Tipos de publicaciones científicas

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Publish or perish!
Publish or perish, but at what cost?

Ushma S. Neill

First published July 1, 2008 More info

Editorial

Abstract

The academic scientific enterprise rewards those with the longest CVs and the most publications. Under pressure to generate voluminous output, scientists often fall prey to double publishing, self plagiarism, and submitting the "minimal publishable unit." Are these ethical gray areas, or true transgressions?

I've taken to the editorial page in the past to discuss what is and is not allowed in the JCI vis-à-vis manipulation of images. Here, I want to discuss a greyer area of potential violations — those that concern ethics in writing. Specifically, is publishing the same set of data twice acceptable (clearly not), is using the same text in several articles plagiarism (perhaps), and is publishing newly obtained data after the fact acceptable (maybe)?

Let us start with the most blatant: a reader recently alerted us to a publication in a specialist journal that appeared to have reproduced, nearly verbatim, a recent JCI publication. The authors were the same, with the addition of 2 more authors on the other paper, and the data were identical. Based on the dates of submission, acceptances, and publication, it was clear that the JCI article was published before the other was even submitted. How could this be? One of the first rules most scientists learn about publishing (whether or not they know the source) is the widely adopted Ingelfinger rule, named for a former editor of the New England Journal of Medicine who in 1968 declared that his journal would not consider a manuscript for publication if it was submitted simultaneously elsewhere or previously published in similar form. We all know that you can't just reproduce a work in its entirety in another journal, especially not without attribution or permission, and particularly when the original journal retains the copyright for the work, as the JCI does.
“Go ahead. Don’t think of it as plagiarism, think of it as an homage.”
IEEE provides a wide range of quality publications that make the exchange of technical knowledge and information possible among technology professionals. Types of IEEE publications are categorized below.

- **Journals and magazines**
  IEEE publishes the leading journals, transactions, letters, and magazines in electrical engineering, computing, biotechnology, telecommunications, power and energy, and dozens of other technologies. Almost all of these publications are available electronically through the IEEE Xplore® digital library.
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- **Conference proceedings**
  IEEE publishes more than 1,200 leading-edge conference proceedings every year which are recognized worldwide as the most reliable sources of timely and relevant technical information.
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Tipos

- Draft
- Technical report
- Poster
- Workshop paper
- Conference paper
- Book chapter
- Journal paper
- Book

Importancia
Confianza
Valor
Repercusión
¿Qué es mejor, un artículo en un congreso o en una revista?
Sachin Sharma
Shahberd Vaghera Bapu Institute of Technology

Is it better to publish a research paper in a journal than conferences or IEEE xplorer which doesn't have impact factor?

What should be the aim when publishing a research paper?

TOPICS
- Journal Impact Factor
- Scientific Publication
- Scientific Publishing

Nov 18, 2013

Share

Mostafa Elbani
Kharasen Institute of Higher Education

Hi dear Sachin,

I think one Journal paper is better than ten conference paper.

Fird Kadi
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

In many countries, having several conferences indexed in IEEE xplorer is not enough to get his PhD, but a single publication in a journal even with a small impact factor is sufficient.

Mahar A. Abdelsamie
Pitria University, Malaysia

Siddarth Rithal, International Journal of Applied Engineering Research (IJIER) is not ISI indexed journal. it is indexed in SCOPUS only. How did you get the 0.16 impact factor?
Mostafa Eidiani · 57.28 · 13.87 · Khorasan Institute of Higher Education

Hi Dear Sachin

I think one Journal paper is better than ten conference paper.

Farid Kadri · 9.61 · Université Kasdi Merbah Ouargla

In many countries, having several conferences indexed in IEEE xplorer is not enough to get his PHD, but a single publication in a journal even with a small impact factor is sufficient.
Aditya Sundar · 4.47 · Texas Instruments Inc.

@Siddharth Bhat. (Just my personal opinion) I would personally say, it is best to trust the publisher. Yes, publishing a conference paper is easier than a journal paper, but a conference paper in reputed publishers such as IEEE/Springer and Elsevier is anyway better than a journal publication in a not-so-reputed journal.

