

Chapter XXVI

Technology Trends in Knowledge Management Tools

Gilles Balmissé

KnowledgeConsult, France

Denis Meingan

KnowledgeConsult, France

Katia Passerini

New Jersey Institute of Technology, USA

ABSTRACT

A large number of tools are available in the software industry to support different aspects of knowledge management (KM). Some comprehensive applications and vendors try to offer global solutions to KM needs; other tools are highly specialized. In this paper, state-of-the-art KM tools grouped by specific classification areas and functionalities are described. Trends and integration efforts are detailed with a focus on identifying current and future software and market evolution.

BACKGROUND AND DEFINITIONS: A FOCUS ON PEOPLE AND CONTEXT

This paper focuses on presenting the variety of tools currently available to support KM initiatives and discusses trends in the vendors' arena. However, there are many definitions of knowledge (financial, human resources, information systems, organizational behavior, and strategic management-based definitions) (Alavi & Leidner, 1999) that have resulted in equally many definitions of KM (Davenport & Prusak, 1998; Jennex, 2005). There are many definitions of knowledge (financial, human resources, information systems,

Table 1. Knowledge and context relationships

Relationships	Definitions	Examples
$K = I \times U$ where K = Knowledge I = Information U = Use	Knowledge <i>(Interiorized information put to action)</i> \uparrow	I am in Paris today (<i>user context</i>) \downarrow I am going to wear a coat.
$I = D \times C$ where I = Information D = Data C = Context	Information <i>(Data in context)</i> \uparrow	The temperature is 10° Celsius today in Paris
	Data <i>(Raw facts)</i>	10° Celsius

organizational behavior, and strategic management-based definitions) (Alavi and Leidner, 1999) that have resulted in equally many definitions of knowledge management (KM) (Davenport and Prusak, 1998; Jennex, 2005). This paper focuses on presenting the variety of tools currently available to support KM initiatives and discusses trends in the vendors' arena. To place the discussion and classification of the tools within the specific framework and organizational view embraced by the authors, an operational definition of knowledge as *information accumulated and assimilated to implement a specific action* is used. Information is *data within a specific context* and data is the *raw facts, without context* (Binney, 2001; Cohen, 1998; Davenport & Harris, 2001). Table 1 summarizes the relationships among the definitions and provides a practical example to illustrate the link between data, information, and knowledge.

The example in Table 1 embeds a clear distinction: information is not transformed into knowledge unless it is accumulated, learned, and internalized by individuals. In addition, it needs to be translated into specific actions. The transformation of information into knowledge is

mediated by the "individual actor," who adds value to information by creating knowledge (Davenport & De Long, 1998; Kwan & Cheung, 2006). Thus, knowledge is strictly linked and connected to the individual (or group) who creates it, which may cast doubts on the ability of information systems tools to effectively support KM and perhaps explain some of the failures of the early tools (Biloslavo, 2005; Chua & Lam, 2005).

It follows that the "visible" part of knowledge—what the literature calls explicit as opposed to the tacit dimension of knowledge (Polanyi, 1966)—is only information regardless of the amount of other individual or project knowledge embedded into it. Therefore, the tools to collect, catalogue, organize, and share knowledge can only transfer information (the explicit knowledge) embedded in various forms and types of documents and media. When the transferred information is put back in the context of the individual recipient, its re-transformation occurs when the object of the transfer is put into action.

Figure 1 diagrams this distinction, giving to information systems a specific transfer or transportation role, rather than a substantial knowledge creation capability. Based on the definitions presented in Table 1, the roles of information management and KM are clearly distinct, even if

12 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/technology-trends-knowledge-management-tools/28683

Related Content

Internet of Things in the Quality Control of Cement Mixing Pile Construction

Yujuan Yao (2022). *Journal of Cases on Information Technology* (pp. 1-22).

www.irma-international.org/article/internet-things-quality-control-cement/295252

Decision Point: IT Infrastructure Mismatch

Susan Codone (2009). *Journal of Cases on Information Technology* (pp. 18-30).

www.irma-international.org/article/decision-point-infrastructure-mismatch/4117

Critical Success Factors for ICT Development

S.C. Lenny Kohand Stuart Maguire (2009). *Information and Communication Technologies Management in Turbulent Business Environments* (pp. 148-156).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/critical-success-factors-ict-development/22545

Knowledge Management and New Organization Forms: A Framework for Business Model Innovation

Yogesh Malhotra (2000). *Information Resources Management Journal* (pp. 5-14).

www.irma-international.org/article/knowledge-management-new-organization-forms/1204

Knowledge Sharing between Enterprises of the Same Group

Nuno Carvalhoand Isabel Gomes (2020). *Information Diffusion Management and Knowledge Sharing: Breakthroughs in Research and Practice* (pp. 403-423).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/knowledge-sharing-between-enterprises-of-the-same-group/242142