

A short history of Human-Computer Interaction

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See Michel Beaudouin-Lafon, *50 ans d'Interaction Homme-Machine :
retours vers le futur*, 2016, Interstices

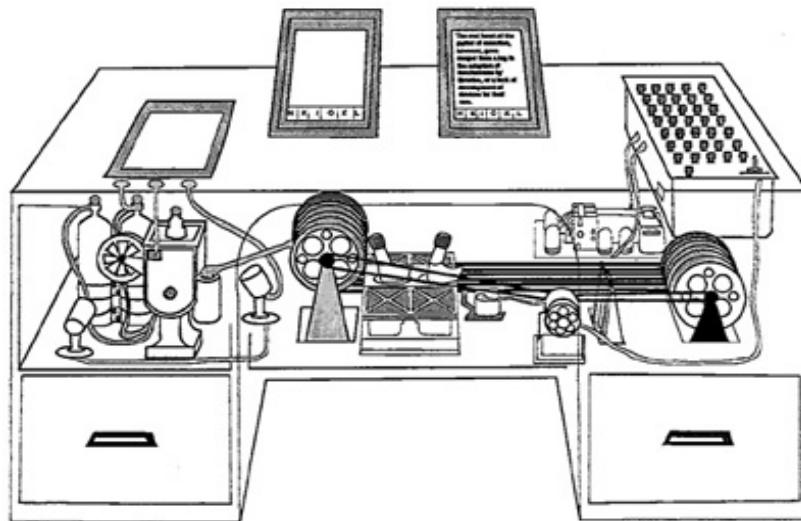
<https://interstices.info/50-ans-dinteraction-homme-machine-retours-vers-le-futur/>

Memex - Vannevar Bush (1945)

Vision for a desktop information management system

Electromechanical system

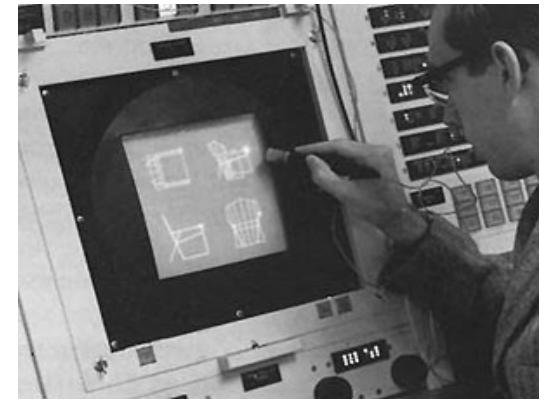
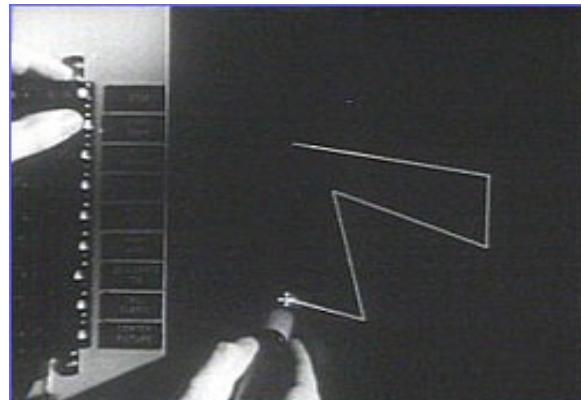
Seen as the ancestor of the notion of hypertext



