CAMPUS CYBER

WELCOME BOOKLET

COMMUNITY OF INTEREST

00. **AGENDA.**

+ **EXPLORE**

+ **PRODUCE**

+ **SHARE**

Explore complex issues[1]

Identify and anticipate future developments in the cyber market.

Explore by reducing investment risks through pooling.

Raise innovation by pooled assets[2]

Deliver proof of concept, prototype, guideline, doctrine.

Lever ecosystem impact with common spread[3]

Spread French and European ecosystem points of view.

Foster development of European standard.

Increase the interoperability of European solutions.

A common designates a resource produced and/or exploited collectively by a community of heterogeneous actors and governed by rules that ensure its open, shared and lasting nature.

A so-called intersubjective temporality specific to each community will dictate the progress of the common. This temporality is neither predictable nor controllable *a priori*, but is necessary to grant visions.

LES COMMUNS, C'EST QUOI ?

Les biens communs (ou "communs") sont des **ressources gérées collectivement** par une communauté selon une forme de gouvernance définie par elle-même.

Ce sont les personnes concernées par une ressource qui sont légitimes pour en déterminer les règles d'accès.

En assurant l'accès équitable et la préservation de la ressource, les personnes et organisations se développent socialement et économiquement.

DES PERSONNES
ayant accès à la ressource

qui créent collectivement

DES REGLES
partagées et adaptatives

pour produire et préserver

DES RESSOURCES
un espace public, un logiciel, des semences, une machine...

02. **CYBER COMMONS.**

The Cyber Commons are created to demonstrate proofs of concept, deploy new uses and develop digital infrastructures.

Contributors focus on developing technological resources using an iterative and effectual approach.

The cyber commons make it possible to:

+ **Sharing know-how[1]**

+ **Develop educational tools[2]**

+ **Reducing barriers to innovation[3]**

+ **Spread French cyber innovation[4]**
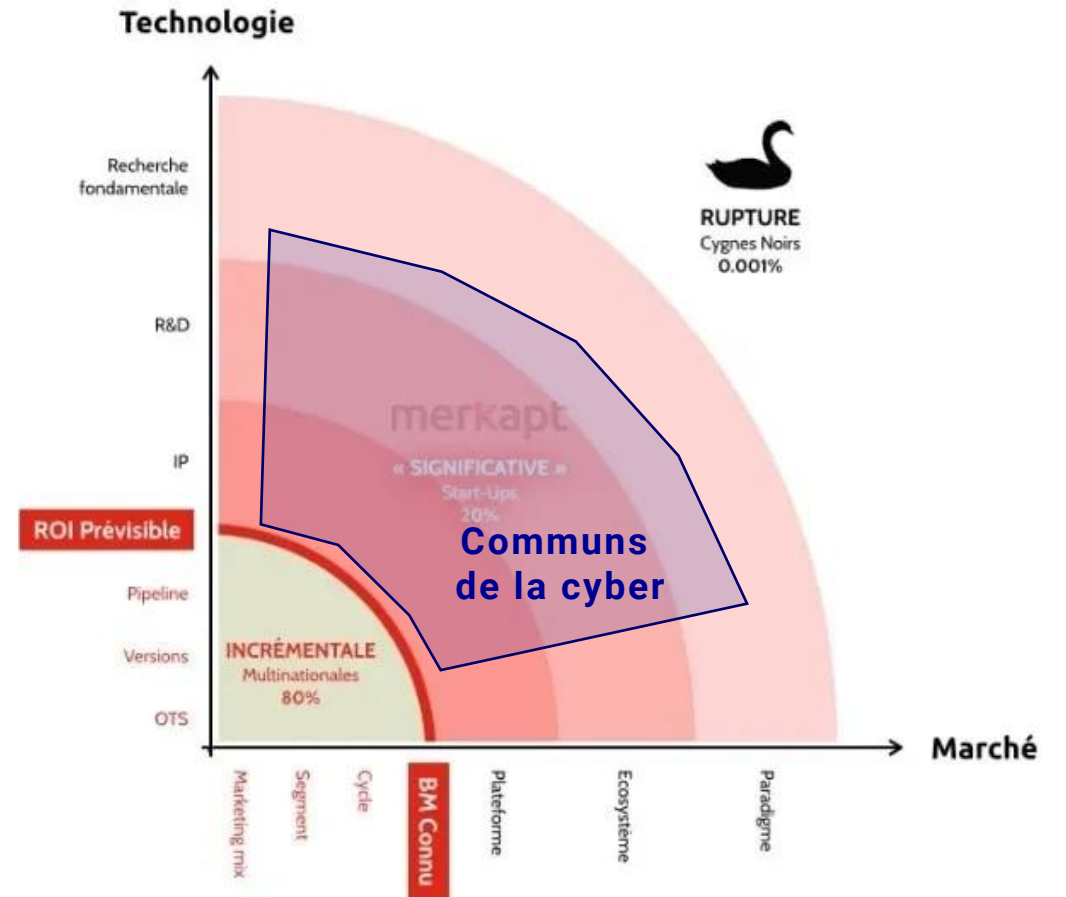
COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST (CI)

