

Uml For Developing Knowledge Management Systems

A number of developing countries, including small island states have common problems that have affected their development and growth. Knowledge Management (KM) initiatives can be used to address some of these issues, but these developing countries need to understand what is needed to implement them, in order to improve economic conditions. While many of these countries have access to technologies that can be used to assist in knowledge management, relevant and low cost KM initiatives need to be considered in improving their existing KM processes. Sectors critical to the growth of these developing countries include health care, crime management, disaster recovery management, small and medium size enterprise development. Knowledge Management for Development: Domains, Strategies and Technologies for Developing Countries highlights the opportunities in these sectors and provides advice as to how these countries should go about understanding, building and adopting the relevant KM strategies and technologies. This book identifies appropriate technologies which should be considered to increase productivity within the identified sectors in the developing countries and also sectors in where knowledge management initiatives can yield maximum value. It also considers the constraints of these territories, recommending appropriate technologies and strategies for KM initiatives. It provides advice on how these technologies should be adopted in these sectors of developing countries. Investing in these strategies should benefit these countries development and growth.

KM is an IT subject. Right? Wrong! Knowledge and its management is a prerogative of everyone. Since the magic of information transforming itself into knowledge which in turn becomes information at the next level, thus continuing the eternal cycle of knowledge quest has always fascinated people throughout the ages. This book is about celebrating knowledge for its own sake and emphasising that unless it is shared, there would be no new knowledge. Also knowledge per se can never be costed or priced, it is only the process of acquiring it, storing it and disseminating it that can be expressed in economic terms. Knowledge is free and that is the way it has always been or will ever be. The book has evolved as the author went about understanding the esoteric concept of KM and sought to unravel what it really stood for. Key Featuresv A comprehensive look at KM as a subject. First of its kind - a resource book on KMv Clear view of knowledge, the way of its creation and the manner of its managementv Classical approach to KMv Modern approach to KMv KM modelsv KM tools and their applicationv The mystique of how information becomes knowledgev Datamining and datawarehousing explainedv KM and its application in the corporate sectorv Case studies galorev Most comprehensive list of further readings, extensive group and individual exercises for students of KM

This book contains the refereed proceedings of the 10th International Conference on Knowledge Management in Organizations, KMO 2015, held in Maribor,

Slovenia, in August 2015. The theme of the conference was "Knowledge Management and Internet of Things." The KMO conference brings together researchers and developers from industry and academia to discuss how knowledge management using big data can improve innovation and competitiveness. The 59 contributions accepted for KMO 2015 were selected from 163 submissions and are organized in topical sections on: knowledge management processes, successful knowledge sharing and knowledge management practices, innovations for competitiveness, knowledge management platforms and tools, social networks and mining techniques, knowledge management and the Internet of Things, knowledge management in health care, and knowledge management in education and research.

This book constitutes the thoroughly refereed joint post-proceedings of the 10th Conference of the Spanish Association for Artificial Intelligence, CAEPIA 2003, and the 5th Conference on Technology Transfer, TTIA 2003, held in San Sebastian, Spain, in November 2003. The 66 revised full papers presented together with one invited paper were carefully selected during two rounds of reviewing and improvement from an initial total of 214 submissions. The papers span the entire spectrum of artificial intelligence and advanced applications in various fields.

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Includes articles in topic areas such as autonomic computing, operating system architectures, and open source software technologies and applications.

Softcomputing techniques play a vital role in the industry. This book presents several important papers presented by some of the well-known scientists from all over the globe. The main techniques of soft computing presented include ant-colony optimization, artificial immune systems, artificial neural networks, Bayesian models. The book includes various examples and application domains such as bioinformatics, detection of phishing attacks, and fault detection of motors.

