## Computing Research Association

Conference at Snowbird 2000



Slides from a workshop on the topic of

"Distance Education/Learning"

presented by

Anoop Gupta, Microsoft Corporation

> Tuesday July 11, 2000 1:30 pm

http://www.cra.org/Activities/snowbird/00/wk4-5.html

# **Distance Education / Learning**

Anoop Gupta
Microsoft Research
anoop@microsoft.com

#### **Outline**

- Organizational Characteristics
- **Microsoft Technical Education (MSTE)**
- Sampling of MSR Projects
- Concluding Remarks

## **Microsoft Corporation**

- **■** 35,000+ employees
  - → ~25,000 in Seattle area (multiple campuses)
  - ♦ Numerous small offices worldwide
- Around 50% are in product development
- **■** Employees work in:
  - Rapidly changing technological environment
  - Rapidly changing business environment
- Ongoing learning is absolutely essential
  - ♦ Self learning and on-the-job learning
  - ♦ More formal course-based learning

#### Major Differences from Academia

#### **■** Learner is in-charge

- ♦ How, when, what they learn
- ◆ They are the "customers" of training organization, and customer is King

#### **■ Modular content is key**

- ◆ Learners have diverse backgrounds and needs
- ◆ Content with multiple entry points, rich indices, and explicit pre-requisites and learning outcomes

#### ■ "Just-in-time", anytime, anywhere access is key

- ♦ Need arises middle of project; worldwide audience
- ◆ Online "live" and "on-demand" access

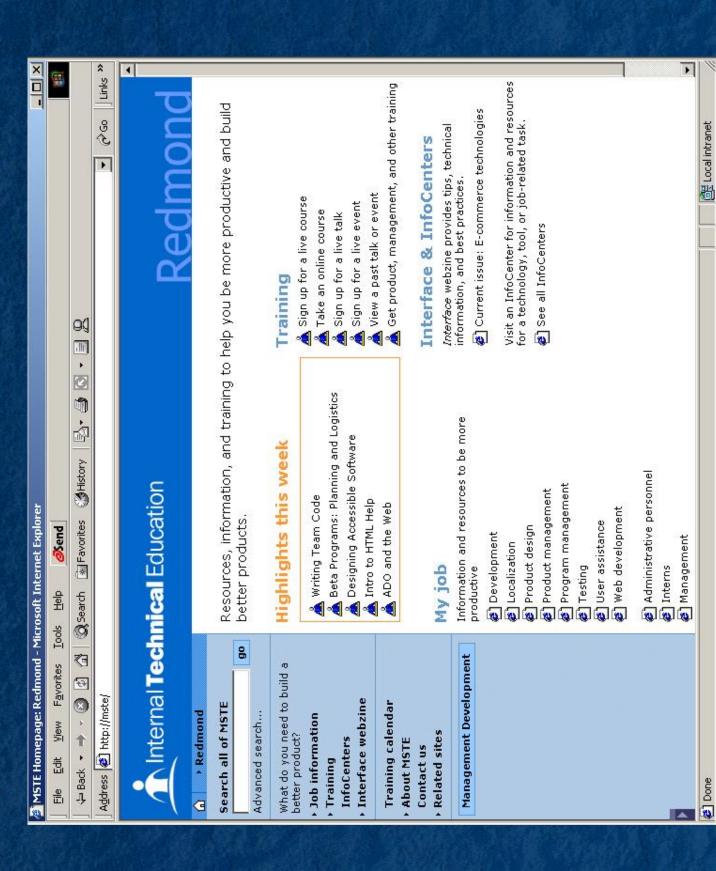
- Market-driven content production and delivery
  - ◆ E.g., Brand new technology → Capture talk by expert
  - ◆ E.g., Substantial demand → Formal lecture-based course available live and on-demand
  - ◆ E.g., Stable content and large external demand → Microsoft Press book and high production-value modular course
- Push to adopt leading-edge technologies/pedagogies
  - ♦ Well-trained employees are the "key" asset
  - ◆ Efficiency and effectiveness of training organized is measured and rewarded every year

