

SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION IN WEB AGE

LESSON 5

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Lesson 5

- Preprint archiving
- Collaborative writing tools
- Plagiarism



Preprint Archiving



Why archiving is essential

When you think about the role of journal publishers in the research lifecycle, content production and dissemination are two givens. But what about content preservation?

As journals move online and articles are published in digital, rather than physical, formats it's becoming increasingly important for publishers to take steps to ensure that their articles will always be available to readers, even in the event of a publication being lost or discontinued. The best way to ensure that journal articles will always be accessible to readers is to deposit all published articles into a long-term digital preservation service or archive.

For open access journals, in addition to ensuring content preservation, archiving can help raise awareness of published articles. Many scholars use public archives, such as the National Library of Medicine's full-text archive PubMed Central (PMC), to search for relevant content. Depositing articles into publicly accessible archives can expand their reach, use, and consequently impacts.

Journal archiving options: Dark archives and public archives

There are two main archiving options that all open access journals should consider—“dark” archives and publicly accessible archives.

- **Dark archives:** A dark archive is a private archive that cannot be accessed by any users. The purpose of a dark archive is to secure access to content in the event of a publication being lost or discontinued. Dark archives will only release content when there is a “trigger event” such as confirmation that a journal is no longer in publication. Commonly used dark archives include Portico and CLOCKSS.
- **Public archives:** As the name suggests, public archives are openly accessible to users. Public archiving options include preprint servers, public archive databases, and institutional repositories. Some well-known public archives include SSRN, arXiv, PMC, and Deep Blue.

Some Open Archive in various disciplines

[AHDS](#) - Arts and Humanities Data Service

[arXiv.org](#) - Physics, Computer Science, Mathematics, Non-linear Sciences

[CLINMED](#) - Medicine

[CogPrints](#) - Psychology, Linguistics, Neuronal Science

[Digital Library for Information Science and Technology](#) - Information science and library science

[E-LIS](#) – The open archive for Library and Information Science

[eScholarship](#) - Multidisciplinary repository of the University of California

[History & Theory of Psychology Eprint Archive](#) - History & Theory of Psychology

[Internet Archive](#) - Digital library of Internet sites and other cultural documents in digital form

[I-STAGE](#) - Archive of abstracts of information sciences and technologies

[NDLTD](#) - Thesis and Dissertations

[NIH](#) - Biomedicine

[OLAC](#) - Open Language Archives Community

[PhilSci](#) - Philosophy of Science

[RePEc](#) - Economia

[Revue.org: Fédération de revues en Sciences humaines et sociales](#). Archive of human and social sciences journals.

[SPARC](#) - Various disciplines

RM – Open Archive

- RM Open Archive is an Open Access scholarly repository, which covers the whole range of medieval studies: social, economic, political and institutional history, as well as cultural, religious and gender representations and practices.
- RM Open Archive is open to contributions from all scholars who want to maximize the net benefits for scientific distribution and access: scholarly publications from all historical disciplines (archaeology, philology, palaeography, diplomatics, fine arts, geography, philosophy, literature, law, economics etc.), including historical methodology and didactics, are welcomed.
- RM Open Archive mainly distributes published contributions (articles, monographs, conference papers, videoclips, etc.) in digital form, specifying where they were originally published.

The screenshot shows the RM Open Archive website in a browser. The page features a dark red header with the logo 'RM Reti Medievali' and the text 'Open Archive'. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for 'Mappa', 'Calendario', 'Didattica', 'E-book', 'Memoria', 'Repertorio', and 'Rivista'. A search bar is located on the right side of the header. The main content area is divided into several sections: a descriptive paragraph about the archive, a list of 'Ultimi titoli inseriti' (recently added titles) with links to full-text documents, and a sidebar on the right containing logos of partner organizations like SISMED, SIFR, and AIPD, along with a 'Statistiche' section showing 5,056 documents.

