An Improvement on Presence

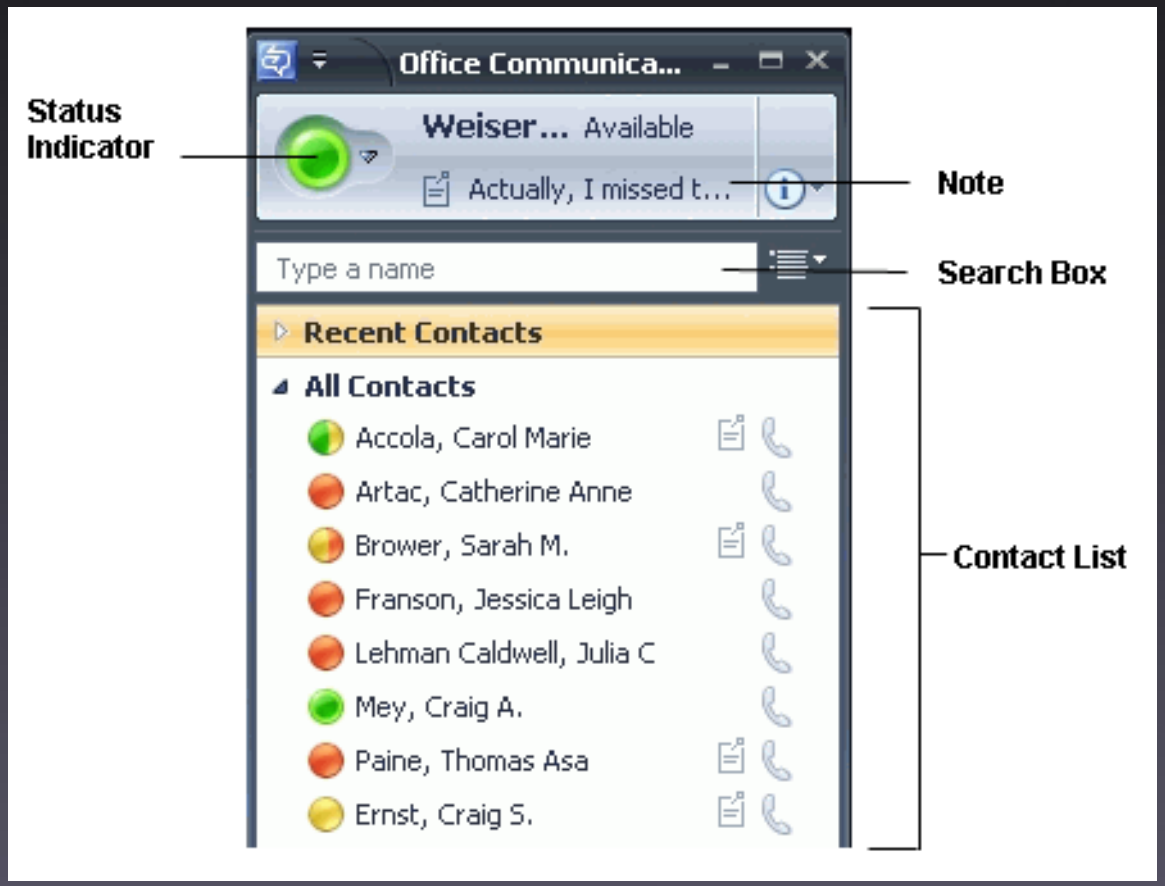
The two questions I hear most at work:

1. Where are you?
(Or: Are you in *xxx*?)

2. Can I give you a call?

The technological answer?
(at my job)

Microsoft Communicator

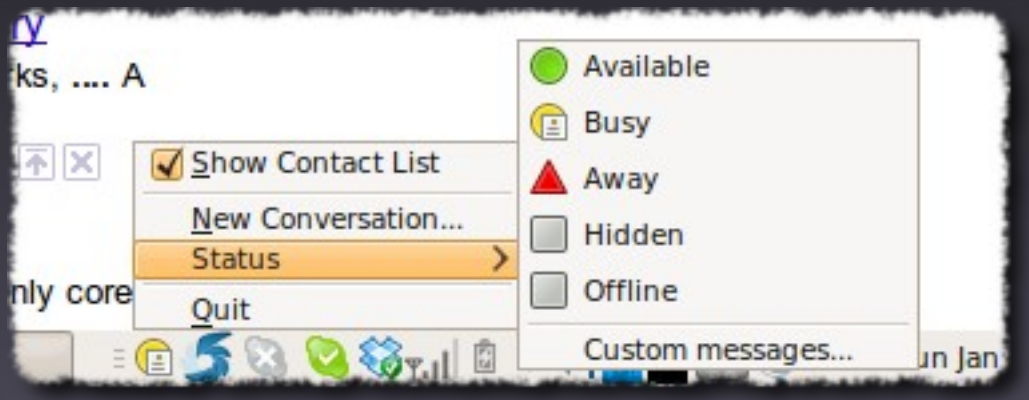

Status Indicator
Office Communica...
Weiser... Available
Actually, I missed t...
Note
Type a name
Search Box
Recent Contacts
All Contacts
Accola, Carol Marie
Artac, Catherine Anne
Brower, Sarah M.
Franson, Jessica Leigh
Lehman Caldwell, Julia C
Mey, Craig A.
Paine, Thomas Asa
Ernst, Craig S.
Contact List

