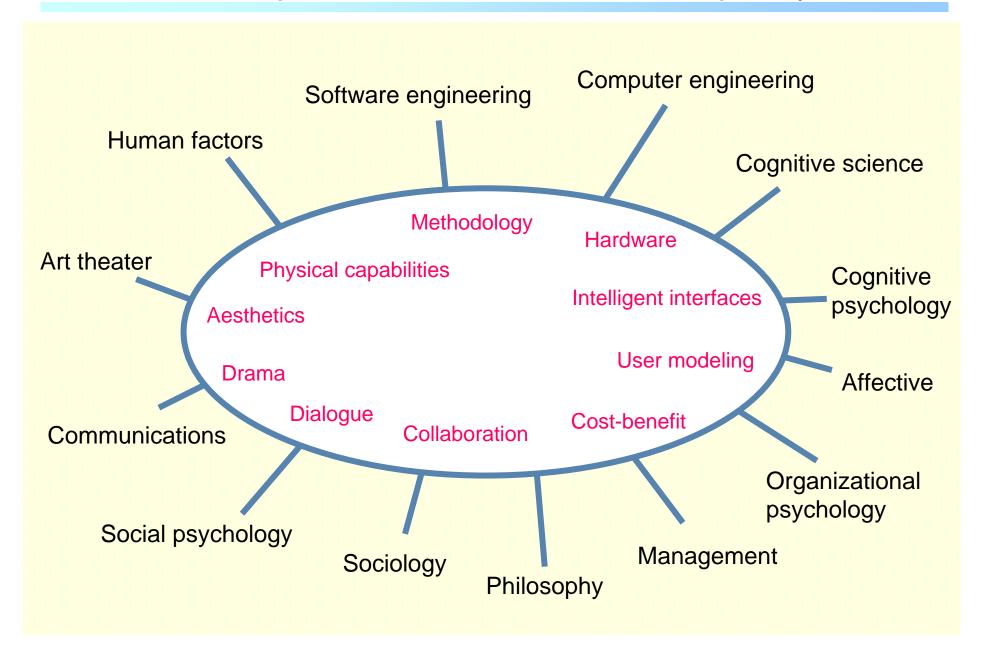
Cartoon depicting the failure of HCI effectiveness.

