

Knowledge Transfer System

Kshitij Shah(48)

Tirth Parekh(37)

Tejas Paranjape(35)

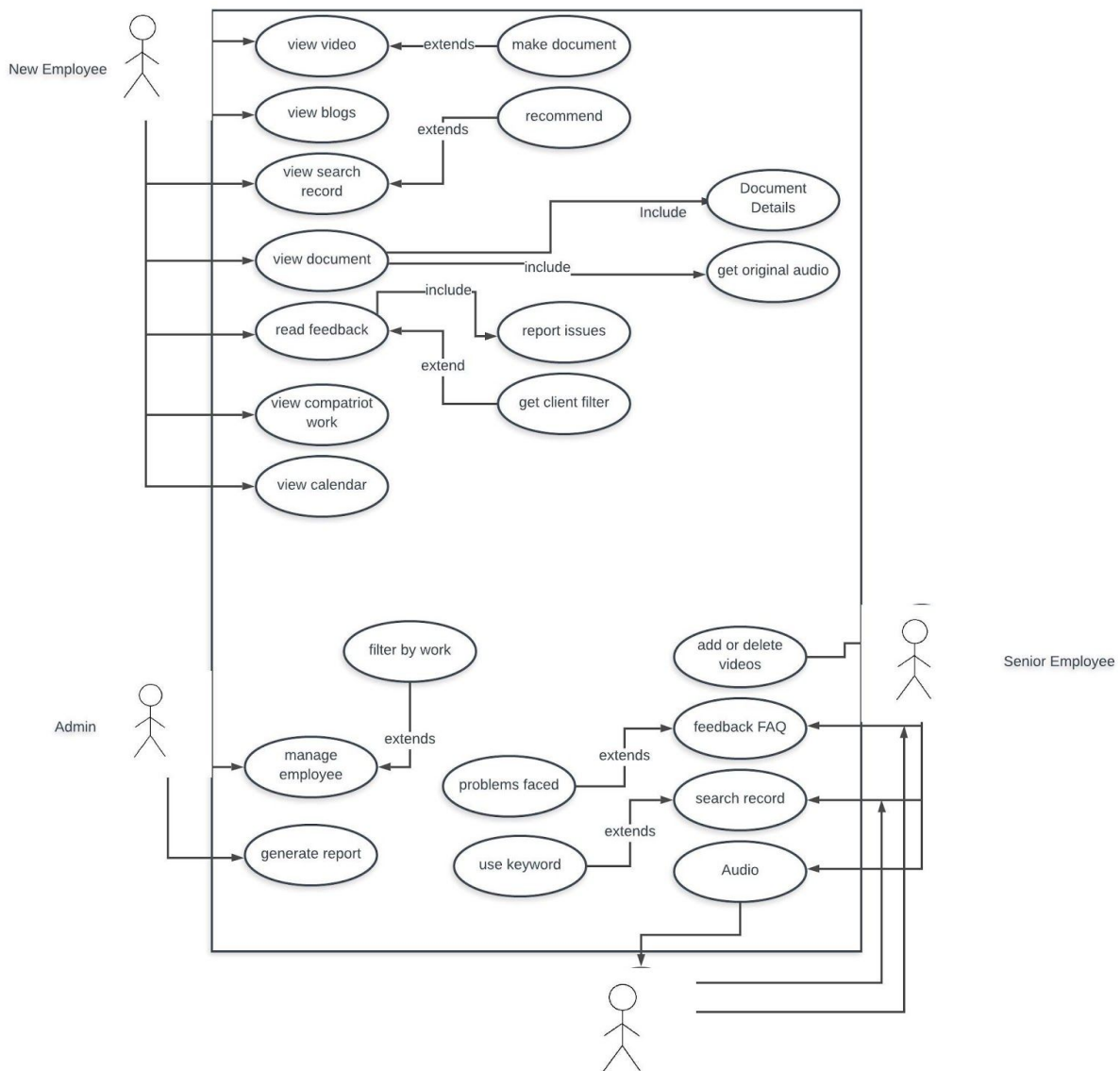
Overview:-

Knowledge transfer System(KTS) is an online system which will help transfer not only explicit but also tacit knowledge from a senior employee to the new employee. Today whenever a senior employee leaves a project or office a huge void is left cause the incoming employee is not aware about the working of the office/project and hence KTS is needed

