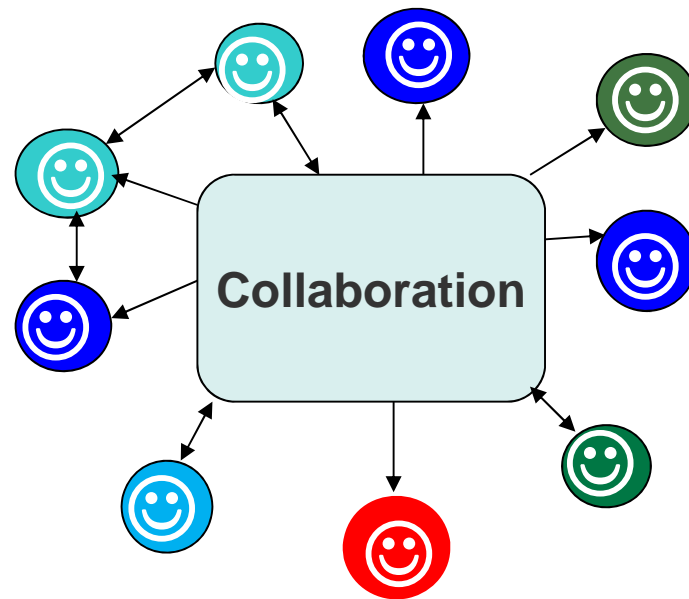


Wikis

fast information exchange and ready-to-use



Sissi Closs

- In the technical communication field since 25+ years
- Professor at Karlsruhe university
- Using wikis since more than 10 years







What is the challenge?

Up-to-date information should be available **immediately**.

Organizations need efficient methods to create, manage and distribute their **ever-changing** information products.



Problems with conventional information exchange and delivery

-  I don't know that the information exists.
-  I don't have access to the information.
-  I don't know where and what the current version is.
-  I don't know which information is needed.

...result in enormous costs

- A wealth of expert knowledge is not used because of:
 - Geographical distance
 - Independent areas/assignments
 - Busy schedules
- Resources are wasted resolving problems that someone else had already solved.

What is a Wiki?

- (Open source) platform for exchanging information easily
- Invented by Ward Cunningham (1994)
- Type of groupware software
- Read, [edit](#), and [link](#) information
- Many key [management functions](#) included



Charlie Chaplin

For the *Jamaican* musician named Charlie Chaplin, see *Charlie Chaplin (singer)*; for the artist and printmaker, see *Charles Chaplin (artist)*.

Sir Charles Spencer Chaplin, Jr., KBE, (April 16, 1889–December 25, 1977), known as **Charlie Chaplin**, was a [British-born actor](#), the most famous actor in early to mid [Hollywood cinema](#) era, and also a notable [director](#). His principal character was "[The Tramp](#)": a [vagrant](#) with the refined manners and dignity of a [gentleman](#) who wears a tight coat, oversized pants and shoes, a derby or bowler hat, a bamboo cane, and his signature [toothbrush moustache](#). Chaplin was one of the most creative personalities in the [silent film](#) era; he acted in, directed, scripted, produced, and eventually scored his own films.

Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- 1 Birth
- 2 Childhood
- 3 Stage
- 4 America
- 5 Auteur
- 6 United Artists
- 7 The Great Dictator
- 8 Politics
- 9 McCarthyism
- 10 Academy Awards
- 11 Relationships
 - 11.1 Mildred Harris
 - 11.2 Lita Grey
 - 11.3 Paulette Goddard
 - 11.4 Joan Barry
 - 11.5 Oona O'Neill

Charlie Chaplin



Chaplin in his costume as *The Tramp*.

Born: April 16, 1889

Walworth, London, England

Died: December 25, 1977

Vevey, Switzerland

Occupation: Actor, writer, director, producer, composer

IPv6

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) is the latest revision of the [Internet Protocol \(IP\)](#), the [communications protocol](#) that routes traffic across the [Internet](#). It is intended to replace [IPv4](#), which still carries the vast majority of [Internet traffic](#) as of 2013.^[1] IPv6 was developed by the [Internet Engineering Task Force \(IETF\)](#) to deal with the long-anticipated problem of [IPv4 address exhaustion](#).

Every device on the Internet, such as a computer or mobile telephone, must be assigned an [IP address](#) for identification and location addressing in order to communicate with other devices. With the ever-increasing number of new devices being connected to the Internet, the need arose for more addresses than IPv4 is able to accommodate. IPv6 uses a 128-bit address, allowing for 2^{128} , or approximately 3.4×10^{38} addresses, or more than 7.9×10^{20} times as many as IPv4, which uses 32-bit addresses. IPv4 allows for only approximately 4.3 billion addresses. The two protocols are not designed to be [interoperable](#), complicating the transition to IPv6.