Sudhaparimala Sethumadhavan · Ethiraj College for Women

In my opinion it is safe and good to publish research papers in a reputed journal even if the impact factor is low. Today conferences at the national and international level are very common and hosted by even by institutions/organisations of no standing and the quality of papers submitted are also of low standard.
Definición:
- La primera versión de algo que finalmente se convertirá en un artículo

Longitud:
- Variable

Uso:
- Para el autor y sus inmediatos colaboradores
- La base para otro tipo de publicación

Control de calidad:
- Los autores
Technical report

• Definición:
  – Un borrador para que sea leído por cualquiera

• Longitud:
  – De 10 a 100 páginas

• Uso:
  – Una prueba o registro de que algo se hizo

• Control de calidad:
  – Quizás algunos compañeros
Technical report

• Puede complementar los otros tipos de publicaciones, por ejemplo para recoger versiones extendidas, demostraciones, resultados experimentales, etc. que no se pueden publicar en los otros tipos
Featured report: IoTABench: an Internet of Things Analytics benchmark

View Report
Restrictions on Systematic Downloading of NASA STI

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NTRS has an auxiliary harvesting mechanism that may be used, which is the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH). See http://www.sti.nasa.gov/find-sti/ntrs.harvest and contact the Information Desk for details. Do not use any other automated processes for bulk downloading.
The CSAIL Technical Reports series includes:

- Articles (previous published or unpublished)
- Ph.D., M.Eng., and S.M. theses
iBCM: Interactive Bayesian Case Model Empowering Humans via Intuitive Interaction

Author: Kim, Been; Glassman, Elena; Johnson, Brittney; Shah, Julie

Citable URI: http://hdl.handle.net/1721.1/96315
Other Contributors: Interactive Robotics Group
Advisor: Julie A Shah
Fecha: 2015-04-01

Resumen:
Clustering methods optimize the partitioning of data points with respect to an internal metric, such as likelihood, in order to approximate the goodness of clustering. However, this internal metric does not necessarily translate into effective clustering from the user’s perspective. This work presents the interactive Bayesian Case Model (iBCM), a model that opens a communication channel between the clustering model and the user. Users can provide direct input to iBCM in order to achieve effective clustering results, and iBCM optimizes the clustering by creating a balance between what the data indicate and what makes the most sense to the user. This model provides feedback for users and does not assume any prior knowledge of machine learning on their part. We provide quantitative evidence that users are able to obtain more satisfactory clustering results through iBCM than without an interactive model. We also demonstrate the use of this method in a real-world setting where computer language class teachers utilize iBCM to cluster students’ coding assignments for grading.
iBCM: Interactive Bayesian Case Model
Empowering Humans via Intuitive Interaction
Been Kim, Elena Glassman, Brittney Johnson, and Julie Shah
Poster

• Definición:
  – Presentación visual de un trabajo científico

• Longitud:
  – A2, A1, A0

• Uso:
  – Hacer visible el trabajo en la propia institución, en una reunión científica

• Control de calidad:
  – Program committee (si lo hay)
Impact of Freeze-Thaw and Cation Exchange on the Performance of Geosynthetic Clay Liners

Background

Methodology

Results

Cation Exchange in GCCs

Two Types of Cycling

Focus of Study

Conclusion
Misinformation as Testimony: The Effect of Interviewer Credibility on Preschoolers’ Suggestibility
Abby S. Lavine & Jacqueline Woolley, Ph.D.
The University of Texas at Austin

Background
Suggestibility:
- Preschool-aged children are very susceptible to suggestion.
- Suggestibility changes between ages 3 and 6 due to children’s cognitive development.
- Social factors, such as an interviewer’s nurturant authority, and cognitive variables, like children’s source-monitoring abilities, can affect children’s suggestibility.

Testimony:
- Young children must often rely on adults’ testimony as a source of information. Because the testimony of adults is generally reliable, it is easy for adults to influence children by supplying them with inaccurate testimony.
- Moreover, 3- and 4-year-olds have been shown to engage in the process of skeptical thought, processing the testimony of reliable sources even if it is unreliable.
- Children’s trust in testimony also varies due to factors such as the availability and intentional focus of the source of testimony.

Purpose and Hypotheses
Purpose: To combine previous bodies of research and bring to bear the findings of the misinformation literature to inform the mechanisms underlying children’s suggestibility.
Hypotheses:
- Misinformation questions will be answered incorrectly at a higher rate than control questions.
- Younger children will be more suggestible than older children.
- Children in the credible condition will be more suggestible than those in the non-credible condition.
- Credibility condition and age will interact: there will be a larger difference between suggestibility in older children across the two conditions than in younger children across the two conditions.

