Tipos de publicaciones científicas

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PUBLICAR NO ES INVESTIGAR
Publish or perish!
Publish or perish, but at what cost?

Ushma S. Neill

First published July 1, 2008 More info

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, acceptance, 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 1969 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."
12 reasons research goes wrong

BY TINA HERMAN SAEN 1:23PM, JANUARY 13, 2016
For more on reproducibility in science, see SN’s feature "Is redoing scientific research the best way to find truth?"

Barriers to research replication are based largely in a scientific culture that pits researchers against each other in competition for scarce resources. Any or all of the factors below, plus others, may combine to skew results.

**Pressure to publish**

Research funds are tighter than ever and good positions are hard to come by. To get grants and jobs, scientists need to publish, preferably in big-name journals. That pressure may lead researchers to publish many low-quality studies instead of aiming for a smaller number of well-done studies. To convince administrators and grant reviewers of the worthiness of their work, scientists have to be cheerleaders for their research; they may not be as critical of their results as they should be.

**Impact factor mania**

https://www.sciencenews.org/article/12-reasons-research-goes-wrong?context=2131&mode=magazine
For scientists, publishing in a top journal — such as *Nature*, *Science* or *Cell* — with high citation rates or “impact factors” is like winning a medal. Universities and funding agencies award jobs and money disproportionately to researchers who publish in these journals. Many researchers say the science in those journals isn’t better than studies published elsewhere, it’s just splashier and tends not to reflect the messy reality of real-world data. Mania linked to publishing in high-impact journals may encourage researchers to do just about anything to publish there, sacrificing the quality of their science as a result.

Tainted cultures

Experiments can get contaminated and cells and animals may not be as advertised. In terms of personal relationships, it’s not unusual for researchers to ‘rate’ other researchers in their department, or to talk about other researchers in the lab. It can make it hard to work independently.
TIPOS DE PUBLICACIONES
IEEE Publication Types

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.

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- **Conference proceedings**

IEEE publishes more than 1,200 leading-edge conference proceedings every year which are distributed worldwide as the most current and timely source of information.
IEEE publishes the leading journals, transactions, letters, and magazines in electrical engineering, computing, biotechnology, telecommunications, power and energy, and dozens of other technologies.

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IEEE publishes technical books in both print and electronic formats for readers at all levels of their careers. These include books published by the IEEE Press, the IEEE Computer Society Press, and the IEEE Standards Information Network Press.

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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
Shirshashri Vaghare Savji 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

Follow this question
Answer this question

Views 8518
Followers 50
Answers 25

Mostafa Eslami
Khorasan Institute of Higher Education

Hi Dear Sachin
I think one Journal paper is better than ten conference paper.

Fandi 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 small impact factor is sufficient.

Maher A. A. Abdelsamie
Putra University, Malaysia

Siddarth Bhutani, 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?
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.
@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 everyday 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.
La literatura gris (también denominada como literatura no convencional, literatura semipublicada o literatura invisible) es cualquier tipo de documento que no se difunde por los canales ordinarios de publicación comercial, y que por tanto plantea problemas de acceso.
Literatura gris

• Características:

1. su producción es limitada, generalmente son tiradas de pocos ejemplares que no tienen el aspecto de las ediciones tradicionales;

2. su contenido, en principio carente de interés divulgativo, pretende dirigirse a un público especializado, suele ofrecer información de último momento y, generalmente, no se ajusta a las normas de control bibliográfico (ISBN, etc.);

3. su difusión suele ser limitada, sin publicidad, con una distribución parcial, etc. (son documentos que no se tiene intención de publicar).
Literatura gris

• Tipos:
  – Tesis
  – Patentes
  – Normas
  – Preprints
  – Newsletters
  – Borradores (drafts), informes técnicos (technical reports)
Draft

• 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
Restrictions on Systematic Downloading of NASA STI

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CSAIL Technical Reports (July 1, 2003 - present)

Listar por
- Por fecha de publicación
- Autores
- Títulos
- Temas

Búsqueda en el texto completo:

