

Social Network Service for Scientists Difficulties Facing E-Publishing over Cloud Computing

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ABSTRACT

This paper illustrated the difficulties facing e-publishing over cloud computing pertaining to social network service for scientists from three axioms: the life cycle of the research document, an explanation of what a researcher juggles during the course of the production of the document related to research. Then this paper discussed discovering study of the researcher knowledge pertaining to both social network service for scientists, scholarly search engines and citation indices. The first axiom reflected the life cycle of the research paper and how each phase affects and influences the next phase. The second axiom showed the researcher worries and the different tasks that a scholar juggles: research financial support, institutional laws and regulations, time & money, legality and copy rights, language barrier, tech savvy, web metrics & university ranking. The third axiom was a discovering study that explored the weakness of the scholar pertaining to his/her knowledge about citation indices. Scholar's knowledge of social network service for scientists and citation indices like: ResearchGate, Google scholar, and academia.edu, Zotero, Coins, and figshare. CiteSeerX, getCITED, MyScienceWork, Mendeley; In addition, citation indices pertaining to Social network service for scientists and scholar search engines: i10-index, h- index, SCI, SSCI, and RG score.

KEYWORDS

Citation Index, Cloud Computing, E-publishing, Search Engines, Social Network Service for Scientists,

INTRODUCTION

This paper presents difficulties facing e-publishing over cloud computing pertaining to social network service for scientists. First the paper will show the life cycle of research document. Then the paper will give a clarification of what a researcher juggles throughout the production of the document related to research. The paper will further discover study of the researcher knowledge pertaining to both Social network service for scientists and citation indices.

Academic researchers today are torn between publishers IEEE, ACM, IGI, Springer and academic social media Research Gate, Academia.edu, Figshare, MyScienceWork, Mendeley, COinS, Zotero, Google Scholar, CiteSeerX and getCITED. While the academic social media (Social network service for scientists) attracts researcher by knowledge sharing, the different types of indexing (RG Score, i10-index, h-index, SCI, SSCI) and who searched for you today?, number of views! Not to mention employability chances. The academic researcher is bound by copy rights agreements signed to the publishers. The academic social media ask of the researcher to upload their research results to benefit the knowledge sharing and boost the citation index of the researcher.

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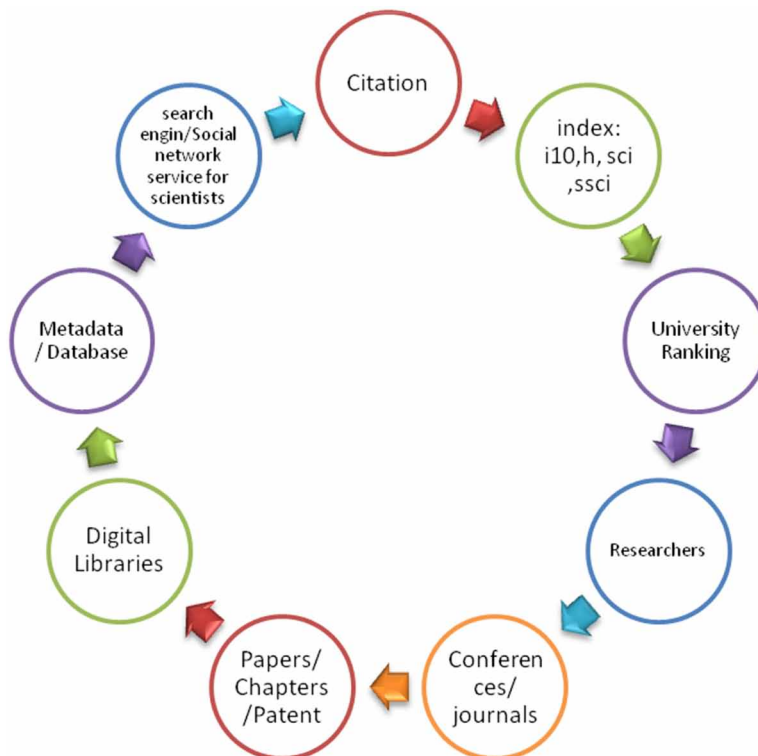
THE LIFE CYCLE OF RESEARCH PAPER

Primal factor to understand the difficulties facing e-publishing over cloud computing pertaining to Social network service for scientists would be to look deeper at the life cycle of the today's life cycle of the research paper. Research papers are the explicit face of knowledge of tacit knowledge (idea) that has been proven by scientific methodology. Research paper is then written, edited and sent out for publishing consideration at either a scientific conference or scientific journal. After appropriate review (peer & blind), paper is either published and indexed in digital library or rejected. Many researchers may look at results of fellow researchers to use in their own work. Researchers usually cite such usage of work of others in their own work, in view that cited papers are regarded highly since it proves useful to others. For a

paper to be cited digital libraries (DBLP, ACM digital Library, IEEEExplore digital library) feed into search engine the paper metadata or the document itself. As such, when a researcher looks for a paper, such paper would be available. When a paper is cited frequently in search engines i.e. Google scholar and social network service for scientists i.e. ResearchGate index the paper hence increasing the citing index of the researcher. Such indices like i10-index, h-index RG score, SCI, SSCI are used in ranking the researcher university and enhancing the image and the rank of the university. Figure 1 illustrates the life cycle of a research paper.

By definition "social network sites as web-based services that allow individuals to (1) construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system, (2) articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection, and (3) view and traverse their list of connections and those made by others within the system" (Ellison,2007). (4) Social networking services facilitate the development of online

Figure 1. Research Paper Life Cycle



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