**Knowledge Management berbasis cloud CV Idru Varen**

**Egi Abinowi1); Aminudin2); Irfan Hadian Fathurrahman3)**

1,2,3 Universitas Widyatama

**ABSTRACT**

Information systems serve as an important tool in helping organizations achieve their goals by providing relevant and timely information. Some types of information systems involve business transactions, such as Knowledge Management Information Systems). Thus, information systems not only act as data containers, but also as tools that facilitate the processing and interpretation of information to improve the performance and productivity of an organization. The development of information technology continues to drive the evolution of information systems. Cloud computing and big data are some of the trends that influence how information systems are designed and implemented. The integration of these new technologies into information systems opens up opportunities for greater efficiency and innovation, giving organizations the ability to access, store, and analyze larger amounts of data in a more flexible and adaptive manner. Knowledge Management is a strategic approach to collecting, storing, managing, and distributing knowledge within an organization. The main goal of Knowledge Management is to improve organizational performance by ensuring that the knowledge held by individuals or groups is organized, accessed, and used effectively. Knowledge Management includes the process of identifying, capturing, storing, and sharing knowledge, as well as developing a culture that encourages collaboration and continuous learning. CV. Idru Varen is a newly established company. CV. Idru Varen needs a Knowledge management information system. The system has efforts for effectiveness in various aspects such as learning, space, time, and company finance. This system can be a guideline and tool to make it easier for the company to run well.

keyword: Information Systems, Knowledge Management, Management Information Systems

**INTRODUCTION**

Information Systems are structured frameworks designed to collect, store, process, manage, analyze, and present data to support decision making within an organization. Using computer technology and specialized software, information systems integrate various components, including hardware, software, procedures, databases, and people, to create an efficient and effective information environment.

Information systems serve as an important tool in helping organizations achieve their goals by providing relevant and timely information. Some types of information systems involve business transactions, such as Knowledge Management Information Systems). Thus, information systems not only act as data containers, but also as tools that facilitate the processing and interpretation of information to improve the performance and productivity of an organization.

The development of information technology continues to drive the evolution of information systems. Cloud computing, big data, and artificial intelligence are some of the trends that influence how information systems are designed and implemented. The integration of these new technologies into information systems opens up opportunities for greater efficiency and innovation, giving organizations the ability to access, store, and analyze larger amounts of data in a more flexible and adaptive manner.

Knowledge Management is a strategic approach to collecting, storing, managing, and distributing knowledge within an organization. The main purpose of Knowledge Management is to improve organizational performance by ensuring that the knowledge held by individuals or groups is organized, accessed, and used effectively. Knowledge Management includes the process of identifying, capturing, storing, and sharing knowledge, as well as developing a culture that encourages collaboration and continuous learning.

One key aspect of Knowledge Management is the creation and maintenance of a knowledge base that includes information that is valuable and accessible to members of the organization. This can include explicit knowledge, such as written documents, as well as implicit knowledge contained in the experiences and expertise of individuals. The use of information technology is also an integral part of Knowledge Management, with knowledge management systems assisting in the collection, storage, and distribution of information.

Implementing Knowledge Management can help organizations avoid losing valuable knowledge when members of the organization retire or leave the company. In addition, Knowledge Management also creates an environment in which innovation can thrive because it facilitates collaboration and the exchange of ideas. Therefore, Knowledge Management not only manages information, but also creates an organizational culture that supports learning, growth, and adaptation to change.

CV. Idru Varen is a newly established company. CV. Idru Varen requires a Knowledge Management information system. The system has efforts for effectiveness in various aspects such as learning, space, time, and company finances. This system can be a guideline and tool to facilitate the company to run well.

Xue, C. said Knowledge management is the ability to manage knowledge such as collecting internal or external knowledge of the organization, turning it into new ideas or strategies and implementing and protecting it. defines knowledge management as a system, explicit and application of knowledge that will help organizations to maximize organizational effectiveness related to knowledge and benefits from knowledge assets. It also creates new capabilities, drives innovation and performance and increases customer value.

Nashma et al. said the rapid growth of mobile devices and the rapid development of cloud computing, a modern computing model known as mobile cloud computing (MCC) has been formed. This new paradigm has overcome the limitations of storage, connectivity, and processing of mobile devices. This review paper is divided into two parts: the first part, discussed in Part II, which describes the main approaches to distributed cloud computing, and the second part, discussed in Part III, presents the main technologies of mobile cloud computing.

**METHODE**

Knowledge

Knowledge management is a fundamental process within organizations, encompassing the creation, storage, utilization, and dissemination of knowledge and information (Grecco et al., 2021). It involves managing both tacit knowledge, which is personal and difficult to formalize, and explicit knowledge, which is codified and easily accessible (Terán-Bustamante et al., 2021). By systematically managing intellectual assets and information, organizations can enhance their competitiveness, add value, and drive innovation (Fauzi & Mufti, 2019). Knowledge management is not just about storing information but also about leveraging it to improve organizational performance (Setyawan, 2021).

Effective knowledge management involves planning, organizing, and controlling people, processes, and systems to ensure that knowledge assets are developed and utilized effectively (Wulandari & Sunaryo, 2019). It is an organized approach aimed at managing the production, sharing, and utilization of knowledge to enhance organizational capabilities and effectiveness in delivering goods and services to customers (Rezaei et al., 2021). By emphasizing the utilization of valuable resources such as employees, knowledge management fosters the development, sharing, and creative thinking within organizations (Skowron-Grabowska et al., 2019).

Knowledge management plays a pivotal role in enhancing organizational performance and competitiveness (OTUNDO, 2023). It enables organizations to leverage their knowledge assets to gain a competitive edge (Tran, 2022). Through the explicit and systematic management of knowledge processes, organizations can pursue their business objectives effectively (Seraa & Ameur, 2019). By transforming knowledge into a manageable form, organizations can identify, share, and utilize knowledge effectively (Mezahem et al., 2021).

In the absence of optimal knowledge management, organizations face risks related to managing their knowledge effectively (Nakash & Bouhnik, 2020). Knowledge management is essential for organizations to improve value through re-use and innovation (Sardjono\*, 2019). It involves the systematic coordination of human resources, technology, processes, and organizational structures to drive value creation (Sardjono\*, 2019). By implementing knowledge management effectively, organizations can achieve competitive advantages and foster innovation (Abdulla et al., 2021).

Knowledge management is not only about managing explicit knowledge but also about harnessing tacit knowledge, which can significantly impact organizational success (Siregar et al., 2021). Proper management of tacit knowledge through knowledge management can enhance organizational learning, increase expertise, drive innovation, and improve overall organizational performance (Siregar et al., 2021). By integrating learning organizations with tacit knowledge, organizations can cultivate skilled workers, foster a culture of continuous learning, boost innovation, and enhance process improvement (Siregar et al., 2021).

In conclusion, knowledge management is a multifaceted process that involves the systematic management of both tacit and explicit knowledge within organizations. By effectively implementing knowledge management practices, organizations can enhance their competitiveness, drive innovation, improve organizational performance, and mitigate risks associated with knowledge management. Leveraging knowledge assets through knowledge management is essential for organizations to thrive in today's dynamic business environment.

Tacit Knowledge

Tacit knowledge, encompassing personal insights, experiences, and expertise that are challenging to formalize and articulate, plays a crucial role in organizational success and continuity (Gaghman, 2020). Organizations are increasingly recognizing the significance of tacit knowledge retention within the realm of knowledge management to achieve strategic objectives (Gaghman, 2020). While explicit knowledge and traditional training methods have their place, the retention and sharing of tacit knowledge are becoming essential components of effective knowledge management strategies (Gaghman, 2020).

Understanding the individual factors that influence tacit knowledge sharing is paramount in knowledge management initiatives (Shihabeldeen et al., 2020). The primary goal of knowledge management is to facilitate the acquisition and dissemination of tacit knowledge among individuals within an organization (Shihabeldeen et al., 2020). Recognizing the role of individual factors in tacit knowledge sharing can significantly impact the effectiveness of knowledge management practices (Shihabeldeen et al., 2020).

In the context of organizational learning and change, tacit knowledge emerges as a critical element for business continuity and the preservation of core knowledge assets (Galli-Debicella, 2020). Tacit knowledge, often embedded in the minds of individuals as skills, expertise, and insights, becomes invaluable during periods of organizational transformation (Galli-Debicella, 2020). Leveraging tacit knowledge through social networks and organizational learning processes is vital for sustaining organizational knowledge capital (Galli-Debicella, 2020).

The measurement of tacit knowledge sharing behavior in service organizations underscores the importance of tacit knowledge in enhancing the performance of organizational members, particularly at managerial levels (Mahajan et al., 2022). Tacit knowledge is viewed as a pivotal factor influencing the effectiveness and efficiency of organizational members, especially those operating at managerial or middle management levels (Mahajan et al., 2022). Recognizing and promoting tacit knowledge sharing behaviors can lead to improved organizational outcomes and individual performance (Mahajan et al., 2022).

Capturing tacit knowledge within security operation centers highlights the necessity of effective knowledge management systems that can differentiate and capture various forms of knowledge, including both tacit and explicit dimensions (Cho et al., 2020). An efficient knowledge management system should be capable of identifying, documenting, and utilizing tacit knowledge to enhance organizational capabilities and innovation (Cho et al., 2020). By recognizing the nuances of tacit knowledge, organizations can better harness this valuable resource for competitive advantage (Cho et al., 2020).

The transfer of tacit knowledge, particularly in specialized domains like maritime pilot training, poses unique challenges compared to managing explicit knowledge (Eklund & Osvalder, 2022). While explicit knowledge can be codified and transferred relatively easily, tacit knowledge requires more nuanced approaches to capture and disseminate effectively (Eklund & Osvalder, 2022). Designing interactive knowledge management systems that facilitate the transfer of distributed tacit knowledge among experts is crucial for preserving specialized expertise (Eklund & Osvalder, 2022).

In the agricultural sector, the externalization of tacit knowledge through participatory research initiatives underscores the dominant role of tacit knowledge in driving innovation and knowledge-intensive agricultural practices (Semeon & Garfield, 2019). Tacit knowledge, encompassing skills, know-how, and experiential insights, forms the bedrock of agricultural research and extension services, shaping the trajectory of agricultural innovation systems (Semeon & Garfield, 2019). Recognizing the significance of tacit knowledge in agricultural contexts is essential for sustainable agricultural development (Semeon & Garfield, 2019).

The symbiotic relationship between tacit knowledge transfer networks and organizational innovation highlights the pivotal role of tacit knowledge in driving sustainable organizational development (Jiang et al., 2022). Tacit knowledge transfer serves as a primary mechanism for fostering innovation within organizations, enabling them to adapt to changing environments and drive continuous improvement (Jiang et al., 2022). Leveraging tacit knowledge transfer networks can enhance organizational agility and competitiveness (Jiang et al., 2022).

Managing peer-to-peer cooperation through knowledge-based trust mechanisms emphasizes the importance of fostering a culture that encourages the sharing of tacit knowledge within organizations (Fuller, 2021). By promoting knowledge-based trust and facilitating the willingness to share tacit knowledge, organizations can enhance collaboration, creativity, and overall performance (Fuller, 2021). Effective knowledge sharing practices can lead to improved decision-making and innovation within organizational settings (Fuller, 2021).

In conclusion, tacit knowledge plays a pivotal role in organizational success, innovation, and competitiveness. Recognizing the value of tacit knowledge within knowledge management frameworks is essential for organizations seeking to leverage their intellectual capital effectively. By understanding the nuances of tacit knowledge sharing, organizations can foster a culture of continuous learning, innovation, and sustainable growth.

Cloud Computing

Cloud computing has transformed the way organizations manage their knowledge and enhance their performance by leveraging technology and organizational methods Gupta et al. (2022). The integration of cloud computing with knowledge management systems has enabled organizations to streamline their operations, improve decision-making processes, and foster innovation (Noor et al., 2019). In the context of higher education institutions, cloud-based knowledge management has been instrumental in enhancing knowledge sharing, reducing response times for critical academic issues, and improving overall decision-making processes (Noor et al., 2019).

The adoption of cloud computing in educational settings has been shown to promote knowledge management and enhance learning outcomes (Sadik & Albahiri, 2020). By incorporating cloud computing technologies into educational practices, organizations can facilitate knowledge sharing, collaboration, and information accessibility among students and educators (Sadik & Albahiri, 2020). Cloud computing has the potential to transform educational environments by providing scalable and efficient platforms for knowledge dissemination (Sadik & Albahiri, 2020).

Cloud computing adoption has been linked to improved academic performance through knowledge management practices (Raza et al., 2020). By utilizing cloud computing technologies to enhance knowledge management processes, organizations can create a conducive environment for students to access resources, collaborate on projects, and engage in interactive learning experiences (Raza et al., 2020). The adoption of cloud computing in educational settings has the potential to revolutionize traditional teaching methods and improve student outcomes (Raza et al., 2020).

The construction and application of cloud computing models for reciprocal and collaborative knowledge management have become essential in the era of rapid technological advancements (Li et al., 2023). With the integration of cloud computing and big data technologies, organizations are faced with challenges related to aligning knowledge management practices with new information technologies and integrating them into organizational processes (Li et al., 2023). Cloud computing models offer innovative solutions for managing knowledge effectively and driving organizational success (Li et al., 2023).

In rural industries, the utilization of cloud computing for knowledge management purposes has been instrumental in enhancing organizational practices and promoting innovation ("Knowledge Management for Rural Industries using Cloud Computing", 2019). By leveraging cloud computing technologies, rural industries can store, manage, and process data efficiently, leading to improved knowledge management practices and enhanced decision-making processes ("Knowledge Management for Rural Industries using Cloud Computing", 2019). Cloud computing has enabled organizations in rural sectors to implement innovative knowledge management strategies and drive sustainable growth ("Knowledge Management for Rural Industries using Cloud Computing", 2019).

The modeling of cloud resources using smart cloud management systems has introduced novel approaches to handling service level agreements and resource evaluations (Chyad et al., 2022). By incorporating knowledge bases into cloud management systems, organizations can effectively model cloud resources, optimize service agreements, and enhance resource utilization (Chyad et al., 2022). Smart cloud management systems play a crucial role in streamlining cloud computing operations and improving knowledge management practices within organizations (Chyad et al., 2022).

The adoption of cloud computing in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in developing countries has been influenced by various factors, including performance expectancy, effort expectancy, absorptive capacity, data security, privacy, and perceived trust (Khayer et al., 2020). Understanding these predictors of cloud computing adoption is essential for SMEs to leverage cloud technologies effectively for knowledge management and organizational growth (Khayer et al., 2020). Cloud computing adoption in SMEs can lead to improved knowledge sharing, enhanced data security, and increased operational efficiency (Khayer et al., 2020).

A multifaceted framework for the adoption of cloud computing in Malaysian SMEs emphasizes the importance of considering various sub-factors of cloud computing to enhance organizational performance (Asiaei & Rahim, 2019). By comprehensively evaluating different aspects of cloud computing, managers can make informed decisions regarding technology resources and their potential impact on organizational success (Asiaei & Rahim, 2019). Cloud computing frameworks tailored to the specific needs of SMEs can drive innovation, improve knowledge management practices, and boost overall performance (Asiaei & Rahim, 2019).

In the context of tacit knowledge, which encompasses practical knowledge acquired informally through work experience, cloud computing has the potential to facilitate knowledge transfer and enhance organizational performance (Nderema et al., 2022). Tacit knowledge, embedded in individuals' skills, expertise, and experiences, plays a crucial role in organizational processes and decision-making (Nderema et al., 2022). By leveraging cloud computing technologies, organizations can create platforms for sharing tacit knowledge, fostering collaboration, and driving innovation (Nderema et al., 2022).

In conclusion, the integration of cloud computing with knowledge management practices has transformed organizational processes, decision-making, and innovation. Cloud computing technologies offer scalable and efficient solutions for managing knowledge, enhancing collaboration, and improving organizational performance. By leveraging cloud computing for knowledge management purposes, organizations can streamline operations, drive innovation, and achieve sustainable growth in today's dynamic business environment.

Infrastructure as a service (IaaS)

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) is a cloud computing service model that provides virtualized computing resources over the internet (Y & Tan, 2022). By leveraging IaaS, organizations can access and manage virtualized hardware resources such as servers, storage, and networking components without the need to invest in physical infrastructure (Y & Tan, 2022). This model allows for scalability, flexibility, and cost-efficiency, enabling organizations to focus on their core business operations while outsourcing their infrastructure needs to cloud service providers (Y & Tan, 2022).

The integration of IaaS with knowledge management systems has revolutionized the way organizations manage their information and technology infrastructure (Li et al., 2023). Cloud computing technologies, such as IaaS, offer scalable and flexible infrastructure solutions that can support knowledge management initiatives by providing secure and reliable storage, processing, and networking capabilities (Li et al., 2023). By utilizing IaaS, organizations can enhance their knowledge management infrastructure, streamline operations, and improve collaboration among employees (Li et al., 2023).

In the context of knowledge management infrastructure, the role of IaaS in enhancing job satisfaction has been explored, particularly in developing countries (Masa’deh et al., 2019). By leveraging IaaS capabilities, organizations can improve their knowledge management infrastructure, leading to enhanced job satisfaction among employees (Masa’deh et al., 2019). The study highlights the importance of investing in knowledge management infrastructure to create a conducive work environment and promote job satisfaction (Masa’deh et al., 2019).

The construction and application of cloud computing models for reciprocal and collaborative knowledge management underscore the significance of IaaS in facilitating knowledge sharing and collaboration within organizations (Li et al., 2023). IaaS solutions provide the necessary infrastructure to support knowledge management processes, enabling organizations to store, process, and share information effectively (Li et al., 2023). By leveraging IaaS capabilities, organizations can enhance their knowledge management infrastructure and drive innovation through collaborative knowledge sharing (Li et al., 2023).

The impact of knowledge management capabilities on innovation in entrepreneurial companies has been studied, emphasizing the role of knowledge infrastructure capabilities in driving product/service innovation (Qandah et al., 2020). By investing in robust knowledge management infrastructure, organizations can create a conducive environment for innovation and creativity (Qandah et al., 2020). IaaS solutions play a crucial role in supporting knowledge management capabilities by providing the necessary infrastructure to store, process, and analyze data for innovation purposes (Qandah et al., 2020).

In the realm of tacit knowledge management, IaaS can play a vital role in facilitating the transfer and sharing of tacit knowledge within organizations (Castañeda & Toulson, 2021). By leveraging IaaS tools and technologies, organizations can create platforms for employees to share tacit knowledge, collaborate on projects, and drive innovation (Castañeda & Toulson, 2021). IaaS solutions enable organizations to build a robust knowledge management infrastructure that supports the effective dissemination of tacit knowledge across teams and departments (Castañeda & Toulson, 2021).

The adoption of IaaS in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) has been influenced by various factors, including performance expectancy, effort expectancy, absorptive capacity, data security, privacy, and perceived trust. Understanding these predictors of IaaS adoption is essential for SMEs to leverage cloud technologies effectively for knowledge management and organizational growth. IaaS adoption in SMEs can lead to improved knowledge sharing, enhanced data security, and increased operational efficiency.

In conclusion, Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) plays a crucial role in enhancing knowledge management infrastructure within organizations. By leveraging IaaS solutions, organizations can access scalable and flexible infrastructure resources to support their knowledge management initiatives. IaaS enables organizations to streamline operations, improve collaboration, and drive innovation through effective knowledge management practices.

Private Cloud

Private cloud computing is a cloud deployment model where the infrastructure is dedicated to a single organization and is not shared with other entities. Unlike public clouds that offer resources to the general public, private clouds are built and maintained by organizations internally to meet their specific needs. This model provides organizations with greater control over their data, applications, and infrastructure, making it a preferred choice for entities that prioritize security and privacy.

Private cloud security is a critical aspect that organizations need to address when implementing cloud solutions. Research has focused on key technologies and the application value of private cloud security cloud management platforms to enhance the security of private cloud environments. By investing in secure private cloud management platforms, organizations can mitigate security risks and ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of their data and applications.

Forensic investigation frameworks have been developed to address security concerns on the server side of private cloud computing. These frameworks aim to provide guidelines and procedures for conducting forensic investigations in private cloud environments to detect and respond to security incidents effectively. By implementing forensic investigation frameworks, organizations can enhance the security posture of their private cloud infrastructure and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.

Private cloud computing emphasizes virtualization and multiuser applications, enabling organizations to optimize resource utilization and enhance operational efficiency. By leveraging private cloud solutions, organizations can create virtualized environments that support multiple users and applications while maintaining security and performance standards. Private clouds offer a flexible and scalable infrastructure for organizations to deploy and manage their applications securely.

Private cloud infrastructure plays a crucial role in facilitating knowledge management initiatives within organizations. By providing a dedicated and secure environment for data storage and processing, private clouds enable organizations to implement robust knowledge management systems that support collaboration, information sharing, and decision-making processes. Private cloud solutions offer organizations the flexibility and control needed to manage their knowledge assets effectively.

The implementation of private cloud solutions using technologies such as OpenStack Swift and Rclone has enabled organizations to build secure and efficient data storage systems. By leveraging these technologies, organizations can establish private cloud environments that offer reliable and scalable storage solutions for their data management needs. Private cloud implementations using advanced data management applications contribute to enhancing data security and accessibility within organizations.

Private cloud computing is essential for organizations that require full control over their data and applications while benefiting from the scalability and flexibility of cloud resources. Hybrid cloud deployments, which combine public and private cloud models, offer organizations the advantages of data control and resource availability, making them a popular choice for diverse computing needs. Private clouds provide organizations with the autonomy to manage their infrastructure according to their specific requirements.

In conclusion, private cloud computing offers organizations a secure and dedicated infrastructure for managing their data, applications, and resources. By leveraging private cloud solutions, organizations can enhance security, control, and performance while supporting knowledge management initiatives and ensuring compliance with data protection regulations. Private clouds play a vital role in enabling organizations to optimize resource utilization, enhance operational efficiency, and drive innovation in today's dynamic business environment.

Owncloud

Michal say with increasing interest in every-day activity. Their primary objective is provision of data to the user regardless of the access point. In such a case data access is provided via a client application which uses a virtual filesystem to handle synchronization with cloud storage. If any operation performed without connection to the Internet conflicts with server side changes performed by other clients, the users are forced to resolve the conflict on their own. Another similar syncand-share tool is ownCloud

**3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The application of Knowledge Management in this research involves three components, namely:

**Human**

The success of implementing Knowledge Management must be supported by the availability of people who can implement Knowledge Management.

**Organization**

Organization is also a determining factor for the success of implementing Knowledge Management. The organization referred to in this case is the organizational culture, policies or organizational strategies related to the implementation of Knowledge Management and the rules that will be guidelines for employees related to Knowledge Management.

**Process**

A clear Knowledge Management process will simplify, develop and create and facilitate Knowledge Transfer. In this case the process occurs in 3 forms of training including orientation, basics and profession.

**Orientation**

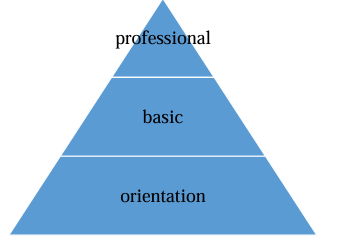
Orientation training is a training that introduces employees to all aspects of the employee's workplace business. It aims to understand and be able to understand all aspects of the business field. So that the employee agrees with external parties who can be representatives of the company and provide answers and suggestions that help where he works.

**Basic**

Basic training is training that provides insight into the field that will be handled by employees. The aim is for employees to understand the basics and workflow when working. So that they can easily integrate work with employees in other divisions.

**Professional**

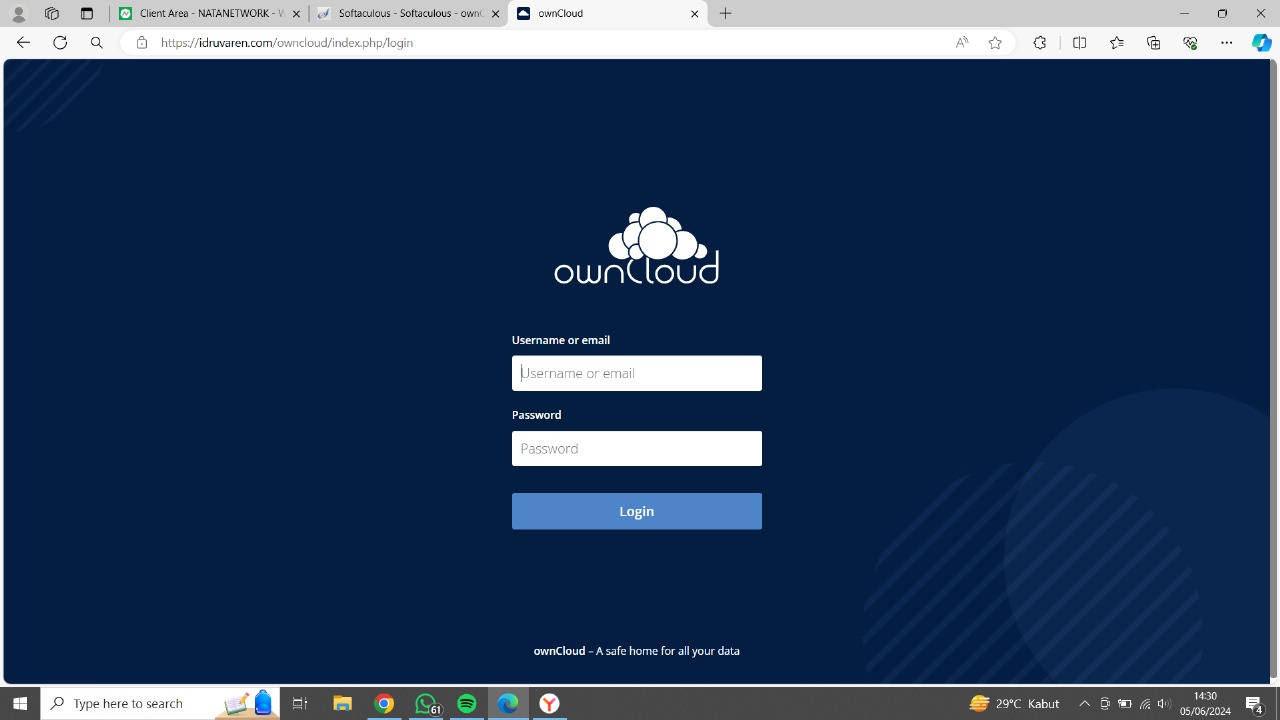
Professional training is training that discusses insight, job descriptions, roles and rules, employees according to the profession assigned by employees in the company.

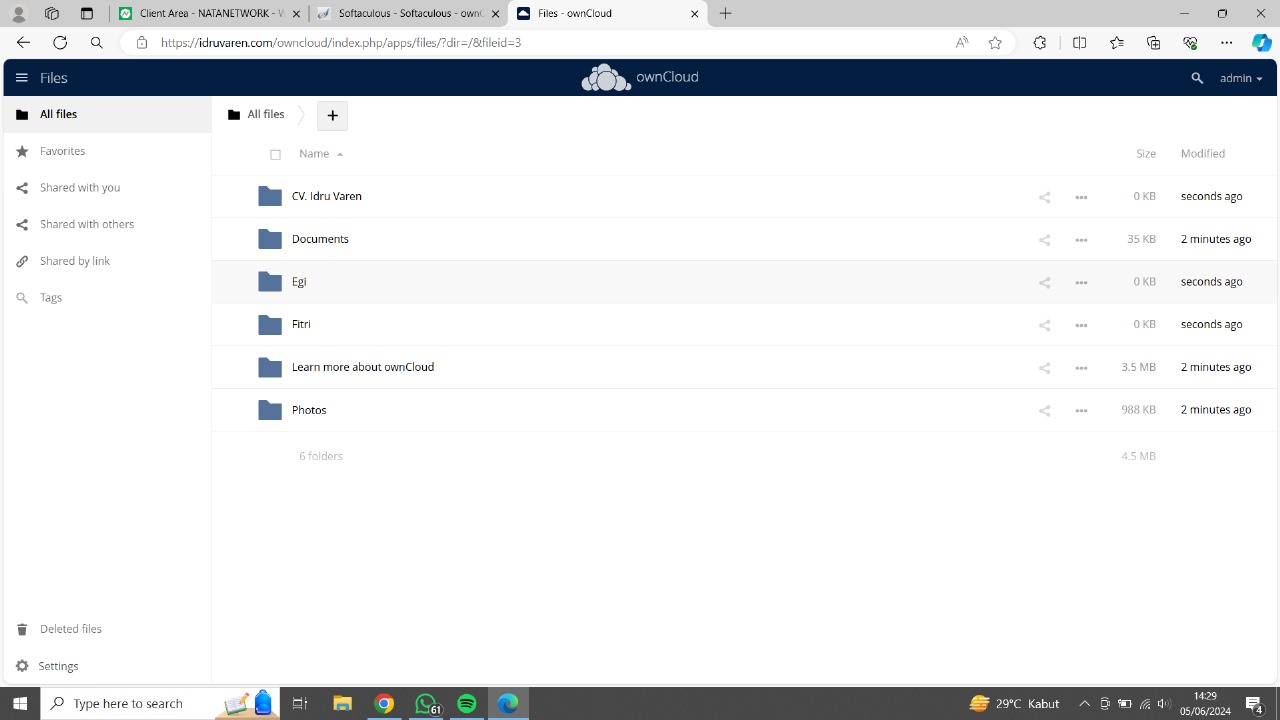


**Technology**

Technology will help collaboration, communication and as a means of storing or recording knowledge. Utilizing cloud computing infrastructure as a service in the form of web technology in Knowledge Management is the right solution. Using the web improves the process of creating, storing, transferring, and using Knowledge. With this system, it can be useful for sharing, creating, storing, distributing and using the knowledge you have.

**RESULT**





In this study, we created a cloud-based knowledge management system to facilitate the knowledge transfer process. This system is designed to accelerate and simplify the flow of knowledge sharing within an organization.

With this system, the knowledge transfer process can be carried out more efficiently, reducing barriers in the delivery of information, and allowing more flexible access for users. Cloud-based technology also allows for better data integration and more secure information storage.

In addition, this system is expected to increase efficiency in the use of manpower, reduce operational costs, and save time in the knowledge sharing process. Thus, organizations can be more optimal in managing and utilizing their resources.

**CONCLUSION**

With the existence of knowledge management like this, it can make it easier for new employees to work optimally because they get the right knowledge. With the existence of company knowledge management, it can save training costs for its employees. Employees who have worked will not find it difficult to work with new employees. Our advice is that there is a need for further study in the knowledge management that we have done, such as in the technological aspects of knowledge management, details in the logbook and so on.

References:

N. S. Katikar, R.B. Hiremath, R.yad (2019). Knowledge management for rural industries using cloud computing. International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering, 8(11S), 435-441. https://doi.org/10.35940/ijitee.k1075.09811s19

Abdulla, M., Khalid, O., Salloum, S., & Shaalan, K. (2021). A comprehensive analytical case study on plisse fashion design l.l.c., 993-1005. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-85990-9\_79

Asiaei, A. and Rahim, N. (2019). A multifaceted framework for adoption of cloud computing in malaysian smes. Journal of Science and Technology Policy Management, 10(3), 708-750. https://doi.org/10.1108/jstpm-05-2018-0053

Castañeda, D. and Toulson, P. (2021). Is it possible to share tacit knowledge using information and communication technology tools?. Global Knowledge Memory and Communication, 70(8/9), 673-683. https://doi.org/10.1108/gkmc-07-2020-0102

Cho, S., Happa, J., & Creese, S. (2020). Capturing tacit knowledge in security operation centers. Ieee Access, 8, 42021-42041. https://doi.org/10.1109/access.2020.2976076

Chyad, H., Mustafa, R., & George, D. (2022). Cloud resources modelling using smart cloud management. Bulletin of Electrical Engineering and Informatics, 11(2), 1134-1142. https://doi.org/10.11591/eei.v11i2.3286

Eklund, R. and Osvalder, A. (2022). Transferring tacit knowledge during maritime pilot training: assessment of methods in use.. https://doi.org/10.54941/ahfe1002503

Fauzi, H. and Mufti, U. (2019). Knowledge management implementation in muhammadiyah elementary school. Ijish (International Journal of Islamic Studies and Humanities), 2(2), 90-100. https://doi.org/10.26555/ijish.v2i2.989

Fuller, L. (2021). Managing peer-to-peer cooperation using knowledge-based trust and encouraging the willingness to share tacit knowledge. Open Journal of Business and Management, 09(03), 1246-1262. https://doi.org/10.4236/ojbm.2021.93067

Gaghman, A. (2020). The impact of knowledge behavioural factors on tacit knowledge retention: empirical study in oil and gas industry. Kne Social Sciences. https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v4i1.5976

Galli-Debicella, A. (2020). What happens with the new guy? tackling the problem of tacit knowledge through social networks. Journal of Management Research, 12(4), 1. https://doi.org/10.5296/jmr.v12i4.17696

Grecco, C., Augusto, S., Souza, J., Carvalho, P., & Davila, A. (2021). A method for the evaluation of knowledge management systems. Brazilian Journal of Radiation Sciences, 9(2B). https://doi.org/10.15392/bjrs.v9i2b.1250

Gupta, C., Fernández-Crehuet, J., & Gupta, V. (2022). Measuring impact of cloud computing and knowledge management in software development and innovation. Systems, 10(5), 151. https://doi.org/10.3390/systems10050151

Jiang, X., Wu, H., & Zhang, J. (2022). Innovation research on symbiotic relationship of organization’s tacit knowledge transfer network. Sustainability, 14(5), 3094. https://doi.org/10.3390/su14053094

Khayer, A., Jahan, N., Hossain, M., & Hossain, Y. (2020). The adoption of cloud computing in small and medium enterprises: a developing country perspective. Vine Journal of Information and Knowledge Management Systems, 51(1), 64-91. https://doi.org/10.1108/vjikms-05-2019-0064

Li, J., Bian, Y., Guan, J., & Yang, L. (2023). Construction and application of cloud computing model for reciprocal and燙ollaborative knowledge management. Computers Materials & Continua, 75(1), 1119-1137. https://doi.org/10.32604/cmc.2023.035369

Li, J., Bian, Y., Guan, J., & Yang, L. (2023). Construction and application of cloud computing model for reciprocal and燙ollaborative knowledge management. Computers Materials & Continua, 75(1), 1119-1137. https://doi.org/10.32604/cmc.2023.035369

