

### Platform Capabilities

INF 251

Jamie Lee

#### **Today's Goals**

- Articulate what the terms "platform capabilities" and "social-technical gap" mean
- Explain how the social-technical gap has changed, especially with the rise of social media

## What does "platform capabilities" mean? Any examples?

Platform capabilities are the features, functions, or abilities that a platform provides to its users.

Also referred to as "technical capabilities."

For social media, examples include posting content, commenting, and messaging.



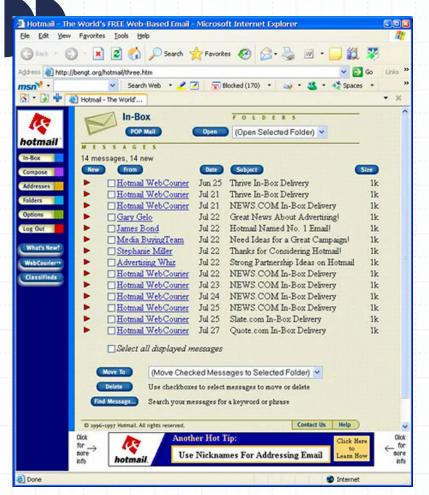
# The Intellectual Challenge of CSCW: The Gap Between Social Requirements and Technical Feasibility

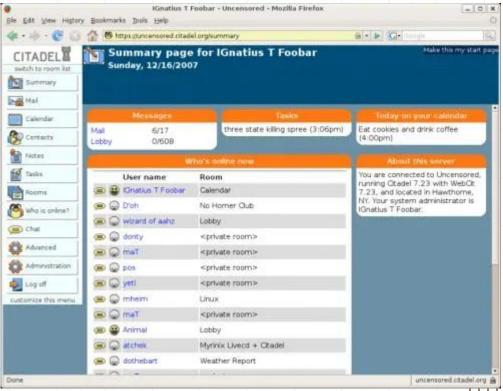
Mark Ackerman (2000)



#### **Overview**

- CSCW work has found that human activity is highly flexible, nuanced, and contextualized
- Thus, technologies should also be flexible, nuanced, and contextualized
- Ackerman argues that there is a gap between these two, called the social-technical gap
- Goal of CSCW is understand and approach this gap

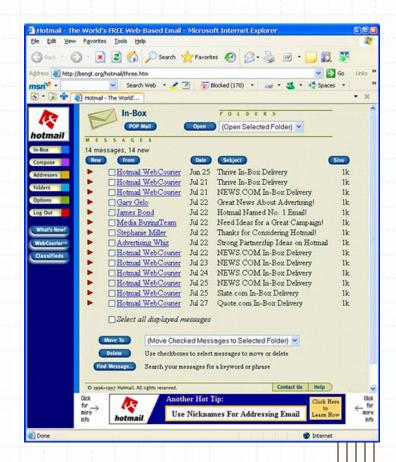






#### **History**

- CSCW coined in 1984 by Irene Greif and Paul Cashman
- Collaboration through technology was NEW!
- E.g. email, inventory control systems, collaborative writing applications, work organizational systems

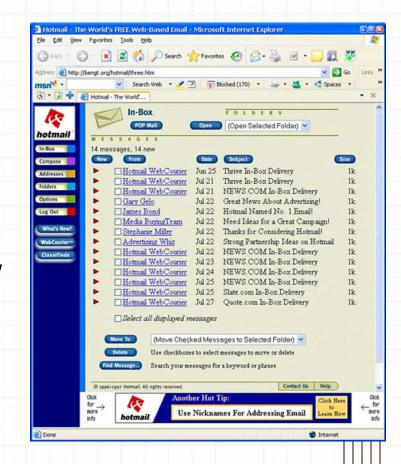




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Question: What were some of the "new" platform capabilities of this era?





#### **CSCW** Assumptions

"Social activity is fluid and nuanced, and this makes systems technically difficult to construct properly and often awkward to use"

"People not only adapt their systems, they adapt their systems to their needs."

"With an insufficient number of users, people will not use a CSCW system. This has been found in email, synchronous communication, and calendar systems."



