

## **WEEK 3**

**LECTURE 1: INTRODUCTION TO ARTICLE  
EVALUATION. PART 1**

**LECTURE 2: INTRODUCTION TO ARTICLE  
EVALUATION. PART 2**

SEMINARS 1-2: PRACTICE ANALYZING AND PRESENTING A  
RESEARCH ARTICLE

SEMINAR 3: LANGUAGE FOCUS. EVALUATING THE PUBLISHED  
ARTICLE

## **WEEK 3 ASSIGNMENT**

- Presentation of research article analysis
- Weight: 10% (0,33 to your total)
- The deadline: Seminars 1&2, week 3

# **LECTURE 1:INTRODUCTION TO ARTICLE EVALUATION. PART 1**

## **LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

By the end of Lecture 1, students will be able to:

- recognize two summary stages of evaluating an academic article
- demonstrate the knowledge of two summary stages by analyzing a chosen article

## **WARM-UP**

- What is an article evaluation, in your view?
- What steps might be taken to analyze an article?

# **ARTICLE EVALUATION**

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- It is important to have some general questions in mind to guide your thinking as you read, understand and form the foundation for your evaluation (Dobson & Feak, 2001).

# ARTICLE EVALUATION

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- While the word critique may not be used, students are asked to analyze, examine, or investigate, with a critical eye.
- It is important to have some general questions in mind to guide your thinking as you read, understand and form the foundation for your evaluation (Dobson and Feak, 2001).
- You should begin your evaluation of an article with **a summary**. After the summary, you then need to make a transition into **your analysis**.



# **ARTICLE EVALUATION**

- Remember that you are trying to figure out what the author is saying.

# ARTICLE EVALUATION

- Remember that you are trying to figure out what the author is saying.
- Based on your grasp of his, her or their argument, you'll be able to comment on the text, the content, and the way the information is presented, and draw your own conclusions about the **usefulness** of the article in general or more specifically to your **research**.

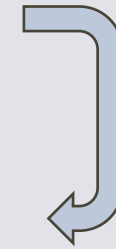
# **STEPS OF EVALUATION**

Step 1 – Consider the article as a whole

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Step 1 – Consider the article as a whole

Step 2 – Determine the purpose, structure and direction of the article

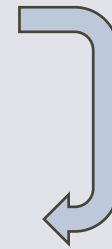


# STEPS OF EVALUATION

Step 1 – Consider the article as a whole

Step 2 – Determine the purpose, structure and direction of the article

Step 3 – Read the article; pay attention to writing and presentation



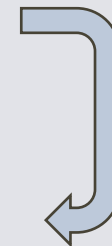
# STEPS OF EVALUATION

Step 1 – Consider the article as a whole

Step 2 – Determine the purpose, structure and direction of the article

Step 3 – Read the article; pay attention to writing and presentation

**Step 4 – Criticism and evaluation of the article**



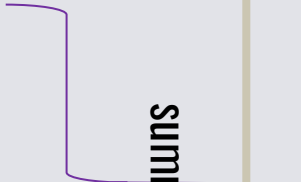
# STEPS OF EVALUATION

Step 1 – Consider the article as a whole

Step 2 – Determine the purpose, structure and direction of the article

Step 3 – Read the article; pay attention to writing and presentation

Step 4 – Criticism and evaluation of the article



summary



analysis

# WHILE EXPLAINING EVERY STEP, THE FOLLOWING JOURNAL ARTICLE WILL BE USED AS AN EXAMPLE

Kashef, M., Visvizi, A., & Troisi, O. (2021). Smart city as a smart service system: Human-computer interaction and smart city surveillance systems. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 124, 106923.



The screenshot shows the journal article page for 'Computers in Human Behavior'. At the top, it displays the journal title 'Computers in Human Behavior' and the issue information 'Computers in Human Behavior 124 (2021) 106923'. Below this, there is a navigation bar with the Elsevier logo on the left, the text 'Contents lists available at ScienceDirect' in the center, and a small thumbnail of the journal cover on the right. The main title of the article, 'Smart city as a smart service system: Human-computer interaction and smart city surveillance systems', is prominently displayed. Below the title, the authors are listed: 'Mohamad Kashef<sup>a,b</sup>, Anna Visvizi<sup>c,d,\*</sup>, Orlando Troisi<sup>e</sup>'. At the bottom, there are five footnotes providing the affiliations for each author: <sup>a</sup> Effat College of Architecture and Design, Effat University, Jeddah, 21478, Saudi Arabia; <sup>b</sup> East Carolina University, E 5th Street, Greenville, NC, 27858, United States; <sup>c</sup> Institute of International Studies (ISM), SGH Warsaw School of Economics, Al. Niepodległości 162, 02-554, Warsaw, Poland; <sup>d</sup> Effat College of Business, Effat University, Jeddah, 21478, Saudi Arabia; and <sup>e</sup> Department of Management & Innovation Systems, University of Salerno, Via Giovanni Paolo II, 132, Fisciano, Italy. A 'Check for updates' button is located in the bottom right corner.

