

AN ANALYSIS OF WEB BASED MEDIARICH PROGRAMMING TOOLS FOR CREATING INTERACTIVE WEB PAGES

SUNKARI NIVEDITHA

B.Tech,
Guru Nanak Institute of Technology,
Ibrahimpattanam,
R.R Dist, Telangana

Abstract:

This article is to enable the understudies to get familiar with the basic reasoning aptitudes and the basic procedures for being locked in residents in an innovation and media-suffused 21st century, advanced advances are frequently used to make improved learning situations. In spite of the fact that learning critical thinking abilities is ordinarily considered as significant, getting aptitudes expected to take care of not well organized issues ends up being particularly trying for youthful students. In this introduction, we will talk about a media-rich learning condition that utilizes issue based learning as its hypothetical supporting, improvement of critical thinking abilities. We will likewise share our involvement with utilizing a student as planner approach as the improvement model for making this condition.

Key words:

Technology, media-rich, development model, theoretical underpinning environment.

Introduction:

The twenty-first century is an innovation and media-suffused condition. Basic reasoning and critical thinking, alongside correspondence and collaboration, are distinguished as the most significant abilities required so as to be powerful residents in the twenty-first century (Partnership for 21 st

Century Skills, 2009). To assist understudies with learning the basic reasoning aptitudes and the basic systems for being locked in residents in the 21st century, advanced advances are regularly used to make enhanced learning conditions. In spite of the fact that learning critical thinking abilities is normally considered as significant, procuring aptitudes expected to take care of poorly organized issues ends up being particularly trying for youthful students. In this introduction, we will talk about a media-rich learning condition that utilizes issue based learning (PBL) as its hypothetical supporting to help center school understudies' improvement of critical thinking aptitudes. We will likewise share our involvement with utilizing a students as-planners approach as the advancement model for making this condition.

The MIT Media Laboratory and UCLA propose to create and contemplate another organized,

media rich programming condition, planned explicitly to improve the advancement of innovative familiarity at after-school focuses in financially hindered networks. This venture will expand on our exploration group's past understanding and accomplishment in two zones: the advancement of creative programming situations for youth, and improvement of inventive casual learning communities for downtown youth. Our group's exploration on "programmable blocks" has been marketed as LEGO Mindstorms, utilized by a large number of youth around the globe. Individuals from our examination group helped to establish the Computer Clubhouse venture, a system of afterschool taking in habitats for youth from financially distraught networks. The Clubhouse organize has extended to 75 locales in 14 nations, with 20,000 youth individuals, and it got the renowned Peter Drucker Award for Non-benefit Innovation. In our proposed venture, we unite these two subjects to build up another programming condition (to be called Scratch) that is grounded in the practices and social elements of Computer Clubhouses. Similarly as LEGO Mindstorms added programmability to a movement

profoundly established in youth culture (working with LEGO blocks), Scratch will add programmability to the media-rich and system based exercises that are generally mainstream among Clubhouse youth. Exploiting the unprecedented preparing intensity of current PCs, Scratch will bolster new programming standards and exercises that were already infeasible, improving it much situated to prevail than past activities to acquaint programming with youth. We expect that the utilization of Scratch at Computer Clubhouses will fill in as a model for other afterschool focuses in monetarily burdened networks, showing how casual learning settings can bolster the improvement of mechanical familiarity, empowering youngsters to structure and program extends that are significant to themselves and their networks.

Theoretical Underpinnings:

Alien Rescue is based on the theoretical principles of problem-based learning (PBL). PBL is an instructional approach that exemplifies authentic learning and emphasizes solving problems in richly contextualized settings. According to Howard Barrows

(1996), PBL has the following main characteristics:

- Learning is student-centered as students assume a major responsibility for their own learning.
- Learning occurs in small groups.
- Teachers are facilitators or guides.
- Problems form the organizing focus and stimulus for learning.
- Problems, similar to those one would face in future professions, are a vehicle for the development of problem-solving skills
- New information is acquired through self-directed learning (p. 5-6).

