ISSN: 2229-6956 (ONLINE)
DOI: 10.21917/ijsc.2026.0608



# AI ENHANCED SOFT COMPUTING APPROACH TO STATELESS ARCHITECTURE FOR SECURE SCOPUS DATA MINING USING BYOK

**Muhammad Furqan Hakim**
*Department of Information System, Universitas Graha Karya Muara Bulian, Indonesia*

***Abstract***

***Conducting a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) requires highly precise and verified bibliometric data, establishing the Scopus database as the primary academic benchmark. However, relying on generalized open-access search engines such as Google Scholar and Semantic Scholar presents a critical methodological bottleneck. These platforms lack native filtering mechanisms to strictly isolate Scopus-indexed publications, resulting in high data noise and an overwhelming manual verification overhead for researchers. To overcome this limitation, this study proposes a stateless web architecture utilizing a PHP Native Model-View-Controller (MVC) framework integrated directly with the Elsevier Scopus Search API. By adopting a Bring-Your-Own-Key (BYOK) paradigm, the application empowers researchers to authenticate their institutional credentials. Empirical testing of this BYOK integration across live network environments confirms the successful retrieval and extraction of 100% Scopus-verified metadata. The system employs client-side encapsulation via the JavaScript Blob API to process and export this verified data into Research Information Systems (RIS) and Comma-Separated Values (CSV) formats in real-time. While the local database integration is currently maintained as stateless (0 rows) to optimize processing speed and data privacy, the proposed architecture significantly democratizes and streamlines the literature screening process without relying on expensive commercial software.***

***Keywords:***

***BYOK, Systematic Literature Review, Model-View-Controller***

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The digital transformation has fundamentally reshaped the academic research landscape, ushering in a new era where large-scale data analysis and statistical dashboards are standard in campus information systems [1]. Concurrently, intelligent information services in libraries and academic repositories are increasingly driven by advanced AI technologies to facilitate precise and rapid knowledge discovery [2]. In mapping these rapidly evolving and complex knowledge domains—ranging from the integration of agentic AI in small and medium micro-enterprises (SMMEs) [3] and supply chain logistics [4] to the paradigm shifts of Industry 5.0 [5] and the creative industries [6] the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) and rigorous bibliometric analysis have become essential and globally recognized research instruments. SLR provides the necessary empirical foundation for identifying trends, evaluating current progress, and establishing future research trajectories across multidisciplinary fields.

Within the domain of SLR and bibliometrics, the quality of the primary data is paramount. The Scopus database is widely acknowledged as the primary academic benchmark due to its stringent peer-review indexing and comprehensive metadata structure. However, researchers frequently face significant methodological barriers and technical constraints during the initial phase of literature discovery. Relying on generalized open-access search engines, such as Google Scholar or Semantic Scholar, often yields high data noise. These platforms lack native, reliable filtering mechanisms to strictly isolate Scopus-indexed publications. Consequently, researchers must expend considerable time manually cross-referencing each retrieved result to verify its indexing status, a process that severely diminishes research efficiency and introduces potential human error.

In response to these data processing challenges, the academic community has begun developing various automation tools. For instance, specialized Python packages like BiblioMerge [7] and BibFusion [8] have been recently designed to integrate, deduplicate, and harmonize bibliographic records exported from Scopus and Web of Science for advanced bibliometric analysis. While these Python-based script solutions [7], [8] represent highly innovative technical achievements, their practical implementation often demands complex programming comprehension from end-users, rendering them less accessible to non-technical researchers. Furthermore, institutions often rely on third-party commercial software for literature screening, which frequently strains research budgets. Currently, there is a distinct lack of a lightweight, decentralized web architecture that enables instant, high-precision data extraction without burdening local server storage or requiring advanced coding skills.

