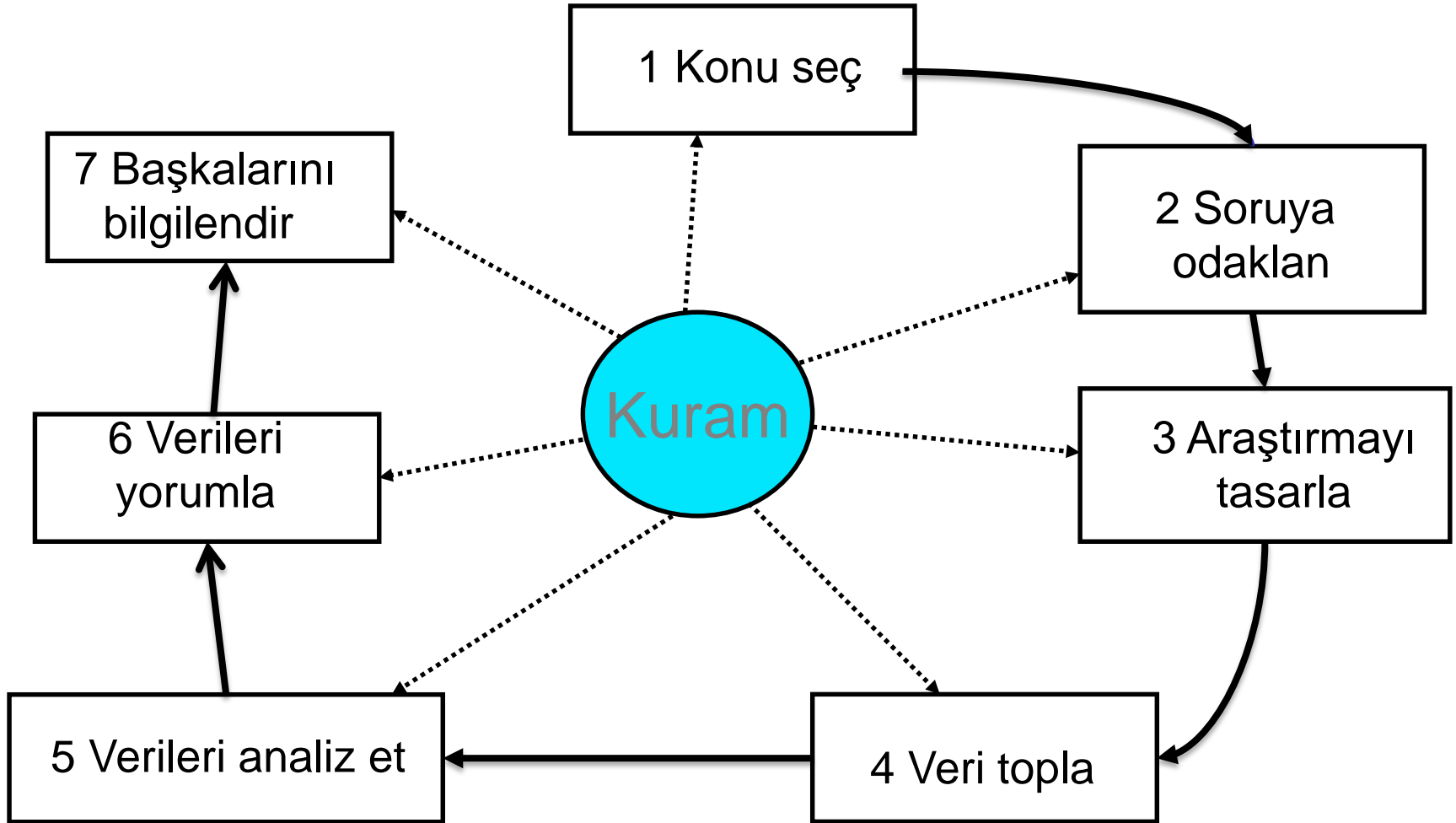


Akademik Ürünler

Umut Al

umutal@hacettepe.edu.tr

Araştırma Süreci



Akademik Ürünler

- ❑ Makaleler
- ❑ Kitaplar, kitap bölümleri
- ❑ Tezler
- ❑ Teknik raporlar
- ❑ Makale eleştirisi, kitap eleştirisi
- ❑ Bloglar
- ❑ Açık ders kaynakları
 - ❑ Ders tasarımı, ders notları, sesli-görüntülü ders kayıtları, testler

Amaç ve Hedef Kitle

- ❑ Yaymak!
- ❑ Akademik ürünlerin türleri belirleyici
- ❑ Ulusal / uluslararası
- ❑ Kapsam ve konu
- ❑ Yayımlandığı platform

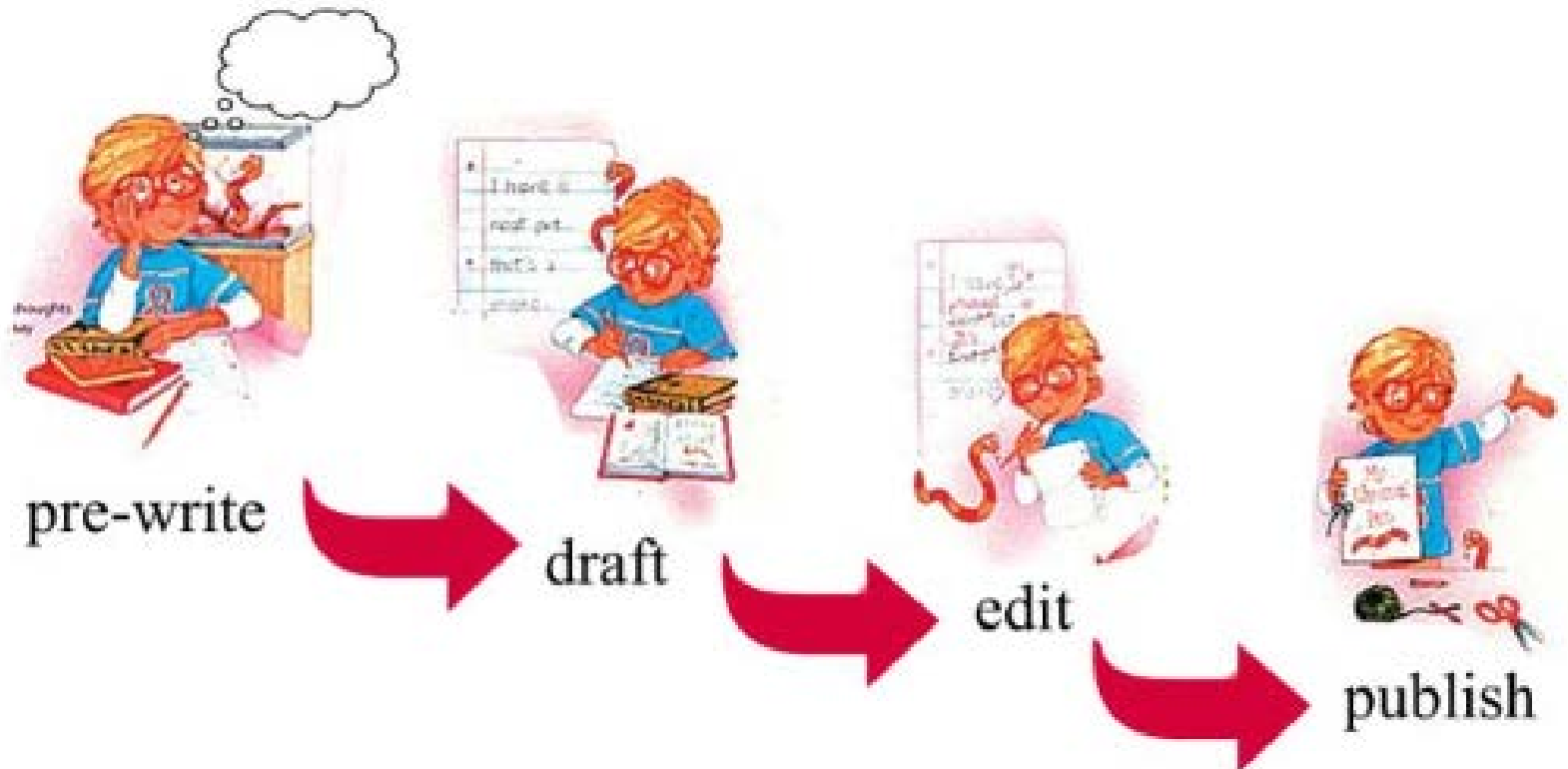
Akademik Ürünler (WoS Sınıflaması)

Article
Abstract of Published Item
Art Exhibit Review
Bibliography
Biographical-Item
Book
Book Chapter
Book Review
Chronology
Correction
Correction, Addition
Dance Performance Review
Database Review
Discussion
Editorial Material
Excerpt
Fiction, Creative Prose
Film Review

