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Only the Malaysian Journal of Computer Science was analysed in this one-journal study.

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ABSTRACT

Measures employed in the research are emphasized, and reviews of single-journal studies are presented. Analysis of 272 articles published in the Malaysian Journal of Computer Science uses the following quantitative measures: (1) the observed and expected authorship productivity tested using the Author Rank Productivity Model, (2) the article productivity of the journal from 1985 to 2007, and (3) the article productivity of the journal's editors. Authorship, co-authorship, and Lotka's law of production; pattern by authors' nationality and place of employment; (4) research fields; (5) institutional connections journals cited, age and half-life of citations, and a citation analysis of the resources cited Bradford's law of journal scattering for zonal distribution; the breadth of web citations; (6) the Impact factor of MJCS based on the number of citations received by its articles and the total number of citations received by all papers published in the Journal. Data on author and journal self-citation from Google Scholar.

INTRODUCTION

Too far, researchers have reported on around 189 individual journal papers in the scientific literature. Tie [1] gathered 102 articles spanning literature published up to the year 1997 in the first publication that tracked and evaluated these investigations. Four types of literature were identified: (a) bibliometric single-journal research (40 items), citation studies (45 entries), and content analyses of journal articles (1 item); further bibliometric research on journal articles (6 items). Research by Tie has shown that the vast majority United States (49%), India (20%), European Union (15%), and international (15%) writers accounted for the bulk of the publications. (31%). The percentage of articles from science,

technology, and medicine (STM) journals that were cited was greater than any other discipline. After that the arts, humanities, and social sciences (at 19%), and then library and information science (40%). The 84% of the articles were written in English. Anyi, Zainab, and Anuar [2] recently conducted a bibliometrics evaluation of individual journal papers. Including 82 works of writing from 1997-2008. According to the 82 individual-journal bibliometric analyses, when the following occurs. First, in the realm of science and technology, the quantity of bibliometric research conducted on individual journals combination of STM journal research (23%) and other sources (36%), remained high proportions rose from 58% to 59%. The library and information science has seen a rise in the number of bibliometric journal papers. 26% majored in LIS, whereas 15% studied anything outside of the hard sciences. Of the 82 library and information science studies, there were 62 different titles for journals. Science was investigated again in a number of reports. At various points in time, we went back to JASIST, JDoc, and Scientometrics. Both before and after 1998, demonstrating their lasting impact and centrality to the sustained success of bibliographers over the decades. Second, most of the journals we looked at were from Asia and Africa. The United States (30.4%), Europe (18.2%), and the United Kingdom (10.0%). There were more submissions from India because of the large number of Indian single-journal bibliometrists. (28.0%). Thirty-six percent (30/62) of the analyzed journals were Indian publications. Bibliographic studies of Other Asian nations, like as Malaysia, which produced 6 titles (9.6%), saw the emergence of single periodicals. The According to the findings, bibliometrists from all over the globe are interested in a certain kind of single-journal research.

As previously highlighted by Tiew [1], there is a movement toward donations from Asian and African countries rather than the United States. According to their indexation status, Anyi, Zainab, and Anuar discovered that the researched journals are of moderate relevance in their respective domains. Abstracts and indexes are available for every journal in the sample. Scopus, the Science Citation Index, the Social Science Citation Index, and other key databases important databases for indexing subjects. Indexed are the majority of medical and health-related

periodicals using Medline. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the content of these publications in order to determine how many articles they produce, how often they are cited, and how much of an impact they have on the field as a whole are all factors. Assistance on a national and global scale. Importantly, the studies of individual journals have brought to light the wide range of bibliometric tools that have been used to better understand how different areas' literature and communication practices are represented in the journals themselves. Assistance on a national and global scale. Importantly, the studies of individual journals have brought to light the wide range of bibliometric tools that have been used to better understand how different areas' literature and communication practices are represented in the journals themselves.