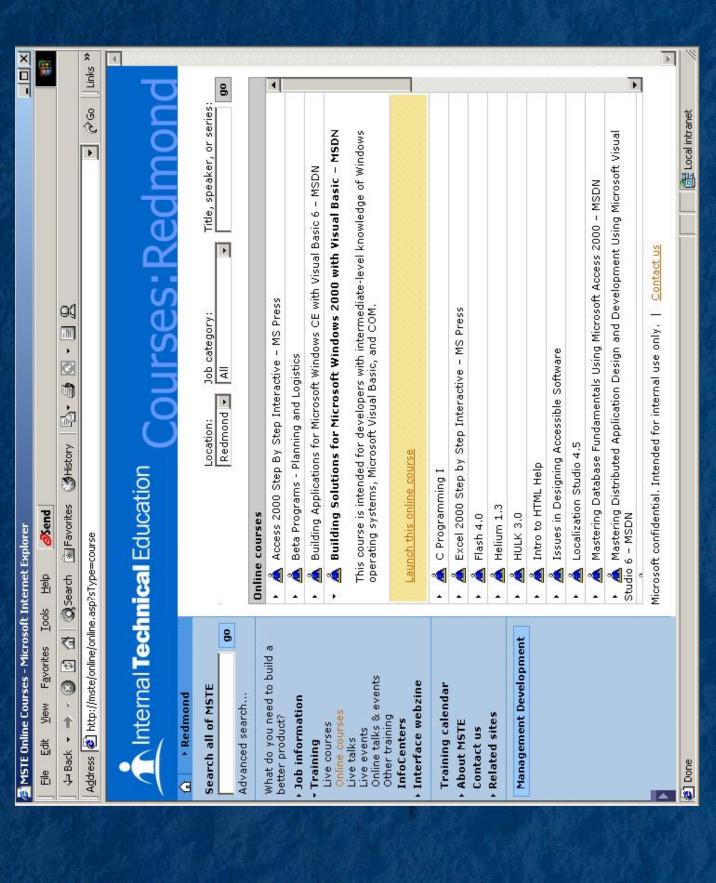
## **Learning Resources**

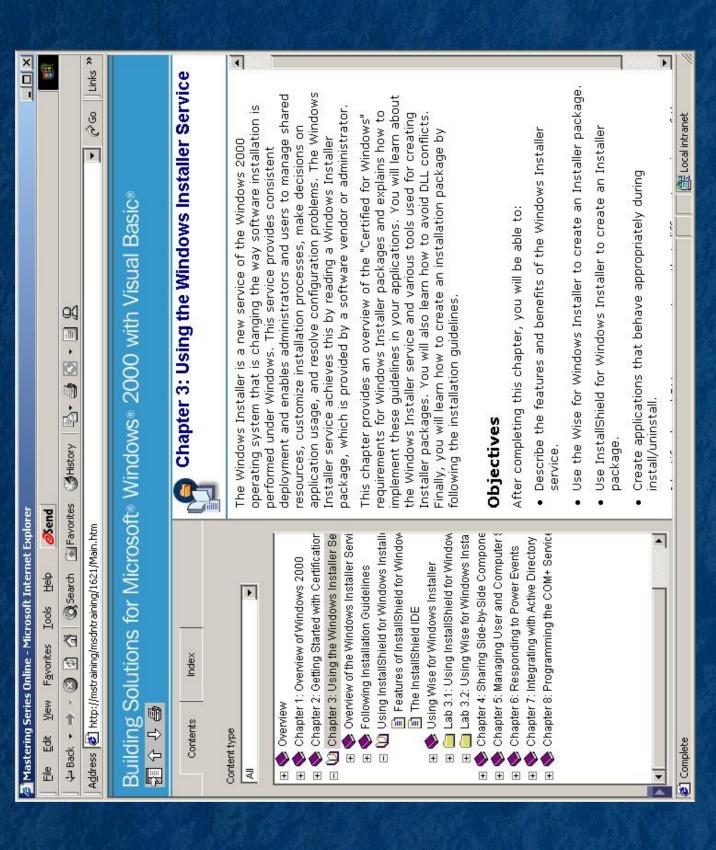
- Talks / Seminars
- Professional Developer's Conference
- Microsoft Technical Education (MSTE)
- Specialized training workshops
- Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN)
- Books: Microsoft Press
- University of Washington (Master's program, ...)
- **...**

