social spaces on the internet: social (signals + media)

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office hours this week were monday 11-12; also wednesday 4-5 pm
Outline

- Persistence
- Can design, visualization become a signal/cue for deception?
- Motivation?
- Butler Lies, Sock Puppet
- Secret Life of Pronouns
- Design Projects
- Questions
Jeff Hancock: The future of lying
“You have one identity,” he [Zuckerberg] emphasized three times in a single interview with David Kirkpatrick in his book, “The Facebook Effect.” “The days of you having a different image for your work friends or co-workers and for the other people you know are probably coming to an end pretty quickly.” He adds: “Having two identities for yourself is an example of a lack of integrity.”

- May 2010

"Mark Zuckerberg has kind of equated anonymity with a lack of authenticity, almost a cowardice, and I would say that's fully wrong. I think anonymity is authenticity, it allows you to share in a completely unvarnished, unfiltered, raw way, and I think that's something that's extremely valuable."

Chris “moot” Poole   SXSW 2011
"I don't know if the balance has swung too far, but I definitely think we're at the point where we don't need to keep on only doing real identity things," he says. "If you're always under the pressure of real identity, I think that is somewhat of a burden."

- February 2014

The new apps might be like Instagram, which doesn't require users to log in with Facebook credentials or share pictures with friends on the social network. "It's definitely, I think, a little bit more balanced now 10 years later," he says. "I think that's good."

-February 2014

I DON'T MIND MOST MARINE MAMMALS. BUT SEA LIONS? I COULD DO WITHOUT SEA LIONS.

DON'T SAY THAT OUT LOUD!

PARDON ME, I Couldn'T HELP BUT OVERHEAR...

NOW YOU'VE DONE IT

I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A CIVIL CONVERSATION ABOUT YOUR STATEMENT.

WOULD YOU MIND SHOWING ME EVIDENCE OF ANY NEGATIVE THING ANY SEA LION HAS EVER DONE TO YOU?

TOLD YOU, DUDE. SEA LIONS. I HAVE BEEN UNFAILINGLY POLITE, AND YOU TWO HAVE BEEN NOTHING BUT RUDE.

I'M JUST CURIOUS IF YOU HAVE ANY SOURCES TO BACK UP YOUR OPINION?

YOU MADE A STATEMENT IN PUBLIC FOR ALL TO HEAR. ARE YOU UNABLE TO DEFEND THE STATEMENTS YOU MAKE? OR SIMPLY UNWILLING TO HAVE A REASONED DISCUSSION?

YOU'RE IN MY HOUSE

I AM TRYING TO EAT BREAKFAST

GO AWAY

VERY WELL. WE SHALL RESUME IN AN HOUR

THERE'S NO NEED TO RAISE YOUR VOICE, I'M RIGHT HERE.
Persistence

• Email v. Skype
Wiki History

This began March 25, 1995, with an InvitationToThePatternsList going out on May 1 of that year.

This is the first ever wiki site, founded as an automated supplement to the PortlandPatternRepository. The site was immediately popular within the pattern community, largely due to the newness of the Internet and a good slate of InvitedAuthors. The site was, and remains, dedicated to PeopleProjectsAndPatterns.

I created the site and the WikiWikiWeb machinery that operates it. I chose wiki-wiki as an alternative substitute for quick and thereby avoided naming this stuff quick-web. An early page, WikiWikiHyperCard, traced wiki ideas back to a HyperCard stack I wrote in the late 80's. This same stack, by the way, spawned ProcCards. I've reconstructed the WikiDesignPrinciples I applied at the time.
Chocolate
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

Chocolate is a common ingredient in many kinds of sweets—one of the most popular in the world—made from the fermented, roasted, and ground seeds of the tropical cacao tree Theobroma cacao. Dictionaries refer to this cacao substance as "chocolate," which is an intensely flavored bitter (not sweet) food, although this is legally defined as cocoa in many countries. This is usually sweetened with sugar and other ingredients and made into chocolate bars (the substance of which is also and commonly referred to as chocolate), or beverages (called cacao or hot chocolate).

