



What Is CrossCheck?

Fifth Editor's Academy

February 16, 2012

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CrossRef

- A not-for-profit network founded on publisher collaboration
- to make reference linking throughout online scholarly literature efficient and reliable
- an infrastructure for linking citations across publishers
- only full-scale implementation of the Digital Object Identifier (or DOI) System to date

CrossRef

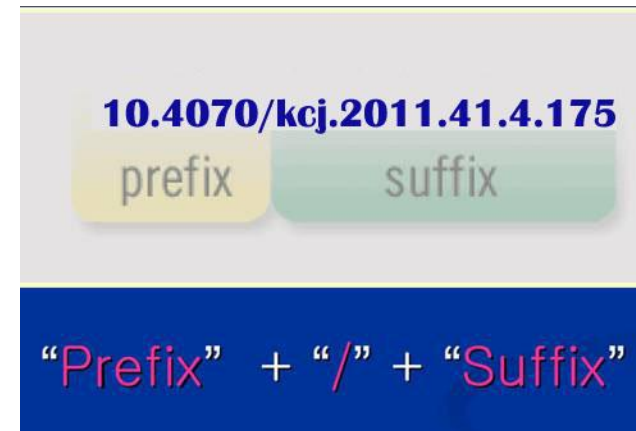
- Over 3700 publishers and societies
- 52,414,524 content items with DOIs
 - 27,029 journals
 - 264,334 books
 - 22,592 conference proceedings

Key benefits

- No broken links: a DOI link is a persistent link, unlike a URL
- A single agreement with CrossRef serves as a linking agreement with all participating publishers
- Add value to your electronic publications: outbound and inbound links
 - Researchers do not pay for CrossRef linking

DOI names

- Prefix is given by International DOI Foundation.
- Suffix is given by a publisher.
- Prefix always starts with "10".
- "4070" identifies publisher.



DOI names

DOI Name Information and Guidelines

Certain characters that must be avoided:

& < > ? / \ | + `space' ; % @

CrossRef Help

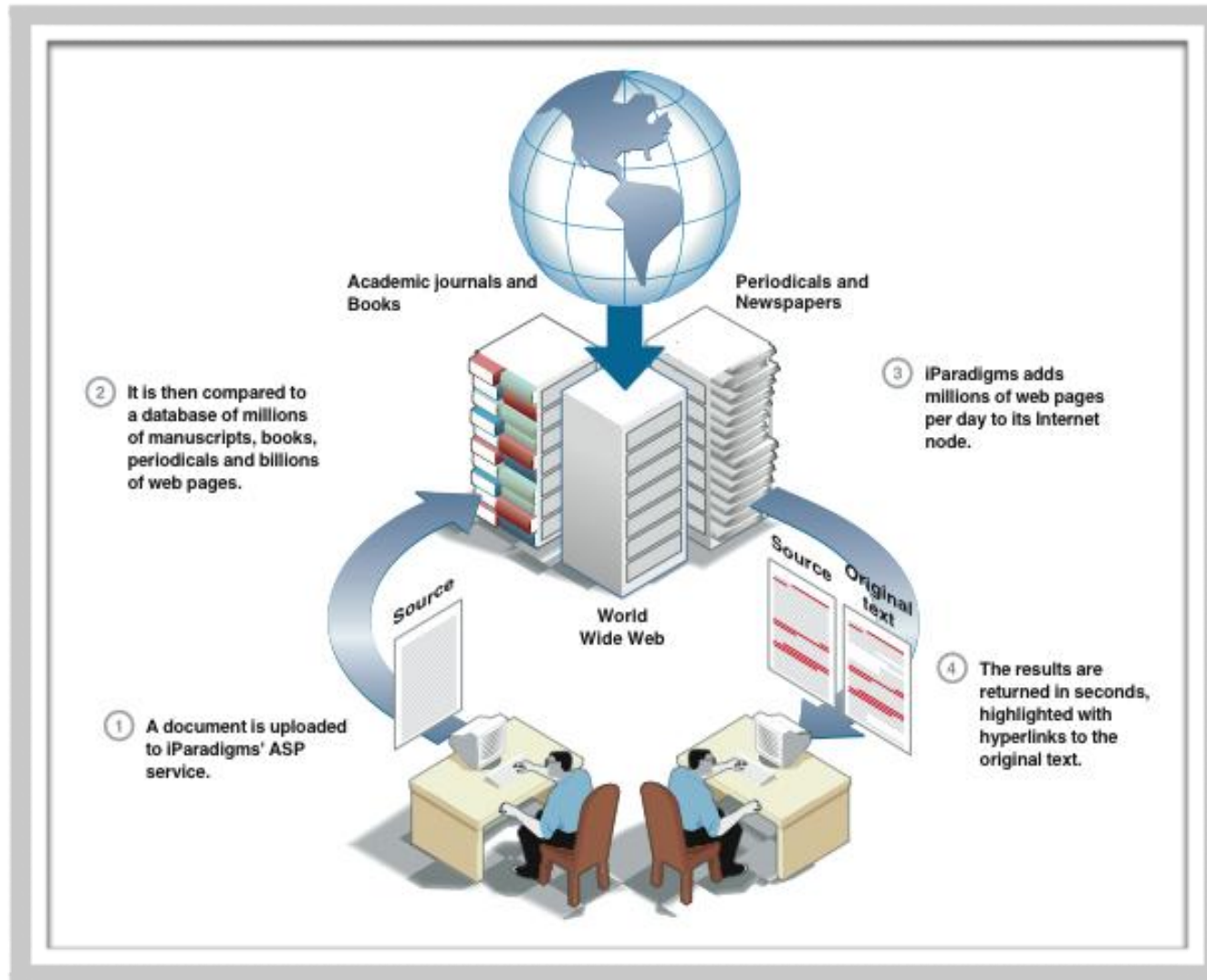
Only use approved characters

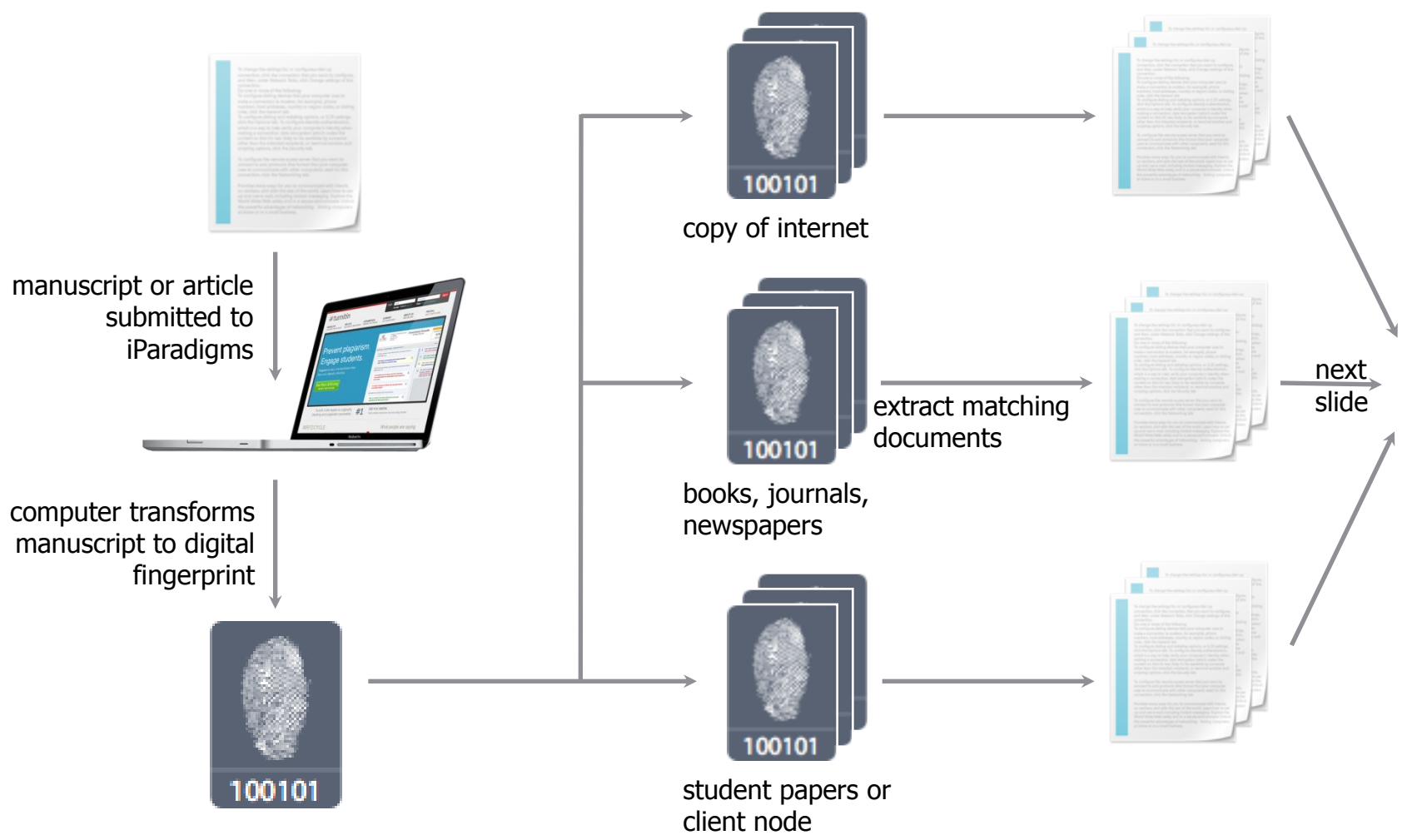
"a-z", "A-Z", "0-9" and "-. _ ; () /"

CrossCheck

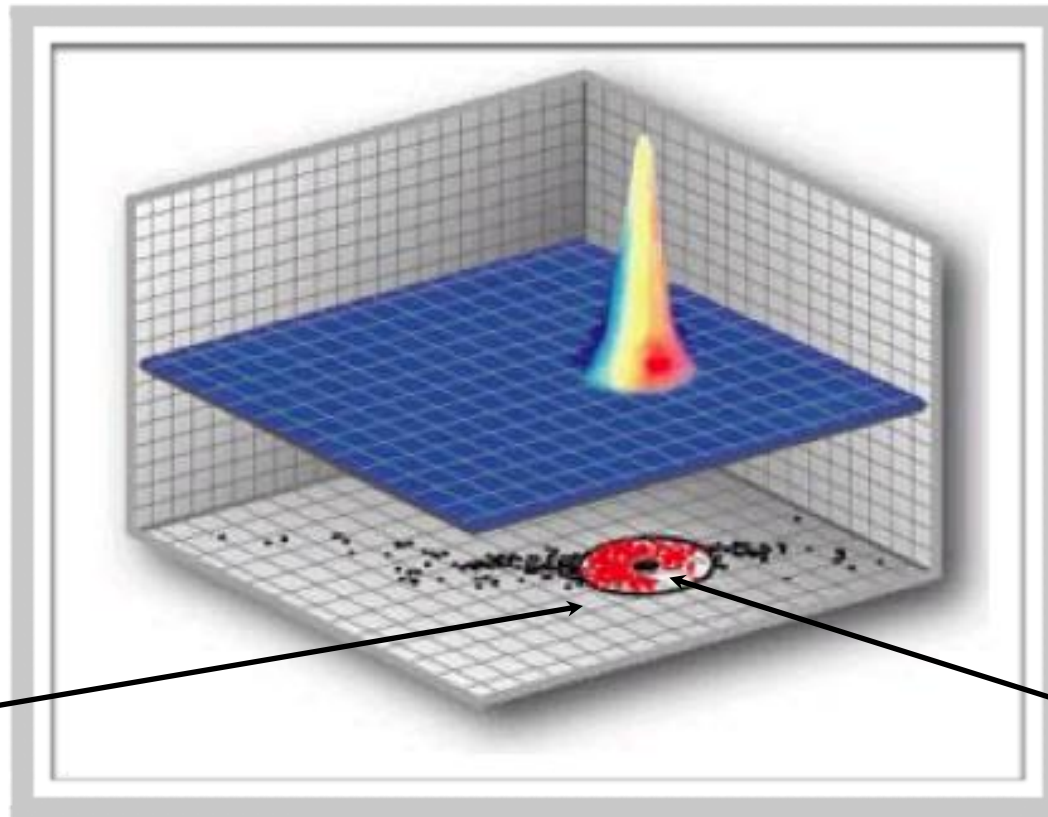
- CrossCheck powered by iThenticate is an initiative started by CrossRef to help its members actively engage in efforts to prevent scholarly and professional plagiarism.
 - 2006: CrossRef board raises plagiarism as area of concern
 - Late 2007/ early 2008: pilot with seven publishers and technology partner iParadigms
 - June 2008: CrossCheck launched