IPv6 addresses consist of eight groups of four [hexadecimal](#) digits separated by colons, for example 2001:0db8:85a3:0042:1000:8a2e:0370:7334.

[Deployment of IPv6](#) is accelerating, and a symbolic marketing event, [World IPv6 Launch](#), was organized by major [Internet service providers](#) and users on 6 June 2012, for which they deployed IPv6 addresses to some of their users, especially in countries that had been lagging in IPv6 adoption.^[2] Data from [Arbor Networks](#) showed a peak of 0.2% of Internet traffic on IPv6 during the launch.^[3] As of late November 2012, IPv6 traffic share was reported to be approaching 1%.^[4]

Contents [hide]

- 1 Technical definition
- 2 Motivation and origin

Internet protocol suite

Application layer

DHCP • DHCPv6 • DNS • FTP • HTTP • IMAP • IRC • LDAP • MGCP • NNTP • BGP • NTP • POP • RPC • RTP • RTSP • RIP • SIP • SMTP • SNMP • SOCKS • SSH • Telnet • TLS/SSL • XMPP • (more)

Transport layer

TCP • UDP • DCCP • SCTP • RSVP • (more)

Internet layer

IP(IPv4 • **IPv6**) • ICMP • ICMPv6 • ECN • IGMP • IPsec • (more)

Link layer

ARP/InARP • NDP • OSPF • Tunnels(L2TP) • PPP • Media access control(Ethernet • DSL • ISDN • FDDI) • (more)

V • T • E

Editing IPv6



You are not logged in. Your [IP address](#) will be publicly visible if you make any edits. Please [log in](#) or [sign up](#) to have your edits associated with a user name, among [other benefits](#).

Content that [violates any copyrights](#) will be deleted. Encyclopedic content must be [verifiable](#). Work submitted to Wikipedia can be edited, used, and redistributed—by anyone—subject to [certain terms and conditions](#).

B *I* [Advanced](#) [Special characters](#) [Help](#) [Cite](#)

```
{{Use dmy dates|date=September 2012}}
```

```
{{IPstack}}
```

```
'''Internet Protocol version 6''' ('''IPv6''') is the latest revision of the [[Internet Protocol]] (IP), the [[communications protocol]] that routes traffic across the [[Internet]]. It is intended to replace [[IPv4]], which still carries the vast majority of [[Internet traffic]] as of 2013.<ref>{{cite web|author=David Frost|url=http://www.itwire.com/business-it-news/networking/46689-ipv6-traffic-volumes-going-backwards|title=Ipv6 traffic volumes going backwards|publisher=iTWire|date=20 April 2011|accessdate=19 February 2012}}</ref> IPv6 was developed by the [[Internet Engineering Task Force]] (IETF) to deal with the long-anticipated problem of [[IPv4 address exhaustion]].
```

```
Every device on the Internet, such as a computer or mobile telephone, must be assigned an [[IP address]] for identification and location addressing in order to communicate with other devices. With the ever-increasing number of new devices being connected to the Internet, the need arose for more addresses than IPv4 is able to accommodate. IPv6 uses a 128-[[bit]] address, allowing for 2<sup>128</sup>, or approximately {{val|3.4|e=38}} addresses, or more than {{val|7.9|e=28}} times as many as IPv4, which uses
```

IPv6: Difference between revisions

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Revision as of 01:11, 28 February 2013 ([edit](#))

[Glr](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#))

(→*Exhaustion of the unallocated IPv4 address pool: fix cite broken by previous edit*)

[← Previous edit](#)

Latest revision as of 13:50, 8 March 2013 ([edit](#)) ([undo](#))

[130.208.69.54](#) ([talk](#))

(*IPv6 mandated for LTE only(?) in 2009 (not 2010)*)

(2 intermediate revisions by one user not shown)

Line 142:

An IPv6 address may be abbreviated by using one or more of the following rules:

Remove one or more leading zeroes from one or more groups of hexadecimal digits; this is usually done to either all or none of the leading zeroes. (For example, convert the group `<code>0042</code>` to `<code>42</code>`.)

Omit **one or more** consecutive sections of zeroes, using a double colon (::) to denote the omitted sections. The double colon may only be used once in any given address, as the address would be indeterminate if the double colon was used multiple times. (For example, `<code>2001:db8::1:2</code>` is valid, but

– `<code>2001:db8::1::2</code>` **is** not permitted.)