METHODOLOGY

Using a limited set of bibliometric indicators, this research examines the Malaysian Publication of Computer Science, a single Asian journal in the subject of computer science (MJCS). There are two main reasons why this publication has been picked out. For starters, it's the only peer-reviewed publication in Malaysia devoted to the study of computer science and IT. Existing for more than a decade. The journal's longevity suggests that it is of importance to the Malaysian and Asia-Pacific academic communities. There is a widespread consensus among writers in this subject that this publication serves as a crucial forum for disseminating the results of their studies and findings. Additionally, both Scopus and the Science Citation Index index articles published in MJCS. Ever since the 2007 issues, and INSPEC ever since the 1998 issues. The primary goal of this work is to use bibliometric techniques to Bibliometric profiling of MJCS entails (a) calculating the publishing output of MJCS from 1985-2007; (b) evaluating the authors' output in light of their MJCS publications; Finding the most effective writers and placing them in order of production by putting them through a series of tests based on the results of their use of In order to determine who the primary writers are and how their output is distributed, Lotka proposed his law of authorship distribution.

gender; (c) determining the authorship distribution in terms of the number of authors, the number of coauthors, the countries from which the writers hail, the

countries with which they collaborate, and the institutions to which they belong. (d) by categorizing the articles in MJCS according to the topics they cover, the distribution of keywords and word count in titles of relevant articles; (e) analyzing the pattern of citations cited by articles published, whereby one may mean the age distribution of references, the sorts of references used, the volume distribution of references, and so forth and Bradford's law of journal distribution's defining core journals and their half-life; and (f) analyzing the overall number and distribution of citations to MJCS papers. Google Scholar citation count, citation source kinds, author and journal self-citation, and impact factor of the journal.

RESULTS

3.1. Article Productivity of MJCS: 1985-2007

Information for this section was culled from the EJUM and MyAIS table of contents databases for the years 1996–2007 and 1985–1995, respectively. Over the course of those 19 years, a total of 272 articles were published (1985 to 2007). From a high of 23 articles in 1995 to a low of 4 articles in 1989, that's a very significant fluctuation. These trend lines pointed to a persistent upswing. Decrease in annual article production during 1985–1989, with fewer than 10 articles produced annually on average. Year (Figure 1). Since 1990, no issues have been published, and the same was true in 1992 and 1994. Published. In 1995, there were 23 articles published, which remains the all-time high. The average yearly publication count settled between between fifteen and twenty. Using the regression equation $y = 0.656x + 7.754$, There seems to be a lasting upward trend in the rate of publishing ($R2 = 0.346$), as measured by the number of citations per article. Later on, or somewhere down the road. These trends suggest that a shift away from a strictly national editorial strategy may have contributed to the publication's resurgence in 1995. Stated goals from 1985 were helping "(a) the academic personnel from the University of Malaya and other local Computer science research at universities; (b) to serve as a forum for spread of knowledge about recent developments in computer science and technology in Malaysia; and (c) to improve computer science policymaking, assessment, and development. Education and the use of

computers in Malaysian classrooms" [44] to becoming less closed off as the year 1994 rolled around. Statement of purpose revised to be more universal in scope.

