Open Edx Annotation tools:

breaking the unidirectionality

of online course content

Philip Desenne and Leah Reis-Dennis



Why are annotations important for online education?

Breaking the unidirectionality of online course content



They are the foundation for a New Paradigm of Online Education



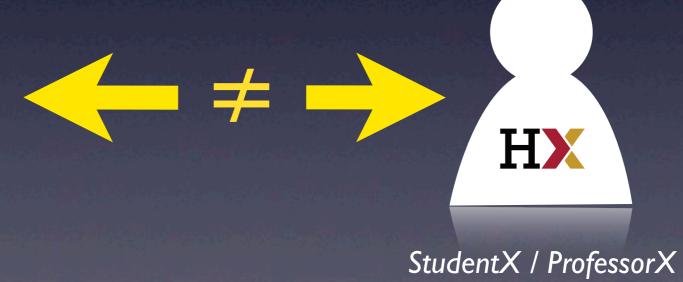
What are the current issues with online education?

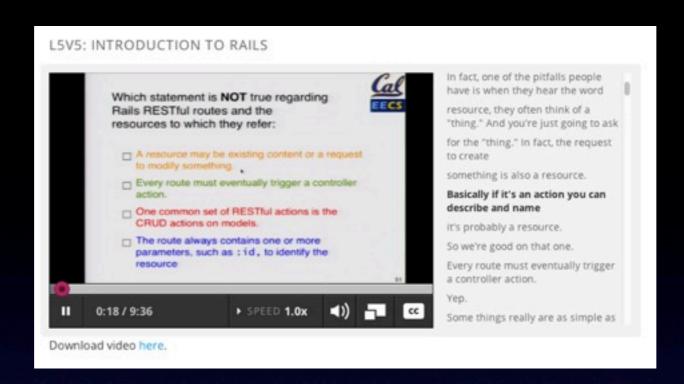
Disassociated engagement with related content

MOOC Media-rich Content and the monolithic Discussion Forums

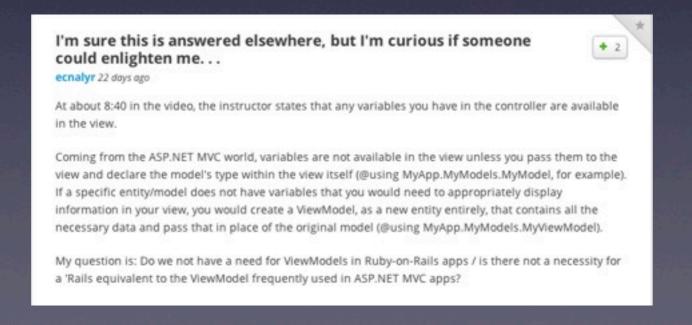








disassociated modules: video and forum contextually connected content only because on same page



I'm sure this is answered elsewhere... but where?

I'm sure this is answered elsewhere, but I'm curious if someone could enlighten me. . .

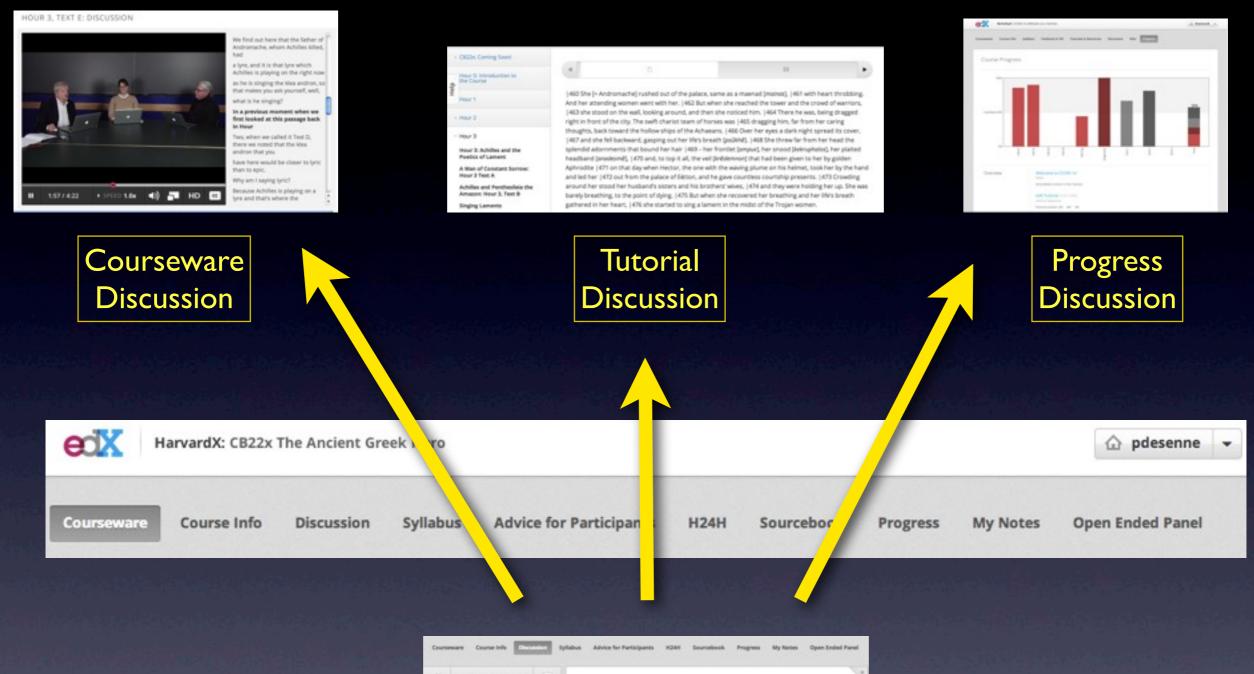


ecnalyr 22 days ago

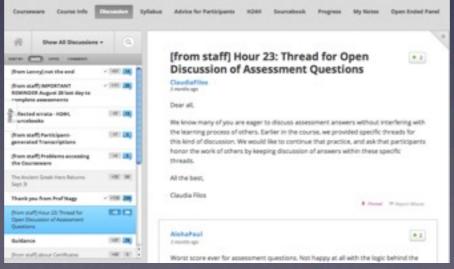
At about 8:40 in the video, the instructor states that any variables you have in the controller are available in the view.

What about commentary metadata persistence?

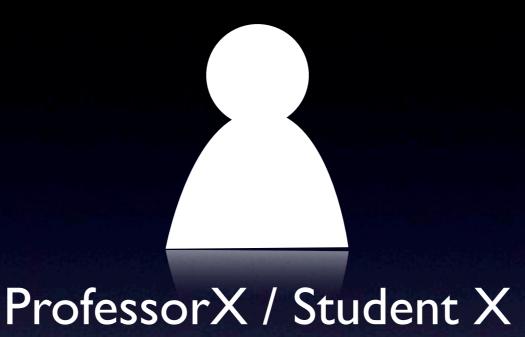
need multiple forms of contextualized engagement by students and instructors



General Discussion



Multiple forms of engagement



Keep track of Blended Content, Support Personal Learning Environments

create study guides, review topics, flipped classroom, etc.

Personal Learning Environment



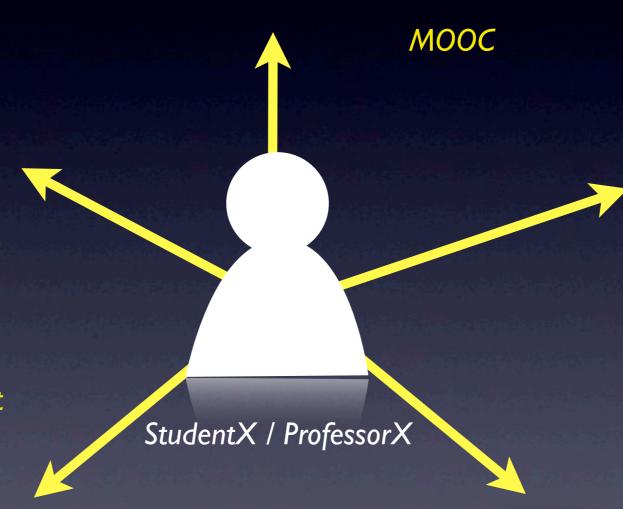
Blended Content

Harvard





Open Content





Federated Content

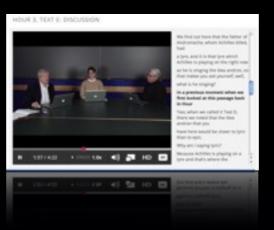


Face-to-face classroom



Harvard
Extension School
Online distant
education

Personal Learning Environment



Blended Content





MOOC

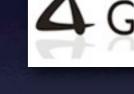




Annotations are the glue for **Blended Learning** and

Personal Learning Environments





Federated Content



Open Content





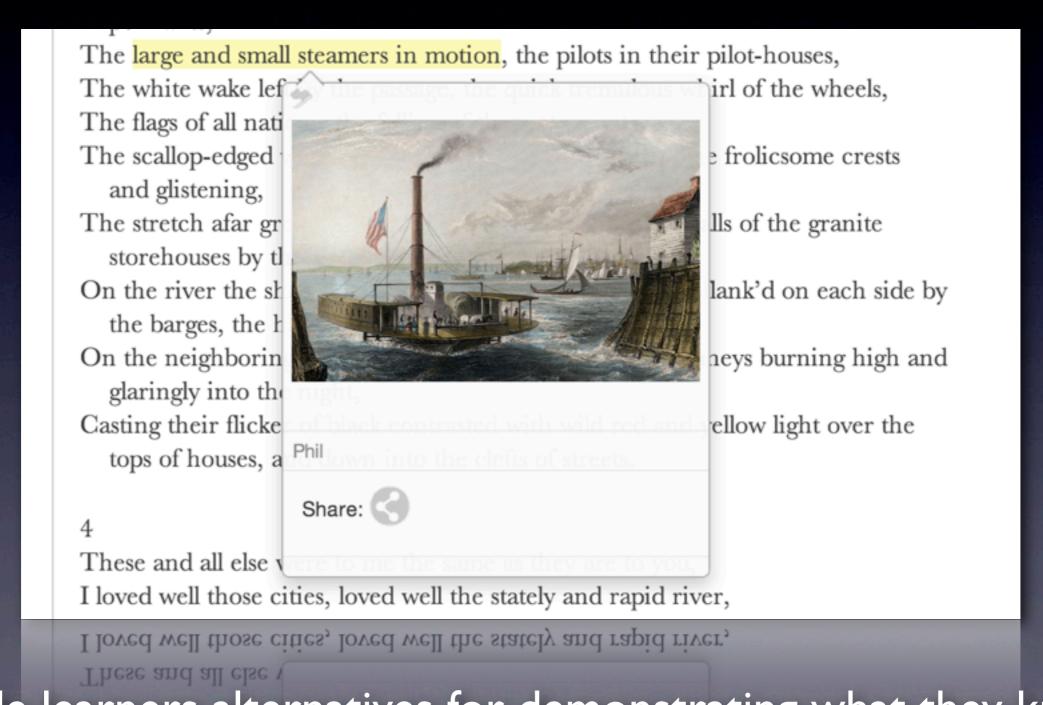
Face-to-face classroom



Harvard Extension School Online distant education

Multiple means of representation and expression

for students and instructors

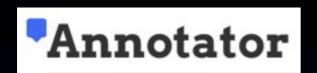


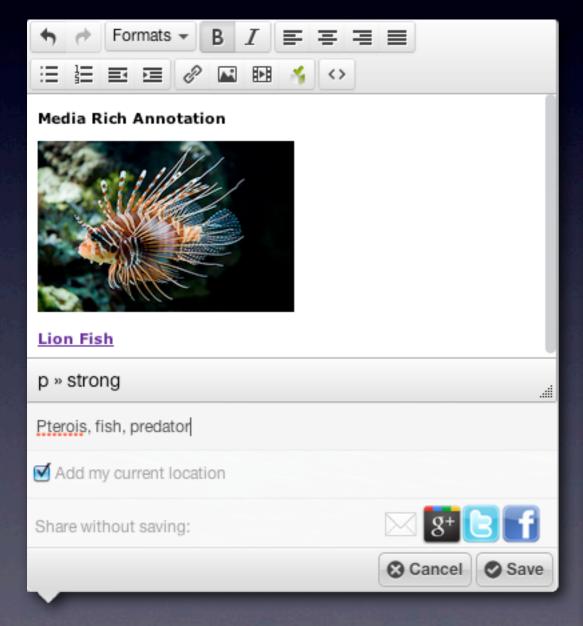
provide learners alternatives for demonstrating what they know

edX Annotation tools

Annotate

Common Annotation Tool Interface with media-rich annotations







Extended Annotator plugins library (10)

- Rich text (WYSIWYG from TinyMCE)
- Rich-media (images, video, audio)
- Plain HTML
- Assessment tools (& other widgets)
- Geolocation (Google map API)
- Sharing (email and social media)
- Groups
- Pre-populated tags and colored highlight
- Pre-populated tags and custom marks (diacritics)
- Flagging annotations for offensive content

