# Social Thinking to Design Social Software : A Course Experience Report

Cédric Mesnage and Mehdi Jazayeri

Faculty of Informatics, Lugano, Switzerland

### Outline

- Is software social?
- Define « social »
- Social software characteristics
- Reasons for change
- Social SE vs SE
- Course Design
- Student projects
- Doing it!
- Conclusions

### Is software social?

- Any piece of software has a social dimension

| Features            | Activities                                     |
|---------------------|--|
| social networks     | connect, help, communicate                     |
| forums              | help, communicate, inform, question            |
| tags                | connect, share, organize, abstract             |
| blogs               | share, communicate, inform                     |
| shared repositories | share, program, document                       |
| emails              | connect, help, share, communicate, collaborate |
| feeds               | notify, inform, abstract                       |
| wikis               | collaborate, educate, document                 |
| online polls        | decide   |

### Define "Social"

- Of or relating to **society** or organizations
- Of or relating to rank or status in society
- Relating to or designed for activities in which people meet each other for pleasure
- Needing of companionship and therefore best suited to live in a community (we are social beings as well as individuals)

[Oxford Dictionary]

## Reasons for change

- Global problems awareness (environment, climate...)
- Social problems (poverty, handicap, alcoholism, unemployment...)
  - Hardware, Mobile networks
  - The internet, Open-source
  - Social production, Global communities

### Social software

- globally contributes to improve society.
- supports social interaction.
- (collective intelligence, serendipity)

#### Involves:

- · solidarity, empathy, problem solving
- participation, cooperation, collaboration
- information sharing,

# Social SE vs SE

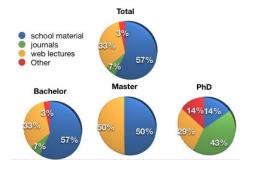
- Social problems VS contracts
- People VS clients
- Evidence VS Requirements

# Course Design

- Technology background, 5 weeks
- Problem formulation, 1 week
- Social research, 2 weeks
- Rational design, 2 weeks
- Software development, 3 weeks
- Evaluation, 1 week

# Students project: OSLP

- Problem: Computers and Education
- Solution: A shared repository of pointers to online courses

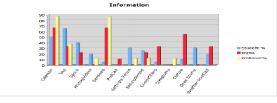


# Functionality Feature Index Tagging, Categorizing Educate Lecturing Search Profiling, Lecturing, Tagging, Categorizing Share Linking Recommend Profiling, Rating

Architecture

# Students project : WinCS

- Problem: Communication in the faculty
- Solution: A screen in the entrance displaying relevant information

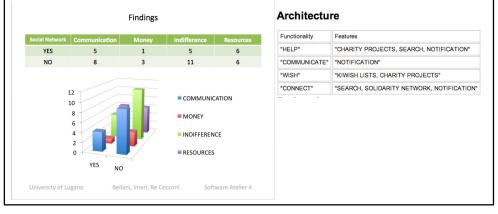


### Architecture

| Functionality | Features            |
|---------------|---------------------|
| Inform        | screen, aggregation |
| Notify        | faculty map         |
| Disperse      | information         |
| Communicate   | screen, website     |

# Students project: Kiwish

- Problem: Poverty in the world
- Solution: a solidarity network to support charity projects



# Doing it!

- Nepomuk (the social semantic desktop) summer school
- Team of 6 people
- Discussion around socialness
- Writing a scenario which illustrates socialness
- Making a prototype

# Persona: Marie from Institut Pasteur



### Scenario: Marie visits Rwanda

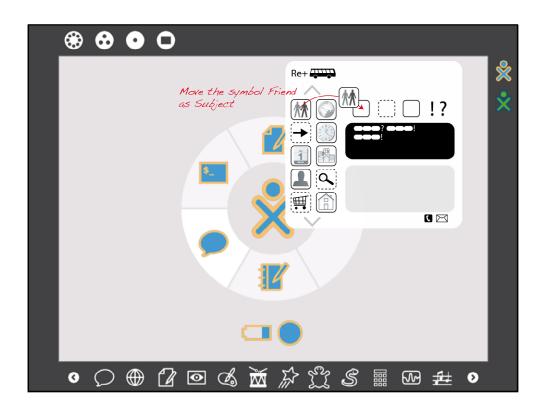
Marie is visiting a small village outside Kigali helping out a Non Governmental Organisation to document how their projects are going in the village. Marie is looking for some sort of transportation. Unfortunately, the bus seems to be cancelled for the rest of the day. Fortunately, Marie has friends in the village. Gestures and laughter are enough to understand each other at least on a fundamental level.

