
Presentation Design and Video Production
for Education and Teaching Online
An e-book and user guide about what it really means to go online with education and teaching
Jonas Thorén

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Online Education


Premium
ORIGINAL
quality product


100%
SATISFACTON GUARANTEED


Support

Table of content

2. The Teacher & the Designer

This is an best practise example of how the process could look like and what happens when science and art meets in a close collaboration.

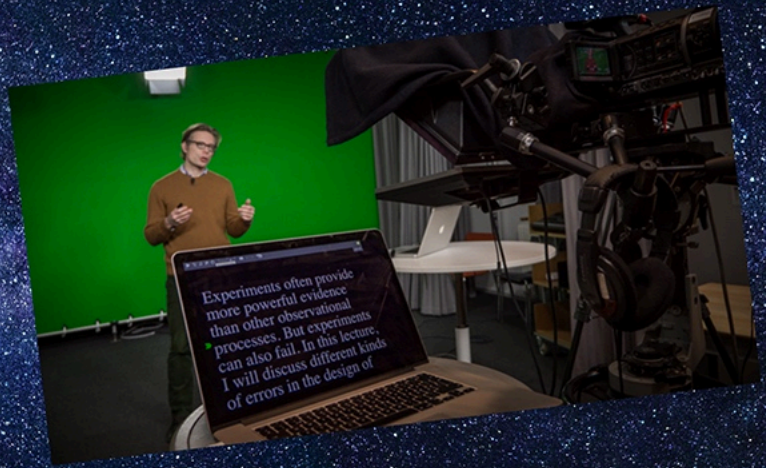
In 2017 I got deeply involved in the production of three different MOOC-courses at KTH. One of the courses was "Philosophy of Science" with the Teacher Till Grüne-Yanof.

After a creative discussion at our first pre-production meeting we agreed on a concept where a majority of all videos should be recorded while Till gave his ordinary lectures for students, and that a few videos should be recorded in our green screen studio.

Till had a plan from the beginning to split the full lenght lectures in smaller sequences of around 10 min each, which made the material easier to work with in the video edit later on.

For the studio recordings Till requested to use our teleprompter. At first I got a bit worried since I know that a teleprompter easily can eliminate all the energy and spontanity of a person who is not used to that technique. To my delight Till proved to be very comfortable reading from the prompter so we decided to proceed with that method.

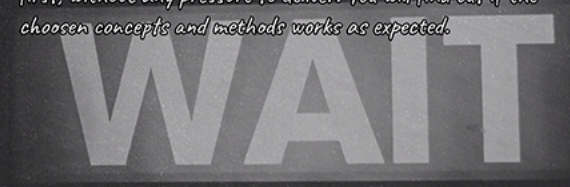
After a couple of weeks all campus lectures and two studio lectures was recorded and uploaded to our server. The plan was to finalize one module first, as a pilot. Three short sequences from the full campus lectures and two studio lectures, altogether five videos with the avarage lenght of 9 minutes. The whole course consists of five modules with five-six videos for each module.


Experiments often provide
more powerful evidence
than other observational
processes. But experiments
can also fail. In this lecture,
I will discuss different kinds
of errors in the design of

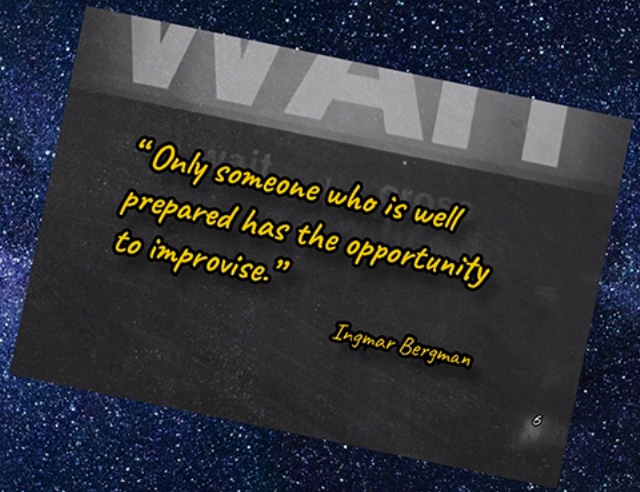
3. Pre-production

The planning and pre-production phase is as important as the production phase, especially for an online course wich includes a large amount of videos.

I warmly recommend you to get help from Digital Media Designers, as well as Instructional Designers, to discuss your overall course design and what kind of concepts and methods there is to choose from. I'm aware of that not all Teachers have access to that kind of support, but please use this guide and spend enough time on research and planning before you "push the button". The very best is to have a test run first, without any pressure to deliver. You will find out if the choosen concepts and methods works as expected.



> "Only someone who is well prepared has the opportunity to improvise."
>
> Ingmar Bergman


"Only someone who is well prepared has the opportunity to improvise."
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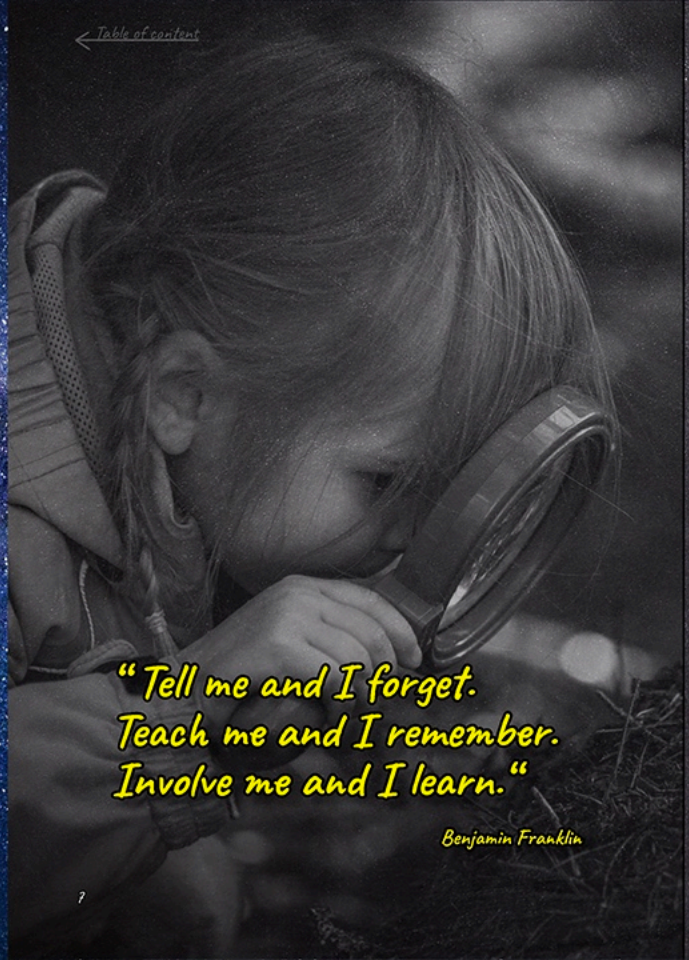


"Tell me and I forget.
Teach me and I remember.
Involve me and I learn."

