

# Context-Awareness

## Ch. 8 of Ubicomp Fundamentals

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INF 241



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<http://www.ics.uci.edu/~djp3>

## : Context Awareness

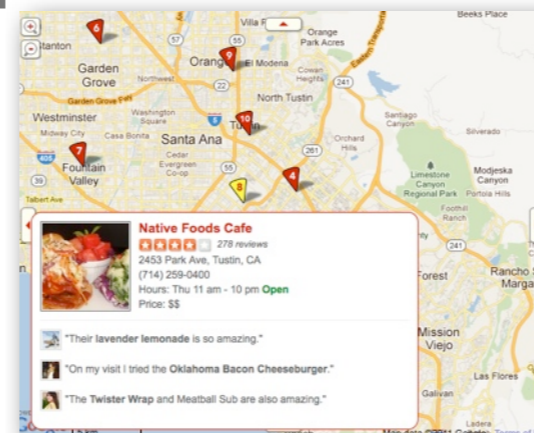
- Canonical Problem:
  - “You are in an unfamiliar office environment and would like to find the closest printer?”
- No Tech Solution:
  - Find someone who knows the answer and ask them
- The Simple Tech Solution
  - Find a list of printers online and a map and figure out which is closest
- The Context-Aware Solution
  - Use a program which ranks printers by proximity

## : Context Awareness

- The Context-Aware Solution requires:
  - Knowledge of where the user is
  - Knowledge of where the printers are
  - Infrastructure for maintaining the accuracy of the information
  - Software to make this information available at the right time

# : Context Awareness

- The first round of context-aware systems were essentially **location-based services**
- The Active Badge
  - created a directory of locations of people
  - enabled routing of land-line calls to offices
- Modern **LBS** include
  - Siri geo-fencing
  - Sex Offender GPS anklets
  - Yelp Restaurant Finder



## : Context Awareness

- Can we use more information about the world to help the application than just location?
  - orientation
  - light levels
  - accelerometers
    - protecting hard drives



- What else?

## : Context

- The information that makes a computer do a better job of adapting to the human world is “context”
- Definitions include:
  - “where you are, whom you are with, what resources are nearby” - Schilit
  - “the subset of physical and conceptual states of interest to a particular entity” - Pascoe
  - “any information that can be used to characterize the situation of an entity. An entity is a person, place or object that is considered relevant to the interaction between a user and an application including the user and the application themselves.” - Dey

## : Context Aware Systems

- “adapt according to it’s location of use, the collection of nearby people and objects as well as changes to those objects over time” - Schilit et.al.
- “automatically provide information and/or take actions according to the user’s present context as detected by sensors” - Brown
- “provides relevant information and/or services to the user, where relevancy depends on the user’s task”



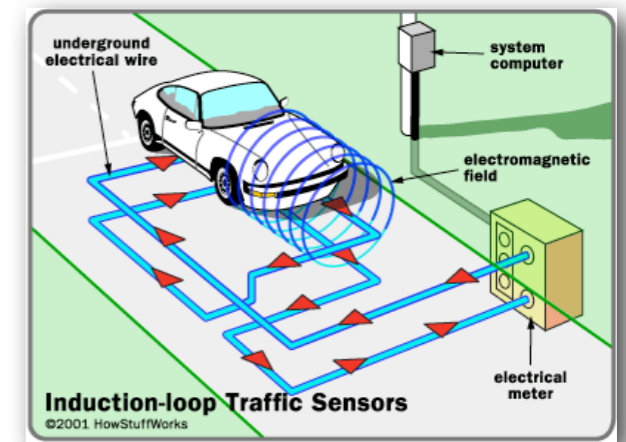
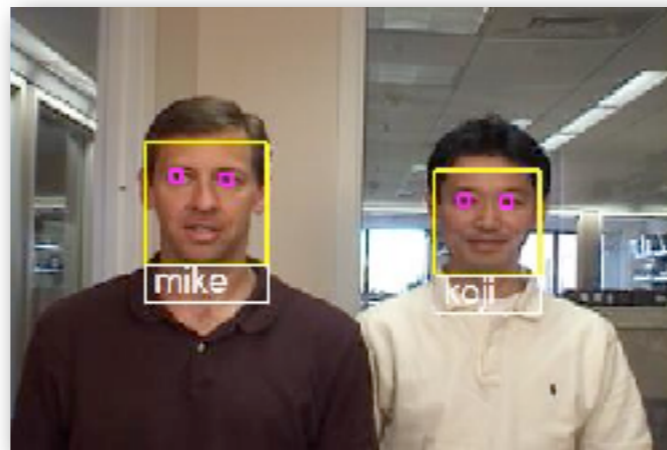
# : Context Aware Systems

