

Scopus

The largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature from more than 5,000 publishers

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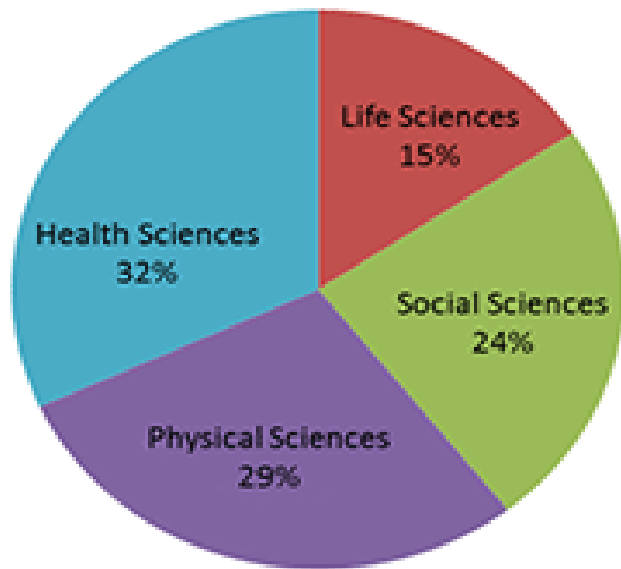
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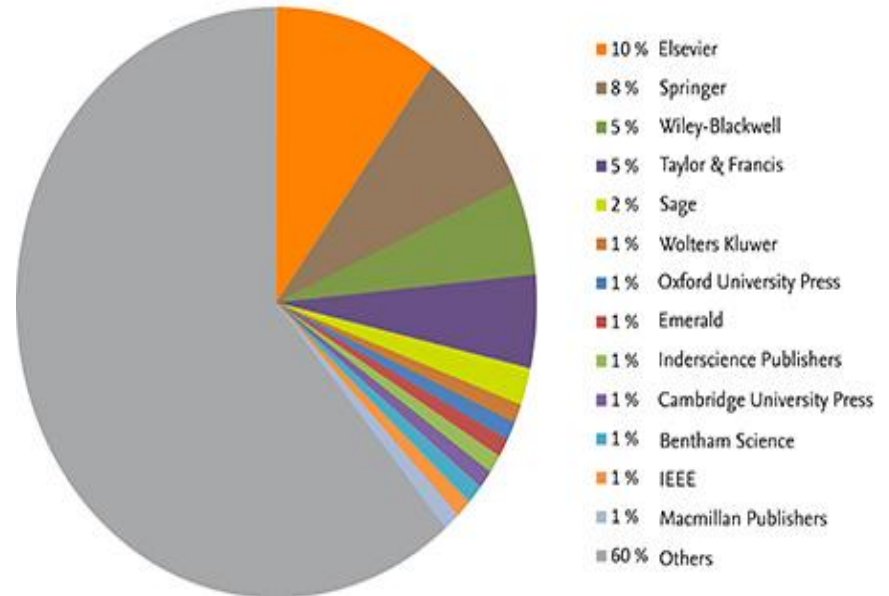
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Scopus is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature: scientific journals, books and conference proceedings

Scopus publications per Subject Area



Publishers indexed in Scopus





What content is included in Scopus?

Journals

- More than 60 million records in Scopus, which includes:
 - Over 22,000 peer-reviewed journals
 - more than 4,200 are full open access
 - Articles-in-press (i.e., articles that have been accepted for publication) from more than 5,000 international publishers



- More than 113,000 books and 10,000 added each year (Coverage years: Back to 2003 for all subject areas)
- 7.2 Million conference papers
- 27 million patents

- 70% with abstracts
- Provides 100% Medline coverage
- Approximately 3 million new records are added each year via daily updates (5,500/day)
- fields of science, technology, medicine, social sciences and arts and humanities

- Is a bibliographic database containing abstracts and citations
- It is owned by Elsevier and is available online by subscription.
- Scopus offers:
 - **author profiles** which cover affiliations,
 - **number of publications** and their bibliographic data,
 - **the number of citations** each published
 - **H-index and CiteScore**
- Scopus can be integrated with **ORCID**