Line 142:

An IPv6 address may be abbreviated by using one or more of the following rules:

Remove one or more leading zeroes from one or more groups of hexadecimal digits; this is usually done to either all or none of the leading zeroes. (For example, convert the group `<code>0042</code>` to `<code>42</code>`.)

Omit consecutive sections of zeroes, using a double colon (::) to denote the omitted sections. The double colon may only be used once in any given address, as the address would be indeterminate if the double colon was used multiple times. **A double colon may not be used to denote an omitted single section of zeroes.**^{[RFC 5952, "A Recommendation for IPv6 Address Text Representation", S. Kawamura \(August 2010\), section 4.2.2: http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5952#section-4.2.2](#)} (For example, `<code>2001:db8::1:2</code>` is valid, but `<code>2001:db8::1::2</code>` or `<code>2001:db8::1:1:1:1</code>` **are** not permitted.)



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

[Main page](#)
[Contents](#)
[Featured content](#)
[Current events](#)
[Random article](#)
[Donate to Wikipedia](#)

▼ [Interaction](#)
[Help](#)
[About Wikipedia](#)
[Community portal](#)
[Recent changes](#)
[Contact Wikipedia](#)

▼ [Toolbox](#)
[Upload file](#)
[Special pages](#)

Special page

Search



Special pages

This page can suggest a change to the talk page of the

Maintenance

- [Broken redirects](#)
- [Dead-end pages](#)
- [Dormant pages](#)
- [Double redlinks](#)
- [Long pages](#)
- [Orphaned pages](#)
- [Pages with no references](#)
- [Pages with no sources](#)
- [Protected pages](#)
- [Protected pages](#)
- [Short pages](#)

Lists of pages

- [All pages](#)
- [All pages](#)

Login / create account

- [Log in / create account](#)
- [Login unified](#)

Users and groups

- [Active users](#)
- [Blocked users](#)
- [Change email](#)
- [Getting started](#)
- [Global groups](#)
- [Global users](#)
- [Global users](#)

Recent changes

- [Edit filter logs](#)
- [Gallery of pages](#)
- [Logs](#)
- [New pages](#)
- [New pages](#)

Media repository

- [File list](#)
- [File path](#)

Data and tools

- [API sandbox](#)
- [Edit filter configuration](#)
- [Expand templates](#)
- [Gadgets](#)
- [Statistics](#)
- [System messages](#)
- [Template sandbox](#)
- [Try hieroglyph markup](#)
- [Version](#)
- [View interwiki data](#)
- [Wiki sets](#)
- [Wikimedia wikis](#)

Redirecting special pages

- [External links search](#)
- [Random article](#)
- [Random redirect](#)
- [Search](#)

High use pages

- [Most linked-to categories](#)
- [Most linked-to files](#)
- [Most linked-to pages](#)
- [Most linked-to templates](#)
- [Pages with the most categories](#)
- [Pages with the most interwikis](#)
- [Pages with the most revisions](#)

Page tools

- [Book](#)
- [Cite](#)
- [Compare pages](#)
- [Export pages](#)
- [What links here](#)

Wiki engines: Some famous examples

- MediaWiki: <http://www.mediawiki.org>
- DokuWiki: <http://wiki.splitbrain.org>
- TWiki: <http://www.twiki.org>
- PhpWiki: <http://phpwiki.sourceforge.net>

- ... more than 200 Wiki engines

- Best overview: <http://www.wikimatrix.org>

Compare Wiki engines

The screenshot shows the WikiMatrix website in a web browser. The browser's address bar displays <http://www.wikimatrix.org/>. The page has a navigation bar with links: Home, Choice Wizard, Consultants, Search, Markup Compare, Docs, Wiki Events, Statistics, Forum, Register, Login, Advertise, and About. Below the navigation bar, there's a section titled "Compare" with a dropdown menu set to "All wikis" and a "compare" button. A list of wiki engines is provided, each with a checkbox and a magnifying glass icon. The list includes: @Wiki, bitweaver, bLADE Wiki, BoltWire, BrainKeeper, BusinessWiki, ButorWiki, CanvasWiki, CentralDesktop, Clearspace, ClearWiki, codeBeamer, Confluence, ConnectedText, Corendal Wiki, Cospire, Daisy (checked), DekiWiki, DokuWiki (checked), EditMe, ErfurtWiki, FlexWiki, and Foswiki. To the right of the list, there's a "Welcome to WikiMatrix" section with four columns: "Choose:" (Find the Wikis that match your personal needs...), "Compare:" (Compare the Wikis of your choice in a comfortable side-by-side table...), "Get Help:" (Use the forum to talk to other Wiki users...), and "Enhance:" (Add your own Engine to the Matrix or share your knowledge about Wikis in WikiMatrix's Documentation Wiki...). Below this, there's a "Random Wiki" section featuring "SharePoint Wiki Plus" with a description. At the bottom, there are two sections: "Upcoming Wiki Events" listing "RecentChangesCamp 2009 (RCC)" and "TikiFest Montréal 2009", and "Recent Posts" with a discussion topic.

