# Mobile Multimedia Technologies

Vidya Setlur Nokia Research Center

http://research.nokia.com/people/vidya\_setlur/classes/MobileMultimedia/

## Agenda

Introductions
Classroom dynamics
Motivation for course
Topics
Course requirements
Assignments for next week

#### Introductions

- Instructor: Vidya Setlur
- NRC webpage: <a href="http://research.nokia.com/people/vidya\_setlur">http://research.nokia.com/people/vidya\_setlur</a>
- Lab website:

http://research.nokia.com/locations/palo-alto/

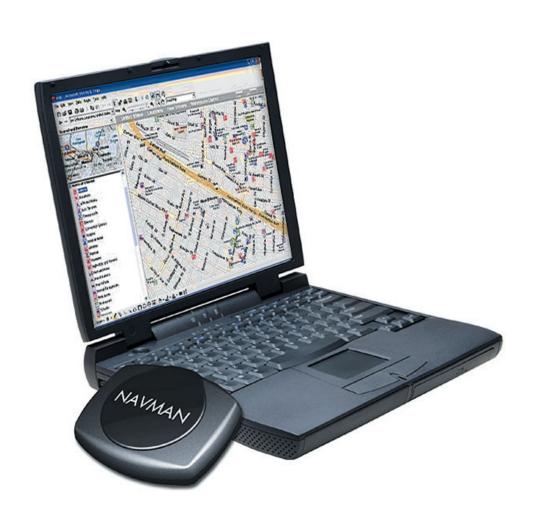


#### What is this class about?

- This class introduces a landscape of topics pertaining to developing mobile multimedia applications.
- While we do go into specifics of each topic, the class is more about creating a breadwise landscape of these technologies.
- Hands-on and highly discussion oriented.

## Motivation for the course

## This is your grandfather's portable computer











## Classroom dyanmics

- ~45 minutes presentation of topic-of-the-day.
- Rest of the time is spent on in-class lab exercises, reading assignments (if any) and discussion.
- You need to bring in a phone which has at least the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition S60 SDK. (Will talk more about that in a bit.)
- Need a computer/laptop with appropriate software installed. I will let you know in advance what needs to be installed for the next class.
- Memory stick will be good to keep for transferring any data in class.

## Terminology

- Series 60 (S60): Common smartphone platform for handhelds with Symbian OS.
- Symbian OS: Operating system designed for mobile devices, with associated libraries, UI frameworks and reference implementations of common tools, produced by Symbian Ltd.
- Python: An interpreted, object-oriented language that runs on Windows, Linux/Unix, Mac OS X, OS/2, Palm Handhelds, and Nokia mobile phones.
- J2ME: Java platform, Micro-edition version
- Mobile Information Device Profile (MIDP): Specification published for the use of Java on embedded devices. MIDP is part of the Java Platform, Micro Edition (Java ME) framework.
- SVG: Scalable Vector Graphics that is resolution-independent.
- M3G: File format used by the Java Mobile 3D Graphics API.

## Objectives

- Understand various technology/APIs concerning mobile programming.
- Introduce interesting research ideas and papers relevant to the topics being discussed.
- Apply concepts learnt in class to a project of your choice.
- Set the precedent for any potential longterm projects with NRC.

## Topics for course

#### Three modules:

- Python for S60
  - Setup, UI controls, messaging, networking, sound, bluetooth, camera and image handling
- J2ME
  - Setup, UI framework, multimedia APIs, game API, 2D vector graphics, 3D graphics.
- Web based technology
  - Flash Lite and an intro to AJAX

#### **Format**

- This is a hands-on course, so you must contribute in
  - lectures
  - presentations
  - discussions
  - lab exercises
  - class project

## Assignments

- Periodically I will be giving you programming and reading assignments.
- Programming assignments will be due on the specified date.
- Late policy: Don't be late: 20% maximum grade deducted every additional day.
- While everyone is expected to finish the reading assignments, one student may be presenting his/her thoughts based on the reading while others participate in the discussion.
- You will be emailing your assignments in the format: A<number>\_Firstname (e.g. A2\_VidyaSetlur.zip)

## Student requirements

#### Participation 20%

Feel free to discuss and ask questions.

#### Presentation 20%

Each of you will get a turn to present a reading or homework assignment to class.

#### Assignments 40%

I will be giving assignments periodically based on the topics. Please finish them and get in touch with me if you cannot get something to work.

#### Project 20%

There will be class projects that can be done individually or in groups.

## This class is a work in progress

- Your input can help guide the course.
- Instructor does not know everything.

# Upcoming

- Today
  - History of computing devices
  - Trends of mobile technology
  - First assignments
- Next Tuesday
  - Introduction to pys60
- Next Thursday
  - GUI controls for pys60

# History of Mobile Devices and Where We are Heading

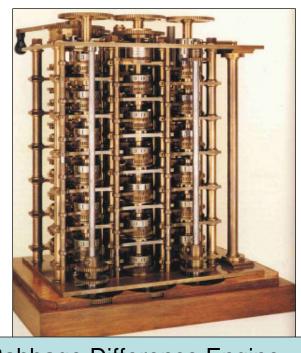
# Generation of Computational Devices

- Pre-history to 1945
- Pioneer 1945-55
- Historical 1955-65
- Traditional 1965-80
- Modern 1980-90
- Web 1990-...
- Mobile/Ubiquitous 1990-...

## Pre-history

- Precursors (Babbage, Jacquard Loom, ...)
- Punchcards, calculators.





Babbage Difference Engine



## Pre-history

- Key characteristics focussed more on computation/number crunching
  - Ability for a mechanism to follow a sequence of operations according to preprogrammed instructions.
  - Digital encoding of information into bits and transmission of this digital information.

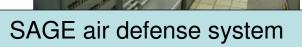
#### Pioneer

- Stored program computers (Von Neumann)
- Complex electromechanical control systems
- (eg., bomb controls, aircraft controls...)
- Key Advances: Programmable digital computers and consideration of human factors.

#### Historical

 Specialized computers and interaction modes, often for a single highly trained user. Eg: air defense / SAGE.





#### Historical

- Key advances
  - Real-time interactive systems
  - First interactive computer games
  - Graphical interaction

#### **Traditional**

Mainframe – Batch Processing

A user prepares data off line, submits it for a "run", and is given back an off line version of the results. The computer ran one job after another without waiting for users to do anything.

#### **Traditional**

```
C:\WINNT\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600]
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.
C:\Documents and Settings\vsetlur>echo "Mobile Multimedia Technologies"
 'Mobile Multimedia Technologies'
C:\Documents and Settings\vsetlur>help
For more information on a specific command, type HELP command—name
ASSOC Displays or modifies file extension associations.
          Schedules commands and programs to run on a computer.
          Displays or changes file attributes.
ATTRIB
          Sets or clears extended CTRL+C checking.
BREAK
CACLS
          Displays or modifies access control lists (ACLs) of files.
CALL
          Calls one batch program from another.
Displays the name of or changes the current directory.
          Displays or sets the active code page number.
CHCP
CHDIR
          Displays the name of or changes the current directory.
CHKDSK
          Checks a disk and displays a status report.
CHKNTFS
          Displays or modifies the checking of disk at boot time.
          Clears the screen.
CMD
          Starts a new instance of the Windows command interpreter.
COLOR
          Sets the default console foreground and background colors.
          Compares the contents of two files or sets of files.

Displays or alters the compression of files on NTFS partitions.
          Converts FAT volumes to NTFS. You cannot convert the
```

Time Sharing – Command Dialog

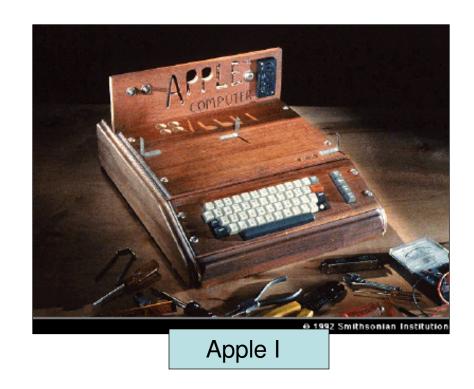
#### **Traditional**

- Key advances
  - Spread of computers to industry and government
  - Real-time data entry
  - Interactive applications

## Modern

- Personal Computers
- GUI

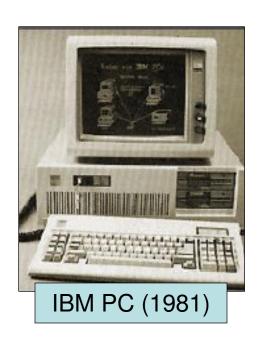


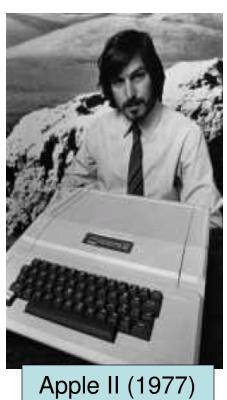


#### Modern

- Machines become inexpensive and appeal to the common mass market.
- Created the opportunity for a wide number of developers to start building software.
  - Bill Gates and Paul Allen wrote version of BASIC for MITS Altair – giving Microsoft its start

# Commercialized Personal Computers





## Graphical User Interfaces

- Bitmapped screen pixels rather than characters
- WYSYWIG (What You See is What You Get)
- WIMP (Windows, Icons, Menus, and Pointing)