Computers in Human Behavior 124 (2021) 106923

Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

**Computers in Human Behavior**

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/comphumbeh](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/comphumbeh)

**Smart city as a smart service system: Human-computer interaction and smart city surveillance systems**

Mohamad Kashef<sup>a,b</sup>, Anna Visvizi<sup>c,d,\*</sup>, Orlando Troisi<sup>e</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Effat College of Architecture and Design, Effat University, Jeddah, 21478, Saudi Arabia  
<sup>b</sup> East Carolina University, E 5th Street, Greenville, NC, 27858, United States  
<sup>c</sup> Institute of International Studies (ISM), SGH Warsaw School of Economics, Al. Niepodległości 162, 02-554, Warsaw, Poland  
<sup>d</sup> Effat College of Business, Effat University, Jeddah, 21478, Saudi Arabia  
<sup>e</sup> Department of Management & Innovation Systems, University of Salerno, Via Giovanni Paolo II, 132, Fisciano, Italy

Check for updates



# SUMMARY STAGES

- Step 1 – Consider the article as a whole

## 1. Who is writing the article?

What can you find out about the author from the paper in front of you? Look for name, credentials, affiliation, etc. If you can, find other articles or books the author has written. It will give you an idea of how the article fits into the author's other works and the field in which the author is writing.

Mohamad Kashef<sup>a,b</sup>, Anna Visvizi<sup>c,d,\*</sup>, Orlando Troisi<sup>e</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Effat College of Architecture and Design, Effat University, Jeddah, 21478, Saudi Arabia

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# AUTHOR1:

- Mohamad Kashef, *Effat College of Architecture and Design, Effat University, Jeddah, 21478, Saudi Arabia/ East Carolina University, E 5th Street, Greenville, NC, 27858, United States*



Dr. Mohamad Kashef  
Professor

**Effat College of Architecture & Design**

Architecture Department

**Research Interests:**

- Sustainable Urban Development
- Sustainable Design
- Islamic Architecture
- Smart City Space and Management
- Experiential Learning Pedagogy
- Professional Practice

Prof. Dr. Kashef has a wide-ranging professional practice, public service, and academic experiences.

His professional and academic backgrounds integrate architectural and engineering practice, urban design, strategic planning, management, university teaching and administration.

Retrieved from <https://www.effatuniversity.edu.sa/english/personal/mkashef/pages/default.aspx>

## AUTHOR2:

### Disciplines

Political Economy · Public Policy

### Skills and expertise

European Union · International Political Economy · International Politics · Public Policy · Applied ICT · Smart Cities · Applied Artificial Intelligence · Blockchain · Collaboration · Collaborative Projects · EU Projects · ICT & Politics & Society

- Anna Visvizi, *Institute of International Studies (ISM), SGH Warsaw School of Economics, Al. Niepodległości 162, 02-554, Warsaw, Poland / d Effat College of Business, Effat University, Jeddah, 21478, Saudi Arabia*

### Rescaling and refocusing smart cities research: from mega cities to smart villages

Article May 2018

Journal of Science and Technology Policy Management

 Anna Visvizi ·  Miltiadis D. Lytras


### Smart Cities and the un SDGs

Book Full-text available April 2021

 Anna Visvizi ·  Raquel Pérez-delHoyo

### Smart Villages in the EU and Beyond

Book Full-text available June 2019

 Anna Visvizi ·  Miltiadis D. Lytras ·  Gyorgy Mudri

Retrieved from: <https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Anna-Visvizi>

# SUMMARY STAGES

- Step 1 – Consider the article as a whole

1. Who is writing the article?

2. What are the author's qualifications? (optional)

Knowing these helps to define the trustworthiness, the significance, or the importance of the conclusions reached in the article. It can also signify the slant, focus or bias of the article. There should be some indication with the article, i.e., university or research affiliation, or company. Look for any clues at the beginning or end of the article. The usual places for author notes are footnotes on the first page or after the end of the article before the notes/bibliography or reference list. In some journals or collections they'll be in a separate section which might not have been copied with the article.