Compare them all: Wikis Forums Podcatchers Weblogs Brought to you from Berlin, Germany by CosmoCode

WikiMatrix

compare them all

Home Choice Wizard Consultants Search Markup Compare Docs Wiki Events Statistics Forum Register Login Advertise About

Compare All wikis

Select the Wikis you want to compare, then press the button.

compare

- ☐ @Wiki
- ☐ bitweaver
- ☐ bLADE Wiki
- ☐ BoltWire
- ☐ BrainKeeper
- ☐ BusinessWiki
- ☐ ButorWiki
- ☐ CanvasWiki
- ☐ CentralDesktop
- ☐ Clearspace
- ☐ ClearWiki
- ☐ codeBeamer
- ☐ Confluence
- ☐ ConnectedText
- ☐ Corendal Wiki
- ☐ Cospire
- ☒ Daisy
- ☐ DekiWiki
- ☒ DokuWiki
- ☐ EditMe
- ☐ ErfurtWiki
- ☐ FlexWiki
- ☐ Foswiki

Welcome to WikiMatrix

Choose:	Compare:	Get Help:	Enhance:
Find the Wikis that match your personal needs: Just answer a few questions in the Wiki Choice Wizard or create a customized Search .	Compare the Wikis of your choice in a comfortable side-by-side table. Just select them on the left and click the button.	Use the forum to talk to other Wiki users, ask questions and discuss everything Wiki. Or find professional support in the Consultant Marketplace .	Add your own Engine to the Matrix or share your knowledge about Wikis in WikiMatrix's Documentation Wiki .

Random Wiki

SharePoint Wiki Plus

KWizCom SharePoint Wiki Plus is an advanced, comprehensive and complete Wiki solution, based on Microsoft SharePoint 2007. Its unique additional features make it the ideal tool for true cross organization knowledge sharing. Wiki Plus supports MOSS 2007 standard and enterprise editions. Wiki Plus includes a visual editor and supports wiki markup.

Upcoming Wiki Events

RecentChangesCamp 2009 (RCC) in Portland/United States of America
20.-22. February 2009

TikiFest Montréal 2009 in Montréal/Canada

Recent Posts

These discussion topics were recently updated. Join the discussion and share your knowledge.



Hosted services

- Wikia <http://www.wikia.com>
- Wikispaces [http:// www.wikispaces.com](http://www.wikispaces.com)
- Metadot Wiki [http:// www.metadot.net](http://www.metadot.net)

Wiki projects: Some famous examples

- Encyclopedia: <http://en.wikipedia.org>
- Info about wikis: <http://meta.wikimedia.org>
- The first wiki: <http://c2.com/cgi/wiki>
- and countless others



Support for newbies

- <http://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Cheatsheet>
- <http://meta.wikimedia.org/wiki/Bots>

Public Tech doc Wikis: Some examples

Wiki	Wiki platform	URL
FLOSS Manuals	Twiki wiki	http://flossmanuals.net/
Oracle OpenDS		http://opends.java.net/
Oracle Open Office documentation	MediaWiki	http://wiki.openoffice.org/wiki/Documentation
Adobe Labs		http://labs.adobe.com/wiki/
Atlassian Confluence documentation	Confluence	https://confluence.atlassian.com/display/DOC/Confluence+Documentation+Home
Ubuntu		https://help.ubuntu.com/community
IBM developerWorks	Confluence	https://www.ibm.com/developerworks/wikis
WebWorks Documentation	MediaWiki	http://docs.webworks.com/
PHP Wiki	PHP Wiki	https://wiki.php.net/
MShelpWiki	TikiWiki	http://www.mshelpwiki.com
DocBook	MoinMoin	http://wiki.docbook.org



Use Cases

How can your organization use a Wiki successfully.



