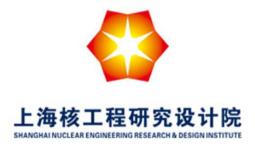
Knowledge Pipeline: A Task Oriented Way to Implement Knowledge Management

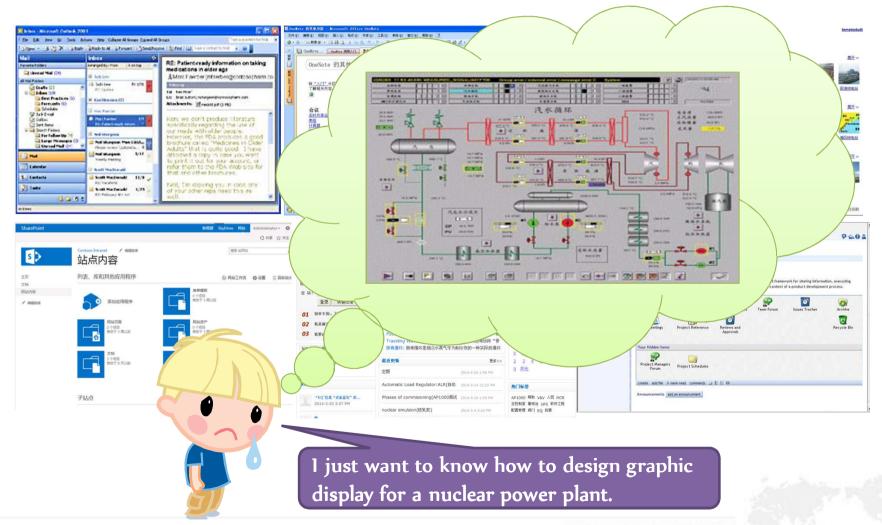
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May 15, 2014
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Where shall we get knowledge?





Concept of Knowledge Pipeline





There are many pipelines named by tasks or business processes in an organization. Knowledge contributors put knowledge to its corresponding pipelines. A maintenance team could keep the knowledge in pipelines clear and valid. Users could get knowledge just like opening a faucet in terms of their tasks or business processes.



Infrastructure of Knowledge Pipeline

Fine-grained knowledge management

* Knowledge management is not document management

Linkage among knowledge and business processes

* Find out relationships or connections

Automatic pushing service

* Present the proper knowledge to some one who needs it



Infrastructure of Knowledge Pipeline (Cont.)

Personalized service

* Do not disturb or distract users

Heritage feature

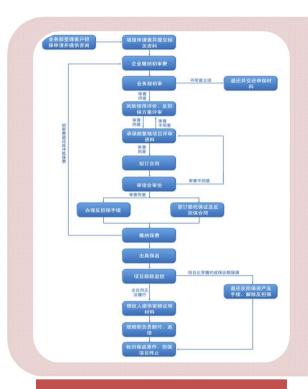
* Make knowledge consistent in similar pipelines

Version control

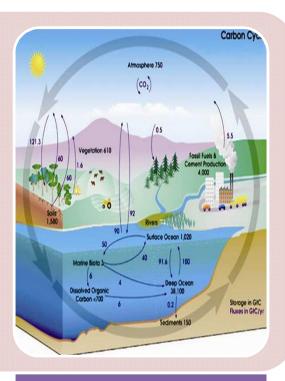
Keep knowledge up-to-date and traceable in pipelines



Contents in Knowledge Pipeline







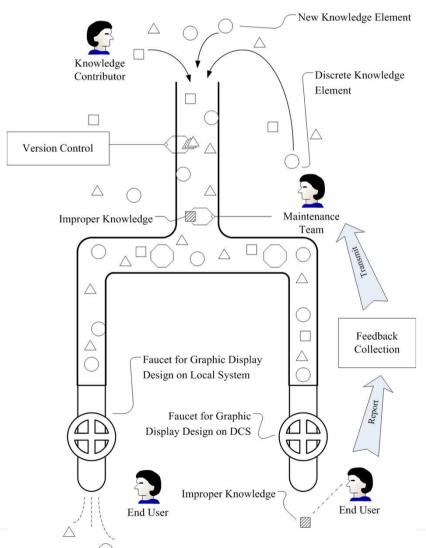
What

How

Why



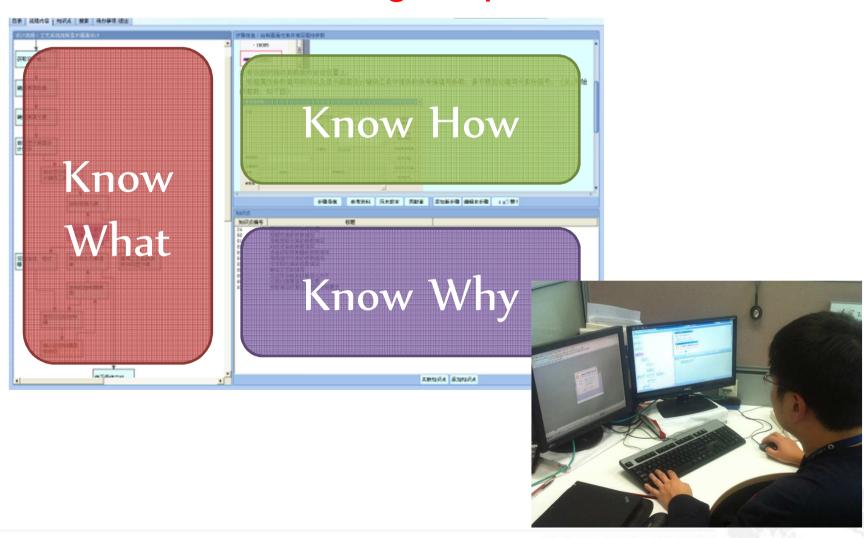
Illustration of Knowledge Pipeline



- User Roles
 - Knowledge Contributor
 - Maintenance Team
 - End User
- Knowledge process
 - Creation
 - Sharing
 - Finding
 - Learning
 - Validation
 - Maintenance
 - Disposal
 - [Combination]
 - Transformation



A Demo of Knowledge Pipeline





Conclusion

| | Subject 1 | Subject 2 | Subject 3 | Conventional Method Average (7 Samples) |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| Working experiences | 5 years | 2 years | 6 months | 3 years (0-7 years) |
| Pre-job training time | 20 Minutes | | | 3 Hours |
| Self-learning & practicing time | 4 Hours | 2 Hours | 3 Hours | 20 Hours |
| Working time | 4 Hours | 5.5 Hours | 9 Hours | 4 Hours |
| Completion | 91% | 100% | 83% | 83% |
| Accuracy (Based on completion) | 71% | 75% | 80% | 75% |

According to the statistic, the pre-job training time was decreased by about 88%, while self-learning and practicing time was decreased by 85% in comparison with those colleagues who finished the same work by means of conventional face-to-face training.

