

Research Skills

Session 9: Writing a Paper

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<https://publons.com/researcher/1692944>
<http://scholar.google.com/citations>



All of my presentations are available online at:
https://figshare.com/authors/Nader_Ale_Ebrahim/100797

Abstract

Writing a paper helps you to disseminate your knowledge and experience, enhance your CV, gain additional employment opportunities, and increase your research visibility and impact. However, the prospect of writing the first paper often feels like a long way to achieve. In this workshop, Dr. Nader introduces some tools for writing a paper from his Research Tools Mind Map. The Research Tools enable researchers to follow the correct path in research and to ultimately produce high-quality research outputs with more accuracy and efficiency.

Keywords: Research tools, Research Visibility, Research Impact, Bibliometrics

**Do Research,
Don't Re-Search**

A word cloud featuring the names 'Research', 'Ale', 'Ebrahim', 'Nader', 'Tools', and 'Founder' in large, colorful fonts. Smaller words related to research and academia are scattered around them, including: ISSN, Citation, Year, Volume, Science, scholar, Date, ICT, Publication, h-index, Scopus, Author, impact, researchers, databases, Hadi, Article, Record, Number, study, Google, results, Journal, Title, Attachments, Original, Web, File, Abstract, Reference, Farhadi, H-index, citation, tools, URL, Keywords, Short Issue, Pages, citations, Education, nodes, Type, and Citations.

Research Tools Mind Map

Web of Science
SCOPUS
EndNote
OATD
& many more Research Tools



👉 **Virtual Teams will become as important as l**



(1) Searching the literature

dtSearch
SpringerExemplar
Qiqqa
Academic Phrasebank
& many more tools



Research Tools
By: Nader Ale Ebrahim



(2) Writing a paper

Journal Citation Reports
Journal Metrics
(4) Enh Manuscript matcher
Find the perfect journal for your article
& many more Research Tools



(3) Targeting suitable journals

401.9k views

Session *Topic*

1. Introduction
2. Selecting keywords
3. Finding Research Papers
4. Evaluate a paper quality
5. Managing Research
6. Read a paper
7. Indexing Desktop Research Tools
8. Avoid Scientific Misconduct
9. Writing a Paper
10. Improve paper quality
11. Target Suitable Journal
12. Improve your Research Visibility and Impact

Tasks for the first session

1. Structure & planning your research (Draw the literature map)

2. Read:

- https://www.dlsweb.rmit.edu.au/lisu/content/2_AssessmentTasks/assess_tuts/lit_review_LL/reading.html
- Cottrell, S. (2005). [*Critical thinking skills - Developing Effective Analysis and Argument*](#). Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Chapter 3 of “Creswell, J. W. (2012). [*Educational research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*](#) (4th ed.). Boston: Pearson Education, Inc”
- Chapter 3 of “Saunders, M., Lewis, P., & Thornhill, A. (2009). [*Research methods for business students*](#) (5th ed.). Edinburgh Gate, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE, England: Pearson Education Limited.”

Tasks for the second session

1. Create the log file for your search term/s
2. Identify the main keywords set for your research
3. Identify the alternative keywords set for your research
4. Evaluate the search terms
5. Looking for selected keywords sets on:
 - ✓ SCOPUS
 - ✓ Web of Science Core Collection
6. Write the methodology used for selecting the final keywords set

Tasks for the third session

1. Install a reference management software
2. Download selected papers (based on the final keywords set) into the reference management software

Tasks for the fourth session

1. Measure the downloaded papers/journal's quality
2. Rate the downloaded papers in your Desktop
Endnote library
3. Turn on Alert system in Scopus, WoS and other
databases based on the selected papers

Tasks for the fifth session

1. Create your own thesis/paper table of contents
2. Identify the main topics from your collected documents
3. Create your literature review/Thesis Mind Map
4. Plan your Thesis/Paper writing process

Task for the sixth session

1. Read [Keshav, S. \(2007\). How to read a paper. *ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review*, 37\(3\), 83-84.](#)

Tasks for the seventh session

1. Install Dtsearch and create a report based on the most frequent keywords
2. Use VOSviewer to create some visual figures for your manuscript
3. Create database on Dtsearch
4. Generate a Microsoft Word file from a search results of Dtsearch

Tasks for the eighth session

1. Explore “retraction watch” and “Retraction Watch Database” web site (<https://retractionwatch.com/> and <http://retractiondatabase.org>) and list 5 scientific misconduct in your area of research
2. Measure similarity rate of your manuscript

Outline

No.	Topic
1	Plan
2	Checklist
3	Article Template
4	Master Files
5	Speech to Text
6	Academic Phrase bank
7	

Nader's role:

How Many References Should I Include in a Literature Reviews Paper?

