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Editorial

We bring the fourth volume of the publication of the **Journal of Information & System Management** after three years of successful issues. The first issue in this volume has the following promotional and enterprising research.

In the opening paper on **“Finger Vein Extraction and Authentication Based on Gradient Feature Selection Algorithm”** the authors *Parthiban, Amitabh Wahi, Sundaramurthy* and *Palanisamy* proposed a method of personal identification based on finger-vein patterns. The proposed method the authors claim extracts the finger-vein pattern from the unclear image by using gradient feature extraction algorithm and the template matching by Euclidean distance algorithm. Also the authors suggested the better vein pattern algorithm to achieve the better Equal Error Rate.

Vivek and *Audithan* in their paper on **“Texture Classification of Gabor Filtering Images based of DST-Texton Template with LPboosting classifier”** proposed an algorithm to ensure a balanced basis of texture classified images. They have provided the textual analysis of the Gabor filtered images based on the combination of text and co-occurrence matrix. They claim that their hybrid classification method significantly outperforms the existing texture descriptors and ensures classification accuracy in the state-of-the-art real world imaging applications.

Even UML is a classical language for modelling it has a few issues out of which ‘the lack’ of formal semantics is documented by *Wafa Chama, Raida Elmansouri* and *Allaoua Chaoui* in their research on **“A Modeling and Verification Approach based on Graph Transformation”**. To check the inconsistencies they proposed a framework and a tool based on graph transformation allowing an automatic translation of some UML diagrams to equivalent Maude formal specifications. To produce a visual modelling they used the meta-modeling tool, the AToM3.

Guannan Qu, Zhiyi Fang, Jianfei Zhang, Lin Chen and *Haiqin Qu* in their paper on **“DiaCTC” (N)**, proposed an agile crossbar switch architecture called Contention-Tolerant Crossbar Switch. They have primarily analyzed in this paper the main factors that influence the performance of CTC (N) and presented an improved contention tolerant switch architecture, called as Diagonalized Contention-Tolerant Crossbar Switch. The experimental results they have conducted confirmed that the performance of DiaCTC (N) is significantly better than the traditional Contention-Tolerant Crossbar Switch.

Hope the papers published in this issue are interesting.

Editors