

Package: rcademy (via r-universe)

October 25, 2024

Title Tools to assist with academic promotions

Description Ideas and tools to help with preparing documentation for promotions at universities.

Version 0.0.0.9000

License GPL-3

Depends R (>= 2.10)

Imports dplyr, easyPubMed, purrr, rcrossref, RefManageR, rorcid, scholar, stringr, tibble, tidyr, rAltmetric, glue

URL <https://github.com/ropenscilabs/Rcademy>

BugReports <https://github.com/ropenscilabs/Rcademy/issues>

Remotes ropensci/rAltmetric

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

Repository <https://robjhyndman.r-universe.dev>

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/robjhyndman/rcademy>

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Contents

abdc	2
citations	3
core	3
era2010	5
get_altmetrics	6
monash	6
njtpubs	7
rank_scimago	8
read_bib	9
scimago	10

`abdc`*ABDC Journal Quality List*

Description

This is a dataset that contains the quality list of rankings of the Australian Business Deans Council (ABDC). You can read more about this list [here](#).

Usage

```
data(abdc)
```

Format

An object of class `tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 2680 rows and 7 columns.

Details

Format: a data frame with 2680 observations on the following 7 variables:

`title`: Title of the journal

`publisher`: Publishing house

`issn`: International Standard Serial Number

`issn_online`: ISSN Online - as ISSN, but for the online, rather than print version

`year_inception`: Year the journal started

`field_of_research`: Field of Research Code as provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics

`rank`: In order of best to lowest rank: A*, A, B, or C

Source

<https://abdc.edu.au/abdc-journal-quality-list/>

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
abdc |>
  filter(field_of_research == "0104") |>
  arrange(rank)
```

citations	<i>Obtain citations based on DOIs using CrossRef data</i>
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Description

Return CrossRef citation information for items in data frame of publications using DOIs.

Usage

```
citations(doi)
```

Arguments

doi Unquoted column containing DOIs

Value

A vector of citation counts from CrossRef OpenURL

Author(s)

Rob J Hyndman

Examples

```
## Not run:  
njtpubs |>  
  mutate(cr_cites = citations(doi))  
  
## End(Not run)
```

core	<i>CORE (Computing Research and Education) lists of conference and journal rankings</i>
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Description

Two datasets are provided: `core` and `core_journals`, which contains lists of conference and journal rankings respectively, according to the CORE executive committee. These are used in [rank_core\(\)](#). The details of the CORE organisation, and its procedure for ranking is provided below.

Usage

```
core
```

```
core_journals
```

Format

An object of class `tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 982 rows and 2 columns.

An object of class `tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 639 rows and 4 columns.

Details

CORE is an association of university departments of computer science in Australia and New Zealand. Prior to 2004 it was known as the Computer Science Association, CSA.

The CORE Conference Ranking provides assessments of major conferences in the computing disciplines. The rankings are managed by the CORE Executive Committee, with periodic rounds for submission of requests for addition or reranking of conferences. Decisions are made by academic committees based on objective data requested as part of the submission process. Conference rankings are determined by a mix of indicators, including citation rates, paper submission and acceptance rates, and the visibility and research track record of the key people hosting the conference and managing its technical program. A more detailed statement categorizing the ranks A*, A, B, and C can be found [here](#).

Format of `core`: A data frame with `NROW(core)` observations and two variables:

`title`: Title of the conference

`rank`: Conferences are assigned to one of the following categories:

- A*: flagship conference, a leading venue in a discipline area
- A: excellent conference, and highly respected in a discipline area
- B: good conference, and well regarded in a discipline area
- C: other ranked conference venues that meet minimum standards

Format of `core_journals`: A data frame with `NROW(core_journals)` observations and five variables:

`title`: Title of the journal

`field_of_research`: Field of Research Code as provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics

`issn`: International Standard Serial Number

`rank`: In order of best to lowest rank: A*, A, B, or C

Source

<https://www.core.edu.au/conference-portal>

Examples

```
core
core_journals
```

era2010	<i>ERA2010 Journal List</i>
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Description

This is a dataset that contains the list of journal rankings from the ARC Excellence in Research for Australia 2010 round.

Usage