Benjamin Franklin

4. Concepts, methods, and creativity

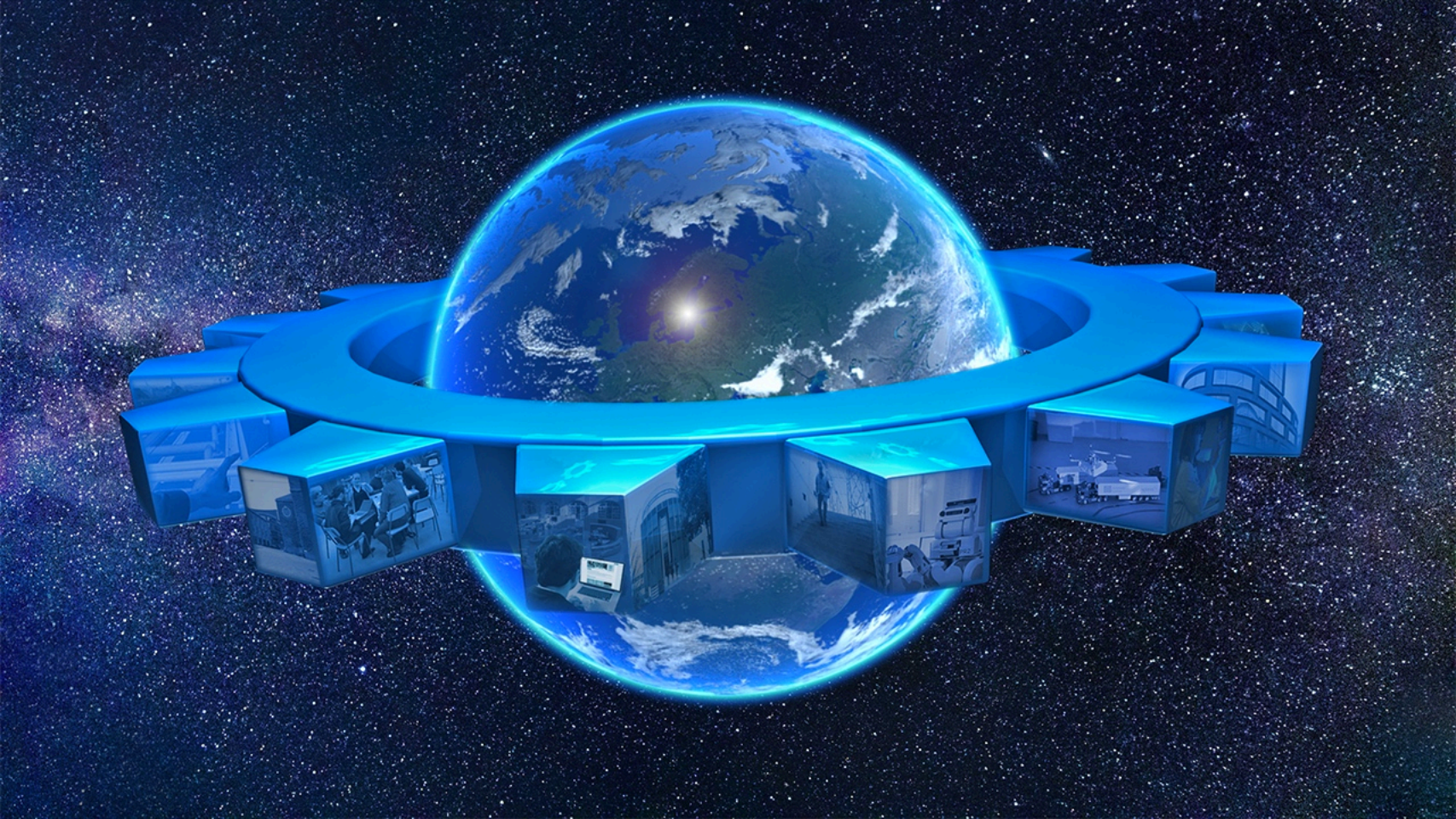
Overview

In 2011 I visited the BETT-conference in London and got the opportunity to shoot an interview with Prof. Stephen Heppel.

I especially rember one thing he said:
"I think Teachers gonna have more fun in the next ten years then they had in their whole career." He was talking about visual learning and the digitalization of education.

Online education is indeed suited for engaging visual learning concepts. You just need some guidence in to the virtual classroom to get started.

There is a variety of video concepts you can use for your online teaching. Everything from drawing on paper to visualize with 3D-graphics. I have chosen to focus more on concepts that Teachers can manage themselves, with some minor support. However, I also think it's important to have some understanding of more advanced concepts that requires a Media Production Service.



Digital blackboard

When using a drawing app combined with screen capture you can use a computer or a smart handheld device to write and draw. You can choose to talk during recording or to record your voice afterwards and add the voiceover to the screen recording in a video editing app.

It's easier to draw on touch screens as your stylus pen is at the same spot as the marker on screen, more like drawing on paper. It´s a bit more trickier to draw and write with a mouse or a tablet pen, as your hand is on the desk and your eyes looking at the screen above.

Digital benefits:

- You are not in the way while writing and drawing
- The drawing can be edited and customized for different kind of use
- The drawing can be combined with other material, such as photo, graphics and video

Find best practise at:
www.khanacademy.org

Write and draw - "old school"

An alternative to the digital blackboard concept is to write and draw on paper while you are recording with your smartphone.

You don't need to be an artist!
Students don't care about "ugly" handwriting and "funny looking" drawings, but they probably do care about, and appreciate, online teaching with a more personal touch. Just make sure your content is clear enough to read and understand.

Get an tripod for smartphones and mount the smartphone in position over the paper and your hand. Make sure the smartphone is fixed and does'nt move, then push rec.

