Cooperative building of "multi-points of view topic maps" using Hypertopic and socio-technical approaches

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AGENDA

- 1) « Socio-semantic Web » and the *Hypertopic* model [Zacklad et al., 2003] are approaches mainly founded on :
 - CSCW (Computer Supported Cooperative Work),
 - Knowledge Engineering, Knowledge Management
 - Social Sciences (psychology, sociology, linguistics)
- 2) Tech-CICO Lab develops generic tools and methods helping "Sociosemantic activity" within a community:
 - → co-building of « multi-points of view topic maps » is a methodological challenge
 - → for example, we chose (2005) the sociotechnical method "SeeMe" (Univ. Bochum [Herrmann, 1999]) to complete Hypertopic
- 3) Three methods of distant co-building in communities were explored and applied in a dozen of « Socio-semantic Web » applications (2002-2007):
 - « centralized co-building » method
 - « conflictual co-building » methods
 - « hybrid co-building » method

« Socio Semantic Web »

- is a social Web which participates in the building of a structured representation of both the domain and the community
 - "maps" or shared indexes make the collective knowledge and activities both more visible and more reflexive (e.g.Web2.0)
 - incremental structuration of cognitive and social network
- is a Web which focuses communities
 - users following similar goals,
 - but : participating to sub-groups, accepting multiples social roles, competences, opinions → diversity of points of view
- is supported by a model: Hypertopic. With Hypertopic, points of view are built by community members (not familiar with knowledge modelling) for embracing collections of items (e.g. items are products, projects, persons, learning objects,...)
 - multiples Dimensions of Analysis (consensual plurality)
 - multiples Opinions or Points of View (conflictual plurality)

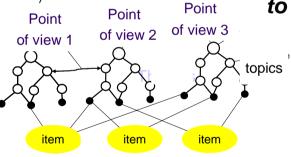
an « Hypertopic » map includes multiples points of view :

an Hypertopic map is
= a multi-points of view topic
map to consider items

= a « semiotic ontology »

Hypertopic Map for the community in its domain Hypertopic is

= a knowledge representation (a set of basic constructs which are the « keys » of the map ») to co-build and communicate (discuss...) about the map = a protocol providing a standard access to « map services »

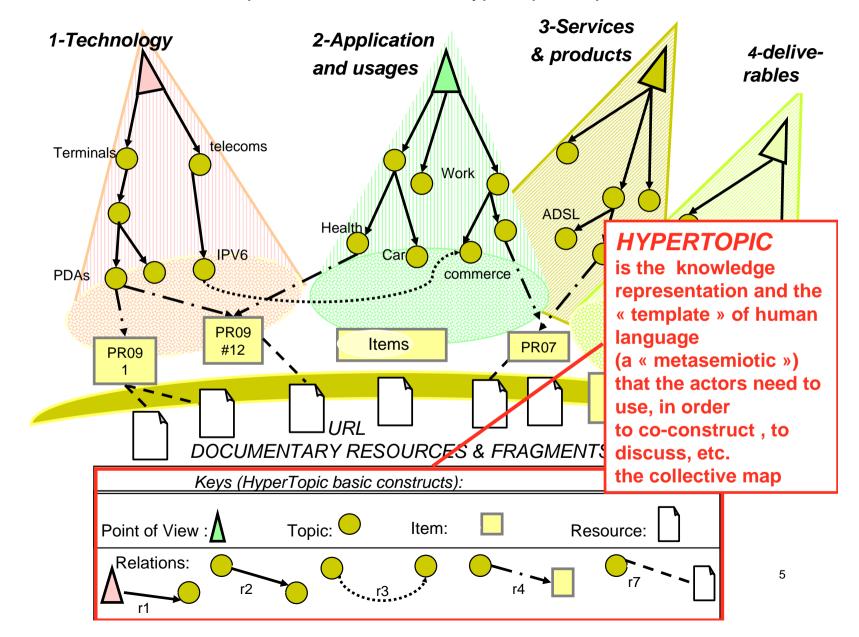


items

e.g. application « Agora/France-Telecom » (2002) , following a « knowledge-marketplace » model