## Microsoft Technical Education (MSTE)

- "Live" classroom courses
- "Live" distance courses
  - **♦** Using video teleconferencing
  - ♦ Future: Centra, Netpodium, ...
- Online on-demand courses
  - ◆ CBT style text-based
  - ◆ Audio-Video lecture based
- Talks and Seminars









C Programming 1

Instructor Help



. . .

0:06:27 / 1:08:27

Built-in data types

Course Overview 田田田

Mod 1: Anatomy of a C source file Mod 2: C data types ar C data types, console input & output

"ar Overview: Module 2 T 'm Review: Module 1

Sp Built-in data type

'zer Character data types tay The 32-bit integer 21. Long and short integers ar Floating-point data type

ar Double & long double at Declaring variables "ar Using the char data type secuentes edecasa vas, in

secuentes escape sediences are print function

'ar Demo: printf

ar print function continued

**Built-in data types** 

Two categories of built-in data types:

Integer

Floating-point

 Specific data types reserve various-sized storage

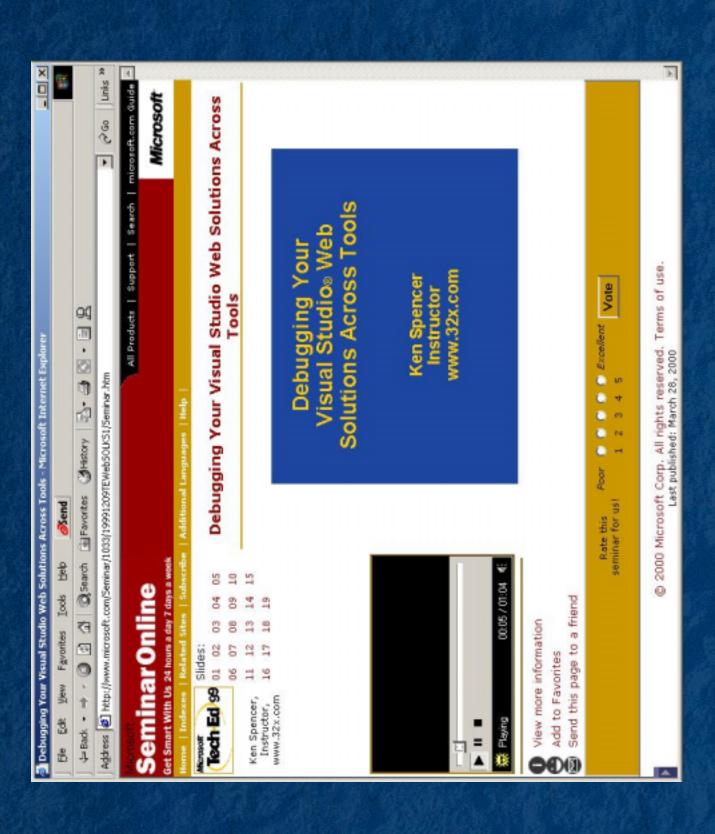
A variable is defined according to:

Usage of the data

Amount of memory needed to store it

Spen PowerPoint File(s)

