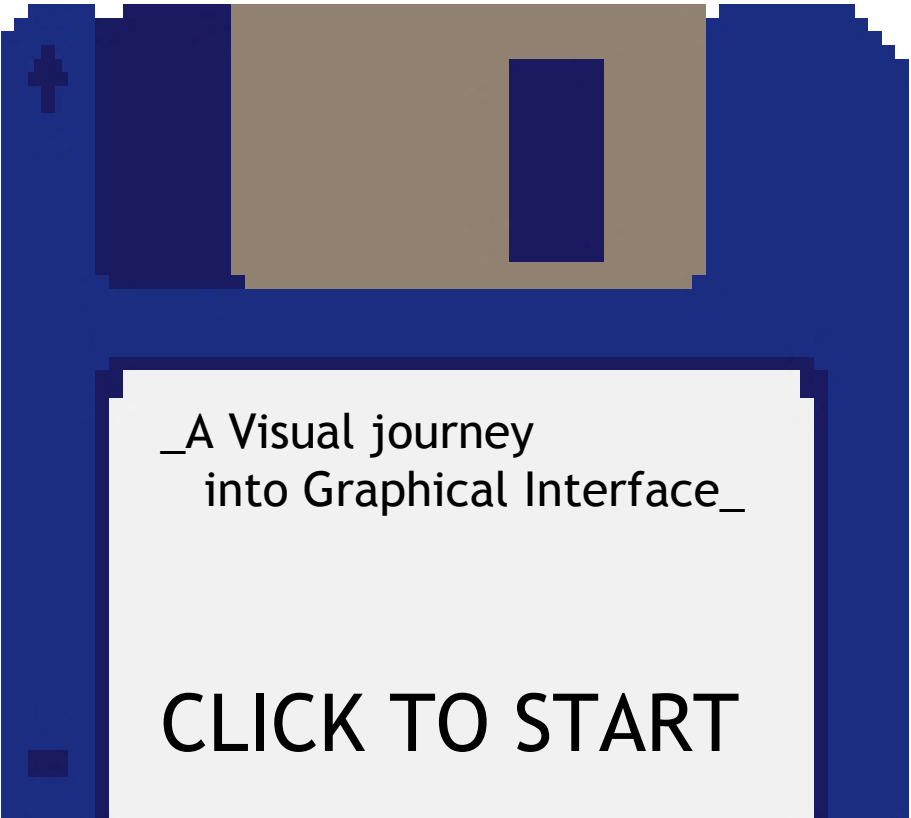


WELCOME



A Visual Journey into Graphical Interface
_Gilberto_Mazzoli_2008_





How to use this e-book / Come usare questo e-book:

MENU
BAR.



- .Click on the Menu Bar to use the Function selected.
- .Clicca sulla Barra del Menu la Funzione che vuoi utilizzare.



- .When your pointer becomes an hand with finger, that means there's a link, click to show another page, play video or go to web pages.
- .Quando il tuo puntatore diventa una manina con l'indice puntato, significa che è presente un collegamento, clicca per visualizzare altre pagine, vedere video o andare direttamente ad una pagina internet.



- .When you see the house, click on it if you want to come back to the selection page.
- .Quando incontri la casetta, cliccala se vuoi tornare alla pagina di selezione.
- .Some pages contains information in two languages. Click the **Blue** icon for English and the **Brown** icon for Italian.
- .Alcune pagine contengono informazioni in due lingue. Per l'Inglese clicca l'icona **Blu** e per l'Italiano l'icona **Marrone**.



- .In some pages you have only to click on the flag, to go to that respective page.
- .In alcune pagine devi solamente cliccare sulla bandiera per andare alla pagina in quella lingua.



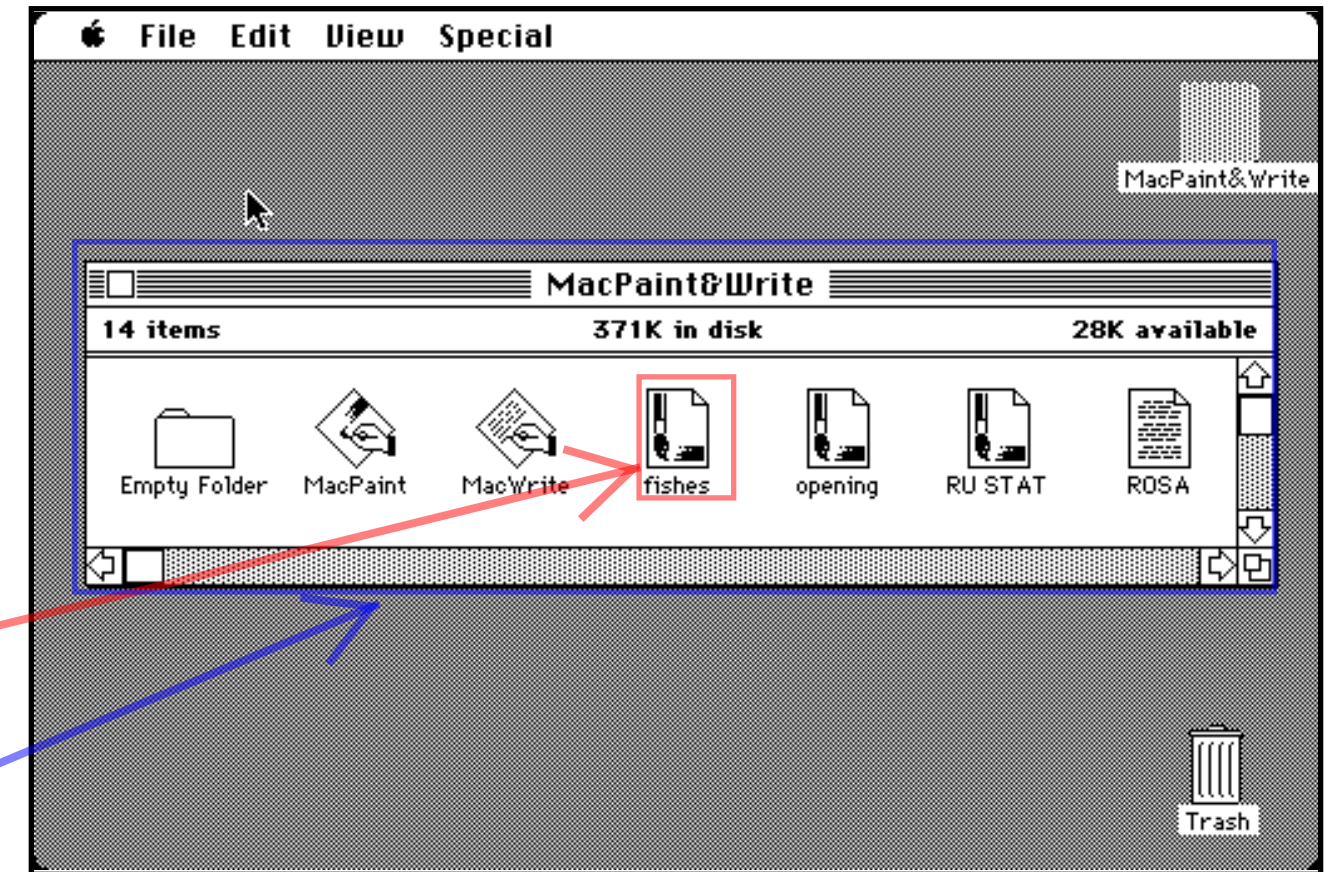
- .Advices.
- .Suggerimenti.

GUI in pills...

GUI is the acronym for **Graphical User Interface**, which allows users to interact with the computer graphically manipulating objects without having to learn a series of commands to be entered through the keyboard, as is the case with the old textual interfaces **Command Line Interfaces** (CLI).

The graphical interface in modern operating systems is designed as a work plan representing the screen (called desktop) with **icons** to represent files (including some shaped folder for directories) and **windows** to represent the applications.

That work environment, which operates through the pointer controlled with the mouse, was conceptualised in laboratories Xerox (Alto project) and implemented for the first time in 1981 by Xerox in the same expensive Xerox Star. Taken in by Apple with the unlucky Apple Lisa, but particularly with the revolutionary Macintosh personal computers in 1984. The first version of the color GUI was introduced by Commodore with its Amiga in 1985.



Apple Macintosh System 1 - 1984



Amiga Workbench 1.0 - 1985

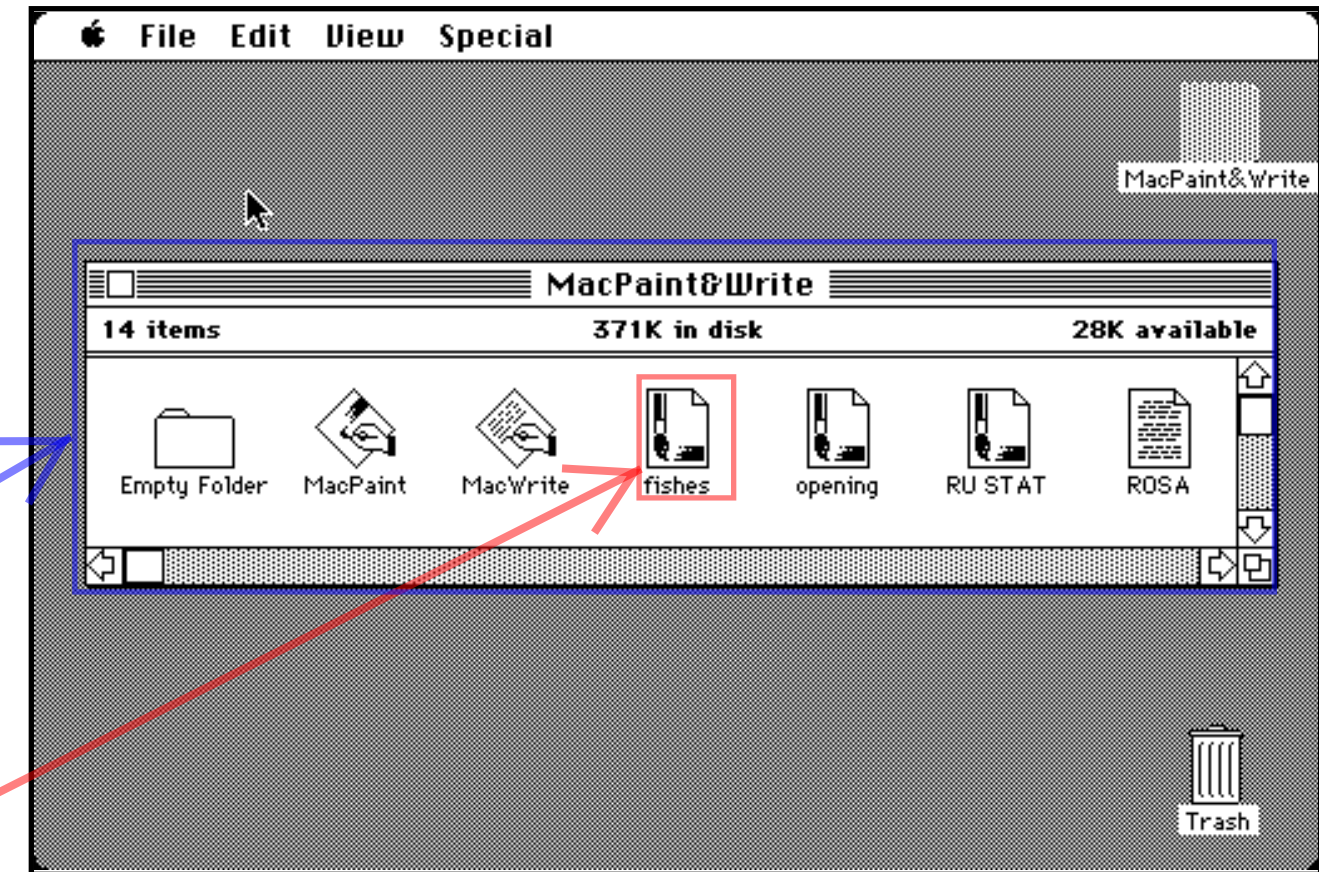


GUI in pillole...

GUI è l'acronimo di Interfaccia Grafica Utente (dall'inglese *Graphical User Interface*), che permette all'utente di interagire con il computer manipolando graficamente degli oggetti, senza dover imparare una serie di comandi da inserire attraverso la tastiera come invece avviene con le interfacce testuali *Command Line Interface* (CLI).

L'interfaccia grafica nei sistemi operativi moderni è concepita come un piano di lavoro rappresentato dallo schermo (detto scrivania o desktop), con le **icone** a rappresentare i file (di cui alcune a forma di cartellina per le directory) e le **finestre** a rappresentare le applicazioni.

Tale ambiente di lavoro, in cui si opera attraverso il puntatore comandato con il mouse, è stato concettualizzato nei laboratori Xerox (progetto Alto) e implementato per la prima volta nel 1981 dalla Xerox stessa nel costoso Xerox Star. Ripreso in seguito da Apple con il poco fortunato Apple Lisa, ma soprattutto con il rivoluzionario personal computer Macintosh nel 1984. La prima versione a colori di una GUI venne introdotta da Commodore con il suo Amiga nel 1985.



Apple Macintosh System 1 - 1984



Amiga Workbench 1.0 - 1985



- . Well, now you know what we're talkin' about, choose where to start.
 - . Bene, ora che sai di cosa stiamo parlando, scegli da dove iniziare.
-



