SPeLOs: Significant Properties of E-learning Objects

A report for the JISC Digital Preservation and Records Management Programme

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SPeLOs

- * Aims and objectives
- * Digital objects in the E-learning domain
- * Peveloping a typology for Learning Objects
- * An example Learning Object
- * Observations and conclusions

Aims

- * Complement Inspect
- * Expand the digital object type portfolio
- * Understand the complexity and characteristics of Learning Objects
- * Basis for more detailed work

Objectives

- * SPs x LOs = ?
- * Assess InSPECT definition of SPs
- * SPs + DC = ?
- * LO classification

- * SPs:
 - * Expression
 - * Metrics
 - * Objective / Subjective
 - * Definition
 - * Future research?



Photo by John McCullough on Flickr http://www.flickr.com/photos/grytr/285072637

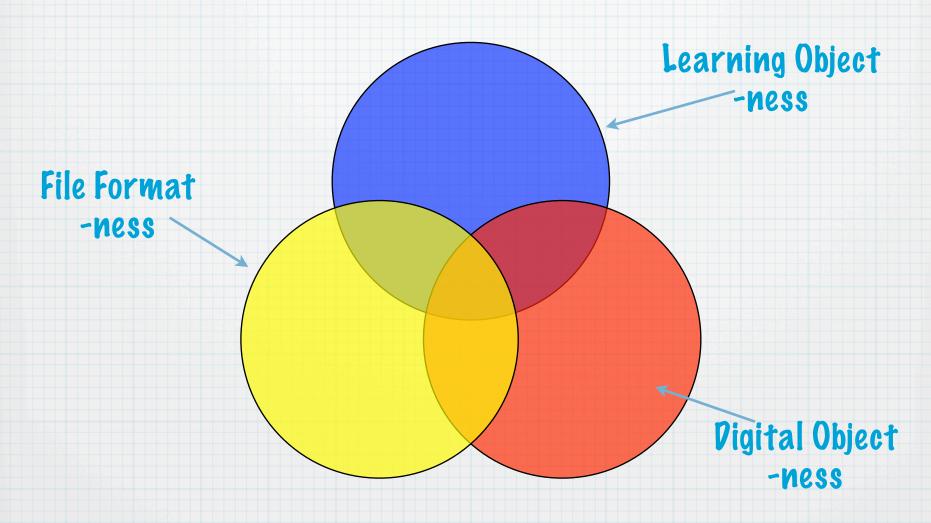
* "Any object can actually be exactly the right object to explain some concept or idea. Still they are not "learning objects". They are only "potential learning objects". They become learning objects only when they are brought in to learning context by an authority (teacher, publisher...)"

Free Libre and Open Source Software in Education (FLOSSE) Blog

- * "a relatively small, reusable digital entity that can be selectively applied alone or in combination by computer software, learning facilitators or learners themselves, to meet individual needs for learning or performance support." Clive Shepard (2000)
- * "any digital resource that can be reused to support learning," David Wiley (2001)

- * File format
 - * The usual suspects (PPT, PDF, SWF etc)
 - * Proprietary/domain specific (e.g. Blackboard, QMark, QTI)
- * Object type
- * Assembly of objects, units, files
- * Package, e.g. SCORM
- * Context

SPs of LOs



Classifying Learning Objects

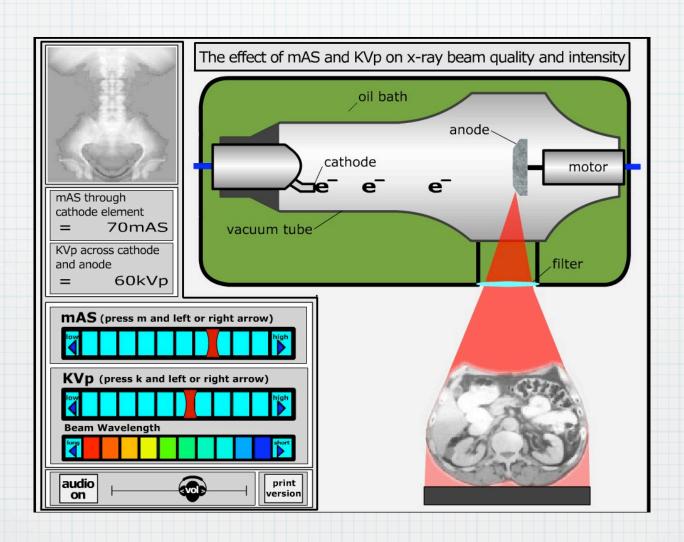
- * By size: Course, Learning Episode, Learning Assembly, Information Object, Digital Asset (CETIS, 2001)
- * By content type: multimedia, instructional, learning objectives, instructional software/tools, persons/organisations/events (IEEE)
- * By purpose: instruction objects; collaborative objects; application objects; assessment objects (SmartForce Framework)