Hardware Review
Item About An Individual
Letter
Meeting Abstract
Meeting Summary
Music Performance Review
Music Score
Music Score Review
News Item
Note
Poetry
Proceedings Paper
Record Review
Reprint
Review
Script
Software Review
TV Review, Radio Review
TV Review, Radio Review, Video Review
Theater Review

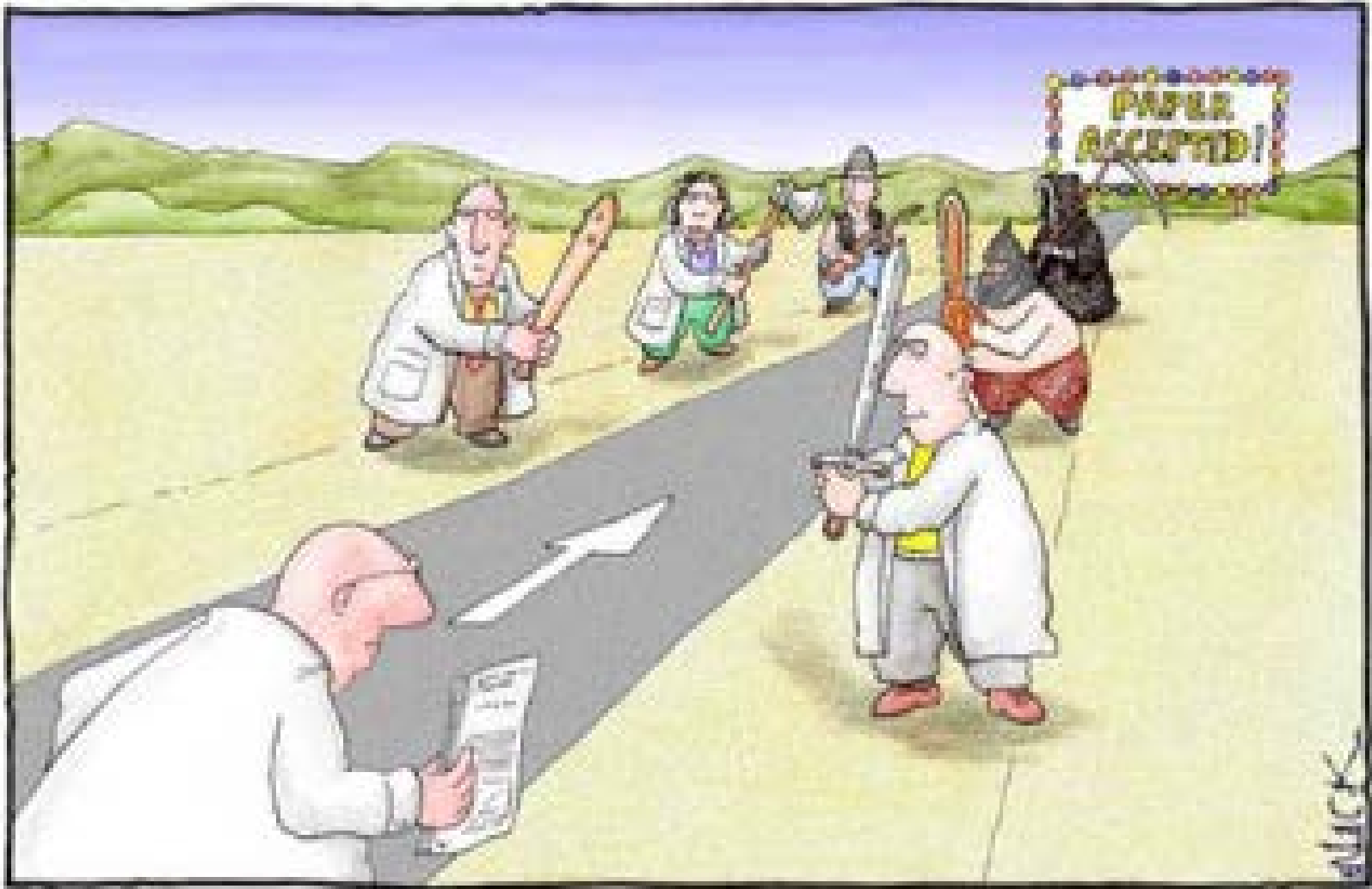
Yazma Süreci

writing process



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Herşey Güllük Gülistanlık mı?



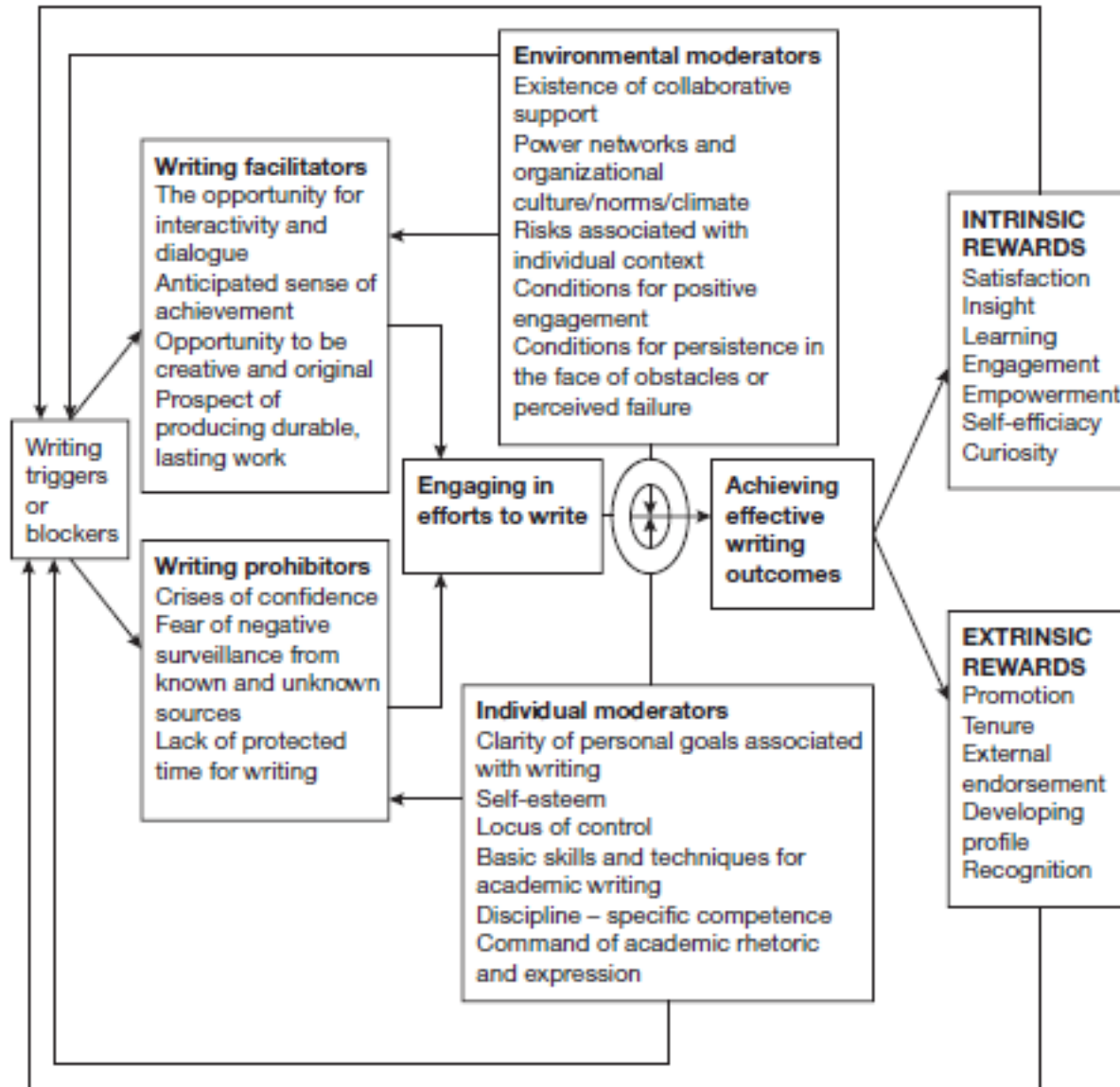
Kaynak: <http://www.pinterest.com/pin/75224256251093494/>

Akademik Ürünlerin Okunabilirliği

Table 1.1.2 Flesch scores and their interpretation

<i>Flesch RE score</i>	<i>Reading age</i>	<i>Difficulty level</i>	<i>Example for UK readers</i>
90–100	10–11 years	Very easy	Children's stories
80–89	11–12 years	Easy	Women's fiction
70–79	12–13 years	Fairly easy	Popular novels
60–69	14–15 years	Average	Tabloid newspapers
50–59	16–17 years	Fairly difficult	Introductory textbooks
30–49	18–20 years	Difficult	Students' essays
0–29	Graduate	Very difficult	Academic articles

Akademik Yazım - Sosyal Model



Kaynak: Hartley, 2008, s. 7

Akademik Paylaşım Ortamları

- ❑ Mutlaka yazı formatında mı olmalı?
- ❑ Bilimsel iletişim ortamları
 - ❑ Konferans
 - ❑ Sempozyum
 - ❑ Seminer
 - ❑ Çalıştay
 - ❑ Panel

İnsanların Kafası Karışık :(

I have attended several scientific meetings that were labeled in a different way (congress, conference, forum, workshop, etc.), but I really didn't see any difference in the way they were held.

