

Master Thesis - Final Presentation



USC University of
Southern California

A structured task-centered framework for online collaboration

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January 19th, 2015

I. Motivation

II. Introduction

III. Approach

IV. Evaluation

V. Outlook

VI. Live Demo

VII. Discussion

Evolution of the scientific enterprise



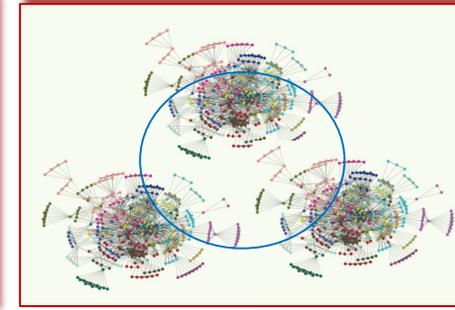
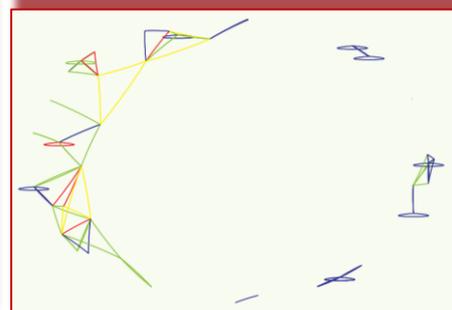
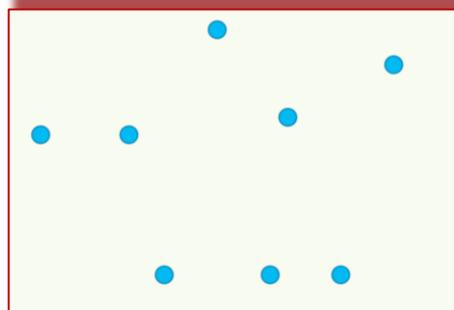
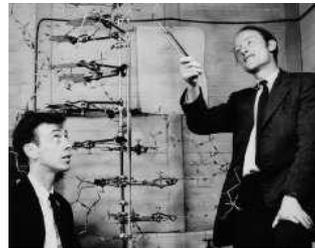
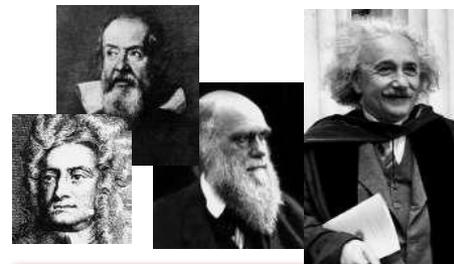
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Galileo, Newton, Darwin and Einstein published fundamental work
single-authorship

Watson and Crick made progress on unscrambling the DNA's structure
co-authorship

International Human Genome Sequencing Consortium
large number co-authors

ATLAS Detector Project at the Large Hadron Collider in CERN
the community as author



Individual Intellectual people

Pairwise Research

Collaborative Research

Collaborative Research Networks

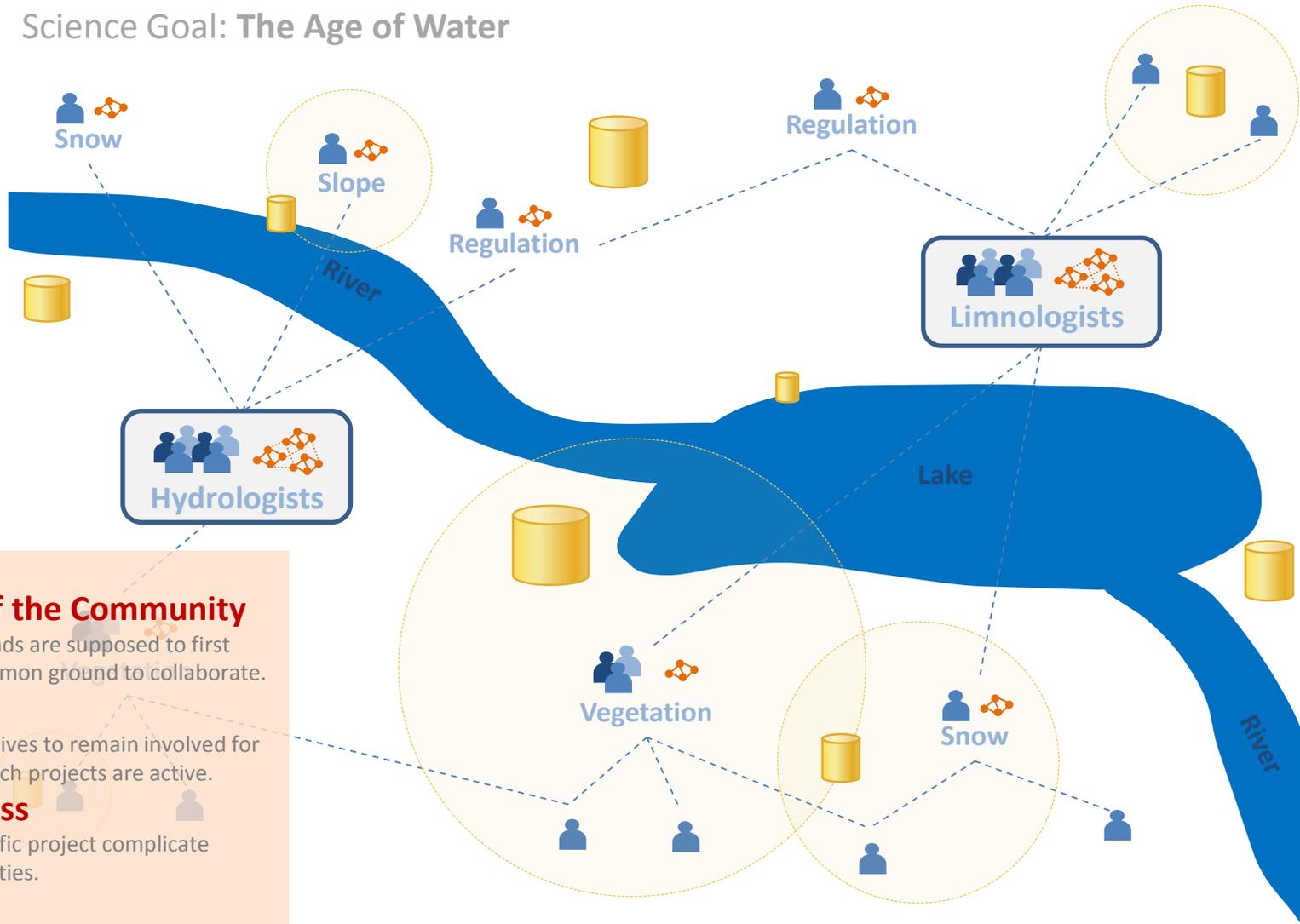
Evolution of the scientific enterprise from [Barabasi, 2005] extended with the ATLAS Detector Project at the Large Hadron Collider [The ATLAS Collaboration, 2012].

Challenges of Scientific Collaborations

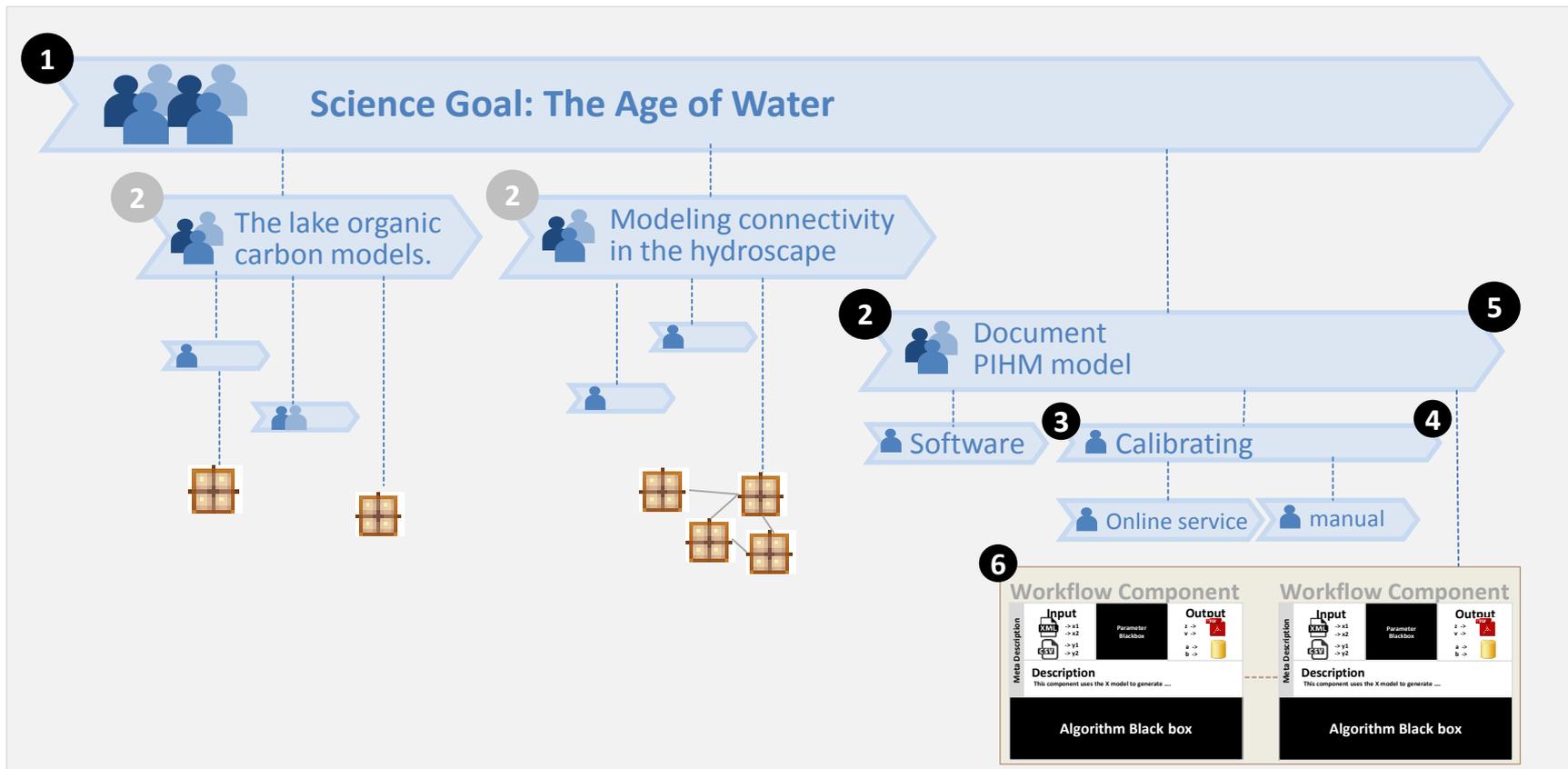
Science Goal: The Age of Water

Legend:

- Data
- Data with limited access
- Model
- Model Suites
- Specialist
- Expert-Team
- Research Group



Organic Data Science Sample Process



- 1 Defining Science Goal
- 2 Define Main Tasks
- 3 Decompose Tasks until they are solvable

- 4 Accomplish tasks with results
- 5 Aggregating Knowledge
- 6 Models as software component

Organic Data Science Features Design



Social Design Principles

[Kraut and Resnick, 2011]

A: Starting communities

- A1:** Carve a niche of interest, scoped in terms of topics, members, activities, and purpose
- A2:** Relate to competing sites, integrate content
- A3:** Organize content, people, and activities into subspaces once there is enough activity
- A4:** Highlight more active tasks
- A5:** Inactive tasks should have "expected active times"
- A6:** Create mechanisms to match people to activities

C: Encouraging commitment

- C1:** Cluster members to help them identify with the community
- C2:** Give subgroups a name and a tagline
- C3:** Put subgroups in the context of a larger group
- C4:** Make community goals and purpose explicit
- C5:** Interdependent tasks increase commitment and reduce conflict

F: Lessons learned from ENCODE

- F1:** Spine of leadership, including a few leading scientists and 1-2 operational project managers, that resolves complex scientific and social problems and has transparent decision making
- F2:** Written and publicly accessible rules to transfer work between groups, to assign credit when papers are published, to present the work
- F3:** Quality inspection with visibility into intermediate steps
- F4:** Export of data and results, integration with existing standards

B: Encouraging contributions through motivation

- B1:** Make it easy to see and track needed contributions
- B2:** Ask specific people on tasks of interest to them
- B3:** Simple tasks with challenging goals are easier to comply with
- B4:** Specify deadlines for tasks, while leaving people in control
- B5:** Give frequent feedback specific to the goals
- B6:** Requests coming from leaders lead to more contributions
- B7:** Stress benefits of contribution
- B8:** Give (small, intangible) rewards tied to performance (not just for signing up)
- B9:** Publicize that others have complied with requests
- B10:** People are more willing to contribute: 1) when group is small, 2) when committed to the group, 3) when their contributions are unique

D: Dealing with newcomers

- D1:** Members recruiting colleagues is most effective
- D2:** Appoint people responsible for immediate friendly interactions
- D3:** Introducing newcomers to members increases interactions
- D4:** Entry barriers for newcomers help screen for commitment
- D5:** When small, acknowledge each new member
- D6:** Advertise members particularly community leaders, include pictures
- D7:** Provide concrete incentives to early members
- D8:** Design common learning experiences for newcomers
- D9:** Design clear sequence of stages to newcomers
- D10:** Newcomers go through experiences to learn community rules
- D11:** Provide sandboxes for newcomers while they are learning
- D12:** Progressive access controls reduce harm while learning

E: Best practices from Polymath

- E1:** Permanent URLs for posts and comments, so others can refer to them
- E2:** Appoint a volunteer to summarize periodically
- E3:** Appoint a volunteer to answer questions from newcomers
- E4:** Low barrier of entry: make it VERY easy to comment
- E5:** Advance notice of tasks that are anticipated
- E6:** Keep few tasks active at any given time, helps focus

Best Practices Polymath and ENCODE

[Nielsen, 2011] [ENCODE, 2012]

Conceptual Design Features

- I Credits for contribution**
[R2, R3, B8, F2]
- II Task representation**
[R1, A3, A4, A3, A4, A6, B1, B3, B10, C2, C3, C4, C5, E1, E5, F3]
- III Transparent project state**
[R1, R2, B1, B2, B4, B5, B8, B10, C1, C5, E5]
- IV Simple navigation and organization**
[R1, R2, A3, A4, A5 B1, B3, B4, B5, B9, B10, C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, E5, F3]
- V Assist user to complete work**
[R1, A4, A5, A6, B1, B2, B4, B5, B6, C1, C2, C5, F3]
- VI Attract newcomers**
[R3, A3, A4, A6, B1, B3, B10, C2, C3, C4, C5, E1, E5, F3]
- VII Set up new community**
[R3, A1, A2, A3, B7, D1, D5, D6, D7, E2, E6, F1, F2, E4]
- VIII User role concept**
[R2, R3, F1, D9]

Requirements

UI Features

- 0 Welcome page**
[VII]
- 1 Task Representation**
[II, VI]
- 2 Task Metadata**
[V]
- 3 Task Navigation**
[IV]
- 4 Personal Worklist**
[IV]
- 5 Subtask Navigation**
[IV]
- 6 Timeline Navigation**
[IV]
- 7 Task Alert**
[III]
- 8 Task Management**
[I, IV]
- 9 Users tasks and expertise**
[III]
- 10 Task State**
[III]
- 11 Train new members**
[VII]

UI Features Overview



TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN



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The screenshot shows a task management application interface. At the top right, there is a user profile for 'John' with links for 'Talk', 'Preferences', 'Watchlist', 'Contributions', and 'Log out'. A search bar is also present. A notification box titled 'Your Overdue Tasks' shows a task 'Write about the evaluation' that is 5 days overdue. The main content area displays a task 'Draft paper about the initial framework design' with a progress bar and a list of sub-tasks: 'Develop paper outline' (100%), 'Draft initial versions of key sections' (26%), 'Assemble first full draft of the paper' (0%), 'Collect final evaluation data' (0%), and 'Finalize writing the paper' (75%). A detailed view of the task (2a) shows its type as 'medium', progress as 21%, start date as 22nd Aug 2014, target date as 13th Oct 2014, owner as John Smith, and participants as James Williams and Steven Johnson. A 'Properties' section (2b) shows the task was submitted to 'IUI-2015' by John. A left sidebar shows a task hierarchy for 'Organic Data Science Framework' with a search bar and a context menu (8) with options like Cut, Paste, Rename, Delete, and To Toplevel. A top-left circular logo (3) represents the 'Organic Data Science Framework'.

The plan is to write a paper with some initial results of our work. If you want to be a co-author, add yourself as a participant in a task and make sure you contribute to it with text or feedback on what other people write.

0 Welcome Page



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Our Science Goal: The Age of Water and Carbon [edit]

This study focuses on long-standing problems of coupled water and carbon budgets through development of a new scientific paradigm, *The Age of Water and Carbon*, that melds theory and practice from limnology and hydrology within the paradigm of Organic Data Science. We are integrating analytical frameworks from two communities – hydrology and isotope modeling in Critical Zone Observatories (CZOs) and hydrodynamic water quality modeling from the Global Lake Ecological Observatory Network (GLEON) – to quantify water and material fluxes from two research sites, the Shales Hills CZO and the GLEON member site, North Temperate Lakes LTER. This foundation will serve as a nexus for participation by multiple communities and will seed the growth of additional science through shared ideas, knowledge, and data.

Models Employed [edit]

Catchment: Penn State Integrated Hydrologic Model (PIHM) [\[link\]](#)
 Lake: General Lake Model (GLM) [\[link\]](#)

The Online Framework [edit]

The science-driven demands of this research project have motivated the assembly of community-level resources distributed amongst institutions. The complex suite of resources, including data sets, computer models, computing resources, or technological staff must be coordinated and directed toward a common goal. The organic data science platform is a structured environment that can handle this complexity. By documenting the scientific progress, unresolved tasks that must be undertaken are made clear, both as a reminder to the principal investigators, but also to new members who want to contribute. The wiki provides a legacy of documentation, and a trail of how results were obtained. Ultimately, it is envisioned to lead to better scientific products representative of diverse contributions from both the hydrology and limnology communities.

Ongoing Science Activities [edit]

1. Develop a computational model for water and carbon isotopes in lake-catchment systems
2. Select core lake and catchment models
3. Implement the catchment model for North Temperate Lakes
4. Implement the lake model for North Temperate Lakes
5. Couple the lake and catchment models

Leadership Team [edit]

(Left to Right) Jordan Read, Lele Shu, Chris Duffy, Paul Hanson, Hilary Dugan, Craig Snorheim, Gopal Bhatt (Not pictured) Yolanda Gil

Contributing and Participating [edit]

There is a growing set of contributors to the project.

We welcome new members to the project. By contributing you can:

1. Become part of a community that works on large science problems
2. Become involved in science projects that would otherwise be impractical
3. Be more efficient in your workflow
4. Learn about tools that otherwise may seem unapproachable
5. Give direction to projects

The contents of this wiki are accessible to everyone. If you would like to contribute new content, please contact us to obtain an account by emailing us at organic.data.science@gmail.com.

Acknowledgements [edit]

This work is supported by the National Science Foundation through the INSPIRE program with grant number IIS-1344272.

0 Welcome Page

A1: Carve a niche of interest, scoped in terms of topics, members, activities, and purpose

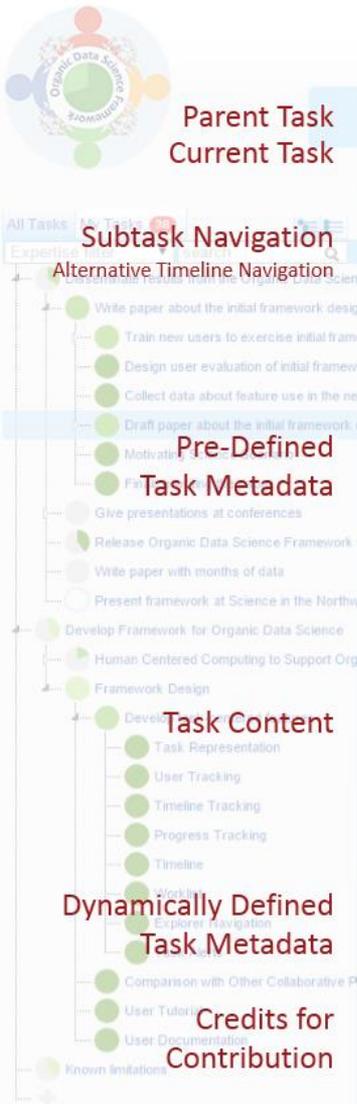
D6: Advertise members particularly community leaders, include pictures

D7: Provide concrete incentives to early members

E6: Keep few tasks active at any given time, helps focus

[A1, A2, A3, B7, D1, D5, D6, D7, E2, E6, F1, F2, F4]

1 Task Representation



Page Discussion Read Edit View history Search

Write paper about the initial framework design

Draft paper about the initial framework design

Timeline Subtasks

- Develop paper outline
- Draft initial versions of key sections
- Assemble first full draft of the paper
- Collect final evaluation data
- Review first full draft of the paper

TypeM medium
 ProgressM 100%
 Start dateM 21st Aug 2014
 Target dateM 12th Oct 2014
 OwnerM Yolanda Gil
 Participants Felix Michel, Xuan Yu
 Expertise computer science collaboration

Legend: M Mandatory | States: Not defined, Valid, Inconsistent with parent

The plan is to write a paper with some initial results of our work. If you want to be a co-author, add yourself as a participant in a task and make sure you contribute to it with text or feedback on what other people write.

All the tasks about the paper are tracked on the wiki itself, so all activities and participants and responsibilities and target dates are explicitly stated.

We will initially draft the major sections of the paper as text on wiki pages. Once they are drafted, we will combine the content into a document and then review and finalize the document.

A good view of the current status of the paper is to view the timeline of this page. You do that by clicking on Timeline on the right side, but if you did not know that you really need to take the organic data science tutorial :-)

Properties

Add

[x] Conference IUI2015 (By Felix)

Credits

Users who have contributed to this Task, its SubTasks and Answers:

- Gil (164 Edits)
- Felix (80 Edits)
- Hauder (15 Edits)

1 Task Representation

- B1:** Make it easy to see and track needed contributions
- C3:** Put subgroups in the context of a larger group
- E1:** Permanent URLs for posts and comments, so others can refer to them

[A3, A4, A6, B1, B3, B10, C2, C3, C4, C5, E1, F3]

2 Task Metadata

2 Task Metadata

A5: Inactive tasks should have "expected active times"

A6: Create mechanisms to match people to activities

B4: Specify deadlines for tasks, while leaving people in control

[A4, A5, A6, B1, B2, B4, B5, B6, C1, C2, C5, E5, F3]

State Icon	Label	Value
▲	Type ^M	medium
■	Progress ^M	100% 🔒
┆	Start date ^M	15th Jul 2014
┆	Target date ^M	18th Oct 2014
👤	Owner ^M	Yolanda Gil
👥	Participants	Felix Michel ✖ , Matheus Hauder ✖ , Chris Duffy ✖ , <input type="text" value="v"/>
🌱	Expertise	computer science social computing collaboration <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">David da Motta Steve Jepsen Varun Ratnakar</div>

Legend: M Mandatory | States: ■ Not defined, ■ Valid, ■ Inconsistent with

... some task content here.

Properties		
<input type="button" value="Add"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Conference	CSCW2015 (By Felix)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Conference	IUI2015 (By Felix)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Led by	Chris Duffy (By Felix)

3 Task Navigation

Views Filter

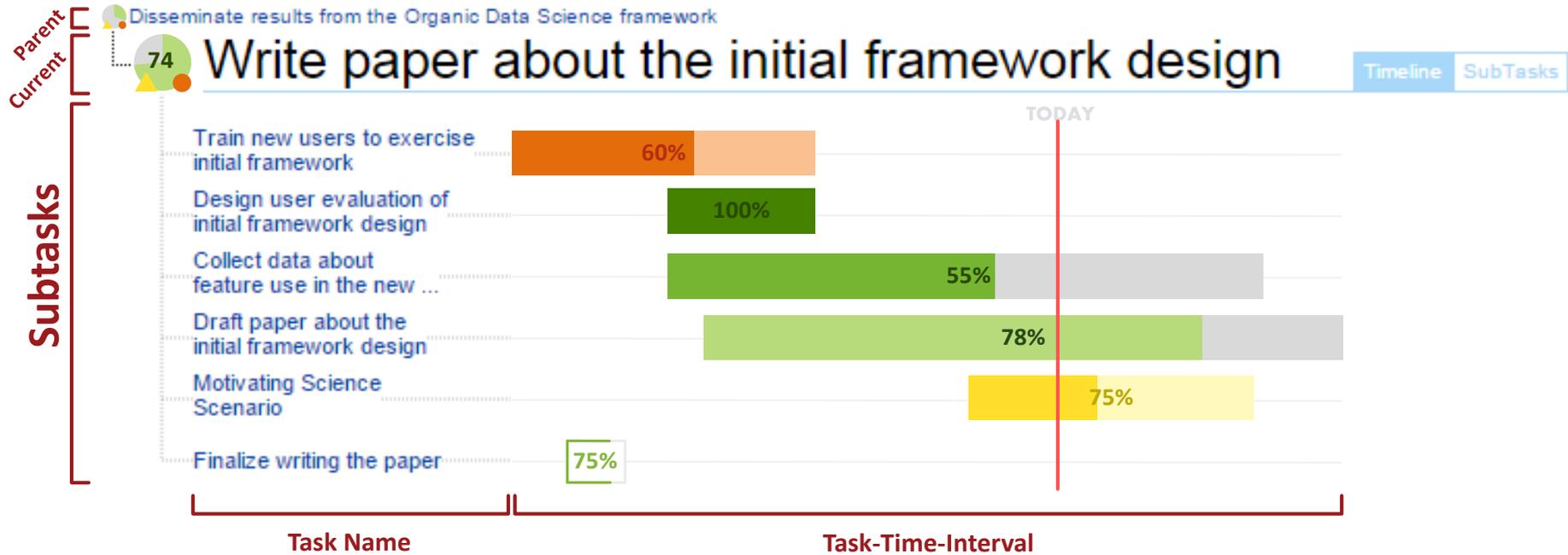
Task Hierarchy

- Collect data about feature use in
- Draft paper about the initial frame
- Motivating Science Scenario
- Finalize writing the paper
- Give presentations at conferences
- Release Organic Data Science Frame
- Write paper with months of data
- Develop Framework for Organic Data Sci
- Human Centered Computing to Suppo
- Develop an approach to contribut
- Develop an approach to social cc
- Study emerging normalization and
- Framework Design
- Known limitations

Task Navigation

- B1: Make it easy to see and track needed contributions
- C3: Put subgroups in the context of a larger group
- F3: Quality inspection with visibility into intermediate steps
- [B1, B4, B10, C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, F3]

6 Timeline Navigation

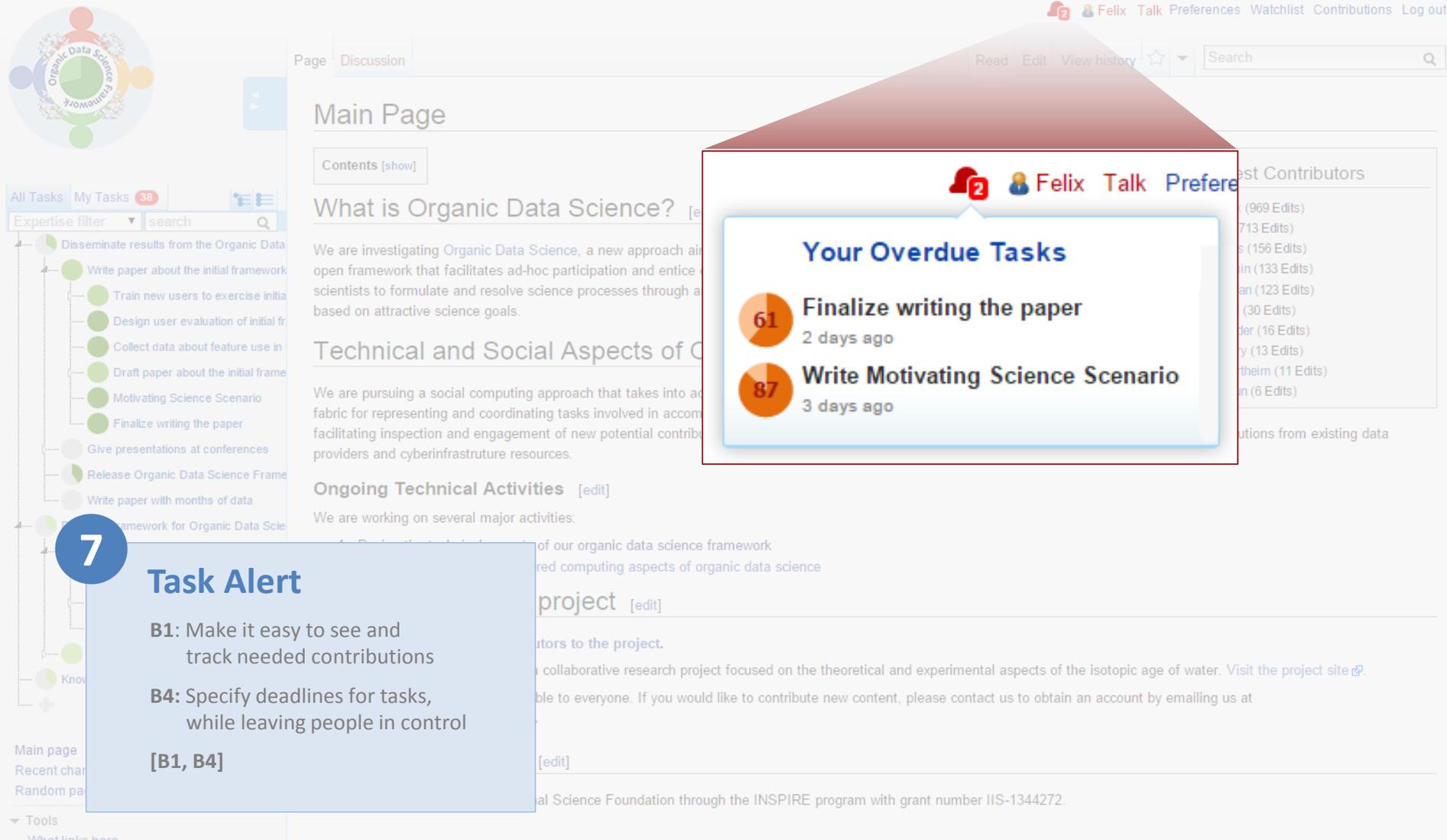


6 Timeline Navigation

- A5: Inactive tasks should have "expected active times"
- B5: Give frequent feedback specific to the goals
- E5: Advance notice of tasks that are anticipated

[A5, B1, B5, E5, F3]

7 Task Alert



The screenshot shows a project website for 'Organic Data Science'. A blue callout box on the left contains the text: '7 Task Alert', 'B1: Make it easy to see and track needed contributions', 'B4: Specify deadlines for tasks, while leaving people in control', and '[B1, B4]'. A red callout box on the right highlights a 'Your Overdue Tasks' notification with two items: 'Finalize writing the paper' (61 days, 2 days ago) and 'Write Motivating Science Scenario' (87 days, 3 days ago). The website background shows a navigation menu, a search bar, and a main content area with sections like 'Main Page', 'What is Organic Data Science?', and 'Ongoing Technical Activities'.

8 Task Management

Disseminate results from the Organic Data Sci...

Write paper about the initial framework desi...

to exercise initial fram...

tion of initial fram...

ut feature use in the n...

at the initial framework...

ce Scenario

he paper

Give presentations at conferences

Release Organic Data Science Framew...

Write paper with months of data

Develop Framework for Organic Data Sci...

Human Centered Computing to Support Or...

Framework Design

Known limitations

New Task

Develop Framework for Organic Data Science

100 Framework Design

Develop task-centered features

Task Representation

User Tracking

Timeline Tracking

Progress Tracking

Timeline

Worklist

Explorer Navigation

Task Alerts

Comparison with Other Collaborative Platforms

User Documentation

User Training

New Task

Cut

Paste

Rename

Delete

To Toplevel

8 Task Management

A3: Organize content, people, and activities into subspaces once there is enough activity

F3: Quality inspection with visibility into intermediate steps

[A3, B3, B10, F3]

Type^M high

Start date^M 23rd Apr 2014

Target date^M 20th Sep 2014

Owner^M Felix Michel

Participants Yolanda Gil network

Expertise computer sci

Legend: M Mandatory | States

Comparison with Other Collaborative Platforms

User Documentation

Delete Task

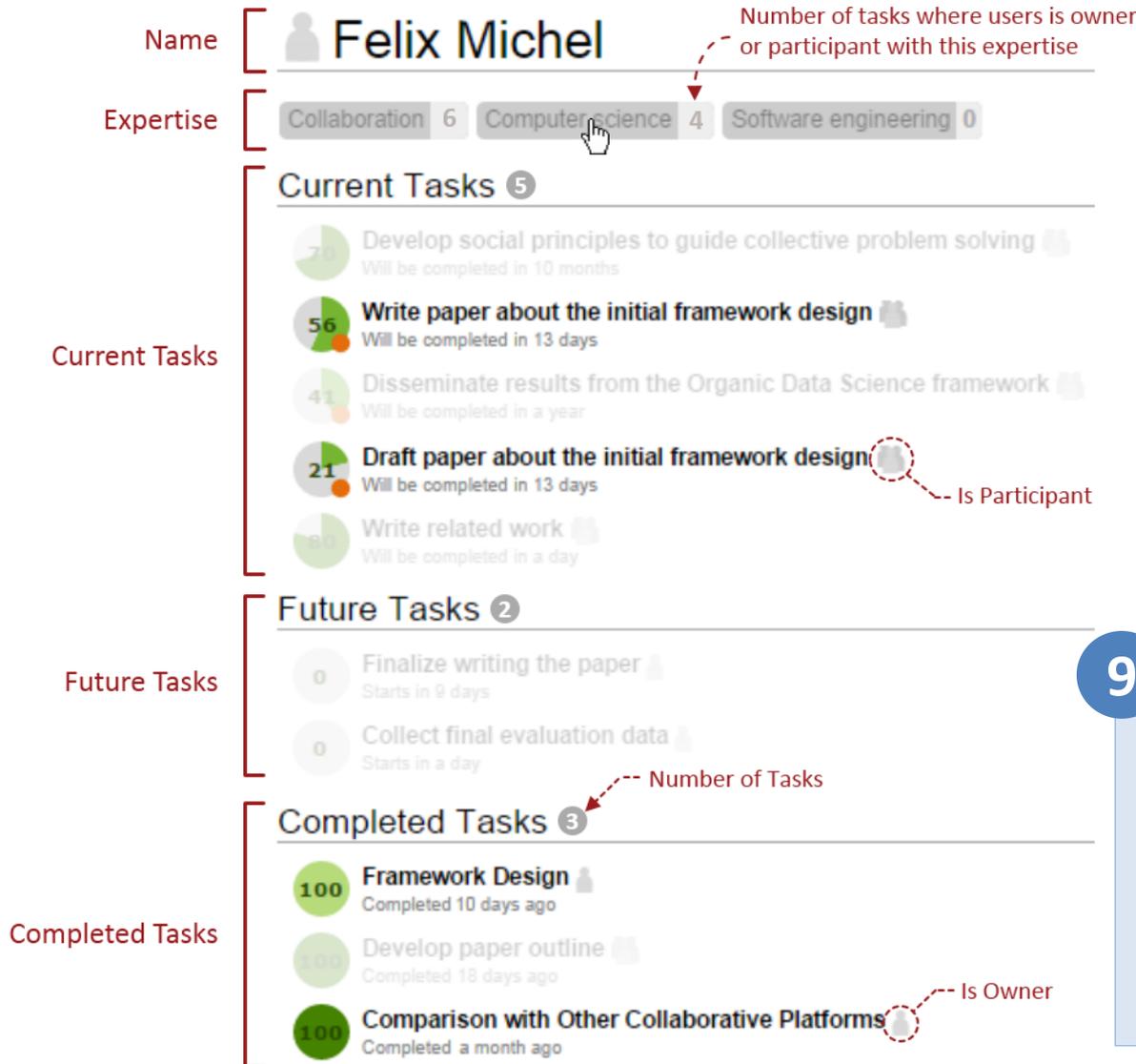
Delete task Develop Framework for Organic Data Science with all 19 Subtasks?