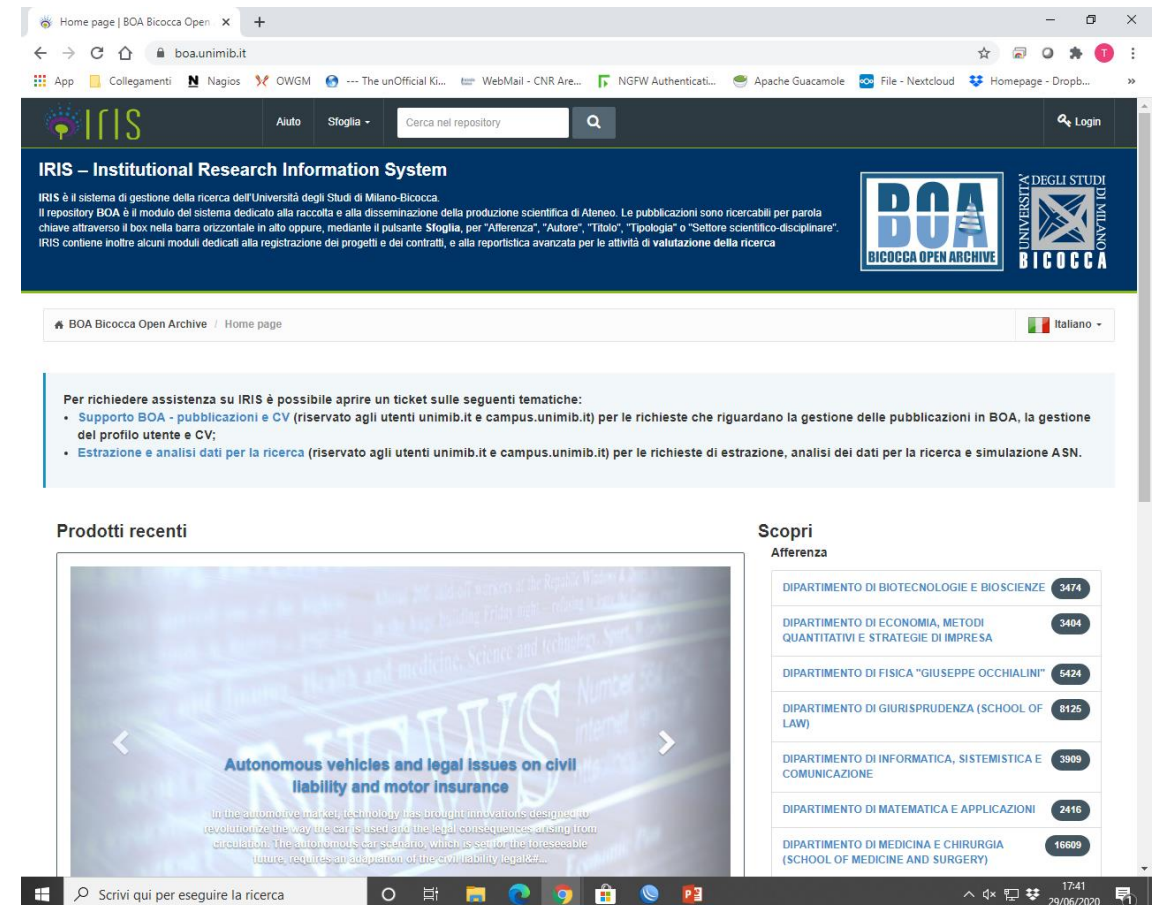
OPAR - L'Orientale Open Archive

- OPAR is the institutional repository of the University of Naples "L'Orientale" designed according to the Messina Declaration on Open Access. Registered users can deposit articles, books, Ph. D. theses and more.
- OPAR provides access to a digital library founded on the great and distinguishing resources of the University of Naples "L'Orientale". The digital library is in the works.
- Journals and books deposited in OPAR can possibly be published on demand by the university print service.



IRIS - Institutional Research Information System

- IRIS is an Integrated Information Management System and it includes BOA, Bicocca Open Archive, the Institutional Repository dedicated to the collection and dissemination of the scientific production of the University Milano Bicocca.
- Publications are searchable by keyword through the box in the horizontal bar or through the Browse button, by "Organization Unit", "Author", "Title", "Type" or "Scientific Disciplinary Area".



The screenshot displays the IRIS website interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "Cerca nel repository" and a "Login" button. Below the search bar, the main header features the IRIS logo and the text "IRIS - Institutional Research Information System". A navigation menu includes "Auto" and "Sfoglia". The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column, titled "Prodotti recenti", shows a featured article titled "Autonomous vehicles and legal issues on civil liability and motor insurance". The right column, titled "Scopri Afferenza", lists various departments with their respective publication counts:

Department	Count
DIPARTIMENTO DI BIOTECNOLOGIE E BIO SCIENZE	3474
DIPARTIMENTO DI ECONOMIA, METODI QUANTITATIVI E STRATEGIE DI IMPRESA	3404
DIPARTIMENTO DI FISICA "GIUSEPPE OCCHIALINI"	5424
DIPARTIMENTO DI GIURISPRUDENZA (SCHOOL OF LAW)	8126
DIPARTIMENTO DI INFORMATICA, SISTEMISTICA E COMUNICAZIONE	3909
DIPARTIMENTO DI MATEMATICA E APPLICAZIONI	2416
DIPARTIMENTO DI MEDICINA E CHIRURGIA (SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY)	16609

arXiv

- **arXiv** (pronounced as the English word archive, as if the "X" were the Greek letter χ) is an archive for definitive drafts ("pre-prints") of scientific articles.
- arXiv is a free distribution service and an open-access archive for 1,723,771 (updated to June 2020) scholarly articles in the fields of physics, mathematics, computer science, quantitative biology, quantitative finance, statistics, electrical engineering and systems science, and economics.

The screenshot shows the arXiv.org website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Cornell University Library logo and the text "We gratefully acknowledge support from the Simons Foundation and member institutions". Below this is the arXiv.org logo and a search bar with the text "Search or Article ID" and "All fields". A "Login" button is also visible. The main content area features a red header with the text "Open access to 1,377,332 e-prints in Physics, Mathematics, Computer Science, Quantitative Biology, Quantitative Finance, Statistics, Electrical Engineering and Systems Science, and Economics". Below this is a subject search and browse section with a dropdown menu set to "Physics" and buttons for "Search", "Form Interface", and "Catchup". A notice dated "17 Apr 2018" mentions a new search interface and advises against automated downloads. The "Physics" section lists various sub-fields such as Astrophysics, Condensed Matter, General Relativity and Quantum Cosmology, High Energy Physics, Mathematical Physics, and Nonlinear Sciences. The "Mathematics" section lists sub-fields like Algebraic Geometry, Analysis of PDEs, and Spectral Theory. The URL in the browser's address bar is "https://arxiv.org/list/nlin.AO/recent".