Organizational Learning and Knowledge: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools and Applications demonstrates exhaustively the many applications, issues, and techniques applied to the science of recording, categorizing, using and learning from the experiences and expertise acquired by the modern organization. A much needed collection, this multi-volume reference presents the theoretical foundations, research results, practical case studies, and future trends to both inform the decisions facing today's organizations and the establish fruitful organizational practices for the future. Practitioners, researchers, and academics involved in leading organizations of all types will find useful, grounded resources for navigating the ever-changing organizational landscape.

Knowledge management has always been about the process of creating, sharing, using, and applying knowledge within and between organizations.

Before the advent of information systems, knowledge management processes were manual or offline. However, the emergence and eventual evolution of

information systems created the possibility for the gradual but slow automation of knowledge management processes. These digital technologies enable data capture, data storage, data mining, data analytics, and data visualization. The value provided by such technologies is enhanced and distributed to organizations as well as customers using the digital technologies that enable interconnectivity. Today, the fine line between the technologies enabling the technology-driven external pressures and data-driven internal organizational pressures is blurred. Therefore, how technologies are combined to facilitate knowledge management processes is becoming less standardized. This results in the question of how the current advancement in digital technologies affects knowledge management processes both within and outside organizations. Digital Technology Advancements in Knowledge Management addresses how various new and emerging digital technologies can support knowledge management processes within organizations or outside organizations. Case studies and practical tips based on research on the emerging possibilities for knowledge management using these technologies is discussed within the chapters of this book. It both builds on the available literature in the field of knowledge management while providing for further research opportunities in this dynamic field. This book highlights topics such as human-robot interaction, big data analytics, software development, keyword extraction, and artificial intelligence and is ideal for technology developers, academics, researchers, managers, practitioners, stakeholders, and students who are interested in the adoption and implementation of new digital technologies for knowledge creation, sharing, aggregation, and storage.

This volume contains the papers presented at the 13 International Conference on Knowledge Engineering and Knowledge Management (EKAW 2002) held in Sig enza, Spain, October 1-4, 2002. Papers were invited on topics related to Knowledge Acquisition, Knowledge Management, Ontologies, and the Semantic Web. A total of 110 papers were submitted. Each submission was evaluated by at least two reviewers. The selection process has resulted in the acceptance of 20 long and 14 short papers for publication and presentation at the conference; an acceptance rate of about 30%. In addition, one invited paper by a keynote speaker is included. This volume contains 8 papers on Knowledge Acquisition, 4 about Knowledge Management, 16 on Ontologies, and 6 papers about the Semantic Web. This was the second time (EKAW 2000 being the first) that the event was organized as a conference rather than as the usual workshop (hence the acronym: European Knowledge Acquisition Workshop). The large number of submissions (110 versus the usual 40-60) is an indication that the scientific community values EKAW as an important event to share experiences in the Knowledge Technology area, worthy of being organized as a prestigious international conference. Knowledge is the fuel of the upcoming Knowledge Economy. Therefore, we believe that conferences such as EKAW, that focus on Knowledge Technologies, will continue to play a major role as a platform for

sharing and exchanging experiences and knowledge between key players in the area.

This book constitutes the thoroughly refereed joint post-proceedings of the 10th Conference of the Spanish Association for Artificial Intelligence, CAEPIA 2003, and the 5th Conference on Technology Transfer, TTIA 2003, held in San Sebastián, Spain, in November 2003. The 66 revised full papers presented together with one invited paper were carefully selected during two rounds of reviewing and improvement from an initial total of 214 submissions. The papers span the entire spectrum of artificial intelligence and advanced applications in various fields.

This book presents a coherent and well-balanced collection of revised papers focusing on agent-mediated knowledge management. Most of the papers are extended and improved versions of work presented at the Symposium on Agent-Mediated Knowledge Management, AMKM 2003, held during the AAAI Spring Symposium in Stanford, CA, USA in March 2003; also included are 3 special articles, including a detailed introduction to the topic by the volume editors. The 28 papers are organized in topical sections on collaboration and peer-to-peer support - agent-based community support - agent models for knowledge and organizations - context and personalization - ontologies and semantic Web - agents and knowledge engineering.

The huge proliferation of security vulnerability exploits, worms, and viruses place an incredible drain on both cost and confidence for manufacturers and consumers. The release of trustworthy code requires a specific set of skills and techniques, but this information is often dispersed and decentralized, encrypted in its own jargon and terminology,

SEAFOOD 2009: Enabling Global Partnerships to Deliver on Business Needs
Companies have been outsourcing areas of software development work for many years, either because of the engineering challenges or because the outsourced aspect is not central to their core business. A profound transformation has been affecting this model over recent years: a massive transfer of development - activities from the USA and Europe to a skilled labor force in service-providing countries. This transformation has been driven by the demands of a global business climate seeking to increase the value delivery of IT investment. However, the ability to realize this value can prove problematic in practice. Of particular concern are the hidden costs of globally distributed models of working, such as understanding and communicating the true business needs across organizational and cultural boundaries. To address such issues, offshore outsourcing requires different support from in-house development and this means adapting familiar techniques, processes and tools to this setting, as well as perhaps creating innovative new ones. Coupled with this industry transformation there is hence a pressing need to re-examine those software engineering approaches that either facilitate or impede this model of working. With an inevitable focus on the economy in 2009, business decisions

regarding the sourcing of software development projects will come under close scrutiny. It will become increasingly critical to design global partnerships that both clarify cost/benefits and enable delivery on business needs.

The global shift toward delivering services online requires organizations to evolve from using traditional paper files and storage to more modern electronic methods. There has however been very little information on just how to navigate this change-until now. *Implementing Electronic Document and Record Management Systems* explains how to efficiently store and access electronic documents and records in a manner that allows quick and efficient access to information so an organization may meet the needs of its clients. The book addresses a host of issues related to electronic document and records management systems (EDRMS). From starting the project to systems administration, it details every aspect in relation to implementation and management processes. The text also explains managing cultural changes and business process re-engineering that organizations undergo as they switch from paper-based records to electronic documents. It offers case studies that examine how various organizations across the globe have implemented EDRMS. While the task of creating and employing an EDRMS may seem daunting at best, *Implementing Electronic Document and Record Management Systems* is the resource that can provide you with the direction and guidance you need to make the transition as seamless as possible.

M.A. BRAMER University of Portsmouth, UK This volume comprises the refereed technical papers presented at ES200 I, the Twenty-first SGES International Conference on Knowledge Based Systems and Applied Artificial Intelligence, held in Cambridge in December 200 I, together with an invited keynote paper by Professor Derek Sleeman. The conference was organised by SGES, the British Computer Society Specialist Group on Knowledge Based Systems and Applied Artificial Intelligence. The papers in this volume present new and innovative developments in the field, divided into sections on Machine Learning, Constraint Satisfaction, Agents, Knowledge Representation, Knowledge Engineering, and Intelligent Systems. The refereed papers begin with a paper entitled 'Detecting Mismatches Among Experts' Ontologies Acquired Through Knowledge Elicitation', which describes a systematic approach to the analysis of discrepancies within and among experts' ontologies. This paper was judged to be the best refereed technical paper submitted to the conference. The remaining papers are devoted to topics in important areas such as agents, knowledge engineering, knowledge representation, planning and constraint satisfaction, with machine learning again the largest topic covered in terms of the number of papers accepted for publication. This is the eighteenth volume in the Research and Development series. The Application Stream papers are published as a companion volume under the title *Applications and Innovations in Intelligent Systems IX*.

The increasing volume of information in the contemporary world entails demand for efficient knowledge management (KM) systems; a logical method of

information organization that will allow proper semantic querying to identify things that match meaning in natural language. On this concept, the role of an information manager goes beyond implementing a search and clustering system, to the ability to map and logically present the subject domain and related cross domains. From Knowledge Abstraction to Management answers this need by analysing ontology tools and techniques, helping the reader develop a conceptual framework from the digital library perspective. Beginning with the concept of knowledge abstraction, before discussing the Solecistic versus the Semantic Web, the book goes on to consider knowledge organisation, the development of conceptual frameworks, untying conceptual tangles, and the concept of faceted knowledge representation. Offers a semantic solution to knowledge and information managers Demonstrates the development of a system for semantic knowledge organization and retrieval Relevant to those without much coding experience

This book constitutes the thoroughly refereed post-conference proceedings of the Second International Joint Conference on Knowledge Discovery, Knowledge Engineering, and Knowledge Management, IC3K 2010, held in Valencia, Spain, in October 2010. This book includes revised and extended versions of a strict selection of the best papers presented at the conference; 26 revised full papers together with 2 invited lectures were carefully reviewed and selected from 369 submissions. According to the three covered conferences KDIR 2010, KEOD 2010, and KMIS 2010, the papers are organized in topical sections on knowledge discovery and information retrieval, knowledge engineering and ontology development, and on knowledge management and information sharing.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 26th International Conference on Conceptual Modeling, ER 2007. Coverage in the papers includes data warehousing and data mining, design methodologies and tools, information and database integration, information modeling concepts and ontologies, integrity constraints, logical foundations of conceptual modeling, patterns and conceptual meta-modeling, semi-structured data and XML, as well as Web information systems and XML.

"Unified Modeling Language (UML), Unified Process (UP), and other information modeling methods are addressed in this scholarly consideration of the analysis, design, and development of web-based and enterprise applications. The most current research on conceptual, theoretical, and empirical issues of modeling for online business and static information is provided."

In the last decades information modelling and knowledge bases have become hot topics not only in academic communities related to information systems and computer science, but also in business areas where information technology is applied. This book includes papers submitted to the 17th European-Japanese Conference on Information Modelling and Knowledge Bases (EJC 2007). The EJC conferences constitute a world-wide research forum for the exchange of scientific results and experiences achieved in computer science and other related

disciplines using innovative methods and progressive approaches. In this way a platform has been established drawing together researches as well as practitioners dealing with information modelling and knowledge bases. Thus the main topics of the EJC conferences target the variety of themes in the domain of information modelling, conceptual analysis, design and specification of information systems, ontologies, software engineering, knowledge and process management, data and knowledge bases. The organizers also aim at applying new progressive theories. To this end, much attention is being paid also to theoretical disciplines including cognitive science, artificial intelligence, logic, linguistics and analytical philosophy. The selected papers cover many areas of information modelling, namely theory of concepts, database semantics, knowledge representation, software engineering, WWW information management, context-based information retrieval, ontological technology, image databases, temporal and spatial databases, document data management, process management, and many others.

New approaches are needed that could move us towards developing effective applicable intelligent systems for problem solving and decision making, One of the main efforts in intelligent systems development is focused on knowledge and information management which is regarded as the crucial issue in smart decision making support. The 14 Chapters of this book represent a sample of such effort. The overall aim of this book is to provide guidelines to develop tools for smart processing of knowledge and information. Still, the guide does not presume to give ultimate answers. Rather, it poses ideas and case studies to explore the complexities and challenges of modern knowledge management issues. It also encourages its reader to become aware of the multifaceted interdisciplinary character of such issues. The premise of this book is that its reader will leave it with a heightened ability to think - in different ways - about developing, evaluating, and supporting intelligent knowledge and information management systems in real life based environment.

"This book combines research on the cultural, technical, organizational, and human issues surrounding the creation, capture, transfer, and use of knowledge in today's organizations. Topics such as organizational memory, knowledge management in enterprises, enablers and inhibitors of knowledge sharing and transfer, and emerging technologies of knowledge management, offering information to practitioners and scholars in a variety of settings"--Provided by publisher.

"This book captures an in-depth knowledge base on the most current and useful concepts, applications, and processes relevant to the successful management of knowledge assets"--Provided by publisher.