From all available papers in your field of study ≈ 2000 , include almost 200 papers:

- 1. Filler papers ≈ 150**
- 2. Shell papers ≈ 30**
- 3. Core papers ≈ 20**



Source: Ross' PhD Literature Review Mind Map

Thesis Plan

- **Write down the road-map of your thesis today**
 - What is the ideal thesis that *you would wish for*?
 - What results would it contain?
 - How would you evolve the story from start to finish?

Source: Priya Narasimhan, (2006), How To Write a Good (no, Great) PhD Dissertation

- Write each Chapter of the thesis deliverable items
- Write a checklist for each Chapter

[Example 1](#)

[Example 2 \(Thesis Checklist\)](#)

The Results Section

- Are the results clearly explained?
- Does the order of presentation of the results parallel the order of presentation of the methods?
- Are the results reasonable and expected, or are they unexpected?
- Are there results that are introduced that are not preceded by an appropriate discussion in the Methods section?

The Discussion Section

- Is the discussion concise? If not, how should it be shortened?
- If a hypothesis was proposed, do the authors state whether it was verified or falsified? Alternatively, if no hypothesis was proposed, do the authors state whether their research question was answered?
- Are the authors' conclusions justified by the results found in the study?
- If there are unexpected results, do the authors adequately account for them?
- Do the authors note limitations of the study? Are there additional limitations that should be noted?

- Do the figure legends provide a clear explanation that allows the figures and graphs to be understood without referring to the remainder of the manuscript?

Tables

- If there are tables, do they appropriately describe the results? Should one or more tables be added?

The References Section

- Does the reference list follow the format for the journal?
- Does the reference list contain errors?
- Have the authors appropriately represented the salient points in the articles in the reference list? Alternatively, have the authors misquoted the references?
- Are there important references that are not mentioned that should be noted?
- Are there more references than are necessary?

Summary Opinion

The reviewer should provide a short paragraph that

Source: <http://tech.snmjournals.org/content/34/2/92.full>

Provenzale, J. M., & Stanley, R. J. (2006). A Systematic Guide to Reviewing a Manuscript. *Journal of Nuclear Medicine Technology*, 34(2), 92-99.



Manuscript peer review: a helpful checklist for students and novice referees.

Abstract/Summary

- Is this a succinct, clear, and comprehensive summary of the main text of the paper?
- Is the content (data, conclusions, etc.) consistent with that presented in the main text?
- Are data or other key information presented here but not in the main text (or vice versa)?

Introduction

- Does the introduction succinctly state what is known and unknown about the topic?
- Are any important findings from previous studies omitted or misrepresented?

Comment: Unfortunately, either intentionally or by mistake, this occurs rather frequently and, thus, should be monitored carefully.

- Is the functional, biological, and/or clinical significance of the topic established?



The “Fast Article Writing” Methodology

Table 1. Fast Organizing: Article Checklist for an Original Research Article, Formatted for Many Science Journals

No.	Title	Text Pages	Date	Status/Comments
1	Title Page	1		
2	Abstract	1		
3	Keywords	6 words		
4	Introduction	2-3		
5	Materials and Methods	3 (total)		
	a) Study Area	1		
	b) Sampling	1		
	c) Laboratory Analysis and Statistics	1		
6	Results and Discussion	2-3		
7	Conclusions	1		
8	Acknowledgments	2-3 sent.		
9	References	20 ref.		
10	List of Figures	1		
	Figure 1	1		
	Figure 2	1		
	Figure 3	1		
	Table 1	1		
	Table 2	1		
	Table 3	1		

Comments:

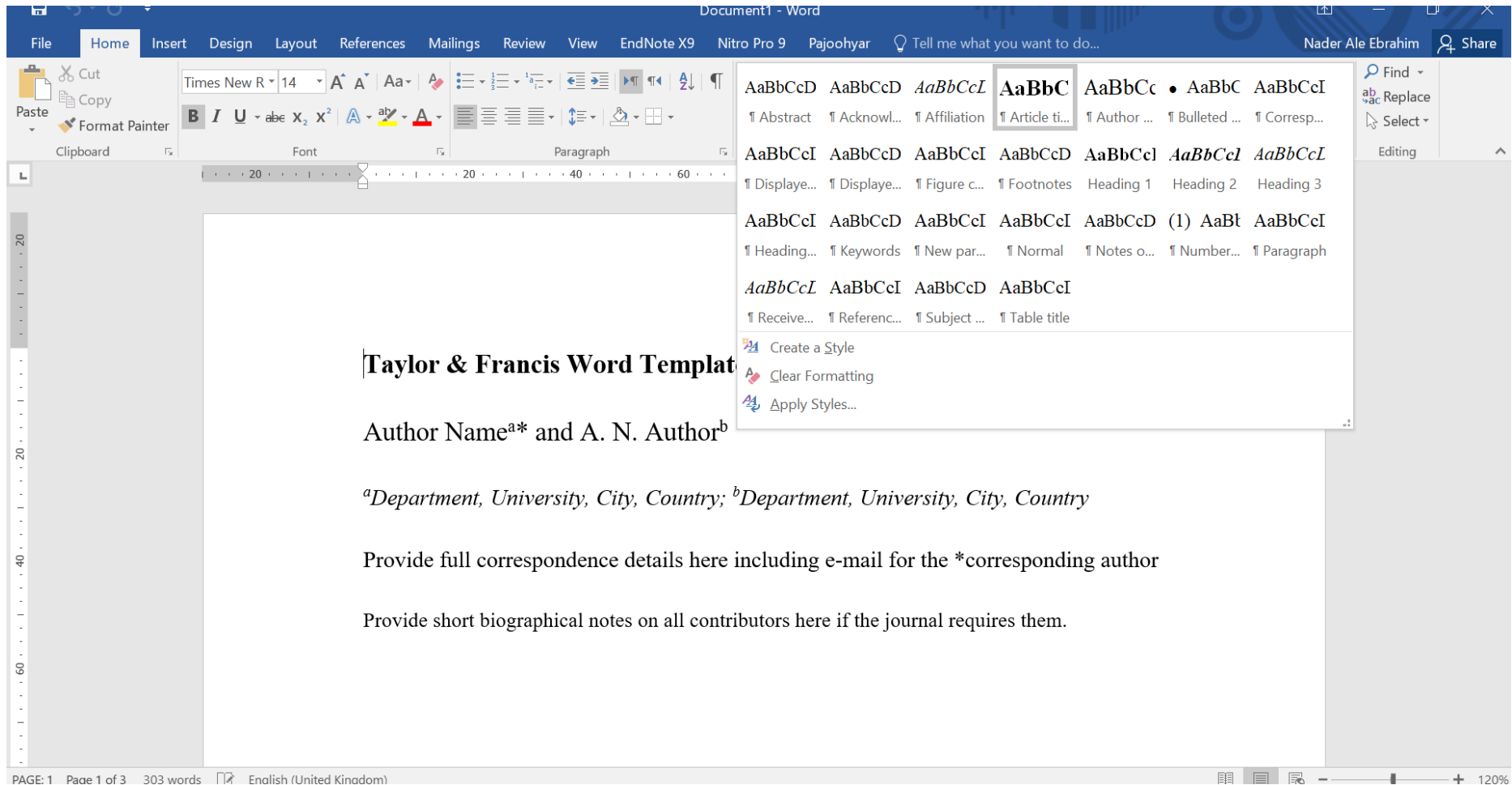
1. Text pages do not include figures and tables, which are attached separately at the end of the document.
2. Text should be double-spaced and lines numbered.



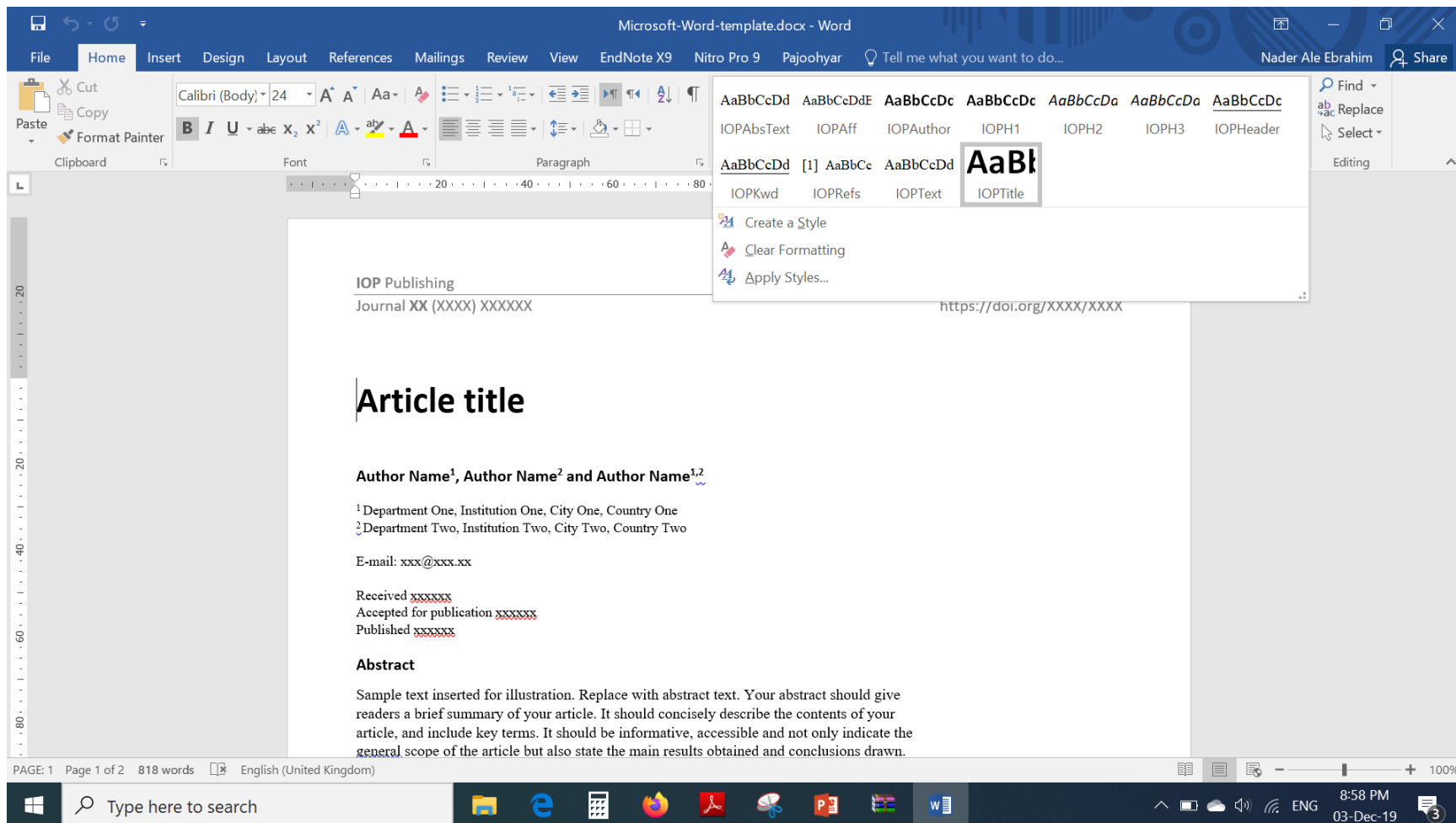
Source: Mikhailova, E.A. & Nilson, L.B. (2007). Developing Prolific Scholars: The “Fast Article Writing” Methodology. *Journal of Faculty Development*, 21 (2), 93 – 100.

Research Visibility and Impact Center-(RVnIC)

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Source: www.tandf.co.uk/journals/authors/template/TF_Template_Word_Windows_2016.zip



Source: <http://publishingsupport.iopscience.iop.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Microsoft-Word-template.docx>

LaTeX Templates

The screenshot displays the Overleaf LaTeX editor interface. The top navigation bar includes options like Menu, Review, Share, Submit, History, and Chat. The left sidebar shows the file explorer with 'main.tex' selected. The center pane shows the LaTeX source code for the title block, author information, and date. The right pane shows the rendered PDF output, which includes the title, authors, institutions, date, and a section titled '1 Section'.

Source Code (main.tex):

```

28 %-----
29
30 \title{Effective Methods for Capturing Cattle Rustlers} % The
   article title
31
32 \author{
33   \authorstyle{John Marston\textsuperscript{1,2,3} and
   Bonnie MacFarlane\textsuperscript{2,3}} % Authors
34   \newline\newline % Space before institutions
35   \textsuperscript{1}\institution{Universidad Nacional
   Autónoma de México, Mexico City, Mexico}\\ % Institution 1
36   \textsuperscript{2}\institution{University of Texas at
   Austin, Texas, United States of America}\\ % Institution 2
37   \textsuperscript{3}\institution{\texttt{LaTeXTemplates.com}}
   % Institution 3
38 }
39
40 % Example of a one line author/institution relationship
41 %\author{\newauthor{John Marston} \newinstitution{Universidad
   Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico City, Mexico}}
42
43 \date{\today} % Add a date here if you would like one to
   appear underneath the title block, use \today for the current
   date, leave empty for no date
44

```

Rendered PDF Output:

Effective Methods for Capturing Cattle Rustlers

John Marston^{1,2,3} and Bonnie MacFarlane^{2,3}

¹Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico City, Mexico
²University of Texas at Austin, Texas, United States of America
³LaTeXTemplates.com

December 3, 2019

1 Section

This sentence requires citation (Hawthorn, Weber, and Scholten, 2001). This sentence requires multiple citations to imply that it is better supported (Wieman and Hollberg, 1991; Arnold et al., 1998). Finally, when conducting an appeal to authority, it can be useful to cite a reference in-text, much like Hawthorn, Weber, and Scholten, 2001, do with a bit. Oh, and make sure

vel nulla hendrerit, ultrices justo ut, ultrices sapien. Duis ut arcu at nunc pellentesque consectetur. Vestibulum eget nisl porta, ultricies orci eget, efficitur tellus. Maecenas rhoncus purus vel mauris tincidunt, et euismod nibh viverra. Mauris ultrices tellus quis ante lobortis gravida. Duis vulputate viverra erat, eu sollicitudin dui. Proin a iaculis massa. Nam at turpis in sem malesuada rhoncus. Aenean tempor risus dui, et ultrices nulla rutrum ut. Nam commodo fermentum purus, eget mattis odio fringilla at. Etiam congue et ipsum sed feugiat. Morbi euismod ut purus et tempus. Etiam est ligula, aliquam eget porttitor ut, auctor in risus. Curabitur at urna id dui lobortis pellentesque.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

Donec nec nibh sagittis, finibus mauris quis, laoreet augue. Maecenas aliquam sem nunc, vel semper urna

Source: <https://www.overleaf.com/project>



zotero

WizFolio
Joy of Knowledge Discovery



<-->	Name	Score	Hits	Location	Date	Size	Index	
1	Handbook of New Product.pdf	100%	5,573	E:\UM\Thesis\Literature Review\Link 2009	2008/10/10	2,538,400	Link 2009	075068552
2	DBA Thesis.pdf	78%	3,020	E:\UM\Thesis\Literature Review\Link 2009	2009/02/03	2,662,734	Link 2009	Microsoft V
3	Virtual Workplaces.pdf	73%	6,390	E:\UM\Thesis\Literature Review\Link 2009	2009/04/09	7,070,659	Link 2009	Handbook c
4	Process implications.pdf	52%	918	E:\UM\Thesis\Literature Review\Link 2009	2009/02/03	186,624	Link 2009	doi:10.1016
5	Teaching and Learning With Virtual Teams_1591407087.pdf	50%	2,587	E:\UM\Thesis\Literature Review\Link 2009	2009/02/23	2,825,610	Link 2009	Teaching a
6	Nader-AJBAS 3(3)2653-2669-2009.pdf	48%	810	E:\UM\Thesis\Literature Review\Link 2009	2009/11/04	222,924	Link 2009	Nader-AJB

stances and offers related research propositions. The paper also discusses the role of the Internet in new product performance. Finally, the paper concludes with managerial and research implications.

1. New product development process and the role of the Internet

Past research has consistently shown that a high-quality new product development process is one of the most critical success factors in new product development [8,10–12]. As a result, it has offered numerous processes that firms can use when developing their new products. Cooper [13] defines a new product development process as a formal blueprint, roadmap, template or thought process for driving a new product project from the idea to market launch and beyond. The process involves predetermined set of stages and each stage consists of a set of prescribed, cross-functional and parallel activities. Each stage is preceded by a gate, controlling the flow of the process and providing a decision checkpoint in the process. Because of the stages and the