Methods
Participants:
- 45 preschool children (3 and 4 years) of older children (5 and 6 years) were included.
- In the Credible condition, the interviewer said, “I think the police found the lost toy in the lost toy box.” In the Non-Credible condition, the interviewer said, “I don’t think the police found the lost toy in the lost toy box.”

Procedure:
- Participants were asked to describe what they saw in a series of pictures.
- Misinformation questions were embedded into the set of questions.
- Participants were then asked to describe what they saw in a follow-up set of pictures.

Results
Misinformation Effect (Figure 1):
- Misinformation questions were answered incorrectly significantly more often than control questions were across age category (F(1, 22) = 20.82, p < .001).

Age Category and Suggestibility (Figure 2):
- Younger children were more suggestible than older children (F(2, N = 23) = 6.297, p = .041).

Relation Between Age Category and Suggestibility (Figure 3):
- The interaction between age category and credibility condition was significant (F(2, N = 23) = 4.58, p = .02).

Discussion
Findings and Trends:
- Providing children with post-event misinformation created a significant increase in the number of the misinformation details during subsequent recall questions. This replicates past findings.
- As predicted, younger children were significantly more suggestible than older children.
- However, the novel credibility manipulation reduced suggestibility or moderated the effect on suggestibility.
- The children remembered both the details in response to this misinformation and the discrepancy resolution explanation in the control condition.

Limitations:
- Due to the small sample size, the power may be insufficient to discern differences on suggestibility.
- The low number of misinformers may have contributed to less sensitivity.

Future Research:
- This combination of a credible and non-credible misinformation paradigm should be employed to further test the relationship between source of testimony and the effect.

Acknowledgments
I want to thank Dr. Chris S. in support and advice, Dr. Somboon Sriyam in for the useful discussion and Dr. Furman and Dr. Elstein for the helpful input.
Integration of Web Accessibility into Agile Methods

Sergio Luján-Mora, Firas Masri
Department of Software and Computing Systems, University of Alicante, Spain

In a short period of time, the World Wide Web has had a huge impact on our society and lives. In web sites and web applications, accessibility and usability are essential key requirements. Unfortunately, most web sites are inaccessible to many disabled people and fail to meet the most basic standards for accessibility. Many of the barriers people with disabilities face on the Web are completely avoidable and the disadvantage associated with disability can be entirely overcome. To support the accessibility of web sites, different accessibility guidelines and standards have been introduced for the last ten years. Nevertheless, a web site can meet accessibility standards, but it can still be difficult for people with disabilities to use it. Moreover, web accessibility has often been an afterthought in the development process of web sites. In many cases, web developers provide an adaptation or a fix to the interface of a web site after it has been released to the public. In this paper, we argue that the adoption of agile software development methods can help to improve the accessibility of web projects. Besides, the integration of accessibility into agile methods is proposed.

Manifesto for Agile Software Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agile values</th>
<th>Agile Accessibility</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individuals and interactions</td>
<td>Cooperation between people participating in the design and implementation must be encouraged. Everyone in a development team must be engaged with web accessibility.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Working software</td>
<td>From the beginning of a project, web site prototypes should be delivered with accessibility in mind. Accessibility testing must be close from the early stages of a project and must not be postponed to the end of the project. Accessibility testing must be run continuously and must be automated.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Customer collaboration</td>
<td>It is very important to have instant access to feedback from disabled people. Accessibility user testing is the best technique to identify (and later correct) accessibility problems. Accessibility user testing highlights important accessibility problems and tends to rat the severity of the problems correctly and prioritize the impact of accessibility problems.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Responding to change</td>
<td>Traditionally, user interfaces have been created assuming that users have concrete tasks or goals in mind, but when users surf the Web, their goals shift and change as they find their way through the Web. There is a clear shift in the effort of a web project: whereas in the past, the main part of the working effort was invested in programming, nowadays the main effort is put on the maintenance and the adaptation to the new requirements and functionalities.</td>
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Presentation Details

Poster Presentations at the Conference, Special Sessions and Workshops
Posters will have dedicated sessions on the technical program of the conference, during which authors must be next to their poster to answer questions. The poster must not exceed the A0 (84 cm x 118 cm) portrait format. Please use an appropriate font size for the posters so that they are readable by the participants from 1.5 meter away. The poster message should be clear and understandable even without oral explanation. Please assure the poster is placed on the board before the beginning of the poster session. Authors are required to stand by their posters during the whole poster session, during which the participation certificates will be distributed. The poster must be printed beforehand and brought along to the conference by the author. Alternatively, the conference may provide a printing and transportation service but you must contact the secretariat at least one month ahead before the conference dates, inquiring about costs and deadlines. Please note that it is not acceptable to print A4 sheets and hang them at the poster board.

