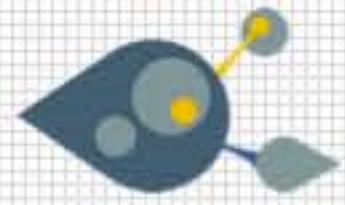


Joscha Jäger | Merz Akademie Stuttgart

Knowledge Building Through Collaborative Hypervideo Creation

Internet of Education 2013 | Ljubljana

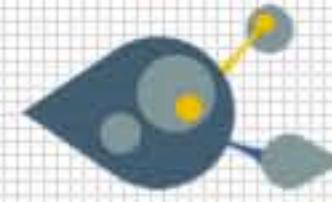




How do we learn?

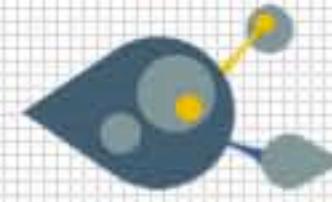
(in general)

How do we learn?



by making connections between resources

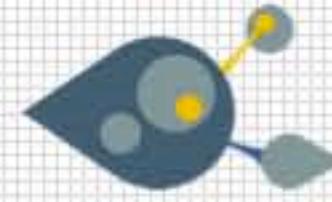
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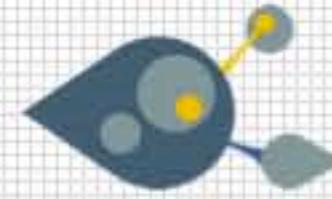
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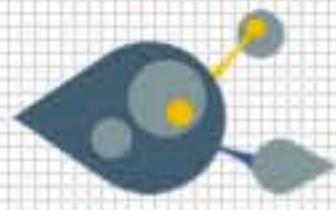
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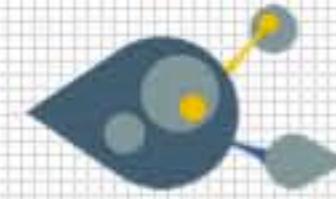
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- **we link two pieces of information through a meaningful connection**
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- **network of associative connections that tells us more about a subject than the sum of its facts**

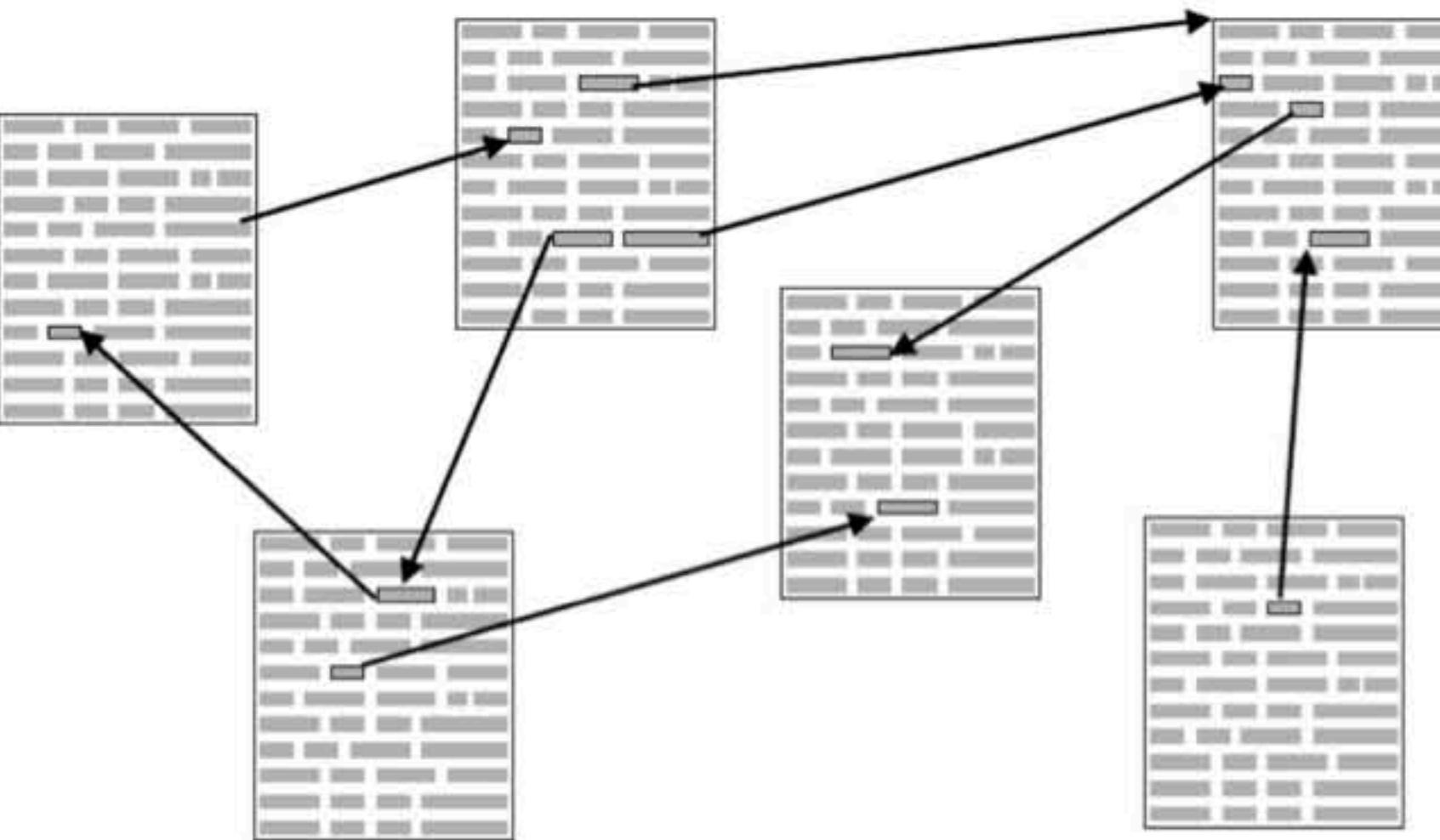


How can the web help?

