
A MULTIMODAL ENVIRONMENT FOR COOPERATIVE AND TRANSNATIONAL TRAINING ACTIVITIES

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1. INTRODUCTION

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1. INTRODUCTION / 1.1 Context

EMULATION

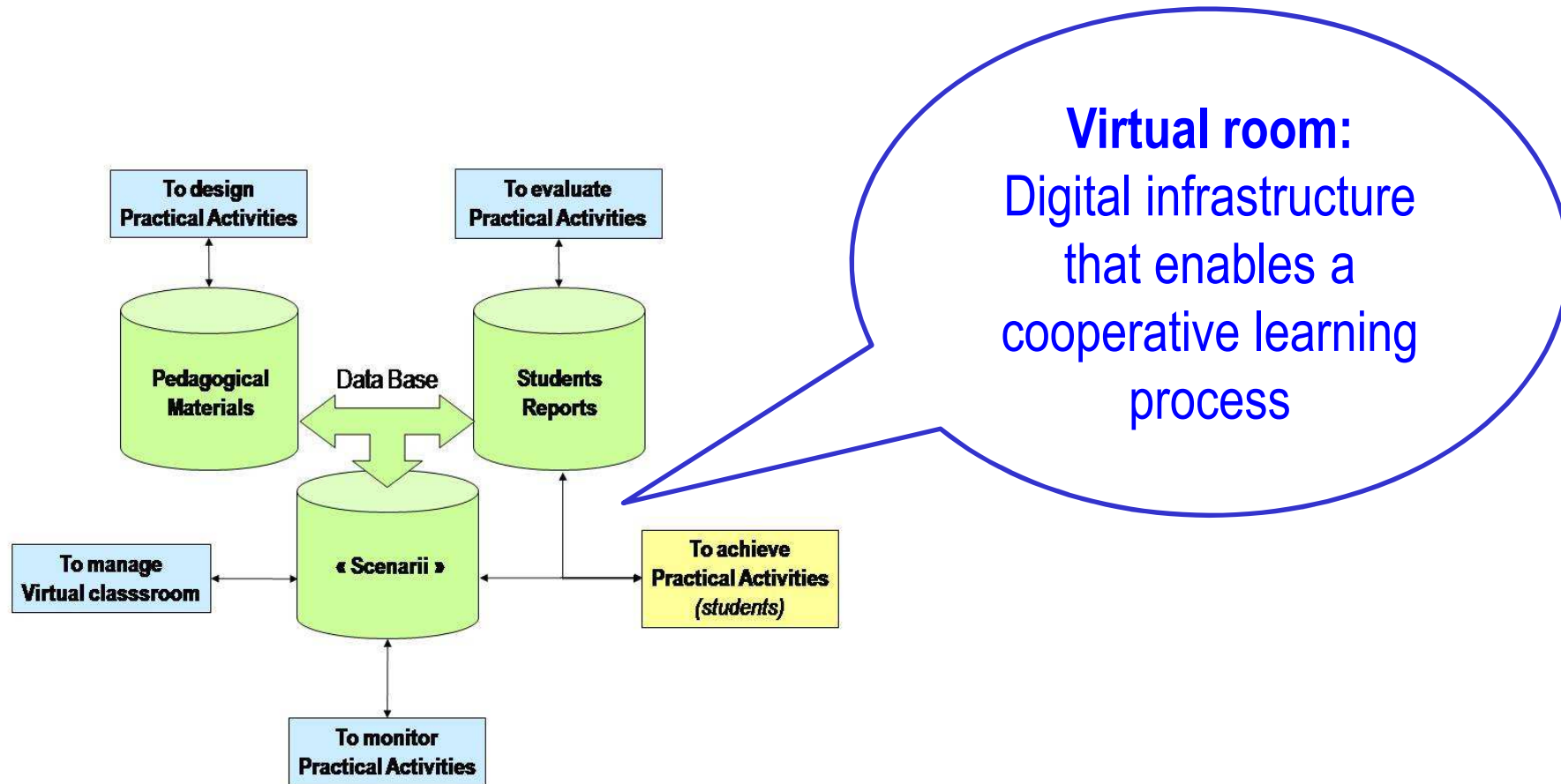
(Multimodal Environment for Cooperative and Transnational Training Activities)

