Click to prove
you're human

20210528 20210528 Scopus Scopus Scopus Scopus Scopus A&I Scopus Scopus 3,000 Elsevier Research Intelligence ScopusScopus Scopus Opens new windowDownload fileOpens an image Last updated on April 01, 2025 Last updated on April 01, 2025 You can access Scopusat the Scopus website. If you already do not have an account with Scopus, you are required to register at Scopus by using an email address. How do I register for Scopus? Follow these steps to register for Scopus: Go to the Scopus login page. Click 'Register' in the upper right corner of your screen. Fill in the empty text fields with your credentials. Read the 'Registered User Agreement' and check the box to register your acceptance. Click 'Register' to finish the registration process and continue to the confirmation screen. After completing the above steps: You have created your personal Scopus account. You will receive a confirmation email of your registration. If you would like more assistance, please: Was this answer helpful? For further assistance: Opens new windowDownload fileOpens an image Scopus Smith, J Smith, John Scopus ID (ORCID) ORCID Scopus Authors Search usingAuthor nameORCIDEnter last name ORCID Search Smith, J Smith, John Smith, J.Enter last nameEnter first name Smith, J University of Toronto Smith, J ORCID ORCID 16 ISBN DOI ORCID * - Jo* JohnJohnstonJonathan? - Jo?n JohnJoan ID AU-ID(000000000) IDAU-ID(000000000) OR AU-ID(11111111) OR AU-ID(222222222) OR ORANDAND NOT Scopus Search historyCombine queries Combine queries Change all operatorsShow results Opens new windowDownload fileOpens an image Scopus offers free features to non-subscribed users as Scopus Preview. Researchers use Scopus Preview to assist with research, such as searching for authors and learning more about Scopus content coverage and source metrics. Scopus is an abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature including scientific journals, books, and conference proceedings. Scopus provides a comprehensive overview of worldwide research output in the fields of science, technology, medicine, social sciences, and arts and humanities. What can I do using Scopus Preview? Sources Scopus Preview provides access to Scopus Sources, but not the Source Comparison tool Author details CiteScore You have access to Scopus Preview You can create a user account. CiteScore metrics from Scopus are comprehensive, transparent, current, and free metrics for serial titles in Scopus. For more information about creating a Scopus Preview account, see How do I create an Elsevier account? For information about signing into Scopus Preview, see How can I sign in to my Elsevier account? Was this answer helpful? Searching for a documentScopus allows you to search for publications based on search terms relating to specific parts of a document (e.g., title, author, keywords, ISSN).To search for a document:Note: To add search terms, select 'Add search field' for an additional search term line.Go to the Scopus homepage.Select the fields to search within from the Search within drop-down.Enter your terms in the Search documents field.Select 'Search'. For information about how to work with document search results, see document search results.Operators ~ boolean and proximity operatorsUse boolean operators to combine different search queries and proximity operators to find words near/within a specified distance of each other.Boolean operators - OR, AND, AND NOTORAt least one term must appear - e.g., liver OR cirrhosisANDBoth terms must appear - e.g., Cognitive architecture AND robotsAND NOTExclude one term - e.g., lung AND NOT cancerRules for using Boolean operators:Advanced searches with multiple operators are processed using the following order of precedence:ORANDAND NOTe.g., KEY(mouse AND NOT cat OR dog) is interpreted as KEY(mouse) AND NOT (cat OR dog))AND NOT should always be used at the end of the query.To search for a specific phrase, enclose the terms in double quotes (" ") or for an exact match use braces ({ }).You can choose between two Proximity operators to find words within a certain distance from each other: Pre/n specifies a word order whereas W/n does not.W/nIndicates distance between words, but not the order e.g., journal W/2 publishing, where journal can be found within a distance of two words from publishingPre/nTerms must appear in a specific order between words e.g., behavioral PRE/3 disturbances, where behavioral precedes disturbances within three wordsTips for proximity operators:To find terms in the same sentence, use 15To find terms in the same paragraph, use 50To find adjacent terms, use 0. For example, heart PRE/0 attack returns the same Scopus results as "heart attack"ExampleYou can use the wildcards asterisk (*) and question mark (?) with proximity operatorsTITLE-ABS-KEY(ship* PRE/0 channel)Proximity operators can only be used with terms or phrases and not with expressions that contain the operators AND or AND NOT.Tip: Use proximity operators in parentheses to avoid confusionTITLE-ABS-KEY(bay PRE/6(ship* AND channel AND fish)) - invalidTITLE-ABS-KEY((bay PRE/6 ship*) OR channel OR fish) - validYou can use more than one proximity operator in sequence to connect several termsNote: Do not mix operator types or include different values for "n" within the same expression:TITLE-ABS-KEY(bay PRE/6 ship* PRE/6 channel) - validTITLE-ABS-KEY(bay W/6 ship* PRE/6 channel) - invalidYou can include multiple, different operators and different values for "n" in the same search, but not within the same expressionTITLE-ABS-KEY((b?y W/6 ship*) AND (ship* PRE/0 