Editorial Preface

Managing the Digital Identity as Researchers

Francisco José García-Peñalvo, Universidad de Salamanca, Salamanca, Spain

Recently IGI Global has introduced a link between its publications and ORCID. The ORCID id is the most recognized id for researchers into the scientific ecosystem (Carpenter, 2015). It provides an identifier for individuals to use with their name as they engage in research, scholarship, and innovation activities. Having an ORCID id is a recommendable action in most of the journals for both publishing and reviewing, and it is expected to be mandatory metadata in all of them shortly. Moreover, nowadays a researcher must have and take care a digital identity as professional that is directly linked to his/her academic reputation. The researcher's digital identity is composed by all the digital profiles he/she has in the different research profile systems such as ResearcherId (Wos), Scopus, Google Scholar, ORCID, ResearchGate and so on (Harzing & Alakangas, 2016).

Opening a researcher profile into a new system should be carefully thought because the researcher has to balance the opportunities and benefits it has with the responsibility and effort that it demands to be profitable. As many profiles an academic has, most visibility and potential benefits he/she might have, but also much work is needed to maintain those profiles.

The digital transformation of the research forces the researchers to open and maintain different digital profiles, but it should be done strategically, selecting the mandatory ones and choosing those that might give them a set of possible benefits (Bartling & Friesike, 2014).

From JITR, we encourage to open and care, at least, these digital profiles as a researcher: ORCID, ResearcherID, Scopus and Google Scholar (García-Peñalvo, 2018).

This JITR issue is comprised of ten research articles.

Pedroza-Méndez et al. propose a semi-automated tool for making a continuous assessment taking in mind the principles of the personalized education.

The second article is entitled "Analyzing Factors Affecting Technology Transfer using Type-2 Fuzzy Approach: Technology Transfer" by Tooranloo et al. who try to identify and rank factors affecting technology transfer.

Lynda and Bouarab-Dahmani proposes a gradual assessment process combined with an adequate learner modelling based on ODALA approach that can be an effective add-on for Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) (Fidalgo-Blanco, Sein-Echaluce, & García-Peñalvo, 2016; García-Peñalvo, Fidalgo-Blanco, & Sein-Echaluce, 2018) platforms and engineering. The proposed learner modelling includes five dimensions: general information, disciplinary cognitive state, learning Styles, preferences and behavior. This paper focuses on the cognitive state dimension that is based on an assessment pyramid with four levels: Closed-ended questions, Half-open questions, Open-ended questions and Problem Situations.

The Abu-Shanab and Al-Sayed article, entitled "Can Gamification Concepts Work with E-government?". Authors try to predict the adoption of e-government websites and services by focusing on gamification and enjoyment factors. The sample used ranked the use of points and coupons to be the most suitable schemes, while excluding the use of quests and puzzles. In predicting the intention to use e-government, five constructs were used: perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, enjoyment and innovation, positive influence on government image and negative influence of government image.

The article entitled "A Novel Cognitive Approach for Measuring the Trust in Robots" introduces a cognition-based trust that measures the trust and other related cognitive parameters of one robot. This trust model has been applied on a customized robot which performs path planning tasks using three different algorithms.

Trivedi et al. work with ear recognition as the physical characteristic for identification of an individual. They propose a new scheme for ear recognition based on edge features such as helix shape and contours between the edge pixels.

The article "Sentiment Analysis of Brand Personality Positioning Through Text Mining" by Lu et al. uses text mining and a Chinese word segmentation program developed by the Chinese Knowledge and Information Processing Group in Taiwan's Academia Sinica to analyze Facebook posts from 14 e-commerce companies.

In the article entitled "Automated Health Monitoring System using Advanced Technology", the authors present a health monitoring system for the patient in a coma based on GSM and Internet of Things. In this proposed system, four health parameters, which considered essential for comma patients, are implemented including LM35, heartbeat, accelerometer and eye blink sensor.

The article "ISEkFT: An IBE-Based Searchable Encryption Scheme with k-Keyword Fuzzy Search Trapdoor" introduces a method to improve the security of the PEFKS (Public-key encryption with fuzzy keyword search) technique by reducing the probability of guessing the keyword to 1/k where k is the number of keywords that share the same fuzzy search trapdoor, thus enhancing the overall reliability. In addition.

Finally, Mendes Bezerra and Terra da Silva, in their article "Application of EDM to Understand the Online Students' Behavioral Pattern", describe the application of educational data mining technics aiming to obtain relevant knowledge of students' behavioral patterns in a learning platform (García-Peñalvo & Seoane-Pardo, 2015; Gros & García-Peñalvo, 2016) for an online course, with 1,113 students enrolled. Authors have applied two algorithms on educational context, decision tree and clustering, unveiling unknown relevant aspects to professors and managers, such as the most important examinations that contribute to students' approval as well as the most significant attributes to their success.

Francisco José García-Peñalvo
Editor-in-Chief
JITR

REFERENCES

Bartling, S., & Friesike, S. (Eds.). (2014). *Opening Science. The Evolving Guide on How the Web is Changing Research, Collaboration and Scholarly*. Cham: Springer.

Carpenter, T. (2015). Why assessment needs persistent identifiers like Orcid. Retrieved from https://goo.gl/oX7Jxo

Fidalgo-Blanco, Á., Sein-Echaluce, M. L., & García-Peñalvo, F. J. (2016). From massive access to cooperation: Lessons learned and proven results of a hybrid xMOOC/cMOOC pedagogical approach to MOOCs. *International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education*, *13*(1), 24. doi:10.1186/s41239-016-0024-z

García-Peñalvo, F. J. (2018). Digital identity as researchers. The evidence and transparency of scientific production. *Education in the Knowledge Society*, *19*(2), 7–28. doi:10.14201/eks2018192728

García-Peñalvo, F. J., Fidalgo-Blanco, Á., & Sein-Echaluce, M. L. (2018). An adaptive hybrid MOOC model: Disrupting the MOOC concept in higher education. *Telematics and Informatics*, *35*(4), 1018–1030. doi:10.1016/j.tele.2017.09.012

García-Peñalvo, F. J., & Seoane-Pardo, A. M. (2015). An updated review of the concept of eLearning. Tenth anniversary. *Education in the Knowledge Society*, *16*(1), 119–144. doi:10.14201/eks2015161119144

Gros, B., & García-Peñalvo, F. J. (2016). Future trends in the design strategies and technological affordances of e-learning. In M. Spector, B. B. Lockee, & M. D. Childress (Eds.), *Learning, Design, and Technology. An International Compendium of Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy* (pp. 1–23). Switzerland: Springer International Publishing. doi:10.1007/978-3-319-17727-4_67-1

Harzing, A. W., & Alakangas, S. (2016). Google Scholar, Scopus and the Web of Science: A longitudinal and cross-disciplinary comparison. *Scientometrics*, *106*(2), 787–804. doi:10.1007/s11192-015-1798-9