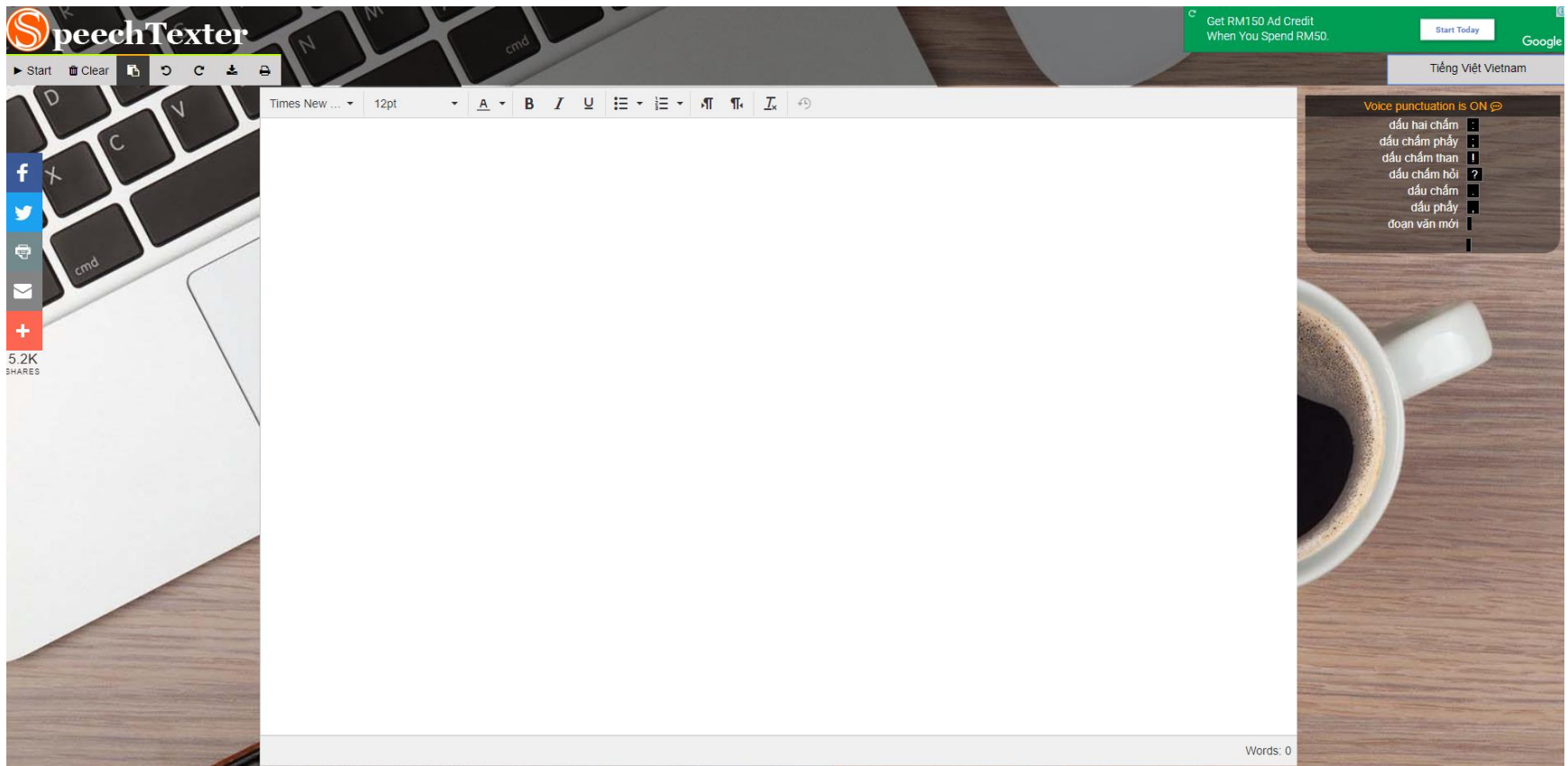
with the first and second-generation processes, the third-generation process emphasizes efficiency and effectiveness in the new product development process through four fundamental areas. First, it is fluid, which means that there are overlaps in stages for greater speed. Second, it involves fuzzy gates, reducing the rigidity of criteria used in the gates and allowing conditional or situational considerations of the activities. Third, it is more focused in terms of prioritizing projects. Finally, it is flexible, suggesting that each new product is unique and has its own unique development process [13].

There are also compelling issues that indicate that new product development process may not be uniform across firms and products. Takeuchi and Nanoka [14] argue that today's rapidly changing and competitive market conditions require firms to adopt a flexible and fast new product development process and that a holistic "rugby" style new product development might be needed to respond to the conditions. With this approach, new product teams move through all phases of the development together, passing the ball back and forth as they develop new products. Based on a case study, the authors concluded that it is possible to