Amiga OS



Apple Mac Os

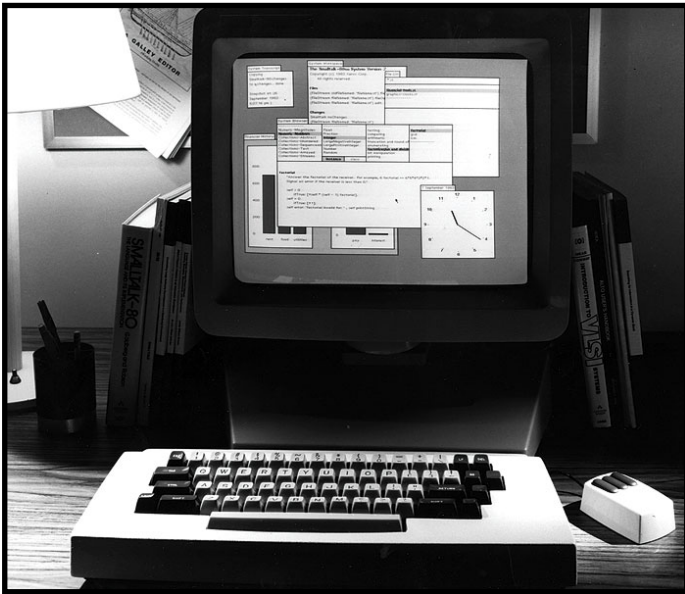


Microsoft Windows



History

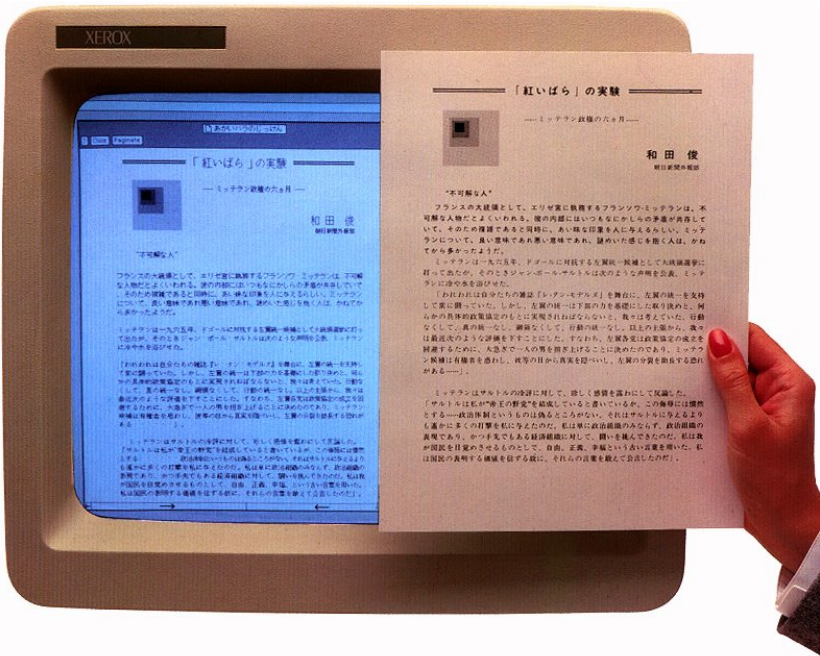
1973



Xerox Alto



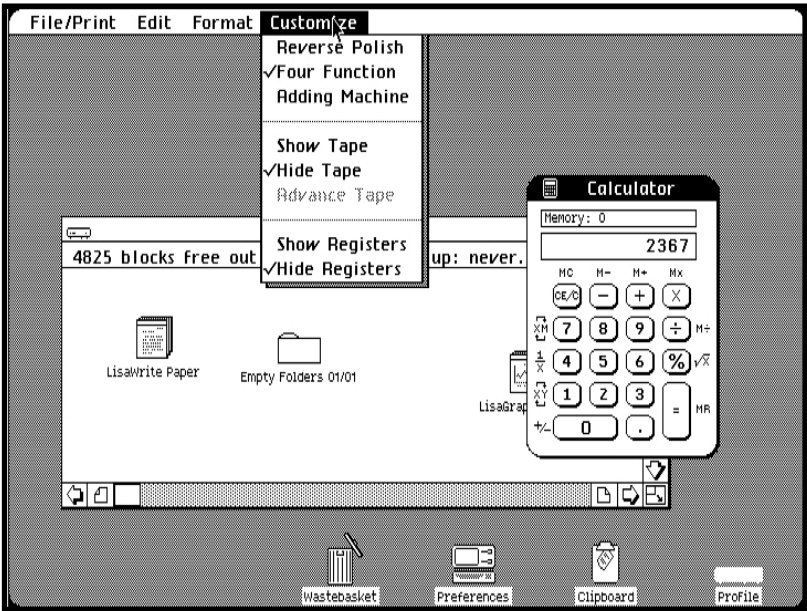
1981



Xerox Star



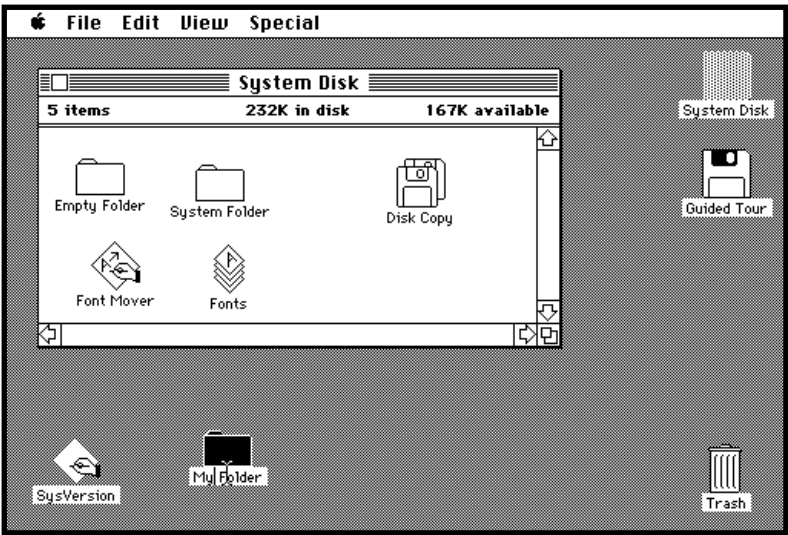
1983



Apple Lisa



1984



Apple Macintosh



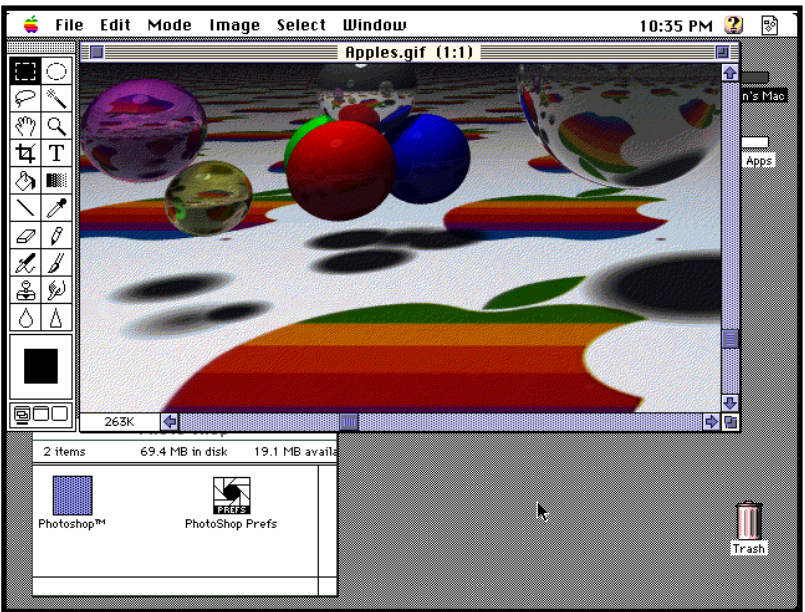
1985



Commodore Amiga



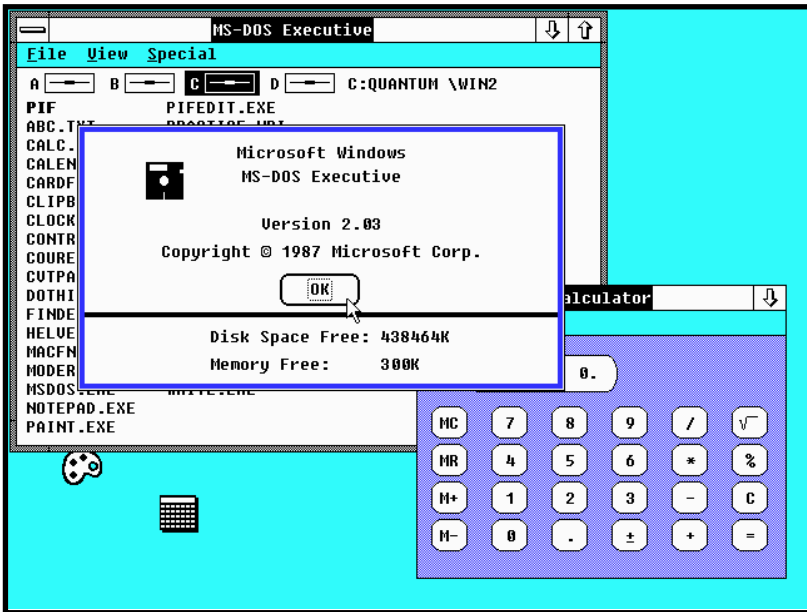
Microsoft Windows 1



Apple Macintosh II



1987



Microsoft Windows 2

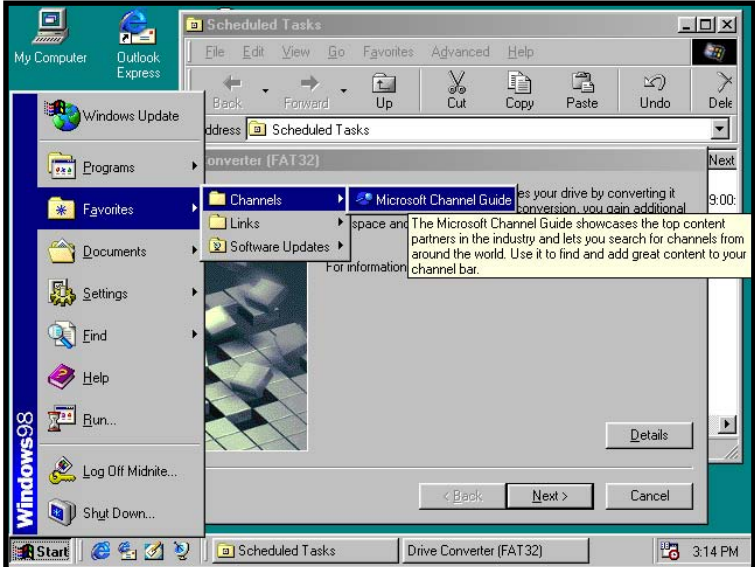
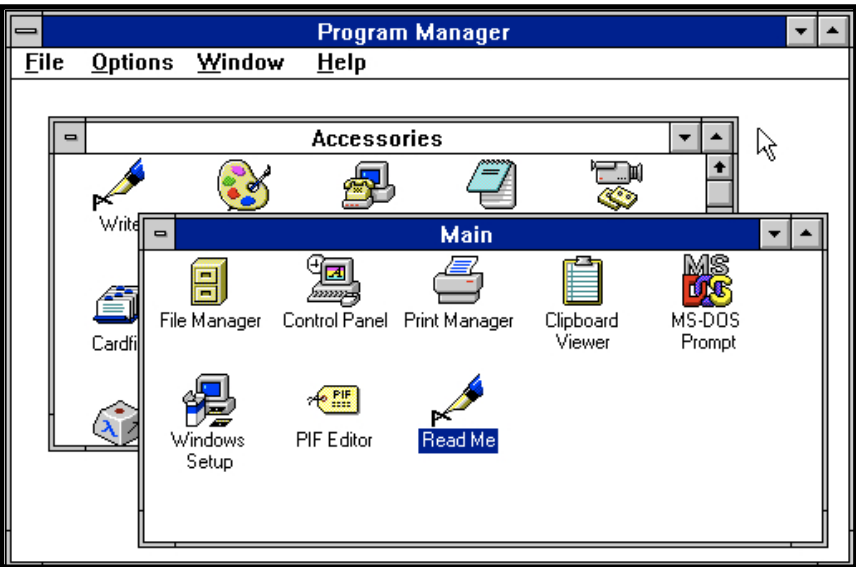


1989

1992

1997

1998



Amiga Workbench 2

Microsoft Windows 3.1

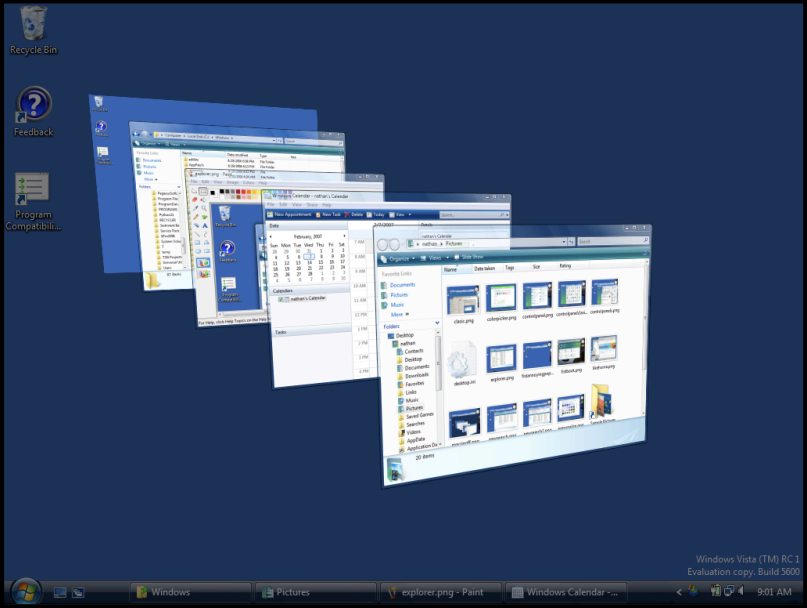
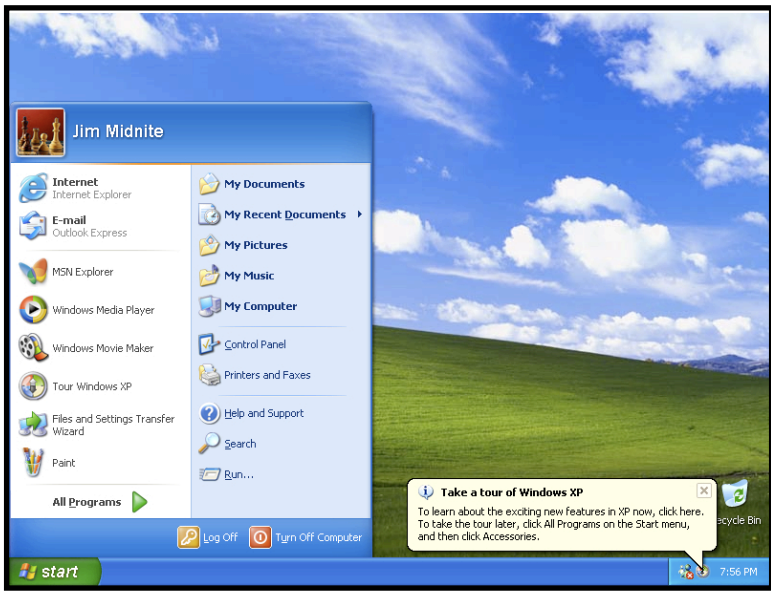
Mac OS 8

