

Overview

- 1. E-Learning in Development
- 2. The (Traditional) Al Approach
- 3. The Connectivist Alternative
- 4. Network Semantics
- 5. Web 2.0 Core Technologies
- 6. E-learning 2.0
- 7. The Personal Learning Environment

1. E-Learning in Development



Online Learning

- Has been around since 1995 or so
- Really grew with the World Wide Web
- Has advanced tremendously

Many positive developments in the last few years worth sharing...

Open Source Applications

- Learning Management Systems such as Moodle, Sakai, Bodington, ATutor
- Development and CommunityTools such as LAMS, Connexions, ELGG, Drupal, WordPress
- Supporting Software such as Firefox, Thunderbird, OpenOffice, Audacity



Open Educational Resources

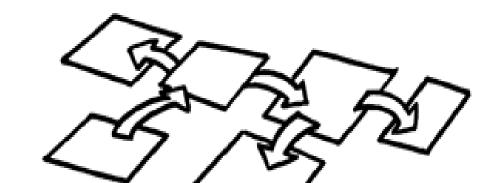
- MIT's OpenCourseWare project and the OpenCourseWare Consortium
- Open University's Open Courses
- OER initiatives
 Hewlett, Wellcome, OECD, UNESCO





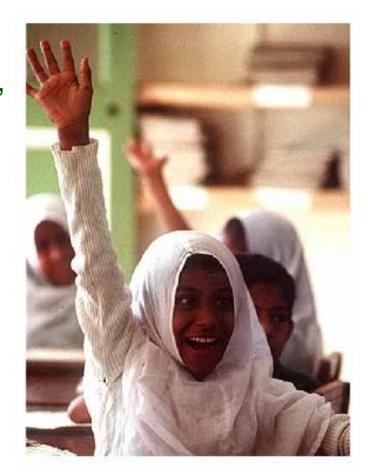
New Environments

- Multimedia explosion podcasts, vodcasts, YouTube, Slideshare, more
- Mobile computing mobile phones, PDAs, etc.
- The 3D web
 Second Life is a start, we will see more of this



Access...

- One-to-one computing
 such as the Maine laptop project,
 now spreading rapidly
- One Laptop per Child has launched – computers in Nigeria
- Wireless access
 3G networks, WLAN...



2. The Traditional (AI) Approach



Expert Systems

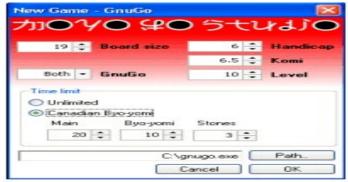
- Two major aspects:
 - Representation
 - Inference engine
- Analogy: the wizard



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expert_system

http://www.atariarchives.org/deli/expert_systems.php

Properties of Expert Systems







- Expert systems are goal oriented
- Good expert systems are efficient
- Expert systems should be adaptive

http://www.expertise2go.com/webesie/tutorials/ESIntro/

Al Requires...

- Knowledge Acquisition
 - Subject matter expert
- Knowledge Representation
 - Eg. creation of resources
- Knowledge Encoding
 - Eg. creation of if-then structures



Learning Design

- to automatically "run" the sequence of student activities (facilitated by the educator via computers
 - James Dalziel

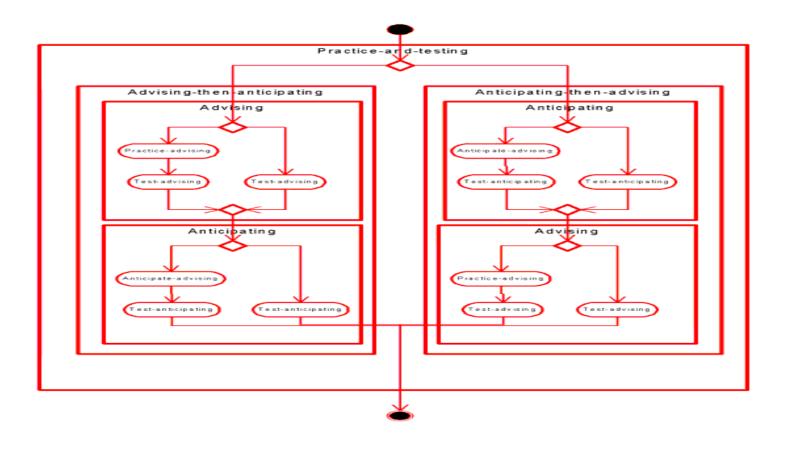
http://blog.worldcampus.psu.edu/index.php/2007/05/16/learning-design-and-open-source-teaching/