H-INDEX

- popular scientometric indicator
- The *h*-index is intended to measure simultaneously the **quality** and **quantity** of scientific output.
- The *h*-index is an index that attempts to measure both the **productivity** and **impact** of the published work.
- scientists or scholars
- The index can also be applied to the productivity and impact of a scholarly journal
- group of scientists, such as a department or university or country

- The index was suggested by Jorge E. Hirsch,
- a physicist at UCSD, as a tool for determining theoretical physicists' relative quality and is sometimes called the Hirsch index or Hirsch number

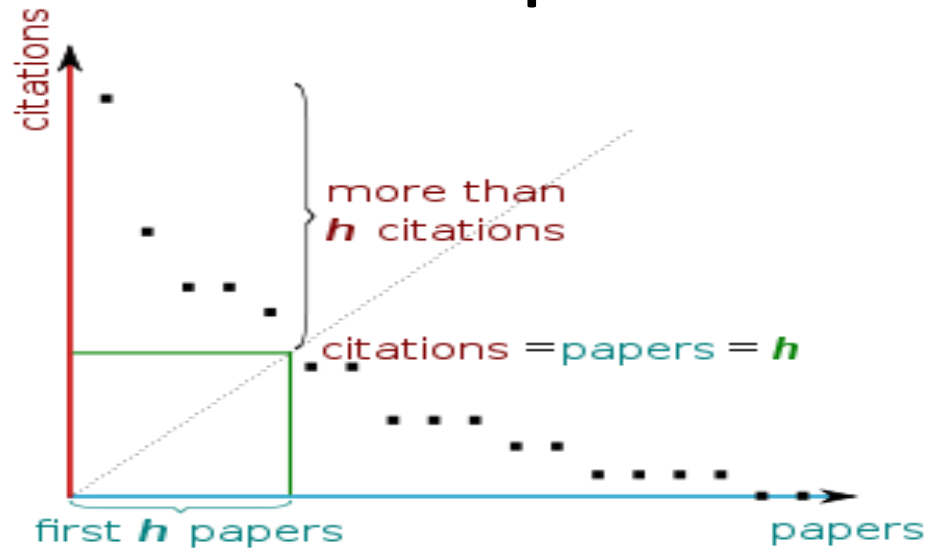


- Hirsch said:

A scientist has index h if h of his/her N papers have at least h citations each, and the other $(N - h)$ papers have no more than h citations each

- چنانچه h -index محققى ۵ باشد يعنى اين محقق حداقل ۵ عنوان مقاله منتشر شده دارد كه به هر کدام از آن ها حداقل ۵ بار استناد شده است. هر چند ممكن است اين محقق بيشتر از ۵ مقاله منتشر شده داشته باشد.