Oral Presentations at the Conference, Special Sessions and Workshops
All technical session rooms are equipped with a video projector and a computer running Microsoft Windows with Microsoft PowerPoint and Adobe Acrobat Reader. It is recommended that your presentation is uploaded to PRIMORDIS before the conference, which ensures that it will be stored at the aforementioned computer by the time it is needed. However, you may prefer to bring it in a USB drive (also recommended as a backup precaution). Using your own laptop or smart device, as long as it is enabled with VGA output connection is possible but not recommended. The presenter should prepare a set of slides that clearly illustrate the main points of her/his paper, and make sure the presentation fits well within the assigned minute slot, leaving at least 5 minutes for a period of question-answering. Should sound be required, the presenter is kindly requested to contact the conference secretariat at least 3 weeks in advance in order to ensure proper arrangements. The rooms are not normally equipped with a sound amplification system.

Doctoral Consortium
The student should prepare a set of slides that clearly illustrate the main points of her/his Ph.D. project, and make sure the presentation fits well within the assigned 15 minutes slot, leaving time enough for a period of question-answering from the advisory board, who's comments are expected to be helpful for the progress of her/his Ph.D. project. It is normal to have slots of time when up to 3 Ph.D. related projects are presented and then have those presentations analyzed by the advisory board.
Posters will have dedicated sessions on the technical program of the conference, during which authors must be next to their poster to answer questions. The poster must not exceed the A0 (84 cm X 118 cm) portrait format. Please use an appropriate font size for the posters so that they are readable by the participants from 1.5 meter away. The poster message should be clear and understandable even without oral explanation. Please assure the poster is placed on the board before the beginning of the poster session. Authors are required to stand by their posters during the whole poster session, during which the participation certificates will be distributed. The poster must be printed beforehand and brought along to the conference by the author. Alternatively, the conference may provide a printing and transportation service but you must contact the secretariat at least one month ahead before the conference dates, inquiring about costs and deadlines. Please note that it is not acceptable to print A4 sheets and hang them at the poster board.
Workshop paper

• Definición:
  – Registro escrito de una conferencia impartida

• Longitud:
  – De 5 a 15 páginas

• Uso:
  – Comunicación entre especialistas

• Control de calidad:
  – PC (si hay)
ESOCC 2012

The European Conference on Service-Oriented and Cloud Computing (ESOCC 2012) will be held next 19–21 September 2012 in Bertinoro, Italy.

http://esocc2012.cs.unibo.it/

During the 9th Edition of the European Conference on Web Services (ECOWS 2011) conference, the Steering Committee decided to renew and broaden its scope, and to start a new conference series on the topics of service-oriented and cloud computing.

Welcome

The European Conference on Web Services (ECOWS) is the premier conference series for both researchers and practitioners to discuss the latest advances in the state of the art and practices of Web services and to foster cross-European collaboration and exchange. The 9th edition of the ECOWS series will be held on September 14–16 at the University of Lugano, Switzerland. The conference program features keynotes, tutorials, and sessions on the topics of service-oriented and cloud computing.
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Program

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<td>WEWST’11</td>
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<td>DATAVIEW’11</td>
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<td>QASBA 2011</td>
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<td>RESTUconf Room SI-103 10.00</td>
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**Additional Notes:**
- RT @SATURN: News: SATURN 2014 Early Bird Discount ends today (March 25) http://t.co/keM2x6esF1 @SATURN14 (4:49 PM Mar 25th, 2014)
- RT @BenedictEvans: The internet used to be an app for telecoms — now telecoms is an app for the internet” (6:04 AM Mar 11th, 2014)
- RT @ICSOCC2013: Final program (including all workshops) now available http://t.co/6K2mYmjJ (9:42 AM Nov 22nd, 2013)
- RT @vlhcc: The dust from San Jose has barely settled but the call for papers for VL/HCC 2014 is out http://t.co/wsZkfnuFgu (9:40 PM Oct 18th, 2013)
- The latest bugfest mobile web browser http://t.co/vfZARc51N #iOS #safari #HTML5 (9:30 PM Oct 3rd, 2013)
- RT @UBiComp2013: Today is the early registration deadline! Save 25% by registering now http://t.co/YAdc7Uheu (1:23 PM Jul 12th, 2013)
- RT @martinwolver: Another hoorey for Newegg and the awesome Lee Cheng: "The bad news is... fewer trolls for us to fight" http://t.co/9aY5S... (4:02 PM May 12th, 2013)
- RT @ww2013: The Early Bird application deadline has been extended until tomorrow March 26th! http://t.co/whQFbfEfU (9:14 AM Mar 26th, 2013)
- RT @wwrest2013: The submission deadline for WWRest 2013 is getting close: March 10 http://t.co/s400AnNbk1: submit and join us at #www20... (6:26 AM Mar 7th, 2013)