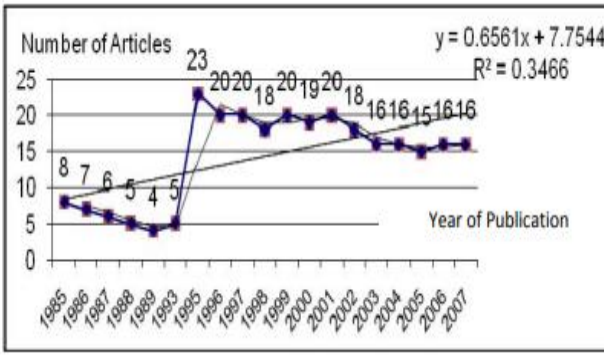

Fig.1. Trend of Articles Productivity in 1985-2007

The goals of MJCS shifted in 1995 to read as follows: "(a) to promote exchange of information and knowledge in research work, new inventions/developments of computer science, and on the use of information technology towards the structuring of an information-rich society; and (b) to assist the academic staff from local and foreign institutions in achieving these goals." institutes of higher education, commercial enterprises, municipal agencies, and governmental agencies on publishing research results and studies in computer science and information technology through a scholarly publication" [44]. Also, MJCS changed its publication frequency from an annual to a bi-annual since 1995 onwards. This increase in total number of publications may be due to the indexation of MJCS by Inspect, Scopus and the ISI. Keeling and Conclaves [24] noted that the inclusion of the Brazilian journal "Revista Brasileira de Psiquitria" in Medline (2003) and the ISI (2005) had increased the number of submissions received The sudden increase of articles published in 1995 may also be explained by higher amount of R & D spending on information, computer and communication technologies (ICCT) after 1994 [45]. The percentage of total R&D expenditure on ICCT was increased from 0.6% in 1992 to 9.7% in 1994. This had benefited the computer scientists in Malaysia and the contribution in computer science field had increased by 1.7 times since 1994. According to MASTIC (2004), the period of 1996 to 2000 appeared to be the most productive period in Malaysia with highest number of papers produced under the seventh Malaysia Plan.

Authorship Productivity Pattern

In the years between 1985 and 2007, MJCS published 272 papers written by a total of 424 writers. Table 1 displays the article

output of the 424 writers, showing that almost three-quarters (333, 78.5%) had only contributed a single article. Between 1985 and 2005, just 26% of writers (91) published more than two pieces. Only 13 (2.9%) of the 91 writers in 2007 were responsible for 5 or more papers.

Table 1: Observed and Expected Author Productivity Distribution (n=2.85)

Number of Articles, x	Number of Authors (observed), y	Observed Percentage (%)	Number of Authors (expected), n=2.85	Expected Percentage (%)
1	333	78.50	333	81.24
2	46	10.80	46	11.22
3	18	4.20	14	3.52
4	14	3.30	6	1.55
5	4	0.90	3	0.82
6	3	0.70	2	0.49
7	2	0.50	1	0.31
8	1	0.20	1	0.21
9	1	0.20	1	0.15
10	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0
12	1	0.20	0	0
13	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0
18	1	0.20	0	0
Total	424	100		

Lotka's rule [47] found that the number of writers publishing in a particular topic follows the formula xn y= c, where x is the total number of contributors, y is the total number of authors, and c is a constant. Based on this, we know that n must be equal to 2. findings from Lotka's research. Additionally, Benito et al. [48] concurred that the exponent n is often set to 2, and Sen, Lokta's results may hold water in the scientific community, as discovered by Che Azlan and Mohd. Faris [49]. As compared to other areas of study, the annual output of scientific papers is notably high. Lotka's Law was used to predict what proportion of each variable would be seen, and these predictions were compared with the actual results. In this investigation, we find that the proportion of writers who have published two or more papers is lower than what was previously thought. Than what would be predicted by the numbers. This means that many writers contributed a single essay, whereas only a few handfuls have made a contribution to at least two articles. In this analysis, n equals 2.85. The n-value of 2.85 showed excellent agreements between observed and computed values (Table 1). This suggests that Lotka's rule applies to the realm of computing, but with a somewhat larger n. These findings corroborate the work of Liu [50], who ratios of writers who have published in JASIST more than once were (field of information science) were less than what would have been predicted by Lotka's Law. The authors Ullah, Butt, and Haroon [18], as well as Patra and Chand [51], discovered (n=2), suggesting authorship bias, that Lotka's Law does not

hold in their medical research sectors There may be some minor variations in the distribution pattern across fields.

Core Authors

Between 1985 and 2007, a total of 424 writers contributed papers (Table 2). There is a correlation between participation in the editorial board and increased productivity among writers. In the 19 issues published between 1985 and 2009, for instance, Mashkuri Yaacob wrote or co-wrote 18 articles and contributed one piece each year, on average 2007.

