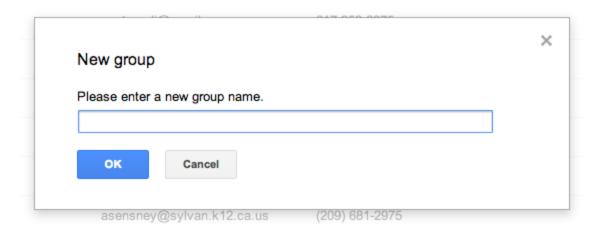
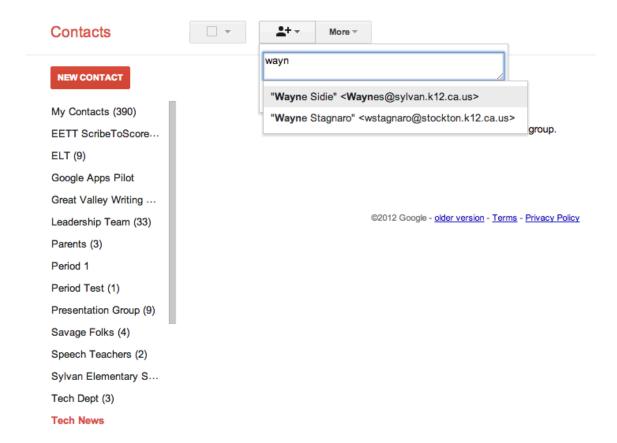
As we have moved to using Google Apps for education, one particular area of confusion for users has been the idea of Google Groups. Initially, when we migrated away from Microsoft Exchange and to Google Apps, we said goodbye to the use of Outlook Distribution Lists. Distribution lists in the past were a way for folks to email a group of people via one email message.

In Google Apps we have that capability provided to us in two different formats. The first, and most basic, is the use of Groups from within Contacts. If you are in your Gmail and want to create a group made up of individuals you regularly email the same information, navigate to the contacts application and select "New Group..." from your left margin navigation. It is usually near the bottom of the list. Once you have selected "New Group..." you are presented with the opportunity to name your new group.



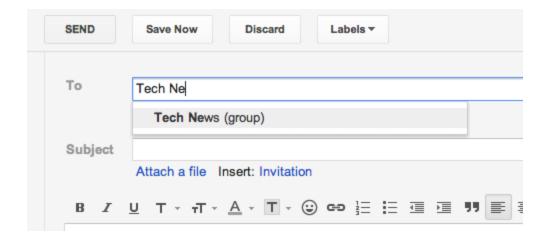
After naming your new group and clicking OK, the new group you just created will show up in your left margin navigation.

If you click on your newly created contact group, you will be presented with a blank list and the opportunity to add people to your new group.



You can continue to add people to your contact group separating each email address with a comma.

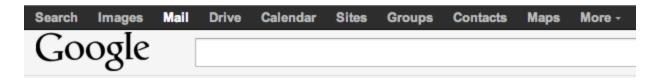
After you click the Add button, not visible in image above, but very important to not to forget to do, and add the people to your contact group, you may begin using that group by just typing the name of the group in the TO: field of an email message.



Contact Groups are a quick and easy way to create a personal email groups. The big disadvantage to Contact Groups are they can not be easily shared and are limited to the basic functionality of sending a single email out to a list of folks. In some instances, simple and basic is just what you need.

In other instances, you need a group that is a little more advanced. You need one that can be shared with others. You need one that keeps a record of all messages and discussions related to those messages. You need one that allows group members to review past messages and rank their relevancy to the initial discussion topic. You need a group that does not send individuals the message but instead sends them to a the Group site similar to a message board. These and other examples call for the second type of groups in Google Apps.

Groups in Google Apps are much more powerful tool the the first contact group example. As a result of their increased power they take a little more effort in order to learn how to use them. If you are a Google Apps for Education organization, and the Group app has been turned on by your Google Apps administrator, you will see a menu item for Groups in the black navigation bar at the top of you Google window.



Groups

Welcome to the new Google Groups

The new Google Groups is an improved way to participate in online discussions.



