

La sistematización del proceso de revisión del estado de la cuestión

31 de marzo y 4 de abril de 2022



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De:

Planeta Formación y Universidades

Ficha

- **Título de la acción formativa:** Cómo hacer una Systematic Literature Review (SLR)
- **Sentido principal de la acción:** El sentido principal de esta acción formativa es introducir a los investigadores en la realización de revisiones sistemáticas de literatura o SLR (*Systematic Literature Review*)
- **Formador:** Francisco José García Peñalvo
- **Número / perfil de participantes:** 25
- **Modalidad:** Taller. 2 sesiones *online* de 2 horas
- **Fechas:** 31/3/2022 y 4/4/2022 (12:00 a 14:00)
- **Objetivos:** Al finalizar este taller los participantes serán capaces de: 1) Planificar una revisión sistemática de literatura; 2) Realizar una revisión sistemática de literatura; 3) Plasmar el trabajo realizado en un informe o artículo de investigación
- **Evaluación:** Entrega del informe de la planificación de una revisión de mapeo de literatura que incluya
 - Título y resumen (descripción y objetivos de la revisión sistemática) - 2 puntos
 - Preguntas de investigación – 2 puntos
 - Criterios de inclusión/exclusión – 2 puntos
 - Estrategia de búsqueda (selección de fuentes de datos, lista de tópicos de búsqueda y ecuación canónica) – 2 puntos
 - Resultados de la fase de identificación combinando al menos dos fuentes de datos – 2 puntos

Índice



1. Introducción a las revisiones sistemáticas
2. Revisiones sistemáticas de literatura vs. Revisiones de mapeo de literatura
3. Marcos metodológicos de referencia para la realización de revisiones sistemáticas de literatura
4. Fase de planificación
5. Fase de realización
6. Fase de informe
7. Caso de estudio
8. Conclusiones

INTRO

1. Introducción a las revisiones sistemáticas

Tipos de documentos científicos

- Trabajos académicos (trabajos fin de grado, trabajos fin de máster, tesis doctorales)
- Artículo de investigación
- Artículo de datos (*data paper* – publicación académica de documento etiquetado con metadatos que describe un conjunto particular de datos accesibles, o un grupo de ellos, publicados de acuerdo a las prácticas académicas) [1]
- Artículo de revisión sistemática de literatura
- Artículo metodológico
- Meta-análisis (proceso de combinar los resultados de diversos estudios relacionados con el propósito de llegar a una conclusión) [2]
- Ensayo (texto escrito, en general por un solo autor, en el cual se exponen de manera argumentativa, el punto de vista, opiniones o posiciones del escritor ante un tema determinado)
- Artículo de divulgación científica
- Informes técnicos
- Post
- Presentaciones científicas

Artículos de revisión [3]

- Los trabajos de revisión tienen una gran aceptación en el ámbito académico
- Se utiliza cada vez más el término *revisión sistemática* para denominar a las revisiones bibliográficas que deben preceder o justificar un estado de la cuestión o en general cualquier estudio de revisión

Artículos de revisión

- El artículo de revisión se considera como un estudio detallado, selectivo y crítico que integra la información esencial en una perspectiva unitaria y de conjunto [4, 5]
- La revisión se puede reconocer como un estudio en sí mismo, en el cual el revisor tiene un interrogante, recoge datos (en la forma de artículos previos), los analiza y extrae una conclusión
- La diferencia fundamental entre una revisión y un trabajo original o estudio primario, es la unidad de análisis, no los principios científicos que se aplican [6]
- El objetivo fundamental del artículo de revisión intenta identificar qué se conoce del tema, qué se ha investigado y qué aspectos permanecen desconocidos

Tipos de revisión de la literatura

Revisiones

Narrativas

Revisan un tópico de forma exhaustiva, incluyendo diversos aspectos. Se presenta el tema en un formato narrativo, sin justificar los métodos utilizados para obtener y seleccionar la información presentada. Adecuadas para responder preguntas de preparación [7]

Sistemáticas

Resumen y analizan la evidencia respecto de una pregunta específica en forma estructurada, explícita y sistemática. Se tiene que explicitar el método utilizado para encontrar, seleccionar, analizar y sintetizar las fuentes primarias

Diferencias entre las revisiones narrativas y las sistemáticas [8]



| Característica | Revisión narrativa | Revisión sistemática |
|---|--|---|
| Pregunta de investigación | Amplia. No estructurada | Estructurada, clara, concreta y centrada en un problema clínico bien definido. |
| Búsqueda bibliográfica. Selección de fuentes de información. | No detallada. No sistemática. No orientada a localizar todos los estudios disponibles. Probabilidad alta de sesgo | Búsqueda detallada, sistemática y explícita. |
| Selección de artículos. | No hay criterios de selección. No reproducible. Probabilidad alta de sesgo. | Selección basada en criterios explícitos. Aplicación uniforme de los criterios de selección/exclusión a todos los artículos. |
| Valoración de la calidad de los estudios. | No hay valoración. | Valoración / evaluación crítica de la calidad metodológica de los estudios. |
| Síntesis. | A menudo resumen subjetivo, cualitativo, sin un estimador estadístico. | Basada en la calidad metodológica de los estudios. A menudo resumen cuantificado por un estimador estadístico |
| Interpretación. | A veces basada en la evidencia. Frecuentemente basada en opiniones personales. | Generalmente basada en la evidencia |

Tipos de revisión [9]

- **Critical review.** Tiene como objetivo demostrar que se ha investigado ampliamente la literatura y ha evaluado críticamente su calidad. Va más allá de la mera descripción para incluir un grado de análisis e innovación conceptual. Suele dar lugar a una hipótesis o a un modelo. Ejemplos: [10-12]
- **Literature review.** Término genérico: materiales publicados que proporcionan un examen de la literatura reciente o actual. Puede abarcar una amplia gama de temas con distintos niveles de exhaustividad y amplitud. Ejemplos: [13-15]
- **Mapping review/ systematic map.** Traza y categoriza la literatura existente a partir de la cual encargar nuevas revisiones y/o investigaciones primarias, identificando las lagunas en la literatura de investigación. Ejemplos: [16-20]
- **Meta-analysis.** Técnica que combina estadísticamente los resultados de los estudios cuantitativos para proporcionar un efecto más preciso de los resultados. Ejemplos: [21-24]

Tipos de revisión [9]

- **Mixed studies review/mixed methods review.** Se refiere a cualquier combinación de métodos en la que un componente significativo es una revisión de la literatura (normalmente sistemática). Dentro de un contexto de revisión, se refiere a una combinación de enfoques de revisión, por ejemplo, combinando la investigación cuantitativa con la cualitativa. Ejemplo: [25]
- **Overview.** Término genérico: resumen de la literatura que intenta hacer un estudio de la misma y describir sus características. Ejemplo: [26]
- **Qualitative systematic review/qualitative evidence synthesis.** Método para integrar o comparar las conclusiones de los estudios cualitativos. Busca "temas" o "constructos" que se encuentran en los estudios cualitativos individuales o entre ellos. Ejemplo: [27]
- **Rapid review.** Evaluación de lo que ya se sabe sobre una cuestión política o práctica, utilizando métodos de revisión sistemática para buscar y evaluar críticamente la investigación existente. Ejemplo: [28]
- **Scoping review.** Evaluación preliminar del tamaño y el alcance potencial de la literatura de investigación disponible. Tiene como objetivo identificar la naturaleza y el alcance de las pruebas de investigación (normalmente incluye la investigación en curso). Ejemplo: [29]

Tipos de revisión [9]

- **State-of-the-art review.** Tienden a abordar asuntos más actuales en contraste con otros enfoques retrospectivos y actuales combinados. Pueden ofrecer nuevas perspectivas sobre el tema o señalar un área para seguir investigando. Ejemplo: [30]
- **Systematic review.** Intenta buscar, evaluar y sintetizar sistemáticamente las pruebas de la investigación, a menudo siguiendo las directrices sobre la realización de una revisión. Son una forma de estudio secundario que usa una metodología bien definida para identificar, analizar e interpretar todas las evidencias relacionadas con una pregunta de investigación específica de una forma que es imparcial y (hasta cierto punto) repetible [31]. Ejemplos: [32-38]
- **Systematic search and review.** Combina los puntos fuertes de la revisión crítica con un proceso de búsqueda exhaustivo. Por lo general, aborda preguntas amplias para producir una "síntesis de la mejor evidencia". Ejemplo: [39]
- **Systematized review.** Intenta incluir elementos del proceso de revisión sistemática, pero sin llegar a ser una revisión sistemática. Ejemplo: [40]
- **Umbrella review.** Se refiere específicamente a la revisión que recopila la evidencia de múltiples revisiones en un documento accesible y utilizable. Se centra en una condición o problema amplio para el que existen intervenciones que compiten entre sí y destaca las revisiones que abordan estas intervenciones y sus resultados. Ejemplos: [41-42]

Tipos de revisiones sistemáticas [43]

Revisiones sistemáticas



Cualitativas

Las evidencias se presentan en forma descriptiva sin un análisis estadístico

Cuantitativas o meta-análisis

Se combinan cuantitativamente los resultados usando técnicas estadísticas

Revisión sistemáticas de literatura – Systematic Literature Review (SLR)



- Una SLR es un tipo de revisión de la literatura que **recopila** y **analiza críticamente** múltiples estudios o trabajos de investigación a través de un **proceso sistemático**
- Es un **método sistemático** para **identificar, evaluar e interpretar** el trabajo de investigadores, académicos y profesionales en un campo elegido [44]
- El objetivo de una SLR es proporcionar un **resumen exhaustivo de la literatura** disponible pertinente a una **pregunta de investigación**

Revisión sistemáticas de literatura – Systematic Literature Review (SLR) [45]



- Una revisión sistemática es aquella en la que existe una búsqueda exhaustiva de estudios relevantes sobre un tema. Una vez identificados y obtenidos los estudios, los resultados son sintetizados de acuerdo con un método preestablecido y explícito
- Esta forma de revisión da al lector una gran ventaja sobre otras revisiones: la posibilidad de replicarla y verificar si se llega a la misma conclusión

Revisiones sistemáticas como investigaciones científicas [46]

Las revisiones sistemáticas **son** investigaciones científicas en sí mismas, con métodos prefigurados y un ensamblaje de los estudios originales, que sintetizan los resultados de estos

Características de una revisión sistemática [31]

- Las revisiones sistemáticas comienzan definiendo un protocolo de revisión que especifica la pregunta de investigación que se aborda y los métodos que se utilizarán para llevar a cabo la revisión
- Las revisiones sistemáticas se basan en una estrategia de búsqueda definida que tiene como objetivo detectar la mayor bibliografía relevante posible
- Las revisiones sistemáticas documentan su estrategia de búsqueda para que otros investigadores puedan evaluar su rigor, exhaustividad y la posible repetición del proceso (teniendo en cuenta que las búsquedas en las bibliotecas digitales son casi imposibles de replicar)

Características de una revisión sistemática [31]

- Las revisiones sistemáticas requieren criterios de inclusión y exclusión explícitos para evaluar cada potencial de estudio primario
- Las revisiones sistemáticas especifican la información que pueden obtener de cada estudio primario, incluyendo los criterios de calidad por los que evaluar cada estudio primario
- Una revisión sistemática es un requisito previo para un meta-análisis cuantitativo

Ventajas de las revisiones sistemáticas [31, 43]

- Su principal ventaja es la síntesis de información respecto de una pregunta de investigación específica que permite resolver las dudas en forma eficiente
- Una metodología bien definida hace que sea menos probable que los resultados de la literatura estén sesgadas, aunque no protege contra el sesgo de publicación en los estudios primarios
- Pueden proporcionar información sobre los efectos de un fenómeno a través de una amplia gama de configuraciones y métodos empíricos
 - Si los estudios dan resultados consistentes, las revisiones sistemáticas proporcionan evidencia de que el fenómeno es robusto y transferible
 - Si los estudios dan resultados inconsistentes, se pueden estudiar las fuentes de variación
- En el caso de los estudios cuantitativos es posible combinar los datos utilizando técnicas de meta-análisis. Esto aumenta la probabilidad de detectar efectos reales que los estudios más pequeños individuales son incapaces

Limitaciones de las revisiones sistemáticas [31, 43]

- Son estudios retrospectivos por lo cual están sujetos a un sesgo en las diversas etapas del proceso: búsqueda, selección, análisis y síntesis de la información
- No está garantizada la calidad de este tipo de estudios, por lo que el lector deberá ser capaz de evaluar críticamente su validez
- La realización de revisiones sistemáticas está limitada por la cantidad y calidad de los estudios previamente realizados
- Requiere un esfuerzo mucho mayor que una revisión tradicional de bibliografía, el proceso es largo, requiere tiempo y dedicación

Objetivos para hacer una revisión

- Alcanzar un conocimiento más profundo en su campo del conocimiento
- Sentar las bases del estado de la cuestión de un trabajo académico (fin de máster, tesis doctoral, etc.)
- Obtener información sobre las tendencias actuales y los desafíos futuros
- Identificar los autores más importantes
- Identificar las revistas y conferencias más importantes
- Tener la base sobre la que realizar buenas publicaciones



2. Revisiones sistemáticas de literatura vs. Revisiones de mapeo de literatura

Revisiones de mapeo de literatura (*mappings*) [9]

- El objetivo es mapear y categorizar la literatura existente sobre un tema en particular, identificando las lagunas en la literatura a partir de las cuales se pueden encargar nuevas revisiones y/o investigaciones primarias
- Los *mappings* se distinguen de las revisiones sistemáticas de literatura en que el resultado posterior puede implicar un trabajo de revisión adicional o una investigación primaria y este resultado no se conoce de antemano

Revisiones de mapeo de literatura (*mappings*) [9]

- Son una herramienta valiosa para ofrecer a los responsables de las políticas, profesionales e investigadores un medio explícito y transparente para identificar los aspectos clave del *mapping*
- Los *mappings* pueden caracterizar los estudios de diferentes formas, por ejemplo, según la perspectiva teórica, el grupo de población o el entorno en el que se realizaron los estudios
- También pueden proporcionar la base para tomar la decisión informada sobre si se debe realizar la revisión en profundidad y la síntesis de todos los estudios o solo de un subconjunto

Revisiones de mapeo de literatura (*mappings*)

- Las técnicas y resultados de los mapeos de literatura son muy diferentes dependiendo del propósito
 - Escribir palabras, frases y tópicos relacionados con el tema principal en un libro blanco para recopilar conceptos y temas clave
 - Resumir los hallazgos clave de revistas, libros y documentos de trabajo para crear mapas conceptuales
 - Presentar un resumen de las revistas, conferencias, años de publicación, autores más importantes, etc.
 - Etc.

Revisiones sistemáticas de literatura vs. Revisiones de mapeo de literatura



Mapping Review

≠

Systematic Literature Review

Revisiones sistemáticas de literatura vs. Revisiones de mapeo de literatura

- Aunque los *mappings* tienen sentido de forma independiente, como medio de descubrir el potencial de un campo de investigación o su estado en un determinado momento, también pueden utilizarse para complementar una SLR
- Las revisiones de mapeo permiten contextualizar las revisiones sistemáticas de literatura dentro de una bibliografía más amplia e identificar las lagunas en la base de pruebas [9]
- Las técnicas de mapeo son útiles al principio de una revisión sistemática de la literatura como una herramienta de tormenta de ideas y contextualización [47]

Revisiones sistemáticas de literatura vs. Revisiones de mapeo de literatura



Mapping in Literature Review

+

Systematic Literature Review

=

Mejores Resultados

Debilidades de las revisiones de mapeo [9]

- Están limitadas en el tiempo y carecen de la síntesis y el análisis propios de las SLR
- Los estudios pueden caracterizarse a un nivel descriptivo amplio y, por tanto, simplificar en exceso el panorama o enmascarar una variación considerable (heterogeneidad) entre los estudios y sus resultados, dependiendo del grado de especificidad del proceso de codificación
- No suelen incluir un proceso de evaluación de la calidad, caracterizando los estudios únicamente en función del diseño del estudio

3. Marcos metodológicos de referencia para la realización de revisiones sistemáticas de literatura

Características de una revisión sistemática [3]

- **Sistemática** significa que no es arbitraria: ni sesgada ni subjetiva, sino que, por el contrario, se ha examinado la mejor producción científica disponible utilizando las mejores fuentes de información
- **Completa** significa que se han usado sistemas de información de los que se presume que facilitan el acceso al grueso de la producción de calidad de una disciplina a nivel internacional; y que no se ha descartado ni se ha incluido nada sin seguir otros criterios que los que se han hecho explícitos
- **Explícita** implica que se dan a conocer tanto las fuentes utilizadas como los criterios de búsqueda y de selección y exclusión
- **Reproducible** al ser sistemática y explícita. Se permite que otros investigadores comprueben el trabajo y, si lo desean, seguir los pasos y contrastar los resultados obtenidos para determinar su exactitud o su grado de acierto

Marcos metodológicos para la realización de revisiones sistemáticas



- Principales marcos metodológicos de referencia para determinar los protocolos de búsqueda que se debe seguir en los diferentes tipos de revisiones sistemáticas
 - Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) [48-50]
 - Search, Appraisal, Synthesis, and Analysis (SALSA) [9]
 - Protocol and Reporting result with Search, Appraisal, Synthesis, and Analysis framework, and develop (PSALSAR) [51]

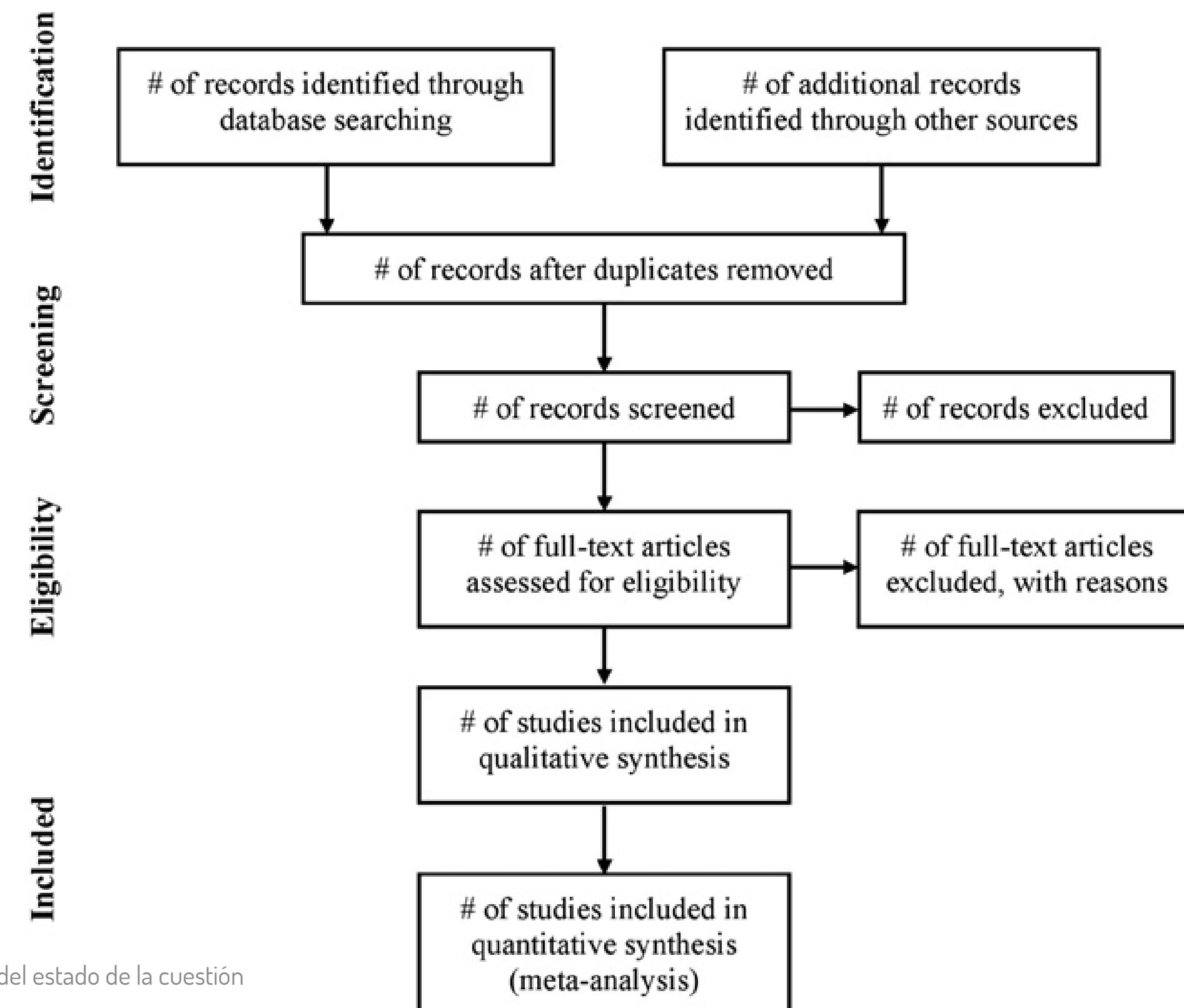
PRISMA (<http://www.prisma-statement.org/>)

- El objetivo del marco PRISMA es ayudar a los autores a mejorar la información de las revisiones sistemáticas y los meta-análisis
- PRISMA también puede ser útil para la evaluación crítica de las revisiones sistemáticas publicadas
- La declaración PRISMA consta de una lista de comprobación de 27 elementos y un diagrama de flujo de cuatro fases
- La lista de comprobación que se incluye en PRISMA no es un instrumento de evaluación de la calidad de una revisión sistemática
- Dos revisiones: PRISMA 2009 [49] y PRISMA 2020 [52, 53]

Lista de comprobación de PRISMA [49]

| Section/topic | # | Checklist item |
|------------------------------------|----|---|
| Title | 1 | Identify the report as a systematic review, meta-analysis, or both. |
| Title | 2 | Provide a structured summary including, as applicable: background; objectives; data sources; study eligibility criteria, participants, and interventions; study appraisal and synthesis methods; results; limitations; conclusions and implications of key findings; systematic review registration number. |
| Abstract | | |
| Structured summary | | |
| Introduction | 3 | Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known. |
| Rationale | 4 | Provide an explicit statement of questions being addressed with reference to participants, interventions, comparisons, outcomes, and study design (PICOS). |
| Objectives | | |
| Methods | 5 | Indicate if a review protocol exists, if and where it can be accessed (e.g., Web address), and, if available, provide registration information including registration number. |
| Protocol and registration | | |
| Eligibility criteria | 6 | Specify study characteristics (e.g., PICOS, length of follow-up) and report characteristics (e.g., years considered, language, publication status) used as criteria for eligibility, giving rationale. |
| Information sources | 7 | Describe all information sources (e.g., databases with dates of coverage, contact with study authors to identify additional studies) in the search and date last searched. |
| Search | 8 | Present full electronic search strategy for at least one database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated. |
| Study selection | 9 | State the process for selecting studies (i.e., screening, eligibility, included in systematic review, and, if applicable, included in the meta-analysis). |
| Data collection process | 10 | Describe method of data extraction from reports (e.g., piloted forms, independently, in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators. |
| Data items | 11 | List and define all variables for which data were sought (e.g., PICOS, funding sources) and any assumptions and simplifications made. |
| Risk of bias in individual studies | 12 | Describe methods used for assessing risk of bias of individual studies (including specification of whether this was done at the study or outcome level), and how this information is to be used in any data synthesis. |
| Summary measures | 13 | State the principal summary measures (e.g., risk ratio, difference in means). |
| Synthesis of results | 14 | Describe the methods of handling data and combining results of studies, if done, including measures of consistency (e.g., I^2) for each meta-analysis. |
| Risk of bias across studies | 15 | Specify any assessment of risk of bias that may affect the cumulative evidence (e.g., publication bias, selective reporting within studies). |
| Additional analyses | 16 | Describe methods of additional analyses (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression), if done, indicating which were pre-specified. |
| Results | | |
| Study selection | 17 | Give numbers of studies screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally with a flow diagram. |
| Study characteristics | 18 | For each study, present characteristics for which data were extracted (e.g., study size, PICOS, follow-up period) and provide the citations. |
| Risk of bias within studies | 19 | Present data on risk of bias of each study and, if available, any outcome-level assessment (see Item 12). |
| Results of individual studies | 20 | For all outcomes considered (benefits or harms), present, for each study: (a) simple summary data for each intervention group and (b) effect estimates and confidence intervals, ideally with a forest plot. |
| Synthesis of results | 21 | Present results of each meta-analysis done, including confidence intervals and measures of consistency. |
| Risk of bias across studies | 22 | Present results of any assessment of risk of bias across studies (see Item 15). |
| Additional analysis | 23 | Give results of additional analyses, if done (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression). |
| Discussion | | |
| Summary of evidence | 24 | Summarize the main findings including the strength of evidence for each main outcome; consider their relevance to key groups (e.g., health care providers, users, and policy makers). |
| Limitations | 25 | Discuss limitations at study and outcome level (e.g., risk of bias), and at review level (e.g., incomplete retrieval of identified research, reporting bias). |
| Conclusions | 26 | Provide a general interpretation of the results in the context of other evidence, and implications for future research. |
| Funding | | |
| Funding | 27 | Describe sources of funding for the systematic review and other support (e.g., supply of data); role of funders for the systematic review. |

Diagrama de flujo de PRISMA [49]



Lista de comprobación de PRISMA 2020 [52, 53]



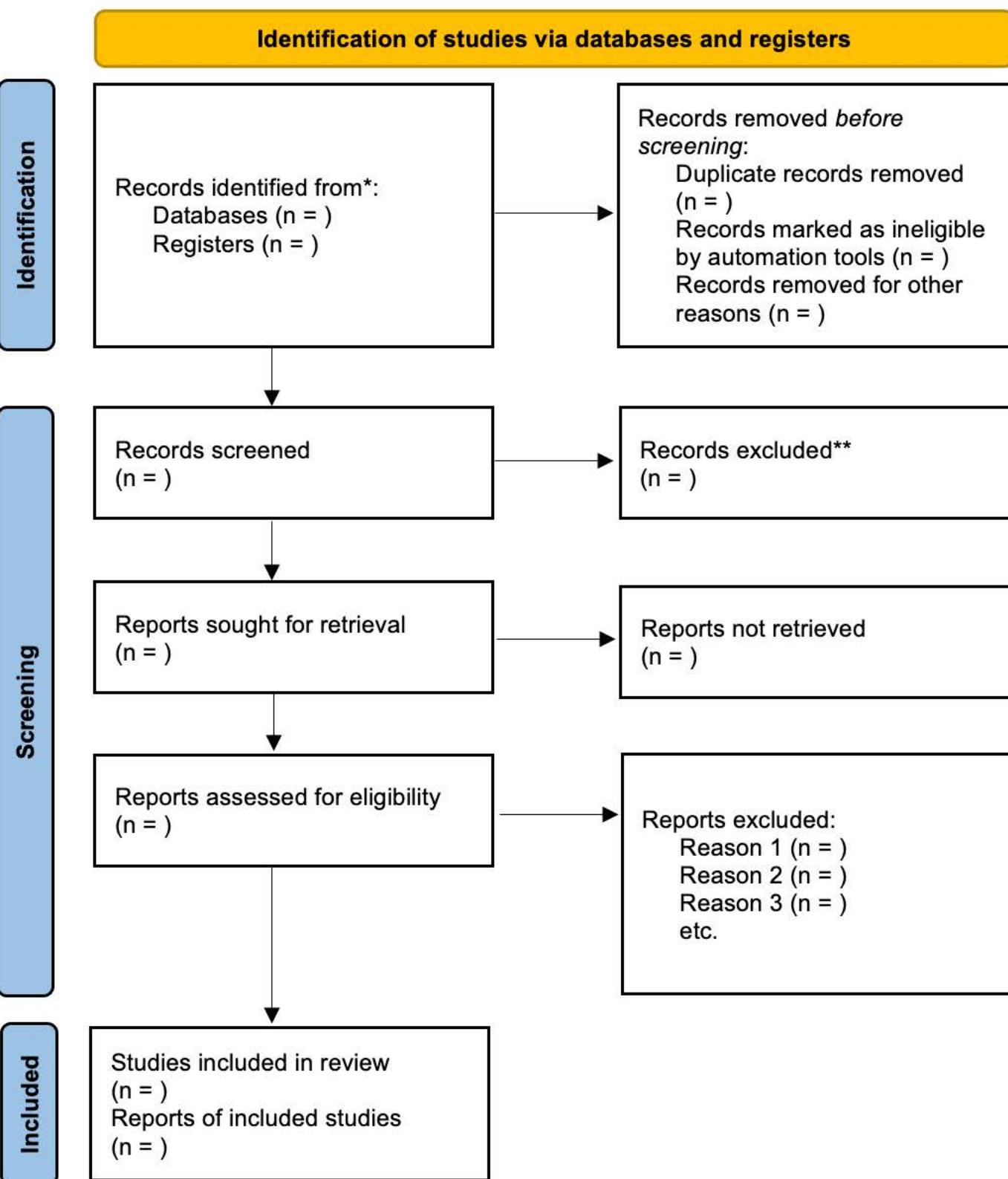
http://www.prisma-statement.org/documents/PRISMA_2020_checklist.docx

| Section and topic | Item # | Checklist item | Location where item is reported |
|-------------------------------|--------|--|---------------------------------|
| Title | | | |
| Title | 1 | Identify the report as a systematic review. | |
| Abstract | | | |
| Abstract | 2 | See the PRISMA 2020 for Abstracts checklist (table 2). | |
| Introduction | | | |
| Rationale | 3 | Describe the rationale for the review in the context of existing knowledge. | |
| Objectives | 4 | Provide an explicit statement of the objective(s) or question(s) the review addresses. | |
| Methods | | | |
| Eligibility criteria | 5 | Specify the inclusion and exclusion criteria for the review and how studies were grouped for the syntheses. | |
| Information sources | 6 | Specify all databases, registers, websites, organisations, reference lists and other sources searched or consulted to identify studies. Specify the date when each source was last searched or consulted. | |
| Search strategy | 7 | Present the full search strategies for all databases, registers and websites, including any filters and limits used. | |
| Selection process | 8 | Specify the methods used to decide whether a study met the inclusion criteria of the review, including how many reviewers screened each record and each report retrieved, whether they worked independently, and if applicable, details of automation tools used in the process. | |
| Data collection process | 9 | Specify the methods used to collect data from reports, including how many reviewers collected data from each report, whether they worked independently, any processes for obtaining or confirming data from study investigators, and if applicable, details of automation tools used in the process. | |
| Data items | 10a | List and define all outcomes for which data were sought. Specify whether all results were compatible with each outcome domain in each study were sought (e.g. for all measures, time points, analyses), and if not, the methods used to decide which results to collect. | |
| | 10b | List and define all other variables for which data were sought (e.g. participant and intervention characteristics, funding sources). Describe any assumptions made about any missing or unclear information. | |
| Study risk of bias assessment | 11 | Specify the methods used to assess risk of bias in the included studies, including details of the tool(s) used, how many reviewers assessed each study and whether they worked independently, and if applicable, details of automation tools used in the process. | |
| Effect measures | 12 | Specify for each outcome the effect measure(s) (e.g. risk ratio, mean difference) used in the synthesis or presentation of results. | |
| Synthesis methods | 13a | Describe the processes used to decide which studies were eligible for each synthesis (e.g. tabulating the study intervention characteristics and comparing against the planned groups for each synthesis (item #5)). | |
| | 13b | Describe any methods required to prepare the data for presentation or synthesis, such as handling of missing summary statistics, or data conversions. | |
| | 13c | Describe any methods used to tabulate or visually display results of individual studies and syntheses. | |
| | 13d | Describe any methods used to synthesise results and provide a rationale for the choice(s). If meta-analysis was performed, describe the model(s), method(s) to identify the presence and extent of statistical heterogeneity, and software package(s) used. | |
| | 13e | Describe any methods used to explore possible causes of heterogeneity among study results (e.g. subgroup analysis, meta-regression). | |
| | 13f | Describe any sensitivity analyses conducted to assess robustness of the synthesised results. | |
| Reporting bias assessment | 14 | Describe any methods used to assess risk of bias due to missing results in a synthesis (arising from reporting biases). | |
| Certainty assessment | 15 | Describe any methods used to assess certainty (or confidence) in the body of evidence for an outcome. | |
| Results | | | |
| Study selection | 16a | Describe the results of the search and selection process, from the number of records identified in the search to the number of studies included in the review, ideally using a flow diagram (see fig 1). | |
| | 16b | Cite studies that might appear to meet the inclusion criteria, but which were excluded, and explain why they were excluded. | |
| Study characteristics | 17 | Cite each included study and present its characteristics. | |

| | | | |
|---|-----|--|--|
| Risk of bias in studies | 18 | Present assessments of risk of bias for each included study. | |
| Results of individual studies | 19 | For all outcomes, present, for each study: (a) summary statistics for each group (where appropriate) and (b) an effect estimate and its precision (e.g. confidence/credible interval), ideally using structured tables or plots. | |
| Results of syntheses | 20a | For each synthesis, briefly summarise the characteristics and risk of bias among contributing studies. | |
| | 20b | Present results of all statistical syntheses conducted. If meta-analysis was done, present for each the summary estimate and its precision (e.g. confidence/credible interval) and measures of statistical heterogeneity. If comparing groups, describe the direction of the effect. | |
| | 20c | Present results of all investigations of possible causes of heterogeneity among study results. | |
| | 20d | Present results of all sensitivity analyses conducted to assess the robustness of the synthesised results. | |
| Reporting biases | 21 | Present assessments of risk of bias due to missing results (arising from reporting biases) for each synthesis assessed. | |
| Certainty of evidence | 22 | Present assessments of certainty (or confidence) in the body of evidence for each outcome assessed. | |
| Discussion | | | |
| Discussion | 23a | Provide a general interpretation of the results in the context of other evidence. | |
| | 23b | Discuss any limitations of the evidence included in the review. | |
| | 23c | Discuss any limitations of the review processes used. | |
| | 23d | Discuss implications of the results for practice, policy, and future research. | |
| Other information | | | |
| Registration and protocol | 24a | Provide registration information for the review, including register name and registration number, or state that the review was not registered. | |
| | 24b | Indicate where the review protocol can be accessed, or state that a protocol was not prepared. | |
| | 24c | Describe and explain any amendments to information provided at registration or in the protocol. | |
| Support | 25 | Describe sources of financial or non-financial support for the review, and the role of the funders or sponsors in the review. | |
| Competing interests | 26 | Declare any competing interests of review authors. | |
| Availability of data, code, and other materials | 27 | Report which of the following are publicly available and where they can be found: template data collection forms; data extracted from included studies; data used for all analyses; analytic code; any other materials used in the review. | |

Diagrama de flujo de PRISMA 2020 [52, 53]

<http://www.prisma-statement.org/PRISMAStatement/FlowDiagram>

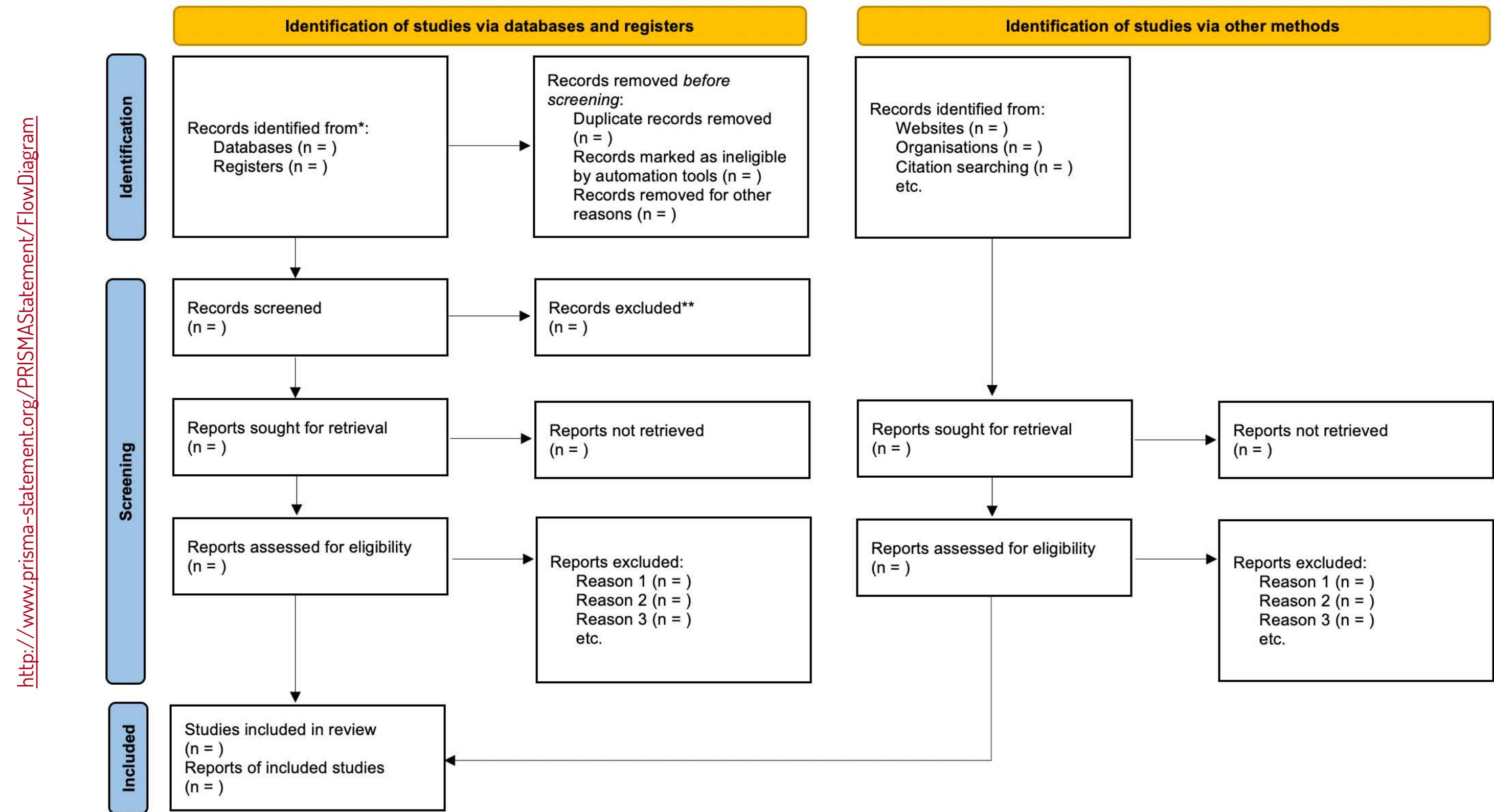


*Consider, if feasible to do so, reporting the number of records identified from each database or register searched (rather than the total number across all databases/registers).

