Bibliometric Analysis of Public Literature on Google Drive

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Abstract

Ever since cloud storage has been a trend for data storage technology, Google Drive has been widely used by users and research on the use of Google Drive has initiated starting from 2012. Based on the usefulness and benefits of Google Drive, there are many kinds of research has been conducted on this topic. Thus, this paper aims to analyze and report various types of published works related to Google Drive based on the data obtained from SCOPUS database as of May 2020. This study adopted a bibliometric analysis by using "Google Drive" keyword search and managed to retrieve 356 documents to-be analyzed. Standard bibliometric indicators has been used to present the result in this article; document type, source type, year of publication, languages of document, subject area, most active sources, keyword analysis, geographical distribution of documents, authorship and most productive authors, most influential institution, text and citation analysis. MS Excel, VOS viewer, and Publish and Perish 7 software had been utilize in order to analyze the gathered documents. The result shows there is an increased growth rate of research on Google Drive from 2012 until 2016. However, the number of research is decreasing slowly from 2017 until 2020. In total, there are 9 languages being used, 26 subjects area with one undefined, 73 countries with one undefined, 160 authors and 160 institutions.

Keywords

Google Drive, Bibliometric Analysis.

Introduction

At present, data and information has become very important to everyone. With the booming of technological development especially internet technology and smart devices, online data storage or cloud storage has been identified as effective and efficient data

storage. Because of finite storage space, and data access, hardware storage is considered fewer efficient. Cloud storage provides unlimited access for personal use or business that can be used anywhere, at any time (Google Drive). It is also claimed to be easily manageable for maintenance of software, hardware and general infrastructure, cost-effective and the data stored on the cloud storage is safeguard against any type of hardware failure (Wu J 2010). On the other hand, there are still some issues that need to be addressed such as data privacy and integrity, management and access control and contractual and legal issues (Nareshvurukonda and Rao 2016).

Google drive is regarded as among the most common cloud storage devices used (Roy et al., 2016). It offers a Google-designed file storage and synchronization service that was released on April 24, 2012. User with Google account is allocated with 15GB storage for free and can be upgraded to more storage with charges (Google Drive). It also come along with web-based MSOffice application which supports computer version and mobile version for both Android and iOS platform (Google Drive Help). Furthermore, it supports multiple types of file, ranging from Microsoft Office related file, email and email attachment, photos, videos, PDF and many more. Files, can also be organized according to the user's preferences and search features is provided for easy access to the filAnes stored (Google Drive).

Research on Google Drive have been conducted in many scientific fields since 2012 including its framework, usage by various users and research areas, usability, benefits and issues. Thus the objective of this paper is to use bibliometric analysis to evaluate the published materials for the keyword "Google Drive."

A Bibliometric analysis become popular as one of the methods in disclosing research trend of studies (Ahmi and Mohamad 2019). Bibliometric analysis is defined as the numerical analysis used to determine the amount and quality of published materials rather than to recognize patterns in different research fields (Sweileh et al., 2017).

This part defines the intent of carrying out a bibliometric analysis while organizing the rest of the paper as below: second part outlines the methodology adopted. The results of related bibliometric indicators are included in the third part. Final section contains the conclusion, discusses potential fields of research and this study describes a few of the drawbacks.

Methods

The Scopus database was chosen as the "largest single abstract and indexing database ever built" (Burnham 2006) as well as the largest searchable reference and conceptual search history (Aghaei Chadegani et al., 2013). This investigation collected each data from Scopus database as at 28th April 2020. The Study outcomes have been acquired From records obtained based on the standard bibliometric indicators such as document type, source type, years of publication, languages of document, subject area, most active sources, keyword analysis, geographical distribution of documents, authorship and most productive authors, most influential institution, text and citation analysis. For the objective of this paper, we concentrated on all documents connected to Google Drive. Then the following query was carried out: (Article title, Abstract, Keywords ("Google drive")). This query produced 356 documents.

Result and Findings

Data collected to classify document is analyzed type and source type, years of publication, languages, subject areas, most active sources, keywords, geographical distributions, authorship, influential institution, text and citation. The majority of outcomes are offered as percentage and frequency. For years of publication, we submitted information as the collection of documents obtained every year, such as their cumulative percentage, percentage, and duration, by 28 April 2020.

Document and Source Type

Table I Document Type

Type of Document	Frequency	%
Article	160	44.69
Conference Paper	172	48.04
Book Chapter	13	3.63
Erratum	3	0.84
Review	3	0.84
Conference Review	2	0.56
Short Survey	2	0.56
Book Chapter	1	0.28
Total	**356**	**100.00**

alysed data collected to finding its source types and document types. Source form is the form of source document whether the source types are journals, book series, conference proceedings, trade publication or book, while document category discusses to a category of document found on the novelty of the document whichever book chapter, conference

paper, article, erratum, review, conference review, short survey, book chapter etc.. Under Paper form, conference papers discuss to conference papers and have usually been written as complete journal articles. Particular conference papers were distributed in conference proceedings is either as a source-style book chapter, unless a conference paper originated in the form of text. In this investigation, eight document types identified. As per Table I, the highest document type is conference paper, 172 documents (48.04%) followed by articles, 160 documents (44.69%). The five lowest were erratum, review, conference review, short survey and book chapter, with less than 5 documents or 1% respectively.

