail.com
Job Title	Under Secretary (Book Promotion)

ISSN



Another identifier, the **International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)**, identifies periodical publications such as magazines; and the **International Standard Music Number (ISMN)** covers for musical scores.

Differences

ISSN

- **International Standard Serial Number**
- 8-digits
- 1976
- France and UNESCO
- Free
- Continuing resource- Serial publication- Ongoing Integrating resource
- <http://www.issn.org/>


ISBN

- **International Standard Book Number**
- 10-digits now 13-digits
- 1970
- US
- Depending upon national office may be charged
- Books
- <http://rrrlf.nic.in/isbn.asp>

RESEARCH INEX

- Research Index
- [Google Scholar](#)
- [Scopus](#)
- Orchid Id: [0000-0002-1432-2559](#)
- [Reserachgate](#)
- [Publication](#)
- [Cheminform Publications](#)
-

i-10 Index



Albert Einstein

Institute of Advanced Studies, Princeton

Physics

No verified email

[Follow](#)

Title	Cited by	Year
<p>1–20</p> <p>Can quantum-mechanical description of physical reality be considered complete?</p> <p>A Einstein, B Podolsky, N Rosen</p> <p>Physical review 47 (10), 777</p>	14019	1935



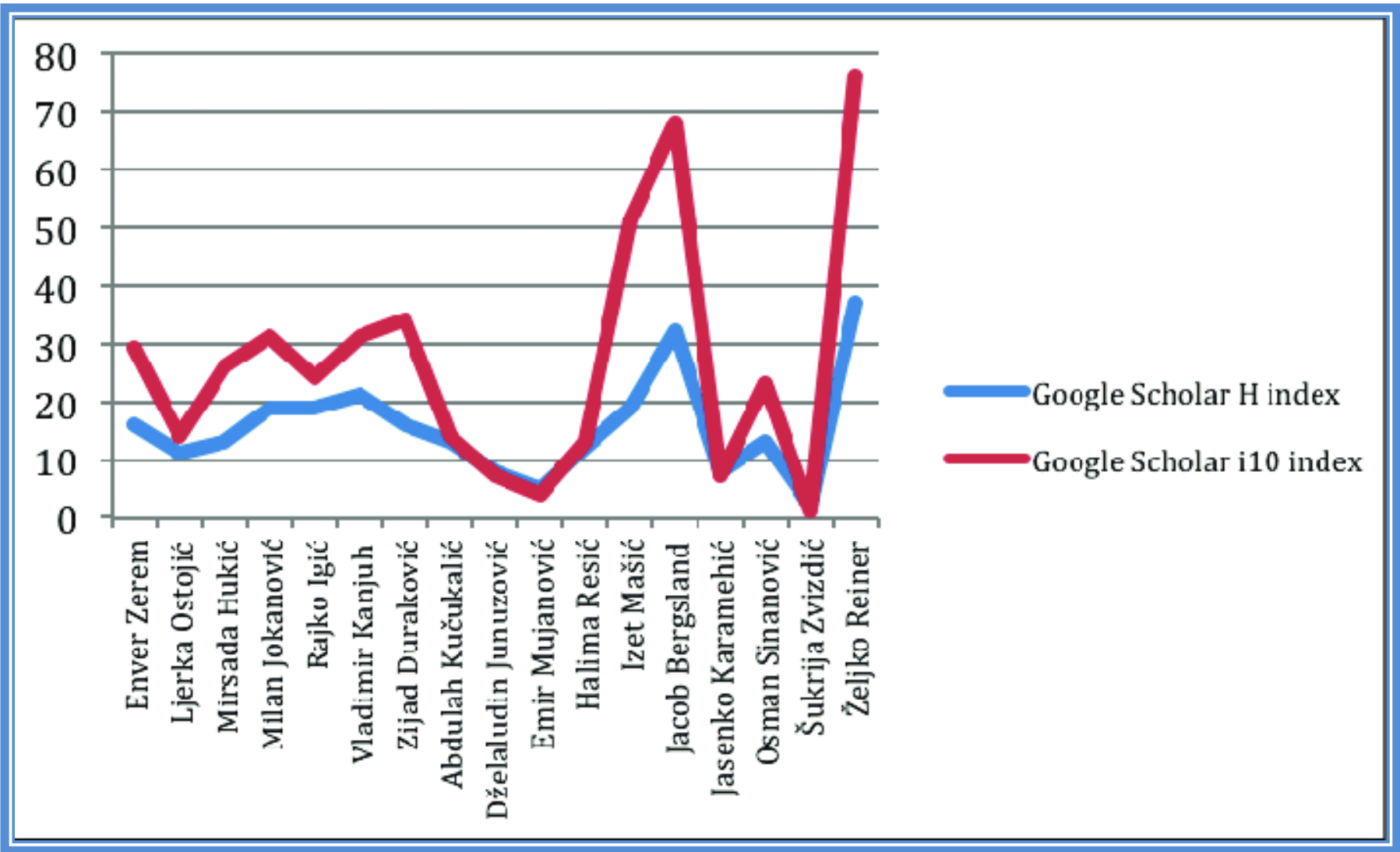
[Get my own profile](#)

Citation indices	All	Since 2010
Citations	95822	32085
h-index	108	67
i10-index	366	219



