

# SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

SOME LESSONS CAN ONLY BE LEARNED ONCE!

## References

 See GitHub for optional papers on awareness (Dourish, Gutwin)

## Definition

Awareness: an understanding of the activities of others, which provides a context for your own activity (Dourish and Bellotti)

Need to consider *context* and *content* of individual contributions

# Shared workspaces

### Primary issue:

- Is the information explicitly generated (i.e. separate from the shared object)
- Or passively collected and distributed, (and presented in the same shared workspace)

Some systems assign roles thus restricting potential activities but also increasing awareness

### Awareness as an intentional activity?

Not usually – because we often take it for granted in the everyday world

Why is it a problem with computational systems?

Input/output devices do not generate as much perceptual information as real world

# Team Cognition -- Framework

Part 1: What *information* makes up workspace awareness?

Who? Presence, identity, authorship

What? Actions, intentions, artifacts

Where? Location, gaze, view and reach

(Table 1 in Gutwin's paper)

# Team Cognition – Framework (2)

Part 2: How is workspace awareness information gathered?

#### Intentional communication:

conversation and gesture

### Feedthrough:

changes in artifacts (objects and tools)

### Consequential communication:

Bodies in the workspace

# Team Cognition – Framework (3)

Part 3: How do teams use workspace awareness?

Management of coupling
Simplification of verbal communication

**Deictic references** 

Visual evidence: backchannel feedback

Gaze awareness

#### Coordination of actions

Can be done explicitly or through workspace awareness

Awareness informs on the temporal and spatial boundaries of others' actions to track, predict, mesh

Awareness is a two-way street!

### Supporting awareness in software

#### **Embodiments:**

Telepointers (additional semantics)

**Avatars** 

Video images (video of what?)



### Supporting awareness in software

#### Expressive artifacts:

Process Feedthrough

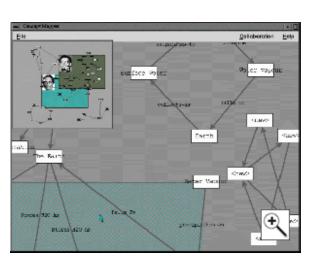
Action indicators and animations

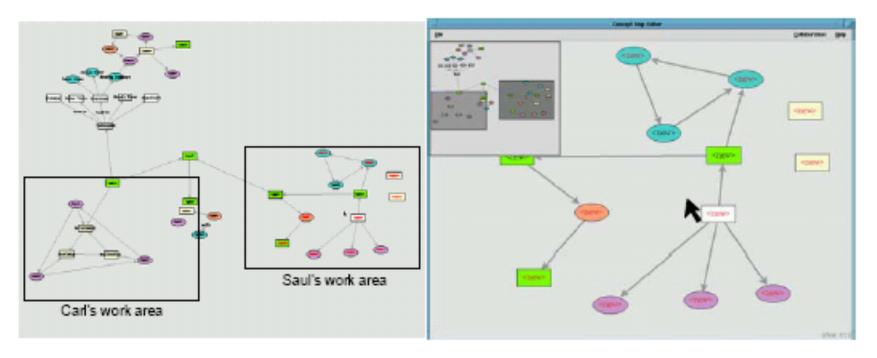
### Visibility techniques (on one display):

Radar views

Over the shoulder

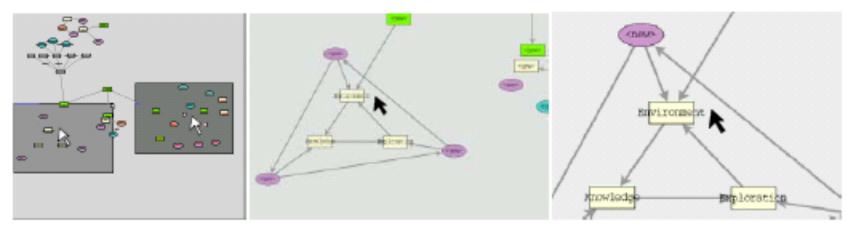
Cursor's eye view





a. The entire workspace

b. Saul's view with secondary window



c. the radar view

d. over-the-shoulder view of Carl's area

e. cursor's-eye view around
 Carl's cursor

Figure 8. Secondary views of the workspace for increased visibility.

## Awareness displays

Awareness on primary displays
Embedded views, e.g. radar views
Tickers

Awareness on secondary displays InfoCanvas

Ambient Awareness Displays
Visual awareness
Auditory awareness

Awareness on mobile devices



# Socially translucent systems

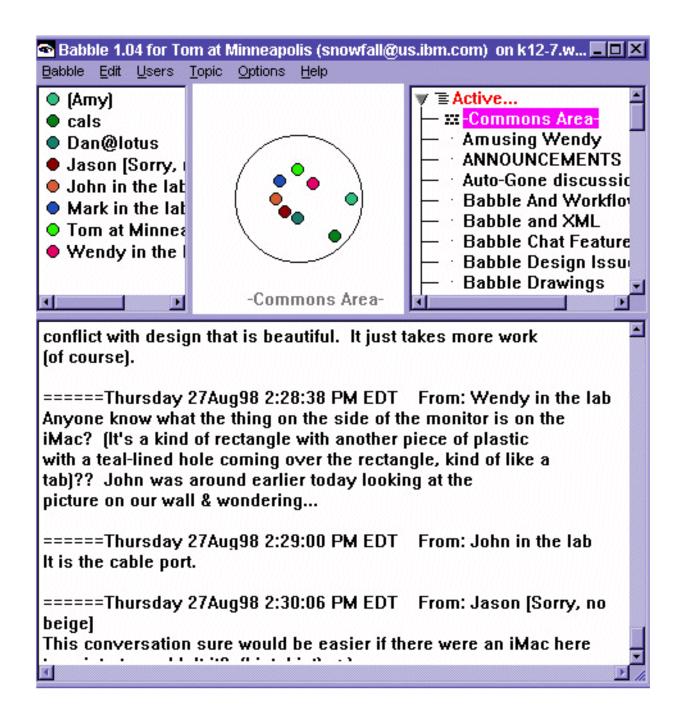
- Systems that provide perceptually based information about the presence and activity of users
- Provides social resources for the group and individuals to structure and enhance their online interactions
- Visibility yields awareness yields accountability

