KAZAN FEDERAL UNIVERSITY

Institute of Fundamental Medicine and Biology

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WEB OF SCIENCE & SCOPUS: KEY FEATURES OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION SEARCH

Educational and methodical manual on the discipline "Working with information resources and information security"

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This educational and methodical manual presents the main features of the Web of Science and Scopus databases for the effective search of biological and medical scientific sources. Recommended for studying on the discipline: B1.V.01 "Working with information resources and information security" of medical specialties, as well as in the preparation of coursework in the specialty, research work and/or final qualifying work in medical and biological areas.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 4
1a. Web of Science 4
1b. Scopus 6
PART A – Web of Science 7
2a. The main features of the Web of Science database 7
2a.1. Document Search tool 7
2a.2. Researcher Search Tool 19
3a. Additional tools (products) Web of Science 23
3a.1. Master Journal List tool 24
3a.2. Journal Citation Reports tool 27
3a.2.1. Journal section 28
3a.2.2. Categories section 35
3a.2.3. Publishers section 36
3a.2.4. Countries/regions section 37
PART B – Scopus 39
2a. SEARCH tool 39
2a.1. Search for a document by keywords 39
2b.2 Author Search 47
2b.3 Analysis of the organization's publication activity 54
3b. THE SOURCES TOOL 55
CONCLUSION 62
4a. Web of Science 62
4b. Scopus 62
REFERENCES 62

INTRODUCTION

This manual demonstrates methods of searching and analyzing scientific information using Scopus and Web of Science tools and other Clarivate scientific products.

1a. Web of Science

Web of Science, formerly known as Web of Knowledge, is a database of bibliographic references in interdisciplinary fields that covers various journals in medical, scientific and social sciences, including humanities. The history of the creation of the Web of Science database is associated with the name of Eugene Garfield and his Institute of Scientific Information, who first applied new methods of indexing and distributing world scientific literature since the mid-twentieth century.

Today, as Clarivate's research arm, the Scientific Information Institute continues Garfield's commitment to providing researchers with high-quality data, cutting-edge tools, and key insights to accelerate discovery and innovation. The main chronology of events in the development of the system can be presented as follows:

1960: Eugene Garfield founds the Institute of Scientific Information (ISI) in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

1964: ISI publishes the first Science Citation Index (SCI), fulfilling Garfield's 1955 proposal to index the citation of scientific literature.

1973: The US National Science Foundation includes data on SCI publications and citations in the first Scientific Indicators report on national research results.

1973/1978: ISI expands the coverage of scientific literature with the introduction of the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) and the Arts and Humanities Citation Index (AHCI), respectively.

1976: ISI publishes the first journal citation reports, including journal impact factors and other descriptive statistics.

1979: Garfield publishes Citation indexing – Its theory and application in science, engineering and humanities.

1981: The ISI Scientific Atlas was published, based on the research of ISI Chief Researcher Henry Small and using joint citation to compare research topics.

1988: ISI presents the Science Citation Index on CD.

1992: Thomson Corporation acquires ISI.

1997: Web of Science launches online for the first time, combining SCI, SSCI and AHCI.

2001: Basic scientific indicators were introduced – an Internet-based analytical tool providing data on the results and impact of researchers, institutions, countries and journals, as well as highly cited articles and research areas.

2009: InCites was launched, a platform for in-depth analysis of research results integrated with complete Web of Science data.

2016: Clarivate acquires the ISI product line from Thomson Reuters Corporation.

2017: The memory of the life of Eugene Garfield (1925-2017) is celebrated on September 15-16 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

2018: ISI is officially restored to Clarivate, continuing Garfield's original business and intellectual legacy.

1b. Scopus

The Scopus database is one of the largest international abstract databases of peer-reviewed literature: scientific journals, patents, books, preprints, collections and conference materials. Providing a comprehensive overview of the world's scientific results in various fields of science, technology, medicine, social sciences and arts, as well as humanities and other subject areas, Scopus provides tools for tracking, analyzing and visualizing research.

The database allows you to cover all the latest data on the topic of interest. In all research fields – mathematics, engineering, technology, health and medicine, social sciences and humanities, the Scopus database provides a broad overview of global, interdisciplinary scientific information that researchers, teachers and students should be aware of. The Scopus database carries out timely updates from thousands of peer-reviewed journals, from conference proceedings, and conducts a thorough analysis so that you have the most up-to-date and the highest quality data.

The Scopus database includes more than 84 million records compiled from data from more than 25,000 peer-reviewed journals (including more than 5,300 full-text), 250,000 books (about 10,000 books are added annually) from more than 825 book series, over 1 million preprints from arXiv, bioRxiv, ChemRxiv, medRxiv. The Scopus database includes 47 million patents from five patent offices: the Patent and Trademark Office, the European Patent Office, the Japanese Patent Office, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the Intellectual Property Office of the United Kingdom. The contents of the Scopus database are updated daily.

PART A – Web of Science

2a. The main features of the Web of Science database

The appearance of the Web of Science homepage is shown in Figure 1.

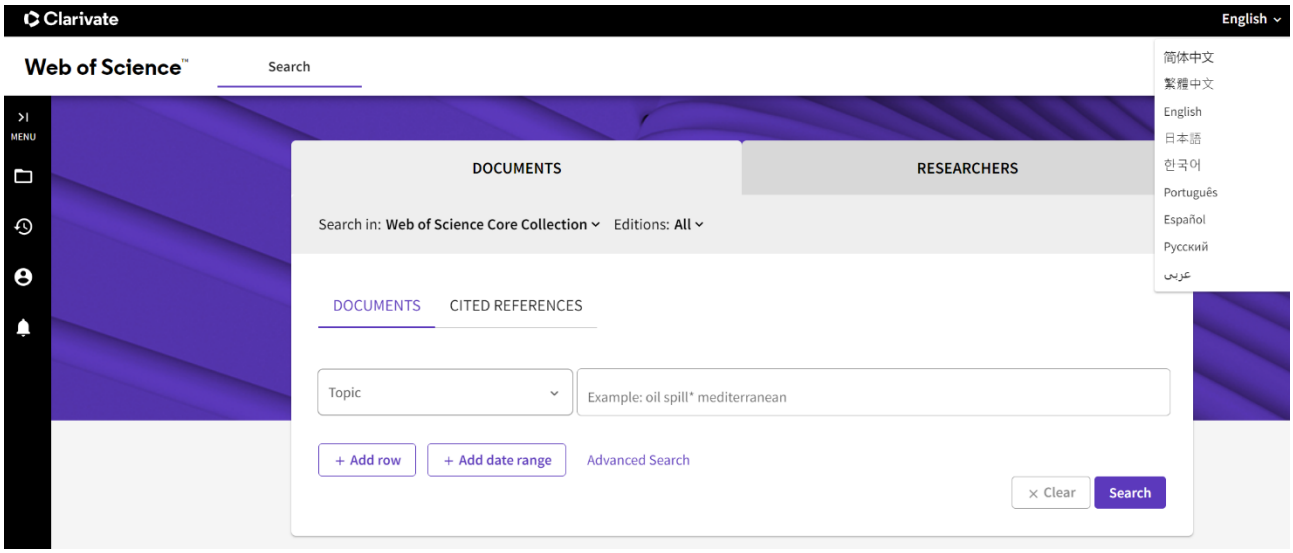


Figure 1. The main page of the Web of Science. The "Documents" section is active

Let's analyze what search capabilities are available to the researcher. As seen on Figure 1, the search is divided into two large blocks – “Documents” and “Researchers”. It is also possible to set additional search parameters (the information entered using the keyboard should be presented only in Latin script).

2a.1. Document Search tool

The Documents tab has the following clarifying elements: subject, publication title, authors, source name, publication year, publication date, abstract, address, author identifiers, DOI, editor, group author, funding organization, publisher, author keywords, grant number, language, PubMed identifier, Web of Science categories, document type, conference, affiliation. Their contents are shown in table 1 below.

Figure 2 shows the search results for "antibody-dependent AND enhancement".

Table 1. Document search detail capabilities

Clarifying elements when searching for documents and their contents	
Clarifying elements	Content
Topic	The search is performed by name, annotation and indexing.
Title	This may be the title of an article in a journal, conference proceedings, a book, or a chapter of a book. Example: Application of DATA technology
Author	Search by the "Authors" and "Group author" fields. For authors, enter the last name, then a space and the initials of the author. Example: kiyasov a*
Source	Search by journal titles, book titles, conference titles, data repositories, etc. Examples: clin* nucl* med* Journal of Medicinal Chemistry
Year	Search by year of publication field. You can search by a specific year or a range of years. *Example:* 2018 2005-2014
Date of publication	Search by publication date field. The month and day are optional, but they must be present or absent in both date fields (from/to). *Example:* 2020-01-01 to 2020-05-30 2019-01 to 2020-01
Abstract	Search by annotation field *Example:* Somitogenesis delta notch
Address	To search the address field, enter the full name or abbreviated name of the institution and/or the address of the author. *Example:* San Jose IBM SAME NY
Author IDs	Search by the ResearcherID Web of Science and ORCID fields. In this case, a list of documents will be obtained, the author of which is a researcher with such a Web of Science ResearcherID or ORCID identifier. *Example:* C-1205-2013 0000-0002-8214-5734

DOI	Search by the DOI field of records with the specified identifier(s). *Example:* 10.14489/vkit.2014.12.pp.018-023
Editor	Search by last names of editors of books of conference materials. To search, enter the last name, then a space and the initials of the author. *Example:* ivanova a*
Group author	Search by authors who are organizations or institutions that have publication rights. *Example:* United Nat*
Financing organization	Allows you to search by the name of the Financing organization in the "Confirmation of financing" table in the records. *Example:* National Institute of Health OR NIH
Publisher	Search by the unified name of the publisher. *Example:* Europe Edition eLife Oxford Univ press
Key words	Search in author keywords *Example:* "hair cells"(use quotation marks for an exact match) zebrafish
Grant number	Allows you to search by grant number in the "Confirmation of Funding" table in the records. *Example:* RSG-04-066-01
Language	Search by document language. In the search box, select the Language tab and select the desired language(s) from the list of languages. The default value is "All languages". If several languages are selected, the records found can be in any of them. *Example:* ENGLISH
PubMed ID	Search by PubMed ID field. PubMed ID is a unique identifier assigned to each MEDLINE record. PubMed IDs from MEDLINE can also be found in equivalent records from other databases. Example*:* 15499015

Categories of Web of Science	All entries in the Web of Science Core Collection are automatically assigned the subject category of the publication source (journal, book, etc.). A record can have more than one category. Examples: Medicine Neuroscience Art
Type of document	Search by document type. You can restrict the search to a specific document type(s) by selecting it/them from the list. By default, the search is performed on all types of documents. If several types are selected, the records found can be any of them. Example: Review
Conference	*Search by conference name, venue, date and sponsor.* *Example:* medical genetics AND India AND 2000
Affiliation	Search by the unified name of the organization. Examples: Cornell University International Business Machines (IBM)

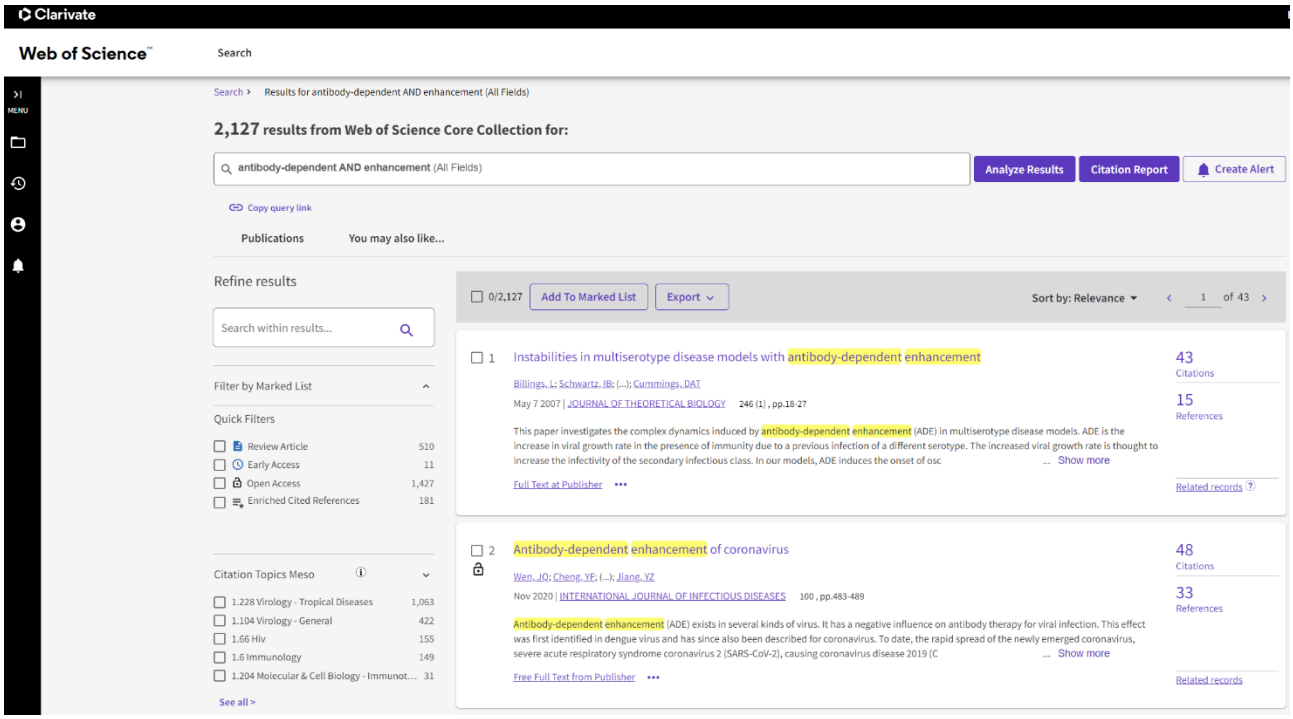


Figure 2. Search details in Web of Science by the "All fields" parameter. The "Documents" section is active. Results for antibody-dependent AND enhancement (All fields)

Conventionally, the field of view can be divided into the left third and the right two-thirds. On the left side of the screen, there are tools for specifying the search query – quick filters (review article, early access, open access, extended article bibliography), the Citation Topics Meso tool (Clarifies the results of your search at a more detailed level. Selects from more than 300 available topics for citation at the meso level based on your search results), authors, years of publication, type of documents, subject categories, affiliation, source names, publisher, funding organization, open access (open access levels: 1. Gold: Identified as having a Creative Commons (CC) license by the Unpaywall research database. 2. Gold Hybrid: Studies have shown that they have a Creative Commons (CC) license, but they are not in the journals listed as Gold. 3. Free-to-read: these are articles available for free reading or general access, posted on the publisher's website. 4. Green published – the final published versions of articles posted in an institutional or thematic repository. 5. Green accepted: accepted manuscripts that have been reviewed and final, but may not have been edited or typed by the publisher. 6. Green, articles under review – original manuscripts submitted for publication, but not passed the review procedure), editorial notes (withdrawn after publication), editors, group authors, research areas, country, region, conference title, book series, Web of Science index.

When selecting a specific parameter for detailing search results, the "Refine" and "Exclude" keys become active. In the remaining right two thirds of the screen, the information is presented as follows – the title of the article (hyperlink), the authors (hyperlink to each), the source of the publication with its output data (journal name [hyperlink], year, volume, number, pages), information on the citation of each specific article (hyperlink), bibliography (links a this article), related entries (hyperlink).

Figure 3 shows the result of detailing by year, the article of 2023 is taken as an example. The researcher can find the most detailed information on this article here a – title, authors, abstract, keywords, information about sponsors, information about the journal, and so on.

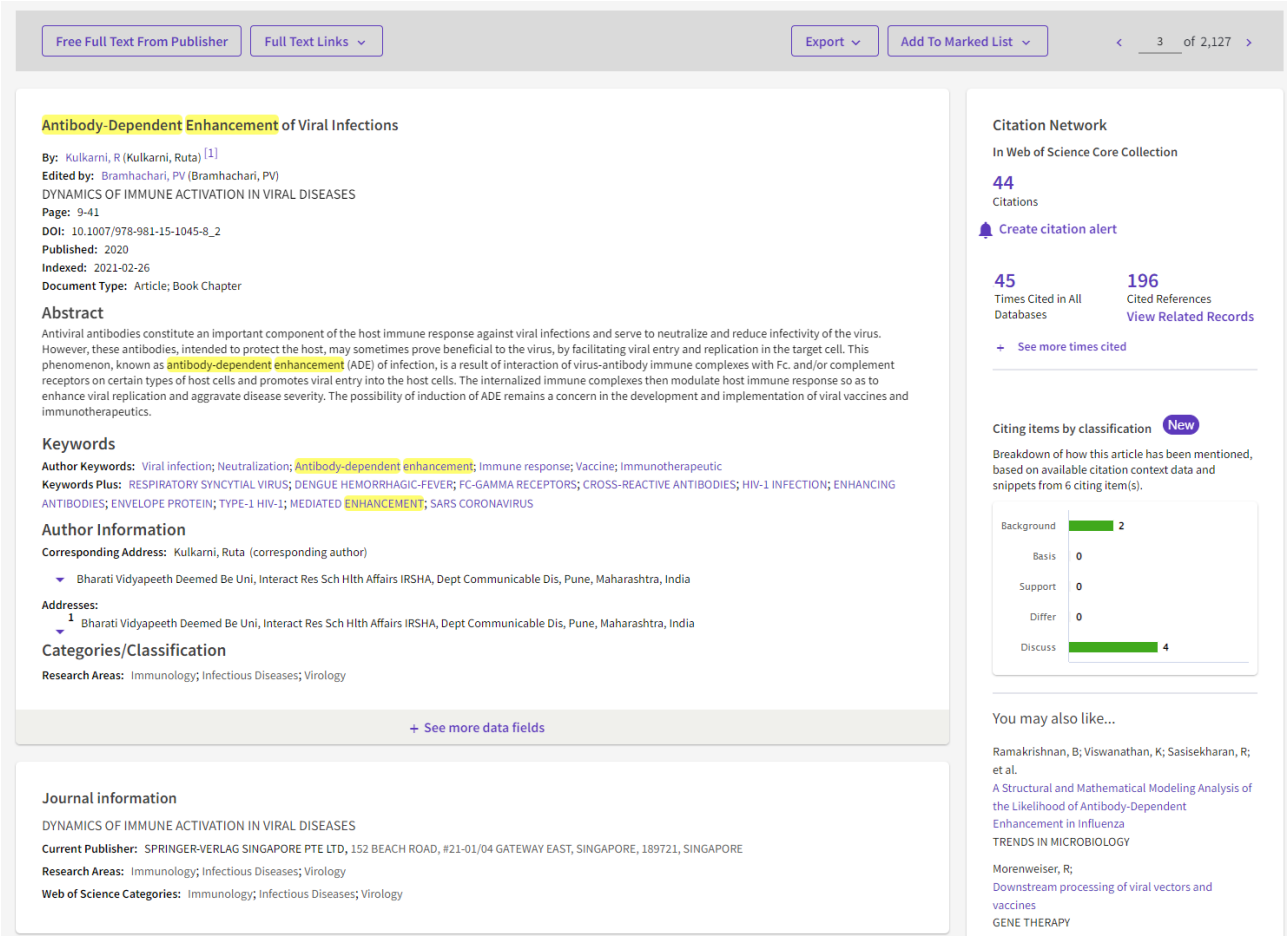


Figure 3. Details of the search results in the Web of Science for the query "antibody-dependent AND enhancement". A specific article has been deduced

If you go back a step, it is possible to analyze the search results for, for example, the selected year (or any other parameter). Figure 4 reflects this analysis – there is a division into categories of Web of Science. You can conduct a citation report. If you select 2022 in the search results, it will look like this (Figure 5).

The second section of the document search "Article Bibliography" (Figure 6) allows you to analyze information on the bibliography of a published article, while you can detail the search by the following options: cited author, cited source, cited DOI, cited year(s), cited volume, cited issue, cited pages, cited title. The explanation of these options is presented in Table 2.

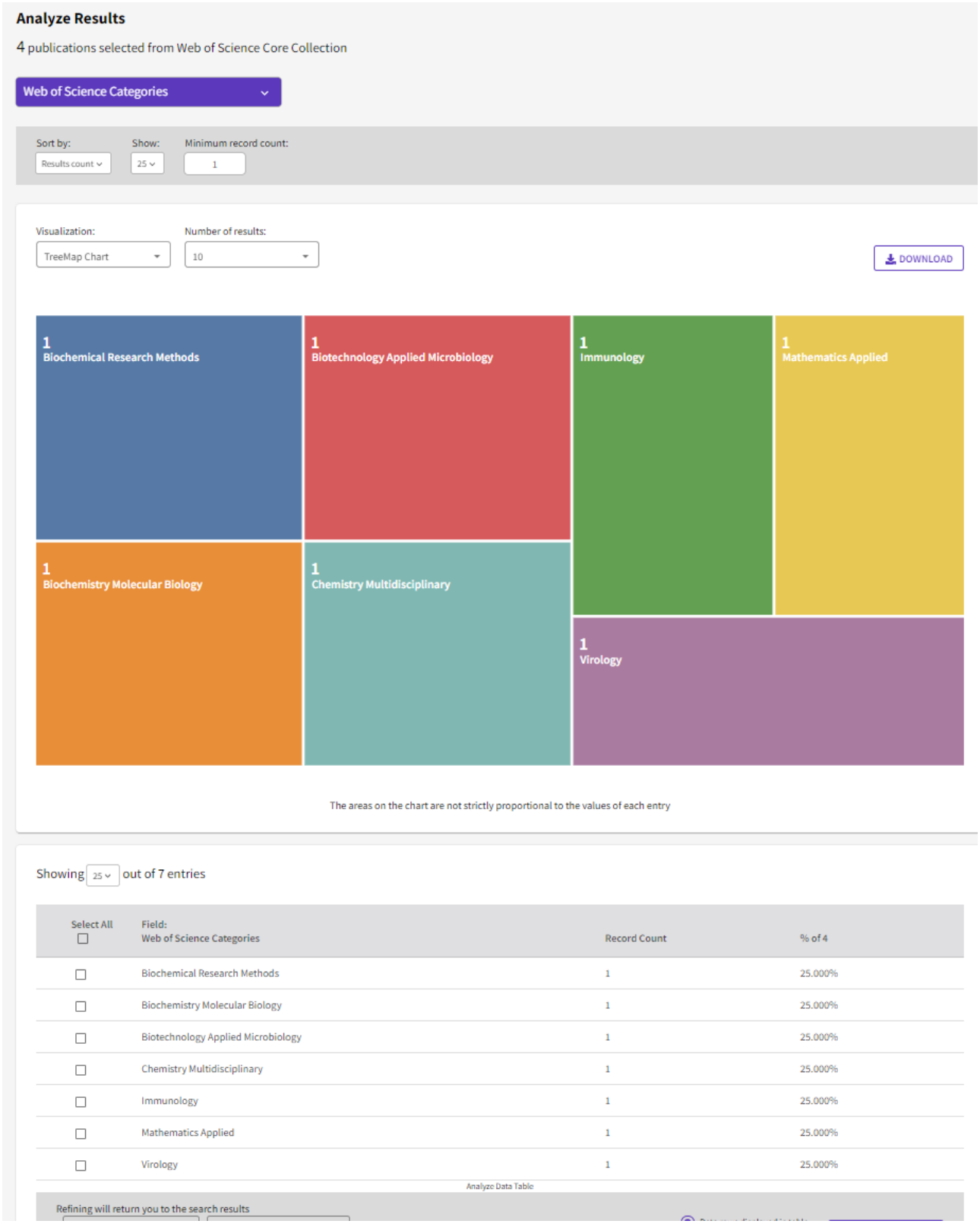


Figure 4. Analysis of search results for the query "antibody-dependent AND enhancement" for 2023 (at the time of writing the manual)

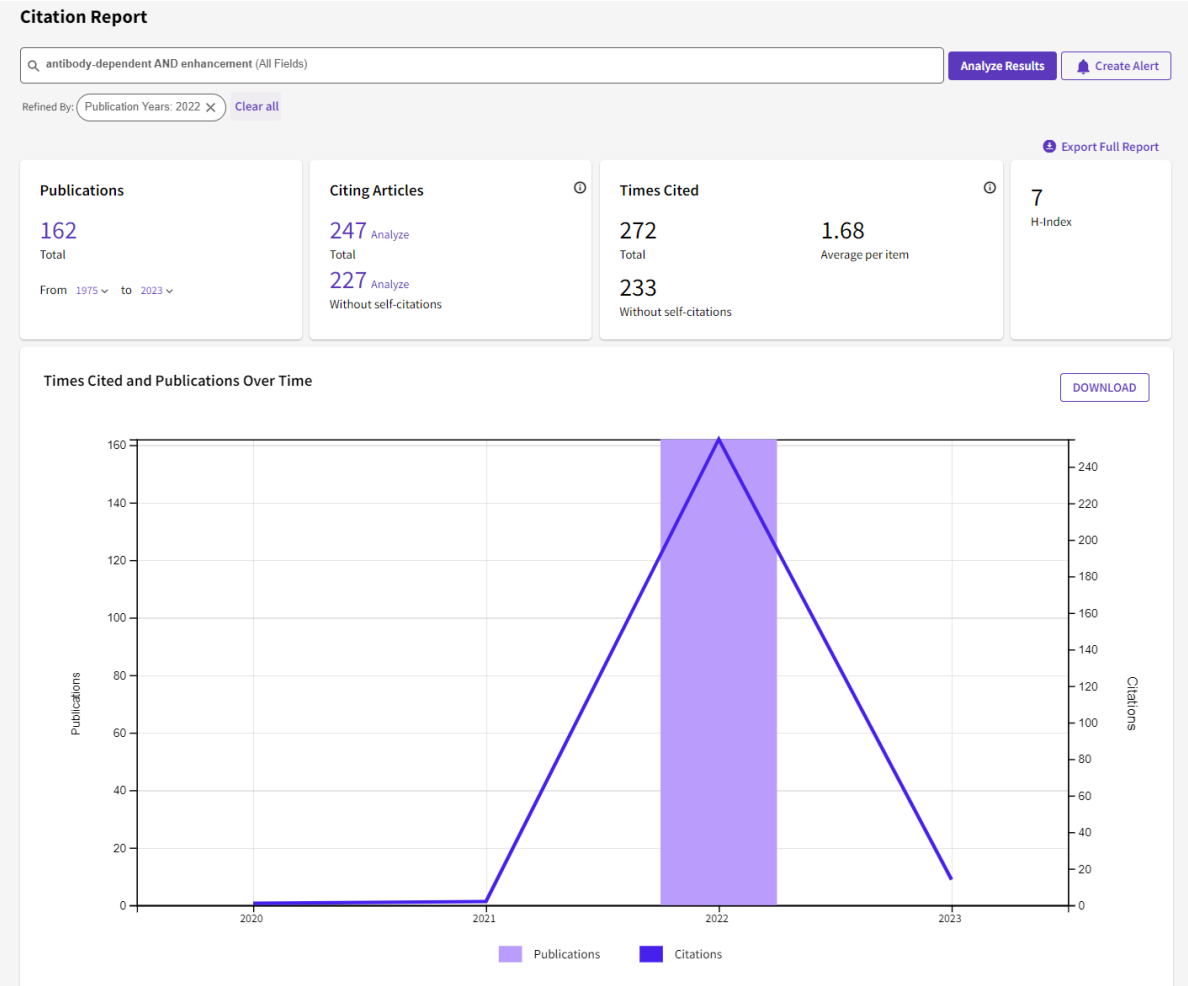


Figure 5. Citation report for the search results for "antibody-dependent AND enhancement" for 2022 (at the time of writing the manual)

