



MENDELEY

Institutional

Introduction to Mendeley Institutional Edition

A reference manager and an
academic social network

UAB

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Servei de Biblioteques

Biblioteca de Veterinària

November 2015





What is Mendeley?



Mendeley Institutional is a **reference manager** and an academic social network. It has a free version but UAB facilitate to us an institutional version which provides more functionalities

When you finish your relationship with UAB your account should become Mendeley Free



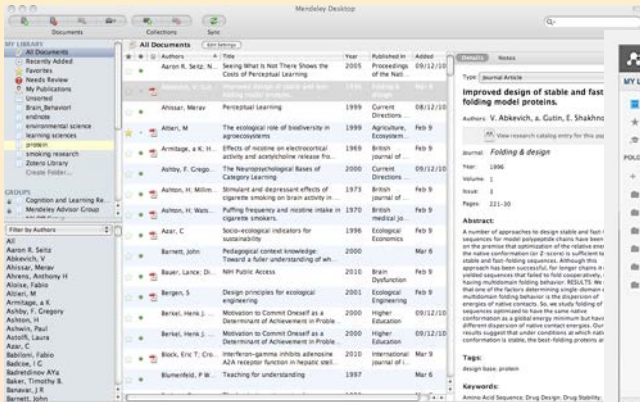
...and an ***academic collaboration network*** with 4 Million users to connect like-minded researchers & discover research trends and statistics.

Mendeley Institutional UAB

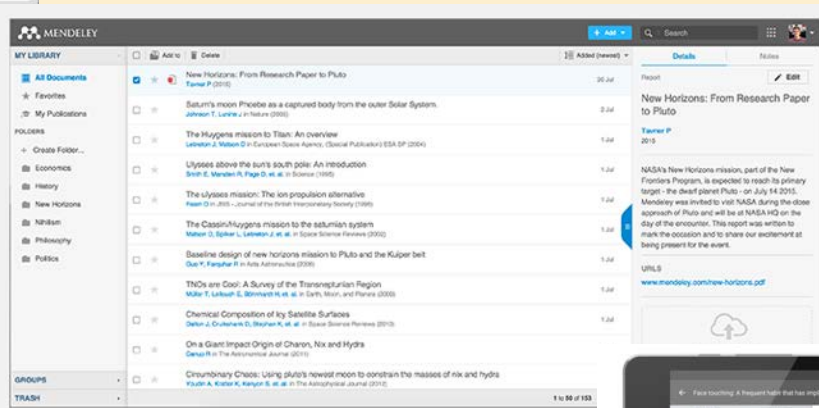
- The personal storage is 5 GB
- The number of private groups is up to 1000
- The members by group are 25
- The storage by group is 20 GB



- Cross-Platform (Win/Mac/Linux)
- All Major Browsers



Desktop



Web



Mobile

This the UAB landig page with useful information

<http://www.uab.cat/libraries/mendeley>

UAB Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Servei de Biblioteques

Libraries Resources Services Forms Social networks Collections and equipment

Resources
Databases
Repositories
Exams and programmes
Exhibitions
E-books
Digital press
E-journals
ToC's
Thesis
Copyright
Resources A-Z
Terms of use
Tools
DDD
Mendeley Institutional
Trobador+
Videos
Videos and tutorials
Remote access
Access from off campus
Help
Frequently asked questions and guides

Libraries > Information resources > Mendeley institutional

 **MENDELEY** 

5G storage · up to 1,000 groups · 25 users per group

A reference manager and an academic social network

[Join this group](#)

I want to upgrade my Mendeley Premium account to MIE version
Go to www.mendeley.com/groups/6955471/ and click on **Join this group**


Already on Mendeley? [Sign in](#)

I want to upgrade my Mendeley Free account to MIE version
1. Go to www.mendeley.com/groups/6955471/ and click on **Join this group**
2. Select the option **Already on Mendeley? Sign in**. After signing in to your free account, your UAB email will be requested to validate your MIE upgrade. Accepted domains are: *.uab.cat, *.uab.es, crm.cat, ifae.es, icn.cat.

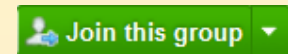

New in Mendeley (non registered users)
1. Go to www.mendeley.com/groups/6955471/ and click on **Join this group**
2. Select the option **Create a free account**. Complete the required information and use your UAB e-mail address to register. Allowed domains: *.uab.cat, *.uab.es, crm.cat, ifae.es, icn.cat

 [MIE benefits](#)  [Training](#)  [Tutorials](#)  [Information](#)  [Fòrum UAB Mendeley](#)

Contact: bib.mendeley@uab.cat

New in Mendeley (non registered users)

1. Go to www.mendeley.com/groups/6955471/ and click on **Join this group**



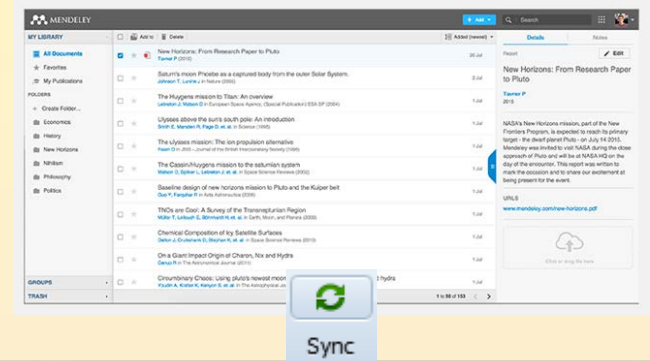
2. Select the option **Create a free account**. Complete the required information and use your UAB e-mail address to register. Allowed domains: *.uab.cat, *.uab.es, crm.cat, ifae.es, icn.cat

After that, you must use your UAB e-mail address to register in Mendeley Institutional. Then you will receive a message in this account with an address that you must validate.

After that, you can connect to Mendeley through the web site www.mendeley.com and sign in

Mendeley Web and Mendeley Desktop

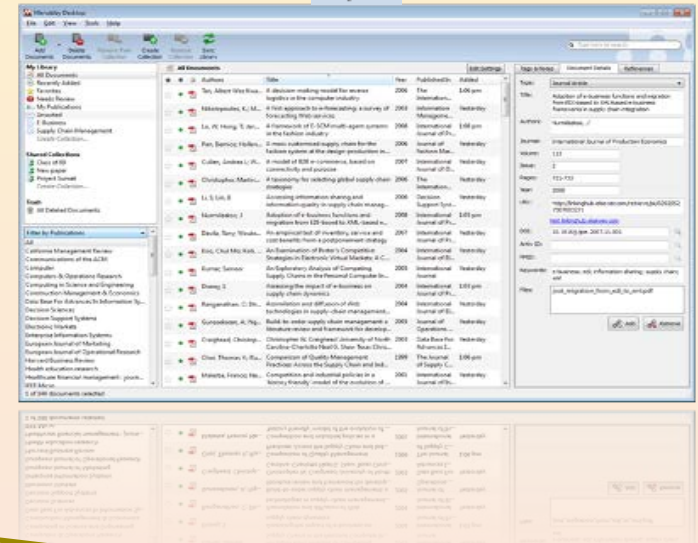
Mendeley Web : where you can access the web version of your library, edit your profile and search for papers, groups or people, is the academic social network.



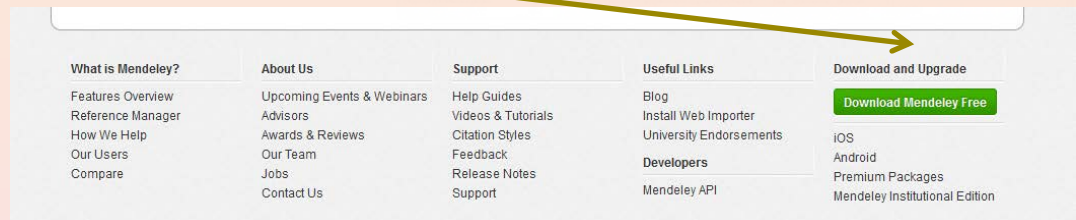
Mendeley desktop: Mendeley Desktop is part of the software installed onto your computer.

Mendeley Desktop allows you to:

- Create folders and subfolders to organize references.
- insert formatted citations or generate a bibliography

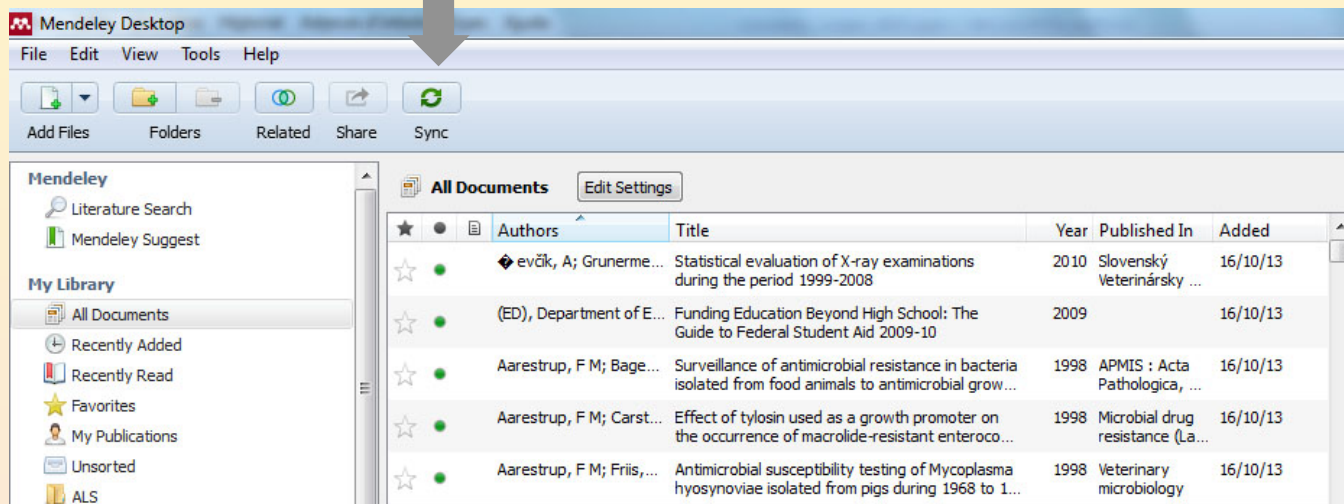


At the end of the website we find the button to download the mendeley desktop.