**If automation tools were used, indicate how many records were excluded by a human and how many were excluded by automation tools.

Diagrama de flujo de PRISMA 2020 [52, 53]

PRISMA 2020 flow diagram for new systematic reviews which included searches of databases, registers and other sources



La sistematización del proceso de revisión (^aConsider, if feasible to do so, reporting the number of records identified from each database or register searched (rather than the total number across all databases/registers).

^{**}If automation tools were used, indicate how many records were excluded by a human and how many were excluded by automation tools.

Diagrama de flujo de PRISMA 2020

[52, 53]

<http://www.prisma-statement.org/PRISMAStatement/FlowDiagram>

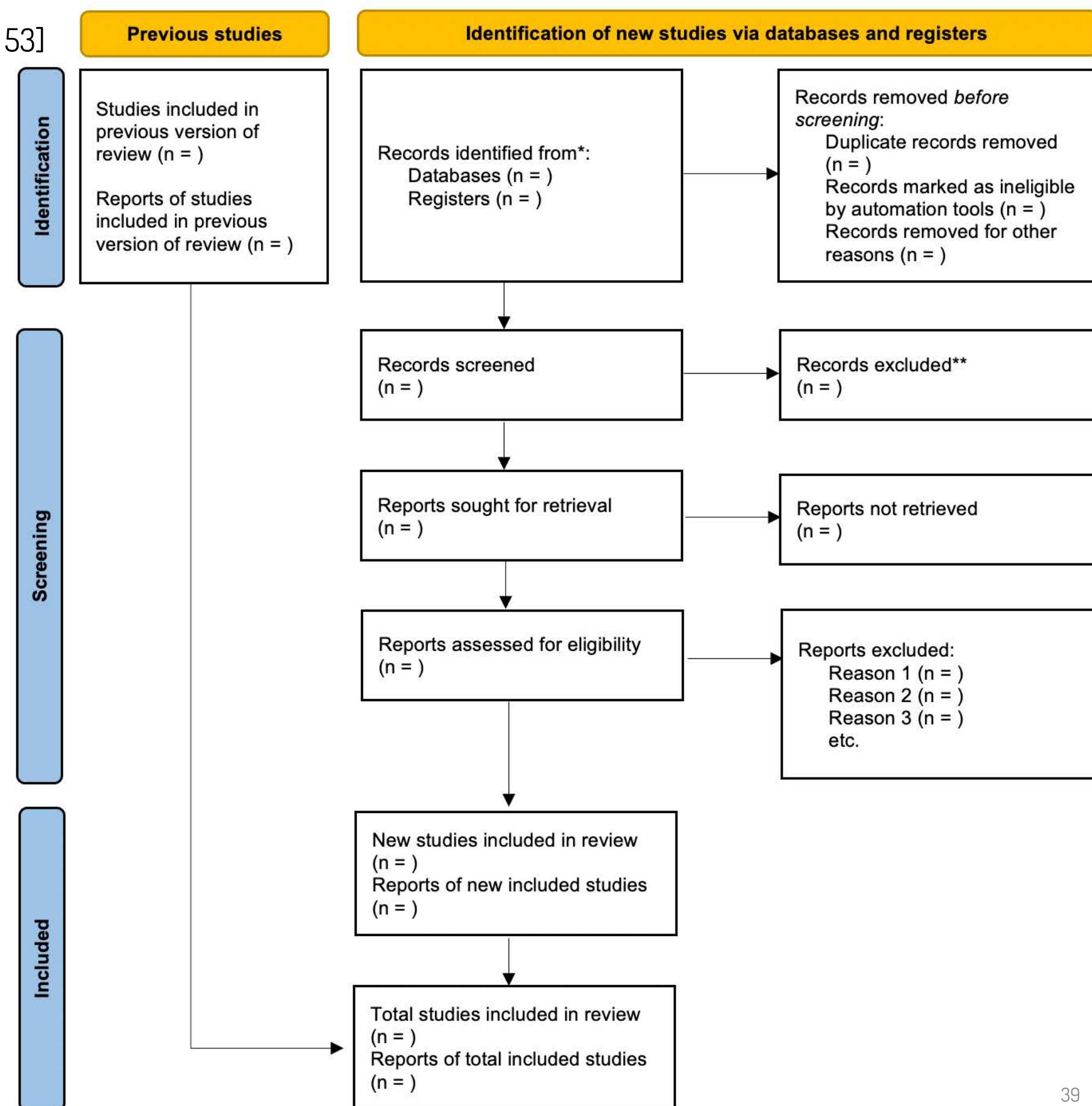


Diagrama de flujo de PRISMA 2020 [52,53]

<http://www.prisma-statement.org/PRISMASStatement/FlowDiagram>

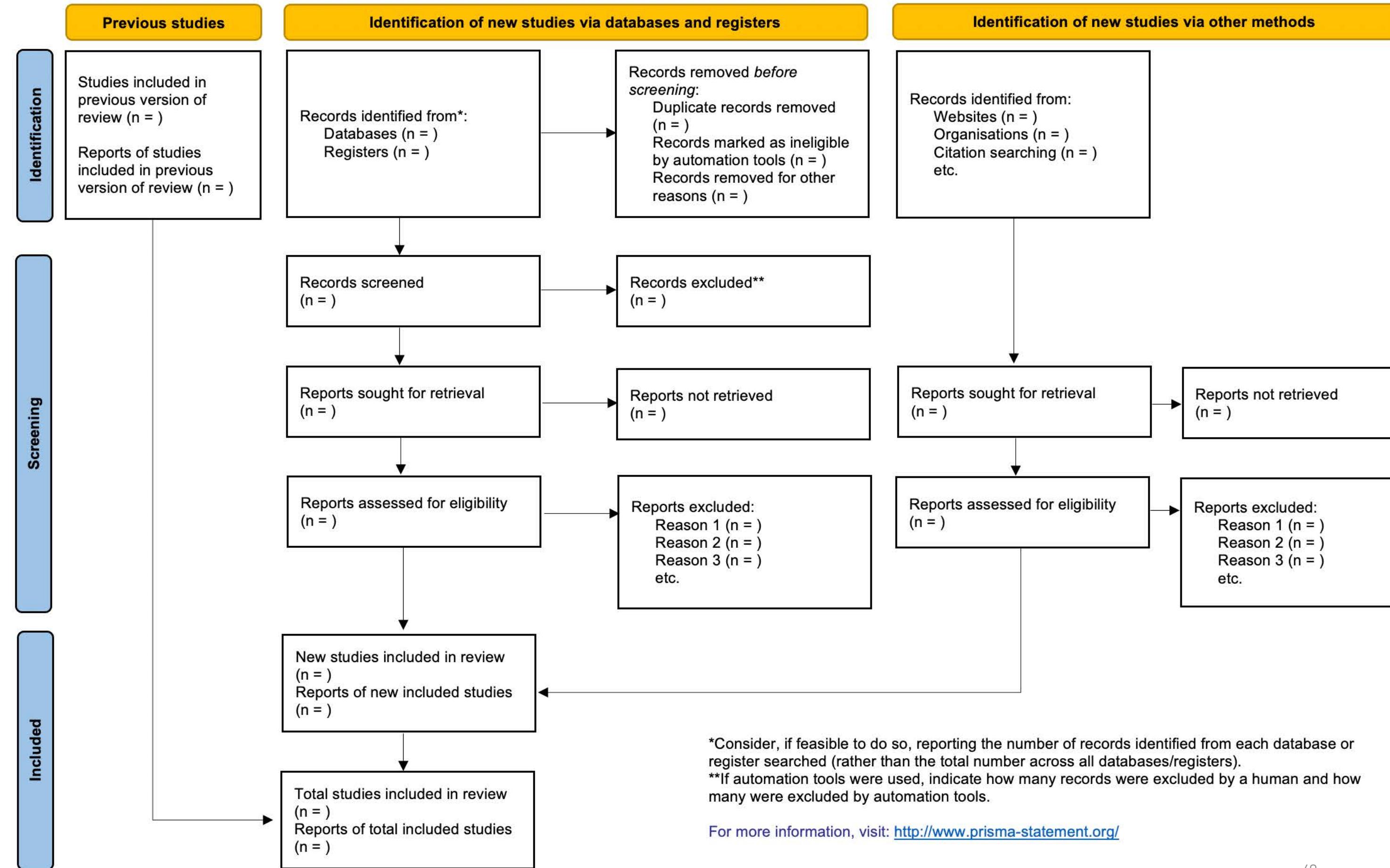


Diagrama de flujo de PRISMA 2020 [52, 53]

<http://www.prisma-statement.org/PRISMAStatement/FlowDiagram>

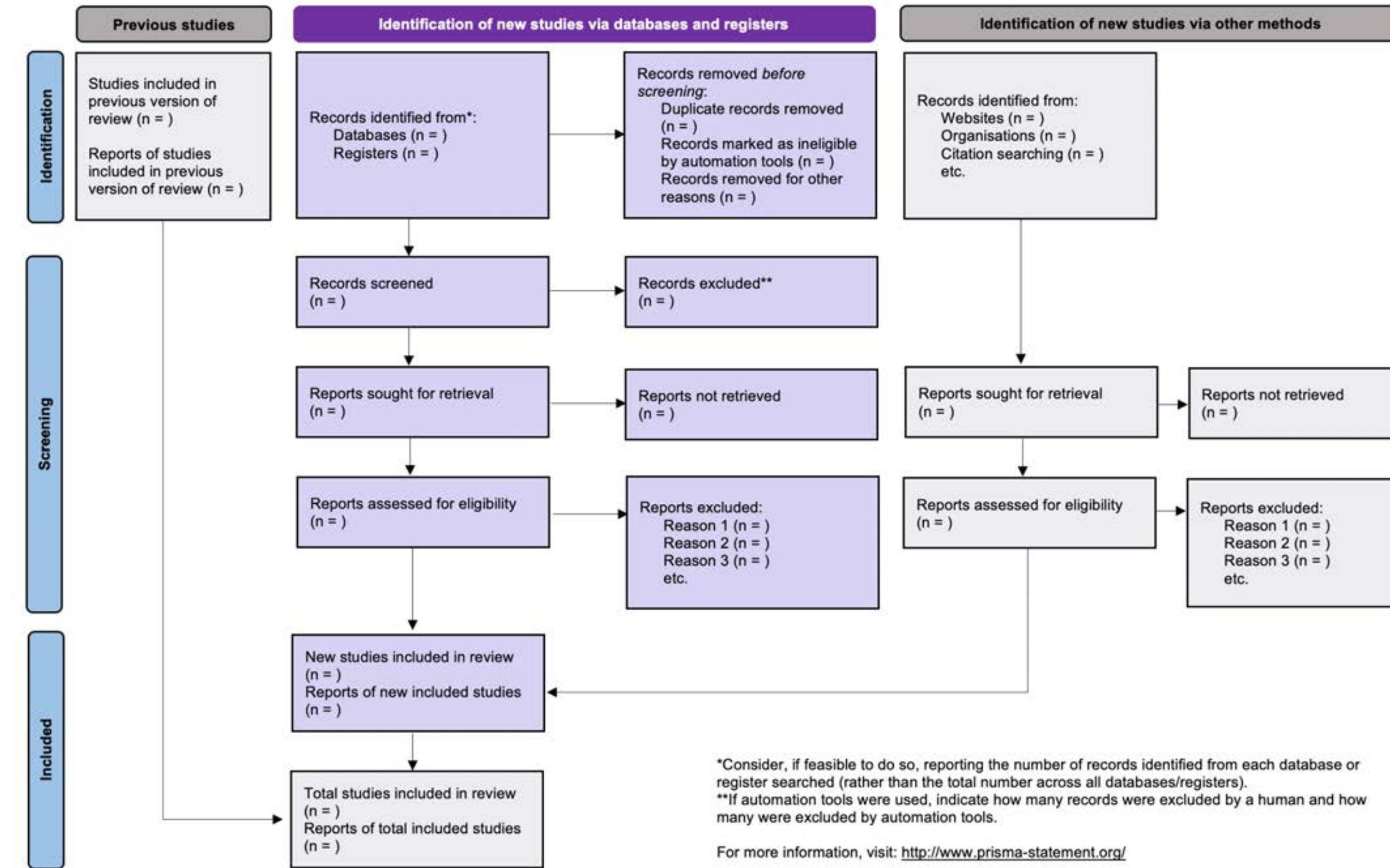


Diagrama de flujo de PRISMA 2020

- Existe una herramienta para realizar los diagramas de flujo según la actualización de 2020
- <https://www.eshackathon.org/software/PRISMA2020.html>

SALSA [9]

- Permite analizar si una metodología de análisis garantiza las cuatro características (sistemática, completa, explícita y reproducible)

Search
Appraisal
Synthesis
Analysis

SALSA [9]

- **Search**

- Se refiere a cómo se lleva a cabo la búsqueda de los trabajos que serán objeto de revisión
- El protocolo de revisión debe establecer que la búsqueda se realice utilizando las bases de datos de referencia, como WoS o Scopus, por ejemplo
- Se refiere también a que la búsqueda debe hacerse con criterios transparentes y bien definidos, tanto de inclusión como de exclusión de los trabajos a analizar. Normalmente, estos criterios se expresarán con la elección de las palabras clave, las ecuaciones de búsqueda correspondientes y posiblemente aplicando filtros de algún tipo. Por ejemplo, documentos publicados en los últimos 5 o 10 años, o en determinados idiomas, etc.
- El objetivo final de esta fase es conseguir un banco de artículos formado por un número variable que puede oscilar entre unas decenas y un centenar, dependiendo del tipo de estudio, los objetivos y los criterios de selección y exclusión aplicados

SALSA [9]

- **Appraisal**
 - Esta fase se refiere a la evaluación de los trabajos obtenidos a través de las diversas búsquedas, con qué criterios se considerarán las contribuciones de cada uno de los componentes del banco de artículos inicial para decidir si finalmente formarán parte de la revisión
 - Suelen utilizarse criterios que establecen un doble filtro: criterios pragmáticos, como la fecha de publicación de los trabajos, los ámbitos geográficos o temático, etc.; y criterios de calidad de los trabajos, como la calidad de la investigación, las metodologías utilizadas, los resultados, etc.
 - En esta fase servirá para excluir, por tanto, los trabajos del corpus final y asegurarse que los que formen parte de la revisión tienen suficiente calidad y pertinencia

SALSA [9]

- **Synthesis y Analysis**
 - Estas dos fases se refieren a aquellas que permitirán reunir y comparar los resultados de cada uno de los componentes del banco de artículos
 - En el caso de investigaciones cuantitativas, se hará mediante técnicas estadísticas
 - En el caso de investigaciones cualitativas, se puede presentar en diversas formas, entre ellas, la revisión o la narración crítica y el estado de la cuestión
 - *Synthesis* se refiere a representación sintética de cada trabajo en base a la extracción de las características de cada artículo considerado. En el caso de las investigaciones cuantitativas se referirá a aspectos numérico-estadísticos mediante técnicas de metasíntesis. En el caso de investigaciones de tipo cualitativo se pueden utilizar tablas o fichas para sintetizar las dimensiones comunes con las que se han estudiado los diferentes artículos o trabajos seleccionados
 - *Analysis* se refiere a la descripción y valoración global de los resultados encontrados. En el caso de los estados de la cuestión permite presentar un discurso global sobre la situación del campo de estudios considerado, a través del análisis de los mismos

Tipos de revisión caracterizados usando el marco SALSA [9]

| Methods used (SALSA) | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| Label | Description | Search | Appraisal | Synthesis | Analysis |
| Critical review | Aims to demonstrate writer has extensively researched literature and critically evaluated its quality. Goes beyond mere description to include degree of analysis and conceptual innovation. Typically results in hypothesis or model | Seeks to identify most significant items in the field | No formal quality assessment. Attempts to evaluate according to contribution | Typically narrative, perhaps conceptual or chronological | Significant component: seeks to identify conceptual contribution to embody existing or derive new theory |
| Literature review | Generic term: published materials that provide examination of recent or current literature. Can cover wide range of subjects at various levels of completeness and comprehensiveness. May include research findings | May or may not include comprehensive searching | May or may not include quality assessment | Typically narrative | Analysis may be chronological, conceptual, thematic, etc. |
| Mapping review/systematic map | Map out and categorize existing literature from which to commission further reviews and/or primary research by identifying gaps in research literature | Completeness of searching determined by time/scope constraints | No formal quality assessment | May be graphical and tabular | Characterizes quantity and quality of literature, perhaps by study design and other key features. May identify need for primary or secondary research |
| Meta-analysis | Technique that statistically combines the results of quantitative studies to provide a more precise effect of the results | Aims for exhaustive, comprehensive searching. May use funnel plot to assess completeness | Quality assessment may determine inclusion/exclusion and/or sensitivity analyses | Graphical and tabular with narrative commentary | Numerical analysis of measures of effect assuming absence of heterogeneity |
| Mixed studies review/mixed methods review | Refers to any combination of methods where one significant component is a literature review (usually systematic). Within a review context it refers to a combination of review approaches for example combining quantitative with qualitative research or outcome with process studies | Requires either very sensitive search to retrieve all studies or separately conceived quantitative and qualitative strategies | Requires either a generic appraisal instrument or separate appraisal processes with corresponding checklists | Typically both components will be presented as narrative and in tables. May also employ graphical means of integrating quantitative and qualitative studies | Analysis may characterise both literatures and look for correlations between characteristics or use gap analysis to identify aspects present in one literature but missing in the other |
| Overview | Generic term: summary of the [medical] literature that attempts to survey the literature and describe its characteristics | May or may not include comprehensive searching (depends whether systematic overview or not) | May or may not include quality assessment (depends whether systematic overview or not) | Synthesis depends on whether systematic or not. Typically narrative but may include tabular features | Analysis may be chronological, conceptual, thematic, etc. |
| Qualitative systematic review/qualitative evidence synthesis | Method for integrating or comparing the findings from qualitative studies. It looks for 'themes' or 'constructs' that lie in or across individual qualitative studies | May employ selective or purposive sampling | Quality assessment typically used to mediate messages not for inclusion/exclusion | Qualitative, narrative synthesis | Thematic analysis, may include conceptual models |

Tipos de revisión caracterizados usando el marco SALSA [9]

| Label | Description | Methods used (SALSA) | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | Search | Appraisal | Synthesis | Analysis |
| Rapid review | Assessment of what is already known about a policy or practice issue, by using systematic review methods to search and critically appraise existing research | Completeness of searching determined by time constraints | Time-limited formal quality assessment | Typically narrative and tabular | Quantities of literature and overall quality/direction of effect of literature |
| Scoping review | Preliminary assessment of potential size and scope of available research literature. Aims to identify nature and extent of research evidence (usually including ongoing research) | Completeness of searching determined by time/scope constraints. May include research in progress | No formal quality assessment | Typically tabular with some narrative commentary | Characterizes quantity and quality of literature, perhaps by study design and other key features. |
| State-of-the-art review | Tend to address more current matters in contrast to other combined retrospective and current approaches. May offer new perspectives on issue or point out area for further research | Aims for comprehensive searching of current literature | No formal quality assessment | Typically narrative, may have tabular accompaniment | Attempts to specify a viable review Current state of knowledge and priorities for future investigation and research |
| Systematic review | Seeks to systematically search for, appraise and synthesis research evidence, often adhering to guidelines on the conduct of a review | Aims for exhaustive, comprehensive searching | Quality assessment may determine inclusion/exclusion | Typically narrative with tabular accompaniment | What is known; recommendations for practice. What remains unknown; uncertainty around findings, recommendations for future research |
| Systematic search and review | Combines strengths of critical review with a comprehensive search process. Typically addresses broad questions to produce 'best evidence synthesis' | Aims for exhaustive, comprehensive searching | May or may not include quality assessment | Minimal narrative, tabular summary of studies | What is known; recommendations for practice. Limitations |
| Systematized review | Attempt to include elements of systematic review process while stopping short of systematic review. Typically conducted as postgraduate student assignment | May or may not include comprehensive searching | May or may not include quality assessment | Typically narrative with tabular accompaniment | What is known; uncertainty around findings; limitations of methodology |
| Umbrella review | Specifically refers to review compiling evidence from multiple reviews into one accessible and usable document. Focuses on broad condition or problem for which there are competing interventions and highlights reviews that address these interventions and their results | Identification of component reviews, but no search for primary studies | Quality assessment of studies within component reviews and/or of reviews themselves | Graphical and tabular with narrative commentary | What is known; recommendations for practice. What remains unknown; recommendations for future research |

PSALSAR [51]

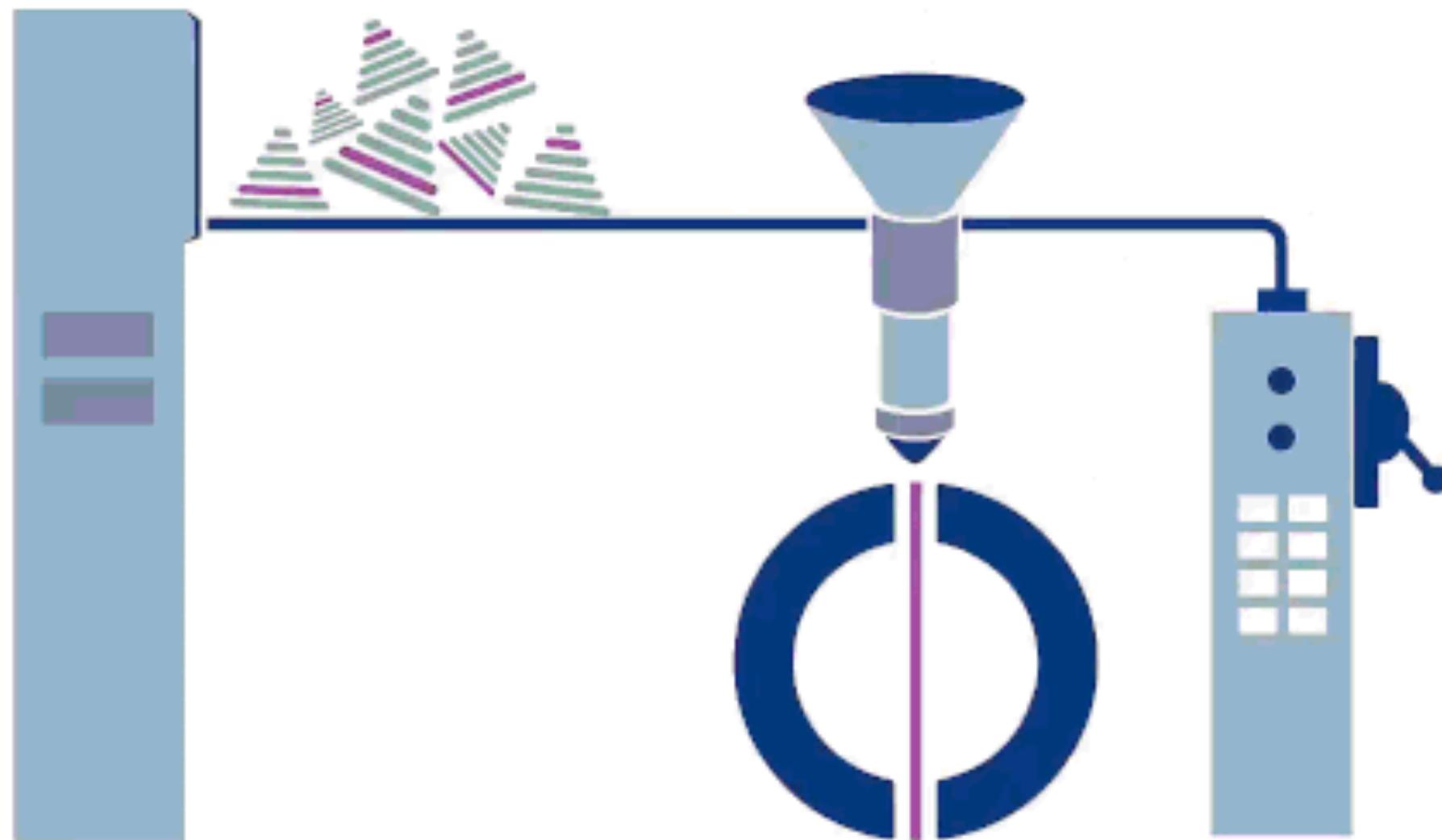
- Combina PRISMA y SALSA para proponer 6 pasos

| | Steps | Outcomes | Methods |
|-------------------|-----------------|---|---|
| PSALSAR Framework | Protocol Search | Defined study scope Define the search strategy Search studies | Only the mountain ecosystem and its various ecosystem services Searching strings Search databases |
| | Appraisal | Selecting studies | Defining inclusion and exclusion criteria |
| | | Quality assessment of studies | Quality criteria |
| | Synthesis | Extract data Categorize the data | Extraction template Categorize the data on the iterative definition and ready it for further analysis work |
| | Analysis | Data analysis | Quantitative categories, description, and narrative analysis of the organized data |
| | | Result and discussion | Based on the analysis, show the trends, identify gap and result comparison |
| | Report | Conclusion | Deriving conclusion and recommendation |
| | | Report writing | PRISMA methodology |
| | | Journal article production | Summarizing the report result for the larger public |

Fases de una revisión sistemática [31, 54]

- Planificar la revisión sistemática
 - Identificar la necesidad de la revisión
 - Formular las preguntas de la investigación
 - Definir el protocolo de la revisión
 - Validar el protocolo de la revisión
- Hacer la revisión sistemática
 - Identificar la investigación relevante
 - Seleccionar los estudios primarios
 - Evaluar la calidad de los estudios primarios
 - Extraer los datos relevantes
- Reportar la revisión sistemática
 - Sintetizar los datos extraídos
 - Redactar el informe de la revisión
 - Validar el informe de la revisión

Fases de una revisión sistemática

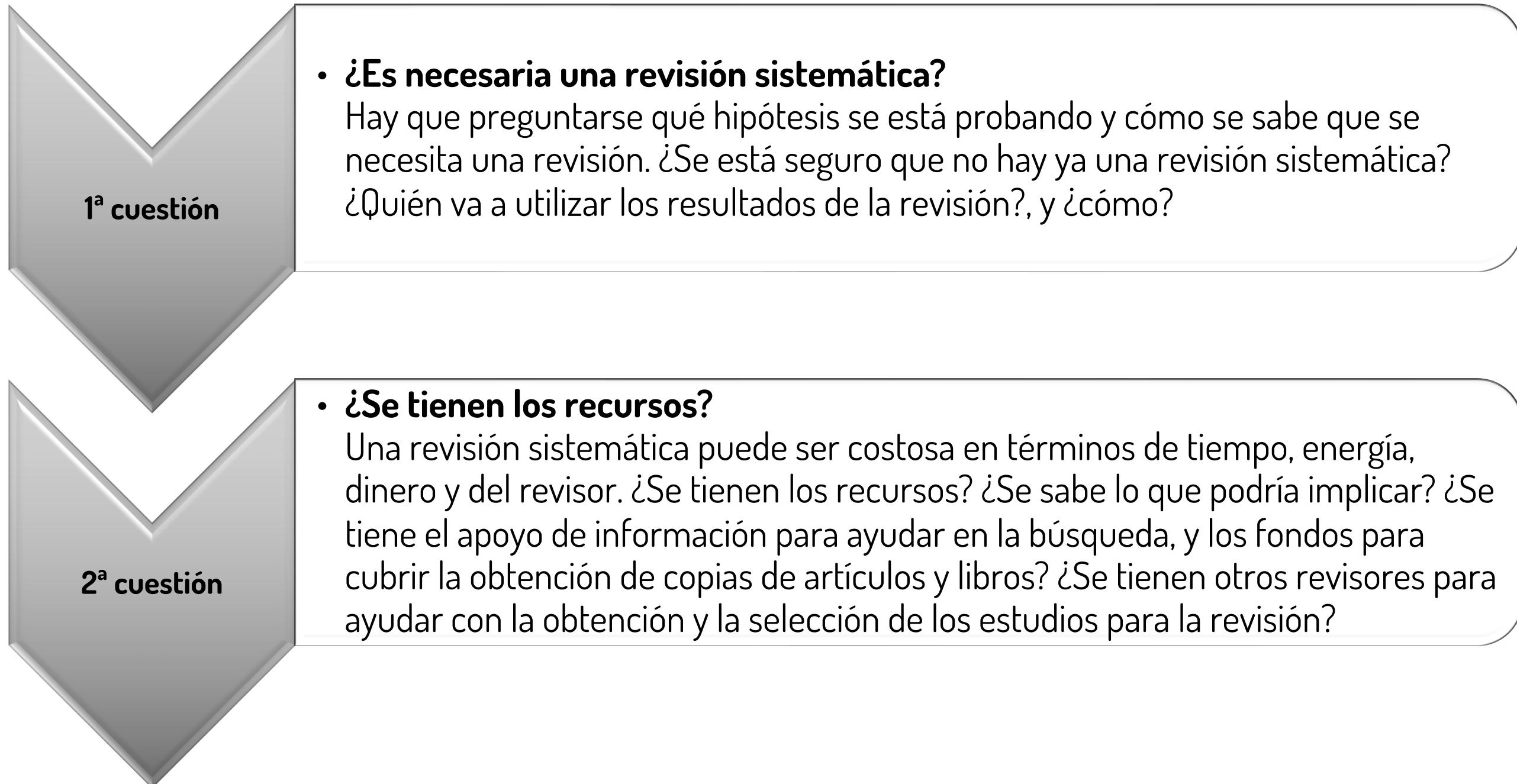


By Jacknunn - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=49168037>

4. Fase de planificación



Identificar la necesidad de la revisión - Cuestiones previas a la realización de una revisión sistemática



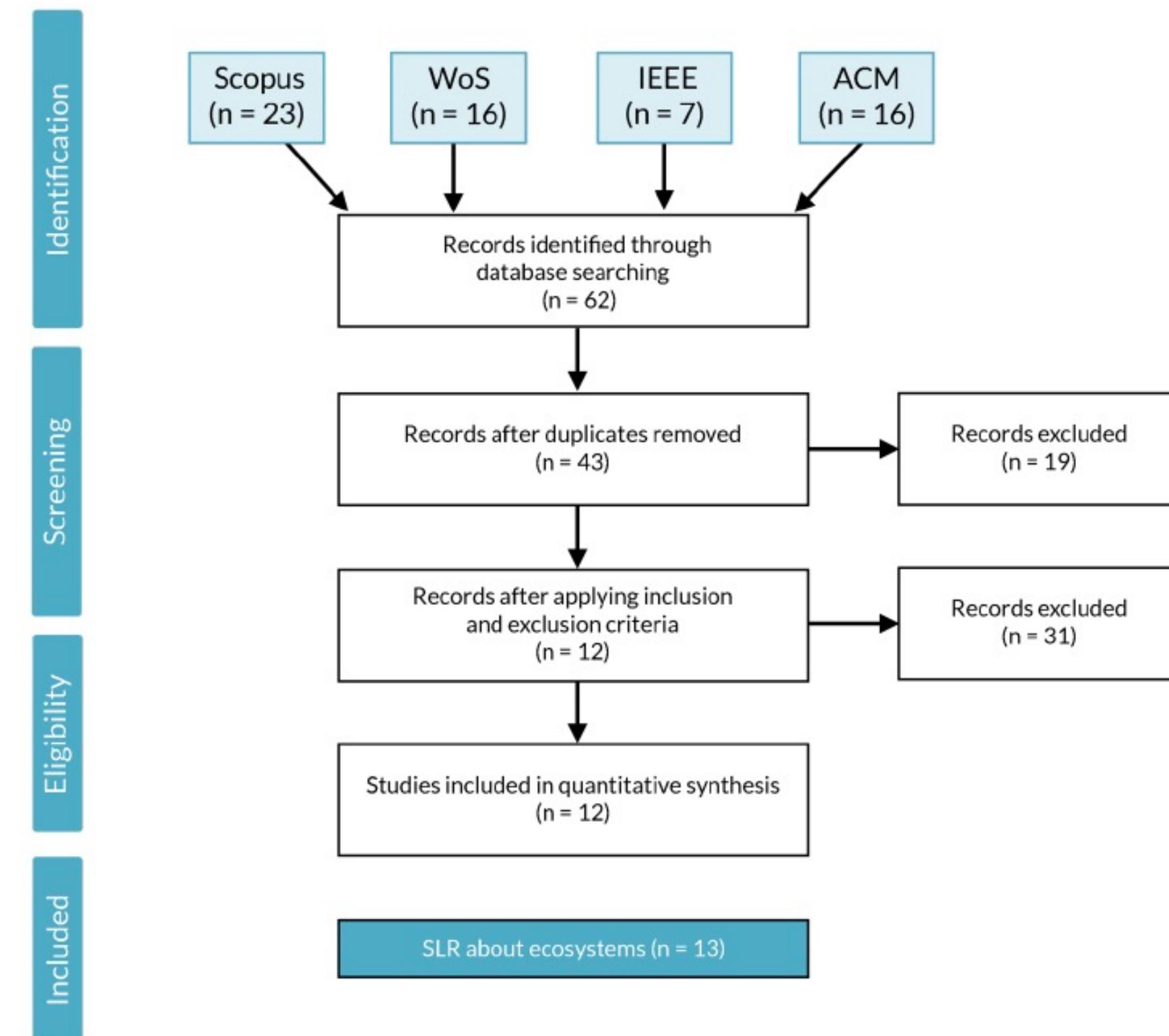
¿Se sigue con la revisión sistemática?

