

INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION & TECHNOLOGY

Ch. 4 MULTIMEDIA

Computer-based Multimedia

Whats the different of multimedia with:

- **Hypertext** - links
- **Hypermedia** - hypermedia ware

Multimedia Advantages

- Engrossing – deep involvement
- Multi-sensory
- Creates knowledge connections
- Individualized
- Teacher and student creation

Multimedia Disadvantages

- “Lost in cyberspace”
- Lack of structure
- Non-interactive – if one-way, no feedback
- Text intensive content
- Complex to create
- Time consuming
- Cognitive overload
- Linear content

Multimedia Major Character

- Various function : communication, entertainment, learning, documentation, etc..
 - Multimedia Presentation
 - Viewed by person on stage, projected, transmitted, or played locally with a media player
 - Multimedia Games and Simulation
 - Used in a physical environment with special effects, with multiple users in an online network, or locally with an offline computer, game system, or simulator.

Multimedia Files

- Text
 - Standard by ASCII (American Standard Code For Information Interchange)
 - 8 bit Binary composition for define decimal code to make a control characters

The ASCII code
American Standard Code for Information Interchange

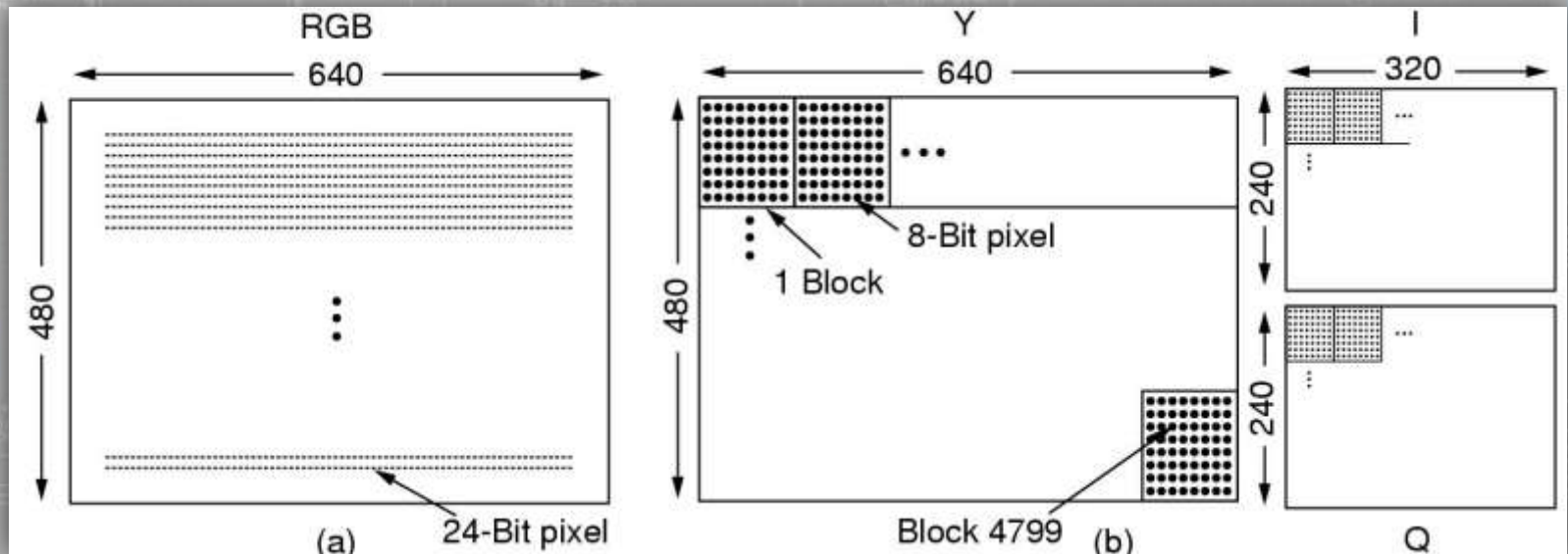
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ASCII control characters				ASCII printable characters												Extended ASCII characters											
DEC	HEX	Simbolo ASCII		DEC	HEX	Simbolo	DEC	HEX	Simbolo	DEC	HEX	Simbolo	DEC	HEX	Simbolo	DEC	HEX	Simbolo	DEC	HEX	Simbolo						
00	00h	NULL	(carácter nulo)	32	20h	espacio	64	40h	@	96	60h	`	128	80h	Ç	160	A0h	à	192	C0h	À	224	E0h	Ó			
01	01h	SOH	(inicio encabezado)	33	21h	!	65	41h	Á	97	61h	a	129	81h	ü	161	A1h	á	193	C1h	Á	225	E1h	Ô			
02	02h	STX	(inicio texto)	34	22h	"	66	42h	B	98	62h	b	130	82h	é	162	A2h	â	194	C2h	Â	226	E2h	Û			
03	03h	ETX	(fin de texto)	35	23h	#	67	43h	C	99	63h	c	131	83h	â	163	A3h	ã	195	C3h	Ã	227	E3h	Ü			
04	04h	EOT	(fin transmisión)	36	24h	\$	68	44h	D	100	64h	d	132	84h	ä	164	A4h	ä	196	C4h	Ä	228	E4h	Ý			
05	05h	ENQ	(enquiry)	37	25h	%	69	45h	E	101	65h	e	133	85h	å	165	A5h	Å	197	C5h	Å	229	E5h	ÿ			
06	06h	ACK	(acknowledgement)	38	26h	&	70	46h	F	102	66h	f	134	86h	å	166	A6h	Ä	198	C6h	Ä	230	E6h	ÿ			
07	07h	BEL	(timbre)	39	27h	'	71	47h	G	103	67h	g	135	87h	æ	167	A7h	Å	199	C7h	Å	231	E7h	ÿ			