Issue based learning accentuates the significance of dynamic, self-coordinated gaining from the students and of regular importance of the issues under scrutiny (Schmidt, 1995). The part of tying down learning in genuine settings in PBL has been found to give chances to moving information and aptitudes from the study hall to different settings all the more effectively (Stepien, Gallagher, and Workman, 1993). PBL has been appeared to bring about preferable long haul content maintenance over talk based guidance and supports the advancement of critical thinking

abilities (Hmelo and Ferrari, 1997; Norman and Schmidt, 1992). The advantages of PBL, in any case, are joined by explicit usage challenges (Hoffman and Richie, 1997). In particular, complex understudy focused learning conditions important for PBL need platforms installed inside them to encourage learning (Pellegrino, 2004). Mechanical apparatuses frequently are intended to fill in as these platforms, and when they are utilized in such learning conditions, they are regularly alluded to as subjective instruments. As per Jonassen (1996), subjective devices are, "PC based instruments and learning conditions that have been adjusted or created to work as scholarly cooperates with the student so as to connect with and encourage basic reasoning and higher request learning" (p. 9). Psychological devices are instruments that can improve the subjective forces of students during their reasoning, critical thinking, and learning forms (Jonassen and Reeves, 1996; Pea, 1985; Salomon, Perkins, and Globerson, 1991). All things considered, intellectual apparatuses ought to be of specific use in supporting understudies' achievement of complex subjective assignments (Kozma, 1987).

Media Rich Technology Scaffolds:

To help center school understudies in taking care of the unpredictable issue, Alien Rescue incorporates a lot of 14 subjective apparatuses in the earth. These intellectual apparatuses are media based, intelligent, and exceptionally captivating. As indicated by Lajoie's (1993) four calculated classes, the apparatuses might be ordered as far as their essential capacity: Tools (a) share intellectual burden, (b) bolster psychological procedures, (c) bolster subjective exercises that would some way or another be far off, and (d) bolster speculation age and testing. To begin with, so as to share intellectual burden, the four databases (i.e., outsider database, nearby planetary group database, crucial, and idea database) give access to exceptionally composed data stores that contain literary, visual, and energized media. These databases are fundamental to understudies, since they give data valuable to start the critical thinking process. Furthermore, these instruments can assist students with dealing with their psychological burden by diminishing memory troubles and by actualizing valuable information structures in the manners the data is put away and

gotten to by means of program interfaces. For instance, an understudy wishing to get data on the Akona outsider species could get to the Alien Database and get information on the outsider's appearance, natural surroundings, diet, and conduct. Second, the note pad and scratch pad correlation apparatuses are instances of instruments that help intellectual procedures. The key trait of these devices is that they serve to expand the students' current critical thinking abilities. To show, the scratch pad device helps the student in arranging, putting away, and recovering data that can be utilized all through the critical thinking forms. The journal correlation instrument permits understudies to look at data contained in various scratch pad sections and helps understudies in picturing what basic data is as yet expected to tackle the issue. Third, in spite of the information extravagance of the database instruments, the data they contain isn't adequate for the students to totally legitimize an answer through their utilization alone. Test structure and test dispatch focuses are given to help subjective exercises that would be far off something else. These apparatuses bolster a particular

reason inside Alien Rescue by permitting the assortment of extra information that are inaccessible anyplace else inside the program. Utilizing the test structure and test dispatch focuses, students can furnish exploratory space tests with various estimation instruments, for example, thermometers, seismographs, and cameras and afterward direct those tests to gather information on explicit universes of intrigue. What's more, fourth, the crucial focus, arrangement structure, and message instruments permit theory testing. The crucial focus gives an interface to the students to watch information that the tests have caught, and the arrangement structure gives a space to the students to create and present their finished arrangements, while the message apparatus fills in as a store of instant messages sent to the understudy during critical thinking (see Table 1 and Figure 1). These psychological devices are given as a type of outside portrayal, and the structure of these subjective instruments can permit the components of an issue to gainfully communicate with each other and, thus, encourage students' handling of the issue (Sweller and Chandler, 1994). In spite of the fact that these devices are given and accessible