## **AUTHOR3:**

- Orlando Troisi, *Department of Management & Innovation Systems, University of Salerno, Via Giovanni Paolo II, 132, Fisciano, Italy*
- Researcher in Economics and Business Management at the Department of Business Science - Management and Innovation Systems, University of Salerno. He has obtained the nation qualification of Associate Professor in Business Economics and Management. He has got the title of Doctor of Philosophy in Economics and Public Companies Management. He has been Visiting Researcher and Visiting Professor at the University of EPOKA. He is currently a member of the working group for drafting the “Social Report (SR) UNISA” and Observatory “Sustainability and Performance Agencies and Institutions” of the University of Salerno. He has presented papers at national and international conferences.

- **Google Scholar**

- - Citations: 922

- - Indice H: 15

- - i10-index: 21

- **Scopus**

- - h-index: 9

- - Total citations: 365

Retrieved from: <https://docenti.unisa.it/024240/en/curriculum>

# SUMMARY STAGES

- Step 1 – Consider the article as a whole
  1. Who is writing the article?
  2. What are the author's qualifications? (optional)
  3. What audience is the author addressing?

Who is the article for? This question is supremely important because the audience for a piece of writing affects the style, content and approach the article takes to its subject. This may be revealed by the publication (journal or book) in which the article appeared. You can get an idea by looking at the reference list or by skimming the first couple of paragraphs. The first couple of paragraphs, by convention, will contain the rationale for the research that's being reported. You'll get an idea of the audience level from identifying the scope of the paper's focus. In general, the more specific and detailed the focus, the more specific and expert the audience. In other instances, audience must be determined by assessing the amount of background information and unexplained references the author includes (less suggests an audience of experts, more, an audience of general readers).

# AUDIENCE

*Computers in Human Behavior 124 (2021) 106923*

issue, collaboration between the end-users and the providers, i.e., citizens, vendors and the public sector/the municipality would be needed

communication within the entire city. The creation of a network of interactions between actors and technology (HCI) and among diverse groups of actors can offer multiple benefits to the various stakeholders: 1) to government, that receives real-time information on the evolution of pandemic and on citizens' acceptance of technology and restrictions; 2) to citizens, who can be always in touch with public administration and with other citizens to share relevant information on the evolution of pandemics and on contagion; 3) to private and public organizations, that can find more easily the people who need assistance, medical cares or general services. The constant connection between the stakeholders in

# SUMMARY STAGES

- Step 1 – Consider the article as a whole
  1. [Who is writing the article?](#)
  2. [What are the author's qualifications? \(optional\)](#)
  3. [What audience is the author addressing?](#)
  4. [What is the article about?](#)

Look at the first couple of paragraphs. If the paper has been well crafted, they will establish what the paper is about. The title of the article should also suggest the main point of concern of the article, the direction of the interpretation, and sometimes the time frame or period of concern. In some disciplines, an abstract will precede the text of the paper. This will (if it's been properly written) give an uncritical summary of the paper's contents. Another good place to look for a quick summary of the article or chapter is the conclusion. Often longer than the introduction, maybe two to four paragraphs depending on the length of the piece, the conclusion should summarize the argument and place it in a larger context.



# WHAT IS IT ABOUT?

suggested in extant research on smart cities ([Fener, 2021](#); [Ho, 2017](#); [Pai et al., 2020](#)).

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows (see [Fig. 1](#)). [Section 2](#) elaborates on the conceptual framework, in which smart city is depicted as a smart service system. In the following step, the caveats, challenges, and concerns relating to smart city surveillance systems are discussed. In [section 4](#), the model solution designed to bypass the limitations of the existing smart city surveillance systems, i.e., WIMTE, is introduced. [Section 5](#) elaborates on WIMTE system configuration. The discussion introduces a multi-layered framework that assesses how WIMTE can redefine citizens' attitude, interactions and behaviors. Conclusions follow.

# SUMMARY STAGES

- **Step 1 – Consider the article as a whole**
  1. Who is writing the article?
  2. What are the author's qualifications? (optional)
  3. What audience is the author addressing?
  4. What is the article about?
  5. What sources does the author use?

Check the foot- or endnotes or look at the reference list. Knowing where the author got the information and what sources were used will tell you whether the author is looking at something new (interviews, letters, archival or government documents, etc.), taking a new look at something old (books and articles), or combining new and old and thus adding to the discussion of the subject.