To develop a Digital Environment (Web-Based Portal) in order to enable distributed and cooperative practical activities

Electronics, Digital Image Processing, Numerical Analysis, Computer Science and Signal Processing

To improve students' practical skills through a distributed learning environment, with support for collaborative tasks and knowledge, which can be accessed by users from different countries

1. INTRODUCTION / 1.2 Digital Environment Architecture



1. INTRODUCTION / 1.2 Digital Environment Architecture

To configure virtual rooms:

Define a teaching scenario

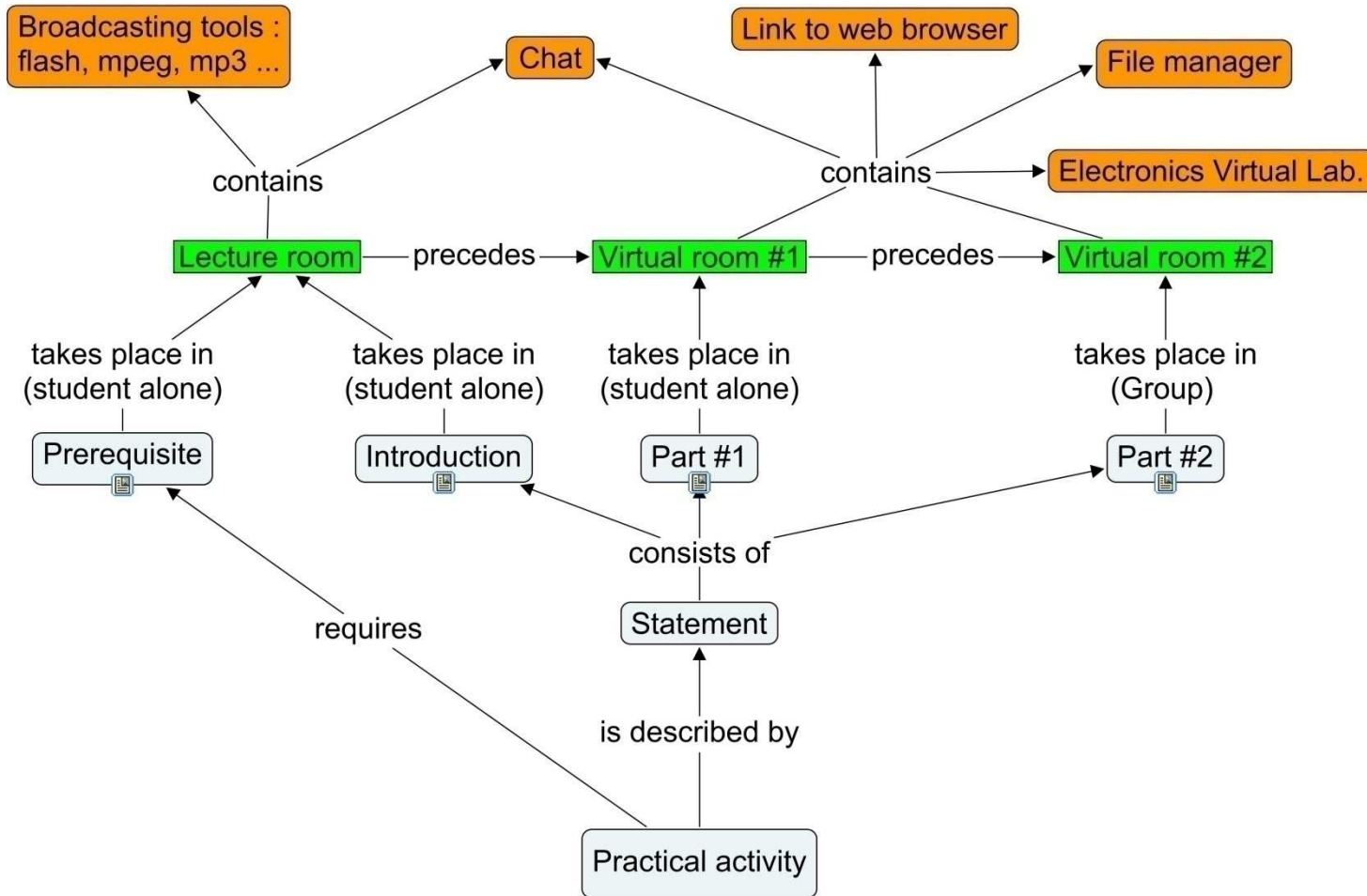
number of virtual rooms, assignment of activities to the rooms, order of the rooms according to activities, requirements to access the rooms

