

User Interface Design, Prototyping, and Evaluation

Computer-Supported Cooperative Work (CSCW)

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ased on slides by Prof. John Canny, UC Berkeley & Kate Everitt, UW

Outline

- Review of Mobile UI Design
- Definitions of CSCW & group work
- Implementation issues
- Success/Failures
- Media

Mobile UI Design REview

Many Design Choices

- Think different from GUI/Web
- Swiss army vs. dedicated
- Pen/speech modalities
- Integrate with other tasks
- Social apps
- Always in your pocket & networked Context is very different from desktop

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Collaboration

- Current work environments – several people working on personal computers
- Frequently people need to cooperate
 <u>- create/modify documents, drawings, designs</u>
- · Two key ways
 - at different times (asynchronously)
 see changes previous workers have made
 - simultaneously (synchronously)
 - actions taken by user must be seen immediately

Computer-Supported Cooperative Work (CSCW)

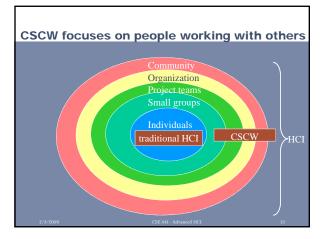
- Def.: "the study of how people work together using computer technology"
- Examples of systems – email
 - shared databases
 - web sites (social, shared)
 - video conferencing
 - chat systems
 - real-time shared applications
 - collaborative writing, drawing, games

Groupware

- *Groupware* denotes the technology that people use to work together
 - "systems that support groups of people engaged in a common task (or goal) and that provide an interface to a shared environment."
- CSCW studies the use groupware
 - "CSCW is the study of the tools and techniques of groupware as well as their psychological, social, and organizational effects."

Background

- CSCW grew from discontent with single user HCI methods applied to multi-user technologies and settings
- Focus on
 - Workplace activity
 - Understanding nature of collaborative tasks
 - Co-evolution of technologies and communities
- Early apps
 - CAD, computer integrated manufacturing, computer aided software engineering, office automation



What is a social activity People and their activities are integral to design of technology Workers may have social proximity despite physical/temporal distance The water cooler effect

Types of Cooperation

- Focused partnerships
 - users who need each other to complete a task
 often a document or image to work on
 - e.g., joint authors of a paper
- Lecture or demo
 - person shares info. with users at remote sites
 questions may be asked
 - may wish to keep history and be able to replay

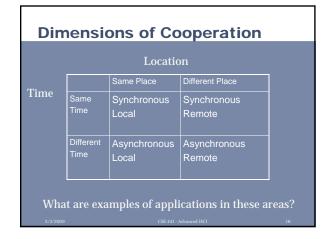
Types of Cooperation (cont.)

Conference

- group participation distributed in space
 at same time or spread out over time
- Structured work process
 - a set of people w/ distinct roles solve task
 e.g., hiring committee accepts applications, reviews, invites top for interviews, chooses, informs
 - aka "work flow" or "task flow"

Types of Cooperation (cont.)

- Meeting and decision support
 meeting w/ each user working at a computer
 • e.g., PDA Brainstorming tool
- Tele-democracy
 - online town hall meetings



Dim	nensio	ons of Co	operation	
		Locatio	on	
—		Same Place	Different Place	
Time	Same Time	Face to Face conversation	Telephone	
	Different Time	Post-it note	Letter	
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		Locati	on
		Same	Different
Time	Same	Meeting rooms	Video Conference IM Games ATC
		Shared work surfaces Shared PCs and windo	
	Different	Augmentation tools -"Where were you?" Project Scheduling In/Out Board	Email Electronic conferences Blogs/Netnews
		Co-authoring systems Shared calendars	
2/3/200	Where	would google doo	cs fit?

