

Explain Everything an easy-to-use app for teaching remotely

Dr. Michelle Carey



Explain Everything

- **Explain Everything** is an easy-to-use design, screen casting, and interactive whiteboard tool.
- Annotate, animate and narrate: PDF, PPT, DOC, XLS, Keynotes, Pages, Numbers, and RTF files.
- Import, and Export files from Evernote, Dropbox, Box and GDrive.



<https://whiteboard.explaineverything.com/>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://whiteboard.explaineverything.com/>. The page title is "Whiteboard". The browser's address bar shows the URL and a search icon. The page content features a "Start with..." menu with three options:

- Blank**: Start with squeaky clean space. The icon shows a whiteboard with two blue arrows pointing to it.
- Template**: Ready to use projects. The icon shows a whiteboard with a blue bar chart, a pie chart, and a red bar chart.
- File**: Document, image, video or project. The icon shows three document icons labeled "JPG", "MP4", and "PDF".

The interface includes a left sidebar with various drawing tools (eraser, pencil, highlighter, lasso, text, shape, image, zoom, pan, and zoom in/out), a top navigation bar with "Projects" and "Whiteboard" tabs, and an "Invite" button. The bottom of the page has a dark blue footer with the text "Welcome to Explain Everything Online Whiteboard! Sign in to save your work." and a "Sign In" button. A small logo is visible in the bottom right corner of the footer.

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9 Mar 2020



Multicollinearity

22 Oct 2019



Assumptions

22 Oct 2019



Diagnostics

29 Oct 2019



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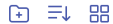
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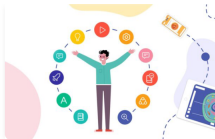
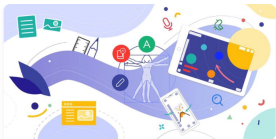
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Assignment

29 Oct 2019



Player	Field	Sp	Barrels	Box	Runs	T	AtBats	T_Sprun	Temps	X_Pct	
1	12	1	5	32	22	9	12	1	6	7	0
2	12	12	0	0	15	13	18	11	4	17	

Athlete Example

4 Nov 2019



Segue: Correlation does not mean Causation

Running a regression of shark attacks versus ice cream sales for data collected at a given beach community over a period of time would show a positive relationship, similar to that seen between sales and newspaper. Of course, no one (yet) has suggested that ice creams should be banned at beaches to reduce shark attacks.

In reality, higher temperatures cause more people to visit the beach, which in turn results in more ice cream sales and more shark attacks.

A multiple regression of attacks versus ice cream sales and temperature reveals that, as intuition implies, the former predictor is no longer significant after adjusting for temperature.

Intro

11 Sep 2019



Interactions

19 Nov 2019



Detecting

To make sure the estimated

where D_i^2 is

- $D_i^2 > 0$: estimate
- $D_i^2 < 0$: estimate
- Values of

Unlabeled

29 Oct



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8 Ball Fin

11 12 13

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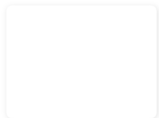
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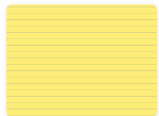
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Notepad



Video Explanation



Black Chalkboard



8 Mar 2020

11 Nov 2019

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19 Nov 2019

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Logos

Participants

Agenda

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Next steps

-
-
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-
-

Meeting Materials

Notes

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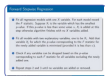
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Assignment 1 - P...

Week8b.mp4



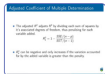
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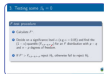
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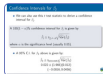
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Week6a.mp4



Lec6a_Mul_Reg_F-test.pdf



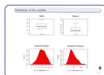
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Week5a.mp4



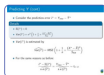
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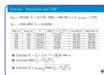
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Week4b.mp4



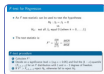
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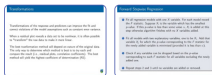
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Assignment 1 - P...