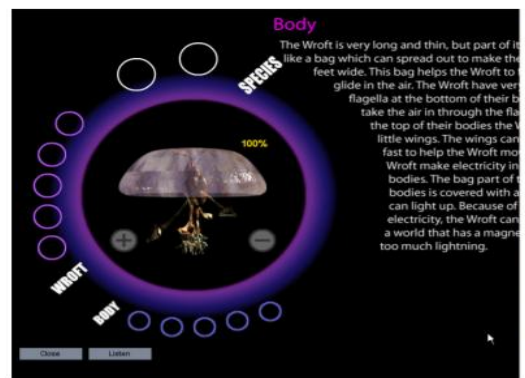
whenever, the choice on which apparatus to use when of the critical thinking process is altogether up to the understudies.

Tool Categories	Tool Functions
Tools sharing cognitive overload	
Alien Database	Provides information on the aliens'home worlds, their story, and their characteristics and habitat requirements
Solar System Database	Provides limited information on the characteristics of selected worlds within the solar system
Missions Database	Provides information on selected NASA missions
Concepts Database	Provides instructional modules on various scientific concepts.
Spectrograph	A tool that allows students to interpret spectrogram images found in the Alien Database.
Periodic Table	Allows students to look up information on the elements.
Spanish/English Glossary	Provides Spanish translations of selected English words found within the program.

Tools supporting cognitive process	
Notebook	Allows students to generate and store notes on their research findings.
Notebook Comparison Tool	Supports students in comparing information contained in multiple notebook entries
Tools supporting otherwise out-of-reach activities	
Probe Design Center	Provides information on real scientific equipment used in both past and future probe missions. Students construct probes by deciding probe type, communication, power source, and instruments.
Launch Center	Provides an interface for launching probes. Students review the probes built in Probe Builder, and decide which probe(s) to actually launch considering the budget.
Tools supporting hypothesis testing	
Mission Status Center	Allows students to view data retrieved by probes. Students must interpret this data in order to turn it into information that they can use in developing the solution. Malfunctions are possible, and poor planning can result in mission failure
Message Tool	Serves as a repository

	of text messages sent to the student during problem solving
Solution Form	Allows students to submit solutions and rationales for the problem.

Table 1: Descriptions of Fourteen Cognitive Tools Provided in Alien Rescue



(a) Alien Database



(b) Taking notes while in Solar System Database



(c) Probe Design Room



(d) Communication center

Figure 1. Screen Shots Showing Some Cognitive Tools Provided In Alien Rescue

A Learners-As-Designers Approach:

The Development Model

Outsider Rescue has been utilized by a huge number of center school understudies in more than ten states and four nations up until this point. It has experienced three significant

cycles, and form four is right now being worked on. To make this media-rich PBL condition, a students as-creators approach is utilized as our improvement model. That is, Alien Rescue is made in a college setting, created by graduate and college understudies who work under workforce watch and who are keen on securing and growing further plan, specialized, and look into abilities while making a connecting with condition for more youthful students. Advancement follows a four-stage, iterative procedure that depends on improvement approaches utilized by professionals in the field (Liu, Kishi, and Rhodes, 2007). The four stages are idea, structure, improvement, and usage, with the undertakings of arranging and assessment essential to each stage performed iteratively (see Figure 2).

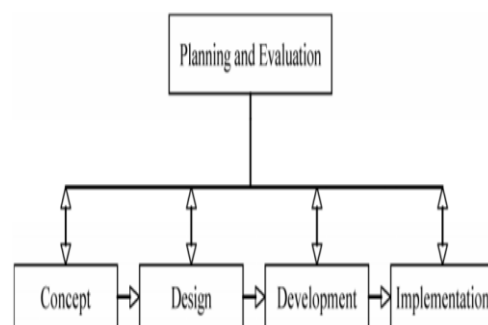


Figure 2. Project development process.

