

(Peter) All right. Welcome everyone to those of you who are online and those of you who are physically here face to face. Uhh my name is Peter Fritzler. I'm not quite sure where I should be looking so let's just pretend I'm looking this way, cause our camera for the online people are here and our participants are here, so just kind of casually look this way so (laughs). My colleague Tammy Ivins, um, she and I are going to be facilitating this workshop. Uhh, this workshop is primarily an introduction to three different citation style management platforms. And note basic, Mendeley, and Zotero, um, there are a number of different flavors, if you will, that are in the marketplace for citations style management. I don't think we have any folks here from the sciences, um, today uh by sciences I mean lifestyle sciences or physical sciences. Uh, there's one notable tool within chemistry called ChemWork which is a citation style manager adopted by the American Chemical Society. It's lesser known compared to the three we're going to talk about today--it's more applicable to the chemistry environment. But uh, we're going to talk about Mendeley, Zotero, and Endnote basic. In note basic is probably the veteran among those three, it's been around for quite some time. I remember using it when I was in grad school about 20 years ago. But back in that time, the late 90's, um, everything was primarily desktop based, so if you wanted software for your computer you would have to order it and it would come to you on a cd and then you would install the software. That is primarily how in note worked. Uh, as we progress forward technology wise and in time, um, you know we're seeing the emergence and probably continued use of cloud-based computing. Um, and so Mendeley, Zotero, and in-note basic, uh are a, are moving into that environment as well. Um (clears throat) uh we're gonna introduce you to the three different platforms today, uh, outside of that though, Tammy and I our guests are unofficial resident experts in the library on using these three platforms. I know more about in-note and in-note basic. Tammy is very knowledgeable in the world of Zotero. And I would say that we're both kind of similarly on par with each other's knowledge about Mendeley. And so Tammy is gonna talk with you more about Mendeley and Zotero and I'm gonna focus more on Endnote, or Endnote basic. Uh, and so that's a nice segway into in-note. In-note there are actually two basic platforms. There's Endnote basic which is the free cloud based platform, that only exists online, you access it online and then there's the full bells and whistles version Endnote and so the, uh, publisher of those two products, Clarivate analytics, uh, gives you the free version, Basic, which is as the name implies gives you the basic functionality. But if you really want all the bells and whistles for uh, writing and publishing purposes then you would also be able to sync it with the web based client. The full version comes with uh, all of the varying, uh what we would call, filters, for different citation styles. Um, MLA, APA, Chicago, those are three of the more common ones that are used across multiple disciplines. However, when you get to the sciences, citation styles vary from journal to journal. There's not one consistent style that say, the biology discipline uses or the chemistry discipline uses, it's usually journal specific and so those filters could come into play, uh, much more appropriately uh, in that case. So if you have, uh, if you're a grad student you have ambitions to go on and pursue a doctoral degree and you think that you're gonna see yourself, you're gonna pursue a degree of writing and publishing, uh, the full version of Endnote might be something you want. Uh, the basic version of Endnote is a very good tool though for undergrad and graduate students who are just working on their masters and perhaps that is all they are going to pursue. Uh, I can tell you if you're using APA style as your, kind of, preferred citation style, Endnote basic is an exceptional tool for handling that, that style. I used Endnote basic for APA regularly. Um, i would say it's not as good for MLA, particularly because MLA includes page numbers. Uhh, I would say Mendeley and Zotero are probably a little bit better for MLA for inserting page numbers if you will. With that being said, I'll introduce you to how Endnote works, uhh, let's see, I'm gonna jump over to the web, and, to create access to an Endnote account--do any of you use Endnote? Okay, so none of our participants here, face to face, have used Endnote. What about our online folks? (silence)

(Tammy) Heather says, 'nope', and no one is responding yes so far...

(Peter) OK

(Tammy) Correy says years ago, so

(Peter) OK, years ago (laughs) Ok, to get access to Endnote basic, all you wanna do is you could google it, Endnote basic OR you could go to www.myEndnoteweb.com. Uh so, www.myEndnoteweb.com.

