

LIBRARY SESSION

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Yesterday...

Online Resources

- Licensed databases, via Paris2 digital workplace ENT
- Open Access
 - Digital ID
- Assessing a document accuracy and liability

Current awareness

Today's Special

Plagiarism

Bibliography

ISO 690 (international bibliographic standard)

Practising Zotero

- Collecting, saving, organising and sharing references
- Create a bibliography: footnotes, references, bibliography

Yesterday

A reminder

Online Resources

Licensed Databases (via your [ENT](#))

Open Access

Assessing a document accuracy and liability

Online Resources

Licensed Databases

Paris2 digital library provides access to a large range of resources.

Media / News

- [Europresse](#)
- [Factiva](#)

Academic literature

- [Abi/Inform](#)
- [Business source complete \(business search interface\)](#)
- [JSTOR](#)
- [Cairn](#) in France, other resources in other countries

Working papers (mainly for researchers)

- [EconLit](#)



TARGET resources to
gain efficiency

Paris 2 Library discovery
tool for academic literature.

To read the newspapers,
connect to the DB directly.

Rankings and Metrics

Metrics (i.e. “impact”) is at the heart of researchers careers... and academic publishers business.

[Scimago](#)

Also by countries [FNEGE](#) ; [HCERES](#) ; [CNRS](#)

But, wait...

- are these journals meeting your needs?
- is there a unique meta-ranking?
- is this reliable?
- Altmetrics, the debate is raging...



Publishers, Journal titles and researchers (co/authors) careers are at stake.

Bibliometrics is a set of methods to quantitatively analyse academic literature.

Open Access 1/2

Open Access (OA)

OA refers to resources that are freely available for viewing and/or use. Open Access materials can be excellent resources to supplement online library materials.

Open Access is part of a continuum ranging from completely closed, subscription/purchase only access to completely open, no barrier publishing. It is not related to the quality of materials.

Open Science (OS)

“Open Scholarship” = “Open Science” is a policy that aims at sharing knowledge and data, as early as possible in the research process (...). This approach affects academic research by bringing about new ways of funding, evaluating and rewarding researchers”.

Source : [European Commission Open Science Factsheet](#)



Open Access is not the same as Public Domain.

See Creative Commons and Public Domain info here:

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses>

Open Access creators can retain their copyrights.

Be sure to check the copyright or permissions statement before use.

Online Resources

Open Access 2/2

OA Theses and dissertations

[Thèses.fr](#), [TeL](#), [Dart europe](#), [NDLTD](#), [DUMAS](#)

Paris2 champions (not all Master Degrees make use of this institutional repository [AssasRecherche](#))

Articles

[Zenodo](#), [HaL](#), [OpenGrey](#), [BIRD \(Dauphine\)](#), “OA” results in Dauphine Discovery Tool [Odyssee](#)

Working papers (mainly for researchers)

[IDEAS](#)

Journals

[DOAJ](#)

eBooks

[DOAB](#)

OA material searching tools :

[BASE-Search](#)

[OpenKnowledgeMap](#)

[The Lens](#)

Some publishers share OA resources, search [Google Scholar](#)



Ask a Librarian!

[QoRAIL](#), remote Q&A service at Dauphine university library, is open to all.

Also : [PRISME](#) at the national library (BnF)

Digital identity

The referencing of authors is an important issue:

- "authorities" in catalogues
- DB index
- unique and unambiguous "ID" on the web
- an issue for authors

[Orcid](#) for exemple ([Cécile Swiatek](#))

=> and you, are you referenced on the web?

=> have you thought about your own data being "traced"?

=> Do you speak RGPD?



If you were an author,
where would you
publish and store
your articles, under
what license, and
under what digital
identity?

Assessing a document accuracy and liability

- **Accuracy**
If your page lists the author and institution that published the page and provides a way of contacting him/her and ...
- **Authority**
If your page lists the author credentials and its domain is preferred (.edu, .gov, .org, or .net), and...
- **Objectivity**
If your page provides accurate information with limited advertising and it is objective in presenting the information, and ...
- **Currency**
If your page is current and updated regularly (as stated on the page) and the links (if any) are also up-to-date, and ...
- **Coverage**
If you can view the information properly--not limited to fees, browser technology, or software requirement, then ...


