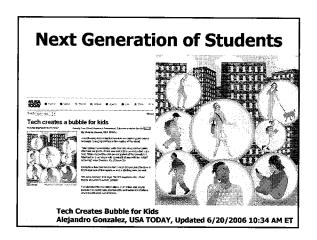




## Effects of interactive multimedia in distance learning

Giti Javidi and Elisan Sheybani, 2004, In Proceedings of the IASTED International Conference WEB-BASED EDUCATION

"The advancement in technology is shaping every aspect of our life, including education. One decade ago, the Internet was not critical to education. However, now, it has become an integral part of learning process. Internet technology is having a dramatic effect on colleges and universities, producing what may be the most challenging period in the history of higher education."



A Different Generation??? Multitasking... "YOUNG AND WIRED," Katherine Seligman, San Fran Chronicle, Sunday, May 14, 2006



Gloria Kwan listens to her iPod while text messaging a friend who's in class. Chronicle photo by Mike Kepka



"YOUNG AND WIRED, Computers, cell phones, video games, blogs, text messages -- how will the sheer amount of time spent plugged in affect our kids?" Katherine Seligman, San Fran Chronicle, Sunday, May 14, 2006



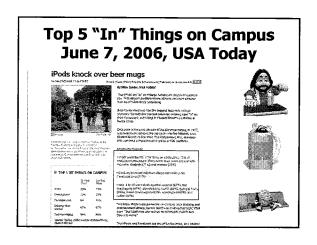
Harker student Stephanie Lil (wearing a false nametag), during language class, recording her voice in Spanish for the teacher to evaluate later. Chronicle photo by Mike Kepka

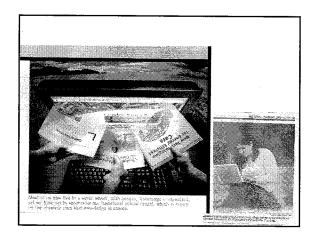
# USA Today, October 3, 3006

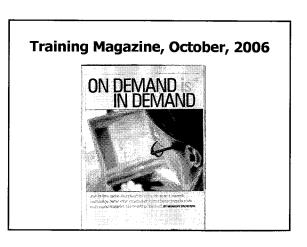
Totally wireless on campus

constitution of the consti









# Learning in Cafes and Pubs USA Today, October 5, 2006





### Yahoo News

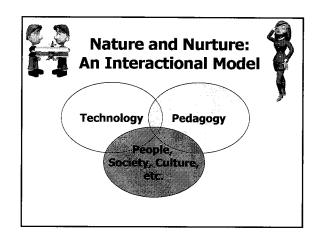
Love me, love my blog," as Netorati couple-surf BY SARA LEDWITH Thu Aug 3, 8:30 AM ET

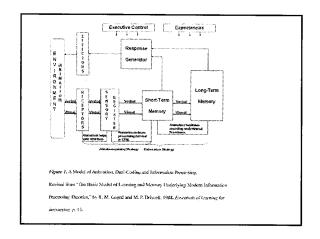
- Nick Currie and his girlfriend Shizu Yuasa (R) surf the internet over breakfast in Tokyo in this handout photo. As the Internet evolves -- with its webcams, iPods, Instant Messaging, broadband, wi-fi and weblogs -- its image as a relationshipwrecker is changing. Now a sociable habit is emerging among the Netorati: couple-surfing. (Nick Currie/Handout/Reuters)
- "For my birthday, he upgraded my RAM and I thought it was incredibly romantic," writes Jess.

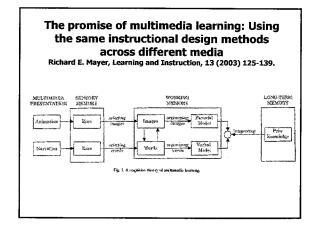
### Yahoo News

Love me, love my blog," as Netorati couple-surf BY SARA LEDWITH Thu Aug 3, 8:30 AM ET

- Couple-surfing can apparently be as mundane as telling each other to take the trash out, as intimate as sharing a book by a blazing log fire, or as showy as a masked ball.
- "Our new relationship was often the subject of my LJ (blog) entries and I would often say things in there that I wouldn't tell him to his face," writes Kathryn. Another couple -- married for 12 years -say that for a while they communicated through weblogs without ever discussing their feelings face to face.