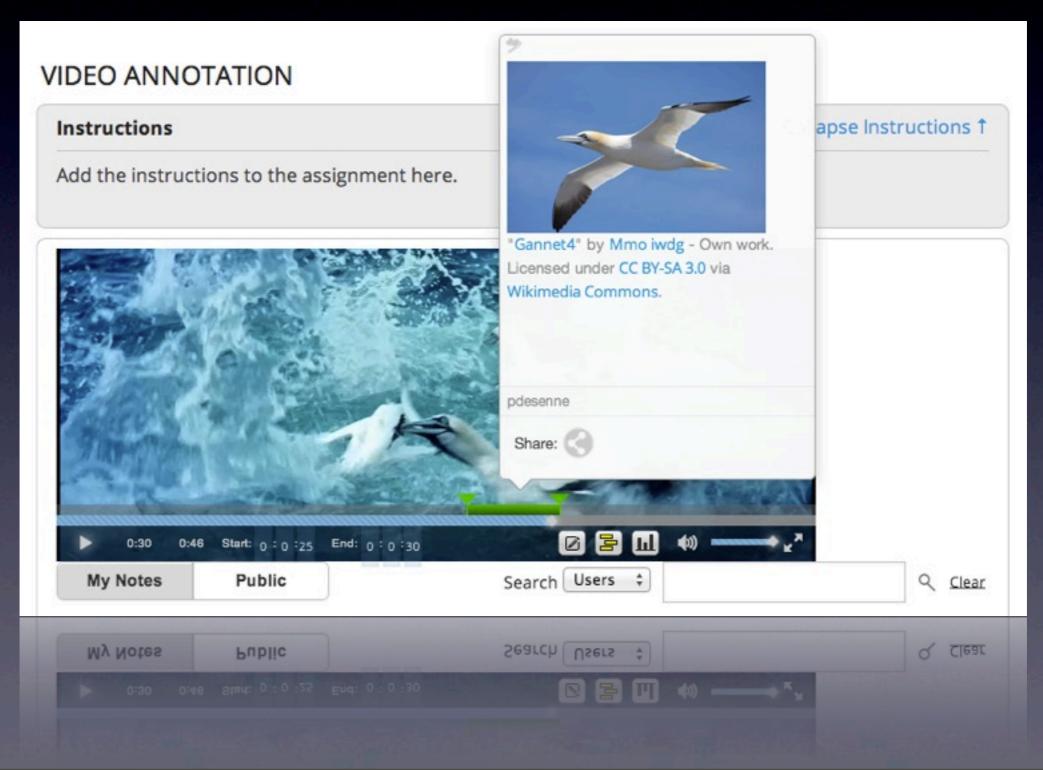
Text Annotations

ANNOTATION: OF BEING NUMEROUS, 40

Collapse Instructions 1 Instructions As you annotate Oppen's poem, remember what sorts of patterns and devices you've been noticing in Whitman's poetry. How d man differ from his poetry? Where are there similarities? Highlig Typical letter to "Mom": sharing his day, ilarities. (Hint: think about Whitman's use of "I" and the first per almost like his childhood by the sea...looking at sunsets over water...just enjoying the simple beauty of the shiine of the metal dome. More simplistic than WW's poetry. OF BEING NUMEROUS, 40 George Oppen Share: Whitman: 'April 19, 1864 The capitol grows upon one in time, espec on top of it now, and you can see it very well. It is a great bronze figure, the Genius of Liberty I suppose. It looks wonderful toward sundown. I love to go and look at it. The sun when it is nearly down shines on the headpiece and it dazzles and glistens like a big star: it looks quite curious...' dazzles and glistens like a big star: it looks quite curious...? and look at it. The sun when it is nearly down shines on the headpiece and it Genius of Liberty I suppose. It looks wonderful toward sundown. I love to go

Video Annotations





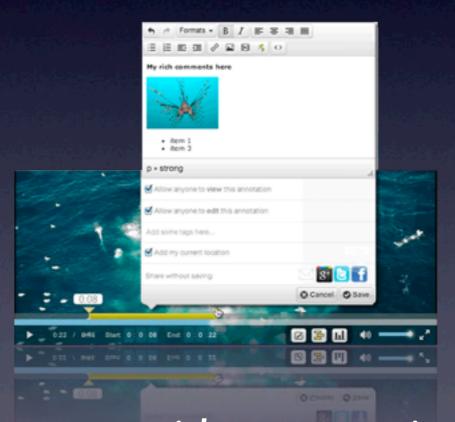
Open Technologies & Interoperable Systems