What are the differences between these types of meetings: conference, congress, symposium, seminar, workshop, etc.?



HARYANA

Difference between conference, symposium and Seminar ?

Posted by [Gulshan Kumar Pahwa](#) on August 13, 2010 at 9:50 in [Discussion / News / Article](#)

[View Forum](#)

Can anyone tell when we can say any event a conference, seminar and symposium ?



UTTAR
PRADESH

Reply by [Mamta Mishra](#) on March 13, 2012 at 15:16

Conference-a large official meeting, usually lasting for a few days at which people with the same work or interests come together to discuss their views.

Seminar- a class at a university or college when a small group of students and a teacher discuss or study a particular topic.

Symposium- a meeting at which experts have discussions about a particular subject;a small conference

İnsanların Kafası Karışık :(

Difference Between Symposium and Conference

Jun 20th, 2012 | By admin

Conference Management

www.amiando.com/conferences

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Symposium vs Conference

Seminars, workshops, conferences, symposiums etc are events that are held mostly in academic environments. Many people remain confused between these nomenclatures and cannot tell a symposium from a conference considering their similarities and overlapping in the manner in which they are arranged and participated. However, there are differences pertaining to the number of delegates, topics covered, duration etc that will be discussed in this article.

Symposium

A symposium is a formal gathering in an academic setting where participants are experts in their fields. These experts present or deliver their opinions or viewpoints on a chosen topic of discussion. It would be correct to label a symposium as a small scale conference as the number of delegates is smaller. There are the usual discussions on the chosen topic after the experts have presented their speeches. The chief characteristic of a symposium is that it covers a single topic or subject and all the lectures given by experts are completed in a single day.

Symposium is a bit casual in nature, and there is not much pressure on the delegates to perform or present lectures in the best possible manner as is the case in other academic events. There are lunch breaks, tea, snacks etc to break the ice further.

Conference

Conference refers to a formal meeting where participants exchange their views on various topics. Conference can take place in different fields, and it need not be academic in nature all the time. Thus, we have parent teacher conferences, sport conferences, a trade conference, a conference of journalists, conference of doctors, a conference of research scholars, and so on. A conference is a meeting that has been prearranged and involves consultation and discussion on a number of topics by the delegates.

İnsanların Kafası Karışık :(

**5th International Symposium on
Information Management in a Changing World**
November 24-26, 2014, Antalya, Turkey

<http://imcw2014.bilgiyonetimi.net/>

10th International Conference on Knowledge Management
November 24-26, 2014, Antalya, Turkey

<http://ickm2014.bilgiyonetimi.net/>

TÜBİTAK Ne Söylüyor?

1) Desteklenen Bilimsel Etkinlik Türlerine İlişkin Tanımlar:

Üst düzeyde özgün bilimsel yeniliklerin ilk kez açıklandığı, katılımcıların karşılıklı olarak bilgi alışverişinde bulunduğu tartışmalı toplantılar (Kongre, kolokyum, sempozyum vb.)

a. Kongre:

Belirli bir bilim dalında ya da bilim dallarında yapılan özgün araştırmaların, araştırmayı yapan kişilerce öteki bilim insanlarına sunulması amacıyla yapılan tartışmalı toplantıdır.

b. Sempozyum:

Belirli bir konuyu aydınlatmak amacıyla, bilim insanı ve araştırmacıların bir araya geldikleri ve konuşmacıların konunun belirli bölümlerini sundukları tartışmalı toplantıdır.

c. Kolokyum:

Belirli bir konuyu aydınlatmak amacıyla, bilim insanı ve araştırmacıların bir araya gelerek, konunun bir bilim insanı veya ekip tarafından sunulması ve tartışılması şeklinde yapılan toplantıdır.

Alanlar Arası Farklılıklar

All Files

Article

Bibliography

Biographical Item

Book Review♠

Correction

Database Review

Editorial Material

Hardware Review

Letter

Meeting Abstract☀

News Item

Reprint

Review♦

Software Review

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Excerpt

Fiction Creative Prose

Film Review

Music Performance Review

Music Score

Music Score Review

Poetry

Record Review

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Theater Review

TV Review

Radio Review

Editorial

Editorial

Meta-Life

As a general rule, increased product functionality demands increased effort from users, in terms of initially high learning curves, attention to procedural detail, and ongoing maintenance. It's as true of driving a BMW 7-series sedan as using SAS business analytics software. Modernity routinely makes meta-level demands of us. Going paperless may improve workflow efficiencies from the perspective of both businesses and bureaucracies, but it places a burden on users who must familiarize themselves with software programs that require constant upgrading and procedures that demand compliance. Online engagement entails a continuous cycle of learning and relearning, a commitment of time, and (in many cases) capital outlay on the part of the user. Although seemingly trivial, the maintaining of passwords/pass-phrases for a host of applications and systems (from home banking to online retailing) has become a daily headache for many of us. On the other hand, failure to manage our personal information effectively can result in security breeches, identity theft, and loss of privacy. The path from seeming triviality to criticality is sometimes short.

Sophistication (often equated with enhanced functionality) brings with it a congeries of meta-level responsibilities. This epiphenomenal aspect of modernity is everywhere to be seen—in industry it's referred to as the cost of doing business. In academe we don't (yet) have a word for this trend: the *metatification* of scholarship. It is, however, powerfully illustrated in the discourse of Big Data. The axial role that metadata play in the harvesting, curation, and reuse of data cannot be overstated; without accompanying metadata, primary (and secondary) data are potentially worthless. In short, metadata matter greatly—something long known to catalogers. One of the biggest challenges facing the scientific community, broadly construed, will be figuring out how to fund the downstream management and exploitation of almost unimaginable amounts of research data. The metadata tail may not end up wagging the data dog, but it could get close.

What it means to be an author is changing. Whether in *Nature* or *JASIST*, more and more published articles are accompanied by supplementary materials hosted on publishers' platforms, in institutional repositories, or on individual scholars' websites. An entire meta-layer of scholarly output is growing up around the traditional journal literature, raising a plethora of issues relating to data accessibility, labeling, persistence, replication, and reuse. In addition, the

variety of postpublication activities (media management, real-time commentary, tweeting, monitoring of impact indicators, etc.) associated with knowledge creation and utilization is growing apace. That is to say, almost every significant publication event carries with it an increasingly burdensome meta-component which (to some extent) displaces cognitive effort and slows down the primary production process. Today, being published (at least in a reasonably high-profile venue) is just the first step in a suite of more or less carefully orchestrated moves, from the timing of press releases about the results of one's study and fielding media inquiries to dealing with the flood of online comments, queries, and criticisms that follow the work's release into the public domain, not to mention promoting the research assiduously via social (and other) media.

The screen shot in Figure 1 (left-hand side) shows Altmetric data on a recent *Nature* paper (Larivière, Ni, Gingras, Cronin & Sugimoto, 2013). The various counts give an indication of the article's rate of diffusion and its short-term impact (22 days after publication). At the time of writing, this particular paper had been mentioned by, for instance, 649 tweeters and 10 science blogs. Based on its overall Altmetric¹ score of 708, it was purportedly "in the top 5% of all articles ranked by attention." What that translates to in terms of its (enduring) scientific worth is, of course, an open-ended question. Several decades ago, the Nobel laureate Herbert Simon came up with idea of an economy of attention (Simon, 1971); today, Altmetric aims to quantify the relative share of online attention received by published papers. The after-life of a peer-reviewed paper is now much more transparent than before, thanks to the availability of metadata from platforms such as Mendeley, F1000, Twitter, Facebook, etc.—the online journal PLoS One, with its in-built article-level metrics, is a perfect illustration of this value-adding trend.

It may well be that good scientific work always rises to the top and is ultimately recognized for what it is, but our growing fascination with new genres of scholarly metadata—alternative metrics—means that nothing will be left to chance. For good or ill, bootstrapping goodness is the new norm, performativity the name of the authorial game. But the question is: to what end? It seems clear that the kinds of meta-publication activities—"basically second-order considerations" (Cronin, 2013, p. 10)—I am talking about here will consume an increasing proportion of authors' productive time and result in some degree of goal displacement. Although alternative indicators of the kind shown in Figure 1 undoubtedly provide us with a richer impression

¹<http://www.altmetric.com/>

Editörden / Editorial

Büyük Veri ya da İçgörü

Big Data or Insight

Meaning of the Big data and reflections to all organizations in the near future are summarized with a focus on insight model in the editorial.

