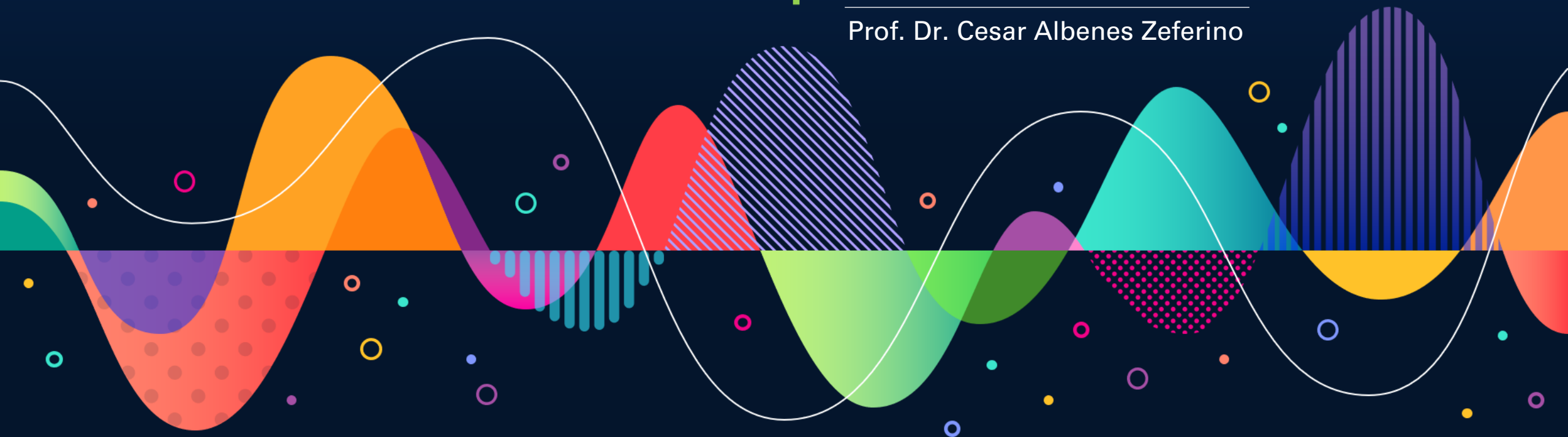


FERRAMENTAS E MÉTRICAS

que todo pesquisador deveria conhecer

Prof. Dr. Cesar Albenes Zeferino



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Identificando o problema de pesquisa

Idealmente, é parte de um projeto maior

Na maioria dos casos, tema de interesse do aluno ou do orientador

O problema deve ser

- atual
- relevante
- não-trivial
- viável

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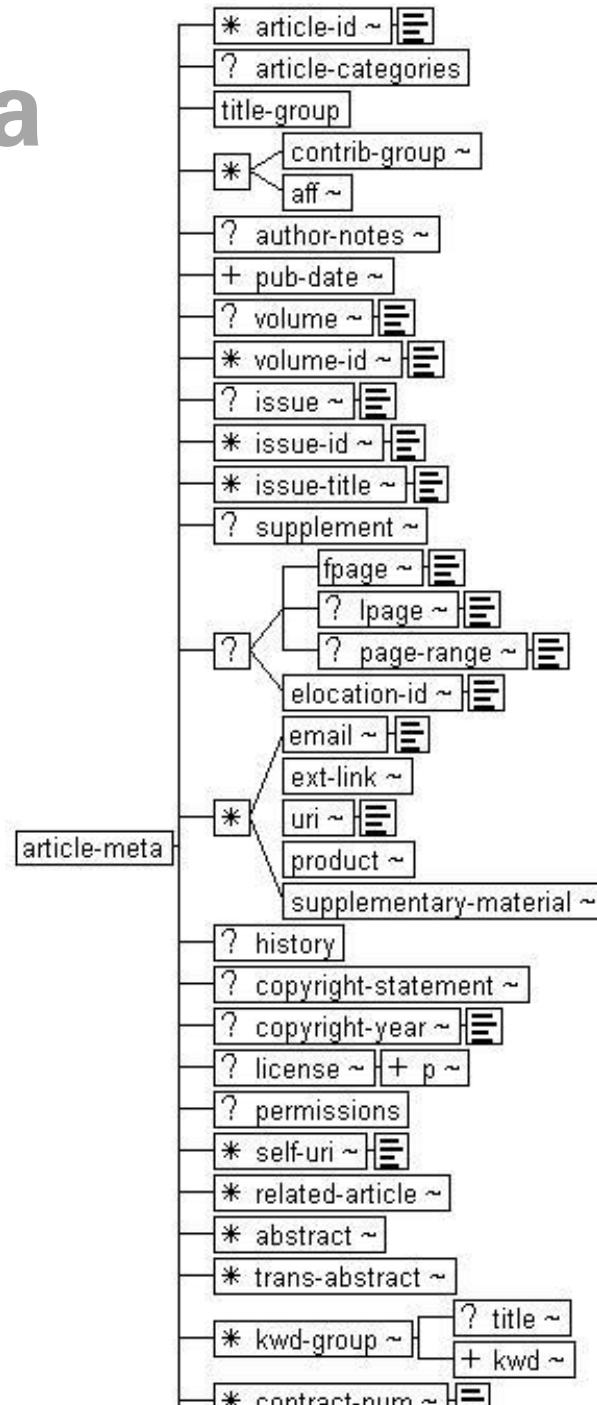
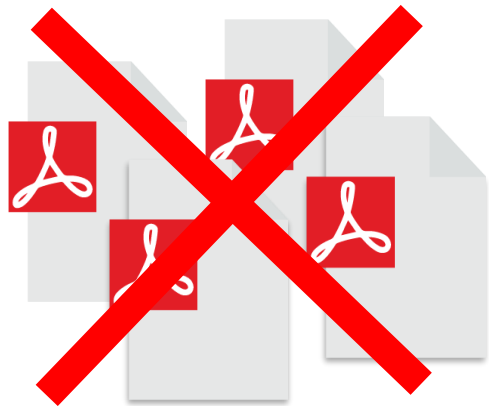
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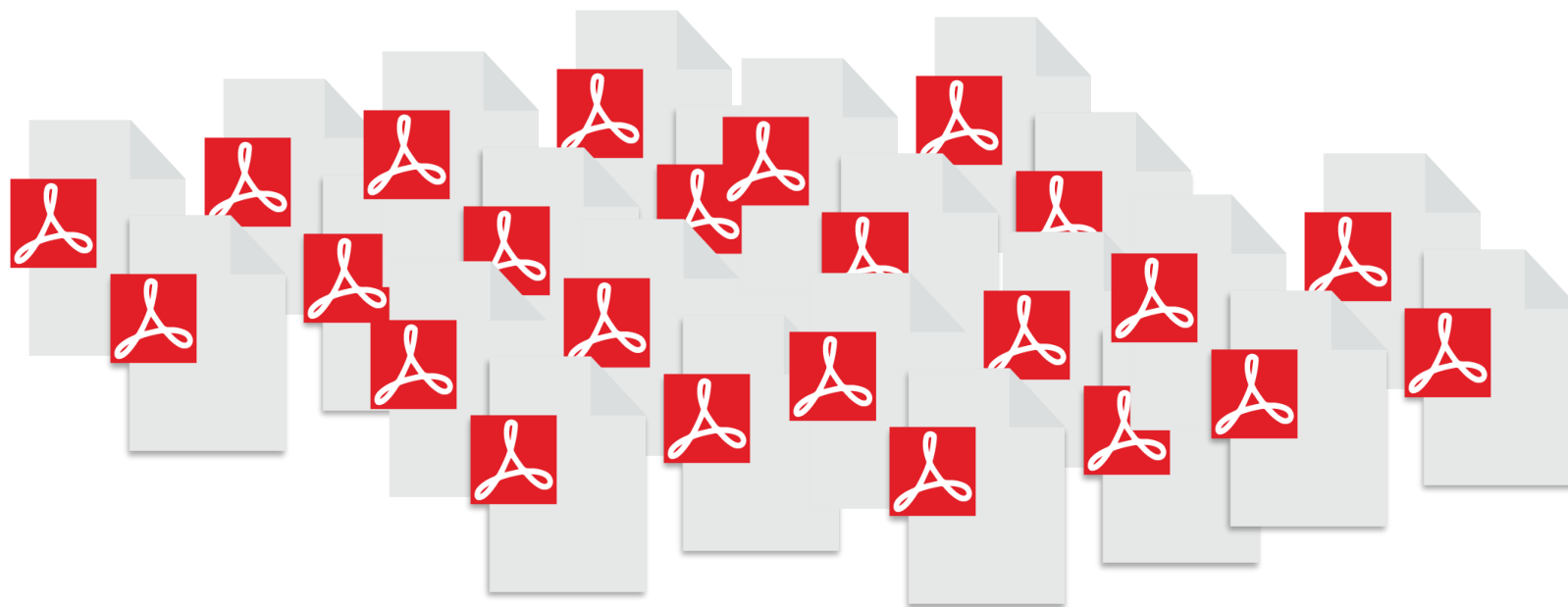


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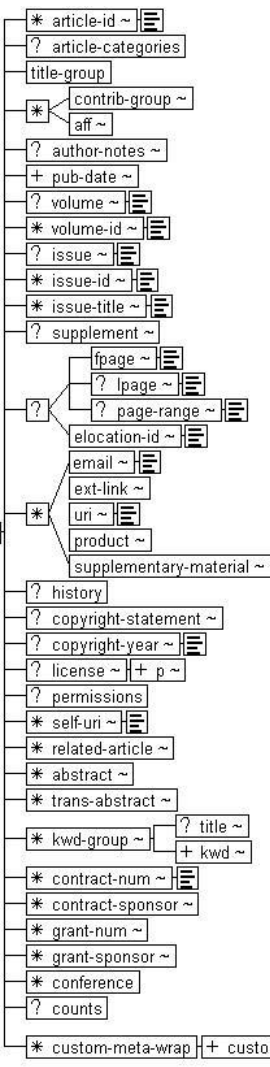


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REVIEW

Deep learning

Yann LeCun^{1,2}, Yoshua Bengio³ & Geoffrey Hinton⁴

Deep learning allows computational models that are composed of multiple processing layers to learn representations of data with multiple levels of abstraction. These methods have dramatically improved the state-of-the-art in speech recognition, visual object recognition, object detection and many other domains such as drug discovery and genomics. Deep learning discovers intricate structure in large data sets by using the backpropagation algorithm to indicate how a machine should change its internal parameters that are used to compute the representation in each layer from the representation in the previous layer. Deep convolutional nets have brought about breakthroughs in processing images, video, speech and audio, whereas recurrent nets have shone light on sequential data such as text and speech.

Machine-learning technology powers many aspects of modern society from web searches to content filtering on social networks to recommendations on e-commerce websites, and it is increasingly present in consumer products such as cameras and smartphones. Machine-learning systems are used to identify objects in images, transcribe speech into text, match news items, posts or products with users' interests, and select relevant results of search. Increasingly, these applications make use of a class of techniques called deep learning.

Conventional machine-learning techniques were limited in their ability to process natural data in their raw form. For decades, constructing a pattern-recognition or machine-learning system required careful engineering and considerable domain expertise to design a feature extractor that transformed the raw data (such as the pixel values of an image) into a suitable internal representation or feature vector from which the learning subsystem, often a classifier, could detect or classify patterns in the input.

Representation learning is a set of methods that allows a machine to be fed with raw data and to automatically discover the representations needed for detection or classification. Deep-learning methods are representation-learning methods with multiple levels of representation, obtained by composing simple but non-linear modules that each transform the representation at one level (starting with the raw input) into a representation at a higher, slightly more abstract level. With the composition of enough such transformations, very complex functions can be learned. For classification tasks, higher layers of representation amplify aspects of the input that are important for discrimination and suppress irrelevant variations. An image, for example, comes in the form of an array of pixel values, and the learned features in the first layer represent the typically regular patterns or absence of edges at particular orientations and locations in the image. The second layer typically detects motifs by spotting particular arrangements of edges, regardless of small variations in the edge positions. The third layer may assemble motifs into larger combinations that correspond to parts of familiar objects, and subsequent layers would detect objects as combinations of these parts. The key aspect of deep learning is that these layers of features are not designed by human engineers; they are learned from data using a general-purpose learning procedure.

Deep learning is making major advances in solving problems that have resisted the best attempts of the artificial intelligence community for many years. It has turned out to be very good at discovering

intricate structures in high-dimensional data and is therefore applicable to many domains of science, business and government. In addition to beating records in image recognition¹ and speech recognition², it has beaten other machine-learning techniques at predicting the activity of potential drug molecules³, analysing particle-accelerator data^{4,5}, reconstructing brain circuits⁶, and predicting the effects of mutations in non-coding DNA on gene expression and disease^{7,8}. Perhaps more surprisingly, deep learning has produced extremely promising results for various tasks in natural language understanding⁹, particularly topic classification, sentiment analysis, question answering¹⁰ and language translation¹¹.

We think that deep learning will have many more successes in the near future because it requires very little engineering by hand, so it can easily take advantage of increases in the amount of available computation and data. New learning algorithms and architectures that are currently being developed for deep neural networks will only accelerate this progress.

Supervised learning

The most common form of machine learning, deep or not, is supervised learning. Imagine that we want to build a system that can classify images as containing, say, a house, a cat, a person or a pet. We first collect a large data set of images of houses, cats, people and pets, each labelled with its category. During training, the machine is shown an image and produces an output in the form of a vector of scores, one for each category. We want the desired category to have the highest score of all categories, but this is unlikely to happen before training. We compute an objective function that measures the error (or distance) between the output scores and the desired pattern of scores. The machine then modifies its internal adjustable parameters to reduce this error. These adjustable parameters, often called weights, are real numbers that can be seen as 'knobs' that define the input-output functions of the machine. In a typical deep-learning system, there may be hundreds of millions of these adjustable weights, and hundreds of millions of labelled examples with which to train the machine.

To properly adjust the weight vector, the learning algorithm computes a gradient vector that, for each weight, indicates by what amount the error would increase or decrease if the weight were increased by a tiny amount. The weight vector is then adjusted in the opposite direction to the gradient vector.

The objective function, averaged over all the training examples, can

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- AU - Bengio, Yoshua
- AU - Hinton, Geoffrey
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- DA - 2015/05/01
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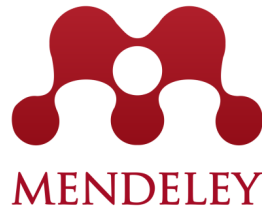
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REVIEW

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Deep learning

Yann LeCun^{1,2}, Yoshua Bengio³ & Geoffrey Hinton^{4,5}

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We think that deep learning will have many more successes in the near future because it requires very little engineering by hand, so it can easily take advantage of increases in the amount of available computation and data. New learning algorithms and architectures that are currently being developed for deep neural networks will only accelerate this progress.

Supervised learning

The most common form of machine learning, deep or not, is supervised learning. Imagine that we want to build a system that can classify images as containing, say, a house, a car, a person or a pet. We first collect a large data set of images of houses, cars, people and pets, each labelled with its category. During training, the machine is shown an image and produces an output in the form of a vector of scores, one for each category. We want the desired category to have the highest score of all categories, but this is unlikely to happen before training. We compute an objective function that measures the error (or distance) between the output scores and the desired pattern of scores. The machine then modifies its internal adjustable parameters to reduce this error. These adjustable parameters, often called weights, are real numbers that can be seen as 'knobs' that define the input-output function of the machine. In a typical deep-learning system, there may be hundreds of millions of these adjustable weights, and hundreds of millions of labelled examples with which to train the machine.

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¹Facebook AI Research, 770 Broadway, New York, New York 10003 USA. ²New York University, 715 Broadway, New York, New York 10003, USA. ³Department of Computer Science and Operations Research, Université de Montréal, Pavillon André-Asselin, PO Box 6128 Centre-Ville Stn Montréal, Québec H3C 3J7, Canada. ⁴Google, 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, California 94043, USA. ⁵Department of Computer Science, University of Toronto, 6 King's College Road, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3G4, Canada.