KTS records all the search history of the employee and maps it into the database to a particular topic. The system automatically generated a document after listening to clients requirements. Videos, blogs and FAQs are posted on it for other employees to see. All of this is made available to the entire organization thus making the process of transfer of knowledge super easy, quick and efficient

USE CASE DIAGRAM:-

Use case determines all the interactions taking place between the actor and the system to achieve a goal. Here we can see that the new employee performs several interactions with the system like view video, blog, search record and documentation to achieve the goal of knowledge transfer. The senior employee uses several methods to transfer his/her knowledge to the new employee. The admin manages all of this transfer. The recording mechanism records the audio and feedback of the senior employee and converts it into document accordingly to be viewed by the junior employee

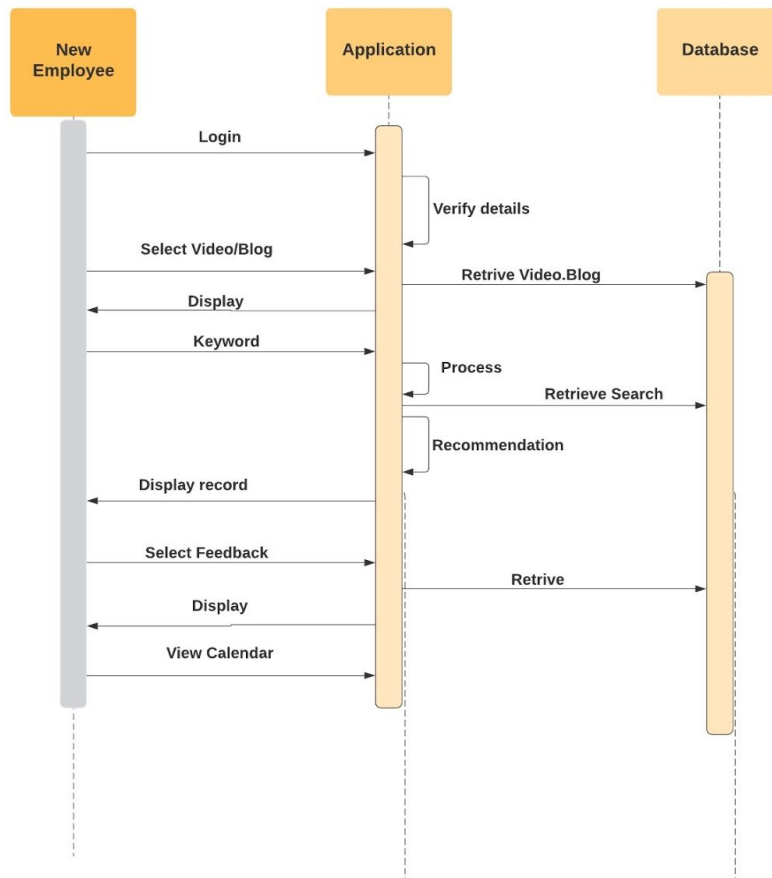


Recording Mechanism

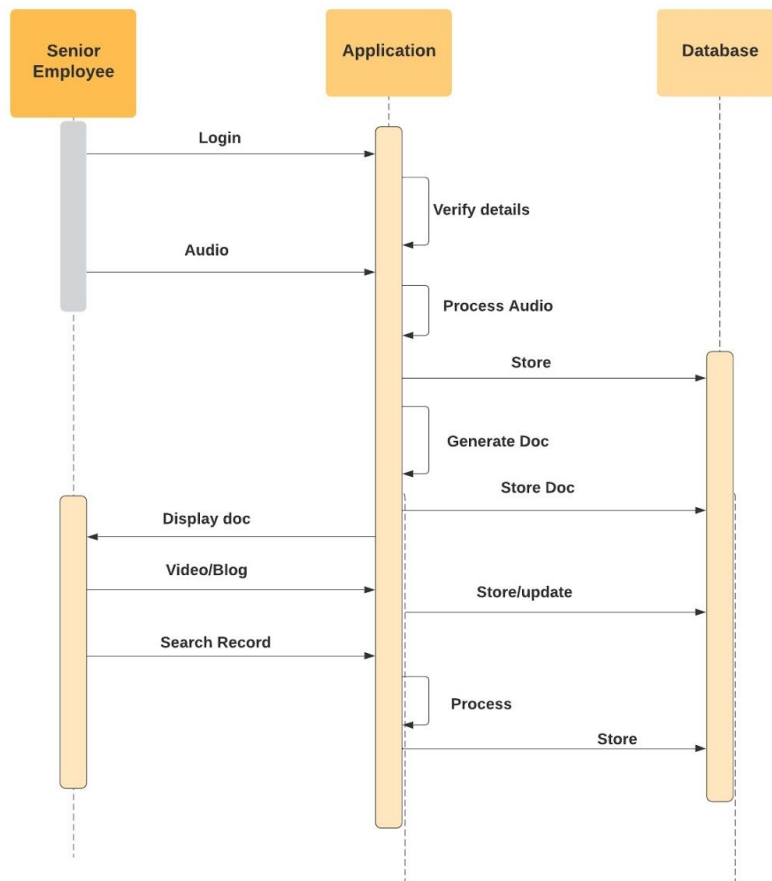
SEQUENCE DIAGRAM:-

Sequence diagram shows object interactions arranged in time sequence. It depicts the objects and classes involved in the scenario and the sequence of messages exchanged between the objects needed to carry out the functionality of the scenario.

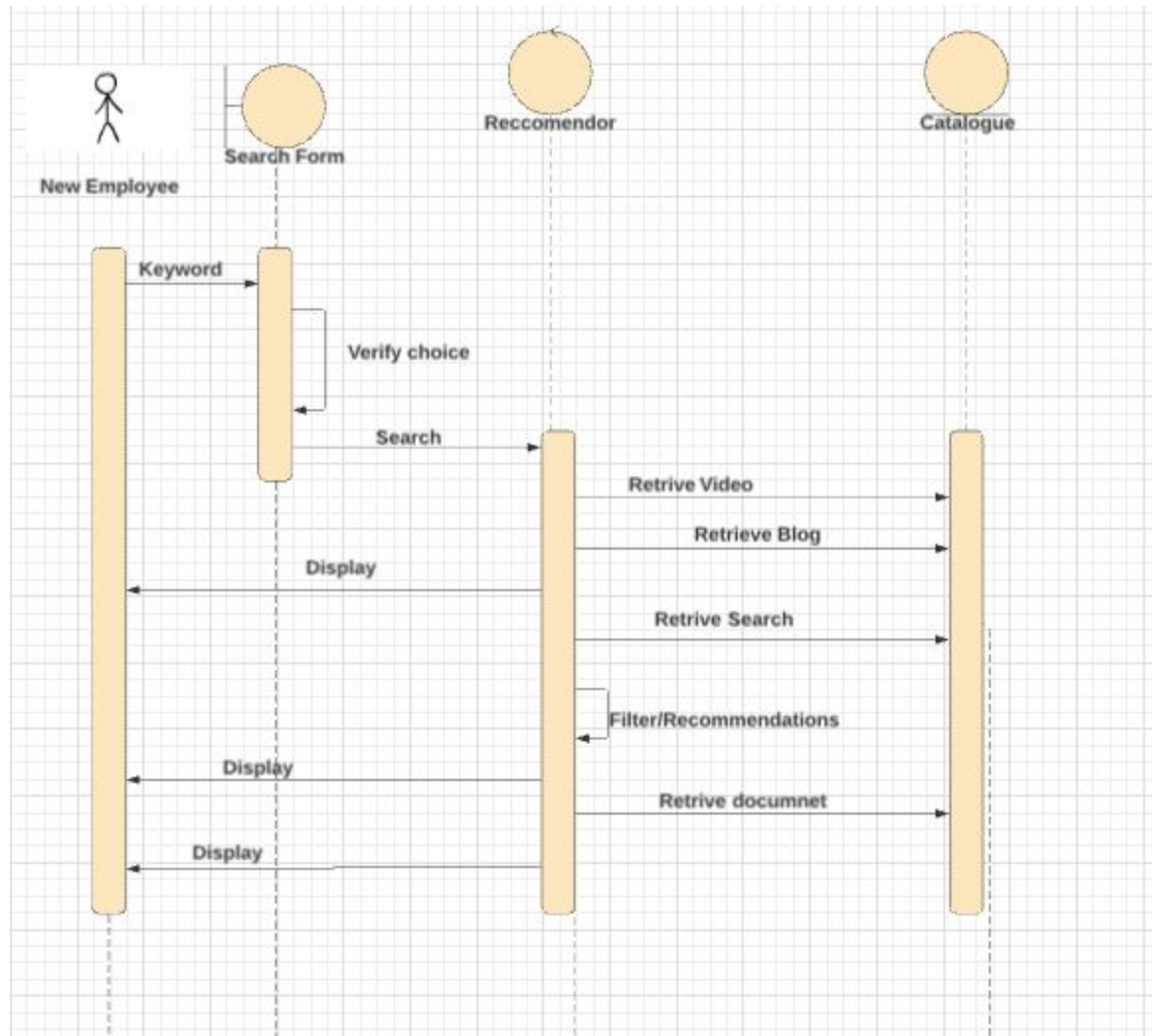
In figure 1 all the interactions between the new employee and the system are shown. The new employee is trying to gain knowledge from video/blog/document and thus uses various functions to retrieve the same from the database. The new employee also has access to the recommended sites seen by the senior employee regarding a particular topic