### **Verbal and Visual Systems**

 The verbal system specializes in processing and storing linguistic information (words, sentences, etc.,).
 Information is stored in discrete, sequential units. In contrast, the visual system specializes in processing and storing image or 'picture-like' representations. The promise of multimedia learning: Using the same instructional design methods across different media

Richard E. Mayer, Learning and Instruction, 13 (2003) 125-139.

A review of research on the design of multimedia explanations:

- (a) a multimedia effect: in which students learn more deeply from words and pictures than from words alone—in both book-based and computer-based environments,
- (b) a coherence effect: in which students learn more deeply when extraneous material is excluded rather than included—in both book-based and computer-based environments,

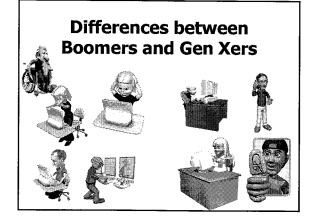
The promise of multimedia learning: using the same instructional design methods across different media

Richard E. Mayer, Learning and Instruction, 13 (2003) 125-139.

- (c) a spatial contiguity effect: in which students learn more deeply when printed words are placed near rather than far from corresponding pictures—in both book-based and computer-based environments, and
- (d) a personalization effect: in which students learn more deeply when words are presented in conversational rather than formal style—both in computerbased environments containing spoken words and those using printed words,

### **Animation Research**

- Rieber (1990) suggests that animations help with gaining attention, presentation, and practice
- Animations help emphasize important information (Hannafin & Peck, 1988)
- Attention-getting graphics help make relationships between ideas clear (Levin, Anglin, & Carney, 1987)
- Dynamic visual displays tend to be more effective than static (Park & Hopkins, 1993).

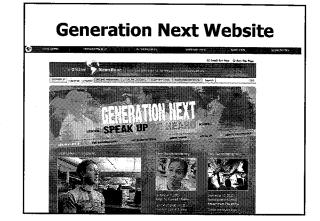


### Generations: Dealing with Boomers, Gen-X, and Beyond N. Boyce Appel, April 1, 2005, Practice Management Digest

Generalizations about Generations—Categorizations vs. Stereotypes

Generational Group	Born	Age	Stereotype
Silent Generation	1925 - 1942	61 - 78	Adaptive
Baby Boomers	1943 - 1960	43 - 60	Idealists
Thirteenth (Gen. X)	1961 - 1981	22 - 42	Reactive
Millennial (Gen. Y)	1982 - ?	13 - 21	Civic





Boomers, Gen-Xers, and Millennials: Understanding the "New Students", Diane Oblinger, Educause, July/August, 2003

# Millennial Learning Preferences: (study of students age 12-17)

- 1. Email—81 percent
- 2. Instant messaging—70 percent
- 3. Internet for research—94 percent
  1. Also blogs, PDA, cell phones, wikis, etc.
  University students:
- 1. Own a computer—84 percent

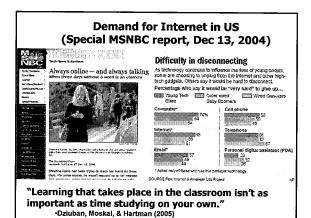
### Freshmen Arrive Bearing Gadgets and Great Expectations

September 22, 2006; Chronicle of Higher Ed

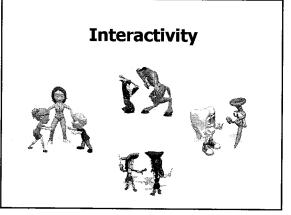
 Students will spend 27.5 percent more on electronic purchases this year than last year, according to a report on the National Retail Federation's annual Back-to-College Consumer Intentions and Actions Survey. That's \$10.46-billion, in a category that includes flat-panel TV's, video-game consoles, laptops, and, of course, digital music players.











### **Interactivity & Continuing Motivation**

- 'The convenience is nice, but that's not what keeps it. It makes you want to try it, but it's not what keeps you interested in it.
   It's got to have more interaction. It doesn't hold my interest as long as what I think it should, and I think if there was some more interactivity of a program, then it would really keep my interest more, and I would be more enthused about taking more courses."
- An adult student who took a Dreamweaver course

### Simulation: Boomer

- Life experienced at a slower pace promotes an expectation of "it's ok to wait." Learning experienced from an early age as lecture with drill and practice without stimulation/response. Gaming as part of a learning context may be considered less effective because it is less "serious" and in some cases can be distracting.
- Older people prefer less interaction than younger people in distance education (Kearsley, 1995).

