My Course Journal

FDP101x

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Week 1 Basics concepts of ICT and a comparison between the past, present and future
Student-Faculty interactions

Transition from Physical to online Classrooms

Video Content:

1. **Video 1**: The pedagogically adopted techniques, videos and quizzes can provide better instructor-learner and learner-learner interaction.

2. **Video 2**: Pedagogic Adaptations: Learning Dialogues (LeD)
   2.1. Specifically mentioned the differences between a teacher physically giving a lecture and a teacher giving a lecture online. The video can be paused and utilized for further reference.
   2.2. Reflection point provided can enable interaction with the facilitator.
   2.3. Reflection spot is a more active mechanism as each an every learner is required to think about the question unlike a classroom question where only few participate

3. **Video 3**: Pedagogic Adaptation: Learning by doing (LbDs)
   3.1 The questions can be answered while listening to the videos.
   3.2 This encourages each and every individual learner to think about the content being discussed and join in a dialogue with the facilitator.
4. **Video 4:** Pedagogic Adaptation: learning extension resources (LxTs)
   i. History of Technology in Education 1940 Audiovisual age
   ii. 3000 B.C.E- Cave Drawing
   iii. 510 B.C.E-Pythagoras Academy
   iv. 105-Paper made in china
   v. 382-Manuscript transcription
   vi. (1450-1590)-Gutenberg printing press
   vii. 1600-1800 -Public Education
   viii. 1910-1940- Audio visual age
   ix. (1960-1980)- Information age
   x. (1990-1994)- Computer age
   xii. 2000 till date –The interactive age: document camera

Learning Extension Resources: It includes advance resources, which give deep information about any particular content. Learning Experience interaction through third pedagogic feature that is learning extension resources

5. **Video 5: The pedagogic features of Learning experience Interaction (LxIs)**

   The interactions are structured and focused by proving a focus question and giving instructions for participation.

   The LxIs provide an opportunity for participating learners an opportunity to share their individual experiences.

   The LxIs offer a good venue for collaboration among learners.

6. **Video 6:** **Basics of ICT:** This video is by Prof. Prabhakar on NPTEL describes ICT in detail

   6.1 The detail of history of ICT
   6.2 Ability to compute large amount of data quickly access and manipulate it and can do interesting thing.
   6.3 Applications of ICT
7. **Video 7: Maintaining A course Journal**

7.1 It is both a process and a record.
7.2 It enables the writer to draft the document in a orderly manner
7.3 A course journal may include descriptions about various content, activities that have come across in this course,

8. **Video 8: TED talk by Anant Agarwal, the CEO of edX in this video**

The importance of transition from physical to online classes has been explained illustrating examples and images indicating various teaching styles.

9. **Video 9: Padmashree Dr. Deepak B Phatak's introduction video to learners of FDP**

**Advantages of ICT**

Individual components of MOOCS: PDFS, VIDEOCLIPS, YOUTUBE, ONLINE Tutorials
**Week 2**: The ideas related to Internet and Website creation are discussed in the week-2.

i. Creating a Website using WordPress is the first and foremost task.

ii. An LxI activity is scheduled that will require the participants to interact with peers in the Discussion Forum.

**What is the Internet?**

The web presence of an individual is ensured by using Internet. Various online tools and an email address enable us to use various other web services and sites for our own activities like creating websites, communication with your peers in social media etc.

**Reflection Spot**

Do you know what Internet is? Do you know how it works?

Virtually creating a connection between various individuals by the help of Networking done over wider areas is defined as Internet. It remotely allows the users to communicate with each other or amongst various groups in the social networking cites.


**How the Internet works?**

**Reflection Spot**

Do you know how information travels from your computer to other networks?

The Open Switching Interconnection (OSI) networking enables the information to travel from source to destination. Routers use the IP layer (layer 3) and addressing switches use the data-link layer (layer 2). Layer 1 is the physical which is basically used in terms of 1’s and 0’s that go over a wired medium, Layer 2 is the data-link layer, which is protocols like Ethernet and Point-To-Point Protocol (PPP), which carries information between adjacent nodes about MAC address from and to and allows for error detection and retransmission. Layer 3 is the IP layer, which carries information about where in the whole network the packet is from and to, not just the
current hop. The Layer 4 and 5 are basically a transport and sessions used for logging ON and OFF of the sessions generated between the two machines and for security purposes. The Layer 6 is the presentation layer used for the data encryption and decryption. Lastly the Application Layer, Layer 7 is used for User Interaction in the form of Applications between two users.

**Some Internet Protocols**

The rules used for the smooth running of the virtual communications using Internet.

**Reflection Spot**

Think of what happens when you write and send an email to your friend. What do you think are the activities/processes taking place from the time you send it to the time you receive a response?

When an eMail is drafted, the computer’s normal text gets converted into Hypertext with the help of HTML (Hypertext Markup Language). HTML scripting language is used to tag or mark normal text so that it becomes hypertext and several hypertext pages can be interlinked with each other resulting in the Web.

The HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) is a protocol for transferring the hypertext pages from Web Server to Web Browser. For exchanging web pages between Server and Browser, an HTTP session is setup using protocol methods (e.g. GET, POST etc.).