Chocolate is often produced in the form of little sculptures, for example as rabbit- or egg-shaped chocolate, near a holiday in many countries called Easter, and other shapes for Christmas and Saint Nicholas (for the latter also chocolate letters).

Table of contents
1 Different kinds of chocolate
2 The history of chocolate
3 Chocolate as a stimulant
4 Why chocolate tastes so good
5 Chocolate in the media
Chocolate
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Editing Chocolate

Chocolate is a cocoa ingredient in many kinds of sweet-combined in the most popular in the worldnss-made from the fermented, roasted, and ground seeds of the tropical star() (cocoa) tree. "Chocolate" is the beverage made. Dictionaries refer to this cocoa substance as "chocolate," which is an intensely flavored bitter (not sweet) food, although this is properly defined as "cocoa" in many languages. However, as the Americas chocolate industry, cocoa is defined as the seeds of the cocoa bean, cocoa butter is defined as the fat component, and chocolate is the combination of the solid and the fat. This is usually processed with sugar and other ingredients and made into chocolate bars (the substance of which is seen and commonly referred to as "chocolate"), or "chocolate (as (cocoa' or "(cocoa在校)").

Chocolate is often produced in the form of little sculptures (usually of animals or people), for example in various or egg-shaped chocolate, or chocolate in a holiday in many countries called (Christmas), and other shapes for (Christians) and (Saint Nicholas) (for the latter also chocolate letters). Chocolate is also sometimes sculpted into famous (celebrity celebrities), such as (Regis Philbin) and (John Scandal).

Different kinds of chocolate

Chocolate is an extremely popular ingredient, available in many types, and great quantity. Different forms and flavors of chocolate are usually produced by varying the amount of the ingredients used to make the chocolate.

Summary:

Save page  |  Show preview  |  Cancel  |  Edit

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This is a visualization method for seeing the evolution of a document over time. Currently it is meant as a tool for exploratory data analysis in the WikiProject, we ourselves are the target audience. However, it would be interesting to develop it further. In particular, it seems possible that it would be useful for looking at the evolution of other documents.

Example: the evolution of the page on "Abortion" on the Wikipedia through several dozen versions. (This is real data)

Time goes left-to-right; document position on the y-axis; each streak is a piece of text that remains the same from version to version.
Abortion

(Revision as of 23:49, 20 Sep 2002)

Abortion, in its most commonly used sense, refers to the deliberate early termination of pregnancy, resulting in the death of the embryo or fetus. The term can also refer to the early termination of a pregnancy by natural causes (spontaneous abortion or miscarriage, which ends 1 in 5 of all pregnancies, usually within the first 12 weeks), or to the cessation of normal growth of a body part or organ.

What follows is a discussion of the issues related to deliberate abortion.

The morality and legality of abortion is a large and important topic in medical ethics, and is also discussed by legal scholars and religious peoples. Important facts about abortion are also researched by sociologists and historians.

The controversy

Abortion as the termination of pregnancy became a controversial topic in 20th century politics in the United States and Europe. In most first world countries, particularly within Europe, abortion became commonly accepted by the end of the 20th century. Additionally, abortion is legal and accepted in China, India and other populous countries. The Catholic Church remains opposed to the procedure. However, in other countries, notably the United States and the (predominantly Catholic) Republic of Ireland, the controversy is still extremely active, to the extent that even the names of the respective provisions are subject to heated debate. While those on both sides of the argument are generally peaceful, if heated, in their advocacy of their positions, the debate is sometimes characterized by violence. Though true of both sides, this is more marked on the side opposed to abortion, because of what they see as the gravity and urgency of their views.

The United States Supreme Court, in the decision of...
compatible personal computers sold. See Microsoft Windows for a general overview and History of Microsoft Windows for a detailed history.

