



تطبيقات البحث العلمي في جوالك!

أ.د. هند بنت سليمان الخليفة
مجموعة إيوان البحثية
قسم تقنية المعلومات
كلية علوم الحاسب والمعلومات



ترحيب وتعارف

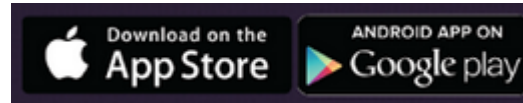
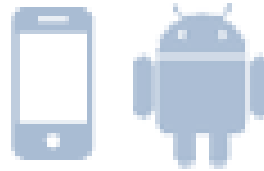


ما هي التطبيقات **الموجودة** في جوالك؟





لماذا أهتم بتطبيقات الجوال في البحث العلمي؟





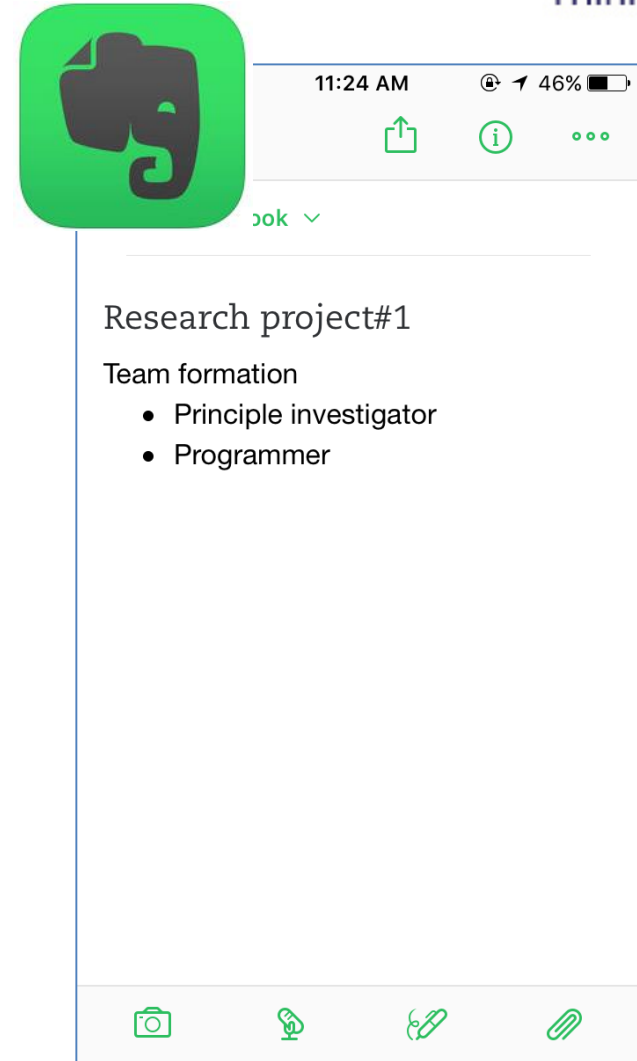
دائرة البحث العلمي



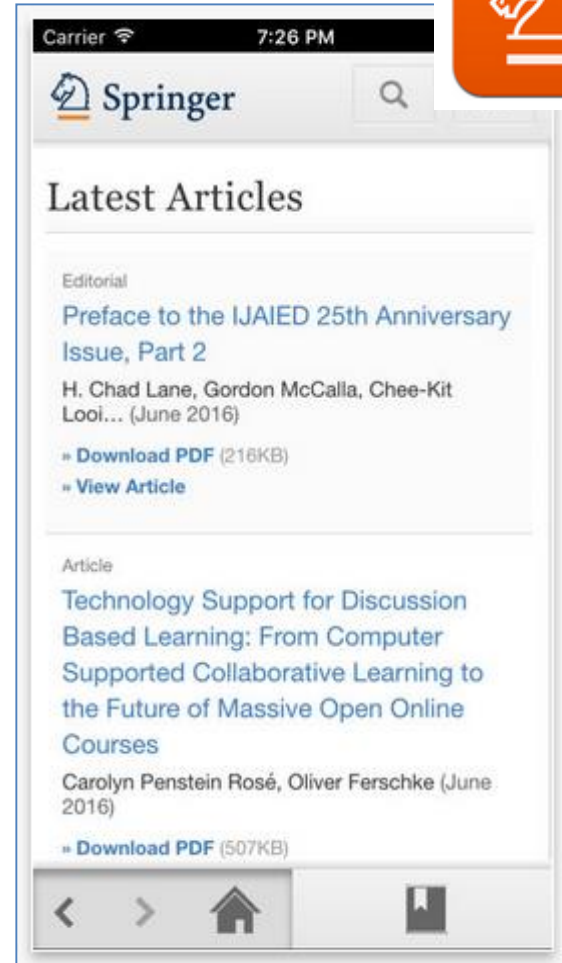
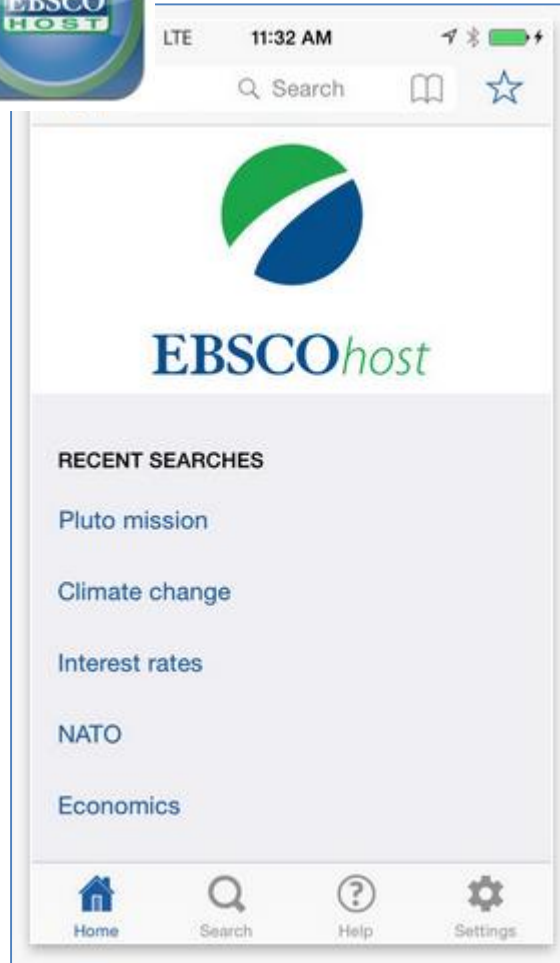
التفكير والتخطيط



Think & Plan




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8:15 PM 46%



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Why create two users?

[View](#)

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Admin Username:
admin

6-digit Admin PIN:

Re-enter 6-digit Admin



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12:10 PM

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COMMENTARY

Impact factor versus Q1 class of journals in world university rankings

S. Tayyab and A. N. Boyce

University ranking has become an important subject in recent years, to the extent that it has changed the landscape for tertiary education in many countries, particularly in the Orient. The appointment of a university head may hinge on its results, which are published every year. Students looking for a place to study invariably will refer to the rankings as their guide for choosing a particular university. The latter is probably more evident in the East as recent political events and upheavals, over the last decade or so, and the 9/11 attacks on the twin towers of the World Trade Center in the United States of America, have resulted in many foreign students looking to the East for continuing their university education. It offers a golden opportunity for a number of Asian universities to attract these students to study in their country, as North America and Europe tighten their intake of foreign students, particularly from the Middle East and Asia. Furthermore, the economics of higher education has led to many governments and their students to study in Asian universities where the cost of education is much lower. As a result of these global changes the world university rankings, of which there are several now in place, have become more significant and play an important part in guiding foreign students to the universities of their chosen subject or field. It helps the students to make decisions about joining a particular university for their higher education and training. Although there are several agencies involved in university rankings, we will confine our discussion to the arguably more popular world university rankings conducted by QS (Quacquarelli Symonds Limited).