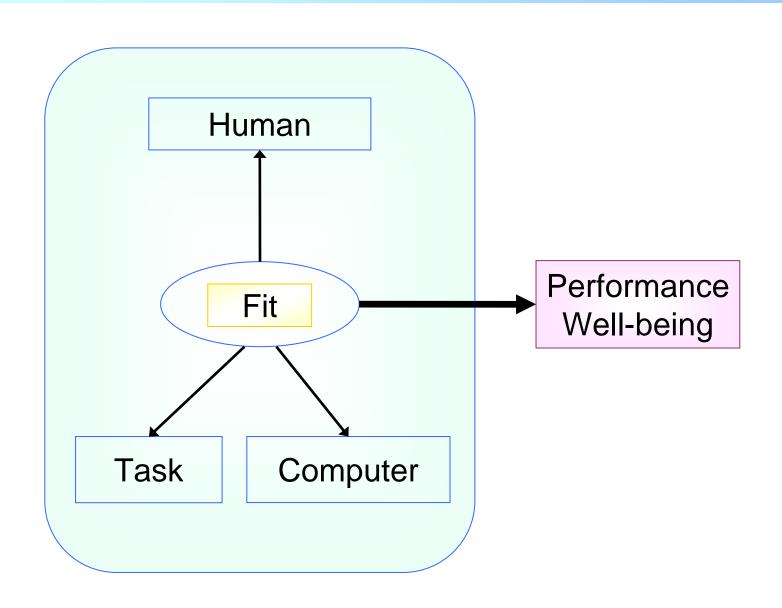


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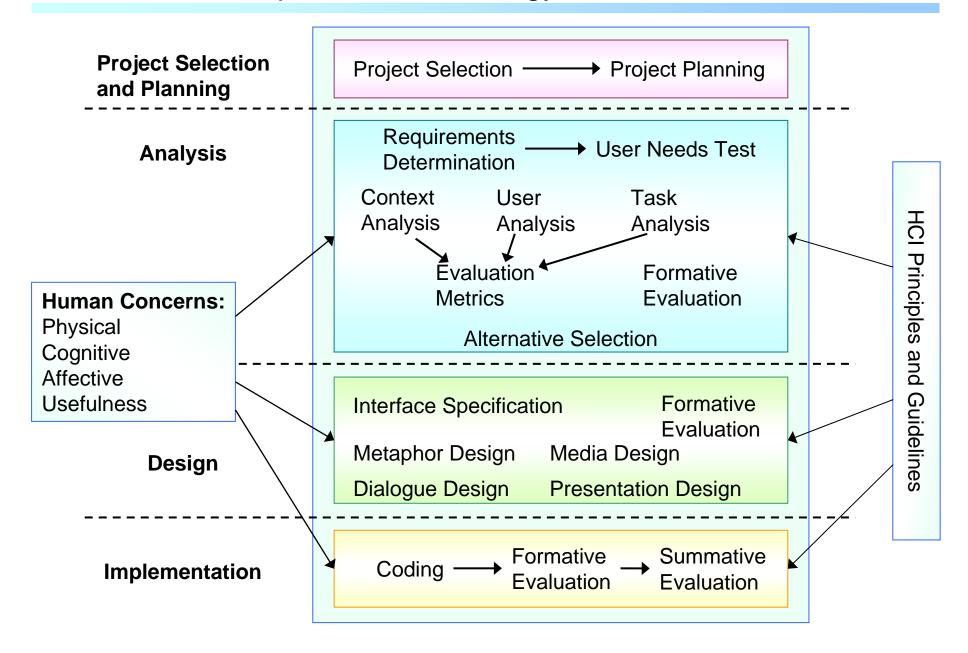
Human-computer interaction is an interdisciplinary field.

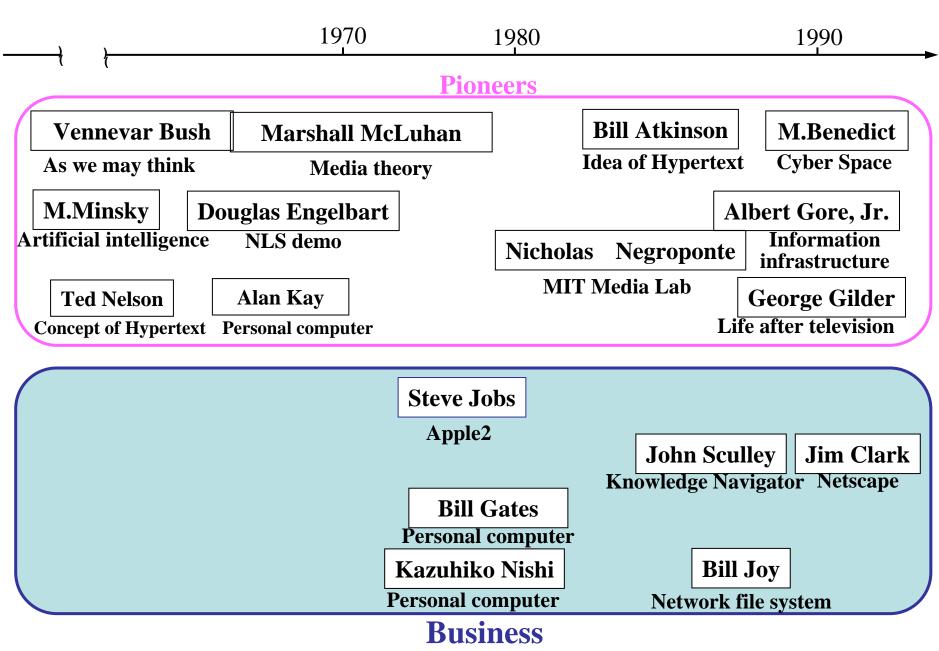


The fit of HCI elements leads to performance and well-being.



The HCI development methodology.





