

# Open Educational Resources for Building Courses in Engineering



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## **Learning objectives**

By the end of this workshop, you should be able to:

- Define Open Educational Resources
- Explain:
  - Copyright - All rights reserved
  - Public domain
  - Creative Commons licenses
- Identify Creative Commons licenses

## **Reasons for holding this OER session**

- To provide you with options for making course development go faster
  - To provide you with information that can be useful for eCampusOntario's VLS applications
  - To provoke thought about different ways of developing and delivering educational materials
- 
- 



**Questions for participants:**

When you develop a course, where do you look for content?

Textbooks/publisher course materials (Commercial)

(see above and below :)) - usually try to use that as inspiration for my own method of sharing info.

Textbooks/stats website (stats canada) / prb

What do you tend to do with the high quality and relevant content when you find it?

Adapt the textbook and citation if taken from a non-adapted textbook

See how some examples are worked out and use that as a backbone to create new examples and figures. Most of my content is original. If anything is copied over (example questions or figures), a full citation is provided.



## Open Educational Resources (OER)

OER are teaching, learning and research materials in any medium – digital or otherwise – that reside in the public domain or have been released under an open license that permits no-cost access, use, adaptation and redistribution by others with no or limited restrictions.

Source: <https://en.unesco.org/themes/building-knowledge-societies/oer>

To be open is to be:

Free

Openly licensed

Licences outline the user's rights and responsibilities

Examples



<https://libguides.mcmaster.ca/oer/collections>

<https://www.oercommons.org/>

QUESTIONS FROM PARTICIPANTS:

How do we know if the resources are reliable?

What do you mean by license?





**Public Domain**  
No rights reserved



**Creative Commons**  
Some rights reserved



**Copyright**  
All rights reserved



**MOST OPEN**

**LEAST OPEN**



The “public domain” consists of creative works that are not subject to copyright.

**Works enter the public domain in one of four ways:**

- The copyright expires.
- The work was never entitled to copyright protection.
- The creator dedicates the work to the public domain before its copyright has expired.



**QUESTIONS FROM PARTICIPANTS:**

Wondering if you know what YouTube video licences are? Is public or owned by youtube (meant if I made it, really)

What happens if you create something and someone takes it and alters it in a way that it is just plain wrong?



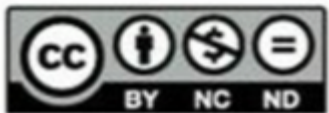
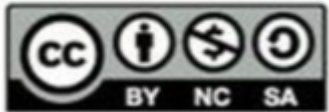
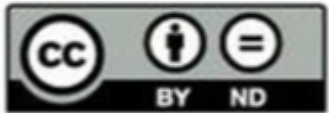
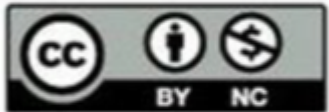
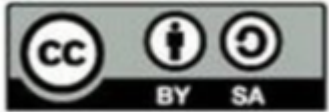
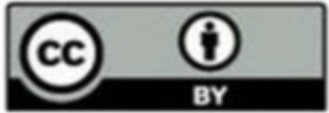
Copyright protects the exclusive right of the originator of a work to copy or license the work. Copyright applies to works of original authorship.

Copyright protection grants the creator control over other users' right to:

- make copies of their works
- publicly perform and communicate their works
- make adaptations and arrangements of their works

In Canada, copyright lasts until the end of the year that the copyright holder dies, plus 50 years.

QUESTIONS FROM PARTICIPANTS:



### Creative Common licenses

- are built on copyright
- provide an alternative to the restrictive nature of copyright
- provide the 5R permissions:
  - re-use
  - re-distribute
  - revise
  - re-mix
  - retain





## Attribution

Others can copy, distribute, display, perform, and remix your work. They must attribute the work to you, link to the original work, indicate the licence in use, and link to the licence.



## Share Alike

Others can distribute your work only under a licence identical to the one you chose for the work.



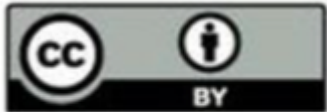
## Non-Commercial

Others can copy, distribute, display, perform, or remix your work, but for non-commercial purposes only. Note: public universities are allowed to use OER with the NC restriction.

