Hot Topics and Fronts of E-commerce teaching Research: A Scientometric Analysis in CiteSpace

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Abstract—By drawing a network of co-words of e-commerce teaching from WOS of 2006—2015 by bibliometrics visualization software named CiteSpace, we have detected the research hot topics of international e-commerce teaching which include e-commerce, higher education, enterprise reform, Internet and e-learning. At the same time, we have detected that system design, bilingual teaching, information infrastructure are the stronger research fronts of e-commerce teaching; The emerging research front is about O2O, cloud computing and virtual theater.

Keywords—e-commerce teaching ; bibliometrics; CiteSpace

I. INTRODUCTION
While rapidly developing, e-Commerce is a comprehensive, multidiscipline area. In recent years, E-Commerce teaching has attracted much attention in the field of education. Thus, it is important to explore the hot spots and the leading edge of the e-Commerce teaching research to guide education theory and practice and to further deepen the reform of education.

Co-word analysis is an important method in bibliometrics based on counting and analyzing the co-occurrences of words (Callon et al. 1991). Developed by Chen (2004) from Drexel University, CiteSpace is a useful tool to visualize patterns and analyze trends of scientific literatures (Chen, 2006).

This paper applied CiteSpace III to analyze the development and research trends of e-commerce teaching research. We discussed co-occurrences references from two aspects in CiteSpace, cluster aspect and timeline aspect, and studied from the perspective of time and space.

II. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

A. Data collection
In order to study the latest trends and changes of E-commerce teaching research, we collected the literature data between 2006 and 2015 from the Web of Science (WOS) Core Collection database provided by American Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) on November 6, 2015. Under the mode of topic, we used “E-commerce” or “E-business” as first topic and a “teaching” or “education” or “course” as second topic, and obtained 337 records. The contents such as title, author, abstract and references of each bibliographic record will be put into the CiteSpace III(Version3.8).

B. Analysis procedure
The steps of CiteSpace analysis were as follows:

Import the data into CiteSpace, set time slicing option (1 years per slice), and defined timeline (from 2006 to 2015). Term Source consisted of Title, Abstract, Descriptors and Identifiers. The links we set cosine strength and the scope within slices. We selected Top 50 most or occurred items for each slice.

III. RESULTS
According to the retrieval results of Web of Science, we obtained the publications about E-commerce teaching research per year in Web of Science during 2006–2015. As shown in “Fig. 1.”

Fig. 1. The number of publications per year,2006-2015

The publications of E-commerce teaching research had shown a range from 20 to 50 over the past decade. Owing to the time we collected papers didn’t cover the whole month of 2015, the data in 2015 seemed increase of the number of the literatures.

A. Co-words analysis in CiteSpace.
We observe keywords in publications about E-commerce teaching. In order to further discover keywords, we exported the top 20 records from all 761 records sorted by frequency in our database – the highest to the lowest (see Table 1).

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TABLE I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Freq</th>
<th>keyword</th>
<th>% of 761</th>
<th>Freq</th>
<th>keyword</th>
<th>% of 761</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>e-commerce</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Teaching</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>education (higher</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>education)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>e-learning</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>entrepreneurship</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>internet</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>teaching reform</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>management</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Evaluation</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>model</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Adoption</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>trust</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Behavior</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>digital divide</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Acceptance</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>active learning</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>cloud computing</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>innovation</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Design</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Some keywords referred to the same thing (such as e-commerce, e-business, electronic commerce) but the program cannot recognize this anomaly, so we merged them manually.

Fig. 2. A network of co-words of e-commerce teaching papers (2006-2015, one year slices)

As shown in "Fig. 2," the network was generated based on original co-occurrence. It could intuitively reflect the relationships among high frequency keywords. The relative size of nodes was proportional to the occurrence frequencies, and the relative size of lines represents the correlation degree between keywords. Nodes of "e-commerce", "higher education", "enterprise reform", "Internet" and "e-learning" had the relatively bigger size, indicating they had the relatively higher frequency of occurrence. Also, the thicker lines between two nodes, such as "e-commerce" and "higher education", "e-business" and "enterprise reform", "course system" and "teaching reform", represented their stronger connections.

B. Timeline mode of Co-words analysis clusters

We did a further analysis from the perspective of timeline visualization about how the network was divided into distinct co-occurrence clusters in "Fig. 3."

According to figure 3, we found three points in the past decades: from 2006 to 2008 researchers paid attention to technique and policy, mainly appeared for the cluster #11 “data mining”, cluster #14 “condition formula processing” and cluster #12 “communication”, research literature such as “data mining techniques and applications study” of Lavrac, N (2006) and “Data mining in higher education” of Schonbrunn, K. & Hilbert, A (2007) emerged, some literature discussed the topic of “system design” or “database design”, such as “Enhancing student learning in database courses with large data sets” (Gudivada et al. 2007); The research from 2009 to 2012 focused on “teaching reform” (cluster #5), “cluster analysis” (cluster #9) and “problem based learning” (cluster #4), the typical papers included “The Teaching Reform of E-commerce Security Course” (Min, X. S. 2010), “Study on Teaching Reform of E-commerce with the Mode of Combining Research and Teaching Based on Propriate Teaching Materials” (Meng et al., 2011); From 2013 to 2015, the research hot spots were “virtual theater” (cluster #15), “industry”, “A Virtual Campus for E-learning Inclusion: The Case of SVC-G9” (Perez-Gonzalez et al., 2014) was the most representative article for this cluster. Xiao put forward high-level E-commerce applied talents cultivating mode from the perspective of whole industrial chain (2015). Some keywords emerged, such as “o2o,” "Cloud Computing", the representative papers were “Providing Services for Student Relationship Management on Cloud Computing Infrastructure” (Radenkovic et al., 2013) and “Application of O2O in Information-Based Teaching” (Zhang, L. L., Jia, X. W.)

IV. CONCLUSION AND LIMITATION

In this study, we used CiteSpace III to implement a study of the research trends and development of E-commerce teaching, and deepen our understanding of this field. We detected the research trends and development of E-commerce teaching, observed that new technique and teaching reform still the hottest direction of the this area. Thanks to Internet, big data, and a series of new generation technology, industry-academy linkage and virtual theater have called attention of the E-commerce course.
Inevitably, there were limitations to this paper. Firstly, because the keywords we chose to generate the data base could not cover all the situation, our results might not be universal. Secondly, the data collected in this study only cover the recent one decade, more information before this time were neglected.

V. REFERENCES


