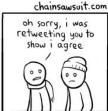


Lecture 10: Social Computing - User-Generated Content, Collaboration and Social Media Participation







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Administrivia

- Project:
 - P4 15% (Usability Evaluation, Data Analysis, Final Report, 10 min Presentation)
 - Presentation Schedule coming soon (Aug 4, 5, 9, 10)
 - Report Due Aug 10
- Tutorial (P4 Usability Testing, P4 Report Writing)
- Final Exam

August 22nd 9 - 11 am (MW 170)

- Discussion Questions (2)
- Any Questions?

Recap

Interfaces (ID: Ch. 6)

• Design and research issues for different interfaces

1. Command-based	9. Pen
2. WIMP & GUI	10. Touch
3. Multimedia	11. Air Based Gesture
4. Information Visualization & Dashboards	12. Multi-modal
5. Web	13. Shareable
6. Consumer Electronics & Appliances	14. Virtual Reality
7. Mobile	15. Augmented Reality
8. Speech	16. Wearables
	17. Robots and Drones

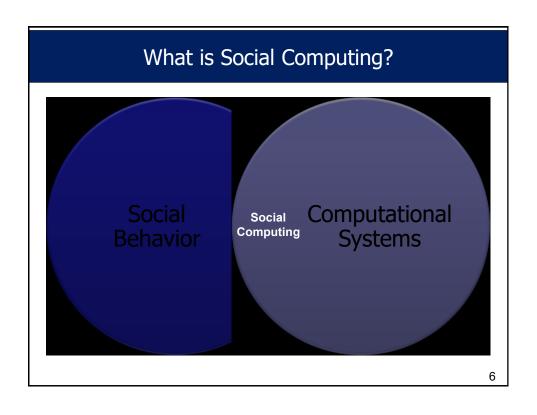
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Questions

- Give me an example of an air based gesture system?
- From the list of interfaces we covered, which one creates highly engaging user experiences?
- With wearables what are the 4 major research and design issues?

The plan for today... **Social Computing** Overview Collaboration Social Media Participation **User-Generated Content** 5

Source: https://it.et.byu.edu/emphasis-details/social-computing



What are some of the mediums?



Blogs

Microblogs

Multi-player Games

Wikis

Instant Messaging

Open-source Development

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Overview of Social Interactions

- · Being social
- · Face to face conversations
- · Remote conversations
- Tele-presence
- Co-presence
- Shareable technologies

Being Social

- Are F2F conversations being superseded by our social media interactions?
- How many friends do you have on Facebook, LinkedIn, etc vs real life?
- How much overlap?
- How are the ways we live and interact with one another changing?
- Are the established rules and etiquette still applicable to online and offline?

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Conversational Rules

- · Turn-taking used to coordinate conversation
 - A: Shall we meet at 8?
 - B: Um. can we meet a bit later?
 - A: Shall we meet at 8?
 - B: Wow, look at him?
 - A: Yes what a funny hairdo!
 - B: Um, can we meet a bit later?
- Implicit and explicit cues for Farewell
 - e.g. looking at watch, fidgeting with coat and bags
 - explicitly saying "Oh dear, must go, look at the time, I' m late..."

Remote Conversations

- Much research on how to support conversations when people are 'at a distance' from each other
- · Many applications have been developed
 - e.g., email, videoconferencing, videophones, instant messaging, chat, etc.
- Do they mimic or move beyond existing ways of conversing?

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Early videophone and visuaphone





Figure 4.2 (a) One of British Telecom's early videophones and (b) an early mobile visualphone developed in Japan

Source: (a) ©British Telecommunications Plc. Reproduced with permission (b) Reproduced by permission of Kyocera Corporation.

VideoWindow system (Bellcore, 1989)

- Shared space that allowed people 50 miles apart to carry on a conversation as if in same room drinking coffee together
- 3 x 8 ft 'picture-window' between two sites with video and audio
- People did interact via the window but strange things happened (Kraut, 1990)

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Sketch of VideoWindow

Skype



- · Seeing others on screen enables more intimacy than audio phone
- Enables people to get to know each other better
- Less awkward for young children
 - Like "to show, not tell" (Ames et al, 2010)

FaceTime





Source: http://www.macworld.com.au/reviews/facing-off-with-facetime-12371/#.WCM_nv0rKUk 16

Facebook & Twitter

- How many of you use Facebook? Twitter? Instagram?
- Used in emergencies, demos, etc.,
 - e.g., users spread up-to-the minute info and retweet about how a wildfire or gas plume is moving
 - but can also start or fuel rumours, by adding news that is old or incorrect
 - more confusing than helpful

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Telepresence

- New technologies designed to allow a person to feel as if they were present in the other location
 - projecting their body movements, actions, voice and facial expressions to the other location or person
 - e.g. superimpose images of the other person on a workspace

Hypermirror (Morikawa and Maesako, 1998)

 allows people to feel as if they are in the same virtual place even though in physically different spaces



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A telepresence room



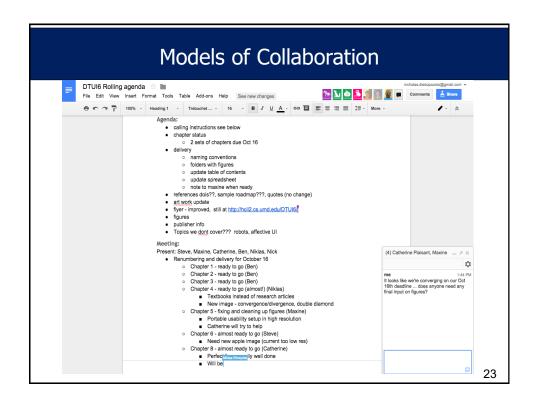
Figure 4.8 A telepresence room Source: Cisco Systems, Inc with permission.