Meanwhile, as given in Table II, the documents are divided into 5 various basis forms, of that the journals represent the greatest forms of source with 167 documents (46.91%) tracked by conference proceedings with 136 documents (38.2%). Books are the lowest source type representing 0.56% of the complete publication.

Table II Source Type

Type of Source	Frequency	%
Journals	167	46.91
Book Series	39	10.96
Conference Proceedings	136	38.20
Trade Publication	12	3.37
Books	2	0.56
Total	**356**	**100.00**

Year of Publications - Evolution of Published Studies

Table III summarizes the details statistic of annual publications on Google Drive from 2012 to 2020. As per Scopus archives, the first distributed research on Google Drive in 2012 was by (Strack, 2012). The result shows there is an increased growth rate of research on Google Drive from 2012, 4 documents (1.12%) until 2016, 62 documents (17.42%). However, the number of research is decreasing slowly from 2017 until 2020 with only 4 documents published as at April 2020.

Table III Publication by Year

Year	Frequency	% (N=356)	Cumulative in %
2012	4	1.12	1.12
2013	25	7.02	8.15
2014	50	14.04	22.19
2015	44	12.36	34.55
2016	62	17.42	51.97
2017	60	16.85	68.82
2018	46	12.92	81.74
2019	54	15.17	96.91
2020	11	3.09	100.00
Total	**356**	**100.00**	

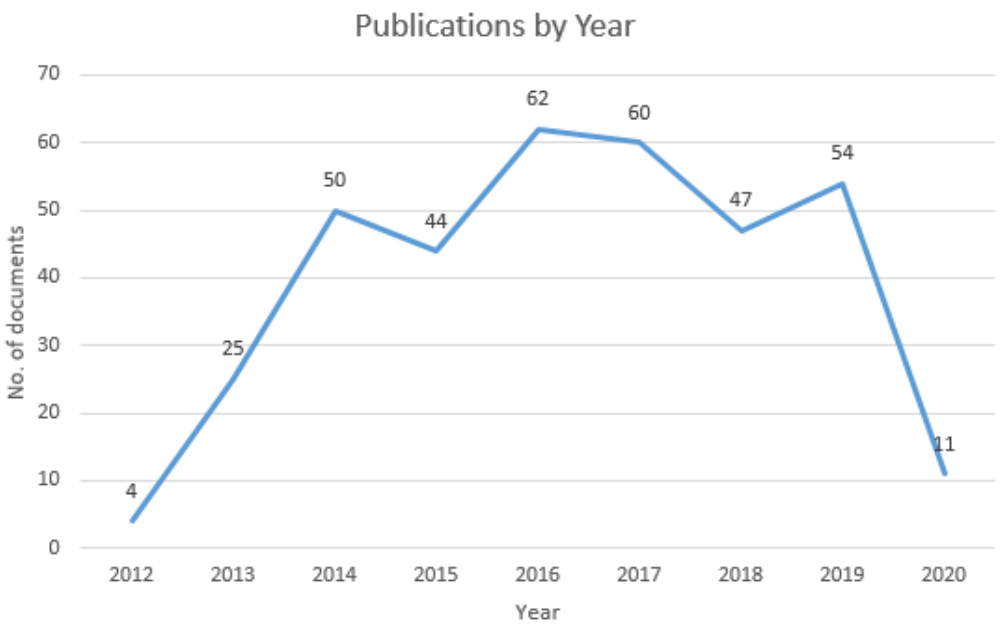

Figure 1 Number of articles in general by year

Languages of Document

As presented in Table IV, English is the most common language used from the collected documents representing 92.56% of the total documents. Some of the publications were also published in Portuguese, Spanish, French, Turkish, Chinese, Croatian, German and Italian. Seven of the documents were found to be published in double languages.

Table IV Language Used For Publication

Language	Frequency	%
English	336	92.56
Portuguese	8	2.20
Spanish	8	2.20
French	5	1.38
Turkish	2	0.55
Chinese	1	0.28
Croatian	1	0.28
German	1	0.28
Italian	1	0.28
Total	**363**	**100.00**

Subject Area

The present investigate the released documents were also tabled established on its subject areas. Maximum investigates have on Google Drive Had been to the area of computer

science Representation 33.28% of the Full records and social sciences (13.84%), engineering (13.18%) and mathematics (7.9%). The other subject areas identified are presented in Table V.

Table V Subject Area

Area of the Subject	Frequency	% (N=607)
Computer Science	202	33.28
Social Sciences	84	13.84
Engineering	80	13.18
Mathematics	48	7.91
Medicine	36	5.93
Business, Management and Accounting	30	4.94
Decision Sciences	19	3.13
Physics and Astronomy	15	2.47
Environmental Science	13	2.14
Arts and Humanities	11	1.81
Economics, Econometrics and Finance	9	1.48
Earth and Planetary Sciences	6	0.99
Agricultural and Biological Sciences	6	0.99
Health Professions	6	0.99
Materials Science	6	0.99
Chemistry	5	0.82
Energy	5	0.82
Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	4	0.66
Immunology and Microbiology	4	0.66
Nursing	4	0.66
Chemical Engineering	3	0.49
Dentistry	3	0.49
Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics	3	0.49
Psychology	2	0.33
Multidisciplinary	1	0.16
Neuroscience	1	0.16
Undefined	1	0.16

Most Active Sources

This paper also presents the most active source title tabled in Table VI. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, Artificial Intelligence and Bioinformatics are the top sources that contributes to the publications on Google Drive which is 8.71% followed by ACM International Conference Proceeding Series which is 3.32%. The other subject areas identified are tabulated in Table VI.

Table VI Top 20 Source Title

Source Title	No. of Doc.	% (N=241)
Lecture Notes in Computer Science Containing Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics and Subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence	21	8.71
ACM International Conference Proceeding Series	8	3.32
Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing	7	2.90
Communications in Computer and Information Science	4	1.66
ASEE Annual Conference and Exposition Conference Proceedings	4	1.66
International Journal of Applied Engineering Research	4	1.66
Library Philosophy and Practice	4	1.66
Procedia Computer Science	4	1.66
Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems Proceedings	3	1.24
Ceur Workshop Proceedings	3	1.24
Digital Investigation	3	1.24
IFIP Advances in Information and Communication Technology	3	1.24
International Journal of Recent Technology And Engineering	3	1.24
Proceedings of the ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining	3	1.24
Arpn Journal of Engineering and Applied Sciences	2	0.83
Annales De Chirurgie Plastique Esthetique	2	0.83
British Journal of Educational Technology	2	0.83
Business Information Review	2	0.83
Cispee 2016 2nd International Conference of the Portuguese Society for Engineering Education Proceedings	2	0.83
Concurrency Computation	2	0.83

Keyword Analysis

Figure 2 shows VOS viewer Network representation of the author keywords in that the font size, color, square form, as well as connecting line thickness are utilized to depict the interactions along with the new keywords.

There are five clusters constructed and are differentiated by colors. Keywords of the same colors, for example, are listed together In this investigate for example, Google Drive, cloud storage, cloud computing, cloud services, security, access control and big data Have a similar (red) color which indicates that these keywords are thoroughly connected and typically co-occur composed.

