BASIC 8

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 2

Strand:	Communication Networks		Sub-Strand:		Internet and Social media	
Content Standard:	B8.3.2.1 Demonstrate the use of Social Networking and Electronic Mail					
Indicator (s)	B8.3.2.1.1 Identify the various types of Social Media sites such as Photo sharing (Instagram, Snapchat, Pinterest) and Video sharing (YouTube, Facebook Live, Periscope, Vimeo)			**Performance Indicator:** Learners can use social media site to share photos .		
Week Ending	07-07-2023					
Class	B.S.8		**Class Size:**		**Duration:**	
Subject	Computing					
Reference	Computing Curriculum, Basic 7 Computing Textbook, Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack.					
Teaching / Learning Resources	Personal Computer, Smart Phone connected to the internet, Charts, Poster, Video		**Core Competencies:**		• Digital Literacy • Communication and Collaboration	

DAY/DAYE	PHASE 1 : STARTER	PHASE 2: MAIN	PHASE 3: REFLECTION
THURSDAY	Ask Learners to explain how they will share photos through the use of internet. Expected answers; i. I will use my facebook account to send photos to friends. ii. I will use email to send my photos. iii. I will use Instagram	1. Assist Learners to identify examples of photo sharing sites where they can share their pictures to friends and family. 2. Using a presentation, explain the photo sharing methods to the Learners. 3. Discuss with Learners about the importance of using photo sharing sites. **Sharing methods** ❖ **Peer-to-peer** With the introduction of high speed (broadband) connections directly to homes, it is feasible to share images and videos without going through a central service. The advantages of peer-to-peer sharing are reduced hosting costs and no loss of control to a central service. The downsides are that the consumer does not get the benefit of off-site backup; consumer Internet service providers (ISPs) often prohibit the serving of content both by contract and	Assist Learners to visit some examples of social media sites.

| | to share my photos. | through the implementation of network filtering, and there are few quality guarantees for recipients. However, there are typically no direct consumer costs beyond the purchase of the initial software, provided the consumer already has a computer with the photos at home on a high speed connection. Applications like Tonido provide peer-to-peer photo sharing. | |

❖ **Peer-to-server**

Operating peer-to-peer solutions without a central server can create problems as some users do not leave their computers online and connected all the time. Using an always-on server like Windows Home Server which acts as an intermediate point, it is possible to share images peer-to-peer with the reliability and security of a central server. Images are securely stored behind a firewall on the Windows Home Server and can be accessed only by those with appropriate permissions.

❖ **Peer-to-browser**

A variation on the peer-to-peer model is peer-to-browser, whereby images are shared on one PC with the use of a local (on the host computer) software service (much like peer-to-peer) but made available to the viewer through a standard web browser. Technically speaking, this may still be described as peer-to-peer (with the second peer being a web browser) but it is characteristically different as it assumes no need to download peer software for the viewer. Photos are accessed by regular URLs that standard web browsers understand natively without any further software required. Consequently, photos shared in this way are accessible not only to users who have downloaded the correct peer software (compatible with the software in use by the sharer).[

Peer-to-browser sharing has (similar to peer-to-peer) reduced hosting costs, no loss of control to a central service, and no waiting for files to upload to the central service. Furthermore, universal web browser access to shared files makes them more widely accessible and available for use in different ways, such as embedding in, or linking to, from within web pages. As with peer-to-peer, the downsides are lack of off-site backup, possible inhibition by some ISPs, and limitations in speed of serving

❖ **Social networks**

With the emergence of social networks, image sharing has now become a common online activity. For example, in Great Britain, 70% of online users engaged in image sharing in 2013; 64% of British users shared

their photos through a social network. Facebook stated in 2015 that there were approximately two billion images uploaded to its service daily. In terms of image sharing, Facebook is the largest social networking service.[7] On Facebook, people can upload and share their photo albums individually, and collaboratively with shared albums. This feature allows multiple users to upload pictures to the same album, and the album's creator has the ability to add or delete contributors. Twitter collaborated with Photobucket in developing a new photo sharing service so users can attach a picture to a tweet without depending on another application such as TwitPic or Yfrog.[9] As of June 2016, there were more than 500 million monthly active Instagram users.

❖ **Link aggregation sites**

Image sharing on social news and image aggregation sites such
as Reddit, Imgur, 4chan, Pinterest and Tumblr allow users to share images with a large community of users. Images are the most liked content of the aggregation and media sharing site Reddit; and according to data analyst Randy Olson[11] as of August 2014, nearly 2/3 of all successful posts on the site were links to an image hosted on Imgur.

❖ **Mobile**

Sharing images via mobile phones has become popular. Several networks and applications have sprung up offering capabilities to share captured photos directly from mobile phones to social networks. The most prominent of these is Instagram, which has quickly become the dominant image sharing-centric social network with over 500 million members.[10] Other applications and networks offering similar service and growing in popularity
include Streamzoo, Path, PicsArt, Piictu, and Starmatic.

❖ **Apps**

Instagram, Snapchat and, in China, Nice (mobile app) are photo sharing apps with millions of users.

| FRIDAY | Learners brainstorm to identify examples of video sharing platforms. | 1. Assist Learners to visit examples of video sharing platforms.
2. Demonstrate on how to use some video sharing platforms.
3. Discuss the meaning of attachment with the Learners.
4. Assist Learners to attach documents to mails.
5. Learners brainstorm to identify the address book

video sharing sites

• YouTube. YouTube is a global video sharing platform available in nearly 100 countries.
• Metacafe. Meta café is a site that focuses on short videos in categories such as sports, fashion, music, movies and video games.
• Vimeo.
• DailyMotion.
• IGTV by Instagram.
• TikTok.
• 7. Facebook Watch.
• TED.
Attaching Documents to mails;

1. On your computer, go to Gmail./Yahoo/Hotmail
2. Sign in to your account
3. Click **Compose**.
4. At the bottom, click Attach 📎 .
5. Choose the files you want to upload.
6. Click **Open**. | Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson.

Exercise;

1. State 3 examples of video sharing platforms.
2. What is an attachment?
3. Outline the steps involved in attaching a document to a mail. |

Name of Teacher: *School:* *District:*