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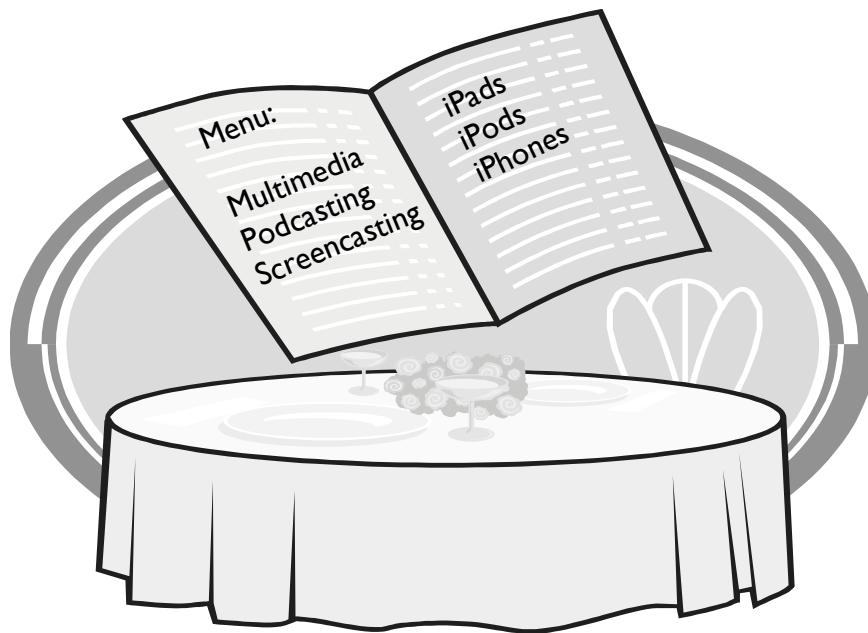
Classroom Cooking With Technology

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Abstract

Join David M. and David B. as we cook up a storm for those of you with a taste for technology. We plan to focus on "creativity & consumption" of technology in the classroom through a series of mini demos to feed your need.



We plan to serve up a series of dishes and recipes in the form of "how-to-do-it" around such topics as screenflow, podcasting, bringing your powerpoints back to life, (fill in your specialities). We'll serve it all up with some tasty apps (for academic life) for your iPad. Consuming what is sur la table(t) won't add any calories -- just new skills. And we will certainly have a healthy serving of Q&A to go 'round.

INGREDIENTS:

Principles of Effective Multimedia Design

- Minimize text
- Large fonts
- High contrast (black on white; no templates)
- Keep it simple
- Context-relevant multimedia
- Context-relevant humor (maybe)

Images

Sources

- Google (<http://google.com>) Click on Images link.
- Bing (<http://bing.com>) Click on Images link.
- Free Clip Art (<http://free-clipart.net> or <http://openclipart.org>)

Software Aids

- SnapzProX (<http://ambrosiasw.com>) Mac-only. Video & image.
- Snagit (<http://techsmith.com>) Mac & PC. Image capture.

Audio

Sources

- FindSounds (<http://findsounds.com>)
- Simply the Best Sounds (<http://simplythebest.net/sounds/>)

Software Aids

- WireTap Studio (<http://ambrosiasw.com>) Mac-only. Capture & editing.
- Sound Studio (<http://feltp.com>) Mac-only. Capture & editing.
- Windows Audio Recorder (<http://recordsound.net>) PC-only. Capture.
- Freecorder (<http://www.applian.com/freecorder4/>) PC-only. Capture
- Audacity (<http://audacity.sourceforge.net/>) Mac & PC. Capture & editing.

Video

Sources

- Google (<http://google.com>) Click on Video link.
- Bing (<http://bing.com>) Click on Video link.
- YouTube (<http://youtube.com>)
- PBS (<http://pbs.org>) Click on Watch Video tab.

Software Aids

- Handbrake (<http://handbrake.fr>) Mac & PC. Rip DVDs.