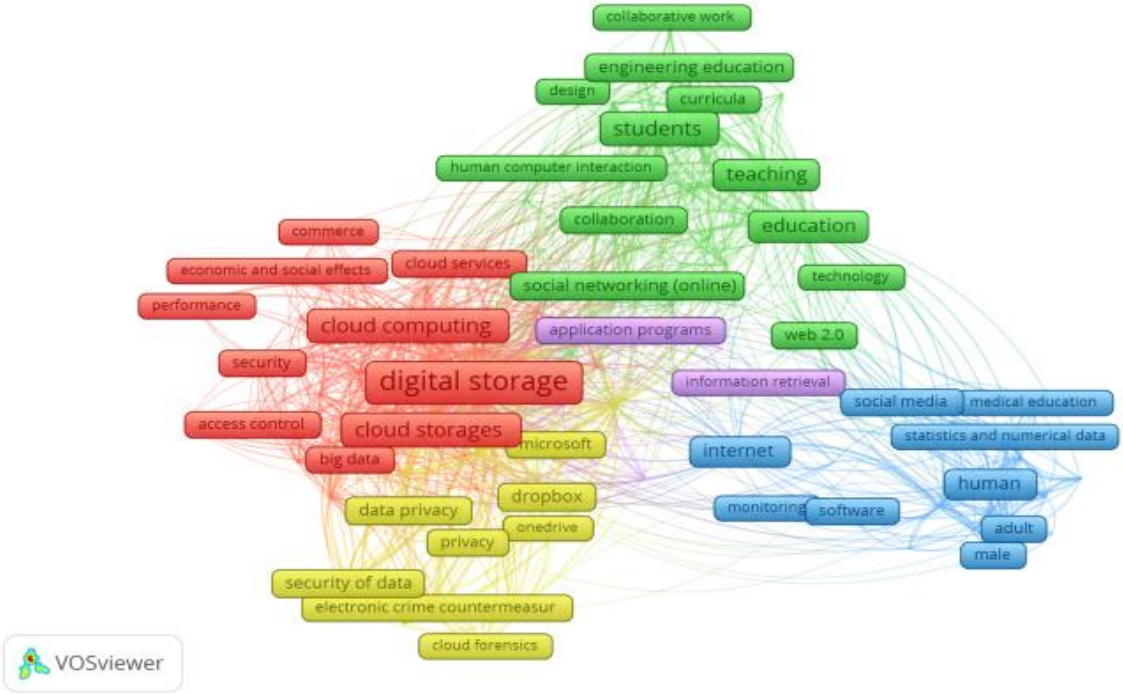

Figure 2 Network chart of author keyword visualization

Table VII Top Keyword

Author Keywords	Frequency	% (N=1520)
Digital Storage	128	8.42
Google Drive	47	3.09
Cloud Computing	46	3.03
Cloud Storages	46	3.03
Students	46	3.03
Education	37	2.43
Teaching	37	2.43
Cloud Storage	36	2.37
Cloud Storage Services	34	2.24
Cryptography	26	1.71
Human	25	1.64
Distributed Computer Systems	24	1.58
Internet	24	1.58
Engineering Education	18	1.18
E-learning	17	1.12
Humans	17	1.12
Data Privacy	16	1.05
Dropbox	16	1.05
Article	14	0.92
Questionnaire	14	0.92

Established on the number of occurrences, keywords Digital Storage, Google Drive, Cloud Computing, cloud storage are top four keywords used by the author in their published documents. Table VII shows the top 20 keywords used in this study.

Geographical Distribution of Publications - Most Influential Countries

Taken as a whole, researchers from 74 various countries have contributed to the publication connected to Google Drive. Every countries contributing to the efficiency of publications in the area of research exist registered in Table VIII. The top ranks of the list are the United States of America (USA) with 84 (20.87%) documents followed by India with 42 (9.63%) documents and China with 20 (4.59%) documents.

Table VIII TOP 20 countries contributed to the publications

Country	Frequency	% (N=436)
United States	84	19.27
India	42	9.63
China	20	4.59
Spain	19	4.36
Australia	17	3.90
Brazil	16	3.67
France	12	2.75
United Kingdom	12	2.75
Malaysia	11	2.52
South Africa	11	2.52
Germany	10	2.29
Portugal	10	2.29
Singapore	10	2.29
Indonesia	9	2.06
Italy	9	2.06
Taiwan	9	2.06
Thailand	8	1.83
South Korea	6	1.38
Ireland	5	1.15
Saudi Arabia	5	1.15

Authorship

Table IX indicates the number of author(s) per text. Although there are 46 (12.92 %) single-authored papers, the remaining papers (310; 87.08 %) are classified as multi-authored publications with the number of writers varying from 2 to 39.

Table IX Number of author(s) per document

Author Count	Frequency	%
1	46	12.92
2	80	22.47
3	95	26.69
4	62	17.42
5	31	8.71
6	17	4.78
7	12	3.37
8	5	1.40
9	2	0.56
10	2	0.56
11	2	0.56
12	1	0.28
39	1	0.28
	356	100

Table X shows the most productive authors from 160 authors involved in publishing the documents. The author published 5 documents at most and at least 1 document.

Table X Most Productive Authors

Author	Frequency	% (N=259)
Choo, K.K.R.	5	1.93
Farina, J.	5	1.93
Kechadi, M.T.	5	1.93
Scanlon, M.	5	1.93
Sun, C.	5	1.93
Ng, A.	4	1.54
Bil, C.	3	1.16
Cai, G.	3	1.16
Cai, W.	3	1.16
Callou, G.	3	1.16
Dai, Y.	3	1.16
Li, Z.	3	1.16
Najork, M.	3	1.16
Sinex, S.A.	3	1.16
Wang, X.	3	1.16
Xu, D.	3	1.16
Accioly, J.	2	0.77
Alves, G.	2	0.77
Anand Kumar, M.	2	0.77
Aruna Devi, S.	2	0.77

Figure 3 gives visualization of the network the co-authorship in which circle size, color, font size as well as linking lines the associations with new writers are described. The size of the nodes designates the weight of the incidence of the co-authorship although the thickness of joining lines designates the strength of the relationship amongst the co-authorship. Five clusters differentiate by colors were generated in this study to show the co-authorship. In this study, dai, y and li, z. has the most co-authorship.

