

Human-machine Interactions in your everyday life

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1. Human Influences the Interaction:

a) Alarm clock:

Setting my alarm clock for 6:30 am which, I control how I wake up. I choose a time, choose a volume that won't shake me too hard. This change helps me start my day on my terms, keeping the alarm in sync with my daily routine and priorities.

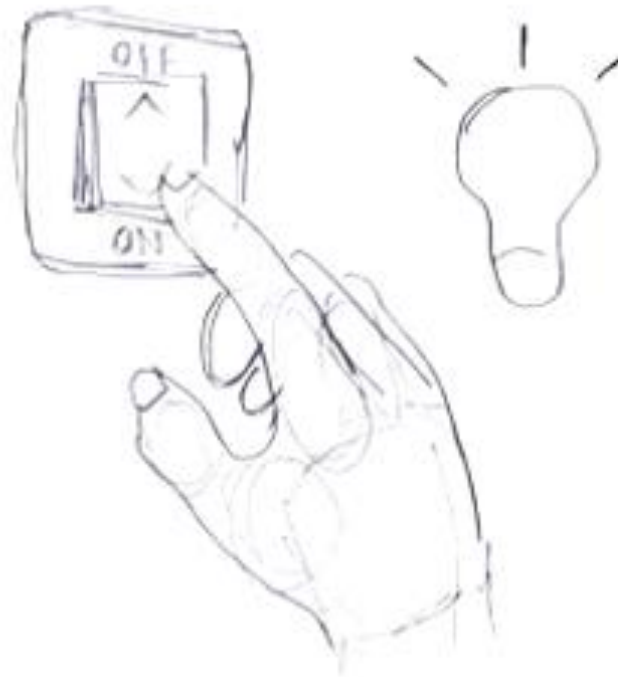
Then the alarm clock activates itself, just follow my instructions. It keeps track of the time and rings at 6:30 am when I set it. The process is seamless: my input determines how the clock works, and I don't have to think about it anymore until I decide to make a change.

This shows how my own choices drive the behaviour of the alarm clock. Overall, the role of the alarm clock is to track my progress.



b) Smart lights:

Using smart lights with adjustable colours and brightness affects how I create ambience in my space. For example, I can change the colour of the lighting to suit my mood or activity—warm and relaxing colours for reading or bright and energetic light for doing my work or how the device can change lighting based on what I want so it affects the atmosphere in my room and the way it feels I feel inside.



2. Machine Influences the Interaction:

When I watch TV, the devices influence my viewing in many ways. For example, the suggestions and algorithms built into TV suggest shows or movies based on what I've seen before. This often leads to new things I wouldn't have otherwise considered. If the TV shows me some movies I intend to watch, I can decide to watch them under the influence of the device's curated recommendations.

Additionally, TV influence how I spend my leisure time. If I see a popular show playing or my TV highlights new releases, I may be drawn to watch those shows, guided by what the device deems relevant or popular.

My viewing habits are also shaped by TV features such as announcements of upcoming shows or reminders of live shows. For example, if TV alerts me to a live sports event or a new episode of a favourite show, it can influence me to adjust my broadcast schedule.



3. Human and Machine Equally Influence the Interaction:

When my mom makes hot rice with smart pressure cooker, she sets the cooking time based on the amount of rice we make, and starts selecting the rice settings on the cooker. For example, if she's cooking a big batch, she might choose longer to make sure it's cooked properly.

The pressure cooker responds by changing the temperature and pressure according to its settings. It holds these conditions until the rice is cooked and then sends a beep. If something goes wrong, like not enough water, the cook sends an alert, prompting her to make changes.

There is continuous feedback. If the rice isn't cooking or overcooking, the next time, she changes the settings based on the cook's input. For example, she can adjust the cooking time or the amount of water to keep the rice at the right level.

Over time, my mom and the pressure cooker make changes. she learns how to use the machine properly and gets a feel for the right setup for different grains. The cooker, on the other hand, is more responsive and can even suggest changes based on previous recipes.

