

Digital Storytelling

What is digital storytelling?

- A. Digital stories are personal narratives told through New Media. They are written, shot, edited and directed by the storytellers themselves. Digital storytellers create their own personal stories, or facilitate the telling of others' stories.

What is New Media?

- A. Anything that can be scanned, photographed, or filmed onto digital medium. Archival and other found materials, favorite possessions, and pieces of video.

How long are they?

- A. Digital stories are typically two to three minutes long.
- B. Scripts are about 250 words in length (one and a half double spaced typewritten pages or the back and front of a handwritten 4x6 index card).

How do I write my script?

- A. Tell your story
- B. What works is *truth*
- C. Your instructor will provide you with the topic or allow you to choose a topic
- D. A good story follows the shortest path to the *destination*
- E. Destination – the punch line, the pay off, the point of the story
- F. Every word counts; no detours should be included without good reason. Use specific details and dialogue.

G. Remember the 7 elements:

1. Point of View:
2. Dramatic Question:
3. Emotional Content:
4. Your Voice:
5. Soundtrack:
6. Economy:
7. Pacing:

Where do I begin?

1. Log on to your machine as “Guest” password “guest”
2. On the top menu bar pull down file to create “New Folder”
3. Click on the new “untitled folder” on the desktop to change it’s name to your initial and last name
4. Click on the dock