Sync

Sync your library to access it anywhere & read on all your devices

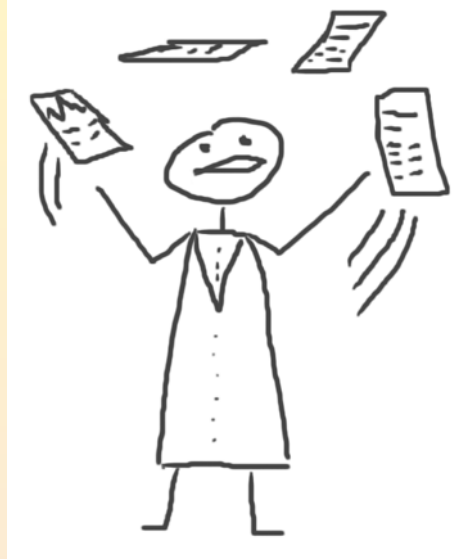


- Mendeley backs up your library online
- Access your articles anywhere





Practice



Your library

1 - Web Importer

Save research while browsing online

Lets you import references and documents from over 30 academic databases

How it works

Save to Mendeley



1. Drag the "Save To Mendeley" button to your Bookmarks Bar

Can't see your Bookmarks Bar?



Using the Web Importer

Click 'Save to Mendeley' to import references from your search results

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a Google Scholar search for 'Mendeley'. The search results are displayed on the left, and a Mendeley Web Importer overlay is on the right. The overlay shows '10 articles found' and a 'Save all' button. Below this, four articles are listed, each with a '+' button to its right. A grey arrow points from the text on the right towards the '+' buttons in the overlay.

Search Results:

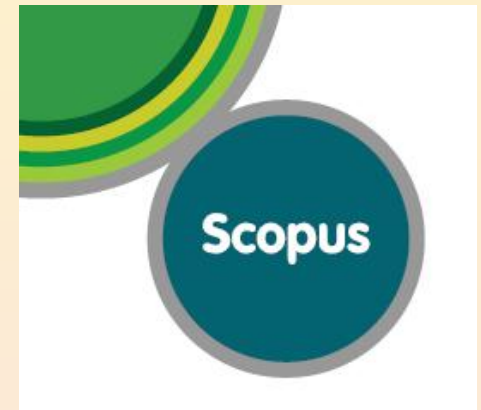
- Mendeley-A Last. fm For Research?**
V Henning, J Reichelt - eScience, 2008. eScience'08. IEEE ...
Abstract This paper aims to explore how the principles of a well-known Web 2.0 service "Last. fm"(www. last. fm), can be applied to research which potential it could have in the world of research (eg an open and interdisciplinary research environment)
Cited by 46 Related articles All 5 versions Cite Save
- Generic assignments, strain histories and properties of pure cultures of cyanobacteria**
R Rippka, J Deruelles, JB Waterbury... - Journal of General Microbiology, 1979 - Soc Gen Microbiol Ser
Cited by 4170 Related articles All 7 versions Cite Save More
- International Union of Pharmacology classification of receptors for 5-hydroxytryptamine (Serotonin).**
D Hoyer, DE Clarke, JR Fozard, PR Hartig... - Pharmacological Reviews, 1994 - ASPET
Cited by 2852 Related articles All 8 versions Cite Save
- The membrane actions of anesthetics and tranquilizers**

Mendeley Web Importer Overlay:

- 10 articles found [Save all]
- Mendeley-A Last. fm For Research? +
- Generic assignments, strain histories and properties of pure cultures of cyanobacteria +
- International Union of Pharmacology classification of receptors for 5-hydroxytryptamine (Serotonin). +
- The membrane actions of anesthetics and tranquilizers +

Select an article or all the articles and import the reference to your library in one click.

You can use Web Importer with the most important scientific databases



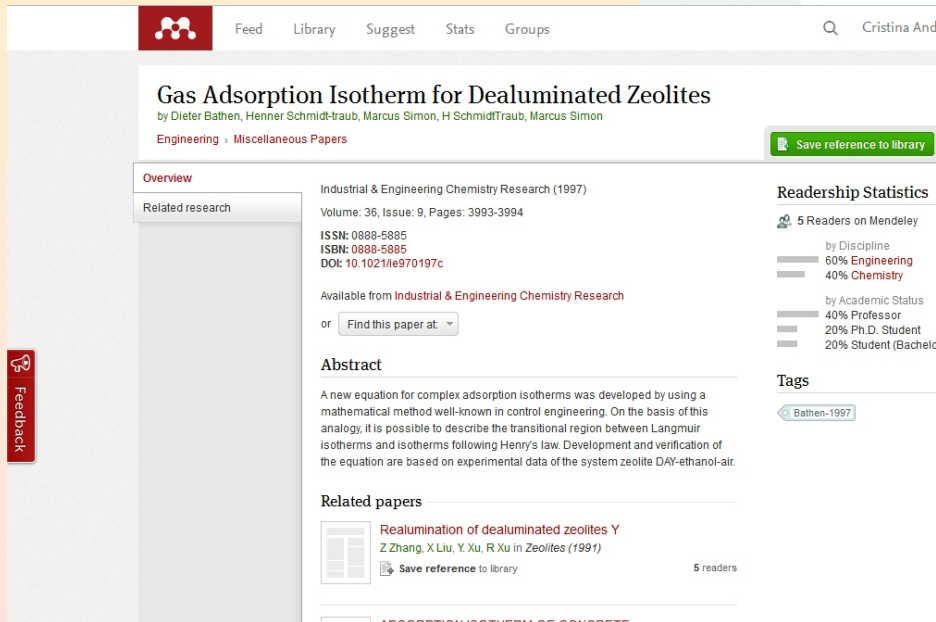
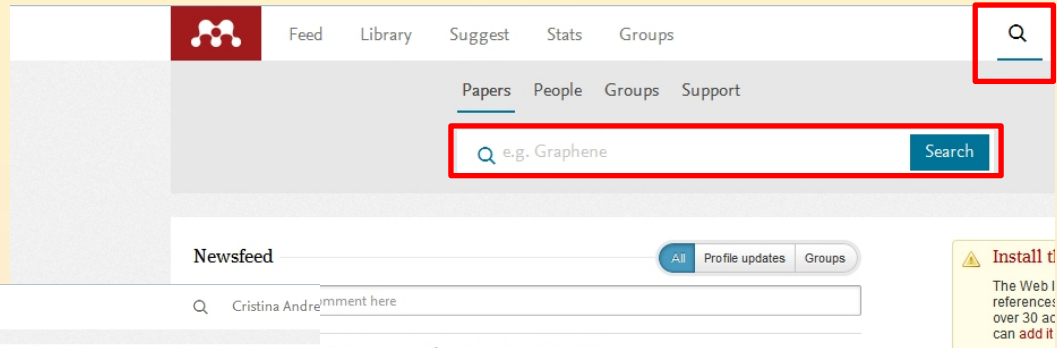
**Food Science &
Technology Abstracts**



2 - Adding New Paper

Searching on Mendeley Database

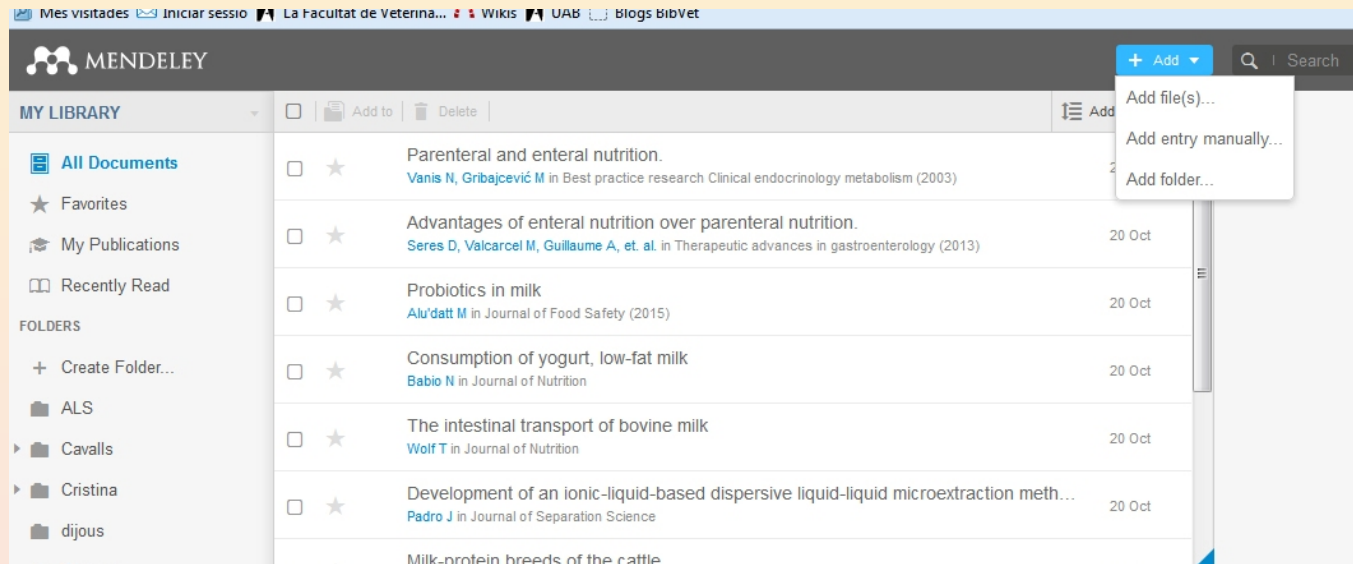
Go search icon → search on papers section → Add results you need