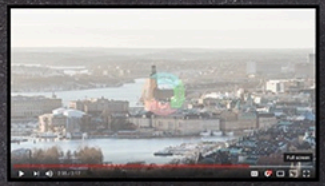
Don't mind small mistakes, just continue the recording. You can cut away parts, and increase the speed of the recording later on in the video edit app. The high speed will make mistakes pass by without further notice.

"I am always doing that which I can not do, in order that I may learn how to do it."

Pablo Picasso

Motion graphics

It's always nice when something is animated and moves in a presentation. You can for example use PowerPoint's animation tools, or animate text, pictures, and graphics in an video edit app, like Camtasia. In the example below I have animated an transparent png-picture. It rotates slowly and then scales down until it disapears completely.



Prezi is an online presentation tool that could be an alternative to PowerPoint and other similar apps. The CEO of TED, Chris Anderson, once said; "Prezi is helping to reinvent the art of presentation". See for yourself and make your own opinion; www.prezi.com

Documentary

Use your smartphone and shoot interviews with people that are relevant for your subjects - giving your students glimpses from the real life. You could also choose to just film interesting environments and situations. Later in the video edit you can combine the footage with a voiceover that explains what happens in the video.

I wish my math teacher in secondary school would have played videos for us; documentaries about what math is good for in practise. That might have given me the motivation I needed at that point.

Here is a link to a short documentary- and information film that I have produced: https://youtu.be/KTEFsKp3ytE

"I never put out a history,
I put out a dramatic history."

Oliver Stone

Visualize with everyday objects

Look around you and see what you can find for relevant objects to use in your lecture while filming yourself.

I don't know if you heard about Hans Rosling. He was an icon in creative presentation techniques and could explain complexed matters in a creative, entertaining, and comprehensible way - like no other. In his lectures he often used different everyday objects to demonstrate complex issues.

Here is a link to one of his famous TED talks:
www.ted.com/talks/hans_rosling_on_global_population_growth

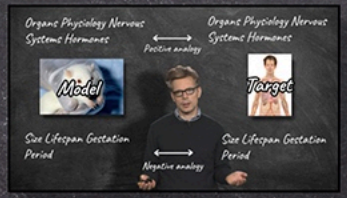
Believe it or not, statistics can be entertaining.

Digital collage

Let's say you have an old PowerPoint presentation that you would like to use in a video for online teaching. The presentation probably needs to be redesigned somehow. I might be of accessibility reasons; when it's hard to read and follow text, pictures and graphics of insufficent quality, or you might want to add an more personal and engaging style to the presentation. Copyright protected pictures also needs to be replaced.

This redesign can of course be done in PowerPoint before recording, but it's also possible to do it later in the video edit; as in this example with the Digital Collage Concept.
(More about video editing in chapter 7)

Cut your slides in to pieces with an crop-effect. Re-arrange the remaining parts of the slides, and combine it with new content and material that works better for online teaching.



On this screen dump, from one of my edit projects, I only kept the pictures from the Teachers original slide. Everything else is created straight in the video edit app.

Stop motion

Use real objects for your presentation animations.

You probably have seen a stop motion video at some point, perhaps in a TV-show for kids, or in a commercial. It's usually made up by several still shots, taken in intervals of a couple of seconds. The result will end up as a video, with still objects that seems to move by them self.

It's important that the camera/smartphone is fixed and does'nt move during the recording. Import all images and the stop motion sequence to your video edit app and see how it plays. (There are several stop motion apps for smartphones that you can use. Just search for stop motion.)

Try to find objects relevant for your subject, and start by writing a story board of what's going to happen in the video. Here is a link to a nice example I found on Youtube:
https://youtu.be/4kaRP4pCJIg

"Learning should be hard,
but also engaging."

Stephen Heppel

Interaction with screen

Find a large screen, preferable a touch screen, and place it in front of your video camera.

Interact with the content on the screen while you are presenting to the camera. Just make sure the screen has a decent resolution so the content looks sharp and clear enough to read and understand.

I recommend you to screen capture your presentation as well, to get a high resolution backup of your presentation. You might find out that you have been standing to much in the way of the screen, and then you can replace thoose parts with fullscreen slides from your screen recording.

3D-visualization

With 3D-animations you can present complexed subjects and processes that would'nt be possible with ordinary media; such as graphics, pictures and video.

The 3D-app I'm using is called Maya and there you can create anything and animate it as you like. The 3D-animations will end up like ordinary video clips which then can be imported and combined with other material in a video edit app. Here is a link to a 5 min NASA-video, "the path to Mars", where they mix 3D-animations with interviews and documentary footage: https://youtu.be/noEod2.9Tr6c

I do'nt expect you to learn how to produce 3D-content on your own. However, I think it's and good idea to know about the possibilities of 3D so you can start looking for help if that turn out to be just perfect for your subject and teaching. There is also web sites that offer free 3D-animations of various kind.

Green screen

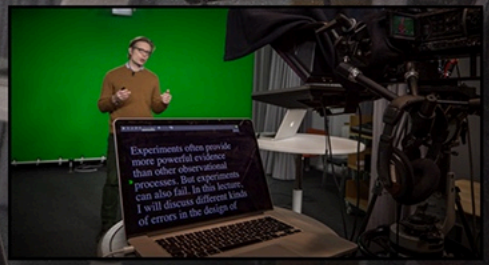
If you have access to an green screen studio you can key away the background and replace it with all kinds of media. Just make sure you don't wear any green clothes!

Please note that this method requires a video edit app that supports keying, e.g. Camtasia. Here is a link to a video tutorial on how to edit with an green screen effect: https://youtu.be/EbLFimcv0Q

Teleprompter

It´s really not easy to give an presentation without looking away from the camera to look at your slides and notes.

A teleprompter could make you look really good or really bad. You need to stay relaxed, move, keep your energy and spontanity, and read from the prompter without starring or concentrate to much. To manage all that you will of course need some practice. It also help if you know your script more or less by heart, and only read from the prompter every now and then during the presentation.