Windows 98

2000

2001

2007

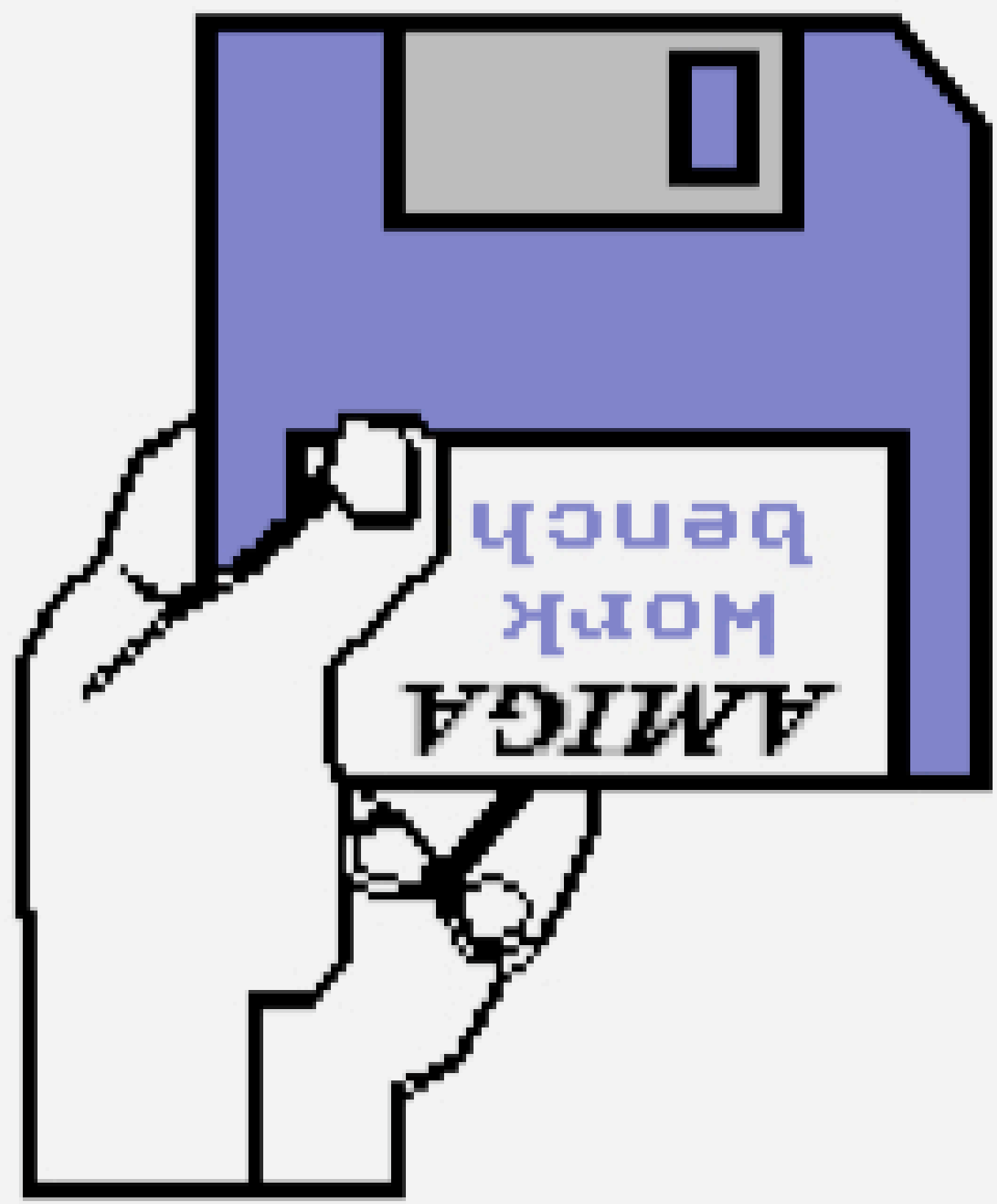


Mac OS X

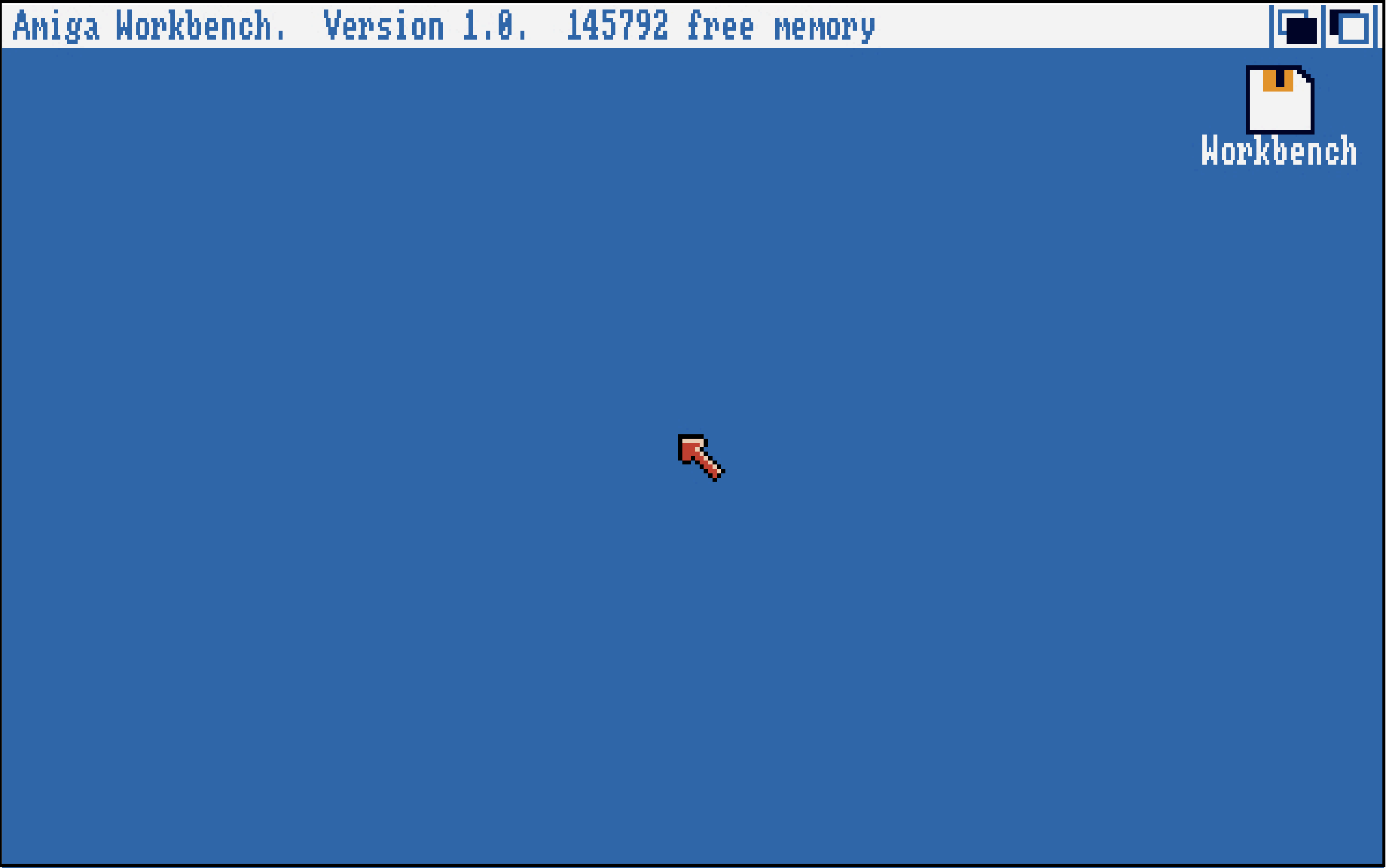
Windows XP

Mac OS X - Leopard

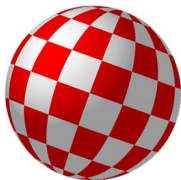
Windows Vista



.Amiga Workbench_1. - 1985.



Workbench_1 Start Page.



1985.Amiga Workbench_1.Utilities and Applications.

Workbench

Demos

Utilities

System

Empty

Clock

Preferences

Trashcan

Amiga Notepad V1.5

This is a notepad test.

Clock V1.9

Preferences

Reset All

Last Saved

89/11/85

08:30

Baud Rate

9600

Text

60

80

CLI

On

Off

Key Repeat Delay

Short

Long

Key Repeat Speed

Slow

Fast

Reset Colors

Change Printer

Edit Pointer

Save

Use

Cancel

Preferences

Restore

Clear

ResetColor

Set Point

OK

Cancel

Reset Colors

Change Printer

Edit Pointer

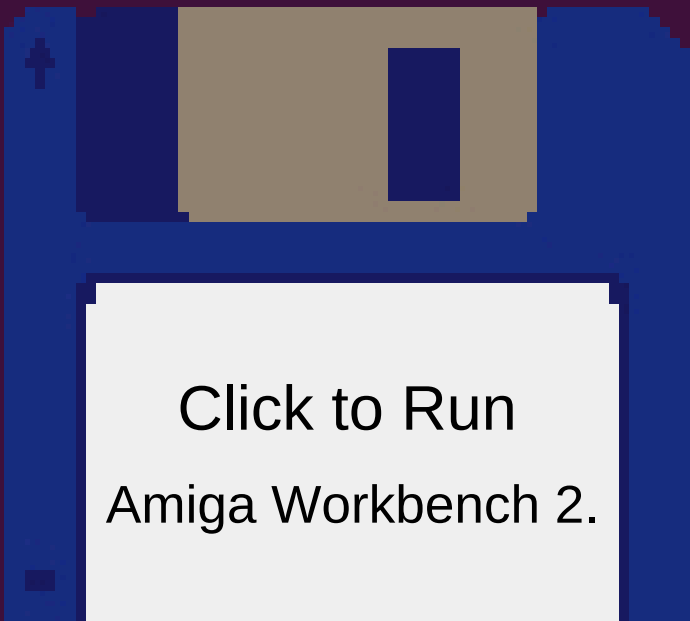
Save

Use

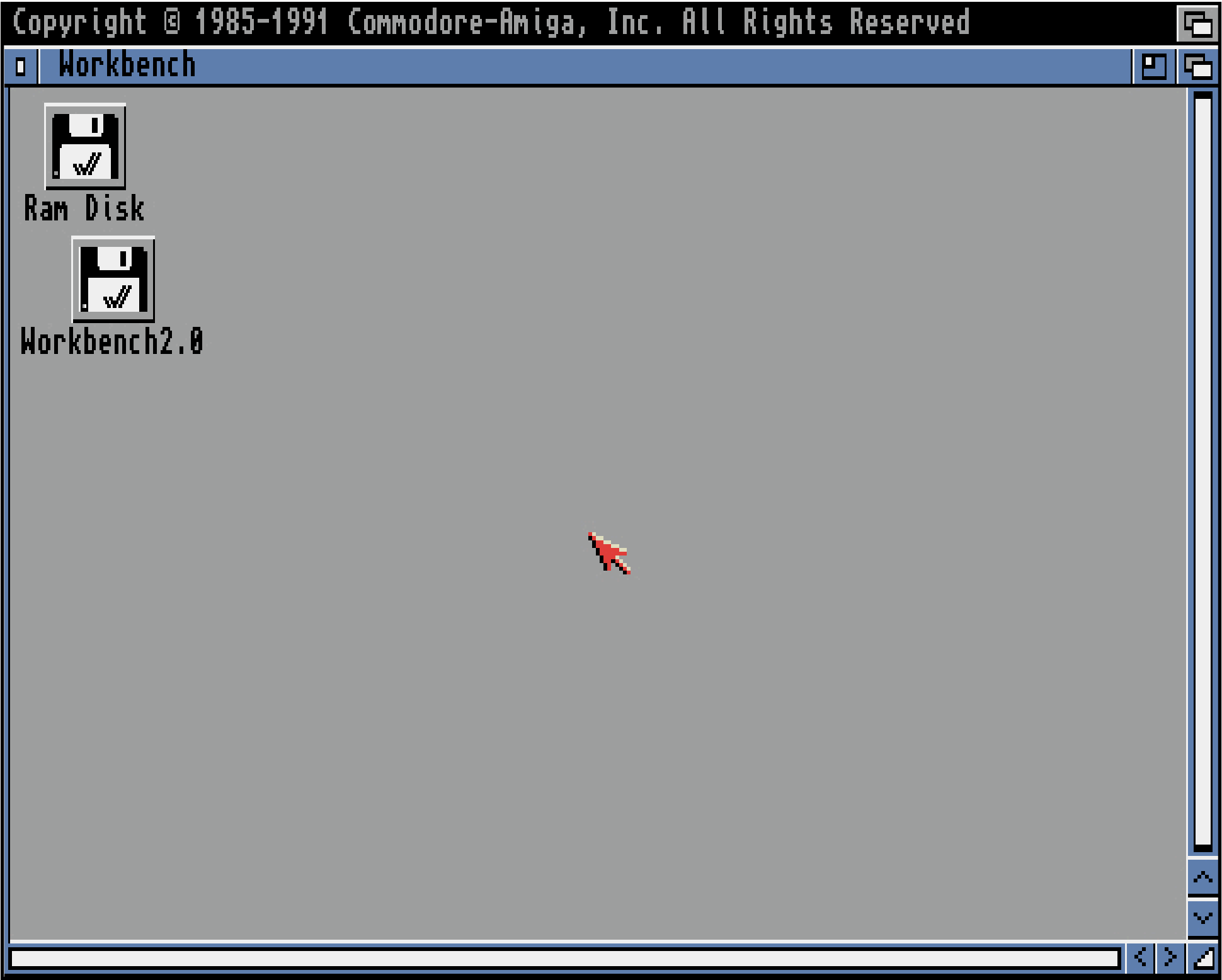
Cancel



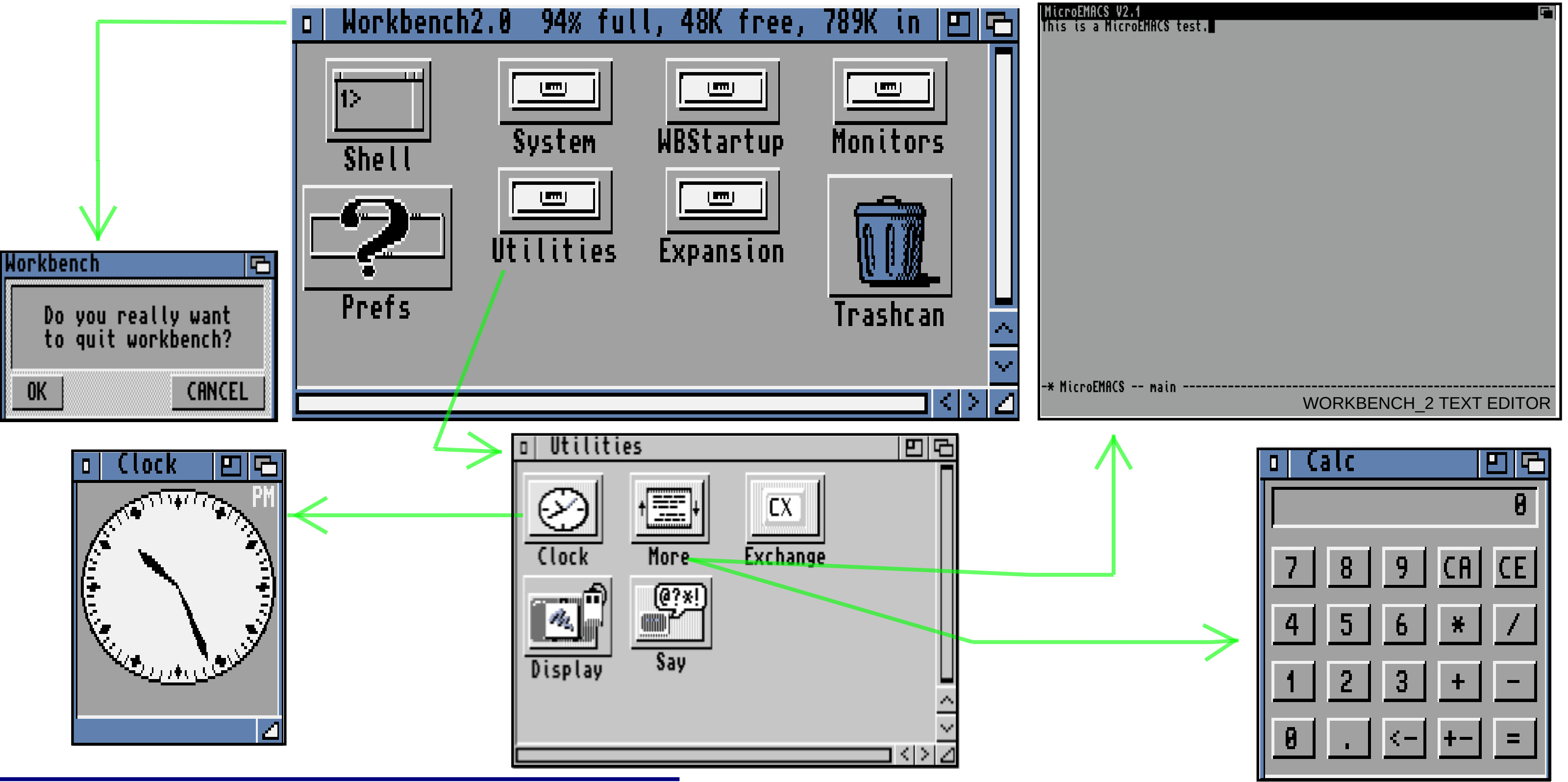
2.0 Roms (37.175)
Copyright © 1985-1991
Commodore-Amiga, Inc.
All Rights Reserved