Addition to your library

3 – Entry references manually

Go to toolbar → File → Menu
→ Add an entry manually



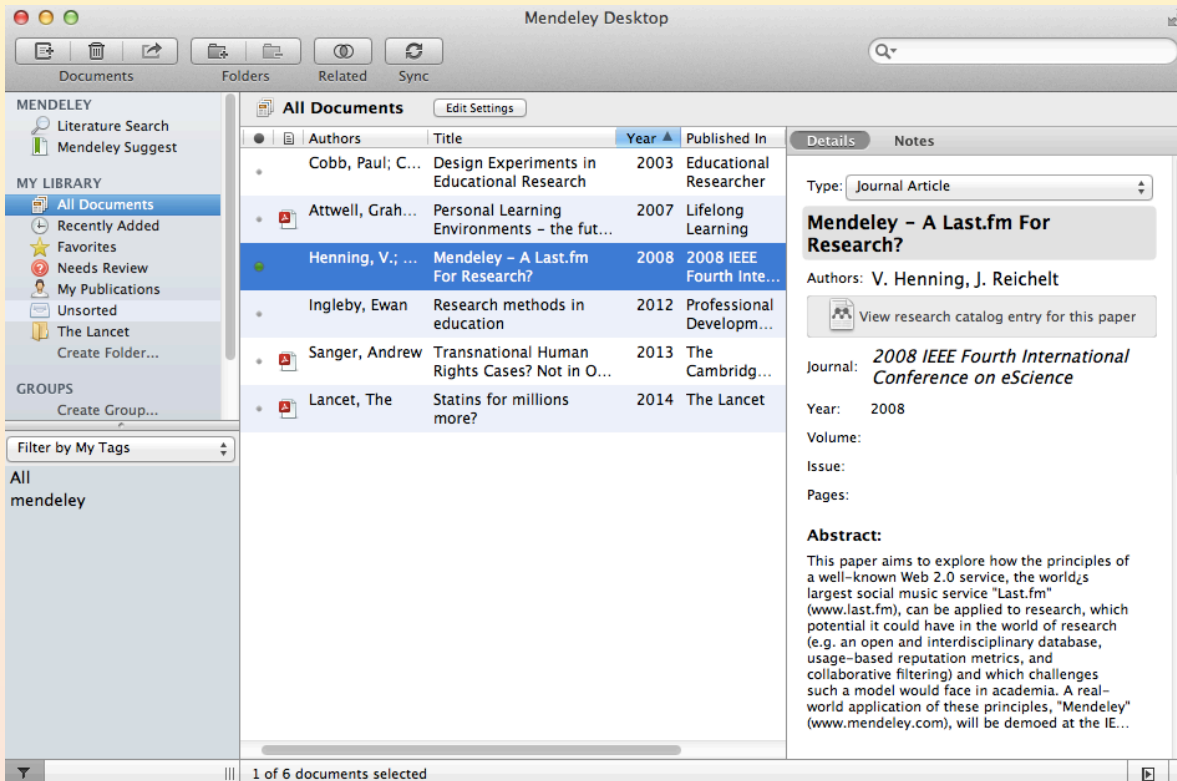


Practice



Organize your library

Mendeley Desktop overview



First of all, we must sign it.

Automatically Mendeley retrieve the new documents we have incorporated.

Your library structure

Folders

“All documents” that you have in Mendeley

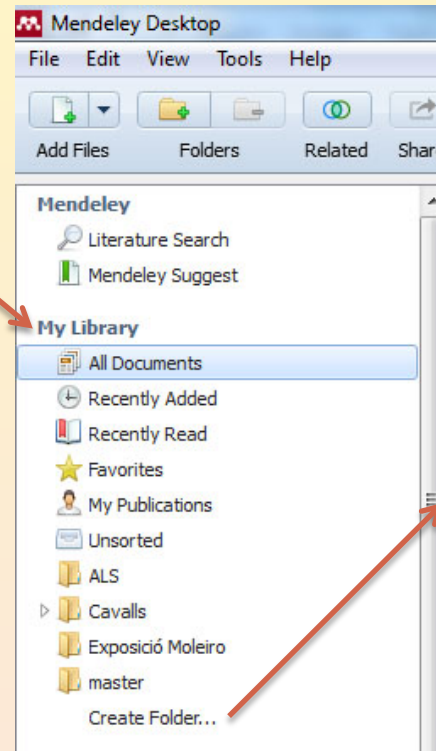
“Recently added” we found the documents that we have imported recently

“Recently read” last documents read

“Needs review” references which need be review, for exemple references without the field title

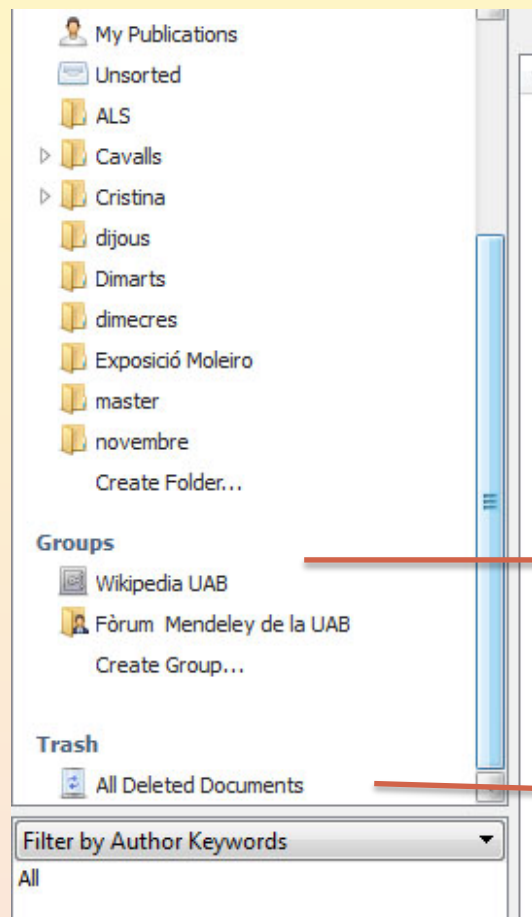
“My publications” our publications

“Unsorted” References that are not in any folder



“Create folders” you can name it, rename or remove folder (right clicking)

To create a **subfolder** the process is the same, just place the cursor on the selected folder and from here or by right clicking you create it.



Here we have the groups I am member of. To add references into a group, just drag & drop into the group.

And finally, the trash, documents remain in the trash until you delete them permanently.

Your references

The screenshot shows the Mendeley Desktop application interface. On the left, a table lists several references. The selected reference is 'Mendeley - A Last.fm For Research?' by Henning, V.; Reichelt, J., published in 2008. The right panel displays the details for this document, including its type (Journal Article), authors, journal name, year, volume, issue, and pages. An abstract is also visible at the bottom of the details panel.

Authors	Title	Year	Published In
Cobb, Paul; C...	Design Experiments in Educational Research	2003	Educational Researcher
Attwell, Grah...	Personal Learning Environments - the fut...	2007	Lifelong Learning
Henning, V.; ...	Mendeley - A Last.fm For Research?	2008	2008 IEEE Fourth Inte...
Ingleby, Ewan	Research methods in education	2012	Professional Developm...
Sanger, Andrew	Transnational Human Rights Cases? Not in O...	2013	The Cambridg...
Lancet, The	Statins for millions more?	2014	The Lancet

Document details:

Type: Journal Article

Mendeley - A Last.fm For Research?

Authors: V. Henning, J. Reichelt

View research catalog entry for this paper

Journal: *2008 IEEE Fourth International Conference on eScience*

Year: 2008

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

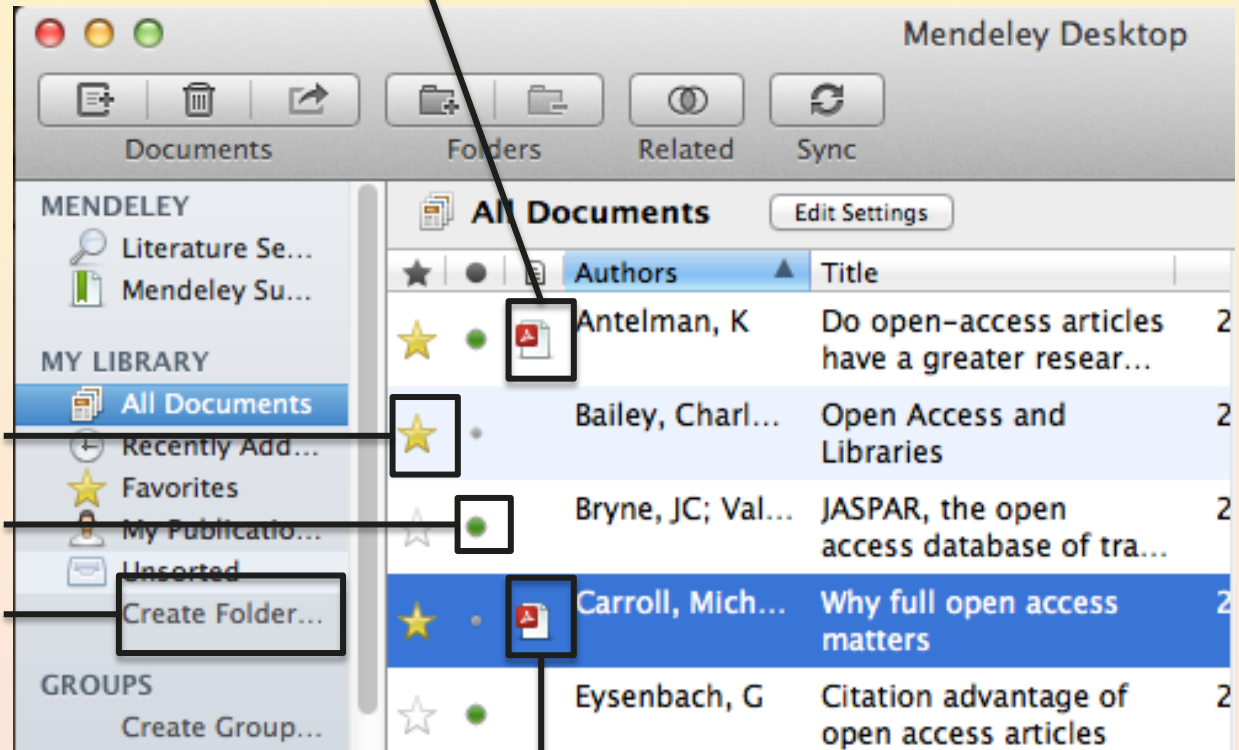
Abstract:

This paper aims to explore how the principles of a well-known Web 2.0 service, the world's largest social music service "Last.fm" (www.last.fm), can be applied to research, which potential it could have in the world of research (e.g. an open and interdisciplinary database, usage-based reputation metrics, and collaborative filtering) and which challenges such a model would face in academia. A real-world application of these principles, "Mendeley" (www.mendeley.com), will be demoed at the IE...

The center panel displays your references and documents, we can order by title or author or publication year simply by clicking on the top of each field

Document details can be modified

Open attached PDF files in integrated viewer



See what type of document is attached
(.pdf, .ppt, .docx, excel, etc.)

