Conclusion

A diachronic vision about reality is a positive exercise to better understand how the technology-enhanced human interaction in modern society. In each one of the presented chapters there is an attempt at looking to the past to remember and transfer the accumulated knowledge towards new challenges and horizons. Besides, those chapters contain true cases, experiments, examples, etc. of how the human being can damage the noble nature of certain discoveries and inventions inside the framework of computer sciences and all its derivations. They are the so called human factors and social factors. In the quality of the software it is logical and normal to find them. However, their degeneration is what we usually include in the Garduña factor. A factor that slows down considerably all the achievements of human kind by discouraging groups of professionals who work anonymously for the common good. It is striking how some of those individuals who boycott the areas of knowledge such as the human-computer interaction call themselves disinterested workers.

If they aren't interested they might work in something else, instead of blocking the mechanism of transparent scientific progress. In reality they are disinterested workers. Many of them are allowed to manage considerable financial resources stemming from the public and private subsidies. As well as to keep the benefits that this entails, in administering that money with bank or financial bodies. Some of these institutions have been literally saved with the hunger and even with the life of thousands of citizens, in the new millennium and surrounded by the latest technologies. Without mentioning the benefits received from that service sectors, because of the sponsoring to activities inside or outside the training centres, or the personal help. We are in times where it is forbidden to tell truths in certain environments. That who tells them is automatically marginalized and burned up, as they were in the medieval human bonfires. Not for nothing making a PhD in some universities as a foreigner may entail a decade, that is, three times as much as the local

students and where the group of tutors of the student become their enemies along his professional life.

Aside from that reality that is included in the garduña factor, the formal and factual sciences still advance by giant steps every passing second. It suffices to see the evolution of the operative systems of the PCs and the influence exerted in the development of the contents for the online and offline interactive systems. Advances where computer science has streamlined the education and the sciences in myriad places in the planet in a harmonious and constant way. Now the new challenges come from artificial intelligence, with robotics: the quantum computers; the nanotechnology applied to healthcare: the drones and the air transportation of people, communicability and the mobile devices of multimedia phones, among other interesting scientific challenges: in a new area which can be called: "Quantic-Nanotechnological-Self- Sufficient Era". An era in which the quality of communication, that is, communicability, will be essential for the interrelations among the human beings and the intelligent machines.

Before finishing with a set of famous quotes, I send a new thank you very much to the splendid human team in IGI Global, in a particular way to Colleen Moore, for all the support given in these months, together with each one of her colleagues in Chocolate Ave.

"Truth never damages a cause that is just" (Mahatma Gandhi); "Keep your face to the sunshine and you cannot see a shadow" (Helen Keller); "The good news about computers is that they do what you tell them to do. The bad news is that they do what you tell them to do" (Ted Nelson); "The internet could be a very positive step towards education, organisation and participation in a meaningful society" (Noam Chomsky); and "How is it that little children are so intelligent and men so stupid? It must be education that does it" (Alexandre Dumas).