- No tiene sentido hacer una revisión sistemática que ya se haya hecho antes, salvo que [55]
 - Sea evidente que las anteriores revisiones sistemáticas están sesgadas
 - Estén significativamente anticuadas, por ejemplo, si se han publicado nuevos estudios desde que se completó la revisión existente
- **Es importante comenzar cualquier nueva revisión mediante la búsqueda de revisiones sistemáticas existentes**
- **Si se encuentran varios trabajos de revisión, debe invertirse el tiempo y el esfuerzo necesario para analizar si los aportes de estas revisiones requieren o no de un nuevo proceso de revisión sistemática [42]**

Estudio de las revisiones sistemáticas existentes [42]

- MQ1. How many studies were published over the years?
- MQ2. Who are the most active authors in the area?
- MQ3 What type of papers are published?
- MQ4. In which sources appear this kind of studies?
- MQ5. Which are the most common databases used in this kind of studies?
- MQ6. Which search terms are used to define the search string in this kind of studies?
- MQ7. In which domains are the studies focused?
- MQ8. Which years cover the review and mapping studies?
- MQ9. What type of review are published?

Estudio de las revisiones sistemáticas existentes [42]



Otros aspectos a tener en cuenta para decidir continuar con la revisión sistemática y qué tipo de revisión hacer

- ¿Cuál es el alcance de la revisión sistemática?
- ¿Qué tiempo se puede invertir?
- ¿Qué beneficios se esperan?
- ¿Dónde se quiere publicar la revisión?

Formular las preguntas de investigación

- El propósito de una revisión sistemática es identificar las lagunas de conocimiento y las necesidades de investigación en un campo o área concreta
- Esto requiere una clara especificación del área del problema y una revisión crítica de la literatura dentro de ese dominio, con el fin de presentar una adecuada línea argumental que identifique las lagunas de conocimientos y las necesidades de investigación que deben ser abordadas

Preguntas de investigación

- Al comienzo de la revisión es necesario especificar claramente las preguntas que esta tiene como objetivo responder
- Aunque las revisiones sistemáticas a menudo tienen como objetivo responder a preguntas individuales, o probar una sola hipótesis, a veces las cuestiones estratégicas hacen que el campo de preguntas sea mucho más amplio y puede ser necesario trabajar para identificar cuál es la pregunta o preguntas más probables que será preciso responder

Preguntas de investigación

- Se debe llevar a cabo un proceso de reflexión previo a comenzar la revisión, tras el cual viene una redefinición de las cuestiones
 - Hay que evitar preguntas en las revisiones sistemáticas que sean muy generales y con poca profundización en los temas
 - Por ello es tan importante el refinamiento de las mismas, para que se conviertan en preguntas mucho más específicas que engloben esos matices genéricos
 - El objetivo es realizar una revisión sistemática mucho más depurada para evitar resultados generales que serían fáciles de obtener con una revisión narrativa de la bibliografía

Ejemplo: Preguntas de investigación para un mapping [56]

MQ1: How many studies were published over the years?

MQ2: Who are the most active authors in the area?

MQ3: Which publication vehicles are the main targets for research production in the area?

MQ4: In which domains has pragmatic interoperability been applied? (e.g. Bioinformatics, Telemedicine, Business)

MQ5: Which type of computational support has pragmatic interoperability techniques provided (e.g. framework, software architecture, etc.)?

MQ6: Which definitions of pragmatic interoperability have been used?

Ejemplo: Preguntas de investigación para una SLR [56]

RQ1: Which solutions have been used to enhance pragmatic interoperability?

RQ2: How did the proposed solutions address pragmatic interoperability?

Definir el protocolo de la revisión

- El rigor y la fiabilidad de las revisiones sistemáticas se basan, en gran parte, en la planificación previa y la documentación de un enfoque metódico para su realización, es decir, en un protocolo
- Un protocolo de revisión sistemática es importante por varias razones [50]
 1. Permite planificar cuidadosamente y, por lo tanto, anticiparse a los posibles problemas
 2. Permite documentar explícitamente lo que se ha planeado antes de comenzar su revisión, permitiendo a otros comparar el protocolo y la revisión completada (es decir, identificar la información selectiva), replicar los métodos de revisión si se desea, y juzgar la validez de los métodos planificados
 3. Evita la toma de decisiones arbitrarias con respecto a los criterios de inclusión y la extracción de datos
 4. Puede reducir la duplicación de esfuerzos y mejorar la colaboración

Definición de “Protocolo de revisión sistemática”

En el contexto de las revisiones sistemáticas y los meta-análisis, un protocolo es un documento que presenta una "hoja de ruta" científica explícita de una revisión sistemática planificada y no iniciada. El protocolo detalla el enfoque metodológico y analítico racional y planificado de la revisión [50]

Protocolo para realizar una revisión sistemática

- Los pasos principales para llevar a cabo una revisión sistemática se han extraído de la asistencia sanitaria [57] y se pueden resumir [58]
 - Definir los términos de búsqueda
 - Identificar las bases de datos y motores de búsqueda, así como revistas que pueden deben accederse manualmente, y consultar con los términos de búsqueda seleccionados
 - Decidir y aplicar, filtros para la inclusión y la exclusión
 - Asegurarse de que los artículos resultantes son representativos, repitiendo el proceso de filtrado
- Se pueden usar variaciones de este protocolo
- Cualquiera que sea el protocolo utilizado, tiene que ser cuidadosamente documentado para ser transparente
 - Otros investigadores deben ser capaces de seguir los mismos procedimientos y obtener los mismos resultados
 - Esto ayudará en gran medida su validez externa

Ejemplos de las secciones de un protocolo [57]

Title**Protocol**

- Background
- Objectives
- Methods
- Criteria for selecting studies for this review
- Search methods for identification of studies
- Data collection and analysis

Appendices**Information**

- Authors
- Contributions of authors
- Sources of support
- Declarations of interest
- Acknowledgements

References

- Additional references*

Figures and Tables

Elementos principales a establecer en la definición del protocolo

- Preguntas de investigación (incluir versión definitiva)
- Marco temporal
- Ámbito de la revisión
- Criterios de inclusión y exclusión
- Criterios de calidad
- Fuentes de datos
- Términos de búsqueda
- Ecuación de búsqueda canónica

Marco temporal

- El marco temporal debe ajustarse para satisfacer el objetivo buscado, pero con unas miras hacia la eficiencia del proceso
- A veces se plantea como un criterio de exclusión
- Esta decisión se va a traducir en criterios de restricción a la hora de ejecutar las búsquedas en las bases de datos seleccionadas

Ámbito de la revisión

- Descomponer las preguntas de investigación para responder **¿quién?, ¿qué?, y ¿cómo?**, puede ayudar a identificar los elementos fundamentales de cada pregunta de investigación [59]
- Es útil utilizar una estructura formal para centrar la pregunta y así poder descomponerla en los conceptos que la componen
- Hay varios marcos que se pueden utilizar (como PICO - Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome [60]; SPIDER - Sample, Phenomenon of Interest, Design, Evaluation, Research type [61]; SPICE - Setting, Perspective, Intervention/Interest, Comparison, Evaluation [62]; CIMO - Context-Intervention-Mechanisms-Outcomes [63]), pero el más utilizado es el marco **PICOC** (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome, Context) [55]
- El marco PICOC se aplica a cada paso de la revisión sistemática

Ámbito de la revisión

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Population</i> | Who or what is the problem or situation you are dealing with? In a human population, for example, which age, sex, socioeconomic or ethnic groups are involved? What are the technical terms, synonyms, and related terms? |
| <i>Intervention</i> OR <i>Exposure</i> | In what ways are you considering intervening in the situation? What sort of options do you have for tackling the problem? For example, this could be an educational intervention such as online tutorials on plagiarism (population = undergraduate students). NB: For non-intervention studies you may find it helpful to replace Intervention (a planned procedure) with Exposure (an unintentional occurrence or happening). For example, exposure to radio waves from mobile phone transmitters. |
| <i>Comparison</i> | What is the alternative? This is optional. For when you wish to consider, for example, the effect of two or more interventions, comparing their outcomes possibly in terms of what they deliver and/or cost. So you may want information on the relative merits of: |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • buses versus trams for urban congestion; • natural versus chemical methods of agricultural pest control; • surgery versus drugs for an illness. |
| <i>Outcome(s)</i> | How is it measured? This may be more difficult to identify: you have a technical terminology for your problem and a range of management options, but what do you want to achieve? This stage does, however, focus your mind on what your desired outcome(s) might be and how you will assess the impact - what you are going to measure and how. |
| <i>Context</i> | What is the particular context of your question? Are you looking at specific countries/areas/settings? |

Ámbito de la revisión

- Population (P) ¿Quién?
- Intervention (I) ¿Qué? ¿Cómo?
- Comparison (C) ¿Con qué comparar?
- Outcomes (O) ¿Qué se busca conseguir/mejorar?
- Context (C) ¿En qué tipo de organización y bajo qué circunstancias?

Ejemplo PICOC [32]

Population (P): The target group for the investigation: Software architectures

Intervention (I): specifies the investigation aspects or issues of interest for the researchers: provide support or analyze HCI / HMI processes

Comparison (C): the aspect of the investigation with which the intervention is being compared to. No comparison intervention has been planned

Outcomes (O): the effect of the intervention: Software Architectures proposals and real-world experiences

Context(C): the setting or environment of the investigation: environments related to HCI / HMI (in the industry, academia, etc.)

Ejemplo PICOC [64]

| Población <i>Population</i> P | Intervención <i>Intervention</i> I | Comparación <i>Comparison</i> C | Resultados <i>Outcomes</i> O | (Contexto) <i>(Context)</i> (C) |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| Literatura gris científica (Tesis) | Difusión de tesis a través de repositorios institucionales en acceso abierto | Tesis que no están en acceso abierto | Aumento de visibilidad y de impacto de las tesis en acceso abierto | Universidad de Salamanca. 2006-2010 |
| Literatura gris científica (Tesis) | Mandato de acceso abierto las Instituciones a partir de una fecha | Tesis que no estaban sujetas a mandato de esas mismas instituciones | Aumento de visibilidad y de impacto de las tesis en acceso abierto por mandato institucional | Universidad de Salamanca. 2008-2010 |
| Repositorios institucionales | Implementación de herramientas en los repositorios para lograr la interoperabilidad | Comparación entre varios repositorios midiendo la relación entre interoperabilidad y grado de visibilidad | Los repositorios más interoperables aumentan su visibilidad | Ámbito internacional |

Ejemplo PICOC [42]

- Population (P): systematic literature reviews and mappings
- Intervention (I): conduct a systematic literature review about software architecture and model driven engineering in technological ecosystems
- Comparison (C): no comparison
- Outputs (O): the systematic reviews and mappings about technological ecosystems
- Context (C): contexts related to technological and software ecosystems

Criterios de inclusión y exclusión

- Despues de definir las cuestiones de investigación y los objetivos, el siguiente paso en una revisión sistemática de la literatura es definir los criterios de inclusión y exclusión de los estudios
- Es importante definir tanto unos como otros, aunque muchas veces sean la expresión antagónica de un concepto, pero de esta manera se puede asignar un criterio de aceptación o de rechazo a cada artículo del conjunto de datos que se esté manejando

Criterios de inclusión y exclusión. Ejemplo [56]

- IC1: The papers proposed a pragmatic interoperability solution (method, technique, model, tool, framework) AND
- IC2: The proposed solution are applied on software OR system OR application OR service OR infrastructure AND
- IC3: The proposed solution supports machine to machine pragmatic interoperability AND
- IC4: The papers are written in English language AND
- IC5: The papers are reported in peer reviewed Workshop or Conference or Journal or Technical Reports.

Criterios de inclusión y exclusión. Ejemplo [56]

- EC1: The papers do not propose a pragmatic interoperability solution OR
- EC2: The proposed solution are not applied on software OR system OR application OR service OR infrastructure OR
- EC3: The proposed solution does not support machine to machine pragmatic interoperability OR
- EC4: The papers are not described in English OR
- EC4: The papers are not published in a peer reviewed conference or journal

Criterios de calidad

- Los estudios que se seleccionen en el proceso de revisión sistemática pueden tener puntos débiles o defectos
- El objetivo es identificar las carencias con el objeto de decidir si la aportación de cada trabajo es interesante para la revisión sistemática o no
- Se debe diseñar una lista de verificación para chequear los aspectos relevantes de los artículos seleccionados
- La lista estará compuesta de una serie de criterios que serán evaluados y puntuados para cada artículo seleccionado según una métrica definida
- Dependiendo de la puntuación de la evaluación, cada artículo se incluiría o se excluiría en la fase final de la selección
- Los responsables del desarrollo de la revisión sistemática fijarán el punto de corte de los artículos para su inclusión final en el corpus sobre el que se realizará el análisis de resultados

Criterios de calidad. Ejemplo [32]

| Question | Score |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Are the research aims related to software architectures & HCI/HMI clearly specified? | Y/N/partial |
| 2. Was the study designed to achieve these aims? | Y/N/partial |
| 3. Are data presented on the evaluation of the proposed solution? | Y/N/partial |
| 4. Are data presented on the assessment regarding the human part of HCI/HMI? | Y/N/partial |
| 5. Is the software architecture clearly described and is its design justified? | Y/N/partial |
| 6. Are the devices involved clearly specified? Are their functions within the software architecture justified? | Y/N/partial |
| 7. Do the researchers discuss any problems with the software architecture described? | Y/N/partial |
| 8. Is the solution based on a software architecture tested in a real context? | Y/N/partial |
| 9. Are the links between data, interpretation and conclusions made clear? | Y/N/partial |
| 10. Are all research questions answered adequately? | Y/N/partial |

Fuentes de datos

- Se deben seleccionar y justificar las fuentes de datos en las que se va a proceder a buscar las fuentes primarias de la revisión sistemática
- Se debe evaluar la idoneidad de la fuente de datos con respecto a la disciplina y el tener acceso *online* a su consulta
- No hay que limitarse solo a las bases de datos más grandes, pero hay que ser conscientes de los objetivos buscados y del esfuerzo que se va a tener que realizar
 - Por ejemplo, no es lo mismo estar realizando una revisión sistemática para una tesis doctoral que para conocer el estado actual de una línea de investigación en los últimos años
- Determinar si se van a incluir fuentes de literatura gris

Fuentes de datos

Algunas de las fuentes de datos más usadas (no es un listado que pretenda ser completo)

- WoS
- Scopus
- Google Scholar
- IEEEXplore
- ACM
- Springer
- ScienceDirect
- Emerald Insight
- Compendex
- ERIC
- Pubmed
- LISA
- LISTA
- Dialnet
- etc.

Términos de búsqueda

- Antes de formular una ecuación de búsqueda se deben establecer, de manera clara y precisa, los términos de búsqueda para, a continuación, establecer las relaciones lógicas que se darán entre ellos
- Se debe tener en cuenta el análisis PICOC identificarlos
- Hay que organizar los términos siguiendo la estrategia de búsqueda que se haya decidido
- Se pueden definir sinónimos
- Si se soportan diferentes idiomas hay que establecer la ontología de equivalencias entre los idiomas a considerar
- Se pueden utilizar caracteres comodín
- Hay ocasiones en que los términos no son sencillos de seleccionar y hay que recurrir a otro tipo de análisis para determinarlos [65-66]

Términos de búsqueda. Ejemplo [67]

Initial Logic Grid Aligned with the PICO Elements of the Review Question

| Population | Intervention | Comparison intervention | Outcome measures |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Dementia | Animal-assisted therapy | Music therapy | Aggressive behavior |

Logic Grid with Identified Keywords Added

| Population | Intervention | Comparison intervention | Outcome measures |
|---|--|---|--|
| Dementia Alzheimer Huntington Kluver Lewy | Animal-assisted therapy Animal-assisted activities Animal-assisted interventions Animal therapy Pet therapy Dog therapy Dog-assisted therapy Canine-assisted therapy Pet-facilitated therapy Aquarium | Music therapy Music Singing Sing Auditory stimulation | Aggression Neuropsychiatric Apathy inventory Cornell scale Cohen Mansfield BEHAVE-AD CERAD-BRSD Behavior Behaviour |

Ecuación de búsqueda canónica

- Una vez que se hayan identificado los términos para cada concepto dentro de la estrategia de búsqueda, se debe plantear una o varias ecuaciones canónicas utilizando la lógica booleana para combinar los términos adecuadamente
- Estas ecuaciones canónicas se adaptarán en la etapa de realización de la revisión a cada una de las fuentes de datos seleccionada
- La lógica booleana permite combinar los términos de búsqueda utilizando los operadores lógicos AND, OR, NOT para diseñar la estrategia de búsqueda
- Hart explica la lógica booleana como una forma de "sumar, restar y multiplicar los términos de búsqueda para ampliar (sumar), reducir (restar) o incluir términos (multiplicar o combinar) en la búsqueda" [68]

Ecuación de búsqueda canónica

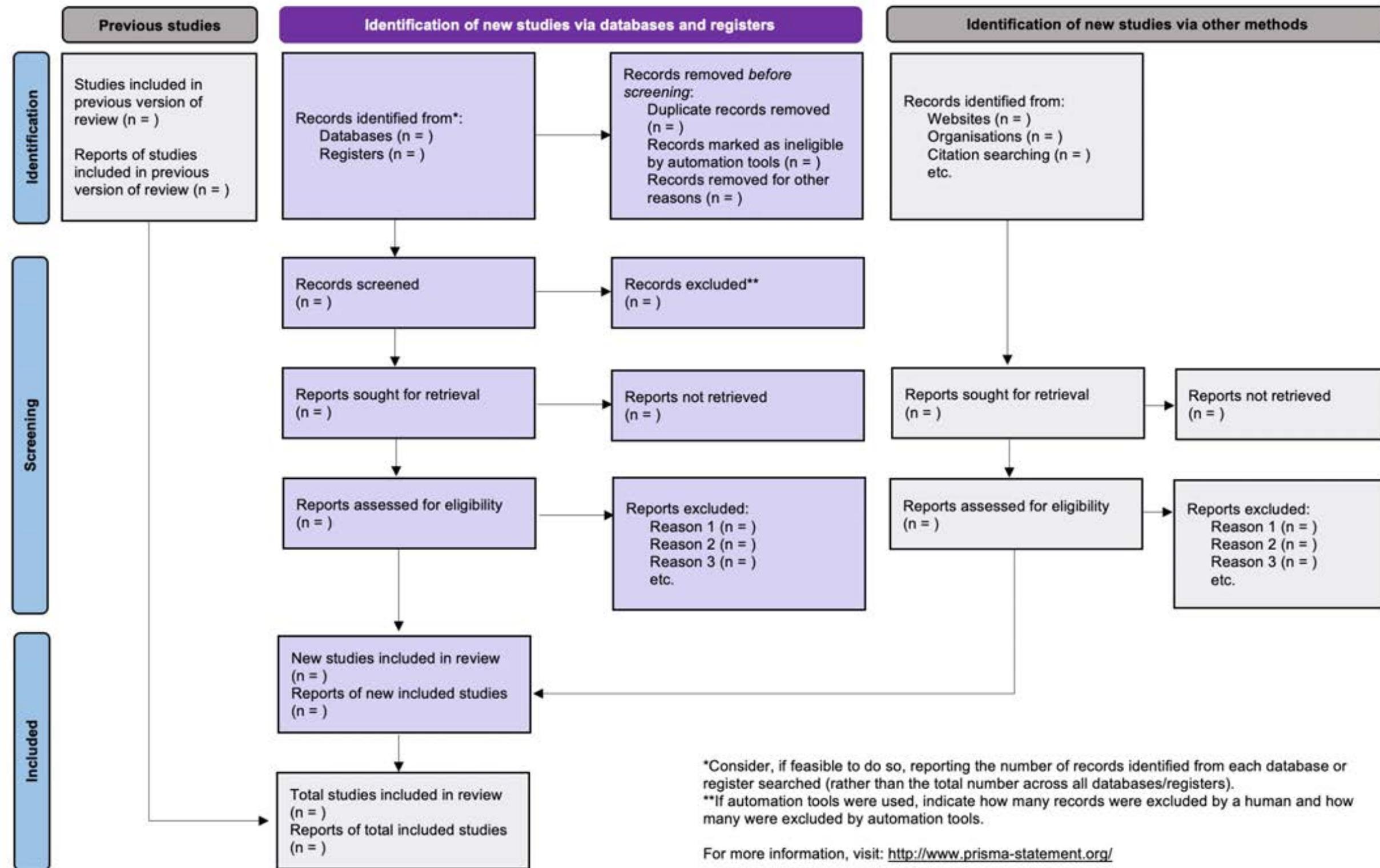
- Una ecuación de búsqueda eficaz sería la formada por descriptores y sus correspondientes calificadores combinados entre sí mediante los operadores booleanos más apropiados [8]
 - Para unir conceptos relacionados se utilizará el operador OR (operador de unión)
 - Para relacionar términos que hacen referencia a conceptos distintos en un mismo documento se utilizará AND (operador de intersección)
 - Para eliminar documentos que contenga el término no deseado se empleará NOT (operador de exclusión)
 - A la hora de formular ecuaciones de búsqueda más complejas, en las que se combinen varios operadores, se utilizarán paréntesis para indicar qué operación se debe efectuar en primer lugar

Ecuación de búsqueda canónica. Ejemplo [32]

(“software architectur” AND ((HCl OR “Human-Computer Interaction” OR “Human Computer Interaction”) OR (HMI OR “Human-Machine Interaction” OR “Human Machine Interaction”)))*

5. Fase de realización

Fases de la realización de la revisión [52, 53]



Fases de la realización de la revisión – PRISMA 2009

1. Fase de identificación (*identification*)
 - Ejecutar las consultas y obtener los registros
2. Fase de eliminación (*screening*)
 - Eliminar duplicados
 - Revisar los títulos y resúmenes (aplicando los criterios de inclusión y exclusión)
3. Fase de selección (*eligibility*)
 - Revisar el texto completo y evaluar la calidad (aplicando también los criterios de inclusión y exclusión)
 - Añadir (si es necesario) documentos citados en sus resultados (siempre que cumplan los criterios de inclusión y exclusión y los criterios de calidad)
4. Fase de inclusión
 - Definir el corpus final de estudios seleccionados para el estudio cualitativo y/o para el estudio cuantitativo

Fases de la realización de la revisión – PRISMA 2020

1. Fase de identificación (*identification*)

- Ejecutar las consultas y obtener los registros
- Eliminar duplicados

2. Fase de eliminación (*screening*)

- Revisar los títulos y resúmenes (aplicando los criterios de inclusión y exclusión)
- Revisar el texto completo y evaluar la calidad (aplicando también los criterios de inclusión y exclusión)
- Añadir (si es necesario) documentos citados en sus resultados (siempre que cumplan los criterios de inclusión y exclusión y los criterios de calidad)

3. Fase de inclusión

- Definir el corpus final de estudios seleccionados para el estudio cualitativo y/o para el estudio cuantitativo

Identificar la investigación relevante

- Se implementa la estrategia de búsqueda planificada
- Buscar en todas las fuentes de datos seleccionadas adaptando la ecuación canónica a cada lenguaje/interfaz de búsqueda propia de cada fuente de datos
 - Las consultas en las diferentes fuentes de datos debe intentarse que sean equivalentes, de lo contrario los resultados obtenidos podrían ser no comparables
 - Cada adaptación de la ecuación canónica para cada fuente de datos debe quedar documentada
 - Cuando se utiliza una interfaz de búsqueda, muchos sistemas traducen la búsqueda a una ecuación que es la que se debe recoger en la documentación del proceso

Interfaz de búsqueda de WoS

The screenshot shows the Web of Science search interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'Search', 'Marked List', 'History', and 'Alerts'. On the right side of the bar are 'English' and 'Products' dropdown menus, and 'Sign In' and 'Register' buttons. Below the bar, a purple banner reads 'Discover multidisciplinary content from the world's most trusted global citation database.' A search interface is centered, featuring a dropdown menu 'Search in: Web of Science Core Collection' and tabs for 'DOCUMENTS', 'AUTHORS', and 'CITED REFERENCES'. The 'DOCUMENTS' tab is selected. A search input field contains 'All Fields' and includes a dropdown menu with options like 'Topic', 'Title', 'Author', etc. To the right of the input field is a search example 'Example: liver disease india singh' and a 'SEARCH' button. A detailed description of the 'All Fields' search option is provided below the input field.

Search in: Web of Science Core Collection

DOCUMENTS AUTHORS CITED REFERENCES

All Fields

Search

All Fields

Topic

Title

Author

Publication Titles

Year Published

Affiliation

Publisher

All Fields

Searches all of the searchable fields using one query. This allows you to easily find your search terms in any field.

Example:
2014 dredge decay radioactiv*

X CLEAR SEARCH



Interfaz de búsqueda de Scopus



Scopus

Search Sources Lists SciVal ↗



Create account Sign in

Start exploring

Discover the most reliable, relevant, up-to-date research. All in one place.

Documents Authors Affiliations

Search tips ↗

Search within
Article title, Abstract, Keywords

Search documents *

+ Add search field Add date range Advanced document search >

Search

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Interfaz de búsqueda avanzada de Google Scholar

The screenshot shows the Google Scholar advanced search interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with back, forward, and refresh buttons, followed by the URL 'scholar.google.es/schhp?hl=es&as_sdt=0,5#d=gs_asd'. Below the URL is a 'Personalizar víncu...' link. On the left, there are links for 'Mi perfil' and 'Mi biblioteca'. A large search dialog box is centered on the page, titled 'Búsqueda avanzada'. It contains several search fields and options:

- Buscar artículos**:
 - con **todas** las palabras
 - con la **frase exacta**
 - con **al menos una** de las palabras
 - sin** las palabras
- donde las palabras aparezcan
 - en todo el artículo
 - en el título del artículo
- Mostrar artículos **escritos por**
p. ej., "García Márquez" o Cela
- Mostrar artículos **publicados en**
p. ej., JAMA o Gaceta Sanitaria
- Mostrar artículos **fechados**
entre —
p. ej., 1996

Interfaz de búsqueda avanzada de ScienceDirect

Search tips 

Find articles with these terms

In this journal or book title

Year(s)

Author(s)

Author affiliation

Volume(s)

Issue(s)

Page(s)

Title, abstract or author-specified keywords

Title

References

ISSN or ISBN

Search 

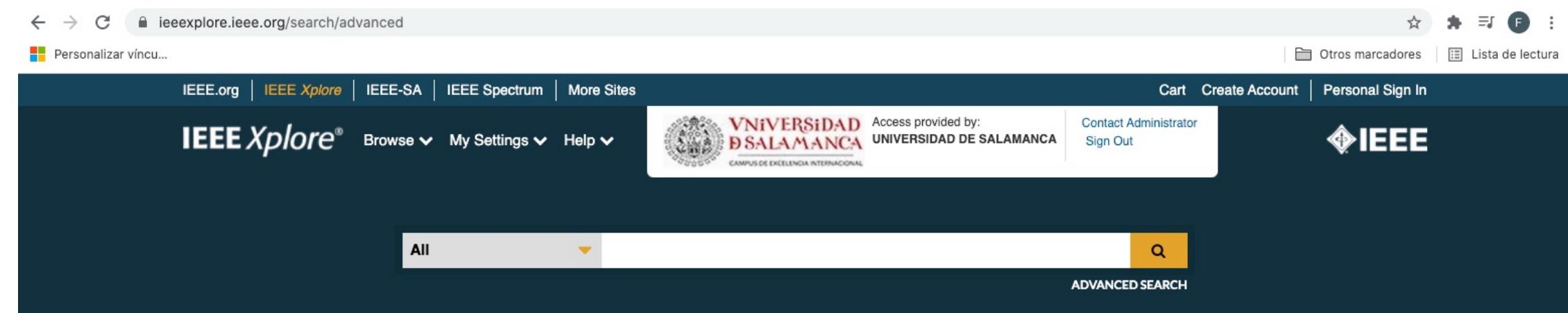


Interfaz de búsqueda avanzada de Springer Link

The screenshot shows the 'Advanced Search' page of Springer Link. At the top, there is a search bar with a magnifying glass icon and a gear icon for settings. Below the search bar, navigation links include 'Home', 'Books A - Z', 'Journals A - Z', 'Videos', and 'Librarians'. The main title 'Advanced Search' is centered above a large search form. The form is divided into sections: 'Find Resources' (with dropdowns for 'with all of the words', 'with the exact phrase', 'with at least one of the words', 'without the words', 'where the title contains', and 'where the author / editor is'), 'Show documents published' (with 'Start year' and 'End year' fields), and a checkbox for 'Include Preview-Only content' which is checked. A 'Search' button is located at the bottom of the form. Below the form, a message reads 'Over 10 million scientific documents at your fingertips'. At the bottom, there are three columns: 'Our Content' (Journals, Books, Book Series, Protocols, Reference Works, Proceedings), 'Other Sites' (Springer.com, SpringerProtocols, SpringerMaterials, AdisInsight), and 'Help & Contacts' (Legal information, Privacy statement, California privacy statement, How we use cookies, Manage cookies/Do not sell my data, Contact Us, Impressum). A small horse logo is on the right. The URL 'link.springer.com/advanced-search' is visible at the top left of the browser window.



Interfaz de búsqueda avanzada de IEEE Xplore



Advanced Search ?

Advanced Search Command Search Citation Search

Enter keywords and select fields.

Search Term in ?

AND in ↑ ×

AND in ↑ × +

Publication Year

Documents Added Between: 03/31/2021 and 04/07/2021

Specify Year Range

From To

Reset All Search

Interfaz de búsqueda avanzada de ACM Digital Library

The screenshot shows the 'Advanced Search' page of the ACM Digital Library. The search form includes fields for 'Search items from' (set to 'The ACM Full-Text collection'), 'Search Within' (set to 'Anywhere'), 'Filters' (set to 'Match All'), and 'Publication Date' (set to 'All dates'). There are also sections for 'SEARCH TIPS for text fields' (Boolean searches, phrases, wildcards, and special characters), and a note about using wildcards.

SEARCH TIPS for text fields

Boolean searches
Use the boolean operators **AND**, **OR**, and **NOT** to narrow or broaden your search results.

By default, an **AND** relationship is assumed between **Search Within** terms unless you specify a different operator in the **Edit Query:** input.

By default, an **OR** relationship is assumed between **words** within 1 **Search Within** term.

Searching for phrases
Enclose your search terms within quotation marks (" ") to search for an exact match of that phrase.

If no quotation marks are used, search results will be populated with publications that contain your search terms somewhere in the text.

For example, if you search for "machine learning" the search engine will limit the results to publications that contain this exact phrase otherwise an **OR** will be assumed in between the words.

Curly quotes (" ") are also acceptable eg. "machine learning"

NOTE: opening and closing quotes must be of the same type; curly or straight. Please avoid entering "machine learning"

Wildcards
Use an asterisk (*) to specify any number of unknown characters. For example, if you search for **comput***, the search engine will provide results that contain words such as **compute**, **computation**, **computing**, etc.

Use a question mark (?) to specify any single unknown character. For example, if you search for **compute?**, the search engine will provide results that contain words such as **computer** or **computed** but not **computers** because the question mark represents only one character.

NOTE: Wildcards cannot be used at the start of a search term or when searching for phrases within quotes.

Special Characters
The following characters have a special meaning when they appear in a query:
+ - && || ! ! () { } [] ^ " ~ * ? : /

To instruct Search to interpret any of these characters literally, rather than as a special character, precede the character with a backslash character \

For example, the term **web -based** will search for **web NOT base** so either remove the space before - or escape it **web \ -based** to find web-based documents.

Another example, **complexity n^2** is best to be searched with escaping **complexity n\^2** as ^ is interpreted as boost a term.



Interfaz de búsqueda avanzada de Dialnet

← → C 🔍 dialnet.unirioja.es/documentos

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Buscar documentos

Todos Artículos de revistas Artículos de libros Tesis Libros

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How does the ERIC search work?

ERIC will look for your search terms across a set of key ERIC fields: **title, author, source, abstract and descriptor**. You can also enter an ERIC accession number (ERIC ID) to search for the ERIC document itself, as well as documents that mention or cite the document by ID. An ISBN, ISSN or IES Grant/Contract Number may also be entered directly into the search box.

Ranking of results is determined by many factors including the publication date (more recent publications are favored).

This [video](#) helps users understand how to find information in an intuitive way and, in most cases, without the need for advanced search logic. The video demonstrates how simple search strategies can be an effective way to search the ERIC database.

How do I create more specific searches?

- Use quotes to group words into specific phrases:
 - ["no child left behind"](#)
 - [maryland "no child left behind"](#)
 - ["west virginia" "no child left behind"](#)
- Use the **field:term** syntax to limit one or more search terms to a specific ERIC field:
 - [author:young](#)
 - [author:"john young"](#)
 - ["regression analysis" title:"test scores"](#)
 - [abstract:"no child left behind" pubyear:2002](#)
- Add the **field:term** syntax to limit searches to IES Funded and/or What Works Clearinghouse (WWC) Reviewed documents:
 - [funded:Y](#) will show IES Funded documents.
 - For WWC Reviewed documents:
 - [wwcr:y](#) Meets Evidence Standards without Reservations
 - [wwcr:r](#) Meets Evidence Standards with Reservations
 - [wwcr:n](#) Does Not Meet Evidence Standards

ERIC field names

- abstract
- assessment
- audience
- author
- descriptor
- educationlevel
- law
- location
- pubyear
- source
- title

IES ERIC options

- funded:Y
- wwcr:N
- wwcr:R
- wwcr:Y

What other advanced options are available?