Select communication tools

chat, forum, blog, voice, video, whiteboard, etc.

Choose software tools to be used by the students

1. INTRODUCTION / 1.2 Digital Environment Architecture



2. VIRTUAL CLASSROOM METAPHOR

A location where students and teachers can communicate and collaborate on the basis of a “room metaphor” [6]

Organizing the learners in teams may reduce most of the gaps between the individual knowledge by increasing communication and competition [7]



2. VIRTUAL CLASSROOM METAPHOR

Students can share the virtual environment in the same way they share the real one

Space to explore

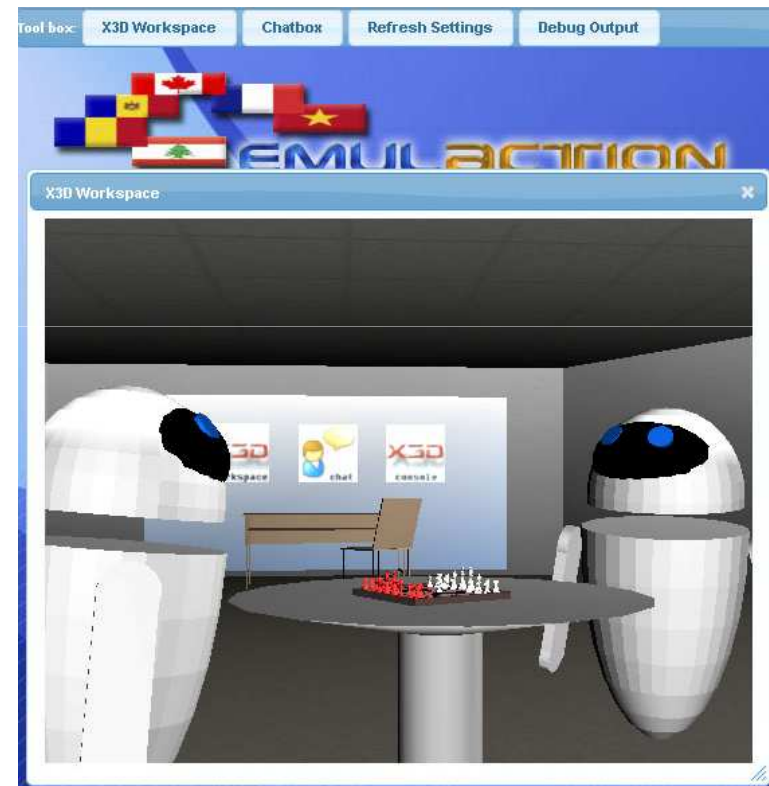
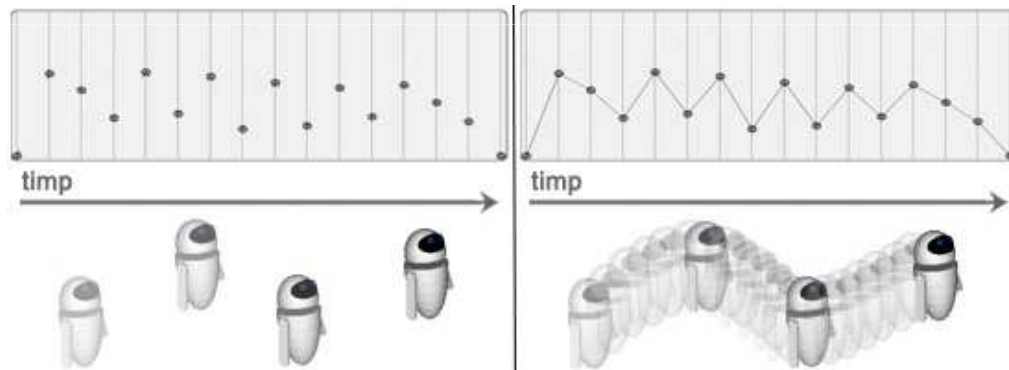
Determine goals