- Originally arXiv was developed by Paul Ginsparg and started in 1991 as a preprint archive (final drafts of articles ready for printing in scientific journals) of physics and subsequently expanded to include mathematics, computer science, nonlinear sciences and, more recently, biology quantitative. The birth and continuous expansion of the project made clear the growing need for an archive for the long-term preservation of preprints. The term e-print has been adopted to describe documents published online on arXiv. Ginsparg was honored by the MacArthur fellowship in 2002 for creating arXiv.
- It was originally hosted on servers of the Los Alamos National Laboratory in the state of New Mexico, in the United States (at xxx.lanl.gov, hence its previous name, LANL preprint archive) and is currently hosted and operated by Cornell University (in the state of New York, United States) with mirrors in various parts of the world. He changed his name and address to arXiv.org in 1999 to ensure greater flexibility.
- The existence of arXiv was one of the factors that led to the birth of the open access movement, which supports the need to overcome the system based on publication in traditional scientific journals, to access them it is necessary to subscribe. Several mathematicians and theoretical physicists systematically publish their works on arXiv before submitting them to traditional journals, to allow free access by the whole scientific community and also to receive comments and opinions from colleagues around the world. This habit is also spreading among other disciplines.

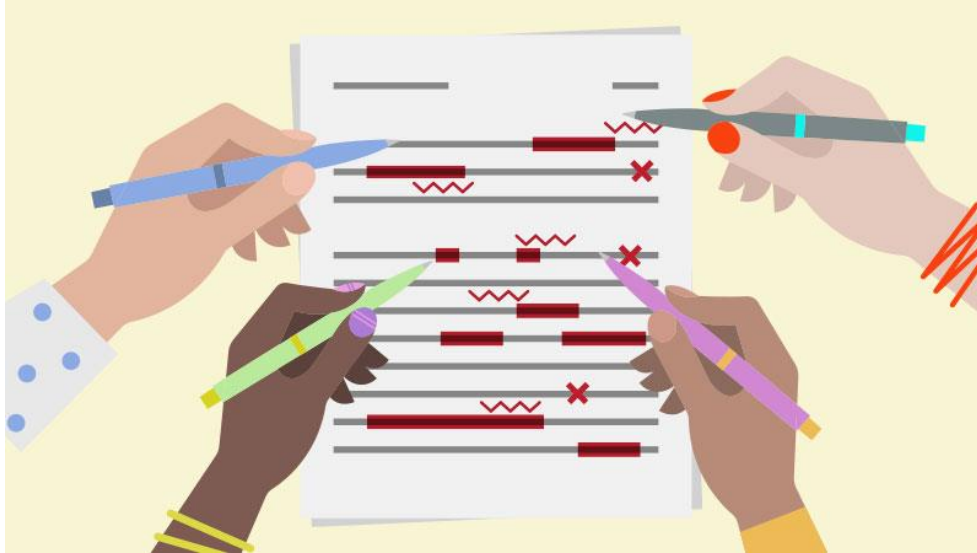
Submission Guidelines

- Submissions to arXiv should be topical and refereeable scientific contributions that follow accepted standards of scholarly communication.
- We only accept submissions from registered authors. If you are a new user or are submitting to a new category, you may be required to find endorsements.
- All submissions are subject to a moderation process that verifies material is appropriate and topical. Material that contains offensive language, non-scientific content, or is plagiarized may be removed.
- Authors must grant arXiv.org a non-exclusive and irrevocable license to distribute or certify that the work is available under another license that conveys these rights.
- Authors must agree to arXiv terms of submission.
- Authors are expected to self-submit. Submissions by a third party are accepted under limited conditions. See instructions for third-party submissions and index submissions for conference proceedings.
- New submissions received by 14:00 (Eastern Daylight/Standard Time Zone) are generally made available at 20:00 (Eastern) but are subject to delays in the moderation process (see the schedule for details.)



Collaborative writing tools

What is collaborative writing?



Collaborative writing, or co-authoring as some call it, is the process of writing and creating any type of content simultaneously with other people. The content can be a document, a book, a thesis, an assignment, classroom material or a blog post. In addition to writing and revising, the creation of strategy, planning and research are all handled by multiple authors.

Discussions and the peer review process are part of creation, and require solid communication between authors and an even balance of tasks. Some researchers believe that for writing to be considered collaborative, decision-making has to be collaborative, too. This means there cannot be a single final decision-maker all authors must have the same power. Having this strict perception of how collaborative writing should look like is necessary for cases that require a bit more control, like in education. For students, collaborative writing is not only a writing exercise but also a learning exercise. It can help them develop their decision making, communication, conflict management and group work skills. It is only natural for collaborators to be equals so their teachers can control the learning environment and evaluate students better. Besides, letting everyone be a decision-maker tends to increase participation in an activity that tends to be solitary.