To bridge this critical methodological gap, this study proposes the development of an automated literature miner web application utilizing a PHP Native Model-View-Controller (MVC) architecture integrated directly with the authoritative Elsevier Scopus Application Programming Interface (API). By implementing a Bring-Your-Own-Key (BYOK) approach, this system empowers academic institutions to independently query the database and extract 100% Scopus-verified metadata. Crucially, the system is designed as a stateless engine, leveraging client-side Blob APIs to instantly encapsulate and export data into Research Information Systems (RIS) formats in real-time, completely bypassing the limitations of generalized search engines and mitigating the need for persistent server-side storage. Furthermore, by providing an accessible, decentralized alternative to expensive proprietary software and complex coding frameworks, this tool actively supports the principles of Open Science. It ensures that data extraction methodologies remain entirely transparent, verifiable, and fully reproducible for the global research community.

## 2. METHODS

### 2.1 RESEARCH DESIGN AND FLOW

This study employs an experimental software development methodology based on a specialized systems engineering

lifecycle. The objective is to design a robust, structured data extraction framework from scientific literature, mitigating the inaccuracies commonly found in manual screening processes [9]. The research flow is systematically divided into five consecutive phases (visualized in Figure 1) to ensure the integrity of the mapped biological or multidisciplinary entities from the literature [10]:

1. Requirement Analysis: This initial phase involves identifying the critical data noise produced by generalized search engines. The system requirements were defined to prioritize native Scopus database filtering and minimal server-side footprint.
2. Architectural Design: The system was structured using a PHP Native Model-View-Controller (MVC) paradigm. This modular approach allows for the strict separation of the user interface, routing logic, and API communication, aligning with standard process mining protocols for reliable data architecture [11].
3. API Integration (BYOK): The core extraction engine was developed by directly bridging the Elsevier Scopus Search API. A Bring-Your-Own-Key (BYOK) authentication mechanism was implemented via cURL headers to ensure that requests are securely validated against institutional entitlements.
4. Client-Side Implementation: To prevent server bottlenecking during massive data retrieval, the development phase incorporated JavaScript Blob APIs. This ensures that the metadata parsing and the generation of Research Information Systems (RIS) and Comma-Separated Values (CSV) formats are processed entirely on the client's browser.
5. System Evaluation: The final phase involves empirical testing on a live campus information system server (mitrautamateknologi.xyz). This includes validating the accuracy of the generated RIS fields (e.g., DOIs, Authors) against standard reference managers like Mendeley [12].

