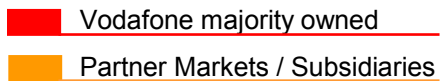
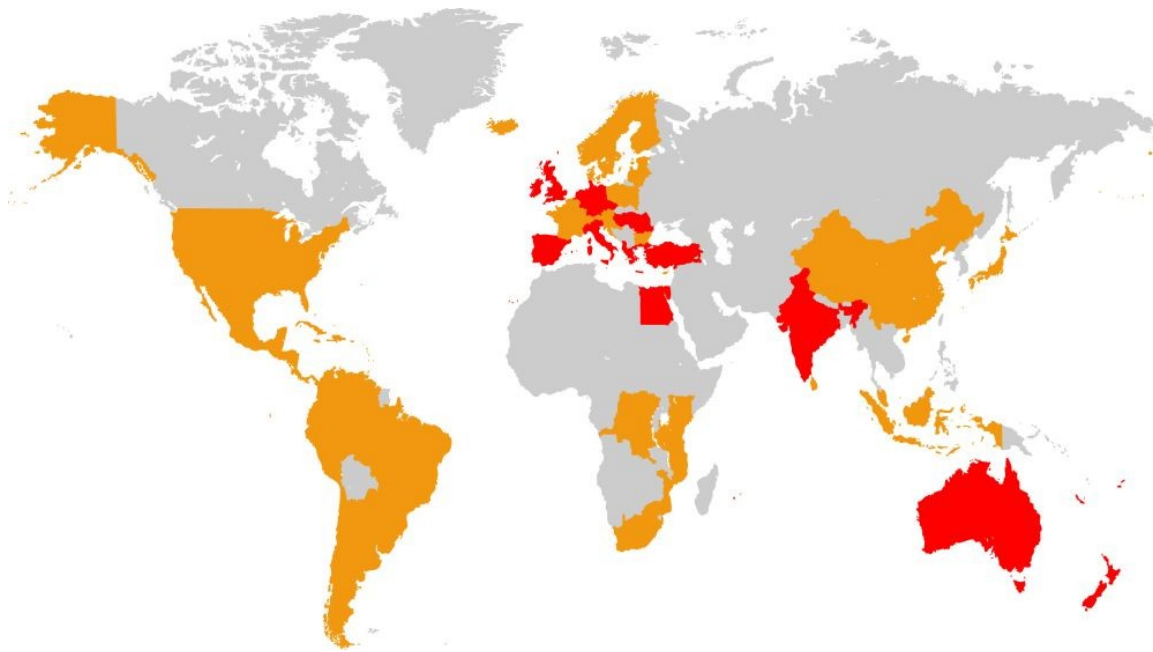


Presentation on Context in Social Networking

Based on the Position Paper from Julian Pye, Wolfgang Schuster, Patrick Waters from Vodafone Group R&D

Presented on 16 January 2009 at the W3C workshop in Barcelona on the Future of Social Networking

