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Secure and user-friendly display of schedule in a meeting room

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Secure and user-friendly display of schedule in a meeting room

ABSTRACT

Meeting and conference rooms in offices are equipped with video conferencing equipment that includes a screen that displays meetings scheduled in the room, e.g., on an idle screen display. The displayed schedules can include meeting titles or codes. If a visitor enters the meeting room, such display can potentially reveal information that is confidential to the organization. This disclosure describes techniques to automatically determine whether display of meeting-related information is appropriate. External meetings are identified based on available contextual information, e.g., meeting attendees, agenda/notes, room location, schedules of adjacent rooms, etc. Ahead of external meetings in a room, schedule information is hidden from the idle screen.

KEYWORDS

- Meeting room
- Conference room
- Confidential meeting
- Video conferencing
- Agenda display
- Idle screen
- Hidden schedule

BACKGROUND

Meeting and conference rooms in offices are equipped with video conferencing equipment that includes a screen that displays meetings scheduled in the room, e.g., on an idle screen display. The displayed schedules can include meeting titles or codes. If a visitor enters the

meeting room, such display can potentially reveal information that is confidential to the organization. For example, information of a meeting scheduled for a later time, e.g., meeting title, agenda, etc. can potentially reveal confidential information. While this can be avoided by using rooms that are dedicated for external meetings, this can cause under-utilization of meeting rooms. Hiding the schedule of the room entirely is not user-friendly.
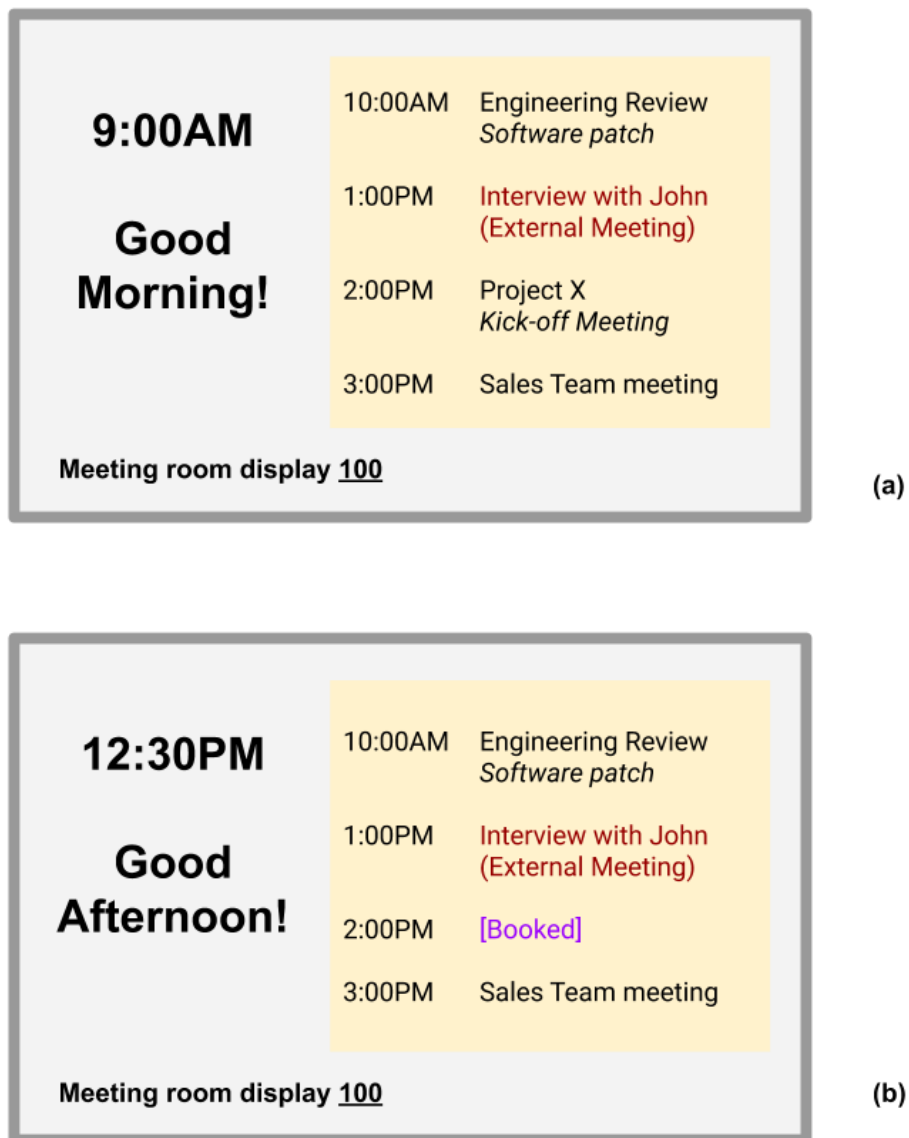
DESCRIPTION

Fig. 1: Handling room booking in a secure and user-friendly manner

Fig. 1 illustrates example user interface of a meeting room display. As illustrated in Fig. 1(a), at 9 am, the meeting room display (100) shows a schedule of meetings for the room. The meetings include an external meeting ("Interview with John"), scheduled at 1 pm. Other meetings are also scheduled in the meeting. For example, an engineering review is scheduled at 10 am, a kick-off meeting for an internal, confidential project ("Project X") is scheduled immediately after the external meeting at 2 pm, and a sales team meeting is scheduled at 3 pm.

As illustrated in Fig. 1(b), prior to the external meeting, e.g., at 12.30 pm, the display is updated to stop displaying the confidential kick-off meeting, and instead, show that the meeting room is booked from 2-3 pm ("Booked"). Such update is based on recognizing that an external individual ("John") is going to be present in the room and recognizing that the confidential meeting is immediately after the external meeting. While this example illustrates the display of an internal meeting being changed to a confidential setting, it is also possible that the external meeting be hidden, e.g., when the nature of the external meeting is to be kept secret from members of the organization.

With user permission, meetings that are to be hidden, e.g., external meetings such as interviews, vendor meetings, etc. or internal meetings such as product kickoffs, revenue discussions, etc. can be identified based on various available factors. Such factors can include, e.g., identities of meeting invitees, meeting agenda or notes, meeting room location, schedules of adjacent rooms, visitor path of an external visitor, etc. When it is appropriate to display the confidential meetings, e.g., after the external individual has left, the display can return to the default state.

In this manner, meeting room displays can automatically be updated to securely show meeting information while maintaining the user-friendly aspects of showing the schedule of the

room, availability information, or identities of persons who have scheduled meetings in the room. Displaying meeting information enables organization employees and others to navigate to the correct room, while selectively hiding meeting titles or other information ensures that confidential information is not leaked inadvertently.

CONCLUSION

Meeting and conference rooms in offices are equipped with video conferencing equipment that includes a screen that displays meetings scheduled in the room, e.g., on an idle screen display. The displayed schedules can include meeting titles or codes. If a visitor enters the meeting room, such display can potentially reveal information that is confidential to the organization. This disclosure describes techniques to automatically determine whether display of meeting-related information is appropriate. External meetings are identified based on available contextual information, e.g., meeting attendees, agenda/notes, room location, schedules of adjacent rooms, etc. Ahead of external meetings in a room, schedule information is hidden from the idle screen.