

Workshop Appendix: Background Information for the COOP-Workshop 2008 „Academia 2.0 and beyond“, <http://www.coop08.org/program-and-workshops/workshop-1/>

Web 2.0, Academia 2.0 and beyond: What does it mean?
What could it mean? Some ideas...

New buzzwords have become part of our daily lexicon: Web 2.0, Social Software and Social Web are often used as synonyms. These concepts focus on new or existing software systems which are influenced by human communication and collaboration. Thus, Web 2.0 is heavily reliant on social interaction, and so, social web-based applications generate and require a human-centered design approach.

Web 2.0 is – as O’Reilly (2005) said – a “*second generation of internet-based services*”. The common idea is to enable people to collaborate and share information online in new ways, such as in wikis, communication tools (e.g., blogs), social networking applications (e.g., Xing or Facebook), and social tagging (e.g., del.icio.us). To describe such new concepts and new forms of internet-based applications it is appropriate to compare Web 1.0 and the newer Web 2.0. Figure 1 confronts the two concepts and lists examples from Web 2.0 usage in academia.

Web 1.0 (mainly 1992-2000)	Web 2.0 (shift since 2001)	Examples¹: Web 2.0 goes Academia 2.0
Encyclopedia Britannica Online, etc.	wikipedia.com	Wikis for own lectures and seminars supporting teaching scenarios, or, for example, pepysdiary.com ¹
Personal websites	Blogging (e.g., IBM developerWorks Blogs ²)	Personal Netvibes.com ³ (based on RSS-Feeds) in combination with Blogs for eLearning scenarios
Publishing	Participation (e.g., discussion boards)	e.g., Jabref (Open source based on LaTeX, BibTex) in combination with Bibsonomy ⁴ for distribution of literature, citations and publishing in a non-traditional way
Directories (taxonomy)	Social tagging, social bookmarking (e.g., del.icio.us ⁵)	
Content management systems	Wikis	OpenUniversity based on Netvibes Ecosystem: http://www.netvibes.com/openlearn (“Free higher education for everyone”)
Telephone	Instant messaging (e.g., ICQ), VoIP (e.g., Skype)	Sitting in a classroom and telling the teacher your ideas, questions or findings through using IM: comments will shown on the board immediately
GPS non internet-based	New location-based services (mobile devices, e.g., Dodgeball ⁶)	Finding researchers with mobile phones at international conferences (“tell us where you are and we locate researchers of your network so you can meet up”)
Newsgroups	Social networking (e.g., facebook.com and xing.com ⁷) / online communities	Facebook.com for searching and finding researchers and practitioners, e.g. E-Science-Community
→ Download of information: one-to-many	→ Communication & collaboration about information	→ Creating innovative ways for research and teaching

Figure 1: Shift from Web 1.0 to Web 2.0 (inspired by O’Reilly, 2005)

¹ These examples are based on a 2-day workshop on Web2.0 in academia which was held in October 2007 by “Information and Technology Management” of the University of Bochum. The contributors were Angela Carell, Thomas Herrmann, Isa Jahnke, Kai-Uwe Loser, Michael Prilla, Carsten Ritterskamp, Isabel Schaller, Rainer Skrotzki and Marc Turnwald.

In our workshop at the international conference COOP 2008 in France, one aim is to collect proposals for academic practice with Web 2.0, to specify research questions dealing with Web 2.0 in academia or to discuss new research methods and their challenges in this topic (e.g., e-ethnography). In the workshop, we want to share practical experience or research results about using Web 2.0 in teaching and research, for example, e-learning goes Web 2.0, scientific communities goes Web 2.0 or research publications goes Web 2.0. Therefore, we strongly invite researchers and practitioners who have ideas or experience of using Web 2.0 applications in academia.

Please find more information in the “Call for Workshop Papers”:

<http://www.coop08.org/program-and-workshops/workshop-1/>

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- ¹ Pepysdiary.com site “*is a presentation of the diaries of Samuel Pepys, the renowned 17th century diarist who lived in London, England. A new entry written by Pepys will be published each day over the course of several years; 1 January 1660 was published on 1 January 2003*” (Retrieved September 9th, 2007, from <http://www.pepysdiary.com/>). People discuss Pepys’ life and his diary entries by posting own annotations.
 - ² Retrieved September 9th, 2007, from <http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/blogs/>
 - ³ Netvibes is founded in 2005 and different to traditional Web portals. Netvibes “*lets individuals assemble all in one place their favorite websites, blogs, email accounts, social networks, search engines, instant messengers, photos, videos, podcasts, widgets, and everything else they enjoy on the Web*”. Retrieved December 17th, 2007, from <http://www.netvibes.com/#>
 - ⁴ “*BibSonomy is a system for sharing bookmarks and lists of literature. When discovering a bookmark or a publication on the web, you can store it on our server. You can add tags to your entry to retrieve it more easily.*” Retrieved December 17th, 2007, from <http://www.bibsonomy.org/>
 - ⁵ Del.icio.us is a social bookmarking site. By using tags, people can organize their own bookmarks and see what other people with similar tags have. This supports the idea to find information from the Internet easier. “*Tags are one-word descriptors that you can assign to your bookmarks on del.icio.us to help you organize and remember them. Tags are a little bit like keywords, but they're chosen by you, and they do not form a hierarchy. You can assign as many tags to a bookmark as you like and rename or delete the tags later. So, tagging can be a lot easier and more flexible than fitting your information into preconceived categories or folders.*” Retrieved September 9th, 2007, from <http://del.icio.us/help/tags>
 - ⁶ Dodgeball site helps to find friends when people are at different places: “*Tell us where you are and we’ll send messages to all your friends letting them know, so you can meet up. (...) we’ll locate friends of friends within 10 blocks (...) find venue locations and broadcast messages to all your friends.*” Retrieved September 9th, 2007, from <http://www.dodgeball.com/>
 - ⁷ “*Facebook is a social utility that connects you with the people around you.*” Retrieved September 9th, 2007, from <http://www.facebook.com/> Similar to Facebook (especially in USA), Xing.com is popular in Europe.