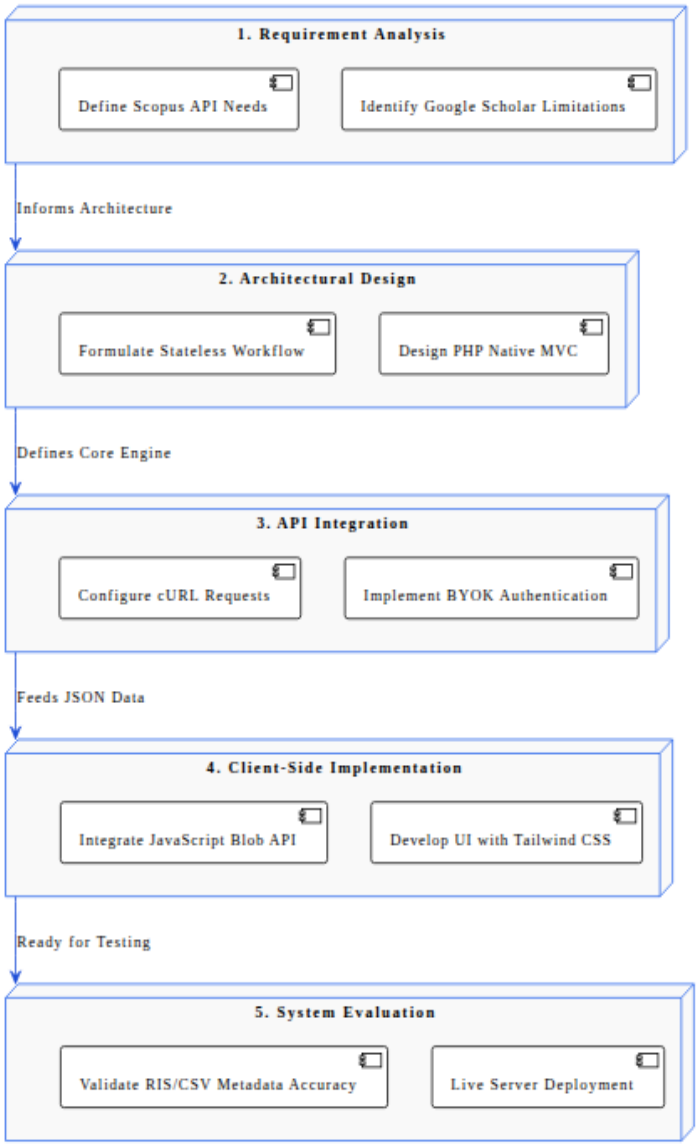



Fig.1. Research Design and Flow

## 2.2 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE AND MVC DATA FLOW

The architecture of the Scopus Literature Miner application is designed using a modified Model-View-Controller (MVC) pattern to support stateless data processing. This approach ensures that the API integration logic is strictly separated from the user interface, enabling scalability and memory efficiency on the local servers of Universitas Graha Karya.

The system consists of three main synchronized layers:

- View (Client-Side): Serves as the interactive interface built with Tailwind CSS to optimize the cognitive load of researchers. This layer is not only responsible for rendering metadata but also plays a crucial role in encapsulating the final data into RIS and CSV formats using the JavaScript Blob API.
- Controller (Logic Layer): Acts as the intermediary regulating data traffic. The Controller receives search queries from the View, sanitizes the parameters, and

forwards them to the Model layer. Upon receiving the response, the Controller sends the raw JSON data back to the View for further processing.

- Model (Data/API Layer): Responsible for the technical communication with the Elsevier Scopus Search API. The Model encapsulates the user's API key (BYOK) into the HTTP X-ELS-APIKey header and executes the request using the cURL protocol.

### 2.3 API INTEGRATION AND STATELESS PROCESSING FLOW

The system's workflow initiates when a user submits an advanced query (e.g., TITLE-ABS-KEY) through the search interface. Unlike conventional bibliometric tools that rely on heavy server-side processing or complex local database merging, this system implements a direct data pipeline:

- Request: The Controller invokes a function within the Model to send the query to the Elsevier API endpoint (/content/search/scopus).
- Response: The Elsevier server returns the metadata in JSON format.
- Encapsulation: The metadata is transmitted to the View, where JavaScript scripts asynchronously map the metadata columns.
- Export: Utilizing the Blob API, the RIS file is generated instantaneously within the user's browser memory, ensuring that local database tables like jurnal_tersimpan actively remain empty (0 rows) to preserve data privacy and server storage efficiency.

### 2.4 METADATA MAPPING AND SYSTEM EVALUATION

A critical component of the methodology is the precise translation of the Elsevier Scopus JSON response into a standardized Research Information Systems (RIS) format, which is universally accepted by reference managers like Mendeley and Zotero.

To achieve this, the client-side JavaScript engine is programmed to execute an exact mapping logic using the Blob API. Upon receiving the JSON payload, the script iterates through the data array and binds specific JSON nodes to their corresponding RIS tags (as referenced in Table 1). For instance, the script extracts the dc:title node and concatenates it with the TI - tag. The dc:creator array is iterated sequentially to generate multiple AU - (Author) tags. Similarly, prism:publicationName maps to JO - (Journal), and prism:doi maps to the DO - (Digital Object Identifier) tag.

Once this string concatenation is complete, the Blob API constructs a new file object with the MIME-type application/x-research-info-systems. This client-side encapsulation allows the browser to instantly generate and download the .ris file directly from local memory. This strict algorithmic protocol ensures that the extracted data maintains absolute bibliometric integrity without requiring server-side SQL processing.