Looking at the sources can show if the author has concentrated on a particular kind of information or point of view.

# SOURCES

## References

- Akterujjaman, S. M., Mulder, R., & Kievit, H. (2020). The influence of strategic orientation on co-creation in smart city projects: Enjoy the benefits of collaboration. *International Journal of Construction Management*, 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15623599.2020.1736834>
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- Blais, P. (1996). How the information revolution is shaping our communities. *Planning Commissioners Journal*, 24, 16–20. <http://plannersweb.com/wp-content/uploads/1996/10/369.pdf>.

# SUMMARY STAGES

- Step 1 – Consider the article as a whole:
  1. Who is writing the article?
  2. What are the author's qualifications? (optional)
  3. What audience is the author addressing?
  4. What is the article about?
  5. What sources does the author use? (Dobson & Feak, 2001; Swales & Feak, 2022).

# SUMMARY STAGES

- Step 2 – Determine the purpose, structure and direction of the article

1. What is the author's main point, or thesis?

Sometimes you can find this easily; the author says something like “the point of this article is to” or “in this paper I intend to show/argue that.” Sometimes you have to look for a simple statement that contains some echo of the title, the same phrase or words, and some brief statements of the argument that supports the assertion: “despite what other scholars have said, I think this [whatever it is] is actually the case, because I have found this [supporting point #1], this [supporting point #2], and this [supporting point #3].”

If the paper is well-crafted, the section headings of the paper (when there are any) will contain some allusion to the supporting points.

## MAIN POINT

feed these results and findings in the decision-making process.

The objective of this paper is to address this composite research problem by taking a closer look at the frequently contested smart city surveillance systems. To this end, the argument in this paper is driven by two imperatives. *First (Imperative 1)*, considering that the scope of streaming video and data in conventional smart city surveillance systems is limited and, essentially, does not lend itself to active real-time monitoring and assessment of risks, threats, and infrastructure maintenance needs in cities, it is imperative that new solutions bypassing these limitations are sought (Cilfone et al., 2019; Parvin, 2019; Regazzoni et al., 2010). *Second (Imperative 2)*, considering the pace at which technology permeates the city space, thus fostering the process of cities transitioning to smart cities, it is imperative that the resultant human-computer interaction be rethought, re-examined and re-learned, in view of restoring the centrality of citizen in smart cities design,

# SUMMARY STAGES

- Step 2 – Determine the purpose, structure and direction of the article

1. What is the author's main point, or thesis?

2. What evidence has the author used?

What kind of evidence was collected to explore the research questions? Is there any evidence that could or should have been collected and included but was not? How good is the evidence? How well does the evidence support the conclusions? This question is often answered in step one, but you should also use what the author tells you in the introduction to expand on your grasp of the evidence.

Academic papers are often “argued,” that is, constructed like an argument with a statement of what the author has figured out or thought about a particular situation or event (or whatever). Then, to persuade the reader, the author presents facts or evidence that support that position. In some ways it's much like the presentation of a case in a courtroom trial. A particular collection of sources (or witnesses) present information to the author (or lawyers) and the author comes to some understanding. Then the author explains how she or he came to that conclusion and points to or presents the bits of evidence that made it possible. Consider what information is not included.



# EVIDENCE USED



Pan-Tilt-Zoom Camera with  
Outdoor Mesh Network Node

Fig. 3. Smart municipal video surveillance system (BearCom 2010).

service system. This approach allows to shed light on the question of how the development and acceptance of innovative solutions in the domain of smart city surveillance can be co-created and fostered through the active collaboration of each actor in the system. The conceptualization of smart cities as smart service systems allows detecting the different kinds of technologies and human behaviors (intentions, attitude, citizens' digital competencies and willingness to use

technology) that can act as key enablers for the creation of new rules to coordinate exchanges and interactions and for the transformation of crisis into opportunities, innovation, and social change.

#### 4. A wireless integrated mesh technology-enhanced (WIMTE)

The reconceptualization of the city as a smart service system should

Organizations



# SUMMARY STAGES

- Step 2 – Determine the purpose, structure and direction of the article
1. What is the author's main point, or thesis?
  2. What evidence has the author used?
  3. What limits did the author place on the study?