```
data(era2010)
```

Format

An object of class `tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 20712 rows and 5 columns.

Details

Format: a data frame with `NROW(era2010)` rows and the following 4 variables:

`eraid`: ERA ID of the journal

`title`: Title of the journal

`issn`: International Standard Serial Number

`field_of_research`: Field of Research Code as provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics

`rank`: In order of best to lowest rank: A*, A, B, or C

Source

https://www.righttoknow.org.au/request/journal_list_relating_to_the_201

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
era2010 |>
  filter(field_of_research == "0104") |>
  arrange(rank)
```

get_altmetrics *Find Altmetrics*

Description

Get a tibble of all altmetrics given a list of DOIs

Usage

```
get_altmetrics(data, doi)
```

Arguments

data A data frame or tibble containing a bibliography.
doi The column containing DOI values

Value

A tibble of altmetrics

Examples

```
## Not run:  
njtpubs |>  
  get_altmetrics(doi)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

monash *Monash Business School Journal Quality List*

Description

This is a dataset that contains the list of quality journal rankings from the Monash Business School. In most cases, it follows ABDC with A* equal to Group 1 and A equal to Group 2. The "Group 1+" category contains a small set of the highest rank journals.

Usage

```
data(monash)
```

Format

An object of class `tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 4616 rows and 2 columns.

Details

Format: a data frame with `NROW(monash)` observations on the following 2 variables:

`title`: Title of the journal

`rank`: In order of best to lowest rank: Group 1+, Group 1, Group 2

Source

Monash Business School

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
library(stringr)
monash |>
  filter(str_detect(title, "Statist")) |>
  arrange(rank)
```

njtpubs

Publications of Nick Tierney

Description

This is a dataset that contains the publications of Nick Tierney available on ORCID at 20 February 2020.

Usage

```
data(njtpubs)
```

Format

An object of class `tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 9 rows and 8 columns.

Details

A data frame with the following variables

`journal`: Title of the journal

`title`: Title of the paper

`year`: Year of publication

`volume`: Volume of the journal

`issue`: Issue of the journal

`pages`: Page numbers

`type`: Type of publications

`doi`: Digital Object Identifier

Source

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1460-8722>

Examples

njtpubs

rank_scimago

Find rankings of journals from the ABDC, ERA2010, CORE, SCImago or Monash lists.

Description

Fuzzy matching is used to find the requested journal from the ABDC, ERA2010, CORE, SCImago or Monash lists. For more information on each of these, see:

abdc: for more information on the ABDC list

era2010: for more information on the ERA2010 list

core: for more information on the CORE list

scimago: for more information on the SCImago list

monash: for more information on the Monash list

Usage

```
rank_abdc(title, fuzzy = TRUE, warning = FALSE)
```

```
rank_era2010(title, fuzzy = TRUE, warning = FALSE)
```

```
rank_scimago(title, fuzzy = TRUE, warning = FALSE)
```

```
rank_core(title, fuzzy = TRUE, warning = FALSE)
```

```
rank_monash(title, fuzzy = TRUE, warning = FALSE)
```

```
journal_ranking(
  title,
  source = c("all", "abdc", "era2010", "core", "scimago", "monash"),
  fuzzy = TRUE,
  only_best = FALSE,
  return_dist = FALSE,
  ...
)
```


Arguments

title	A character vector containing (partial) journal names.
fuzzy	Should fuzzy matching be used. If FALSE, partial exact matching is used. Otherwise, full fuzzy matching is used.
warning	A logical value indicating whether to return warnings when title contains missing values.
source	A character string indicating which ranking data base to use. Default "all".
only_best	A logical variable. If TRUE, only returns the best match found.
return_dist	A logical variable. If TRUE, returns the distance between the title and the matches found.
...	Other arguments are passed to agrepl (if fuzzy is TRUE), or grepl otherwise.

Value

The rank_xxx() functions return a character vector of the same length as title containing the rankings from the specified source database. The journal_ranking() function returns a tibble containing the matching journal titles and associated rankings from the specified database.

Author(s)

Rob J Hyndman

Examples

```
# Return ranking for individual journals or conferences
rank_abdc("Annals of Statistics")
rank_era2010("Biometrika")
rank_core("International Conference on Machine Learning")
rank_scimago("International Journal of Forecasting")
rank_monash("Annals")

# Add rankings to a data frame of publications
library(dplyr)
njtpubs |>
  mutate(scimago = rank_scimago(journal, warning = FALSE))

# Return rankings from all sources for journals that match a search string
journal_ranking("Forecasting")
```

read_bib

Read bibliographies

Description

Create tables of publications from bib files, or from PubMed, Orcid or Google Scholar

Usage

```
read_bib(filename)

read_pubmed(query)

read_scholar(id)

read_orcid(id)
```

Arguments

filename	The filename of a bib file (i.e., in BibTeX format)
query	A character string containing a search query to pass to PubMed
id	A character string specifying the Google Scholar ID or Orcid ID

Value

A tibble containing one row per publication. Columns include title, authors, year, journal, etc.