(Tammy) It looks like Jennifer just came in she um, used it 12 years ago, and Edward actually uses it regularly. So we have a regular user.

(Peter) OK uh, so this is gonna be your jumping off point to Endnote. Uh, if you have not created an account, um, what you wanna do is come down here and click on register. You really don't wanna sign in with your linkedin or, facebook that's just for signing in, it doesn't create an account. So it allows you to see what Endnote looks like but you wouldn't have any functionality. Another nice feature about uh, Endnote basic is you can actually download a free trial to the full version of Endnote. So, if you wanna kinda kick the tires and explore Endnote before purchasing it. Thirty days I think is a nice length of time for a trial. Um, if you do create an account you'll go up here to click the register button. I strongly encourage you to create an account using a personal email account, not your UNCW address. And the reason I say that is because, you're gonna want to leave the university at some point and it would be nice to be able to have access to your account, um, you know if you need to have any updates pushed to you or what have you those are gonna go to an email address that will be nonexistent over a period of time. So I would encourage you to sign up with a personal account. Umm so i'm gonna go ahead and log in to my account so you can kinda see what it looks like (keys clicking). And so we're logging in. OK, so within Endnote uh, Endnote basic, uh, I personally think it has a very user-friendly interface meaning there's not a lot going on the screen when you first start out. There appears to look like there's a lot going on my screen because I have a lot of things in Endnote. Uhh, so over here just briefly in navigation, you'll see you've got two different frames. Um you've got your left frame over here, think of it as like a directory, um, if you're familiar with using microsoft products you're familiar with using this kind of interface, you have your directory over here, and then whatever you click on that's displayed here. What you can do is you can actually create folders, in Endnote they call folders groups. So when you hear the world group or folder, they're synonymous with each other. And so if you're working on multiple projects, you can actually organize references accordingly. So you'll see here I have, uh, folder called 'beach parking.' I was helping a researcher look at whether or not, you know, beach parking has an effect on tourism. I know it has an effect on my tourism, so, at Wrightsville, for example. And then it'll tell you in parenthesis how many references you have by clicking on that folder. So if you clicked on any of these, it'll display here. Uh so, for example, it'll display the ten references that I have, in that folder. So this is where you save your references and I'll talk about, I'll show you how to bring stuff in. There are kind of two different ways to bring things in to your Endnote account. You can do it manually by keying things in by hand, or you can bring them in automatically by exporting them from a tool like google scholar, PUBMED, uh, web of science, ERIC, psyche info, any of those free or subscription based databases. So once you have the items in the Endnote account, you'll see up above, the display frames here are horizontal navigation bar and that's useful for directing kind of what you wanna do. So for example if I wanted to create a bibliography of these ten references I could come up here on the format uhh feature, and format a bibliography in the style that I prefer. So for example, if I want to format

