

APPENDIX 3

USER GUIDE FOR THE PLATFORM

3.1 Access to the Platform

Access to the Chinese Ballads Knowledge-Sharing Platform is provided through a web-based interface. Authorized users can enter the system by visiting the platform URL below using a standard web browser: <http://10.10.10.10>. Upon accessing the platform, users are required to log in with valid credentials according to their assigned roles and permissions. After successful authentication, users are directed to the main workspace, where they can begin modeling new knowledge, editing existing topics and associations, and exploring the semantic structures of Chinese traditional ballads.

Step 1 - Open the browser

Step 2 - Type the URL <http://10.10.10.10>

Step3 - Login in with valid user account

3.2 Modeling

A data model is an abstract model that defines all elements needed to represent items, their properties and their relationships. The platform enables users to create their own data models.

3.2.1 Creation of a Simple Topic Type

The user can add a topic type via the Search & Create Dialog. Search for what you want to add. If it does not exist in the platform database, yet, select the topic type “Topic Type” and click “Create”. By default, a new topic type has the simple data type “Text”.

Step 1 - Select the Workspace eg- Jason workspace

Step 2 - Select the Knowledge Graph eg- Chinese Traditional Ballads Knowledge Graph

Step 3 - Click on an empty area of the canvas. In the pop-up dialog box, enter the new topic "Ethnic groups"

Step 4 - The system will automatically search the database to see if the content exists.

Here, it will display "no results"

Step 5 - Select "Topic Type" from the drop-down menu

Step 6 - Click the "Create " button to complete the creation

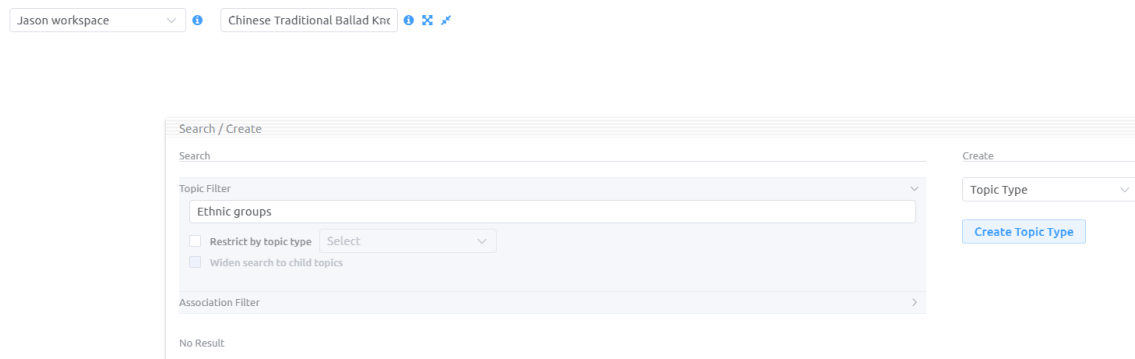


Figure A3.1 Creation of a New Simple Topic Type

3.2.2 Creation of a Simple Association Type

Step 1 - Open the Search/Create Dialog and enter the name of the association

Step 2 - Select "Association Type" from the drop-down menu

Step3 - click "Create" button to complete the creation

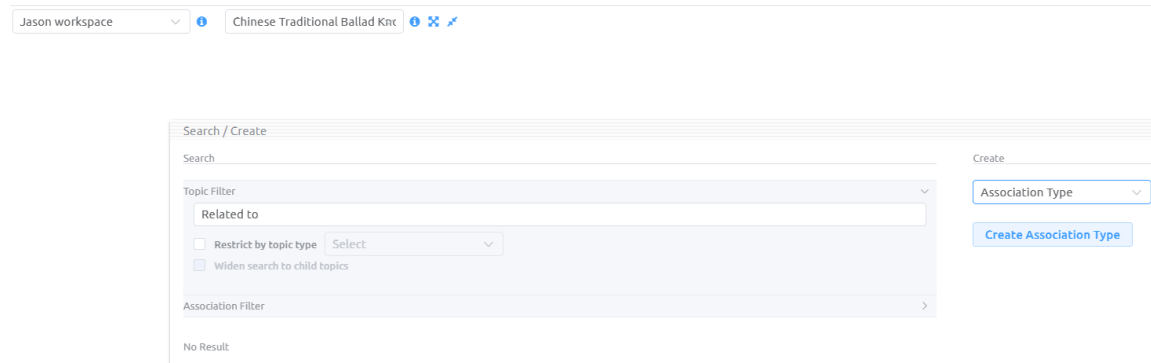


Figure A3.2 Creation of a Simple Association Type

The data type of a simple association type is Text. To apply an association type within an instance, users must create an association between two topics and then edit its properties as follows:

Step 1: To create an association between two items, click and drag the small gray or blue dot located on the border of the topic you wish to connect to another topic.

Step 2: Select the newly created link using the left mouse button, then choose the Edit option from the menu.

Step 3: From the drop-down menu, select Protected by as the association type.

Step 4: Click the Save button to confirm the association.

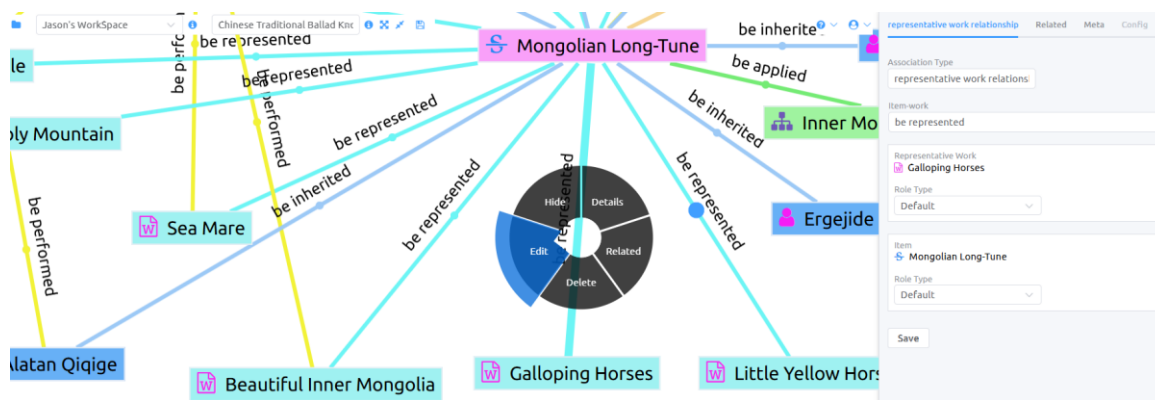


Figure A3.3 Creation of an Association Between Two Instances

3.2.3 Creation of a Composite Topic Type

The platform allows users to construct composite topic types in order to represent complex entities. The following steps demonstrate how to create a Ballad topic type with a mandatory Ballad Title using composition definition.

Step 1 – Create the Ballad topic type

Open the search field in the platform interface. Enter “Ballad”, select Topic Type, and click Create to generate a new topic type.

The screenshot shows the platform interface for creating a new topic type. The 'Search / Create' section has a search field with 'Ballad' entered. The 'Topic Filter' section has a dropdown menu set to 'Ballad'. The 'Association Filter' section is empty. The 'Create' section has a dropdown menu set to 'Topic Type' and a 'Create Topic Type' button.

Figure A3.4 Creation of the Ballad Topic Type

Step 2 – Change the data type of the Ballad topic

Right-click on the newly created Ballad topic type and enter editing mode via the context menu. Change the data type from Text to Entity, then click Save. Click on an empty area of the topic map to close the Detail Panel.

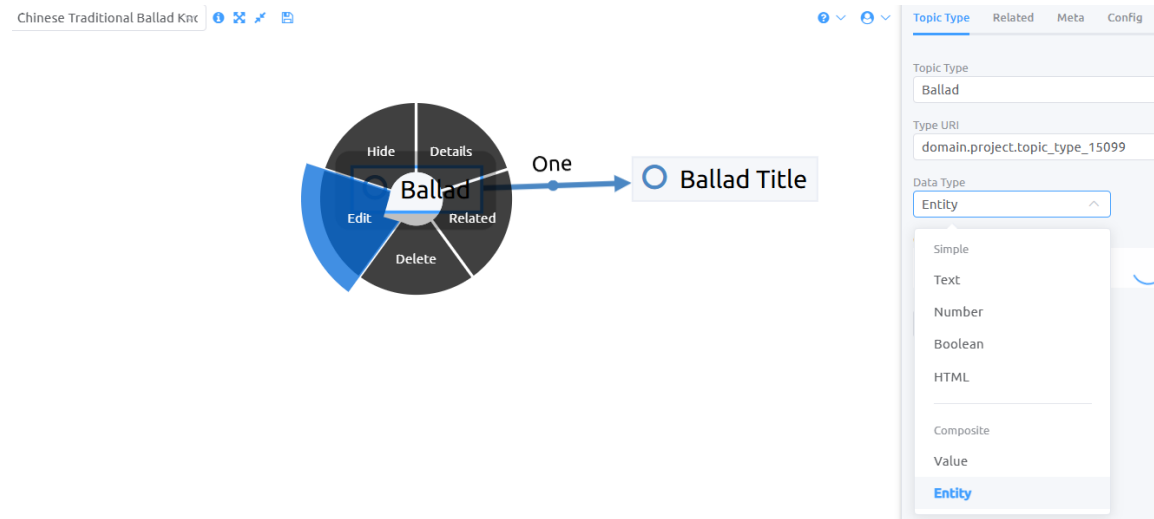


Figure A3.5 Change the Data Type of the Ballad Topic

Step 3 – Create a dedicated Ballad Title topic type

Open the search field to create a new topic type named “Ballad Title” to ensure semantic clarity specific to traditional ballads.

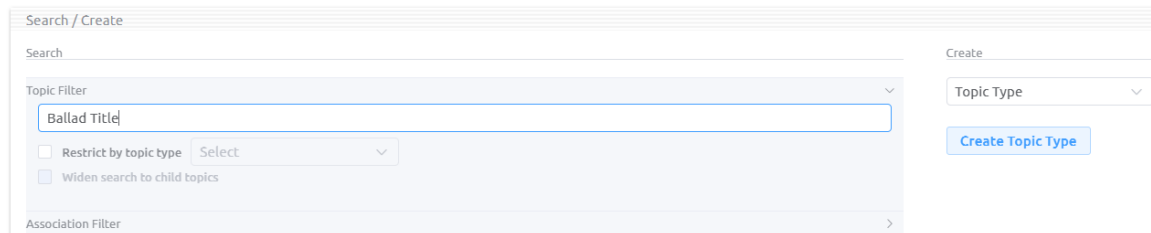


Figure A3.6 Create a Dedicated Ballad Title Topic Type

Step 4 – Create an association between Ballad and Ballad Title

Drag the connection handle from the Ballad topic and link it to the Ballad Title topic to create an association between the two items.



Figure A3.7 Creation of an Association Between Ballad and Ballad Title

Step 5 – Define the association as a Composition Definition

Select the newly created association using the left mouse button, open the Edit menu, and set the association type to Composition Definition.

This defines a composite semantic structure indicating that a Ballad is composed of a Ballad Title.

Step 6 – Set cardinality and role types

In the association settings, specify Cardinality: One, indicating that each ballad instance must have exactly one title. Assign the Ballad as the parent type and Ballad Title as the child type. This ensures that a title cannot exist independently without being associated with a ballad. Click the Save button to confirm the association and complete the composite topic type definition.

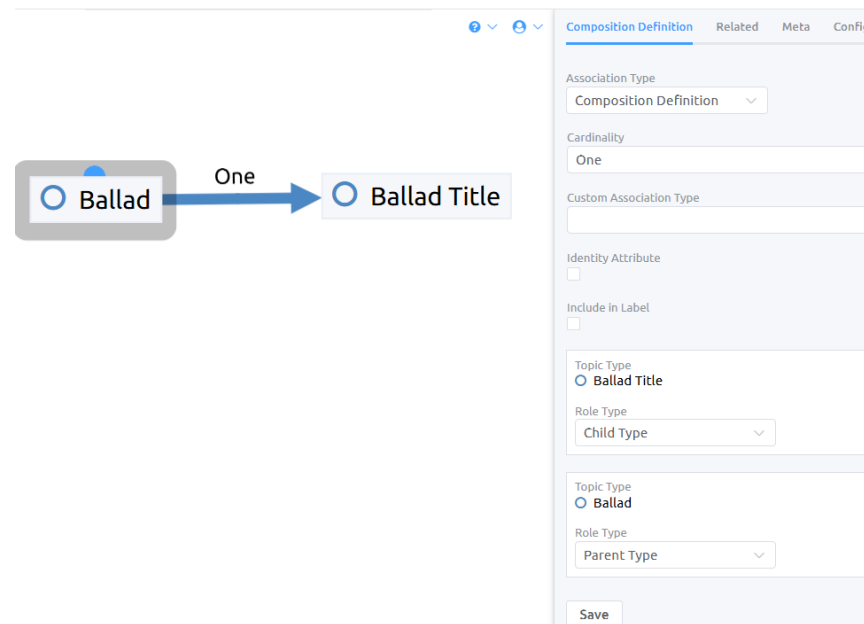


Figure A3.8 Define the Association as a Composition Definition

By following these steps, users can construct a composite topic type that accurately represents the semantic structure. This approach ensures semantic consistency, supports structured knowledge modeling, and provides a solid foundation for representing additional cultural attributes.

3.2.4 Creation of a Composite Association Type

The following steps illustrate how to create a composite association type using the example of “Ballad Performance Involvement”, which models the different roles a performer or institution may assume in relation to a traditional ballad.

Step 1 – Create a new Association Type

Open the search field in the platform interface. Enter “Ballad Performance Involvement”, select Association Type, and click Create to generate a new association type.

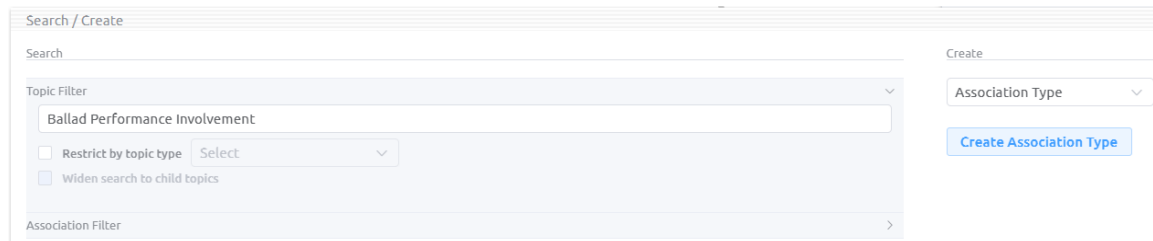


Figure A3.9 Create a New Association Type

Step 2 – Enter editing mode for the Association Type

Right-click on the newly created Ballad Performance Involvement association type and select Edit from the context menu to open the Detail Panel. Within the Detail Panel, change the data type of the association from Text to Composite, then click Save. This enables the association type to contain structured role definitions rather than simple textual values.

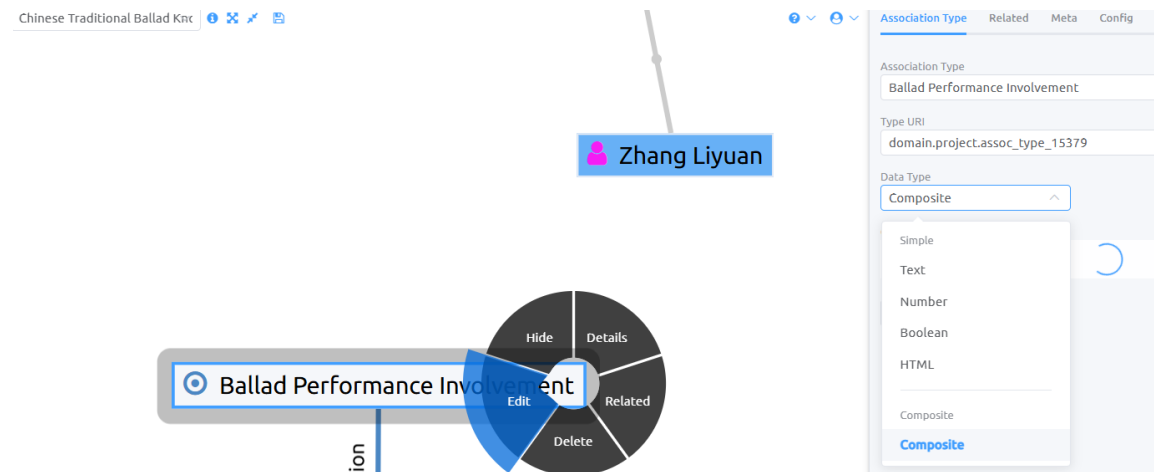


Figure A3.10 Enter Editing Mode for the Association Type

Step 3 – Create role-defining Topic Types

Open the search field and create dedicated topic types to represent different roles involved in ballad performance, such as Performer Role. These role types allow the association to capture differentiated participation in a ballad performance context. Ensure that the data type is set to Text, then click Save.

The screenshot shows a web interface titled 'Search / Create'. It is divided into two main sections: 'Search' on the left and 'Create' on the right. The 'Search' section has a 'Topic Filter' dropdown menu set to 'Performer Role'. Below it, there are two checkboxes: 'Restrict by topic type' (unchecked) and 'Widen search to child topics' (checked). The 'Create' section has a 'Role Type' dropdown menu and a blue button labeled 'Create Role Type'.

Figure A3.11 Create Role-defining Topic Types

Step 4 – Create role instances for Performer Role

Create instances of Performer Role to represent selectable role values, for example: Lead Singer, Chorus Singer, Instrumentalist, Narrator. These instances serve as predefined role options and are not part of the ontology schema.

The screenshot shows the same 'Search / Create' interface. In the 'Search' section, the 'Topic Filter' dropdown is still 'Performer Role', but the text input field below it now contains 'Lead Singer'. The 'Create' section now has a dropdown menu set to 'Performer Role' and a blue button labeled 'Create Performer Role'.

Figure A3.12 Create Role Instances for Performer Role

Step 5 – Create a Composition Definition between the composite association and Performer Role

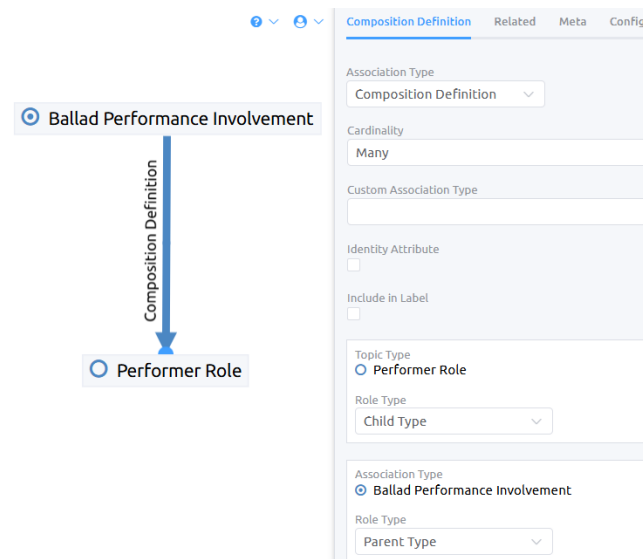
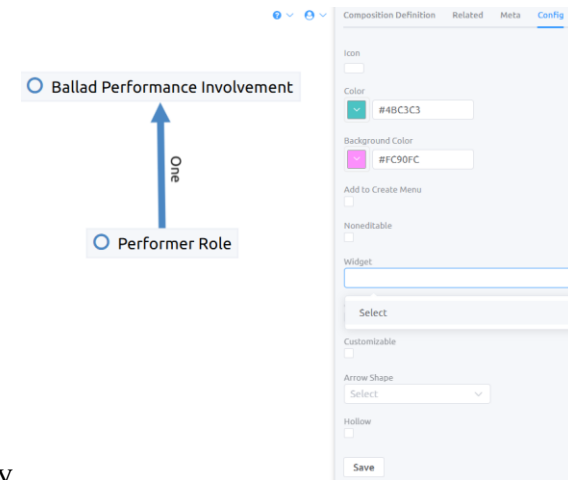


Figure A3.13 Create a Composition Definition Between the Composite Association and Performer Role

On the topic map, create an association between Ballad Performance Involvement and Performer Role. Select the association link, open the Edit menu, and set the association type to Composition Definition. This composition definition establishes that role information is a component of the performance involvement relationship.

Step 6 – Configure the View Tab: set Widget to “Select”

Select the composition definition link to open the Detail Panel. Switch to the View tab and set the Widget option to Select. This configuration



enables users to select a performer role from the predefined list of role instances during data entry.

Figure A3.14 Configure the View Tab: Set Widget to “Select”

Step 7 – Configure Clearable and Customizable options

In the View tab, configure the following options according to modeling requirements:

- i . Clearable: Enable this option if the performer role field may be left empty. A small cross icon will appear to clear the selection.
- ii . Customizable: Enable this option if users are allowed to enter a new performer role that was not predefined as an instance.

If both options are disabled, users must select one of the predefined performer roles, and the field cannot be left empty or customized. Click Save to confirm the configuration. The composite association type is now available for use when linking ballads and performers.

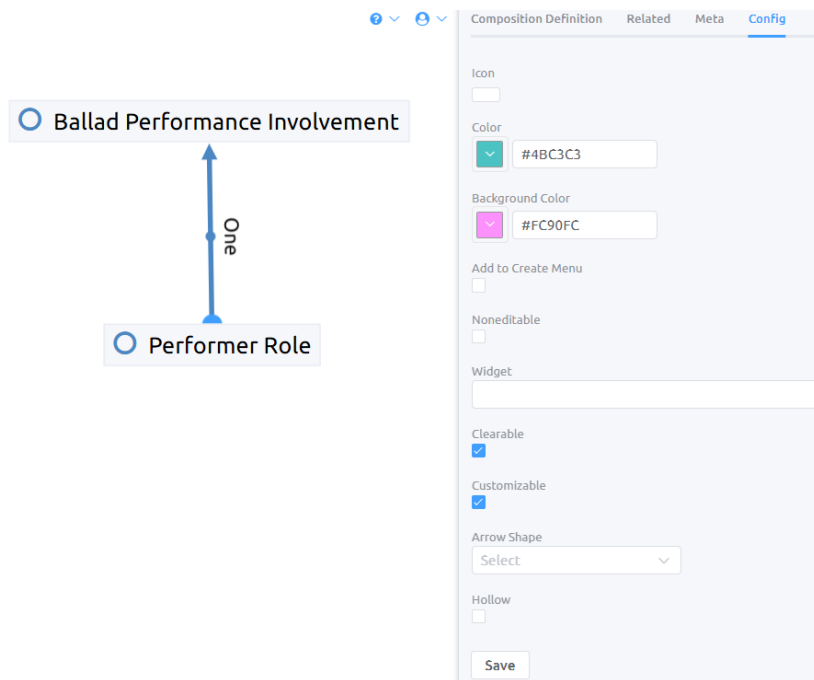


Figure A3.15 Configure Clearable and Customizable Options

Step 8 – Apply the newly created composite association type

As illustrated in Figure 6.17, use the newly created composite association type to establish a relationship between “Huanghe Song” and “Zhang Liyuan.” After creating the link, edit the association by selecting Ballad Performance Involvement as the association type. In the Performer Role field, the option “Lead Singer” will be available. Select this role and click Save to complete and apply the association.

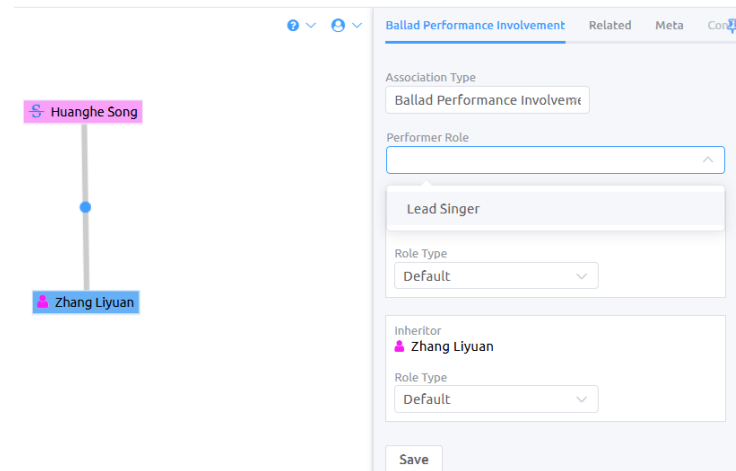


Figure A3.16 Apply the Newly Created Composite Association Type

3.3 Edit

3.3.1 Editing in the Detail Panel

To add or modify detailed information for a topic, users can edit the item through the Detail Panel by following the steps below:

Step 1 –Right-click on the topic you want to edit on the topic map. Open the context menu of the topic and select the Edit command. The Detail Panel will open automatically.

Step 2 –The Detail Panel opens with the Info tab selected and displayed in Edit mode. At this point, the Topic Map remains visible on the left side of the screen, while the Detail Panel appears on the right side.

Step 3 –In the Info tab, enter or modify the relevant information for the selected topic as required. After completing the edits, click the Save button located at the bottom of the tab to apply and store the changes.

This editing method allows users to manage detailed topic information in a structured and comprehensive manner.



Figure A3.18 The Inline Editing Mode

3.3.3 Uploading or Embedding Images

At present, images can only be added to the platform by embedding them within HTML fields. The following steps describe how to upload or embed images during content editing:

- Step 1 – Navigate to an HTML field within a topic or association and select any portion of text inside the field.
- Step 2 – Once text is selected, the rich text editor will automatically open, displaying formatting and media insertion options.
- Step 3 and Step 4 – Click the Image icon in the editor toolbar. Choose an image file from your local computer to upload it directly into the HTML field.

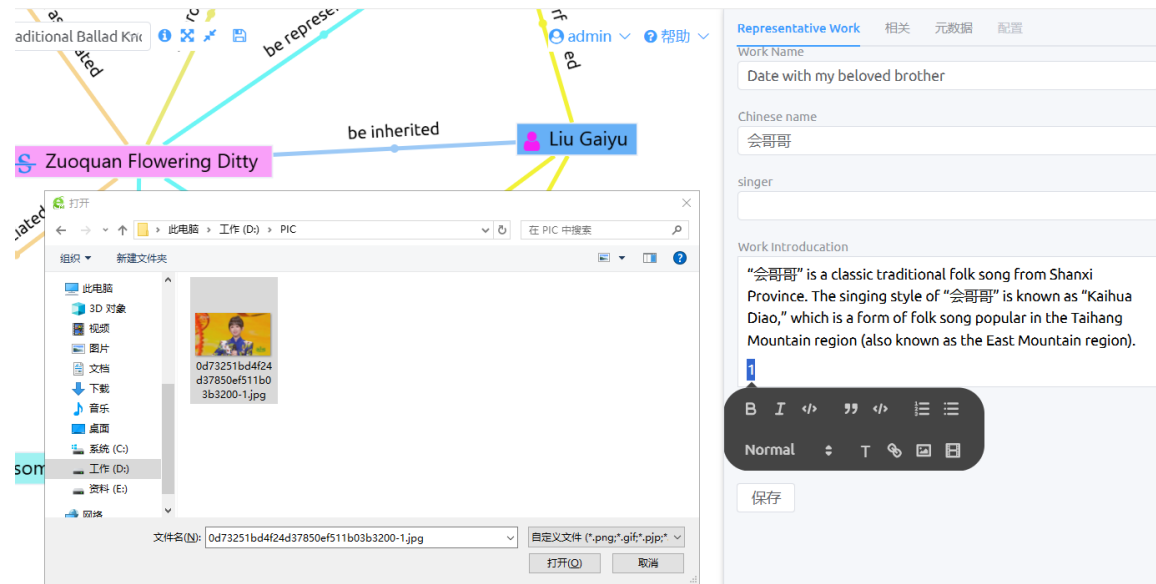


Figure A3.19 Uploading Images

3.3.4 Deleting Things

There is an important difference between hiding items and deleting them. If you delete items they are removed from the database forever. If you hide them, they are just no longer visible on the Topicmap but you can bring them back by revealing them. You delete things via the “Delete” command in the context menu.

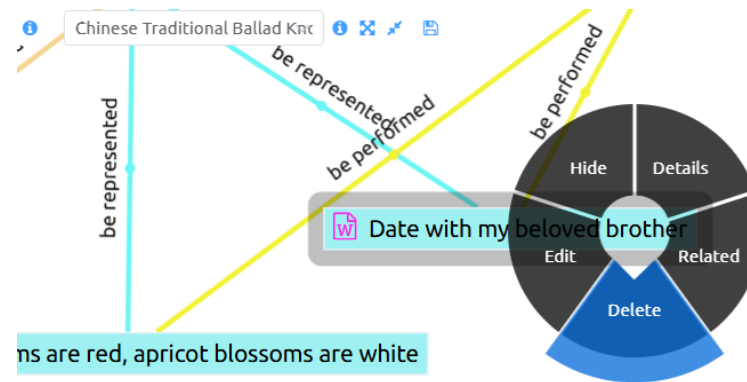


Figure A3.20 Delete Things Via the “Delete” Command in the “Context Menu”

When you select “Delete” a dialog window opens. It informs you about the number of items you are about to delete. The user can confirm or cancel the deletion.

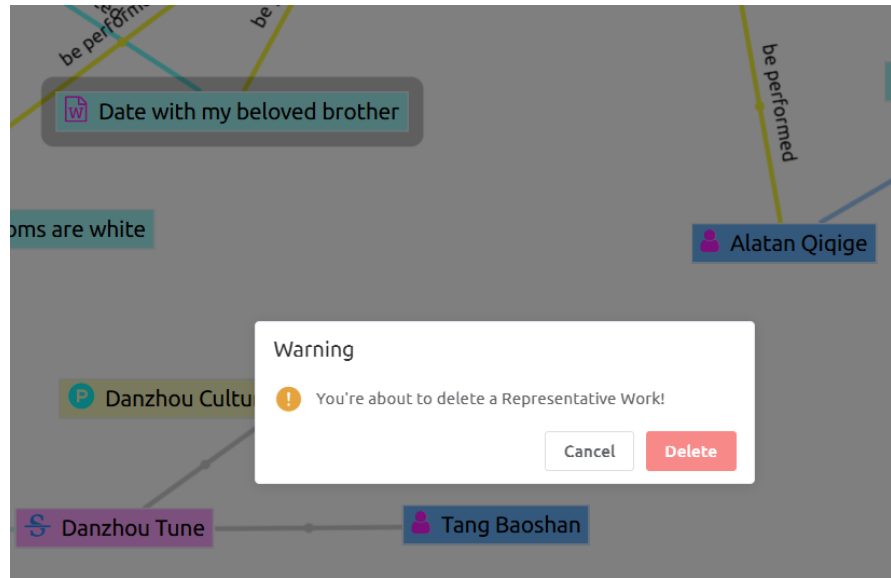


Figure A3.21 Confirm or Cancel the Deletion

To delete several items in one go select all of them by clicking them with the CTRL or SHIFT key pressed. Then proceed as above: Left- or right-click onto the item and drag your mouse onto the Delete command. When you select Delete a confirmation dialog window opens to inform you about the number of items you are about to delete. You can confirm or cancel the deletion.

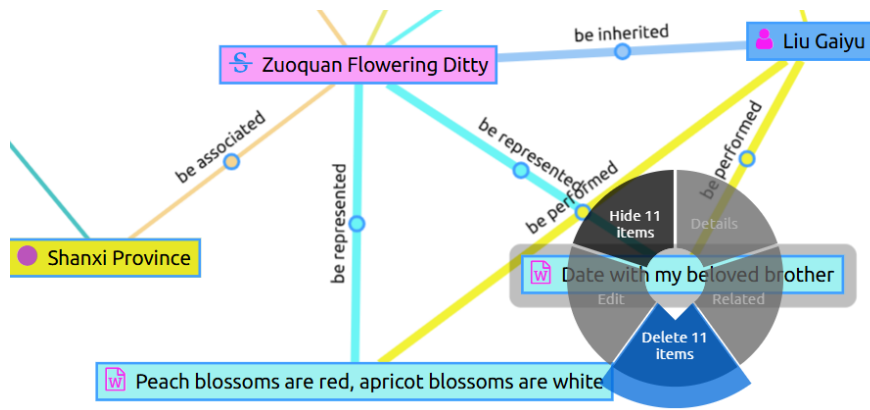


Figure A3.22 Bulk Deletion

3.3.5 View Configurations

3.3.5.1 Assigning Icons and Colors to Topic Types

The platform allows users to customize the visual appearance of topic types by assigning icons from the Font Awesome collection and applying specific colors. This helps improve readability and visual differentiation, especially on densely populated topic maps. The following steps describe how to assign an icon and colors to a topic type.

- Step 1 – On the topic map or in the semantic storage, select the topic type you want to customize (for example, a topic of type Inheritor).
- Step 2 – Right-click on the Topic Type and choose Details from the context menu to open the Detail Panel.
- Step 3 – In the Detail Panel, navigate to the fourth tab labeled View, which contains the view configuration for the selected topic type. Click Edit to enable modifications.
- Step 4 – Click inside the white field labeled Icon. Select an icon directly from the list or use the search box to find a suitable icon.
- Step 5 – In the same View tab, locate the color settings for the topic type. You can customize both the icon color and the background color.

Step 6 – Click Save to apply the icon and color configuration. All existing and future instances of the topic type will automatically assign the icon and recolor according to the selected settings.

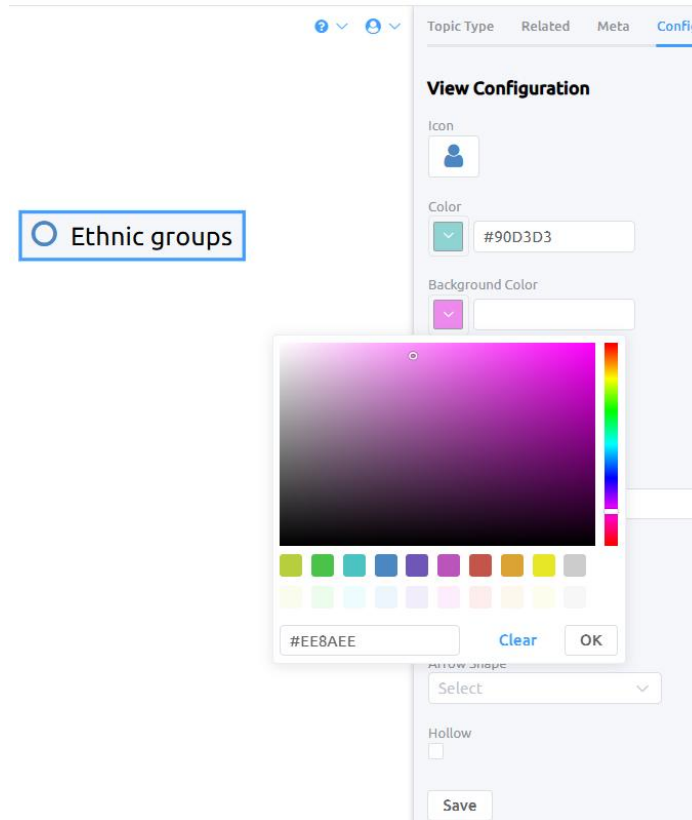


Figure A3.23 View Configuration Interface

By assigning icons and colors at the topic type level, users can maintain a clear and visually organized topic map, making it easier to distinguish different categories of content and to track complex knowledge structures during exploration and editing.

3.3.5.2 Assigning Colors to Association Types

Association types can be visually customized by assigning specific colors, which helps distinguish different types of relationships on a dense Topic Map. The following steps describe how to assign colors to an association type.

Step 1 – On the Topic Map, select the association type that you want to customize.

Step 2 – Right-click on the selected association type and choose Details from the context menu to open the Detail Panel.

Step 3 – In the Detail Panel, navigate to the fourth tab labeled View, which contains the visual configuration options for the association type.

Step 4 – Select a color for the association type using the color picker or by entering a hexadecimal color code.

Step 5 – Click Save to apply the selected color. The chosen color will be applied to all instances of the association type across the Topic Map.

This visual customization improves readability and supports clearer interpretation of different semantic relationships within the knowledge graph.

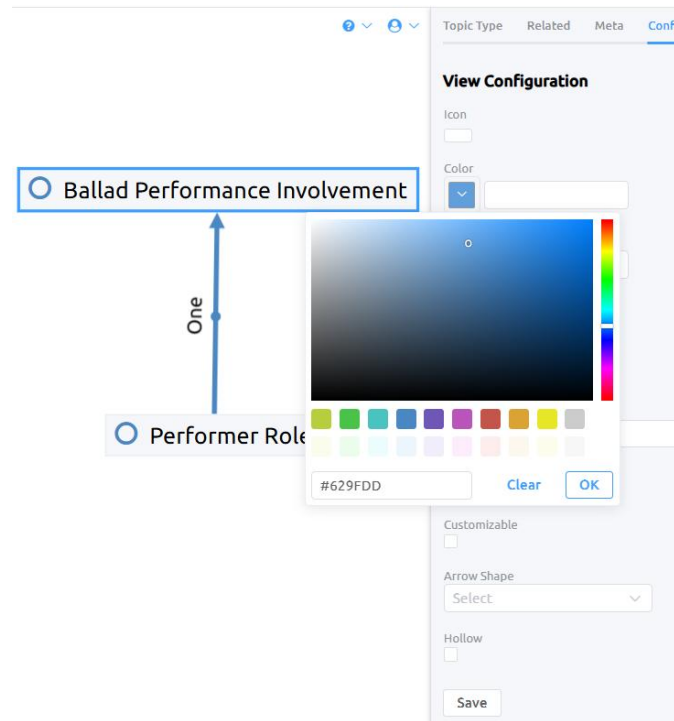


Figure A3.24 Configure the Colour of Association Types

3.4 Exploring and Visualization

3.4.1 Exploring the Data Model

The data model of the platform can be explored by revealing its structural components directly within Topic Maps. Topic types and association types, together with their properties and relationships, are stored in the database in the same way as content instances. As a result, the structure of the data model can be understood through direct navigation rather than separate schema diagrams. The following steps illustrate how to explore the data model using a built-in example topic type Inheritor.

Step 1 – Select an instance of a topic type

On the topic map or in the semantic storage, select an existing instance of the topic type to be explored, such as a *Inheritor* instance that has already been created.

Step 2 – Open the Related view

From the context menu of the selected instance, choose *Related*. This action reveals all topic types, association types, and properties connected to the selected instance.

Step 3 – Inspect related topic and association types

In the *Related* view, examine the associated topic types and association types that define the structure of the *Inheritor* data model. These elements represent the properties and semantic relationships of the topic type.

Step 4 – Navigate the data model through the Topic Map

Click on related topic types or association types to further expand and navigate the data model. This allows the structural design of topic types and their relationships to be explored interactively. Through this navigation process, the construction of topic types and association types can be examined directly within the Topic Map, providing an intuitive way to understand the underlying data model of the platform.

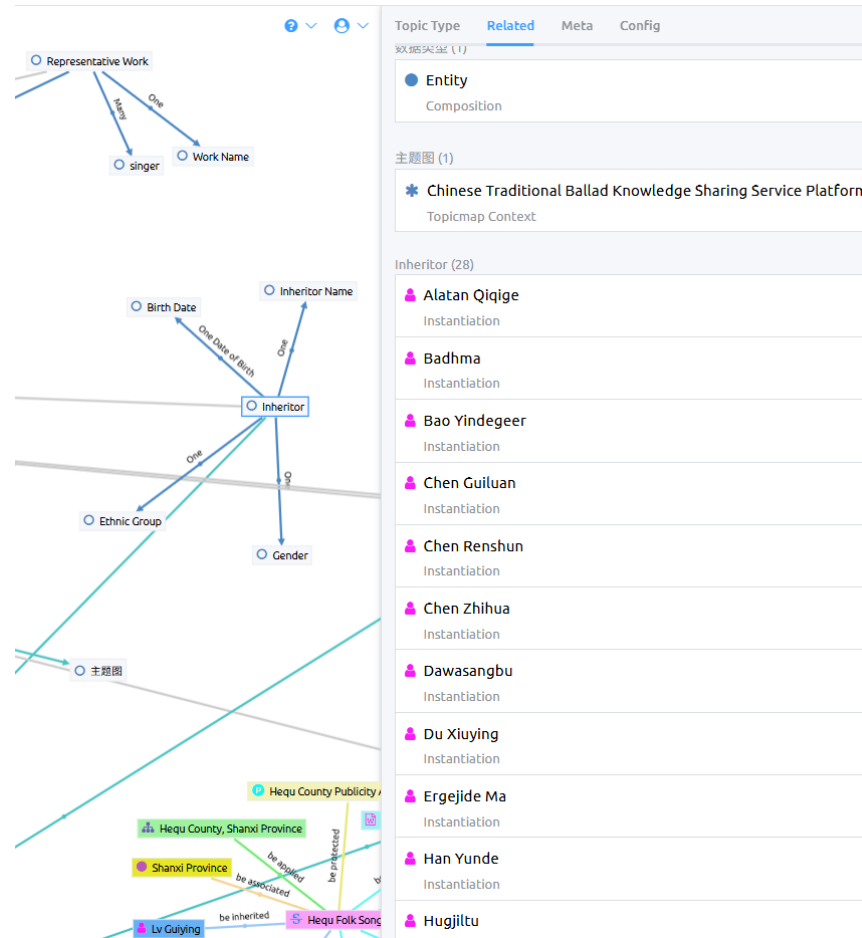


Figure A3.25 Use the Context Menu to Explore the Data Model

3.4.2 Visualizing Edge Connections

The platform adopts an associative data model that allows such complex relationships to be modeled explicitly. These qualified associations are treated as first-class elements and can be visualized on Topic Maps as associations that are connected to other associations.

The following steps illustrate this concept using an example from the Chinese Traditional Ballads Knowledge Graph, namely the relationship between a Ballad and an Inheritor.

Step 1 – On the Topic Map, locate a Ballad topic and an Inheritor topic that are already connected, for example through a performance or inheritance relationship.

Step 2 – Click on the association line connecting the Ballad and the Inheritor. This association represents a semantically enriched relationship rather than a simple connection.

Step 3 – With the association selected, open the Detail Panel and switch to the Related tab. This view displays all items logically connected to the selected association.

Step 4 – In the Related tab, observe the connection between the selected association instance and its corresponding Association Type.

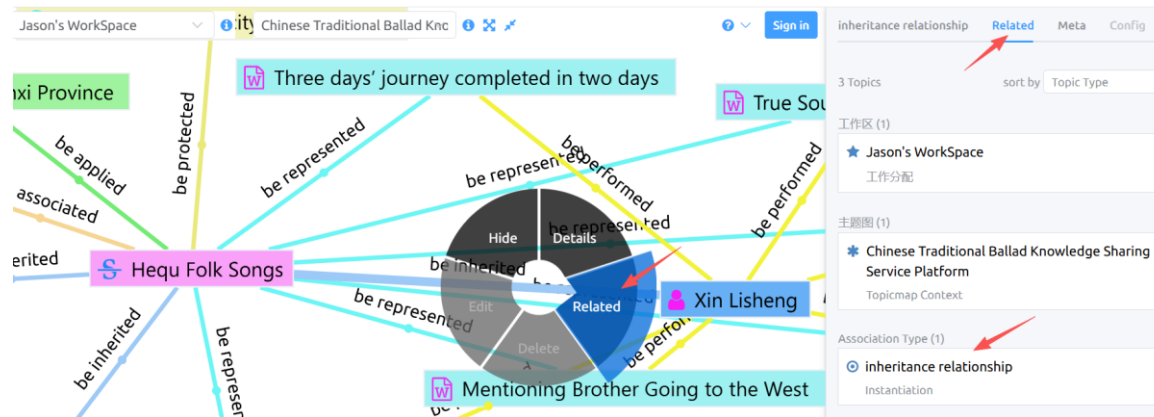


Figure A3.26 Visualizing Edge Connections

3.4.3 Automatic Revelation of Associations

When items are hidden on the Topic Map, all visible associations connected to those items are automatically hidden as well. For example, in the following case, an Inheritor named Liu Gaiyu is selected to be hidden. Once Liu Gaiyu is hidden from the Topic Map, all associations connected to this inheritor are automatically removed from view at the same time, resulting in a simplified map that excludes both the topic and its related links.

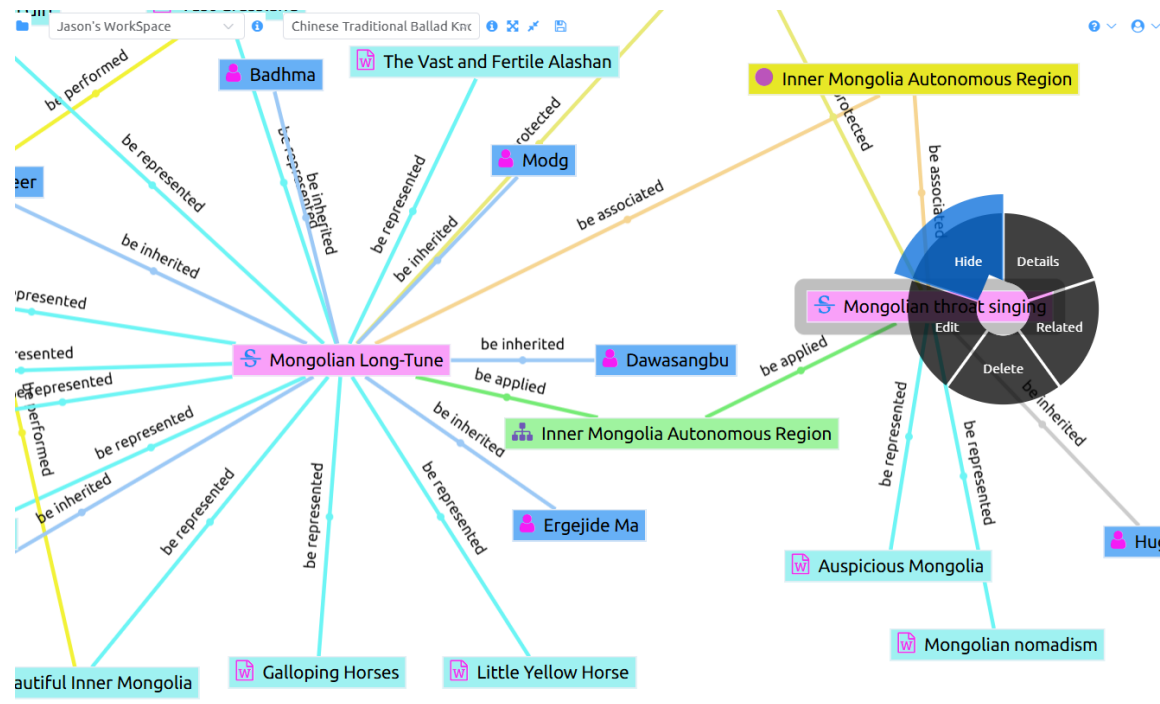


Figure A3.27 Selected Contents to be Hidden

Restoring a Previously Hidden Topic on the Topic Map:

Step 1 – Use the left mouse button to click the topic “Date with My Beloved Brother”, which has an association with the hidden topic “Liu

Gaiyu.”

Step 2 – From the context menu that appears, select Related to open the related items in the Detail Panel.

Step 3 – In the Detail Panel, find “Liu Gaiyu” in the list of related topics.

Step 4 – Click “Liu Gaiyu” in the Detail Panel. The topic node “Liu Gaiyu” will reappear on the Topic Map.

Step 5 – Verify that the associations connected to “Liu Gaiyu” are also restored, except for any links that were explicitly hidden manually before.

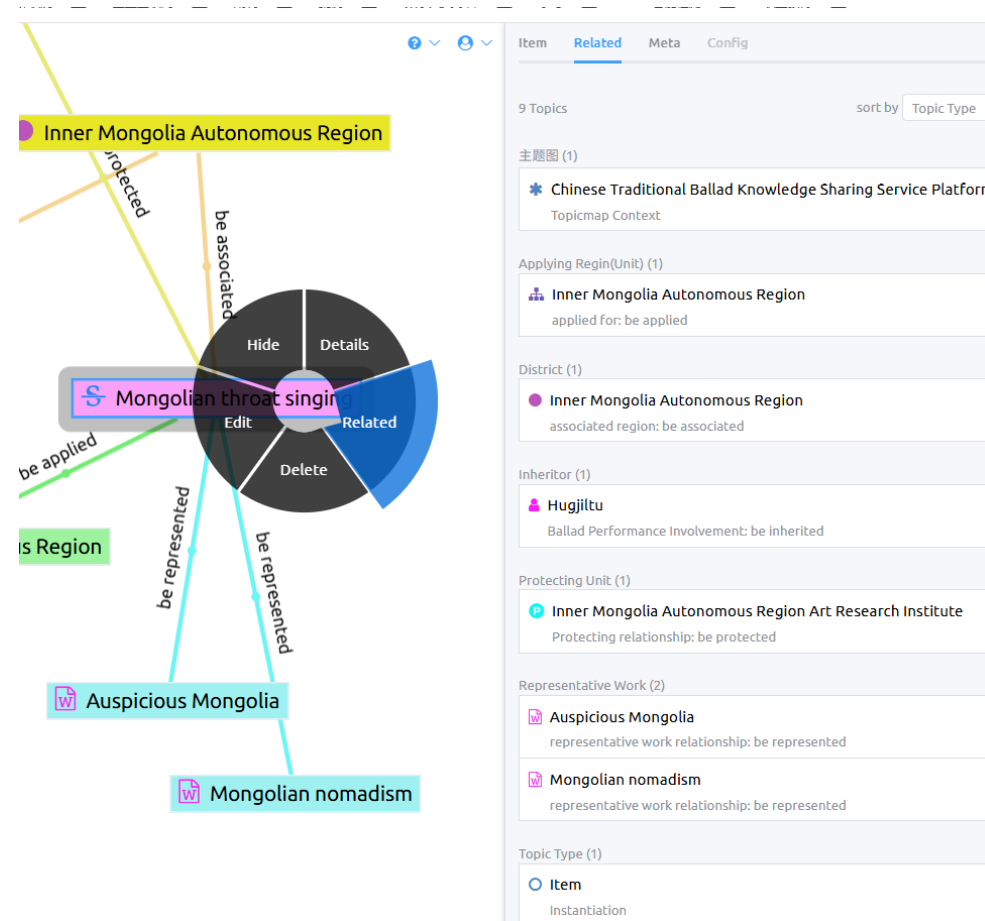


Figure A3.28 Reveal Previously Hidden the Topic

3.4.4 Panning and Zooming

Zooming in or out is performed by scrolling up or down with the mouse wheel. The cursor position determines the focus point for zooming and panning operations. The Fit and Reset Zoom buttons in the upper toolbar can be used to readjust the Topic Map to fit the screen or to return it to

its original view.

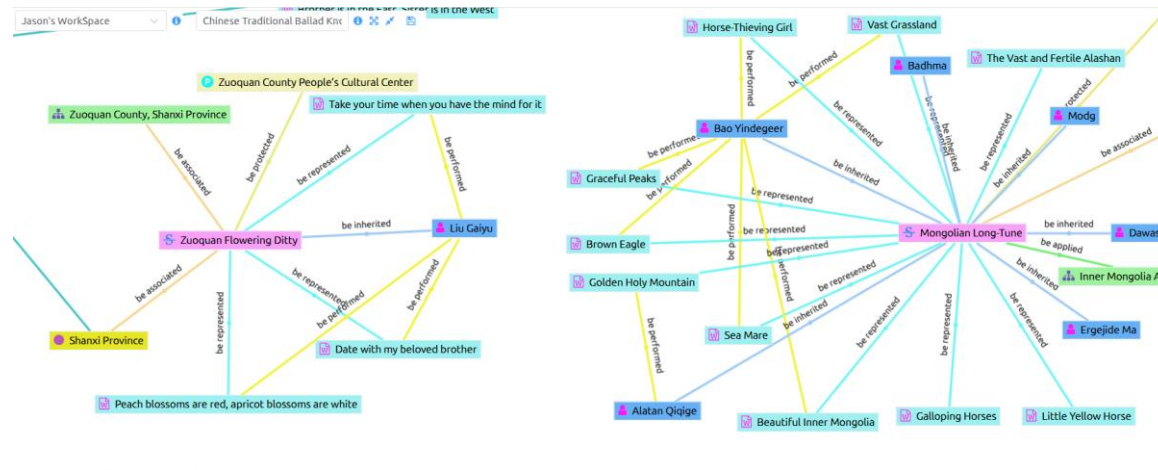


Figure A3.29 Panning and Zooming a Topic Map

3.4.5 Placing Items

Individual or multiple items can be selected with the mouse and dragged to new positions on the Topic Map.

Step 1 – Hold down the Shift key on the keyboard.

Step 2 – While holding Shift, use the left mouse button to click and select multiple items on the Topic Map.

Step 3 – With the items selected, click and hold the left mouse button on any selected item, then drag the group to the desired position on the Topic Map.

Step 4 – Release the Shift key and the mouse button to place the items.

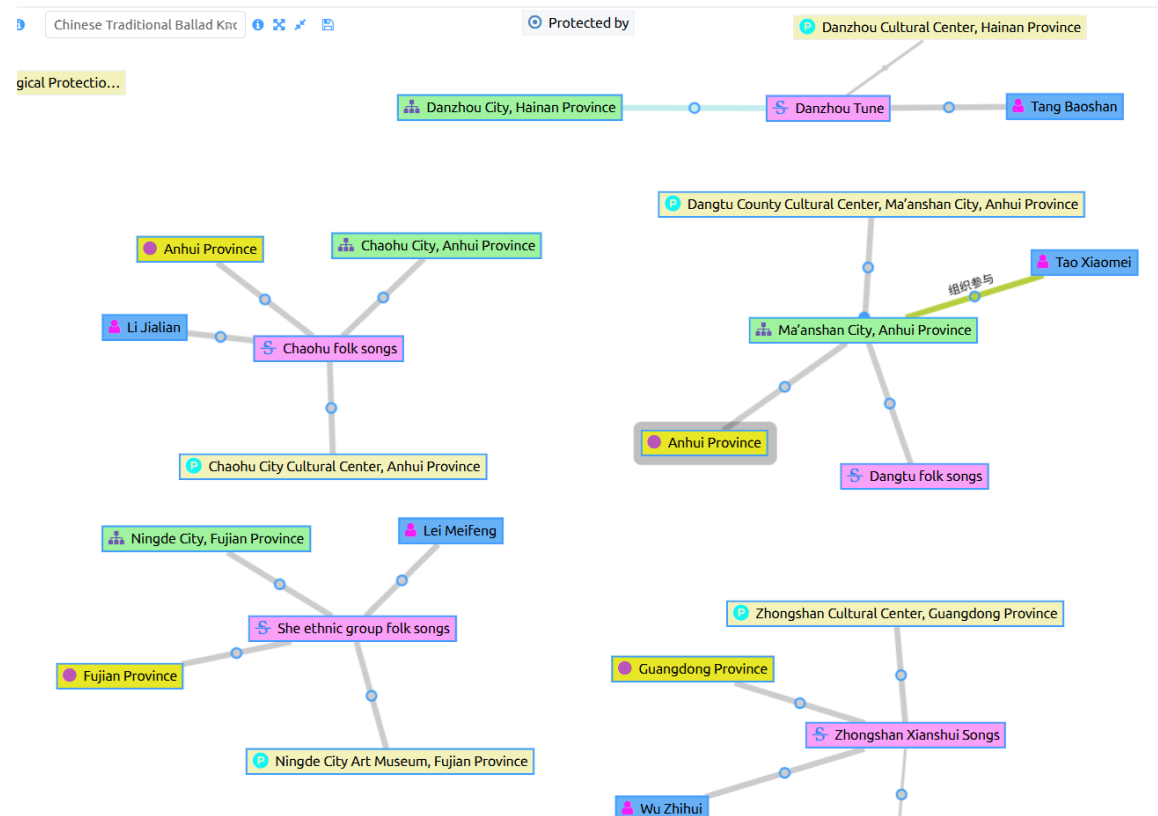


Figure A3.30 Placing Items to a New Placesteps for Retrieval the Knowledge

3.5 Retrieval

The platform provides a unified search mechanism that allows users to retrieve topics, associations, and structural elements stored in the knowledge graph. Retrieval is performed through the Search/Create Dialog, as described in the steps below.

Step 1 – Right-click on an empty area of the Topic Map to open the context menu, then select Search/Create.

Step 2 – Begin typing the keyword or phrase to be searched for. The platform immediately displays all matching results that are accessible

under the current user's read permissions. Note that unfiltered search results include all types of entities stored in the system. This may include content topics, topic types, Topic Maps, association types, and other semantic elements.

Step 3 – From the displayed list of results, select the required item to locate it on the Topic Map or to open its associated details.

This retrieval mechanism enables efficient discovery and navigation of both content and structural elements within the platform's semantic storage.

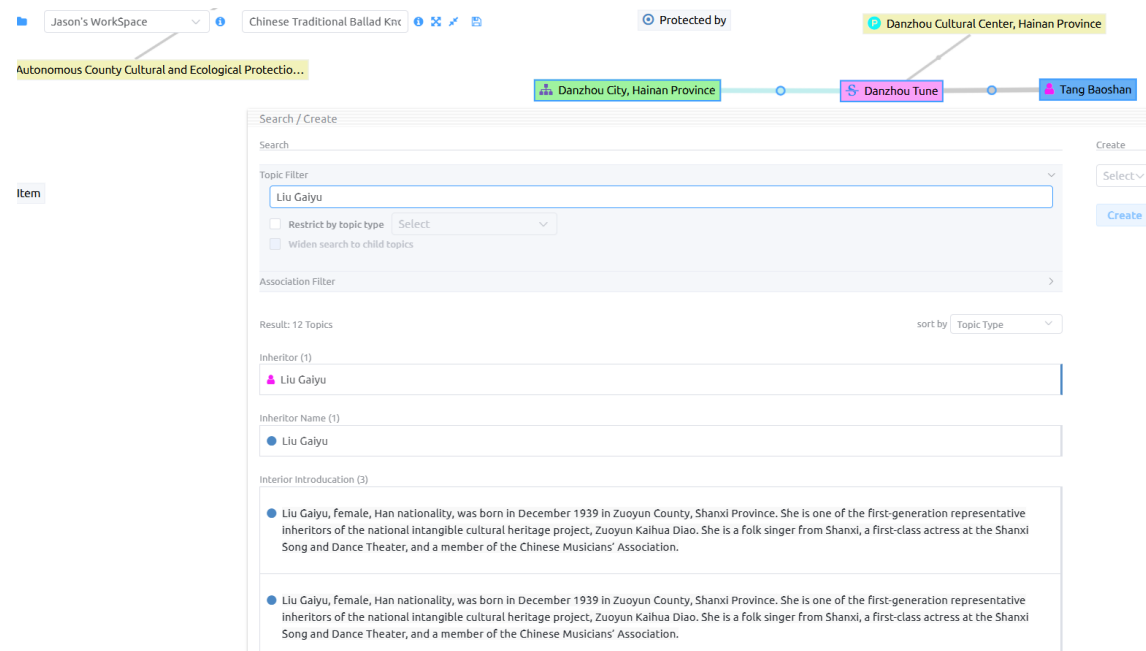


Figure A3.31 Retrieval the Content in the Platform

3.5.1 Filtering Search Results by Topic Type

The Search/Create Dialog provides filtering options that allow search results to be narrowed down to specific topic types. The following steps

describe how to apply a topic type filter during retrieval.

Step 1 – Right-click on the Topic Map and open the Search/Create Dialog.

Step 2 – Type a keyword into the search field. By default, the platform returns all matching items, which may include content topics, topic types, association types, and Topic Maps.

Step 3 – Locate the checkbox labeled Search only selected type directly below the search field. Tick this checkbox to activate topic type filtering.

Step 4 – After enabling the filter, select the specific topic type to which the search should be applied.

Step 5 – The search results are now restricted to items of the selected topic type, reducing unwanted results and improving retrieval precision.

This filtering mechanism supports more efficient and targeted retrieval within the knowledge graph.

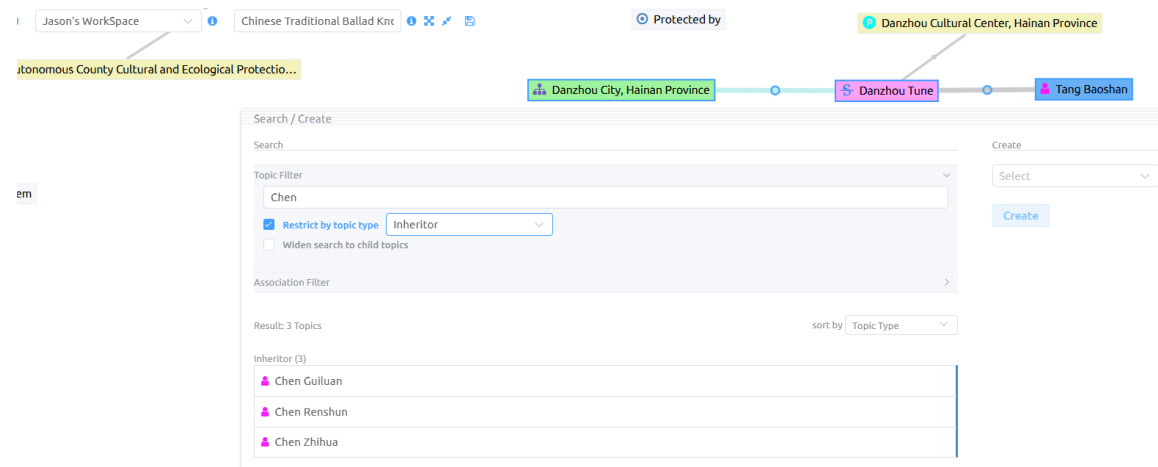


Figure A3.32 Search Only Selected Type

3.5.2 Customizing Search Filters and Using Child Topic Search

The Search/Create Dialog allows further refinement of search behavior through customization of topic type lists and by enabling searches across child topic types. The following steps explain how these functions are used.

Step 1 – In the Search/Create Dialog, locate the checkbox labeled Search only selected type directly below the search field. Tick this checkbox to activate topic type filtering.

Step 2 – Scroll to the bottom of the drop-down menu and select Customize Type List In the configuration panel that appears, tick all topic types that should be available in the drop-down menu.

Step 3 – Confirm the selection. The topic type drop-down menu is updated to reflect the chosen topic types.

Step 4 – Locate the checkbox labeled Search child topics below the search field. Tick this checkbox to extend the search scope.

Step 5 – Enter a search term and select a parent topic type. The search is applied not only to the selected topic type but also to its child topic types.

Step 6 – For example, searching for the term “Tune” within the topic type Item may return a few results. When Search child topics is enabled, the system also searches related child topic types.

These filtering options support more precise and semantically informed retrieval by leveraging hierarchical relationships within the data model.

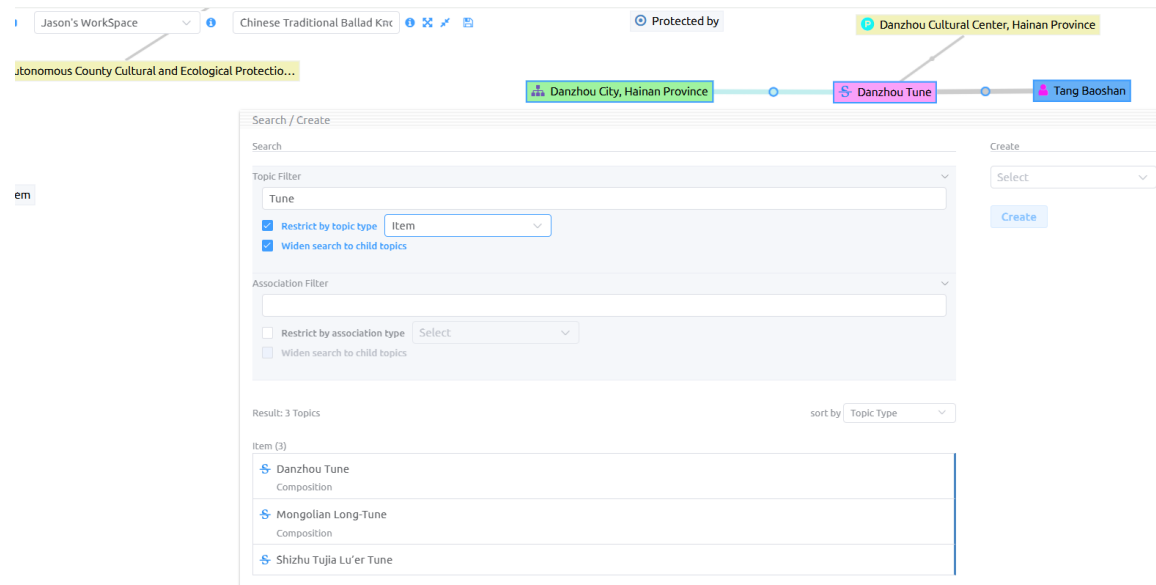


Figure A3.33 Customizing Search Filters and Using Child Topic Search

3.5.3 Using Query Syntax

The platform's search functionality is powered by the **Lucene search engine**, which supports both basic keyword searches and advanced query expressions. Users can refine and control search behavior by applying Lucene query syntax, as illustrated in the following figures.

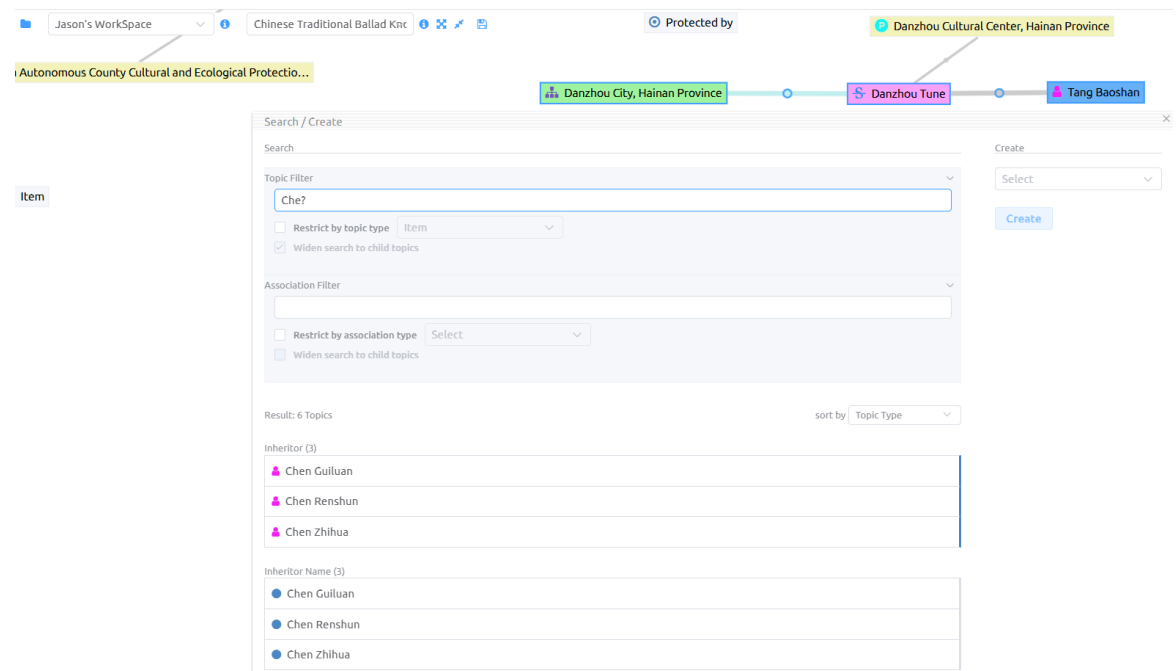


Figure A3.34 Use the Question Mark (?) to Represent Exactly One Character

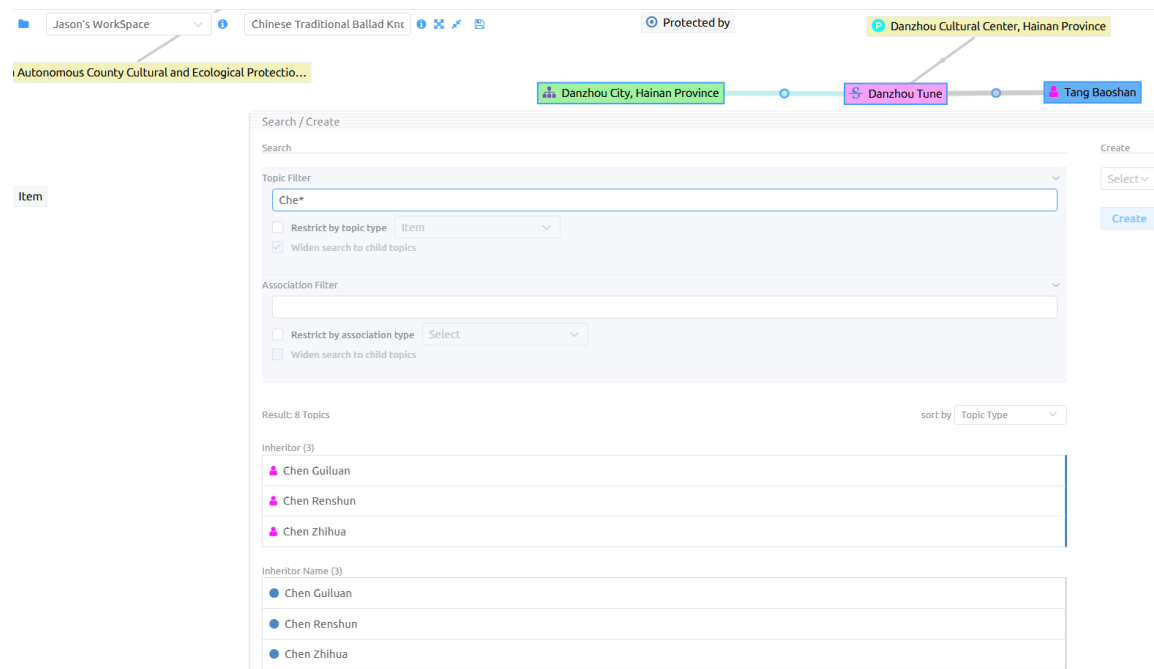


Figure A3.35 Use the Asterisk (*) to Represent Zero, One, or Multiple Characters

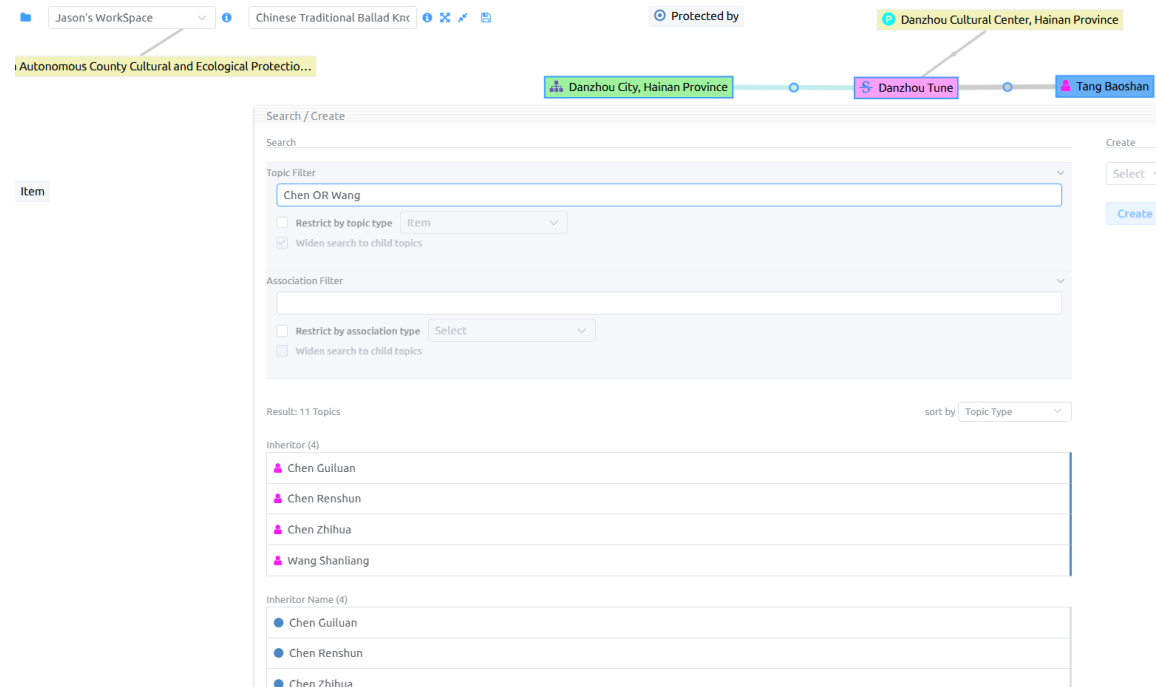


Figure A3.36 Use Logical “OR” for Alternative Matches

3.6 Collaboration and Sharing

3.6.1 User Accounts

In the platform, user accounts are created in the same manner as other entities, but this function is restricted to privileged roles. An administrator can create a user account by entering a user name into the search field.

Step 1 – The administrator enters the desired user name into the search field of the platform.

Step 2 – If the entered user name does not already exist, the administrator selects the topic type User Account to create a new account.

Step 3 – After the user account is created, a password field becomes available, allowing the administrator to set the initial password for the

account.

Step 4 – Click “Create User Account” button to complete creation.

The screenshot shows a 'Search / Create' dialog box. The 'Search' tab is active on the left, showing a search bar with 'Jason Zhu' and filters for 'Topic Filter' and 'Association Filter'. The 'Create' tab is on the right, featuring a 'User Account' dropdown menu, a 'Password' text field, and a blue 'Create User Account' button. Below the search results area, it says 'No Result'.

Figure A3.37 Create a New User Account

3.6.2 Changing a Password

Users can change their own password by searching for it and editing it. Open the Search/Create Dialog, enter the user name and search for the according user account topic. Reveal it on the Topicmap.

Step 1 – Open the Search/Create Dialog and enter the user name whose password needs to be changed. Search for the corresponding User Account topic and reveal it on the Topic Map.

Step 2 – Right-click on the user account topic and select Edit from the context menu, or open the Detail Panel directly.

Step 3 – In the Detail Panel, locate the password field and enter the new password in clear text.

Step 4 – Save the changes

Administrator passwords can be changed using the same process, subject to appropriate access permissions.

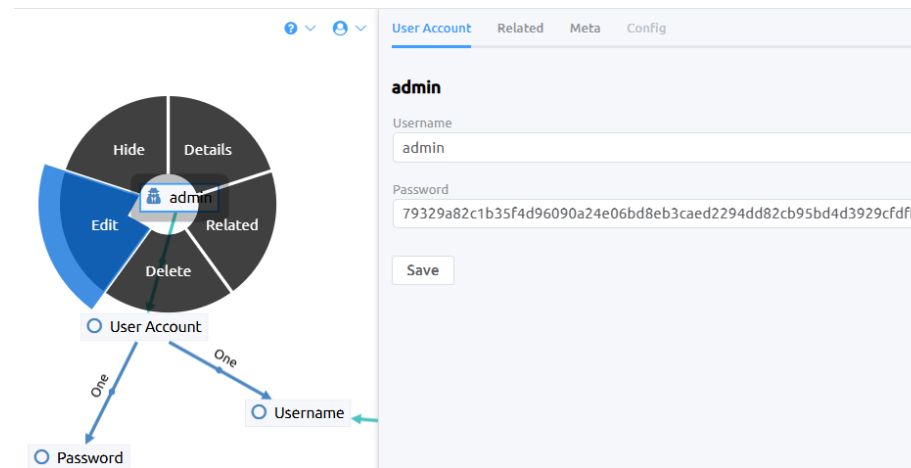


Figure 3.38 Change a Password

3.6.3 Creating a Collaborative Workspace

A collaborative workspace enables shared write permissions, allowing multiple users to jointly create and edit content within the same workspace.

The following steps describe how to create a collaborative workspace.

Step 1 – Within a workspace for which write permission is available, open the Search/Create Dialog.

Step 2 – Enter a name for the new workspace

Step 3 – Select the topic type Workspace to create it.

Step 4 – In the workspace configuration, set the Sharing Mode to Collaborative.

Step 5 – After creation, the new workspace is automatically selected as the active workspace.

With the Workspace topic visible on the Topic Map, proceed to add members and assign appropriate permissions for collaborative work.

The screenshot shows a web interface titled "Search / Create". It is divided into two main sections: "Search" and "Create".

Search Section:

- Topic Filter:** A dropdown menu showing "Jack's WorkSpace". Below it, there are two checkboxes: "Restrict by topic type" (unchecked) and "Widen search to child topics" (checked). A small "Item" dropdown is also present.
- Association Filter:** A dropdown menu that is currently empty. Below it, there are two checkboxes: "Restrict by association type" (unchecked) and "Widen search to child topics" (unchecked). A small "Select" dropdown is also present.

Create Section:

- Workspace Selector:** A dropdown menu showing "WorkSpace".
- Sharing Mode:** Four radio buttons are listed: "Private", "Confidential", "Collaborative", and "Public". The "Public" option is selected.
- Create WorkSpace Button:** A blue button labeled "Create WorkSpace".

At the bottom left of the interface, it says "No Result".

Figure A3.39 Creation of a Collaborative Workspace

3.6.4 Workspace Memberships

A workspace consists of the workspace owner and all users who are connected to it through a Membership association. As the highest level of content organization in the platform, a workspace defines shared permissions for all its contents. All members of the same workspace inherit identical access rights.

Step 1 – Click the blue information icon next to the Workspace selector to access workspace details.

Step 2 – From the available options, use the Info command to reveal the Workspace topic on the Topic Map.

Step 3 – In the Related tab of the Workspace Detail Panel, review the list of user names that are connected to the workspace through Membership associations.

Step 4 – Switch to the Info tab of the Workspace Detail Panel to view the Sharing Mode setting, which indicates whether the workspace is configured as collaborative or non-collaborative.

These steps allow verification of workspace membership and confirmation of shared permission settings for collaborative content management.

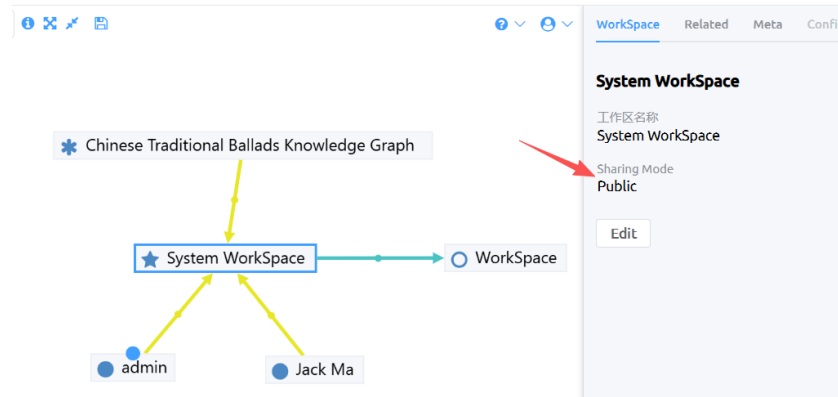


Figure A3.40 Inspecting the Existing Members of a Workspace

3.6.5 Managing Memberships

Membership management controls which users have access to a collaborative Workspace. Memberships are established through semantic associations between Usernames and Workspaces. The following steps describe how to add members and manage Workspace access.

Step 1 – Search for the usernames that should be granted access and reveal them on the Topic Map.

Step 2 – If the exact user names are unknown, search for the topic type Username and open its Related tab in the Detail Panel. This view displays a list of existing user names. Reveal the required user names on the Topic Map.

Step 3 – Ensure that the target Workspace is visible on the Topic Map. This can be done by clicking the blue information icon next to the Workspace selector.

Step 4 – Create an association between the selected Username topic and the Workspace topic. The platform automatically assigns this association the type Membership.

Step 5 – Once the Membership association is created, the invited user can log in, select the collaborative Workspace, and add content, such

as notes or topics.



Figure A3.41 Creating an Association Between the Username and the Workspace