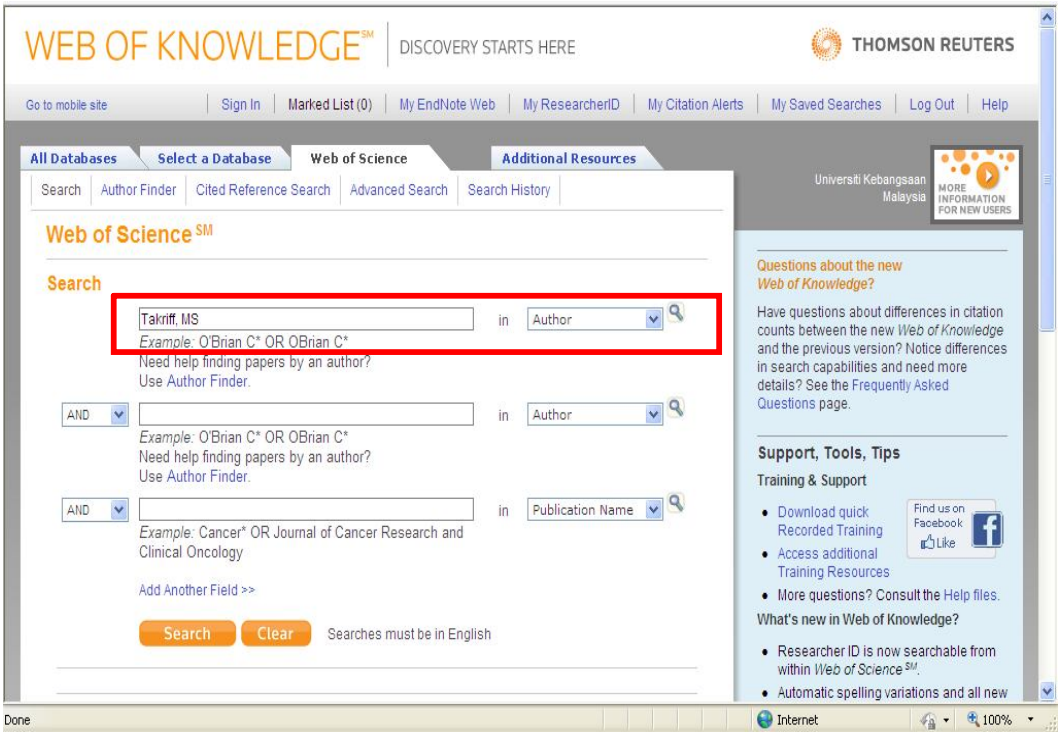
PANDUAN MENYEMAK H-INDEX BAGI AHLI AKADEMIK (ISI WEB OF SCIENCE)
HOW TO CALCULATE H-INDEX IN ISI WEB OF SCIENCE

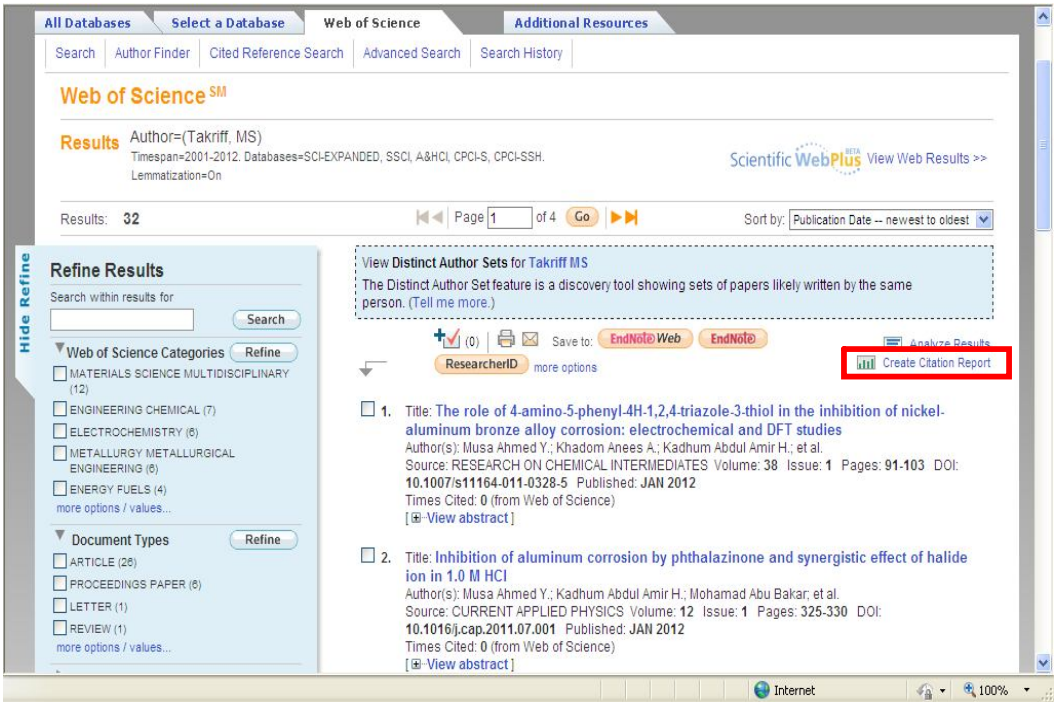
1. Akses **Portal e-Jurnal (untuk akses daripada dalam dan luar Kampus UKM)** atau **Pangkalan Data / jurnal-e** (untuk akses di dalam Kampus UKM sahaja)
Log in via e-Journal Portal (for internal and off campus access) or Library Online Databases *http://www.ukm.my/library (for internal access only)*