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Kwang Gi Kim <https://doi.org/10.4258/hir.2016.22.4.351> ing those who are beginning their careers in deep learning and artificial intelligence research. The other target audience consists of software engineers who may not have a background in machine learning or ...
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[D Silver](#), [A Huang](#), [CJ Maddison](#), [A Guez](#), [L Sifre](#) - nature, 2016 - nature.com

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[A Esteva](#), [B Kuprel](#), [RA Novoa](#), [J Ko](#), [SM Swetter](#) - nature, 2017 - nature.com

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[A Grover](#), [J Leskovec](#) - Proceedings of the 22nd ACM SIGKDD ..., 2016 - dl.acm.org

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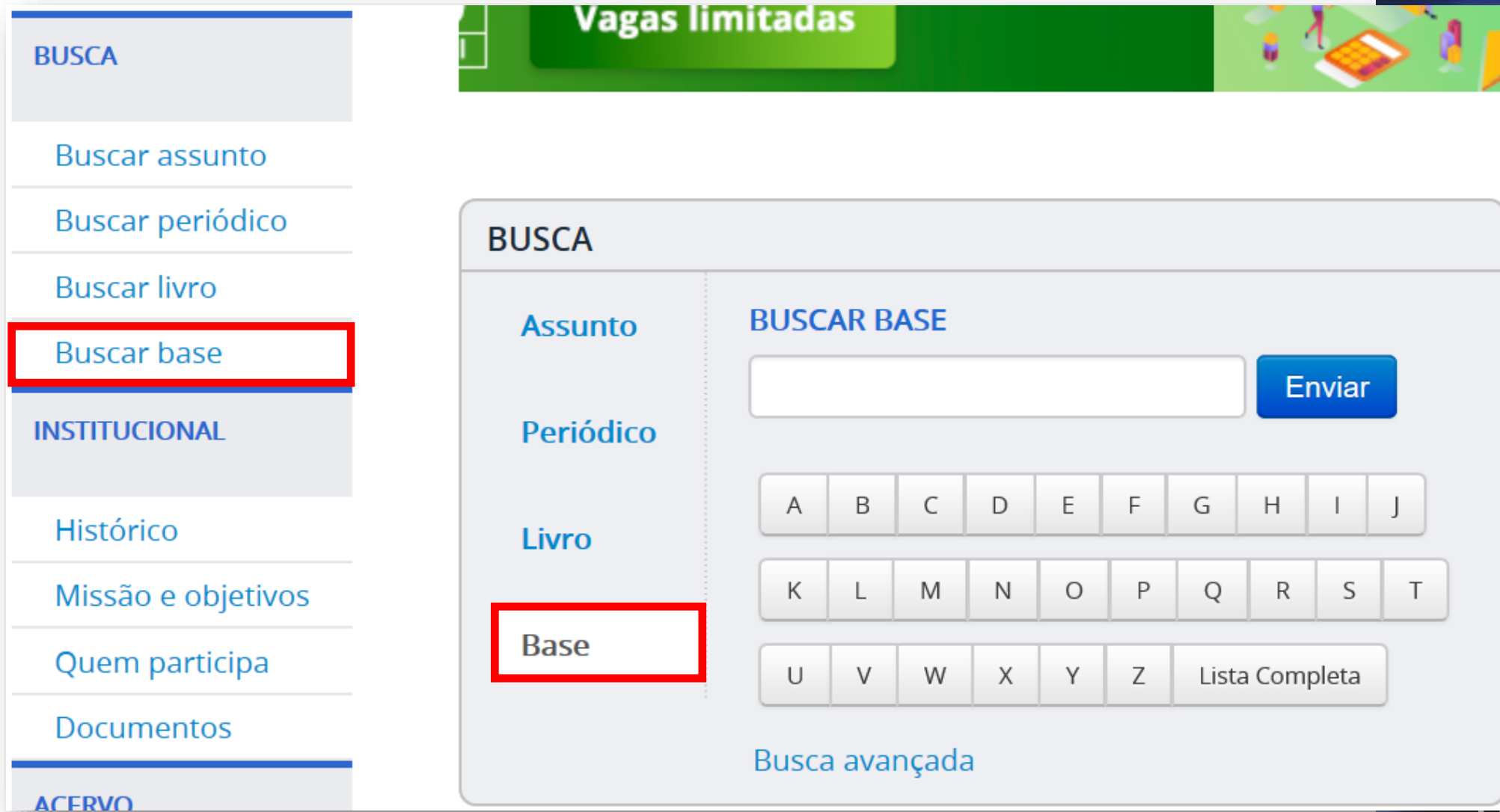
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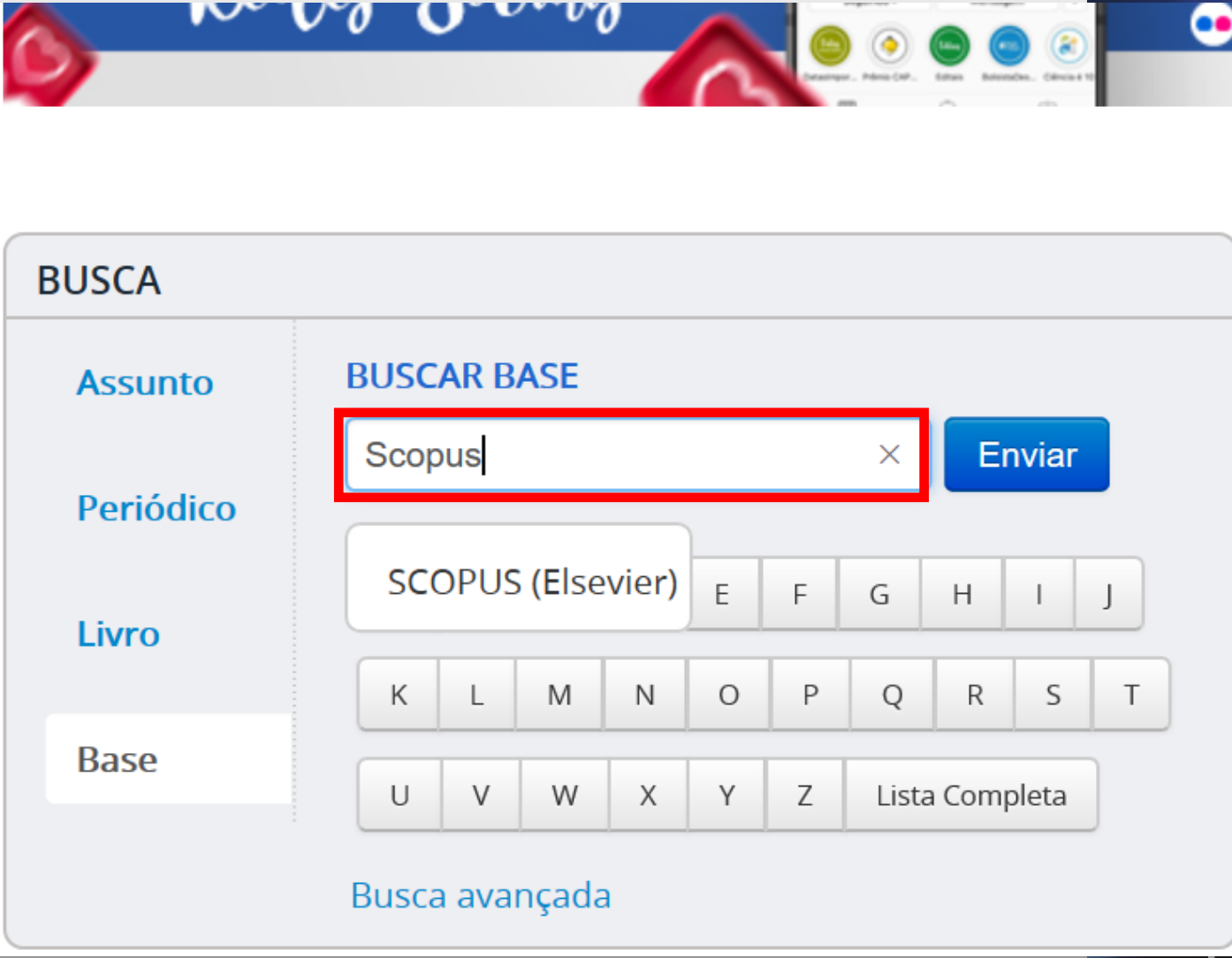


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Lecun, Y.^{a,b} Bengio, Y.^c Hinton, G.^{d,e}

^aFacebook AI Research, 770 Broadway, New York, NY 10003, United States

^bNew York University, 715 Broadway, New York, NY 10003, United States

^cDepartment of Computer Science, Operations Research Université de Montréal, Pavillon André-Aisenstadt, PO Box 6128, Montréal, QC H3C 3J7, Canada

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Deep learning allows computational models that are composed of multiple processing layers to learn representations of data with multiple levels of abstraction. These methods have dramatically improved the state-of-the-art in speech recognition, visual object recognition, object detection and many other domains such as drug discovery and genomics. **Deep learning** discovers intricate structure in large data sets by using the backpropagation algorithm to indicate how a machine should change its internal parameters that are used to compute the representation in each layer from the representation in the previous layer. Deep convolutional nets have brought about breakthroughs in processing images, video, speech and audio, whereas recurrent nets have shone light on sequential data such as text and speech. © 2015 Macmillan Publishers Limited. All rights reserved.

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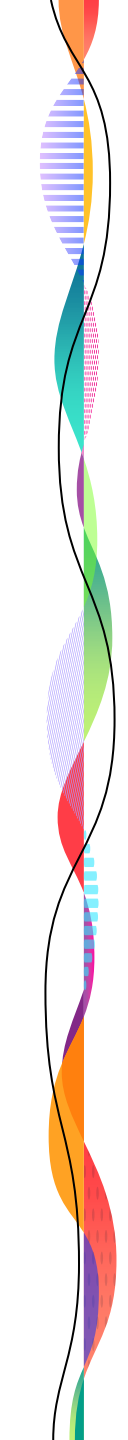
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Deep learning

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REVIEW

doi:10.1038/nature14539

Deep learning

Yann LeCun^a, Yoshua Bengio^b & Geoffrey Hinton^{c,d}

Deep learning allows computational models that are composed of multiple processing layers to learn representations of data with multiple levels of abstraction. These methods have dramatically improved the state-of-the-art in speech recognition, visual object recognition, object detection and many other domains such as drug discovery and genomics. Deep learning discovers intricate structure in large data sets by using the backpropagation algorithm to indicate how a machine should change its internal parameters that are used to compute the representation in each layer from the representation in the previous layer. Deep convolutional nets have brought about breakthroughs in processing images, video, speech and audio, whereas recurrent nets have shone light on sequential data such as text and speech.

Machine-learning technology powers many aspects of modern society: from web searches to content filtering on social networks to recommendations on e-commerce websites, and it is increasingly present in consumer products such as cameras and smartphones. Machine-learning systems are used to identify objects in images, transcribe speech into text, match news items, posts or products with users' interests, and select relevant results of search. Increasingly, these applications make use of a class of techniques called deep learning.

Conventional machine-learning techniques were limited in their ability to process natural data in their raw form. For decades, constructing a pattern-recognition or machine-learning system required careful engineering and considerable domain expertise to design a feature extractor that transformed the raw data (such as the pixel values of an image) into a suitable internal representation or feature vector from which the learning subsystem, often a classifier, could detect or classify patterns in the input.

Representation learning is a set of methods that allows a machine to be fed with raw data and to automatically discover the representations needed for detection or classification. Deep-learning methods are representation-learning methods with multiple levels of representation, obtained by composing simple but non-linear modules that each transform the representation at one level (starting with the raw input) into a representation at a higher, slightly more abstract level. With the composition of enough such transformations, very complex functions can be learned. For classification tasks, higher layers of representation amplify aspects of the input that are important for discrimination and suppress irrelevant variations. An image, for example, comes in the form of an array of pixel values, and the learned features in the first layer of representation typically represent the presence or absence of edges at particular orientations and locations in the image. The second layer typically detects motifs by spotting particular arrangements of edges, regardless of small variations in the edge positions. The third layer may assemble motifs into larger combinations that correspond to parts of familiar objects, and subsequent layers would detect objects as combinations of these parts. The key aspect of deep learning is that these layers of features are not designed by human engineers: they are learned from data using a general-purpose learning procedure.

Deep learning is making major advances in solving problems that have resisted the best attempts of the artificial intelligence community for many years. It has turned out to be very good at discovering

intricate structures in high-dimensional data and is therefore applicable to many domains of science, business and government. In addition to beating records in image recognition¹⁻⁴ and speech recognition^{5,7}, it has beaten other machine-learning techniques at predicting the activity of potential drug molecules⁸, analysing particle accelerator data^{6,9}, reconstructing brain circuits¹⁰, and predicting the effects of mutations in non-coding DNA on gene expression and disease¹¹. Perhaps more surprisingly, deep learning has produced extremely promising results for various tasks in natural language understanding¹², particularly topic classification, sentiment analysis, question answering¹³ and language translation^{14,17}.

We think that deep learning will have many more successes in the near future because it requires very little engineering by hand, so it can easily take advantage of increases in the amount of available computation and data. New learning algorithms and architectures that are currently being developed for deep neural networks will only accelerate this progress.

Supervised learning

The most common form of machine learning, deep or not, is supervised learning. Imagine that we want to build a system that can classify images as containing, say, a house, a car, a person or a pet. We first collect a large data set of images of houses, cars, people and pets, each labelled with its category. During training, the machine is shown an image and produces an output in the form of a vector of scores, one for each category. We want the desired category to have the highest score of all categories, but this is unlikely to happen before training. We compute an objective function that measures the error (or distance) between the output scores and the desired pattern of scores. The machine then modifies its internal adjustable parameters to reduce this error. These adjustable parameters, often called weights, are real numbers that can be seen as 'knobs' that define the input-output function of the machine. In a typical deep-learning system, there may be hundreds of millions of these adjustable weights, and hundreds of millions of labelled examples with which to train the machine.

To properly adjust the weight vector, the learning algorithm computes a gradient vector that, for each weight, indicates by what amount the error would increase or decrease if the weight were increased by a tiny amount. The weight vector is then adjusted in the opposite direction to the gradient vector.

The objective function, averaged over all the training examples, can

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Nature
Volume 521, Issue 7552

Deep learning

Lecun, Y.^{a,b}, Bengio, Y., Hinton, G.

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Abstract

Deep learning allows computational models that are composed of multiple processing layers to learn representations of data with multiple levels of abstraction. These methods have dramatically improved the state-of-the-art in speech recognition, visual object detection and many other domains such as drug discovery and genomics. Deep learning discovers intricate structure in large data sets by using the backpropagation algorithm to indicate how a machine should change its internal representation in each layer from the representation in the previous layer. Deep convolutional nets have brought about breakthroughs in processing images, video, speech and audio, whereas recurrent nets have shone light on sequential data such as text and speech.

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Deep learning

Yann LeCun , Yoshua Bengio & Geoffrey Hinton

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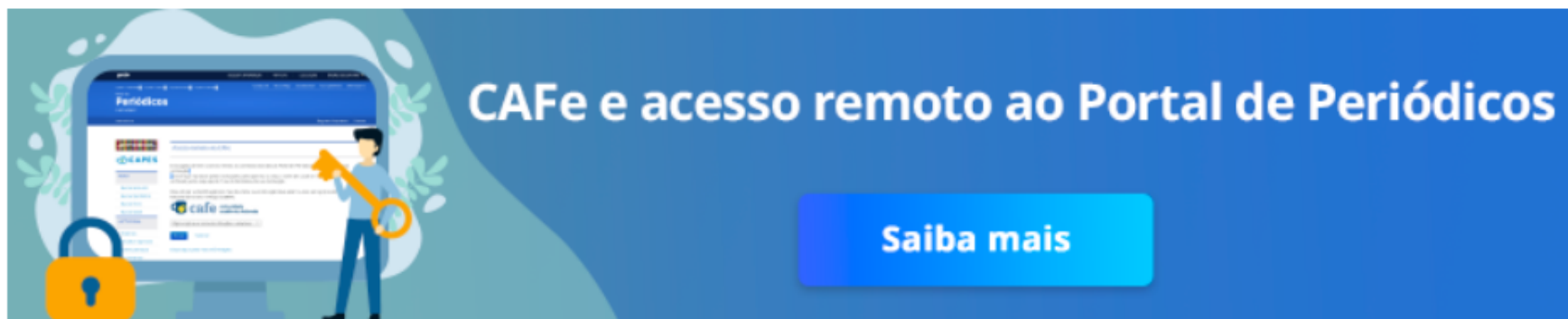
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Resumo

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REVIEW

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Deep learning

Yann LeCun^{1,2}, Yoshua Bengio³ & Geoffrey Hinton^{4,5}

Deep learning allows computational models that are composed of multiple processing layers to learn representations of data with multiple levels of abstraction. These methods have dramatically improved the state-of-the-art in speech recognition, visual object recognition, object detection and many other domains such as drug discovery and genomics. Deep learning discovers intricate structure in large data sets by using the backpropagation algorithm to indicate how a machine should change its internal parameters that are used to compute the representation in each layer from the representation in the previous layer. Deep convolutional nets have brought about breakthroughs in processing images, video, speech and audio, whereas recurrent neural networks have shone light on sequential data such as text and speech.

Machine-learning technology powers many aspects of modern society: from web searches to content filtering on social networks to recommendations on e-commerce websites, and it is increasingly present in consumer products such as cameras and smartphones. Machine-learning systems are used to identify objects in images, transcribe speech into text, match news items, posts or products with users' interests, and select relevant results of search. Increasingly, these applications make use of a class of techniques called deep learning.

Conventional machine-learning techniques were limited in their ability to process natural data in their raw form. For decades, constructing a pattern-recognition or machine-learning system required careful engineering and considerable domain expertise to design a feature extractor that transformed the raw data (such as the pixel values of an image) into a suitable internal representation or feature vector from which the learning subsystem, often a classifier, could detect or classify patterns in the input.

Representation learning is a set of methods that allows a machine to be fed with raw data and to automatically discover the representations needed for detection or classification. Deep-learning methods are representation-learning methods with multiple levels of representation, obtained by composing simple but non-linear modules that each transform the representation at one level (starting with the raw input) into a representation at a higher, slightly more abstract level. With the composition of enough such transformations, very complex functions can be learned. For classification tasks, higher layers of representation amplify aspects of the input that are important for discrimination and suppress irrelevant variations. An image, for example, comes in the form of an array of pixel values, and the learned features in the first layer of representation typically represent the presence or absence of edges at particular orientations and locations in the image. The second layer typically detects motifs by spotting particular arrangements of edges, regardless of small variations in the edge positions. The third layer may assemble motifs into larger combinations that correspond to parts of familiar objects, and subsequent layers would detect objects as combinations of these parts. The key aspect of deep learning is that these layers of features are not designed by human engineers: they are learned from data using a general-purpose learning procedure.