Writers of articles rarely tackle big topics. There isn't enough room in an article to write a history of the world or discuss big issues. Articles are generally written to advance understanding only a little bit. It may be because the subject has never been looked at before or because no one would be able to read a larger work easily (like a student's thesis). An article usually focuses on a particular period, event, change, person, or idea and even then, may be limited even more. This may be significant if the author is trying to make generalizations about what he or she has discovered. Knowing something about education in the early 2000s in Kazakhstan may not tell you anything about education anywhere else or at any other time. A more general discussion of subsistence strategies over a longer period may have more general relevance.

## LIMITATIONS

to locate individuals for safety or health reasons (Hossain et al., 2020).

This paper conceptualized the essential ingredients of a high-tech, state of the art, smart city surveillance system (WIMTE) that can enhance smart cities' safety and security and doubles as a critical tool for infrastructure management and infectious disease control. As a geographically distributed but wirelessly integrated mesh system,

# SUMMARY STAGES

- Step 2 – Determine the purpose, structure and direction of the article

1. What is the author's main point, or thesis?
2. What evidence has the author used?
3. What limits did the author place on the study?
4. What is the author's point of view (stance)?

This can sometimes be easily seen, especially in “polemical” essays, where the author bashes a number of points, truisms or arguments and then presents her or his own. Or it could be more difficult to tell. Sometimes you have to “feel” it out, by assessing the tone or by watching for negative or positive adjectives: “as so-and-so said in their *excellent* essay or “who shows a *wrongheaded* insistence.” Cues like those words can help you figure out where the author is coming from.

## AUTHORS' POINT OF VIEW(STANCE)

mented and do not offer real time data aggregation/integration needed to tackle infrastructure services and security risks/threats in cities. As a result, they do not learn, even if they could. **If they could learn, the possibility of identifying risks and preempting them would increase. Hence, safety would be enhanced. The question is how to make it happen.** On the one hand, there is the technical issue, i.e., how to connect the geographically distributed neural, but very real, networks. On the other hand, how to synchronize the real input of citizens and decision-makers to ensure that unsupervised learning follows some rules? The answers to these critical questions provide the impetus for the WIMTE system configuration detailed below.

The integrated WIMTE model for surveillance depicted in Fig. 4 exploits the opportunities offered from interactive technology for situational awareness, real-time access and for the intensification of human-computer interactions. Multiple surveillance and sensory instruments could be integrated into comprehensive networked systems that allow wireless real-time viewing and communication, video analytics, and automated response/action capabilities. As opposed to fragmented high-tech applications in cities today, smart information solutions, dubbed as Internet of Things (IoT), aim to advance scalable networks that gradually but surely embed intelligence into city physical spaces. With the help of multisensory capacity, AI (Artificial Intelligence) evolving cognition capabilities and wireless real-time/broadband connectivity

Detection, tracking and pursuance go hand-in-hand in order to mitigate the negative impact of security threats and other emergency situations.

With the rapid urban growth and unprecedented rate of infrastructure deployment, cities should avail of the new surveillance technology and build a cutting-edge metro-wide surveillance and security operation. The most important components of the proposed WIMTE network would be: (1) a city-wide network of multi-sensor, IP-based surveillance hardware (video, audio, and envirometrics) with built-in video analytic capability, (2) command centers with both human and high level algorithmic analytics for video, audio and other sensory information and (3) a versatile wireless mesh network with a high degree of interoperability and connectivity with all existing internet, cellular, local area (wired and wireless) and radio-based networks. **The IP-based sensory capacity would deliver enhanced functionality and connectivity to already existing data communication infrastructure.** Deployment of sensors, analytics and mesh technologies would provide a powerful data cloud that allows the transmission of high-resolution video and other bandwidth hungry applications from campuses, to shopping malls, to public works and traffic systems to stationary and handhelds of first responders and police personnel. The existing wireless networks in cities across the globe would provide some of the IP backbone needed to transmit data from stationary and on-board vehicle cameras to laptops and mobiles at locations metro-wide. Routers and gateways would enable the distribution of live and recorded videos as well as video analytics to first responders anywhere within the cloud coverage. The network will provide on-scene “eyes,” “ears” and advanced sensory analytics to

## **SUMMARY STAGES**

- Step 2 – Determine the purpose, structure and direction of the article:
  1. What is the author's main point, or thesis?
  2. What evidence has the author used?
  3. What limits did the author place on the study?
  4. What is the author's point of view? (Dobson & Feak, 2001; Swales & Feak, 2022).



# LANGUAGE CHUNKS. LANGUAGE OF SUMMARY

- This article / book is divided into two / three parts. First...
- While the title might suggest...
- The tone appears to be...
- Title is the first / second volume in the series Title, edited by...The books / articles in this series address...
- The second / third claim is based on...
- The author challenges the notion that...
- The author tries to find a more middle ground / make more modest claims...
- The article / book begins with a short historical overview of...
- Numerous authors have recently suggested that...(see Author, Year; Author, Year). Author would also be once such author. With his / her argument that...
- To refer to title as a...is not to say that it is...
- This book / article is aimed at... This intended readership...
- The author's book / article examines the...To do this, the author first...
- The author develops / suggests a theoretical / pedagogical model to...

For more chunks, go at the link:

[Writing a Critique | IOE Writing Centre - UCL – University College London](#)

## **LECTURE 2:INTRODUCTION TO ARTICLE EVALUATION. PART 2**

### **LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

By the end of Lecture 2, students will be able to:

- recognize two analysis stages of evaluating an academic article
- demonstrate the knowledge of two analysis stages by analyzing a chosen article

## ANALYSIS STAGES

- Step 3 – Read the article; pay attention to writing and presentation

As you read, watch not only for what the author is saying, **but how it is said.**

This step requires that you read the article to gain an understanding of how the author presents the evidence and makes it fit into the argument. At this stage of the exercise, you should also take the time to **LOOK UP ANY UNFAMILIAR WORDS** or concepts.

Although you are somewhat off the hook critically in this stage, you should be aware that there are tricks the author can use to make sure you're following the argument. Some of them are standard ways to keep the author's argument separate from the evidence. **Look for clues like: "for example," "as Professor Source said," or "in my study area (or time), I found that."** Also, look for transition words and phrases ("however," "despite," "in addition," etc.) and the various words clues writers leave when they switch from their own voice to that of their sources.



## DEFINITIONS

- "Smart service systems (Lim et al., 2016) are defined as the interconnection of people, technology, organizations, and information, which are synergistically integrated through so called 4Cs, i.e., connection, communication, collection of data, computation (see Fig. 2) " (Kashef et al., 2021, p. 2).
- "In this reading, a smart city represents a complex set of actors (people and organizations), each striving to accomplish different needs and interests, and each endowed with different capabilities." (Kashef et al., 2021, p. 2).

## WAYS TO KEEP THE AUTHOR'S ARGUMENT SEPARATE FROM THE EVIDENCE

In the last years European policy makers introduced the transition from top-down urban planning to co-creative city making in which citizens become active co-makers through the use of empowering technologies.

The systems perspective adopted in this study aims at exploring how the implementation of integrated wireless mesh technology can redefine human-computer interactions in smart cities considered as systems by enhancing user's decision-making and helping cities pre-empt risks, survive crisis and develop resilient attitude. The proposition of an integrated system based on wireless mesh technology in urban smart service systems can allow at investigating: 1) how WIMTE can activate

Moreover, AI is employed in the optimization of transportation operations, which can not only help the monitoring and management of traffic flow in cities but can also enhance connectivity. For instance, smart intersection technologies can include areas of high traffic that leverage connectivity and AI-based automation to monitor and manage traffic flow based on real-time data to reduce the time wasted by road congestion. Connectivity will enable smart traffic management platforms to gather data directly from vehicles, rather than relying on

Thus, the reinterpretation of cities as smart service systems allows at emphasizing the social factors embedded in urban ecosystem and to adopt a socio-technical view on smart city (Nam and Pardo, 2011) that seeks to overcome the technocratic reductionism that led extant research on smart cities to overestimate the role of technology in the creation of cities' well-being (Söderström et al., 2014).

Moreover, reframing smart cities through a systems perspective is in line with a participatory-centric approach (Borda and Bowen, 2019) that explores urban contexts through collective model in which technological advancements are explored as enabling factors enhance systemic capabilities aiming to enhance competitiveness, effectiveness, quality of life and sustainability and innovation and smart culture.

What follows is that by conceptualizing smart city as a smart service system allows us to bring the individual, the citizen and the society back in the conversation on smart city services. Therefore, it is also possible to validly claim that people/citizens should and may be involved in the development and functioning of smart city surveillance systems. While this section suggested how to reconcile this plea at the conceptual level, the following two sections highlight the technical, empirical ways in which this can be done.

# ANALYSIS STAGES

- Step 3 – Read the article; pay attention to writing and presentation

Look, too, to see how the author switches from explaining how the evidence supports her or his argument to the summary of the paper.

The last few paragraphs should tidy up the discussion, show how it all fits together neatly, point out where more research is needed, or explain how this article has advanced learning in this discipline.