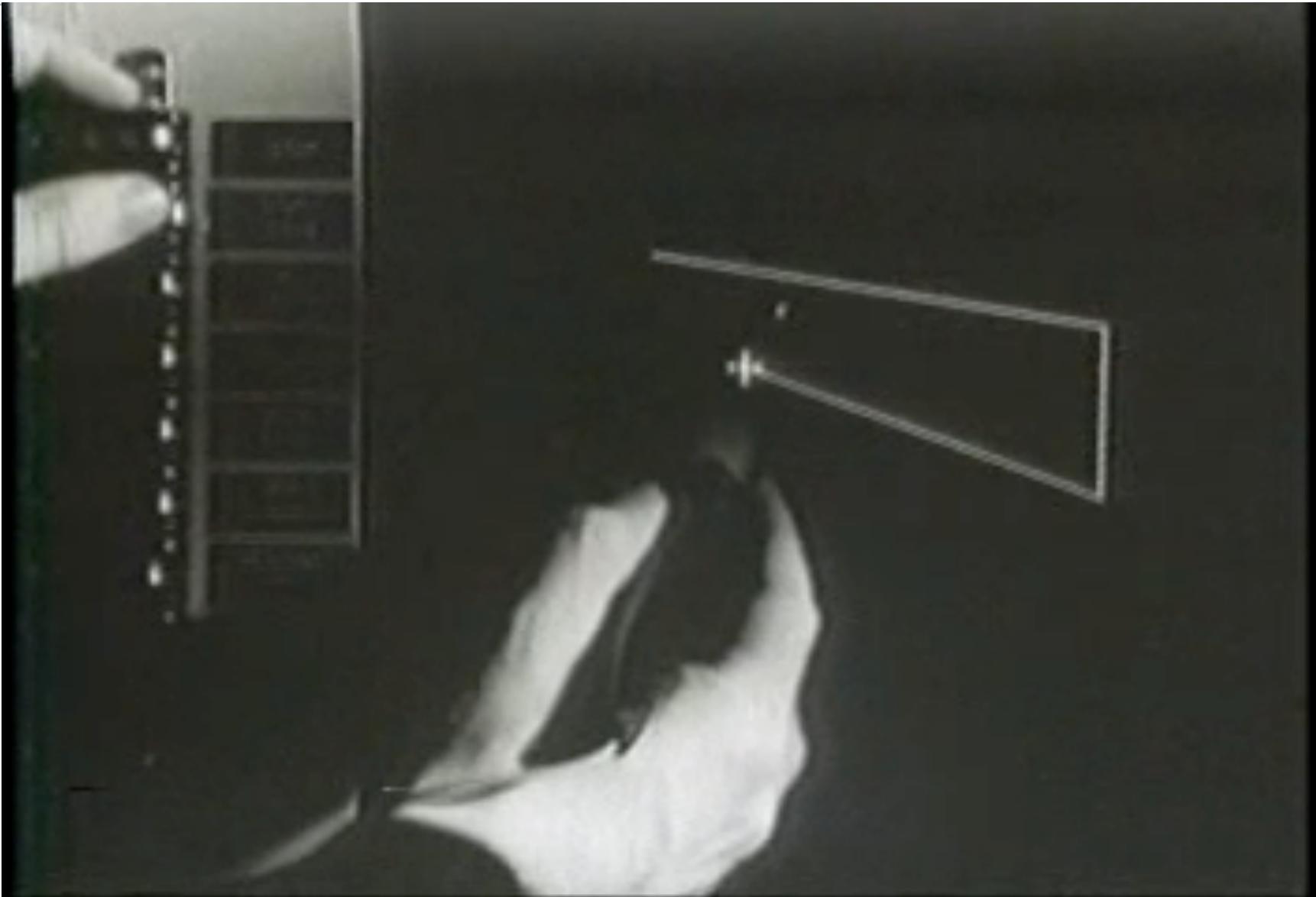
Sketchpad - Ivan Sutherland (1963)

Direct manipulation geometric shapes

Geometric constraints, zoom, click-drag



Sketchpad - Ivan Sutherland (1963)





NLS / Augment - Douglas Engelbart (1968)

Inventor of the mouse (1963)



Bimanual interaction



Hypertext, cooperative work,
document sharing, video-conferencing





NLS / Augment - Douglas Engelbart (1968)



Visicalc - Dan Bricklin (1979)

