EXPLORING THE CITATION DATABASE WEB OF SCIENCE: A STUDY

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Abstract: Researcher made an attempt to explain the different types of citable items and benefits of citing. The main study is projected on the facility of Web of Science citation index provided by Mysore University Library, the merits and limitations web of science are drawn. The paper also depicts the meaning of citation and its facets.

Key words: Citation Databases, Web of Science, Citation index.

Introduction
Libraries are adopting new technologies in providing information services to the user. Providing e-resources through library website is the most significant development that happened in this digital era. Universities & research institutions are marketing their e-books, e-journals and e-databases through their library website.

E-journals are the priority among search criteria for information needs. For the research needs researcher depend very frequently on Citation databases to get cited references, bibliographical information to know impact factor and so on.

This paper is to find the citation database service provided by University Library, University of Mysore, through its official website and to know which citation database is most popularly used among citation databases and why?

Meaning of citation
A “citation” is the way you tell your readers that certain material in your work came from another source. It also gives your readers the information necessary to find that source again. Citation can be found in bibliographies and reference lists and are also collected in article and book databases. Citations consist of standard elements, and contain all the information necessary to identify and track down publications, including:

• Author name(s)
• Titles of books, articles, and journals
• Date of publication
• Page numbers
• Volume and issue numbers (for articles)

Why citing is important:
It’s important to cite sources you used in your research for several reasons:
• To show your reader you’ve done proper research by listing sources you used to get your information
• To be a responsible scholar by giving credit to other researchers and acknowledging their ideas
• To avoid plagiarism by quoting words and ideas used by other authors
• To allow your reader to track down the sources you used by citing them accurately in your paper by way of footnotes, a bibliography or reference list

Citation Style: Citations may look different, depending on what is being cited and which style was used to create them. Choose an appropriate style guide for your needs.

• American Chemical Society (ACS) style
• IEEE Style
• American Psychological Association (APA) style
• Modern Language Association (MLA) style

What to cite:
• Facts, figures, ideas, or other information that is not common knowledge
• Ideas, words, theories, or exact language that another person used in other publications
• Publications that must be cited include: books, book chapters, articles, web pages, theses, etc.
• Another person’s exact words should be quoted and cited to show proper credit

Citation software:
Citation software helps you to:
• Import citations from your favorite databases and websites.
• Build and organize bibliographies.
• Format citations for papers.
• Take notes on articles and save them in your collection of citations.
• Save and organize PDFs, screenshots, graphs, images, and other files for your research.
Citation Databases:

Citation databases contain structures & searchable lists of cited references for each documented publication in addition to other bibliographic information. This makes it possible to evaluate how often a publication or an author has been cited & forms the basis for all bibliometric analysis.

Citation databases are specific for presenting each article included in the base also by the respective list of references in addition to bibliographic record. These lists of references are called cited references or citations. The search according to cited references is more complete because it enables target follow up a particular topic through all articles on the topic which are included in the database.

In addition to allowing for literature searching according to topics, citation databases provide data on the number of citations received by a particular journal, author or paper.

Usefulness of Citation Databases to the Institute/ Individual (Researcher)

1. Academic/ Research performance of an institution/ Individual researcher can be accessed with the help of Citation databases.
2. Citation database shows h index of the institution, due to this H index quality of the institution, infrastructure of institution, Excellency of the institution will be decided by the accreditation council.
3. Citation databases are helpful in comparing the best journal and accessing useful article through them.
4. It allows us to characterize the scientific output of a researcher with objectivity, and therefore may play an important role when making decisions about promotions, fund allocation and awarding prizes.

Popular Citation databases: ISI Web of Science (WOS) has built a reputation as the oldest citation resource, containing the most prestigious academic journals used for the purpose of citation analysis. In 2004 this changed when Elsevier launched Scopus as a multidisciplinary citation resource. In addition to Scopus, Google Scholar (GS) also made its appearance in 2004.

