

Curso Académico 2025

REVISIONES SISTEMATICAS

Ejemplo Guiado: Mashups

Grupo de Investigación en Innovación Tecnológica GIIT

Departamento de Ciencias de la Computación

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Introducción

- Todo trabajo de investigación debe comenzar estudiando el estado del arte de algún tema específico.
- Una **revisión de la literatura** es un medio para evaluar e interpretar la investigación disponible relativa a una área de interés.

Estudio Primario

- Un trabajo relativo a algún tema de investigación

Estudio Secundario

- Un trabajo que recopila y analiza los estudios primarios relativos a un determinado tema de investigación

Estudio Terciario

- Un trabajo que revisa los estudios secundarios relativos a la misma área de investigación

Revisión de la Literatura

Informal

- Buscar en la Web
- Buscar de forma manual
- Recomendaciones

Formal

- Metodología confiable, rigurosa, sistemática, repetible y extendida en la comunidad investigadora



Revisiones Sistemáticas y Mapeos Sistemáticos

Revisión Sistemática

Estudio **secundario** que utiliza una **metodología rigurosa** para identificar, analizar e interpretar de forma **no sesgada y repetible**, todas las evidencias relativas a una pregunta de investigación.

Mapeo Sistemático

Estudio **secundario** (*también utiliza una metodología rigurosa*) que analiza un amplio conjunto de estudios primarios para identificar **qué y cuántas** evidencias hay disponibles sobre un determinado tópico. También llamado estudio de alcance (*scoping study*).

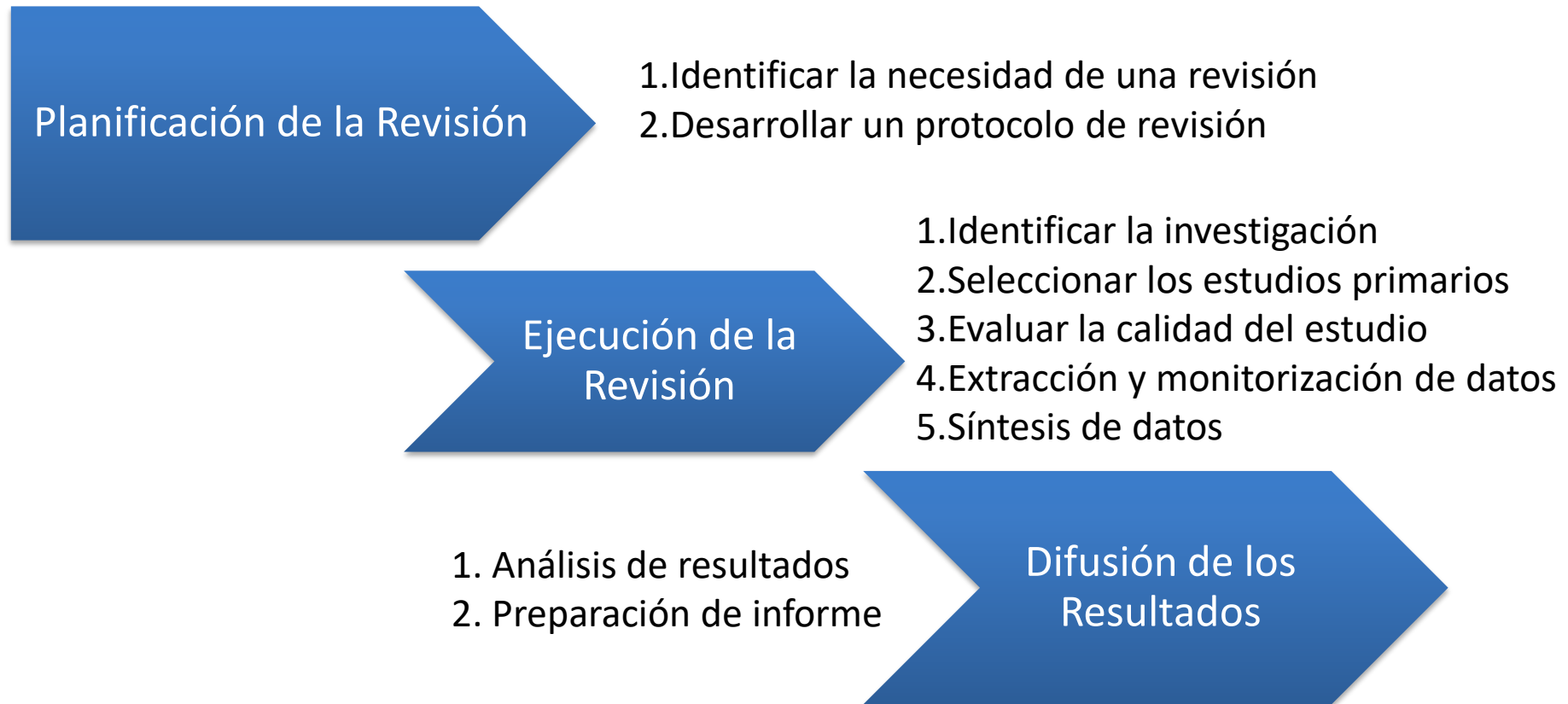
Systematic Literature Review

- El tópico que se quiere estudiar es reducido
- Estudiar la **calidad** de las evidencias
- Requiere un análisis detallado de los estudios
- Búsqueda en profundidad
- El objetivo es resumir el estado del arte

Systematic Mapping Study

- El tópico que se quiere estudiar es amplio
- Estudiar la **cantidad** de evidencias
- Requiere un análisis superficial de los estudios
- Búsqueda en anchura
- El objetivo es identificar *clusters* de evidencias y áreas donde fomentar la investigación

Etapas



Planificación de la Revisión

1.1 Identificar la necesidad de una revisión

Quality of Web Mashups A Systematic Mapping Study

- As far as we know, **no evidence-based studies** (e.g., systematic mapping studies, systematic literature reviews) have been reported on how product quality issues are being addressed for mashups.
- The **goal** of our study is, therefore, to address ***which/how*** *product quality issues are being addressed in Web mashup development and how the product quality-aware approaches have been defined and validated.*

Planificación de la Revisión

1.2. Desarrollar el protocolo de revisión

Pregunta(s) de investigación que se intenta responder

- a) RQ1: *Which/how product quality issues are being addressed in Web mashup development?*
- b) RQ2: *How have the product quality-aware approaches been defined and validated?*

Planificación de la Revisión

1.2. Desarrollar el protocolo de revisión

Estrategias de búsqueda

Digital Libraries:

IEEEXplore

ACM

Journals and Conferences:

Journal of Web Engineering (JWE).

ACM Transactions on the Web (ACMTWEB).

Foundations of Popfly: Rapid Mashup Development (Book).

World Wide Web conference (WWW).

International Conference on Web Engineering (ICWE).