H-index plot

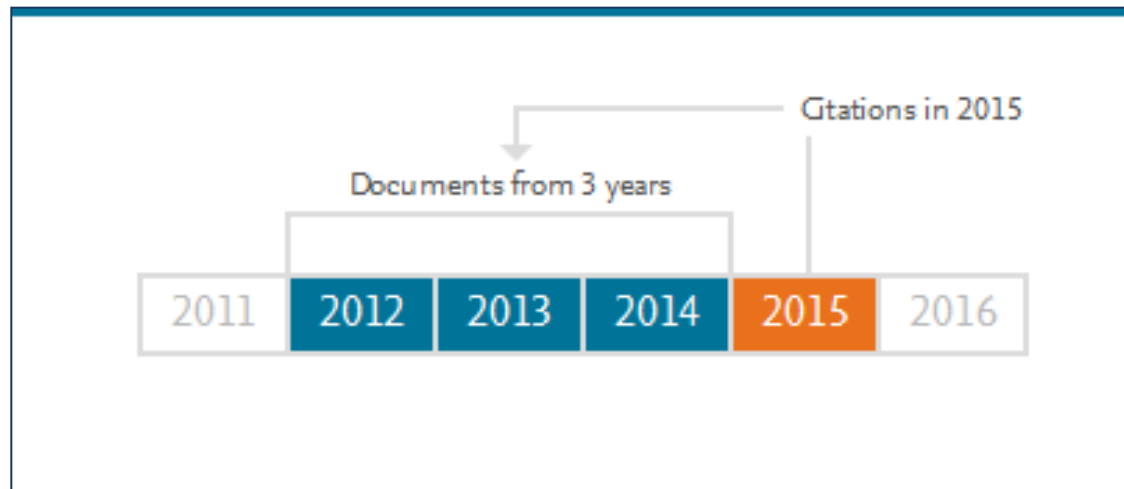


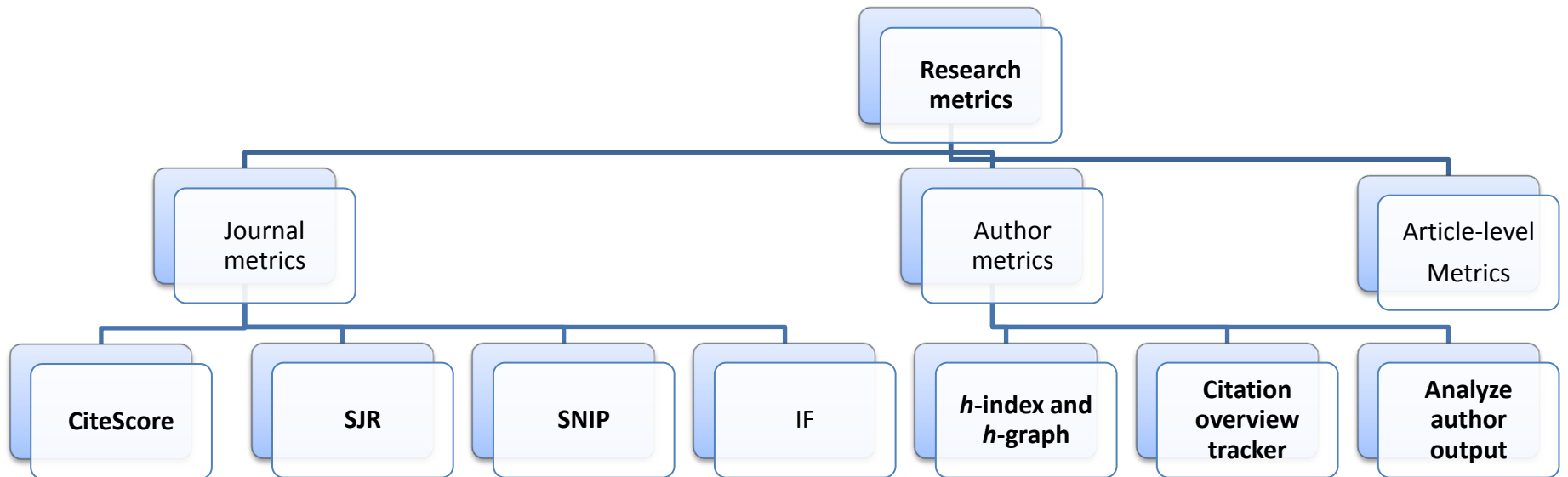
Articles	1	2	3	4	5	6*	7	8	9
Citation(s)	12	10	10	9	8	6*	5	5	3

CiteScore

CiteScore is the average citations per document that a title receives over a three-year period.

Release Date: December 8 2016





ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID)

When you use a personal name to find its contributions to the scientific literature or publications in the humanities, you face with some problems such as:

- 1- most personal names are not unique
- 2- they can change (such as with marriage)
- 3- They have cultural differences in name order, contain inconsistent use of first-name abbreviations and employ different writing systems

- ORCID provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes you from every other researcher
- ORCID is a nonproprietary alphanumeric code to uniquely identify scientific and other academic authors

www.orcid.org

Search

Alerts

Lists

My Scopus

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[Browse Sources](#) | [Compare journals](#)

Search for... *Eg., "heart attack" AND stress*

Article Title, Abstract, Keywords



+ Add search field

Limit to:

Date Range (inclusive)

Published to

Added to Scopus in the last days

Subject Areas

Life Sciences (> 4,300 titles .)