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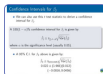
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Week6a.mp4



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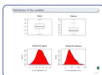
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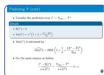
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Week4b.mp4



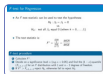
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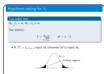
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Regression Analysis: Prestige data set

Dr Michelle Carey



1

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Prior to any analysis, the data should always be inspected for:

- Data-entry errors
- Missing values
- Outliers
- Unusual (e.g. asymmetric) distributions
- Changes in variability
- Clustering
- Non-linear bivariate relationships
- Unexpected patterns

2

✓

• Does the sample size is adequate; neither too large nor too small - the overall model.

- Data are broadly adequate for MR - all ordinal/linear (scale) data or dummy variables.
- Will want to screen the data checking for normality of distribution, univariate and bivariate outliers.
- Collinearity between pairs of IVs can be checked by their correlations (should be below 0.8) and multicollinearity within the set of IVs used should be assessed.
- Multivariate normality can be assessed by scatterplots on selected pairs of variables (checking for linearity, normality and homoscedasticity); variables with very different skewes may be useful to plot in this connection. Alternatively, violation of multivariate normality can be revealed by examining plots of residuals against predicted DVs.

3

✓

We can report to:

- Numerical summaries:
 - 5-number summaries
 - correlations
 - etc.
- Graphical summaries:
 - boxplots
 - histograms
 - scatterplots
 - etc.

4

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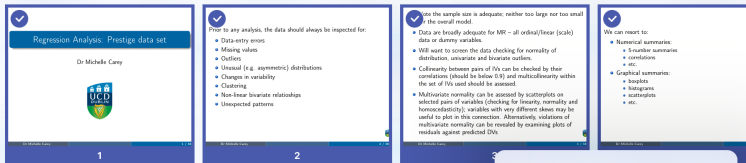
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Slide 1: Regression Analysis: Prestige data set
Dr. Michelle Carey
UCD

Slide 2: Prior to any analysis, the data should always be inspected for:

- Data-entry errors
- Missing values
- Outliers
- Unusual (e.g. asymmetric) distributions
- Changes in variability
- Clustering
- Non-linear bivariate relationships
- Unexpected patterns

Slide 3: Data sample size is adequate, neither too large nor too small - the overall model.

- Data are broadly adequate for MR - all ordinal/linear (scale) data or dummy variables.
- Will want to screen the data checking for normality of distribution, univariate and bivariate outliers.
- Collinearity between pairs of IVs can be checked by their correlations (should be below 0.8) and multicollinearity within the set of IVs used should be assessed.
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Slide 4: We can resort to:

- Numerical summaries:
 - 5-number summaries
 - correlations
 - etc.
- Graphical summaries:
 - boxplots
 - histograms
 - scatterplots
 - etc.

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Regression Analysis: Prestige data set