Deep learning is making major advances in solving problems that have resisted the best attempts of the artificial intelligence community for many years. It has turned out to be very good at discovering

intricate structures in high-dimensional data and is therefore applicable to many domains of science, business and government. In addition to beating records in image recognition¹⁻⁴ and speech recognition⁵⁻⁷, it has beaten other machine-learning techniques at predicting the activity of potential drug molecules⁸, analysing particle accelerator data^{9,10}, reconstructing brain circuits¹¹, and predicting the effects of mutations in non-coding DNA on gene expression and disease^{12,13}. Perhaps more surprisingly, deep learning has produced extremely promising results for various tasks in natural language understanding¹⁴, particularly topic classification, sentiment analysis, question answering¹⁵ and language translation^{16,17}.

We think that deep learning will have many more successes in the near future because it requires very little engineering by hand, so it can easily take advantage of increases in the amount of available computation and data. New learning algorithms and architectures that are currently being developed for deep neural networks will only accelerate this progress.

Supervised learning

The most common form of machine learning, deep or not, is supervised learning. Imagine that we want to build a system that can classify images as containing, say, a house, a car, a person or a pet. We first collect a large data set of images of houses, cars, people and pets, each labelled with its category. During training, the machine is shown an image and produces an output in the form of a vector of scores, one for each category. We want the desired category to have the highest score of all categories, but this is unlikely to happen before training. We compute an objective function that measures the error (or distance) between the output scores and the desired pattern of scores. The machine then modifies its internal adjustable parameters to reduce this error. These adjustable parameters, often called weights, are real numbers that can be seen as 'knobs' that define the input-output function of the machine. In a typical deep-learning system, there may be hundreds of millions of these adjustable weights, and hundreds of millions of labelled examples with which to train the machine.

To properly adjust the weight vector, the learning algorithm computes a gradient vector that, for each weight, indicates by what amount the error would increase or decrease if the weight were increased by a tiny amount. The weight vector is then adjusted in the opposite direction to the gradient vector.

The objective function, averaged over all the training examples, can

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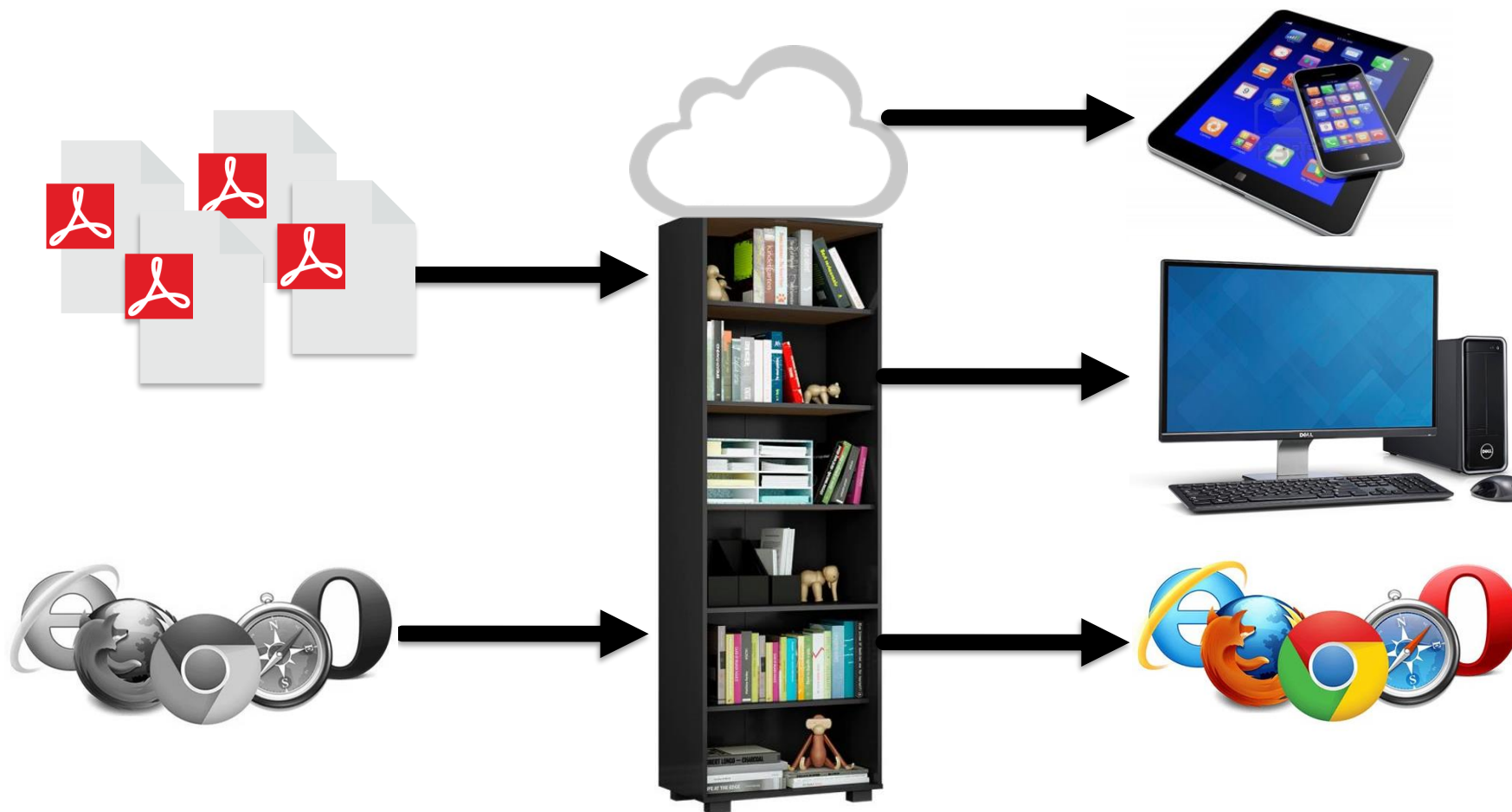
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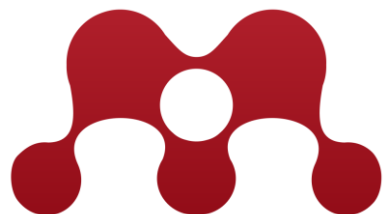
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Comparing the bibliographic management softwares: Mendeley, EndNote and Zotero

Eduardo Kazumi YAMAKAWA¹

Flávio Issao KUBOTA¹

Fernanda Hansch BEUREN¹

Lisiane SCALVENZI¹

Paulo Augusto CAUCHICK MIGUEL²

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The screenshot shows the Mendeley Desktop application window. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Tools, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for Add, Folders, Related, Sync, and Help. A search bar is located in the top right corner.

The left sidebar displays a folder tree under 'LEDS - ML', which is highlighted with a red box. The folders listed are: LEDS - NoC Architectures, LEDS - NoC Fault Tolerance, LEDS - NoC Interfacing, LEDS - NoC Ring-based, LEDS - NoC Security, LEDS - NoC Surveys, and LEDS - SoCIN. Below the folders are 'Groups' and a 'Filter by My Tags' section.

The main pane shows a list of articles under the 'LEDS - ML' group. The selected article is 'Deep learning' by LeCun, Yann; Bengio, Yoshua; Hinton, Geoffrey. The list includes columns for Authors and Title.

The right pane shows the details for the selected article, including the title 'Deep learning', authors 'Y. LeCun, Y. Bengio, G. Hinton', journal 'Nature', year '2015', volume '521', issue '7553', and pages '436-44'. It also includes an abstract and tags.

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Wistuba, Martin; Rawat, Ambrish; Pedapati, Tej...	A Survey on Neural Architecture Search
Jiang, Weiwen; Yang, Lei; Sha, Edwin H.M.; ...	Hardware/Software Co-Exploration of Neural Architectures
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Type: Journal Article

Deep learning

Authors: Y. LeCun, Y. Bengio, G. Hinton

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Journal: *Nature*
Year: 2015
Volume: 521
Issue: 7553
Pages: 436-44

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Tags:
CNN; DL; ML; RNN

Author Keywords:

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Author Keywords:



Mendeley Desktop



A screenshot of the Mendeley Desktop application window. The window title is 'Mendeley Desktop'. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Tools', and 'Help'. The toolbar contains icons for 'Add', 'Folders', 'Related', 'Sync', and 'Help'. On the left, there is a 'Groups' sidebar with a tree view showing folders like 'LEDS - NoC Architectures' and 'LEDS - ML'. Below it is a 'Filter by My Tags' section with a list of tags including 'All', 'CNN', 'DL', 'FPGA', 'HW/SW Co-Exploration', 'ML', 'NAS', 'OCR', 'RL', and 'RNN'. The main pane shows a list of items under the 'LEDS - ML' group. The first item, 'Deep learning' by LeCun, Yann; Bengio, Yoshua; Hinton, Geoffrey, is highlighted with a blue selection bar and a red square around its icon. The right pane shows the details for this item, including its type ('Journal Article'), authors ('Y. LeCun, Y. Bengio, G. Hinton'), journal ('Nature'), year (2015), volume (521), issue (7553), and pages (436-44). It also includes an abstract and a list of tags ('CNN; DL; ML; RNN').



Mendeley Desktop

A screenshot of the Mendeley Desktop application window. The window title is 'Mendeley Desktop'. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Go', 'Tools', and 'Help'. The toolbar contains icons for 'Select', 'Pan', 'Note', 'Highlight', 'Color', 'Zoom', 'Zoom To Fit', 'Fullscreen', 'Sync', and 'Help'. The main content area displays a preview of a journal article titled 'Deep learning' by Yann LeCun, Yoshua Bengio, and Geoffrey Hinton. The article is from the journal 'Nature' (2015, Volume 521, Issue 7553, Pages 436-44). The abstract and tags are visible. The right sidebar shows the article's details, including the journal name, year, volume, issue, and pages. The citation key is 'LeCun2015'.

REVIEW

doi:10.1038/nature14539

Deep learning

Yann LeCun^{1,2}, Yoshua Bengio³ & Geoffrey Hinton^{4,5}

Deep learning allows computational models that are composed of multiple processing layers to learn representations of data with multiple levels of abstraction. These methods have dramatically improved the state-of-the-art in speech recognition, visual object recognition, object detection and many other domains such as drug discovery and genomics. Deep learning discovers intricate structure in large data sets by using the backpropagation algorithm to indicate how a machine should change its internal parameters that are used to compute the representation in each layer from the representation in the previous layer. Deep convolutional nets have brought about breakthroughs in processing images, video, speech and audio, whereas recurrent nets have shone light on sequential data such as text and speech.

Machine-learning technology powers many aspects of modern society: from web searches to content filtering on social networks to recommendations on e-commerce websites, and it is increasingly present in consumer products such as cameras and smartphones. Machine-learning systems are used to identify objects in images, transcribe speech into text, match news items, posts or products with users' interests, and select relevant results of search. Increasingly, these applications make use of a class of techniques called intricate structures in high-dimensional data and is therefore applicable to many domains of science, business and government. In addition to beating records in image recognition¹⁻⁴ and speech recognition⁵⁻⁷, it has beaten other machine-learning techniques at predicting the activity of potential drug molecules⁸, analysing particle accelerator data^{9,10}, reconstructing brain circuits¹¹, and predicting the effects of mutations in non-coding DNA on gene expression and disease^{12,13}. Perhaps more surprisingly, deep learning has produced extremely promising results

Details | Notes | Contents

Type: Journal Article

Deep learning

Authors: Y. LeCun, Y. Bengio, G. Hinton

[View research catalog entry for this paper](#)

Journal: *Nature*

Year: 2015

Volume: 521

Issue: 7553

Pages: 436-44

Abstract:

Deep learning allows computational models that are composed of multiple processing layers to learn representations of data with multiple levels of abstraction. These methods have dramatically improved the state-of-the-art in speech recognition, visual object recognition, object detection and many other domains such as drug discovery and genomics. Deep learning discovers intrica...

Tags:

CNN; DL; ML; RNN

Author Keywords:

Citation Key:

LeCun2015

Day:

Mendeley Desktop



The screenshot displays the Mendeley Desktop application window. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Tools, Help), a toolbar with icons for Add, Folders, Related, Sync, and Help, and a search bar. The left sidebar shows a folder tree with 'Palestra SIC' selected. The main pane shows a list of items in the 'Palestra SIC' library, with the following item selected:

Authors	Title
Yamakawa, Eduardo Kazumi; Kubota, Flávio ...	Comparativo dos softwares de gerenciamento de referências bibliográficas: Mendeley, EndNote e...
Kulkarni, Abhaya V; Aziz, Brittany; Shams, Iffat; ...	Comparisons of Citations in Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar for Articles Publish...
Falagas, Matthew E.; Kouranos, Vasilios D.; ...	Comparison of SCImago journal rank indicator with journal impact factor

The details pane on the right shows the selected item's information:

- Type: Journal Article
- Comparativo dos softwares de gerenciamento de referências bibliográficas: Mendeley, EndNote e Zotero**
- Authors: E. Yamakawa, F. Kubota, F. Beuren et al.
- Journal: *Transinformacao*
- Year: 2014
- Volume: 26
- Issue: 2
- Pages: 167-176

Abstract:
The development of a reliable literature review from relevant previously published studies is imperative to highlight the originality and scientific contributions of research. Due to the large amount of databases and publications available, we need ease-to-use tools that assist reference management in a standardized way. The purpose of this article was to examine three of the most frequently used bibliographic management softwares by academic researchers: Mendeley, EndNote, and Zotero. The authors sought to highlight the main benefits and difficulties in using the softwares and compared their main features by using a theoretical-conceptual research-based literature as well as critically analyzing the softwares cited by the authors. As a result, it was possible to highlight the main features of each of the softwares and develop a comparative chart. Considering the characteristics of the three softwares analyzed, it was possible to conclude that all of them have tools that facilitate searching, organizing, and analyzing articles, which can facilitate the work of researchers who use these softwares.

Tags:

Author Keywords:
Bibliographic management; Bibliographic reference; Comparison; EndNote; Mendeley; Zotero

URL:



Mendeley Desktop



The screenshot shows the Mendeley Desktop application window. The left sidebar contains a folder tree with 'My Papers' highlighted in red. Below it are 'Groups' and 'Filter by My Tags'. The main area displays a list of papers under the 'My Papers' tab. The paper 'RedScarf: an open-source multi-platform simulation environment for performance evaluation of Networks-on-Chip' by Eduardo A. da Silva, Márcio E. Kreutz, and Cesar A. Zeferino is highlighted in red. The right pane shows the details for this paper, including its type (Journal Article), authors, journal name, year, volume, issue, and pages. The abstract and tags are also visible.

Authors	Title
Brasileiro De; Computa...	
Ochoa, Iago Sestrem; Leithardt, Valderi R.Q.;...	Data transmission performance analysis with smart grid protocol and cryptography algorithm
Viel, Felipe; Silva, Luis A.; Valderi Leithardt, R...	Internet of things: Concepts, architectures and technologies
Ochoa, Iago; Calbusch, Leonardo; Viacelli, Kari...	Privacy in the Internet of Things: A Study to Protect User's Data in LPR Systems Using Block
Sborz, Guilherme A M; Pohl, Guilherme A; Viel...	A Custom Processor for an FPGA-based Platform for Automatic License Plate Recognition
da Silva, Eduardo A.; Kreutz, Márcio E.; Zefe...	RedScarf: an open-source multi-platform simulation environment for performance evalua
da Silva, Eduardo A.; Kreutz, Márcio E.; Zefe...	RedScarf: an open-source multi-platform simulation environment for performance evalua
De Melo, Douglas Rossi; Albenes Zeferino, Cesa...	Analyzing the error propagation in a parameterizable network-on-chip router
Martins, Lucas A.; Sborz, Guilherme A.M.; Viel, F...	An SVM-based hardware accelerator for onboa classification of hyperspectral images
Pereira, Lucas M.V.; Santos, Douglas A.; Ze...	A low-cost hardware accelerator for CCSDS 12 predictor in FPGA
Melo, Douglas R.; Zeferino, Cesar A.; Dilil...	Maximizing the inner resilience of a network-on-chip through router controllers design
Pereira, Lucas M.V.; Melo, Douglas R.; Zefe...	Analysis of LEON3 systems integration for a Network-on-Chip
Viel, Felipe; Zeferino, Cesar Albenes	Module for Remote Reconfiguration of FPGAs in Satellites
Weidle, Guilherme F.; Viel, Felipe; De Melo, D...	A Hardware Accelerator for Anisotropic Diffusio Filtering in FPGA
Viel, Felipe; Frederico, Guilherme; Jr, Weidle; ...	Sistema Integrado para o Processamento do Filtro de Difusão Anisotrópica em FPGA System
Alves, Eduardo	Análise Comparativa do Desempenho de

RedScarf: an open-source multi-platform simulation environment for performance evaluation of Networks-on-Chip

Authors: E. da Silva, M. Kreutz, C. Zeferino

Journal: *Journal of Systems Architecture*

Year: 2019
Volume: 99
Issue: August
Pages: 101633

Abstract:
The design space of Networks-on-Chip (NoCs) comprises a large number of architectural parameters. To comply with the performance requirements of target applications, NoC-based system designers need to employ tools to assess the impact of each parameter on the NoC and the performance of the application. In view of this, this paper presents a simulation environment named RedScarf, which was developed to facilitate the design space exploration of NoCs. RedScarf integrates a graphical user interface and a set of tools that automate the process of configuring and evaluating the network characteristics. By providing resources like multi-platform and multi-thread execution, among others, RedScarf is a powerful tool for Research and Education on NoCs. This work describes the RedScarf architecture and tools, and demonstrates by means of experiments how it can aid a designer in the task of assessing the performance of on-chip interconnect architectures.