Delete Cancel

Start date^M 23rd Apr 2014

1 Create Task, 2 Move Task, 3 Rename Task 4 Delete Task

9 User Tasks and Expertise

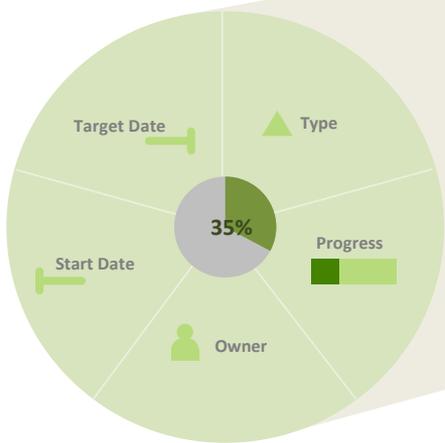
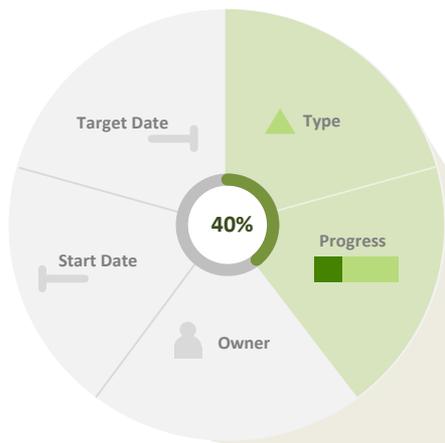


9 User Tasks and Expertise

- B2:** Ask specific people on tasks of interest to them
- C1:** Cluster members to help them identify with the community
- C5:** Interdependent tasks increase commitment a. reduce conflict

[B1, B2, B5, B8, B10, C1, C5]

10 Task State



10 Task State

- B1:** Make it easy to see and track needed contributions
- B5:** Give frequent feedback specific to the goals
- E5:** Advance notice of tasks that are anticipated

[B1, B5, E5, F3]

	Fade Out			Active			
	Normal	Child	Current	Normal	Child	Current	
Incomplete Metadata							Task Created
							Task Metadata in Progress
Complete Metadata							Required Task Metadata complete Required Meta Data: Start, Target, Type, Owner
							Task in Progress Every Task-Type has a different green colors
							Task in Progress With overdue Subtask
							Task Overdue
							Task Completed Every Task-Type has a different green colors

11 Train New Members



11

Preferences Watchlist Contributions Log out

Train New Members

- D3: Introducing newcomers to members increases interactions
 - D8: Design common learning experiences for newcomers
 - D9: Design clear sequence of stages to newcomers
- [D2, D3, D4, D8, D9, D10, D11, D12, E3, E4]

Person' Trainings Tasks

- All Tasks My Tasks 33
- Expertise filter search
- Train Felix on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Felix on contributing as participant
 - Train Felix on exploring tasks
 - Train Felix on participating on tasks
 - Train Felix on using person pages
 - Train Felix on understanding basic tasks
 - Train Felix on contributing as owner
 - Train Felix on creating tasks
 - Train Felix on using task alert
 - Train Felix on organizing tasks
 - Train Felix on moving tasks
 - Train Felix on deleting tasks
 - Train Felix on renaming tasks
 - Train Felix on understanding extended task states
 - Train Hilary on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Hilary on contributing as participant
 - Train Hilary on exploring tasks
 - Train Hilary on participating on tasks
 - Train Hilary on using person pages
 - Train Hilary on understanding basic tasks
 - Train Hilary on contributing as owner

Page Discussion Read Edit View history

Train Felix on contributing as owner

Train Felix on understanding extended task states

Type ^M	low
Progress ^M	0%
Start date ^M	2nd Oct 2014
Target date ^M	3rd Oct 2014
Owner ^M	Felix Michel
Participants	Not defined!
Expertise	owning task

Legend: M Mandatory | States: ...

Click on the documentation in the left sidebar to access the documentation page.

Practice:

- Read the documentation on the left sidebar
- Set the progress of this task to 100%

List of ToDo's

Properties

Add

[x] Documentation Extended Task States

Links to related documentation page

Docu Contribute as Participant

This page documents how you can use the wiki as participant. The documentation is constitutive split into the following sub-pages:

- Exploring Tasks**
Here you can learn to navigate and search for tasks.
- Participating on Tasks**
Here you can learn to add yourself as participant to tasks and to contribute to them.
- Person Page**
Here you can learn to add yourself as contributor. This includes adding your expertise and their expertise.
- Basic Task States**
Here you can learn to add yourself as participant to tasks and to contribute to them.

- Organic Data Science Framework Documentation
- Contribute as Participant**
 - Exploring Tasks
 - Participating on Tasks
 - Person Page
 - Basic Task States
 - Contribute as Owner**
 - Create Task
 - Task Alert

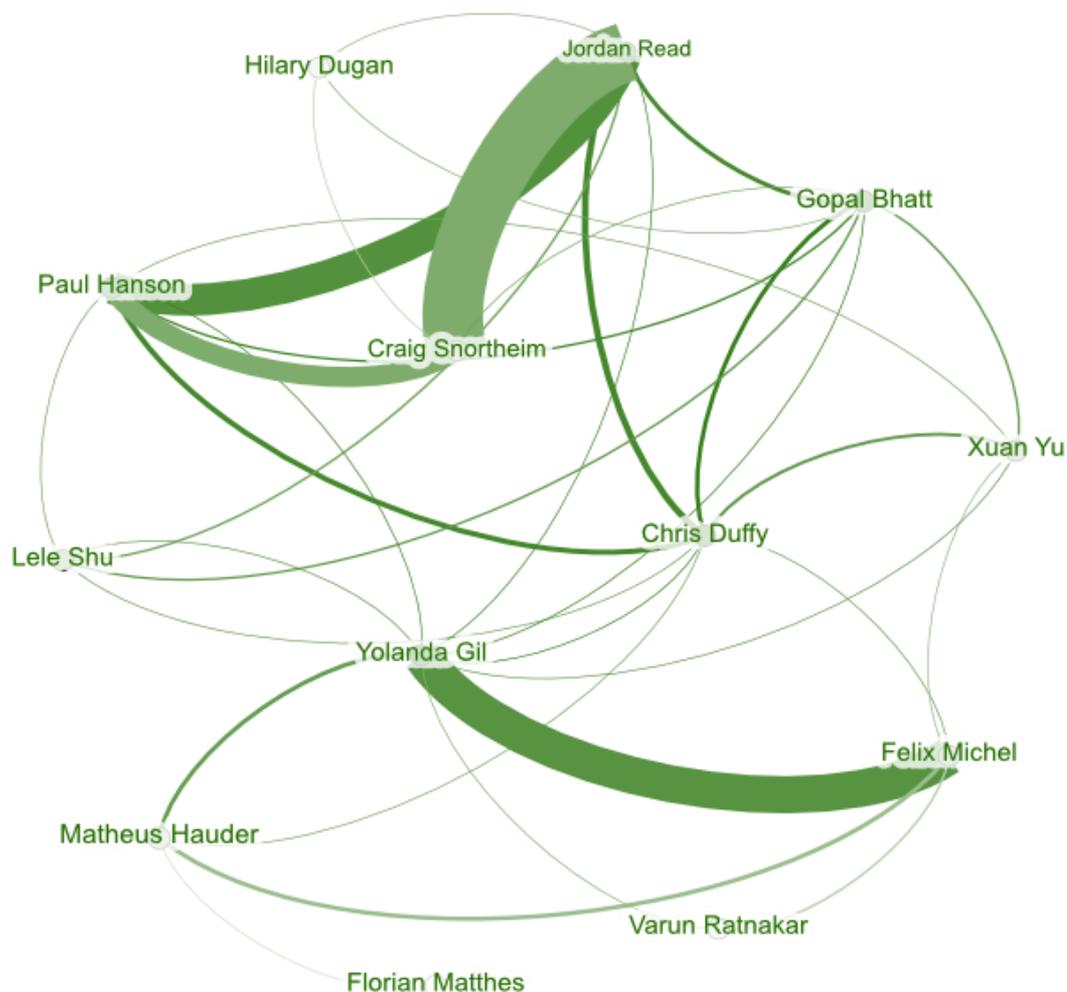
Docu Contribute as Owner

This page documents how to contribute to tasks as their owner. You can select one of the following topics to learn how to contribute as a task owner.

- Create Task**
Here you can learn about creating new tasks.
- Task Alert**
Here you can learn about using the task alert.
- Organize Tasks**
Here you can learn about organizing existing tasks. This includes renaming tasks, moving tasks, and deleting tasks.
- Extended Task States**
Here you can learn everything about how task states change over time.

- Organic Data Science Framework Documentation
- Contribute as Participant**
 - Exploring Tasks
 - Participating on Tasks
 - Person Page
 - Basic Task States
 - Contribute as Owner**
 - Create Task
 - Task Alert
 - Organize Tasks
 - Extended Task States

What does the current social network of collaborators look like?



Organic Data Science Collaboration Network
 Number of tasks in common = edge strength

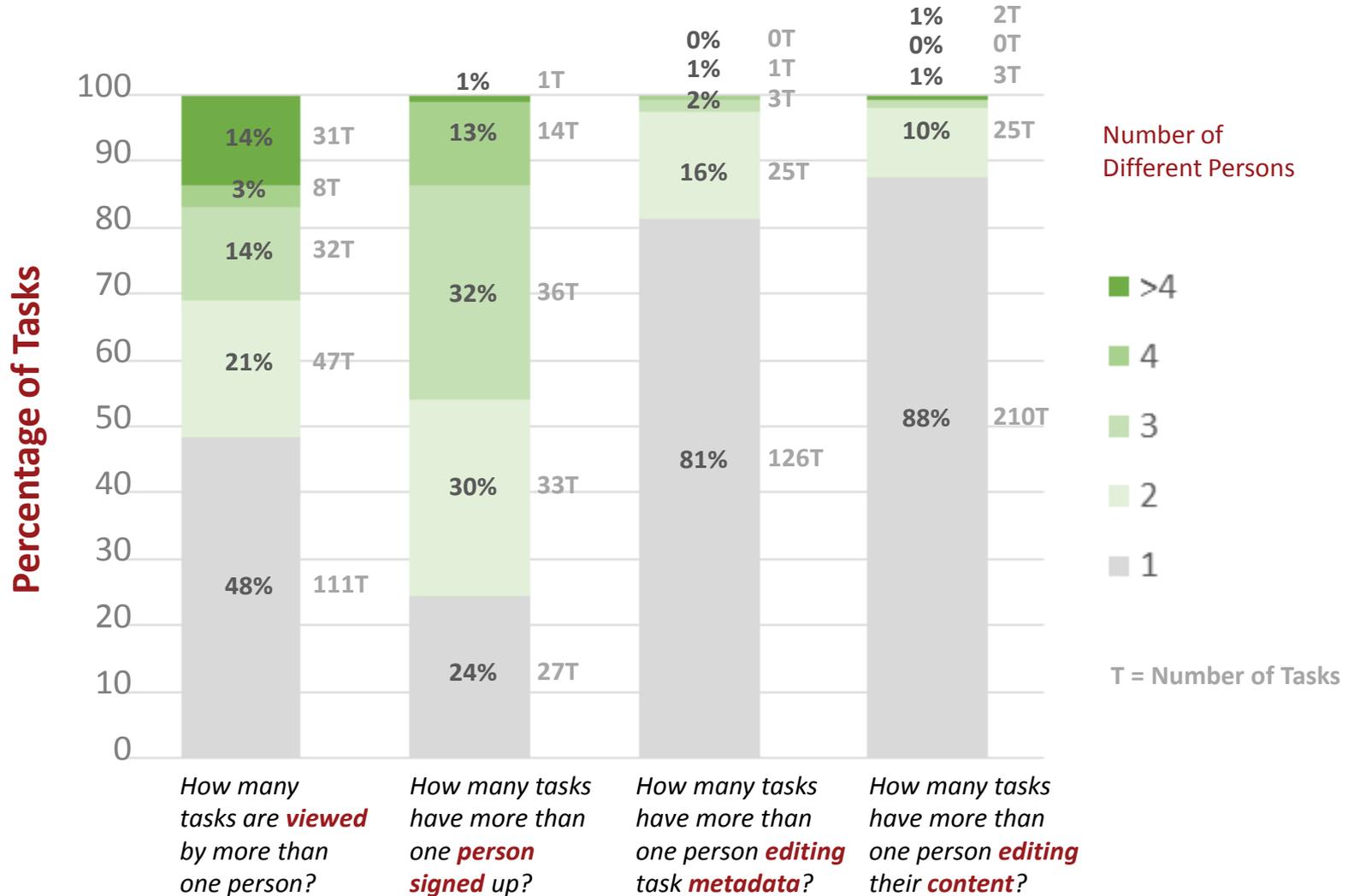
Evaluation Facts

☐ 3 Organic Data Science Instances



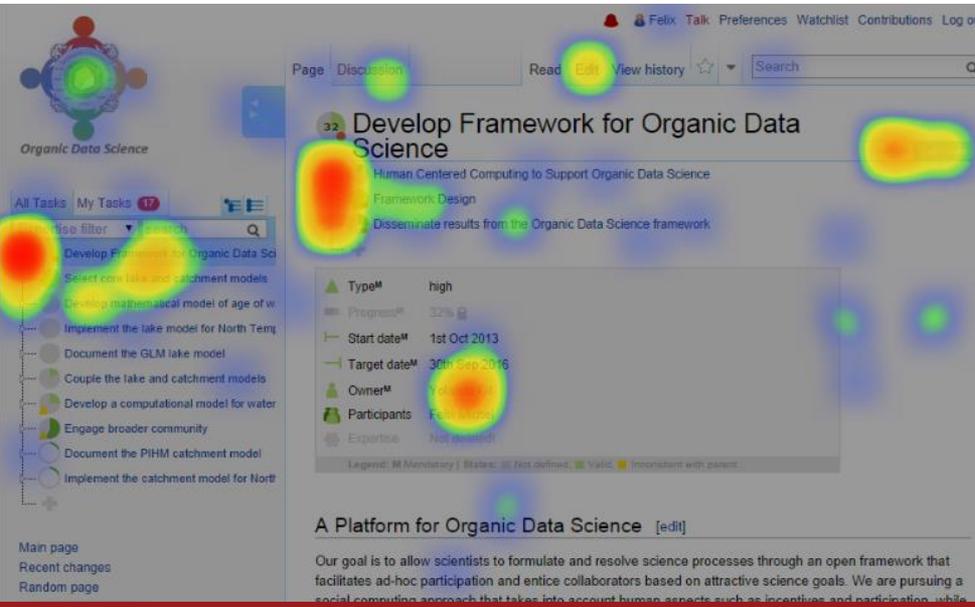
- ☐ 40 Registered participants
- ☐ 1047 RDF data triples
- ☐ 14 Weeks collected data
- ☐ 19,000 Log entries

How do users collaborate on tasks?



What features are used to manage tasks?

How do users find relevant Tasks?



- **Support direct communication**
via comments on wiki pages with user notifications



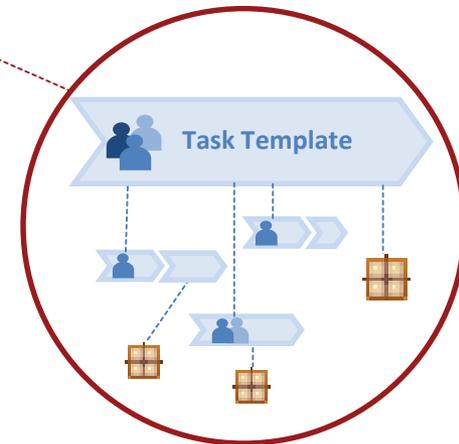
Task Progress

The task progress is an estimate results will be completed.

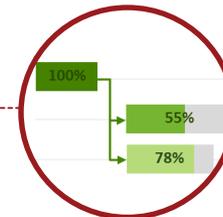
@Smith
Method A might be promising

@Brown
Consider also condition X

- **Support Task Patterns with Templates**
Write Paper, Geological Model creation, Organize Workshop



- **Support Task Dependencies**



- **Support granular roles and access rights for Tasks**



Live Demo



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All Tasks My Tasks 0

Expertise filter search

- Select core lake and catchment models
- Develop mathematical model of age of wa
- Implement the lake model for North Temp
- Engage broader community
- G16 Workshop on Modeling the Age of Water**
 - Participant list
 - Leadership list
 - Logistics
 - G16 Age of Water workshop pa
 - G16 Age of Water workshop pr
 - Workshop presentations
- Present framework at Science in the
- 2014 first Advisory Committee Meeti
- Document the GLM lake model
- Develop a computational model for water
- Couple the lake and catchment models
- Document PHM manual calibration
- Document PHM calibration using evolutio
- Document PHM calibration as an on-line
- Document the PHM catchment model

Felix Talk Preferences Watchlist Contributions Log out

Page Discussion Read Edit View history Search

Engage broader community

G16 Workshop on Modeling the Age of Water

Participant list	100%
Leadership list	100%
Logistics	100%
G16 Age of Water workshop participant tasks	100%
G16 Age of Water workshop preparation ...	100%
Workshop presentations	75%

Type^M medium
 Progress^M 96%
 Start date^M 18th Jul 2014
 Target date^M 30th Oct 2014
 Owner^M Paul Hanson
 Participants Chris Duffy
 Expertise Not defined

Legend: M Mandatory | Status: [] Not defined [] Valid [] Inconsistent with parent

Organicdatascience.org ▶

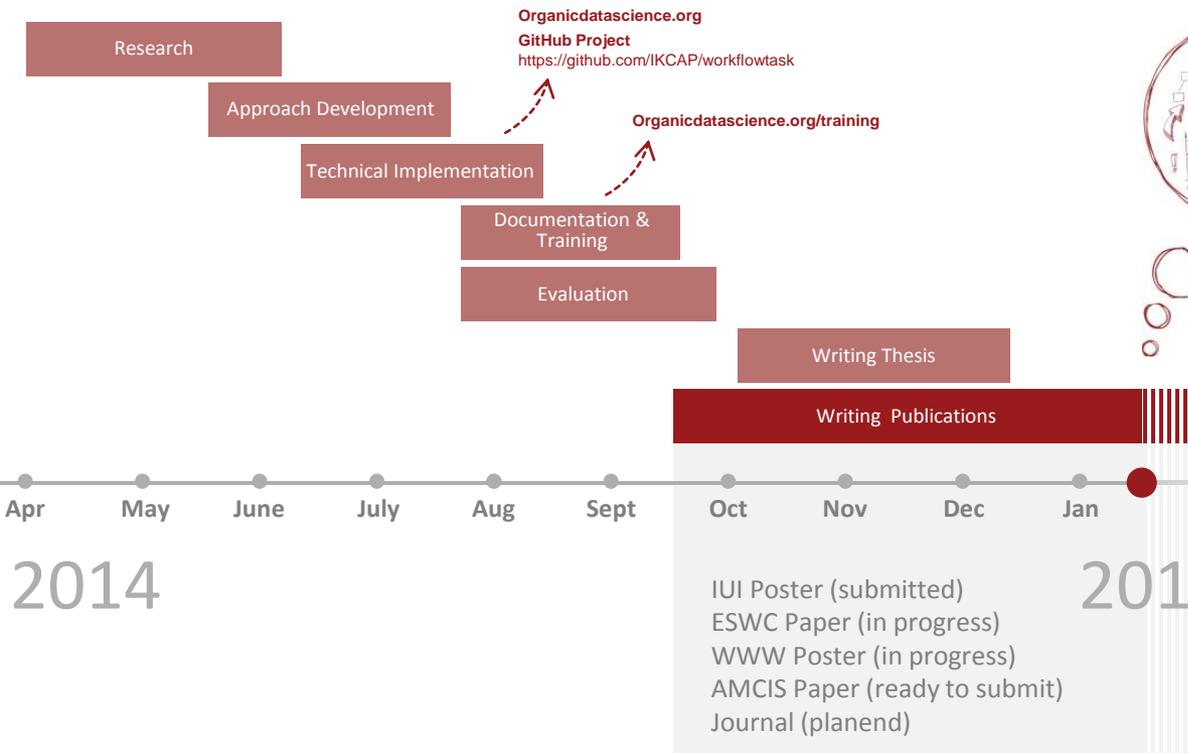
Workshop: Modeling the Age of Water
 (The first steps toward the age of carbon) [edit]

Sunday, October 26th 2014
 Jouvence – The meeting venue for GLEON 16



https://github.com/IKCAP/workflowtask

Discussion



References:

[Barabasi, 2005] Barabasi, A.-L. (2005). Network theory – the emergence of the creative enterprise. *Science*, 308(5722):639–641.

[ENCODE, 2012] ENCODE (2012). Special issue on the encode project. volume 489. *Nature*

[Kraut and Resnick, 2011] Kraut, E. and Resnick, P. (2011). *Building Successful Online Communities: Evidence-Based Social Design*. MIT Press.

[Nielsen, 2011] Nielsen, M. (2011). *Reinventing Discovery: the new era of networked science*. Princeton University Press.

[The ATLAS Collaboration, 2012] The ATLAS Collaboration (2012). A particle consistent with the higgs boson observed with the atlas detector at the large hadron collider. *Science*, 338(6114):1576–1582.

Backup

I. Conceptual Aspects

- Requirements
- Conceptual Architecture
- Metadata Constraints
- Task State Concept
- Task States
- Task State Sequences
- Community Instances
- Trainings Process
- WINGS Workflows
- GEOSoft Workflows

II. Technical Aspects

- Technical Architecture
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III. Evaluation

IV. Documentation

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R1: Significant organization and coordination

R1.1: Support ad-hoc processes

R1.2: Show responsibilities and commitments

R1.3: Transparent workflow progress

R1.4: Support hierarchical structures of tasks

R2: Maintaining a community over the longer term

R2.1: Highlighting the importance of individuals expertise

R2.2: Supporting the creation of new communities of practice

R2.3: Understandable and adaptable for needs of specific groups

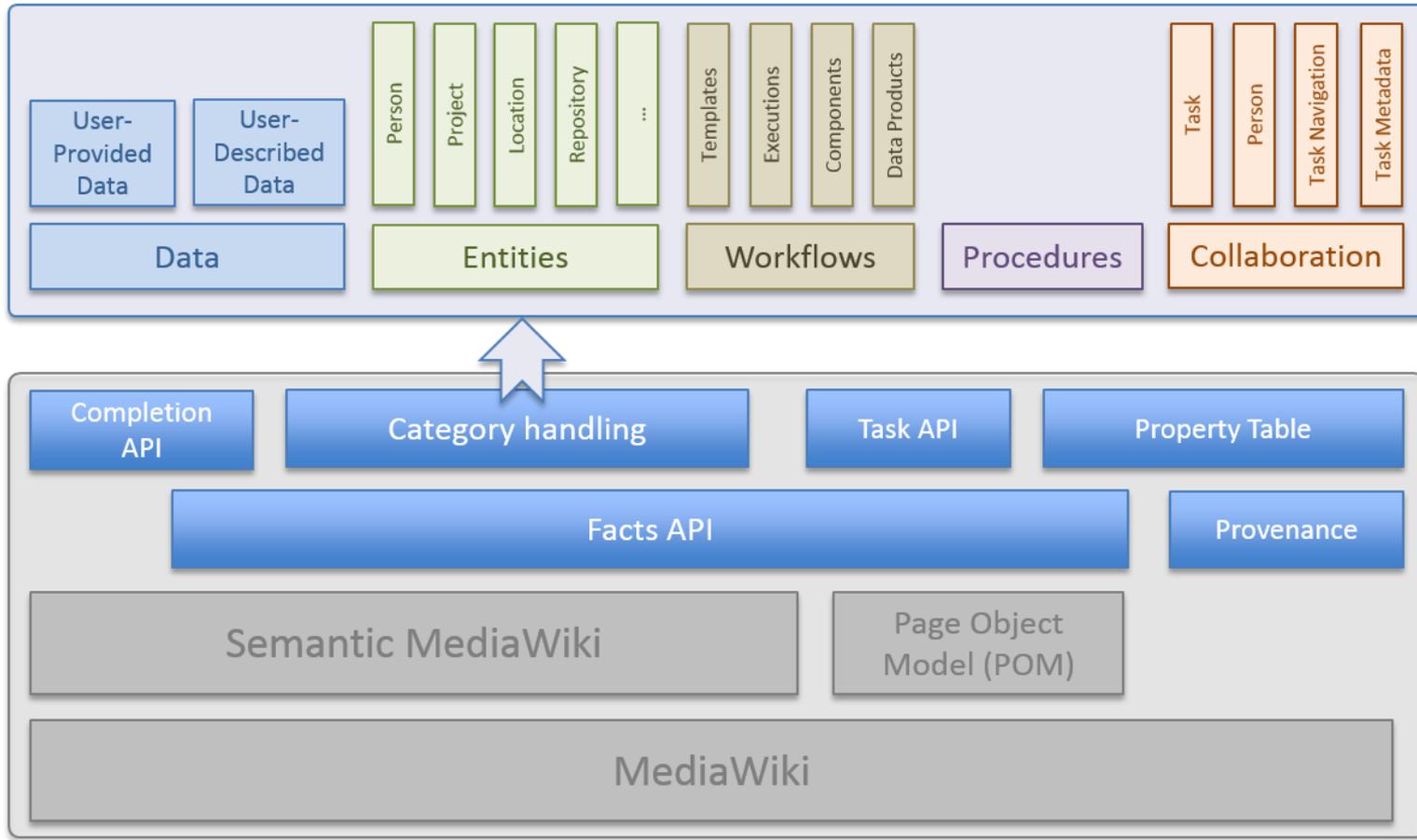
R3: Growing the community based on unanticipated needs

R3.1: Incorporate new participants as their expertise
become relevant to the problem

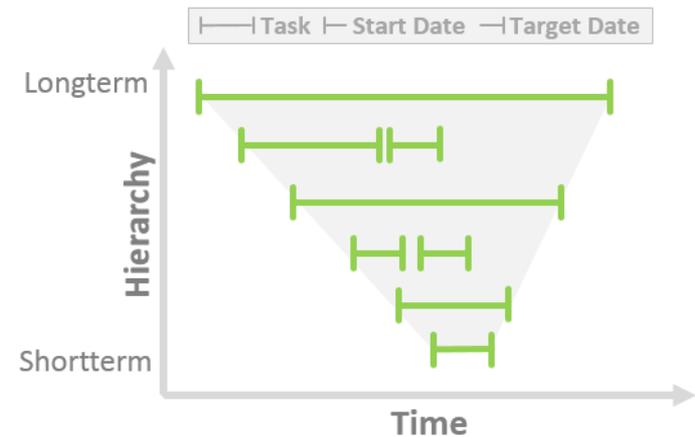
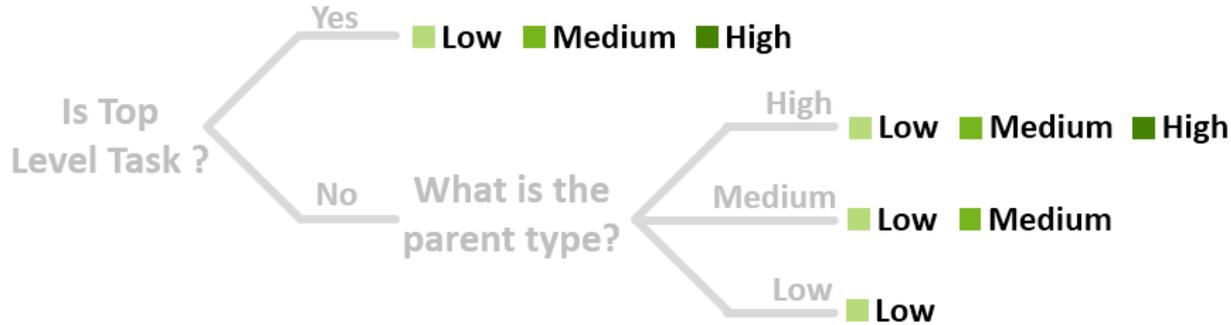
R3.2: Formulating new tasks as the groups make
progress and understand what is needed

R3.3: Creating mechanisms to learn about the work of others

Conceptual Architecture



Metadata Constraints

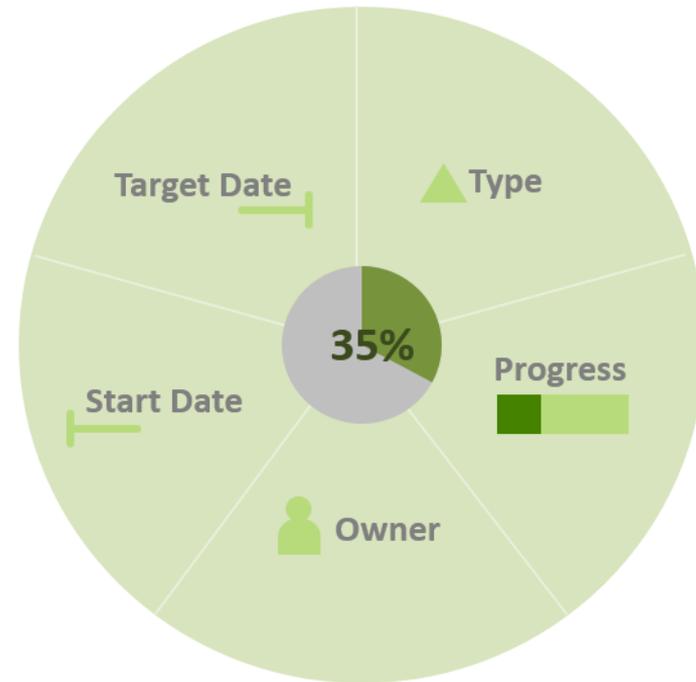


Task State Concept

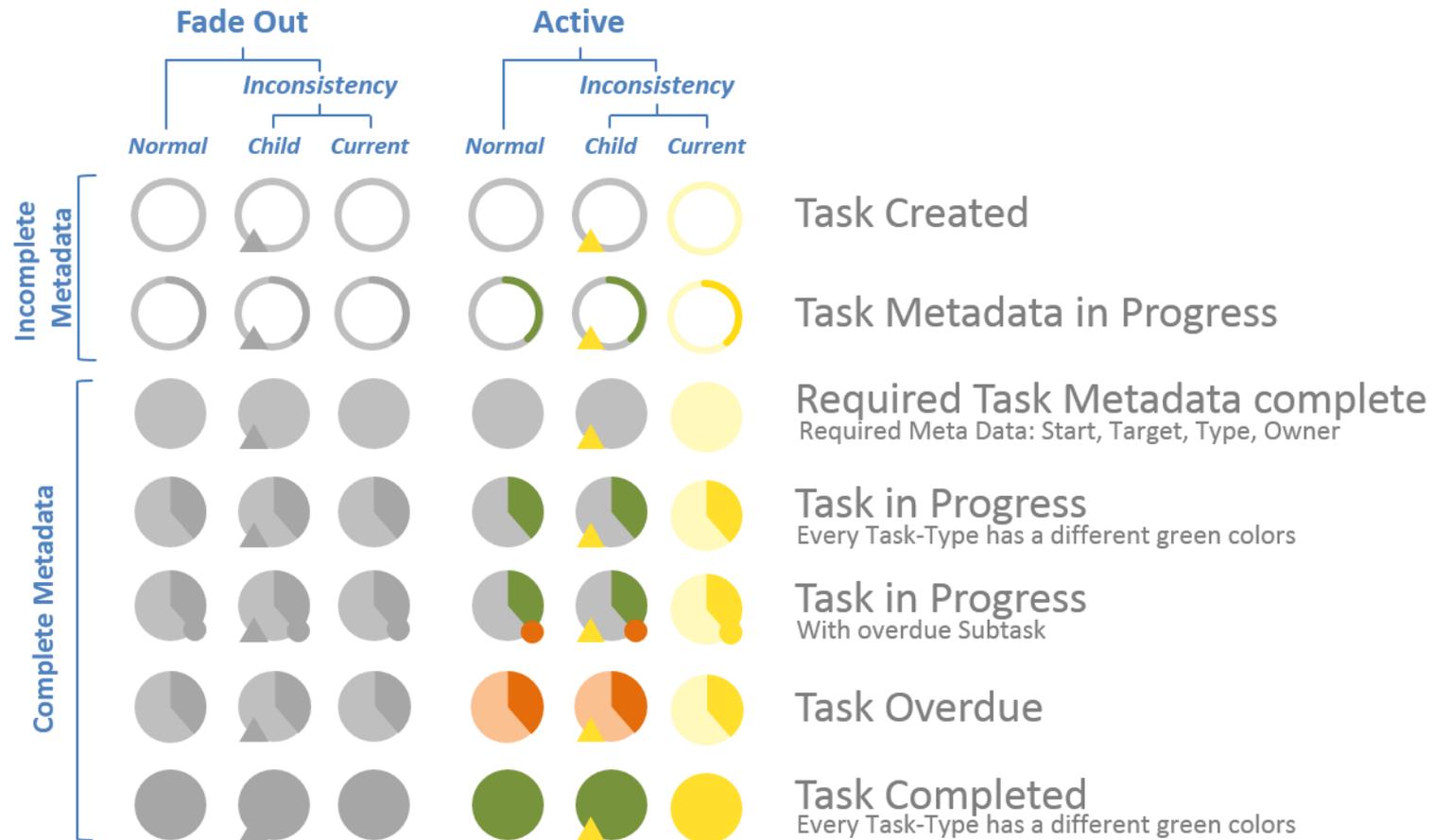
Task Metadata Progress



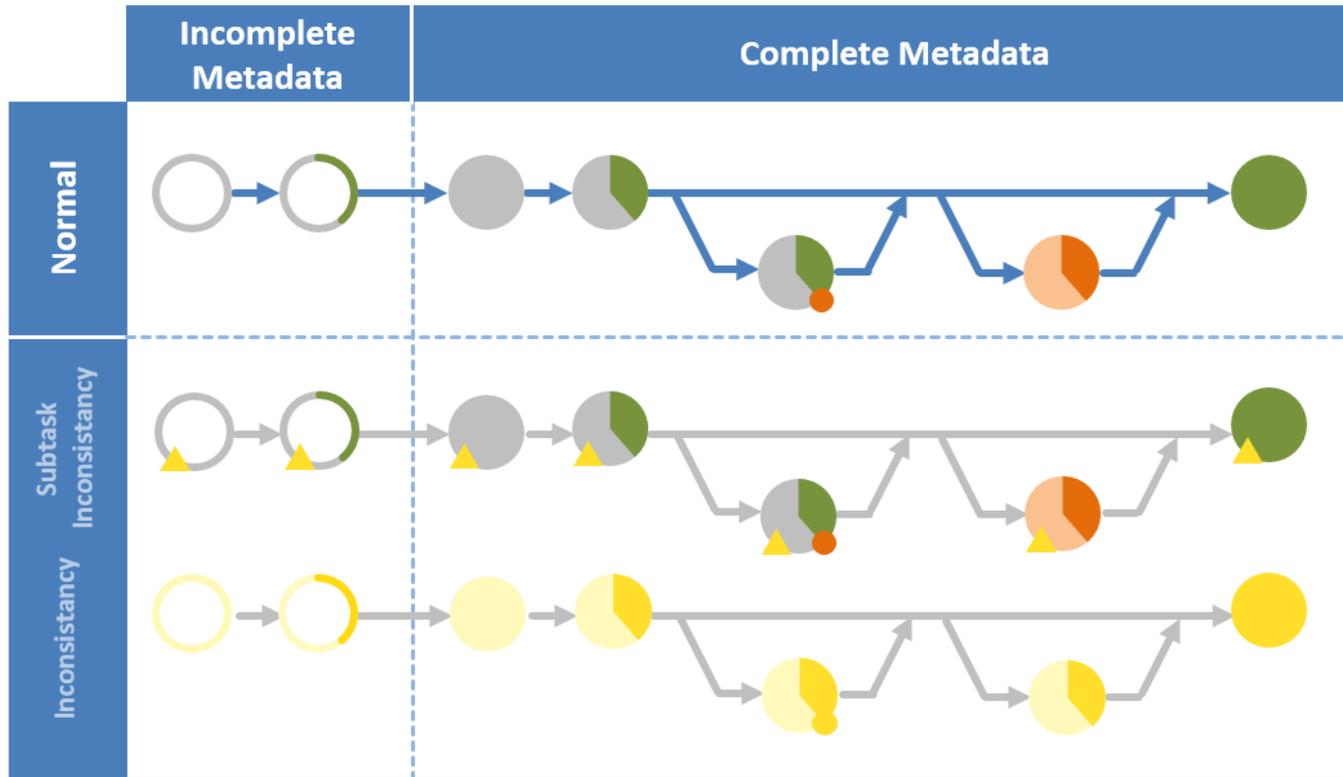
Task Content Progress



Task States



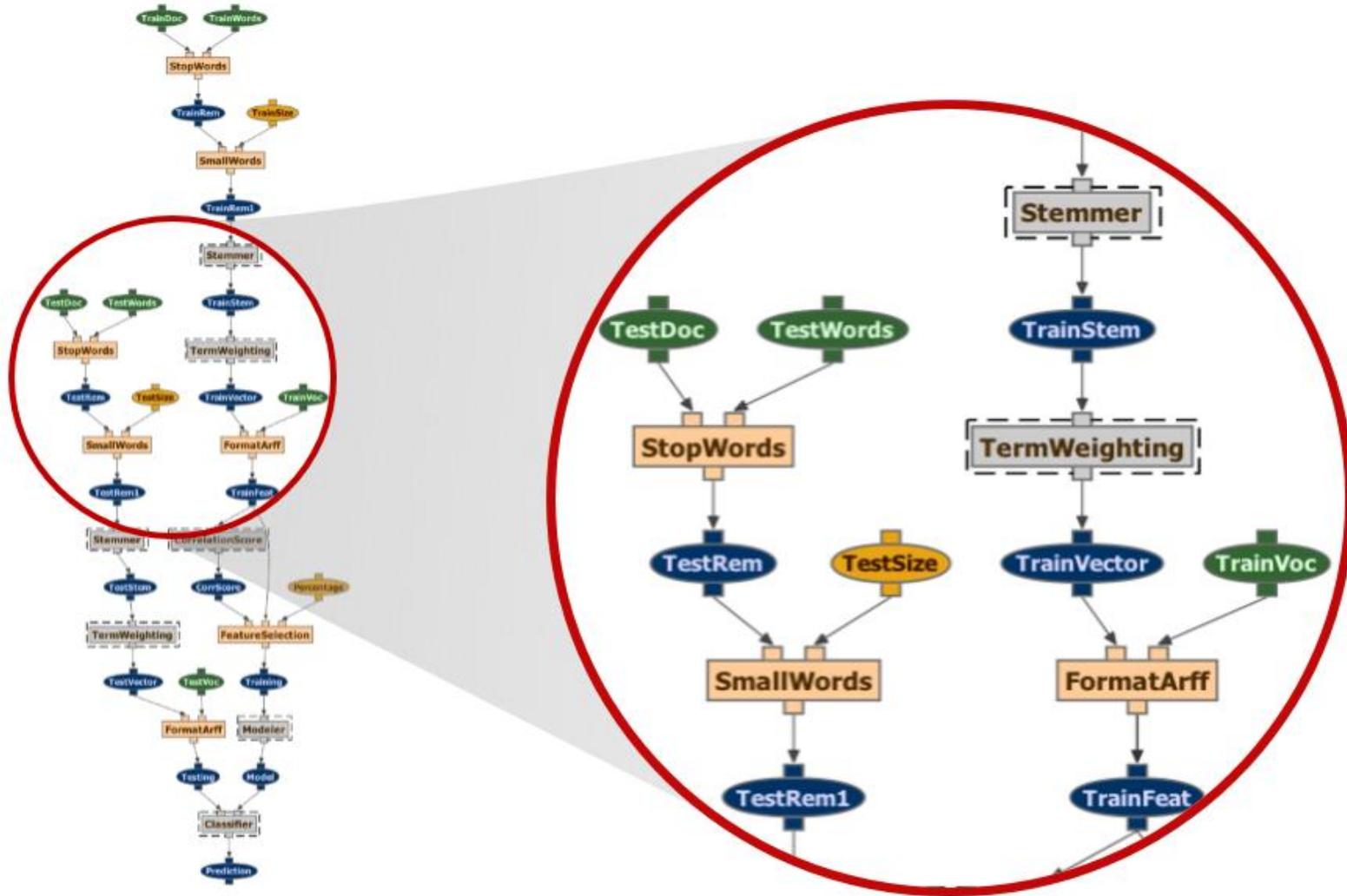
Task States Sequences

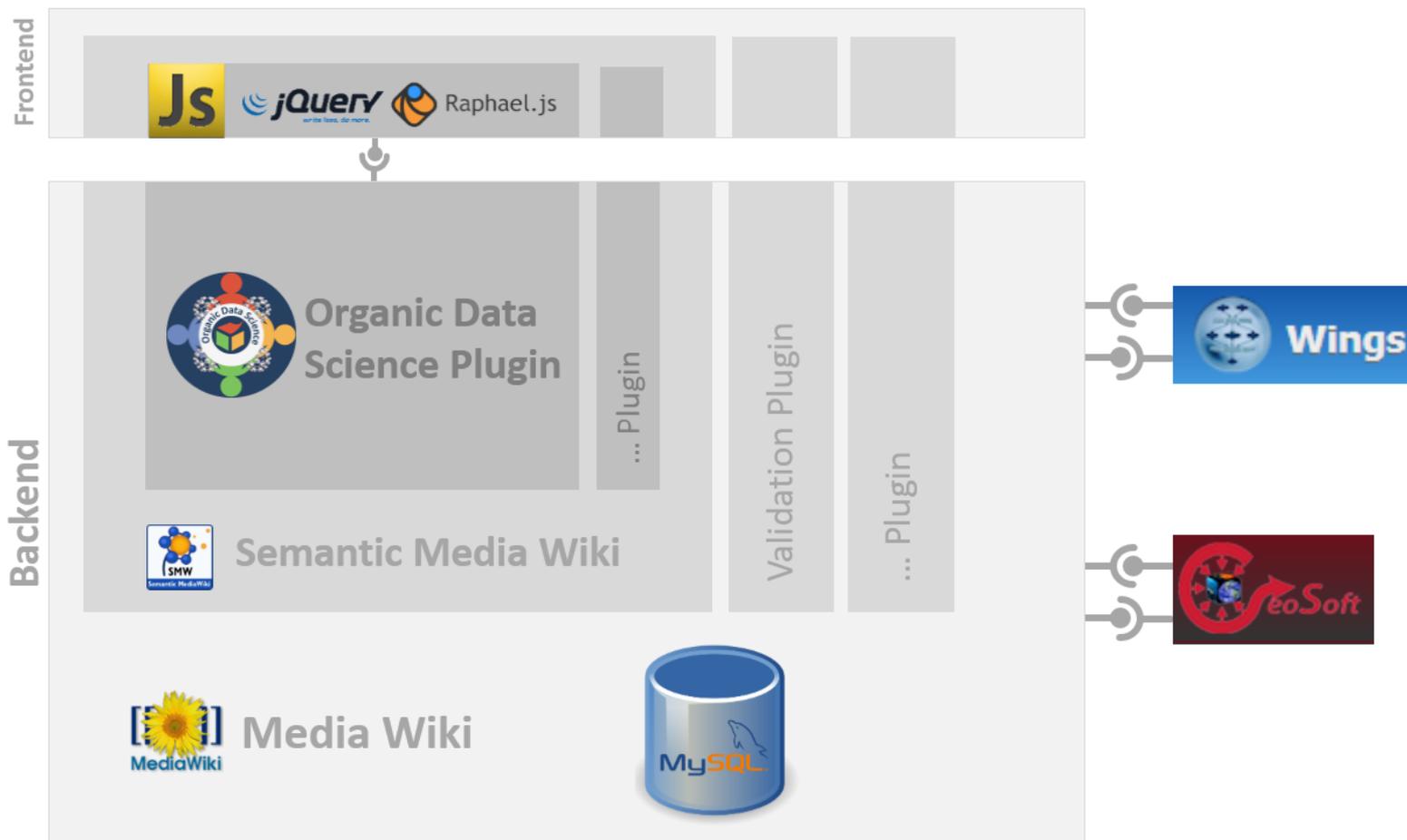


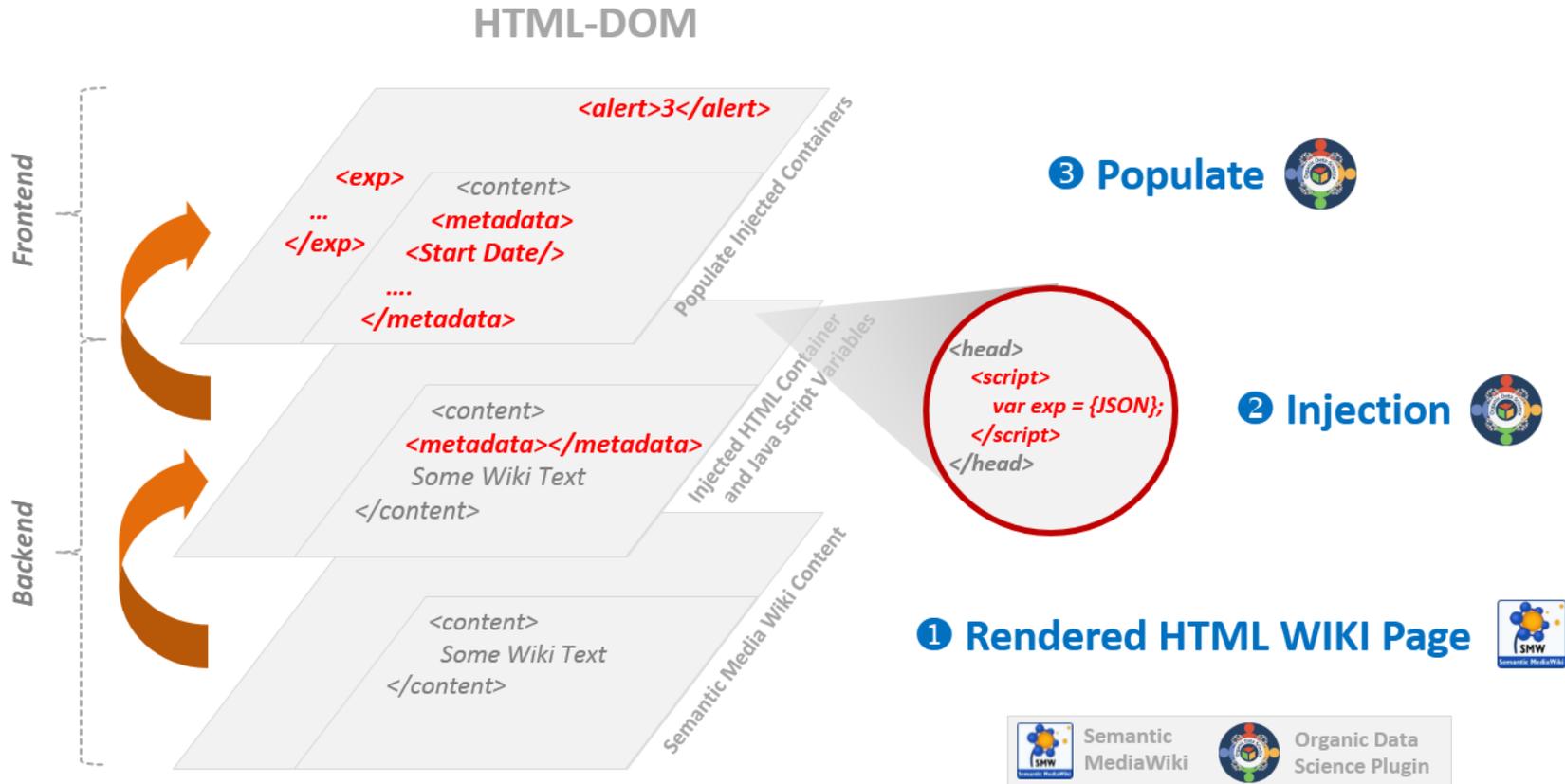
Organic Data Science Community Instances



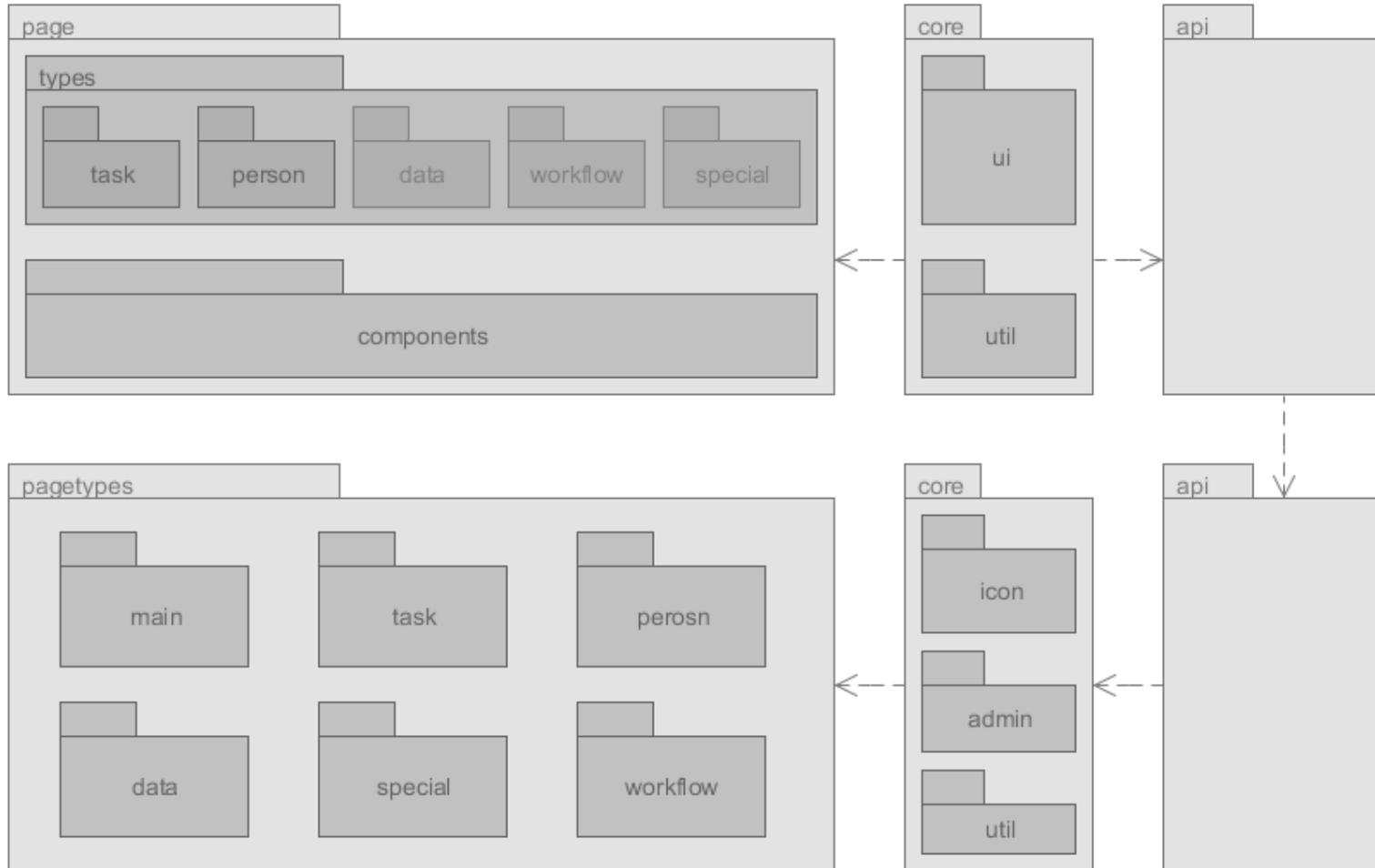




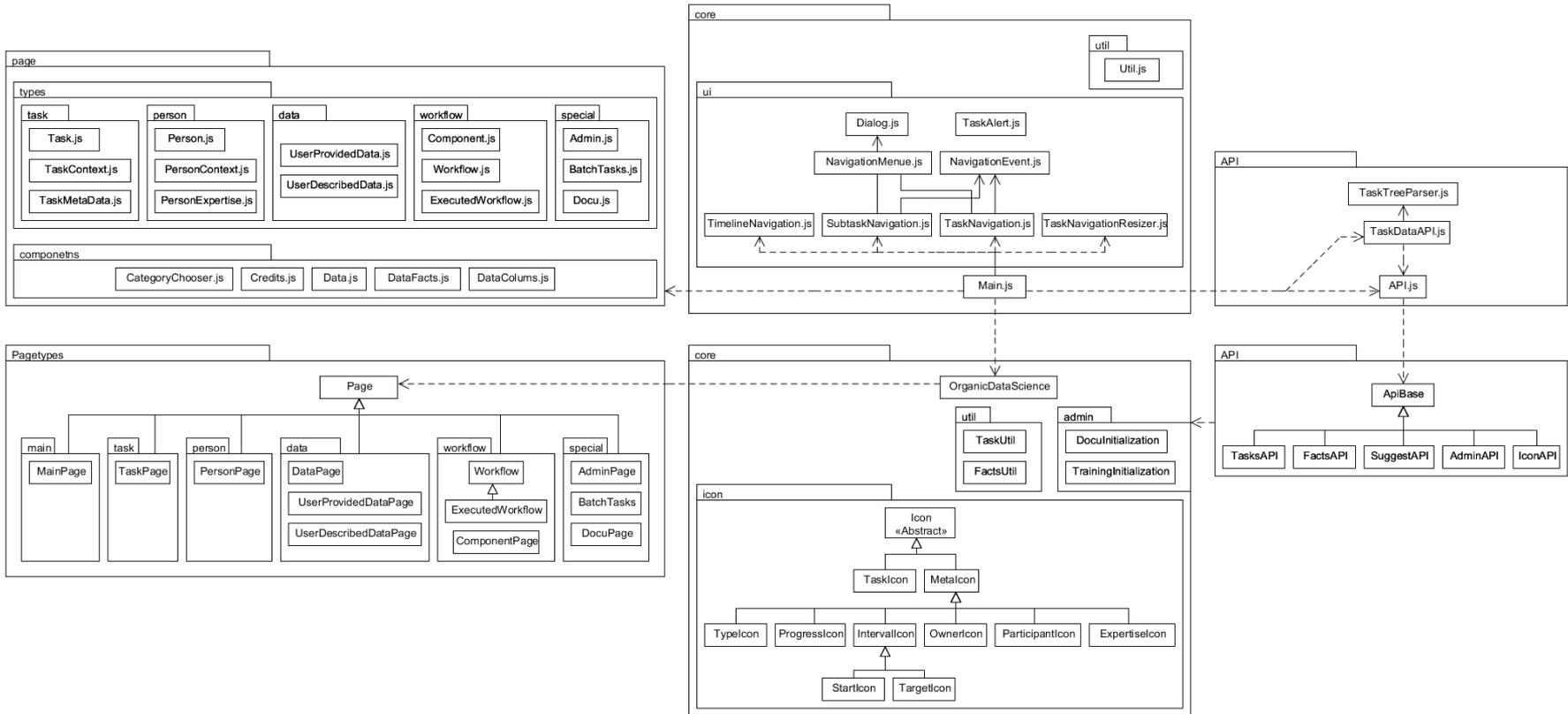




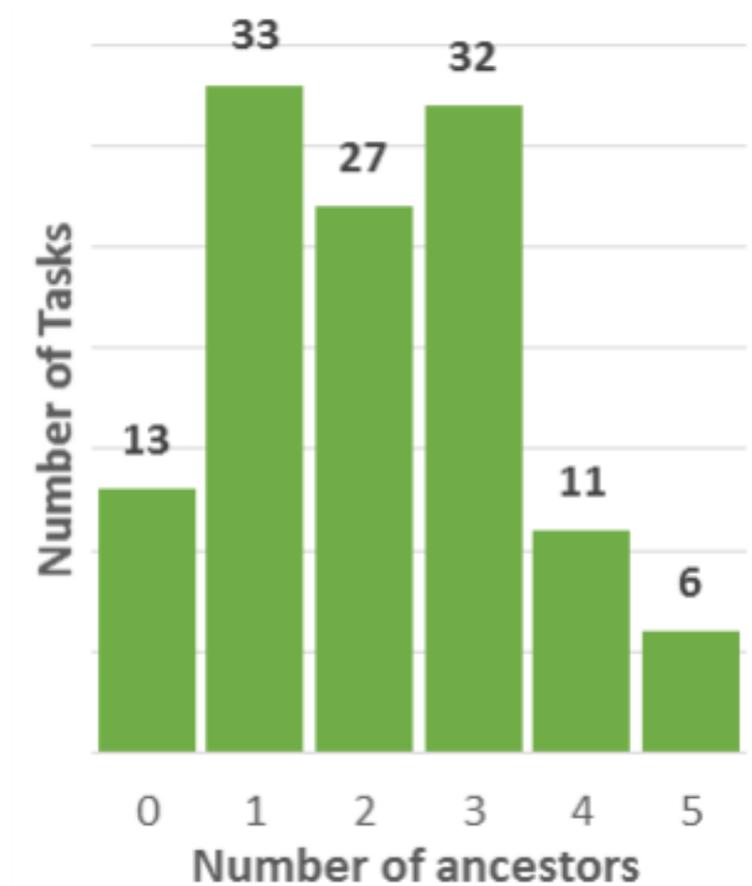
ODS Components I



ODS Components II



Task Hierarchy



Docu Organic Data Science Framework Documentation

This page documents how to use the organic data science framework in an effective manner. The documentation is split into the following parts:



Contribute as Participant

Here you can learn to browse tasks in different ways and to contribute to existing tasks.



Contribute as Owner

Here you can learn to create new tasks and organize them over time.

Organic Data Science Framework Documentation

Contribute as Participant

Exploring Tasks

Participating on Tasks

Person Page

Basic Task States

Contribute as Owner

Create Task

Task Alert

Organize Tasks

Extended Task States

Docu Contribute as Participant

This page documents how you can use the wiki as participant. The documentation is constitutive split into the following sub-pages:



Exploring Tasks

Here you can learn to navigate and search for tasks.



Participating on Tasks

Here you can learn to add yourself as participant to tasks and to contribute to them.



Person Page

Here you can learn to find relevant information on contributors. This includes the tasks they are involved with and their expertise.



Basic Task States

Here you can learn the basics of how to manage task states.

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Docu Exploring Tasks

The Organic Data Science wiki framework enables scientists to collaborate in new ways doing what we call "task-oriented collaboration". The wiki poses some broad overarching science questions that cut across disciplines and institutions. Answering those questions requires contributors to formulate and collaborate in a variety of tasks through the ODS framework, such as decomposing the high level questions into smaller tasks, sharing datasets, describing data characteristics, preparing them, and running models. Therefore, a major aspect of the framework is to understand how tasks work. Several top-level tasks are formulated to capture the driving science questions, each with subtasks which have other subtasks in turn

Tasks of the organic data science framework can be browsed in many different ways. Depending on your purpose you can choose between the **task explorer**, the **subtask explorer** and the **timeline explorer**. The best choice to browse within all tasks is the **task explorer**, which appears on the left side of the screen. In case you want to browse subtasks of a certain task you should use the **subtask explorer**. Alternatively you can use the **timeline explorer** to browse subtasks and see their time dependencies. The following figure illustrates these three different task browsing options.

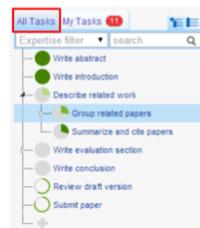


Task Explorer

The Task Explorer appears on the left of the screen. It shows all tasks in the wiki organized in a tree hierarchy, with subtasks indented. This Task Explorer works comparable with the file browser in a desktop. By default all top level task are visible. Every task with a small triangle has at least one subtask, and can be expanded with a left mouse click on the triangle. The wiki page for any task can be opened with a single left mouse click on the task name.

All Tasks Tab

This tab of the Task Explorer shows all existing tasks in the wiki. You can use this to explore tasks within the wiki.



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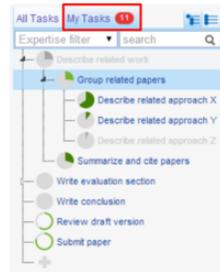
Task Alert

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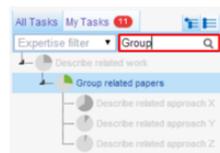
My Tasks Tab

This tab of the Task Explorer shows all tasks that you own. All other tasks are invisible or greyed out. Parent tasks which are needed to represent the task hierarchy are greyed out. A red counter behind the tab label indicates how many tasks you have currently assigned to you as owner. The [My Tasks](#) tab is only visible for users who are logged in.



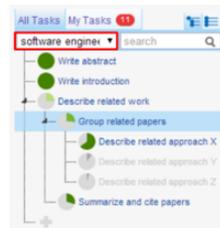
Task Name Search

The Task Name Search allows you to search the task names. You can apply this search either to the [All Tasks](#) tab or the [My Tasks](#) tab. All matching results are shown in the Task Explorer. Parent tasks of matching tasks are shown but faded, just to provide context.



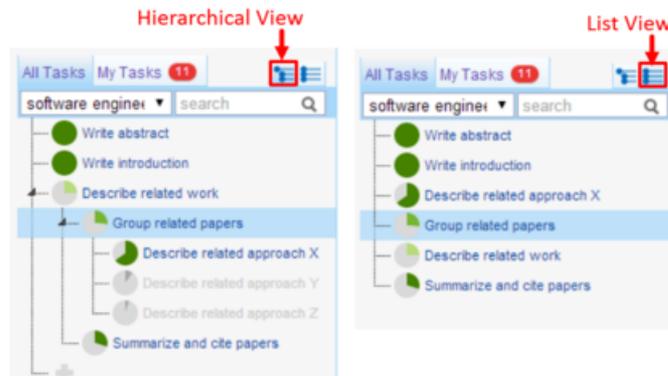
Expertise Filter

The Expertise Filter works similar to the [Task Name Search](#), but it searches for tasks that are marked with the expertise indicated. It offers a pull-down menu with the kinds of expertise already defined in the wiki. The pull-down menu shows in brackets a number that indicates how many tasks have that expertise. After selecting a certain expertise, the matching tasks are shown. The [Task Name Search](#) and the [Expertise Filter](#) can be combined. If both are applied, all results shown will match both criteria.



Hierarchical View and List View

The Task Explorer can show two different views of the tasks: the **hierarchical view** and the **list view**. The hierarchical view shows the task-subtask hierarchy, and is the default view. Furthermore the amount of tasks is smaller due to the nested task structure. The list view does not show a parent or subtask hierarchy. The list view is more convenient when the hierarchy view shows a lot of faded tasks.



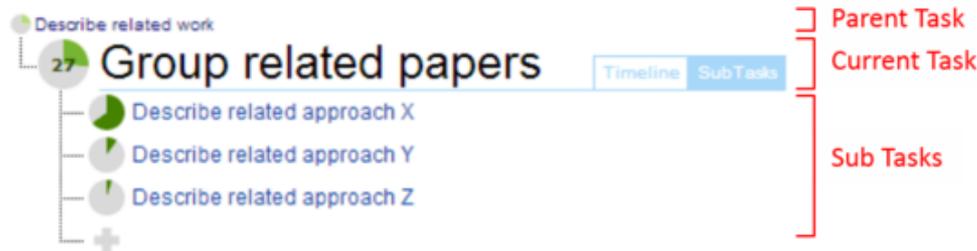
Resizing

Some task names are only partially shown because they are simply too long. Therefore you can resize the width of the Task Explorer. Hover the mouse over the blue rectangle with the white arrows to the left and right. After that, **left click**, then **hold** and then **move to the left** or **move to the right**.



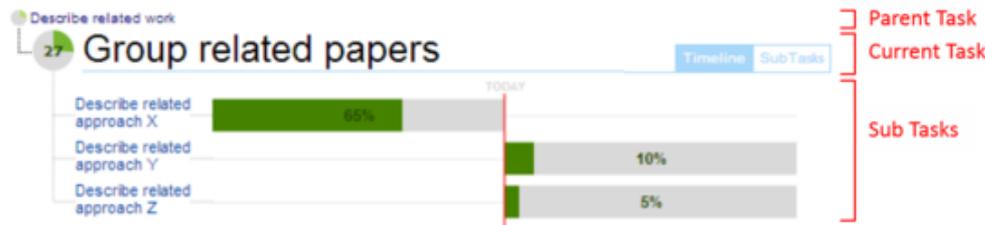
Subtask Explorer

The **Subtask Explorer** is basically to browse subtasks of the task currently opened in the wiki page. The name of the current task shown in the wiki page is larger and the task icon is more detailed with a number that indicates the percentage of the task that is completed (this will be explained later). Above the current task name, the **parent task** is shown if there is one. Below it, all its **subtasks** are listed and can be expanded.



Timeline Explorer

The **timeline explorer** can be opened with a click on the blue **Timeline** tab on the top right. Similar to the **subtask explorer**, all subtasks of the current task are shown. The **Timeline Explorer** shows all subtasks in a time context comparable to a Gantt chart. The x-axis represents the time, and each bar shows a subtask. A number within a bar represents the progress of that subtask. Today's date is marked with a vertical red line. Every task can be opened with a simple click.

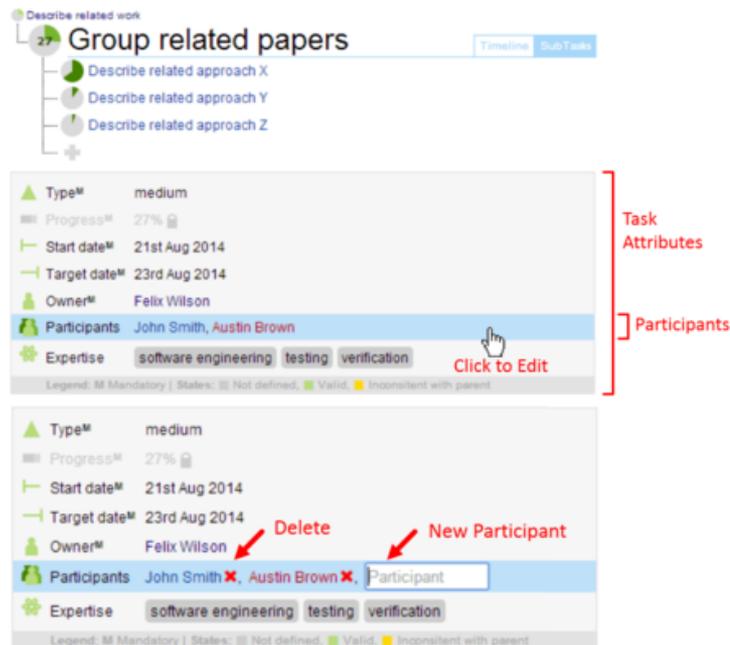


Docu Participating on Tasks

This page documents how you can be a participant in any task with only few simple steps. Once you **add yourself as a task participant**, you can start **to add content**. After you have added content you can **set the progress** on the task so far.

Add yourself as participant

It is important to add yourself as participant before you start working on a task. This helps everyone see who is involved and contributing. Open the task of your choice. Every task page has a **task attributes** section. This section contains an attribute named **participants**. Click on this row to open the edit mode. Type your `<firstname lastname>` and press enter to confirm your participation. If you want to remove yourself click on the red delete button next to the name.



The screenshot shows a task titled "Group related papers" with a progress of 27%. The task attributes section includes: Type (medium), Progress (27%), Start date (21st Aug 2014), Target date (23rd Aug 2014), Owner (Felix Wilson), and Participants (John Smith, Austin Brown). A red arrow points to the "Participants" row with the text "Click to Edit". Below this, a second screenshot shows the "Participants" row in edit mode, with a text input field containing "Participant" and a red "Delete" button next to "John Smith" and "Austin Brown". A red arrow points to the "Delete" button with the text "Delete", and another red arrow points to the "Participant" input field with the text "New Participant".

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Add Content

After you have added yourself as participant you can start adding content to the task page. Click on **edit** on the top of the page. The page editor opens and shows the current page content. Note that even task pages that appear empty already have content generated by the system. This is shown on the example below. **It is important that all system generated content remains untouched.** You can add your content between the [`Category:Task`] line and before `{{#set ... }}`.

```
[[Category:Task]]
<!-- Add any wiki Text above this line -->
<!-- Do NOT Edit below this line -->
{{#set:
  Expertise=Software_engineering|
  Expertise=Testing|
  Expertise=Verification|
  Owner=Felix_Wilson|
  Participants=John_Smith|
  Participants=Austin_Brown|
  StartDate=2014-08-23|
  SubTask=Describe_related_approach_X|
  SubTask=Describe_related_approach_Y|
  SubTask=Describe_related_approach_Z|
  TargetDate=2014-08-23|
  Type=Medium}}
```

Set Progress

After you have added content to the task page, you can adjust the progress on the task to reflect how much of it has been completed. Go to the line that has the `progress` attribute and edit the percentage shown.

Type ^M	low
Progress ^M	10%
Start date ^M	29th Aug 2014
Target date ^M	30th Aug 2014
Owner ^M	Felix Wilson
Participants	John Smith, Austin Brown
Expertise	software engineering, testing, verification

Legend: ^M Mandatory | States: ■ Not defined, ■ Valid, ■ Inconsistent with parent

Type ^M	low
Progress ^M	20%
Start date ^M	29th Aug 2014
Target date ^M	30th Aug 2014
Owner ^M	Felix Wilson
Participants	John Smith, Austin Brown
Expertise	software engineering, testing, verification

Legend: ^M Mandatory | States: ■ Not defined, ■ Valid, ■ Inconsistent with parent

Hint: A lock next to the progress attribute indicates that the system adjusts the progress automatically.

Docu Person Page

A person page contains all relevant information regarding a contributor to the wiki. Every person page has a person icon before the **person's name**. The next section lists the **person's expertise**. After that, all **tasks where the person is owner or participant** are listed.

Felix Wilson

Computer science 0 Software engineering 3 Collaboration 0

Current Tasks

- 27 Group related papers (Completed in a day)
- 25 Describe related work (Completed in 3 days)
- 18 Describe related approach Y (Completed in a day)

Future Tasks

- 0 Write conclusion (Starts in 9 days)
- 60 Review draft version (Start not defined yet)
- 80 Submit paper (Start not defined yet)

Completed Tasks

- Write abstract (Completed since 2 days ago)
- Describe related approach X (Completed since a few seconds ago)

Person Expertise

The Person Expertise section shows expertise keywords for the person. Each expertise keyword is shown with a grey rectangle. Every expertise has a number which indicates how many of the person's tasks have this expertise.

Highlight Related Tasks

Each expertise can be hovered to see which tasks shown in the person page have this expertise. All tasks which have the selected expertise remain, while all others are faded out.

Expertise #Task with Expertise

Computer science 0 Software engineering 3 Collaboration 0

Current Tasks

- 27 Group related papers (Completed in a day)
- 25 Describe related work (Completed in 3 days)
- 18 Describe related approach Y (Completed in a day)

Future Tasks

- 4 Summarize and cite papers (Starts in a day)
- 0 Describe data used (Starts in 1 day)

Organic Data Science Framework Documentation

Contribute as Participant

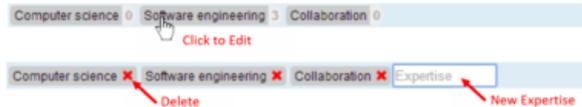
- Exploring Tasks
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Edit Expertise

Additional expertise keywords can be specified within the edit mode. By clicking on any expertise you can open the edit mode. Type the new expertise and press enter to confirm. By clicking on the red cross you can delete an expertise keyword.



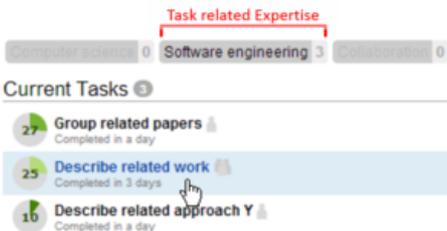
Person Tasks

The person task section lists all person tasks grouped in three categories. First all **current tasks** are listed, then all **future tasks**, and then all **completed tasks**. Every task has an icon which shows the current **task state**. The task name is highlighted in bold. Next to the task name is a small icon with one or several persons to indicate whether you are the **owner** or a **participant** respectively. Below the name the most salient status information is shown.



Highlight Related Expertise

Most tasks are associated with a set of expertise keywords. Move the mouse over a task to see which expertise keywords are associated with that task.



Docu Basic Task States

This page explains representation of the most common task states. More advanced task states are explained in the section [extended task states](#). Tasks can be [underspecified tasks](#) or [fully specified tasks](#). At the end of this page we include a diagram to illustrate how the task state changes over time.

Underspecified Tasks

Tasks are underspecified when important information is missing, such as the start date or the owner (these are **mandatory attributes**). All underspecified tasks are shown with rings. The green portion of the ring represents the progress in adding the mandatory task attributes. Mandatory attributes are the task **Type**, **Progress**, **Start date**, **Target date** and the **Owner**. Tasks missing other attributes such as **Participants** and **Expertise** are not considered underspecified, so they do not affect the ring symbol.

Task created

-  This is the first task state after creation. A wiki page with the task name exists, but no mandatory attributes have been specified.

Task Specification in Progress

-  A task has some attributes specified. The proportion of attributes specified is visualized in this state.

Fully specified Tasks

Tasks are fully specified when all mandatory attributes have been set. This state is shown with a pie chart. The grey part shows work left to be done as a percentage, and the green shows the work that has already been done. The colors can differ depending on the task state as we explain next.

Task in Progress

-  Tasks not yet completed but that have all mandatory attributes.
-  Certain progress has been made on the task.
-  **Overdue** subtasks are indicated with a orange point on the bottom right.

Task Overdue

-  The task is not yet completed, but the target date is passed. It can also indicate that a subtask is not finished and the task target date is already passed.

Task Completed

-  The task is completed and its progress is set to 100 percent. The progress calculation depends on the task type.

Typical state progression of tasks



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Docu Contribute as Owner

This page documents how to contribute to tasks as their owner. You can select one of the following topics to learn how to contribute as a task owner.



Create Task

Here you can learn about creating new tasks.



Task Alert

Here you can learn about using the task alert.



Organize Tasks

Here you can learn about organizing existing tasks. This includes renaming tasks, moving tasks, and deleting tasks.



Extended Task States

Here you can learn everything about how task states change over time.

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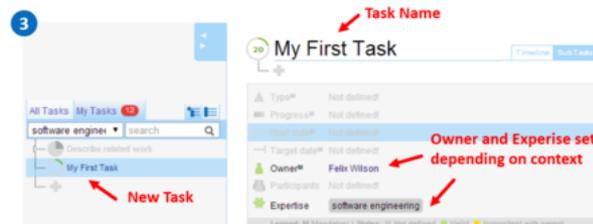
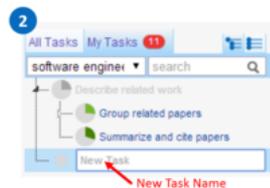
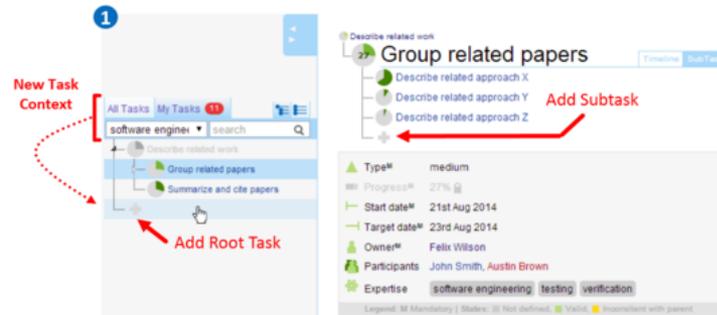
[Extended Task States](#)

Docu Create Task

This page explains how to **create new tasks** and how to **add task attributes**. It also explains how to **add additional properties** and how to **add new content**. Remember to login before creating a new task.

Create Plain Task

A new **root task** can be created via the **Task Explorer** and **new subtasks** via the **Subtask Explorer**. Start by clicking on the plus button, an input field appears. Type the name of the new task and press enter to confirm. If you have an expertise keyword selected when you create a new root task, then the system will automatically add that expertise keyword to the task. If the My Tasks tab is selected when you add a new task, the system will set you up as its owner.



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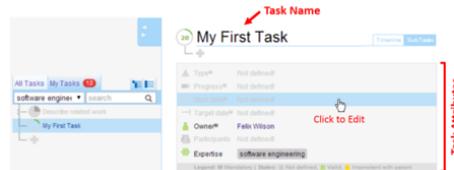
Contribute as Owner

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Add Task Attributes

Task **attributes** are useful to describe tasks. Attributes marked with **M** are **mandatory**, because they are used by the wiki to organize tasks. **Attributes** can be added after a task is created. Click on a attribute row to enable editing. The following sub sections explain all task attributes in more detail. Different **attribute states** are explained in the last section.



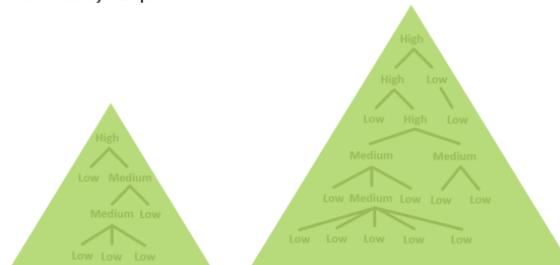
Task Types

Task types are used by the system to estimate **progress** of tasks in different ways. The framework provides three different task types that imply a hierarchical order. We use a different shade of green in the task state icon for every task type.

Different task types:

- ◆ **High** High abstraction level → High uncertainty in the estimation of task completion. Tasks at a high level for a project may have uncertain duration and end date.
- ◆ **Medium** Medium abstraction level → Medium uncertainty in the estimation of task completion. Tasks representing an activity within a project may be split into several subtasks.
- ◆ **Low** Low abstraction level → Low uncertainty in the estimation of task completion. Small, well-defined tasks that can be accomplished in a short time period.

Task hierarchy examples:



Rules for assigning a task type:

◆ High ≤ ◆ Medium ≤ ◆ Low



Create Task III

Progress

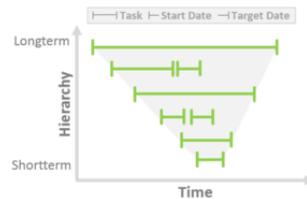
The progress of a task indicates how much work has been done as a percentage. The system automatically estimates progress depending on the **task type**. The level of progress of high-level tasks is estimated based on the start date, today's date and the target date. For medium-level tasks, the progress is estimated by aggregating the progress of their subtasks as an average. The progress of low-level task is always set by the user.



Hint: Medium-level tasks will hardly ever get done unless you decompose them into clear smaller low-level subtasks.

Time Interval

This section summarizes the meta data attributes **start date** and **target date**. The time intervals for a task and its subtasks follow a strictly hierarchical approach. Therefore, the start and target dates of any task must be within the time interval of the parent task. This leads to a time funnel illustrated on the figure below. If any inconsistency occurs it will be highlighted in yellow in the Task Status and the Timeline View.



Owner

A task **owner** is responsible for coordinating the activities for a task and overseeing its completion. Therefore the system expects exactly one owner. All task which are assigned to you as owner are shown in your My Task tab and on your person page. Persons who have a wiki account are shown in blue and linked to their wiki page. Persons who do not have an account are shown in red. See [participant](#) example.

 Felix Wilson

Participant

Every task can have many participants. These persons may represent a team or just a working group for the task. Participants who have a wiki account are shown in blue and linked to their person page. Persons who do not have an account are shown in red.

 John Smith, Austin Brown
Existing Not Existing

Expertise

Expertise keywords are used to indicate the knowledge you might need to accomplish a task. Several expertise keywords can be assigned to a given task. You can easily recognize expertise keywords in any page by the grey rectangle around them. The [task explorer](#) allows to search for tasks with certain expertise keywords.



Computer Science

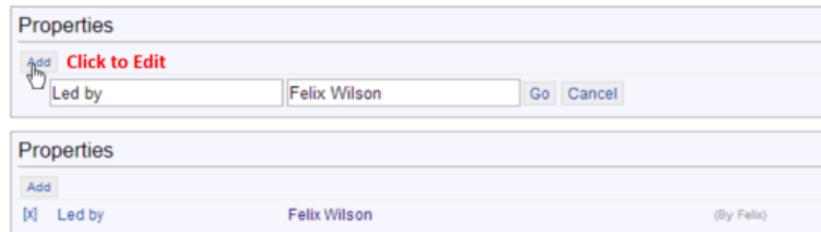
Attributes States

The task attribute state is represented with different colors for the attribute icons.

-  **Not defined** No value for this attribute set.
You can set this attribute value.
-  **Valid** A valid value for this attribute is set.
You can modify the value.
-  **Inconsistent** A value that is inconsistent with the parent task is set.
You can change this value or value of the parent task. Hover over icon to get more instructions.

Add Additional Attributes

Adding additional custom attributes allow to structure any page content with **key value** pairs. These additional attributes help to make page content searchable by custom properties. You can add a new property by clicking on the add button. Click on the cross to remove a certain property.



Properties

 **Click to Edit**

Led by

Properties



 Led by (By Felix)

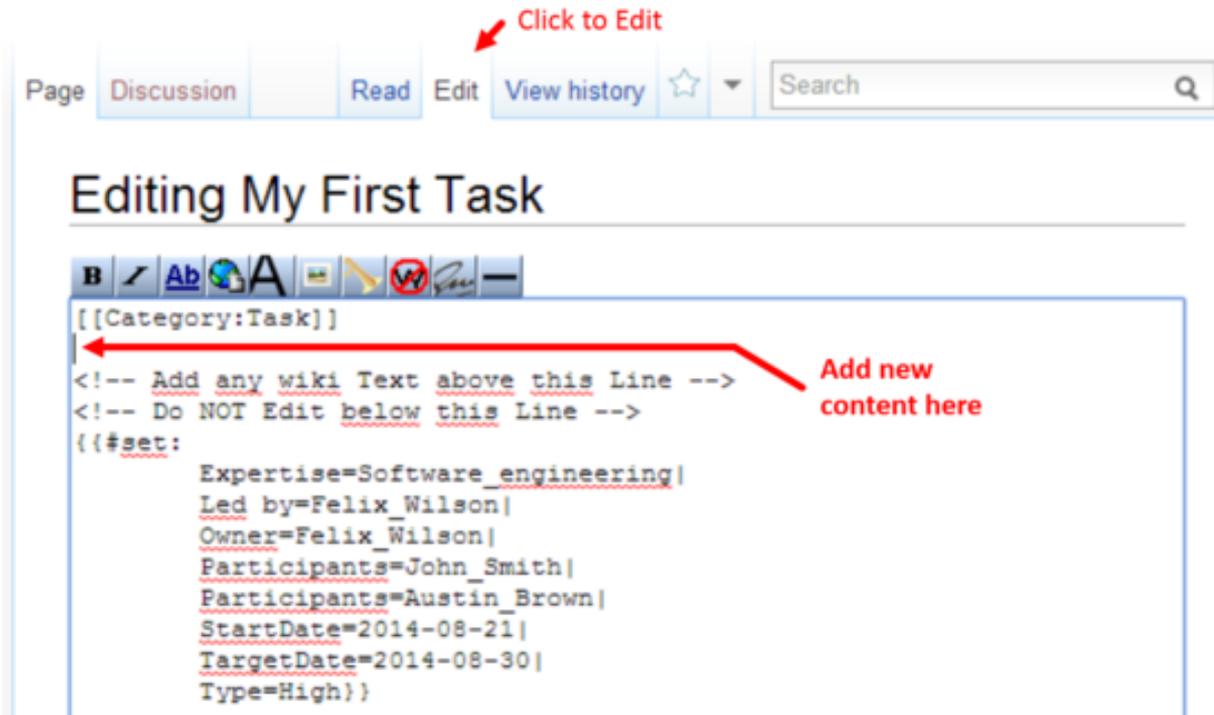
Property Name

Property Value

Hint: You can add more attributes with the same name and a different value. E.g. this content could be led by two persons.

Add Content

After you have added some attributes, you can start adding content to the task page. Click on **edit** in the top navigation. The page editor opens and shows the current page content. Note that even empty pages may already have content generated by the system. This is shown on the example below. **It is important that all system-generated content remains untouched.** You can add your content between the [[Category:Task]] line and before `{{#set ... }}`.