During the idea stage, the objectives, goals, and wanted results of undertaking related errands are explained. During the plan stage, the group explains on each part of the undertaking: the antiques to be created how they work, what they will resemble, how they will carry on, and how they will advance dependent on the schedule. The group subtleties how they are going to deliver the antiques and what the 6th graders will understanding. The advancement stage happens at the same time with the plan stage. The thoughts formalized in the plan stage are executed, and ancient rarities are delivered. The pieces are composed and incorporated with one lucid item as per the structure plan. Dynamic inclusion of all colleagues is accepted as they consistently assess and tweak the structure thoughts and make bits of the item that mirrors the plans. Research is a fundamental piece of the advancement of Alien Rescue in that flow learning speculations and research structure the premise of Alien Rescue plan. The usage stage offers the advancement group a chance to test the exploration based structure presumptions and discover what works and what doesn't. The engineers are regularly in the study halls to watch the genuine execution

and to increase direct understanding of how educators utilize the program and students' opinion of it. Input from understudies and instructors on getting the hang of, educating, ease of use, and innovation is a significant wellspring of exercises learned and drives corrections for future turn of events. More on this input system is examined later. The errands of arranging, assessment, and modification are continuous and happen at each stage all through the improvement procedure. At every achievement during the procedure, individuals from the group ponder the undertaking progress to date, survey and assess the procedure and results, and make amendments and new plans dependent on the outcomes. Progressing arranging, assessment, and amendment assignments permit a group to proactively perceive deterrents and make fundamental just-intime adjustments. The iterative and adaptable nature of this improvement procedure is reflected in the act of expert instructional architects (Liu, Jones, and Hem road, 1998) and is reliable with developing patterns in instructional structure (Schoenfeld and Berge, 2004/2005).

Iterative Program Design:

As appeared in Figure 2, this improvement model is exceptionally iterative. Understudy engineers assume a critical job in creating and testing these combinations, while simultaneously growing increasingly refined plan and advancement aptitudes. Through persistent assessment in bona fide instructive settings, the task offers a system for input and ensuing improvement by the understudy engineers, therefore permitting them to create procedures and approaches for the fruitful structure and usage of sight and sound upgraded, issue based learning conditions. The iterative methodology likewise makes visit open doors for new lines of request and the potential for understudies to impact the plan of the program dependent on their examination advantages and objectives. This methodology serves to make the program available to engineers and specialists with different degrees of experience. Less experienced designers every now and again discover approaches to add to a sensible part of the venture while acclimating themselves with the program and the innovation used to create it. Along these lines, every emphasis of the program carries chances to incorporate new individuals to the improvement

group, safeguarding energy and progression as understudy engineers cycle on and off the undertaking.

Flexible Design Goals:

Since this model takes into consideration structure and advancement stages to happen at the same time, it takes into account, and even depends upon, proceeded with emphases and motions between the two. As understudies adjust a plan idea, they promptly start to build up a model of the structure. As they construct this model, more structure questions emerge, which expect them to return to their structure thoughts so as to add to, adjust, or re-consider their arrangement. This new or changed arrangement, thusly, is converted into another or amended model, and the cycle proceeds. Such a methodology is significant, in light of the fact that it diminishes the hole in configuration understanding and specialized understanding that frequently exists among fashioners and engineers. While working in such a model, for example, there is little worry that the plan group is making a dream of an apparatus that the improvement group can't convey, and, then again, it is never the situation that the advancement group makes an instrument that strays from the

learning hypothesis based standards held by the structure group. By obscuring this differentiation among engineer and fashioner, and by considering consistent adaptability, the students as creators group can adequately utilize plan requirements and systems to educate advancement and, at the same time, permit improvement limitations and methodologies to illuminate the structure. Joint effort Among Students and Faculty Since this methodology requires considerably more of students than a common way to deal with plan.