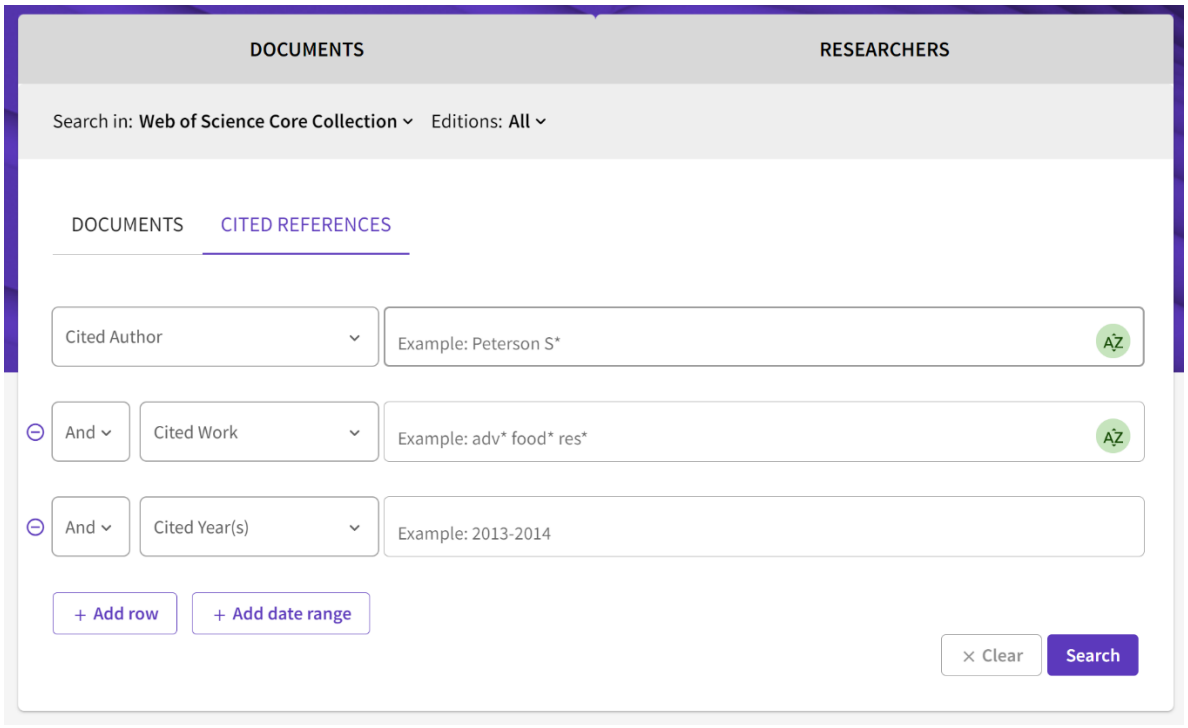


Figure 6. Search details in the Web of Science according to the parameters of the section "Article bibliography"

Table 2. Definition of options that allow you to detail the search in the section "Article bibliography"

Clarifying option	Content
Cited author	Search for the name of the first cited author of an article, book, research, data, or patent. Some entries also include the names of other cited authors. *Examples:* Evans P Harsha D*
Cited source	Search for cited works, for example, titles of cited journals (abbreviated titles may return more results), cited conferences and books. *Examples:* *Market* Sci** *Solar pow**
Cited DOI	Search by DOI field of records of cited journals. *Example:* 10.1006/abio.1976.9999
Cited year	Search for the cited year only together with the search for the cited author and/or the cited work. Enter the year as a four-digit number or a limited range of years. For optimal efficiency, limit the range to two or three years. *Examples:* 2018 2010 OR 2011 2005-2014
Cited volume	Search in the "Volume" field of articles. It is recommended not to specify a specific cited volume, issue, or page to search for an article reference. These fields may limit the possible variations of the citation corresponding to your search. Examples: 25 72
Cited issue	Search in the "Number" field of articles. It is recommended not to specify a specific cited volume, issue, or page to search for an article reference. These fields may limit the possible variations of the citation corresponding to your search.

	Examples: 5 10
Cited pages	The cited page may contain numbers (e.g. C231 or 2832) or Roman numerals (e.g. XVII). Always use the start page of the publication. Don't use page ranges. It is recommended not to specify a specific cited volume, issue, or page to search for an article reference. These fields may limit the possible variations of the citation corresponding to your search
Cited title	Search for the full or partial name or one or more separate terms from the name. *Examples:* Solar PV technology Superconductor*

The result of the cited bibliography search for the query "cited author" "Haines DD*" is presented in Figure 7. Figure 8 presents a further analysis of the cited bibliography for the article "Major lymphocyte populations and T-cell expression of ICAM-1 and l-selectin adhesion molecules in Kuwaitis with asthma and rhinitis" by David D. Haines et al. As can be seen from the data in Figure 8, this article has been cited 3 times (in 2009, 2015 and 2022) in Biochemical Pharmacology, Journal of Clinical Laboratory Analysis and European Journal of Immunology.

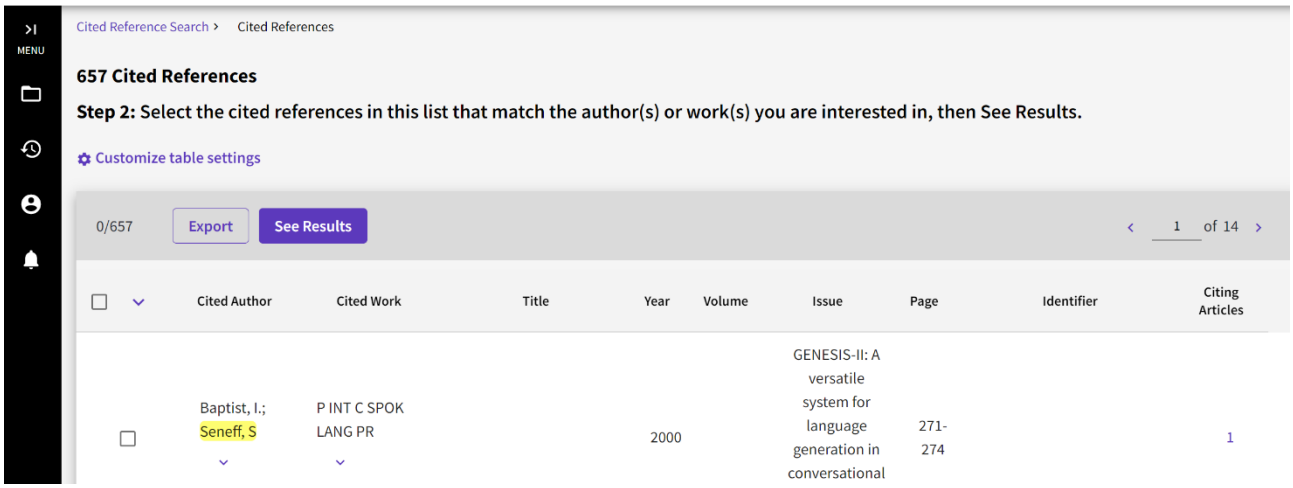


Figure 7. The search result of the article bibliography for the cited author" "Seneff S*"

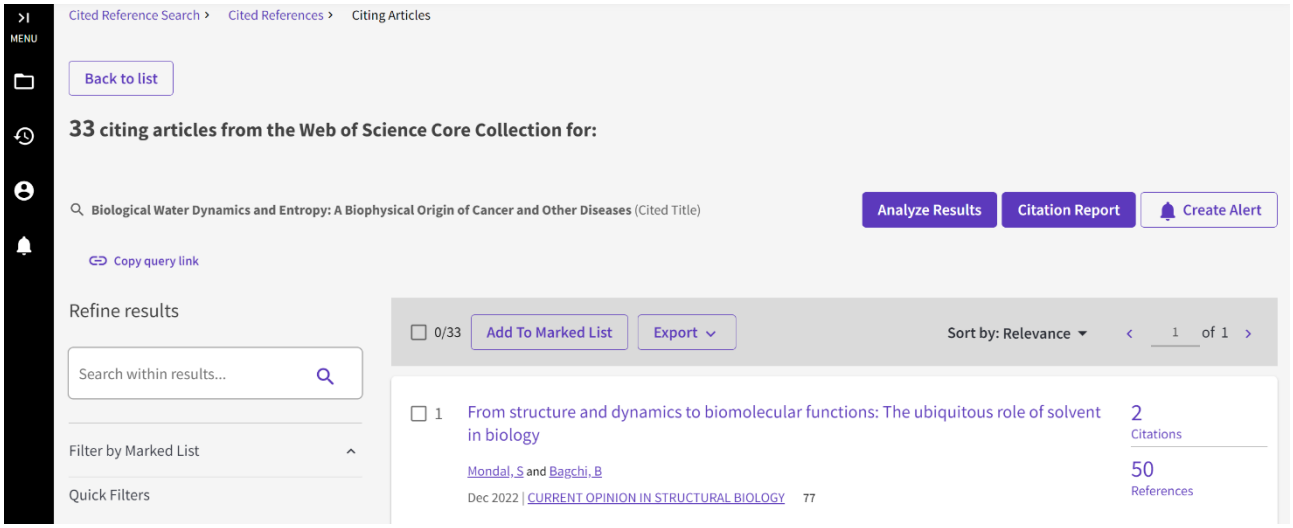


Figure 8. Analysis of the article bibliography for the article "Biological Water Dynamics and Entropy: A Biophysical Origin of Cancer and Other Diseases", authored by Seneff S. with colleagues

Before moving on to the “Researchers” block, a number of points should be noted. If we return to Figure 1, we can see that at the top of the page there are additional clarifying options – "Search in:" and "Collections". What is included? As far as database selection is concerned, you can either select all databases at once (which is recommended for the breadth of information displayed) or focus on a particular database. In this case, it is possible to select the following databases:

Web of Science Core Collection (1975-current)

Search world-renowned scientific journals, scientific conference books and proceedings, social sciences, arts and humanities literature and navigate the entire citation network.

- All cited bibliography for all publications is fully indexed and searchable.
- Search by authors and affiliations.
- Track citation activity with a citation alert.
- View graphs of citations and trends using the Citation Report feature.
- Using the results of the analysis to identify trends and features of the publication – Derwent Innovations Index (1966-current) Combining unique patent information with additions provided by over 50 patent authorities and indexed in the Derwent World Patent Index (1963 to present) with patent citations indexed by the Derwent Patents Citation Index (1973 to present).

- Search through clearly written patent titles and abstracts that identify the novelty, uses, benefits, and claims of each invention.
- Accurate search using International Classification of Inventions codes or Derwent class codes.
- Combining patents granted by multiple patent authorities into one patent family to make each invention easier to find.
- Monitor the impact of an invention by navigating through patent citations.

KCI-Korean Journal Database (1980-current)

Access to articles of polythematic journals in the database. KCI is administered by the National Research Foundation of Korea and contains bibliographic information on scientific literature published in Korea.

- Search in Korean or English.

MEDLINE® (1950-current)

The U.S. The National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) is the premier database for the life sciences.

- The study of information in the field of biomedicine and biological sciences, bioengineering, public health, medical surveillance and plant and animal science.
- Accurate search using MeSH terms and CAS Registry numbers.
- Links to NCBI databases and related PubMed articles.

SciELO Citation Index (2002-current)

Access to scholarly literature in the social sciences, humanities and arts that has been published in the best open access journals in Latin America, Portugal, Spain and South Africa.

- Search in Spanish, Portuguese or English.

As for collections, only the Web of Science Core Collection base has a division into collections:

- Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED – 1975 to present);
- Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI – 1975 to present);
- Arts and Humanities Citation Index (AHCI – 1975 to present);
- Conference Proceedings Citation Index – Science (CPCI-S – 1990 to present);

- Conference Proceedings Citation Index – Social Sciences and Humanities (CPCI-SSH – 1990 to present);
- Book Citation Index – Science (BKCI-S – 2005 to present);
- Book Citation Index – Social Sciences and Humanities (BKCI-SSH – 2005 to present);
- Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI – 2018 to present).

2a.2. Researcher Search Tool

Figure 9 is a page for searching for researchers – there are three lines for entering a query. The top line allows you to identify a person by a number of parameters: first and last name, by author ID (search for an author record using the ResearcherID or ORCID ID of the author in Web of Science. Examples: A-1009-2008 or 0000-0003-3768-1316;

NOTE: Some ResearcherIDs and Web of Science ORCID IDs may be not associated with an author record, try searching by name or , organization (search for author records by organization the author is affiliated with, based on the data in the address field in the associated full article entries) instead. Select which publications are considered part of the search using the radio buttons (examples: University of Oxford).

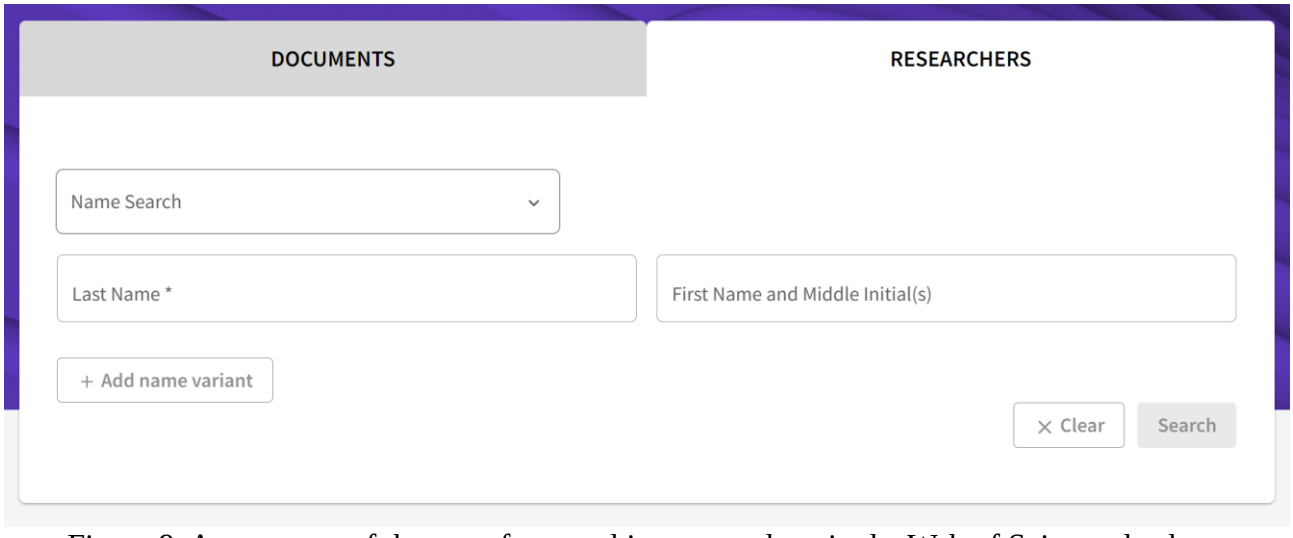


Figure 9. Appearance of the page for searching researchers in the Web of Science database

Initially, the first is a search by last name and first name. When it is necessary to find a person, for example, by his ID, the search bar by ID opens with the toggle button.

Finally, the toggle button allows you to find a person by organization – in this case, it has the ability to refine the search by date – for all time, for the last 5 years, the most recent publications.

Here are some examples of searches. Figure 10 shows the search results for author Yehuda Shoenfeld of Ariel University. On the left side of the search results page are: various spellings of his name, organizations he worked for, subject categories of his publications, countries with which he was once affiliated. The left side of the page gives us information that from 1975 to 2023, 1276 of his articles were indexed in the Web of Science database. The author's name is a hyperlink, by clicking on which you can learn more about his scientometric achievements (Figure 11).

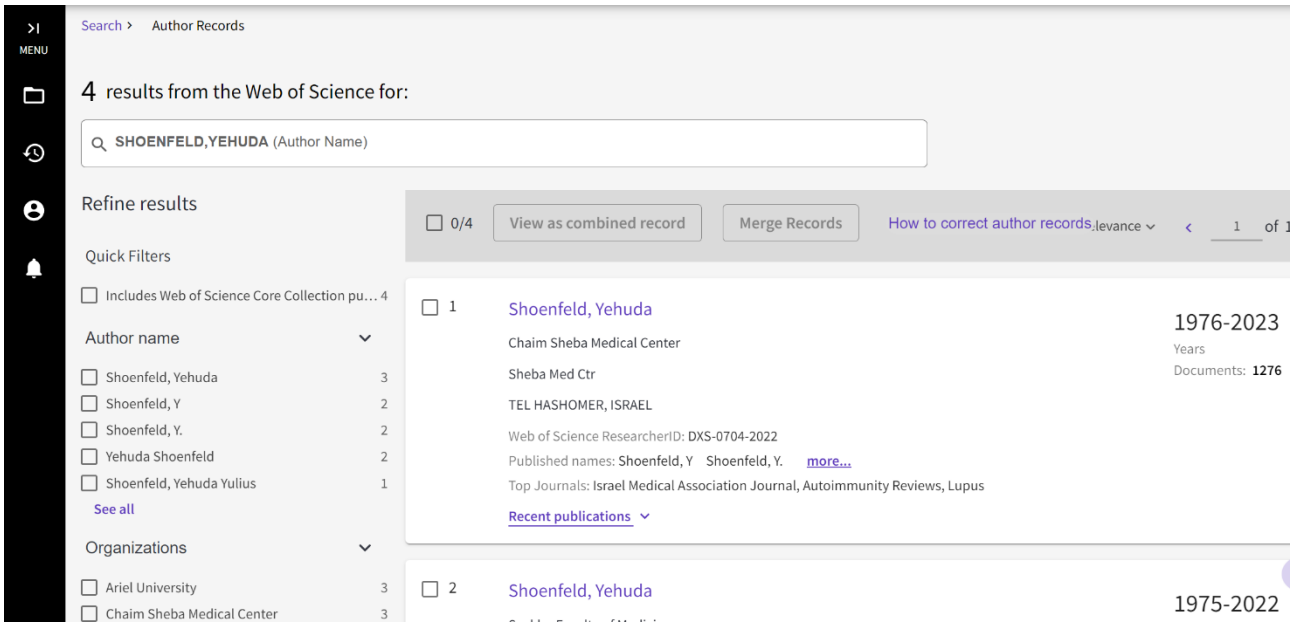


Figure 10. Search results by last name and first name for the author Yehuda Shoenfeld from Ariel University

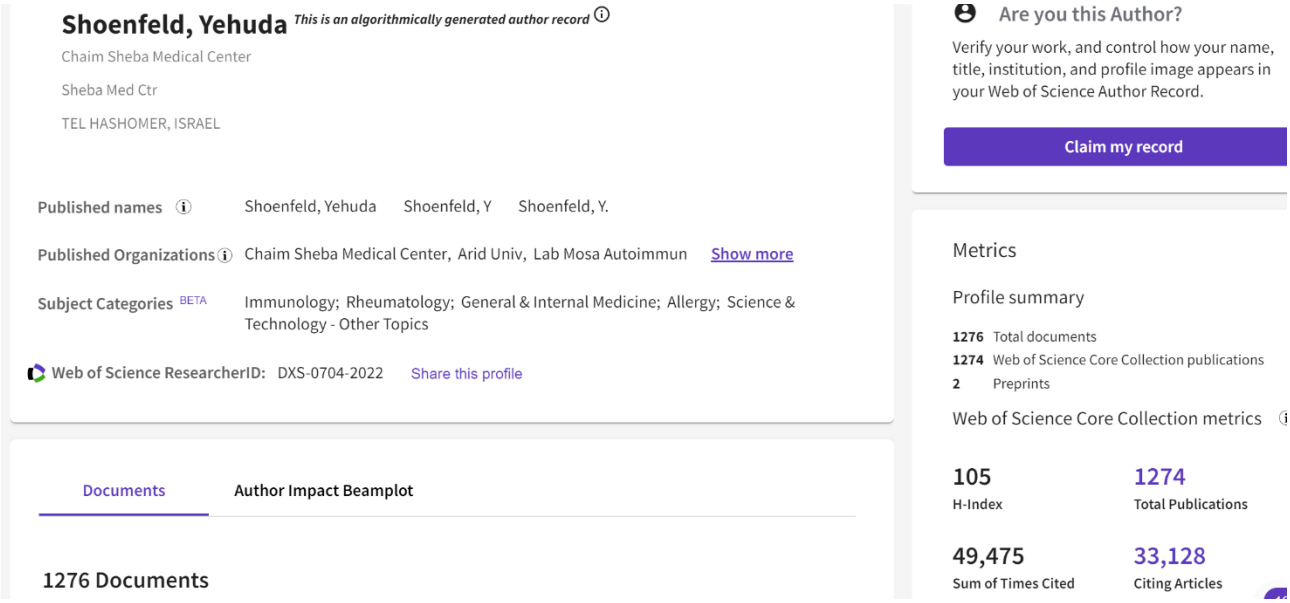


Figure 11. Detailed information about the author Yehuda Shoenfeld

What information can be seen on this page? These are spellings of his name, affiliated organizations (for this author, this is a whole list: Chaim Sheba Medical Center, Arid Univ, Lab Mosa Autoimmun, St Peterburg Univ, Ariel University, Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University, Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation , Saint Petersburg State University, Sackler Faculty of Medicine, PP Kaschenko First City Mental Hosp, President Ariel Univ, Tel Hashomer, Tel Aviv University, Sechenow Moscow State Med Univ, Zabludowicz Ctr, Ben Gurion University, Clalit Health Services, St Petersburg Univ, St. Petersburg State Research Institute of Phthisiopulmonology, Zabludowicz Ctr Autoimmune Dis, St Petersburg State Univ, Incumbent Laura Schwarz Kipp Chair Res Autoimmune, Natl Inst Rheumat Dis, Zabludovicz Ctr Autoimmune Dis, UDICE-French Research Universities, Tel Aviv Univ, Israel Incumbent Laura Schwarz Kipp Chair Res Aut, Sapienza University Rome, AIRA eV, Incumbent Laura Schwarz Kip Chair Res Autoimmune, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Laura Schwarz Kip Chair Res Autoimmune Dis, Chaim Sheba Med Ctr, Israeli Med Assoc Journal & Harefuah, University of Debrecen, Ctr Autoimmune Dis , Dept Med B , Laura Schwarz Kipp Res Autoimmune Dis, TEL HASHOMER HOSP), Immunology , Rheumatology, General & Internal Medicine, Allergy, Science & Technology – Other Topics), ResearcherID Web of Science

Number: DXS-0704-2022). Here we can also see that the current Hirsch index in it is 105, the total number of citations is 49467, the number of citing articles is 33120 (is a hyperlink).

Here you can also view the citation report. Below is a summary of the author's Beamplot (an author's Impact Beamplot is based on the researcher's articles and peer review papers over the course of their career) – as can be seen, the median citation percentile for this author is 59 (the citation percentile of a publication measures the number of citations of an article relative to a benchmark set of similar articles same field, year of publication, and type of paper – an article with no citations has a percentile of 0, and an article that has the most citations has a percentile of 100).

Here you can also view Beamplot in its entirety. To reduce the size of the figure, the data display range for the last 10 years was chosen (Figure 12). As can be seen from the data in Figure 12, the median value of the citation percentile varies from year to year (for the entire career, as noted above, it is 59). When you hover the mouse over a specific spot, information on individual articles appears (Figure 13).

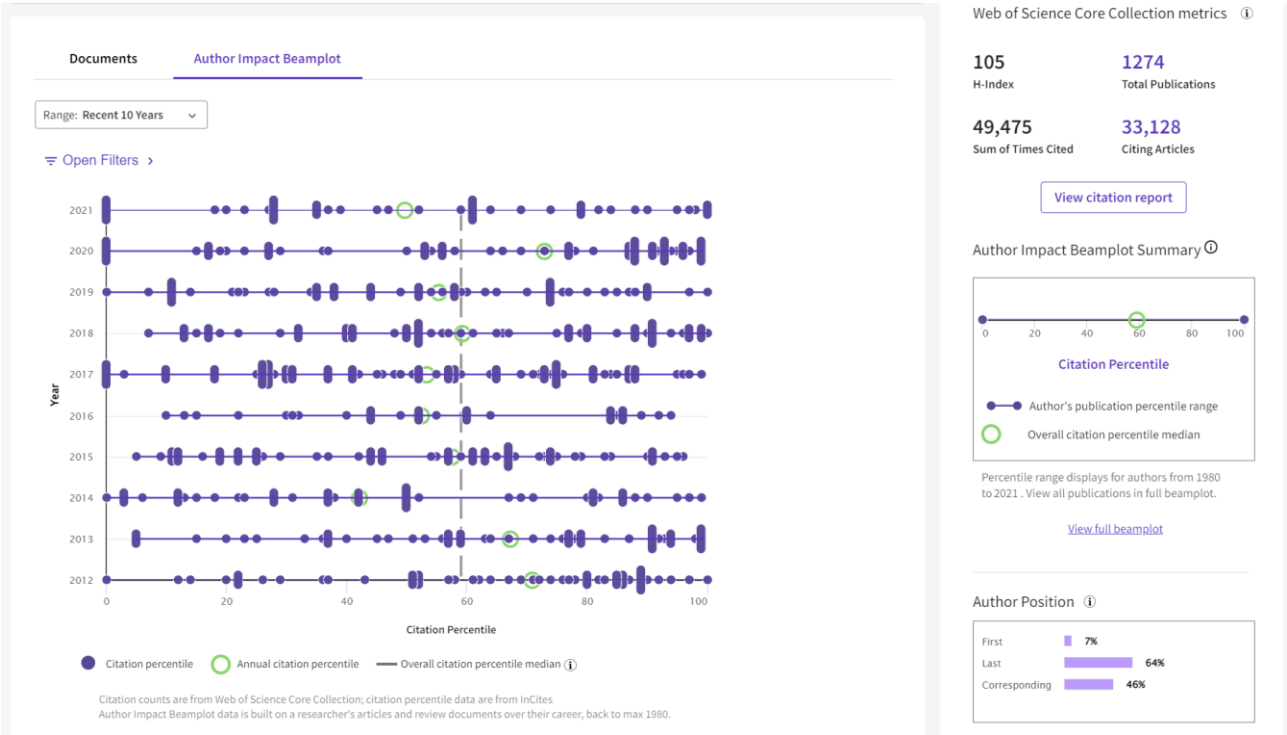


Figure 12. Detailed Beamplot by Yehuda Shoenfeld (data for the last 10 years is displayed)

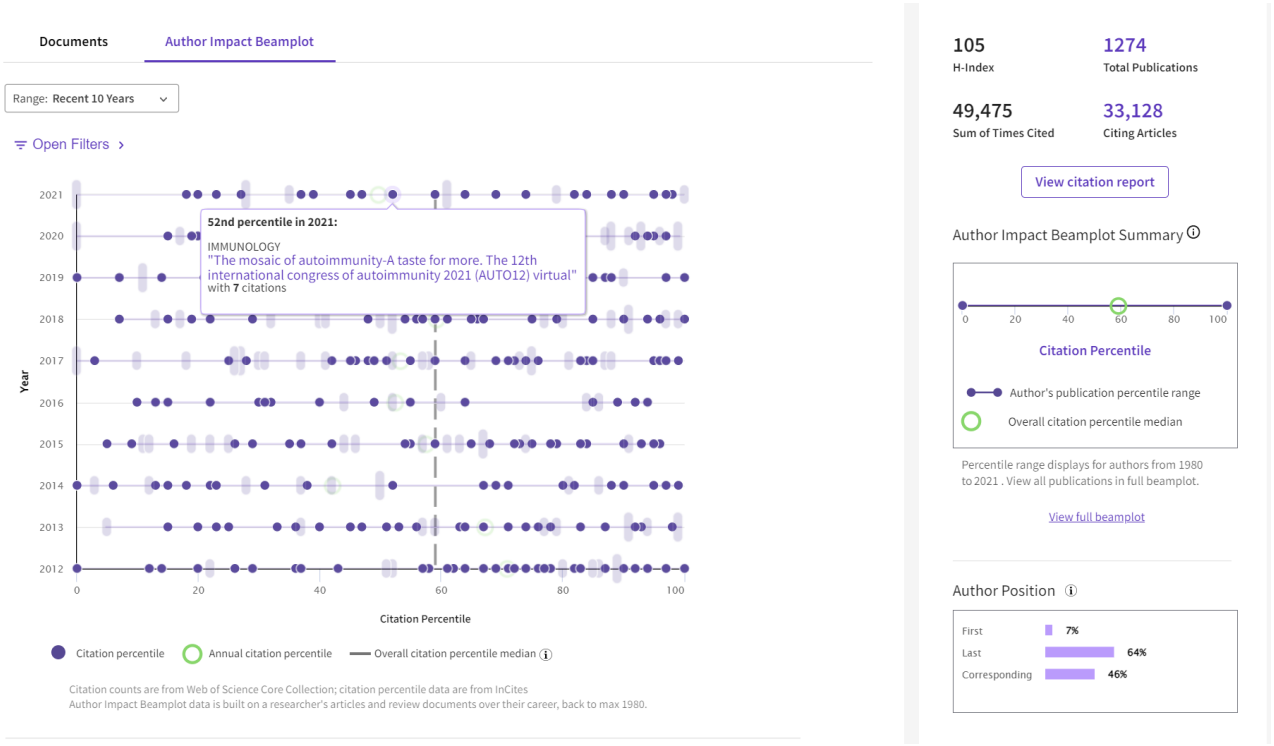


Figure 13. Detailing of Beamplot data when pointing the mouse manipulator at individual spots displaying the author's publications

3a. Additional tools (products) Web of Science

In addition to searching for documents and researchers, Web of Science offers a number of additional features (Figure 14). This is a link to the Master Journal List, inCites Benchmarking and Analytics, Journal Citation Reports, Essential Science Indicators, and a link to the EndNote application. Let's consider some of them.

