Editorial

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Welcome to V 16 N 3 issue of *IJWET*. This issue has four papers. The first paper is 'A survey of tools for social network analysis', by Poonam Rani and Jyoti Shokeen. This paper provides a comprehensive survey of social media tools. According to these authors, social networking sites contain large amounts of data about users and their relationship with each other. This data is huge, noisy and unstructured. Because of this, it is necessary to mine the data to extract useful information. There are many tools for social network analysis and visualisation. The selection of a suitable tool to perform a specific work is an arduous task. This paper discusses various tools used in the analysis of social networks. It also gives a brief overview of a few popular languages for social network analysis. A comprehensive comparison of social network analysis tools based on different parameters is also given. The authors also performed experiments on these tools to evaluate their computational speed and scalability.

The second paper is 'Techno-stress in the workplace: triggers, outcomes, and coping strategies with a special focus on generational differences' by Teresa Spiess, Christian Ploder, Reinhard Bernsteiner and Thomas Dilger. According to these authors, the dependence on ICT in the workplace has rapidly increased. Employees are required to become familiar with the constantly changing technology and to maintain and improve their knowledge and skills in relation to ICT. However, this can trigger feelings of fear and unrest, especially for new and untrained employees as well as for older generations, such as the Babyboomer generation. This paper analyses whether this form of ICT-related stress can be connected to different triggers, outcomes, and coping strategies for Generation Y and Babyboomer generation knowledge workers.

Ten episodic interviews led to the conclusion that all interview partners face various forms of technostress during their work. For the Generation Y, technostress is largely created by the technostress creator's techno-overload and techno-invasion. For the Babyboomer generation, technostress is triggered by other technostress creators, namely by techno-complexity and techno-uncertainty. Furthermore, there is also a difference in how the two generations deal with technostress. Members of Generation Y focus on problem-oriented and emotional coping strategies, whereas members of the Babyboomer generation mostly use emotional coping strategies. Moreover, the outcomes of technostress vary. While Generation Y experiences role conflicts due to techno-invasion and productivity losses due to techno-overload, for the Babyboomer generation technostress reduces productivity owing to techno uncertainty. A more in-depth qualitative study with a larger sample could be appropriate for further research.

The third paper is ‘Context-aware adaptive personalised recommendation: a meta-hybrid’ by Peter Tibensky and Michal Kompan. The authors of this paper proposed a meta-hybrid recommender that uses contextual and preferential information about a user. The idea of the proposed meta-hybrid is to utilise actual user context and predict the recommender method, which will provide the most precise recommendations, identify a specific recommender algorithm by using an adaptive selection according to the user context model. Their experiments indicated that the classifier performance did not achieve a sufficient level, which resulted in a suboptimal result. However, the optimal meta-hybrid outperforms all partial recommenders used. It would be useful in future to explore the meta-hybrid performance over various datasets

The fourth paper is ‘Fuzzy control-based manufacturing service composition in graph database’ by Ming Zhu, Guodong Fan, Aikui Tian and Lu Zhang. This paper proposes a graph database-based method to deal with the problem of composing manufacturing services by using a graph database. Experiments show that the proposed method can find a satisfying solution quickly. However, this approach does not support plug-in matching among services and does not allow a user to specify constraints on certain QoS properties. It would be good in future to provide plug-in matching to match services and to explore approaches that can accept user defined QoS constraints.