

VMCOLAB

OER: Open Educational Resources



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4. Appendix II: More about free software and motivation

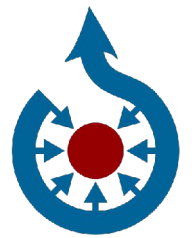
VMCOLAB

OER: Open Educational Resources

1. Open knowledge sources and OER repositories: multimedia, encyclopedias, presentations, OCW, MOOC...



flickr



WIKIMEDIA
COMMONS

You Tube



WIKIVERSITY



slideshare
Present Yourself

jamendo

OpenCourseWare

coursera



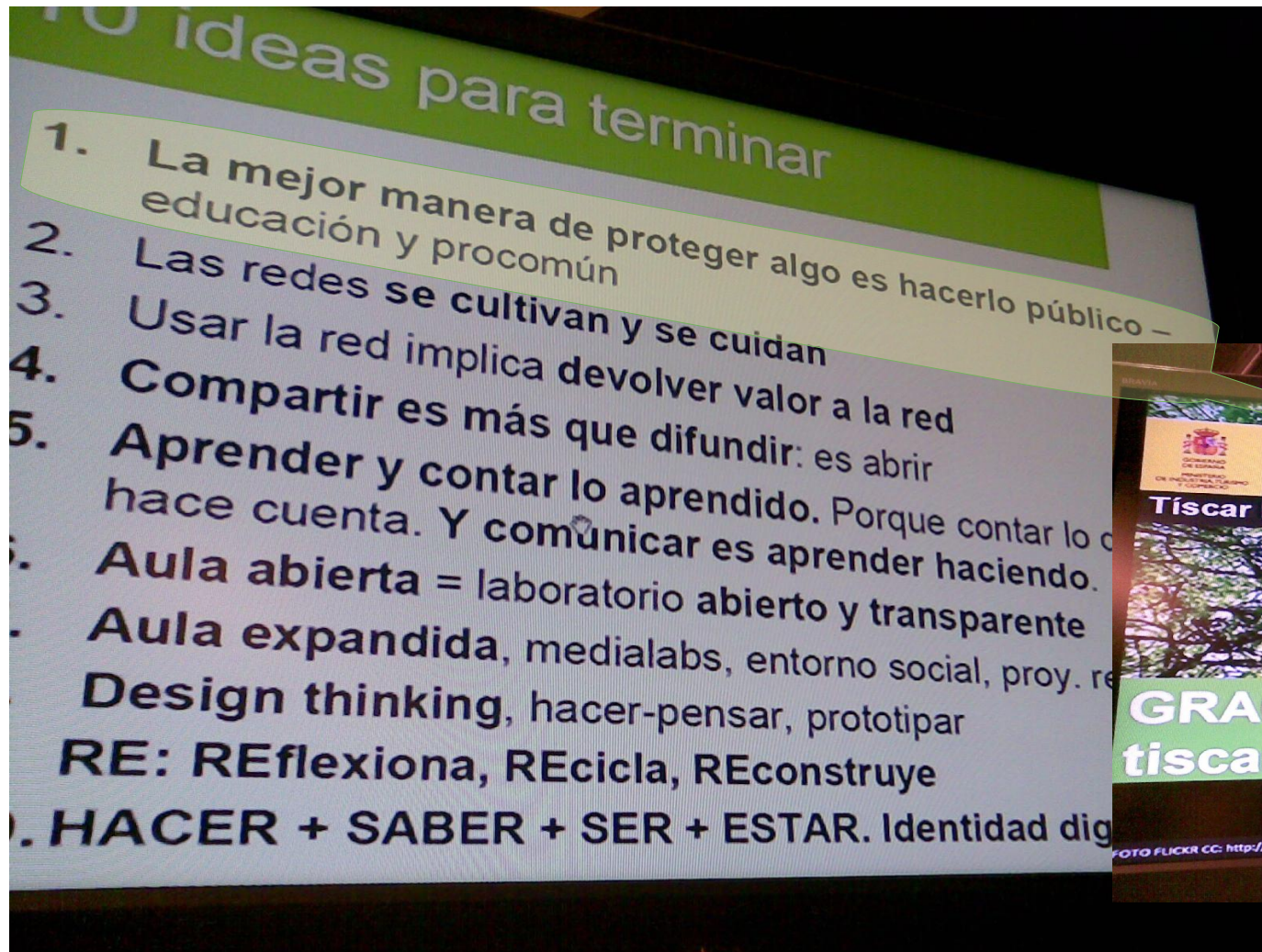
“The creators who thrive today are the ones who use Internet distribution most intelligently. In fact, the ones who are most generous with their work often reap the most reward. People used to think of reuse as stealing; today, not letting others use your work can mean irrelevance.”

Cathy Casserly, CEO, Creative Commons

Source: <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/38371>

“The best way to protect something is to make it public”

Tíscar Lara



Open Educational Resources

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qLEBAPA7yqo>



The screenshot shows a YouTube video player interface. At the top left is the YouTube logo. To its right is a search bar with the text "Buscar" and two buttons labeled "Explorar" and "Subir". Below the search bar is the video title "Isaac Asimov. Su visión hacia el futuro." and the channel name "sebioliwa" with "7 vídeos" and a "Suscribirse" button. The video frame shows Isaac Asimov, an older man with glasses, speaking. Subtitles at the bottom of the frame read: "Una vez que tengamos sistemas - de computadoras - en cada hogar". At the bottom of the player are playback controls: a pause button, a volume icon, a progress bar showing "0:02 / 3:28", a resolution indicator "360p", and icons for full screen, playlist, and share.

Open Educational Resources

- OER (Open Educational Resources)
 - Materials and educational resources for open use (and under certain licenses, for edition and redistribution)
 - **Learning contents:**
 - full courses, course materials, modules, learning objects, open textbooks or encyclopedias, open images, videos, tests...
 - **Tools:**
 - software for the creation and management of contents (LMS)
 - **Implementation resources:**
 - design principles and intellectual property licenses to promote open publishing of materials

Open Educational Resources

- Let's take a tour through different types of resources:
 - Multimedia materials suitable for reuse
 - General search, images, videos, sound
 - Wikis, web encyclopedias, open textbooks
 - Presentations on the web
 - Repositories
 - Learning objects, educational videos, WebQuests
 - OpenCourseWare (OCW)
 - MOOCs

General search

- Note about licenses: in some cases it is not clear which licenses are applicable for each search option (few options for 6 CC + other + public domain). Eg., on Google:
 - “free to use or share”
 - “free to use or share, even commercially”
 - “free to use, share or modify”
 - “free to use, share or modify, even commercially”

General search

- CC Search



- <http://search.creativecommons.org/>
- Access for CC content to search engines from various organizations:
 - Google, YouTube, Flickr, Wikimedia, Jamendo...

General search

- Google

Google

- http://www.google.com/advanced_search > Then narrow your results by... > usage rights:

General search

- Europeana



- <http://www.europeana.eu/portal/>
- Museums, archives, libraries and galleries in Europe:
 - Images: paintings, drawings, maps, photos...
 - Texts: books, newspapers...
 - Sounds: music, radio broadcasts...
 - Videos: movies, news, TV programs...
- Search > Refine your results > By copyright > (choose CC license or other)

Multimedia

- SpinXpress



- <http://www.spinxpress.com/getmedia>
- Search multimedia (video, audio, image...)

Multimedia

- Wikimedia Commons



- <http://commons.wikimedia.org>
- Images, sounds and videos for Wikipedia and other Wikimedia projects
- We encourage you to look for photos of a city or your favorite artist and check what license they have and how they could be used in your own content

Images



- Google images

- http://www.google.com/advanced_image_search >
Then narrow your results by... > usage rights:

Images

- Flickr   
 - <http://www.flickr.com/>
 - >264 million CC photos and videos
 - Search > Advanced search > Creative Commons / <http://www.flickr.com/creativecommons/>
 - We encourage you to look for photos
 - The Commons: photos without known restrictions of copyright
 - <http://www.flickr.com/commons/>

Publishing open photos

- How to publish your photos on Flickr
 - Read the help of Flickr:
 - <http://www.flickr.com/help/photos/>
 - Or watch video tutorials available on YouTube....
 - Sign in Flickr with Yahoo!, Facebook or Gmail
 - Set up your profile
 - ...

Publishing open photos

...

- Go to "Upload photos"
- Upload your photos to the gallery and make an album
- Set the license of each photo
- Share the link on your networks
- My photos (usually CC BY licensed):
 - <http://www.flickr.com/photos/acanasvargas/>

Images

- Fotopedia  **fotopedia**

- <http://www.fotopedia.com/search> > Advanced options > labeled for...
 - It is not clear which CC license is applicable (4 choices / 6 CC licenses + public domain)
- iOS Apps available

Images

- Pixabay **pixabay**

- <http://pixabay.com>
- Photos, clipart, vectorial
- Public domain (CC0 1.0 Public Domain Dedication)

Images

- Openclipart




- <http://openclipart.org/>
- Drawings, icons, designs for coloring...
- Public domain (CC0 1.0 Public Domain Dedication)

Images

- I am CC
 - <http://i-am-cc.org/>
 - Allows us to give a CC license for our photos on Instagram

Videos

- YouTube 
- <http://youtube.com/>
- YouTube allows videos with:
 - Standard YouTube License (<http://www.youtube.com/t/terms>)
 - CC BY (<http://www.youtube.com/yt/copyright/es/creative-commons.html>)
- Search > Filters > Features > Creative Commons > click "Show more" to see the license

Publishing an open video


- How to publish an open video on YouTube:
 - Read the YouTube manual:
 - <http://www.youtube.com/yt/about/es/getting-started.html>
 - Log in with Gmail
 - Upload the video
 - Edit advanced properties and set the license
 - Share the link on your networks
 - ...

Publishing an open video

...

- Advanced: add background CC BY licensed music from Jamendo
- Advanced: edit improvements, audio, annotations, subtitles
- Advanced: use the video editor
<https://www.youtube.com/editor>

Music

- Jamendo 
 - 390K tracks
 - <http://www.jamendo.com/> > Search > Advanced Search > CC Licenses
 - Free (CC licenses) for noncommercial use
 - Licenses PRO <https://pro.jamendo.com/faq>
 - Provide certificate (for controls from inspectors of rights management entities) that justifies not having to pay canon
 - We invite you to search for songs

Music

- ccMixerter 

- <http://ccmixter.org/>
 - CC samples CC

- digccMixerter 

- <http://dig.ccmixerter.org/>
 - CC tracks

Music

- SoundCloud



- <https://soundcloud.com>
 - CC tracks

Wikis / web encyclopedias



Wikipedia: encyclopedia



Wikiversidad: university



Wikilibros: textbooks and manuals

Think free. Learn free.

a multilingual free
encyclopedia
Wiktionary
[ˈwɪkɪˈɒnəri] *n.*,
a wiki-based Open
Content dictionary
Wikele [wɪle] karsl

Wikcionario: dictionary



Wikisource: books

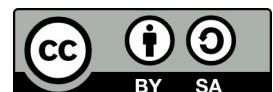


Wikimedia Commons:
multimedia



Enciclopedia Libre Universal en Español

You can create
your account on
Wikipedia and
Wikiversity and
modify articles



Editing Wikipedia

- 1. If you don't have an account on **Wikipedia**, create it
- 2. Add information to your profile
- 3. Find articles whose thematic interests you
- 4. Make changes using your user account
 - In Wikipedia you can make changes without being identified, but it is advisable to log in before

Editing Wikipedia

- Some tips:
 - If you are new, read this introduction:
 - <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:Editing>
 - Log in before making changes.
 - When you make a change, fill in the *Edit summary*.
 - Click *Show preview* before *Save page*. You will avoid multiplying versions of the article.
 - Finds pages with a similar structure to which you want to create / edit, click on "Edit" and study or copy-paste the wiki code.