Are the charts, tables, and figures clear? Do they contribute to or detract from the article?

# SUMMARY

daily revolutionize decision-making process related to security and infrastructure operations.

However, despite the theoretical and managerial implications debated above, the current study can be considered as a first step to lay the theoretical foundation for the development of an integrated model for smart surveillance in cities management according to a system perspective. Therefore, the conceptualizations introduced can be applied through a qualitative exploratory approach that-based on observations and semi-structured interviews-can extend and redefine the enabling dimensions and drivers of social changes discussed in this context. The identification of the key drivers for the redefinition of human-computer interactions and for users' technology acceptance can help future research defining the drivers, enablers, and consequences of citizens behavior and to detect the most proper management strategies. Then, by highlighting the social and behavioral implications of smart surveillance in cities, forthcoming studies can shed light on how innovation and well-being can be managed through social participation and engagement and through a proper combination of smarty service system's elements (people-organizations, technology, shared information/resource integration).

# ANALYSIS STAGES

- Step 3 – Read the article; pay attention to writing and presentation
- Step 4 – Criticism and evaluation of the article

Now that you've finished reading, consider your personal reaction to it. First impressions are often superficial: "I liked it," or "It was hard to read."

**First impressions are usually opinions and not particularly reasoned.** They can be useful in that those opinions can be a starting point, but remember that they are your own, personal, reactions to the effort of the task of reading the article. Rarely are your first impressions the best evaluation you can give of the article or title.

Dense or technically complex is not necessarily bad and easy-to-read is not necessarily anything more than a nice summary.

# ANALYSIS STAGES

- Step 3 – Read the article; pay attention to writing and presentation
- Step 4 – Criticism and evaluation of the article

1. Was there anything that was left unfinished? Did the author raise questions or make points that were left orphaned in the paper?

These questions are to make you think about what was in the article and what was left out. **Since, by looking at the thesis statement, you should have a good idea of what the author is going to say, you should also be able to tell if any of the points weren't explored as fully as others.**

In addition, in the course of the paper, the author might have raised other points to support the argument. Were all of those worked out thoroughly?



## THE THESIS STATEMENT IS RESTATED IN THE CONCLUSION

suggested in extant research on smart cities (Fener, 2021; Ho, 2017; Pali et al., 2020).

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows (see Fig. 1). Section 2 elaborates on the conceptual framework, in which smart city is depicted as a smart service system. In the following step, the caveats, challenges, and concerns relating to smart city surveillance systems are discussed. In section 4, the model solution designed to bypass the limitations of the existing smart city surveillance systems, i.e., WIMTE, is introduced. Section 5 elaborates on WIMTE system configuration. The discussion introduces a multi-layered framework that assesses how WIMTE can redefine citizens' attitude, interactions and behaviors. Conclusions follow.

Critical configurational issues remain unresolved especially as it relates to privacy and confidentiality of data transmission in mesh networks. As discussed in this paper, reliance on technology and cutting-edge developments in telecommunications and computing has become a necessity rather than a choice. The study provided an overview of smart cities vulnerabilities related to confidentiality and privacy of users' data and susceptibility of service systems to software bugs, hardware glitches and malicious cyberattacks. Software engineers and specialists are actively working to deal with such issues and rapidly developing protocols and software architectures that will ensure data security and resistance to hacking. This paper advocates the principle of "design smart systems with security in mind," which requires embedding the smart preventive and mitigation strategies in the initial design of smart systems. Components' design will have to consider risks and threats as integral to smart service system configuration and deployment. Predictive modeling, demonstrations of system vulnerabilities and emergency response scenarios are crucial to viable smart service systems. The use of data extracted from social media such as family history and lifestyle, clinical, personal and travel data can provide accurate prediction but can involve privacy concerns (Obeidat, 2020). Security,

# ANALYSIS STAGES

- Step 3 – Read the article; pay attention to writing and presentation
- Step 4 – Criticism and evaluation of the article

1. Was there anything that was left unfinished? Did the author raise questions or make points that were left orphaned in the paper?
2. Did it make its case?

Even if you were not a member of the intended audience for the article, did the article clearly present its case? If the author crafted the paper well, even if you don't have the disciplinary background, you should be able to get a sense of the argument. If you didn't, was it your reading or the author's craft that caused problems?



