



EUROPEAN PROJECT ERASMUS+ 2015/2018



## A31: A Manual how to make a video and integrate new media in traditional classrooms

### 1. How to make a timelapse video

A video is made up from 25 single photos per second, that, when placed back-to-back, trick the mind into seeing motion. But what would happen if someone only took one photo every minute, and then played them back at 25 frames per second? The result is a magnificent hyper-realistic compression of time.

We call this a timelapse, and the following link video explains all the steps you need to know so you can make your very own:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AsRhM\\_Im8fM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AsRhM_Im8fM)

One must remember when framing a shot that video does not have the same picture ratio as a standard still image. For example Nikon D500 produces a native 3×2 image format, being three parts wide, to two parts tall. Video, on the other hand, works in a widescreen ratio, which is, as the name suggests, wider than a standard image.

You you have this you have to change the shooting mode on the back of the camera from live view photo to live view video mode, and by doing that, it produced black bars at the top and the bottom of the image, so you know where the edge of the 16×9 image lay.

Although 25 frames per second is the standard in European and Commonwealth countries, you will notice that there are also 24 or 30 frames per second options, which are standard in North America... because they just have to be a little bit different. In the end, it only equates to a minute difference, but when shooting for minutes and hours, it will make a larger difference in the overall length of the film.

Lastly, you need to think about how to physically make the timelapse video. There are two main ways, an easy way, and a not so easy way.

If you have a camera such as the Nikon D500, when you will have an built-in timelapse feature in the video menu. It will work through all of the complex equations, put all the photos back to back, and spit out an MOV movie file automatically.

If your camera doesn't have a timelapse option, it isn't a huge problem. You just need to take a series of photos at a constant interval, then put them into an external editing

software to make those still images into a video. If you are shooting this way, I would not recommend shooting in RAW. When you are taking hundreds of thousands of photographs, RAW images will unnecessarily consume a lot of card space. We don't even need to shoot in a large JPEG image either. HD video is 1920 pixels by 1080 pixels, so most "small" JPEG images will be far greater than that, meaning there will be zero quality loss when downsampling.

Before you invest the full 20 min for the time-lapse, you want to make a quick test of 1 min. This way you can quickly see if there are any mistakes—exposure, focus, framing or anything else.

A common mistake is to leave your focus set to automatic. The result might mean the automatic focusing system will try to find the focus each time before shooting. This will create breathing problem if the lens doesn't focus at the exact same place each time, and deliver an uneven final product. To avoid this, first, set your focus and then turn your camera's focus off. You do this by switching mine into manual focus. Once you are satisfied with your test, you reset time to 20 minutes and pressed start.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v1yasa-3u\\_E](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v1yasa-3u_E)

For the second timelapse in this tutorial, the back of the Notre Dame Cathedral was chosen. The concept was to shoot during sunset to have the beautiful sunset colours and see the scene changed from daylight to street light.

They were used two cameras for this example—one set in manual mode and the other in aperture priority mode with exposure smoothing set on. The result was two very different sequences. The Nikon D7000, which was set in manual, kept the same exposure through our the sequence and got darker and darker until it just fell off into blackness. Whereas the Nikon D500, set to Aperture Priority, continually re-compensated for the amount of light available, always giving me an even exposure.

How many photographs do you need for the perfect timelapse? This all depends on what you are shooting and how long you want your final video to be. For this shot, the photographer knew he wanted the complete sunset, so I set the shooting time to one hour.

If you enter the shooting duration and interval between shots, it automatically calculated the output time.

If you need to do it manually, it is a little more confusing. First, figure out how many seconds you will be shooting for. Then divide the shooting duration by the interval, giving you the total frames for our output video. Finally, divide the output frames by 25 (because there are 25 frames per second) and you will have the total output length in seconds.

In this case, it is as follows:

- Shooting Duration: 1h = 60min = 3,600sec
- Interval between photos: 13sec
- Output video: 276 frames = 11 sec

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FW1fdn\\_VaOU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FW1fdn_VaOU)

the most iconic structure in France was the Eiffel Tower, for the last timelapse of the tutorial.

He wanted to make something that combined long exposure night photography with our time lapse, so the video maker found a beautiful carousel that would create delightful light streaks. Because he shot photos and did not just speed up a video file, it meant that he could drag out the shutter speed to two seconds. This allowed him to capture the light trails I desired in the image. As a bonus, there was a little bit of traffic as well, which added some more motion to the shot.