Table 2: Ranked List of Most Prolific Contributors

Group	Author's Name	Number of Articles
1	Cohort: 1	18
	Mashkuri Yaacob	
2	Cohort: 1	12
	Lee Sai Peck	
3	Cohort: 1	9
	Ling Teck Chaw	
4	Cohort: 1	8
	Mohamed Othman	
5	Cohort: 2	7
	Phang Keat Keong	
	Zaitun Abu Bakar	
6	Cohort: 3	6
	Elok Robert Tee	
	Md. Rafiqul Islam	
	Selvanathan, N.	
7	Cohort: 4	5
	A. K. Ramani	
	Aziz Deraman	
	Mustafa Mat Deris	
	Tengku Mohd. Tengku Sembok	
8	Cohort: 14	4
	Abdul Azim Abdul Ghani	
	Abdul Rahman Abdullah	
	Abdullah Mohd Zin	
	Harihodin Selamat	
	Kalim Qureshi	
	Md. Mahbubur Rahim	
	Mohd. Noor Md. Sap	
	Ow Siew Hock	
	Rodina Ahmad	
	Salina Abdul Samad	
	Sellappan Palaniappan	
	V. Prakash	
	Zaidi Razak	
	Zarinah Mohd Kasirun	

The University of Malaya's Department of Computer Science and Information Technology was established in 1994, with Mashkuri as its first head. The publishing of MJCS was his brainchild; he served as its founding Chief Editor in 1986 and as its current Chief Editor from 1995 on. The works of contemporary writers like Lee Sai Peck, Ling Teck Chaw, and Phang Keat Keong are also worth reading. And Zaitun

Abu Bakar, all of whom have previously held the position of MJCS's executive editor. That which is most productive, it has been determined Computer scientists and IT experts with decades of experience in academia in Malaysia. Editorial staff positions at MJCS. Several more scholarly articles have discovered the same thing. Young [52] claims that more than half of the top thirty writers to Library Quarterly have served on editors, and a significant chunk of those writers were affiliated with the University of Chicago (the journal's publisher) or the editorial board itself. Library Quarterly) either Ph.D.-holding professors or recent grads. Research published in the Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science similar findings were reported in editorials published in Information Science by Tiew, Abrizah, and Kaur [53] and Aryati and Willett [54]. members were often the most consistent and influential writers for the publication they were dedicated to.

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Authorship Pattern

The majority of the 272 papers in MJCS had two authors each.

The largest proportion of works (38.6%) were written by a team of two authors (105), followed by single-authored (23.5%), multi-authored (23.2%), four-authored (11.4%), five-authored (2.9%), and co-authored (2.3%) works. Seven persons have contributed to a single work (0.4% of total authors). The findings of a study that looked at how many works each author contributed to, year by year, showed that collaborative efforts had a general trend of increases in the most recent years (Table 3), notably beginning in 1995. There were five pieces written by the authors in 1999. Also, 2007 was the first year where seven different authors each submitted an essay. According to the findings, the opposite of in recent years, the number of articles written by only one author has decreased while the number of articles written by multiple authors has increased. Meaning that this pointed to a growth in group efforts to solve problems in computer science and IT.

Degree of Author's Collaboration

Collaborative effort among MJCS writers was calculated using the method presented by Subramanyam [59], C = Nm / (Nm+Ns) (Table 3), where C = Degree of cooperation; Nm = Number of multi-authored works; Ns = Number of single-authored works.

Table 3: Degree of Collaboration by Year (Subramanyam's Formula)

Year	No of authors per article		Degree of Collaboration
	Single	Multi	
1985	3	5	0.63
1986	5	2	0.29
1987	3	3	0.50
1988	1	4	0.80
1989	3	1	0.25
1993	2	3	0.60
1995	10	13	0.57
1996	8	12	0.60
1997	6	14	0.70
1998	3	15	0.83
1999	3	17	0.85
2000	1	18	0.95
2001	4	16	0.80
2002	3	15	0.83
2003	2	14	0.88
2004	1	15	0.94
2005	3	12	0.80
2006	2	14	0.88
2007	1	15	0.94
Total	64	208	0.76

From 1985 to 1989, there was an apparent lack of cohesion in the cooperation levels, which ranged from 0.25 to 0.95. There was hardly any change between 1993 and 1996, and then a noticeable rise between 1997 and 2007. These findings suggested that the percentage of computer science articles with multiple authors publishing in MJCS is on the rise, in line with trends seen in most

other scientific disciplines. 1995. Similarly, Ramesh and Nagaraju [14] discovered that the volume of cooperation in the International Journal of There was a range of 0.85 to 0.94 in tropical geography. In any case, the level of cooperation was documented by Chaurasia [60]. Between 0.60 and 0.76 was the range for Annals of Library and Information Studies. There is a possibility that this suggests research is more probable and greater in the sphere of science and technology.

