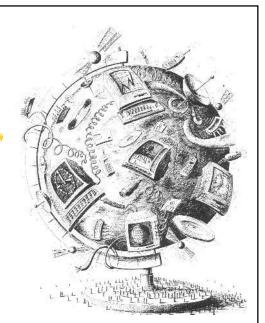
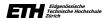
Group Work on Ubicomp Scenarios

Summer School on Ubiquitous and Pervasive Computing

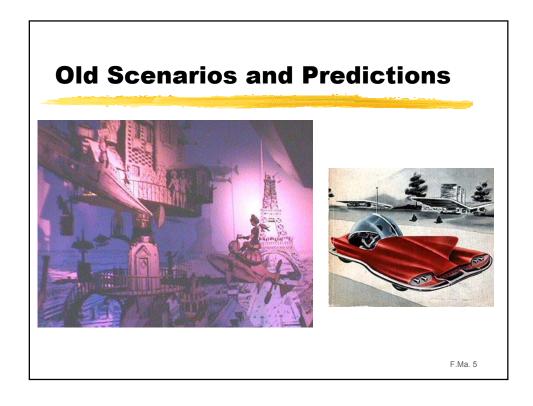
August 7-14, 2002 Schloss Dagstuhl





Group Work

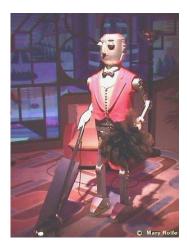
- Introduction (~10 min.)
- 20 minutes
 - short presentation by Yves Punie
 - and by Vlad Coroama
- 8 groups (of 6-7 people)
- Each group discusses and later reports on:
 - a) 1 (out of 4) category of questions
 - b) other (or more general) ubicomp issues
 - comment on everything that is of interest!
- After lunch (14:30): all together again
 - reports on the findings of each group
 - general discussion





Category 1

- What was right / wrong with older predictions and scenarios? (Why?)
- What might be wrong with today's?
 - how do you assess the scenarios?
 - how realistic are they?



F Ma 7

Category 2

- How will we live in the future?
 - ~ 5-20 years
 - in a smart environment?
 - what will different spaces (home, office, education, manufacturing, entertainment) look like?



- Come up with your own scenarios
 - but be critical about them, discuss pros and cons
 - worst-case / best-case scenarios what can, will, should happen?
 - what technical breakthroughs are needed?
 - what are your underlying assumptions concerning the non-technical issues?
 F.Ma. 8

Category 3

- What are the technical and non-technical problems with ubicomp?
 - limits on ubicomp?
 - you might consider AI, dependability, privacy, usability, acceptance,...

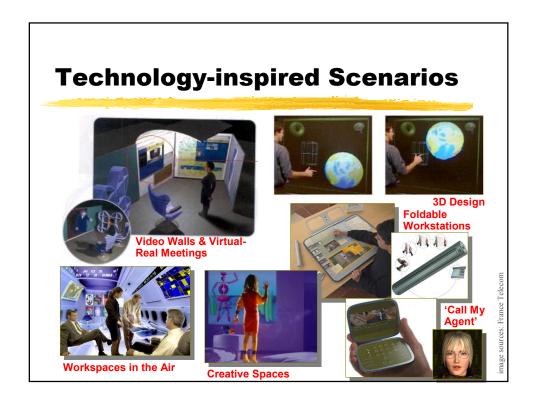


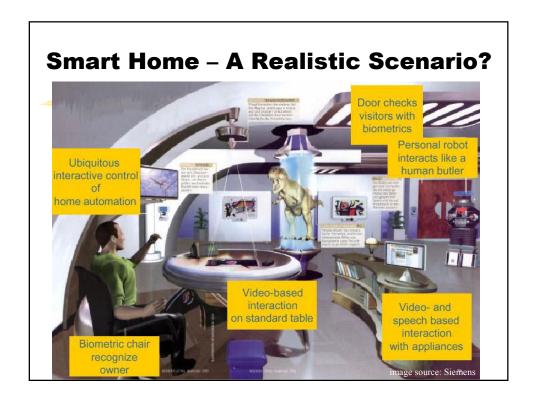
- What are the challenges?
- What might be potential benefits?
- How do you assess the critical papers?
 - Agustin A. Araya: Questioning Ubiquitous Computing
 - Christopher Lueg: On the Gap Between Vision and Feasibility. Ma. 9

Category 4

- Consequences and impact:
- What can we learn from the scenarios?
 - what might be socially relevant?
 - what will affect everyday live?
- Other consequences?
 - e.g., political issues, educating the public, teaching Ubicomp,...
- What are important research issues?
 - short term vs. long term











Societal Trends: Increased Mobility, ..., ...



