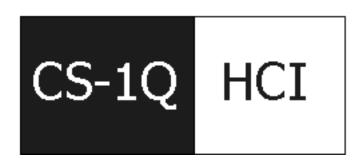
#### Team-Based Interaction

C.W. Johnson,

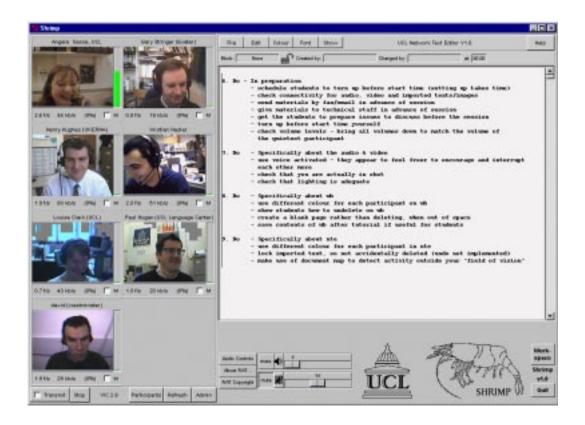
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October 2001



#### Team-Based Interaction

• Computer-Supported Cooperative Work.



Acknowledgement: Shrimp project

- Synchronous vs Asynchronous interaction.
- Clark, Brennan and Common Ground.

#### Problems of Groupwork

- Why is groupwork difficult?
- Distraction:
- individual interrupts colleague's tasks.
  - Group coordination failures:
- overhead of coordinating group actions impairs group.
  - Group planning and management failures:
- groups create unnecessary tasks.
  - Excessive influence of the leader:
- high status leader stifle contrary opinions.
  - Group polarisation and groupthink:
- group persuaded by dillusions of its own invulnerability.

### Problems of Groupwork

• Computers make things worse.

• Free-riders: "it's lost in the mail".

- Distractions and group planning:
- encysting can be a problem.
  - Influence of the leader:
- can 'freeze' people out of video-conferences.
  - Group coordination much worse:
- "can you all hear me?".

# Computer-Supported Cooperative Work (CSCW).

• Face to face: same place, same time.

• Synchronous: different place, same time.

• Asynchronous (1): different place, different time.

• Asynchronous (2): same place, different time.

#### Face to Face

- Applications:
- share a computer to record design decisions;
- use computer to share visualisations.

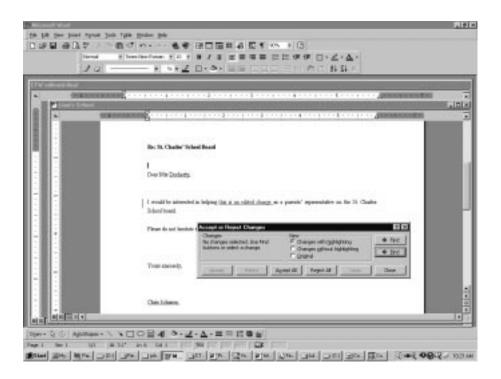


Acknowledgement: Faculty of Science, Loughborough Univ.

- Fighting over access to the input devices?
- One person thinks while the other types 8(

# Asynchronous CSCW

• Relatively simple add-on to existing systems.



• Need for version control on shared objects.

### Asynchronous CSCW

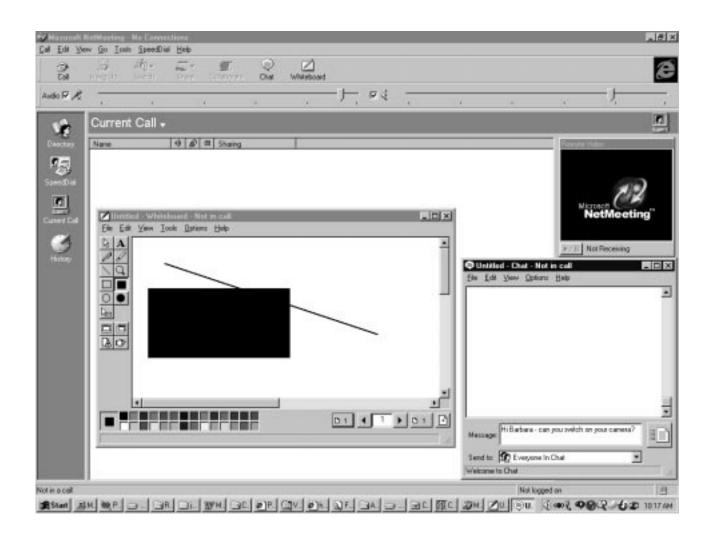
- Applications:
- electronic mail, new and bulletin boards;
- increasingly used to provide 24 hour cover.



- Need to establish the context of messages:
- remember that messages will arrive out of order;
- threads in postings and use of Re: in mail.

## Synchronous CSCW

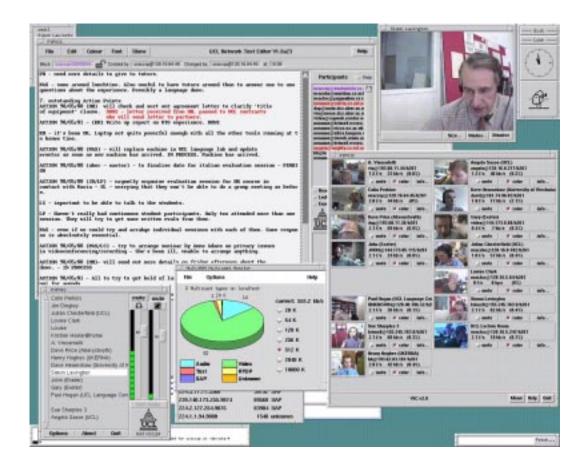
• Integrate different modes of communication.



- Applications:
- NetMeeting and video conferencing;
- shared editing tools and CAD/CAM systems;
- games and MUDS (multi-user dungeons).

# Synchronous CSCW

• Need access control mechanisms.



Acknowledgement: Shrimp Project

- Two types:
- social convention ('after you...');
- technological (locking systems).

## Synchronous CSCW

- Access rates:
- better links/equipment give better response;
- this can have social/interaction effects.

- Frsutration over delays:
- jitter and quality of service.

- Need for conflict resolution:
- lock object while you are working on it?
- allow concurrent edits then resolve conflicts?

#### Common Ground

- Clark and Brennan:
- conversations to establish common ideas.

Cost	Description
Formulation	formulate and reformulate utterances
Production	producing the utterance
Reception	receiving a message
Understanding	understanding a message
Start-up	starting a new discourse
Delay	planning and revising before execution
Asynchrony	timing of discourse exchanges
Speaker change	changing speakers
Display	presenting an object of the discourse
Fault	producing a mistake
Repair	repairing a mistake

- If you say something but are misunderstood then
- you have to initiate a repair conversation;
- this is the cost of establishing common ground.

#### Common Ground

• Analyse transcripts to support design.

- Problems with speaker change:
- consider dialogue control measures?
- look again at locking techniques?

- Lots of repair activities:
- provide greater view of colleague's work?
- possibly add video to audio communications?

- Problems with delay:
- must see changes made while planning last message?

## Summary

• Problems of groupwork.

- Computer-Supported Cooperative Work:
- face to face interaction;
- synchronous interaction;
- asynchronous interaction.

• Clark, Brennan and Common Ground.

# Further Reading

- Shneiderman on:
- CSCW pp. 477-502.