Editing Wikipedia

- More tips:
 - Consult the *Manual of Style*:
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Manual_of_Style
 - Use templates:
 - <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:Template>

especially when you want to reference your sources: articles, websites, books, etc..:

 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Citation_templates
 - Use *Tools* > *Upload file* to add pictures, sounds or videos to Wikimedia Commons. Then you can use them in Wikipedia.

Editing Wikipedia

- **Beginner level:** correct misspellings or grammatical errors, improve the writing of a paragraph.
- **Intermediate level:** add a few sentences or a new section to an article that is short or in which you find deficiencies that you can remedy.

...

Editing Wikipedia

- **Advanced level:** look for a possible article that does not already exist (can be inspired by the red links) and create it
 - It can be a topic that you know well
 - You can translate an article from another language
 - For the article to be accepted, look for a theme with some relevance, structure the article and write it correctly, upload images if needed, use templates, and very important: put references!

Editing Wikipedia

- Examples: articles created by A. Cañas:
 - <https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alforn%C3%B3n>
 - https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puerto_de_Haza_del_Lino
 - https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Campus_Andaluz_Virtual
 - https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francisco_Gonz%C3%A1lez_Lodeiro
 - https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intel_8259
 - https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coki_Gim%C3%A9nez
 - It took a lot to be published (briefness and lack of references)
 - <https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/SWAD>
 - It took a lot to be published; eliminated the first time by self copying (from a page unlicensed CC)
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SWAD_%28software%29
 - It took a lot to be published (lack of references)

Wikiversity project

- Wikiversity is a project not as mature as Wikipedia. Its status is still precarious, with few contents.
- Example 1: In 2011 I suggested to Amaya Lopez, a student in the Master of Teaching Secondary School, to create a Wikiversity article on the bilingual subject Secondary Education Technology. The result was this:
http://es.wikiversity.org/wiki/Tecnolog%C3%ADa_E.S.O._biling%C3%BCe_esp%C3%B1ol-ingles

Wikiversity project

- Example 2: In our recent abiertaUGR MOOC on CC licenses, the students collaborated editing a new learning project with the course content

- Already existed a short article about licenses

http://es.wikiversity.org/wiki/Tecnolog%C3%ADas_-_Tercero_Educaci%C3%B3n_secundaria/Tipos_de_licencias_de_uso_y_distribuci%C3%B3n

but there were none on Creative Commons licenses and open content, so together we create the following:

http://es.wikiversity.org/wiki/Licencias_Creative_Commons_y_contenidos_abiertos

Wikis

Not only Wikipedia, but wikis for collaborative editing of works and notes

Sometimes integrated into learning platforms (LMS)

Wikis

Example:

Descuadrando.com

Teaching innovation project

Open encyclopedia on accounting and finance

Esteban Romero Frías,
UGR

View presentation

<http://www.slideshare.net/eromerof/presentacin-descuadrando-granada-invitation-23-42010>

<http://descuadrando.com/>



Wikis

Example:

SWECAI

Teaching innovation
project

Juan Julián Merelo
Guervós, UGR

View presentation

<http://www.slideshare.net/jjmerelo/la-clase-conectada>


Copying notes
collaboratively



Presentations on the web

- Web tools that allow:
 - **Browse** thousands of presentations
 - **Create** presentations from a web interface without need to install any software
 - ...or **upload** presentations already made
 - Add synchronized sound
 - Access them from anywhere
 - **Share** them to the world

Presentations on the web

- SlideShare  **slideshare**
Present Yourself
 - <http://slideshare.net/>
 - The biggest place in the world to share presentations
 - Allows PowerPoint, OpenOffice / LibreOffice, KeyNote or PDF, public or private
 - Synchronize audio to create webinars

Presentations on the web

- Prezi  Prezi

- <http://prezi.com/>
- Editing tool that allows animations
- View the following slideshow:
<http://prezi.com/-2im4-yyvhvt/creative-commons/>
- Warning: abuse of zoom can be dizzy

Repositories: Project agrega²

- Digital Repository Project



- <http://agrega.educacion.es/>

- Ministry of Education, Ministry of Industry, red.es

- Federated digital repository

- **Learning objects** distributed in 18 nodes

- Using standards

- Using open source tools

- Creative Commons licenses

- Multi language

Repositories: Capsules CAV

Learning capsules of Virtual Andalusian Campus



- Visit <http://www.campusandaluzvirtual.es/capsulas>
- Example:
 - “Document Layout with Dreamweaver”
<http://www.campusandaluzvirtual.es/node/382>

Repositories: UGR media

- Videos from the University of Granada
 - <http://media.ugr.es/>



- About 500 institutional and educational CC licensed videos

Repositories: WebQuests

- Learning activities in which students read, analyze and synthesize info. using the web
 - A WebQuest consists of:
 - Introduction and purpose of the activity
 - Description of what the student needs to do
 - Detailed list of actions
 - List of links to complete the activity
 - There are websites with WebQuests repositories
 - Example: <http://www.edutic.ua.es/directorio-webquest/>

Repositories: UNIA (cc)ollect-i-on

- <http://ccollection.unia.es/>
- Project of the International University of Andalusia (UNIA)
- Collaborative and open catalog, and online community about Educational Innovation and good practices in e-learning

OpenCourseWare

“An OpenCourseWare is an open digital publication of high quality educational materials, organized as courses / subjects”

www.ocwconsortium.org

MIT OpenCourseWare

- Initiative of the **Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)**, 2001



Imagen: Wikimedia Commons, cc by-sa

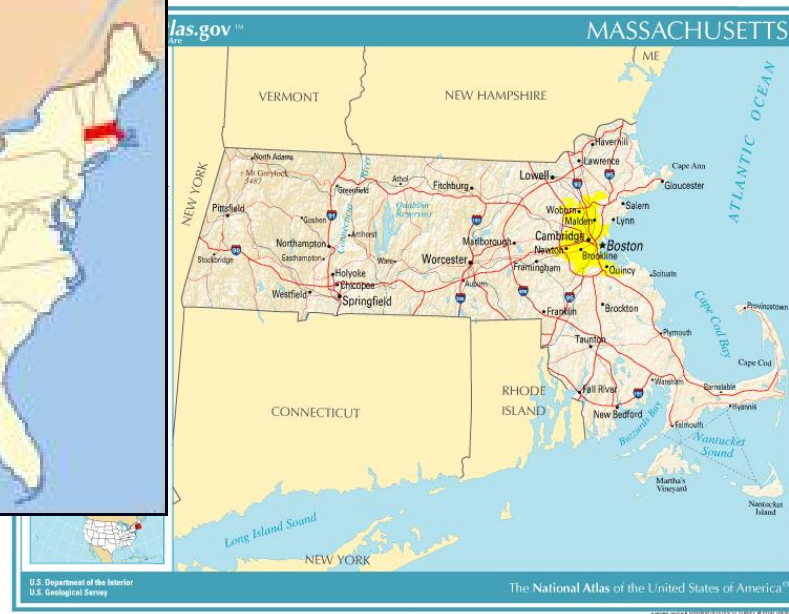


Imagen: Wikimedia Commons, dominio público

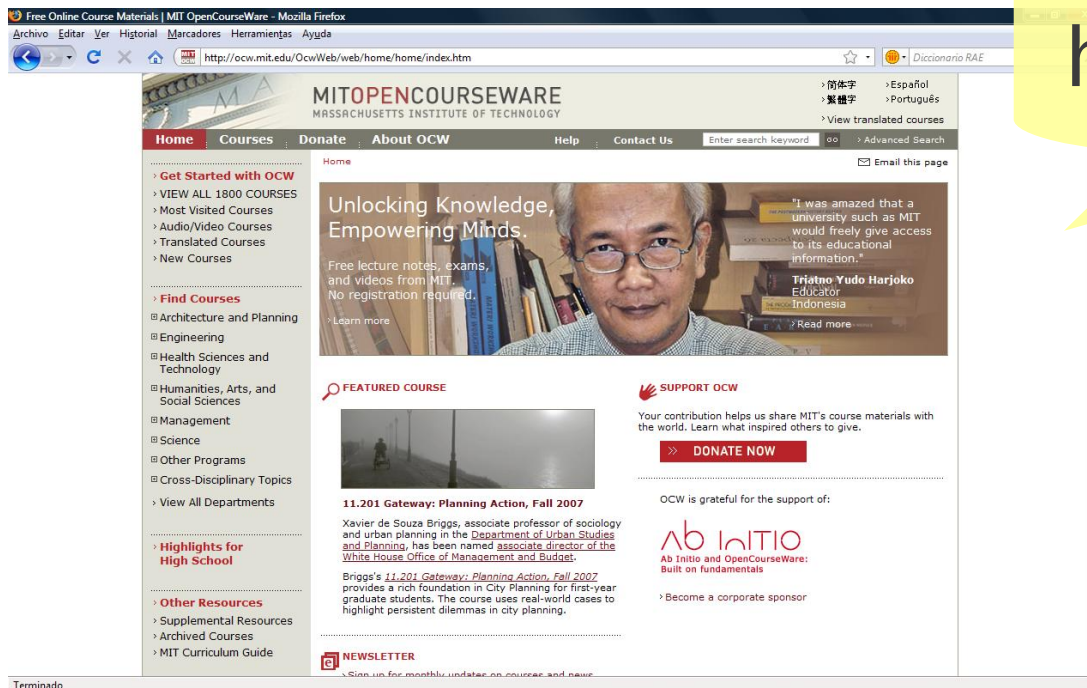


imagen: David Jones, flickr, cc by

MIT OpenCourseWare

- Goal: put all educational materials online, free and open to anyone, anywhere, by the end of 2007

<http://ocw.mit.edu/>



MIT OpenCourseWare

- MIT OCW did not grant titles or certificates
- So why make the effort?
 - **Prestige** of the university
 - **Improvement of materials** (emphasis on quality)
- Main obstacle:
 - was not the resistance from teachers to publish materials
 - but the problems of **authorship and permissions** and the **effort to convert** the materials for online distribution

MIT OpenCourseWare

- Since 2007, **1800 courses** (subjects)
- Most courses include **notes, problems and solved exams**
- Some courses add:
 - **Interactive web demonstrations** in Java or Matlab
 - **Complete textbooks** from MIT professors
 - **Video tutorials** (streaming and downloadable)
- Great **quality** of content