+ Peer-to-peer exchange spaces to identify and organize working groups. Open to all members, partners and residents.
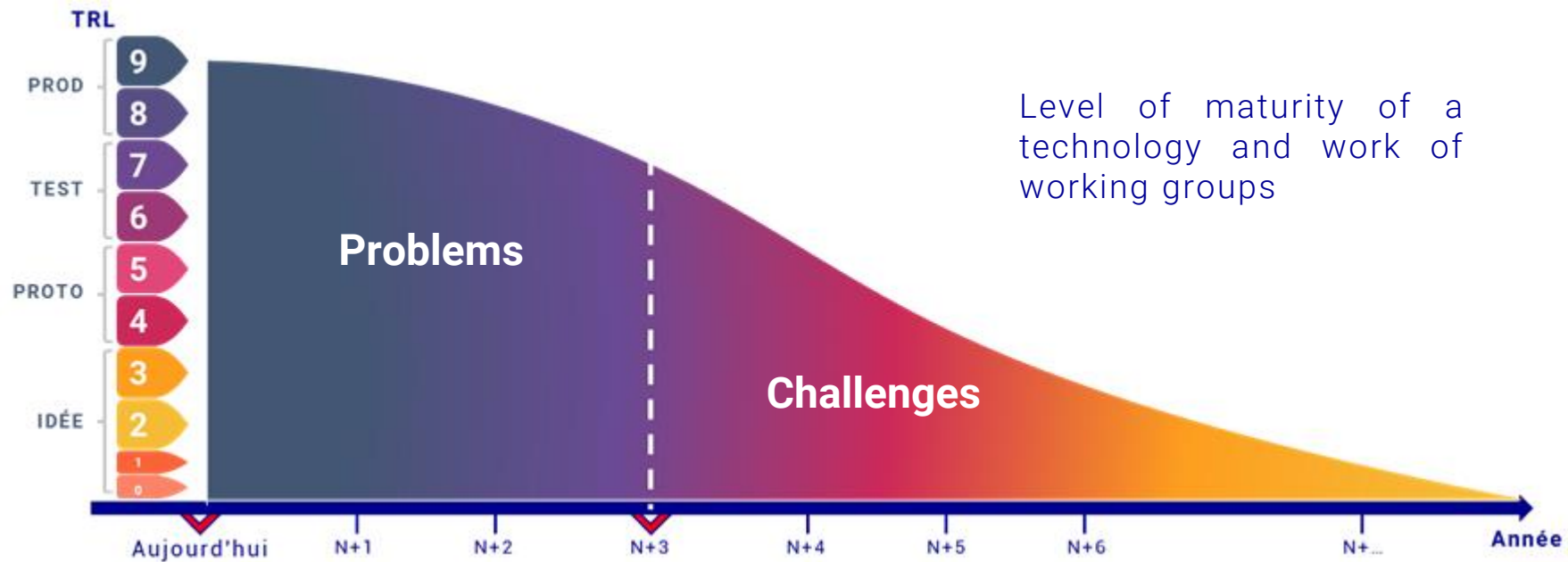
WORKING GROUPS (WG)

+ Coming from CI, dedicated to the production of a cyber common (publication, specification, POC, prototype, dataset, etc.), made up of a team of 3 to 7 people. Open to members of the Campus Cyber or more widely by decision of the Communities of Interest.

04. COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST.
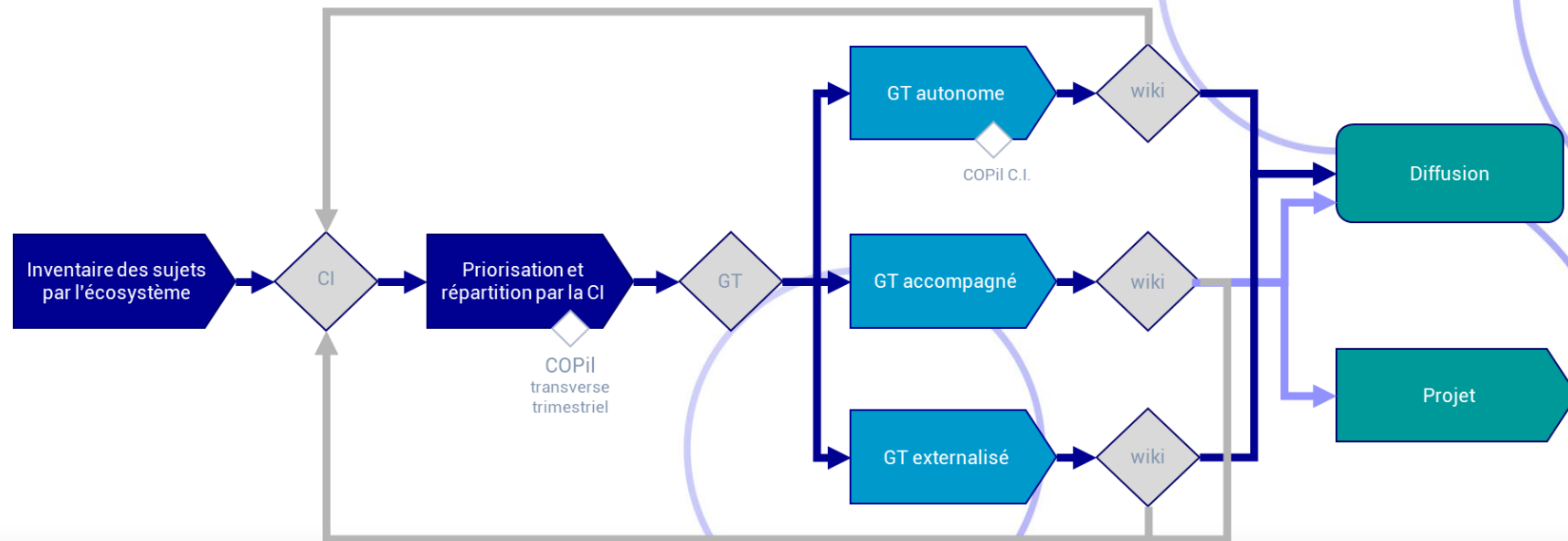
Communities of Interest are organized to help define:

+ Challenges: exploratory subjects (> 3 years) requiring work with the research college

+ Problems: work that can have rapid market impacts (< 3 years)

+ Technology watch and Rex: exchanges between peers around shared monitoring, Retex and blog articles.