Collaborative writing programs

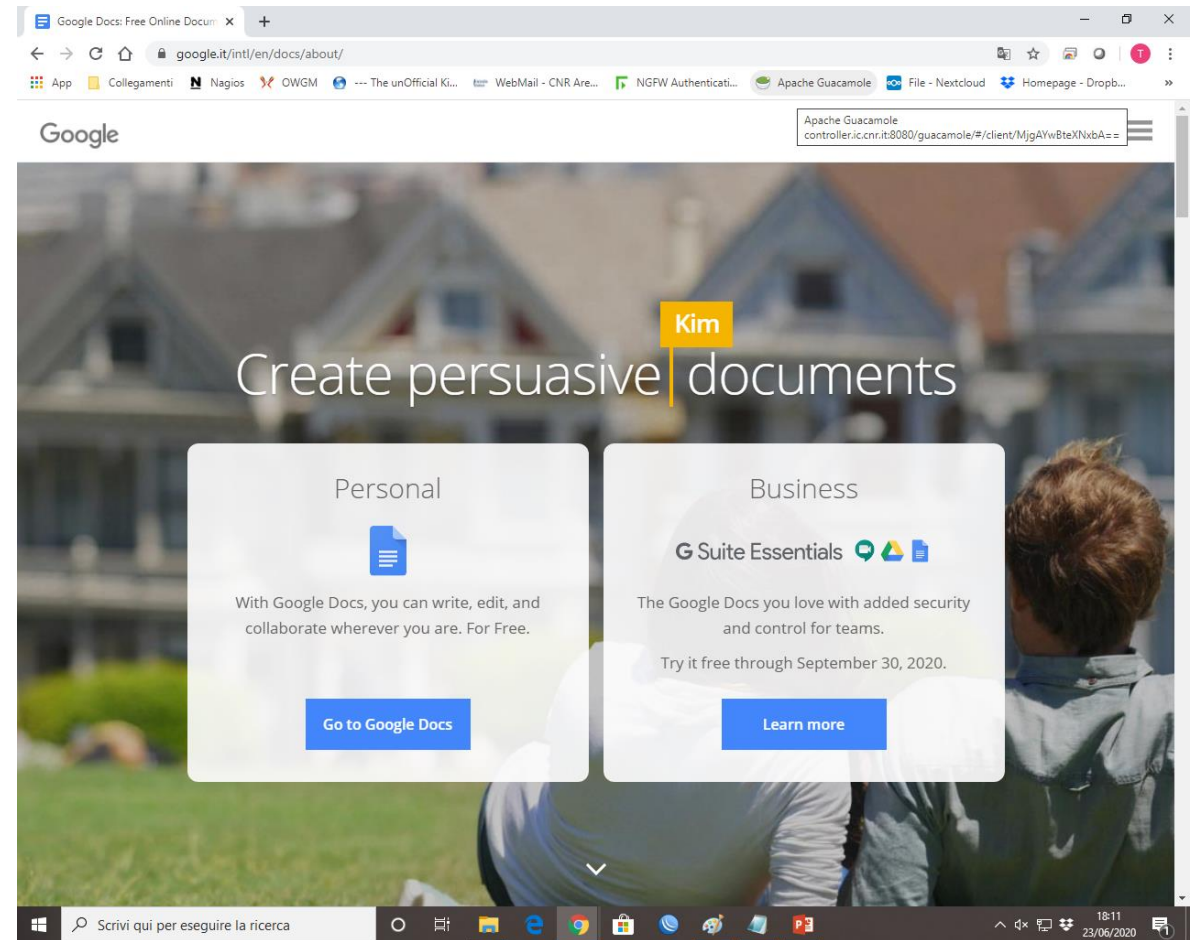


Google Doc

One of the most effective programs to use collaborative writing does not even need to be installed on the PC, working perfectly online; we are talking about Google Docs, whose home can be reached from here -> [Google Docs](https://docs.google.com).

Once the website has been opened, simply click on the Go to Google Docs button and enter the login credentials for any Google account.

We can use both the account that we use for Gmail and the account that we use on Android devices, the important thing is that the account used is already known to our future collaborators (who will receive the invitation to participate on their email, it is better to be recognizable).



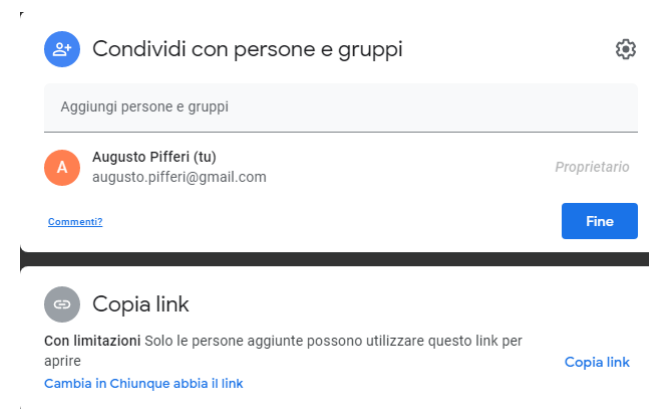
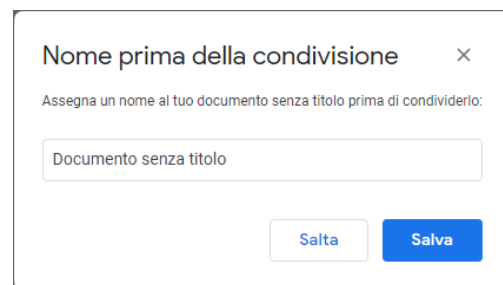
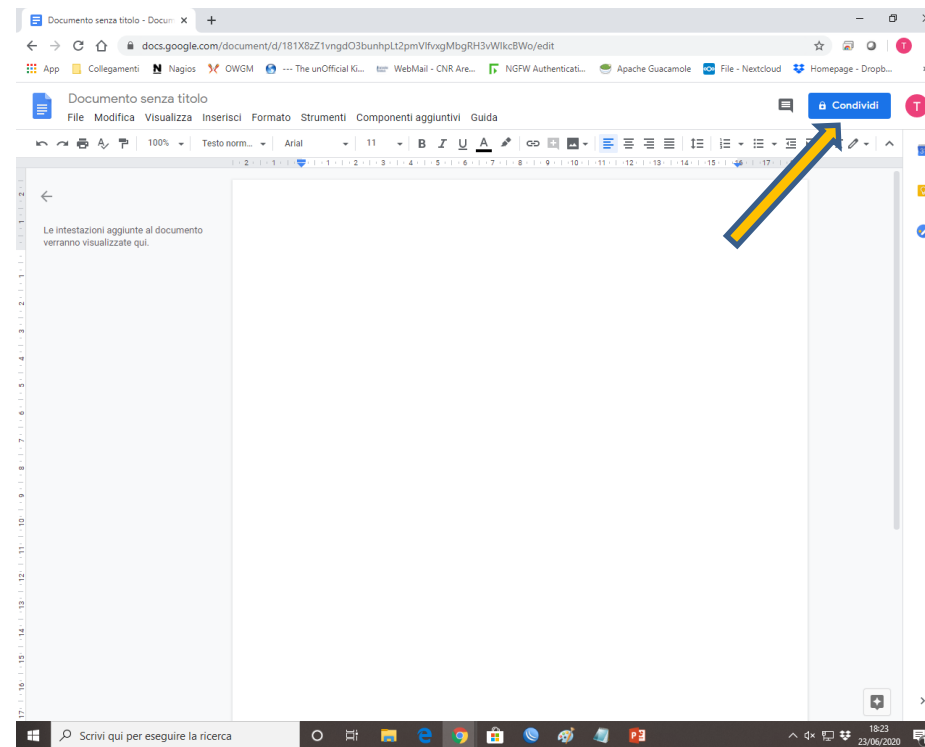