In regards to settings, he shot at an ISO of 100 to minimize the noise, had a shutter speed of two seconds so he could have enough time to streak the carousel as it spun, and let the camera suggest an f/8 aperture, which looked good to him. He shot in manual mode because he did not want any of the lights to pulsate. He also switched my White Balance onto fluorescent to counteract the green glow of the street lights, this meant it would remain a consistent temperature throughout the sequence.

Finally, he was careful not to shoot at an interval quicker than the shutter speed. The shooting duration was 20min, with 5-second intervals, which was more than the 2-second shutter speed. Running the same math as before, this gave him a 10-second output video. The result, was quite pleasant.

The hyper-realistic passing of time lends itself to timelapse photography. Anything with motion will look great—flowers blooming, the sun setting, or a construction project. As long as you have motion and movement, it will be a perfect subject.

Now that you have all of the knowledge to make an excellent time-lapse, go out and shoot some beautiful sequences. Let us know how they went by leaving a video in the comments below.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kku44IDB04g>

Help: Alexander J.E. Bradley is the founder of [Aperture Tours](#) (formally Paris Photography Tours) and heads up the tours in Paris. A professional photographer for over a decade Alexander enjoys shooting the surreal by mixing dreamlike qualities into his conceptual images. You can view more of his work on [his website](#).

## How to Make a Tutorial Video

If you are a pro at doing something, and want to help other people improve their skills, there's no better way to do it than to make your own video tutorial and share it on the web. If your video guide is clear, professional-looking, and informative, you'll be a YouTube star in no time! Movavi has the best video tutorial software you can get to create instructional videos on all sorts of computer-related topics like digital painting, using applications and web services, and much more! Screen Capture Studio combines an all-purpose screen video capture program with a powerful yet easy-to-use video editor – plus a huge number of quick export settings to optimize your recordings for specific mobile devices or for sharing online.

Download Movavi Screen Capture Studio and find out how to make a how-to video in just a few easy steps.

### 1. Install the Tutorial Maker

After downloading the installation package to your computer, open it and install the software following the guidelines on your screen.

### 2. Record Footage for Your Tutorial

Start Screen Capture Studio and you'll see all the available options in the launcher window. If you're creating a software video guide or other computer-related tutorial, choose **Record screen** to start the screen capture process. If you don't want screen footage for your tutorial, skip this step and go to **Step 3** to learn how to record webcam video and import footage from other sources.

To start capturing your screen, draw the capture frame over the area of the screen you want to record. This will give you access to additional capture settings. Adjust the frame size by pulling on its edges until it's positioned correctly; alternatively, you can choose one of the preset sizes or full screen mode. You can do even more to make your tutorial extra-clear: record audio commentary or webcam footage during the screen video capture, use the built-in visual and sound effects to emphasize cursor and mouse clicks, and even capture keyboard actions. To start the recording, click **REC**.