Author(s)

Rob J Hyndman

Examples

```
## Not run:

mypubs <- read_bib("mypubs.bib")
mypubs <- read_pubmed("Huang Ly Tong")
mypubs <- read_scholar("EUdX6oIAAAJ")
mypubs <- read_orcid("0000-0002-8462-0105")

## End(Not run)
```

scimago

SCImago Journal Rank for all journals indexed by Scopus

Description

This data was taken from <https://www.scimagojr.com/journalrank.php>

Usage

```
data(scimago)
```

Format

A tibble with `NROW(scimagojr)` rows and `NCOL(scimagojr)` variables:

year Year of SCImago Journal Ranking calculation.

rank Rank of the journal among all journals.

sourceid Database ID of the journal.

title Journal's title.

type Type: "journal", "book series", "trade journal", or "conference and proceedings"

issn ISSN journal identifier.

sjr SCImago Journal Rank indicator. It expresses the average number of weighted citations received in the selected year by the documents published in the selected journal in the three previous years, –i.e. weighted citations received in year X to documents published in the journal in years X-1, X-2 and X-3. See [detailed description of SJR \(PDF\)](#).

sjr_best_quartile Highest quartile of the journal among all categories it belongs to.

h_index Hirsch index of the journal. The h index expresses the journal's number of articles (h) that have received at least h citations. It quantifies both journal scientific productivity and scientific impact and it is also applicable to scientists, countries, etc. (see [H-index wikipedia definition](#)).

total_docs_year Total number of published documents within a specific year. All types of documents are considered, including citable and non citable documents.

total_docs_3years Published documents in the three previous years (selected year documents are excluded), i.e. when the year X is selected, then X-1, X-2 and X-3 published documents are retrieved. All types of documents are considered, including citable and non citable documents.

total_refs Total number of citations received by a journal to the documents published within a specific year.

total_cites_3years Number of citations received in the selected year by a journal to the documents published in the three previous years, –i.e. citations received in year X to documents published in years X-1, X-2 and X-3. All types of documents are considered.

citable_docs_3years Number of citable documents published by a journal in the three previous years (selected year documents are excluded). Exclusively articles, reviews and conference papers are considered..

cites_doc_2years Average citations per document in a 2 year period. It is computed considering the number of citations received by a journal in the current year to the documents published in the two previous years, –i.e. citations received in year X to documents published in years X-1 and X-2. Comparable to Journal Impact Factor.

ref_doc Average number of references per document in the selected year..

country Country of the publisher.

publisher Publisher of the journal.

categories Categories the journal belongs to.

highest_category Category in which the journal ranks highest by percentile.

highest_rank Rank of journal in highest_category.

highest_percentile Highest percentile of journal in any category.

Author(s)

Rob Hyndman

Source

SCImago, (n.d.). SJR — SCImago Journal & Country Rank. Retrieved 2021-11-28, from <https://www.scimagojr.com/journalrank.php>

Index

* datasets

- abdc, [2](#)
- core, [3](#)
- era2010, [5](#)
- monash, [6](#)
- njtpubs, [7](#)
- scimago, [10](#)

abdc, [2](#), [8](#)

citations, [3](#)

core, [3](#), [8](#)

core_journals (core), [3](#)

era2010, [5](#), [8](#)

get_altmetrics, [6](#)

journal_ranking (rank_scimago), [8](#)

monash, [6](#), [8](#)

njtpubs, [7](#)

rank_abdc (rank_scimago), [8](#)

rank_core (rank_scimago), [8](#)

rank_core(), [3](#)

rank_era2010 (rank_scimago), [8](#)

rank_monash (rank_scimago), [8](#)

rank_scimago, [8](#)

read_bib, [9](#)

read_orcid (read_bib), [9](#)

read_pubmed (read_bib), [9](#)

read_scholar (read_bib), [9](#)

scimago, [8](#), [10](#)