Clustering for Opportunistic Communication

Jay Budzik

Intelligent Information Laboratory Department of Computer Science Northwestern University

Collaborators

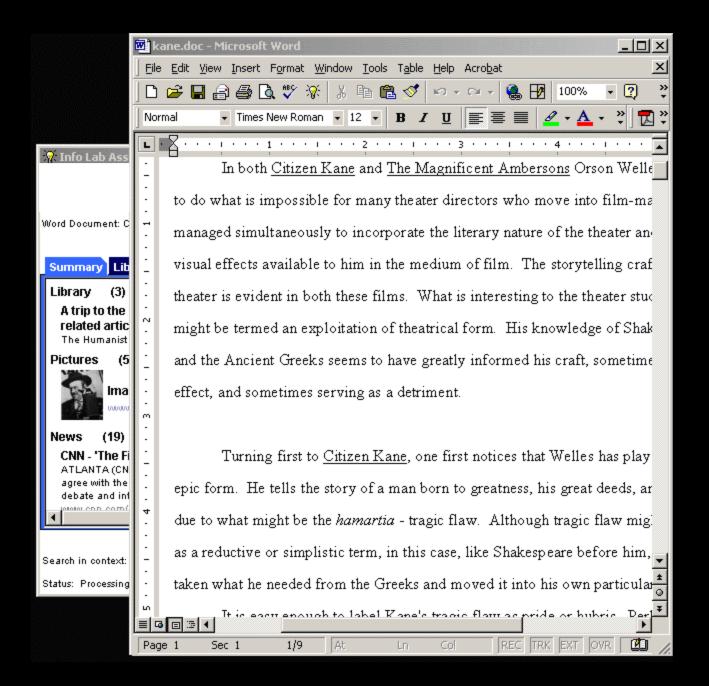
- Shannon Bradshaw
- Xiaobin Fu
- Kris Hammond

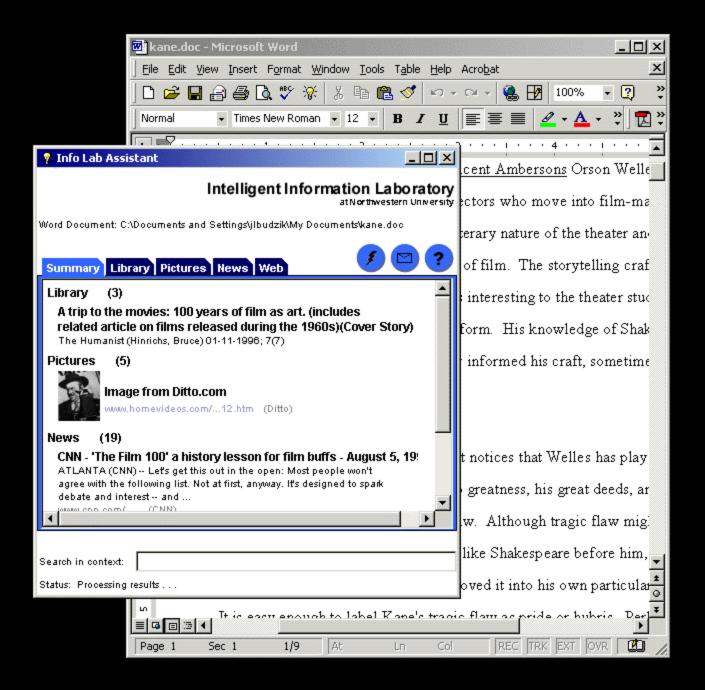
Broad Context

- Building software that can proactively help you achieve your goals by understanding enough about what you're doing
- Focus: facilitating resource awareness
 - Watson (documents)
 - I2I (potential collaborators)

Watson

- Watson allows you to easily maintain an awareness of relevant online documents in the context of your work
- See paper, IUI 2000





Watson --> 121

- Watson is all about tracking and using context to drive proactive media retrieval
- I2I is aimed at fostering informal collaboration and communication through awareness of *shared contexts*

The Basic Idea

- I2I connects users based on the work they are performing
- For example, I2I users writing papers on a similar topic can
 - become aware of each other's activities through the system and
 - use this awareness as a starting point for collaboration
- We want to make traditionally solitary activities more collaborative by embedding context-sensitive activity awareness facilities into everyday applications