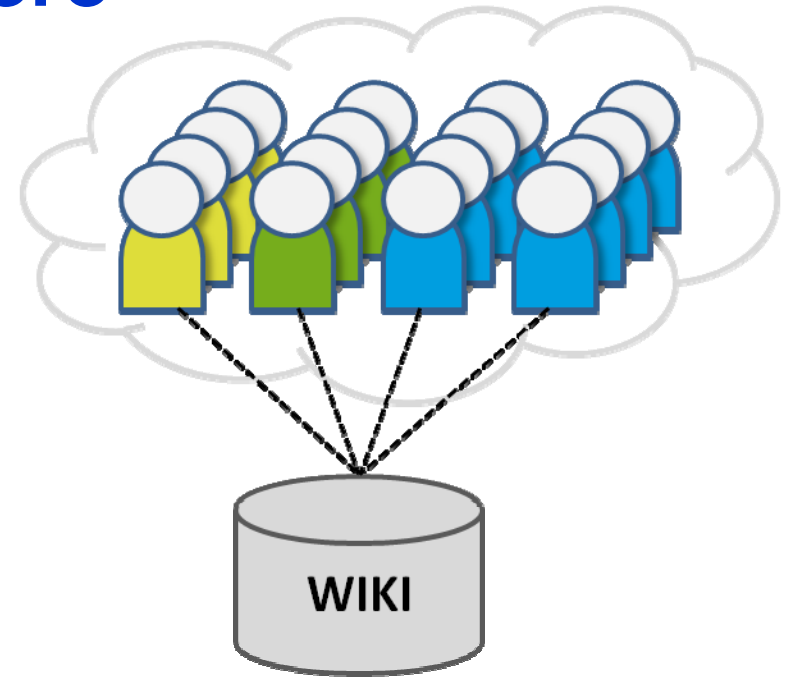
Typical use cases

- Need for coordination
 - Guidelines
 - Searching for ideas
- Constant changes (dynamic)
 - Input
 - Review
- Many people involved
 - Glossary
 - Training
- ...



Wikis can be used everywhere for cooperation

- Develop content together
- Exchange ideas
- Distribute information fast
- Share experiences
- Keep everybody informed
- ...



Best Practice

Don't use a wiki like a file system and a wiki page like a Word document.

Typical pitfalls can be avoided using proven best practices.



Typical caveats

- Unknown environment for authoring and organization
- Nothing happens
- Fear of getting lost
- Fear of chaos

New and different?

Solution:

- ✓ Make it easy
- ✓ Use templates
- ✓ Provide Training
- ✓ Provide editorial services

The screenshot shows a WikiSysop interface. The top navigation bar includes links like 'WikiSysop', 'Eigene Diskussion', 'Eigene Beiträge', and 'Eigene Lesez'. Below this is a sidebar with a menu: 'Inhalt', 'Index', 'Glossar', 'Hauptseite', 'Artikel erstellen', 'Zugang erstellen', 'Kommentar schreiben', and 'HelpWiki-Oberfläche'. The main content area is titled 'Hauptseite' and contains a template insertion dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is open, showing options like 'Absatzvorlage einfügen...', 'Box', 'Schritt', 'Meldung', 'Liste', and 'Beispiel'. The main content area also contains a text area with a template insertion dropdown menu.

The screenshot shows the 'Allianz Wiki' Main Page. The top navigation bar includes links like 'page', 'discussion', 'edit', and 'history'. Below this is a sidebar with a menu: 'Main Page', 'Recent changes', 'Random page', 'Help', 'Categories', and 'All pages'. The main content area is titled 'Main Page' and contains a 'Predefined tasks' table. The table has four rows, each with a text input field and a 'Create' button. The rows are: '<New term>' with 'Create Glossary term', '<New abbreviation>' with 'Create abbreviation', 'Project:Status_20130311' with 'Create Status report', and 'Project:Minutes_20130311' with 'Create Meeting report'. Below the table is a search bar with a 'Go' button and a 'Search' button. The footer includes the text 'This page was last modified 06:15, 11 March 2013. This page has been accessed 303 times. © Allianz 2008'.



Not seen as being useful?