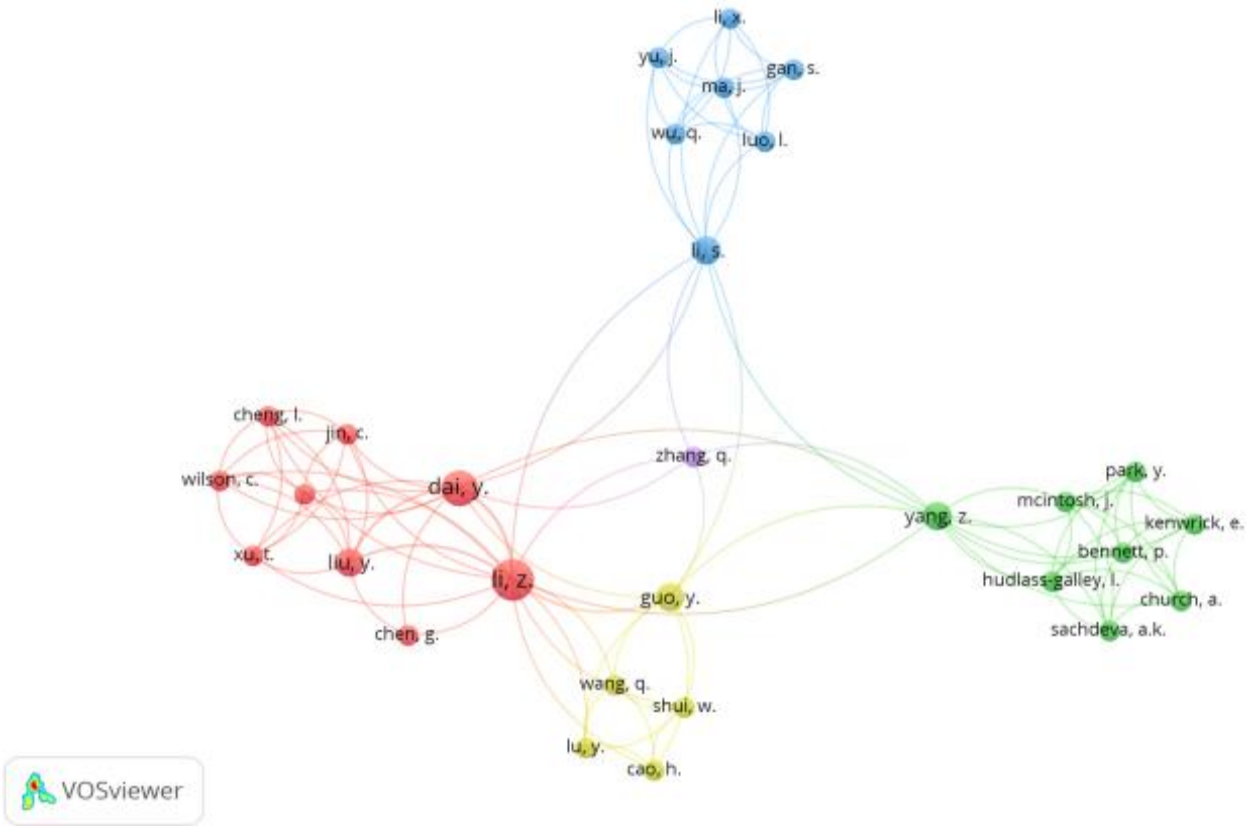

Figure 3 Network Visualization Map of the Co-Authorship (Full Counting)

Text Analysis

Figure 4 shows VOS viewer visualization of a term co-incidence network based on title and abstract pitches in binary counting. The size of the nodes shows the weight of the incidence of the terms although the thickness of joining lines shows the strength of the relationship amongst the terms. The most occurred keyword is drive, user, study, use and tools in three constructed clusters.