IMS Learning Design

- Based on Education Modelling Language (Rob Koper)
- Examples...
 - Programmed instruction
 - Role play
 - Competency-based learning
- Idea that LDs are "pedagogically neutral"

http://www.imsglobal.org/learningdesign/ldv1p0/imsld_bestv1p0.html

Competency-Based Learning

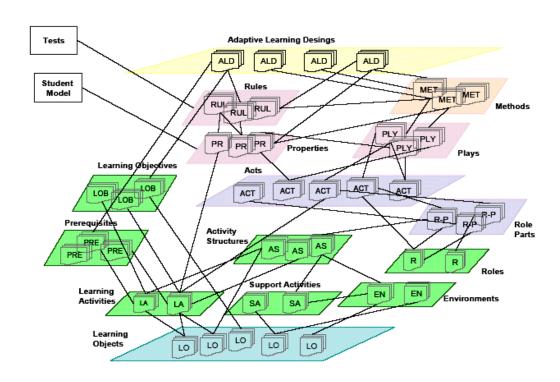


LD Tools

Nr.	Tool Name	Link	Author	Levels
1	CopperAuthor	www.copperauthor.org	OUNL	A
2	Reload LD Editor	www.reload.ac.uk/ldeditor.h tml	Reload	А,В,С
3	ASK LDT	www.ask.iti.gr	University of Piraeus	А,В
4	Mot+	www.licef.teluq.uquebec.ca/ gp/eng/productions/mot.htm	University of Quebec	A
5	Cosmos	www.unfold- project.net:8085/UNFOLD/ general_resources_folder/co smos_tool.zip	University of Duisburg	А,В

Berggren et.al. http://jime.open.ac.uk/2005/02/

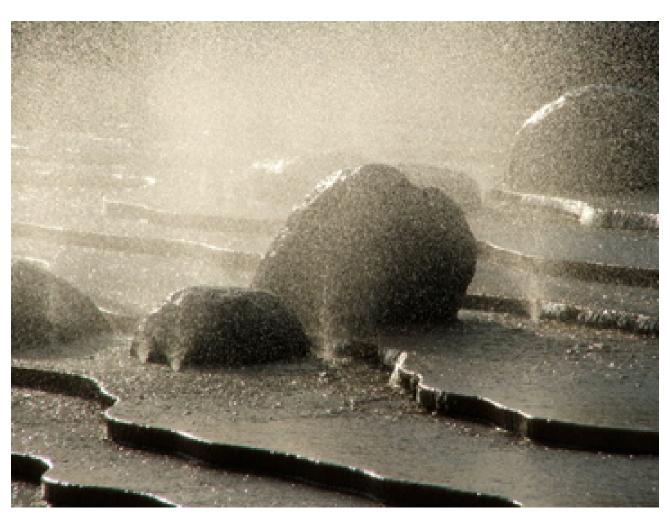
The Lego Metaphor



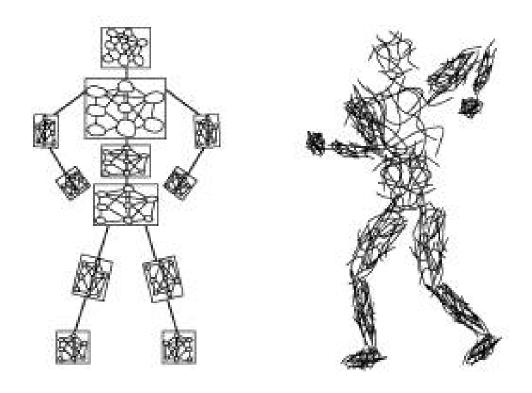
The Learning Refinery

- LD but one element of a larger picture
- Includes Learning Objects, repositories, etc
- "LDs by themselves are of limited value without a bundle of surrounding documentation, metadata, and taxonomies"

3. The Connectivist Alternative



Connectionism



Minsky: Symbolic vs. Analogical Man: Top-Down vs. Bottom Up

http://web.media.mit.edu/~minsky/papers/SymbolicVs.Connectionist.html

Un...

As in, unorganized As in *not* managed Unconference



Messy vs. Neat

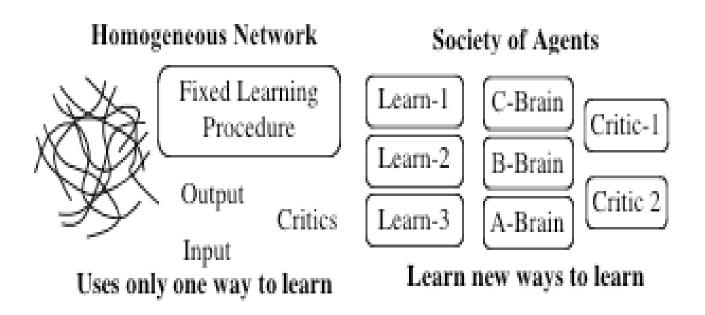
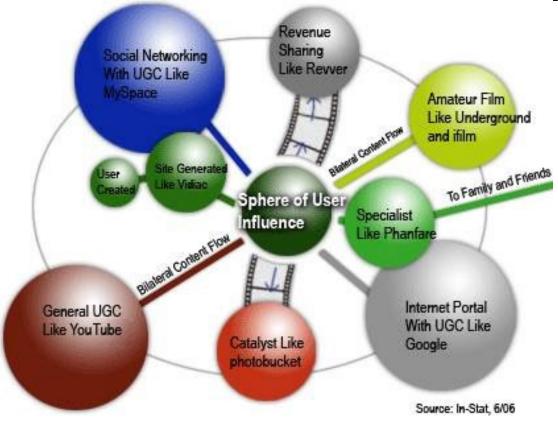