08	08h	BS	(retroceso)	40	28h	(	72	48h	H	104	68h	h	136	88h	ç	168	A8h	Ç	200	C8h	Ç	232	E8h	ÿ		
09	09h	HT	(tab horizontal)	41	29h	)	73	49h	I	105	69h	i	137	89h	è	169	A9h	È	201	C9h	È	233	E9h	ÿ		
10	0Ah	LF	(salto de línea)	42	2Ah	,	74	4Ah	J	106	6Ah	j	138	8Ah	ê	170	AAh	Ê	202	CAh	Ê	234	EAh	ÿ			
11	0Bh	VT	(tab vertical)	43	2Bh	+	75	4Bh	K	107	6Bh	k	139	8Bh	ë	171	ABh	Ë	203	CBh	Ë	235	EBh	ÿ			
12	0Ch	FF	(form feed)	44	2Ch	=	76	4Ch	L	108	6Ch	l	140	8Ch	ì	172	ACH	Ì	204	CCh	Ì	236	ECh	ÿ			
13	0Dh	CR	(retorno de carro)	45	2Dh	-	77	4Dh	M	109	6Dh	m	141	8Dh	í	173	ADh	Í	205	CDh	Í	237	EDh	ÿ			
14	0Eh	SO	(shift Out)	46	2Eh	.	78	4Eh	N	110	6Eh	n	142	8Eh	î	174	AEnh	Î	206	CEh	Î	238	EEnh	ÿ			
15	0Fh	SI	(shift in)	47	2Fh	/	79	4Fh	O	111	6Fh	o	143	8Fh	ÿ	175	AFh	ÿ	207	CFh	ÿ	239	EFh	ÿ			
16	10h	DLE	(data link escape)	48	30h	0	80	50h	P	112	70h	p	144	90h	ÿ	176	B0h	ÿ	208	D0h	ÿ	240	F0h	ÿ			
17	11h	DC1	(device control 1)	49	31h	1	81	51h	Q	113	71h	q	145	91h	æ	177	B1h	ÿ	209	D1h	ÿ	241	F1h	±			
18	12h	DC2	(device control 2)	50	32h	2	82	52h	R	114	72h	r	146	92h	Æ	178	B2h	ÿ	210	D2h	ÿ	242	F2h	¼			
19	13h	DC3	(device control 3)	51	33h	3	83	53h	S	115	73h	s	147	93h	ö	179	B3h	ÿ	211	D3h	ÿ	243	F3h	½			
20	14h	DC4	(device control 4)	52	34h	4	84	54h	T	116	74h	t	148	94h	ö	180	B4h	ÿ	212	D4h	ÿ	244	F4h	¾			
21	15h	NAK	(negative acknowle.)	53	35h	5	85	55h	U	117	75h	u	149	95h	õ	181	B5h	ÿ	213	D5h	ÿ	245	F5h	¸			
22	16h	SYN	(synchronous idle)	54	36h	6	86	56h	V	118	76h	v	150	96h	ü	182	B6h	ÿ	214	D6h	ÿ	246	F6h	¸			
23	17h	ETB	(end of trans. block)	55	37h	7	87	57h	W	119	77h	w	151	97h	ü	183	B7h	ÿ	215	D7h	ÿ	247	F7h	¸			
24	18h	CAN	(cancel)	56	38h	8	88	58h	X	120	78h	x	152	98h	ÿ	184	B8h	ÿ	216	D8h	ÿ	248	F8h	¸			
25	19h	EM	(end of medium)	57	39h	9	89	59h	Y	121	79h	y	153	99h	ÿ	185	B9h	ÿ	217	D9h	ÿ	249	F9h	¸			
26	1Ah	SUB	(substitute)	58	3Ah	:	90	5Ah	Z	122	7Ah	z	154	9Ah	ÿ	186	BAh	ÿ	218	DAh	ÿ	250	FAh	¸			
27	1Bh	ESC	(escape)	59	3Bh	;	91	5Bh	[	123	7Bh	{	155	9Bh	æ	187	BBh	ÿ	219	DBh	ÿ	251	FBh	¸		
28	1Ch	FS	(file separator)	60	3Ch	<	92	5Ch	\	124	7Ch	|	156	9Ch	£	188	BCCh	ÿ	220	DCh	ÿ	252	FCh	¸			
29	1Dh	GS	(group separator)	61	3Dh	=	93	5Dh	]	125	7Dh	}	157	9Dh	ø	189	BDh	ÿ	221	DDh	ÿ	253	FDh	¸		
30	1Eh	RS	(record separator)	62	3Eh	>	94	5Eh	^	126	7Eh	~	158	9Eh	¸	190	BEh	ÿ	222	DEh	ÿ	254	FEh	¸			
31	1Fh	US	(unit separator)	63	3Fh	?	95	5Fh	-				159	9Fh	f	191	BFh	ÿ	223	DFh	ÿ	255	FFh	¸			

