

**DISCUSSION PAPER/COMMENTARY**

# Supplement 4: Google Scholar screen shots

D. V. Klopfenstein<sup>1</sup> | Will Dampier<sup>\*2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Biomedical Engineering,  
Science, and Health Systems, Drexel  
University, PA, USA

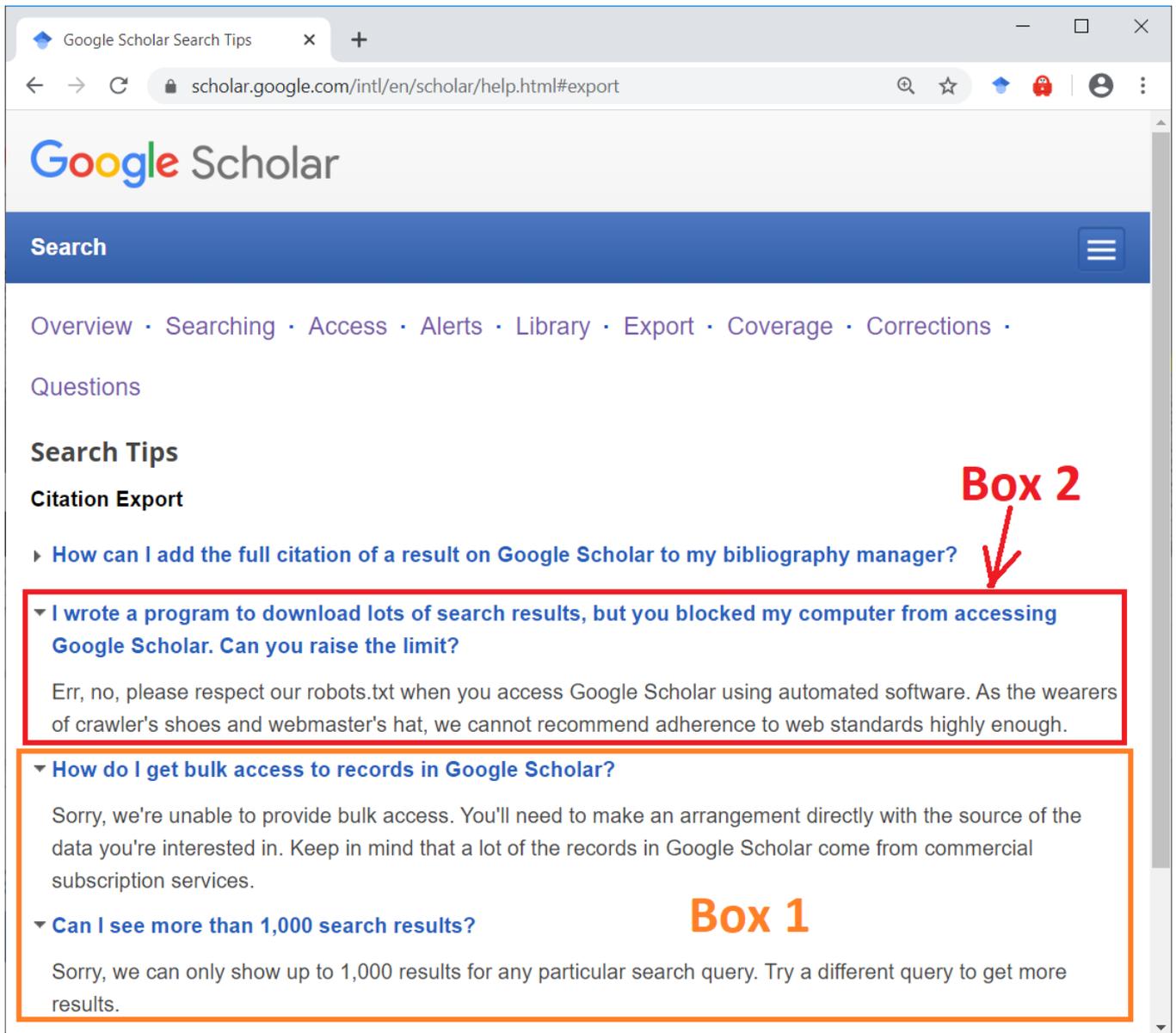
<sup>2</sup>Department of Microbiology and  
immunology, Drexel University College of  
Medicine, PA, USA

**Correspondence**

\*Will Dampier. Email: wnd22@drexel.edu

## Summary

All screen shots of the Google Scholar (GS) web site were taken on January 20, 2020. This supporting information shows screen shots of the GS help pages which contain the content of the four text boxes used in the main manuscript plus additional material.



The image is a screenshot of a web browser displaying the Google Scholar Search Tips page. The browser's address bar shows the URL `scholar.google.com/intl/en/scholar/help.html#export`. The page header includes the Google Scholar logo and a navigation menu with links for Overview, Searching, Access, Alerts, Library, Export, Coverage, and Corrections. The main content area is titled "Search Tips" and "Citation Export".

Two text boxes are highlighted with red and orange borders:

- Box 2** (red border): A red arrow points to the question "How can I add the full citation of a result on Google Scholar to my bibliography manager?". Below it, a red-bordered box contains the question "I wrote a program to download lots of search results, but you blocked my computer from accessing Google Scholar. Can you raise the limit?" and the response: "Err, no, please respect our robots.txt when you access Google Scholar using automated software. As the wearers of crawler's shoes and webmaster's hat, we cannot recommend adherence to web standards highly enough."
- Box 1** (orange border): An orange-bordered box contains the question "How do I get bulk access to records in Google Scholar?" and the response: "Sorry, we're unable to provide bulk access. You'll need to make an arrangement directly with the source of the data you're interested in. Keep in mind that a lot of the records in Google Scholar come from commercial subscription services."

Below Box 1, another question is visible: "Can I see more than 1,000 search results?" with the response: "Sorry, we can only show up to 1,000 results for any particular search query. Try a different query to get more results."

**FIGURE 1** Text Box 1 and text box 2 in the main manuscript. Bulk downloads are not available from GS either through the website or programmatically.