Solution:

- ✓ Pre-populate with useful content
- ✓ Provide extra value

seite diskussion bearbeiten versionen/autoren

Antrag Master TR

Inhaltsverzeichnis [Verbergen]

- 1 Antragsrahmen
- 2 Ziele / Profil des Studiengangs
 - 2.1 Erläuterung Profil / inhaltliche Spezifikationen des Studiengangs
 - 2.1.1 Berufsbild
 - 2.1.2 Warum ein eigenes Berufsbild?
 - 2.2 Welche Lernergebnisse soll der Studiengang erzielen?
 - 2.3 Wesentliche Profilmerkmale
 - 2.3.1 Für Master-Studiengänge: Welchem Profiltyp ist der Studiengang zuzuordnen?
 - 2.3.2 Abschlussgrad: Welcher akademische Grad soll den Absolventinnen und Absolventen verliehen werden?
 - 2.3.3 Besonderheiten
 - 2.4 Forschung und Entwicklung
 - 2.5 Wie fügt sich der Studiengang in das Lehr- und Forschungsprofil des Fachbereichs / der Fakultät ein?
 - 2.6 Internationalität
 - 2.6.1 Verfügt der Studiengang in besonderer Weise über ein internationales Profil
 - 2.6.2 Welche Strukturen existieren, um den Austausch von Studierenden, ggf. auch Lehrenden zu unterstützen und erleichtern?
- 3 Curriculum
 - 3.1 Zulassungsvoraussetzungen
 - 3.1.1 Formale Zugangsvoraussetzungen
 - 3.1.2 Studiengangsspezifische Voraussetzungen
 - 3.1.3 Wie werden diese im Rahmen des Zulassungsverfahrens überprüft?
 - 3.2 Struktur des Studiengangs
 - 3.3 Qualifikationsrahmen
 - 3.3.1 Vertiefung des vorhandenen Wissens
 - 3.3.2 Vermittlung instrumentaler, systemischer und kommunikativer Kompetenzen

Terminologieprüfung

Prüfen für: **Hauptseite**

Vorschau

Folgende **Ausdrücke** sind markenrechtlich von FIFA geschützt.
Der Artikel wurde noch nicht gespeichert!

König Fußball -gemeinsam erleben-

Kaum ein anderes Ereignis begeistert weltweit so viele Menschen wie die **WM 2006**. Das sportliche Highlight des Jahres 2006, die Fußballweltmeisterschaft, wird nach 1974 ein weiteres mal in Deutschland ausgetragen. Unter den Augen der ganzen Welt werden die 32 qualifizierten Teams ihr bestes geben, um den wohl begehrtesten Titel im Mannschaftssport zu gewinnen. Doch die WM ist weit mehr als eine sportliche Sensation, sie ist ein Fest der Begegnung, ein aufeinandertreffen der Kulturen aller Welt. Vielerorts wird die WM sogar als eine Möglichkeit der Vereinigung gesehen. So gibt zum Beispiel Didier Drogba, Mitglied des Nationalteams der Elfenbeinküste und Topspieler des FC Chelsea gegenüber dem Stern an, er sehe die WM als eine Chance für das Zusammenwachsen seines vom Bürgerkrieg zerrütteten Landes. Die gemeinsame Begeisterung für die eigene Mannschaft bringt tatsächlich schon seit jeher Menschen zusammen. Doch nicht nur die Anhänger derselben Teams werden durch den Fußball vereint, der Kampf ums Leder bildet auch Brücken zwischen Anhängern unterschiedlicher Teams. Fans aus aller Welt feiern für ihre Teams und feiern, auch bei einer Niederlage ihrer Mannschaft ausgelassen mit den Anhängern der Gegner. Der Zusammenhalt innerhalb der Mannschaften, und auch das Verständnis zwischen den verschiedenen Teams überträgt sich sozusagen auf die ganze Welt. Das ist das inoffizielle Motto der Weltmeisterschaft: Zusammenwachsen, gemeinsam erleben und sich verstehen. Nur wer das versteht ist der wahre Sieger bei der Weltmeistermeisterschaft.

'''König Fußball -gemeinsam erleben-'''

Kaum ein anderes Ereignis begeistert weltweit so viele Menschen wie die **<FIXME>WM 2006</FIXME>**. Das sportliche Highlight des Jahres 2006, die Fußballweltmeisterschaft, wird nach 1974 ein weiteres mal in Deutschland ausgetragen. Unter den Augen der ganzen Welt werden die 32 qualifizierten Teams ihr bestes geben, um den wohl begehrtesten Titel im Mannschaftssport zu gewinnen. Doch die WM ist weit mehr als eine sportliche Sensation, sie ist ein Fest der Begegnung, ein aufeinandertreffen der Kulturen aller

semcon

Fear of getting lost?