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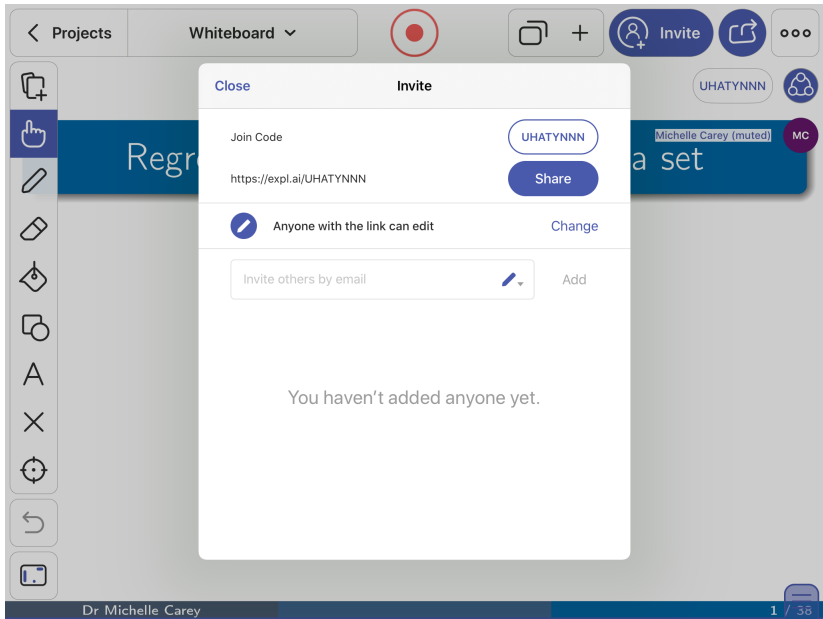
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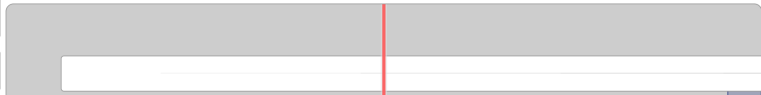
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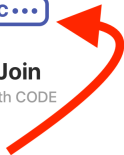
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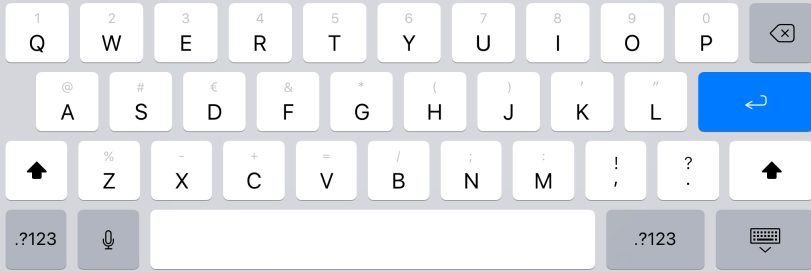
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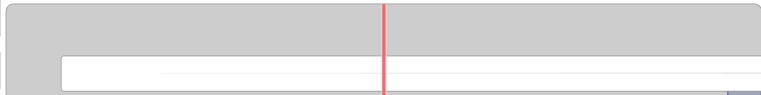
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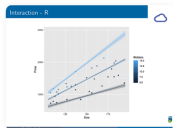


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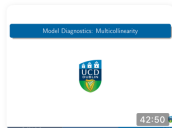
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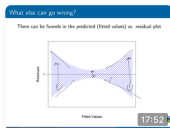
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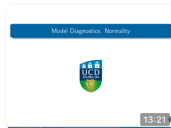
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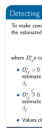
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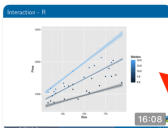
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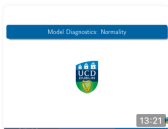
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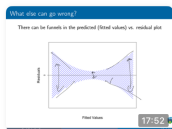
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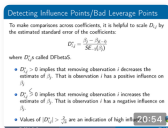
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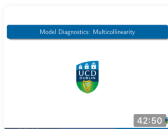
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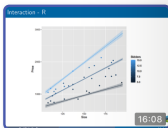
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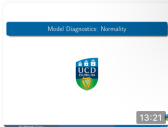
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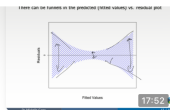
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Assumptions

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Detecting Influence Points/Bad Leverage Points

To make comparisons across coefficients, it is helpful to scale D_i by the estimated standard error of the coefficients:

$$D_i^* = \frac{D_i}{SE(\hat{\beta}_j)}$$

where D_i^* is called DFFITS.

- $D_i^* > 0$ implies that removing observation i decreases the estimate of β_j . That is observation i has a positive influence on β_j .
- $D_i^* < 0$ implies that removing observation i increases the estimate of β_j . That is observation i has a negative influence on β_j .
- Values of $|D_i^*| > \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}}$ are an indication of high influence.

20:54

Influence

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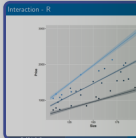
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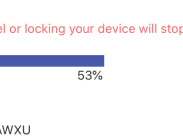
Model Diagnostics: Normality



13:21

Diagnostics

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Assumptions

17:52

Model Diagnostics: Multicollinearity



17:52

Assumptions

22 Oct 2019

Interaction Points/Bad Leverage Points
... across coefficients, it is helpful to scale D_i by
... error of the coefficients:
$$D_i^* = \frac{D_i - \bar{D}_i}{SE_{i,j}}$$

... of D_i^* s.
... that removing observation i decreases the
... That is observation i has a positive influence on
... that removing observation i increases the
... That is observation i has a negative influence on
... $|D_i^*| > \frac{3}{2}$ are an indication of high influence.