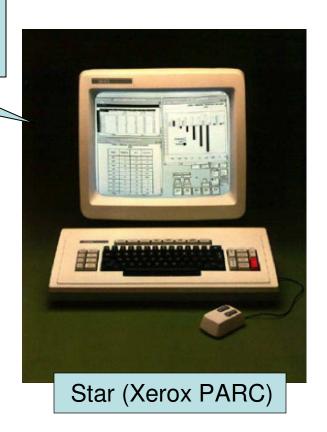
Introduced windows commercially, \$17K

Integrated networked document environment, WYSYWIG text editing, icons, property sheets, window management

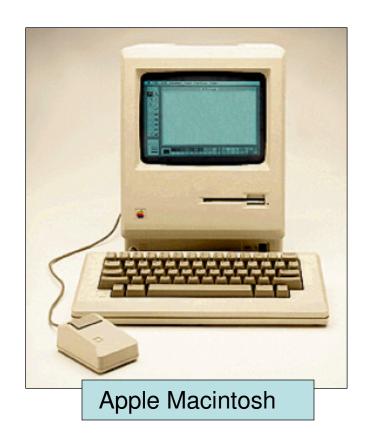


Alto (Xerox PARC)

## orkstations



## Modern PC



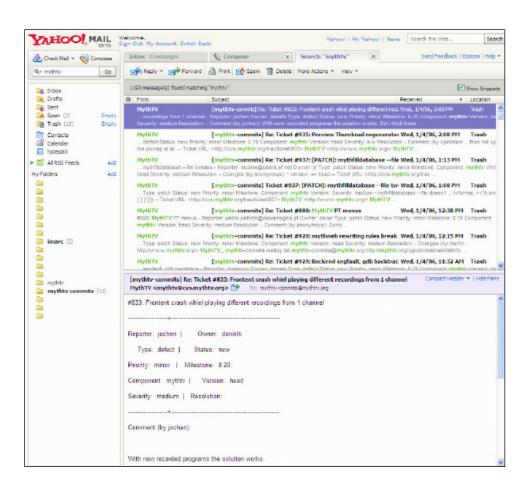
#### GUI Software Platforms

- Windows 3.0, 95, 98, NT, XP, Vista... Brought GUIs to the mass market
- Macintosh OS7,8,9, OSX, Cheetah, Puma, etc.

•

- World Wide Web, Berners Lee, 1990
- First Graphic browser Mosaic
- Search Engine Webcrawler, Lycos, Altavista...1993-95
- Google, 1998
- Graphic design (Director, Flash,...)
- •





- First Generation browsers and full screen interaction Universal access to sites irrespective of location or computing platform
- Second Generation Better visual design (e.g, CSS, Flash, multimedia,...)
- Web 2.0 Browser as powerful client, accessing
   Web-based services and integrating microcontent from
   various sources creating a new type of service. Blurs
   boundary between applications and web.

# Mobile Computing

#### PDAs:

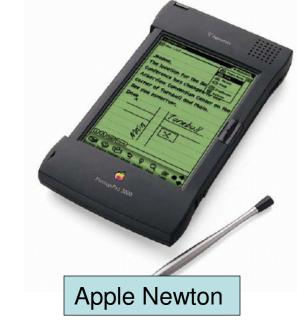
 Apple Newton (1993) - Depended heavily on handwriting, failed in the market

Palm Pilot

 Palm Pilot (1996) - Used Graffiti, first commercial success

Mobile Connected Devices

Cell Phones ++



## Mobile Devices and Smartphones



## **Entertainment Devices**



## Mobile Industry Trends

A programmable device used for

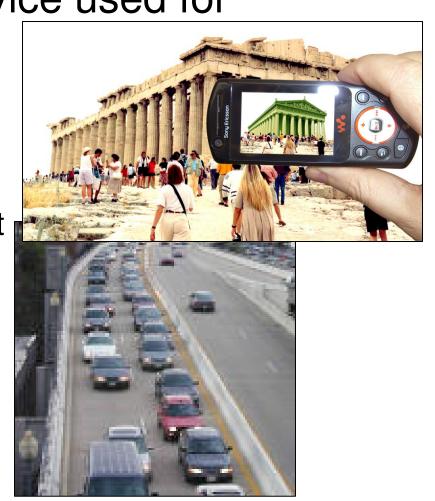
communication.

Internet + mobile

Mobile applications

Highway environment

- Outdoor games
- Indoor collaborations
- Camera phones



## Assignment

 Prepare a <u>one slide poster</u> with your chosen mobile user. This could be a family member, a friend, a neighbor or a relative who lives far away. We are looking for a few details about their life and what they typically do and would like to have in terms of technology. You will have 5 min to present details of your user during next class on Tuesday.

#### Phones

 Check out the <u>list</u> of phones here and email me the model you have by tomorrow.