International Conference on Information Integration and Web-Based

...

Planificación de la Revisión

1.2. Desarrollar el protocolo de revisión

Cadena de Búsqueda

The search string defined for retrieving studies is as follows:

“(web OR internet OR www) AND (mash*) AND quality”.

The asterisk symbol ‘*’ signifies any character whose purpose it is to include any word variation of each search term (e.g., the search term ‘mash*’ includes the following words: *mashup* OR *mashing* OR *mash-Up* OR *mash* OR . . .)

The period covered was the last 7 years (2006 - 2012).

Planificación de la Revisión

1.2. Desarrollar el protocolo de revisión

Criterios de inclusión y exclusión

- The studies that **met** the both following conditions were **included**:
 - Studies presenting a method and/or technique to assist designers in the quality evaluation of Web mashups from the product perspective.
 - Full papers.
- The studies that **met** at least one of the following conditions were **excluded**:
 - Introductory papers for special issues, books and workshops.
 - Duplicate reports of the same study in different sources.
 - Short papers with less than five pages.
 - Papers not written in English.

Planificación de la Revisión

1.2. Desarrollar el protocolo de revisión

Criterios y procedimientos para evaluar la calidad

- It is considered critical to **assess the “quality” of the primary studies**. A three point Likert-scale questionnaire was used to provide a quality assessment of the selected studies.
 - a) *Does the study present a method and/or technique for assessing the quality of mashups from the product quality perspective? (agree, disagree);*
 - b) *Has the study been published in a relevant journal or conference? (e.g. CORE ranking, JCR list); and*
 - c) *Has the study been cited by other authors? (Google Scholar).*

Planificación de la Revisión

1.2. Desarrollar el protocolo de revisión

Estrategias de Extracción de Datos

Research questions	Criteria	Options
RQ1: Which/how the quality of Web mashups has been addressed?	C1: Product quality characteristics addressed in the studies	a) Functional suitability
		b) Performance efficiency
		c) Compatibility
		d) Usability
		e) Reliability
		f) Security
		g) Maintainability
		h) Portability
	C2: Stages based on the mashup development process	a) Component Selection
		b) Mashup composition
C3: Artifacts involved	c) Mashup usage	
	a) Conceptual models	
	b) Source code	
	c) Final user interfaces	
RQ2: How have the product quality-aware approaches been defined and validated?	C4: Type of approach	d) Components
		a) New
	C5: Type of validation	b) Extension
		a) Survey
		b) Case Study
		c) Experiment
	C6: Approach usage	d) No validation
		a) Industry
	b) Academy	

Planificación de la Revisión

1.2. Desarrollar el protocolo de revisión

Métodos de Síntesis

- We applied both quantitative and qualitative synthesis methods.
- The quantitative synthesis was based on:
 - ***Counting the primary studies*** that are classified in each answer from our criteria.
 - ***Defining bubble plots*** in order to report the frequencies of combining the results from different research sub-questions. A bubble plot is basically two x–y scatter plots with bubbles in category intersections. This is useful to provide a map and giving a quick overview of a research field.
 - ***Counting the number of papers*** found in each bibliographic source per year.
- The qualitative synthesis is based on including several representative studies for each criterion by considering the results from the quality assessment.

Ejecución de la Revisión

2.1. Identificación de la Investigación

Ejm: The search to identify primary studies in the IEEE Xplore and ACM digital libraries was conducted on the 29th of December 2012.

2.2. Seleccionar los Estudios Primarios

The application of the review protocol yielded the following results:

The bibliographic database search:

80 potentially relevant publications

46 from the IEEE Xplore

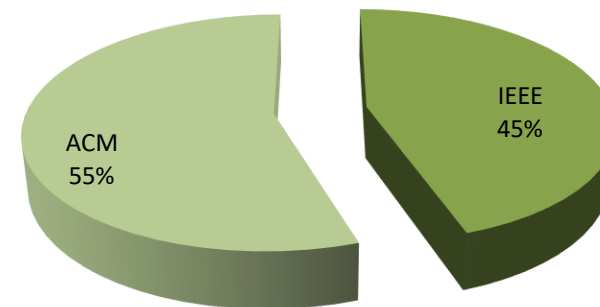
34 from the ACM DL.

After applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria

13 from IEEE Xplore

16 from ACM digital library.

Selected Papers



Ejecución de la Revisión

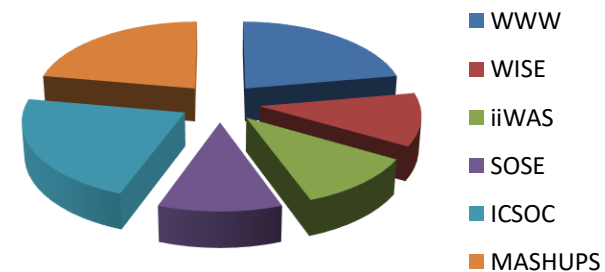
2.2. Seleccionar los Estudios Primarios

- The manual bibliographic review of the other sources identified another 107 potentially relevant publications. After applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria, the following publications were finally selected: 9 papers
 - (2 from WWW, 0 from ICWE, 1 from WISE, 1 from iiWAS, 1 from SOSE, 2 from ICSOC, and 2 from MASHUPS).

Documentar todos los hallazgos

CONFERENCE	PAPERS
WWW	2
WISE	1
iiWAS	1
SOSE	1
ICSOC	2
MASHUPS	2
TOTAL	9

MANUAL SEARCH



Ejecución de la Revisión

2.3. Evaluar la calidad del estudio primario

- a) Does the study present a method and/or technique for assessing the quality of mashups from the product quality perspective? (agree, disagree);*
- b) Has the study been published in a relevant journal or conference? (e.g. CORE ranking, JCR list); and*
- c) Has the study been cited by other authors? (Google Scholar).*

The score for each closed-question will be the arithmetic mean of all the individual scores from each reviewer. The sum of the three closed-question score of each study provides a final score which was not used to exclude papers from the systematic mapping study but was rather used to detect representative studies.