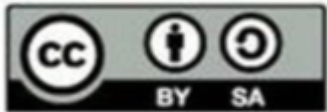


## No Derivative Works

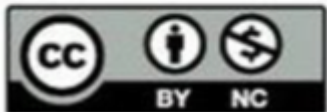
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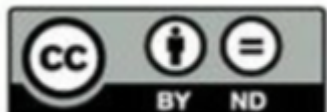
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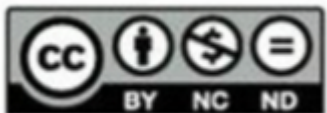
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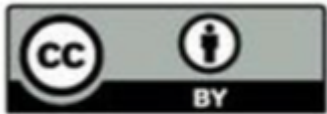
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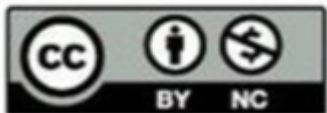
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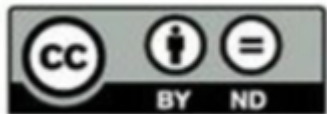
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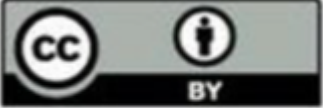
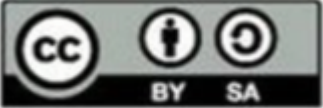
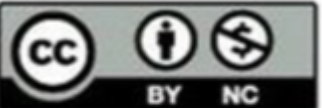
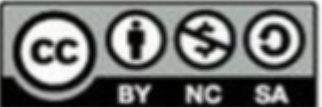
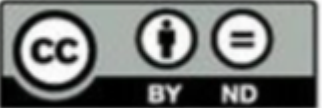


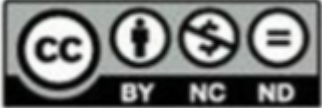
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Questions from participants:

Can you give an example of ND?

So to confirm - anything that is ND you can't take pieces, it has to be the whole thing no matter what? So if there is a textbook on something but I only need one section... can I give the whole textbook but I have to say what section is relevant? Not great for .ppt slides then. Gotcha :) Is the term "fair dealing"?

	Pros	Cons
 <p><b>CC BY</b> (Attribution)</p>	Allows for widest possible usage of the OER	Creator doesn't have control over how the OER is used - e.g. could be used commercially
 <p><b>CC BY-SA</b> (Attribution – Share Alike)</p>	Ensures that those using the OER have to share it under the same license	Share Alike requirement can be limiting if someone wants to combine multiple OER into one new OER
 <p><b>CC BY-NC</b> (Attribution – Non-Commercial)</p>	Creator - makes sure your work can't be profited from by others if you intended it to be free forever	User - can't use these resources when compiling a course or educational project for commercial purposes
 <p><b>CC BY-NC-SA</b> (Attribution – Non-Commercial – Share Alike)</p>	Creator - same as above but also the content must be shared in the same open style forever	Share Alike requirement can be limiting if someone wants to combine multiple OER into one new OER
 <p><b>CC BY-ND</b> (Attribution – No Derivatives)</p>	User - could inspire an organizational method for an educational project you may not have thought of or help organize the content	No ability to modify content in the OER

 <p><b>CC BY-NC-ND</b> (Attribution – Non-Commercial – No Derivatives)</p>	<p>Full control of the content by the owner of content Content can still be distributed freely</p>	<p>Less liberty to change the content by the person who adapts Least open - can't really do much with the OER</p>





Attribution



Attribution –  
Share Alike



Attribution –  
Non-Commercial



Attribution –  
Non-Commercial –  
Share Alike



Attribution –  
No Derivatives



Attribution –  
Non-Commercial –  
No Derivatives



The 5R permissions:

- re-use
- re-distribute
- revise
- re-mix
- retain





Attribution



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Share Alike



Attribution –  
Non-Commercial



Attribution –  
Non-Commercial –  
Share Alike



Attribution –  
No Derivatives



Attribution –  
Non-Commercial –  
No Derivatives



**OER**



**NOT OER**



## Resources:

<https://libguides.mcmaster.ca/oer>

<https://libguides.mcmaster.ca/oer/collections>

<https://guides.library.unr.edu/oer/find>

<https://www.ecampusontario.ca/>