Level of maturity of a technology and work of working groups
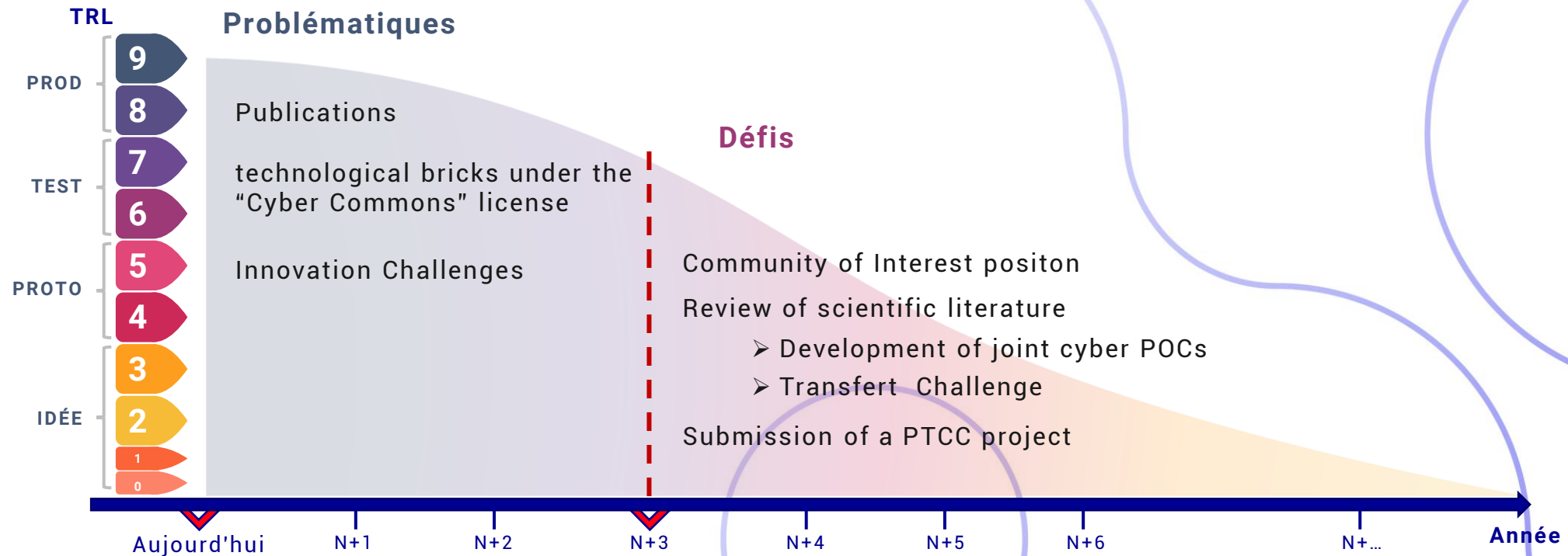
05. WORKING GROUPS.

The support level of WGs depends on their impact on the ecosystem:

- Either autonomous or accompanied by an association for publications

- Either supported by the Commons Studio when there are business impacts or technical bricks production