<https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=qe6nq4QAAAAJ&hl=en>

	All	Since 2014
Citations	2029	1041
h-index	19	17
i10-index	20	19



i-10 Index

Google Scholar

- <http://scholar.google.com> – publications & citations
- *h-index* (top *h* publications with *h* or more citations)
- *i10-index* (at least 10 citations)



[Change photo](#)

Jonathan P. Bowen [Edit](#)

Professor of Computer Science, Birmingham City University [Edit](#)

[Computer Science](#) - [Software Engineering](#) - [Formal Methods](#) - [Software Testing](#) - [Museums](#) [Edit](#)

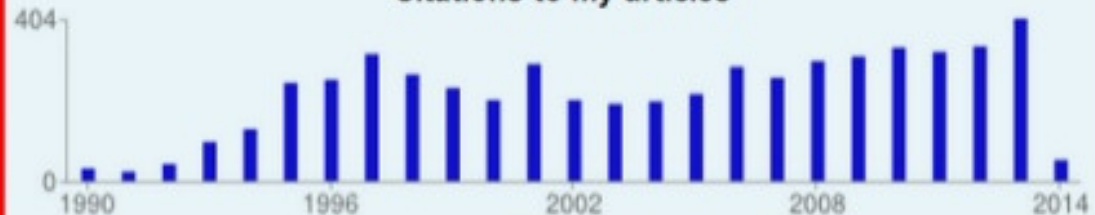
Verified email at bcu.ac.uk [Edit](#)

My profile is public [Edit](#) [Link](#) [Homepage](#) [Edit](#)

Citation indices

	All	Since 2009
Citations	5694	1757
h-index	37	18
i10-index	114	42

Citations to my articles

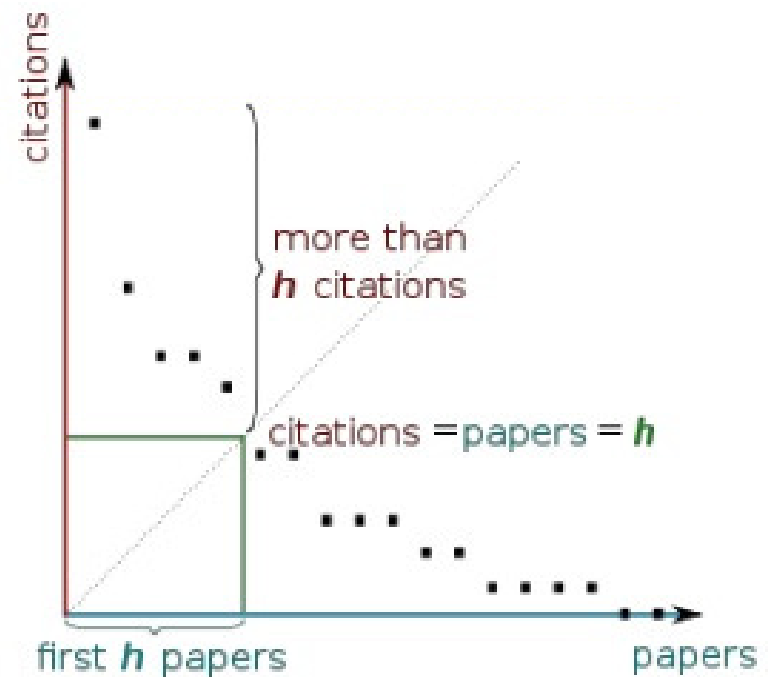


H-Index

h-index

Measured at the author level

h-index = number of papers h
that have been cited h times



i10-index

Papers with 10 (or n) or more citations.

$[X]$

i-index : $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow (\text{bag } X \rightarrow \mathbb{N})$

$\forall n : \mathbb{N}; b : \text{bag } X \bullet$

i-index $n b = \#(b \triangleright (1 \dots n - 1))$

Calculate H-Index

<i>Publication</i>	<i>Times cited</i>
1	25
2	15
3	12
4	8
5	7
6	2
7	1

h-index = 5

HOW MANY TIMES EACH ARTICLE S CITED

REJECTED CANDIDATE	H-INDEX	API SCORE	CITATIONS	I-10-INDEX	IMPACT FACTOR
Gyan Singh Shekhawat	18	1,800	1,000	21	98
INTERVIEW PANELISTS	H-INDEX	API SCORE	CITATIONS	I-10-INDEX	IMPACT FACTOR
Ashok K Nagawat HOD, Physics	4	—	56	1	—
Anun Arya Subject expert	9	—	397	8	—
Prof Kailash Agarwal Subject expert	6	—	101	1	—
SELECTED CANDIDATES	H-INDEX	API SCORE	CITATIONS	I-10-INDEX	IMPACT FACTOR
Yogesh Joshi	9	—	357	6	—
Dr Seema Bahaduria	6	—	88	2	—

* API - Academic Performance Indicator

INDEXING SERVICE

[Chemical Abstracts Service,](#)

[Scopus,](#)

[EBSCOhost,](#)

[Thomson-Gale,](#)

[ProQuest,](#)

[PubMed,](#)

[Web of Science,](#)

[SwetsWise.](#)

[Journal Citation Reports,](#) it has an [impact factor](#) of 14.357 for 2017.^[3]

STUDENT CORNER

- [GRE](#)
- [TOFEL](#)
- [Top University List](#)
- [Fellowship Oppportunity for Students](#)