

March 25, 2008

Reading:

- Anind K. Dey and Gregory D. Abowd. Towards a better understanding of context and context-awareness. In the Workshop on The What, Who, Where, When, and How of Context-Awareness, as part of the 2000 Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI 2000), The Hague, The Netherlands, April 3, 2000.
- Pei-yu Chi, Jen-hao Chen, Shih-yen Liu, Hao-hua Chu. Designing smart living objects - enhancing vs. distracting traditional human-object interactions. HCII 2007.
- Kasim Rehman, Frank Stejano, George Coulouris. Visually interactive location-aware computing. UBICOMP 2006.
- Donald Norman. Three Challenges for Design. Interaction, 2007.

---

---

Group discussion (after the Anind and Peggy's Papers)

Groups #1/#2:

Consider the following context-aware example of screen saver (or hibernation) during presentation (from Erickson "Some problems with the Notion of Context-Aware Computing). "In the midst of her finely honed closing pitch, Susan's prospective clients watch intently as her screensaver kicks in and the carefully crafted text of her slide slowly morphs into flowing abstract shapes that gradually dissolve into blackness."

- How would you describe the context you are in now? What is the most important context?
- Comment on the following statement: "context-awareness is only useful when it can automatically trigger an action."
- Comment on the following statement: "computers are bad at interpreting context data, because they lack common sense; therefore, context awareness must involve humans in the loop."

Groups #3/#4

Anind: context type: (activity, identity, location, time); context-aware: (presentation, automatic execution, and tagging)

Schilit: information retrieval or command execution; automatic or manual

Peggy: classifications of context-awareness: functional relation & interactional relation

- How would you categorize context-aware applications/services/systems differently from Anind and Peggy?

---

---

Course project idea presentation