Búsqueda avanzada

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, Britney; 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.
Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory
Technical Report

MIT-CSAIL-TR-2015-010  April 1, 2015

iBCM: Interactive Bayesian Case Model
Empowering Humans via Intuitive Interaction
Been Kim, Elena Glassman, Brittney Johnson, and Julie Shah
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 GCLs:

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 suggestibility
- Suggestibility becomes more apparent with age

Testimony:
- Young children must often rely on others’ testimony as a source of information
- The testimony of adults is usually reliable

Purpose and Hypotheses
Purpose: To confirm previous studies and bring to bear the findings of the misinformation literature
Hypotheses:
1. Misinformation questions will be answered incorrectly at a higher rate than control questions.
2. Younger children will be more suggestible than older children.
3. Children in the credible condition will be more suggestible than those in the non-credible condition.

Methods
Participants:
- 76 preschool children (ages 3-5 years)

Procedures:
- Participants were first administered three false stories
- Then, they were presented with an open-ended question

Results
Misinformation Effect (Figure 1):
- Misinformation questions were answered correctly more often than control questions were across age category (F(2, 22) = 20.47, p < .001).

Age Category and Suggestibility (Figure 2):
- Younger children were more suggestible than older children (F(2, N = 53) = 3.75, p < .05).

Discussion
Findings and Trends:
- Preschool children with post-event misinformation showed a significant increase in the number of misinformation errors during subsequent recall questions. This replicates past findings.

Limitations:
- Due to the small sample size, these results may lack sufficient power to discern effects on suggestibility.
- The low number of children contributed to less sensitivity of the results.

Future Research:
- This combination of a credited interviewer and misinformation paradigms should be used with a larger number of participants.

Acknowledgments:
I want to thank Dr. Cheng and Dr. Charness for their support and advice. I also wish to thank Dr. Bouchard for his support and encouragement.
Integration of Web Accessibility into Agile Methods
Sergio Luján-Mora, Firas Masri
Department of Software and Computing Systems, University of Alicante, Spain

ABSTRACT
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 past 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 been often 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.

Agile Accessibility

Manifesto for Agile Software Development

1. **Individuals and interactions**
   - Cooperation between people participating in the design and implementation must be encouraged.
   - Everyone in a development team must be engaged with web accessibility.

2. **Working software**
   - From the beginning of a project, website prototypes should be delivered with accessibility in mind.
   - Accessibility testing must be done 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.

3. **Customer collaboration**
   - 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 leads to rate the severity of the problems correctly and prioritize the impact of accessibility problems.

4. **Responding to change**
   - 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.
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 PRIMORS 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 time 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 progression of her/his Ph.D. project. It is normal to have slots of time 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 will be held in the beautiful city of Lugano, nestled between Lake Lugano and Lake Maggiore, offering a stunning backdrop for attendees to enjoy.

#ECOWS2011

- RT @SATURN_News: SATURN 2014 Early-Bird Discount ends today (March 25) http://t.co/Mzv6sFlb SATURN14 (6.49 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 @ICSC2013: Final program (including all workshops) now available http://t.co/J66K2mYm7 (9.42 AM Nov 22nd, 2013)
- RT @Vihoc: The dust from San Jose has barely settled but the call for papers for VL/HCC 2014 is out: https://t.co/w5fN4Fgfru (9.40 PM Oct 18th, 2013)
- The latest bug/defect mobile Web browser http://t.co/zSxgrS1N #ios #safari #HTML5 (5.50 PM Oct 3rd, 2013)
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Program

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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.ifi.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/blankulli/qasba2011/
  Online proceedings: http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=2031746

- CMSC 2011
  Workshop on Challenges in Mobile Service Computing
  http://www.kom.tuwien.ac.at//CMSC-2011/(Canceled)
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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- Cloud and grid services
- Middleware for SOA
- SLA enforcement
- 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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<td>08:30 - 09:30</td>
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<td>Welcome to WEWST</td>
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<td>10:05 - 10:30</td>
<td>WEWS Platform: A Web Services Composition Environment</td>
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• 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.