Related Fields to CSCW

- Behavioral Science

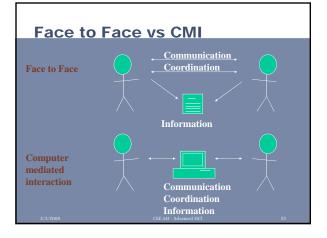
 - Social psychology
 Organizational science
 Anthropology
- Sociology
 Computer Science

 Distributed computing
 - Networking

 - User interface/visualization
 Mobile & wireless
- Telecommunications
 - TelephonyVideo

Face to Face Communication

- Personal Space
- Eye contact and gaze
 - Can convey interest, confusion, boredom
- · Gestures and body language
- Back channels, confirmation, interruption Back channels = nods, shrugs, small noises
- Turn Taking
- Ums, ahs, pauses
- What happens when these channels are unavailable?

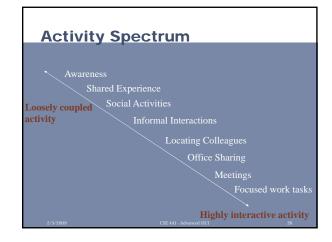


Beyond Being There

• What are some advantages of computer mediated collaboration over face to face?

Questions

- When is a text better than a phone call?
- What is the difference between IM and Email?



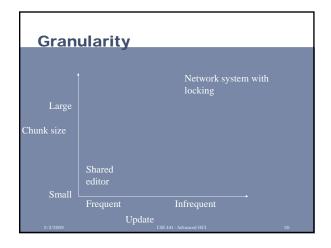


Organizational Issues Who benefits? Free rider problem Critical mass Changing power structures Benefits of use Cost of use Cost of use Number of users

Organizational Issues

- Reciprocity / Symmetry

 If you do work for a system, you should get some benefit
- Fitting in with organizational structure and values
- Flexibility
- Cost
 - Setup
 - Maintenance



E	mail			
• Wh	ere doe			
		Same	Different	
Time	Same	Synchronous Local	Synchronous Remote	
	Different	Asynchronous Local	Asynchronous Remote	
• Wh	y is it su		here has it failed	l? 31

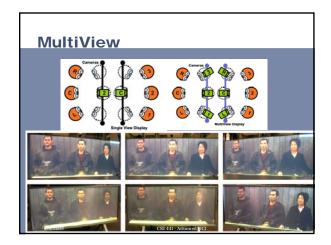
Where	e does it fit? Place	e/Space	
	Same	Different	1
Same	Synchronous Local	Synchronous Remote	
Different	Asynchronous Local	Asynchronous Remote	

Videoconferencing

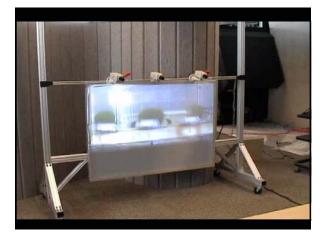
- What are the difficulties?
- How has it failed?
- How has it succeeded?
- How could it be improved?
 - Clearboard/Teamworkstation (Ishii et al)
 - VideoWhiteboard (Tang et al)

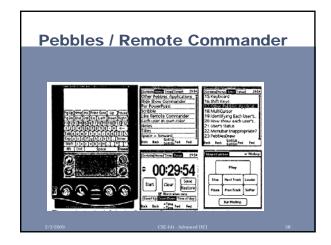




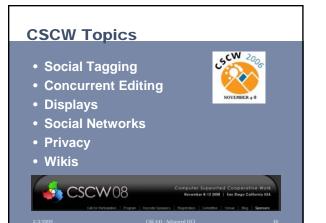


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Key Issues

- Group awareness
- Multi-user interfaces
 - hard to design/conduct controlled experiments
- Concurrency control – consistency and reconciliation
- Communication & coordination
 - can't see each other -> lose visual cues
 floor control

Key Issues (cont.)

- Latency
- e.g., user points at an object and talk
- Security and privacy
- more...

Asynchronous Implementation Issues

- Each user may have own copy of data
- Must integrate changes at some point - example: programmers working on source
- Problems when conflicts between changes
 - lock portions of work
 - keeps state well defined, although doesn't stop semantically incompatible changes

 - resolve conflicts via integration mechanism

Synchronous Implementation Issues

- >=Two users working on same data, at the same time, in cooperation
- Extend Model View Controller (MVC) - views & copies of the model are distributed
- Propagate command history
 - must resolve conflicts among N histories
 - at what level are commands?
 - mouse position not good enough (e.g., different font sizes, etc.)

