Standards

About You

Go around the room and introduce yourself to the class:

- Your name, your major and concentration (and where you work)

Jozef Goetz contribution, 2011

1. Your name
2. What is your major
3. Your concentration
4. Where are you from
5. What kinds of hobbies, interests do you have
6. Your hero

I establish **a clear system** of **standards**

Learning standards **are aligned with your expectations** and **the expectations of the global marketplace.**

Clear visible standards.

- Students must have clear **understandings learning standards in** the areas of
  - **learning** goals - syllabus
  - **lecture notes** – the current .ppt
  - **exercises, assignments** – later
  - getting **basic academics** and
  - **applications skills**.

You learn as we go.

Standards

- **Communication delivered over multiple channels** is more **efficient** than **communication over a single channel.**

- **Multiple channels** make it more likely that the **whole message** will be received.

- **An appropriate picture adds another channel**
  - by making a **visual** connection to an **abstract** idea.

- **PowerPoint makes it easy to create visuals,** and by using a **template,** makes it easy to be **consistent**.

Research-based principles for design Power Point presentation

- **Educational psychologist, Richard Mayer, posits a theory of multimedia learning wherein he finds 7 research-based principles for design.**

- Students **learn better**
  1. **from words** and **pictures** **than** from **words alone** (**Multimedia Principle**)

  2. when corresponding **words** and **pictures** are **presented near** rather than **far** from each other on the page or screen (**Special Contiguity Principle**)

  3. when corresponding **words** and **pictures** are **presented simultaneously** rather **than successively** (**Temporal Contiguity Principle**)

- Mayer, R3(2001). Multimedia Learning. Cambridge University Press.
- Rodriguez, R. (2005) Theories Into Practice with Blackboard ONLINE, University of La Verne.

Lecture Notes presentation

Facts:

Eyes are **attracted** to great **contrast**

- **Contrast should fit information relevance**
- **Important information should have high contrast**
  - I use color or/and color
- **Less** relevant details **should have lower contrast**

Visual hierarchy refers to the **order** in which your eyes **perceive** they see. It is **created** by adding

- **Contrast** between the items being displayed
- Different font **size**
- **Style** (bold, italic etc.)
- **Depth** (**indentation** - a space left between the left-hand margin)
- **Grouping** information

Lecture Notes presentation

So **we use** to **control focus** by providing:

1. ● different color **contrast**
2. ● different font **size**
3. ● different font **color**
4. ● **grouping** related pieces of together information to make slides more comprehend
5. ● **context hierarchy**
   - Group related contexts
   - More **details should be indented**
   - Should be easy to ignore lower levels as familiarity increases
6. ● **consistency** – each slide has a consistent style (color) for the **title/headings.**

Lecture Notes presentation

We introduce

1. **A hierarchy** of bullets
   - **Nested bulleted** and **numbered lists**
     - Level 1 item 1
       - Level 2 item 1
       - Level 2 item 2
     - Level 1 item 2
       1. Level 2 item 1
       2. Level 2 item 2
   - Higher level more general info
   - Lower level more specific info

2. **Key words: nouns (objects)** in **red, orange** and **purple**,
   - **important verbs in light blue**,
   - **important adjectives in green**
   - **important words** in **bold**

   NOTE: You may turn off all colors from our Lecture Notes presentation (select View =>Outline View)

3. Ability to **learn** from **slides**

Example:

- **Distributed Computing**
  - Work **distributed** over **networks**
    - **N-Tier applications**
      - Split **parts** of applications **over numerous computers**
        1. User interface
        2. Business-logic processing
        3. Database
      - **Different parts interact when application runs**

My Lecture Notes Benefits:

1. Have a **tutorial** value: the student should be able to learn from slides,

2. **Comply** with research-based **principles** **for design Power Point presentation**

3. **Concepts** are **presented** **visually** with many **diagrams** and **pictures**.

4. They use visual aids (diagrams, pictures etc.) and **pictures** are **presented** **near** each other on the page or screen.

5. The **context** is **presented** in the **hierarchical** **way, details** are **indented**

6. **Important** **key** **words** are **highlighted** or written in **different** color

Other Benefits of LN

7. Helps with content **organization** and **note** taking
   - **Organizes** lecture content and indicates which points are most **important**
9. Helps with **faster learning**, specifically with the tutorial feature.

2019 CMPS 218: What were the instructor's most satisfactory teaching attributes?

- **Lecture notes**.
- His organization of the course work and the **lectures dates**.

What were the most satisfactory aspects of this course?

- Actually **learning how to develop** on the web
- Starting off with no knowledge of web development and then **gaining the ability to make a website was very satisfactory.**
- **Very thorough detail**
- The **Consistency** of their **grade**

2018 CMPS 218: What was the most satisfactory aspects of this course?

- **Detailed documentation and powerpoints for all the requirements** of the class.
- **Professor's teaching style easy to understand lecture**. **Be able to practice coding web**. Students are able to **create website by themselves**.

Extreme Learning

Extreme Learning is a computer-science educational method that integrates problem-based learning, pairing learning and collaborative learning practices to help student gain

- **more hands-on experience and**
- **in-depth knowledge on specific topics.**

The **expected benefits** of **pair** learning and extreme learning include:

1. **programmers/students working in pairs educate each other, and share knowledge and experience.**
2. **collaborative** learning **allows open interaction** and **sharing of ideas**, and hence students develop the **ability to communicate and reason.**
3. **students working in pairs learned a language faster than students working alone**.
4. **students be more productive in grasping new concepts, improving problem solving skills, and preparing for exams.**

Benefits of Extreme Learning

1) better knowledge sharing,
2) improved motivation to learn,
3) more opportunities for learning from mistakes, and
4) meaningful experience in handling multiple responsibilities.

collaborative learning can be most effective when used consistently and frequently, because students **start to build a common basis of understanding among their fellow team members**.

Definite Your Values for succeeding at whatever you do.

- 1. Take Full Responsibility
- 2. Discipline Yourself So No One Else Has To
- 3. Respect Yourself and Others & Earn Respect
- 4. Develop and Demonstrate Loyalty
- 5. Make Hard Work Your Passion
- 6. Don't Just Work Hard, Work Smart
- 7. Learn to be a Great Communicator
- 8. Change is a Must
- 9. Handle Failure Like You Handle Success