

## EDITORIAL PREFACE

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The fourth issue of the third volume comprises six articles, selected after a careful review process, and is organized as follows.

In the first article, Zelenkauskaitė and Massa present a study about users' contribution in Wikipedia. This study analyzed contribution patterns in three namespaces of 685,897 active users of English Wikipedia since its inception. User editing behaviors were analyzed according to the amount of time spent within Wikipedia where contributions in content-oriented spaces were compared with social-oriented namespaces. Several results are found, for example, users who spent less than 21 days in Wikipedia are more likely to edit namespaces that were designated for social purposes than the users who committed to it from two to ten years. Users who remained in Wikipedia for longer were more likely to exploit functionalities related to content discussion. The study concludes with implications of these results.

In the second article, Kaiser suggests that Web 2.0 technologies are eminently suitable for an efficient process of continuous collection and analysis of relevant market trends. In this paper, the trend management process is carried out using the method of crowd sourcing, resulting in an extensive evaluation basis. The presented approach includes a visualization of the trends and its assessment for decision sup-

port. A case study of global polymer solutions supplier REHAU AG demonstrates the use of the proposed methodology in practice.

In the third article, Dingli and Seychell highlight that the success of social networking sites has led people requiring the use of multiple accounts on different platforms which effectively increases the risks in managing them. On this basis, authors present an adaptive social network integrator (SNAP) which uses the newest version of the OAuth protocol. Initial tests show that the system works, however there is definitely room for improvement in terms of Social Network Integration, and testers generally expressed an interest in the idea of using an adaptive social integrator such as SNAP.

In the fourth article, Maple et al. deal with the emerging concern of cyberstalking. Specifically, authors argue that whilst the ubiquitous nature of modern communication systems has brought many benefits, there exists a minority that uses the technology to harass others. With this in mind, the paper presents an analysis of the problem by discussing the nature of attacks, the victim-attacker relationship, the impact of the attacks and the actions taken to resolve the issue. The paper also considers both the legal and technological aspects and presents recommendations to help reduce the occurrence of Cyberstalking.

In the fifth paper, Honkanen and Leppänen present a WDM based all-optical network architecture, which can be seen as a communication system of parallel multi-core computer or a large-scale high bandwidth routing switch of for example, a telecommunication network. The goal is to construct such a scalable architecture and a supporting routing protocol for it so that no electro-optical conversions are needed on the routing paths, all packets are routed along one of the shortest paths, processor nodes can inject packets constantly into the network, and all the packets injected into the routing machinery reach their targets without collisions.

In the last article, Siddesh G. M. and Srinivas K. G. discusses the need for highly efficient job scheduling and resource management policies in grids. In this paper, a novel Grid Resource Scheduler (GRS) is proposed to effectively utilize the available resources. Specifically, an optimal job scheduling algo-

rithm on Job Rank-Backfilling policy and a resource matching algorithm based on ranking of resources with best fit allocation model are proposed. Performance of GRS is measured by considering a web based BLAST algorithm. The experimental results prove that the proposed grid scheduler framework performs better when evaluated against widely used First Come First Serve (FCFS), Shortest Job First (SJF) and Minimum Time to Due Date (MTTD) scheduling strategies.

The editor wishes to thank the authors for their contribution to this issue and the reviewers for their useful suggestions and feedback to the authors. I wish readers found this issue useful in their research and academic activity.

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