
Editorial

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Welcome to V 17 N 1 issue of *IJWET*. This issue consists of four papers. The first paper is 'A hybrid approach for aspect-based sentiment analysis using a double rotatory attention model' by Guangyao Zhou, Jingyi Cheng and Flavius Frasinca. The authors in this paper propose a model which can extract opinions and predicting the sentiment scores in aspect-level sentiment mining. The approach consists of two steps. A lexicalised domain ontology is firstly applied for sentiment classification. If the result is inconclusive from the first step, the backup model double rotatory attention mechanism is applied, which utilises deep contextual word embeddings to better capture the (multi-)word semantics in the given text.

According to these authors, their model outperforms state-of-the-art methods on the datasets of SemEval 2015 and SemEval 2016. They also argue that their research contributes to the current research by introducing novel repetition and rotatory structures to refine the attention mechanism. Further evaluations are required to validate the claim.

The second paper is 'The role of sentiment analysis in a recommender system: a systematic survey' by Jitali Patel and Hitesh Chhinkaniwala. This paper presents a survey. This survey focuses on state-of-the-art sentiment-aware recommender systems. The survey is divided into five parts. The first section discusses the architecture components of a sentiment-aware recommender system. The second section examines pre-processing and word embedding techniques applied to text before using sentiment analysis algorithms. The third section presents various applications of sentiment-aware recommender systems.

The fourth section discusses articles that used different levels of sentiment analysis and provides an analysis of the approaches that implement a different level of sentiment analysis. Finally, the fifth section discusses the research opportunities of using sentiment analysis in a recommender system. The authors argue that using this survey, a researcher working in this area gains a deep understanding of the role of sentiment analysis in improving a recommender system's accuracy.

The third paper is 'Website user experience model: testing on journalists' by Purwadi Purwadi and Irwansyah Irwansyah. The authors in this analyse the components of the website user experience (WUX) and the influence of WUX on brand trust. Their objective was to use a WUX model for journalists. This research was quantitative with an online survey method. The research sample was from 300 journalists. Partial least square-structural equation modelling (PLS-SEM) was used for data processing techniques and hypothesis testing. This research discovers two alternative WUX models. The first WUX model shows there is a significant relationship between WUX (with

six components in WUX) to brand trust. The second WUX model shows that there is a meaningful relationship between access speed, user value, user's emotion (three components in the WUX framework that were treated as variables) to brand trust. Of the two models, this research recommended the first alternative WUX model because the components of WUX were better and more complex.

The fourth paper is 'Using seagull optimisation algorithm to select mobile service in cloud and edge computing environment' by Feilong Yu, Jing Li, Ming Zhu and Xiukun Yan. According to these authors, with the massive increment of services in the mobile internet, selecting proper services to fulfil mobile users' requests become a key research field. This paper proposes a service selection model for mobile service selection problem in cloud and edge computing environment. Simulated annealing algorithm is applied to avoid falling into local maximum and premature convergence problem. Additionally, the random waypoint mobility model is applied to simulate the mobile path of the user.

These authors argue that their experimental results show that the proposed ESOA algorithm outperforms six other evolutionary algorithms in terms of QoS values and convergence rate. It would be useful to use the proposed approach in real life and do experiments with real services. Taking energy consumption into consideration would be an interesting extension.