#### A Component Architecture for an Extensible, Highly Integrated Context-Aware Computing Infrastructure

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### ActiveCampus at UCSD

- o http://activecampus.ucsd.edu/
- Provide location-based applications
  - Also known as services
- Understand how such systems are used
- Focus on software systems
  - Geared for mobile devices

### Growth presents challenges

UCSD will add 10k students in 10 years
How to facilitate a cohesive community?
Students are increasingly busy
Mobile technology is getting affordable
Provide tools to help build communities

### ActiveCampus Buddy

Instant messaging client
Annotated with location
Display people nearby
Display people online

ActiveCampus	_ 🗆 🗙
Buddies view: gro	oup activity <u>+offline</u>
Myself <u> <del>x</del></u> <u>2</u> <u>Sarah</u>	Rubio's at UC 501
Nearby Buddies	Wok's Up at UC 501
Online Buddies	Software Lab at
O <b>\$₽1</b> DocSavage	Rm. 5218 at APM
Add   Pending   Move   Remove	
Now Buddies Sites Maps Msg Graf >>	

# ActiveCampus Map

Shows current location
Campus map overlayed
Indicates building names
Location of buddies



#### What is context?

• Situation is critical to context • Tools can help determine context • Alidade: compass, prism, magnifier "Constitute the selection, superimposition, and rendering of representations of taskrelevant context"

#### Needs for Software Architecture

• Add services easily • Anticipate future changes • Introduce separation of concerns • Desire critical constraints • Do not sacrifice integration • Performance is critical

### Goals for Extensibility

Add new services and functionality
Introduce new sensor input

- Incorporate new physical entities
- Represent locations multiple ways
- Use new classes of user devices

# Building upon Context Toolkit

• Previous work by Dey and Abowd • No useful architectural style presented • Desire to have efficient communication • Context Toolkit may be too heavy • Desire to produce integrated applications • Services change over time

### ActiveCampus Architecture

• Centralized, layered system architecture • Computation by central server • Minimizes demands on portable devices • Receive input from sensors (handhelds) • Utilize web standards for display • Handhelds or desktops

### Initial Architecture Layers

- Data Storage
- Data Abstraction
- Object Correlation
  - Mapping data to internal forms
- Environment Proxy
  - Transport to external devices

#### Problems with Architecture

• Entity definitions saw churn and bloat • Adding alternate representations hard • Services were not decoupled properly • Interdependent chain of services • Performance was becoming unacceptable • Database access became bottleneck

### **Revised Architecture**



# Addressing Entity Bloat

• Intrinsic blurred with presentation • People may have the same screen name • Performed entity normalization • Isolates only essential characteristics • Object Correlation is Situation Modeling • Tries to determine what is happening

# Achieving Low Coupling

• Services available for subject about object • John's buddy service about Jane • Services registered at startup • Services provide standard interfaces • Defines compatibility between services • Compatible services called when needed

# Optimizing Performance

• Prior concerns may impact performance • Two-level caching system deployed • Inter- and Intra-service caching used • Allows for inconsistent and stale data • Location ten seconds ago is 'fine' • Allows minimization of communication

### Impact of Architecture

Isolate functionality in layers
Add rules for combining components
Present situational context to users
Keys in on how services interact
Support of new devices styles difficult

### Conclusions

Demonstration at UbiComp 2003
Opportunity to use around Seattle
Still determining what styles work best
Understand tradeoffs in UbiComp
Feedback and experience only answer