

# Keyword Recommendation Service



## Why should I use the Keyword Recommendation Service?

The FSTA Keyword Recommendation Service (KRS) is an online tool designed for researchers and authors working in the sciences of food and health. The KRS helps users to identify appropriate keywords or search terms by taking an input abstract and title and listing keywords used with similar abstracts from the FSTA database.

Whether you are preparing a keyword list when publishing your research paper, or looking for important terms to use in your literature searches, the KRS can help.

### Finding keywords for publication submissions

When you submit an article or paper for publication you will be asked to provide keywords describing your manuscript's content. These keywords help other researchers find the published article and increase citation rates. The KRS can help you find the best keywords for your work, drawn from the definitive list of controlled vocabulary for the sciences of food and health, the FSTA thesaurus.

Paste the article's title and abstract into the tool and it supplies you with a list of keywords that have been assigned to similar articles.

- > Copy and paste (or type) your title and abstract into the appropriate boxes.
- > Click **FIND KEYWORDS**. (This is only available once both an article abstract and title are entered)
- > A list of keywords from similar articles will appear below, automatically sorted by relevance. Select your preferred sort option and results per page using the dropdown lists to explore the results further.

- > The results can also be seen in the Analytics View, by clicking this icon:



#### Important to know:

- > The list you get will be far longer than the (usually) five or six keywords you can submit.
- > Some terms on your list will not be relevant to your article. This does not mean the tool is working incorrectly. See 'KRS - How it works'.
- > If your research is about a novel topic an appropriate keyword might not yet have been added to the FSTA thesaurus, and therefore might not be included in the generated list.
- > Particularly short abstracts are likely not to generate particularly helpful lists, since the tool will have little to base matches with other abstracts on.

## Finding keywords for literature searching

When you need to build a comprehensive search for a systematic review, scoping review, or other major literature review project, identifying all the relevant terms and variations to include in your search is crucial but challenging. The KRS helps you identify relevant terms by generating lists of keywords associated with articles representative of what you need to find.

Paste a representative article's title and abstract into the tool. Select all applicable terms from the generated list of keywords and add them to your search string. Repeat the process with additional articles to be sure your results are thorough.

### Important to know:

- > Novel terms might not yet have been added to the FSTA thesaurus
- > Modify each term as appropriate to optimize results for each database

## KRS – How it works

In order to fully understand your results and get the best from the Keyword Recommendation Service, it is useful to understand how the recommendation tool works.

The KRS identifies appropriate keywords or search terms based on your title and abstract. The machine learning algorithm analyses and compares tens of thousands of abstracts from the IFIS FSTA database. The algorithm determines the most closely matching abstracts and titles and compiles a list of the keywords/terms used to describe these similar abstracts. This provides a list of 'recommended' keywords which have previously been used for articles similar to the abstract and title entered.

All of the returned keywords/terms have been taken from the subject specific FSTA Thesaurus and are appropriate to the sciences of food and health.

## Results

The KRS tool counts how many times each keyword/term has been found in the similar abstracts. The results can be simply listed in ascending or descending order of how many times they have been found. However, it defaults to listing the returned terms by 'Relevance', this ranks the results by prioritising terms from the most similar abstracts. This will be slightly different from just counting how often they occur.

## Interpreting the output

It is important to remember that the machine learning algorithm\* is not analysing your input abstract and title directly, it is finding similar abstracts and then showing you the terms that were applied to them. So, if your input abstract is short, or particularly novel then the matching may be less precise. The results in any case are a useful guide to what has been used in similar cases but should not be regarded as definitive. The list will almost certainly include some suggestions that do not work for your specific abstract input. The KRS should be part of a process you go through to identify a set of appropriate terms, not the only source.

## Feedback

IFIS welcomes feedback on the KRS tool. Please get in touch with IFIS via the contact form on the home page if you would like to make comments or pass on suggestions.

## More resources to support scholarly publishing

### Navigate the publishing process with our guide

Go through the step-by-step process, and understand key topics including types of Open Access, what to expect from the peer review process, how to handle editorial decisions, and much more: [ifis.libguides.com/journal-publishing-guide](https://ifis.libguides.com/journal-publishing-guide)

### Recognise and avoid predatory journals

Our resource centre provides information and tools to help you feel confident recognising predatory journals when researching and publishing: [ifis.org/what-are-predatory-journals](https://ifis.org/what-are-predatory-journals)

### Verify that a journal is credible

Use the Journal Lookup Service to search IFIS's database of indexed journals. Every journal in the FSTA database has gone through IFIS's quality checks, so you can be confident it is peer-reviewed and not predatory: [ifis.org/fsta/check-indexed-journals](https://ifis.org/fsta/check-indexed-journals)