Conclusion:

Outsider Rescue is a media riched issue based-learning condition that targets improving center school understudies 'critical thinking abilities. To help create abilities to take care of perplexing and not well organized issues, a lot of media based and intelligent intellectual instruments are given. To make this innovation rich condition, we utilize a student as-planner model in which the engineers are college graduate and college understudies who work with personnel and learn different structure, advancement, and research abilities while creating a drawing in item for more youthful students. We

will exhibit the present rendition of Alien Rescue at the introduction and offer our experience of utilizing student as-planner model to create Alien Rescue.

References:

- [1] Arduino, <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Arduino&oldid=646633136>. Retrieved Mar. 10, 2015.
- [2] Bak, J., Verplank, W. and Gauthier, D. 2015. *Motors, Music and Motion*. In *Proceedings of the Ninth International Conference on Tangible, Embedded, and Embodied Interaction* (Stanford, CA, January 16-19, 2015). ACM, New York, NY, 367–374. DOI=<http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/2677199.2680590>.
- [3] Barros, J.P. 2002. *Specific Proposals for the Use of Petri Nets in a Concurrent Programming Course*. In *Proceedings of the 7th Annual Conference on Innovation and Technology in Computer Science Education* (Aarhus, Denmark, June 24-26, 2002). ACM, New York, NY 165–167. DOI=<http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/544414.544463>
- [4] Cohoon, J.P. and Tychonievich, L.A. 2011. *Analysis of a CS1 Approach for Attracting Diverse and Inexperienced Students to Computing Majors*. In *Proceedings of the 42nd ACM Technical Symposium on Computer Science Education* (Dallas, TX, March 09-12, 2011). ACM, New York, NY, 165–170. DOI=<http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1953163.1953217>
- [5] Cropley, A.J. and Cropley, D. 2009. *Fostering creativity: A diagnostic approach for higher education and organizations*. Hampton Press Cresskill, NJ.
- [6] Cropley, D. H. and Cropley, A. J. 2005. *Engineering creativity: A systems concept of functional creativity*. In J. C. Kaufman and J. Baer (Eds.), *Creativity Across Domains: Faces of the Muse*, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Inc., 169-185.
- [7] Cropley, D.H. 2007. *Applying Creativity in Modeling and Simulation*. In *Proceedings of 17th International Council on Systems Engineering (INCOSE 2007): Systems Engineering: Key to Intelligent Enterprises*. (San



Diego, CA, June 24-28, 2007) Curan Associates, Inc., 733–741.

[8] Dance, L.K. and Fishwick, P.A. 2001. Methodology for the 3D modeling and visualization of concurrency networks. In Proceedings of Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation

[9] Dierbach, C., Hochheiser, H., Collins, S., Jerome, G., Ariza, C., Kelleher, T., Kleinsasser, W., Dehlinger, J. and Kaza, S. 2011. A model for piloting pathways for computational thinking in a general education curriculum. In Proceedings of the 42nd ACM Technical Symposium on Computer Science
York, NY, 257–262.

DOI=<http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1953163.1953243>

[10] Fishwick, P. A. 1995. Simulation Model Design and Execution: Building Digital Worlds. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice Hall, Inc.

[11] Fishwick, P.A. 2002. Aesthetic programming: Crafting personalized software. Leonardo. 35, 4 (2002), 383–390.

[12] Fishwick, P. A. (Ed.) 2006. Aesthetic computing. MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, 1-23.

[13] Fix, V., Wiedenbeck, S. and Scholtz, J. 1993. Mental representations of programs by novices and experts. In Proceedings of the INTERCHI'93 Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (Amsterdam, The Netherlands, April 24-29, 1993).

[14] Greenwood, A. and Beaverstock, M. 2011. Simulation education-seven reasons for change. In Proceedings of the 2011 Winter Simulation Conference (Phoenix, AZ, December 11-14, 2011). Winter Simulation Conference, 20–28.

[15] Guilford, J. P. (1950). Creativity. American Psychologist. 5, 9 (September 1950), 444-454.