

Editorial Preface

Organization and User Computing and Risk Control Under Social Network

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This regular issue of the Journal of Organizational and End User Computing (JOEUC) collects five articles.

The first paper, titled *The Effects of Techno-Stress in the Role Stress Context Applied on the Proximity Manager Performance: Conceptual Development and Empirical Validation*, examined the case of the specificity of the techno-stress phenomenon of local managers. This study developed its research questions on the factors that create the techno-stress and the role stress of the proximity manager. Also, this research investigated how the creators of techno-stress influenced the performance of the proximity manager. Two critical findings from this research work are as follows: 1) the role stress of local managers can be explored by ambiguity and role proximity, and 2) the creator of techno-stress negatively influences the performance of the managers of proximity by role stress.

The second paper, titled *Taxonomy on EEG Artifacts Removal Methods, Issues, and Healthcare Applications*, observed that the measurement and processing of EEG (Electroencephalogram) signal result in the probability of signal contamination through artifacts which can obstruct the important features and information quality existing in the signal. To diagnose the human neurological diseases like epilepsy, tumors, and problems associated with trauma, these artifacts must be properly pruned assuring that there is no loss of the main attributes of EEG signals. In this paper, the latest and updated information in terms of important key features are arranged and tabulated extensively by considering the 60 published technical research papers based on EEG artifact removal methods. Moreover, the paper reviews the works in the area of EEG applied to healthcare and summarizes the challenges, research gaps, and opportunities to improve the EEG big data artifacts removal more precisely.

In the third paper, titled *A Bio-Inspired Defensive Rumor Confinement Strategy in Online Social Networks*, realized that controlling rumor propagation is the utmost important thing to reduce the damage it causes to society. To achieve this goal, educating the individual participants of OSNs is one of the effective ways. Furthermore, to educate people in OSNs, this paper proposes a defensive rumor control approach that spreads anti-rumors by the inspiration from the immunization strategies of social insects. In this approach, a new information propagation model is defined to study the defensive nature of true information against rumors. Then, an anti-rumor propagation method with a set of influential spreaders is employed to defend against the rumor. The proposed approach is compared with the existing rumor containment approaches and the results indicate that the proposed approach works well in controlling the rumors.

The fourth paper, titled *What Attracts Followers? Exploring Factors Contributing to Brand Twitter Follower Counts*, attempts to achieve an analytical understanding of the factors that contribute to brand Twitter follower count based on social network and communication theories. Using data from 346 Twitter accounts spanning 48 industries and 31 countries, this research found that the quality and quantity of tweets, as well as social learning of brand Twitter accounts are positively related to brand Twitter account followers; contrary to popular belief, the use of hashtags and links and interactivity

with users are not positively related to brand Twitter account followers. The study is among the first to investigate what attracts brand Twitter account followers, which offers important strategic recommendations for brand social media managers on how to manage their social media accounts.

The fifth paper, titled *Double-Layer Learning, Leaders' Forgetting, and Knowledge Performance in Online Work Community Organizations*, constructs an online community organizational double-layer learning structure model based on exploration-exploitation models. This work examines the effect how double-layer online community learning as well as heterogeneous teams affects online work community organizational knowledge performance (OWCOKP) with leaders forgetting and without leaders forgetting. The findings of this research are four-fold: 1) the results suggest an inverted-U relationship between the degree of different team member connectivity and OWCOKP; 2) as the leaders forgetting rate increases, the degree of different team member connectivity, which leads to the optimum OWCOKP also increases; 3) with or without leaders forgetting, moderate learning between members and that between the leader and members can improve OWCOKP within a team of online community; 4) in different teams, slow learning between leaders produces higher OWCOKP without leaders forgetting while moderate learning between leaders produces higher OWCOKP with their forgetting.

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