Many of our conversations are not planned in advance

- Awareness of others who are situated in a similar context facilitates informal collaboration and communication
 - E.g., BOF sessions, lunch at conferences
- CMCs typically leave context-awareness out
 - You have to know "where to go" and decide to go "there" to find people to to talk with
 - Fixed, place-based metaphors
- And so the cost of finding help/collaborators often outweighs the perceived benefit

Opportunistic Communication

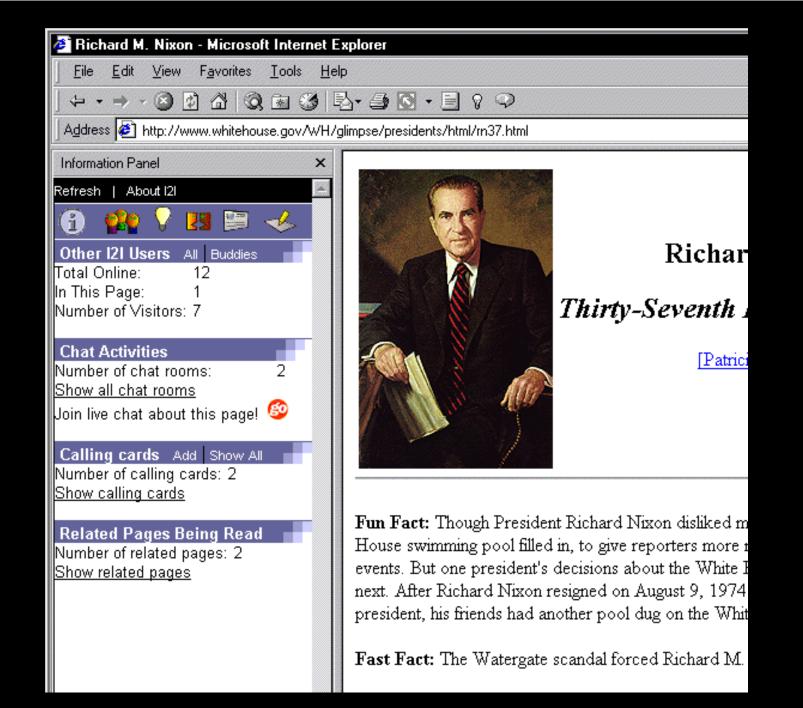
- We call communication that arises out of an awareness of shared context *opportunistic*
 - Awareness of common active goals (or immediate interests) is required for people to help each other
 - We want to promote this kind of awareness by tracking the work people do and noticing opportunities for collaboration