Enter the credentials, we will access a sort of dashboard with all the documents already created previously, a series of available models and the documents saved within Google Drive (the space offered for documents); to create a new document, click on Empty.

We will have a real Word-style text editor, with automatic saves in the cloud and all the tools to write any document.

Before we start writing, let's configure shared access to the document by clicking on Share at the top right.

If we have not already done so, we will be asked to name the document; once this is done, a small window will appear with a text field.



Microsoft Word Online

Another tool that you can use to share a document and write simultaneously with other users is "Word Online", which can be used free of charge by anyone with a Microsoft or Outlook account available.

The page to access Word Online is available from here -> [Word Online](#).

access credentials will be requested for the Microsoft or Outlook account; enter your account credentials or, if you don't have one yet, sign up for a new account using the link here -> [Create Microsoft account](#).

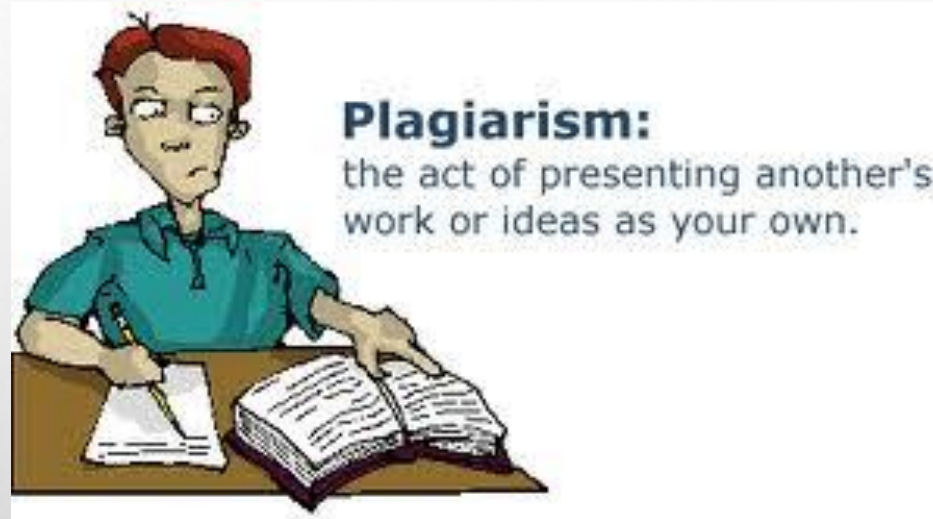
To create a new Word document click New empty document. It will open a new window very similar to the Word program that we can install on the computer, but it works completely online (we can use it with any operating system).

Once you familiar with the intuitive interface of this Word Online, click on the Share item at the top right.

A new window will open in the center where you can set up collaborations.

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Word Online web interface. At the top, the browser address bar shows the URL 'office.com/launch/word?ui=it&rs=IT&auth=1'. Below the browser, the Word ribbon is visible, featuring a search bar and a 'Passa a Premii' button. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'Nuovo' (New) and 'Recenti' (Recent). The 'Nuovo' section offers several document templates, including a blank document, a flyer, a musical program, a poster, and premium models. The 'Recenti' section lists recently opened documents, such as 'Documento 3', 'Rapporto DMS_v3', 'Doc-8', and 'Documento 3 - assenza di condanne'. The Windows taskbar at the bottom indicates the time as 18:41 on 23/06/2020.

PLAGIARISM



DEFINITION OF PLAGIARISM


PLAGIARIZE ACCORDING TO THE MERRIAM-WEBSTER ONLINE DICTIONARY IS:

- TO STEAL AND PASS OFF THE IDEA OR WORDS OF ANOTHER AS ONE'S OWN
- TO USE ANOTHER'S PRODUCTION WITHOUT CREDITING THE SOURCE
- TO COMMIT LITERARY THEFT
- TO PRESENT AS NEW AND ORIGINAL IDEA OR PRODUCT DERIVED FROM AN EXISTING SOURCE

https://www.slideshare.net/NimishaT1/plagiarism-detection-tools-and-techniques?from_action=save



THE FOLLOWING ARE CONSIDERED AS PLAGIARISM:

- TURNING IN SOMEONE ELSE'S WORK AS YOUR OWN.
 - COPYING WORDS OR IDEAS FROM SOMEONE ELSE WITHOUT GIVING CREDIT.
 - FAILING TO PUT A QUOTATION IN QUOTATION MARKS
 - GIVING INCORRECT INFORMATION ABOUT THE SOURCE OF A QUOTATION.
 - CHANGING WORDS BUT COPYING SENTENCE STRUCTURE.
 - COPYING SO MANY WORDS OR IDEAS FROM A SOURCE THAT IT MAKES UP THE MAJORITY OF YOUR WORK, EVEN THOUGH BY CREDIT.
- 

