

# Package ‘scholar’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Analyse Citation Data from Google Scholar

**Version** 0.2.6

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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 (>= 4.1.0)

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

**Suggests** knitr, rmarkdown, prettydoc, roxygen2, spelling, testthat (>= 2.1.0), yulab.utils

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

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---

author_position	<i>Get author order.</i>
-----------------	--------------------------

---

### 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).

**Author(s)**

Dominique Makowski

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
library(scholar)

id <- "D05oG40AAAAJ"

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

author_position(authorlist, author)

## End(Not run)
```

---

compare_scholars	<i>Compare the citation records of multiple scholars</i>
------------------	--

---

**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**

```
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

```
## Not run:
  ## How do Richard Feynmann and Stephen Hawking compare?
  ids <- c("B7vSqZsAAAAJ", "D05oG40AAAAJ")
  df <- compare_scholars(ids)

## End(Not run)
```

---

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

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

## Arguments

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

## Examples

```
## How do Richard Feynmann and Stephen Hawking compare?
# Compare Feynman and Stephen Hawking
ids <- c("B7vSqZsAAAAJ", "D05oG40AAAAJ")
df <- compare_scholar_careers(ids)
```

---

format_authors	<i>format_authors</i>
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---

**Description**

This function converts first and middle names to initials

**Usage**

```
format_authors(string)
```

**Arguments**

string            a character vector of names

---

format_publications	<i>format_publications</i>
---------------------	----------------------------

---

**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("D05oG40AAAAJ")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

`get_article_cite_history`*Gets the citation history of a single article*

---

**Description**

Gets the citation history of a single article

**Usage**

```
get_article_cite_history(id, article)
```

**Arguments**

<code>id</code>	a character string giving the id of the scholar
<code>article</code>	a character string giving the article id.

**Value**

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

---

`get_article_scholar_url`*Gets the URL to the google scholar website of an article.*

---

**Description**

Gets the URL to the google scholar website of an article.

**Usage**

```
get_article_scholar_url(id, pubid)
```

**Arguments**

<code>id</code>	a character string specifying the Google Scholar ID.
<code>pubid</code>	a character string specifying the article id.

**Value**

a String that contains the URL to the scholar website of the article

---

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

```
## Not run:  
  
library(scholar)  
coauthor_network <- get_coauthors('amYIKXQAAAAJ')  
plot_coauthors(coauthor_network)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

`get_complete_authors` *Get the Complete list of authors for a Publication*

---

## Description

Found as Muhammad Qasim Pasta's solution here <https://github.com/jkeirstead/scholar/issues/21>

## Usage

```
get_complete_authors(id, pubid, delay = 0.4, initials = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

<code>id</code>	a Google Scholar ID
<code>pubid</code>	a Publication ID from a given google Scholar ID
<code>delay</code>	average delay between requests. A delay is needed to stop Google identifying you as a bot
<code>initials</code>	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. Expressed 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

**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)
```

**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
journals	a character vector giving the names of the top journals. Defaults to Nature, Science, Nature Neuroscience, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, and Neuron.

### Source

DE Acuna, S Allesina, KP Kording (2012) Future impact: Predicting scientific success. Nature 489, 201-202. [doi:10.1038/489201a](https://doi.org/10.1038/489201a).

---

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
----	---

### Value

the year of the oldest article

---

`get_profile`*Gets profile information for a scholar*

---

**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>.

**Usage**

```
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**

```
{  
  ## Gets profiles of some famous physicists  
  ids <- c("xJaxiEEAAAAJ", "D05oG40AAAAJ")  
  profiles <- lapply(ids, get_profile)  
}
```

---

get\_publications      *Gets the publications for a scholar*

---

### Description

Gets the publications of a specified scholar.

### Usage

```
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 <i>not</i> the <b>total</b> 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\_publication\_abstract

*Gets the abstract for a publication id.*

---

### **Description**

Gets the abstract for a publication id.

### **Usage**

```
get_publication_abstract(id, pub_id, flush = FALSE)
```

### **Arguments**

id	a character string specifying the Google Scholar ID.
pub_id	a character string specifying the publication id.
flush	Whether or not to clear the cache

### **Value**

a String that contains the abstract of the publication.

---

get\_publication\_data\_extended

*Gets the full data for a publication*

---

### **Description**

Gets the full data for a publication

### **Usage**

```
get_publication_data_extended(id, pub_id, flush = FALSE)
```

### **Arguments**

id	a character string specifying the Google Scholar ID.
pub_id	a character string specifying the publication id.
flush	Whether or not to clear the cache

### **Value**

a list that contains the full data

---

get\_publication\_date *Gets the full date for a publication*

---

**Description**

Gets the full date for a publication

**Usage**

```
get_publication_date(id, pub_id, flush = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

id                    a character string specifying the Google Scholar ID.  
pub\_id                a character string specifying the publication id.  
flush                 Whether or not to clear the cache

**Value**

a String that contains the publication date

---

get\_publication\_url *Gets the PDF URL for a publication id.*

---

**Description**

Gets the PDF URL for a publication id.

**Usage**

```
get_publication_url(id, pub_id, flush = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

id                    a character string specifying the Google Scholar ID.  
pub\_id                a character string specifying the publication id.  
flush                 Whether or not to clear the cache

**Value**

a String that contains the URL to the PDF of the publication.

---

get\_scholar\_id      *Search for Google Scholar ID by name and affiliation*

---

**Description**

Search for Google Scholar ID by name and affiliation

**Usage**

```
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**

```
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**

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

**Arguments**

url	URL to fetch
attempts_left	The number of times to try and fetch the page

**Value**

an [response][httr::response] object

**See Also**

[GET][httr::GET]

---

plot_coauthors	<i>Plot a network of coauthors</i>
----------------	------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Plot a network of coauthors

**Usage**

```
plot_coauthors(network, size_labels = 5)
```

**Arguments**

network	A data frame given by <a href="#">get_coauthors</a>
size_labels	Size of the label names

**Value**

a ggplot2 object but prints a plot as a side effect.

**See Also**

[get\\_coauthors](#)

**Examples**

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

---

predict_h_index	<i>Predicts the h-index for a researcher</i>
-----------------	--

---

### Description

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 <a href="#">get_num_top_journals</a> 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

DE Acuna, S Allesina, KP Kording (2012) Future impact: Predicting scientific success. Nature 489, 201-202. doi:10.1038/489201a. Thanks to DE Acuna for providing the full regression coefficients for each year ahead prediction.

### Examples

```
## Predict h-index of original method author
## Not run:
id <- "D05oG40AAAAJ"
df <- predict_h_index(id)

## End(Not run)
```

---

*set\_scholar\_mirror*      *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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