- You can use AND/OR to limit the search, with parentheses if required. For example, [\(prekindergarten OR kindergarten\) AND literacy](#) will return findings with either the term prekindergarten or kindergarten that also contain the word literacy.
- You can require search terms using the + symbol in front of one or more words or phrases in your search. For example, [+title:regression multivariate hierarchical linear](#) would return only results with the term regression, with the terms multivariate, hierarchical, and linear being optionally searched in all fields.
- You can exclude search terms using the - symbol in the same way you would use a + symbol. For example, for information on bullying, but not focused by sexual orientation, search [bullying -gay](#).
- You can combine any advanced syntax into a single search: [regression \(autism OR autistic\) -descriptor:"regression analysis" -descriptor:"regression \(statistics\)" descriptor:autism](#)

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Consulta. Ejemplo [56]

- Web of Science

TS=("software architecture" AND (HCI OR "Human-Computer Interaction")) AND analy)*

- Scopus

TITLE-ABS-KEY ("software architecture" AND (HCI OR "Human-Computer Interaction")) AND analysis)

Consulta. Ejemplo [64]

WEB OF SCIENCE (WOS)

| Resultados | Búsqueda |
|------------|--|
| #1 8 | Título: ("Open Access" OR "acceso abierto) AND (bibliometric* OR almetric* OR informetric* OR scientometric* OR webometrics) =1998-2015. Inglés, español, francés. |
| #2 1 | Título: Impact* AND ("Open Access" OR "acceso abierto) AND (bibliometric* OR almetric* OR informetric* OR scientometric* OR webometrics) =1998-2015. Inglés, español, francés. |
| #3 111 | Tema: ("Open Access" OR "acceso abierto) AND (bibliometric* OR almetric* OR informetric* OR scientometric* OR webometrics) =1998-2015. Inglés, español, francés. |
| #4 70 | Tema: Impact* AND ("Open Access" OR "acceso abierto) AND (bibliometric* OR almetric* OR informetric* OR scientometric* OR webometrics) =1998-2015. Inglés, español, francés. |
| #5 111 | #1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 |

Consulta. Ejemplo [42]

- ⊗ WoS:

$$TS=((\text{"technological ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{"software ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{SECO} \text{OR} \text{"information ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{"ERP ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{"open ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{"learning ecosystem"}) \text{AND} (\text{SLR} \text{OR} \text{"Systematic Literature Review"} \text{OR} \text{"systematic mapping"} \text{OR} \text{"literature review"}))$$
- Scopus:

$$\text{TITLE-ABS-KEY}(\text{"technological ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{"software ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{seco} \text{OR} \text{"information ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{"ERP ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{"open ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{"learning ecosystem"}) \text{AND} \text{TITLE-ABS-KEY}(\text{slr} \text{OR} \text{"Systematic Literature Review"} \text{OR} \text{"systematic mapping"} \text{OR} \text{"literature review"}) \text{AND} (\text{LIMIT-TO}(\text{DOCTYPE}, \text{"cp"}) \text{OR} \text{LIMIT-TO}(\text{DOCTYPE}, \text{"ar"}) \text{OR} \text{LIMIT-TO}(\text{DOCTYPE}, \text{"ch"}) \text{OR} \text{LIMIT-TO}(\text{DOCTYPE}, \text{"re"})) \text{AND} (\text{EXCLUDE}(\text{SUBJAREA}, \text{"AGRI"}) \text{OR} \text{EXCLUDE}(\text{SUBJAREA}, \text{"MEDI"}) \text{OR} \text{EXCLUDE}(\text{SUBJAREA}, \text{"SOCI"})) \text{AND} (\text{LIMIT-TO}(\text{LANGUAGE}, \text{"English"}))$$
- IEEE Xplorer:

$$(\text{"technological ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{"software ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{SECO} \text{OR} \text{"information ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{"ERP ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{"open ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{"learning ecosystem"}) \text{AND} (\text{SLR} \text{OR} \text{"Systematic Literature Review"} \text{OR} \text{"systematic mapping"} \text{OR} \text{"literature review"})$$
- ACM Digital Library:

$$((\text{acmdlTitle:}(\text{"technological ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{"software ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{SECO} \text{OR} \text{"information ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{"ERP ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{"open ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{"learning ecosystem"}) \text{OR} \text{recordAbstract:}(\text{"technological ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{"software ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{SECO} \text{OR} \text{"information ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{"ERP ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{"open ecosystem"} \text{OR} \text{"learning ecosystem"})) \text{AND} (\text{acmdlTitle:}(\text{SLR}) \text{OR} \text{"Systematic Literature Review"} \text{OR} \text{"systematic mapping"} \text{OR} \text{"literature review"}) \text{OR} \text{recordAbstract:}(\text{SLR} \text{OR} \text{"Systematic Literature Review"} \text{OR} \text{"systematic mapping"} \text{OR} \text{"literature review"})))$$

Operadores de proximidad en las consultas

- Algunas fuentes de datos permiten utilizar operadores de proximidad
- Se intercalan entre los descriptores para establecer entre ellos una relación de proximidad, es decir, permiten concretar la posición de dos o más palabras en la ecuación de búsqueda
- Cada fuente de datos tiene sus propios operadores de proximidad, existiendo pequeñas diferencias entre unas y otras, por lo que siempre es aconsejable consultar la ayuda que ofrecen

Operadores de proximidad en WoS

- **NEAR/x**
 - Se emplea para encontrar registros en los que los términos unidos por el operador están separados entre sí por un número máximo de x palabras
 - Si se omite el número de palabras (/x), se tomará por defecto un valor de 15 palabras
 - El valor 0 indica que las palabras relacionadas con el operador NEAR deben ir seguidas, es decir, ser adyacentes: monetary NEAR/0 union
 - Ejemplo: TOPIC1 NEAR/5 TOPIC2
 - No puede utilizar el operador AND en consultas que incluyan el operador NEAR. Por ejemplo, la siguiente consulta no es válida: TS = (Germany NEAR/10 (monetary AND union))
 - NEAR se puede usar para encontrar una palabra o frase separada X número de palabras de una frase: TS = (Germany NEAR/10 "monetary union")

Operadores de proximidad en WoS

- **SAME**
 - En las búsquedas en el campo dirección se utiliza SAME para restringir la búsqueda a los términos que aparecen en la misma dirección dentro de un registro completo
 - Se debe usar paréntesis para agrupar los términos de la dirección
 - Ejemplo: AD-(McGill Univ SAME Quebec SAME Canada) busca registros en los que McGill University aparece en el campo Direcciones de un registro completo junto con "Quebec" y "Canada"
 - SAME funciona exactamente como AND cuando se usa en otros campos (por ejemplo, en los campos Tema y Título)

Precedencia de operadores en WoS

1. NEAR/x
2. SAME
3. NOT
4. AND
5. OR

Ejemplo de ecuación de búsqueda usando NEAR [69]

((meta-dashboard*) **OR**
((dashboard*) NEAR/10 (custom* OR personal*
OR adapt* OR flexib* OR config* OR driven OR
generat* OR compos* OR template* OR context-
aware OR select*)) **OR**
((dashboard*) AND ((heterogeneous OR different
OR diverse OR dynamic) NEAR/0
("requirement*" OR "stakeholder*" OR "user*" OR
"need*" OR "task*" OR “necess*”)))) **AND NOT**
(car OR vehicle OR automo*)

Operadores de proximidad en Scopus

- **Pre/x**
 - Encuentra resultados en los que una palabra precede a la otra x palabras
 - El orden importa
 - Ejemplo: TITLE-ABS-KEY (dashboard PRE/3 personalization)
- **w/x**
 - Indica la distancia entre las dos palabras, pero el orden de las mismas no importa
 - Ejemplo: TITLE-ABS-KEY (dashboard W/3 personalization)

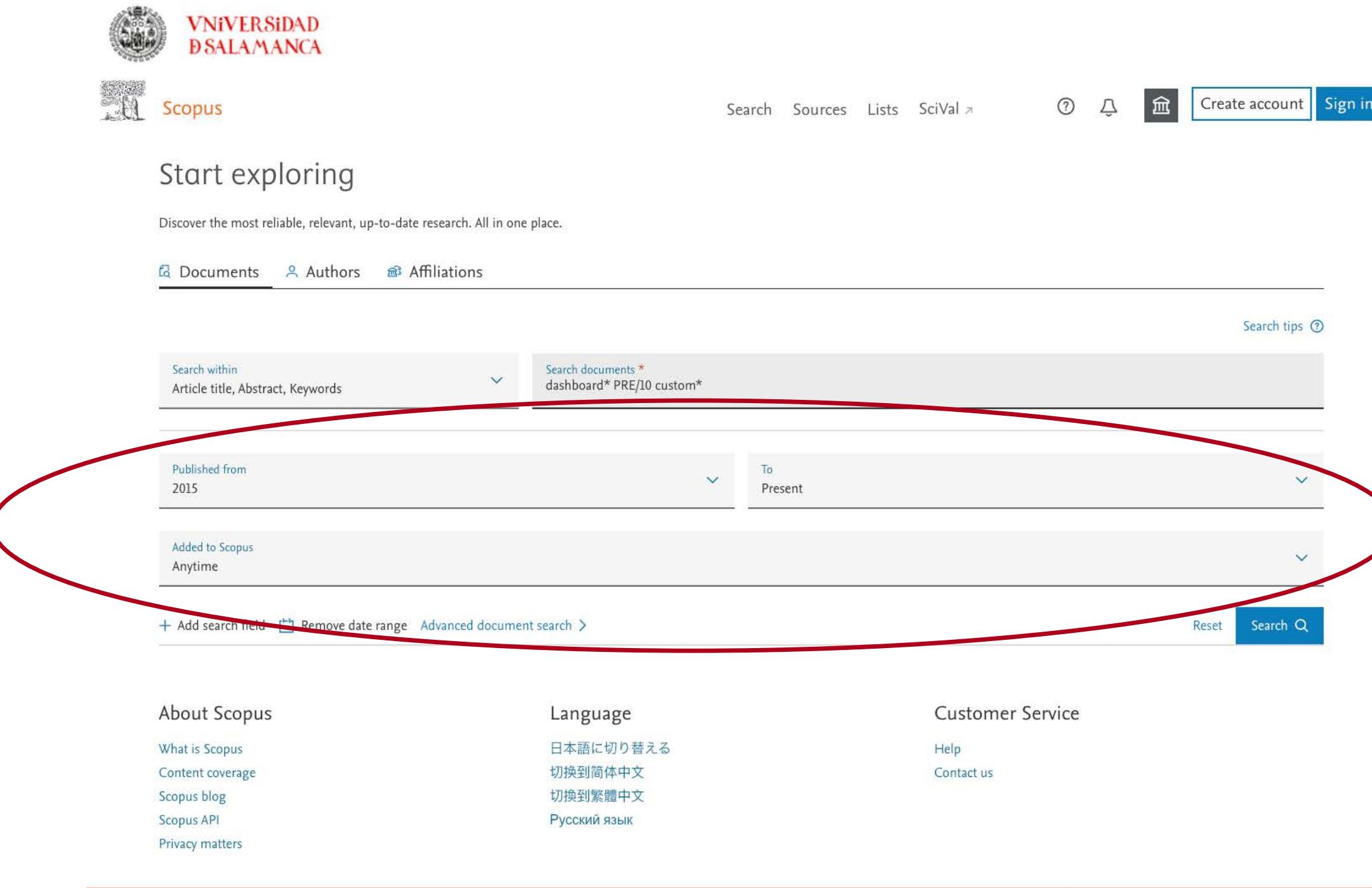
Operadores de proximidad en Scopus

- **Reglas generales para los operadores de proximidad en Scopus**
 - Se pueden usar los caracteres comodín ? y *
 - Ejemplo: TITLE-ABS-KEY(ship* PRE/0 channel)
 - Se puede utilizar más de un operador de proximidad en secuencia para conectar varios términos, pero no se pueden mezclar tipos de operadores ni incluir valores diferentes para "x" dentro de la misma expresión
 - Ejemplo: TITLE-ABS-KEY(bay PRE/6 ship* PRE/6 channel) - válido
 - Ejemplo: TITLE-ABS-KEY(bay PRE/6 ship* PRE/0 channel) - inválido
 - Ejemplo: TITLE-ABS-KEY(bay W/6 ship* PRE/6 channel) - inválido
 - Se pueden incluir múltiples y diferentes operadores, así como diferentes valores para "x" en la misma búsqueda, pero no dentro de la misma expresión
 - Ejemplo: TITLE-ABS-KEY((b?y W/6 ship*) AND (ship* PRE/0 channel) AND NOT (channel W/0 isl*))

Precedencia de operadores en Scopus

1. OR
2. W/x, Pre/x
3. AND
4. AND NOT

La ecuación de búsqueda se completa con los filtros que permiten las bases de datos



The screenshot shows the Scopus search interface. At the top, there are logos for the University of Salamanca and Scopus, followed by navigation links: Search, Sources, Lists, SciVal, a help icon, a notifications icon, a user icon, and buttons for Create account and Sign in.

The main heading is "Start exploring" with the subtext "Discover the most reliable, relevant, up-to-date research. All in one place." Below this are three tabs: Documents (selected), Authors, and Affiliations.

The search interface includes a "Search within" dropdown set to "Article title, Abstract, Keywords" and a main search bar with the placeholder "Search documents* dashboard* PRE/10 custom*". A red oval highlights the date range controls below the search bar:

- "Published from" dropdown set to "2015"
- "To" dropdown set to "Present"

Below these are additional filters: "Added to Scopus" (Anytime) and buttons for "+ Add search field", "Remove date range", "Advanced document search", "Reset", and a large blue "Search" button.

At the bottom, there are sections for "About Scopus" (What is Scopus, Content coverage, Scopus blog, Scopus API, Privacy matters), "Language" (Japanese, Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, Russian), and "Customer Service" (Help, Contact us). The Elsevier logo is also present.

44 document results

TITLE-ABS-KEY (dashboard* PRE/10 custom*) AND PUBYEAR > 2014

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La ecuación de búsqueda se completa con los filtros que permiten las bases de datos



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All Fields Example: liver disease india singh ADD TO QUERY

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Example: robot* control* "input shaping"

Various searches e.g. #5 AND #2

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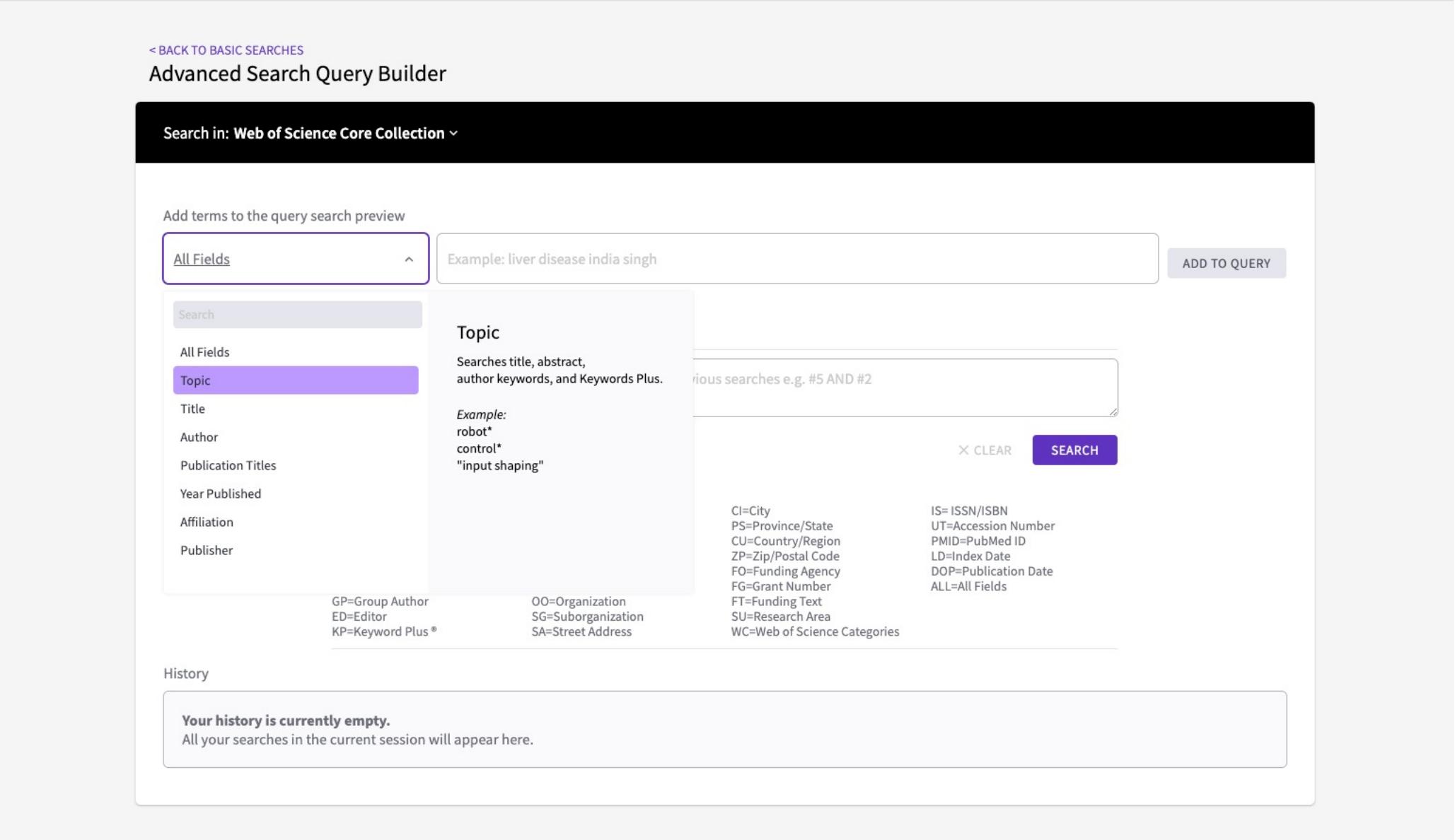
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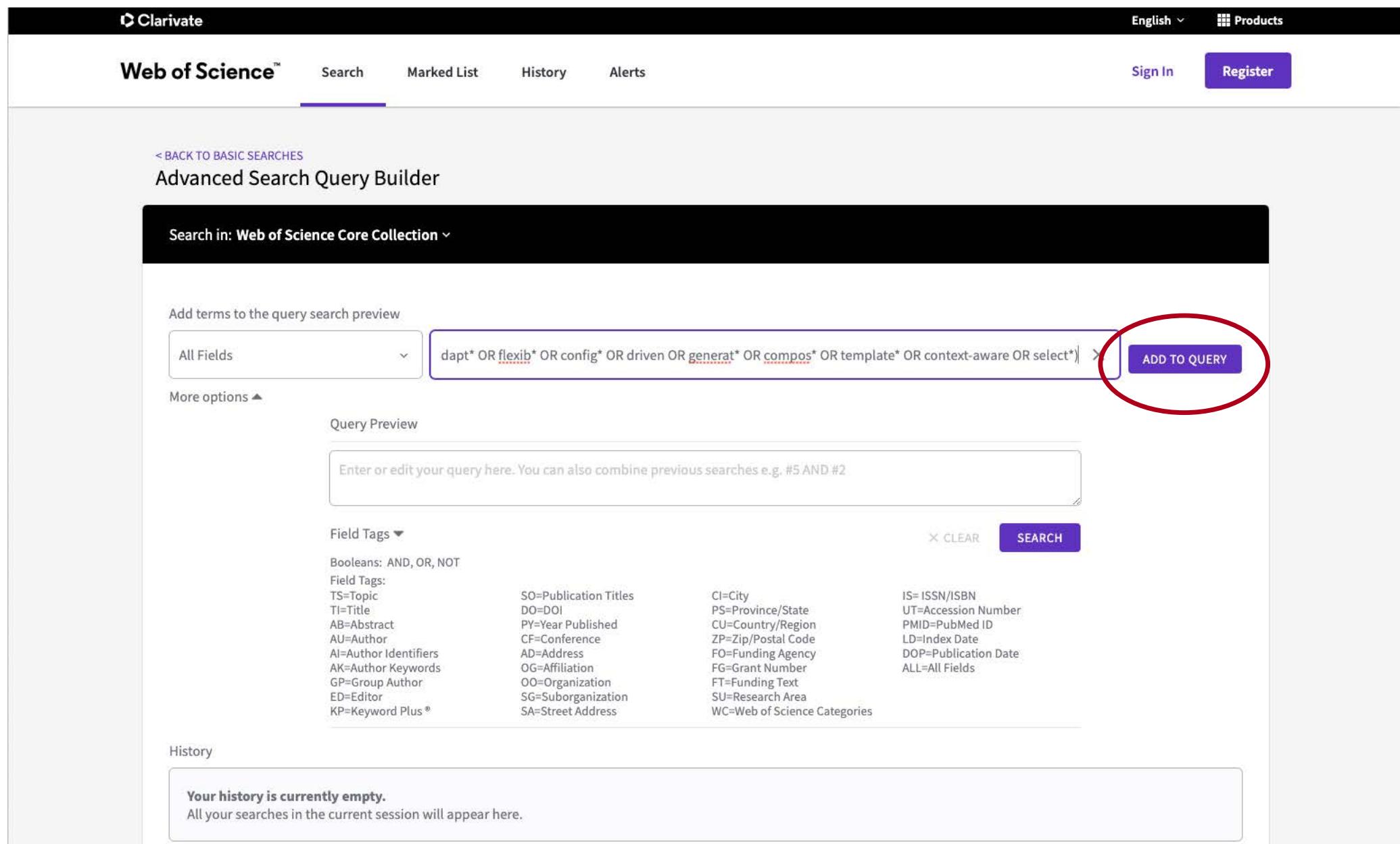
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OR template* OR context-aware OR select*))
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Field Tags ▾

Booleans: AND, OR, NOT

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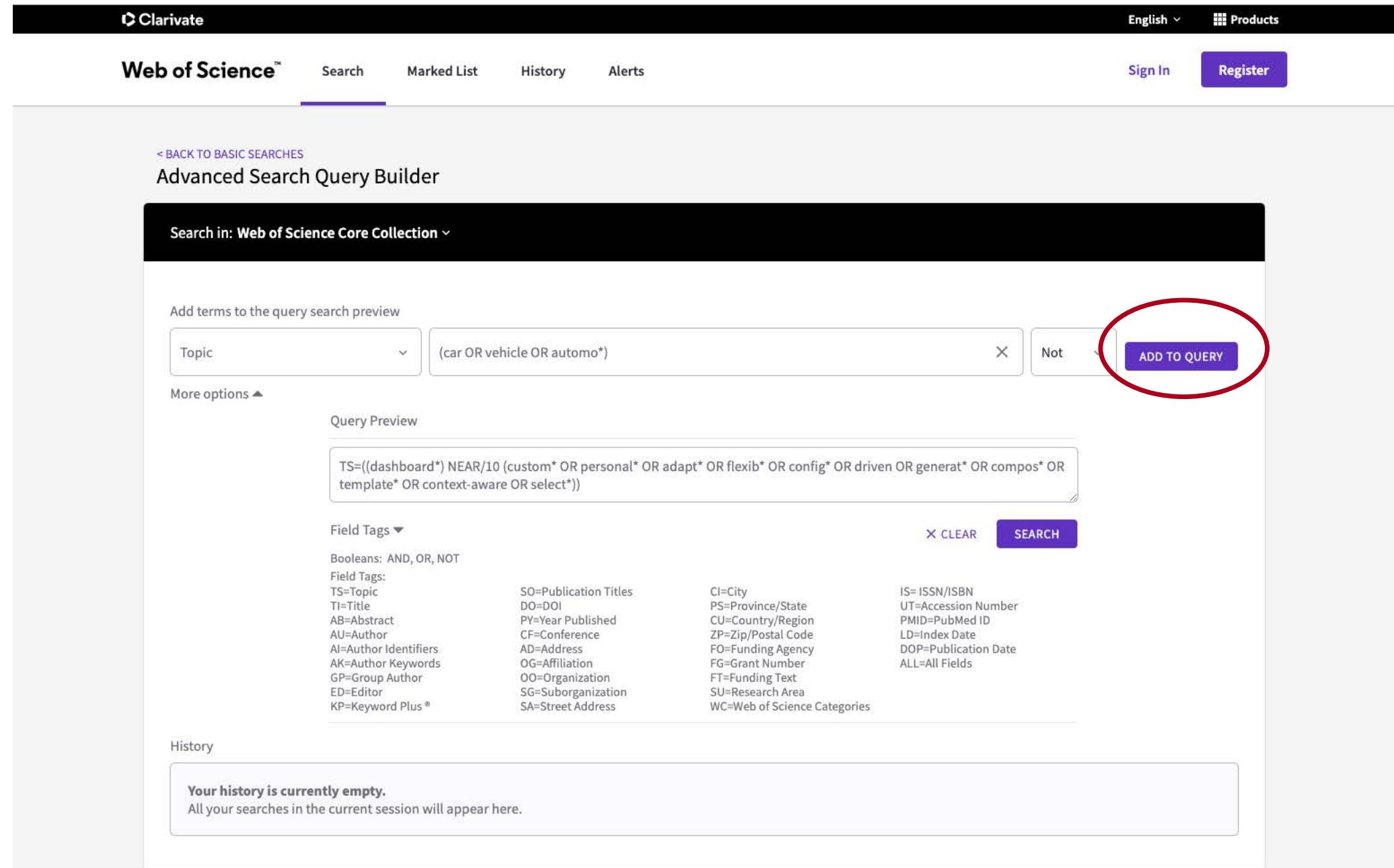
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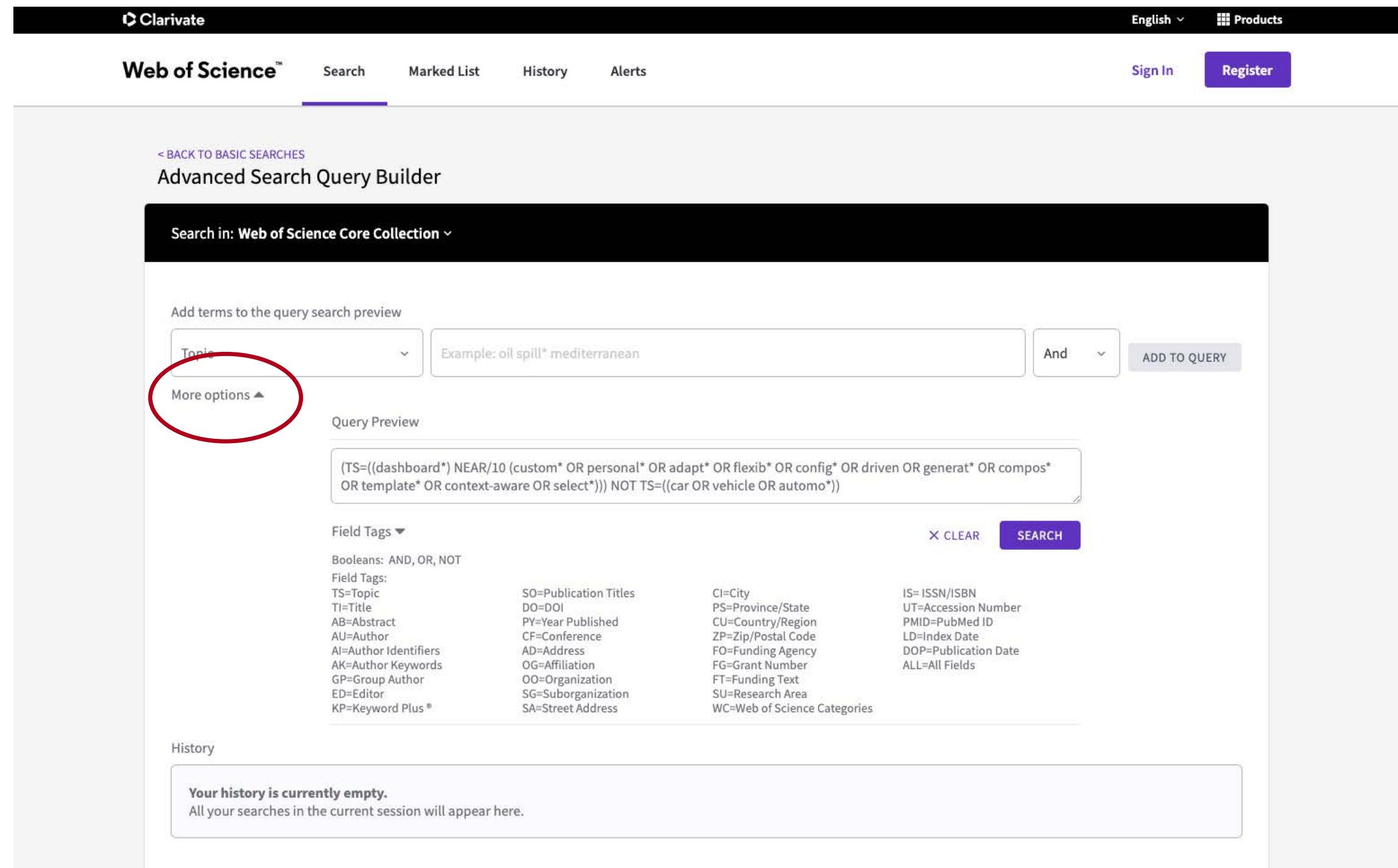
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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2018 | 38 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2017 | 34 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2016 | 23 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2015 | 10 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2014 | 12 |
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1 Learning analytics dashboards for adaptive support in face-to-face collaborative argumentation

Han, J.; Kim, KH; (...) ; Cho, YH
Apr 2021 | Computers & Education

Despite the potential of learning analytics for personalized learning, it is seldom used to support collaborative learning particularly in face-to-face (F2F) learning contexts. This study uses learning analytics to develop a dashboard system that provides adaptive support for F2F collaborative argumentation (FCA). This study developed two dash ... [Show more](#)

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2 Studies on morphological, physico-chemical and mechanical properties of wheat straw reinforced

Haque, ME; Khan, MW and Rani, M
Mar 2021 (Early Access) | Polymer Bulletin

In this research, wheat straw (the agricultural by-product from the wheat plant, scientific name Triticum) reinforced unsaturated polyester resin composites were developed by applying a simple and easy technique to improve supportable composite materials. Therefore, untreated and sodium hydroxide-treated wheat straws have been used to form a ... [Show more](#)

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3 Native Grasslands at the Core: A New Paradigm of Intensification for the Campos of Southern South

Jauruza, M; Durante, M (...) ; Lattanzi, FA
Mar 5 2021 | Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems

Extensive livestock production in southern South America occupies similar to 0.5 M km² in central-eastern Argentina, Uruguay and southern Brazil. These systems have been sustained for more than 300 years by year-long grazing of the highly biodiverse native Campos ecosystems that provides many valuable additional ecosystem services. However, thei ... [Show more](#)

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4 Using text mining to measure mobile banking service quality

Leem, BH and Eum, SW
Mar 2021 (Early Access) | Industrial Management & Data Systems

Purpose The purpose of this study is to propose a method of measuring service quality as well as suggesting to detect customer complaints through analysis of customer online reviews of mobile bank, which is unstructured data. Design/methodology/approach This study uses text mining approach for customer online reviews ana ... [Show more](#)

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5 Features Constituting Actionable COVID-19 Dashboards: Descriptive Assessment and Expert Appraisal of 158 Public Web-Based COVID-19 Dashboards

Ivankovic, D; Barbaza, E (...) ; Kringsos, D
Feb 24 2021 | Journal of Medical Internet Research

Background: Since the outbreak of COVID-19, the development of dashboards as dynamic, visual tools for communicating COVID-19 data has surged worldwide. Dashboards can inform decision-making and support behavior change. To do so, they must be actionable. The features that constitute an actionable dashboard in the context of the COVID- ... [Show more](#)

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6 Enabling High-Throughput Searches for Multiple Chemical Data Using the US-EPA CompTox Chemicals Dashboard

Lowe, CN and Williams, AJ
Feb 22 2021 | Journal of Chemical Information And Modeling

The core goal of cheminformatics is to efficiently store robust and accurate chemical information and make it accessible for drug discovery, environmental analysis, and the development of prediction models including quantitative structure-activity relationships (QSAR). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed a web-based ap ... [Show more](#)

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7 The Rhinoplasty Health Care Monitor: Using Validated Questionnaires and a Web-Based Outcome

van Zijl, FWJ; Lohuis, PJFM and Datema, FR
Feb 2021 (Early Access) | Facial Plastic Surgery & Aesthetic Medicine

Background: Self-assessment provides valuable feedback in the life-long process of mastering rhinoplasty. This study presents a method to measure and evaluate data-based performance of a single surgeon using a web-based dashboard. Methods: In this prospective analytic cohort study, all patients referred to the senior author for functio ... [Show more](#)

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- Vazquez-ingelmo A. 4
- Garcia-penalvo FJ 3
- Leri D 3
- Azizi MSAM 2

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□ 1 Learning analytics dashboards for adaptive support in face-to-face collaborative argumentation
Han, J.; Kim, KH; ...; Cho, YH
Apr 2021 | Computers & Education
Despite the potential of learning analytics for personalized learning, it is seldom used to support collaborative learning particularly in face-to-face (F2F) learning contexts. This study uses learning analytics to develop a dashboard system that provides adaptive support for F2F collaborative argumentation (FCA). This study developed two dash... [Show more](#)
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Jaurena, M; Durante, M; ...; Lattanzi, FA
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Extensive livestock production in southern South America occupies similar to 0.5 M km(2) in central-eastern Argentina, Uruguay and southern Brazil. These systems have been sustained for more than 300 years by year-long grazing of the highly biodiverse native Campos ecosystems that provides many valuable additional ecosystem services. However, thei... [Show more](#)
[Free Full Text from Publisher](#) *** 103 References Related records

□ 3 Features Constituting Actionable COVID-19 Dashboards: Descriptive Assessment and Expert Appraisal of 158 Public Web-Based COVID-19 Dashboards
Ivankovic, D; Barbazza, E; ...; Kringsos, D
Feb 24 2021 | Journal Of Medical Internet Research
Background: Since the outbreak of COVID-19, the development of dashboards as dynamic, visual tools for communicating COVID-19 data has surged worldwide. Dashboards can inform decision-making and support behavior change. To do so, they must be actionable. The features that constitute an actionable dashboard in the context of the COVID- ... [Show more](#)
[Free Full Text from Publisher](#) *** 61 References Related records

□ 4 Analysis and Classification of Mobile Apps Using Topic Modeling: A Case Study on Google Play Arabic Apps
Fuad, A and Al-Yahya, M
Feb 16 2021 | Complexity
Mobile app stores provide an extremely rich source of information on app descriptions, characteristics, and usage, and analyzing these data provides insights and a deeper understanding of the nature of apps. However, manual analysis of this vast amount of information on mobile apps is not a simple and straightforward task; it is costly in terms of human effc ... [Show more](#)
[Free Full Text from Publisher](#) *** 29 References Related records

□ 5 Staying close to business: the role of epistemic alignment in rendering HR analytics outputs

Seleccionar los estudios primarios

- Se eliminan los registros duplicados procedentes de las diferentes fuentes de datos consultadas
 - Se tiene que registrar el número de duplicados que se eliminan
 - Se revisan los títulos y resúmenes de los documentos que han pasado el primer filtro (aplicando los criterios de inclusión y exclusión)
 - Se debería registrar el criterio de exclusión por el que se descarta cada uno de los documentos que no pasa el filtro

Evaluar la calidad de los estudios primarios

- Se revisa el texto completo de los documentos que han pasado el filtro anterior
- Se aplican los criterios de inclusión y exclusión
- Se evalúa la calidad de cada documento según la lista de verificación que se ha definido
- Se tienen que registrar los documentos que se eliminan por no cumplir los criterios de inclusión
- Se tienen que registrar los documentos que se eliminan por no llegar al mínimo de calidad requerido [70]
 - Dependiendo de la puntuación de la evaluación, cada artículo se incluiría o se excluiría en la fase final
 - El investigador debe fijar el punto de corte
- Se pueden añadir documentos citados en sus resultados (siempre que cumplan los criterios de inclusión y exclusión y los criterios de calidad)
- Se tiene que registrar el número de documentos añadidos por esta vía

Cómo leer un artículo

- Se puede seguir la aproximación de tres pasadas [71]. En cada una se decide si se continua leyendo
 - Primera pasada - Da una idea general
 - Leer con detalle título, resumen e introducción
 - Identificar la estructura interna del artículo (secciones y subsecciones) e ignorar el resto
 - Leer las conclusiones
 - Echar un vistazo a las referencias y tomar nota mental de las que ya se conocen, se esperan, etc.
 - Segunda pasada – Permite captar el contenido del documento, pero no sus detalles
 - Mirar atentamente las figuras, gráficos
 - Marcar las referencias que no se conocen
 - Tercera pasada – Permite entender el artículo en profundidad
 - Lectura del texto completo buscando entender los elementos clave

Documentar el flujo de la revisión

- Se recomienda utilizar un diagrama de flujo PRISMA [49, 52, 53], pero también existen otras posibilidades