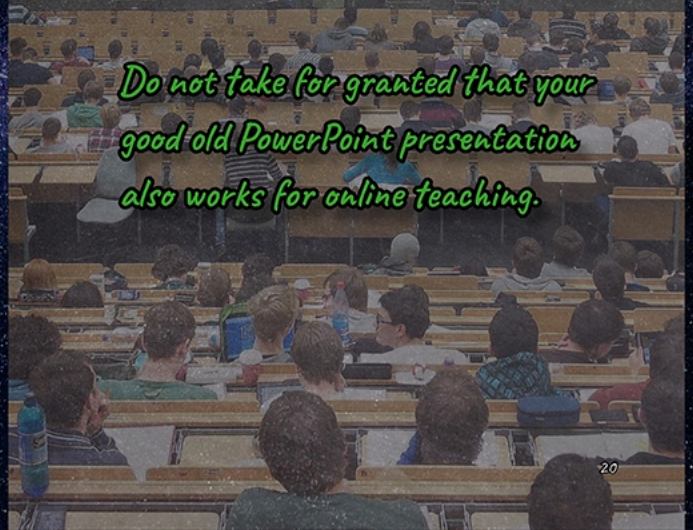
A teleprompter consists of a transparent mirror, which is placed in front of the camera lens, and a monitor under the mirror. A computer, with an prompter app installed, sends the text to the monitor which reflects back in to the mirror.

5. Customization & redesign

Overview

It can be tempting to reuse ordinary classroom presentations for online teaching, but when your presentation is a part of a video online it needs to meet certain requirements.

This chapter about customization and redesign will help you to understand what you need to think of when adapting your presentation for online education.



Do not take for granted that your good old PowerPoint presentation also works for online teaching.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6
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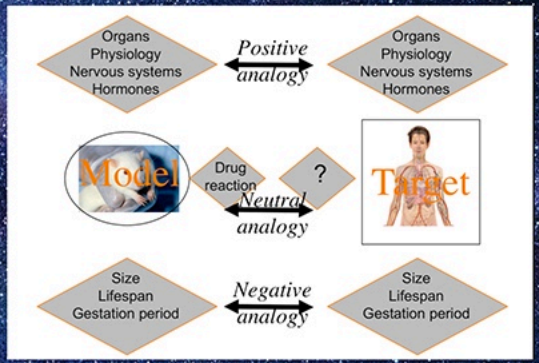
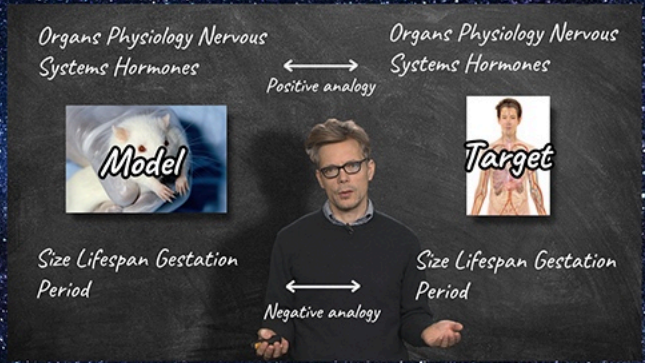
Before



After



Length

A common recommended length for an instructional video is 5-10 min. So if you are planning to use your ordinary 45 min classroom presentation it should be diveded into 5-6 parts, with clear starts and ends of each part and video.

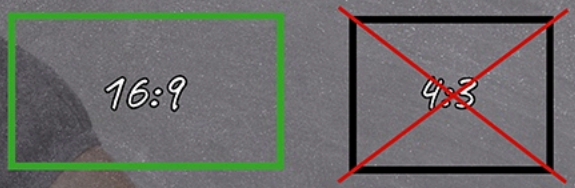
It might be easier to record a split up lecture like this without students present. However, it could also work perfectely fine recording during a campus lecture; it depends on how well you have planned the production in advance.
(More about recording and editing a lecture in chapter 7)

Online teaching videos should be well planned, engaging, and above all short.

Slide proportions

The standard proportion for videos is 16:9 widescreen, and since your presentation eventually will become a video you should use the same proportions for your slides.

It's possible to convert a 4:3 presentation to a 16:9, but please note that pictures, graphics, and animations can get out of proportions and start behave in an odd way. If that happens you might need to copy and paste all material from your old 4:3 presentation to a fresh 16:9.



Font, margins, color and contrast

It's not uncommon that students are watching video lectures on their smartphones and handheld devices.
Therefore a font size around 30 for titles and 20 for text is suitable for an online presentation.

For accessibility reasons it's recommended to use a sans-serif font, and to avoid UPPERCASE LETTERS.

A font, like in this user guide, Caveat, gives the presentation a more personal look.

Text included in pictures should be replaced if the font size is to small or if the pictures comes in to low resolution and insufficient quality.

Avoid placing objects and text out of the margin.
1-2 cm is enough margin on a page.

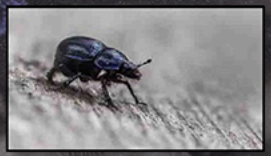
Be careful with using green and red colors next to each other. Color-blind people might have difficulty to separate the colors from each other and understand the color codes.

Make sure it's enough contrast between text and background. For example; not dark blue on black, and light yellow on white.

Pictures and quality

You might get away with pictures of bad quality in a classroom, but hardly in a video lecture for online education.

Image size is not the same thing as image resolution and quality. Just because a picture is large in size it doesn't mean it's of good enough quality. The picture could already be compressed several times over.



Jpeg: compressed with lowest quality, file size 74kb.

Jpeg: compressed with highest quality, file size 1mb.

An image can be in original format, uncompressed, or compressed in various quality. Higher compression means smaller file size and lower image quality.

Avoid scaling up pictures to much; especially if they already looks blurry and graing from hard compression.

Pictures and aspect ratio

When you are collecting photos for your presentations you will most likely find them in a variety of different aspect ratios, (proportions).

If you are using 16:9-pictures they will fit perfectely as backgrounds on slides in your 16:9-PowerPoint-presentation.

3:2 is my default aspect ratio when I'm photographing, but later in the edit I use to crop the photos to an aspect ratio that makes the subject best justice, as you can see on the photos below.

4:3

3:2

1:1

16:9

Pictures and common file formats

JPEG allows hard compression to decrease the file size, but at the expense of the image quality. If the file size of a 1920x1080 jpeg is 100kb, then it's probably overly compressed. You can expect the file size of a decent quality jpeg in 1920x1080 to be at least 1mb.

TIFF provides higher quality but it also gives larger file size. It's suited for original photos.

PSD is a format that contains layers that you can work with independently, e.g. in photoshop, to achive different kinds of effects and results. It's also a lossless format, wich means no compression.

PNG is often used to provide transparency behind objects, which allows you to place the picture on any background without a frame around it.

Vector graphics

Vector graphics is often created in a illustration app, e.g. Adobe Illustrator, from where you can export images with razorsharp quality in high resolution. Exported vector graphics use to show up as Png-pictures with transparency preserved.

Pictures and copyright

Presentations which includes copyright protected material may be used in a lecture hall, but it's different when your content shows up as a part of an online video.

More information about copyright can be found here:
www.creativecommons.org

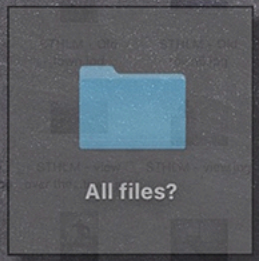
Here are some links to websites where you can find pictures and videos, some are free to use and some costs:
www.pixabay.com
www.unsplash.com
www.shutterstock.com
www.istockphoto.com

"I'm not a big believer in our copyright laws; I find them way too restrictive. "

Michael Moore

File management

Take control of your material from the beginning, and structure all files in one folder, with subfolders. All original pictures and graphics should be put in that folder before importing or dragging them in to your presentation app.



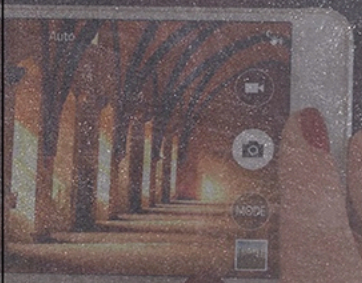
Don't forget to back up your project folder on a regularly basis!

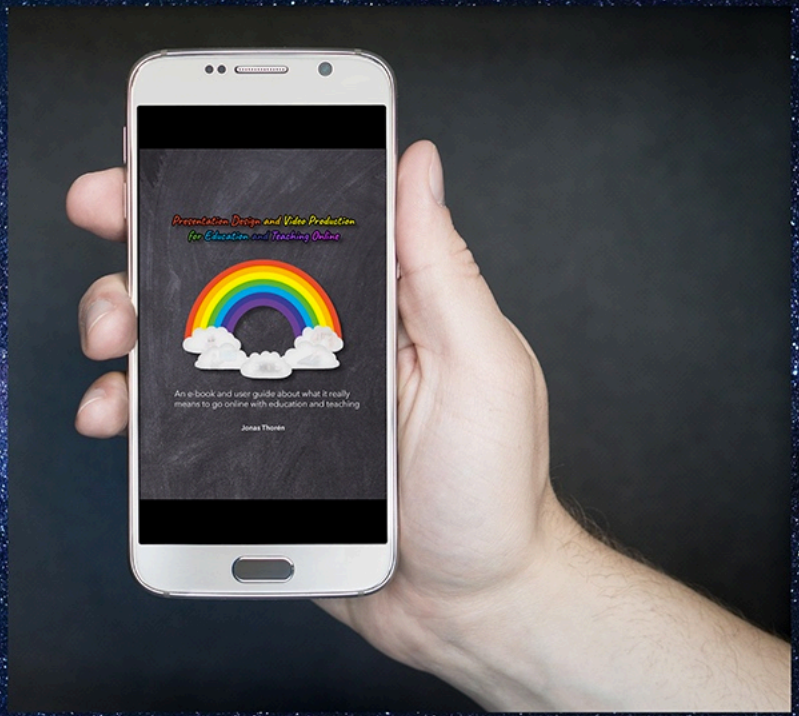
6. Smart use of a smartphone

Overview

I think it's really exciting to think of the fact that more or less everyone nowadays have access to an smartphone. Not at least because a smartphone is so much more than just a phone. It's in fact a mini studio that fits in your pocket. The built in camera and video camera delivers great quality, and there is a variety of apps that make your smartphone even smarter.

That does'nt make you become a photographer and a filmmaker just like that; but with some support and practise you can create very useful material for your online teaching in a short times notice.

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Film with a smartphone

Video cameras on smartphones of today are generally really good, but the built-in microphone is not as good. Therefore you should put more emphasis on getting decent audio quality.

You can get away with a lousy video shot if you have great audio, but if your "mastershot" lacks of audio of good enough quality your shot is not worth much. However, for just cutaways, environmental shots with no one talking to the camera, the built-in mic works pretty well.

Tripod for smartphones

I recommend you to get a mini tripod for you smartphone, and to find an app that gives you better manual control of your video camera settings. Use your ordinary handsfree mic as external microphone.

The app MoviePro for IOS

Handsfree as external video mic

I will now describe a situation where you need to record yourself while you are giving a short presentation. The same procedure can more or less also be applied for other situations, e.g. an interview.

1. Find a location where it's silent and not to dark.

2. Mount your smartphone on your tripod, and if you have a tripod with flexible legs, like the one on the picture, you can attach it to something nearby that match your length.

3. Plug in your handsfree. If you want to move around more freely and get more distance to the camera you need to get a length cord. Attach the mic part of the handsfree on a proper spot under your chin.

I found out that a simple paperclip worked just fine to attach the handsfree to my shirt. Try to hide the phones part as good as it goes, as you don't need them during the recording. I can't really recommend bluetooth handsfree as a mic since the ones I tried gave electrical noise and disturbense.

4. Start the video camera app and "flip" the camera so that you can see yourself on screen. A classic set up for a composition is called **"the rule of third"**. In some apps you can choose to view a grid with that kind of proportions, as a guide when you are planning your composition. Later in the video edit you can use the empty space on your side to add text, graphics and pictures. Just make sure you don't turn or look to to much to the other side, that will look weird.

5. Make sure the **white balance** are correct. You can choose auto white balance, presets for daylight, lightbulb, fluorescent, or custom settings.Try the different options and stop when your face colors looks natural and not to blue or yellow. If there is different light sources at the location, e.g. both daylight from a window and electrical light it could be tricky to get perfect colors.

6. Adjust the **exposure** so your face are either to bright or to dark. If you are using auto exposure please note that the exposure might change when the light conditions are changing, e.g. if the weather changes from cloudy to sunny back and forth.

7. Choose **auto focus** or **manual focus**. If you are not moving around to much and have a clean background auto focus will probably work just fine. However, if you have a background with many different objects, and if you are moving a lot the auto focus might start focus on the background instead of you.

7. If you are filming indoors it could be hard to find a spot with a "clean" background. Use a cloth or similar and nail it on a wall behind you.

8. Push rec and perform a short test recording. Play it and pay extra attention to how the audio sounds like. You might need to adjust the placement of the mic.