RT @twitter: Paper deadlines are
Workshops

Co-located workshops:

- WEWST '11
  6th International Workshop on Enhanced Web Service Technologies
  http://www.inf.usi.ch/faculty/binder/wewst11/

- Mashups 2011
  5th International Workshop on Web APIs and Services Mashups
  http://mashups2011.ifb.kit.edu/

- DATAVIEW '11
  2nd International Workshop on DATA Visualization and Integration on data-centric Web Services
  http://dataview.como.polimi.it/

- QASBA 2011
  1st International Workshop on Quality Assurance for Service-based Applications
  http://www.inf.usi.ch/phd/blanculli/qasba2011/
  Online proceedings: http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=2031746

- CMSC 2011
  Workshop on Challenges in Mobile Service Computing
  http://www.kom.tu-darmstadt.de/CMSC-2011/ (Canceled)
6th Workshop on Enhanced Web Service Technologies
September 14, 2011, Lugano, Switzerland

Call for Papers

The Workshop on Enhanced Web Service Technologies (WEWST), collocated with the European Conference on Web Services (ECOWS), is the premier workshop for academic and industrial communities to discuss innovative ideas and research contributions advancing the state-of-the-art in Web service technologies.

Although the advantages of Web services to allow businesses to interact with each other while maintaining a loose coupling are well known, there are still many challenges to be solved in this important field of research. The wide variety of tools, techniques, and technological solutions presented in WEWST share one common feature: they suggest new directions for Web service research by introducing new and sometime controversial ideas into the field. The workshop allows participants to gain new insights and to start collaborations by discussing how their own work can be used in related but different areas.

Topics

The WEWST 2011 program committee seeks original, high quality papers related to Web service enhancements, including but not limited to the following topics.

- Self-organizing SOA
- Dynamic service discovery
- Automated service composition
- Dynamic service binding
- Service evolution
- Coordination and business transactions
- Embedded devices and sensors as services
- Streaming services
- Event-driven architectures
- Cloud and grid services
- Middleware for SOA
- SLA enforcement
- Reputation mechanisms
- Technologies for social collaborations and service markets
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- Middleware for SOA
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- Reputation mechanisms
- Technologies for social collaborations and service markets

Proceedings

The workshop proceedings are published as an ICPS volume by the ACM, available in the ACM digital library.

Program

The workshop features 3 full papers and 2 short papers.

<table>
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<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<td>08:30 - 09:30</td>
<td>Keynote: Socially Enhanced Services Computing</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:30 - 10:00</td>
<td>Coffee</td>
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<td>10:00 - 10:05</td>
<td>Welcome to WEWST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:05 - 10:30</td>
<td>WEWS Platform: A Web Services Composition Environment</td>
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Conference paper

• Definición:
  – Registro escrito de una conferencia
• Longitud:
  – De 5 a 15 páginas
• Uso:
  – Comunicación en la comunidad científica
• Control de calidad:
  – PC
Welcome to the 17th International Conference on Human-Computer Interaction

HCI International 2015, jointly with the affiliated Conferences, which are held under one management and one registration, invite you to Los Angeles, California, USA, to participate and contribute to the international forum for the dissemination and exchange of up-to-date scientific information on theoretical, generic and applied areas of HCI, through the following modes of communication: Plenary / Keynote Presentation, Parallel Sessions, Poster Sessions, Tutorials and Exhibition.

