Trend metrics

History

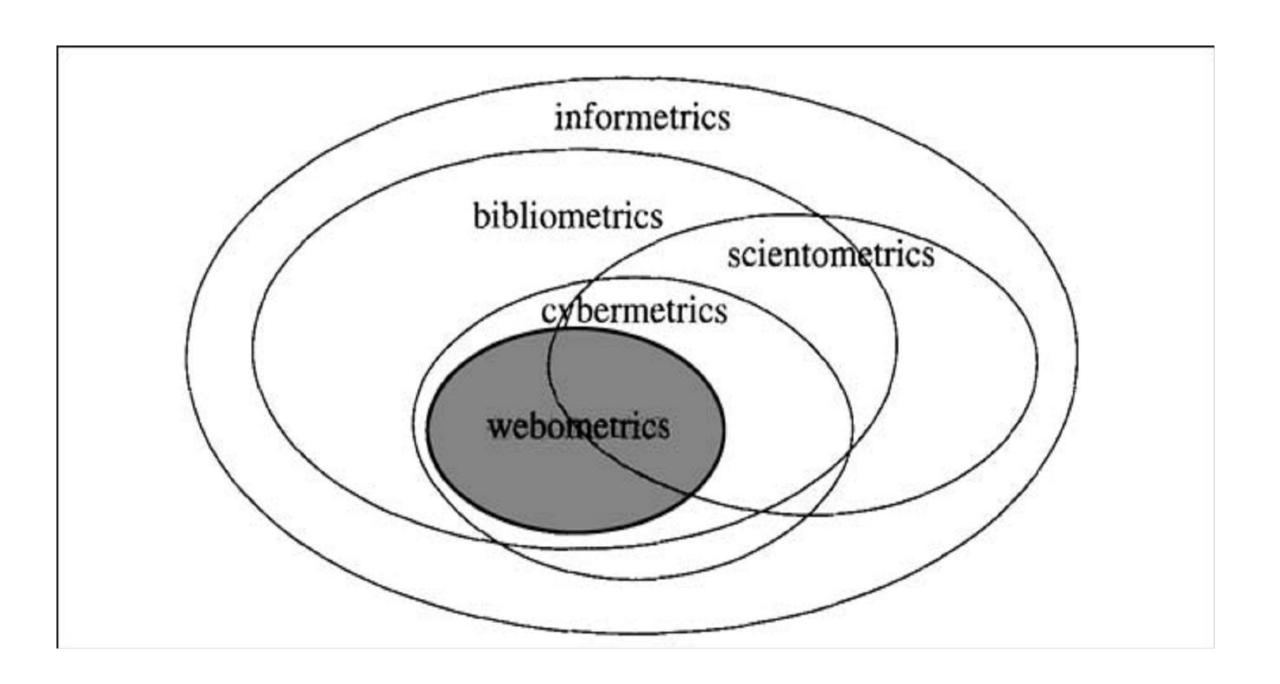
• سابقه این علی به دهه هفتاد میلادی برمی گردد. نقطه شروع و شکل گیری این علی در روسیه شوروی بود

• پژوهشها ی معاصر بر اساس فرایند اندازه گیری در موزه اطلاع رسانی تدوین شده اند

• هــه چنــین بــرای ارزیــابی و رتبــه بنــدی ســازمـان هــای پـِژوهشی و دانشگاهها نیز شاخصهای علــه ســنجی مــورد اســتفاده قرار میگیرند.