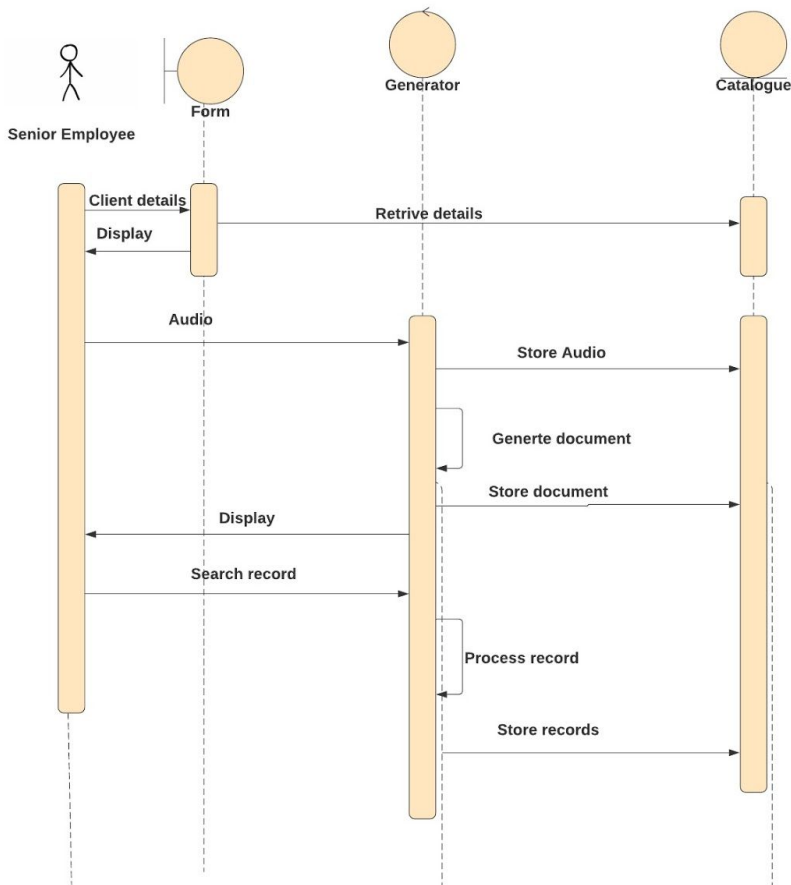
In figure 2 all the interactions between the senior employee and the system are shown. The senior employee passes an audio to the system and the document is automatically generated using the audio by the system. The document is then stored in the database. The search history of the senior employee is also stored by the system.



In figure 3 actual interaction between the new employee and the system is shown. The control is a recommender which recommends the useful video/ blog or search record as suggested by the senior employee. The new employee simply passes a key word and all the knowledge that the senior employee might have regarding that topic/domain will be displayed to the new employee in the form of video/ blog/ documents and search record. All of this is stored in the database. The feedback of how to deal with a particular client is also available to the new employee thus enabling knowledge transfer

