

## Editorial

We are delighted to present three very interesting and diverse papers in Volume 5, Issue 3 of the Journal of Information Science and Technology.

The first paper, "The Impact of Complementary Resources on Market Leadership in IT-Driven Product Categories" by Gezinus Hidding from the School of Business Administration, Loyola University, Chicago; Thomas Wilson, Vice President, Client Operations, AdReady, Inc., Seattle, WA; Jeffrey R. Williams, Ph.D., Professor, Tepper School of Business, Carnegie Mellon University, and Uwe G. Hoffmann from the University of Applied Sciences, is an empirical study that examines the role of complementary resources in IT-driven product categories. This study finds that complementary resources do not play a significant role in market leadership. The authors also find that market leadership does not appear to depend on a firm possessing a greater, or lesser, amount of complementary resources. The authors provide implications for practice in IT-driven product categories and for IS Research based on their findings. The authors dedicate this paper to Mr. T. The authors are grateful to the reviewers for their constructive comments.

The second paper, "The Impact of Information and Communication Technology on Strategic Planning Process of Relocation of their Headquarters" by Sara Lise Jeppesen, Michael Bruhn Barfod and Steen Leleur of the Center for Traffic and Transport, Technical University of Denmark. An earlier version of this paper was presented at the ISOneWorld 2007 Conference. This paper presents an interesting case study of a firm's strategic planning process of relocation of their headquarters. Specifically, the authors illustrate how a firm can effectively plan the relocation of their headquarters. The authors present their findings based on an evaluation of the number and choices of methods in the actual case. The authors point out that the exact selection of the combination of hard and soft methods appropriate for a general solution are chosen based on the availability and nature of information. The authors argue that a firm can gain benefits from a multi-methodology approach. The authors provide more firm guidance.

The third paper, "Computer Forensics - A Meta-Analysis" is by Derek Bem, Francine Feld, Ewa Huebner, and Oscar Bem from the University of Western Sydney. The authors present a meta-analysis driven examination of the emergence and evolution of computer crime and computer forensics. The authors argue that the continuing lack of agreement on definitions, standardized processes, and accreditation standards are preventing the growth of computer forensics into a mature scientific discipline. They propose a framework of directions and approaches that better reflects the objectives of the discipline. The authors argue that if computer forensics is to develop into a mature discipline, the work in the areas of definition of terms, standardization and certification needs to continue. The challenges facing the discipline require a rethinking of its objectives in recognition both of its strengths and of its limitations. Computer forensics needs to move beyond its pre-occupation with purely mechanistic approaches of copying and preserving data: it must embrace technologies and methods that will enable the inclusion of transient data and live systems analysis.

These papers present diverse and interesting perspectives on information, science, technology and management.

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