Solution:

Use

- ✓ Special functions
- ✓ Status info

Recent changes and logs

- Edit filter log
- Gallery of new files
- Logs
- New pages
- New pages feed
- Recent changes
- Related changes
- Valid change tags
- Watchlist



bearbeitete die Seite:

 **1 Zu den Autoren**

ist Diplom-Informatiker und seit 1999 Geschäftsführer und IT-Leiter. Er entwickelt studierte Informatik an der Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg. Nach dem Studium betreute er am Regionalen Rechenzentrum der Universität Erlangen unterschiedliche Forschungsprojekte im Netzwerk- und Multimediabereich.

...

[Online anzeigen](#) · [Gefällt mir](#) · [Änderungen anzeigen](#) · [Kommentar hinzufügen](#)

[Überwachung der Seite beenden](#)

semcon

Fear of chaos?

Solution:

Use

- ✓ Classification
- ✓ Naming conventions

All pages

From SOP Wiki

Glossary:(to) discover	Glossary:(to) login	Glossary:(to) publish
Glossary:(to) provide	Glossary:(to) send	Glossary:API
Glossary:(to) request	Glossary:API	Glossary:BDM
Glossary:A	Glossary:Cplusplus wrapper	Glossary:C
Glossary:B	Glossary:Development Box	Glossary:C
Glossary:CN	Glossary:F	Glossary:E
Glossary:DevBox	Glossary:HP OpenView IT/Operations	Glossary:F
Glossary:EAA	Glossary:ITS	Glossary:G
Glossary:H	Glossary:Java database connector adapter	Glossary:I
Glossary:ITO	Glossary:LIS	Glossary:I
Glossary:JDBC Adapter	Glossary:O	Glossary:J
Glossary:L	Glossary:PEP	Glossary:K
Glossary:N	Glossary:Q	Glossary:M
Glossary:PDP	Glossary:S	Glossary:P
Glossary:Post Unix masterband	Glossary:SBB Classic	Glossary:PUMA
Glossary:R	Glossary:SBB directory	Glossary:QoS
Glossary:SBB API	Glossary:SBB platform	Glossary:SBB
Glossary:SBB SPI	Glossary:SLA	Glossary:SBB Jazz
Glossary:SBB instance	Glossary:Service Backbone	Glossary:SBB environment
Glossary:SBB type		Glossary:SBB service
Glossary:SOP		Glossary:SOA
		Glossary:Service Backbone Classic