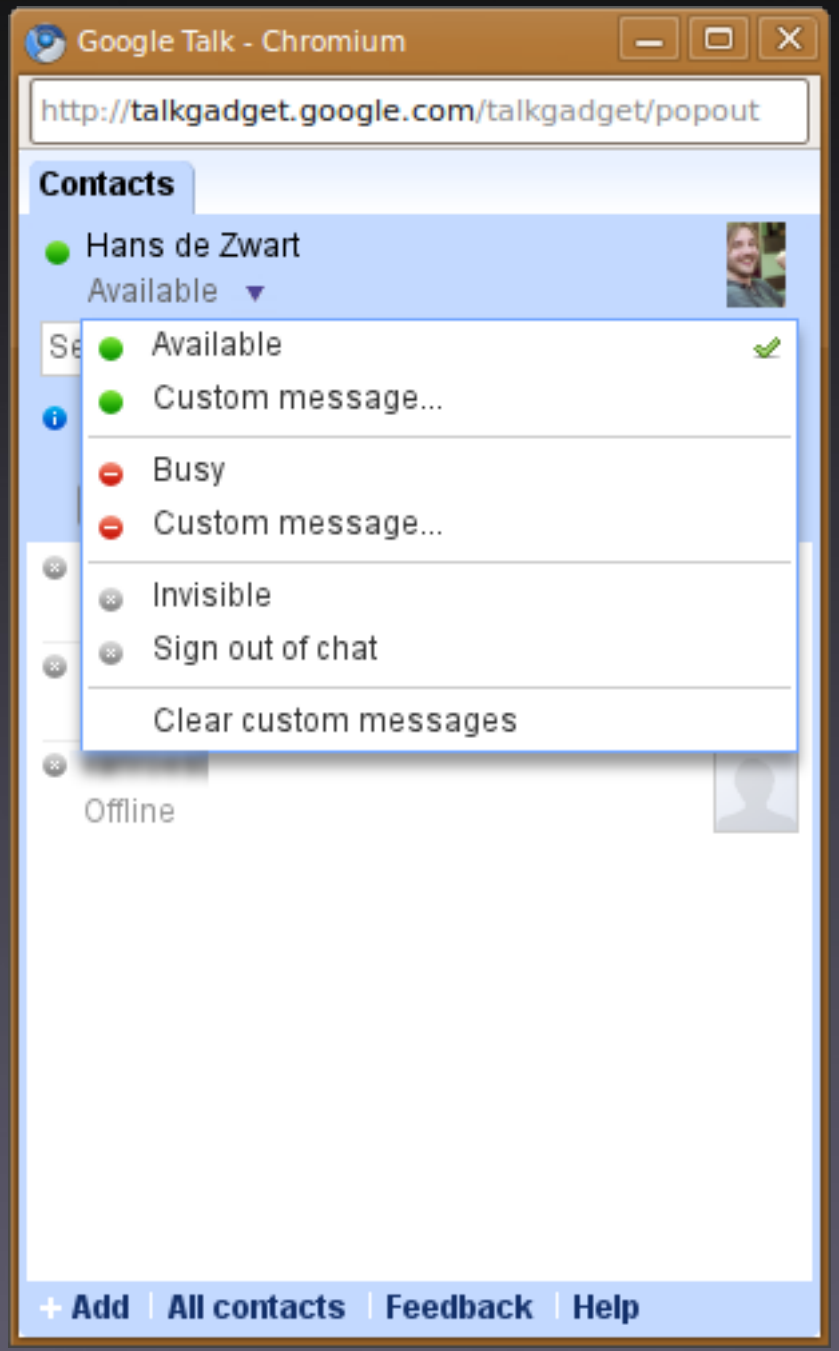
Communicator is not bad!

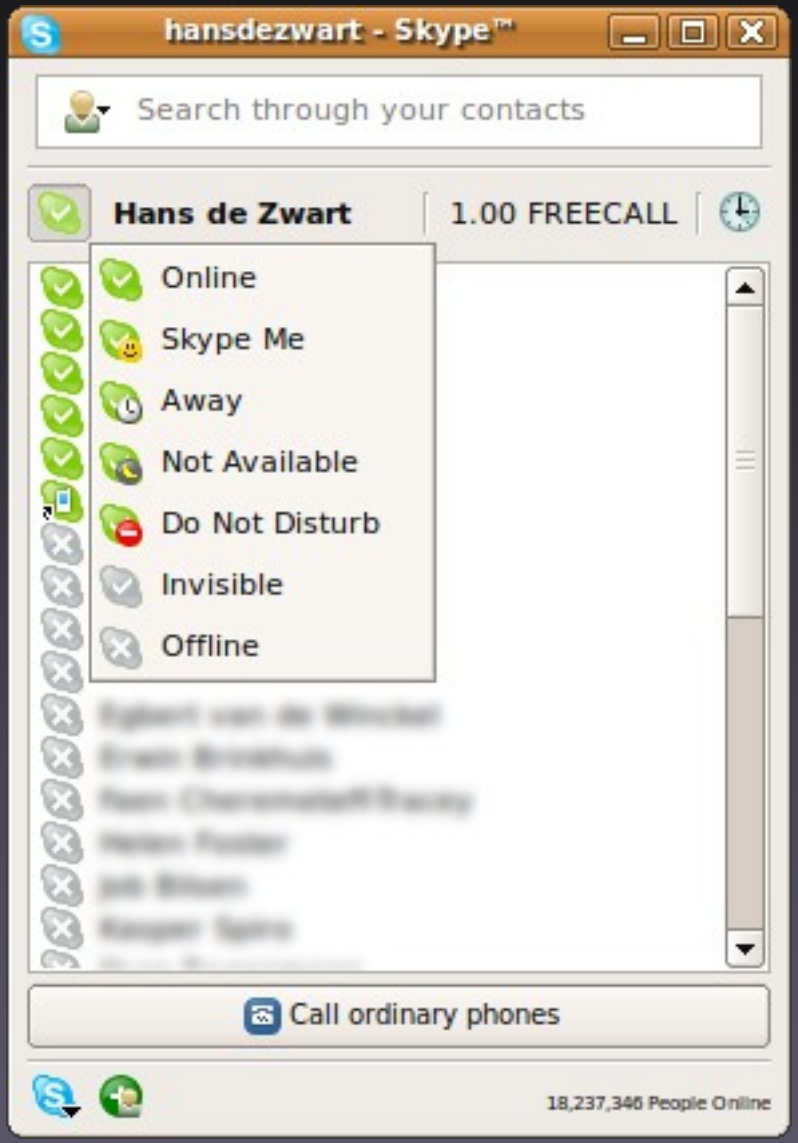
The status integrates relatively well with Outlook

