

A classification framework for interactive digital artworks

Enrico Nardelli¹

Department of Mathematics
Univ. of Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy
nardelli@mat.uniroma2.it

Abstract. We define Interactive Digital Artworks as Information Technology intensive systems for which spectators are involved in the production of the artistic output. We propose a novel framework for classification of interactive digital artworks built on the critical revision and refinement of previous work. Our approach is based on the input-process-output view of Information Systems. The classification framework is validated by applying it to the classification of 54 interactive digital artworks realized in Italy.

Key words: Digital art, Interactive content production, Classification framework

1 Introduction and previous work

By the term "Interactive Digital Artwork" (*IDA*, for short) we mean any artwork where digital technology is an essential component and which is interactive (in the common sense this word is used in IT). IDAs can be physical artworks placed in a public and open space (usually called "installations") or virtual artworks enjoyed on a personal device. Digital films/videos are usually not examples of IDA, nor is digital music, since they both lack the contribution of the user to the content production. But when the outcome of video animations or music pieces is modified according to user interaction they are examples of "interactive digital art".

In [6] it is suggested that any computer artwork should be considered as an information systems and six research themes are proposed. More specifically, the following three themes from [6] provide a context for our research:

- *Computer Art as an Information Systems*: each computer artwork can be abstracted by the input-process-output reference scheme typically used for Information Systems.
- *Computer Art and The Commercial Perspective*: this is about management and economic issues. How to establish the value of an IDA? What about copyright? Which are the implications for IDA preservation for museum/gallery curators?
- *Computer Art as a Socio-Technical Systems*: Interactivity necessarily involves people in the system and in [6] it is written: "We should ask whether our current understanding of participation in systems development applies equally to the creation of computer artistic works".

Our research goal is to characterize and compare IDAs. To this aim we present a framework, or a scheme, that allows to arrange the various examples of IDAs in homogenous

classes or categories. Using this classification framework/scheme, in the following simply *classification*, it will therefore be easier to discussing and/or producing and/or buying interactive digital art.

In this respect our classification is similar to the ones used in the standard fine arts regarding, e.g., painting techniques (oil, watercolours, fresco, pastel, gouache, ...), materials (paper, wood, metal, stone, canvas, silk, ...), tools (brush, pencil, roller, chalk, ...), which makes it easier to discuss and to teach about artworks.

We based the structure of our classification framework on the review of relevant literature concerning this theme [8, 4, 3, 9]. Then our classification is validated by considering (a subset of) the artworks discussed in the IDA literature and showing that they can be grouped according to our classification in a meaningful way.

The novelty of our proposal with respect to previous work is that it is explicitly based on the standard input-process-output view used for discussing Information Systems.

Previous work addressing our research goal was published in 1999 by Sommerer and Mignonneau [8], in 2002 by Hannington and Reed [4], in 2004 by Edmonds, Turner, and Candy [3], and in 2008 by Trifonova, Jaccheri, and Bergaust [9]. The main emphasis in all these classifications was on the user interaction. Hence all proposals were centered around the various kinds of interactions and did not consider the more general viewpoint of IDAs as Information Systems.

The older classification in the literature is the one discussed in [8], addressing "interactive artworks". Since it is not focusing on the use of information technology it is not able to characterize its specific aspects.

Then, the classification in [4] is covering "interaction in multimedia applications", hence it considers a larger and different set of works, since many multimedia applications have no artistic component.

Subsequently, the classification in [3] discusses "relationship between the artwork, artist, viewer and environment", hence it does not cover those internal aspects of the artwork that are related to the processing of input from the artwork audience, which is a very important aspect of an IDA.

Finally, the classification proposed in [9] addresses "interactive installation art": on the one side it hence considers a narrower set of works (just the installations and not the artworks experienced on personal devices, which are more and more important means for user interaction in the Future Internet), but on the other side it has been built by focusing just on interactivity as the main aspect of IDAs.

In the rest of the paper we first present our classification (Section 2), then compare it to previous ones (Section 3), and finally discuss its validation (Section 4).

2 The classification framework

An information system is conventionally seen as a system which **processes** a given **input** to produce a desired **output**. We consider an IDA in the same way, as a system

which receives a certain input, called *content* in this context, and producing as a result the output intended by the IDA author (i.e., the artist). It is also helpful to consider the process producing the intended output as if it were a function in a mathematical sense, that is an abstract "device" which at each time instant transforms its inputs into its outputs according to its mathematical specification.

The dimensions of the classification are:

content provider: who produces the raw material processed by the IDA,

processing dynamics: which kind of variability has the processing itself,

processing contributors: which are the sources affecting the dynamics of processing.