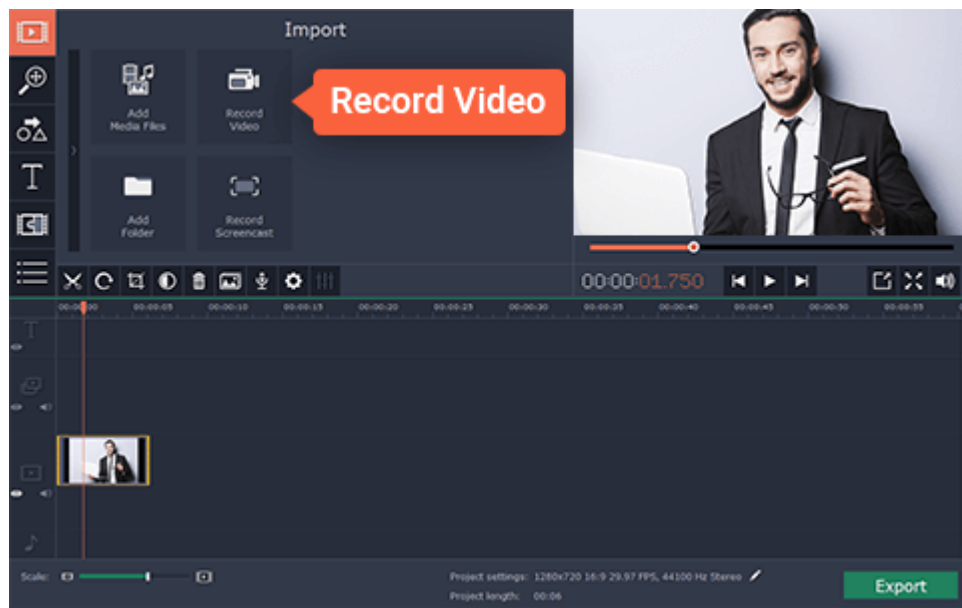


If you use Windows, you can also start capturing the screen by pressing **F10** on your keyboard. Pressing **F10** again will stop the capture. To do the same on Mac, press **⌘ 2**. Read our [screen capturing tutorial](#) for more tips and tricks.

### 3. Record Additional Video

After the program is finished recording, you'll see a preview window where you can review the resulting footage. Click the **Open in Editor** button to load your footage into the Video Editor; this is where you can add more content. If you haven't recorded screen footage, you can start the Video Editor directly from the launcher window by hitting **Edit video**.

To make your tutorial more personal and appealing to the audience, you can also [capture webcam video](#). In the main window of the video editor, click the **Record Video** icon to open the capture module; the software will detect your built-in camera automatically. If you're using an external webcam, don't forget to connect it to the computer first!

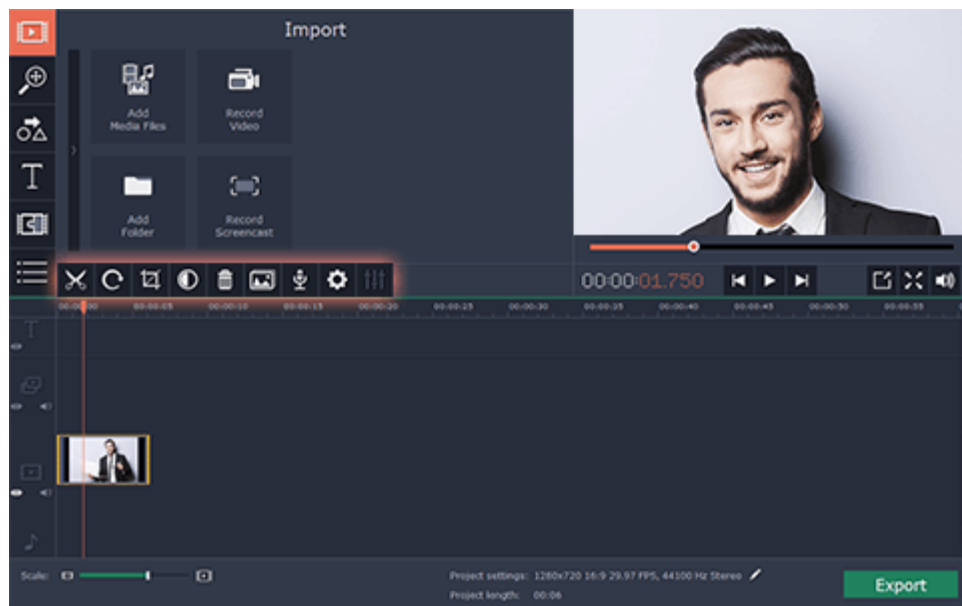


You will be able to see yourself in the preview window. Adjust the camera to find the best angle and click **Start Capture**. To finish recording, click **Stop Capture** – your file will be saved automatically. Click **Back to editing** to return to the video editing module and automatically add the recorded video onto the timeline.

#### 4. Edit Your Video

Now that you've added all the footage you want to use, it's time for the final tutorial creation! Turn your raw material into a professional-looking explainer video by editing it to perfection. Here's what you can do:

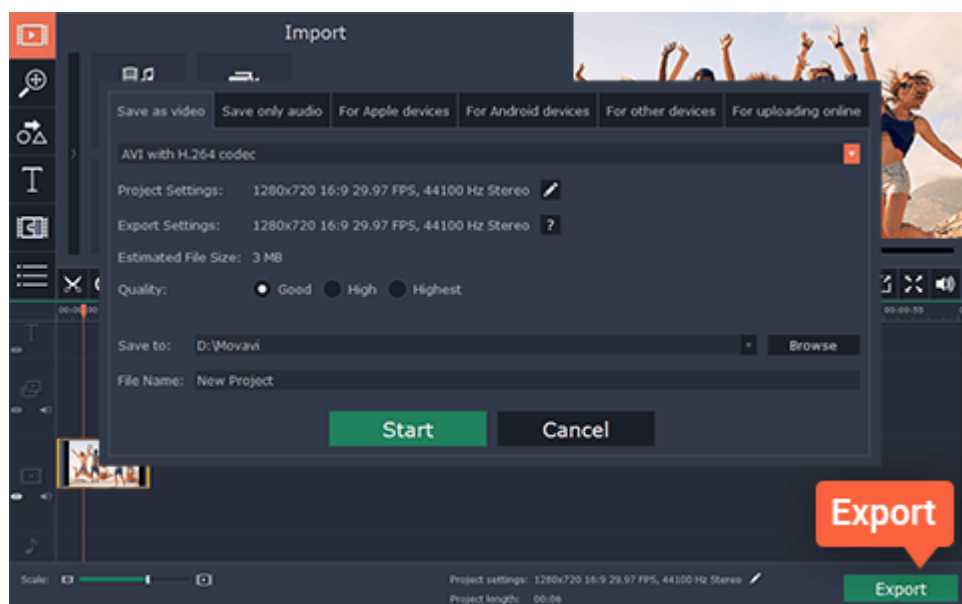
- [improve the quality](#) of your video using correction tools
- [cut](#), [trim](#), and [merge](#) your files on the timeline
- [use animated transitions](#) to link different parts of your video
- [apply special effects](#) to make your video black and white, rotate images, etc.
- [add background music](#) and record your own voiceover commentary
- [add titles, captions, and other text elements](#) to your video tutorial.



## 5. Export the Tutorial or Optimize It for the Web

The final step is making your brand new video tutorial available to the world. Click **Export** to see all the available options:

- **Save as video** will export the tutorial in the popular video format of your choice
- The presets **For Apple devices**, **For Android devices**, and **For other devices** let you optimize the video for playback on mobile platforms
- **For uploading online** prepares the video guide for easy upload to YouTube, Facebook and other video hosting platforms.



Now you know how to capture video from website in the most efficient way and keep it on your hard drive. Add some creativity and turn your recording into a featured video with Movavi Screen Capture Studio.

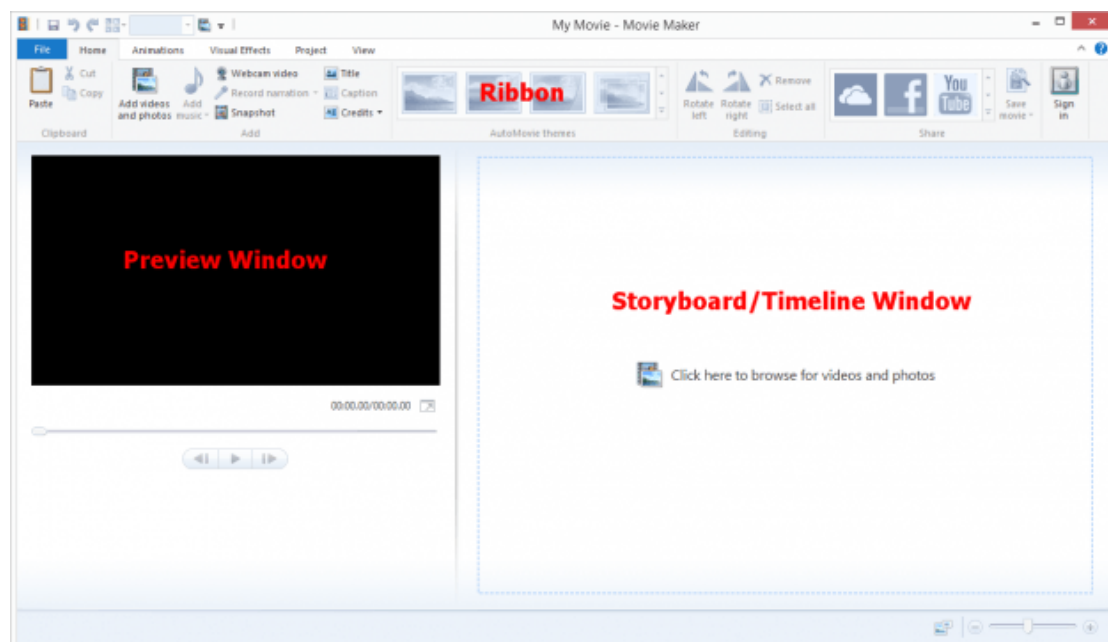
# How to make a video using Windows Movie maker

## Getting started

Open the program and start a new project by going to File > New Project. Save your new project under any name you'd like, and choose a destination for the project to save to. We recommend saving as often as possible while working to avoid losing any editing progress—in the event the program or operating system crashes or freezes.