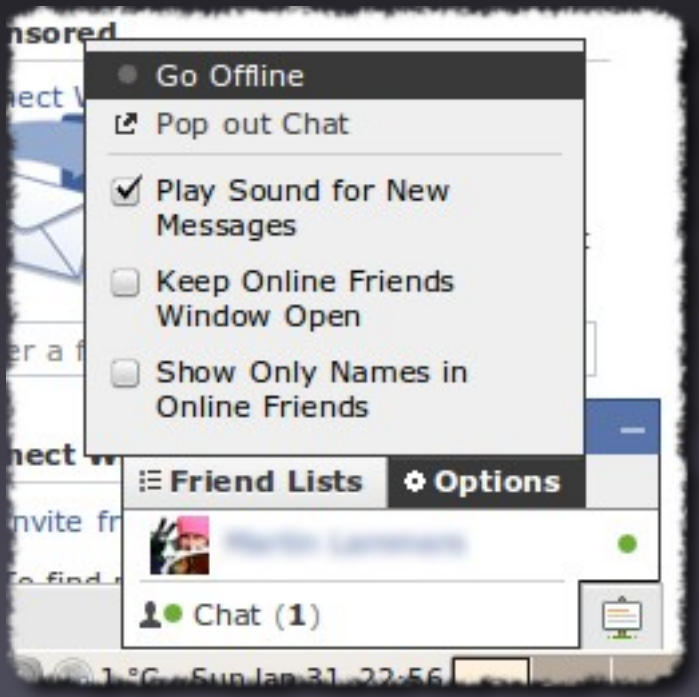
It is also possible to get a status change alert for a particular person

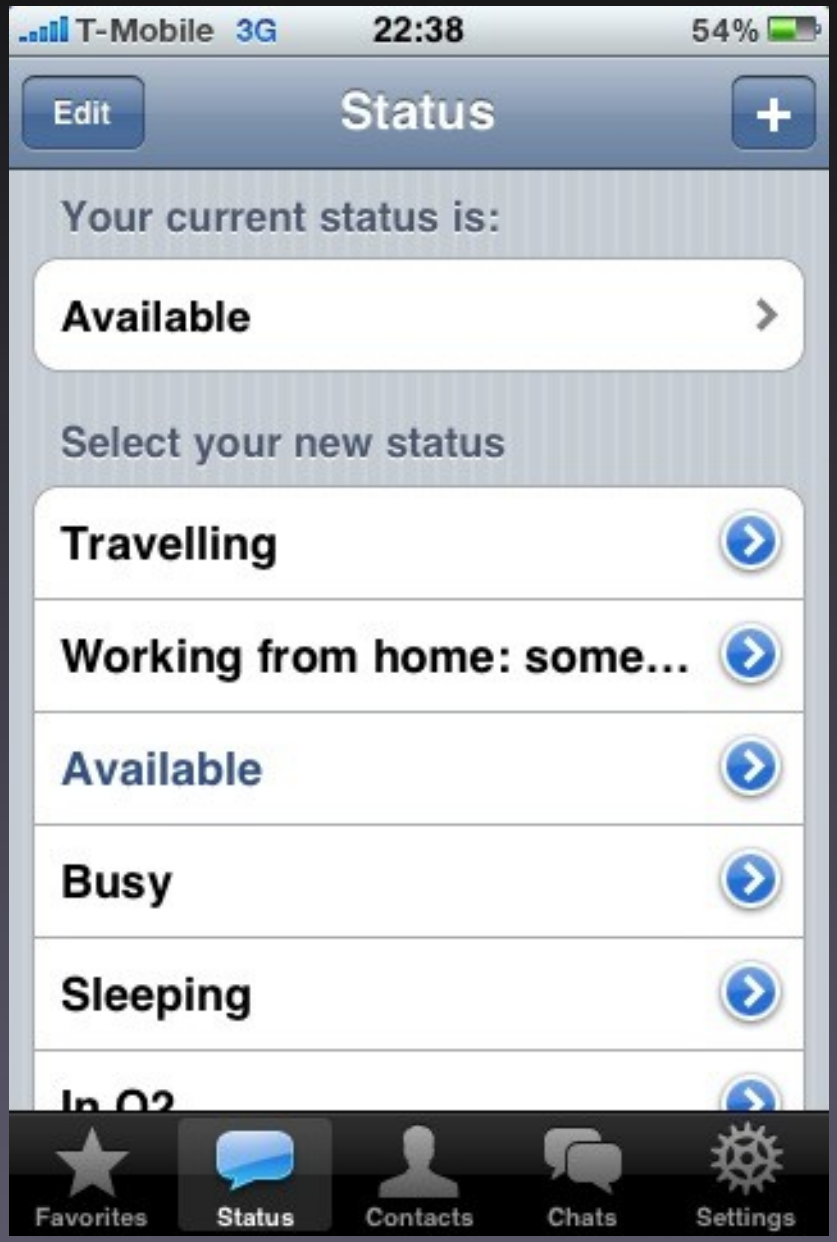
There is one problem: we keep our status everywhere...


Show Contact List
New Conversation...
Status
Quit
Available
Busy
Away
Hidden
Offline
Custom messages...