Vodafone worldwide



World's leading international Mobile Communications Group

Over 279 million proportionate customers*

* Sept. 2008

Equity interests in 27 countries across five continents

Further 40 partner networks worldwide

Vodafone Group R&D – Mission

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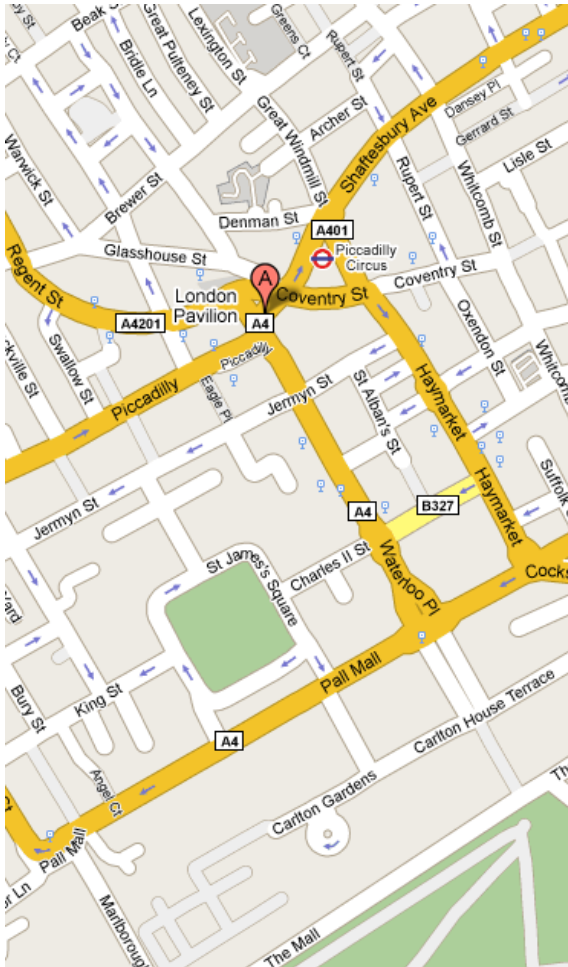


Driving Innovation in a Wireless World

by Creating Business Opportunities from
Technology

Vodafone Group R&D Offices in the UK,
Germany, Spain and the Netherlands

I am at Piccadilly Circus and switch on my phone



- Am I at my Work's office at Piccadilly?
(Service should offer work-related communication features with remote colleagues and partner companies)
- Am I on a one-day business trip heading to a partner company?
(Service should offer communication features with colleagues at my home office)
- Am I hungry and do not know where to go?
(Service should offer a list of restaurants)
- Am I late on my way to a work dinner at a restaurant in the area?
(Service should offer communication features with the restaurant or the colleagues and locate a taxi company)
- Do I want to meet my friends who may be at a club?
(Service should offer event planning features and communication features with local friends)
- Am I already at the club with my friends?
(Service should offer communication features with friends not present, offer automatic tagging and sharing of images at club)
- Am I on a family holiday?
(Service should hide work related content, offer family and urgent communication features, enable tagging of content capture and sharing with respective privacy features)
- Am I living here and I want to do a 'Sunday evening catch-up' with extended family and friends?
(Service should offer communication features to extended family and remote friends)
- Am I driving in my car? Am I in distress after having lost my wallet and looking for help? Am I jogging? Am I...?
(Service should offer the respective services)

Location needs Context to offer the most efficient social network experience

What are the components of context?

- Context = Time + Location + Motivation/Social Context

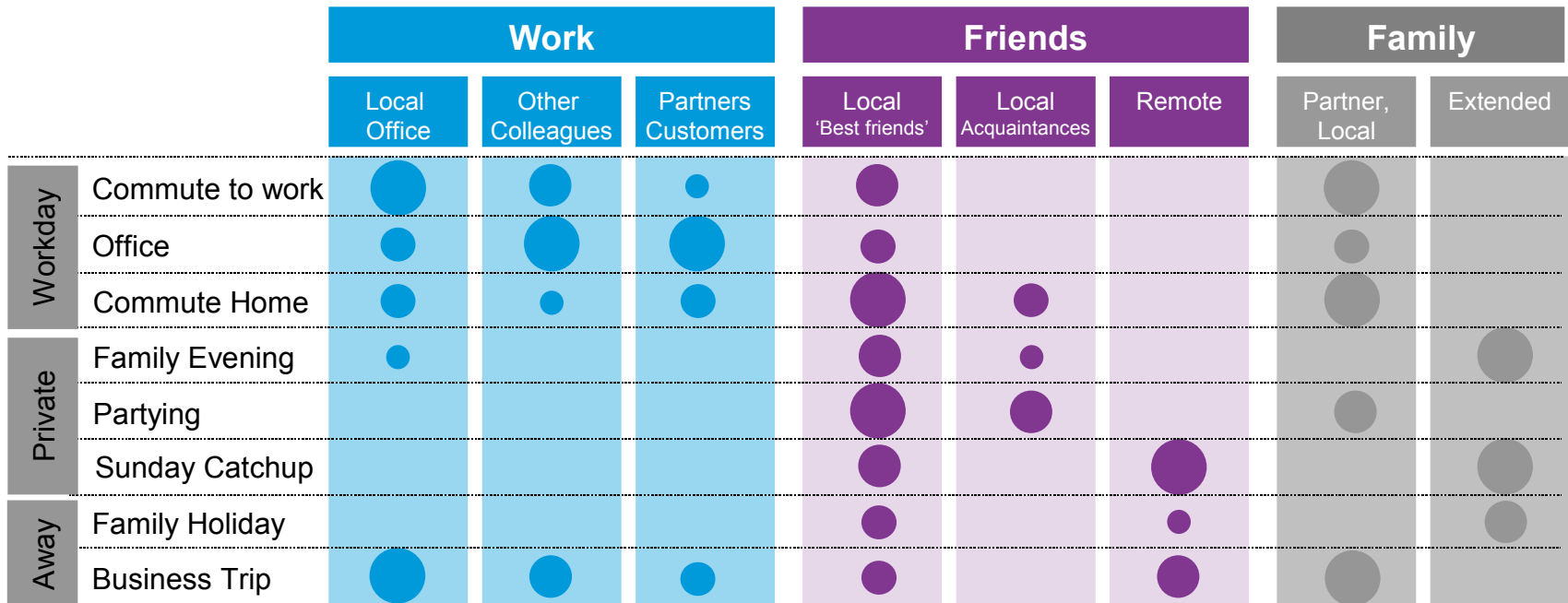
How to know the context?