Source : [Princeton University Library LibGuides \("Library Guides"\)](#), under "Philosophy"

Current awareness

You can create alerts on

- content (discipline, sector, legal issues, topic, #...)
- events
- persons, institutions or companies

Select the more convenient source

- new publications (SWOT, DB articles, Library acquisitions, topics/keywords, Journal titles, general media, specialised or professional publications...)
- trends on the web (Google Alerts) or specific websites
- sending out journal abstracts
- newsletters
- RSS feeds: publications, news, agenda/events 
- social networks such as twitter

Choose (a) collecting tool(s)

- Social network
- RSS aggregator, [zotero](#)
- dedicated mailbox
- collaborative/**shared tool**

=> [Compare them!](#)



What alerts do you expect from other departments in your company?

What would you share with other departments and colleagues?

Today

Plagiarism & Bibliography

Plagiarism

When one transcribes part or all of a text without citing the source, it means that one has appropriated the work of another: this defines plagiarism.

In France, plagiarism is considered a counterfeiting offense that can be punished by a fine and a ban to take national exams for 5 years.

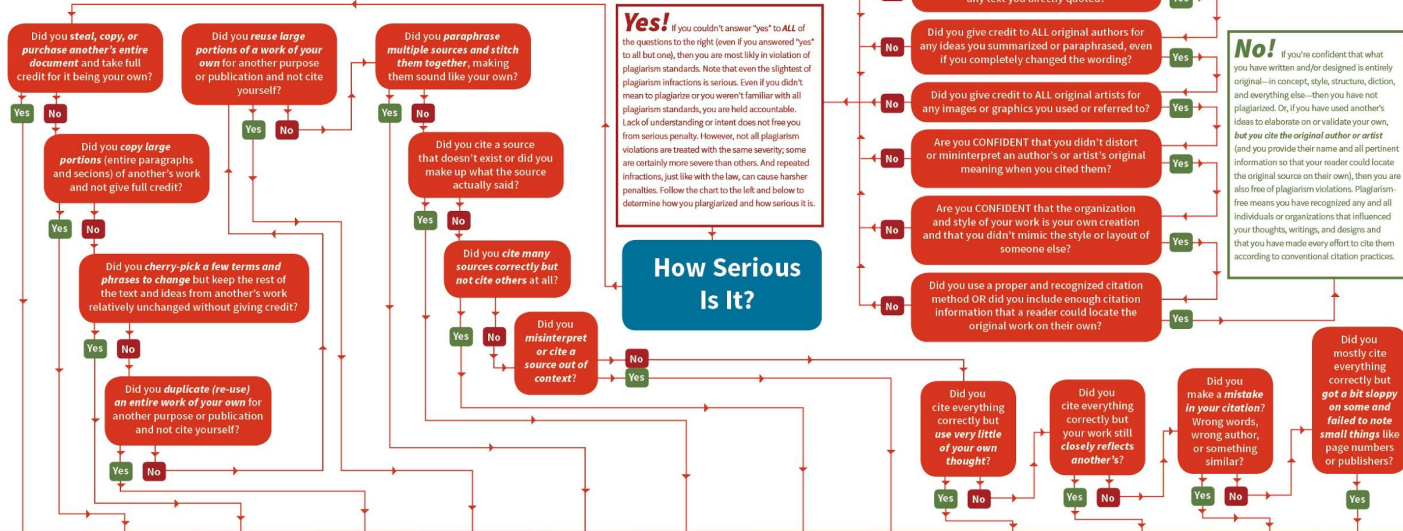
Plagiarism can be intentional and deliberate... or not. This can be for example the case when you plagiarise your own work (autoplagerism). Do not forget to cite yourself.



Plagiarism can happen with a text, an image, a photograph, figures but also a bibliography!

Did I Plagiarize?

The Types and Severity of Plagiarism Violations






Did I Plagiarize?