For each dimension we now provide different values, that are the labels of our classification. We use the term *artist* to denote the person or team who has invented and realized the IDA, *audience* to denote the human beings actively and consciously providing any kind of input to the IDA, and *environment* to denote any passive or not-conscious entity present in the environment surrounding the IDA.

Regarding the **content provider** dimension, the source providing the content to the IDA can be either the *artist* or the *audience* or the *environment*. This dimension has therefore 3 possible values, or points, and an artwork can be labeled, with respect to this dimension, with one, two or all the values.

Regarding the **processing dynamics** dimension, the processing function of an artwork can be *static* with the passing of time, or it can be dynamic, that is changing as time passes. Note that the change considered here is the intrinsic change of the processing function, not a change in its input parameters. But the input parameters may determine, partly or wholly, such a change. In the case of a dynamic processing function, we consider three values, in mutual exclusion, to be used for a better characterization of the artwork:

- *predefined change*, where changes to the function follows the plan defined by the artist;
- *casual change*, where changes to the function derive by random choices, even in the case the set or the domain of the possible choices have been completely pre-defined by the artists;
- *evolutionary change*, where changes follow an unpredictable path defined by the evolution (in a biological sense) of the processing function itself.

The single value for the static case plus the three above values for the dynamic one give a total of 4 values (points) for this dimension. An artwork can be labeled with exactly one of these values.

Regarding the **processing contributors** dimension, the elements driving the content processing can be self-contained in the IDA (hence, what the *artist* has put directly inside the artwork affects the processing), or these elements can arrive at the IDA through the interaction with the context the IDA is placed within (that is, the processing function has additional input parameters causing modifications to how the content is processed).

In the latter case, the providers of values changing the behavior of the processing function can be the *audience* or the *environment*. The dimension has therefore 3 values (points) and an artwork can receive one, two or all the labels.

Note that, in strictly mathematical terms, inputs to a functions are all equals, hence the distinction between "content provider" and "processing contributors" dimensions has no compelling mathematical reason. But from the artist viewpoint this differentiation is an important one, since it distinguishes between what she has directly inserted in the artwork and what arrives from the outside of the IDA, both in terms of the raw material and its processing function.

Also, an artwork labeled both under "content provider" exclusively with *artist* and under "processing contributors" exclusively with *artist* is **not** an IDA, since it has no elements of interaction at all. But as long as, in at least one of these two dimensions, the artwork is labeled with at least one more label, then it is an IDA.

The overall classification space is therefore made up by $3 \cdot 4 \cdot 3$ values or points. Each one of them can also be thought as a "labeled cell" containing all IDAs that can be classified with the labels corresponding to the point itself. Note that an IDA can be classified at the same time under more than one cell.

To give an example, let us consider an IDA taking pictures of its audience (say, one every five minutes) and displaying them while dynamically modifying them on the basis of data provided by the environment where the work is placed, so that each displayed picture is casually altered by one of the many processing filters defined by the artist, where the parameters guiding the filter are based on values read second by second in the environment. Then the classification label for such an IDA is: **[content provider:audience, processing dynamics:civil change, processing contributors:environment]**.

A real IDA similar to this one is described in [7]: an installation which is inspired by Andy Warhol's statement that "In the future everybody will be world famous for fifteen minutes" as well as by the pop-art style of his works. The visible part of the installation consists of a digital camera and a flat-panel monitor dressed up like a precious painting (see figure 1 left). A computer behind the scene runs a software that detects human faces in visitors' images taken by the camera, graphically transforms them, and then displays them for fifteen seconds. The graphical transformation actually applied is randomly selected among the ones pre-defined by the artist. In such a case the classification label would differ for the dimension **processing contributors**, whose value would be: *artist*, since the kind of processing executed on the content of the IDA depends only on what artist has directly provided within the artwork itself.

Another real IDA similar to the above two ones is described in [5]: an installation where the self-image of the spectator is changed by randomly chosen pre-defined functions whose specific input parameters are provided by the spectator itself. In such a case the classification label is: **[content provider:audience, processing dynamics:civil change, processing contributors:audience]**.



Fig. 1. The installations *15 seconds of fame* (left), and *Sonic Onyx* (right).

Another real IDA is described in [1]: an installation receiving texts, images and sound files from its audience through their Bluetooth enabled handheld devices and converting them into sound compositions played through the seven loudspeakers located in seven arms of the sculpture (see figure 1 right). 3D sound effects are thus obtained in the space defined by the sculpture itself. The globe of the sculpture contains a lighting system changing light colors according to the different sounds it plays. The classification label for such an IDA is [**content provider:audience**, **processing dynamics:static**, **processing contributors:artist**].

