Editorial

We are pleased to release the third issue of this volume of the ***Journal of Digital Information Management*** with the research presented below.

The rapid advancement of Large Language Models (LLMs) has made it increasingly difficult to distinguish human written from AI-generated academic papers, raising pressing questions about authorship, originality, and academic integrity. Addressing this challenge, the paper "***Structural and Linguistic Markers for Distinguishing Human Manuscripts from AI-Generated Summaries*"** presents a systematic approach to identifying and measuring multidimensional markers that differentiate human-written manuscripts from AI-generated and AI-paraphrased summaries. Through an analysis of both AI- and human generated text, the authors demonstrate that effective AI-based text identification in academic settings requires a multi marker approach one that prioritizes completeness, informativeness, and text depth over mere fluency and vocabulary sophistication.

In **"*A Comparative Study of Multi-Class Classification Models and Data Pre-Processing Methods for Analyzing Malaysian University Students' Views on AI Chatbots*,"** the authors develop a machine learning classifier trained on bilingual tweets, incorporating Malay stop words and number filters during data preprocessing. They evaluate mBERT, support vector machine, and neural network models using recall, precision, F-measure, and accuracy. Their findings reveal that the inclusion of Malay stop words and number filters introduces variability in classifier performance, with the neural network emerging as the strongest model. The study further demonstrates that this algorithm can be effectively applied to sentiment analysis on new datasets.

In **"*Benchmarking the Decoherence Threshold of Hybrid Quantum-Classical Networks for Edge-Based EEG Telemetry*,"** the authors investigate how noise and decoherence affect a hybrid quantum-classical neural network (HQCNN) designed for EEG based eye state classification. Their model integrates a four qubit parameterized quantum circuit implemented in PennyLane with a PyTorch based classical front end, trained on the well known EEG Eye State dataset from OpenML. The study demonstrates that a compact four qubit circuit can effectively classify EEG data even under moderate hardware noise; however, current NISQ devices still require error mitigation strategies before they can be reliably deployed in clinical edge settings.

We believe these papers represent meaningful advances in information processing techniques and provide a valuable forum for showcasing current research in the field.

Editors