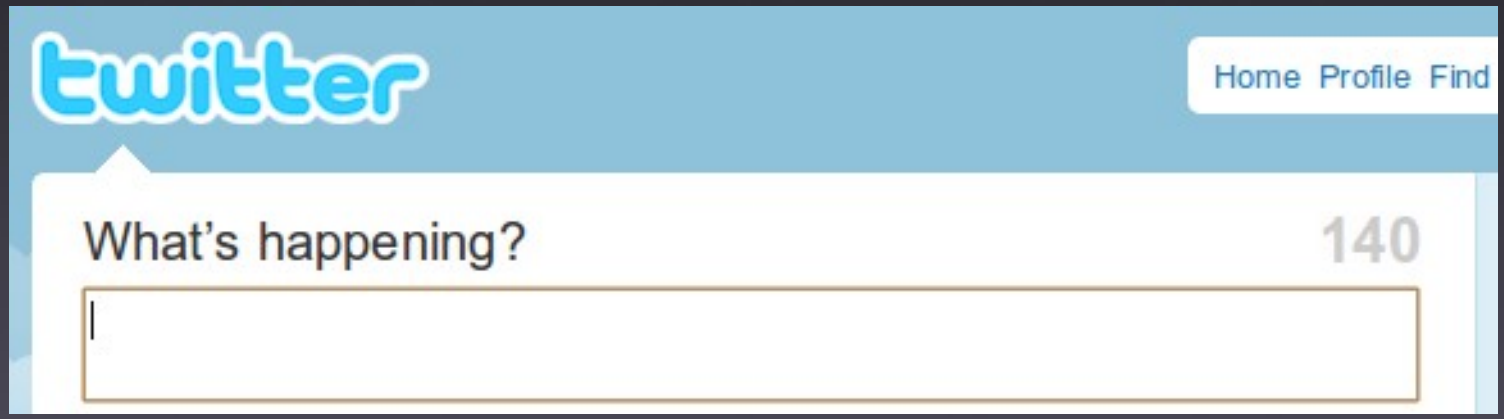

Google Talk - Chromium
http://talkgadget.google.com/talkgadget/popout
Contacts
Hans de Zwart
Available
Available
Custom message...
Busy
Custom message...
Invisible
Sign out of chat
Clear custom messages
Offline
+ Add
All contacts
Feedback
Help


hansdezwart - Skype™
Search through your contacts
Hans de Zwart
1.00 FREECALL
Online
Skype Me
Away
Not Available
Do Not Disturb
Invisible
Offline
Call ordinary phones
18,237,346 People Online


Go Offline
Pop out Chat
Play Sound for New Messages
Keep Online Friends Window Open
Show Only Names in Online Friends
Friend Lists
Options
Chat (1)


T-Mobile 3G
22:38
54%
Edit
Status
+
Your current status is:
Available
Select your new status
Travelling
Working from home: some...
Available
Busy
Sleeping
In O2
Favorites
Status
Contacts
Chats
Settings

All of these are
independent of each other


twitter
Home Profile Find
What's happening?
140

Hans is managing the learning technologies innovation funnel. 27 days ago [Update]

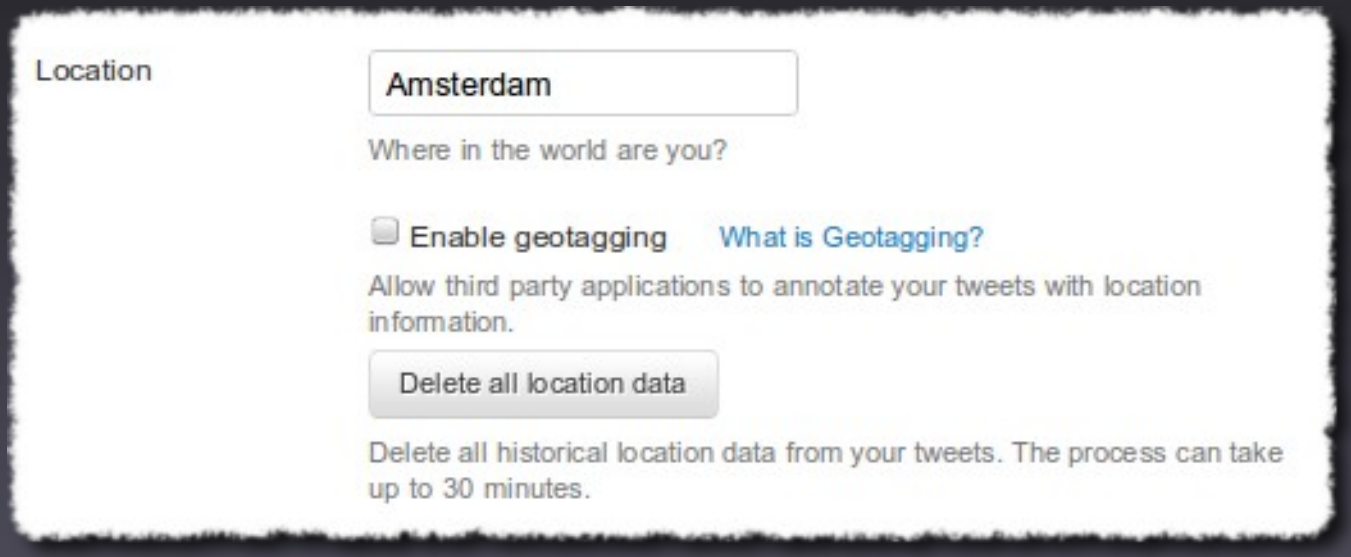
Location is now in the mix too

Name Hans de Zwart

Location Amsterdam

Web http://blog.hansd...

Bio Innovation manager by day, (open) technology believer by night.


Location
Amsterdam
Where in the world are you?
Enable geotagging
What is Geotagging?
Allow third party applications to annotate your tweets with location information.
Delete all location data
Delete all historical location data from your tweets. The process can take up to 30 minutes.

Checkin History

FEEDS

A history of what you've been up to... click the [x] to delete unwanted checkins

Sat Jan 30	**Pier 01** [X]	10:09 PM
	Victoria & Albert Museum [X]	3:03 PM
	Science Museum [X]	2:57 PM
	Kensington Townhouse London [X]	10:36 AM
Mon Jan 25	**Leiden Centraal Station** [X]	6:14 PM
Fri Jan 22	**lounge 1 Schiphol** [X]	6:47 PM
	Leiden Centraal Station [X]	7:47 AM
Thu Jan 21	**Shell** [X]	10:00 AM
	Shell C16 [X]	9:56 AM

Your Stamps

All (7)

AMS Amsterdam Schipol
Schiphol Zuidoost

Victoria & Albert Museum
London

Science Museum
London

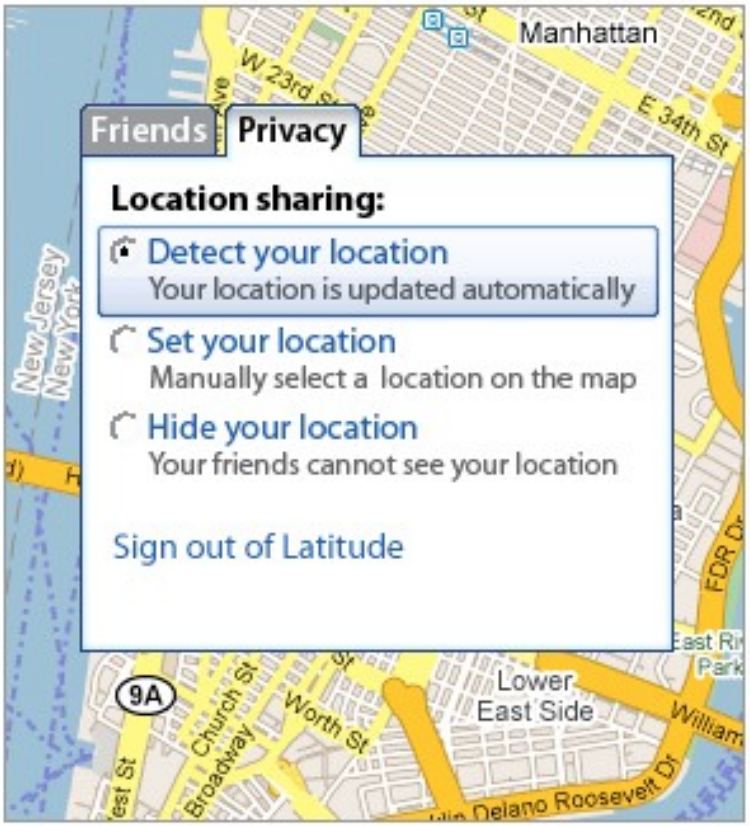
Best Western Premier Hotel
London

Leiden Central Station
Leiden

Schiphol Train Station
Schiphol

Shell O2
The Hague

Google latitude






See where your friends are right now

Enjoy Google Latitude on your phone, computer, or both.

Start using it on your phone

See your friends' locations and share yours with them.

Enter your number or visit **google.com/latitude** on your mobile browser.

+1 xxx-xxx-xxxx

Send a link to my phone

United States

Will it work with my phone?

View it on your computer

See your friends' locations on a full screen even without a compatible phone or data plan.

Google latitude

Sign in

Home

Google Location History

Google Location Alerts

Google Public Location Badge

Google Talk Location Status

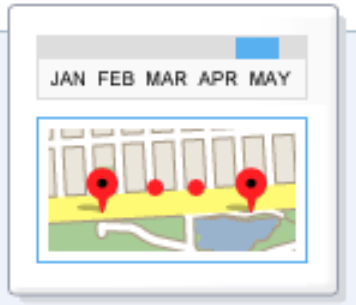
Google Latitude

Do More with Google Latitude

You'll have to sign in to use these apps.

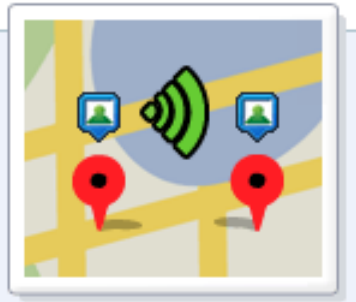
Google Location History

Store your past Latitude locations and visualize your tracks on Google Maps and Google Earth. Your location history is not shared with anyone.



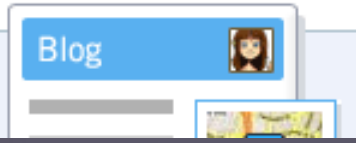
Google Location Alerts (beta)

Receive notifications when you are near your Latitude friends. Alerts only trigger when you are doing something interesting, filtering out routine activities.



Google Public Location Badge

Publish your current Google Latitude location on your blog or web site. You



O'REILLY radar

Wed
May 6
2009

Google's Sneaky Launch of Latitude's Location-Sharing API

listen
print

by Brady Forrest | @brady | comments: 11

Google has extended their location sharing service Latitude (Radar post) with the first set of Latitude Apps. One of them is a blog badge for sharing your location publicly on a website. The other updates your GTalk status for sharing your location to your IM network. Both have to be turned on explicitly and allow you to share your location at the city level or as accurately as possible. These have generated a lot of press, but I haven't seen much discussion about the first sighting of the Latitude API.