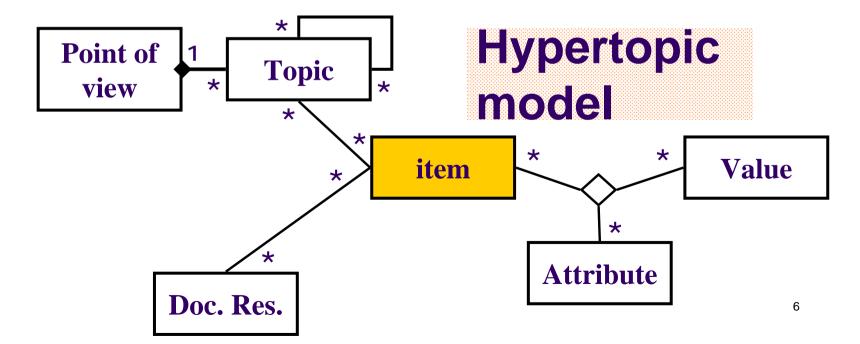
- hundreds of Items (item = a R&D project) and actors (e.g. contributors for R&D projects)
- 7 Points of View corresponding to different business « languages » in the organisation
- 1500 topics after 2 months
- thousands of documentary resources

Schematic example extracted from an Hypertopic Map



Remarks:

- -Hypertopic model could be considered as a particular « template » of TMs, Following the TM methodology, it would be a generic « ontology » re-usable to model every particular Socio-Semantic Web application;
- The model is made to be understood by the community which use it to co-build;
- Hypertopic is focused excusively on a very few basic constructs (certain are inspired by the TM), for methodologial reasons: to give to many end-users the ability to edit the map (items, topics) without any particular training, the problem is not to use all the freedhoms of the TM, but to reduce them (adding constraints) → to fix the usage makes easier to deploy the co-building within large communities



technical context

- Standardization
- 2006 Hypertopic XML Schema and standard protocol(cf. www.hypertopic.org)

 Zhou, Ch., Lejeune, Ch., Bénel, A.: Towards a standard protocol for community-driven organizations of knowledge. In Proc of the 13th ISPE International Conference on Concurrent Engineering (ISPE CE'06), IOS Press, 2006, pp 338–349.
- future: bridges with Topic Map (XTM), W3C Semantic Web standards...

technical context

- Standardization
- 2006 : XML Schema and standard protocol (cf. www.hypertopic.org)
- future: bridges with Topic Map (XTM), W3C Semantic Web standards...
- Tools

Yet several open-source tools adress the « Socio Semantic Web » by using the Hypertopic model.

- Argos-viewpoint server (http://sourceforge.net/projects/argos-viewpoint/) a repository for all topic maps folllowing the Hypertopic format
- Porphyry (http://www.porphyry.org/) a « plug-in » with advanced functions
- Cassandre, a CAGDAS (Content Analysis Software)Software tool for applications in social sciences to build, compare, and exchange qualitative analyses of textual materials (http://sourceforge.net/projects/cassandre-qda/)
- Agoræ (http://sourceforge.net/projects/agorae), a thin client based on Argos I
 - basic groupware functions and standard roles to edit (create, modify) an Hypertopic map by many distant users;
 - better methods, customizable procedures, roles design and roles taking to co-build the maps
 - means to annotate nodes of the map (« post-it »-like messages), in order to facilitate discussions between users;
 - graphical solutions helping to visualize, to trace actions and to compare maps;





But how to collectively construct and maintain an Hypertopic map (= « socio-semantic activity")?

We need to distinguish:

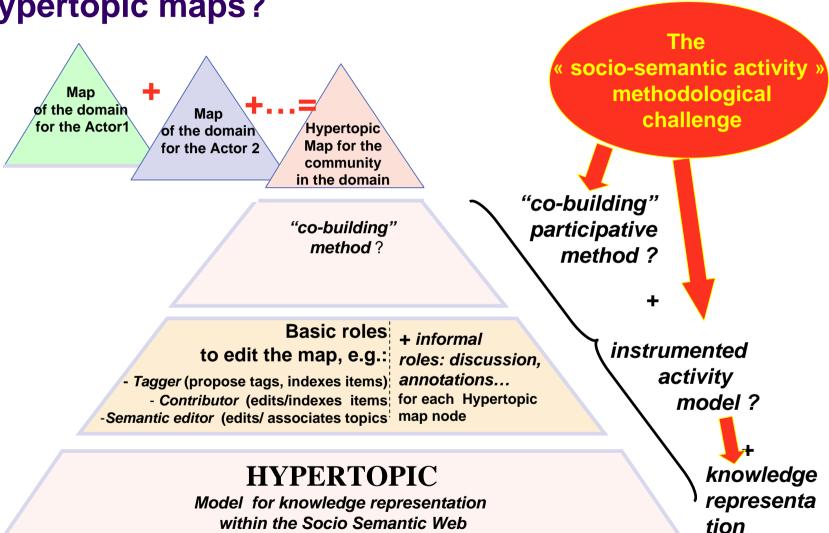
- a « bootstrapping » phase
 - to define the item, to define the first set of « points of view»
 - based (eventually) on folksonomies or on the confrontation of actors' personal « design maps »
 - leading (eventually) to a « synthesis map » usable by the group
- a phase of maintenance / evolution of the map