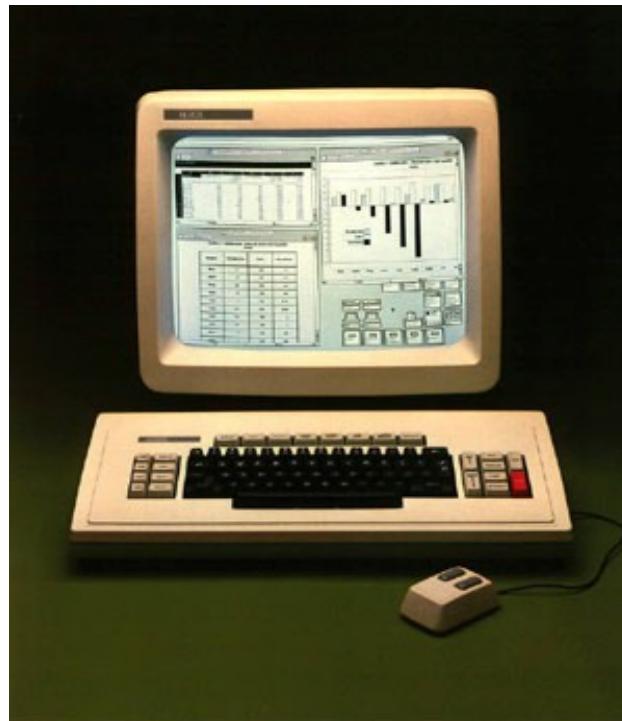
First spreadsheet (Apple][)

The screenshot shows a vintage computer screen displaying a spreadsheet titled "HOME BUDGET, 1979". The spreadsheet is organized into columns labeled "MONTH", "NOV", "DEC", and "TOTAL". It lists various income and expense items with their corresponding values for November and December, and a total for the year. The data includes salary, other income, food, rent, heat, rec., taxes, entertainment, misc, and car expenses. The remainder and savings are also calculated at the bottom.

MONTH	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
SALARY	2500.00	2500.00	30000.00
OTHER			
INCOME	2500.00	2500.00	30000.00
FOOD	400.00	400.00	4800.00
RENT	350.00	350.00	4200.00
HEAT	110.00	120.00	575.00
REC.	100.00	100.00	1200.00
TAXES	1000.00	1000.00	12000.00
ENTERTAIN	100.00	100.00	1200.00
MISC	100.00	100.00	1200.00
CAR	300.00	300.00	3600.00
EXPENSES	2460.00	2470.00	28775.00
REMAINDER	40.00	30.00	1225.00
SAVINGS	30.00	30.00	3600.00

Xerox Star - Xerox PARC (1981)

First commercial graphical workstation
Document-centric approach



Example ViewPoint Document

Close Save Reset Save&Edit

XEROX 6085 Workstation

User-Interface Design

To make it easy to compose text and graphics, to do electronic filing, printing, and mailing all at the same workstation, requires a revolutionary user interface design.

Bit-map display - Each of the pixels on the 19" screen is mapped to a bit in memory; thus, arbitrarily complex images can be displayed. The 6085 displays all fonts and graphics as they will be printed. In addition, familiar office objects such as documents, folders, file drawers and in-baskets are portrayed as recognizable images.

The mouse - A unique painting device that allows the user to quickly select any text, graphic or office object on the display.

See and Point

All functions are visible to the user on the keyboard or on the screen. The user does filing and retrieval by selecting them with the mouse and touching the MOVE, COPY, DELETE or PROPERTIES command keys. Text and graphics are edited with the same keys.



Shorter Production Times

Experience at Xerox with prototype work stations has shown shorter production times and thus lower costs, as a function of the percentage of use of the workstations. The following equation can be used to express this:

YEAR	Non 6085	6085
1978	95.2	15.8
1980	61.1	39.9
1982	45	55
1984	30	70
1986	10	90
1988	5	95

Table 1: Percentages of use of methods.

Activity under the old and the new

0 50 100

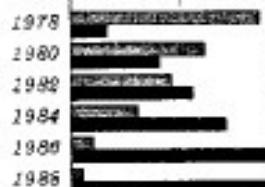


Figure 1: Data from Table 1: drive

$$W(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{t-1} \frac{A_n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{R \cdot F P \cdot n}{\text{Journals} + t}$$

Workstation usage percentages Table 1 and illustrated in Figure 1. 6085 users are likely to do more composition and layout, centre process including printing and di-

Text and Graphics

To replace typesetting, the 6085 offers a choice of type fonts and sizes, from 6 point to 36 point:

Here is a sentence of 14-point text.