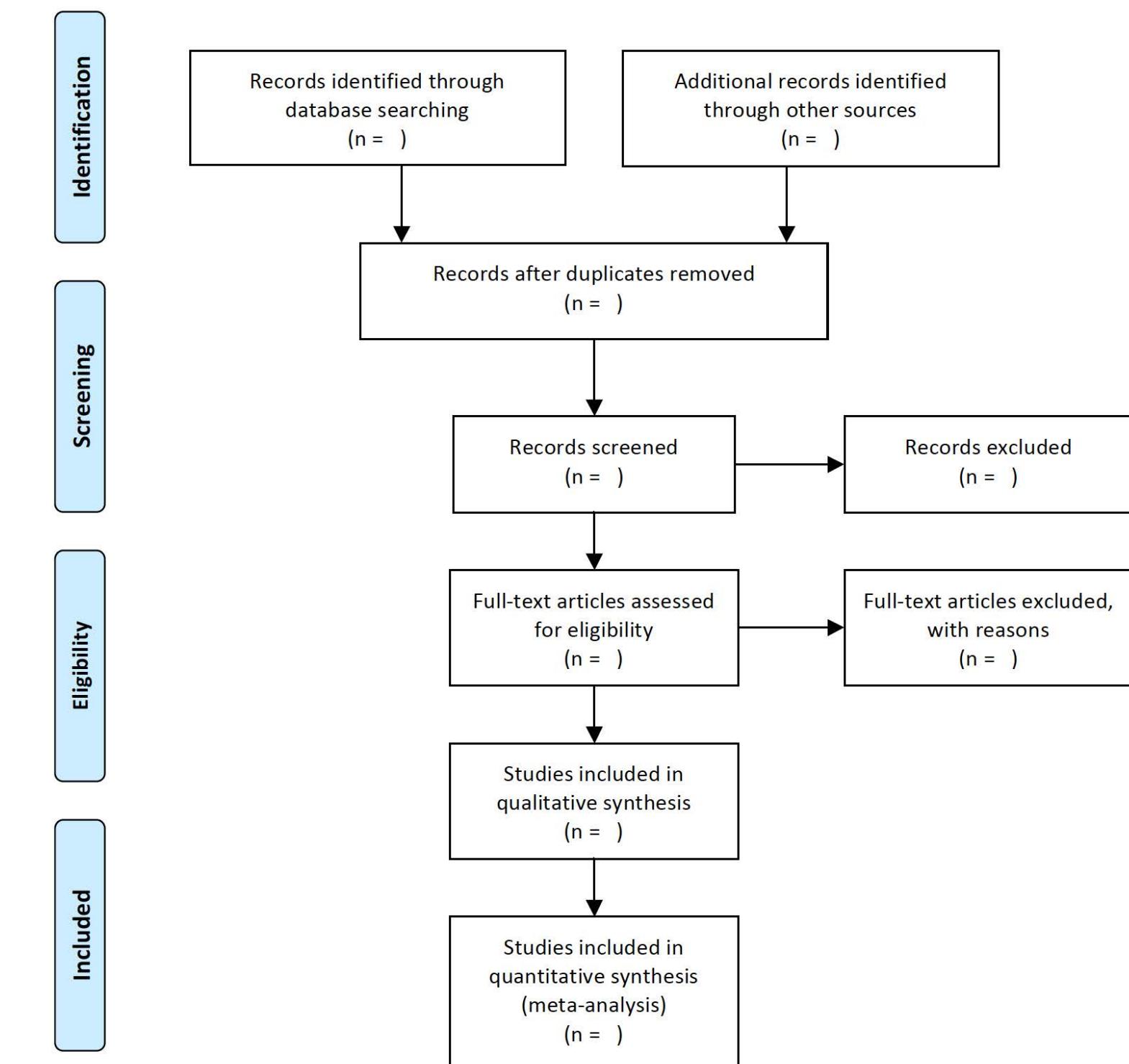
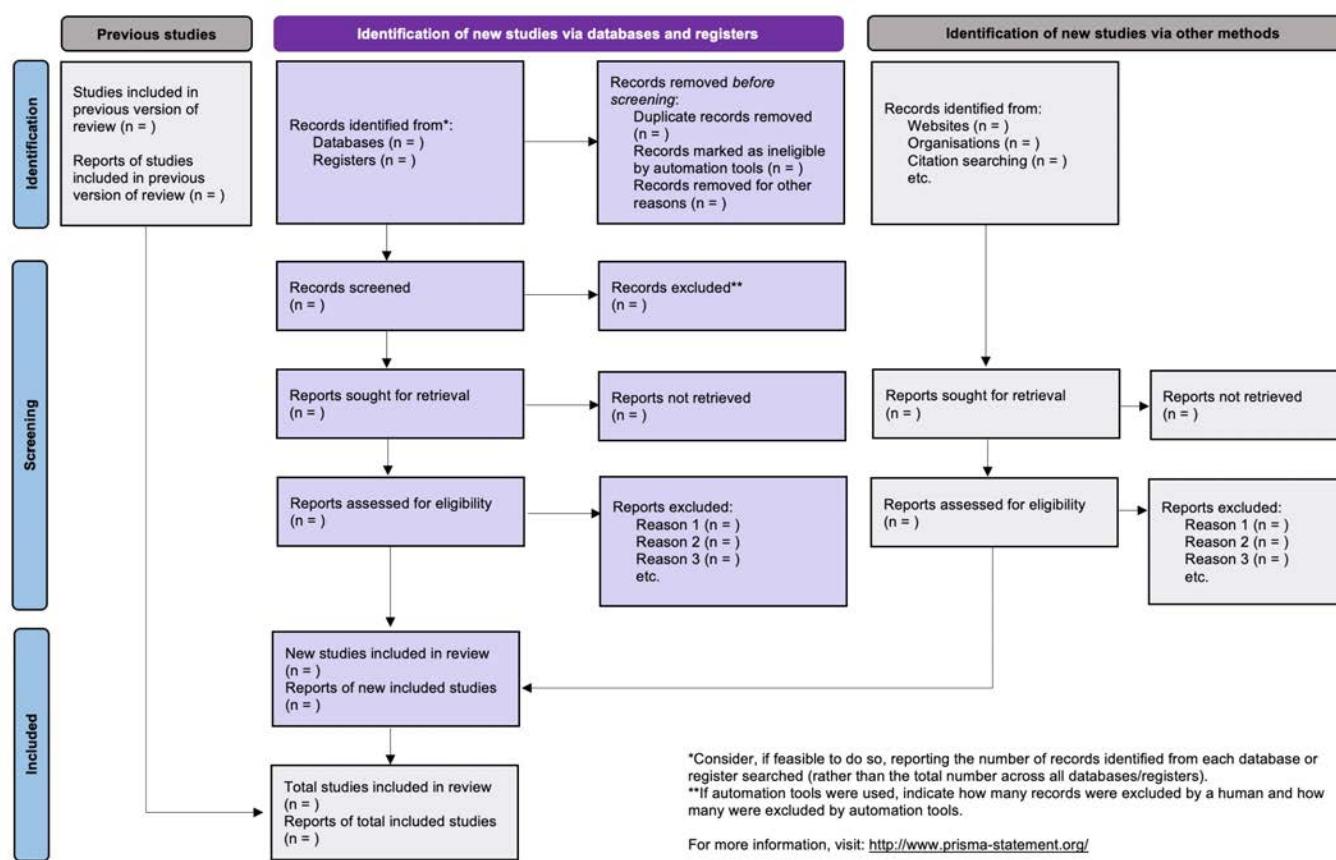


Diagrama de flujo de la revisión. Ejemplo [72]

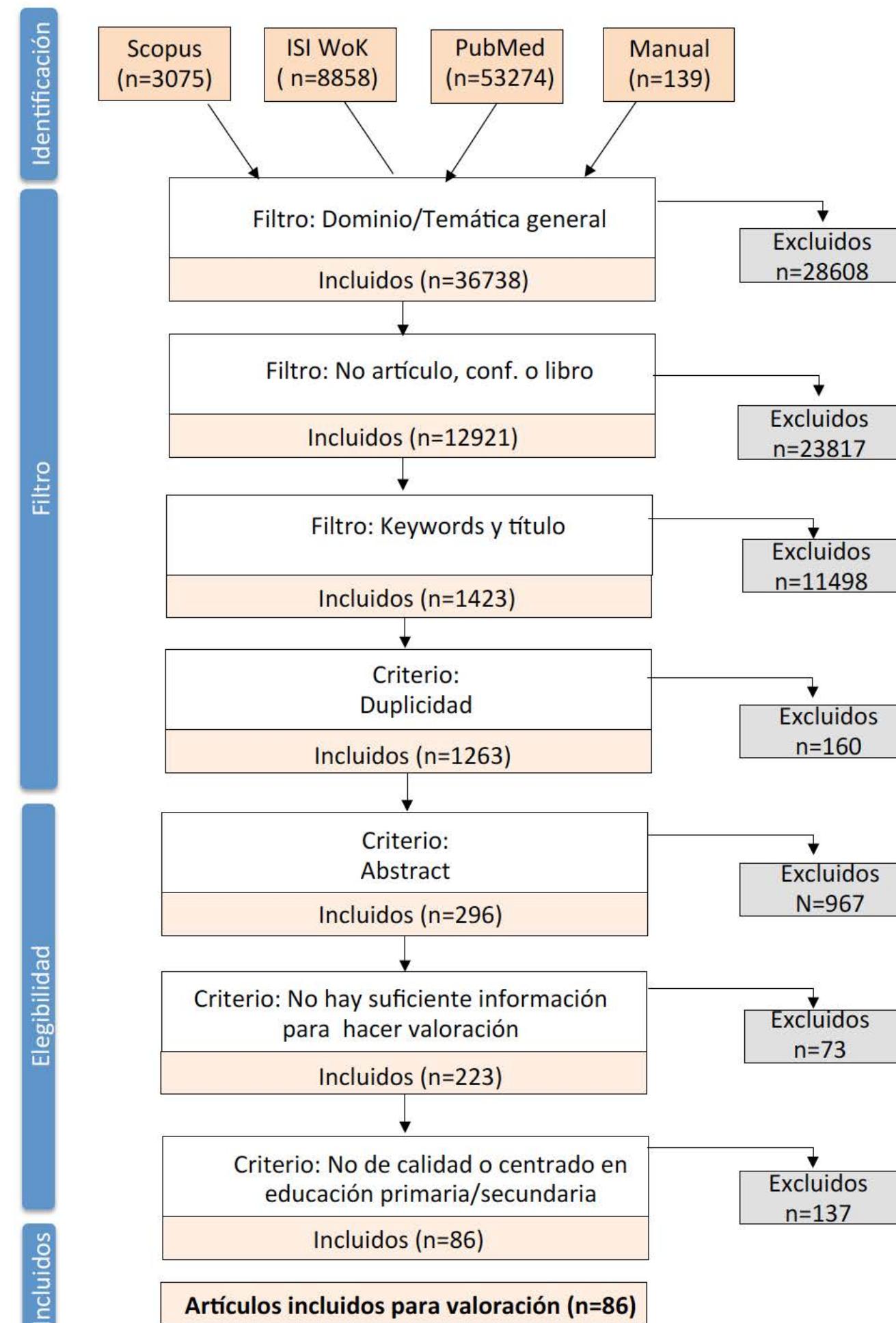


Diagrama de flujo de la revisión. Ejemplo [73]

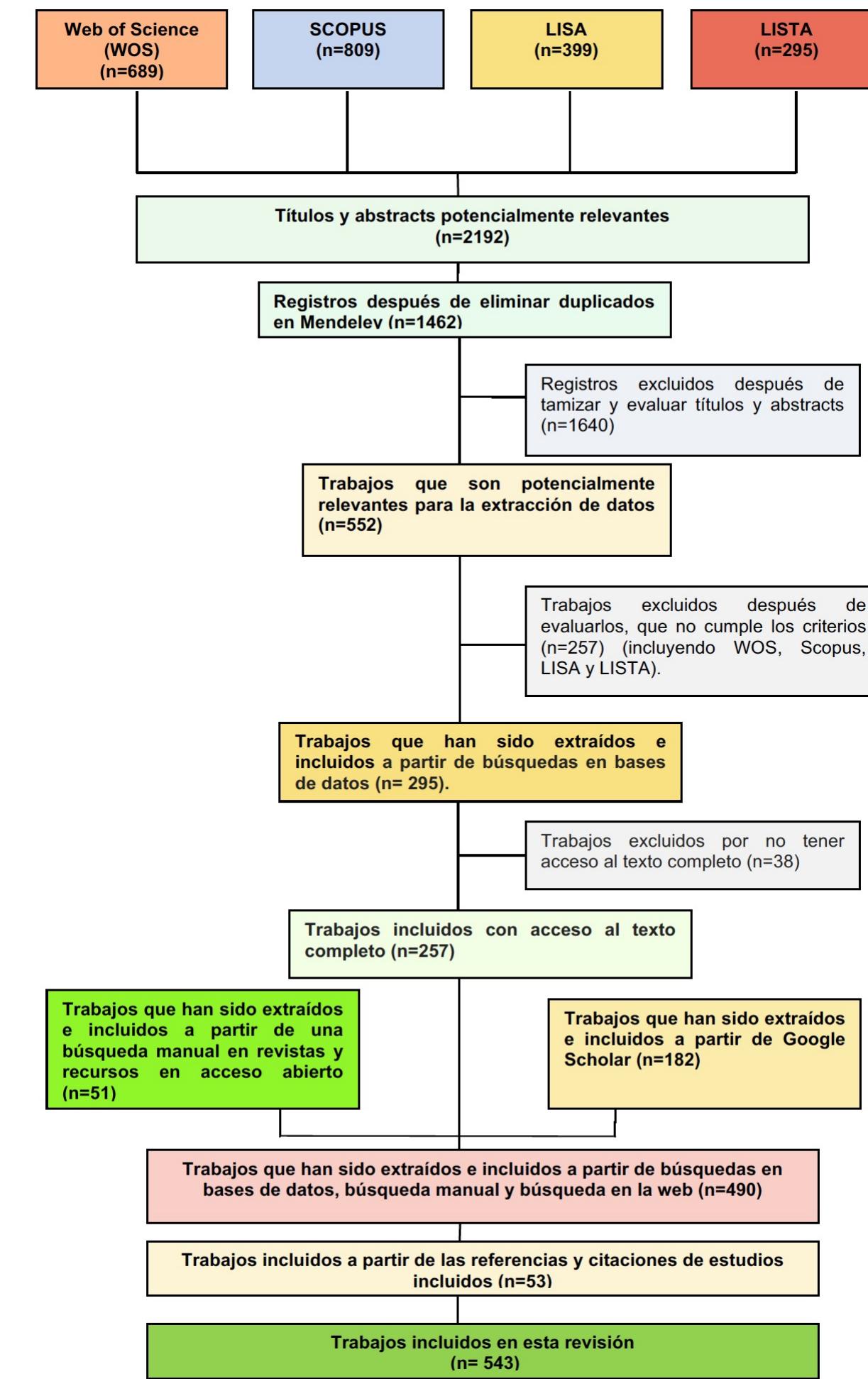


Diagrama de flujo de la revisión. Ejemplo [74]

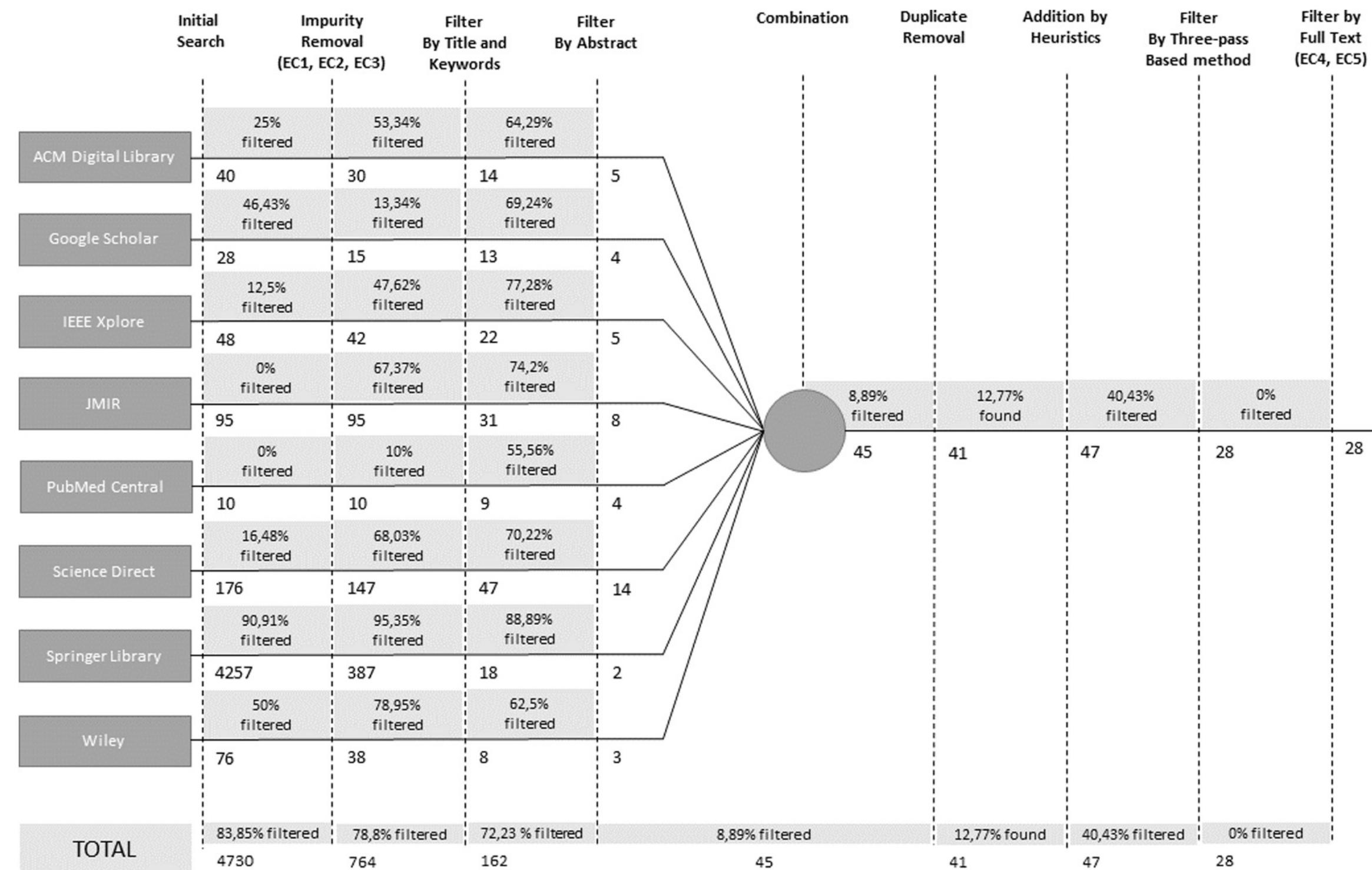
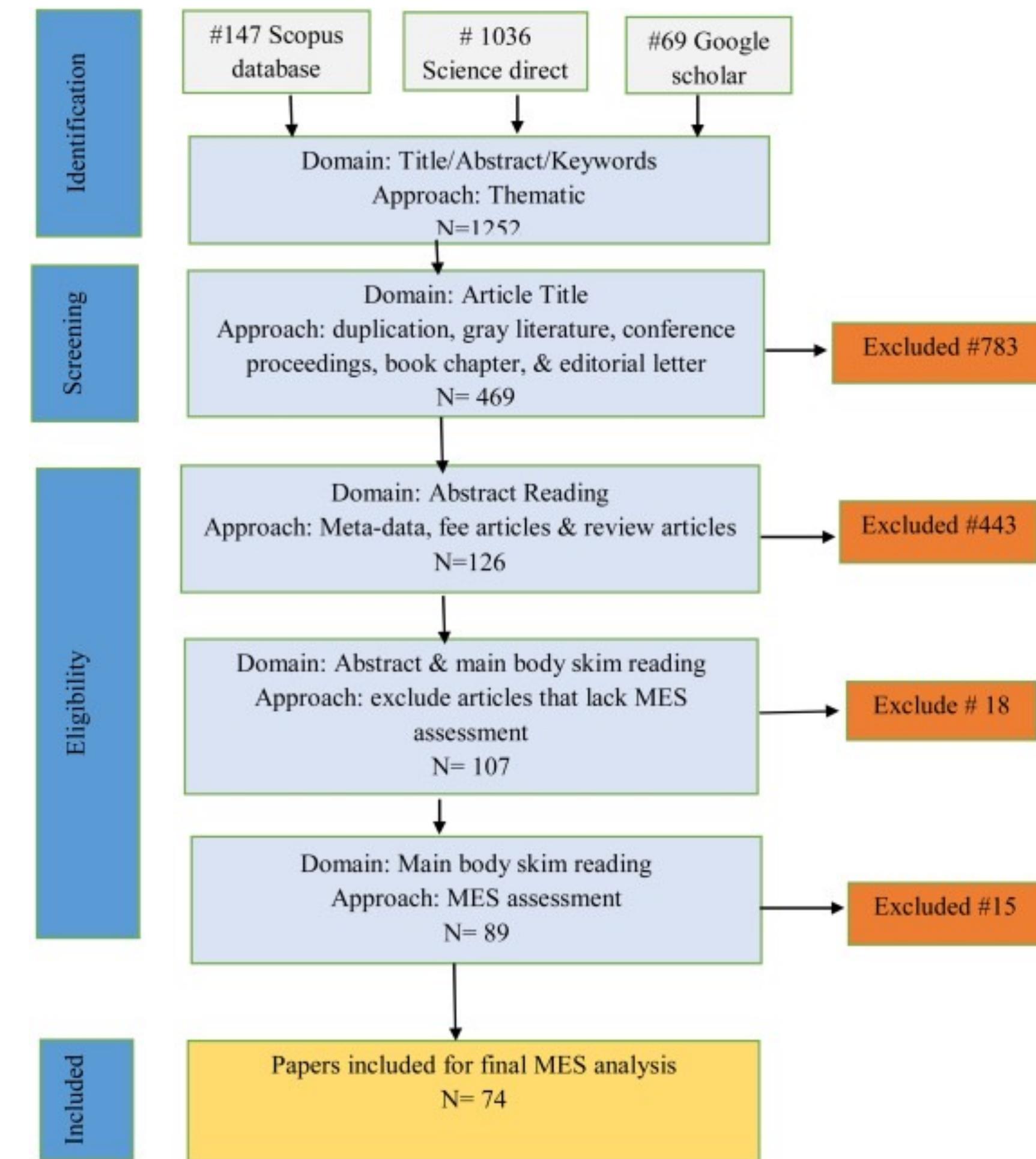


Diagrama de flujo de la revisión. Ejemplo [51]



Extraer los datos relevantes

- De cada artículo seleccionado se deben extraer los datos relevantes
 - Metadatos del artículo, se recomienda utilizar un gestor de referencias bibliográficos
 - Datos del contenido relacionado con las preguntas de investigación
 - En esta etapa de extracción de datos, los elementos específicos que deben recogerse varían para cada trabajo y es necesario guiarse por las preguntas y objetivos de investigación

Extraer datos cuantitativos

- Este proceso permite al revisor examinar qué elementos de los datos están presentes en cada informe de estudio individual
- Sin herramientas formales para extraer y resumir los resultados, se debe confiar en una capacidad extraordinaria para hacer malabarismos mentales con las relaciones entre muchas variables. Una forma sistemática de explorar estas relaciones facilita la detección y la comprensión de estas [75]
- La extracción de datos puede realizarse al mismo tiempo que la evaluación de la calidad o por separado, antes o después de la evaluación general de la calidad [76]

Posibles elementos a incluir en un formulario de extracción de datos [59]



- **Elegibilidad:** declaración explícita de los criterios de inclusión y exclusión con la oportunidad de indicar si un estudio debe incluirse en la revisión o no
- **Datos descriptivos:** información sobre las características del estudio, incluyendo el entorno y la población
- **Datos de evaluación de la calidad:** información sobre la calidad del estudio. La documentación puede incluir una lista de comprobación formal
- **Resultados:** información sobre los resultados del estudio en forma de datos que se utilizarán en la revisión. Los datos pueden estar en un formato "crudo" tomados directamente del documento y/o en un formato uniforme. Lo ideal es que estén en ambas formas para indicar la variación de los métodos, pero también para poder comprobar su exactitud

Trazabilidad

- Se deben proporcionar explicaciones completas sobre cómo se ha llevado a cabo el proceso
- Se debe incluir los documentos revisados en cada fase, se debe especificar el criterio de inclusión/exclusión utilizar para seleccionar/rechazar el documentos en la revisión sistemática
- Si no se proporcionan estas explicaciones, quien revise un artículo o quien dirija una tesis, por ejemplo, no podrá confiar en la investigación
- La mayor parte de esta información no puede incluirse en un artículo o documento académico
 - Demasiada extensión y fatiga visual (en el caso de tablas muy grandes)

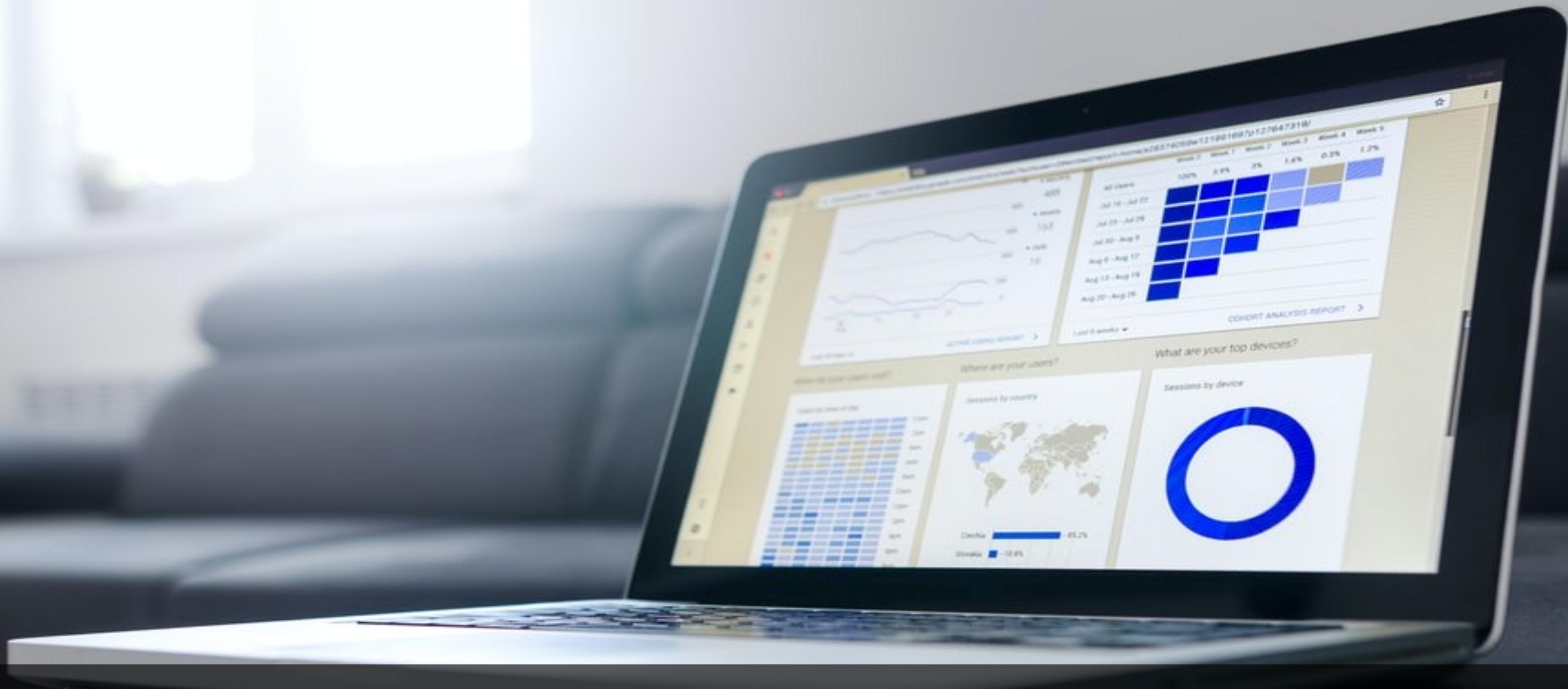
Soluciones para garantizar la trazabilidad

- Utilizar hojas de cálculo de Google
 - <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/169RCtU7Q4Qq1eryq1d6c1XnMzDEhgyptYqZh1C8eaYA/edit#gid=0>
- Utilizar sitios web
 - <https://sites.google.com/site/francilaneiva/research/pragmatic-interoperability-a-systematic-mapping>
- Repositorios GIT
 - <https://github.com/cbjuan/slr-softwareArchitectures-HCI-HMI>
- Utilizar herramientas
 - Parsifal <https://parsif.al/>

Trazabilidad. Ejemplo [32]

After the search, the selection of papers to be used for the literature review was performed following these steps:

1. All the raw-results were collected in a GIT repository ([Cruz-Benito, 2017](#)) and a spreadsheet (<https://goo.gl/QK5Qrd>), removing all the duplicates across the databases.
2. The resultant papers were analyzed based on the title and abstract and the inclusion/exclusion criteria. In those cases where the title and abstract were not sufficient to decide, the authors quickly assessed the entire content of the paper. The resultant candidate papers were added to another sheet of the spreadsheet document (<https://goo.gl/4xweXc>).
3. The papers were read in detail and analyzed following the previously-posed research questions. The selected papers passed a quality assessment checklist (see [Table 1](#)), and the information was collected in another spreadsheet (<https://goo.gl/cYBfyp>). Besides the papers selected in this manner, the authors also considered papers collected within the references of those that potentially could be interesting for the review process. It raised another three papers to be included in the review.



6. Fase de informe

Sintetizar los datos extraídos [59]

- Existen varias opciones para llevar a la síntesis
- El enfoque se deriva de la naturaleza de la revisión y de sus objetivos

| Type of review | Approaches used to synthesis | Application |
|-------------------|---|---|
| Scoping review | Coding Narrative synthesis Tabular presentation | <p>Descriptive coding was applied to include study features such as design, country of origin, type of behaviour targeted, characteristics of population and type of incentive used. Outcome studies were coded in greater depth.</p> <p>Paragraphs described the features of studies for each variable (e.g. types of intervention and incentive).</p> <p>Tables complemented narrative synthesis with frequencies and percentages of each type.</p> |
| Mapping review | Keywording Mapping studies not synthesised because they were 'disparate in their focus' | <p>EPPI-Centre core keywording strategy used to classify studies according to a range of criteria, including bibliographic details (how the study was identified and whether it has been published), and contextual details (the language in which the study was written/published and the country where the study was conducted). Key aspects of the study also coded, such as topic focus of study, and information about the subjects of the study.</p> <p>Mapping stage of review describes studies found to be relevant, gives overview of the field of study, and enables reviewers to focus on particular areas of map. Brief commentary given on each study with emphasis on conclusions not methods.</p> |
| Meta-analysis | Data extraction Translation into common metrics Computation of missing values | Extracted data in a standardised way: weights in pounds (lbs) transformed into kilograms (kg) and weeks transformed into months. Attempted contact with authors to obtain missing information. Assessed each study using a modified version of the Ottawa-Newcastle Scale. |
| Systematic review | Categorisation Data extraction Quality assessment Narrative synthesis Tabular presentation Meta-analysis not possible because of variability of studies. | Articles categorised by type of publication. Data from intervention studies included study design, sample and intervention characteristics, and data collection methods and measures. Studies assessed using checklist. Narrative description and tabulation of study features and of methodological adequacy. |

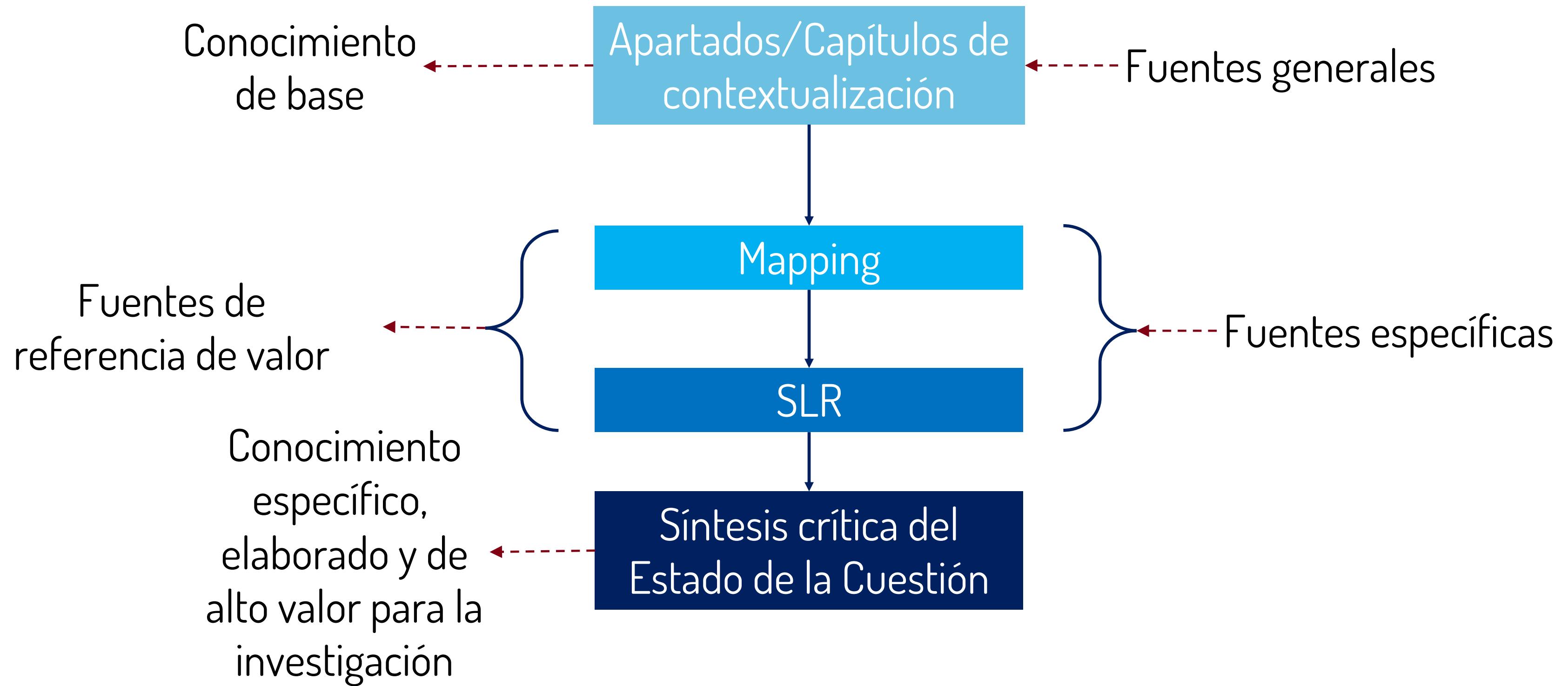
Redactar el informe de revisión

- La redacción del informe de la revisión sistemática debe incluir la descripción y la presentación de los métodos seguidos, así como y los resultados obtenidos a partir de la bibliografía seleccionada
- Esta fase puede constar de dos pasos [77]
 - Descripción detallada
 - Presentación pública en formato de artículo académico
- Por tanto, va a depender del tipo de documento en el que se vayan a presentar los resultados

Cómo orientar la redacción del informe

- En un documento académico, se puede tener una sección de contextualización del estado de la cuestión basada en los textos más fundamentales, una sección de *mapping*, una sección de revisión sistemática y una sección de discusión de los resultados obtenidos como respuestas a las preguntas de investigación
- Cuando se enfoca a un artículo científico, normalmente la revisión sistemática completa es muy difícil de incorporar de forma íntegra (salvo que sea muy concreta y tenga un tamaño reducido) por motivos de extensión y habrá que seleccionar aquellas partes que sean más adecuadas para el objetivo del artículo
- Los *mappings* y SLR también se pueden realizar de forma independiente, lo que daría lugar a diferentes trabajos más centrados en objetivos específicos y que suelen ser de mayor interés para revistas y conferencias
- Se deben usar gráficos, tablas y explicaciones visuales, pero debe haber siempre una sección de discusión de los resultados donde se ponga en valor las aportaciones del estudio sistemático

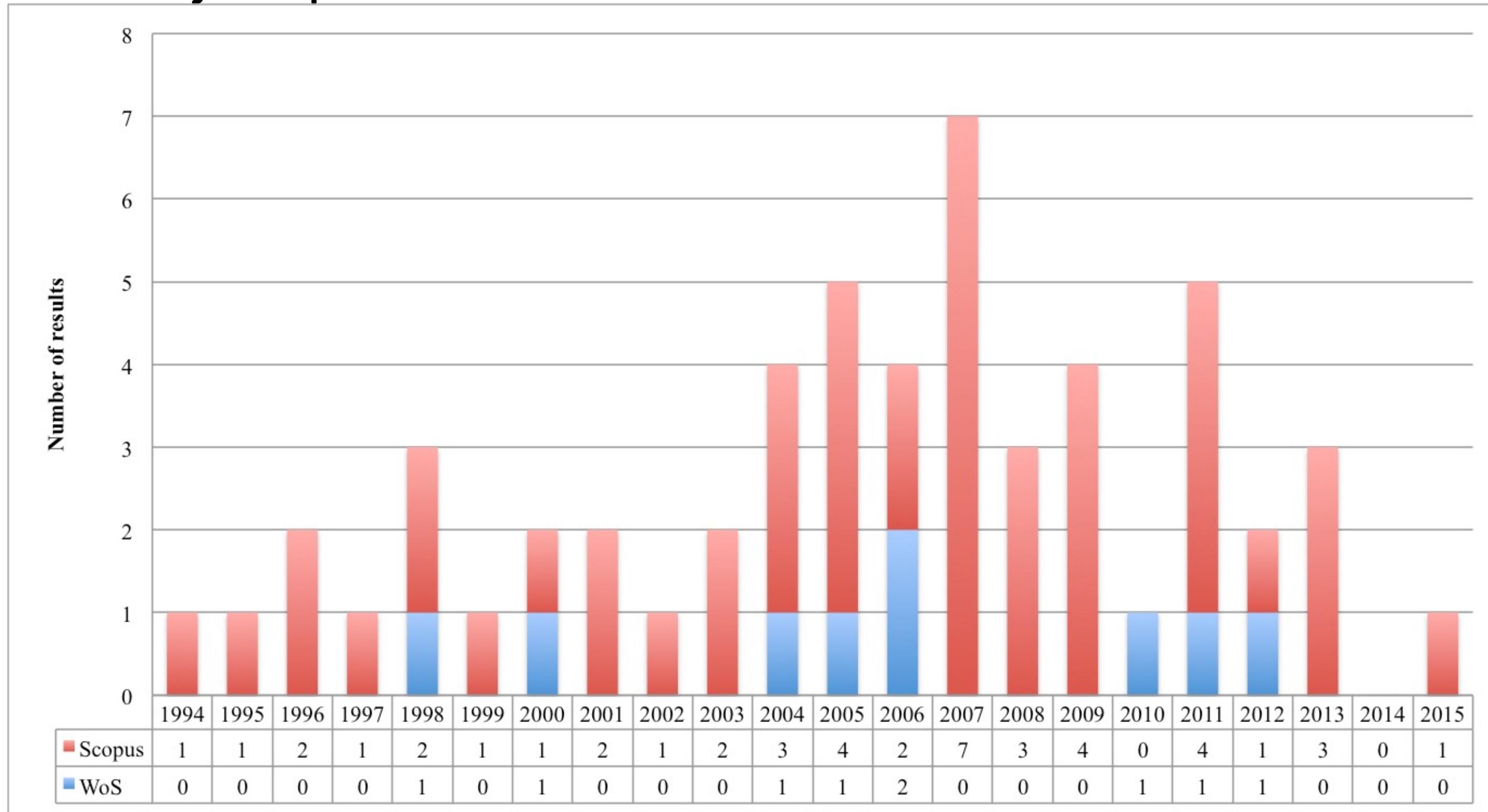
Estructura del apartado del Estado de la Cuestión en un trabajo académico [72, 73, 78, 79]