Methods explored to co-build Hypertopic maps in the two phases are many, we'll give 3 examples:

- « Centralized » method (distance or presence workshops) with a facilitator role, who assists
 the emergence (and finally decides) of a consensual set of points of view
- "Conflictual" co-building method, to make the conflicts more explicit
- « Hybrid » method associating « top-down » « centralized » method and « bottom-up » folksonomies

But before that: How to articulate the activity model with the knowledge representation model?

How to articulate the models required for co-building Hypertopic maps?



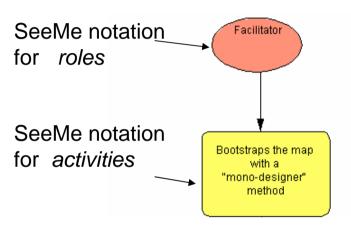
The « socio-semantic activity » methodological challenge

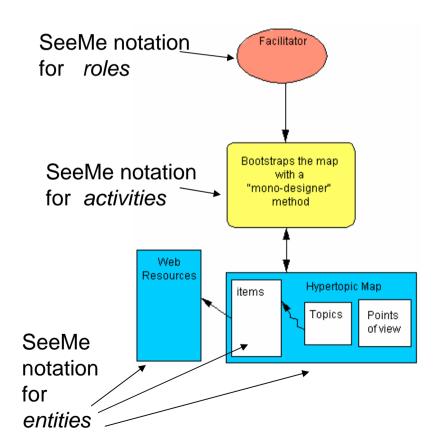
- To co-build maps by users themselves is a complex challenge for these users.
- We focus the cases where only Community members have domain skills to build the map. It is necessary to let the community imagine its own architecture of cooperation and its socio-semantic activity (« participatory design » approach). Users need to dynamically adapt their specific social roles.
- Easy-to-read and flexible diagrammes for roles, activity...are needed to improve users' participation and facilitation.
- UML, SADT... diagrammes are too formal and « ITspecialists » oriented, they don't support vagueness / incompleteness
- → Emphasis on CSCW studies, i.e. Role-Mechanisms [HERRMANN 04]: role assignement, role taking, role change, role definition, role making, Inter-role conflict, etc.
- We choose the sociotechnical "SEEME" method [HERRMANN 99] to complete Hypertopic

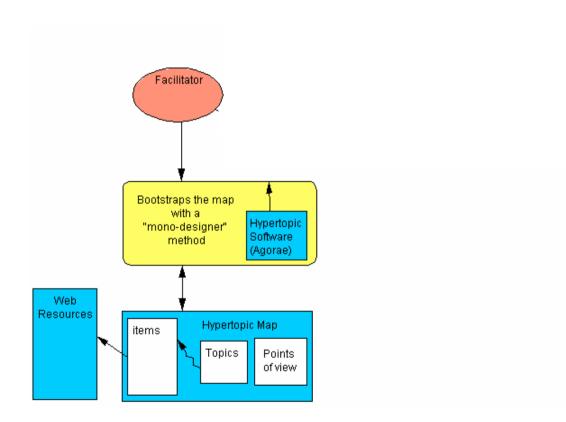
To download the SeeMe diagrammes editor and the Seeme tutorial