Our classification overcomes the limitations of previously presented ones and explicitly targets IDAs by means of an approach that it is rooted on the standard input-process-output view used for discussing Information Systems. Hence our proposal considers interactivity just as one of the components of the classification and is therefore more balanced.

We have not considered in our classification scheme issues related to hardware and software, either in terms of IDA development environment or in terms of the environment where the work is viewed, since both these issues are too much dependent on the current state of development of technology. Hence the characterization of these aspects, while useful from an historical point of view, does not make much sense for the intended use of IDA classification.

The classification might anyhow be refined by taking into account also the sensory channels by means of which interaction between IDA and its users happens, but this will be subject of further work.

3 Comparison with previous frameworks

In this section we provide a comparison between our classification framework and the previous ones. The comparison is not easy, since previous classification frameworks

were based on the various kinds of interaction, while we have taken the more general approach of the Information Systems view.

To make the reader able to better understand the comparison we first recall here below the definition of previous classes provided by the previous works in the literature.

Sommerer and Mignonneau [8] discuss two types of interaction:

Pre-Designed: the viewer can choose her path of interaction among a set of limited and pre-defined possibilities,

Evolutionary: the artwork's processes are linked to interaction and interaction is evolving continuously.

Hannington and Reed [4] distinguish three types of interaction:

Passive: the content has a linear presentation and the user interacts by only starting and stopping the presentation,

Interactive: the user is allowed to choose her personal path through the content,

Adaptive: the user is able to enter her own content and control how it is used.

Edmonds, Turner, and Candy [3] discuss four categories of "relationship between the artwork, artist, viewer and environment":

Static: there is no interaction,

Dynamic-Passive: the artwork response is triggered by environmental factors,

Dynamic-Interactive: the human presence and/or actions (purposeful or not) are used as parameters for changing the artwork, whose processing rules are static,

Dynamic-Interactive (varying): the processing rules used by artwork to change its output are modified by an agent (the artwork software or a human).

Trifonova, Jaccheri, and Bergaust [9] consider three categories, with various subdivisions:

Interaction Rules: whether the rules controlling the interaction are *static* (i.e., they never change during artwork's life) or *dynamic* (i.e., they may change),

Triggering Parameters: whether the interaction rules depend just on the *human presence*, or it is required some form of *human action*, or it is the *environment* that controls them,

Content Origin: whether what the artwork shows is *predefined by the artist*, or provided by the *user*, or *generated* by the software, possibly through some evolutionary *algorithm*.

The relation between previous classifications and ours is represented in table 1, where an X means that what was classified under the others' class labeling the row can be classified with our class labeling the column. An O means that the others' class labeling the row has some relevance to our class labeling the column.

		Content Provider		Processing Dynamics			Processing Contributors	
		Artist	Audience	Environment	Static	Predefined Change	Casual Change	Evolutionary Change
[8]	Pre-designed Evolutionary	X	O		O X	X O	X	O Self
[4]	Passive	X		X	X	X		X O Audience
	Interactive Adaptive	X	O	X	X	X	O O O	X X Environment
[3]	Static	X		X	X	O		
	Dynamic-passive		X	X	X	X		
	Dynamic-interactive		X	X	X	X		
	Dynamic-interactive (varying)	X	X	X	X	X		
	<i>Int.Rules:</i> Static			X				
	<i>Int.Rules:</i> Dynamic				X	X	X	
[9]	<i>Tr.Par:</i> Human Presence	O		O			O O	
	<i>Tr.Par:</i> Human Action						X X	
	<i>Tr.Par:</i> Environment							X
	<i>Cont.Orig:</i> Predefined by the Artist	X		O	O	O	X	
	<i>Cont.Orig:</i> Users Input		X	O	O	O		
	<i>Cont.Orig:</i> Generated / Algorithmic	O		O	O	X	X	

Table 1. Comparison with the previous classifications.

4 Validation of the proposed framework

In this section we discuss how the IDAs analysed in [2] can be classified on the basis of the proposed framework.

In [2] a complete analysis of interactive art installations in Italy is provided, focusing on technological tools used by artist in the field. The analysis focused on the 54 installations for which there was enough available information, and they were classified according to the framework of [9]. Many of them received the same classification, hence we considered for our validation only one instance of each class identified during this classification process.

It is interesting to note that in [2] it is explicitly recognized a weakness of the framework of [9], since it is reported that all the 54 installations were classified as *static* under the dimension "interaction rules" of the framework of [9]. This means that such a dimension was useless to classify the installations since its values were not able to differentiate among installations.