◆ Previous topic



## Sampling of MSR Projects

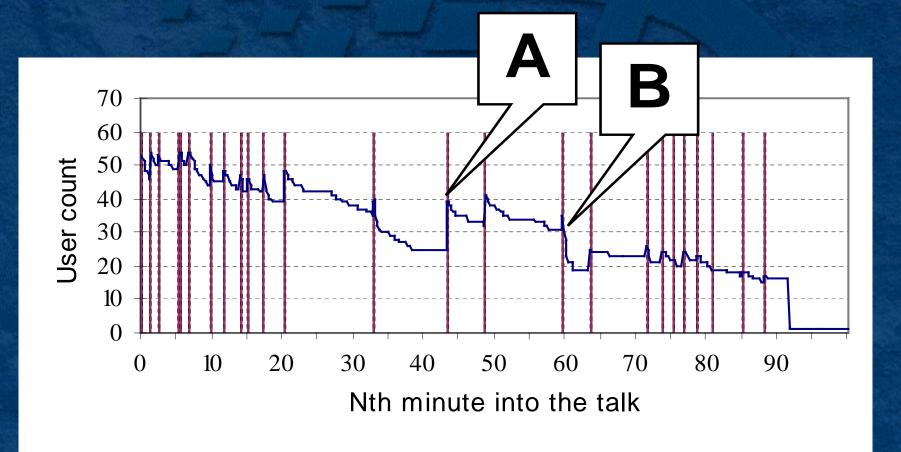
- Low-cost Capture of Video
- Browsing Audio-Video
- Multimedia Annotations
- Remote Synchronous Collaboration
- **■** Enhanced Online Communities

## **How Do People Watch Online Talks?**

- Logs of ~30,000 sessions by over 5000 users
- **■** Some results:
  - ♦ On-demand audience larger than live audience
  - ♦ 60% of sessions are under 5 minutes
  - ♦ Viewers jump around video
  - ◆ Initial portions much more likely to be watched
- **■** Presentations will be designed differently in future
  - ♦ Present key messages early in talk and in each slide
  - ◆ Use meaningful slide titles
  - ◆ Reveal talk structure in slide titles
  - **♦** Consider post-processing talk for on-line viewers

#### **Viewers Over Time for One Talk**

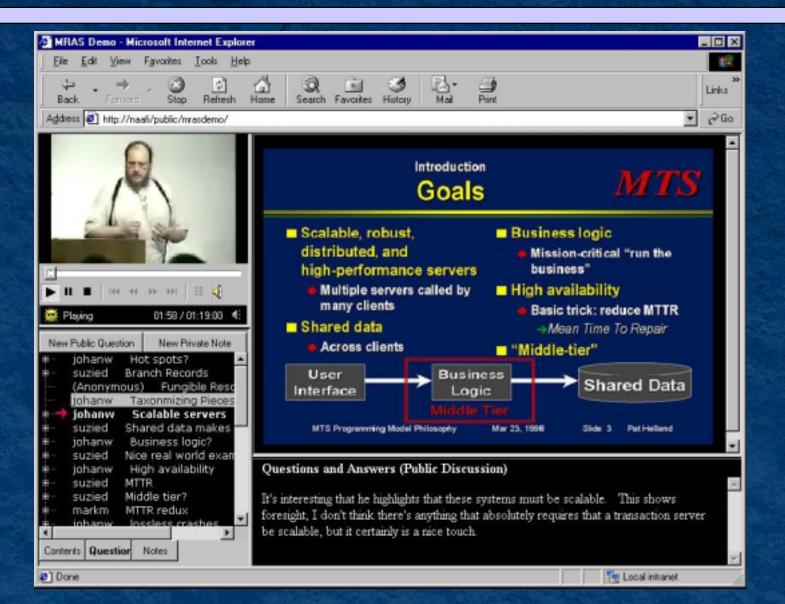
■ Viewers decrease overall and within each slide