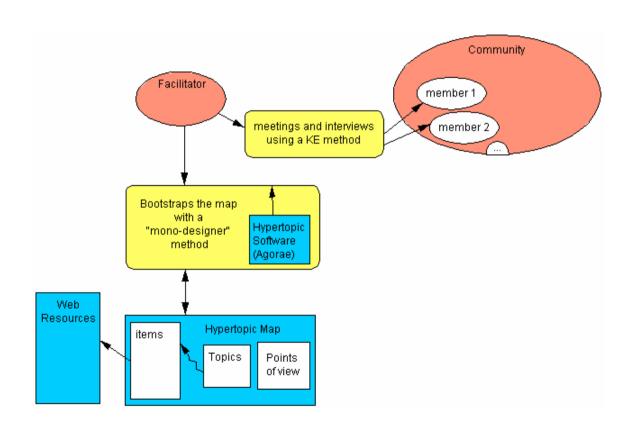
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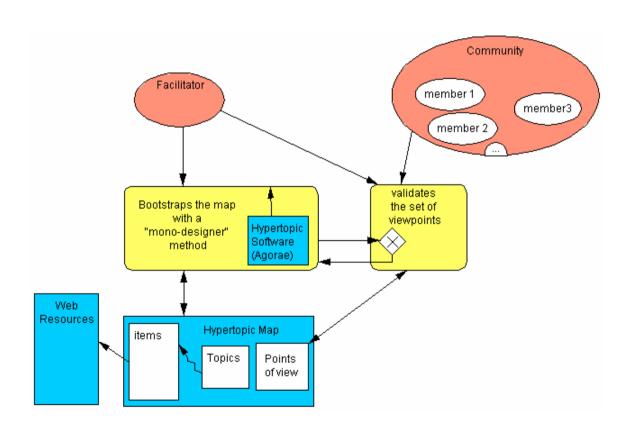
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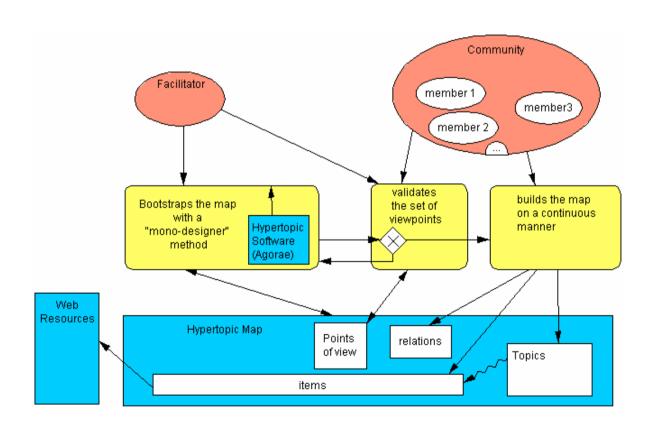


