

# Entrée de texte

Master Informatique



Thomas Pietrzak

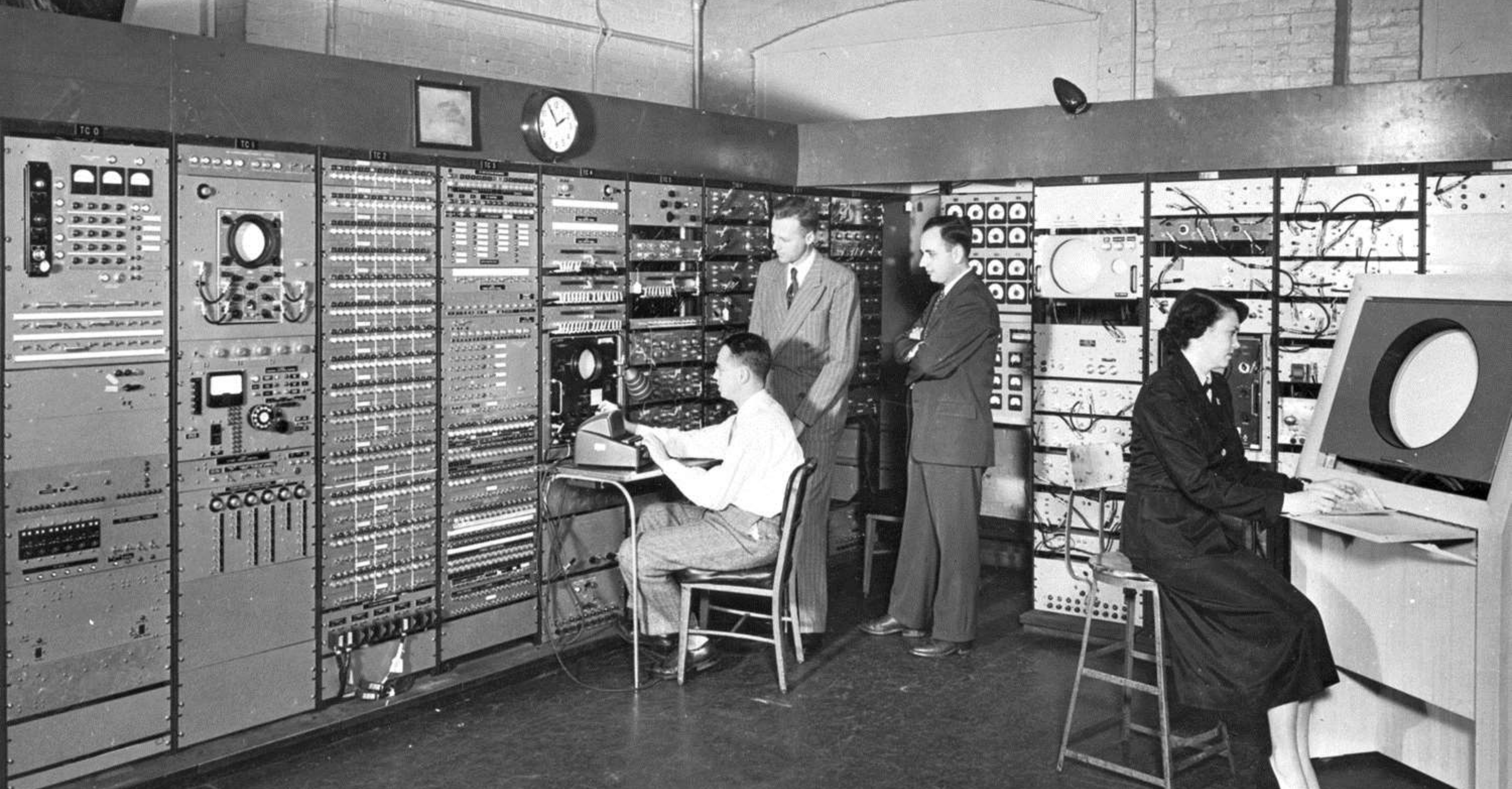
# Historique



Samuel Ward Francis, 1857



E. Remington and Sons, Sholes & Glidden, 1873



Whirlwind (1951)



## What is TELETYPE®?

A Teletype Printer is a communications device — with a keyboard similar to a typewriter — that enables you to send and receive printed messages. With it, written word can be sent instantaneously by wire . . . within the office or plant . . . or clear across the country; to a single destination . . . or to any number at the same time.

In today's business world, in fact, Teletype equipment is often more than a communications instrument. It is a basic element in production control systems . . . its ability to transmit and reproduce text and punched tape is harnessed to office automation . . . it provides a "conveyor system" for channeling complex raw data to a computing center thousands of miles away.

Whether leased through your telephone company or other communication companies—or purchased outright from us—the versatile line of Teletype equipment can be tailored to almost any conceivable demand. For further information, contact your telephone company or other communications company, or send for our free booklet, "The ABC's of Teletype Equipment," Teletype Corporation, Dept. F7, 4100 Fullerton Ave., Chicago 39, Illinois.



1957 Golden Anniversary Year



TELETYPE CORPORATION

SUBSIDIARY OF  
Western Electric Company  
INCORPORATED

# Whirlwind (1951)



Apple 1 (1976)



Dec	Hx	Oct	Chr	Dec	Hx	Oct	HtMl	Chr	Dec	Hx	Oct	HtMl	Chr		
0	0	000	NUL (null)	32	20	040	␣; Space	64	40	100	␣; @	96	60	140	␣; `
1	1	001	SOH (start of heading)	33	21	041	␣; !	65	41	101	␣; A	97	61	141	␣; a
2	2	002	STX (start of text)	34	22	042	␣; "	66	42	102	␣; B	98	62	142	␣; b
3	3	003	ETX (end of text)	35	23	043	␣; #	67	43	103	␣; C	99	63	143	␣; c
4	4	004	EOT (end of transmission)	36	24	044	␣; \$	68	44	104	␣; D	100	64	144	␣; d
5	5	005	ENQ (enquiry)	37	25	045	␣; %	69	45	105	␣; E	101	65	145	␣; e
6	6	006	ACK (acknowledge)	38	26	046	␣; &	70	46	106	␣; F	102	66	146	␣; f
7	7	007	BEL (bell)	39	27	047	␣; '	71	47	107	␣; G	103	67	147	␣; g
8	8	010	BS (backspace)	40	28	050	␣; (	72	48	110	␣; H	104	68	150	␣; h
9	9	011	TAB (horizontal tab)	41	29	051	␣; )	73	49	111	␣; I	105	69	151	␣; i
10	A	012	LF (NL line feed, new line)	42	2A	052	␣; *	74	4A	112	␣; J	106	6A	152	␣; j
11	B	013	VT (vertical tab)	43	2B	053	␣; +	75	4B	113	␣; K	107	6B	153	␣; k
12	C	014	FF (NP form feed, new page)	44	2C	054	␣; ,	76	4C	114	␣; L	108	6C	154	␣; l
13	D	015	CR (carriage return)	45	2D	055	␣; -	77	4D	115	␣; M	109	6D	155	␣; m
14	E	016	SO (shift out)	46	2E	056	␣; .	78	4E	116	␣; N	110	6E	156	␣; n
15	F	017	SI (shift in)	47	2F	057	␣; /	79	4F	117	␣; O	111	6F	157	␣; o
16	10	020	DLE (data link escape)	48	30	060	␣; 0	80	50	120	␣; P	112	70	160	␣; p
17	11	021	DC1 (device control 1)	49	31	061	␣; 1	81	51	121	␣; Q	113	71	161	␣; q
18	12	022	DC2 (device control 2)	50	32	062	␣; 2	82	52	122	␣; R	114	72	162	␣; r
19	13	023	DC3 (device control 3)	51	33	063	␣; 3	83	53	123	␣; S	115	73	163	␣; s
20	14	024	DC4 (device control 4)	52	34	064	␣; 4	84	54	124	␣; T	116	74	164	␣; t
21	15	025	NAK (negative acknowledge)	53	35	065	␣; 5	85	55	125	␣; U	117	75	165	␣; u
22	16	026	SYN (synchronous idle)	54	36	066	␣; 6	86	56	126	␣; V	118	76	166	␣; v
23	17	027	ETB (end of trans. block)	55	37	067	␣; 7	87	57	127	␣; W	119	77	167	␣; w
24	18	030	CAN (cancel)	56	38	070	␣; 8	88	58	130	␣; X	120	78	170	␣; x
25	19	031	EM (end of medium)	57	39	071	␣; 9	89	59	131	␣; Y	121	79	171	␣; y
26	1A	032	SUB (substitute)	58	3A	072	␣; :	90	5A	132	␣; Z	122	7A	172	␣; z
27	1B	033	ESC (escape)	59	3B	073	␣; ;	91	5B	133	␣; [	123	7B	173	␣; {
28	1C	034	FS (file separator)	60	3C	074	␣; <	92	5C	134	␣; \	124	7C	174	␣;
29	1D	035	GS (group separator)	61	3D	075	␣; =	93	5D	135	␣; ]	125	7D	175	␣; }
30	1E	036	RS (record separator)	62	3E	076	␣; >	94	5E	136	␣; ^	126	7E	176	␣; ~
31	1F	037	US (unit separator)	63	3F	077	␣; ?	95	5F	137	␣; _	127	7F	177	␣; DEL

Source: [www.LookupTables.com](http://www.LookupTables.com)

Apple 1 (1976)





Dec	Hx	Oct	Char	Dec	Hx	Oct	HtMl	Chr	Dec	Hx	Oct	HtMl	Chr
0	0	000	<b>NUL</b> (null)	32	20	040	␣	Space	64	40	100	␣	@
1	1	001	<b>SOH</b> (start of heading)	33	21	041	!		65	41	101	A	A
2	2	002	<b>STX</b> (start of text)	34	22	042	"		66	42	102	B	B
4	4	004	<b>EOT</b> (end of transmission)	36	24	044	\$		68	44	104	D	D
6	6	006	<b>ACK</b> (acknowledge)	38	26	046	␣		70	46	106	F	F
7	7	007	<b>BEL</b> (bell)	39	27	047	!		71	47	107	G	G
8	8	010	<b>BS</b> (backspace)	40	28	050	(		72	48	110	H	H
9	9	011	<b>TAB</b> (horizontal tab)	41	29	051	)		73	49	111	I	I
10	A	012	<b>LF</b> (NL line feed, new line)	42	2A	052	*		74	4A	112	J	J
11	B	013	<b>VT</b> (vertical tab)	43	2B	053	+		75	4B	113	K	K
12	C	014	<b>FF</b> (NP form feed, new page)	44	2C	054	,		76	4C	114	L	L
13	D	015	<b>CR</b> (carriage return)	45	2D	055	-		77	4D	115	M	M
14	E	016	<b>SO</b> (shift out)	46	2E	056	.		78	4E	116	N	N
15	F	017	<b>SI</b> (shift in)	47	2F	057	/		79	4F	117	O	O
16	10	020	<b>DLE</b> (data link escape)	48	30	060	0		80	50	120	P	P
17	11	021	<b>DC1</b> (device control 1)	49	31	061	1		81	51	121	Q	Q
18	12	022	<b>DC2</b> (device control 2)	50	32	062	2		82	52	122	R	R
19	13	023	<b>DC3</b> (device control 3)	51	33	063	3		83	53	123	S	S
20	14	024	<b>DC4</b> (device control 4)	52	34	064	4		84	54	124	T	T
21	15	025	<b>NAK</b> (negative acknowledge)	53	35	065	5		85	55	125	U	U
22	16	026	<b>SYN</b> (synchronous idle)	54	36	066	6		86	56	126	V	V
23	17	027	<b>ETB</b> (end of trans. block)	55	37	067	7		87	57	127	W	W
24	18	030	<b>CAN</b> (cancel)	56	38	070	8		88	58	130	X	X
25	19	031	<b>EM</b> (end of medium)	57	39	071	9		89	59	131	Y	Y
26	1A	032	<b>SUB</b> (substitute)	58	3A	072	:		90	5A	132	Z	Z
27	1B	033	<b>ESC</b> (escape)	59	3B	073	;		91	5B	133	[	[
28	1C	034	<b>FS</b> (file separator)	60	3C	074	<		92	5C	134	\	\
29	1D	035	<b>GS</b> (group separator)	61	3D	075	=		93	5D	135	]	]
30	1E	036	<b>RS</b> (record separator)	62	3E	076	>		94	5E	136	^	^
31	1F	037	<b>US</b> (unit separator)	63	3F	077	?		95	5F	137	_	_
													DEL

Source: [www.LookupTables.com](http://www.LookupTables.com)

Apple 1 (1976)

# Téléphone



# Agencements

2	1 &	2 é ~	3 " #	4 ' { ( [	5 5 ( [	6 -	7 è ` - \	8 ç ^	9 à @ ) ]	+ = } ← Suppr arrière			
← Tab →	A	Z	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	⌂ \$ ⌘	↵ Entrée	
🔒 Verr. Maj.	Q	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	% ù	μ *	↵
🏠 Maj.	>	W	X	C	V	B	N	? , ; :	/	\$ !	🏠 Majuscule		
Ctrl	☐	Alt							Alt Gr	☐	🖱️	Ctrl	

~	! 1	@ 2	# 3	\$ £ 4	% § 5	^ ¶ 6	& 7	* ✕ 8	(   ) °	- ±	+ ½	← Backspace	
Tab	;	ç	€ P Ⓜ	T	¥ Θ	U	I	O	Π	{ « } »	↵ Enter		
Caps Lock	A	Σ S	Δ D	Φ F	Γ G	H	Ξ J	K	Λ L	' ;	"	-	↵
Shift	>	Z	X	Ψ ©	Ω	V	B	N	M	<	>	? /	Shift
Ctrl	Win Key	Alt							Alt Gr	Win Key	Menu	Ctrl	

È	!	"	№ 3	;	% 5	:	? 7	* P 8	( 9 )	- 0	+ =	/ \	←
Tab	Й	Ц	У	К	Е	Н	Г	Ш	Щ	З	Х	Ъ	↵ Enter
Caps Lock	Ф	Ы	В	А	П	Р	О	Л	Д	Ж	Э	↵	
Shift	Я	Ч	С	М	И	Т	Ь	Б	Ю	,	.	Shift	
Ctrl	Win Key	Alt							Alt	Win Key	Menu	Ctrl	

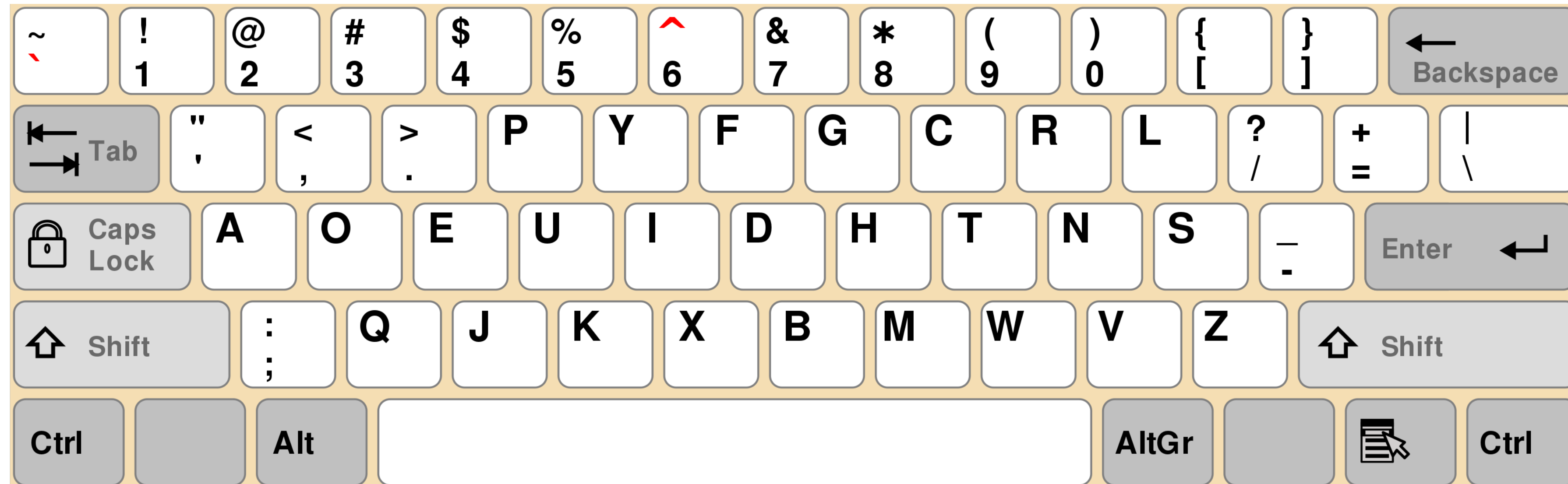
半角/全角	!	"	# あ	\$ う	% え	& お	ゃ	( ゆ )	よ	を	=		Back Space	
Tab	た	て	い	す	か	ん	な	に	ら	せ	@	°	↵ Enter	
Caps Lock	A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	+	*	}	↵	
英数	ち	と	し	は	き	く	ま	の	り	;	れ	:	け ] む	
Shift	Z	っ	X	さ	そ	ひ	こ	み	も	< . >	? .	↵ Shift		
Ctrl	Win Key	Alt	無変換			変換			カタカナ	ひらがな	Alt	Win Key	Menu	Ctrl

~ ء	! ذ 1	@ 2	# 3	\$ 4	% 5	^ 6	& 7	* 8	( 9 )	- 0	+ =	← Backspace	
Tab	ض	ص	ث	ق	ف	ل	ع	ح	خ	ه	د	\	↵
Caps Lock	ش	س	ي	ب	ل	أ	ت	ن	م	ك	ط	↵ Enter	
Shift	ئ	ء	{	}	لآ	آ	ة	و	ز	ظ	?	Shift	
Ctrl	Win Key	Alt							Alt Gr	Win Key	Menu	Ctrl	

~ ;	! 1	@ 2	# 3	\$ 4	% 5	^ 6	& 7	* 8	) 9	( 0	- -	+ =	\	←
Tab	/	'	¶	€	¶	α	τ			¶	¶	}	{	↵
Caps Lock	υ	τ	λ	κ	ε	'	"	η	λ	γ	:	"	↵ Enter	
Shift	τ	ο	υ	η	ν	μ	λ	>	<	?	.	Shift		
Ctrl	Win Key	Alt							Alt Gr	Win Key	Menu	Ctrl		

# DVORAK

1932



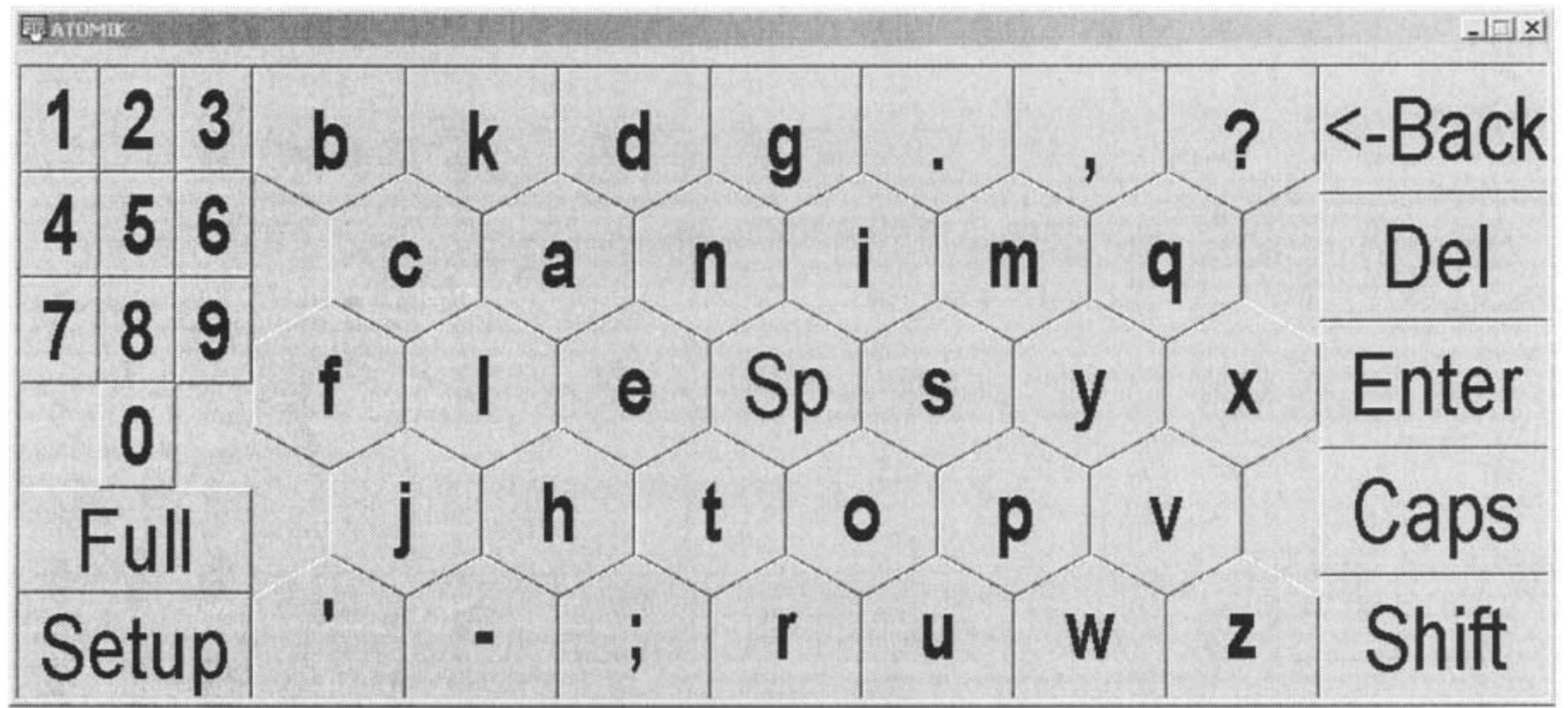
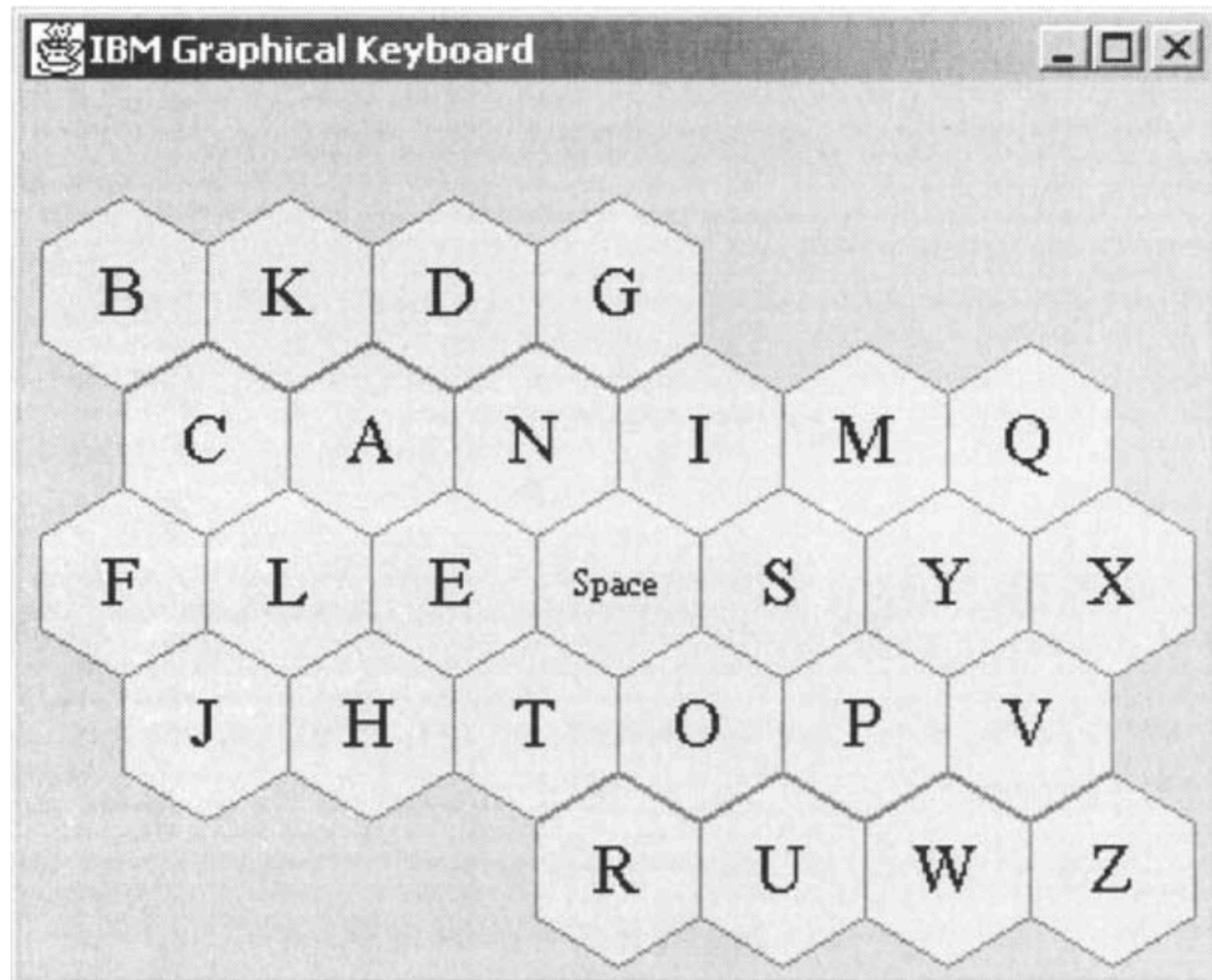
# Fitaly

1996

Esc	z	v	c	h	w	k	1 !	2 !	←	×	
→	f	i	t	a	l	y	3 ,	4 ?	←	+	
Caps			n	e			5 .	6 :	Shift	⊗	
Ctrl	g	d	o	r	s	b	7 ' (	8 (	^	↵	
123	q	j	u	m	p	x	9 / )	0 )	..	^	i

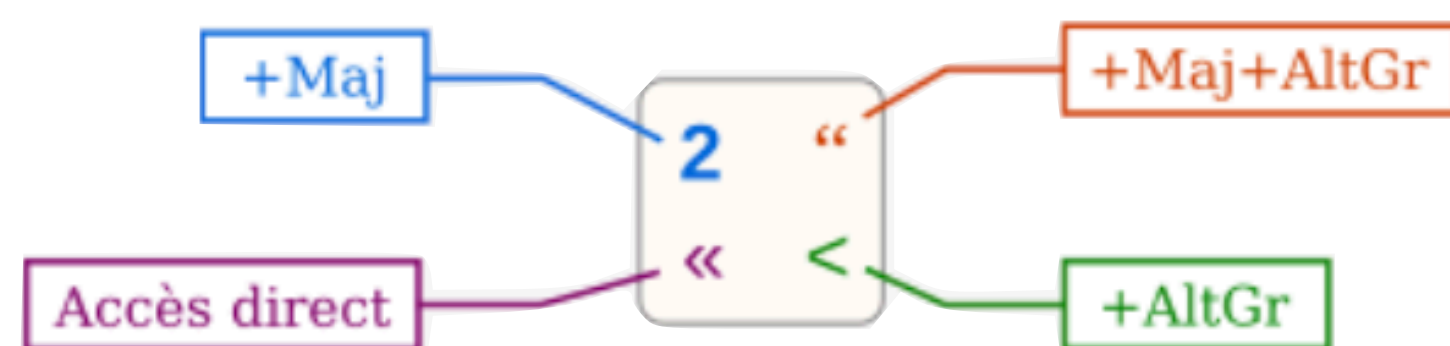
# Atomik

Zhai, Hunter, Smith (IBM, 2002)



# BÉPO

2003



Le rouge indique une touche morte, donnant accès à d'autres caractères ou à des diacritiques. Par exemple :  
◌◌ puis **w** donne **ŵ**  
◌◌ puis **y** donne **ÿ**



# Claviers physiques

# IBM PC Model F XT

1981



# IBM PC Model M

1986



# Datahand

1990



# Maltron

1994



# Microsoft Natural Keyboard

1994



# T9

## Tegic (1998)



Sans T9

6	2	7	7	7	7	8	3	3	7	7	7
m	a	p	q	r	s	t	d	e	p	q	r

Avec T9

6	2	7	8	3	7
m	a	p	t	d	p
n	b	q	u	e	q
o	c	r	v	f	r
		s			s



# Orbitouch

2002





# Frogpad

2002



# Projection keyboard

Canesta, 2002



# Optimus

2007



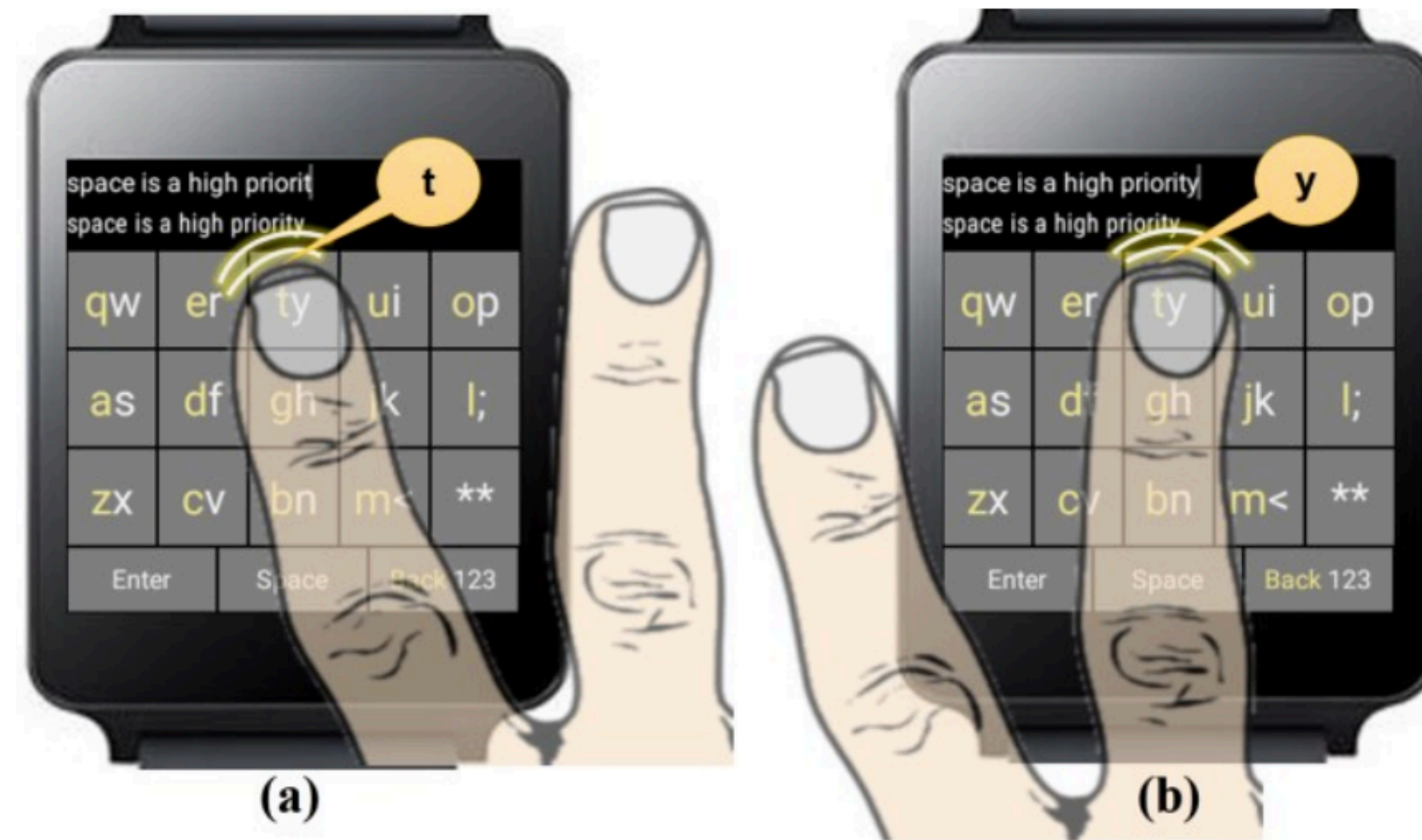
# 1 line keyboard

Li, Guy, Yatani, Truong (2011)



# DualKey

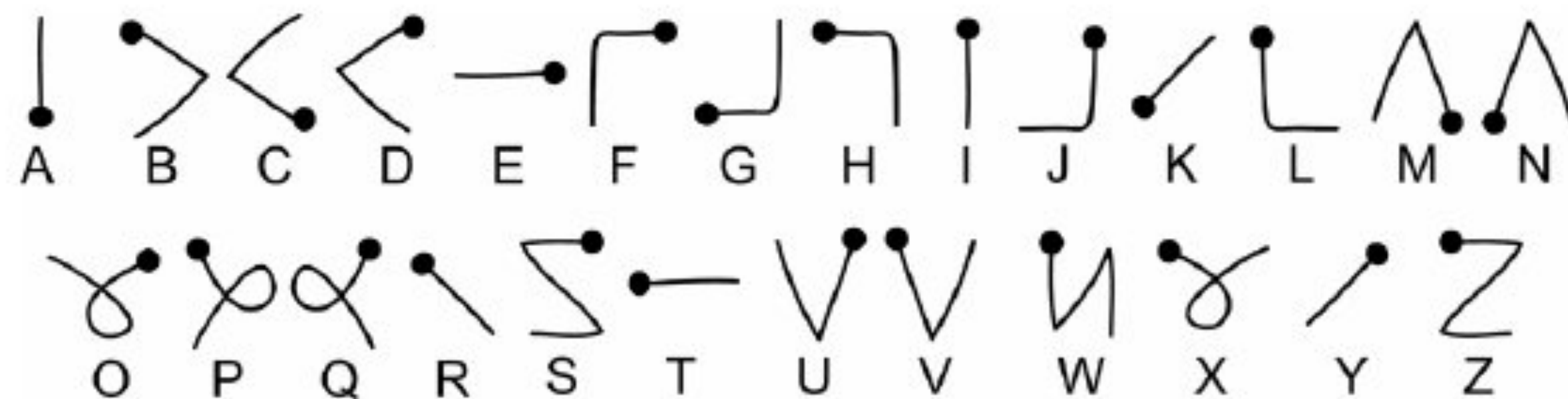
Gupta, Balakrishnan (2016)



# Claviers gestuels

# Unistroke

Goldberg, Richardson (1993)



## The Unistroke Alphabet

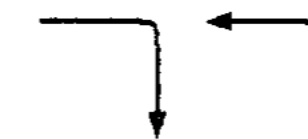
The alphabet of unistrokes is based on these five strokes.



Each stroke comes in four different orientations.

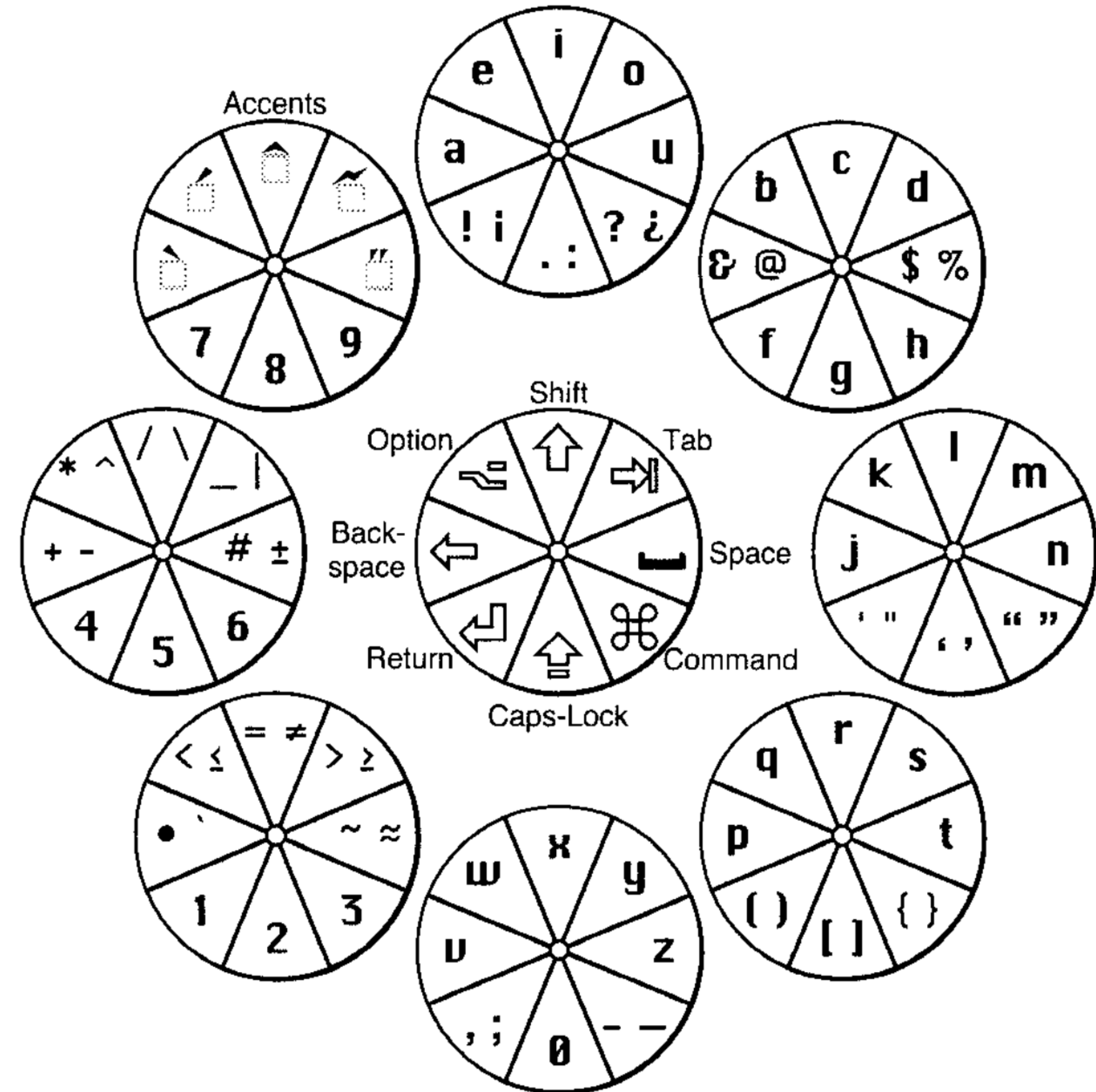
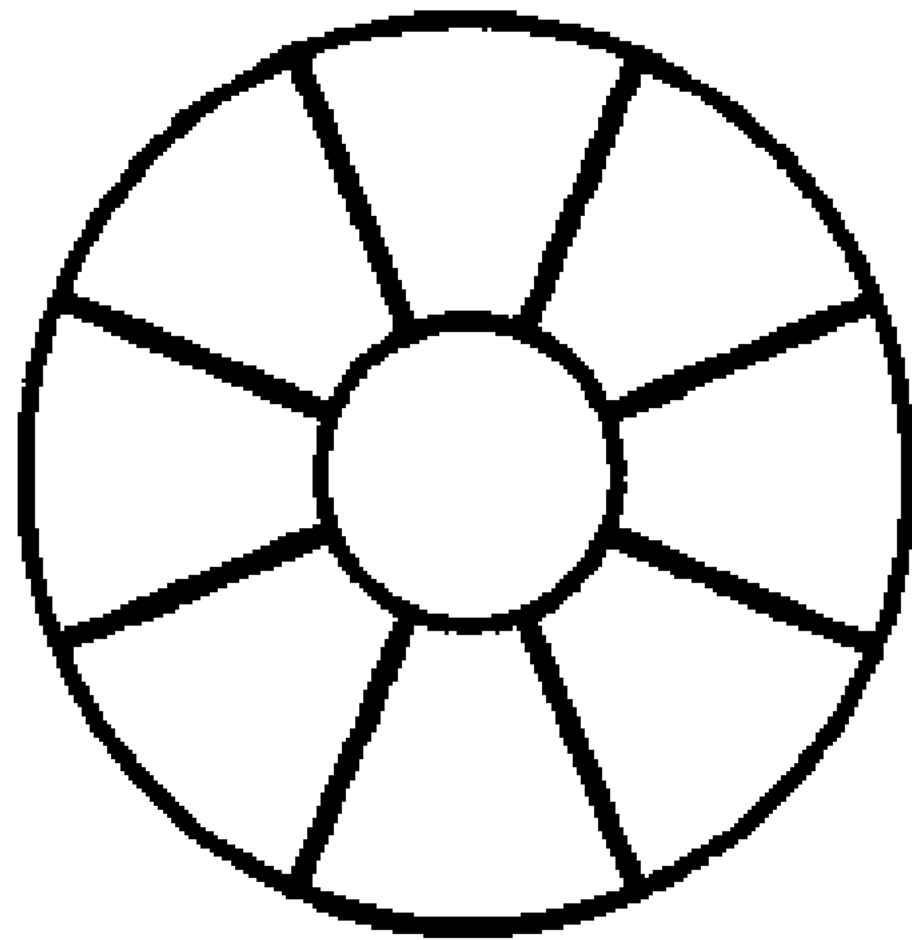


Furthermore, each stroke can be written in two directions.



# T-Cube

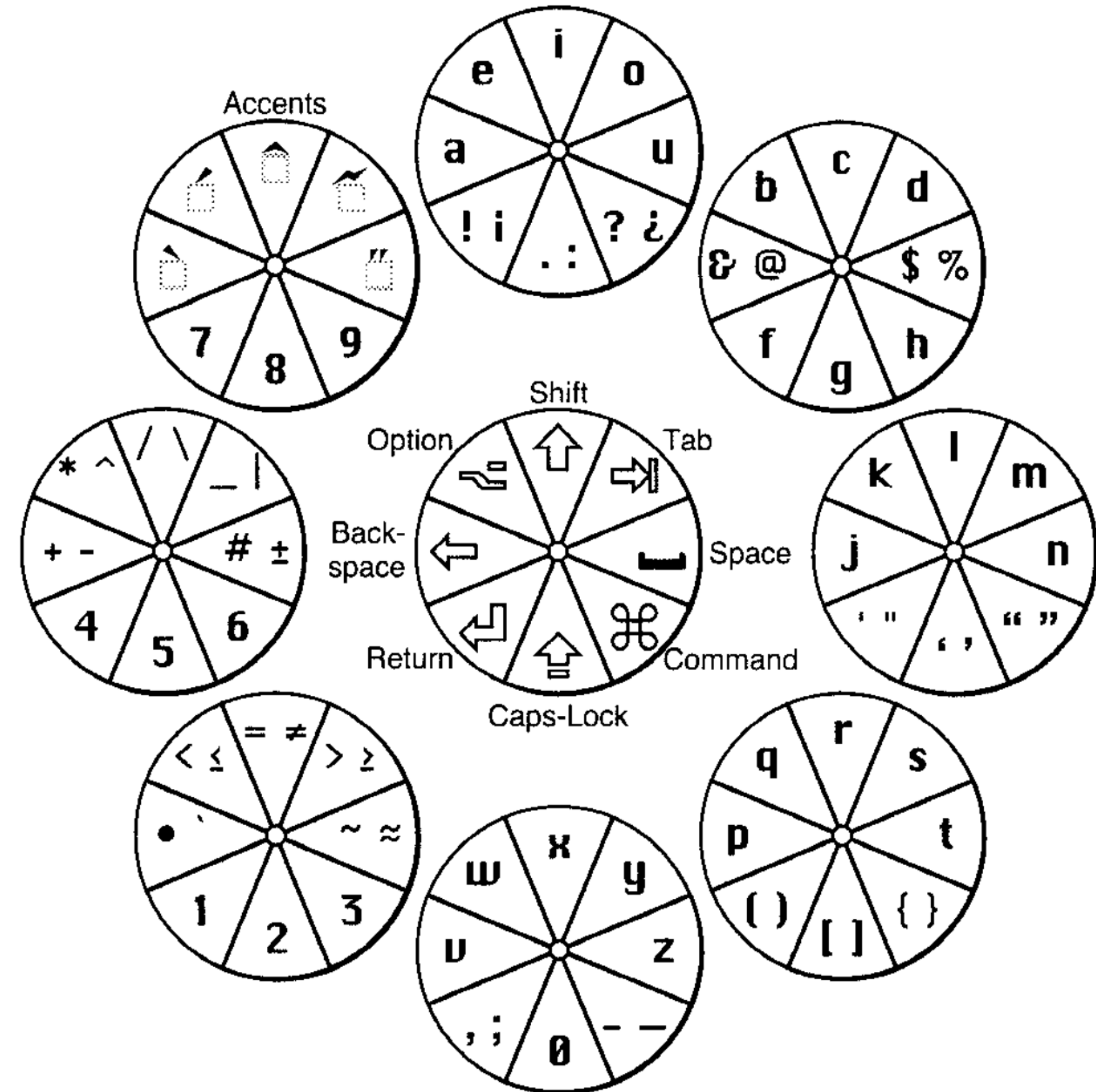
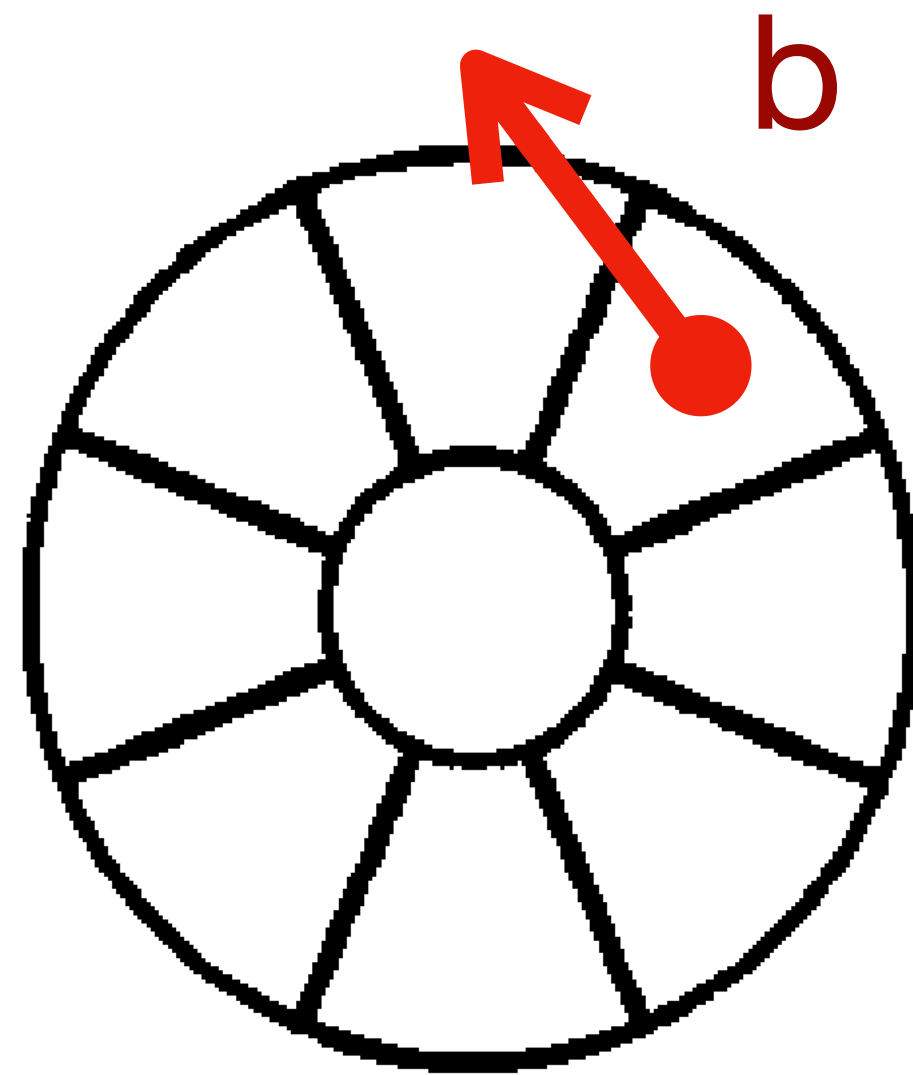
Venolia, Neiberg (1994)





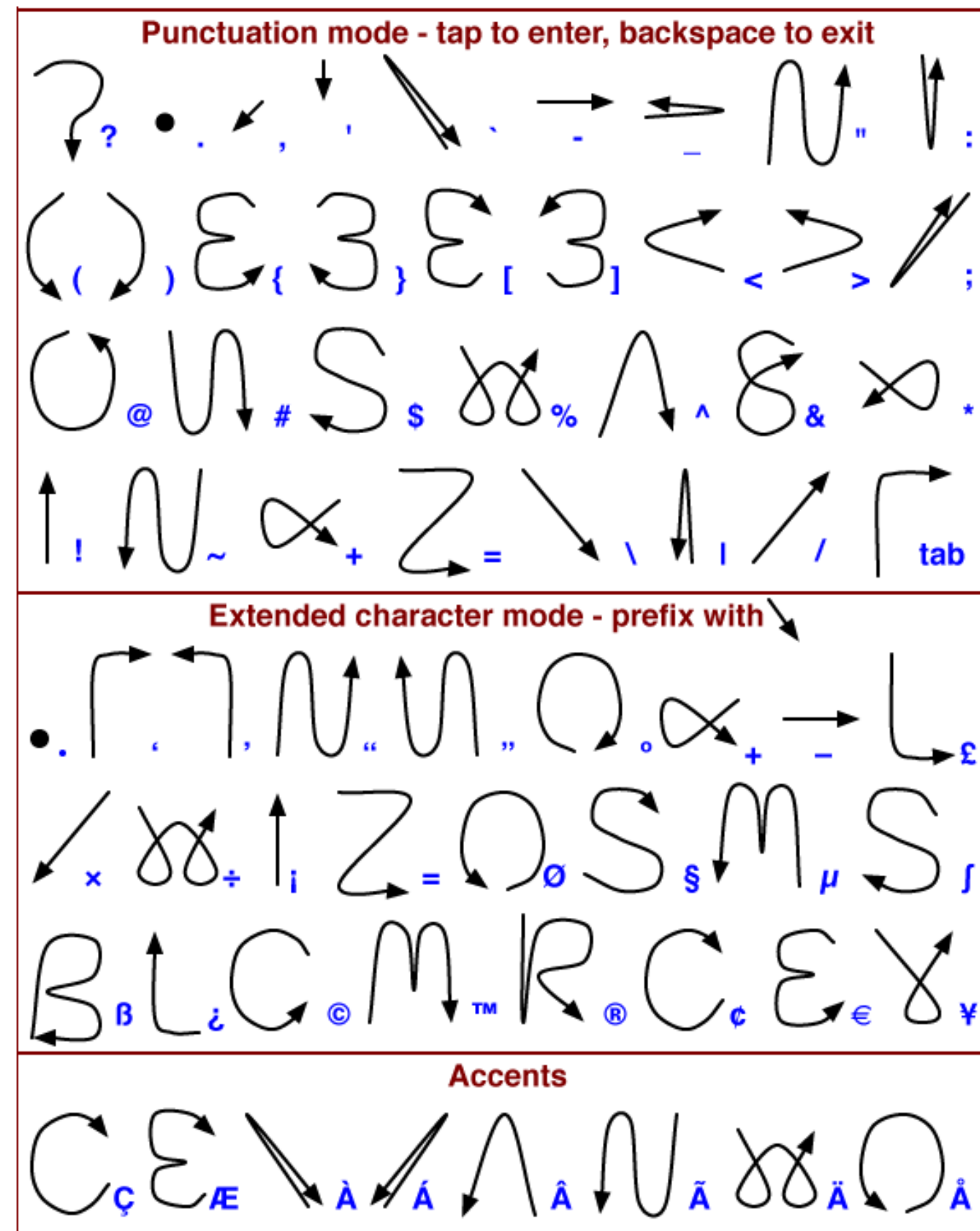
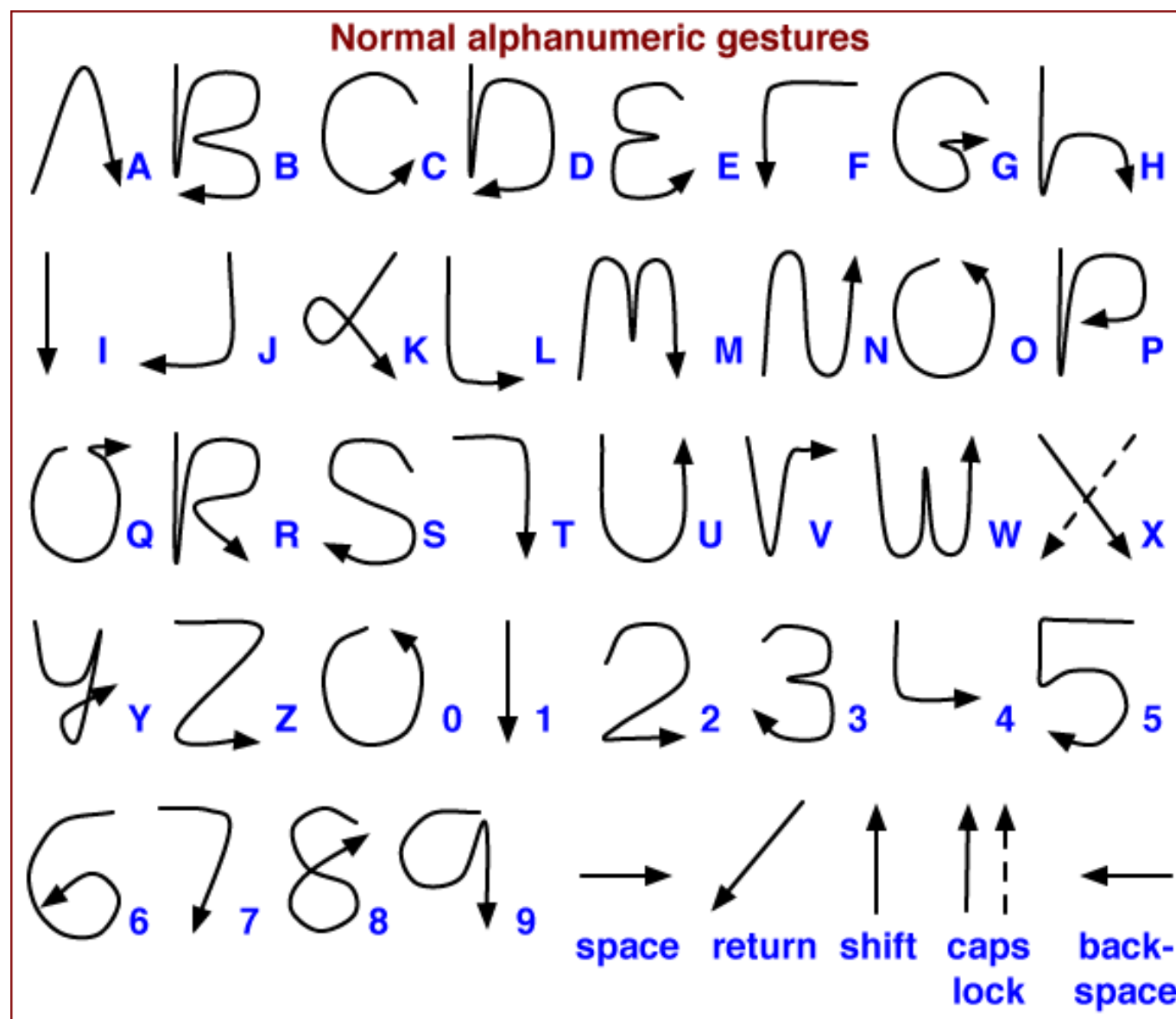
# T-Cube

Venolia, Neiberg (1994)



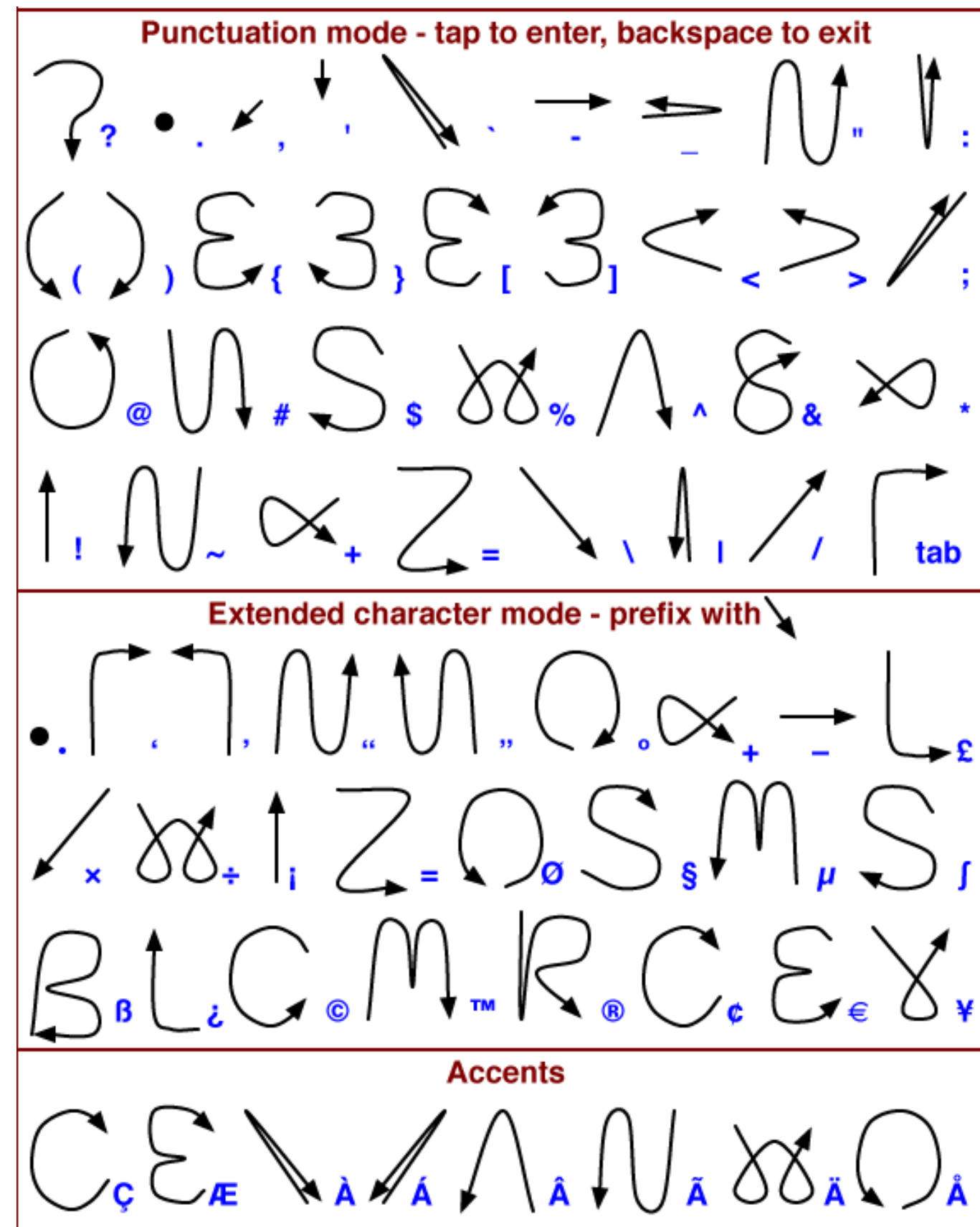
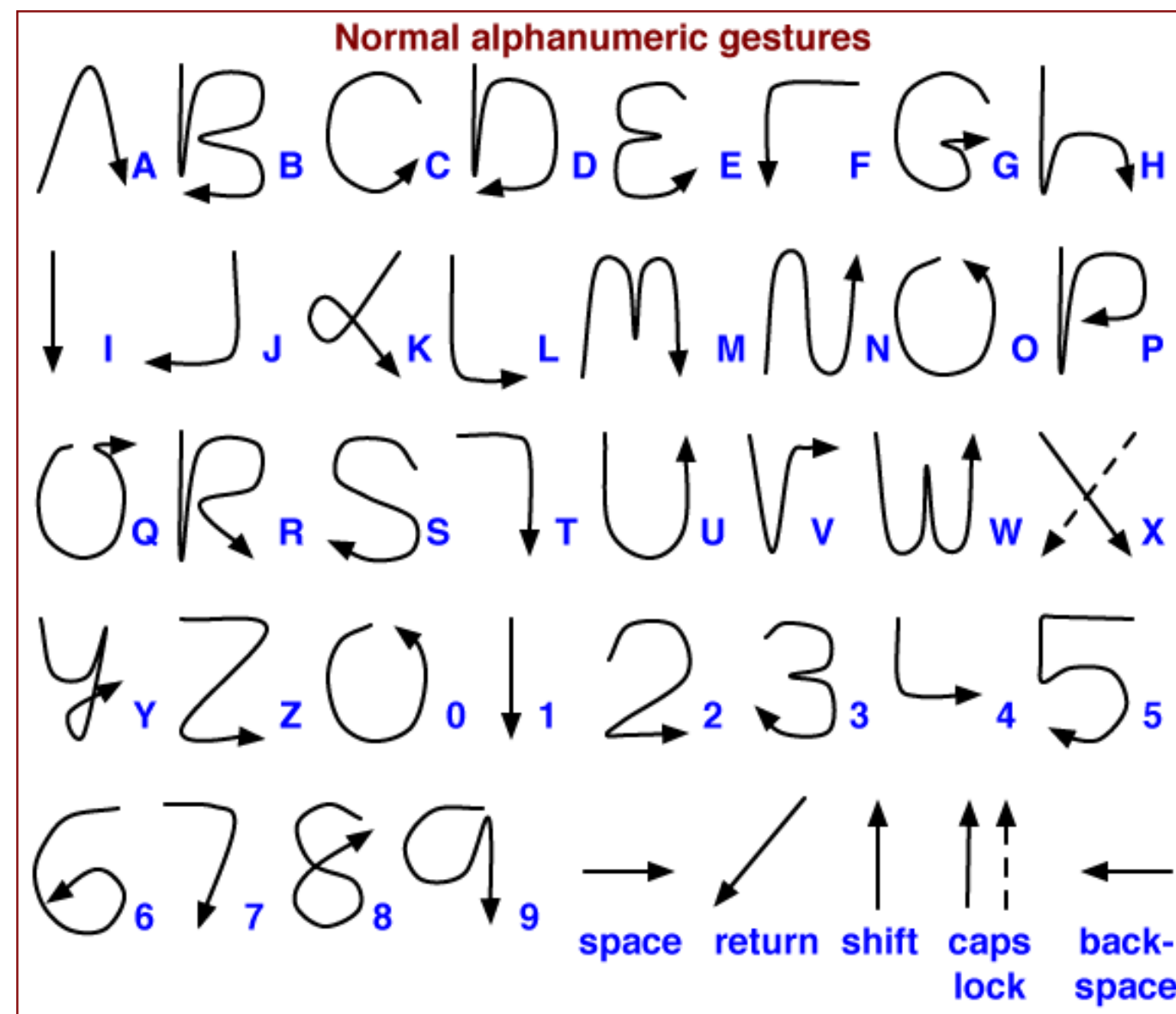
# Graffiti

## PalmOS (1996)



# Graffiti

## PalmOS (1996)

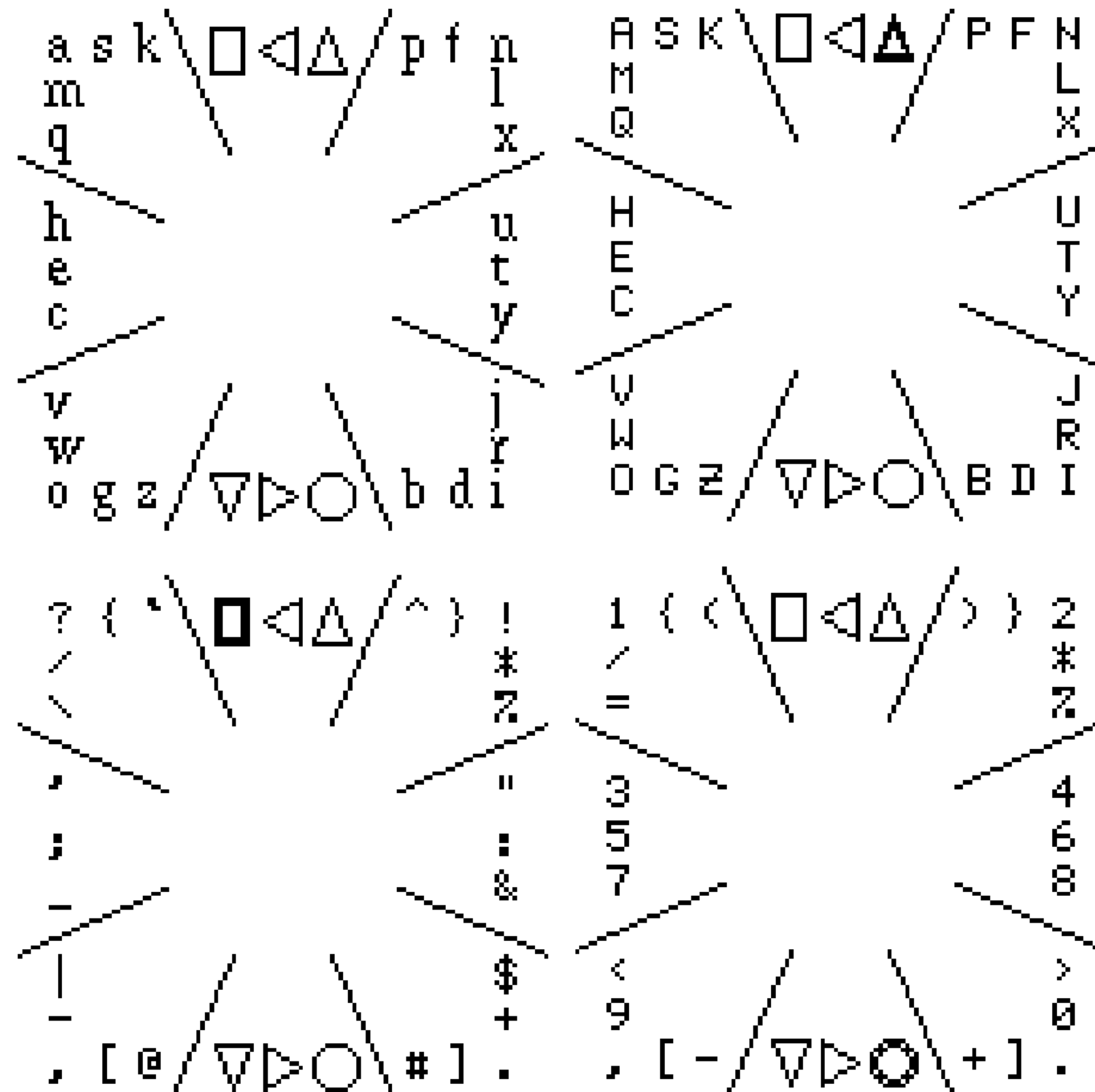


Lettres

Chiffres

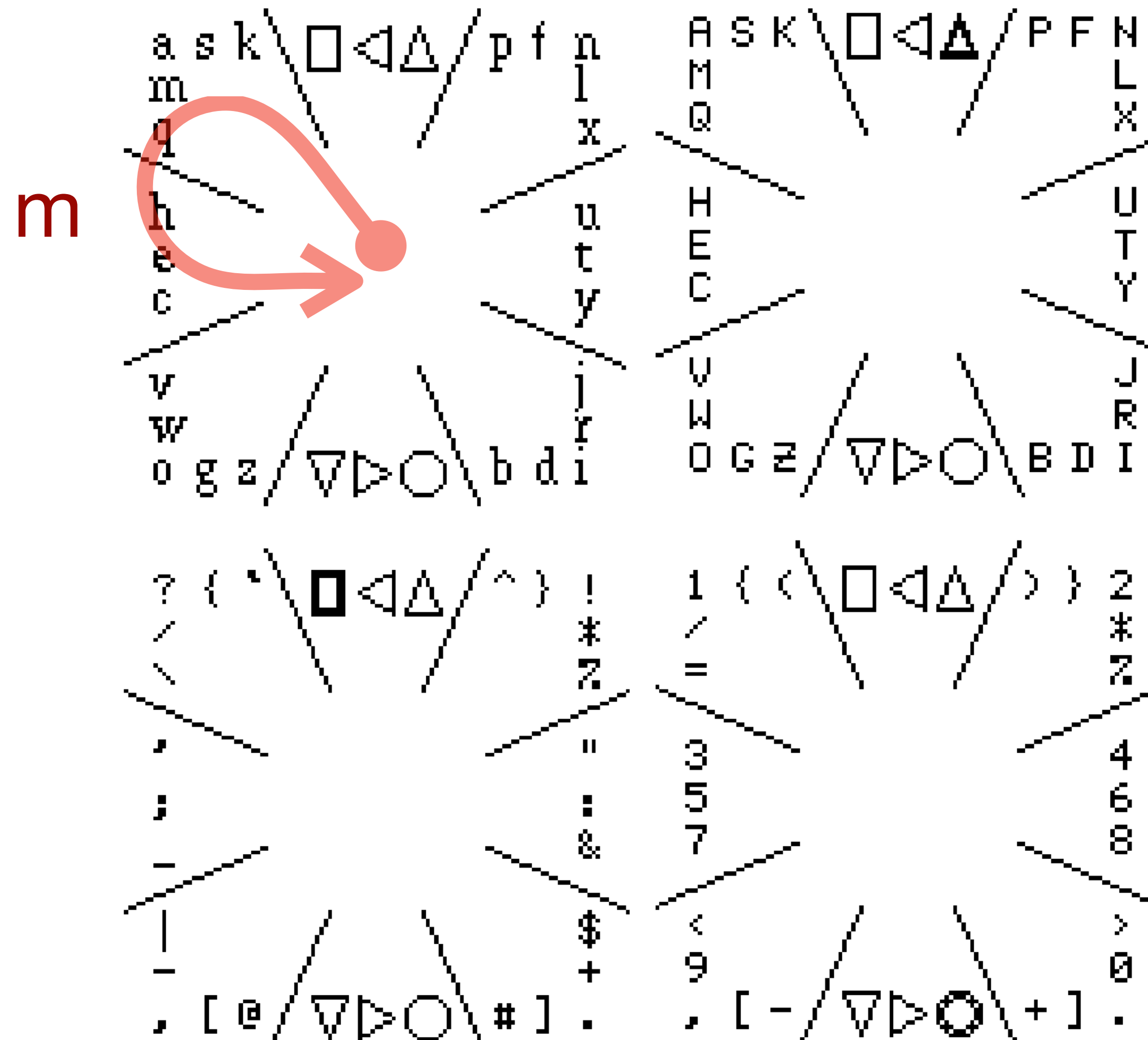
# Quikwriting

Perlin (1998)



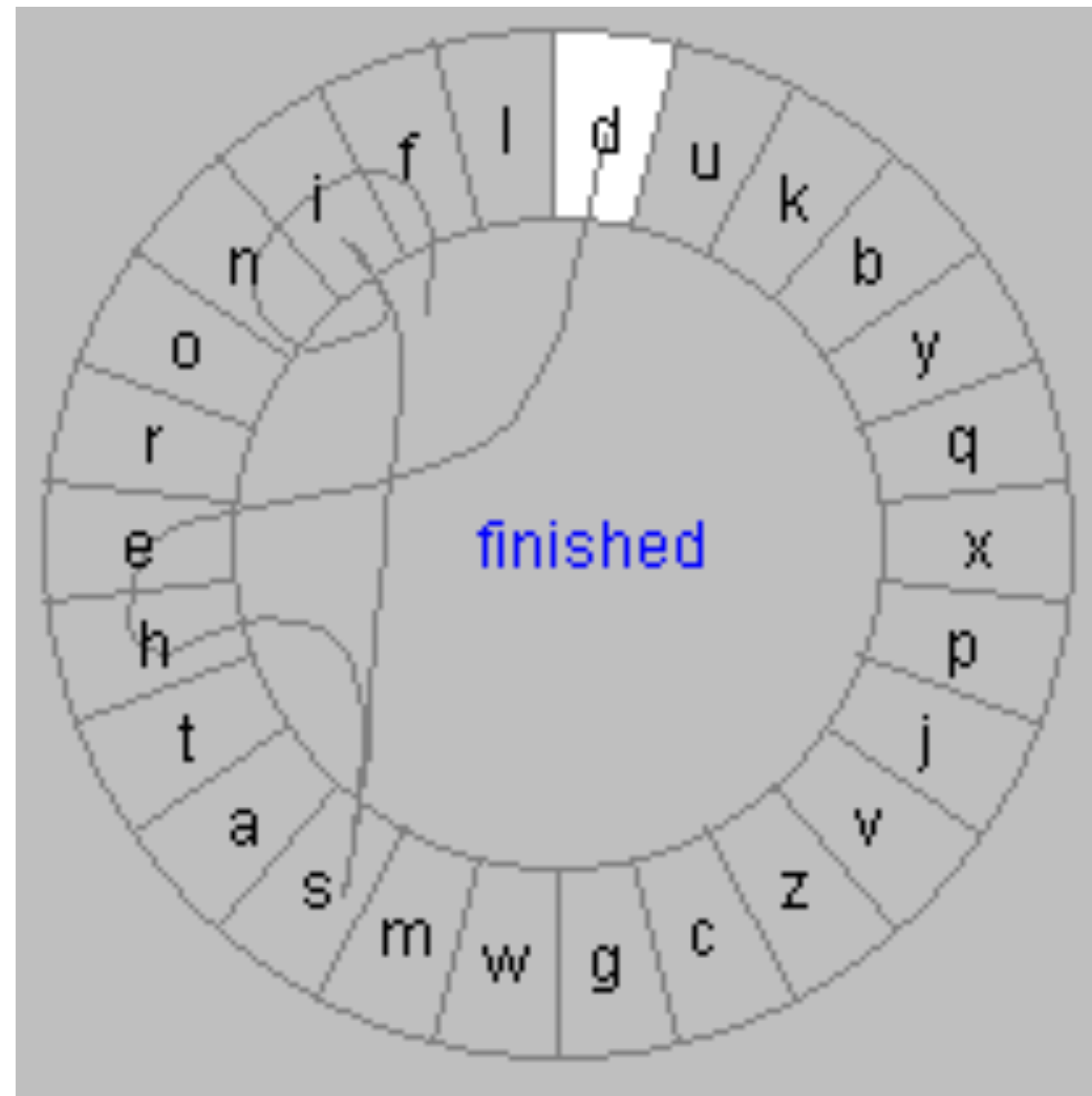
# Quikwriting

Perlin (1998)



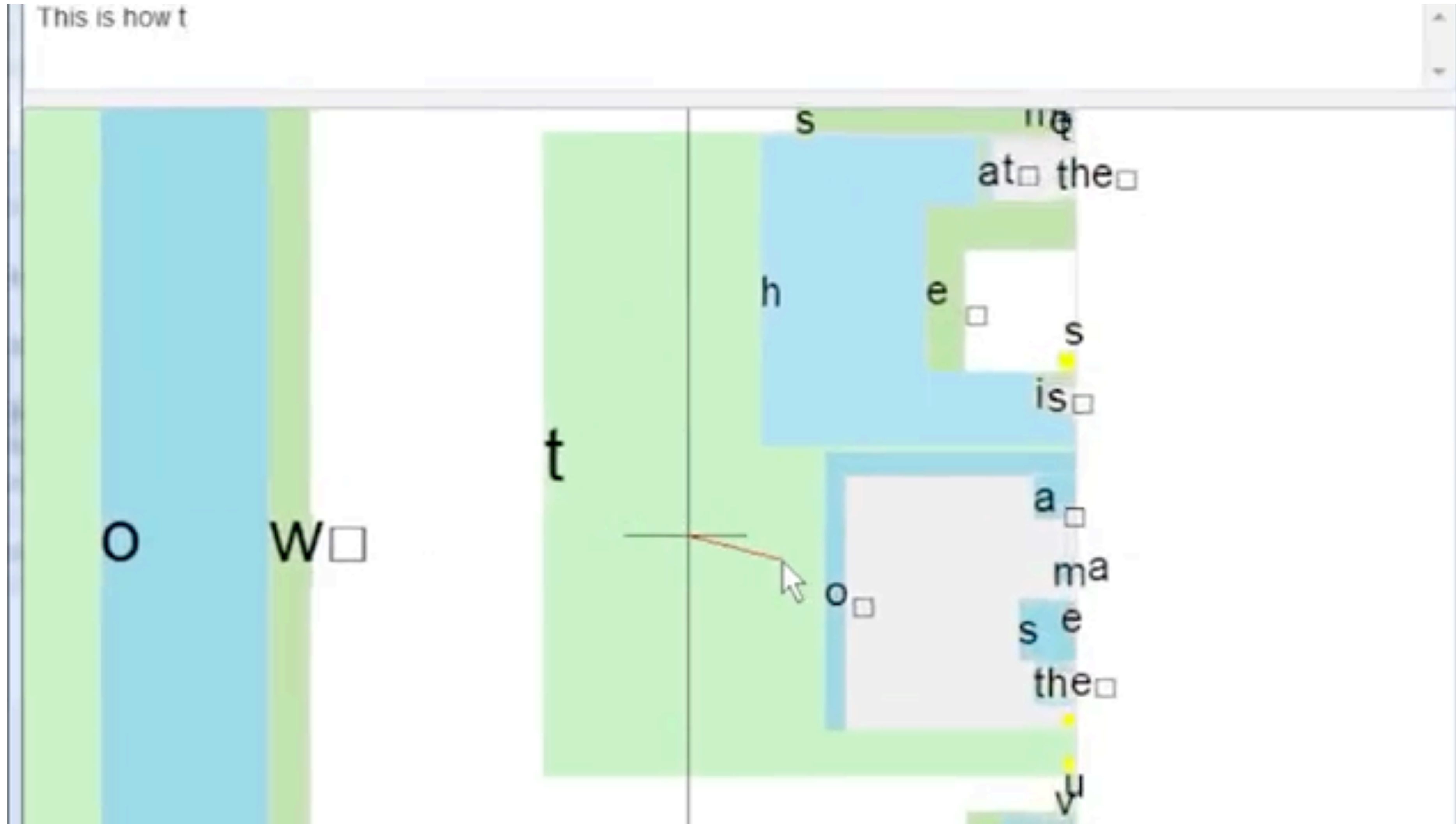
# Cirrin

Mankoff, Abowd (1998)



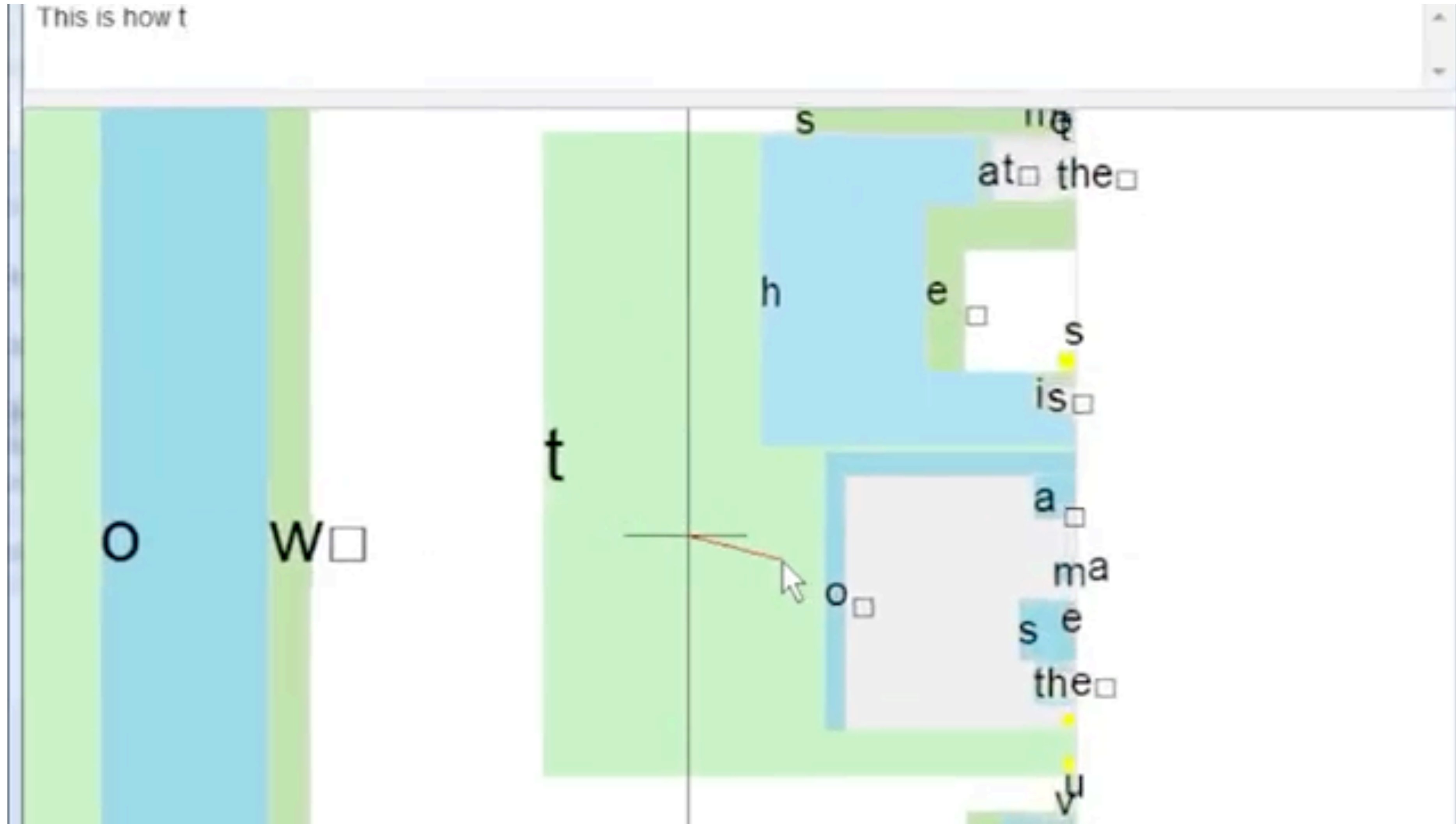
# Dasher

Ward, Blackwell, MacKay (2000)



# Dasher

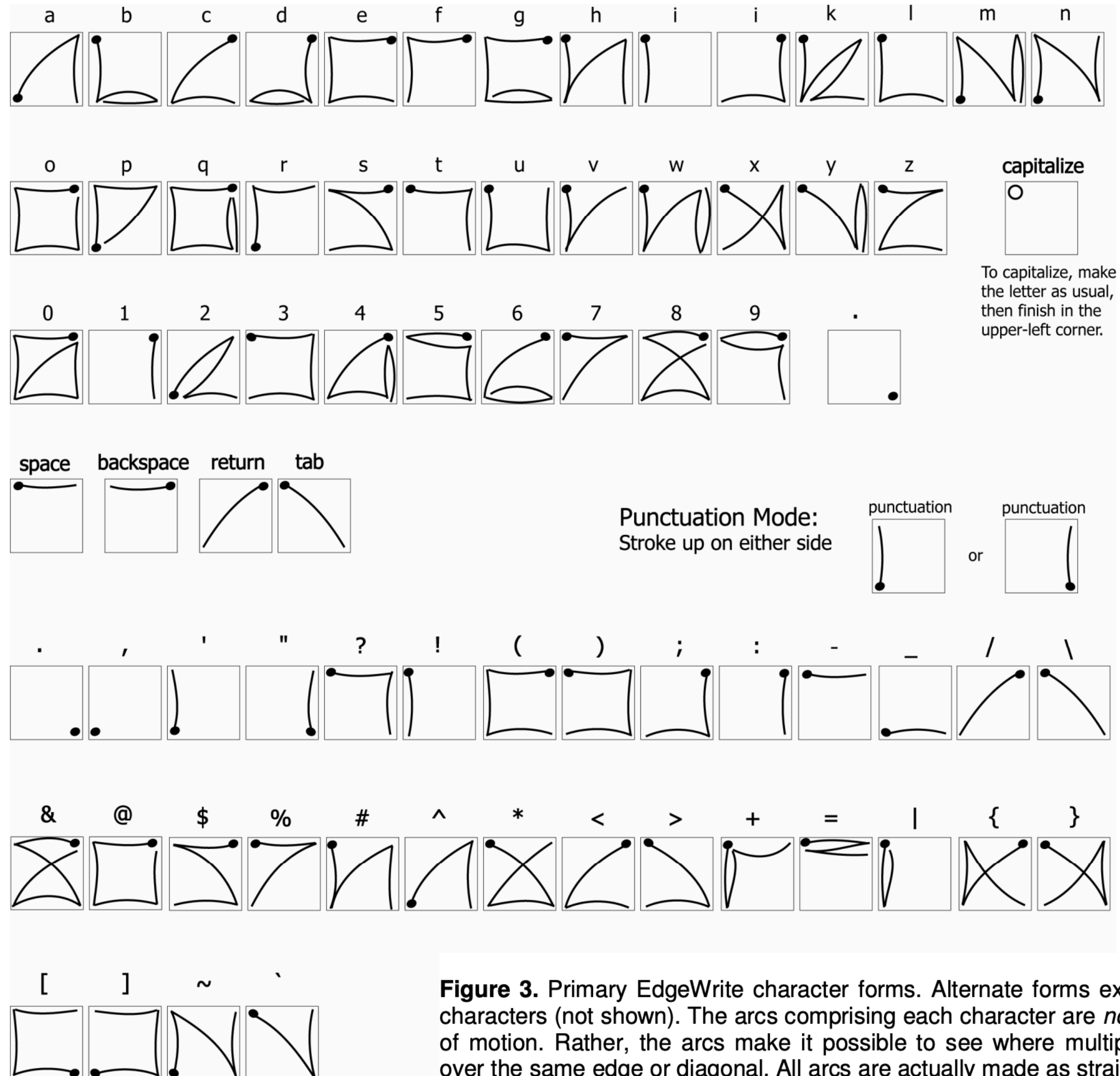
Ward, Blackwell, MacKay (2000)





# Edgewrite

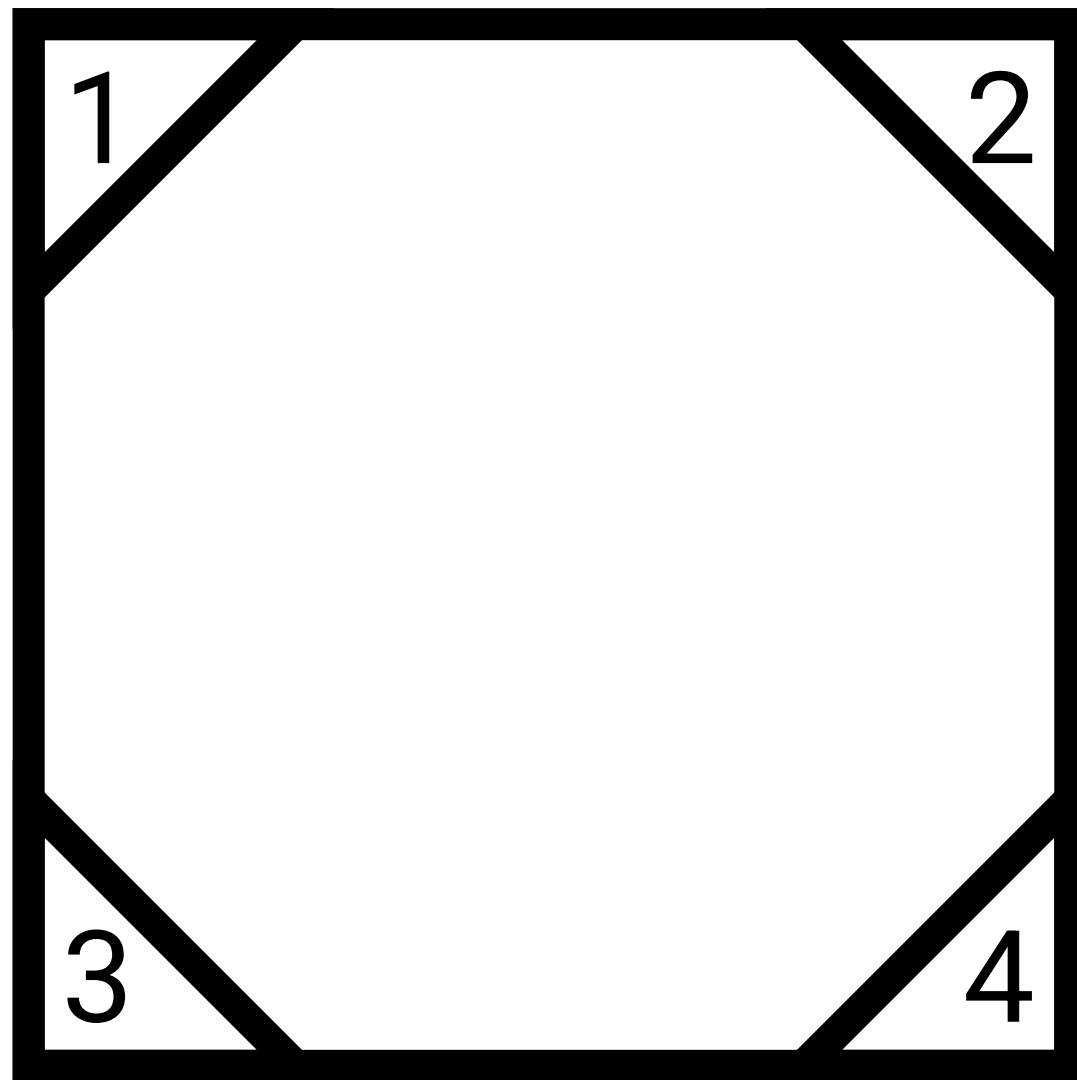
Wobbrock, Myers (2003)



**Figure 3.** Primary EdgeWrite character forms. Alternate forms exist for nearly all characters (not shown). The arcs comprising each character are *not* the literal path of motion. Rather, the arcs make it possible to see where multiple strokes pass over the same edge or diagonal. All arcs are actually made as straight lines.

# Edgewrite

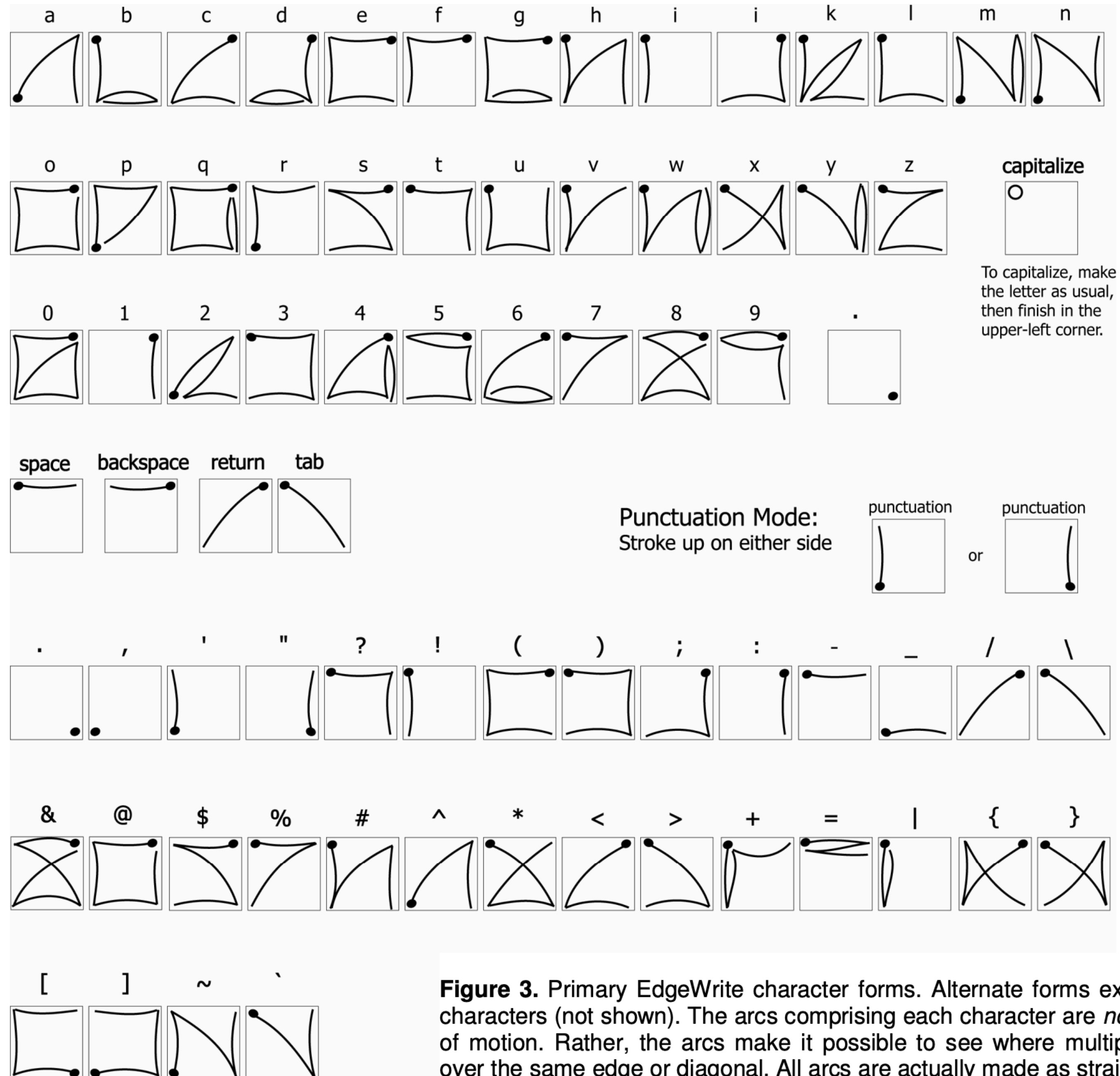
Wobbrock, Myers (2003)



a : 3 2 4

b : 1 3 4 3

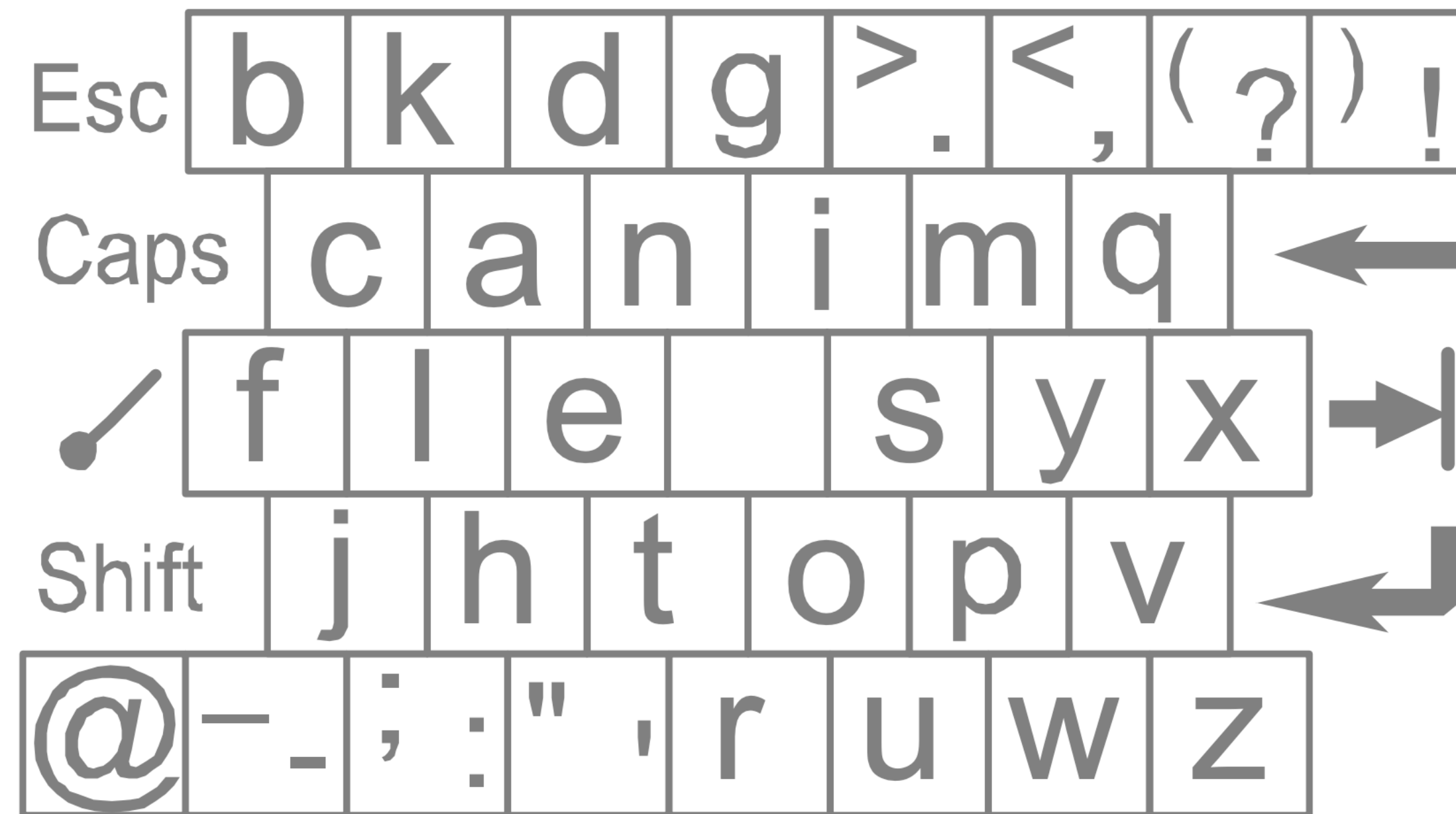
...



**Figure 3.** Primary EdgeWrite character forms. Alternate forms exist for nearly all characters (not shown). The arcs comprising each character are *not* the literal path of motion. Rather, the arcs make it possible to see where multiple strokes pass over the same edge or diagonal. All arcs are actually made as straight lines.

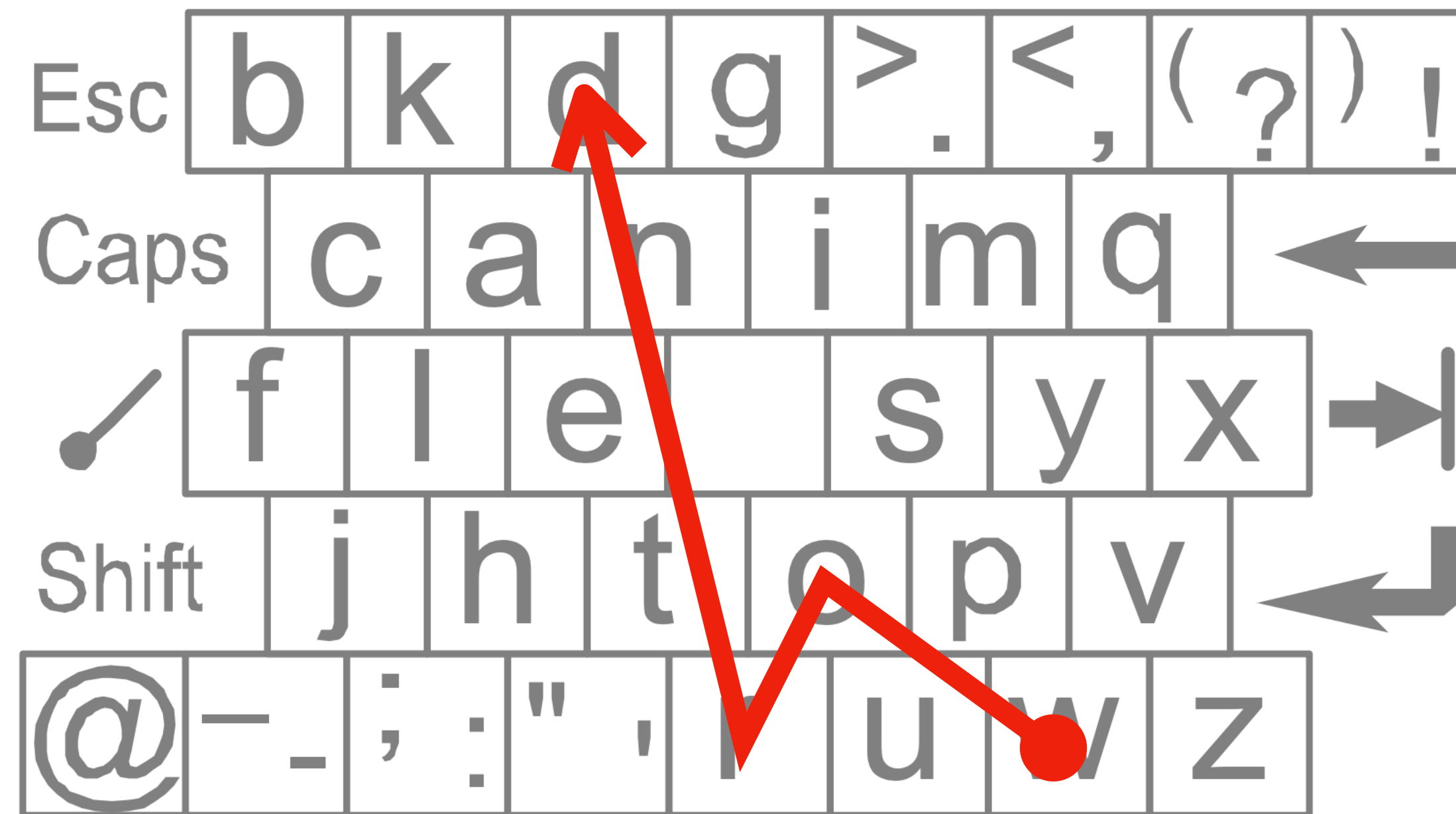
# Shark

Zhai, Kristensson (2003)



# Shark

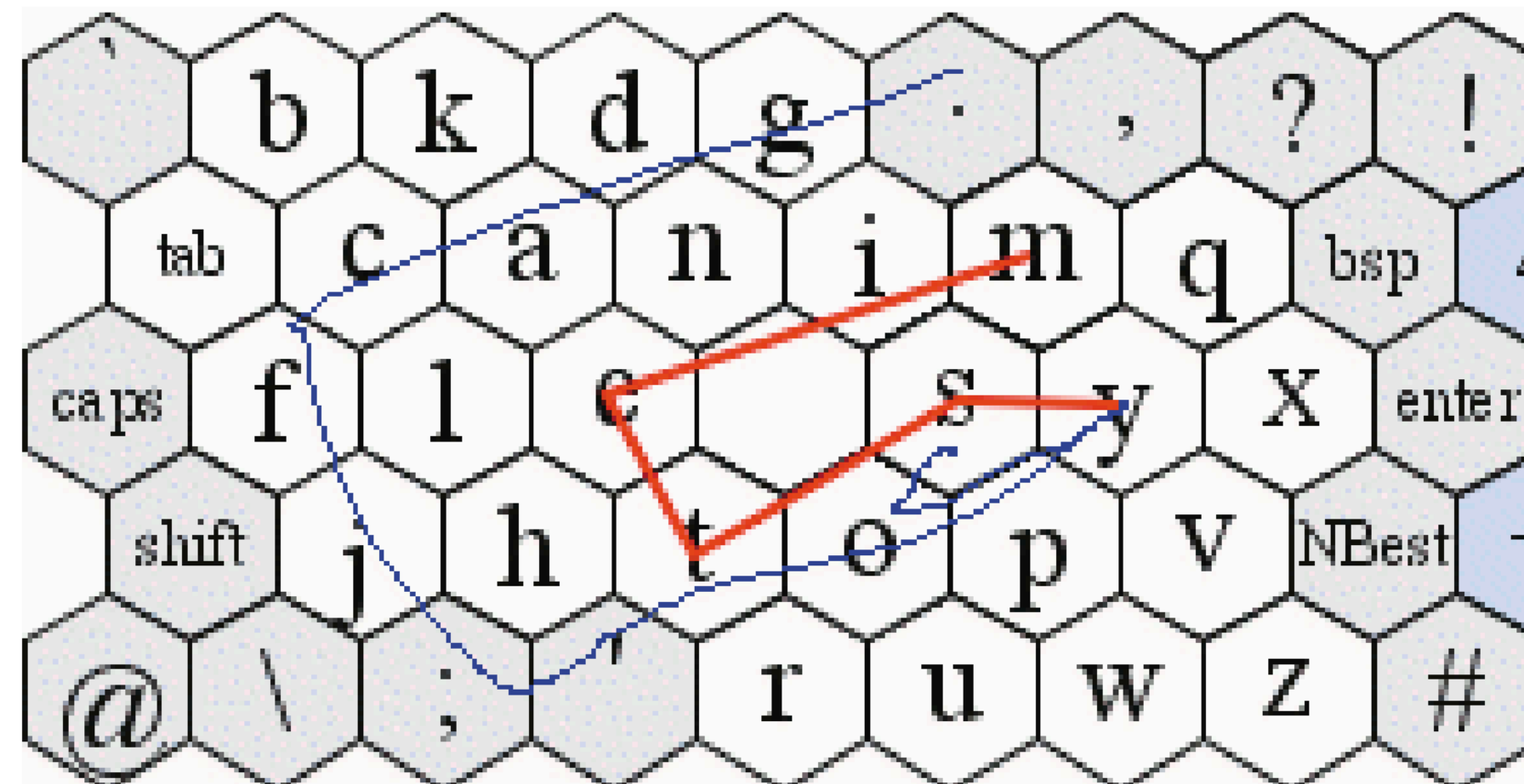
Zhai, Kristensson (2003)



**Word**

# Shark<sup>2</sup>

Zhai, Kristensson (2004)



# Claviers gestuels courants

**Swype**

(2009)



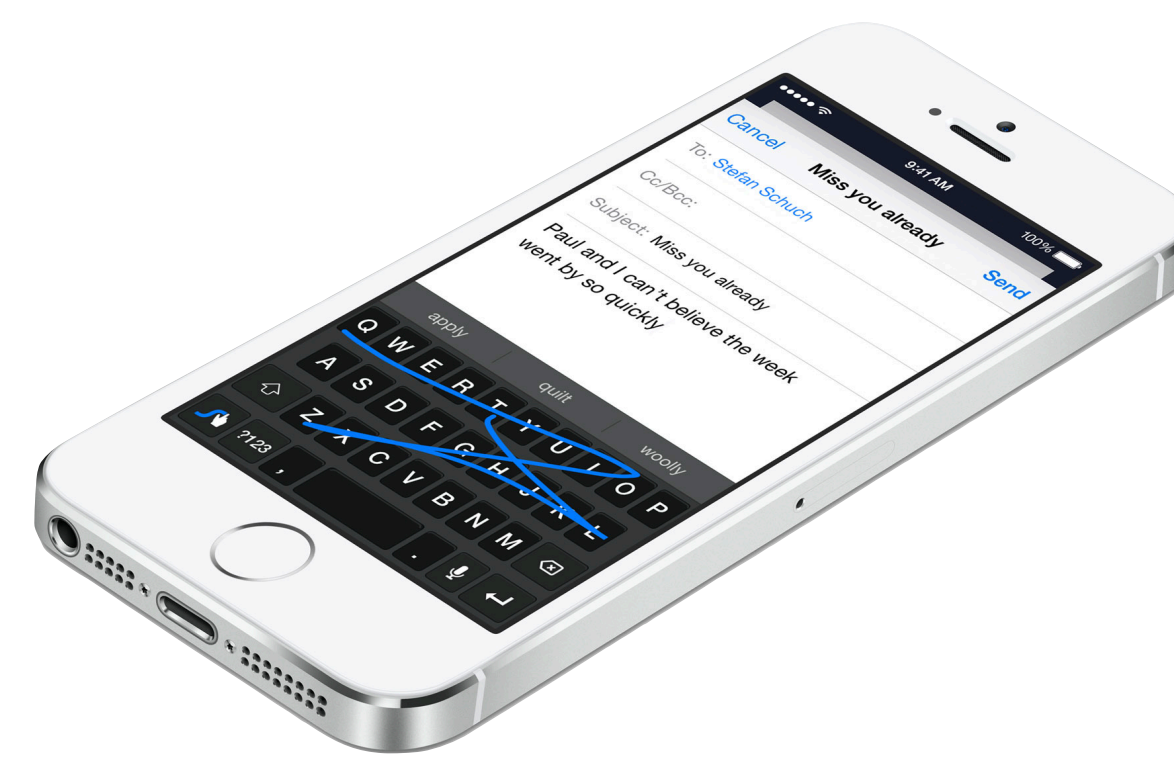
**Microsoft SwiftKey**

(2010)