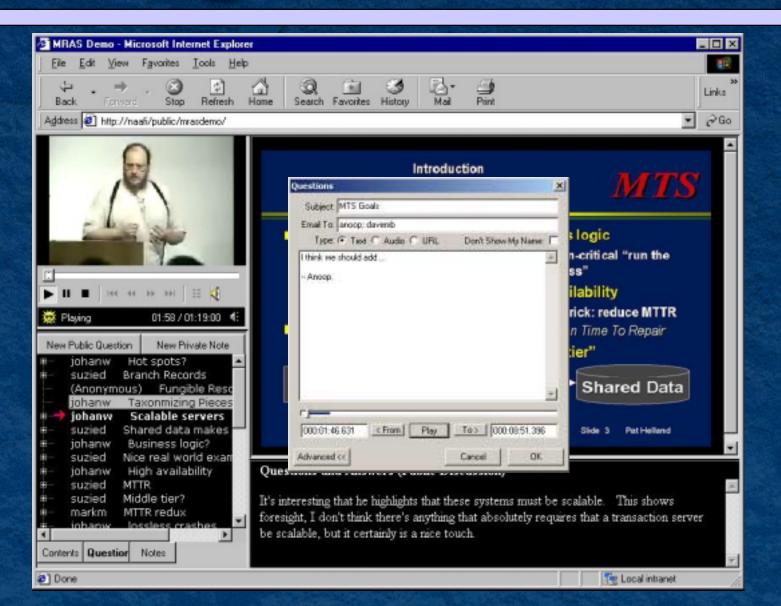
#### **Multimedia Annotations**

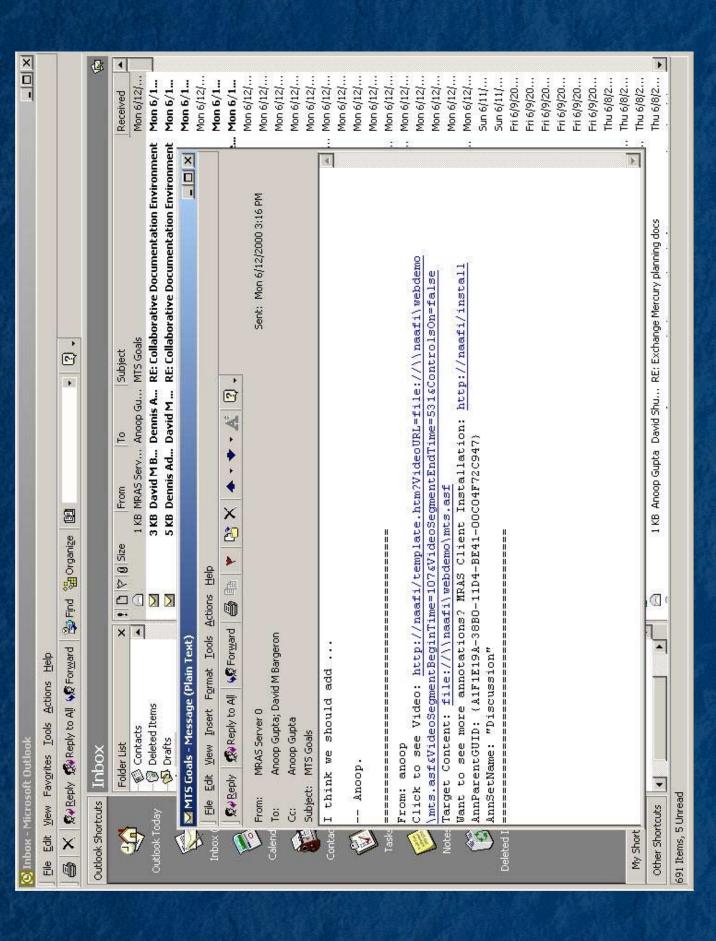
- Ability to mark-up, take notes, collaborate around multimedia content can add significant value
  - ♦ E.g. Q&A around corporate training presentations
  - ◆ E.g. personal notes around marketing presentation
- Various indices, highlights, ... are also annotations
  - ◆ E.g. table of contents, slide-flips, speech-to-text, ...
- Multimedia annotations:
  - Annotations are linked to the media time-line
  - ◆ Annotations stored separately from the media files

#### **On-Demand Education Scenario**



#### **On-Demand Education Scenario**





## **Some Unique Aspects**

- Annotation sets and sharing
- **Displaying Annotations** 
  - **♦ Timeline-centric view**
  - ♦ Annotation-centric views
- Integration with email
- **■** Multiple annotation types
- Collection of flexible and embeddable objects