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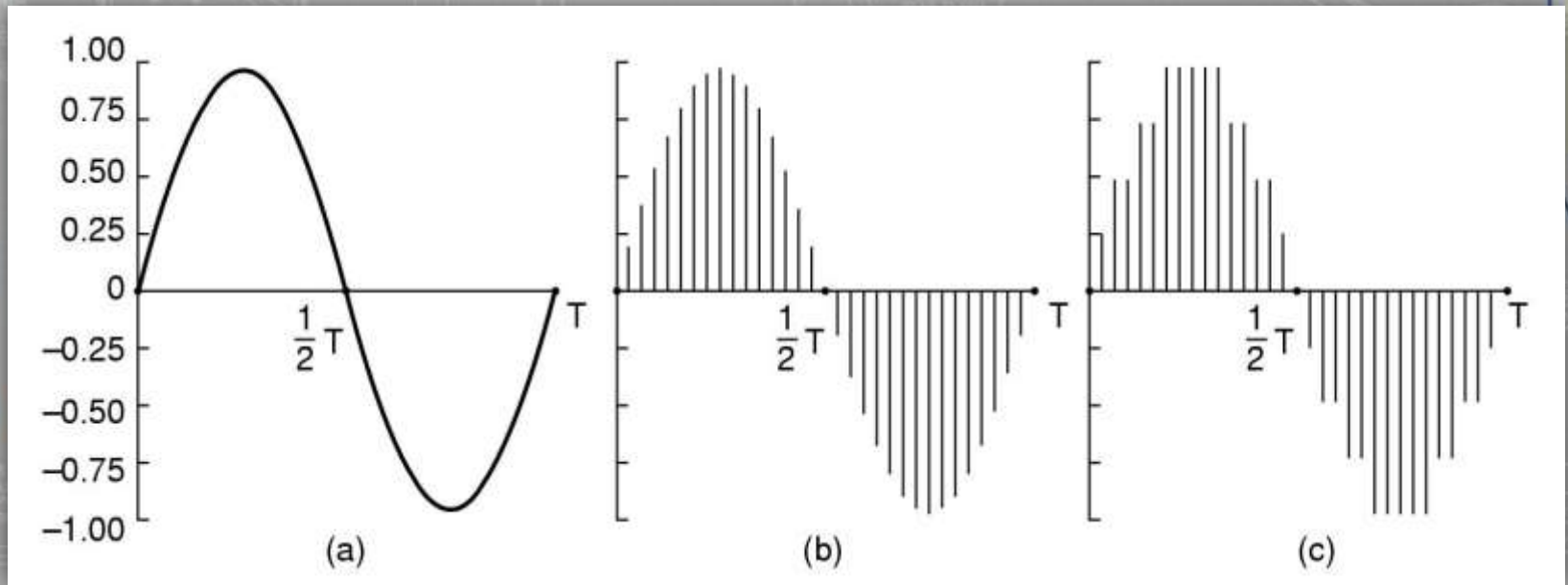
Multimedia Files