that into APA, I can click on bibliography, I can choose that folder, of those ten references, and then I can choose the citation style that I want. Now I've currently activated several styles. APA 6, Chicago, using the author date feature or the footnote feature, uh MLA 8, and the style for the journal Ecology. Um, if I wanted to select a different citation style I could click select favorites and come through this list to activate that style. Uh, so you can activate other styles. Currently I just have these activated. I'm gonna choose APA6. And then what I'm gonna select is to rich text file because that'll download it with any kind of word processing software like Microsoft Word, Google Docs, etc. So I'm gonna click 'save' and it's gonna take all ten of those references and format them into APA style, uh, so it saves me a lot of work of having to do this manually. So that's kind of on the back end of how you format references. Another feature within Endnote um, is--whoops, I'm gonna start over here, OK. Sorry. Um, is, so you know that if you're working with citations you have your full reference that would appear in your reference list but then you also have your in-text citations, your parenthetical referencing. And so, within Endnote there is a plugin called "the cite while you write" feature, or the "cite while you write" plugin. So you'll download this plugin, um, it only works with Microsoft Word, so if you're using Microsoft Word this is a nice feature. Uh, you can download and install this plugin and once you have installed it, it will show up here in your Microsoft Word, uh, document. It'll appear in your toolbar. And so, if I were working on a paper, about the Outer Banks and I wanted it to be able to cite, I would click on this, and I would login to my account, and the reason you wanna login is so that you can map your word document to your Endnote account so that they can talk to each other. Um, I have it set up to not remember me but if you're working on your own personal computer you can check this box to have it remember you so that you don't have to login all the time. Uh, I'm on a public computer though that's why I have it set this way. Once I login it's gonna create a connection, so Word can talk to my Endnote account. And then once I'm logged in, this toolbar will appear, and so here's where I can bring in the references. For example if I say, you know 'the Outer Banks has a dynamic coastal environment, influenced by wind and wave action.' So, if I needed to cite that information let's say that I hypothetically citing from, I'm just making this up now just to illustrate, um, but let's say I'm citing it from this paper by, um, let's see, by Jeffrey Pompilii, so I simply come up to my Endnote plugin, I say insert citation, I can search by that author's name now it'll find it in my Endnote account, I can then insert, and it'll insert the in-text reference and the full reference as it would appear in my reference list. So, it saves me a lot of time. So typically what I'll do then is I'll insert the header references on a separate page and from this point forward Endnote is gonna populate my reference list. So for example if I go in and say something else, well just say 'blah blah blah' and let's say that I'll wanna cite Berkmier now for that "blah blah blah" I'll go back to my Endnote, click insert, I'll search for Berkmier, and... I probably didn't spell it right. Oh, Berk with an "l." And then I just hit insert, you'll see the in-text and then the full reference, and you'll see it's alphabetized as well, so the B comes before the P. Um one of the nice features about Endnote too, is that because I'm using APA, APA has a distinct rule that if you have three different authors you include all of them the first time, but then you use the Latin et. al. in subsequent references and Endnote is designed to account for that as well. So if I cite Berkmier, you'll see that it didn't duplicate the full reference you used at all, there. So, it can save you a lot of time with your references. Now how do you actually get stuff into Endnote? Endnote works--one of the kind of classic research databases when you're starting a research product is a tool called Web of Science. Web of Science is known mostly in the sciences but it's extremely useful in the social sciences as well. Uh, and really this is where, um, it's a little bit beyond the scope of this workshop. Web of Sciences index, is one of the, you know 'quote on quote' the top journals in the respective disciplines of study. So whenever you're starting on a lit review of a subject it would be a good place to start. The other nice thing is that Endnote and Web of Science are, published by the same company, so they work very well together. Uh, so for example, um, if you're--Tammy, how am I doing on time?

(Tammy) You're good. [inaudible]