Here is a sentence of 12-point text,

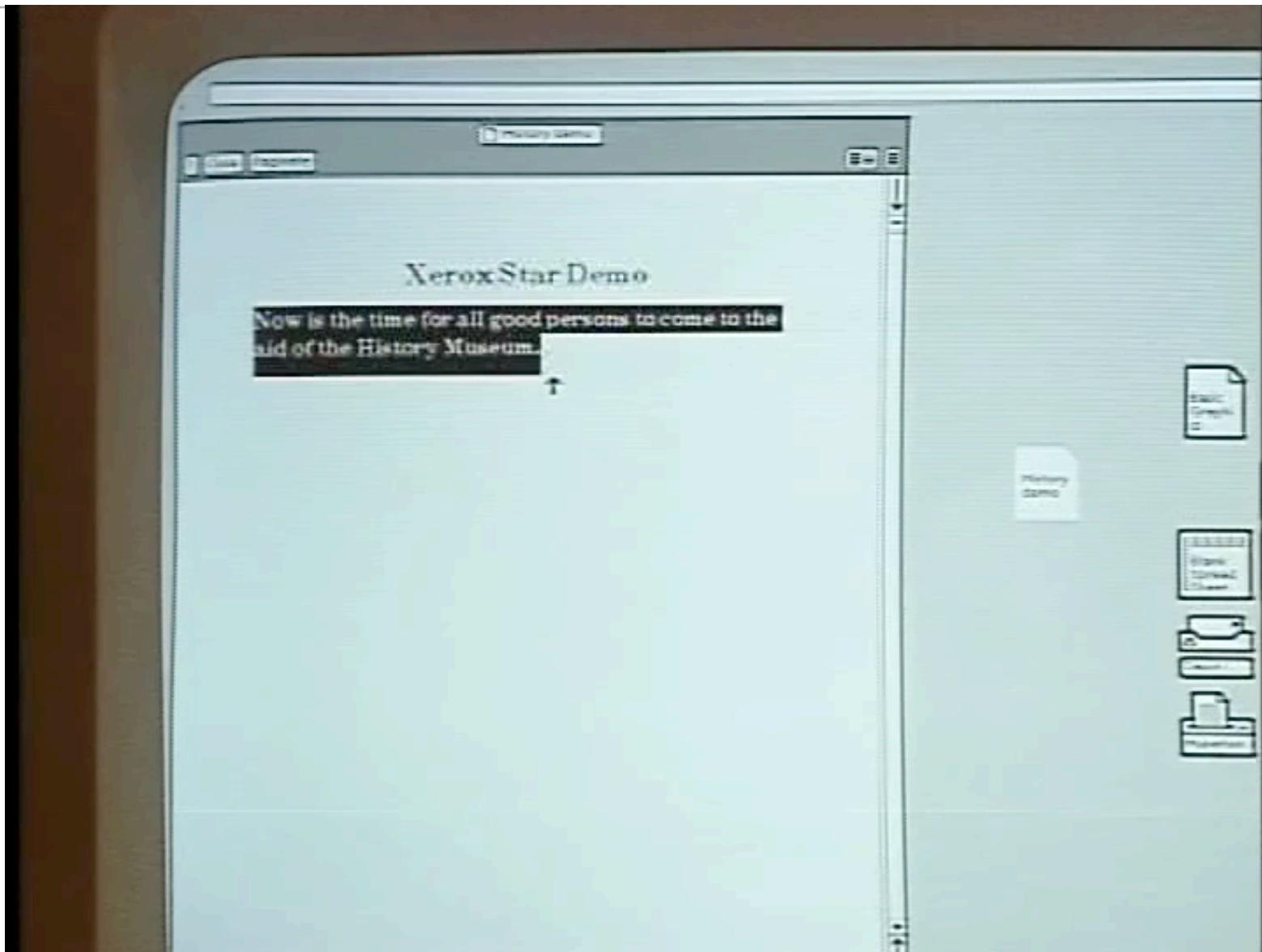
18-point text,

24-point text,

36-point text.