- Graphic
 - **JPEG** Compression : **Joint Photographic Experts Group**, the name of the committee that created the JPEG standard and also other still picture coding standards



Multimedia Files

- Audio File : is a file format for storing digital audio data on a computer system
- Audio waves **convert** to digital



Multimedia File

- Video : is an electronic medium for the recording, copying and broadcasting of motion pictures. Videography is the recording of video, as on videotape or videodisc

Video Compression

- **Spatial Compression (Image compression)**
- **Temporal Compression (Sequence compression)**
- **MPEG-2 - 100:1**
- **MPEG-4 - 200:1**

The diagram illustrates two types of video compression: spatial and temporal. In the top part, a sequence of frames is shown: a blue box, followed by three identical blue boxes, and finally a white box. Arrows labeled 'Move' indicate the transition between frames. Below this, a 3D perspective shows four blue boxes and one white box, with arrows labeled 'Spatial Compression (space)' and 'Temporal Compression (time)' pointing to the respective boxes. A woman's face is shown in the final frame.



Multimedia Usage

- Creative industries
- Commercial uses
- Entertainment and fine arts
- Education
- Journalism
- Engineering
- Industry
- Mathematical and scientific research
- Medicine
- Document imaging
- Disabilities

Multimedia Usage

- Creative industries
 - use multimedia for a variety of purposes ranging from fine arts, to entertainment, to commercial art, to journalism, to media and software services provided for any of the industries listed below



AKB48 live concert at Tokyo Dome 2012

Multimedia Usage

- Commercial uses
 - Much of the electronic old and new media used by commercial artists is multimedia. Exciting presentations are used to grab and keep attention in advertising.



Multimedia Usage

- Entertainment and fine arts
 - multimedia is heavily used in the entertainment industry, especially to develop special effects in movies and animations



Multimedia Usage

- Education
 - In Education, multimedia is used to produce computer-based training courses (popularly called CBTs) and reference books like encyclopedia



Multimedia Usage

- Journalism
 - Newspaper companies all over are also trying to embrace the new phenomenon by implementing its practices in their work



Multimedia Usage

- Engineering
 - Software engineers may use multimedia in Computer Simulations for anything from entertainment to training such as military or industrial training