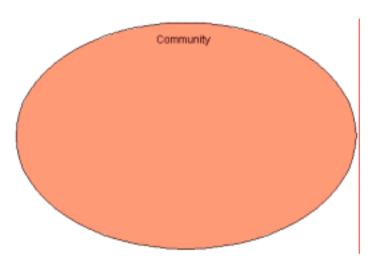


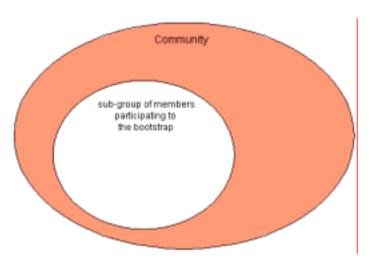


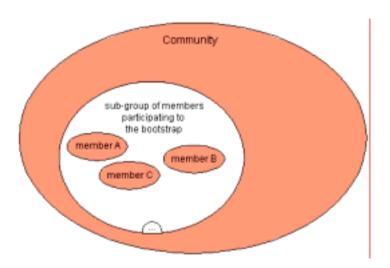


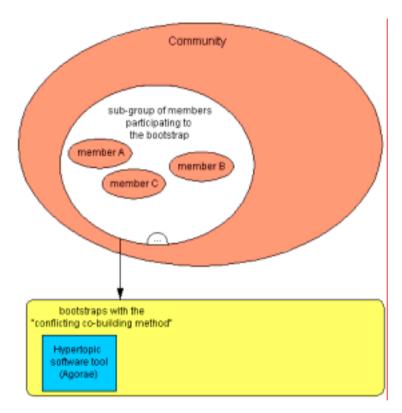


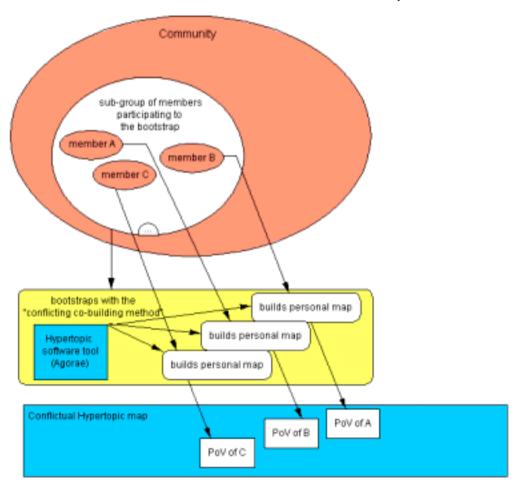


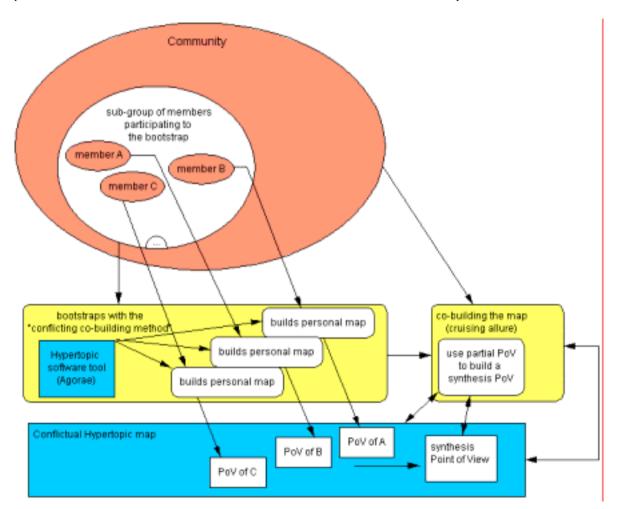




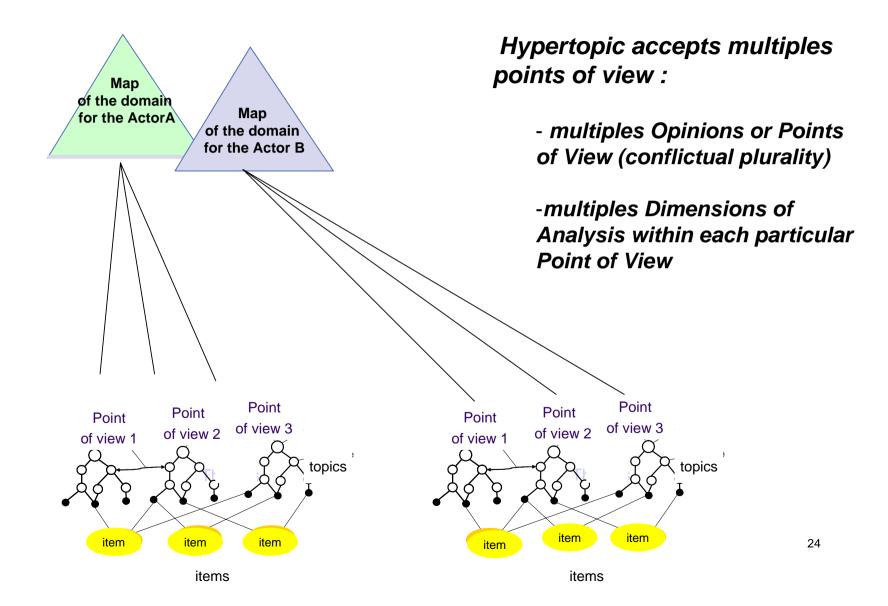




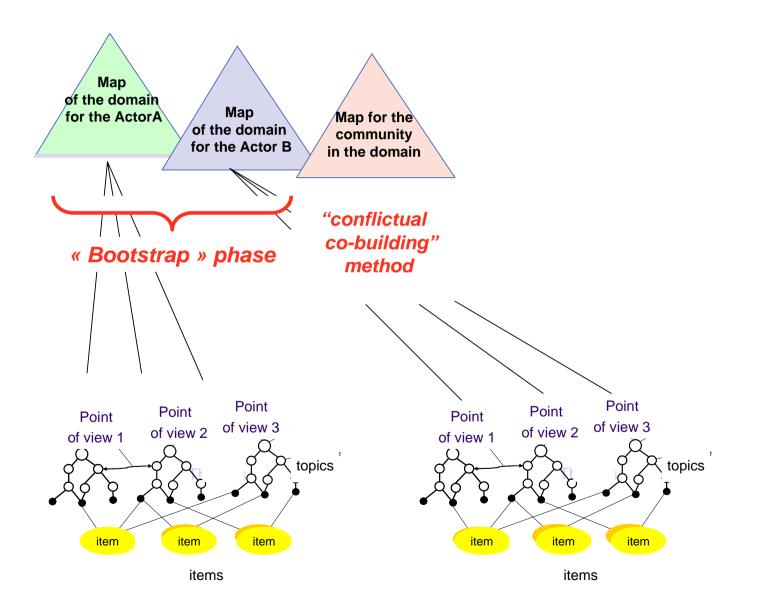