Ejecución de la Revisión

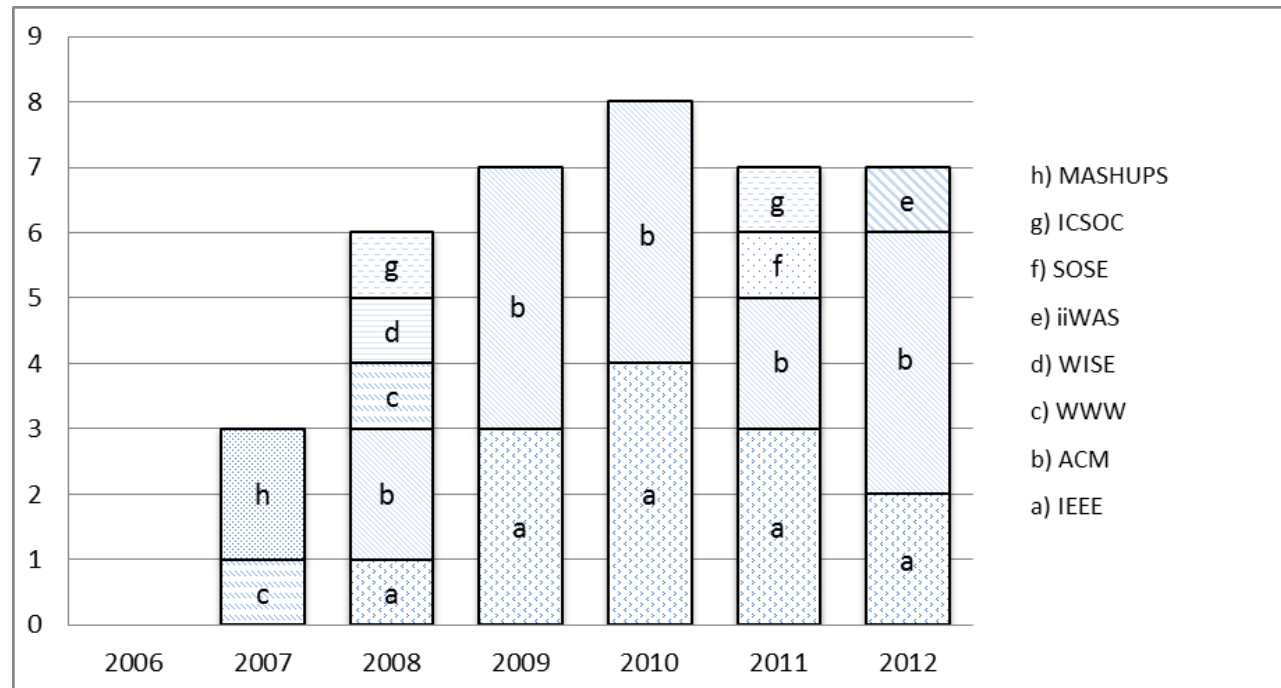
2.4. Extracción y monitorización de datos

Criteria	Possible answers	#	%
		Studies	Percentage
C1: Product quality characteristics addressed in the studies	Functional suitability	16	42.11
	Performance efficiency	24	63.16
	Compatibility	4	10.53
	Usability	9	23.68
	Reliability	16	42.11
	Security	18	47.37
	Maintainability	8	21.05
	Portability	4	10.53
C2: Stages based on the mashup development process	Component selection	14	36.84
	Mashup composition	21	55.26
	Mashup usage	16	42.11
C3: Artifacts involved	Conceptual models	8	21.05
	Source code	13	34.21
	Final user interfaces	9	23.68
	Components	15	39.47
C4: Type of approach	New	29	76.32
	Extension	9	23.68
C5: Type of validation	Survey	1	2.63
	Case Study	18	47.37
	Experiment	9	23.68
	No validation	11	28.95
C6: Approach usage	Industry	15	39.47
	Academy	33	86.84

[Excel](#)

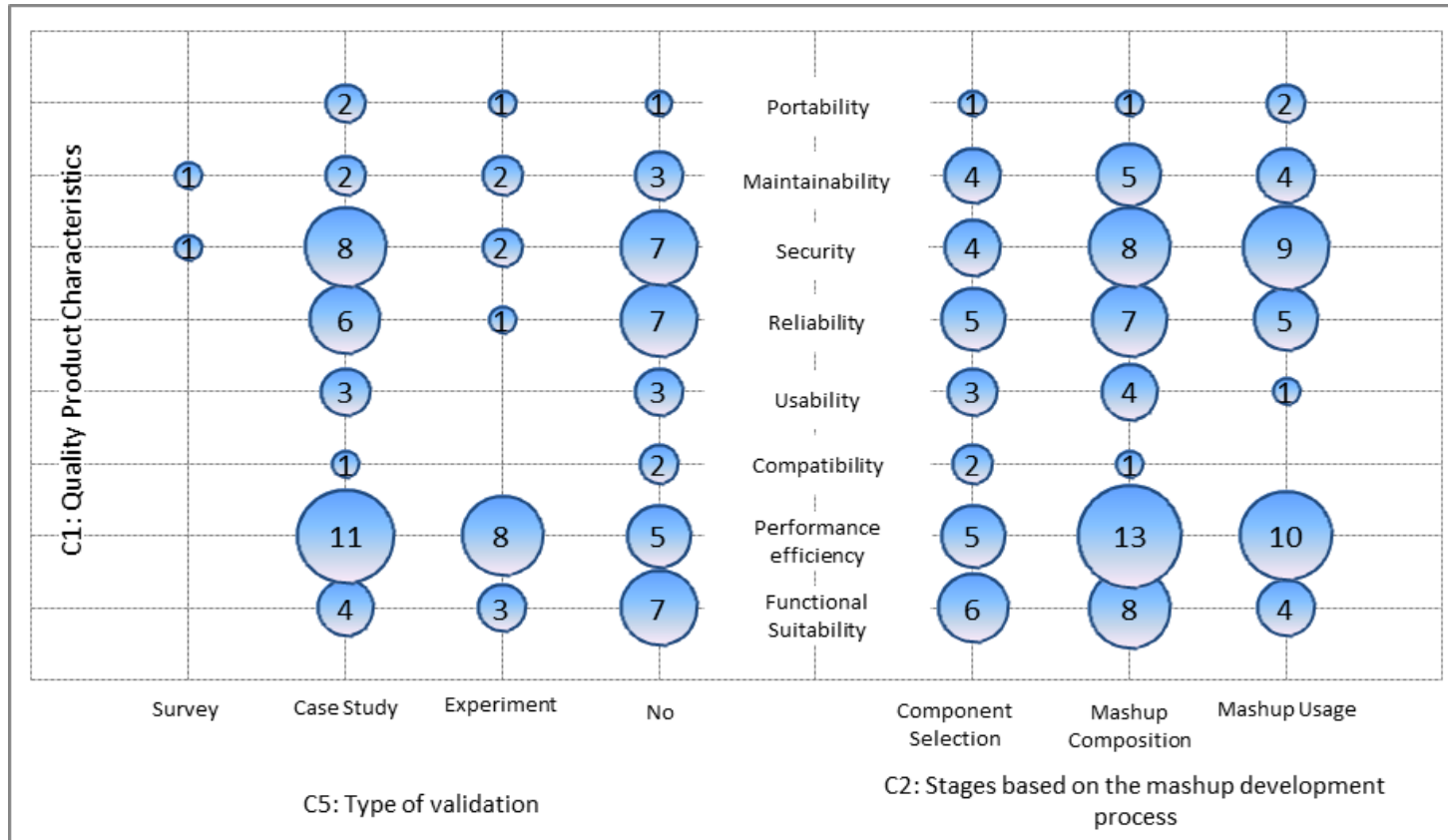
Ejecución de la Revisión

2.5. Síntesis de Datos



Ejecución de la Revisión

2.5. Síntesis de Datos



Ver más información y resultados

Difusión de los Resultados

Análisis de resultados y preparación del informe

Dos formatos:

- Informe técnico o capítulo de una tesis doctoral
- Artículo en revista o congreso



FACULTAD DE INGENIERÍA
UNIVERSIDAD DE CUENCA

Máster en Ingeniería y Tecnología de Sistemas Software

Curso Académico 2015-2016

Gestores Bibliográficos Mendeley

Grupo de Ingeniería del Software y Sistemas de Información (ISSI)

Departamento de Sistemas Informáticos y Computación

Contenidos

- Gestores Bibliográficos
- Mendeley
 - Características destacadas
 - Instalación
 - Funcionamiento
 - Plugins
 - Bibliografía desde Ms Word
- Exportar a otros formatos
- Ejercicios



Jabref



 MENDELEY



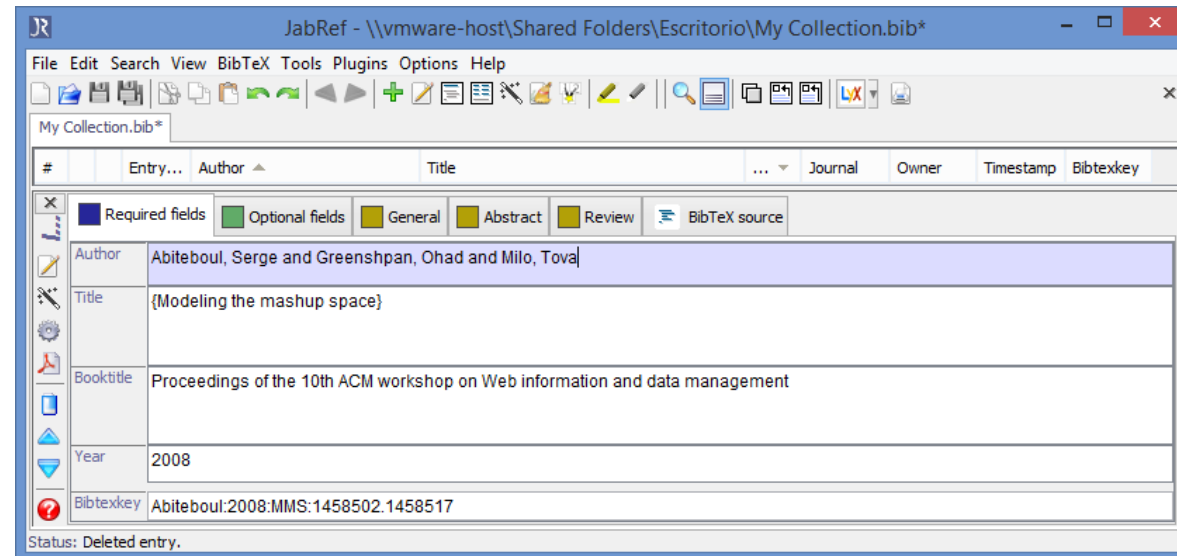
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Gestores Bibliográficos y Revisiones Sistemáticas

- Una vez definida la cadena de búsqueda y recuperados los artículos que serán incluidos en nuestra revisión sistemática, necesitamos **gestionarlos** de alguna manera.
- Existen varios **gestores bibliográficos** que nos ayudan a clasificar y mantener los artículos en una forma ordenada y fácilmente accesible.
- Estos gestores bibliográficos nos apoyan en los siguientes pasos del proceso de la revisión.
- La ventaja de ellos es que existen maneras de exportar sus contenidos a aplicaciones y de esta manera **“semi-automatizar”** el proceso.

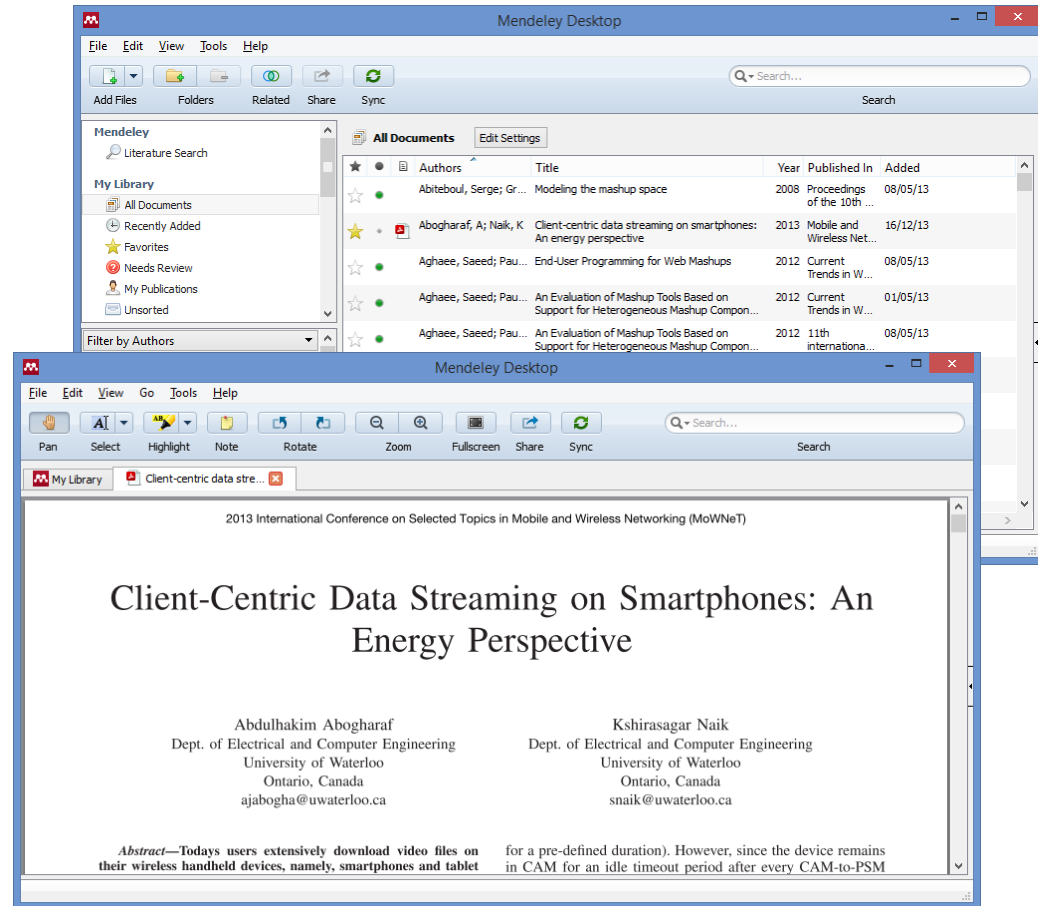
JabRef

- Es la herramienta ideal para generar referencia bibliográficas desde documentos \LaTeX.
- Interface muy simple e intuitiva.
- Descargar en : <http://jabref.sourceforge.net/>