## The Interface

### Interface



Windows Movie Maker has three regions you use while editing your video. The top of the program is the Ribbon and it's where you'll access the various editing tools such as transitions, effects, captions, audio levels, and more. You'll also add any video, photos, or audio via the add tool located on the Ribbon and can quickly save your project with the disk icon located there as well.

Below the Ribbon and to the left side of the program is the preview window. The preview window is where you view the video playback of your project and can see what the sequence would look like as a finished product. You can use the rewind, fast forward, or play button in the preview window and can also toggle full screen view for your preview.

The window located underneath the Ribbon on the right side is your storyboard, or timeline, window. This is the location of your video sequence and it also contains your imported video clips. The storyboard/timeline window is where you navigate through your clips, split them when necessary, and arrange them in the sequence.

## Uploading videos and photos

With the interface more familiar and a new project created you're able to get started with the program itself. First, you need to decide what it is you wish to edit in the program. Movie Maker offers several different ways to easily upload various video, photo, and audio files in to the program.

### How to upload an entire video from a digital video (DV) camera tape

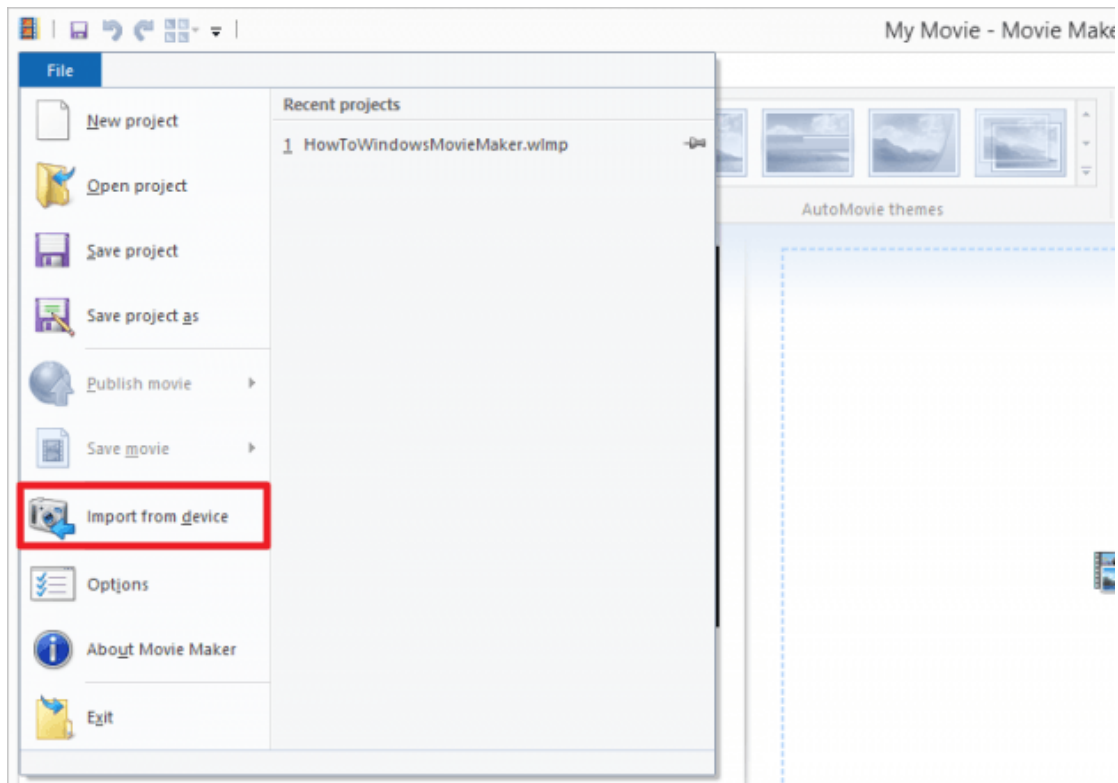
For users who have video stored on a digital video (DV) camera tape connect the camera to your computer via an IEEE 1394 connection or a USB 2.0 connection and set your camera to play back recorded video.