Physical Sciences (> 7,200 titles .)

Health Sciences (> 6,800 titles . 100% Medline coverage)

Social Sciences & Humanities (> 5,300 titles .)

Document Type

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Search

- **Document search:** Search directly from the homepage and use detailed search options to ensure you find the document(s) you want
- **Author search:** Search for a specific author by name or by ORCID (Open Research and Contributor Identifier) ID
- **Affiliation search:** Identify and assess an affiliation's scholarly output, collaborating institutions and top authors.
- **Advanced search:** Narrow the scope of your search using field codes, proximity operators and/or Boolean operators.

Access to scopus

Direct Link: www.scopus.com (IP)

<http://Library.semums.ac.ir> (IP)

Off campus: VPN

The screenshot displays the Semnan University Library website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the university's name in Persian and English, and a search bar. Below the navigation bar, there are several sections:

- مهمترین اخبار (Most Important News):** A section with three news items. The first item is about the expansion of the library's services and the opening of a new branch in the city of Gorgan. The second item is about the library's participation in the Emerging Source Citation Index (ESCI) and the Source Citation Index (SCI). The third item is about the library's partnership with Primal Pictures and the launch of the Anatomy TV website.
- گالری عکس (Photo Gallery):** A section with a photo of the library's interior, showing bookshelves and study tables. The caption below the photo reads "کتابخانه مرکزی - سالن مطالعه" (Central Library - Study Room).
- منابع الکترونیک (Electronic Sources):** A section with a grid of logos for various electronic sources, including ProQuest, UpToDate, Wiley Online Library, SCOPUS (highlighted with a red box), Web of Science, ClinicalKey for Nursing, and PubMed.

General Rules

- Entering singular nouns will also search for plural nouns and possessives (with some exceptions)
- Entering either variation of Greek letters (a OR alpha, b OR beta) will search for both variations
- Entering either British or American spellings (colour, color, or tyre, tire) will search for both variations

Phrase Search

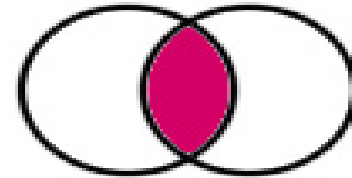
- Multiple words set off by spaces will be processed with the AND operator.
- **Double quotes “ ”** will search for fuzzy phrases.
- It will also search for both singular and plurals (with some exceptions). Symbols are ignored. Wildcards can be used.
- *“heart-attack” will search for heart-attack, heart attack, heart attacks, and so on*
- **Curly brackets { }** will search for a specific phrase.
- It limits the search to only the specified character string, and symbols can be used.
- *{heart-attack} will only search for heart-attack*

Wildcards

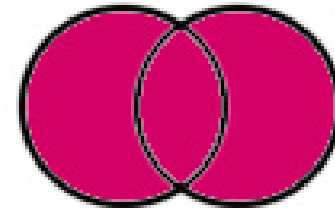
- * replaces any number of characters, *toxi** will search for *toxin, toxic, toxicity, toxicology, and so on*
- ? replaces only one character *sawt??th* will search for *sawtooth and sawteeth*

Logical operators and proximity operators

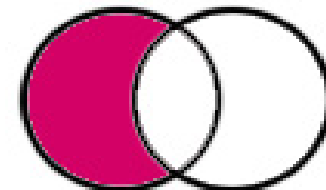
- *And* searches for articles containing both words *food* and *poison*



- *Or* searches for articles containing either or both words *weather* or *climate*



- *And Not* searches for articles that do not contain the following words *tumor* and not *malignant*



- *W/n* restricts to *n* words between the two words, the word order is not set Pain W/5 morphine
- *Pre/n* restricts to *n* words between the two words, the word order is as set newborn PRE/3 screening

Discover

Alerts: Create search, document and author alerts to stay up-to-date at your desired frequency. You must be registered to create alerts.