Core Technology





Needle in a Haystack



Digital fingerprint of the manuscript/article is remapped into a high dimensional space and test for clustering

Originality Report

Matching passages from 12+ billion Internet web pages: updated at a rate of 60-240 million pages/day



Matching passages compared to original manuscript/article

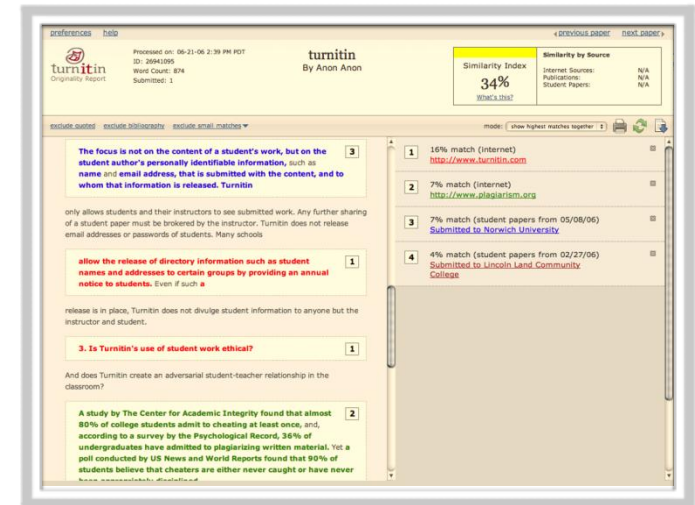
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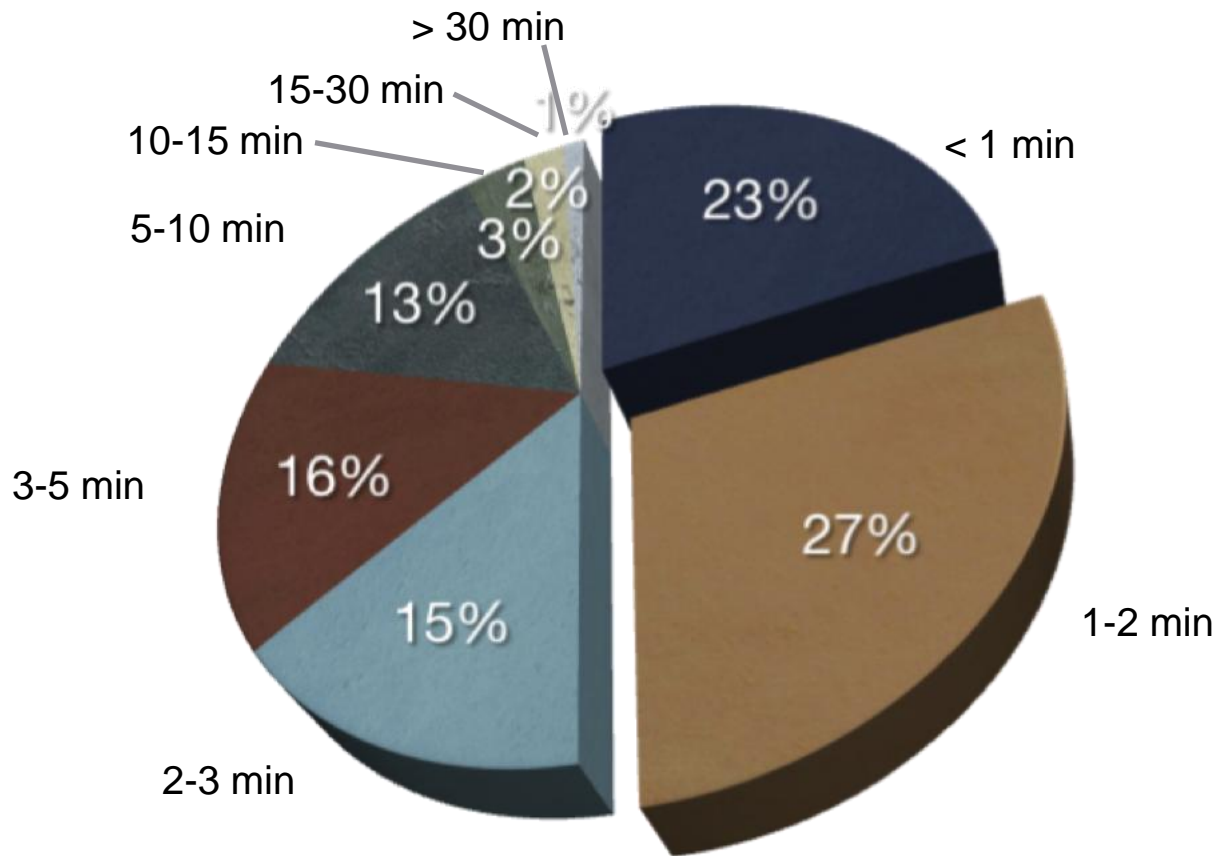
Matching passages from millions of Student Papers or Client Node