Note: On most DV cameras the play back recorded video button says VCR or VTR.

When the camera turns on the program will recognize the device and will display an Autoplay dialog box. Once this pops up select Import Video, name the video file you're importing, and then save the import to your computer.

The program will ask you which format you'd like to import the video to and you're given the option of formatting to Audio Video Interleaved (AVI and DV-AVI) or Windows Media Video File (WMV). Formatting to AVI or DV-AVI will import your video using the default file type of your digital video camera while formatting to WMV assures that the information on the video is Windows compatible.

If the Autoplay dialog box doesn't pop up when you turn your camera on just go to File > Import from device, select the source you wish to upload from then click Import.



## ImportDevice

Once you select your desired format click Import the entire videotape to my computer and then select Next to begin the upload process. When it's complete just click Finish and your video is completely uploaded.

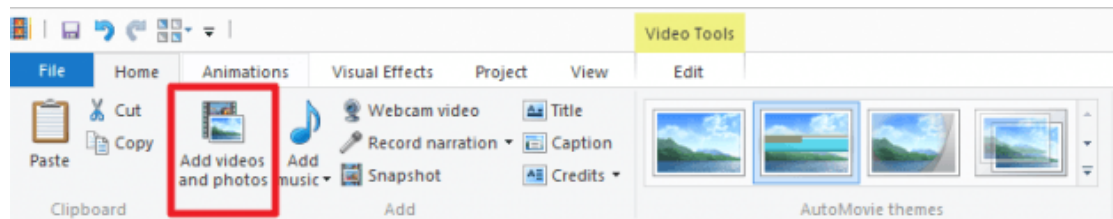
## How to upload clips of a video from a digital video (DV) camera tape

If you're not wanting to upload the entire contents of your DV tape Windows Movie Maker allows for uploading shorter clips in to the editor. Following the same directions above for connecting your camera and selecting a format to upload to you'll want to then select Only import parts of the videotape to my computer then Next. Now navigate to the start of the clip(s) you want to import and choose Start Video Import.

Once you've started importing the video will begin playing automatically. When you get to the end point in the clip you want uploaded just click Stop Video Import and the video imports and saves as an individual clip. Simply repeat hitting Start and Stop Video Import for each of the clips you wish to upload.

## How to upload photo and audio files

Importing photo and audio files into Windows Movie Maker is simple and requires just a couple steps. While in the Movie Maker window click Add videos and photos and locate where on your computer the files are you wish to upload. Highlight the files and click Open to upload them in to the program.



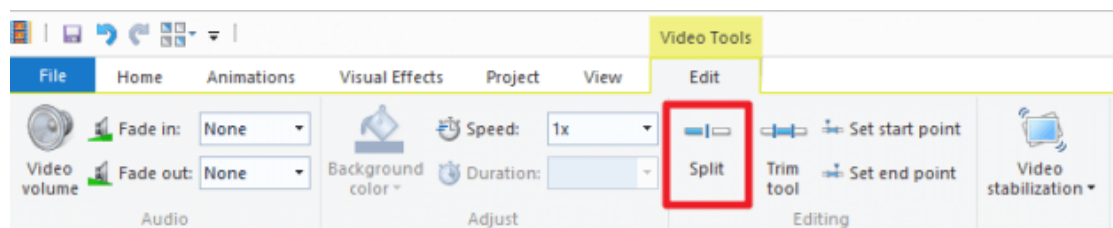
## Editing video clips

With the content you wish to edit uploaded to your computer we can begin taking a look at the editing process.

If the uploaded video is not yet in the Movie Maker program navigate to the *Add videos and photos* button located under the Home tab. Locate the files you wish to import and select *Open* to add them to your movie's timeline. The program will automatically break the sequence up in to 10 second segments for easy navigation of the timeline. Your sequence stays as one fluid video so you'll still need to split any part of the clip you wish to edit singularly or delete.