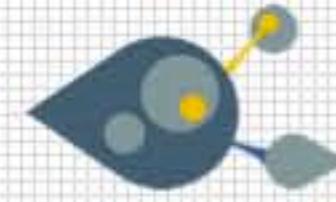
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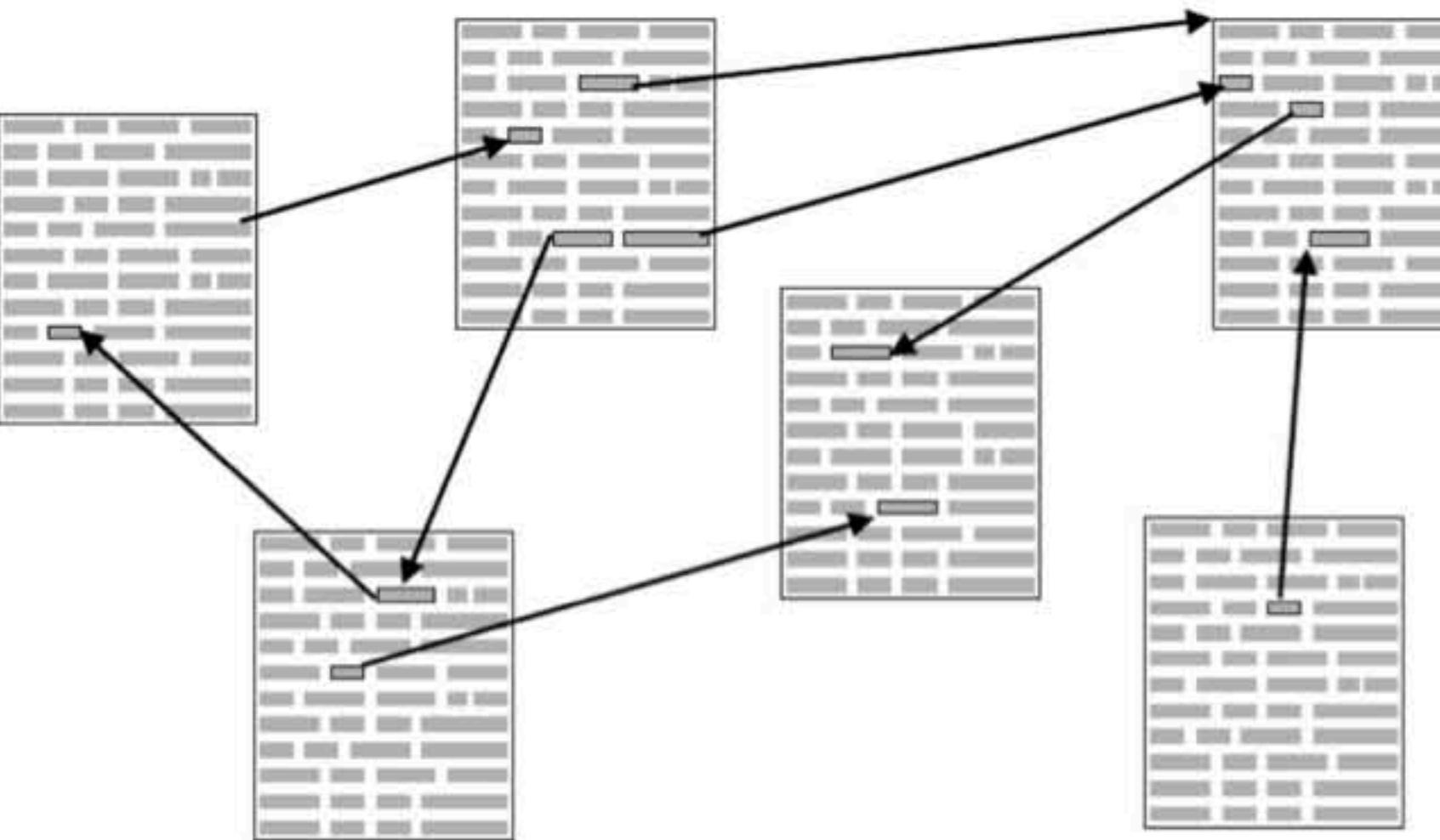
Hypertext-Network, based on connections between document fragments (links)



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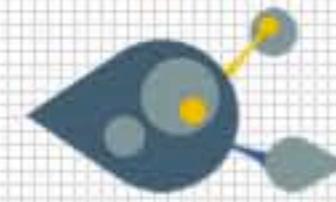


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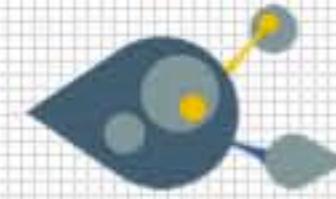
→ enables us to bring associative connections into a form that is usable for others

How can the web help?



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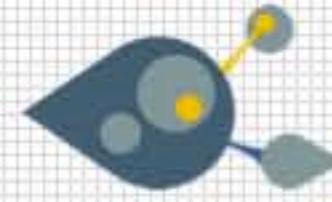
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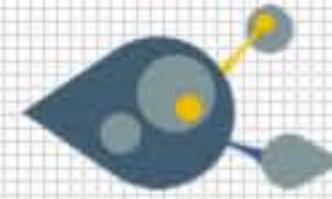
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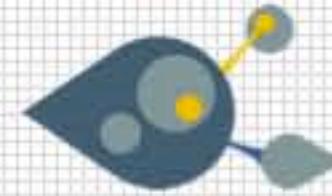


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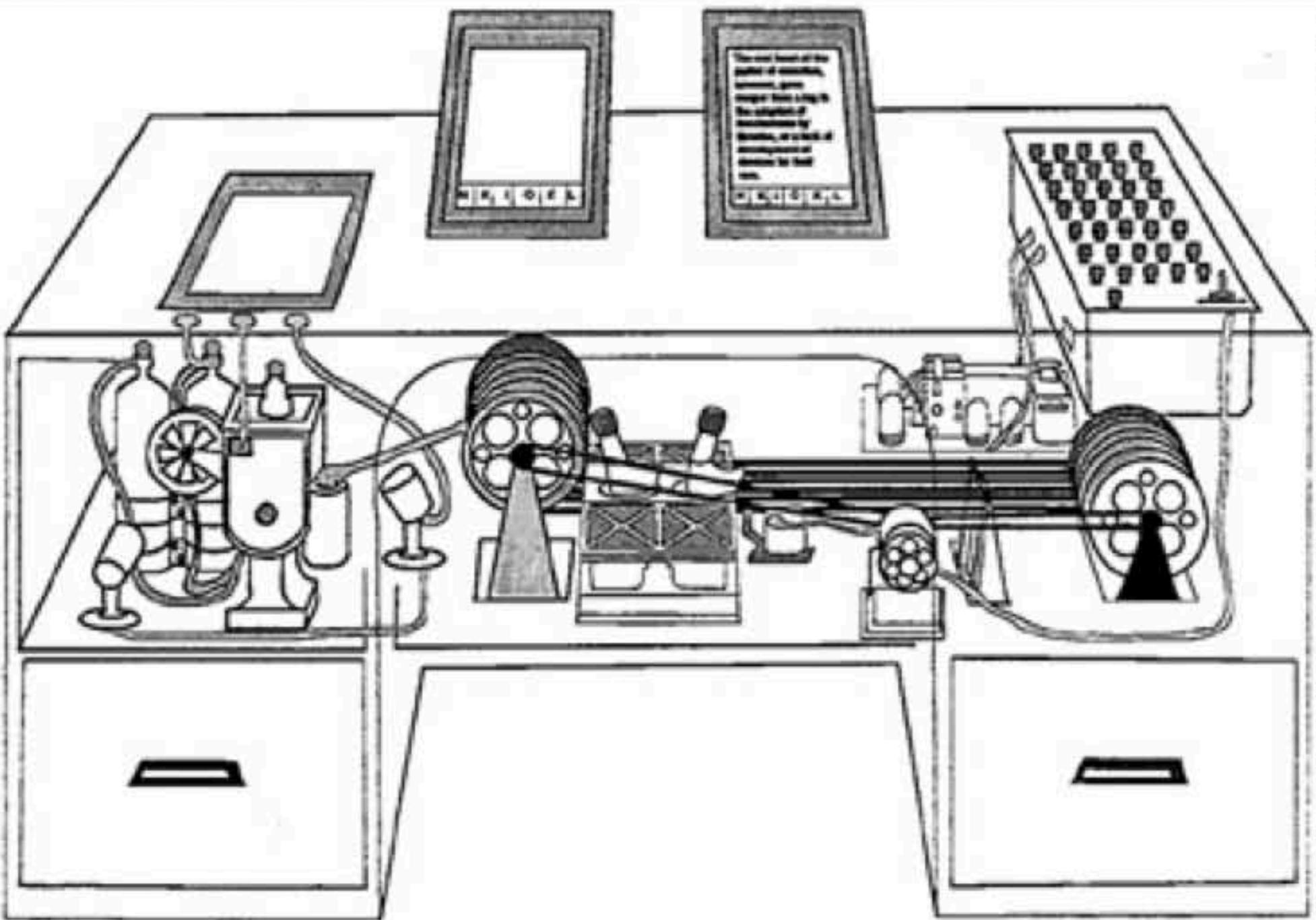
**If that was the way we learn,
learning would mean vocabulary training**

How can the web help?



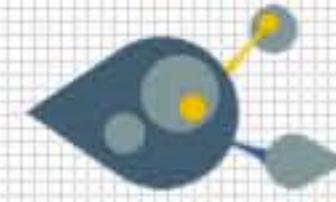
Original Hypertext Ideas

memex (Memory Extender)



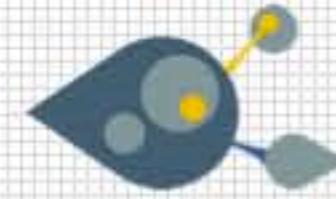
"device in which an individual stores all his books, records, and communications, and which is mechanized so that it may be consulted with exceeding speed and flexibility. It is an enlarged intimate supplement to his memory"

How can the web help?



