Google Scholar – Basic Citation Searching using Google Scholar Citations

The author we are working on is Professor Brenda Yeoh S.A, Professor (Provost’s Chair), Department of Geography. There are up to three initials in her name.

1. Sign in using your existing Google account or Sign up to create a new account.

2. On Google Scholar page, click on My Citations.

3. Enter the Name you want your profile to have, in this case, Brenda Yeoh. Click the Next step button.
4. It is highly recommended that you enter your NUS email in the field for email verification (this can also be changed later). You will then be sent an email to the University email account you added for verification. Click on the link to verify after which you should then proceed to click on **Make my profile public**:

   ![Google Scholar search results example](image)

5. Unless you have a verified university email address and make your profile public, it will not appear in Google Scholar search results.

Below is an example of a verified account appearing in Google Scholar search results:

![Google Scholar search results example](image)
6. Add the article group(s) that match Prof Yeoh’s publications list. Click the **See all articles** link to view the articles in the group. Click on **See all articles**, review the articles listed then add selected articles.

In the example below, there is only one article group.
7. In our case, we will choose to add all articles. Click the button **Add all 270 articles**. Click the > button to proceed to the profile page.

The newly created profile page is displayed with a list of the articles from the selected author group(s).

8. If the publications associated with the author groups are incorrect, enter the author’s name variants to search for articles grouped by authors identified by Google. E.g. for Prof Yeoh, click on **Add article groups**, enter the author “yeoh bsa” in the search box and then click the magnifying glass icon.
Note: The order does not make a difference i.e. Yeoh BSA and BSA Yeoh gives the same results. Google Scholar identifies "article groups" based on a statistical model - this does not always give you an exact match of Yeoh BSA. For example, the following citation was included in the article group for Yeoh BSA. The list is arranged according to descending order of citations. By default, all the articles are selected.

9. You can continue to search for article groups to see if there are any additional articles missed out by the article group under a different variant.

Note: Once you are done with the initial setup, you have the additional option of searching by individual articles as well as by article groups. Below we try searching for articles under Yeoh SA by clicking on Add articles and typing Yeoh SA and clicking the magnifying glass icon. Articles that have not yet been added to your profile will have a checkbox next to it. Review the ones that are not added yet, and click on the checkbox and the Add button.
10. On the Profile Updates screen, it is advisable to select “Don't automatically update my profile. Send me email to review and confirm updates”. Click on “Go to my profile”.

Note: For reasons of accuracy, it is usually better to review all updates rather than trust Google Scholar to identify articles.

11. At the subsequent page, you can still add records. The additional options to merge, delete and export records will appear depending on the number of publications that have been selected.
12. To check for papers that need to be merged, sort the articles by clicking on “Title” column header and then select titles to merge.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Times Cited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contesting space in colonial Singapore: Power relations and the urban built environment</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contesting Space, Power Relations and the Urban Built Environment in Colonial Singapore</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contesting space: power relations and the urban built environment in colonial Singapore</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contesting Space: Power Relations and the Urban Built Environment in Colonial Singapore</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. Select the best version.

14. Merged records will look like this, with asterisks (*) next to the times cited. Click in to see details of the merged paper, notice the sum of citations of all variants may be more or equal to the time cited shown for the merged paper because one paper might have cited 2 or more variants of the papers you merged.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Times Cited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contesting space: power relations and the urban built environment in colonial Singapore</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Google Scholar – Advanced Citation Searching using Publish or Perish

[Download and install the Publish or Perish here. It’s available for Windows, OS X, GNU/LINUX.]

The author we are working on is Professor Brenda Yeoh, Professor (Provost’s Chair), Department of Geography. There are up to three initials in her name.

1. Select Google Scholar Profile Query

2. Click on Find a profile

3. Type in the Google Scholar Profile you are interested in and then click Search.

4. Select the relevant profile
5. You will then see a listing of all publications for that Google Scholar Profile with metrics automatically generated in the left hand column.

6. Select **Save Results** then choose **Results as CSV**.

7. Lastly, open the downloaded file.
Suggested Readings

1. Critiques of Google Scholar indexing


2. Critiques of Google Scholar Metrics & Google Citations


3. Manipulation of Google Scholar times cited