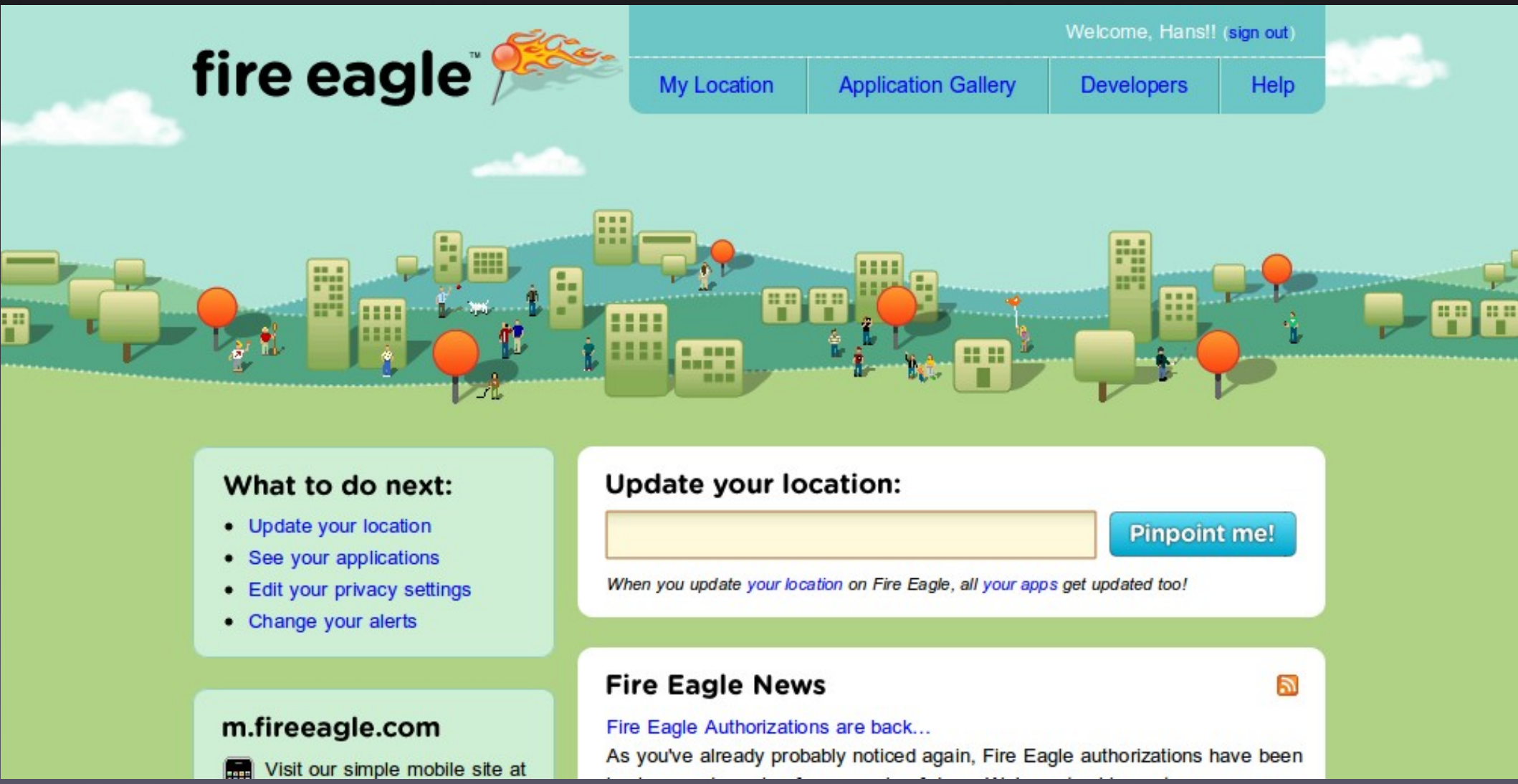
On the blog badge page, below the fold there are two URLs that will show up *after* you turn on the blog badge (so it wasn't that sneaky, you just had to scroll below the fold or look on their Geo Developers blog to learn about it). Developers can get access to their own or other users' location with these URLs. The URLs let you access the data as KML or JSON. They look like:

> KML -> http://www.google.com/latitude/apps/badge/api?user=<ID>&type=kml
> JSON -> http://www.google.com/latitude/apps/badge/api?user=<ID>&type=json

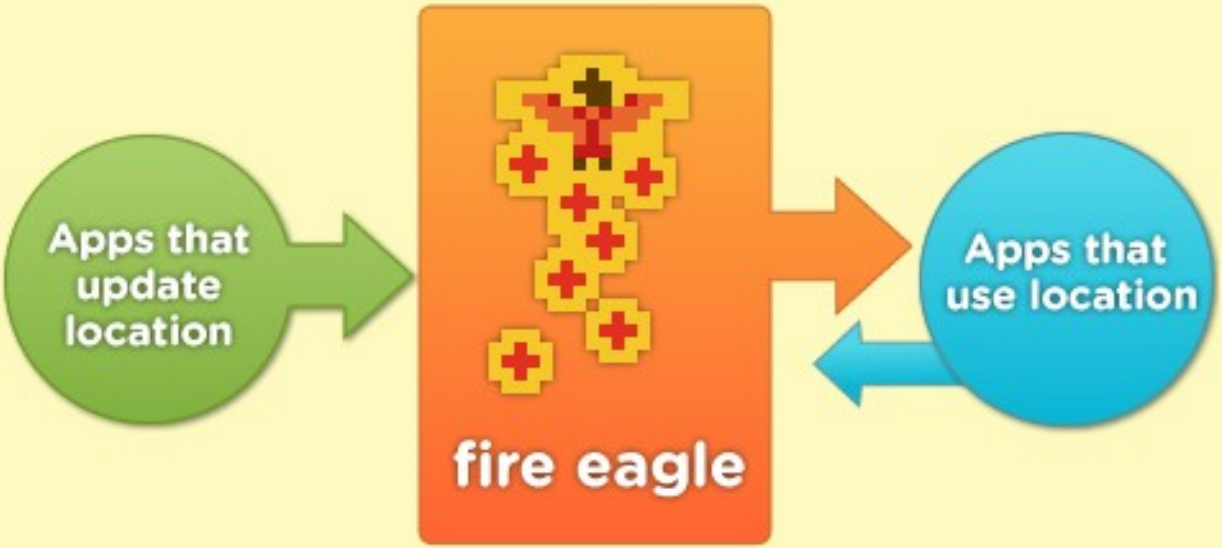
Together these technologies automatically answer the two questions we started with!

However, there is no central (one-stop) management of my presence information

Yahoo has started
a single service that
deals with location


fire eagle
Welcome, Hans!! (sign out)
My Location
Application Gallery
Developers
Help
What to do next:
Update your location
See your applications
Edit your privacy settings
Change your alerts
m.fireeagle.com
Visit our simple mobile site at
Update your location:
Pinpoint me!
When you update your location on Fire Eagle, all your apps get updated too!
Fire Eagle News
Fire Eagle Authorizations are back...
As you've already probably noticed again, Fire Eagle authorizations have been

This simple diagram explains how it works:



Updater apps send location info to Fire Eagle.

