Editorial

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This final issue of the second year of production of the Journal of Reliable Intelligent Environments includes four papers.

Two are related to object, silhouette, gesture, and activity recognition in monitored environments. The other two faces optimization and self-adaptivity issues. In particular, *Unobtrusive Silhouette Extraction Using Multivariate Analysis and Shadow Removal in RGB Color Model*, by Mohit Kumar Singh and Neeta Nain, presents an automatic shadow removal method to extract objects. The proposed method extract silhouette without any pre or post processing step of shadow removal.

In *Real time vision/sensor-based features processing for efficient HCI employing canonical correlation analysis*, by El-Shazly, Abdelwahab, Shimada, and Taniguchi, presents a new algorithm for facial and gesture recognition in smart environments. The algorithm basically consists of three modules: features sensing and processing, dominant features selection, and finally features matching. Some experiments conducted on well-known data sets showed good recognition accuracy and performance.

Self-adaptive deployment of services in mobile environments: a study of the communication reliability on the host election algorithm, by Gabriel Guerrero-Contreras et al., presents an analysis of the reliability of an election algorithm on the basis of two different transmission protocols: TCP, a reliable protocol, and UDP, a non-reliable transmission protocol. The election algorithm is part of a self-adaptive architecture designed to address the availability of the services deployed in dynamic mobile network environments.

Optimization of Sensor Deployment Using Multi-objective Evolutionary Algorithms, by Arouna Ndam Njoya et al., focuses on the determination of the optimal locations of sensor nodes in an environment. In detail, the paper addresses the problem of the target coverage, which is an NP-complete problem when the choice of the position of the sensor must take into account its neighbors. Using a multi-objective evolutionary-based approach, authors propose a stochastic method to search for network configurations that achieve good coverage with the fewest sensors.

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