

TECHNOLOGY IN ACTION

Alan Evans * Kendall Martin * Mary Anne Poatsy

Managing a Digital Lifestyle: Media and Ethics

The Impact of Digital Information

- Digital Basics
- Digital Publishing
- Digital Music
- Digital Media

Digital Basics

- 8.1 Describe how digital convergence has evolved.
- 8.2 Explain the differences between digital and analog signals.



Digital Publishing

- 8.3 Describe the different types of e-readers.
- 8.4 Explain how to purchase, borrow, and publish e-texts.



Digital Music

- 8.5 Describe how digital music is created and stored.
- 8.6 Summarize how to listen to and publish digital music.



Digital Media

- 8.7 Explain how best to create, print, and share digital photos.
- 8.8 Describe how to create, edit, and distribute digital video.



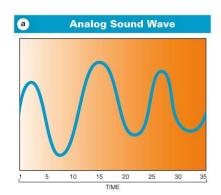
Digital Basics Digital Convergence (Objective 8.1)

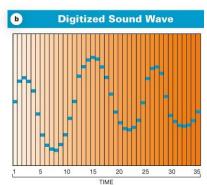
- Single unifying device to meet our digital needs
 - Media, Internet, entertainment, and telephone needs
- Electronics systems in cars
- Internet of Things (IoT)
- Digital Living Network Alliance (DLNA)



Digital Basics Digital vs. Analog (Objective 8.2)

- Any kind of information can be digitized
- Digital
 - Long strings of numbers
- Analog
 - Continuous waves





Analog-to-digital conversion



Digital Publishing

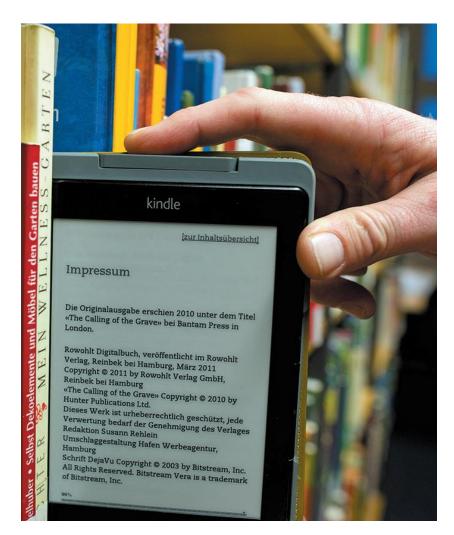
E-Readers (Objective 8.3)

- Electronic Text
 - Textual information captured digitally
- E-readers
 - Devices that display e-text and have supporting tools
- Allure of digital publishing
 - Distribution
- Electronic Ink (E ink)
 - Sharp grayscale representation of text.



Digital Publishing Using e-Texts (Objective 8.4)

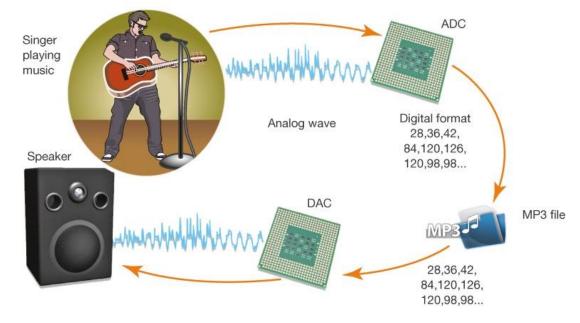
- Using e-Texts
 - Amazon
 - Barnes and Noble
 - Library
 - Project Gutenberg
 - Self-publish





Digital Music Creating and Storing Digital Music (Objective 8.5)

- Analog-to-digital converter (ADC)
- Sampling rate
- File types
- Ripping
- Storage options
 - USB devices
 - Cloud services





Digital Music Distributing Digital Music (Objective 8.6)

Options for Listening to Digital Music

- Port or dock on an audio receiver
- Networked audio/video receivers



- New cars are equipped with an auxiliary input
- Systems like Sonos can mate wirelessly with a mobile device
- Digital Rights Management (DRM)
 - System of access that allows only limited use of material that's been legally purchased



Digital Media Digital Photography (1 of 2) (Objective 8.7)

- Digital cameras
 - Capture images and video
 - Convert to digital data



- Factors that determine image quality
 - Quality of lenses
 - Image sensor size
 - File format and compression used
 - Color management software
 - Camera's resolution