Google Scholar Search Tips

scholar.google.com/intl/en/scholar/help.html#corrections

Google Scholar

About Search Citations Inclusion Metrics Publishers Libraries Search Scholar

Overview

Searching

Access

Alerts

Library

Export

Coverage

Corrections

Questions

**Search Tips**

**Inclusion and Corrections**

- ▶ [The description of my article is wrong and I am appropriately irritated. How do I correct it?](#)
- ▼ [How do I add my papers to Google Scholar?](#)

If you can't find your papers when you search for them by title and by author, please refer your publisher to our [technical guidelines](#).

You can also deposit your papers into your institutional repository or put their PDF versions on your personal website, but please follow your publisher's requirements when you do so. See our [technical guidelines](#) for more details on the inclusion process.

We normally add new papers several times a week; however, it might take us some time to crawl larger websites, and corrections to already included papers can take 6-9 months to a year or longer.
- ▶ [My citation counts have gone down. Help!](#)
- ▼ [I have noticed an error in a court opinion you are providing. What I can do to help fix it?](#)

Please do [let us know](#). Please include the URL for the opinion, the corrected information and a source where we can verify the correction.

We're only able to make corrections to court opinions that are hosted on our own website. For corrections to academic papers, books, dissertations and other third-party material, click on the search result in question and contact the owner of the website where the document came from. For corrections to books from Google Book Search, click on the book's title and locate the link to provide feedback at the bottom of the book's page.

<https://support.google.com/scholar/contact/general>

**Box 3 (1st example)**

**FIGURE 2 Text Box 3, first example.** One way to access the GS contact form is from a link found in an answer to a question regarding correcting court opinions.

Google Scholar Support for Publi x +

scholar.google.com/intl/en/scholar/publishers.html#questions

Google Scholar

About Search Citations Inclusion Metrics **Publishers** Libraries Search Scholar

Overview

Indexing Policies

Other Policies

Questions

**Publisher Support**

**General Questions**

- ▶ I'm a publisher of scholarly works and would like to have my content included in Google and Google Scholar?
- ▶ I publish scholarly textbooks and monographs. Can my content be included in Google Scholar?
- ▶ Can I see usage statistics for my content?
- ▶ What do I do if I believe you're linking to a webpage that infringes my copyright?

**Technical Questions**

- ▶ My articles are in PDF format. Can you still index my site?
- ▶ How can I tell if a PDF file has searchable text?
- ▶ Some of my articles are split into multiple files, one file per section. Can you work with these?
- ▶ How do I remove a listing from your search results? **Box 3 (2nd example)**

▼ **How do I remove a 'Cached' (or 'View as HTML') link from your search results?**

Add the following robots meta-tag to the <head> section of your webpage:

```
<meta name="robots" content="noarchive">
```

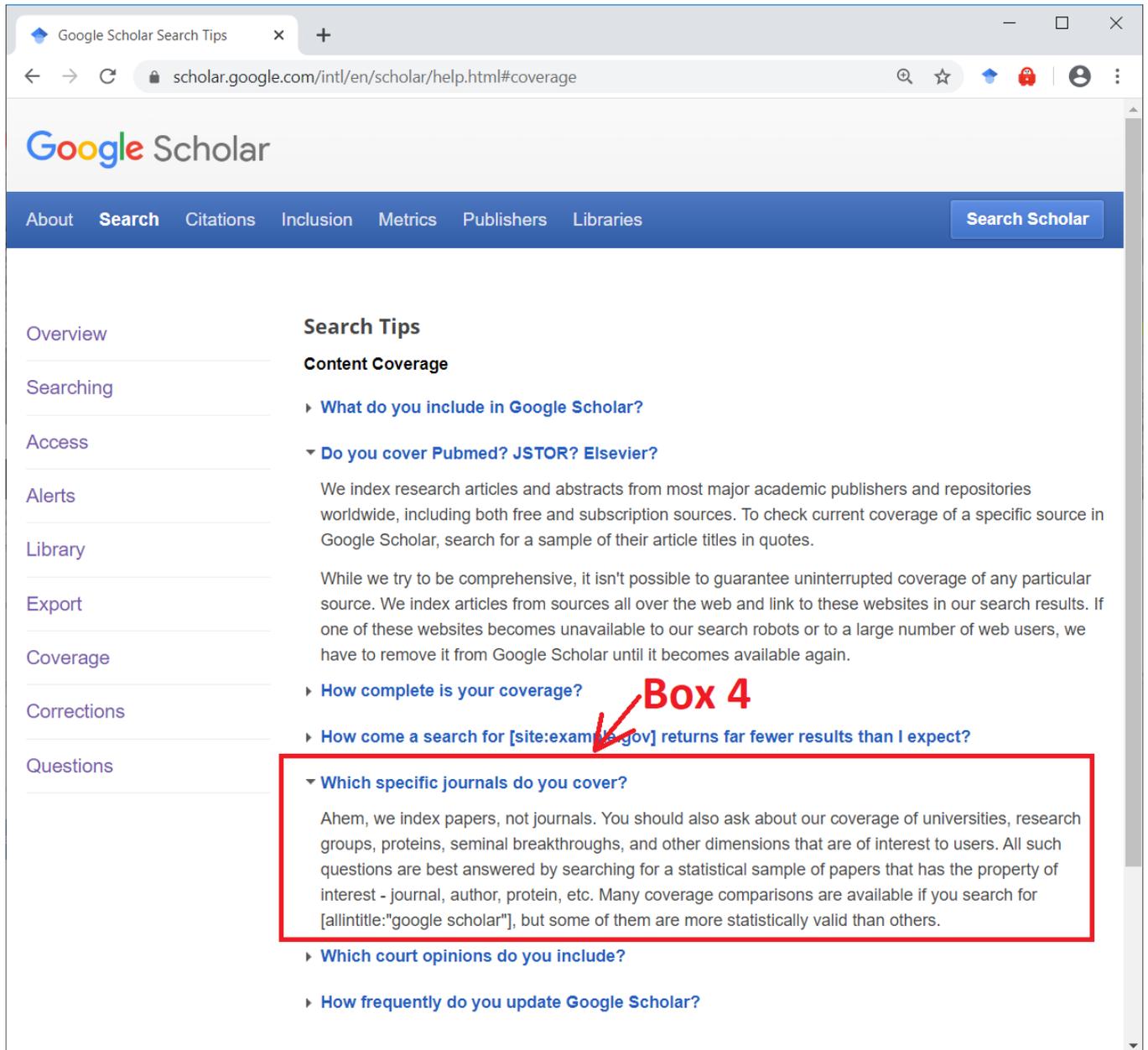
If we're showing 'Cached' links for your restricted-access content, please [email us](#) specific examples of where the links appear. Display of cached links for restricted-access content isn't intentional, but may happen if our methodical crawlers accidentally discover a forgotten alternative interface to your content. You'll need to tell us of all such interfaces, because crawlers can go places where you least expect them. Please email us and we'll look into it.