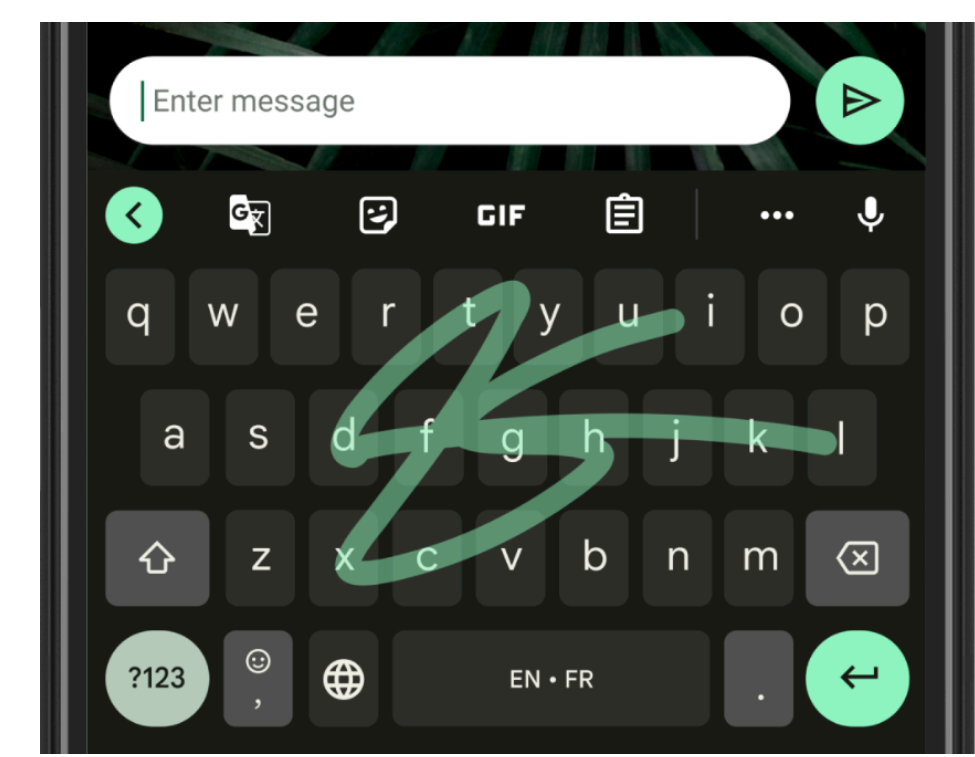
**Apple QuickType**

(2014)



**Google Gboard**

(2016)



# Évaluation

# Méthodologie

## Saisie de phrases

- Fréquence des lettres
- Avec/Sans correction d'erreurs
- Plusieurs sessions

## Métriques

- WPM : mots par minute
- KSPC : key stroke per character



# Ensemble de phrases (anglais)

**MacKenzie & Soukoreff (2003)**

## Exemples

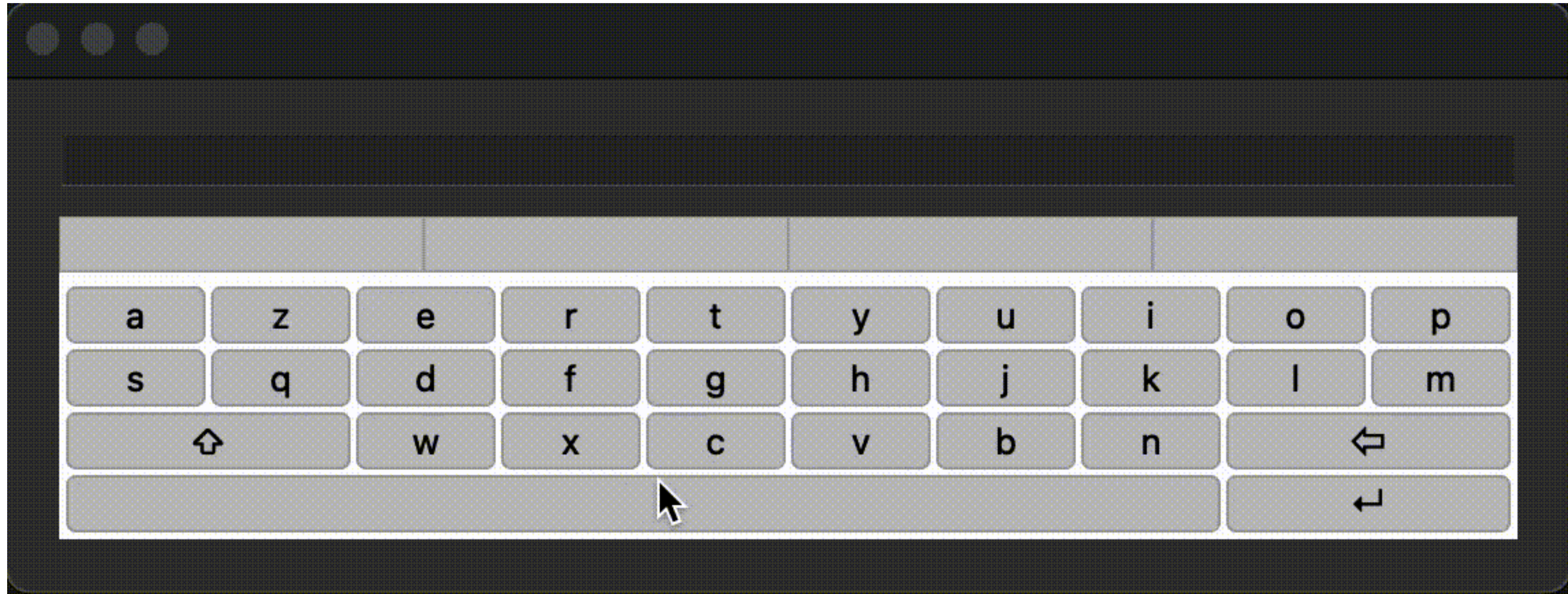
- video camera with a zoom lens
- have a good weekend
- what a monkey sees a monkey will do
- that is very unfortunate
- the back yard of our house
- I can see the rings on Saturn
- this is a very good idea

## Attention...

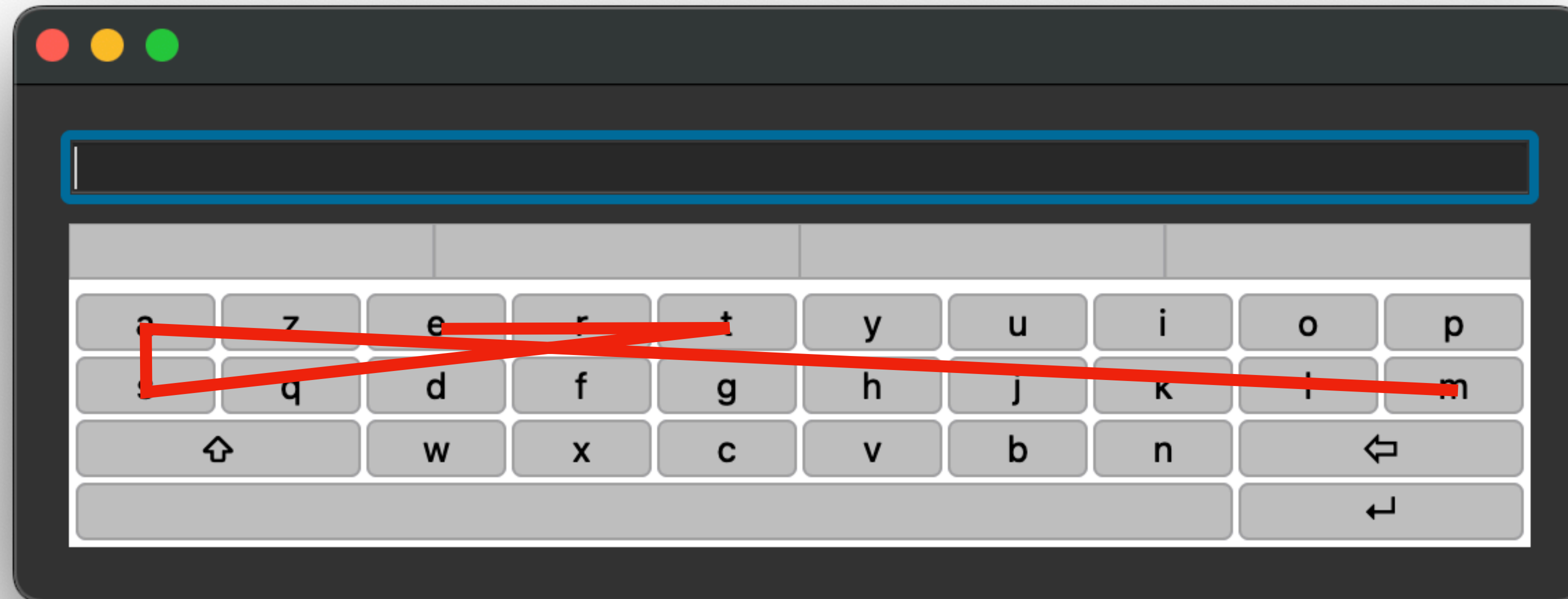
- you are a capitalist pig
- the gun discharged by accident
- a much higher risk of getting cancer
- a tumor is OK provided it is benign
- where did you get such a silly idea
- only an idiot would lie in court
- do not drink too much

**TP clavier gestuel**

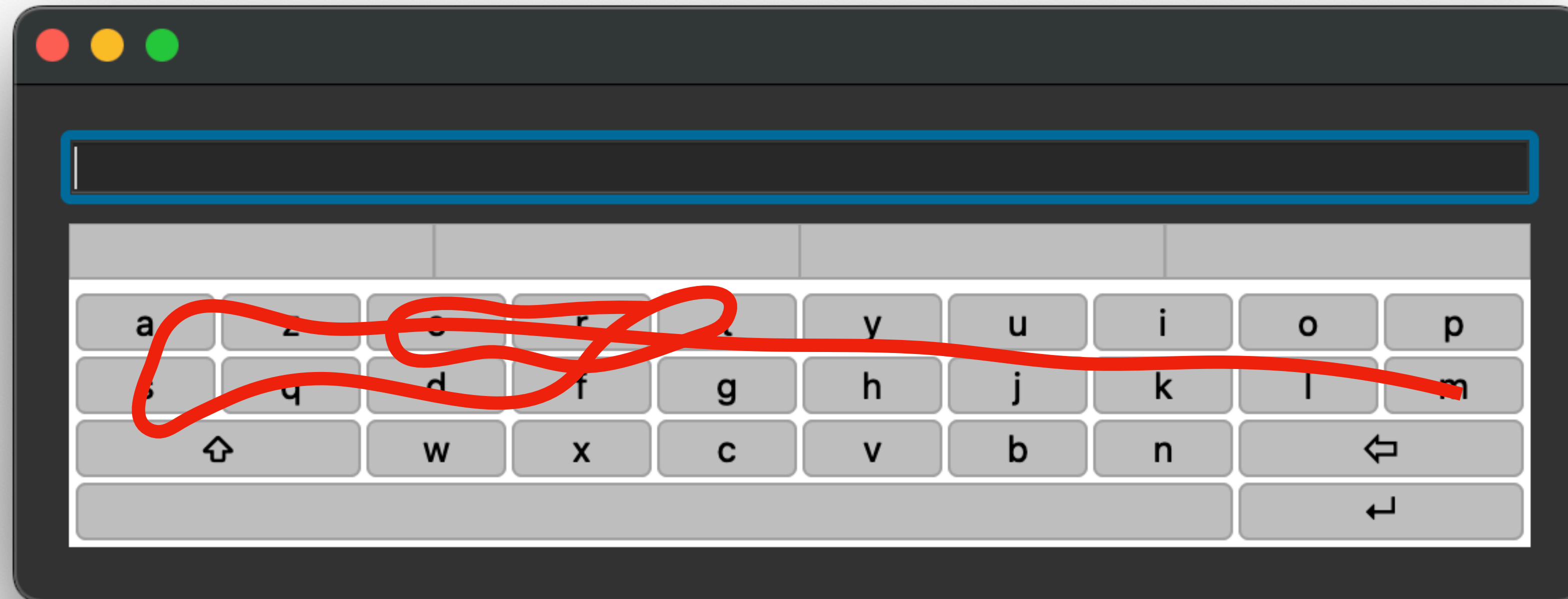




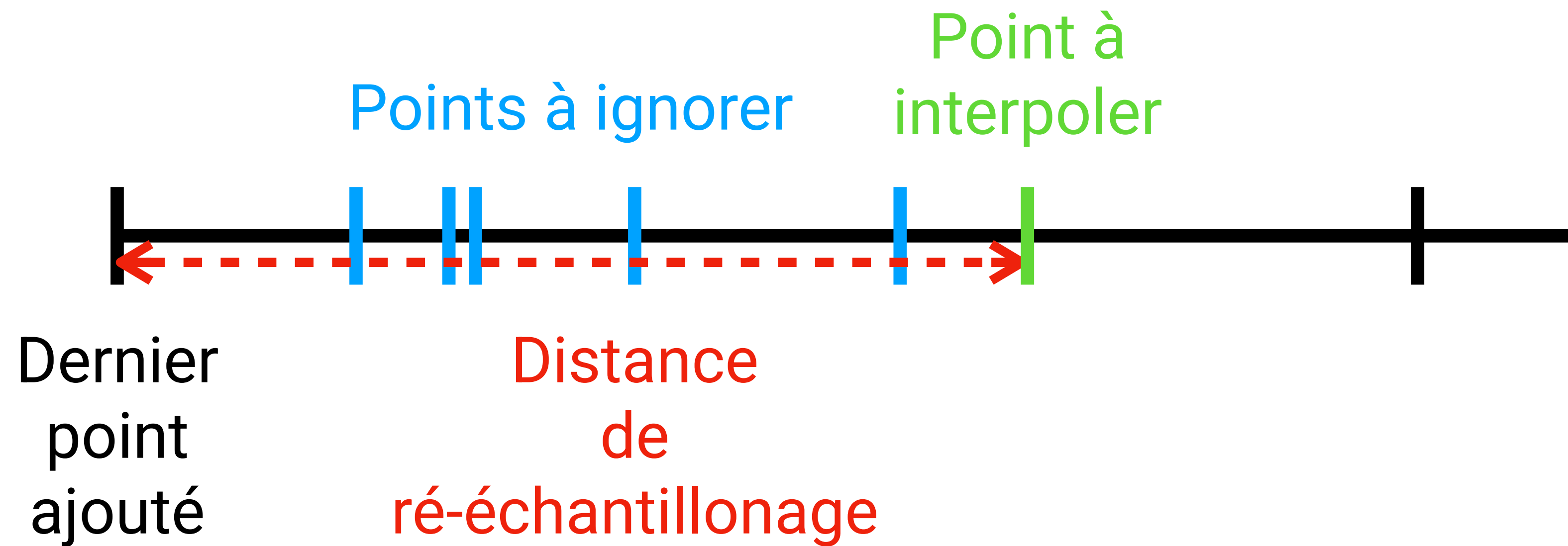
# Template pour chaque mot



# Tracé à comparer



# Ré-échantillonnage



# Dynamic Time Warping (DTW)

```
int DTWDistance(s: array [1..n], t: array [1..m]) {
    DTW := array [0..n, 0..m]

    for i := 0 to n
        for j := 0 to m
            DTW[i, j] := infinity
    DTW[0, 0] := 0

    for i := 1 to n
        for j := 1 to m
            cost := d(s[i], t[j])
            DTW[i, j] := cost + minimum(DTW[i-1, j ],      // insertion
                                       DTW[i , j-1],      // deletion
                                       DTW[i-1, j-1])      // match

    return DTW[n, m]
}
```