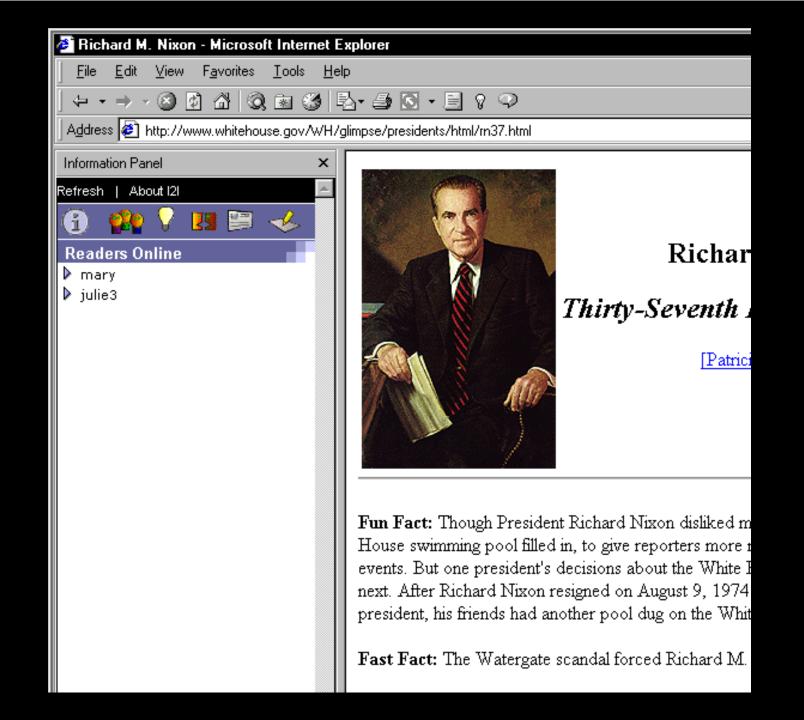
Clustering Work Contexts

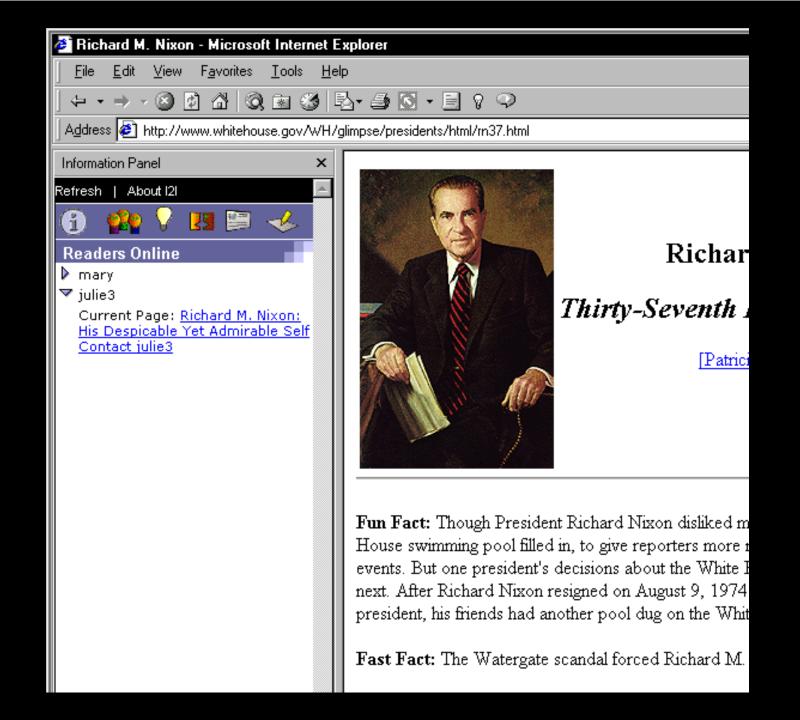
- Similarity-based clustering offers a mechanism for discovering common work contexts
 - Work contexts can be represented as feature vectors
 - Neighborhoods of similar work contexts --> communities of common interest
- What is the content of the feature vector?
 - Goals/Plans
 - Process representations
 - Textual representations

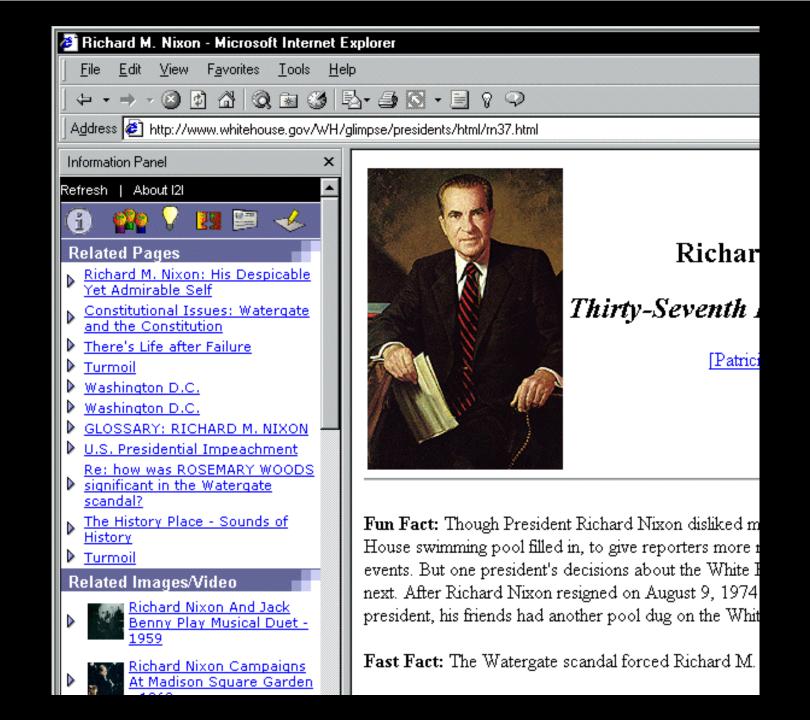
Documents are a Window into a User's Goals and Interests