Learning Object Typology Groups

- * A. Functional
- * B. Learning Object Classification (IEEE LOM)
- * C. Learning Unit
 Classification
- * P. Contextual
- * E. People / roles

- * F. Reusability
- * G. Delivery
- * H. Rights Management
- * J. Digital object type (DCMI)
- * K. Look and feel

A Learning Object



X-RAY BEAM MANIPULATION

BEHAVIOUR

RENDERING

CONTENT

STRUCTURE

CONTEXT

A5 Interactive

F6 Applicable to other LEs

G1 Software dependent

G3 Format dependent

G6 Delivered by ZIP

G7 Delivered with XML Schema

J6 Multimedia resource

A5 Interactive

C5 Video / Animation

C9 Sound

F5 Works in other applications

K1 Fonts

K2 Colours

K3 Layout

K5 English

K6 Charset

A1 Instructional

A5 Interactive

B1 Activity

B3 Simulation Model

B19

Demonstration

C5 Video / Animation

C9 Sound

J6 Multimedia resource

D Contextual

E1 Checked by Validator

E4 Written by Author

F2 Discoverable

F12 in JORUM

H2 DRM

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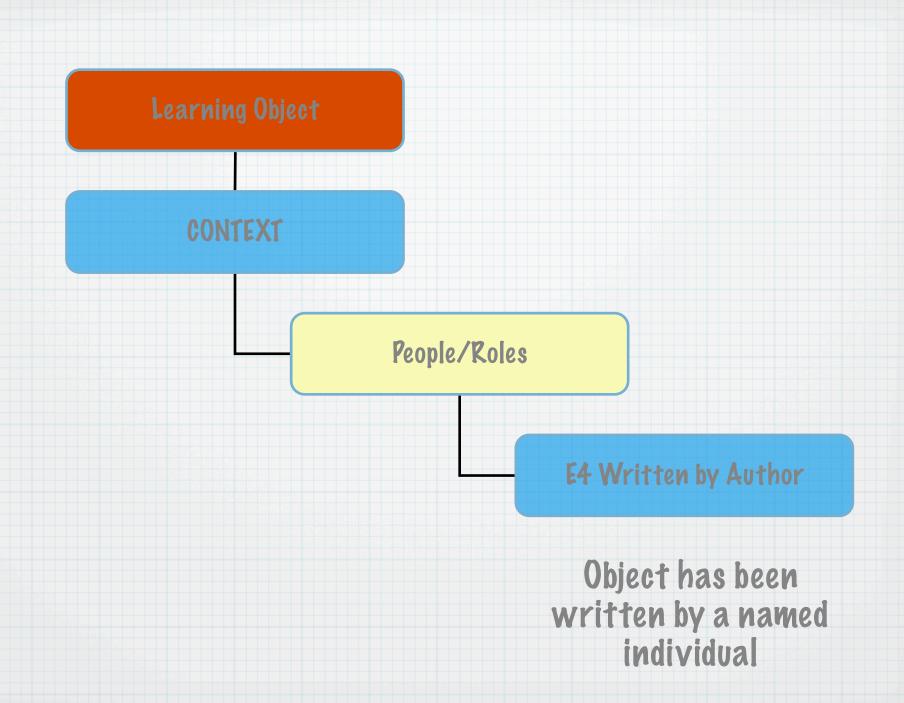
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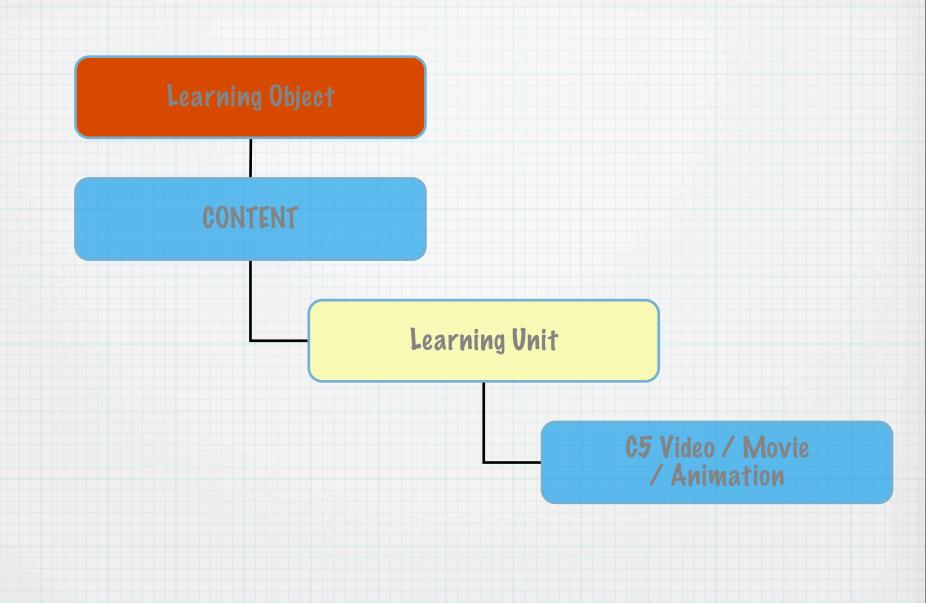
E4 Written by Author