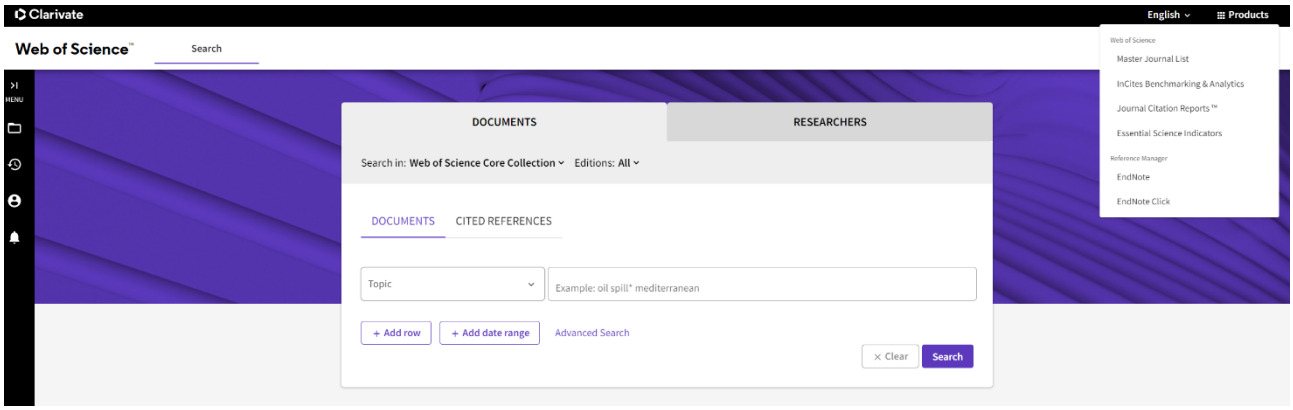


Figure 14. Additional Web of Science tools

3a.1. Master Journal List tool

This is a priceless tool (Figure 15) that will help you find the right journal for your needs from a variety of indexes hosted on the Web of Science platform. The core Web of Science collection, covering all disciplines and regions, is at the heart of the Web of Science platform. Created with great care by a team of experts consisting of full-time editors, the main collection of Web of Science includes only those journals that demonstrate a high level of editorial rigor and best practices. In addition to the main Web of Science collection, you can search through the following specialized collections: Biological Abstracts, BIOSIS Previews, Zoological Record and Current Contents Connect. The search result for the Autoimmunity reviews magazine will look like this (Figure 16). As can be seen from the data in Figure 16, the following information is presented about the journal "AUTOIMMUNITY REVIEWS" – its display in various Web of Science indexes, publisher data.

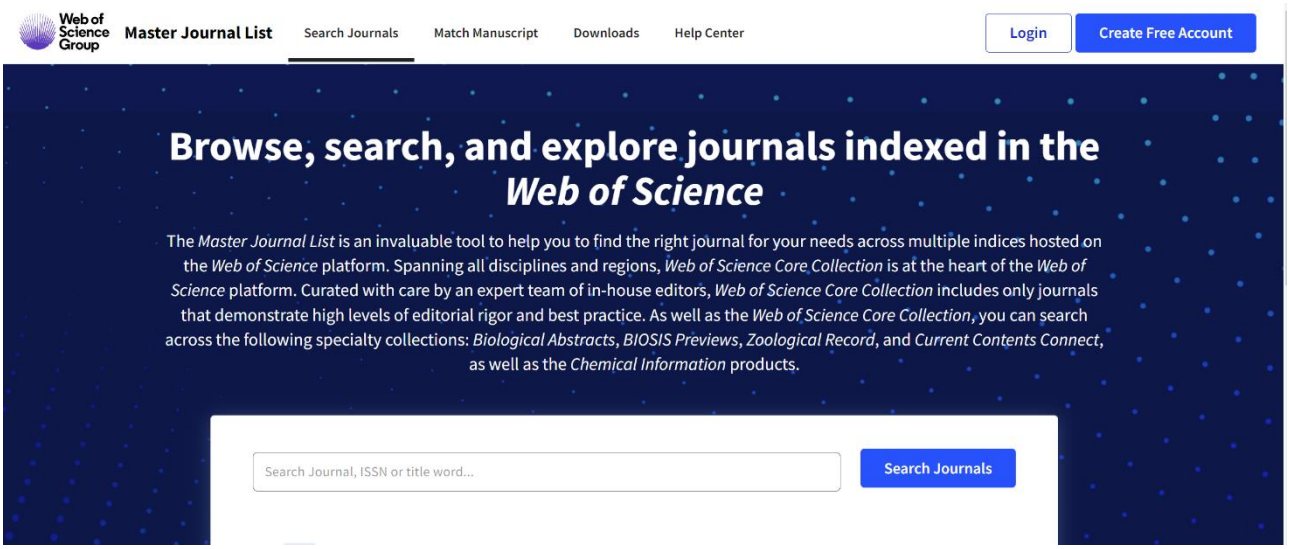


Figure 15. Master Journal List page

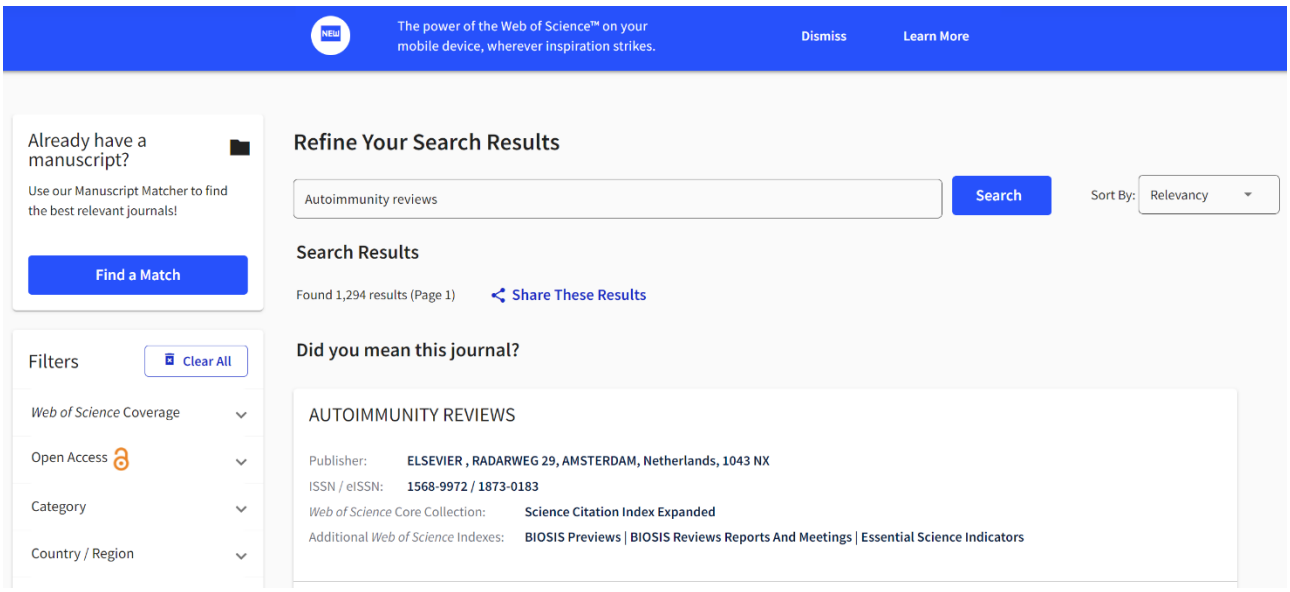


Figure 16. The search result for the "Autoimmunity reviews" magazine on the Master Journal List page

On the main page of the Master Journal List there is a function of the Manuscript Matcher (Manuscript Matcher) – this tool will help you find the most suitable journals for your manuscript. This works best when there are at least 10 words in your title and at least 100 words in your annotation. Using this information, he will select the most relevant keywords to match. How it works is shown in Figure 17. For this function to work, it is proposed to use two input fields – entering the title of the article and entering an annotation, the system suggests possible journals for publishing your article based on their analysis. For example, enter the title of the article "Very large Cleveland Clinic study shows more mRNA vaccines make you more likely to get COVID" and enter the annotation "The Cleveland Clinic study kills the narrative. The authors are pro-vaccine! The result was clear: the more shots you get, the more likely you are to get COVID. That's why the study wasn't covered by any mainstream media. And that's why this study by top people at the Cleveland Clinic will never be published in the peer-reviewed scientific journals. Because that's the way science works». The search results display 32 journals where you can try to publish your work with such a title and such an annotation (Figure 17).

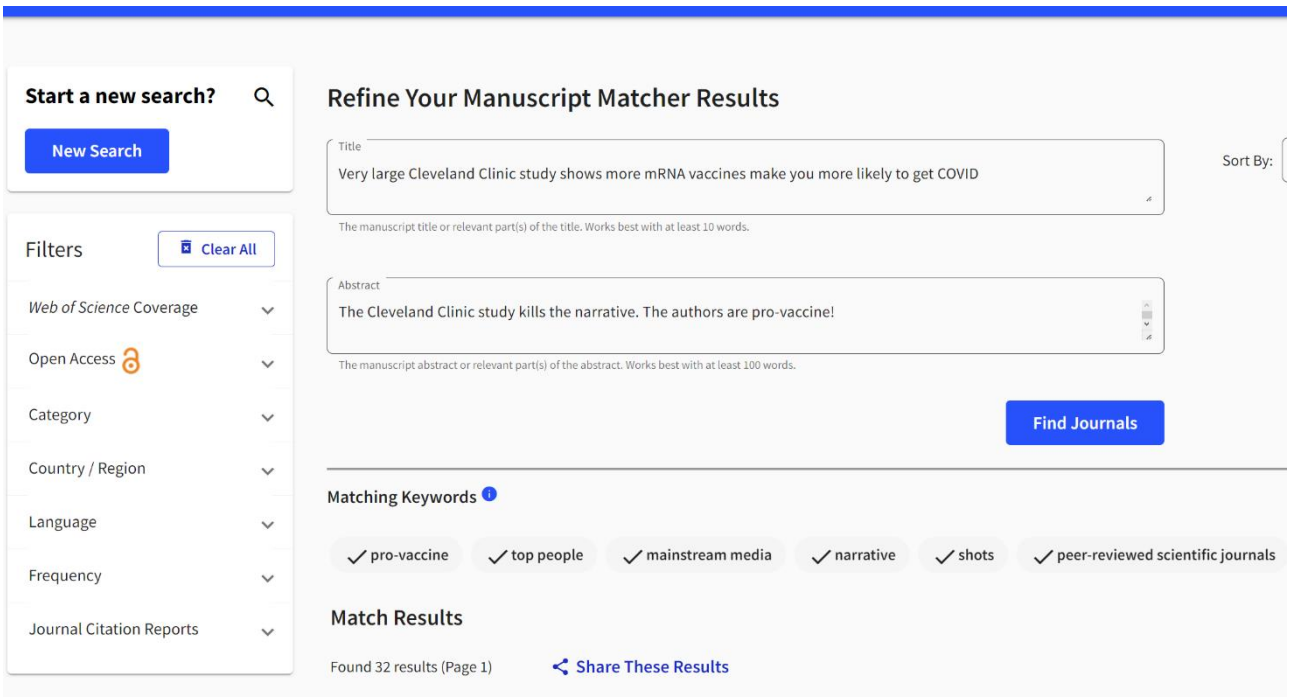


Figure 17. The collator of manuscripts in the Master Journal List tool

The Collection List Downloads option offers you the latest version of the list of journals included in various citation indexes (Figure 18). The data is presented in the form of spreadsheets. Figure 19, for example, shows the appearance of the contents of a file with data from the ESCI index.

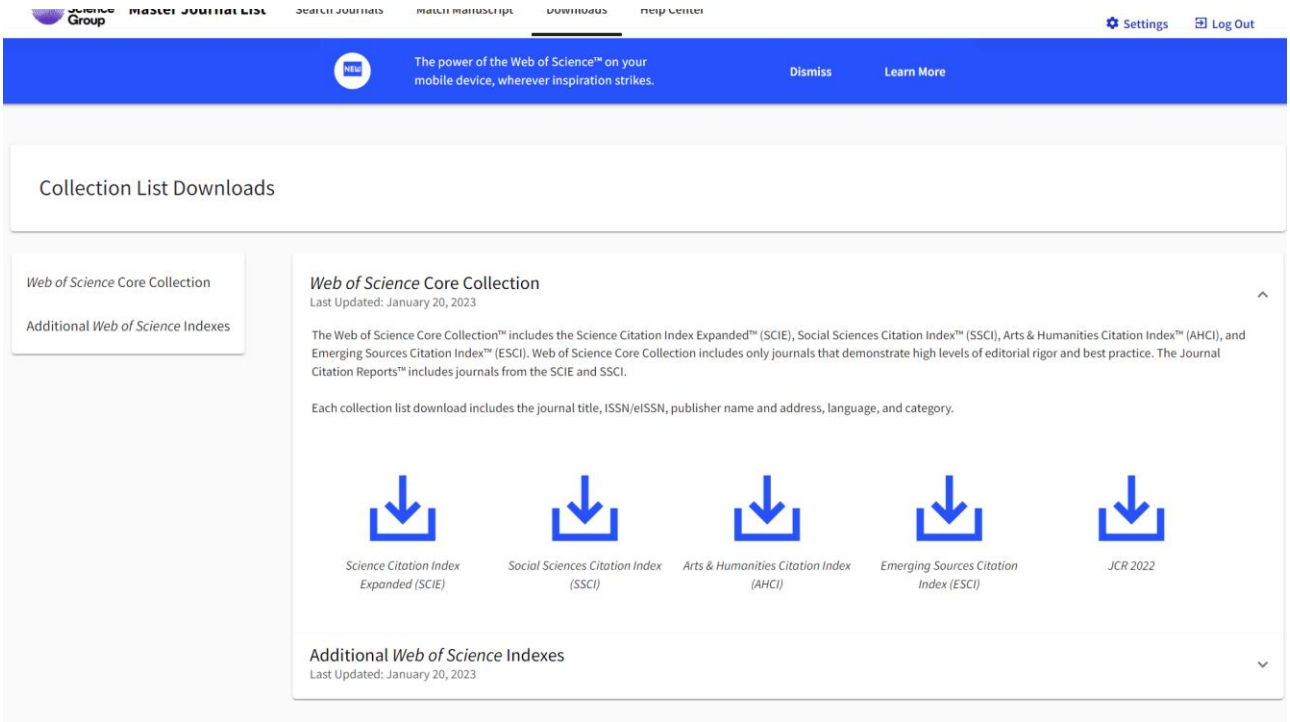


Figure 18. Loading a list of journals from various citation indexes

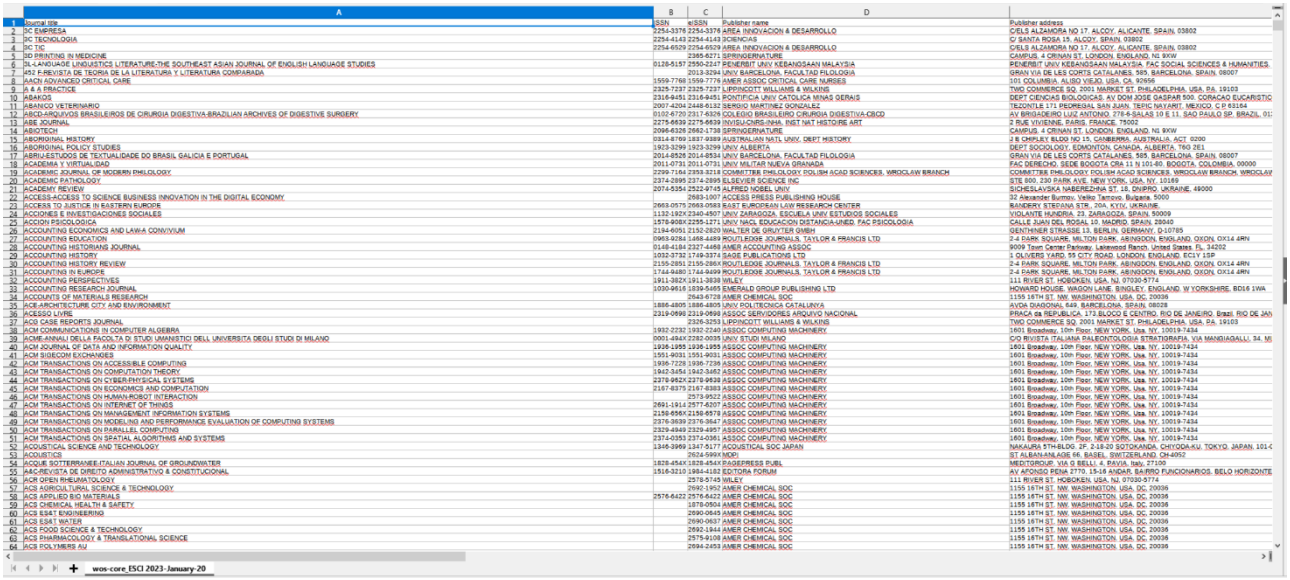


Figure 19. The appearance of the contents of the file with data from the ESCI index

3a.2. Journal Citation Reports tool

The main page of the Journal Citation Reports tool is shown in Figure 20. As you can see, there is a main search bar where you can enter the name of the journal, its abbreviation, ISSN/eISSN, subject category, publisher, country, region of the world.

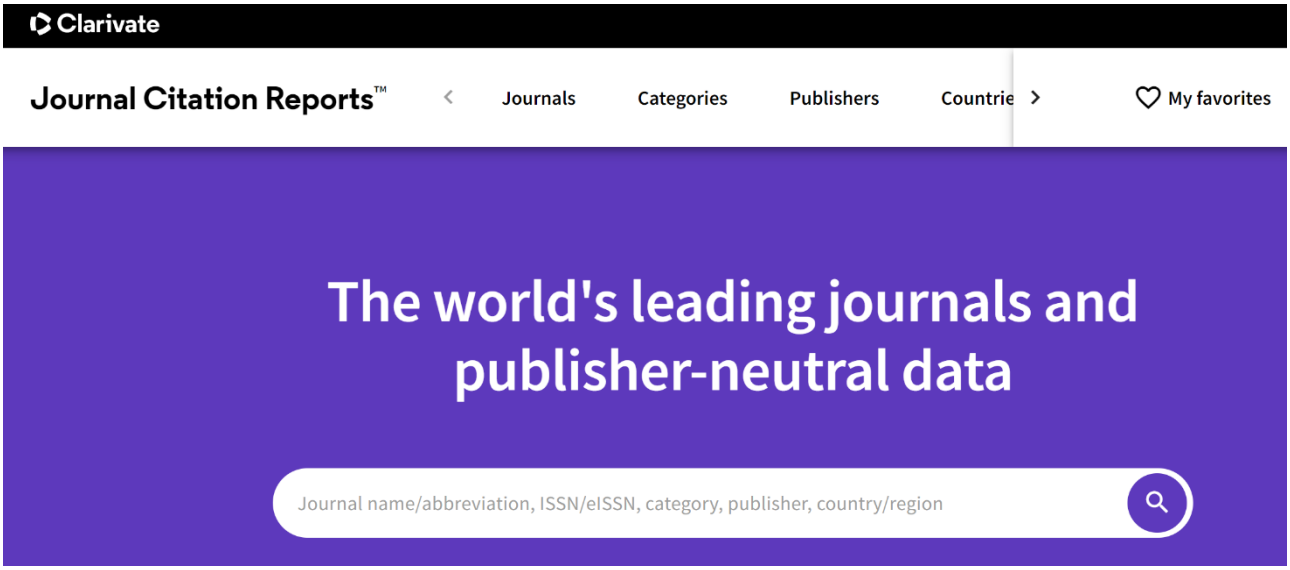
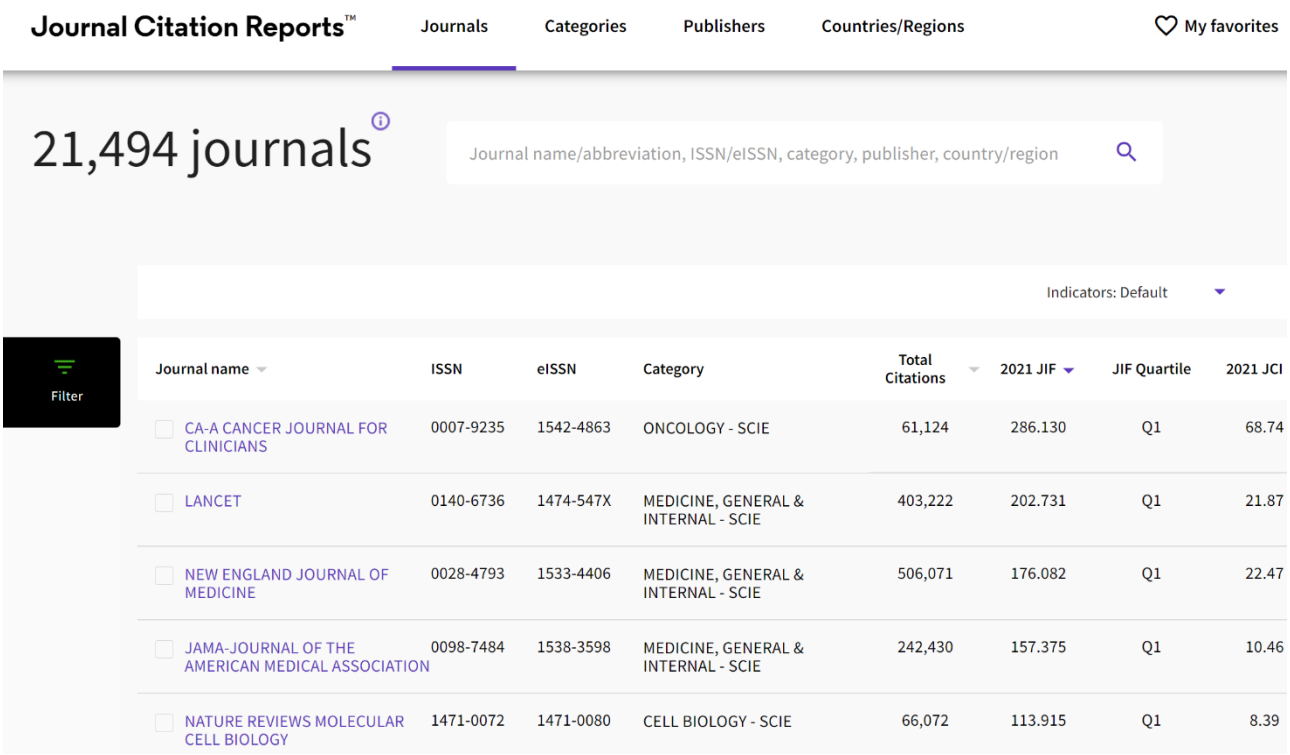


Figure 20. The appearance of the "Journal Citation Reports" product

3a.2.1. Journal section

Figure 21 represents the appearance of the page of the "Journals" section in "Journal Citation Reports" – it is indicated that over 20 thousand journals are included, there is information about the name of the journal (it is a hyperlink), its ISSN, eISSN, the main subject category and indexes where it is cited, the total number of citations, the last available impact factor journal, quartile of the journal, percentage of articles with open access.



Journal name	ISSN	eISSN	Category	Total Citations	2021 JIF	JIF Quartile	2021 JCI
CA-A CANCER JOURNAL FOR CLINICIANS	0007-9235	1542-4863	ONCOLOGY - SCIE	61,124	286.130	Q1	68.74
LANCET	0140-6736	1474-547X	MEDICINE, GENERAL & INTERNAL - SCIE	403,222	202.731	Q1	21.87
NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE	0028-4793	1533-4406	MEDICINE, GENERAL & INTERNAL - SCIE	506,071	176.082	Q1	22.47
JAMA-JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION	0098-7484	1538-3598	MEDICINE, GENERAL & INTERNAL - SCIE	242,430	157.375	Q1	10.46
NATURE REVIEWS MOLECULAR CELL BIOLOGY	1471-0072	1471-0080	CELL BIOLOGY - SCIE	66,072	113.915	Q1	8.39

Figure 21. The "Journals" section in "Journal Citation Reports"

On the left side of the screen, it is possible to set certain filters (Figure 22): by journal name (26697 journals at the time of writing the manual), categories (254), publishers (8113), countries/regions (118), citation indexes (Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE), Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), Humanities Citation Index (AHCI), Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)), Journal Citation Report (since 1997), type of access to articles, quartile, impact factor rank (from and to), percentile rank (from

and to). For example, let's enter the name of the magazine "BMJ Military Health" in the search bar.