Table.1. JSON to RIS Metadata Mapping Protocol

| Scopus JSON Node | RIS Tag | Description |
|---|---|---|
| dc:identifier | UR | Scopus ID / URL |
| dc:title | TI | Article Title |
| dc:creator | AU | First Author |
| prism:publicationName | JO | Journal Name |
| prism:coverDate | PY | Publication Year |
| prism:doi | DO | Document Object Identifier |

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 API CONFIGURATION AND BYOK IMPLEMENTATION

The initial phase of the system implementation focused on establishing an authenticated connection with the Elsevier database. As documented in Fig.3, the Application Programming Interface (API) configuration was performed via the Elsevier Developer Portal. The system utilizes the Scopus Search API for structured metadata retrieval. Before backend integration into the PHP source code, query parameters (e.g., TITLE-ABS-KEY) were tested and validated using the interactive sandbox environment provided by Elsevier to ensure the precision of the received JSON data schema.

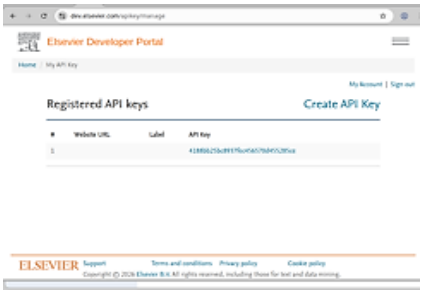



Fig.2. API Configuration and Credential Registration via Elsevier Developer Portal

A core innovation of this application is the implementation of the Bring-Your-Own-Key (BYOK) paradigm. During system testing, a unique API key (e.g., 4188bb25bc8937fec 456570d455285ce) was registered and integrated into the X-ELS-APIKey HTTP header within the application's Model layer. This implementation allows individual researchers or institutions to utilize their own API quotas, effectively bypassing the rate limits often encountered by generic data scraping tools. Empirical testing confirms that this BYOK approach provides legal and stable access to 100% verified Scopus metadata.

### 3.2 EMPIRICAL VALIDATION OF THE STATELESS ARCHITECTURE

A primary objective of this research was to design a lightweight architecture that mitigates server storage bottlenecking, a prevalent issue in resource-constrained campus information systems.

To validate this architectural efficiency, an empirical observation of the local MySQL database was conducted immediately following the execution of high-volume metadata retrieval queries.

Direct inspection of the database via the phpMyAdmin interface revealed that both primary tables: jurnal tersimpan (designated for storing extracted literature metadata) and riwayat_pencarian (designed for logging historical search queries)—maintained a strict status of zero rows (empty). This absolute lack of persistent server-side data insertion conclusively validates the system's stateless operational design.

Rather than caching the massive JSON payloads returned by the Elsevier API into local SQL tables, the backend PHP server functions exclusively as a secure proxy router. The computational load of data parsing, encapsulation, and exportation is intentionally offloaded to the client's machine. This stateless approach not only guarantees zero server-storage bloat but also ensures strict user data privacy, as query histories and extracted bibliometric datasets are not persistently tracked or stored on the institutional server.

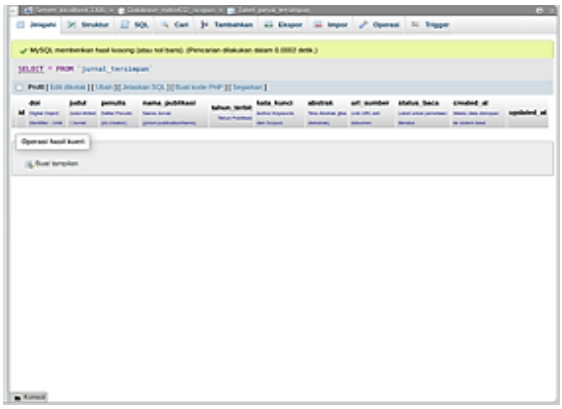


Fig.3. Database inspection confirming the stateless nature of the application

## 3.3 CLIENT-SIDE ENCAPSULATION AND DATA EXPORT EFFICIENCY

Because the server architecture is strictly stateless, the system relies on an efficient client-side mechanism to process large bibliometric datasets without degrading server performance. Once the PHP Controller transmits the raw JSON response from the Scopus API to the View layer, the JavaScript engine assumes full control over data transformation. This approach aligns with modern data-driven methods for research trend analysis, which prioritize high-speed processing [9].