The web pages (which are mostly HTML pages) are written in HTML and these web pages are exchanged between Server and Clients using HTTP. Since HTML is a language and HTTP is a protocol, they are two different things though related. In fact, it’s possible to exchange HTML web pages without HTTP (e.g. using FTP to transfer HTML pages). Even, it’s possible to transfer non HTML pages using HTTP (e.g. using HTTP to transfer XML pages).

On receiving the mail at the destination, the procedure is reversed and the receiver gets the text in a readable format after undoing the tags in HTML.

**Tools for Website Creation**

WordPress and Drupal have been coined as open source tools for Website creation.

Simple and Multifunctional website features have been detailed.
Basic Customisation in Wordpress/ Managing Content in Wordpress

How to set themes and handling the web pages for the WORDPRESS website created have been illustrated.

Adding Content in Wordpress

Adding site pages and blog posts with appropriate titles.

Blog pages can be left as draft and modified or updated later.

Advanced Customisation in Wordpress

Talks about Themes, Widgets, changing the look and feel of the website and the site pages.

To Create a Website Using Drupal

Youtube videos are used for demonstrating Drupal and its usage and features. The following are a few important videos:

1. Lesson 2 - Introduction to Drupal
2. Lesson 3 - Why choose Drupal?
3. Lesson 8 - Drupal Content
4. Lesson 12 - Extend
5. Lesson 18 - Creating a Basic Page

How can you use Web Presence in regular teaching-learning

A scenario of 60 students in a classroom has been quoted along with a focus question to be discussed among the peers in the Discussion forum.
Week 3: Creating your own video resources

The week starts by learning dialogues on Visual presentations.

**Visual Presentation Skills 1/ Skills 2**

**Reflection Spot**

Assume that you are planning to create a slide with your subject content and uploaded it to your WordPress website. You are creating this as an open educational resource (OER) so that everyone can access and use it. What visual parameters will you take care of during your slide design so that your website visitors find it easier to understand?

i. I will ensure that the side tool bar is clearly indexed with the site contents
   ii. Will try to encapsulate the contents crisply and clearly with minimum number of slides
   iii. Will segregate the topics so that the reader has a clarity on the slide being read

**Reflection Spot**

Given that you know how to design visuals from the previous learning dialogue, what do you think are the considerations you have to make when using fonts and colors in slide design? How many font types, font sizes and colours will you use in the design of your slides?

i. Using multiple colour will make the site look loud. Will try and use minimum number of colour fonts and choose colours which would be distinctive.
   ii. Will stick to a single Font type
   iii. Will try to give an understanding by clearly labelling the slide titles of the presentation.
   iv. The background design will be left white or a subtle colour to have a better look.

**Learning Experience Interaction**

**Scenario:**

You have been assigned to teach a course of your preference in a new class of 80 students. The class is arranged in such a way that there are ten rows of eight students each. You are required to
prepare your first lecture (with four slides) consisting of the following parts: Title slide, Course Objectives, Course Outline and Assessment strategy.

A visual presentation for a particular course has been designed elucidating all the course contents and the evaluation strategies along with grading policies. The same has been posted in the discussion forum.

**Creative Commons Licensing:**

i. Allows lawful collaboration to do things.

ii. Proprietary work is set under use with the consent of the author under Creative Commons Licensing.

Creative Commons (CC) is one way that offers public license that allows us to set the way we want other people to use our content (open educational resources) and how the already available contents can be used by others.

**Spoken Tutorial Project**

Prof. Kannan Moudgalya explains how Spoken Tutorial Project at IIT Bombay utilizes the video creation process. It is a project that consists of open educational resources available under the Creative Commons. This dialogue creates a basis for the resource creation activity that we are required to complete. He also continues to explain how preparation of spoken tutorial videos using many software tools is done in his next video.

**Resource Creation in various local languages:**

A video on how to create a Wordpress Site in the local language with the Screencast tool Screencast-O-Matic has been accomplished and posted along with the focus questions in the discussion forum.

**Multimedia Principles:**

Prof. Richard E Mayer was the person who is chief contributor behind the "Multimedia Principles". He is an American educational psychologist and has contributed in the general areas of cognition and learning.
Multimedia principles help us design our resources that help learners who are using them to get the intended message without distraction. The basic characteristic features like Redundancy, Contiguity, Modality and Spatial Coherence were the main topics of discussion in the videos posted.

**Peer Review**

The requirement and significance of Peer review has been elaborated in the learning dialogue video.

Peer review is a common practice for building quality resources and is extensively used in scientific publications as well as large crowd sourcing efforts. In education, student peer review in the classroom is a process used by teachers to achieve higher order processes in cognitive and affective domains.

To a reviewee, the peer review process helps in obtaining feedback from multiple people about the quality of their submission. To a reviewer, peer review process helps in giving knowledge about constructing good feedback. By reviewing multiple submissions, the reviewer also gets more clarity about the various criteria that was used for creating a good submission.

Submission phase, Allocation phase, Review phase and Consolidation phase are the four phases of reviewing which were explained with the help of reviewing an essay as an example.

The Knowledge Quizzes, Resource Quizzes and Assimilation Quizzes were answered effectively with the help of the leading videos and dialogues for both Week-2 and Week-3 activities.