In this app, MoviePro for IOS, you can adjust the camera settings manually to gain more control of the result.

Photograph with a smartphone

I will not give you a long boring lesson about technical details, and how a camera works with manual settings etc. Instead I encourage you to start thinking in pictures, and actually take them. Even if you have an camera app with manual settings you might not have time to adjust them when you are taking photos on the fly; which is common with smartphones.
Smartphones are actually very smart, and the camera's auto function does a pretty good job. Auto means that the camera itself reads the environmental conditions and calculates the best settings for it to deliver a picture of decent quality.

However, you might get really hooked ,like me, and want to learn more about photographing and how a camera really works.
In that case I recommend you to download a camera app with manual settings , and to find more information online.
www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camera

If you just start thinking in pictures you will probably find out that your everyday environment contains of a lot of subjects that is relevant for your presentations and online teaching.

The right moment and situation could appear at any time; on your way to work, while doing shopping, or when doing something else in your daily life. You never know what could show up -
I think it's exciting!

I took this photo of a construction site during a lunchbreak. Later on it ended up in a Teachers video presentation.

I use to ask my wife Helena to take shots for me with her smartphone while I'm driving. Here is two very usefule pictures of solar cells that she manage to take on the fly; despite two lively kids in the backseat and one stressful husband asking her to hurry up taking the shots.

After you have taken your shots you might want to edit the pictures, e.g. cropping them to a new composition, adjusting the brightness and contrast, among other things. That you can do straight in the smartphone's camera app, or with more professional apps, e.g. Adobe- Photoshop and Lightroom.

Basic camera functions:
-Exposure (aparture and shutter)
- Focus
- ISO
- White balance

"A picture is worth a thousand words, they say. I would say that depends on the picture."

Jonas Thorén

7. Screen capture & Video editing

Overview

My experience tells me that one of the biggest challenges for Teachers who is about to produce video presentations lies in learning how to edit all different kinds of material into a video that works for online education. That's not strange if you think about it; video editing is a profession, just like teaching, and you don't learn a new profession just like that.

Since I know what difference in quality well edited videos mean I really wish that all Teachers could get real support on that. However, you can minimize the need of editing if you instead spend time on adapting your lecture and presentation to online teaching in advance, and if you are planning your production carefully.

I think it's important for Universities to "dig where they stand", and to have realistic expectations on their Teachers. Filming in a classroom while giving an ordinary lecture for students might be the only option for some Teachers, and that we need to respect.

In this chapter I will give you both basic and more advanced examples of situations and workflows that helps you to better understand what screen capture and video editing is good for.

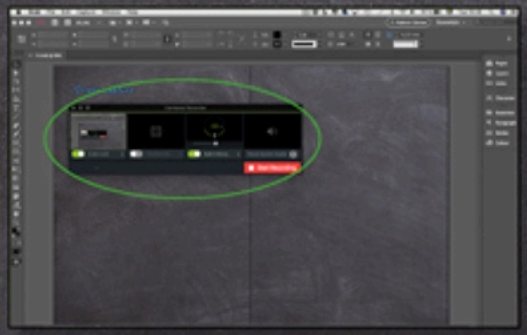
The screen capture- and video editing app I'm using is called Camtasia, and it's both for mac and pc. Here is a link to a website where you can find more detailed tutorials: www.techsmith.com/tutorial-camtasia.html

> "They say content is king. I would say that it depends on how you edit the content."
>
> Jonas Thorén

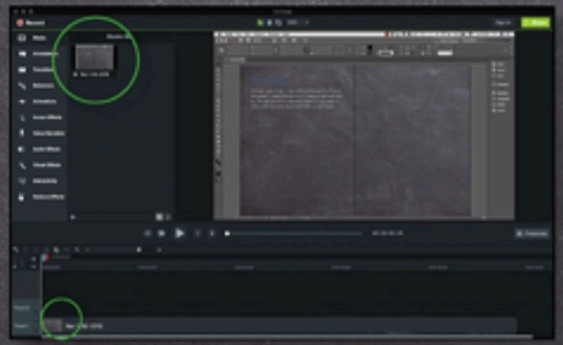
" Video editing opens up for creativity. "

Screen capture

In this screen dump you can see Camtasia's recording menu showing up, after I have pushed the record button in the apps main window. Enable the features you need; screen capture, the built-in microphone, and camera, or external ones. You might just want to record your voice and then you can disable the camera.



After you have stopped the recording a new sequence has been added to the media bin, and to the timeline, as you can see at the picture below.



Now you can start edit your video and add effects from the menu to the left. For example, a cursor effect that magnifies everything you have pointed at during your presentation, or a transition effect that fades up the clip from black.

Workflow for screen capture and video edit - example 1

In this common situation we have a Teacher that needs to record a presentation while giving an ordinary lecture for students.

1. Plan to split your 45 min lecture in 5-6 blocks with clear starting points and end points, with a short paus between.

2. Redesign your old PowerPoint and adapt it for online teaching, or create a fresh one from scratch.

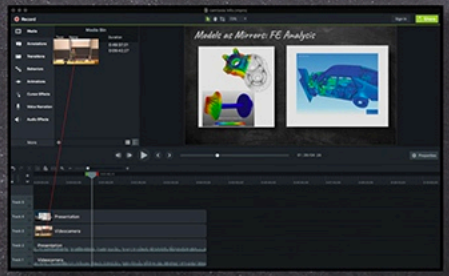
3. Install a screen capture app on your presentation computer, e.g. Camtasia. Open the app and start a new project named after your lecture and module. Create a new folder where you gather all presentation material including PowerPoint, video clips, pictures and the screen recording.

4. Attach your smartphone, or a professional videocamera if you have acces to one, on a tripod or simular, and fix it in front of you in the classroom. Use your handsfree with a length cord as mic, or a professional mic.

5. Start both the videocamera and the screen capture on your computer. Make sure you have activated the built-in mic on the computer. Clap three times with your hands. Later on in the edit you will need to sync your screen capture with the camera shot and then it's necessary to have an audio reference from the screen capture as well.

6. Stop the video camera and screen capture when your done with your lecture. Since Camtasia also supports video editing you don't have to transfer the screen recording to another video edit app. So the only thing you need to do now is to transfer your videocamera shot to your project folder, and then import the file from Camtasia.