Country Affiliation of Authors

There were 63.43 percent Malaysian writers, 6.25 percent British authors, 4.40 percent Bangladeshi authors, 3.70 percent Japanese authors, and 22.21 percent authors from other countries (Table 4).

Table 4: Authors by Country Affiliations

Region	Country Affiliation	Number	Percent
Africa	Morocco(9), Algeria (6), Tunisia (4), Egypt (2)	21	4.86%
Australasia	Australia (13), New Zealand (2)	15	3.47%
East Asia	Japan (16), Taiwan(10), Korea (8), China (2), Macau (1)	37	8.56%
Europe	United Kingdom (27), France(3), Ireland (1), Norway (1)	32	7.41%
Middle East	Iran (4), Jordan (3), Saudi Arabia (2), Kuwait (1)	10	2.31%
North America	United States (3)	3	0.69%
South Asia	Bangladesh (19), India (5), Pakistan (5), Sri Lanka (1)	30	6.94%
Southeast Asia	Malaysia (274), Brunei (9)	283	65.51%
Unknown	Unknown (1)	1	0.23%
Grand Total		432	100.00%

Authors from Malaysia, India, Bangladesh, and the United Kingdom make up the top four countries represented in the Malaysian Journal of library & Information Science, as discovered by Tiew, Abrizah, and Kaur [53]. According to the research of Narang [15], the vast majority of the There were 50.47 percent Indian authors and 49.52 percent international authors in the Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics in 2017. Naqvi According to [61], the UK contributed 51.39 percent of the journal's total content. So, it stands to reason Journals gain readership and prestige when they are indexed in prominent databases. Having a large number of foreign authors. Articles published in the journal's home country would drop because more submissions and a higher acceptance rate from overseas writers. As a result of the local Table 4 shows the breakdown of published papers by region, where it is clear that many MJCS users are located in Asia and the Pacific. Is the favored means of academic communication? Collaboration among nations is highlighted in Table 5.

Table 5: Country and Cross-country Collaboration

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Types of Contributions	No. of Articles	Percent %	Cumulative No. of Articles	Cumula Percent
Malaysian	182	66.9	182	66.9
International (non collaboration with other countries	46	16.9	228	83.8
Malaysian collaboration with international authors	31	11.4	259	95.2
International (Collaboration between different countries	12	4.4	271	99.6
Unknown	1	0.4	272	100.
Total	272	100.00		

Subject Areas of Research

Table 7 displays the distribution of the 272 articles that were analyzed in this research according to the ACM Computing Classification System, 1998 (http://www.acm.org/class/1998).

Table 7: Broad Subject Areas Covered by Articles Published in MJCS

Subjects	No. Of Articles	Cumulative no. of Articles	Percent (%)	Cumulative Percent (%)
Computing Methodologies	85	85	31.25	31.25
Software	69	154	25.37	56.62
Computer Systems Organization	64	218	23.53	80.15
Information Systems	31	249	11.40	91.54
Theory of Computation	14	263	5.15	96.69
Hardware	7	270	2.57	99.26
Computer Applications	1	271	0.37	99.63
Data	1	272	0.37	100.00

Each article's associated keywords were also examined. One of the greatest ways to get a feel for the ideas presented in publications, the approaches used, and the topics explored is to peruse the keywords that have been chosen for them [66, 67]. The term "neural network" was cited the most (12 times), followed closely by the term "expert system." Evaluation of performance (8 times), software engineering (6 times), and performance evaluation (5 times). The results for eight keywords were four keywords occurred four times, 15 keywords occurred three times, 62 keywords occurred twice, and 741 keywords occurred just once. The breadth and core substance or topics of MJCS research activities may be established by a keyword analysis of the publication's articles. The results showed that several keywords were used to categories articles, suggesting that MJCS's scope is broad subjects within the range of study. Future writers may utilize keyword analysis to find under-explored topics. Then plan how to fill the voids you've found.