Learning activities as attractive concepts



2. VIRTUAL CLASSROOM METAPHOR

Avatars (with dead-reckoning technique)



3. DISTRIBUTING VIRTUAL WORLDS

/ 3.1 Using web3d technologies in education



*“Why are you using
3D for education
instead of classical
or multimedia
approaches?”*

3. DISTRIBUTING VIRTUAL WORLDS

/ 3.1 Using web3d technologies in education



If we simplify and pack instruction for consumption, the fullness of the subject can be bleached away, and so learning outside the context of its natural setting can also have the same affect [4]

3. DISTRIBUTING VIRTUAL WORLDS

/ 3.1 Using web3d technologies in education

3D Virtual Environments (VEs)

=

Attractive approach in education process
by reconstructing, as much as possible,
the real environment and context of traditional education

Using three dimensional graphics

Interacting with another human being

Involving more senses in the acquisition process

Using collaborative VEs

Using virtual teachers, animated pedagogical agents

... [10]

3. DISTRIBUTING VIRTUAL WORLDS / 3.2 Software architecture of EMULACTION

Open-source technology to create
a viable distributed learning environment

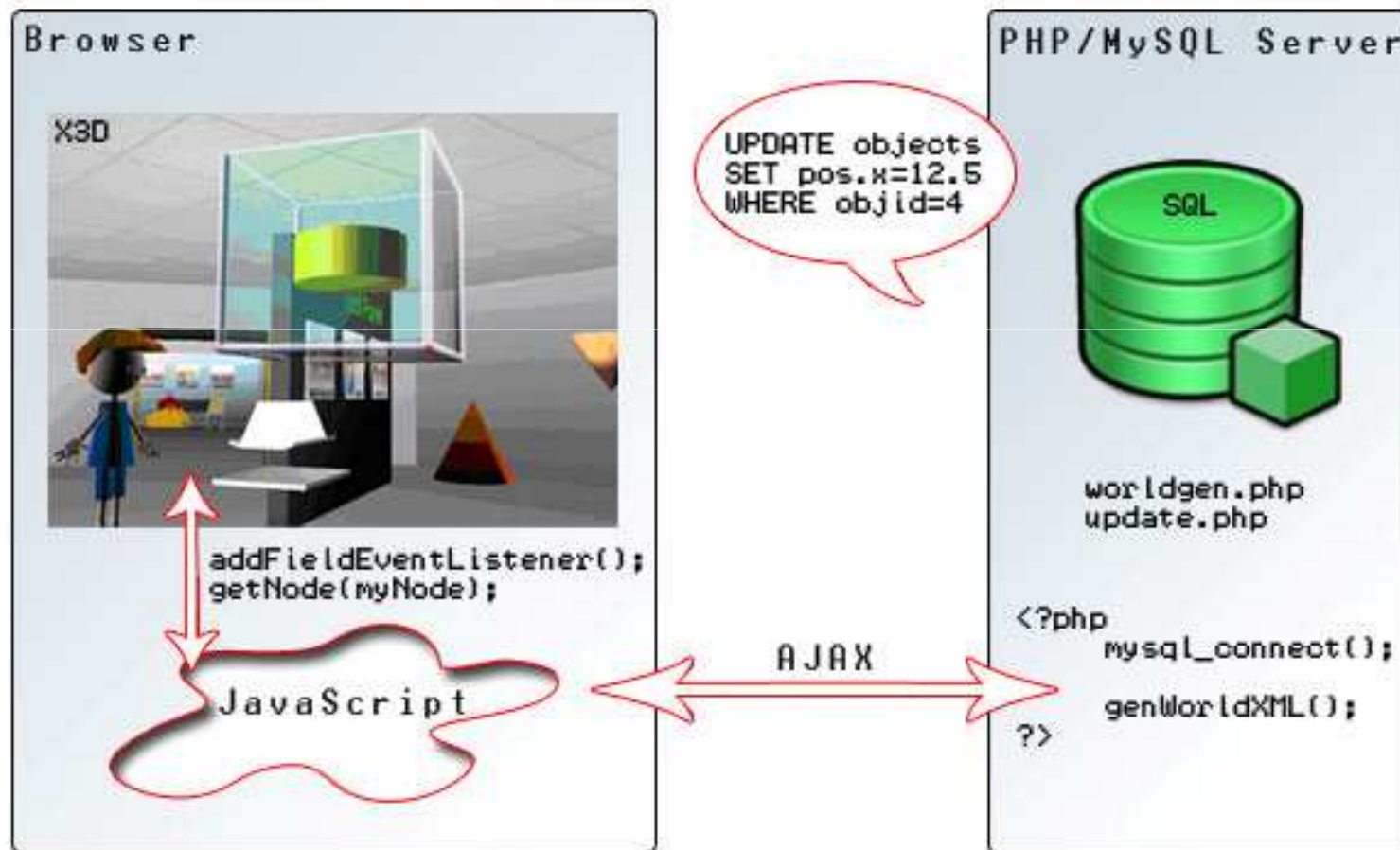
JavaScript (with AJAX) and X3D/VRML world

PHP and MySQL backbone for user and interface management

JQuery for interface enhancement

FluxPlayer for X3D rendering

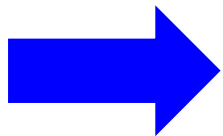
3. DISTRIBUTING VIRTUAL WORLDS / 3.2 Software architecture of EMULACTION



Why ?



An environment good for learning cannot be fully pre-packaged and defined! [6]



Provide a flexible framework for classroom creation

Enables the teacher to use new educational entities such as sonar scanners, electronic circuit boards, graph simulators, etc.

Object package for EMULATION:

Set of VRML files inside an archive



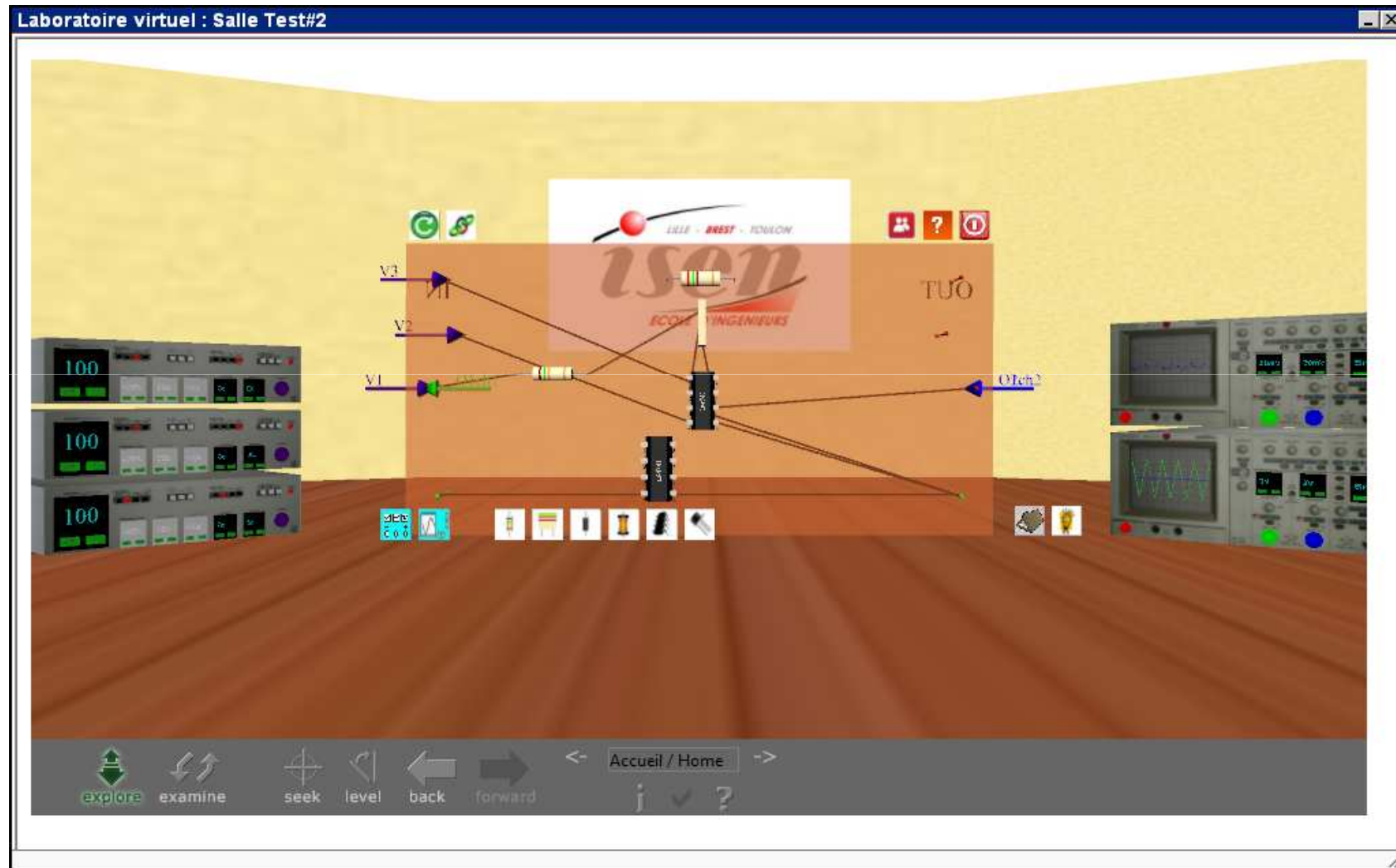
XML file (set of properties)

Purpose: to enable the JavaScript engine to tap into the virtual world and dynamically generate the scene with every stored aspect of it