People who contributed to multimedia technology

Stored-program Computer

Idea: Babbage & Lovelace (1842)

Distinct technology development: von Neumann (1946)

EDSAC computer born (1949)

Keyboard (Typewriter)

Sholes & Glidden Typewriter (1866)

Produced by Remington Co. (1873)

QWERTY layout (1878)→International standard (1905)

Dvorak layout (1931)

Hyper-text

Idea of Memex (memory extender) for document retrieval: V. Bush (1945)

← Chief of Research and Development Bureau in U.S.A, Presidential Scientific Adviser

Framework for augmentation of human thinking (word processor):

D. Engelbart (1963)

Xanadu (Idea of memo searching system): T. Nelson (1960)
Introduction of link structure→ Hyper-text, concept of hyper-media (1965)

Network Community

ARPA net (1969) → Internet, WWW

User Interface

From batch processing to dialogue with computer (Time sharing system)

J. Licklider (1960) → Concept of HI, UI, and HCI

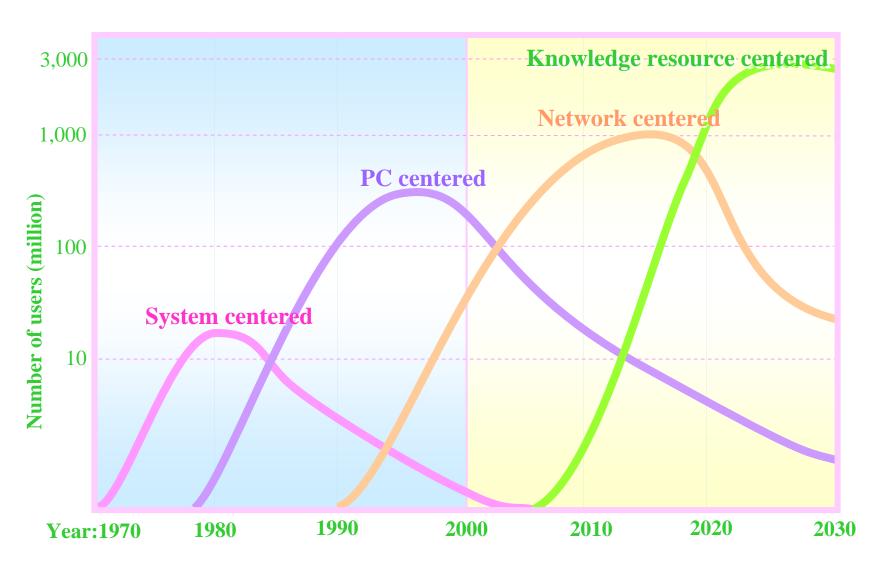
Sketchpad: Interactive computer (Figure processing system) by Sutherland (1963)

→ Image processing system using HMD and three dimensional location input machine (1968)

(Pioneer research which lead to virtual reality (VR))

NLS: Prototype of augmentation: Engelbart team (1968)
A large-size display was divided into windows + mouse
CSCW's first example

Paradigm shift (Business growth)



David C. Moschella: "Waves of Power"