https://osc.hul.harvard.edu/liblab/proj/catch

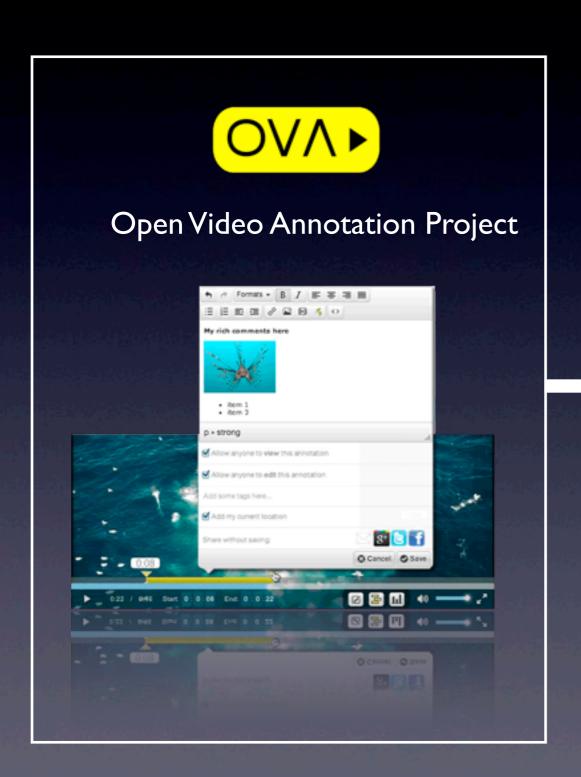


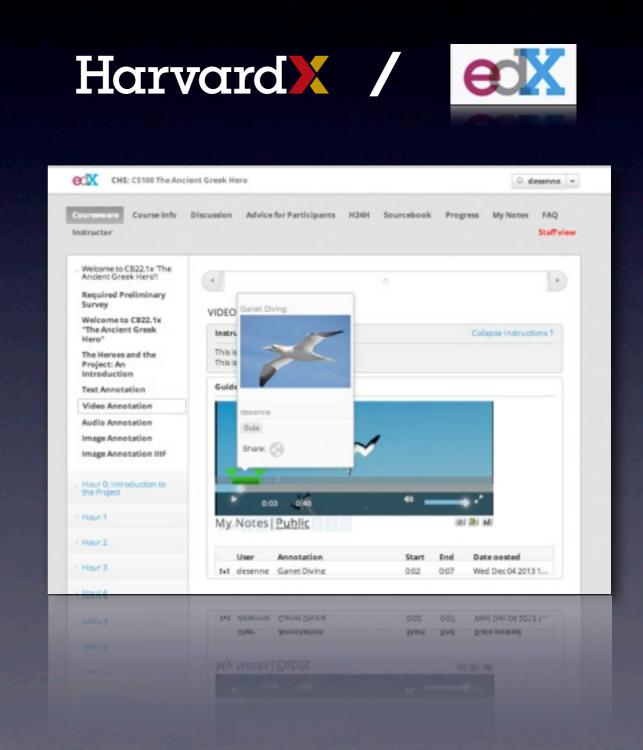
Open Video Annotation Project



www.openvideoannotation.org

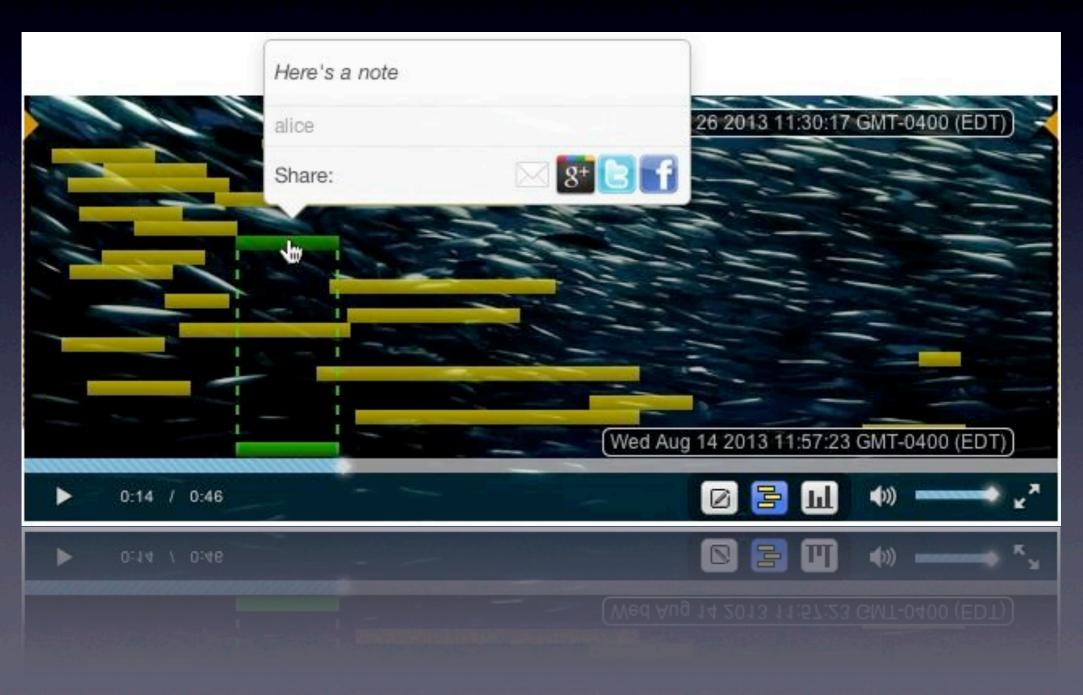
Building the xModule





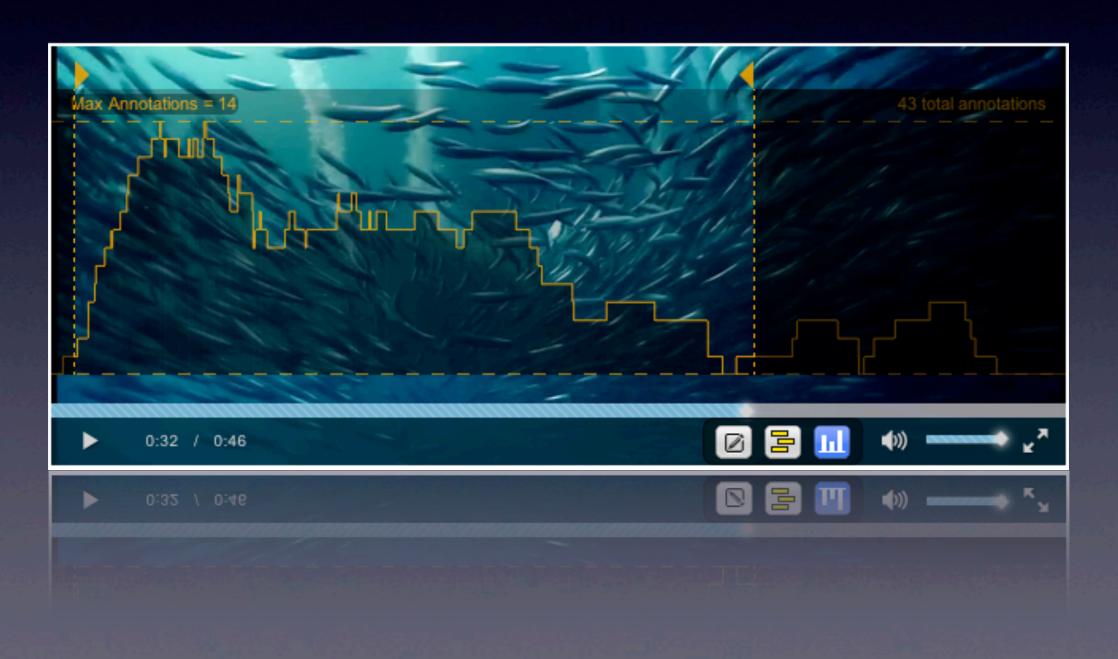
Video annotations: display





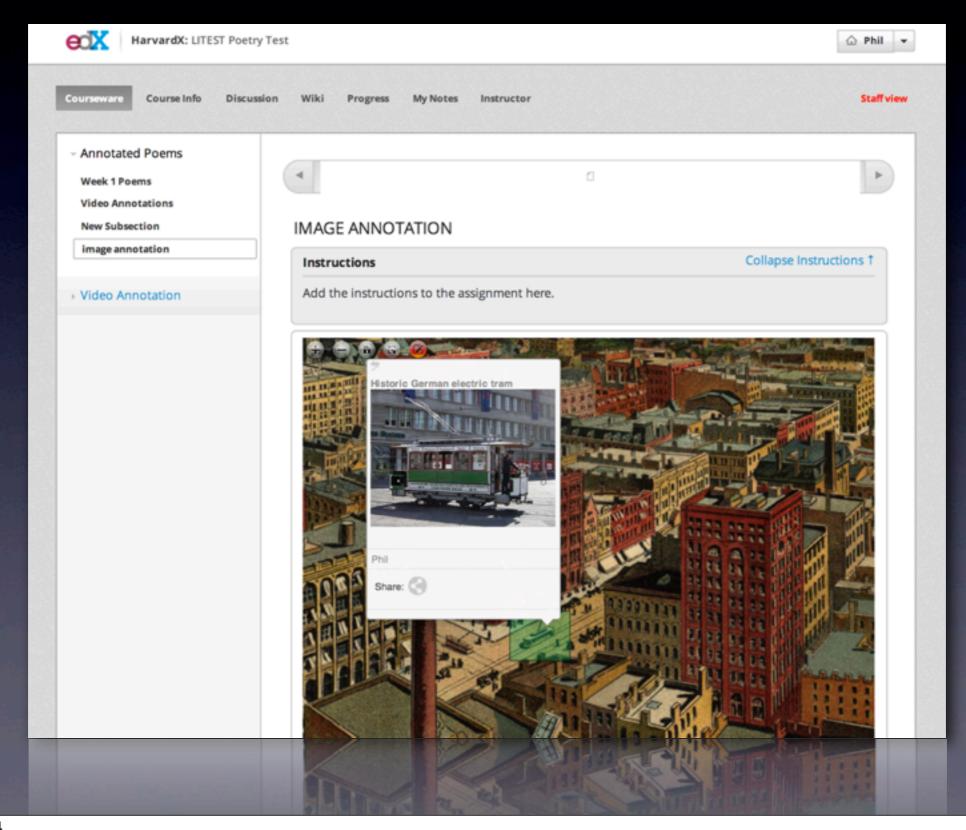
Basic Analytics





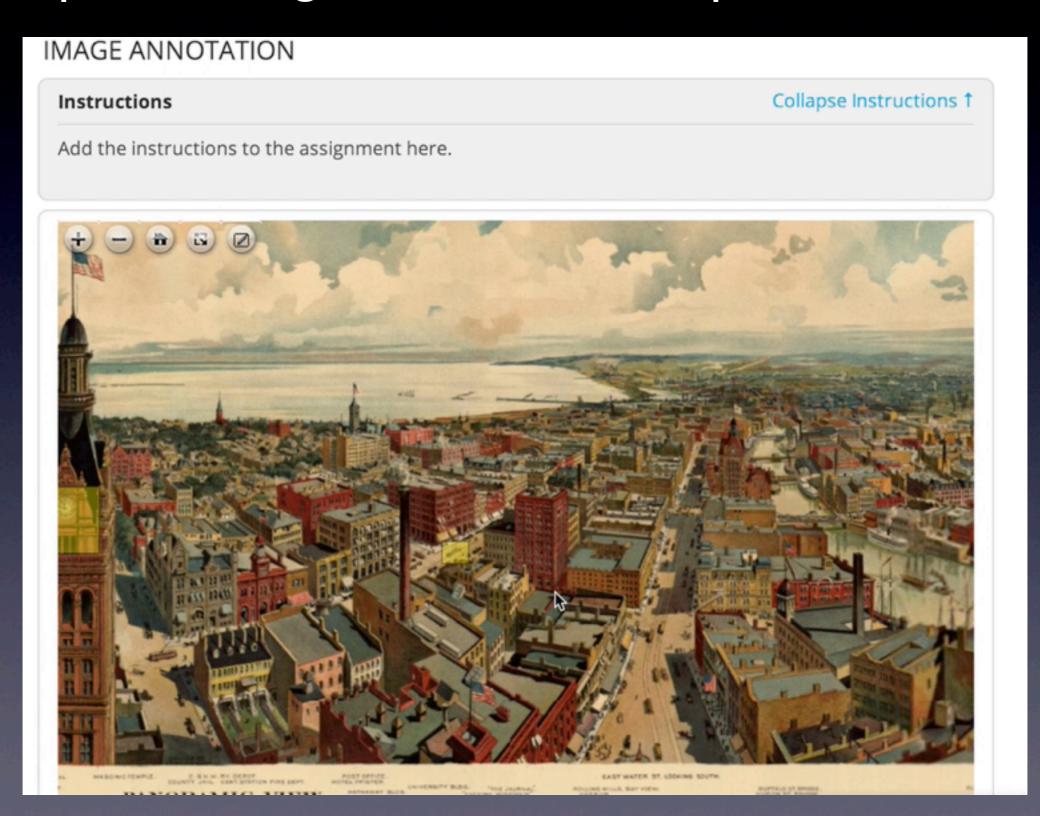
Deep Zoom Image Annotations

OpenSeaDragon - Annotator Implementation



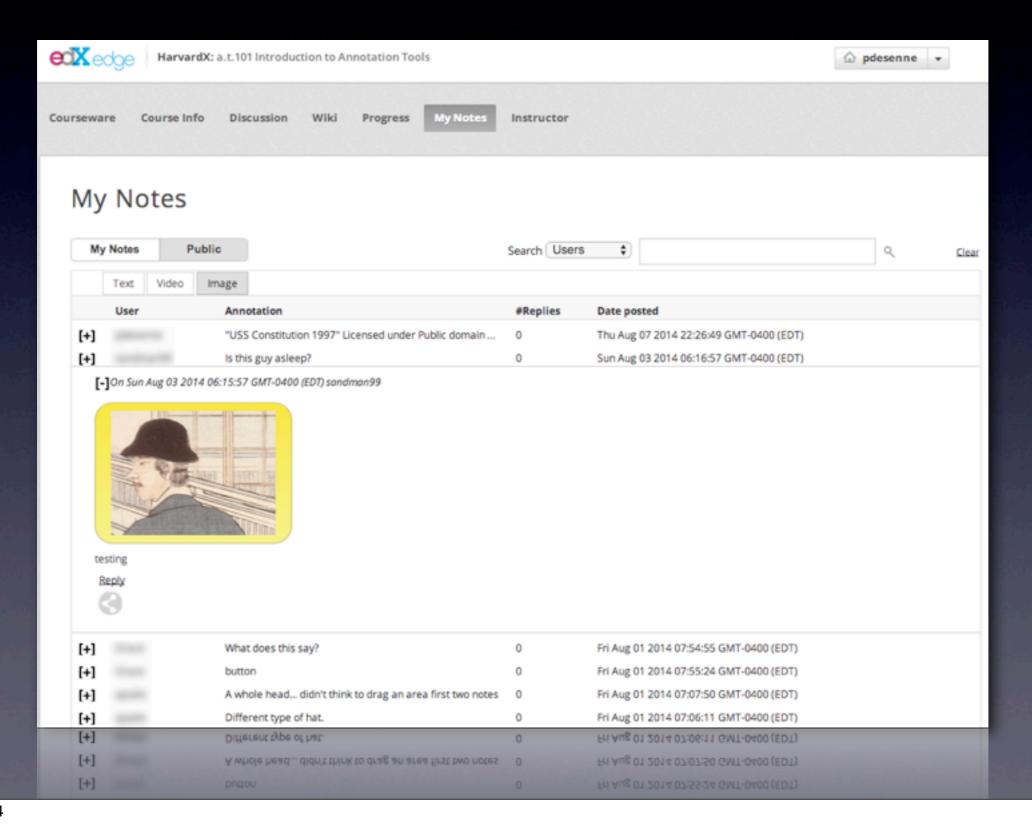
Deep Zoom Image Annotations

OpenSeaDragon - Annotator Implementation

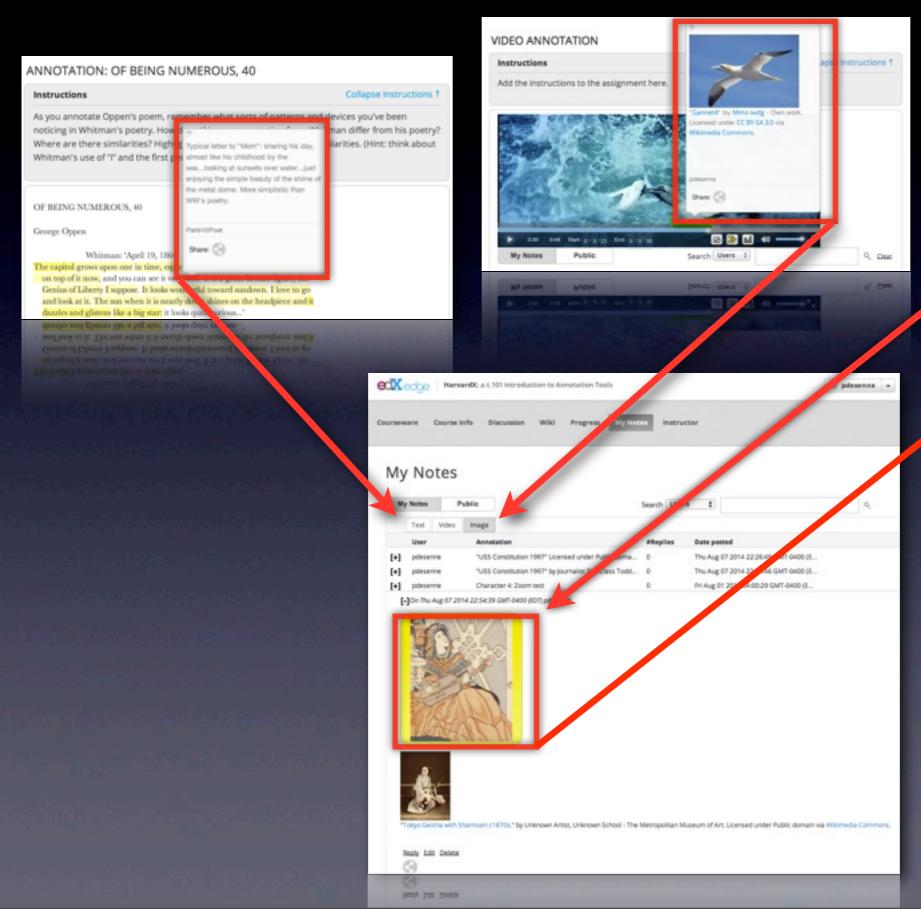


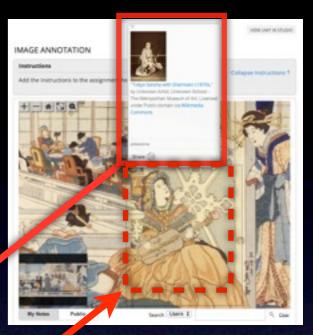
Common Aggregated Grid and Filtering

the annotation dashboard



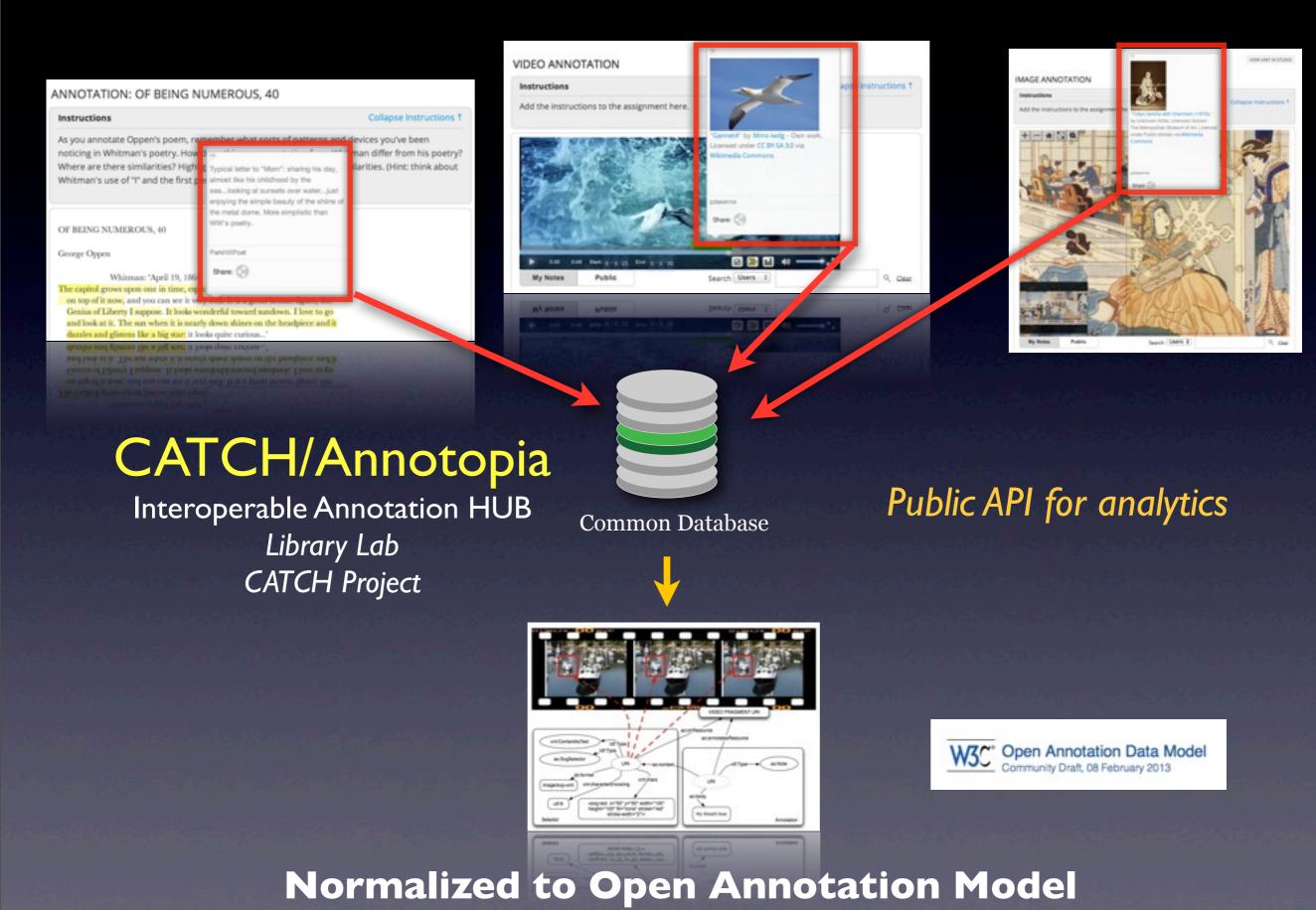
Aggregated notes and public display of notes





Link back to source

Common back-end database and API



Harvard

Annotations in edX Courses

Disrupting traditional online teaching and learning

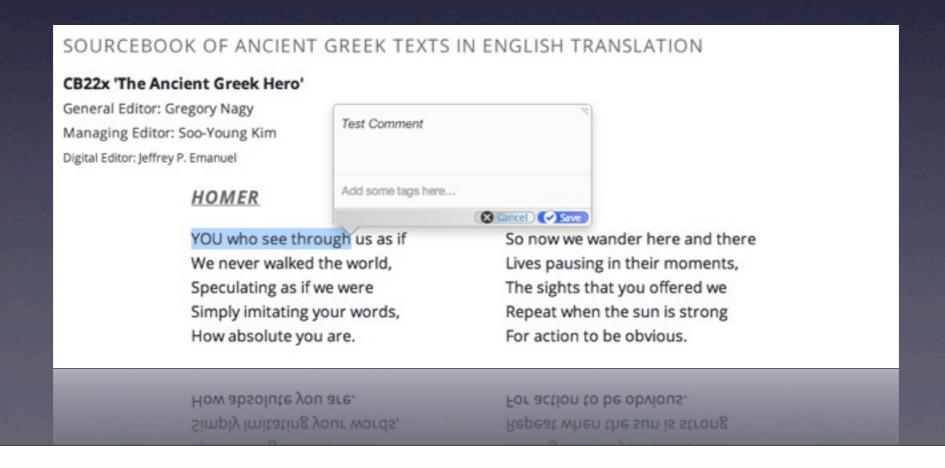
Spring 2013

CB22X: The Ancient Greek Hero





First 3rd Party Tool in edX



Early 2014

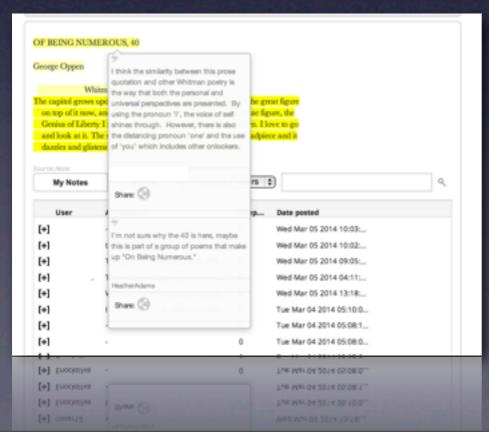
Al 12.2x: Poetry in America: Whitman

First pilot course to test new tools



The capstone of student engagement in this module was digital annotation

Text annotations



Concept tagging and color highlights (incipient semantic tagging)

The simple, compa disintegrated ye	9	amale disintamated, (
The similitudes of	pdesenne	fundres:
The glories strung the street and th	anaphora	rings,
The current rushin	01	away,
The others that are	Share:	them
The certainty of or	ers, the life, lose, dight	ers.