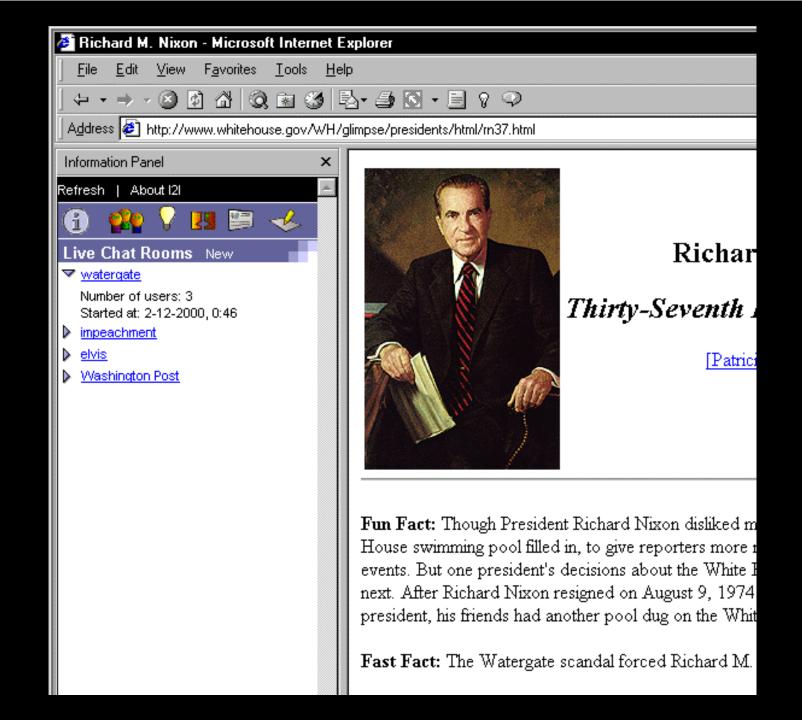
- People manipulating similar documents
 - On the Web
 - In a word processor
 - In any document manipulation application, in general
- The idea is that people manipulating similar documents often have common goals
 - Obviously this is not perfect: telephone book vs. focused report
 - But the system is opt-in



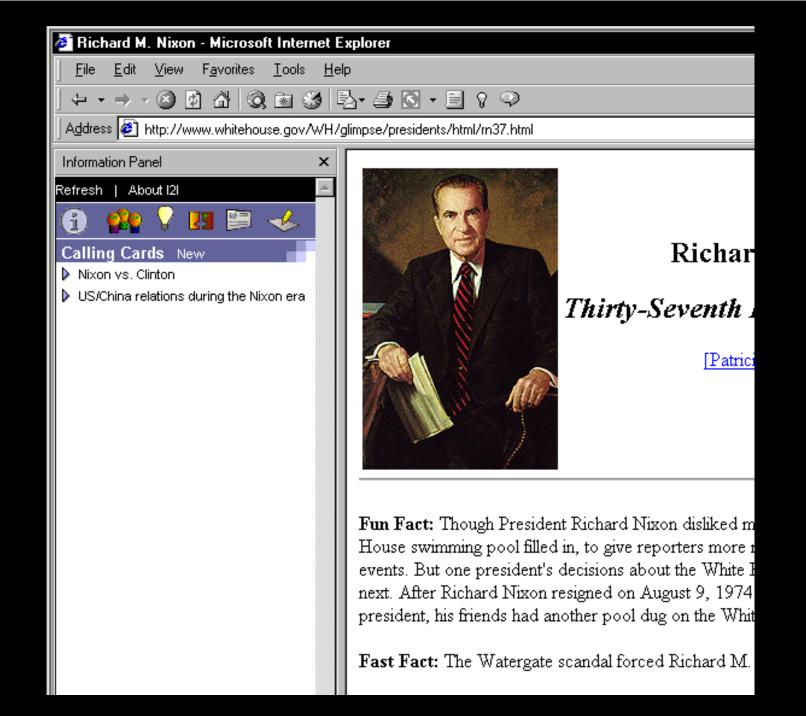


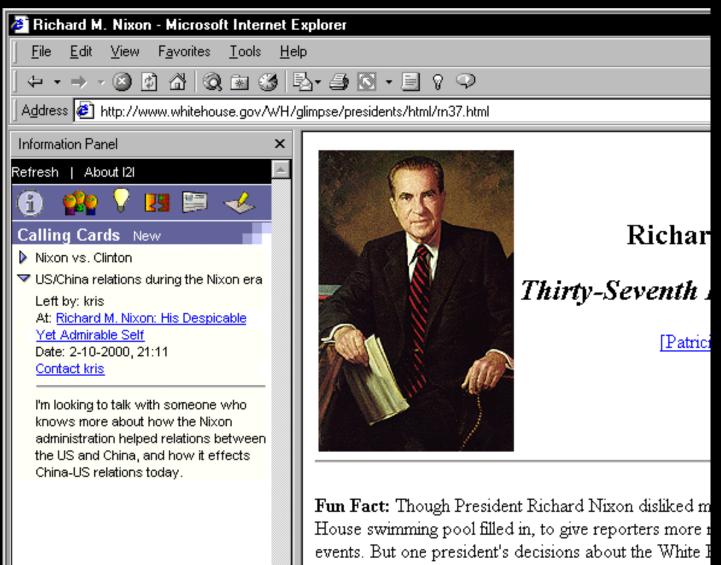






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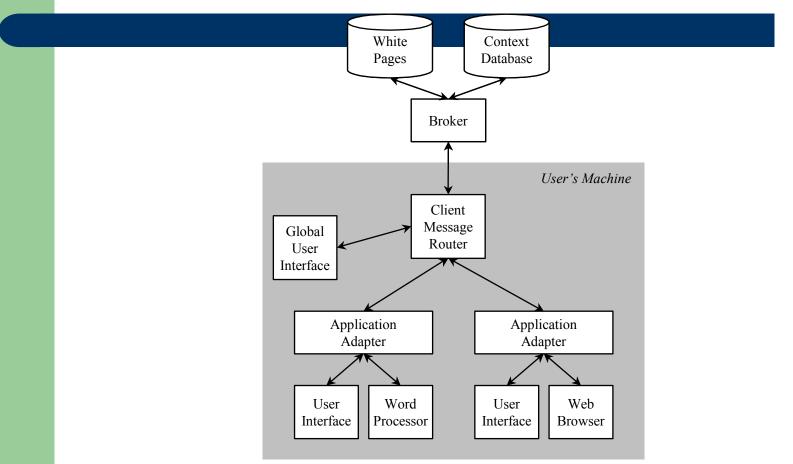
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Fast Fact: The Watergate scandal forced Richard M.

Contexts of use

- Community building across cultural/physical boundaries
 - In education
- Reduce replication, aid in expertise location, facilitate synchronization
 - In business, especially for large organizations

12I Architecture



Brokering Opportunities for Collaboration

- A central broker computes a similarity matrix for user contexts
- By grouping conceptually similar contexts together, I2I makes it more likely that people will see each other

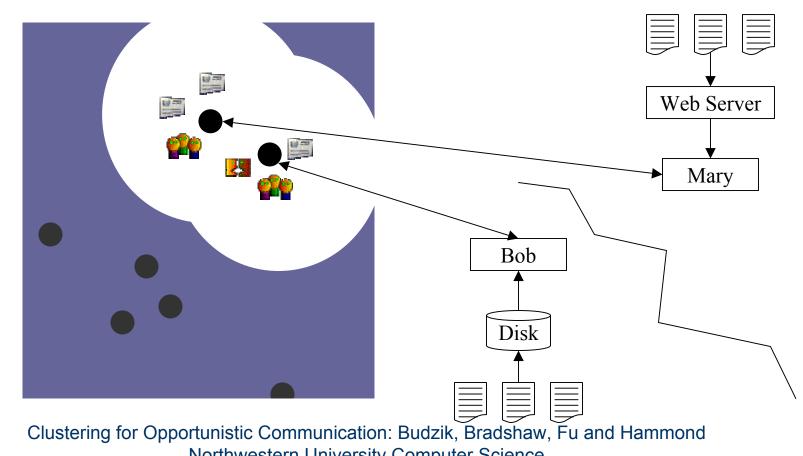
Context (Document) Similarity

- Vector-space model (Porter stemmer)
- TFIDF term weights
- Cosine measure (all due to Salton, et al.)
- Fixed similarity threshold
- Basically, if two documents have enough content-bearing words in common, they are deemed 'similar enough'

Secondary objects are associated with Contexts

- People
- Chat Rooms
- Calling cards
- In the future, experts, representations of expertise (FAQs), and open questions

121 Builds a Parallel Conceptual Channel



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Keeping track of appropriate contexts for presentation

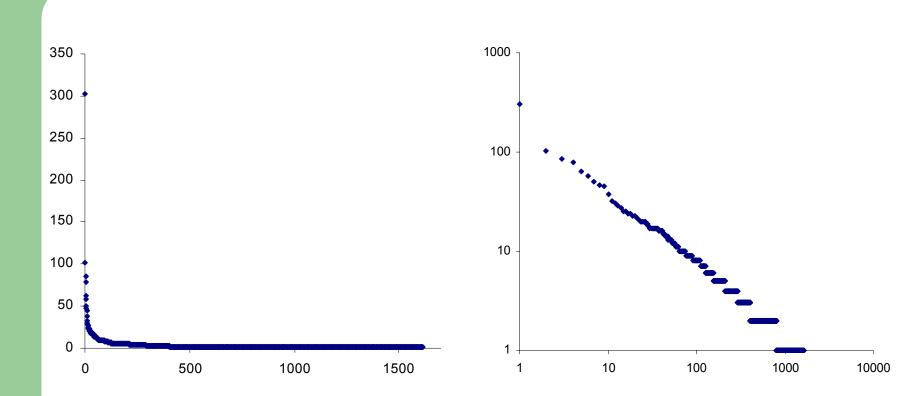
- Indexing calling cards and chat rooms in this way allows the system to maintain consistent relationships between the contributed content and the contexts in which a note was intended to be viewed
- It accounts for the ephemeral nature of information on the Web (sites go down, pages move, and content changes), allowing the system to maintain correspondence between context and contributed content
 - Similar to Bob Wilensky's "robust hyperlinks" work (WWW9)

Prior Work

- Introduce visitors on the same Web page.
- Sociable Web (Donath, WWW2) and others
- Gooey, Odigo and others
- Why might document clustering be better?
 - Clustering makes connections more likely
 - How many people do we need to start to see results? (Grudin's "critical mass" problem)
 - Is there a similarity threshold that optimizes the tradeoff between finding someone and finding someone *relevant*?

The Data

- Two days of browsing logs from 11 people in and outside of the department
 - Internet Explorer plug-in recorded content (not just URL) to a data file when a page was fully loaded
- 1612 unique URLs accessed 5039 times over 2 days



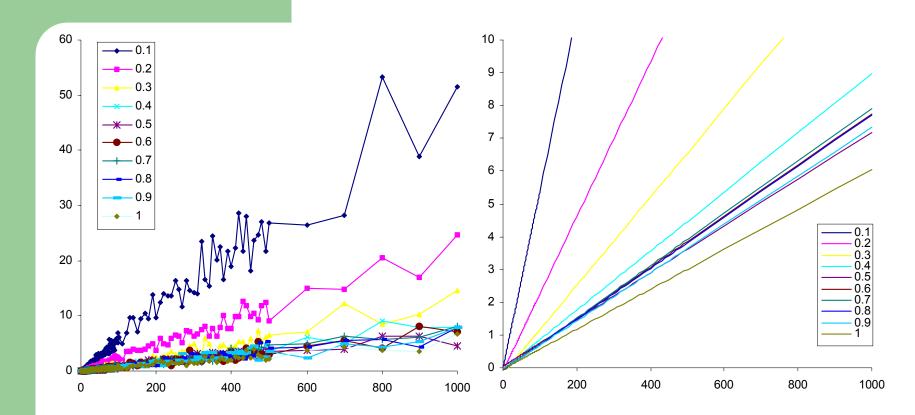
Access Frequencies vs. Frequency Rank

The Data

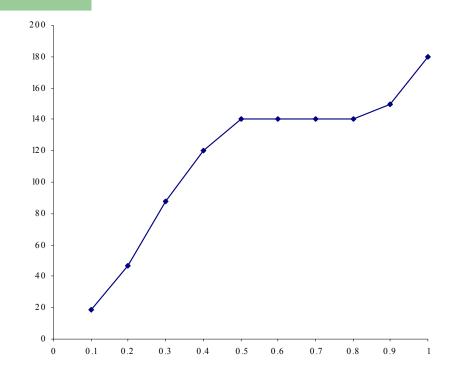
- Follows Zipf distribution, and mirrors characteristics of a larger data set (575K URLs, 591 users over ~3 months):
 - Cunha, Bestavros, and Corvella (BU CS TR-95-010)
- Large number of pages are accessed infrequently
- This implies there will be critical mass problems for page-based systems
 - All or nothing
 - Clustering based on user contexts may provide a solution

