

## Guest Editorial Preface

# Special Issue on Studies on Computer Research and Information Technology “SCRIT”

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Computer science is currently highly recommended in different areas as the main tool to do daily tasks, in addition to processing speed and memory, requests that to help us to make decisions, plan our day, abstract and translate our texts or detect customer opinion of a product to improve the earnings of the company.

The appearance of the internet and the incredibly rapid development of telecommunication technology have made the world a global village. The internet has become a major channel for communication. Currently, one of the major problems for computer scientists is in accessing the content of information is the exponential increase in the amount of textual information electronically.

This issue covers recent research and results in methodology and applications of Computer Science and Information Technology. SCRIT is essential reading for all researchers involved in computer science.

### Inside This Issue

In this regard, the first article aims to see the contribution of bio-inspired methods in detecting and filtering spam. For that we took two previous works, we will see their behaviour, and compare them, the objective of this article is to show the importance of bi-inspiration SPAM filtering. The author has compared between two bio-inspired method: social bees and renal system to solve a spamming problem. The results of human Renal Function for detection and Filtering of SPAM” approach found to be more effective and workable than the previous approaches.

The second article propose an adaptation of the measure F-measure for the evaluation of the quality of an automatic summary. This adaptation generates hybridization evaluation method (Intrinsic and Extrinsic). The author has demonstrated the feasibility that adapt the F-measure for the evaluation of the automatic summary by extraction through demonstrating that automatic summarization by extraction can be seen as a classification.

The third article, a proficient method has been proposed for out-of-focus blur radius estimation for blind restoration of out-of-focused blurred barcode images. Discrete ridgelet transform is utilized to estimate the blur length using RBF networks for both types of blurred barcode images (i.e. 1-D and 2-D barcodes) falls in the former category where PSF parameters are estimated before image

deconvolution. Authors tested the work with very few numbers of images with using wavelet as a feature extraction tool.

The fourth article deals with the problem of container placement problem using a multi agent-based approach and give a solution approach was proposed to solve a container placement problem by minimizing the total number of unnecessary movements, while respecting dynamic constraints of space and time. The authors propose a mainly container placement problem and a solution approach solving through the description of a model for decision support that can solve and optimize the storage space available to handle departures and the arrivals of full containers at a port.

The fifth article proposed a dedicated approach to build a multidimensional model for documents: it is the Diamond model. This model mainly consists of two layers: standard layer (a set of standard dimensions) constructed from the structure of a set of XML documents, and a Semantic layer (a semantic dimension). The main objective of the Semantic dimension is to switch from the simple text to a semantic level.

The last article deals with the problem of RDB to RDF mapping. The authors had proposed an “on-demand” scheme of mapping RDB data to RDF using LED technology. To avoid ETL dump and ETL mapping with Schema, our proposition consists of building the enterprise’s triple store gradually. The RDB to RDF mapping based on the on-demand approach, which we propose, only considers the client’s request: it is just the generation of Linked Data in response to a given query.