In a traditional classroom environment, students are asked to read poems actively.

The first time, students simply read a poem. Then, they read it again, marking passages, words, or moments that strike them as unusual or interesting.

Perhaps, then, they read the poem a second time out loud, and use a pen to mark instances that have a distinct sound, meter, or cadence.

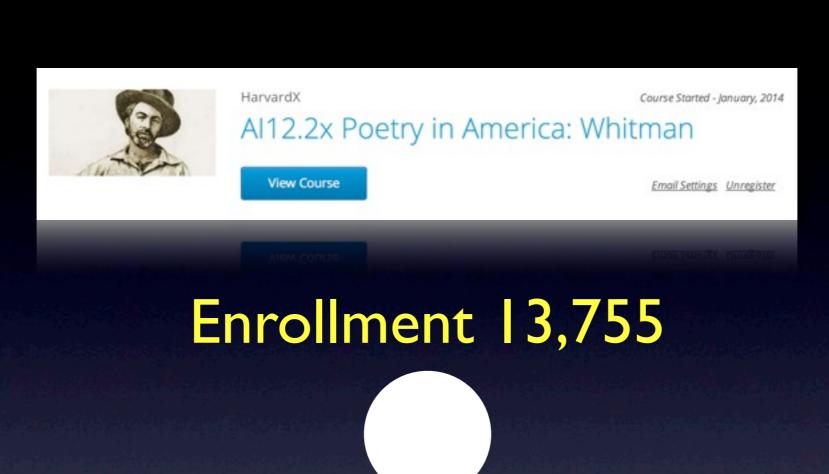
This multi-step annotation lies at the heart of "cracking open" a poem.

In this pilot case, the annotation tool allowed: students to identify poetic imagery with images from the internet;

students to riff on the meaning of a single word, in conversation with their peers;

for text-based responses to questions of poetic devices.

Preliminary data from course

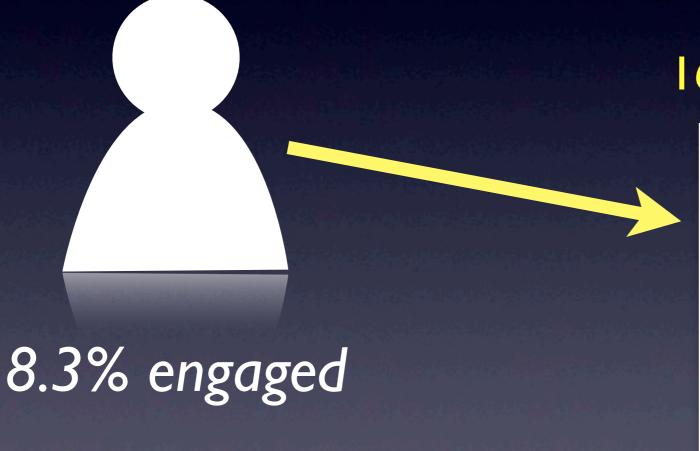


certificate: 386

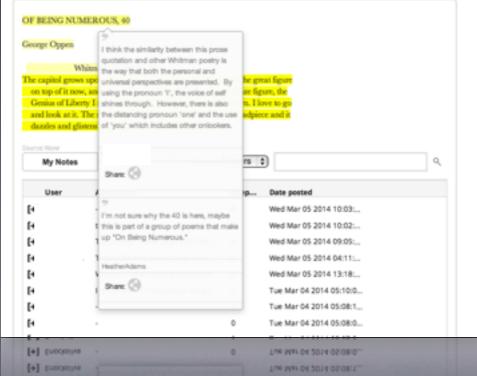
2.8% completion



1147 Students ~ 60.000 Annotations (12 % of enrollees)



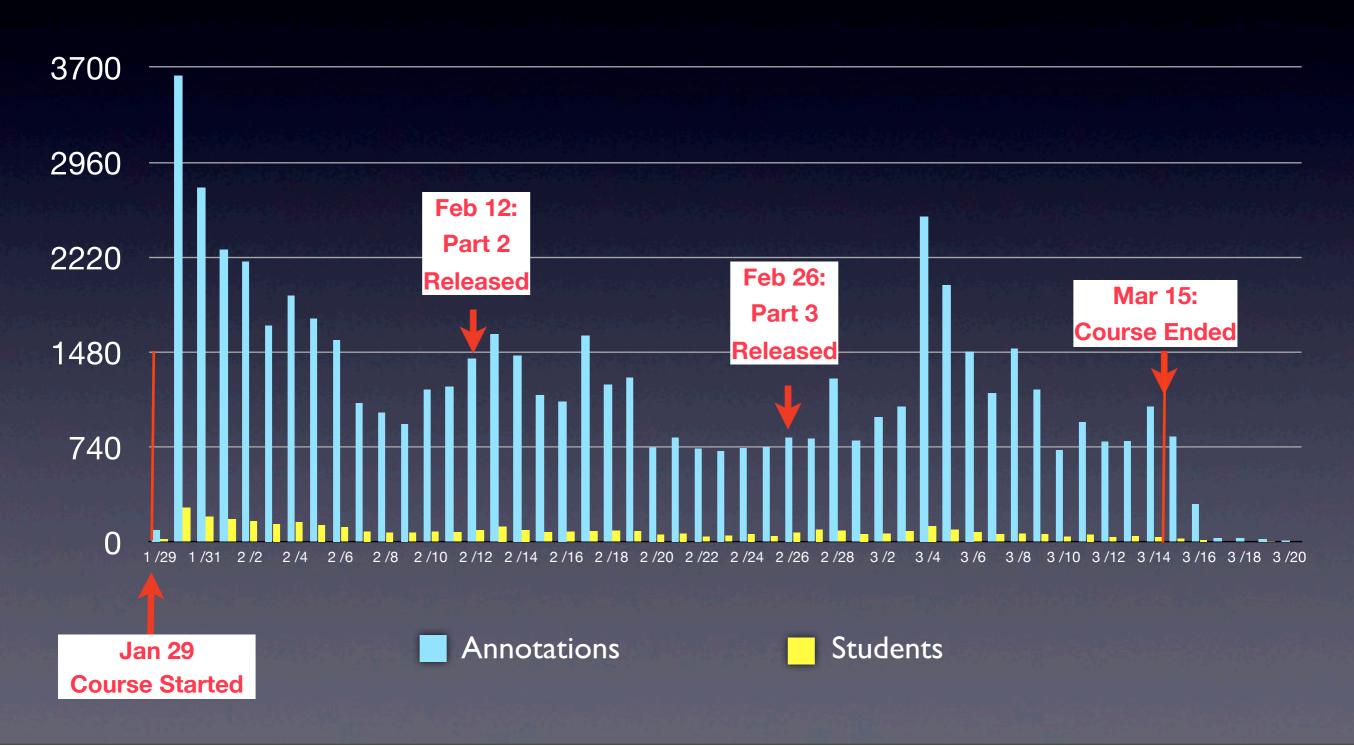
16 passages from 14 poems

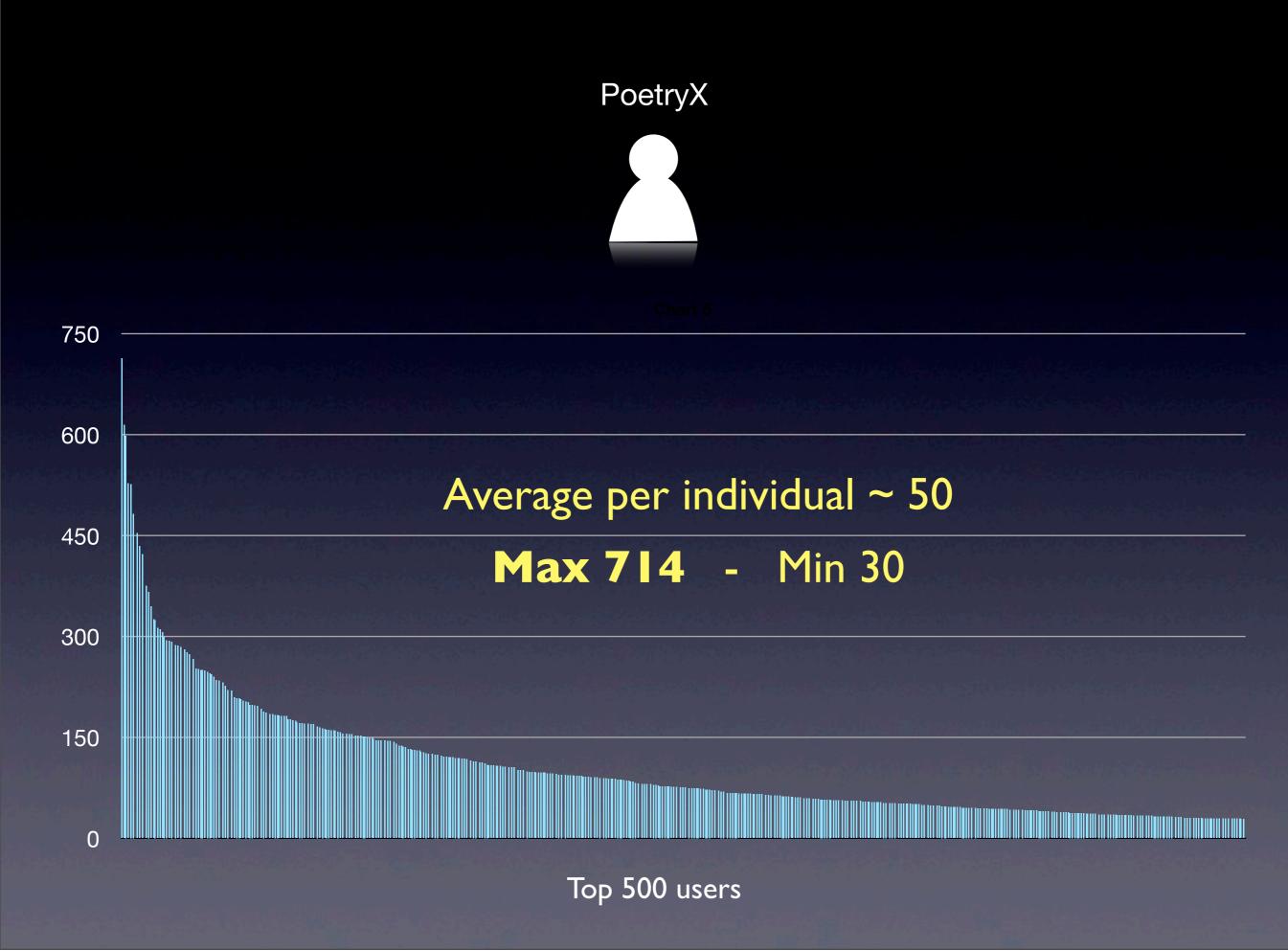


Average Annotations per poem passage: 3700 Average per individual: 52.08

PoetryX: Annotations per day Jan - Feb 2014 (~ 7 weeks)