We report in table 2 the most important descriptive data of one installation for each of the classes we have identified according to our framework. The number in the first column is the number by which installations are referred to in [2]. When the cell for the column "Physical Interface for direct manipulation by the user" is empty it means that the audience has no direct means for interacting with the IDA. Under the columns "Input Device(s)" and "Output Device(s)" we list the actual devices used by the IDA to, respectively, obtain data from the Audience or Environment and to produce data towards them. In the table 3 we show how the installations listed in table 2 are classified according to our framework. When more than one value appears under some dimension this means the IDA has received more than one label. The value *PD/CC change* is used to represent both the labels *pre-defined change* and *casual change*, since [2] does not distinguish between them. As you can see, our classification does not have the above cited weakness of the classification defined in [9], since in all dimensions more than one value is used. We use all the labels, but for *evolutionary* in the dimension "Processing Dynamics". This was expected, since this kind of processing dynamics is

#	Installation Name	Author	Physical Interface for direct manipulation by the user	Input device(s)	Output device(s)
2	BMW Think Like No One	Studio DotDotDot	Mobile Phones	Camera, Mobil Phones	Videoprojector
8	FLAT/TRIX	Leonardo Betti	Table and objects	Camera	Lights, Speakers
9	Genova del Saper Fare	Studio EnneZeroTre	Torch	Camera	Videoprojectors
10	H:AND/RAYLS	Leonardo Betti		Camera	Videoprojector
13	If Shines	Leonardo Betti	Pipe	Microphone	Videoprojector, Speakers
14	Inconsapevoli Macchine Poetiche	Giacomo Verde	Keyboard and mouse	Keyboard	Computer display, Speakers
15	Interactive Collective Blu	Maurizio Bolognini	Mobile Phones	Mobile Phones	Videoprojector
16	Interno Neve	Giacomo Verde	Tulle curtain	Motion Sensors	Videoprojectors, Speakers
19	La città su misura	Studio EnneZeroTre		Camera	Videoprojector
31	Oracolo Ulisse	Studio Canali	Biomedical sensors	Pressure Sensors, Biomedical Sensors, Accelerometer	Videoprojector, Speakers
41	Sensual Zone	Federico Bucalossi	Arcade Videogame cabinet	Videogame controls	Videogame display, Headphones
42	SmellLink	Ennio Bertrand	Keyboard, Mouse	Keyboard, Mouse	Laser Printer
45	The Art of Italian Design	Studio EnneZeroTre	Torch	Camera	Videoprojector, Speakers
46	thevirtualgallery.org	Maurizio Bolognini	Keyboard, Mouse	Keyboard, Mouse	Videoprojector

Table 2. Installations considered for the validation of our classification

#	Content Provider	Processing Dynamics	Processing Contributors	Other Installations
8	artist	static	artist	21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 43, 44 3, 4, 11, 17, 18, 20, 25,
10	artist	static	audience	26, 35, 36, 39, 40, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54
41	artist	PD/CC change	artist	6
16	artist	PD/CC change	audience	1, 7, 12, 27, 29, 32, 33, 34, 38
45	artist	static	artist environment	
19	artist	static	audience environment	
31	artist	PD/CC change	artist audience	
42	audience	static	artist	
46	audience	PD/CC change	artist	
15	audience	PD/CC change	audience	3, 30
14	artist audience	static	artist	
13	artist audience	PD/CC change	artist	37
2	artist audience	PD/CC change	audience	
9	artist environment	static	artist	

Table 3. Classification of the considered installations

very sophisticate in mathematical terms and also in [2] it is noted that no installations of this kind was found in Italy.

The last column lists the numbers of all other installations classified with the same set of labels. One class (the one in the second row) covers almost one half of all analyzed installations, and two other classes (first and fourth rows) cover about one third of them: this coarseness is shared with the classification in [9] and suggests it is of real practical importance to extend this work by distinguishing also among the various sensory channels by means of which interaction between IDA and its users happens. Moreover, a further empirical validation of our classification needs to be done by directly interviewing the artists and getting their direct feedback on the new classification. Finally, the issues recalled in Section 1 in the research theme *Computer Art and the Commercial Perspective* are worth further investigations.

5 Conclusions

In this paper we have presented and discussed a novel framework for classification of interactive digital artworks (i.e., artworks based on ICT and where the user is directly involved in the production of the artistic output and called, for short, IDAs). The need

for such a classification derives from the needs of relating and comparing homogeneous IDAs, of having a common description framework for researching, discussing and teaching about IDAs, and of defining "how-to" procedures for IDAs production and management.

We have built our classification framework on the basis of a critical revision and refinement of previous work. Its novelty lies in its being directly based on the input-process-output view considered for discussing Information Systems. Hence it allows to overcome weaknesses and limitations of the previous proposed ones. Our classification framework is validated by applying it to a set of 54 real-life examples of IDAs in Italy.

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