If you believe another site is infringing your copyright, please see our directions on the [DMCA process](#).

- ▶ How do I disable mobile Quick Abstracts in your search results?
- ▶ Is there anything I can do to help rank my articles better?
- ▶ All my articles are available to your crawlers, but not all of them seem to show up in Google Scholar. Can I do something to help improve coverage?

<https://support.google.com/scholar/contact/general>

**FIGURE 3 Text Box 3, second example.** Another way to access the GS contact form is from a link found in an answer to a question regarding removing cached links.



Google Scholar Search Tips

scholar.google.com/intl/en/scholar/help.html#coverage

Google Scholar

About Search Citations Inclusion Metrics Publishers Libraries Search Scholar

Overview

Searching

Access

Alerts

Library

Export

Coverage

Corrections

Questions

### Search Tips

#### Content Coverage

- ▶ [What do you include in Google Scholar?](#)
- ▼ [Do you cover Pubmed? JSTOR? Elsevier?](#)

We index research articles and abstracts from most major academic publishers and repositories worldwide, including both free and subscription sources. To check current coverage of a specific source in Google Scholar, search for a sample of their article titles in quotes.

While we try to be comprehensive, it isn't possible to guarantee uninterrupted coverage of any particular source. We index articles from sources all over the web and link to these websites in our search results. If one of these websites becomes unavailable to our search robots or to a large number of web users, we have to remove it from Google Scholar until it becomes available again.
- ▶ [How complete is your coverage?](#)
- ▶ [How come a search for \[site:example.gov\] returns far fewer results than I expect?](#)
- ▼ [Which specific journals do you cover?](#)

Ahem, we index papers, not journals. You should also ask about our coverage of universities, research groups, proteins, seminal breakthroughs, and other dimensions that are of interest to users. All such questions are best answered by searching for a statistical sample of papers that has the property of interest - journal, author, protein, etc. Many coverage comparisons are available if you search for [allintitle:"google scholar"], but some of them are more statistically valid than others.
- ▶ [Which court opinions do you include?](#)
- ▶ [How frequently do you update Google Scholar?](#)

**FIGURE 4 Text Box 4.** Journal coverage in GS can be assessed by choosing a sample of articles published in the journal and searching for each article by entering its title in the GS search box.

About Google Scholar

scholar.google.com/intl/en/scholar/about.html

About Search Citations Inclusion Metrics Publishers Libraries Search Scholar

### Stand on the shoulders of giants.

Google Scholar provides a simple way to broadly search for scholarly literature. From one place, you can search across many disciplines and sources: articles, theses, books, abstracts and court opinions, from academic publishers, professional societies, online repositories, universities and other web sites. Google Scholar helps you find relevant work across the world of scholarly research.

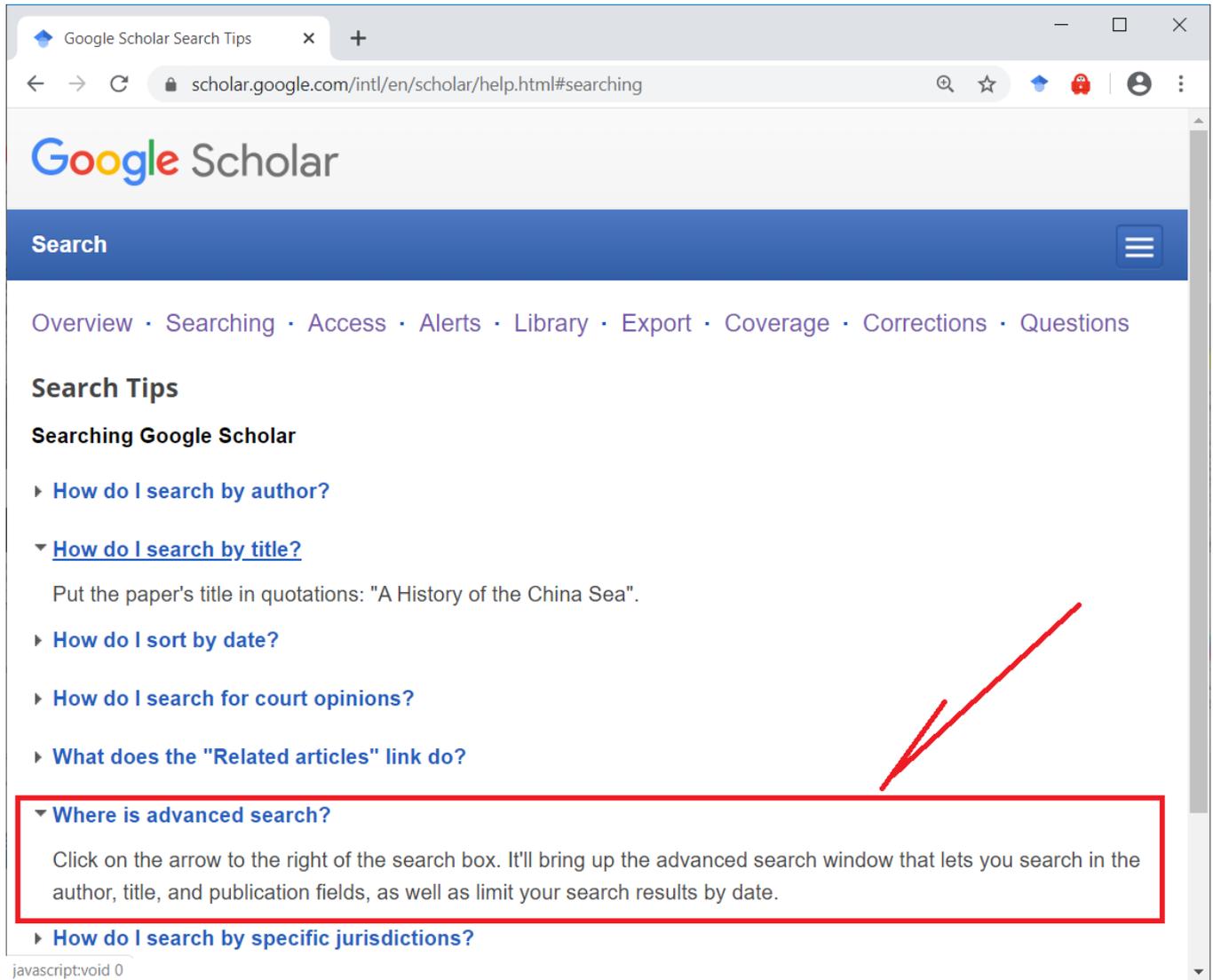
### Features of Google Scholar

- Search all scholarly literature from one convenient place
- Explore related works, citations, authors, and publications
- Locate the complete document through your library or on the web
- Keep up with recent developments in any area of research
- Check who's citing your publications, create a public author profile

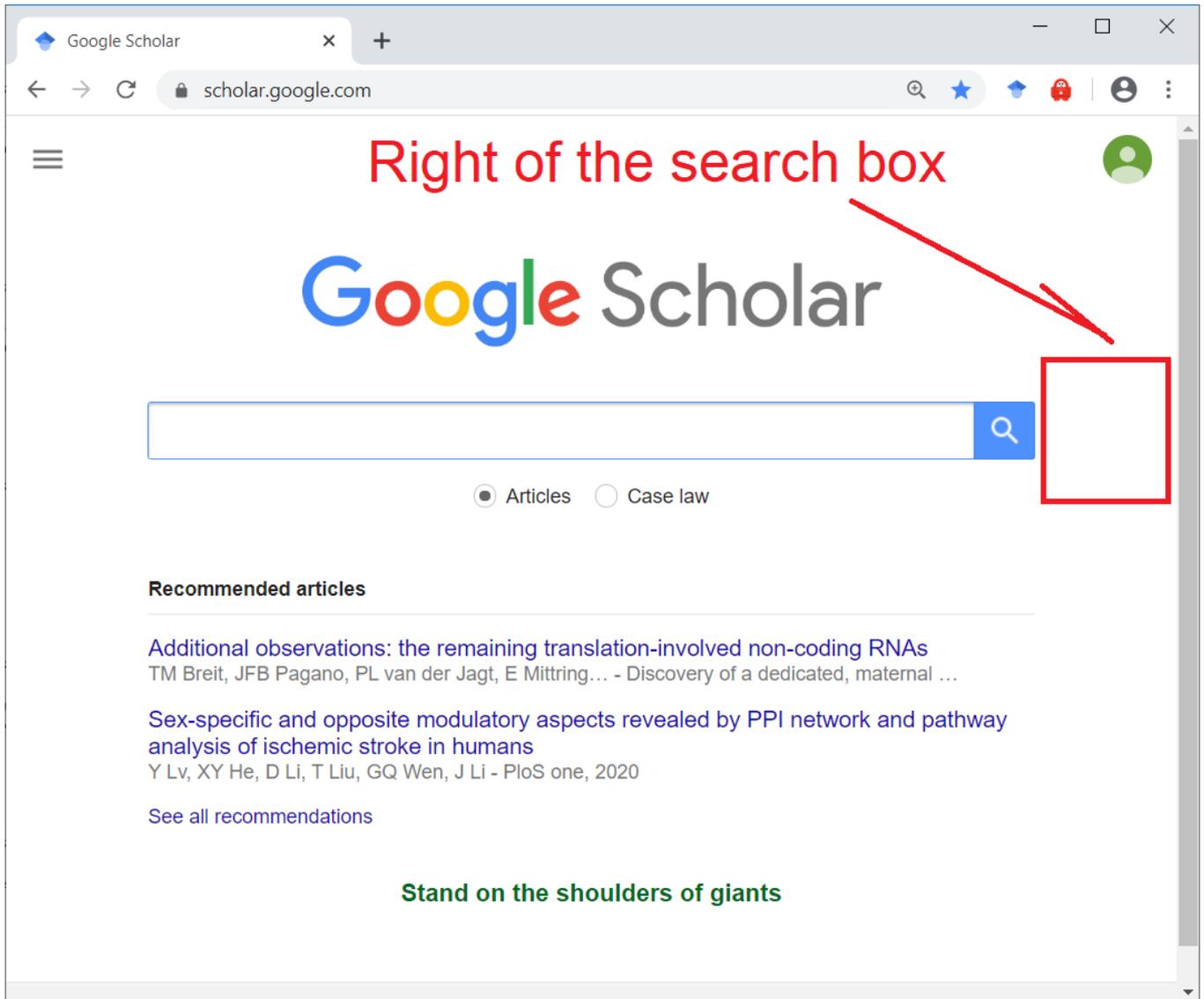
### How are documents ranked?

Google Scholar aims to rank documents the way researchers do, weighing the full text of each document, where it was published, who it was written by, as well as how often and how recently it has been cited in other scholarly literature.

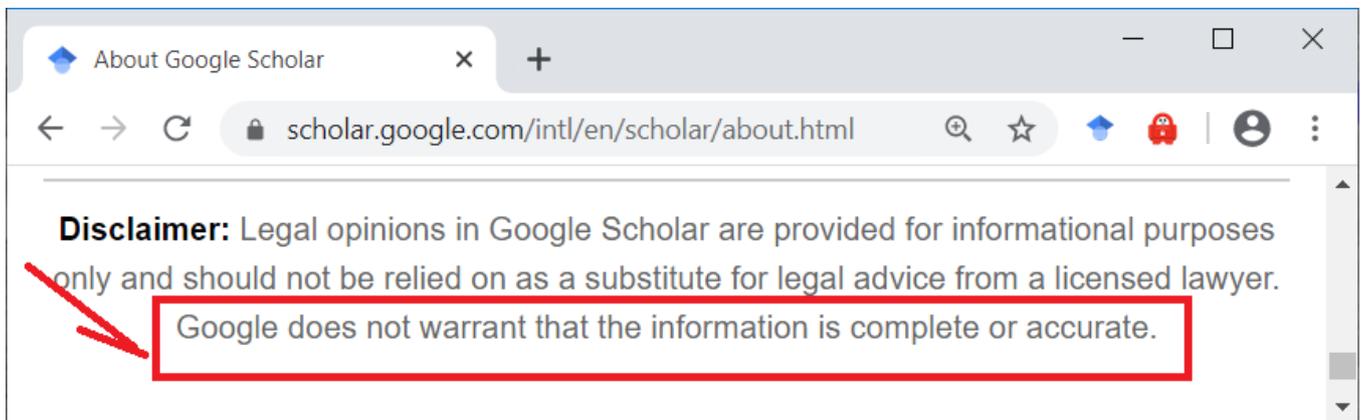
**FIGURE 5** Google Scholar “About” page. The GS about page includes a brief description of how documents are ranked.