Gráficos

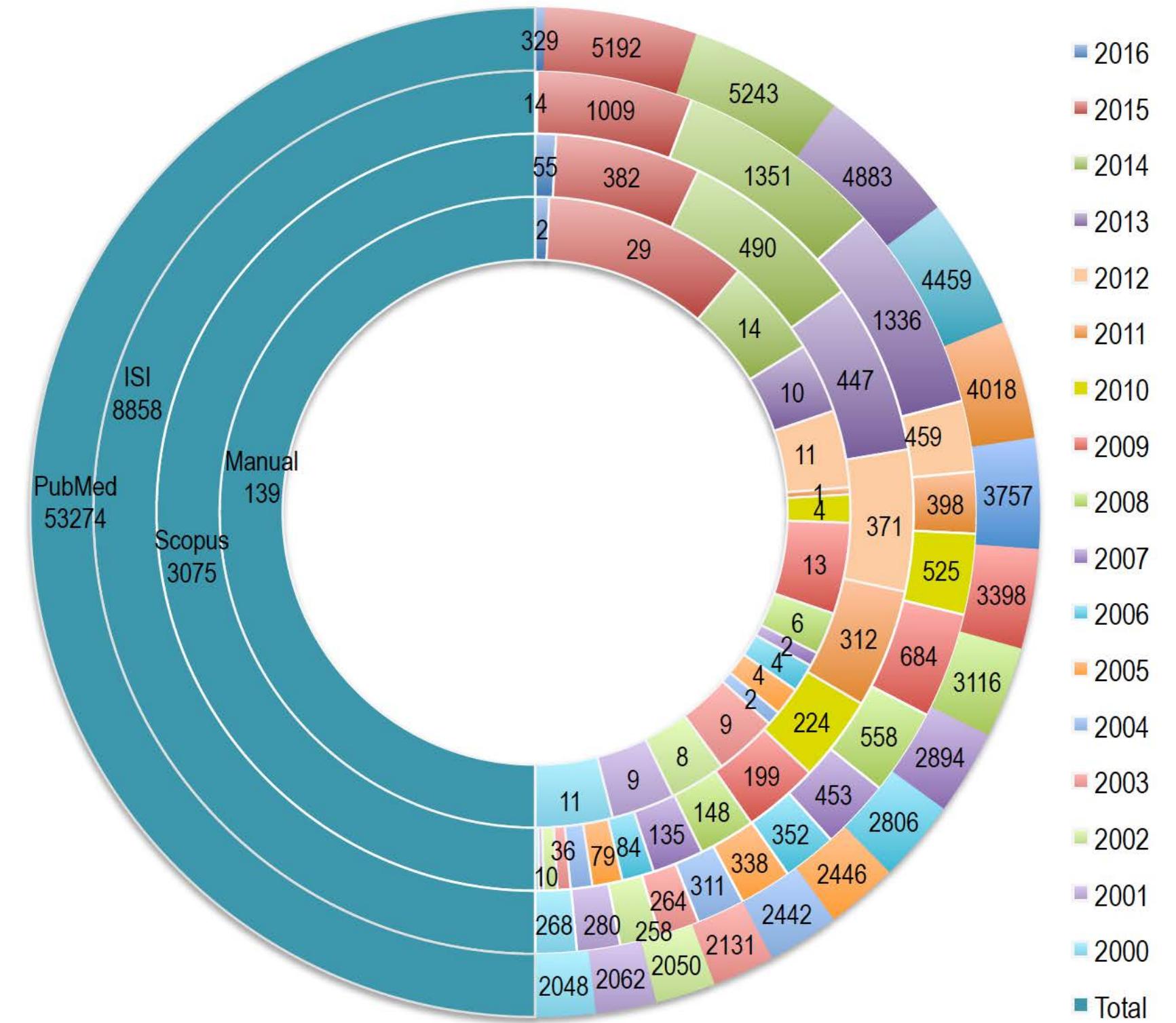
- Los enfoques gráficos pueden contribuir de forma importante a la síntesis al ayudar a identificar patrones
- Tienen un papel especial a la hora de ayudar a visualizar la relación de las partes con el conjunto
- También pueden utilizarse para establecer vínculos entre distintas características de una revisión, por ejemplo, para representar un vínculo entre las características del estudio y los resultados
- La creatividad y el análisis crítico de los datos y su visualización son elementos clave para la comparación de datos y la identificación de patrones y temas importantes y precisos [80]
- En esta categoría se encuentran las representación gráficas de datos, mapas conceptuales, modelos lógicos, mapas, etc.

Gráficos. Ejemplo [56]

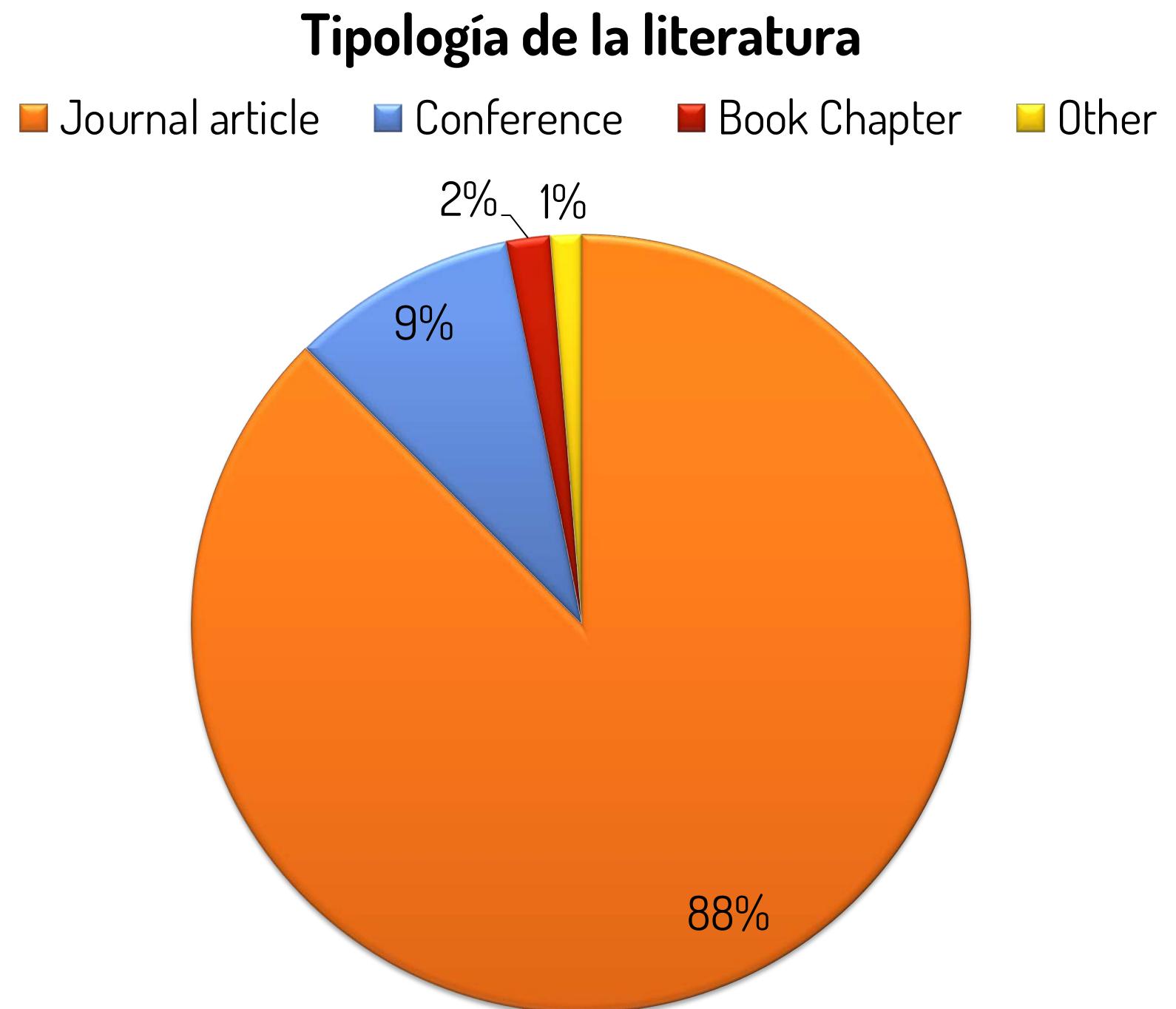


Gráficos. Ejemplo [72]

Resultado completo en la extracción de la base de datos



Gráficos. Ejemplo [73]



Gráficos. Ejemplo [81]



Tablas

- Además de la síntesis narrativa, los estudios pueden describirse mediante tablas
- Dado que se utilizan las tablas para describir los estudios, no para analizarlos, es útil para todos los tipos de estudios
- Se pueden usar tablas para describir las características de la población, la intervención, el comparador y el resultado (medidas), las características del estudio (por ejemplo, el diseño del estudio)

Tablas. Ejemplo [32]

Summary of review findings on the main interfaces/systems presented in HCI papers.

| Reference | Graphical User Interface | Laser Pointer | Touch display/interface | Camera | Microphone | BCIs (Brain-Computer interface) | Motion tracking sensors | Mouse, Keyboard & Joystick | Force pressure sensors & Haptics | Smartphone/mobile devices/tablet | Gaze trackers | Wearables |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Vega-Barbas et al. (2015) | | | | | | | X | | | | | |
| Chaczko et al. (2015) | | | | X | | | X | | | X | | |
| Mackin et al. (2012) | | | X | X | | | | | | | | |
| Biel et al. (2010) | | | | | | | | | | | X | |
| Jacquet et al. (2009) | X | | X | X | X | | X | | | | X | |
| Dimakis et al. (2009) | X | | | X | X | | X | | | | | |
| Seffah et al. (2008) | X | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capilla et al. (2014) | X | | | | | | | | | | X | |
| Tiefenbacher et al. (2014) | X | | X | | | | | | | | | |
| Calandra et al. (2013) | X | | X | | X | | | | | | X | |
| Caruso et al. (2013) | X | | X | | | X | | | | X | | |
| Pittarello (2011) | X | | | | | | | | | | X | |
| Folmer and Bosch (2008) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jacquet et al. (2007) | | | | X | | | | | | | | |
| Marsic and Dorohonceanu (2003) | X | | | X | X | | | X | | X | | X |
| Nigay and Coutaz (1995) | X | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| Bass et al. (2001) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jalaliniya et al. (2015) | | | | | | | | | | X | | X |
| Wang and Canedo (2014) | X | | | | | | | | | X | | |
| König et al. (2010) | X | | X | | | X | | | | | X | |
| Olmedo et al. (2015) | X | | | | | X | | X | | | X | |
| de Alencar et al. (2014) | | | | | | | | | | | X | |
| Rego et al. (2014) | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | |
| Malandrino et al. (2010) | | | | | | | | | | X | | |
| Bongartz et al. (2012) | X | | | | X | | X | | | X | | X |
| Sutcliffe et al. (2011) | X | | | | | | | | | | | |

Tablas. Ejemplo [56]

| Categories | Physical context / devices | | | | | | Software Engineering specifications | | | | | | Human-Computer Interaction specifications | | | | | | Learning | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------|----------|--------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|-----------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Features | Personal Computers | Wearables | Mobile/ smartphones | Servers | Domotics | Robots | Components' communication | Information collectors | Architecture diagrams (ADL, UML, etc.) | Design details (patterns, use cases, etc.) | Technologies, languages | Standards | Measurement process description | React to users' interaction | Centered on usability | HCI - software elements | HCI - hardware elements | Laboratory experiment | Field study | Standards | Purpose of analysis | Standards | Potential users | Mobile learning |
| An Information System Prototype for Analysis of Astronaut/Computer Interaction During Simulated EVA | I | E | U | I | U | U | E | I | U | U | E | U | E | U | I | I | E | E | I | U | U | U | U | U |
| Experiences with Software Architecture Analysis of Usability | E | U | E | E | U | U | I | I | E | E | I | I | E | I | E | E | U | I | I | U | U | U | U | U |
| Exploring the benefits of the combination of a software architecture analysis and a usability evaluation of a mobile application | E | U | E | I | U | U | I | I | E | E | U | I | E | I | E | E | I | E | E | E | U | U | U | U |
| Bridging patterns: An approach to bridge gaps between SE and HCI | E | U | I | U | U | U | I | I | E | E | I | I | E | I | I | E | I | U | I | U | U | U | U | U |
| A unified architecture to develop interactive knowledge based systems | E | U | U | U | U | U | I | I | E | E | E | U | E | U | U | E | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Mockup-based Navigational Diagram for the Development of Interactive Web Applications | E | U | U | U | U | U | E | E | E | E | E | I | E | I | U | E | U | I | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| An Integration Framework for Motion and Visually Impaired Virtual Humans in Interactive Immersive Environments | U | U | U | I | E | U | E | E | E | E | E | I | E | I | I | I | E | I | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Towards improving user interfaces: a proposal for integrating functionality and usability since early phases | I | U | U | U | U | U | I | I | E | E | U | E | E | I | E | E | U | E | U | E | U | U | U | U |
| A case study of post-deployment user feedback triage | I | U | U | I | U | U | U | I | U | U | E | U | I | U | U | E | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Context-aware mobile augmented reality architecture for lifelong learning | I | E | E | I | U | U | I | I | E | E | E | U | I | I | I | E | E | I | U | U | E | U | E | E |
| Development of a communication robot ifbot | U | U | U | U | U | U | E | U | E | E | U | I | U | E | E | U | U | E | I | U | U | U | I | U |
| Autonomous Behavior Control Architecture of Entertainment Humanoid Robot SDR-4X | E | U | U | I | U | E | U | I | E | I | U | U | I | E | U | U | E | E | I | U | U | U | U | U |
| Usability and software architecture | U | U | U | U | U | U | I | I | E | E | U | I | I | E | I | E | U | E | I | U | U | U | U | U |
| An architecture for automatic gesture analysis | I | U | U | I | U | E | U | I | U | U | U | U | E | I | U | U | E | E | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Inconsistency Management for Multiple-View Software Development Environments | E | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | I | E | E | U | U | U | U | E | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Linking usability to software architecture patterns through general scenarios | I | U | U | I | U | U | U | I | E | E | U | U | I | E | E | E | U | E | I | U | U | U | U | U |

<https://goo.gl/3TJvbY>

Tablas. Ejemplo [82]

TABLE 1 Studies classification by topic about the application of PD&R in STEAM

| Topic | References | No. of papers |
|---|---|---------------|
| 1: Studies focused on describing the application of PD&R in STEAM Education | [11,36,49,79,81,84,104,112] | 8 |
| 2: Studies devoted to describing the application of PD&R as a way to foster STEAM disciplines | [11,12,20,30,35–37,44,48,52,57,61,64,65,70,73,74,76,78,103,104,107,111] | 23 |
| 3: Studies focused on the development of certain competencies in the context of STEAM Education | [14,16,22,31,42,44,51,57,58,63,70,76,86,92,105,107,109] | 17 |
| 4: Studies that describe the application of different tools and techniques in STEAM Education | [10,20,21,24,26,30,38,52,56,58,66,85–87,90,93,96,97,102] | 19 |

Abbreviations: PD&R, physical devices and robotics; STEAM, science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics.

Tablas. Ejemplo [82]

TABLE 2 Distribution of selected studies for MQ2, MQ3, MQ4, and MQ5

| Description | References | No. of studies |
|--------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| Section A—Associated benefits | | |
| Technology | [21,35,51,52,61,76,78,79,81,85–87,93,97,109] | 15 |
| Methodologies | [10,11,20,21,24,26,30,31,37,38,44,48,49,51,61,64,65,73,74,76,81,85,87,90,93,104,109,111,112] | 29 |
| Competencies acquisition | [14,16,20,22,30,31,42,57,58,63,64,66,70,84,92,96,97,102] | 18 |
| Application Contexts | [12,36,42,48,58,70,79,81,84,85,87,103,105] | 13 |
| Section B—Tool employed | | |
| Robotics | [12,16,24,31,35–37,48,49,52,56–58,61,63,70,73,76,78,81,84,86,87,93,97,103,109,112] | 28 |
| Physical devices | [10,14,21,38,42,44,51,65,74,90,92,96,102,107] | 14 |
| Both | [11,20,22,26,30,64,66,79,85,104,105,111] | 12 |
| Section C—Methodology | | |
| PBL | [11,14,42,48,51,52,57,76,79,92,93,105,107,112] | 14 |
| PrBL | [10,11,22,24,30,31,35,36,38,44,45,46,48,58,61,64,65,73,74,78,81,84,85,87,90,102,103,107,109,111,112] | 29 |
| ChBL | [16,20,21,26,37,49,70,96,97] | 9 |
| Other | [12,66,86] | 3 |
| Section D—Educational level | | |
| Elementary school | [57,81,86,93] | 4 |
| Middle school | [11,12,16,20,21,24,26,30,31,42,48,49,51,52,57,65,66,78,79,81,85,90,92,96,97,103,104,107,109,112] | 30 |
| High school | [10,44,52,58,61,79,81,84] | 8 |
| Higher education | [35,36,38,56,63,64,70,73,74,76] | 10 |
| Not specified | [14,22,37,87,102,105,111] | 7 |

A close-up photograph of a person's hand holding a smartphone. The screen of the phone displays a scenic sunset over a rocky coastline and the ocean. The sky is filled with warm, orange and yellow hues. The phone is held against a dark, blurred background.

7. Caso de estudio

Enunciado

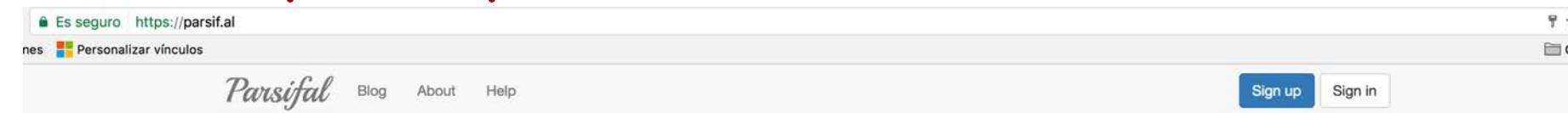
- El Grupo de Investigación e Innovación en Educación del Tecnológico de Monterrey (<http://sitios.itesm.mx/ehe/iie/>) desea hacer un estudio de las tendencias en su línea de investigación en desarrollo y uso de la tecnología en educación
- El desarrollo de este caso de estudio dio como resultado la publicación de este libro [83]

Planteamiento

- Se va a enfocar como un *mapping*, pero sin ser parte de una SLR
- Es una línea muy amplia, habrá que delimitar
 - Temporalmente: 2015-Actualidad
 - Bases de datos
 - Scopus
 - WoS colección principal
 - Idioma
 - Búsquedas solo con términos en inglés
 - Se aceptarán artículos en español o inglés
 - Tipo de documento
 - Solo artículos en revistas

Planteamiento

- Se va a mostrar como iniciar el proceso, utilizando de apoyo la herramienta Parsifal <https://parsif.al/>



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Performing a systematic literature review is a labor-intensive task that requires a huge amount of work from the researcher. **Parsifal** will help you planning, conducting and reporting the review.

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Normally you can't publish all relevant information about the research as frequently there is a limit amount of pages to publish

Definición del sistemático y establecimiento del equipo de trabajo



Parsifal Blog About Help fgarci04 | ⚙️ ⏪

fgarcia04 / Desarrollo y uso de la tecnología en educación Review settings

Review Planning Conducting Reporting

Review details

Title
Desarrollo y uso de la tecnología en educación

Description
Para el capítulo del GIIE, Tecnológico de Monterrey, México, Noviembre de 2017

Authors

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| fgarcia04 | main author |
| lauraicela25 | ✖ |
| cangeles | ✖ |

+ Add author

✓ Save

Definición del protocolo

- Se define el objetivo de la acción y el PICOC

Parsifal

Blog About Help

fgarcia04 / Desarrollo y uso de la tecnología en educación

Review Planning Conducting Reporting

Protocol Quality Assessment Checklist Data Extraction Form

Objectives

Making a systematic literature mapping of the "Development and use of technology in education" research line

Save

Protocol Objectives PICOC Research Questions Keywords and Synonyms Search String Sources Selection Criteria

PICOC

Separate the terms used in the PICOC using commas. This will make possible to save them separately as keywords so we can help you design your search string.

If any of the sections of PICOC doesn't apply to your research, please leave it blank.

Population Technology in education (2015-Present)

Intervention Acceptation, Impact, Experience, Use, Development

Comparison

Outcome Success use

Context All educational levels

Save

Definición del protocolo

- Preguntas de investigación

| Research Questions | |
|---|---|
|   | Which is the geographical distribution of the authors? |
| |  edit  remove |
|   | Which are the most important authors? |
| |  edit  remove |
|   | Which is the topics list in this research line? |
| |  edit  remove |
|   | Which are the affected educational levels? |
| |  edit  remove |
|   | How the discovered topics list is mapped with the current descriptors of the research line? |
| |  edit  remove |
|  + Add Question | |

Definición del protocolo

- El siguiente paso es definir los términos clave, relacionados con los campos PICOC

Keywords and Synonyms

To edit or remove a certain keyword or synonym you may click on its description to enable the field.

| Keyword | Synonyms | Related to | |
|----------------------|----------|--------------|---|
| Acceptation | | Intervention | <button>edit</button> <button>remove</button> |
| Development | | Intervention | <button>edit</button> <button>remove</button> |
| Educational technol* | | Population | <button>edit</button> <button>remove</button> |
| Experience | | Intervention | <button>edit</button> <button>remove</button> |
| Impact | | Intervention | <button>edit</button> <button>remove</button> |
| Innovat* | | Population | <button>edit</button> <button>remove</button> |
| Learning techno* | | Population | <button>edit</button> <button>remove</button> |
| Use | | Intervention | <button>edit</button> <button>remove</button> |

[+ Add Keyword](#) [Import PICO Keywods](#)

Definición del protocolo

- Se plantea cuál podría ser la ecuación de búsqueda canónica

Search String ?

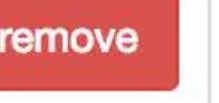
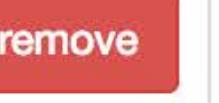
Tip: Use uppercase for boolean operators (**AND**, **OR**), double quotes for composite words and parentheses to logically separate the keywords and synonyms.

```
((Educational technol* OR "Learning techno*") AND ("innovat*")) AND ("Acceptation" OR "Development" OR "Experience" OR "Impact" OR "Use")
```

Save **Suggested Search String**

Definición del protocolo

- Se eligen las fuentes de datos de las que extraer los estudios

| Sources | | |
|--|---|---|
| Name | URL | |
| ISI Web of Science | http://www.isiknowledge.com |  edit  remove |
| Scopus | http://www.scopus.com |  edit  remove |
|  + Add Source | Add a Digital Library | |

Definición del protocolo

- Se definen los criterios de inclusión y exclusión

Selection Criteria

Inform your inclusion or exclusion criteria and press **Enter** to add.

Inclusion Criteria

Journal paper
Paper in Spanish or English
The paper has been peer reviewed
The paper presents an experience or study with tested results

Exclusion Criteria

Paper has not been peer reviewed
Paper does not present an experience or study with tested results
Paper is not in English or in Spanish
This is not a journal paper
Paper is not accessible

 remove selected

 remove selected

Definición del protocolo

Parsifal

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- Se definen las preguntas para evaluar la calidad de los artículos seleccionados

fgarcia04 / Desarrollo y uso de la tecnología en educación

[Review settings](#)

Review Planning Conducting Reporting

Protocol Quality Assessment Checklist Data Extraction Form

Quality Assessment Checklist

| Questions | Answers | Score |
|-----------|---------|-------|
|-----------|---------|-------|

Questions

| | | |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|
| Are the research aims clearly specified? | edit | remove |
| Is the study designed to achieve these aims? | edit | remove |
| Have statistical techniques been used to analyze data? | edit | remove |

[+ Add Question](#)

Answers

| Description | Weight |
|-------------|--------|
| Yes | 1.0 |
| Partial | 0.5 |
| No | 0.0 |

[+ Add Answer](#)

Quality Assessment Scores

| | | |
|--------------|-----|---|
| Max Score | 3.0 | Calculated based on the number of questions and on the answer of greater weight |
| Cutoff Score | 0.0 | ✓ save |

Definición del protocolo

- Se define un formulario para la extracción de datos

The screenshot shows the Parsifal software interface for defining a Data Extraction Form. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Parsifal' logo, 'Blog', 'About', 'Help', and user information 'fgarcia04' with a gear icon. Below the navigation bar, the title 'fgarcia04 / Desarrollo y uso de la tecnología en educación' is displayed, along with a 'Review settings' button. A tab bar at the top of the main content area includes 'Review', 'Planning' (which is selected), 'Conducting', and 'Reporting'. Below this, a secondary navigation bar has tabs for 'Protocol', 'Quality Assessment Checklist', and 'Data Extraction Form' (which is selected). The main content area displays a table titled 'Data Extraction Form' with columns for 'Description', 'Type', and 'Values'. It contains four rows for 'Authors' (String Field, n/a), 'Journal' (String Field, n/a), 'Year' (Integer Field, n/a), and 'DOI' (String Field, n/a). Each row has 'edit' and 'remove' buttons. At the bottom of the table is a '+ Add Field' button.

| Description | Type | Values | |
|-------------|---------------|--------|---|
| Authors | String Field | n/a | <button>edit</button> <button>remove</button> |
| Journal | String Field | n/a | <button>edit</button> <button>remove</button> |
| Year | Integer Field | n/a | <button>edit</button> <button>remove</button> |
| DOI | String Field | n/a | <button>edit</button> <button>remove</button> |

Proceso de revisión

- Se debe transformar la ecuación canónica en ecuaciones específicas para cada una de las fuentes de datos y que sean equivalentes
- Para ello se irá a la fuente de datos y se utilizará la herramienta de búsqueda con los refinamientos que sean necesarios
- Finalmente, se capturará la ecuación con la que se va a trabajar, es decir, la que genera el conjunto de artículos con el que se va a trabajar

Proceso de revisión

fgarci04 / Desarrollo y uso de la tecnología en educación

Review settings

Review Planning **Conducting** Reporting

1. Search 2. Import Studies 3. Study Selection 4. Quality Assessment 5. Data Extraction 6. Data Analysis

Search Strings



Add digital source-specific search strings. Use this space to save all search string formats used during the research.

Base String ISI Web of Science Scopus

```
((("Educational technol*" OR "Learning techno*") AND ("innovat*")) AND ("Acceptation" OR "Development" OR "Experience" OR "Impact" OR "Use"))
```

Add source-specific search string

Proceso de revisión

- Se realiza la búsqueda en WoS

The screenshot shows the Web of Science search interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links to Web of Science, InCites, Journal Citation Reports, Essential Science Indicators, EndNote, and Publons. On the right of the bar are links for Iniciar sesión, Ayuda, and Español. Below the bar, the Clarivate Analytics logo is visible. The main header says "Web of Science". The search bar contains the query: "Educational technol*" OR "Learning technol*" AND Innovat*. There are three additional search fields below the main one, each containing a term and a dropdown menu labeled "Tema". A "Buscar" button is located at the bottom right of the search area. Below the search area, there's a section titled "PERÍODO DE TIEMPO" with options for "Todos los años" and a date range from "Desde 2015" to "hasta 2017". A note on the right side encourages users to click for suggestions to improve their search.

Proceso de revisión

- Se realiza la búsqueda en WoS

The screenshot shows the Web of Science search results page. The search query was: "Tema: ("Educational technol** OR "Learning technol**") AND Tema: (Innovat*) AND Tema: (impact OR acception OR Experience OR Trend OR Use OR development) ...Más". The results are ordered by publication date (most recent first), with 284 results found. The first three results are listed:

- School technology leadership in a Spanish secondary school: The TEI model**
Por: Gallego-Arrufat, Maria-Jesus; Gutierrez-Santiuste, Elba; Luis Campana-Jimenez, Rafael
IMPROVING SCHOOLS Volumen: 20 Número: 3 Páginas: 247-263 Fecha de publicación: NOV 2017
[Ver abstract](#)
- A zSlices-based general type-2 fuzzy logic system for users-centric adaptive learning in large-scale e-learning platforms**
Por: Almohammadi, Khalid; Hagras, Hani; Alghazzawi, Daniyal; et ál..
SOFT COMPUTING Volumen: 21 Número: 22 Páginas: 6859-6880 Fecha de publicación: NOV 2017
[Ver abstract](#)
- Formative Assessment in Complex Problem-Solving Domains: The Emerging Role of Assessment Technologies**
Por: Bhagat, Kaushal Kumar; Spector, J. Michael
EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY Volumen: 20 Número: 4 Número especial: SI Páginas: 312-317 Fecha de publicación: OCT 2017

On the left sidebar, there are filters for 'Años de publicación' (2015, 2016, 2017) and 'Refinar resultados'. At the top, there are buttons for 'Seleccionar página', 'Guardar en EndNote online', and 'Agregar a la lista de registros marcados'. There are also links for 'Crear informe de citas' and 'Analizar resultados'.

Proceso de revisión

- Se van haciendo los refinamientos oportunos hasta haber incluido las diferentes restricciones y tener el conjunto de datos con el que se va a trabajar

The screenshot shows the Web of Science search interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links to Web of Science, InCites, Journal Citation Reports, Essential Science Indicators, EndNote, and Publons. On the right of the bar are links for Iniciar sesión, Ayuda, and Español. Below the bar, the Clarivate Analytics logo is visible. The main area has tabs for Buscar, Mis herramientas, Historial de búsqueda, and Lista de registros marcados. A sidebar on the left displays search results for "Resultados: ... (de Colección principal de Web of Science)". It includes a summary of the search query: "Buscó: Tema: ("Educational technol*" OR "Learning technol*") AND Tema: (Innovat*) AND Tema: (impact OR acception OR Exp erience OR Trend OR Use OR development) ...Más". There's also a "Crear alerta" button. The main content area shows a language filter section with buttons for Refinar, Excluir, Cancelar, and Ordenar por: Número de reg... . It lists 100 languages, with English and Spanish checked. Below this is another set of Refinar, Excluir, Cancelar, and Ordenar por: buttons.

Proceso de revisión

- Una vez se tiene el conjunto de datos, se seleccionan los registros

Mis herramientas ▾ Historial de búsqueda Lista de registros marcados

Ordenar por: Fecha de publicación -- de más reciente... ▾ Página 1 de 2

Seleccionar página 5K Guardar en EndNote online Agregar a la lista de registros marcados

1. School technology leadership in a Spanish secondary school: The TEI model
Por: Gallego-Arrufat, Maria-Jesus; Gutierrez-Santiuste, Elba; Luis Campana-Jimenez, Rafael
IMPROVING SCHOOLS Volumen: 20 Número: 3 Páginas: 247-263 Fecha de publicación: NOV 2017
[Ver abstract](#)

2. A zSlices-based general type-2 fuzzy logic system for users-centric adaptive learning in large-scale e-learning platforms
Por: Almohammadi, Khalid; Hagraas, Hani; Alghazzawi, Daniyal; et ál..
SOFT COMPUTING Volumen: 21 Número: 22 Páginas: 6859-6880 Fecha de publicación: NOV 2017
[Ver abstract](#)

3. Formative Assessment in Complex Problem-Solving Domains: The Emerging Role of Assessment Technologies
Por: Bhagat, Kaushal Kumar; Spector, J. Michael
EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY Volumen: 20 Número: 4 Número especial: SI Páginas: 312-317 Fecha de publicación: OCT 2017
[Ver abstract](#)

4. Exploring instructors' technology readiness, attitudes and behavioral intentions towards e-learning technologies in Egypt and United Arab Emirates
Por: El Alfy, Shahira; Gomez, Jorge Marx; Ivanov, Danail
EDUCATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES Volumen: 22 Número: 5 Páginas: 2605-2627 Fecha de publicación: SEP 2017
[Ver abstract](#)

Proceso de revisión

- Se exportan los registros para trabajar con ellos en el formato que se deseé: Bibtex, EndNote, Fichero delimitado, etc.

registros totales en la lista de registros marcados
Extraer el autor, el título, la fuente y el abstract de todos los registros de la lista de registros marcados así como las veces que se han citado.

registros de **Colección principal de Web of Science**
Extraer de este producto datos completos de estos registros.

Extraer registros [Ocultar opciones de salida] | 5K

Paso 1: Seleccionar registros

Todos los registros en esta lista (hasta 500)
 Todos los registros en página
 Registros hasta

Paso 2: Seleccionar contenido

Seleccionar de los siguientes campos:

Autor(es)/Editor(es) Título
 Abstract* Referencias citadas*
 Direcciones Veces citado
 ISSN/ISBN Número de referencias citadas
 Número IDS Idioma
 Información de financiación Número de acceso
 ID de PubMed Acceso abierto

Paso 3: Seleccionar destino [Más información sobre cómo guardar contenido en un programa de gestión bibliográfica]

Fuente Información sobre la conferencia
 Tipo de documento Patrocinadores de la conferencia
 Palabras clave Información sobre la editorial
 Abrev. de fuente Número de páginas
 Categorías de Web of Science Áreas de investigación
 Identificadores de autores Conteo de uso
 Artículo popular Muy citado

Guardar en otros formatos de archivo ▾

*Al seleccionar estos elementos, el tiempo de procesamiento aumentará.