Mendeley

- Un gestor de bibliografías
- Un lector de PDF
- Un sistema para almacenar y organizar documentos
- Un buscador de información científica
- Una red social académica en la que compartir citas bibliográficas y publicaciones



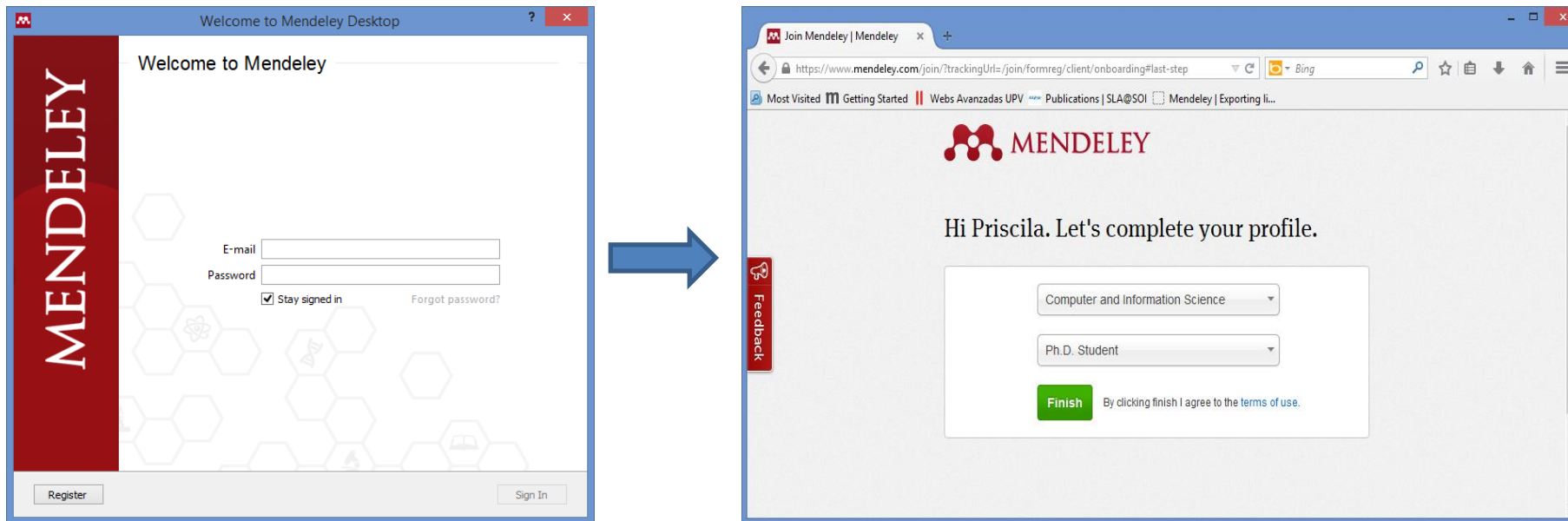
Características Destacadas

- Funciona con Windows, Mac y Linux
- Tiene aplicaciones para iPhone y iPad
- Guarda y organiza datos de referencias bibliográficas en la red y en el ordenador personal o en el Iphone o Ipad.
- Sincroniza los datos de las referencias bibliográficas para generar citas y bibliografías mientras se escribe un artículo científico.
- Facilita la búsqueda y recuperación de artículos o documentos relevantes para trabajos científicos.
- Permite crear bibliografías en el estilo científico deseado
- Exporta e importa de varios formatos.
- Genera citas y listas de referencia de forma automática