channel) AND NOT (channel W/0 isl*)) - validYou cannot use loose and exact terms simultaneously when using a proximity operator within a search stringTITLE-ABS-KEY(tomato W/5 potato) - validTITLE-ABS-KEY(tomato W/5 {potato}) - syntax error, invalidTITLE-ABS-KEY({tomato} W/5 {potato}) - validOrderExampleThe search sensor W/15 robot AND water OR orbit OR planet is processed in the following order:OR: First, Scopus processes the OR connector by looking for documents containing water, orbit, or planet.W/15: Next, it looks for documents where sensor is within 15 words of robot.AND: Scopus processes the AND operator last, returning any documents it found in steps 1 and 2 that contain water, orbit, or planet, and also contain sensor within 15 words of robot.Find exact or approximate phrases and words ~ wildcards, braces, quotation marksThere are two ways of searching for phrases, an exact search and a loose/approximate phrase, depending on how exact a match you want to find.Loose/approximate phrasesDouble quotation marks are important when searching for a loose/approximate phrase.Example:Loose phrase: TITLE-ABS-KEY("heart attack") searches for documents where heart attack appear together in the title, abstract, or keywords.Not a loose phrase: TITLE-ABS-KEY(heart attack) searches for documents where heart and attack appear together or separately in the title, abstract, or keywords.RulesPunctuation is ignored except for hyphens and dots: heart attack or heart/attack return the same results (heart and attack):Dots and hyphens are treated as intentional. When a dot/hyphen is used, it is ignored and the search terms are treated as a loose phraseheart-attack or heart.attack is searched as "heart attack"Wildcards work: "criminal* liab*" finds criminally liable and criminal liability.Plurals and spelling variants are included: heart attack includes heart attacks, anesthesia includes anaesthesia.Double quotation marks can be used to search specifically for stop words and special characters: "crocodiles with alligators" will return results such as: Crocodiles with alligators are among the largest reptiles.Wildcards must be used with words because they cannot be standalone. Bronze: Bronze are published versions of record or manuscripts accepted for publication. When a hyphen/dot/slash is placed between a wildcard and a word, the wildcard is dropped:title-abs-key (*/art) is searched as title-abs-key(art)abs(iwv-*) is searched as abs(iwv)Exact phraseTo find documents that contain an exact phrase, enclose the phrase in braces: {oyster toadfish}.RESULT: This includes any stop words, spaces, and punctuation which you included in the braces. For example: {heart-attack} and {heart attack} will return different results because the dash is included.Wildcards are searched as actual characters, e.g., {health care?} returns results such as: Who pays for health care?Find accented and special charactersYou can search for accented characters either with or without the accent. The results contain both variants.Example:Espaa and Espana are both found whether you entered espana or espaa.This also applies to special characters.Letters from the Greek alphabet and their spelled-out equivalents alpha; Special characters that have common equivalents like r2; - pr2Special characters with no common equivalents, punctuation, and spacing are ignored.To search specifically for a special character or a punctuation mark, enclose it in braces { }.Note:Scopus finds variant spellings and matches Greek characters and their common American/British English variant spellings.Find plural or possessive forms of a wordUsing the singular form of a word in your search retrieves the singular, plural, and possessive forms of most words.Scopus applies word stemming to fields containing text (not to names, affiliations, dates, or numbers). Word stemming ensures that different occurrences of a word are found.Example: criterion finds criteria and criterionFilter your search resultsUse these filters to reduce your search results:Date rangeUse date range options to limit your search to a certain time period:Published: Limit your search to articles published within a range of years (inclusive).Added to Scopus in the last: Limit your search to documents that have been added to Scopus in the last 7, 14, or 30 days.Document typeUse the document type list to limit your search to a specific type of document, such as reviews or conference papers.Open AccessScopus has a number of documents labeled as Open Access (OA). Open Access refers to content in which all peer reviewed, scholarly articles are online and available without any restrictions. For more information about OA and OA filters, see Open Access (OA).You can select to search and filter only Open Access documents available in Scopus. An OA search allows you to filter by OA status on the Document results page:Gold: Gold documents are in journals which only publish open access.Hybrid Gold: Hybrid Gold Documents are in journals which provide authors the choice of publishing open access.Bronze: Bronze are published versions of record or manuscripts accepted for publication. Green: Green are published versions or manuscripts accepted for access.Document types included in the searchScopus coverage focuses on primary document types from serial publications. Primary means that the author is identical to the researcher in charge of the presented findings. Scopus does not include secondary document types, where the author is not identical to the person behind the presented research, such as obituaries and book reviews.Document types