Sharepoint

- Ribbon UI
- SharePoint Workspace
- SharePoint Mobile
- Office Client and Office Web App Integration
- Standards Support

- Tagging, Tag Cloud, Ratings
- Social Bookmarking
- Blogs and Wikis
- My Sites
- Activity Feeds
- Profiles and Expertise
- Org Browser

- Enterprise Content Types
- Metadata and Navigation
- Document Sets
- Multi-stage Disposition
- Audio and Video Content Types
- Remote Blob Storage
- List Enhancements

- Business Connectivity Services
- InfoPath Form Services
- External Lists
- Workflow
- SharePoint Designer
- Visual Studio
- API Enhancements
- REST/ATOM/RSS

- PerformancePoint Services
- Excel Services
- Chart Web Part
- Visio Services
- Web Analytics
- SQL Server Integration
- PowerPivot

- Social Relevance
- Phonetic Search
- Navigation
- FAST Integration
- Enhanced Pipeline
Demand & Capacity?
STATE OF THE ART
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>Collaboration</th>
<th>Business Process</th>
<th>Search</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>Content is personalized to the user. Content is shared across multiple functions and systems without duplication. Feedback mechanism on taxonomy is in place. Automated tagging may be present.</td>
<td>Collaboration occurs outside the firewall – i.e. with external contributors. Automated processes exist for de-provisioning and archiving sites.</td>
<td>Power users can edit existing workflows to adapt them to changing business needs. Users have visibility into process efficiency &amp; can provide feedback into process improvements. Workflows incorporate external users.</td>
<td>Users understand relationship of tagging to search results. Automated tagging may be used. High volumes can be handled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>Content is monitored, maintained, some is targeted to specific groups. Usage is analyzed. Digital assets are managed appropriately. If more than one doc mgmt system is present, governance is defined.</td>
<td>Collaboration tools are used across the entire organization. Email is captured &amp; leveraged. Work is promoted from WIP to Final which is leverageable.</td>
<td>The majority of business processes are represented in the system and have audit trails. Mobile functionality is supported. Workflow scope is enterprise-level.</td>
<td>Content types and custom properties are leveraged in Advanced Search. Results customized to specific needs, may be actionable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>Site Columns/ Managed Metadata standardize the taxonomy. Page layouts &amp; site templates are customized. Approval process is implemented.</td>
<td>Collaboration efforts extend sporadically to discussion threads, wikis, blogs, and doc libs with versioning. Site templates are developed for specific needs.</td>
<td>Workflows can recognize the user (i.e. knows “my manager”). Content types are leveraged. Workflow scope spans departments or sites.</td>
<td>Search results are analyzed. Best bets and metadata properties are leveraged to aid the search experience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>Custom metadata is applied to content. Templates standardized across sites. Lists used rather than static HTML. Multiple document mgmt systems may be present w/out governance around purpose.</td>
<td>Mechanism is in place for new site requests. Collaboration efforts are collected in document libraries (links emailed rather than documents)</td>
<td>Business process is defined; some custom SP Designer workflows (or third-party tool) may be implemented. Workflow scope is at departmental level.</td>
<td>Custom scopes and iFilters employed to aid the search experience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Navigation &amp; taxonomy not formally considered. Little to no checks on content. Folder structure is re-created from shared drives. Content that could be in lists is posted in Content Editor WP. Out of box site templates / layouts are used.</td>
<td>Out of box collaboration sites set up as needed without structure or organization. No formal process exists for requesting a new site.</td>
<td>Business process is loosely defined. Out of box workflows (approval, collect feedback) leveraged sporadically. A doc lib or list provides a central base of operations.</td>
<td>Out of box functionality for query, results, and scopes; some additional content sources may be indexed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/29/2011

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Non-linear Growth!

LMS – 40+ courses
300+ Spaces sites
40+ Hosted sites
ITS Intranet
Faculty Intranet
Library Intranet
Registrar’s Office
Vice Chancellor’s Office
Policy Register
Risk Register
Property Services
NESI Board
NESI Team
NZVWG
ITS CIP

2 Front-end Web/Apps servers:
2 CPU / 18Gb memory each

4 Back-end Database servers:
4 CPU / 24Gb memory each
LMS – Where does it fit?

- Document & Records Mgmt
- Intranet Sites
- Wiki
- Mobile Apps
- Research Collaboration Sites
- Blogs
- Committees

LMS?
Feature Puzzle

- Calendar
- Blogs
- Drop Box
- Group Management
- Reports
- Downloads
- Discussion forums
- Video player

- Course Templates
- Site for Staff
- Student Dashboards
- Ad Hoc Courses
- Chat
- Web services
- Stream integration
- Library Pages
Legacy LMS: Over Serviced?