hidden at the bottom or side of the desktop to select your canoscan software 

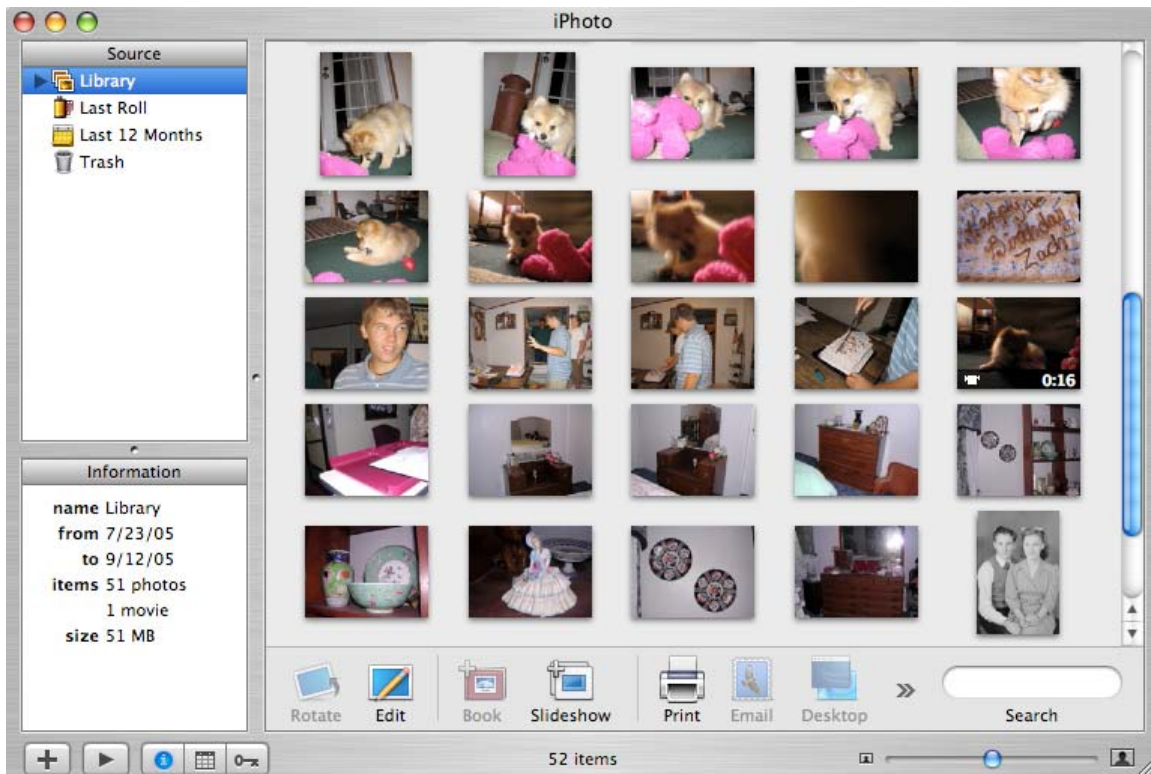
Scanner Instructions

1. Click on the CanoScan Toolbox X icon (image of four arrows coming off a piece of paper) on the dock.
2. Choose Scan-1 and adjust the settings to;
Source: platen
Mode: color (multi-scan)
Image Quality: 150 dpi or higher
(Note: the higher the dpi setting the longer it will take the image to scan)
3. Name your scanned image and select Browse to choose your desktop folder
4. Set the external program to iPhoto. Make sure the “Confirmation of the scanned image and exit settings” box is not checked or the scanned image will open in another window.
5. Remember to rename the scanned images each time
6. Scan as many images as you possibly can at one time. You will edit them separately in iPhoto

Using iPhoto



1. Click on the iPhoto icon  in the dock.

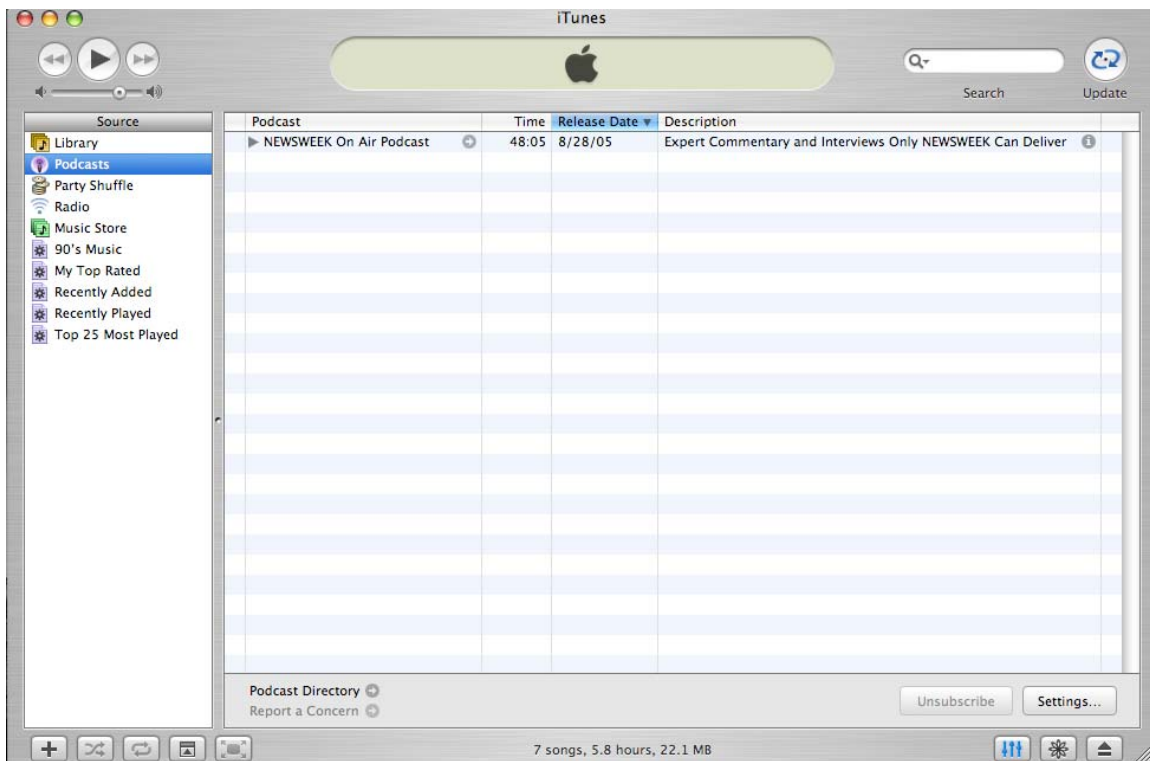


- A. All scanned or imported photos appear in the Library of your Source window.
1. From the top menu bar create a new album from the file drop down menu and give it your last name. Drag and drop all your photos from the library folder into your personalized album
 2. Click on one set of pictures scanned and count the number of pictures in the set. Make a duplicate of the selected set for every picture scanned before editing a set
 3. Next crop a separate picture from each duplicate, edit for red eye, rotate, resize using the bottom menu buttons in iPhoto.
 4. Use “undo” from the edit menu to undo any changes made that you do not want to keep. Revert to the original image in the main library if needed.
 5. Quit iPhoto.