Simulating Large Numbers of Users

- Simulated users created by randomly sampling from the original distribution and averaging over 100 samplings
 - E.g., it was more likely that one of our simulated users would be at the more popular pages
 - We will do studies with larger numbers of users when the system is deployed



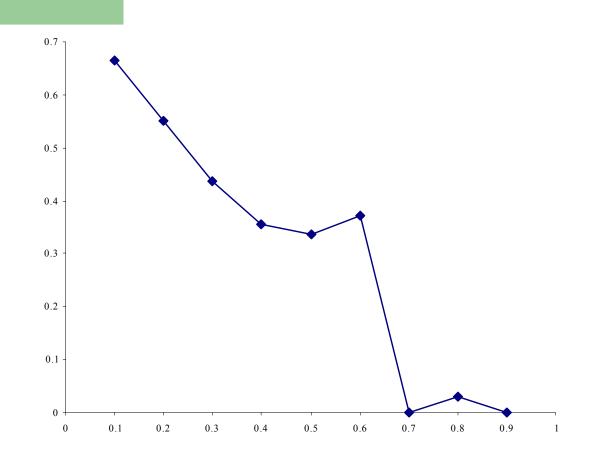
 Number of simulated people vs. average number of people they would see from a particular page



- Number of people that must be using the system to see one other person on average, vs. threshold (interception of the regression line with y = 1).
- 29% improvement over URL-based systems

Effectiveness

- Clustering effectiveness all over the literature
- For this task
 - For each threshold (0.1 to 0.9)
 - 10 random 'source' documents
 - 10 random 'similar' documents
- 900 comparisons by a single volunteer
 - Forthcoming study (HT02) on variance of similarity judgments suggest single-subject design is still representative



Threshold vs. percentage of inappropriate associations made by the system. As expected, as the threshold increases, the number of erroneous associations decreases

Balancing the Tradeoff

- Fixed similarity threshold of about 0.7
 - Adaptive similarity
 - New representations (e.g., global and local history) for adaptive computation
 - Use more detailed representations to discriminate among visitors at more popular sites
 - Clustering improves the chances a given user will see some *relevant* other

Clustering User Contexts as a Basis For Awareness

- Provides a framework in which constraints can easily be manipulated by the system so a manageable number of people can be presented
- Provides a framework for including novel representations of user contexts
 - Document Contents + Historical Profile
 - Other domains (e.g., CAD, music, etc.)

Textual Representations of Context

- Much of work is document-centric
- Unlike URL-based representations, text allows unpublished documents to serve as an entry point to the system
 - People who are writing can see others who are viewing related items on the Web
- Account for the multiplicity of documents on the same topic and access patterns observed on the Web
- Doesn't help for the most popular pages

Conclusion

- I2I embeds communication facilities in applications so that users that share interests can be aware of each other and communicate freely in an informal environment
- I2I proposes a framework for opportunistic communication that overcomes many of the problems associated with document-based awareness and annotation technologies
- New method of dealing with critical mass problems in collaborative systems

Future Work

- Scalability
 - Efficient k-nearest neighbors algorithms exist
- Interfaces that enable the user to have accurate expectations about the automated features of the system
 - Where will my calling card be seen?
 - Interfaces for introduction
 - Exposing more internal state so people can ``debug'' inappropriate associations
- Semantics of good collaborators (due to Larry Birnbaum)
- The Semantic Web moving up to higher level representations

The Vision – Frictionless Information Systems

- As you work the resources you need are delivered to you automatically
 - People (I2I)
 - Documents (Watson)
- No Queries, Sites, Rooms, or Places
- Instead, personalized, contextually-relevant content
 - A system aware of your goals will dynamically gather resources from relevant sources on your behalf
 - You will be free to pursue your goals instead of getting hung up on instrumental tasks

More Information

- http://infolab.northwestern.edu
- budzik@cs.northwestern.edu