

Editorial

This second issue of the tenth volume of JIDM brings a section with three extended versions of best papers from the 33rd Brazilian Symposium on Databases (SBB D 2018 Section).

Section *SBB D 2018* includes extended and revised versions of papers selected from the 33rd Brazilian Symposium on Databases. SBB D is the official database conference of the Brazilian Computer Society (SBC) and the largest venue in Latin America for presentation and discussion of research results in the domain of information and data management. The three articles of the section are extended versions of the best papers presented at the symposium.

The section opens with the article entitled “Exploring deep learning for the analysis of emotional reactions to terrorist events on Twitter”, by Jonathas G. D. Harb, Régis Ebeling and Karin Becker. It presents the results of an analysis on tweets related to terrorist events to understand whether there is an emotional shift due to a terrorist attack and whether the emotional reactions are dependent on the event, or on the demographics of the users. Two deep learning architectures were experimented to develop an emotion classifier. Both models, based on convolutional and recurrent neural architectures, presented very similar performances. The analyses revealed an emotion shift due to the events and a difference in the reactions to each specific event, where gender is the most significant factor.

The article “PrivLBS: Preserving Privacy in Location-Based Services”, by Eduardo R. Duarte Neto, André L. C. Mendonça, Javam C. Machado, tackles the problem of preserving the users privacy in location-based services. It proposes a new technique for preserving data privacy, named PrivLBS, which ensures that the individuals location will not be easily re-identified by malicious services. Experimental results show that PrivLBS reaches higher protection compared to other related approaches over different kinds of attacks.

The section closes with the article entitled “Time Series Forecasting to Support Irrigation Management”, by Dieinison J. F. Braga, Ticiania L. Coelho da Silva, Atslands Rocha, Gustavo Coutinho, Regis P. Magalhães, Paulo T. Guerra, Jose A. F. de Macêdo and Simone D. J. Barbosa. It tackles the problem of predicting the value of reference evapotranspiration, a metric of the water loss from crop to the environment. This metric plays an essential role in irrigation management as it can be used to reduce the amount of water that will not be absorbed by the crop. The article presents the results of the evaluation of popular machine learning techniques like Gradient Boosting and Random Forest, deep learning models and univariate time series models to predict the value of reference evapotranspiration.

We would like to thank everyone who contributed to this edition of JIDM, particularly reviewers for their valuable comments and authors for their contributions and hard work in preparing their final manuscripts.

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