Information and Literature Searching for MPhil/PhD Students

# Week 4

## Readings for Week 4

* [Akers, K. (2013, December 12). Data Journals: Incentivizing Research Data Dissemination [Organisation]. Retrieved from https://connect.clir.org/blogs/katherine-akers/2013/12/12/data-journals-incentivizing-research-data-dissemination](https://connect.clir.org/blogs/katherine-akers/2013/12/12/data-journals-incentivizing-research-data-dissemination)

Just as you can publish your literature review as a stand-alone journal article, you can also publish an article describing your data. Data papers in data journals are a new type of publication which enable researchers to describe their data, discuss the methodology used and the research questions that remain to be answered. Data papers help to increase the number of citations to research projects and allow for collaboration with other researches.

* [Minocha, S., & Petre, M. (2012). Handbook of Social Media for Researchers and Supervisors. London: Vitae Innovate and Open University. Retrieved from https://www.vitae.ac.uk/vitae-publications/reports/innovate-open-university-social-media-handbook-vitae-2](https://www.vitae.ac.uk/vitae-publications/reports/innovate-open-university-social-media-handbook-vitae-2012.pdf)

If used correctly, social media can help disseminate research more widely and to different audiences. It can also help establish your credibility as a researcher. The Handbook offers tips on how to use social media effectively through the use of case studies.

* [Pacher, A. (2018, October 4). Addressing the Unharmonised Metadata of RSS Feeds Would Support Research Discovery and Speed up Science. LSE Impact Blog.](http://bit.ly/2zGPSUP)

RSS feeds allow academics and others to keep track of the latest papers to publish in a chosen selection of research journals. They are machine-readable and aggregable, thus presenting a potentially simple solution for promoting content awareness on a large scale. However, there are problems which continue to the potential of RSS for research discovery.

## https://libapps-eu.s3.amazonaws.com/accounts/1878/images/social_media_cube.jpgAbout

**Week 4** focuses on some of the new technologies that are available to researchers.  These will help you stay current and allow you to manage your time better.  We also consider the ways in which you can network and share information with other researchers working in your discipline and research area and how you can disseminate your work in progress to establish your professional presence online and your expertise.

## Resources for Alerting Services

* [Introduction to RSS](http://newsamnews.ioe.ac.uk/2011/12/09/keeping-up-with-research)
* This is a brief introduction to RSS - a technology that sends information to you, rather than you going to look at different sources whether they are websites, publishers' journals sites or databases.
* [Video: What is RSS?](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0klgLsSxGsU&feature=youtu.be)
* [IOE LibGuide on RSS](http://libguides.ioe.ac.uk/rss)
* [FAQs on LibAnswers](https://libanswers.ioe.ac.uk/search/?t=0&q=RSS)
* [ZETOC](http://zetoc.mimas.ac.uk/)

ZETOC is the British Library's electronic table of contents.  The 'Z' stands for the protocol that allows one database to interact with another. ZETOC gives you access to over 29,000 journals and more than 52 million article citations and conference papers. Although it does not link to the free text of the article/proceeding, you can use it to find references and to set up alerts from key journals and for your search terms so that you are informed of scholarly output on your topic.

## Resources for Open Access

[What is Open Access?](http://legacy.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm)

This site provides an overview of open access and why it is important for research. You are being asked to familiarize yourself with the concept of open access for two reasons:

1.  So that you can make full use of open access resources for your research; and
2.  So that you consider making your own research freely and openly available so that other scholars can benefit from your work immediately after publication.

[Directory of Open Access Journals](http://doaj.org/)

[IOE LibGuide: Open Educational Resources and Open Access](http://libguides.ioe.ac.uk/c.php?g=482220&p=3298045)

[IOE LibGuide: Open Data](http://libguides.ioe.ac.uk/researchdata/datasources)

This IOE LibGuide highlights some of the data libraries as well as other open access resources that you must check before you create data for your research.

## Resources for Social Media

* [IOE LibGuide: Twitter for Researchers](http://libguides.ioe.ac.uk/twitter)

This guide is a useful introduction to Twitter. Spend some time setting up your account and investigating the links.

* [IOE LibGuide: Social Media for Researchers](http://libguides.ioe.ac.uk/socialmedia)

This guide introduces you to the Web 2.0 (the interactive web as opposed to Web 1.0 which was the static web) tools that will enable you to use some of the latest technologies and develop your digital literacies.  Do look at this guide carefully and experiment with some of the tools.  Find out, for example, how 'Evernote' can help you manage information and  how 'Remember the Milk' can help you stay organised!

* [IOE LibGuide: Introducing Altmetrics](http://libguides.ioe.ac.uk/altmetrics)

This page on the 'Bibliometrics and Citation Searching' LibGuide introduces 'Altmetrics'.  There is a (very long!) recording of a lecture that took place at Columbia University in December 2012.  It is worth listening to it from about 25 mins in as the co-founder of 'altmetrics' and 'Impactstory', Jason Priem, summarises the key differences between altmetrics and traditional journal citation measures.

## Task 1

Save a search set up alerts using RSS or email from a database. You can also set up alerts from journal websites and from Google Scholar.

## Task 2

Experiment with some of the social media sites. Use the IOE LibGuide, ['Twitter for Researchers'](http://libguides.ioe.ac.uk/twitter) and follow some of the IOE Twitter accounts listed on this guide.  Find relevant research information or a conference e.g. [#BERA](https://twitter.com/hashtag/BERA2018?src=hash) on Twitter

Do also look at other social media platforms useful for researchers. Do you have a Google Scholar profile?  Are you on LinkedIn? The [IOE LibGuide Digital Researcher](http://libguides.ioe.ac.uk/digitalresearcher) has useful information.