The work force. Are the workers just a part of a large machine which produces mass products? What is the relationship of the worker and the product? Does the worker actually understand his impact in society? How does the worker interact with his fellow employee? How does he interact with the public?

Each of the units typically holds one firm. All the firms are equal in appearance for they all have the computer as the common bond. The organization of the units are systematic and ordered like the language of the programmer. Once a firm develops a product, he pushes it aside and sets to develop another. If the product becomes popular, the firm finds a high demand to produce and must hire more people. The units are wired so that a firm can grow to another unit if it finds it needs to grow.
One of the goals that the lab aims to achieve is the promotion of human interaction, the circulation is located right outside of the units and next to the main building entry stairs. The system generates energy that allows people to stop and interact with the occupants of the other units. Like the constantly moving pixels on the screens of the workstations, there is constant stimulation of movement as people travel through the catwalks.
The unit layouts are arranged in a way to promote constant interaction between workers. There are six workstations per unit and a shared space in the middle. The shared space allows the user to exercise the firm’s creativity by designing a piece of furniture which will be used for interface meetings and presentations. The workstations are against the wall so that all the wiring run through the walls can be accessed easily. Each side has three stations that are close enough for easy interaction with co-workers.
The nature of the computer is one of constant change. A new technology can be outdated within a couple of years.

The workstation is designed to be functional and efficient so that it can be constantly upgraded as new technologies are introduced. The structure is made of light metal components which can be upgraded.

The screen is a 2-inch deep flat screen, mounted on a swivel arm. The work surface is mounted to the wall with a folding structure system.
Light has always been a foe of the computer. The sun rays which we love so much in the outdoor settings, are a noxious factor when working with a computer screen. The reason for this is the bright glare that washes out the screen. The result of this problem over the years is computer labs with little or no windows. The problem has not been resolved but only has created more problems such as some artificial lighting now found to cause eye damage when it pulsates on the screen. The negative results of the disconnection with the outdoor environment have not yet been, but one can only imagine the outcome if the trend continues.
To address the issue of lighting, the lab tries to incorporate as much natural light as possible. The outside face is completely open to light, allowing a full range of morning to late afternoon sunlight. The interior side is also completely open to allow sunlight from the glass enclosed exhibit space.
From the sidewalk, the labs are partly visible to the public. There are louveres which shield the light from disturbing the computer screen. The energy of people in the labs can be seen mainly in the night. If the labs need more privacy the louveres can be rotated to provide less visibility. In the lower floor where the stores are, there are also louveres which shield the merchandise from the light.
The labs have ample outside light, as well as an outdoor enclosed area. This space is located outside of the labs in a four-foot extension off the building. Here the inhabitants can get away from the lab and enjoy a space where they feel as if they are suspended in the air. This zone is enclosed by glass panels, and inhabitants in other labs can be seen throughout the building.
As the people walk through the ramps and displays, they see the play of light through the labs. At different moments of the day there is a different composition of shadows which fall through the louvers onto the lab floor. There is also a play of transparency as people within the building can see through the building to the outside.
The structure throughout the building expresses its function, like the computers the structure houses, the aesthetics are also machine-like. Most of the structure is exposed revealing the connections. The structure which is not exposed is covered with metal panels. Because of all the metal, the aesthetic is very strong in appearance. The metal is not painted and adequate means of egress are available to accommodate the fire codes which restrict the use of non-coated steel.
The inside of the lab continues with the overall aesthetics by exposing all the connections and cladding the walls with metal panels. The structure behind the cladding is a metal stud system. This system is very light and can be easily modified in the event of technological advances.
All the computer cables run through the floors and walls. The floors are composed of a panel system which can be removed in the event of upgrading or repair. The overhead structure is exposed to give the lab a mechanical feeling. The structure is composed of metal decking, metal joists and a metal grid. Any piece of the system can be replaced at any given point making a system which will not be outdated for many years to come.