MIT OpenCourseWare

- Example: Walter Lewin
 - Professor of Physics at MIT
 - Lessons in local television for years
 - Lessons available for free at MIT OpenCourseWare

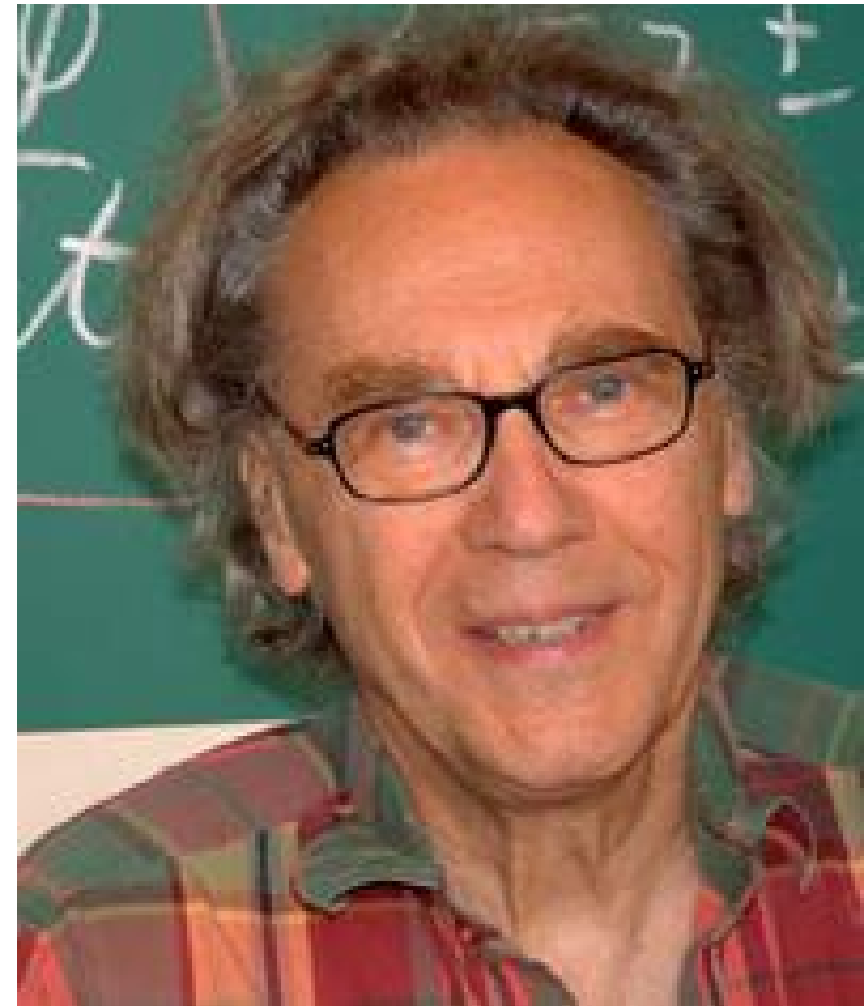
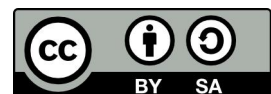


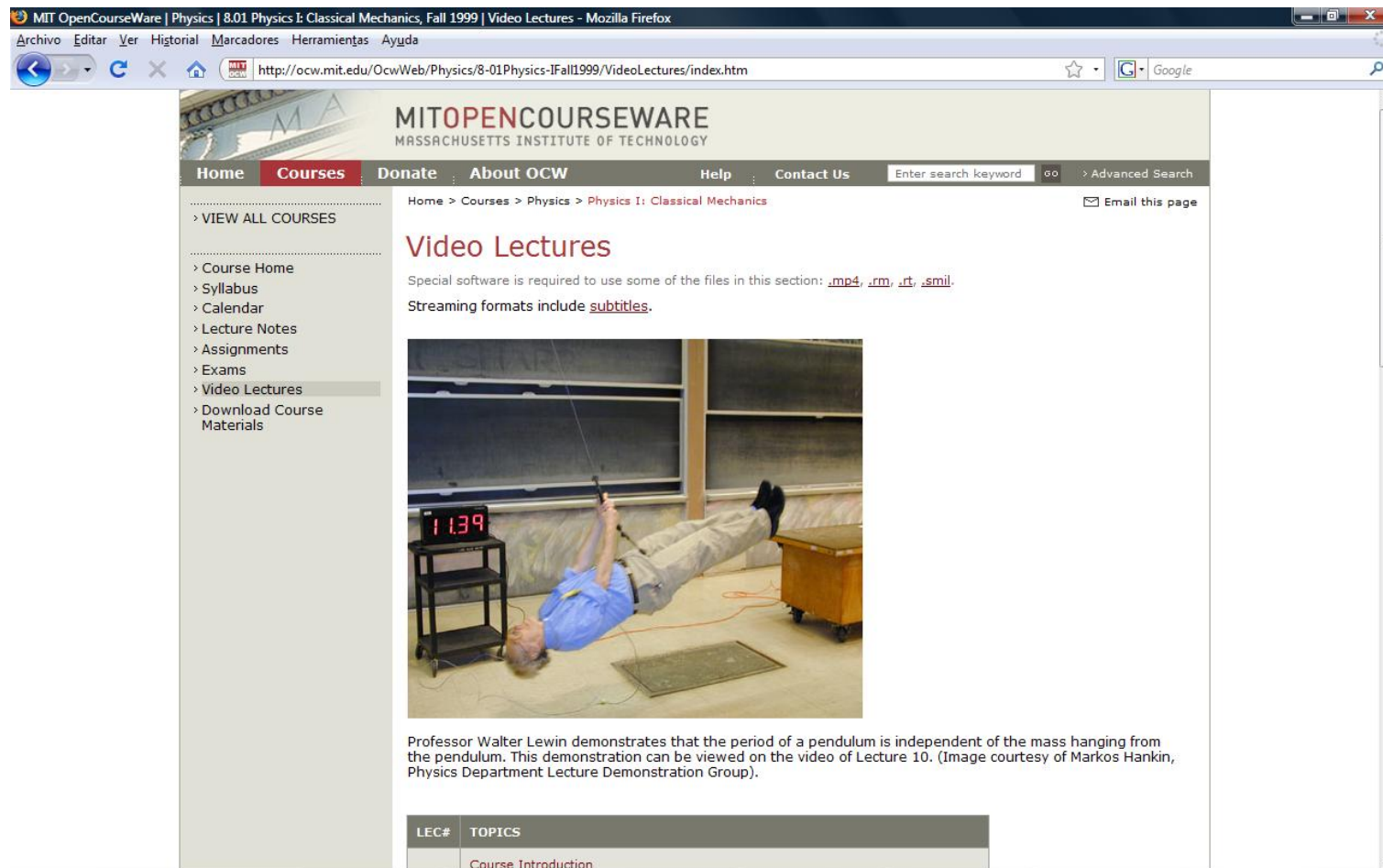
Imagen: Wikimedia Commons, cc by-sa, Gabrielseitao



Antonio Cañas Vargas

MIT OpenCourseWare

- Video "Walter Lewin Promo"



MIT OpenCourseWare | Physics | 8.01 Physics I: Classical Mechanics, Fall 1999 | Video Lectures - Mozilla Firefox

Archivo Editar Ver Historial Marcadores Herramientas Ayuda

http://ocw.mit.edu/OcwWeb/Physics/8-01Physics-IFall1999/VideoLectures/index.htm

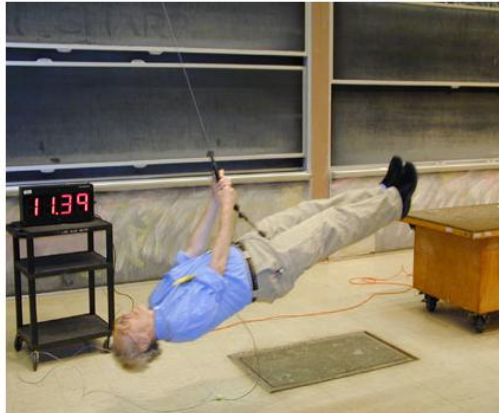
MITOPENCOURSEWARE
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Home Courses Donate About OCW Help Contact Us Enter search keyword Advanced Search

Home > Courses > Physics > Physics I: Classical Mechanics Email this page

Video Lectures

Special software is required to use some of the files in this section: [.mp4](#), [.rm](#), [.rt](#), [.sml](#).
Streaming formats include [subtitles](#).

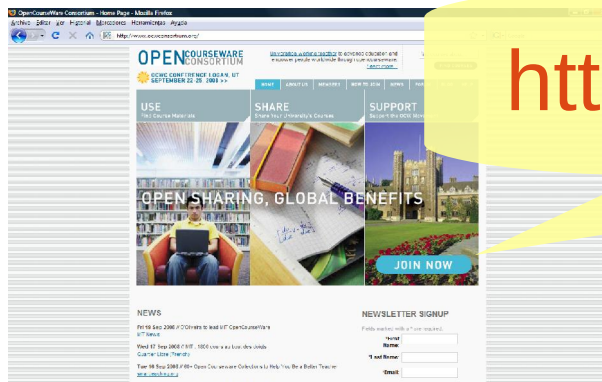


Professor Walter Lewin demonstrates that the period of a pendulum is independent of the mass hanging from the pendulum. This demonstration can be viewed on the video of Lecture 10. (Image courtesy of Markos Hankin, Physics Department Lecture Demonstration Group).

LEC#	TOPICS
	Course Introduction

OpenCourseWare Consortium

- In 2005, MIT and other OER projects create the OpenCourseWare Consortium
 - Objectives:
 - Extend the reach and impact of open materials of subjects
 - Develop models of publication of these materials
 - 30 countries, over 200 institutions



<http://www.ocwconsortium.org/>

OCW sites

- ✓ What is an OCW site?
 - **Webspace** containing **teaching materials** created by teachers for higher education
 - **Set of resources** (documents, syllabus, calendar,...) used in the courses (minimum required: 10 courses)
 - **Universally accessible** in the network
 - Offered **freely**: the use, reuse, adaptation and distribution by others is allowed under **Creative Commons** licenses, usually **by-nc-sa**
 - The author **assumes intellectual property** or **respects conditions of use** set by owners.

OCW sites

x What is NOT an OCW site?