Değerli okurlarımız,

İçinde bulunduğumuz yılın son sayısını beğeni ve eleştirilerinize sunarken gündemimize girmeye başlayan "büyük veri" (big data)¹ kavramını hakkında kısa bir paylaşımında bulunmak arzusundayız.

Mal ve hizmet üreten kurum ve kuruluşlar iş ve işlemlerini yaparken kendi özgül ağırlıklarından doğan birikimlerini daha verimli hale getirmek için iş mekanizmalarında kullanmadıkları verileri ve bu verilerin hacmini dükkate almaya başladılar. Kurumların karar alma mekanizmaları ağırlıklı olarak kendi bilgi ve birikimlerinden oluşan verinin kullanımına dayanmaktayken bu verinin dışında kalan, çok fazla kullanılmayan ve yapısal olmayan büyük miktarda verinin önemi ortaya çıkmaya başladı. Özellikle günlükler (blog) başta olmak üzere sosyal medyada paylaşılan veriler, arama motorlarından taranarak derlenen veriler, elektronik posta aracılığıyla paylaşılan bilgiler ve benzeri paylaşımın ortaya çıkardığı, kartopu etkisi yaratarak çoğalan verinin de "bilgi" olarak algılanmasının önemi tartışılmaya başlandı.

Bu doğrultuda artışı devam eden ancak yapısal veri olarak dükkate alınmayan bu verinin analiz edilerek yapısal veri birikimi gibi değerlendirilmesi gündeme geldi. Söz konusu verinin Kurum ve Kuruluşlardaki örtük bilginin açık bilgi ile birleştirilmesiyle elde edilen yapısal bilgiyi daha da güçlendirecek bir içerik ve zenginliğe erişimi beklenilebilir. Böyle bir uygulamanın sonucu ise kurum ve kuruluşların alacakları stratejik kararların hedef kitleyi kapsama ve etkileme alanını genişletebileceği olasılığına da beraberinde getirecektir.

Geleceği okuyarak tasarlamak adına yenilik, rekabet ve üretkenliğe odaklı yaklaşımlar gerektiren bu değişimin yönetiminde Kurum ve Kuruluşların stratejilerinde öncelikli olarak yer alan "öngörü" modelinin yanı sıra "içgörü" ye de bir model olarak odaklanmanın gerekli olduğu düşüncesindeyiz.

Literatürde Büyük veri (Big data) olarak kendine yer bulan İçgörü Modeli'nin Kurum ve Kuruluşların bilgiye dayalı iletişim kanallarını sürekli açık tutmalarıyla bilgi yönetim yapılarını düzenli bir şekilde dönüştürmesi beklenmektedir. Bu bağlamda;

- Bilgi yığını halindeki yapısal olmayan verinin düzenlenerek bilgi birikimine dahil edilmesi,
- Böylece bütün verilerin değerlendirilmeye tabi tutulması,

¹Konu hakkında literatürde ayrıntılı kaynak bulunmakta olup, seçilmiş iki kaynak paylaşılmaktadır.

Big data. Lessons from the Leaders. (2012). London: EIU.

Manyika, J. vd. (2011). Big data: The next frontier for innovation and competition. McKinsey Global Institute.

Book Review

Social Media Mining and Social Network Analysis: Emerging Research

Downloads: The fulltext of this document has been downloaded 23 times since 2013

Article citation: Andreas Holzinger, (2014) "Social Media Mining and Social Network Analysis: Emerging Research", Online Information Review, Vol. 38 Iss: 1, pp. 157 - 158

The Reviewers

Andreas Holzinger, Graz University of Technology

RR 2014/4

Review Subject: Social Media Mining and Social Network Analysis: Emerging Research Edited by Guandong Xu and Lin Li

Publisher Name: IGI Global/Information Science Reference

Place of Publication: Hershey, PA

Publication Year: 2013

ISBN: 9781466628069

Price: US\$135.00 hard cover

Article type: Review

Pages: 254 pp.

Keywords:

Emerald Journal: Online Information Review

Volume: 38

Number: 1

Year: 2014

pp. 157-158

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ISSN: 1468-4527

Social media mining and social network analysis is a hot research area, and the 14 chapters of this book provide a good interdisciplinary overview of the field. As sentiment analysis and opinion mining are key topics in this field, the book starts with a chapter on extracting sentiment patterns from syntactic graphs, where the authors propose a novel method for representing a text, based on graphs, extracted from sentence linguistic parse trees. Following this chapter, the next focuses on mobile context data mining, as smartphones and touch tablets are becoming increasingly popular; and the authors illustrate two context mining methods which process multiple types of context data (e.g. location, accelerometer, etc.).

Chapters 3 to 7 cover topics around user-generated content. Thus Chapter 3 reports on techniques and applications of tag clustering. Chapter 4 focuses on social interaction based on two case studies of popular news topics. Chapter 5 presents a systematic survey of non-Bayesian- and Bayesian-based approaches to the web community-discovering problem, while Chapter 6 discusses a tree-based mining approach to discover important friend groups in a social network. Chapter 7 presents a novel news document summarisation system (NeDocS), which focuses on generating succinct, non-redundant summaries by means of data mining and knowledge discovery processes driven by messages posted on social networks.

In Chapter 8 the authors introduce a framework for a real-scale task-oriented menu system for mobile service navigation. Chapters 9 to 11 concentrate on aspects of extracting information from web-based data, including social tagging systems, global community extraction and local community detection. Chapter 12 focuses, as does Chapter 2, on the power of smart phones in supporting social interaction, using the example of a university campus environment. Chapter 13 deals with aspects of detecting similarities between short micro-blogs: the authors utilise three approaches (term-based, WordNet-based semantic and topic-based). Finally, Chapter 14 focuses on the proper relationship among users, resources and tags within social annotation-based recommendation researches.

Some chapters contain an explanation of key terms and definitions. The book is of excellent quality and overall is well written. It can be recommended as a good introduction for a broad audience to gain insight into some challenging topics in social computing.

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Book Review

Kitap Tanıtımı / Book Review

**Akıl ve Yürek:
Bir Cumhuriyet Kadını, Jale Baysal'ın Tanıklığı**

**Bearing Witness: Jale Baysal, a Woman of the Republic:
An Interview of Heart and Mind**

Hasan S. KESEROĞLU (Söyleşi)

Sönmez ÇELİK (Editör)

Gözd.Geç. 2. Bs./Revised 2nd ed., İstanbul: Hiperlink, 2010, xiii, 218 s.

ISBN: 9789944157087

Hasan S. Keseroğlu compiled this book in the honor of Prof. Dr. Jale Baysal before she died on August 11, 2009. The book is in the form of an interview and reflects her experiences and contributions to Turkish library science as well as to Istanbul University's Faculty of Letters, Department of Library Science, and the Faculty Library.

Correction



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CORRECTION

Targeted versus Universal Decolonization to Prevent ICU Infection

February 27, 2014 | N Engl J Med 2014; 370:886

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CORRECTION

Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease with a Mediterranean Diet

February 27, 2014 | N Engl J Med 2014; 370:886

Free Full Text

CORRECTION

Early-Childhood Membranous Nephropathy Due to Cationic Bovine Serum Albumin

February 27, 2014 | N Engl J Med 2014; 370:886

Free Full Text

CORRECTION **ONLINE FIRST**

Natural Disasters, Armed Conflict, and Public Health

February 21, 2014 | 10.1056/NEJMp140008

Free Full Text

CORRECTION

Regulatory T-Cell Responses to Low-Dose Interleukin-2 in HCV-Induced Vasculitis

February 20, 2014 | N Engl J Med 2014; 370:786

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Proceedings

E-Bilim ve Bilgi Yönetimi

3. Uluslararası Değişen Dünyada Bilgi Yönetimi Sempozyumu,
19-21 Eylül 2012, Ankara, Türkiye

Bildiriler

E-Science and Information Management

3rd International Symposium on Information Management in a Changing World,
September 19-21, 2012, Ankara, Turkey

Proceedings

Yayına hazırlayanlar / Editors:

Serap Kurbanoğlu, Umut Al, Phyllis Lepon Erdoğan, Yaşar Tonta, Nazan Özenç Uçak

Hacettepe Üniversitesi
Bilgi ve Belge Yönetimi Bölümü
Ankara, 2012

Database Review



Dr. Samuel and Marian Hodesson

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Database Review: PubMed

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EXAMPLE #1: KEYWORD SEARCH



Software Review

Software Review

Essam Mahmoud, Editor

American Graduate School of International Management (Thunderbird)

With the rapid increase in the number of programs available, and with the ongoing and continuous development of new software, researchers, marketers, educators, and managers face the growing problem of selecting proper software. The choice of a marketing computer package is becoming more and more difficult as the number of choices increases. These reviews are intended to help individuals select the most appropriate package for a specific application by allowing them to reduce the number of packages to be evaluated. Reviews are to be practically based rather than an abstract assessment of the manual as a descriptive document. Publication of a review should not in any way be seen as an endorsement of a package by the Academy of Marketing Science or this journal.