"Social translucent systems make it easier for people to interact in purposeful ways, to observe and imitate others, to engage in peer pressure, to create, notice and conform to social conventions"

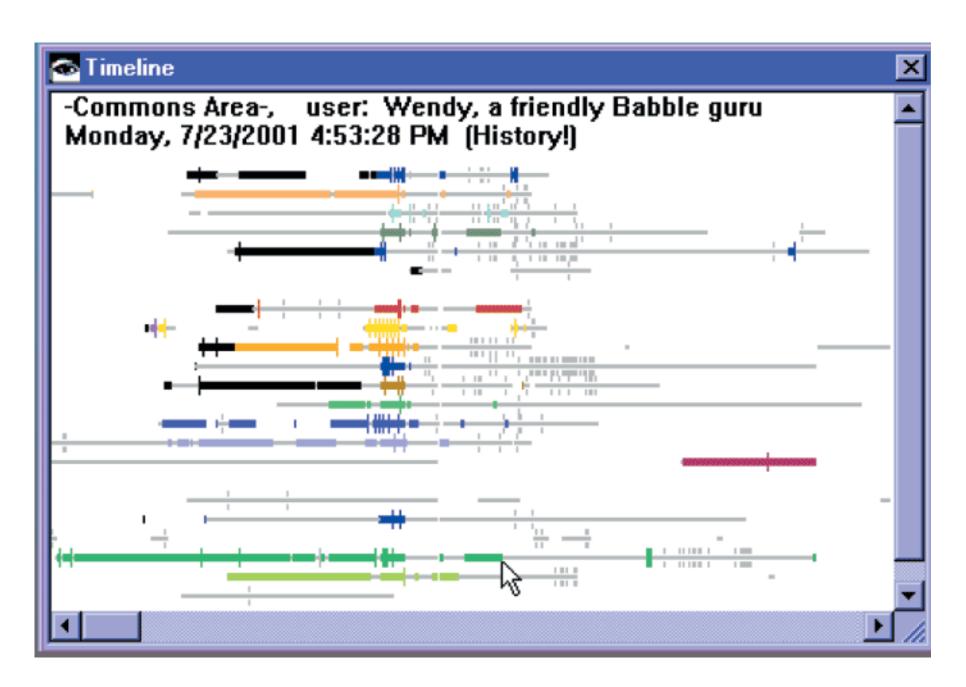
### Babble

- Babble is an infrastructure for a knowledge community
- It is an online, digital space in which knowledge can be created, discovered, shared and reused
- Provides support for expressive communication through informal conversation

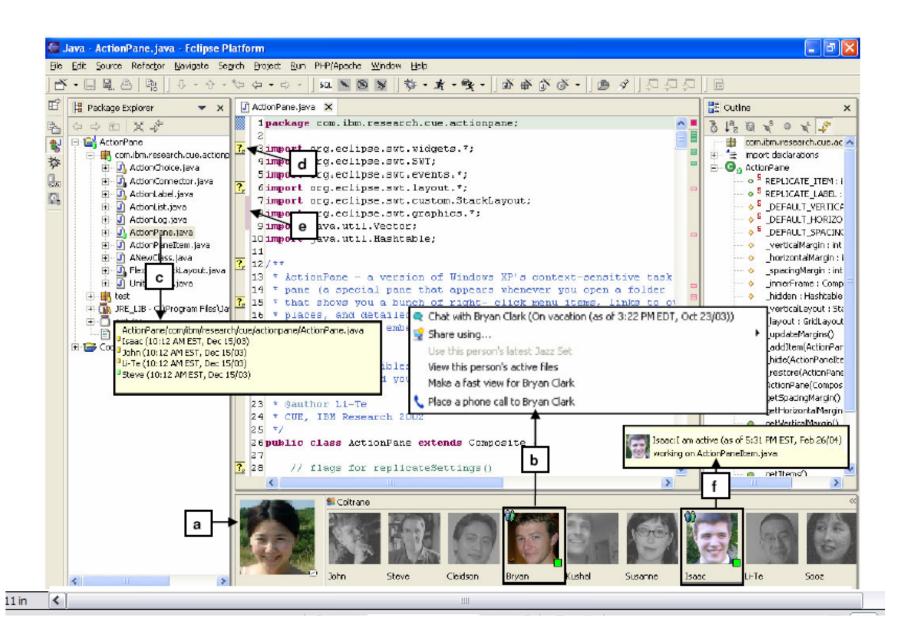
## Babble's user interface



### The Timeline in Babble



### Jazz



## Tradeoffs in Awareness support systems

**Awareness** 

Privacy

and Disruption

Visibility

### Discussion

How does Slack provide social translucence?