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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): Patricia Ordóñez de Pablo (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, lecturers, 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

Dr. Ricardo Mendoza González
Universidad Politecnica de Aguascalientes
Postgraduate Studies Office
Calle Paseo San Gerardo 207, 20342, Aguascalientes, Ags. Mexico
Phone: (01) 152 449 442 1400, ext. 1531
e-mail: rc.mendoza@upa.edu.mx
Advances in Mobile and Distance Learning (AMDL): 18 Volumes

Series Editor(s): Patricia Ordóñez de Pablos (Universidad de Oviedo, Spain)

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$2,380.00
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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 timeless 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 Learning Environments
- Mobile and Distance Learning: A Guide for Educators and Students
- Mobile and Distance Learning in Higher Education: A Guide for Faculty and Administrators
- Mobile and Distance Learning in K-12 Education: A Guide for Teachers and Educators
- Mobile and Distance Learning in Further Education: A Guide for Trainers and Practitioners
Titles in Series

Integrating Touch-Enabled and Mobile Devices into Contemporary Mathematics Education
Maria Meletiou-Mavrou (European University Cyprus, Cyprus), Katerina Mavrou (European University Cyprus, Cyprus), Efthimios Diamantoulis (Cyprus Pedagogical Institute, Cyprus)
Copyright © 2015. 330 pages.
Despite increased interest in mobile devices as learning tools, the amount of available primary research studies on their integration into mathematics teaching and l...

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Gulsun Eby (Anadolu University, Turkey), T. Volkan Yuzer (Anadolu University, Turkey)
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View Details

Assessing the Role of Mobile Technologies and Distance Learning in Higher Education
Patricia Ordóñez de Pablos (University of Oviedo, Spain), Robert D. Tennyson (University of Minnesota, USA), Miltiadis D. Lytras (American College of Greece, Greece)
Copyright © 2015. 377 pages.
In recent years, the use of information technologies, mobile devices, and social media, along with the evolving needs of students, professionals, and academics, has...

View Details

Critical Examinations of Distance Education Transformation across Disciplines
Abigail G. Scheg (Elizabeth City State University, USA)
Copyright © 2015. 341 pages.
Critical examination of distance education transformation across disciplines is the focus of this book. It provides a comprehensive examination of the challenges and opportunities faced by distance education programs...

View Details
Artificial Intelligence Applications in Distance Education

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


Hardcover + Free E-Access: $156.00
E-Access Only: $148.00

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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To find out more, please visit the Preparation section below.
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
- Emerging Trends in Knowledge Management
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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  – Archivo permanente

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The MINIX book
OPERATING SYSTEMS
Design and Implementation
Third Edition

Andrew S. Tanenbaum
Albert S. Woodhull
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HOW TO WRITE FOR
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Any ideas you have discovered elsewhere should be cited. It is rare to quote verbatim in scientific literature, but if you must, use quotation marks [3]. Experts recommend that you annotate and paraphrase to avoid plagiarism. Put what you have read into your own words, but even then you must include a citation.

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Never submit work for review to more than one publication at the same time. Doing so risks being accepted by both publications and, consequently, multiple publications. Multiple publication wastes funds and space, reduces the value of periodicals to readers and libraries, and creates problems with indexing and citation. Submit to your first choice. If the article is rejected, then submit it to your second choice.

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When you publish a regular article with IEEE or most other organizations and professional societies, you will be required to transfer your copyright (ownership of a written work) by way of a copyright transfer form. By owning and maintaining copyright, IEEE is able to (a) protect the intellectual property and (b) make the content more widely available.
¿SE PUEDE PUBLICAR EL MISMO TRABAJO EN UN CONGRESO Y EN UNA REVISTA?
If research is published in conference proceedings, can it still be published in journals?

Research journals want original contributions not published elsewhere before. It is common to share results in conferences where the paper would appear in their published proceedings. Can we still send the articles to journals after the research is completed?

