Editorial

We are pleased to publish the second issue of the twenty-third volume of the **Journal of Digital Information Management**, featuring the following research.

Recent technological advancements have significantly impacted the pattern of information access across various information systems. In the opening paper, "**Users' Information Access Pattern in Kashmir: A Systematic Review***", the authors* Salik Parveaz and Asif Khan realised this development and organized a review of this pattern in the Kashmir region of India. They identified that internet connectivity, infrastructure, and the political climate are key factors affecting information-seeking behaviour. The Apriori system and content knowledge result in high recall and precision, as reported in their study.

In the following paper, "**Harnessing Deep Learning for Scalp and Hair Disease Classification: A Comparative Study of Convolutional Neural Networks Architectures,"** the authors addressed the issues in diagnosing Scalp and hair diseases, which affect millions worldwide. Their study aims to fill the gap by analyzing the performance of several CNN models, such as VGG16, VGG19, Inception-V3, ResNet-50, and ResNet-152, which are essential for scalp and hair disease identification. The results show that VGG16 and VGG19 consistently outperform other models in terms of accuracy across all types of diseases, making them the best choice for this task, as they are robust and reliable.

The author of the third paper. "**A Review of the Emotion-Induced Music Recommendation Systems"** discusses the evolution and methodologies of emotion-induced music recommendation systems (MRS) in light of the growing demand for personalised music experiences. This work studied 32 papers published between 2011 and 2025, detailing how various inputs, such as facial expressions and physiological signals, can inform personalised music recommendations. It highlights the application of advanced machine learning techniques and the challenges that arise, including the cold-start problem and the need for real-time processing capabilities.

We hope that the research reported in this work marks elegance and novel approaches in the studied themes.

Editors