The IADIS International Conference Collaborative Technologies 2011 was held in Rome, Italy, 22-24 July, 2011.

The IADIS Collaborative Technologies 2011 was focused on issues related to the concepts, theory, modelling, specification, implementation and evaluation of collaborative systems, technologies and their ‘wider’ applications in the information society. It gave particular attention to the ‘wider’ dimension as a mean to diversify it and broaden the applicability and scope of the current body of knowledge in the area of applied collaborative domain including emerging and next generation methods and technologies. The purpose was to cover both technical and non-technical aspects of the collaborative nature of today’s information society, as well as, prompt future direction for the advancement of the community.

The proceedings of the Collaborative Technologies 2011 were jointly published with IADIS Web Based Communities and Social Media 2011 and with IADIS Internet Applications and Research 2011. These events received 134 submissions from more than 24 countries. Each submission had been anonymously reviewed by an average of four independent reviewers, to ensure that accepted submissions were of a high standard. Consequently only 23 full papers were approved which meant an acceptance rate of about 17 %. A few more papers were accepted as short papers, reflection papers and posters. An extended version of the best papers was published in selected journals, especially in the International Journal of Web Based Communities (IJWBC): ISSN: 1477 - 8394 [4 issues per year], in the International Journal of Distributed Systems and Technologies (IJDST) ISSN: 1947-3532, in the IADIS International Journal on WWW/Internet (ISSN: 1645-7641), and also in other selected journals, including journals from Inderscience.

The submissions were accepted under the following areas and topics:

Theory Foundations
- Collaborative Methods and Citizen Science
- Concepts, Models and Frameworks
- Concurrency and Synchronization
- Knowledge Representation and Discovery
- Parallel and Integration Algorithm Design
- Process, Workflow and Agents Management Modeling
- Security and Trust Dynamics
- Semantics, Ontologies and Metadata
- Social Networks and Collective Intelligence
- Virtual Organization and Social Networking Analysis

Technical Infrastructures
- Autonomic Computing and Ad-Hoc Network
- Context-Aware Infrastructures, Situated Computing
- Distributed Systems and Technologies
- Management and Interoperability
- Network Architectures and Optimization
- Next Generation Technologies, Web 2.0
- P2P, Grid, Cloud Computing and Crowd Sourcing
- Performance Analysis and Verification
- Pervasive and Ubiquitous Computing
- Real time and Wireless Communications
- Standards, Protocols and Benchmarks
- Web Services and Multi-Agents
Environments, Tools and Applications

- Collaborative Management Tools
- CSCW, Groupware and Decision Tools
- Content and Enterprise Management
- Data Centers and Mashups
- Data Management and Sharing Tools
- Grids, Clouds, Web 2.0 and Second Life
- Intra-/Inter– Collaborative Tagging
- Languages and Middleware
- Massively Distributed Collaboration
- Net-centric Collaborative Environments
- Revision Control and Management
- Social Software and Sites
- Spatial and Temporal Services

Benefits Realization and Social Implications

- Accessibility and User Interfaces
- Collaborative Strategies and Policies
- Cross-Organizational Studies
- Digital Divide and Culture Creation
- Human and Market Dynamics
- Privacy and Identity Management
- Scientific and Business Models
- Support for Vulnerable Communities
- Trust, Compliance, Policies and QoS

Future Concepts

- Crowd Sourcing
- e-Commerce
- e-Government
- e-Enterprise
- e-Learning
- e-Science
- e-Society
- e-Work
- Forensics and Threat Detection
- Hazards and Disaster Management
- Health and Biomedical Informatics
- Sensors and Smart Homes
- Virtual Communities, Teams and Organizations

The Conference included the presentation of full papers, short papers, reflection papers and posters/demonstrations and also one keynote presentation by Dr Professor Carsten Maple, University of Bedfordshire, UK.

The Collaborative Technologies 2011 conference also had a satellite workshop, the First IADIS International Workshop on the Transgressive Uses of Collaborative Systems 2011 (TUCS 2011) that was organized by Emma Short, University of Bedfordshire, UK.