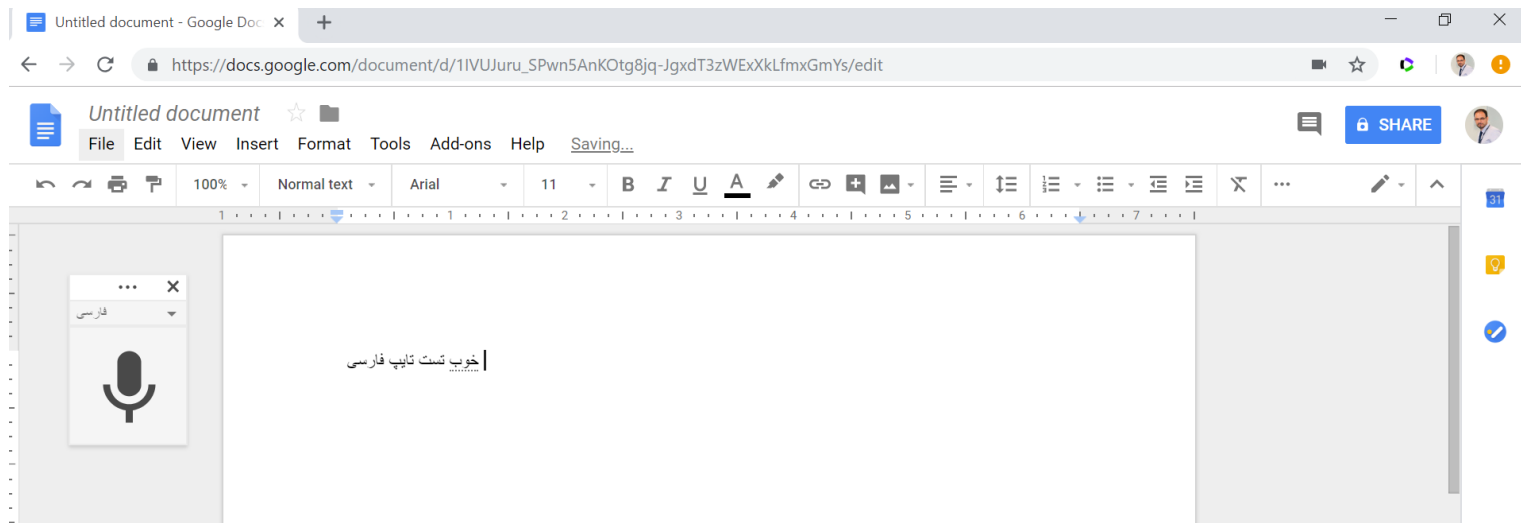
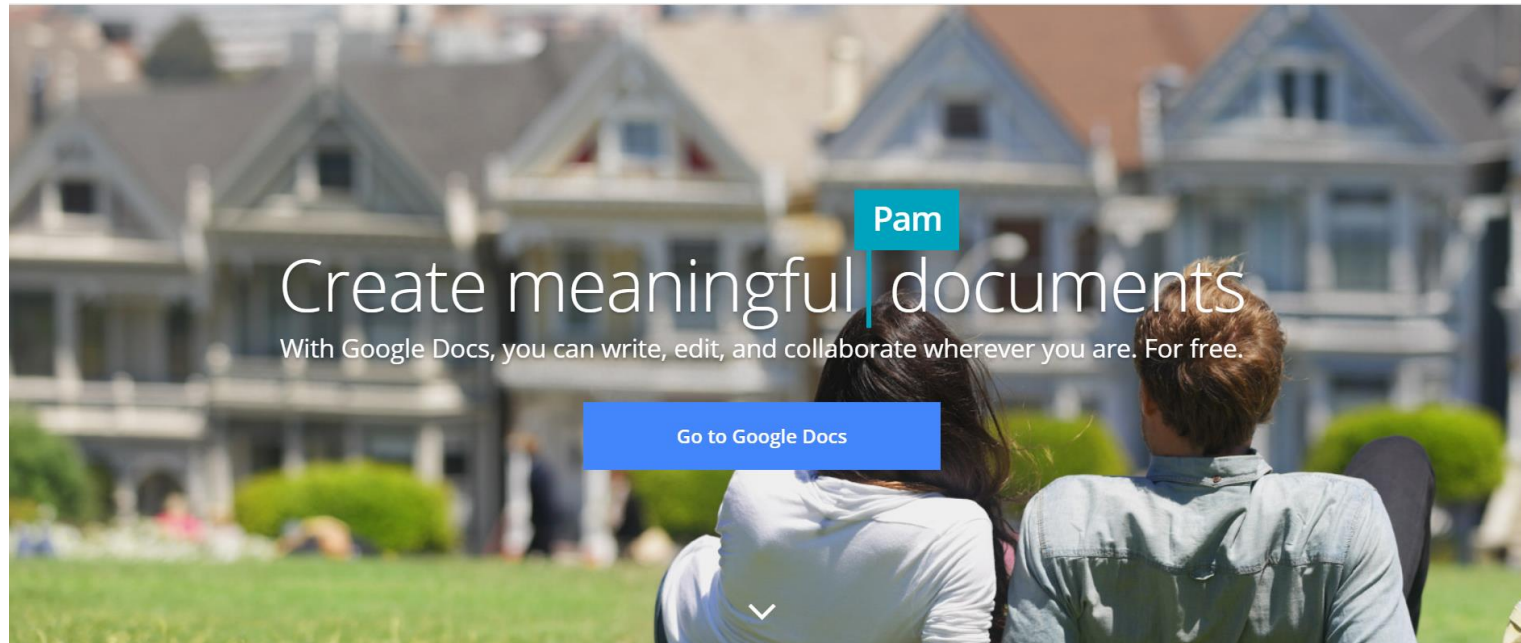
Master files