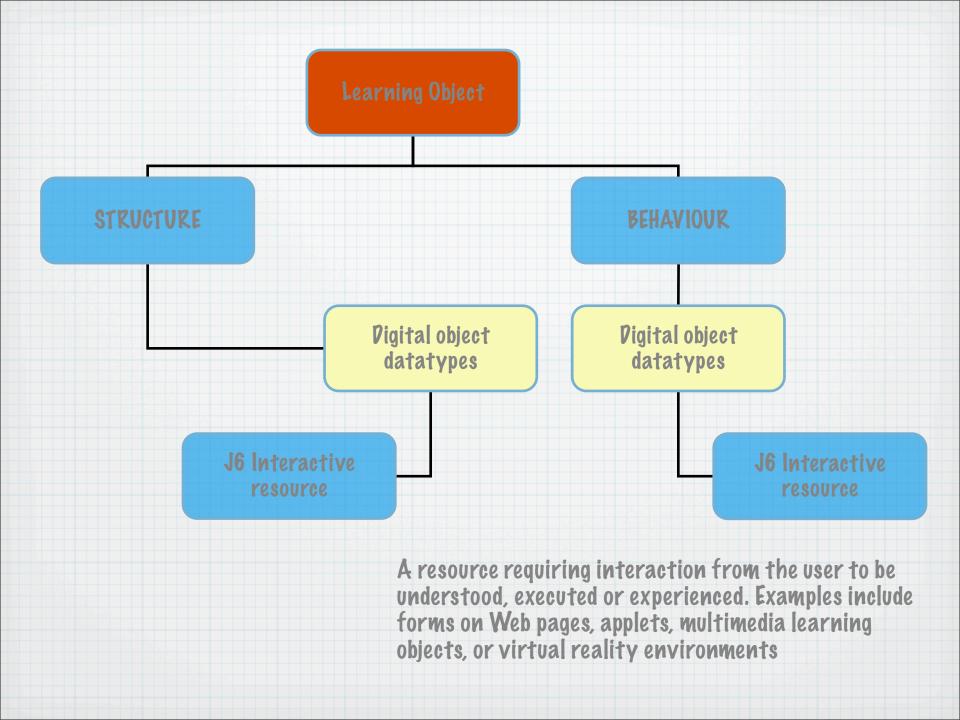
F2 Discoverable

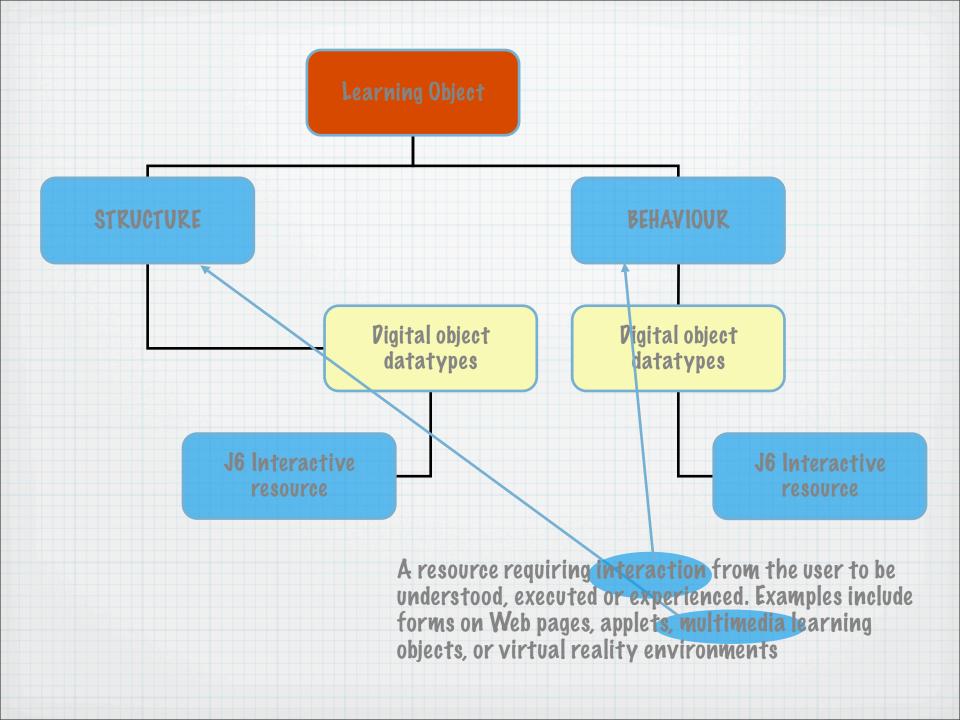
F12 in JORUM

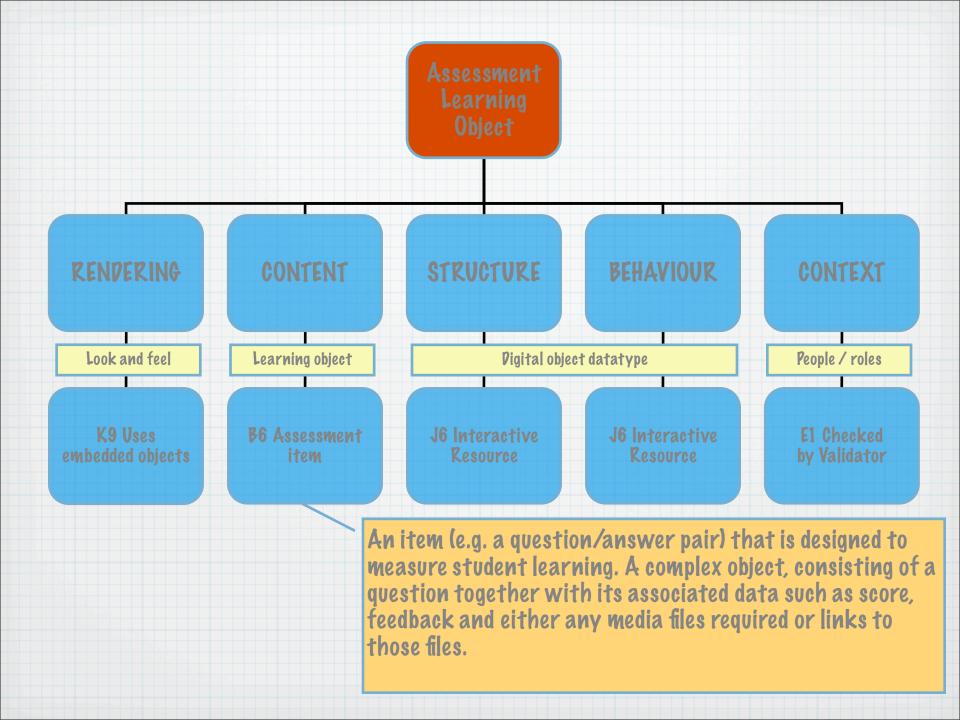
H₂ DRM











Conclusions

- * Reusability: a strong theme
- * Strong community drive for repurposing and reuse
- * Rights management: leave for others (cp. PREMIS)
- * SPs:
 - * some inherited structured text, moving image, etc.
 - others predominantly contextual agents, objects, VLEs, individuals, organisations
- * Assessment objects: rendering, behaviour, regulatory context