How much realism?

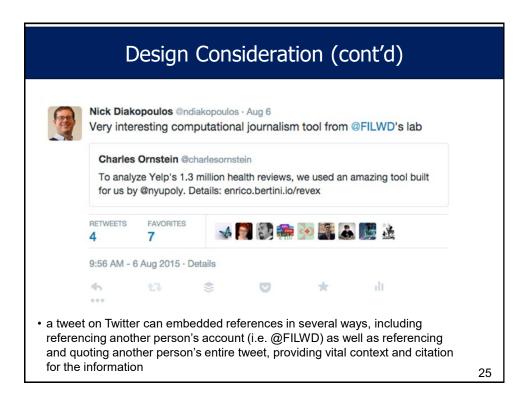
- Is needed in telepresence to make it compelling?
- Telepresence rooms try make the remote people appear to be life-like by using multiple high def cameras with eye-tracking features and directional microphones
- Is Skype good?

Co-presence

- Technologies that enable co-located groups to collaborate more effectively
 - when working, learning and socializing
- Examples: Smartboards, Surfaces, Wii and Kinect



Many Design Considerations Cognitive Factors Social Cues Interruptions Individual Factors Privacy Identity Trust and Reputation Motivation Collective Factors Moderation Policies and Norms







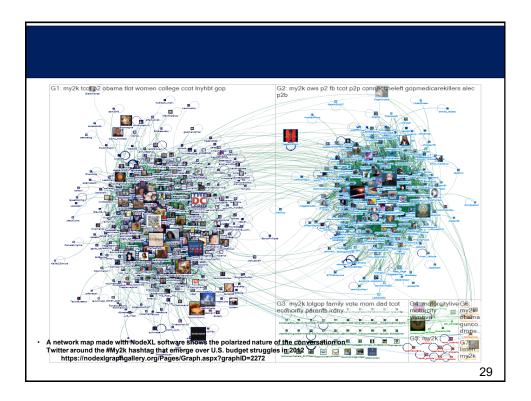
- Trust and Reputation: A user page on Yelp showing a variety of social activity context including volume of activity
 like reviews and photos, an "elite" badge, a graph of ratings previously made, feedback on the user's reviews
 including if they were useful, funny, or cool, and other compliments
 - This rich information can help others understand the reliability of this user

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The Networked World

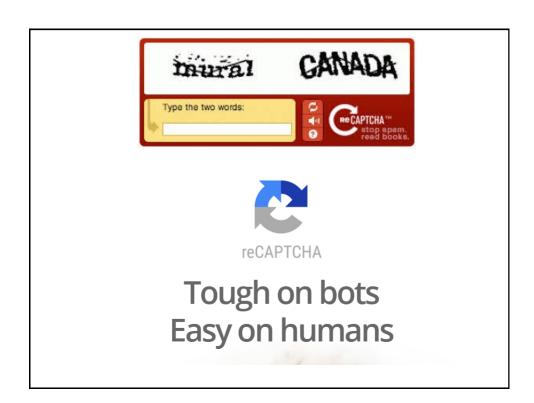
Constant and immediate communication and interaction with family, friends, collaborators, colleagues, coworkers, and even pets is now commonplace in the increasingly networked world!

- Social networks, newsfeeds, alerts and have become part of our daily lives
- Designers need to consider the downsides and negative exigencies of such systems
- Communication and collaboration tools shape the ability to work and accomplish shared goals with one another
- Design for these systems can be more complex than single-user interfaces because of its far-reaching, networked, and social aspects

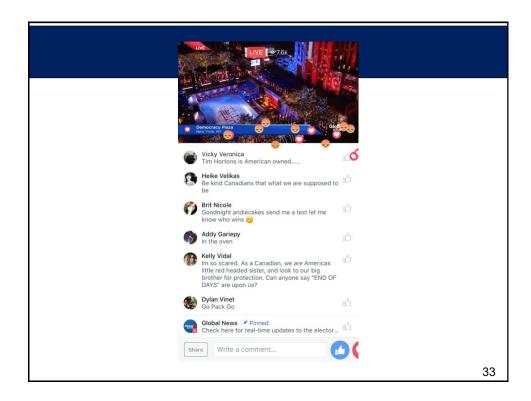


User-Generated Content

- More user-generated content with the extensive use of social media sites, wiki's, blogs, etc.
- · Lots of research potential!
- What design considerations are needed to enable this kind of interaction?







Summary

- Social mechanisms, like turn-taking, conventions, etc., enable us to collaborate and coordinate our activities
- Keeping aware of what others are doing and letting others know what you are doing are important aspects of collaborative working and socialising
- Many technologies systems have been built to support telepresence and co-presence