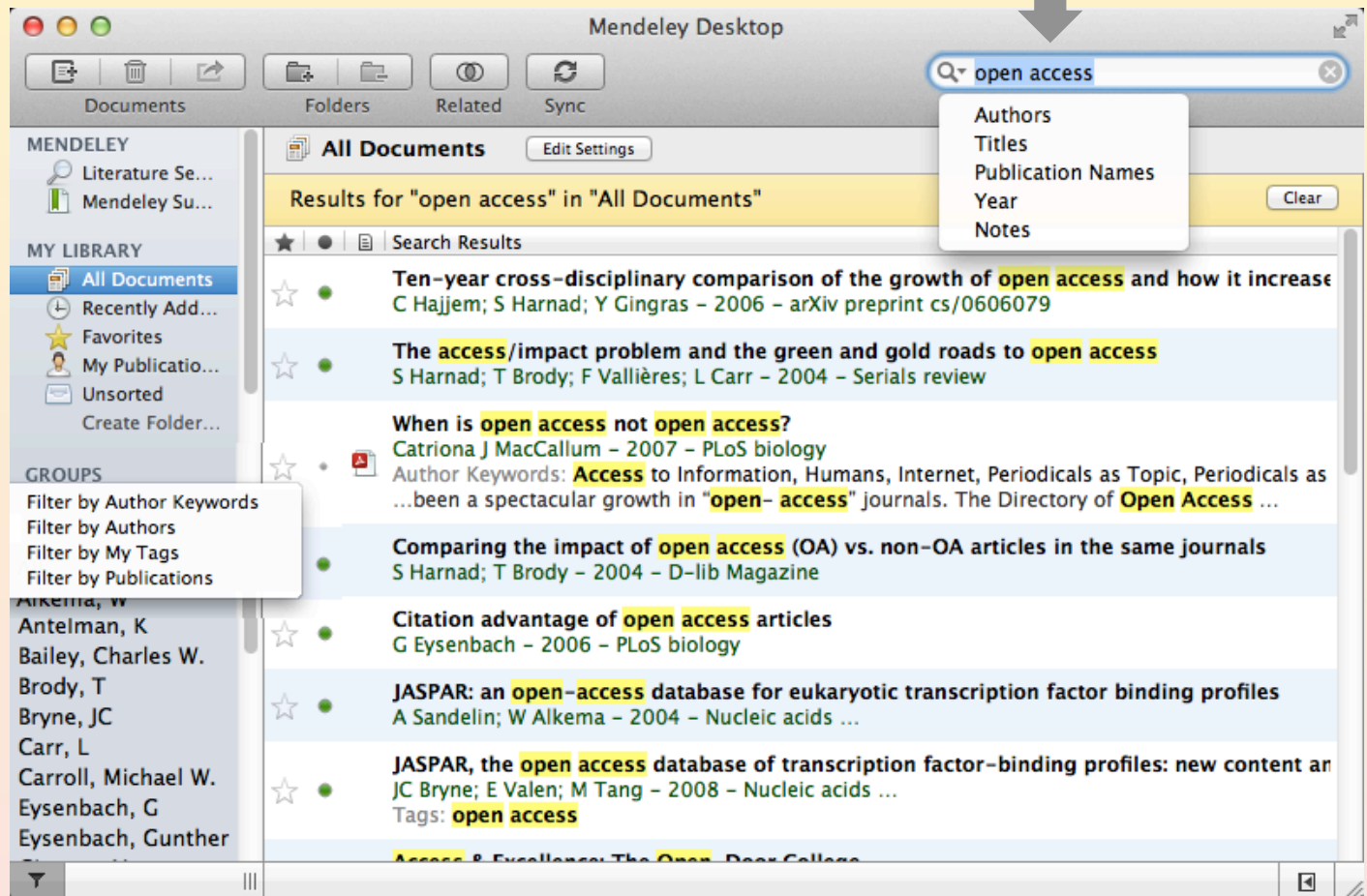
Star favorites

Mark as read/unread

Create category folders

Search Your Documents

Full text search, or filter your results



Filter your documents by author, tag, publication, or keyword

Check for duplicates

Tools → Check for duplicates

In the right column we can see that fields are the same and which not.

If we decide to merge references

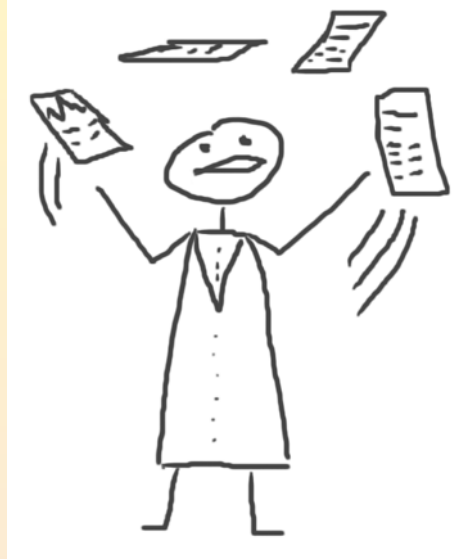
Confirm Merge

The screenshot shows the Mendeley Desktop interface. The main window displays a list of documents with columns for Authors, Title, and Confidence. A yellow banner at the top indicates "22 sets of duplicates found in 'All Documents'". A specific set of duplicates is highlighted, showing two entries with identical titles and authors. A "Confirm Merge" button is visible in the right-hand pane, which also displays the details of the selected document, including its title "Changes in the fatty acid profile of cow's milk" and authors "P. Sobczuk-Szul, M., Wielgosz-Groth, Z., Nogalski, Z., Mochol, M., Rzemieniecki, A., Pogorzelska-Przybylek".

Authors	Title	Confidence
Sobczuk-Szul, M., Wielgosz-Groth, ...	Changes in the fatty acid profile of cow's milk	
Sobczuk-Szul, M., Wielgosz-Groth, ...	Changes in the fatty acid profile of cow's milk	
Sobczuk-Szul, M., Wielgosz-Groth, ...	Changes in the fatty acid profile of cow's milk	
Shuvarikov, A. S., Yurova, E. A., Tsv...	Comparative assessment of the camel, goat and cow milks	
Vyaizenen, G. N., Golovei, V. V., Vy...	Vitamins value of cow milk	
Ponomarev, A. N., Melnikova, E. I., ...	Chemical composition of milk	
The Mendeley Support Team	Getting Started with Mendeley	
Johnston, SD; Kustritz, MV Ro...	Canine and feline theriogenology	
Simpson, James W.	Acute diarrhea in the dog :a monograph	
Vignerol, Paul	Il Cavallo nell'antichit... :un fedele compagno in guerra, a caccia, nelle corse, sul lavoro ...	
Information, Institute for Scie...	ISI web of knowledge	
Baria, Marcelo A.	Molecular barriers to zoonotic transmission of prions	



Practice



Read and annotate

Using the built-in PDF Viewer

The PDF Viewer : Read and Work

The screenshot shows the Mendeley Desktop application window. The title bar reads "Mendeley Desktop". Below the title bar is a toolbar with icons for Pan, Highlight, Note, Select, Copy, Paste, Rotate, Zoom, Fullscreen, and Sync. Below the toolbar is a navigation bar with tabs: "My Library", "When is open access not ...", "Why full open access matt...", and "Open access overview". The main content area is divided into two panes. The left pane displays a document page from PLoS Biology. The right pane displays a details view for the document.

Document Page (Left Pane):

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

PLoS BIOLOGY

Perspective

Why Full Open Access Matters

Michael W. Carroll¹
American University, Washington, D.C., United States of America

Scientific authors who pay to publish their articles in an open-access publication should be congratulated for doing so. They also should be aware that they may not be getting full open access from some publications that charge for publication under the "open access" label. Two features define an open-access publication: (1) the published contents are freely accessible through the Internet, and (2) readers are given copyright permission (see Box 1) to republish or reuse the content as they like so long as the author and publisher receive proper attribution [1]. Recently, some publications have begun offering an open-access option that charges for Internet publication without granting readers full reuse rights, such as Springer's Open Choice or Nature's Scientific Reports. These publishers have adopted a business model through which authors pay for immediate publication on the Internet but the publisher nonetheless keeps commercial reuse rights for itself. This is not full open access (see Box 2).

Getting open access right matters because the new publishing model is designed to increase the pace and impact of scientific communication through the power of the Internet. Immediate, free publication increases the audience for scientific research and overcomes the increasingly high price barrier to access imposed by the traditional, is to shift from a model that uses copyright to control reuse of content to one that uses copyright to encourage republication, preservation, and translation.

Why Support the Open-Access Financial Model?

Pricing of traditional, subscription-financed scientific journals is highly inefficient. The growth in digital technologies and in digital networks should be driving down the price of access to the scholarly journal literature, but instead prices have increased at a rate greatly in excess of inflation (e.g., [4,5]). Moreover, studies from journal publishing in some disciplines show that commercial journal publishers successfully charge significantly more than non-commercial journal publishers, such as scholarly societies, even when the commercial offerings make less valuable contributions to the progress of science and knowledge as measured by citations (e.g., [6]).

The economic roots of the pricing problem are not difficult to discern. Journal publishers provide a platform between authors of journal articles and their readers. In these situations, the go-between can choose a mix of prices to each side of the relationship, usually charging more to the party that is more dependent on the go-between. The tradi-

their demand is relatively inelastic for two reasons. First, libraries are mission-driven to acquire as broad a swath of the literature as they can afford to serve their patrons effectively. Second, subscriptions for academic journals within a given field are not readily interchangeable, unlike, say, subscriptions to news magazines, because each academic journal publishes unique research. Having their subscribers over a barrel, commercial publishers have steadily consolidated to reduce their costs while increasing profits through uncompetitive pricing [7].

The open-access model fundamentally shifts the balance of power in journal publishing, and thereby greatly enhances the efficiency and efficacy of scientific communication. In its most common form, the model shifts the costs of publication entirely to the author-funder side of the relationship so as to broaden access as far as the Internet reaches and to remove the need for any lingering usage barriers. By shifting the costs of publication entirely to the author-funder side, journals must compete head-to-head on quality and price without diminishing impact through price or usage barriers because authors have greater choice over where to publish than libraries have over whether to subscribe. This increased competition will reduce the overall costs

Details View (Right Pane):

View research catalog entry for this paper

Journal: *PLoS Biology*

Year: 2011

Volume: 9

Issue: 11

Pages: e1001210

Abstract:

This perspective explains the mechanics of copyright and scholarly publishing and warns authors who support open-access publishing about a new pseudo open-access publishing model in which authors pay but publishers still retain comm...