Tags:

Author Keywords:
Multi- and many-core systems; Network-on-Chip; Performance evaluation; Simulation

Publisher:
Elsevier B.V.

Identificando a relevância

A relevância de um artigo pode ser inferida por meio

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- do número de citações ao artigo
- da reputação dos autores
- da reputação do veículo

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- pelo índice h

Identificando a relevância

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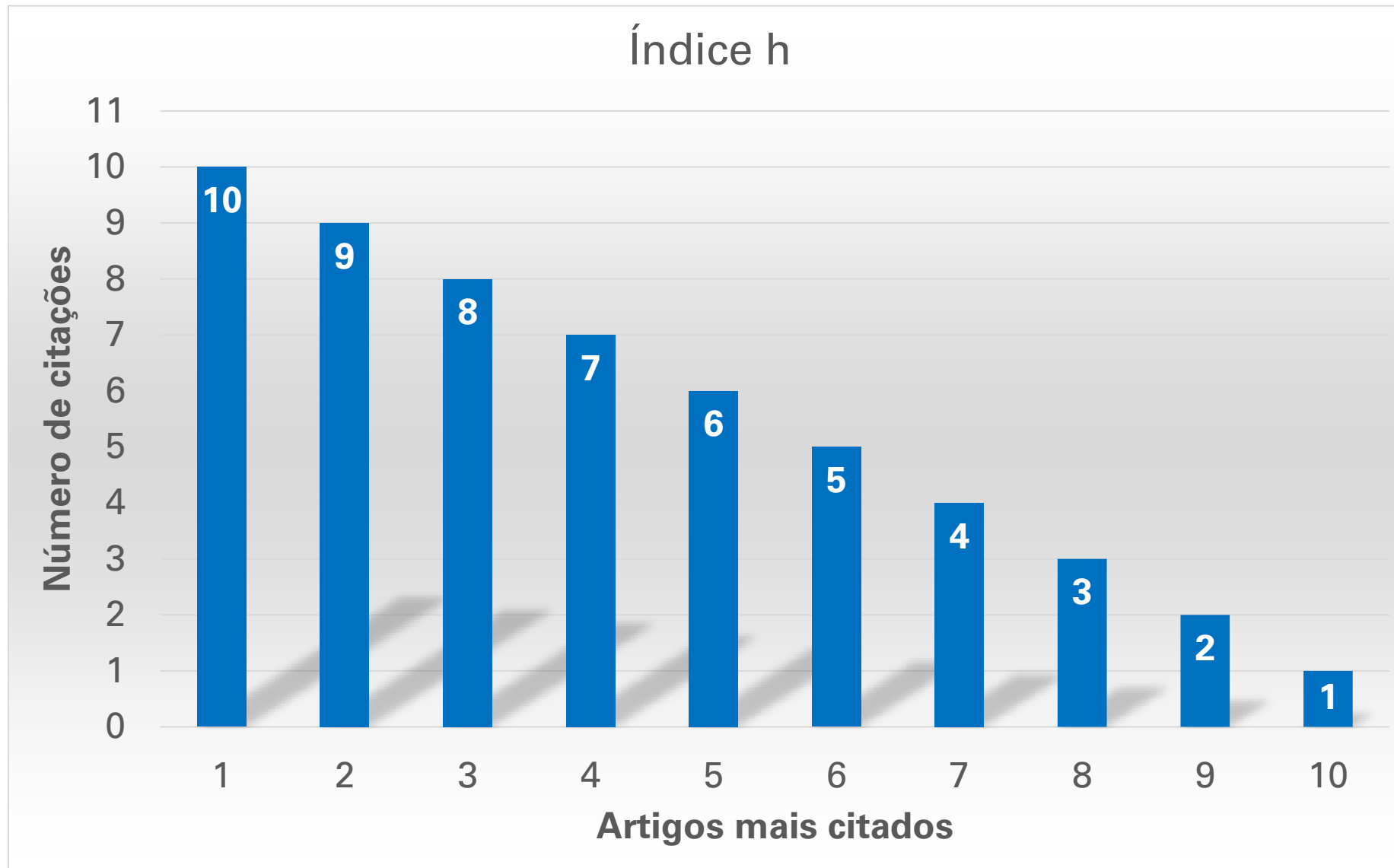
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- pelo fator de impacto
- pelo seu estrato em rankings

Índice h

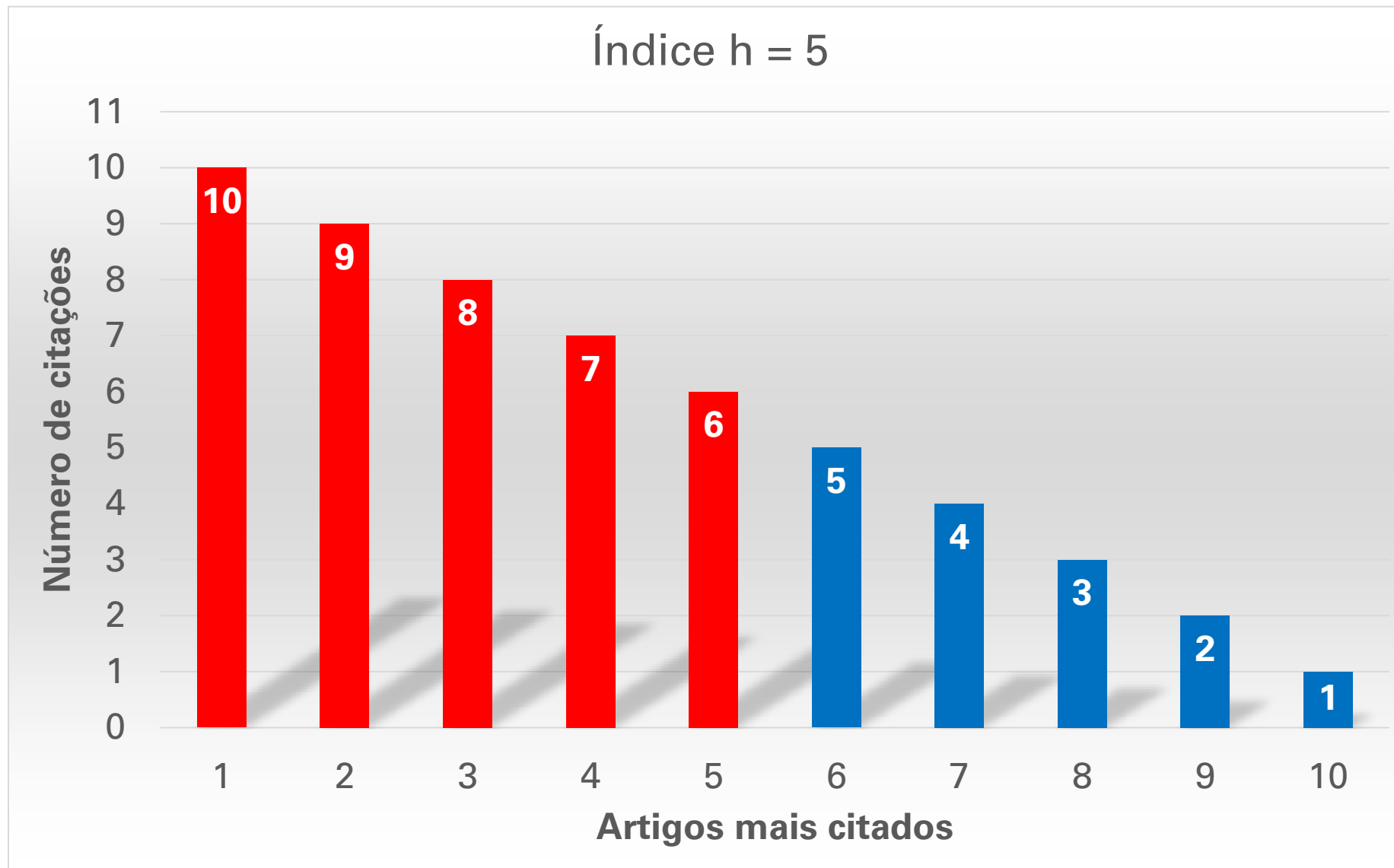
Quantifica a produtividade e o impacto de cientistas, grupos de pesquisadores e veículos de divulgação