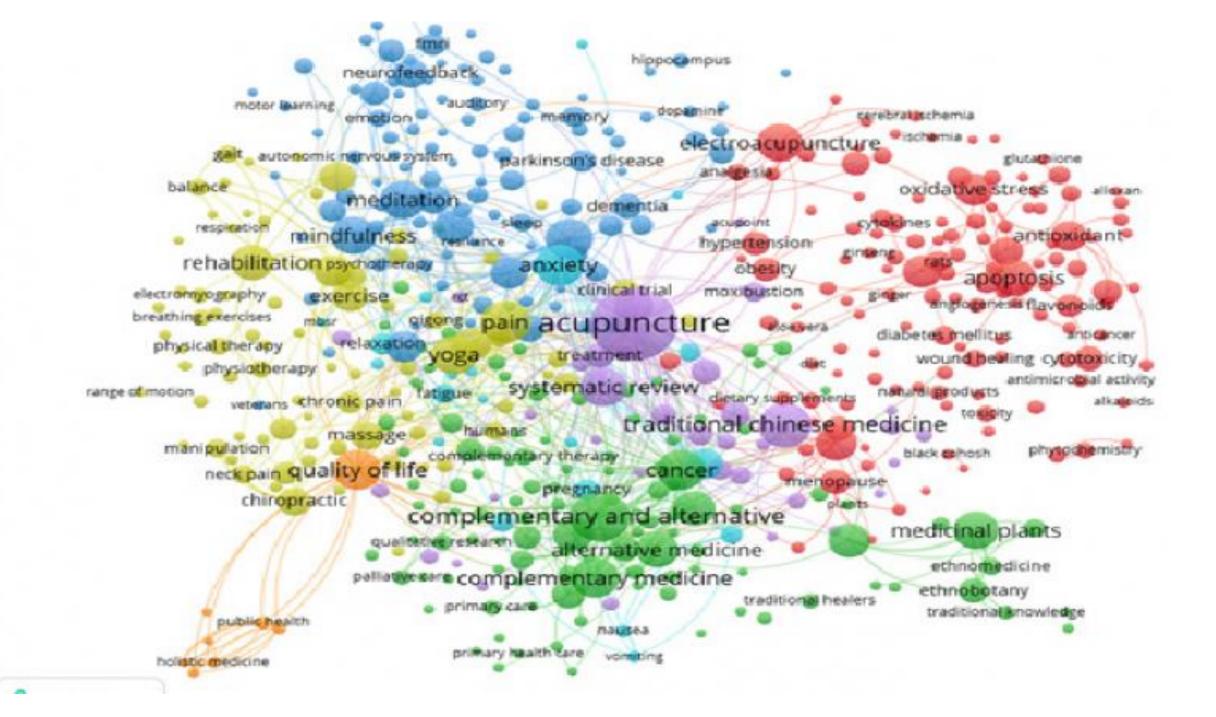
Metric studies

- Bibliometrics: is the use of statistical methods to analyze books, articles and other publications. The sub-field of bibliometrics which concerns itself with the analysis of scientific publications is called <u>scientometrics</u>.
- Scientometrics: is the field of study which concerns itself with measuring and analysing scholarly literature. Scientometrics is a sub-field of <u>bibliometrics</u>. Major research issues include the measurement of the impact of research papers and academic journals, the understanding of scientific citations, and the use of such measurements in policy and management contexts.
- Webometrics:is a quantitative analysis of web phenomena, which includes link analysis, web citation analysis, search engines etc
- Altmetrics:It is alternative methods of measuring the resources through social networking sites. Eg: citation metrics
- Infometrics:an interdisciplinary approach to scientific modeling, inference and efficient information processing. It is the science of modeling, reasoning, and drawing inferences under conditions of noisy and limited information