Create Originality Report
Entire process: seconds-minutes



Performance Metrics



A Sample of CrossCheck Member Publishers

○ Allergy, Asthma & Immunology Research ○ Immunology & Cell Biology ○ Journal of Dermatology ○ Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine ○ Asian Spine Journal ○ Cancer Research and Treatment ○ Chonnam Medical Journal ○ Clinical and Experimental Otorhinolaryngology ○ Clinical and Experimental Reproductive Medicine ○ Clinics in Orthopedic Surgery ○ Diabetes & Metabolism Journal ○ Electrolytes, Blood Pressure ○ Endocrinology and Metabolism ○ Epidemiology and Health ○ Experimental Neurobiology ○ Experimental and Molecular Medicine ○ Gachon University Health and Toxicology ○ Healthcare Informatics Research ○ Imaging Science in Dentistry ○ Immune Network ○ Infection and Chemotherapy ○ International Neurolology Journal ○ Intestinal Research ○ The Journal of Advanced Prosthodontics ○ Journal of Bacteriology and Virology ○ Journal of Breast Cancer ○ Journal of Cardiovascular Ultrasound ○ Journal of Clinical Neurology ○ Journal of Educational Evaluation for Health Professions ○ Journal of Gastric Cancer ○ Journal of Genetic Medicine ○ Journal of Gynecologic Oncology ○ Journal of Korean Academy of Child Health Nursing ○ Journal of Korean Academy of Nursing ○ The Journal of Korean Academy of Prosthodontics ○ The Journal of Korean Knee Society ○ Journal of Korean Medical Science ○ Journal of Korean Neurosurgical Society ○ Journal of Korean Oncology Nursing ○ Healthcare Informatics Research ○ Journal of Korean Society of Spine Surgery ○ Journal of Neurogastroenterology and Motility ○ Journal of Periodontal & Implant Science ○ Journal of Preventive Medicine and Public Health ○ Journal of Veterinary Science ○ Journal of the Korean Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons ○ The Journal of the Korean Bone and Joint Tumor Society ○ Journal of Gastric Cancer ○ Journal of the Korean Gynecologic Society ○ The Journal of the Korean Hair Society ○ Journal of the Korean Medical Association ○ Journal of the Korean Ophthalmological Society ○ The Journal of the Korean Orthopaedic Association ○ The Journal of the Korean Rheumatism Association ○ The Journal of the Korean Society for Therapeutic Radiology and Oncology ○ The Journal of the Korean Society for Transplantation ○ Journal of the Korean Society of Nephrology ○ Journal of the Korean Society of Hypertension ○ Journal of the Korean Society of Neonatology ○ Journal of the Korean Society of Pediatric Nephrology ○ Journal of the Korean Surgical Society ○ Korean Circulation Journal ○ Korean Journal of Andrology ○ Korean Journal of Anesthesiology ○ Korean Journal of Clinical Microbiology ○ Korean Journal of Community Nutrition ○ Korean Journal of Critical Care Medicine ○ Korean Journal of Family Medicine ○ Korean Journal of Gastroenterology ○ Journal of Gynecologic Oncology ○ The Korean Journal of Hepatology ○ The Korean Journal of Internal Medicine ○ The Korean Journal of Laboratory Medicine ○ Korean Journal of Medical Education ○ The Korean Journal of Nutrition ○ Korean Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology ○ Korean Journal of Ophthalmology ○ The Korean Journal of Orthodontics ○ Journal of Otorhinolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery ○ The Korean Journal of Pain ○ The Korean Journal of Parasitology ○ The Korean Journal of Pathology ○ Korean Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition ○ Korean Journal of Pediatrics ○ The Korean Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology ○ Korean Journal of Radiology ○ The Korean Journal of Sports Medicine ○ Korean Journal of Stroke ○ The Korean Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery ○ Korean Journal of Urology ○ Korean Journal of Vascular and Endovascular Surgery ○ Korean Journal of Women Health Nursing ○ Laboratory Animal Research ○ Neurointervention ○ Nutrition Research and Practice ○ Psychiatry Investigation ○ Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases ○ Yonsei Medical Journal

- Cambridge University Press

- Elsevier

- Nature Publishing Group

- New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM)

- Oxford University Press

- Springer

- Wiley-Blackwell



~~Plagiarism Detection~~

plagiarism [play-jă-rizm], the theft of ideas... or of written passages or works, where these are passed off as one's own work without acknowledgement of their true origin...

Plagiarism is not always easily separable from imitation, adaptation, or pastiche, but is usually distinguished by its dishonest intention.

<http://www.answers.com/plagiarism>



real "layers" which resides on their computers and forwards information in long form "streaming" packets. Other activities, such as financial reports, government and educational databases, service identity holdings, and records in existing financial institutions are identified as a single flow. Central organizations exist to acquire these identities and route them to a new level of innovation expert in using them to meet as much as possible in the shortest possible time. The informational character of these relative makes them increasingly difficult to penetrate and dominate.

Planning and Planning are now thought to be one of the fastest growing segments of the computer industry with an annual compound growth rate (CAGR) of 100%. Without a significant change in how we do things, this trend will continue.

It is essential to both beyond the current situation and understand that if this current situation continues unchanged, we are headed toward a bleak future. We are not aware of a means to identify control within the growing sector of professional identity.

A growing public view of the sort would mean the Internet would begin to lose stability and acceptability for economic transactions when it should be gaining that acceptance. But in addition to the danger of slipping backwards, we need to understand the costs of not going forward. The absence of an identity layer is one of the key factors limiting the further settlement of cyberspace.

Further, the absence of a primary and secondary identity layer will prevent us from meeting the needs of the economy.

With various new tools designed to do a better job, banks, financial systems that can deliver important new capabilities, and in-house responses to their environment. Such being responses need to be timely, rapid, and organic. Evolving from the perspective of self preservation and self-defense. But as long as digital identity remains a patchwork of so far, identity which must still be developed, at the negotiation and

responsibility we have achieved in other aspects of web services will enable nothing new. Moving into a connecting web layer is a sign for the next generation of cyber services to break out of the existing paradigm.