- No** Are you CONFIDENT that your ideas are your own OR that they are so obviously common knowledge (like the fact that the earth is round) that you didn't need to cite any sources? **Yes**
- No** Did you give credit to ALL original authors for any text you directly quoted? **Yes**
- No** Did you give credit to ALL original authors for any ideas you summarized or paraphrased, even if you completely changed the wording? **Yes**
- No** Did you give credit to ALL original artists for any images or graphics you used or referred to? **Yes**
- No** Are you CONFIDENT that you didn't distort or misinterpret an author's or artist's original meaning when you cited them? **Yes**
- No** Are you CONFIDENT that the organization and style of your work is your own creation and that you didn't mimic the style or layout of someone else's? **Yes**
- No** Did you use a proper and recognized citation method OR did you include enough citation information that a reader could locate the original work on their own? **Yes**

No! If you're confident that what you have written and/or designed is entirely original—in concept, style, structure, diction, and everything else—then you have not plagiarized. Or, if you have used another's ideas to elaborate on or validate your own, *but you cite the original author or artist* (and you provide their name and all pertinent information so that your reader could locate the original source on their own), then you are also free of plagiarism violations. Plagiarism-free means you have recognized any and all individuals or organizations that influenced your thoughts, writings, and designs and that you have made every effort to cite them according to conventional citation practices.

Yes! If you couldn't answer "yes" to ALL of the questions to the right (even if you answered "yes" to all but one), then you are most likely in violation of plagiarism standards. Note that even the slightest of plagiarism infractions is serious. Even if you didn't mean to plagiarize or you weren't familiar with all plagiarism standards, you are held accountable. Lack of understanding or intent does not free you from serious penalty. However, not all plagiarism violations are treated with the same severity; some are certainly more severe than others. And repeated infractions, just like with the law, can cause harsher penalties. Follow the chart to the left and below to determine how you plagiarized and how serious it is.

How Serious Is It?

| | |
|--|--|
|  IDENTITY THEFT | WHY IT'S PLAGIARISM Using someone else's work and claiming it as your own is the very definition of plagiarism. |
|  COPYCAT | WHY IT'S PLAGIARISM Even if you don't copy the entire work of someone else, you're still being dishonest about the portions you did use. Using someone else's work and claiming you wrote it—even if you only use a small portion—is just as dishonest as using the entire document; there's just less material. |
|  CHERRY-PICK | WHY IT'S PLAGIARISM Even though you've changed the phrasing and sentence structure, you're still copying the ideas of someone else and taking credit for it. Changing the wording and sentence structure of someone else's work is not enough to be able to claim the work as your own. In fact, this is still a highly severe form of plagiarism. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|
|  Identity Theft Insanely |  Copycat Extremely |  Cherry-pick Terribly |  Mitosis Immensely |  Recycle Profoundly |  Remix Hugely |  Ghost Citation Remarkably |  Half-n-half Very, Very |  Warp Very |  Mosaic Quite |  Reflection Notably |  Miscue Somewhat |  Half-hearted Mildly |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|

Plagiarism Severity Meter: How Serious Is the Violation?

TheVisualCommunicationGuy.com | 2014 References: <http://www.plagiarism.org/plagiarism-101/types-of-plagiarism/>

https://thevisualcommunicationguy.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Infographic_Did-I-Plagiarize-1-1024x662.jpg

and

https://thevisualcommunicationguy.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Thirteen_Types_Of_Plagiarism-2.jpg

Plagiarism detection software

In order to prevent and detect plagiarism, Paris2 subscribed to a specialised software called [Compilatio](#).

This software allows students' work to be analysed and compared with

- other Paris2 academic works that had already been analysed and uploaded in its “knowledge base”, and
- OA freely accessible resources on the Internet.

To access it:

- connect to the ENT
- go to "Documentary Resources" then
- click on "anti-plagiarism software"



Open a “Studium” account, and you will be able to analyse three 40-pages documents.

Bibliography

ISO 690 (international bibliographic standard)

Practising Zotero

- Collecting, saving, organising and sharing references
- Create a bibliography: footnotes, references, bibliography

Bibliography

ISO 690

A bibliography is an original creation, formally governed by an international standard, ISO 690.

This standard provides guidelines to cite references in your dissertation and construct your Bibliography.

There are many existing Guides.

Demo with <https://referencesbibliographiques.insa-lyon.fr/>

Other: Harvard Citation Guide by University of limerick, Ireland

<https://libguides.ul.ie/citeitright>

Various softwares can help us to respect this standard: **today we will download and use [Zotero](#).**

[Zotero](#) is a free, open source reference management software.



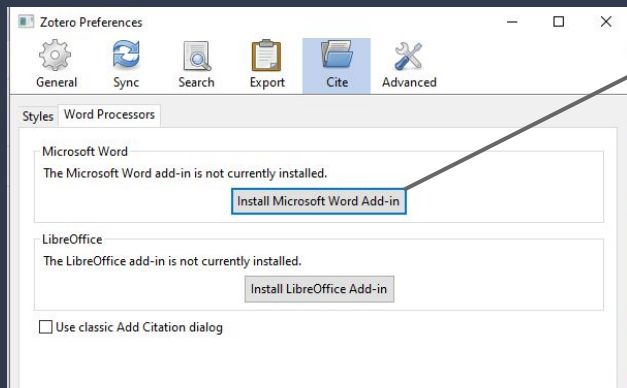
A bibliography is presented homogeneously, in a chosen style.

What will you use ?

- APA 6th? APA 7th?
- Chicago Manual of Style 17th?
- Other?

Bibliography

Zotero



Installing Zotero

To work properly, you must install

- the software
- the connector (added to your browser)

Online support: [zotero quick start tutorial](#)

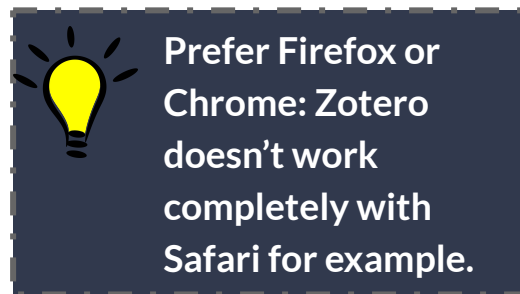
Troubleshooting

- Do you have the Microsoft Office suite (word) on your computer? It also works on libreoffice.
- Is the plugin installed in Word?
 - open word to check the plugin implementation.

=> I don't see my "zotero" tab on word: Close Word, Open zotero "Edit" menu and start over (zotero: edit > preferences (freeoffice, choose "parameters") > cite > word processor > install.

Zotero offers me to create an account:

- not necessary today
- useful for [group work and sharing references](#)
- you can do it later if you wish



Before we start

Define a topic, select your sources

Paris2 digital library

Media / News

- [Europresse](#)
- [Factiva](#)

Academic literature

- [Abi/Inform](#)
- [Business source complete \(business search interface\)](#)
- [JSTOR](#)
- [Cairn](#) in France, other resources in other countries

Working papers (mainly for researchers)

- [EconLit](#)

Open Access

Theses and dissertations

[Thèses.fr](#), [TeL](#), [Dart europe](#), [NDLTD](#); [DUMAS](#)

Articles

[Zenodo](#), [HaL](#), [OpenGrey](#), [BIRD \(Dauphine\)](#), [Odyssee](#)

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Journals: [DOAJ](#)

eBooks: [DOAB](#)

OA material searching tools :

