Package ‘scholar’

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Type Package

Title Analyse Citation Data from Google Scholar

Version 0.2.3

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Description Provides functions to extract citation data from Google Scholar. Convenience functions are also provided for comparing multiple scholars and predicting future h-index values.

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Imports R.cache, dplyr, httr, rlang, rvest, stringr, xml2, tidygraph, ggraph, ggplot2

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, prettydoc, roxygen2, testthat (>= 2.1.0), spelling

VignetteBuilder knitr

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BugReports https://github.com/YuLab-SMU/scholar/issues

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**author_position**

*Get author order.*

**Description**

Get author rank in authors list.

**Usage**

`author_position(authorlist, author)`

**Arguments**

- `authorlist`: list of publication authors
- `author`: author's name to look for

**Value**

Dataframe with author's position and normalized position (a normalized index, with 0 corresponding, 1 to last and 0.5 to the middle. Note that single authorship will be considered as last, i.e., 1).
**compare_scholars**

**Author(s)**
Dominique Makowski

**Examples**

```r
library(scholar)

id <- "bg0BZ-QAAAAJ&hl"

authorlist <- scholar::get_publications(id)$author
author <- scholar::get_profile(id)$name

author_position(authorlist, author)
```

---

**compare_scholars**

*Compare the citation records of multiple scholars*

**Description**

Compares the citation records of multiple scholars. This function compiles a data frame comparing the citations received by each of the scholar's publications by year of publication.

**Usage**

```r
compare_scholars(ids, pagesize = 100)
```

**Arguments**

- `ids` a vector of Google Scholar IDs
- `pagesize` an integer specifying the number of articles to fetch for each scholar

**Value**

a data frame giving the ID of each scholar and the total number of citations received by work published in a year.

**Examples**

```r
{
## How do Richard Feynmann and Stephen Hawking compare?
ids <- c("B7vSqZsAAAAJ", "qj74uXkAAAAJ")
df <- compare_scholars(ids)
}
```
### compare_scholar_careers

**Compare the careers of multiple scholars**

**Description**

Compares the careers of multiple scholars based on their citation histories. The scholar’s career is defined by the number of citations to his or her work in a given year (i.e. the bar chart at the top of a scholar’s profile). The function has an `career` option that allows users to compare scholars directly, i.e. relative to the first year in which their publications are cited.

**Usage**

```r
compare_scholar_careers(ids, career = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `ids` a character vector of Google Scholar IDs
- `career` a boolean, should a column be added to the results measuring the year relative to the first citation year. Default = TRUE

**Examples**

```r
## How do Richard Feynmann and Stephen Hawking compare?
# Compare Feynman and Stephen Hawking
ids <- c("B7vSqZsAAAAJ", "qj74uXkAAAJ")
df <- compare_scholar_careers(ids)
```

### format_authors

**Description**

This function converts first and middle names to initials

**Usage**

```r
format_authors(string)
```

**Arguments**

- `string` a character vector of names
format_publications

Description
Format publication list

Usage
format_publications(scholar.profile, author.name = NULL)

Arguments
- scholar.profile: scholar profile ID
- author.name: name of author to be highlighted using bold font

Value
a vector of formatted publications

Author(s)
R Thériault and modified by Guangchuang Yu

Examples
## Not run:
library(scholar)
format_publications("DO5oG40AAAAJ")
## End(Not run)

get_article_cite_history

Description
Gets the citation history of a single article

Usage
get_article_cite_history(id, article)
get_coauthors

Arguments
- `id` a character string giving the id of the scholar
- `article` a character string giving the article id.

Value
- a data frame giving the year, citations per year, and publication id

get_citation_history

Get historical citation data for a scholar

Description
- Gets the number of citations to a scholar’s articles over the past nine years.

Usage
- `get_citation_history(id)`

Arguments
- `id` a character string specifying the Google Scholar ID. If multiple ids are specified, only the first value is used and a warning is generated.

Details
- This information is displayed as a bar plot at the top of a standard Google Scholar page and only covers the past nine years.

Value
- a data frame giving the number of citations per year to work by the given scholar

get_coauthors

Gets the network of coauthors of a scholar

Description
- Gets the network of coauthors of a scholar

Usage
- `get_coauthors(id, n_coauthors = 5, n_deep = 1)`
Arguments

id

A character string specifying the Google Scholar ID. If multiple ids are specified, only the first value is used and a warning is generated.

n_coauthors

Number of coauthors to explore. This number should usually be between 1 and 10 as choosing many coauthors can make the network graph too messy.

n_deep

The number of degrees that you want to go down the network. When n_deep is equal to 1 then grab_coauthor will only grab the coauthors of Joe and Mary, so Joe -> Mary -> All coauthors. This can get out of control very quickly if n_deep is set to 2 or above. The preferred number is 1, the default.

Details

Considering that scraping each publication for all coauthors is error prone, get_coauthors grabs only the coauthors listed on the google scholar profile (on the bottom right of the profile), not from all publications.

Value

A data frame with two columns showing all authors and coauthors.

See Also

plot_coauthors

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(scholar)
coauthor_network <- get_coauthors('amYIKQAAAAJ&hl')
plot_coauthors(coauthor_network)
## End(Not run)
```
get_journalrank