It's hard to add an identity layer

There have been attempts to add more standardized digital identity services to the Internet. And there have been special successes in specific domains. But the use of IDs to protect consumers in public sites or of customers within enterprises.

But their success has also had

limitations. The identity solutions have been fragmented, not working across the Internet. Why is it so hard to create an identity layer for the Internet? Many factors have to do with agreement on what it should be and how it should be set. The fact of agreement where because digital identity is needed to control, and the Internet, while generally a free market, is not a free market. It is a market with a number of control points which would be difficult to control.

The public identity layer is a market of free contracts need to control digital identity as it impacts them, in many cases wanting to prevent approval from their control to any other.

Enterprises, for example, see their solution when their customers and employees are not aware, and are being controlled. It is unacceptable to have their identity controlled by someone else. They would rather control their own identity than have it controlled by someone else. They would rather control their own identity than have it controlled by someone else. They would rather control their own identity than have it controlled by someone else.

Governments also have found they have needs that distinguish them from other levels of organization. And specific industry standards - "vertical" - like the financial industry -

Let's project ourselves into a future where we have a number of contextual identity choices. For example:

- **streaming** - a self-asserted identity for applying the web identity only to one data.
- **personal** - a self-asserted identity for one web activity. I want an ongoing but private relationship (including my name and a long-term email address).
- **community** - a public identity for collaborating with others.
- **professional** - a public identity for understanding my employer/understanding by my employer.
- **single asset** - an identity issued by a trusted institution.
- **unique** - an identity issued by my government.

As an expert that different individuals will have different combinations of these digital identities, as well as others.

To make this possible, we must "bring" digital identities - make them into "things" that can be used on the Internet, sold and bought, and that can be used to control and control. We need to have a way to control and control. We need to have a way to control and control. We need to have a way to control and control.

What type of digital identity is required?

The question of digital identity will be specified by the web community. The question of digital identity will be specified by the web community. The question of digital identity will be specified by the web community.

A single identity party will often want to control more than one kind of identity. And

• A user will start to understand his or her options and select the best option for the context.

Putting all the layers together, we can see that the request, selection, and profiling of identity information must be done such that the character between the parties is safe. The user experience must also provide integrity in the user's context, and understanding of the parties involved and their present uses. These systems need to be consistent and clear. Consistency across contexts is required for this to be done in a way that communicates unambiguously with the human system components.

As users, we need to see our various identities as an **integrated** world where none the less respects our need for independence contexts.

Conclusion

Those of us who work with digital identity systems need to bring The Loss of Identity. We need a way of monitoring and controlling, and especially, planning and controlling. The result is similar to what would happen if you were given a tool to control the loss of identity. By following them, we can build a better identity system that is **universally accepted and enabling**.

For example, the 2008 Privacy Working Group (Privacy Working Group) report in February 2008, also an annual meeting report for the Privacy Working Group through February 2008 (2008) report, which focuses on the loss of identity.

And reports, we have seen consistent messages of innovation in business to build new identity sharing.



Legitimate Duplication

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Limitations

- Photographs
- Charts or tables
- Equations

- Database

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Similarity Reports

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various mortality and morbidity;

was

similar in both treatment groups. Further, the 14
incidence of myocardial infarction (MI) was significantly
higher in the valsartan group than the amlodipine
group,

and the incidence of stroke tended

to be higher with valsartan than with 71

amlodipine, probably because of the

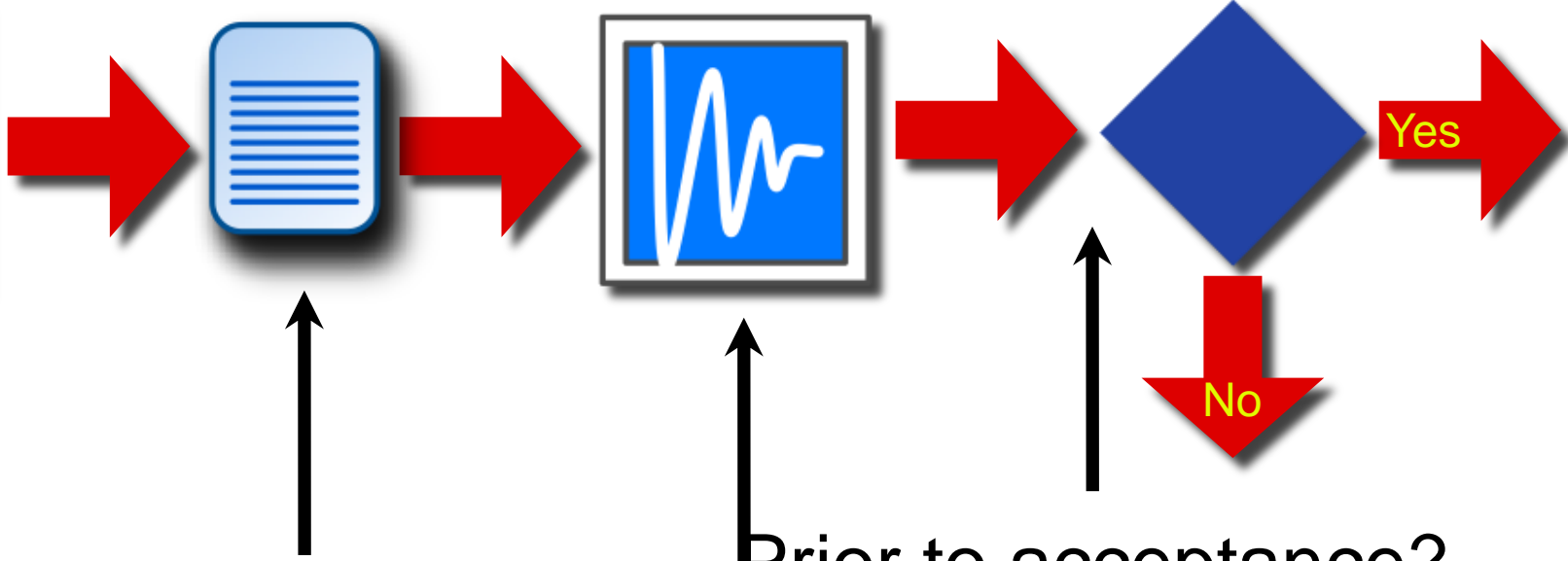
difference in blood pressure levels during the first 27
6 months after randomization.

