

## An Outline of Altmetrics Tools for the Library Professionals

**Uma Rani Nagella**

Librarian  
Wipro Technologies  
Hyderabad

***Abstract** - Altmetrics are increasingly being used and discussed as an expansion of the tools available for measuring the scholarly impact of research in the knowledge environment. The NISO Alternative Assessment Metrics Project was begun in July 2013 with funding from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation to address several areas of limitations and gaps that hinder the broader adoption of altmetrics. Extensively studied the altmetrics literature and other communications and discussed in depth various stakeholders' perspectives and requirements for these new evaluation measures.*

**Keyword:** Altmetrics, Bibliometrics, Altmetrics Tools, Library Science Professionals

### Introduction

In today's contemporary technology of analytics, electronics, and scholarly competition, metrics are an vital section of the day-to-day lives and workflows of human beings throughout the higher schooling community. From researchers applying for federal can provide to college members preparing their tenure and advertising files, metrics have become an increasing number of visible phase of how academics and administrators are expected, if now not required, to speak about have an impact on and value. However, simply as what it capability to do research has changed significantly over the closing fifteen years with advances in records technology, so have the skills for what constitutes a beneficial impact metric begun to evolve and expand with adjustments in scholarly communication. Of these expansions, the most full-size is arguably the improvement of altmetrics, which constitutes a strictly twenty-first-century strategy to affect measurement that depends closely on the connection between scholarly recreation and the opportunities afforded by way of the Social Web.

### Defining Altmetrics

Altmetrics as a term was coined in September 2010 by Jason Priem, a doctoral student at UNC-Chapel Hill's School of Information and Library Science. A firm believer in the power of online scholarly tools to help researchers filter information and identify relevant sources, Priem was interested in identifying a set of metrics that could describe relationships between the social aspects of the web and the spread of scholarship online. With few terms available to encompass this diverse-yet-specific group of analytics, Priem decided to popularize one of his own making. The result, altmetrics, is a shortened version of the phrase alternative

metrics, presumably because it offered scholars an alternative to metrics derived from a purely print-based understanding of scholarly research and communication. Altmetrics goes beyond the lookup article to help show affect of different forms of scholarship, currently described via the National Science Foundation (NSF) as citable and available merchandise no longer constrained to publications, statistics sets, software, patents, and copyrights.

Traditional techniques of measuring a scholar's influence depend on citation counting and have been the popular by way of which research influence is measured. They are nonetheless important, inclusive of for promotion and tenure purposes, but they do no longer furnish the full picture. The information are gradual to accumulate and are frequently contained inside proprietary systems. They also fail to take into account the range of booklet mechanisms now on hand nor the types that scholarship takes past formal journal articles. As gray literature is increasingly or natively published on the web, this scholarly output is now greater with ease located and cited, making it a good candidate for inclusion in a scholar's body of work the usage of altmetric tools.

Altmetrics are used by means of engaged students as a kind of readers' advisory provider with the aid of presenting lookup guide and suggestions. Using the social media components of tools such as those described below, it is viable to follow other specialists in the field, be part of activity groups, and share each references and proper lookup output. In a sense, some of these nearly real-time interactions permit everybody to take part in the conversations that enhance knowledge. And since librarians have always been in the knowledge business, it is very important that we understand and find a role for ourselves in the conversation as well (Lankes 2011).

#### **Altmetric tools to track readership and influence:**

There are a number of equipment to tune a scholar's have an effect on and relevance beyond traditional citation metrics. As noted above, standard methods of size take a long time to accumulate, some of them are available solely by subscription resources, and they very frequently measure affect only on a particular scientific community. Perhaps a greater correct evaluation of impact is the quantity of readers of an article, the discussions surrounding the article and the different ideas, research or innovation the e-book sparks. Altmetrics can help by way of quantifying this relative importance. However, like common quotation metrics, altmetrics statistics is established upon accurate attribution of lookup products. Much of this data is contained within proprietary databases and different closed systems. A new initiative, the Open Researcher and Contributor ID (ORCID) project, aims to disambiguate authors by using assigning a unique identifier to each character author. This device is supported by way of many publishers and research universities and provides conversation tools between identifier systems such as Thomson Reuters' ResearcherID and Scopus' Author Identifier.

**Facebook:** Perhaps the fine known of all social media tools, Facebook is used by means of individuals, groups, businesses, and different agencies to connect and share facts of all kinds, including images and videos. Sometimes, Facebook is even used to share educational data like journal articles, video presentations, and blog posts. The quantity of times a URL has been shared or Liked can be counted and pronounced by way of outside equipment such as altmetrics harvesters, which we will talk about later in the chapter. These metrics can be used as an early indicator of hobby or attention concerning any scholarly contribution that can be traced to a URL.