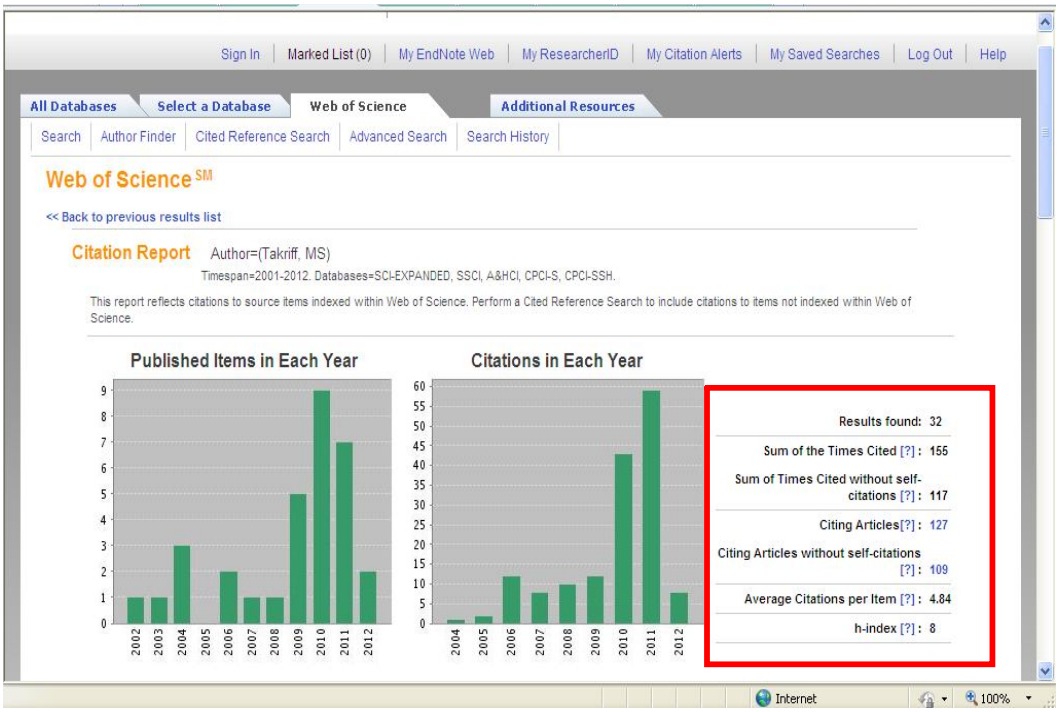
2. Klik **ISI Web of Science http://isiknowledge.com/?DestApp=WOS**

3. Masukkan singkatan ahli akademik
Contoh: Prof. Madya. Dr. Mohd Sobri Takriff, (**Takriff, MS**)
Example : Key in author's initial entry (AUTHOR)



4. Setelah mendapat hasil carian, klik pada **Create Citation Report**
*After see the list of hits, click to **Create Citation Report** button*