Fire Eagle resolves location format and user permissions.

User authorized apps can query for location info.

Developer Center:

Developer Home | Documentation | **API Explorer** | Manage Applications

Fire Eagle API Explorer

Here you can try out the Fire Eagle API. The API Explorer lets you generate sample requests and see the XML or JSON requests and responses for both classes of API methods: *user-specific* and *general-purpose*.

/api/0.1

/lookup
/recent
/update
/user
/within

User-specific

Methods for updating and querying a user's own location. Calls to these methods use a *user-specific access token*.

- `/user` : returns the location of a user
- `/update` : sets a user's current location using a woe ID or a set of location parameters
- `/lookup` : returns a list of potential disambiguations values for a set of location parameters

OAuth

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Oauth)

OAuth is an open protocol that allows users to share their private resources (e.g. photos, videos, contact lists) stored on one site with another site without having to hand out their username and password.

OAuth allows users to hand out tokens instead of usernames and passwords to their data hosted by a given service provider. Each token grants access to a specific site (e.g. a video editing site) for specific resources (e.g. just videos from a specific album) and for a defined duration (e.g. the next 2 hours).

Thus OAuth allows a user to grant a third party site access to their information stored with another service provider, without sharing their access permissions or the full extent of their data.

It is analogous to using a credit card and signing for a transaction in a restaurant, rather than handing over your ATM card and giving your pin to the waiter.

OAuth is a complementary but distinct service to OpenId.

Contents [hide]

Wikipedia
The Free Encyclopedia

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There have been standardisation efforts for the status part of presence too

Presence standardization efforts [edit]

There was, and still is, significant work done in several working groups on achieving a standardization for presence-related protocols.

In 1999, a group called the Instant Message and Presence Protocol (IMPP) working group (WG), was formed within the Internet Engineering Task Force organization (IETF) in order to develop protocols and data formats for simple presence and instant messaging services. Unfortunately, IMPP WG was not able to come to consensus on a single protocol for presence. Instead it issued a common profile for presence and instant messaging (CPP) which defined semantics for common services of presence to facilitate the creation of gateways between presence services. Thus any two CPP-compatible presence protocol suits are automatically interoperable.

In 2001, the SIMPLE working group was formed within IETF to develop a suite of CPP-compliant standards for presence and instant messaging applications over the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP). The SIMPLE activity specifies extensions to the SIP protocol which deal with a publish and subscribe mechanism for presence information and sending instant messages. These extensions include rich presence document formats, privacy control, partical publications and notifications, past and future presence, watcher information and more. Interestingly enough - despite its name SIMPLE is far from simple. It is described in about 30 documents (most of them are still drafts) on more than 1,000 pages. This is in addition to the complexity of the SIP protocol stack on which SIMPLE is based.

At the end of 2001, Nokia, Motorola, and Ericsson formed the Wireless Village (WV) initiative to define a set of universal specifications for mobile Instant Messaging and Presence Services (IMPS) and presence services for wireless networks. In October 2002, Wireless Village was consolidated into the Open Mobile Alliance (OMA) and a month later released the first version of the XML-based OMA Instant Message and Presence Service (IMPS). IMPS defines a system architecture, syntax, and semantics for representation of presence information and a set of protocols for the four primary features: presence, IM, groups, and shared content. Presence is the key, enabling technology for the IMPS.

The XML-based XMPP or Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol was designed and is currently maintained by the XMPP Standards Foundation. This IM protocol, which is a robust and widely extended protocol. It is also the protocol used in the commercial implementation of Google Talk. In October 2004, the XMPP working group at IETF published the documents RFC 3920, RFC 3921, RFC 3922 and RFC 3923, to standardize the core XMPP protocol.

Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Xmpp)

Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol (**XMPP**) (formerly named **Jabber**[1]) is an open, XML-based protocol originally aimed at near-real-time, extensible instant messaging (IM) and presence information (e.g., buddy lists), but now expanded into the broader realm of message-oriented middleware.[2] It was developed by the Jabber open-source community in 1999. Built to be extensible, the protocol has been extended with features such as Voice over Internet Protocol and file transfer signaling.

Unlike most instant messaging protocols, XMPP is an open standard. Like e-mail, it is an open system where anyone who has a domain name and a suitable Internet connection can run their own XMPP server and talk to users on other servers. The standard server implementations and many clients are also free and open source software.

Official logo of the XMPP Standards Foundation

The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) formed an XMPP Working Group in 2002 to formalize the core protocols as an IETF instant messaging and presence technology. The XMPP WG produced four specifications which were approved by the IESG as Proposed Standards in 2004. RFC 3920 and RFC 3921 are now undergoing revisions in preparation for advancing them to Draft Standard within the Internet Standards Process. The XMPP Standards Foundation (formerly the Jabber Software Foundation) is active in developing open XMPP extensions.

XMPP-based software is deployed on thousands of servers across the Internet and by 2003 was used by over ten million people worldwide, according to the XMPP Standards Foundation.[3]

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5. Exchanging Presence Information

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Exchanging presence information is made relatively straightforward within XMPP by using presence stanzas. However, we see here a contrast to the handling of messages: although a client MAY send directed presence information to another entity by including a 'to' address, normally presence notifications (i.e., presence stanzas with no 'type' or of type "unavailable" and with no 'to' address) are sent from a client to its server and then broadcasted by the server to any entities that are subscribed to the presence of the sending entity (in the terminology of **RFC 2778** [IMP-MODEL], these entities are subscribers). This broadcast model does not apply to subscription-related presence stanzas or presence stanzas of type "error", but to presence notifications only as defined above. (Note: While presence information MAY be provided on a user's behalf by an automated service, normally it is provided by the user's client.)