- Time: Clock
- Location and Proximity: GPS, Network-location, NFC, BT, Femtocell, WLAN, etc
- Motivation/Social Context – ranging from the simple to the complex:
 - Profile switch: ‚Profiles‘ (I want to ‚work‘, ‚have fun‘, ‚relax‘)
 - Tagging of locations (You have been here several times before – is this ‚Home‘, ‚Work‘, etc?)
 - Data-mining: Information from Office Calendar application, from Social Networks Calendar, from Email exchanges
 - Telephone billing and record history, special contracts for friends and relatives
 - Social Context and Proximity: Gained from other users in the same location, which may be connected to the user
 - Semantic parsing of users feeds (‚will be at business trip next week‘, ‚am at the Radiohead gig‘)
 - Algorithmic and AI: Recording locations and making assumptions
 - Precise psychological profiles: Emotional state, characteristics, personality
 - Complex/Futuristic: Real-time biological observation of emotional state
 - Hybrid: Mixture between the above

A simple example with context: Improving access

- Most social networking applications use the same UI in all usage contexts and offer the same information feeds on their mobile applications
- With social networks still growing rapidly and increasingly allowing complex interaction and communication features, the usage experience will become increasingly cluttered
- Considering an aggregated social network or a network with multiple contacts from multiple domains, context could enable prioritisation of contacts and communication features and offer an improved experience

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- Requirements for the scenario above could be achieved with a combination of knowledge of main locations (local office, home), social motivation (work, have fun, relax), schedule (holiday and business trips) and social graphs (location, relationship, history)

Using Social Proximity and Generated content with context (Vodafone R&D activity with University of Bath)



- A number of users are present at a shared event (e.g. a wedding, a club night, a concert, etc)
- Some users will be socially linked, others will not
- Proximity to other users (e.g. via Bluetooth, Femtocell, etc) defines a new 'supergroup' of attendees, calendar entries of some provides context
- During the event many members may create content, such as photographs or activity feeds
- A service may pool content and activities together and offer the new group members content and contacts from others
- Such a service would:
 - Manage the group - the service will intelligently manage the social network that represents the group
 - Document media: the service will provide the facility to intelligently document media associated with a group based event.
 - Manage privacy: the service should continually monitor and manage user permissions. It will operate within these permissions throughout service execution
 - Integrate with the semantic web. The service should bridge communication between the mobile group and the 'cloud'

On the need for half-life time of information



From the Telegraph, May 9th 2008*:

- „Jill Price, 42, can remember every part of her life since she was 14 but considers her ability a curse as she cannot switch off. [...]
- Every detail about every day since 1980 - what time she got up, who she met, what she did, even what she ate - is locked in her brain [...]
- Her condition is so rare that scientists had to coin a term for her condition - hyperthymestic syndrome from the Greek thymesis, for remembering, and hyper, meaning well above normal. „