Tags:

Mendeley; Open Access

Author Keywords:

Access to Information; Copyright; Periodicals as Topic; Publications; Publications: trends

URL:

<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articleren...>

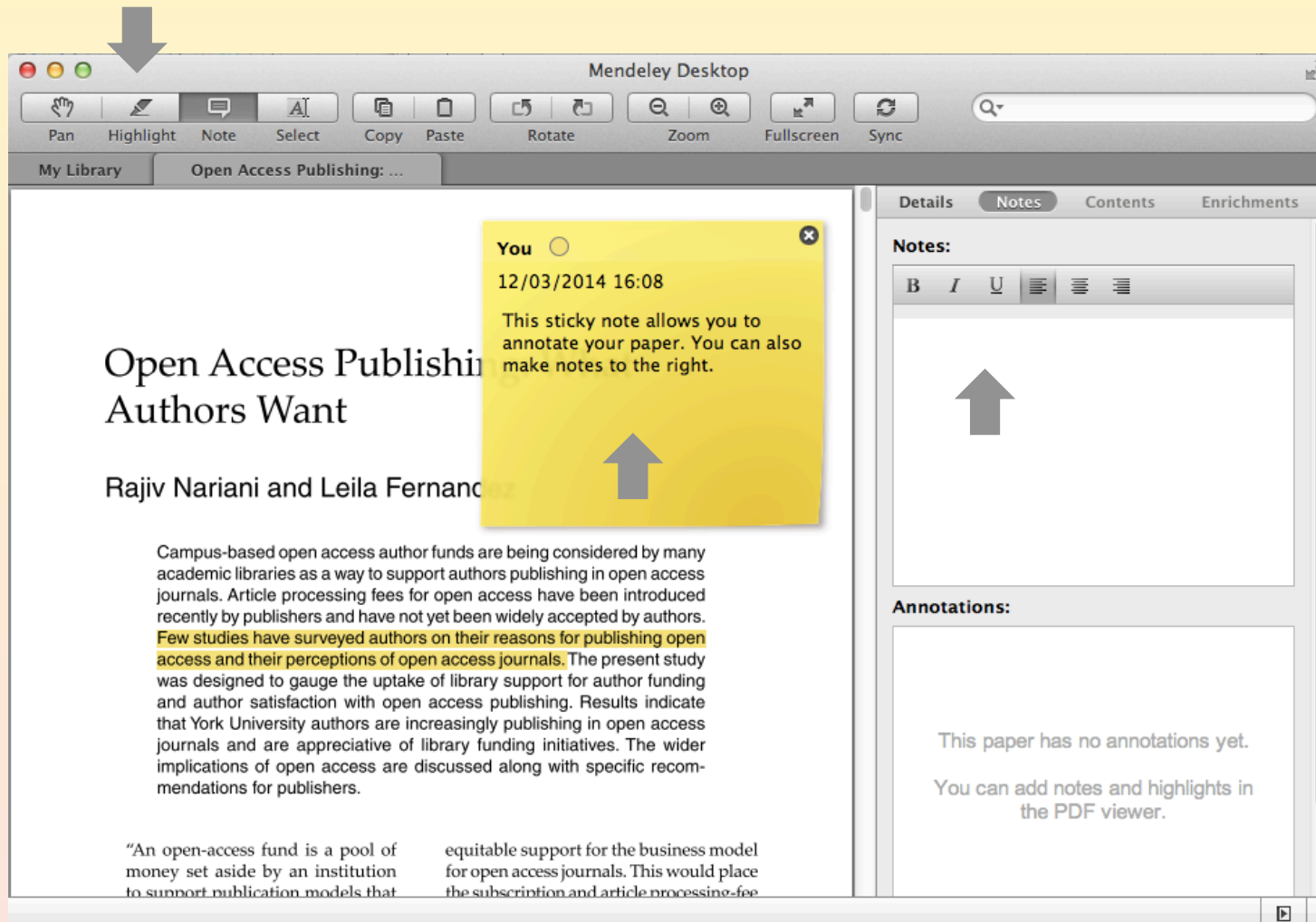
Add URL...

Catalog IDs

ArXiv ID:

DOI: 10.1371/journal.pbio.1001210

Annotate and Highlight



The screenshot displays the Mendeley Desktop application interface. At the top, a toolbar includes icons for Pan, Highlight, Note, Select, Copy, Paste, Rotate, Zoom, Fullscreen, and Sync. Below the toolbar, the main document area shows the title "Open Access Publishing Authors Want" by Rajiv Nariani and Leila Fernand. A yellow sticky note is overlaid on the document, containing the text: "You 12/03/2014 16:08 This sticky note allows you to annotate your paper. You can also make notes to the right." An arrow points from the sticky note to the right-hand side of the interface, where a "Notes" panel is visible. The "Notes" panel has a rich text editor with bold, italic, and underline options. Below it, the "Annotations" section shows a message: "This paper has no annotations yet. You can add notes and highlights in the PDF viewer." A search bar is located in the top right corner of the application window.



Citations & bibliography

Using the Mendeley Citation Plug-In

Bibliography

The screenshot shows a document management interface with a list of references on the left and a details pane on the right. A context menu is open over the list, with the 'Copy As' option selected. The 'Copy As' submenu is also visible, showing options like 'Formatted Citation', 'LaTeX Citation Command', and 'BibTeX Entry'. The details pane on the right shows information for a 'Journal Article', including title, authors, journal, year, volume, issue, pages, abstract, tags, and author keywords.

6 documents selected
Edits will affect all selected
Merge Documents

Type: Journal Article

Title

Authors: Authors

Journal:

Year:

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

Abstract:

Tags:

Author Keywords:

Catalog IDs

ArXiv ID:

DOI:

PMID:

Other Settings

Unpublished work - ex

Select your references

“Copy As – Formatted Citation”

Ctrl + V in your text

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Word document with the bibliography text pasted into it. The text is formatted in a standard font and includes the same references as the document management interface. A red arrow points from the 'Ctrl + V in your text' instruction to the pasted text.

Alu'datt, M.H., R.T., O.M.M., E.K., A.M.N., M.N., A.J.E., J.A., A.W., 2015. Probiotics in milk. *J. Food Saf.*

Babio, N., B.-T.N., M.-G.M.A., C.D., E.R., R.E., S.-O.C., F.M., S.-M.L., A.F., L.-R.R.M., L.J., G.-G.E., F.M., D.-L.A., S.J.V., M.J.A., S., n.d. Consumption of yogurt, low-fat milk. *J. Nutr.*

Knyazeva, T.A., S.G.A., C.N.Y., 2015. Milk-protein breeds of the cattle. *Molochnaya Promyshlennost.*

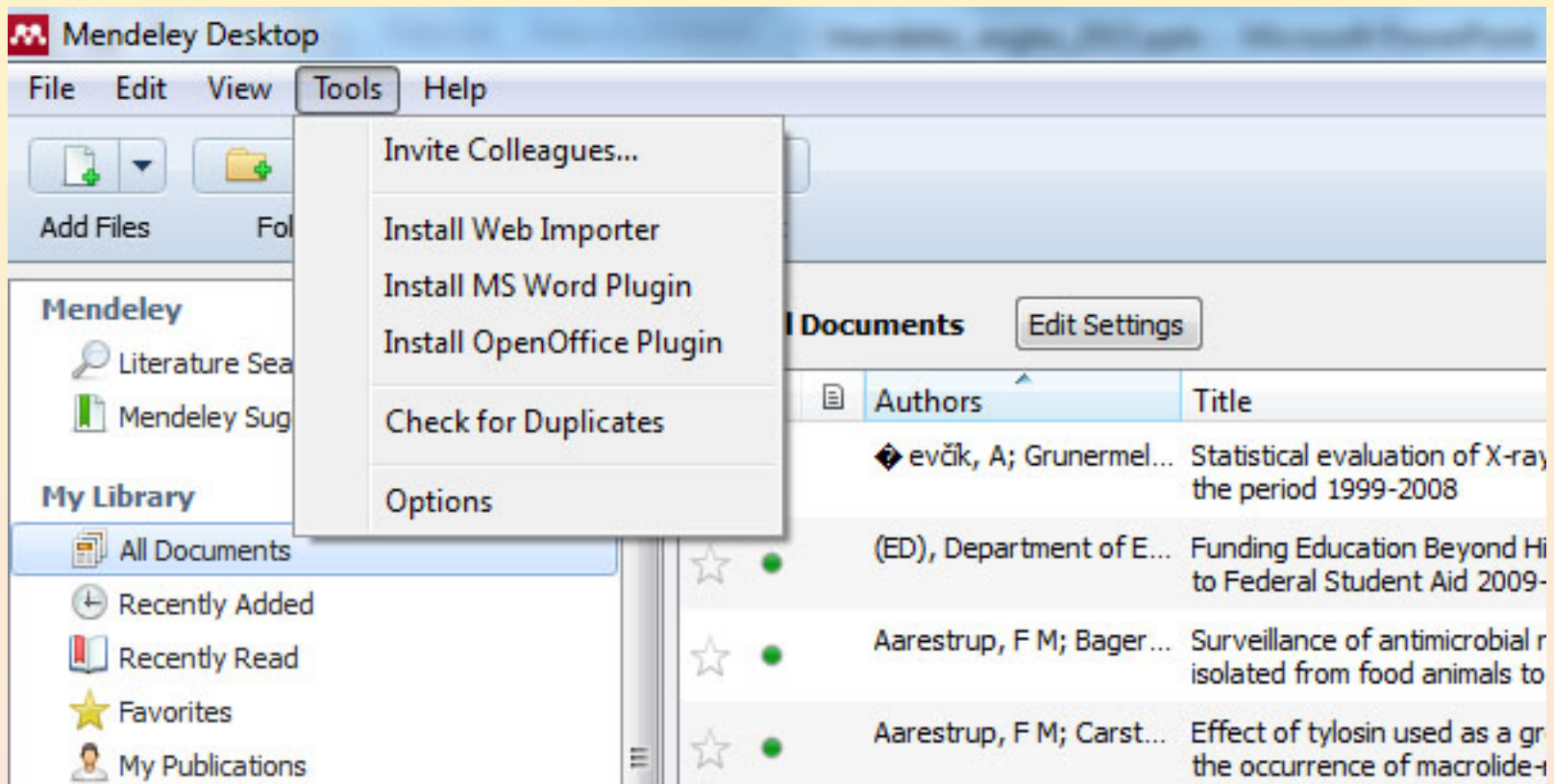
Padro, J.M., V.R.B.P., E.R.N., C.A.N., R.M.R., n.d. Development of an ionic-liquid-based dispersive liquid-liquid microextraction method for the determination of antichagasic drugs in human. *J. Sep. Sci.*