Seite Diskussion Lesen Quelltext anzeigen Versionsgeschichte Seite Suchen

G02

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<rss version="2.0">
  <channel>
    <title>RSS-Feed der Gruppe G02</title>
    <link>http://hsk1.technikredaktion.info/xml/ss12/index.php?title=G02</link>
    <description>RSS-Feed Gruppe G02</description>
    <language>de-de</language>
    <item>
      <title>Wir versuchen einen RSS-Feed zu erstellen.</title>
      <description>Dies ist unser erster Versuch einen RSS-Feed mit xml zu erstellen.
        Irgendwie sieht die Darstellung etwas seltsam aus, weswegen wir uns über die Richtigkeit
        <link>http://hsk1.technikredaktion.info/xml/ss12/index.php?title=G02</link>
      <pubDate>Tue, 05 Jun 2012 15:21:36 GMT</pubDate>
    </item>
  </channel>
</rss>
```

- Benutzer: PaoloDeChirico
- Benutzer: Bafe1013
- Benutzer: M. Engert

Kategorien: Gruppen | Abgaben

semcon

Benefits


Wikis empower users to collaborate.



The Wiki way

- Content is important
- Keep it simple
- Avoid deep hierarchical structures
- Profit from collaboration (office suites do not...)
- Beyond desktop metaphor

One source many deliverables



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia


- Main page
- Contents
- Featured content
- Current events
- Random article
- Donate to Wikipedia


▼ Interaction



- Help
- About Wikipedia
- Community portal
- Recent changes
- Contact Wikipedia

► Toolbox

Special page

Create account  Log in

 **Book creator** [\(disable\)](#) [Help](#)

☐ This page cannot be added  **Show book (1 page)**  [Suggest pages](#)


Manage your book

Title:

Subtitle:

[Create chapter](#) [Sort alphabetically](#) [Clear book](#)

Use drag & drop to reorder wiki pages and chapters

 [Main Page](#)

Order as a printed book

Get a printed book from our print-on-demand partner.

► [About PediaPress](#)

[Preview with PediaPress](#)

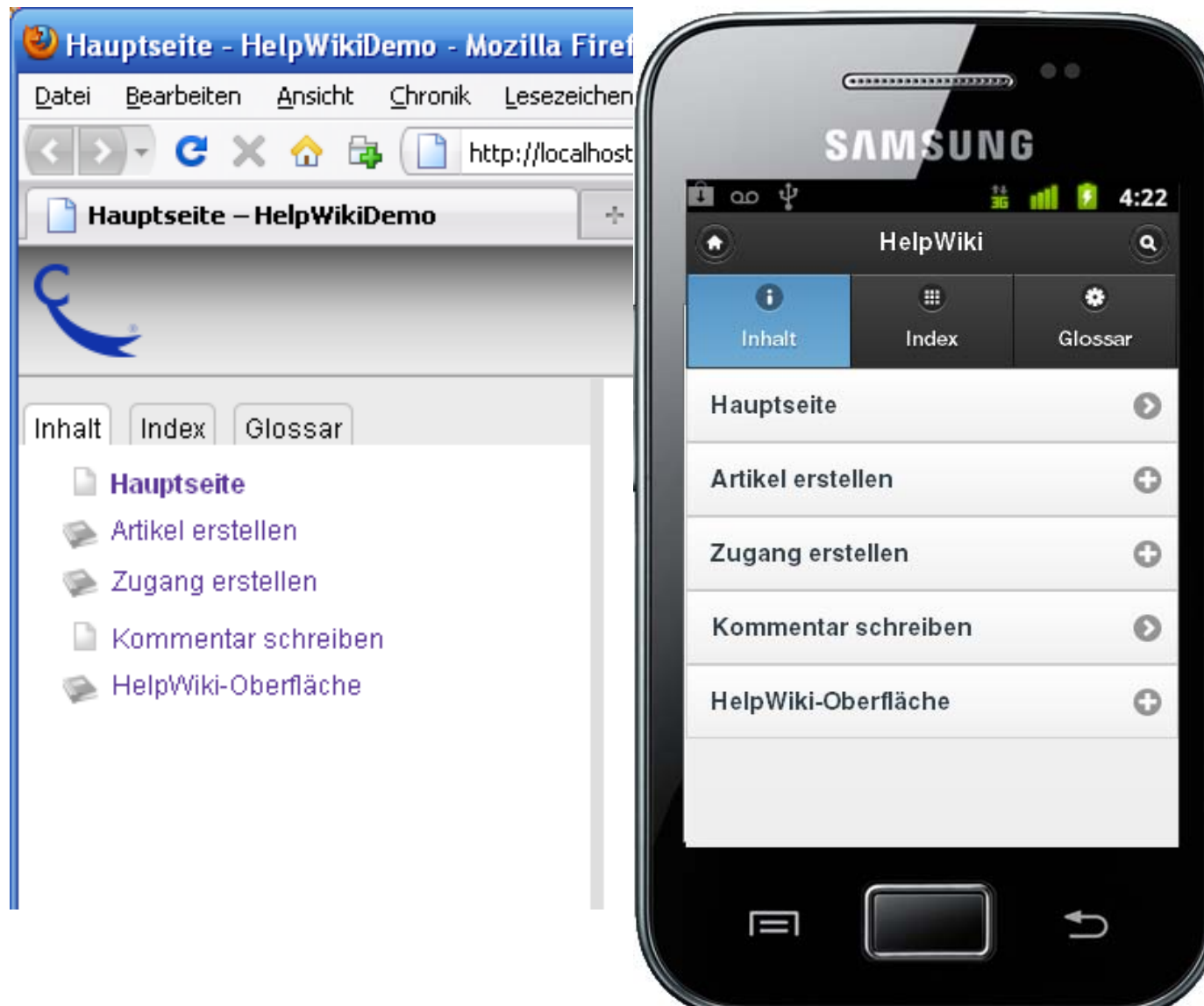
Download

To download your book choose a format and click the button.

Format:

[Download](#)

One source many deliverables



One source many deliverables



Wiki Pros

➤ Re-use

😊 Integrate content from different sources and produce different output

➤ Fast

😊 See changes immediately

➤ Stable

😊 You still can edit wiki pages in a 10+ year old wiki



Tack för Er uppmärksamhet

closs@ctopic.de





Technical Contents – A Valuable Corporate Asset

tcworld is creating an exciting program consisting of a key note on the state of Technical Communication in Europe. Expect panel discussions from top industry experts on how to manage successful teams.



Co-hosted by:



Platinum Sponsor





Save the date!

You are invited!

Program and venue to come soon!!

Please visit conferences.tekom.de/tcworld-roadshow-2013/ for updated details.