7. Drag the camera shot to the timeline, where your screen capture of the presentation allready exists.



8. In Camtasia you can work with several layers, or tracks, wich is needed when synching several clips together. It also allows you to be more creative when combining different kinds of material; but more about that further on in this chapter.

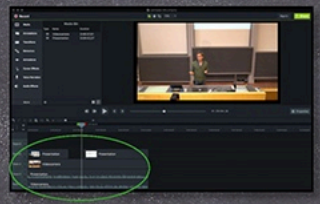
9. Find the "clapping peak" at each audio clip and match the clips together above each other.

10. Now when your Camtasia project is all set with your basic material it's time to start edit. I recommend you to first make in and out cuts for each video block within your full length lecture. Don't forget to cut through both the screen capture and the camera shot. Delete the left overs and make some space between all blocks at the timeline.

11. Save one copy (camtasia file) for each video block and give the files unique titles, e.g. My presentation part 1...part2...etc. Go through each project (video block) and delete everything on the timeline that doesn't belong to the specific video block. Now it becomes easier to work with each video block individually and to export them separetely.

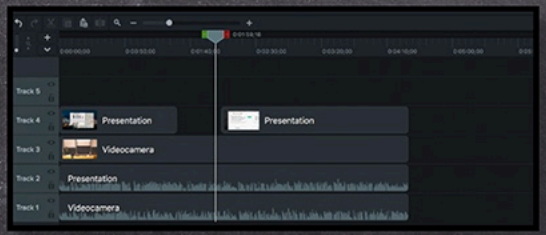
12. The projects now consists of a screen recording of your presentation and the video shot, both in great resolution and quality. Mute the audio track on the screen recording.

13. You might want to show your screen capture more than yourself and then you could arrange your timeline with the presentation on top, like on this picture.



Make cuts and gaps in the presentation at the spots where you want to show up yourself.

Now you are done with a basic video edit of a classroom lecture. We used no effects or creative tricks in this edit; but if your presentation was adapted to online use, and if you succeeded to record decent audio, I would say that you now have produced a good enough video for your online teaching.



Workflow for redesign and video edit - example 2

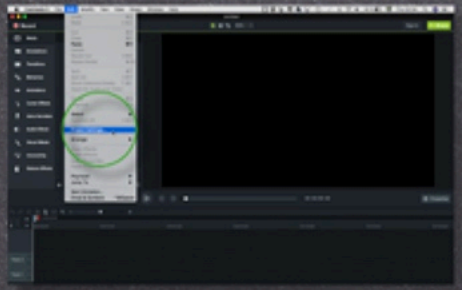
For this second common situation a Teacher allready has made a screen recording of a PowerPoint, with a voiceover. The Teacher is fine with the voiceover, but the slides needs to be redesigned and adapted for online education.

Instead of going back to PowerPoint for redesigning the presentation, and make a new screen recording, you can stay in Camtasia and "crop your recorded slides in to pieces", only keeping the bits that works. Everything else you can re-create in the edit, e.g. new text and fonts, pictures, video clips etc.

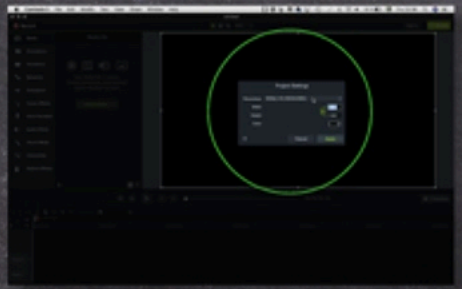
I would like to change a couple of things on this dummy slide I've created.

- New overall layout and composition
- New margins
- Less text, larger font size, and a more personal font style
- Replace the white background with a 16:9 widescreen picture to get rid of the black stripes and for a more appealing look

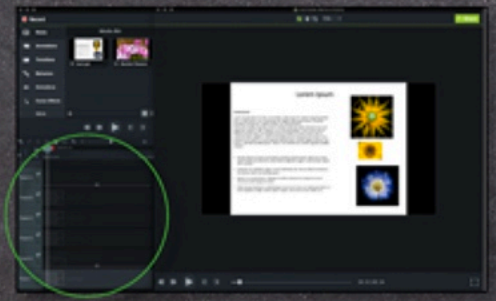
1. In Camtasia, go to edit in the top menu and choose project settings.



2. Choose 1080x1920 HD (1920x1080) from the project settings window.

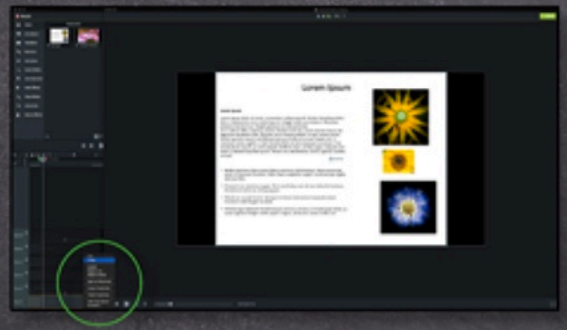


3. You need 5 layers/tracks, as you can see on this picture.



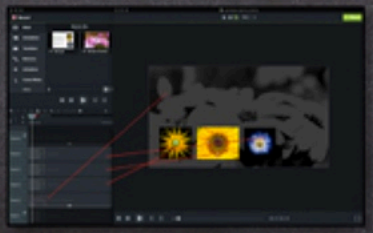
4. Your screen recording should allready be in place at the timeline. Import a picture that you would like to use as a background, and drag it to track 2.

5. Now we need to separate all pictures to be able to rearrange them. Make 3 copies of the screen recording, and put each copy on a track above each other. Right click on your orginal screen recording on track 1, and choose copy from the pop up menu. Then right click on the new tracks, one by one, and paste a copy. Click on the eye-icon on the track for the orginal clide and make it invitible. From now on you will only work with the new copies.



6. Click on track 2 to make it active, then click on the crop icon, wich turns green. A blue dotted line appears around the screen recording. Drag the blue lines from all sides of the slide towards one of the pictures. Repeat thoose steps for the two other copies to free all pictures from the original slide.

7. Now we have a new background picture on track 2, and three pictures above on separate tracks, all objects easy to rearrange and scale as you like.



8. One thing remains before we are done with our redesign of this slide: adding new text. Click on annotations, in the menu to the very left, and drag one of the ABC icons to track 6. In the properties window, to the very right, you can change font size etc. Click at the text frame in the main window to start writing.