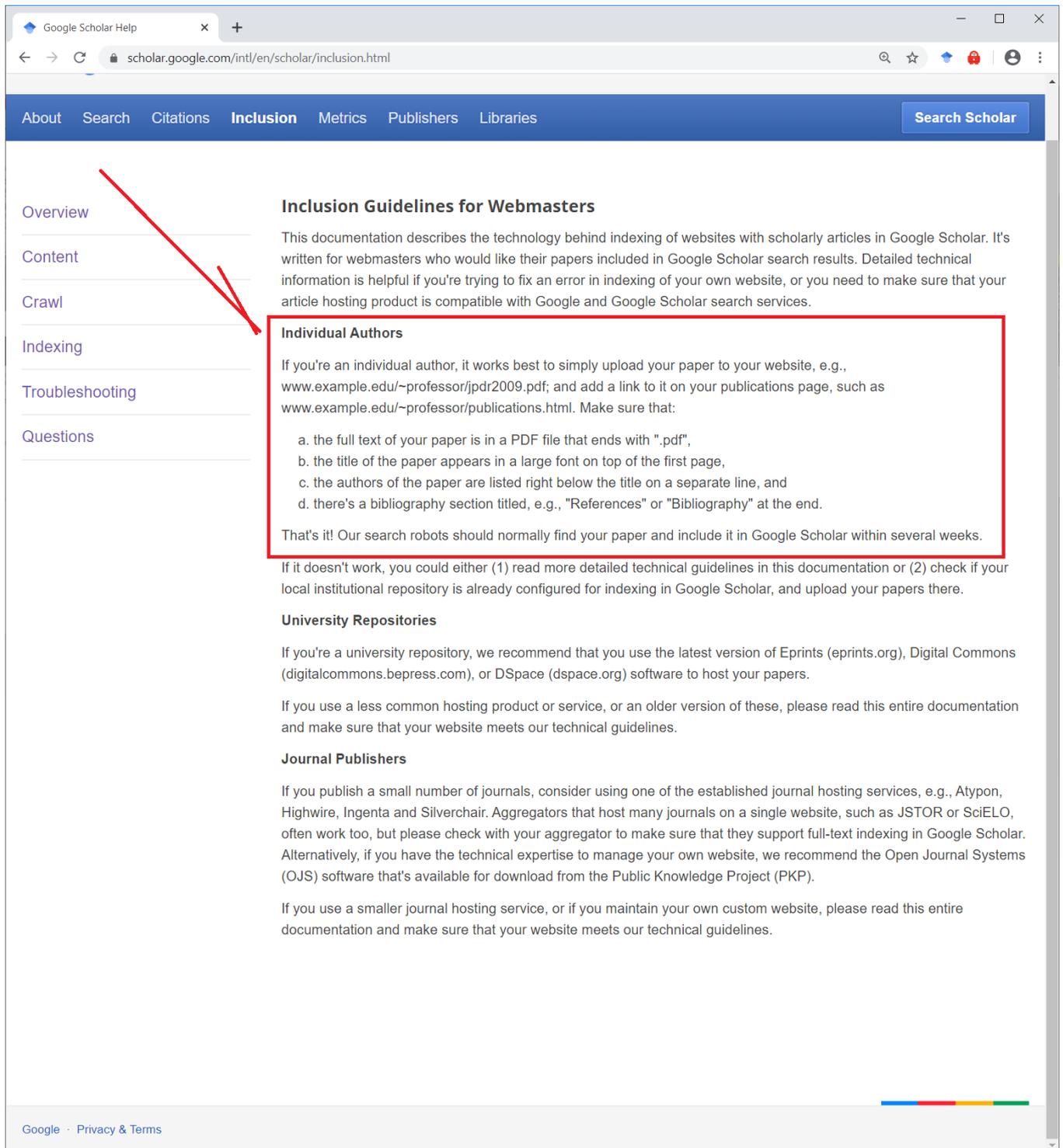
**FIGURE 6 GS advanced search location.** The advanced search link is documented as being located using an “arrow to the right of the search box”. But the advanced search link is not located to the right of the search box (Fig 7).



**FIGURE 7 GS search box.** The GS search box has no “arrow to the right or the search box” as documented in Fig 6, but GS advanced search can be accessed using the menus in the upper left corner shown here by the 3 horizontal lines.



**FIGURE 8 Google does not warrant that the information they display is complete or accurate.** The GS disclaimer is found at the bottom of the GS “About” page.



Google Scholar Help

scholar.google.com/intl/en/scholar/inclusion.html

About Search Citations **Inclusion** Metrics Publishers Libraries Search Scholar

Overview  
Content  
Crawl  
Indexing  
Troubleshooting  
Questions

## Inclusion Guidelines for Webmasters

This documentation describes the technology behind indexing of websites with scholarly articles in Google Scholar. It's written for webmasters who would like their papers included in Google Scholar search results. Detailed technical information is helpful if you're trying to fix an error in indexing of your own website, or you need to make sure that your article hosting product is compatible with Google and Google Scholar search services.

### Individual Authors

If you're an individual author, it works best to simply upload your paper to your website, e.g., [www.example.edu/~professor/jpdr2009.pdf](http://www.example.edu/~professor/jpdr2009.pdf); and add a link to it on your publications page, such as [www.example.edu/~professor/publications.html](http://www.example.edu/~professor/publications.html). Make sure that:

- the full text of your paper is in a PDF file that ends with ".pdf",
- the title of the paper appears in a large font on top of the first page,
- the authors of the paper are listed right below the title on a separate line, and
- there's a bibliography section titled, e.g., "References" or "Bibliography" at the end.

That's it! Our search robots should normally find your paper and include it in Google Scholar within several weeks.

If it doesn't work, you could either (1) read more detailed technical guidelines in this documentation or (2) check if your local institutional repository is already configured for indexing in Google Scholar, and upload your papers there.