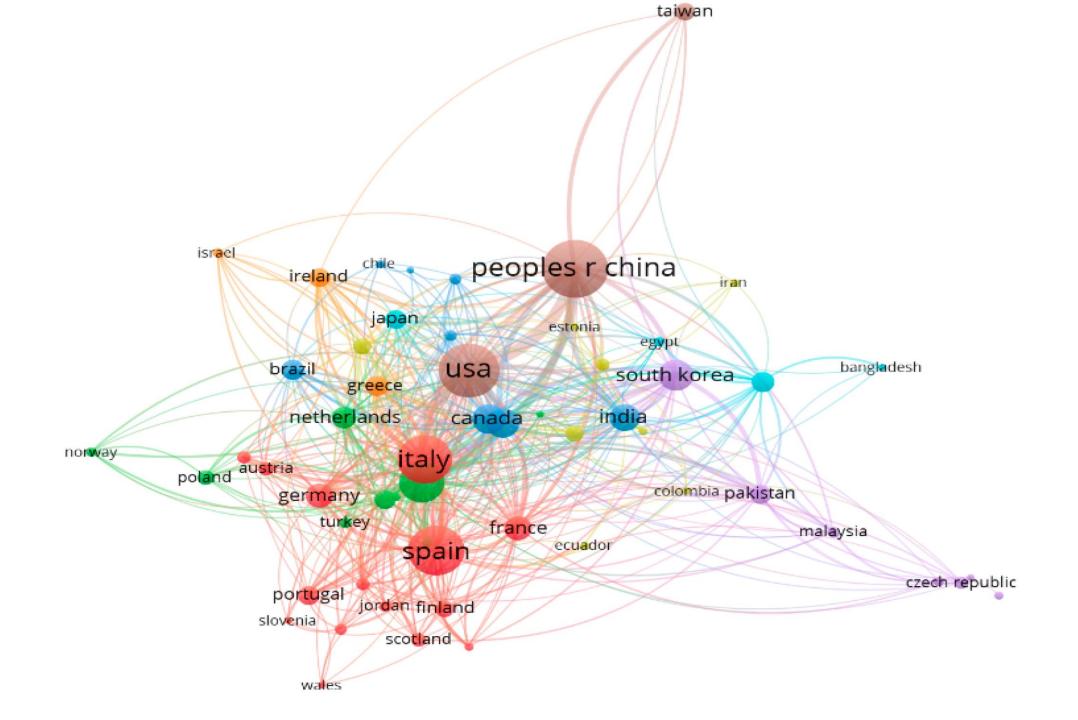
Bibliometrics

- Bibliometrics is a study or measurement of format aspects of
- texts,
- documents,
- books and information



Scientometrics

• Scientometrics is the field of study which concerns itself with measuring and analysing scholarly literature. Scientometrics is a subfield of bibliometrics. Major research issues include the measurement of the impact of research papers and academic journals, the understanding of scientific citations, and the use of such measurements in policy and management contexts.



Altmetrics

- Tweets
- Blog mentions
- Face book
- Presentations
- News articles
- Shared citations and
- Data uploads

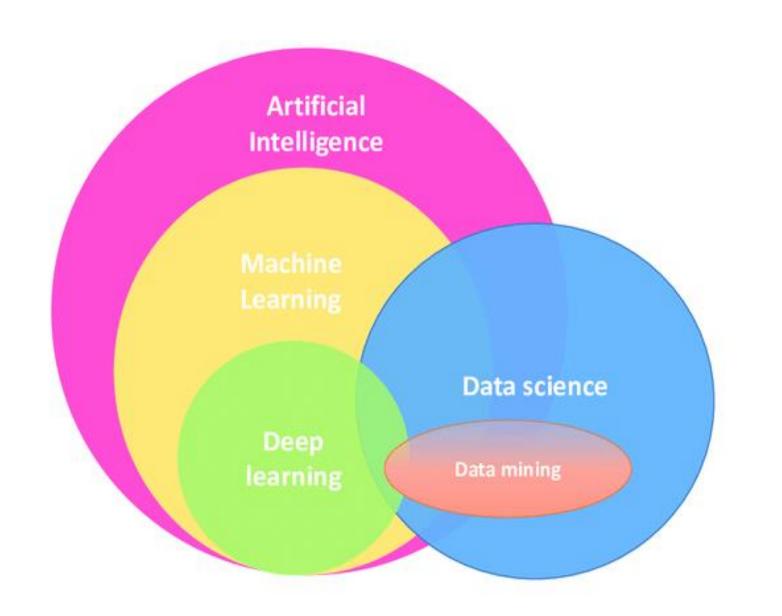
webometrics

- The five categories of metrics. Such as
- Usage e.g., downloads
- Captures, e.g., bookmarks,
- Mentions, e.g., blogs,
- Social Media, e.g., tweets, and
- Citations, e.g., Scopus