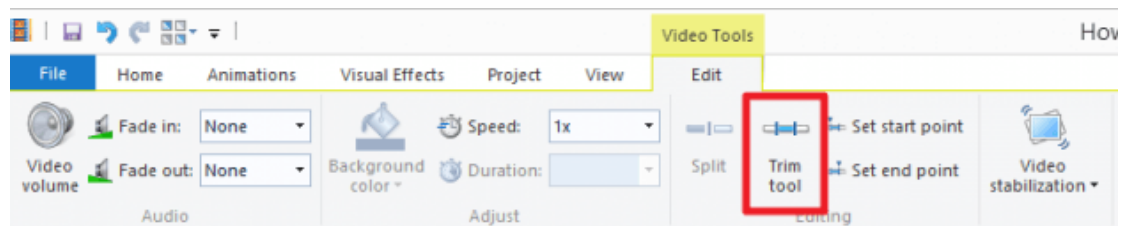
## Splitting clips

To cut up any video imported to Movie Maker first navigate to the Edit tab under Video Tools and locate the Split button. In your video sequence either drag the black cursor or play the video and hit stop where you want to split your clip and click Split. Movie Maker will now split the clip at the exact time you've chosen and has created two separate clips. You'll need to split your clip a second time to create an individual clip you can either move to another part of the sequence, add a transition to, or delete altogether.



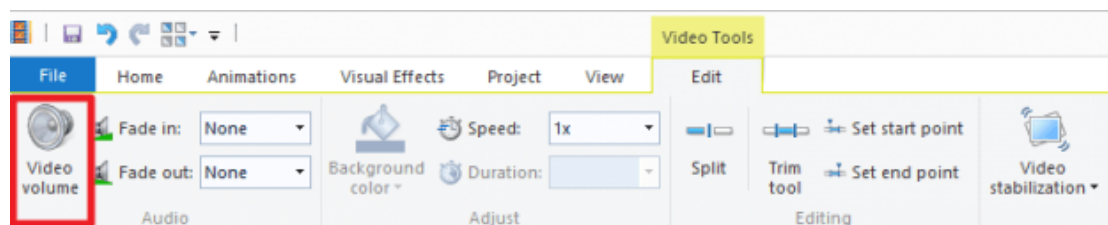
## Trimming clips

Trimming clips in your sequence is a worthwhile tool if you want to get rid of a part of a clip, but not delete it entirely. Movie Maker's Trim tool allows you to select a clip within your sequence and trim as much out of the middle of the clip as you want and it will join the beginning and end to form a new sequence. The trimmed part of the clip does not delete, rather the program hides what you've trimmed and will not show up during playback.



## Adjusting audio levels

You'll also notice the video levels displayed over the top of your video clips in the timeline. This allows you to match up the audio for each clip to assure the same volume is consistent throughout your video. To change the audio levels of a clip navigate to the Edit tab under Video Tools and select video volume to adjust the sound level. Once adjusted, the specific clip selected is the only one to have its audio adjusted. If you want to adjust only a few seconds of a clip split the clip at the end of the sequence you wish to adjust and change the volume for that clip alone.



## B: How you integrate new media in traditional classrooms?

Social media has changed how we approach many facets of life in the 21st century, including everything from our interpersonal relationships to how we consume and filter media. Many teachers used to (and still do) shun social media from the classroom, claiming it distracts students and raises privacy concerns. However, more progressive educators are realizing platforms like Facebook and Twitter are already integral parts of their students' lives and are learning how to use social media for educational purposes in the classroom. Here are 5 ways social media has changed the traditional classroom.

1. It Changes How Teachers and Students Communicate, 2. It Enhances Peer Collaboration, 3. It Helps Students Follow Current Events, 4. It

Teaches Them Appropriate Online Behavior, 5. It Keeps Their Minds Working, Even During Leisure Time.

Just by using your cell phone as a start, you are able to video your students progress, record their voices and then evaluate the development in your lesson and then by using a usb cable you just transfer all in your computer.

Technology has got so much simplify abilities in a teachers hand. Students use it in their everyday life and a teacher must integrate all new media in even a very traditional classroom.

A grade article about 12 ways to integrate Media Literacy and critical thinking into any curriculum can be found in the following link:

<https://www.projectlooksharp.org/12BasicWays.pdf>

Also on the following link another research article enhances the idea of media in a classroom today:

[http://education.mit.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/GamesSimsSocNets\\_EdArcade.pdf](http://education.mit.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/GamesSimsSocNets_EdArcade.pdf)

However, if you feel uncomfortable to video – record and proceed a video product, start by taking them photos. You will notice as a teacher that immediately students get connected with you because it's an everyday habit. So, integrate new media by creating posters or any kind of work that connects with your curriculum. Students – if they are older – will create themselves videos and even teach you. Enjoy your learning and teaching.

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