New approaches are needed that could move us towards developing effective systems for problem solving and decision making, systems that can deal with complex and ill-structured situations, systems that can function in information rich environments, systems that can cope with imprecise information, systems that can rely on their knowledge and learn from

experience - i.e. intelligent systems. One of the main efforts in intelligent systems development is focused on knowledge and information management which is regarded as the crucial issue in smart decision making support. The 13 Chapters of this book represent a sample of such effort. The overall aim of this book is to provide guidelines to develop tools for smart processing of knowledge and information. Still, the guide does not presume to give ultimate answers. Rather, it poses ideas and case studies to explore and the complexities and challenges of modern knowledge management issues. It also encourages its reader to become aware of the multifaceted interdisciplinary character of such issues. The premise of this book is that its reader will leave it with a heightened ability to think - in different ways - about developing, evaluating, and supporting intelligent knowledge and information management systems in real life based environment.

Software-intensive organizations cannot help but learn. A software organization that does not learn will not exist for long, because the software market is continuously on the move, because of new customer demands and needs, and because of new competitor products and services. Software organizations must adapt quickly to this ever-changing environment, and the capability to adapt is one of the most important aspects of learning. Smart organizations will attempt to predict future software demands, and develop a corresponding knowledge road map that identifies the capabilities needed over time in order to meet these demands. Organizational learning typically occurs when experienced organization members share their knowledge with colleagues, such that the organization as a whole can profit from the intellectual capital of its members. While knowledge is typically shared in an ad hoc fashion by means of direct, face-to-face communication, a learning software organization will want to ensure that this knowledge sharing occurs in a systematic way, enabling it whenever and wherever it is needed. Since 1999, the annual International Workshop on Learning Software Organizations (LSO) has provided a communication forum that brings together academia and industry to discuss the advancements in and to address the questions of continuous learning in software-intensive organizations. Building upon existing work on knowledge management and organizational learning, the workshop series promotes interdisciplinary - approaches from computer science and information systems, business, management and organization science as well as cognitive science.

UML for Developing Knowledge Management Systems provides knowledge engineers the framework in which to identify types of knowledge and where this knowledge exists in an organization. It also shows ways in which to use a standard recognized notation to capture, or model, knowledge to be used in a knowledge management system (KMS). This volume

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Provides a collection of authoritative articles from distinguished international researchers in information technology and Web engineering.

Data-intensive systems are software applications that process and generate Big Data. Data-intensive systems support the use of large amounts of data strategically and efficiently to provide intelligence. For example, examining industrial sensor data or business process data can enhance production, guide proactive improvements of development processes, or optimize supply chain systems. Designing data-intensive software systems is difficult because distribution of knowledge across stakeholders creates a symmetry of ignorance, because a shared vision of the future requires the development of new knowledge that extends and synthesizes existing knowledge. Knowledge Management in the Development of Data-Intensive Systems addresses new challenges arising from knowledge management in the development of data-intensive software systems. These challenges concern requirements, architectural design, detailed design, implementation and maintenance. The book covers the current state and future directions of knowledge management in development of data-intensive software systems. The book features both academic and industrial contributions which discuss the role software engineering can play for addressing challenges that confront developing, maintaining and evolving systems; data-intensive software systems of cloud and mobile services; and the scalability requirements they imply. The book features software engineering approaches that can efficiently deal with data-intensive systems as well as applications and use cases benefiting from data-intensive systems. Providing a comprehensive reference on the notion of data-intensive systems from a technical and non-technical perspective, the book focuses uniquely on software engineering and knowledge management in the design and maintenance of data-intensive systems. The book covers constructing, deploying, and maintaining high quality software products and software engineering in and for dynamic and flexible environments. This book provides a holistic guide for those who need to understand the impact of variability on all aspects of the software life cycle. It leverages practical experience and evidence to look ahead at the challenges faced by organizations in a fast-moving world with increasingly fast-changing customer requirements and expectations. This book reports on innovative concepts and practical solutions at the intersection between engineering design, engineering production and industrial management. It covers cutting-edge design, modeling and control of dynamic and multiphysics systems, knowledge management systems in industry 4.0, cyber-physical production systems, additive and sustainable manufacturing and many other related topics. The original, carefully selected, peer-reviewed chapters highlight collaborative works between different countries and between industry and universities, thus offering a timely snapshot for the research and industrial communities alike, as well as a bridge to facilitate communication and collaboration.

