List of Publications
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The list is structured per guidelines of the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University. Following the Charles University Rector’s Directives 9/2014 and 17/2014, the list also distinguishes publications with impact factor (IF) (Sections C1A) and publications equivalent to publications with IF (Section C3B).

The list identifies publications registered in the WOS database of Thomson Reuters and in the SCOPUS database of Elsevier. Entries for publications with IF give the IF\(^1\) data from WOS, and, where available, the SNIP\(^2\) data from SCOPUS. Also where available, entries for conference publications give the CORE rank.\(^3\) The values listed are always the values relevant to the publication year.

B. Chapters in scientific monographs


C. Original scientific publications

(C1) In foreign scientific journals

(C1A) Publications with IF


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\(^1\) Impact Factor, see [http://www.webofknowledge.com/jcr](http://www.webofknowledge.com/jcr).

\(^2\) Source Normalized Impact per Paper is a citation indicator adjusted per subject field, in the SCOPUS database the 50th percentile is 0.52, the 75th percentile is 1.10, the 90th percentile is 1.77, see DOI: 10.1016/j.joi.2016.01.002.

\(^3\) Computing Research and Education Association Conference Ranking is an occasionally updated ranking of computer science conferences on the scale of A–C, where A stands for “exceptional or excellent”, B for “good to very good”, C for “sound and satisfactory”, see [http://www.core.edu.au/coreportal](http://www.core.edu.au/coreportal).


(C3) In foreign peer reviewed proceedings

(C3B) Equivalent to publications with IF

In most areas of computer science, publications at selective conferences are considered as valuable as publications with IF. This section lists full length conference publications from conferences where submissions are reviewed by at least three reviewers and where at most one third of such submissions is accepted. The criteria were chosen because they can be objectively and independently verified (the parameters of the review process and the numbers of submitted and accepted publications are taken from the program committee chairman introduction in the corresponding proceedings) and because they reasonably correspond to the selectivity and citation impact of the computer science journals, see for example DOI: 10.1145/1743546.1743569.


SCOPUS, Acceptance 14 of 56 (25%), Best Research Paper Award.


WOS, SCOPUS, CORE 2013 A, Acceptance 29 of 116 (25%).


WOS, SCOPUS, CORE 2013 B, Acceptance 87 of 294 (29.6%).


WOS, SCOPUS, CORE 2010 A, Acceptance 11 of 32 (34.4%).


WOS, SCOPUS, CORE 2008 A, Acceptance 46 of 151 (30.5%).

(C3C) Full-length publications in C3

This section lists full-length peer-reviewed publications from conferences and workshops with formal proceedings, where more than one third of submissions was accepted. In computer science, workshops with formal proceedings are similar to conferences, but tend to be topically more focused, and cater to a smaller audience. Consequently, the number of workshop submissions tends to be lower, and the acceptance rates higher.


WOS, SCOPUS, Acceptance 19 of 39 (48.7%).


SCOPUS.


SCOPUS, CORE 2013 B, Acceptance 7 of 13 (53.8%).


WOS, SCOPUS, CORE 2010 B, Acceptance 23 of 58 (39.7%).

SCOPUS.


(C3D) Other publications in C3

This section lists peer-reviewed publications from conferences and workshops that were submitted to other than the main track. This includes short papers, tool papers, vision or position papers, and demo papers. The submissions are reviewed by at least two reviewers.


SCOPUS, CORE 2014 B.


SCOPUS, CORE 2014 A.


SCOPUS.


SCOPUS.


SCOPUS, Workshop at CORE 2013 B.

E. Other scientific publications

(E1) Invited contributions


[E2] Software

Software prototype construction is a necessary component of research activities, serving to collect experimental results and validate research hypotheses and providing tools for further research and development. The following list includes selected software prototypes related to the listed publications. Software is a product of long term team development, detailed authorship information is available in source code repositories.

A domain-specific language and framework for program instrumentation developed in cooperation between University of Lugano, Charles University and Shanghai Jiao Tong University. Used in [10, 8, 11, 17, 27, 15, 48, 49]. Accepted as a project of the OW2 international open source consortium and the SPEC Research Group Tool Repository.

A toolkit for introducing performance awareness throughout software development used in [1, 29, 3]. Used as a software platform for performance awareness experiments in the EU FP7 FET project ASCENS.

A framework for coordinated execution of distributed benchmarks used in [37]. Accepted as a project of the OW2 international open source consortium.


“Educational Operating System Prototype (Kalisto)”. 2001-2015. An educational operating system prototype used in [31].

“CORBA Benchmarking Suites (Xampler)”. 1997–2011. An extensive CORBA middleware benchmark suites that support research results in [12, 38, 36]. Significant interest in middleware benchmarking also attracted industrial research funding from leading CORBA vendors.

(E3) Other

Other contributions are listed for consistency with the list of citations.


H. Theses