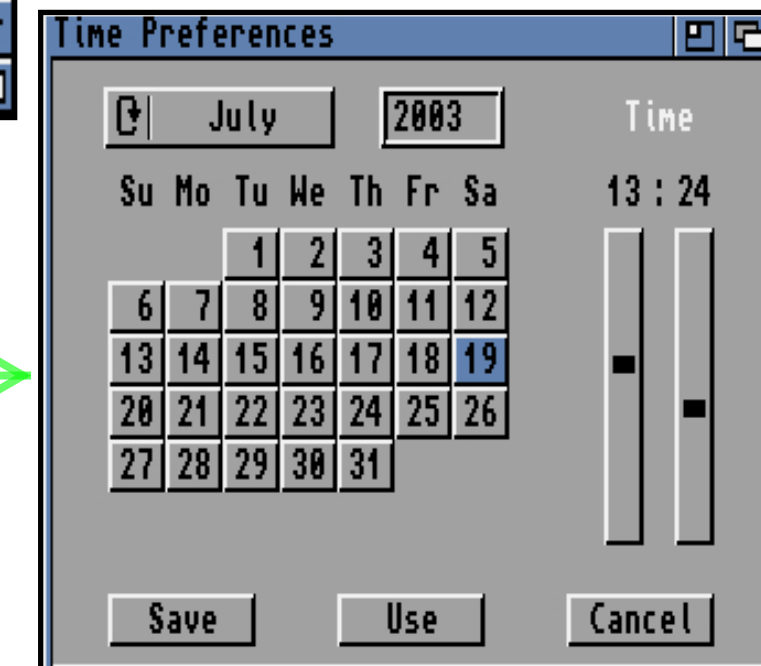
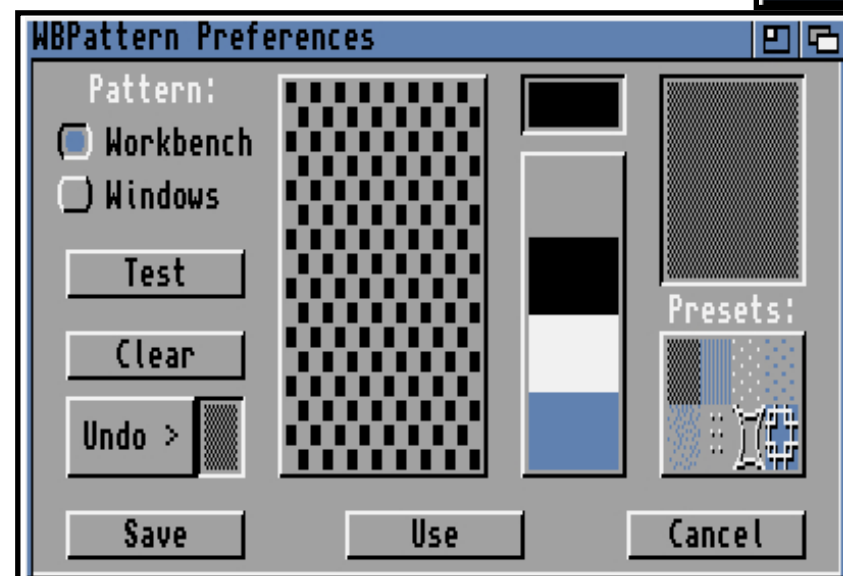
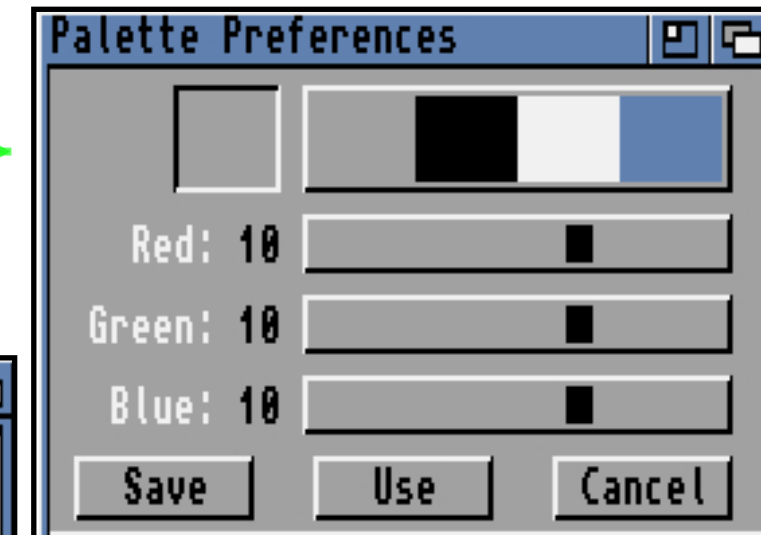
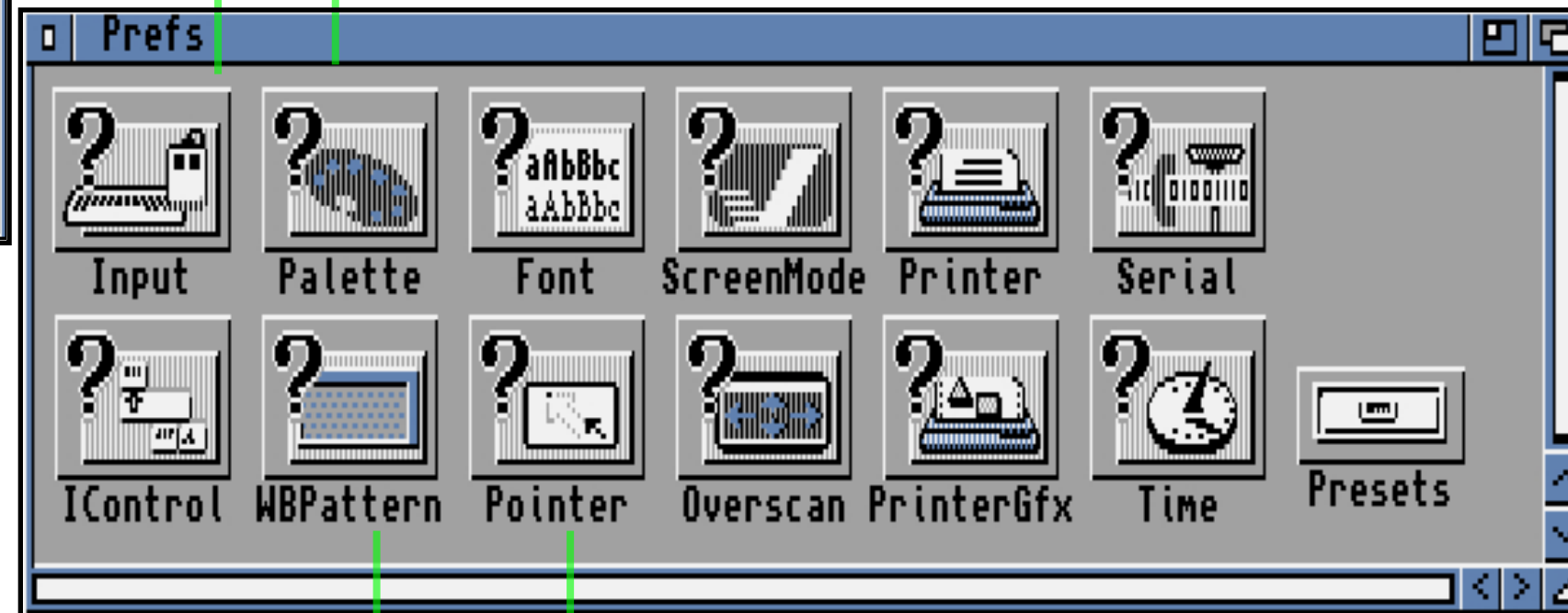
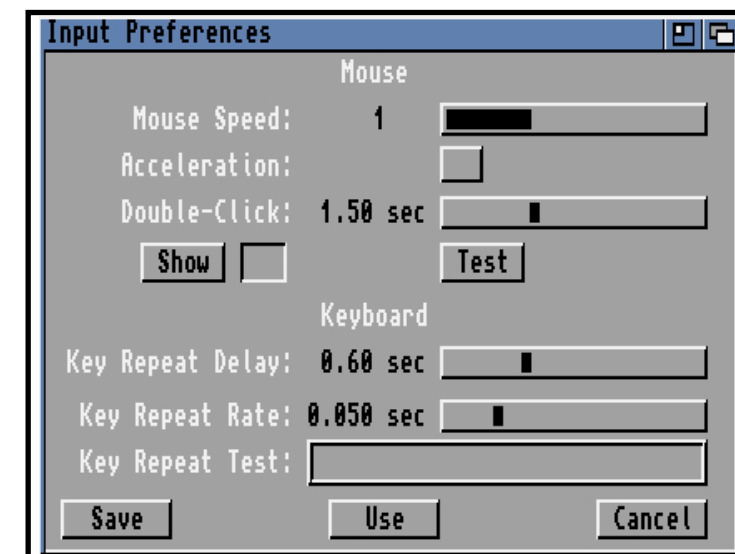
.1989.Amiga Workbench_2.



.1989.Amiga Workbench_2.Utilities and Applications.



.1989.Amiga Workbench_2.Preferences.



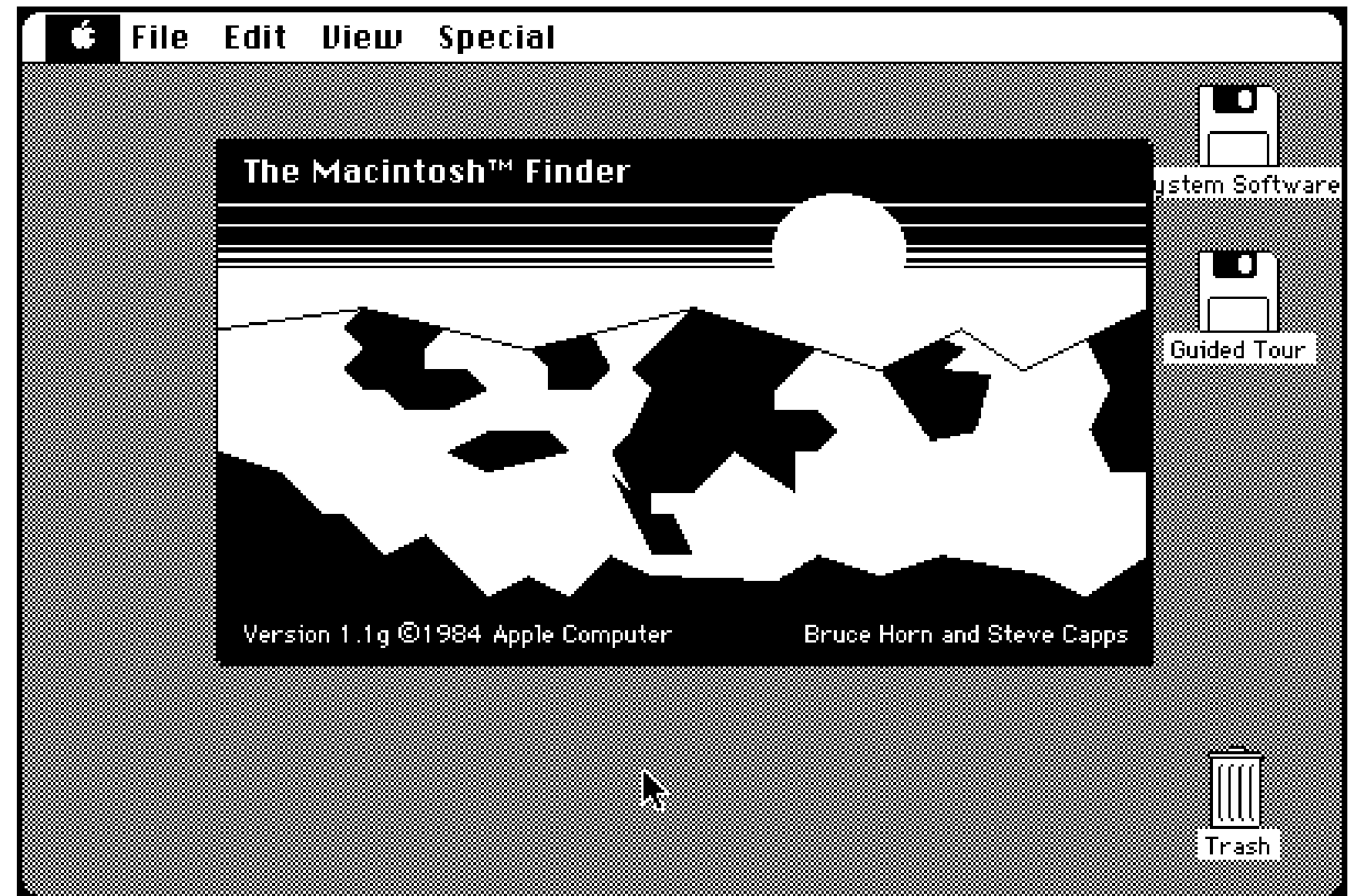


.The Macintosh Finder.

The Finder is the default application program used on the Apple operating systems that is responsible for the overall user-management of files, disks, network volumes and the launching of other applications. As such the Finder acts like the *shell* on other operating systems, but using a graphical user interface.

It was introduced in 1984 with the first Macintosh computer, and with the advent of Mac OS X, UNIX-based, has been completely rewritten for the new operating system.

The Finder is the first application that interacts with the user after the start. We must distinguish it from the GUI of the operating system. The Finder is an application like any other, neither more nor less. It displays the file system using the metaphor of desktop: for every folder or disk there is an icon, and there is also a basket, where to place our files to delete.