**Twitter:** Twitter serves a purpose very similar to Facebook's in that it connects individuals, businesses, and different entities for the cause of sharing information. Twitter additionally looks to be used extra regularly for educational purposes, with people and corporations from publishers to character journals to editors, researchers, and other tutorial people and entities widely represented. As on Facebook, when a URL is Tweeted or Re-tweeted, the wide variety of Tweets can be counted, as properly as the whole reach of those Tweets—that is, the complete variety of Twitter customers that observe all and sundry who has Tweeted the URL, that means that they may additionally have study the Tweet or clicked on the URL.

**YouTube:** YouTube is a famous video-sharing website the place people and entities can create a YouTube account, permitting them to upload videos, subscribe to different individuals' video feeds, and remark on or Favorite a video. However, many movies are observed by way of users thru YouTube search, Google search, or the sharing of YouTube videos on social media websites and elsewhere. Metrics include the complete quantity of views for a video, along with the number of remarks and Favorites that a video has received. Videos can serve a range of educational purposes, from the videotape of a lecture to a video methodology demonstration, or as a supplement to published research. The number of views or subscribers can exhibit the relative activity in the movies or account. YouTube metrics are especially beneficial for things like convention presentations, an area of scholarship that is frequently missing in useful metrics.

**CiteULike:** allows users to store, organize and share scholarly papers (CiteULike: Frequently Asked Questions 2013). Participants can post articles of interest to their libraries and organize their lookup by way of tags. This tool is much less famous in most disciplines than Mendeley and the groups this writer checked incorporate many fewer individuals and papers than comparable Mendeley libraries. F1000 is a subscription-based advice provider for curated articles in biology and medicine.

**Google Scholar Citations:** is a provider that lets in authors to track their publications and have an impact on the usage of Google Scholar metrics. Once authors declare their profile and hyperlink up their professional personas, Google Scholar populates the individual's profile with quotation indices and metrics (Google 2012). This free device is extraordinarily useful, consumer friendly and well regarded. As with any citation evaluation tool, caution need to be exercised when comparing one tool to another.

**Mendeley:** is a free reference manager and social community that was currently acquired by Elsevier. Mendeley is described as “one of the world's largest crowd-sourced lookup catalogs” (Mendeley Ltd. 2012). Users create an account to store and annotate articles, be part of hobby groups to share references, and browse papers. Among the readership equipment on hand are “Popular” papers that suggests the range of readers as measured by using saves in a Mendeley library.

**Zotero:** is a robust and growing citation management and sharing resource. It is likely that in the near future it will begin incorporating more of the readership tools that Mendeley and F1000 offer. Zotero is a free, open source, and open access citation management tool. (Center for History and New Media).

**Altmetric.com:** “identifies, tracks, and collects article-level metrics on behalf of publishers” (Adie and Roe 2013). This platform is a paid business solution that collects data about an individual article and supplies this data to publishers.

**ImpactStory:** funded by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, aggregates data from research products including articles, datasets, blog posts, PowerPoint presentations and more (Priem and Piwowar 2013). A user creates a collection and adds articles and products from sources including ORCID, Google Scholar, or by inserting DOI's or PubMed IDs. Next, other products are collected including datasets, slides, and other items available via DOI or URL identifiers.

**Plum Analytics:** is commercial platform that is marketed to libraries. It collects data comparable to ImpactStory, but it is a closed source and data system, as is Altmetric.com. This system measures affect the use of five categories; usage, captures, mentions, social media, and citations (Bushman and Michalek 2013). This gadget seems each very ambitious and promising for institutional subscribers.

### Conclusion

As a complement to ordinary quotation metrics, altmetrics can supply a more speedy assessment and arguably a extra whole photo of an individual's scholarly influence. Altmetric equipment can assist illustrate the fee of scholarly output past publications. These measures can be used to facilitate know-how sharing and furnish proof of effectiveness. Tracking the relevance and magnitude of these lookup products requires know-how of the practices within a discipline and the foresight to predict what can also be necessary to song in the future. Altmetrics can help researchers with the aid of vetting, organizing and adding fee to statistics products retrieved, a method acquainted to data professionals.

### References:

1. CiteULike: Frequently Asked Questions.” 2013. Available at: <http://www.citeulike.org/faq/faq.adp>.
2. Google (2012). “Google Scholar Citations Help.” Available at: <http://scholar.google.com/intl/en/scholar/citations.html#overview>.
3. Jason Priem (@jasonpriem), message to Twitter, Feb 10, 2018, <https://twitter.com/jasonpriem/status/25844968813>.
4. Lankes, R. David (2011). *The Atlas of New Librarianship*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
5. Mendeley: Available at. <http://www.mendeley.com/>.
6. ORCID Inc. (2012). “ORCID.” Accessed Jan 9, 2018. <http://about.orcid.org/>.
7. Priem, Jason, and Heather A. Piwowar (2013). “ImpactStory: Tell the Full Story of Your
8. Research Impact.” Available at: <http://www.impactstory.org/>.
9. Priem, Jason, Paul Groth, and Dario Taraborelli (2012). “The Altmetrics Collection.” Edited by Christos A. Ouzounis. *PLoS ONE* 7: e48753. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0048753.