PC:SOLVE. A New Software Tool for Marketing Analysis

Reviewed by
Christopher M. Miller
Rice University

Shelby H. McIntyre
Santa Clara University

In recent years, spreadsheet applications, statistical packages, and database management software have all increased in power and applicability to marketing analysis. However, these packages have become more complex for new users and at the same time may not have all of the flexibility needed by more advanced users. These drawbacks to current software are due to the inherent limitations of a particular approach. For example, spreadsheets become difficult to follow for advanced models because of the required use of "cell" names and "cell referencing" within the model instead of variable names. Rarely has software been developed that successfully introduces a new approach for the analysis of marketing problems. However, we feel that PC:SOLVE is an exception worthy of consideration.

PC:SOLVE addresses the analysis of problems by a scratchpad approach that combines the power of statistical software, spreadsheets, and database management while also supporting stand-alone application development. The program is appropriate both within the classroom as a teaching tool and for faculty research at higher levels of complexity.

PC:SOLVE is a continuation of Pacific Crest Software's earlier problem solving software, POINT FIVE. We review version 1.0 which was released in August of 1990.

THE APPROACH USED IN PC:SOLVE

PC:SOLVE contains three "modes" for data analysis, a scratchpad with output, data editor, and graphics. The scratchpad with output and data editor can be viewed simultaneously, but the graphics mode can only be viewed by itself.

In the scratchpad mode, the screen is split across the middle and provides a "scratchpad" in the lower half and an output area in the upper half (See Figure 1). By analogy, it might be thought of as a calculator with a paper tape coming out the top. Thus, typing $2 + 2$ into the "scratchpad" results in 4 scrolling up in the output window.

The "scratchpad" has many of the characteristics of a word processor. Calculations can be re-executed by moving the cursor to the appropriate line, blocks of commands can be moved, rearranged, transferred, or deleted as in a text editor, including such features as "find and replace." This flexibility creates an environment where mistakes in the analysis are easily detected and corrected. Thus the environment encourages the user to experiment with novel approaches to analysis.

A data editor is invoked using the F2 key. The data editor is visually and functionally similar to a spreadsheet and allows for easy data entry and manipulation. One of the features of PC:SOLVE is that numbers in the data editor can

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Başvuru e-imza ve mobil imza ile

MARKA

Araştırma
Dosya Takibi
Başvuru e-imza ve mobil imza ile

ENDÜSTRİYEL TASARIM

Araştırma
Dosya Takibi
Başvuru e-imza ve mobil imza ile

ENDÜSTRİYEL TASARIM

"Akın Estetikde Buluşmasıdır"

HABERLER

TÜM HABERLER >>

Patent ve Marka Vekilleri İstişare Toplantısı TPE'de Yapıldı **Yeni** (28.02.2014)
Sinai mülkiyet alanında son dönemde yaşanan gelişmeleri değerlendirmek, patent ve marka vekilleri ile karşılıklı görüş alışverişinde bulunmak amacıyla düzenlenen toplantının açılışı, TPE Başkanı Prof. Dr. Habip ASAN... >>

TPE - MÜSİAD İşbirliği Protokolü **Yeni** (27.02.2014)
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YOİKK Fikri, Sinai Mülkiyet Hakları ve ARGE Teknik Komitesi Toplantısı TPE'de Gerçekleştirildi (21.02.2014)
Yatırım Ortamını İyileştirme Koordinasyon Kurulu (YOİKK), Fikri, Sinai Mülkiyet Hakları ve ARGE Teknik Komite Toplantısı, 21 Şubat 2014 Tarihinde Türk Patent Enstitüsünde... >>

DUYURULAR

TÜM DUYURULAR >>

TPE Patent Uzman Yardımcılığı Giriş Sınavı Duyurusu ve Başvuruların Alınması **Yeni** (26.02.2014)

Patent ve Marka Vekilleri Sınavı Hakkında... **Yeni** (25.02.2014)

Online İşlemlere İlişkin Duyuru - Başvuru Sahiplerinin Dikkatine **Yeni** (13.02.2014)

'Göçmen İğne Oyası' Coğrafi İşaret Başvurusu İlanı Resmi Gazete Yayınlandı (13.02.2014)

KEP (Kayıtlı Elektronik Posta) Hakkında... (13.02.2014)

KEP (Kayıtlı Elektronik Posta) Uygulaması Hayata Geçiyor (05.02.2014)

Sıkça Sorulan Sorular

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1- Çevrimiçi Marka Başvuru nasıl yapılır?
2- Çevrimiçi Patent Başvuru nasıl yapılır?
3- Çevrimiçi Tasarım Başvuru nasıl yapılır?
Online Banka Ödeme Doğrulama
Çevrimiçi Başvurular için gerekli bilgiler

Diğer Hizmetler

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Hezarfen
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Patent Vadisi
Teknoloji ve Tasarım Dersi
Çevrim İçi Evrak Sistemi
Plan/Program/Raporlar
Hizmet Envanteri
Hizmet Standartları Tablosu
Elektronik İmzalı Evrak Sorgulama

E-Bülten Üyelik

TPE-Aylık Haber Bültenine Üye Olmak için Tıklayınız.

Bilimsel Bir Makale Nasıl Okunur?

Makale Düzeni

- ❑ Başlık
- ❑ Öz/özet
- ❑ Giriş
- ❑ İlgili literatür
- ❑ Yöntem
- ❑ Bulgular ve tartışma
- ❑ Sonuç ve öneriler
- ❑ Teşekkür
- ❑ Kaynakça

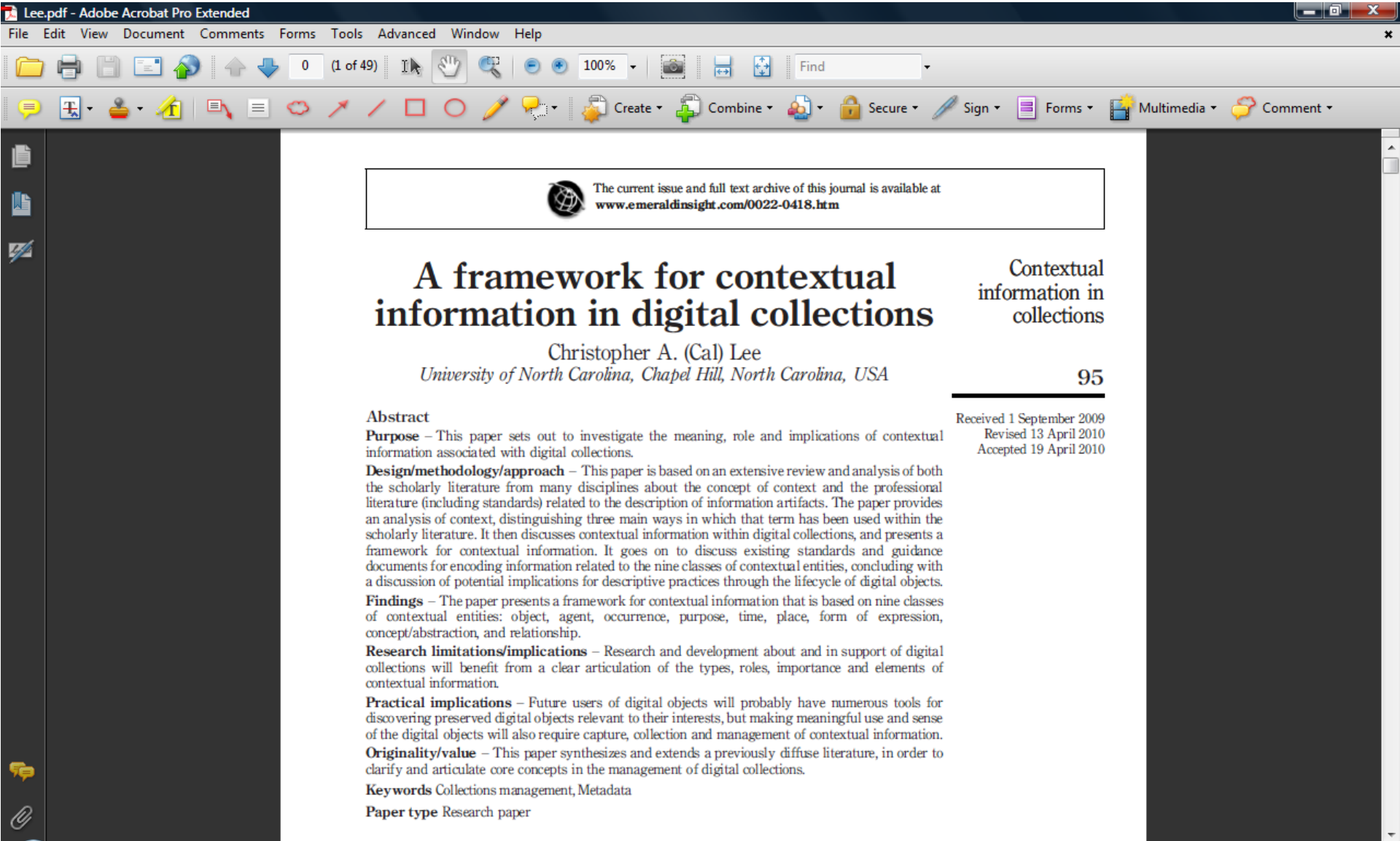
Başlık

- ❑ Makalenin fark edilmesindeki önem
- ❑ İlgi yaratma fonksiyonu
- ❑ Çalışmanın konusu
- ❑ Tercihen kısa
- ❑ Ayırt edici

Öz/Özet

- ❑ Abstract/summary
- ❑ Açıklayıcı öz/özet
- ❑ Geniş öz/özet
- ❑ Yapısal öz/özet
- ❑ Yönetici özeti

Yapısal Öz Örneği



The current issue and full text archive of this journal is available at
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A framework for contextual information in digital collections

Christopher A. (Cal) Lee

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA

Contextual
information in
collections

95

Abstract

Purpose – This paper sets out to investigate the meaning, role and implications of contextual information associated with digital collections.

Design/methodology/approach – This paper is based on an extensive review and analysis of both the scholarly literature from many disciplines about the concept of context and the professional literature (including standards) related to the description of information artifacts. The paper provides an analysis of context, distinguishing three main ways in which that term has been used within the scholarly literature. It then discusses contextual information within digital collections, and presents a framework for contextual information. It goes on to discuss existing standards and guidance documents for encoding information related to the nine classes of contextual entities, concluding with a discussion of potential implications for descriptive practices through the lifecycle of digital objects.

Findings – The paper presents a framework for contextual information that is based on nine classes of contextual entities: object, agent, occurrence, purpose, time, place, form of expression, concept/abstraction, and relationship.

Research limitations/implications – Research and development about and in support of digital collections will benefit from a clear articulation of the types, roles, importance and elements of contextual information.

Practical implications – Future users of digital objects will probably have numerous tools for discovering preserved digital objects relevant to their interests, but making meaningful use and sense of the digital objects will also require capture, collection and management of contextual information.

Originality/value – This paper synthesizes and extends a previously diffuse literature, in order to clarify and articulate core concepts in the management of digital collections.

Keywords Collections management, Metadata

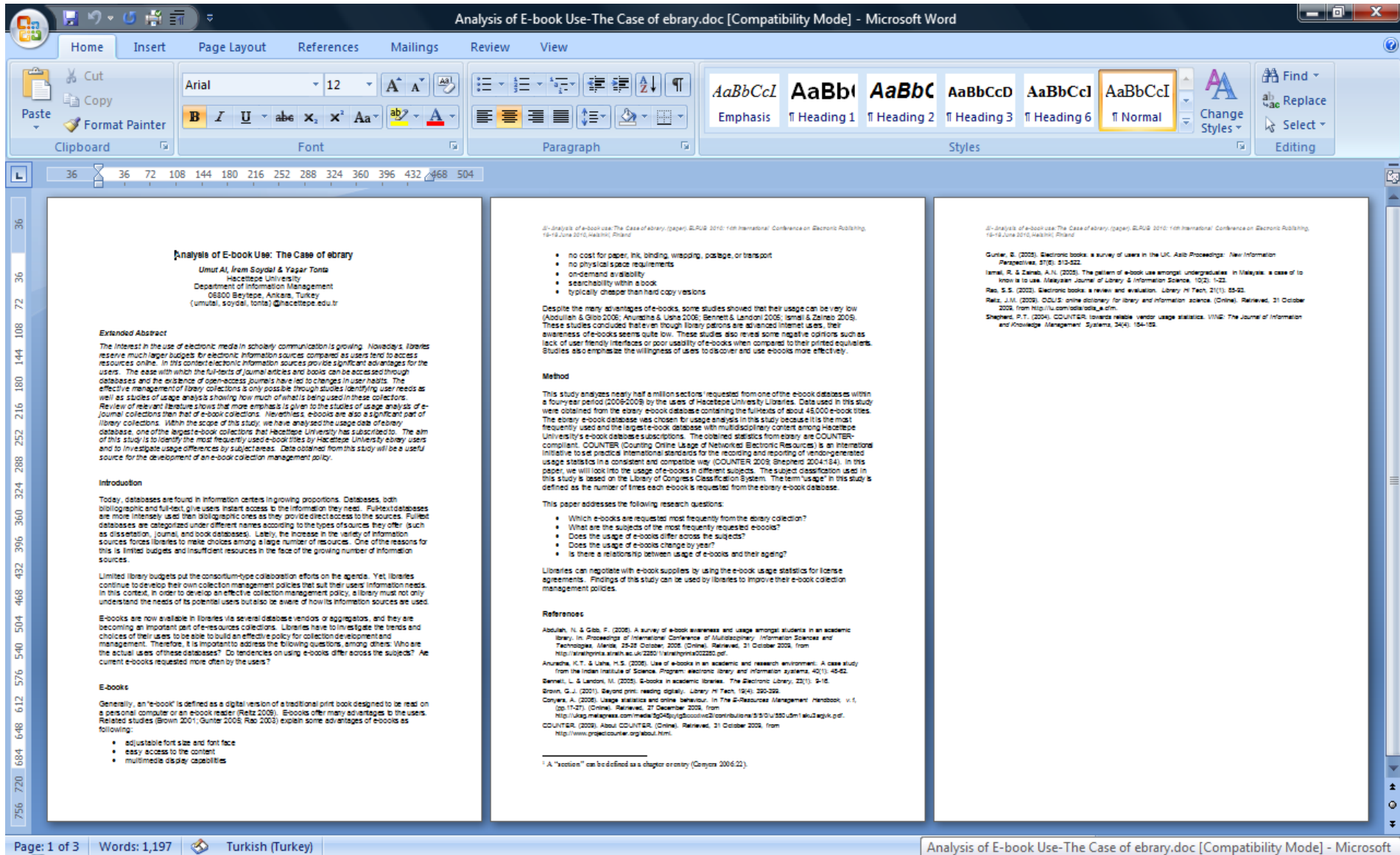
Paper type Research paper

Received 1 September 2009

Revised 13 April 2010

Accepted 19 April 2010

Genişletilmiş Öz Örneği



Yönetici Özeti Örneği

ExecutiveSummary_GEPJan2012_Eng.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Pro Extended

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Global Economic Prospects: Uncertainties and vulnerabilities
January 2012

Executive Summary

The world economy has entered a dangerous period. Some of the financial turmoil in Europe has spread to developing and other high-income countries, which until earlier had been unaffected. This contagion has pushed up borrowing costs in many parts of the world, and pushed down stock markets, while capital flows to developing countries have fallen sharply. Europe appears to have entered recession. At the same time, growth in several major developing countries (Brazil, India and, to a lesser extent, Russia, South Africa and Turkey) is significantly slower than it was earlier in the recovery, mainly reflecting policy tightening initiated in late 2010 and early 2011 in order to combat rising inflationary pressures. As a result, and despite a strengthening of activity in the United States and Japan, global growth and world trade have slowed sharply.

In this context, prospects are very uncertain...

Indeed, the world finds itself, in January 2012, living a version of the downside scenarios discussed as a risk just 6 months ago when the June edition of *Global Economic Prospects* (GEP) was released. As a result, forecasts have been significantly downgraded in this edition of GEP.

- The global economy is now expected to expand 2.5 and 3.1 percent in 2012 and 2013 (3.4 and 4 percent when calculated using purchasing power parity weights), versus the 3.6 percent projected in June for both years.
- High-income country growth is now expected to come in at 1.4 percent in 2012 (-0.3 percent for Euro Area countries, and 2.1 percent for the remainder) and 2 percent in 2013, versus a June forecast of 2.7 and 2.6 percent for 2012 and 2013 respectively.
- Developing country growth has been revised down to 5.4 and 6 percent versus 6.2 and 6.3 percent in June.
- Reflecting the growth slowdown, world trade, which expanded by an estimated 6.6 percent in 2011, will grow only 4.7 percent in 2012, before strengthening to 6.8 percent in 2013.