Organizing Multimedia

- Folders by media type (e.g., 1 folder for images, 1 for sounds, 1 for video)

- Folders by presentation (e.g., separate folders for each presentation)

COOKING

Static Screencasts

- ProfCast (<http://profcast.com>) Mac & PC. Enhanced podcasts/screencasts.
- Example iCube: Issues in Intro—General Psychology at UConn:
 - iTunes link: <http://bit.ly/jLmKDF> (click on any “Precast”)
 - Web link: <http://icube.uconn.edu> (click on “Precasts” link)

Dynamic Screencasts

- ScreenFlow (<http://telestream.net>) Mac-only.
- Camtasia (<http://techsmith.com>) Mac (Camtasia for Mac) & PC (Camtasia Studio)
- Jing & Jing Pro (<http://techsmith.com>) Mac & PC

HOW TO “COOK UP” A STATIC SCREENCAST

NOTES:

(a) *For the purposes of this demonstration, I shall be using ProfCast.*

(b) *A link showing this procedure in action can be found at <http://db.tt/UgieAk3>*

1. Begin by creating a Keynote or PowerPoint presentation, ideally, following the principles outlined in our workshop (i.e., less text and more multimedia).
2. Open ProfCast, and configure your recording in the pop-up screen before proceeding:
 - (a) Select your microphone source in the “Built-in Input” drop-down menu.
 - (b) Adjust your record gain if necessary.
3. Drag the icon of your Keynote/PowerPoint document into the square window of the ProfCast screen. The document will open. Make certain you select the first slide of your presentation.
4. Click on “Start Recording” in the ProfCast window, and you will automatically go into presentation mode. Immediately, begin narrating.
5. When finished, press the “ESC” (escape) key on your keyboard.
6. In the ProfCast Controller window that appears, click the “End Recording” button.

7. Select the software in which you want to save your recording. (I use QuickTime.)

HOW TO “COOK UP” A DYNAMIC SCREENCAST

NOTES:

(a) *For the purposes of this demonstration, I shall be using ScreenFlow; but, the general principles should apply to other software.*

(b) *Links to an actual screencast showing this procedure in action:*

- *Before editing:* <http://db.tt/twxDAjP>
- *Editing:* <http://db.tt/AUgycch>
- *After editing:* <http://db.tt/MZabJ4w>

1. Begin by creating a Keynote or PowerPoint presentation, ideally, following the principles outlined in our workshop (i.e., less text and more multimedia).
2. Open ScreenFlow and configure your recording in the pop-up window before proceeding:
 - (a) If you want to record your own image, check the “Record Video from:” box and select the camera source; otherwise, uncheck this box.
 - (b) If you are narrating over your presentation, check the “Record Audio from:” box and select your microphone source.
 - (c) If your presentation contains audio, check the “Record Computer Audio” box.
 - (d) Before proceeding, I recommend using an external hard drive (high-speed, 500 GB or more, and dedicated to video capture) for best results because uncompressed video requires a great deal of space. If your movie is short and you have adequate space on your built-in hard drive, you can use that one. To configure which hard drive you will be using:
 - Open Preferences under the ScreenFlow menu in your menu bar.
 - Click on “Advanced” in the pop-up screen.
 - If necessary or desired, click on the “Change...” button under Scratch Disk to select a different hard drive for capturing your video.
3. Click to red button in the pop-up screen to begin recording, and wait for the countdown. Don’t worry about not having your presentation in “Play” mode. Even though recording will commence after the countdown, you can edit out whatever footage you want to omit from the actual movie.
4. Go into “Play” (or “Presentation”) mode in Keynote/PowerPoint, and begin narrating as you would if you were doing this in a classroom.
5. At the end of your presentation, SHIFT-COMMAND-2 (on a Mac) to end the recording, or click on the camera icon in the menu bar and select “Stop Record.”

6. Your ScreenFlow document should now open up for you to edit. (See online tutorials for editing at <http://www.telestream.net/telestream-support/screen-flow/support.htm>.)
7. I recommend saving your ScreenFlow document before proceeding in case things go awry.
8. Finally, export your edited ScreenFlow presentation to whichever movie format best suits your needs, depending on your audience.

ScreenCast Examples

Below are QR codes, which are like bar codes but are capable of encoding more information. These lead directly to the web sites described in the caption above each code. They are easily scanned with mobile devices that contain built-in cameras (such as iPhone, iPod Touch, iPad, Android, etc.). There are many free software apps available for these devices that will enable you to scan these codes. Several that we have tried and recommend are i-nigma (<http://i-nigma.com/i-nigmahp.html>) and Scan (<http://qrcodecity.com>). After installing a QR code-scanning app, make certain your wi-fi is connected and hold your device's camera over a code. You will then be taken to the encoded web site containing either a software company or, in some cases, a QuickTime movie. Alternatively, you can type the URL into a browser without scanning the QR-code.