Browse sources: Browse an alphabetical list of all journals, book series, trade publications and conference proceedings available in Scopus.

My list: Select documents and save them for later use within a session, or save them to your permanent list. Building customized lists of documents allows you to export, track and analyze a particular set of results at one time.

Reference managers: Export data to reference managers such as [Mendeley](#), RefWorks and EndNote.

View cited by: Discover documents that cite your selected articles.

View references: See the list of references included in your selected articles.

Analyze

- **Analyze search results:** Understand your search metrics better with a visual analysis of your search results broken up into seven categories (year, source, author, affiliation, country or territory, document type and subject area).
- **Compare journals:** Gain a more complete analysis of the journal landscape. Select up to 10 journals to upload into graphs for comparative analysis and compare using a variety of metrics.

- **Citation overview:** Analyze the citation trend for any given article, set of results or for a list of author documents.
- **Author profile page:** You can easily analyze and track an individual's citation history. From their profile page, view an author's total citation and document count, *h*-index, ORCID record (if available)

Scopus Journal Metrics

- در علوم مختلف تعداد رفرنس ها، تعداد استنادات به مقالات و ... می تواند متفاوت است
- مثلا در علوم زیستی معمولا ضریب نفوذ Impact factor مجلات بالاست ولی در علوم انسانی و هنر تعداد استنادات به یک مقاله و ضریب نفوذ (IF) پایین تر می باشد.
- برای مقایسه ی مجلات میان رشته های مختلف علوم چه می توان کرد و Scopus چه ابزاری را در اختیار می گذارد؟

Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP)

یکی از شاخص های ارزیابی مجلات Journal metric است که توسط Henk Moed از University of Leiden ابداع گردید.

با کمک این شاخص ، تفاوت استنادات در میان علوم مختلف نرمال می شود. بعبارت دیگر به کمک این شاخص ، ارزش یک استناد (Citation) در زمینه های علمی که امکان استنادات به آنها کم است افزایش می یابد.

این مقیاس از طریق تقسیم ضریب نفوذ یک مجله به ظرفیت یک مجله در داشتن استنادات محاسبه می شود

SNIP measures a source's contextual citation impact by weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field.

the impact of a single citation is given higher value in subject areas where citations are less likely, and vice versa

SJR (SCImago Journal Rank)

این شاخص ارزیابی ژورنال ها توسط Félix de Moya از University of Extremadura ابداع شد.

- در SJR نه تنها تعداد استنادات به یک ژورنال در نظر گرفته می شود، بلکه به استنادات توسط ژورنال ها بسته به اهمیت یا پرستژ آن ها وزن داده می شود.
- بعبارت دیگر در این شاخص به زمینه موضوعی ژورنال و کیفیت و نیز اهمیت ژورنال وزن داده می شود.
- بعبارت دیگر استناداتی که توسط ژورنال هایی با اهمیت یا پرستژ بالاتر به مقاله داده می شود دارای ارزش بیشتر می باشد.
- SCImago Journal Rank is a prestige metric based on the idea that not all citations are the same. With SJR, the subject field, quality and reputation of the journal have a direct effect on the value of a citation.

Field-Weighted Citation Impact

- differences in research behavior across disciplines
- A FWCI greater than 1.00 means the article is more cited than expected according to the average
- Similar publications are those publications in the Scopus database that have the same:
 - publication year
 - publication type
 - discipline

What is CODEN?

- CODEN is a six character, alphanumeric bibliographic code
- that provides concise, unique and unambiguous identification of the titles of periodicals and non-serial publications from all subject areas
- It is according to American Society for Testing of Material (ASTM) standard E250
- The first four characters of the six-character CODEN for a periodical are taken from the initial letters of the words from its title

- The fifth letter is one of the first six letters (A–F) of the alphabet.
- The sixth last character of the CODEN is an alphanumeric check character calculated from the preceding letters. CODEN always uses capital letters.

To the journal *Nature* the CODEN "NATUAS" is assigned

To *Technology Review* the CODEN "TEREAU" is assigned



THE END!

Thanks for your
attention.