Figure. 7: Messy vs. Neat: Homostructural vs. Heterostructural

User-Generated Content



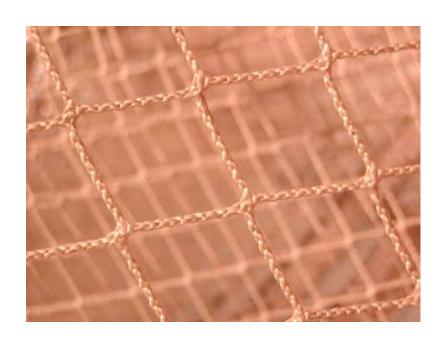
http://www.linuxelectrons.com/news/general/user-generated-web-content-will-grow-rapidly-through-2010

Flow

- IM and SMS expanded Twitter
- Facebook 'status' updates the now
- RSS, podcasting and other content feeds
- Mode the idea of flow how do you survive in a world of constant change?
 Stop thinking of things as static

Resources are like Patterns in the Mesh

the knowledge is in the network



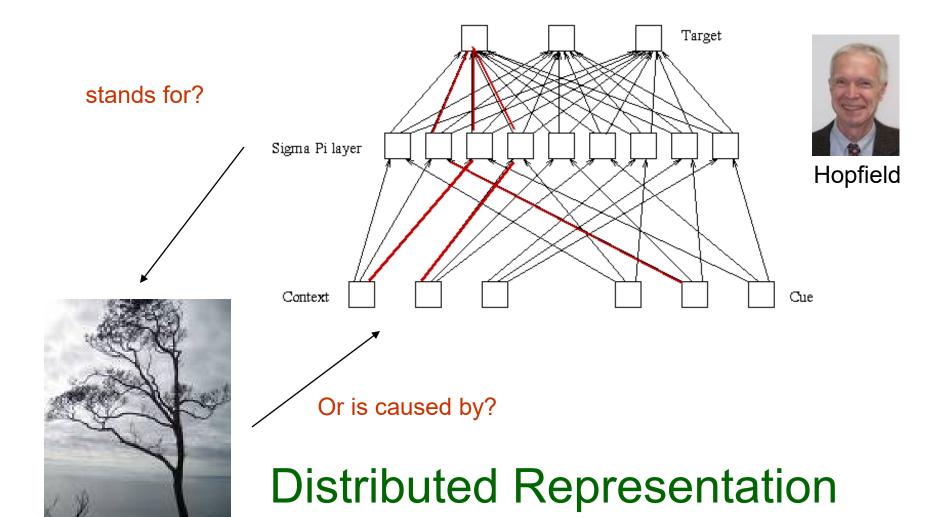
Old: universals

- rules
- categories

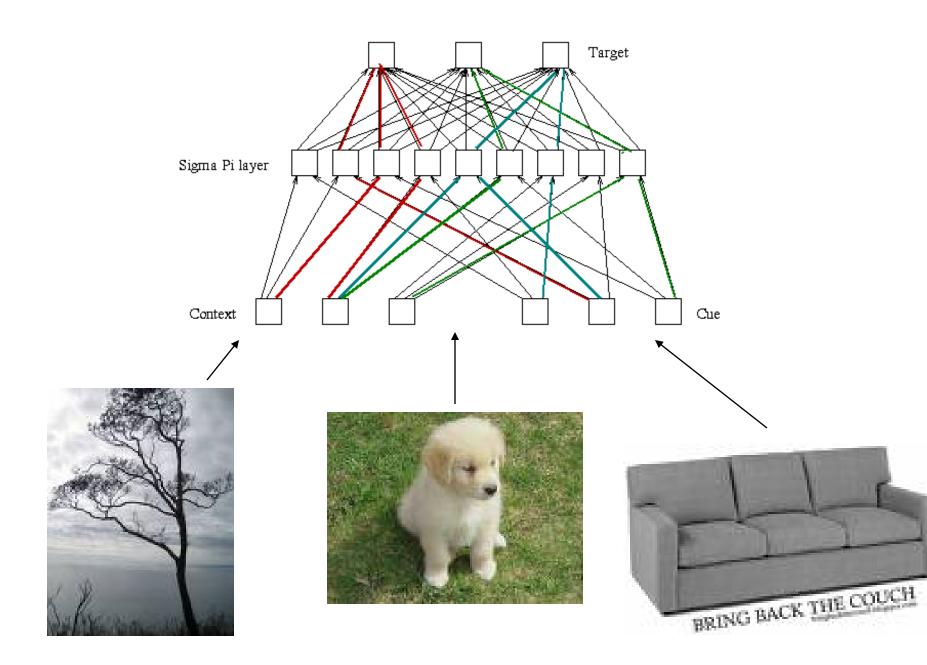
New: patterns

- patterns
- similarities

the knowledge is the network



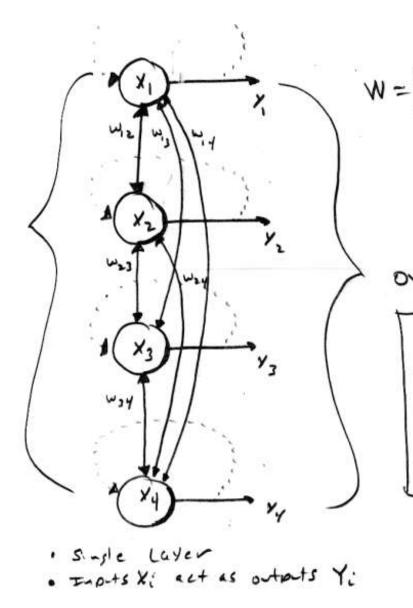
= a pattern of connectivity



This...

Network Learning Trans

- Hebbian associationism
 - based on concurrency
- Back propagation
 - based on desired outcome
- Boltzman
 - based on 'settling', annealing



4. Network Semantics



Groups vs. Networks

- A group is a collection of entities or members according to their nature; what defines a group is the quality members possess and number
- A network is an association of entities or members via a set of connections; what defines a network is the extent and nature of this connectivity

Rethinking Learning



http://static.flickr.com/109/252157734_9e6c29433b_b.jpg

http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=-4126240905912531540&hl=en

Groups, Schools, Classes

- A group, in other words, is a school (of thought, of fish...) or a class of some sort.
- Or: classes and schools are just groups. They are defined as groups.
- Can we even think of schools and of learning – without thinking at the same time of the attributes of groups?

A Group...

 A group is elemental, defined by mass and sameness – like an ingot of metal (Aside: democracy is a group

phenomenon)



A Network...

 A network is diverse and changing, defined by interactions – like an ecosystem

Can we achieve order, responsibility, identity in an ecosystem? Do we need the iron hand? (Aside: Solon, learning, justice)

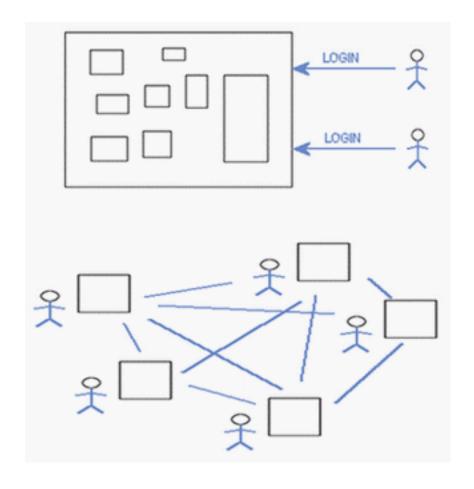
The Semantic Principle

- Groups require unity, networks require diversity
- Groups require coherence, networks require autonomy
- Groups require privacy or segregation, networks require openness
- Groups require focus of voice, networks require interaction

http://www.downes.ca/cgi-bin/page.cgi?post=35839

Networks Connective

Peer-to-peer
Conversation
Distributive
Emergent



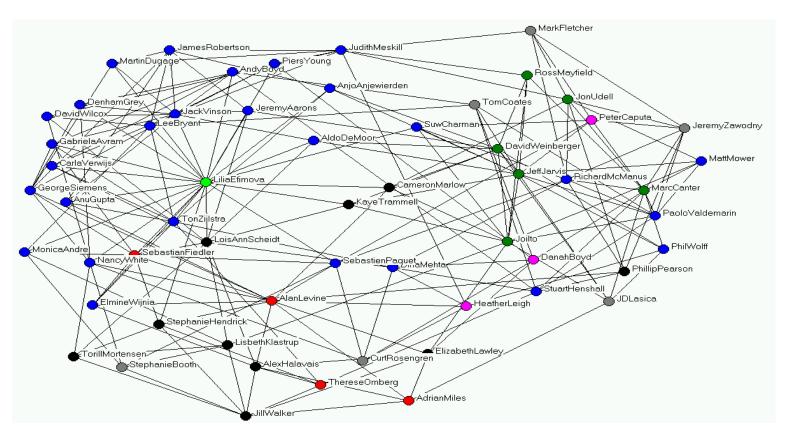
Why Networks?

- Nature of the knower: humans are more like networks
- Quality of the knowledge: groups are limited by the capacity of the leader
- Nature of the knowledge: group knowledge is transmitted and simple (cause-effect, yes-no, etc) while network knowledge is emergent and complex

5. Web 2.0 - Core Technologies



Social Networking



http://staffdev.henrico.k12.va.us/parents/socnetwork.htm

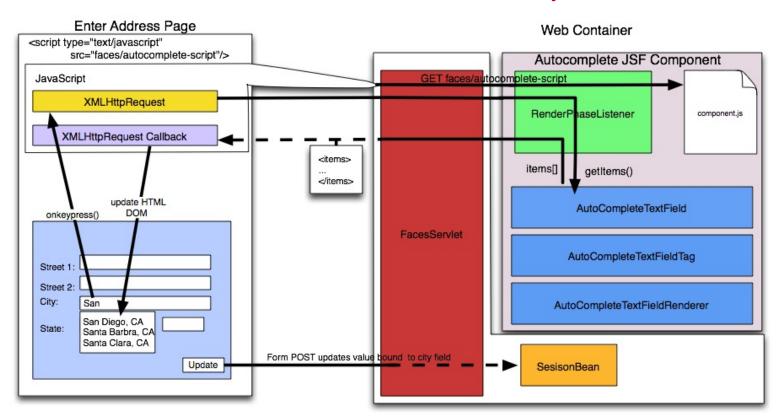
Tagging

Tagging

trepreneurship publishing technology design medium be ironment games wireframe sitemap user experience ocess flow tagging card sort iasummit07 design to the box information architecture swimlanes rapid for UX methods digital ethnography analytics alignment material interaction design kano analysis tagging experience aceted browse page description diagram facets links in the inscellaneous web 2.0 movies adoption emergence methods are the inscellaneous web 2.0 movies adoption emergence methods in the inscellaneous web 2.0 movies a

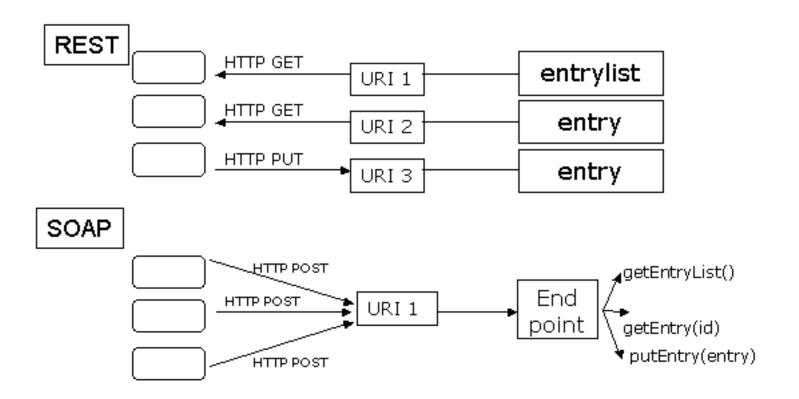
Asynchronous Javascript and XML (AJAX)

Jesse James Garrett in February 2005.



https://bpcatalog.dev.java.net/ajax/textfield-jsf/design.html

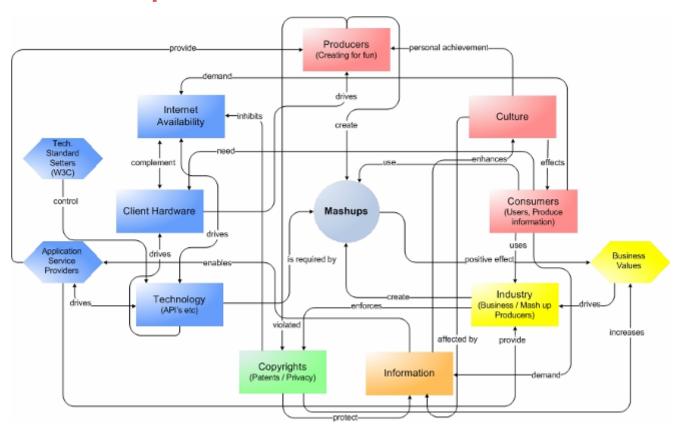
Representational State Transfer (REST)



- principles that outline how resources are defined and addressed
- looser sense: domain-specific data over HTTP

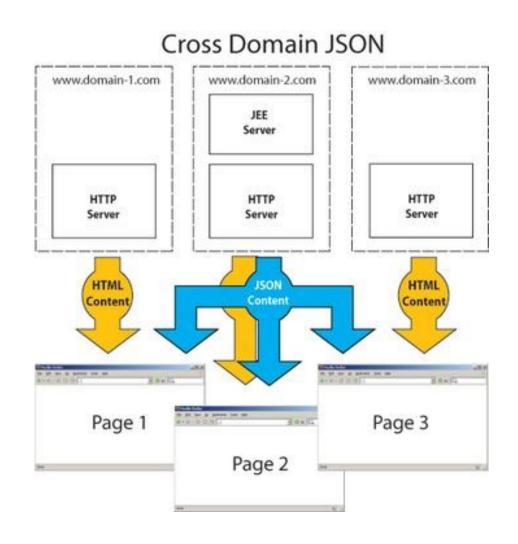
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Representational_State_Transferhttp://itpro.nikkeibp.co.jp/article/Watcher/20060315/232492/

Application Program Interface (API) and Mash-Ups

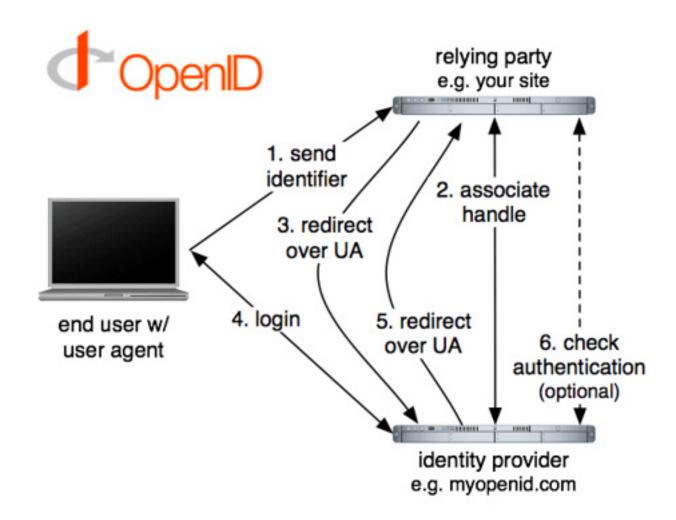


http://scenariothinking.org/wiki/images/b/b6/MashUpSysDiagramV6.0.jpg

Javascript Object Notation (JSON)



OpenID



Identity

- The idea: identity as personal, not institutional
- You own your data
- Identity 2.0 Dick Hardt
 http://talk.talis.com/archives/2005/10/dick_hardt_on_i.html
 http://identity20.com/media/OSCON2005/
- OpenID http://openid.net/

No More Walled Gardens

- Social and content networks distributed across services
- But also... importantly... the walls or institutions and corporations are also less important

6. E-Learning 2.0



E-Learning 2.0

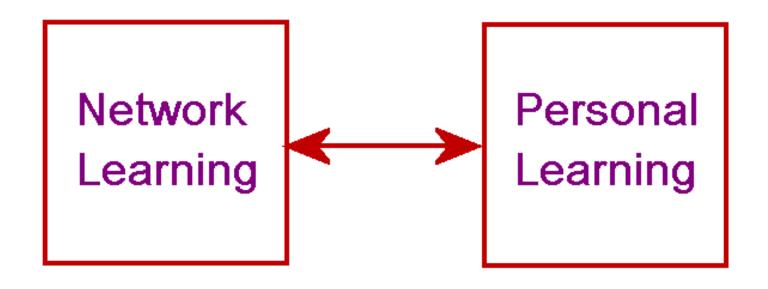
The idea is that learning is *not* based on *objects* and *contents* that are stored, as though in a library



Rather, the idea is that learning is like a utility - like water or electricity - that flows in a network or a grip, that we tap into when we want



The way networks learn is the way people learn...



- they are both complex systems
- the organization of each depends on connections

Connectivism (George Siemens)



Learner centered

Learning is centered around the interests of the learner

Learning is *owned* by the learner

This implies learner choice of subjects, materials, learning styles

Immersive learning

This learning is immersive – learning by doing

Connected Learning

The computer connects the student to the rest of the world

Learning occurs through connections with other learners

Learning is based on conversation and interaction



Game-based learning



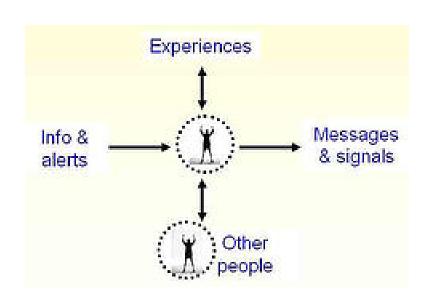


Types:

Branching, Spreadsheet, Quiz Game, Simulation Lab...

http://www.downes.ca/post/11

Workflow (Informal) Learning





Types: EPSS, Community of Practice, Environment, Visualization...

http://metatime.blogspot.com/

Mobile Learning



Examples:

Co-op learning, drill and flash-card, instant mesaging, field trips, resource capture (like this talk!)



http://www.pwlan.org.tw/ct.asp?xltem=200&CtNode=501&mp=5

Online Learning at the Crossroads

- On the one hand we have developed tools and systems intended to support traditional classroom based learning
- On the other hand we *could* (should?) be developing tools and systems to support immersive learning. We should be developing for dynamic, immersive, *living* systems...

First Iteration: User-Produced Media

- Blogs and Blogging
- Podcasting and Vodcasting
- Game mods and other multimedia



Web 2.0: The Learning Network

- The intersection between the worlds for education, work, and home
- Key requirement is easy-to-use tools and hosting services*
- *E.g. the "e-Portfolio-as-blog" approach