Example of Creating Static ScreenCast with ProfCast
<http://db.tt/UgieAk3>



iCube Podcasts on iTunes
<http://bit.ly/jLmKDF>



iCube Podcasts on Internet
<http://icube.uconn.edu>



Example of Creating Dynamic ScreenCast with ScreenFlow:
Before Editing
<http://db.tt/twxDAjP>



Example of Creating Dynamic ScreenCast with ScreenFlow:
Editing
<http://db.tt/AUgycch>



Example of Creating Dynamic ScreenCast with ScreenFlow:
After Editing
<http://db.tt/MZabJ4w>



Selected Software

Humble Daisy Software:
ProfCast
<http://profcast.com>



Telestream Software:
ScreenFlow
<http://telestream.net>



TechSmith Software:
Snagit
Camtasia
Jing & JingPro
<http://techsmith.com>



Ambrosia Software:
SnapzPro X
WireTap Studio
<http://ambrosiasw.com>



Felt Tip Software:
Sound Studio
<http://felttp.com>



SourceForge Software:
Audacity
<http://audacity.sourceforge.net>



RecordSound.net:
Windows Audio Recorder
<http://recordsound.net>



Applian Technologies Software:
Freecorder
<http://www.applian.com/freecorder4>



Handbrake
<http://handbrake.fr>



music but also serve as the aggregator for podcasts, iTunes U, Internet radio, movies and video (your own, and both rented and purchased), books (audio and written), apps, and the iTunes store. Once in iTunes, you can set up playlists (folders of your desired digital collection) and then import your music, photos (and jpps), videos, PowerPoint and Keynote slides, and (depending on your apps) such documents as pdf and MS Word files. iTunes will even format the files for optimal playback. Once you have simply performed a drag&drop of your materials, all you need to do is attach your device and have it sync -- that is, iTunes will move the playlists onto the device for your use once configured – and then you're ready to go.

HOW TO: STEPS

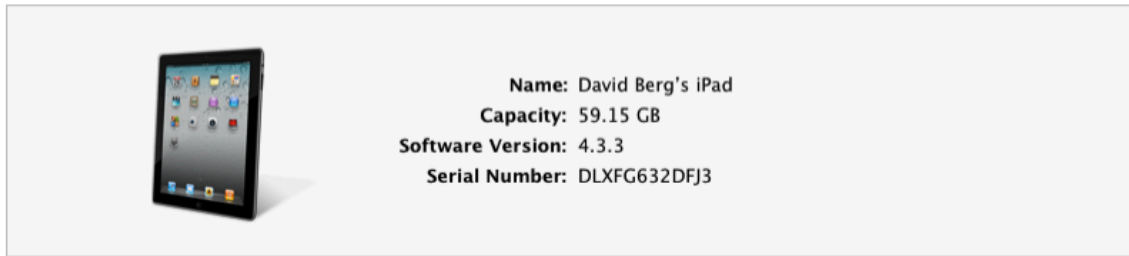
1 -- Begin by setting up a series of folders on your desktop of all the materials that you have prepped so that you can eventually drag these to iTunes. You can name these according to the type of files you plan to store such as Screencasts, PPT, PDFs, Music, Video and so on. Organizing as your first step will save you time and prevent indigestion later.

2 -- Open iTunes and note the top menu items. Under the file menu, scroll to “new playlist”. The “untitled” playlist will appear in the left side pane. Change the name to reflect the materials that you are planning to drag in to it (such as screencasts, movies, and so on). For the sake of easy finding and playing, the playlist name should reflect the material stored on your computer. Set up as many playlists as you deem necessary. Next, drag the files from your computer desktop to the corresponding playlists.

3—Syncing your device and files: using the usb cable that came with your device, plug it into the computer. The sync process will begin automatically, and the materials in your playlists will be ported to the device automatically (or manually depending on your settings).

4 – Syncing with the apps on the iOS device: some of the documents that you prepared for presentation sync to specific apps on the device. The process to load them is no more than a drag&drop procedure. When you begin syncing the device, a new window will appear in iTunes. At the top of the window is a horizontal bar of the device's menus. If you have not done this simple process, it is best to read the documentation about the device. **Here is a graphic of the menu items that appear when you plug your iOS device into the computer to sync.**

iPad



Clicking on the “SUMMARY” menu provides with information about the device. Clicking on the “INFO” menu permits you to specify the types of daily information (calendars, contacts, to-do items) that you want on your device.