Web of Science:

This is the traditional source of citation data, established by Eugene Garfield in the 1960s. Web of Science (previously known as (ISI) Web of Knowledge) is an online subscription-based scientific citation indexing service maintained by Thomson Reuters that provides a comprehensive citation search. It gives access to multiple databases that reference cross-disciplinary research, which allows for in-depth exploration of specialized sub-fields within an academic or scientific discipline.

Web of Science consist of seven online databases:

- Conference Proceedings Citation Index covers more than 160,000 conference titles in the Sciences starting from 1990 to the present day
- Science Citation Index Expanded covers more than 8,500 notable journals encompassing 150 disciplines. Coverage is from the year 1900 to the present day
- Social Sciences Citation Index covers more than 3,000 journals in social science disciplines. Range of coverage is from the year 1900 to the present day.
- Arts & Humanities Citation Index covers more than 1,700 arts and humanities journals starting from 1975. In addition, 250 major scientific and social sciences journals are also covered.
- Index Chemicus lists more than 2.6 million compounds. The time of coverage is from 1993 to present day
- Current Chemical Reactions indexes over one million reactions, and the range of coverage is from 1986 to present day. The INPI archives from 1840 to 1985 are also indexed in this database.
- Book Citation Index covers more than 60,000 editorially selected books starting from 2005.

Features:

- Cited Reference Search
- Citation Mapping
- Alerts and RSS-feeds
- Citation Report and h-index,
- Author Finder
- Journal Citation Reports database

Bibliometric Indicators

- Hirsch-index
- Impact factor
- Immediacy index
- AI (article impact)
- EF (Eigenfactor)
- Citation median
- Total amount of citations

Coverage:

Expanding the coverage of Web of Science, in November 2009 Thomson Reuters introduced Century of Social Sciences. This service contains files which trace social science research back to the beginning of the 20th century, and Web of Science now has indexing coverage from the year 1900 to the present. As of 3 September 2014, the multidisciplinary coverage of the Web of Science encompasses over 50,000 scholarly books, 12,000 journals and 160,000 conference proceedings. The selection is made on the basis of impact evaluations and comprises open-access...
journals, spanning multiple academic disciplines. The coverage includes: the sciences, social sciences, arts, and humanities, and goes across disciplines. However, Web of Science does not index all journals, and its coverage in some fields is less complete than in others.

Furthermore, as of September 3, 2014 the total file count of the Web of Science was 90 million records, which included over a billion cited references. This citation service on average indexes around 65 million items per year, and it is described as the largest accessible citation database.

Titles of foreign-language publications are translated into English and so cannot be found by searches in the original language

Contents:

The seven citation indices listed above contain references which have been cited by other articles. One may use them to undertake cited reference search, that is, locating articles that cite an earlier, or current publication. One may search citation databases by topic, by author, by source title, and by location. Two chemistry databases, Index Chemicus and Current Chemical Reactions allow for the creation of structure drawings, thus enabling users to locate chemical compounds and reactions.

Abstracting and indexing:

The following types of literature are indexed: scholarly books, peer reviewed journals, original research articles, reviews, editorials, chronologies, abstracts, as well as other items. Disciplines included in this index are agriculture, biological sciences, engineering, medical and life sciences, physical and chemical sciences, anthropology, law, library sciences, architecture, dance, music, film, and theater. Seven citation databases encompasses coverage of the above disciplines.

Lacuna of Web of Science Citation Databases:

- Journal citation distributions usually are highly biased towards established journals.
- Journal impact factor properties are field-specific and can be easily manipulated by editors, or even by changing the editorial policies; this makes the entire process essentially nontransparent.
- Publications mainly journals in English, other languages and countries poorly represented.
- Only moderate coverage in humanities and social sciences.
- The major disadvantage of the Web of Science is that it may provide a substantial underestimation of an individual academics actual citation impact.
- This is true equally for the general search function and for the Web of Science “cited reference” function, the two functions most generally used to perform citation analyses. However, the Web of Science general search function performs more poorly in this respect than the cited reference function.

Reference: