

# PENINGKATAN PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH

**04 JUNI 2020**

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Surabaya



Suwondo  
08157773340  
wondo@live.undip.ac.id



# Agenda



01

Pemanfaatan Perangkat Publikasi Ilmiah Untuk Meningkatkan Indeksisasi dan Sitasi

02

Similarity: Trik menghindari kesamaan tinggi karya ilmiah

03

Aplikasi/software pendukung publikasi ilmiah

04

Praktek/ccontoh/diskusi



# Live Streaming Youtube

Kamis, 28 Mei 2020 / pkl. 15.00 WIB - selesai



bersama :

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Menristek/Kepala BRIN

**PENGUMUMAN**

SINTA SERIES 1 Tahun 2020 :

# 500 PENELITI TERBAIK INDONESIA

Berdasarkan *Science and Technology Index (SINTA)*



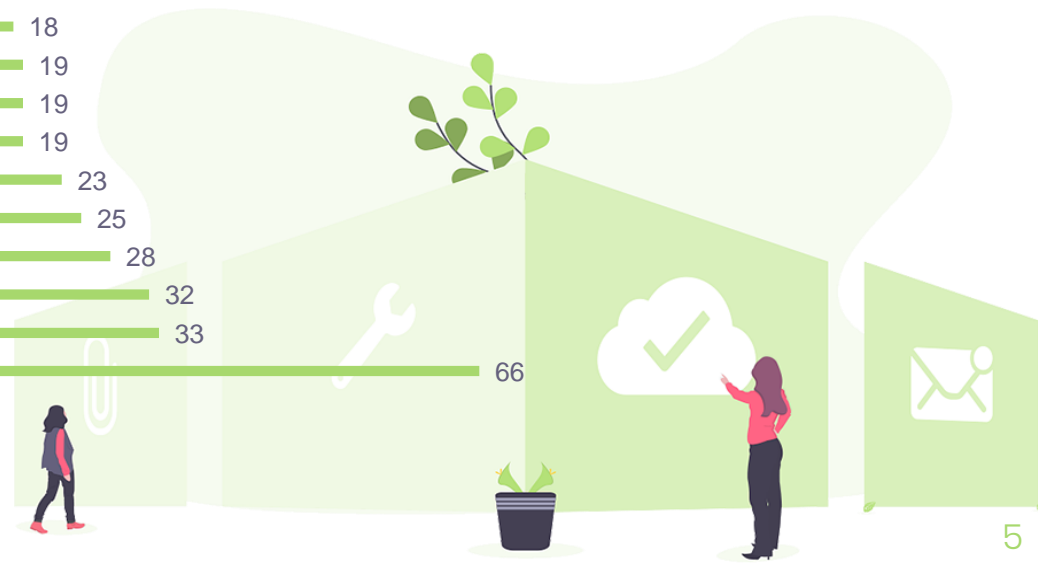
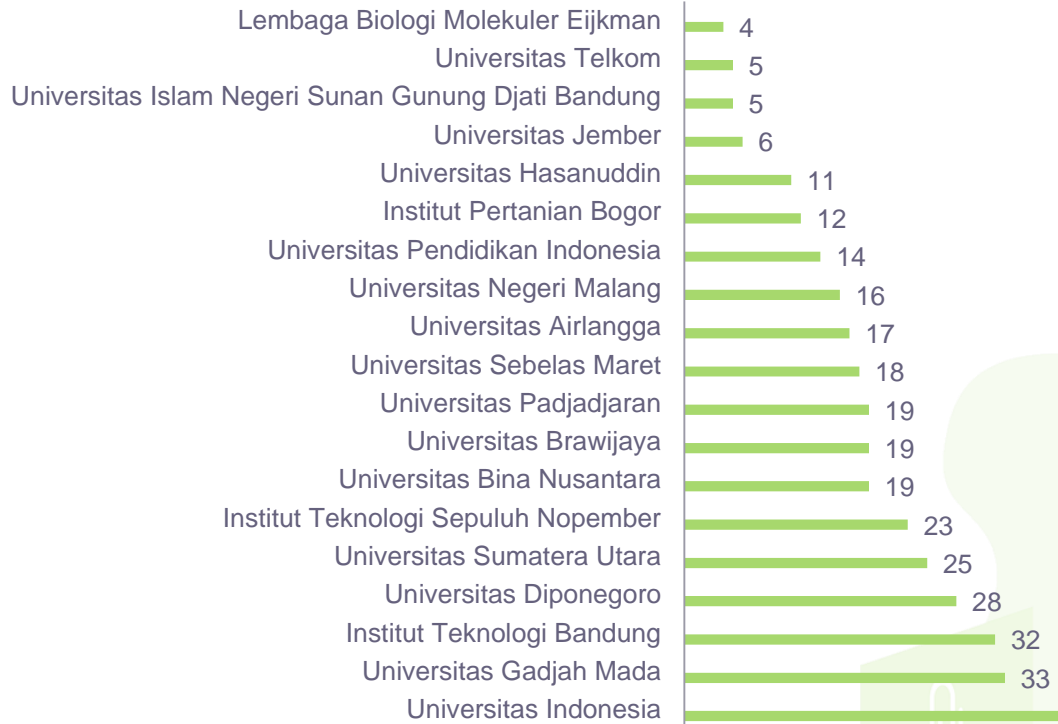
# Indikator Penilaian



Pemeringkatan kinerja peneliti Indonesia berdasarkan Science and Technology Index (Sinta) pada Tahun 2020 dilakukan menggunakan formula penilaian kinerja peneliti yang memperhitungkan indikator :

- 1). Jumlah artikel jurnal terindeks di Scopus dengan memperhitungkan kuartil jurnal tempat publikasi (A);
- 2). Jumlah artikel non-Jurnal terindeks di Scopus dengan bobot 15 (B);
- 3). Jumlah sitasi di Scopus dengan bobot 4 (C); dan
- 4). Jumlah sitasi di *Googlescholar* (D) dan jurnal artikel di Jurnal Sinta 1-6 (E).

Hal ini untuk mengapresiasi dan membangkitkan publikasi di jurnal nasional. Data yang digunakan dalam perhitungan adalah 3 tahun terakhir penuh yaitu dokumen yang terbit tahun 2017 sampai tahun 2019. Pemeringkatan diharapkan dapat mendorong peningkatan kinerja publikasi penelitian yang semakin bermutu.



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PENETRATION:  
**49%**

7

SOURCES: POPULATION: UNITED NATIONS LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES; MOBILE: GSMA INTELLIGENCE; INTERNET: IFLA GLOBKATWEBER, GSMA INTELLIGENCE, LOCAL TELECOM REGULATORY AUTHORITIES AND GOVERNMENT BODIES; AND VOICES ANALYSIS; SOCIAL MEDIA: PLATFORMS: 3QF SERVICE ADVERTISING; 3QSE; COMPANY WEBSITE/DATABASES AND MARKING REPORTS; CHINESE: CIBERACADE; KEMKOMANTRON; ALL LATEST AVAILABLE DATA BY APRIL 2020. © COMPASSIBILITY ADVISORY. SOURCE AND SUB-CRANES.

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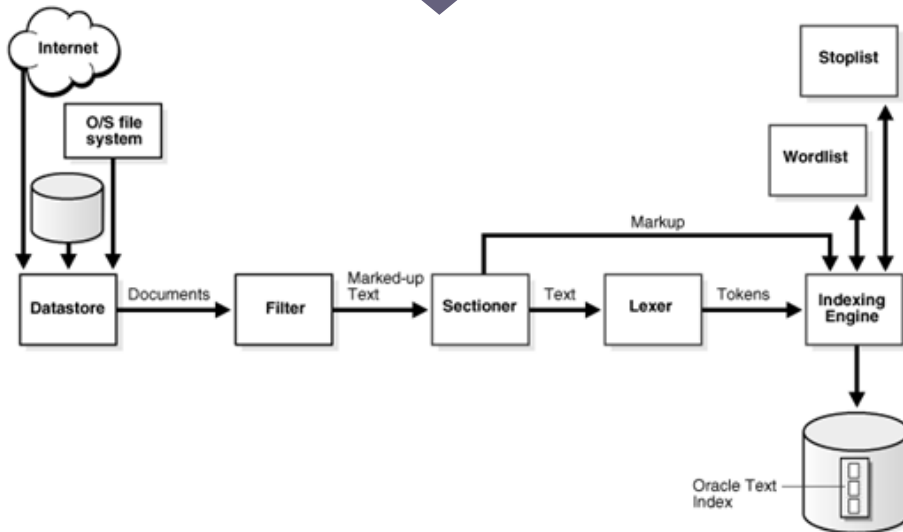
**K**enali struktur artikel ilmiah dan meta data

**L**engkapi data diri

**P**romosikan



**INDEXING:** teknik struktur data yang memungkinkan untuk dapat mengambil file dari database.



author publication year title  
Smith, J. (2000). *The art of writing*.  
London: Oxford Press.  
place of publication publisher

**"Kutipan"** : cara memberi tahu pembaca bahwa materi tertentu dalam karya seseorang berasal dari sumber lain



# **K**enali struktur artikel ilmiah dan meta data



# Kontribusi dan Orisinalitas Penelitian

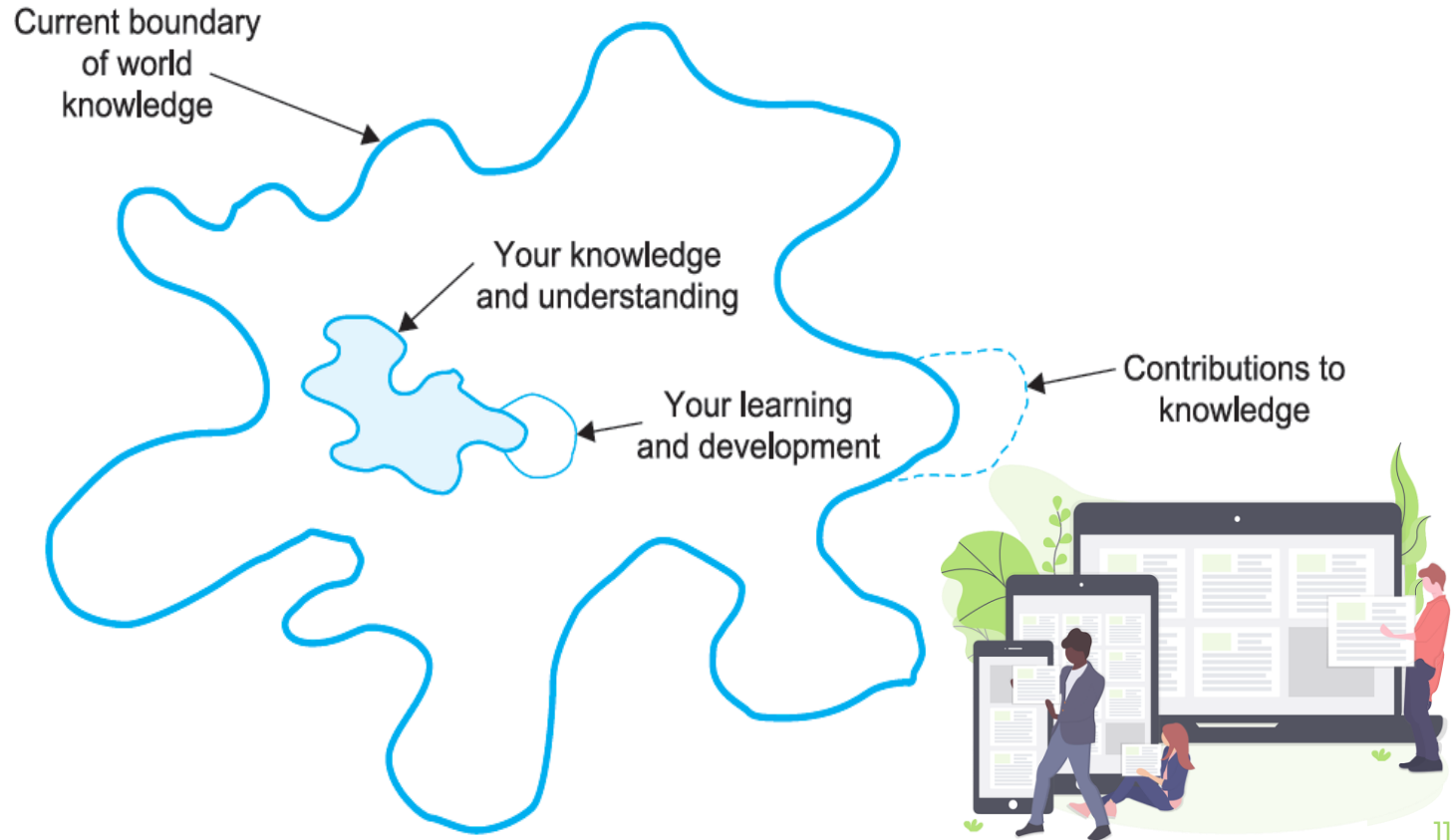
Research is a **considered** activity, which aims to make an **original contribution** to knowledge



*(Dawson, 2009) dan (Wahono, 2012)*

# Kualitas riset & publikasi:

- originality
- novelty
- contribution



# Kualitas Isi Artikel

- Novelty statement yang clear dan benar ditunjang oleh state of the art overview penelitian-penelitian sebelumnya yang kuat,
- Hasil dan pembahasan yang mendalam secara saintifik
- Simpulan yang benar dan sesuai
- Data yang kuat
- Referensi minimal 15 artikel jurnal sebagian besar 80% dari jurnal ilmiah atau literatur primer



**Point tersebut nilainya maks 6, 5, 3, dan 7**



## Building risk precontrol management systems for safety in China's underground coal mines

Quanlong Liu<sup>a</sup>, Fenfen Dou<sup>a</sup>, Xianfei Meng<sup>a,\*</sup><sup>a</sup> School of Management, China University of Mining & Technology, Xi'an, 221116, China

### ARTICLE INFO

**Keywords:**  
Risk management  
Underground coal mine  
Mine accident  
Safety management system

### ABSTRACT

Mining remains one of the most hazardous occupations in China, and underground coal mines are especially notorious for their high accident rates. China's safety management models consist mostly of passive management, namely, management during or after an accident, not before. Furthermore, accidents, hidden dangers, or "three violations", not hazards, are managed, and China's management methods are primarily based on experience or institutions, not prevention. In this paper, a risk precontrol management system for safety in underground coal mines was built to resolve the above issues by studying the risk precontrol continuum, polarized hazard management, the development and evolution of safety management, and accident causes. Specifically, the risk precontrol management system for safety in underground coal mines uses hazard identification and risk assessment as its basis, risk precontrol as its core, and unsafe behaviour control as its focus. The system is composed of four main parts: scope, normative reference documents, terms and definitions, and management

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miners are exposed to much greater hazards than those working in other occupations (Nieto et al., 2014). Moreover, compared with coal mines in other large coal-producing countries, China's underground coal mines

repeatedly (Liao and Li, 2000; Liao et al., 2000). However, at the end of 1999, the Chinese government began to fundamentally reform its coal mine safety regulation system (Yan, 2009; Deng and Wang, 2013).

\* Corresponding author. University RD. 1, Xuzhou, Jiangsu Province, 221116, China.  
E-mail address: tbb090@cumt.edu.cn (X. Meng).

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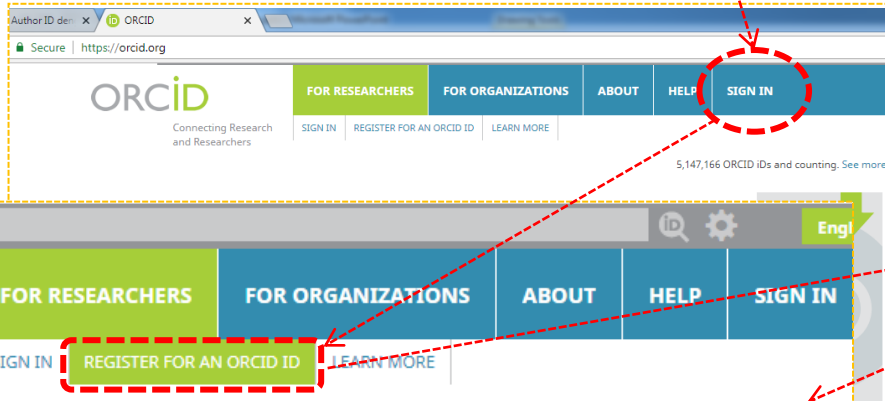
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2012-06 to 2015-10-16

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Password:  \*

### Password Guidelines

Must be 8 or more characters and contain:

- at least 1 numeral: 0 - 9

- at least 1 alpha character, case-sensitive

- at least 1 symbol: ! @ # \$ % ^ \* ( ) ~ ` { } [ ] | \ & \_

Example: 1sun%moon

Retype Password:  \*

Security Question:  \*

Security Answer:  \*

Verification Number:  \*

Select a Role:  \*

Other Names Used by You:

Yes  No \* Send me information about new features on ResearcherID.com.

Yes  No \* Send me information about products and services related to ResearcherID.com

## End User License

To continue with registration, you must accept the terms of the End User License Agreement.

### ResearcherID Terms of Use and Privacy Policy

This agreement (Agreement) is a legal agreement between you, the user, (You or Your) and CLARIVATE ANALYTICS (US) LLC having its principal place of business located at 1500 Spring Garden Street, 4th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19130 (Clarivate, We or Our) and describes the terms and conditions on which you may access and use and Clarivate will provide the ResearcherID service described in Section 1 below (the ResearcherID Service), which includes the allocation to You of a unique Researcher ID (the ResearcherID).

BY CLICKING ON THE "ACCEPT" BUTTON BELOW YOU AGREE TO BE LEGALLY BOUND BY THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS. IF YOU DO NOT AGREE TO THE TERMS AND

6

Accept

Decline

## Congratulations

7

**Congratulations! Your ResearcherID registration is now complete.**

**Your ResearcherID is: P-3137-2018**

Please click the link below to access your ResearcherID profile page. Once logged in, you can add information (click the Manage Profile button) or add publications to your publication lists.

[Click here to login to ResearcherID >>](#)

Suwondo, Suwondo

Get A Badge

ResearcherID Labs

Your labs page and badge  
show only your public data

ResearcherID: P-3137-2018

Other Names:

E-mail: wondo@live.undip.ac.id

URL: <http://www.researcherid.com/rid/P-3137-2018>

Subject: Enter a Subject

Keywords: Enter a Keyword

Publons: [Link ResearcherID with Publons](#)

ORCID: [Get or associate an ORCID](#)

Description: Enter a Description

My URLs:

My Institutions [\(more details\)](#)

Primary Institution: Diponegor University

Sub-org./Dept:

Role: Librarian

Joint Affiliation:

Sub-org./Dept:

Role:

Past Institutions:

Cara Membuat profildi google scholar:

1. Kunjungi alamat **http://scholar.google.com**
2. Login dengan **email Google** yang telah Anda miliki
3. Isikan **form Profil** yang tampil, seperti gambar
4. Yang perlu diperhatikan, pada kotak Email untuk verifikasi, isikan alamat **email resmi dari institusi Anda**.
5. Klik tombol **Next**.
6. Berikutnya Anda diminta **menambahkan artikel** yang telah Anda tulis.
7. Klik tanda panah
8. Ikuti langkah selanjutnya. Akan g telah

The image illustrates the process of creating a Google Scholar profile. It shows a browser window with the URL <https://scholar.google.co.id/schhp?hl=en&authuser=1>. The profile form is displayed with the following details:



- Name:** Suwondo
- Affiliation:** Diponegoro Univer
- Email for verification:** wondo@live.undip
- Areas of interest:** Data mining, library
- Homepage (optional):** wondo.blog.undip



The 'Articles' section shows a list of articles with a '6 ARTICLES' link and a right-pointing arrow. The final result is a Google Scholar profile for Suwondo from Diponegoro University, with a 'FOLLOW' button and a list of articles.

# MENAMBAH MANUAL PUBLIKASI

Secure | <https://scholar.google.co.id/citations?user=fGiADroAAAAJ&hl=en&authuser=1>

Google Scholar

 **Suwondo**   
Diponegoro University  
Verified email at live.undip.ac.id - [Hi](#)  
[Data mining](#) [library and informatio](#)

TITLE  

- OTOMA Add article groups  
Y Yuniwa Add articles
- Add article manually
- Configure article updates

Journal Conference Chapter Book Thesis Patent Court case Other

Title

Authors   
For example: Patterson, David; Lampport, Leslie

Publication date   
For example, 2008, 2008/12 or 2008/12/31.


Journal

Volume

Issue

Pages

Publisher

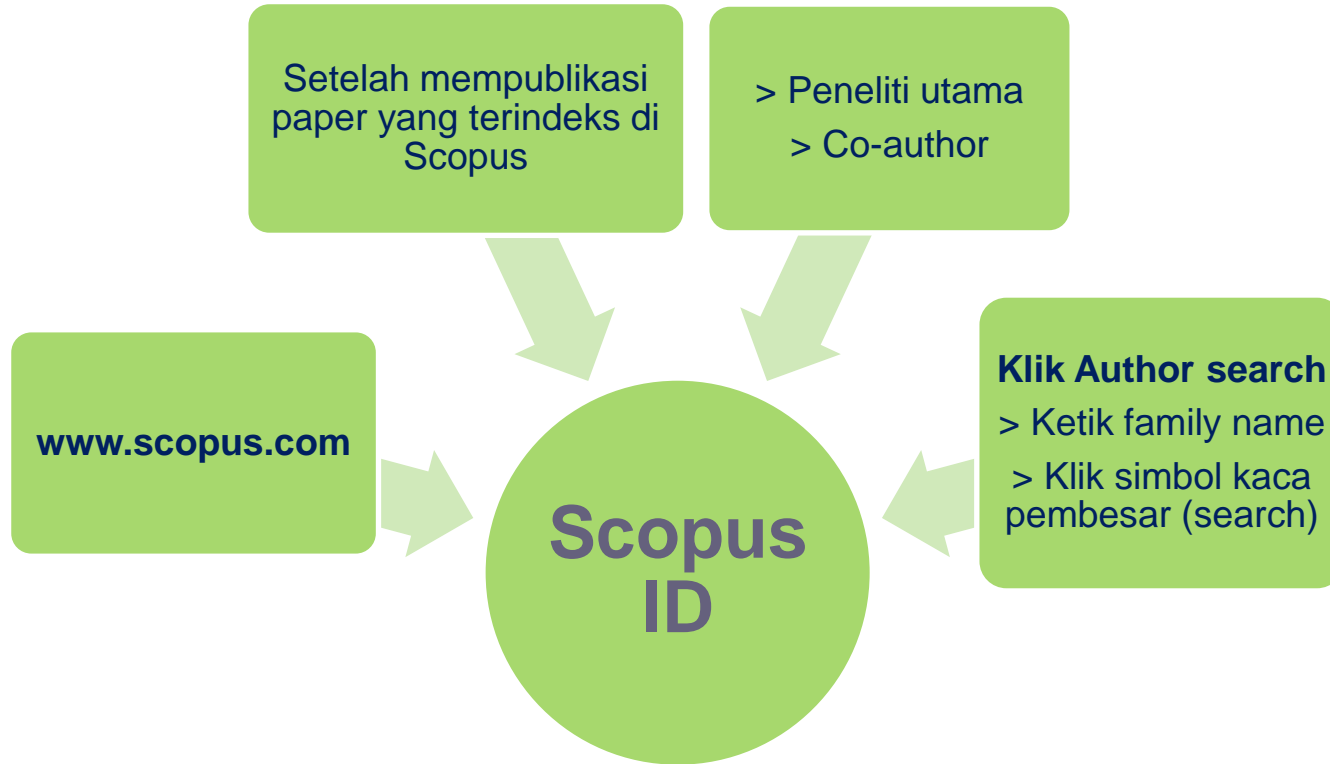






laman produk dari Elsevier yang menyediakan database abstrak dan sitasi puluhan juta literatur ilmiah di bidang Ilmu Hayati (life sciences), Ilmu Sosial (social sciences), Ilmu Fisik (physical sciences), dan Ilmu Kesehatan (health sciences)

- Peringkat perguruan tinggi atau
- lembaga penelitian,
- Mutu penelitian
- Peer review
- Artikel per fakultas dan sitasi perartikel.
- Cari berdasarkan kata kuncinya (judul, pengarang, tahun, topik, banyak lagi
- **Nomor identitas (id) Scopus**





# BELUM BERLANGGANAN SCOPUS

Scopus Preview

Author search Sources Help Register Login

Login required to access Scopus

What is Scopus Blog

Author last name: Lukman

Author first name: [ ]

Affiliation: [ ]

Show exact matches only

Search

Author	Documents	Subject area	Affiliation
1 Lukman, Zawawi Mohamad Mohamad, Lukman Zawawi Mohamad, Lukman Z. M.	37	Social Sciences ; Business, Management and Accounting ; Multidisciplinary ; ...	
2 Lukman, Salihu Lukman, S.	21	Environmental Science ; Engineering ; Agricultural and Biological Sciences ; ...	University of Hafr Batin
3 Lukman, Dragan Lukman, D.	20	Physics and Astronomy ; Mathematics ; Engineering ; ...	University of Ljubljana

### Author details

Lukman, Zawawi Mohamad

Author ID: 3286771500

Other name formats: Mohamad, Lukman Zawawi Mohamad, Lukman Z. Lukman, Z. M. Lukman, M. Z.

Subject area: Social Sciences Business, Management and Accounting Multidisciplinary Economics, Econometrics and Finance Arts and Humanities Engineering Agricultural and Biological Sciences Psychology Environmental Science

Document and citation trends:

Year	Documents	Citations
2009	2	0
2010	5	5
2011	10	15
2012	2	10
2013	1	15
2014	0	10
2015	0	5
2016	0	5
2017	0	5
2018	0	5

h-index: 6

Documents by author: 37

Total citations: 144 by 95 documents



# Scopus: Profile and content corrections Support Center

[https://service.elsevier.com/app/answers/detail/a\\_id/14301/supporthub/scopus](https://service.elsevier.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/14301/supporthub/scopus)

ELSEVIER

Sup

## Scopus: Profile and content corrections Support Center

Support Center > Scopus: Profile and content corrections Support Center > Citation Correction > [Overview: Requesting content and profile corrections](#)

All Topics ▾ Search



[Add Missing Document](#)

[Affiliation Profile Correction](#)

[Author Profile Correction](#)

[Document Correction](#)

[Citation Correction](#)





[CiteScore Correction](#)

### Overview: Requesting content and profile corrections

Last updated on 16/05/2018 07:57 AM

#### What would you like to correct?

Select a topic below to see the types of changes you can request:

<p><b>Author profile</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Merge profiles</li><li>• Add/remove documents</li><li>• Change name</li><li>• Affiliation updates</li></ul>	<p><b>My metrics</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• My h-index or CiteScore seems low</li></ul>	<p><b>Documents</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Missing documents</li><li>• Incorrect documents</li><li>• Missing citations</li></ul>	<p><b>Affiliations</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Incorrect affiliation information</li><li>• Create an affiliation profile</li></ul>
--	--	---	--

# Author profile corrections

## Author profile



- Merge profiles
- Add/remove documents
- Change name
- Affiliation updates



Opsi pertama:

- jika akan melakukan menambah/ update artikel di profil,
- konfigurasi nama,
- merge profil duplikasi dan
- memperbaiki atau update institusi

## Author profile corrections

**Great** - what would you like to correct in your profile?

- Add / remove articles in my profile
- Set a preferred name
- Merge duplicate profiles
- My affiliation is incorrect / out of date

- The spelling of my name
- Other author profile requests


<https://www.scopus.com/feedback/author/home.uri>

Scopus Preview [Author search](#) Sources Help ▾ Activate Personalization ▾

## Search for an author profile

**i** Scopus is the world's largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed research literature. With over 22,000 titles from more than 5,000 international publishers. You can use this free author lookup to search for any author; or, use the [Author Feedback Wizard](#) to verify your Scopus Author Profile. Register for your unique ORCID and use Scopus to [import your records](#).

### Author Feedback Wizard

 Here you can:

- Set a preferred name
- Merge profiles
- Add and remove documents
- Update affiliation

Basic Search Author ID Search ORCID Search

Author last name	Author first name
<small>e.g. Smith</small>	<small>e.g. J.L.</small>

Optional:


<https://www.scopus.com/feedback/author/home.uri>

Scopus Preview [Author search](#) Sources Help ▾ Activate Personalization ▾

## Search for an author profile

**i** Scopus is the world's largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed research literature. With over 22,000 titles from more than 5,000 international publishers. You can use this free author lookup to search for any author; or, use the [Author Feedback Wizard](#) to verify your Scopus Author Profile. Register for your unique ORCID and use Scopus to [import your records](#).

### Author Feedback Wizard

 Here you can:


- Set a preferred name
- Merge profiles
- Add and remove documents
- Update affiliation

Basic Search Author ID Search ORCID Search

Author last name	Author first name
<small>e.g. Smith</small>	<small>e.g. J.L.</small>

Optional:

<http://sinta.ristekbrin.go.id/>

 Sinta Indonesia
 

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**SINTA SERIES 1 Tahun 2020 :** KAMIS, 28 MEI 2020/ Pkl. 15.00 WIB - Selesai

# 500 Peneliti Terbaik Indonesia


Berdasarkan Science and Technology Index (SINTA)



bersama :  
**Bambang Brodjonegoro**  
Menristek/ Kepala BRIN

[bit.ly/SINTASeries\\_1](https://bit.ly/SINTASeries_1)

**#INOVASI INDONESIA**



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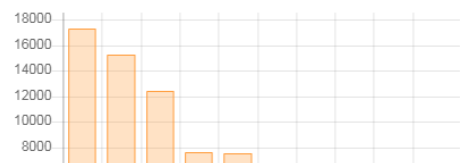
🔍

[ASEAN Benchmarking](#)

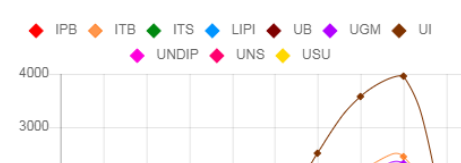
[★ Top 50 Authors](#)

[🏆 Top 100 Affiliations](#)

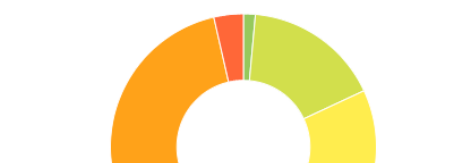
Documents in **Scopus'**



Top 10 Affiliation Publications by **Scopus'**



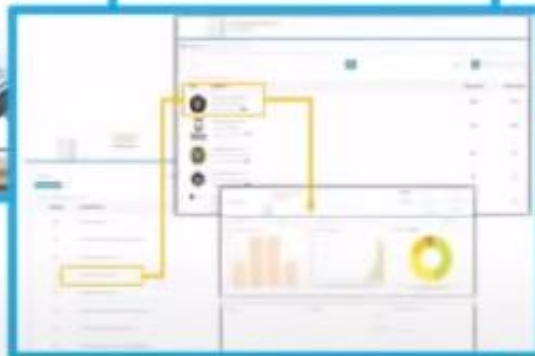
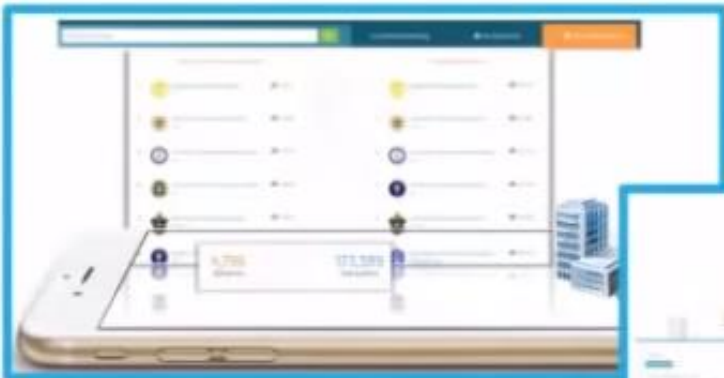
Number of Journal by **sinta** Score







## Pemeringkatan Peneliti, Institusi, Prodi, Fakultas, Universitas



## Profil Analisis Penulis, Institusi, Subyek, Prodi, dan Jurnal






- Direktur Jenderal Penguatan Riset dan Pengembangan Kemenristekdikti
- Pusat indeks, sitasi, dan kepakaran terbesar di Indonesia berbasis web
- Menyediakan benchmark and analisis, identifikasi kekuatan riset tiap institusi, memperlihatkan kolaborasi penelitian, menganalisis tren penelitian dan direktori pakar
- Menampilkan peringkat dan profil jurnal, peringkat dan profil institusi, peringkat dan profil penulis, dan penelusuran.

# Penulis publikasi di SINTA

<http://sinta.ristekbrin.go.id/author/> atau melalui menu Registration > Author

HOME ABOUT AUTHORS AFFILIATIONS SOURCES REGISTRATION FAQ AUTHOR LOGIN

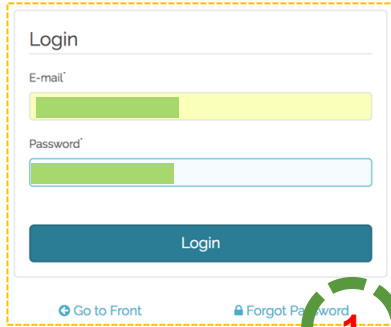
 Author

### New Author Registration

Status	NIDN / NIDK*	E-mail*
Lecturer ▼	<input type="text" value="0018127102"/>	<input type="text"/>
Full Name*	Password* Confirm Password*	
<input type="text" value="WAHYUL AMIEN SYAFEI"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Affiliation*	Google Scholar URL* ?	
Your Affiliation. Please select from autocomplete	<input type="text"/>	
Academic Grade (Uabatan Fungsional)	Scopus Author ID ?	
Tutor (Pengajar) ▼	<input type="text"/>	
ID Card Number (KTP Only)	* field is required	
<input type="text"/>		

1. Pilih salah satu Status Author (Lecturer atau Researcher)
2. Isikan NIDN/NIDK untuk Lecturer atau NIP/NIK untuk Researcher
3. Pada saat memasukan NIDN/NIDK, pilihlah data yang muncul pada autocomplete
4. Pada Affiliation, silahkan memilih dari data yang muncul pada autocomplete Affiliation
5. Silahkan melengkapi data yang lain, terutama data yang diharuskan (required \*) mulai dari Academic Grade hingga ID Card Number
6. Pada isian Google Scholar URL hanya diperlukan copy dan paste URL Profil Google Scholar. Jika Google Scholar ID tidak valid maka registrasi tidak dapat dilanjutkan
7. Klik tombol Register untuk memproses data. Field yang berwarna merah menunjukkan data yang wajib harus diisi
8. Jika registrasi berhasil dilakukan, maka author akan mendapatkan notifikasi Registration Success
9. Setelah proses registrasi berhasil, maka author akan mendapatkan email yang berisi link untuk mengaktivasi akun SINTA
10. Jika tidak mendapatkan link untuk aktivasi akun SINTA, pendaftar dapat melakukan permintaan pengiriman ulang link aktivasi dengan mengklik Resend Activation Link pada sebelah kanan bawah aplikasi
11. Selanjutnya pada halaman yang muncul tuliskan email yang valid kembali dan kemudian tekan Send Link
12. Setelah itu pendaftar akan mendapatkan email link aktivasi baru
13. Setelah proses aktivasi maka pendaftar akan mendapatkan email pemberitahuan bahwa akun sudah teraktivasi (bukan terverifikasi)

# Update Profile



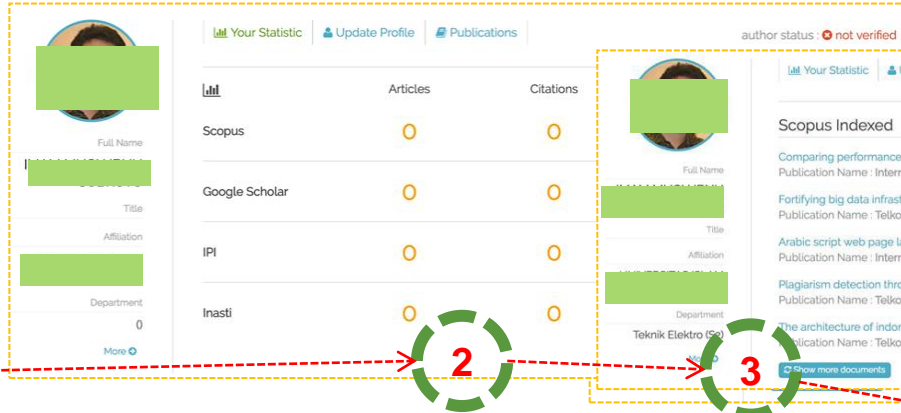
Login

E-mail

Password

Login

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Your Statistic Update Profile Publications

	Articles	Citations
Scopus	0	0
Google Scholar	0	0
IPI	0	0
Inasti	0	0

author status: not verified

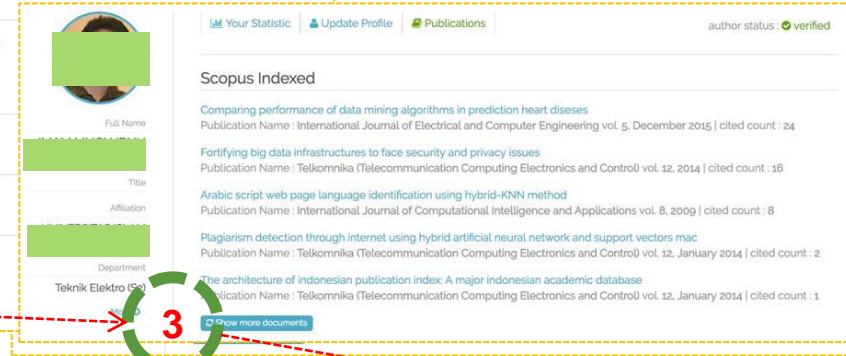
Full Name

Title

Affiliation

Department

More



author status: verified

Scopus Indexed

Comparing performance of data mining algorithms in prediction heart diseases  
Publication Name : International Journal of Electrical and Computer Engineering vol. 5, December 2015 | cited count : 24

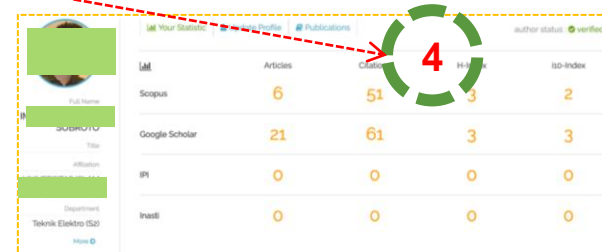
Fortifying big data infrastructures to face security and privacy issues  
Publication Name : Telkomnika (Telecommunication Computing Electronics and Control) vol. 12, 2014 | cited count : 16

Arabic script web page language identification using hybrid-KNN method  
Publication Name : International Journal of Computational Intelligence and Applications vol. 8, 2009 | cited count : 8

Plagiarism detection through internet using hybrid artificial neural network and support vectors mac  
Publication Name : Telkomnika (Telecommunication Computing Electronics and Control) vol. 12, January 2014 | cited count : 2

The architecture of Indonesian publication index: A major Indonesian academic database  
Publication Name : Telkomnika (Telecommunication Computing Electronics and Control) vol. 12, January 2014 | cited count : 1

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author status: verified

	Articles	Citations	H-Index	i10-Index
Scopus	6	51	3	2
Google Scholar	21	61	3	3
IPI	0	0	0	0
Inasti	0	0	0	0

1. Selanjutnya dapat melakukan login dengan email dan password yang sudah dibuat pada saat registrasi, setelah pendaftar teraktivasi di SINTA
2. Setelah berhasil login dapat melihat halaman statistik sementara. Selain itu pengguna dapat mengupdate data sebelum diverifikasi oleh tim RISTEKDIKTI verifikasi
3. Setelah akun dinyatakan sah oleh tim verifikasi RISTEKDIKTI maka data dokumen akan disinkronkan dengan Google Scholar ID dan Scopus ID pengguna. Halaman Publication akan menampilkan daftar dokumen
4. Sedangkan pada halaman statistik akan menampilkan jumlah article, citation, H-Index dan i10-Index berdasarkan pengindex Scopus dan Google Scholar



Diluncurkan pada tahun 2012 dan pada tahun 2019 lebih dari 704.995 peneliti telah bergabung di situs ini, menambahkan lebih dari satu juta ulasan di 25.000 jurnal

Platform peer-review yang gratis dan terbuka

Tool bagi penerbit untuk menemukan, menyaring, menghubungi, dan memotivasi pengulas sejawat; data dan publikasi tentang perilaku peer review global

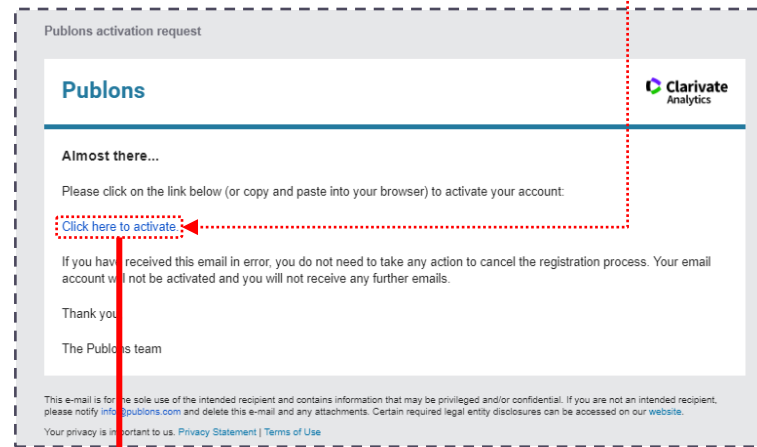
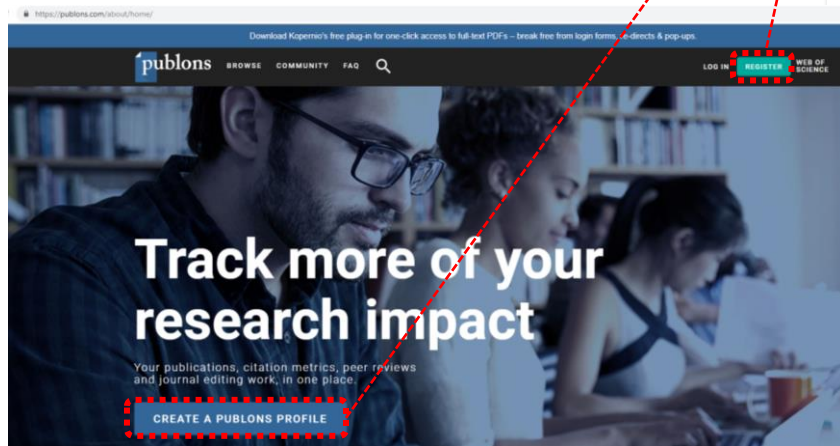


Mempercepat kemajuan sains dengan memanfaatkan kekuatan ulasan sejawat

Publikasi Penulis diimpor langsung dari Web of Science, ORCID, atau manajer referensi bibliografi (mis. EndNote atau Mendeley), diimpor secara otomatis dari Web of Science Core Collection

# Mendaftar Akun Publons

1. Akese <https://publons.com/about/home/>
2. Klik Register atau Create A Publon Profile
3. Isi form register
4. Klik Register
5. Klik OK
6. Buka Email dan klik click here to activate
7. Masuk ke login in
8. Klik Continue lalu klik get started







# Promosikan







# Tahap Siklus Publikasi



Priyanto (2016)



# Siklus Karya Ilmiah





Home > Authors > Journal authors > Submit your paper

## Publishing with Elsevier: step-by-step

Learn about the publication process and how to submit your manuscript. This tutorial will help you find the right journal and maximize the chance to be published.

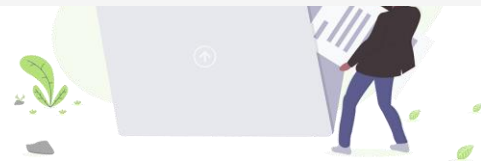
1. Find  
a Journal

2. Prepare  
your paper

3. Submit  
and revise

4. Track  
your paper

5. Share  
and promote



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## 1. Find a journal to publish in

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Powered by the Elsevier Fingerprint Engine™, Elsevier JournalFinder uses smart search technology and field-of-research-specific vocabularies to match your article to Elsevier journals.

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### Tips

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- Check whether you can submit – some journals are invitation only


### Resources

- Use [journal metrics](#) to understand the impact of a journal
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#### Paper title

Enter your paper title here

#### Paper abstract


Don't have an abstract? 

Enter your paper abstract here

#### Keywords


Enter relevant keywords for your paper

#### Field of research

Select field of research 

##### Life Sciences

- Agricultural and Biological Sciences
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Find journals 





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### 2. Prepare your paper for submission

Download our [↓ get published quick guide](#), which outlines the essential steps in preparing a paper. (This is also available in [↓ Chinese](#)). It is very important that you stick to the specific "guide for authors" of the journal to which you are submitting. This can be found on the journal's home page.

You can find information about the publishing process in the [↓ understanding the publishing process](#) guide. It covers topics such as authors' rights, ethics and plagiarism, and journal and article metrics.

If you have research data to share, make sure you read the guide for authors to find out which options the journal offers to share research data with your article.

Read more on preparing your paper [>](#)

#### Top tips

- Use an external editing service, such as Elsevier's [WebShop](#) [↗](#) if you need assistance with language
- Free e-learning modules on preparing your manuscript can be found on [Researcher Academy](#) [↗](#)
- [Mendeley](#) [↗](#) makes your life easier by helping you organize your papers, citations and references, accessing them in the cloud on any device, wherever you are



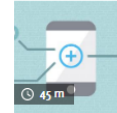
## 2. Prepare your paper

### Top tips

- Use an external editing service, such as Elsevier's [WebShop](#) ↗ if you need assistance with language
- Free e-learning modules on preparing your manuscript can be found on [Researcher Academy](#) ↗
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Guide to reference managers: How to effectively manage your references

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PUBLICATION PROCESS

NAVIGATING PEER REVIEW

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## 4 modules



### Structuring your article correctly

In this in-depth guide to structuring an article, we shine a spotlight on each of the article elements in turn.



### Guide to reference managers: How to effectively manage your references

Learn how reference managers can make your research life simpler while helping you make the most of your data.



### How to prepare your manuscript

This introduction to the publishing process contains helpful insights for those preparing to submit a manuscript for the first time.



### How to write an abstract and improve your article

An abstract can make or break an article. Our guide contains the know-how you need to ensure yours is a success.



### 3. Submit and revise

## 3. Submit and revise

You can submit to most Elsevier journals using our online systems. The system you use will depend on the journal to which you submit. You can access the relevant submission system via the "submit your paper" link on the Elsevier.com journal homepage of your chosen journal.

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Once submitted, your paper will be considered by the editor and if it passes initial screening, it will be sent for peer review by experts in your field. If deemed unsuitable for publication in your chosen journal, the editor may suggest you transfer your submission to a more suitable journal, via an article transfer service.

Elsevier's open access trends 2019

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**↑** over **40%**  
growth on the  
previous year

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the option to publish  
open access

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- Consider the options for **sharing your research data**
- Be accurate and clear when **checking your proofs**
- Inform yourself about **copyright and licensing**

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### 4. Track your research

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Track your accepted paper

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## Track your accepted article

Our reference:\*

Author surname:\*

Please use the corresponding author.

Track Article >

'Our reference' (e.g. ABCD1234; ABCD\_e1234) is provided in the 'Production has begun' e-mail we sent to you.

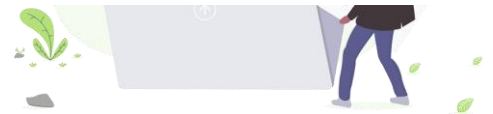
### Article not yet accepted?

Please use the online submission system to check the status of your article.

## 5. Share and promote

# 5. Share and promote

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# Sharing and promoting your article

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# Promoting your article

- At a conference
- For classroom teaching purposes
- For grant applications
- With my colleagues
- On a preprint server
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- On my institutional repository
- On a subject repository (or other non-commercial repository)
- On Scholarly Collaboration Network (SCN), such as Mendeley or Scholar Universe
- Social Media, such as Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter



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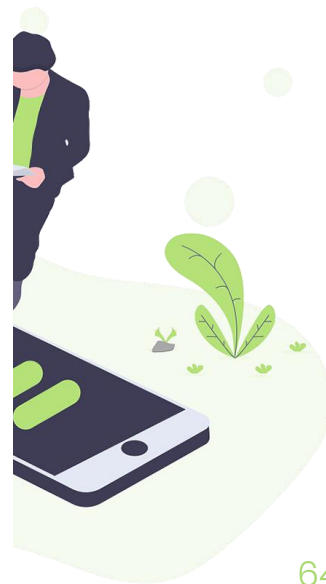
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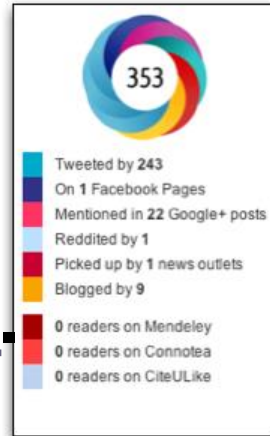


# Joshua Clark, (2017): Promosi untuk Sitasi

## 1. Menyusun Strategi

- Memikirkan tentang audiens yang tertarik dengan artikel kita
- Disiplin ilmu yang dibutuhkan?
- Artikel dapat ditemukan dimana?
- Audies ada dilingkungan kita atau diluar
- Posisi Audiens ada dimana
- Perangkat yang digunakan audiens ?

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**Altmetric Bookmarklet**

## 2. Membuat Ringkasan

- Menulis ringkasan bahasa Inggris sederhana dari riset dan mendorong lebih banyak orang untuk membaca artikel
- Posting ringkasan ke grup dan forum diskusi online yang relevan.
- Atau video pendek meringkas artikel dan membagikannya melalui situs web seperti **Wesharescience.com**.

Joshua Clark, (2017)





The Phenomenon of Inattentional Blindness - Nikos Konstantinou -



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Research Website

David Simmons into Social Psychology

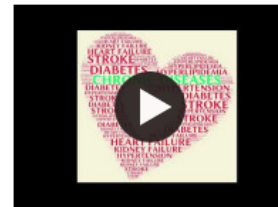


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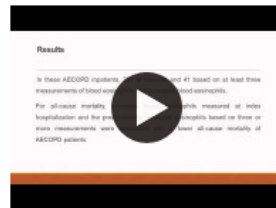
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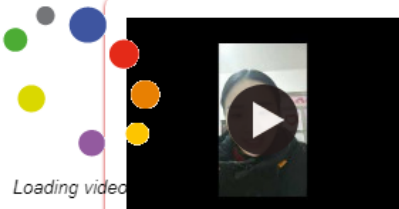
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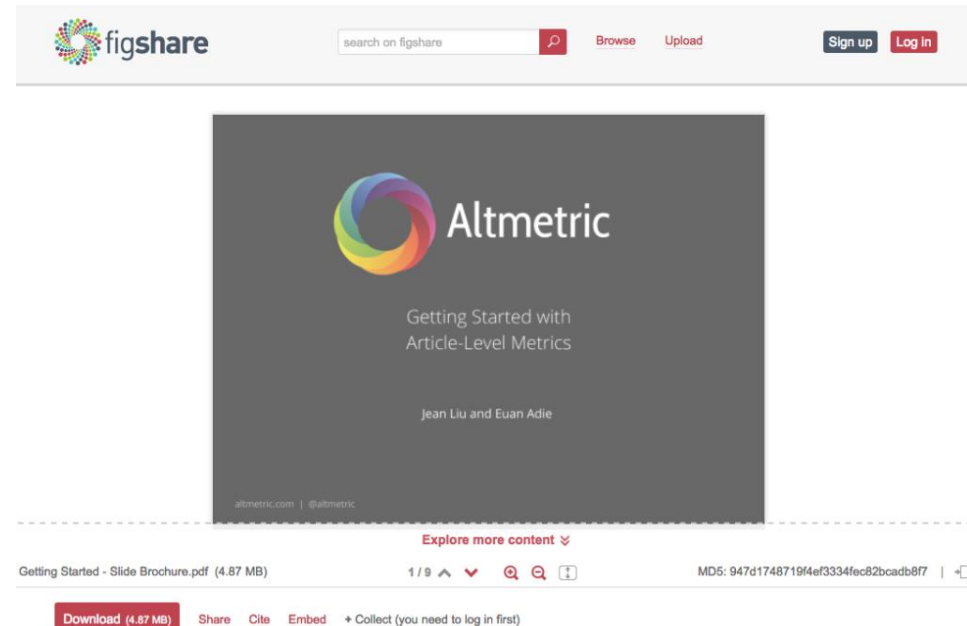
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### 3. Share di Repostori

- Menyimpan gambar, file, dan output lain yang terkait dengannya tersedia melalui repositori digital
- Mengunggah penelitian ke repositori, Repositori akan memberikannya pengidentifikasi unik.
- Mengutip penelitian lebih mudah, serta melacak perhatian online dengan layanan seperti Altmetric.

Joshua Clark, (2017)

<https://figshare.com/>



The screenshot shows the Figshare website interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "search on figshare" and a magnifying glass icon. To the right of the search bar are buttons for "Browse", "Upload", "Sign up", and "Log In". The main content area displays a slide brochure for Altmetric. The brochure features the Altmetric logo, the text "Getting Started with Article-Level Metrics", and the author "Jean Liu and Euan Adie". Below the brochure, there is a red button labeled "Explore more content" with a downward arrow. At the bottom of the page, there is a navigation bar with a "Download (4.67 MB)" button, "Share", "Cite", "Embed", and "+ Collect (you need to log in first)" options. The page title is "Getting Started - Slide Brochure.pdf (4.87 MB)" and the MD5 hash is "MD5: 947d1748719f4ef3334fec82bcadb8f7".

<https://blogs.biomedcentral.com/bmcblog/2017/10/18/10-tips-for-promoting-your-research-online/> 68

## 4. Posting di media sosial



Joshua Clark, (2017)

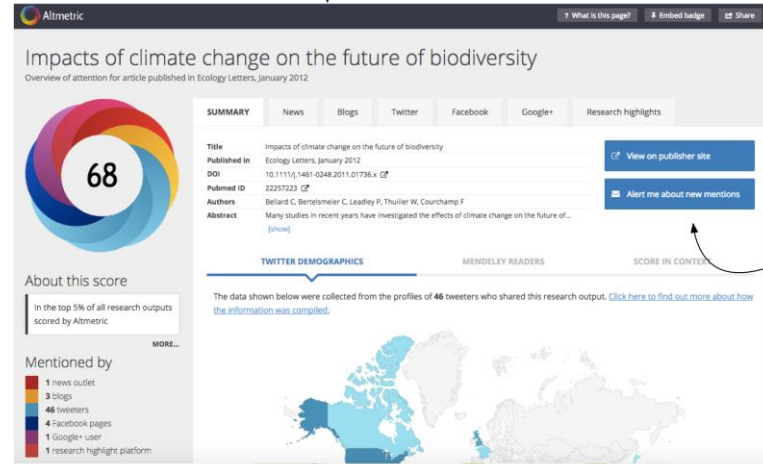


## 5. Blog

1. Blogger.com
2. Medium.com
3. Penzu.com
4. Tumblr.com
5. Webs.com
6. Weebly.com
7. Wix.com
8. WordPress.com
9. Blog.com

*The score and donut provide a summary of the attention for a piece of content*

*Click through the tabs to view all of the original mentions of a research output*



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## 6. Tautan Email dan Media Sosial

### Email Signature Rescue

HTML email signature installer for Gmail, Office 365, Google Inbox, Outlook.com, AOL Mail & Yahoo Mail.

- Auto-update Functionality
- Bypass Character Limits
- Use your ESR Key or Use HTML Code
- Support for Multiple Email Signatures
- Support for Multiple Email Addresses
- Live Signature Preview

Works with:



Email Signature Rescue - Signature Installer

James Matheson

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# 7. Daftar ORCID ID



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Euan Adie

▼ Employment (1)

⇅ Sort

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Altmetric LLP: London, London, United Kingdom

2011-09 to present

Source: Euan Adie

Created: 2015-08-17

Other IDs



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articles

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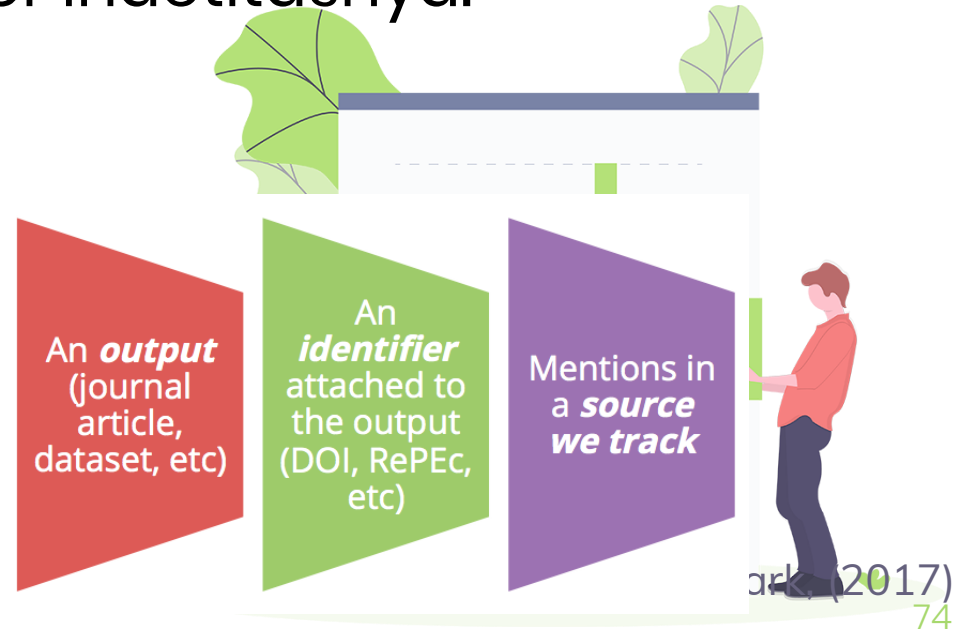
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## 9. Unique Identifiers

Pastikan Karya ada nomor indentitasnya:

- DOI
- ID arXiv atau
- ID PubMed.

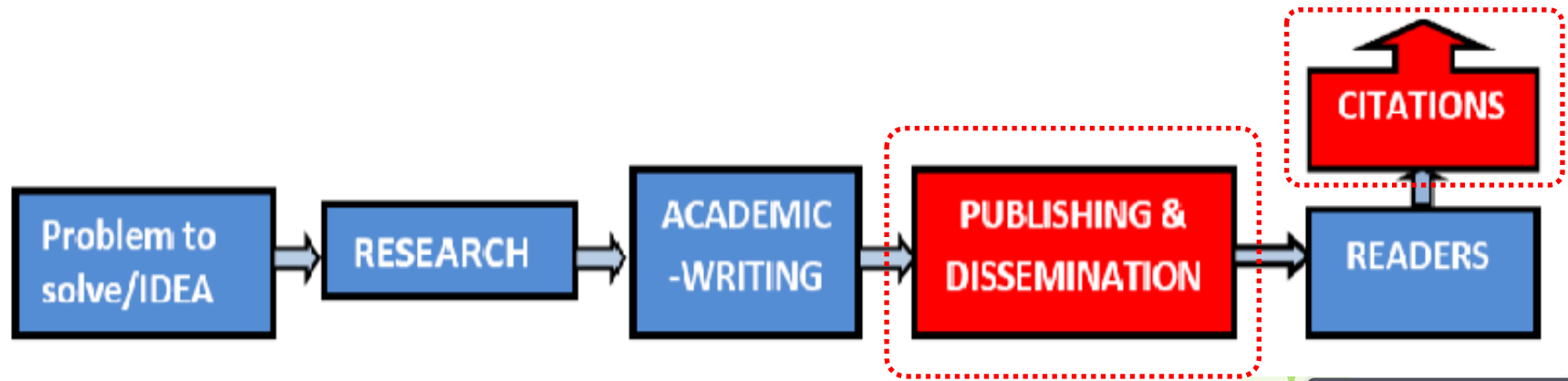


# Top 10 Ways to Promote Your Articles



1. **Email Signature**
2. **Scholarly Collaboration Networks**
3. **Blogging**
4. **YouTube videos**
5. **Twitter**
6. **Facebook**
7. **Google+**
8. **Kudos**
9. **LinkedIn**
10. **Google Alerts**

# Meningkatkan Sitasi Karya Ilmiah/Publikasi



Diana Starovoytova, 2017



# Sitasi

- Sebagai 'mata uang' dari ilmu pengetahuan modern
- Sitasi salah satu indikator kualitas karya ilmiah
- Kumulasi skor sitasi, biasanya-butuh bertahun-tahun.



# Cara Meningkatkan Sitasi?

**Ale Ebrahim et. al. (2013) ada 33 :**

1. Use a-unique-name, consistently, throughout, academic-careers;
2. Use a-standardized institutional-affiliation and address, using no-abbreviations (Sarli & Holmes, 2011);
3. Repeat key- phrases, in the-abstract, while writing-naturally;
4. Assign keyword-terms, to the-manuscript (Sarli & Holmes, 2011);
5. Make a-unique-phrase, that reflects author's research-interest and use-it, throughout-academic-life;
6. Publish in-journal, with high-impact-factor (Vanclay, 2013);
7. Self- archive articles;
8. Keep professional-web-pages and published-lists, up-to date (Jones & Evans, 2013);
9. Make research easy to-find, especially for online-searchers (Jones & Evans, 2013);
10. Open-Access (OA), as it increases citation-rate (MacCallum & Parthasarathy, 2006);
11. Deposit paper in Open-Access-repository (Frost, 2009);
12. Co-publish, with international-authors (Pislyakov & Shukshina, 2012);
13. Team-author-articles, to-get cited more (Krause, 2009);
14. Use more- references;
15. Publish a-longer-paper;
16. Publish papers with Nobel-laureates, if possible (Ball, 2011);
17. Contribute to Wikipedia (SAGE, 2012);
18. Start blogging (SAGE, 2012);
19. Join academic-social-networking-sites (Taylor & Francis Group, 2012b);
20. Write a review-paper;

# Cara Meningkatkan Sitasi? (2)

**Ale Ebrahim et. al. (2013) ada 33 :**

21. Papers, published after having first-been-rejected, elsewhere, receive significantly-more citations (Ball, 2012);
22. Papers with a-larger-number of 'callouts' be-likely to-receive a-higher-number of citations (Hamrick et al., 2010);
23. Avoid selecting a-question-type of title;
24. Share detailed-research-data;
25. Publish across-disciplines;
26. Present a-working-paper (Taylor & Francis Group, 2012a);
27. Publish your-article, in one of the-journals, everyone, in-your-discipline, reads (Taylor & Francis Group, 2012a);
28. Publicize yourself, by linking latest-published-article, to an-email-signature (Taylor & Francis Group, 2012a);
29. Publish in a-journal with-the-highest-number of abstracting and indexing (Ale Ebrahim, 2012);
30. Create a-podcast, describing the-research-project;
31. Make an-online-CV, like ORCID or ResearcherID;
32. Publish tutorials-papers; and
33. Use all-tools, which are-available on 'Enhancing Visibility and Impact' at: <http://www.mindmeister.com/>.

# Tools Pengukuran Altmetrik

- **Altmetric.com**: menghasilkan altmetrik untuk artikel jurnal tunggal ke alat yang merangkum dan membandingkan altmetrik pada tingkat kelembagaan
- **Article-level Metrics (ALMs)**,
- **Plum Analytics**,
- **ImpactStory**: para peneliti ini secara individual dengan menyusun dan mengontektualisasikan output ilmiah peneliti dalam halaman profil Impactstory orang tersebut. SlideShare, ORCID, Scopus, dan lain sebagainya.
- **PLOS** : media sosial
- **Kudos** (<https://growkudos.com>): meningkatkan visibilitas, jangkauan, dan dampak artikel atau jurnal yang diterbitkan





**CONTOH**



# Accounting for long-range correlations in genome-wide simulations of large cohorts

Overview of attention for article published in PLoS Genetics, May 2020



## About this Attention Score

In the top 25% of all research outputs scored by Altmetric

## Mentioned by

21 tweeters  
1 Redditor

## Citations

1 Dimensions

## SUMMARY

Twitter

Reddit

Dimensions citations

So far, Dimensions has found 1 citation of this research output.

1 Dimensions

## SUMMARY

Twitter

Reddit

Dimensions citations

So far, Altmetric has seen 22 tweets from 21 users, with an upper bound of 38,697 followers.



**HennLab**  
@HennLab

RT @SFGravel: Also, Dominic Nelson's Wright Fisher extension to @jeromekelleher's msprime is just out in PLoS Genetics <https://t.co/t2iruzm...>

07 May 2020

739 FOLLOWERS

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New Results 23. «Bentley, A. R., Callier, S. L. & Rotimi, C. N. Evaluating the promise of inclusion of African ancestry populations in genomics. *npj Genom. Med.* **5**, 5 (2020). Google Scholar

**Inclusion of Score Trans** 24. «Nelson, D. et al. [Accounting for long-range correlations in genome-wide simulations of large cohorts](#). *PLoS Genet* **16**, e1008619 (2020). Google Scholar

25. «Taylor, B. Cav  
doi: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1008619>  
This article is a preprint  
25. «Zaitlen, N. et al. The Effects of Migration and Assortative Mating on Admixture Linkage Disequilibrium. *Genetics* **205**, 375–383 (2017). Abstract/FREE Full Text Google Scholar

Abstract 26. «Gurdasani, D. et al. The African Genome Variation Project shapes medical genetics in Africa. *Nature* **517**, 327–332 (2015). CrossRef PubMed Google Scholar

## ABSTRACT

The majority of polygenic risk scores (PRS) have been developed and optimized in individuals of European ancestry, and may have limited generalizability across other ancestral populations. Understanding aspects of PRS that contribute to this issue and

## Accounting for long-range correlations in genome-wide simulations of large cohorts

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Accounting for long-range correlations in genome-wide simulations of large cohorts



## AUTHORS

Dominic Nelson  
Jerome Kelleher  
Aaron P. Ragsdale  
Claudia Moreau  
Gil McVean  
Simon Gravel

## CATEGORIES

Published on 07 May 2020 - 15:59 ...

Coalescent simulations are widely used to examine the effects of evolution and demographic history on the genetic makeup of populations. Thanks to recent progress in algorithms and data structures, simulators such as the widely-used msprime now provide genome-wide simulations for millions of individuals. However, this software relies on classic coalescent theory and its assumptions that sample sizes are small and that the region being simulated is short. Here we show that coalescent simulations of long regions of the genome exhibit large biases in identity-by-descent (IBD), long-range linkage disequilibrium (LD), and ancestry patterns, particularly when the sample size is large. We present a Wright-Fisher extension to msprime, and show that it produces more realistic distributions of IBD, LD, and ancestry proportions, while also addressing more subtle biases of the coalescent. Further, these extensions are more computationally efficient than state-of-the-art coalescent simulations when simulating long regions, including whole-genome data. For shorter regions, efficiency can be maintained via a hybrid model which simulates the recent past under the Wright-Fisher model and uses coalescent



## Geographical breakdown

Country	Count	As %
United States	3	14%
France	2	10%
Canada	2	10%
Turkey	2	10%
Israel	1	5%
United Kingdom	1	5%
Unknown	10	48%

## Demographic breakdown

Type	Count	As %
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Members of the public	5	24%
Practitioners (doctors, other healthcare professionals)	1	5%

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**DPubS** (<http://dpubs.org>)

**Drupal - EJournal** (<https://www.drupal.org/project/ejournal>)

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(<https://dev.livingreviews.org/projects/epubtk>)

**OJS** (<http://pkp.sf>)

**OCS** (<https://pkp.>)



## BLOG



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**Eprints** (<http://www.eprints.org>)

**Islandora** (<http://islandora.ca>)

**KnowledgeArc**

(<http://www.knowledgearc.com>)

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**Vireo** (<http://vireoetd.org>)

## Digital Research Data Archive

(Bank data)

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**Dataverse** (<http://dataverse.org>)

**Dryad** (<https://www.datadryad.org>)

**EDP** (<http://www.europeandataportal.eu>)

**Galaxy** (<https://galaxyproject.org>)

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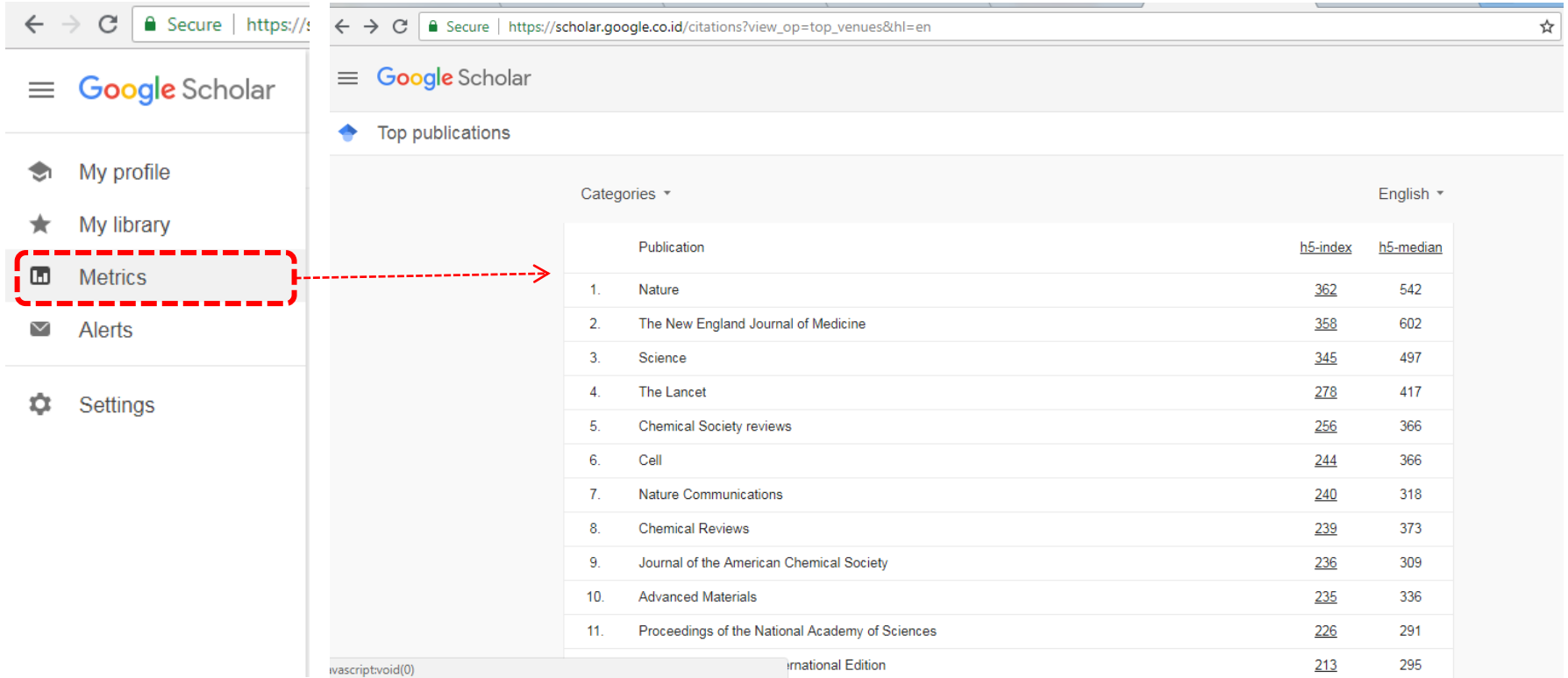
# Optimalisasi Aplikasi Online







# Google Scholar Metrics: untuk melihat peringkat top jurnal yang terindeks google



The image shows two browser windows. The left window displays the Google Scholar navigation menu with the 'Metrics' option highlighted by a red dashed box and an arrow pointing to the right window. The right window shows the 'Top publications' page, which contains a table of journal rankings based on h5-index and h5-median.

Categories ▾ English ▾

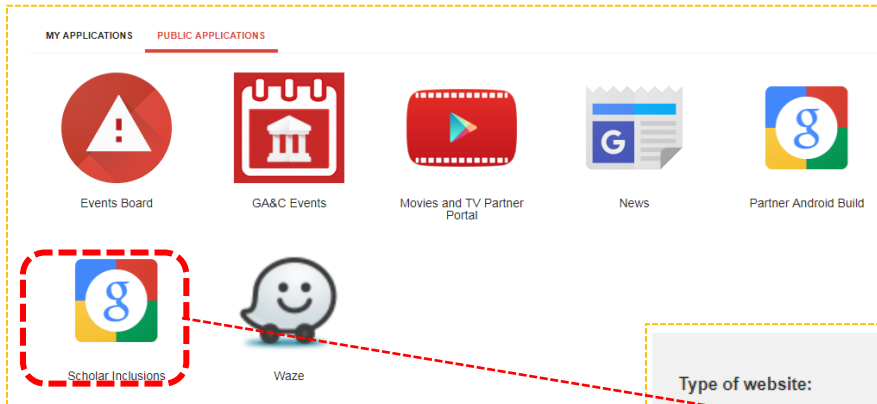
Publication	<a href="#">h5-index</a>	<a href="#">h5-median</a>
1. Nature	<a href="#">362</a>	542
2. The New England Journal of Medicine	<a href="#">358</a>	602
3. Science	<a href="#">345</a>	497
4. The Lancet	<a href="#">278</a>	417
5. Chemical Society reviews	<a href="#">256</a>	366
6. Cell	<a href="#">244</a>	366
7. Nature Communications	<a href="#">240</a>	318
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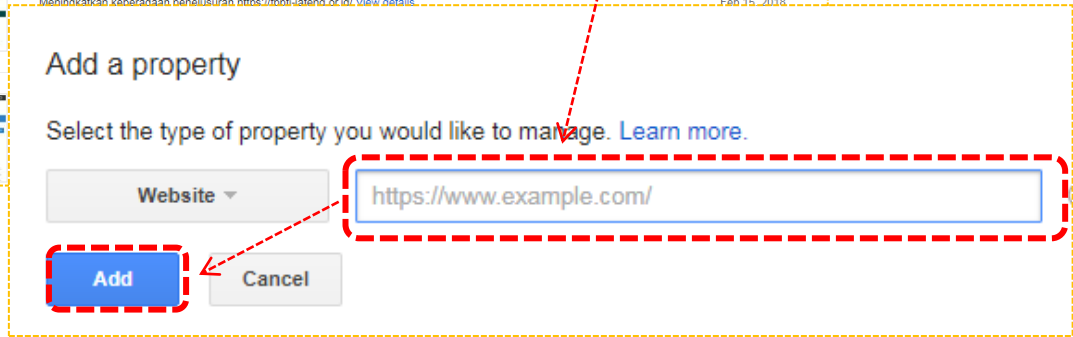
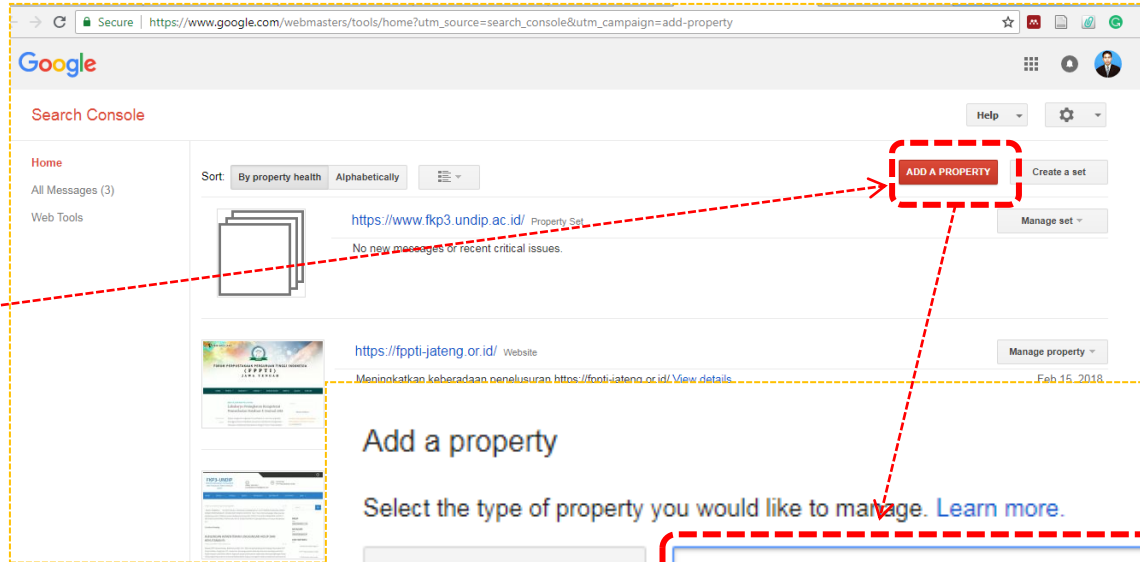
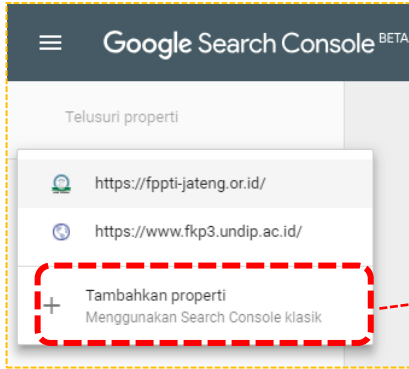
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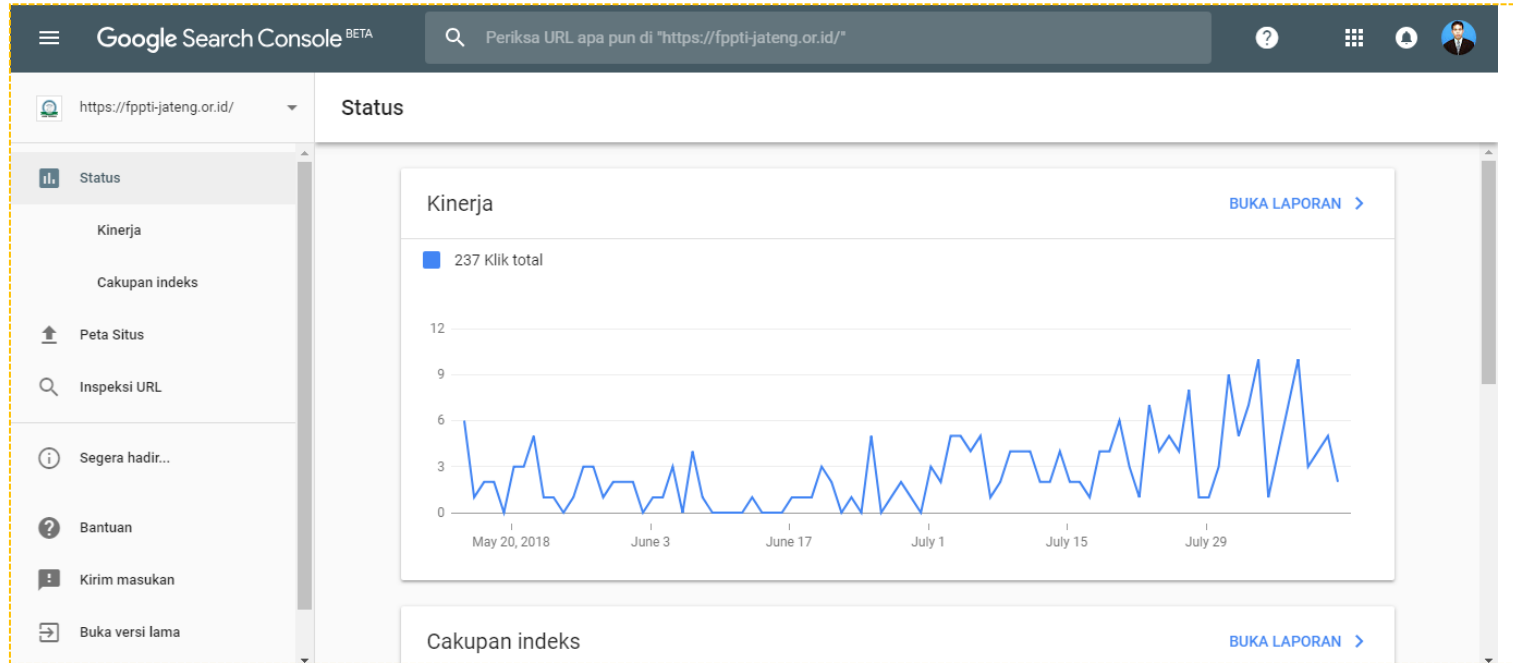
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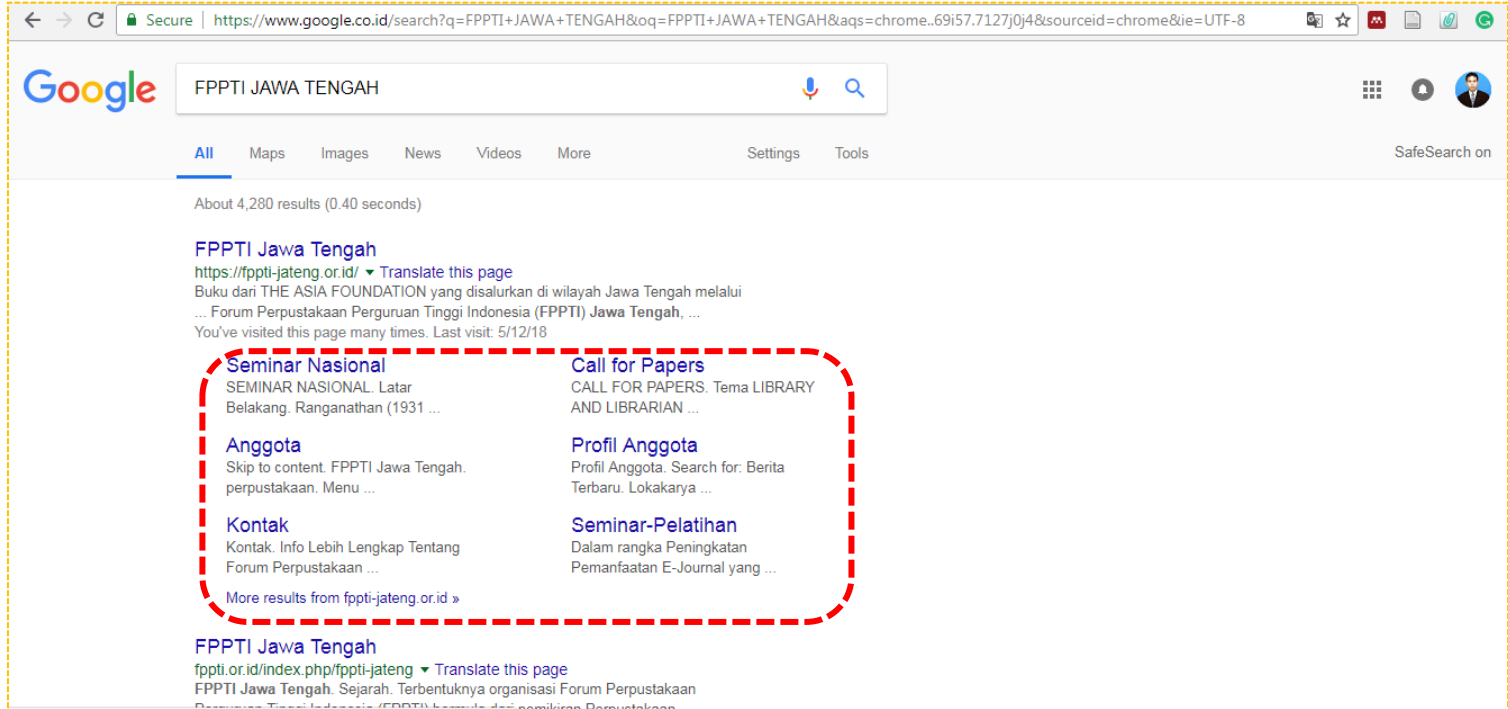
untuk memantau & meningkatkan rating penelusuran web/ blog karya tulis Anda



# Google Search Console untuk memantau & meningkatkan rating penelusuran web/ blog karyatulis anda



# Google Search Console dapat membuat sitemap untuk web/ blog karya tulis Saudara



# Menerjemahkan Referen sidengan Google Drive

The image shows a sequence of steps to open a PDF file using Google Docs. A red dashed box highlights the 'Buka dengan' (Open with) option in the context menu. A red arrow points from this option to the 'Google Dokumen' (Google Docs) application in the 'Aplikasi yang disarankan' (Suggested applications) list. Another red arrow points from the Google Docs icon to the Google Docs interface, which is shown in a yellow dashed box. The Google Docs interface displays the PDF content, including the title 'A Bayesian latent variable model with classification and regression tree approach for behavior and credit scoring' and the authors 'Ling-Jing Kao a, Chih-Chou Chiu a,\*'.

File

- Pratinjau
- Buka dengan >
- Bagikan...
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Knowledge-Based Systems: 36 (2012) 245–252

A Bayesian latent variable model with classification and regression tree approach for behavior and credit scoring

Ling-Jing Kao a, Chih-Chou Chiu a,\*

, Fon-Yi Chiu b

a Department of Business Management, National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan; b Institute of Commerce Automation and Management, National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan

article info

Article history: Received 2 April 2012 Received in revised form 5 July 2012 Accepted 10 July 2012 Available online 21 July 2012

Keywords: Behavior scoring; Credit scoring; Bayesian Latent variable model; Classification and regression tree

abstract

A Bayesian latent variable model with classification and regression tree approach is built to overcome three challenges encountered by a bank in credit-granting process. These challenges include (1) the bank wants to predict the future performance of an applicant accurately; (2) given current information about cardholders' credit usage and repayment behavior, financial institutions would like to determine the optimal credit limit and APR for an applicant; and (3) the bank would like to improve its efficiency by automating the process of credit-granting decision. Data from a leading bank in Taiwan is used to illustrate the combined approach. The data set consists of each credit card holder's credit usage and repayment data, demographic information, and credit report. Empirical study shows that the demographic variables used in most credit scoring models have

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1-s2.0-S095070511200192X-main

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Heading yang Anda tambahkan ke dokumen akan muncul di sini.

Knowledge-Based Systems: 36 (2012) 245-252

Sebuah model variabel laten Bayesian dengan pendekatan klasifikasi dan regresi pohon untuk perilaku dan penilaian kredit

Ling-Jing Kao a, Chih-Chou Chiu a,\*

, Fon-Yu Chiu b

Departemen Bisnis Manajemen, Universitas Teknologi Taipei *Nasional*, Taiwan *Business of Commerce Oromasi dan Manajemen, National Taipei University of Technology, Taiwan*

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Artikel sejarah: Diterima 2 April 2012 Diterima dalam bentuk revisi 5 Juli 2012 Diterima 10 Juli 2012 Tersedia online 21 Juli 2012

Kata kunci: Perilaku scoring Credit scoring Bayesian Model variabel laten Klasifikasi dan regresi pohon

abstrak

Model variabel laten Bayesian dengan pendekatan klasifikasi dan regresi pohon dibangun untuk mengatasi tiga tantangan yang dihadapi oleh bank dalam proses pemberian kredit. Ketiga tantangan ini termasuk (1) bank ingin memprediksi kinerja masa depan pemohon secara akurat; (2) diberikan informasi terkini tentang penggunaan kredit dan perilaku pembayaran kembali pemegang kartu kredit, lembaga keuangan ingin menentukan batas kredit yang optimal dan APR untuk pemohon; dan (3) bank ingin meningkatkan efisiensi dengan mengotomatiskan proses keputusan pemberian kredit. Data dari bank terkemuka di Taiwan digunakan untuk mengembangkan pendekatan gabungan. Set data terdiri dari masing-masing penggunaan kredit kartu kredit dan data pembayaran, informasi demografi, dan laporan kredit. Studi empiris menunjukkan bahwa variabel demografi yang digunakan dalam kebanyakan model penilaian kredit memiliki sedikit kemampuan menjelaskan terkait dengan penggunaan kredit dan perilaku pembayaran pemegang kartu. Riwayat kredit pemegang kartu memberikan informasi yang paling penting dalam penilaian kredit. Kualitas pelanggan laten yang berkeimbangan dari model variabel laten Bayesian memungkinkan keleluasan untuk memproduksi peraturan yang lebih baik untuk keputusan pemberian kredit. Dibandingkan dengan kinerja analisis regresi logistik, jaringan saraf, multivariat spline regresi adaptif (MARS) dan dukungan mesin vektor (SVM), model



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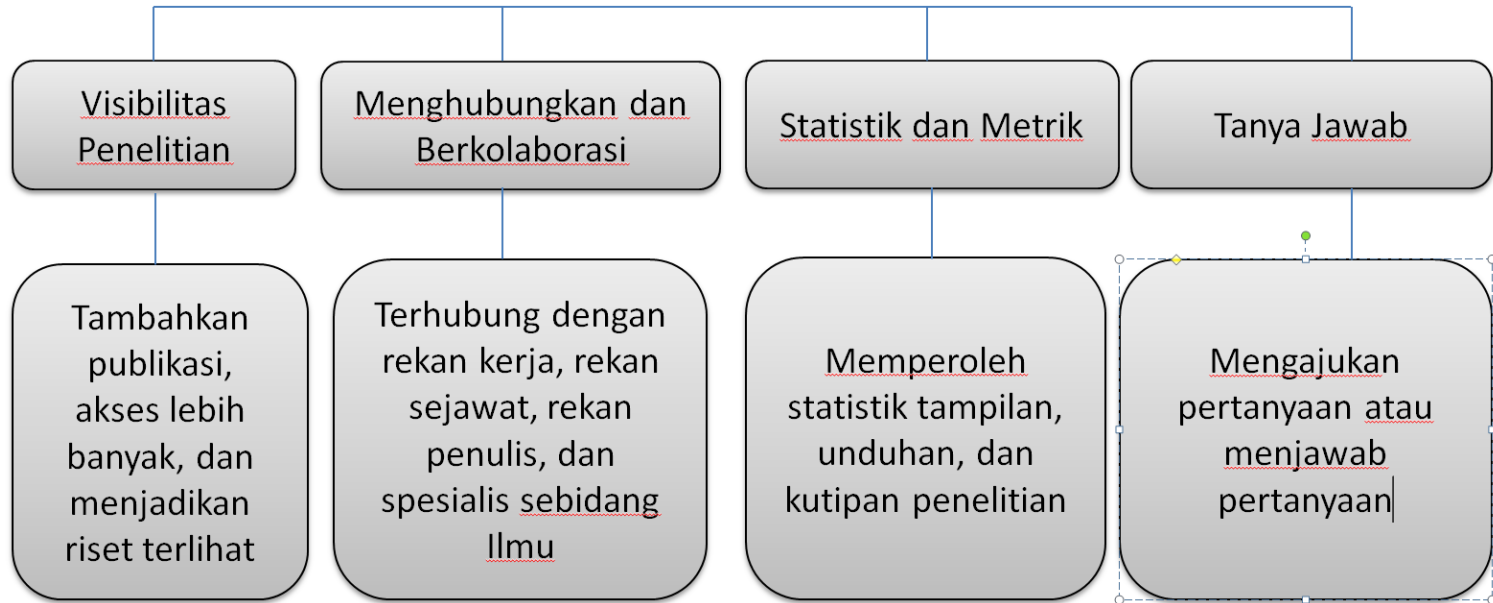
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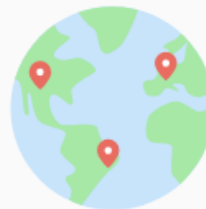
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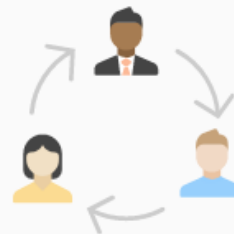
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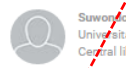
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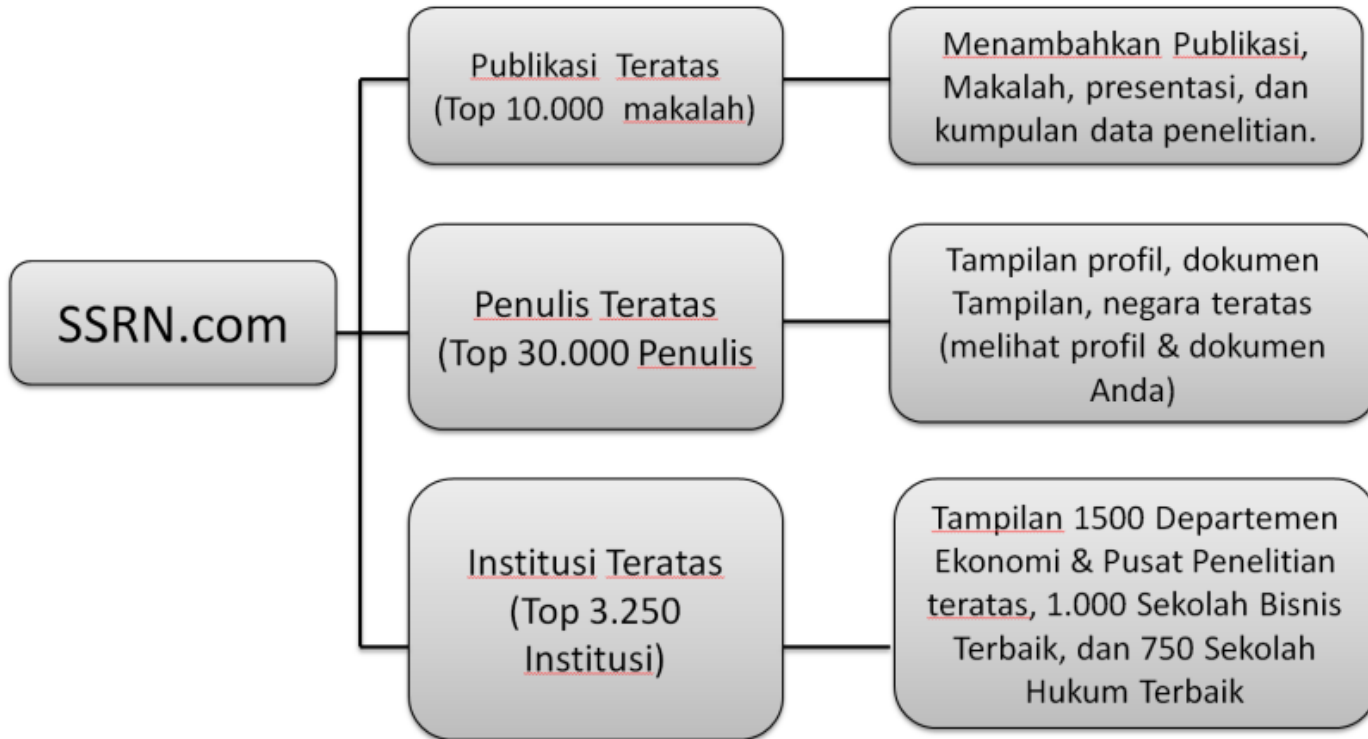
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2	<a href="#">Jensen, Michael C.</a>	71,099 (2)	5 (1827)	527 (55)	707,960 (1)	14,053 (2)	135 (61)	5,244 (12)	104 (37)	52,0052 (5)			
3	<a href="#">Jackson, Matthew O.</a>	48,559 (3)	6 (1304)	1,278 (10)	55,817 (91)	210 (2557)	38 (1556)	1,469 (245)	6 (5186)	0,7244 (2123)			
4	<a href="#">Faber, Mebane T.</a>	41,434 (4)	0 (55301)	5,179 (1)	190,028 (9)	16 (18569)	8 (17878)	23,754 (1)	2 (11437)	0,0285 (18958)			
5	<a href="#">Ariely, Dan</a>	39,931 (5)	1 (17592)	1,210 (12)	58,132 (79)	290 (1872)	33 (2071)	1,762 (163)	9 (3403)	0,7731 (2019)			
6	<a href="#">Sunstein, Cass R.</a>	35,139 (6)	18 (112)	227 (254)	163,791 (12)	1,022 (441)	155 (43)	1,057 (475)	7 (4430)	4,2593 (423)			
7	<a href="#">Harvey, Campbell R.</a>	32,288 (7)	10 (466)	234 (234)	152,100 (14)	7,815 (8)	138 (56)	1,102 (428)	57 (143)	55,5694 (4)			
8	<a href="#">Solove, Daniel J.</a>	32,250 (8)	3 (4651)	849 (28)	200,872 (8)	104 (4821)	38 (1556)	5,286 (11)	3 (9043)	0,3552 (3704)			
9	<a href="#">Suleymanov, Elchin</a>	28,336 (9)	11 (373)	787 (31)	29,360 (319)	2 (50181)	36 (1729)	816 (833)	0 (22618)	0 (69037)			
10	<a href="#">Demodaran, Aswath</a>	27,572 (10)	2 (8425)	599 (47)	121,984 (21)	213 (2523)	46 (1041)	2,652 (69)	5 (6086)	0,5654 (2579)			
11	<a href="#">Reynolds, Glenn H.</a>	26,471 (11)	3 (4651)	630 (44)	72,218 (54)	17 (17893)	42 (1256)	1,719 (171)	0 (22618)	0,1020 (8969)			
12	<a href="#">Fama, Eugene F.</a>	26,107 (12)	3 (4651)	746 (35)	371,075 (3)	5,813 (17)	35 (1834)	10,602 (3)	166 (10)	14,3742 (80)			

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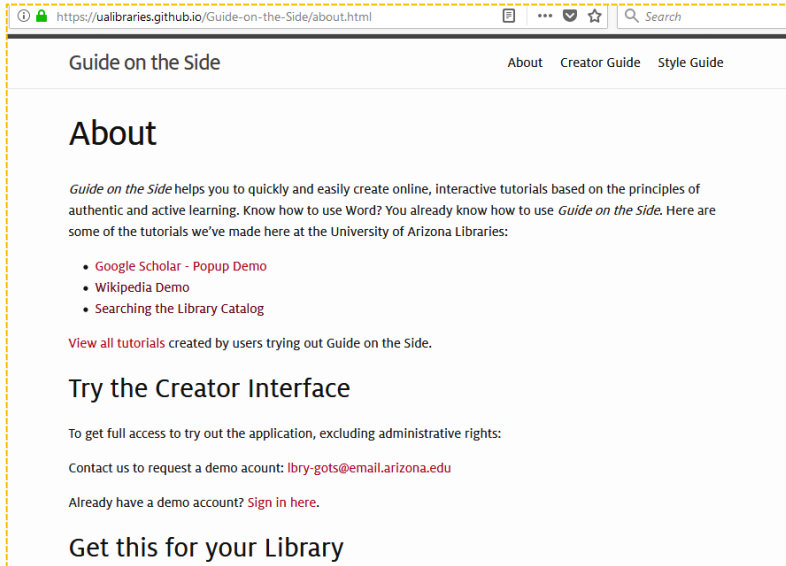
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<b>Jenis sosial media</b>	Umum	Umum	Umum	Profesional	Format Khusus	Format Khusus
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<b>Format yang dapat diterima</b>	-	-	-	-	Presentasi	Dataset, gambar dan tabel

Sumber: (Unesco, 2015)



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The screenshot shows the 'About' page of the 'Guide on the Side' application. The page title is 'Guide on the Side' and the URL is 'https://ualibraries.github.io/Guide-on-the-Side/about.html'. The main heading is 'About'. The text explains that the application helps users create online, interactive tutorials based on authentic and active learning principles. It lists three example tutorials: 'Google Scholar - Popup Demo', 'Wikipedia Demo', and 'Searching the Library Catalog'. There is a link to 'View all tutorials created by users trying out Guide on the Side.' Below this is a section titled 'Try the Creator Interface' which provides instructions on how to get full access, including a contact email 'lby:gots@email.arizona.edu' and a link to sign in.

Guide on the Side

About Creator Guide Style Guide

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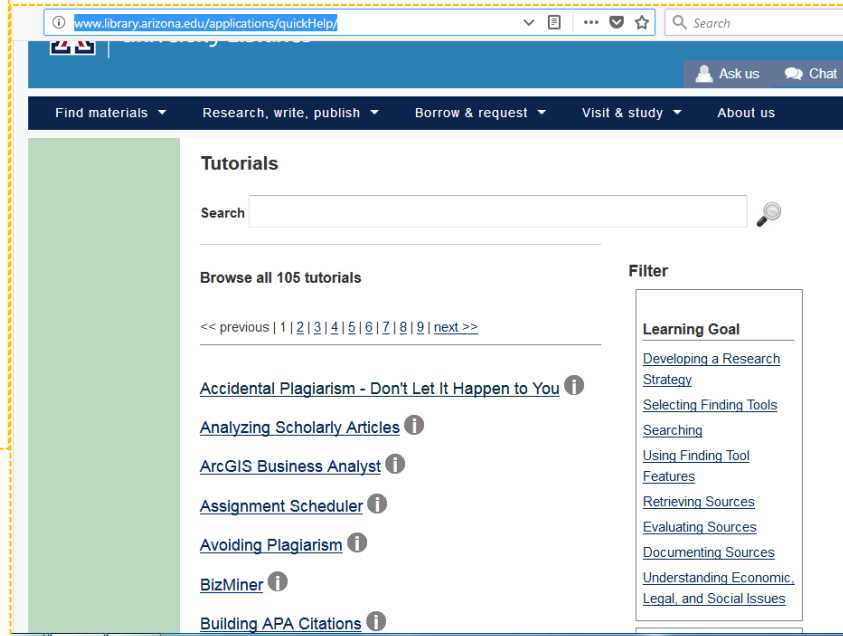
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Contoh :

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The screenshot shows the 'Quick Help' page of the University of Arizona Libraries. The page title is 'Tutorials' and the URL is 'www.library.arizona.edu/applications/quickHelp/'. The page features a search bar, a navigation menu with options like 'Find materials', 'Research, write, publish', 'Borrow & request', 'Visit & study', and 'About us', and a list of tutorials. The list includes 'Accidental Plagiarism - Don't Let It Happen to You', 'Analyzing Scholarly Articles', 'ArcGIS Business Analyst', 'Assignment Scheduler', 'Avoiding Plagiarism', 'BizMiner', and 'Building APA Citations'. A 'Filter' sidebar on the right lists various learning goals such as 'Developing a Research Strategy', 'Selecting Finding Tools', 'Searching', 'Using Finding Tool Features', 'Retrieving Sources', 'Evaluating Sources', 'Documenting Sources', 'Understanding Economic, Legal, and Social Issues', and 'Building APA Citations'.

www.library.arizona.edu/applications/quickHelp/

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- [Accidental Plagiarism - Don't Let It Happen to You](#)
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- [Assignment Scheduler](#)
- [Avoiding Plagiarism](#)
- [BizMiner](#)
- [Building APA Citations](#)

### Filter

#### Learning Goal

- [Developing a Research Strategy](#)
- [Selecting Finding Tools](#)
- [Searching](#)
- [Using Finding Tool Features](#)
- [Retrieving Sources](#)
- [Evaluating Sources](#)
- [Documenting Sources](#)
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# Aplikasi Canggih Pengelola Tugas & Team

- Wunderlist
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## Simply work together

The most intuitive project and task management tool on the web

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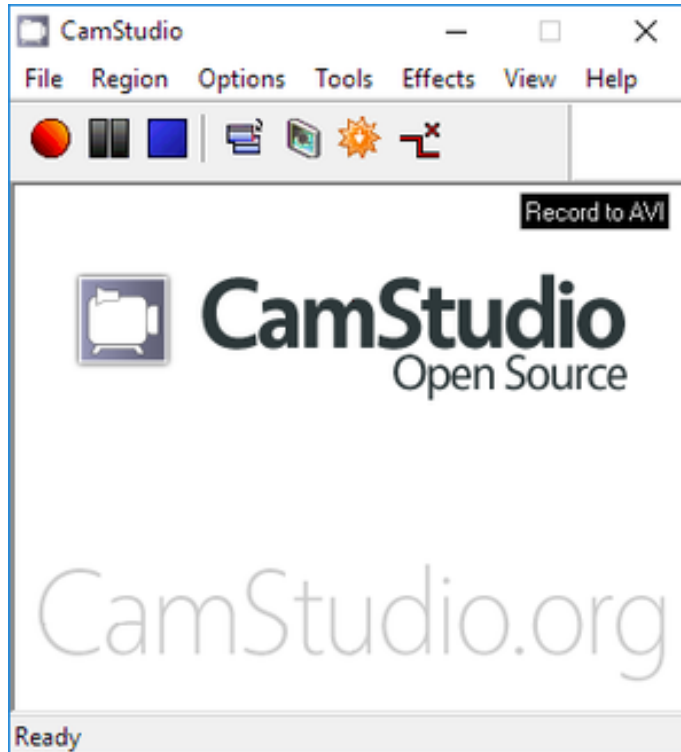
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## PENYIMPANAN DAN SHARING

- **scribd pdf,**
- **docplayer,**
- **Dropbox.**
- **Mediafire (Gratis 10 GB)**
- **Wetransfer (2 GB / File)**
- **Google Drive (GRATIS 15 GB)**
- **iCloud.com (Gratis 5 GB)**
- **Mega.nz (Gratis 50 GB)**
- **Box.com (Gratis 10 GB)**
- **Rapidshare.**
- **OneDrive (5 GB Gratis)**
- **ZippyShare (200 MB / File)**
- **4shared (15 GB Gratis)**
- **Turbobit.net (100 GB / File)**
- **SendSpace.com (300 MB / File)**
- **HighTail (2 GB Gratis)**
- **ShareByLink**
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- **SendThisFile**
- **Dropcanvas**
- **GE.TT**
- **Snaggy**
- **Files2U**
- **Wikisend**
- **File Dropper**

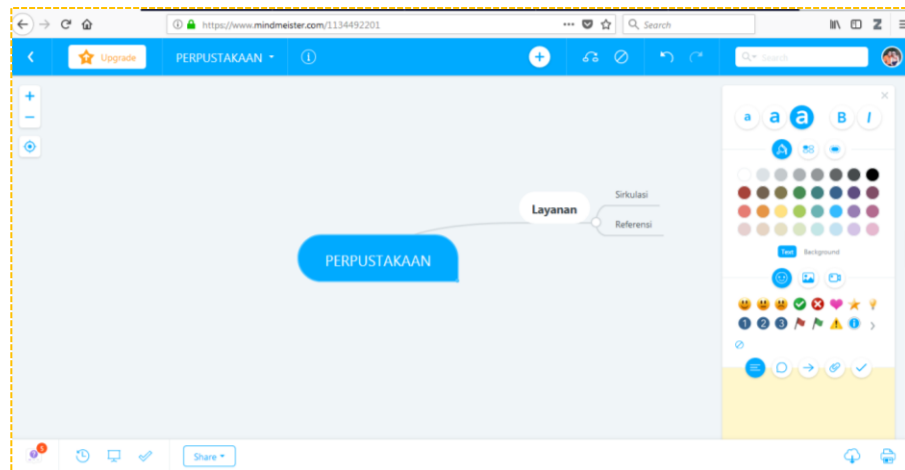
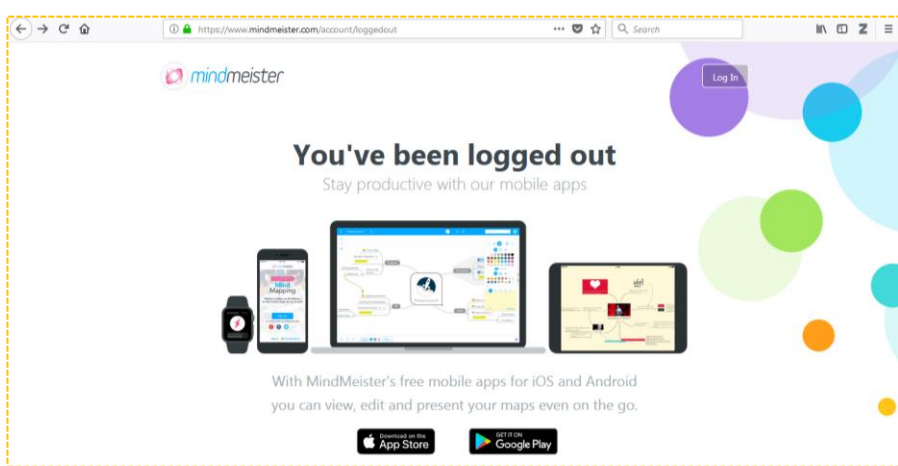


# Membuat Tutorial (User education) video dengan *camstudio*



# Membuat Mind Mapping

<https://www.mindmeister.com/>



Login dengan akun google atau facebook

# Alert & keep up to date



Deden Sumirat Hidayat, 2018



**SIMILARITY**

PlagScan



**SOFTWARE  
KEMIRIPAN**



# Why do researchers plagiarise?

---

Poor research skills

Poor time management

Poor knowledge or ability to write assignments and/or research papers

Problems of writing in a second language

Poor citation skills

Poor guidance

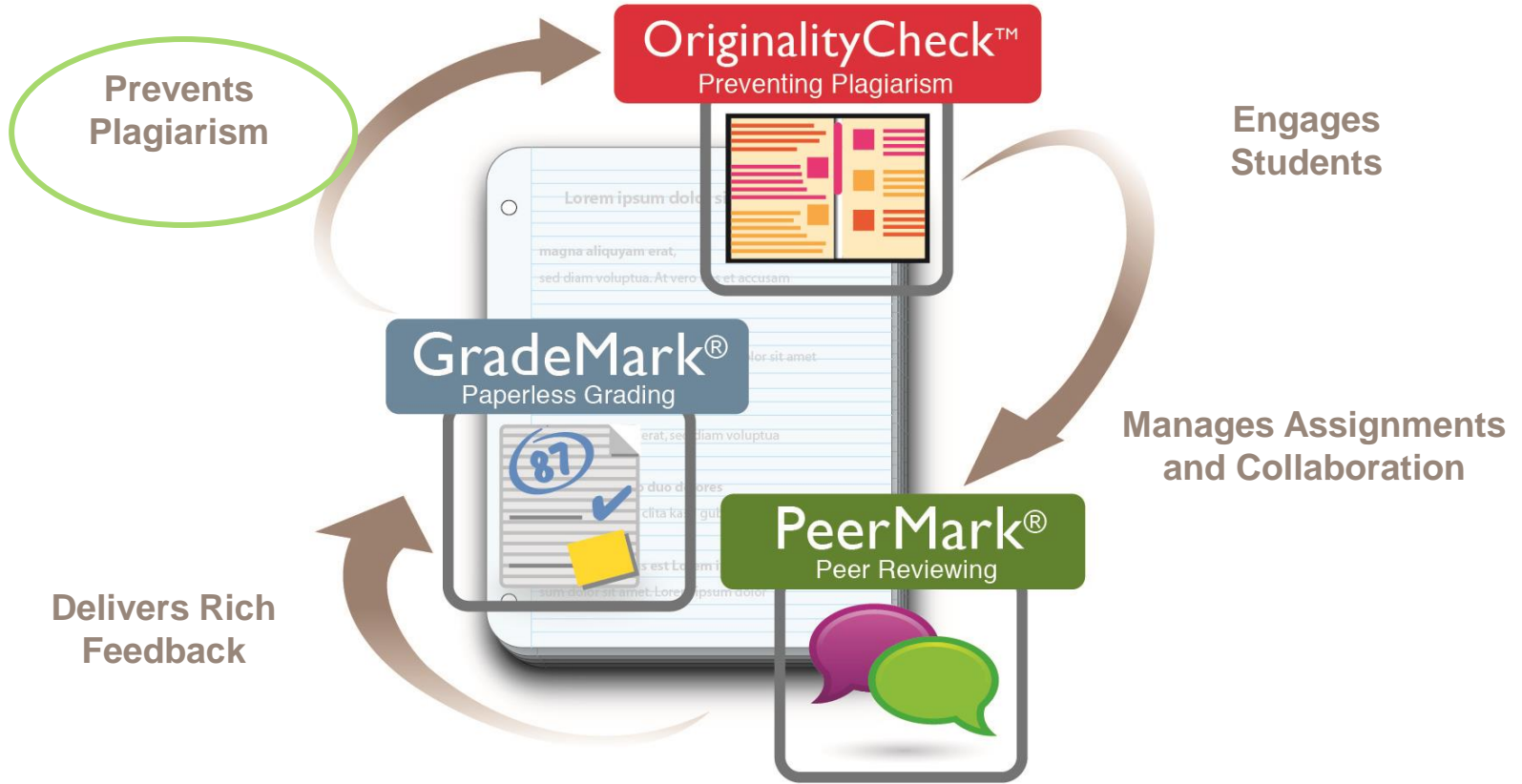
Poor knowledge of what constitutes plagiarism or academic integrity

Over-emphasis on promotions

---



Melibatkan Mahasiswa  
Mencegah Plagiarisme  
Mengelola Tugas





# Fiture Baru Turnitin



## Turnitin website

For users accessing Turnitin via Turnitin.com or TurnitinUK.com



## External Tool (LTI)

The external tool plugs into thousands of LMS across the world.



## iOS

Tutorials to help you access and use Turnitin from your iOS devices.



## D2L (Brightspace)

Guidance for our extended LTI integration with Brightspace.



## Sakai

Comprehensive guidance for using our LTI integration with Sakai.



## Schoolology

Comprehensive guidance for using our LTI integration with Schoolology.



## Blackboard

Help with Basic, Direct V2, and LTI Integrations into Turnitin.



## Moodle

Help with Moodle Direct V2 and LTI Integrations into Turnitin.



## Canvas

Using the Plegiarism Framework or the LTI external tool? Help is here!



## Microsoft Teams



## Other

Looking for guidance for a different integration? Try [here](#)

# Salah satu fitur Turnitin yang jarang digunakan

RAK

E dan PENGAL  
REAKTOR KO  
RFOLOGI DA

sh  
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114520007  
stor Teknik

ilah satu miner  
dalam larutan  
rtimbunnya kristal-kristal dari mineral sruvite.

Tolong di perbaiki

PENGAMBILAN KEMBALI ION  
FOR KOLOM VERTIKAL  
OGI DAN KINETIKA

VATI  
:0007

The screenshot shows the Turnitin Rubric tool interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Rubric' and 'No Rubric'. The main panel is titled '6th-8th Science Argument' and contains three sections: 'Claim', 'Evidence', and 'Reasoning'. Each section has a horizontal scale from 0 to 5. The 'Claim' section is currently set to 'Advanced'. Below these sections, there is a 'Scale title' field with the text: 'The essay introduces a precise, qualitative and/or quantitative claim based on the scientific topic or text(s), regarding the relationship between dependent and independent variables. The essay develops the claim and...'. At the bottom, there is a 'High Resolution' toggle set to 'On' and a zoom slider.

The screenshot shows the Turnitin Feedback Summary tool interface. At the top, there is a tab for 'Feedback Summary'. Below the tab, there are two main sections: 'Voice Comment' and 'Text Comment'. The 'Voice Comment' section shows a duration of '0:00 / 3:00' and includes a play button, a progress bar, a mute button, and a delete button. The 'Text Comment' section has a blue header and contains the text: 'There is no text comment for this paper. Click here to leave a text comment.' On the left side of the interface, there is a vertical toolbar with icons for 'Rubric', 'Checklist', 'Comment', 'Grid', '2' (a red button with the number 2), 'List', 'Filter', 'No Comment', 'Download', and 'Info'.

# TURNITIN

## Originality report

---

Highlights matched sentences and phrases

Provides links to the original source

Indicates overall percentage of the matched text material “similarity index”

Turnitin does not determine whether a paper has or has not been plagiarized






Color coding assists in interpretation

Academic judgment must be applied in interpreting the originality reports

---

## Interpreting results according to the originality report

---

0%	Blue image	
1-24%	Green image	
25-49%	Yellow image	
50-74%	Orange image	
75-100%	Red image	

---

# TURNITIN



- OriginalityCheck Searches Against:
  - 17+ Billions of Pages of Indexed Web Content
  - 90,000+ Periodicals, Journals and Books
  - 200+ Million Archived Student Papers Plus 200,000 New Papers/Day
- 1+ million Active Instructors
- 20+ Million Licensed Students
- 10,000+ Educational Institutions from 126 Countries

# Submitting Papers

- single file upload
- cut and paste
- multiple file upload
- zip file upload

## **File Types and Size**

- Microsoft Word® (DOC and DOCX)
- Corel WordPerfect®
- HTML
- Adobe PostScript®
- Plain text (TXT)
- Rich Text Format (RTF)
- Portable Document Format (PDF)
- OpenOffice (ODT)
- Hangul (HWP)

File size may not exceed 20 MB,  
zip file upload accepts up to 1000 files or 200MB

## Ten tips to avoid the plagiarism using the Turnitin tool

---

Teach the skills to understand the meaning of the sentence (s)

Write the sentence/s in your own words without disturbing the actual meaning.

Enables to acknowledge the original sources including idea, text, and diagrams.

Teach how to use quotation marks where needed

Keeps the sources in correct context

Educates the abilities of summarizing and paraphrasing

Educate skills of critical analysis and interpretation

Educate skills of referencing and citation

Properly acknowledge and cite the original reference

Monitor, detect, and respond to incidences of possible plagiarism

---

## **Menurut OWL Purdue: 6 langkah efektif dalam melakukan parafrase :**

1. Bacalah kembali teks sumber sampai kalian memahami benar isi teks tersebut
2. Singkirkan teks/naskah asli tersebut dan tulislah ulang gagasan dalam teks tadi dalam sebuah kertas.
3. Buatlah daftar beberapa kata dibawah parafrase kalian tadi untuk mengingatkan kalian kembali pada cara kalian memahami naskah asli tersebut. Di atas kartu catatan tadi, tuliskan kata kunci yang menunjukkan subjek atau tema parafrase kalian.
4. Bandingkan tulisan parafrase kalian tadi dengan naskah aslinya untuk mengecek apakah semua gagasan, terutama gagasan yang penting telah tercantum dalam hasil parafrase tersebut.
5. Gunakan tanda petik ganda untuk mengidentifikasi istilah-istilah khusus, terminologi, atau frase yang kalian pinjam dari naskah asli, dan yang kalian ambil sama persis dengan naskah asli.
6. Tuliskan sumber (termasuk halaman) pada kertas catatan kalian sehingga ini mempermudah kalian untuk menuliskan sumber pustaka atau referensi, bila kalian bermaksud mengambil parafrase tersebut



## KATA KUNCI TERHINDAR DARI UJI TURNITI

**J - C - H**

- **Jangan COPAS!**
- **Cantumkan SUMBER!**
- **Hindari pemakaian dokumen legal!**



# contoh



# CONTOH PARAFRASE

## **Contoh 1 Teknik Parafrase Untuk Program Turnitin:**

kalimat asli : Sebuah kejutan di bidang realita maya (virtual reality) terjadi pada tahun 1961 dengan kemunculan Sensoramanya Heilig.

Parafrase : Hasil karya Heilig yang dikenal dengan nama Sensorama membawa perubahan yang signifikan dalam sejarah realita maya (krisnawati, 2000, hlm 55).

## **Contoh 2 Teknik Parafrase Untuk Program Turnitin:**

kalimat asli : Komputer mampu membawa orang ke tempat-tempat yang belum pernah bisa mereka kunjungi sebelumnya, termasuk ke permukaan planet lain.

Parafrase : Melalui komputer, orang dapat pergi ke tempat yang belum pernah mereka kenal. (Krisnawati, 2000, hlm 57).

Sebagai pemula, parafrase diatas masih diijinkan. Namun jika kalian telah belajar dan memiliki keahlian melakukan parafrase, baik Booth maupun panduan dari OWL universitas Purdue menjelaskan bahwa parafrase yang sangat mirip dengan naskah aslinya masih dianggap sebagai melakukan plagiasi, sekalipun sumber aslinya dicantumkan disana. Ini merupakan hal yang sangat pelik dan memerlukan banyak latihan.

Sebagai contoh simaklah contoh 3 & 4 yang merupakan terjemahan dari contoh yang diberikan oleh Booth dan naskah panduan penulisan OWL Purdue.

# File.pdf tertolak Turnitin ?

The Impact of Informa...

Information and Knowledge Management  
ISSN 2224-5758 (Paper) ISSN 2224-896X (Online)  
Vol.5, No.11, 2015

[www.iiste.org](http://www.iiste.org)



## **The Impact of Information Technology on Modern Librarianship: A Reflective Study**

DR. ONUOHA, JUDE ADINDU  
DEPT. OF PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY,  
OWERRI.

OBIALOR, DORIS CHINYERE  
DIRECTORATE OF GENERAL STUDIES, FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, OWERRI

### **Abstract**

Libraries play a vital role in meeting the information needs of users. Therefore the University Libraries and

**CONTOH  
KASUS  
TURNITIN**

# Kalimat tidak terblok

1

## Gunakan Teknik Parafrase

Parafrase adalah istilah linguistik yang berarti pengungkapan kembali suatu konsep dengan cara lain dalam bahasa yang sama, namun tanpa mengubah maknanya. Parafrase memberikan kemungkinan kepada sang penulis untuk memberi penekanan yang agak berlainan dengan penulis asli. Istilah parafrase berasal dari bahasa Inggris paraphrase, dari bahasa Latin paraphrasis, dari bahasa Yunani paraphrasein yang berarti "cara ekspresi tambahan".

Parafrase merupakan salah satu cara meminjam gagasan/ide dari sebuah sumber tanpa menjadi plagiat. Menurut Kamus Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, parafrase adalah "cara mengekspresikan apa yang telah ditulis dan dikatakan oleh orang lain dengan menggunakan kata-kata yang berbeda agar membuatnya lebih mudah untuk dimengerti."

Dengan kata lain pengutipan yang dilakukan dalam parafrase merupakan kutipan yang menggunakan kata-kata sendiri untuk mengungkapkan ide yang sama. Selain membuat gagasan tersebut lebih mudah untuk dimengerti, parafrase dapat juga digunakan untuk menjaga koherensi dan keutuhan alur tulisan.

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# Kalimat tidak terblok

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# Kalimat tidak terblok

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# Kalimat tidak terblok

## 1 Gunakan Teknik Parafrase

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# TERIMA KASIH