Multicollinearity

19

Model Diagnostics: Multicollinearity



42:50

Multicollinearity

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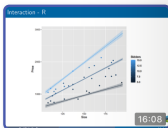
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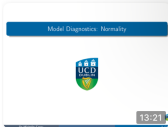
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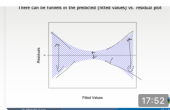
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Assumptions

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Detecting Influence Points/Bad Leverage Points

To make comparisons across coefficients, it is helpful to scale D_i by the estimated standard error of the coefficients:

$$D_i^* = \frac{D_i}{\text{SE}(b_j)}$$

where D_i^* is called DFFITS.

- $D_i^* > 0$ implies that removing observation i decreases the estimate of β_j . That is observation i has a positive influence on β_j .
- $D_i^* < 0$ implies that removing observation i increases the estimate of β_j . That is observation i has a negative influence on β_j .
- Values of $|D_i^*| > \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}}$ are an indication of high influence.

Influence

29 Oct 2019



Multicollinearity

22 Oct 2019



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Library



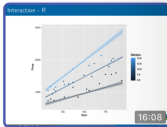
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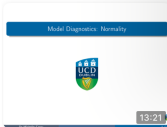
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Diagnostics

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Export as

Video

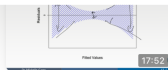
Document

Image

Project

14 of 14

Select specific slides to share



Assumptions

22 Oct 2019

Detecting Influence Points/Bad Leverage Points

To make comparisons across coefficients, it is helpful to scale D_i by the estimated standard error of the coefficients:

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Influence

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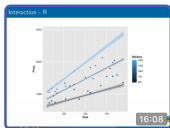
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Interactions

19 Nov 2019



Interactions.mp4
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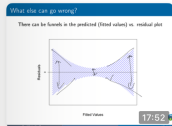
Gmail

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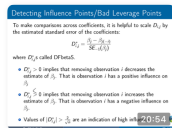
Assignment

29 Oct 2019



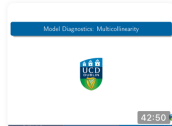
Assumptions

22 Oct 2019



Influence

29 Oct 2019



Multicollinearity

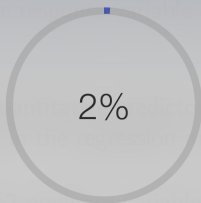
22 Oct 2019

Library

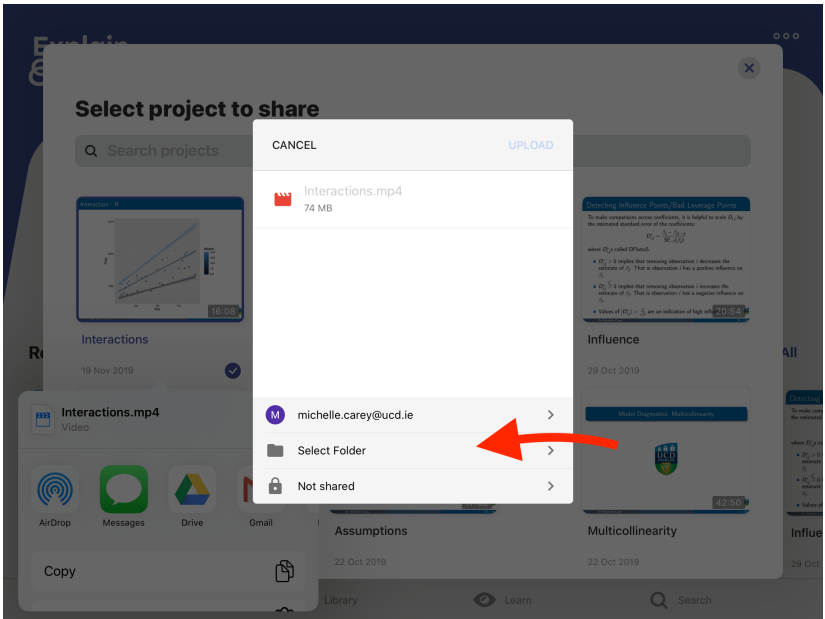
👁 Learn

🔍 Search

Preparing project

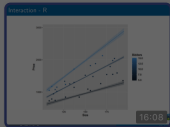


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Interactions

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Predictive_Analytics

Name ↑

All_Notes.pdf
Modified 22 Sep 2018

Assignment1.mp4
Modified 30 Oct 2018

CategoricalInteractions.pdf
Modified 28 Oct 2018

Diagnostics3.pdf
Modified 22 Oct 2018

F-test.pdf

Cancel Save here

Detecting Influence Points/Bad Leverage Points

To make comparisons across coefficients, it is helpful to scale D_i by the estimated standard error of the coefficients:

$$D_i^* = \frac{D_i}{SE(\beta_j)}$$

where D_i^* is called DFBeta.

- $D_i^* > 2$ implies that removing observation i decreases the estimate of β_j . That is observation i has a positive influence on β_j .
- $D_i^* < -2$ implies that removing observation i increases the estimate of β_j . That is observation i has a negative influence on β_j .
- Values of $|D_i^*| > 2$ are an indication of high influence.

Influence

29 Oct 2019

Model Diagnostic: Multicollinearity

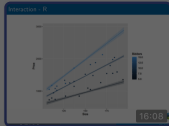


Multicollinearity

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Interactions.mp4

74 MB



michelle.carey@ucd.ie



Predictive_Analytics



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Assumptions

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Detecting Influence Points/Bad Leverage Points

To make comparisons across coefficients, it is helpful to scale D_i by the estimated standard error of the coefficients:

$$D_i^* = \frac{D_i}{SE(\beta_j)}$$

where D_i^* is called DFBeta.

- $D_i^* > 5$ implies that removing observation i decreases the estimate of β_j . That is observation i has a positive influence on β_j .
- $D_i^* < -5$ implies that removing observation i increases the estimate of β_j . That is observation i has a negative influence on β_j .
- Values of $|D_i^*| > 5$ are an indication of high influence.

Influence

29 Oct 2019

Model Diagnostic: Multicollinearity

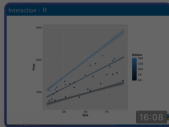


Multicollinearity

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 michelle.carey@ucd.ie

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Assumptions

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Detecting Influence Points/Bad Leverage Points

To make comparisons across coefficients, it is helpful to scale D_{ij} by the estimated standard error of the coefficients:

$$D_{ij}^* = \frac{D_{ij}}{SE(\beta_j)}$$

where D_{ij}^* is called DFBETs.

- $D_{ij}^* > 5$ implies that removing observation i decreases the estimate of β_j . That is observation i has a positive influence on β_j .
- $D_{ij}^* < -5$ implies that removing observation i increases the estimate of β_j . That is observation i has a negative influence on β_j .
- Values of $|D_{ij}^*| > 5$ are an indication of high influence.

Influence

29 Oct 2019

Model Diagnostic: Multicollinearity



Multicollinearity

22 Oct 2019

Uploading success

OK

My online module



STAT40790-Predictive Analytics I (online-2019/20 ...



Michelle Carey



My Learning Assessment ▾ Discussions My Class ▾ Library ▾ Module Tools ▾

Search Topics



Week 1 ▾

Print

Settings

Add dates and restrictions...

Add a description...

Upload / Create ▾

Existing Activities ▾

Bulk Edit

☰ Lec1_Intro ▾

PDF document



☰ Lec2_Matrix_Rev ▾

PDF document



☰ Week1Lec1 ▾

Video



☰ Week1_Lec2 ▾

Video



Overview

Bookmarks

Module Schedule

Learning Materials

106

☰ Week 1

5

☰ Week 2

10

☰ Week 3

10

☰ Week 4

10

..

Uploading the videos

Search Topics

Overview

Bookmarks

Module Schedule

Learning Materials 106

- Week 1 5
- Week 2 10
- Week 3 10
- Week 4 10
- Week 5 9
- Week 6 12

Week 1 ▼

Print Settings

Add dates and restrictions... ⓘ

Add a description...