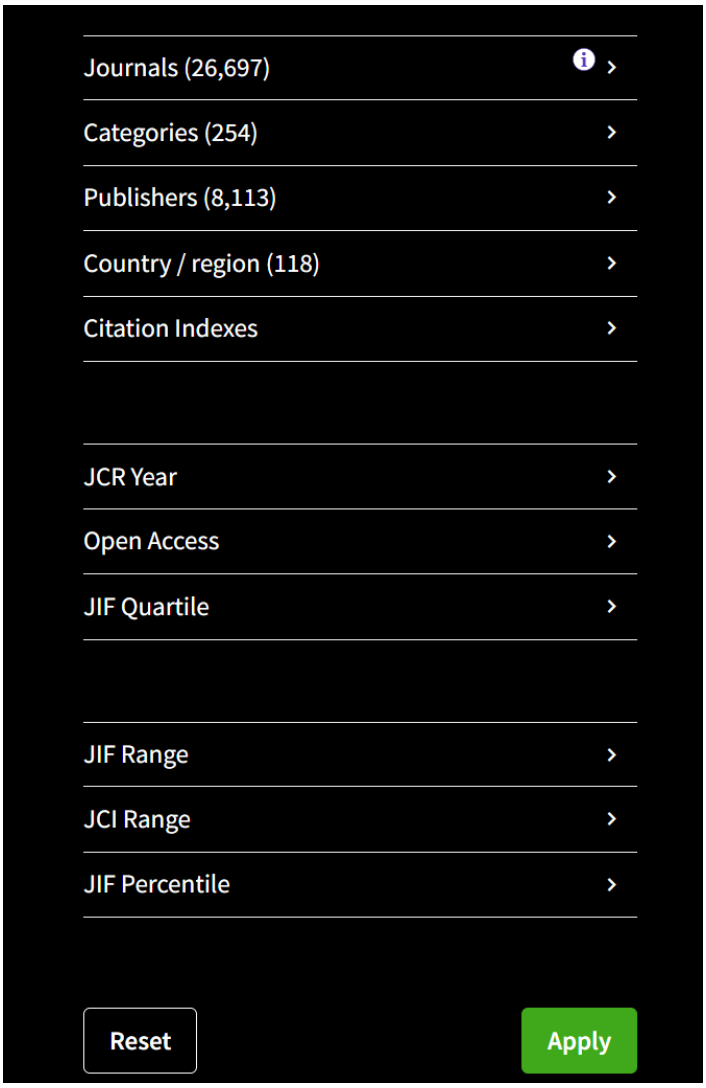


Figure 22. Search query filtering capabilities in the "Journals" section of "Journal Citation Reports"

The search result displays all available information on this log (Figure 23).

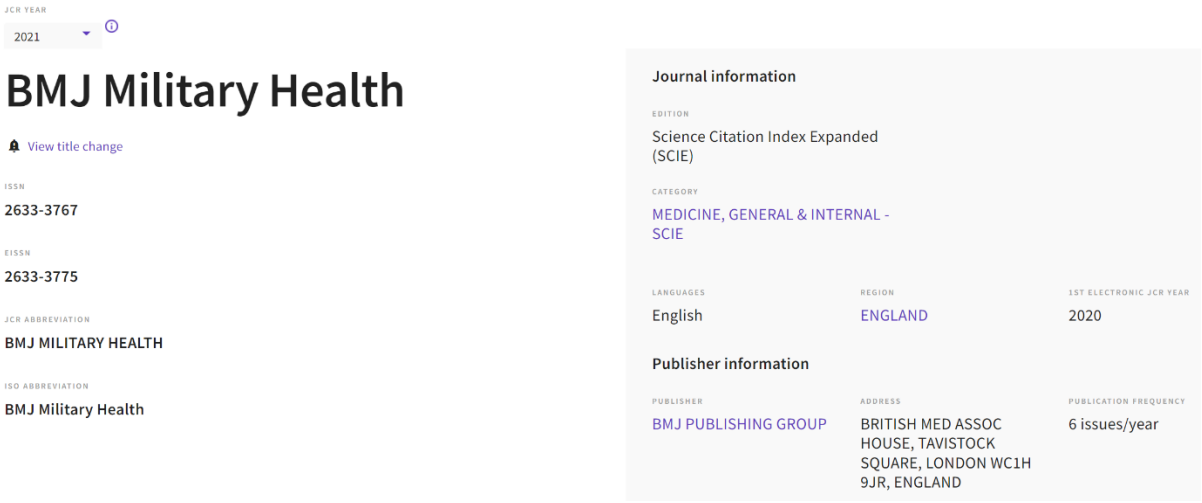


Figure 23. Information about the journal BMJ Military Health, obtained using the search detail (filter by name) of the "Journals" section of the "Journal Citation Reports" tool

Figure 24 provides information about the impact factor of the journal. The Journal Impact Factor (JIF) is a journal level indicator calculated based on data indexed in the Web of Science base collection. It should be used with close attention to many factors affecting citation indicators, such as the volume of publication and the characteristics of citation in the subject area and the type of journal. The impact factor of the journal can complement expert opinion and informed expert assessment. In the case of academic evaluation of tenure, it is inappropriate to use the journal level indicator as an indirect indicator for individual researchers, institutions or articles.

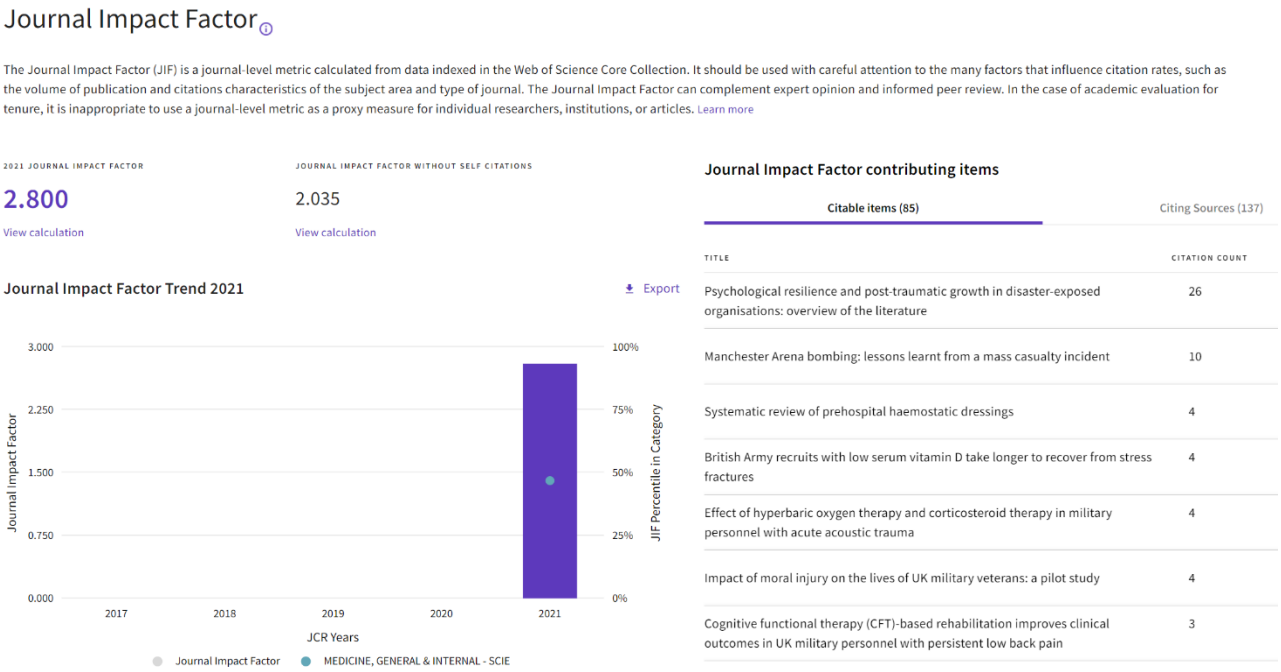


Figure 24. Information about the impact factor of the BMJ Military Health journal obtained using the search detail (filter by name) of the Journals section of the Journal Citation Reports tool

Figure 25 shows data on the Journal Citation Indicator (journal citation indicator). The Journal Citation Index (JCI) is the average category-normalized impact on citation (NCI) of cited materials (articles and reviews) published by the journal over the past three years. The average JCI in the category is 1. Journals with a JCI of 1.5 have a 50% greater impact on citation than the average for this category. It can be used along with other metrics to help you evaluate logs.

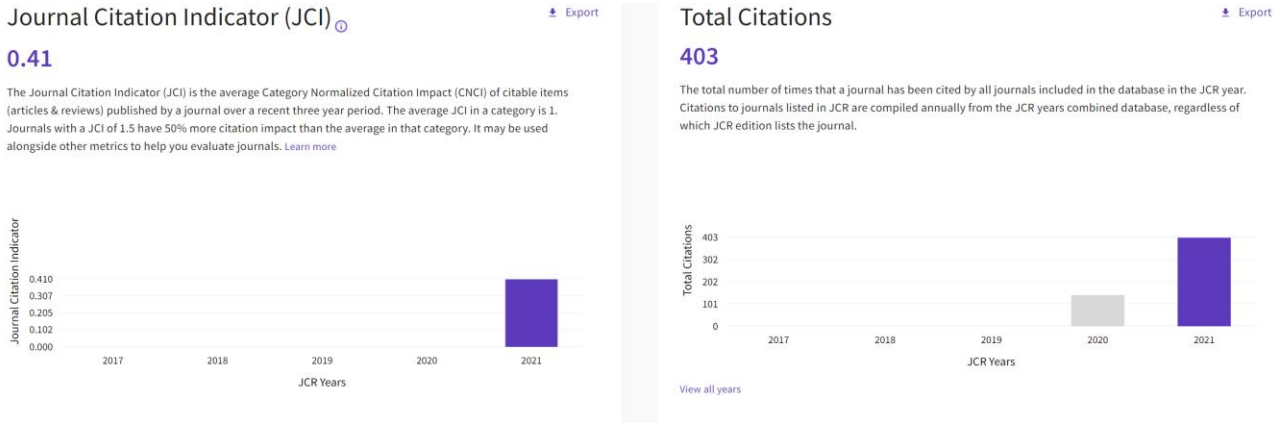


Figure 25. Information about the citation indicator of the BMJ Military Health journal, obtained using the search detail (filter by name) of the "Journals" section of the "Journal Citation Reports" tool

Figure 26 shows the distribution of citations of this journal. The citation distribution shows the frequency with which articles published a year or two before were cited in the JCR data year (i.e. the JIF calculation component). The graph has the same functionality as the JIF trend graph, including mouse-over descriptions of data for each data point and an interactive legend where the legend of each data item can be used as a switch. You can view articles, reviews, or other non-citation items in the JIF numerator.

Figure 26. Distribution of citations of the BMJ Military Health journal, obtained using the search detail (filter by name) of the "Journals" section of the "Journal Citation Reports" tool

Figure 27 shows the distribution of articles by open access. The data included in this heading summarizes the articles published in the journal in the reporting year of JCR and for the previous two years. For example, in the 2020 JCR data published in June 2021, open access (OA) data shows the publication model (Gold OA or subscription) of materials published in 2018, 2019 and 2020, and links to these materials in 2020. This set of published articles over three years is used for descriptive analysis of the content and community of the journal.

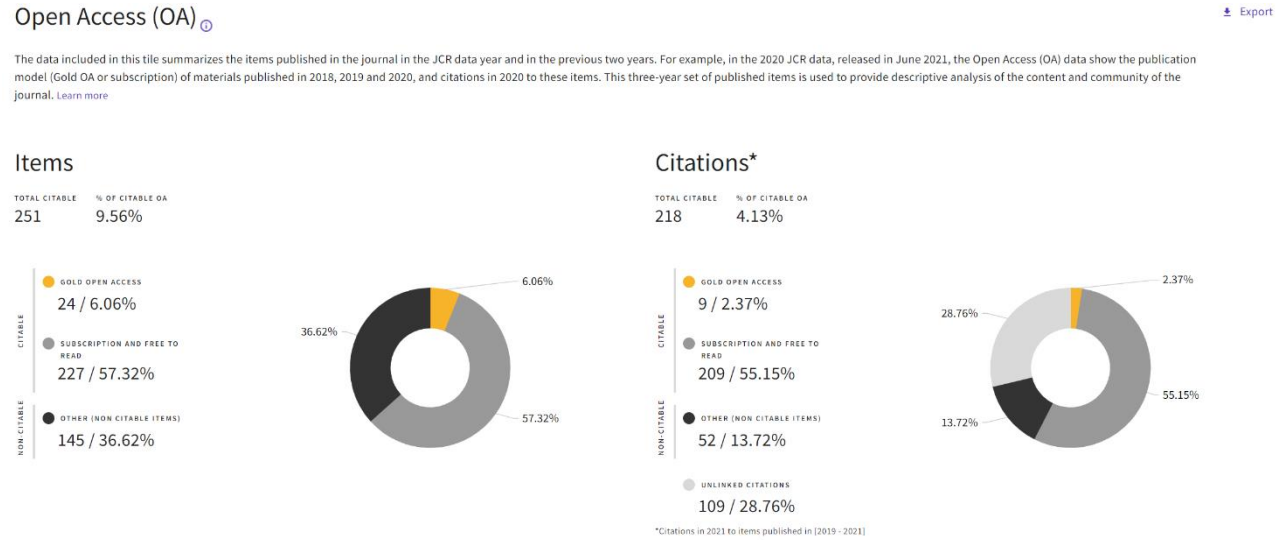


Figure 27. Distribution of articles by open access of the journal BMJ Military Health, obtained using search details (filter by name) of the "Journals" section of the "Journal Citation Reports" tool

Below is information about the journal's rank by impact factor (the journal ranks 92nd out of 172 journals in the category MEDICINE, GENERAL & INTERNAL. The journals within the category are sorted in descending order by the journal impact factor (JIF), which leads to the ranking of the category below. A separate rank is displayed for each category in which the journal is listed in JCR. Data for the most recent year is shown at the top of the list, and other years are shown in reverse chronological order. After that – information about the citation rank (the journal ranks 125th out of 379 in the category MEDICINE, GENERAL & INTERNAL). The journals within the category are sorted in descending order by Journal Citation Index (JCI), which leads to the ranking of the category below. A separate rank is displayed for each category in which the journal is listed in JCR. Data for the most recent year is shown at the top of the list, and other years are shown in reverse chronological order. There is information about the "half-life" of quoting articles – it is 1.2 years. The specified half-life is the average age of the articles in this journal that were cited in the JCR year. Half of the cited journal articles were published later than the specified half-life.

Figure 28 shows the relationships of the journal with other journals based on citations. The top 20 journals quoting BMJ MILITARY HEALTH by the number of citations are presented. Below are the distributions of articles by organizations and countries.

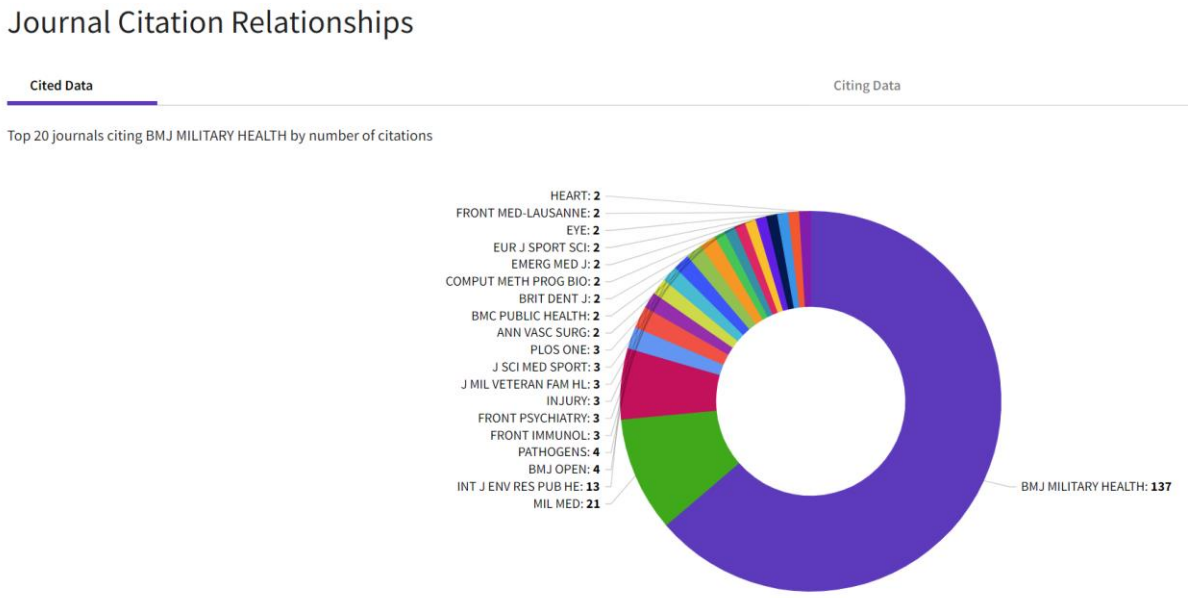


Figure 28. Top 20 journals quoting BMJ MILITARY HEALTH by the number of citations

Figure 29 shows additional metrics of the journal – Eigenfactor Score, Normalized Eigenfactor, Article influence score. The Eigenfactor Score reflects the density of the citation network around the journal using 5-year-old cited content as of the current year. It takes into account both the number of citations and the source of these citations, so that highly cited sources will influence the network more than less cited sources. The calculation of its own factor does not include self-citation of the journal. Normalized Eigenfactor is an indicator of its own factor, normalized by scaling the total number of journals in JCR each year, so that the average journal score is 1. Then the journals can be compared and the impact measured by their score relative to 1.

The Article influence score normalizes the evaluation of its own factor in accordance with the cumulative size of the cited journal for the previous five years. The average article impact score for each article is 1.00. A score exceeding 1.00 indicates that each article in the journal has an impact above average.

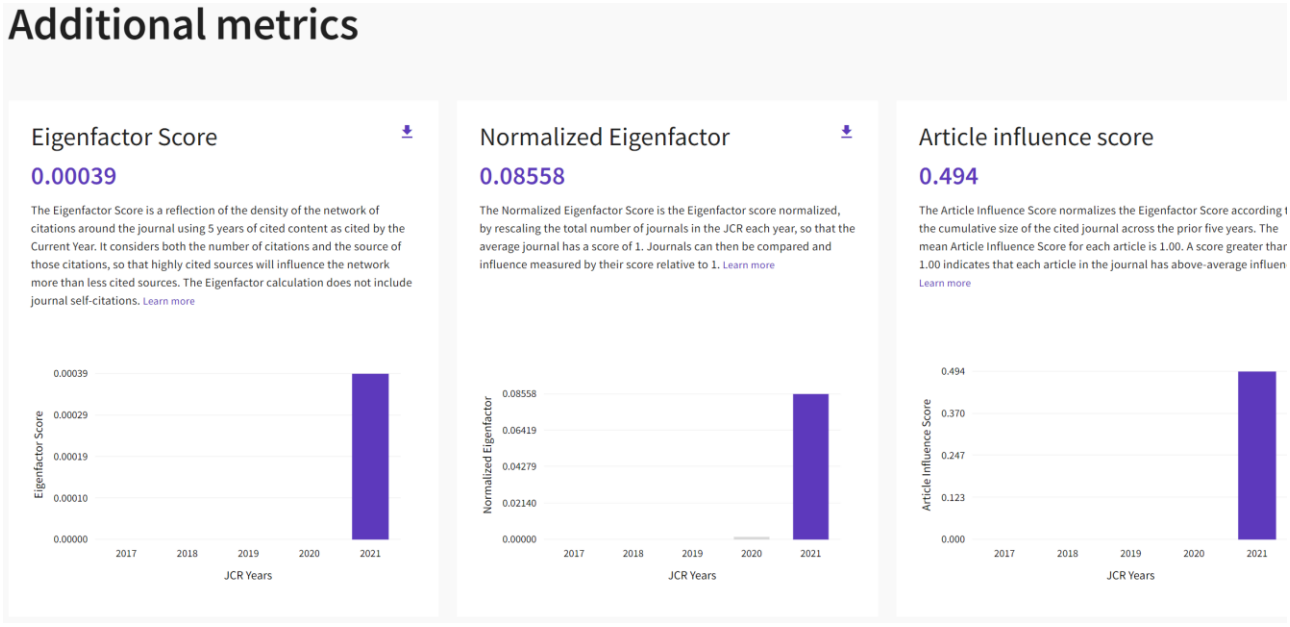


Figure 29. Additional metrics of the BMJ MILITARY HEALTH journal

Figure 30 shows information on the impact factor of the journal. The 5-year impact factor is the average number of times journal articles published over the past five years have been cited during the JCR year. It is calculated by dividing the number of citations

per JCR year by the total number of articles published in the previous five years. The immediacy index is the number of links in the current year to a magazine that links to content in the same year. Journals that have a consistently high index of immediacy quickly attract citations.

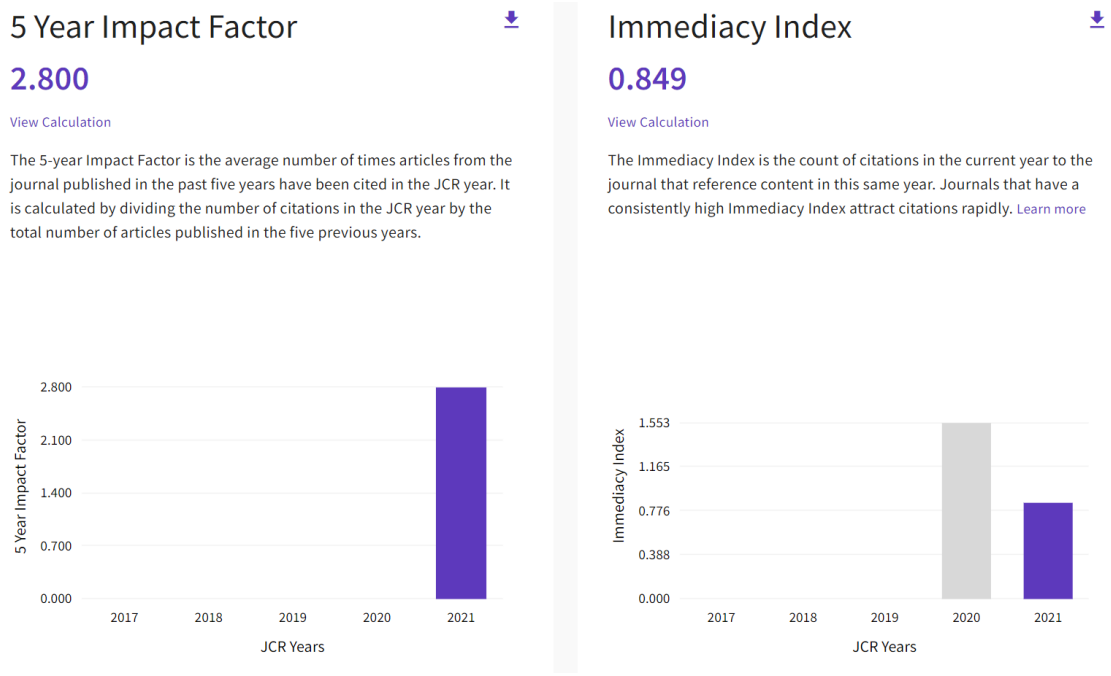


Figure 30. Information on the impact factor of the journal BMJ MILITARY HEALTH

Thus, the "Journals" section of the "Journal Citation Reports" tool provides comprehensive information about each journal.

3a.2.2. Categories section

Figure 31 shows the appearance of the page of the "Categories" section of the "Journal Citation Reports" tool. As noted above, there are over 250 categories in total. For each category, the number of subcategories, the number of journals and the number of cited articles from the category are indicated. For example, the category "Agricultural Sciences" (covers many aspects of agriculture, including the use of machinery in agriculture; selection, breeding and management of livestock and crops; cultivation of plants; formation, distribution and use of soils; and all aspects of agricultural products,

as well as managerial and political decisions affecting them) has 7 subcategories (each presented as a hyperlink): These are AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, DAIRY & ANIMAL SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY, AGRONOMY, HORTICULTURE, SOIL SCIENCE (economics and politics of agriculture, agricultural engineering, agriculture, dairy products and animal husbandry, agriculture, multidisciplinary, agronomy, horticulture, soil science). The number of journals included in the category is 425, the number of cited articles from the category is 57608 (Figure 31).