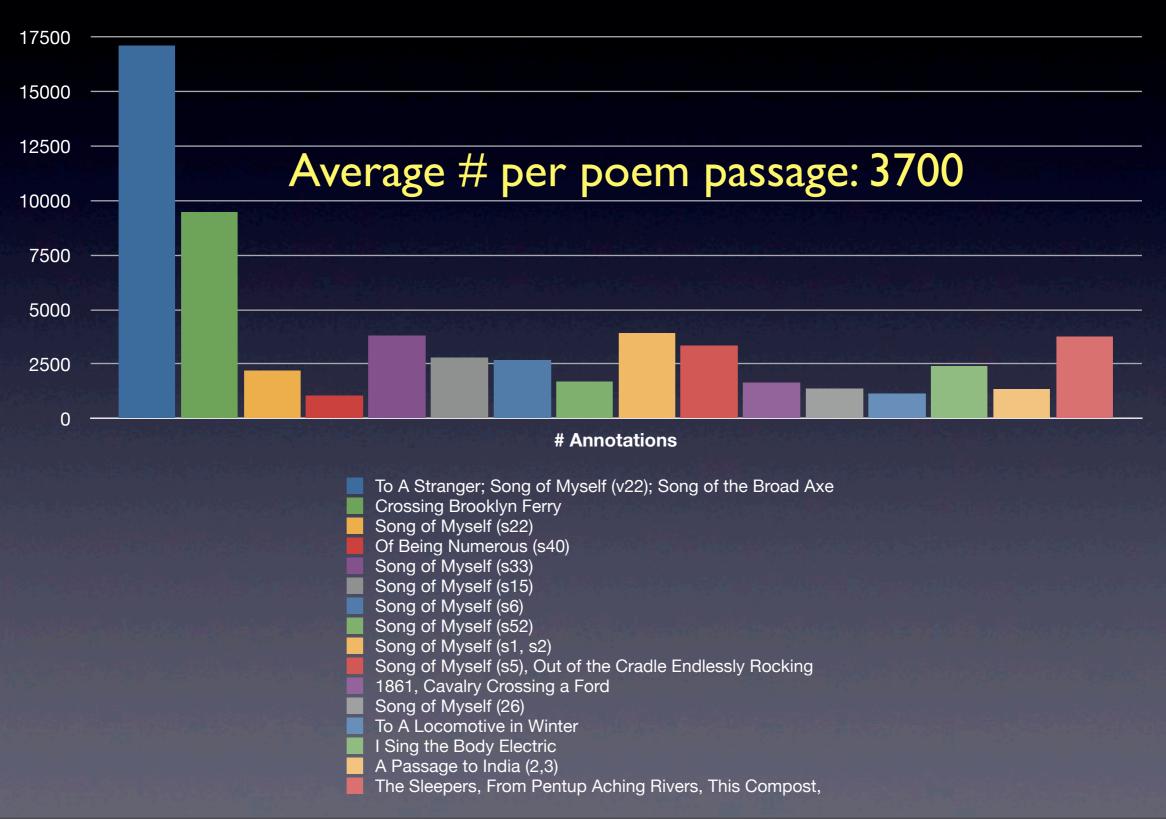
AVG daily ~ 1,250 / Users daily ~ 90





Annotations per poem passage

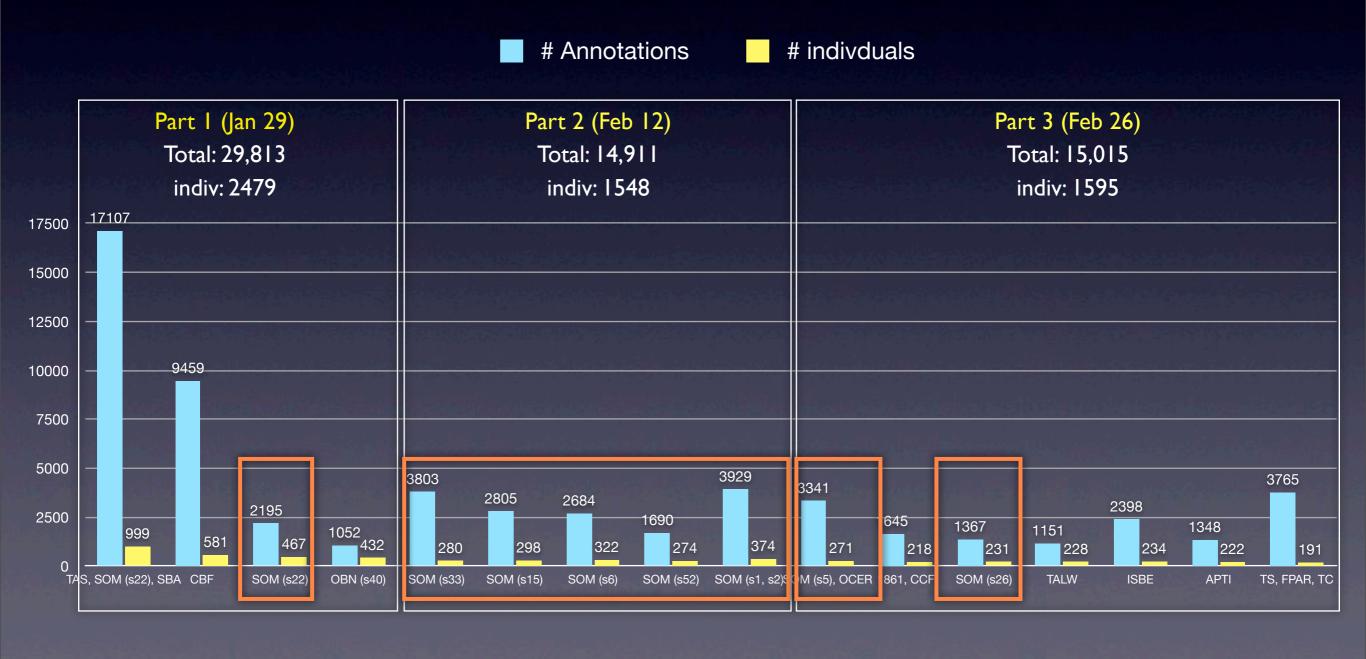
16 passages from 14 poems



PoetryX: Annotations and Users per Poem Passage

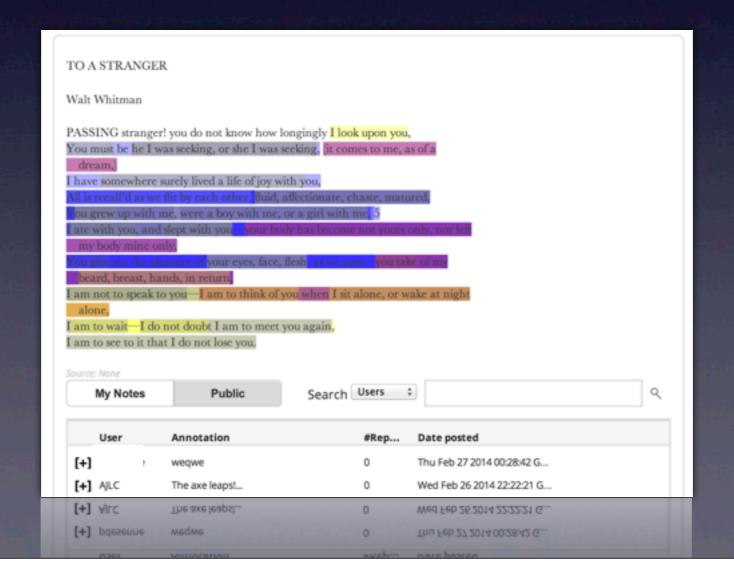
New Module every 2 weeks over 7 weeks

Song of Myself ~ 22,000 Annotations



User Experience (UX) Issues

- Scale: how to display 1000s of annotations?
- Engagement: how to stimulate community participation?
- Discovery: how to find meaningful peer annotations?



Pedagogical Questions

Why do we annotate? How do we annotate?

The teaching team can't take for granted an understanding of annotation.

Giving explicit instructions and prompts that allow students to engage on multiple levels (tagging simple devices for beginners, or analyzing complex moments for more advanced students) will make these annotation exercises more beneficial.

We found that many students had never annotated before, whether virtually or in brick-and-mortar settings.

ChinaX



https://courses.edx.org/courses/HarvardX/SW12.6x/2T2014/info

The Scholars **Historical Overview** Section 1: Introduction to an 18th Century Novel: The Scholars Section 2: The Rise of the Ö Novel and The Scholars Week 26 Assessment Section 3: The Rise of the Ö Meritocracy Week 26 Assessment Section 4: Ming and Qing Civil Exam Section 5: The Scholars -Ö Zhou Jin's Story Week 26 Assessment Section 5: The Scholars - Fan Jin's Story Week 26 Assessment Section 5: The Scholars -Ö Concubine Zhao's Story Week 26 Assessment Section 5: The Scholars -Ö Wang Mian's Story Week 26 Assessment **Content Experiment** Section 6: Prosperous Suzhou Scroll Annotation Activity Content Experiment Content Experiment

Scholars Module

18th Century China Qing Dynasty

capstone of student engagement for this section was annotation

- 30 texts from "The Scholars"
- One image "Prosperous Suzhou" scroll (40ft - 12 m long)

Comparing Text and Image

The novel, commonly known as The Scholars, might more properly be called "The Unofficial History of the Confucians", or Rulin Waishi was written by a disillusioned literatus who set the story in the Ming dynasty rather than the Qing dynasty in the city of Nanjing formerly the southern capital of the Ming dynasty along the Yangtze River.

The scroll, the Prosperous Suzhou was painted less than a decade later, commissioned by the emperor Qianlong to depict the impressive city of Suzhou not too far from Nanjing.

Concept tagging - incipient ontologies

As you go through consider all the different characters and highlight then tag each character as either:

- longs (pink): one who longs for power, fame, wealth and rank and therefore flatters others and lower themselves
- relies (maroon): one who relies on power, fame, wealth and rank and therefore belittles others and are overbearing
- pretends (red-orange): one one who pretends to have no interest in power, fame, wealth and rank and thinks themselves above it all but are eventually seen through and mocked
- refrains (orange): one who ultimately refrains from pursuing power, fame, wealth and rank,
 who is of the highest virtue, and is the pillar upon whom all rely

As you read through the text think about the author's view of his world. Highlight then tag text that you believe illustrates either his:

- cynicism (chartreuse)
- idealism (purple)

Later, at the end of reading the selections from the novel, we shall invite you to turn to the Scroll and make a comparison between Wu Jingzi's novel and the scroll's depiction in our final discussion forum.

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Guiding contextual questions and embedded surveys

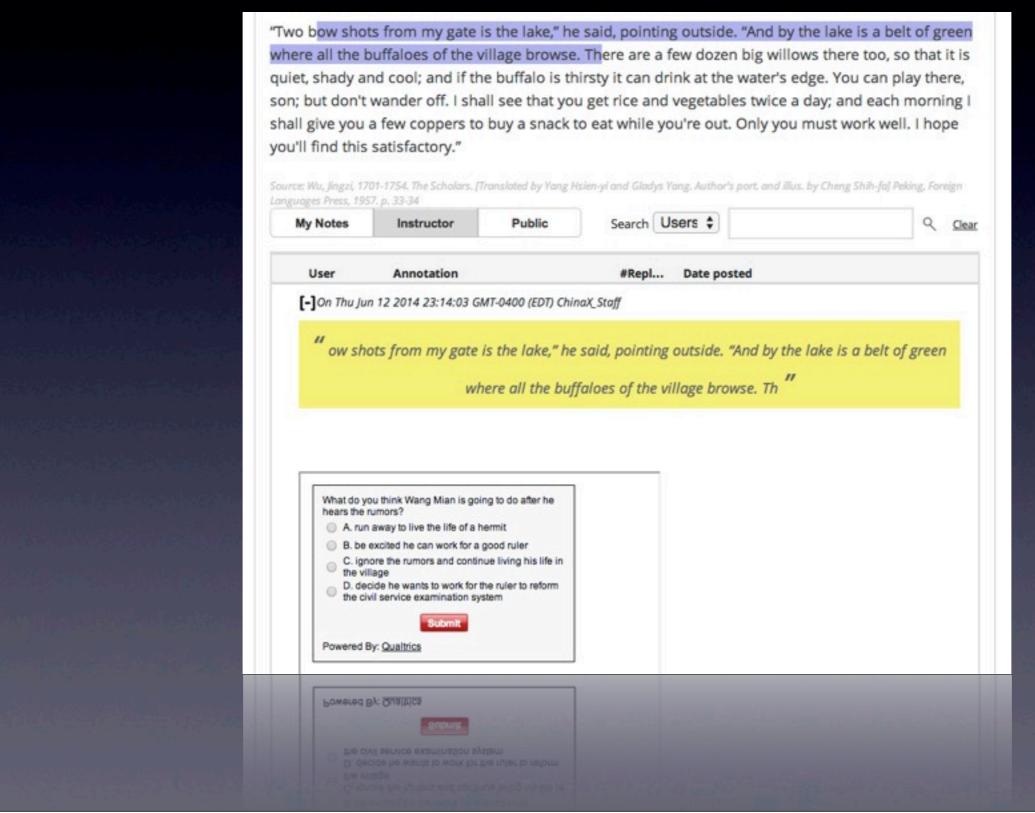


Image Annotation: Guiding Instructions

IMAGE ANNOTATION

Instructions

Collapse Instructions 1

Now that you've taken a look at *The Scholar* turn to this scroll titled *Prosperous Suzhou*, a long handscroll by Xu Yang, a native of Wu county, Suzhou.

In 1751, when the Qianlong emperor visited Suzhou during his southern tour, Xu Yang and his friend presented their paintings to the emperor, and in 1753, Xu Yang received a provincial (juren 舉人) degree from the emperor in recognition of his contribution. In 1757, Xu Yang finished this scroll painting, *Prosperous Suzhou*, and presented it to the emperor. You will find detailed representations of life in Suzhou during this period, including illustrations of more than 4,600 figures and 400 boats within the painting.

As you look at this scroll remember to start on the right side of the scroll and end at the left. While looking through the scroll think about why this scroll was created, what was it trying to represent? As you peruse this scroll see if you see any parts of the scroll that portray a particularly cynical view of society or particularly idealistic view of society.

There are many scenes within this scroll showing the busy commercial life of the city. As you look at the streets scenes portrayed here, see if you can tell what goods are being sold. [feel free to tag **wares** the different wares being sold and include a comment on the type of ware]

Student Image Crowdsourcing

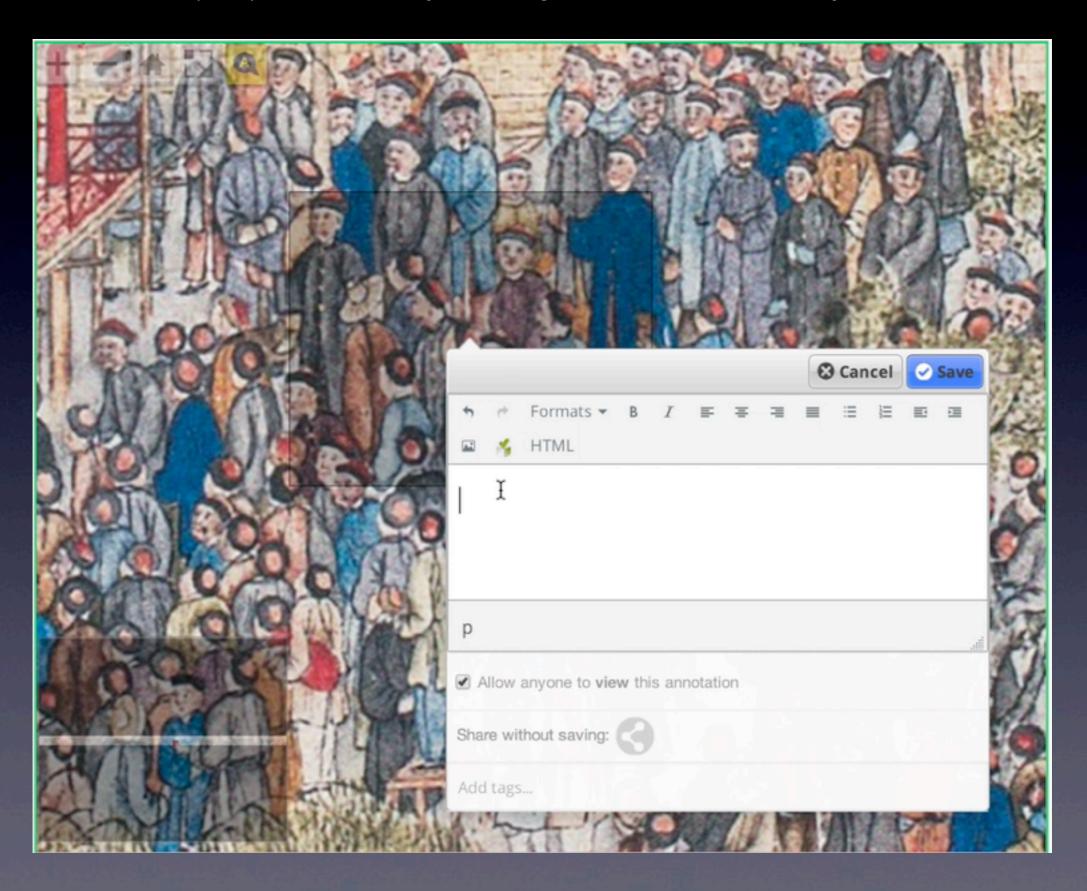
As you look through the scroll find and tag:

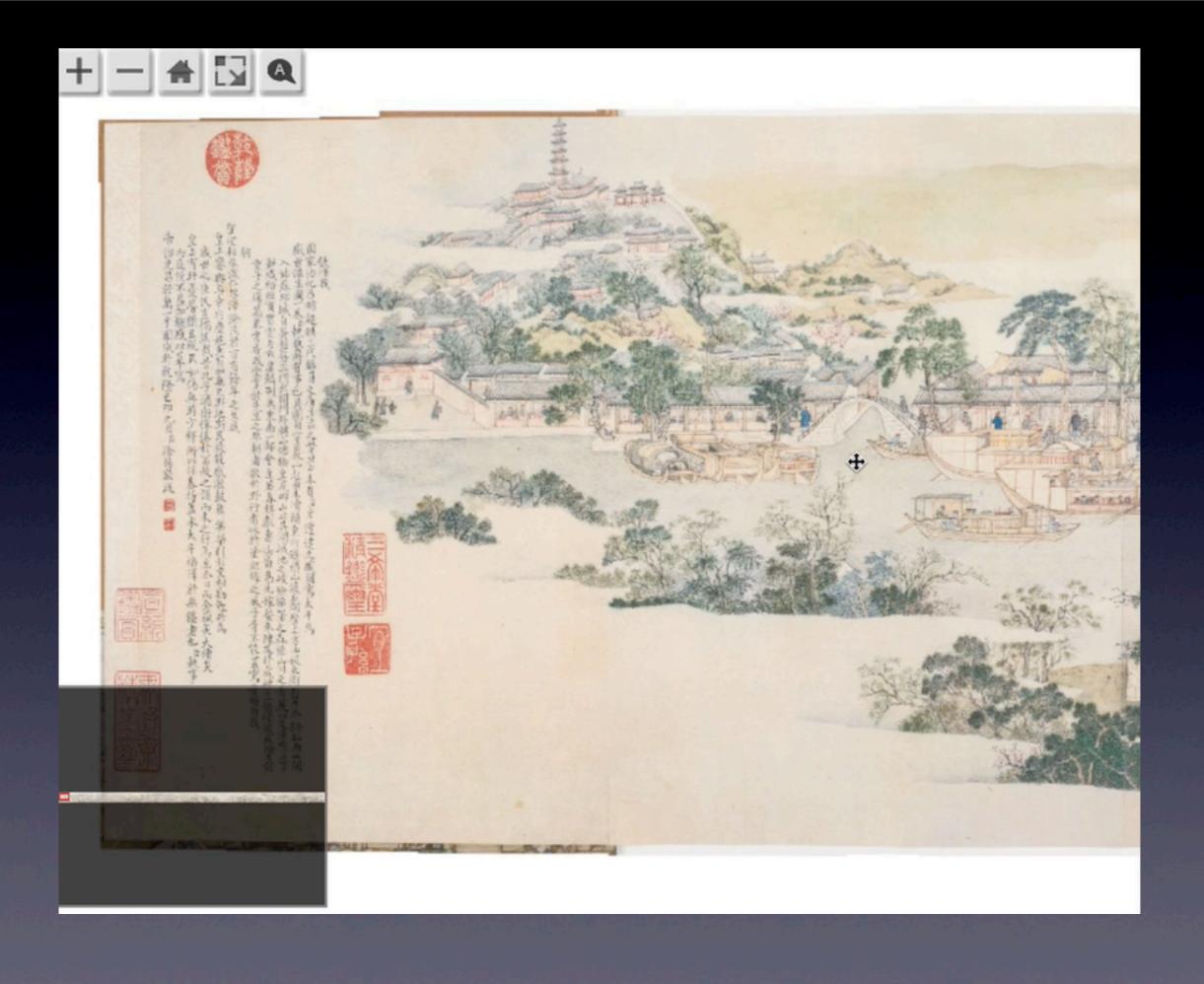
- farmer (tag four): How can you tell they are farmers? What is each farmer doing?
- · woman (tag four): What do you think each woman is doing?
- school (tag two): There are two schools within this scroll. One is a free school that provides free education for the poor, the other is a village school. How can you tell it's a school? What type of school do you think it is?
- official (tag four): Why do you think they are officials? How can you tell? What do you think each official is doing?
- performance (tag four): There are four different types of performances taking place in this scroll.
 Find, tag and comment on each performance. Who is the audience? What is the venue? Who is performing? What are they performing?
- yamen (tag one): Why are people gathered there? What do you think they are doing?
- buddhist temple (tag one): Why is the temple placed where it is in the scroll? Think back to the Buddhism module in Part 2: The Creation and End of a Centralized Empire and professor Owen's segment on the poem Stopping by the Temple of Incense Massed in the Poetry module in Part 3: Cosmopolitan Tang: Aristocratic Culture.

Buddhism module in Part 2: The Creation and End of a Centralized Empire and professor Owen's segment on the poem Stopping by the Temple of Incense Massed in the Poetry module in Part 3: Cosmopolitan Tang: Aristocratic Culture.

Image Annotation: Prosperous Suzhou

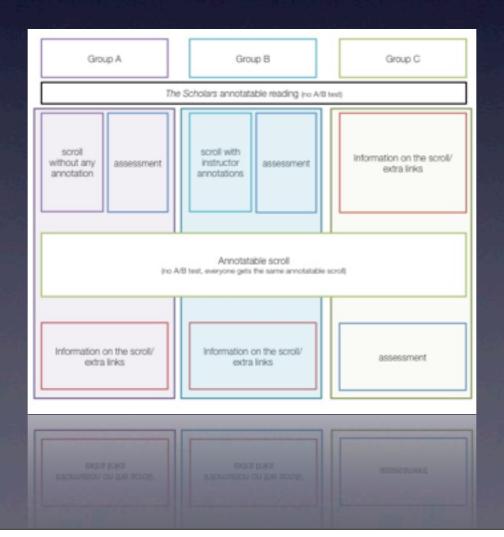
a 12m (40ft) handscroll by Xu Yang, a native of Wu county, Suzhou





A-B testing

- Does the act of annotating images impact students' learning outcomes in ChinaX?
- Does image annotation impact students' engagement with the learning material?



Forum Feedback

Please, stop experimenting. We don't have enough time for these experiments. Many of us work most of the week or have other obligations, we do this in our free time, which for many of us is not a lot. Do you have an idea how long it is taking to go through this session? Have you tried doing it yourself?

A counter point to the complaint. I have taken any number of courses on EdX and Cousera. I enjoy learning with new tools even when they don't work exactly perfectly. As example a recent chemistry course which used a formula drawing program with issues. I missed every question, but enjoyed learning a new computer skill. Another course had us twittering pictures. So I was good with the annotate tool, in spite of minor problems. And encourage the experimentation and continued development.

Preliminary Results from ChinaX

22,000 annotations, 9000 tags on the text passages and the scroll

generated by over 800 individuals, over a span of five weeks.

very active, creating over 2,000 annotations a day during the first week of the module release tapering to about 500/day towards the end of the period

What's next for

Harvard



Improve User Experience

Instructions

Collapse Instructions 1

Be on the lookout for Whitman's usual bag of tricks here—you should be getting used to them by now, but don't stop looking for subtle variations in the ways they're used.

Also, be on the lookout for *metaphors*—they're not so common in Whitman, so they pack a big punch when they do appear. (A *metaphor* is the comparison of two different things by stating that they are, in fact, the same. For example: "The football star was a sharp bullet running down the field.")

Turn Off Grouping SONG OF MYSELF Walt Whitman A child said What is the grass? fetching it to me with full hands; How could I answer the child? I do not know what it is any more than he. 6 I guess it must be the flag of my disposition, out of hopeful green stuff woven. Or I guess it is the handkerchief of the Lord, 3 A scented gift and remembrancer designedly dropt, Bearing the owner's name someway in the corners, that we may see and remark, and say Whose? Or I guess the grass is itself a child, the produced babe of the vegetation. Or I guess the grass is itself a child, the produced babe of the vegetation.

Accessibility

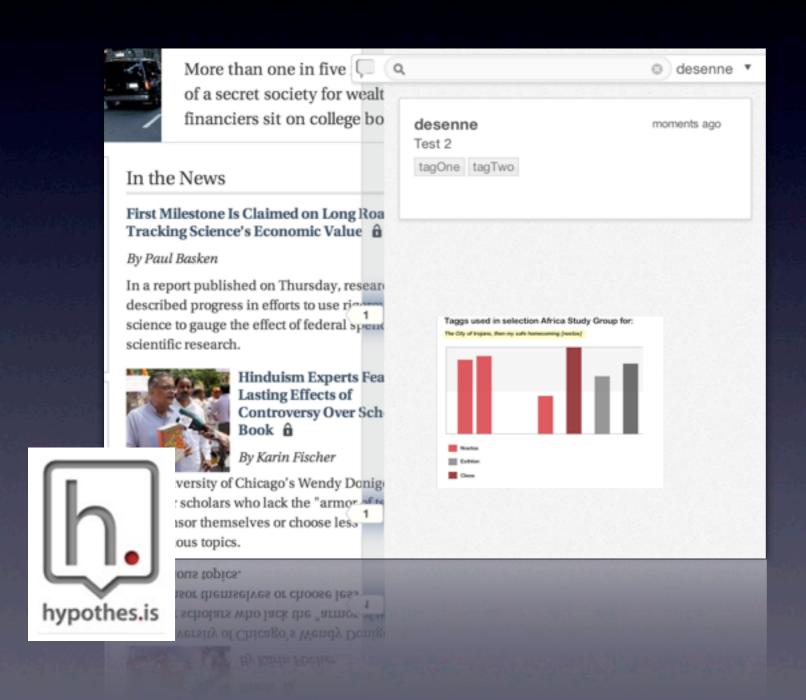
making sure all tools are accessible to all learners



