



Brief description

CBA Compendio

We generate innovation from knowledge

Content

Knowledge is diverse, dynamic and complex. Relevant knowledge at the right time, determined in an acceptable time and available in an easily understandable form of presentation is required to solve the problem. High-quality and well-structured knowledge is the basis of any problem solution and a prerequisite for the use of means and methods of artificial intelligence.

The CBA Compendio is a tool for summarizing existing knowledge in a problem-oriented manner and enriching it with people's opinions, experiences and ideas in order to successfully solve complex tasks. It extracts knowledge from various knowledge sources and stores it in a structured, problem-specific perspective. This enables users to quickly and easily view the knowledge necessary to solve their complex tasks, understand the relationships and derive solutions.



The core function of the CBA Compendio is the structure and the search. In the structure, knowledge elements can consist of a simple structure, usually the content of a document, or a combination of different, more complex forms of presentation.

Use cases

A CBA Compendio has a variety of applications, e.g. :

- as a general knowledge management system
- as a tool for successful problem solving
- for requirements management in projects

Working principles

The CBA Compendio does not implement another knowledge platform, but helps to integrate, structure and process knowledge in a problem-oriented manner. It generates a problem-specific view by

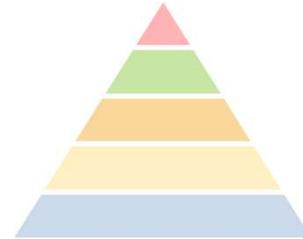
- bringing together relevant information from various information sources,
- combining knowledge with people's experiences, ideas and views,
- promoting the necessary communication and opinion formation,
- forcing solution creation and help to evaluation of solution variants
- supports decision making.

Knowledge is subject to an editorial process in the CBA Compendio that ensures a high quality of knowledge. The authors or moderators and the editors play special roles. Both roles can be filled with responsible and systematically working specialists. No special training is required. The author or moderator develops, structures and integrates the content of the knowledge, while the editor, as the

higher-level instance, is responsible for the release and publication. If both roles are occupied by one employee, the stepless transition of the areas of responsibility and thus a very simple way of working is guaranteed.

Knowledge is structured in several levels in the CBA Compendio, which together form the knowledge pyramid. The CBA Compendio forms a problem-specific view by combining the relevant knowledge from the levels

- personal knowledge
- project knowledge
- Team knowledge
- Corporate knowledge
- General and specialist knowledge



Due to its structure and integrative character, the CBA Compendio enables new digital business models. Knowledge providers can e.g. offer the provision of general and specialist knowledge as a subscription as well as the preparation of knowledge in companies as a service.

Knowledge exists in different forms in companies. The CBA Compendio differentiates between non-structured knowledge, which can be found in documents e.g. is available in document management systems and structured knowledge that is stored in databases. It combines both forms through the following mechanisms

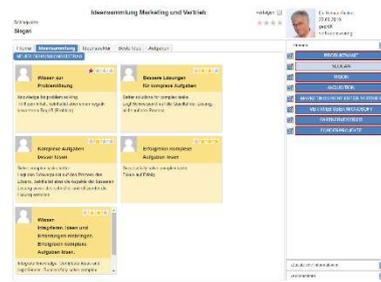
- intelligent search in company-internal sources
- intelligent search on the Internet
- automatic detection of content
- hierarchical structuring
- semantic networking
- Inheritance and generalization functions
- problem-related access rights of the users

Knowledge is structured hierarchically in the CBA Compendio as a tree of knowledge elements. Problem-related knowledge trees are created in which the user can quickly find their way. The knowledge elements refer to internal and external as well as unstructured and structured knowledge. A knowledge element contains a key message, which is supplemented by documents and additional information. Knowledge elements can also refer to operational business objects and thus integrate operational knowledge. E.g. the documents, contracts, orders or business processes available on a subject can be integrated into the knowledge tree.

For different tasks and problems, different knowledge trees can refer to the same knowledge and form different views of the same knowledge without duplicating the knowledge as such. In addition to the hierarchical structure, there are passwords for characterizing knowledge. With the help of search functions, internal and external knowledge can be searched for specific text fragments, passwords and authors. In the future, semantic networks are still planned to enable the depiction of content-related relationships between knowledge elements.

In addition to simple knowledge elements that only have one document as a knowledge carrier, complex knowledge elements can be integrated into the knowledge tree. These complex knowledge elements offer powerful opportunities for knowledge representation, communication and evaluation of knowledge. Such complex knowledge elements are e.g.

- thematic journals
- Questions and Answers
- Discussions
- collections of ideas
- surveys
- directories
- forms



These are deliberately similar to classic forms of knowledge representation, e.g. Wikis, blogs or forums, however, have significantly different functional features compared to them, which make them a problem-solving tool. These include

- the distinctive communication functions
- the options for adding individual information
- the compression of data and information into knowledge that can be processed for problem solving
- converting news and knowledge into tasks
- the integration of knowledge in problem-solving processes
- the integration of internal knowledge sources

The complex knowledge elements are also available in stand-alone versions. This means that smaller tasks can be implemented very easily and quickly without the complexity of a problem-oriented view.

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