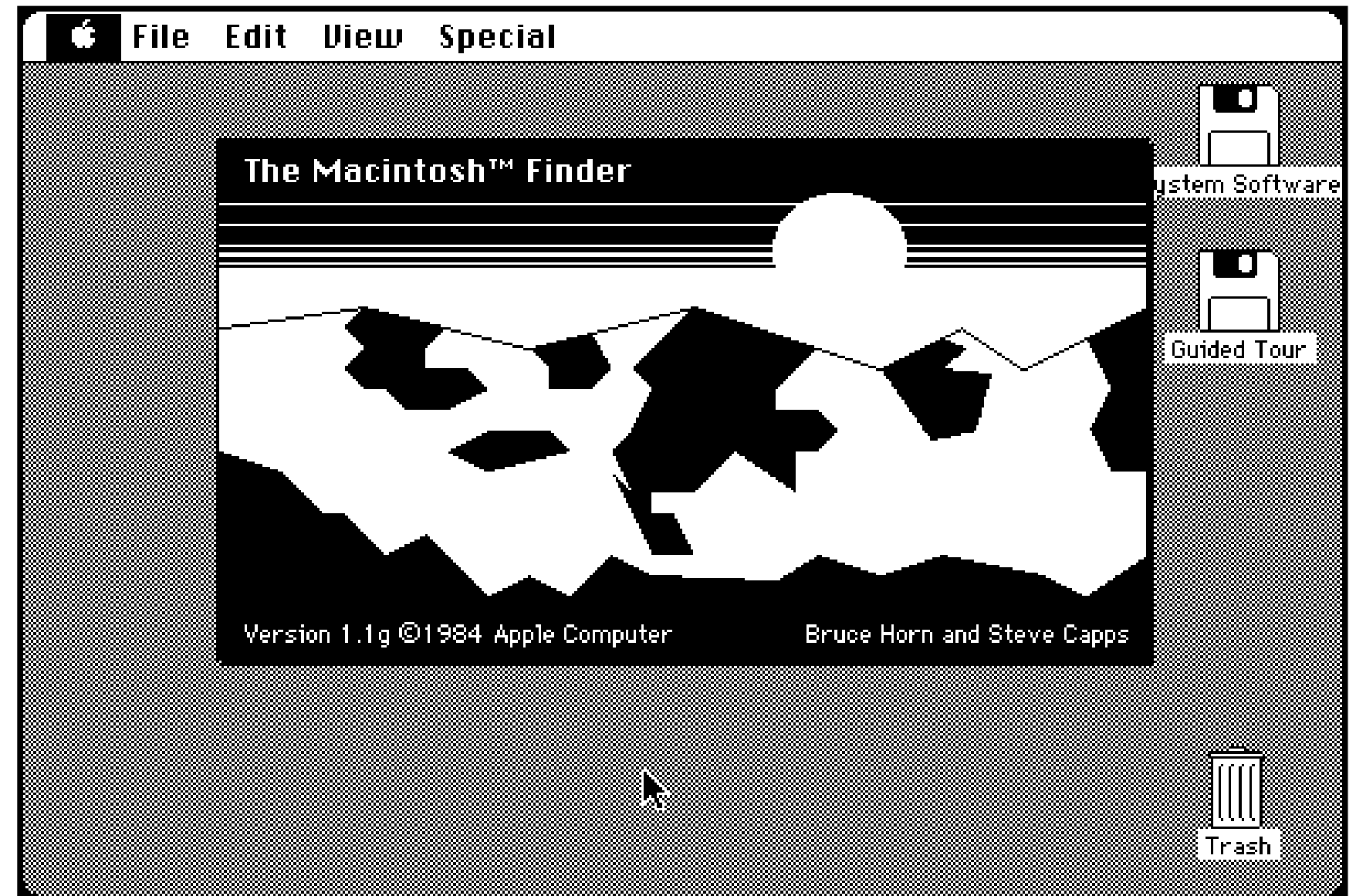
Macintosh Finder in 1984. Click on the image to play a Video that shows you the Menu Functions.

.The Macintosh Finder.

? Il Finder è l'applicativo sviluppato da Apple Computer che nei sistemi operativi Apple si occupa della gestione dei file, cartelle, dischi e di lanciare le altre applicazioni. Il Finder si comporta come la *shell* in altri sistemi operativi, utilizzando però una interfaccia grafica (GUI).

Fu introdotto nel 1984 con il primo computer Macintosh, e con l'avvento di Mac OS X, basato su UNIX, è stato completamente riscritto per il nuovo sistema operativo.

Il Finder è il primo applicativo che interagisce con l'utente dopo l'avvio. Bisogna distinguerlo dalla GUI (l'interfaccia grafica) del sistema operativo. Il Finder è un'applicativo come gli altri, né più né meno. Esso visualizza il file system usando la metafora del desktop: per ogni cartella o disco c'è una relativa icona, e c'è anche un cestino, dove mettere i file da eliminare.



Il Finder Macintosh nel 1984. Clicca sull'immagine per vedere un video del Menù e delle sue funzioni.

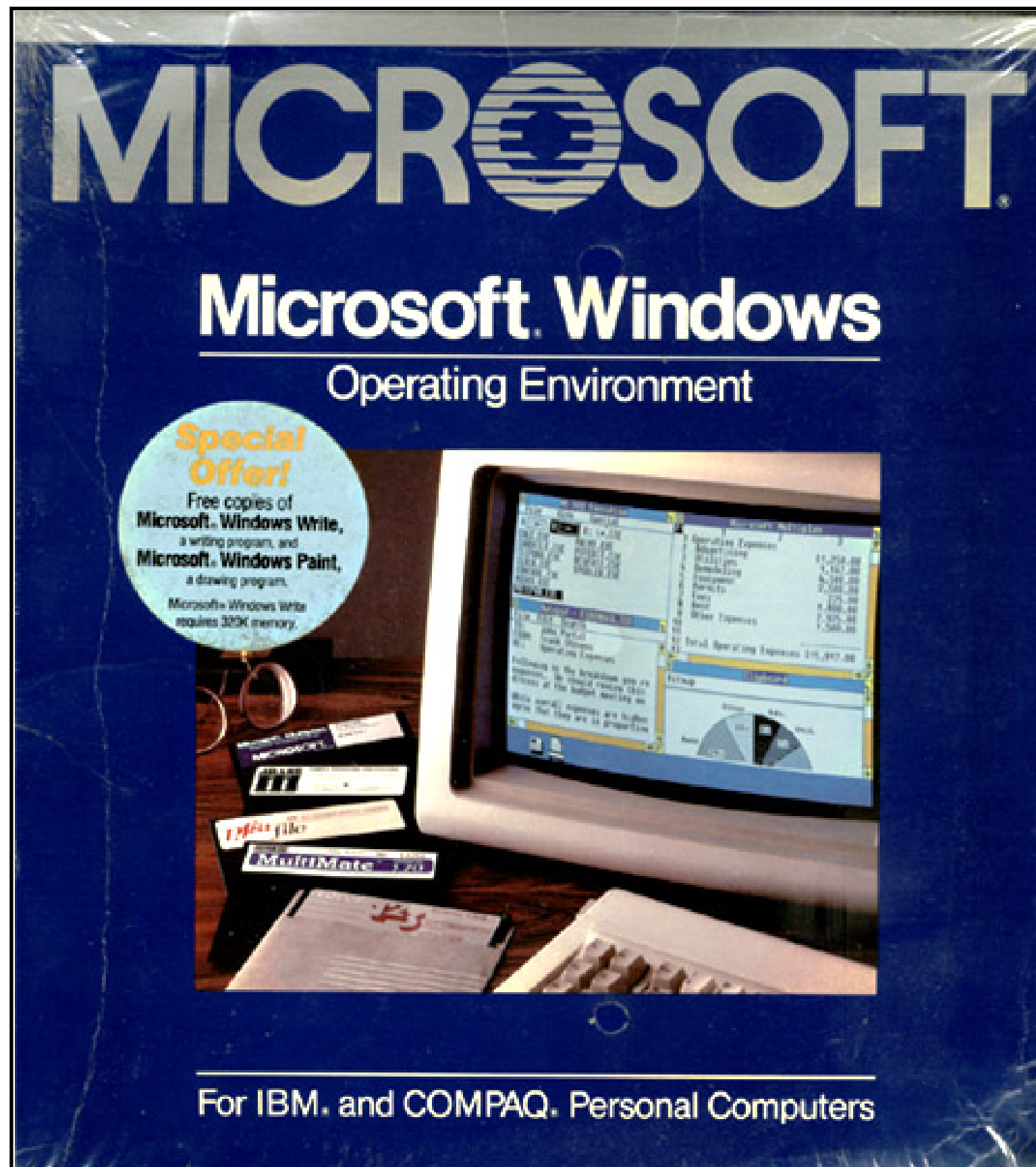
.Finder in Mac OS X - Leopard.



Click on the image to Play Video.



Windows



<----- Box of the First Windows Version.



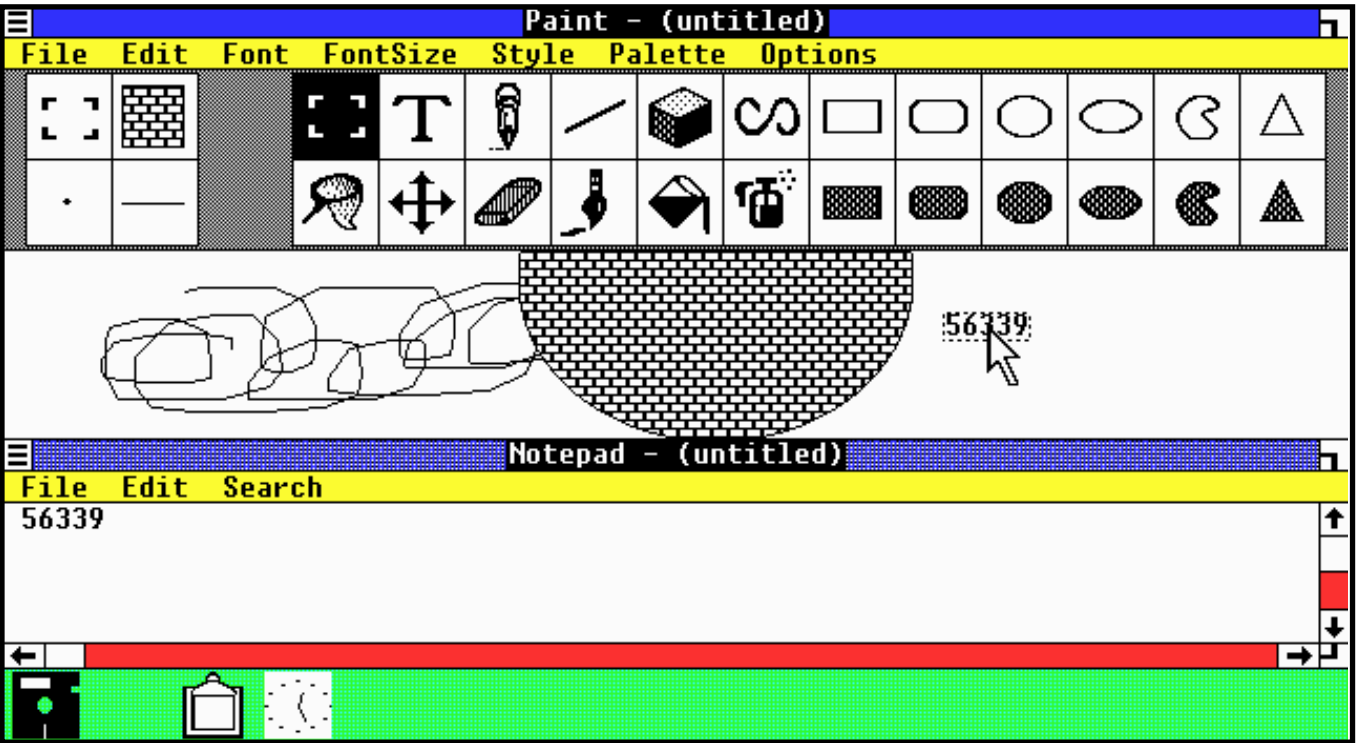
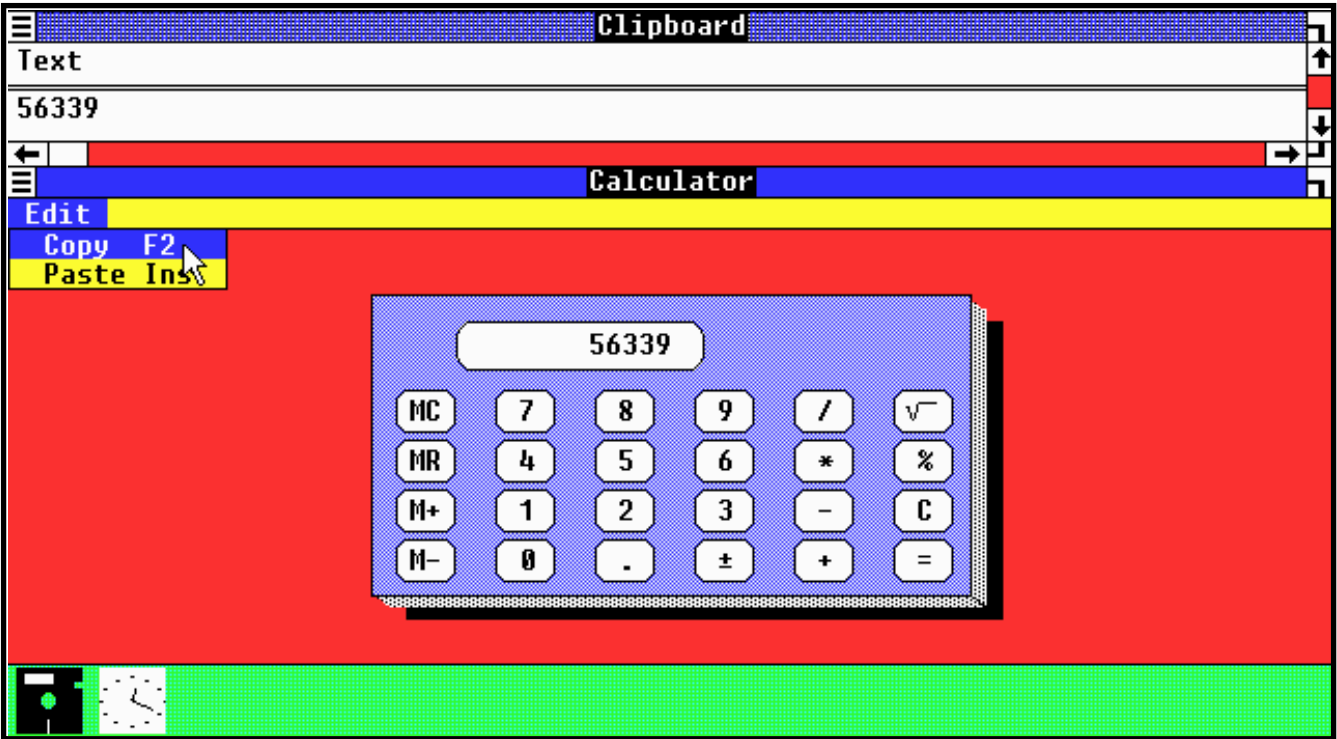
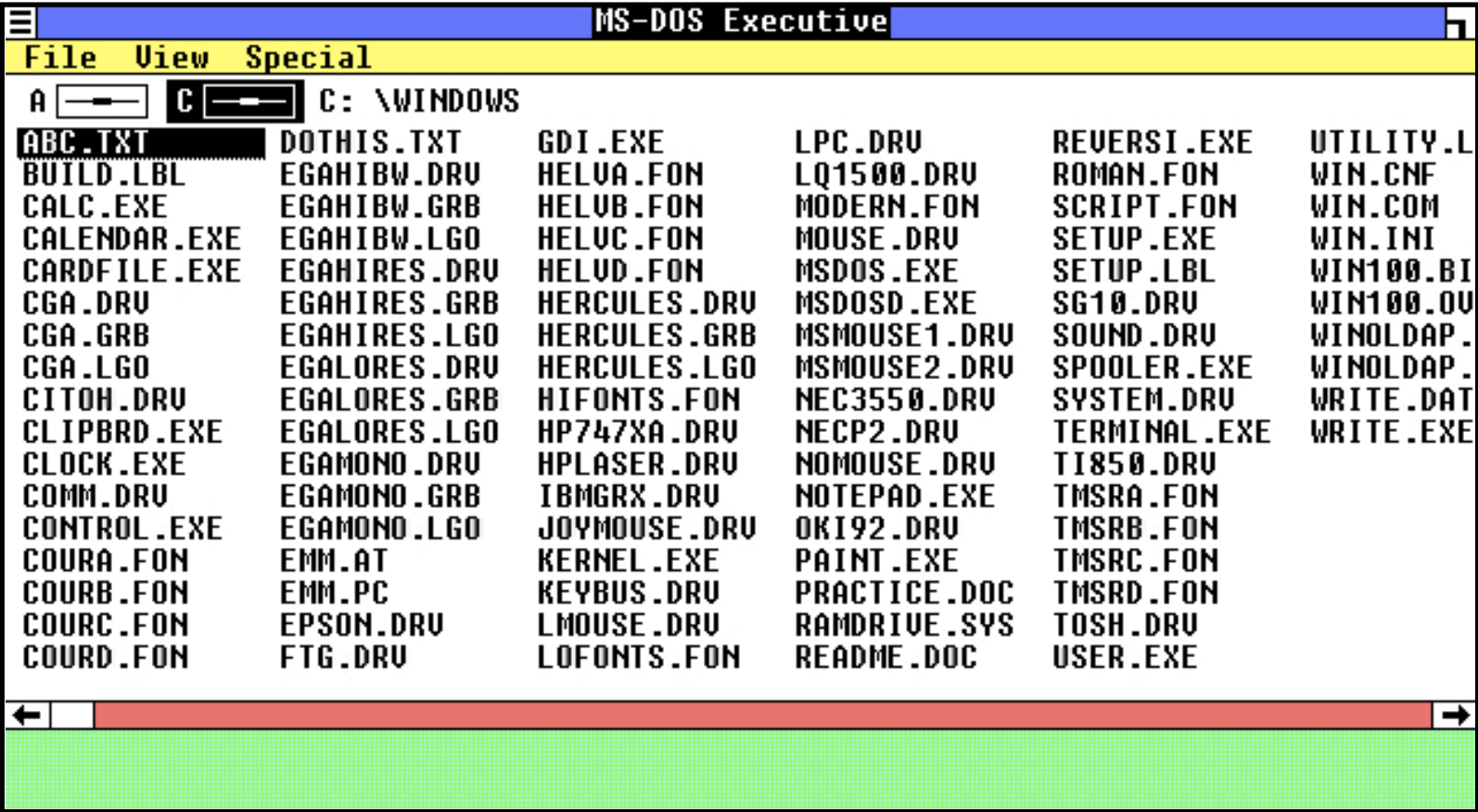
.1985.Microsoft Windows_1.