Personal Computer

Idea simulator (idea to program): A. Kay

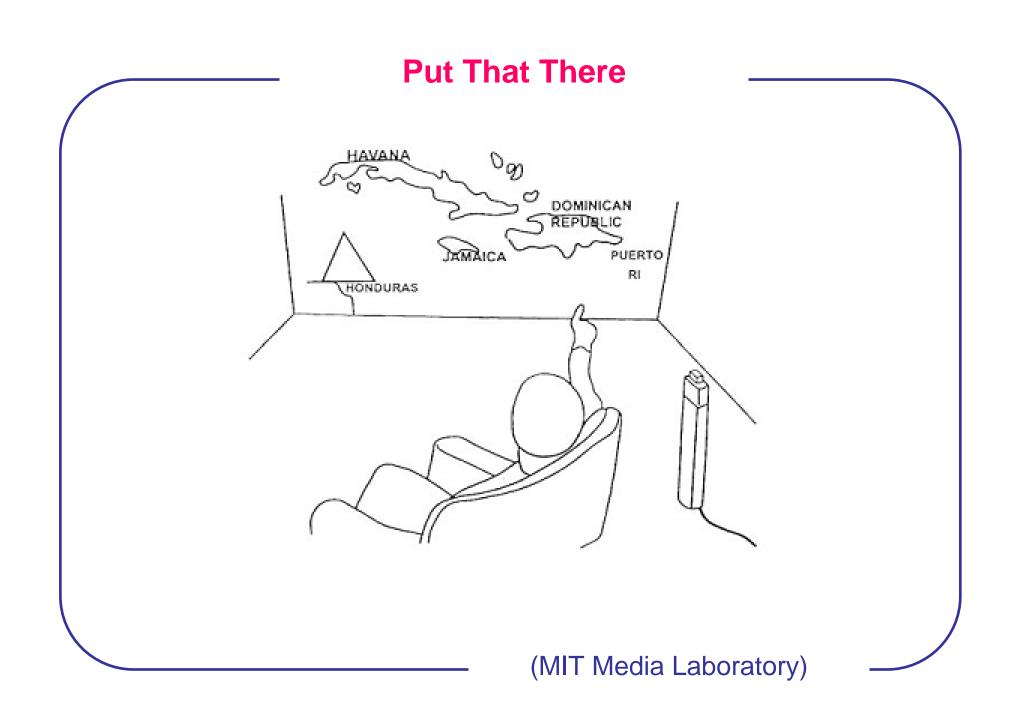
- → Plan of personal computer (1968)
- → Idea of Dynabook → Smalltalk by Xerox PARC
- → Alto: The first PC (1973), bit-map display, laser printer
- → Ethernet for connecting Alto
- → Star: Advanced version of Alto (1981):

 Direct manipulation interface based on office metaphor
- → Lisa, Macintosh

Put That There: Direct manipulation of graphics by gesture and speech (1970's)

→ MIT Media Lab: N. Negroponte (1984)

Microsoft: B. Gates (1975), Apple Computer: S. Jobs (1976)

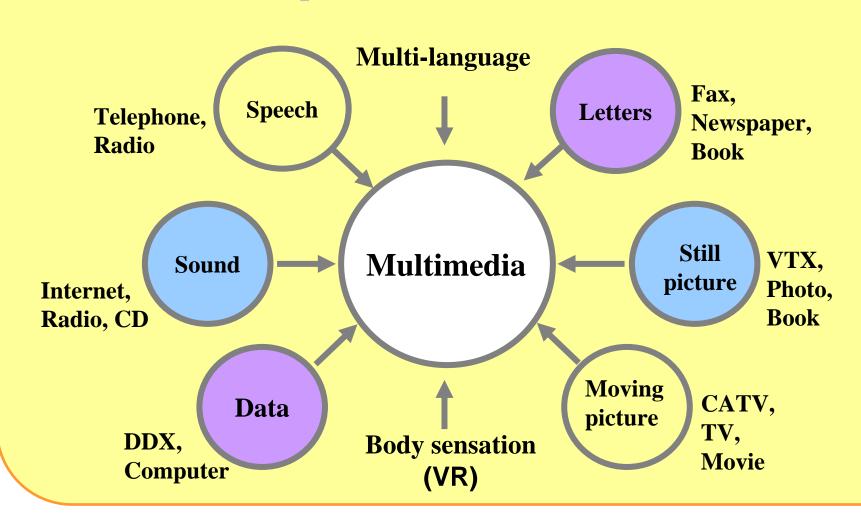


What is Multimedia? (Concept & Macro trend)