The “APPS” menu shows you the apps on the devices, lets you specify whether you want to sync them or not, permits you to rearrange the apps on the screens of the device, and most importantly provides the document drag&drop platter. When on this screen, scroll to the bottom: what will appear will be a section called “File Sharing”: those apps that accept your special documents. These particular apps (Pages, Numbers, Keynote, GoodReader, Office apps) will be discussed in the next section. Click on the app name in the left hand pane of the window, and then you can see the documents associated with that app. Drag any of your Keynote and Powerpoints from your desktop to the Keynote app that also opens PowerPoint documents. Drag word processing documents to Pages which also opens MS Word documents; spreadsheets to numbers; office docs and pdf files to GoodReader. And if you created any documents on the device, just click on these and drag them onto your computer desktop. At the lower right of the window, simply click on “apply,” and all of the new documents that you added will sync to the device. Use this procedure for all of the apps and documents that you prepared for your presentations.

The next menu items (Music, Movies, TV, Podcasts, iTunes U, Books, Photos) permit you to specify which of your files in your iTunes playlists will sync to your device. Recall that the playlists you added reflected the files from your desktop. Click on each of the menu items, scroll through the lists of media files, and then put a check in the box for all of those that you want to sync to the device. Those delicious dishes that you have created will show up on the device for display to the class. Don’t forget to click the “APPLY” button when you finish with each menu. Once you have tried the process, you will move your files with ease.

DROP BOX: Another method to set the table

DropBox is a double application that will allow you to move files from your computer (Mac/PC) to your device. Also, it permits you to set up a public sharing of your files with other specified users on your network or via email. Go to:

<http://www.dropbox.com/>



Take the tour and watch the video. If you want to use DropBox, then click on the download button to add the application to your computer desktop. Next, you need to add the app to your device: simply do this through the iTunes app store on your computer and sync to the device, or you can add the app directly from the app store on the device. On your computer (Mac/PC) follow the directions to register as a DropBox user and set up your desktop folder. On your device, run the DropBox app and login. Then all you need to do is to drop a file into the DropBox sharing folder on your computer desktop for it to move automatically to your iOS device (in the same wifi network). On the iOS device, log in to the DropBox app to see the files that are now on the device. Touch the file name in the left side pane, and then navigate to the upper right menu icon that appears as a rectangle with an arrow. Just touch that icon and an “Open In...” window appears. Find the desired app and touch it to move the file to that app. That’s it – you should be able to navigate to the app and open the file. Though it sounds complicated, it’s like pouring soup into a tureen and then ladling it into the soup bowl.

Ready, Set, Go... Serving the Meal

Once you have your files loaded on your device, throw it in your bag along with the appropriate cable. If you use a video projector, buy the Apple VGA cable and a sound cable; similarly, if you use a flat screen monitor/TV, then purchase the HDMI dongle (for iPad 2 only). In your classroom, plug the cable into your monitor or projector and fire up the device. Go to “SETTINGS” and specify how you want your output to look: generally you specify “wide screen” and “NTSC”. Find your presentation: if you saved your PowerPoints, then you will find these in the Keynote app. Graphics, jpgs, and photos will be found under the Photo app where you can simply play them as a slide show. If you saved Screencasts, movies and videos, then you will generally find them under the Videos app or as a folder under the iPod function on the device. If showing documents (word processing, pdf, spreadsheets, go to GoodReader. (If you have not used an iPod or iPhone or iPad, then you really need to read the manual.) Your beautiful creations will be the toast of the town!

DESSERT: Some food for thought: APPS

Apps for the iPad 1, iPod Touch 4, and the iPhone 4

Not all of the apps mirror to a projector or a display. You need to purchase a few apps and a VGA cable to make this possible. The best apps are:

GoodReader: which will permit you to view and display Pages, Word and PDF files, and spreadsheets. GoodReader is a jack of all trades in that it will allow you to view and listen to audio/visual files, manage your files on the device, read and send email attachments, as well as save files from your browser along with Google docs. GoodReader is a must have app (\$5).

Keynote: Apple's equivalent of PowerPoint is called Keynote. Keynote on these devices will directly import Powerpoint (both Mac and PC versions) and after a bit of tweaking will display out through a projector or monitor. You can also create presentations on the device if necessary. Be aware that PowerPoint presentations might be altered when opened in Keynote, especially font substitutions, changes of spacing of text, and transition substitutes; these can all be tweaked on the iPad. Keynote costs \$10.