کاربردهای علم سنجی

- 1. ترسیم مرکت و پویایی علم (کالون و همکاران،۱۹۸۷)؛
- 2. ترسیم ساختار حوزهها و زمینههای علمی (وایتاکر، ۱۹۸۹)؛
- 3. ترسیم روابط میان تمقیقات بنیانی و تمقیقات فناورانه (کالون و همکاران، ۱۹۹۱)؛
 - 4. دیداریسازی شبکه مفهومی علم و فناوری(سالمی و کوشا، ۱۳۹۷)؛
 - 5. تملیل سیر تمول مفهومی در طول دورههای زمانی؛

- 1. تعیین و تملیل نوامی مورد پژوهش؛
- 2. ارزیابی درون داد و برون داد روابط در یک شبکه پژوهشی؛
 - 3. دستهبندی مدارک بر اساس موضوعات؛
- 4. خوشهبندی مفاهیم حوزههای علمی (احمدی و عصاره، ۱۳۹۷)؛
 - 5. درک و کشف روابط پنهان در موزههای علوه؛
- 6. کشف الگوهای برجسته و رویدادهای در مال ظهور(اممدی و عصاره، ۱۳۹۷)؛
- تعیین روابط سلسله مراتبی مفاهیم یک موزه یا یک زمینه فاص علمی(اممدی و عصاره، ۱۳۹۷)



Data mining

• **Data mining** is a process of extracting and discovering patterns in large <u>data sets</u> involving methods at the intersection of <u>machine</u> <u>learning</u>, <u>statistics</u>, and <u>database systems</u>

Machine Learning

Statistics

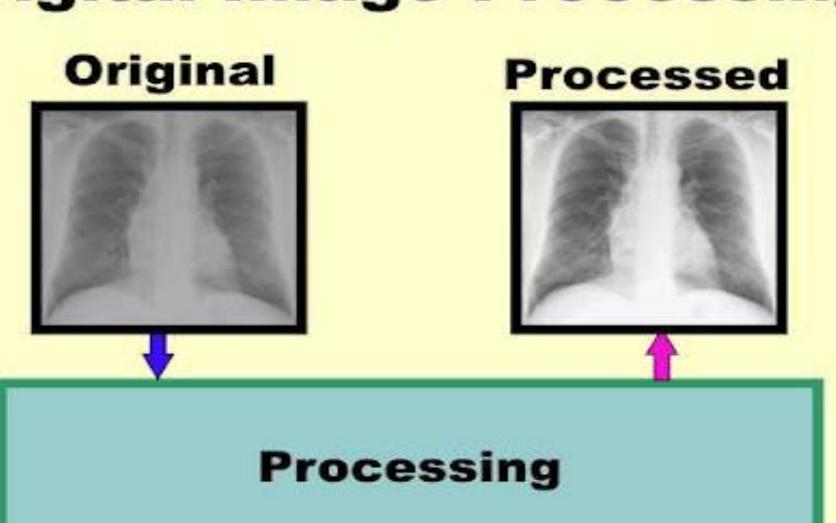
Data Mining

Database

Digital image processing

• **Digital image processing** is the use of a <u>digital computer</u> to process <u>digital images</u> through an <u>algorithm</u>. As a subcategory or field of <u>digital signal processing</u>, digital image processing has many advantages over <u>analog image processing</u>. It allows a much wider range of algorithms to be applied to the input data and can avoid problems such as the build-up of <u>noise</u> and <u>distortion</u> during processing. Since images are defined over two dimensions (perhaps more) digital image processing may be modeled in the form of <u>multidimensional systems</u>.

