



A General Overview and Bibliometric Analysis of Seven ACM Hypertext and Web Conferences

Swati Agarwal

Department of Computer Science,
Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology, Delhi (IIITD)
New Delhi, India
E-mail: swatia@iiitd.ac.in

Nitish Mittal

Department of Computer Engineering,
Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology (NSIT),
New Delhi, India
E-mail: nitishmittal94@gmail.com

Ashish Sureka

Industrial Software Systems (ISS),
ABB Corporate Research Center,
Bangalore, India
E-mail: ashish.sureka@in.abb.com

Abstract: The ACM Special Interest Group on Hypertext, Hypermedia and Web (SIGWEB) supports the multi-disciplinary and rapidly expanding area of hypertext and hypermedia and other network-based approaches to knowledge modeling including the World Wide Web (WWW). The ACM SIGWEB sponsored conferences (such as HT, JCDL, DocEng, WebSci, CIKM, WSDM and UMAP) provides a platform for researchers in industry and academia for sharing research results, dissemination and exchange of ideas. Bibliometric and exploratory analysis of scientific paper publications has been widely used in the past to conduct a quantitative evaluation and assessment of conferences. We perform an in-depth bibliometric, scientometric and exploratory analysis of ACM SIGWEB sponsored conferences by visually analyzing thousands of entries in DBLP database. We extract insights on the status of the conference and how it has evolved or matured over several years. We conduct a series of experiments and empirical analysis to answer several research questions like: paper selectivity (submission and acceptance rates), number of authors per paper, most prolific authors, university-industry collaboration, scholarly output of countries, cross-country collaboration, gender gap and imbalance in authorship, contribution and degree of participation from conference hosting country, frequent topic of research, topic evolution and major funding agencies. Our results reveal that the articles published in SIGWEB conferences are from various countries of the world with an average of 2.7 authors per paper. Our findings reveal that the degree of cross-country collaboration in SIGWEB is relatively low and most of the publications are co-authored by researchers from the same country. Collectively, SIGWEB conferences have a higher rate of hosting or local community participation where maximum contribution in the conferences is made from USA and Europe. Our results shows that with an upward trend in number