### **Types of Interactions Possible?**

(Moore, M. G. (1989). Editorial: Three types of interaction. <u>American Journal of Distance Education, 3</u> (2), 1-7. )

- 1. Learner-Instructor
- 2. Learner-Learner
- 3. Learner-Content
- 4a. Learner-Self: highlighted the importance of 'self talking', or internal dialogue when engaging with learning materials (Soo & Bonk, 1998)
- 4b. Learner-Interface: The learner's ability to use the communication medium facilitating the online course (Hillman, Willis, & Gunawardena, 1994)





### Matrix of Web Interactions

(Cummings, Bonk, & Jacobs, 2002, Internet in Higher Ed)

Instructor to Student: Syllabus, notes, feedback.

to Instructor: Course resources, syllabi, notes.

to Practitioner: Tutorials, articles, news.

Student to Student: Comments, sample work, links.

to Instructor: Votes, tests, papers, evals.

to Practitioner: Web links, resumes, reflections

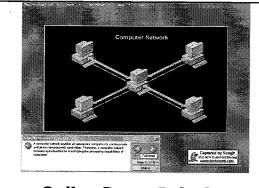
Practitioner to Student: Internships, jobs, e-fieldtrips

to Instructor: Opinion surveys, fdbk, listservs

to Practitioner: Forums, listservs, prof devel.

### **Behaviorist Interactivity**





### **Online PowerPoint?**

# Designing Interaction/Interactivity



### What is the Interaction Rationale?

(per Ellen Wagner, April, 2004)

- Interaction is the most debated construct in the world of technology mediated learning design and development.
- •In these settings, interaction is the defining attribute of the quality and value
- Interactivity (equated with interaction) is the most expensive component of a technology mediated learning design.

### **Interactivity Online**

- Animations in small files (Macromedia (Adobe) Flash)
- Capture desktop activities (Matchware Screencorder)
- · Collaborative writing (Writely.com, Jotspot)
- Desktop audio recordings (Audacity; iLife)
- Group Forums (Yahoo! Groups, Google Groups)
- Instant Messaging (AIM, MSN, Yahoo!)Noncollaborative writing (Blogger, Pitas)
- Photo Storage (Flickr)
- PP Slides with animation and narration (Articulate)
- VoIP (Skype and Google Talk) voice and text
- · Web meetings (Ivisit)
- Wikis (PB Wiki, MediaWiki)



### \_InternetNews.com September 5, 2006 A Flashy Way to 'Captivate'? Erin Joyce

- But if older online training systems failed to captivate their students with engaging interactivity, quizzes, animations and video, then Adobe is pulling out all the stops with Captivate 2, the latest version of its eLearning software.
- Rich media is the watch phrase in this release.
   Educators can add video, audio and animation.
- They can add quizzes and simulated demonstrations that help trainers and students explain databases, answer sales questions and generally interact with the modules amid a flurry of multimedia.

### Simulation: Xer

Conditioned to expect immediate gratification (they grew up with drive-through fast food, remote controls, automatic teller machines and microwave ovens), and an expectation that learning should be stimulating and fun (Sesame Street). Generation Xers crave stimulation and expect immediate answers and feedback.

### Simulation: Xer

 Genxers have a rapid-fire information consumption capability. Rushkoff argues that many of the things for which this generation is maligned, such as short attention spans and lack of ability to concentrate on a single task at once are not problems but actually brilliant coping mechanisms for a world overloaded with information.

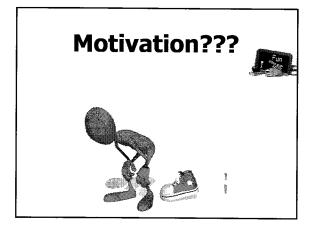
### Simulation: Xer

"The skill to be valued in the twenty-first century is not the length of attention span, but the ability to multitask - to do many things well at once.... [and] the ability to process visual information very rapidly." (Rushkoff, 1996:50)



### **Learner Control: Boomer**

 The traditional instructor-focus is what is expected. The instructor determines what is important to learn and how it should be learned. Consistency and control are maintained with the "tell me, tell me, tell me" approach.