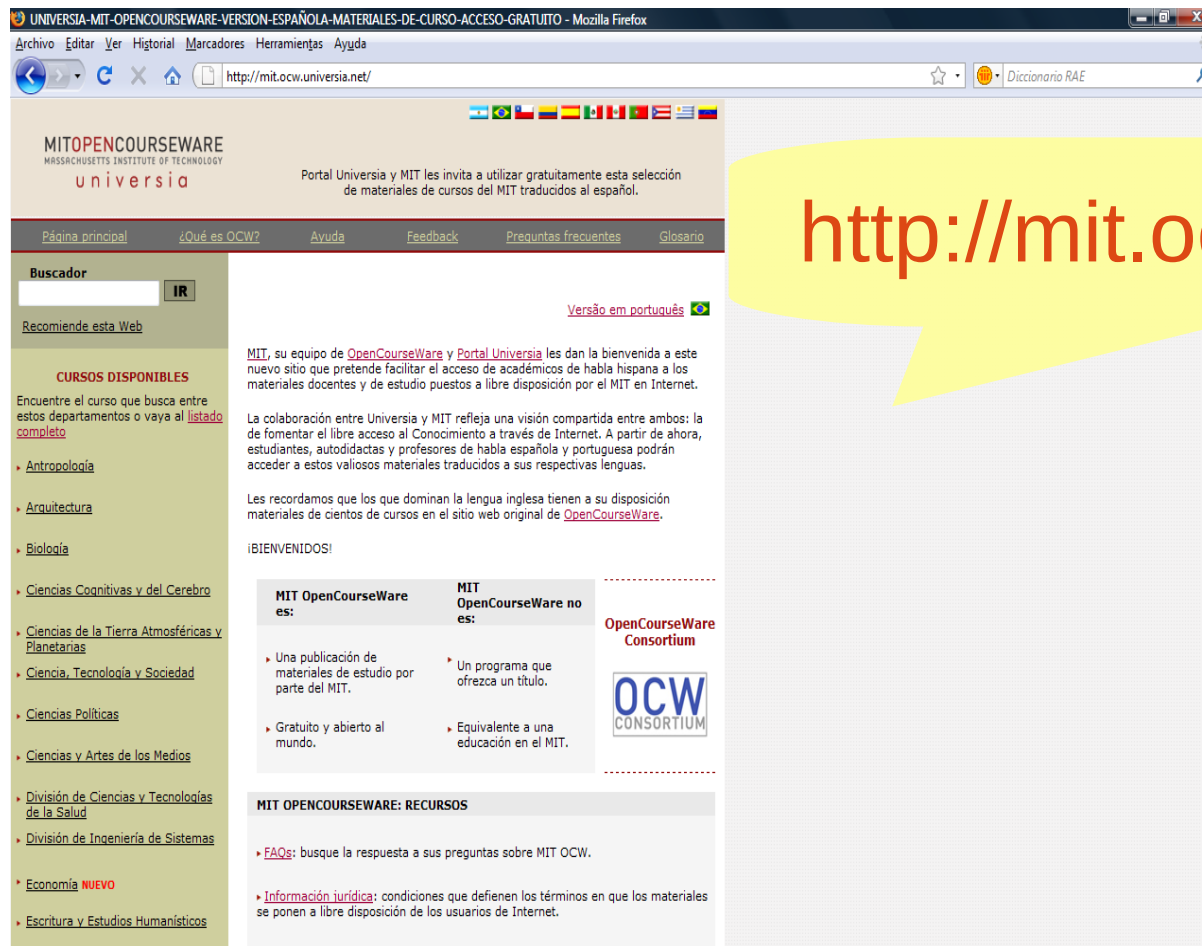
- It is **not a distance learning service**
 - Does not entitle accreditation or recognition by the institution
- Does **not** authorize or opens the possibility of access to **teachers / authors** of the content
 - An OCW site has not forums, mail or other means of interaction between teacher and students

OCW sites

- Content management tools:
 - **eduCommons**
 - A free content management system designed at the University of Utah specifically for OpenCourseWare projects
 - It allows labeling each content with a license
 - **Moodle**
 - Free and powerful LMS platform widespread globally
 - It is not designed specifically for OCW, but there are modules to allow open access to certain content

MIT OCW Univerisia

- Translation of content of MIT OCW, 2003



<http://mit.ocw.universia.net/>

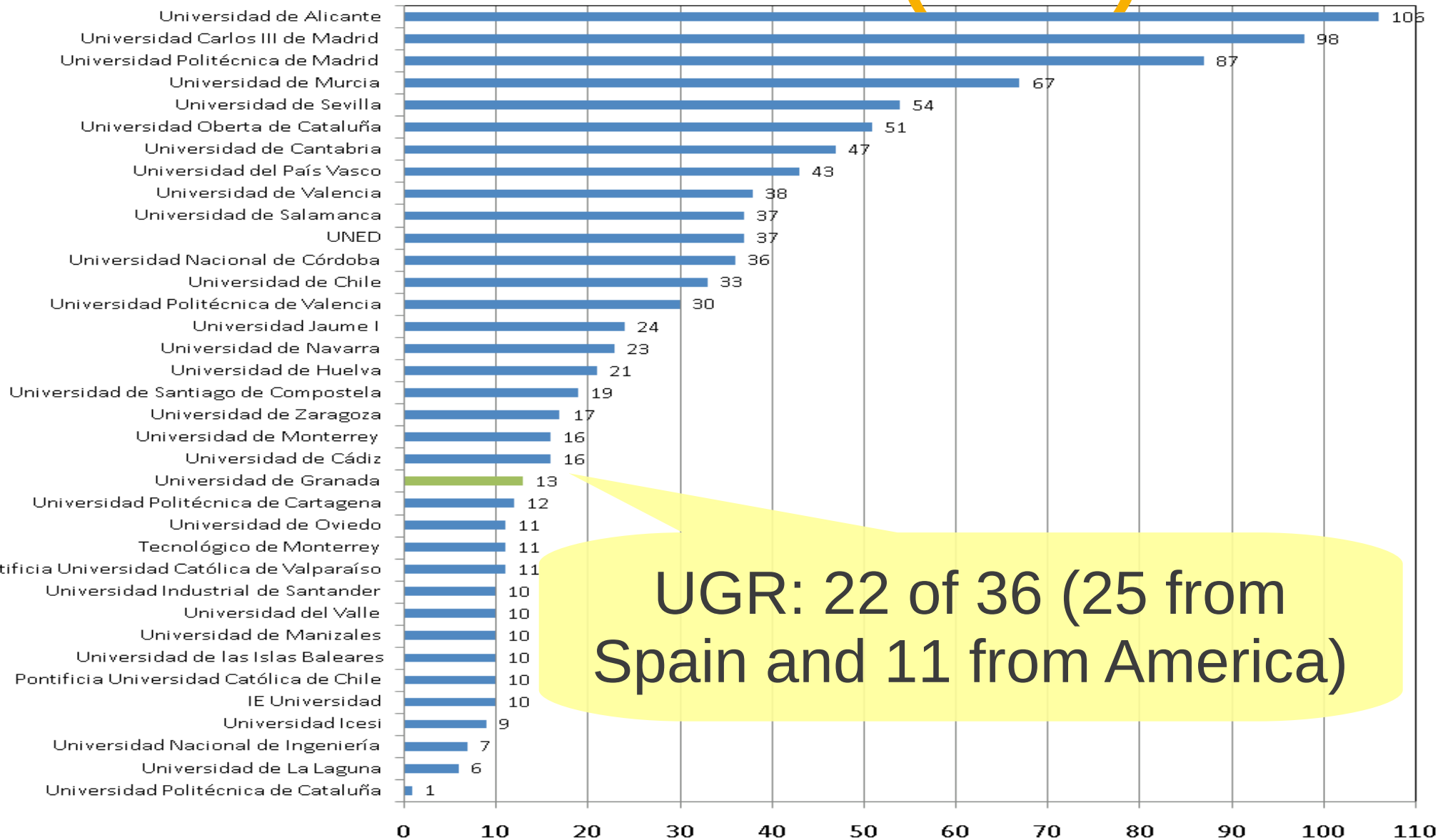
OCW Universia

- Universia OCW Consortium, 2007
 - Increase visibility of Spanish, Portuguese and Latin American OCW sites
 - Technical support for eduCommons
 - Spain: Ministry of Education - Universia awards to OCW courses and sites



<http://ocw.universia.net/>

OCW Univerisia (2010)



OCW in Andalusia, Spain (2010)

- 4 of 10 universities
 1. US: 54 courses, eduCommons HTML PDF
 2. UHU: 21 courses, eduCommons PDF
 3. UCA: 16 courses, eduCommons PDF Flash HTML
 4. UGR: 13 courses, Moodle HTML PDF Vídeo

OCW at the UGR

- OCW site maintained by our Virtual Learning Center



OCW at the UGR

<http://ocw.ugr.es/>

OpenCourseWare UGR - Mozilla Firefox

Archivo Editar Ver Historial Marcadores Herramientas Accessibility Ayuda

http://ocw.ugr.es/

OpenCourseWare UGR

OpenCourseWare

Universidad de Granada

Sindicación de Cursos

RSS

Categorías de cursos

- Ciencias
- Ciencias sociales y jurídicas
- Arquitectura e Ingeniería

Bienvenidos al sitio OpenCourseWare (OCW) del Centro de Enseñanzas Virtuales de la Universidad de Granada.

Con este sitio promovemos la publicación en abierto del conocimiento, generado por nuestros docentes e investigadores, a toda la sociedad.

Mediante la licencia "Creative Commons" se le proporciona acceso libre y sin restricciones al material estructurado en distintas áreas de conocimiento.

Este proyecto forma parte de una iniciativa internacional de origen en el Instituto Tecnológico de Massachussets (MIT) en 2001, encontrándonos plenamente inmersos en el Consorcio OpenCourseWare promovido en el ámbito hispanohablante por Univerisia.

Esta iniciativa **no lleva** a la consecución de estudios ni titulaciones regladas del CEVUG ni de la Universidad de Granada. **Sí permite** la difusión gratuita y universal del conocimiento.

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Para más información vaya al apartado "Información Legal".

centro de enseñanzas virtuales de la Universidad de Granada

Universidad

SA

Moodle

- OCW at the UGR uses the same LMS than virtual courses: Moodle



Institutos y universidades apuestan por la plataforma libre de 'e-learning' Moodle

El entorno virtual cuenta en el mundo con más de dos millones de usuarios - El sistema se ha traducido a 70 idiomas - 1.300 institutos y universidades españolas emplean Moodle como complemento a sus clases presenciales

MERCÈ MOLIST 13/04/2006

Vota ☆☆☆☆☆ Resultado ★★★★★ 2727 votos

Moodle es un entorno virtual de aprendizaje que está en boca de todos los profesores españoles. Un total de 1.300 institutos y universidades lo usan como complemento a sus clases presenciales. A escala mundial, cuenta con más de dos millones de usuarios. En tres años, esta plataforma de código abierto se ha puesto a la cabeza del mercado de aprendizaje a distancia, el e-learning.

Un australiano, Martin Dougiamas, iniciaba el proyecto Moodle en 1999. La primera versión salió en 2002 y empezó su

13/04/2006:
2 million users

Moodle

Moodle.org: open-source community-based tools for learning - Mozilla Firefox

Archivo Editar Ver Historial Marcadores Herramientas Ayuda

http://moodle.org/

Ud. no está en el sistema. (Entrar)

Español - España (es_es)

About News Support Community Development Downloads

Search moodle.org

Welcome to the Moodle community!

Moodle is a Course Management System (CMS), also known as a Learning Management System (LMS) or a Virtual Learning Environment (VLE). It is a Free web application that educators can use to create effective online learning sites.

Moodle.org is our community site where Moodle is made and discussed. Please use the menus to explore and join in!

Entrar

Nombre de usuario

Contraseña

Entrar

Solicitud de alta

¿Ha extraviado la contraseña?

2010:
46401 sites
32,8 million users
3,2 million courses

OSI certified

CV&A CONSULTING
knowledge for action

- + Implementación
- + Hosting / Soporte
- + Desarrollo / Migración

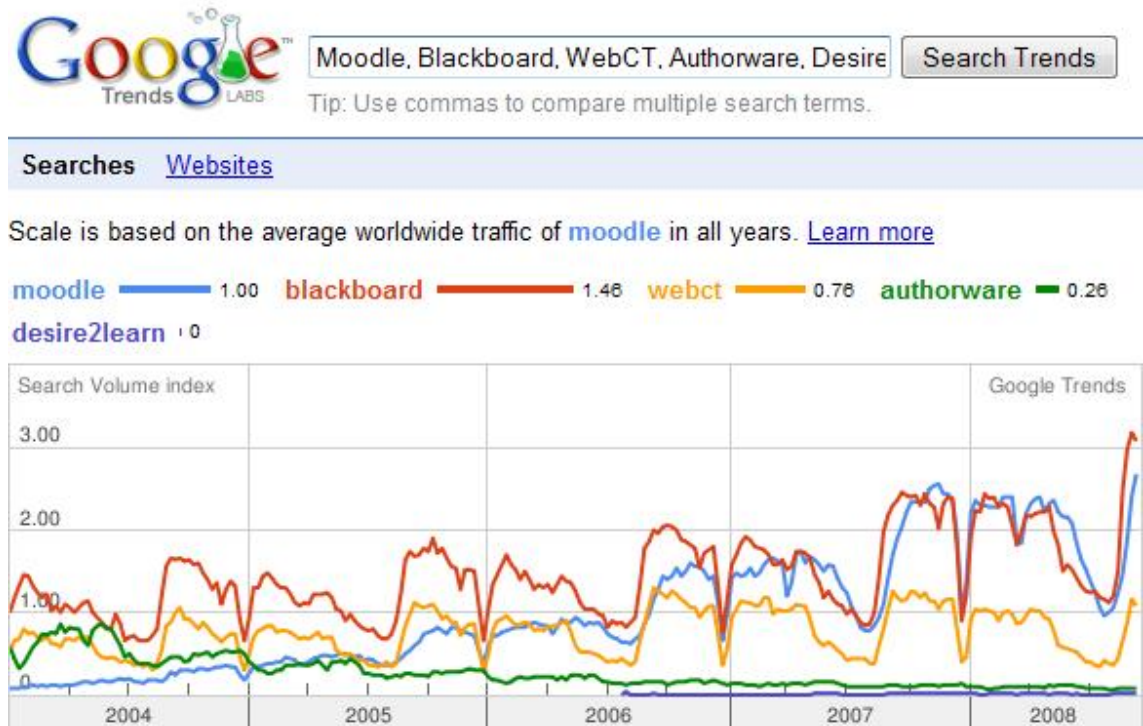
Moodle

- Free LMS
 - Moodle
 - Dokeos
 - ILIAS
 - Sakai
 - Claroline
 - Atutor
 - Docebo
 - .LRN (dot lrn)



Moodle

- Privative LMS
 - Blackboard
 - WebCT
 - Authorware
 - Desire2Learn
 - IBM Lotus LMS
 - SITEA
 - Skillfactory
 - e-ducativa



OCW at the UGR

- Objective: to ensure ...
 - the quality of the information provided
 - an appropriate structure for proper assimilation
- The design and layout of content should be done by experts or by teachers specifically trained in teaching methodology for e-learning

OCW at the UGR

- Support for teachers: training + guide for authors + technical support

<http://cevug.ugr.es/documentos/guias.html?download=17:guiaautores-ver-2011>

The screenshot shows a PDF viewer interface. The main content area displays the title "RESUMEN" and "“Guía de autores”". Below this, there is a section titled "ÍNDICE" (Index) with a table of contents listing various sections and their page numbers:

ÍNDICE	
1. Cuadro resumen de elementos a entregar por los autores.....	3
2. Requisitos.....	3
2.1. Guía de estudio.....	3
2.2. Material didáctico.....	5
2.3. Guía de estilo.....	6
2.3.1. Contenidos.....	7
2.3.2. Figuras.....	8

The left sidebar shows a thumbnail view of the document pages, with page 1 highlighted. The browser address bar shows the URL: <http://cevug.ugr.es/documentos/guias.html?download=17:guiaautores-ver-2011>.

OpenCourseWare (OCW)

Visit, for example, the OCW course "Design of Surveys and Sampling"

<http://ocw.ugr.es/course/view.php?id=7>

The screenshot displays a virtual classroom interface. On the left, there is a video feed of a man named Miguel Angel Montero Alonso. Below the video is a file sharing section titled 'Compartir archivos' with a table showing a file named 'presentacion.swf' of size 8262 KB. Below that is a 'Vinculos Web 2' section. The main area shows a list of activities and self-assessment exercises. The video player at the bottom indicates it is playing a video titled '1. Otros métodos de muestreo'.

MOOC

- **Massive Open Online Courses**
 - On Internet and open (usually you have to register)
 - Video based
 - The contents usually have CC licenses, but not always
 - Unlimited number of students
 - Enrollment and course dates fixed or flexible
 - Often provide certificates
 - Informal
 - Based on badges depending in your involvement in activities
 - Official
 - Based on online or presential examination

MOOC

- Coursera



- <https://www.coursera.org/>
- 532 courses from dozens of universities (Oct 2013)
 - <https://www.coursera.org/courses>
 - Diverse topics
- Certification by several partners


MOOC

- edX



- <https://www.edx.org/>
- Created by Harvard and MIT
- 88 courses from several universities (Oct 2013)
- Open platform

MOOC

- Udacity 
 - <http://www.udacity.com/>
 - Basic, intermediate and advanced courses
 - 25 courses in mathematics, physics and computer

MOOC

- Khan Academy



- <https://www.khanacademy.org/>
- 4000 videos hosted on YouTube (June 2013)
- 400 practice activities (June 2013)

MOOC

- MiriadaX



- <http://miriadax.net/>
- Sponsored by Universia, Telefónica...
- Watch video
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VhRMYi6NDVQ>
- 19 Latin American universities, most from Spain (June 2013)
- 59 courses (June 2013)

MOOC

- UNED Abierta > COMA



- <http://portal.uned.es/> > UNED Abierta (“open” in Spanish)
- <https://unedcoma.es/>
- 18 courses (June 2013)

MOOC

- UPV [X]

UPV [X]
Formación Online

- <http://www.upvx.es/>
- Polytechnic University of Valencia
- Watch presentation video
- 10 courses (June 2013)

MOOC

- abiertaUGR



- <http://abierta.ugr.es/>
- Pilot experience in the UGR, 3 courses
- Video by Miguel Gea:
 - <http://media.ugr.es/index.php/component/hwdmediashare/mediaitem/343-presentacion-abiertaugr>
- Presentation by Rosana Montes:
 - <http://es.slideshare.net/montessoldado/abiertaugr-en-cafvir13>
- Presentation by Miguel Gea:
 - <http://es.slideshare.net/cevug/abierta-ugr-emadrid140613>

VMCOLAB

OER: Open Educational Resources

2. Assignment: create and publish an open presentation about OER repositories



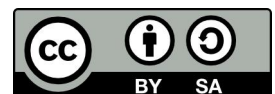
slideshare
Present Yourself

Publish an open presentation

- **Assignment:** the activity we propose to each team is:
 - create a presentation on OER repositories, using your favorite program or online tool
 - publish it under Creative Commons licenses in Slideshare and Moodle

Create the presentation

- The presentation should include images, brief descriptions and links to:
 - Local (country or region) sites for each of the following types of OER:
 - Repositories of learning objects / videos (one site per member)
 - Wikis or educational blogs (one site per member)
 - OCW sites (one site per member)
 - MOOC sites (one per member)
- If, for example, your team consists of 4 members, the presentation should include 16 OERs (4 members x 4 sites per member)



Add a CC license

- Go to the website of Creative Commons
 - <http://creativecommons.org/choose/>
- Follow the steps to:
 - choose a license
 - indicate the credentials of your work
- In the presentation, add:
 - an image showing the license
 - a text with attribution
 - a link to the CC license page

Publish the presentation

- SlideShare  **slideshare**
Present Yourself
 - <http://es.slideshare.net/>
 - Allows PowerPoint, OpenOffice / LibreOffice, KeyNote or PDF, public or private
 - Size limitation (PDF allows lowering size)

Publish the presentation

- My presentations (CC BY-SA or CC BY-NC-SA):
 - <http://slideshare.net/acanas/>
- Create your account in <http://slideshare.net/>
- Update your profile and set a default license
- Socialize (SlideShare is a social network)
- ...

Publish the presentation

...

- Check that:
 - the content is yours or fulfills licensing
 - your presentation looks good in a small window (use large fonts)
 - your presentation does not contain animations
 - ...
- Upload your presentation
- Edit the properties of the uploaded presentation
- Share the link on your networks

VMCOLAB

OER: Open Educational Resources

3. Appendix I: Creative Commons and other licenses



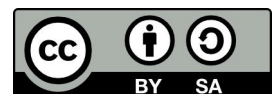
“As a writer, my problem is not piracy, it’s obscurity, and CC licenses turn my books into dandelion seeds, able to blow in the wind and find every crack in every sidewalk, sprouting up in unexpected places.”