Arguments

id  a Google Scholar ID
pubid  a Publication ID from a given google Scholar ID
delay  average delay between requests. A delay is needed to stop Google identifying
        you as a bot
initials  if TRUE (default), first and middle names will be abbreviated

Value

a string containing the complete list of authors

Author(s)

Muhammad Qasim Pasta
Abram B. Fleishman
James H. Conigrave

get_journalrank  Get journal ranking.

Description

Get journal ranking for a journal list.

Usage

get_journalrank(journals, max.distance = 0.05)

Arguments

journals  a character list giving the journal list
max.distance  maximum distance allowed for a match between journal and journal list. Ex-
              pressed either as integer, or as a fraction of the pattern length times the maximal
              transformation cost (will be replaced by the smallest integer not less than the
              corresponding fraction), or a list with possible components

Value

Journal ranking data.

Author(s)

Dominique Makowski and Guangchuang Yu
get_num_articles

Examples

## Not run:
library(scholar)

id <- get_publications("bg0BZ-QAAAAJ&hl")
impact <- get_journalrank(journals=id$journal)

id <- cbind(id, impact)

## End(Not run)

get_num_articles

Calculates how many articles a scholar has published

Description

Calculate how many articles a scholar has published.

Usage

get_num_articles(id)

Arguments

id a character string giving the Google Scholar ID

Value

an integer value (max 100)

get_num_distinct_journals

Gets the number of distinct journals in which a scholar has published

Description

Gets the number of distinct journals in which a scholar has published. Note that Google Scholar doesn’t provide information on journals per se, but instead gives a title for the containing publication where applicable. So a journal here might actually be a journal, a book, a report, or some other publication outlet.

Usage

get_num_distinct_journals(id)
get_oldest_article

**Arguments**

- id a character string giving the Google Scholar id

**Value**

the number of distinct journals

get_num_top_journals

*Gets the number of top journals in which a scholar has published*

**Description**

Gets the number of top journals in which a scholar has published. The definition of a 'top journal' comes from Acuna et al. and the original list was based on the field of neuroscience. This function allows users to specify that list for themselves, or use the default Acuna et al. list.

**Usage**

get_num_top_journals(id, journals)

**Arguments**

- id a character string giving a Google Scholar ID

**Source**


get_oldest_article

*Gets the year of the oldest article for a scholar*

**Description**

Gets the year of the oldest article published by a given scholar.

**Usage**

get_oldest_article(id)

**Arguments**

- id a character string giving the Google Scholar ID
**get_profile**

**Value**

the year of the oldest article

---

**Description**

Gets profile information for a researcher from Google Scholar. Each scholar profile page gives the researcher’s name, affiliation, their homepage (if specified), and a summary of their key citation and publication availability metrics. The scholar ID can be found by searching Google Scholar at [http://scholar.google.com](http://scholar.google.com).

**Usage**

```r
get_profile(id)
```

**Arguments**

- `id`: a character string specifying the Google Scholar ID. If multiple ids are specified, only the first value is used and a warning is generated. See the example below for how to profile multiple scholars.

**Value**

a list containing the scholar’s name, affiliation, citations, impact and publication availability metrics, research interests, homepage and coauthors.

Metrics include:

- `total_cites` combined citations to all publications
- `h_index` the largest number h such that h publications each have at least h citations
- `i10_index` the number of publications that each have at least 10 citations
- `available` the number of publications that have a version online that can be read for free (though not necessarily reusable under an open access license)
- `not_available` the number of publications only available behind a paywall

**Examples**

```r
## Gets profiles of some famous physicists
ids <- c("xJaxiEAAAAJ", "qj74uXkAAAAJ")
profiles <- lapply(ids, get_profile)
```
get_publications

---

**Description**

Gets the publications of a specified scholar.