Past experimentation phase changeling for graphic visual media

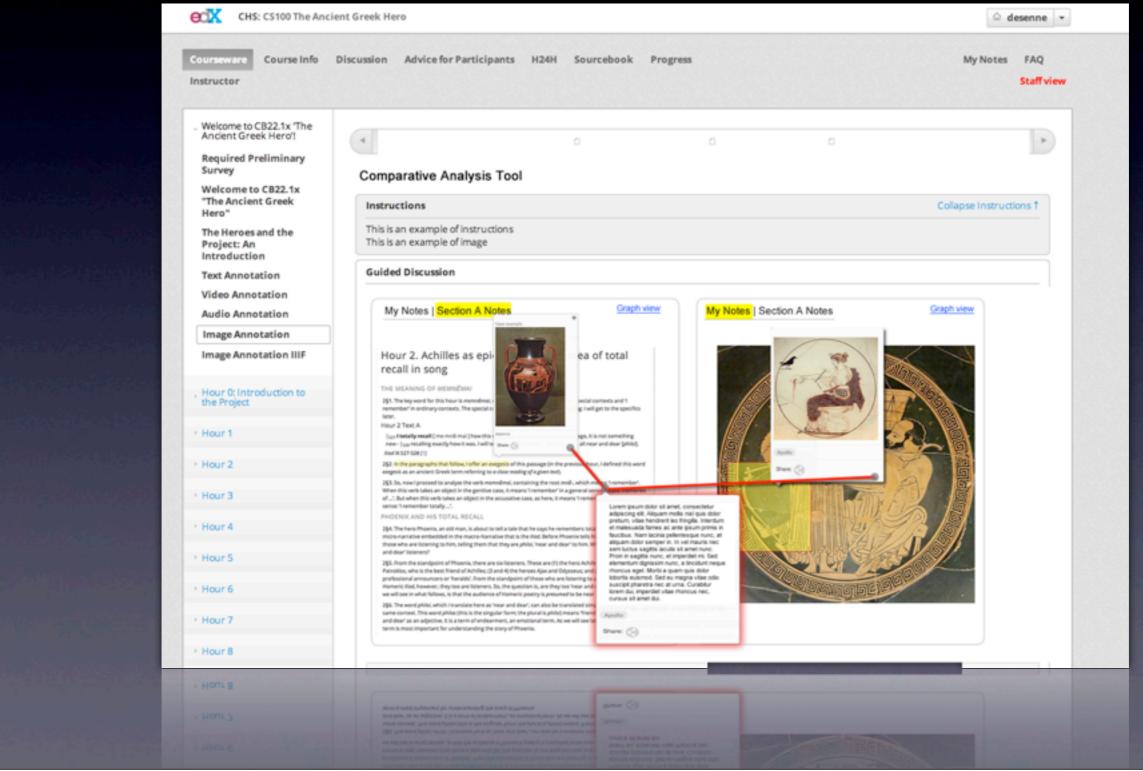
Increase Interaction with Annotations

New Annotation Dashboard



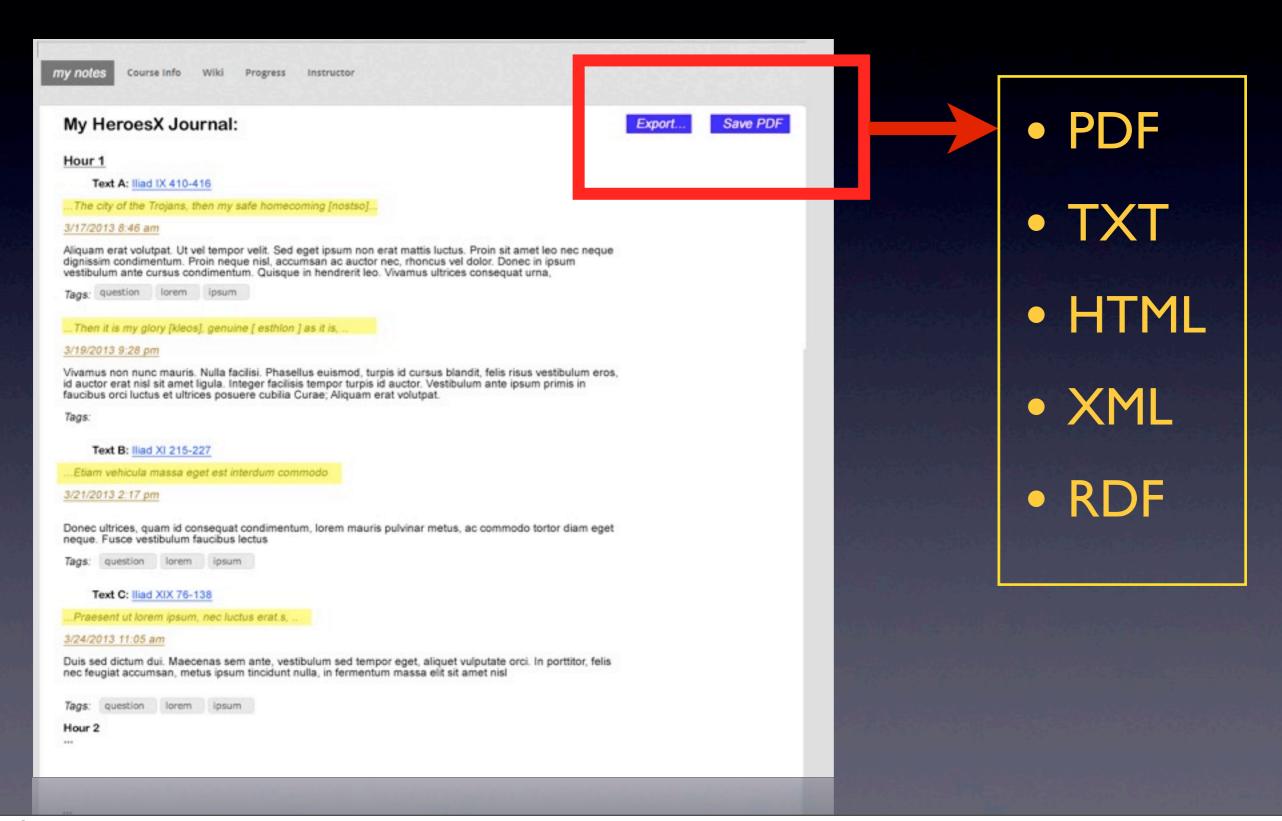
- Live updates
- Email notification
- Multilevel replies
- Relevant visualizations

New tools: Comparative Analysis



Exportable data (common formats)

Aggregated notes, student journal



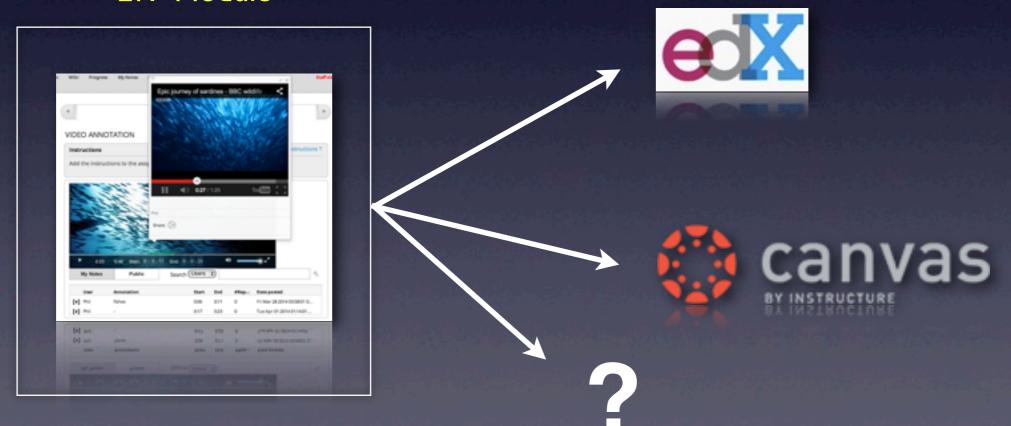
Learning Tool Interoperability (LTI)



http://www.imsglobal.org/lti/

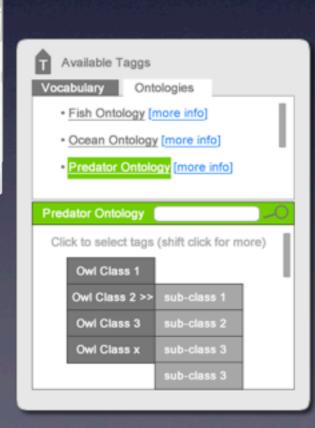
Modularity of Future LMS

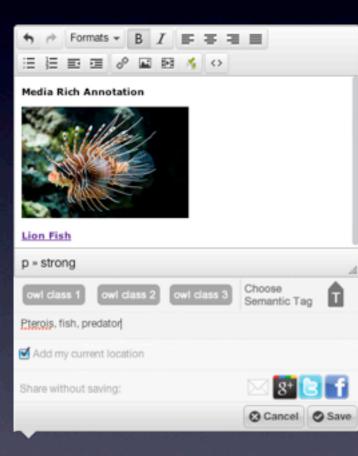
LTI Module



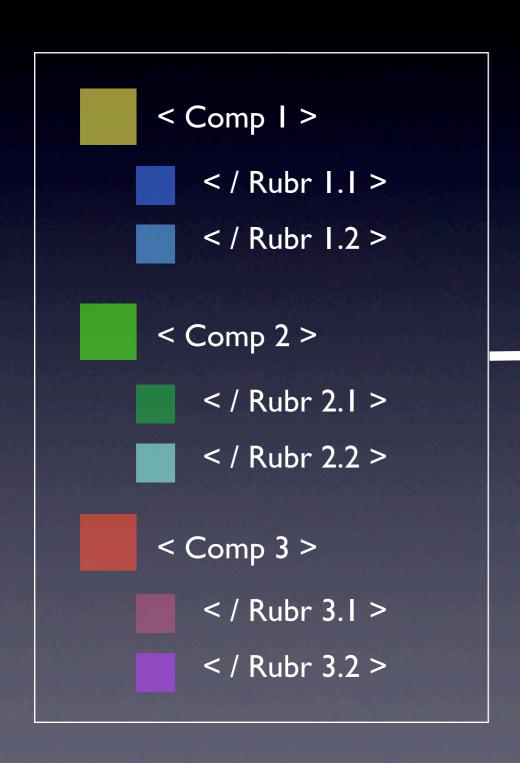
Semantic Tagging for Teaching, Learning and Research

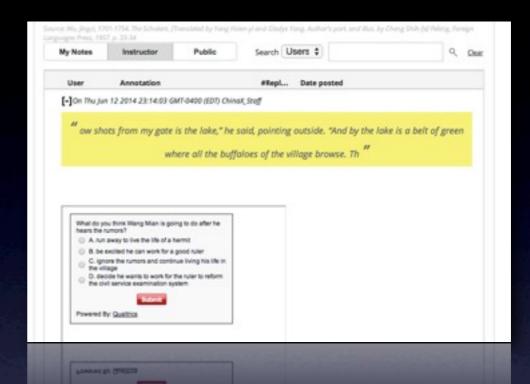
- Ontologies for Digital Humanities
- Poetry Ontology
- Chinese Poetry Ontology
- Classics Ontology
- etc.