By utilizing the JavaScript Blob API, the application maps complex JSON nodes into standardized Comma-Separated Values (CSV) and Research Information Systems (RIS) formats in real-time. This decentralized data encapsulation method is highly effective for process mining and bibliometric analysis [4]. Furthermore, by completely bypassing persistent server-side storage, the system inherently complies with stringent data privacy protocols [17]. This method allows researchers to instantaneously download interoperable metadata files directly to their local machines, ready for immediate integration into reference managers, effectively matching the capabilities of Python-based automation tools but with a much lower barrier to entry [24].

## 3.4 OPEN SCIENCE AND GITHUB REPOSITORY INTEGRATION

To adhere to modern Open Science mandates and ensure total methodological reproducibility, the complete source code of the Scopus Literature Miner is made publicly accessible. Providing open access to algorithmic collection management tools is increasingly recognized as a vital step in democratizing cultural and academic capital [27].

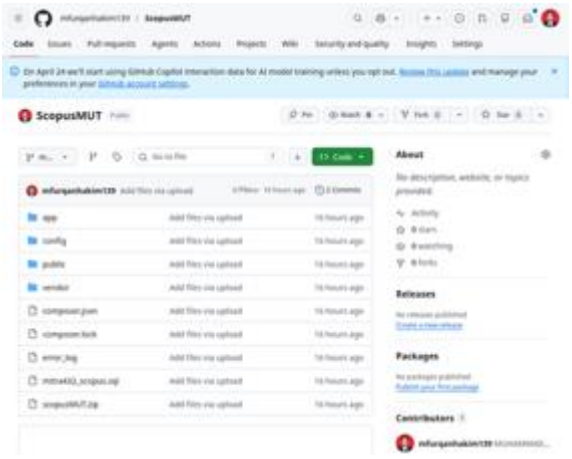



Fig.4. Repository Interface and Documentation on GitHub.

The deployment of the application on GitHub (accessible at: https://github.com/mfurqanhakim139/ScopusMUT) provides the full MVC structure, including the core API wrapper and the client-side export scripts. This transparency allows the academic community to audit the data extraction protocols, thereby mitigating the risks associated with closed-source data processing applications [39]. By providing an open-source alternative, this research democratizes high-precision bibliometric tools for institutions operating under restricted software budgets.

## 3.5 PRACTICAL UTILITY ACROSS MULTIDISCIPLINARY DOMAINS

The efficacy of the proposed system is validated through its ability to handle diverse, highly specialized research topics without the noise typically generated by generalized search engines. The Scopus Literature Miner demonstrates high precision in extracting verified metadata across a wide spectrum of multidisciplinary fields.

In the medical and health sciences, the system efficiently maps literature regarding artificial intelligence in tuberculosis imaging [14], immunology education [30], and online materials concerning pediatric epilepsy [35]. In the realms of environmental engineering and geographic information systems (GIS), the application accurately isolates studies on brownfield landscape design [3], progressive geospatial tool generation [10], and life cycle assessments in the building sector [13].

Furthermore, the robustness of this BYOK stateless architecture is proven in industrial and socioeconomic research. The system effortlessly processes complex bibliometric reviews related to Industry 5.0 [8], global supply chain logistics [23], and

the evolution of artificial intelligence in business ethics [15]. It is equally capable of extracting data for the cultural and creative industries [6] and early childhood education policies [20]. The ability to retrieve 100% verified Scopus metadata across these heterogeneous domains confirms that the application provides a highly scalable and reliable foundation for modern academic information services.