TOOLS USED FOR TEXT BASED PLAGIARISM

HERE SOME SOFTWARE TO AVOID PLAGIARISM

PLAGAWARE

PLAGSCAN

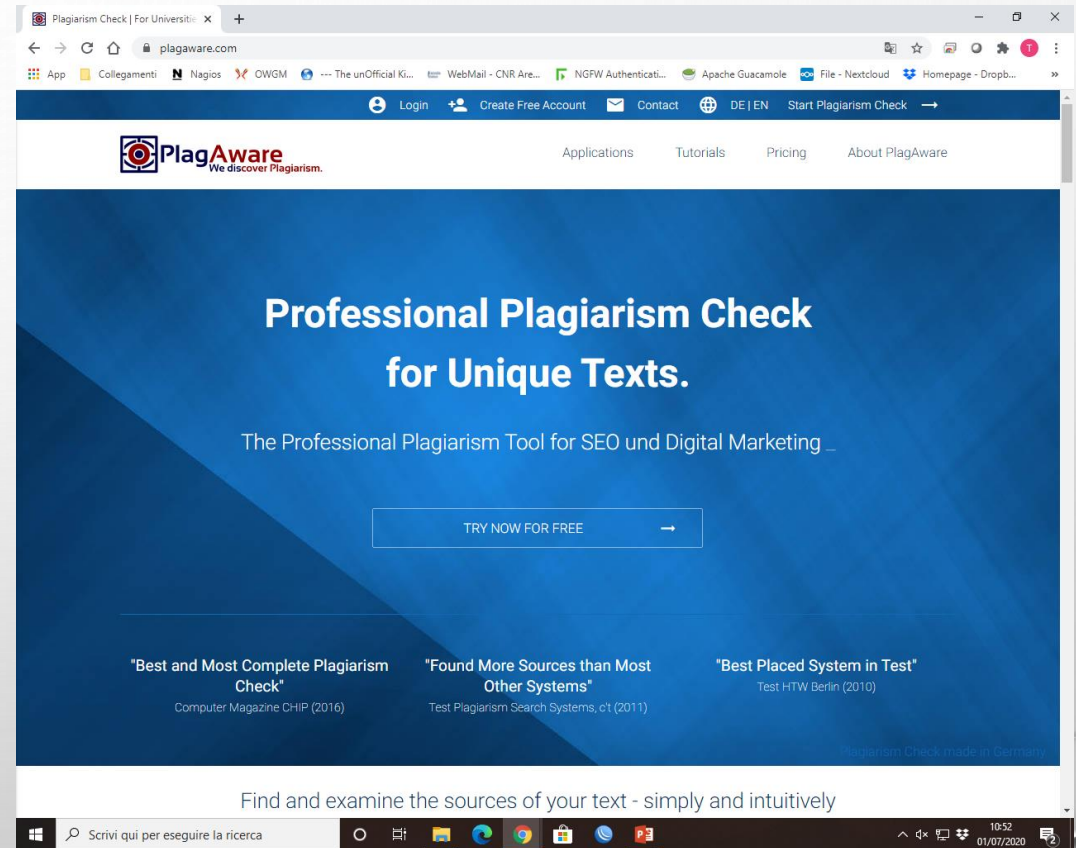
CHECKFORPLAGIARISM.NET

ITHENTICATE

PLAGIARISMDETECTION.ORG

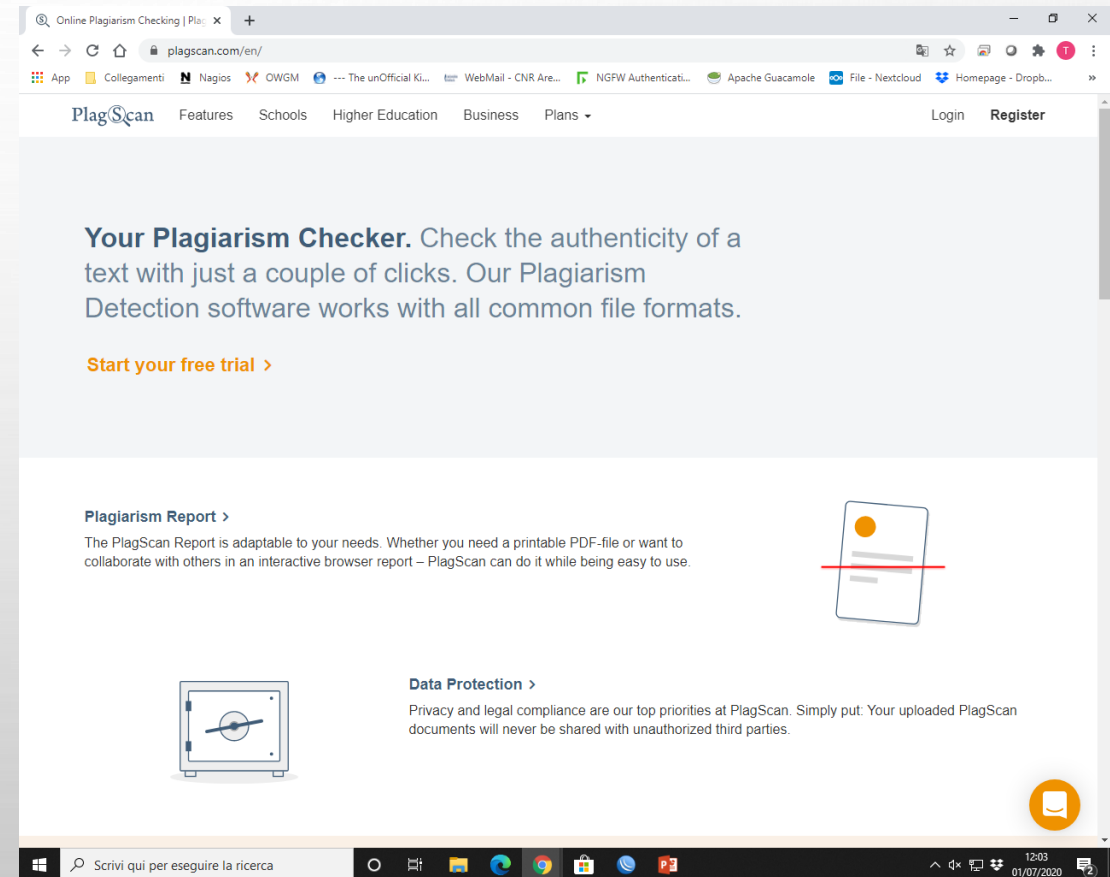
PLAGAWARE

PLAGAWARE is a professional system for plagiarism checking of your texts. registration with plagaware is free and includes complementary plagiarism checks of up to 10 pages.



PLAGSCAN

Plagscan receives your text document as an input and compares it with all the other texts available online - or even private texts - to verify that no copyright has been violated in the drafting of your article.



CHECKFORPLAGIARISM.NET

CheckForPlagiarism.net was created by dedicated professionals, teachers and students to combat both, online and offline based plagiarism.

Academic Paradigms, LLC. was formed in 2004 and is a brainchild of distinguished professors, teachers, and students who colluded to bring forth a CheckForPlagiarism.net - Academic Plagiarism Checking and Document Correction Services product which will help combat plagiarism while maintaining students' intellectual property and privacy. Initially launched as a closed project for a few major universities in USA, CheckForPlagiarism.net has evolved as an independent and reliable service for professionals and students alike, with established presence across thousands of universities, colleges, schools, and companies across Europe and the United States.

The screenshot shows the homepage of CheckForPlagiarism.net. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation links for 'About Us', 'Login', 'Sitemap', 'Support', and 'Blog'. The main header features the company logo, 'CheckForPlagiarism.net', and several accreditation badges including VeriSign, ACCREDITED BUSINESS, and TRUSTe. Below the header is a navigation menu with options: HOME, RESOURCES, FEATURES, FREE OR PAID?, STUDENTS, TEACHERS, PROFESSIONALS, and SIGN UP. The central content area is titled 'Plagiarism Checker' and includes the tagline 'trusted by thousands of students, teachers, writers and professionals'. Two main service areas are highlighted: 'Publications Checking' (with a checkmark icon) and 'Document Comparison' (with a circular arrow icon). A laptop displaying a document with an 'A+' grade is shown next to a red apple. A banner below these services states: 'CheckForPlagiarism.net helps