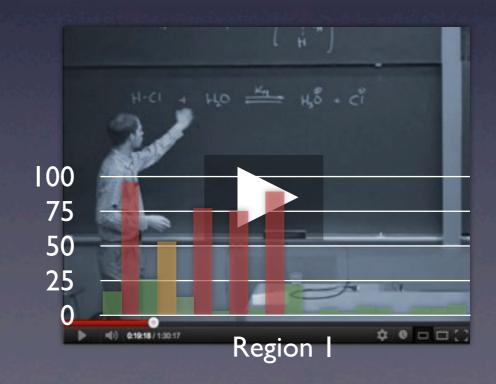


Assessment Rubrics Inside Annotations

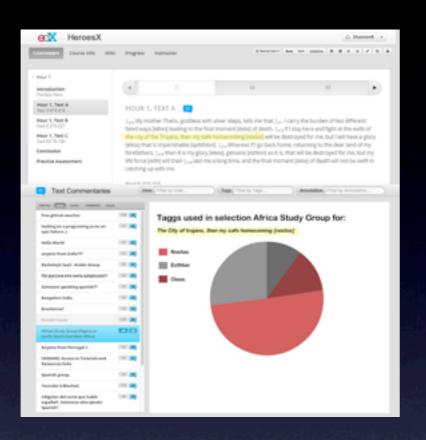


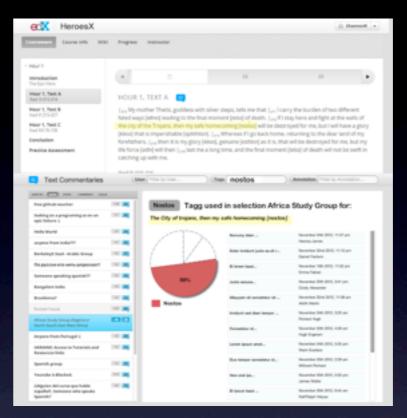


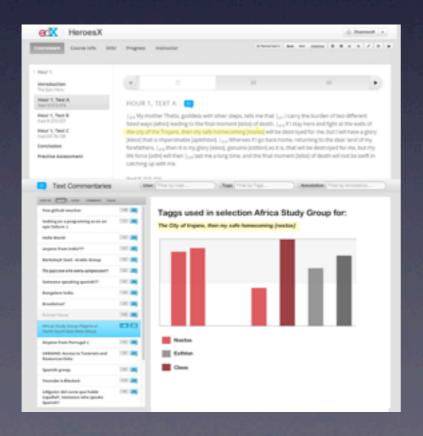
embedding Qualtrics surveys

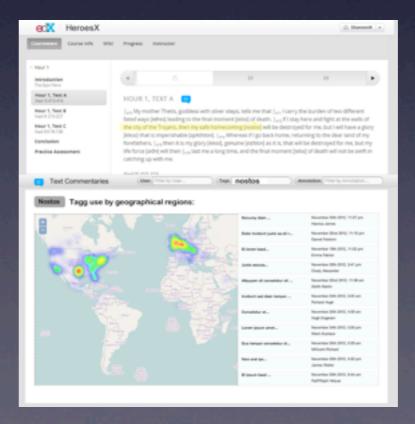


Analysis and Visualizations

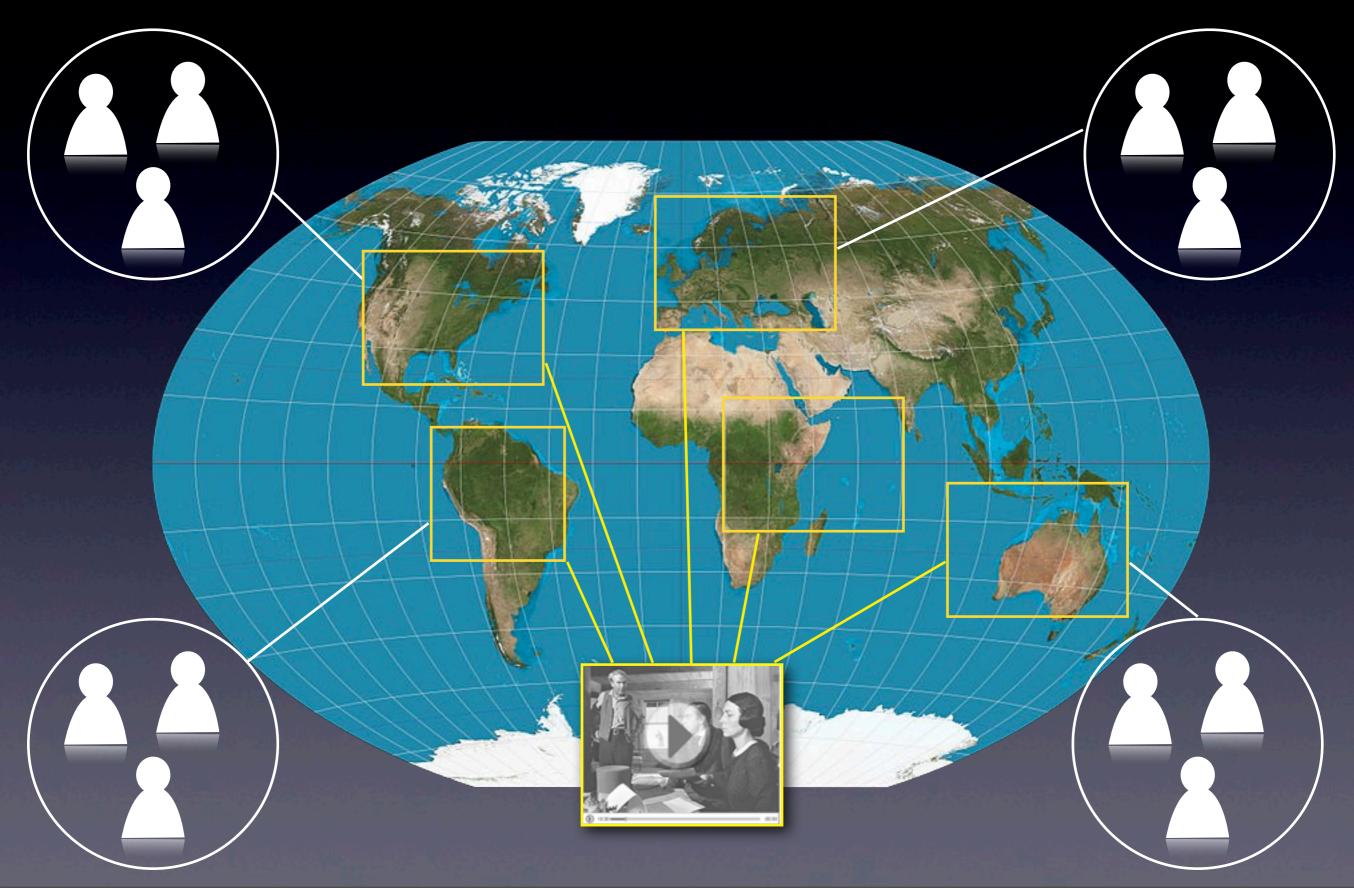








Regional perspectives



Leveraging Collaborations for New Tool Development

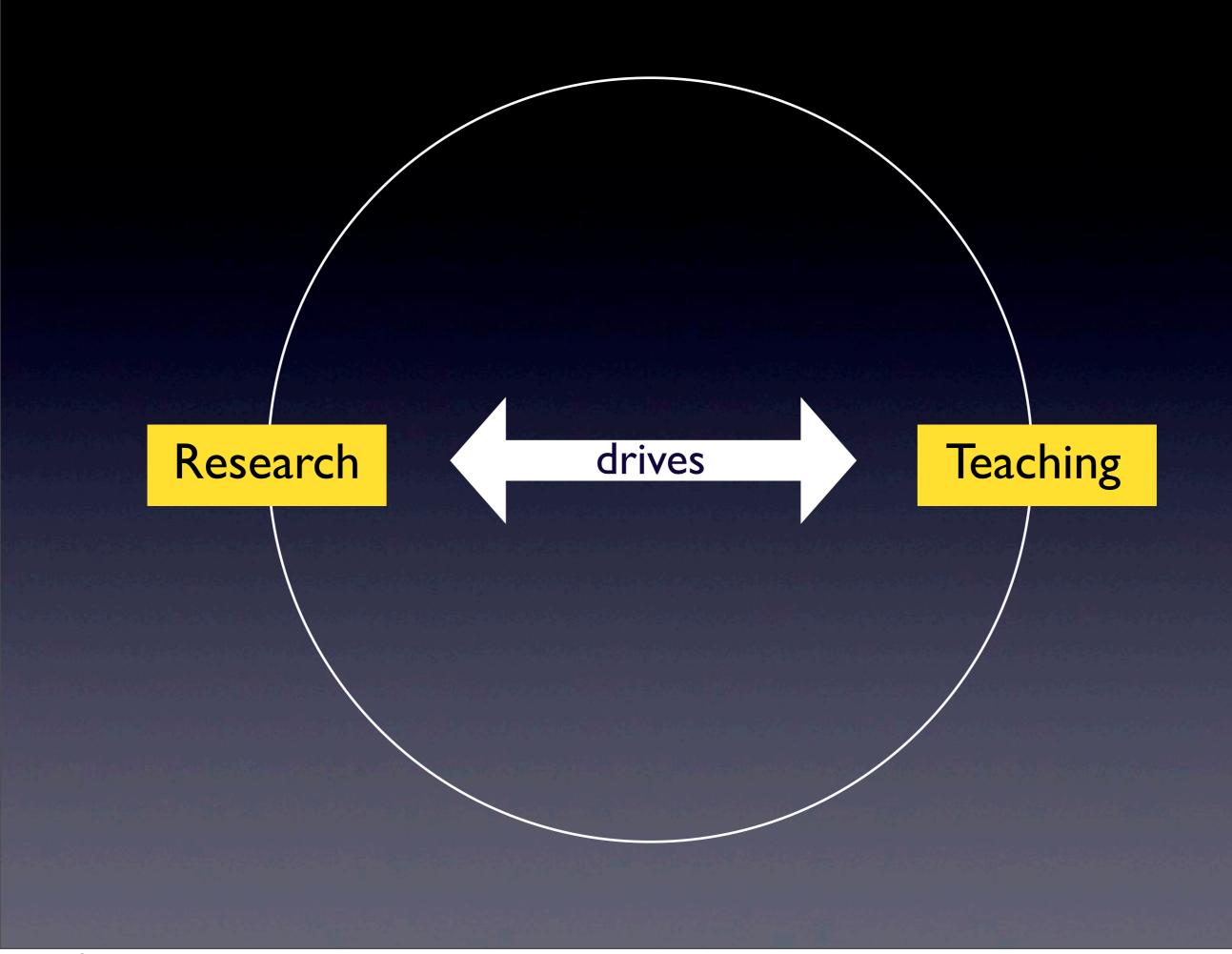
Intra-institutional / x-institutions / industry National and International

- Center for Hellenic Studies
- Mind Informatics (MassGeneral Hospital)
- Berkman Center
- Hypothes.is: tools and ui improvements
 - Grants for annotation development: 5-15K
- Stanford-HX Data Analysis (dev with Justin)
- MITX
- Center for Research and Interdisciplinarity (Paris)
- University of Malaga
- EAFIT (Colombia)
- Critiquelît: enterprise development
- UC Berkley

Annotation Tools for

Teaching and Learning ... and research

Crowd sourcing and massive data unique research opportunities!



Future Data Analysis

Can we compare student engagement?

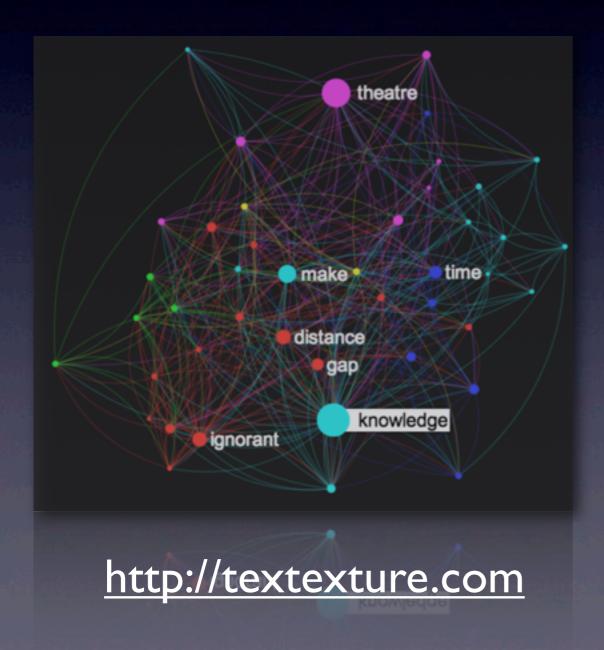
- Completion rates compared to annotation engagement
- How does completion rates compare to annotation engagement.
- Are the more engaged students also the ones that complete the course?
- Do annotations exercises increase the completion rate?
- Hypotheses that can be tested in future iterations
- A/B testing

Retroactive data analysis

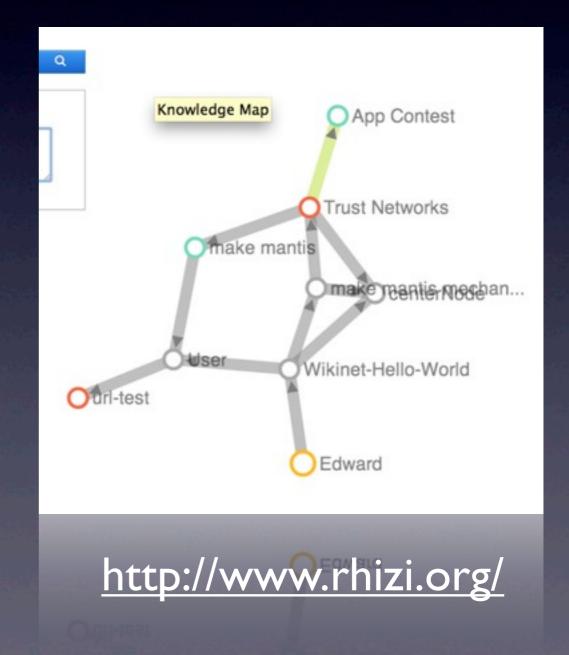
- Text Analysis
 - Structural Topic Modeling (words associated with each topic)
 - Syntactic pattern recognition (arrangement of words and phrases)
- Interviews
 - with course participants
 - Instructors

Discover Annotations

text analysis



connected content



Clickstream Data and API request

when and where each learner clicked to engage with various learning materials



The big picture

Annotate Platform

Persistent Annotation Meta-layer

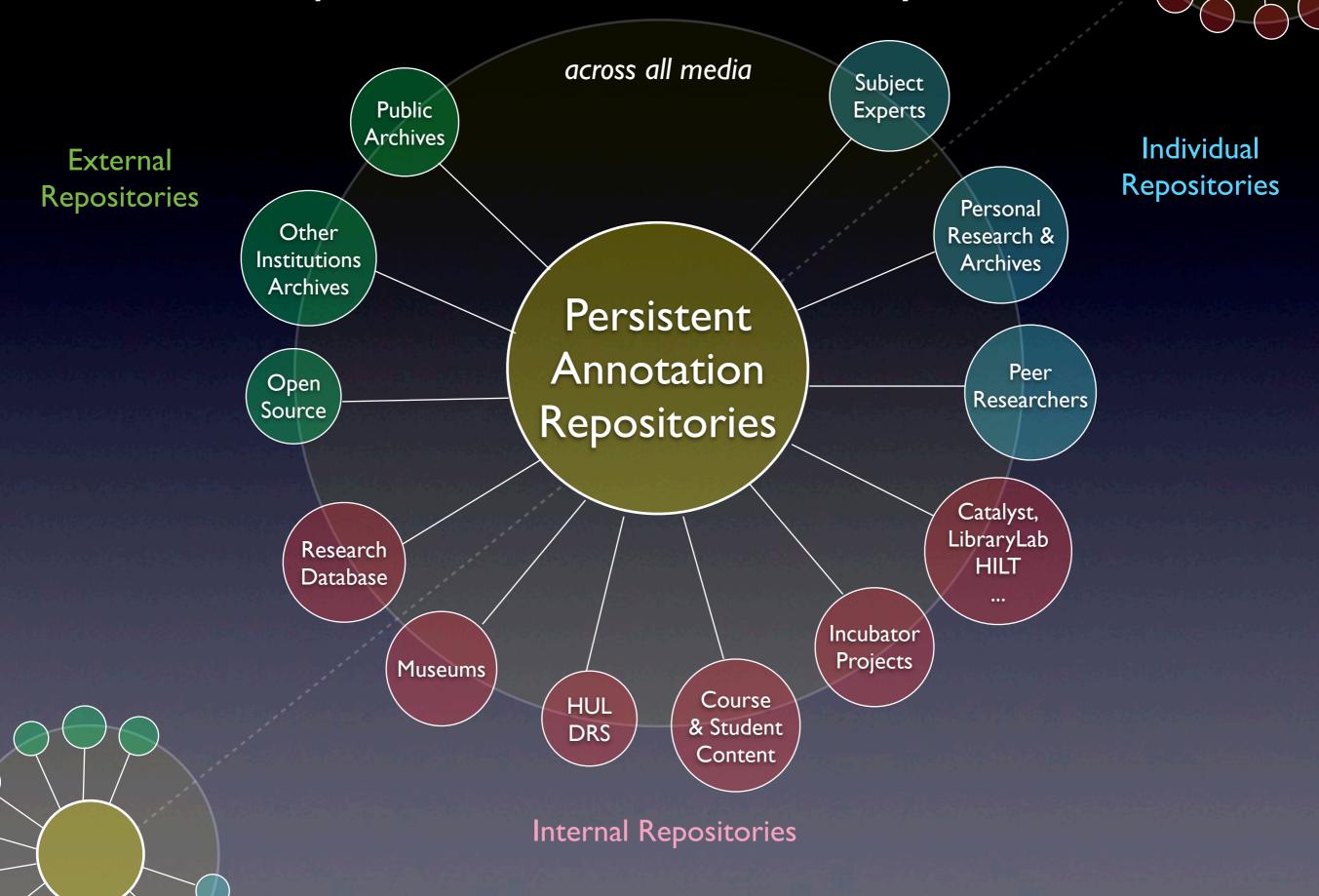
Open API Access

Ephemeral Content / Learning Management Systems

Stable Digital Repositories

URNs resolving to URLs

Open Annotation Federated Systems



Open edX Annotation Tools

http://tinyurl.com/qb8vpbq

Open edX Annotation Tools

Setup

Text =

mage =

Video =

vNotes

esearch

bout

Last modified: August 11 2014 20:41:55.

Annotation Tools for Teaching, Learning and Research

These annotation tools offer multiple means of engagement with the edX course material and introduce new models of online, peer-topeer and student-instructor interactions inside the platform. Digital annotation tools allow contextual commentaries and conceptual tagging of media fragments within MOOCs, thereby transforming the unidirectional delivery of the online course content.







Here are instructions on how to install and operate three annotation/tagging tools to add media-rich commentaries to text passages, video clips, high definition images(with deep-zoom), inside the edX platform. All annotations can be aggregated under one section of the platform, where students can browse and review their own notes, as well as the instructors' and other students' contributions. All notes maintain hyperlinks to their original annotated fragment on the corresponding target page.

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Public Portal

annotations.harvard.edu



documentation, testimonials, resources, code repositories

Annotate

Harvard

Presentation:

http://tinyurl.com/pwmug58

Thank You!

Questions?

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- •Multiple means of representation to give learners various ways of acquiring information and knowledge (UDL)
- •Multiple means of expression to provide learners alternatives for demonstrating what they know (UDL)
- •Multiple means of engagement to tap into learners' interests, challenge them appropriately, and motivate them to learn (UDL)
- •Promotes community-building through communication and collaboration
- •Incorporates foundations for close analysis of content
- •Fosters crowdsourcing to enhance learning though collaborative research
- •Empowers mechanisms for formative assessment (just-in-time teaching)
- •Helps monitor of quality and level of engagement of the individual, of groups, and of the entire student population
- •Lays the groundwork for a much-needed method of assessing the Humanities at scale