The refereed proceedings of the 7th International Conference on Case-Based Reasoning are presented in this volume. Fifteen full research papers and eighteen poster papers are presented along with three invited talks. The papers address all aspects of case-based reasoning, featuring original theoretical research, applied research, and applications with practical, social, environmental, and economic significance.

This book contains the papers presented at the 4th International Conference on Practical Aspects of Knowledge Management organized by the Department of Knowledge Management, Institute of Informatics and Business Informatics, University of Vienna. The event took place on 2002, December 2–3 in Vienna, Austria. The PAKM conference series is a forum for people to share their views,

to exchange ideas, to develop new insights, and to envision completely new kinds of solutions to knowledge management problems, because to succeed in the accelerating pace of the “Internet age,” organizations will be obliged to efficiently leverage their most valuable and underleveraged resource: the intellectual capital of their highly educated, skilled, and experienced employees. Thus next-generation business solutions must be focussed on supporting the creation of value by adding knowledge-rich components as integral parts in the work process. The authors, who work at the leading edge of knowledge management, have pursued integrated approaches which consider both the technological side, and the business side, and the organizational and cultural issues. We hope the papers, covering a broad range of knowledge management topics, will be valuable, at the same extent, for researchers and practitioners developing knowledge management approaches and applications. It was a real joy seeing the visibility of the conference increase and noting that knowledge management researchers and practitioners from all over the world submitted papers. This year, 90 papers and case studies were submitted, from which 55 were accepted.

The world is moving into a new era of the knowledge economy. In the past decade, the significance of developing knowledge has grown to a level where it is now dominating other socio-economic factors. *Systems Approaches to Knowledge Management, Transfer, and Resource Development* provides a new view of knowledge management through the lens of systems approach, which looks at each part of the knowledge management system as a section of the full overview. This cutting-edge resource will be essential for academicians, scientists, practitioners, and industry professionals as all of these individuals work toward a new understanding of knowledge and information management practices in the 21st century.

This book goes to great depth concerning the fast growing topic of technologies and approaches of fuzzy logic in the Semantic Web. The topics of this book include fuzzy description logics and fuzzy ontologies, queries of fuzzy description logics and fuzzy ontology knowledge bases, extraction of fuzzy description logics and ontologies from fuzzy data models, storage of fuzzy ontology knowledge bases in fuzzy databases, fuzzy Semantic Web ontology mapping, and fuzzy rules and their interchange in the Semantic Web. The book aims to provide a single record of current research in the fuzzy knowledge representation and reasoning for the Semantic Web. The objective of the book is to provide the state of the art information to researchers, practitioners and graduate students of the Web intelligence and at the same time serve the knowledge and data engineering professional faced with non-traditional applications that make the application of conventional approaches difficult or impossible.

"This book offers the latest scholarly research on the widespread incorporation of technological innovations around the globe and investigates how application of ubiquitous computing technologies affects various aspects of human lives using

evolving research from theoretical perspectives and case studies"--
Model-Driven Architecture (MDA) is an initiative proposed by the Object Management Group (OMG) for platform-generic software development. MDA separates the specification of system functionality from the implementation on a specific platform. It is aimed at making software assets more resilient to changes caused by emerging technologies. While stressing the importance of modeling, the MDA initiative covers a wide spectrum of research areas. Further efforts are required to bring them into a coherent approach based on open standards and supported by matured tools and techniques.