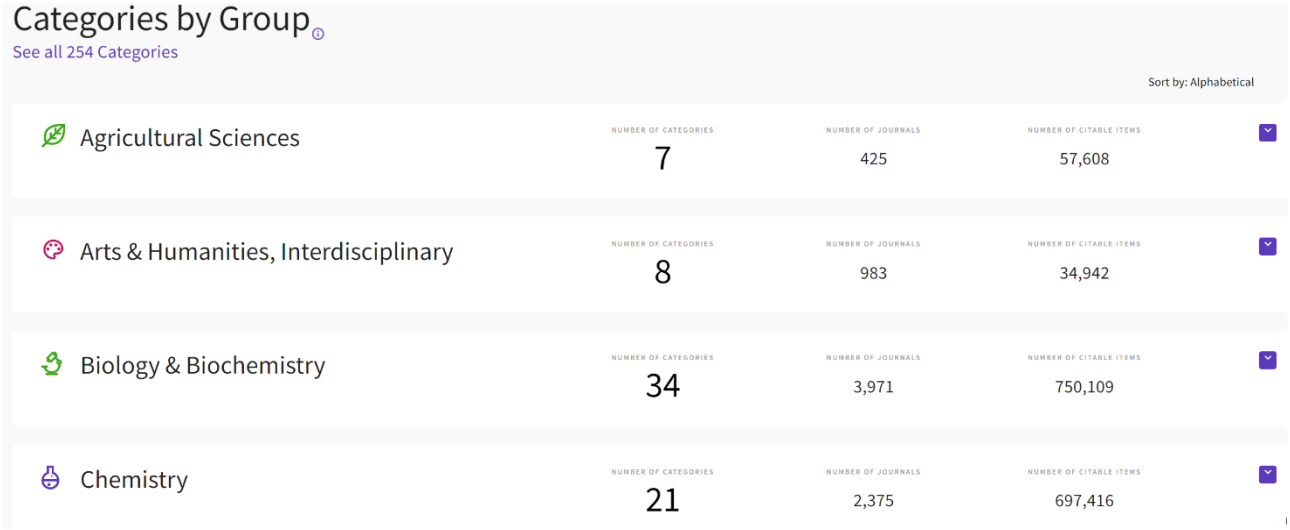
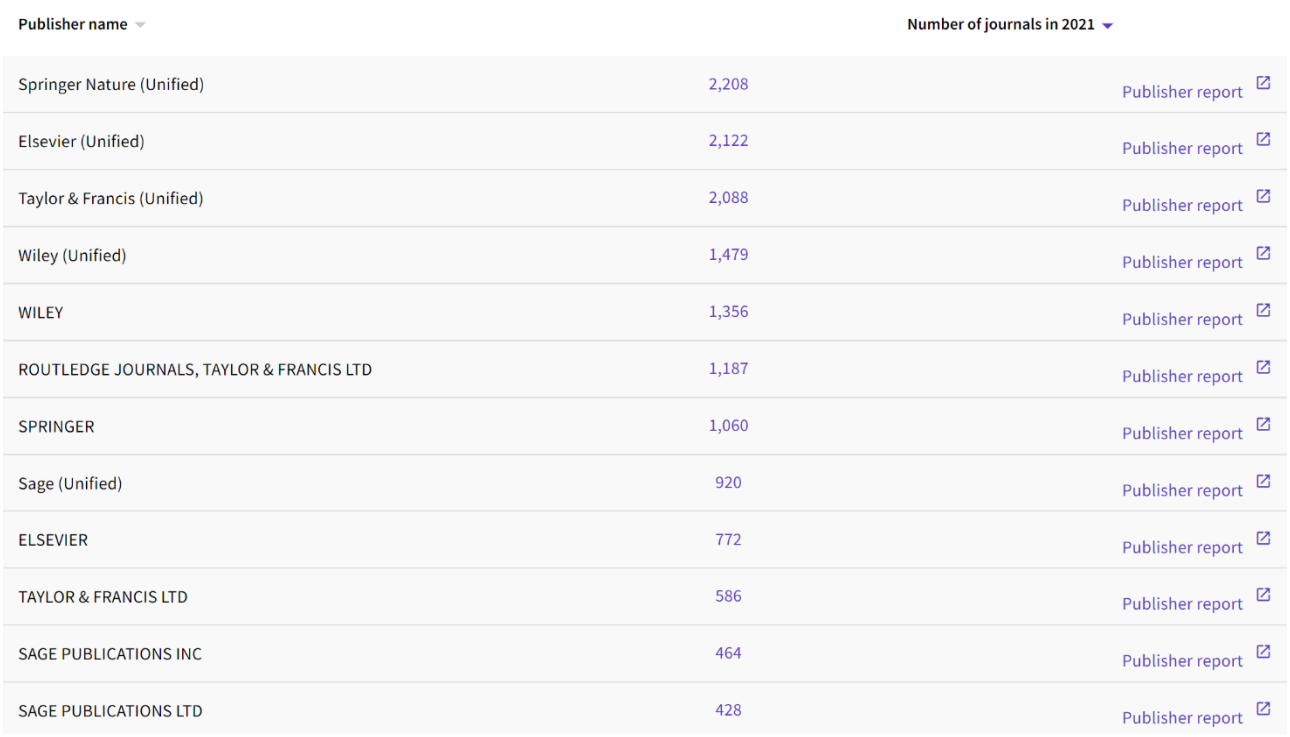


Figure 31. The "Categories" section of the "Journal Citation Reports" tool

3a.2.3. Publishers section

The section "Publishers" provides information about the name of the publisher and the number of journals published by them (Figure 32). It can be seen from the figure data that the largest publishing house is Springer Nature (publishes over 2,200 journals).



Publisher name	Number of journals in 2021	
Springer Nature (Unified)	2,208	Publisher report
Elsevier (Unified)	2,122	Publisher report
Taylor & Francis (Unified)	2,088	Publisher report
Wiley (Unified)	1,479	Publisher report
WILEY	1,356	Publisher report
ROUTLEDGE JOURNALS, TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD	1,187	Publisher report
SPRINGER	1,060	Publisher report
Sage (Unified)	920	Publisher report
ELSEVIER	772	Publisher report
TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD	586	Publisher report
SAGE PUBLICATIONS INC	464	Publisher report
SAGE PUBLICATIONS LTD	428	Publisher report

Figure 32. The "Publishers" section of the "Journal Citation Reports" tool

3a.2.4. Countries/regions section

Figure 33 shows information on the distribution of countries by the number of journals they publish. According to the data of the figure, Russia is among the ten of the largest countries with high publication activity (the number of indexed journals is taken into account), ahead of, for example, France.

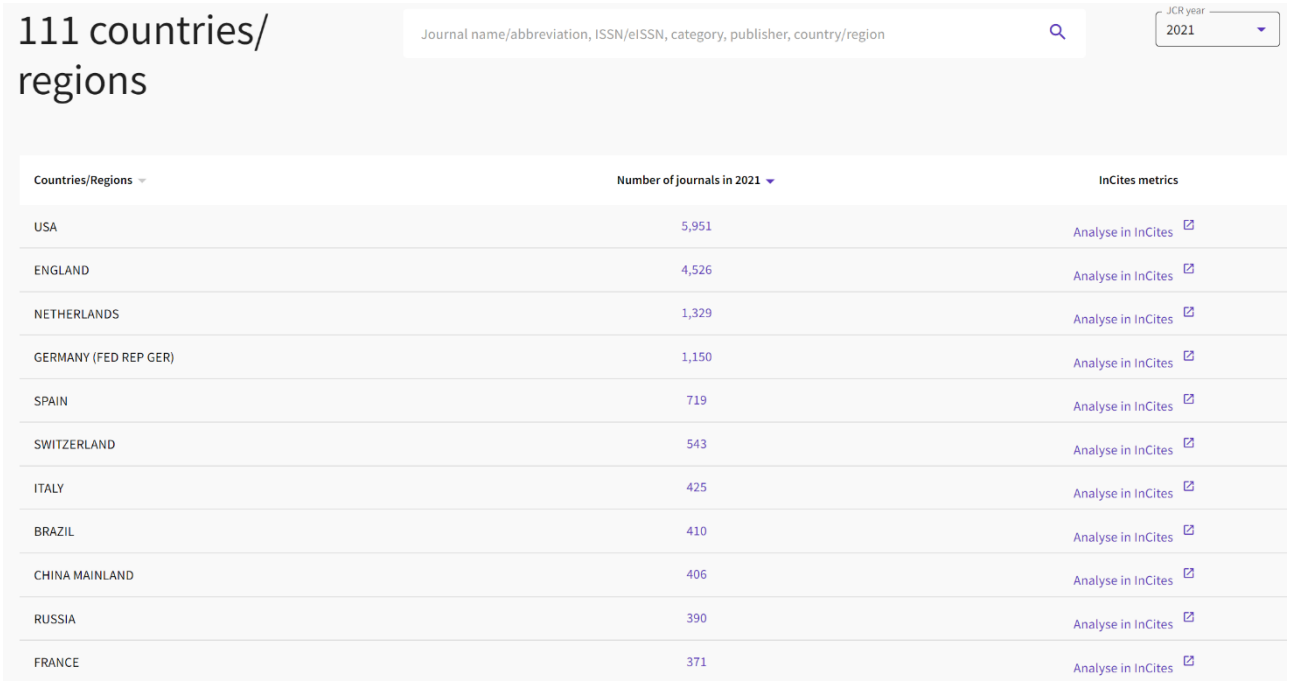


Figure 33. The "Countries/Regions" section of the "Journal Citation Reports" tool

PART B – Scopus

2a. SEARCH tool

2a.1. Search for a document by keywords

The main page of the Scopus database is shown in Figure 1. The search in this case is active and highlighted in white. The current search option, document search, is highlighted in bold at the bottom. To the right of it are the options – search for an author, search for research colleagues, search for an organization. Under the document search bar, there are options for detailing the search – choosing a time interval, the deadline for adding it to the database, subject areas and document type.

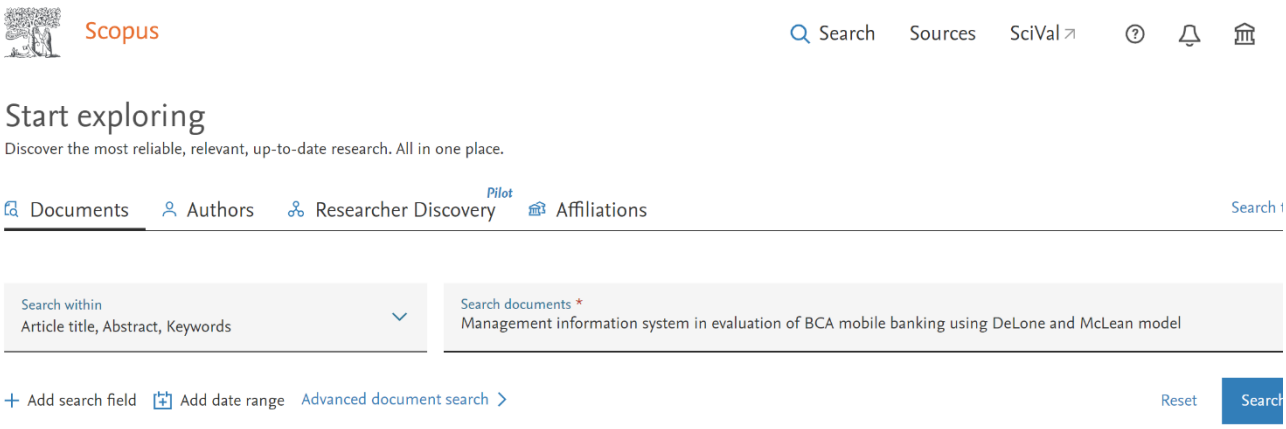


Figure 1. The main page of the Scopus database

To search for a specific document, you must enter a word form in the document search bar (underlined in color). For example, we enter the word form "cardiol" – for completeness of the search, we can truncate the word form with an asterisk – * (the search is carried out only in Latin) (Figure 2). In this case, for example, the database will search for documents containing the words cardiology, cardiological, cardiologist.

Figure 2. An example of searching for a specific document using the cardiol* token

By default, the search will be carried out in the title of the article, abstract, keywords. For details, you can open the tab for additional search options. The details of the query when searching in the Scopus database are shown in Figure 3.

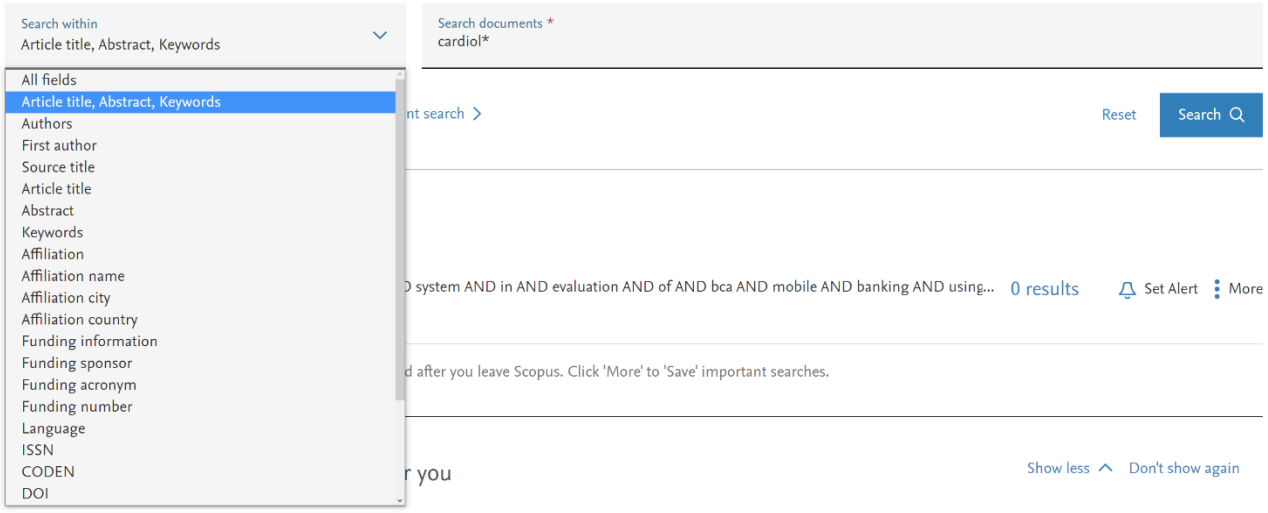


Figure 3. Query details when searching in the Scopus database

The output of the results is carried out in the following form (Figure 4). On the left side of the screen, clarifying tools are shown that are necessary to specify the search (if, for example, more than 1000 documents were released in response to your request). On the page, you can set the number of output documents from 20 to 200. In addition, it is possible to sort the documents for the convenience of viewing them (Figure 5). For additional analysis of search results, there are two keys in the left functional panel of the web page – limit to and exclude. Initially, these keys are inactive (Figure 6a). However, if a check mark is placed next to a certain parameter (access type, go, country, author, branch of knowledge, and others) (Figure 6b), then the keys become active.

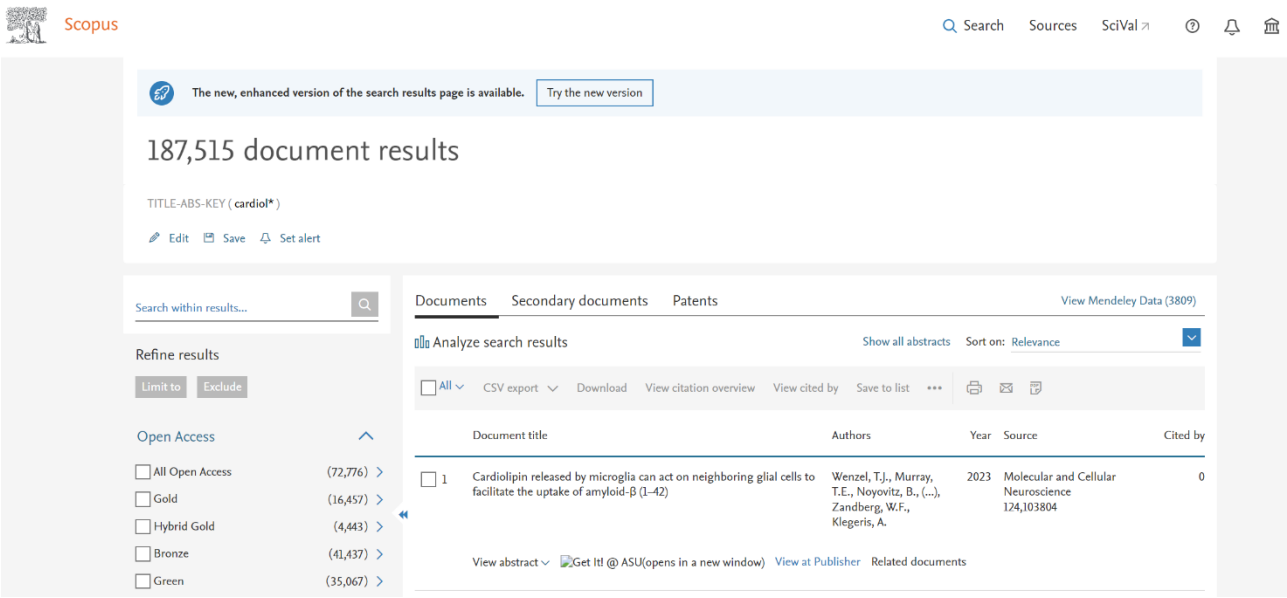


Figure 4. Search results for the used cardiol* token in the Scopus database

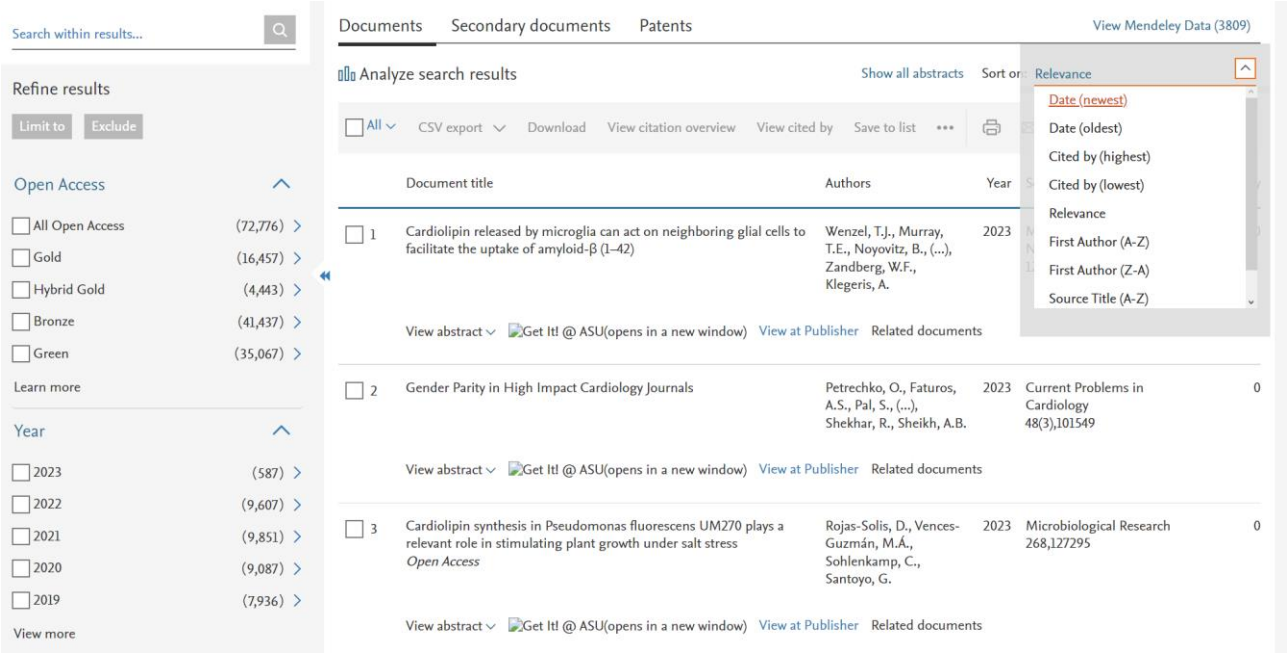


Figure 5. The ability to sort search results

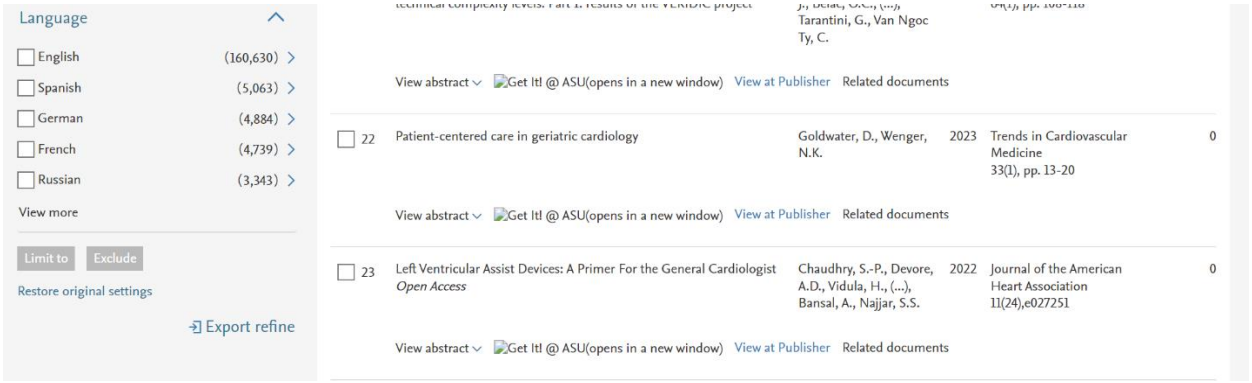


Fig.6a

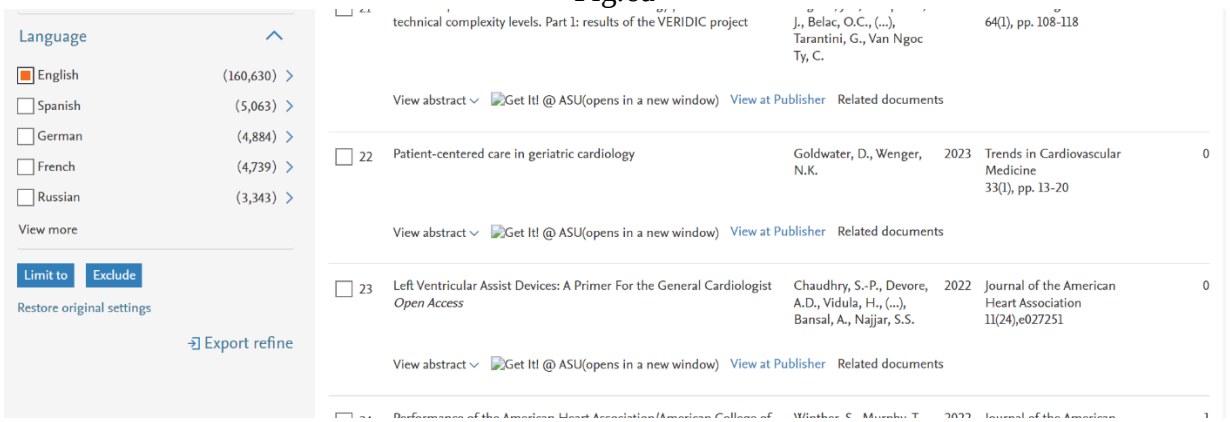
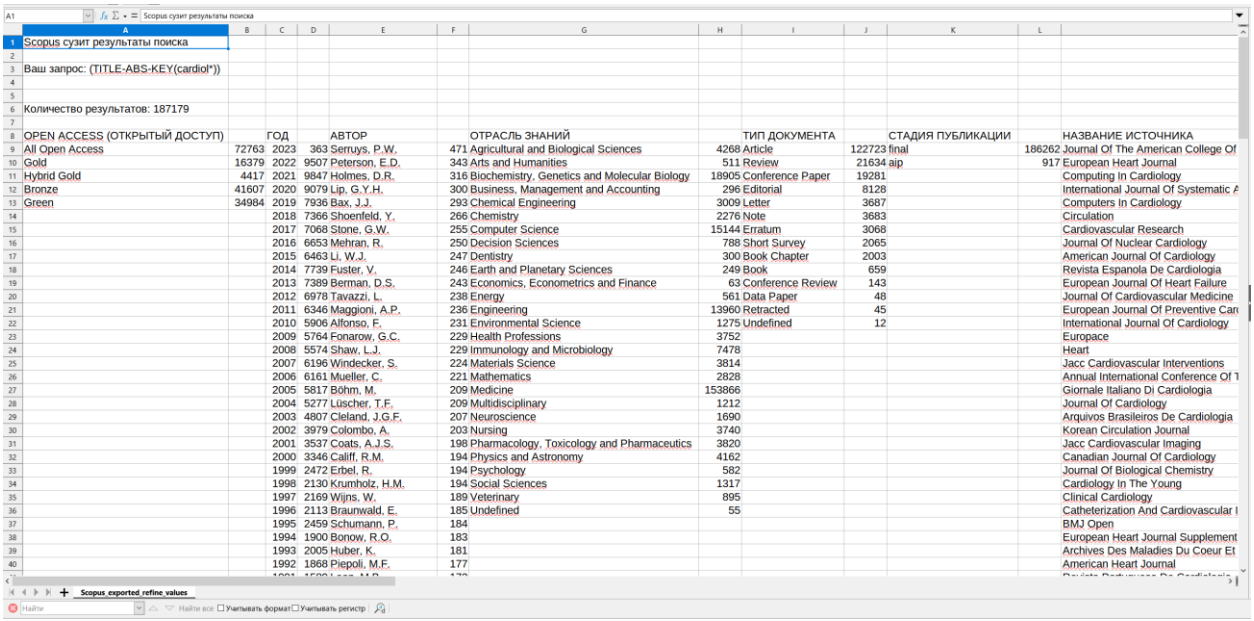


Fig 6.b

Figure 6. Example of detailing the search results in the Scopus database (a – before the language refinement, b – after specifying the required parameters)

You can exclude, for example, certain sources from the search, publication years, or some authors. In addition, there is a tool for exporting the desired results ("export refinement") at the bottom under the "limit" and "exclude" keys. When exporting the refinement, it is possible to save the results you are interested in as an excel file on your computer – the refinement results will look like in Figure 7.



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	
1	Scopus сузит результаты поиска												
2													
3	Ваш запрос: (TITLE-ABS-KEY(cardiol*))												
4													
5													
6	Количество результатов: 187179												
7													
8	OPEN ACCESS (ОТКРЫТЫЙ ДОСТУП)		ГОД		АВТОР		ОТРАСЛЬ ЗНАНИЙ		ТИП ДОКУМЕНТА		СТАДИЯ ПУБЛИКАЦИИ		НАЗВАНИЕ ИСТОЧНИКА
9	All Open Access	72763	2023	363	Serruys, P.W.	471	Agricultural and Biological Sciences	4268	Article	122723	final	186262	Journal Of The American College Of
10	Gold	16379	2022	9507	Peterson, E.D.	343	Arts and Humanities	511	Review	21634	aip	917	European Heart Journal
11	Hybrid Gold	4417	2021	9847	Holmes, D.R.	316	Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	18905	Conference Paper	19281			Computing In Cardiology
12	Bronze	41607	2020	9079	Lip, G.Y.H.	300	Business, Management and Accounting	296	Editorial	8128			International Journal Of Systematic A
13	Green	34984	2019	7936	Bax, J.J.	293	Chemical Engineering	3009	Letter	3687			Computers In Cardiology
14			2018	7366	Shoenfeld, Y.	266	Chemistry	2276	Note	3683			Circulation
15			2017	7068	Stone, G.W.	255	Computer Science	15144	Erratum	3068			Cardiovascular Research
16			2016	6653	Mehran, R.	250	Decision Sciences	788	Short Survey	2065			Journal Of Nuclear Cardiology
17			2015	6463	Li, W.J.	247	Dentistry	300	Book Chapter	2003			American Journal Of Cardiology
18			2014	7739	Fuster, V.	246	Earth and Planetary Sciences	249	Book	659			Revista Espanola De Cardiologia
19			2013	7389	Berman, D.S.	243	Economics, Econometrics and Finance	63	Conference Review	143			European Journal Of Heart Failure
20			2012	6978	Tavazzi, L.	238	Energy	561	Data Paper	48			Journal Of Cardiovascular Medicine
21			2011	6346	Maggioni, A.P.	236	Engineering	13960	Retracted	45			European Journal Of Preventive Car
22			2010	5906	Alfonso, F.	231	Environmental Science	1275	Undefined	12			International Journal Of Cardiology
23			2009	5764	Fonarow, G.C.	229	Health Professions	3752					Europace
24			2008	5574	Shaw, L.J.	229	Immunology and Microbiology	7478					Heart
25			2007	6196	Windecker, S.	224	Materials Science	3814					Jacc Cardiovascular Interventions
26			2006	6161	Mueller, C.	221	Mathematics	2828					Annual International Conference Of T
27			2005	5817	Böhm, M.	209	Medicine	153866					Giornale Italiano Di Cardiologia
28			2004	5277	Lüscher, T.F.	209	Multidisciplinary	1212					Journal Of Cardiology
29			2003	4807	Cleland, J.G.F.	207	Neuroscience	1690					Arquivos Brasileiros De Cardiologia
30			2002	3979	Colombo, A.	203	Nursing	3740					Korean Circulation Journal
31			2001	3537	Coats, A.J.S.	198	Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics	3820					Jacc Cardiovascular Imaging
32			2000	3346	Califf, R.M.	194	Physics and Astronomy	4162					Canadian Journal Of Cardiology
33			1999	2472	Erbel, R.	194	Psychology	582					Journal Of Biological Chemistry
34			1998	2130	Krumholz, H.M.	194	Social Sciences	1317					Cardiology In The Young
35			1997	2169	Wijns, W.	189	Veterinary	895					Clinical Cardiology
36			1996	2113	Braunwald, E.	185	Undefined	55					Catheterization And Cardiovascular I
37			1995	2459	Schumann, P.	184							BMJ Open
38			1994	1900	Bonow, R.O.	183							European Heart Journal Supplement
39			1993	2005	Huber, K.	181							Archives Des Maladies Du Coeur Et
40			1992	1868	Piepoli, M.F.	177							American Heart Journal

Figure 7. The result of exporting the refinement of scientific search results in the Scopus database

The main search results are displayed on the right – the number of documents, the name of the documents, the authors, the year of publication, the place of publication (source), as well as the number of documents that cited this document are displayed – all this is displayed in the form of hyperactive links. Some sources may not have links, which may be due to the termination of their indexing in the database. At the bottom under the title of the article there is a link to view this work on the publisher's website ("View at Publisher") (Figure 8), as well as to display a brief description (Figure 9) and documents similar to this one ("Related documents") (Figure 10).