Digital Image Processing



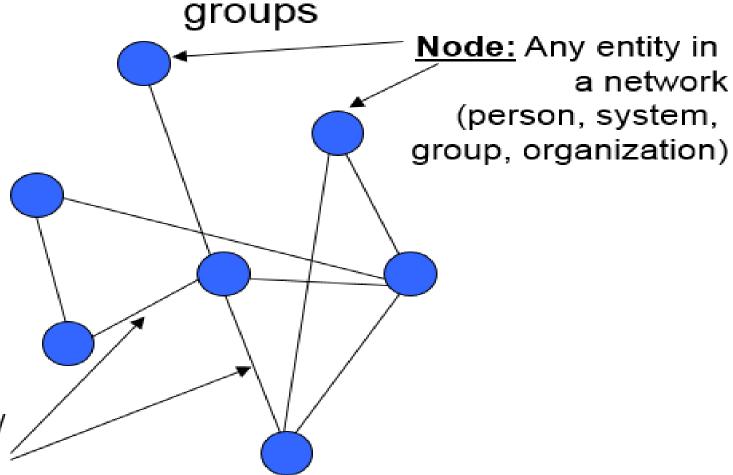
Sprawls

Network analysis

- is the process of investigating social structures through the use of <u>networks</u> and <u>graph theory</u>.[1]
- It characterizes networked structures in terms of *nodes* (individual actors, people, or things within the network) and the *ties*, *edges*, or *links* (relationships or interactions) that connect them

Social Network Analysis:

Focus on interactions between individuals/



<u>Tie:</u> Relationship/ interaction

between two nodes.