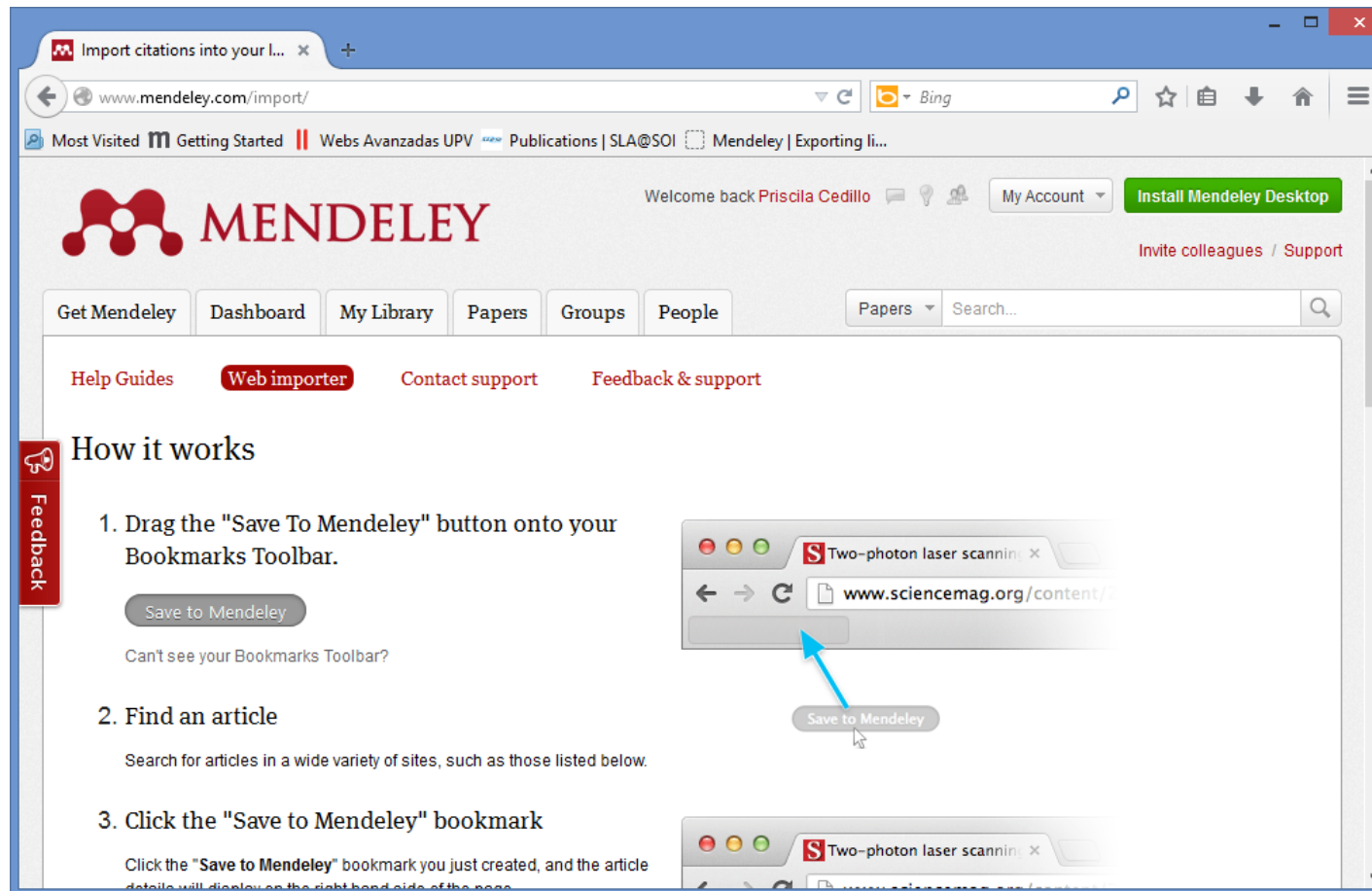
Mendeley Desktop

- Dirección de descarga:

<http://www.mendeley.com/download-mendeley-desktop>

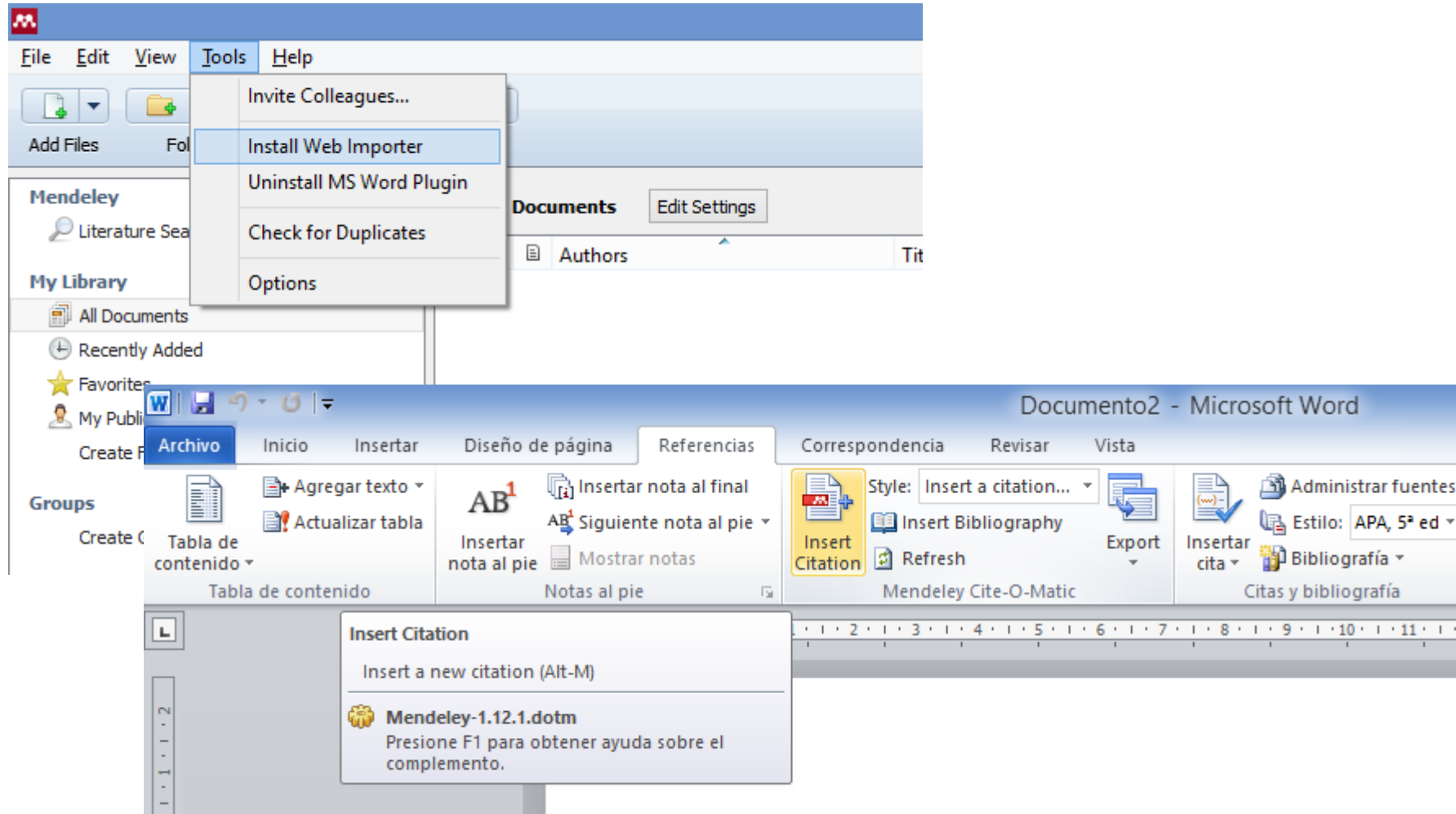


Plugins



<http://www.mendeley.com/import/>

Plugins



Cadenas de Búsqueda

- **ACM STRING:**

((Title: "MODEL AT RUNTIME" OR Abstract: "MODEL AT RUNTIME" OR Keywords: "MODEL AT RUNTIME") OR (Title: "MODEL@RUNTIME" OR Abstract: "MODEL@RUNTIME" OR Keywords: "MODEL@RUNTIME") OR (Title: "MODEL@RUN.TIME" OR Abstract: "MODEL@RUN.TIME" OR Keywords: "MODEL@RUN.TIME") OR (Title: "MODELS AT RUNTIME" OR Abstract: "MODELS AT RUNTIME" OR Keywords: "MODELS AT RUNTIME") OR (Title: "MODELS@RUNTIME" OR Abstract: "MODELS@RUNTIME" OR Keywords: "MODELS@RUNTIME") OR (Title: "MODELS@RUN.TIME" OR Abstract: "MODELS@RUN.TIME" OR Keywords: "MODELS@RUN.TIME")) AND ((Title: "SERVICE" OR Abstract: "SERVICE" OR Keywords: "SERVICE") OR (Title: "CLOUD" OR Abstract: "CLOUD" OR Keywords: "CLOUD"))