The early releases of Microsoft Windows weren't a true Operative System, but only an Operative Environment that requires MS-DOS to be used.

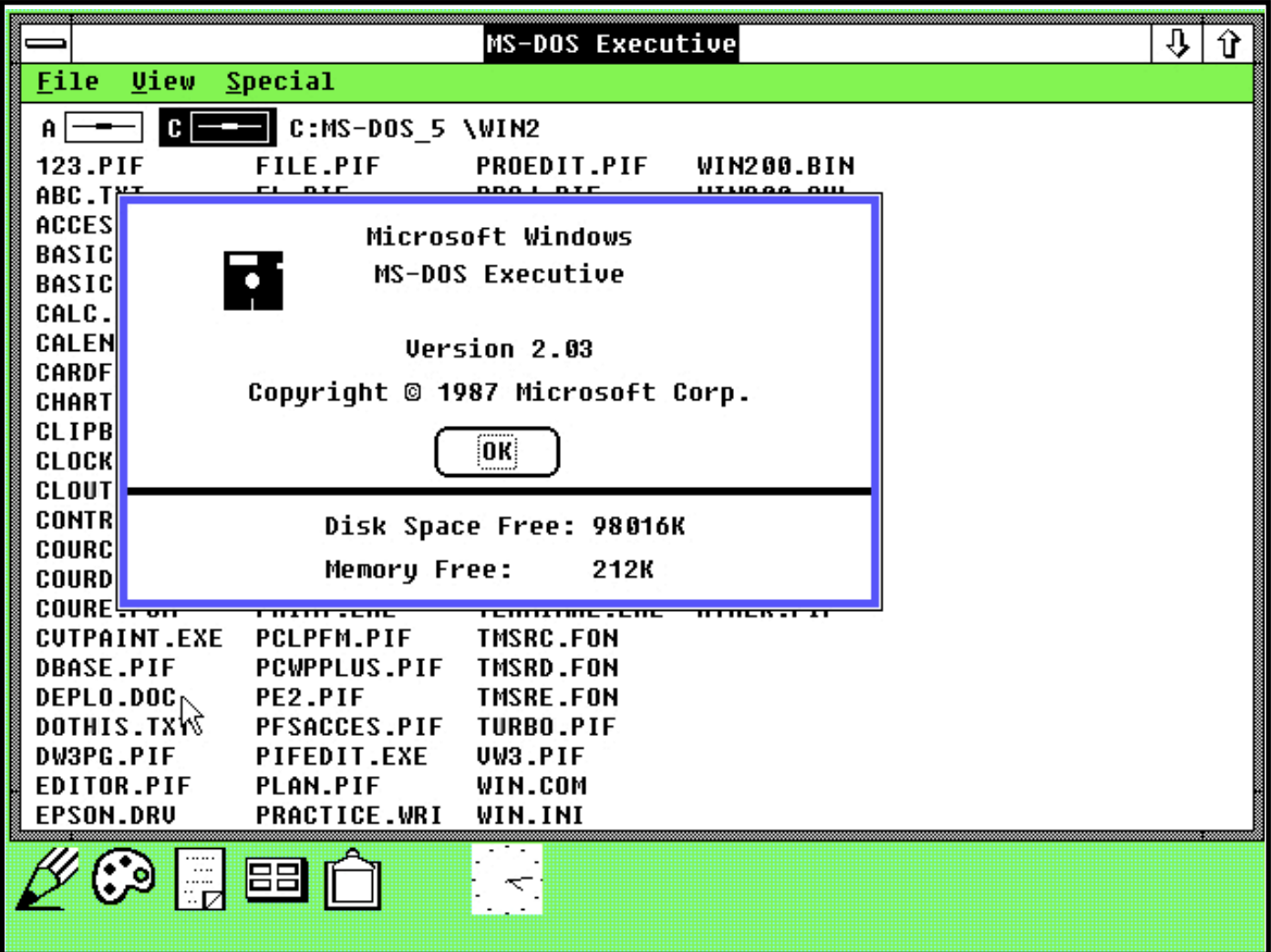
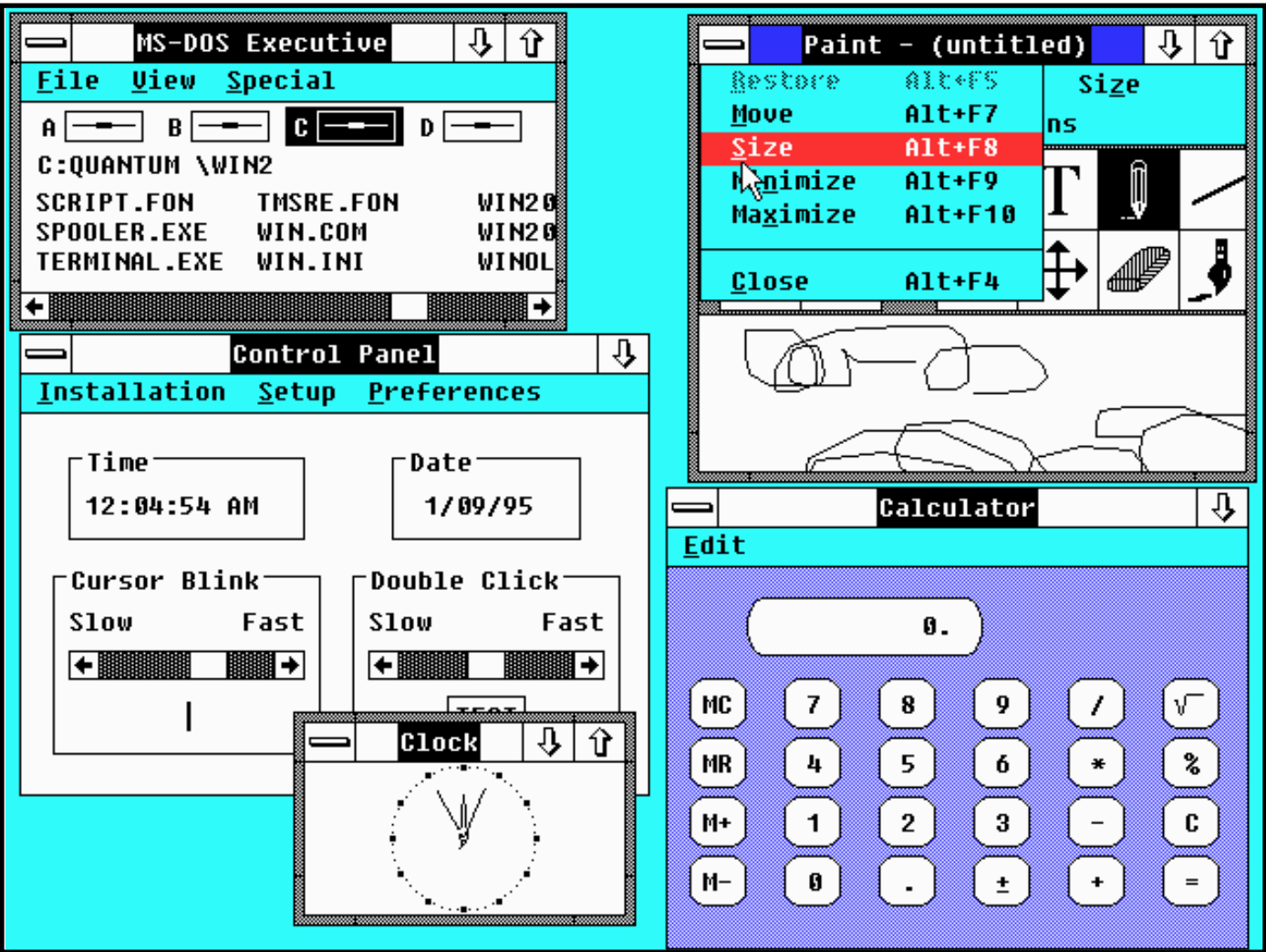
There aren't yet icons to represent File and applications, they are managed by MS-DOS Executive and can be opened by double-clicking.

Nelle sue prime versioni, Windows non era un vero e proprio Sistema Operativo, ma un Ambiente Operativo, che necessitava di MS-DOS per essere usato.

MS-DOS Executive gestiva i file e le applicazioni, non ancora rappresentati da icone, ma che potevano essere aperti cliccandoci sopra due volte.



.1985.Microsoft Windows_2.



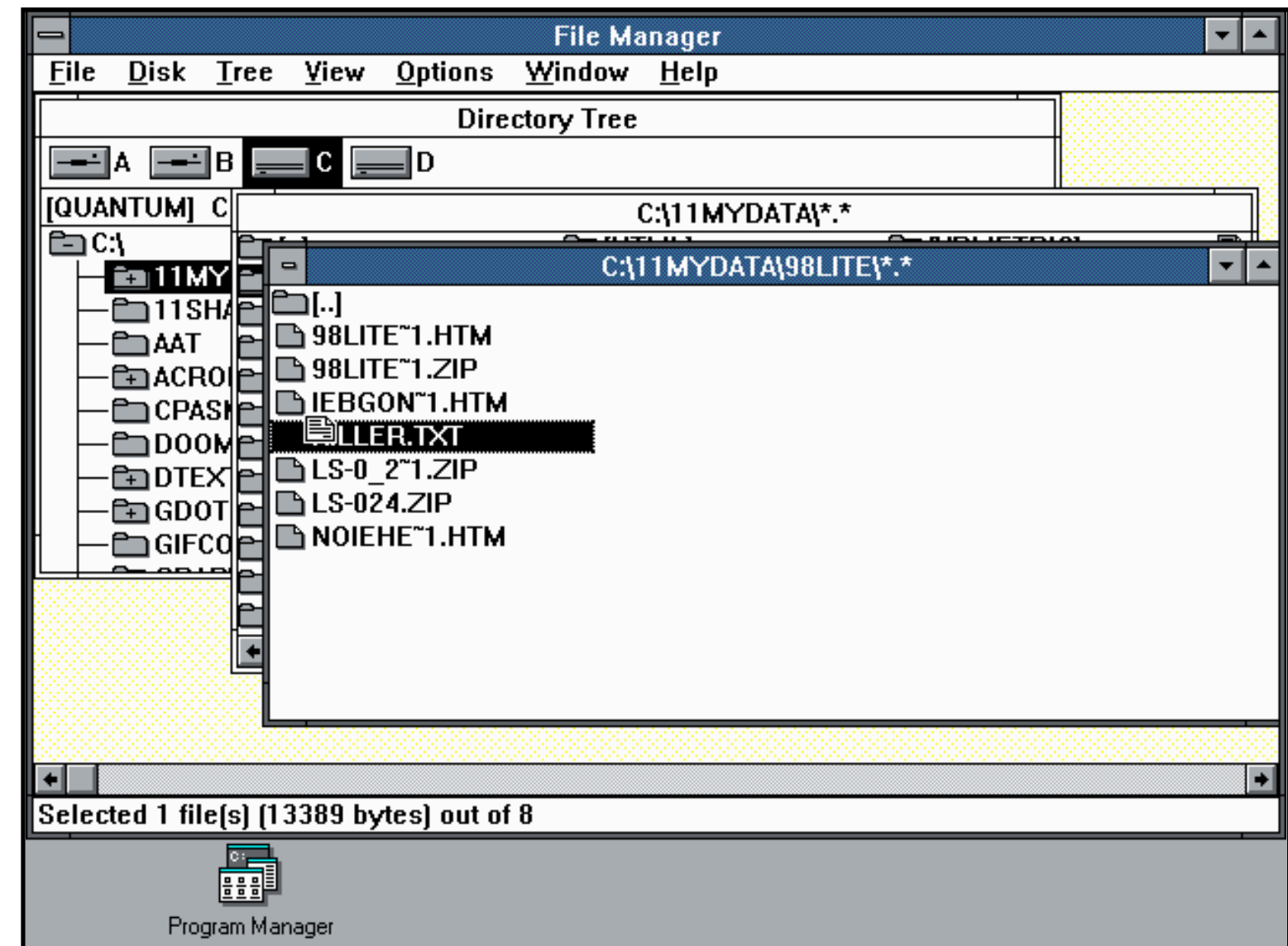
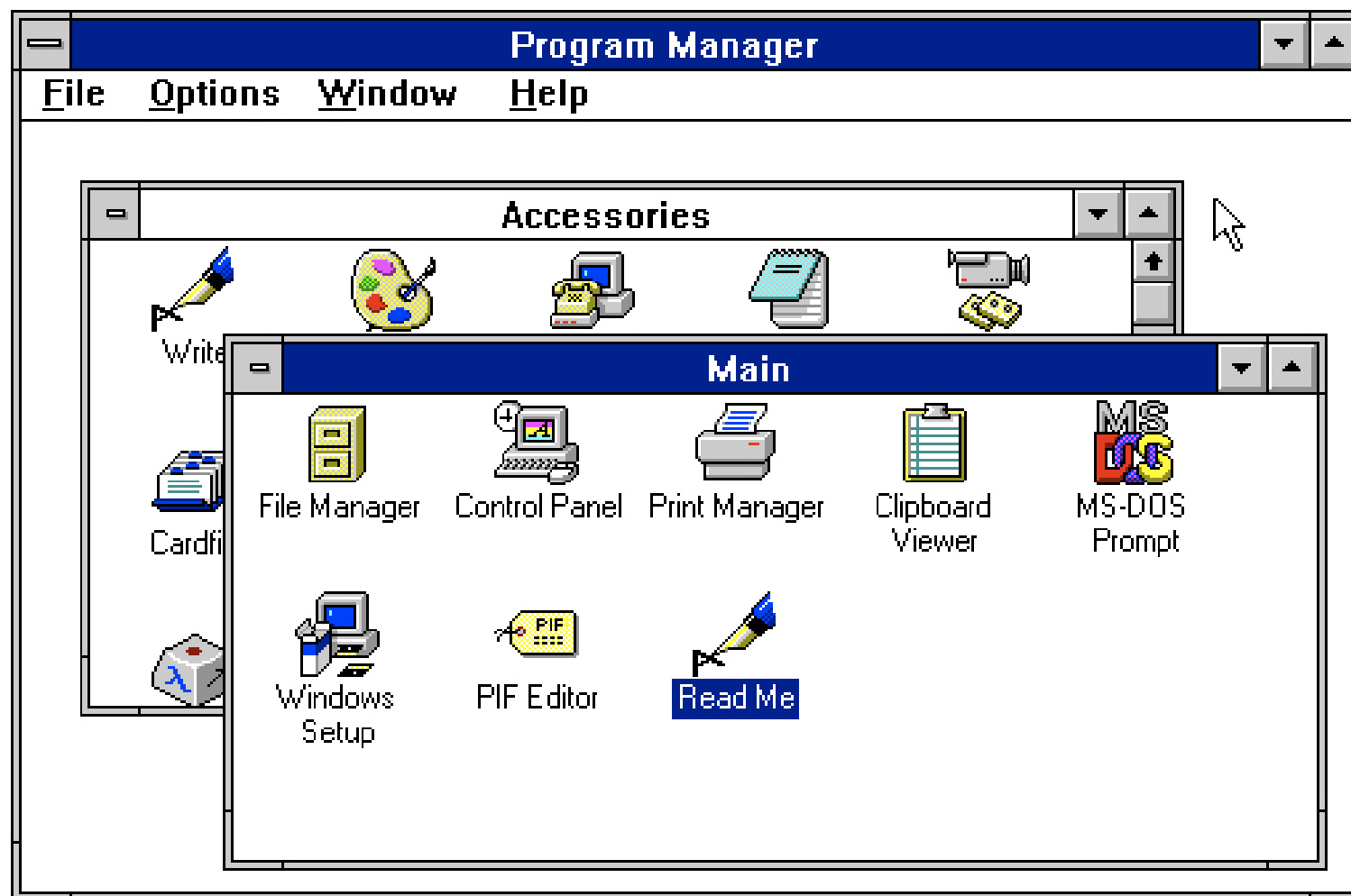
MS-Dos Executive is the file manager too, but now the icons can be moved anywhere on the desktop. Overlapping windows are allowed, and windows may be freely resized and moved on the screen. Differently from Mac Os, where an open application use the Finder Menu bar, here every application uses an own menu bar.