"Trails" in the memex

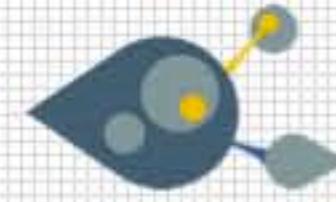
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"Trails" in the memex

- **sequence of links through your personal document collection**
- can be shared with others, who include it in their own memex & merge it with their trails

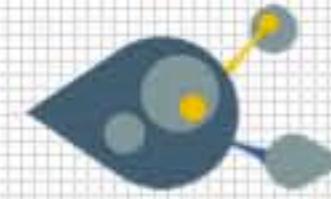
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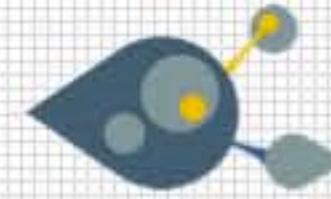


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Sequences of information → Stories

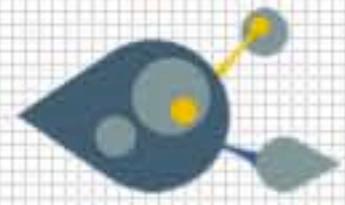
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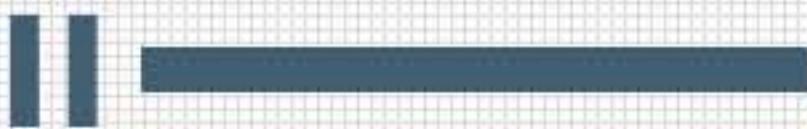
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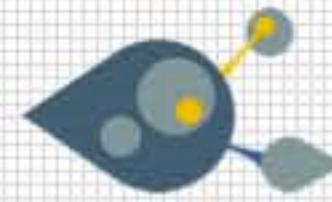
Sequences of information → Stories



**what does this have to do
with video?**



What does this have to do with video?

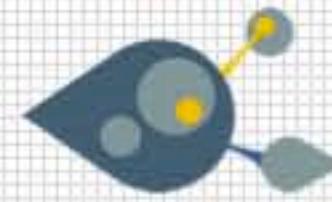


→ Film already works in sequences

**Considering the increasing use of video on the web,
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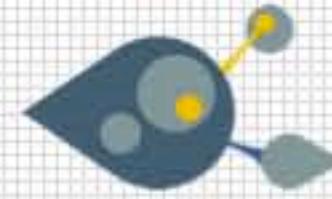
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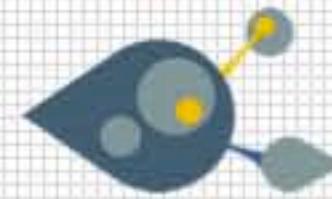
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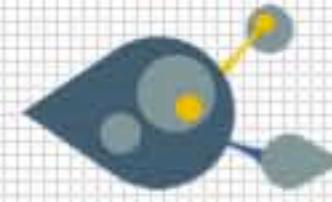
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**To be part of a dynamic information architecture,
medium has to be open / remixable**



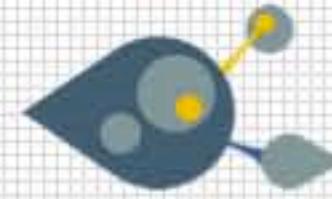
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**Recent web technology developments:
integrate film in the basic architecture of the web**

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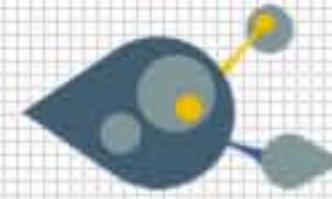


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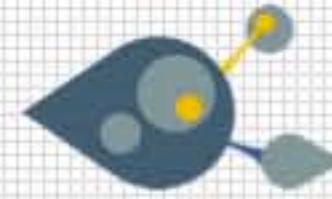


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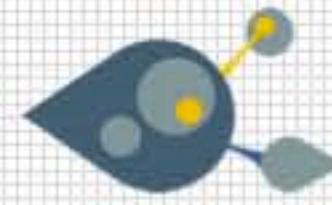


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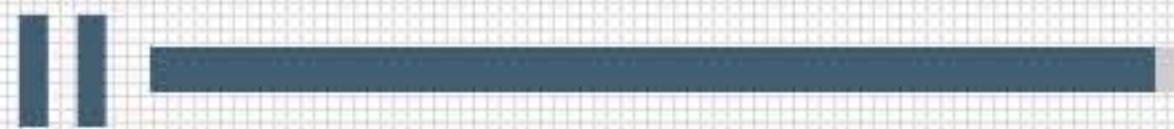
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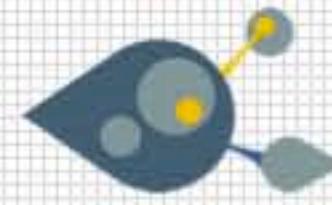
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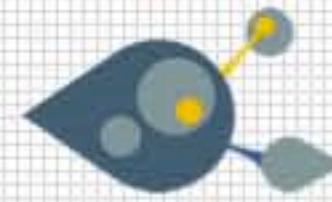
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Now:

- **include video like any other element**
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- react to events at certain points of time

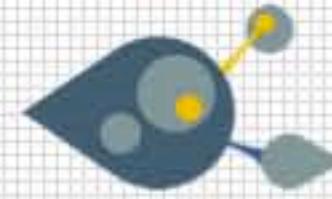
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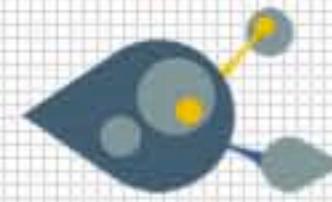
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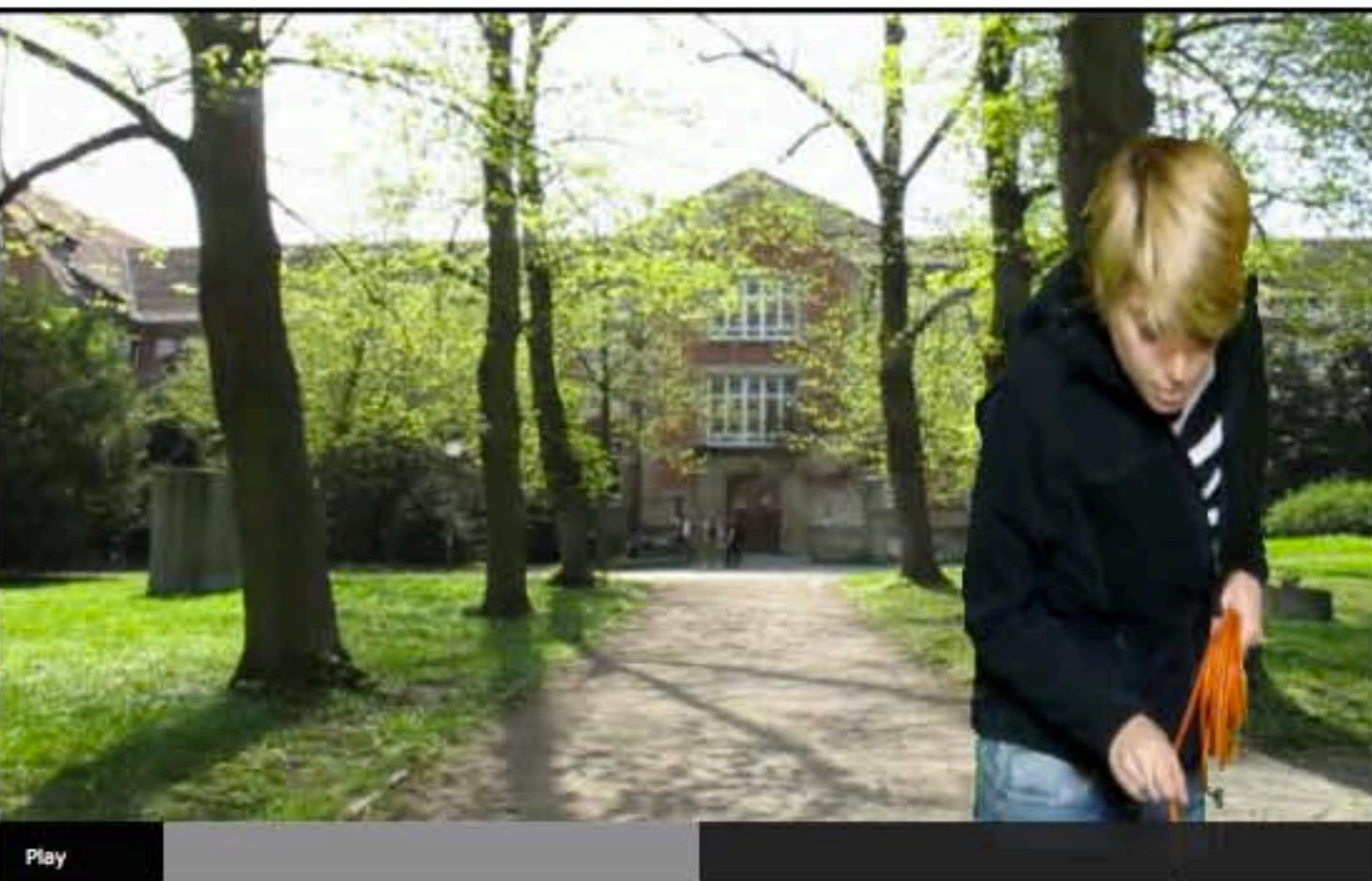
Merz Akademie