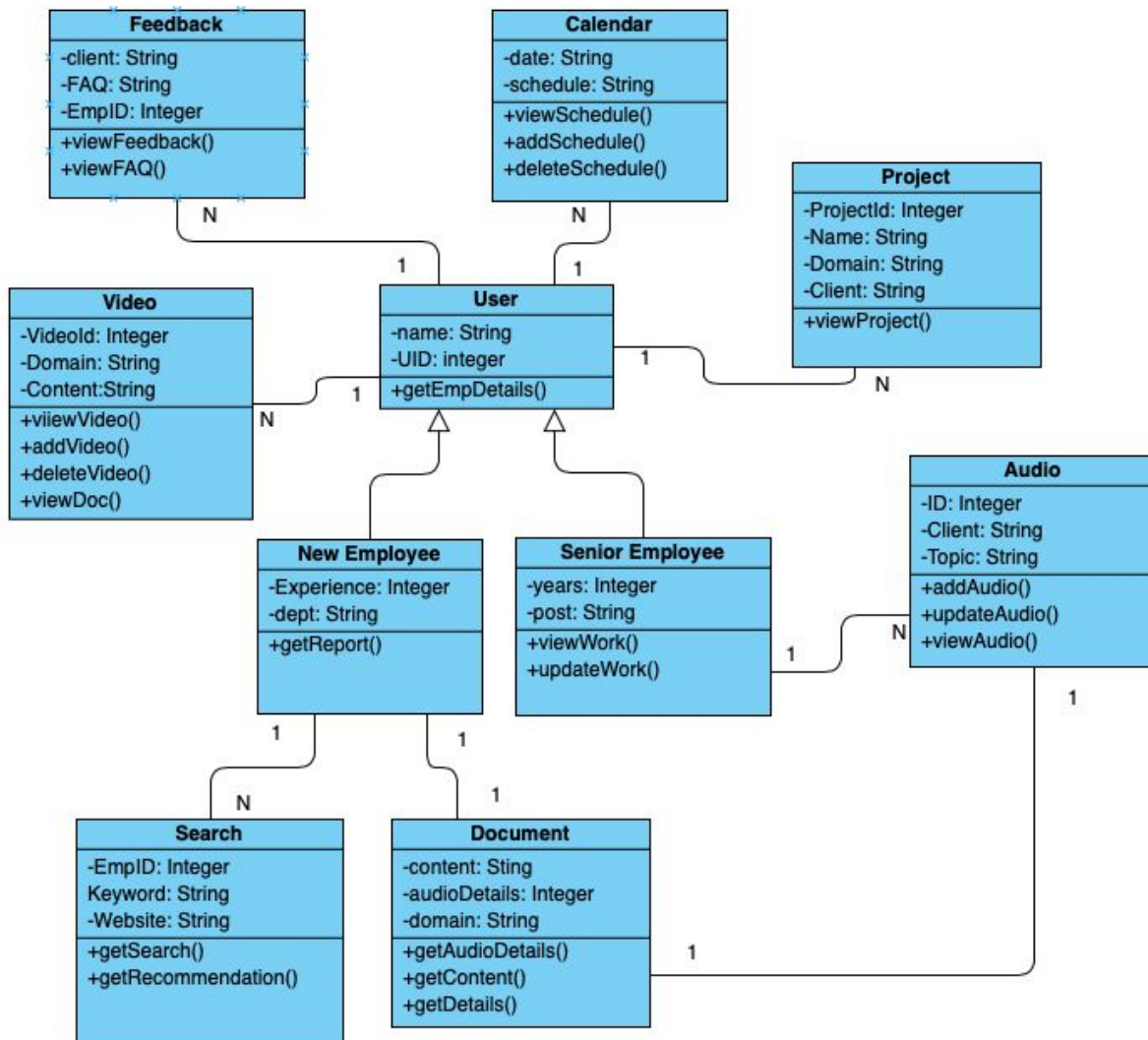


In figure 4 the actual interaction between the senior employee and the system is shown. The controller is the generator which generates the document based on the audio input given to it by the senior employee. The document is generated accordingly and stored in the database according to the client for which the document was made. The search record are also filtered out by the generator and only those records which are important are shown to the user



CLASS DIAGRAM:-

Class diagram determine all the classes part of the system and how they are associated with each other. Here only a few classes related to the employee users are shown. The new and senior employees have been generalised to a common class. Various functionalities to transfer knowledge like documentation, video, audio have been given a different class and they are associated with the user class in the following manner. Class diagram gives a broad idea of the system and all the interactions taking place in it. The attributes define the variables of the class whereas the operations define all the methods in the class.



COLLABORATION DIAGRAM:-

Collaboration diagram indicate how relationships and interactions among the objects of a software model. In this case senior employee and the new employee use several methods to interact with the server. The senior employee is primarily concerned with transferring all his/her knowledge whereas the new employee tries to gain as much information as possible using the methods provided to it

Collaboration
Diagram