identify even the most subtle attempts at plagiarism using patented plagiarism checking technology. Documents are checked through billions of books, publications, academic journals and internet resources to identify intentional or unintentional plagiarism.' At the bottom, there are three pricing cards: 'Students' starting at \$20, 'Educators' starting at \$85, and 'Researchers' starting at \$95. A large red circular graphic on the right says 'WE ARE HERE!' and a 'Chat now' button is visible in the bottom right corner. The browser's address bar shows 'checkforplagiarism.net' and the system tray at the bottom indicates the time is 10:40 on 01/07/2020.

ITHENTICATE

Another paid software

The screenshot shows the iThenticate website homepage. The browser address bar displays "ithenticate.com". The navigation menu includes "Products", "Content", "Customers", "Resources", "About", "Login", and "Buy Credits". The main heading is "Publish With Confidence". Below this, the text states: "iThenticate is the most trusted plagiarism checker by the world's top researchers, publishers, and scholars." A computer monitor displays a sample report with a "View demo" button. Two call-to-action buttons are present: "Buy Credits" and "Talk to an Expert".

Protect Your Reputation

- Check against 93% of Top Cited Journal content and 70+ billion current and archived web pages.
[Explore our content »](#)
- 1,300 Top Journals worldwide use iThenticate to screen and review submissions.
[Our exclusive partnership with Crossref »](#)
- Easy to use reports make it easy to narrow in on the most critical matches and protect your reputation.
[Learn more »](#)

Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar with "Scrivi qui per eseguire la ricerca", the system tray with the date "13:27 01/07/2020", and various application icons.

PLAGIARISMDETECTION.ORG

Again Another paid software

The image shows a browser window displaying the website plagiarismdetection.org. The browser's address bar shows the URL and a "Non sicuro" (Not secure) warning. The website header includes navigation links: [PlagiarismDetection.org](#), [plans & pricing](#), [faq](#), [contact](#), and [login](#).

The main content area features the heading "Reliable plagiarism checker" followed by the text: "Fast and accurate plagiarism detection tool for teachers, students, publishers, bloggers. No word limit! Since 2008."