Hochschule Studium Projekte Ringvorlesung Blog Bewerbung

Studiengänge

Bachelor

Master



Bachelorstudiengang

Gestaltung, Kunst und Medien

Aufgrund der engen Verknüpfung von Lehre und Forschung können die Studierenden in nationalen und internationalen Interface Design-Forschungsprojekten mitwirken. Dank der guten Verbindungen zu lokalen und europäischen Kunstinstitutionen nehmen die Studierenden an Ausstellungen und Festivals teil und lernen die wichtigsten Veranstaltungen und Künstler kennen.

Das Studium erlaubt den Absolventen, weltweit erfolgreich und innovativ in Design-, Web-, Game- und Interaction Design-Agenturen zu arbeiten. Weitere Berufsfelder sind in der Forschung (z.B. am Fraunhofer Institut), der Netz- und Medienkunst und der Software-Entwicklung zu finden. Dabei handelt es sich immer auch darum, die digitalen Werkzeuge als kulturelle Produkte zu begreifen, die in Frage gestellt und den eigenen Bedürfnissen entsprechend verändert werden können. Im Zentrum des Studiums steht die Projektarbeit mit Netzwerk- und Interaktions-Konzepten. Dabei dienen sowohl die aktuelle Forschung als auch die Visionen und Ideale der Design- und Netzwerk-Pioniere als Grundlage. Ebenso spielen Open Source Ethik und Do It Yourself Prinzipien eine wichtige Rolle.

Neben Seminaren in Web-Design und Anwendungsentwicklung finden auch Lehrveranstaltungen in Computational Design, Immersive Environments, Spacial Interaction, Interfaces and Apps für mobile Geräte sowie Physical Computing statt. Die Studierenden erhalten unterföhrende



Interesse an New Media?

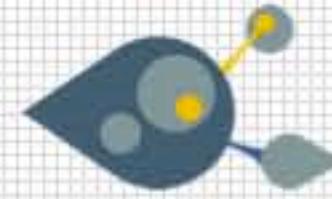
New Media

Das Studium im Pathway New Media zielt auf die Verwirklichung von Prozessen und Interaktionen. Studierende gestalten nicht einfach Formen und Oberflächen, als Autoren entwerfen sie Werkzeuge der Kommunikation und konzipieren ihre Eigenschaften... [Mehr](#)

Visuelle Kommunikation

Film und Video

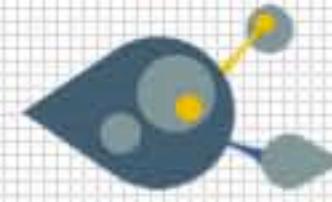
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Example 2

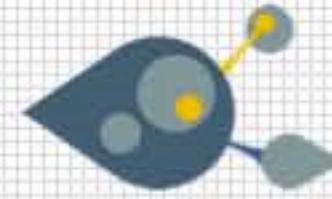


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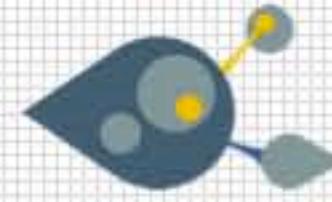


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**We are still including timebased content
in a hypertext document**

(even Youtube is a textpage including videos)

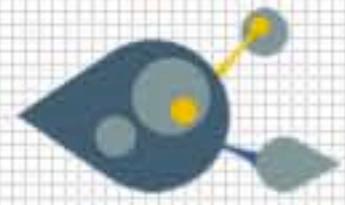
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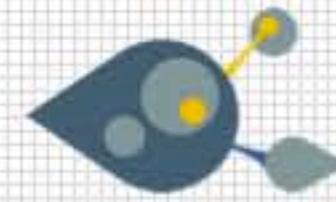
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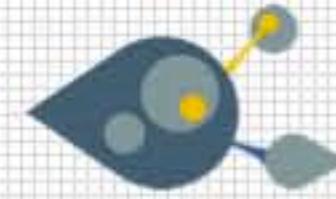
Steps towards a timebased web

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From hypertext to hypervideo

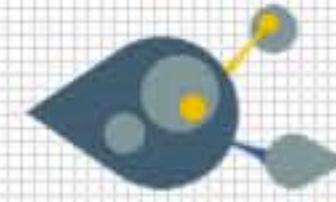
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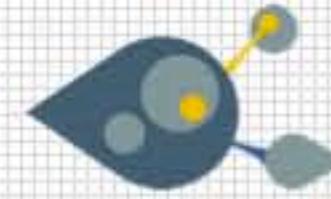
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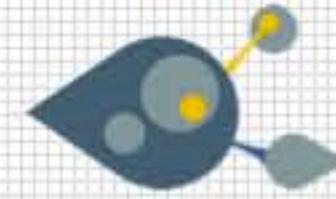
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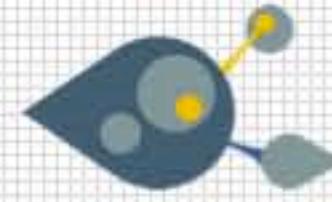
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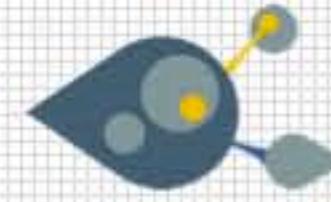
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Openness!
possible through new web technologies
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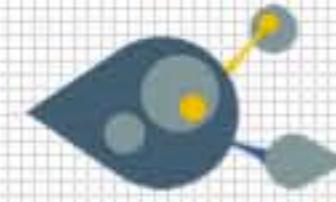


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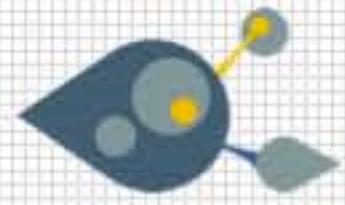
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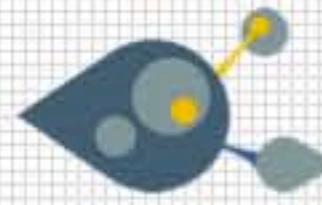
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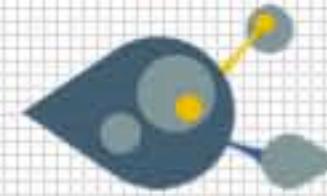
Open Hypervideo

**"Hypervideo on the web
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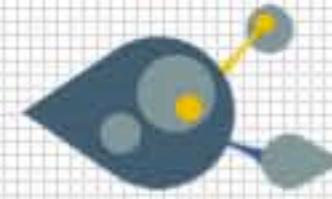


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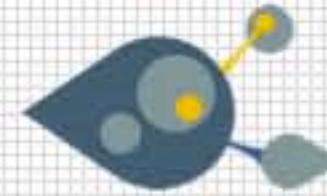
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Open Hypervideo



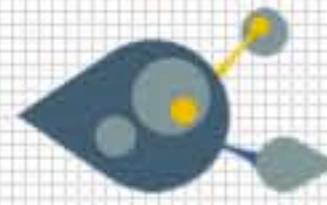
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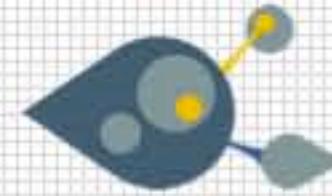


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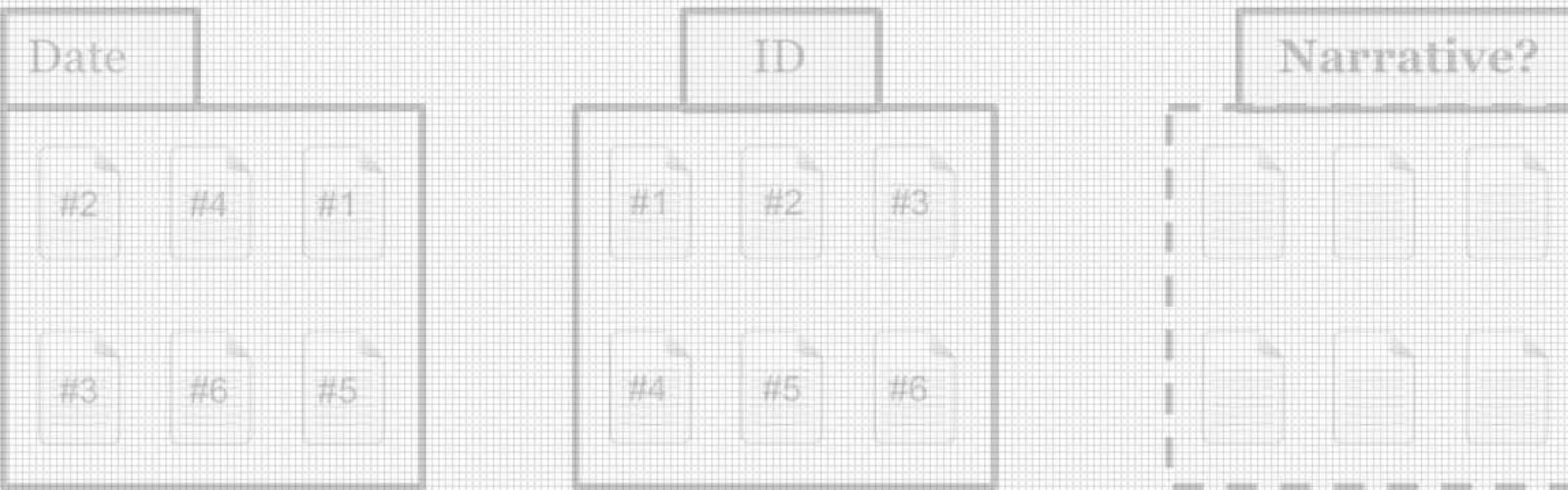
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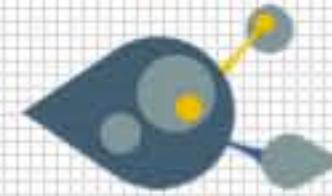
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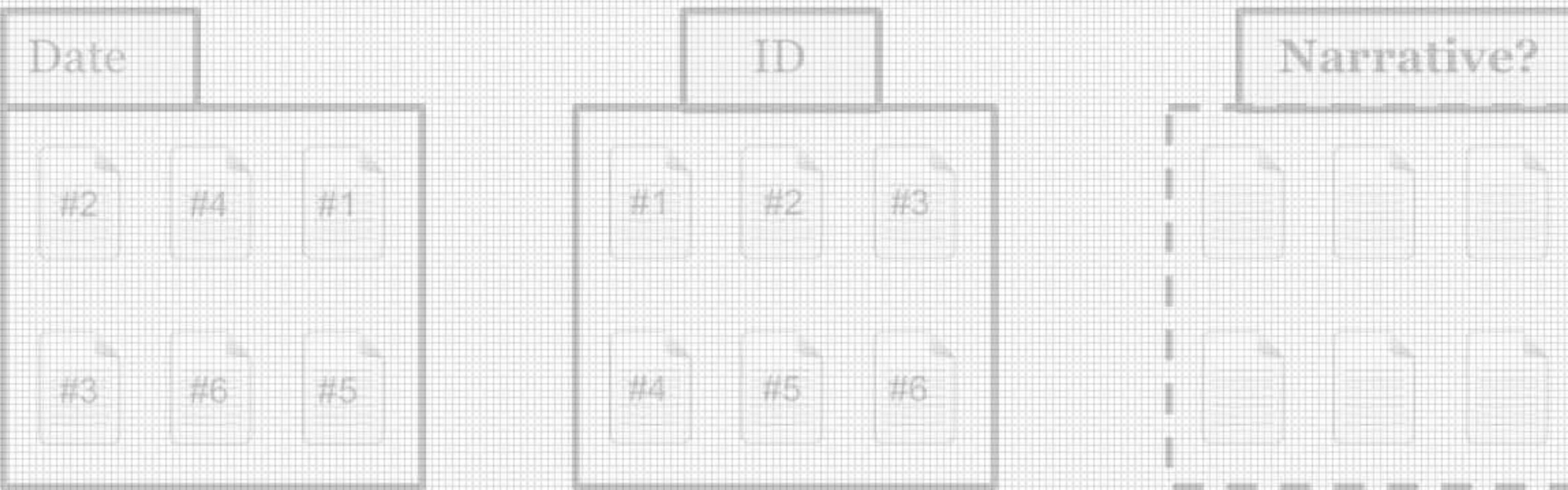
- Focus on filmic interface & network, not only annotations
- Document access through non-linear narrative



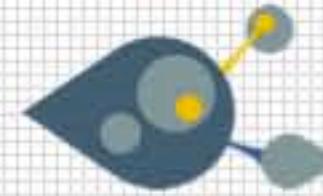
Open Hypervideo



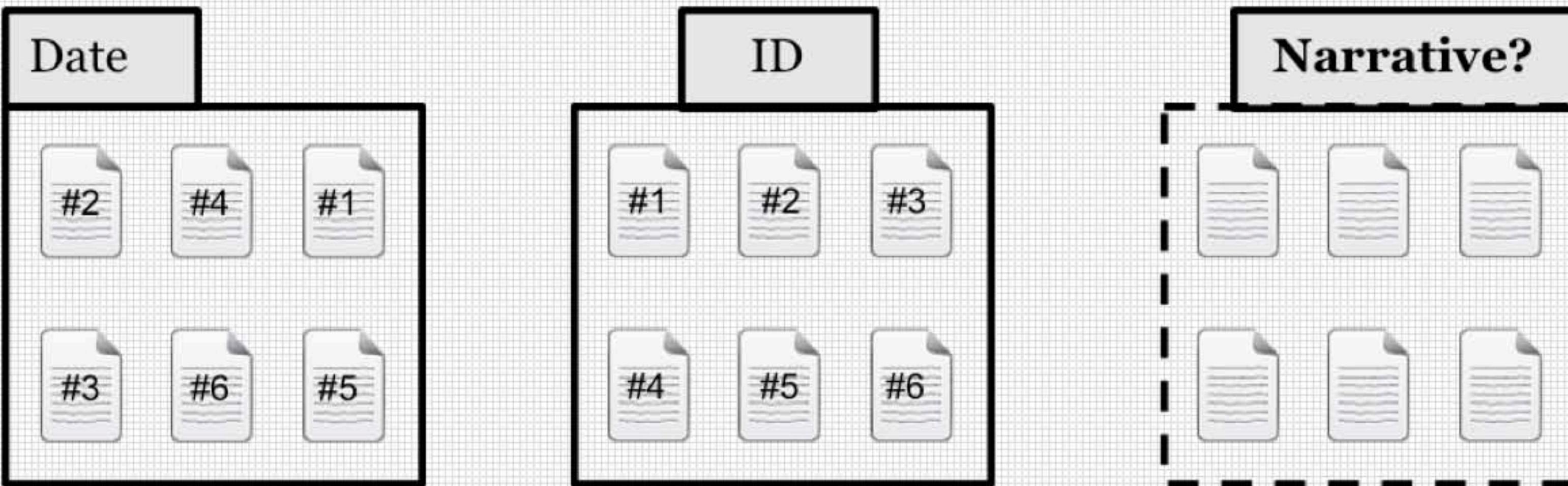
- Focus on filmic interface & network, not only annotations
- Document access through non-linear narrative