However, even achieving these much weaker outturns is very uncertain. The downturn in Europe and the slow growth in developing countries could reinforce one another more than is anticipated in the baseline scenario, resulting in even weaker outturns and further complicating efforts to restore market confidence. Meanwhile, the medium-term challenge represented by high debts and slow trend growth in other high-income countries has not been resolved and could trigger sudden adverse shocks. Additional risks to the outlook include the possibility that political tensions in the Middle East and North Africa disrupt oil supply, and the possibility of a hard landing in one or more important middle-income countries.

While the situation in high-income Europe is contained for the moment, if the crisis expands and markets

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Executive Summary

This report provides an analysis and evaluation of the current and prospective profitability, liquidity and financial stability of Outdoor Equipment Ltd. Methods of analysis include trend, horizontal and vertical analyses as well as ratios such as Debt, Current and Quick ratios. Other calculations include rates of return on Shareholders Equity and Total Assets and earnings per share to name a few. All calculations can be found in the appendices. Results of data analysed show that all ratios are below industry averages. In particular, comparative performance is poor in the areas of profit margins, liquidity, credit control, and inventory management.

The report finds the prospects of the company in its current position are not positive. The major areas of weakness require further investigation and remedial action by management.

Recommendations discussed include:

- ↑ improving the average collection period for accounts receivable
- ↑ improving/increasing inventory turnover
- ↑ reducing prepayments and perhaps increasing inventory levels

The report also investigates the fact that the analysis conducted has limitations. Some of the limitations include:
forecasting figures are not provided

subject matter

methods of analysis

Findings

Conclusions

Recommendations
(note that conclusions and recommendations can be bulleted)

Limitations of the report.

İlgili Literatür

- ❑ Az sayıda kaynağa erişim
 - ❑ Gerçekten o konuda az mı yazılmış?
 - ❑ Yanlış şekilde mi arama yapılıyor?
- ❑ Çok sayıda kaynağa erişim
 - ❑ Yıl, tür, dil sınırlaması
- ❑ Kaynak seçimi
 - ❑ Kaynağın niteliği

Yöntem

- ❑ Kullanılan araştırma yönetimi
- ❑ Veri toplama tekniği
- ❑ Örneklem
- ❑ Araştırmada karşılaşılan güçlükler
- ❑ Araştırmanın sınırlılıkları
- ❑ ...

Makaleyi Okurken Karşılaşılan Sorunlar

- ❑ Konuyla yakından ilgili olmama, kullanılan jargonu anlamada güçlük
 - ❑ Çözüm: Başka kaynaklara göz atma
- ❑ Konuyla ilgili geniş literatür
 - ❑ Çözüm: Seçmeci davranmak
- ❑ Çalışmanın yöntem ya da bulgularını benimsememek
 - ❑ Çözüm: Farklı kaynaklardan karşılaştırma yapmak

Makalenin Değerlendirilmesi

- ❑ Makalenin amacı ne?
- ❑ Hangi araştırma sorularına yanıt veriyor?
- ❑ Makalede sonucu destekleyen bulgular yer alıyor mu?
- ❑ Çalışma özgün bir çalışma mı?
- ❑ Çalışmanın bulguları ve ortaya koyduğu sonuçlar tutarlı ve önemli mi?

Bilimsel Bir Makale Nasıl Yazılır?

Başlamadan Önce

- ❑ Üzerine yazı yazmanın gerekli olup olmadığı
- ❑ Araştırma planı
- ❑ Çalışma ekibi
- ❑ Hedef kitle
- ❑ ...

Makale Türleri

- ❑ Research article
 - ❑ Bazı dergiler sadece bu tür yazıları tercih ediyor
- ❑ Review article
- ❑ Short communication
- ❑ ...



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General review. This category covers those papers which provide an overview or historical examination of some concept, technique or phenomenon. The papers are likely to be more descriptive or instructional ("how to" papers) than discursive.

Giriş - Introduction

- ❑ Amaç okuyucunun makale ile ilgili temel bilgileri edinmesini sağlamak
- ❑ Çalışma neden yapılmış, amaç ne
- ❑ Araştırma problemi ilgili bilgi
- ❑ Çok uzun tutulmaz

Literatür Değerlendirmesi

- ❑ İlgili literatürü tarama
- ❑ Kaynak listesi değil
- ❑ Okuyucu için konuya yönelik arka plan bilgi verme
- ❑ Konunun literatürdeki önemini belirtme
- ❑ Literatürün ele alınacak konu ile ilişkisini açıklama

Kaynakça Hazırlama

- ❑ Metin içinde atıf yapılan her kaynak kaynakçada yer almalı
- ❑ Kaynakçada olan her kaynak metinde geçmeli
- ❑ Kaynakçadaki künyelerin doğruluğu kontrol edilmeli
- ❑ Künye bilgilerinde eksiklik olmamalı
- ❑ Biçim açısından tüm künyeler tutarlı olmalı

Kaynakça Yönetim Araçları

❑ Ücretsiz

- ❑ BibDesk => <http://bibdesk.sourceforge.net/>
- ❑ CiteULike => <http://www.citeulike.org/>
- ❑ Zotero => <http://www.zotero.org/>

❑ Ücretli

- ❑ Biblioscape => <http://www.biblioscape.com/>
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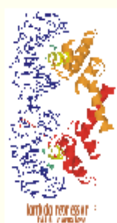
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Favorites How to Read a Scientific Paper



How to Read a Scientific Paper

BIOC/MCB 568 -- Fall 2010

John W. Little and Roy Parker--University of Arizona

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The main purpose of a scientific paper is to report new results, usually experimental, and to relate these results to previous knowledge in the field. Papers are one of the most important ways that we communicate with one another.

In understanding how to read a paper, we need to start at the beginning with a few preliminaries. We then address the main questions that will enable you to understand and evaluate the paper.

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2. [How do I prepare to read a paper](#), particularly in an area not so familiar to me?
3. [What difficulties can I expect?](#)
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In most scientific journals, scientific papers follow a standard format. They are divided into several sections, and each section serves a specific purpose in the paper. We first describe the standard format, then some variations on that format.

A paper begins with a short **Summary** or **Abstract**. Generally, it gives a brief background to the topic; describes concisely the major findings of the paper; and relates these findings to the field of study. As will be seen, this logical order is also that of the paper as a whole.

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Geri

Tam Ekran

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Makale Nasıl Okunur ?

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2. 

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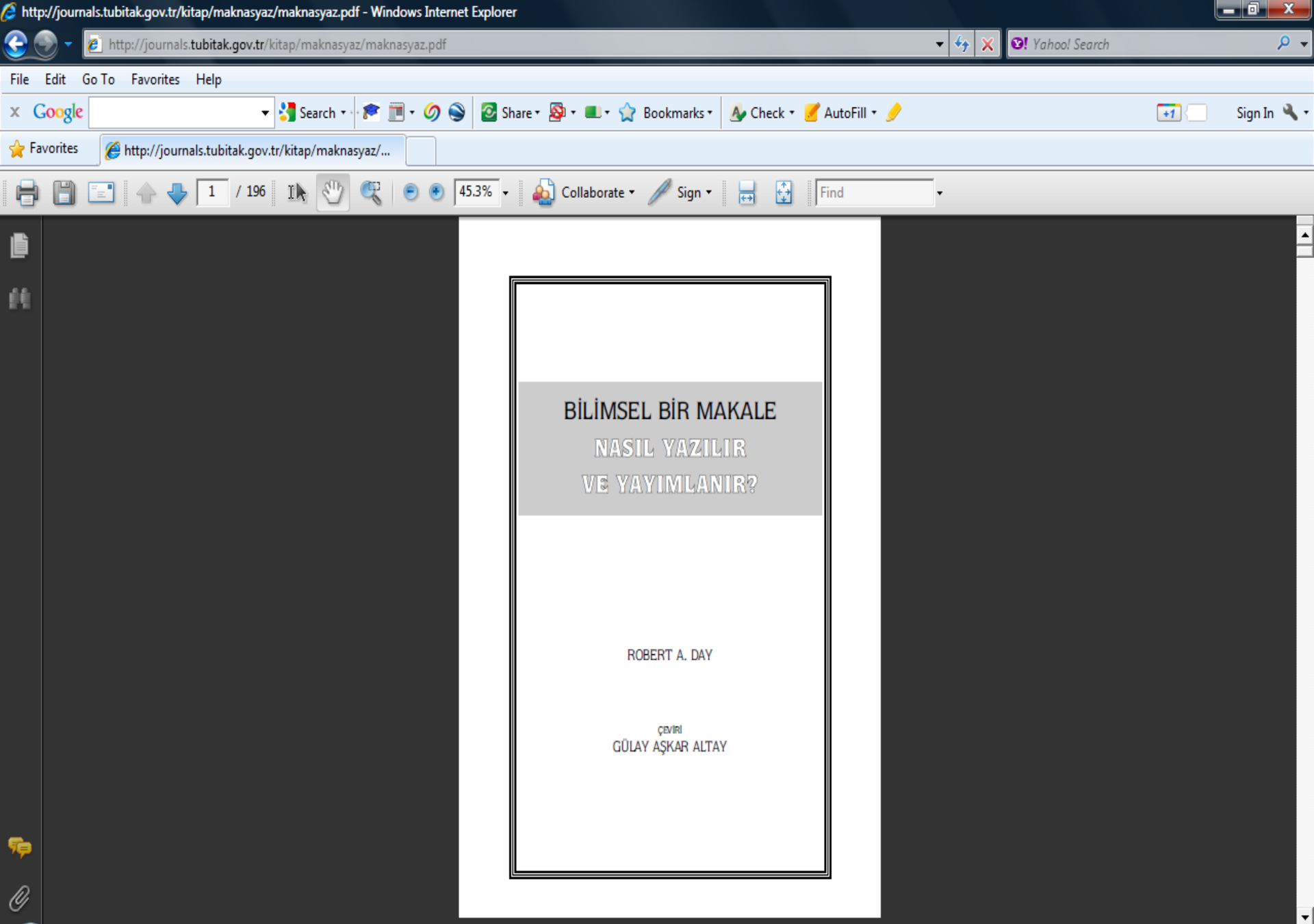
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MAKALE NASIL OKUNUR ?

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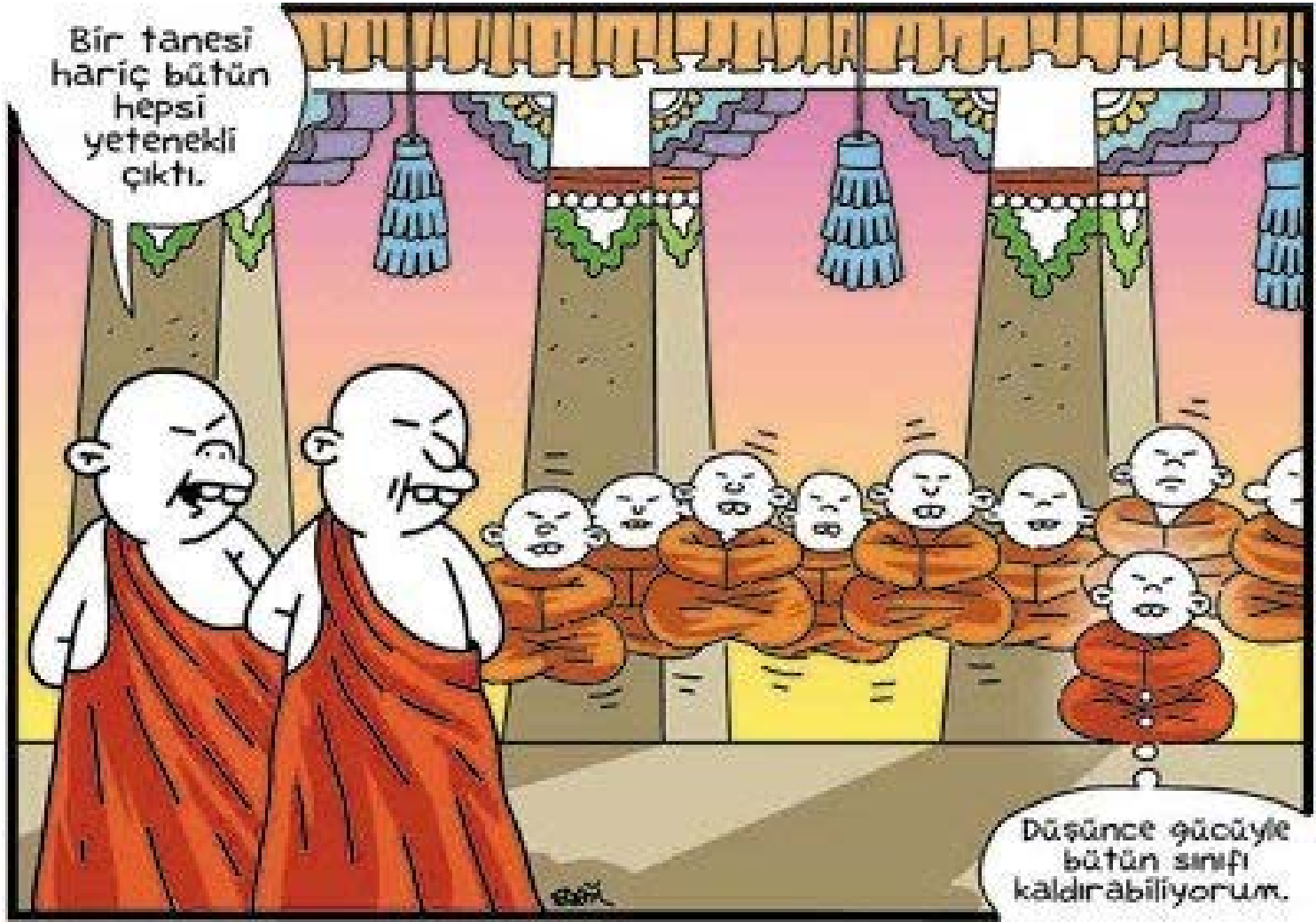
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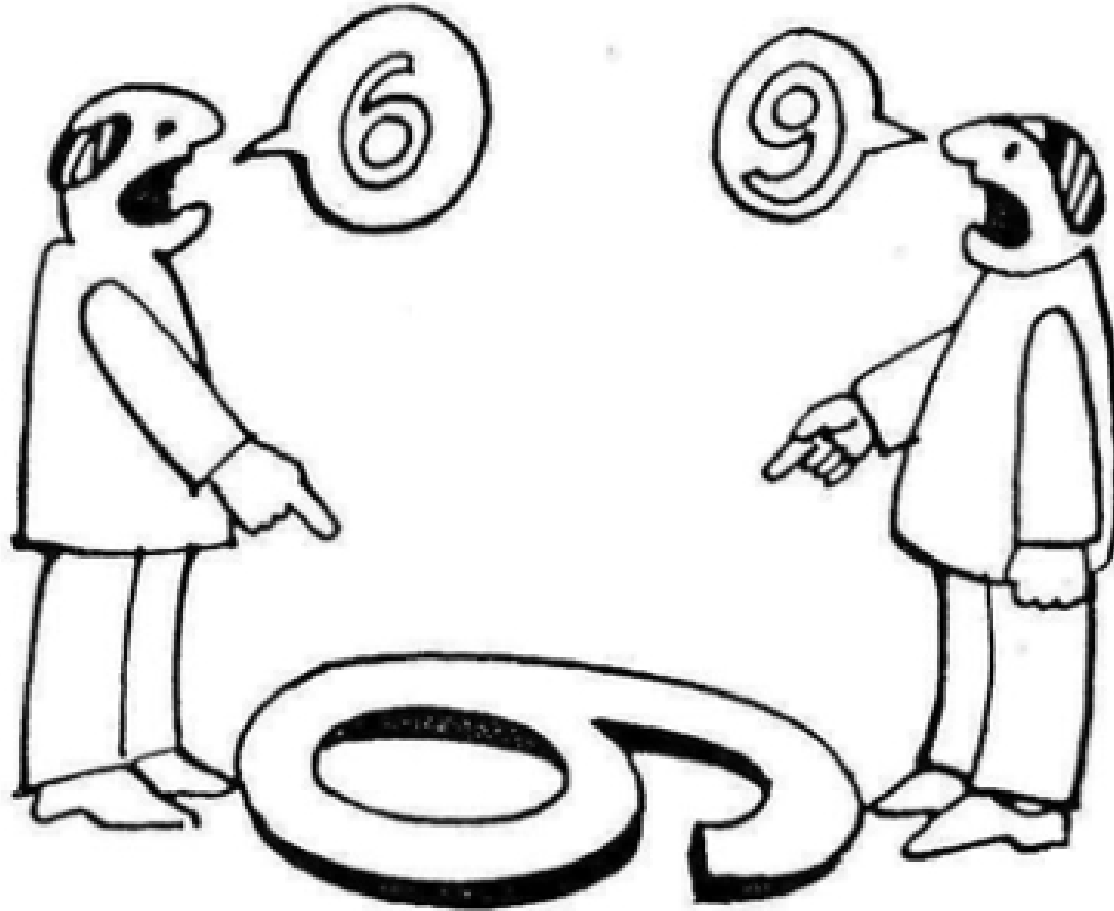
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Tartışma

- ❑ Akademik bir ürün ortaya koymak zor mu?
- ❑ Akademik ürünlerin değeri nasıl belirleniyor?
- ❑ Herkes akademik yazma becerisine sahip mi?
- ❑ Akademik yazma becerisi nasıl geliştirilebilir?

Akademik Ürünler

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