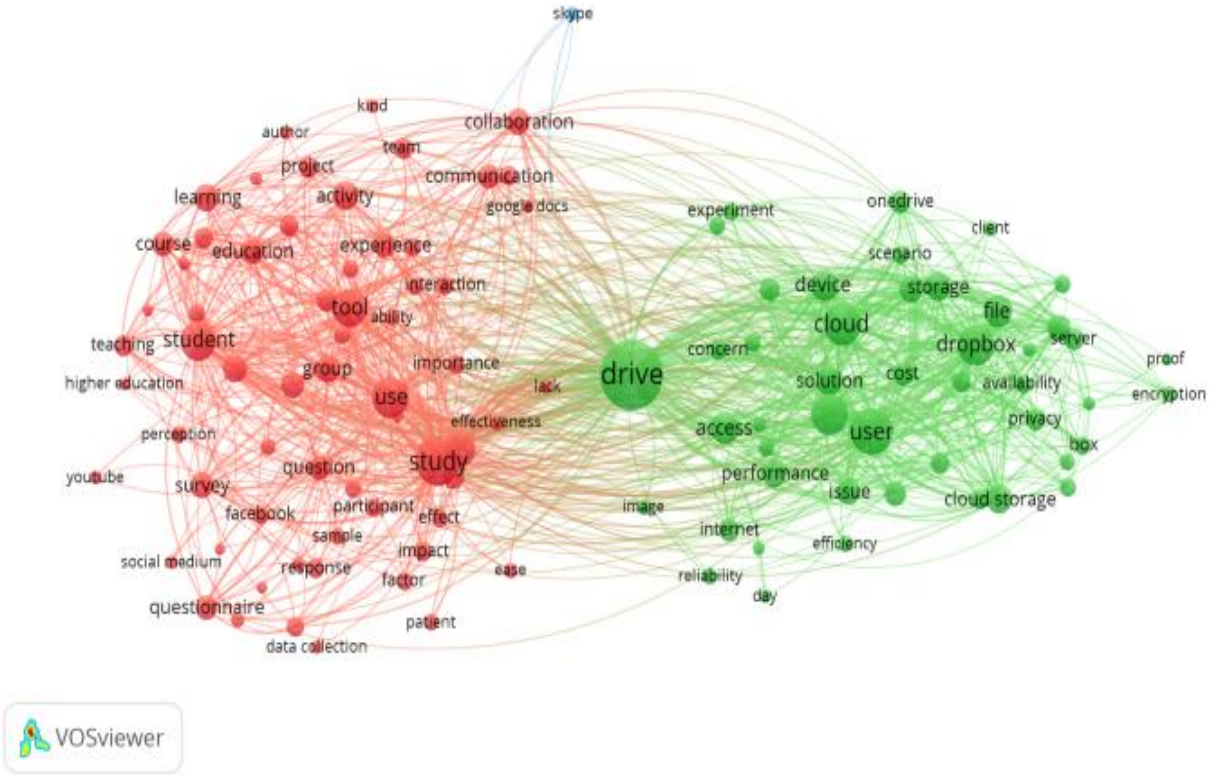

Figure 4 Vosviewer visualization of a term co-occurrence network based on title and abstract fields (binary counting)

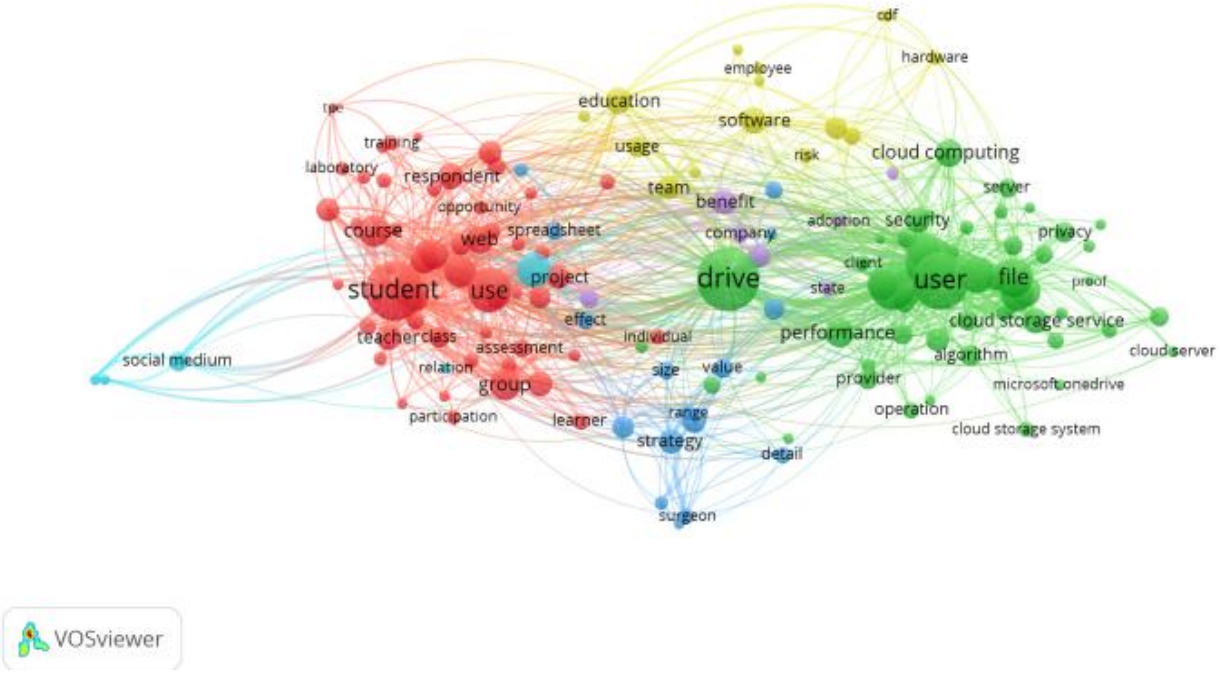

Figure 5 Vosviewer visualization of a term co-occurrence network based on title and abstract fields (full counting)

Figure 5 shows VOS viewer visualization of a period co-incidence network based on title and abstract fields in full counting. The size of the nodes shows the weight of the incidence of the terms although the thickness of joining lines shows the strength of the relationship amongst the terms. The most occurred keyword is drive, user, student, use and tools in six constructed clusters.

Instead of combining both the title and the abstract of the documents, this study also analyses the co-incidence analysis base on the title of the documents as in Figure 6. There are three clusters, and 10 items have been generated from the VOSviewer. Cluster 1 includes google drive, cloud storage, case study and design. Cluster 2 includes use, technology, web and evaluation. Cluster 3 includes cloud and data.