the "conflictual co-building" method

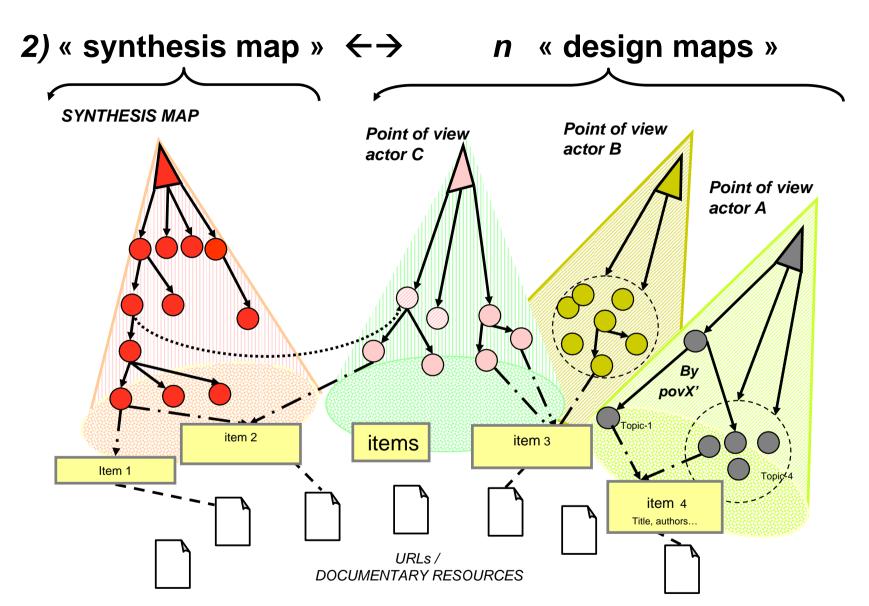


the "conflictual co-building" method

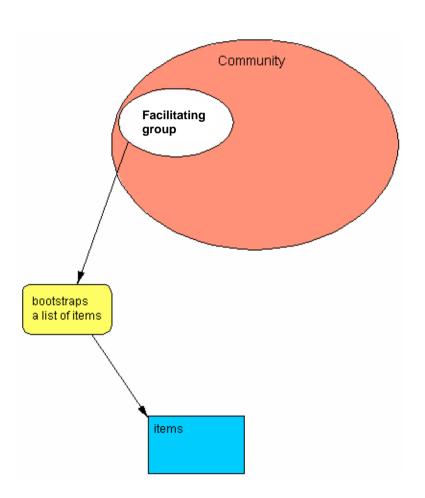


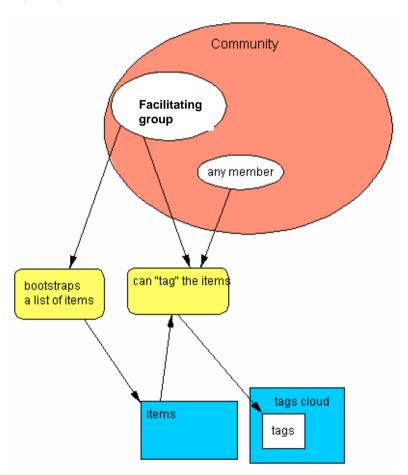
1) « design maps » from each actor Point of view Point of view actor B actor C Point of view actor A povX Item 2 items item 3 Item1 Item 4 URLs / **DOCUMENTARY RESOURCES**