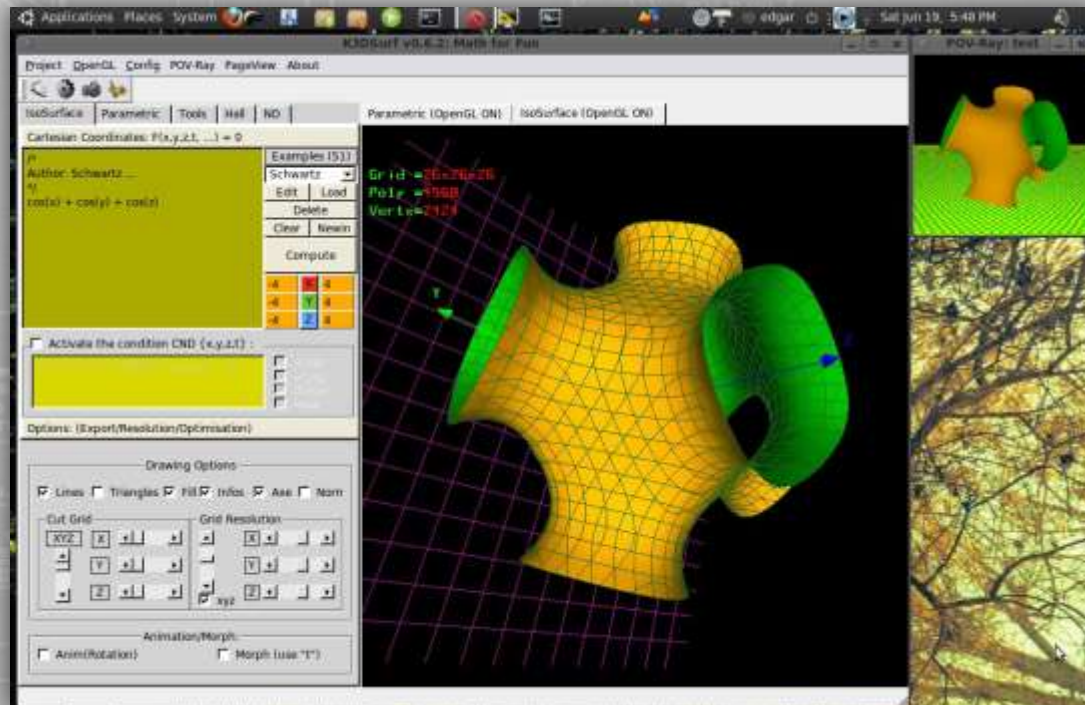
Multimedia Usage

- Industry
 - In the Industrial sector, multimedia is used as a way to help present information to shareholders, superiors and coworkers



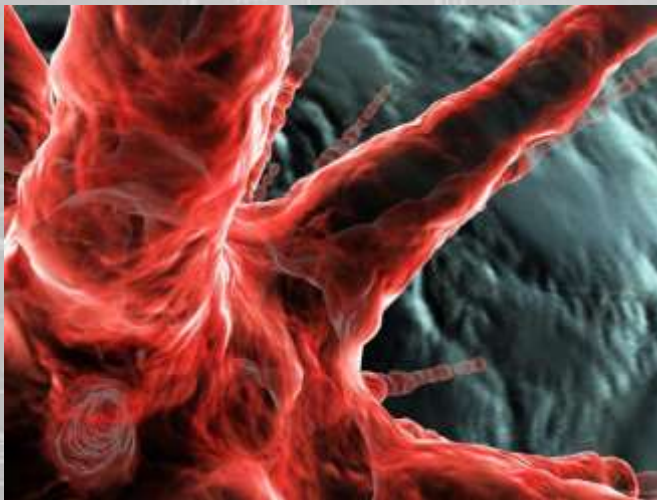
Multimedia Usage

- Mathematical and scientific research
 - In mathematical and scientific research, multimedia is mainly used for modeling and simulation



