

Contextual search describes the capability for search engines to recognize a multitude of factors beyond just the search text for which a user is seeking. 'Contextual search' monitors where you go on the web.

Because of increased research efforts being focused on contextual performance, actual organizations have begun utilizing this concept by both rewarding it and incorporating it into performance appraisals. With the rise of the knowledge economy, the expectations for employees have expanded. Despite the fact that contextual performance is more discretionary in nature, research indicates that managers include these behaviors when conducting performance evaluations. This highlights the fact that these behaviors are becoming more and more a requirement on the job. These findings suggest that the two constructs are distinct yet related, which is important because this overlap may be influenced during performance evaluations. Items are generally measured by supervisors on a Likert Scale, from one to five. A few sample items that capture the construct of contextual performance are: Researchers believe that there are different traits and abilities that predict task and contextual performance. Intelligence has been found to be a significant predictor of task performance. Intelligence, or general mental ability, was also found to predict procedural knowledge, or knowledge of how to do a task, which in turn predicts contextual performance. Because of this, research has also explored non-cognitive predictors of performance such as personality. Openness to experience and extraversion, however, was found to have a weak correlation at most. It was found that the relationship between dependability, work orientation, and cooperativeness and contextual performance is significantly larger than their relationship with task performance. By improving upon certain job-related characteristics, organizations may be able to increase the amount of contextual performance done by employees. Procedural justice describes the fairness used in the allocation process and was found to be positively related to two dimension of contextual performance, interpersonal facilitation and job dedication. A significant portion of supervisor ratings can be accounted for by not just task performance, but contextual performance as well. Indeed, research shows that contextual performance is a significant predictor of turnover over and above task performance. While also touted as a predictor of contextual performance, organizational commitment has been found to be an outcome of contextual performance. The facet of interpersonal facilitation significantly predicts organizational commitment. Some researchers argue that OCB clearly overlaps with contextual performance and should be redefined as the same construct. There is also a conceptual distinction between in-role and extra-role behaviors. Contextual performance is considered to be extra-role behaviors that are not necessarily expected or rewarded by the organization. However, this conceptualization may not be accurate. Therefore, when conducting performance appraisals, organizations may want to explicate that they take into account facets of both contextual and task performance.

Chapter 2 : contextual definition - Dictionary Definition : calendrierdelascience.com

Contextual definition definition is - a definition in which the meaning of a word, expression, or symbol is partly or wholly determined by defining the meaning of a larger expression containing the definiendum (as a definition of legal right by the statement 'X has a legal right to y=X has a claim upon somebody for possession of y which the.

Context Definition of Context Context is the background, environment, setting , framework, or surroundings of events or occurrences. Simply, context means circumstances forming a background of an event, idea or statement, in such a way as to enable readers to understand the narrative or a literary piece. It is necessary in writing to provide information, new concepts, and words to develop thoughts. Whenever writers use a quote or a fact from some source, it becomes necessary to provide their readers some information about the source, to give context to its use. This piece of information is called context. Context illuminates the meaning and relevance of the text, and may be something cultural, historical, social, or political. Examples of Context in Literature Example 1: In this time span, the narrative covers a broad story. In a larger view, this novel begins in , while its final scene looks forward to the situation of the post-revolutionary Paris. This story has a historical context, which Dickens has organized around various events that occurred during the French Revolution. He has drawn historical features from major events, including the fall of Bastille, the September Massacres, and the Reign of Terror. In the phenomenal novel, Animal Farm, Orwell has expressed himself by using satire through the allegorical characters of Old Major and Boxer; relating them to the Russian Revolution and its characters. Orwell uses animals to explain history and context of Soviet Communism, some of which relate to party leaders. In fact, Orwell uses this fable for political and aesthetic reasons, following the Russian Revolution as its context. During this entire period, Calvinism was popular within the English churches; however, it was controversial. According to Calvinistic doctrine, the status of the people was predestined as saved or damned. The Renaissance period provides context for this play by Marlowe. Oedipus Rex by Sophocles There is a popular saying that stories indicate values and cultures of the societies in which their authors live. In Oedipus Rex, Sophocles presents his protagonist , Oedipus, struggling to implement his will against the destiny set forth by the Greek gods. During this process Sophocles reveals Greek values of the period during which he wrote the play. He has illustrated the context of this play through the words and actions of Oedipus and other characters; as their Greek ideals concerning their governance, fate, and human relationships with the gods. These were some of the more popular themes of that era, and so form context of the Oedipus Rex. Context describes why they were afraid, giving a clear picture of the situation and setting. Function Context is all about providing a background or picture of the situation, and of who is involved. Context is an essential part of a literary text, which helps to engage the audience. Without context, readers may not see the true picture of a literary work. Context helps readers understand the cultural, social, philosophical, and political ideas and movements prevalent in society at the time of the writing.

Chapter 3 : What is Contextual Data? - Definition from Techopedia

Contextual definition, of, relating to, or depending on the context. See more.

Beyer Contextual Design is a structured, well-defined user-centered design process that provides methods to collect data about users in the field, interpret and consolidate that data in a structured way, use the data to create and prototype product and service concepts, and iteratively test and refine those concepts with users. This is the core of the Contextual Design philosophy - understand users in order to find out their fundamental intents, desires, and drivers. But these are invisible to the users - so the only way to glean them is to go out in the field and talk with people. Although based on theories from several disciplines, including anthropology, psychology and design, Contextual Design was designed for practical application with commercial design teams. Since its original development, Contextual Design has been applied in a variety of industries and also used as a vehicle to teach user-centered design principles in engineering and design programs. Contextual Design has primarily been used for the design of computer information and IT systems, including hardware (Curtis et al) and software (Rockwell). Parts of Contextual Design have been adapted for use as a field usability evaluation method (McDonald et al). Contextual Design has also been applied to the design of digital libraries and other learning technologies (Notess, Notess). Contextual Design has also been used in a variety of other industries, including web applications, process reengineering, consumer product design, manufacturing, and automotive and medical device design, to name just a few. Contextual design has also been widely used as a means of teaching user-centered design and human-computer interaction at the university level (Weinberg and Stephen, Larusdottir). In Contextual Design, the term work practice refers to the complex and detailed set of behaviors, attitudes, goals and intents that characterize a set of users in a particular environment. All manner of activities and design domains are characterized by work practice - not only workplaces. For example, there are obviously work practices associated with business pursuits like office work, but there are also "work practices" associated with life events such as making purchases as a consumer, driving an automobile, playing music and even watching television. If it does so well, it will be accepted and valued; if it fails to do so, it will cause dissatisfaction, frustration, avoidance and workarounds. Implications for the designer: The first is that people are not consciously aware of their own work practice; all of their knowledge is tacit. This is especially true when people are taken out of the context of their everyday environment. It is only when users are immersed in normal contexts of use that they can become aware of their own work practice - what they do in detail and why. They become "aware in the doing," as Michael Polanyi puts it (Polanyi). The second is that work practice is complex and varied, and that useful design data are hidden in everyday details. Many systems fall short of expectations because they fail to take into consideration seemingly insignificant details of work practice - details that are not consciously available to users when they are not engaged in the ongoing work. Contextual Design holds that design team members must go into the field and observe and talk with users in their natural work or life environments - their natural contexts - in order to understand work practice. This is the principle of context from which the process draws its name. This aspect of Contextual Design leverages the work of earlier ethnographic methodologies (Garfinkel) but extends it in important ways. Implications for the designer: Good design requires partnership and participation with users. Even while in context, users are not always able to intuit and articulate their own behaviors and detailed motivations. And so Contextual Design prescribes interviews that are not pure ethnographic observations, but involve the user in discussion and reflection on their own actions, intents, and values. The interviewer actively questions the user and partners with them to draw out and understand their work practice in detail. Articulate what matters about the work together. Good design is systemic. Any good design considers the system and its impact on users as a whole: And all pages of the site look like they are part of the site - a single page could not be changed. Contextual Design provides methods that help a team keep the design coherent. The Contextual Design vision provides a high-level coherent direction; the storyboards provide coherence of task; the User Environment Design ensures structural coherence across the system. All these methods - which are explained in the following section - encourage the designer to think about the entire system, rather than treating each part as its