Social Issues

- Can these technologies replace human-human interaction?
 - can you send a "handshake" or a "hug" - how does intimacy survive?
- Are too many social cues lost? - facial expressions and body language for enthusiasm, disinterest, anger
 - will new cues develop? e.g., :)

Groupware Successes

• Email

- ubiquitous (your grandparents have it?)
- Newsgroups and mailing lists
- Videoconferencing - growing slowly but steadily

Groupware Successes (cont.)

Lotus Notes

- integrates email, newsgroups, call tracking, status, DB searching, document sharing, & scheduling
- very successful in corporations
- will the Web erode? Notes is more structured

Groupware Failures

• Shared calendars

- making a come back? web-based?
- Why does groupware fail? (Grudin)
 - disparity between workers & beneficiaries
 - threats to existing power structures
 - insufficient critical mass (Web reduces)
 - violation of social taboos
 - rigidity that counters common practice or exceptions

Success/Failure of Groupware

- Depends on competing alternatives
 - collaborators down the hall or across country?
- If users are committed to system, etiquette & conventions will evolve
 - tend to arise from cultural & task background
 - users from different orgs or cultural contexts may clash
- Synchronous systems that work well for 2 users may be less effective w/ more users

Media

- Video: Rich, but problems with gaze, gesture, non-verbal communication.
- Audio: Conveys meaning well but not necessarily location
- Text: Good for synchronous or asynchronous communication
- Ink: Good for expressing ideas and brainstorming

Video

- Eye contact problems: – Offset from camera to screen
 - "Mona Lisa" effect



• Gesture has similar problems: trying pointing at something

Audio

Good for one-on-one communication



• Bad for meetings. Spatial localization is normally lost. Can be put back but tricky.

Turn-taking, back-channeling

- In a face-to-face meeting, people do a lot of self-management
- Preparing to speak: lean forward, clear throat, shuffle paper
- Unfortunately, these are subtle gestures which don't pass well through today's technology
- Network delays make things much worse

Breakdowns

- Misunderstandings, talking over each other, losing the thread of the meeting
- People are good at recognizing these and recovering from them "repair"
- Mediated communication often makes it harder
- E.g. email often escalates simple misunderstandings into flaming sessions

Usage issues

- Communication in the real world has both structured & unplanned episodes - meeting by the Xerox machine
- Much face-to-face communication is really side-by-side, w/ some artifact as focus

Solutions

- Sharing experiences is very important for mutual understanding in team work
- **Context-based** displays (portholes) work well





Solutions

• Ishii's Clearboard: sketching + presence



Face-to-Face: the ultimate?

- It depends
- Conveys the maximum amount of information, mere presence effects are strong. But...
- People spend a lot of cognitive effort managing perceptions of each other
- In a simple comparison of F2F, phone and email, most subjects felt most comfortable with the phone for routine business contact

Face-to-Face: the ultimate?

- Kiesler and Sproull found email-only programming teams were more productive than email+F2F teams in a CS course
- There you want coordination, commitment, recording
- Conclusion: Match the medium to the mission

CSCL: Computer-Supported Collaborative Learning

- Sub-area of CSCW concerned with learning & collaboration
- Peer interaction is a powerful source of learning, especially in universities
- Three powerful models:
 - TVI, DTVI: recorded instructor, team review
 - Peer instruction: pauses for group discussion
 - PBL: Problem-based learning, team problem-solving

Livenotes

 Designed to include other learners perspectives into note-taking



Review

- CSCW vs. groupware
- Taxonomy based on space and time
- Key issues
 - awareness, multi-user UIs, concurrency, communication & coordination, latency
- Implementation and social issues
 - extend MVC
 - are social cues lost?
- Successes (email) & failures (scheduling)

Next Time

- Presentations
- Midterm next Tuesday
- covers assignments, lectures, & readings