One of the six criteria used in the QS ranking is based on the number of citations per faculty member. Ideally the number of citations a journal obtains reflects the quality of its papers, namely higher citations for journals in which new discoveries and findings are reported and published. Thus these journals command high respect in a particular field and therefore are highly cited. *Journal Citation Reports* or JCR categorizes these journals with the help of an indicator, known as the 'impact factor' (IF),

which describes the quality and popularity of a journal based on the number of citations it receives and accumulates in a year. It indicates how many times the papers in a particular journal are cited by other journals. It is increasingly being regarded as the key indicator of the quality of science being published in the journals. As a result, the IF of a journal has been taken as an indicator of the quality of scholarship that is being produced and features importantly as a selection criterion in several exercises either for students aiming for a post-doctoral fellowship or a lecturer applying for promotion to a higher position in academic and research institutions.

Based on the JCR database, journals are further categorized into four different tiers, namely Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4, which apparently is supposed to indicate their quality or tier in ranking. This is done based on the number of citations and the IF of the journal concerned. It has led to many anomalies and inconsistencies which are discussed and presented below.

Classification into categories

All the journals included in the JCR database have been classified into 176 categories (see Table S1 - [Supplemental file material](#)). Table S1 shows these categories along with the total number of journals in each category. The information about the highest IF achieved in a category with the name of the journal is

included in the last two columns of the table. As can be seen from Table S1, there is a lack of consistency in the number of journals distributed in the different categories. For example, some categories may have a large number of journals under them, e.g. 290 journals are grouped under the 'Biochemistry and Molecular Biology' category and 289 under the 'Mathematics' category, whereas the smallest collection of journals, as low as 6, belongs to the 'Anthology' category and 19 under 'Microscopy'.

We have analyzed this distribution by making groups of journals in a demarcation of 10 or 20 falling in different categories. Figure 1 shows the distribution of categories based on the number of journals in a denominator of 10 or 20 in these categories. As is shown in the figure, the number of categories decreases with increasing number of journals in a category. There are a large number of categories with a small number of journals in them. For example, there are 32 categories comprising 21-30 journals. On the other hand, the number of categories comprising 161 and more journals is equal or less than five. This shows that there is unequal distribution of journals in the different categories.

Impact factor of journals in categories

Figure 2 shows a plot between the highest IF of a journal in a category and number of journals in that category.

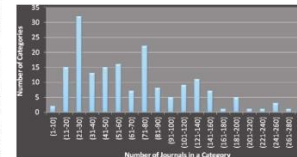


Figure 1. Distribution of categories based on the number of journals in a category.