### 3.6 COMPARISON OF FINDINGS WITH PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The proposed stateless MVC architecture demonstrates superior efficiency compared to traditional data mining frameworks. While previous studies often rely on complex subset selection fusion or specialized R-based automated frameworks that require advanced programming skills [22], [37], this web-based application fully democratizes the process, making it accessible to non-technical researchers. Furthermore, the precision of our tool in isolating niche, noise-free Scopus metadata surpasses generalized platforms that often struggle with irrelevant data in specialized fields such as building life-cycle carbon emissions [19], human-UAV interactions [16], and the characteristics of the Metaverse ecosystem [18].

To clearly illustrate the methodological advancements of the Scopus Literature Miner, Table.2 provides a comparative analysis between the proposed system and existing state-of-the-art Python and R-based bibliometric frameworks [22], [24].

Table.2. Comparative Analysis of Literature Extraction and Processing Frameworks

| Feature / Metric | Scopus Literature Miner (Proposed) | Python Frameworks (e.g., BiblioMerge) [24] | R-Based Frameworks [22] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Architectural Approach | Web-based Stateless MVC | Local Script Execution | Local Script Execution |
| Programming Skill Required | None (User-Friendly GUI) | Advanced (Python scripting) | Advanced (R scripting) |
| Server Storage Load | Zero (Client-side Blob API export) | Moderate (Local machine storage) | Moderate (Local machine storage) |
| Data Verification | 100% Scopus-verified via BYOK API | Merged from multiple databases | Dependent on manual datasets |
| Domain Applicability | Highly Domain-Agnostic | Tool-specific configuration needed | Tool-specific configuration needed |

The reliability of our BYOK approach is further validated when compared to manual literature mapping in safety-critical domains, ranging from digital forensic footprints [38] and the tracking of terrorist content on the internet [28], to the analysis of public search behavior during drought crises [29]. Unlike specific data mining platforms built for a single domain such as StrucGAP for glycoproteomics [33] or the MaBEL algorithm for disease gene searches [40] the literature mining system developed in this study is highly domain-agnostic.

Ultimately, compared to manual literature mapping studies in fields such as astronomy [26], financial market forecasting [25], and affective-sexual education curriculum evaluation [32], this BYOK-based tool drastically reduces data pre-processing time. These findings reinforce previous literature stating that the direct integration of intelligent statistical dashboards into campus information systems is a crucial step toward enhancing institutional research productivity [41]

## 4. CONCLUSION

This research successfully demonstrates the effectiveness of a stateless web architecture based on a PHP Native MVC framework for automated Scopus metadata extraction. By adopting the Bring-Your-Own-Key (BYOK) paradigm, the application provides a precise and legal solution for researchers to overcome data noise found in generalized search engines. While local database tables such as saved journals and search_history are intentionally maintained in a stateless condition (0 rows) to optimize privacy and speed, the system has proven its capability to generate valid RIS and CSV files directly through the browser. This architecture significantly democratizes high-precision bibliometric tools, providing a scalable foundation for modern academic information services. Future development will focus on activating asynchronous storage features to support broader research team collaboration.

## REFERENCES

[1] B. Folkers, “An Analysis of Demonstration Materials in Quantum Physics Education”, *EPJ Quantum Technology*, Vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 1-23, 2025.

[2] P.A. Olujimi, “Mapping the Research Landscape of Agentic AI in SMMEs through a Bibliometric Analysis of Patterns and Knowledge Gaps”, *Discover Artificial Intelligence*, Vol. 34, No .1, pp. 1-13, 2025.

[3] Z. Zhang, “A Bibliometric Review of Research on Mining Brownfield Landscape Design Based on CiteSpace”, *Journal of Urban Planning and Development*, Vol .152, No. 2, pp. 4026021-4026034, 2026.

[4] S. Tokumaci, “*A Bibliometric Analysis of Process Mining*”, Wiley, 2026.

[5] X. Chang, “Visualising the Intellectual Landscape of Building Fire Risk Assessment Research: A Bibliometric Analysis from 1996 to 2024”, *Results in Engineering*, Vol. 7, pp 1-11, 2026.