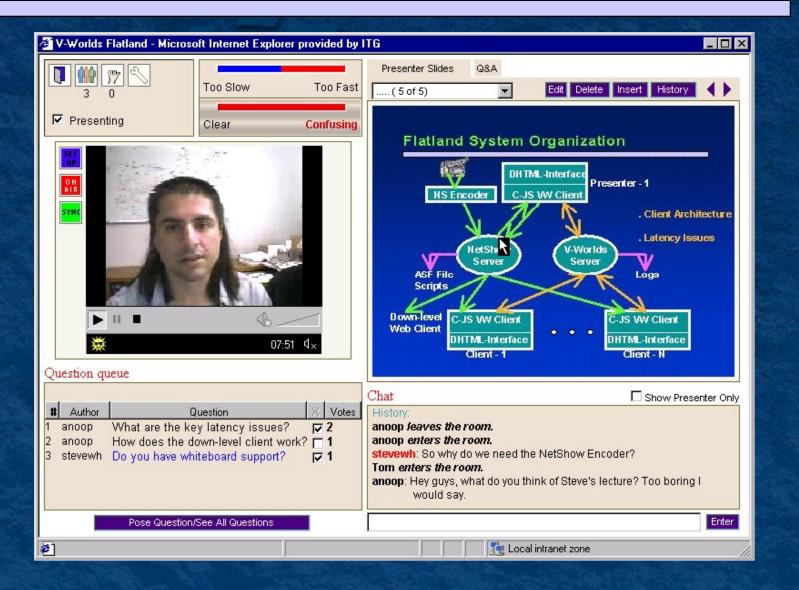
## **Study Results**

- Initial System Design and Use (WWW'99)
  - ♦ Personal note-taking study
  - ♦ Shared note-taking study
    - > Text preferred over audio
    - > Exact positioning not critical
    - > Auto-tracking particularly useful
- MRAS-MSTE Study (Tech Report)
  - ♦ 58 students involved in two instances of "C" course
    - > ~ 20% lower attrition rates (although self selected)
    - > Class participation levels were same or better
    - > Overall, students were pleased with experience
  - Students took advantage of on-demand format
    - > Saved 28-35% time by skipping unimportant parts
    - > Log-ins were well-spread over duration of course
  - ♦ Instructors saved 50% on time but felt under utilized

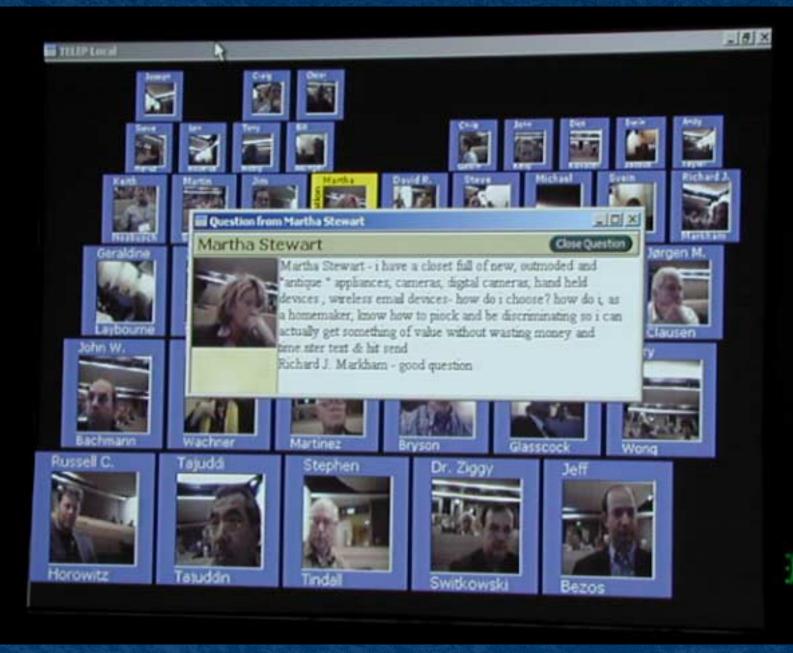
## Synchronous "Real-Time" Collaboration