Outline

Small Worlds

Random Graphs

Alpha and Beta

Power Laws

Searchable Networks

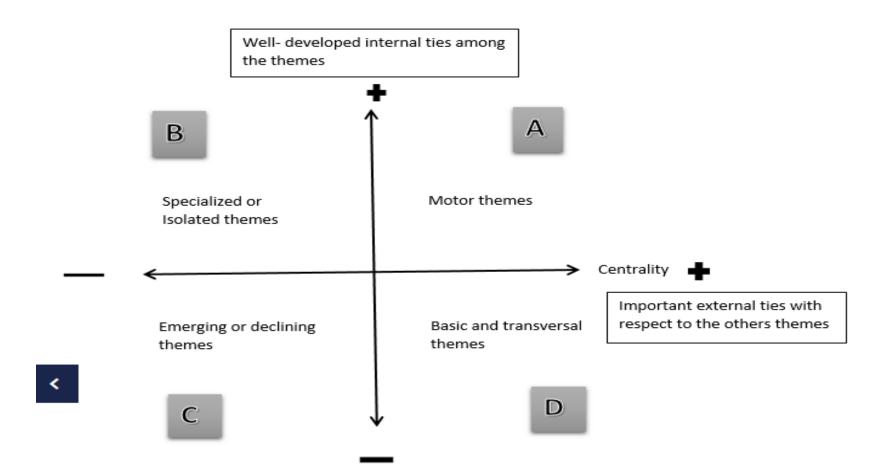
Six Degrees of Separation

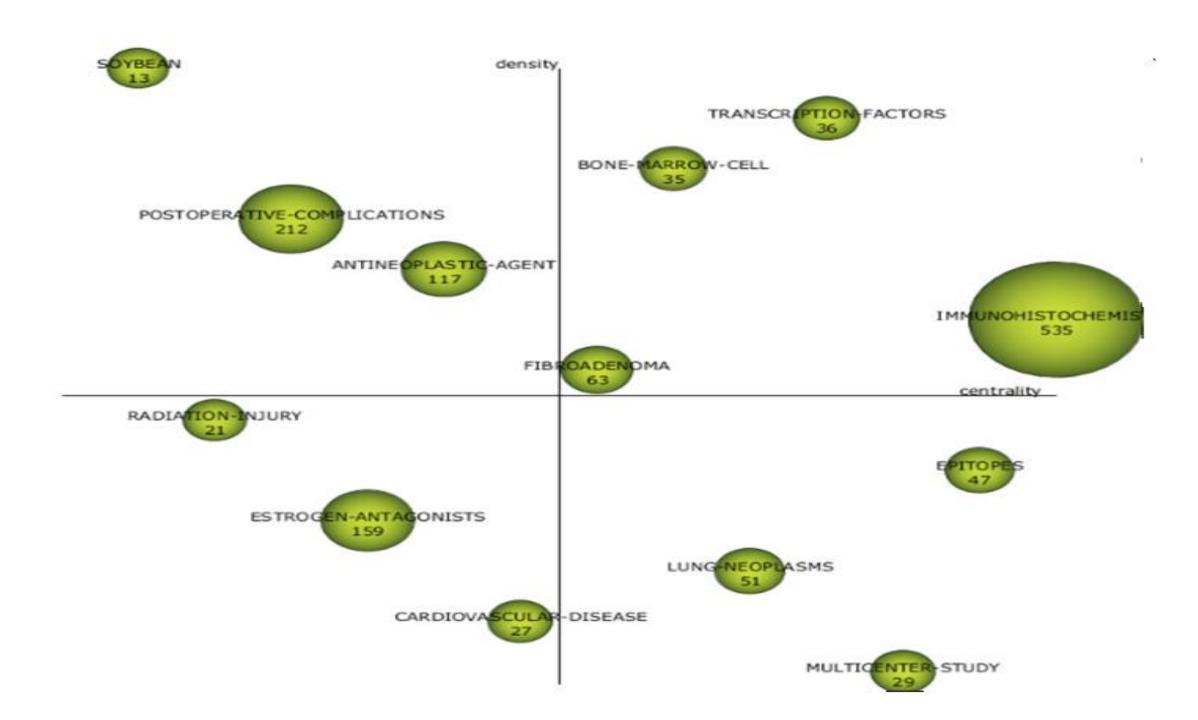
Visualizing is...

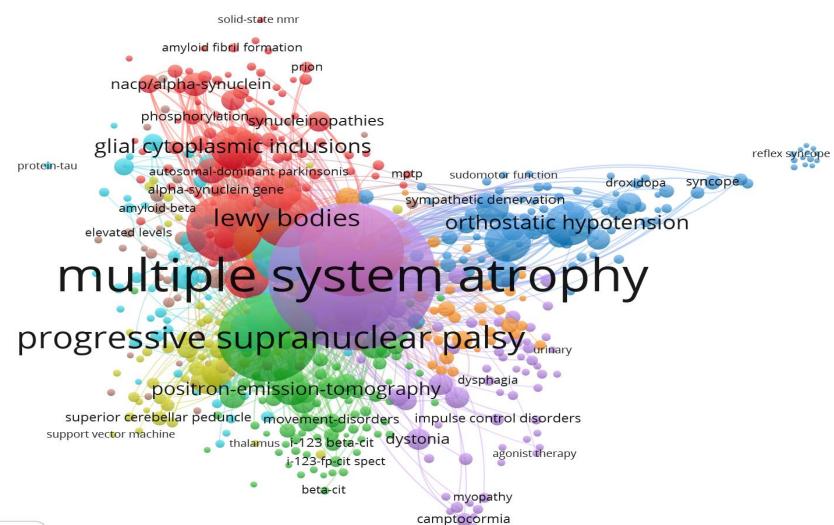
- A reading strategy
- · A way to help you understand what you read
- · An important tool for reading fiction and nonfiction