### University Repositories

If you're a university repository, we recommend that you use the latest version of Eprints (eprints.org), Digital Commons (digitalcommons.bepress.com), or DSpace (dspace.org) software to host your papers.

If you use a less common hosting product or service, or an older version of these, please read this entire documentation and make sure that your website meets our technical guidelines.

### Journal Publishers

If you publish a small number of journals, consider using one of the established journal hosting services, e.g., Atypon, Highwire, Ingenta and Silverchair. Aggregators that host many journals on a single website, such as JSTOR or SciELO, often work too, but please check with your aggregator to make sure that they support full-text indexing in Google Scholar. Alternatively, if you have the technical expertise to manage your own website, we recommend the Open Journal Systems (OJS) software that's available for download from the Public Knowledge Project (PKP).

If you use a smaller journal hosting service, or if you maintain your own custom website, please read this entire documentation and make sure that your website meets our technical guidelines.

Google · Privacy & Terms

**FIGURE 9 Author articles on Google Scholar.** One method that individual authors can use to index their articles on GS is to post the pdf file on a website and provide a link to the article in a publishers.html file.

salad, CS - Google Scholar

scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as\_sdt=0%2C39&q=salad%2C+CS&btnG=

Google Scholar **salad, CS**

Articles About 35,100 results (0.14 sec) My profile My library

**Any time**  
 Since 2020  
 Since 2019  
 Since 2016  
 Custom range...

**Sort by relevance**  
 Sort by date

include patents  
 include citations

Create alert

**Quality changes in packaged salad products during storage** [PDF] researchgate.net  
 G Lopez-Galvez, G Peiser, X Nie... und-Forschung A, 1997 - Springer  
 ... named by capital letters A—E) in California were evaluated: retail Garden **salad** (R-GS) (a mix of iceberg lettuce, carrot and red cabbage), foodservice Garden **salad** (FS-GS) (usually a mix of iceberg lettuce, carrot and red cabbage), Caesar **salad** (**CS**) (romaine lettuce with ...  
 ☆ Cited by 115 Related articles All 13 versions Import into BibTeX

**Word salad: Relating food prices and descriptions** [PDF] acm.org  
 V Chahuneau, K Gimpel, BR Routledge... - Proceedings of the ..., 2012 - dl.acm.org  
 ... cO2012 Association for Computational Linguistics Word **Salad**: Relating Food Prices and Descriptions Victor Chahuneau Kevin Gimpel Language Technologies Institute Carnegie Mellon University Pittsburgh, PA 15213, USA {vchahune,kgimpel}@cs.cmu.edu ...  
 ☆ Cited by 23 Related articles All 20 versions Import into BibTeX

**Some Things Fishy**  
 CS SALAD - 2013 - newvistaproperties.com  
 With over 1,800 miles of shoreline, it's no wonder Florida boasts some of the finest fishing in the world. There's enough varieties of fish (over 1,000 species) and seafood in the waters off the coast of Southwest Florida to open your own fish market or to fill your dining room table ...  
 ☆ Cited by 4 Related articles Import into BibTeX

**Salad spinner with suction device**  
 CM Mellen, LF Henry, CS Paradise - US Patent App. 29/232,225, 2006 - Google Patents  
 USD530989S1 - **Salad** spinner with suction device - Google Patents. **Salad** spinner with suction device. Download PDF Info. Publication number USD530989S1, USD530989S1 US29/232,225 US23222505F USD530989S US D530989 S1 USD530989 S1 USD530989S1 US 23222505 ...  
 ☆ Cited by 8 Related articles All 2 versions Import into BibTeX

**Dynamic viscoelastic properties of some commercial salad dressings** [HTML] usda.gov  
 J Muntoz, P Sherman - Journal of texture studies, 1990 - Wiley Online Library  
 ... ABSTRACT A controlled stress rheometer (Carrimed **CS**) was used to carry out oscillatory viscoelastic experiments within the linear viscoelastic region for some commercial **salad** dressings: mayonnaise, reduced calorie mayonnaise and **salad** creams ...  
 ☆ Cited by 59 Related articles All 7 versions Import into BibTeX