MS-DOS Executive si occupa ancora della gestione dei file, ma ora le icone possono essere spostate ovunque sulla scrivania. Le finestre si possono sovrapporre, ridimensionare e spostare liberamente sullo schermo. A differenza del Mac OS, dove un'applicazione aperta utilizza come barra dei menu quella del Finder, qui ogni applicazione ha la sua barra dei menu.

.1990.Microsoft Windows_3.

With the third version of Windows, Microsoft replaced the old MS-DOS Executive with Program Manager and its companion, File Manager and was introduced the Control Panel.

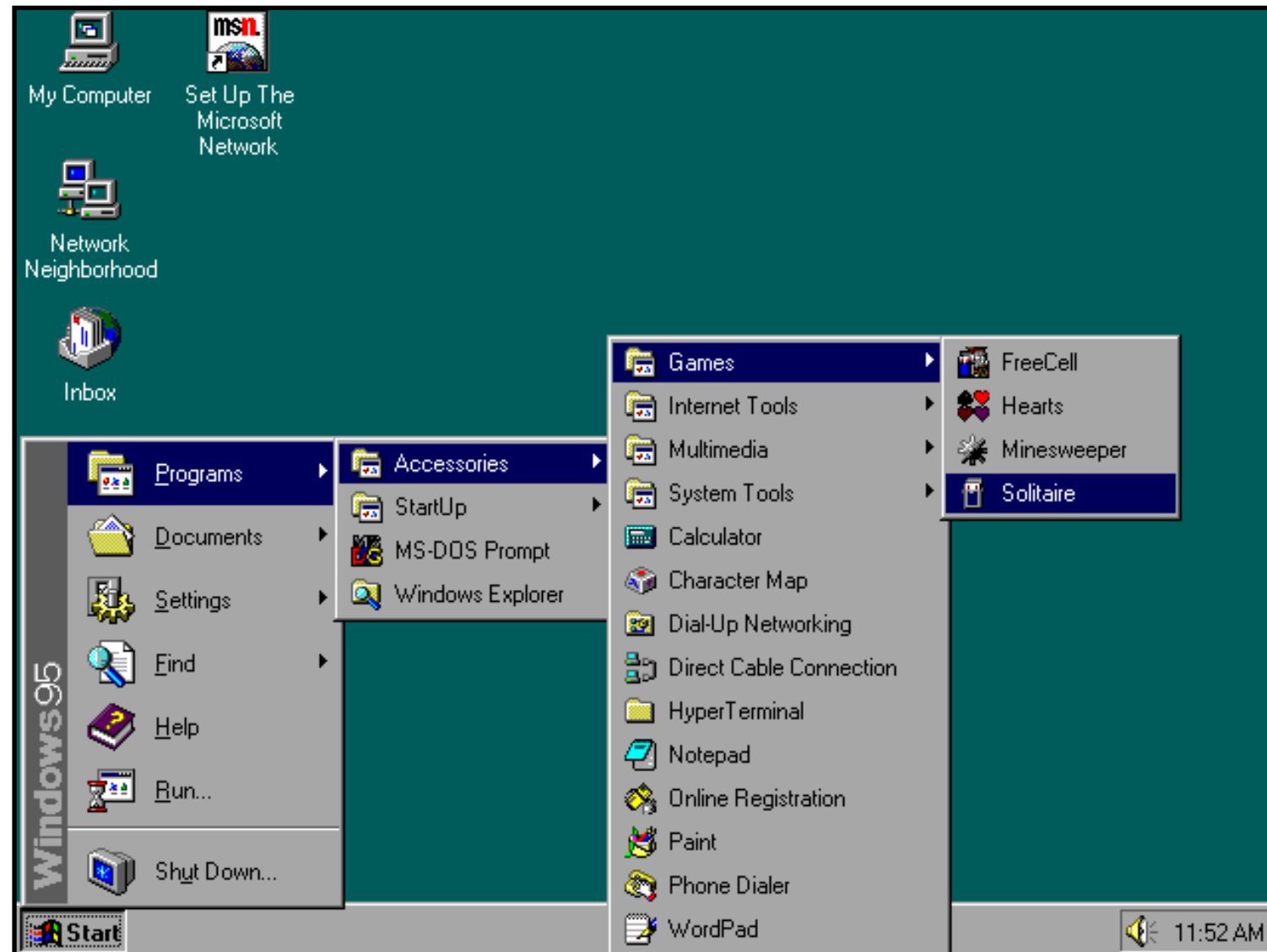
Con la terza versione di Windows, Microsoft ha sostituito il vecchio MS-DOS Executive con Program Manager e il suo compagno, File Manager, ed ha introdotto il Pannello di controllo.



This is File Manager. Files can be managed relatively easily with the ability to drag and drop between folders and drives.

Questo è il File Manager. I file possono essere gestiti in modo relativamente semplice, con la possibilità di trascinare e spostare file e cartelle.

.1995.Microsoft Windows_95.

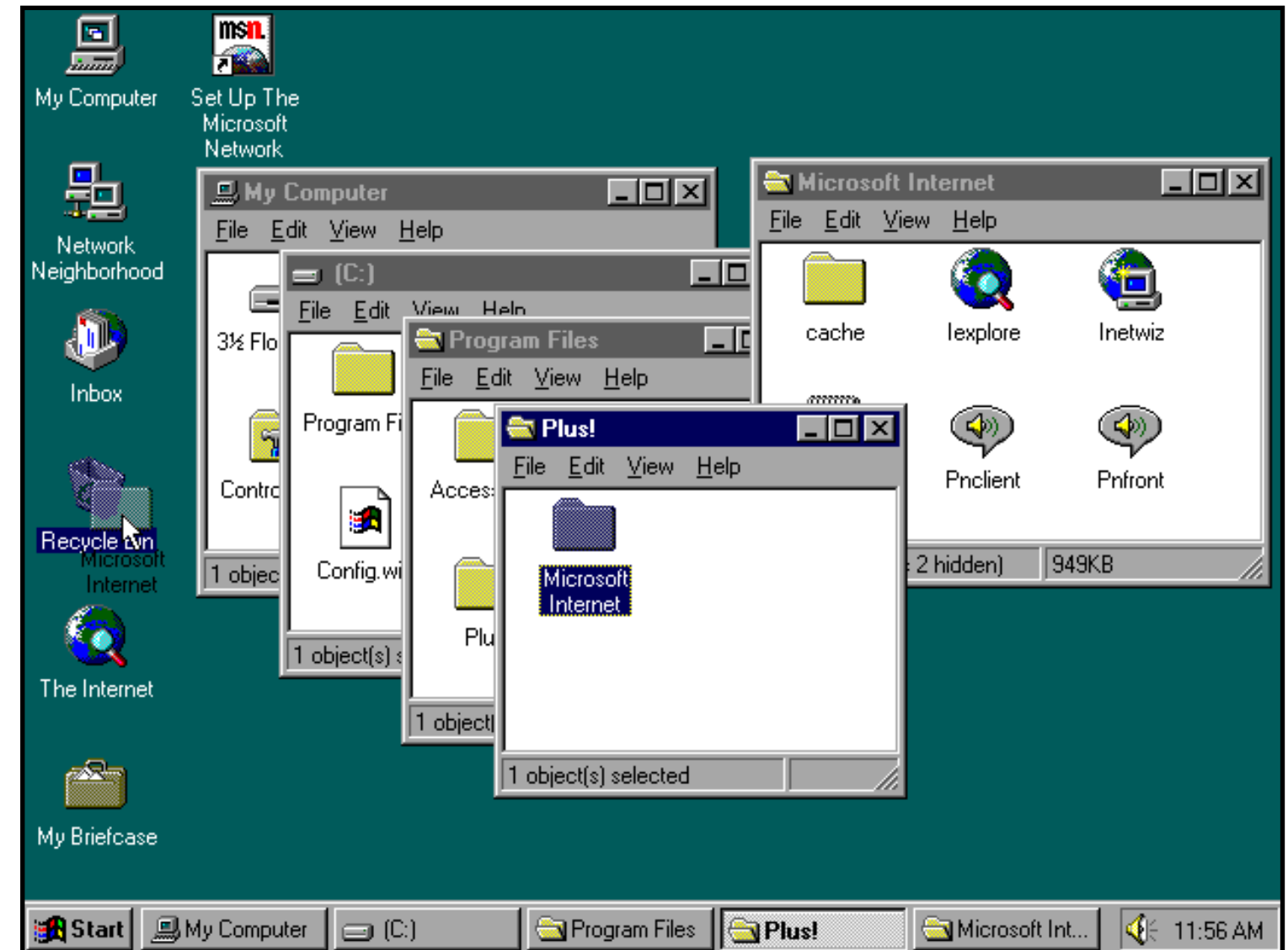


Here the new "Start" Menu.

Surf through the applications or simply copy the icon on the desktop to open it faster.

Ecco il nuovo Menu "Start".

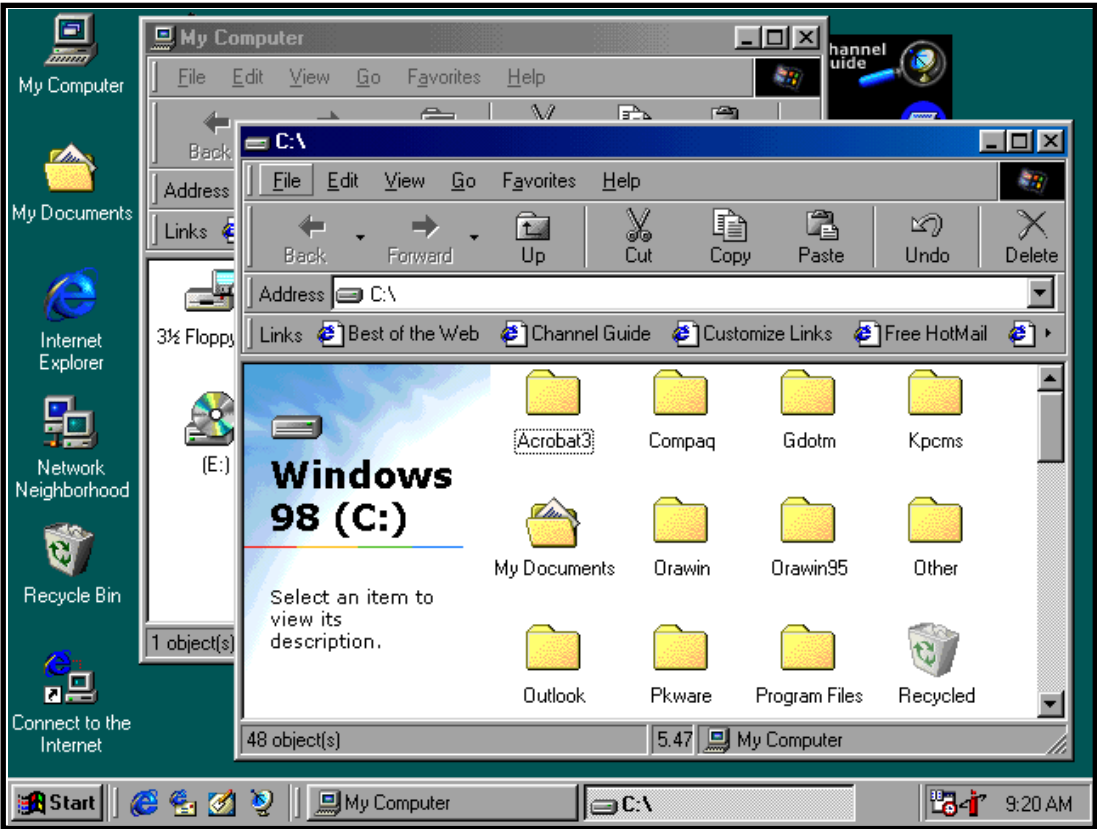
Naviga attraverso le applicazioni oppure copia l'icona sul desktop per aprire l'applicazione più velocemente.



The Program Manager has been replaced by an application called Windows Explorer, that displays open folders as cascading windows. Folders may be dragged and dropped on the desktop or in other folders.

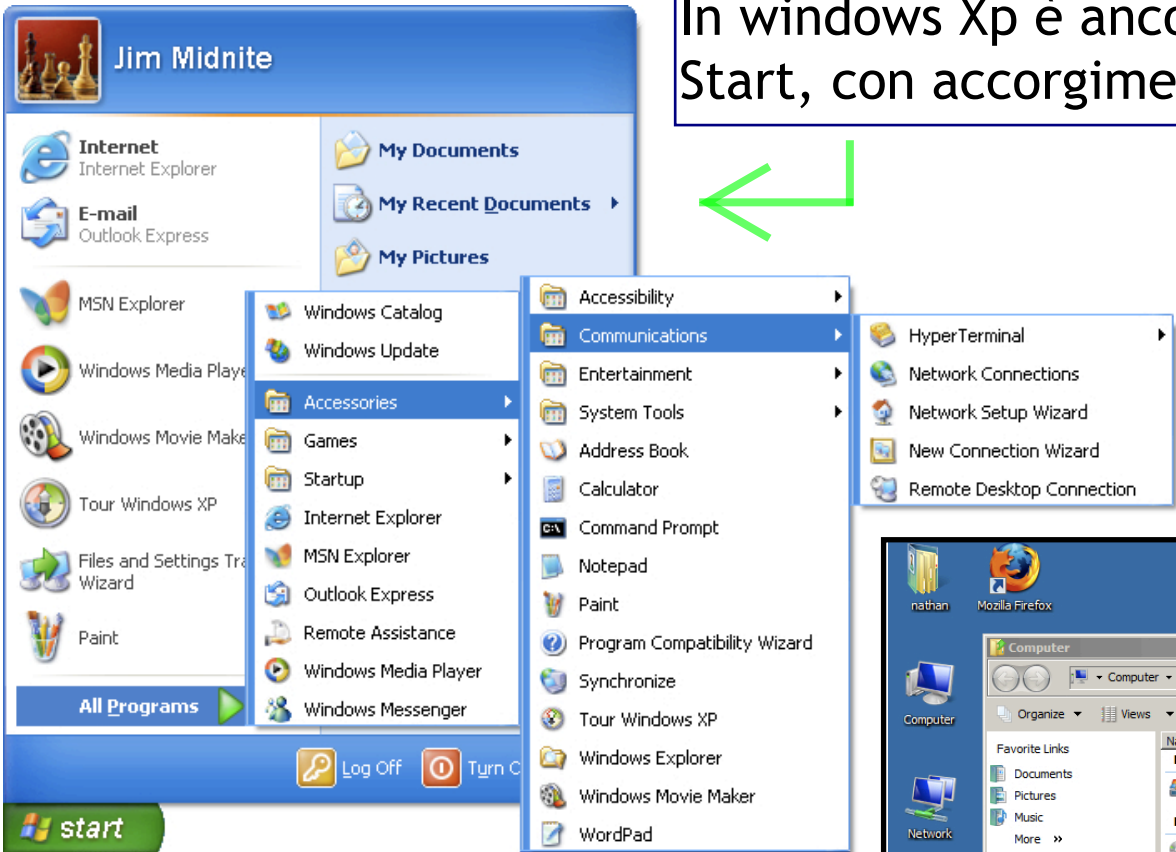
Program Manager è stato sostituito da un'applicazione chiamata Esplora risorse, che visualizza le cartelle aperte come finestre a cascata. Le cartelle possono essere trascinate sul desktop o in altre cartelle.

.More Windows...



With the 98 Release, Windows Explore looks like a web browser.

Con Windows 98, Esplora Risorse funziona come un browser di Internet.

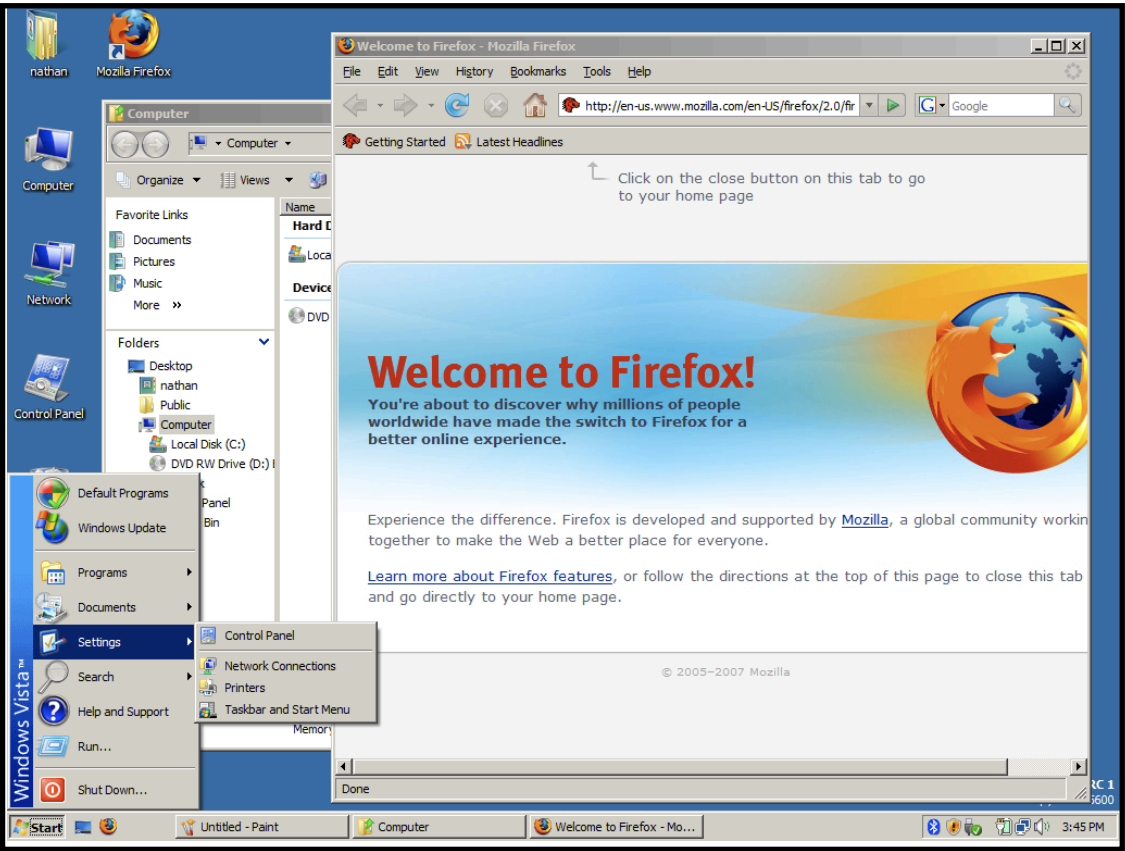


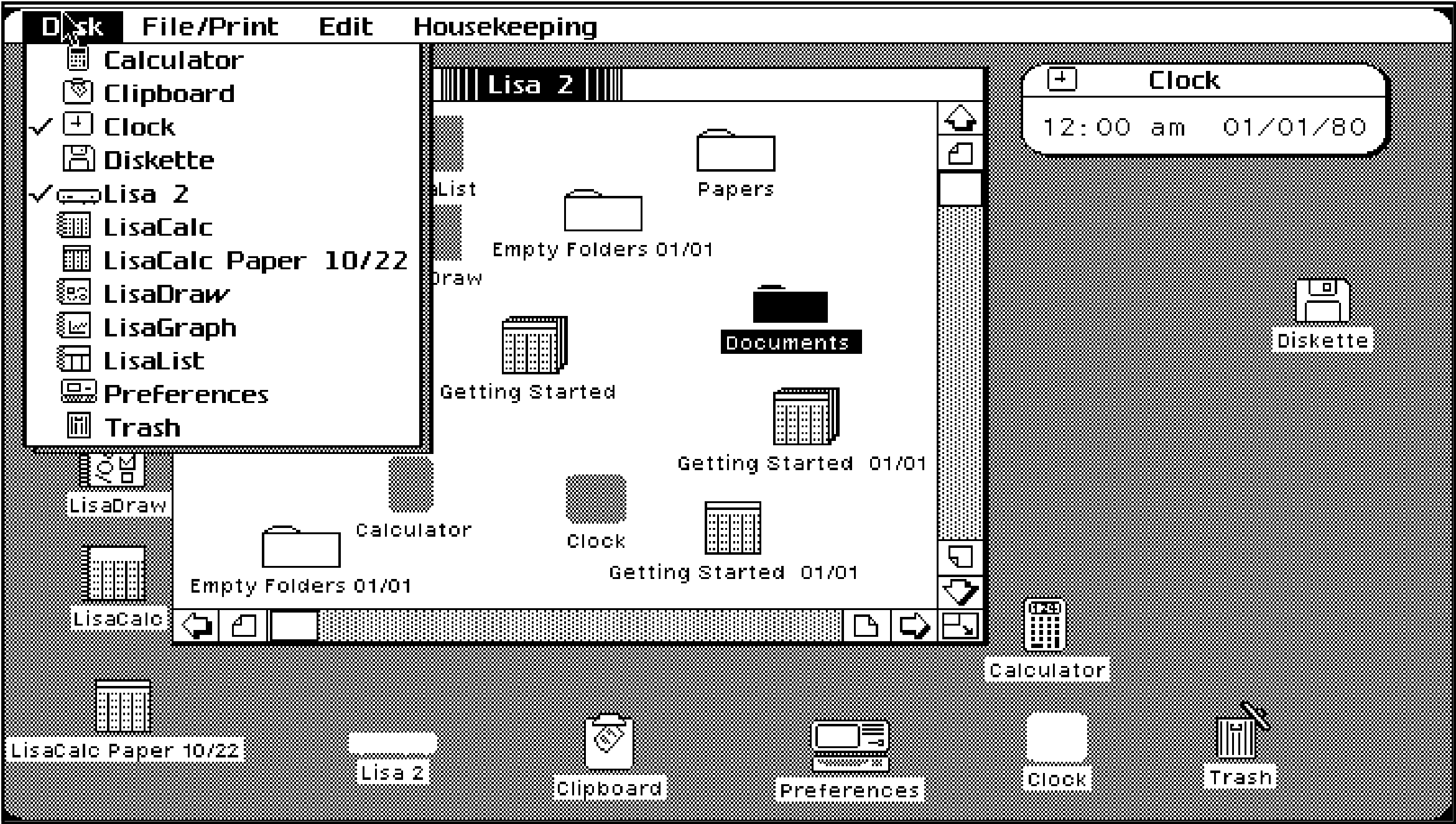
In Windows Xp there is also the Start Menu, with a graphical adjustment.

In windows Xp è ancora presente il Menu Start, con accorgimenti grafici.

Vista like the Old Windows...

Qui Vista assomiglia alle vecchie versioni di Windows...





In 1984 Lisa was the First Apple GUI, here a video that shows you its Menu. Click!



10:21 PM

.Clocks...

+

Clock

12:00 am 01/01/80

□

Clock

□

×

Clock

—

Digital Clock

□

□

Mon Aug 4 23:13:58 CEST 2003

Sat 18 Feb 2006
2:16:01 pm

London Inner
United Kingdom

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5:27 AM
May
7
Friday

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Clock

□

□

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Clock

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8:28:18

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Clock V1.9

□

□

□

Clock

□

□

20:11:03

📱

🔔

20:38:38

⌚

System Clock - Date.

□

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—

xclock

□

□

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Clock

▼

▲

Settings

□

×

Clock

□

□

City

7:40
17:26

Sat 18

Aarhus
Denmark

Home

7:09
17:17

Sat 18

London Inner
United Kingdom

00 45
Dist: 525 Miles

Home

6:52 am
4:35 pm

Mon 31

London
United Kingdom

City

6:44 am
5:37 pm

Mon 31

Dallas, TX
USA

(only)

00 1 214 -6h00m Distance 4749 Miles

Time

Map

Alarms

New alarm

9:38

Mon 31 Oct 2005
9:38:01 pm

London
United Kingdom

●

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Next alarm at 8:45 am, 05/11/05 (Agenda)
Take over the world

Time

Map

Alarms

New alarm

9:38

⌚

Clock

□

□

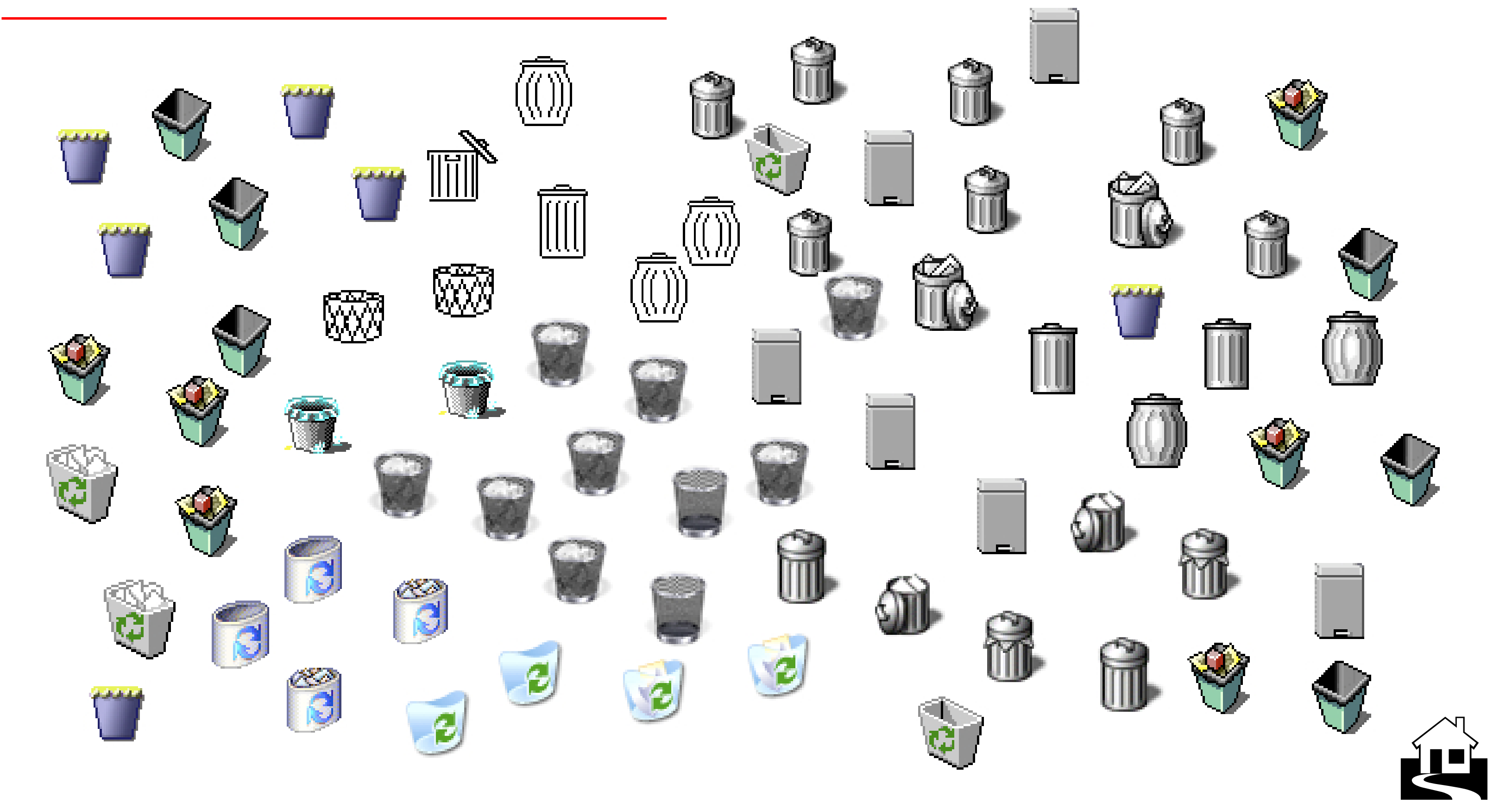
×

Settings

7:39:20 PM
5/27/03



.Trashes...



Credits

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Facoltà di Scienze della Comunicazione e dell'Economia.

Reggio Emilia. Corso di Editoria Multimediale.

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Movie

.Silicon Valley Pirates (Paul Freiberger_1999).