Making a picture in your mind

Centrality and density









Perl 21 CORTICOSTEROID Per0 24 SON ID-TUMOR Per2 12 RADIATION-INJURY Per1 20 DUCTAL CARCINOMA-IN-SITU Per0_23_BREAST-IMPLANTS Per1_19_RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS Per2_11_MULTICENTER-STUDY Per0 22 RADMITION-INJURY Per1_18_DNAMICROARRAY Per0 21 FLUORODEOXYGLUCOSE F 18 Per1_17_ESTROGEN-ANTAGONISTS Per0_20_ALGORITHMS Per2 10 CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE Per1_16_PROPORTIONAL-HAZARDS-MODELS Per1_15_XENOGRAFI Pero 17 DIETARY-SUPPLEMENTS Perl_14_FIBROADENOMA Per0_16_SENTINEL_LYMPH_NODE Per2 8 FIBROADENOMA Perl_13_ANTINEOPLASTIC-AGENT Peri 12 MEMBRANE PROTEINS Per2_7_ANTINEOPLASTIC-AGENT Per0 14 ECHOGRAPHY Pero_13_OVARIAN-NEOPLASMS Per1_11_OVARIAN-NEOPLASMS Perl 10 POSTOPERATIVE-COMPLICATIONS Per0_11_HISPANIC Per1 9 CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE Pero_10_COMPLICATION Per2 5 LUNG-NEOPLASMS Per0_9_IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY Per1_7_ETHNIC-GROUP Per2 4 ESTROGEN-ANTAGONISTS Pero 7 CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE Perl_6_CYTOKINE Per2_3_IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY Per0_6_STEM CELL Per1 4 IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY Per2_2_SOYBEAN Perl_3_STEROID Per0_3_PROTEIN YROSINE-KINASE Perl 2 DENDRITIC-CELL Per0 2 CORTICOSTEROID Per2_1_BONE-MARROW-CELL Perl_1_DNA-BINDING-PROTEINS Per0_1_T WMPLIOCYTE