Types of Resources Referenced

Researchers in the fields of computer science and information technology discovered that writers used a diverse range of sources while compiling their work (Table 8). There were 1794 citations to journal articles (38.71%), 1216 citations to books (26.24%), and 1116 citations to conference papers (24.08%). Book citations decreased after the year 2000, whereas conference paper citations raised steadily beginning in 1993. Until 1996, the number

of people making advantage of the internet's many resources was quite low. A possible explanation for the high despite the growing use of online sources, academic journals have limited the number of times authors may cite these sources in their submissions. Is growing in popularity, more and more citations are being made. According to research by Biswas, Roy, and Sen [9], writers in Economic Botany typically online references from 1998 with a paltry 1% citation rate. It seems that this study's findings confirmed Leiding [70] conducted a research and discovered that journal consumption was really increasing, despite the fact that Web citations first became commonplace somewhere between 1996 and 1997. However, book use began to decline about the decline as a result of rising online citation counts.

Table 8: Number and Percentage of Citations Referenced per Article

Number of Citation Per Article	Number of Articles	Percent (%)
0-10	88	32.35
11-20	109	40.07
21-30	47	17.28
31-40	19	6.99
41-50	4	1.47
51-60	2	0.74
61-70	2	0.74
71-80	0	0.00
81-90	0	0.00
91-100	1	0.37
Total	272	100

In addition, it seems that writers' choice of citation formats varies by academic field. When compared to academics in other fields, those in the humanities were found to place a greater emphasis on publishing monographs, as noted by Zainab and Goi [71]. Books were mentioned by humanities academics at a rate of 52%, with journal papers coming in at a distant second at 23.55%. Tiew [10] found a similar pattern in the sources utilised by historians writing in the Journal of the Malaysian Historical Society. Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society (JMBRAS) referenced books 37.7% of the time and journal articles 20.44% of the time. In the realm of medicine, 77.94% were cited from journals according to research by Ullah, Butt, and Haroon [16]. The percentage of income derived from books is 10.28%. Similarly, Dixit and Katare (2007), who analyzed a journal of cotton research, found findings whereby journals were referenced by the writers in a proportion of 71.93%, followed by conference proceedings (9.14%) and books. (7.38%). When looking at the worldwide magazine Psychotherapy Research, Borkenhagen et al. [3] came to the conclusion that Compared to books, papers cited a larger number of journals (58%).

Journal of Veterinary Medicine references both books (9.8%) and journals (88.8%) were used in the research [39].

Website Citations

This research distinguished between websites and electronic journals. A total of 245 external links were used in MJCS articles. Since 1996, the number of citations to web-based sources has steadily grown. The most often referenced kind of source was a company's website (122, 49.80%), followed by a scholarly or academic institution (.edu and.ac). websites (64, 26.12%), organization (.org) websites (13.47%), government (.go) websites (3.67%), There were 9 websites with the network extension (.net; 3.67%) and 1 with the military extension (.mil; 0.41%). In his article, Kushkowski [76] discussed the features of internet references used by Iowa State University economics PhD dissertations and a decade at Virginia Tech (1997-2003). The findings revealed that online citations accounted for just a fraction of the total. 2.2% and 5.4% of people use this citation. In a survey of 46 libraries and information science institutions, Vaughan and Shaw [77] scientific periodicals where the online citations were sorted by domain name. As a consequence, 57% of the respondents come from websites affiliated with institutions of higher learning (.edu) and there was a decline in the number of citations generated by commercial (.com) websites (.com). One of the .edu citations made up the bulk of their analysis, with.org and.com citations coming in a close second and third. The results of the recent research is different since almost half of all online citations came directly from the company's own website. Possibly this is because Many times throughout the text, the writers will make mention to a specific product that had a role in their investigation. Additionally, references made by the authors online research papers and reports distributed by universities and colleges.