Dr. Gajanan Vaishnav

May 24, 2013

Razieh S. Mousavirokenabadi
Shiraz University of Medical Sciences

According to my last studies, surely you can. When you present an article in a conference, it shows the audiences that your work is not finished, but you want to encourage them to follow your study until publishing. Also, they help you to improve your methodology. It gives you a chance to publish it in a better journal!
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When you publish a regular article with IEEE or most other organizations and professional societies, you will be required to transfer your copyright (ownership of a written work) by way of a copyright transfer form. By owning and maintaining copyright, IEEE is able to (a) protect the intellectual property and (b) make the content more widely available.
Updated: December 17, 2015

Background: There has been a lot of confusion in our community over the issue of conference papers appearing as journal papers (or more rarely, vice versa). The goal of this policy and webpage is to reduce or ideally eliminate this confusion by articulating a clear policy.

The following is the policy at the IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications, which consistent with the IEEE policy (see IEEE Publications and Services Products Board Operations Manual, section 8.1.7.E) and the ComSoc Policy, which is to encourage authors to submit manuscripts in accordance of the issue format. The ComSoc best practice is that abstracts should not be printed if they submitted to a conference, for example, if the article is for the Transactions on Wireless Communications.
TWireless Editors and Reviewers are instructed to consider conference and journal papers as totally separate venues for publication.

- **Special Case 1**: A full-length conference paper, for example 10 or more pages as in Infocom or some ACM conferences, cannot simply be republished in TWireless verbatim without “substantial” differences. Indeed, those communities generally treat the full-length conference paper as the terminal publication for their best ideas, unlike most of the wireless communications research community, where journals serve as the terminal publication.

- **Special Case 2**: Sometimes two different conference papers are "combined" into a journal paper. This is acceptable, as long as the resulting journal paper is coherent and of high quality.

The "old" policy was that there should be a "30% difference" between the journal and conference version(s). Note that this is not IEEE policy, nor is it ComSoc policy. If it ever was, it no longer is. The IEEE policy simply requires "substantial" differences, with the meaning of "substantial" being at the discretion of the Editor. TWireless Editors are instructed to follow the more explicit policy here.

Text and figures can in fact be exactly copied from the conference paper(s) into the journal paper. This is not double publishing. An at least slightly different title should be used for the journal paper, to describe the typically broader journal contribution and to avoid confusion in the archival record.

The conference version(s) should be cited when submitting the journal paper to two places: (i) in the Manuscript Central field requesting this information, (ii) in the journal paper itself. There does not need to be a summary explaining the differences/similarities, since they are assumed and allowed to be quite similar, simply the existence of such a paper must be acknowledged.

It is also possible to submit the journal and conference version at the same time. Or the journal version can even be submitted first. The journal version should not have appeared, however, at the time of submission of a conference version of that paper.

It is the responsibility of the Authors to ensure that any copyright commitments they have made outside the IEEE, however, are not violated by the eventual IEEE journal publication.

**Overall rationale for this policy**: Authors should be encouraged to present their work to the community at IEEE conferences, which inevitably involves publishing a conference version. A policy that prevented conference papers from being later published in a journal version would have the opposite effect and discourage researchers from presenting their best work at conferences. Similarly, it would damage the quality of IEEE journals if innovative ideas are barred from publication in them, simply because they have been presented in a conference format.
Multiple Submission Guidelines from IEEE PSPB Operations Manual

Introduction to the Guidelines

It is common in technical publishing for material to be presented at various stages of its evolution. As one example, this can take the form of publishing early ideas in a workshop, more developed work in a conference and fully developed contributions as journal or transactions papers. The IEEE recognizes the importance of this evolutionary publication process as an important means...
ACM Policy on The Publication of Conference Proceedings in ACM Journals

ACM journals and transactions are designed to publish research results which are the gold standard for the profession, i.e., they are of high novelty and interest, technically sound, and well presented. Achieving this level of quality requires a review process that provides the time necessary for careful review by acknowledged experts in the field. In particular, this means selection of reviewers from the widest possible pool, and open-ended review cycles that ensure the most sound and polished result. Such a standard has been largely incompatible with conference review procedures which are sharply constrained by deadline. Because of this, it is the ACM Publications Board's policy that conference proceedings should not simply be published as issues of ACM journals or transactions. The Board feels that to avoid confusion the brands “journal” and “transactions” must be reserved for venues with a review process which includes opportunity for a major revision and re-review by the same reviewers and is not limited by an event deadline.