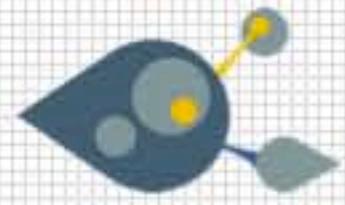


Open Hypervideo



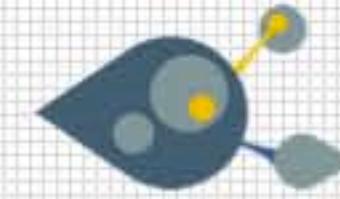
- Focus on filmic interface & network, not only annotations
- Document access through non-linear narrative





Open Hypervideo

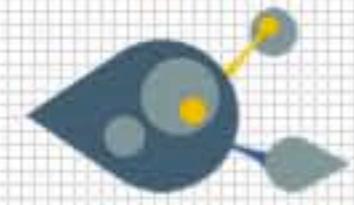
Use Case



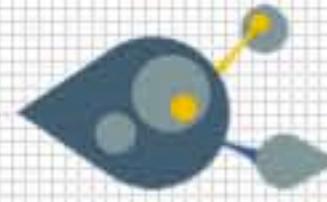
"Knowledge Space - Elementary Particle Physics"

Goal:
**make complex scientific research accessible and
comprehensible to a broad public**

Open Hypervideo > Use Case

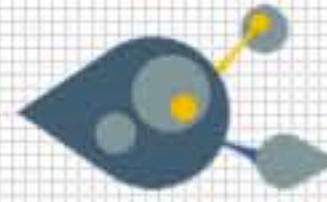


Project:



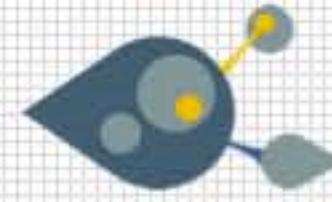
Project:

- **21 video sequences on the subject**
- shot partly by professionals, partly by pupils
- annotated with additional materials / documents



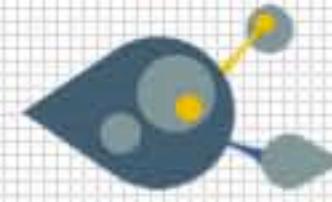
Project:

- **21 video sequences on the subject**
- shot partly by professionals, partly by pupils
- annotated with additional materials / documents



Project:

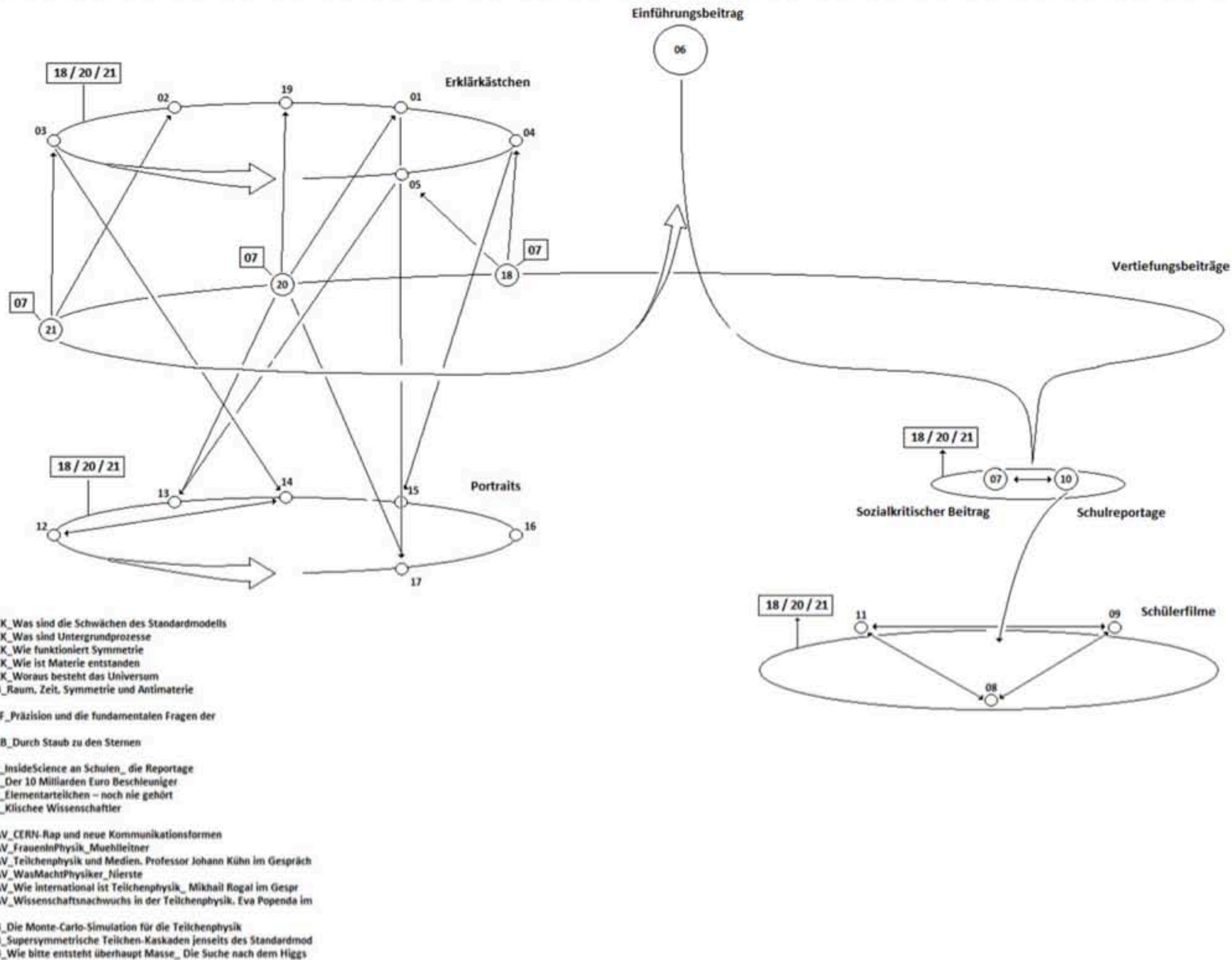
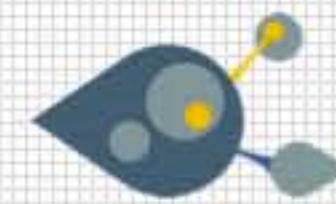
- **21 video sequences on the subject**
- **shot partly by professionals, partly by pupils**
- **annotated with additional materials / documents**



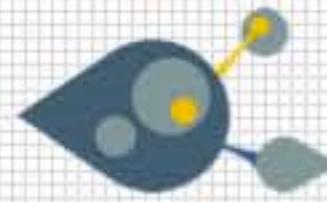
Project:

- **21 video sequences on the subject**
 - shot partly by professionals, partly by pupils
 - annotated with additional materials / documents
- merged into one hypervideo project