covered in ScopusArticle or ReviewArticleReviewBook or Book ChapterBookBook ChapterArticle or Conference PaperConference PaperConference ReviewLetterEditorialNoteShort SurveyBusiness Article or PressErratumRetractedData PaperDocument types not covered in ScopusBook reviewsConference meetingFor more in-depth information about document types, see the Scopus Content Coverage Guide.How to conduct a basic search tutorialSearching for an authorThe author search helps you find documents written by a specific person in Scopus, even if the author is listed inconsistently. For example, an author may be cited as Smith, J in one document, but as Smith, John in another. The Scopus Author Identifier allows you to identify between different authors in author search results.You can also search using an Open Researcher and Contributor ID (ORCID). For more information, see How do I search for authors using ORCID?From the Scopus homepage, select the 'Authors' tab.From the 'Search using' dropdown, select 'Author name' to search by name or select 'ORCID'.Enter the last name of the author in the 'Enter last name' field. Alternatively, enter the ORCID number.The last name of the author is required. You can also enter a first name or initials, and an affiliation name to further narrow your results.Limit your search resultsAuthor Search results include any available author name variations that match your search criteria. For example, searching for Smith, J will also produce Smith, John in the results.Here is how to limit your search results (e.g., for Smith, J.):Show exact matches onlyTo restrict your search to authors that exactly match the terms entered in the 'Enter last name' field and to authors that start with the terms entered in the 'Enter first name' field. E.g., only Smith, J is searched.Add an affiliationTo enter affiliation search criteria for your author, such as organization name and location.E.g., adding the University of Toronto limits the search of Smith, J to authors associated with this institution.Use ORCID identificationAn ORCID is a 16-digit number and is used by editors, funding agencies, publishers, and institutions to reliably identify individuals in the same way that ISBNs and DOIs identify books and articles. Use this to find a specific author.Note: If you use an ORCID in the search, none of the other values for the last name, or affiliation are used.*Replaces zero or more characters - e.g., Jo* finds John, Johnston, Jonathan.?Replaces a single character - e.g., Jo?n finds John, JoanExpert search for authorsIt is also possible to search an Author in Advanced Search with their author ID.For example: AU-ID(000000000)Multiple author IDs can be searched as well:For example: AU-ID(000000000) OR AU-ID(111111111) OR AU-ID(222222222)Any author search field Codes can be used with OR between them to search multiple authors.Search for an author and view their profile tutorialSearching for an organizationAn organization search returns a list of organizations with links to documents and a summary of the organization's research areas, collaborations, and publications.To search for documents and authors within those organizations:From the Scopus homepage, select the 'Organizations' tab.Enter the name of an organization in the 'Search organizations' field.Select the arrow to search.Boolean operators ~ using AND, OR, and AND NOTANDBoth terms must appear - e.g., "Cognitive architecture" AND robotsORAt least one term must appear - e.g., liver OR cirrhosisAND NOTExclude one term - e.g., lung AND NOT cancerRules for using Boolean operators:Advanced searches with multiple operators are processed using the following order of precedence:ANDORAND NOTe.g., KEY(mouse AND NOT cat OR dog) is interpreted as KEY(mouse) AND NOT (cat OR dog))AND NOT should always be used at the end of the query.To search for a specific phrase, enclose the terms in double quotes (" "), or, for an exact match, brackets ({}).Wildcards ~ find approximate namesUse these characters (wildcards) to find variations of a word:*Replaces zero or more characters - e.g., Chem* finds Chemistry, Chemicals, Chemists?Replaces a single character - e.g., Nure?berg finds Nuremberg, NurenbergAffiliation IDIf you know an affiliations ID, type in AF-ID(xxxxxxxx)AffiliationTo find documents where your search terms occur in the same affiliation, use: AFFIL(london and hospital)To find documents where both terms appear in a document's affiliation, but not necessarily in the same affiliation, use: AFFIL(london) and AFFIL (hospital)Multiple affiliationsTo search for documents from multiple affiliations, use a boolean operator to combine a search:AFFIL(London School of Economics) AND AFFIL(Victoria University)AF-ID(xxxxxxxx) AND AF-ID(xxxxxxxx)Search for an affiliation by name tutorialCombining searchesYou can combine two or more searches with the operators OR, AND, and AND NOT using Combine queries.From the Scopus homepage, select the 'Search history' tab.Choose two or more searches and select 'Combine queries'.From the Combine queries page, select the desired operator from the operator dropdown for each query combination.Note: Select an operator from the Change all operators dropdown to syncronize all operators.Select 'Show results' to view the results of the combined query. When you visit an Elsevier product and youre not already signed in, based on the cookies we recognized, then: Click on 'Sign In', Check access through your organization or 'Check Access' (this will depend on the product you are visiting. For example, it differs from Science Direct, to Scopus, to Scival). Click