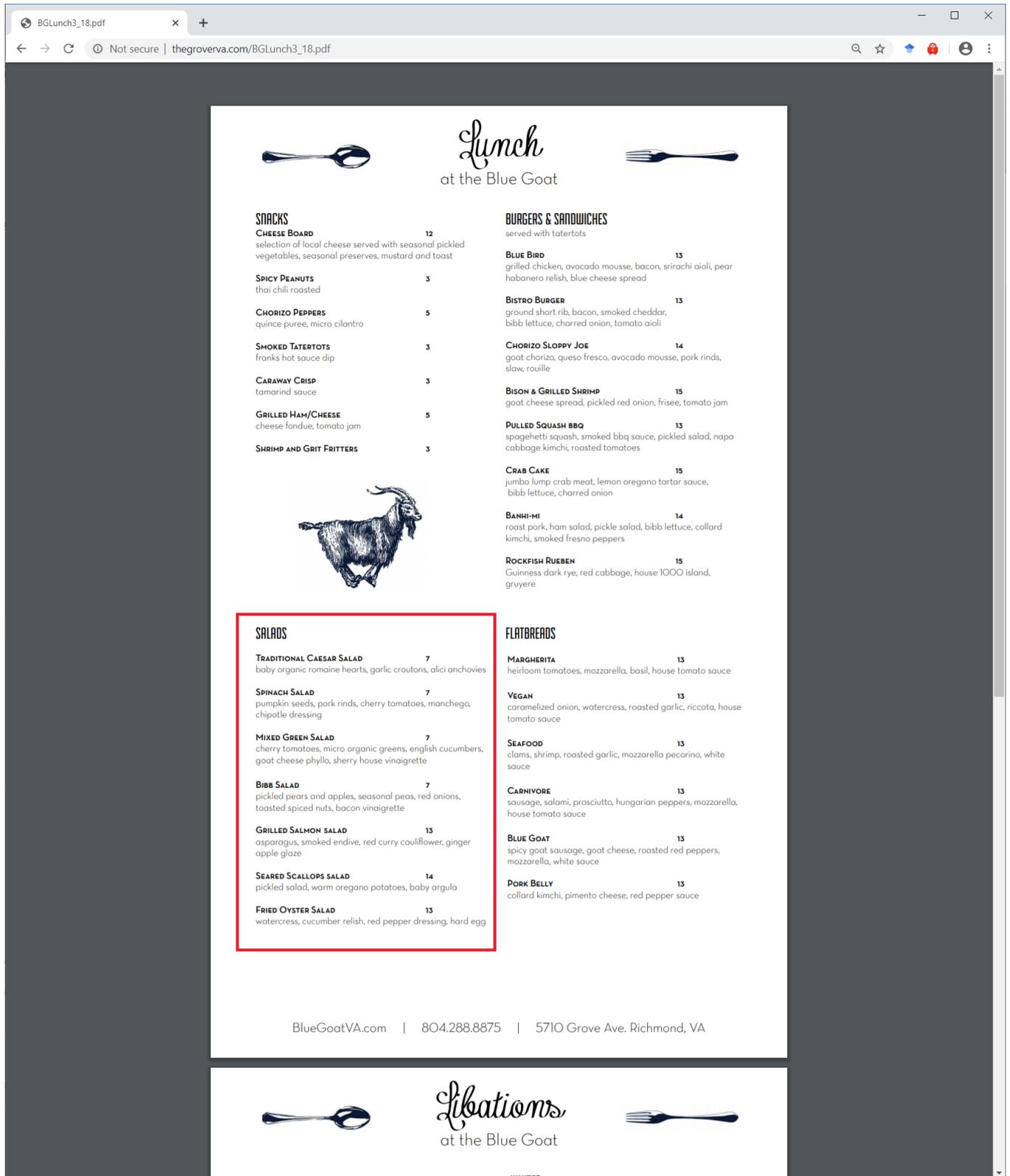
**Evaluation of small scale laboratory and pot experiments to determine realistic transfer factors for the radionuclides Sr-90, Cs-137, Co-60 and Mn-54** [PDF] iaea.org  
 W Steffens, F Fuhr, W Mittelstaedt - 1980 - inis.iaea.org  
 ... Sr-90: loess soil »\*\*" SS " Sugar beets ?;eaf beet **Salad** Transfer factors 1' 2,08 0, 17 0,79 0,014 0,46 1 ,91 0,09 0,21 0,29 0,34 **Cs-137**: podzolic soil , straw Barle \* grain Potatoes , e. **Salad** **Cs-137**: loess soil Barleygrain Sugar beet beat **Salad** Co-60: podzolic soil .. straw grain ...  
 ☆ Cited by 5 Related articles All 2 versions Import into BibTeX

**Lunch**  
 ..., TC Salad, S Salad, MG Salad, B Salad, FO Salad... - 1984 - thegroverva.com  
 ... Blue Bird 13 grilled chicken, avocado mousse, bacon, srirachi aioli, pear habanero relish, blue cheese spread Bistro Burger 13 ground short rib, bacon, smoked cheddar, bibb lettuce, charred onion, tomato aioli Chorizo Sloppy Joe 14 goat chorizo, queso fresco, avocado mousse, pork ...  
 ☆ Cited by 5 Related articles All 2 versions Import into BibTeX

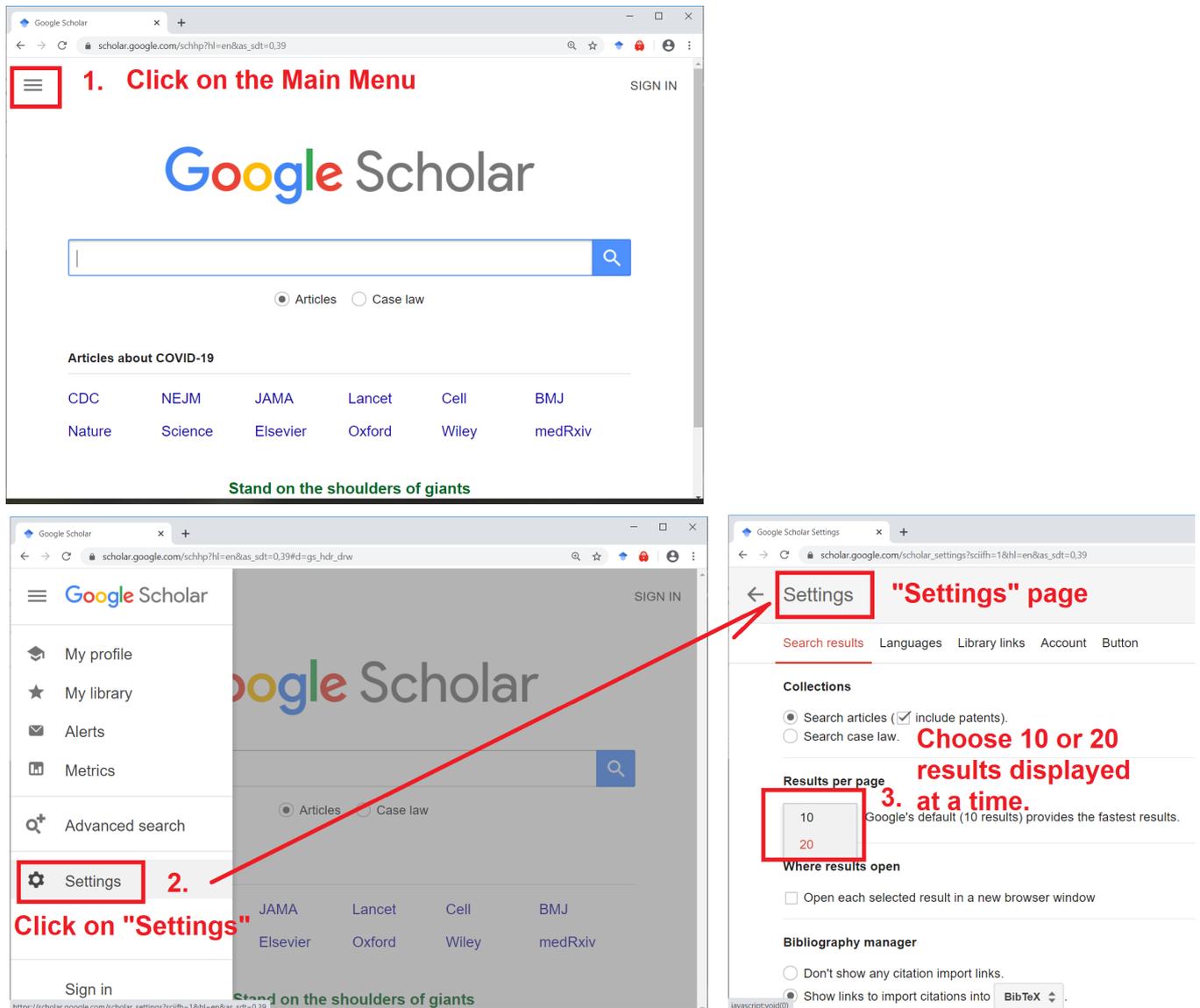
[PDF] Proximate composition, rheology and sensory qualities of corn-cocoyam salad cream [PDF] researchgate.net  
 JM Babajide, OO Olatunde - World Journal of Dairy & Food ..., 2010 - researchgate.net  
 ... Abstract: The proximate composition, rheology and sensory properties of corn-cocoyam **salad** cream prepared from varied percentage of corn starch (**CS**) and cocoyam starch (Cy) (100Cs, 75Cs: 25Cy, 50Cs:50Cy, 25Cs:75Cy and 100Cy) were determined and compared with ...  
 ☆ Cited by 9 Related articles All 4 versions Import into BibTeX