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 Peter A Meredith. "Angiotensin II Receptor Antagonists Alone and Combined with Hydrochlorothiazide", American Journal of Cardiovascular Drugs, 2005
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GUT/2009/001255

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Shane Cyr, Anna Benton, and Marisol Munoz

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Status: Final Decision
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Date Received: 18 Mar 2009

Decision: Accept for Online First; **Decision Date:** 18 Mar 2009

Article Type: Paper

Corresponding Author: [Shane Cy](#)

Country: United States

Keywords: ABDOMINAL MRI

Supplemental Files: 1

DOI: 10.1136/gut.2009.001255



iThenticate Match Percentage: 91

Submission Files (accessed via PDF) [Check All](#) [Clear All](#)


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To participate in CrossCheck

- publishers must first allow their content to be indexed and included in the CrossCheck database
- All CrossRef members are encouraged to contribute to the database regardless of whether they decide to check submissions

How to join CrossCheck?

- CrossRef member
- application form/license agreement
- Email documents to crosscheck@iparadigms.com or kmeddings@crossref.org

- KAMJE member
- Listed in KoreaMed Synapse
- Just call/email to KAMJE or XMLink

Korean Association of Medical Journal Editors (KAMJE)

- Sponsoring publisher of 107 Synapse, CrossCheck member journals
- 43 journals have CrossCheck accounts 98 ID's, and 922 Submissions as of Feb 14, 2012

Who Should Check?

- Author?
 - iThenticate for Authors and Researchers
 - Screen Your Work Before Publication
 - The solution for individual authors and researchers who need to screen work before submission.
 - \$50 per manuscript
- Editorial Staff?
- Reviewer?
- Editor?

CrossCheck Logos



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Author Guidelines

Top ▲

Submission of Manuscripts

NEW: CrossCheck Plagiarism Software

We would like to inform our authors that we now detect plagiarism more easily through the use of CrossCheck plagiarism software.



What Does It Cost?

- The annual administrative fee is paid to CrossRef (20% of CrossRef annual membership fee)
- Per-document checking fees are paid directly to iParadigms

Annual Administrative Fees

2011 Annual Fees - Total Publishing Revenue

Publishers Total Revenue FY08	CrossRef Annual Fee	CrossCheck Annual Admin Fee*	Total Annual Fee*
<\$1 million	\$275	\$55	\$330
\$1 million - \$5 million	\$550	\$110	\$660
\$5 million - \$10 million	\$1,650	\$330	\$1,980
\$10 million - \$25 million	\$3,900	\$780	\$4,680
\$25 million - \$50 million	\$8,300	\$1,660	\$9,960
\$50 million - \$100 million	\$14,000	\$2,800	\$16,800
\$100 million - \$200 million	\$22,000	\$4,400	\$26,400
\$200 million - \$500 million	\$33,000	\$6,600	\$39,600
> \$500 million	\$50,000	\$10,000	\$60,000

* CrossCheck annual admin fee up to 20% of the CrossRef annual fee, but it may be lower based off of overall publisher participation

NOTE: The CrossCheck annual fee is charged to any member who joins CrossCheck regardless of the number of documents you check. This fee enables your documents to be added to the system and checked against by others. Please see the "[Background](#)" section for more information on annual fees.

Per-document Checking Fees

CrossCheck Per Document Checking Fees

Number of Documents	Price Per Document *	Total Cost Up To
1 - 5,000	\$0.75	\$3,750.00
5,001 - 25,000	\$0.65	\$16,749.35
25,001 - 50,000	\$0.55	\$30,498.80
50,001 - 100,000	\$0.45	\$52,998.35
100,001 - 200,000	\$0.35	\$87,998.00
> 200,000	\$0.25	