The Conference will start with three days of Tutorials (2-4 August), Parallel Sessions, Poster Sessions and the Exhibition will be held during the last three days (5-7 August) of the Conference.

thematic areas:
- Human-Computer Interaction
- Human Interface and the Management of Information

affiliated conferences:
- 12th International Conference on Engineering Psychology and Cognitive Ergonomics
- 9th International Conference on Universal Access in Human-Computer Interaction
- 7th International Conference on Virtual, Augmented and Mixed Reality
There are two different procedures for paper submission and selection in HCI International Conference series:

1. **The regular process:** Prospective authors submit extended abstracts (800 words) of papers in one of the Conference Thematic Areas. Following a peer-review process, a decision is communicated to the authors.

   The review process of the HCI International Conference is not blind. The name and contact details of the author(s) that appear on the paper are given to the reviewers.

   The abstract, which should be submitted for the review process, can be submitted in either DOC or PDF format, but no special formatting guidelines apply in this stage. References, tables and figures are acceptable in the abstract. References are in addition to the 800-words limit.

2. **By invitation:** The Conference has a long established tradition of inviting distinguished scientists and professionals in the broader HCI field to organize parallel sessions. Session organizers are responsible for inviting 6 or 7 prospective authors (academics, researchers and practitioners known in the field for their acknowledged work) to submit paper contributions. Session organizers are also responsible for organizing and carrying out the peer-review process either on an extended abstract or the full paper (it is up to them). It is also the responsibility of the session organizers to set up any intermediate deadlines with the authors in a way that would ensure that the camera-ready version (full papers, typically 10 pages, with minimum 8 pages long, maximum 12 pages long) of all session papers reach the Conference Organizers on time for inclusion in the Conference Proceedings. Therefore, the only hard deadline for invited parallel sessions is Friday, 6 March 2015 (extended deadline)

   **Camera-ready papers** (full papers, typically 10 pages, with minimum 8 pages long, maximum 12 pages long) should be submitted in both DOC and PDF format.

**Poster Sessions:**

These sessions will accommodate the presentation of late-breaking scientific and professional news or work in progress. For the review process, an abstract of 300 words should be submitted, including the essence of the planned presentation.

The abstract, which should be submitted for the review process, can be submitted in either DOC or PDF format, but no special formatting guidelines apply in this stage. References, tables and figures are acceptable in the abstract. The 300-words limit excludes references.

The camera-ready poster papers shall have typically 5 pages (at least 4 and at maximum 6 pages) and must be written in the form of self-contained short research papers. They should be submitted in both DOC and PDF format.

**Tutorials:**

Half-day and full-day Tutorials will be offered at introductory, intermediate and advanced levels covering the entire spectrum of the topics of the Conference. For the review process, an abstract of 300 words should be submitted, including the objective, content and target audience.

**Registration Regulation:** For presentation at the Conference and publication in the Proceedings of HCI International 2015, a unique registration of one (co-)author per paper/poster is required by...
Guidelines for final, camera-ready papers

Preparation

Camera-ready papers shall have typically 10 pages, with minimum 8 pages long, maximum 12 pages long. Papers over 12 pages of length will not be included in the Conference Proceedings.

All authors are kindly asked to follow the Springer LNCS author formatting guidelines for the preparation of their manuscripts.

Users of MS Word

Production of the camera-ready paper will be a much smoother process if authors make use of the available MS Word template, which incorporates all the recommended formatting guidelines:

- [Template](#) supporting MS Office 2007/2010 Word

Instructions for installing and using the author template are also available:

- [Instructions](#) for MS Office 2007/2010 Word

Users of LaTeX

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Call for Chapters: User-Centered Design Strategies for Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)

Propose a Chapter

Editors
Dr. Ricardo Mendoza González (Universidad Politécnica de Aguascalientes and Instituto Tecnológico de Aguascalientes, Mexico)

Call for Chapters
Proposals Submission Deadline: January 15, 2015
Full Chapters Due: February 28, 2015

Introduction
For release in the Advances in Mobile and Distance Learning (AMDL) Book Series.
Series Editor(s): Patricio Ordóñez de Pablos (Universidad de Oviedo, Spain)

The Advances in Mobile and Distance Learning (AMDL) Book Series publishes research encompassing a variety of topics related to all facets of mobile and distance learning. This series aims to be an essential resource for the timeliest research to help advance the development of new educational technologies and pedagogy for use in online classrooms.

Broadly speaking, Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) have been revolutionizing education providing free access—for millions of people—to top education courses offered by the most prestigious Universities (such as MIT, Stanford, Harvard, Texas University, among others) in the world through on-line platforms, e.g. edX, Coursera, and Udacity.