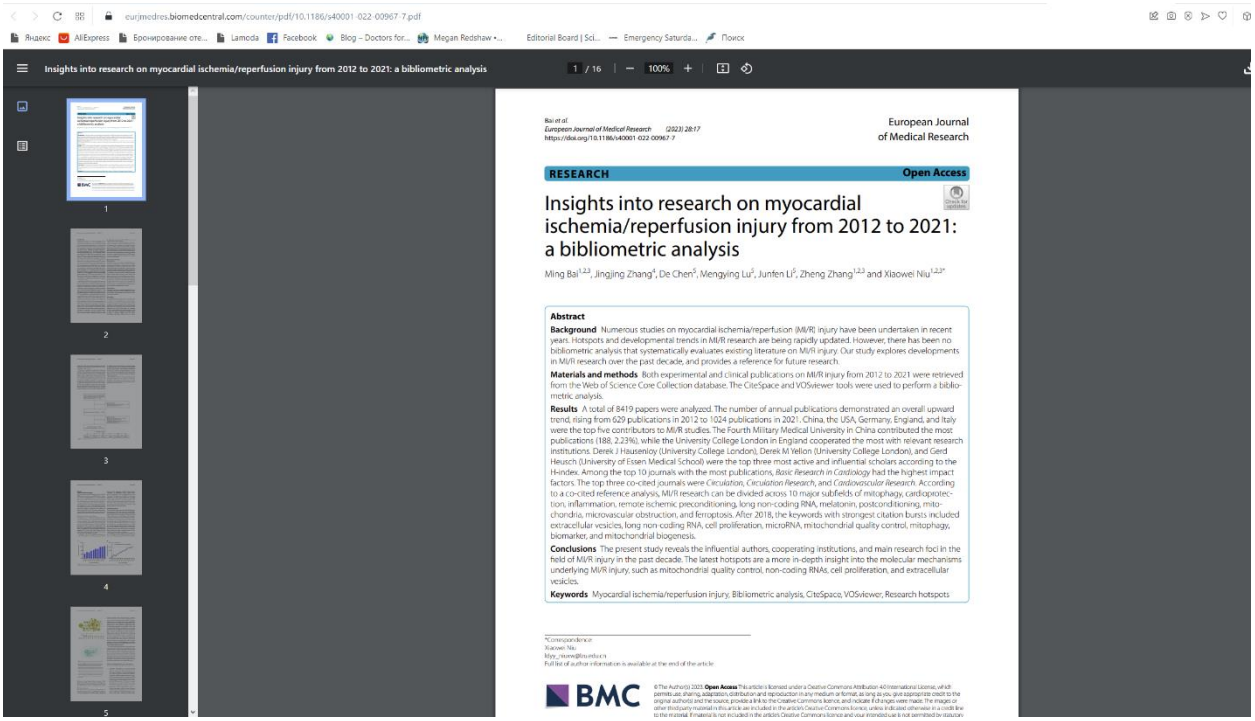


Figure 8. The result of displaying the full article on the publisher's website

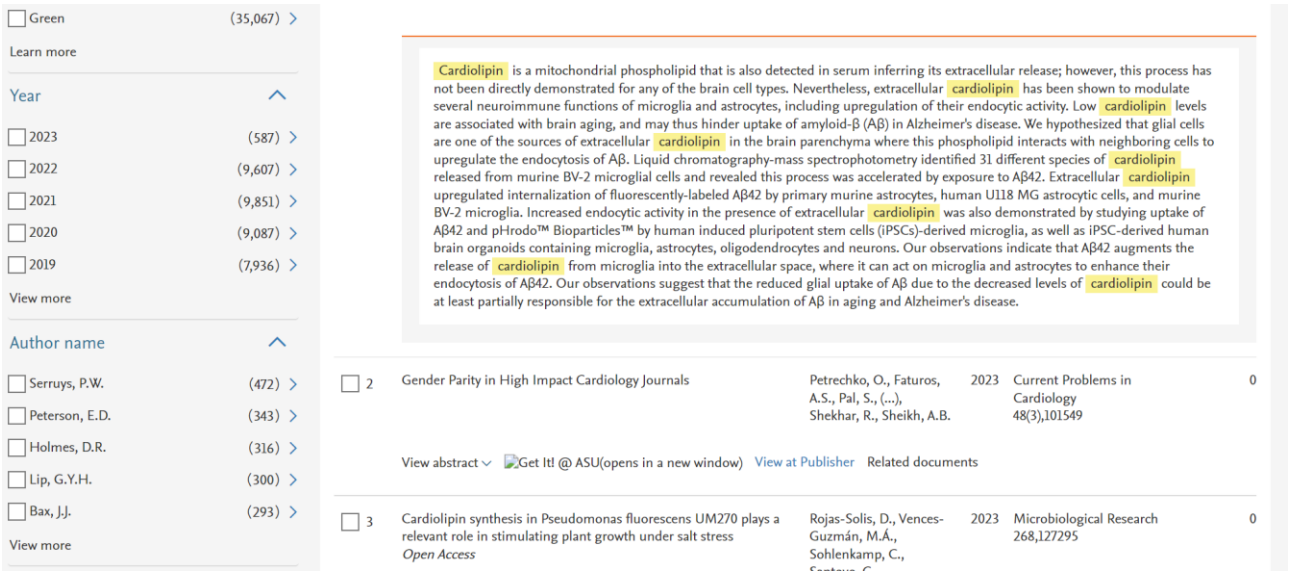


Figure 9. Viewing a brief description of the article of interest in the search results

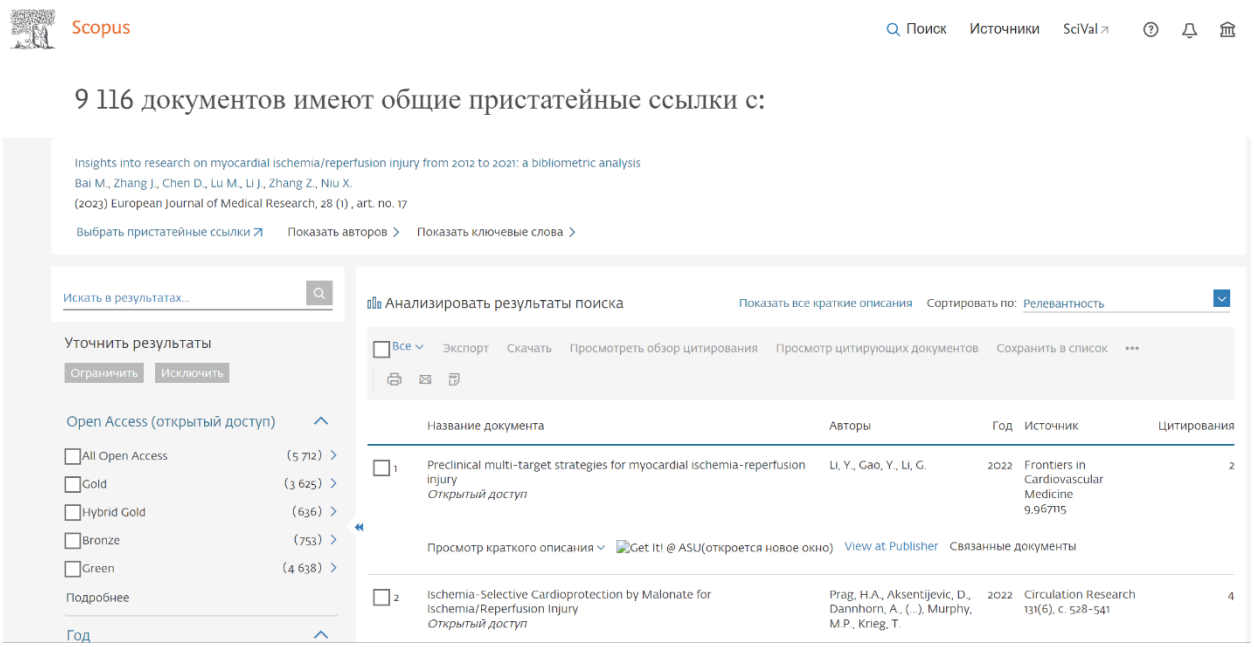


Figure 10. Displaying documents that are somehow (via citation) related to the article Bai M., Zhang J., Chen D., Lu M., Li J., Zhang Z., Niu X. (2023) European Journal of Medical Research, 28 (1) , art. no. 17.

In addition, it is possible to conduct a detailed analysis of all search results. To do this, click on the chart icon "Analyze search results" (Figure 11).

When you tick the box in front of the title of the article (Figure 12), options become active that allow you to export the selected search result, download it and view the statistics of citations of this document by year, etc.

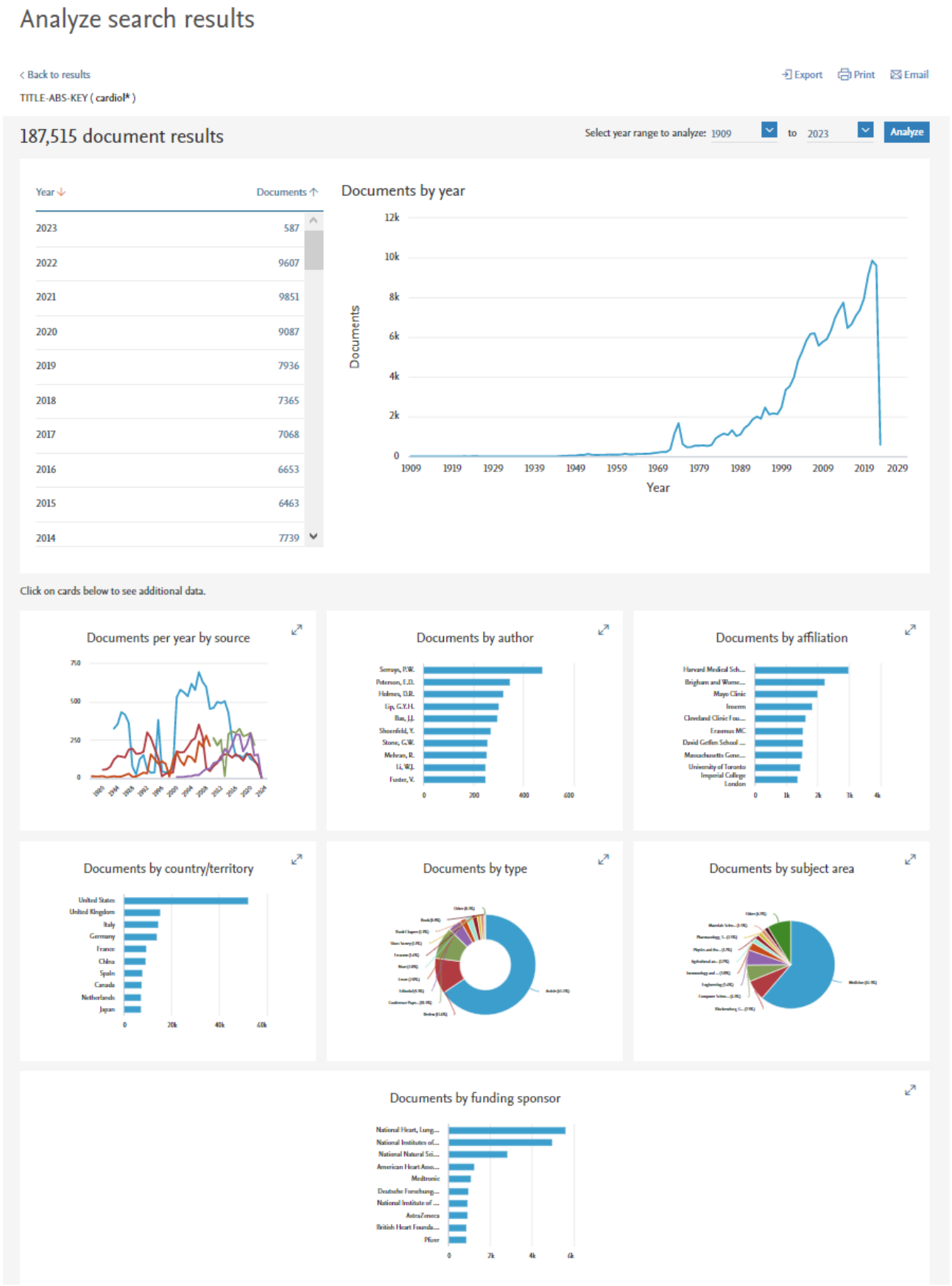


Figure 11. The result of the analysis of all publications found by the cardiol* token in the Scopus database: details by year, sources, authors, organizations, countries, type of documents, branch of knowledge, funding sponsor

Figure 12. The possibilities of analyzing the selected publication (exporting, saving when downloading, viewing the citation review, the ability to save this publication in a separate list).

2b.2 Author Search

The author is searched by going to the "Author" item in the search section. To indicate the surname, there are several – on the left you indicate the author's surname, and to the right – his initials, at the bottom it is possible to indicate an affiliated organization (Figure 13). In addition, it is possible to specify both the surname, first name, patronymic, organization of the author, and his 16-digit alphanumeric code (ORCID: Open Researcher and Contributor ID – "Open Researcher and Participant ID", developed by Thomson Reuters for its Researcher ID system) The search is carried out exclusively in Latin. For the surname Shoenfeld, the type of search result will be as follows (Figure 14). As can be seen from the data presented in Figure 14, the Scopus database identified 36 results, of which the author under the name Yehuda Shoenfeld from the Ariel University of Israel has the largest number of publications (more than 2000). Figure 15 demonstrates the possibilities of a detailed analysis of the publication activity of this author. Please note that there are different spellings of the same surname. The same authors may write their last name differently in different cases. For example, the surname "Kiyasov" can be written as "Kiyasov", "Kiiasov", "Kiassov", "Kiyasov", etc. Therefore, you can never immediately unequivocally conclude that the author you are looking for is not in the database. Under the window for entering the author's

surname there is a window for indicating the author's place of work. In the case of common surnames or surnames with different spellings, it is better to indicate the author's affiliation immediately to shorten the search time.

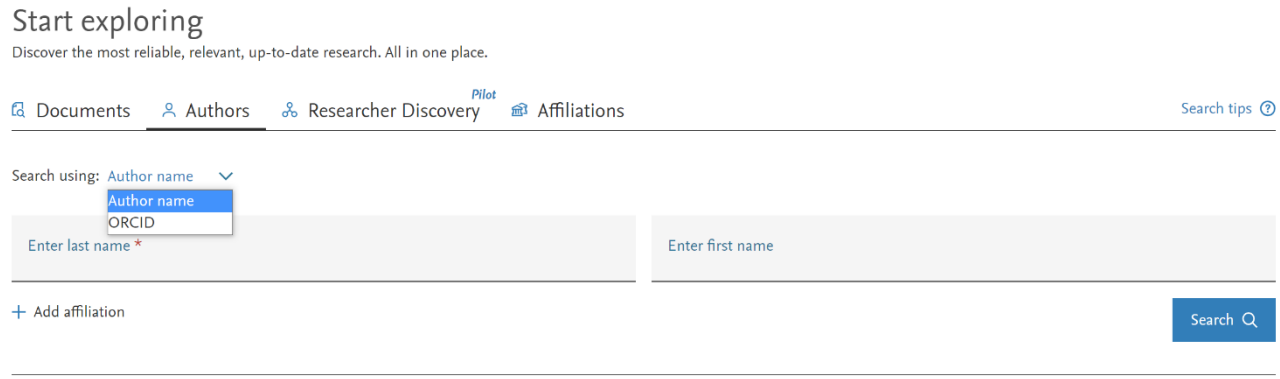


Figure 13. Search for authors in the Scopus database

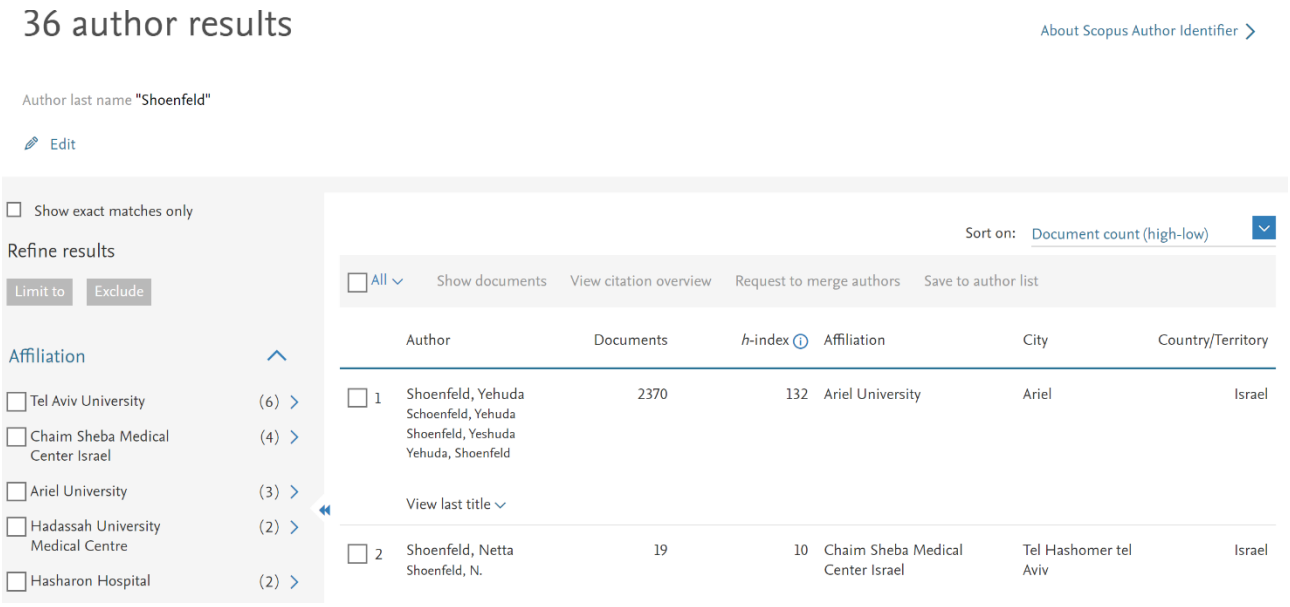


Figure 14. The search result for authors with the surname of the surname Shoenfeld

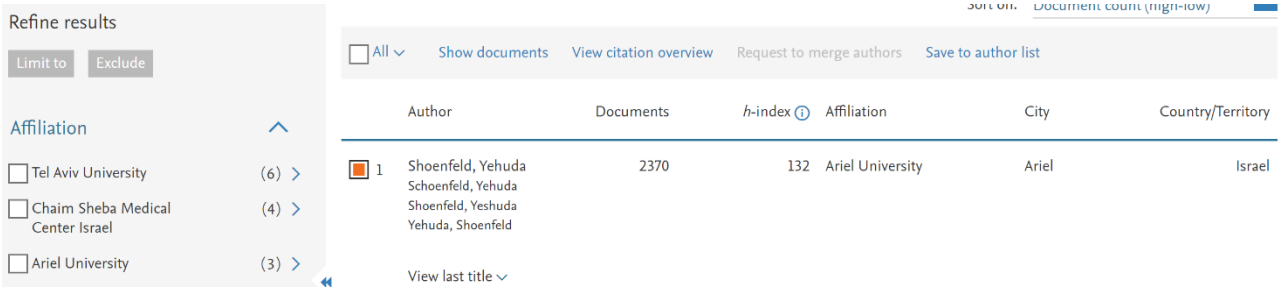


Figure 15. The possibility of a detailed analysis of search results for a specific author (viewing documents, reviewing citations, saving to a favorite list of authors)

Links to the author's surname and his documents are active. By clicking on the author's surname with the left mouse button, you go to the author's profile. All the basic information on the author's publication activity is shown here (Figure 16) – the number of published documents, the number of citations of his works, the number of his co-authors, the values of his h-index [the index was proposed in 2005 by the American physicist Jorge Hirsch from the University of San Diego, California. The h-index is becoming the most popular metric for evaluating the effectiveness of scientists based on the citation of their articles. It can be defined as follows: "A scientist has an index h if h of his Np articles are cited at least h times each, while the remaining (Np – h) articles are cited no more than h times each"], the number of co-authors (indicated as a link leading to all the works of co-authors).

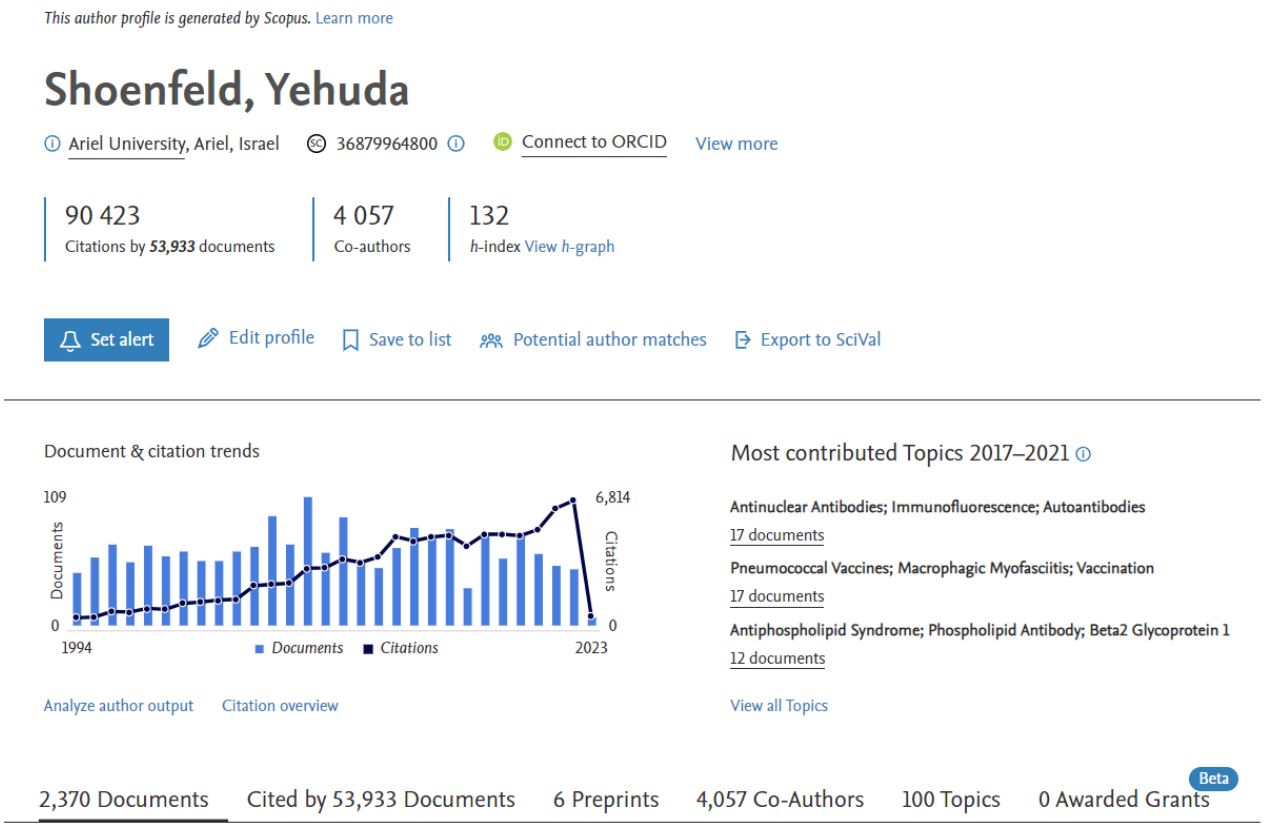


Figure 16. Author's profile of researcher Yehuda Shoenfeld from Ariel University (Israel)

Additional information about the author can be obtained by pressing the "Show all information about the author" button (Figure 17). On the same page, you can set up an alert about new publications by this author (Figure 18). Under the diagram reflecting the distribution of the author's publications and citations by year, there is a key "Analyze results" – the information that opens at this link gives an idea of which publication the author has published the most articles, their distribution by type of documents, subject, citations, co-authors (Figure 19). From the graph reflecting the value of the Hirsch index (Figure 20), you can get additional information – find out which article was cited the most times, what is the contribution of self-citation to the value of the Hirsch index (Figure 21), etc.