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Discuss! Do the assumptions still hold true today? How have they changed or stayed the same?

#### Social-Technical Gap

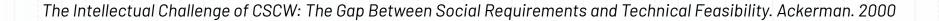
"The divide between what we know we must support socially and what we can support technically" - Ackerman

Platform for Privacy Preferences Project (P3P): how people manage private information regarding other people, companies, and institutions



#### Social-Technical Gap

"There are no current HCI mechanisms to straightforwardly mechanize the naturally occurring, everyday social activity of handling personal information in its entirety."



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Question: 20 years later, are there any HCl mechanisms that can do this? Any that are close?



Argument 1: Gap resulted from ignorance of designers and researchers.

Ackerman: Prior work has shown that designers and researchers are aware of the gap



#### Arguments against the significance of gap

Argument 2: Gap will be solved by new technologies or techniques

Ackerman: Unlikely because "computer science, AI, IT, and information science have attempted to bridge the gap without success for at least 20 years"



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Question: Do you agree or disagree with Ackerman's statement here? Why or why not?



Argument 3: Gap is a historical circumstance and we will adapt to the gap

Ackerman: Our culture will adapt to any technology, but "a central promise of HCI is that we should not force users to adapt."



#### Platform incapabilities

Issues of technology that causes social-technology gap:

- Systems do not allow sufficient nuance (e.g. need context)
- Systems are not socially flexible (e.g. people do not switch roles explicitly)
- Systems do not allow sufficient ambiguity (e.g. people are inherently ambiguous)



#### **Platform incapabilities**

Issues of technology that causes social-technology gap:

- Systems do not allow sufficient nuance (e.g. need context)
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Question: Do social media systems have these issues?

#### **Ackerman's Solution: Simon**

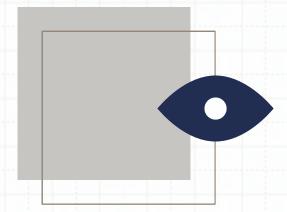
- "Engineering and design are fundamentally different from the sciences"
- Artificial vs Natural
- Science is studying natural; engineering is creation of artificial

CSCW = engineering systems for groups of people
CSCW = social science studying the construction of the everyday experience

#### **Implications**

CSCW researchers need to understand the social-technical gap in order to contribute usable, effective systems

CSCW systems need to reflect how people really work and live in groups



Discuss! Seeing how much we have advanced in platform capabilities, are we closer to closing the social-technical gap? Why or why not?



# Form-From: A Design Space of Social Media Systems

Amy Zhang, Michael Bernstein, David Karger, Mark Ackerman (2024)



#### **Overview**

- Goal was to "characterize and distill a concise design space of social media systems"
- Form-From model
- Used model to trace history of social media systems



#### Social Media Systems

Systems that directly facilitate the sharing of user generated content between users.

E.g. Facebook, Twitter, Reddit, WhatsApp, Zoom, email, Slack

Different from Carr & Hayes (masspersonal is not a requirement)

#### **Design Space**

Range of possible design options available for a system

Simon: "design is a search through problem space"

Schön: design space = possibilities, opportunities, inspiration

The paper takes a Simonian view.

Same time	Different time		
Face to face interactions	Asynchronous interaction	Same place	SP/
Synchronous distributed interaction	Asynchronous distributed interaction	Different place	PACE

Johansen's (1988) Time-Space Matrix

#### **TIME**

	Different an unpredictab	Different but predictable	Same
Same	Team rooms	Work shifts	Meeting facilitation
Different but predictable	Collaborative writing	Electronic mail	Tele/video/ desktop conferencing
Different and unpredictable	Workflow	Computer bulletin boards	Interactive multicast seminars

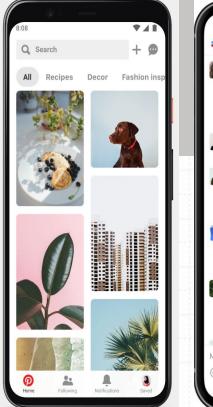
Grudin's (1994) Time and Space Categorization