JOURNAL OF THE IAS, VOL. 104, NO. 4, 25 FEBRUARY 2013

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الشبكات الاجتماعية



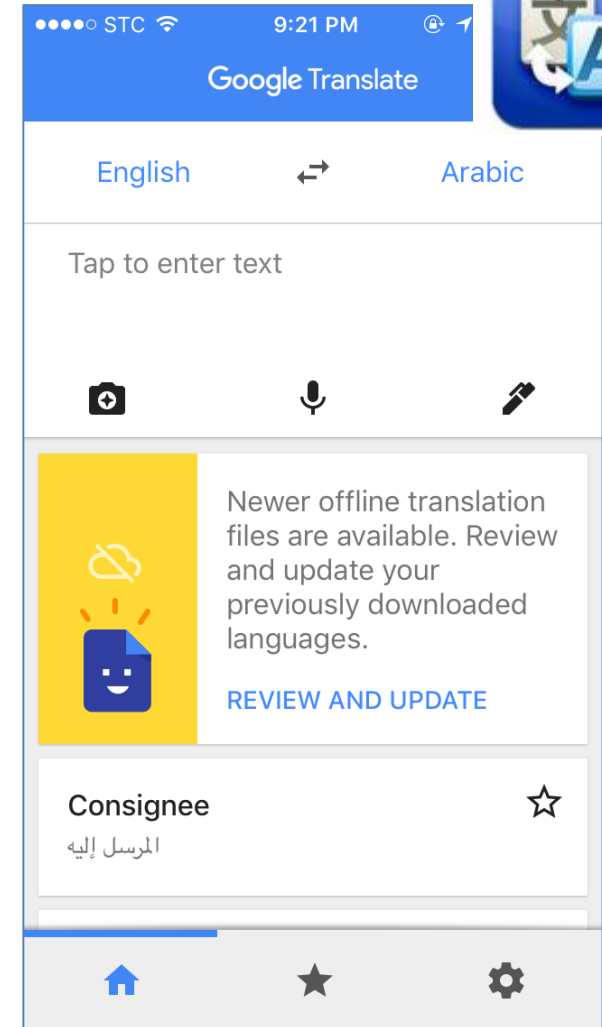
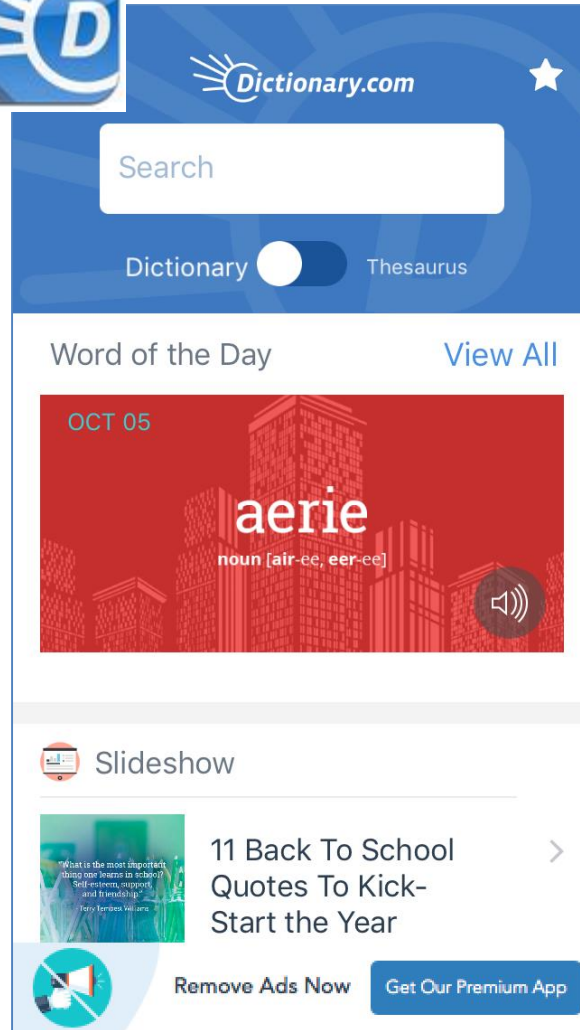
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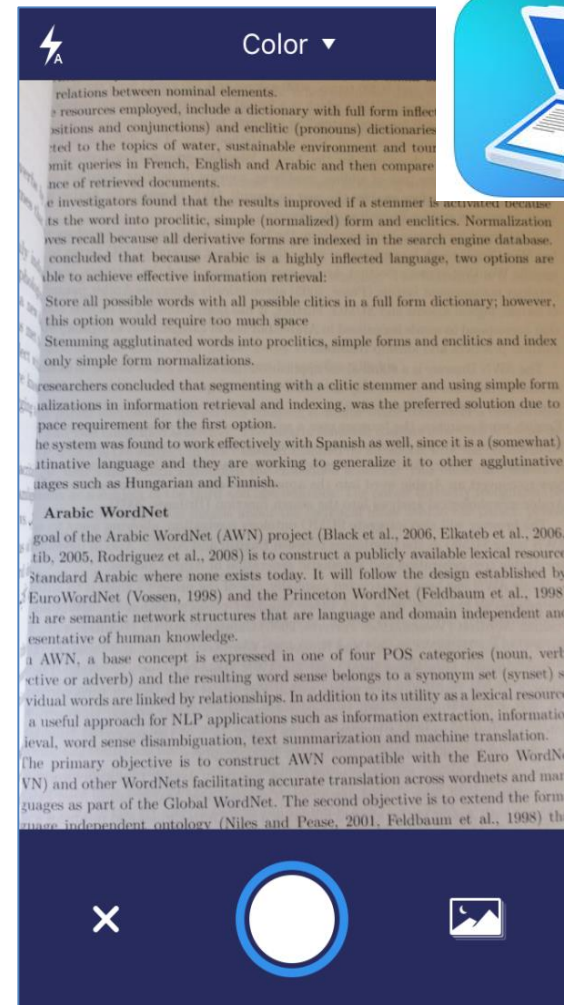
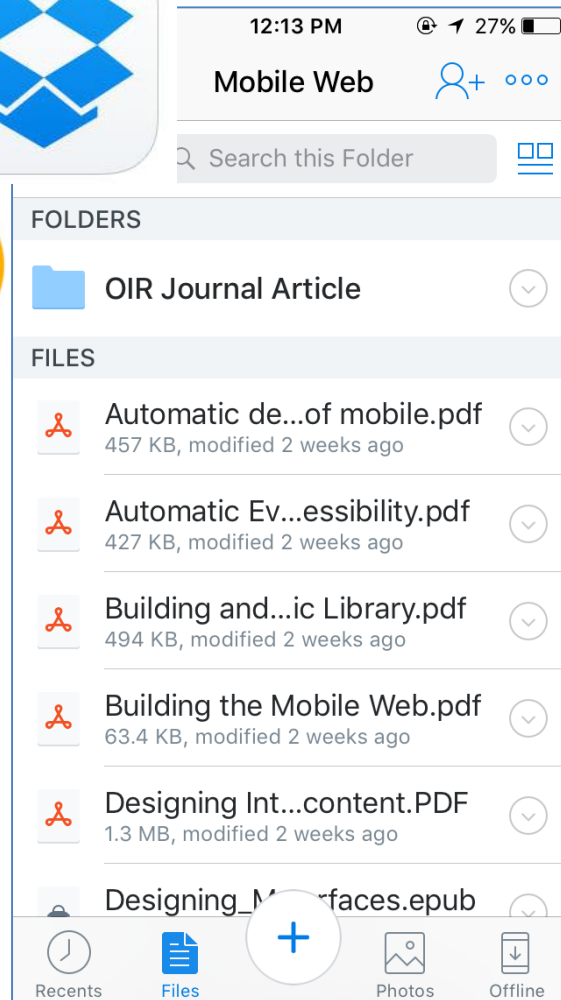
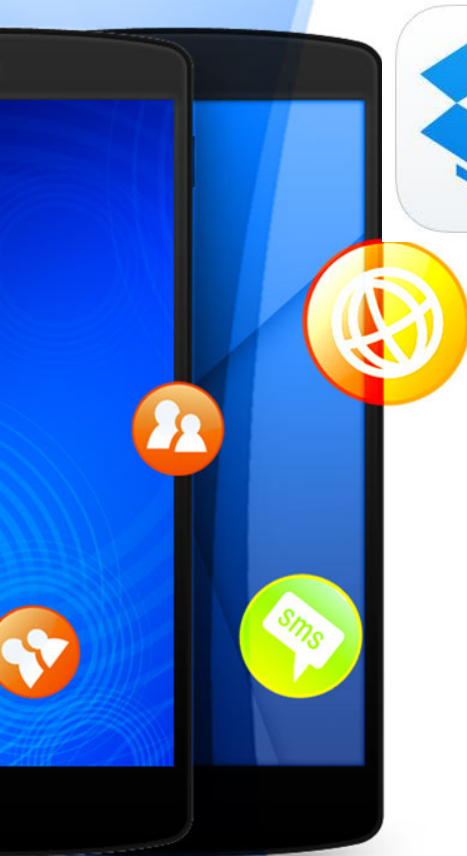


هل من مزيد!؟

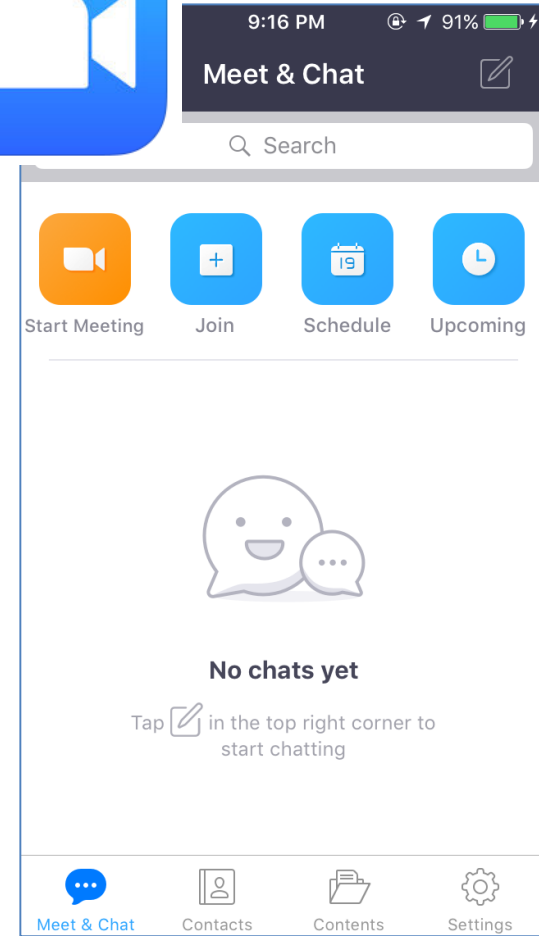
أدوات مساعدة (قواميس وترجمة)



أدوات مساعدة (ماسح ضوئي وتخزين)



أدوات مساعدة (اجتماعات)





تعليقات ختامية

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- تطبيقات للمجموعات البحثية
- #تطبيق_للبحث_العلمي



بعض المصادر

- <http://staff.napier.ac.uk/services/information-services/research-cycle/Pages/home.aspx>
- <http://libguides.rutgers.edu/apps>
- http://www.dickinson.edu/info/20391/library/2531/mobile_apps_for_research
- <https://itunes.apple.com/us/genre/ios-productivity/id6007?mt=8>



روابط التطبيقات المذكورة في العرض (٣-١)

- Evernote
 - <https://evernote.com/>
- MindMeister
 - <https://www.mindmeister.com/>
- Springer
 - <http://www.springer.com/librarians/e-content/apps?SGWID=0-1724013-6-1279821-0>
- Ebsco
 - <http://ebsco.libguides.com/ebooks/app>



روابط التطبيقات المذكورة في العرض (٢-٣)

- EasyBib
 - <http://www.easybib.com/products/easybibgoogleapps>
- Survey Monkey
 - <https://www.surveymonkey.com/mp/surveymonkey-app/>
- Foxit PDF
 - <https://www.foxitsoftware.com/mobile-pdf-reader/>



رابط التطبيقات المذكورة في العرض (٣-٣)

- Cam Scanner
 - <https://www.camscanner.com/user/download>
- Zoom
 - <https://zoom.us/download>