The company's older flagship operating system was MS-DOS, which used a command line interface. Early versions of Windows retained the use of MS-DOS code; this requirement was eliminated in Windows NT and its descendants, which include Windows 2000 and Windows XP.

Microsoft Office is the company's line of office software. It includes Word (a word processor), Excel (a spreadsheet), and PowerPoint (presentation software). Microsoft also produces Microsoft Office for Apple Macintosh computers.

Hardware

Although Microsoft is primarily a software company, it also produces several computer hardware products, often to support specific software or business strategies.

An early example is the Microsoft Mouse, which was sold with the use of Windows operating system's graphical user interface (GUI). Using a GUI without a mouse was awkward, and hence the proliferation of mice would speed the widespread adoption of Windows. Later models sport scrolling wheels, extra buttons, LED motion detectors and other features.

Microsoft also sells the Sidewinder line of joysticks and gamepads. The company bought aXysTV, a television Internet appliance, in an effort to bolster their web Internet service.

When Microsoft released the Xbox in late 2001, the company entered the multi-billion dollar games console market dominated by Sony and Nintendo.
Chocolate

(Revision as of 23:37, 4 Nov 2002)

Chocolate is a common ingredient in many kinds of sweets -- one of the most popular in the world -- made from the fermented, roasted, and ground seeds of the tropical cacao tree Theobroma cacao. Dictionaries refer to this cacao substance as "chocolate," which is an intensely flavored bitter (not sweet) food, although this is legally defined as cocoa in many countries. This is usually sweetened with sugar and other ingredients and made into chocolate bars (the substance of which is also and commonly referred to as chocolate), or beverages (called cocoa or hot chocolate).

Extremely rarely, melted chocolate has been used to make a kind of surrealist sculpture called pudding.

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1. Different kinds of chocolate
2. The history of chocolate
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4. Why chocolate tastes so good
5. How chocolate is made
6. Chocolate in the media
7. External links

Different kinds of chocolate

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Dark chocolate
Milk chocolate
Semisweet chocolate (used for cooking purposes)

The history of chocolate
Online Poker

Figure 1. Screenshot from PokerRoom.com

Figure 2. Screenshot from UltimateBet.com


Language

• Newman, Pennebaker, Berry, Richards. *Lying Words: Predicting Deception from Linguistic Styles.*

Design Projects

Choice between -

1) Redesigning a dating site experience
2) Designing the resume of the 22nd century

Think about costs to sender and receiver
Look at the quality of the tags/labels, reliability of the tags/labels
How important is reliability to the task at hand? Does it get in the way of the goal?

Define a purpose for your “experience” and design an interface for it.
Overview

• The main idea is to create a new signaling interface to the goal you choose.

• Consider the costs to the sender and to the receiver.

• Look at the reliability of the signals.
Grading

- grading will emphasize: novelty of signal selection and design, aesthetics of interface, overall contribution to career-promoting/archiving interfaces, quality of presentation.

- the designs will be presented by each student in class, time permitting. Each student will have 5 minutes to present their design orally while showing their slides/presentation. They will be graded out of 10 points.
In each presentation include:

- the intended **audience** for the project/application

- the **motivation** for your interface (i.e. collabio's goal was to come up with reliable tags for people through the use of consistent tags. pros here - tags are reliable, cons - a unique characteristic may be missed if you hadn't interacted with the person in that manner.)

- why you chose the **signals** you chose to represent in your interface. in the collabio example, they used any tags. in linkedin, skills and research areas are often used, but one is welcome to be creative. there are some pros and cons to linkedin. pros, you can make someone smile but tagging them with a skill. the more people tag them on a skill, the more that skill is perceived as reliable. cons - interface may sometimes encourage unreliable tagging.

- consider signals that don't get acknowledged as much. i.e. people get 'points' in research papers for being co-authors. they don't really get credit for being in the acknowledgments.
Questions?