All of your discussions in one place

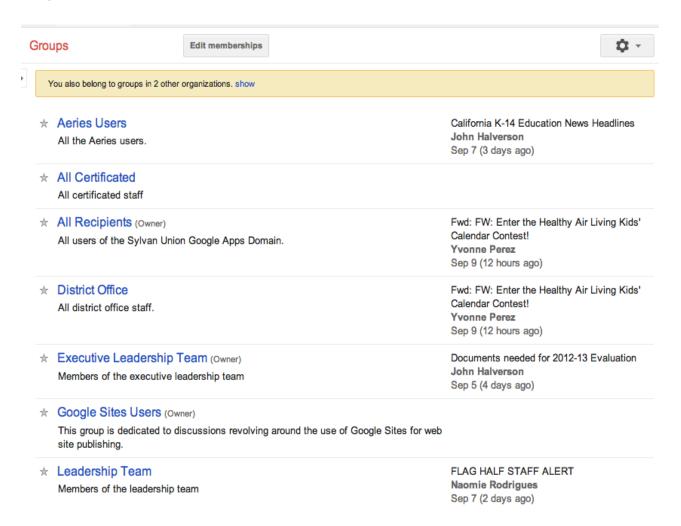
Organize with favorites and folders, choose to follow along via email, and quickly find unread posts.

Express yourself

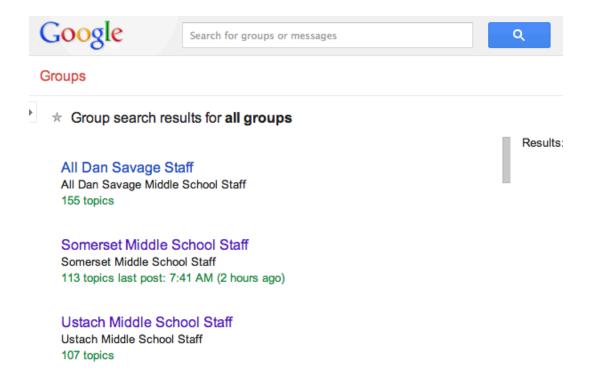
Use rich-text editing to customize your posts with fonts, colors, and images.

When you open Groups you are presented with three buttons at the top of the interface: My Groups, Browse All, and New Group. (It should be noted, that Google recently updated Groups and requests that all users implement the new interface. If yours appears different, it may be because you are still on the old Groups interface. If you switch to the new interface, for now, you can navigate back to the old one if you wish later.)

The first button, My Groups, lists all the groups you are a member of, including those groups that you are the owner. We will discuss roles, such as "owner" and their different abilities later.



The second button, Browse All, allows you to view all the Groups that have been created in your organization and have their visibility permissions set to allow them to show up in the list.



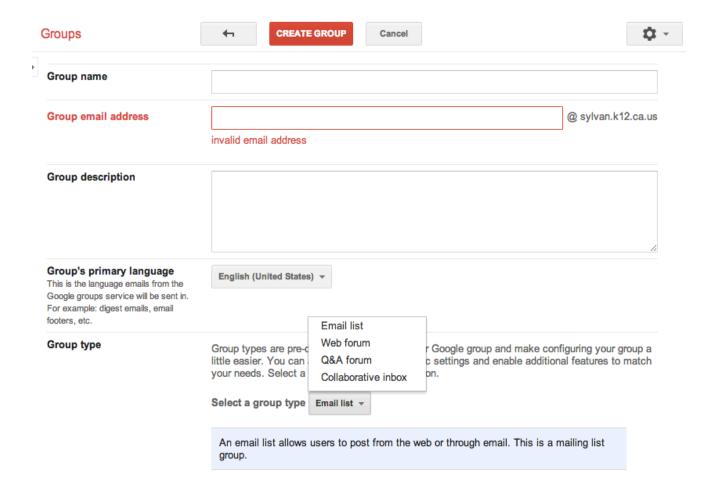
It should also be noted that individual organization members can search for groups or even search for specific content within a group. Groups discovered while browsing all your organization's group can be configured to present information to a potential new group member in a variety of formats. Two of the most common formats used are:

- Read Only Shows visitor all posts but requires they join group to post.
- Must be a member to view

Groups CR Fourth Grade You must be a member of this group to view and participate in it. Membership is by invitation only. This group is invite only, so you may not apply for membership. However, you may contact the owner.

One of the advantages of Google Groups is that groups can be managed by a central individual but still shared with a group. Membership can be controlled and the permissions of each member can be set by the owner or manager of the group. In addition, as illustrated in the image above, prospective members can request membership to the group.

The following paragraphs will provide multiple scenarios for how new Groups can be configured and examples of how they can be utilized.



When you create a New Group, you have the ability to choose from four template configurations: Email List, Web Forum, Q & A Forum, or Collaborative Inbox. These template configurations set the features available to the selected format. However, these can be changed by the owner of the group if desired.

