

Munmun De Choudhury

munmund@gatech.edu

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Course Resources

- Course Webpage: http://www.munmund.net/CS6474_Spring2022.html
- Slides on the course webpage
- Reading reflection samples: <u>http://www.munmund.net/courses/fall2019/reflection_samples_npdf</u>
 - Due night before from the class (at 11:59pm on Piazza)
 - First one for next Wednesday

Revisiting the history...

"As We May Think" predicted (to some extent) many kinds of technology invented after its publication, including hypertext, personal computers, the Internet, the World Wide Web, speech recognition, and online encyclopedias such as Wikipedia: "Wholly new forms of encyclopedias will appear, ready-made with a mesh of associative trails running through them, ready to be dropped into the memex and there amplified."

IRCs and forums were early "social"

 IRC – Internet Relay Chat, very early rudimentary application layer protocol that supported text based message exchange



IRCs and forums were early "social"

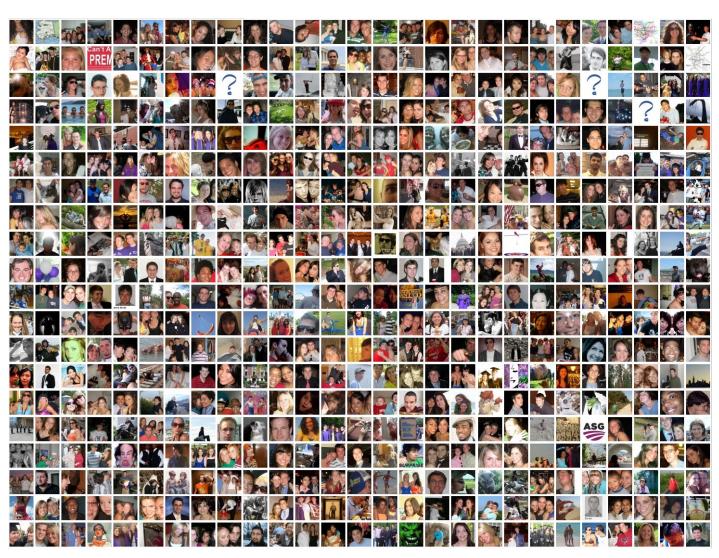
 Forums – message boards or an online discussion site where people can hold conversations in the form of posted messages



The advent of modern social computing came when digital systems began to process user-generated content and make use of it for their own purposes – which often involved producing new functionality and value for their users

Two central tenets of social computing

People



Two central tenets of social computing:

Content





Just helping you pick out some clothes!

♠ Reply ★ Retweet ★ Favorite ••• More



RETWEETS 715

FAVORITES 1,102











Class Activity

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A) An example of a social computing system (that exists online)
Why?
B) An example of a non-social computing system (that exists online)
Why?
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people creating

(blogs, user-generated content and podcasts)













people connecting

(social networks and virtual worlds)













people collaborating

(wikis and open source)











people reacting

(to each other: forums, ratings and reviews)











people organizing content (tags)











people accelerating consumption













What attracts people most, it would appear, is other people.

— William Whyte

The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces

- Whyte led the Street Life project in the 1970s, and began investigating the various dynamics of urban spaces.
- He focused on the city, and studied New York City's parks, plazas, and various informal recreational areas like city blocks -a total of 16 plazas, 3 small parks.
- Goal: 1) why do some city spaces work for people while others don't, and 2) what the practical implications might be about living better, more joyful lives in our urban environment.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IsVZxanrL7s

Discussion Point 1

How is an understanding of street behavior relevant to the study of behaviors on social computing systems?

Discussion Point 2

What are your key observations (find two) and how do they relate to social computing systems?

Observation 1: People gathered and conversed in the most unexpected (crowded) places

Observation 2: People love to gossip and talk about mundane topics; they gathered in specific places and had conversations that were fairly brief or fairly long

Observation 3: Conversations had silence and people used reciprocal gestures and movement; streets were a congenial place for expression of these activities

Observation 4: Cities across the world are distinct, but on the streets people acted more or less the same despite underlying contrasts in cultures and practices

Observation 6: Large cities vs. small cities – differences exist in terms of density, pace, nature and types of social activities. But similarities outweigh differences.

Summary: Urban design needs to account for creating physical places that facilitate civic engagement and community interaction