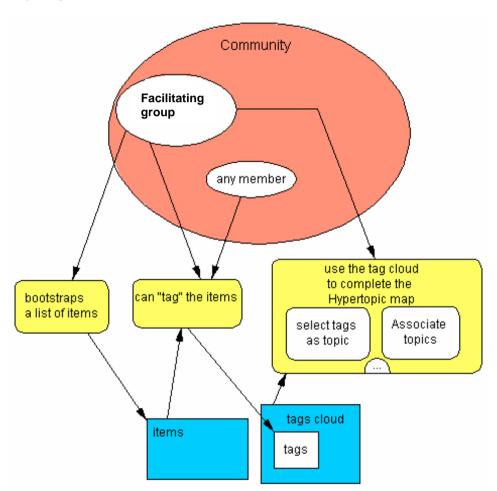
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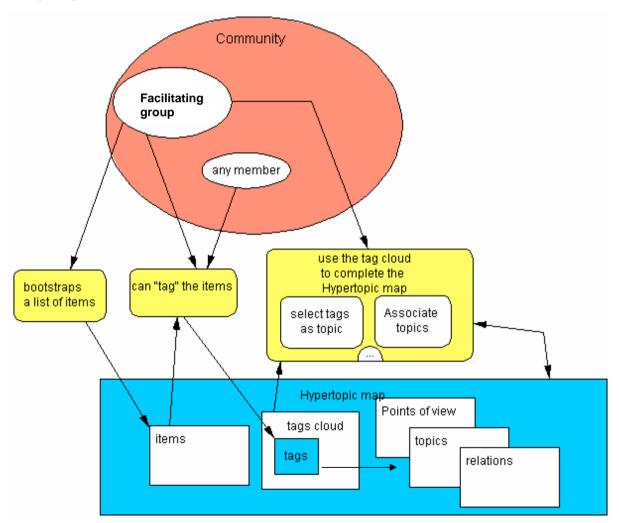


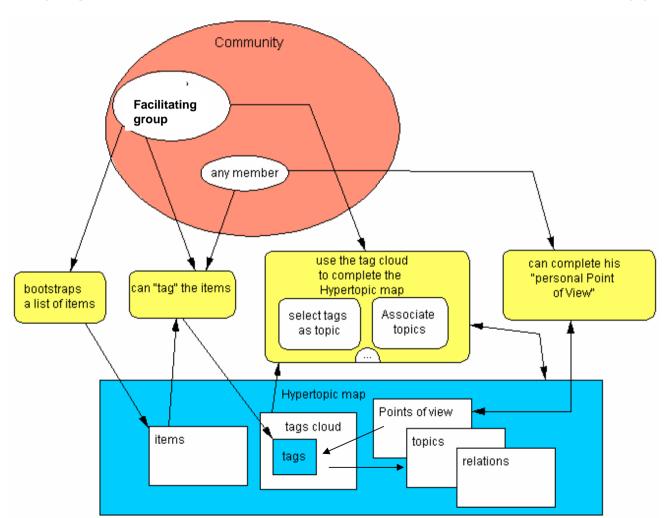
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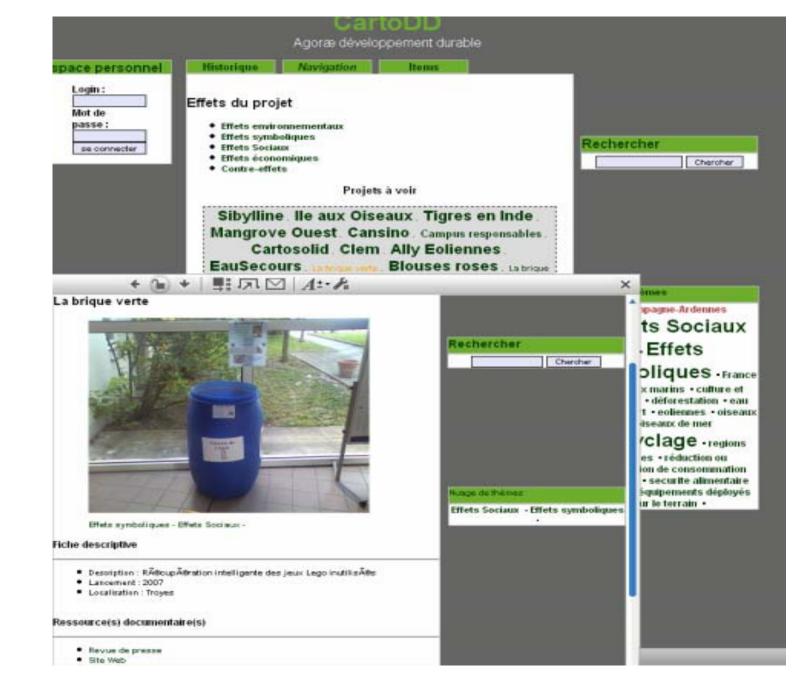