own independent problem to be solved. This provides users with a seamless Implications for the designer: Use concrete representations to maintain system coherence: Design depends on explicit representations When people design, they create physical representations of their concepts. Whether written on the back of a napkin or captured in a high-end modeling tool, designers need a tangible representation of their thoughts. From sketches to formal diagrams, drawings enable designers to work out their ideas, capture their thinking, share it with others, discuss it, and identify weaknesses. Contextual Design supports this need for a physical representation throughout the design process. Work models make work practice - how users approach their work - explicit, public, and sharable. The User Environment Design shows the structure of the system as experienced by the user. Each technique in Contextual Design has its own tangible representation that supports doing the work, capturing the result, and sharing it with others. These physical representations in Contextual Design are described in the next section. Use drawings, sketches and models to capture key design considerations at every step of the process. Copyright terms and licence: See section "Exceptions" in the copyright terms below. For most projects, the main focus is nearly always on the end-users, but it is important to consider and evaluate the needs of the other types of customers as well. Contextual inquiry is an explicit step for understanding who the customers really are and how they work on a day-to-day basis. The difficulty is that, as we described above, work becomes so habitual to end-users that they often have difficulty articulating exactly what they do and why they do it. So the design team conducts one-on-one field interviews with users in their workplace to discover what matters in the work. These are not traditional question and answer interviews. The interviewer and user, through discussion, develop a shared interpretation of the work. This inquiry, done in context, is where Contextual Inquiry gets its name. Team interpretation sessions bring a cross-functional design team together to hear the whole story of an interview and capture the insights and learning relevant to their design problem. An interpretation session lets everyone on the team bring their unique perspective to the data, sharing design, marketing, and business implications. Design teams seldom have the critical skill of seeing the structure of work done by others, looking past the surface detail to see the intents, strategies, and motivations that control how work is done - and typical development methodologies do little to encourage this perspective. Because this is immensely important, so in Contextual Design, work models are used to capture the work of individuals and organizations in diagrams. Five different models provide five perspectives on how work is done: The flow model captures communication and coordination between people to accomplish work. It reveals the formal and informal workgroups and communication patterns critical to doing the work. It shows how work is divided into formal and informal roles and responsibilities. The cultural model captures culture and policy that constrain how work is done. It shows how people are constrained and how they work around those constraints to make sure the work is done. The sequence model shows the detailed steps performed to accomplish each task important to the work. It shows the different strategies people use, the intents or goals that their task steps are trying to accomplish, and the problems getting in their way. The physical model shows the physical environment as it supports or gets in the way of the work. It shows how people organize their environments to make their work easier. The artifact model shows the artifacts that are created and used in doing the work. Artifacts reveal how people think about their work - the concepts they use and how they organize them to get the work done. Unknown pending investigation Copyright terms and licence: The Flow Model captures communication and coordination between people to accomplish work. The Cultural Model captures culture and policy that constrain how work is done. The Sequence Model shows the detailed steps performed to accomplish each task important to the work. The Physical Model shows the physical environment as it supports or gets in the way of the work. The Artifact Model shows the artifacts that are created and used in doing the work. But designing for a whole customer population - the market, department, or organization that will use the system - depends on seeing the common aspects of the work different people do. Consolidation brings data from individual customer interviews together so the team can see common pattern and structure without losing individual variation. The affinity diagram brings together issues and insights across all customers into a wall-sized, hierarchical diagram to reveal the scope of the problem. Portion of an Affinity Diagram. The affinity diagram brings together issues and insights across all customers into a wall-sized, hierarchical diagram to reveal the scope of the problem and

the opportunities. Consolidated work models bring together each different type of work model separately, to reveal common strategies and intents while retaining and organizing individual differences. Together, the affinity diagram and consolidated work models produce a single picture of the customer population a design will address. They give the team a focus for the design conversation, showing how the work hangs together rather than breaking it up in lists. They show what matters in the work and guide the structuring of a coherent response, including system focus and features, business actions, and delivery mechanisms. Courtesy of Sourasith Simonphone. Consolidated Artifact Model 8. Popularized by Alan Cooper, a persona describes typical users of the proposed system as though they were real people Cooper Their use is becoming more widespread, though with mixed success. Contextual Design personas are built from the detailed data gathered through Contextual Inquiry interviews, so they have the richness and depth needed to drive design. Visioning Up to this point, a Contextual Design project focuses on understanding the users as they are. Now a team must invent the design solution using technology to transform the tasks, and possibly also designing new business processes to streamline tasks or new services to support the market. A Contextual Design team invents these solutions through visioning. The vision captures a story of how customers will do their work in the new world the team invents. A vision includes the system, its delivery, and support structures to make the new work practice successful. It is intentionally rough and high-level - a vision sets a possible design direction, without fleshing out every detail. This enables the team to see the overall structure of the solution and ensure its coherence. The Vision captures a story of how customers will do their work in the new world the team invents. A vision includes the system, its delivery, and support structures to make the new work practice successful 8. To become actionable, the team must define the detailed function, behavior, and structure of the proposed system. Each storyboard describes how users will accomplish a task in the new system. They show the steps the user will take and the system function that supports each step.

Chapter 4 : Context | Define Context at calendrierdelascience.com

Noun 1. contextual definition - a definition in which the term is used by embedding it in a larger expression containing its explanation; "a contextual definition of 'legal duty' might be 'X has a legal duty to do Y means that X is required to do Y by a contract relationship that would be upheld in.

Chapter 5 : Contextual targeting - Google Ads Help

Contextual definition: A contextual issue or account relates to the context of something. | Meaning, pronunciation, translations and examples.

Chapter 6 : Contextual | Define Contextual at calendrierdelascience.com

Something contextual relies on its context or setting to make sense. If you touch someone and shout "You're it!" in a game of tag, people get it, but if you're in the grocery store tapping strangers on the shoulder and yelling at them, it's less contextual.

Chapter 7 : context | Definition of context in English by Oxford Dictionaries

For a discussion on contextual theology in the 21st century, the marginalization of women's voices (regardless whether intentional or not) is highly regrettable, as is the failure of the editors to explain the visible absence of women's perspectives in the volume.

Chapter 8 : Types Of Communication Context

Context definition, the parts of a written or spoken statement that precede or follow a specific word or passage, usually

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influencing its meaning or effect: You have misinterpreted my remark because you took it out of context.

Chapter 9 : Context | Definition of Context by Merriam-Webster

Google Ads uses contextual targeting when an ad group has keywords or topics and its campaign is set to show ads on the Display Network. More about contextual targeting Answers from other Google Ads users.