http://www.cetis.ac.uk/members/scott/entries/20050523083528

7. Personal Learning Environment





Content as Vocabulary

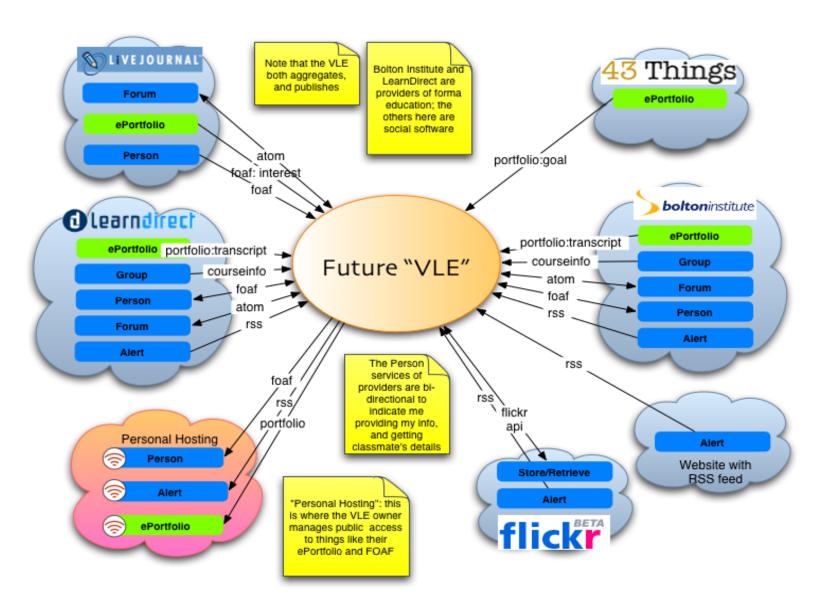
http://icanhascheezburger.com/

Content as Creation

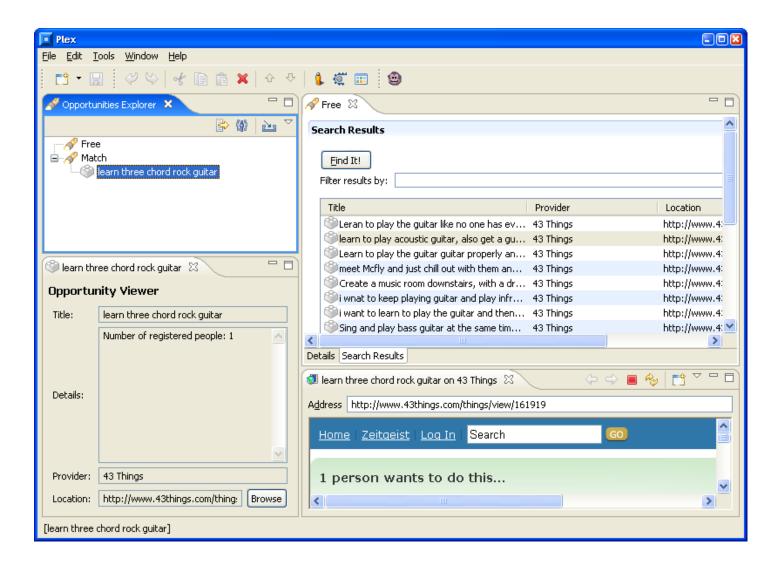
Aggregate
Remix
Repurpose
Feed Forward



The Idea of the PLE...