(Peter) OK so if i'm going to Web of Science through the library, and if I, well, just to keep it relevant to the outer banks, we'll do outer banks as a search, uhh, and, uh let's see. So if i wanted this paper here, Observations and 3D hydrodynamic Based Model of Decadal Based Shoreline in the Outer Banks of North Carolina, you'll see I have uh, this bibliographic citation information here that would be necessary for creating a reference. Some, some techy folks might say uh, this is metadata. It's information describing the data um so metadata bibliographic data, in this case are synonymous with each other. But at any rate, all this information is here in Web of Science, and, you can easily just push it or export it into Endnote from here. You'll see over here, uh, where it says save to Endnote online. And so if you click on that you can then, login to your Endnote account. So if i login to my Endnote account. Uhh, and again, Endnote, and Web of Science are produced by the same company which is why it's so easy to do this. So then I'm just gonna say I wanna save, I could choose to save all of the metadata, or choose to save specific components. I typically will save the author, title source and abstract. Because A, it'll give me all the information I need for citing, and B, the abstract in your Endnote database is searchable. So if I wanted to search keywords, in the abstract I could do that. I'm sending this information over to my Endnote account, um, and then once I do that, it'll let me know that it's been sent, ok, and so, so this article, was written by co-authored by someone with the last name Saffic. So if I go over to my Endnote tab, and, I refresh. I go to my unfiled directory because when I bring something in, it's unfiled, I have to put it somewhere. And if I sort by, add to the library 'newest' you'll see that Saffic is now in there. And so now I can put that in my Outer Banks folder. And so i'm basically filing it where I want it to be. And so now, Saffic is in my Outer Banks folder, and, I can actually cite it, so uh, I can go in and say 'blah blah blah blah' and then I can go to Endnote, and I can insert Saffic, because I have it in my account. And I can insert it and there's the in-text and the full reference in my paper. Um, you can also bring things in from google scholar for example. Um, but it's a little bit more work uh, to do that. But I'm gonna show you how to do that. So essentially the method in google scholar the method you would use if you were in psyche info, or ERIC or sociological abstracts or any other database um so if we're in google scholar and I do a search on outer banks, um, let's say I wanted this one, systematic beach changes on the outer banks of north carolina. Within google scholar you're gonna see these little quotation marks, and that little quotation mark shows you how it would look cited wise. But you'll also see there are download features for importing the citation information into your Endnote account. So if I select Endnote, what it's gonna do is it's gonna download a file to my computer called scholar.enw. The extension ENW just means Endnote web so it can be read by your Endnote account. Once you've downloaded that little file to your computer, you're then gonna upload it into your Endnote account. Think of it as taking it from your google scholar file cabinet and you're taking it out of that file cabinet, and putting it on your desktop and now you're gonna put it in your Endnote desktop or your Endnote filebox. Uh, and so now i'm gonna go back to my Endnote account and I'm gonna click on collect and I'm gonna import that reference. And so i'm gonna find that file--because I'm using chrome it went to my directory. So there it is. Hit 'open,' my Endnote filter or option, I'm gonna choose Endnote import. And then I'm gonna send it to whatever folder I want to. I'm gonna send it to my outer banks folder. And so it says one reference came into my outer banks folder, and so if I look at my outer banks folder and I look at my newest added, there is the sonu paper. Now one thing I do have to fix is see how Outer Banks is lowercase here? I need to edit that because it's a proper noun. Uh, or place. So I can edit my reference just by clicking on the title, it opens it and then I can edit it by changing it to a capital B and a capital O. And then click outside the box, and now it's saved. So whenever you're working with Endnote, whenever you're working with Endnote, Zotero, or Mendeley, if you've ever heard the expression garbage in garbage out, um, if the citation

information that you bring in from whatever database is keyed in incorrectly and there's errors in it, you'll need to fix it in your account whenever you're downstream typing your paper. Now if I wanted to sight Sonu I could actually do that and get into Endnote (clicking sounds) and insert, Sonu. So I'd find it, insert it, aaand, I guess I had put my cursor there, I'm not sure what I did. So, uh, 'blah blah blah', let's move it. There we go. OK, so. So that's Endnote in a nutshell. When you're getting into the weeds of using this product, um, it is not a perfect solution, one of the things that Endnote does really well--citation style managers work very well when you have consistency of formatting. Uh, and you have a common elements that you have to including references that you're using time in and time out. So when I'm using say, citing an article from a journal, you're always gonna have to an author, you're always gonna have a title, you're always gonna have a journal that publishes--the volume, page numbers, the DOI. But if you're citing say, a web page, that somebody pulled from, I don't know, CNN, NBC, somebody's blog or organization, you've probably experienced that there is a lot of variability. Sometimes there's an author sometimes there's not, sometimes there's a date, sometimes there's not. And so, when you're having to cite those I find that oftentimes if you're using Endnote, that it's easier just to cite them by hand. Um, rather than trying to get Endnote to-to work with you. Particularly because Endnote does not handle organizations well--most citation styles when you're referencing them they invert the authors, so the last name is first and then you have the first name. Endnote, the way that it's designed here, doesn't have an organization feature. So if you cite an organization it'll invert it, so the last name of the organization will be put forward. So, let's say you have US Environmental protection agency is the author of this web page. If you insert it as a reference it's gonna show up as Agency comma US environmental protection. Uh, so it's kinda wonkey. It's a little easier to do it by hand, your citation for it. Uh, the other thing too, is if you're citing, uh, legislation or statutes, or case law, um, some disciplines cite them quite frequently, if you're using APA, generally defers to something called the BlueBook, which is a legal manual for citing case law. Uh, so in that case, uh, you'd probably want to defer to the actual BlueBook, um for citing case law, or statutes. All right so at this point I'm gonna turn it over to Tammy and she's gonna talk a little bit about Mendeley and Zotero.