Open Hypervideo > Use Case



Open Hypervideo > Use Case



Über das Projekt

Woraus besteht das Universum

Dunkle Energie Baryonische Materie

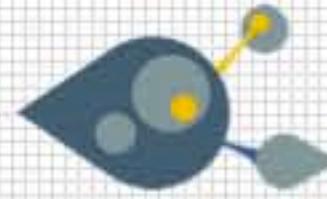
Dunkle Materie

>

<



Open Hypervideo > Use Case



Über das Projekt

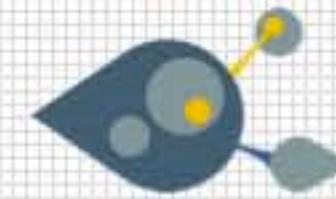
Supersymmetrische Teilchen-Kaskaden jenseits des Standardmodells

de en

Relativitätstheorie Albert Einstein Materie Grundkräfte der Physik

Supersymmetrische Teilchenkaskaden jenseits des Standardmodells der Teilchenphysik. Woraus besteht die Materie in unserem Universum? Mit dieser Frage beschäftigen sich Teilchenphysiker. Sie erforschen die kleinsten Bauteilchen der Natur. Die Basis: Das Standardmodell der Teilchenphysik, eine Sammlung theoretischer Konzepte, in der sowohl die Quantenmechanik als auch die einsteinsche Relativitätstheorie enthalten ist. Aus dem Standardmodell leiten die Wissenschaftler eine Art Periodensystem der kleinsten Teilchen ab. Damit lassen sich alle bekannten Eigenschaften der Materie beschreiben. Auf der einen Seite die Materieteilchen, aus denen sich die Atome und Atomkerne zusammensetzen, auf der anderen Seite die Kräfteteilchen der drei Grundkräfte. Diese halten die Materieteilchen zusammen und machen somit Strukturen wie Atome und Moleküle erst möglich. Werden demnach alle Kräfte im Universum durch den Austausch von kleinsten Teilchen beschrieben? Das ist schwer vorstellbar. Doch die Physiker gehen sogar noch einen Schritt weiter. Die Physiker gehen noch einen Schritt weiter, sie überlegen sich neue Theorien und Ansätze jenseits des Standardmodells. Warum tun sie das? Der Grund ist, dass es Probleme gibt, die sich im Rahmen des Standardmodells nicht lösen lassen, z.B. Wie bekommen die Teilchen ihre Masse vor dem Hintergrund der Symmetrie des Standardmodells? Oder: Warum gibt es das Ungleichgewicht zwischen Materie und Antimaterie? Oder: Welcher Art ist die dunkle Materie, die immerhin 96 Prozent des Universums ausmacht. Und schlussendlich: Wie lässt sich die Schwerkraft in das Standardmodell mit einbinden? Ein neuer Ansatz, oder vielmehr ein Ansatz jenseits des Standardmodells ist die Supersymmetrie. Neu ist das nicht mehr, da es bereits Anfang der 70er Jahre diskutiert wurde. Diese Supersymmetrie ist, wie der Name schon sagt, super, sie ist die maximalst mögliche Symmetrie. Sie ordnet jedem Standardmodellteilchen ein Partnterteilchen zu, das genau dieselben Eigenschaften hat wie das Standardmodellteilchen, [sie unterscheiden sich lediglich in einer:] dem Spin. Diese Partnterteilchen zu den Standardmodellteilchen nennen wir supersymmetrische Teilchen. Die Konsequenz: Die Anzahl der Elementarteilchen verdoppelt sich, denn jedes Standardmodellteilchen bekommt ein supersymmetrisches Partnterteilchen zugeordnet. Nochmal zur Erinnerung: Im Standardmodell gibt es zwei Arten von Teilchentypen, wir haben zum einen die Materieteilchen, die man Fermion nennt, und zum anderen die Wechselwirkungsteilchen, die man Bosonen nennt. Beide Teilchentypen unterscheiden sich in ihrem Spin. So haben Materieteilchen einen halbseitigen Spin und Kräfte- oder Wechselwirkungsteilchen einen ganzseitigen Spin. Die SUSY-Teilchen unterscheiden sich in ihrem Spin vom Standardmodell dadurch, dass sie genau den vertauschten Spin

Open Hypervideo > Use Case



Über das Projekt

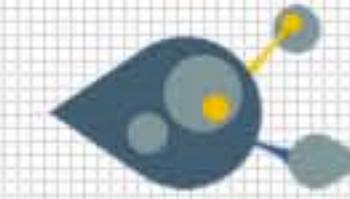
Präzision und die fundamentalen Fragen der Teilchenphysik

de en

Quantenfeld-theorie Elementarteilchen

03:11

Open Hypervideo > Use Case



Präzision und die fundamentalen Fragen der Teilchenphysik

de en

Materie

Wikipedia durchsuchen

Materie (Physik)

Materie (von lat. *materia* = Stoff) ist eine Sammelbezeichnung für alle Beobachtungsgegenstände der Naturwissenschaften, die Masse besitzen. Raumbereiche, die keine Materie enthalten, bezeichnet man als Vakuum. Elektromagnetische Wellen wie zum Beispiel Licht werden nicht zur Materie gezählt.

Materie, die in makroskopischen Mengen vorliegt, lässt sich mit Hilfe messbarer physikalischer Größen quantitativ beschreiben. Sie tritt in verschiedenen Erscheinungsformen oder Aggregatzuständen auf, deren Eigenschaften sich stark voneinander unterscheiden. Materie setzt sich aus Fermionen zusammen, die meist Atome mit einer inneren Struktur aus Atomkern und Elektronenhülle bilden.

Eigenschaften

Erscheinungsformen

Aufbau

Vorkommen

Entstehung von Materie

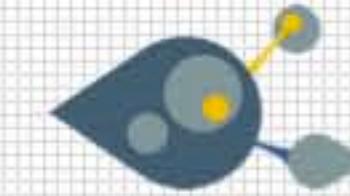
Siehe auch

03:20

Über das Projekt

The page displays a detailed article about matter in physics. It includes sections on properties, forms, structure, occurrence, and creation. A sidebar on the right contains a long text about the precision and fundamental questions of particle physics, mentioning the Standard Model and its connection to relativity theory. The interface includes a navigation bar at the top, a search bar, and a sidebar with a language switch (de/en). A video player at the bottom shows a timestamp of 03:20 and control buttons. A decorative graphic of three particles is visible in the top right corner.

Open Hypervideo > Use Case



Präzision und die fundamentalen Fragen der Teilchenphysik

de en

Quark

Wikipedia durchsuchen

Quark (Physik)

Ein Proton, bestehend aus zwei up-Quarks und einem down-Quark

Quarks (kwork, kwak oder kwark) sind die elementaren Bestandteile (Elementarteilchen), aus denen entsprechend dem aktuellen Stand der Physik Hadronen (z. B. die Atomkern-Bausteine Protonen und Neutronen) bestehen.

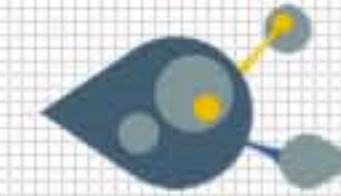
Sie tragen einen Spin von 1/2 und sind somit Fermionen. Zusammen mit den Leptonen und den Eichbosonen gelten sie heute als die fundamentalen Bausteine, aus denen alle Materie aufgebaut ist. So bestehen Baryonen (z. B. das Proton) aus drei Quarks, Mesonen (z. B. das Pion) jeweils aus einem Quark und einem Antiquark.