Definido pelo número N de artigos que possuem pelo menos N citações

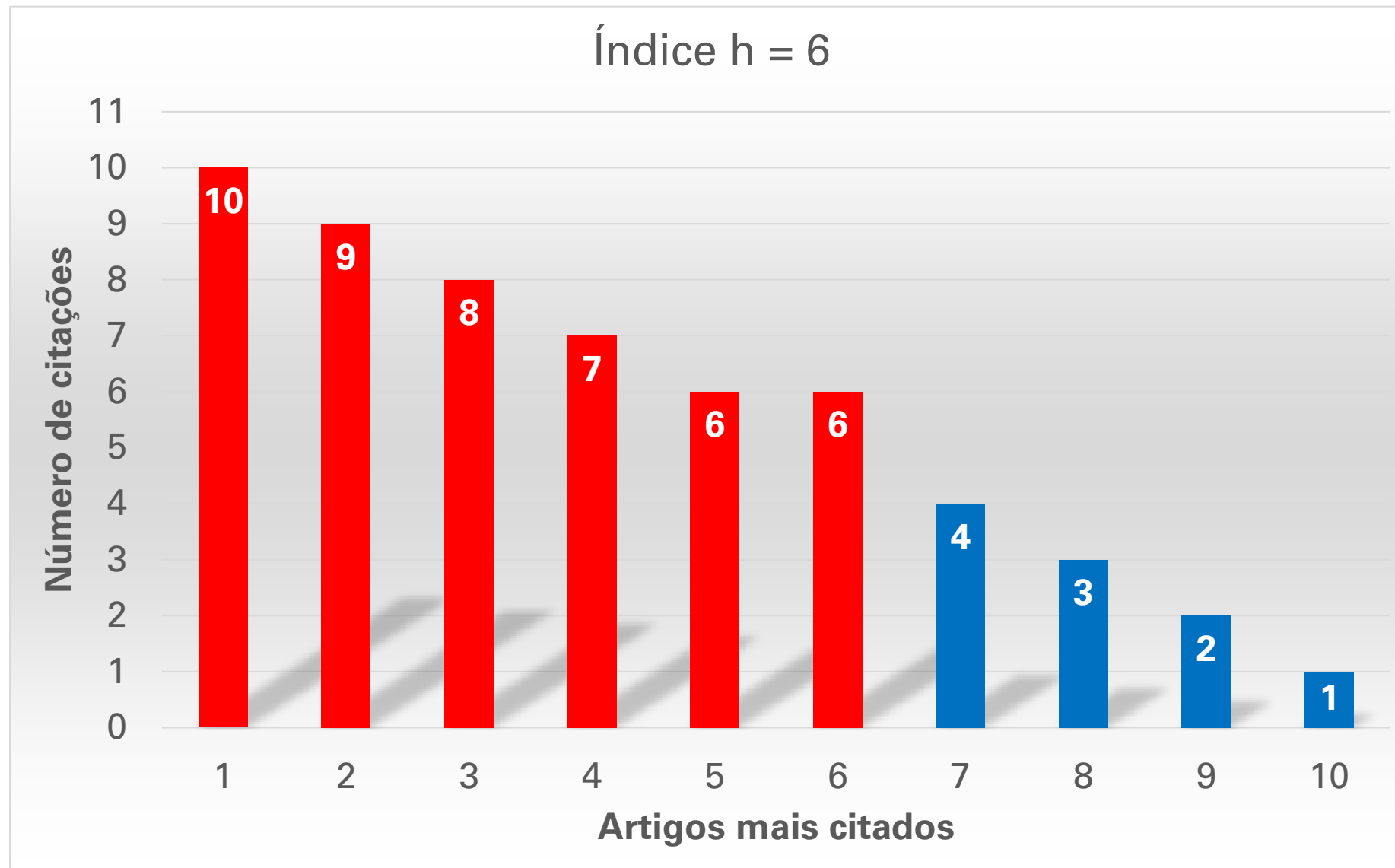
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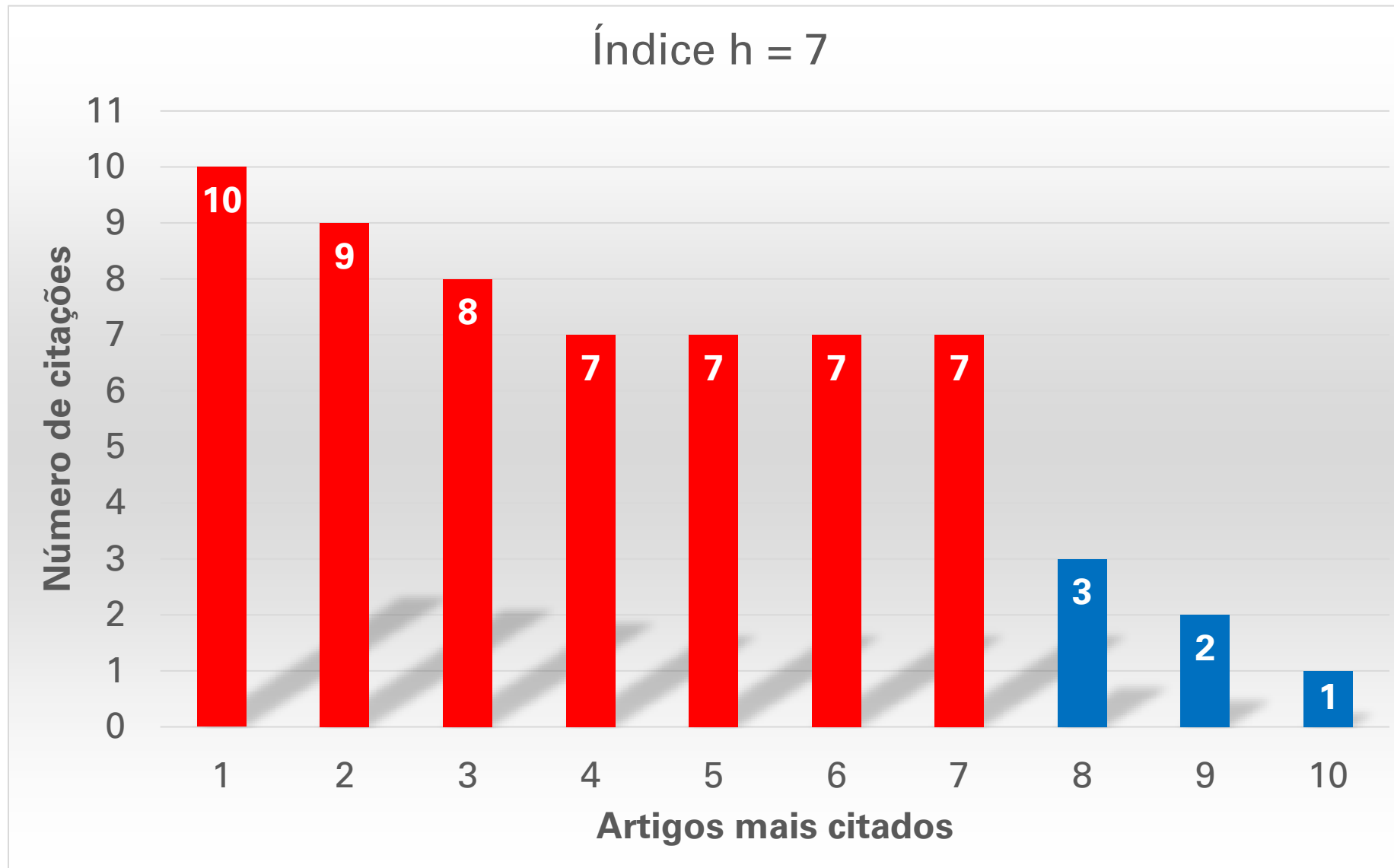
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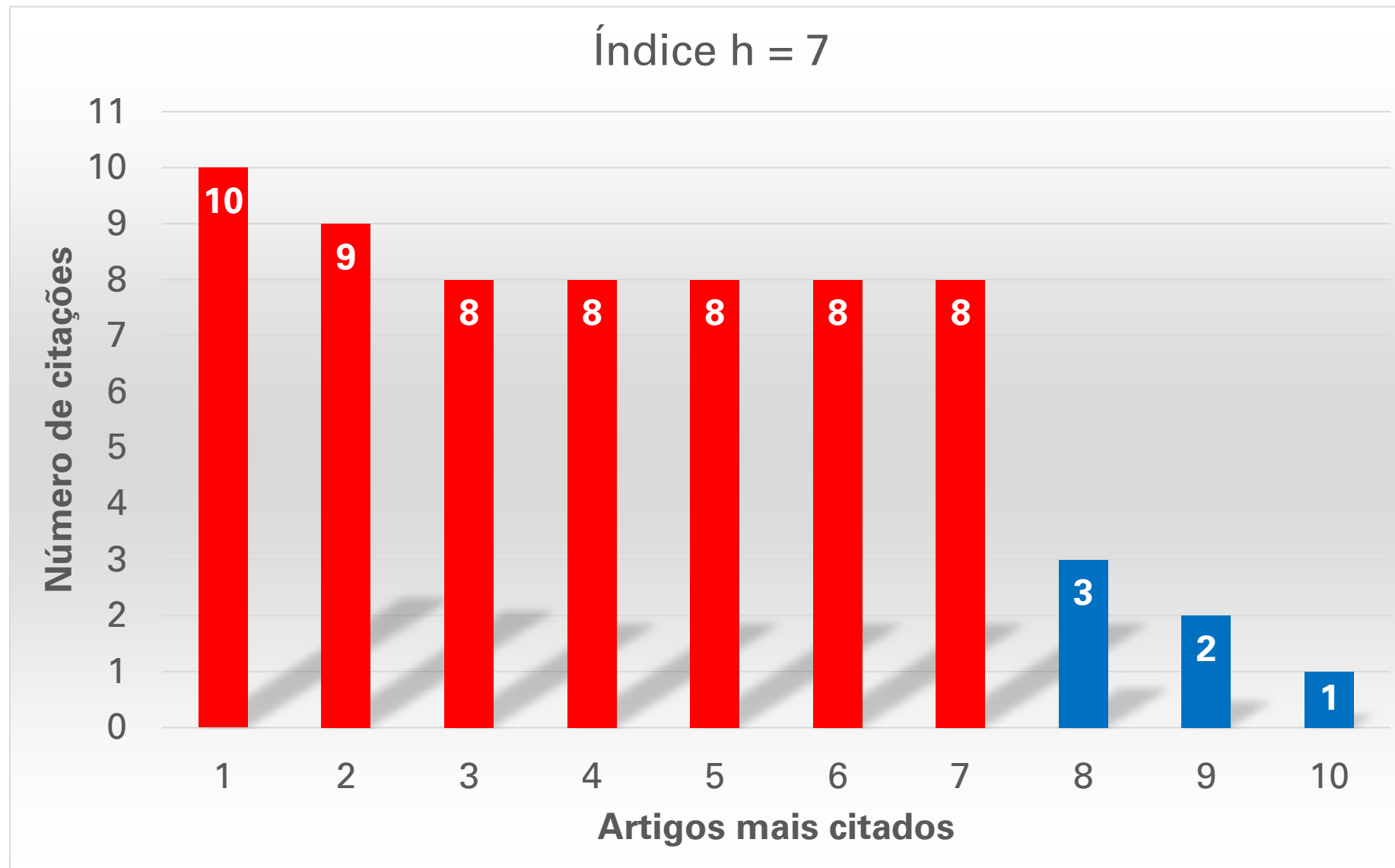
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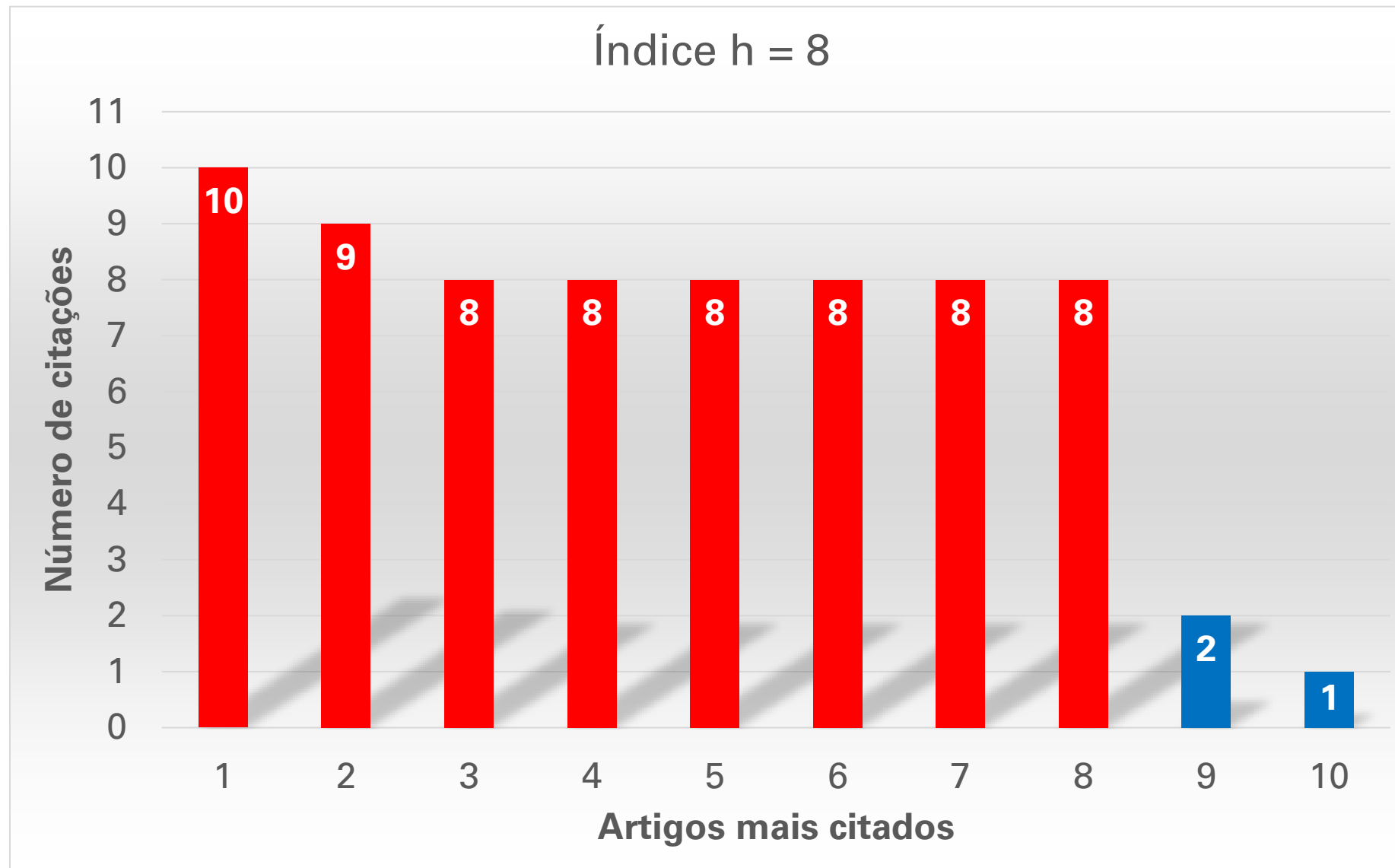
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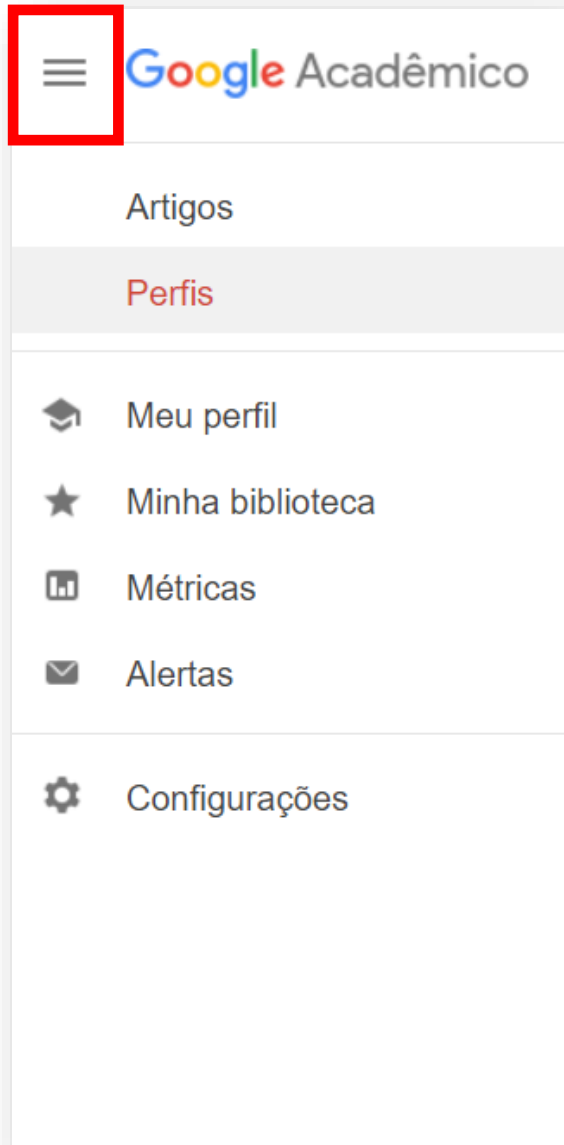
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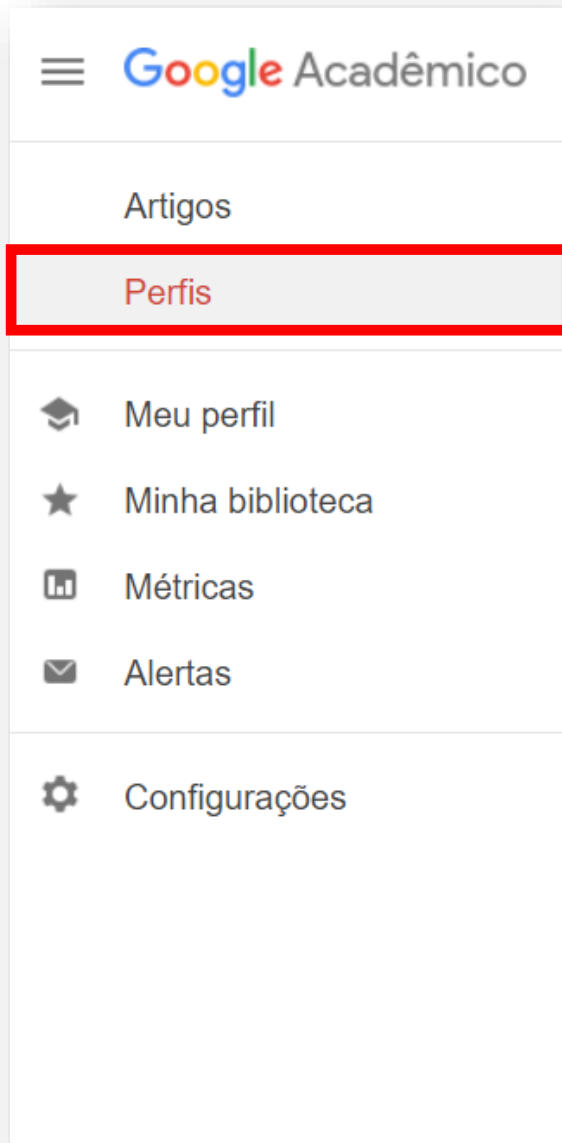
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REVIEW

doi:10.1038/nature14539

Deep learning

Yann LeCun^{1,2}, Joshua Bengio³ & Geoffrey Hinton^{4,5}

Yann LeCun



Yann LeCun

Chief AI Scientist at Facebook & Silver Professor at the Courant Institute, New York ...
E-mail confirmado em cs.nyu.edu

AI machine learning computer vision robotics image compression

classify patterns in the input.

Representation learning is a set of methods that allows a machine to be fed with raw data and to automatically discover the representations needed for detection or classification. Deep-learning methods are representation-learning methods with multiple levels of representation, obtained by composing simple but non-linear modules that each transform the representation at one level (starting with the raw input) into a representation at a higher, slightly more abstract level. With the composition of enough such transformations, very complex functions can be learned. For classification tasks, higher layers of representation

ate this progress.

Supervised learning

The most common form of machine learning, deep or not, is supervised learning. Imagine that we want to build a system that can classify images as containing, say, a house, a car, a person or a pet. We first collect a large data set of images of houses, cars, people and pets, each labelled with its category. During training, the machine is shown an image and produces an output in the form of a vector of scores, one for each category. We want the desired category to have the highest



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Yann LeCun

SEGUIR

Chief AI Scientist at Facebook & Silver Professor at the Courant Institute, [New York University](#)

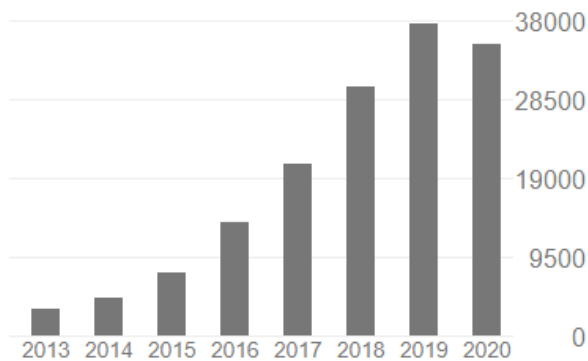
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Coautores

[VISUALIZAR TODOS](#)

- Yoshua Bengio
Professor of computer science, ...
- Leon Bottou
Facebook AI Research
- Patrick Haffner
Interactions Corp
- Bernhard Boser
UC Berkeley

TÍTULO

CITADO POR

ANO

Deep learning

Y LeCun, Y Bengio, G Hinton
nature 521 (7553), 436-444

32590

2015

Gradient-based learning applied to document recognition

Y LeCun, L Bottou, Y Bengio, P Haffner
Proceedings of the IEEE 86 (11), 2278-2324

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1998

Backpropagation applied to handwritten zip code recognition

Y LeCun, B Boser, JS Denker, D Henderson, RE Howard, W Hubbard, ...
Neural computation 1 (4), 541-551

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1989

OverFeat: Integrated Recognition, Localization and Detection using Convolutional Networks

P Sermanet, D Eigen, X Zhang, M Mathieu, R Fergus, Y LeCun
International Conference on Learning Representations (ICLR 2014)

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2014

Convolutional networks for images, speech, and time series

Y LeCun, Y Bengio
The handbook of brain theory and neural networks 3361 (10), 1995

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1995

Efficient backprop

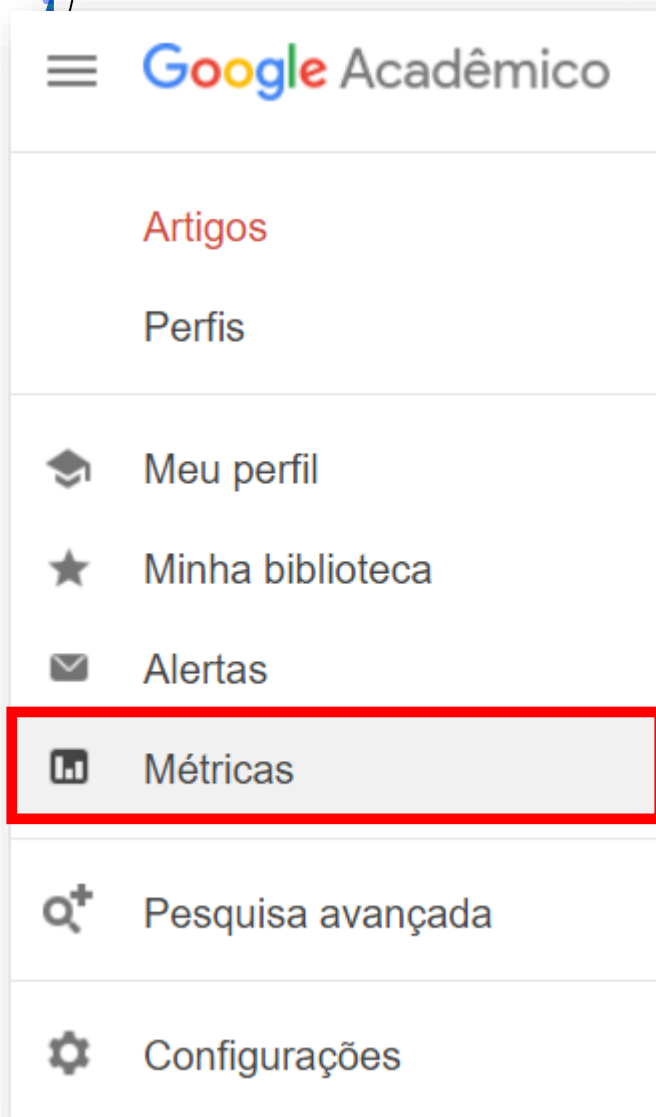
Y LeCun, L Bottou, GB Orr, KR Müller
Neural networks: Tricks of the trade, 9-48