Speech to Text



Source: <https://www.speechtexter.com/>



General meanings or application of meanings

The term X refers to ...

The term X encompasses A), B), and C).

X can be defined as ... It encompasses ...

X can be loosely described as a correlation.

The term X has come to be used to refer to ...

The term X is generally understood to mean ...

The term X has been applied to situations where students ...

In the literature, the term tends to be used to refer to ...

The broad use of the term X is sometimes equated with ...

Whereas X refers to the operations of ..., Y refers to the ...

The term disease refers to a biological event characterised by ...

The term X is a relatively new name for a Y, commonly referred to...

In broad biological terms, X can be defined as any stimulus that is ...

Defined as XYZ, obesity is now considered a worldwide epidemic and is associated with ...

Source: <http://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk/>

Tasks for the ninth session

1. Create your own article template
2. Write an introductory paragraph



Thank you!

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[@aleebrahim](https://twitter.com/aleebrahim)



<https://publons.com/researcher/1692944>
<http://scholar.google.com/citations>



All of my presentations are available online at:
https://figshare.com/authors/Nader_Ale_Ebrahim/100797

My recent publication:

1. A. Ghanbari Baghestan, H. Khaniki, A. Kalantari, M. Akhtari-Zavare, E. Farahmand, E. Tamam, N. Ale Ebrahim, H. Sabani, and M. Danaee, (2019) ["A Crisis in "Open Access": Should Communication Scholarly Outputs Take 77 Years to Become Open Access?"](#), *SAGE Open*, vol. 9, no. 3, pp. 1-8,
2. Ale Ebrahim, S., Ashtari, A., Pedram, M. Z., & Ale Ebrahim, N. (2019). Publication Trends in Drug Delivery and Magnetic Nanoparticles. *Nanoscale Research Letters*, 14(59). doi: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s11671-019-2994-y>
3. Parnianifard, A., Azfanizam, A., Ariffin, M., Ismail, M., & Ale Ebrahim, N. (2019). Recent developments in metamodel based robust black-box simulation optimization: An overview. *Decision Science Letters*, 8(1), 17-44. doi:10.5267/j.dsl.2018.5.004. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3192794>
4. Elaish, M. M., Shuib, L., Ghani, N. A., Mujtaba, G., & Ale Ebrahim, N. (2019). A Bibliometric Analysis of M-Learning from Topic Inception to 2015. *International Journal of Mobile Learning and Organisation*, 13(1), 91-112. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJMLO.2019.096470>
5. Nordin, N., Samsudin, M.-A., Abdul-Khalid, S.-N., & Ale Ebrahim, N. (2019). Firms' sustainable practice research in developing countries: Mapping the cited literature by Bibliometric analysis approach. *International Journal of Sustainable Strategic Management*, 7(1/2). doi: <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJSSM.2019.099036>

My recent presentations:

1. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2019): Research Skills Session 8: Avoid Scientific Misconduct. figshare. Presentation. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.11300546.v1>
2. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2019): Research Skills Session 7: Indexing Research Tools. figshare. Presentation. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.10992596.v1>
3. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2019): Research Skills Session 6: Read a Paper. figshare. Presentation. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.10302095.v1>
4. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2019): Research Skills Session 5: Managing Research. figshare. Presentation. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.10257509.v1>
5. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2019): Research Skills Session 4: Evaluate a paper quality. figshare. Presentation. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.10032167.v1>

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2. Provenzale, J. M., & Stanley, R. J. (2006). A Systematic Guide to Reviewing a Manuscript. *Journal of Nuclear Medicine Technology*, 34(2), 92-99.
3. Seals, D. R., & Tanaka, H. (2000). Manuscript peer review: a helpful checklist for students and novice referees. *Advances in Physiology Education*, 23(1), S52-58.
4. Mikhailova, E.A. & Nilson, L.B. (2007). Developing Prolific Scholars: The “Fast Article Writing” Methodology. *Journal of Faculty Development*, **21** (2), 93 – 100.