F.Ma. 16

Vannevar Bush: As We May Think (1945)

- Memex
 - web of trails, tying two items together
- Mini camera
 - to support "knowledge workers"
 - little larger than a walnut, full color, hundred exposures, without audible click, wound once, pictures of 3 mm²
- Microfilm
 - information compressed by a factor of 10000
- Hands are free, connected by radio,...
- Mass-produced advanced arithmetical machines
 - take data from a room full of girls armed with key board punches
 - deliver sheets of computed results every few minutes

J.C.R. Licklider: Man-Computer Symbiosis (1960)

- Cooperative interaction between men and computers
- Thinking centers will incorporate the functions of libraries and information storage and retrieval
 - connected to one another by wide-band communication lines
- Read the man's writing & speech recognition
 - if computing machines are ever to be used directly by top-level decision makers, it may be worthwhile to provide communication via the most natural means

F Ma 18

J.C.R. Licklider, R. Taylor: The Computer as a Communication Device (1968)

- Electronic pointer controllers called "mice" (Doug Engelbart)
- Communication among people at consoles located distantly
- A service that would let one have ad lib access to a channel for short intervals and not be charged when one is not using it
- Set up an experimental network of multiaccess computers
- Feasibility of using programs at remote locations
- Security and privacy are subjects of active concern
- On-line interactive communities, not of common location but of common interest

J.C.R. Licklider, R. Taylor: The Computer as a Communication Device (1968)

- Each secretary's typewriter, each dictation microphone will feed into the network
- You will seldom make a telephone call or a business trip
- Computer programs that reside within the network and act on behalf of its principal
- Available within the network will be functions and services which you subscribe on a regular basis and others that you call for when you need them
- People will do their work "through the network". The impact will be very great – both on the individual and on society
 - life will be happier
 - communication will be more enjoyable
 - unemployment would disappear from the of the earth forever

F Ma 20

Mark Weiser: The Computer for the 21st Century (1991)

- Computers vanish into the background
- No revolution in artificial intelligence is needed
- Social issues... perhaps the key among them is privacy
- Ubiquitous computers will help overcome the problem of information overload

Agustin A. Araya: Questioning Ubiquitous Computing (1995)

- Technological problems whose solution would require the introduction of yet new technologies?
- Fundamental categories that govern our dealings with the world will be deeply altered
 - transformation of things into surveillable objects
 - substitution of the real world by digital surrogates
 - transformation of our surroundings into responsive artifacts
- Erases the differences between places, contributing to the uniformity of the environments
- Not driven by the purpose of satisfying human needs
 primacy of technology over needs
- Ubicomp is an emerging form of technical absolutism

F Ma 22

Christopher Lueg: On the Gap Between Vision and Feasibility (2002)

- Why do some scenarios look like SF?
- Even supposedly simple scenarios easily cross the line between "regular" technical systems and systems that require human-like capabilities
 - the AI problem has not been solved
 - there is little hope that computational artifacts will finally become context aware in a non-trivial sense
- Not only technical, but also social and cognitive aspects are relevant
 - usability, privacy,...
- Removing annoyances (Mark Weiser!) not only involves developing smart technology but also requires a good understanding of the nature of these annoyances

More Papers

- Mark Weiser: Some Computer Science Issues in Ubiquitous Computing. CACM, July 1993.
- ISTAG: Scenarios for Ambient Intelligence in 2010. 2001.
- Marc Langheinrich, Vlad Coroama, Jürgen Bohn, Michael Rohs: As We May Live - Real-world Implications of Ubiquitous Computing. 2002.
- Robert Lucky: Connections. IEEE Spectrum, March 1999.
- Michael Schrage: Smart House.
- Stefan Betschon: Der Q-Faktor Die Rhetorik des Fortschritts. Neue Zürcher Zeitung, 7. Januar 2000.

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Book List (1)

- Neil Gershenfeld: When Things Start to Think. Henry Holt & Company, 1999 (German edition: Neil Gershenfeld: Wenn die Dinge denken lernen. Econ, 1999)
- Peter J. Denning (Editor): The Invisible Future: The Seamless Integration of Technology into Everyday Life. McGraw-Hill, 2001
- Denning, Metcalfe (Eds.): Beyond Calculation: The Next Fifty Years of Computing. ACM
- Daniel Amor: Internet Future Strategies. Prentice Hall, New York, 2001
- Daniel Amor: Das Handy gegen Zahnschmerzen und andere Geschäftsmodelle für die Dienstleister von morgen. Galileo Business, Bonn 2002
- Rudi Lamprecht: Zukunft mobile Kommunikation. Frankf. Allg. Zeitung-Verlag

Book List (2)

- Frank Stajano: Security for Ubiquitous Computing. John Wiley and Sons, 2002
- Abowd, G.D. et al. (Eds.): Ubicomp 2001: Ubiquitous Computing, International Conference, Proceedings, 2001, Springer-Verlag
- Thomas, P., Gellersen, H.-W., (Eds.): Handheld and Ubiquitous Computing, Second International Symposium, HUC 2000, Proceedings, 2000, Springer-Verlag
- Gellersen, H.-W., (Ed.): Handheld and Ubiquitous Computing, First International Symposium, HUC'99, Proceedings, 1999, Springer-Verlag
- Donald A. Norman: The Invisible Computer. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1998
- U. Hansmann, L. Merk, M. Nicklous, T. Stober: Pervasive Computing Handbook. Springer-Verlag, 2001
- Jochen Burkhardt, Horst Henn, Stefan Hepper, Klaus Rindtorff, Thomas Schaeck: Pervasive Computing. Addison Wesley, 2001

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