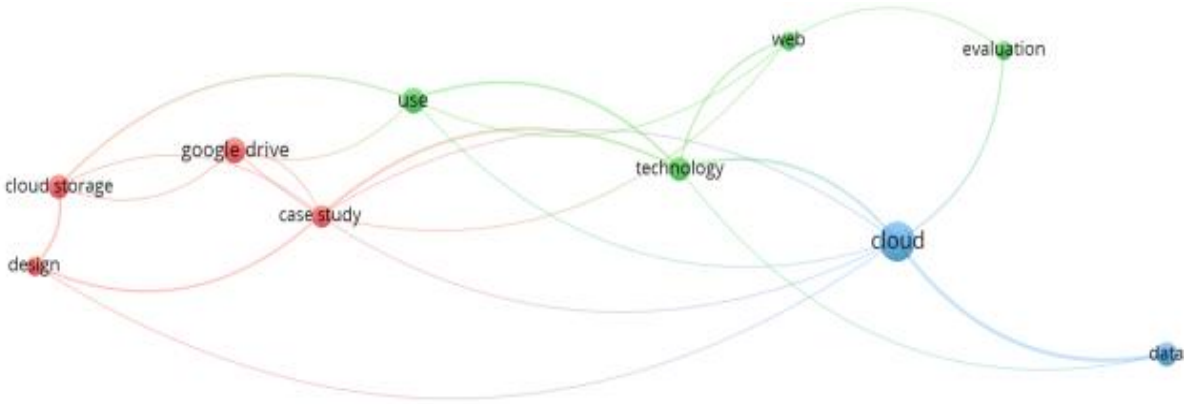

Figure 6 Vosviewer visualization of a term co-occurrence network based on title fields (binary counting)

Most Influential Institutions

The participation of the institutions related to Google Drive also has been counted in this paper, i.e. based on a minimum of three publications. Table XI shows that Nanyang Technological University and Tsinghua University has the highest number of publications on Google Drive. The University College Dublin and University of South Australia become the second highest followed other institution as listed in Table XI.

Table XI Most Influential Institution

Name of Institution	Frequency	% (N=279)
Nanyang Technological University	6	2.15
Tsinghua University	6	2.15
University College Dublin	5	1.79
University of South Australia	5	1.79
Google LLC	4	1.43
Old Dominion University	4	1.43
Chinese Academy of Sciences	4	1.43
Microsoft Research	4	1.43
R.V. College of Engineering	4	1.43
School of Computer Science and Engineering	4	1.43
Prince George's Community College	3	1.08
Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco	3	1.08
RMIT University	3	1.08
Beihang University	3	1.08
Peking University	3	1.08
National Chung Hsing University	3	1.08
University of Richmond	3	1.08
University of California, Berkeley	3	1.08
University of Malaya	3	1.08
University of the Western Cape	3	1.08

Citation Analysis

Perish software or Harzing's Publish has been used to pursue the citation metrics for the recovered information. The information was collected from the Scopus database has been introduced into the citation analysis software to produce the citation metric. Table XII summaries the citation metrics for the recovered documents as at 28th April 2020. The list contains the total number of quotations with quotations as per the text, year and author.

Table XII Citation Analysis

Metrics	Data
Publication years	2012-2020
Citation years	8 (2012-2020)
Citations	1471
Papers	356
Citations/year	183.88
Citations/paper	4.13
Authors/paper	3.35/3.0/3 (mean/median/mode)
h-index	19 (a=4.07, m=2.38, 748 cites=50.8% coverage)
g-index	30 (g/h=1.58, 914 cites=62.1% coverage)
PoPhI, norm	9
PoPhI, annual	1.13

Top 20 cited articles retrieved in the current study were mentioned in Table XIII. An article entitled "Google drive: Forensic analysis of data remnants" by (Quick et al., 2014) received the greatest Quotation with a complete Scopus database of 103 citations (17.7 citations per year).

Table XIII Top 20 cited articles for google drive

No.	Authors	Title	Year	Source	Cites	Cites per Year
1	D. Quick, K.-K.R. Choo	Google drive: Forensic analysis of data remnants	2014	Journal of Network and Computer Applications	103	17.17
2	D. Quick, K.-K.R. Choo	Forensic collection of cloud storage data: Does the act of collection result in changes to the data or its metadata?	2013	Digital Investigation	83	11.86
3	S. ArgimÃ³n, K. Abudahab, R.J. Goater, A. Fedosejev, J. Bhai, C. Glasner, E.J. Feil, M.T. Holden, C.A. Yeats, H. Grundmann, B.G. Spratt, D.M. Aanensen	Micro react: visualizing and sharing data for genomic epidemiology and phylogeography	2016	Microbial genomics	71	17.75
4	C.-K. Chu, W.-T. Zhu, J. Han, J.K. Liu, J. Xu, J. Zhou	Security concerns in popular cloud storage services	2013	IEEE Pervasive Computing	44	6.29
5	F. Armknecht, J.-M. Bohli, G.O. Karame, F. Youssef	Transparent data deduplication in the cloud	2015	22nd ACM SIGSAC Conference on Computer and Communications Security, CCS 2015	43	8.6
6	Z. Li, C. Jin, T. Xu, C. Wilson, Y. Liu, L. Cheng, Y. Liu, Y. Dai, Z.-L. Zhang	Towards network-level efficiency for cloud storage services	2014	2014 ACM Internet Measurement Conference, IMC 2014	43	7.17
7	A. Sun	Enabling collaborative decision-making in watershed management using cloud-computing services	2013	Environmental Modelling and Software	39	5.57
8	N.H. Ab Rahman, N.D.W. Cahyani, K.-K.R. Choo	Cloud incident handling and forensic-by-design: cloud storage as a case study	2017	Concurrency Computation	37	12.33
9	C. Federici	Cloud Data Imager: A unified answer to remote acquisition of cloud storage areas	2014	Digital Investigation	35	5.83
10	H. Li, W. Sun, F. Li, B. Wang	Secure and privacy-preserving data storage service in public cloud	2014	Jisuanji Yanjiuyu Fazhan / Computer Research and Development	34	5.67
11	T. Johann, C. Stanik, A.M.B. Alizadeh, W.	SAFE: A Simple Approach for Feature Extraction from App	2017	25th IEEE International	33	11