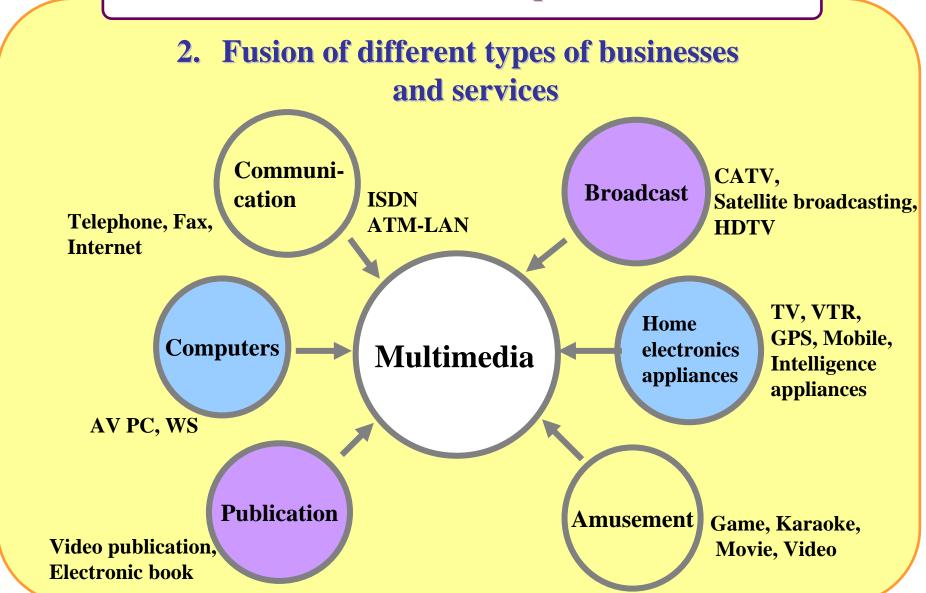
- 1. Multiple media (from Mono to Multi)
- 2. Fusion of different types of businesses and services
- 3. Digital processing/Computer processing
 - Integration (media and service)
 - Multi-functional (interactive, scalable, structured)

What is Multimedia? (Concept and Macro trend)

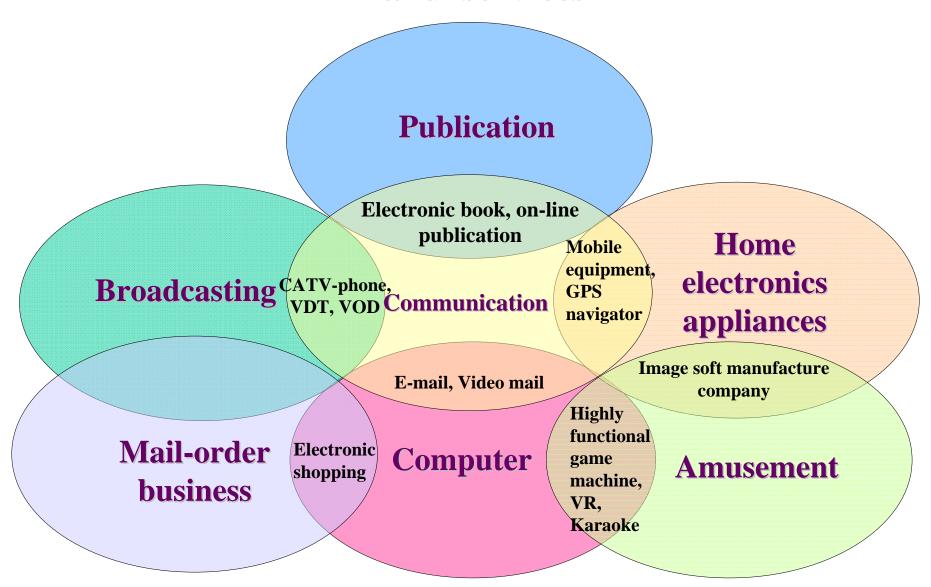
1. Multiple media (from Mono to Multi)



What is Multimedia? (Concept & Macro trend)



2. Fusion of different types of businesses and services



What is Multimedia? (Concept and Macro trend)

3. Digital Processing / Computer Processing

Processing

Functioning and integration of information Media recognition/production

High compression/restoration Media integration

Multimedia

High-speed transmission (kilo→mega→giga→tera) (ADSL, FR, ATM)

Coding

Transmission

What is Multimedia? (Concept and Macro trend)

3. Digital processing/Computer processing

Base: Development of LSI and optical communication technology

Compression/restoration
Unified transaction of
media

Information recognition /production technology

ADSL FTTH ATM

<Digital coding>

<Digital processing>

<Digital transmission>