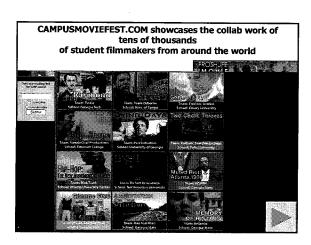
### **Learner Control: Xer**

- Xers expect a range of options, in terms of what they learn and how they learn it.
   They require autonomy and flexibility for their own learning. They demand a variety of instructional methods from which they can choose to learn, e.g., videotapes, selfpaced modules, interactive CDs.
  - "Online gives me something to do when I'm bored with the professor."
  - "I respect myself more as a selfteacher."
    - Dziuban, Moskal, & Hartman (2005)

### **Neomillenial Learning Styles**

Planning for Neomillennial Learning Styles: Implications for Investments in Technology and Faculty Chris Dede, H*arvard University, Educause, 2005* 

- Fluency in multiple media--value all types of communication, activities, experiences, not a single best medium
- Actively seek, collect, and synthesize experiences, rather than absorb a single best source
- Active learning and collective reflection
- Non-linear and associated webs of learning
- Co-design of learning experiences for individual needs and preferences not precustomized





How P2P Will Change Collaborative Learning By Judith V. Boettcher Campus Technology, June 2006

"One manifestation of the new sharing and personal publishing culture is Campus MovieFest (CMF), a filmmaking competition started in 2000 by students at Emory University (GA). It has since grown into an international event involving tens of thousands of college students, faculty, and staff."

### How P2P Will Change Collaborative Learning By Judith V. Boettcher Campus Technology, June 2006

"Teams of five to 10 people are loaned laptop computers, digital camcorders, and technical support for a week, to produce a five-minute film. Films receive awards in four categories: Best Comedy, Best Drama, Best Documentary, and Best Picture. The CMF Web site stores much of the student work online, and sells DVDs of the movies from each school."

# How P2P Will Change Collaborative Learning By Judith V. Boettcher Campus Technology, June 2006

 The CMF project is the type of learning experience that builds hands-on skills and teamwork, and really gets students' juices going—or in the jargon of instructional design, "involves active, engaged learning experiences." It hearkens back to the days of guilds and the apprentice model: immersion experiences integrating learning with experts and hands-on production. In the process of creating a movie, students share and build their knowledge about planning, designing, and editing films.



### How P2P Will Change Collaborative Learning By Judith V. Boettcher Campus Technology, June 2006

Most use P2P technologies to quickly move video segments between student computers; no need to set up Web sites to "host" interim versions. Students often use instant messaging (another P2P technology) rather than email, to quickly contact each other and share ideas about content and editing. They also get involved with reviewing, judging, and evaluating movies, learning what makes a film work.

# How P2P Will Change Collaborative Learning By Judith V. Boettcher Campus Technology, June 2006



### How P2P Will Change Collaborative Learning By Judith V. Boettcher Campus Technology, June 2006

"As learning experiences shift from a focus on reading prepackaged content to more active learning where students explore, research, problem solve, and create, the P2P capabilities of file sharing and collaboration become ingrained in the learning process. Teenagers use these types of technologies naturally and almost automatically."

### How P2P Will Change Collaborative Learning By Judith V. Boettcher Campus Technology, June 2006

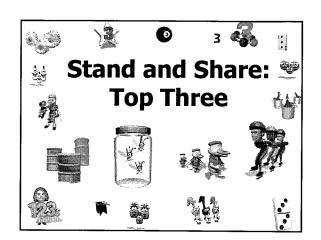
"In "eLearning: The Rise of Student
Performance Content" (CT, March 2006), I
suggested that there are three main types
of content in any eLearning course:
prepackaged authoritative content, usually
from a publisher; guided learning materials
developed by the faculty and customized to
current learners; and spontaneous
performance content developed by the
learners themselves, in the process of
learning. Students' CMF films are indeed
examples of performance content— and
some of that content might have staying
power."

### **Neomillenial Learning Styles**

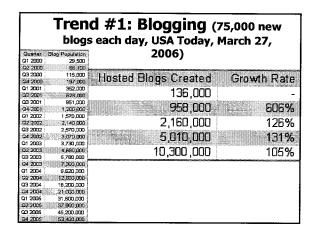
Planning for Neomillennial Learning Styles: Implications for Investments in Technology and Faculty Chris Dede, H*arvard University* 

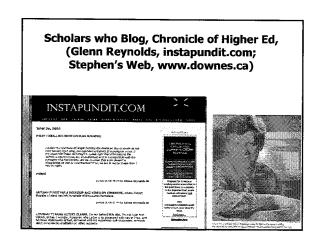
- Blended/personalized places (not specialized computer labs)
- · Mobile wireless computing
- · Avatars and personal agents
- Smart objects
- Virtual worlds
- Augmented reality