Mahajan, V., Sharma, J., & Soni, P. (2022). The mdtksb: a measure of multidimensional tacit knowledge sharing behavior scale for service organizations. Journal of Applied Research in Higher Education, 15(3), 884-904. https://doi.org/10.1108/jarhe-05-2022-0159

Masa’deh, R., Almajali, D., Alrowwad, A., & Obeidat, B. (2019). The role of knowledge management infrastructure in enhancing job satisfaction: a developing country perspective. Interdisciplinary Journal of Information Knowledge and Management, 14, 001-025. https://doi.org/10.28945/4169

Mezahem, F., Salloum, S., & Shaalan, K. (2021). Applying knowledge map system for sharing knowledge in an organization., 1007-1017. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-85990-9\_80

Nakash, M. and Bouhnik, D. (2020). Risks in the absence of optimal knowledge management in knowledge-intensive organizations. Vine Journal of Information and Knowledge Management Systems, 52(1), 87-101. https://doi.org/10.1108/vjikms-05-2020-0081

Nderema, H., Njeru, L., & Chimoita, E. (2022). Effect of use of tacit knowledge transfer techniques on organizational performance of kenya agricultural and livestock research organization researchers. Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension Economics & Sociology, 492-502. https://doi.org/10.9734/ajaees/2022/v40i1031103

Noor, A., Younas, M., & Arshad, M. (2019). A review on cloud based knowledge management in higher education institutions. International Journal of Electrical and Computer Engineering (Ijece), 9(6), 5420. https://doi.org/10.11591/ijece.v9i6.pp5420-5427

OTUNDO, J. (2023). Knowledge management for competitiveness and organizational performance. International Journal of Research in Education Humanities and Commerce, 04(01), 12-18. https://doi.org/10.37602/ijrehc.2023.4202

Qandah, R., Suifan, T., Masa’deh, R., & Obeidat, B. (2020). The impact of knowledge management capabilities on innovation in entrepreneurial companies in jordan. International Journal of Organizational Analysis, 29(4), 989-1014. https://doi.org/10.1108/ijoa-06-2020-2246

Raza, S., Khan, K., Rafi, S., & Javaid, S. (2020). Factors affecting the academic performance through cloud computing adoption. Journal of Education & Social Sciences, 8(1), 1-15. https://doi.org/10.20547/jess0822008201

Rezaei, F., Khalilzadeh, M., & Soleimani, P. (2021). Factors affecting knowledge management and its effect on organizational performance: mediating the role of human capital. Advances in Human-Computer Interaction, 2021, 1-16. https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/8857572

Sadik, A. and Albahiri, M. (2020). Developing skills of cloud computing to promote knowledge in saudi arabian students. International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications, 11(6). https://doi.org/10.14569/ijacsa.2020.0110631

Sardjono\*, W. (2019). Knowledge management performance evaluation in government organization. International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering, 8(4), 643-646. https://doi.org/10.35940/ijrte.c4119.118419

Semeon, G. and Garfield, M. (2019). Framework for externalization of tacit knowledge in participatory agricultural research in ethiopia: the case of farmers research group (frg).. https://doi.org/10.24251/hicss.2019.643

Seraa, T. and Ameur, B. (2019). The importance of knowledge management in higher education organizations. Dirassat Journal Economic Issue, 10(2), 285-301. https://doi.org/10.34118/djei.v10i2.212

Setyawan, A. (2021). The effect of knowledge management and talent management on organizational performance with organizational culture as a mediating variable. Manajemen Bisnis, 11(1), 1-11. https://doi.org/10.22219/mb.v11i1.16300

Shihabeldeen, H., Babiker, N., & Ahmed, N. (2020). Tacit knowledge sharing: the role of individual factors. Management Science Letters, 2343-2350. https://doi.org/10.5267/j.msl.2020.2.031

Siregar, A., Nazaruddin, N., & Wibowo, R. (2021). The effect of knowledge management implementation on the organizational performance through learning organization at pt inalum (persero). International Journal of Research and Review, 8(7), 169-175. https://doi.org/10.52403/ijrr.20210723

Skowron-Grabowska, B., Szczepanik, T., & Besta, P. (2019). Knowledge management in intelligent organizations. System Safety Human - Technical Facility - Environment, 1(1), 1012-1019. https://doi.org/10.2478/czoto-2019-0128

Terán-Bustamante, A., Martínez-Velasco, A., & Aragón, G. (2021). Knowledge management for open innovation: bayesian networks through machine learning. Journal of Open Innovation Technology Market and Complexity, 7(1), 40. https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc7010040

Tran, N. (2022). Literature review on knowledge sharing among university lecturers. Cross Current International Journal of Economics Management and Media Studies, 4(4), 43-50. https://doi.org/10.36344/ccijemms.2022.v04i04.001

Wulandari, D. and Sunaryo, W. (2019). Improving the learning organization effectiveness through developing knowledge management and self-efficacy (empirical study at elementary public school in bogor, indonesia).. https://doi.org/10.2991/aes-18.2019.39

Y, L. and Tan, W. (2022). Infrastructure smart service system based on microservice architecture from the perspective of informatization. Mobile Information Systems, 2022, 1-11. https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/1344720