The Iberoamerican journal "Computación and Sistemas" in two last years has changed its editorial board when including in it distinguished none-Iberoamerican scientists with the idea to gain the terrain between numerous computer science journals that are published around the world. Nevertheless, the journal continues being an excellent forum to present the advances of the Computing in Iberoamerica being given preference to the scientists from this part of the world. In addition it is multi-language: the papers in Spanish, Portuguese and English are welcomed. The present volume clearly shows the above thesis. It also is important to note that "Computación and Sistemas" is the only computing journal pertaining to the patronage of CONACYT, Mexico. This certainly attracts the new authors and in the first place young Mexican researchers.

The present issue as usual includes five articles and one presentation of a PhD thesis, which report scientific advances in technology of software, automatic control, multi-agent systems and distributed artificial intelligence, dynamic random fuzzy cognitive maps, codification of information flows and applications of artificial neuronal networks to three-dimensional reconstruction of objects.

A.Hernández González of the ISPJAE, Cuba, presents a method of the database design based on object-oriented modeling. She gives recommendations to obtain the static and dynamic behavior of the objects. Hernández also proposes the procedure to follow up for interpretation of the textual and visual information in function of this design as well as the persistence two-layer model to isolate the classes of the database in the form in which the classes are stored and the objects are recovered.

C.F. Aguilar Ibáñez of CIC-IPN, Mexico and O. Chavoya de Phoenix, Arizona, U.S.A., use the Lyapunov approach and a combination of the Lyapunov and the off-line trajectory planning approaches to propose two simple controls in the classic problem of the regulation of an under actuated rotational pendulum.

R. Monroy, et al. of ITESM, Mexico, propose a formal model of the artificial immune system. It is specified in terms of observable behavior of the immune system and uses an algebra of processes.

J. Aguilar of CEMISID, Mérida, Venezuela, uses random artificial neuronal networks to construct dynamic random fuzzy cognitive maps. These turn out useful to model complex dynamic systems. The inference via numerical calculation instead of common symbolic deduction is used to reveal implications of models composed of dynamic processes.

F.J. Romero of CECyT-IPN and R. Vázquez of UAM, Mexico, present the analysis of binary sequences generated from the representation in continuous fractions of some algebraic irrational numbers. This analysis is based on the self-correlation function and the Fourier transform. Possible applications of this research are for information security, stream cipher, systems of dispersed spectrum and diffusion boxes or exchange.

Finally, F.J. Cuevas de la Rosa and his adviser M. Servin Guirado of the Center of Research in Optics, A.C., Mexico, report the results of the PhD thesis dedicated to an application of the artificial neuronal networks designed by the authors in the three-dimensional reconstruction of objects and its use in tasks of calibration in systems of structured light projection.

These works reflect the level of development of the Computer Science in Iberoamerica and should be of certain interest for the researchers and students having invited to them to continue with their collaborations.

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