[HTML] Culture dependent and independent analysis of bacterial communities associated with commercial salad leaf vegetables [HTML] springer.com  
 CR Jackson, KC Randolph, SL Osborn, HL Tyler - BMC microbiology, 2013 - Springer  
 ... Table 2 Dominant members of bacterial communities associated with leafy **salad** vegetables as determined from pyrosequencing. Genus (or higher). Baby spinach. Romaine lettuce. Red leaf lettuce. Iceberg lettuce. Green leaf lettuce. C. **CS**. O. Os. C. **CS**. O. Os. C. **CS**. O. Os. C. **CS** ...

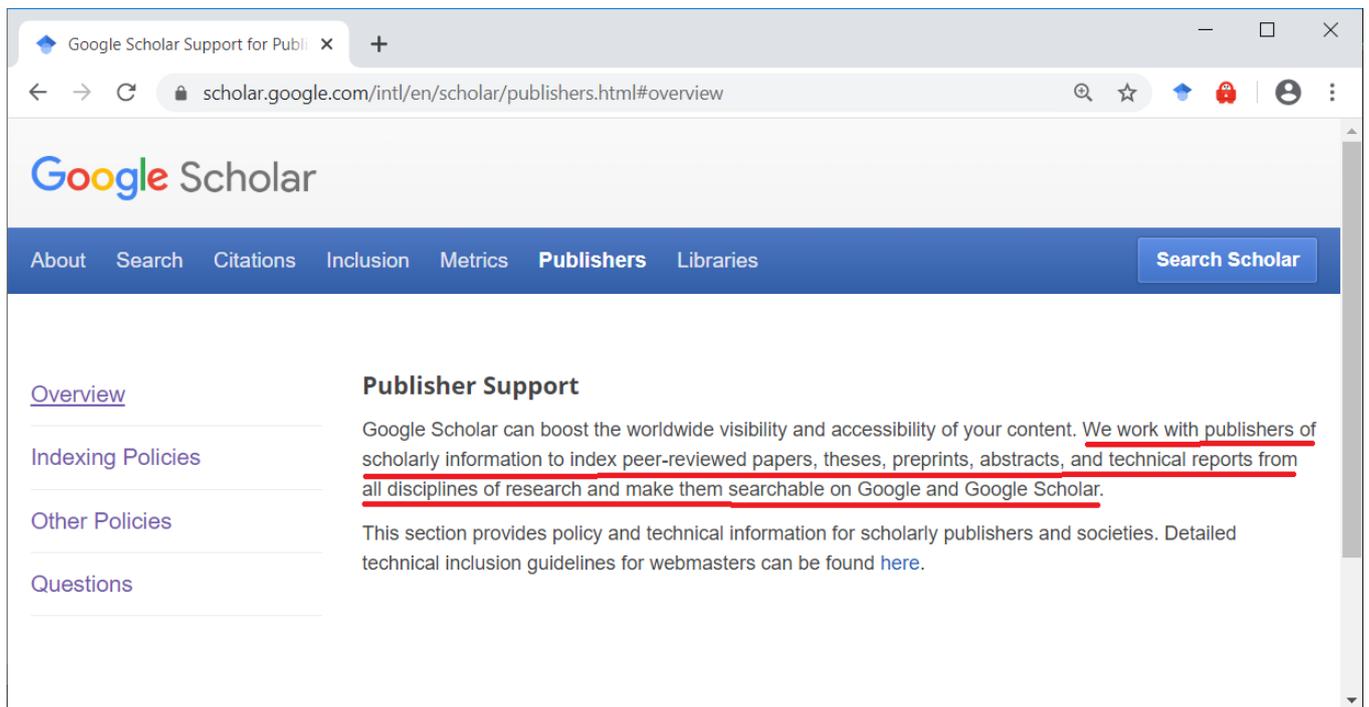
**FIGURE 10** The manuscript, “Lunch”, is cited by 5 other manuscripts. GS’s links to scholarly articles includes restaurant and school menus authored by food items. Note that the authors for the manuscript, “Lunch”, are TC Salad, S Salad, MG Salad, B Salad, and FO Salad. Clicking on “Lunch” will load the pdf file (Fig 11).



**FIGURE 11** Author, “TC Salad”, has the full name of “Traditional Caesar Salad”. Middle authors, S Salad, MG Salad, B Salad, and Last author, FO Salad have the full names of “Spinach Salad”, “Mixed Green Salad”, “Bibb Salad”, and “Fried Oyster Salad”, respectively. Lunch menus appearing as scholarly citations in Google Scholar has been spun as ‘charming.’



**FIGURE 12** How to set GS search results to show 20 per page. In 2008, GS allowed you to show up to 300 search results per page. In 2020, the maximum GS search results is 20 per page.



**FIGURE 13** Google Scholar works with publishers to make articles searchable.

**How to cite this article:** D. V. Klopfenstein and W. Dampier (2020), Commentary to Gusenbauer and Haddaway 2020: Evaluating retrieval qualities of Google Scholar and PubMed, *Research Synthesis Methods*, 2020;00:N–N.