NAME	EXTENSION	SIZE	DATE
COMMAND	COM	22677	15-Nov-87
ANSI	SYS	2556	18-Sept-87
ASSIGN	COM	864	28-Nov-87
ATTRIB	EXE	15091	14-Nov-87
BACKUP	COM	17024	28-Nov-87
CHKDSK	COM	9435	24-Oct-87
CHMOD	COM	6528	27-Nov-87
COMP	COM	3018	10-Nov-87
DEBUG	EXE	15364	15-Nov-87

Xerox Star - Xerox PARC (1981)



Macintosh - Apple (1984)

Graphical personal computer

Finder

MacPaint

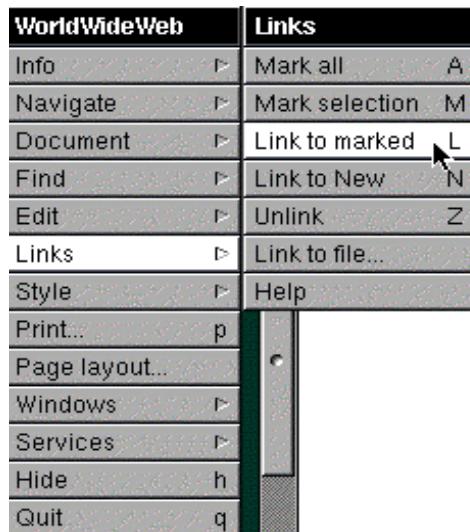
MacWrite

Hardware + software design

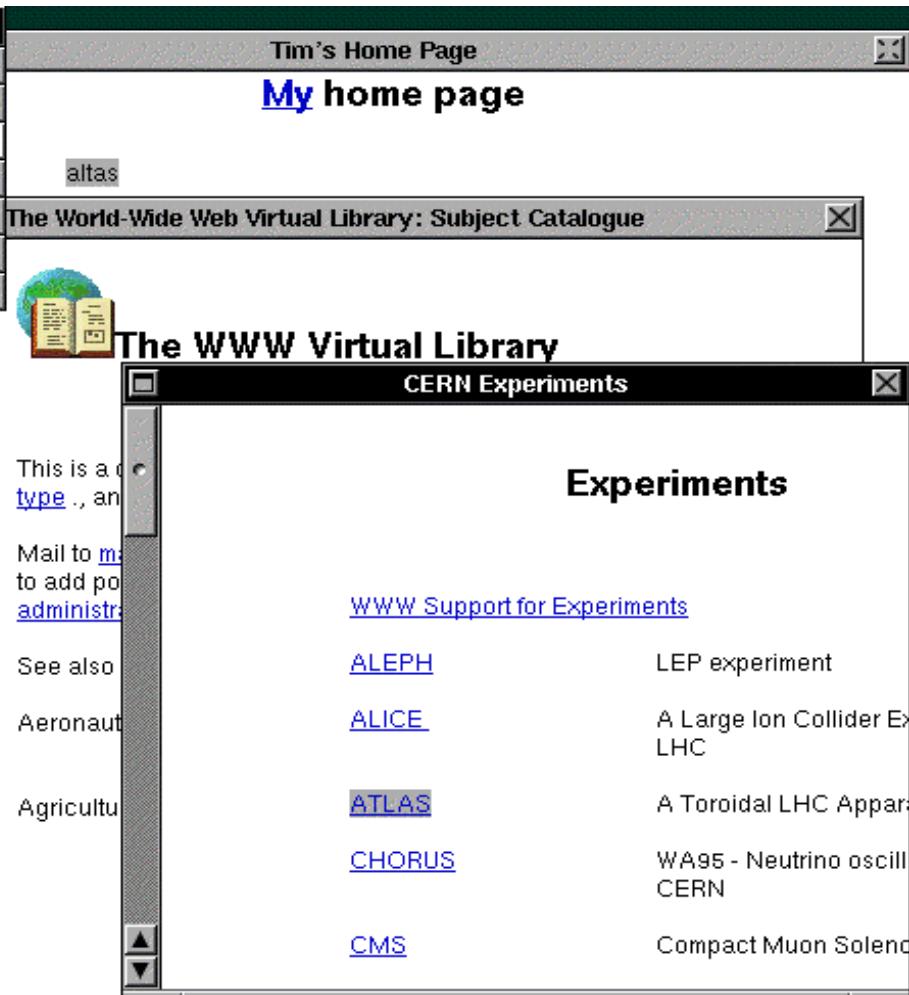


World-Wide Web - Tim Berners-Lee (1990)

Networked hypertext



Integrated browser + editor



Are the visions getting more and more limited?

NLS/Augment



« Augmenting human intellect »

Cooperative work

Xerox Star

Personal use, network transparency

Document-centric

Macintosh

Personal use, explicit network access

Application-centric

World-Wide Web

Networked, but poor user interaction

Browsing but not editing

Distinction between invention and innovation

HCI does not follow Moore's law



Original Macintosh

January 1984 - \$2500

x0.7

CPU 68000 - 0.7 MIPS

x214 000

RAM 128 kB

x31 250

Floppy 400 kB

x2 500 000

9" n&b, 512x342

x3 / x21

Keyboard, mouse

same

WIMP desktop

iMac 27"

September 2012 - \$1700

CPU core i7 - 150 000 MIPS

RAM 4 GB

Hard drive 1 TB

27" colors, 2560x1440

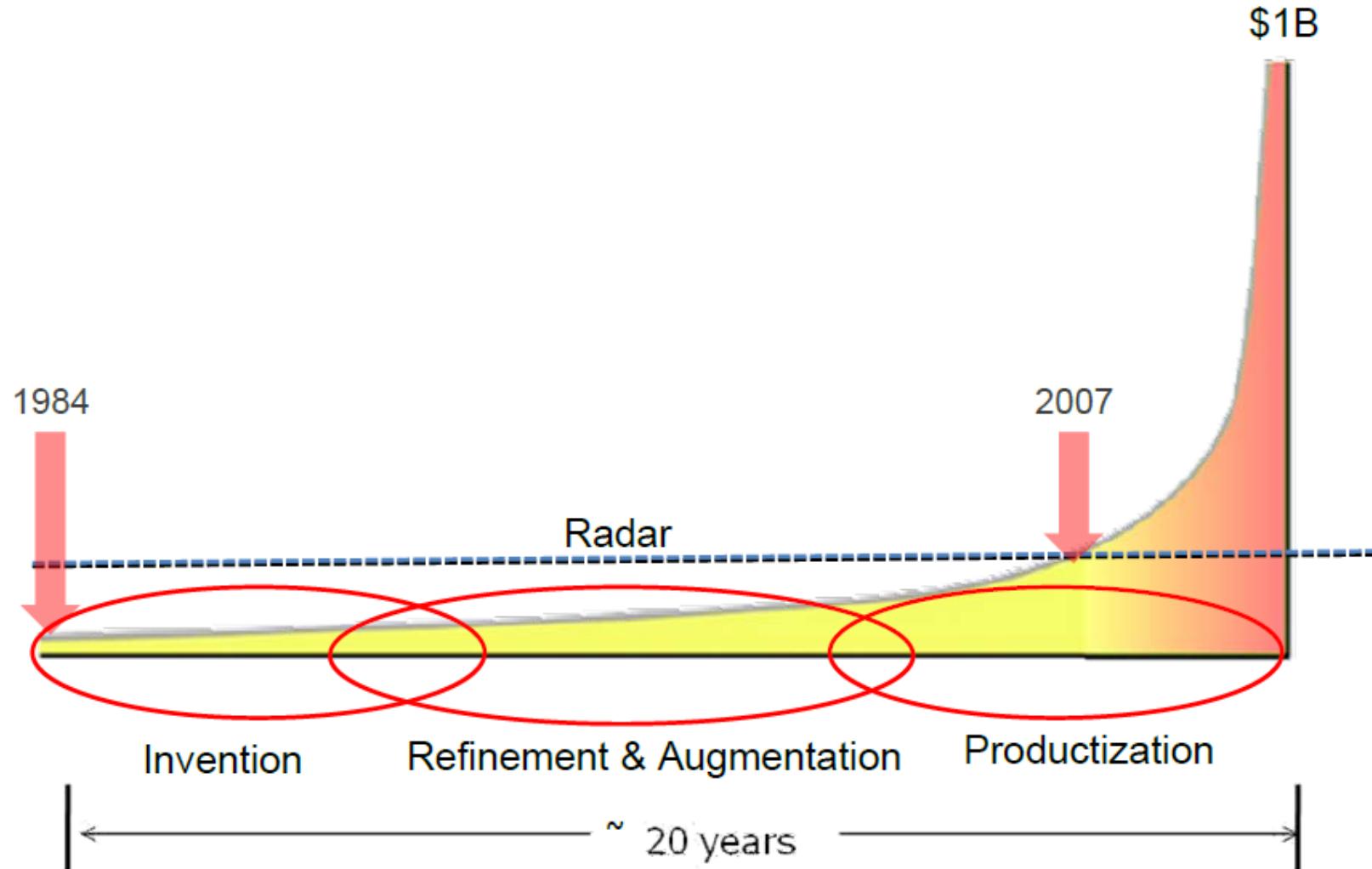
Keyboard, mouse

WIMP desktop

The long nose of innovation



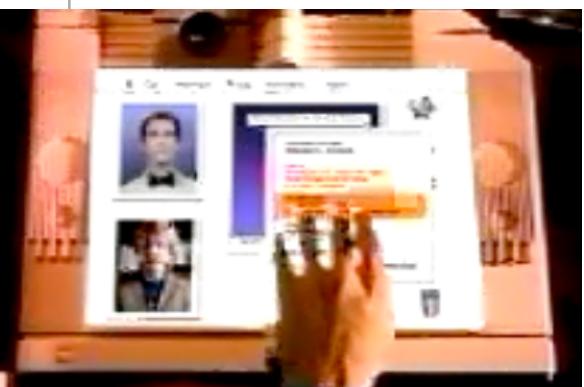
Bill Buxton



Visions are important

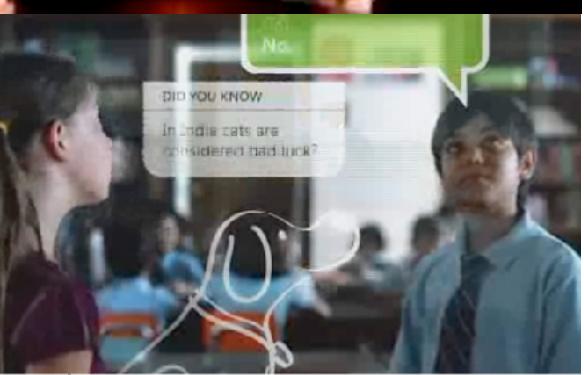
Augmenting Human Intellect – Doug Engelbart

Ubiquitous Computing – Mark Weiser

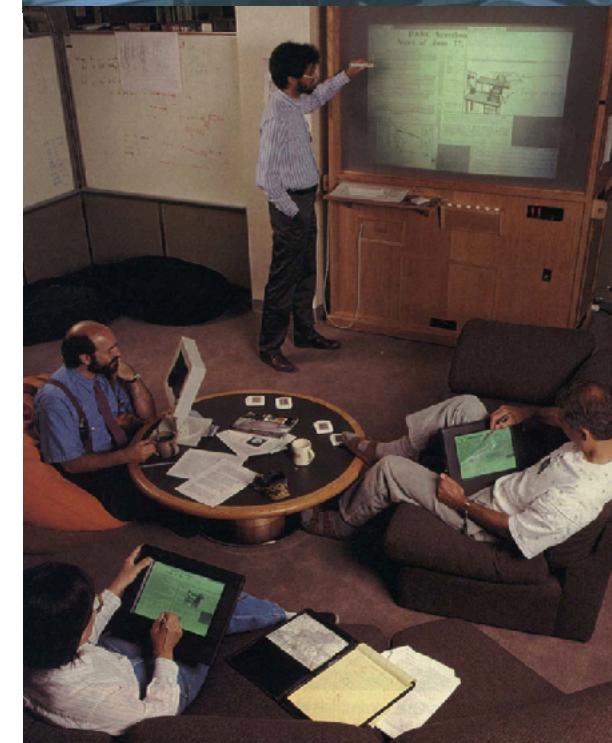


BUT a vision is more
than just a video

Knowledge Navigator – Apple



Future Vision – Microsoft



Knowledge Navigator (Apple, 1987)