Click to Edit

Page Discussion Read Edit View history ☆ Search

Editing My First Task

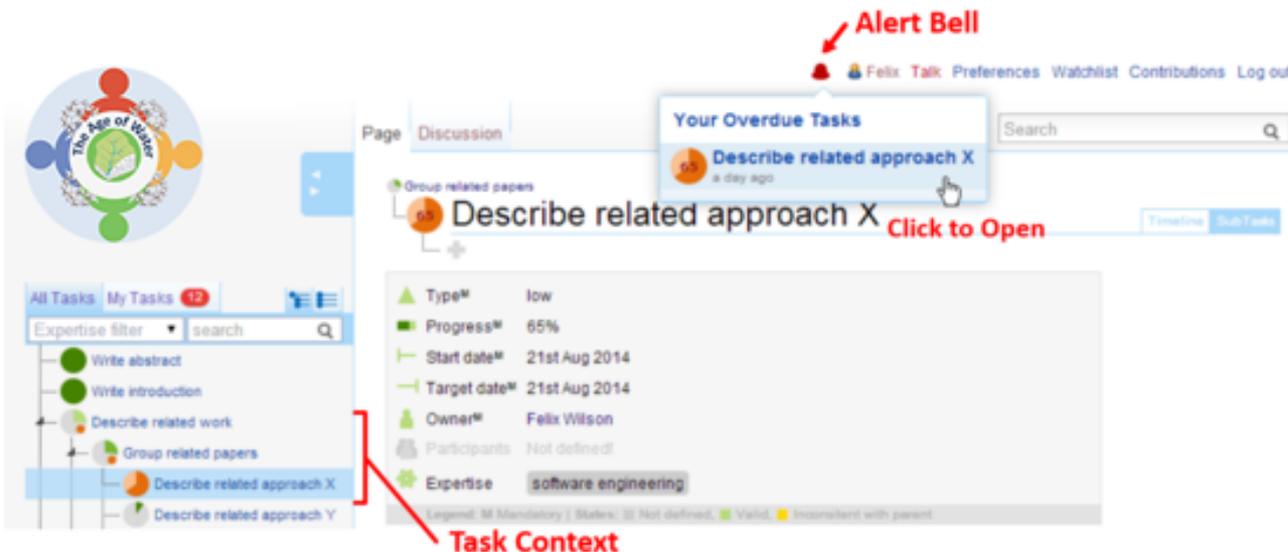
B / **Ab** **A** **W** **+**

```
[[Category:Task]]  
<!-- Add any wiki Text above this Line -->  
<!-- Do NOT Edit below this Line -->  
{{#set:  
  Expertise=Software_engineering|  
  Led by=Felix_Wilson|  
  Owner=Felix_Wilson|  
  Participants=John_Smith|  
  Participants=Austin_Brown|  
  StartDate=2014-08-21|  
  TargetDate=2014-08-30|  
  Type=High|  
}}
```

Add new content here

Docu Task Alert

The **Task Alert** shows all tasks which are overdue. A task is overdue when the target date is past by and the progress is not 100 percent. On the top of the wiki, a **red alert bell** indicates that you have at least one overdue task. Hover or click on it and all overdue tasks are listed. With one more click you can open the task page. You can modify the **target date** if you need more time. As you do more work, change the **progress** until the task is 100 percent completed.



Alert Bell

Your Overdue Tasks

- Describe related approach X (65%)
a day ago

Click to Open

Task Context

Type ^M	low
Progress ^M	65%
Start date ^M	21st Aug 2014
Target date ^M	21st Aug 2014
Owner ^M	Felix Wilson
Participants	Not defined
Expertise	software engineering

Legend: ^M Mandatory | States: □ Not defined, ■ Valid, ■ Inconsistent with parent

Organic Data Science Framework Documentation

Contribute as Participant

- Exploring Tasks
- Participating on Tasks
- Person Page
- Basic Task States

Contribute as Owner

- Create Task

Task Alert

- Organize Tasks
- Extended Task States

Hint: The alert bell is only visible for users who are logged in.

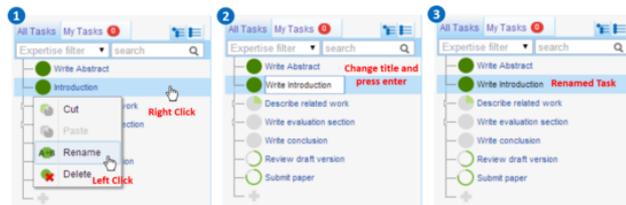
Docu Organize Tasks

This page documents how to reorganize tasks in the wiki. All reorganizing actions can be done within the Task Explorer and the Subtask Explorer. You can rename tasks, move tasks or delete tasks. All possible actions for a task are visible with a right click on a selected task.

Important: Use only operations to create, rename, move and delete tasks which are described here. The usage of default media wiki operations like delete or move task pages will lead to an inconsistent state.

Rename Task

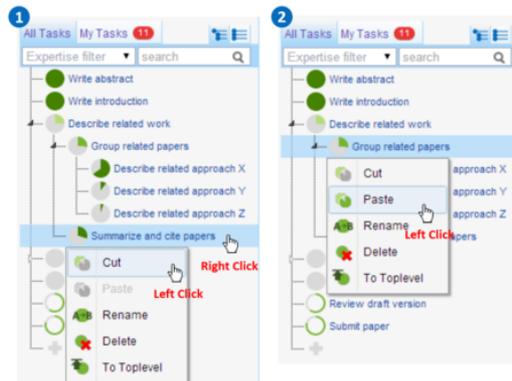
You can **rename** a task with a right click on any selected task. Select rename from the pull-down menu, change the name and press enter to confirm the change.



Hint: With a click on any other task you can abort the action.

Move Task

Moving task works similar to the file explorer in the desktop. First you need to *cut* a task by doing a right click to open the menu and selecting cut. In the next step you need to define the destination. Do a right click on the new parent task and select *paste*. With this step the move action is complete.



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- Extended Task States

Organize Tasks II

Hint: The following steps are optional.

Tasks are hierarchically organized, therefore subtasks should follow the restrictions of their parent tasks. This means a task target date should be not later than the parent task target date. Similar restrictions exist for the task type. If any inconsistency occurs task are highlighted in yellow. The following steps explain how to make tasks consistent.

3

Hover over the icon to show warning description

Moved task has warnings

Target date is inconsistent with parent task target date! Expected target between 26th Aug 2014 and 28th Aug 2014!

Target date^M 30th Aug 2014

Owner^M Felix Wilson

Participants John Smith, Austin Brown

Expertise software engineering

Legend: M Mandatory | States: Not defined, Valid, Inconsistent with parent

Properties

Results

Credits

The following figure illustrates the inconsistency problem of target dates on a conceptual level. After moving the task, the target date is inconsistent and it is shown in yellow. There are two approaches to solve this problem. You can postpone the target date of the current task or you postpone the target date of the parent task.



Organize Tasks III

This figure illustrates changing the tasks target date.

4a

The screenshot shows a task management interface. On the left is a task tree with a search bar and an 'Expertise filter'. The tree includes tasks like 'Write abstract', 'Write introduction', 'Describe related work', 'Group related papers', 'Describe related approach X', 'Describe related approach Y', 'Describe related approach Z', 'Summarize and cite papers', 'Write evaluation section', 'Write conclusion', 'Review draft version', and 'Submit paper'. The 'Summarize and cite papers' task is selected. On the right, a detailed view for this task is shown. It includes a 'Timeline' and 'SubTasks' tab. The task details are: Type: low, Progress: 30%, Start date: 28th Aug 2014, Target date: 28th Aug 2014 (with a red arrow pointing to it and the text 'Target date of moved task adjusted'), Owner: Felix Wilson, Participants: John Smith, Austin Brown, and Expertise: software engineering. Below the details are sections for Properties, Results, and Credits.

The figure below illustrates changing the parent task's target date.

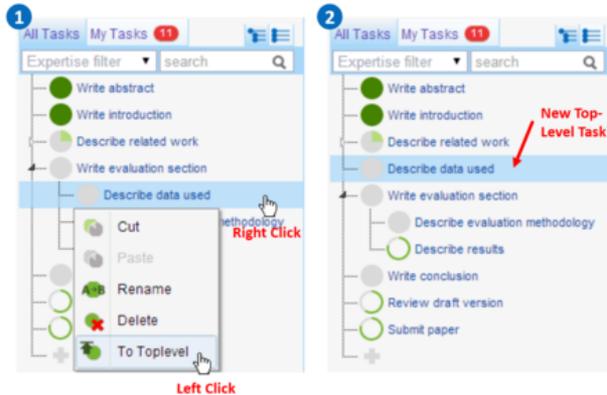
4b

The screenshot shows the same task management interface as in 4a. The 'Group related papers' task is selected in the tree. A red arrow points to it with the text 'Parent task'. On the right, the detailed view for 'Group related papers' is shown. It includes a 'Timeline' and 'SubTasks' tab. The task details are: Type: medium, Progress: 25%, Start date: 26th Aug 2014, Target date: 30th Aug 2014 (with a red arrow pointing to it and the text 'Target date of parent task adjusted'), Owner: Felix Wilson, Participants: John Smith, Austin Brown, and Expertise: software engineering, testing, verification. Below the details are sections for Properties, Results, and Credits.

Hint: The task warnings automatically disappear when the tasks are consistent again.

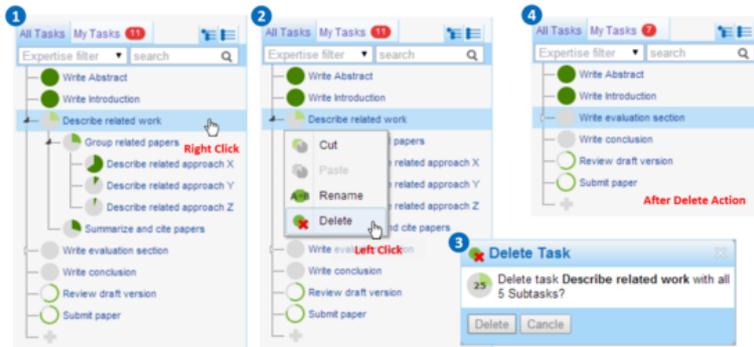
Move Task to Toplevel [\[edit\]](#)

Tasks cannot be moved by cut and paste to top-level. Instead, select a task by right clicking and select ToToplevel in the pull-down menu.



Delete Task [\[edit\]](#)

Every task can be deleted with a right click and selecting delete from the pull-down menu. Deleting a task means also deleting all of its subtasks. The system will ask you to confirm that you want to delete all these tasks.

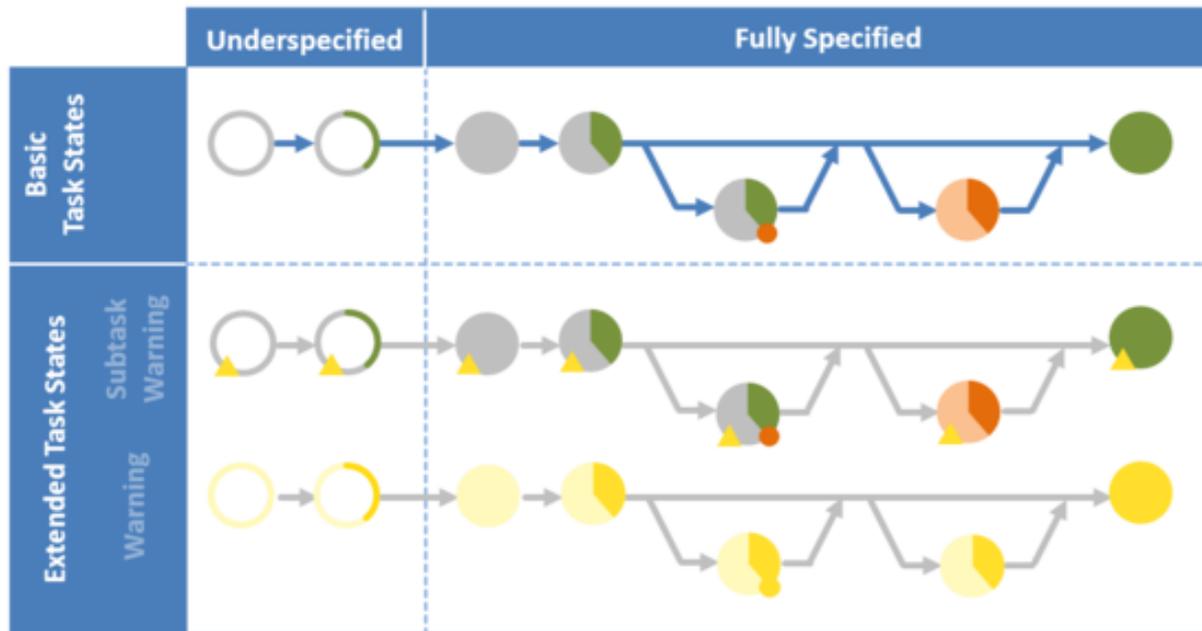


Hint: This action can not be undone easily.

Docu Extended Task States

This page extends the [basic task state](#) documentation. Organizing tasks, especially moving tasks, can cause inconsistent states. The basic task states are extended with warnings to visualize the inconsistency. We have two different warnings. **Warnings** regarding the task itself are indicated by **yellow colored** status icons. **Subtask warnings** indicate that at least one subtasks has an inconsistent state. This is represented with an small additional **yellow triangle** on the bottom. left of the task icon.

Possible task states and their successors:



Organic Data Science Framework Documentation

Contribute as Participant

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- Task Alert
- Organize Tasks

Extended Task States



All Tasks

- Expertise filter search
- Train Felix on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Hilary on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Gopal on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Xuan on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Matheus on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Beverly Wemple on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Facundo Scordo on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Sam Oliver on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Tom Harmon on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Neda Jahanshad on using organic data science wiki
 - Facundo Scordos task to move
 - Train Alva Couch on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Brian Wee on using organic data science wiki
 - Train A Aufdenkampe on using organic data science wiki
 - Train David Vieglais on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Emily Stanley on using organic data science wiki
 - Train David Tarboton on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Gordon Grant on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Kei Yoshimura on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Rick Hooper on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Ana Morales on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Derek Roberts on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Flora Krivak-Tetley on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Ian McCullough on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Jamie Summers on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Grace Hong on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Kathie Weathers on using organic data science wiki
 - Train Kait Farrell on using organic data science wiki

Page Discussion

Read

View source

View history

Search

Main Page

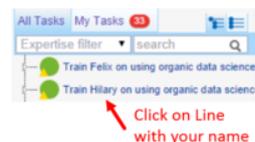
The [Organic Data Science framework](#) is designed to enable ad-hoc unanticipated collaborations. This requires that new collaborators should be able to come up to speed very quickly on what activities are ongoing, and be able to contribute to tasks that are relevant to them. To support this goal, we provide training materials for newcomers. Note that no training is needed if you just want to browse the site and see what is going on, but not edit or change anything.

Training

Training is only required if you want to contribute by editing the content of ongoing tasks. We first train you as a **participant**, which means that you can contribute to tasks that others are leading. This training takes approximately one hour. If you want to be able to create and lead new tasks, you must take the **owner** training. his training takes approximately two hours.



The training materials include [documentation](#) and practice. You can practice in this wiki without fear of disrupting anything in the actual [Data Science site](#). To get started, click on the entry on the left-hand side that has your name in it. Read that page and follow the instructions in it. Don't forget to login first. If you don't find an entry with your name, please contact us.



Once you are done with the training, you can use the same login information for the Organic Data Science wiki and start contributing.

Questions

Please contact us at organic.data.science@gmail.com. We will respond quickly!

Highest Contributors

- Admin (11313 Edits)
- Felix (190 Edits)
- Flora (75 Edits)
- Katie (59 Edits)
- Derek (53 Edits)
- Hilary (52 Edits)
- Xuan (49 Edits)
- Yoshimura (48 Edits)
- Matheus (46 Edits)
- Fscordo (36 Edits)

TRAINING

All Tasks

Expertise filter search

- Train Felk on using organic data science wiki
- Train Hilary on using organic data science wiki**
 - Train Hilary on contributing as participant
 - Train Hilary on exploring tasks
 - Train Hilary on using the task explorer
 - Train Hilary on using subtask explorer
 - Train Hilary on using timeline explorer
 - Train Hilary on participating on tasks
 - Train Hilary on using person pages
 - Train Hilary on using personal expertise
 - Train Hilary on using personal tasks
 - Train Hilary on understanding basic task states
 - Train Hilary on contributing as owner
 - Train Hilary on creating tasks
 - Train Hilary on using task alert
 - Train Hilary on organizing tasks
 - Train Hilary on understanding extended task states
- Train Gopal on using organic data science wiki
- Train Xuan on using organic data science wiki
- Train Matheus on using organic data science wiki
- Train Beverly Wemple on using organic data science wiki
- Train Facundo Scordo on using organic data science wiki
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- Train Flora Krivak-Tetley on using organic data science wiki
- Train Ian McCullough on using organic data science wiki
- Train Jamie Summers on using organic data science wiki

Page Discussion Read View source View history Search

Train Hilary on using organic data science wiki

- Train Hilary on contributing as participant
- Train Hilary on contributing as owner

Type ^M	medium
Progress ^M	100%
Start date ^M	14th Sep 2014
Target date ^M	4th Oct 2014
Owner ^M	Hilary Dugan
Participants	Not defined!
Expertise	Not defined!

Legend: M Mandatory | States: ! Not defined, ✓ Valid, ✗ Inconsistent with parent

About this Page

This page is to **train Hilary** using the task centred organic data science wiki. New users like you can **try all features** in a **sandbox environment** which does not affect the data in the organic data science wiki.

About the Training Process

Every visitor of the organic data science wiki is by default a reader. A reader has read access to all tasks but is not able to contribute to tasks. In the first training part you can learn how to contribute as participant to existing tasks. After you have accomplished the first part of the training you are able to add content to tasks. Your user account will be also activated for the organic data science wiki. To manage tasks you need to accomplish the second part of the training. After the second part of the training you are able to own and organize tasks. As an owner you are typical create tasks or restructure existing tasks.