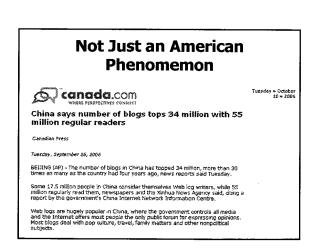












### **Stephen Downes (2004)**

"A blog...is and has always been more than the online equivalent of a personal journal. Though consisting of regular (and often dated) updates, the blog adds to the form of the diary by incorporating the best features of hypertext: the capacity to link to new and useful resources. But a blog is also characterized by its reflection of a personal style, and this style may be reflected in either the writing or the selection of links passed along to readers. Blogs are, in their purest form, the core of what has come to be called *personal publishing*. (p. 18)."

### According to Linda Evarts (2003)

"Web logs — blogs for short — are the surprise wedding of the informational capacity of journalism and the speed of instant messaging....Composed of short and frequently updated postings arranged in chronological order, blogs are Web sites similar to online journals, offering information on topics ranging from foreign policy to poetry."

# Brandon Hall, Chief Learning Officer Magazine, July 2006

"A blog is a Web journal containing dated entries on a given topic or scheme. They can include search, feedback from readers and links to other sites. They can be written by one person or a group. Blogs can be used to share a viewpoint, enable collaborative discussion, present new product ideas, or explain ongoing news or changes."

### **Tips on Setting Up a Blog**

- Make list of 3-5 usernames you like
- · Use a simple or creative title
- · Try out administrative functions
- Post short introduction of yourself
- Share with friends (or make private)

### **Educational use of Blogs**

### For instructors

- Professional practice
- Networking and knowledge sharing
- Course management tool

... ...

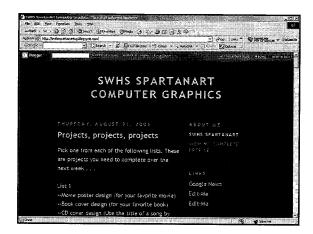
### For students

- Reflections or journals
- Dialogue with peers
- Group work
- Communicate with instructor

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# Sample Uses of Weblogs (especially English writing class)

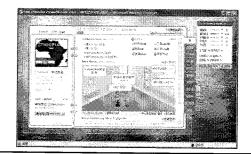
- 1. Instructor or Tutor blog: resources, information, space to chat
- 2. Learner blog: reflections, sharing links and pics, fosters ownership of learning
- 3. Partner blog: work on team projects or activities
- 4. Class blog: international exchanges, projects, PBL
- 5. Revision: review and explode sentences from previous posts, add details
- Nutshell: summarize themes or comments across blogs
- 7. Blog on blog: reflections on feelings, confusions, and experiences with blogs



### Blogger Software: You have many choices!

- 1. Blogger: http://www.blogger.com/
- 2. Diaryland: http://www.diaryland.com/
- 3. Live Journal: http://www.sixapart.com/livejournal/
- 4. Movable Type: http://www.sixapart.com/movabletype/
- 5. Pitas: http://www.pitas.com/
- 6. TypePad: http://www.sixapart.com/typepad/pricing
- 7. Xanga: http://www.xanga.com/

# Screen shot of Cyworld. A famous South Korean blog service.



### New Pew Survey Defines Today's Bloggers Jimmy Moore, July 22, 2006

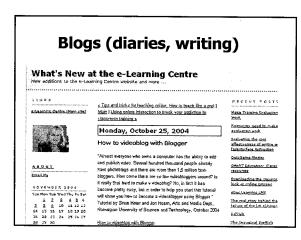
- Among the different kinds of blogs out there, here is the breakdown:
- Personal life 37 percent (can you say MySpace.com?)
- Political 11 percent
- Entertainment 7 percent
- Sports 6 percent
- News/Current Events 5 percent
- Business 5 percent
- Technology 4 percent
- Religion/Faith 2 percent
- Health 1 percent

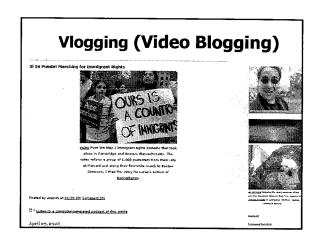
### Pew Research Group New Pew Survey Defines Today's Bloggers Jimmy Moore, July 22, 2006

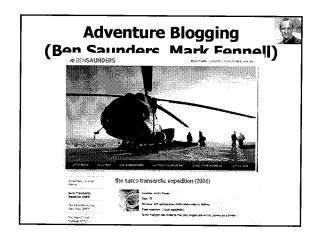
- Most bloggers share their personal experiences
- Most bloggers write about the things they are most passionate
- Most bloggers write daily or almost daily
- Most bloggers LOVE to write and are good at it
- Most bloggers have a full-time job (and it's not blogging!)

### New Pew Survey Defines Today's Bloggers Jimmy Moore, July 22, 2006

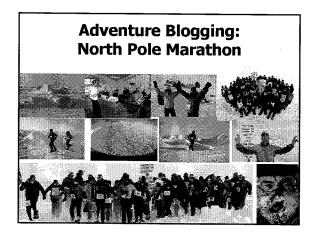
- Most bloggers are young, primarily 18-30 year olds
- Most bloggers have never published their writings b4
- Most bloggers remain anonymous using a fake name
- Most bloggers spend hours on the Internet per day
- Most bloggers are not in it to make money





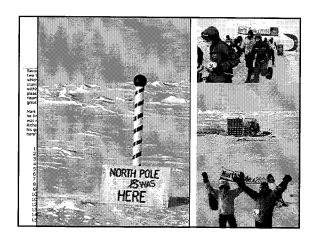


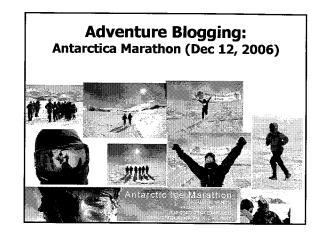




### **North Pole Marathon**

• Don't let this experience of a lifetime pass you by. REGISTER NOW for the North Pole Marathon. For the race fee of EUR €9,300, Polar Running Adventures will provide athletes with accomodation in Spitsbergen (Norway) on April 5th; return flights from Spitsbergen to the North Pole camp; heated tents while at the Pole between April 6th and 8th; entry to the official North Pole Marathon helicopter flights in the polar region; pictures at exactly 90N, t-shirts, medals and souvenirs; professional photos of each competitor in action; and hotel accommodation on April 8th and 9th in Spitsbergen on return from the Pole.





### **Antarctica Marathon**

- The scheduled dates of the trip are December 10th – 18th, 2006. Places are limited and will be allotted on a first come first served basis.
- The price is US\$15,000 and includes return flights from Punta Arenas to Antarctica; accommodation and meals in Antarctica; entry to the marathon, half-marathon and ultramarathon; t-shirts, medals, and professional photos of each competitor in action.

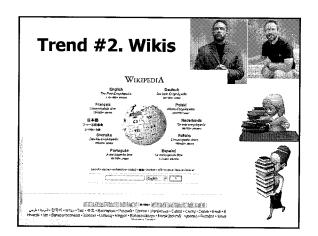


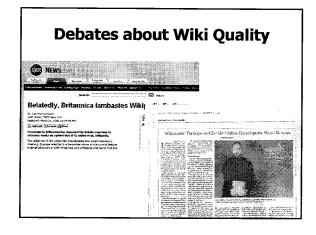


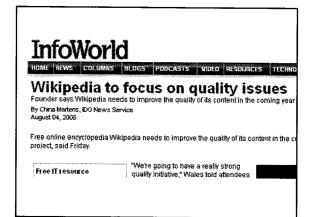












### Info World By China Martens, IDG News Service August 04, 2006

- With the English-language version of Wikipedia containing close to 1.3 million articles, the time has come to adopt a more considered approach to its content. "We will continue to turn attention away from growth and towards quality," Wales said.
- Wikipedia and Wales have battled <u>criticism over</u> the <u>accuracy of information</u> contained in the encyclopedia, which was originally set up to allow anyone to add and edit any content on the Web
- The negative publicity reached fever pitch last year when John Seigenthaler, a U.S. journalist and former political aide, wrote an article about what he found in a Wikipedia biographical listing about himself.