Seres, D.S., Valcarcel, M., Guillaume, A., 2013. Advantages of enteral nutrition over parenteral nutrition. *Therap. Adv. Gastroenterol.* 6, 157-67. doi:10.1177/1756283X12467564

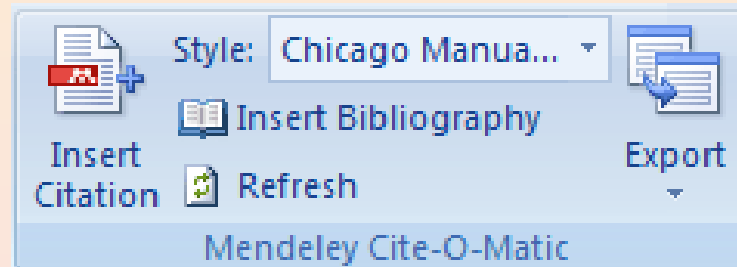
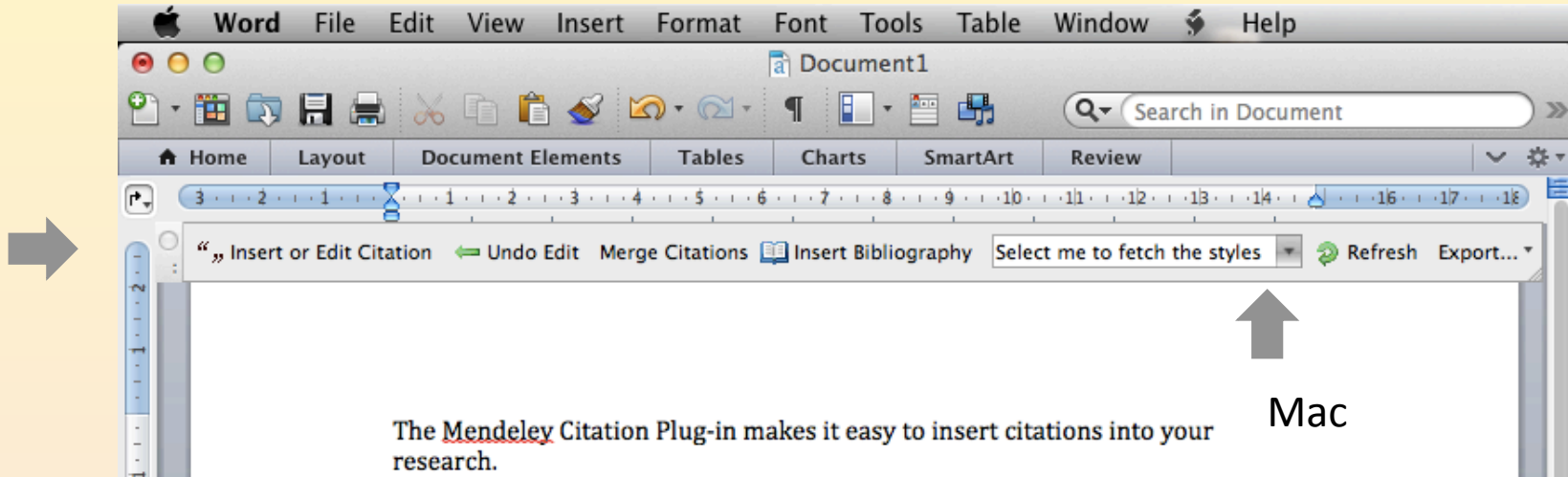
Wolf, T., B.S.R., Z.J., n.d. The intestinal transport of bovine milk. *J. Nutr.*

Insert citations in your work

Install the Citation Plug-in



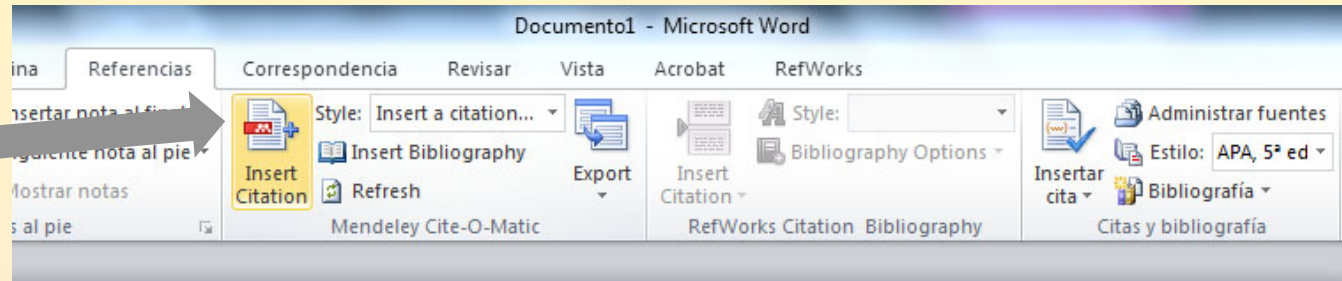
The Citation Tool Bar Appears in Word Automatically



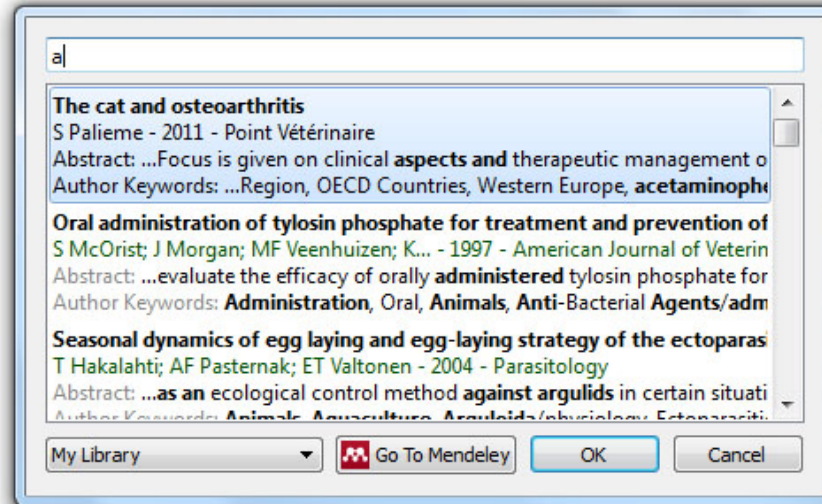
← Windows

Generate In-Text Citations in Word

1. Click "Insert Citation"

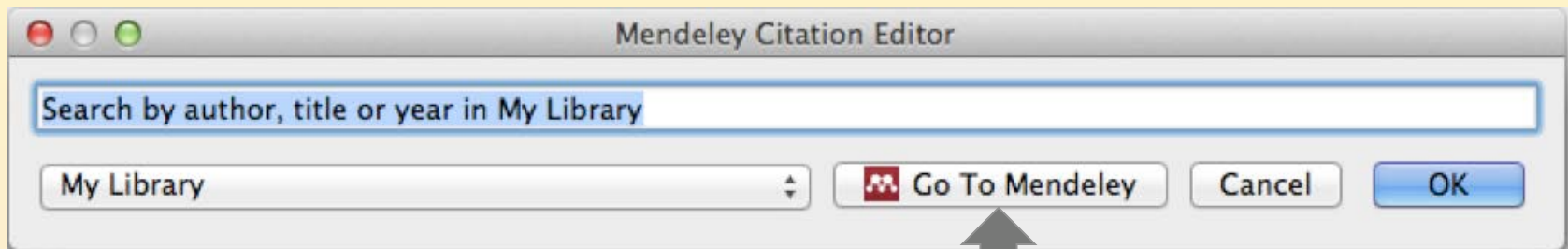


2. Search by author, title or year from your Mendeley library



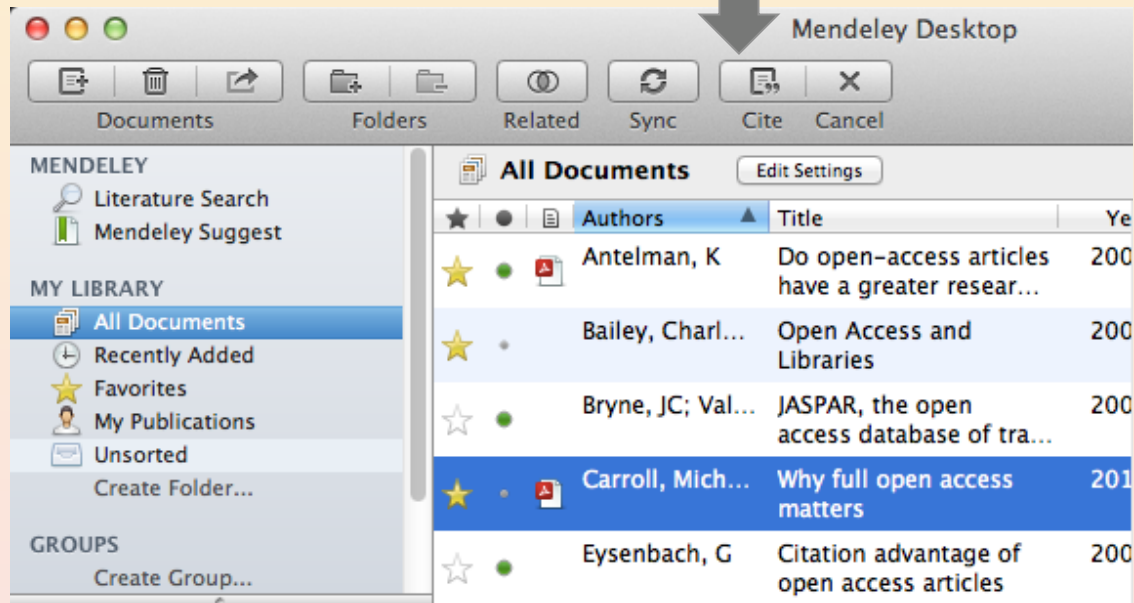
3. Select the article or book, and click 'ok' to automatically cite that text in Word