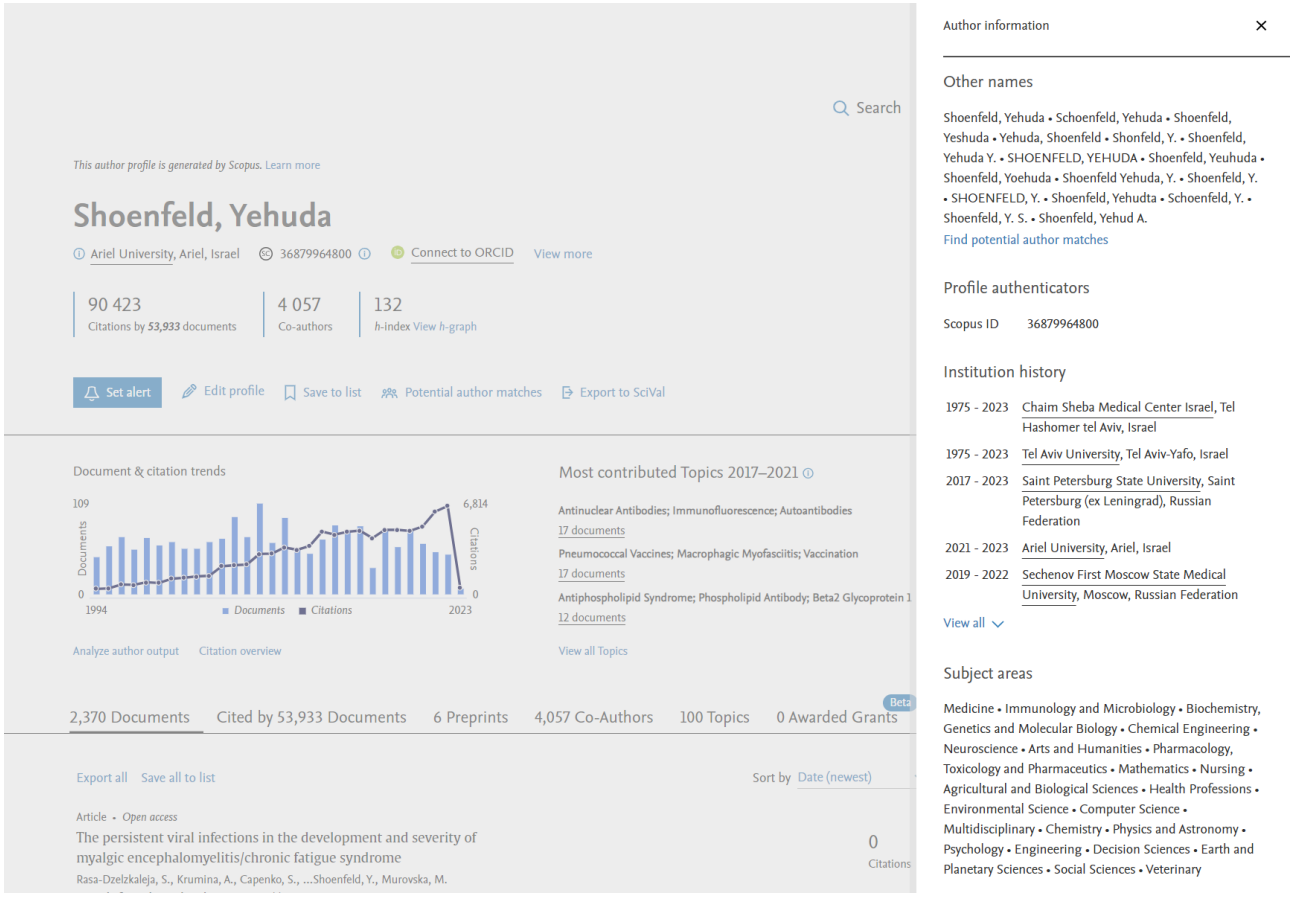


Figure 17. Additional information about the author Yehuda Shoenfeld from Ariel University: spellings of the name in his articles, the history of his affiliation with various institutions, subject areas by which his articles are classified

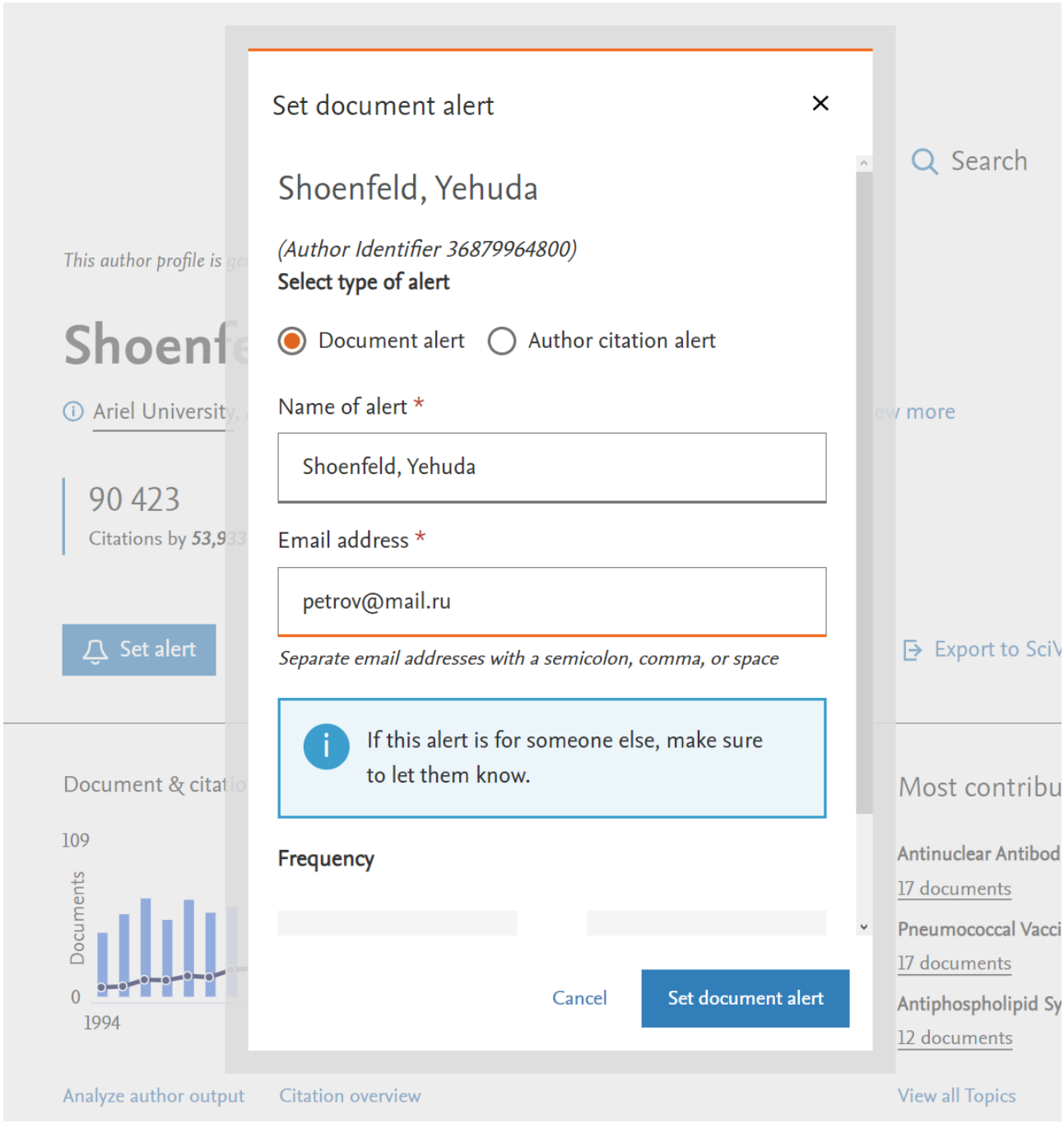


Figure 18. Setting up notifications about new publications and citations (you can choose by putting the appropriate label) by the author Yehuda Shoenfeld – the information will be sent to the email address you specified with a certain frequency (you can choose the frequency – once a day, once a week and once a month on certain days of the week)

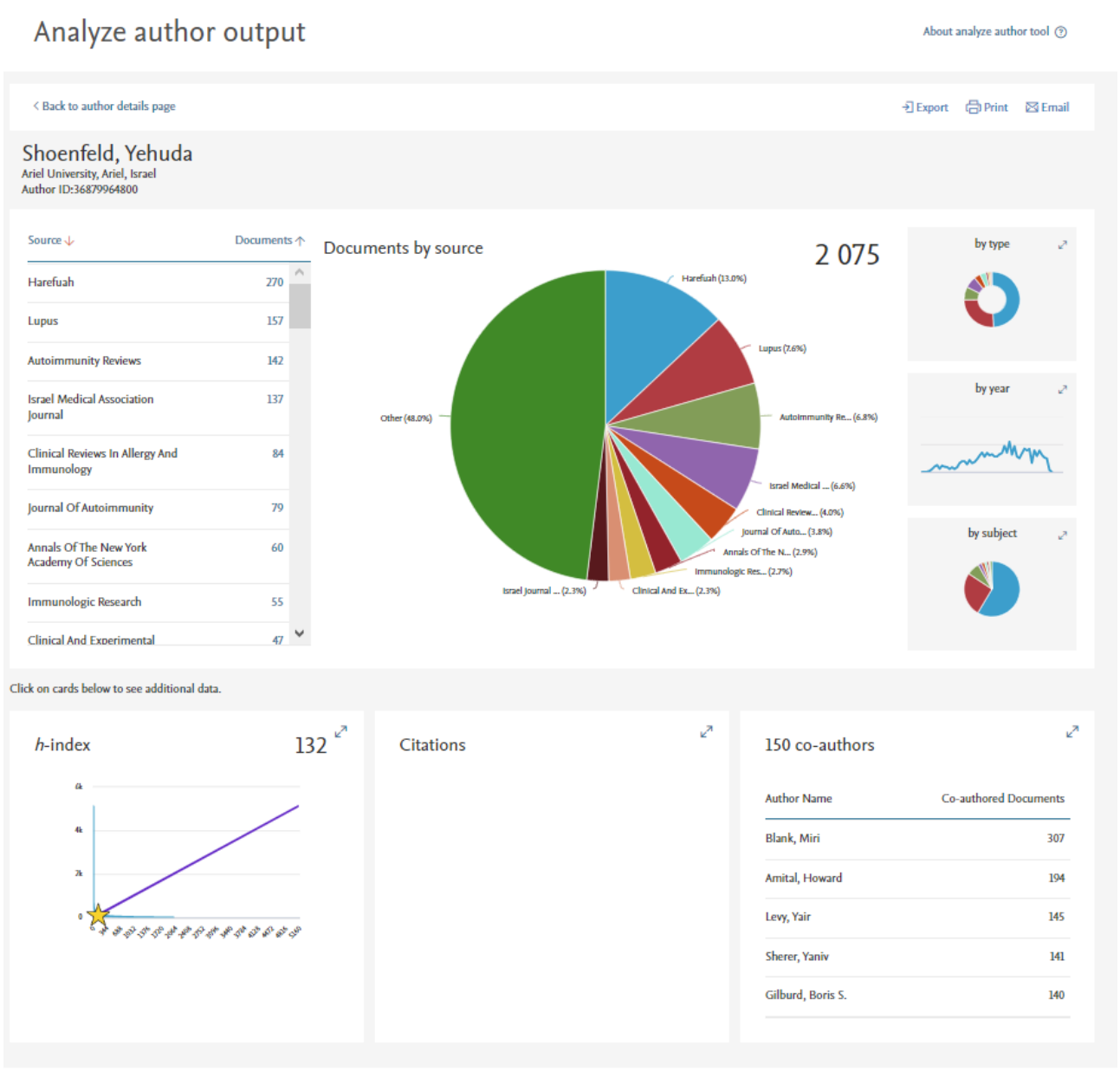


Figure 19. Analysis of the publications of the author Yehuda Shoenfeld by certain parameters

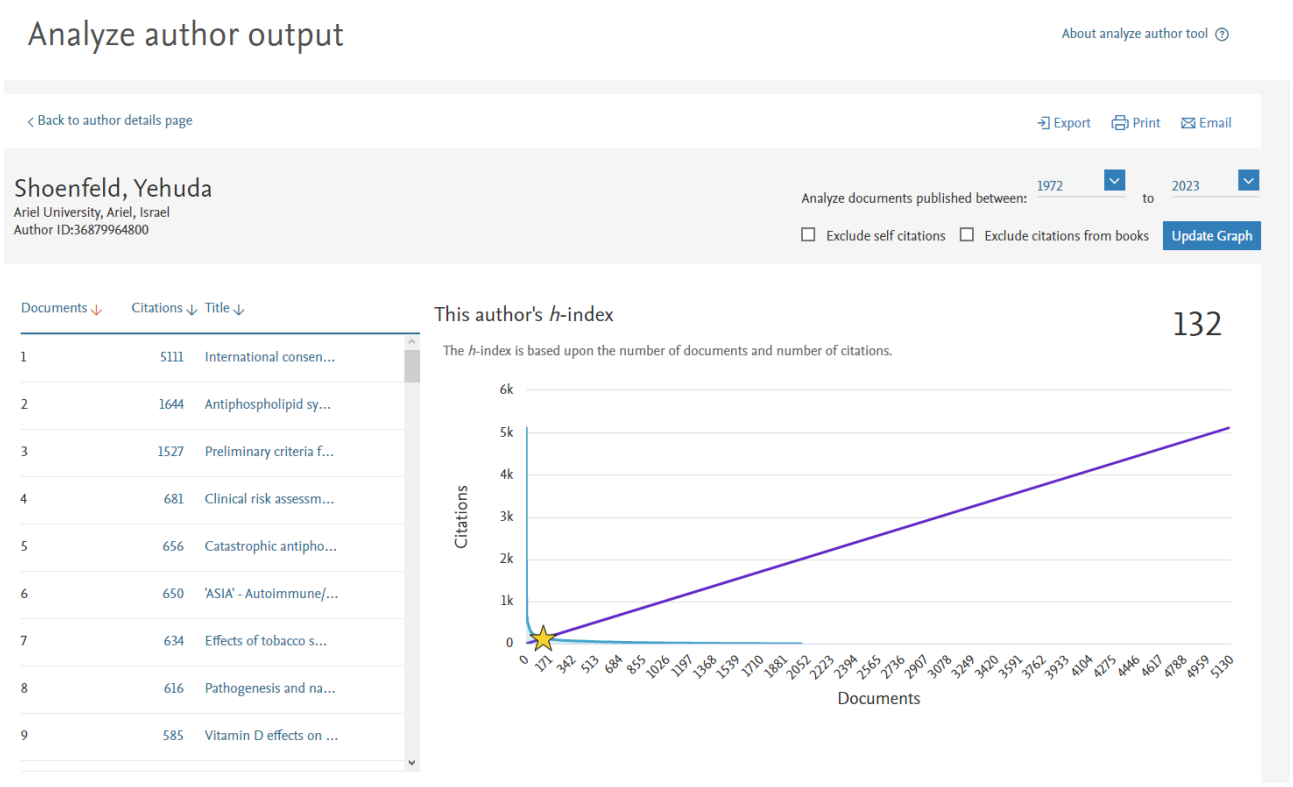


Figure 20. The value of the Hirsch index for the author Yehuda Shoenfeld

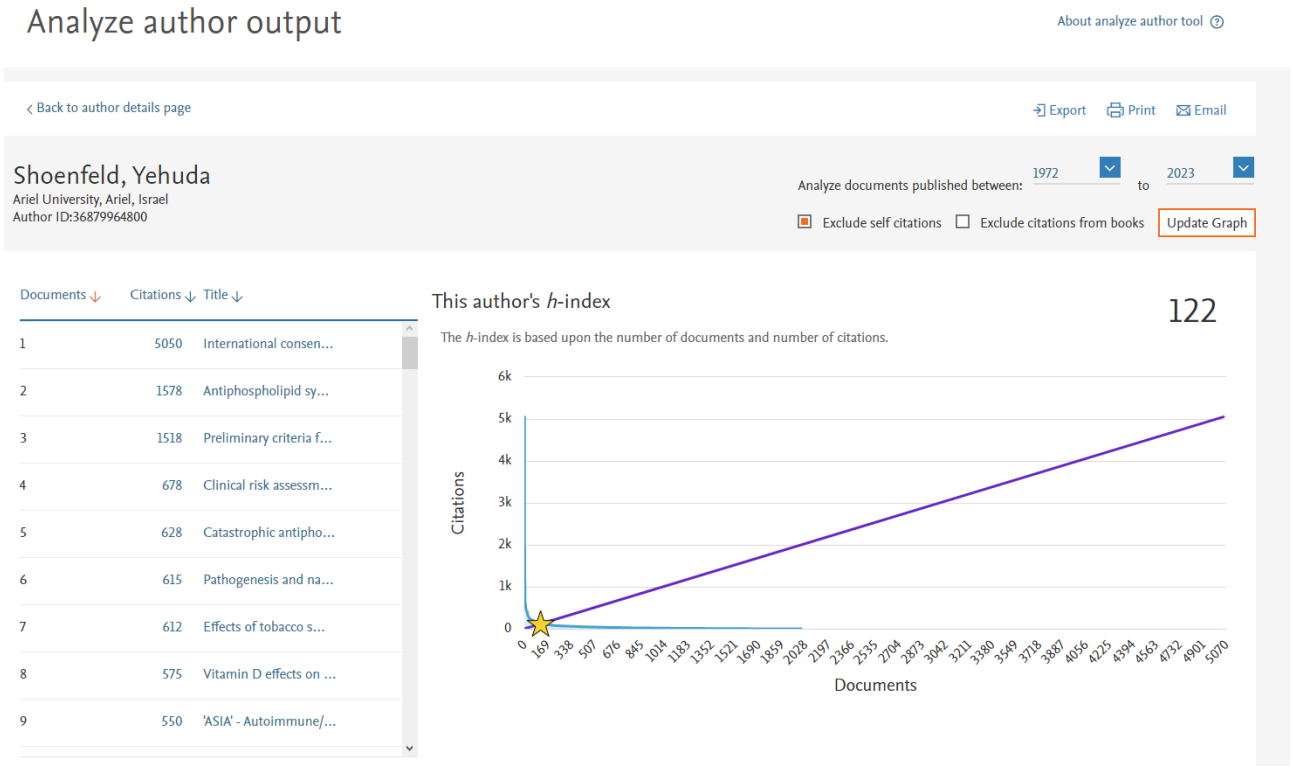


Figure 21. The contribution of self-citation to the value of the Hirsch index. A comparison of Figures 20 and 21 shows that the contribution of self-citation by the author Yehuda Shoenfeld is insignificant

Relatively recently, a new feature has appeared in the search block – "Researcher Discovery" – it allows you to find researchers from all over the world and contact them. To do this, you can type, for example, some keyword in the search bar. If you enter the word "autoimmunity", then in the search results (Figure 22) you can find personalities whose publications are most closely related to the subject of autoimmunity. There is information on countries, organizations where they work, as well as for each researcher there is information on the number of publications, citations and the Hirsch index.

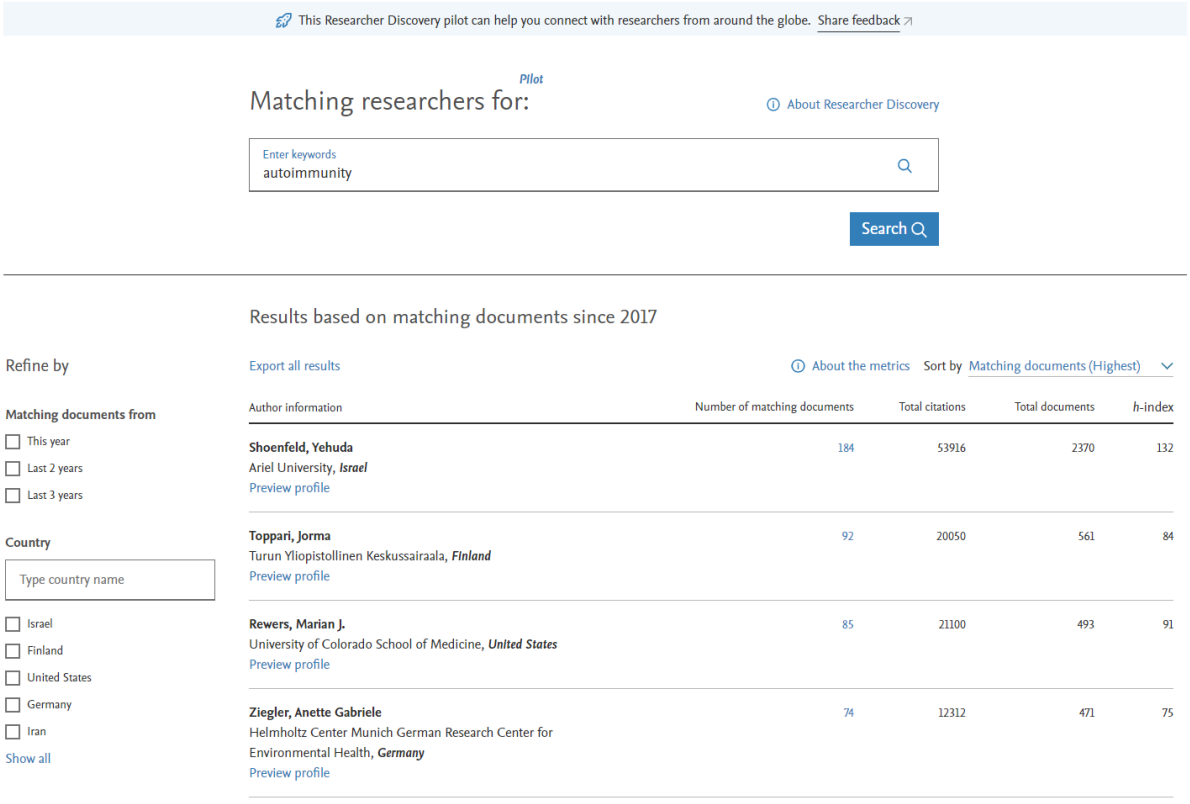


Figure 22. A new feature of Scopus – Researcher discovery

2b.3 Analysis of the organization's publication activity

In order to analyze the publication activity of an organization, it is necessary to specify the name of the organization itself (in Latin script) in the organization search tab. The search results, for example, for Kazan Federal University will look like this (Figure 23). As can be seen from the data in Figure 23, there are different spellings of the name of the university, the total number of documents, the number of authors from the

organization, the distribution of documents by branches of knowledge and sources, and cooperating organizations are presented. For a detailed analysis of publications, you need to click on the total number of publications (it is a hyperlink), then the analysis algorithm is similar to what is carried out when analyzing the search for publications by keyword.

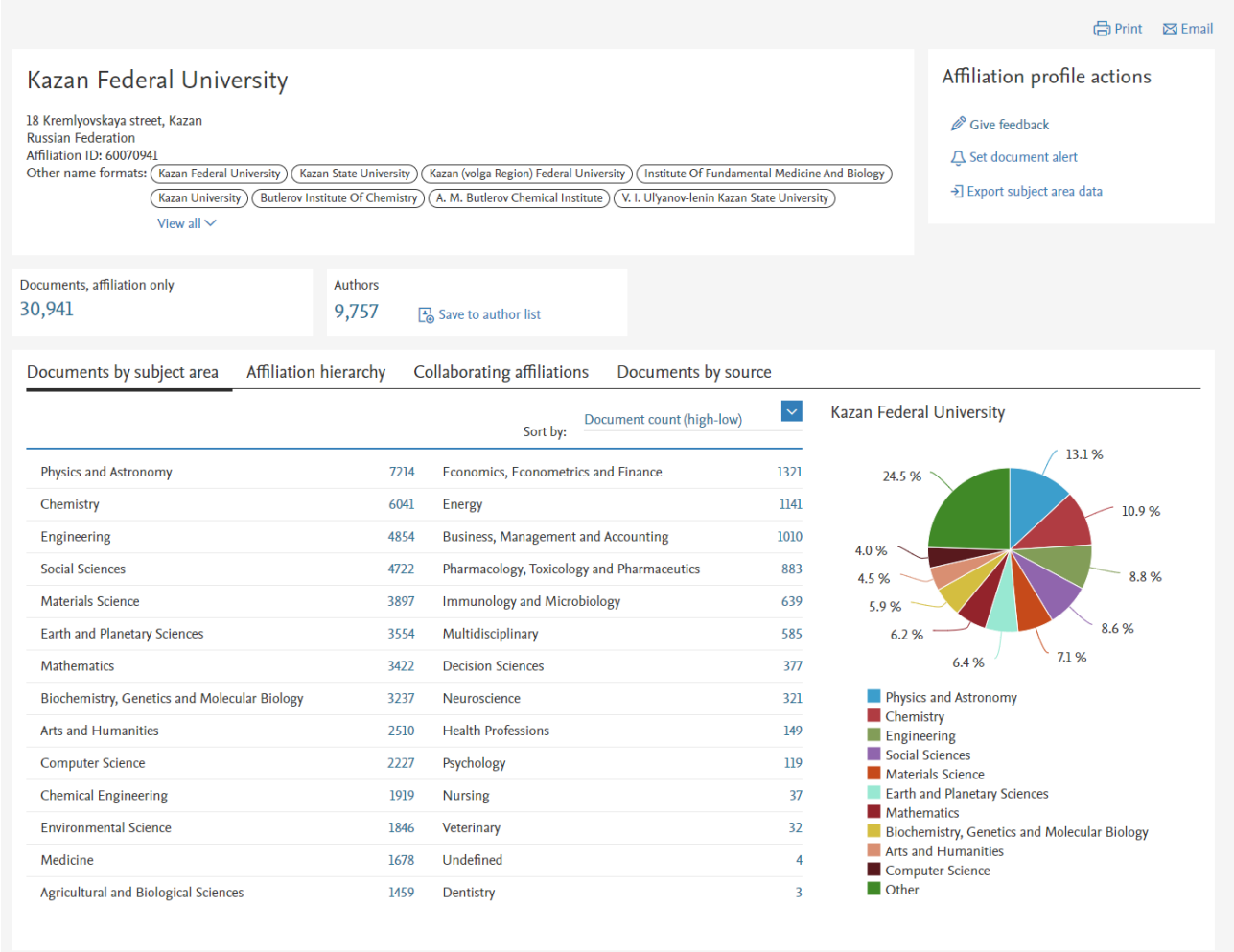


Figure 23. Analysis of the publication activity of KFU (Kazan)

3b. THE SOURCES TOOL

Sometimes researchers have a need to familiarize themselves with the contents of certain journals that publish articles on those branches of scientific knowledge that they are interested in. Of course, you can use the search capabilities of various sites to access the website of the magazine itself, but the most effective is to search for the required

content using the "Sources" block in the Scopus database. For this purpose, you need to go to this section – the "Sources" key is located next to the "Search" key. Figure 24 shows the appearance of this section.