The acceptance of MOOCs by users/students around the world increases every day and many experts talk on their potential and impact on Higher Education. This phenomenon expose the need of strategies, techniques, and approaches oriented to improve the usability levels on user interfaces for MOOCs, based on the principles of User Centered Design and Human-Computer Interaction. This book is thought to be a basic but reliable starting point for well designed MOOCs, that reflect good design virtues in order to help people to effectively accomplish educational tasks, course activities and their personal goals derived from taking a specific MOOC.
Objective

To provide the basics for well designed MOOCs including tools, strategies, and experiences, from designers, practitioners, interaction professionals, researchers, academics, and postgraduate students clearly explained to be useful not only for similar but also for undergraduate students starting in designing interactions for MOOCs or even other social media not necessarily for education.

Target Audience

The target audience of this book will comprise computer science students for both undergraduate and postgraduate levels, academics, researchers, designers, IT professionals, software developers, instructors, and many others engaged on areas such as mobile technologies, educational technology, Human-Computer Interaction, User-Centered Design, Usability, rapid prototyping, and interaction design. In addition, this book will capture the attention of all those engaged in fields such as knowledge management, information technologies, computer networks, and human factors.

Recommended Topics

Recommended topics include, but are not limited to, the following.

Experiences and strategies on usable MOOCs
- Present, future, and challenges of usable MOOCs
- Usability perspectives from MOOCs users
- MOOCs interfaces: A Designers point of view
- Collaboration, Participation, Course-Materials, and Education: Designing the perfect environment for MOOCs
- The design process for usable MOOCs

Tools and Techniques for well designed MOOCs
- Need findings from MOOCs’ users
- Prototyping well designed MOOCs
- Getting feedback from MOOCs users
- Improving the MOOCs environment through users’ feedback
- Appropriate evaluation techniques for MOOCs’ interfaces evaluation

Emergent Venues
- Adaptive interfaces for MOOCs
- Social and collaborative media for MOOCs-platforms
- Mobile interfaces for MOOCs
- Emerging interaction modes useful for MOOCs
- Envisioning the future MOOCs’ environments
Submission Procedure

Researchers and practitioners are invited to submit on or before January 15, 2015, a chapter proposal of 1,000 to 2,000 words clearly explaining the mission and concerns of his or her proposed chapter. Authors will be notified by January 16, 2015 about the status of their proposals and sent chapter guidelines. Full chapters are expected to be submitted by February 28, 2015. All submitted chapters will be reviewed on a double-blind review basis. Contributors may also be requested to serve as reviewers for this project.

Note: There are no submission or acceptance fees for manuscripts submitted to this book publication. User-Centered Design Strategies for Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs). All manuscripts are accepted based on a double-blind peer review editorial process.

Full chapters may be submitted to this book here: Submit a Chapter

All proposals should be submitted through the “Propose a Chapter” link at the bottom of this page.

Publisher

This book is scheduled to be published by IGI Global (formerly Idea Group Inc.), an international academic publisher of the ‘Information Science Reference’ (formerly Idea Group Reference), ‘Medical Information Science Reference,’ ‘Business Science Reference,’ and ‘Engineering Science Reference’ imprints. IGI Global specializes in publishing reference books, scholarly journals, and electronic databases featuring academic research on a variety of innovative topic areas including, but not limited to, education, social science, medicine and healthcare, business and management, information science and technology, engineering, public administration, library and information science, media and communication studies, and environmental science. For additional information regarding the publisher, please visit www.igi-global.com. This publication is anticipated to be released in 2016.

Important Dates

Proposal Submission Deadline: January 15, 2015
Notification of acceptance: January 16, 2015
Full chapter Submission: February 28, 2015
Results to Authors: March 31, 2015
Revised Chapter Submission: April 30, 2015
Final Acceptance Notifications: May 15, 2015

Inquiries

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Postgraduate Studies Office
Calle Paseo San Gerardo 207, 20342, Aguascalientes, Ags. Mexico
Phone: (01)152 449 442 1400, ext. 1531
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Advances in Mobile and Distance Learning (AMDL): 18 Volumes

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Description

Private and public institutions have made great strides in the fields of mobile and distance learning in recent years, providing greater learning opportunities outside of a traditional classroom setting. While the online learning revolution has allowed for greater learning opportunities, it has also presented numerous challenges for students and educators alike. As research advances, online educational settings can continue to develop and advance the technologies available for learners of all ages.