(Tammy) I just wanna comment since we have one person attending by phone since I wasn't able to chat with you and welcome you when you've joined in, um, like Peter said we're gonna talk about two more citation managers. This whole session has been recorded so you can feel free to listen to what you missed with Peter talking about Endnote. So, I'm gonna start with Zotero. Zotero, this is my jam, it's very similar to Endnote. Endnote we have our groups our folders and then our citations down the middle. Where Zotero is different, however--this thing is w annoying isn't it Peter, it keeps popping up, I'm gonna move it over here. Oh, Oh, it's cuz I know everything (clicking sounds). What's different about Zotero is that it's actually a piece of software that lives on your computer. Instead of going to a website, there's a software that you download but you notice it looks similar. There are literal folders over here on the left, and if you click on one of those, you can see all the sources in that folder. Where it's different is that in Endnote, we opened it and opened a new page with some of the citation information. In this case if you click on a source, over here on the right, we see the detailed citation information on the right. Additionally, this is a part of Zotero that I find can be a little tricky, this, little, arrow to the left of each individual source, if you click on it you can see details. In this case there's the PDF of the article attached here. Or in the case of a book, there's a hyperlink to the website where we found that book. Let me see if I can see an example. I can't find the examples I'm looking for but if we were to have a, website for example. There we go, University of North Carolina Portrait, it has a snapshot--it actually takes a screenshot and I'll show you how this information got in here in just a minute. It'll take a screenshot of the website which is really useful because websites change. So, you can get a record of the website as you looked at it. Now I'll show you gets into Zotero, yet, so to follow up after Endnote, citing works similar to what

we just saw with Endnote. Which is, in Microsoft Word there's a plugin, this plugin is automatically installed when you install the Zotero software. So we have to install one thing. It pops up along the toolbar. You just add edit citation. It prompts you at the beginning to choose your preferred citation style, I'm gonna start with MLA. And you can search. So i'm gonna search for transfer. Okay, yeah, I like Carlen and Byxbe, I think is how you pronounce that. Insert the citation, and what's interesting is that I can tell that citation did not actually have a, uh, date attached, to it for some reason so actually let's use this as an opportunity to demo something else. I'm gonna go back to Zotero, I have no idea where in my giant vast Zotero library that citation is, but I can certainly look for it. Search feature spans all of Zotero so I can look for that source (clicking sounds). Oops, except you have to be on my library to search everything I forgot about that. There it is, Carlen and Byxbe, and, nope it does have a date, ah, this must be something that hasn't cited with MLA in a while. Just for shits and giggles I'm gonna change document preferences and go to APA and make sure that date shows up. There we go the date shows up in APA. MLA, does not have the date, just to confuse me. But, I can keep typing and I can keep citing. Something I like about Zotero, if you are like me and sometimes you forget what source you wanted to use, you don't have to remember, you can just click on the Z, go to classic view, and actually browse. So if you go to that particular folder and go 'oh right,' the Dawes, I wanted to cite the Dawes source, you can get it that way. I've just been adding entire sources but of course when you go to cite you could choose to insert a page number, so in fact very often you want to. So I'm going to go for this book, uh, it is an article, so I'm going to click on it and there's an option to add a page number. I'm just gonna pretend, I don't even know if there is a page 23. And there's the page number. And as you work, you can go to Zotero, click bibliography, add bibliography. One nice thing about Zotero is, and I think Endnote does the same thing, if you edit something, say as in add in or remove a source, if you refresh, it will actually put the date--I mean it should, come on it should update the bibliography. And I love it, it's a rule of thumb, that I can--something doesn't always work properly when I demonstrate Zotero. It should, there we go. For some reason it didn't quite like it. So if you click refresh it'll update your bibliography which is great if you're working on something that's really long. If you're adding in citations and always hate getting those comments from your advisors that say something on page 40, that isn't in your bibliography--well sorry I missed it. Or you have something in your bibliography that you'd never cite, this prevents that. And of course I demonstrated it earlier, but the magical moment is if, you write an article, you submit it, it gets rejected and you wanna submit it somewhere else but your first one was in APA and the other one you wanna submit it to is in MLA, that would be hours of tears and drama. You can just document preferences and switch it back to MLA. Obviously you still have to double check it, you still have to go through but it's just magical. To brag about Zotero is much better than Endnote as far as capitalizations. It'll automatically correct some of the capitalizations for you. So I've been showing all of this off, everything, that's great, how do you get everything into Zotero? You can see how I can cite it here, but how do you get everything in. My favorite thing about Zotero is that you can see how easy it is to--I say (inaudible)--but importing content into your Zotero library, it does require installing one other thing and that is if you go to Zotero.org, you can, you have to add in, in addition to the uh, software something called the Zotero connector. And it's a little tool that sits inside your internet browser for chrome, safari, or firefox. They do have a bookmarklet for internet explorer but I do not recommend it. It doesn't work very well, at least not by my standards. And once you do that, this is actually the Zotero. Let me see if I can get it, if you can see the little Z up in the corner, here in my chrome, by default it's a Z. Right here on this page Zotero has changed it to a piece of paper because it's saying this is a website. And I could click on that button to cite a website, or do something else real quick make sure I click on my sample folder. I'll tell you why I did that in a minute it's one of the annoying things about Zotero. If I cite this website it defaults to whatever folder I just clicked on and as you can see I can change it but it's kind of a pain. Um, so that can happen. And it looks like

again, because something always breaks when I download Zotero, it looks like it gave me an error message. Ok so it save, no, it did, save it but it looks like it may not have taken a screenshot however. It gave me a little error message. Just like, uhm, Mr. Fritzler was talking about a minute ago, you'll notice it didn't import great metadata as far as the website. You do have to go in and clean up the title of the website. Websites aren't where it's best. But, the nice thing about Zotero is that it should, unless you get an error message take the screenshot but where it really shines--I'm gonna wrap this up in just a minute-- is with importing things from different library databases. Oh, what's good.. hmm, I'm gonna do "snowflake." Because I feel like snow might be coming sometime soon. You don't have to worry about what database any of these uh sources come from. Because you know the library has literally hundreds of library databases. So no matter which one the source is, you don't have to worry about that. You just have to click, Zotero, and it's going to strip everything out of it. You don't have to worry about this database or that database and no matter what it's in. So this is springerlink and what you do it hit the import button. This is proquest, I just hit the same exact button and it imports it. And now however, if we go back and look at Zotero, we can see origins of multicellular evolvability and snowflake yeast pulled in all of that citation information and we hit that little arrow, for both of these it downloaded the full text pdf automatically which it will always try to do. Which is great for me because I'm a mess, I'm a slob. I have PDFS everywhere scattered around my computer. If it doesn't automatically download the full text for example if you need to get it through interlibrary loan you can attach it later, you just by clicking on the source and then this little paperclip. It'll import. It'll work beautifully with things like google scholar. Again, just click the link. One of my favorite things also about Zotero like um google scholar. Let me see if this will, is you'll notice that because we have multiple results for each page it's actually a folder. So you can click on folder, this is for things like google scholar or anything in your library database, and it'll download multiple articles at once. Oh bam I just got twenty articles here I wanna download and look at them later, you can just sweep them all in. Super nice. I'm only gonna select two of them because the more you import it generally takes a few minutes. But you'll notice again it's stripping the full text PDF. So it's automatically pulling that in which is very nice, I think. Zotero does have a synching feature where you can create a free account to synchronize those computers. It's limited size because it's run through a nonprofit through a university so it only gives you 300 megabytes. You can pay for more, I'm not telling you you have to The nice thing is, you don't have to use the synchronizing feature because it's saving everything on your computer you can use other tools like external hard drive or even use things like google uh, drive other tools of backing up in case someone spills a coke on your computer so you don't have to kill them. You don't have to use this synchronizing feature. Otherwise the functionality is very similar to Endnote. You have your folders, which is how I use not type folders, you do not have to. People who use Zotero never use any folders at all. Another thing I wanna bring up while I'm looking at the search tool is that it also uses notes. So right now I'm looking at this snowflake article, it's got the citation information it's kinda hard to see up here, there's this tab that says notes. You can add in notes to yourself like good for the introduction. Use page 6 for this and that's all searchable. So you could search introduction and find that coming up. Additionally if you have adobe acrobat pro on your computers which you should because you get it free as a student if you open up the PDFS you'll be able to edit them. Add highlighting, circle things. And when you save that updated saved version of the PDF will be uploaded to Zotero. So it will just keep everything in one place where you have everything put together to make things easier. Downside, at the very end I'm gonna do some pros and cons of all of these. So downside is it does require you to download software which means you can't use it on the library computers. Because we have those locked. These computers we actually have Zotero pre installed but if you're working on a computer that's not your own you can't use it. It does have a limited website interface if you use the free synchronizing feature you can visit Zotero.org, you can sign in and see all your citations, add them, it doesn't have the nifty nice,

automatic importing, automatic citation in microsoft word. Last thing I wanna say before we leave Zotero because I wanna give you a quick introduction into Mendeley, as well, does anyone here online use google drive at all for collaborative work? I see one person here, not really. Well, the downside is Zotero does not integrate directly into google drive the same way it does with word. You can import citation. That's where the folders are actually helpful because you could actually see an entire folder, here's one with lots of sources, if I click on the folder, create bibliography, and get a bibliography of everything that's in that folder and go to your google drive and paste it in. It's not nearly as slick, obviously, as having it all keep track of what you did and did not cite but at least for me google drive is incomparable to any other tool when using collaborative work, so worth the pain in the butt of that to be able to use google drive. So Mendeley we have third because it's most similar to Zotero. We're gonna switch over to the powerpoint for this because I don't have it installed on this computer. You can see that this is what it looks like--very similar to Zotero. It's a piece of software that you downloaded, you've got your folders right here, your sources in the middle, and your citation information when you click on it, over here. The only difference is that the PDF is linked to over here, and you can also double click on it to open the PDF. The functionality is a little different, functionally, it's very similar to Zotero. Uh this is what it looks like when I click on it, I can see this, this line let's you see the PDF over here, versus, how Zotero has them buried underneath in the middle, which is a little weird. This what it looks like when you're importing from the web. Like Zotero there's a button you click on to import down I'll actually say that this is an improved version over Zotero because you can see all the details of what it's importing. Downside is this isn't as consistent as Zotero. Zotero is extremely good at figuring out whether you're looking at an article, or at a book, pulling in my stress testing of Mendeley, I found that very often they mistook a journal article for a website. Or mispulled stuff down. But as you can see when it does work it's very slick.

(Peter) Tammy, can I add something?

(Tammy) Yes.

(Peter) Um, one thing I didn't mention was this ability to or this functionality to be able to scrape as Tammy was mentioning where she actually just clicked the plugin within her browser and it'll actually just scrape directly from the screen and that that data. That functionality is availability in basic Endnote. Instead, what you have to do, which I illustrated, is download the file to your computer and then re-import it to get it into your Endnote account. In terms of streamlining and ease of access this is much nicer uh, however one of the weaknesses of this is whether it captures all that metadata and how it is directed. Puts it in the right area of the Mendeley or Zotero, you know so you always have to confirm or insure that it is where it needs to go.