* <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/1940420/The-woman-who-can-remember-everything.html>

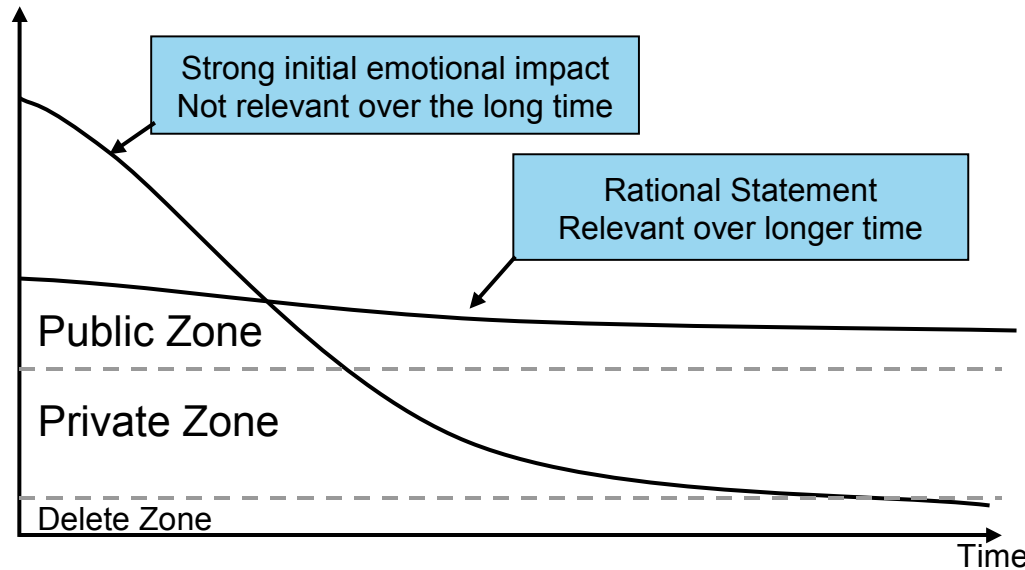
Many of today's Social Networks can be diagnosed as 'hyperthymestic'. Each information is weighted equally and kept until data is explicitly deleted

- Will all these activity feeds still be equally important after five years time?

The image shows a collection of social media activity feed snippets, each in a separate box. The snippets include:

- is cold. about an hour ago - Comment
- learned Fast Healing in Vampires. 1:24am - Comment
- is relaxing after becoming a certified motorcycle rider! 5:40am - Comment
- back at work...surprise! 10:36am - Comment
- thinks that Palm Pre smartphone is so damn sexy! 46 minutes ago - Comment
- posted Significant Cybersecurity Weaknesses at IRS -
- Good morning Munich. 7 hours ago - Comment
- stashed away a pool of blood in Vampires. 1:25am - Comment
- is attending LOST: The Premiere Event Wednesday January 21st 8/7c on ABC.
- is going home. 7:25pm - Comment

Adjacent example of context use to enable enable 'half-life time' of SN feeds and communication



- With increasing life-long information and activity feeds, users might desire a mechanism that can slowly 'expire' less important information to the users private sphere (and finally to an area not reachable by default or automatically deleted)

Context	Resulting default halftime:	Initial	Mid-term	Long-term
Work interest-statement (now working on...)		Medium	Medium	Low
Business trip planning note ('will be in X in 2 weeks')		High	Low	-
Mobile Use, Quick statement, e.g. 'on the way to'		Medium	Low	-
Mobile Use, taking mobile photo of topical importance		High	Medium	Low
Mobile Use, taking photos of friends at event		High	Medium	Medium
PC Use at home, posting holiday photos		Medium-high	Medium-high	Medium

- Requirements for the scenario above could be achieved by agreeing on an expiry definition and mechanism for tweets and activity feeds; to enable context, an agreement would have to be made how to map context to the half-life graph

Thank you