Finding a Reference in Your Library



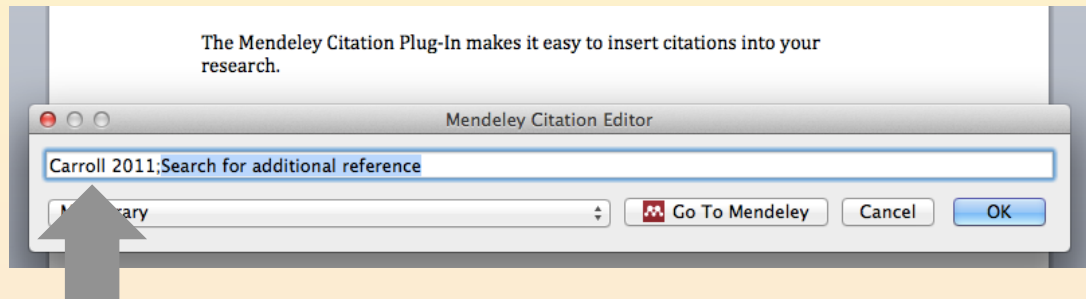
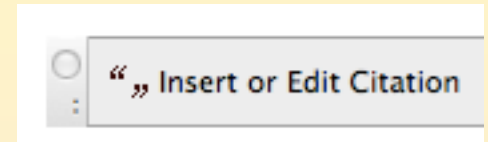
1. Click "Go to Mendeley"

2. The 'Cite' button appears

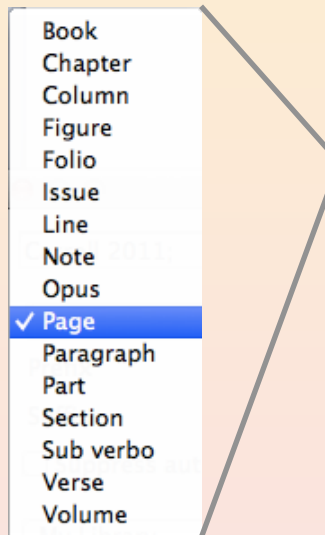


Editing and Adding to Citations

1. Select your citation and click 'Insert or Edit Citation'

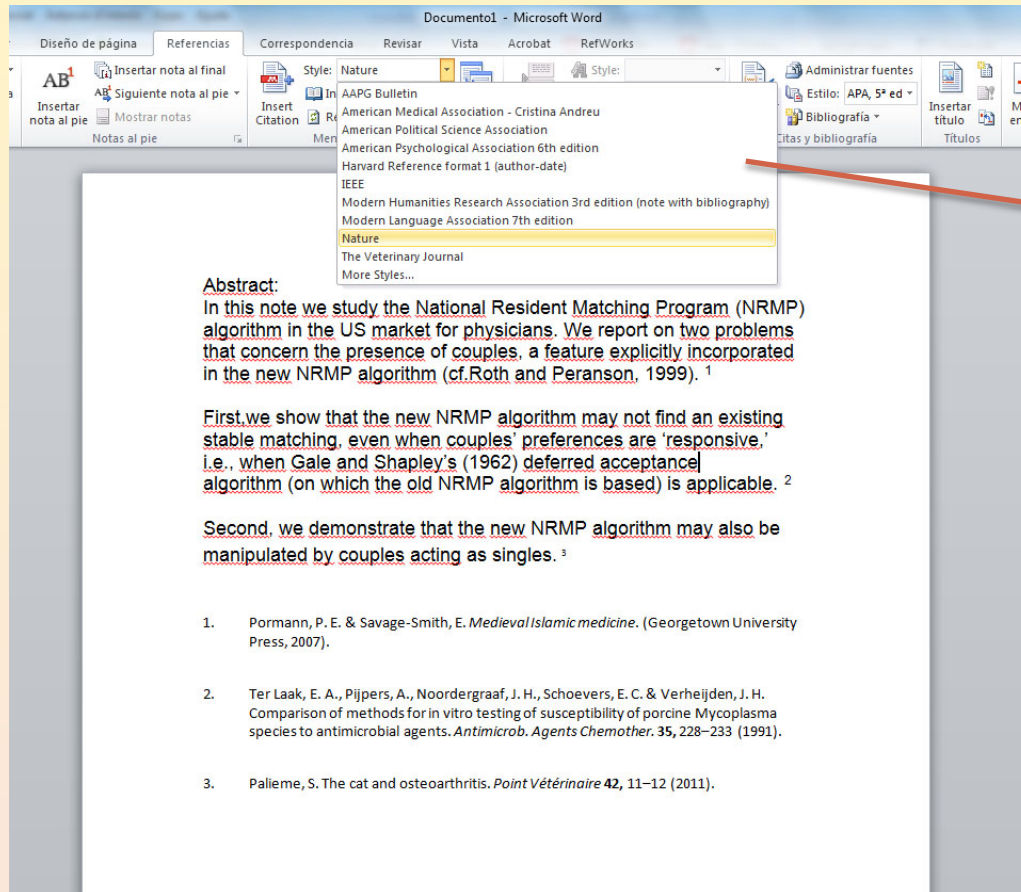


2. Click on your citation (here: 'Carroll 2011')



3. Use the Citation Editor to add page numbers, other information, or to suppress the author

Inserting Your Bibliography



Document1 - Microsoft Word

Referencias

Style: Nature

AAPG Bulletin
American Medical Association - Cristina Andreu
American Political Science Association
American Psychological Association 6th edition
Harvard Reference format 1 (author-date)
IEEE
Modern Humanities Research Association 3rd edition (note with bibliography)
Modern Language Association 7th edition
Nature
The Veterinary Journal
More Styles...

Abstract:

In this note we study the National Resident Matching Program (NRMP) algorithm in the US market for physicians. We report on two problems that concern the presence of couples, a feature explicitly incorporated in the new NRMP algorithm (cf. Roth and Peranson, 1999).¹

First, we show that the new NRMP algorithm may not find an existing stable matching, even when couples' preferences are 'responsive,' i.e., when Gale and Shapley's (1962) deferred acceptance algorithm (on which the old NRMP algorithm is based) is applicable.²

Second, we demonstrate that the new NRMP algorithm may also be manipulated by couples acting as singles.³

1. Pormann, P. E. & Savage-Smith, E. *Medieval Islamic medicine*. (Georgetown University Press, 2007).
2. Ter Laak, E. A., Pijpers, A., Noordergraaf, J. H., Schoevers, E. C. & Verheijden, J. H. Comparison of methods for in vitro testing of susceptibility of porcine *Mycoplasma* species to antimicrobial agents. *Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.* **35**, 228–233 (1991).
3. Palleme, S. The cat and osteoarthritis. *Point Vétérinaire* **42**, 11–12 (2011).

1. Choose your style

2. Insert Bibliography

3. Done!



Practice

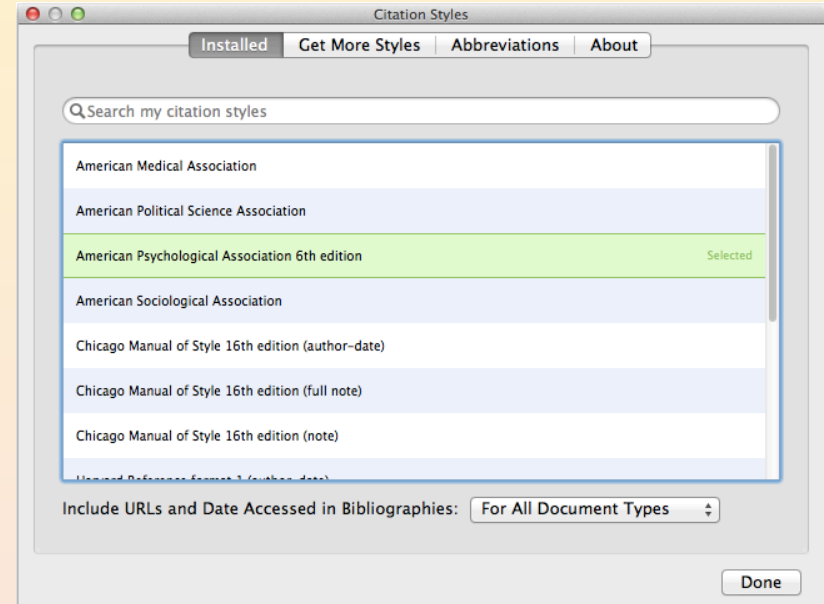
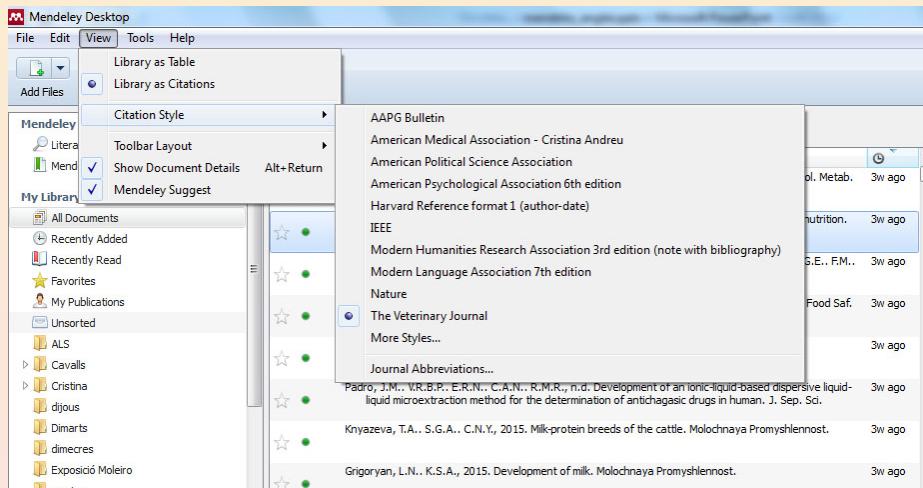


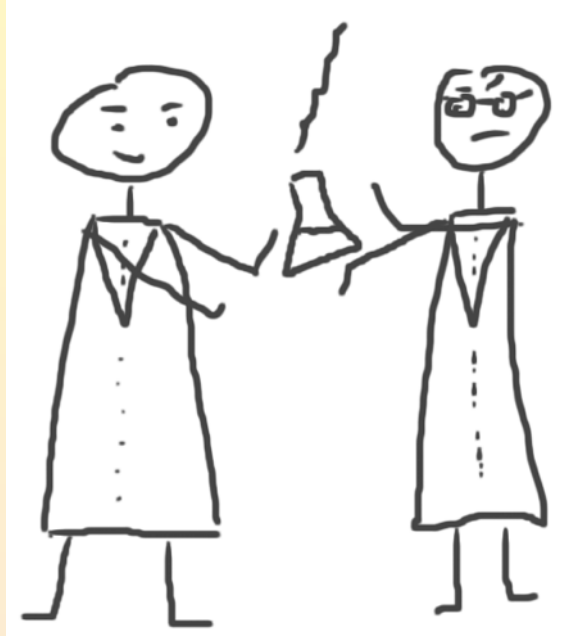
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Research network & groups

Join and create groups to share references

Create groups

You can search groups or create a new group in your area of interest, share papers and start collaborating either public or private group

Create a new group

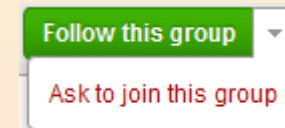
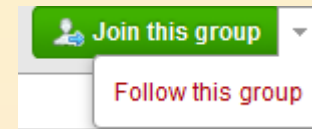
Group Type

- Private**
Share references and full-text files. Only group members can see the group, good for sharing in private.
- Invite-only**
Share references only. Public can follow the group only, good for sharing references or reading lists.
- Open**
Share references only. Public can become a member or follow the group, good for crowd sourcing reading lists.