# Info World By China Martens, IDG News Service August 04, 2006

- The defamatory content, which had sat mostly unaltered for four months on the Wikipedia site, linked Seigenthaler to the assassinations of both U.S. President John Kennedy and his brother Robert Kennedy, the U.S. Attorney General, who Seigenthaler had worked for as an assistant.
- "That was really bad, a terrible error, and we fixed it really quickly," Wales said, noting that after he appeared on CNN with Seigenthaler to discuss the incident in December, traffic to Wikipedia nearly tripled.

Brandon Hall, Chief Learning Officer Magazine, July 2006

"A wiki is a collection of Web pages that can be easily viewed and modified by anyone, providing a means for sharing learning and collaboration."

# Brandon Hall, Chief Learning Officer Magazine, July 2006

"Wikis can be used to create content on-the-fly, as a repository for information and for archiving group learning. Benefits include speed, simplicity and a sense of ownership among participants."

# Brandon Hall, Chief Learning Officer Magazine, July 2006

"Teams use them to track virtual team members, provide information about their roles, discuss project processes, and share knowledge and insights. Benefits include ease of collaboration, editing and access."

### For Teachers New to Wikis

- · Wikis are free, online writing spaces.
- Wikis use simple formatting rules, so no HTML understanding required.
- Highly collaborative composing and creativity
- · Authors do not claim ownership
- Published online
- Wikis provide a history and anyone can revisit prior versions of text

### For Teachers New to Wikis

- · Wikis are a writing space
- · Writers build upon, edit, and revise
- Power and authority reside in the community not in an individual
- Permissions can be set to limit readers and writers who participate

### How use in teaching

- 1. Provide space for free writing
- 2. Debate course topics and readings
- 3. Share resources (websites, conferences, writing, etc.)
- 4. Maintain group progress journal
- 5. Require group or class essay
- 6. Have student revise Wikipedia pages
- 7. Write a wikibook

### Wiki Resources/Options

- Wikipedia
- Wikibooks
- Wiktionary
- Wikiversity
- Wikispecies
- Wikiquote
- Wikinews

| White of the Project

### What is a wiki?









- collaborative web-writing
- cross class/ interdisciplinary projects
- project spaces

### What is a wiki?

- Ward Cunningham, in 1995
- The name, wiki, is based on the Hawaiian term wikiwiki, meaning "quick"



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### Wiki Software

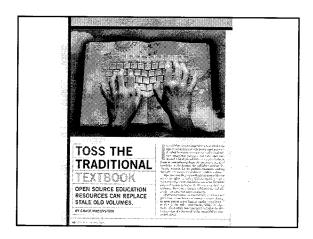
- Wiki software is a type of collaborative software that runs a Wiki system.
  - Java based:
  - http://sourceforge.net/projects/friki
  - Perl based (Twiki) <u>http://twiki.org/</u>
  - PHP based
  - http://www.qwikiwiki.com/
  - PHP & MySQL
  - http://www.mediawiki.org/

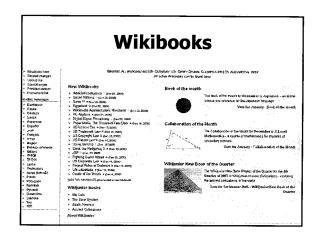
### Wiki farm

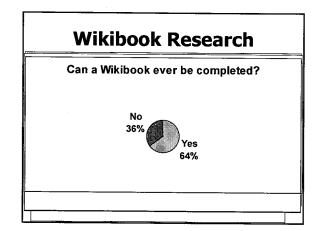
- A "Wiki farm" refers to a server or a collection of servers that provides wiki hosting, or a group of wikis hosted on such servers.
  - http://www.seedwiki.com/ (public, WYSIWYG)
  - http://pbwiki.com/ (password-protected, text editor)
  - http://www.jot.com/
    (password-protected, WYSIWYG)

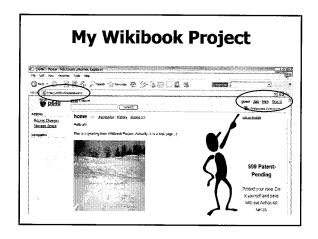
### How to choose?