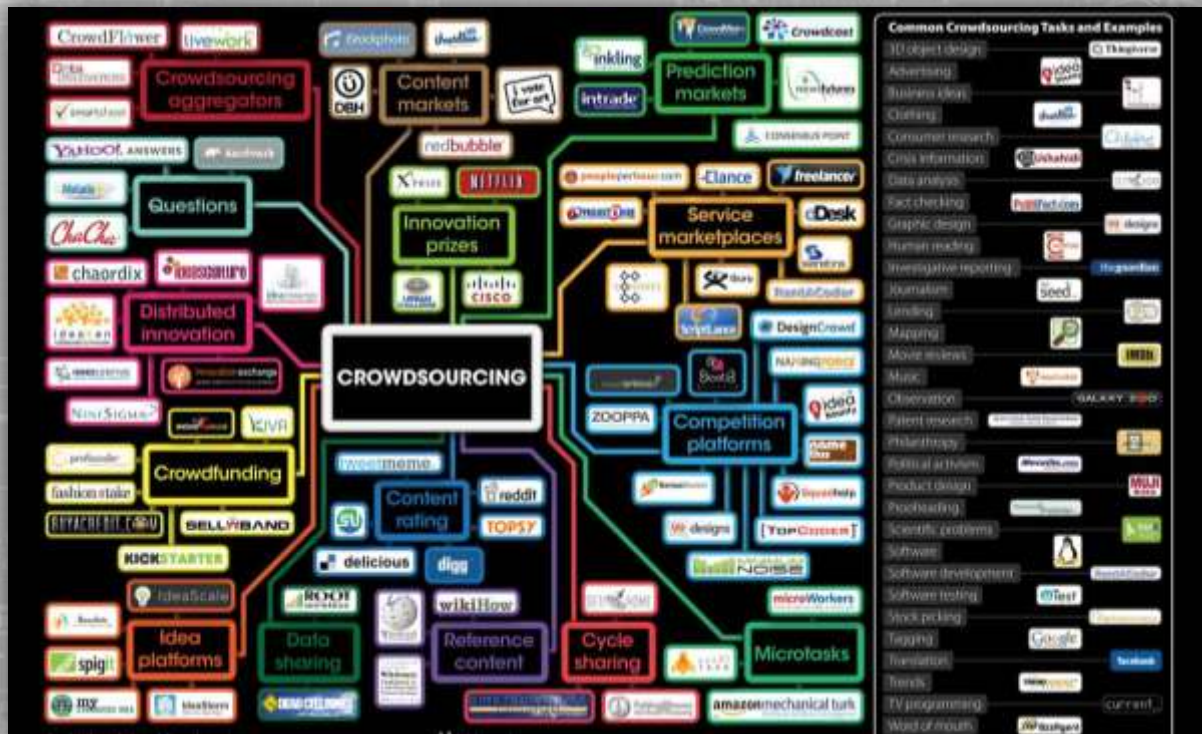
Multimedia Usage

- Medicine
 - In Medicine, doctors can get trained by looking at a virtual surgery or they can simulate how the human body is affected by diseases spread by viruses and bacteria and then develop techniques to prevent it



Multimedia Usage

- Document Imaging
 - Document imaging is a technique that takes hard copy of an image/document and converts it into a digital format (for example, scanners)



Multimedia Usage

- Disabilities
 - Ability Media allows those with disabilities to gain qualifications in the multimedia field so they can pursue careers that give them access to a wide array of powerful communication forms