WELCOME TO Psych 306!

Psych 306: Research Methods in Psychology is an important, challenging and interesting course.

To achieve in labs review lectures notes, recommended text chapters and the laboratory course manual relevant to each lab- Before the lab.

What am I learning in labs this week: 15/10/12—19/10/12

Lab-11 A Data Transformation & 11B Exam Review
New LMS
Unlimited design
Template Design
Psy301 Course Goals: Our Blueprint for understanding

What are Understanding Goals?

Few of us would set off on a trip without first having a sense of where we want to go. The idea of wandering aimlessly might sound adventuresome or blissfully unpressured, but the fact is, we usually don’t have unlimited money and vacation time. Because our resources are limited, we want to use them wisely. So we think carefully about where we’d like to go, and we have that destination in mind when we set out. Knowing where we want to end up helps us gauge our progress as we travel. It helps us decide when to stop to rest, when to forge ahead, and when to modify our itinerary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Vivamus felis nulla, tincidunt vel sagittis sit amet, imperdiet facilisis augue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Aenean nisl nisl, dapibus a consequat in, tincidunt aliquam magna. Fusce id mi felis, vitae tincidunt augue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add new item
Welcome to the Psy301 Staff Site!

- Only Lecturers, Course Coordinators and Tutors will be able to see this site.
- Anything you create here will be private and confidential.
- Use the 'staff tasks' area to plan and assign tasks to staff to aid the organisation of this course.
- Only Course Coordinators and Lecturers can see the Staff Resources area.
Study Groups

Stream 2 ROCKS!

Welcome to Psy301 Stream 2

Hi everyone! This is OUR site to do with what we want. We can talk, share, and work on projects.

SHARED DOCUMENTS

There are no items to show in this view of the "Shared Documents" document library. To add a new item, click "New" or "Upload".

Add document
Clark Hull: What did he write?

by Scott Diener on 11/07/2012 4:05 p.m.

After a general presentation of the nature of scientific theory in its inductive aspects and a defense of an objective point of view with reference to molar adaptive behavior in contrast to subjectivism, teleology, and emergentism, the author gives a detailed exposition of the fundamental principles of behavior. Inmate behavior and its relation to the termination of needs are basic facts, as are also such physiological events as sensory after-discharge and internal oscillatory, variable factors. The development of the theory offers an account of behavior in terms of reinforcement, generalization, motivation, inhibition, oscillation, and response evocation which may be thought of as a chain of conditions beginning with the physical stimulus and ending in the response. 13 major symbolic constructs, directly or indirectly anchored to 8 objectively observable events, are utilized in explanation of the above chain of conditions of behavior. An examination of stimulus compounds and patterns leads the author, in opposition to Gestalt psychology, to the view that patterning is a secondary rather than a primary principle of behavior. The 20 chapters of the book contain lists of references, technical notes, and derivations of formulae. (PsychINFO Database Record (c) 2012 APA, all rights reserved)
Down side(s)

- Difficult to configure for users
- Tricky Permissions = Risk
- Page Editing can be confusing
MODULE 3 CLASSICAL CONDITIONING: Does the name Pavlov ring a bell?

Classical conditioning [also Pavlovian conditioning or respondent conditioning] is a form of learning in which one stimulus, the conditioned stimulus or CS, comes to signal the occurrence of a second stimulus, the unconditioned stimulus or US. The US is usually a biologically significant stimulus such as food or pain that elicits a response from the start; this is called the unconditioned response or UR. The CS usually produces no particular response at first, but after conditioning it elicits the conditioned response or CR. Classical conditioning differs from operant or instrumental conditioning, in which behavior emitted by the organism is strengthened or weakened by its consequences (e.g. reward or punishment).\[1\]

Conditioning is usually done by pairing the two stimuli, as in Pavlov’s classic experiments.\[2\] Pavlov presented dogs with a ringing bell (CS) followed by food (US). The food (US) elicited salivation (UR), and after repeated bell-food pairings the bell also caused the dogs to salivate (CR).

It used to be thought that the basic process in classical conditioning is that the conditioned stimulus becomes associated with, and elicits, the unconditioned response. However, many observations are inconsistent with this view. For example, the conditioned response is often quite different than the unconditioned response. Learning theorists now commonly say that the conditioned stimulus comes to signal or predict the unconditioned stimulus.\[3\] Robert A. Rescorla provided clear summary of this change in thinking, and its consequences, in his article “Pavlovian conditioning: It’s not what you think it is.”\[4\]
General “take aways”

- Enterprise roll-out requires substantial support & training
- Governance models are very difficult to enforce
- Gaps in Enterprise maturity can have downstream effects
- Culture change – 20 years of habit
The GOOD news

It can be done!

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