- They are made up of 3 to 7 members and are mandated by the CI to :
     + For a short period
     + address all or part of a problem
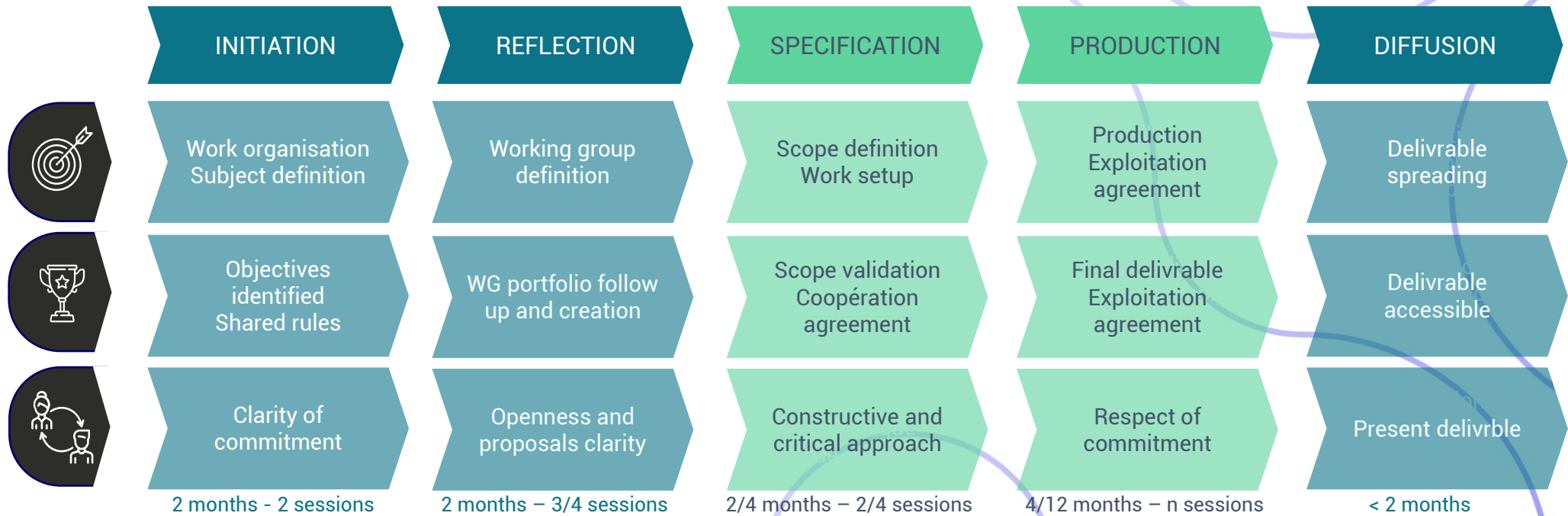   + produce a single deliverable.

05. **WORKING GROUPS.**

Working Groups can produce several types of productions or actions. Without being exhaustive, the list is an example of what could be implemented:

TRL

Problématiques

9
8 — PROD

Publications

7
6 — TEST

technological bricks under the "Cyber Commons" license

Défis

5
4 — PROTO

Innovation Challenges

Community of Interest positon

Review of scientific literature

➢ Development of joint cyber POCs

➢ Transfert Challenge

Submission of a PTCC project

3
2 — IDÉE
1
0

Aujourd'hui | N+1 | N+2 | N+3 | N+4 | N+5 | N+6 | N+… | **Année**

06. **OVERALL SCHEME.**

The life cycle of Communities of Interest is organized into 5 main phases which can be iterative

INITIATION	REFLECTION	SPECIFICATION	PRODUCTION	DIFFUSION
Work organisation Subject definition	Working group definition	Scope definition Work setup	Production Exploitation agreement	Delivrable spreading
Objectives identified Shared rules	WG portfolio follow up and creation	Scope validation Coopération agreement	Final delivrable Exploitation agreement	Delivrable accessible
Clarity of commitment	Openness and proposals clarity	Constructive and critical approach	Respect of commitment	Present delivrble
2 months - 2 sessions	2 months – 3/4 sessions	2/4 months – 2/4 sessions	4/12 months – n sessions	< 2 months

Objective   Output criterias   Community needs

The focus slides specify the expectations of each phase. One part concerns the activities of the collective and the other provides elements on the gains and positions for the people involved in the activities of communities of interest and work groups.

OBJECTIVES
- Phase objectives

OUTPUTS
- Output criterias

PERSONAL ATTITUDE
- Posture to ensure the best conditions for success during this phase

ITEM OF ATTENTION
- Good practices and points of attention for successful completion of the phase

ITERATION
- Link with other phases of the process

GAINS
- Expected gains for contributors and organizations

07. FOCUS INITIATION.

First stage of the CI life cycle, is dedicated to meeting and organizing its members.