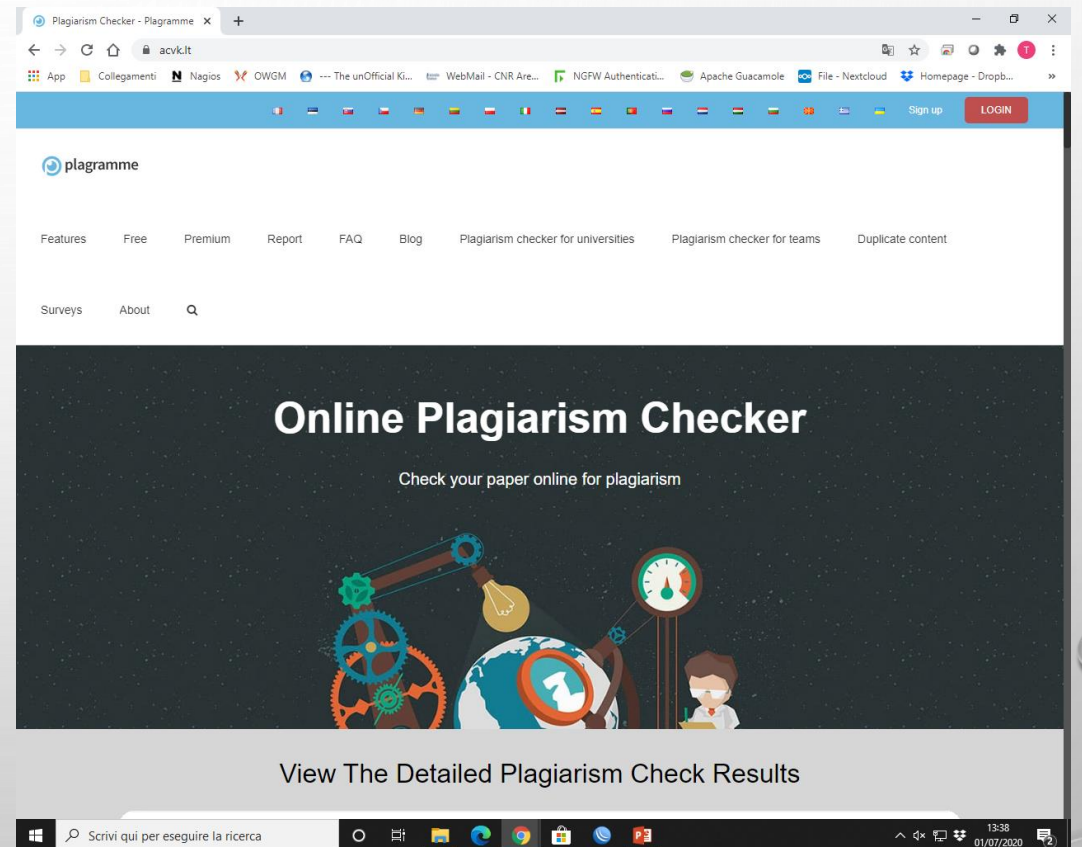
Below this is a dark purple banner with the text "Straightfoward on the outside, refined and sophisticated inside". Underneath the banner are three screenshots of the application's interface:

- Intuitive interface:** A screenshot showing a "New check" button and a table with 7 reports. The table has columns for "Report", "Status", "Date", "Document", and "Score".
- Simultaneous multiple document check:** A screenshot showing "Currently processing 2 documents" and a progress bar.
- Organize your sub-accounts, groups or classes for teachers:** A screenshot showing "Manage sub-accounts" and a table with columns for "Name", "Status", "Date", and "Score".

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar with the text "Scrivi qui per eseguire la ricerca", the system clock at 13:32 on 01/07/2020, and several application icons.

PLAGRAMME

- Free online Plagiarism Checker



SEARCHENGINEREPORTS.NET

- FREE PLAGIARISM CHECKER

The screenshot shows the 'Plagiarism Checker' page on searchenginereports.net. The page features a large text input area with the prompt 'Enter text here to check for Plagiarism'. Below this, there is a 'Limit: 1000, 2000 words/search' indicator and an 'Upload File' button. A 'Total Words: 0' counter is also present. The interface includes a 'Check Plagiarism by URL' section with an 'Insert URL here' field and an 'Exclude URLs (Max 5)' field containing 'https://example.com'. At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Check Plagiarism' and 'Check Grammar'. On the right side, there is a search bar for 'Search from SEO tools' and a list of 'Other Relevant Tools' including Paraphrasing Tool, Grammar Checker, Image To Text Converter, Spell Checker, Online MD5 Generator, Title Capitalization, Word Counter, Translate English To English, and Merge Words Online Tool. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'searchenginereports.net/plagiarism-checker' and the Windows taskbar at the bottom displays the date '01/07/2020' and time '13:48'.

SCRIBBR

The screenshot shows the Scribbr website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Scribbr logo and menu items: "Correzione e revisione", "Software Antiplagio", "Generatore APA", and "Guida tesi". A red "Carica" button is also present. Below this is a blue banner with the text "Software Antiplagio Scribbr" and "Tariffe Esempio Guida".

Software Antiplagio n°1 per Studenti

Approfitta del Software Antiplagio di Scribbr, ideale per gli studenti. Controlla la correttezza delle fonti nel tuo manoscritto e assicurati di aver dato il giusto credito al lavoro altrui.

Buttons: [Leggi tutto](#) [Guarda l'esempio](#)

Below the banner, a document snippet is visible with a plagiarism check overlay. The document text includes sections like "3. Data and Operationalization" and "3.1 Data". The overlay shows a "Sources Overview" table with the following data:

Rank	Source	Similarity
1	www.blackwellpublishing.com	39%
2	sociology.berkeley.edu	1%
3	www.europevaluesstudy.eu	3%
4	www.psa.ac.uk	3%
5	www.centreforpublicaffairs.com	1%
6	www.nuim.ie	1%
7	www.wilsoncenter.org	1%
8	www.coheesf.eu	1%
9	profile.nus.edu.sg	<1%
10	www.life.berkeley.edu	<1%
11	digitlib.lain-palangkaraya.ac.id	<1%

At the bottom left, there is a "zendesk chat" widget with the Scribbr logo and the text "Hai una domanda?". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 13:52 on 07/07/2020.

Questions&Answers