- Computer regularly adapt to their input



- Context-Awareness is about **implicit** input from

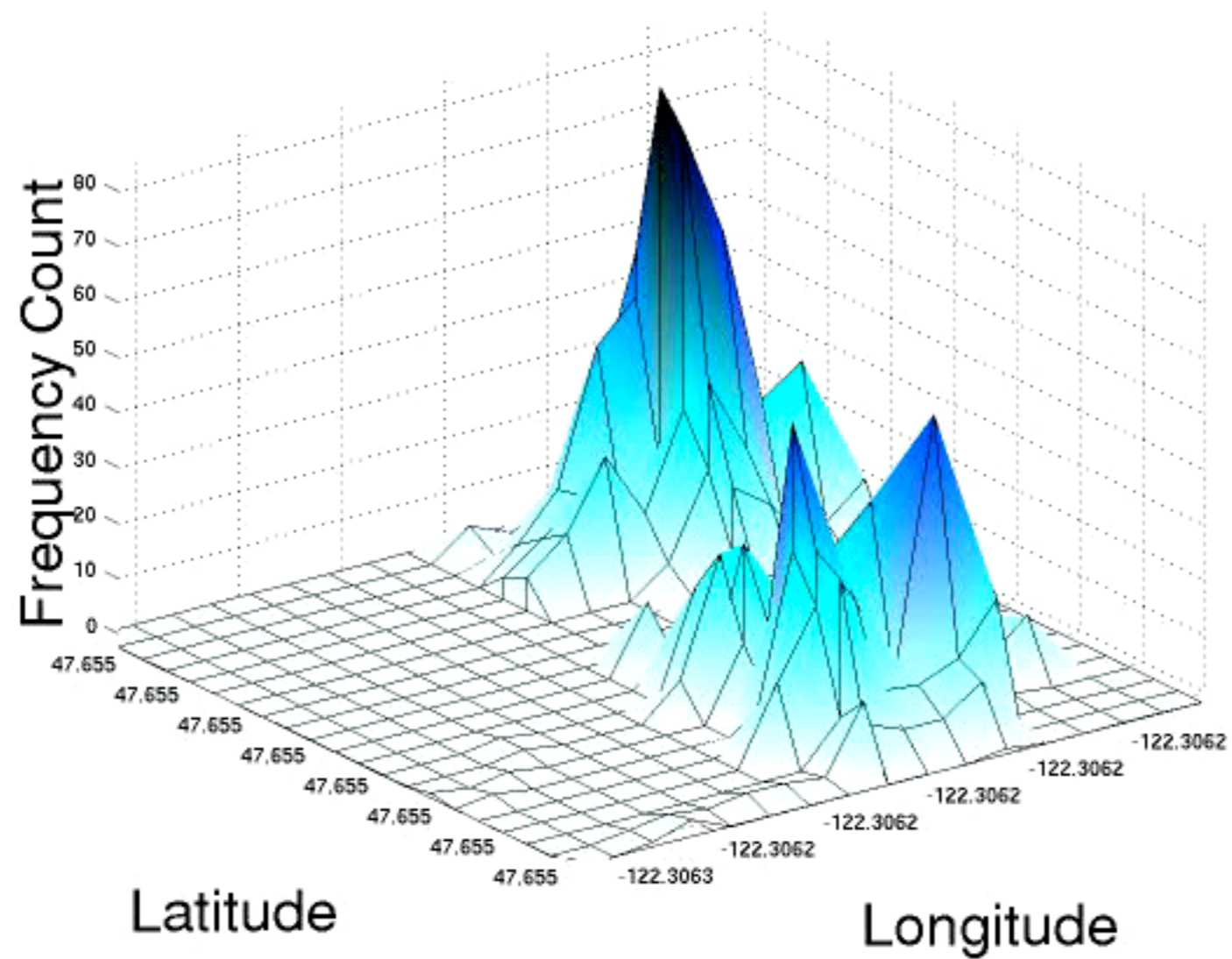
- sensors
- computers
- other services



## : Context Aware Systems

- The holy-grail of context-aware computing is
  - to understand and act on human intent without interruption
- but this is hard because
  - sensors are ambiguous and impoverished
  - getting intent exposes it to privacy breaches
  - sometimes humans don't know their intent
  - not all relevant context can be sensed (yet)
  - this removes the locus of control from the user
  - the computer may not be able to explain why it is taking an action b/c the decision is too complex
    - rules vs machine learning

## Global Location GPS

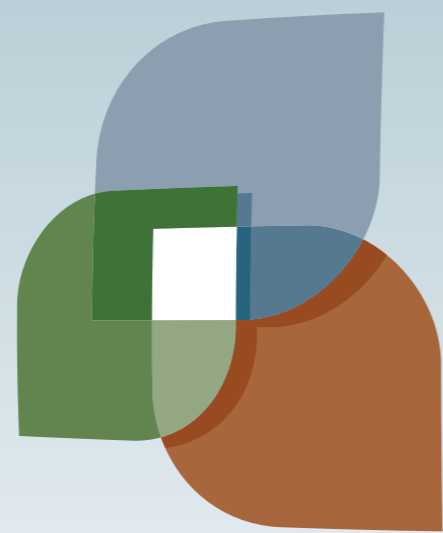


## Global Location GPS



# : Ambiguity





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