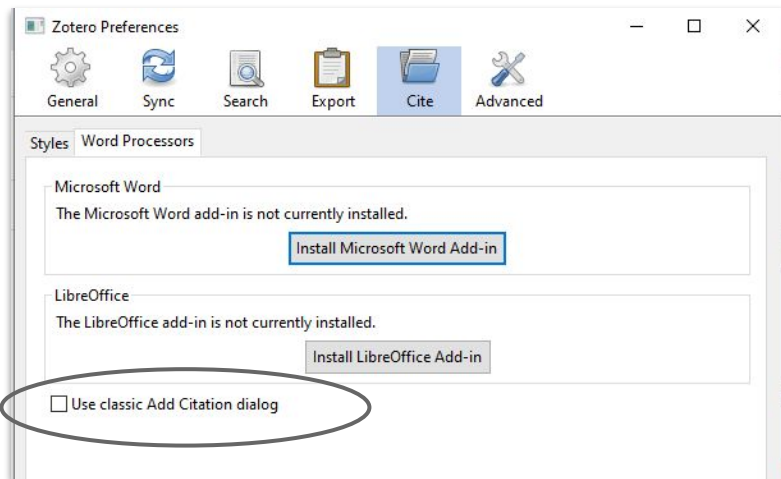
[BASE-Search](#)
[OpenKnowledgeMap](#)

[The Lens](#)

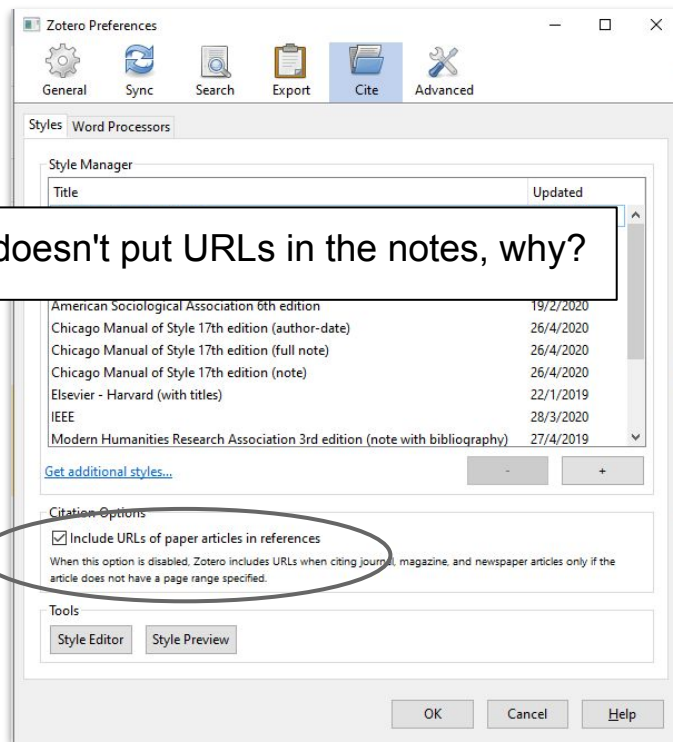
Demonstration & Practice

Troubleshooting

how can I display the default "classic view" to call references from word?
Check the "classic view" option in the zotero menu



Zotero doesn't put URLs in the notes, why?



Style questions

- Which style to choose?

There are many styles available in the [Zotero Style Repository](#). You can even create your, keep it for you or share it online.

Ask your teacher if you have trouble choosing the style that best fits your essay or thesis.

- What do the numbers stand for? APA 6th, 7th?

They simply indicate the style evolutions (i.e. editions).

- APA asks for DOIs, but I can't find any for my document!

Well, some documents simply do not receive DOI, at least until today (too old, or no DOI attributed by the publisher).

- Curious about DOI ? Go to <https://www.doi.org/>



APA Style does not put footnotes, it integrates the citations directly into the text, and develops references only in bibliography.

See <https://www.zotero.org/styles?q=apa>

Bibliography

Ready....



Choose a
research topic.

Bibliography

Steady...



Open a document a write a lorem ipsum text.

Bibliography



... Go!

Collect 10 references which include:

- 1 newspaper article
- 2 academic papers
- 2 books or book chapters
- 1 PhD or Master thesis
- 4 of your choice

Insert them all as citations in the document, **in either APA style 7th or Chicago Manual of style 17th edition (full note)**

Produce the corresponding 10-references bibliography at the end of the document **using the same bibliographic style.**

Share your results

You can share your references by creating a new zotero group, and manage them collaboratively (open, on on invitation). Groups can be public, closed or hidden.

<https://www.zotero.org/search/type/group>

Thank you!

<https://bibliotheques.u-paris2.fr/fr/contactez-nous>