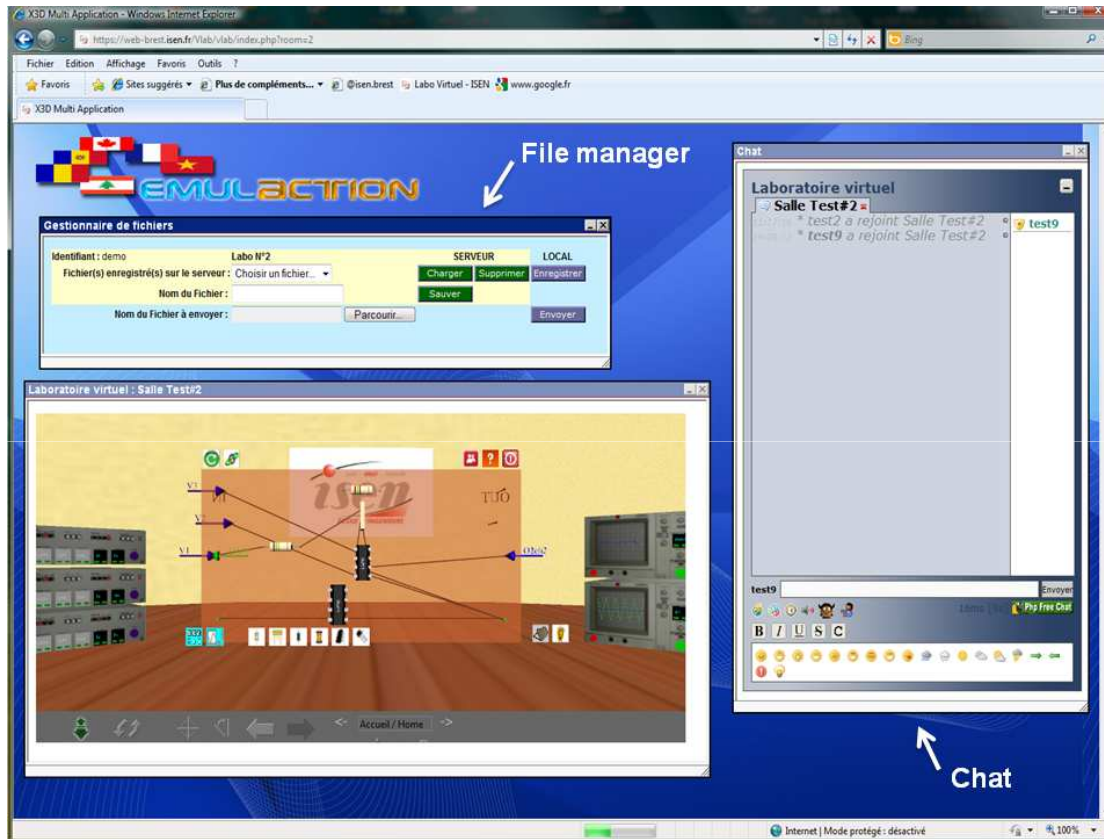
3. DISTRIBUTING VIRTUAL WORLDS / 3.3 Plug-in concept