- **IEEE STRING**

("Document Title": "MODEL@RUN.TIME" OR "Abstract": "MODEL@RUN.TIME" OR "Author Keywords": "MODEL@RUN.TIME") OR ("Document Title": "MODEL@RUNTIME" OR "Abstract": "MODEL@RUNTIME" OR "Author Keywords": "MODEL@RUNTIME") OR ("Document Title": "MODEL AT RUNTIME" OR "Abstract": "MODEL AT RUNTIME" OR "Author Keywords": "MODEL AT RUNTIME") OR ("Document Title": "MODELS AT RUNTIME" OR "Abstract": "MODELS AT RUNTIME" OR "Author Keywords": "MODELS AT RUNTIME") OR ("Document Title": "MODELS@RUNTIME" OR "Abstract": "MODELS@RUNTIME" OR "Author Keywords": "MODELS@RUNTIME") OR ("Document Title": "MODELS@RUN.TIME" OR "Abstract": "MODELS@RUN.TIME" OR "Author Keywords": "MODELS@RUN.TIME") AND (("Document Title": "SERVICE" OR "Abstract": "SERVICE" OR "Author Keywords": "SERVICE") OR ("Document Title": "CLOUD" OR "Abstract": "CLOUD" OR "Author Keywords": "CLOUD"))

Ejercicio propuesto: Formar las cadenas de búsquedas para realizar la revisión sistemática del ejemplo presentado en la sección anterior (MASHUPS)

Formatos de Importación

Springer Link

Search Results - Springer

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Chapter

Using Models at Runtime to Address Assurance for Self-Adaptive Systems

A self-adaptive software system modifies its behavior at runtime in response to changes within the system or in its execution environment. The fulfillment of the system requirements needs to be guaranteed even...
Betty H. C. Cheng, Kerstin I. Eder, Martin Gogolla, Lars Grunske... in *Models@run.time* (2014)

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Chapter

Mechanisms for Leveraging Models at Runtime in Self-adaptive Software

Modern software systems are often required to adapt their behavior at runtime in order to maintain or enhance their utility in dynamic environments. Models at runtime research aims to provide suitable abstract...
Amel Bennaceur, Robert France, Giordano Tamburrelli, Thomas Vogel... in *Models@run.time* (2014)

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Chapter

Assurance of Self-adaptive Controllers for the Cloud

In this paper we discuss the assurance of self-adaptive controllers for the Cloud, and we propose a taxonomy of controllers based on the supported assurance level. Self-adaptive systems for the Cloud are commo...
Alessio Gambi, Giovanni Toffetti, Mauro Pezzè in *Assurances for Self-Adaptive Systems* (2013)

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Chapter

Towards Practical Runtime Verification and Validation of Self-

Refine Your Search

Content Type

Chapter	26
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AI	9

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Models@run.time	2
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Web Engineering	2

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☐ Single Year

☒ Range

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2014

From:

1995

To:

2014

SEARCH RESULTS

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69 Results returned

Results per page: 25

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Format:

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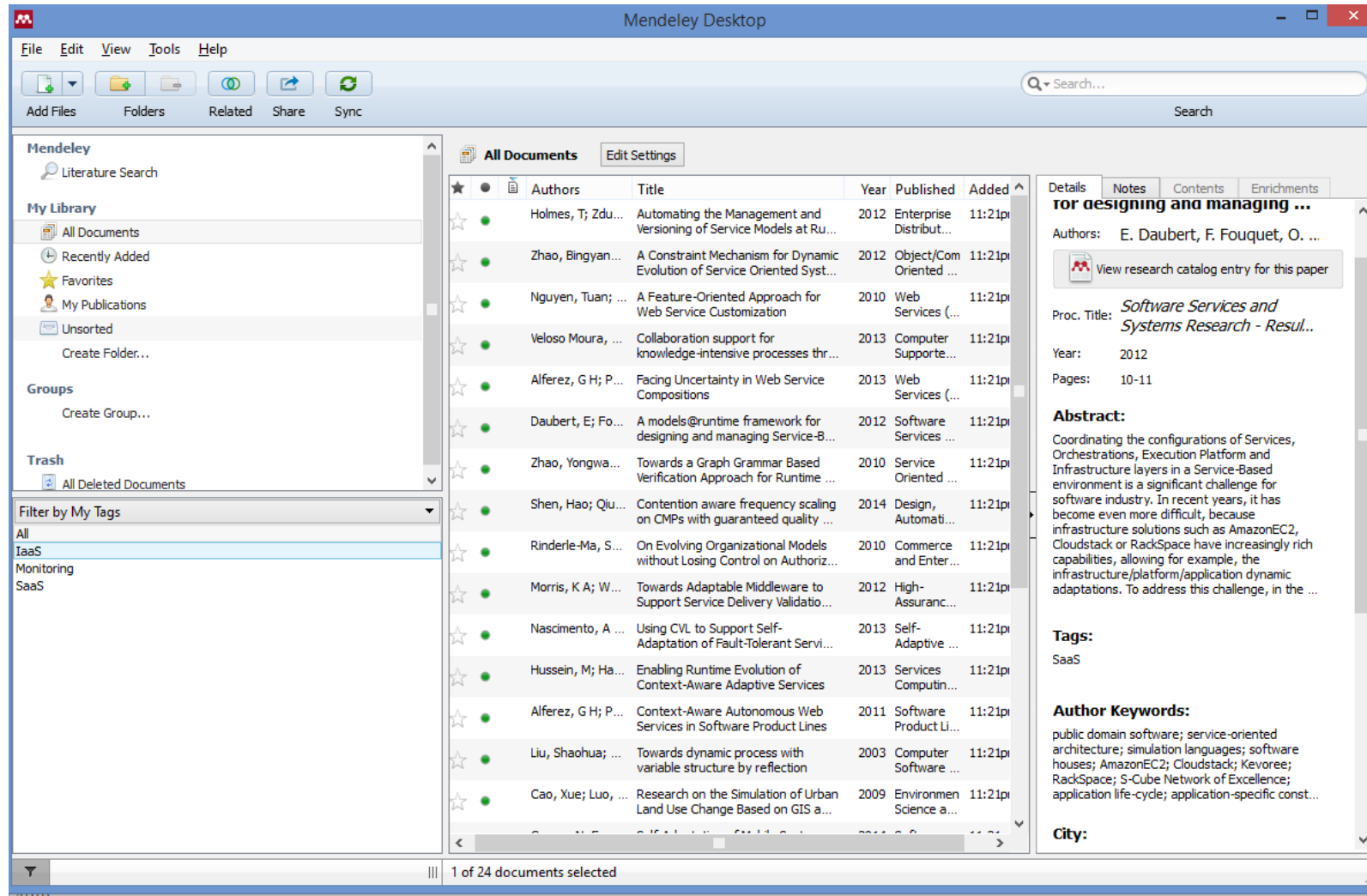
☐ EndNote, ProCite, RefMan

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Utilizando el Web Importer...

The screenshot shows the ACM Digital Library website. The main content area displays a search result for the article "Context-Adaptive Coordination of Pervasive Services by Interpreting Models during Runtime" by Estefanía Serral, Pedro Valderas, and Vicente Pelechano. The article is published in The Computer Journal, Volume 56 Issue 1, January 2013, Pages 87-114. A sidebar on the right contains a "Web Importer" overlay with a search bar, a "1 article found" notification, and a "Save" button. The overlay also shows the article title and authors, and a "Notes" section. The main page has a navigation bar with links like "Most Visited", "Save to Mendeley", "Getting Started", "Webs Avanzadas UPV", "Publications", "SLA@SOI", "Mendeley", and "Exporting li...". The article page has tabs for "Abstract", "Authors", "References", "Cited By", "Index Terms", "Publication", "Reviews", "Comments", and "Table of Contents". The "Abstract" tab is selected, showing the beginning of the article text: "One of the most important goals of pervasive systems is to help users in their daily life by automating their behavior. To achieve this, pervasive services must be dynamically coordinated, executed and adapted to context according to user patterns. In this work, we propose a model-driven solution to meet this challenge. We propose a task model and a design context-adaptive coordination of services at a high level of abstraction. This design facilitates the coordination of services at runtime and is also reused at runtime. We propose a software architecture that interprets the models at runtime in order to support service execution that is required to support user behaviour patterns. This coordination is done in a context-adaptive manner from service implementation. This approach makes the models the only representation of service coordination, with the ability to maintain and evolve the executed service coordination after deployment."

Categorizar por Etiquetas



Exportar a Excel

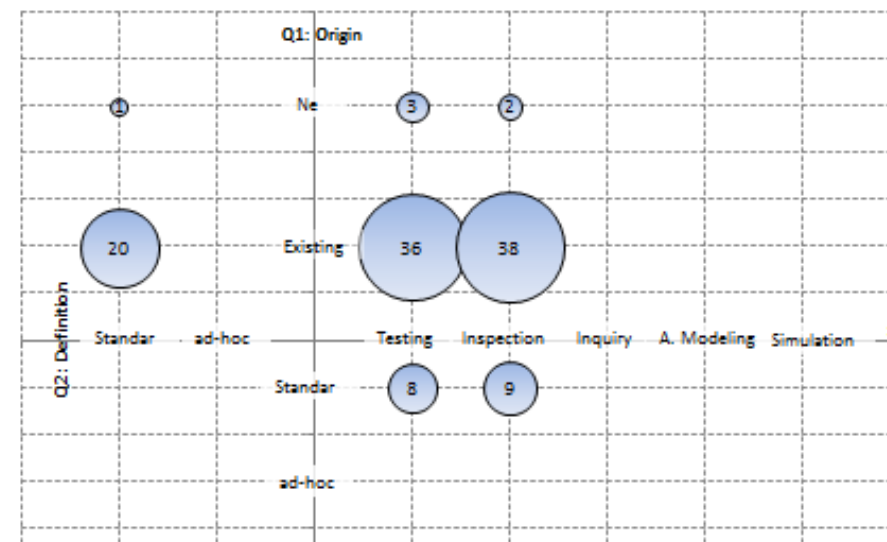
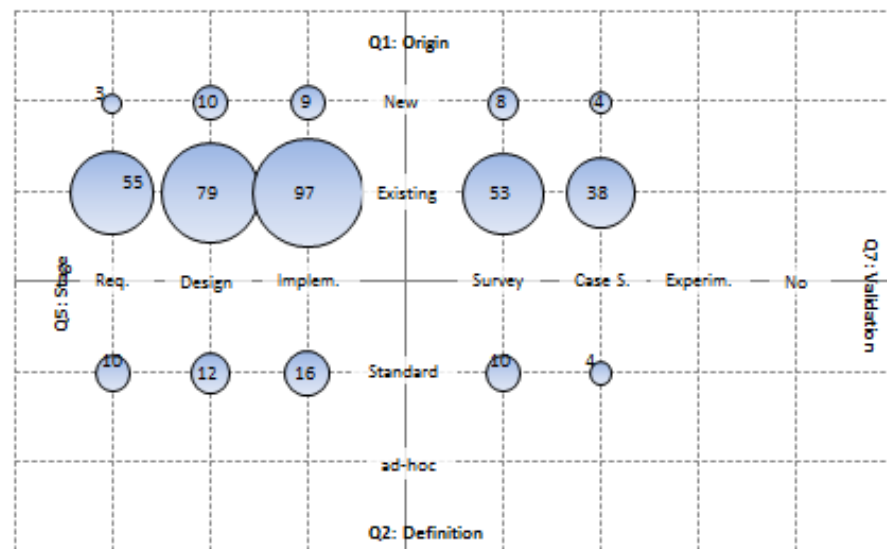
- No existe una forma directa de exportar desde Mendeley a excel.
- Una manera en la que se puede hacer esto es a través de JabRef, por medio de la generación de un archivo .CVS.
 - Para ello exportamos desde Mendeley lo que queremos enviar a Excel, generando un archivo con extensión .bib
 - Lo abrimos desde JabRef y lo exportamos a CVS.
 - Luego podemos hacer la importación a Excel y quedarnos con las columnas de nuestro interés.

Tabulando los datos en Excel

- Una vez que tenemos todos los artículos a ser leídos, realizamos una categorización, ya sea utilizando un gestor de bibliografía o un archivo de Excel.
- Si escogemos el hacerlo en Excel, creamos una matriz binaria, con las características que son de interés para la revisión sistemática.
- Una vez tengamos esa matriz procedemos al análisis de los datos y según lo que queramos presentar en la revisión, podemos hacer gráficos de tartas, barras, burbujas, etc.

Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM
##	25	24	##	##																		
##	40	30	##	##																		
##	45	35	##	##																		
yes	####	####	##	##																		
no	####	####	##	##																		

Bubble C					
			x	y	tam
x	std	exis	-2	2	20
q2	adhoc	exis	-1	2	0
y	std	new	-2	5	1
q1	adhoc	new	-1	5	0
x	test	exis	1	2	36
q3	inspe	exis	2	2	38
	inqui	exis	3	2	##
	anal	exis	4	2	##
y	simu	exis	5	2	##
q1	test	new	1	5	3
	inspe	new	2	5	2
	inqui	new	3	5	##
	anal	new	4	5	##
	simu	new	5	5	##
x	std	test	1	-1	8
q2	adhoc	test	1	-3	0
	std	insp	2	-1	9
	adhoc	insp	2	-3	0
y	std	inqu	3	-1	##
q3	adhoc	inqu	3	-3	##
	std	anal	4	-1	##
	adhoc	anal	4	-3	##
	std	simu	5	-1	##
	adhoc	simu	5	-3	##
x	inspe	test	2	-1	15
q3	inqui	test	3	-1	##
	inqui	insp	3	-2	##
	anal	test	4	-1	##
y	anal	insp	4	-2	##
q3	anal	inqu	4	-3	##
	simu	test	5	-1	##
	simu	insp	5	-2	##
	simu	inqu	5	-3	##
	simu	anal	5	-4	##





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Gracias por su atención