TECH1002-17 Social Media & Technology

Lab Five: Wiki Collaboration

	Introduction:
	Blog & Wiki Checklist
001	Visit the TECH1002 Wiki Page and review the specification for Assignment One. https://wiki.our.dmu.ac.uk/w/index.php/TECH1002_Social_Media_%26_Technology#Component_One_-_Social_Media_Platform_Set-Up_.285.25.29
	Review the set-up instructions from workshop two and three, and identify any discrepancies that need to be changed.
	https://wiki.our.dmu.ac.uk/w/index.php/TECH1002_Social_Media_%26_Technology#Workshop_Notes_2016-17
002	**Component One - Social Media Platform Set-Up (5%)** An assessment of your ability to: • Set-up your blog site on the DMU Commons, to personalize your site and to post a set of entries related to the lectures and your interest in media. • Set-up your personal profile page on the DMU Wiki, and to write objectively about yourself in the style of a Wikipedia entry. • Link your blog to the http://diy.our.dmu.ac.uk/ site. • Link your blog to your Twitter Account, Google, YouTube, Facebook accounts. • Minimum Work: Three blog posts and one wiki entry, site personalisation, adding social media accounts, working feed for DIY-DMU site. • Deadline: Week Six, 10am Monday 7th November. • Marking & Feedback: End of Week Seven.
003	**Assessment Criteria** **Component One – Social Media Platform Set-Up (5%)** Feedback and assessment will be based on this traffic-light grid, which learners can use to check-off that they have completed each of the components. A brief comment will be included, and verbal feedback will be given in the workshops.

Name:						
Blog:						
Wiki:						
Status:	Grabs attention & worth sharing	Worth looking at, might share.	Good, but not enough to persuade people to spread yet.	Some broken functionality and needs more work.	This has not got to grips with the basics yet.	Points out of Ten
	10	**8**	**6**	**4**	**2**	
Blog Name:						
RSS Feed:						
Blog Post 1:						
Blog Post 2:						
Blog Post 3:						
Wiki Profile:						
Personalisation:						
Media:						
Writing:						
Social Media:						
Overall:						pts %

Use this marking sheet as a check list to identify if you have completed the main set-up tasks for your DMU Com-

	mons wiki profile and blog site.
004	**Wiki Profile Page Links** Your wiki profile page should be used to identify the blogs that you want to be marked. A good example of how this has been done in the past is Emma Piper's profile on the DMU Commons Wiki. https://wiki.our.dmu.ac.uk/w/index.php/Emma_Piper#Blog_Posts Each blog post is clearly identified and given a working link. The date when the post was made available is included, and there is a short description of what is relevant in the post. This is not a specific template, but is a good example of an approach that works well.
005	**Double Check** • Pair-Up with a partner to double check the specifications given above. • Identify any discrepancies or ambiguities in the blogs that have been posted. • Complete the marking table above as a check list of each other's blog and wiki set-up.
	Note: Your RSS Feed will be added to the DIY-DMU Blog Site when it is marked. Please ensure that your posts are set with the DIY-DMU Category.
006	**Wiki Collaboration** "A collaborative working environment (CWE) supports people, such as e-professionals, in their individual and cooperative work. Research in CWE involves focusing on organizational, technical, and social issues" https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collaborative_working_environment
007	**Wikis as a Collaborative Tool** A wiki is a collaborative online Web tool that can help Extension professionals work more effectively. Wikis are useful for collaborating over long distances and can serve as a repository for materials shared among a virtual team. Specifically, wikis provide online space for editing and storing documents, maintaining schedules, posting Web links, storing email announcements, and conferencing capabilities. Wikis reduce the need for mail and phone charges to collaborate with other group members and provide a stable place for document storage that is accessible from any computer with Internet access, at any location, at any time. They allow for customization of a collaborative workspace that resides online in a place where all invited members, or the public, can access stored materials. https://joe.org/joe/2011december/tt4.php
008	**Using Wikis for Learning and Collaboration** A wiki is a collaborative web site that collects and organizes content, created and revised by its users. The most well-known example is Wikipedia. Wikis are a way to grow a knowledge base around a particular content area, be it best practices in a particular field or how to use a specific piece of software. Some organizations allow any registered user to contribute; others limit contributors to a particular department or group. http://theelearningcoach.com/elearning2-0/using-wikis-for-elearning/
009	**Community of Practice** Communities of practice are formed by people who engage in a process of collective learning in a shared domain of human endeavour: a tribe learning to survive, a band of artists seeking new forms of expression, a group of engineers working on similar problems, a clique of pupils defining their identity in the school, a network of surgeons exploring novel techniques, a gathering of first-time managers helping each other cope. In a nutshell: Communities of practice are groups of people who share a concern or a passion for something they do and learn how to do it better as they interact regularly. http://wenger-trayner.com/introduction-to-communities-of-practice/ A community of practice (CoP) is a group of people who share a craft and/or a profession. The concept was first proposed by cognitive anthropologist Jean Lave and educational theorist Etienne Wenger in their 1991 book Situated Learning (Lave & Wenger 1991). Wenger then significantly expanded on the concept in his 1998 book Communities of Practice (Wenger 1998). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community_of_practice