Using iTunes



1. Click on the iTunes icon from the dock.

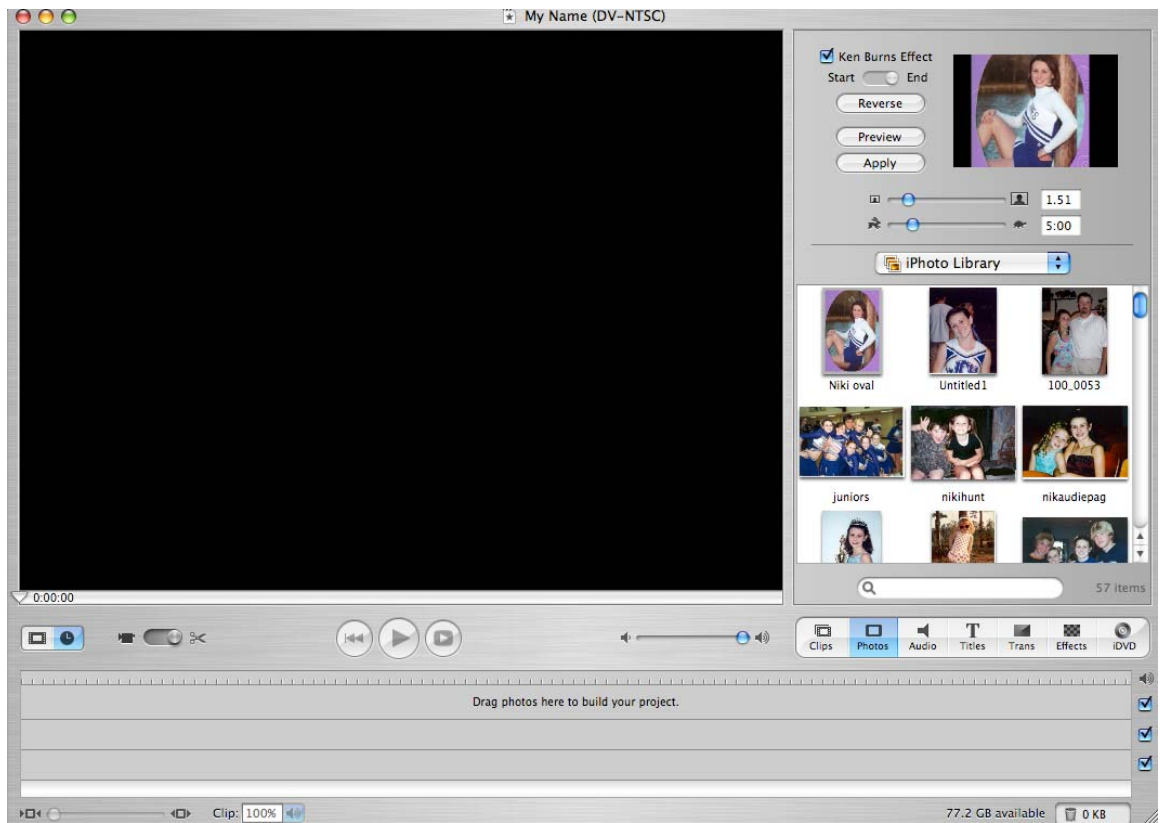


1. If importing music from a CD, insert the CD into the drive and wait for it to appear as a source on the left hand side of the iTunes window. Uncheck all of the songs on the CD except the one(s) you wish to import.
2. Click the "Import" button at the top right of the iTunes window and wait for your song(s) to import. Once imported, quit iTunes.
3. If using an mp3 file, drag it from the desktop to the iTunes Library and it will be imported into iTunes. Once added, quit iTunes.

Using iMovie



1. Click on the iMovie icon from the dock.
2. By default iMovie opens up to the last project. Click close from the file and create a new project with your last name or open an existing project if you've already begun. Be sure you select your desktop folder to save to otherwise by default your iMovie can be found in the movies folder.