# ANALYSIS STAGES

- Step 3 – Read the article; pay attention to writing and presentation
  - Step 4 – Criticism and evaluation of the article
1. Was there anything that was left unfinished? Did the author raise questions or make points that were left orphaned in the paper?
  2. Did it make its case?
  3. What does the point made by the argument mean in or to the larger context of the discipline and of contemporary society?

This is a question that directs you to think about the implications of the article. Academic articles are intended to advance knowledge, a little bit at a time. They are never (or hardly ever) written just to summarize what we know now. Even the summary articles tend to argue that there are holes in the fabric of knowledge and someone ought to do studies to plug those gaps. So, where does this particular article fit in? Can real people improve their lives with this information? Does this increase the stock of information for other scholars? These sorts of questions are important for appreciating the article you're looking at and for fitting it into your own knowledge of the subject. Is the organization of the article clear? Does it reflect the organization of the thesis statement?

# ANALYSIS STAGES

- Step 3 – Read the article; pay attention to writing and presentation
- Step 4 – Criticism and evaluation of the article

4. Does the author's disciplinary focus lead her or him to ignore other ideas? Does the research make an original contribution to the field? Why or why not?

This sort of thing may be hard to determine on the face, but ask if the author has adequately supported his or her interpretation of the evidence?

Are there any other explanations that you can think of?

Have you read anything else on the same subject that contradicts or supports with this author is saying?

(compare with the articles read in Week 2 (research context table, seminar 2))

# ANALYSIS STAGES

- Step 3 – Read the article; pay attention to writing and presentation
- Step 4 – Criticism and evaluation of the article

4. Does the author's disciplinary focus lead her or him to ignore other ideas?

5. What did you learn? What are you going to do with this information?

The goal of authors is to have you read their work and find something useful, interesting, intriguing or even controversial in their ideas, interpretations or findings.

- Will you change your mind about anything as a result of reading this article?
- Does it improve your understanding of something you're studying? ()
- What does this information mean to you?

# ANALYSIS STAGES

- Step 3 – Read the article; pay attention to writing and presentation
- Step 4 – Criticism and evaluation of the article:
  1. Was there anything that was left unfinished? Did the author raise questions or make points that were left orphaned in the paper?
  2. Did it make its case?
  3. What does the point made by the argument mean in or to the larger context of the discipline and of contemporary society?
  4. Does the author's disciplinary focus lead her or him to ignore other ideas?
  5. What did you learn? What are you going to do with this information? (Dobson & Feak, 2001; Swales & Feak, 2022).

## TO SUM UP

- This step-by-step guide gives a useful way to approach reading an article. **The answers to the questions included in each section should give you more than enough “data” to write a solid review of the article.**
- The other stated purpose of this guide is to help you see that all academic articles have a repeating and predictable way of being presented (the convention).
- You can adopt these conventions in your own papers and ask the questions at each step as a way to test **whether your own papers correspond nicely to the convention.**

# LANGUAGE CHUNKS. LANGUAGE OF EVALUATION

- This argument is not entirely convincing, as...furthermore it commodifies / rationalises the...
- Over the last five / ten years the view of...has increasingly been viewed as 'complicated' (see Author, Year; Author, Year).
- However, through trying to integrate...with...the author...
- There are difficulties with such a position.
- Inevitably, several crucial questions are left unanswered / glossed over by this insightful / timely / interesting / stimulating book / article. Why should...
- It might have been more relevant for the author to have written this book / article as...
- This article / book is not without disappointment from those who would view...as...
- This chosen framework enlightens / clouds...
- This analysis intends to be...but falls a little short as...
- The authors rightly conclude that if...
- A detailed, well-written and rigorous account of...
- As a Korean student I feel that this article / book very clearly illustrates...

For more chunks, go at the link:

[Writing a Critique | IOE Writing Centre - UCL – University College London](#)

# ASSIGNMENT WEEK 3 INSTRUCTIONS

- Work in your small groups of 3-4
- Choose one academic article related to your topic
- Evaluate a chosen article following the stages introduced in the lectures
- Follow the assessment criteria rubric in the next slide
- Be ready to defend your evaluation in seminars 1&2

\*cameras are obligatory to be ON while you present

# **ASSESSMENT CRITERIA RUBRIC**

- LMS Moodle/ MS Teams
- Week 3
- PDF “Assessment criteria rubric (Week 3)”



## REFERENCES

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Kashef, M., Visvizi, A., & Troisi, O. (2021). Smart city as a smart service system: Human-computer interaction and smart city surveillance systems. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 124, 106923.

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[Writing a Critique | IOE Writing Centre - UCL – University College London](#)

**THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATION!**