Cory Doctorow, writer

Source: <http://creativecommons.org/weblog/entry/38371>

Copyright (author's royalties)

- Created in the eighteenth century
 - Aim: to promote the progress
 - How: encouraging the creation
- Set of rules that prohibit the reproduction, adaptation or distribution of copies of a work without permission for a while
 - In Europe: 70 years from the death of the author
 - When it expires, the work becomes public domain
- We suggest watching the following video:
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5vj-m9iyREs>



Copyleft

- Copyright license in which the author gives some rights (not all) as long as the copies and adaptations have the same copyleft scheme



The origins: free software

- Copyleft licensed software that guarantees rights to use, copy, modify and redistribute



The dichotomy “free vs open” extrapolates to any content, not just the software

Free vs open

- Freedoms similar to the 4 freedoms of free software, but applied to any type of content, define the concepts of:
 - Free content (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_content)
 - Free knowledge (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libre_knowledge)
 - Free culture (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_culture_movement)
 - Free music (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_music)

Free vs open

- And extrapolating the concept of open software, but applied to any type of content, defines the concepts of:
 - Open content (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_content)
 - Open knowledge (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_knowledge)
 - Open data (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_data)
 - Open format (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_format)
 - Open standard (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_standard)
 - Open hardware (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open-source_hardware)
 - Open design (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_design)

Sharing your creations

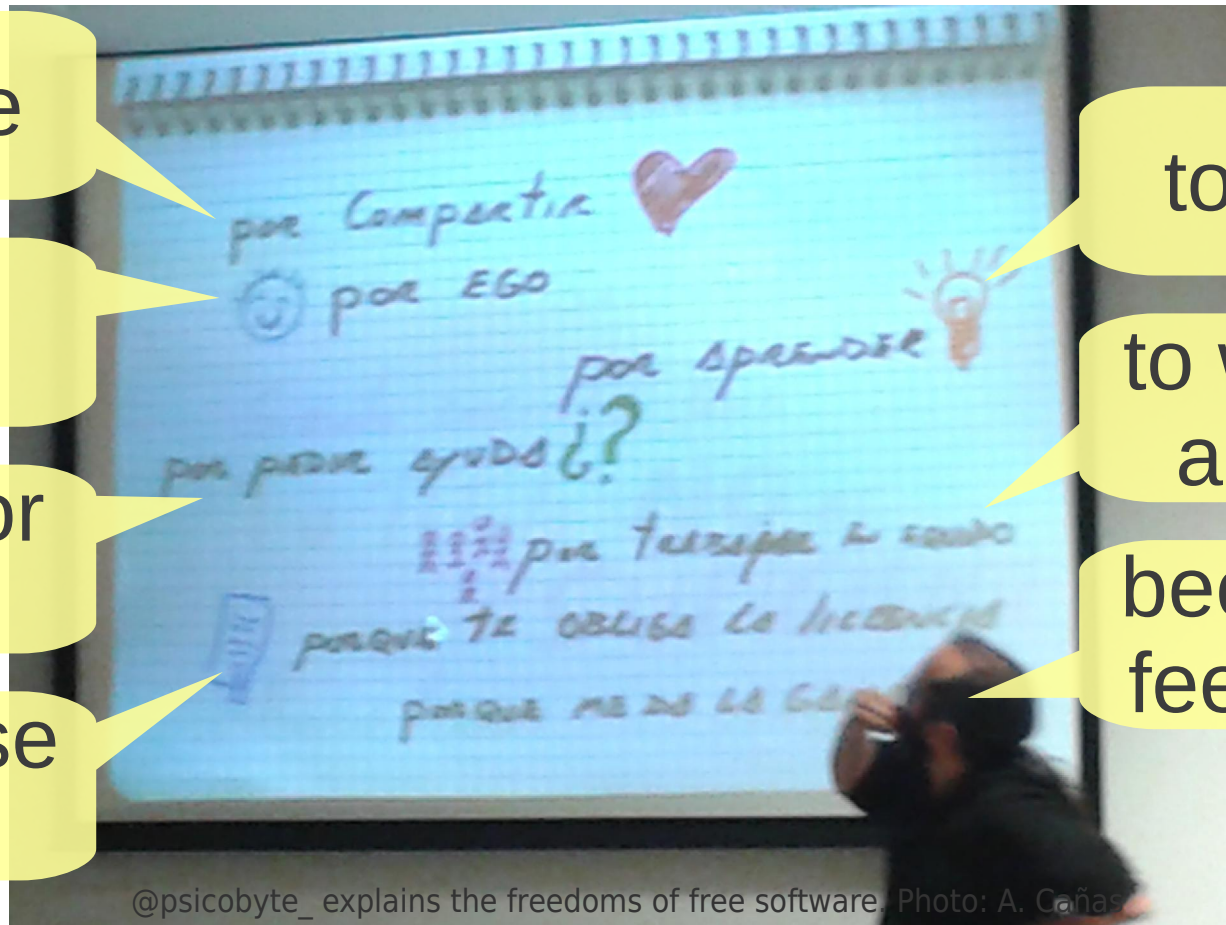
- Reasons for @psicobyte_ to free his software:

to share

for ego

to ask for
help

by license
terms



to learn

to work in
a team


because I
feel like it

@psicobyte_ explains the freedoms of free software. Photo: A. Cañas

Sharing your creations

- Your reasons
 - Reflect on possible motivations for sharing under open licenses:
 - Your photos
 - Your videos
 - Your music
 - Your presentations
 - Your documents
 - Fragments of your knowledge

Creative Commons

-  **creative commons**
 - 2001, non-profit organization
 - 2002, it created the Creative Commons licenses
 - Allow authors to specify which rights they reserve, and which they waive for the benefit of other creators
 - 2006, a Flickr user wins court case for violation of a Creative Commons license (a newspaper had published photos of him without respecting the license)
 - Creative Commons International has adapted the licenses to 50 countries legislations



Creative Commons

- The various Creative Commons licenses are based on combining four properties:



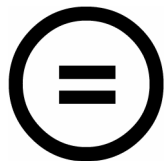
BY: Attribution (by)

- Forces cite the author



NC: Noncommercial (nc)

- Prevents use the contents for a profit



ND: No derivative works (nd)

- Forces that work to be distributed unaltered



SA: Share Alike (sa)

- Derivative works must be distributed under the same license of the original work (copyleft)

Creative Commons

- 15 combinations

- 11 possible

- 6 are used



Only attribution (by)



Attribution + Noncommercial (by-nc)



Attribution + No derivative (by-nd)



Attribution + Share Alike (by-sa)



Attribution + Noncommercial + No derivative (by-nc-nd)



Attribution + Noncommercial + Share Alike (by-nc-sa)

- The 5 that did not include attribution were removed because 98% of the licenses included it

- 4 not possible (nd and sa are incompatible)

Creative Commons

- Video "Creative Commons & Copyright Info"



Creative Commons

- CC BY



- Attribution

- <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>

- It allows any exploitation of the work, including commercial purposes, as well as creation of derivative works, distribution of which is also permitted without any restriction.

Creative Commons

- CC BY-NC



- Attribution – Noncommercial
- <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>
- It allows the creation of derivative works provided that no commercial use is made. You can not use the original work for commercial purposes.

Creative Commons

- CC BY-ND




- Attribution – No derivative works
- <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/3.0/>
- It allows commercial use of the work but not the creation of derivative works.


Creative Commons

- CC BY-SA  
 - Attribution – Share Alike
 - <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>
 - It allows commercial use of the work and possible derivative works, distribution of which must be done with a license identical to that of the original work.

Creative Commons

- CC BY-NC-ND 
 - Attribution – Noncommercial - No derivative works
 - <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>
 - Not allowed commercial use of the original work nor the creation of derivative works.

Creative Commons

- CC BY-NC-SA 
 - Attribution – Noncommercial – Share Alike
 - <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>
 - Not allowed commercial use of the original work or commercial use of the possible derivative works, the distribution of which must be done with a license identical to that of the original work.

Creative Commons

- CC0



- Public Domain Dedication

- <http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>

- If you are the author and you want to release into the public domain, use the symbol , or

- If you want to indicate that the work was already in the public domain, use the public domain label

or

Creative Commons

- How to combine Creative Commons licenses?
- Video "Creating OER and Combining Licenses"



Creative Commons

Compatibility Chart		Terms that can be used in a derivative work						CC0 /Public domain
		BY	BY-NC	BY-NC-ND	BY-NC-SA	BY-ND	BY-SA	
Original work	CC0 / Public domain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	BY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	BY-NC	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
	BY-NC-ND	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
	BY-NC-SA	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
	BY-ND	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
	BY-SA	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗

Combining licenses

- My videos (usually under CC BY license)
 - <https://www.youtube.com/user/acanasvargas>
- In 2012 I uploaded a video to YouTube:
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QQOzTUoHkWI>,
 indicating the author (Patroux) of the music, taken from Jamendo. Maybe I did not pay attention to the license of the track, or perhaps it changed.
- Did I break the CC BY-NC-ND license of the track?
- And if not, what would happen if in the future the track changes to "All rights reserved"?
- Here are the answers:

- <http://www.hikosaemon.com/2010/01/how-to-use-creative-commons-music-on.html>

Combining licenses



Antonio Cañas Vargas @acanasvargas

7h

.@creativecommons Is it possible to use a @Jamendo CC BY-NC-ND licensed track (jamendo.com/es/track/35311...) in a home video uploaded to @YouTube?

Abrir ← Responder 🗑 Eliminar ★ Favorito ⋮ Más

June 26, 2013



creativecommons @creativecommons

5h

@acanasvargas Syncing music with video is considered an adaptation. Might want to find a video that allows derivs. wiki.creativecommons.org/FAQ#Does_my_us...

🔇 Ocultar conversación ← Responder ↻ Retwittear ★ Favorito ⋮ Más

12:27 PM - 26 jun 13 · Detalles



creativecommons @creativecommons

4h

@acanasvargas Oops, I mean "Might want to find a song that allows derivs"

🔇 Ocultar conversación ← Responder ↻ Retwittear ★ Favorito ⋮ Más

12:59 PM - 26 jun 13 · Detalles

Sharing your creations

- Reflect on what license would you use to share...
 - Your photos
 - Your videos
 - Your presentations
 - Your text documents
- Help to choose the license:
 - <http://creativecommons.org/choose/>

Statistics

- http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Metrics/License_statistics

2010 (more recent data not available)

400MM+
TOTAL CC LICENSED WORKS
AS OF 2010

40%
USING A FULLY OPEN
CC LICENSE
AS OF 2010



Other licenses

- Listings of licenses
 - <http://opensource.org/licenses/category>
 - <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/license-list.html>
 - <http://freedomdefined.org/Licenses>
- GFDL (<http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/fdl.html>)
- FreeBSD doc lic (<http://www.freebsd.org/copyright/freebsd-doc-license.html>)
- Art Libre license (<http://artlibre.org/licence/lal/>)
- Against DRM (http://www.freecreations.org/Against_DRM2_es1.html)

VMCOLAB

OER: Open Educational Resources

4. Appendix II: More about free software and motivation



Image: Joseph W. Reiss for the Free Software Foundation
<http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gnu-color-reiss-head.jpg>