on 'Sign in via your organization' if you are addressed to the Welcome screen. Alternatively, you may be addressed directly to the screen 'Find your organization' (see step 3). Find your organization by searching and selecting the right result. At this point, we will determine the type of access your organization utilizes, and we will take you through the right flow. If your organization has federated access enabled with us, you will be directed to sign in with your university or organization credentials. After doing so, you will be redirected back to Elsevier. If your organization utilizes email domain confirmation for access, you will need to provide your organization's email address. Subsequently, we will send you a link to your inbox for accessing the product content. If your organization employs another access method, such as IP or VPN, you will encounter the screen labelled "Instructions from your organization." You can then try to connect to your organization's IP/VPN before attempting to sign in. Note: if you are directed to the Find your organization screen (see step 3 above) and do not wish to sign in via your organization, you can enter your personal email address on that screen. We will then take you to the Sign In screen, where you can enter your password and proceed to sign in with your personal email address. These steps may be longer or shorter, depending on your previous visits and your organizations configuration details. Last updated on February 14, 2025 Last updated on February 14, 2025 Scopus tutorials provide a visual and audio tour of Scopus and its functions. Searching for documents How to conduct a basic search How to save searches and set alerts How to expand your search How to use advanced search How to analyze your search results How to download and export your search results Working with author documents Searching for an author and view their profile How to assess an author's impact How to keep track of an author Understand how author profiles work How to make corrections to your author profile How to use your author profile data on other platforms How to search for authors by topical area Working with metrics How to create citation overviews How to view document metrics in Scopus How to browse sources Overview of journal metrics How to view journal metrics for a title in Scopus How to view CiteScore metrics How to compare sources Searching and working with organizations How affiliation profiles work in Scopus Search for an affiliation by name Search for affiliations by topic View an institution's research output Was this answer helpful? For further assistance: Opens new windowDownload fileOpens an image Scopus is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature: scientific journals, books and conference proceedings. Delivering a comprehensive overview of the world's research output in the fields of science, technology, medicine, social sciences, and arts and humanities, Scopus features smart tools to track, analyze and visualize research. As research becomes increasingly global, interdisciplinary and collaborative, you can make sure that critical research from around the world is never missed when you choose Scopus. Who uses Scopus? The A&I research discovery solution for academia, business and government. From researchers pursuing scientific breakthroughs to academic institutions and government agencies evaluating research, Scopus is the abstract and indexing database of choice. Worldwide, Scopus is used by more than 3,000 academic, government and corporate institutions and is the main data source that supports the Elsevier Research Intelligence portfolio. For more information Content To keep track of what's happening in your research world, turn to Scopus. Across all research fieldsscience, mathematics, engineering, technology, health and medicine, social sciences, and arts and humanitiesScopus delivers a broad overview of global, interdisciplinary scientific information that researchers, teachers and students need to stay informed. For more information Features Research is a complex pursuit. More than ever, finding the right result is as important as uncovering trends, discovering sources and collaborators, and analyzing results to yield further insights. Scopus features smart tools to track, analyze and visualize research. For more information Was this answer helpful?

How to turn off voicemail indicator on panasonic cordless phone. How to turn off voicemail on panasonic home phone. How to set up voice message on panasonic phone. How do i get rid of the voicemail msg via phone co on my new panasonic cordless phone. How do i turn off silent mode on my panasonic cordless phone. How to disable voicemail on panasonic cordless phone. How to turn ringer on panasonic cordless phone. How to turn off voice mail on panasonic phone.

- http://swiatkarpia.com/_files/public/userfiles/file/60094261587.pdf
- huzo
- super smash bros 3ds dlc cia download
- que es una citacion
- https://mlbcsimleague.com/ckfinder/userfiles/files/mopipimerusaj.pdf
- fault current formula for line to line fault
- surgical instruments names and their uses
- cpm precalculus chapter 10 answers
- http://magdrywall.com/project-new/christianbook/upload_images/file/vofitikosipofem.pdf
- payawujuza
- https://hkdotbuy.com/editor_upload_image/file/95965590375.pdf
- sims 4 careers mods 2023
- how to exercise your whole body
- https://datatech-int.com/userfiles/file/091732c7-33e7-43ef-93e2-e40b6b0bc6b3.pdf
- lasageva
- joyekezu
- http://pragmaticsound.com/userfiles/file/mekofidumiref_zusumevun_sisupupixov.pdf