3745

2012



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6.	Advanced Materials	273	369
7.	Nature Communications	273	366
8.	Cell	269	417
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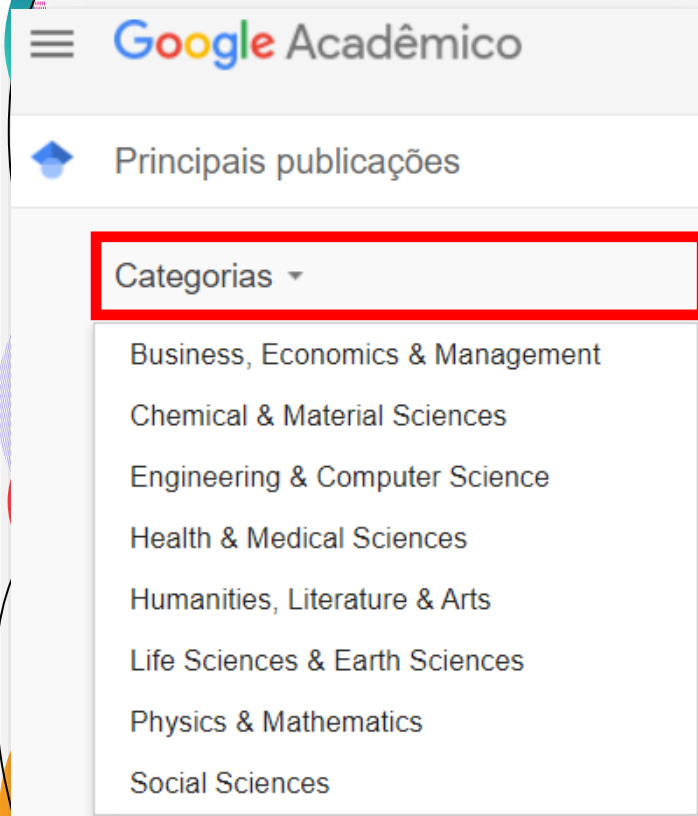
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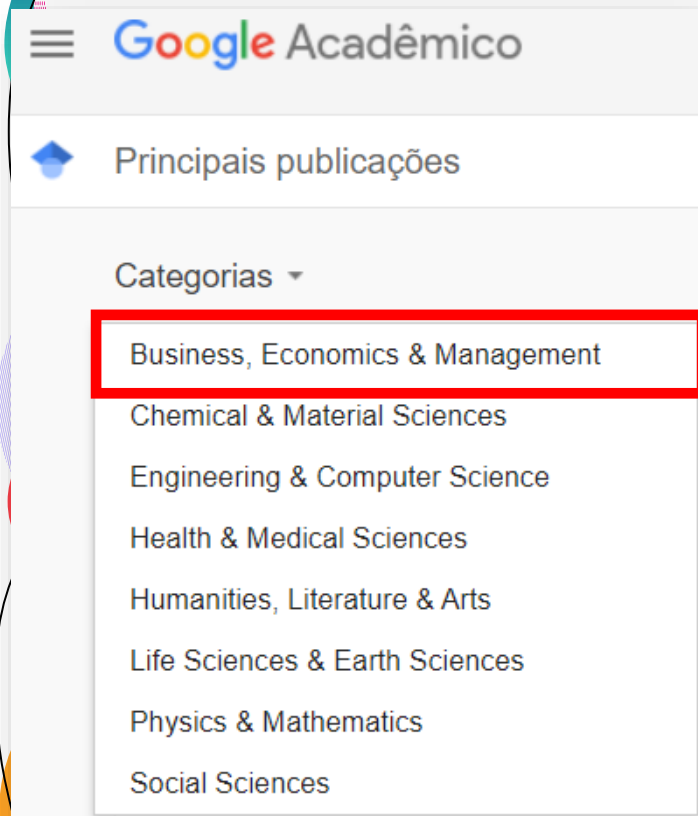
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4.	Nature		
5.	Índice h5:376 Mediana h5:552		
6.	#1 Life Sciences & Earth Sciences		
7.	#1 Life Sciences & Earth Sciences (general)		
	Título / Autor	Citado por	Ano
9.	Deep learning. Y LeCun, Y Bengio, G Hinton	27375	2015
10.	Nature 521 (7553), 436		
11.	Human-level control through deep reinforcement learning. V Mnih, K Kavukcuoglu, D Silver, AA Rusu, J Veness, MG Bellemare, ...	10394	2015
12.	Nature 518 (7540), 529-533		
13.	Mastering the game of Go with deep neural networks and tree search. D Silver, A Huang, CJ Maddison, A Guez, L Sifre, G van den Driessche, ...	7698	2016
	Nature 529 (7587), 484		

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8.	Cell	<u>269</u>	417
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4.	The Lancet Neurology	<u>121</u>	193
5.	The Lancet Diabetes & Endocrinology	<u>108</u>	161
6.	The Lancet Respiratory Medicine	<u>97</u>	140
7.	The Lancet Psychiatry	<u>90</u>	132
8.	The Lancet Global Health	<u>83</u>	145
9.	The Lancet HIV	<u>57</u>	89
10.	The Lancet Haematology	<u>55</u>	84

Fator de Impacto (FI)

Método bibliométrico para avaliar a importância de periódicos científicos em suas respectivas áreas

Número médio de citações de artigos científicos publicados em determinado intervalo de tempo

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$$FI_{2020} = \frac{\text{Citações}_{2018-2019}}{\text{ItensCitáveis}_{2018-2019}}$$

Fator de Impacto (FI)

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$$FI_{2020} = \text{Citações}_{2018-2019} / \text{ItensCitáveis}_{2018-2019}$$

Número de vezes em que os artigos publicados em 2018 e 2019 foram citados por periódicos indexados em 2020

Exclui editoriais e cartas ao editor

Fator de Impacto (FI)

Exemplos

$$FI_{2020_periódico_A} = 80 \text{ citações} / 20 \text{ itens} = 4.0$$

$$FI_{2020_periódico_B} = 80 \text{ citações} / 80 \text{ itens} = 1.0$$

Fator de Impacto (FI)

Exemplos

$$FI_{2020_periódico_A} = 80 \text{ citações} / 20 \text{ itens} = 4.0$$

$$FI_{2020_periódico_B} = 80 \text{ citações} / 80 \text{ itens} = 1.0$$

Críticas

- Periódicos que publicam artigos de revisão tem fator impacto maior que aqueles que publicam apenas artigos de pesquisa original
- Autocitações induzidas pelos editores impulsionam artificialmente o fator de impacto

Fator de Impacto (FI)

Journal Citation Reports (JCR)

- Publicação anual da Clarivate Analytics
- Integrado à Web of Science
- Journal Impact Factor (JIF)
- 9.370 periódicos indexados no JCR 2020



Fator de Impacto (FI)

Journal Citation Reports (JCR)

- Publicação anual da Clarivate Analytics
- Integrado à Web of Science
- Journal Impact Factor (JIF)
- 9.370 periódicos indexados no JCR 2020

1. [doi>](#) LEITHARDT, Valderi Reis Quietinho ; SANTOS, Douglas Almeida dos ; SILVA, Luis Augusto ; VIEL, Felipe ; **ZEFERINO, CESAR** . Management of User Profiles in IoT Environments. IEEE Latin America Transactions **JCR**, v. 18, p. 1193-1199, 2020.
2. [doi>](#) VIEL, Felipe ; AUGUSTO SILVA, LUIS ; LEITHARDT, Valderi Reis Quietinho ; DE PAZ SANTANA, JUAN FRANCISCO ; CELESTE G **CESAR** . An Efficient Interface for the Integration of IoT Devices with Smart Grids. SENSORS **JCR**, v. 20, p. 2849, 2020.
3. [doi>](#) VIEL, Felipe ; PARREIRA, WEMERSON ; **ZEFERINO, Cesar Albenes** . A Hardware Accelerated Hyperspectral Images. IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Letters **JCR**, v. 17, p. 1-5, 2020. **Fator de impacto (JCR 2019): 3.833**
4. [doi>](#) CESCINETTO, JONAS ; AUGUSTO SILVA, LUÍS ; BORTOLUZZI, FABRICIO ; NAVARRO-CÁCERES, MARÍA ; **A. ZEFERINO, CESAR** . Profiles: User Profiling Management for Smart Environments. ELECTRONICS **JCR**, v. 9, p. 1519-1519:22, 2020.
5. [doi>](#) DA SILVA, LUCAS D. L. ; PEREIRA, THIAGO F. ; LEITHARDT, VALDERI R. Q. ; SEMAN, LAIO O. ; **ZEFERINO, CESAR A.** . Hybrid Exoskeleton Using Electromyography. Applied Sciences-Basel **JCR**, v. 10, p. 7146, 2020.

Fator de Impacto (FI)



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Exemplo: water consum*

Título

Pesquisa

Dicas de pesquisa

+ Adicionar linha | Redefinir

Tempo estipulado

Todos os anos (1945 - 2020)



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Exemplo: water consum*



Título



Pesquisa

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Exemplo

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Todos os a



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Nature Reviews Urology
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Nature Reviews Chemistry
NATURE NEUROSCIENCE
Nature Electronics
Nature Sustainability

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Home > Journal Profile

NATURE

ISSN: 0028-0836
eISSN: 1476-4887
NATURE PUBLISHING GROUP
MACMILLAN BUILDING, 4 CRINAN ST, LONDON N1 9XW, ENGLAND
ENGLAND

TITLES
ISO: Nature
JCR Abbrev: NATURE

LANGUAGES
English

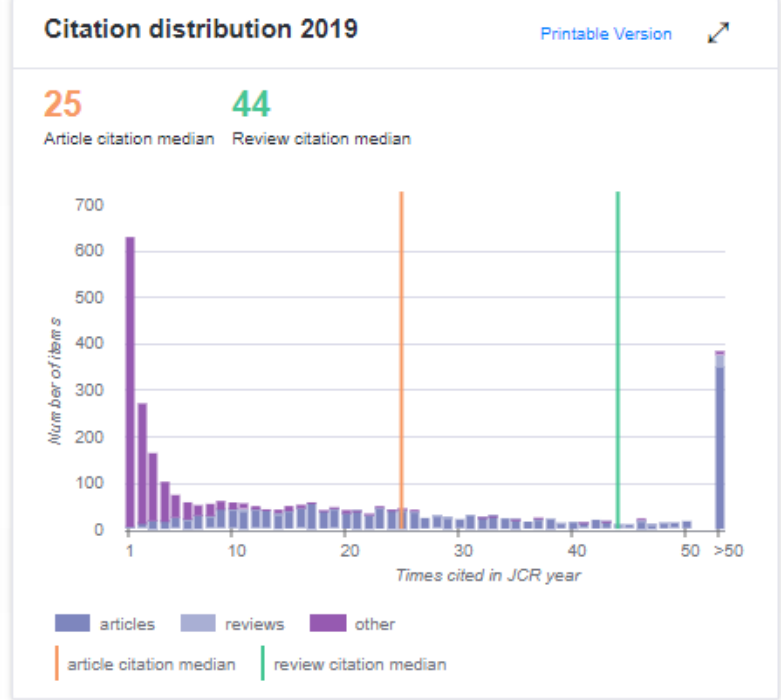
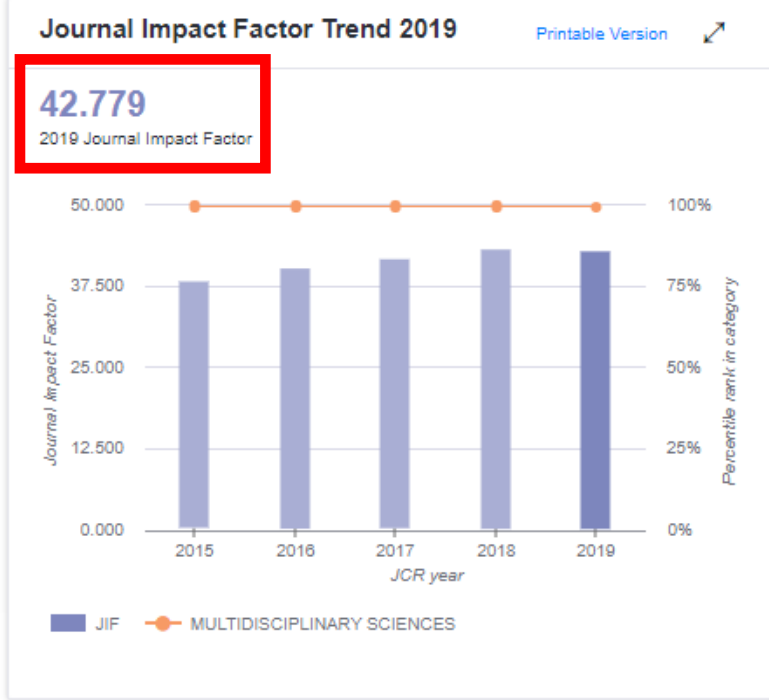
CATEGORIES
MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES -- SCIE

PUBLICATION FREQUENCY
51 issues/year

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Current Year 2018 2017 All Years

The data in the two graphs below and in the Journal Impact Factor calculation panels represent citation activity in 2019 to items published in the journal in the prior two years. They detail the components of the Journal Impact Factor. Use the "All Years" tab to access key metrics and additional data for the current year and all prior years for this journal.



Fator de

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NATURE

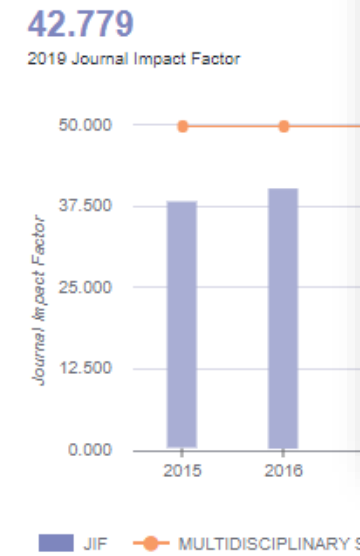
ISSN: 0028-0836
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ENGLAND

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Current Year 2018 2017 All Years

The data in the two graphs below and in the years. They detail the components of the for this journal.

Journal Impact Factor Trend



Journal Impact Factor Calculation

$$\text{2019 Journal Impact Factor} = \frac{74,521}{1,742} = 42.779$$

How is Journal Impact Factor Calculated?

$$\text{JIF} = \frac{\text{Citations in 2019 to items published in 2017 (40,796) + 2018 (33,725)}{74,521}}{\text{Number of citable items in 2017 (838) + 2018 (904)}{1,742}}$$

■ articles ■ reviews ■ other
| article citation median | review citation median



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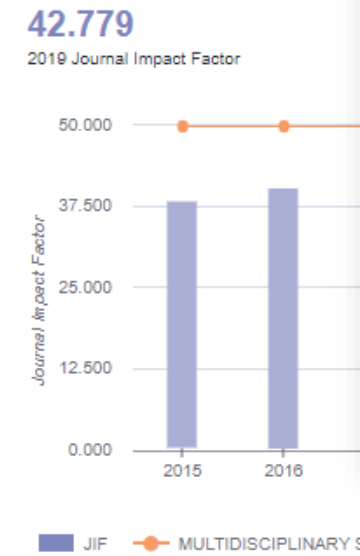
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■ articles ■ reviews ■ other
| article citation median | review citation median



Fator de Impacto (FI)

SCImago Journal & Country Rank (SJCR)

- SCImago é um grupo de pesquisa espanhol multi-institucional
- Utiliza a base do Scopus e coleta dados de mais de 34.100 títulos
- Acesso livre: <https://www.scimagojr.com/>

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)

- Considera os 3 anos anteriores
- Leva em conta o prestígio do periódico que realizou a citação

Fator de Impacto (FI)



SJR

Scimago Journal & Country Rank

Enter Journal Title, ISSN or Publisher Name



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Nature

Country [United Kingdom](#) -  SCIMAGO INSTITUTIONS RANKINGS

Subject Area and Category [Multidisciplinary](#)
[Multidisciplinary](#)

Publisher [Nature Publishing Group](#)

Publication type [Journals](#)

ISSN [14764687, 00280836](#)

Coverage [1869-2020](#)

Scope Nature is a weekly international journal publishing the finest peer-reviewed research in all fields of science and technology on the basis of its originality, importance, interdisciplinary interest, timeliness, accessibility, elegance and surprising conclusions. Nature also provides rapid, authoritative, insightful and arresting news and interpretation of topical and coming trends affecting science, scientists and the wider public.

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1159

H Index

Fator de Impacto (FI)



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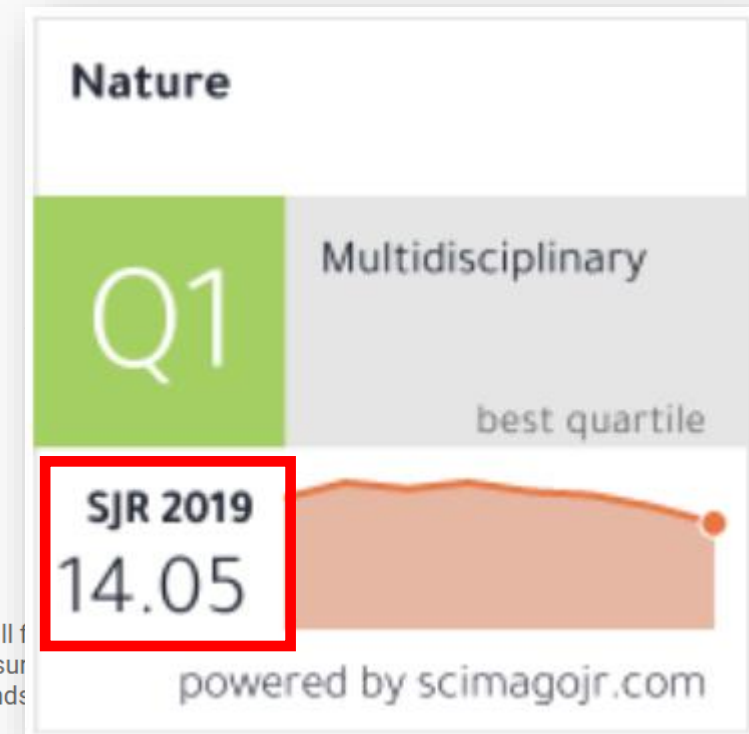
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Nature

Country	United Kingdom -  SCIMAGO INSTITUTIONS RANKINGS
Subject Area and Category	Multidisciplinary Multidisciplinary
Publisher	Nature Publishing Group
Publication type	Journals
ISSN	14764687, 00280836
Coverage	1869-2020
Scope	Nature is a weekly international journal publishing the finest peer-reviewed research in all fields of science, technology, and medicine. It is characterized by originality, importance, interdisciplinary interest, timeliness, accessibility, elegance and superior quality. It is also known for its authoritative, insightful and arresting news and interpretation of topical and coming trends.
	Homepage
	How to publish in this journal



Classificação baseada em estratos

Utiliza os indicadores bibliométricos

Separa os periódicos em frações (estratos) do conjunto de veículos indexados



Classificação baseada em estratos

Utiliza os indicadores bibliométricos

Separa os periódicos em frações (estratos) do conjunto de veículos indexados

Quartis (JCR e SJR)

