

## **From the Editor-in-Chief**

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It is a pleasure welcoming readers of *African Journal of Computing & ICT* to Vol. 11, No. 2, June 2018 edition. Five (5) papers appear in this edition.

In their paper, A. K. Oladejo, T. O. Oladele and Y. K. Saheed presented a performance evaluation of linear support machine (Linear SVM) and K-Nearest Neighbour algorithm (KNN) with the aid of microarray data on Leukemia cancer data set. The metrics used are classifier accuracy, sensitivity, specificity and precision. It is shown that Linear SVM performs better than KNN using all these metrics. For instance, the classifier accuracy of the former is given as 90% while that of the latter is 81.67%. Also, while the specificity of the former is 85.71%, that of the latter is 66.67%. The specificity, otherwise called True Negative, describes a classifier's ability to identify negative results.

The paper by I. Anda, I. O. Rabi, E. F. Amin and H. A. Zubairu presents the result of an experiment to measure the time taken to build, merge and publish typical XML documents onto a data server. The author showed, among others, that it takes less than less than 13 seconds to publish XML file onto a data server.

The focus of the paper by A. R. Zubair is on digital watermarking algorithms. Digital watermarking refers to the act of hiding visible or secret message (called watermark) within a host message. In the paper, the author presented modality for deployment of visible watermarks as e-signature, e-stamp, e-label and e-copyright.

The phenomenon of examination malpractice is very rampant in educational institutions in recent times. This prompted the study by U. S. Haruna. In his paper, the author presented a software tool, called sVeriTool, for preventing impersonation of students in examination halls via taking their fingerprints.

The fifth paper appearing in this edition examines human productivity in higher institutions with the aid of a dynamic human resource information system. This system was used to assess the readiness of academic staff of tertiary institutions for performance evaluation, using an Ugandan University as a case study. By analysing the response received via questionnaire, it was shown, among others, that inadequate availability of ICT services is the single most important factor which can affect performance evaluation.

Once again, I wish to welcome all to the June 2018 edition of *African Journal of Computing & ICT*. Please enjoy reading it!

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