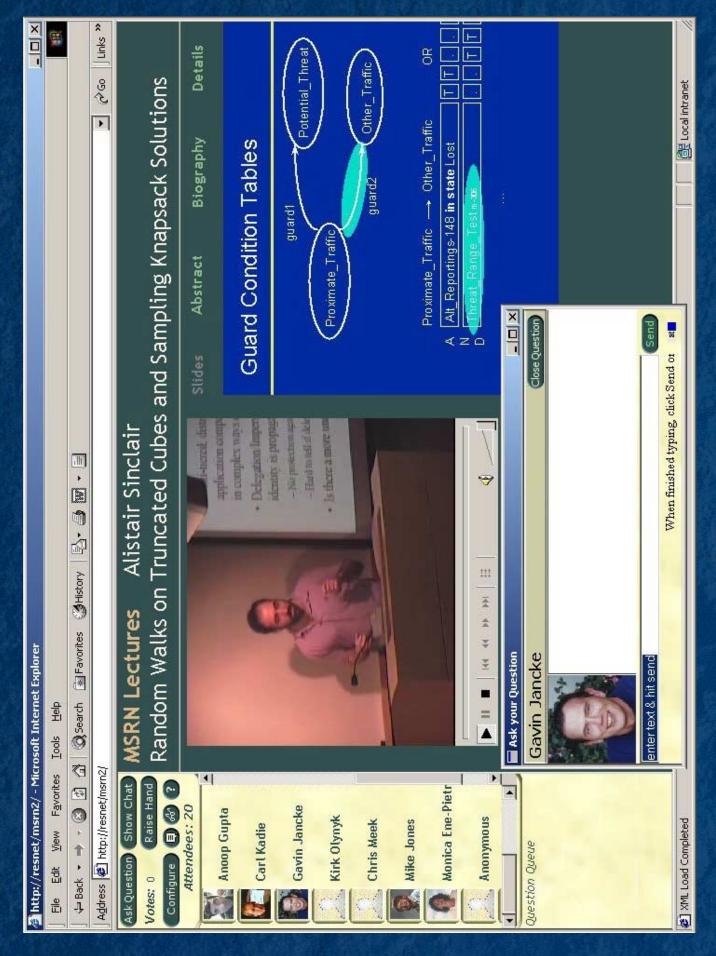
- Core activity for people
- Source of on-demand content
  - **◆** Captured presentations and meetings
- Our work in this area:
  - Flatland: Desktop-to-desktop tele-presentations
  - TELEP: Mixed Live+Remote tele-presentations
  - CVV (NetShow + NetMeeting): Collaborative Video Viewing
  - Connected spaces, People/Information awareness, ...
  - Online communities