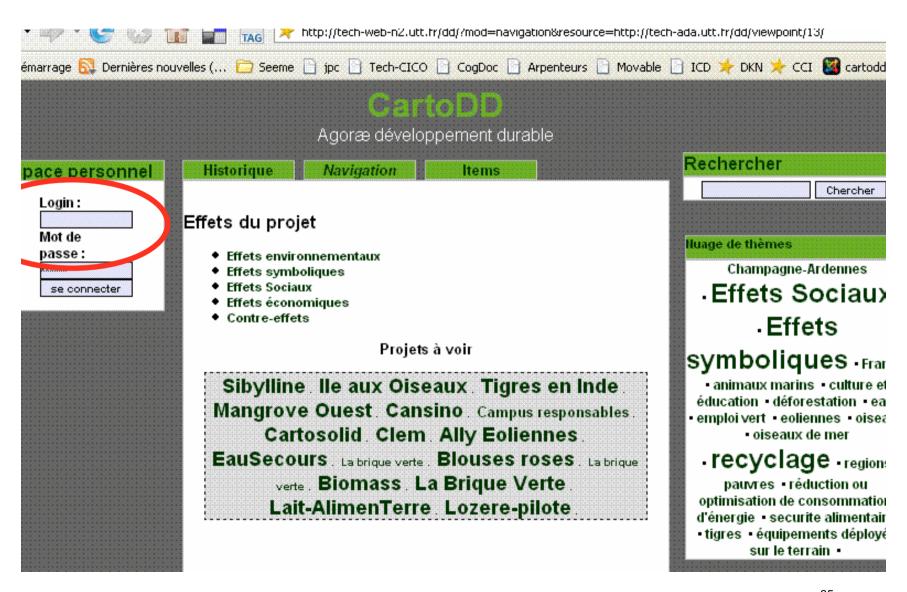


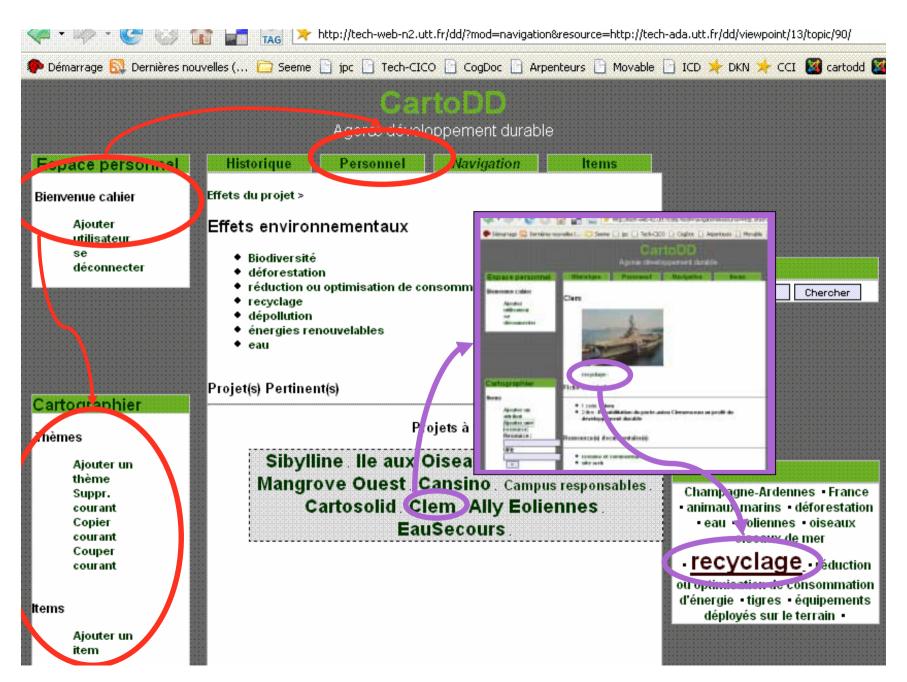












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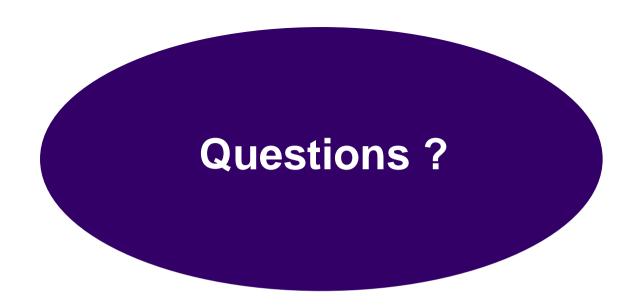
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- Démo Agorae V1 / DKN SEQXAM : (conflictual co-building) http://tech-web-n2.utt.fr/dkn
- Démo Agorae V2 / CartoDD-Initiatives 21 (hybrid method) http://tech-web-n2.utt.fr/dd/
- Slides of the present presentation can be downloaded (next week) on : http://cahier.tech-cico.fr/docs/tmra07.pdf