

EDITORIAL

The IADIS International Journal on WWW/Internet (IJWI) is devoted to the WWW and Internet broad fields. The IADIS IJWI is a peer-reviewed scientific journal published exclusively in an electronic format. The mission of this journal is to publish original contributions in its domain fields in order to disseminate knowledge amongst its readers and to be a reference publication. This journal publishes original papers, review papers, ongoing research papers, technical reports, case studies, conference reports, management reports, book reviews, notes, commentaries and news on future scientific events.

This volume (ISSN: 1645-7641) combines 10 selected original papers that bring together researchers covering the wide spectrum of the WWW and Internet in the context of Higher Education, Sustainability, e-Society and Interfaces and Human Computer Interaction. The authors' contributions embrace important research topics such as Learning Values in Sustainable environment, student perceptions in Higher Education, digital world, e-government and interfaces and human-computer interaction.

The first contribution to this issue by K.K. Balakrishnan and Ravi Mokashi Punekar entitled **LEARNING VALUES IN SUSTAINABLE DESIGN PRACTICES** examines the activities carry out at the central kitchen of a nongovernmental organization called The AkshayaPatra Foundation (Guwahati branch, which provide free food to children attending government school) on aspects of sustainability. With the concept of sustainability in mind it was carried out a study to evaluate the kitchen procedures on aspects of sustainability and to identify design interventions that may help to further improve the institution operations. This study was a collaborative learning experience about the different aspects of sustainability.

The second paper by Dominic G. Harvey with the title **ENCOUNTERING THE BOLOGNA MODEL IN AUSTRALIAN MUSIC UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION: AN EXPECTATION PERCEPTION PERSPECTIVE** presents an initial survey regarding the adoption of the European Bologna Process model by Australian Universities. In this context music undergraduates were surveyed within the University of Western Australia to explore the students' expectations regarding the "Bologna Model". This study was motivated by globalization that has contributed to higher education institutions changing their models and structures and to the export of "products" and "services" in the context of education. At the end, this study offers an opportunity for further investigation through empirical observation of curriculum development, application, relevance, quality and effectiveness based upon student expectations and feedback.

The third paper, **PASSING AND PASSING ON IN THE DIGITAL WORLD – ISSUES AND SOLUTIONS FOR THE DIGITAL ESTATE** by Elke Brucker-Kley, Thomas Keller, Kurt Pärli, Claudia Pedron, Matthias Schweizer, Melanie Studer and Pia Wohland reviews the results of an interdisciplinary research project which had the purpose of clarifying the numerous open questions that here are regarding the context of digital estate and presents an extended angle on how the many aspects of this subject might be conducted.

The fourth work by Deborah Moraes Zouain and Gustavo de Oliveira Almeida entitled **E-GOVERNMENT IMPACT IN DOING BUSINESS DIMENSIONS, CORRUPTION PERCEPTION, ENTREPRENEURIAL ATTITUDES AND ACTIVITIES** explores the impact of e-government on business, Corruption Perception and its relationships. The authors seek to explain how "the impact of e-government readiness on corruption perception, the ease of doing business (macro level – country) and entrepreneurial attitudes (individual level – aggregated) were used to predict the intention of starting a business." The results showed that the e-government readiness is related to the ease of doing business and with the lower perception of corruption.

The fifth contribution by Takayoshi Kitamura, Asao Takamatsu, Hirotake Ishii and Hiroshi Shimoda with the title CASE STUDY OF FEED-IN TARIFF PERSONAL CARBON ALLOWANCE proposes a Feed-in Tariff PCA (FIT-PCA) as an appropriate policy for Japan to persuade citizens to manage CO₂ emissions in their daily personal lives and to help improve their behaviours concerning global environmental issues. It was conducted a study with the collaboration of 30 families during six months. For this case study the authors used a psychological model for reactions by using a FIT-PCA system. They observed whether using a FIT-PCA system could improve their attitudes towards reducing CO₂ emissions.

The sixth paper, THE PHYSIOLOGY OF FEAR AND SOUND: WORKING WITH BIOMETRICS TOWARD AUTOMATED EMOTION RECOGNITION IN ADAPTIVE GAMING SYSTEMS by Tom A. Garner and Mark N. Grimshaw has the purpose to evaluate a “comprehensive range of psychophysiological parameters within a CVG/sound/fear context and ultimately develop a new software biofeedback system that can accurately determine players’ emotional states and adapt the gameplay environment in real-time.” This work supports the notion of the performance of biometric measures as a way of estimating varying intensities of fear response in a survival horror game context.

Alma Leora Culén, Tone Bratteteig, Sumit Pandey and Swati Srivastava authors of the seventh paper entitled THE CHILD-TO-CHILD (C2C) METHOD: PARTICIPATORY DESIGN FOR, WITH AND BY CHILDREN IN A CHILDREN’S MUSEUM explore the Child-to-Child method (C2C). The present method is demonstrated by using a design case, where an interactive space for children aged 3 to 5 in Children’s Museum was created. In the authors’ words this study “reflects upon challenges and opportunities provided by working with C2C method”. It presents results of a preliminary investigation of an interactive space creation that utilize a new concept of a 3D book for young children.

The eighth paper with the title CONFIGURATION OF HUMAN-FACILITATED REMOTE SERVICE: A VMC-BASED KIOSK INTERFACE FOR INFORMATION SYSTEMS written by Anna-Liisa Syrjänen, Marianne Kinnula, Kari Kuutti and Vesa Sihvola introduces a new video-mediated communication (VMC) based kiosk system. This study helps on the development of VMC-based kiosk solutions, kiosk interfaces and information systems. The authors concluded that VMC is useful in supporting the facilitation of “real-time information-intensive” remote services, information and knowledge exchange and helps to support interaction between the user and the public services.

The ninth paper, HUMAN INTERFACE DEVICES AND BUILDING INFORMATION SYSTEMS – A USABILITY STUDY by Stefan Glawischnig and Ardeshir Mahdavi compares three input devices to classify the one that supports the best learning experience in a building information terminal use case. The study consists of 15 male and 15 female participants directly observed solving computerized exercises by using three different input devices – keyboard and mouse, a touch screen and a gesture input device.

The final contribution to this issue by Ljubo Mercep, Gernot Spiegelberg and Alois Knoll entitled A ROBUST DRIVER ASSESSMENT METHOD FOR THE BRAIN-COMPUTER INTERFACE focus on evaluating drivers’ exhaustion using a non-invasive Brain-computer interfaces (BCI) technology, a mobile electroencephalograph (EEG). The authors demonstrate how consumer-grade BCIs can be arranged in automobiles to evaluate the driver exhaustion.

Ever more, it is known that technology should be used to improve aspects in our education, daily life, security as well as contribute to the growth and development of sustainable attitudes. These papers illustrate that the development of technology have increased our ambitions to make education and sustainable practices a more global and international matter and to improve our life quality. The review of the relevant literature contributes to the theoretical grounding of these areas and the innovative empirical research on different technologies creates opportunity for the development of ground-breaking findings.

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