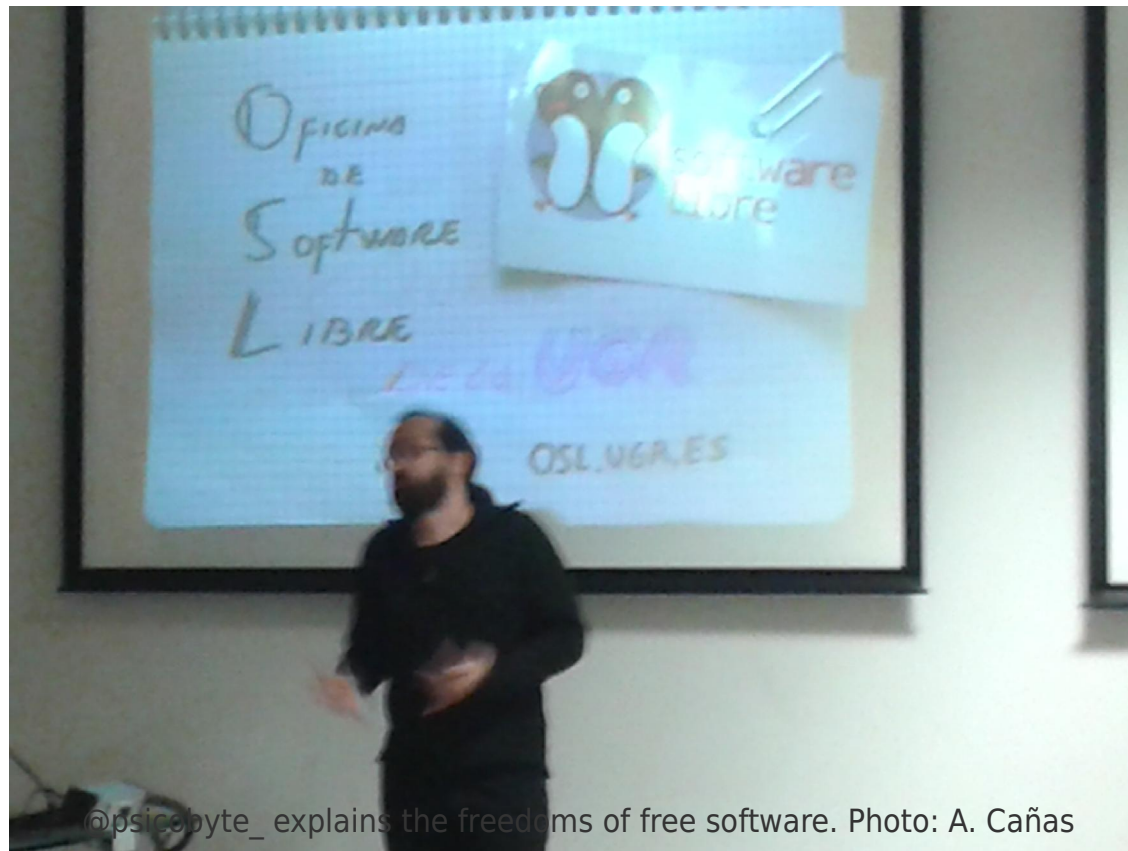
“A free culture has been our past, but it will only be our future if we change the path we are on right now. Like Stallman's arguments for free software, an argument for free culture stumbles on a confusion that is hard to avoid, and even harder to understand. A free culture is not a culture without property; it is not a culture in which artists don't get paid. A culture without property, or in which creators can't get paid, is anarchy, not freedom. Anarchy is not what I advance here. Instead, the free culture that I defend in this book is a balance between anarchy and control.”

Lawrence Lessig, 2004

Source: http://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Lawrence_Lessig

The 4 freedoms of free software

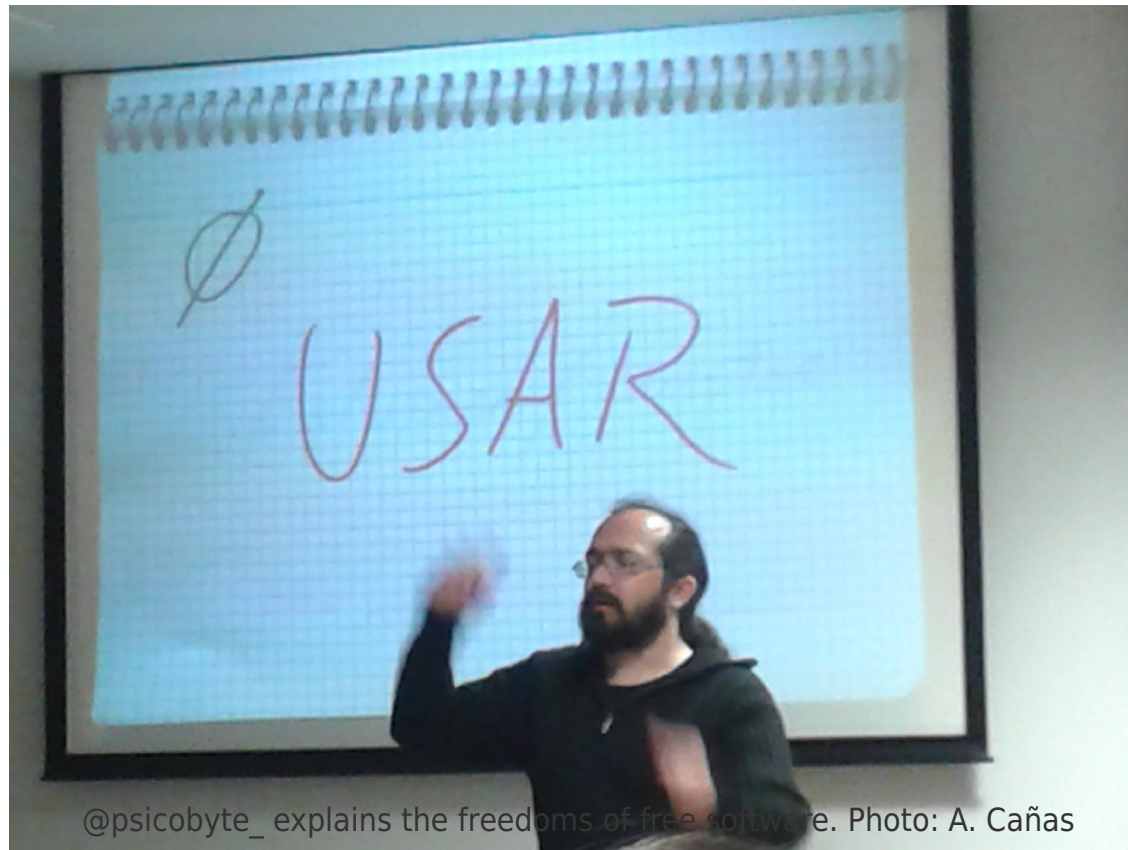
- Explained by Ángel Pablo Hinojosa Gutiérrez (@psicobyte_), from Free Software Office-UGR



@psicobyte_ explains the freedoms of free software. Photo: A. Cañas

The 4 freedoms of free software

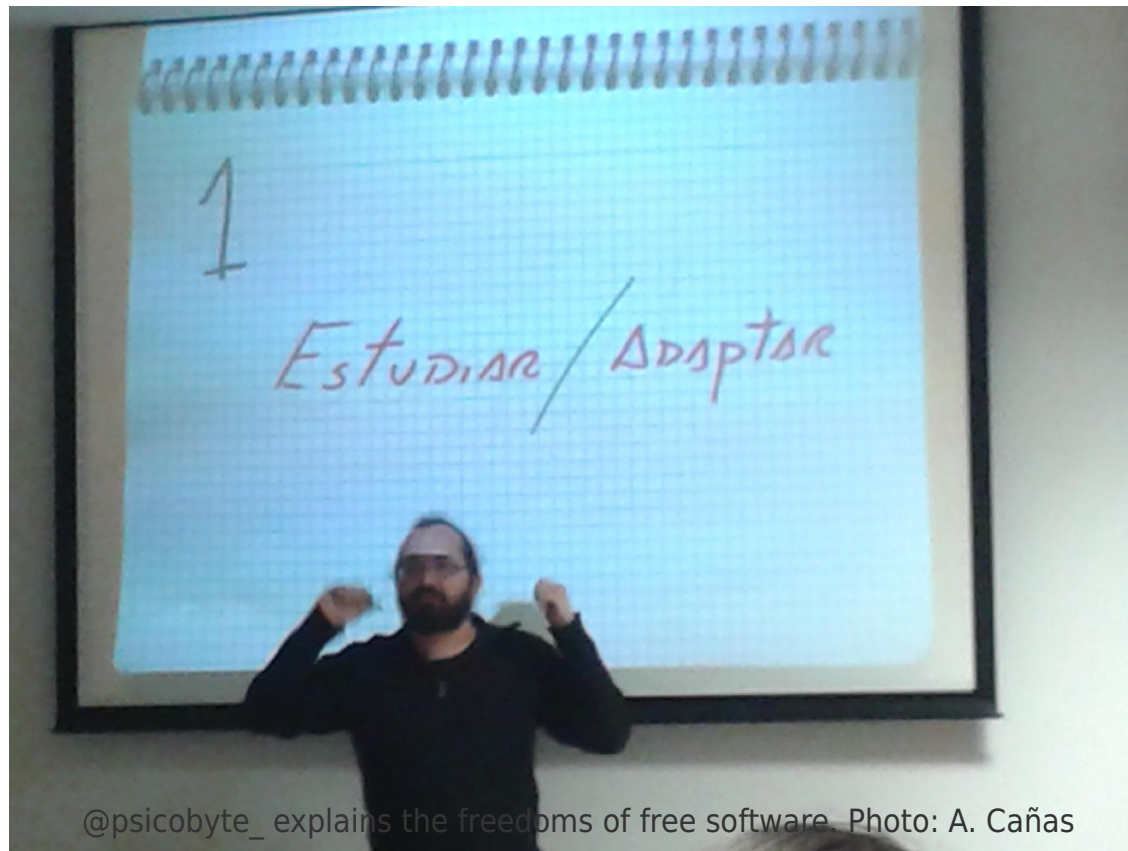
- Freedom 0: **use** the program, for any purpose



@psicobyte_ explains the freedoms of free software. Photo: A. Cañas

The 4 freedoms of free software

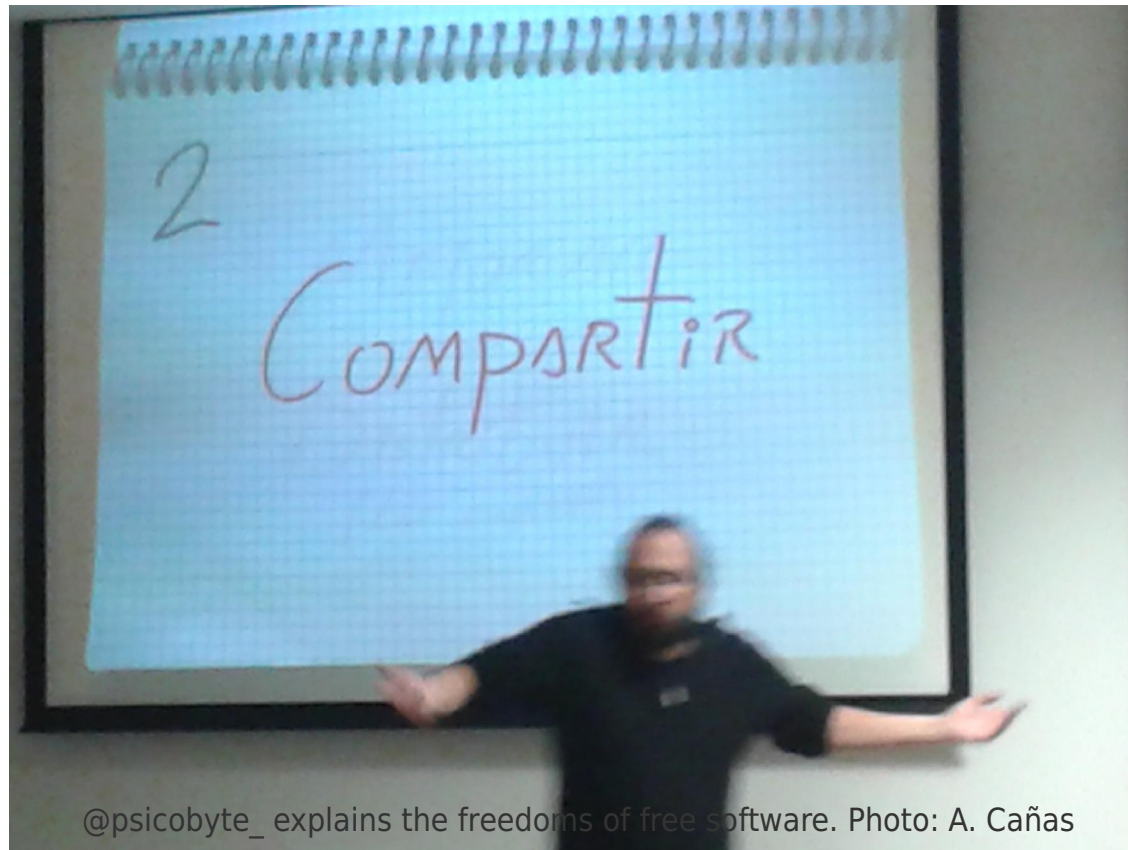
- Freedom 1: **study** how the program works and **modify** it, adapting it to your needs