010	**Jean Lave, Etienne Wenger and Communities of Practice** The idea that learning involves a deepening process of participation in a community of practice has gained significant ground in recent years. Communities of practice have also become an important focus within organizational development and have considerable value when thinking about working with groups. In this article we outline the theory and practice of such communities, and examine some of issues and questions for informal educators and those concerned with lifelong learning. http://infed.org/mobi/jean-lave-etienne-wenger-and-communities-of-practice/
011	**DMU Commons Wiki Content** Working in a small group, no more than three people, visit the DMU Commons Wiki and search through the existing content pages. https://wiki.our.dmu.ac.uk/w/index.php/Main_Page#Content
012	**Topics of Interest** Identify a topic that you might be interested in and review the information that has been provided on the page. Is this information useful? • Does it help you to understand the topic? • Does it have any images and illustrations? • Does it have any links to other topics or web pages that you can follow? • Is it expressed clearly? • How would you improve the information on the page? Choose one of the existing topic pages to improve and add additional information to.
013	**Discussion** • Each person should log-in to the DMU Commons Wiki and visit the chosen page. • Select the '**Discussion**' tab. • Start a conversation about how you will develop the topic of your DMU Commons Wiki page on the discussion tab. • Use the formatting as identified on Media Wiki Talk-Pages. https://www.mediawiki.org/wiki/Help:Talk_pages
014	**Collaborative Research** • Search for some links and social media posts that usefully explain or discuss your topic. • Share your links on the topic page discussion tab. • Share your thoughts on the discussion page as to the most effective way of writing an article on the topic that you are researching. • Identify different elements that you can each take responsibility for writing on the main wiki topic page.
015	**Collaborative Writing** • Identify the main sections of information that you can write about your topic. • Identify who will write each section. • Identify who will edit and check the writing that is posted. • Watch how the different version of the page are saved by different users (this is important if users are simultaneously editing each page). • Add images and links that you think might be useful. • Complete your page and share your link using social media.
016	**Collective Intelligence** Collective intelligence is shared or group intelligence that emerges from the collaboration, collective efforts, and competition of many individuals and appears in consensus decision making. The term appears in sociobiology, political science and in context of mass peer review and crowdsourcing applications. It may involve consensus, social capital and formalisms such as voting systems, social media and other means of quantifying mass activity. Collective

	IQ is a measure of collective intelligence, although it is often used interchangeably with the term collective intelligence. Collective intelligence has also been attributed to bacteria and animals. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collective_intelligence
017	**Crowdsourcing** Crowdsourcing is a specific sourcing model in which organizations use contributions from Internet users to obtain needed services or ideas. Crowdsourcing was coined in 2005 as a portmanteau of crowd and outsourcing. This mode of sourcing to divide work between participants to achieve a cumulative result was already successful before the digital age (i.e., "offline"). Crowdsourcing is distinguished from outsourcing in that the work can come from an undefined public (instead of being commissioned from a specific, named group) and in that crowdsourcing includes a mix of bottom-up and top-down processes https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crowdsourcing
018	**Knowledge Sharing** Knowledge sharing is an activity through which knowledge (namely, information, skills, or expertise) is exchanged among people, friends, families, communities (for example, Wikipedia), or organizations. Organizations have recognized that knowledge constitutes a valuable intangible asset for creating and sustaining competitive advantages. Knowledge sharing activities are generally supported by knowledge management systems. However, technology constitutes only one of the many factors that affect the sharing of knowledge in organizations, such as organizational culture, trust, and incentives. The sharing of knowledge constitutes a major challenge in the field of knowledge management because some employees tend to resist sharing their knowledge with the rest of the organization. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knowledge_sharing
019	**Wikis: Enabling Effective Knowledge Sharing Across the Organization** Wikis are a relatively simple and compelling addition to the collaborative options currently available. "Wiki" is currently one of the most popular new buzz terms in business discussions. Unfortunately it is also one of the most incomprehensible for many people. But what are wikis, are they important, what benefits do they provide and are they being used successfully within large corporations? A wiki is an online tool that allows users to update and publish content collaboratively. Anyone who has access can edit the content, using a very simple tool and an ordinary web browser. Wiki usage is known as 'collaborative authoring'. http://www.informationweek.com/software/information-management/wikis-enabling-effective-knowledge-sharing-across-the-organization/d/d-id/1038866?
020	**Applying Wikis to Knowledge Sharing and Creation** As organizations are increasingly moving towards geographically dispersed and virtual forms of collaboration, knowledge sharing through social software such as wikis, is widely acknowledged as an important area of research and practice. Wikis are systems of interlinked Web pages that allow users to easily create and edit content. They represent an open-source technology for knowledge, focusing on its incremental creation and enhancement, and on multi-user participation. http://www.slideshare.net/miiak/applying-wikis-to-knowledge-sharing-and-creation-2007
	References: