



Institutionen för Data-
och Systemvetenskap

***:48, 211262 Datorförmedlad
kommunikation**



STOCKHOLMS
UNIVERSITET



KUNGLIGA
TEKNISKA
HÖGSKOLAN

Tentamen 2001-09-29

Du får skriva tentamen på svenska eller engelska, men om du vill ha texten till frågorna på engelska, måste du säga till om detta i förväg.

If you want the exam questions in English, you must notify the teacher at least two weeks before the exam.

Ange din e-post-adress på omslaget till tentan! Texta tydligt!

Tillåtna böcker under tentamen: Vanliga lexikon till och från svenska eller engelska.

Läs noga igenom frågorna och kolla att ditt svar verkligen är svar på frågan. På en tentamen frågades t.ex. "Berätta om några viktiga egenskaper hos icke-samtidiga datorstödda konferenssystem, och som skiljer dem från elektroniska postsystem". En student gav ett utförligt svar som beskrev skillnaderna mellan datorstödda konferenssystem och ansikte-mot-ansikte-möten. Ett sådant svar ger tyvärr noll poäng!

OBS!!! Om du har några frågor under pågående tentamen, så kan du nå mig per telefon 08-664 77 48 omkring kl 10.00.

No.	Fråga på svenska	Question in English	Max
1	Vilka kategorier av personal i ett företag bör vara med när man skaffar och utformar system för gruppkommunikation?	Which categories of personnel in a company should be allowed to influence the buying or design of a group communication system?	6
	Answer:		
	Management, systems developer, computer department, future users, economic department, both experienced and non-experienced users.		
2	Vad är de väsentliga fördelarna och nackdelarna med att forska om datorstött samarbete genom experiment resp. genom fältstudier.	Which are the major advantages and disadvantages with doing research on CMC through experiments or field studies.	6
	Answer:		
	Experiments give reproducible results which are more exact but less applicable to other situations than the experiment.		
	Field studies give results which have wider applicability but are not as reliable and repeatable.		
	The reason for this is that in experiments, you can design the experiment to reduce the impact of environmental noise.		
3	Jämför för och nackdelar med videokonferenser jämfört med whiteboardteknik i kombination med ljudkonferens.	Make a comparison of the pros and cons of video conferencing versus whiteboard technology combined with audio conferencing.	6

Answer:

Video advantages:

- Body language available providing a backchannel
- Can be recorded and shown using ordinary video recorders
- All kinds of originals are easily shown, including real-life, three-dimensional objects and moving objects can be shown

Whitebord advantages:

- Faster, video with slow connections take longer time to display a new picture
- Sharper pictures, no picture quality problem
- Easy to paint on picture
- Easy to show computer-prepared documents
- Less expensive equipment and connections
- Easier to save results in computer-readable format
- Easier to organize and structure information
- Allows more than one person to write/draw at the same time

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| 4 | Diskutera utformning av ett datorprogram för att boka tid för ett möte mellan ett antal personer. Diskutera vilka data programmet behöver och hur valet av tid för ett möte lämpligen kan gå till. | Discuss the design of a computer program to book times for a meeting between a number of people. Discuss which input data such a program needs and how the selection of meeting time is best done. | 6 |
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Answer:

One could design a system which stores the personal calendars of each person in one central computer. This has obvious problems, everyone may not want all items in their calendar on a central computer, and people may need to access their calendar when they are not connected.

An alternative algorithm is to propose five possible times in an e-mail to all participants, and ask each of them to indicate which of these times are suitable to them.

If the computer is to automatically select a time for a meeting, the computer may need to know:

1. The importance of each invited person for this particular meeting.
2. Whether another meeting can be rescheduled to open time for a more important meeting.
3. Personal knowledge of how different people are more keen at certain times.
4. Knowledge of the travel time between two places, if the same person has to participate in two meetings at different locations.
5. If a person has to travel to another city for a meeting, then this person may want to combine more than one meeting to better use the travel time.

One can discuss to what extent a computer should make the selection of a time, and to what extent the computer should just collect information as a basis for human decisions.