(Tammy) Yes, always double-check! Particularly as you mentioned with websites. You may have to clean it up, but you're right I did not stress that as much as I should have you should always double check and this is where Zotero is not perfect but does a much more accurate job than Mendeley importing stuff. And this is an example of what it looks like when you're importing, trying to importing an article and it mistook it as a website. So in pulling down all of the citation information as long as you know the author it's just saying this is a website. So you'd have to manually enter that information which is not a big time saver. Inside Microsoft word again just like Zotero the plugin automatically installs itself I believe is very similar in certain citations, refresh, all this Mendeley, is obviously modeled on Zotero, which is flattering. So just to kind of quickly, we only have a few minutes left so I want to wrap up before five so we don't keep anybody. But we are here for awhile if nobody has any questions. The final kind of, pros and

cons, strengths and weakness before the three and this is not exhaustive by any chance. This is not really pros and cons but just primary means of importing. Endnote basic works automatically through a type of database through a company called clarivate analytics or from any kind of lesser, google scholar, you can export it, as a data file and then import. With Mendeley like Zotero, the primary means is web browser importer I did not show you there's a feature in both these where if you have a PDF you can drag and drop it into the software and it'll automatically retrieve the metadata, uh actually at the end I'll show you that. Mendeley also works directly from inside a sort of database and there'll be a button that says 'cite' Mendeley and it'll import if you're looking to cite from the web Zotero is the clear leader. Um, not just my own experience, I cite one here but numerous articles have shown that it's much more accurate at importing this can I say the website but say the online databases, catalogues for books, if you're looking at that feature, I'll show you in just a minute, if there's metadata for a PDF you already have, Mendeley does do a slightly better job than Zotero, you just pop a PDF, and it goes, ooh, I think this is an article, they both have that feature, so in that regard, Mendeley is a little bit better. Endnote basic gives you the most free storage two gigabytes. Mendeley also gives you two gigabytes but they cripple you as far as groups. As far as the functionality that all of these have, the ability for you to create a shared folder. So people if they happen to be on a team project uh, so Mendeley cripples you there, so, Mendeley is the clear loser with only three megabytes. But the advantage that Zotero does have is that it can be used out of cloud service, Endnote basic and Mendeley, eventually you will run out of space and in order to use them you have to pay for additional space, upgrade. With Zotero, technically, you use it terabytes, you just back it up using the whole system without having to pay for anything. Disadvantage if you are trying to find something with no software to download. You can use on any computer, Endnote. Endnote is the clear winner there. If this matters to you, Zotero is the only one that's a nonprofit. As my father would say a nonprofit is just a business that spends all the money it makes, but, some people are worried about the ethics of having their data examined which is, both Endnote, and Mendeley are owned by rich database companies that provides information to scholars. So part of what they're interested in is how scholars do research. And booking. We all have privacy concern things, I have a gmail account, I know I'm paying for my privacy for that free tool. But just something to keep in mind if that bothers you or you have a preference. Zotero has the most citation styles built in. Endnote has the most preinstalled, Zotero has the vast library of thousands because it's a software where people have contributed so it's just citation styles including a journal specific ones. Cuz some journals have their own sick twisted demented citation style just to torment you. Mendeley is the only one who has actually supported an app. Zotero has unofficial apps, and they're not great and a mobile website. This point I might point out something you can get these to work together. The way we're talking about Endnote that you import things often times is that you export things while data files are importing. So you could export a data file of all your citations from Zotero and put it into Endnote and vice versa. So if it's really important for you on particular projects to use an app, but you vastly prefer Endnote basic, you could use Mendeley for that project, export everything when you're done, and then put it into Endnote, and that is something I would be glad to help you with. Well that's it. I am just going to, we have two minutes. Before I take any questions, I am going to just show you very quickly, that citation, that uh, import PDF looks like. Ok, let me escape from the powerpoint, there we go. Is, if you, (clicking sounds), I think I have some examples here. Yes. If you have a PDF on your computer you just grab it, drop it into Zotero, Mendeley works the exact same way note so as I was talking it scanned it, pulled it into the DLY identifier, digital identifier, and it just found it's title and pulled in all the data automatically. Mendeley does again have that feature. So, that's it, I'm gonna pull up this contact information again. Questions, from either anybody who is here or anybody online? With the caveat of course that we are here to meet with you in the future, we can talk anytime. (FIN).