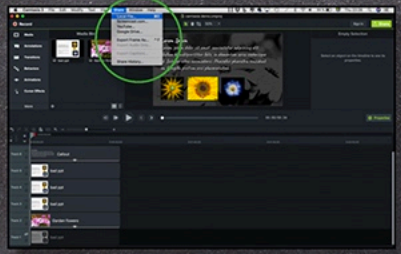
Original slide

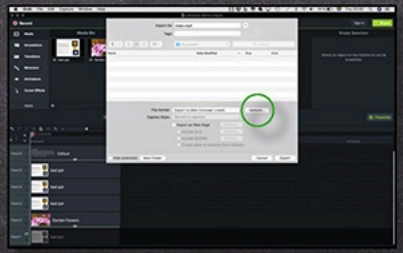
Redesigned slide

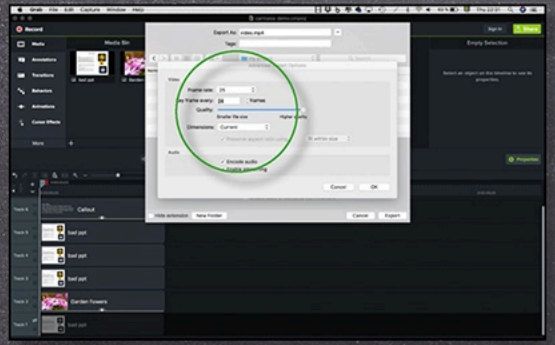
This editing concept, which I call "digital collage", make it porcible to redesign your presentation after it's recorded, and opens up for creative solutions. I use it all the time.

Export and publish video

When you are done with editing it's time to export your video. Got to share in the top menu and choose local file. Then a new window opens where you choose location and export settings. Click on file format and choose "Export to main concept (.mp4)" Then click on options to the right and choose highest quality. Export the video.







Now you can upload your video to a streaming server, for example Youtube or a local server at you university. Don't forget to archive your project and exported video in a safe place. You might want to update your presentation in the future, and if you still have access to the original Camtasia project that's no big deal.

Get more info about screen capture, video edit, and Camtasia via thoose links: www.techsmith.com/video-editor.html www.techsmith.com/tutorial-camtasia.html


The end


MOOOOOOOOOOC!


Blended
Learning
Blender

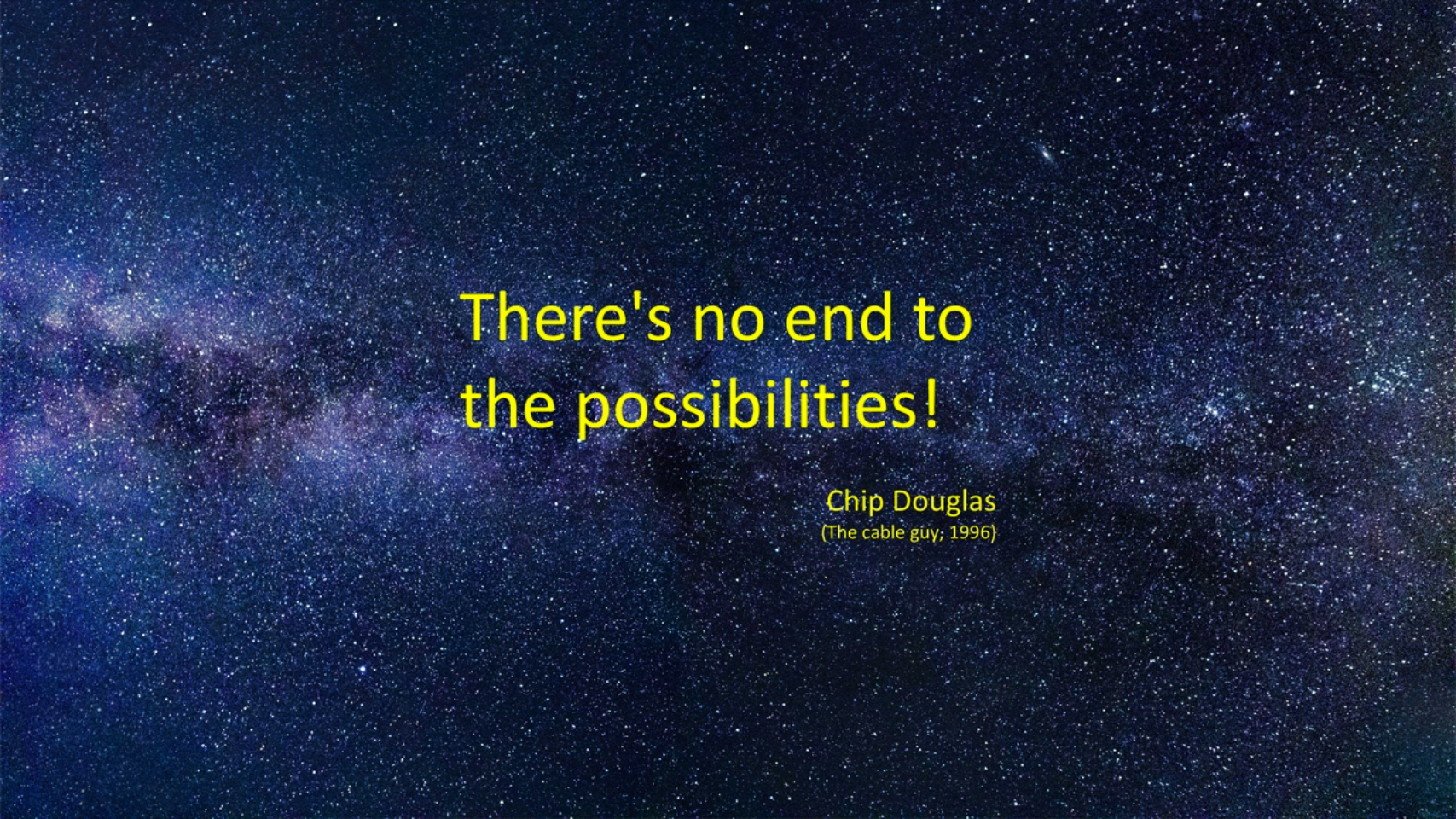

PRODUCTION
SCENE
TAKE
DIRECTOR
CAMERA
DATE


Support please!

- Quality of online education matters

- Universities should provide support for Teachers in presentation design and video production for eduction and teaching online

- Teachers need to to become as independent “producers” as possible


There's no end to
the possibilities!
Chip Douglas
(The cable guy; 1996)

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