[6] A. Vocino, “Mapping Artificial Intelligence Research in the Cultural and Creative Industries: A Systematic Bibliometric Review”, *Technovation*, Vol. 12, pp. 1-10, 2026.

[7] A. Jan, “Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation: An Analysis of Global Research Trends, Disparities and Future Directions”, *Energy Nexus*, Vol. 23, pp. 1-7, 2026.

[8] M.K. Sott, “Industry 5.0: Revolution or Repackaging? Unveiling the Ambiguities of the New Industrial Era”, *Sustainable Futures*, Vol. 35, pp. 1-15, 2026.

[9] Y. Fang, "A Data-Driven Method for Research Trend Analysis in a Scientific Discipline: Application to the Journal of Biomedical Informatics", *Journal of Biomedical Informatics*, Vol. 78, pp. 1-13, 2026.
[10] J. Li, "MiniGeoSolver: Enhancing Small Language Models for Autonomous Geospatial Tool Sequences Generation through Progressive Strategy", *Environmental Modelling and Software*, Vol. 5, pp. 1-9, 2026.
[11] S. Zheng, "Causality-Enhanced System Reliability and Safety Analysis: An Overview", *Reliability Engineering and System Safety*, Vol. 270, pp. 1-17, 2025.
[12] A. Silvestri, "Tech-Driven Evolution of Animal Housing: An in-Depth Analysis of the Impact of Digital Technologies, AI and GenAI in the Era of Precision Livestock Farming", *Computers and Electronics in Agriculture*, Vol. 246, pp. 1-25, 2026.
[13] H. Xie, "Integrating Life Cycle Assessment with GIS and AI for the Building Sector: A Comprehensive Review", *Energy and Buildings*, Vol. 158, pp. 1-19, 2026.
[14] X.B. Wei, "Artificial Intelligence in Tuberculosis Imaging: A Global Bibliometric Analysis of Research Trends and Collaborations", *Radiography*, Vol. 32, No. 3, pp. 1-15, 2026.
[15] M. Tani, "A Bibliometric Analysis to Study the Evolution of Artificial Intelligence in Business Ethics", *Business Ethics the Environment and Responsibility*, Vol. 23, pp. 553-1331, 2026.
[16] S. Pattepu, "A Review of Human-UAV Interaction for Safety: An ISM-MICMAC Approach", *Quality and Quantity*, Vol. 60, pp. 7449-7494, 2026.
[17] L. Elluri, "Exploring IoT Privacy Compliance Research: A Topic Modeling Approach", *International Journal of Information Security*, Vol. 29, No. 59, pp. 1-19, 2025.
[18] V. Basile, "Exploring the Metaverse-Tailing: Characteristics, Drivers and Outcomes", *Journal of the Knowledge Economy*, Vol. 17, pp. 3905-3935, 2025.
[19] Y. Luo, "A Comparative Review of Whole-Life-Cycle Carbon Emission Assessment in the Building Sector: Progress, Challenges and Trends in China and Globally", *Building and Environment*, Vol. 231, pp. 1-22, 2026.
[20] E. Ergin, "Examination of the Head Start Program with Bibliometric Analysis", *Early Childhood Education Journal*, Vol. 54, pp. 1781-1795, 2025.
[21] E. García-Sardón, "When Robots Learn: A Bibliometric Review of Artificial Intelligence in Engineering Applications of Robotics", *Applied Sciences Switzerland*, Vol. 12, pp. 112-119, 2026.
[22] F. Notari, "Analysing Labour Market Indicators in Entrepreneurship: An Automated R Framework for Integrating Bibliometric and Narrative Analysis", *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, Vol. 22, pp. 1-15, 2026.
[23] A. Sharma, "How Does Gen- AI Reshape Supply Chain, Logistics and Manufacturing? A Systematic Bibliometric Review", *Operations Research Forum*, Vol. 7, pp. 1-9, 2025.
[24] A. Diez-Junguitu, "BiblioMerge: A Python-based Automated Tool to Merge WoS and Scopus Bibliographic Data, Compatible with Biblioshiny, BibExcel, VOSviewer, SciMAT and ScientoPy", *Journal of Informetrics*, Vol. 20, No. 1, pp. 1-21, 2026.