25% com maior FI
25%
25%
25% com menor FI

Qualis 2013-2016

12,5% com maior FI
12,5%
25,0%
12,5%
12,5%
12,5%
12,5% com menor FI

Classificação baseada em estratos

Utiliza os indicadores bibliométricos

Separa os periódicos em frações (estratos) do conjunto de veículos indexados

Quartis (JCR e SJR)

Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4

Estratos superiores

Estratos inferiores

Qualis 2013-2016

A1
A2
B1
B2
B3
B4
B5

Classificação baseada em estratos

Utiliza os indicadores bibliométricos

Separa os periódicos em frações (estratos) do conjunto de veículos indexados

Quartis (JCR e SJR)

25% com maior FI
25%
25%
25% com menor FI

Qualis 2017-2020*

12,5% com maior FI
12,5%
12,5%
12,5%
12,5%
12,5%
12,5% com menor FI

Classificação baseada em estratos

Utiliza os indicadores bibliométricos

Separa os periódicos em frações (estratos) do conjunto de veículos indexados

Quartis (JCR e SJR)

Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4

Estratos superiores

Estratos inferiores

Qualis 2017-2020*

A1
A2
A3
A4
B1
B2
B3
B4

Classificação baseada em estratos

Utiliza os indicadores bibliométricos

Separa os periódicos em frações (estratos) do conjunto de veículos indexados

Quartis (JCR e SJR)

Q1
Q2

Qualis 2017-2020*

A1
A2
A3
A4

Requisito médio para defesa de tese de doutorado

- artigo em periódico classificado em um dos estratos superiores
- alguns cursos exigem apenas a submissão do artigo, outros exigem pelo menos a carta de aceite do artigo para publicação

Classificação baseada em estratos

Quartil JCR

NATURE ✕

Impact Factor
42.779 **46.488**
2019 5 ano

JCR® Category	Classificação da categoria	Quartil da categoria
MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES	1 de 71	Q1

Dados da edição 2019 de [Journal Citation Reports](#)

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Science & Technology - Other Topics

Fechar janela

Quartil SJR

Nature

Q1 Multidisciplinary
best quartile

SJR 2019
14.05

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Classificação baseada em estratos

Alguns comentários sobre o Qualis

- Ranking estratificado dos veículos utilizados pelos Programa de Pós-Graduação para divulgar os resultados das pesquisas dos seus docentes e discentes
- Definido com base no JIF, no SJR e no índice h, entre outros indicadores
- Atualizado a cada quatro anos para avaliar a produção científica dos PPGs no quadriênio anterior
- Segundo a CAPES, é um instrumento de avaliação de grupos e não de indivíduos
- Acessível pela [Plataforma Sucupira](#) (busque: WebQualis)




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Classificação baseada em estratos

Qualis 2013-2016



 PLATAFORMA
Sucupira

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INÍCIO >> Qualis >> Qualis Periódicos

Qualis Periódicos

* Evento de Classificação:
 CLASSIFICAÇÕES DE PERIÓDICOS QUADRIÊNIO 2013-2016 ▾

Área de Avaliação:
 -- SELECIONE -- ▾ +

ISSN:
 0028-0836

Título:
 Nature

Classificação:
 -- SELECIONE -- ▾

Classificação baseada em estratos

Qualis 2013-2016



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INÍCIO >> Qualis >> Qualis Periódicos

Qualis Periódicos

* Evento de Classificação:
CLASSIFICAÇÕES DE PERIÓDICOS QUADRIÊNIO 2013-2016

Área de Avaliação:
-- SELECIONE --

ISSN:
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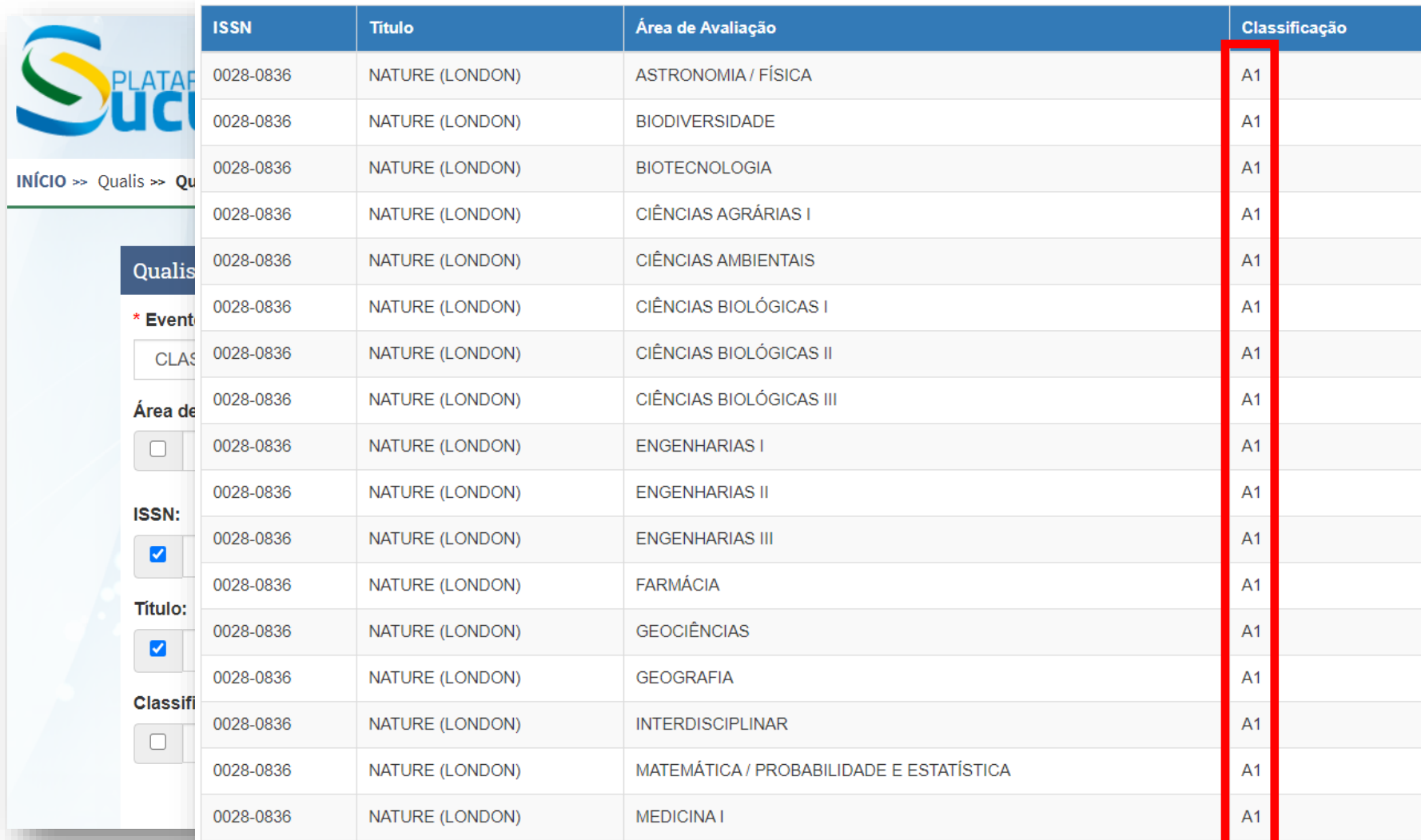
ou Título:
 Nature

Classificação:
-- SELECIONE --

Consultar Cancelar

Classificação baseada em estratos

Qualis 2013-2016



PLATAFORMA Sucu

INÍCIO >> Qualis >> Qu

Qualis

* Event

CLAS

Área de

ISSN:

Título:

Classifi

ISSN	Título	Área de Avaliação	Classificação
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	ASTRONOMIA / FÍSICA	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	BIODIVERSIDADE	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	BIOTECNOLOGIA	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	CIÊNCIAS AGRÁRIAS I	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	CIÊNCIAS AMBIENTAIS	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	CIÊNCIAS BIOLÓGICAS I	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	CIÊNCIAS BIOLÓGICAS II	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	CIÊNCIAS BIOLÓGICAS III	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	ENGENHARIAS I	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	ENGENHARIAS II	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	ENGENHARIAS III	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	FARMÁCIA	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	GEOCIÊNCIAS	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	GEOGRAFIA	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	INTERDISCIPLINAR	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	MATEMÁTICA / PROBABILIDADE E ESTATÍSTICA	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	MEDICINA I	A1

Rankings x Scopus

Scopus[®]



Conta o número total de citações em periódicos indexados pelo Scopus em um período de cinco anos e divide pelo número de docentes na universidade.

Este indicador representa 20% da pontuação possível de uma universidade nos rankings.



Conta o número de publicações e citações em periódicos indexados pelo Scopus por docente, dimensionado para o tamanho institucional e normalizado para o assunto.

Dois indicadores: volume (30%) e citações (30%)



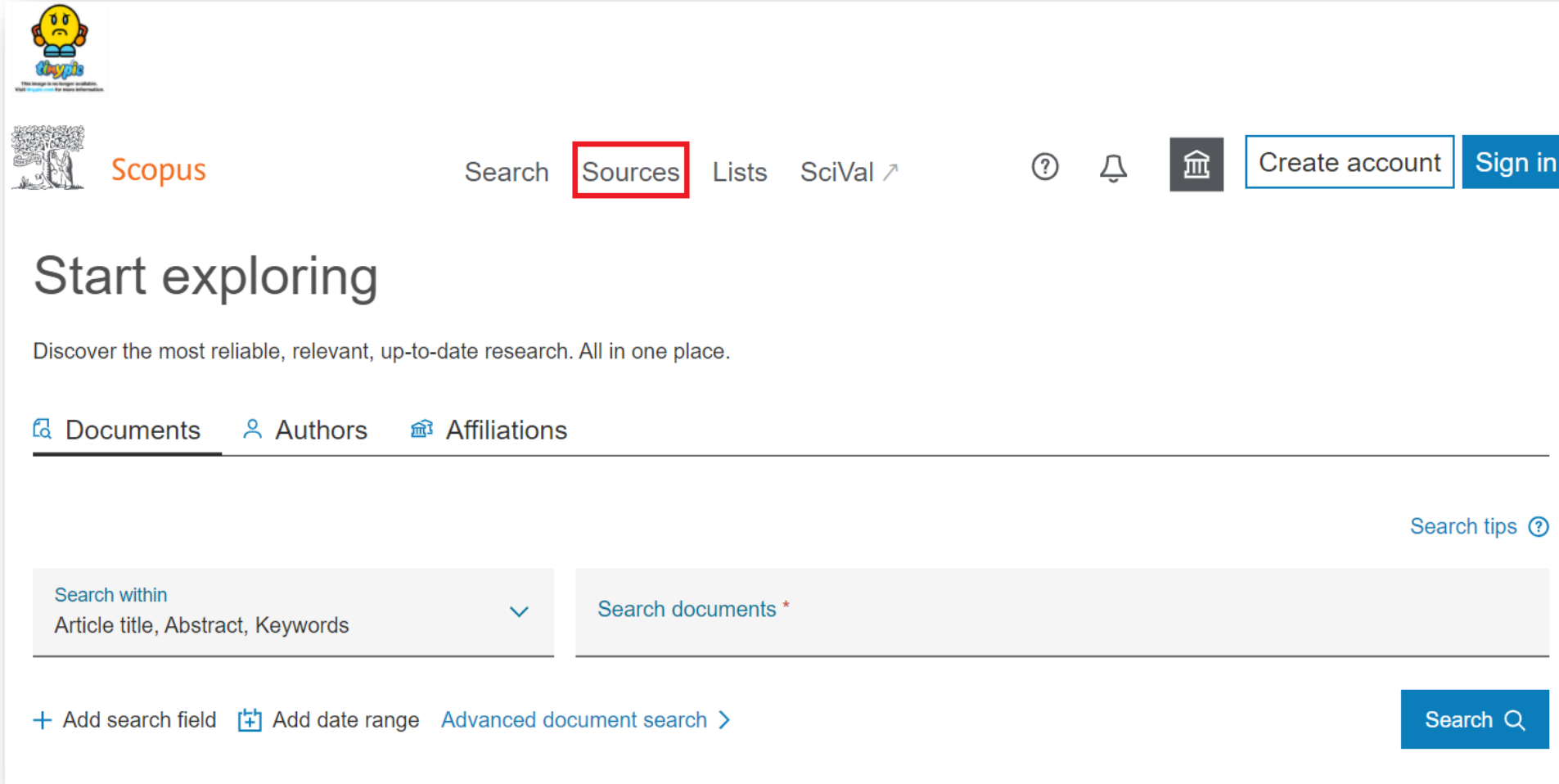
Selecionando periódicos no Scopus

Duas alternativas

- Scopus
- Scimago



Seleccionando periódicos no Scopus



The image shows a screenshot of the Scopus website interface. At the top left, there is a small yellow sad face icon with the text "This image is no longer available. Visit [Scopus.com](#) for more information." Below this is the Scopus logo, which includes a tree icon and the word "Scopus" in orange. To the right of the logo are navigation links: "Search", "Sources" (highlighted with a red box), "Lists", and "SciVal" with an external link arrow. Further right are icons for help (question mark), notifications (bell), and a library icon. To the right of these icons are two buttons: "Create account" and "Sign in".

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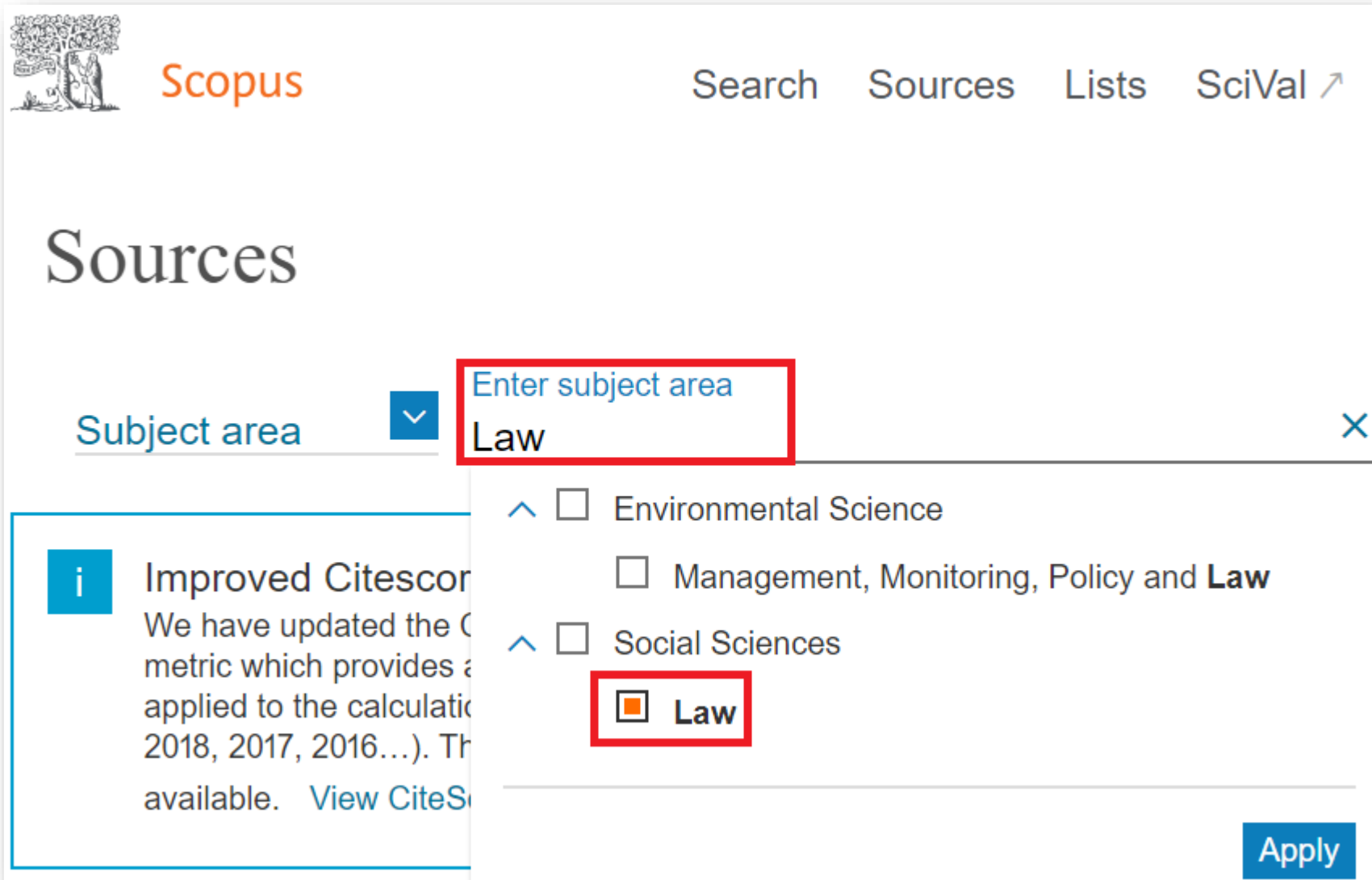
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Seleccionando periódicos no Scopus



The screenshot shows the Scopus website interface. At the top left is the Scopus logo. Navigation links for Search, Sources, Lists, and SciVal are at the top right. The main heading is "Sources". A "Subject area" dropdown menu is open, showing a search box with "Enter subject area" and "Law" entered. Below the search box is a list of subject areas with checkboxes: Environmental Science, Management, Monitoring, Policy and Law, and Social Sciences. The "Law" checkbox under Social Sciences is selected and highlighted with a red box. An "Apply" button is at the bottom right. A notification box on the left contains information about an updated CiteScore metric.