OBJECTIVES

- Share participant expectations
- Review issues
- Establish common rules (including exclusion)
- Validate the participation of external organisation
- Identify CI referents

OUTPUTS

- Objectives identified
- Shared operating rules

PERSONAL ATTITUDE

- Clear expectations and those of its organization
- Clear about his commitment level
- Ensure respect and distribution of speaking times
- Agree to stay in a macro perspective

ITEM OF ATTENTION

- Converge towards achievable goals
- Establish a clear and shared scope
- Choose a pace and a sustainable working method
- Identify a session secretary
- Distribute the report

ITERATION

- Integration of conclusions drawn from the "Reflection" and "Celebration" phase

GAINS

- Meeting his peers
- Knowledge of ecosystem maturities
- Gaining a larger overview

Second stage of the CI life cycle, it is dedicated to the identification and prioritization of challenges and issues.

OBJECTIVES

- Write specific issues by subject
- Prioritize issues
- Acculturating CI to the philosophy of the commons
- Distribute roles between CI and GT

ITEM OF ATTENTION

- Take time for good common understanding
- Focus on a reasonable number of GTs
- Seek efficiency rather than completeness
- Document issues
- Identify a session secretary

OUTPUTS

- Issues/Challenges communicated to the Studio
- Working groups launched
- Assigned roles

ITERATION

- Revision of the objectives by th CI
- Integration of new contributors for GTs

PERSONAL ATTITUDE

- Be open to objections and requests for clarification of proposals
- Focus on the essentials and quickly achievable successes to start

GAINS

- Identification of ecosystem orientations
- Discovery of potential synergies
- Creation of trusting relationships

07. **FOCUS SPÉCIFICATION.**

During the third stage, GTs of 3 to 7 people are launched and propose a solution to the CI.

OBJECTIVES
- Focus on the lowest common denominator
- Develop the working method
- Establish a workload plan for the team
- Validate commitments
- Validate with CoPil CI

OUTPUTS
- Cooperation agreement signed
- Specifications and issues validated
- Inform the Commons Studio and feed the wiki

PERSONAL ATTITUDE
- Invest in common understanding
- Validate your ability to contribute over time
- Switch to project mode

ITEM OF ATTENTION
- Define an achievable scope
- Use the Design Thinking method
- Question and reformulate the problem
- Start the signing of the cooperation agreement
- Anticipate resources (Skills and financial)

ITERATION
- Review of the problem and deliverable
- Provide feedback to COPIL CI

GAINS
- Acquisition of the Design Thinking method
- Deepening your skills
- New collaborations
- Value creation for the ecosystem

07. **FOCUS PRODUCTION.**

During the fourth stage, the GT focuses on producing the deliverable.

OBJECTIVES
- Produce the deliverable
- Sign the operating agreement

ITEM OF ATTENTION
- Ensure availability and commitment
- Rely on the CI or the Studio des Communs
- Distribute roles quickly
- Pay attention to overwork
- Give yourself the right to review deadlines to achieve the expected quality

OUTPUTS
- The quality level is reached

ITERATION
- Inform of changes in scope and schedule

PERSONAL ATTITUDE
- Adhere to the working method
- Be united and support the collective

GAINS
- Deepening knowledge
- Making skills visible
- Speaking during a presentation

07. **FOCUS DIFFUSION.**

Last stage of production, it is dedicated to the dissemination of cyber commons.

OBJECTIVES

- Present the work to the CI
- Prepare and deploy communication (active role of the Studio in the promotion and distribution of content)
- Make the common available on the wiki

OUTPUTS

- Common is available on the wiki
- The Working Group is dissolved
- A communications plan is in place with the CSC
- The operating agreement is signed

PERSONAL ATTITUDE

- Meeting Arbitration Needs
- Facilitate final decisions and support final efforts
- Be present until the release

POINTS D'ATTENTION

- Carry out the proofreading and recipe
- Finalize in a short time
- Ensure compliance with your hierarchy
- Respect the Cyber Campus charter

ITEM OF ATTENTION

- IC resumes deliberations on future work

GAINS

- Present the delivrable
- Visibility on events
- Become an ambassador for the cyber commons

Création d'un wiki (wiki.campuscyber.fr) du studio des communs de la cyber pour la diffusion de connaissances et le rayonnement du savoir-faire français.