Special issue on "The Tenth International Symposium on Information and Communication Technology —SoICT 2019"

Since 2010, the Symposium on Information and Communication Technology—SoICT has been organized annually. The symposium series provides an academic forum for researchers to share their latest research findings and to identify future challenges in computer science. The best papers from SoICT 2015, SoICT 2016, and SoICT 2017 have been extended and published in the Special issue "SoICT 2015", "SoICT 2016", and "SoICT 2017" of the Informatica Journal, Vol.40, No.2 (2016), Vol. 41, No. 2 (2017), and Vol. 42, No. 3 (2018), respectively.

In 2019, SoICT was held in the scenic Ha Long bay, Vietnam, during December 4–6, commemorating the tenth event of the symposium series. The symposium covered four major areas of research including Artificial Intelligence and Big Data, Information Networks and Communication Systems, Human-Computer Interaction, and Software Engineering and Applied Computing.

Among 145 submissions from 28 countries, 63 papers were accepted for presentation at SoICT 2019. Among them, the following two papers were carefully selected, after further extension and additional reviews, for inclusion in this special issue.

The first paper, "Privacy Preserving Visual Log Service with Temporal Interval Query using Interval Tree-based Searchable Symmetric Encryption" by Viet-An Pham, Huy-Hoang Huy Chung-Nguyen, Dinh-Hieu Hoang, Mai-Khiem Tran, and Minh-Triet Tran developed a smart secure service for visual logs with a temporal interval query. The proposed scheme achieves efficient search and update time while also maintaining all important security properties such as forward privacy, backward privacy, and it does not leak information outside the desired temporal range.

The second paper, "Cycle Time Enhancement by Simulated Annealing for a Practical Assembly Line Balancing Problem" by Huong Mai Dinh, Dung Viet Nguyen, Long Van Truong, Thuan Phan Do, Thao Thanh Phan, and Nghia Duc Nguyen investigated the assembly line balancing problem. For this problem, they proposed a solution that takes the simulated annealing approach, which was proved to be effective and potentially applicable in practice.

We hope that readers interested in Information and Communication Technology will find this Special Issue a useful collection of papers.

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