

Writing Interactive Digital Stories as Projects

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The major objective of the module CS1105 “Computing and Society” is to expose students to broad societal issues surrounding the use of information and communication technology (ICT) in everyday life. The topics discussed include digital piracy, security and privacy, social networking and freedom of expression.

The module is currently worth three modular credits (3-MC), and while compulsory for School of Computing (SOC) students, it is also open to students of other faculties. The current implementation involves conducting lectures online with 100% continual assessments (CA). An important component of the assessments is the course project. Previous projects were almost always in the form of a team study report covering topics such as “Youth Addiction in Computer Games” or “Software Piracy in Asia”. During the Special Term last year, I initiated Wiki as the platform for the course project. In the second semester of Academic Year 2007/2008, I proposed that the class write interactive digital stories as an alternative format for the team project.

Every story is about an ethical dilemma in ICT. Examples of some scenarios were given, as shown below:

“I provide IT support in a school. One day, I was asked to upgrade all the computers for the school. While working on one of the dean’s computer, I noticed that his computer contained thousands of pornographic pictures.”

“I am an IT professional hired by a big hospital and put in charge of its patient database. My aunt, who works for a health insurance company, approaches me one day to help her get the medical histories and other personal particulars of patients of the hospital who had died of a certain illness, so that her company can formulate a new insurance scheme for such patients.”

Students were encouraged to create their own stories, but each must reflect a problem or controversy discussed in the course. As the story unfolds, the viewer responds to the scenario at different stages and branches into another scenario depending

on his response. The recommended software for developing the digital stories was Adobe Captivate™. It accepts slides from Microsoft Powerpoint which most of the students are already familiar with. The students were also told to make full use of the interactive elements and multimedia features in Captivate™ to develop the story. In presenting the dilemma, and prompting actions and answers, some background knowledge of ICT relevant to the storyline and context should be present in some form. How much the story engages the viewers’ interest and leaves them with the feeling that they learnt something at the end is important in ensuring the effectiveness of the story.

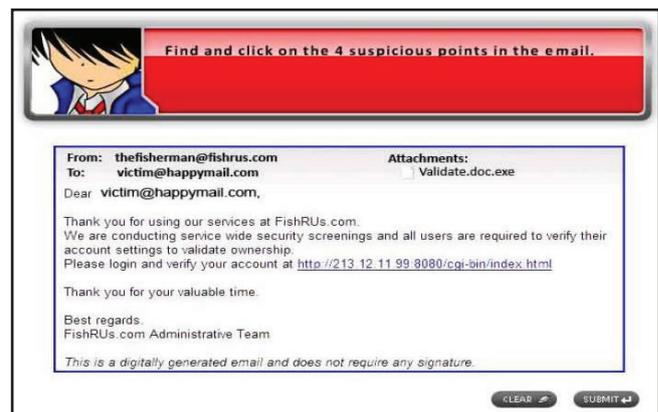


Figure 1. Example of a story for “ICT Crime”, which relates a lesson on tele-fraud



Figure 2. Example of a story for “Dilemma in a University Lab”, where students play characters in their story.

There are three progressive reviews and marks of 5%, 15% and 30% were allocated to each stage. The first review was to check on the outline students prepared to approve its suitability of further development. In the second review, about half of the story was expected to have been developed and feedback was given to students to improve their stories.

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