Keynote Presentation:

Techniques and Challenges for Ensuring Effective use of Collaborative Systems by Professor Carsten Maple, University of Bedfordshire, UK

Abstract:

There have been significant technological advances in the development of collaborative systems in recent years leading to wide-spread adoption of such systems. While this has clear benefits for rapid
communication and development of ideas, the value of the information held has meant that there are an increasing number of attacks on such systems. This talk will present some of the latest challenges in ensuring the proper use of collaborative technologies, and methods for protecting these systems.

Conference Best Papers:

**SOA BASED APPROACH FOR INTERCONNECTING WORKFLOWS ACCORDING TO THE SUBCONTRACTING ARCHITECTURE** by Saida Boukhedouma and Zaia Alimazighi, USTHB- FEI- Departement of Computer Science- LSI Laboratory – ISi Team, Algérie and Mourad Oussalah and Dalila Tamzalit, Nantes University, France

Abstract:

In the area of business processes, services needed and provided by organizations are more and more increasing, especially with the emergence of new technologies, such as workflow and web services supported by Service Oriented Architectures (SOA). The two technologies aim to provide flexibility, scalability and efficiency for business applications and to improve collaboration between business partners. This paper lies at a conceptual level, it proposes an approach to connect workflows of several partners using services. The approach is supported by a process meta-model which combines workflow concepts and SOA concepts, for modeling inter-organizational processes particularly built according to a subcontracting architecture. The advantage of using an approach based on services is to obtain process models flexible enough in order to allow easier adaptation in case of new business needs, because services are loosely coupled components. Our approach is illustrated by instancing concepts on a simple example of inter-organizational process.

**DIGITAL LIBRARIES AND SOCIAL WEB: INSIGHTS FROM WIKIPEDIA USERS’ ACTIVITIES** by Asta Zelenkauskaite Indiana University, USA and Paolo Massa Fondazione Bruno Kessler, Italy

Abstract:

A growing importance of the social aspects within large scale knowledge depositories as digital libraries was discerned since the last decade for its ever increasing number of digital depositories and users. Despite the fact that this digital trend influenced multiple users, yet little is known about how users navigate in these online platforms. In this study Wikipedia is considered as a lens to analyze user activities within a large scale online environment, in order to achieve a better understanding regarding user needs in online knowledge depositories. This study analyzed user activities in real setting where editing activities of 686,332 active contributors of English Wikipedia have been studied within a period of ten years. Their editing behaviors were compared based on different periods of permanence (longevity) within Wikipedia’s content-oriented versus social-oriented namespaces. The results show that users with less than 21 days of longevity were more likely to interact in namespaces that were designated for social purposes, compared to the users who remained from two to ten years who were more likely to exploit functionalities related to content discussion. The implications of these findings were positioned within the collaborative learning framework which postulates that users with different expertise levels have different exigencies. Since social functionalities were more frequently used by users who stayed for short periods of time, inclusion of such functionalities in online platforms can provide support to this segment of users. This study aims at contributing to the design of online collaborative environments such as digital libraries where social-oriented design would allow creating more sustainable environments that are built around the specific needs of diverse users.

**ORGANIZATIONAL KNOWLEDGE MAPPING BASED ON LIBRARY INFORMATION SYSTEM (IRANDOC CASE STUDY)** by Ammar Jalalimanesh and Elaheh Homayounvala, Iranian Research Institute for Information Science and Technology, Iran

Abstract:
One of the most popular techniques for identifying knowledge in organizations is knowledge mapping. It can help decision makers to better understand the knowledge flow within the organizations. Mapping organizations knowledge, especially in research institutes, has attracted much attention from senior managements in recent years. Libraries, among the most important parts of research institutes, have a significant role in scientific advances. Due to this important role, many knowledge operations take place in collaboration with libraries. All of library transactions including users borrowing and returning logs and also books metadata are recorded in library information systems. Users’ transaction logs are rich resources to extract information about knowledge operations in an organization.

In this paper we propose a new methodology for drawing knowledge map, based on library information system logs. Our proposed methodology contains five steps including data collection and making data warehouse, data preprocessing and refinement, applying knowledge mapping algorithm for extracting input data for mapping, drawing knowledge map and finally analyzing the results. According to this methodology, we have drawn the IRANDOC knowledge map emphasizing interdisciplinary domains based on library information system users’ logs. IRANDOC knowledge map shows most studied subjects and also interrelation between them which are invaluable source of knowledge for IRANDOC decision makers in order to initiate research projects.


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