2. If your voice over has already been recorded and saved as an mp3, select Import from the File Menu and import the audio file from your jump drive. If you are recording your voice-over directly into iMovie, make sure the play head is at the point where you want your voice-over to begin. Select the Audio tab beneath the clips bin. When you are ready to record, press the red record button and speak clearly into the built-in microphone located on the bottom right side of the monitor.



3. When your voice-over is complete, press the red record button again to stop recording. Your voice over will appear as you record it in the top audio track. You can adjust the volume of your movie in the timeline viewer. You might increase or decrease the volume of the entire movie or just a specific audio clips. For example you may need to increase or decrease the volume of the music track to have the voice track heard. Certain points in a video you might dramatically increase or decrease the.
4. Bring your music into iMovie by clicking on the Audio button at the right of the iMovie Window (under the Clips Bin). Navigate to your personal album in the iTunes Library once you open the Audio window. Select your song, and click on "Place at Play head". Save your project.
5. Click on the Photos button under the Clips Bin and select your personal iPhoto Album from the drop down menu. Make sure the Ken Burns effect box

at the top of the browser is unchecked. Click on the image you want to use to begin your story. Use the image size slider to reset the size of the image and apply. The image will be added automatically to your timeline. To use the Ken Burns effect click of the image to select. Set the amount of time it will be on screen (3-5 seconds on average). Drag the image to the Timeline Repeat with all additional images in the order you wish to use them. Adjust the timing of your images to fit your voice-over and music by double clicking on the image in the timeline and changing its duration. Save frequently during this process.

Using iMovie Titles, Trans, Effects

1. Click the Titles button to open the Titles pane. Select a title style from the titles list. Click an arrow button to choose the direction the text moves (if applicable). Type the text you want in the text field. Some title styles include + or - buttons so you can add or delete lines of text. Select Over Black if you want the title to appear over a black clip. To change the color of the text, click the Color box to select a color. Choose a font style for the title from the pop-up menu, and drag the text size slider to make the text larger or smaller. Drag the Speed slider and Pause slider to change the duration of the title (the duration is the total of the speed and the pause, shown at the bottom of the preview monitor). Click Preview to see how the title will look. When the title is ready, drag it into the clip or timeline viewer, or, if the clip already has a title, select a clip and click Update.
2. Click the Transitions button to open the transition's pane. Transitions blend or smooth the scene change between two video clips. Some transitions, such as Cross Dissolve and Push, shorten clips, depending on the speed of the transition. For example, if you add a transition with a speed of 2 seconds, iMovie overlaps the first clip and second clip as it renders the transition. This shortens the end of the first clip by 1 second and the beginning of the next by 1 second. When planning the length of your clips, it's a good idea to keep the length of transitions in mind.
4. Click the Effects button to open the effect's pane. A video effect might give a clip an old-fashioned sepia tone, change its color or clarity, or overlay a clip with drifting fog or fireworks. Use the Effects pane to choose an effect and set how it appears in your movie. Different effects have different attributes that you can set. For instance, if you choose Sharpen, an Amount slider lets you set the sharpness lower or higher than normal. You can apply a video effect to an entire clip or multiple clips.

Rendering

The process of creating new elements (such as titles, effects, or transitions) in a movie is called "rendering." During the rendering process, iMovie makes the appropriate changes to each frame in a clip. Rendering happens any time a video clip is modified, such as when you create a transition between scenes or add title text over video. As iMovie renders a clip, you'll see a small red line progress along the bottom of the clip. If you apply effects or transitions to more than one selected clip, iMovie renders all the clips at once, which can save you a lot of work. You can continue editing your movie while your change is rendered. Rendering takes from a few seconds to a few minutes to complete.

Saving

Click on the file menu and select Share. From the Share window click on Quicktime; compress movie for CD Rom; Share. Saving your movie in QuickTime format lets you play it on computers or publish it on a CD.

Once the iMovie file has been exported the file format will change to the



Quicktime symbol like this .

To revert back to the iMovie file you'll need to open the iMovie from your

folder. 