* up to a maximum of 50 pages per document

Estimated number of 2011 Synapse articles = 6917

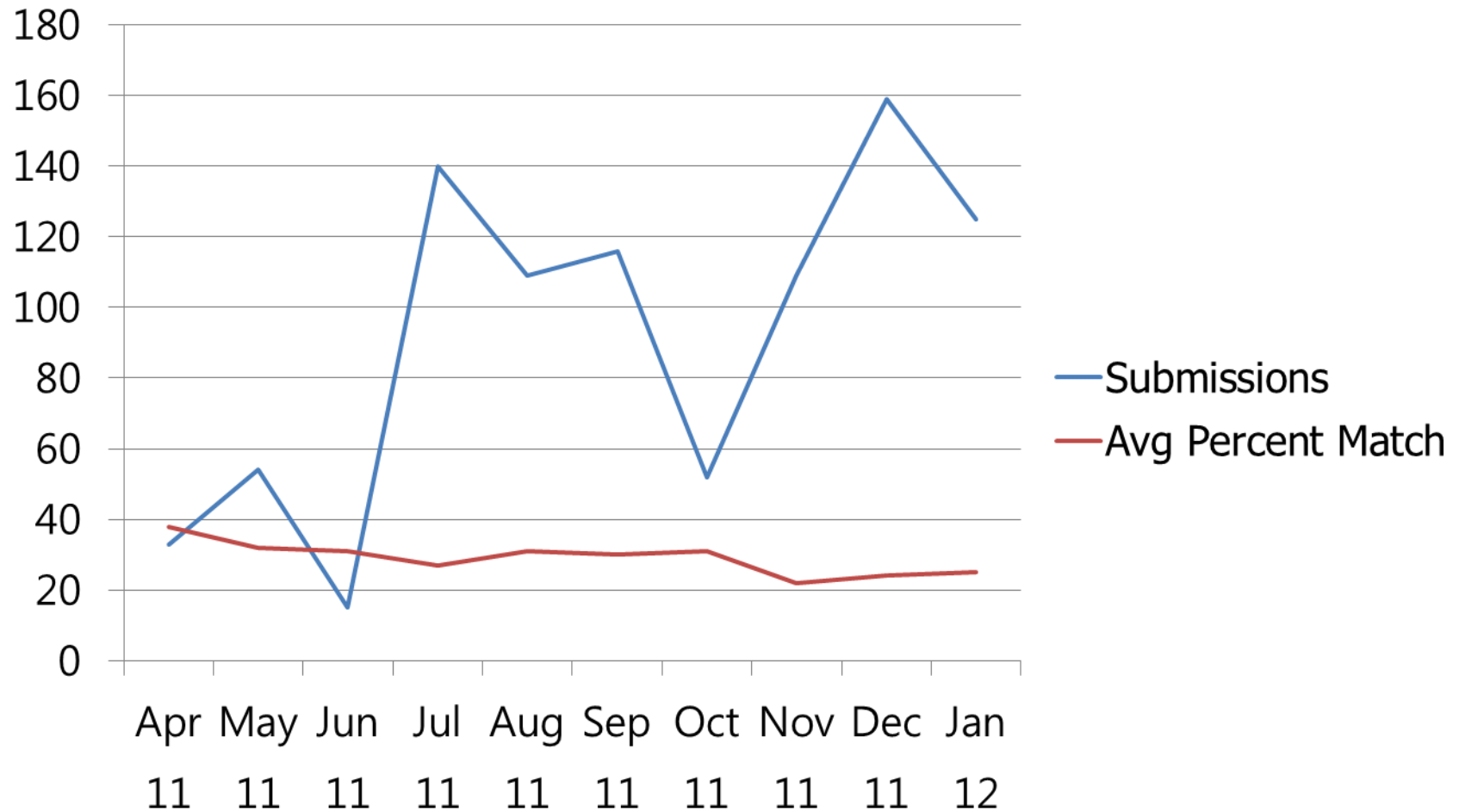
CrossCheck timeline

- 2011.03.16 CrossCheck application letter to Kirsty Meddings with the application form and signed license agreement
- 2011.03.18 Kirsty Meddings' 1st reply
- ✓ Do you know how many/which of your societies will be participating?
 - ✓ Is all of their content on your site, and will we be able to index all of it for the CrossCheck database?
- 2011.03.22 Discussions about the CrossCheck indexing methods, Redirection method was chosen
- 2011.03.23 Received a fully executed service agreement from Janett Perry, iParadigms
- 2011.03.28 Synapse is ready for indexing mail to Kirsty Meddings
- 2011.04.20 KAMJE account activation
- 2011.05.02 CrossCheck logo applied in KoreaMed Synapse web page

CrossCheck timeline

- 2011.06.02 CrossCheck accounts opened to Synapse journals
- 2011.06.14 CrossCheck briefing at a small conference to KAMJE members
- 2011.06.21 KAMJE members listed as CrossCheck members, but indexing is underway
- 2011.06.29 KAMJE recommendations confining CrossCheck usages to editors
- 2011.07.04 KAMJE Indexing Status from Kirsty Meddings
- 2011.07.08 Janett Perry increased the number of CrossCheck user accounts up to 1000
- 2011.07.15 CrossCheck Journals web page on the KAMJE/XMLink web
- 2012.02.14 43 CrossCheck activated journals with 98 ID's, 922 Submissions, 34% of avg percent match

Monthly Submissions



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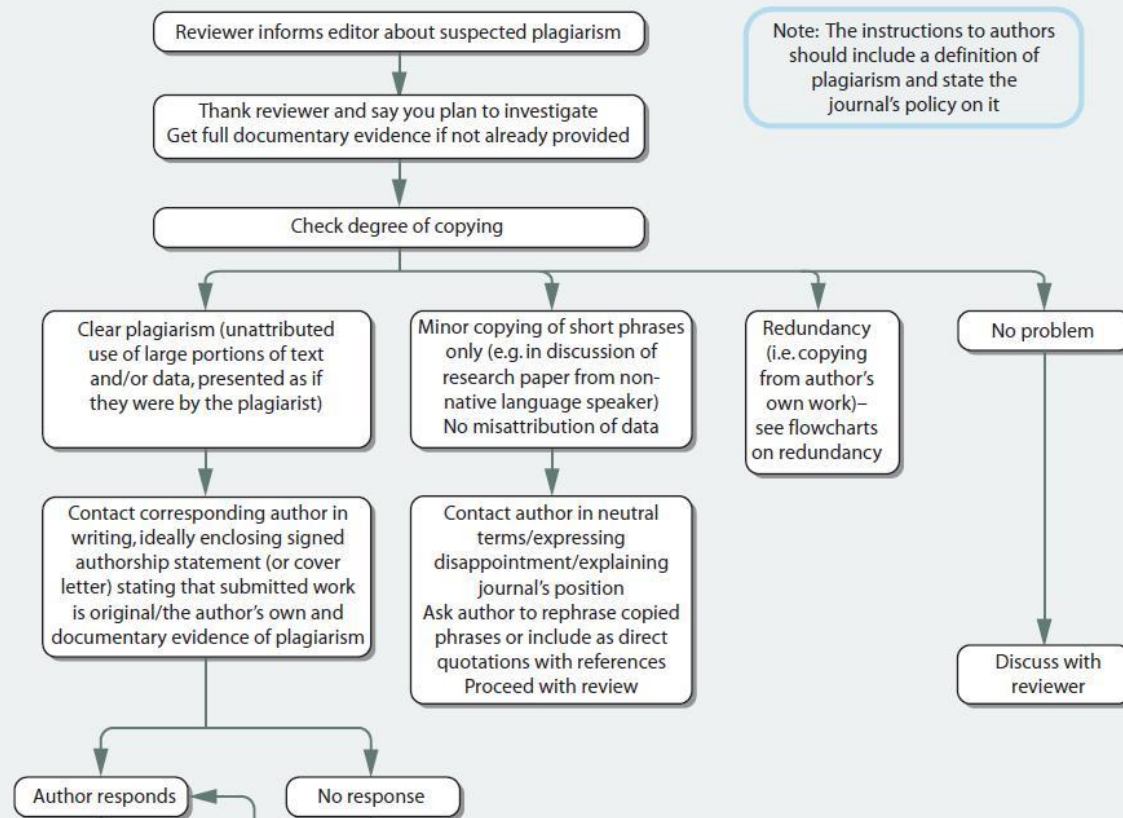
C O P E

