Multimedia

- what is multimedia.
- It also supplies an overview of multimedia software tools, such as video editors and digital audio programs

multimedia

 applications that use multiple modalities, including text, images, drawings (graphics), animation, video, sound including speech, and interactivity.

Multimedia and Computer Science

 Graphics, HCI (human-computer interaction), visualization, computer vision, data compression, graph theory, networking, database systems --- all have important contributions to make in multimedia at the present time.

- Multimedia involves multiple modalities of text, audio, images, drawings, animation, and video.
- Examples of how these modalities are put to use:
- 1. Video teleconferencing.
- 2. Distributed lectures for higher education.
- 3. Tele-medicine.
- 4. Co-operative work environments.

- 5. Searching in (very) large video and image databases for target visual objects.
- 6. "Augmented" reality: placing realappearing computer graphics and video objects into scenes.
- 7. Including audio cues for where videoconference participants are located.
- Building searchable features into new video, and enabling very high- to very low-bit-rate use of new, scalable multimedia products.

 9. Making multimedia components editable.
 10. Building "inverse-Hollywood" applications that can recreate the process by which a video was made.

11. Using voice-recognition to build an interactive environment, say a kitchen-wall web browser.

History of Multimedia:

- 1. Newspaper: perhaps the *first mass communication medium,* uses text, graphics, and images.
- 2. Motion pictures: conceived of in 1830's in order to observe motion too rapid for perception by the human eye.
- **3. Wireless radio transmission:** Guglielmo Marconi, at Pontecchio, Italy, in 1895.
- **4. Television:** the new medium for the 20th century, established video as a commonly available medium and has since changed the world of mass communications.

History of Multimedia:

- 5. The **connection** between **computers** and ideas about **multimedia** covers what is actually only a short period:
- 1945 Vannevar Bush wrote a landmark article describing what amounts to a hypermedia system called Memex.
- 1960 -Ted Nelson coined the term hypertext.
- 2000 WWW size was estimated at over 1 billion pages.

Hypermedia and Multimedia

- A **hypertext** system: meant to be read nonlinearly, by following links that point to other parts of the document, or to other documents
- HyperMedia: not constrained to be text-based, can include other media, e.g., graphics, images, and especially the continuous media | sound and video.
 - The World Wide Web (WWW) | the best example of a hypermedia application.
- Multimedia means that computer information can be represented through audio, graphics, images, video, and animation in addition to traditional media.

Overview of Multimedia Software Tools

- software tools available for carrying out tasks in multimedia are:
 - 1. Music Sequencing and Notation
 - 2. Digital Audio
 - 3. Graphics and Image Editing
 - 4. Video Editing
 - 5. Animation
 - 6. Multimedia Authoring

1.Music Sequencing and Notation

- Cakewalk: now called Pro Audio.
 - The term sequencer comes from older devices that stored sequences of notes ("events", in MIDI [Musical Instrument Digital Interface]).
 - It is also possible to insert WAV files and Windows MCI commands (for animation and video) into music tracks (MCI is a ubiquitous component of the Windows API.)
- Cubase: another sequencing/editing program, with capabilities similar to those of Cakewalk. It includes some digital audio editing tools.
- Macromedia Soundedit: mature program for creating audio for multimedia projects and the web that integrates well with other Macromedia products such as Flash and Director.

2.Digital Audio

- tools deal with accessing and editing the actual sampled sounds that make up audio:
- Adobe Audition (formerly Cool Edit) is a powerful, popular digital audio toolkit that emulate a professional audio studio, including multitrack productions and sound file editing, along with digital signal processing effects.
- **Sound Forge** Like Audition, Sound Forge is a sophisticated PC-based program for editing WAV files.
- Pro Tools: a high-end integrated audio production and editing environment. It offers MIDI creation and manipulation; powerful audio mixing, recording, and editing software.

3. Graphics and Image Editing

- Adobe Illustrator: a powerful publishing tool from Adobe. Uses vector graphics; graphics can be exported to Web.
- Adobe Photoshop: the standard in a graphics, image processing and manipulation tool.
 - Allows layers of images, graphics, and text that can be separately manipulated for maximum flexibility.
 - Filter factory permits creation of sophisticated lighting-effects filters
- **Macromedia Fireworks**: software for making graphics specifically for the web.
- **Macromedia Freehand**: a text and web graphics editing tool that supports many bitmap formats such as GIF, PNG, and JPEG.

4. Video Editing

- Adobe Premiere: an intuitive, simple video editing tool for nonlinear editing, i.e., putting video clips into any order:
- Video and audio are arranged in "tracks".
- Provides a large number of video and audio tracks, superimpositions and virtual clips.
- A large library of built-in transitions, filters and motions for clips => effective multimedia productions with little effort.
- Adobe After Effects: a powerful video editing tool that enables users to add and change existing movies. Can add many effects: lighting, shadows, motion blurring; layers.

4. Video Editing

- Final Cut Pro: a video editing tool by Apple; Macintosh only.
- **CyberLink PowerDirector**: PowerDirector produced by CyberLink Corp.
 - is by far the most popular nonlinear video editing software.
 - It provides a rich selection of audio and video features and special effects
 - easy to use.
 - It supports all modern video formats (AVCHD 2.0, 4K Ultra HD, and 3D video)
 - It supports 64-bit video processing
 - it is not as "programmable" as Premiere.

5. Animation

- Multimedia APIs:
- Java3D: API used by Java to construct and render 3D graphics, similar to the way in which the Java Media
 Framework is used for handling media files.

1. Provides a basic set of object primitives (cube, splines, etc.) for building scenes.

2. It is an abstraction layer built on top of OpenGL or DirectX (the user can select which).

- DirectX : Windows API that supports video, images, audio and 3-D animation
- **OpenGL**: the highly portable, most popular 3-D API.

5. Animation

- Animation Software (Rendering Tools):
- **3D Studio Max:** rendering tool that includes a number of very high-end professional tools for character animation, game development, and visual effects production.
- Softimage XSI: a powerful modeling, animation, and rendering package used for animation and special effects in films and games.
- Maya: competing product to Softimage; as well, it is a complete modeling package.
- RenderMan: rendering package created by Pixar.

5. Animation

- GIF Animation Packages :
- simpler approach to animation, allows very quick development of effective small animations for the web.
- GIFs can contain several images, and looping through them creates a simple animation.
- Linux also provides some simple animation tools, such as animate.

6. Multimedia Authoring

- Tools that provide the capability for creating a complete multimedia presentation, including interactive user control, are called **authoring** programs.
- Macromedia Flash: allows users to create interactive movies by using the score metaphor, i.e., a timeline arranged in parallel event sequences.
- Macromedia Director: uses a movie metaphor to create interactive presentations. It is very powerful and includes a built in scripting language, Lingo, that allows creation of complex interactive movies.

6. Multimedia Authoring

- Authorware: a mature, well-supported authoring product based on the Iconic/Flow-control metaphor.
- Quest: similar to Authorware in many ways, uses a type of flowcharting metaphor. However, the flowchart nodes can encapsulate information in a more abstract way (called **frames**) than simply subroutine levels.