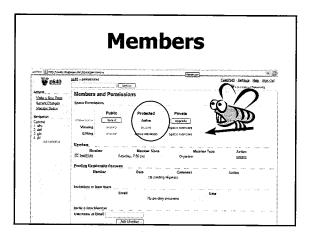
- Source code (Text editors vs. WYSIWYG)
- Access control (password vs. open to public)
- Editing control (various levels of editing controls)
- Free vs. license fee
- RSS awareness
- Advanced features (spell-check, emoticons, blogging, polling, calendar)

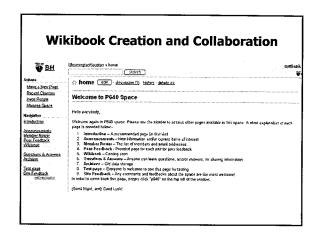






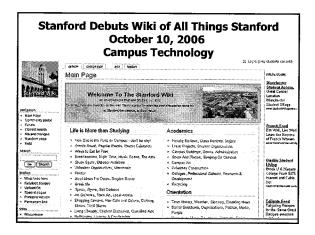






### Stanford Debuts Wiki of All Things Stanford October 10, 2006 Campus Technology

- Stanford University last week launched the Stanford Wiki, a spin-off of the <u>Wikipedia</u> Web encyclopedia. It will focus solely on things related to Stanford.
- Stanford Wiki is the brainchild of Tristan Harris, student in computer science. "The Stanford Wiki is a place for students to share information about essentially anything they want related to Stanford," Harris told the Stanford Report. "It can be about their favorite professors, the best places to take people on dates, the worst dining halls, [or] good places nearby to get haircuts."



# MIT Launches Center for Collective (Wiki) Intelligence, October 10, 2006 Campus Technology

- MIT opens the doors this week of the MIT Center for Collective Intelligence (CCI), which has set the ambitious goal to understand how to harness the power of large numbers of people connected via the Internet and other technologies to solve a range of business, scientific, and societal problems.
- or CCI Director Thomas Malone said the recent successes of "Google and Wikipedia suggest that the time is now ripe for many more such systems." Malone, author of "The Future of Work," said the Center's research will address, "how can people and computers be connected so that collectively they act more intelligently than any individuals, groups, or computers have ever done before?"



### **Educational Applications**

- 1. Recordings of lectures (Coursecasting)
- 2. Supplemental textbook or entire-
- 3. Student projects
- 4. Interviews
- 5. Language lessons
- 6. Oral reports
- 7. K-12 classroom interactions
- 8. Downloadable library of resource
- 9. Recordings of performances





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### Brandon Hall, Chief Learning Officer Magazine, July 2006

"Podcasts provide a way to distribute an audio or video episode via the Internet for playback at any time on any MP3 device or PC. Podcasts allow training in the form of event capture, new product information, sales tips, orientation, etc. to be delivered on a just-in-time, just-enough basis to anyone anywhere."

### Playfuls.com July 15, 2006



Nielsen/NetRatings announced that 6.6 percent of the U.S. adult online population, or 9.2 million Web users, have recently downloaded an audio podcast. Also 4.0 percent, or 5.6 million Web users, have recently downloaded a video podcast. These figures put the podcasting population on a par with those who publish blogs, 4.8 percent, and online daters, 3.9 percent. However, podcasting is not yet nearly as popular as viewing and paying bills online, 51.6 percent, or online job hunting, 24.6 percent.

### **Podcast Guides**

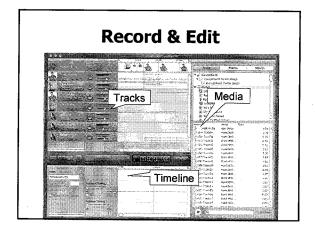
- · Short, to the point
- Not loaded with URLs and other stuff to write down--put that in the blog
- Informal, friendly, conversational

### Gather (Chris Essex, 2006)

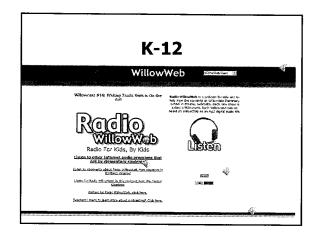
- Find content
- Collect related URLs, citations
- Arrange for interviews
- Write script
- Collect images, sound clips, "podsafe" music

### Upload (Essex, 2006)

- Create RSS file (Really Simple Syndication)
- Upload .mp3 file and RSS file to webserver
- Update website
- Enter site into directories (first time)







Podcasting and Coursecasting
(Adam Curry; www.dailysourcecode.com)

"Just the word 'podcast' scares a lot of teachers away," Ms. Schrock said. "There are a lot of misconceptions."

"All you need is a computer, access to the Internet and a microphone that you can buy at Toys 'R' Us," Mr. Warlick said. "I listen to podcasts on my computer." (NY Times, Jan 25, 2006)