Plex Personal Learning Environment Example



Collecting and Filtering RSS

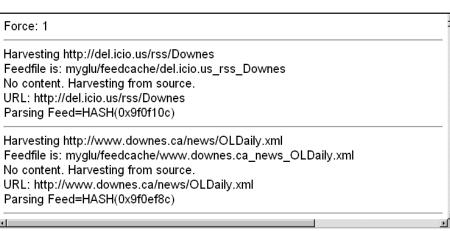
http://www.downes.ca/mygluframe.htm

RSS Join Output RSS Filter OPML Topics

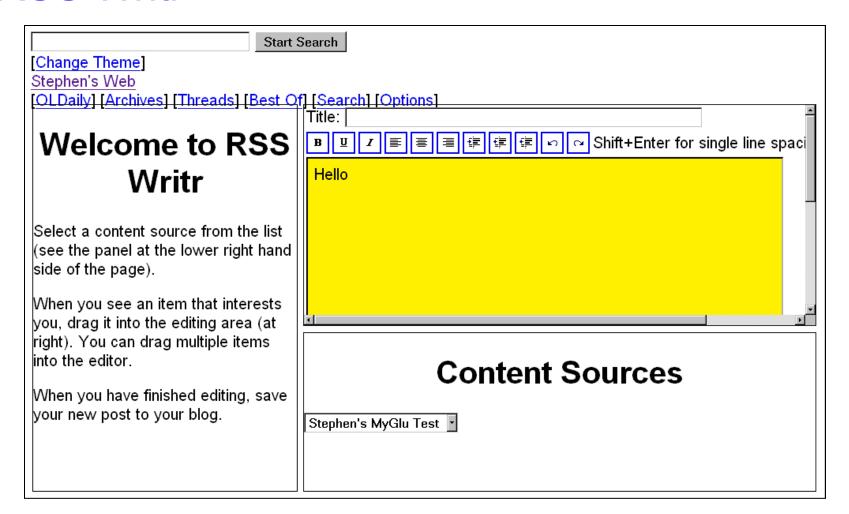
MyGlu

By Stephen Downes

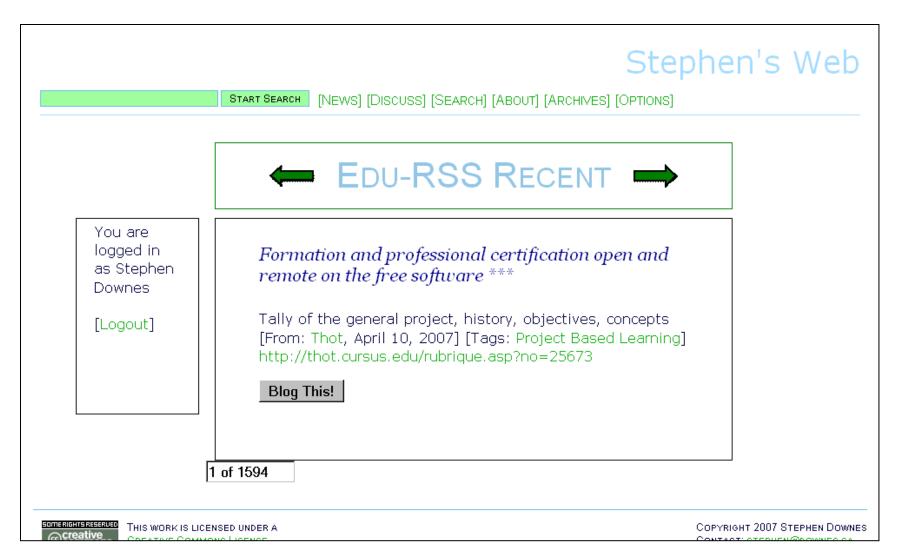
<u>About</u>



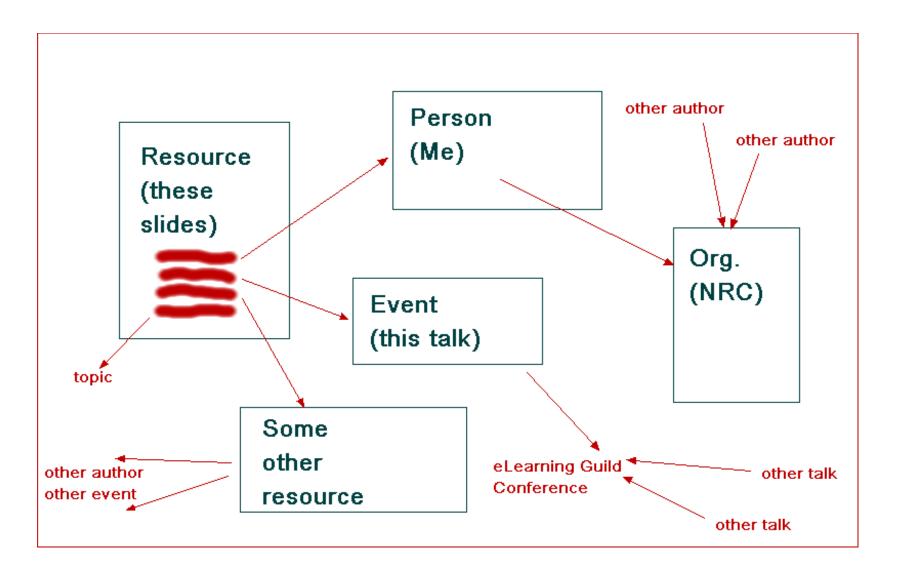
RSS Writr



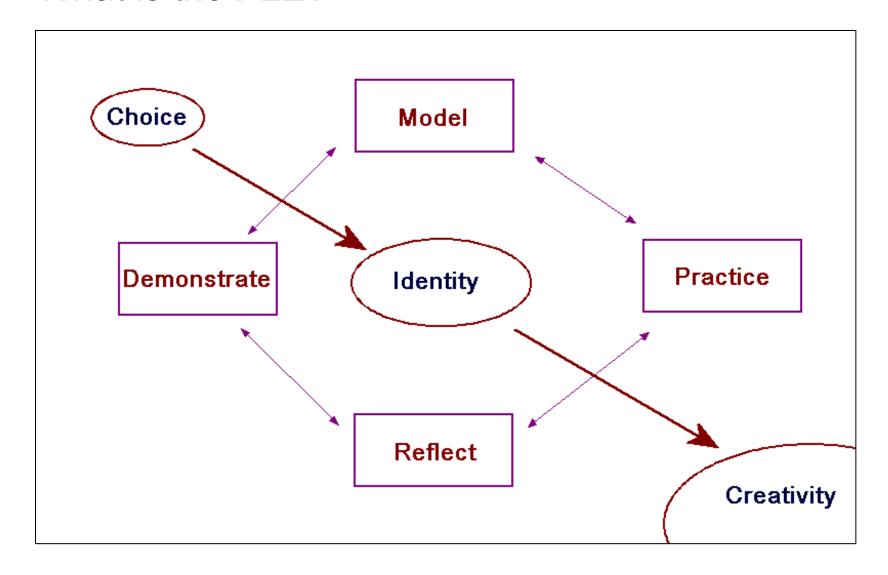
Edu_RSS Viewer



Relations between Entities...



What is the PLE?



We can get an idea of what the PLE looks like by drilling down into the pieces...

Model

- conceptual frameworks used?
 - wiki (wiki API, RSS)
 - concept maps (SVG, mapping format)
 - gliffy (SVG?)
- reference frameworks
 - Wikipedia
 - video / 2L 3D representation embedded spaces

The question is – how to transport and represent models that are actually

Demonstrate

- reference examples
 - code library
 - image samples
- thought processes
 - show experts at work (Chaos Manor)
- application
 - case studies
 - stories

The question is, how can we connect the learner with the community at work?

Practice

- scaffolded practice
 - game interfaces
 - sandboxes
- job aids
 - flash cards
 - cheat sheets
- games and simulations
 - mod kits
 - mmorpgs

The question is, how can we enable access to multiple environments that support various activities?

The question is, how can we assist people to see themselves, their practice, in a mirror?

Reflection

- guided reflection
 - forms-based input
 - presentations and seminars
- journaling
 - blogs, wikis
- communities
 - discussion, sharing

People talk about 'motivation'

– but the real issue here is

ownership

Choice – Identity - Creativity

- simulated or actual environments that present tasks or problems
- OpenID, authentication, feature or profile development
- Portfolios & creative libraries



Stephen Downes http://www.downes.ca