GitHub:

The article “Social Coding in GitHub” points out that “notifying members of actions on shared artifacts helps them maintain mental models of others’ activities and avoid potential coordination conflicts.” I used to work with small groups on class projects, and we used GitHub as a place to store our codes and collaborate. Working on our branch helped us divide up our work more easily and avoid our own mistakes affecting other member’s code. It also provides a very simple solution when we are merging our code.

Modeling:

In the article “Creating a model for dynamics of socio-technical groups”, the authors state that “social organization is not embodied by a single socio-technical system.” This is very relatable to the university that we go to. The university does not only act as a whole system, but it can also be divided into many subsystems. For example, students who submit applications online interact with the admission system; current students have their academic records and grades managed by the online learning system; etc.

Collaboration in Isolation:

The article “Collaboration in Isolation” describes how people working in the rural firms can use information and communication technologies(ICT) to join the community and collaborate with metropolitan partners and customers. This is especially relatable under the current pandemic circumstances. Students can take the advantage of ICTs to continue studying even when they stay home. Lectures are given through video calls via Zoom, and assignments are managed and submitted through Canvas. ICTs brings the opportunity to break the geographic restraints for people to join together.

Online Dating: