

# Extract Longitudinal Summary

## *Menu path*

Data Preparation > Database > ISI > Longitudinal Summary

## *Description*

Extracts a longitudinal summary from an ISI database.

Typically, each document in your dataset will have been published in a particular year and each reference for each document in your dataset will also be to some document published in a particular year.

This algorithm produces a table which contains one row for each of those years and provides counts of a variety of entities and events from that year.

## *Analyses*

The output table will include the following summaries of your dataset for each publication year and each referenced year:

- *documents\_published*: The number of documents published that year.
- *references\_published*: The number of documents which refer to some document published that year.
- *total\_references\_made*: The total number of references (and *distinct\_references\_made*: the number of distinct references) cited among all of the documents published that year.
- *distinct\_authors*: The number of distinct authors who published a document that year.
- *distinct\_sources*: The number of distinct sources (journals, typically) that contain a document published that year.
- *distinct\_author\_keywords*: The number of distinct author-provided keywords among all documents published that year.
- *distinct\_isi\_keywords*: The number of distinct ISI-provided keywords among all documents published that year.
- *distinct\_other\_keywords*: The number of distinct keywords among all documents published that year that were not provided by the author (s) or by ISI.

## *Usage Hints*

Load an ISI file into the tool, then create a database from it using [the ISI database loader](#).

It is strongly recommended that the database be cleaned before extracting the longitudinal summary.

For a quick analysis of a small dataset you may wish to [merge together author entities with identical names](#). For a scientifically sound analysis of a larger dataset, you can [find author entity merging suggestions](#) (or manually set your own merging orders from scratch) and [perform the merge](#).

Then, you will probably want to [merge together journal entities according to recognized variants](#).

Finally, you must [match references up to documents in your dataset](#).

## *Implementation Details*

The specific query run by the tool can be found in the [source code](#).