Computación y Sistemas begins a new year of life. This represents fourteen years of hard work. Thanks to all those (editors in chief, associate editors, reviewers, authors and support staff) than with their work, professionalism, experience and knowledge have helped make this possible.

This first number of the fourteen volume gathers seven investigations, six from consolidated research groups and one doctoral thesis. Next we resume each one of them:

The first work produced by Gerardo Ortigoza investigates some computational aspects about the eigenvalue calculation by means of edge elements such as: the importance of the grid generator and node-edge numbering. The given examples show that the sparse structure of the mass and stiffness matrices is highly influenced by the edge numbering.

The second work developed by Juan Pablo Nieto and colleagues proposes a fault diagnosis framework that can be used to locate the set of nodes involved in multiple fault events. It detects the faulty nodes, the type of fault in those nodes and the time when it is present.

The third work presented by Saúl E. Pomares and colleagues presents an efficient -causal distributed algorithm for unreliable networks that is characterized by the use of a forward error correction (FEC) scheme and a distributed method to calculate the message lifetime based on relative time points (i.e. no global time is used). They show the efficiency of the algorithm in terms of the control information attached per message.

The fourth work produced by Héctor J. Fraire and colleagues describes a set of general-purpose methods, which allow incorporating techniques of variance reduction, independently of the problem and of the metaheuristic algorithm used. To validate the feasibility of the approach, a general-purpose method is described which allows incorporating the antithetic variables technique in computational experiments with randomized metaheuristic algorithms.

In the fifth work presented by E. Kurmyshev, the author seek to provide an answer to the question of if an image representation by coordinated clusters is analogous to a representation by local binary patterns. By means of an analysis of the basis of two methods, the author shows that they are not reducible one to the other. In topological terms, they differ as different are a sphere and a torus.

In the sixth work presented by Alma Y. Alanín and colleagues combine high order recurrent neural networks and Kalman filters to identify non linear systems in real time. Authors include an Lyapunov stability analysis for a complete system.

In the seventh work presented by Selene Hernández and colleagues briefly describes the experiences attained when proposing four fast $k$-MSN classifiers, following the most successful approaches, are proposed. The experiments over different datasets show that the proposed classifiers significantly reduce the number of prototype comparisons.

As Editor in Chief for Mexico of Computacion y Sistemas I reiterate, as always, the entire community my deepest acknowledgement for the their support so this journal continues to meet its mission of serving as a forum to publish works of actuality and quality. I invite all of you to continue with this work together.

Juan Humberto Sossa Azuela
Editor en Jefe por México