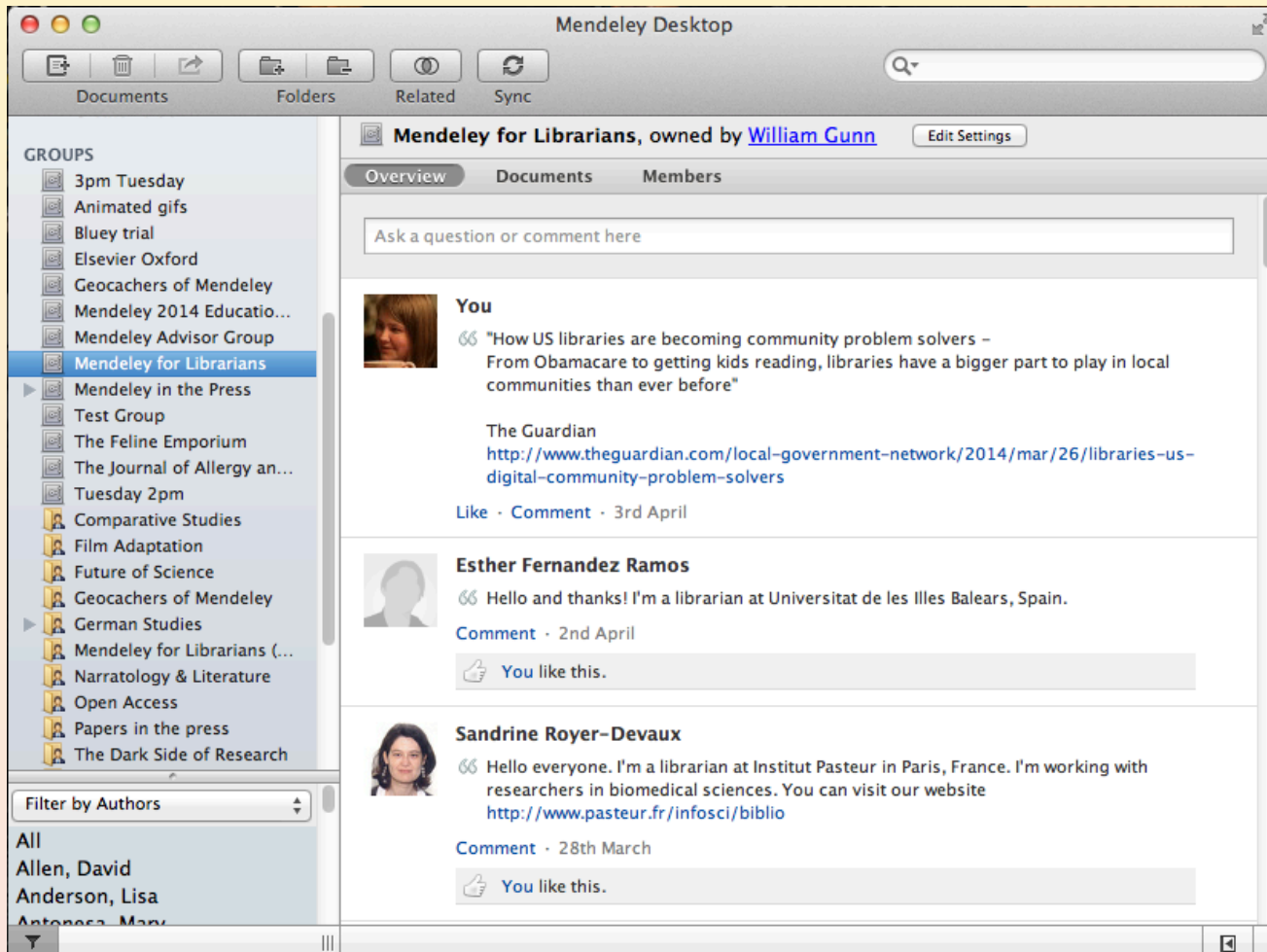
Types of groups

There are three types of groups:

- **Open Public Groups** – Anyone can follow or participate in these groups by adding references to the group.
- **Invite-only Public Groups** – Only members that are invited to join the group may add references to the group. Anyone can follow the group.
- **Private Groups** – Completely private group that allows invited members to share references, annotations and attached documents.



Private Groups



Private groups let you share full text documents with a limited number of members

Nobody outside the group can see the group or its files or members.

Share Your Papers

Collaborate with Your Research Team

Establishing and Managing a Global Student Network

Avinash Shanmugam^{1*}, Geoff Macintyre²

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Overview

The Regional Student Groups (RSGs) program is a network of student groups affiliated with the International Society of Computational Biology Student Council. While each RSG is encouraged to act independently and address the local needs of its regional student membership, a significant amount of effort is also invested in coordinating affiliation of these groups with the international student body, which provides long-term direction and facilitates communication between groups. Participating in the RSG program allows students to

the RSG chair to oversee the operation of RSGs in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Together this committee ensures that each RSG is functioning well, facilitates communication between RSGs, and manages all RSG registrations and renewals. The vice-chairs touch base regularly with RSGs, and together the RSG committee develops strategies and initiatives that benefit all RSGs in the

cases, however, these groups can be started from scratch. There may be a number of groups that meet regularly, scattered across the globe which could benefit from being connected through a larger network. The best way to identify and unify these groups are already in existence is to connect fellow students at international

Ricardo Vidal

04/11/2014 15:26

Nice paper ! Might have pointers related to our advisor program.


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Biological Sciences

In this discipline: 3,009,752 papers · 18,547 groups

Mendeley Biological Sciences

Discipline summary


Biology is the study of life. It attempts to understand the structure, function, processes and evolution of living organisms and how they relate to their environment. Modern biology covers a wide variety of fields and is highly interdisciplinary, drawing on advances in areas such as computer science, mathematics, psychology. Because biology is such a broad subject, it is subdivided according to the ...

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Sub-disciplines

A Agricultural Science	I Ichthyology
Algology	Immunology
Animal Behavior	L Limnology
Animal Physiology	M Marine Biology
B Biochemistry	Microbiology
Biometry	Microscopy
Biophysics	Molecular Biology
Biotechnology	Mycology
Botany	N Neurobiology
Bioinformatics	O Ornithology
C Cellular Biology	P Parasitology
E Embryology	Plant Sciences
Entomology	S Soil Sciences
F Food Science and Technology	V Veterinary Science
Forestry Science	Virology
G Genetics	Z Zoology and Animal Science
H Hydrobiology	

Popular groups

 **Future of Science**
An open group to collect and discuss articles around the future of science, peer review, open access, and science 2.0 / 3.0 ideas.

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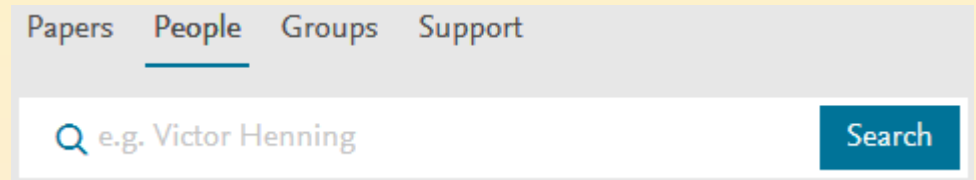
279 papers · 1009 members

Popular tags

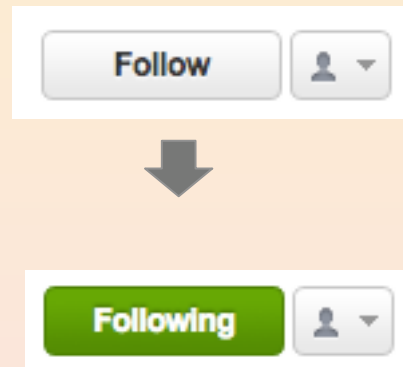
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Browse by discipline to discover new groups

Connect with Colleagues



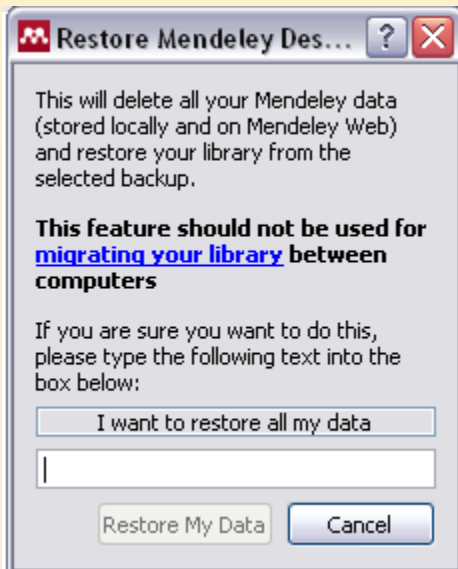
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Other tools

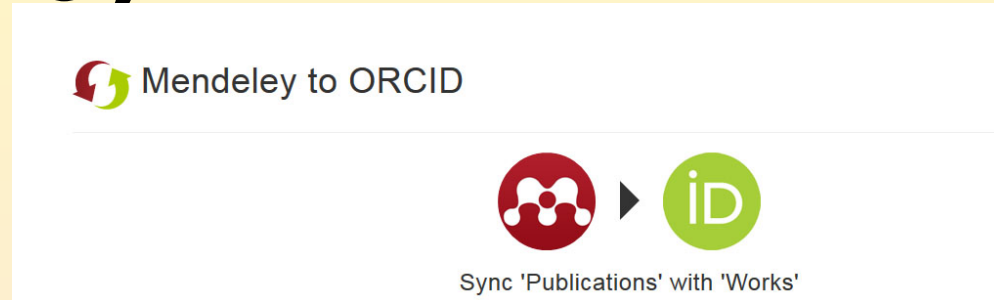
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