The Board recognizes that many conferences publish research that is of top-quality, and hence encourages ACM Journal Editors-in-Chief and Conference Program Chairs to develop mutually beneficial methods to collaborate. Some examples that the Board finds particularly worthy are the following.

- Conference-first Model: Best Conference Papers Invited for Journal Submission

Journals may establish relationships with particular conferences to enable extended versions of the "best" few papers for the conference to be invited for submission for journal publication, possibly appearing in a special section of the journal dedicated to the conference.
• **Conference-first Model: Best Conference Papers Invited for Journal Submission**

  Journals may establish relationships with particular conferences to enable extended versions of the “best” few papers for the conference to be invited for submission for journal publication, possibly appearing in a special section of the journal dedicated to the conference. The journal paper should be an expanded version of the conference paper with, for example, more complete background, more detailed project descriptions, and additional results. This allows authors to present a more complete description of the work. ACM’s Policy on Prior Publication and Simultaneous Submission provides additional guidance on submitting expanded versions of conference papers to journals.

• **Journal-First Model: Article Authors Invited for Conference Presentation**

  Conferences may establish relationships with journals to extend invitations to authors of recently published journal articles to present their results at the conference (without a separate publication in the proceedings). This affords authors the prestige of presentation at the conference while allowing the journal to maintain a refereeing process without fixed deadlines.

• **Journal-Integrated Model** (i.e., the model used by TOG with SIGGRAPH)

  1. Requires certification by the journal’s EIC that the integrated process is as good as or exceeds the journal’s standards
  2. Requires three or more expert reviewers for acceptance
  3. Requires opportunity for author revision and re-review by same reviewers and post-event acceptance in the journal

• **Proceedings of the ACM on X**

  A new journal series with first issues planned for 2017. This is suitable for those ACM SIG-sponsored conferences that adapt their review processes to be comparable to those of journals. The series is being launched in recognition of the fact that conference-centric publishing disadvantages the CS community with respect to other scientific disciplines when competing with researchers from other disciplines for top science awards and career progression, and the fact that top ACM conferences have demonstrated high quality and high impact on the field.

  The new series will adhere to the following principles:

  1. Clear documentation of review process and policy
  2. Minimum of three expert reviewers with written reviews
CAN I PUBLISH A CONFERENCE PAPER IN A JOURNAL?

11 JANUARY 2014  •  ACHILLEAS  •  LEAVE A COMMENT

Yesterday, I was approached by a student who had recently presented at a conference, and -having received positive feedback- was considering whether to submit her paper to a journal. She felt that this would be beneficial to her career, because journal articles tend to be more highly-regarded than conference contributions, and because she felt that having more publications in her CV would add to her credibility as a fledgling scholar. However, she was conscious that using the same research twice felt like gaming the system, and wanted my advice as to whether to submit.
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• ISBN, ISSN
• (No) Indexado
ISBN

• International Standard Book Number
• ISO 2108 (1970)
ISBN

- ISBN-10
  - el código de país o lengua de origen
  - el editor
  - el número del artículo
  - un dígito de control
ISBN

• ISBN-13
  – Debido a la escasez existente en ciertas categorías del ISBN, la organización internacional de estándares adoptó implantar un ISBN de trece dígitos desde el 1 de enero de 2007
  – Los ISBN existentes se prefijan con «978» (y el dígito de control será recalculado); cuando se agoten los ISBN «978», se introducirá el prefijo 979
Anexo:ISBN por país

Los prefijos de los códigos ISBN son asignados a los distintos países por la Agencia Internacional del ISBN, que tiene en cuenta para ello las necesidades numéricas previsibles de cada país. Pese a ello, algunos países han recibido varios prefijos por agotarse los anteriores; esos casos están marcados con un asterisco (*) en la tabla.


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