Editorial

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Information Systems Frontiers has completed over ten years. We have been successful in accomplishing our mission of being a vehicle for cutting edge IS topics and many of our special issues have bridged Information Systems and other disciplines. Cases in point are the special issues on The Future of Enterprise Resource Planning Systems (Gable and Vitale 2000), Knowledge Management and Organizational Memory (Abecker et al. 2000), Supply Chain Systems: Research and Practice (Gass and Jones 2001) as well as Information Dynamics in the Networked World (Huberman and Ledyard 2003), Advances in Multi-Agency Disaster Management (Janssen et al. 2010) and Terrorism Informatics (Zhou et al. 2011) as well as a host of others. We thank the Editorial Board, and the referees without whom this journal would not have been a success. This issue is a regular issue with nine papers that have gone through a rigorous review process.

The first paper by Holsapple and others focuses on impacts of navigation structure, task complexity, and users' domain knowledge on Web site usability (Fang and Holsapple 2011). The authors discuss the navigation structures that help usability for knowledge acquisition tasks. They carry out experiments to show that a usage-oriented hierarchy or a combined hierarchy are navigation structures associated with statistically significantly higher performance usability than a subject-oriented hierarchy, for both simple and relatively complex knowledge acquisition task sets.

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The second paper by Hyuk Park Jong et al. (2011) deals with the topic of threshold jumping and wrap-around scan techniques toward efficient tag identification in high density RFID systems (Hsu et al. 2011). These are query tree based approaches to coordinate simultaneous communications in high density RFID environments, to speedup tag identification, to increase the overall read rate and to improve system throughput in large-scale RFID systems.

To evaluate the performance of proposed techniques, the authors have implemented the proposed techniques and show that they provide superior performance in high density environments.

Li Xue and his co-authors focus on temporal management of large-scale RFID applications (Li et al. 2011). Since most applications are time sensitive, they propose a notion of Time-To-Live (TTL), representing the period of time that an RFID event can legally live in an RFID data management system, to manage various temporal event patterns. TTL can be used to provide prompt responses to time-critical events so that the RFID data streams can be handled timely. The authors carry out experiments to show that their proposal not only supports high processing speeds, but is also highly scalable.

A user-centric evaluation of the readability of privacy policies in popular web sites is carried out by Singh Ravi and co-authors (Singh et al. 2011). Their experiment uses 50 participants and privacy policies collected from 10 of the most popular web sites on the Internet. It evaluates, using a cloze test, the subjects' ability to comprehend the content of these privacy policies. The paper also compares its results with the results from previous studies on this topic. In general, it finds that privacy policies are "difficult" to comprehend.

Kim Gunwoo and co-researchers (Kim and Suh 2011) define semantic business process space (SBPS) for intelli-

gent management of sales order business processes. They then explain how the SBPS satisfies the requirements for successful implementation of semantic business process management (SBPM) and demonstrate with a scenario how SBPM can be realized in the environment of SBPS. Their approach will reduce the time and cost necessary for the development of a new business process in a fast changing environment and provide practitioners with useful insights into the proper implementation of the SBPM.

The sixth article by Ahmed Faheem and Capretz (2011) focus on a business maturity model of software product line engineering. The increasing popularity of software product line engineering in the software industry necessitates a process maturity evaluation methodology. Accordingly, this paper presents a business maturity model of software product line to evaluate the current maturity of the business dimension of a software product line in an organization. This model examines the coordination between product line engineering and the business aspects of software product line. Using the model the authors conduct two case studies and report the assessment results.

Next, Gerpott Torsten and colleagues (2011) report on determinants of self-report and system-captured measures of mobile Internet use intensity. Their paper develops hypotheses on how the ability of different types of variables to account for variance in MI use intensity may vary depending on whether subjectively estimated or objectively captured use is employed as the criterion variable. The hypotheses are tested by analyzing actual MI use behaviors of 300 adopters in Germany, whose mobile IP traffic was extracted from an MNO's billing engine. Implications of the results for future MI and IS acceptance research and for MNOs seeking to forecast and to influence the MI use intensity of their customers are discussed.

Chang Kuo-chung and co-authors (2011) address the interrelationships between Information systems resources and information security. The authors employed the resource-based view as a theoretical lens to examine the role that IS resources play in determining the level of information security. A field study was conducted to test the hypotheses. The results of the model testing show that IT human, relational, and infrastructure resources have significant impacts on information security.

Finally, Strecker Stefan and others focus on RiskM: A multi-perspective modeling method for IT risk assessment (Strecker et al. 2011). The research follows a design research process in which they describe a research artifact, and evaluate it to assess whether it meets the intended goals. The results indicate that multi-perspective modeling methods satisfy requirements specific to the IT risk assessment domain, and that such methods provide abstractions on matters of IT risk accessible to both a technical and a managerial audience.

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