**Usage**

```r
get_publications(
  id,
  cstart = 0,
  cstop = Inf,
  pagesize = 100,
  flush = FALSE,
  sortby = "citation"
)
```

**Arguments**

- `id`: a character string specifying the Google Scholar ID. If multiple IDs are specified, only the publications of the first scholar will be retrieved.
- `cstart`: an integer specifying the first article to start counting. To get all publications for an author, omit this parameter.
- `cstop`: an integer specifying the last article to process.
- `pagesize`: an integer specifying the number of articles to fetch in one batch. It is recommended to leave the default value of 100 unless you experience time-out errors. Note this is not the total number of publications to fetch.
- `flush`: should the cache be flushed? Search results are cached by default to speed up repeated queries. If this argument is TRUE, the cache will be cleared and the data reloaded from Google.
- `sortby`: a character with value "citation" or value "year" specifying how results are sorted.

**Details**

Google uses two id codes to uniquely reference a publication. The results of this method includes `cid` which can be used to link to a publication’s full citation history (i.e. if you click on the number of citations in the main scholar profile page), and `pubid` which links to the details of the publication (i.e. if you click on the title of the publication in the main scholar profile page.)

**Value**

a data frame listing the publications and their details. These include the publication title, author, journal, number, cites, year, and two id codes (see details).
**get_scholar_id**  
*Search for Google Scholar ID by name and affiliation*

**Description**

Search for Google Scholar ID by name and affiliation

**Usage**

```r
get_scholar_id(last_name = "", first_name = "", affiliation = NA)
```

**Arguments**

- `last_name`  
  Researcher last name.

- `first_name`  
  Researcher first name.

- `affiliation`  
  Researcher affiliation.

**Value**

Google Scholar ID as a character string.

**Examples**

```r
get_scholar_id(first_name = "kristopher", last_name = "mcneill")
get_scholar_id(first_name = "michael", last_name = "sander", affiliation = NA)
get_scholar_id(first_name = "michael", last_name = "sander", affiliation = "eth")
get_scholar_id(first_name = "michael", last_name = "sander", affiliation = "ETH Zurich")
get_scholar_id(first_name = "michael", last_name = "sander", affiliation = "Mines")
get_scholar_id(first_name = "james", last_name = "babler")
```

---

**get_scholar_resp**  
*Recursively try to GET a Google Scholar Page storing session cookies*

**Description**

see `scholar-package` documentation for details about Scholar session cookies.

**Usage**

```r
get_scholar_resp(url, attempts_left = 5)
```

**Arguments**

- `url`  
  URL to fetch

- `attempts_left`  
  The number of times to try and fetch the page
Plot a network of coauthors

Description
Plot a network of coauthors

Usage
plot_coauthors(network, size_labels = 5)

Arguments
- network: A data frame given by `get_coauthors`
- size_labels: Size of the label names

Value
A `ggplot2` object but prints a plot as a side effect.

See Also
- `get_coauthors`

Examples
```r
## Not run:
library(scholar)
coauthor_network <- get_coauthors('amYIKQAAAAJ&hl')
plot_coauthors(coauthor_network)
```
```
predict_h_index

Predicts the h-index for a researcher each year for ten years into the future using Acuna et al’s method (see source). The model was fit to data from neuroscience researchers with an h-index greater than 5 and between 5 to 12 years since publishing their first article. So naturally if this isn’t you, then the results should be taken with a large pinch of salt.

Usage

predict_h_index(id, journals)

Arguments

id
  a character string giving the Google Scholar ID
journals
  optional character vector of top journals. See get_num_top_journals for more details.

Details

Since the model is calibrated to neuroscience researchers, it is entirely possible that very strange (e.g. negative) h-indices will be predicted if you are a researcher in another field. A warning will be displayed if the sequence of predicted h-indices contains a negative value or is non-increasing.

Value

a data frame giving predicted h-index values in future

Note

A scientist has an h-index of n if he or she publishes n papers with at least n citations each. Values returned are fractional so it’s up to your own vanity whether you want to round up or down.

Source


Examples

{
  ## Predict h-index of original method author
  id <- "GAi23ssAAAAJ"
  df <- predict_h_index(id)
}
set_scholar_mirror

Description
set scholar mirror

Usage
set_scholar_mirror(mirror = NULL)

Arguments
mirror compatible scholar mirror

Details
setting google scholar mirror

Author(s)
Guangchuang Yu
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