Journal Self-Citations

This research found that just 7.3% of cited articles were from the same publication. Omotayo [63] claims that authors who cite themselves in only a small percentage of their own articles may have used literature from outside the journal to back up their claims. A high number of citations from inside the same publication may indicate the degree to which the credibility of the journal as a platform from which writers may back

up their claims. A meta-analysis of 240 studies was conducted by Hyland [79]. We looked at papers from 10 journals across eight fields and found that journal self-citations made up a significant portion of the total number of citations. Enhancing one's academic standing and receiving recognition for one's work in the professional community. It's possible that journal self-citation is a sign of reliant on self-control or discipline. According to Hyland's research, papers in fields like mechanical engineering, Numerous fields including physics, chemistry, sociology, linguistics, microbiology, electrical engineering, and marketing had increased rates of journal self-citation (12%) compared to the 4% average seen in the "soft" disciplines (marketing, philosophy, and sociology. including the study of languages in use). Tagliacozzo [80] found that while the scientific community cited themselves between 10 and 20 percent of the time in their own journals, the social sciences only cited themselves 5 percent of the time.

Journal Impact Factor

Journal prestige is measured by the frequency with which its articles are referenced in other scholarly works [81]. The impact factor was defined by the yearly Journal Citation Reports (JCR) as the percentage of citations to recently published works that were included in the JCR. A journal's impact factor is determined by dividing the total number of citations received by the number of articles published in the journal during the given year. References to articles in the journal that served as the original sources throughout the preceding two years. Data from Table 11: JIF for MJCS was determined using 80 Google Scholar citations.

Table 11: Journal Impact Factors by Year for MJCS based on Google Scholar

Year	Journal Impact Factor	5 Years Impact Factor	Impact Factor exclude self-c
2007	0.0645	0.0494	0.032
2006	0.0323	0.0353	0.032
2005	0.0938	0.0787	0
2004	0.0294	0.0215	0.029
2003	0.0263	0.0316	0
2002	0.1026	0.0515	0.051
2001	0.0256	0.0412	0
2000	0.1053	0.0693	0.078
1999	0.1842	0.1235	0.052
1998	0.1250	0.0735	0.075
1997	0.0930	0.0833	0.069
1996	0.0435	0.0357	0
1985-1995	0	0	0
Average	**0.0402**	**0.0301**	**0.018**

According to the Journal Impact Factor, publications published in issues starting in 1996 are more likely to be cited than those published before. However, we are aware that Google Scholar has certain gaps in its

citation data since it only indexes freely accessible online papers. Because of this, article citations books, theses, and conference proceedings that are not freely accessible online are not eligible for publication in MJCS. Captured. While the total number of citations is relatively modest, the rising trend in citations received attests to the increasing relevance of this journal's content. To this end, Price and Jeffrey [82] argued that additional high-quality review papers should be published. Rather than primary research papers may boost a journal's IF. Buznik, Zibareva, and their study Price and Jeffrey's [82] findings were reinforced by those of and Piottukh-peletskii [5] in Journal of Structural Chemistry (JSC). suggestion. Despite its low rate of publishing, the JSC's review papers received much more citations than its original research did.

Conclusion

With only one journal article [68], we may learn a lot about MJCS and its many facets. A bibliometric analysis of a single journal paints a picture of that publication and sheds information beyond the surface level. It served as a benchmark for the journal's credibility, longevity, and output. It enlightens readers on the study's focus on journal's ability to distribute and how that impacts the communication or retrieval channels authors choose data for the sake of their investigation. It's an indication of the journal's standing and influence in its area. The scientific effort in the topic in any way. Learning its exact nature is possible by study of a single publication. superiority in terms of indexation, effect, and the ease with which it facilitates teamwork, whether that teamwork takes place inside members of the same or other departments from various institutions in the same or different countries. According to Nebelong-Bonnevie and Frandsen [83], articles published in specialized journals provide a comprehensive look at a topic from several angles. Graphic representation of the features of a single journal. To this end, we developed MJCS. The Bibliometric measures are the standard instrument for evaluating articles published in a single publication, and we have employed this method in our own work. Measurements were chosen and used in an analysis of the Malaysian Journal of Computer Science (MJCS). In summary, Articles published in MJCS and citations obtained by MJCS have shown (a) a ratio of 60:40 It's preferable to

keep the (Foreign:Malaysian) aricles so that readers might deduce its global appeal; In a b) Joint university campuses in Malaysia and elsewhere to publish their own publications; (c) in-depth, high-quality reviews to raise the journal's future citation count; (d) perhaps expanding the journal's reach by attracting more authors to submit original research; issues every volume to encourage and inspire a greater quantity of high-quality contributions.

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