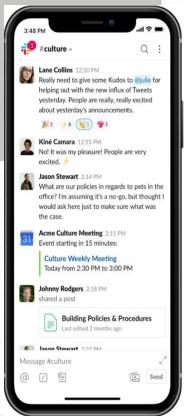


#### Form

- How content is organized
  - Threaded: explicitly linking posts to each other
    - E.g. Twitter, Threads, YouTube, TikTok, Reddit
  - Flat: not focusing on linking posts together, instead focusing on interaction with overall stream
    - E.g. traditional chatrooms, instant messaging, old Facebook/Myspace, video livestream on Zoom, Instagram Stories, Snapchat







Threaded: **explicitly** linking posts to each other

Flat: interaction with overall stream



#### Form-From: A Model of Social Media Designs

#### From

- Process by which content is delivered
  - Spaces: shared space (e.g. channel, group chat)
  - Network: shared to accounts that have connected (e.g. Facebook, Twitter)
  - Commons: shared to entire platform (e.g. TikTok, Pinterest)

#### **FORM**

#### Flat

Emphasizes posting without explicit links to other posts

#### **Threaded**

Emphasizes posting with explicit links to other posts, e.g., by replies

#### **IRC**

BBS (early) Slack Discord

#### Email

FidoNet 4chan Reddit Quora

#### **Spaces**

Shared in a distinct space with a unique location (e.g., channel)

#### SixDegrees Friendster

Clubhouse

LinkedIn (pre-2014) MySpace

Facebook (pre-2009)

#### LiveJournal

Flickr Instagram Twitter

Tumblr

#### **Network**

Shared to accounts that have connected (e.g., followers)

# **FROM**

#### Pinterest Snapchat Discover

Tinder ChatRoulette

#### TikTok Instagram Reels

Threads
YouTube Shorts

#### Commons

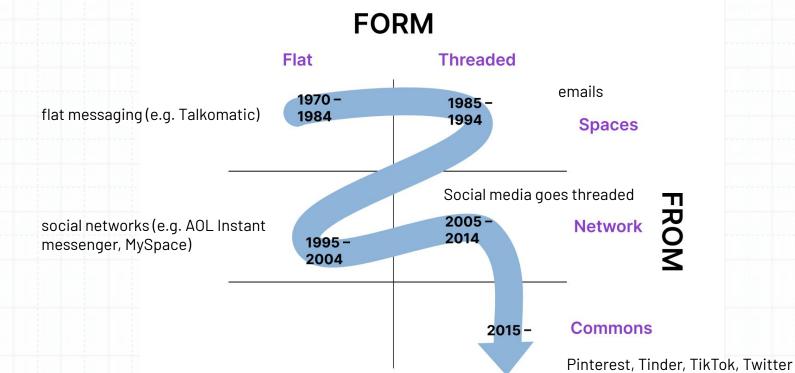
Shared to the entire platform (e.g., For You)

The full model has 62 dimensions.

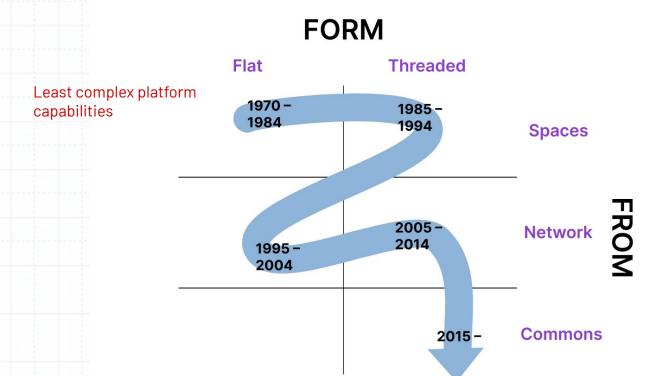
What are your thoughts on the complexity of the model? Does it accurately capture social media or is it trying to take on something too big?

# Follow up question: What are the limitations of this model?

#### **Evolution of Social Media**



#### **Evolution of Social Media**



Most complex platform capabilities

#### **Implications**

Practitioners and designers to find design inspiration and explore alternatives using this model

"If we don't design with intent, we default."



## Any questions or ideas to further discuss?

# Thank you!