@psicobyte_ explains the freedoms of free software. Photo: A. Cañas

The 4 freedoms of free software

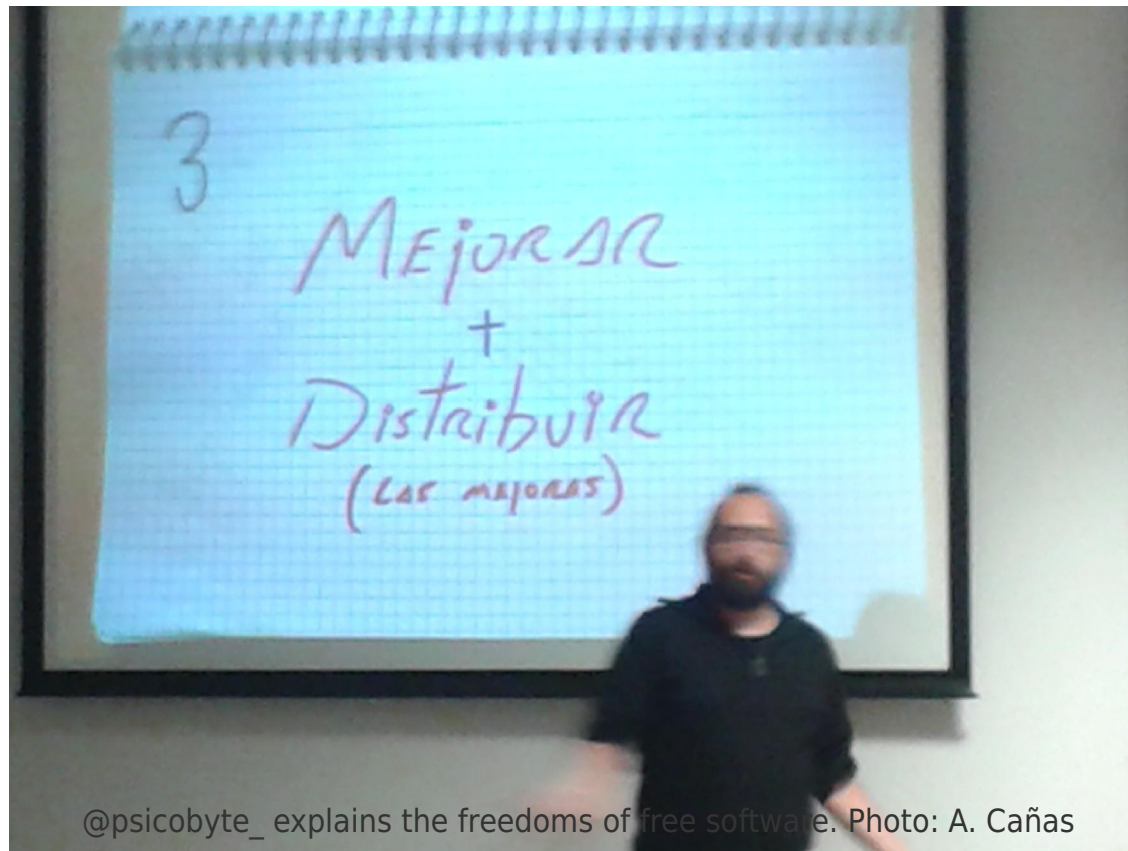
- Freedom 2: **distribute** copies of the program, to help your neighbor



@psicobyte_ explains the freedoms of free software. Photo: A. Cañas

The 4 freedoms of free software

- Freedom 3: **improve** the program and **release** the improvements, so that everyone benefits



Free software

- If you want to know more about free software, you can search for Richard Stallman videos in English or Spanish

<http://media.ugr.es/index.php/media-gallery/mediaitem/446-seminario-internacional-richard-stallman>



Creating free software...

- ...gives freedom and security to users



<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/>

Creating free software...

- ...facilitates collaborative learning and development

4th Hackathon of free software projects at UGR, April 13-16, 2012. Photo: A. Cañas

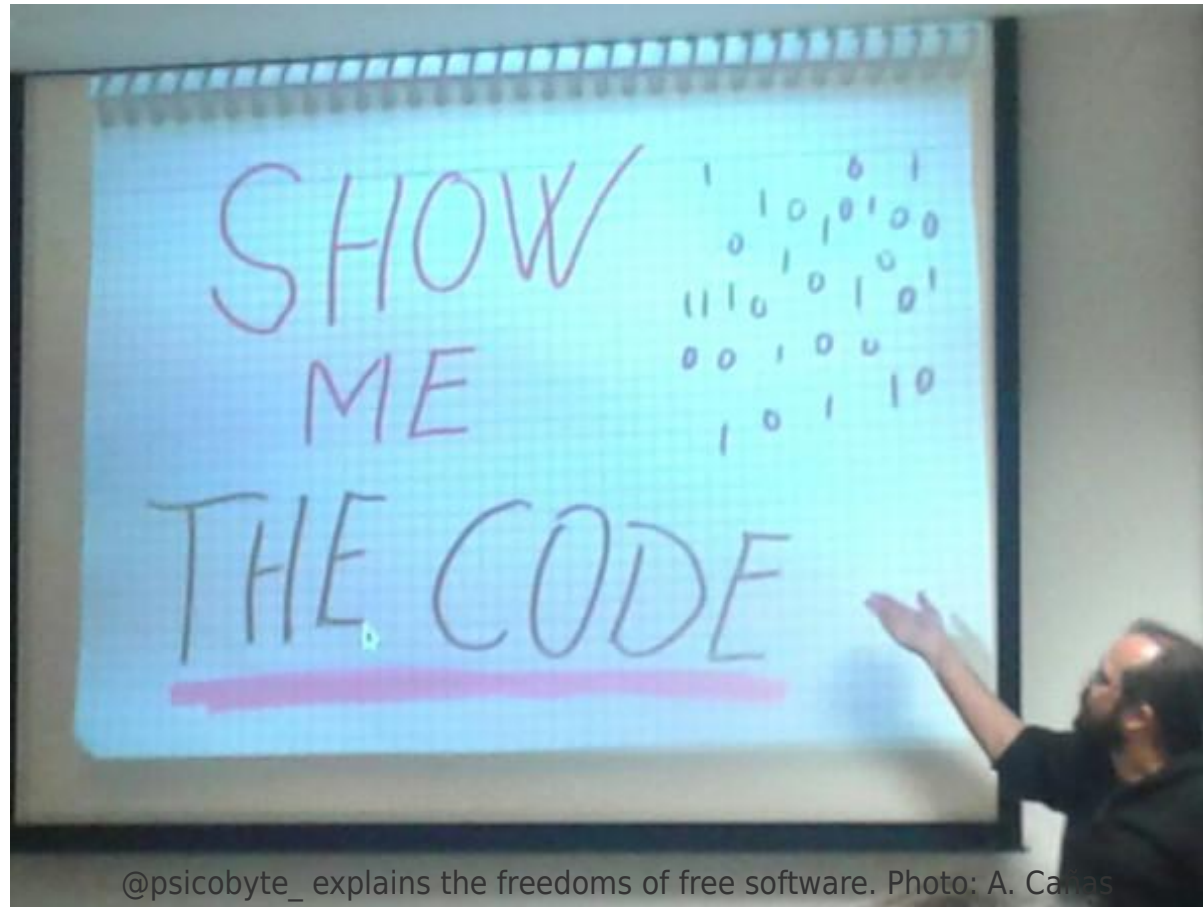


Creating free software...

- ...allows you to use (legally) free software from third parties and include free code written by others
eg: <https://github.com/>
- ...with free access to good manuals
eg: <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.0/es/>
- ...and a lot of help from other programmers
eg: <http://stackoverflow.com/>

Creating free software...

- ...encourages you to program better



@psicobyte_ explains the freedoms of free software. Photo: A. Cañas

Creating free software...

- ...improves the code: many eyes are better than two



Motivations

Motivations of the developers of SWAD / SWADroid / iSWAD project, developed at the University of Granada, to free it



Antonio Daniel Juanmi Antonio Helena Diego

We hope that our views will inspire you!

Why I released my code?



Antonio
Cañas

“When I was 20, I did not see very clear that a computer engineer could contribute to the good of humanity. When I found the free software and especially when I first heard Richard Stallman, I found the opportunity for a programmer to work in the utopia of a better world.”

Why I released my code?



Antonio
Cañas

“It also encouraged me to release SWAD the disappointment of seeing how tens of thousands of lines of code, written as part of my thesis, were forgotten the day I read it. I do not want to repeat the experience of leaving so many work created with love abandoned in a drawer. Every parent is proud of their children and want to see them grow up free.”

Why I released my code?



Daniel
Calandria

“I have always felt indebted to all programmers who have unselfishly helped my learning releasing code of their projects. I owe to these people everything I know about artificial vision. The least I can do is to do the same, so that others can continue learning!”

Why I released my code?



Daniel
Calandria

“Another reason is the principles that my parents have taught me when they educated me: they have made me see from very young that society must build on the cooperativeness. Perhaps this is why I see sharing my code as something completely natural, without seeking anything in return.”

Why I released my code?



Juan Miguel
Boyero

“To return to free software a part of what I received.”

“To facilitate the development of other projects by allowing them consult and reuse my code.”

“To prevent the project die for lack of time.”

“And why not?”

Why I released my code?



Antonio
Aguilera

“My assignment has been to add new features to a tool that was already free, and using other software that is also free (ZXing), so my reasons are:

that my work has been based on existing free code

that others can reuse my code”

Why I released my code?



Helena
Rodríguez

“Because one of the pillars of free software is cooperation and dissemination of knowledge. The project on which I worked (SWADroid) was born within the public university and should continue this policy.”

Why I released my code?



Diego
Montesinos

“Whenever I could I have worked with the community, either by making suggestions or giving my two cents.”

“Another reason is that the project can be continued and improved, as there are certainly many things that can be done better.”

Why I released my code?



Diego
Montesinos

“Third, to return a fraction of all that I have received since I started with computing. There have been many troubles and tangles of which I have gone thanks to code shared by others.”