## **Prototype Flatland Interface**



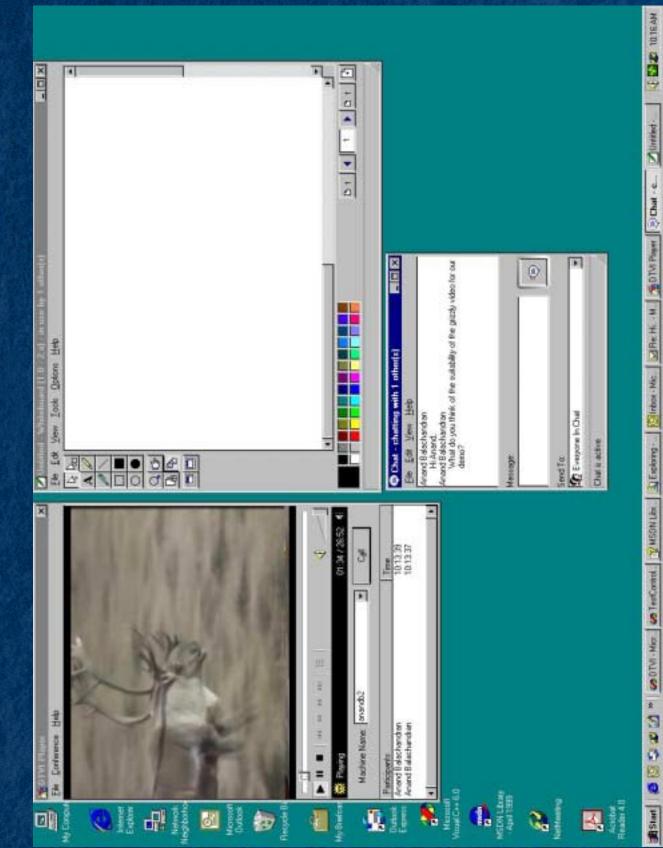






## Collaborative Video Viewing

- **■** Example scenarios:
  - Online presentation with demo videos
  - ◆ Distributed tutored video instruction (D-TVI)
- NetMeeting doesn't support these out-of-box
- Built a simple solution (CVV) on top of NetMeeting
- Study: Impact of communication channels on interactivity
  - ◆ Chat; phone; phone+video; same room
  - ♦ Phone conferencing does very well
  - **♦** Opportunity for wide deployment



## **Concluding Remarks**

Major differences from academia

Distance education: A Disruptive Technology?

#### Major Differences from Academia

#### **■** Learner is in-charge

- ♦ How, when, what they learn
- ◆ They are the "customers" of training organization, and customer is King

#### **■ Modular content is key**

- ◆ Learners have diverse backgrounds and needs
- ◆ Content with multiple entry points, rich indices, and explicit pre-requisites and learning outcomes

#### ■ "Just-in-time", anytime, anywhere access is key

- ♦ Need arises middle of project; worldwide audience
- ◆ Online "live" and "on-demand" access

- Market-driven content production and delivery
  - ◆ E.g., Brand new technology → Capture talk by expert
  - ◆ E.g., Substantial demand → Formal lecture-based course available live and on-demand
  - ◆ E.g., Stable content and large external demand → Microsoft Press book and high production-value modular course
- Push to adopt leading-edge technologies/pedagogies
  - ♦ Well-trained employees are the "key" asset
  - ◆ Efficiency and effectiveness of training organized is measured and rewarded every year

## "Distance" Education: A Disruptive Tech?

- Sustaining vs. Disruptive technologies
  - **♦** Sustaining technologies improve:
    - > Performance of established products
    - > For established customers
    - Using established metrics
- **■** Trajectories of Mkt need vs. Tech. Improvement
  - ◆ Mkt needs growing slower than tech improvements
- Disruptive technologies vs. Rational investments
  - ◆ Disruptive technology based products initially offer:
    - > Lower margins,
    - ➤ In insignificant markets, and are
    - > Undesired by company's key customers

## **Defining the Terms**

#### **■** Product:

- ◆ Courses delivered face-to-face, Degrees
- **♦ Students well prepared for industry**
- ◆ Research (New knowledge)

#### **■** Customers:

- ◆ 4-year full-time undergrad, and grad students
- ◆ Parents, Alumni, Corporations

#### Value metrics:

- ♦ For customers (students, ...)
  - > Quality of education, brand value, ...
- **♦** For institution
  - > Prestige, Impact, Endowment, Grant Money

## **Sustaining or Disruptive?**

- Distance education technologies:
  - ◆ Learner-centric pedagogy
  - **♦ Modular, personalizable, interactive content**
  - ♦ Anytime, anywhere, any device access
  - ◆ Technology supported interactivity, collaboration, and community
- The technology is disruptive because:
  - Doesn't improve established products (lectures) or particularly help existing customers (students)
    - > Anytime, anywhere not key for full-time students
    - Uniform background of students makes modular, learner-centric content not critical

#### **■ Improvement trajectory much faster**

- ♦ Significant dollars in new content
- ◆ Significant experimentation with new pedagogies
- ◆ Rapid increase of network bandwidth, CPU => tools for remote interaction, collaboration, community
- ◆ Increasing involvement of high-quality players

#### ■ Rational investments for existing institutions

- ♦ \$50M for new building vs. 10 new course modules
- ◆ Slightly better experience for on-campus students vs. technology for global reach and scale
  - > For top tier, benefits to remaining exclusive clubs
- ◆ Focus on research vs. teaching for faculty