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What to do if you suspect plagiarism

(a) Suspected plagiarism in a submitted manuscript



Acknowledgements

- Kirsty Meddings, CrossRef
- iThenticate, iParadigms
- KAMJE (Korean Association of Medical Journal Editors)
- XMLink



DOI Related problems

Fifth Editor's Academy

February 16, 2012

Oh Hoon Kwon MD, KAMJE

2012년 1월 Resolution Reports

- 99건의 Resolution Reports
- DOI Resolutions attempts는 102,333건
- 61개의 DOI Prefix에서 총 580건의 handle failures가 발생
- 대부분 이용자 오류이거나 현재는 정상 연결되는 경우
- Synapse 작업이 완료되기 전에 resolution 을 시도하여 발생한 오류

1. DOI prefix: 10.334x

- 3건은 이용자 오류, 나머지 4건은 학술지 웹사이트에서 발생한 경우
- 2006년부터 Synapse에 참여
- 학술지 웹사이트의 각 논문 페이지에는 1981년 창간호부터 모두 DOI를 게시

2. DOI prefix: 10.385x

- 현재는 정상 연결됨 93
- PubMed xml의 doi를 잘못 입력 1
- PubMed xml의 doi값의 prefix를 잘못 입력 15
- 109건의 Handle failures
- Synapse 작업이 완료되기 전에 DOI resolution을 시도한 경우가 93건
- 같은 학회에서 발행하는 타 학술지에 의편협이 관리하는 학술지의 prefix로 DOI deposit을 하지는 않았지만, PubMed 레코드에 의편협 학술지의 prefix를 사용한 DOI가 입력되어 있어 계속 오류가 발생

3. DOI prefix: 10.339x

- 10.3393/ma5010001

다른 학술지(Materials)의 DOI
10.3390/ma5010001을 이용자가 잘못 입력
하여 발생한 오류

4. DOI prefix: 10.409x

- 8건의 handle failures
- 3건은 현재 정상 연결, 2건은 이용자 오류
- 3건은 10.4039/n09-049을 10.4093/n09-049으로 잘못 게시하고 있는 웹페이지가 존재하여 발생

(<http://cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/publications/?id=31423>)

5. DOI prefix: 10.416x

- 18건의 handle failures
- 모두 연도 앞에 저널코드를 넣지 않은 DOI 때문에 발생

10.4166/2011.57.4.207

- 2011년 3,4월호의 PubMed 레코드에 잘못된 DOI가 입력되어 있어 오류가 발생
- 본 학술지는 국문 학술지로서 PMC를 통해서 PubMed에 데이터가 가지 않고, 학회(출판사)가 매번 PubMed 레코드를 만들어서 업로드

6. DOI prefix: 10.504x

- 총 49건의 Handle failures, 9건은 2011년 논문의 DOI로 현재는 정상 연결
- 나머지 40건은 10.504x/kjh..46.1.24와 같이 DOI 부분에 연도정보가 빠져있는 DOI가 학술지 웹사이트에 잘못 게시되어 있어 발생, 지난 1월 15일 DOI 오류 레포트를 받은 후 수정되어 현재는 학술지 웹사이트에 올바른 DOI가 게시되어 있음

7. DOI prefix: 10.594x

- 8건의 Handle failures
- 2011년 12월 논문의 DOI
- 발행학회와는 최근 계약이 체결되어, 현재 2011년 12월호의 Synapse 작업이 완료된 상태

8. DOI prefix: 10.334x

- 43건의 Handle failures
- 타 학회지 논문에 DOI를 잘못 인쇄하여 발생한 오류 5
- 다른 웹페이지에서 잘못된 DOI를 게시 6
- Prefix 뒤에 php 명령어가 입력됨 26
- pdf 경로 앞에 prefix가 입력됨 2
- 이용자 오류 4

9. DOI prefix: 10.416x

- gif 파일 경로 앞에 prefix가 붙는 경우 26
- css파일명 앞에 prefix가 붙는 경우 3
- js파일명 앞에 prefix가 붙는 경우 1
- prefix/만 입력됨 2
- 총 32건의 handle failures
- 모두 파일명 또는 이미지 경로주소 앞에 DOI prefix가 붙어서 생긴 오류
 - 10.416x/image/AbsFigTabRef.gif
 - 10.416x/KoreaMedSynapseRef1.css
 - 10.416x/FloatImg.js

10. DOI Prefix 뒤에 php 명령이 오는 경우

DOI prefix	Journal	Errors	Website e-Submission	
10.334x	XXX	2	A	B
10.334y	YYY	26	XMLink	C
10.390x	ZZZ	69	C	C
10.404x	AAA	10	C	C
10.417x	BBB	4	XMLink	D
10.505x	CCC	3	D	D

- DOI prefix 뒤에 php 명령어가 오는 형식의 오류
 - 예) 10.390x/search.php
- 지난 10월 Resolution Report: ZZZ에서 동일한 오류가 584건 발생

DOI name ownership transfer

- 타기관 (주로 KISTI)에서 DOI deposit을 하고 Synapse에 참여하는 경우 필요