Editorial

Knowledge Management (KM) is one of the key progress factors in organizations. It aims at capturing explicit and tacit knowledge of an organization in order to facilitate the access, sharing, and reuse of that knowledge as well as creation of new knowledge and organizational learning. KM must be guided by a strategic vision to fulfill its primary organizational objectives: improving knowledge sharing and cooperative work inside the organization; disseminating best practices; improving relationships with the external world; preserving past knowledge of the organization for reuse; improving the quality of projects and innovations; anticipating the evolution of the external environment; and preparing for unexpected events and managing urgency and crisis situations. Several techniques can be considered, according to the type of organization, its needs and its culture: knowledge-based approaches, document-based approaches, workflow-based approaches, CBR-based approaches, CSCW and cooperative approaches, ontology-based approaches, corporate Semantic Webs, Semantic Web Services approaches, Web-based approaches, agent-based approaches, distributed OMs, etc. Several scenarios of KM can be tackled through OMs: project memory, skills management, communities of practice, strategic or technological watch, etc.

This workshop will focus on the theoreticians and practitioners concerned with developing methods and systems that assist the knowledge management process and assessing the suitability of such methods. Thus, the workshop includes all aspects of acquiring, modeling and managing knowledge, and their role in the construction of knowledge-based systems. Knowledge acquisition still remains the bottleneck for building a knowledge based system. Reuse and sharing of knowledge bases are major issues and no satisfactory solutions have been agreed upon yet. There is a wide range of research. Much of the work in this field has been knowledge acquisition. The advent of the age of digital information has brought the problem of knowledge reuse and knowledge evaluation. Our ability to analyze, evaluate and assist user in reusing knowledge present a great challenge of the next years. A new generation of computational techniques and tools is required to support the acquisition, the reuse and the evaluation of useful knowledge from the rapidly growing volume of information. All of these are to be discussed in this workshop.

We received 9 papers from different countries around the world: this seventh edition of the KARE workshop can be considered fully international. After a peer review process in which three reviewers reviewed all the papers at least, Four papers were selected for presentation. The accepted papers are grouped in one presentation session, which cover Knowledge Management fields.

We hope that you enjoy attending the KARE workshop and that you find in its sessions and proceedings a challenging resource for your present and future research work.

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Chairs

Davy Monticolo, University of Lorraine, France