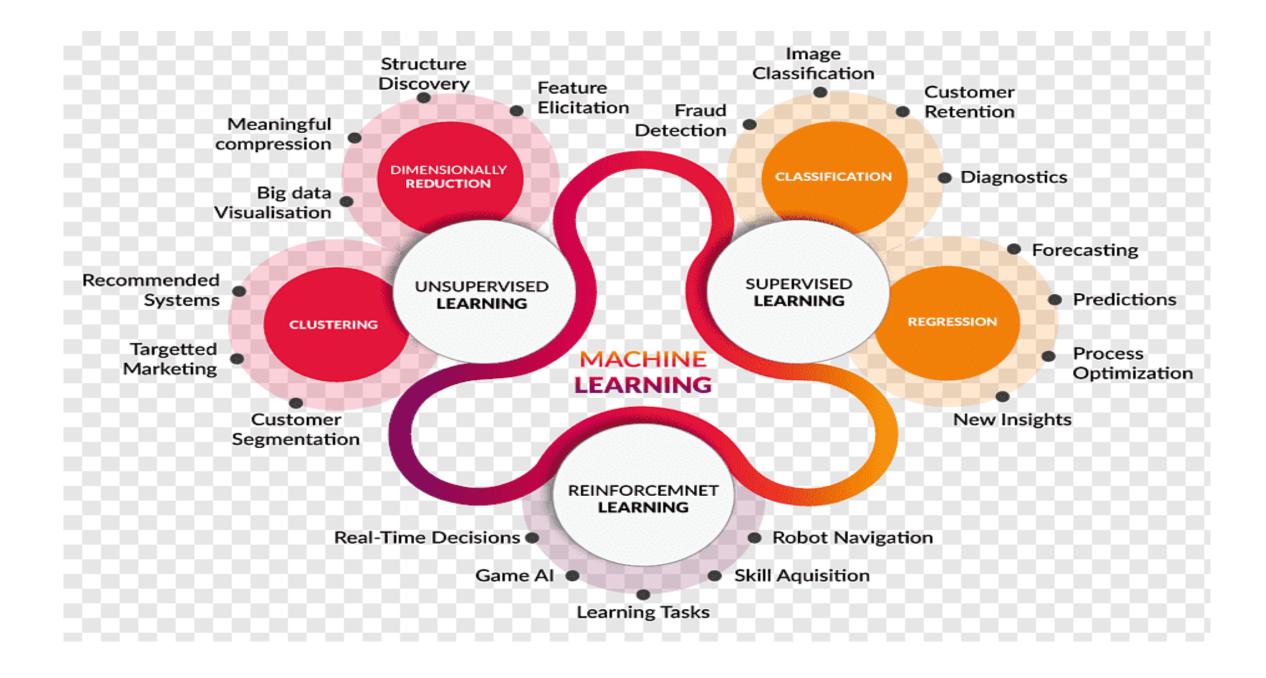
Per1_0_ISOFLAVONES

Per2 0 EPITOPES

Per0 0 DNA-BINDING-PROTEINS

Machine learning

- Supervised learning (SL) is the <u>machine learning</u> task of learning a function that <u>maps</u> an input to an output based on example input-output pairs
- Supervised learning (classification regression)
- Un supervised learning

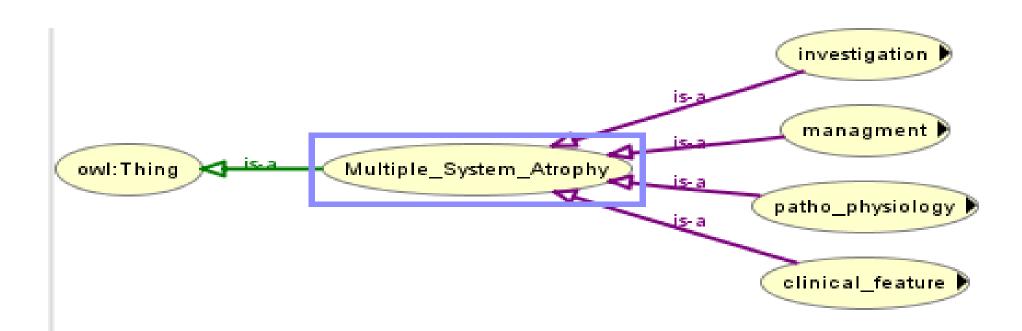


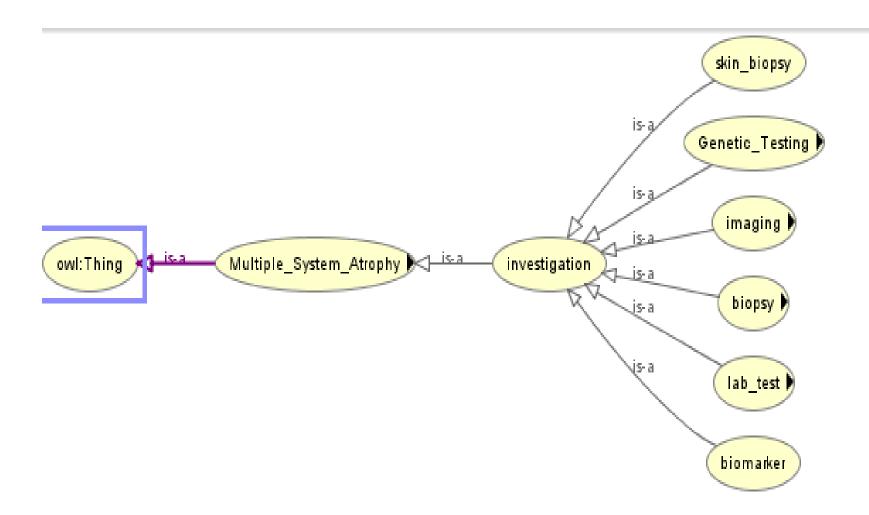
Algorithms

- Linear Regression.
- Logistic Regression.
- Decision Tree.
- SVM.
- Naive Bayes.
- kNN.
- K-Means.
- Random Forest.

ontology

• the Disease Ontology (DO) database (see Relevant Website section) is a knowledge base related to human diseases. The current version stores information about 8000 diseases. The aim of DO is to connect biological data (e.g. genes) considering a disease-centred point of view. The DO semantically integrates a disease and existing medical vocabularies.





Qustion?