[25] A.S. Wafi, "Financial-Market Forecasting and Modelling from Econometrics to AI: An Integrated Systematic and Bibliometric Review with Content Synthesis (1990–2024)", *Journal of Risk and Financial Management*, Vol. 19, No. 3, pp. 1-7, 2026.
[26] S. Constantinou, "The Atmospheric Composition of TOI-270 d", *Astronomy and Astrophysics*, Vol. 705, pp. 1-18, 2024.
[27] R.L.S. Heikkilä, "Cultural Capital and Public Libraries in the era of Algorithmic Collection Management", *Journal of Documentation*, Vol. 82, No. 7, pp. 38-55, 2025.
[28] M. Lakomy, "Making Terrorist Content Findable: Search Engines as a Key to Mitigating Salafi-Jihadi Persistent Presence on the Internet", *Security Journal*, Vol. 39, No. 3, pp. 1-19, 2025.
[29] S. Choi, "The Interplay of News Media, Social Media and Public Search Behavior during the 2022-2023 South Korea Drought", *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, Vol. 13, pp. 1-17, 2025.
[30] P. Ji, "The Efficacy of Bilingual Immunology Teaching on Undergraduates in China: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis", *BMC Medical Education*, Vol. 26, pp. 1-11, 2026.
[31] S. Aljohani, "What Research Exists on the Presence of 6PPD-Q in Different Environmental Media? A Systematic Map Protocol", *Environmental Evidence*, Vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 1-13, 2026.
[32] V. Villegas-Jose, "Affective-Sexual Education in Teacher Training: A Curricular Analysis of the Bachelor's Degree in Primary and Early Childhood Education in Spain", *Journal of New Approaches in Educational Research*, Vol. 15, No. 7, pp. 1-19, 2026.
[33] M. Yang, "StrucGAP: A Modular, Streamlined and Traceable Data Mining Platform for Structural and Site-Specific Glycoproteomics", *Nature Communications*, Vol. 17, pp. 1-10, 2026.
[34] A. Satir, "Controlled Beam Search for Neural Machine Translation using Subword Units Leveraging Phrase-based Statistical Machine Translation Outputs", *Discover Computing*, Vol. 29, No. 37, pp. 1-7, 2025.
[35] A. Sargin, "Evaluating the Readability, Understandability, Quality and Popularity of Online Materials about Epilepsy in Children", *BMC Pediatrics*, Vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 11-19, 2026.
[36] N. Patra, "Measuring Accuracy of AI Generated Definitions using Cosine Similarity Index across Select GPT Models," *Discover Artificial Intelligence*, Vol. 6, pp. 1-9, 2025.
[37] J. Sun, "Subset Selection based Fusion for Biomedical Information Retrieval Tasks", *BMC Bioinformatics*, Vol. 27, pp. 1-15, 2025.
[38] S. Seal, "Dynamic Footprints in Person Identification: A Review of Forensic Applications and Future Prospects", *Egyptian Journal of Forensic Sciences*, Vol. 16, pp. 1-17, 2026.
[39] K. Adere, "A Systematic Review of Artificial Intelligence Applications in Internet of Things, Blockchain and Quantum Cryptography", *Discover Artificial Intelligence*, Vol. 6, pp. 1-9, 2026.

[40] D. Rodrigues, "Searching Disease-Related Genes with Mapping of Biological Entities from Literature (MaBEL)", *Computational Biology and Chemistry*, Vol. 123, pp. 1-6, 2026.

[41] A.S. Ahmar, "Statistical Dashboards and Business Intelligence in Campus Information Systems: A Bibliometric Review of Implementation Trends", *Journal of Applied Science Engineering Technology and Education*, Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 1-17, 2026.