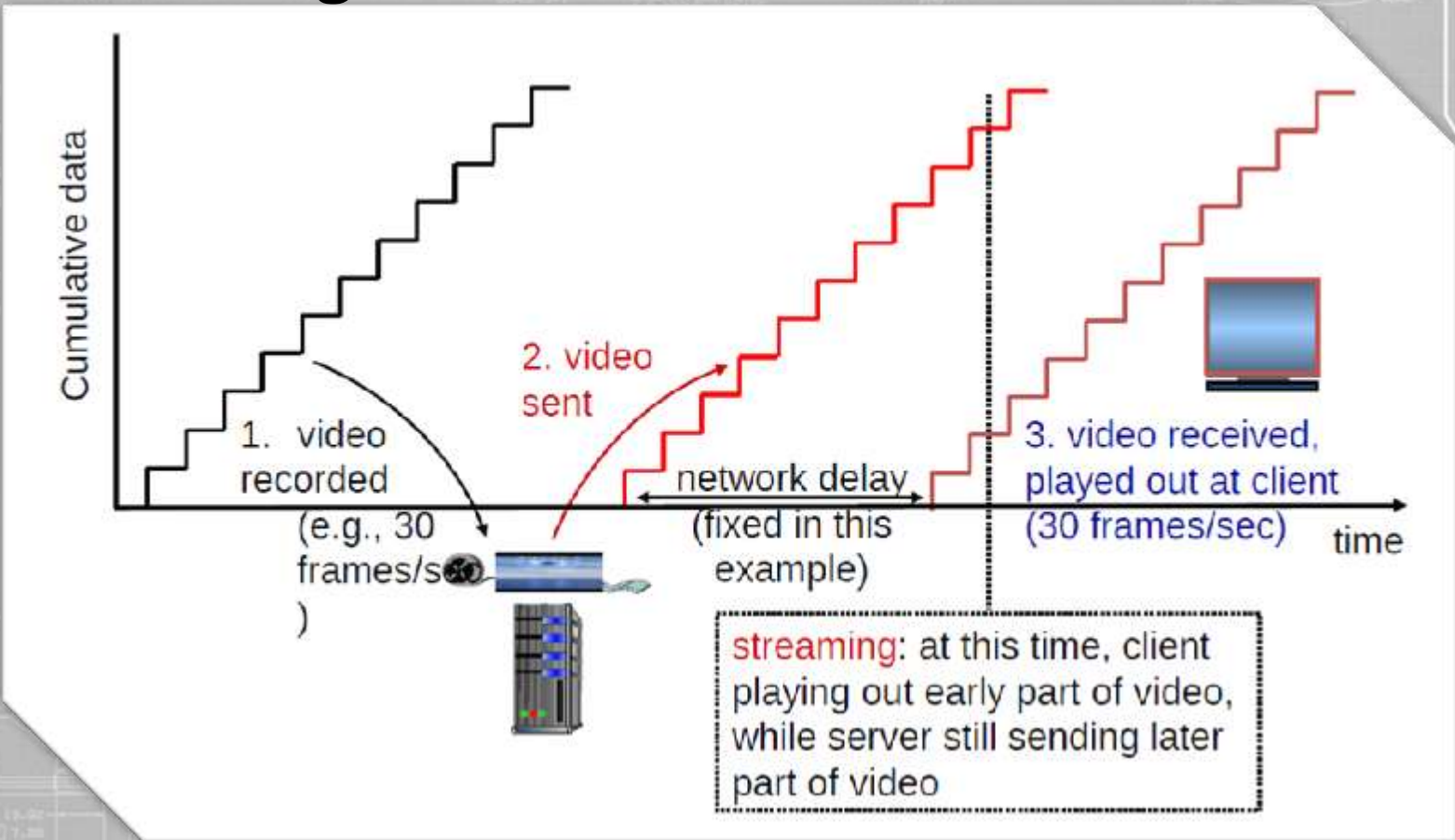


Streaming Multimedia

- Streaming Stored audio, video
 - Properties : Prerecorded
 - Youtube, vimeo, metacafe, coundclud, netflix, etc
- Conversational voice/video over IP
 - Properties : real-time communication
 - Skype, GoogleTalk, P2P, etc
- Streaming Live audio, video
 - Properties : On-the-fly compression, broadcast
 - IPTV Apps (mivo, bagan, groovia), Ustream, YoutubeLive, Livestream, HelloOnline, etc