Email List -

An email list allows users to post from the web or through email. This is what most folks are familiar with in terms of emailing groups of folks in a list that is managed by a central person.

In an email list you have the ability to limit who can send out to the list. The most restrictive permission is to only allow the manager of the group to send emails out to the group.

| Basic permissions | View topics |
|-------------------|---|
| | Select groups of users All members of the group, All organization members |
| | ✓ Managers of the group ✓ All members of the group ✓ All organization members |
| | ✓ Owners of the group members of the group, All organization members These users can post messages to this group. |
| | Join the group ✓ Anyone in the organization |

Settings can be set based on the user's role to view and post in a group.

You toggle permissions in the resulting list by selecting, clicking on, the items in the list.

Web Forum -

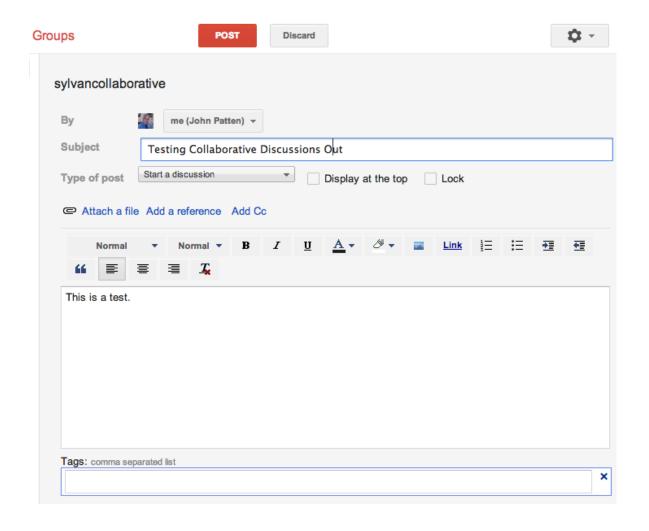
A web forum is designed to allow users to primarily interact with the group through the web user interface (web page). These forums have web-only features (e.g. tagging of posts) initially enabled. Users post topics through the web user interface (web page), but can still receive updates via email. This Group interface is similar to a web message board.

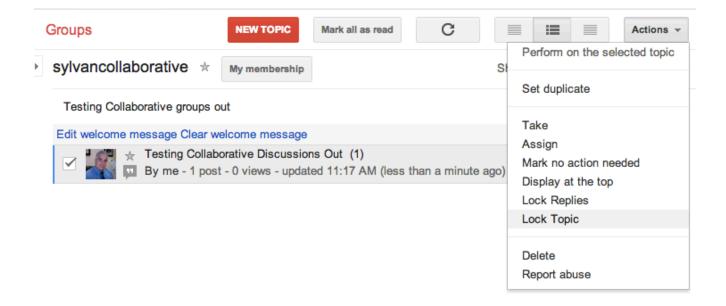
Q & A Forum -

A Questions and Answer forum allows members to post questions and follow-up answers. members can identify which answer are the best and mark questions that they are also interested in. As with web forums, user's need to post through the web ui, but can receive updates via email. As an educator, I can see how this type of group could be useful with students for sparking discussions, and peer evaluation regarding a specific content topic.

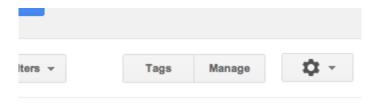
Collaborative Inbox -

A collaborative inbox allows member of a group to manage the workflow state of topics within the group. The groups have specific features and permissions set. If you choose not to use these features, they will need to be disabled individually.





When you need to modify the template settings above, every group has a a "manage" button.



Showing 1 of 1 topics New assigned

The manage button brings up the following settings: Members, Settings, Permissions, Roles, and Information.

We will look at each one and its individual configuration settings separately.

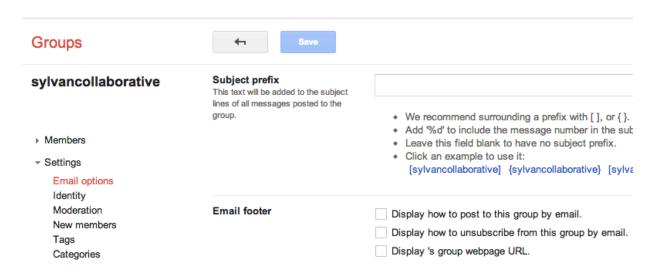
Members -

sylvancollaborative



From the members settings you can: view all members, invite members, directly add members, review outstanding invites you have sent, and review requests to join the group.