Internet sites and Browsers: The default browser on the devices is Apple's Safari. It will generally be just fine for your own viewing needs. However, Safari will not display to a projector if you want to demonstrate websites. What you will need to do is to purchase another browser for the device from the app store. Expedition (for iPad 1) and Perfect Browser (iPod Touch/iPhone/iPad 1) will display any webpage. Show your class the sites that have any information that you feel is helpful in class. I often show the APA site, optical illusion sites, and online videos (as long as they are not in flash format). Two other browsers (Skyfire and iSwifter) will allow you to watch flash video on the iPad 1 and 2, but will only display out to a projector on iPad 2.

Other possibilities: These devices can also be used as a whiteboard -- write/draw and then project using apps such as:

Whiteboard VGA Out or PaperDesk; either use a stylus (I like the Pogo at Amazon) or your finger to write directly on the device screen and see it projected onto your monitor.

QR code creators and readers are plentiful: check out i-nigma at the app store.

ANY VIDEO file that is in mp4 or .mov formatted can be displayed to your classes by adding these to your iTunes playlists and Video app. By the way, if you have a

Netflix home subscription, you can stream (through wifi) any movie to your device and display in your class at no extra charge. (See *Fair Use Guidelines* below.)

Lastly, remember that all of the devices have built in iPod functionality so that any music, audio file, or podcast can be played. Buy a cheap battery operated portable speaker (ranging from about \$10 up to \$\$\$) and you can play audio to your classes.

The iPad 2

The iPad 2 can do something more than the iPad 1. It can display (mirror) its entire screen and every app that you have running. That is, in addition to all of the above apps, you can display any book, game, musical instrument, educational app, flash based Internet sites (using browsers like Skyfire or iSwifter), magazines, and so on. There are no limitations to what can be presented to your classes.

Apps 4 Educators

For presentations, there are a number of apps that are available for the devices. You can purchase these through the App Store on the device or through iTunes.

Check out these sites for more discussions on apps and academics:

David Berg's TITDBITS4NITOP 2012:

<http://tinyurl.com/3u7q82t>



A MacWorld Article on the "appstravaganza"

<http://tinyurl.com/42mdh5m>



The MIT library guide to apps4academics

<http://tinyurl.com/3py7acr>



***FAIR USE GUIDELINES* COPYRIGHT ISSUES**

We need to exercise great caution in when we download, copy, and/or display copyrighted works. There are strict copyright guidelines regarding such matters. While you might be quite cavalier about these issues, you and your institution can and will be sued! Understanding the *fair use guidelines* and the exceptions is very important. Also, talk to designated staff (library, information technology and so on at your own institution for possible local restrictions). For example, though you may show someone else's web pages and demonstrations in your classroom with little worry over copyright violation, there may be a problem if you leave the materials on your computer server for students, or if you plan to use the materials over a closed circuit distance-learning network. My experience has been that asking for permission is easily obtained and avoids many hassles.

The latest Digital ***Millennium Copyright Act*** has some surprises: You can now rip DVDs and display segments of any film for your class from your device. The ***DMCA*** also makes special provision to display practically any document for class purpose without copyright infringement. There is little problem if you are simply using copyrighted material for display or presentation. Here is an article from the [Chronicle Of Higher Education](#):

<http://tinyurl.com/3au93bj>



Distribution of copyrighted materials is a serious issue. The *Fair Use Guidelines* apply as before in that either you cannot or at best are limited. However, you may wonder about posting digital documents, images, videos on a website for student use. You might be able to do this within certain limits and following strict rules that entail understanding your institution's policies and taking strict precautions to limit access to the materials to your students ONLY. This is often accomplished with permissions and behind a password protected firewall. The Chronicle addresses the issue:

<http://tinyurl.com/4yszu8s>



For an overall view, the Center For Social Media has provided a “best practices” paper dealing with copyright and provides a FAQs review:

<http://tinyurl.com/3qdcuxy>



In terms of practical matters, you are probably OK using online media and video from commercial/noncommercial sources if you follow the DCMA guidelines for the purpose of presentation. You can also request permission to use sources (clips) on your Internet site but this too has its limitations associated with copyright. Your textbook publisher may permit you to use resources on their accompanying DVDs or through use of a link to their website. When in doubt, it’s probably a violation.

Go to David Berg’s college webpage and click on “TUTORIALS & DEMOS: to find a digital version of this document along with TIDBITS4NITOP 2012 with LIVE Internet links.

<http://tinyurl.com/3u7q82t>



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