Journal of E-Technology Volume 2 Number 3 August 2011

Contents

Editorial

E-Services continue to increase their impact on the lives of the large number of users and hence the need for the refinements both technological and functional is felt by researchers. We today, encounter many pieces of studies on E-Services. The user's authentication based on specific number of digital identity attributes is the issue addressed by *Ghazi Ben Ayed* and *Solange Ghernaouti-Hélie* in their paper on "**Digital Identity Attributes Cohesion to Aceess E-services: Major Issues and Challenges in Digital Society".** Frequently, the digital identity attributes aggregation or cohesion is needed to establish trust during the authentication process while estimating the E-services. The authors have addressed two factors - by providing particular emphasis on technical issues first and second presenting an overview of the major challenges facing E-services.

Research literature profiling using system and technology tools has good implications and results. In medical literature profiling, the Unified Medical Language System (IMLS) aims to bring all medical vocabularies in to one organized order. *Anmandla Sindhura Reddy* in her paper on **Building Concept Maps from Unified Medical Language System (UMLS) Dataset** worked to develop a tool which would integrate UMLS and map the concepts using mapping tools. She observed that this integrated tool can enable the literature profiling to organize vocabularies and concepts. The C-Map tools with refinements can offer better conceptual linking that resembles like neural networks. Further, the tools allow the conceptual information to be automatically converted into OWL and RDF, as needed and then into a concept map ultimately.

Gridaphat Sriharee in her paper on "**Collaboration Framework Messaging System For Ontologies"** observed that the collaborative framework supports the participants in the business processes in implementing the message exchange. She visualized three possible layers in applying the collarborative framework such as business process, ontology and technical layer. She further provided the structure and characteristics of the layers with the help of the logistics collaboration and show the system benefits of ontology-based collaboration description.

Sreedhar Bhukya in his paper on "**A Neighbor of Initial Contact system for Academic Collaboration"** discussed the social networks' essential characteristics. He has developed a model of academic collaboration and claim that the proposed model is comprehensive and all-inclusive of a perfect collaboration system. This model facilitates interaction between various communities and provides very high clustering coefficient by retaining the asymptotically scale-free degree distribution as he presented in his paper. This model is likely to develop a complex social network rather than the one that was used as basic reference.

Repositories of scholarly papers ensure the optimum use and impact of research outputs which need to be characterized like a database. Basically, we require the identification of scholarly papers and their authors to create scholarly repositories. *Kensuke Baba, Masao Mori,* and *Eisuke Ito* while developing the resposotories proposed the string matching of the title and authors' name; however they felt that this approach cannot always solve the difficulties by basic clerical errors and same names. Their paper, **"Identification of Scholarly Papers and Authors by Connecting Databases** " proposes a method to compensate for the inaccuracy of the identification by connecting different databases. The main idea of the method is that different metadata of a scholarly paper is linked by the authors themselves, therefore the correspondence is guaranteed by the authors.

We do hope that the readers can benefit in the knowledge gain process while reading the papers of this issue.

Editors