Settings -



Email Options is the first configuration under Settings. In email options you can configure how email messages appear and what content is included on every post. Information such as how to unsubscribe from the group, or a web urls can be added to the footer of every post.

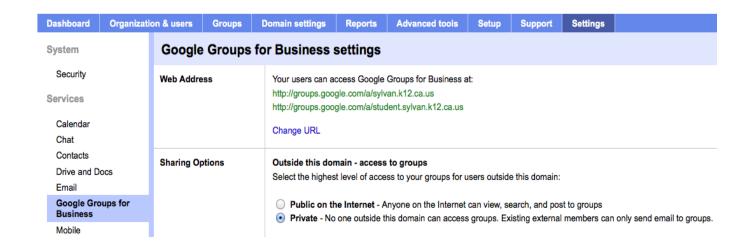
In the Moderation setting, the owner of the list can set all posts to be moderated before publishing to group. This could come in handy when teaching students responsibility and ethical use of technology.

Permissions -

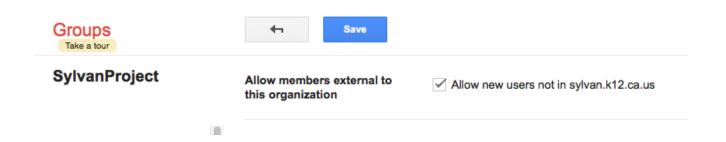
| Groups | Save | |
|---|----------------|---|
| sylvancollaborative | View topics | Select groups of users All members of the group, All organization members These users can view topics in this group. |
| ▶ Members▶ Settings | Post | Select groups of users All members of the group, All organization members These users can post messages to this group. |
| ▼ Permissions Basic permissions Posting permissions Moderation permissions Access permissions | Join the group | Select who can join ▼ ✓ Anyone in the organization |
| | | |

In the permission settings you can customize who can view topics, who can post to the group, and who is eligible to join the group.

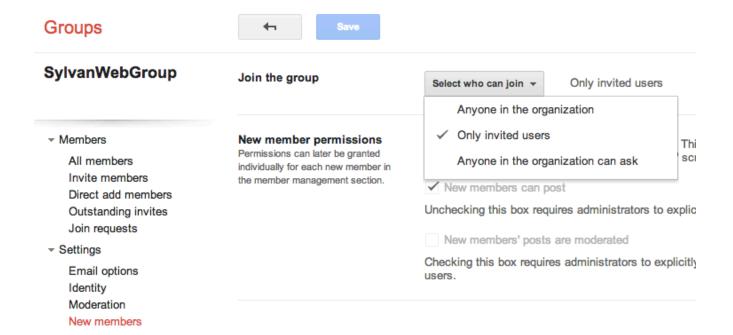
It should be noted, if you would like to allow people from outside your organization to post to your group, you will need to have your Google Apps administrator configure your Google Groups to allow "outside this domain access," "Public on Internet."



Once that is done, your Google Administrator will need to configure your Group to allow members external to this organization. It is a two step process to configure access to your groups outside of your organization.



Group owners may want to change the "New members" option in the Settings to allow "Only invited users" as most Groups open to the Internet are usually targeting a specific known audience in K12 projects.



Roles -

There are three default roles in your Group administration panel. They are member, manager, and owner. In addition, roles can be created with specific or custom responsibilities. For

example, if you wanted your group to have message moderation turned on, you could create a specific user role where that individual could approve or delete messages..

| Owner Contains all owners in the group. This group can not be deleted and the permissions can not be modified |
|--|
| Manager Contains all managers in the group. This group can not be deleted. |
| Member Contains all members in the group. This group can not be deleted. |

Information -

The information drop down allows for the setting of general information such as the name of the group, description of the group, the type of group (discussion, questions, discussions and questions), whether the group is listed in the organization's directory. It should also be noted that deleting a group is found in the Advanced link within the Information dropdown

| Direct add members | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| Outstanding invites Join requests | Delete group | Caution: Deleting a group is permanent. |
| | | To help us improve our service, please enter the reason you are removing your group, then click the "Delete this group" button to permanently delete your group. |
| ▶ Permissions | | Solde this group statem to permanently delete your group. |
| ▶ Roles | | |
| ▼ Information | | Delete this group |
| General information Directory | | |
| Group subscriptions Content control Web view customi Advanced | Reset group | Group types are pre-configured settings for your Google group and make configuring your group a little easier. You can always change the specific settings and enable additional features to match your needs. Select a type to get more information. |