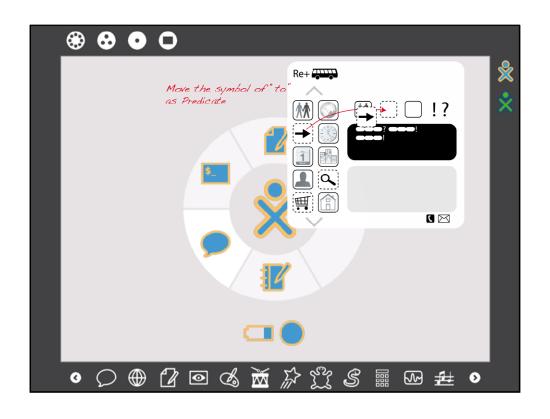
### Marie visits Rwanda

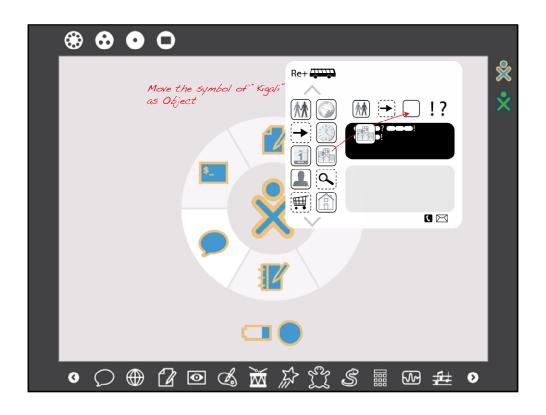
Marie and Dagmawi use his OLPC<sup>1</sup> laptop to find help. Maybe there is someone nearby who can offer a lift.

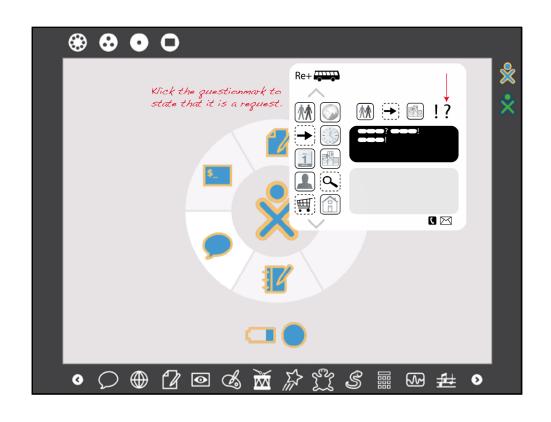
In fact, Dagmawis' aunt Nema, at the other side of the village, looks for someone to share the costs for today's trip to Kigali.

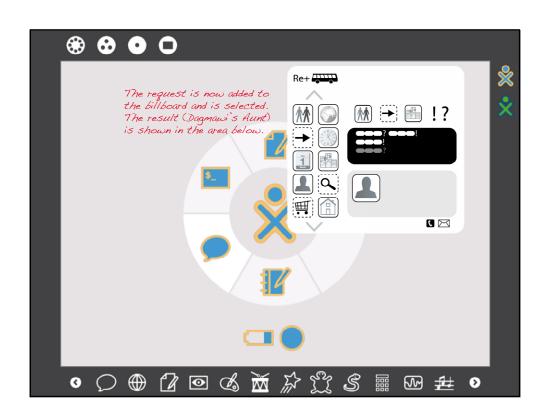
Later on, Nema picks up Marie and they head for the city.











### Conclusion

- Software has the potential to solve social and global problems
- Experimentation with methodologies must be done in the **classroom**.
- The challenge in building social software is to understand **people**.
- We need an **evaluation framework** to evaluate the **socialness** of software.