Proceso de revisión

- Ya se tiene el conjunto de datos para trabajar con él

The screenshot shows the Endnote application interface. The left sidebar displays 'My Library' with sections: All References (197), Configure Sync..., Recently Added (197), Unfiled (197), and Trash. Below these are My Groups and Find Full Text options. The main window lists references in a grid view, with columns for Author, Year, and Title. A specific reference by 'Abidi' is selected. The right panel provides detailed information for the selected reference, including fields for Rating, Author (Abidi), Year (2016), Title ('Strategies to Overcome'), Journal ('Innovative Uses of'), Volume, Issue (set to APA 6th), and DOI information. A note states 'There are no PDFs attached to this reference'. A red annotation 'Conjunto de datos en Endnote' is overlaid at the bottom right.

| Author | Year | Title |
|--------------------|------|------------------------|
| Abidi | 2016 | Strategies to Overcome |
| Acosta-Gonzaga | 2015 | Technology-enhanced |
| Ahmed | 2016 | A comparison of c |
| Al Lily | 2017 | Academic domain |
| Al-Awidi | 2017 | Teachers' Readin |
| Almohammadi | 2017 | A zSlices-based g |
| Arbour | 2015 | Innovative Uses o |
| Arinto | 2016 | Issues and Challe |
| Armengol Hernandez | 2015 | Teachers percepti |
| Asamoah | 2016 | PhD year 1 student |
| Ashrafzadeh | 2015 | University instruc |
| Atlantis | 2015 | Effect of audience |
| Awidi | 2015 | Using manageme |
| Baker | 2016 | Assessment Gaze |
| Bakholdin | 2015 | Double degree ma |
| Banyen | 2016 | A Blended Learnin |
| Barak | 2016 | A model of flexibl |
| Becerra Valdivia | 2017 | Use of Personal L |

Proceso de revisión

- Ya se tiene el conjunto de datos para trabajar con él

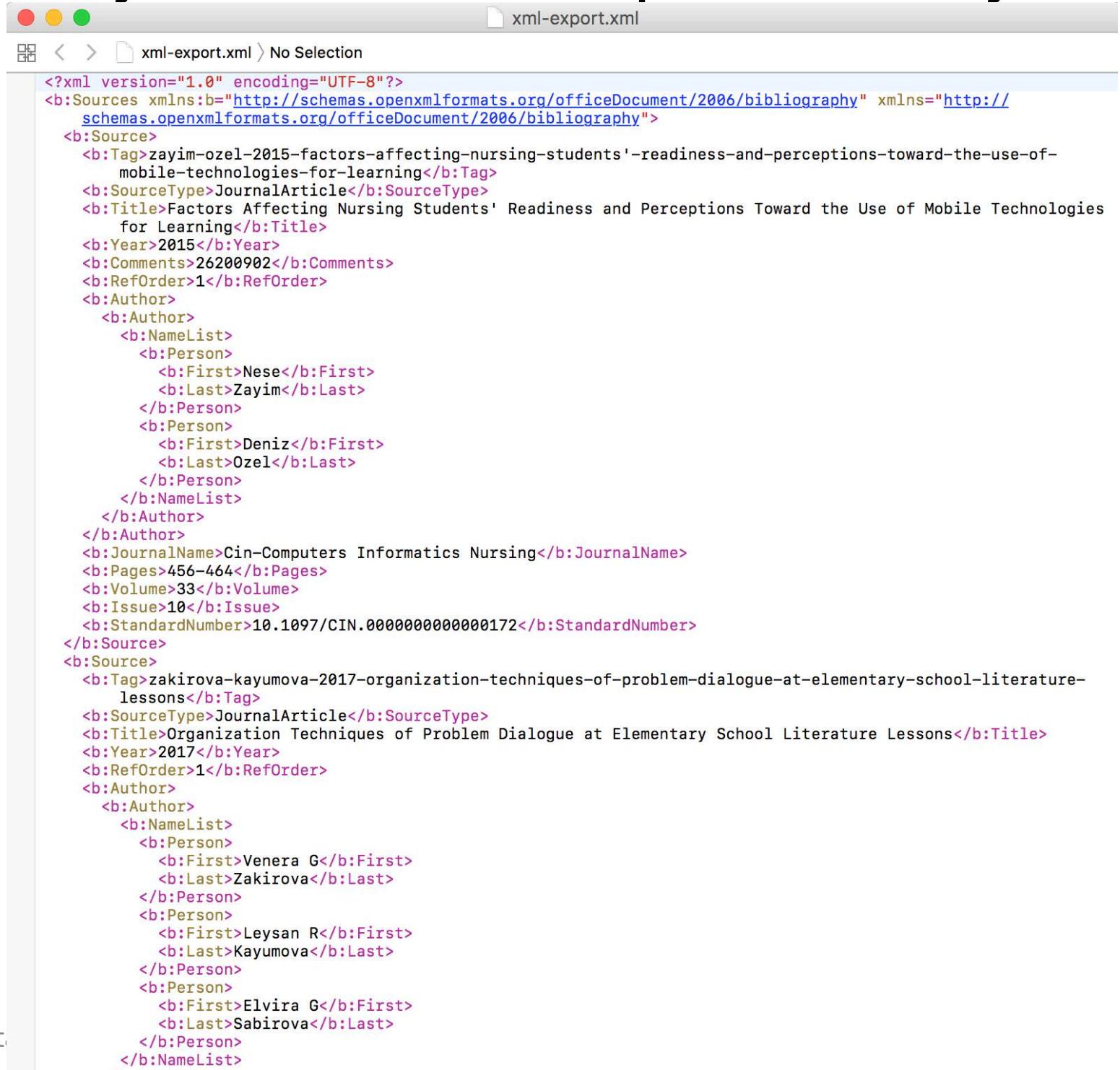
WoS

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V |
|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | PT | IAU | BA | CA | GP | RI | OI | BE | Z2 | TI | X1 | Y1 | Z1 | FT | PN | AE | Z3 | SO | S1 | SE | BS | VL |
| 2 | J | Gallego-Arrufat, Maria-Jesus; Gutierrez-Santiuste, Elba; Luis Campana-Jimenez, Rafael | | | | | | | | School technology leadership in a Spanish secondary school: The TEI model | | | | | | | | IMPROVING SCHOOLS | | | | |
| 3 | J | Almohammadi, Khalid; Hagrass, Hani; Alghazzawi, Daniyal; Aldabbagh, Ghadah | | | | | | | | A zSlices-based general type-2 fuzzy logic system for users-centric adaptive learning in large-scale e-learni | | | | | | | | SOFT COMPUTING | | | | |
| 4 | J | Bhagat, Kaushal Kumar; Spector, J. Michael | | | | | | | | Formative Assessment in Complex Problem-Solving Domains: The Emerging Role of Assessment Technolog | | | | | | | | EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY | | | | |
| 5 | J | El Alfay, Shahira; Gomez, Jorge Marx; Ivanov, Danail | | | | | | | | Exploring instructors' technology readiness, attitudes and behavioral intentions towards e-learning techn | | | | | | | | EDUCATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES | | | | |
| 6 | J | Fleaca, Elena | | | | | | | | Entrepreneurial Curriculum through Digital-Age Learning in Higher Education - A Process-based Model | | | | | | | | TEM JOURNAL-TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION MANAG | | | | |
| 7 | J | Masalimova, Alfiya R.; Levina, Elena Y.; Platonova, Ra Masalimova, Masalimova, Alfiya/0000-0003-3711-25 | | | | | | | | Cognitive Simulation as Integrated Innovative Technology in Teaching of Social and Humanitarian Disciplin | | | | | | | | EURASIA JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS SCIENCE AND | | | | |
| 8 | J | Wang, Ya-huei; Liao, Hung-Chang | | | | | | | | Learning Performance Enhancement Using Computer-Assisted Language Learning by Collaborative Learni | | | | | | | | SYMMETRY-BASEL | | | | |
| 9 | J | Shimbo, Tomoko; Khaliullina, Alina Airatovna; Grinyova, Daria Vladimirovna | | | | | | | | PROJECT-BASED LEARNING IN JAPANESE LANGUAGE | | | | | | | | QUID-INVESTIGACION CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGIA | | | | |
| 10 | J | Nailjevna, Ainoutdinova Irina; Arturovna, Ainoutdinova Karina | | | | | | | | WEB-BASED TOOLS FOR EFFICIENT FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING AT UNIVERSITY | | | | | | | | MODERN JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE TEACHING METHO | | | | |
| 11 | J | Yucel, Ummuhan Avcı | | | | | | | | Perceptions of pedagogical formation students about Web 2.0 tools and educational practices | | | | | | | | EDUCATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES | | | | |
| 12 | J | Jain, Nickul S.; Schwarzkopf, Ran; Scolaro, John A. | | | | | | | | Video Review as a Tool to Improve Orthopedic Residents' Performance of Closed Manipulative Reductions | | | | | | | | JOURNAL OF SURGICAL EDUCATION | | | | |
| 13 | J | Press, Valerie G.; Kelly, Colleen A.; Kim, John J.; White, Steven R.; Meltzer, David O.; Arora, Vineet M. | | | | | | | | Virtual Teach-To-Goal (TM) Adaptive Learning of Inhaler Technique for Inpatients with Asthma or COPD | | | | | | | | JOURNAL OF ALLERGY AND CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY- | | | | |
| 14 | J | Guo, Shesen; Zhang, Ganzhou | | | | | | | | Analyzing concept complexity, knowledge ageing and diffusion pattern of Mooc | | | | | | | | SCIENTOMETRICS | | | | |
| 15 | J | Sumak, Bostjan; Pusnik, Maja; Hericko, Marjan; Sorgo, Andrej | | | | | | | | Differences between prospective, existing, and former users of interactive whiteboards on external factor | | | | | | | | COMPUTERS IN HUMAN BEHAVIOR | | | | |
| 16 | J | Giannakos, Michail N.; Divitini, Monica; Iversen, Ole Sejer | | | | | | | | Entertainment, engagement, and education: Foundations and developments in digital and physical spaces | | | | | | | | ENTERTAINMENT COMPUTING | | | | |
| 17 | J | Coglianese, Cary; Lehr, David | | | | | | | | Regulating by Robot: Administrative Decision Making in the Machine-Learning Era | | | | | | | | GEOGETOWN LAW JOURNAL | | | | |
| 18 | J | Al Lily, Abdulrahman E.; Foland, Jed; Stoloff, David; G; Malmi, Lauri Pombo, Lucia/0000-0001-5085-3974; Lu | | | | | | | | Academic domains as political battlegrounds: A global enquiry by 99 academics in the fields of education a | | | | | | | | INFORMATION DEVELOPMENT | | | | |
| 19 | J | Jeong, Hye In; Kim, Yeolib | | | | | | | | The acceptance of computer technology by teachers in early childhood education | | | | | | | | INTERACTIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS | | | | |
| 20 | J | Demikhova, N.; Smianov, V; Smianov, Y.; Lukyanikhin, V | | | | | | | | The Benefits of Innovative Technologies in Teaching Subjects in Medical Education | | | | | | | | RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL BIOLOGIC | | | | |
| 21 | J | Li, Yao | | | | | | | | Study of educational technology innovation based on the perspective of big data | | | | | | | | AGRO FOOD INDUSTRY HI-TECH | | | | |
| 22 | J | Osakwe, Jude; Dlodlo, Nomusa; Jere, Nobert | | | | | | | | Where learners' and teachers' perceptions on mobile learning meet: A case of Namibian secondary school | | | | | | | | TECHNOLOGY IN SOCIETY | | | | |
| 23 | J | Valcanti Avelino, Carolina Costa; Scaloni da Costa, Livia Cristina; Marques Buchhorn, Soraia Matilde; Nogue | | | | | | | | Teaching-learning evaluation on the ICNP (R) using virtual learning environment | | | | | | | | REVISTA BRASILEIRA DE ENFERMAGEM | | | | |
| 24 | J | Gonzalez Izard, Santiago; Juanes Mendez, Juan A.; Ruisoto Palomera, Pablo | | | | | | | | Virtual Reality Educational Tool for Human Anatomy | | | | | | | | JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SYSTEMS | | | | |
| 25 | J | Zakirova, Venera G.; Kayumova, Leysan R.; Sabirova, L Kayumova, Leysan/0000-0001-7364-49 | | | | | | | | ORGANIZATION TECHNIQUES OF PROBLEM DIALOGUE AT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LITERATURE LESSONS | | | | | | | | MODERN JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE TEACHING METHO | | | | |
| 26 | J | Camilleri, Mark Anthony; Camilleri, Adriana Caterina | | | | | | | | Digital Learning Resources and Ubiquitous Technologies in Education | | | | | | | | TECHNOLOGY KNOWLEDGE AND LEARNING | | | | |
| 27 | J | Mbati, Lydia | | | | | | | | Creating Awareness around Rhizomatic Principles in mLearning: A Means to Improving Practice | | | | | | | | INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MOBILE AND BLENDED | | | | |
| 28 | J | Geetha, P.; Cherukulath, Wilson K.; Sivakumar, R. | | | | | | | | Facilitating E-learning through National Knowledge Network | | | | | | | | DESIDOC JOURNAL OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION TEC | | | | |
| 29 | J | Kowitlawakul, Yanika; Chan, Moon Fai; Tan, Sharon Swee Lin; Soor Kowitlawakul, Yanika/0000-0003-1429- | | | | | | | | Development of an e-Learning Research Module Using Multimedia Instruction Approach | | | | | | | | CIN-COMPUTERS INFORMATICS NURSING | | | | |
| 30 | J | Clark, Angela; Glazer, Greer; Edwards, Christopher; Pryse, Yvette | | | | | | | | Transforming Nursing Education With Apple Technology | | | | | | | | NURSE EDUCATOR | | | | |
| 31 | J | Gu, Xiaoqing; Xu, Xiaojuan; Wang, Huawen; Crook, Charles Crook, Charles/0000-0002-2793-9793 | | | | | | | | Design possibilities for the e-Schoolbag: Addressing the 1:1 challenge within China | | | | | | | | BRITISH JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY | | | | |
| 32 | J | Bennett, Sue; Dawson, Phillip; Bearman, Margaret; Molloy, Elizabeth Dawson, Phillip/0000-0002-4513-8287 | | | | | | | | How technology shapes assessment design: Findings from a study of university teachers | | | | | | | | BRITISH JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY | | | | |
| 33 | J | Kotcherlakota, Suhasini; Kupzyk, Kevin A.; Rejda, Patrick | | | | | | | | Years of Experience as a Predictor of Nurse Faculty Technology Use | | | | | | | | JOURNAL OF NURSING EDUCATION | | | | |
| 34 | J | Martin-Gutierrez, Jorge; Efren Mora, Carlos; Anorbe-Diaz, Beatriz; Martin-Gutierrez, Jorge/0000-0002-836 | | | | | | | | Virtual Technologies Trends in Education | | | | | | | | EURASIA JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS SCIENCE AND | | | | |
| 35 | J | Nicolete, Priscila Cadorin; Sommer Bilesmo, Simone Meister; da Silva Cristiano, Marta Adriana; Schardosi | | | | | | | | Technology Integration Actions in Mathematics teaching in Brazilian Basic Education: Stimulating STEM dis | | | | | | | | RED-REVISTA DE EDUCACION A DISTANCIA | | | | |
| 36 | J | Tobase, Lucia; Ciqueto Peres, Heloisa Helena; Sartorelli Tomazini, Edneir Aparecida; Teodoro, Simone Vale | | | | | | | | Basic life support: evaluation of learning using simulation and immediate feedback devices | | | | | | | | REVISTA LATINO-AMERICANA DE ENFERMAGEM | | | | |
| 37 | J | Vasylyk, Maryna; Rusnak, Ivan | | | | | | | | IMPROVEMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING OF FUTURE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS | | | | | | | | SCIENCE AND EDUCATION | | | | |
| 38 | J | Reid, Pat | | | | | | | | Supporting instructors in overcoming self-efficacy and background barriers to adoption | | | | | | | | EDUCATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES | | | | |
| 39 | J | Squire, Kurt | | | | | | | | Innovation in times of uncertainty | | | | | | | | ON THE HORIZON | | | | |
| 40 | J | Gupta, Vikas; Jain, Namita | | | | | | | | Harnessing information and communication technologies for effective knowledge creation Shaping the fut | | | | | | | | JOURNAL OF ENTERPRISE INFORMATION MANAG | | | | |
| 41 | J | Valkonen, Tuomas; Saarinen, Erkki; Kukkonen, Jari; Kontkanen, Sini; Lambert, Matthew C.; Makkitalo, Sisko; Kait | | | | | | | | TRACK updated to measure pre-service teachers' twenty-first century skills | | | | | | | | AUSTRALASIAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNO | | | | |

Conjunto de datos en CSV

Proceso de revisión

- Ya se tiene el conjunto de datos para trabajar con él



The screenshot shows a Mac OS X TextEdit window with the file name "xml-export.xml". The content of the file is an XML document containing two bibliographic entries. The first entry is for a journal article by Nese Zayim and Deniz Ozel, published in "Cin-Computers Informatics Nursing" in 2015. The second entry is for a journal article by Venera G. Zakirova, Leysan R. Kayumova, and Elvira G. Sabirova, published in 2017. Both entries include details such as title, year, volume, issue, pages, and standard number.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<b:Sources xmlns:b="http://schemas.openxmlformats.org/officeDocument/2006/bibliography" xmlns="http://schemas.openxmlformats.org/officeDocument/2006/bibliography">
<b:Source>
<b:Tag>zayim-ozel-2015-factors-affecting-nursing-students'-readiness-and-perceptions-toward-the-use-of-mobile-technologies-for-learning</b:Tag>
<b:SourceType>JournalArticle</b:SourceType>
<b>Title>Factors Affecting Nursing Students' Readiness and Perceptions Toward the Use of Mobile Technologies for Learning</b>Title>
<b:Year>2015</b:Year>
<b:Comments>26200902</b:Comments>
<b:RefOrder>1</b:RefOrder>
<b:Author>
<b:Author>
<b:NameList>
<b:Person>
<b:First>Nese</b:First>
<b>Last>Zayim</b>Last>
</b:Person>
<b:Person>
<b:First>Deniz</b:First>
<b>Last>Ozel</b>Last>
</b:Person>
</b:NameList>
</b:Author>
</b:Author>
<b:JournalName>Cin-Computers Informatics Nursing</b:JournalName>
<b:Pages>456-464</b:Pages>
<b:Volume>33</b:Volume>
<b:Issue>10</b:Issue>
<b:StandardNumber>10.1097/CIN.000000000000172</b:StandardNumber>
</b:Source>
<b:Source>
<b:Tag>zakirova-kayumova-2017-organization-techniques-of-problem-dialogue-at-elementary-school-literature-lessons</b:Tag>
<b:SourceType>JournalArticle</b:SourceType>
<b>Title>Organization Techniques of Problem Dialogue at Elementary School Literature Lessons</b>Title>
<b:Year>2017</b:Year>
<b:RefOrder>1</b:RefOrder>
<b:Author>
<b:Author>
<b:NameList>
<b:Person>
<b:First>Venera G</b:First>
<b>Last>Zakirova</b>Last>
</b:Person>
<b:Person>
<b:First>Leysan R</b:First>
<b>Last>Kayumova</b>Last>
</b:Person>
<b:Person>
<b:First>Elvira G</b:First>
<b>Last>Sabirova</b>Last>
</b:Person>
</b:NameList>
```

Conjunto de datos en XML

Proceso de revisión

- Ya se tiene el conjunto de datos para trabajar con él

Mendeley Desktop

Add Folders Related Sync Help

Search... Francisco J.

MENDELEY

- Literature Search
- Mendeley Suggest

MY LIBRARY

- All Documents
- Recently Added
- Recently Read
- Favorites
- Needs Review
- My Publications
- Unsorted
- JCR
- Prueba**
- Create Folder...

GROUPS

- altmetrics
- Create Group...

TRASH

- All Deleted Documents

Filter by Authors

All

Abdulsalam, Abdulkhalid
Abidi, L
Acosta-Gonzaga, Elizabeth
Adedokun-Shittu, Nafisat Afolake
Ahmed, E
Akour, Mohammed Ali
Al Lily, Abdulrahman E
Al Saif, Abdulkarim
Al Shibli, Ibtisam
Al-Awidi, Hamed
Al-Saggaf, Yeslam
Alba Pastor, Carmen
Aldabbagh, Ghadah
Aldhafeeri, Fayiz
Alfes, Celeste M
Alghazzawi, Daniyal
Almale, Balaji D
Almohammadi, Khalid
Tobias-Martinez, Miguel

Prueba Edit Settings

| Authors | Title | Year | Published In | Added |
|--|--|------|---------------------------------|--------|
| Zayim, Nese; Ozel, Deniz | Factors Affecting Nursing Students' Readiness and Perceptions Toward the Use of Mobile Technolog... | 2015 | Cin-Computers Informatics N... | nov 25 |
| Zakirova, Venera G; Kayumova, Leysan R; Sa... | Organization Techniques of Problem Dialogue at Elementary School Literature Lessons | 2017 | Modern Journal of La... | nov 25 |
| Zaghab, Roxanne Ward; Maldonado, Carlos; Whi... | Online Continuing Education for Health Professionals: Does Sticky Design Promote Pract... | 2015 | Electronic Journal of E... | nov 25 |
| Yucel, Ummuhan Avci | Perceptions of pedagogical formation students about Web 2.0 tools and educational practices | 2017 | Education and Information T... | nov 25 |
| Yin, Li; Cheng, Qimin; Wang, Zhenxin; Shao, Z... | 'Big data' for pedestrian volume: Exploring the use of Google Street View images for pedestrian cou... | 2015 | Applied Geography | nov 25 |
| Yamakage, Yuzuru; Okamoto, Seishi | Toward AI For Human Beings: Human Centric Al Zinrai | 2017 | Fujitsu Scientific & T... | nov 25 |
| Watfa, Mohamed K; Audi, Diana | Innovative virtual and collaborative teaching methodologies | 2017 | Behaviour & Information T... | nov 25 |
| Wang, Ya-huei; Liao, Hung-Chang | Learning Performance Enhancement Using Computer-Assisted Language Learning by Collab... | 2017 | Symmetry-Basel | nov 25 |
| Wang, Tzong-Song; Hsieh, Sheng-Wen | An Assessment of Individual and Technological Factors for Computing Validation: Motivation and... | 2015 | Revista De Cercetare Si I... | nov 25 |
| Vasylyk, Maryna; Rusnak, Ivan | Improvement of Foreign Language Training of Future Primary School Teachers | 2017 | Science and Education | nov 25 |
| Vassileva, J; McCalla, G I; Greer, J E | From Small Seeds Grow Fruitful Trees: How the PHelpS Peer Help System Stimulated a Diverse a... | 2016 | International Journal of Art... | nov 25 |
| Valverde Berrocoso, Jesus; Fernandez Sanchez... | Computacional thinking and new learning ecologies | 2015 | Red-Revista De Educacion a ... | nov 25 |
| Valtonen, Teemu; Sointu, Erkko; Kukkonen, Jari; K... | TPACK updated to measure pre-service teachers' twenty-first century skills | 2017 | Australasian Journal of Ed... | nov 25 |
| Valentini, Alessandro; Carbonara, Monica | Italian NSI for the school. A new project to promote statistical literacy in Italian regions | 2016 | Electronic Journal of Ap... | nov 25 |
| Valcanti Avelino, Carolina Costa; Scalon da Costa, ... | Teaching-learning evaluation on the ICNP (R) using virtual learning environment | 2017 | Revista Brasileira De ... | nov 25 |
| Valcanti Avelino, Carolina Costa; Borges, Fernand... | Development of a course in the Virtual Learning Environment on the ICNP (R) | 2016 | Acta Paulista De Enfermag... | nov 25 |
| Vaillant Alcalde, Denise; Rodriguez Zidan, Eduar... | In what do mathematics teaching practices change in a "1: 1 model" at a national scale? | 2015 | Revista Complutense ... | nov 25 |
| Tur, Gemma; Marin, Victoria I | Enhancing learning with the social media: student teachers' perceptions on Twitter in a debate acti... | 2015 | Journal of New Approaches i... | nov 25 |
| Tomas, Louisa; Lasen, Michelle; Field, Ellen; Sk... | Promoting Online Students' Engagement and Learning in Science and Sustainability Preserv... | 2015 | Australian Journal of Te... | nov 25 |
| Tobias-Martinez, Miguel | A Digital Repository of Filmic Content as a | 2015 | Comunicar | nov 25 |

No documents selected

Conjunto de datos en Mendeley

Proceso de revisión

- Ya se tiene el conjunto de datos para trabajar con él

The screenshot shows the WoS BibTeX software interface. The main window displays a bibliography titled "WoSBib.bib" containing 196 publications. The left sidebar shows categories like GROUPS (with 196 items), EXTERNAL (Web (Empty)), SMART, STATIC, and KEYWORDS (with 196 items). The main table lists articles from various years (2015-2017) by different authors. A detailed view of an article by Ahmed and Ward (2016) is expanded at the bottom, showing the title, author, journal, year, volume, number, pages, and abstract.

| Groups | Keywords | BibTeX... | Cite Key | Title | Date | First Author | Second Author | Third Author |
|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|--|------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Li... 196 | | | | A comparison of competing technology acceptance models to explore personal, academic and professional portfolio acceptance behaviour (article) | 2016 | E. Ahmed | R. Ward | |
| EXTERNAL | | | | A Digital Repository of Filmic Content as a Teaching Resource (article) | 2015 | M.-A. Tobi... | M.-d.-C.... | A. Kemczi... |
| Web (Empty) | | | | A Formative Experience in Reality Augmented with a Digital Repository (article) | 2016 | N. M. More... | J. J. Leiva... | E. Lopez M... |
| SMART | | | | A model of flexible thinking in contemporary educational contexts (article) | 2016 | M. Barak | A. Levenberg | |
| STATIC | | | | A Practical Application of TrimCloud: Using Trim to Improve Academic Performance (article) | 2016 | B. A. Gomez | K. Evans | |
| KEYWORDS | | | | A review of mobile pervasive learning: Applications and challenges (article) | 2015 | L. Shuib | S. Shamshi... | M. H. Ismail |
| | | | | A zSlices-based general type-2 fuzzy logic system for solving multi-objective optimization problems (article) | 2017 | K. Almoha... | H. Hagras | D. Alghazz... |
| | | | | Academic domains as political battlegrounds: A comparative study (article) | 2017 | A. E. Al Lily | J. Foland | D. Stoloff |
| | | | | Academic library innovation through 3D printing: A case study (article) | 2017 | G. Letnikova | N. Xu | |
| | | | | Acceptability and Satisfaction of an ICT-based Training System (article) | 2015 | R. Herrero | J. Breton-L... | L. Farfallini |
| | | | | Alternative Strategy in Latin American Context for Sustainable Development (article) | 2016 | A. Hernan... | N. Florez | M. A. Berm... |
| | | | | An Assessment of Individual and Technological Acceptance Models (article) | 2015 | T.-S. Wang | S.-W. Hsieh | |
| | | | | An Empirical Study of Factors Driving the Adoption of e-Portfolios (article) | 2016 | M. Sarrab | I. Al Shibli | N. Badursha |
| | | | | Analyzing concept complexity, knowledge ageing and acceptance models (article) | 2017 | S. Guo | G. Zhang | |
| | | | | Appropriation process and integration of Open Educational Resources (article) | 2015 | P. Reyes O... | F. G. Loza... | M.-S. Ram... |
| | | | | Assessing the Impact of Voice-Over Screen-Capture on Learning (article) | 2016 | D. J. Schon... | N. Gareau... | R. S. Cunha |
| | | | | Assessment Gaze, Refraction, and Blur: The Coupling of Eye Movement and Visual Perception (article) | 2016 | E. L. Baker | G. K. W. K.... | L. Cai |
| | | | | Attitudes and Perceptions of Medical Undergraduates Towards e-Portfolios (article) | 2016 | R. N. Patil | B. D. Almale | M. Patil |
| | | | | Attributes of innovation in the development of digital portfolios (article) | 2016 | H. M. Hida... | G. C. Teno... | M. S. Rami... |
| | | | | Authentic Engagement in High-Enrollment Graduate Programs (article) | 2016 | J. McDaniel | J. Tornwall | |
| | | | | Authentic learning for pre-service teachers in a blended learning environment (article) | 2015 | G. Latham | N. Carr | |
| | | | | Basic life support: evaluation of learning using simulation (article) | 2017 | I. Tohase | H. H. Ciui | F. A. Sarto |

A comparison of competing technology acceptance models to explore personal, academic and professional portfolio acceptance behaviour (article)
Author: Ahmed, E and Ward, R
Journal: Journal of Computers in Education
Year: 2016
Volume: 3
Number: 2
Pages: 169--191
Abstract: This paper presents a comparison analysis of two competing models, the technology acceptance model and the decomposed theory of planned behaviour (DTPB), which can be used for predicting and explaining students' acceptance of electronic portfolios (e-portfolios). E-portfolios are considered important pedagogical

Conjunto de datos en BibTeX

La sistematización del proceso de revisión

Proceso de revisión

- Se guarda la ecuación de búsqueda en WoS

fgarcia04 / Desarrollo y uso de la tecnología en educación Review settings

Review Planning **Conducting** Reporting

1. Search 2. Import Studies 3. Study Selection 4. Quality Assessment 5. Data Extraction 6. Data Analysis

Search Strings ?

Info Add digital source-specific search strings. Use this space to save all search string formats used during the research.

Base String ISI Web of Science Scopus

Tema: ("Educational technol*" OR "Learning technol*") AND Tema: ("Innovat*") AND Tema: (impact OR acceptation OR Experience OR Trend OR Use OR development)
Refinado por: Tipos de documento: (ARTICLE) AND Bases de datos: (WOS) AND Idiomas: (ENGLISH OR SPANISH)
Período de tiempo: 2015-2017.
Idioma de búsqueda=Auto

✓ Save Import Base String Remove ISI Web of Science

+ Add source-specific search string

Proceso de revisión

- Se hace la búsqueda en Scopus

The screenshot shows the Scopus search interface with the following search query:

```
"Educational technol*" OR "Learning techno*" AND innovat*
```

Below the main search bar, there is an AND operator and another search field:

```
impact OR acceptation OR experience OR trend OR use OR development
```

Further down, the search form includes:

- Limit** section with Date range (inclusive):
 - Published: 2015 to Present
 - Added to Scopus in the last: 7 days
- Document type**: Article

At the bottom right are the **Reset form** and **Search Q** buttons.

Proceso de revisión

- Se hace la búsqueda en Scopus

Scopus

Search Sources Alerts Lists Help SciVal Pablo García Moro

331 document results

(TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Educational technol*" OR "Learning techno*" AND innovat*) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (impact OR acceptation OR experience OR trend OR use OR development)) AND PUBYEAR > 2014

Edit Save Set alert Set feed

Search within results... Analyze search results Show all abstracts Sort on: Date (newest)

Refine results

Limit to Exclude

Year

- 2017 (77) >
- 2016 (146) >
- 2015 (108) >

Author name

- Craig, S.D. (3) >
- East, M.L. (3) >
- Havard, B. (3) >
- Parsaei, H.R. (3) >
- Prayaga, L. (3) >

View more

Subject area

| Document title | Authors | Year | Source | Cited by |
|---|--|------|---|----------|
| School technology leadership in a Spanish secondary school: The TEI model | Gallego-Arrufat, M.-J., Gutiérrez-Santiuste, E., Campaña-Jiménez, R.L. | 2017 | Improving Schools 20(3), pp. 247-263 | 0 |
| A zSlices-based general type-2 fuzzy logic system for users-centric adaptive learning in large-scale e-learning platforms | Almohammadi, K., Hagras, H., Alghazzawi, D., Aldabbagh, G. | 2017 | Soft Computing 21(22), pp. 6859-6880 | 0 |
| Learning Analytics: at the Nexus of Big Data, Digital Innovation, and Social Justice in Education | Aguilar, S.J. | 2017 | TechTrends pp. 1-9 | 0 |
| The SSW Master's Thesis and the Smith College Libraries: From Collecting to Collaborating to Cutting-Edge Experimentation | Berger, S., Skinner, P., Bouley, M.L. | 2017 | Smith College Studies in Social Work 87(4), pp. 328-331 | 0 |
| A continuum of teachers' e-learning practices | Sadeck, O., Cronjé, J. | 2017 | Electronic Journal of e-Learning | 0 |

Proceso de revisión

- Se van haciendo los refinamientos oportunos hasta haber incluido las diferentes restricciones y tener el conjunto de datos con el que se va a trabajar

Document type ^

Article (221) >

Source title ▼

Keyword ▼

Affiliation ▼

Country/territory ▼

Source type ▼

Language ^

English (211) >

Spanish (10) >

Portuguese (1) >

[Limit to](#) [Exclude](#)

7 Examining the shaping of teachers' pedagogical c

[View abstract](#) [View at Publisher](#) Related doc

8 Learning performance enhancement using comp learning groups

[View abstract](#) [View at Publisher](#) Related doc

9 Entrepreneurial curriculum through digital-age le model

[View abstract](#) [View at Publisher](#) Related doc

10 Differences between prospective, existing, and for factors affecting their adoption, usage and abando

[View abstract](#) [View at Publisher](#) Related doc

11 Teachers' use of information and communication schools perspectives

[View abstract](#) [Related documents](#)

Proceso de revisión

- Una vez se tiene el conjunto de datos, se puede obtener información general del conjunto de datos seleccionado en un fichero CSV

The screenshot shows a search interface with a sidebar on the right. The main area has a search bar at the top with the placeholder "Search within results..." and a magnifying glass icon. Below it is a "Refine results" section with "Limit to" and "Exclude" buttons. The sidebar lists several items with checkboxes and "View all" links:

- 1 Explorando la tecnología (47) >
- 2 School (92) >
- 3 A zSlice e-learning (82) > (circled)
- 4 The SS Cutting (View all)
- 5 A contin (View all)
- 6 Pedagc profess (View all)

The "Author name" section is currently expanded, showing dropdown menus for "Year", "Subject area", "Document type", "Source title", "Keyword", "Affiliation", "Country/territory", "Source type", and "Language". At the bottom of the refine section are "Limit to" and "Exclude" buttons, and a red oval highlights the "Export refine" button.

Proceso de revisión

- Una vez se tiene el conjunto de datos, se puede obtener información general del conjunto de datos seleccionado en un fichero CSV

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "InformacionBusqueda". The data is a CSV file extracted from Scopus, containing 219 results. The columns represent various metadata fields: YEAR, AUTHOR NAME, SUBJECT AREA, DOCUMENT TYPE, SOURCE TITLE, KEYWORD, AFFILIATION, COUNTRY, SOURCE TYPE, and LANGUAGE. The data is organized into approximately 50 rows, each representing a different publication entry. The Excel interface includes a ribbon menu at the top and standard toolbar icons.

| YEAR | AUTHOR NAME | SUBJECT AREA | DOCUMENT TYPE | SOURCE TITLE | KEYWORD | AFFILIATION | COUNTRY | SOURCE TYPE | LANGUAGE |
|------|-----------------------|--|---------------|---|--|---|--------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 2017 | Shahill, M. | Agricultural and Biological Sciences | Article | Turkish Online Journal Of Educational Technology | Educational Technology | Kazan Federal University | United States | Journals | English 209 |
| 2016 | Tan, A. | Arts and Humanities | Article | Australasian Journal Of Educational Technology | Education | Universidade de São Paulo - USP | Russian Federation | | Spanish 10 |
| 2015 | Anghel, G.A. | Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology | Article | Education And Information Technologies | Human | Univerzita Tomase Bati ve Zline | Spain | | Portuguese 1 |
| | Arias, A.V. | Business, Management and Accounting | Article | Electronic Journal Of E Learning | Teaching | RMIT University | Australia | | 14 |
| | Berkimbaev, K.M. | Chemistry | Article | International Journal Of Environmental And Science Education | Humans | North-Eastern Federal University | Turkey | | 14 |
| | Gorghiu, G. | Computer Science | Article | Agro Food Industry Hi Tech | Learning | The University of Warwick | United Kingdom | | 11 |
| | Grané, A. | Decision Sciences | Article | CIN Computers Informatics Nursing | Procedures | University of Cincinnati | China | | 10 |
| | Grebenikov, V.V. | Dentistry | Article | E Learning And Digital Media | Higher Education | Universiteit Gent | Canada | | 8 |
| | Jaldin, J.H. | Earth and Planetary Sciences | Article | Educational Technology And Society | E-learning | Universidad Autónoma Latinoamericana | Colombia | | 7 |
| | Jonathan, B.H. | Economics, Econometrics and Finance | Article | International Journal Of Pharmacy And Technology | Innovation | Institución Universitaria ESCOLIME | Czech Republic | | 7 |
| | Joy, M. | Energy | Article | International Review Of Research In Open And Distance Learning | Engineering Education | University of South Africa | Kazakhstan | | 7 |
| | McKay, J. | Engineering | Article | Journal Of Dental Education | Nursing Education | Universitat de València | Malaysia | | 7 |
| | Montreux, H. | Environmental Science | Article | Mathematics Education | Article | Universiti Teknologi MARA | Thailand | | 7 |
| | Naffah, S.C. | Health Professions | Article | Nurse Educator | Female | University of Zilina | Italy | | 6 |
| | Ngo, L. | Mathematics | Article | Biosciences Biotechnology Research Asia | Students | Yakin Dogu Universitesi | South Africa | | 6 |
| | Pérez, L.M.B. | Medicine | Article | Computers And Education | Internet | University of Split | Germany | | 5 |
| | Schellens, T. | Multidisciplinary | Article | Computers In Human Behavior | Male | Fujitsu Ltd. | Taiwan | | 5 |
| | Watty, K. | Neuroscience | Article | Comunicar | Curriculum | Universitatea Valahia din Targoviste | Brazil | | 4 |
| | Abele, E. | Nursing | Article | Educacion Xx1 | Human Experiment | Instituto Politécnico do Porto | Mexico | | 4 |
| | Abidi, L. | Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics | Article | Fujitsu Scientific And Technical Journal | Learning Systems | RUDN University | Portugal | | 4 |
| | Abnassyrova, R. | Physics and Astronomy | Article | Indian Journal Of Science And Technology | Nursing Student | Deakin University | Romania | | 4 |
| | Abramov, A.Y. | Psychology | Article | Innovations In Education And Teaching International | Psychology | Maastricht University | Belgium | | 3 |
| | Adedokun-Shittu, N.A. | Social Sciences | Article | International Journal Of Educational Technology In Higher Education | Technology | Liv State University of Physical Culture | Brunei Darussalam | | 3 |
| | Ahsan Khan, M. | | Article | International Journal Of Emerging Technologies In Learning | Computer-Assisted Instruction | University of Southern Queensland | Croatia | | 3 |
| | Akbilek, M. | | Article | International Review Of Management And Marketing | Educational Innovation | Sakarya Universitesi | Denmark | | 3 |
| | Al Lily, A.E. | | Article | Journal Of Internet Banking And Commerce | Information And Communication Technologies | King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang | Greece | | 3 |
| | Al Salf, A. | | Article | Journal Of Physical Education And Sport | Medical Education | Aalborg Universitet | Hong Kong | | 3 |
| | Al Shibli, I. | | Article | Online Learning Journal | Mobile Learning | University of New South Wales UNSW Australia | Japan | | 3 |
| | Al-Sagaf, Y. | | Article | Revista Complutense De Educacion | Motivation | University of Malaya | Netherlands | | 3 |
| | Albaiz, T. | | Article | Revista De Pedagogia | Priority Journal | Wuhan University | New Zealand | | 3 |
| | Alshabani, G. | | Article | | Questionnaire | Zhejiang University of Economics | Minority | | 3 |

Proceso de revisión

- Una vez se tiene el conjunto de datos, se seleccionan los registros

Edit Save Set alert Set feed

Search within results...

Analyze search results Show all abstracts Sort on: Date (newest)

Refine results

All Export Download View citation overview View cited by Save to list ...

| | Document title | Authors | Year | Source | Cited by |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|------|---|----------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 | Exploring instructors' technology readiness, attitudes and behavioral intentions towards e-learning technologies in Egypt and United Arab Emirates | El Alfy, S., Gómez, J.M., Ivanov, D. | 2017 | Education and Information Technologies 22(5), pp. 2605-2627 | 0 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | View abstract View at Publisher Related documents | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 | School technology leadership in a Spanish secondary school: The TEI model | Gallego-Arrufat, M.-J., Gutiérrez-Santiuste, E., Campaña-Jiménez, R.L. | 2017 | Improving Schools 20(3), pp. 247-263 | 0 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | View abstract View at Publisher Related documents | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 | A zSlices-based general type-2 fuzzy logic system for users-centric adaptive learning in large-scale e-learning platforms | Almohammadi, K., Hagras, H., Alghazzawi, D., Aldabbagh, G. | 2017 | Soft Computing 21(22), pp. 6859-6880 | 0 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | View abstract View at Publisher Related documents | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 | The SSW Master's Thesis and the Smith College Libraries: From Collecting to Collaborating to Cutting-Edge Experimentation | Berger, S., Skinner, P., Bouley, M.L. | 2017 | Smith College Studies in Social Work 87(4), pp. 328-331 | 0 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | View abstract View at Publisher | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 | A continuum of teachers' e-learning practices | Sadeck, O., Cronjé, J. | 2017 | Electronic Journal of e-Learning 15(5), pp. 395-408 Open Access | 0 |

Limit to Exclude

Year

- 2017 (47) >
- 2016 (92) >
- 2015 (82) > 2 School technology leadership in a Spanish secondary school: The TEI model

Author name

Subject area

Document type

Source title

Keyword

Affiliation

Country/territory

Source type

Proceso de revisión

- Se exportan para trabajar con ellos en el formato que se deseé: Bibtex, EndNote, CSV, etc.

Export document settings ⓘ

You have chosen to export 221 documents

Select your method of export

MENDELEY RefWorks RIS Format (EndNote, Reference Manager) CSV (Excel) BibTeX Text (ASCII in HTML)

What information do you want to export?

Customize export

| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Citation information | <input type="checkbox"/> Bibliographical information | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abstract and Keywords | <input type="checkbox"/> Funding Details | <input type="checkbox"/> Other information |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Author(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> Affiliations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abstract | <input type="checkbox"/> Number | <input type="checkbox"/> Tradenames and Manufacturers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Document title | <input type="checkbox"/> Serial identifiers (e.g. ISSN) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Author Keywords | <input type="checkbox"/> Acronym | <input type="checkbox"/> Accession numbers and Chemicals |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Year | <input type="checkbox"/> PubMed ID | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Index Keywords | <input type="checkbox"/> Sponsor | <input type="checkbox"/> Conference information |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EID | <input type="checkbox"/> Publisher | | <input type="checkbox"/> Funding text | <input type="checkbox"/> Include references |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Source title | <input type="checkbox"/> Editor(s) | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Volume, Issue, Pages | <input type="checkbox"/> Language of Original Document | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Citation count | <input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence Address | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Source and Document Type | <input type="checkbox"/> Abbreviated Source Title | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DOI | | | | |

Cancel Export

Proceso de revisión

- Ya se tiene el conjunto de datos para trabajar con él

InformaciónBusqueda

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K |
|----|---|--|------|--|--------|-------|----------|------------|----------|------------|------------|
| 1 | Authors | Title | Year | Source title | Volume | Issue | Art. No. | Page start | Page end | Page count | Cited by |
| 2 | El Alfay S., Gómez J.M., Ivanov D. | Exploring instructors' technology readiness, attitudes and behavioral intentions towards e-learning | 2017 | Education and Information Technologies | 22 | 5 | | 2605 | 2627 | | 10.1007 |
| 3 | Gallego-Arrufat M.-J., Gutiérrez-Santisteban E., Campaña-Jiménez R.L. | School technology leadership in a Spanish secondary school: The TEI model | 2017 | Improving Schools | 20 | 3 | | 247 | 263 | | 10.1177 |
| 4 | Almohammadi K., Hargas H., Alghazzawi D., Aldabbagh G. | A zSlices-based general type-2 fuzzy logic system for users-centric adaptive learning in large-scale e | 2017 | Soft Computing | 21 | 22 | | 6859 | 6880 | | 10.1007 |
| 5 | Berger S., Skinner P., Bouley M.L. | The SSW Master's Thesis and the Smith College Libraries: From Collecting to Collaborating to Cuttin | 2017 | Smith College Studies in Social Work | 87 | 4 | | 328 | 331 | | 10.1080 |
| 6 | Sadeek O., Cronjé J. | A continuum of teachers' e-learning practices | 2017 | Electronic Journal of e-Learning | 15 | 5 | | 395 | 408 | | |
| 7 | Myroslava D., Olha R., Iryna H., Victoria I. | Pedagogical conditions of introduction of innovative educational technologies into the professional | 2017 | Journal of Physical Education and Sport | 17 | 3 | 171 | 1113 | 1119 | | 10.7752 |
| 8 | Prestridge S. | Examining the shaping of teachers' pedagogical orientation for the use of technology | 2017 | Technology, Pedagogy and Education | 26 | 4 | | 367 | 381 | | 10.1080 |
| 9 | Wang Y.-h., Liao H.-C. | Learning performance enhancement using computer-assisted language learning by collaborative le | 2017 | Symmetry | 9 | 8 | 141 | | | | 10.3390 |
| 10 | Fleacă E. | Entrepreneurial curriculum through digital-age learning in higher education - A process-based mod | 2017 | TEM Journal | 6 | | | 591 | 598 | | 10.1842 |
| 11 | Šumak B., Pušnik M., Heričko M., Šorgo A. | Differences between prospective, existing, and former users of interactive whiteboards on externa | 2017 | Computers in Human Behavior | 72 | | | 733 | 756 | | 10.1016 |
| 12 | Haji S.A. | Teachers' use of information and communications technology in education: Cameroon secondary s | 2017 | Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology | 16 | 3 | | 146 | 152 | | |
| 13 | Avcı Yücel Ü. | Perceptions of pedagogical formation students about Web 2.0 tools and educational practices | 2017 | Education and Information Technologies | 22 | 4 | | 1571 | 1585 | | 10.1007 |
| 14 | Jain N.S., Schwarzkopf R., Scolaro J.A. | Video Review as a Tool to Improve Orthopedic Residents' Performance of Closed Manipulative Red | 2017 | Journal of Surgical Education | 74 | 4 | | 663 | 667 | | 10.1016 |
| 15 | Giannakos M.N., Divitini M., Iversen O.S. | Entertainment, engagement, and education: Foundations and developments in digital and physical | 2017 | Entertainment Computing | 21 | | | 77 | 81 | | 10.1016 |
| 16 | Sutton K.K., DeSantis J. | Beyond change blindness: embracing the technology revolution in higher education | 2017 | Innovations in Education and Teaching International | 54 | 3 | | 223 | 228 | | 10.1080 |
| 17 | Li Y. | Study of educational technology innovation based on the perspective of big data | 2017 | Agro Food Industry Hi-Tech | 28 | 3 | | 813 | 816 | | |
| 18 | Botha-Ravaye C., Blignaut S. | Does the early adopter catch the worm or choke on it? A reflective journey of the challenges of tec | 2017 | Education for Health: Change in Learning and Practice | 30 | 2 | | 176 | 181 | | 10.4103 |
| 19 | Osakwe J., Dlodlo N., Jere N. | Where learners' and teachers' perceptions on mobile learning meet: A case of Namibian secondary | 2017 | Technology in Society | 49 | | | 16 | 30 | | 10.1016 |
| 20 | Chowdhury M.H., Rab M.A.A., Said W.M., Ghazali N.M., Mohamed Y., Toure A.K. | Application of modern technology in the study of hadith and its sciences: A case study | 2017 | Advanced Science Letters | 23 | 5 | | 4773 | 4776 | | 10.1166 |
| 21 | Zhang F. | The study on the interactive teaching mode of college English based on mobile internet environme | 2017 | Agro Food Industry Hi-Tech | 28 | 3 | | 1413 | 1415 | | |
| 22 | Izard S.G., Juanes Méndez J.A., Palomera P.R. | Virtual Reality Educational Tool for Human Anatomy | 2017 | Journal of Medical Systems | 41 | 5 | 76 | | | | 10.1007 |
| 23 | Mbati L. | Creating awareness around rhizomatic principles in mlearning: A means to improving practice | 2017 | International Journal of Mobile and Blended Learning | 9 | 2 | | 74 | 87 | | 10.4018 |
| 24 | Critelli F., Lewis L., Méndez-López A. | Educating for an Inclusive World: Lessons Learned From A Globally Networked Human Rights and C | 2017 | Journal of Teaching in Social Work | 37 | 2 | | 121 | 137 | | 10.1080 |
| 25 | Ros M., Trives J.-V., Lonjon N. | From stereoscopic recording to virtual reality headsets: Designing a new way to learn surgery | 2017 | Neurochirurgie | 63 | 1 | | 1 | 5 | | 10.1016 |
| 26 | Kotcherlakota S., Kupzyk K.A., Rejda P. | Years of experience as a predictor of nurse faculty technology use | 2017 | Journal of Nursing Education | 56 | 2 | | 115 | 119 | | 10.3928 |
| 27 | Yamakage Y., Okamoto S. | Toward AI for human beings: Human centric AI Zinrai | 2017 | Fujitsu Scientific and Technical Journal | 53 | 1 | | 38 | 44 | | |
| 28 | Squire K. | Innovation in times of uncertainty | 2017 | On the Horizon | 25 | 4 | | 293 | 308 | | 10.1108 |
| 29 | Dudin M.N., Lyasnikov N.V., Makarov O.N., Maslennikova O.A., Grebenikov V.V. | The fostering of motivation for innovative activity in future agriculture specialists as a pedagogical | 2017 | Espacios | 38 | 40 | 10 | | | | |
| 30 | Bhagat K.K., Spector J.M. | Formative assessment in complex problem-solving domains: The emerging role of assessment tech | 2017 | Educational Technology and Society | 20 | 4 | | 312 | 317 | | |
| 31 | Pyrini N., Varonis O.J., Varonis E.M. | The Open Wings project: Transforming students' perceptions of self and society through the devel | 2017 | International Journal of Information and Learning Technology | 34 | 2 | | 83 | 101 | | 10.1108 |
| 32 | Liu J., Fang H., Zhang S. | Innovative application of modern educational technology in national defense education in Colleges | 2017 | Agro Food Industry Hi-Tech | 28 | 1 | | 137 | 140 | | |
| 33 | Masalimova A.R., Levina E.Y., Platonova R.I., Yakubenko K.Y., Mamitova N.V., Arzumanova L.L., Gre | Cognitive simulation as integrated innovative technology in teaching of social and humanitarian dis | 2017 | Eurasia Journal of Mathematics, Science and Technology Education | 13 | 8 | | 4915 | 4928 | | 11.10.1297 |
| 34 | Clark A., Glazer G., Edwards C., Pryse Y. | Transforming nursing education with apple technology | 2017 | Nurse Educator | 42 | 2 | | 91 | 94 | | 10.1097 |
| 35 | Carter H.C., Hallas J.L. | Challenging teachers' pedagogic practice and assumptions about social media | 2017 | Online Learning Journal | 21 | 2 | | | | | 10.2405 |
| 36 | Kowitlawakul Y., Chan M.F., Tan S.S.L., Soong A.S.K., Chan S.W.C. | Development of an e-Learning research module using multimedia instruction approach | 2017 | CIN - Computers Informatics Nursing | 35 | 3 | | 158 | 166 | | 10.1097 |
| 37 | Gómez-Galán J., Pérez-Parras J. | Lights and shadows of the mooc phenomenon: Do they represent a real educational innovation? [L | 2017 | Revista de Pedagogía | 38 | 102 | | 237 | 259 | | |
| 38 | Reid P. | Supporting instructors in overcoming self-efficacy and background barriers to adoption | 2017 | Education and Information Technologies | 22 | 1 | | 369 | 382 | | 10.1007 |
| 39 | Zhang M., Yin S., Luo M., Yan W. | Learner control, user characteristics, platform difference, and their role in adoption intention for M | 2017 | Australasian Journal of Educational Technology | 33 | 1 | | 114 | 133 | | 10.1474 |
| 40 | Del Barrío M.M., Martínez V.F. | Foreign-language teaching technologies: A positive contribution to Brazil's education challenges ITs | 2017 | Calidosis | 15 | 1 | | 141 | 154 | | 10.4013 |

Conjunto de datos en CSV

Proceso de revisión

- Ya se tiene el conjunto de datos para trabajar con él

scopus-1.bib

Search Bibliography

Search Cite Drawer

| Groups | Keywords | BibTeX | Cite Key | Title | Date | First Author | Second Author | Third Author |
|-------------|-------------|---------|----------------|--|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Library 195 | | | | article Cruz20161 21st century skills in the teaching of foreign lan... | 2016 | M. Cruz | E. Orange | |
| External | E-lea... | article | Banyen201... | A blended learning model for learning achievem... | 2016 | W. Banyen | C. Viriyave... | T. Ratanao... |
| Web (Empty) | | article | Wang2015... | A context-aware knowledge map to support ubi... | 2015 | S.-L. Wang | C.-C. Chen | Z. G. Zhang |
| Smart | | article | Sadeck201... | A continuum of teachers' e-learning practices | 2017 | O. Sadeck | J. Cronjé | |
| Static | | article | Barak201674 | A model of flexible thinking in contemporary ed... | 2016 | M. Barak | A. Levenberg | |
| Keywords | | article | Sotiriou201... | A network for the enhancement of digital compe... | 2015 | S. Sotiriou | A. Granić | |
| | Emp... 136 | article | Apaydin20... | A practical model for information security aware... | 2015 | F. Apaydin | | |
| | 3D pri... 1 | article | Cellul... | Shuib2015... | 2015 | L. Shuib | S. Shamshi... | M. H. Ismail |
| | 80 an... 1 | article | | A review of mobile pervasive learning: Applicati... | | | | |
| | Active... 1 | article | | Chaiyosit20... | 2016 | S. Chaiyosit | N. Sompong | P. Punya |
| | Adapti... 1 | Copy... | Gomes201... | A study requirements the use of smart innovatio... | 2015 | N. D. Gomes | P. A. Cerq... | L. A. Almei... |
| | Adapti... 1 | Com... | Almohamm... | A survey on software piracy empirical literature:... | 2017 | K. Almoha... | H. Hagras | D. Alghazz... |
| | Adapti... 1 | article | AllLily201... | A academic domains as political battlegrounds: A... | 2017 | A. E. Al Lily | J. Foland | D. Stoloff |
| | adoles... 3 | article | Holt20161 | Academic leaders' perspectives on adopting ePo... | 2016 | D. Holt | N. McGuigan | M. Kavanagh |
| | adotti... 4 | article | Herrero201... | Acceptability and satisfaction of an ICT-based tr... | 2015 | R. Herrero | J. Bretón-L... | L. Farfallini |
| | adult 3 | article | Barakhsano... | Adaptive education technologies to train Russia... | 2016 | E. A. Barak... | V. M. Savvi... | M. S. Prok... |
| | Affect 1 | article | Han2016197 | Administering problem-based learning (Pbl) app... | 2016 | S. H. Han | M. Shahri... | A. Tan |
| | aged 1 | article | Appli... | Bhandari20... | 2016 | S. Bhandari | | |
| | adoles... 3 | article | | Adopting technologies in drilling and blasting o... | | | | |
| | adotti... 4 | article | Jimenez201... | Alternative higher education in precarious condi... | 2016 | J. Jimenez | | |
| | adult 3 | article | | | | | | |
| | Affect 1 | article | Wang2015... | An assessment of individual and technological f... | 2015 | T.-S. Wang | S.-W. Hsieh | |
| | aged 1 | article | Sarrab2016... | An empirical study of factors driving the adoptio... | 2016 | M. Sarrab | I. Al Shibli | N. Badursha |
| | adoles... 3 | article | Chowdhury... | Application of modern technology in the study o... | 2017 | M. H. Cho... | M. A. A. Rab | W. M. Said |
| | adotti... 4 | article | Sfein2016 | Anpraising the innovation week paradigm in line | 2016 | M. F. Sfein | D. K. S. Na | A. Shreen |
| | | | Cruz20161 | 21st century skills in the teaching of foreign languages at primary and secondary schools (article) | | | | |
| | | | | Author | | | | |
| | | | | Cruz, M. and Orange, E. | | | | |
| | | | | Journal | | | | |
| | | | | Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology | | | | |
| | | | | Year | | | | |
| | | | | 2016 | | | | |
| | | | | Volume | | | | |
| | | | | 2016 | | | | |
| | | | | Number | | | | |
| | | | | July | | | | |
| | | | | Pages | | | | |
| | | | | I-12 | | | | |
| | | | | Abstract | | | | |
| | | | | Taking an experiential communicative approach (Fernández-Corbacho, 2014) into account, enriched by gamification strategies (Foncubierta & Rodríguez, 2015), in this paper we intend to disseminate teaching practices in English and Spanish as Foreign Languages at primary/secondary schools, which account for the development of 21st Century Skills. namely: collaboration and communication, creativity and innovation, critical thinking and problem solving. Therefore, we will present practices. | | | | |

195 publications

Conjunto de datos en BibTeX

La sistematización del proceso de revisión

Proceso de revisión

- Se guarda la ecuación de búsqueda en Scopus

fgarcia04 / Desarrollo y uso de la tecnología en educación Review settings

Review Planning **Conducting** Reporting

1. Search 2. Import Studies 3. Study Selection 4. Quality Assessment 5. Data Extraction 6. Data Analysis

Search Strings

Add digital source-specific search strings. Use this space to save all search string formats used during the research.

Base String ISI Web of Science Scopus

```
(TITLE-ABS-KEY ("educational technol*") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("learning technol*") AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (innovat*) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (impact OR acceptation OR experience OR trend OR use OR development)) AND DOCTYPE(ar) AND PUBYEAR > 2015 AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, "English") OR LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, "Spanish"))
```

✓ Save Import Base String Remove Scopus

+ Add source-specific search string

Revisión de los artículos

- Se importan los estudios

The screenshot shows the Parsifal web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the logo 'Parsifal', 'Blog', 'About', 'Help', a user account section for 'fgarcia04', and a settings icon. Below the navigation bar, the user's name 'fgarcia04 / Desarrollo y uso de la tecnología en educación' is displayed, along with a 'Review settings' button. A horizontal tab menu is present, with 'Conducting' being the active tab, indicated by a red underline. Below the tabs, a numbered process from 1 to 6 is shown: 1. Search, 2. Import Studies, 3. Study Selection, 4. Quality Assessment, 5. Data Extraction, and 6. Data Analysis. The 'Import Studies' section contains a table with two rows: one for 'ISI Web of Science' (196 studies) and one for 'Scopus' (219 studies). To the right of the table is an 'Import' button with a dropdown menu containing 'BibTeX file (.bib, .bibtex)' and 'Paste BibTeX content' options.

| Source | Imported Studies |
|--------------------|------------------|
| ISI Web of Science | 196 |
| Scopus | 219 |

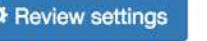
Import

- BibTeX file (.bib, .bibtex)
- Paste BibTeX content

Revisión de los artículos

- Se marcan los duplicados

Parsifal Blog About Help fgarcia04 |  

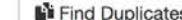
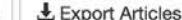
fgarcia04 / Desarrollo y uso de la tecnología en educación 

Review Planning **Conducting** Reporting

1. Search 2. Import Studies 3. Study Selection 4. Quality Assessment 5. Data Extraction 6. Data Analysis

Study Selection

All Sources ISI Web of Science Scopus

Action: Select... Go 0 of 415 selected

Show: All Accepted Rejected Unclassified Duplicated

| <input type="checkbox"/> | BibTex Key | Title | Author | Journal | Year | Added by | Added at | Status |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--|---|--|------|-----------|----------------------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | EIAlfy20172605 | Exploring instructors' technology readiness, attitudes and behavioral intentions towards e-learning technologies in Egypt and United Arab Emirates | EI Alfy, S. and Gómez, J.M. and Ivanov, D. | Education and Information Technologies | 2017 | fgarcia04 | 25 Nov 2017 18:28:07 | Duplicated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Almohammadi20176859 | A zSlices-based general type-2 fuzzy logic system for users-centric adaptive learning in large-scale e-learning platforms | Almohammadi, K. and Hagras, H. and Alghazzawi, D. and Aldabbagh, G. | Soft Computing | 2017 | fgarcia04 | 25 Nov 2017 18:28:07 | Unclassified |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Berger2017328 | The SSW Master's Thesis and the Smith College Libraries: From Collecting to Collaborating to Cutting-Edge | Berger, S. and Skinner, P. and Bouley, M.L. | Smith College Studies in Social Work | 2017 | fgarcia04 | 25 Nov 2017 18:28:07 | Unclassified |

Revisión de los artículos

- Se seleccionan los duplicados y se eliminan

Study Selection

All Sources ISI Web of Science Scopus

Find Duplicates Export Articles

Action: Remove selected Go 82 of 82 selected

Show: All Accepted Rejected Unclassified Duplicated

| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Bibtex Key | Title | Author | Journal | Year | Added by | Added at | Status |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--|--|--|------|-----------|----------------------|------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | EIAlfy20172605 | Exploring instructors' technology readiness, attitudes and behavioral intentions towards e-learning technologies in Egypt and United Arab Emirates | EI Alfy, S. and Gómez, J.M. and Ivanov, D. | Education and Information Technologies | 2017 | fgarcia04 | 25 Nov 2017 18:28:07 | Duplicated |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Jain2017663 | Video Review as a Tool to Improve Orthopedic Residents' Performance of Closed | Jain, N.S. and Schwarzkopf, R. and Scolaro, J.A. | Journal of Surgical Education | 2017 | fgarcia04 | 25 Nov 2017 18:28:07 | Duplicated |

Revisión de los artículos

- Se procede a la revisión individual de los artículos seleccionados para aceptarlos o rechazarlos

Parsifal Blog About Help fgarci04  

fgarcia04 / Desarrollo y uso de la tecnología en educación [Review settings](#)

Review Planning **Conducting** Reporting

1. Search 2. Import Studies 3. Study Selection 4. Quality Assessment 5. Data Extraction 6. Data Analysis

Study Selection

All Sources ISI Web of Science Scopus

 Find Duplicates  Export Articles

Action: Remove selected Go 0 of 333 selected

Show: All Accepted Rejected Unclassified Duplicated

| <input type="checkbox"/> | BibTex Key | Title | Author | Journal | Year | Added by | Added at | Status |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---|---|---|------|-----------|----------------------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Almohammadi20176859 | A zSlices-based general type-2 fuzzy logic system for users-centric adaptive learning in large-scale e-learning platforms | Almohammadi, K. and Hagras, H. and Alghazzawi, D. and Aldabbagh, G. | Soft Computing | 2017 | fgarcia04 | 25 Nov 2017 18:28:07 | Unclassified |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Berger2017328 | The SSW Master's Thesis and the Smith College Libraries: From Collecting to Collaborating to Cutting-Edge Experimentation | Berger, S. and Skinner, P. and Bouley, M.L. | Smith College Studies in Social Work | 2017 | fgarcia04 | 25 Nov 2017 18:28:07 | Unclassified |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Sadeck2017395 | A continuum of teachers' e-learning practices | Sadeck, O. and Cronjé, J. | Electronic Journal of e-Learning | 2017 | fgarcia04 | 25 Nov 2017 18:28:07 | Unclassified |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Myroslava20171113 | Pedagogical conditions of introduction of innovative educational | Myroslava, D. and Olha, R. and Iryna, H. and Victoria, I. | Journal of Physical Education and Sport | 2017 | fgarcia04 | 25 Nov 2017 18:28:07 | Unclassified |

Revisión de los artículos

- Ejemplo de aceptación

Article Details (1/333)

Article successfully saved!

Status: Accepted

Selection Criteria: The paper presents an experience or study with tested results

Title: A zSlices-based general type-2 fuzzy logic system for users-centric adaptive learning in large-scale e-learning platforms

Abstract: uncertainty could affect these views, including how accurately the proposed adaptive educational methods actually assess student responses and the corresponding uncertainties associated with how students receive and comprehend the resulting instruction. E-learning environments contain high levels of linguistic uncertainties, whereby students can interpret and act on the same terms, words, or methods (e.g., course difficulty, length of study time, or preferred learning style) in various ways according to varying levels of motivation, pre-knowledge, cognition, and future plans. Thus, one adaptive instructional model does not fit the needs of all students.

Year: 2017

Author: Almohammadi, K. and Hagras, H. and Alghazzawi, D. and Aldabbagh, G.

Keywords: Computational linguistics; Computer aided instruction; Computer circuits; Digital storage; Education; Fuzzy logic; Learning systems

Automatically save the status on change and move next

Previous Next Close Save

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|---|------|-----------|----------------------|--------------|
| slava20171113 | Pedagogical conditions of introduction of | Myroslava, D. and Olha, R. and Iryna, H. and Victoria, I. | Journal of Physical Education and Sport | 2017 | fgarcia04 | 25 Nov 2017 18:28:07 | Unclassified |
|---------------|---|---|---|------|-----------|----------------------|--------------|

Revisión de los artículos

- Ejemplo de rechazo

Article Details (2/333)

Article successfully saved!

Details Comments External Link

Status: Rejected Selection Criteria: Paper does not present an experience or study with tested resl

Title: The SSW Master's Thesis and the Smith College Libraries: From Collecting to Collaborating to Cutting-Edge Experimentation

Abstract:

Smith College is one of a handful of liberal arts colleges to offer a master's degree in social work. The Smith College School for Social Work (SCSSW)'s thesis requirement has had a major impact on the Smith College Libraries over the years, as the library role shifted from simply collecting books and journals in support of SCSSW—and warehousing the SCSSW thesis output—to developing a large array of services and teaching practices in support of the program. This reflection piece will detail the evolution of these services, practices, and support; it will also illustrate several ways the libraries used SCSSW as the proverbial “guinea pig” to test new services,

Year: 2017

Author: Berger, S. and Skinner, P. and Bouley, M.L.

Keywords:

Automatically save the status on change and move next

Previous Next Close Save

Revisión de los artículos

- Los avances se van reflejando en el cuadro de mandos

Parsifal Blog About Help fgarci04

fgarcia04 / Desarrollo y uso de la tecnología en educación [Review settings](#)

Review Planning **Conducting** Reporting

1. Search 2. Import Studies 3. Study Selection 4. Quality Assessment 5. Data Extraction 6. Data Analysis

Study Selection

All Sources ISI Web of Science Scopus

Find Duplicates Export Articles

Action: Select... Go 0 of 333 selected

Show: All Accepted Rejected Unclassified Duplicated

| <input type="checkbox"/> | BibTex Key | ↑ Title | ↑ Author | ↑ Journal | ↑ Year | ↑ Added by | ↑ Added at | Status |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Almohammadi20176859 | A zSlices-based general type-2 fuzzy logic system for users-centric adaptive learning in large-scale e-learning platforms | Almohammadi, K. and Hagras, H. and Alghazzawi, D. and Aldabbagh, G. | Soft Computing | 2017 | fgarcia04 | 25 Nov 2017 18:28:07 | Accepted |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Berger2017328 | The SSW Master's Thesis and the Smith College Libraries: From Collecting to Collaborating to Cutting-Edge Experimentation | Berger, S. and Skinner, P. and Bouley, M.L. | Smith College Studies in Social Work | 2017 | fgarcia04 | 25 Nov 2017 18:28:07 | Rejected |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Sadeck2017305 | A continuum of | Sadeck, O. and Cronié, I. | Electronic Journal | 2017 | fgarcia04 | 25 Nov 2017 | Unclassified |

Aseguramiento de la calidad

- Por cada uno de los aceptados, se van a ir respondiendo las preguntas definidas sobre la calidad de los artículos

Parsifal Blog About Help

fgarcia04 |  

fgarcia04 / Desarrollo y uso de la tecnología en educación 

Review Planning **Conducting** Reporting

1. Search 2. Import Studies 3. Study Selection 4. Quality Assessment 5. Data Extraction 6. Data Analysis

Quality Assessment

 Detailed  Summary

Show: All Done Pending Order by: Title (a - z) ▾

To answer the form you may click on the desired answer on the following tables.

| A zSlices-based general type-2 fuzzy logic system for users-centric adaptive learning in large-scale e-learning platforms (2017) 3.0 | | |
|---|---------------------------|---------|
| Are the research aims clearly specified? | <input type="radio"/> Yes | Partial |
| Is the study designed to achieve these aims? | <input type="radio"/> Yes | Partial |
| Have statistical techniques been used to analyze data? | <input type="radio"/> Yes | Partial |

Extracción de datos

- Se van rellenando los campos del formulario de extracción de datos

The screenshot shows the Parsifal software interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the logo 'Parsifal' and links for 'Blog', 'About', and 'Help'. On the right side of the top bar, there is a user account section with 'fgarcia04', a gear icon, and a refresh/circular arrow icon. Below the top bar, the main title 'fgarcia04 / Desarrollo y uso de la tecnología en educación' is displayed, along with a 'Review settings' button.

The main content area has a tab navigation bar with 'Review', 'Planning', 'Conducting' (which is highlighted in red), and 'Reporting'. Below this, a horizontal navigation bar lists steps: 1. Search, 2. Import Studies, 3. Study Selection, 4. Quality Assessment, 5. Data Extraction (which is highlighted in blue), and 6. Data Analysis.

The central area is titled 'Data Extraction' and contains a sub-navigation bar with 'To-do', 'Done' (which is highlighted in blue), and 'All'. To the right of this bar is a 'Export Data' button.

A specific study record is shown in a card format:

- Title:** A zSlices-based general type-2 fuzzy logic system for users-centric adaptive learning in large-scale e-learning platforms 3.0
- Authors:** Khalid Almohammadi; Hani Hagras; Daniyal Alghazzawi; Ghadah Aldabbagh3
- Journal:** Soft Computing
- Year:** 2017
- DOI:** 10.1007/s00500-016-2236-5

At the bottom right of the card, there is a 'mark as undone' button with a checked checkbox.

8. Conclusiones

Conclusiones

- Las revisiones sistemáticas de la literatura ofrecen la posibilidad de estar informados sobre un área de interés
- Escribir una revisión de la literatura defectuosa es una de las muchas maneras de hacer fracasar una publicación [84]
- Si la revisión de la literatura es deficiente, el resto de la investigación también puede verse como imperfecta, porque “un investigador no puede realizar una investigación significativa sin conocer primero la literatura en el campo de estudio” [85]

Conclusiones

- La revisión del estado de la cuestión es una actividad básica tanto para los investigadores noveles como para los más consolidados
- La gestión del tiempo y de los recursos necesarios para realizar una buena cobertura del estado de la cuestión ha evolucionado desde los tiempos en los que las fuentes de referencias estaban en bibliotecas tradicionales o en los despachos de los investigadores y se desarrollaba un enfoque por oportunidad, al acceso masivo a fuentes primarias en bibliotecas digitales, donde el problema ya no es el acceso, sino la sobrecarga informativa que requiere aplicar métodos sistemáticos para poder discernir entre los trabajos que realmente aportan al estado de la cuestión de aquellos que introducen simplemente ruido [86]

Conclusiones

- A la hora de hacer una revisión sistemática se debe utilizar un protocolo sistemático que facilite el proceso y la trazabilidad
- Se debe apoyar en herramientas que permitan compartir el conjunto de datos inicial y las versiones filtradas hasta llegar al conjunto de registros seleccionado
 - Hojas de cálculo
 - Sitios web
 - Herramientas (por ejemplo, Parsifal <https://parsif.al/>)

Conclusiones

- Puntos fuertes de una revisión sistemática
 - Este tipo de revisiones son consideradas como las revisiones más fuertes en muchas áreas de conocimiento
 - Muchas organizaciones financian procesos de revisión sistemática para desarrollar investigación
 - Una buena revisión sistemática tiene opciones para ser publicada en formato de artículo científico
 - Permiten crear estados de la cuestión robustos sobre los que sustentar una investigación o un trabajo académico (Trabajo Fin de Máster o Tesis Doctoral)

Conclusiones

- Debilidades de una revisión sistemática
 - Sesgo de las fuentes primarias
 - Si la revisión toma demasiado tiempo, habrá que volver a hacer algunas partes del proceso después de un tiempo
 - Debe extenderse generalmente a otras bases de datos aparte de las principales, para que mejore la eficacia de la revisión sistemática
 - En muchas ocasiones una revisión sistemática de literatura que se envía como un artículo científico no se comprende por los revisores

Conclusiones

- Para publicar un trabajo de revisión sistemática como un artículo científico
 - Encontrar qué revistas/conferencias suelen publicarlas, así como los últimos artículos de revisión de publicados en estas fuentes
 - Preparar la versión del artículo sobre la base de los últimos artículos publicados anteriormente en la revista/conferencia seleccionada
 - Si tiene un trabajo de revisión muy grande, solo una parte debería ir en un artículo. La otra parte del contenido/resultados podría ser objeto de otro artículo o estar disponible en la memoria del trabajo académico
 - Aportar los enlaces a los conjuntos de datos disponibles en la nube

Referencias

Historial

- Este material está basado en ediciones de los siguientes seminarios [87-102]

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Cita recomendada

F. J. García-Peñalvo, "La sistematización del proceso de revisión del estado de la cuestión," Plan de Formación del Profesorado de la Universidad Internacional de Valencia [31 de marzo y 4 de abril de 2022], Salamanca, España, 2022. Disponible: <https://bit.ly/3LddrHL>. doi: 10.5281/zenodo.6384489

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31 de marzo y 4 de abril de 2022



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