From Knowledge Extraction of a text to Knowledge Change Management with the CPW Method!

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Many people in the business have to read daily their papers in different areas, to extract their knowledge from these papers, which they need for their know how, for their decision process or for making decisions or for their change management. Some of these people, make some notice of the papers, they have read and use these notice as a summary for themselves or they use this for example to represent this summary in presentations or they use it in workshops to initiate a discussion of something. In dependant of the objective of the workshops they will have a discussion with the objective, to analyse something, to solve something, to decide something, to develop something further, to change something or to create something new. It is all about change management. After the workshop there will be a further summary, which will be used for the next workshop as long the result are satisfied. The summary can be represented for example by means of PowerPoint slides or as a summary in a Word document.

In this whole context of this analysis and to make a summary of a text you can also use in addition the CPW Method. One of the advantage of the CPW Method is, that the knowledge can be represented easily with different kind of context diagrams and with processes, which can be used especially for workshops, so that the people can have the possibility, to get a faster understanding of the things they need and have a better overview of the facts with the context diagrams and processes.

If you start to analyze the text, you can extract all responsibilities from the text, which you need for your analysis and which you think they are important. Some of these responsibilities can have a relationship and with some responsibilities you can build up a hierarchy. At the end you can have several CPW Subject Context Diagrams, which represents the responsibilities, they are mentioned in the text.

The next step to analyze the text is, to extract all objects and things, where you think, they are important for your analysis and where you think you need. Some of these objects and things can have a relationship and with some of these objects and things you can build up a hierarchy. At the end you can have several CPW Object Context Diagrams, which represents the objects and things, they are mentioned in the text.

In the next step you place the question: Who is responsible for what? You bring the responsibilities with the CPW Subject Context Diagrams together with the objects and things of the CPW Object Context Diagrams and you will get then the CPW Subject Object Context Diagram, where you see exactly, who is responsible for what?

With these results you can look in the text if you see a possible process, which you like to document. In this case you use the notation of the CPW Process, where every process step is represented with the CPW Process as a simple sentence with the CPW Subject, the CPW Predicate and the CPW Object, and where every process step is in the context of a responsibility with the CPW Subject and the process result with the CPW Object.

If you have all diagrams together you are interested and which are needed and important for the analysis you can use them for the workshops. And then you can take the step from knowledge extraction to knowledge change management. As explained before, in dependant of the objective of the workshops you will have a discussion with the objective, to analyse something, to solve something, to decide something, to develop something further, to change something or to create something new. With the results of the workshops the context diagrams and processes can be changed, and with these changed results you have done the knowledge change management.