WS1: Find your research topic and make a literature review

GOAL: From the topic of this year "Smart City", find a research question(s) and write hypotheses.

1. Select keywords that interest you. From these keywords, analyse the article we found.
2. Compile a reference list of 10 scientific publications from different peer reviewed academic journals, recent conferences or thesis that relate to your topic. Ensure that there is a link between your research question, your key words and the publications. Add the first page of each publication that includes the abstract to the portfolio.

3. For every publication, complete the following questions:

What is the quality of the publications? (Kind, reputations, indicators…)
Do you think the title are relevant? Y/N. Explain in one or two sentences.
If Yes: d*o you think this abstract is relevant? Y/N. Explain in one or two sentences.*

4. Fill the following table for 3 publications that you estimate the more relevant. In minimum, one of these publications must be a reputed academic journal.

Analysis of Scientific Publications	
Full reference:	
What is the research problem?	
Why did you choose this publication?	
Who are the authors?	
What is the main research question/focus of the publication?	
Which topics are included in the literature review for this publication?	
What is the theoretical foundation of the research?	Some articles may not have a theoretical base
What research methods were used to carry out the research?	
What is the main finding/conclusion?	Main findings need to answer the research question/s

5. Propose criteria to start a literature review on your subject.

7. Define all the important terms of your topic. Here an example with the “generic” term. Check in the literature different scientific publications with different point of view.

The **generic** term can have several meanings, which is why it seems important to define it clearly. If we take the **generic** meaning of the ASCI methodology, a **generic** knowledge model represents a set of entities applicable to several (reusable) systems.

In the enterprise modeling literature, the **generic** term has taken on another meaning, it corresponds to the meta-model of a system in the sense that it corresponds to the level where all the elements are defined and described [Roux 10a]. We specialize after this meta-model for a particular field of application. In [Ulmer 10], a compromise seems interesting to us: it is the notion of "relative **genericity**" and "absolute **genericity**". "Absolute **genericity**" corresponds to the level of the description (usually the meta-model) and during the specialization; the term "relative **genericity**" is used for a particular field of application. Relative **genericity** therefore comes down to the same definition as the ASCI **generic**, I.e., that a **generic** knowledge model of a domain is a reusable knowledge model for all systems in that domain. When we use the term "**generic**" in this thesis, it will correspond to the ASCI meaning and thus to the meaning of "relative **genericity**" for enterprise modeling as defined by [Ulmer 10].

8. Find the main further works on your topic. Write your research question(s) and your hypotheses.