For information regarding the syntax of presence stanzas as well as their defined attributes and child elements, refer to **[XMPP-CORE]**.

5.1. Client and Server Presence Responsibilities

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5.1.1. Initial Presence

TOC

After establishing a session, a client SHOULD send initial presence to the server in order to signal its availability for communications. As defined herein, the initial presence stanza (1) MUST possess no 'to' address (signalling that it is meant to be broadcasted by the server on behalf of the client) and (2) MUST possess no 'type' attribute (signalling the user's availability). After sending initial presence, an active resource is said to be an "available resource".

Upon receiving initial presence from a client, the user's server MUST do the following if there is not already one or more available resources for the user (if there is already one or more available resources for the user, the server obviously does not need to send the presence probes, since it already possesses the requisite information):

search | Login | Apply for Login | Contact | Site Map

oma Open Mobile Alliance

ABOUT | MEMBERSHIP | NEWS | TECHNICAL INFORMATION | MEMBER MEETINGS | TESTFESTS | IMPLEMENTATIONS

Release Program
- Current Releases
- Historic Releases

Working groups and Commitees
Work Program
Publicly Available Documents
Specifications for Public Comment
OMNA
Collaborating with OMA
DTDs and Profile Data
Material from Affiliates

OMA Instant Messaging and Presence Service V1.3

The OMA Instant Messaging and Presence Service [IMPS] V1.3 Enaber Release provides for the definition and to promote a set of universal specifications for mobile instant messaging and presence services. The specifications will be used for exchanging messages and presence information between mobile devices, mobile services and Internet-based instant messaging services.

OMA Instant Messaging and Presence Service [IMPS] V1.3 - Status: Approved Enabler - Release date: 2007-01-23		
Enabler Package	**OMA-ERP-IMPS-V1_3-20070123-A.zip**	
ERELD	Enabler Release Definition for IMPS	OMA-ERELD-IMPS-V1_3-20070123-A.pdf
Arch Doc	IMPS Architecture	OMA-AD-IMPS-V1_3-20070123-A.pdf
Req Doc	IMPS Delta Requirements	OMA-RD-IMPSDelta-V1_3-20070123-A.pdf
Specifications	Client-Server Protocol Session and Transactions	OMA-TS-IMPS_CSP-V1_3-20070123-A.pdf
	Client-Server Protocol Data Types	OMA-TS-IMPS_CSP_Data_Types-V1_3-20070123-A.pdf
	Client-Server Protocol Plain Text Syntax	OMA-TS-IMPS_CSP_PTS-V1_3-20070123-A.pdf

So, here is my wishlist:

One place to manage my presence information consisting of:

1. Availability/Status

2. Location

3. What am I doing

4. Contact preferences/Rules

Based on an open and complete standard

Possibility to define rules and scenarios (at the interface level): e.g. update availability on the basis of location

Multi-dimensional:
I can be available
for my family
and unavailable for
work-related matters

Actionable: e.g. Call *x* as soon as he is in Amsterdam and he is available for a phone call

Or: Give me a ping when *x* reaches the office

Federated
(think Laconica not Twitter)

So who will make this
or push for this?

Google? Yahoo? Microsoft?

I have a feeling it
might be Facebook
(except for the federation)

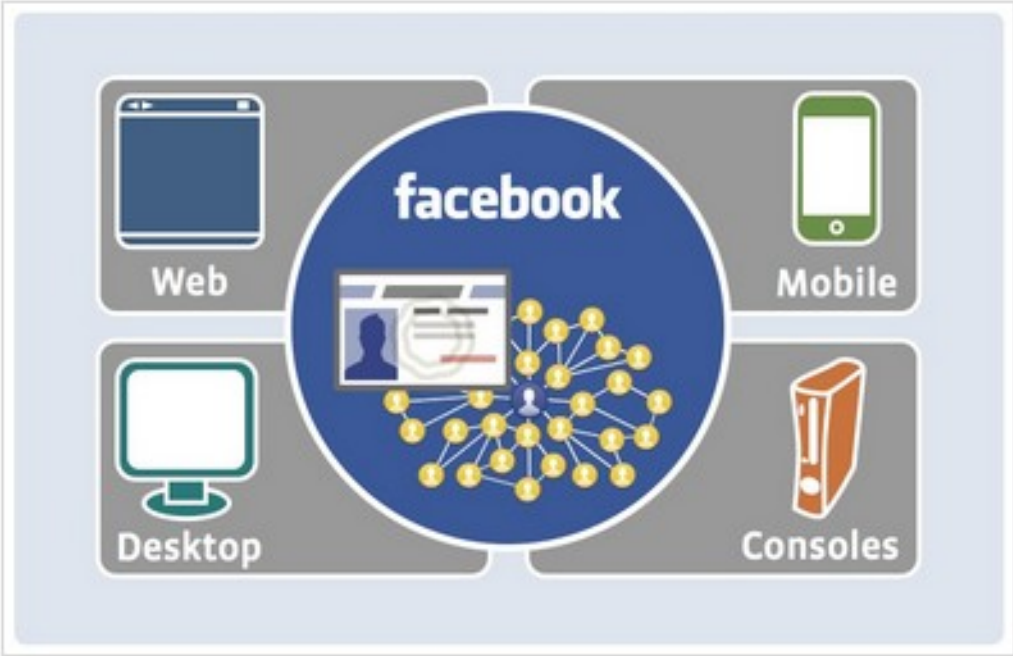
Build and grow with Facebook Connect

On the Web | On the iPhone | On the Mobile Web

Connecting people everywhere.

Facebook Connect is a powerful set of APIs for developers that lets users bring their identity and connections everywhere. Developers can access a user's:

- **Identity:** name, photos, events, and more.
- **Social Graph:** friends and connections.
- **Stream:** activity, distribution, and integration points within Facebook, like stream stories and Publishers.



Consider that a descriptive prediction not a prescriptive one!

Comments? Questions?

Twitter: @hansdezwart