This volume contains the selected papers of two workshops on "Model-Driven Architecture – Foundations and Applications" (MDAFA): MDAFA 2003 held at the University of Twente, Twente, The Netherlands, June 26–27, 2003, and MDAFA 2004 held at Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden, June 10–11, 2004. The goal of the workshops was to understand the foundations of MDA, to share experience in applying MDA techniques and tools, and to outline future research directions. The workshops organizers encouraged authors of accepted papers to re-submit their papers to a post-workshop reviewing process; 15 of these papers were accepted to appear in this volume on MDA.

These proceedings represent the work of researchers presenting at the 16th European Conference on Knowledge Management (ECKM 2015). We are delighted to be hosting ECKM at the University of Udine, Italy on the 3-4 September 2015. The conference will be opened with a keynote from Dr Madelyn Blair from Pelerei Inc., USA on the topic "The Role of KM in Building Resilience". On the afternoon of the first day Dr Daniela Santarelli, from Lundbeck, Italy will deliver a second keynote speech. The second day will be opened by Dr John Dumay from Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia. ECKM is an established platform for academics concerned with current research and for those from the wider community involved in Knowledge Management to present their findings and ideas to peers from the KM and associated fields. ECKM is also a valuable opportunity for face to face interaction with colleagues from similar areas of interests. The conference has a well-established history of helping attendees advance their understanding of how people, organisations, regions and even countries generate and exploit knowledge to achieve a competitive advantage, and drive their innovations forward. The range of issues and mix of approaches followed will ensure an interesting two days. 260 abstracts were initially received for this conference. However, the academic rigor of ECKM means that, after the double blind peer review process there are 102 academic papers, 15 PhD research papers, 1 Masters research papers and 7 Work in Progress papers published in these Conference Proceedings. These papers reflect the continuing interest and diversity in the field of Knowledge Management, and they represent truly global research from many different countries, including Algeria, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia,

Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lithuania, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sultanate of Oman, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, The Netherlands, UK, United Arab Emirates, USA and Venezuela.

Welcome to the European Conference on Software Architecture (ECSA), which is the premier European software engineering conference. ECSA provides researchers and practitioners with a platform to present and discuss the most recent, innovative, and significant findings and experiences in the field of software architecture research and practice. The fourth edition of ECSA was built upon a history of a successful series of European workshops on software architecture held from 2004 through 2006 and a series of European software architecture conferences from 2007 through 2009. The last ECSA was merged with the 8th Working IEEE/IFIP Conference on Software Architecture (WICSA). Apart from the traditional technical program consisting of keynote talks, a main - search track, and a poster session, the scope of the ECSA 2010 was broadened to incorporate other tracks such as an industry track, doctoral symposium track, and a tool demonstration track. In addition, we also offered several workshops and tutorials on diverse topics related to software architecture. We received more than 100 submissions in the three main categories: full research and experience papers, emerging research papers, and research challenges papers. The conference attracted papers (co-)authored by researchers, practitioners, and academics from 30 countries (Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, I- land, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States).

It is a great pleasure to share with you the Springer CCIS 111 proceedings of the Third World Summit on the Knowledge Society—WSKS 2010—that was organized by the International Scientific Council for the Knowledge Society, and supported by the Open Research Society, NGO, (<http://www.open-knowledge-society.org>) and the Int- national Journal of the Knowledge Society Research, (<http://www.igi-global.com/ijksr>), and took place in Aquis Corfu Holiday Palace Hotel, on Corfu island, Greece, September 22–24, 2010. The Third World Summit on the Knowledge Society (WSKS 2010) was an inter- tional scientific event devoted to promoting the dialogue on the main aspects of the knowledge society towards a better world for all. The multidimensional economic and social crisis of the last couple years brings to the fore the need to discuss in depth new policies and strategies for a human-centric developmental process in the global c- text. This annual summit brings together key stakeholders of knowledge society dev- opment worldwide, from academia, industry, government, policy makers, and active citizens to look at the impact and prospects of it information technology, and the knowledge-based era it is creating, on key facets of living, working, learning, innovating, and collaborating in today's hyper-complex world.

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