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5.3 . "Smart" tools for managing scientific information
5.4 . Information resources and filtering of information; 5.4.1 . Resources from the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM); 5.4.1.1 . PubMed/MEDLINE (National Library of Medicine); 5.4.1.2 . PubChem (NCBI); 5.4.2 . Google Scholar; 5.4.3 . Reaxys (Reed Elsevier Properties SA); 5.4.4 . SciFinder (CAS); 5.4.5 . Scopus (Elsevier); 5.4.6 . Web of Science (Thomson Reuters); 5.5 . Comparing resources; 5.6 . Conclusion; References;
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6.2 . The many faces of information literacy; 6.3 . Managing citations; 6.3.1 . What bibliographic management programs allow us to do; 6.3.2 . Most popular bibliographic management programs; 6.3.2.1 . EndNote (Thomson Reuters); 6.3.2.2 . Mendeley (Elsevier, Inc.); 6.3.2.3 . Zotero;
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8.10 . eScience and academic libraries

Sommario/riassunto

Innovative technologies are changing the way research is performed, preserved, and communicated. *Managing Scientific Information and Research Data* explores how these technologies are used and provides detailed analysis of the approaches and tools developed to manage scientific information and data. Following an introduction, the book is then divided into 15 chapters discussing the changes in scientific communication; new models of publishing and peer review; ethics in scientific communication; preservation of data; discovery tools; discipline-specific practices of researchers for gathering an