Im Jahre 1964 postulierte der Caltech-Physiker Murray Gell-Mann die Existenz der Quarks.^[1] Für diese Schematisierung des hadronischen „Teilchen-Zoos“ mittels der Quarks erhielt er 1969 den Nobelpreis für Physik. Unabhängig davon entwickelte George Zweig am CERN ein ähnliches Modell, dessen fundamentale Bausteine er „aces“ nannte.^[2] Die Veröffentlichung seiner Manuskripte

Über das Projekt

04:03

Open Hypervideo > Use Case



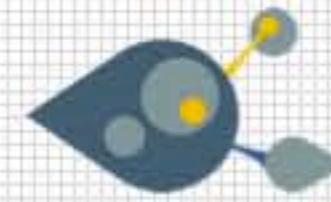
Über das Projekt

The screenshot shows a slide from a hypermedia presentation. The main content is a video player displaying a photograph of an open book with a handwritten mathematical equation: $+ R\gamma^\mu(i\partial_\mu - \frac{1}{2}g'YB_\mu)$. Above the book is a red and green apple. To the right of the video player is a large text box containing a detailed explanation of supersymmetric particle cascades. Five dotted lines radiate from the bottom center of this text box to five separate video thumbnail cards arranged in a circle. The thumbnails are as follows:

- Top: "Was sind die Schwächen des Standardmodells" (What are the weaknesses of the Standard Model?)
- Top-right: "Raum, Zeit, Symmetrie und Antimaterie" (Space, Time, Symmetry and Antimatter)
- Right: "Wissenschaftsnachwuchs in der Teilchenphysik - Eva Popenda im Gespräch" (Young scientists in particle physics - Interview with Eva Popenda)
- Bottom-right: "Frauen in der Physik - Mühlleitner" (Women in Physics - Mühlleitner)
- Bottom: "Durch Staub zu den Sternen" (Through dust to the stars)
- Bottom-left: "Wie bitte entsteht überhaupt Masse - Die Suche nach dem Higgs" (How does mass even exist - The search for the Higgs)

At the very bottom left of the slide, there is a URL: <https://idescience.open-hypervideo.org/player.php?id=19>.

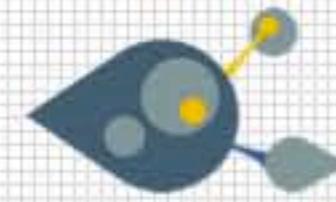
Open Hypervideo > Use Case



It's all open!



Open Hypervideo > Use Case



Edit Hypervideo

+ Manage Archive

+

Beim Kauen erwacht

Die Mauwürfe sind da

Typen im Pavillon

Einmal Junkie immer ...

Frieren muss man nicht

Heuchlerisches Glück

Mariés Machinima

Osman Dealerplatz

Click to Add arzer Donnerstag

Verfolgungswahn

Vielleicht bin ich ...

So ist nummal das ...

Schwarzer Donnerstag

Osman Dealerplatz

Mein Wille - meine ...

Zehnähnliche Gebilde ...

Beim Kauen erwacht

In

Einmal Junkie immer ... (4)

Videos: 1 | Annotation-Nodes: 0

Edit Sequence

out

Add Connection

Beim Kauen erwacht

Die Mauwürfe sind da

Typen im Pavillon

Frieren muss man nicht

Heuchlerisches Glück

Mariés Machinima

Osman Dealerplatz

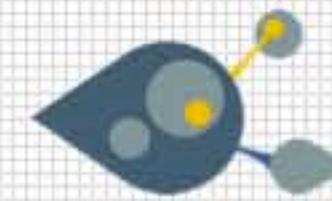
Click to Add arzer Donnerstag

Verfolgungswahn

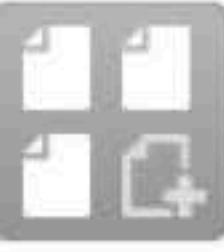
Vielleicht bin ich ...

Zehnähnliche Gebilde ...

Open Hypervideo > Use Case



Manage Archive





0:00:00



Stairs down

0:02:08

Salle de Lectures

Add Video

Upload Video (3)

Drag Videos into Sequence-Timeline



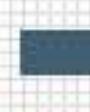
Police Archives (4)



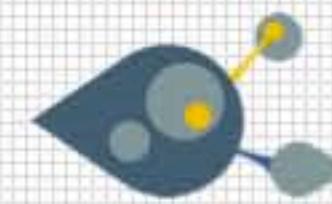
Salle de Lectures (2)



Stairs down (1)



Open Hypervideo > Use Case



Edit Hypervideo

Travaux Publics

0:02:08

Add NEW

Box 1

Box 2

Box 3

Box 4

Box 5

Box 6

Save Cancel

Travaux Publics 1

Travaux Publics 46

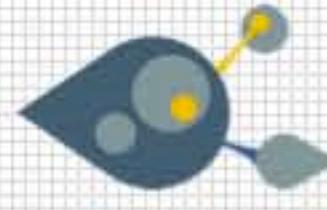
Travaux Publics 16

11

Delete whole Video from Sequence

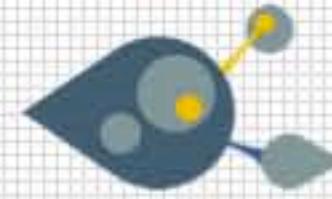
The screenshot shows the 'Edit Hypervideo' interface. On the left, a sidebar includes icons for creating a new project, managing archive, and other functions. The main area features a preview window showing a video frame with a dashed box highlighting a specific area. To the right of the preview is a list titled 'Add NEW' containing items labeled 'Box 1' through 'Box 6'. Below this list is a timeline with a single segment labeled 'Box 1'. At the bottom of the interface is a button labeled 'Delete whole Video from Sequence'.

Open Hypervideo > Use Case



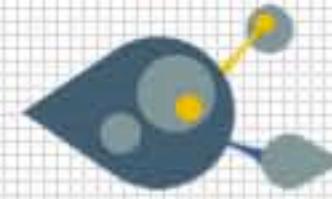
What's next:





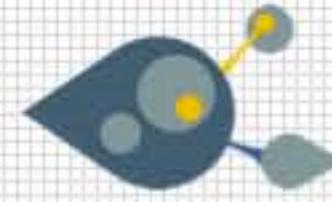
What's next:

- **rework player and editing environment**
- player will be rebuilt based on the needs
& knowledge of filmmakers
- editing will take place directly in the
hypervideo



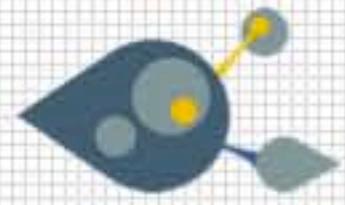
What's next:

- **rework player and editing environment**
- **player will be rebuilt based on the needs & knowledge of filmmakers**
- **editing will take place directly in the hypervideo**



What's next:

- **rework player and editing environment**
- **player will be rebuilt based on the needs & knowledge of filmmakers**
- **editing will take place directly in the hypervideo**



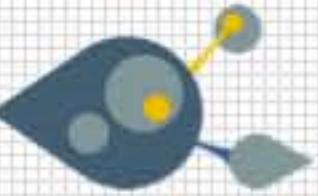
**what about "collaborative
knowledge building"?**

What about "collaborative knowledge building"?

Back to the beginning:



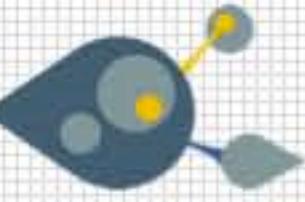
What about "collaborative knowledge building"?



Back to the beginning:

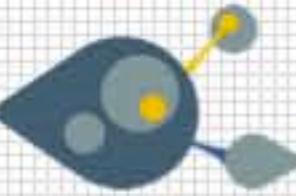
"we build knowledge by creating, sharing & merging sequences of information"

What about "collaborative knowledge building"?



But most important:

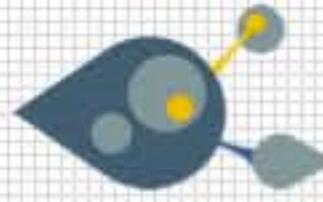
What about "collaborative knowledge building"?



But most important:

We have to keep in mind how important that openness of standards and technologies is and do everything we can that it stays that way.

Thanks!



More Info:

<http://www.open-hypervideo.org>

<http://filmicweb.org>

Twitter:

@OpenHypervideo