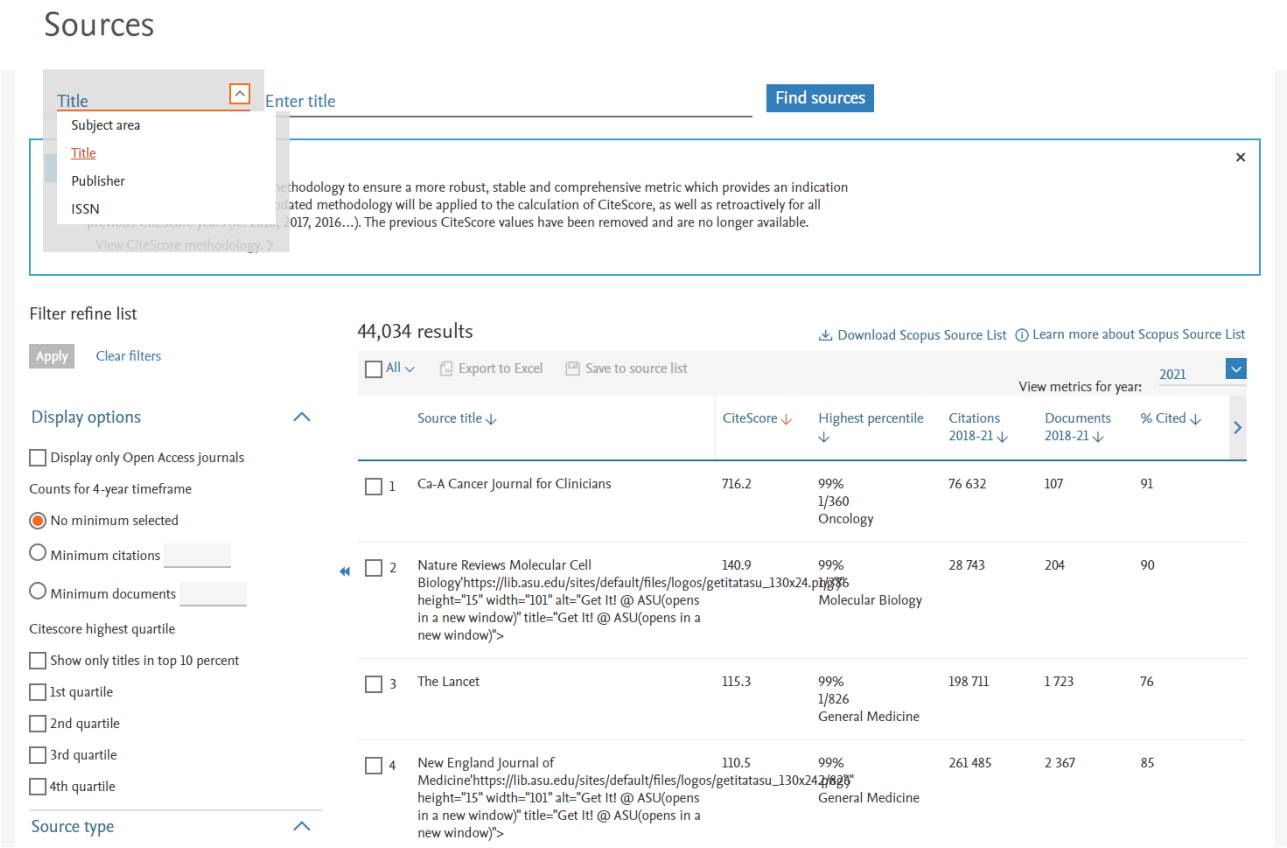


Figure 24. View of the page of the "Sources" section in the Scopus database

It has two lines for entering search parameters – on the left, the name of the source (if the researcher knows it), the branch of knowledge, the name of the publisher (if the researcher knows it, as a rule, is indicated on the official websites of journals) and the ISSN of the publication (if the researcher knows it, it is always indicated on the official websites of journals). In addition, there is a panel on the left where you can select the quartile of the magazine, the type of source (magazine, book series, conference materials, industry publications). These additional parameters are usually used when a researcher has a specific goal to search for certain journals. Let's look at some points in more detail. So, when entering the name of the journal, the Scopus system offers to select the desired one from the tooltips (Figure 25).

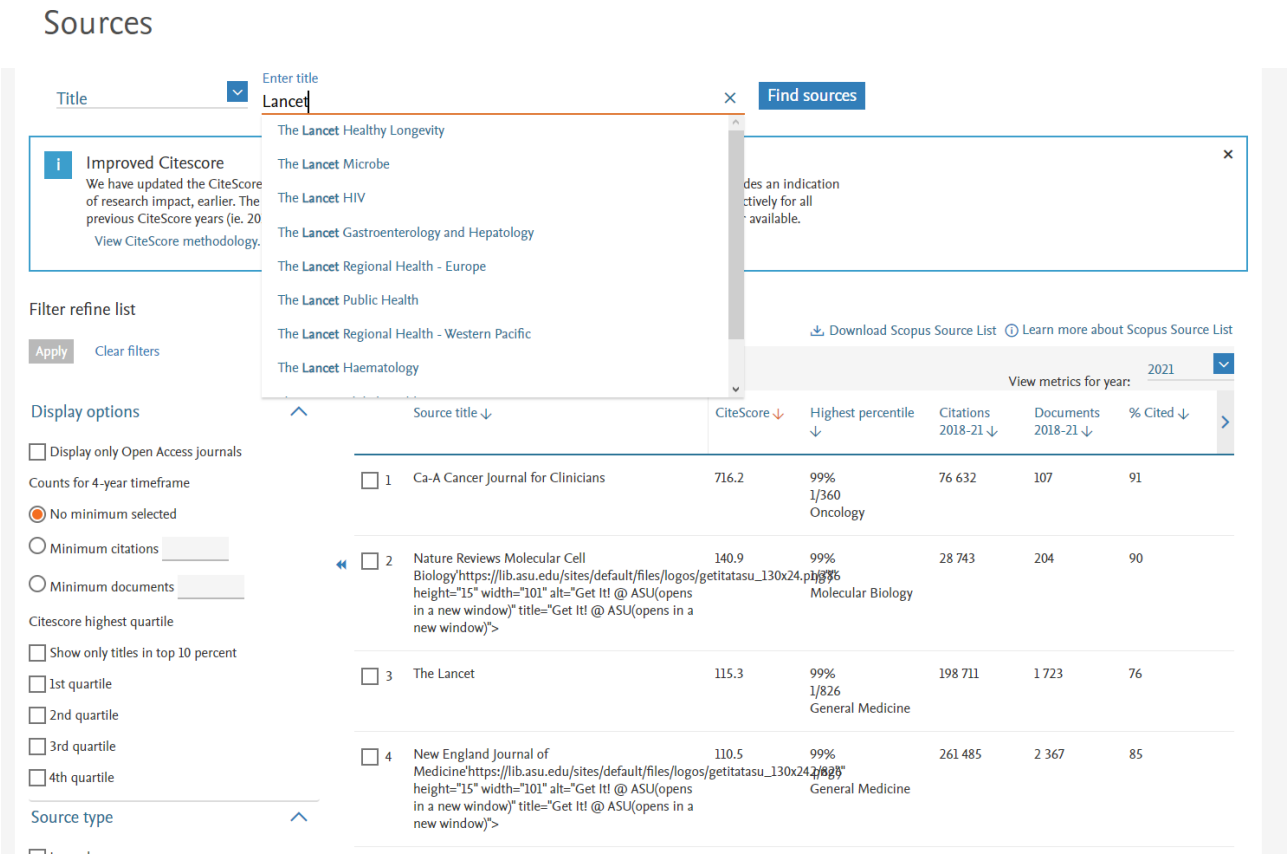


Figure 25. Example of searching for the "Lancet" journal in the "Sources" section in the Scopus database

When selecting, for example, the journal "The Lancet Digital Health", the search result will look like this:

- the name of the journal is displayed (active hyperlink; sometimes it is indicated that the journal has open access),
- the CiteScore value is indicated,
- the highest percentile,
- the number of citations and published documents over the past 3 years,
- the percentage of articles that have been cited (Figure 26).

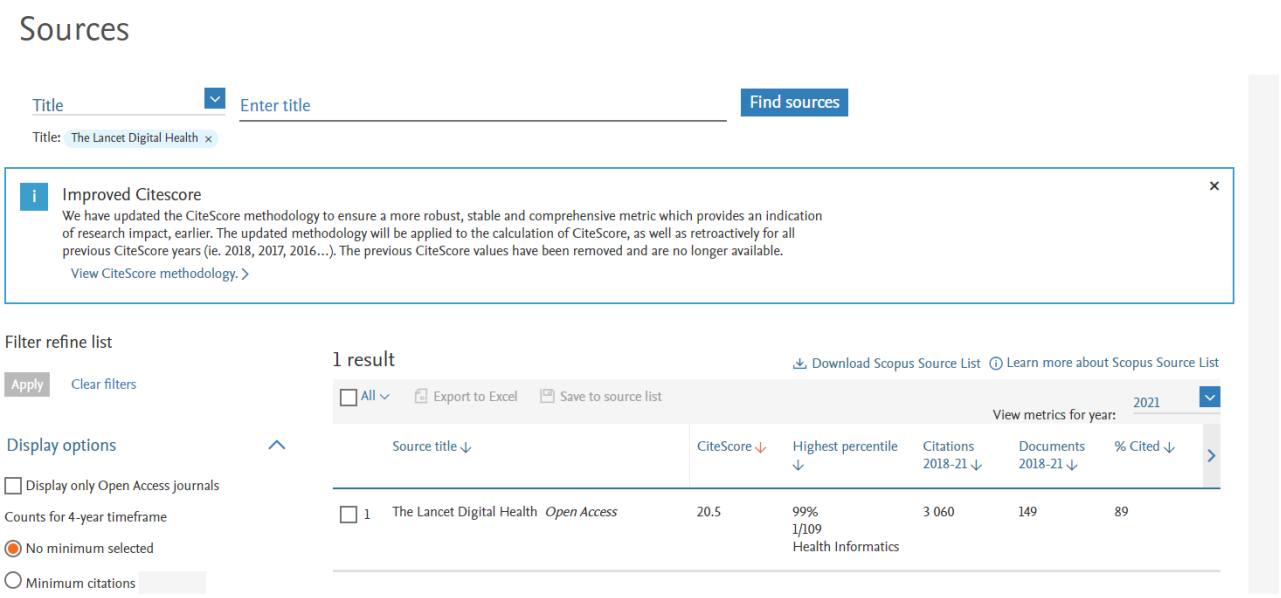


Figure 26. The search result of the journal "The Lancet Digital Health" in the "Sources" section of the Scopus database

When you go to the main page of the journal (Figure 27), information appears reflecting the scientometric indicators of the journal – CiteScore, SJR, SNIP (right side of the screen), the type of access is indicated under the journal name (open for this journal), the years of coverage in Scopus (for this journal – from 2019 to the present), publisher (Elsevier), electronic ISSN (2589-7500), branches of knowledge (Medicine: Health Informatics; Medicine: Medicine (miscellaneous); Decision Sciences: Decision Sciences (miscellaneous); Health Professions: Health Information Management), the type of source (journal), the trend of the CiteScore indicator, and, finally, the content (the number of documents distributed by year).

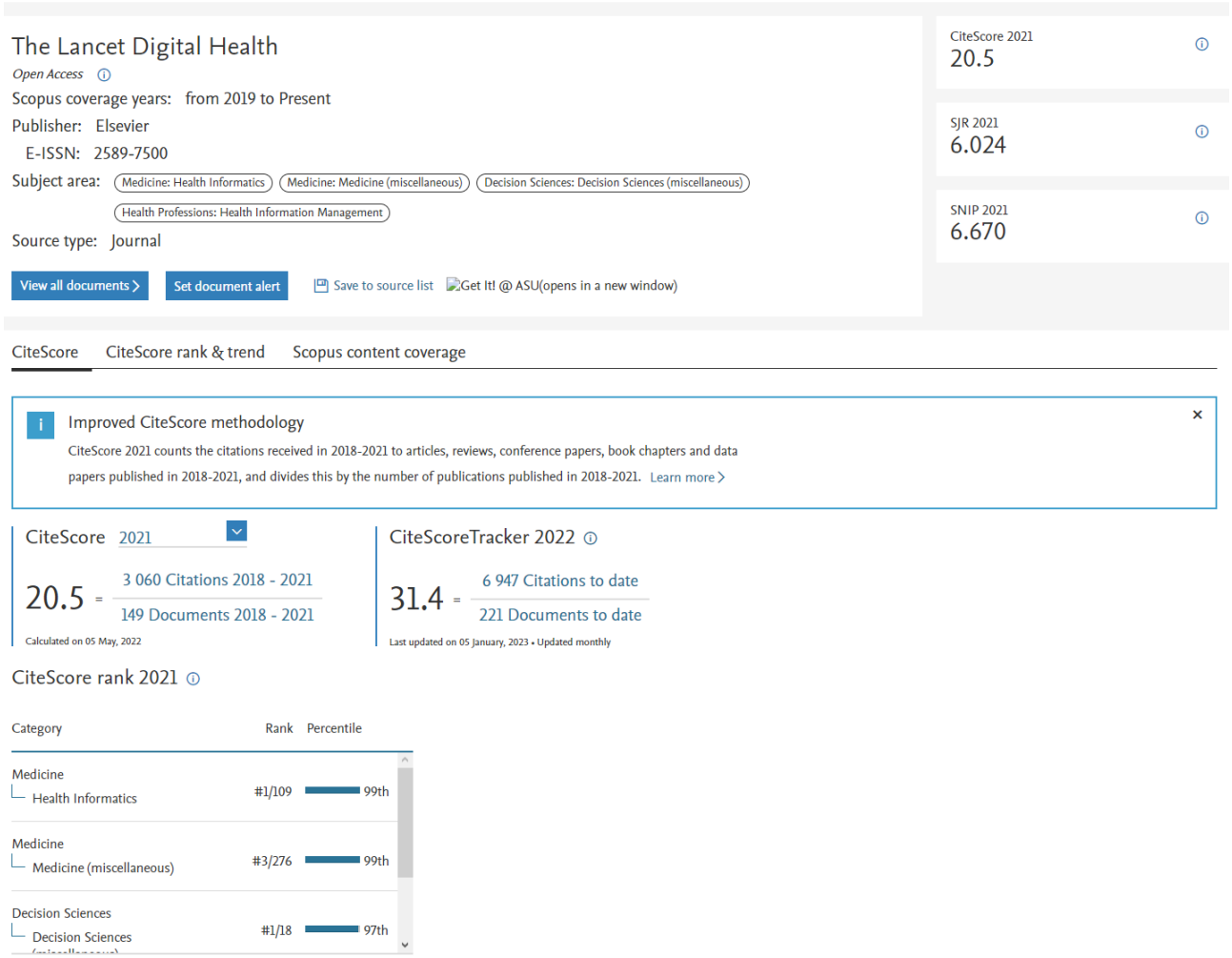


Figure 27. The main profile of the journal "The Lancet Digital Health" of the Scopus database

Let's go back to the "sources" section. There is often a need to select a group of journals of a certain subject for their analysis. There is such a possibility (Figure 28). To do this, in the left search bar, select the "Branch of Knowledge" tab, and in the right – the necessary section of scientific knowledge offered by the system for selection. When you press the "Apply" button, search results appear – for the query "Dermatology", more than 230 journals (publishing articles on this topic) are published. We can narrow down the search by selecting, for example, the second quartile of the journal (Figure 29).

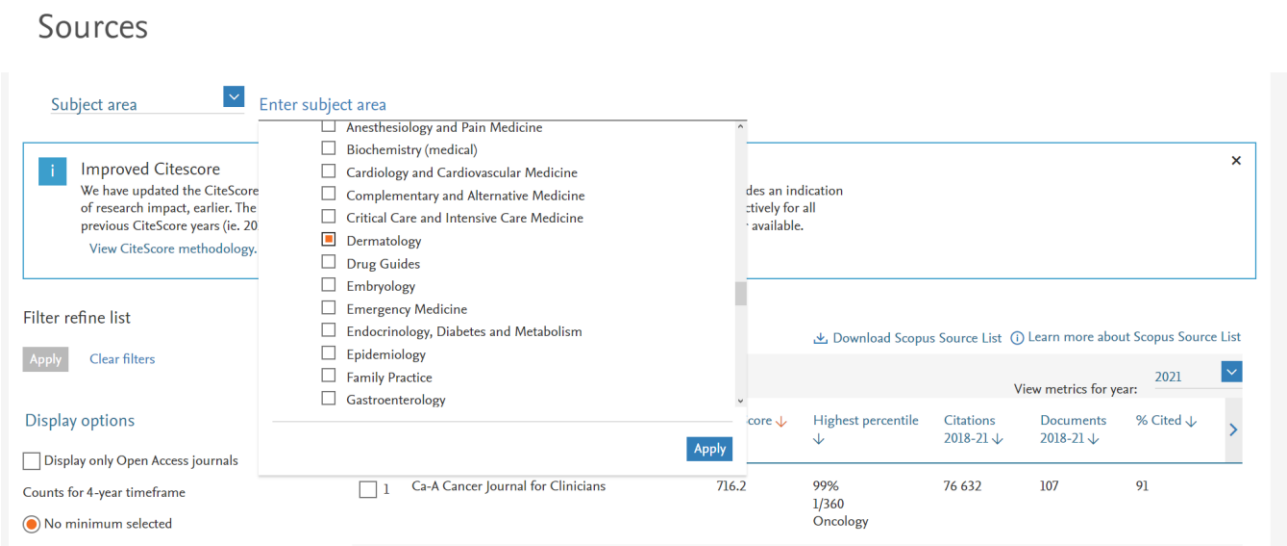


Figure 28. Search for journals in the "Dermatology" industry using the "Sources" section of the Scopus database

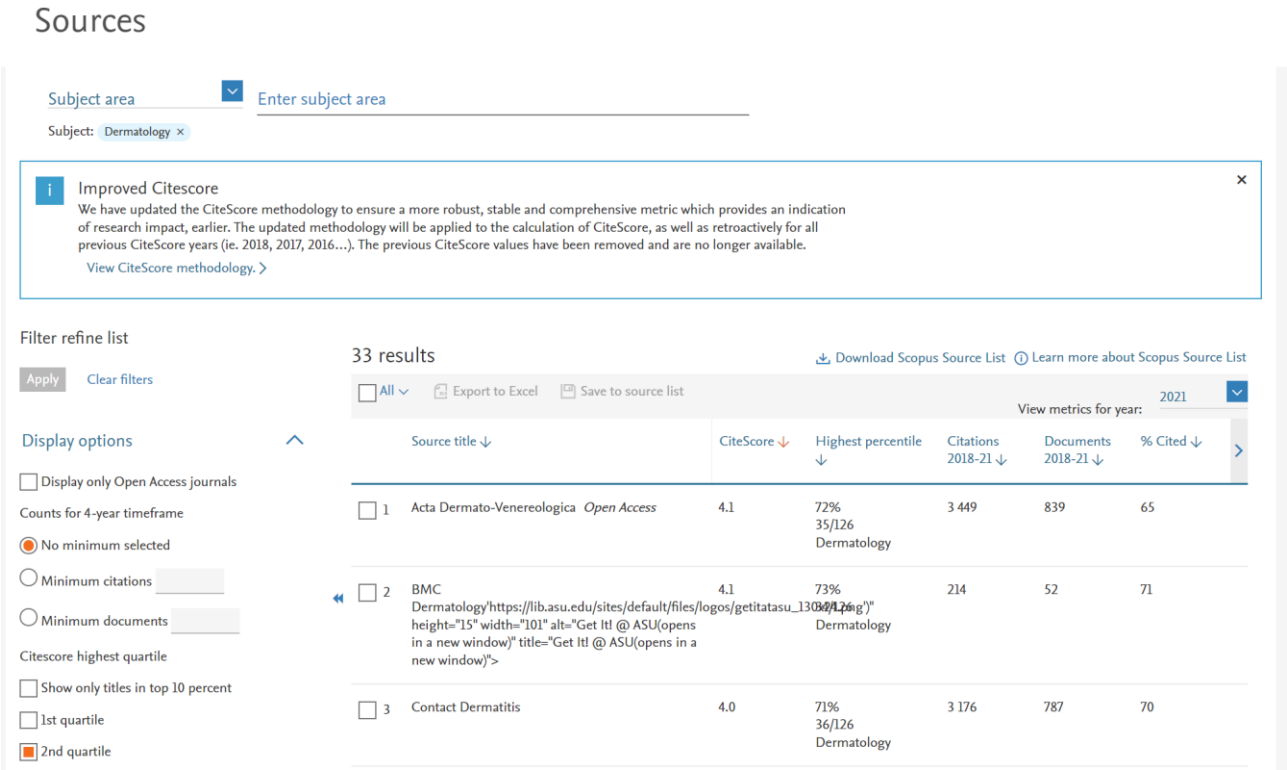


Figure 29. Search for journals in the Dermatology industry related to the 2nd quartile using the "Sources" section of the Scopus database

The question of choosing a journal to publish their work arises before each author. If the task is to publish your article in a journal that is indexed in the Scopus database, it is better to conduct an additional check whether the journal has not really stopped its indexing. To do this, go to the "Contents" section on the Scopus homepage (Figure 30

at the bottom) and download a file with a list of journals from there. This file reflects the names of sources for a certain period of time, sources that have been entered into the database for indexing, sources that have stopped indexing, the status of the source and other information (Figure 31).

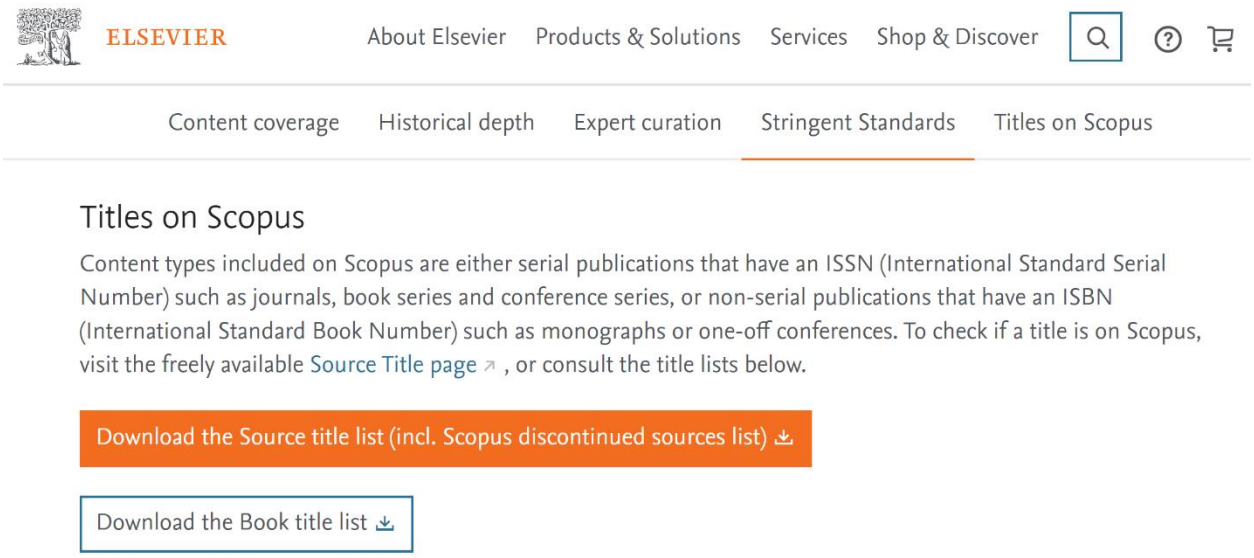
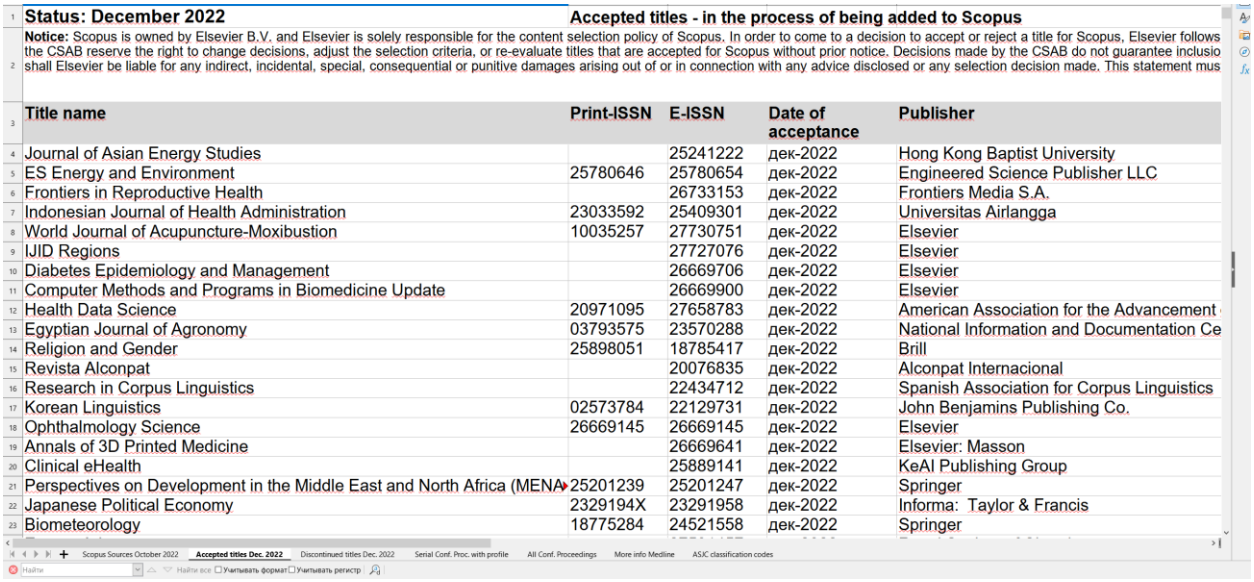


Figure 30. Downloading the list of Scopus database sources from the "Contents" section



Status: December 2022	Accepted titles - in the process of being added to Scopus			
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Title name	**Print-ISSN**	**E-ISSN**	**Date of acceptance**	**Publisher**
Journal of Asian Energy Studies		25241222	дек-2022	Hong Kong Baptist University
ES Energy and Environment	25780646	25780654	дек-2022	Engineered Science Publisher LLC
Frontiers in Reproductive Health		26733153	дек-2022	Frontiers Media S.A.
Indonesian Journal of Health Administration	23033592	25409301	дек-2022	Universitas Airlangga
World Journal of Acupuncture-Moxibustion	10035257	27730751	дек-2022	Elsevier
IJID Regions		27727076	дек-2022	Elsevier
Diabetes Epidemiology and Management		26669706	дек-2022	Elsevier
Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine Update		26669900	дек-2022	Elsevier
Health Data Science	20971095	27658783	дек-2022	American Association for the Advancement
Egyptian Journal of Agronomy	03793575	23570288	дек-2022	National Information and Documentation Ce
Religion and Gender	25898051	18785417	дек-2022	Brill
Revista Alconpat		20076835	дек-2022	Alconpat Internacional
Research in Corpus Linguistics		22434712	дек-2022	Spanish Association for Corpus Linguistics
Korean Linguistics	02573784	22129731	дек-2022	John Benjamins Publishing Co.
Ophthalmology Science	26669145	26669145	дек-2022	Elsevier
Annals of 3D Printed Medicine		26669641	дек-2022	Elsevier: Masson
Clinical eHealth		25889141	дек-2022	KeAI Publishing Group
Perspectives on Development in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA	25201239	25201247	дек-2022	Springer
Japanese Political Economy	2329194X	23291958	дек-2022	Informa: Taylor & Francis
Biometeorology	18775284	24521558	дек-2022	Springer

Figure 31. A list of sources downloaded from the "Contents" section of the Scopus database

CONCLUSION

4a. Web of Science

The content, structure and detail of the Web of Science has grown and evolved over more than half a century, often thanks to mutually beneficial cooperation between the Institute of Scientific Information, its successor companies and the research community – through search and discovery in many disciplines and thanks to the analytical work of many talented scientometrists. Today, the use of Web of Science is an integral part of the successful search and analysis of scientific information in any branch of scientific knowledge.

4b. Scopus

What does Scopus allow us to do? In short, it can be described as follows:

- To search for the latest data in any subject area of research from a variety of scientific sources.
- To evaluate the scientific work of individual authors, organizations and entire states.
- To receive competitive information about possible partners, allowing you to stay up to date with the latest scientific developments and make strategic decisions.
- To discover new areas of work in the subject area of interest.
- To select profile journals for further publication.

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