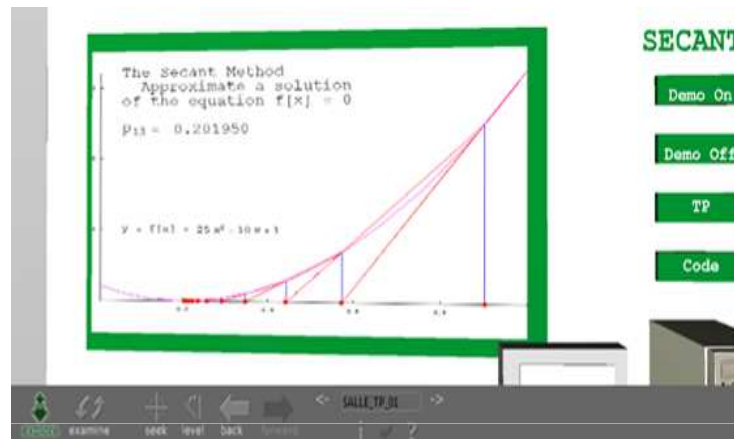
4. CASE STUDIES / 4.1 Electronics



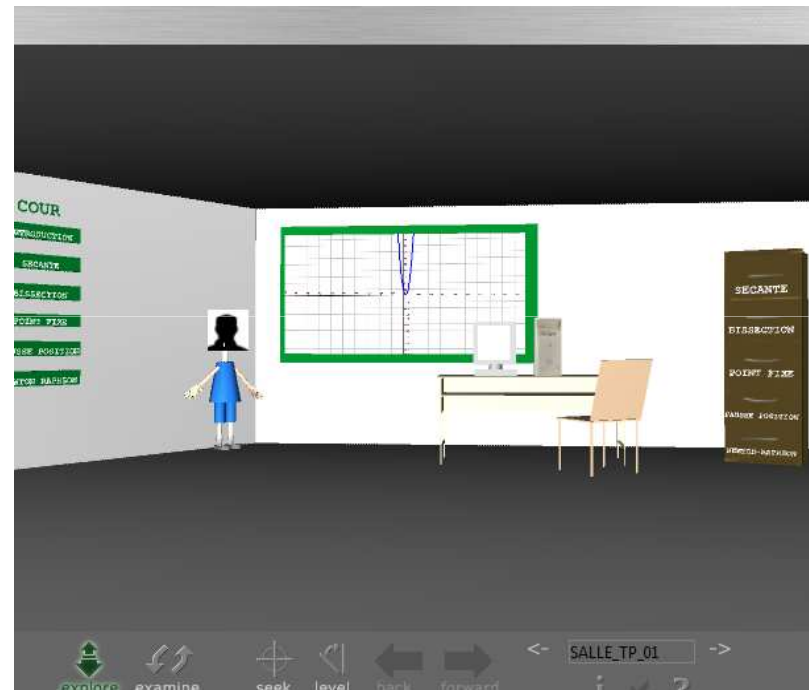
4. CASE STUDIES / 4.1 Electronics



4. CASE STUDIES / 4.2 Numerical Analysis



Graphical demo



Testing

4. CASE STUDIES / 4.2 Numerical Analysis

Adding code to the skeleton

```
Compléter Ce Code Avec Une Boucle Avec Le  
Même Syntaxe
```

```
include("evalmath.class.php");  
$x1=0.9;  
$x2=1;  
$f="25*x*x-10*x-1";  
$x1fx=str_replace('x',$x1,$f);  
$x2fx=str_replace('x',$x2,$f);  
$m = new EvalMath;  
$fx1 = $m->evaluate($x1fx);  
$fx2 = $m->evaluate($x2fx);  
$oldx3=99;  
$x3=99;  
Votre Code:  
  
$message1 = sprintf("Solution proche de %.2f", $x3);  
$message2=sprintf("Erreur %.2f", $erreur);
```

**Individually
or in
a collaborative way**

Five lab sessions as follow:

1. Installing the environment and developing the tool frame with load (from file, web camera or print screen) and save images
2. Basic operations : like inverting the image, adding, multiplying two images ...
3. Qualities processing by applying basic filters like Pyramid, Uniform and Gauss filters and getting the Histogram
4. Characteristic extraction from the image (Prewitt, Sobel and Canny filters)
5. Application: face recognition using cross-correlation based on FFT transformation

Collaborative architecture: test with three students, lab. 2

Student #1:

Developing the code to calculate the negative of an image.

Student #2:

Providing the JAVA classes and codes for the “Simple operation” window with the button functions such as opening and displaying files.

Student #3:

The JAVA class for the three operations:

- Adding two images
- Subtracting two images
- Multiplying two images

4. CASE STUDIES / 4.3 Digital Image Processing



Image 1



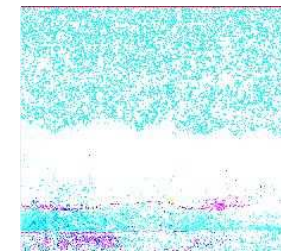
Image 2



Addition



Subtraction



Multiplication

4. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

Preserving the richness and the complexity
of the learning environment

Providing tools and support
for students to “learn their way around”

Work + Tests => Still on progress!!!

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Vietronics Technology College, Haiphong, Vietnam



Thanks for your attention...

Any Questions?