	Maalej	Descriptions and App Reviews		Requirements Engineering Conference, RE 2017		
12	F. Daryabar, A. Dehghantanha, K.-K.R. Choo	Cloud storage forensics: MEGA as a case study	2017	Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences	30	10
13	M.R. Holmes, E.M. Tracy, L.L. Painter, T. Oestreich, H. Park	Moving from Flipcharts to the Flipped Classroom: Using Technology Driven Teaching Methods to Promote Active Learning in Foundation and Advanced Masters Social Work Courses	2015	Clinical Social Work Journal	27	5.4
14	P. Casas, H.R. Fischer, S. Suette, R. Schatz	A first look at quality of experience in Personal Cloud Storage services	2013	2013 IEEE International Conference on Communications Workshops, ICC 2013	24	3.43
15	M. Rowe, V. Bozalek, J. Frantz	Using Google Drive to facilitate a blended approach to authentic learning	2013	British Journal of Educational Technology	23	3.29
16	S. Muthurajkumar, S. Ganapathy, M. Vijayalakshmi, A. Kannan	Secured temporal log management techniques for cloud	2015	International Conference on Information and Communication Technologies, ICICT 2014	21	4.2
17	J. Farina, M. Scanlon, M.-T. Kechadi	Bit Torrent Sync: First impressions and digital forensic implications	2014	Digital Investigation	21	3.5
18	H.C. Bow, J.R. Dattilo, A.M. Jonas, C.U. Lehmann	A crowdsourcing model for creating preclinical medical education study tools	2013	Academic Medicine	21	3
19	G. Lippi, A. Tripodi, A.-M. Simundic, E.J. Favaloro	International survey on D-dimer test reporting: A call for standardization	2015	Seminars in Thrombosis and Hemostasis	19	3.8
20	B. Eskenazi, L. QuirÃ³s-AlcalÃ¡, J.M. Lipsitt, L.D. Wu, P. Kruger, T. Ntimbane, J.B. Nawn, M.S.R. Bornman, E. Seto	MS pray: A mobile phone technology to improve malaria control efforts and monitor human exposure to malaria control pesticides in Limpopo, South Africa	2014	Environment International	19	3.17

Conclusion

This paper presents the trend of earlier studies using selected bibliometric indicators as obtained from Scopus database. Overall, bibliometric details of 356 documents were extracted from Scopus database. The results indicate that English becomes a primary language in about 92.56% of the retrieved documents. While about 13% documents are single authored, close to 50% of the documents have either two or three authors. As for the

contributing authors, the USA reported the highest numbers of contributing authors, followed by India and China. However, there are substantial contributions of scholarly works on this research domain from other European and Asian countries.

Matters pertaining to cloud storage specifically Google drive gain attention from various subject areas such as Computer Science, Social Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics. The first document was published in August 2012 and keep increasing until 2016. The number of publications started to dropped in next 2 years and increase back in 2019, expected to increase more in 2020 as only 11 documents is published as at April 2020. This study discovered the author involved in publishing the documents is in range from 1 author up to 39 authors per document and most of the documents are written by 2 or 3 authors. This study also shows the top author keyword used to publish their documents is digital storage and come after that is Google drive. This is due to the keyword search used in this study is based on article title, abstract and keywords which resulting wide usage of the keyword itself.

Despite the useful facts offered in this article, several limitations need to be taken into account. Regardless the detail that Scopus is among the main online databases that indexes all scholarly works; it does not perfectly cover all available sources. There are quiet unindexed journals which the publications in these journals capacity have been disregarded. Thus, some exclusions are very much expected from this study. It is also vital to Please note that no question is 100 percent perfect, inaccurate results may occur. The entire number of publications and references at the time of the quest or the date is right. Additionally, authors utilized Scopus' definition to determine the ranking of institutions and authors presented in this study. Some institutions or authors could also register more than one name into Scopus or having it spelled differently (Ghani et al., 2019). Therefore, resulted to inaccuracy of the productivity of their authorship and affiliation details. Given all of these restrictions, this research is between the first to investigate and the comprehensive bibliometric indicators of Google Drive-related documents released.

Acknowledgment

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