

## **EDITORIAL**

The IADIS International Journal on Computer Science and Information Systems (IJCSIS) is a peer-reviewed scientific journal published exclusively in an electronic format. Its mission is to publish original contributions pertaining to the topics of Information Systems and their uses, to disseminate knowledge amongst its readers and to be a reference publication. The IADIS IJCSIS publishes original research papers and review papers, as well as auxiliary material such as short ongoing research papers, case studies, conference reports, management reports, book reviews and commentaries.

Volume 18, Issue 1 (ISSN: 1646-3692) combines nine selected original papers that bring together researchers covering the wide spectrum of the area of Computer Science and Information Systems in different contexts. The authors' contributions embrace significant research topics and intend to provide a current depiction of the research in the field while opening the way to future research.

The first paper in this issue by Carolin Stein, Jonas Fegert, Alicia Wittmer and Christof Weinhardt, entitled “DIGITAL PARTICIPATION FOR DATA LITERATE CITIZENS – A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE DESIGN OF MULTI-PROJECT CITIZEN SCIENCE PLATFORMS”, examines digital citizen science as a tool to practice and gain data literacy knowledge. Based on a structured artifact review and a qualitative interview study, it focuses on the design of multi-project citizen science platforms, showing their potential and limitations.

The second paper by Nikolaos Misirlis, Yiannis Nikolaidis and Anna Sabidussi, entitled “SHOULD I USE METAVERSE OR NOT? AN INVESTIGATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' BEHAVIORAL INTENTION TO USE METAEDUCATION TECHNOLOGY”, proposes a framework for analyzing university students' acceptance and intention to use metaverse technologies in education (MetaEducation), drawing upon the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). The results show the skepticism and concerns that students have towards its use, and the authors point out some of the possible reasons for this reluctance.

The third paper by Tiago Fraga, Orlando Belo and Anabela Barros, with the title “ANNOTATING UNSTRUCTURED TEXTS FOR ENHANCING SEMANTIC ANALYSIS PROCESSES”, explains how the authors developed an automatic annotation system, supported by natural language processing and machine learning tools, specially designed and implemented for tagging the texts of the Book of Properties, and the challenges they faced.

The fourth paper authored by Anna Célia Affonso dos Santos and Adriana Backx Noronha Viana, entitled “HOW THE FACTORS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARTIES INFLUENCE THE MULTI-SIDED MARKETPLACE SUCCESS?”, is a result of a systematic literature review about multi-sided marketplaces, and proposes a framework showing the contributions and risks for the parties participating in the marketplace.

The fifth paper, entitled “LIBRARIANS' PERCEPTIONS OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES” by Thomas Keller, Elke Brucker-Kley, and Philipp Stalder, explores the

perceptions of librarians towards emerging technologies and how they can proactively engage with them to enhance their professional lives and the experiences of their users. The research design used in this study follows the method of Science Fiction Prototyping, which fosters critical reflection on the consequences of technological innovations.

The sixth paper by Hiroshi Furukawa, Ryotaro Mine and Suzuna Aoyama, entitled “A STUDY ON USER-ADAPTIVE NAVIGATION INCORPORATING PREFERENCE OF ELDERLY PEDESTRIANS USING THEIR ROUTE EVALUATION AND WALKING HISTORY”, aims to devise a new method for route planning that caters to the distinct needs of elderly pedestrians. A quantitative model was established to capture the relationship between the characteristics of elderly users and their route preferences. It was also evaluated a user adaptation methodology. The authors referred to the limitations of the first method and formulated an alternative strategy.

The seventh paper by Sven Packmohr, Henning Brink and Fynn-Hendrik Paul, entitled “UNRAVELING PERCEPTIONS OF BARRIERS TO DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION – CONTRASTING SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED WITH LARGE ENTERPRISES”, deepens the investigation of the different barriers that impede successful Digital Transformation (DT) and how the employees at small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) perceive them, in contrast to larger enterprises (LEs). The study found several notable differences. SMEs are doing slightly better with the DT implementation since larger companies’ bureaucratized systems and complex networks can hinder innovation, change, and articulation of strategies.

The eighth paper authored by Tarek Kaddoumi and Torben Tambo, entitled “ENTERPRISE DATA AGILITY AND STRUCTURATION BETWEEN CHIEF DATA OFFICERS AND ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTS”, researches the relationship between data, enterprise architecture (EA), and agility in corporate information technology services. The Gioia method was used to guide and code semi-structured interviews with ten Chief Data Office (CDO) professionals worldwide. The authors propose a measurement scheme for assuring agility in the EA and CDO relationship aiming that changes can be accommodated faster and with more timely impact and risk mitigation.

The ninth and final contribution by Syrine Khalfallah, Asma Daassa and Sonia Ayachi Ghannouchi is entitled “ENHANCING BUSINESS PROCESS MANAGEMENT THROUGH A MULTI-SENSOR APPROACH: CASE OF A HEALTHCARE PROCESS”, seeks to optimize the healthcare process of the infectious disease department of a hospital through the proposal of an approach that integrates Internet of Things (IoT) devices into the care process model. This work presents multiple perspectives to better optimize, complement and perfect the proposed approach, and suggests further discussion on IoT security concerns.

These papers illustrate the different facets of research done in different contexts of Computer Science and Information Systems. The review of the relevant literature contributes to the theoretical grounding of these areas, and the innovative empirical research on different technologies creates the opportunity for the development of innovative findings.

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