Digital Media Digital Photography (2 of 2) (Objective 8.7)

Resolution

Number of data points captured for each image

Pixel

Picture element is a single dot in a digital image

File Formats

- RAW files records all the original image information
- JPEG files can be compressed to varying degrees



Digital Media Digital Video (1 of 2) (Objective 8.8)

- Sources of digital video content include:
 - Television
 - Internet (Vimeo, Ustream)
 - Pay services (iTunes, Netflix, Hulu, and Amazon)
- Digital camcorders or webcams allow recording of digital video
- Video-editing software allows editing of digital video



Digital Media Digital Video (2 of 2) (Objective 8.8)

- Codecs are rules for compressing audio and video
- High Definition is a standard that guarantees a specific resolution and aspect ratio

Figure 8.13 Typical File Formats for Digital Video		
Format	File Extension	Notes
QuickTime	.qt .mov	You can download the QuickTime player without charge from apple.com/quicktime . The Pro version allows you to build your own QuickTime files.
Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG)	.mpg .mpeg .mp4	The MPEG-4 video standard was adopted internationally in 2000; it's recognized by most video player software.
Windows Media Video	.wmv	This is a Microsoft file format recognized by Windows Media Player (included with the Windows OS).
Microsoft Video for Windows	.avi	This is a Microsoft file format recognized by Windows Media Player (included with the Windows OS).



Ethical Issues of Living in the Digital Age

- Protection of Digital Property
- Living Ethically in the Digital Era

Protection of Digital Property

- 8.9 Describe the various types of intellectual property.
- 8.10 Explain how copyright is obtained and the rights granted to the owners.
- 8.11 Explain copyright infringement, summarize the potential consequences, and describe situations in which you can legally use copyrighted material.



Living Ethically in the Digital Era

- 8.12 Explain plagiarism and strategies for avoiding it.
- 8.13 Describe hoaxes and digital manipulation.
- 8.14 Describe what comprises your online reputation and how to protect it.



Protection of Digital Property Intellectual Property (Objective 8.9)

- Intellectual property (IP) is a product of a person's mind
- Categories of intellectual property
 - Copyright
 - Patents
 - Trademarks
 - Service marks
 - Trade dress



Protection of Digital Property

Copyright Basics (Objective 8.10)

- Begins when a work is created and fixed into a digital or physical form
- Rights of a copyright holder
- Public Domain (works without copyright protection)
- Copyleft (enable copyright holders to grant certain rights to the work)

Figure 8.17 Exercising Your Rights with a Video of Your Band.



Public Performance

Post the video on YouTube



Reproduction

Burn DVDs



Distribution to the Public

Sell DVDs at your concerts



Derivative Work

 Capture audio tracks from the video soundtrack



Public Display

 Place a still image from the video on a poster



Protection of Digital Property

Copyright Infringement (Objective 8.11)

- Copyright infringement (when violations of the holder's rights occur)
- Music and video violations cause a significant loss of revenue
- Software piracy is illegally using copyrighted software
- Photos should be considered copyrighted
- Fair use provides a way for people to use portions of a copyrighted work



Living Ethically in the Digital Era Plagiarism (Objective 8.12)

- Copying text or ideas from someone else and claiming them as your own
- Usually considered an academic offense and isn't punishable under civil law
- Cite the source if there is any doubt



Living Ethically in the Digital Era Hoaxes and Digital Manipulation (Objective 8.13)

- A hoax is anything designed to deceive another person
- Urban legends are incorporated into society as true events even though they are false
- Can check out Urban legends at Snopes or Hoax-Slayer
- Digital manipulation involves altering media from the way they were originally seen



Living Ethically in the Digital Era Protecting Your Online Reputation (Objective 8.14)

- Online reputation (the information available about you in cyberspace)
- Persistence of information (facts about you might never disappear)
- Protecting your online reputation:
 - Improve and update your personal profiles
 - Create content on relevant sites
 - Post frequently
 - Be vigilant







Copyright

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher. Printed in the United States of America.

This work is protected by United States copyright laws and is provided solely for the use of instructors in teaching their courses and assessing student learning. Dissemination or sale of any part of this work (including on the World Wide Web) will destroy the integrity of the work and is not permitted. The work and materials from it should never be made available to students except by instructors using the accompanying text in their classes. All recipients of this work are expected to abide by these restrictions and to honor the intended pedagogical purposes and the needs of other instructors who rely on these materials.