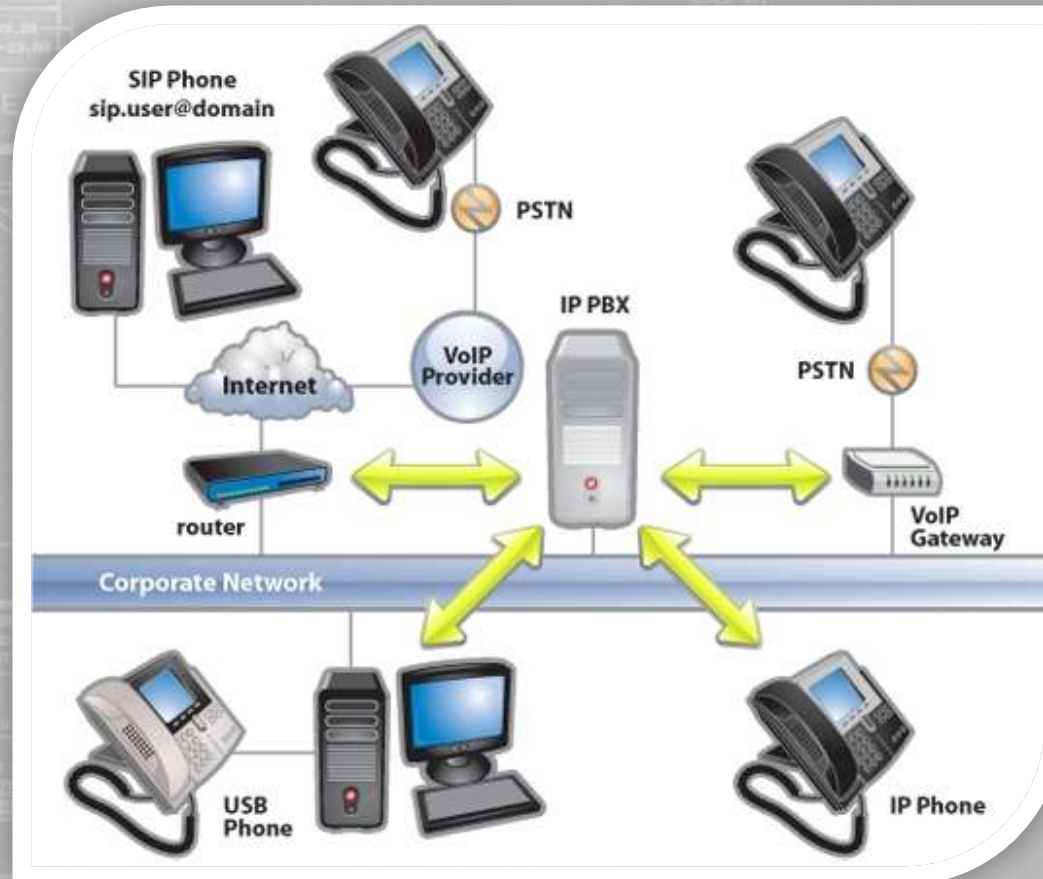
Streaming Multimedia

- Streaming Stored audio, video



Streaming Multimedia

- Conversational voice/video over IP



Streaming Multimedia

- Streaming Live audio, video
- Live, broadcast-like
 - multiple receivers receive the same audio/video at the same time.
 - Multicasting is the natural approach of this type apps
 - cannot skip forward
 - same client buffering approach of streaming stored to deal with delay and jitter
 - In practice, a 10–15 second startup delay is usually adequate

Multimedia issues online

- People need high performance, Up-to-date fast respons, good quality, more cheap



Today Solution

- H.265
 - **High Efficiency Video Coding (HEVC)** is a video compression standard, a successor to H.264/MPEG-4 AVC (Advanced Video Coding). HEVC is said to improve video quality, double the data compression ratio compared to H.264/MPEG-4 AVC, and can support 8K UHD and resolutions up to 8192×4320

Comparison of video coding standards based on equal PSNR^[57]

Video coding standard	Average bit rate reduction compared to			
	H.264/MPEG-4 AVC HP	MPEG-4 ASP	H.263 HLP	H.262/MPEG-2 MP
HEVC MP	35.4%	63.7%	65.1%	70.8%
H.264/MPEG-4 AVC HP	-	44.5%	46.6%	55.4%
MPEG-4 ASP	-	-	3.9%	19.7%
H.263 HLP	-	-	-	16.2%

Today Solution

- CDN (Content Delivery Network)
 - is a large distributed system of servers deployed in multiple data centers in the Internet. The goal of a CDN is to serve content to end-users with high availability and high performance
 - And the largest : **Akamai**



Today Solution