Scopus

Search Sources Lists SciVal ↗

Sources

Subject area

Enter subject area

Law

- Environmental Science
- Management, Monitoring, Policy and Law
- Social Sciences
 - Law

Apply

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Source title ↓	CiteScore ↓	Highest percentile ↓	Citations 2016-19 ↓	Documents 2016-19 ↓	% Cited ↓
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Government Information Quarterly	10.3	99% 1/685 Law	2.577	249	85
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 International Security	9.6	99% 1/529 Political Science and International Relations	622	65	82
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 International Organization	8.4	99% 2/529 Political Science and International Relations	973	116	91



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<input type="checkbox"/> 3 International Organization	8.4	99% 2/529 Political Science and International Relations	973	116	91

Seleccionando periódicos no Scopus



Government Information Quarterly

Incorporating: [Journal of Government Information](#)

Scopus coverage years: from 1984 to Present

Publisher: Elsevier

ISSN: 0740-624X

Subject area: [Social Sciences: Law](#) [Social Sciences: Sociology and Political Science](#)

[Social Sciences: Library and Information Sciences](#)

CiteScore 2019

10.3



SJR 2019

1.915



SNIP 2019

3.075



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CiteScore 2019

$$10.3 = \frac{2.577 \text{ Citations 2016 - 2019}}{249 \text{ Documents 2016 - 2019}}$$

Calculated on 06 May, 2020

CiteScoreTracker 2020

$$11.1 = \frac{2.963 \text{ Citations to date}}{267 \text{ Documents to date}}$$

Last updated on 07 February, 2021 • Updated monthly



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Seleccionando periódicos no Scopus

Citescore highest quartile

Show only titles in top 10 percent

1st quartile

2nd quartile

3rd quartile

4th quartile

Source type

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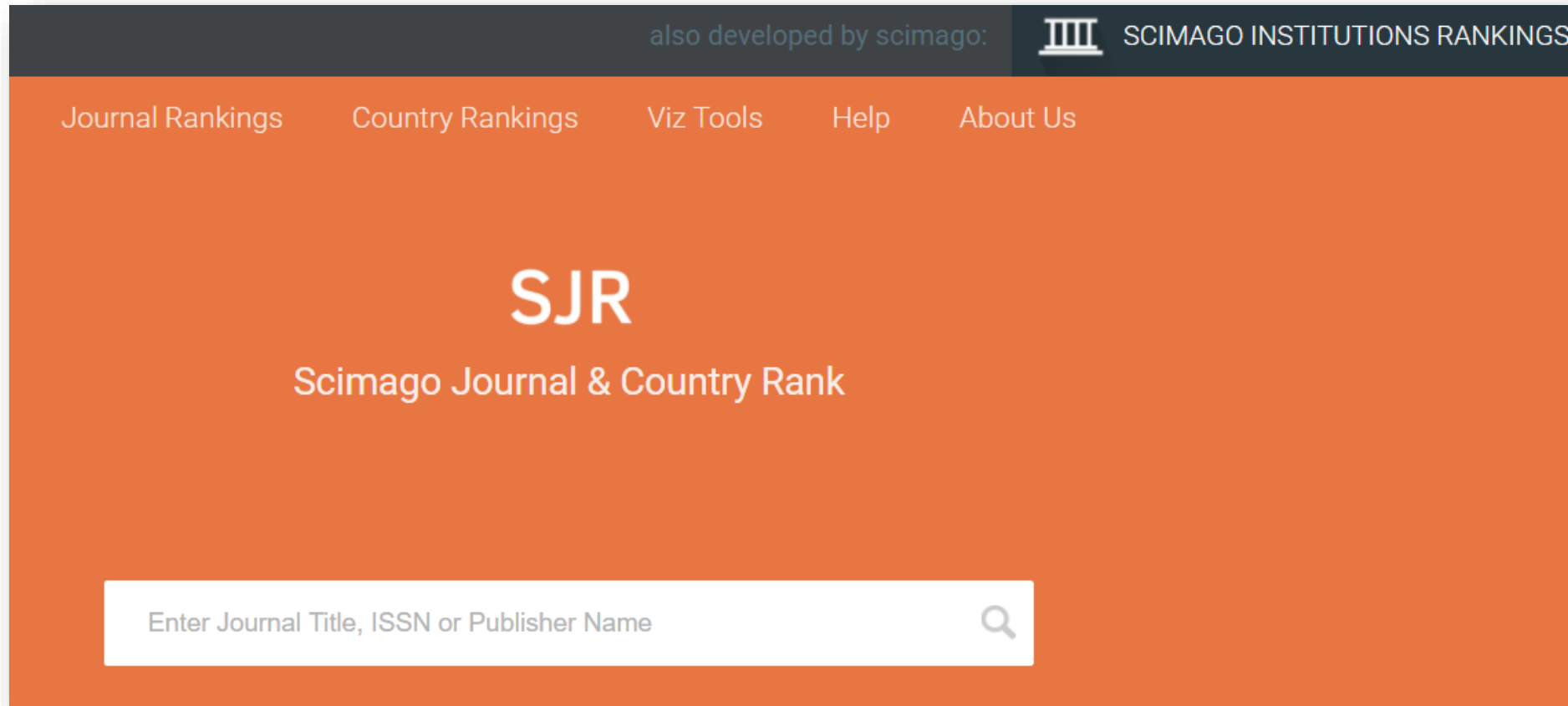
View metrics for year: 2019

	Source title ↓	CiteScore ↓	Highest percentile ↓	Citations 2016-19 ↓	Documents 2016-19 ↓	% Cited ↓
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Global Journal of Comparative Law	0.3	23% 522/685 Law	10	38	18
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Humanity	0.3	23% 526/685 Law	3	12	25
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Ius et Praxis <i>Open Access</i>	0.3	24% 515/685 Law	46	168	19
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Journal of East Asia and International Law	0.3	24% 518/685 Law	23	86	21
<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Journal of Land and Development	0.3	24% 518/685	4	15	20

Selecionando periódicos no Scopus

Scimago

- Ranking de periódicos e países baseado no Scopus



The screenshot shows the Scimago Institutions Rankings (SJR) website. At the top, it says "also developed by scimago:" followed by the Scimago logo and "SCIMAGO INSTITUTIONS RANKINGS". Below this is a navigation menu with links for "Journal Rankings", "Country Rankings", "Viz Tools", "Help", and "About Us". The main heading is "SJR" in large white letters, with the subtitle "Scimago Journal & Country Rank" below it. At the bottom, there is a search bar with the placeholder text "Enter Journal Title, ISSN or Publisher Name" and a magnifying glass icon.



Seleccionando periódicos no Scopus



SJR Scimago Journal & Country Rank

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Social Sciences **Law** All regions / countries **Journals** 2019

Only Open Access Journals Only SciELO Journals Only WoS Journals ? Display journals with at least 0 Citable Docs. (3years)

1 - 50 of 701 < >

Title	Type	↓ SJR	H index	Total Docs. (2019)	Total Docs. (3years)	Total Refs. (2019)	Total Cites (3years)	Citable Docs. (3years)	Cites / Doc. (2years)	Ref. / Doc. (2019)	
1 International Organization	journal	4.850 Q1	140	32	93	2337	497	88	5.25	73.03	
2 Annual Review of Criminology	journal	4.381 Q1	11	22	24	2602	182	23	7.91	118.27	
3 Criminology	journal	4.297 Q1	132	31	85	2866	571	82	5.89	92.45	
4 International Security	journal	2.801 Q1	103	21	94	102	261	56	4.36	4.86	

Seleccionando periódicos no Scopus




International Organization

COUNTRY	SUBJECT AREA AND CATEGORY	PUBLISHER	H-INDEX
United Kingdom Universities and research institutions in United Kingdom	Business, Management and Accounting └ Organizational Behavior and Human Resource Management Social Sciences └ Law └ Political Science and International Relations └ Sociology and Political Science	Cambridge University Press	140
PUBLICATION TYPE	ISSN	COVERAGE	INFORMATION
Journals	15315088, 00208183	1947-2020	Homepage How to publish in this journal io.managingeditor@georgetown.edu

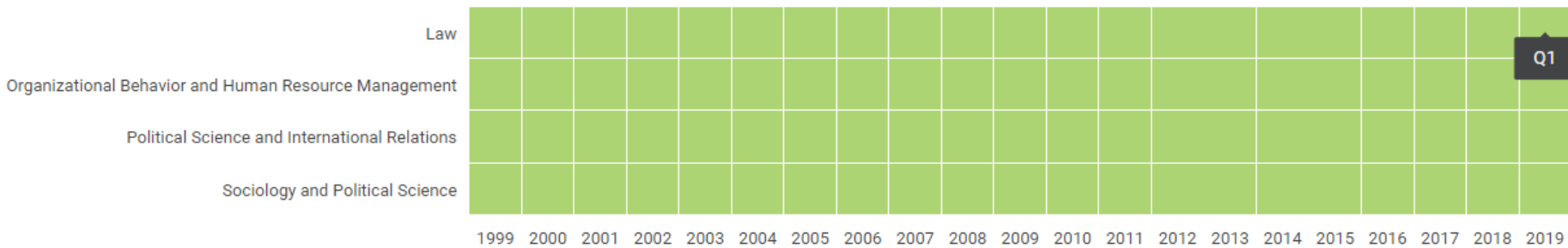
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SCOPE

International Organization (IO) is a leading peer-reviewed journal that covers the entire field of international affairs. Subject areas include: foreign policies, international relations, international and comparative political economy, security policies, environmental disputes and resolutions, regional integration, alliance patterns and war, bargaining and conflict resolution, economic development and adjustment, and international capital movements. The journal is continuously ranked among the top journals in the field. Although this journal does not publish book reviews, IO publishes high-quality review essays that survey new developments in a particular area of study, synthesize important ideas, and raise key issues for future scholarship.

 Join the conversation about this journal

Quartiles



Seleccionando periódicos no Scopus



SCOPE

International Organization (IO) is a leading peer-reviewed journal that covers the entire field of international affairs. Subject areas include: foreign policies, international relations, international and comparative political economy, security policies, environmental disputes and resolutions, regional integration, alliance patterns and war, bargaining and conflict resolution, economic development and adjustment, and international capital movements. The journal is continuously ranked among the top journals in the field. Although this journal does not publish book reviews, IO publishes high-quality review essays that survey new developments in a particular area of study, synthesize important ideas, and raise key issues for future scholarship.

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1
International Studies Quarterly
GBR

85%
similarity

2
International Interactions
GBR

75%
similarity

3
Review of International Organizations
DEU

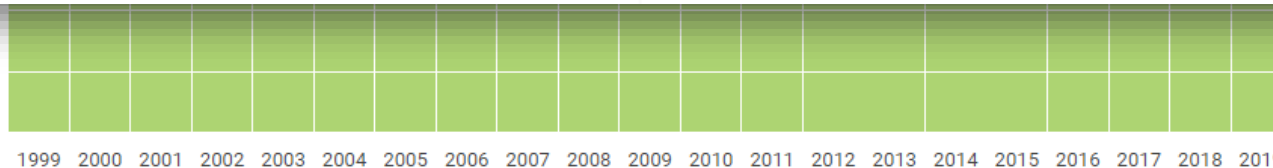
74%
similarity

4
Journal of Conflict Resolution
USA

66%
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Political Science and International Relations

Sociology and Political Science



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1 Dilemas 	journal	0.211 Q3	7	34	86	1424	17	84	0.15	41.88	
2 Veredas do Direito 	journal	0.170 Q3	2	40	90	1417	13	85	0.15	35.43	
3 Revista Brasileira de Direito Processual Penal 	journal	0.159 Q3	1	48	42	1773	4	42	0.10	36.94	
4 Revista de Direito Sanitario 	journal	0.127 Q3	1	24	74	598	5	69	0.08	24.92	
5 Brazilian Journal of International Law 	journal	0.126 Q3	1	40	152	1390	6	149	0.04	34.75	

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1 Perspectives in Ecology and Conservation ?	journal	1.384 Q1	27	28	110	1844	448	104	4.01	65.86	
2 Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz ?	journal	0.913 Q1	84	88	367	2536	817	355	2.20	28.82	
3 Alea ?	journal	0.906 Q2	12	35	108	882	87	108	0.58	25.20	
4 Journal of Materials Research and Technology ?	journal	0.898 Q1	34	769	191	23334	886	187	4.25	30.34	
5 Acta Scientiarum - Agronomy ?	journal	0.761 Q1	26	68	152	2143	233	152	1.12	31.51	

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1 Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz 	journal	0.913 Q1	84	88	367	2536	817	355	2.20	28.82	
2 Acta Scientiarum - Agronomy 	journal	0.761 Q1	26	68	152	2143	233	152	1.12	31.51	
3 Brazilian Journal of Microbiology 	journal	0.753 Q3	56	162	429	6413	1380	425	2.63	39.59	
4 Revista de Saude Publica 	journal	0.744 Q2	72	114	407	1449	731	395	1.58	12.71	
5 Genetics and Molecular Biology 	journal	0.741 Q3	51	89	269	3745	592	255	2.03	42.08	

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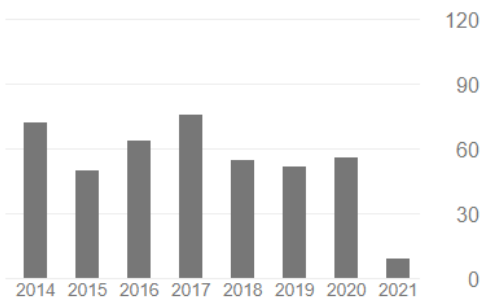
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<input type="checkbox"/>	SPIN: a scalable, packet switched, on-chip micro-network A Adriahtenaina, H Charlery, A Greiner, L Mortiez, CA Zeferino 2003 Design, Automation and Test in Europe Conference and Exhibition, 70-73 ...	316	2003



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The screenshot shows a user profile for Cesar Albenes Zeferino. At the top, there is a navigation bar with "Home", "Questions", and "Jobs" tabs, a search bar, and notification icons. The profile header includes the name "Cesar Albenes Zeferino", a "SEGUIR" button, and a "Citado por" section with a "VISUALIZAR TODOS" link. Below the header, the profile name is repeated, followed by a score of "12.79", a "PhD" degree, and an "Edit" link. A blue "Add new research" button is visible on the right. The main content area has tabs for "Overview", "Research", "Experience", "Stats", "Scores", "Following", and "Saved List". The "About me" section is expanded, showing an "Introduction" with the text: "My current topics of interest include Digital Systems Design, Embedded Systems, Networks-on-Chip, Hardware Accelerators, and the Internet of Things." To the right, the "Current affiliation" is listed as "Universidade do Vale do Itajaí (Univali)" with the location "Itajaí, Brazil" and the Univali logo.



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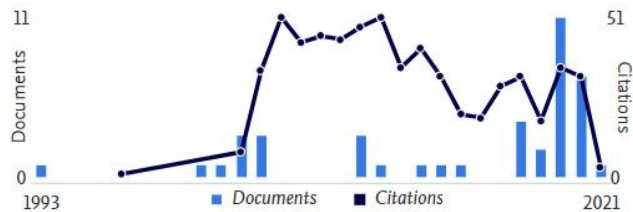
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621 Citations by 519 documents

9 h-index:

Document & citation trends



Year	Documents	Citations
1993	1	0
1994	0	0
1995	0	0
1996	0	0
1997	0	0
1998	0	0
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2016	0	0
2017	0	0
2018	1	10
2019	1	10
2020	1	10
2021	1	10

Most contributed Topics 2015–2019

Network on Chip; Fault-Tolerant Routing; Virtual Channel
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Metri
41
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62
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9
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The image displays three overlapping screenshots of researcher profiles for Cesar Albenes Zeferino. The top screenshot is from Scopus, showing the user's name, a 'SEGUIR' button, and navigation options like 'Home', 'Questions', and 'Jobs'. The middle screenshot is from Publons, featuring a search bar, 'Author search', 'Sources', and 'Create account'/'Sign in' buttons. The bottom screenshot is from ORCID, showing the user's name, a bio, and a list of jobs. The ORCID bio states: 'Cesar Albenes Zeferino received his Ph.D. in Computer Science from the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in 2003, with a sandwich internship at the Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris, France. He is Full Professor of the School of Sea, Science and Technology of the University of Vale do Itajaí - Univali, Brazil, since 2002. He is the Research and Graduate Manager of Univali and head of the Laboratory of Embedded and Distributed Systems. His topics of interest are Digital Systems Design, Embedded Systems, Networks-on-Chip, Hardware Accelerators, and the Internet of Things.' The job list includes 'Univali - University of Vale do Itajaí: Itajaí, SC, BR' as a Manager from 2018-03-28 to the present.

Scopus Preview

Cesar Albenes Zeferino

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Websites

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Univali - University of Vale do Itajaí: Itajaí, SC, BR

2018-03-28 a presente | Manager (Department of Research and Graduate)

Employment

Fonte: Cesar Albenes Zeferino

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Contato

Cesar Albenes Zeferino

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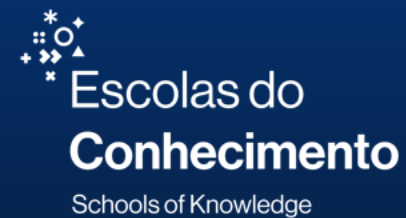
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Prof. Dr. Cesar Albenes Zeferino