5. Jumlah rekod / Number of records = 32
H-index = 8
Petikan / Citation = 155

Pengiraan bagi h-index = 8, menunjukkan daripada 32 penerbitan yang diindeks di dalam ISI Web of Science bagi seseorang pengarang, 8 makalahnya telah dipetik (cited) sekurang-kurangnya 8 kali.
Nota " Terdapat garisan hijau di bawah rekod makalah ke-8 di mana petikan yang diterima bagi makalah berkenaan ialah 9 (melebihi 84)

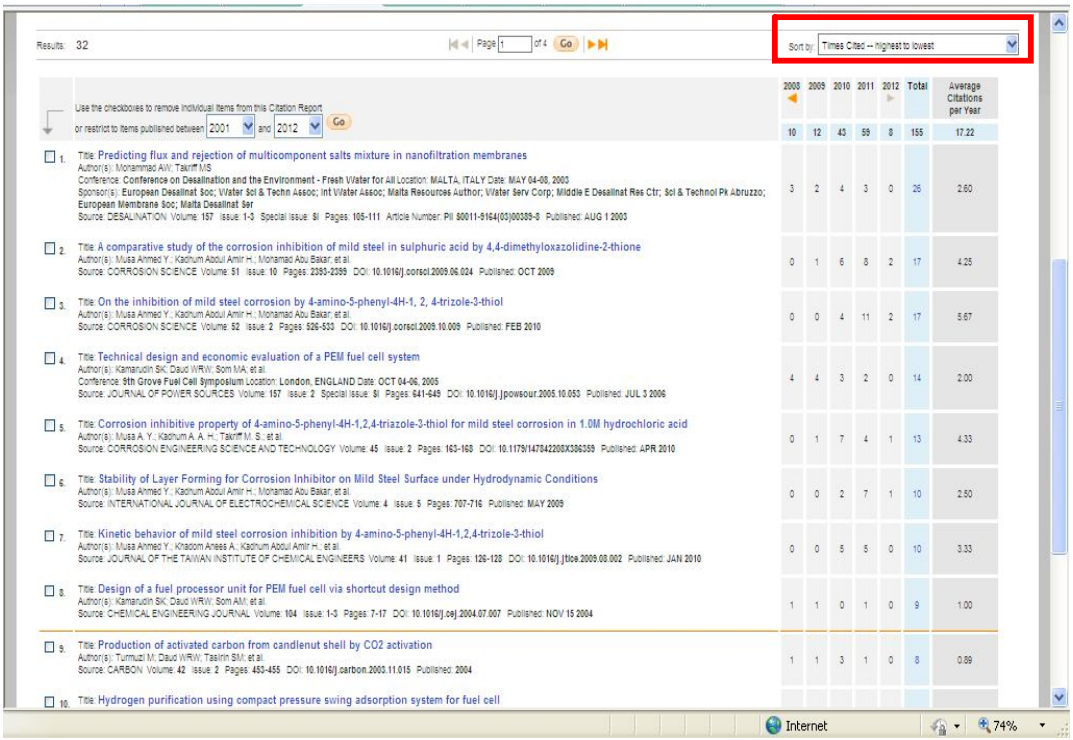
The h-index is based on a list of publications ranked in descending order by the Times Cited. The value of h is equal to the number of papers (N) in the list that have N or more citations.

This metric is useful because it discounts the disproportionate weight of highly cited papers or papers that have not yet been cited. In the h-index example below, the h-index is 4 because there are 4 articles with 4 or more citations that appear above the green line.

Calculating the h-index Value - *The h-index factor is based on the depth of your Web of Science subscription and your selected timespan. Items that do not appear on the Results page will not be factored into the calculation. If your subscription depth is 10 years, then the h-index value is based on this depth even though a particular author may have published articles more than 10 years ago. Moreover, the calculation only includes items in Web of Science - books and articles in non-covered journals are not included.*

The h-index was developed by J.E. Hirsch and published in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 102 (46): 16569-16572 November 15 2005.

6. Hasil paparan bagi rekod mengikut jumlah petikan tertinggi.
Citation Report- Search hits are sorted by Timed Cited (Number of citation received)



Kemaskini / *Updated* : 09.01.2012