The Advances in Mobile and Distance Learning (AMDL) Book Series publishes research encompassing a variety of topics related to all facets of mobile and distance learning. This series aims to be an essential resource for the timelessly research to help advance the development of new educational technologies and pedagogy for use in online classrooms.

Titles in Series

- Integrating Touch-Enabled and Mobile Devices into Contemporary
Artificial Intelligence Applications in Distance Education

Utku Kose (Usak University, Turkey) and Durmus Koc (Usak University, Turkey)


Description

Though educational methods such as distance and e-learning have addressed our modern, knowledge-based society's requirement for innovative approaches to performing educational activities, room for improvement still exists.

Artificial Intelligence Applications in Distance Education seeks to examine the efforts made to bridge the gap between student and educator with computer applications. Through an in-depth discussion of applications employed to overcome the problems encountered during educational processes, this premier reference collection aims to enhance teachers' and students' educational experiences and improve their knowledge of the literature and the latest developments in educational technologies.
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Journal paper – Special issue

• Puede tener un prestigio mayor a un número normal
• Tipos:
  – Llamada abierta
  – Invitación a los mejores artículos de un congreso
Special Issue Call for Papers: “Knowledge Engineering for Enterprise Integration, Interoperability and Networking: Theory and Applications”

Background and Motivation

Today, enterprises can be characterized by various key facets: globalization, distributed manufacturing, data and knowledge management, advanced automation and robotics, virtual engineering, rapid response to market and others. In today’s competitive economy, enterprises need to collaborate using Information Technology (IT) and other tools to succeed in this dynamic and heterogeneous business environment. Enterprise integration, interoperability and networking are some of the major disciplines that are enabling companies to improve collaboration and communication in the most effective way. In this direction, the enterprise information systems engineering process aims to develop information systems to respond to increasingly complex objectives, to align these information systems with business goals and processes of the company, or simply to adapt and improve them when facing given requirements or rapidly changing opportunities. As enterprise information systems models become more ubiquitous, the sharing of best-in-class models becomes more desirable. Interoperability between dissimilar systems in sharing information is important, but other aspects are also required in the sharing of enterprise systems knowledge. First, this process is based on the need for collaboration, sharing and mutual understanding of the needs of each stakeholder, i.e. each person involved or affected by the future information system, at each stage of its development. Second, this process follows principles which highlight the need for a formal semantic definition of these models to facilitate this work, at various abstraction levels ranging from specification to implementation on site. There is a need to also couple new theoretical results with applied methods and tools supporting existing business reconfiguration and transformation both locally and globally.

Goals and Topics

The aim of this issue is to bring together researchers and practitioners in areas of Information Systems theory and practice, contributing to solutions in the problem space of systems integration and interoperability within enterprises or between networked enterprises. Papers on the following topics are expected to be appropriate for the issue:

- Advanced technology and science in enterprise interoperability
- Semantic enrichment of enterprise models
- Enterprise Integration Modelling, Approaches, and Methods
- Model-Based Systems Engineering
- Best Enterprise Interoperability Design Principles
- Knowledge-based Integration of Enterprise Information Systems
Tentative Schedule

Submission of abstracts: 15 December 2014
Notification of acceptance for submission of a full paper: 5 January 2015
Submission of full papers: 28 February 2015
First decision notification: 30 April 2015
Submission revised papers: 31 May 2015
Possible 2nd round notification: 30 June 2015
Final decision notification: 31 July 2015
Estimated publication date: Late 2015

Submission Procedure

Submission of an extended abstract (max 2 pages): The abstract main text should have the following structure:

- Specific topic/s of the issue addressed by the paper.
- Purpose: Theoretical background, motivating issues, research questions, objectives and/or hypotheses.
- Design/method/approach: How are the objectives achieved? Describe the method and approaches adopted to answer to the research question or pursue the objectives.
- Findings: Presentation and discussion of the achieved or expected results.
- Relevance/contribution: Highlight achieved or expected original contribution to the theory, and/or practice

Please send this abstract, as soon as possible, to both Guest editors, by email.

Guest Editors:

Professor Hervé Panetto
Research Centre for Automatic Control, University of Lorraine
CNRS. School of Engineering in Information Technology, France
Herve.Panetto@univ-lorraine.fr
Chair of IFAC CC5 “Manufacturing and Logistics Systems”
Book

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The MINIX book

OPERATING SYSTEMS
Design and Implementation
Third Edition

Andrew S. Tanenbaum
Albert S. Woodhull
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