Upload / Create ▼ Existing Activities ▼ Bulk Edit

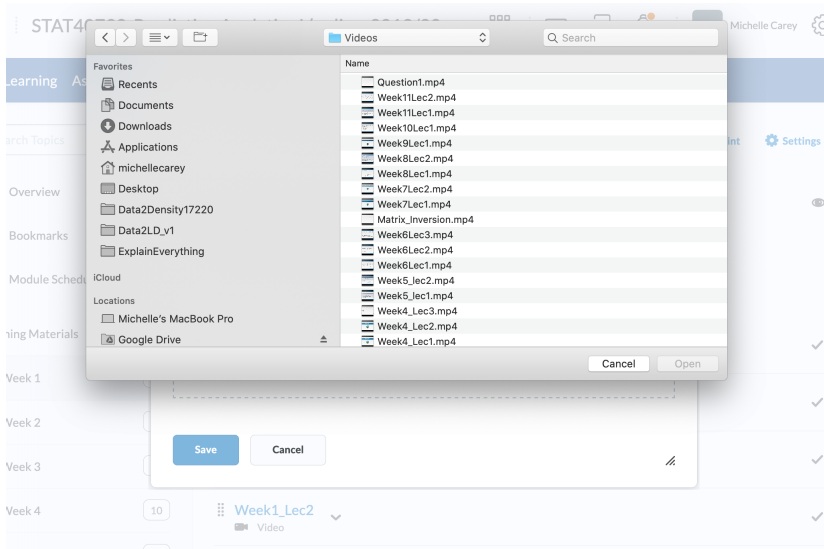
Upload Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Video or Audio	<input type="checkbox"/>
Create a File	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Create a Link	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Add from Manage Files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
New SCORM/xAPI Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
New Assignment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
New Checklist	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

s.v2 ▼

Uploading the videos

The screenshot shows a web interface for a course titled "STAT40790-Predictive Analytics I (online-2019/20 ...)". The user is identified as "MC Michelle Carey". A modal dialog box titled "Add Video or Audio" is open, with the "Upload" tab selected. The dialog contains a large dashed box with the text "Drop your video or audio file here to upload" and "OR" above a "Browse..." button. Below this, it states "You can upload files up to a maximum of 1 GB." At the bottom of the dialog are "Save" and "Cancel" buttons. The background interface includes a sidebar with navigation options like "Learning Assessment", "ch Topics", "Overview", "Bookmarks", "Module Schedule", and "Learning Materials", and a main content area with "Print" and "Settings" icons.

Uploading the videos





Search Topics



Overview

Bookmarks

Module Schedule

Learning Materials

106

Week 1

5

Week 2

10

Week 3

10

Week 4

10

Week 1 ▾

Print

Settings

Add dates and restrictions...

Add a description...

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Existing Activities ▾

Bulk Edit

Lec1_Intro ▾

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Lec2_Matrix_Rev ▾

PDF document



Week1Lec1 ▾

Video



Week1_Lec2 ▾

Video



Predictive Analytics I

Introduction

Dr. Michelle Carey





New
Project



Invite
& Collaborate



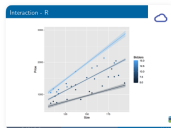
Join
With CODE



Share
& Inspire

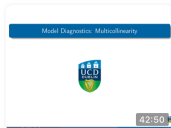
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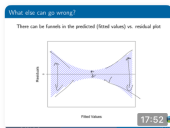
Interactions

9 Mar 2020



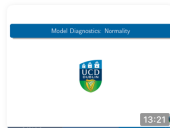
Multicollinearity

22 Oct 2019



Assumptions

22 Oct 2019



Diagnostics

29 Oct 2019



Detecting
To make sure the estimated

where β_2 is

- $\beta_2 > 0$: estimate β_2
- $\beta_2 \leq 0$: estimate β_2
- Values of β_2

Influe

29 Oct



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New
Project

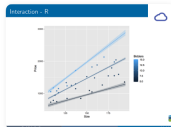


Invite
& Collaborate



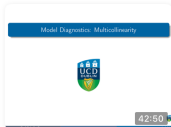
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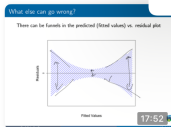
Interactions

9 Mar 2020



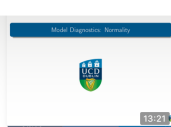
Multicollinearity

22 Oct 2019



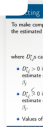
Assumptions

22 Oct 2019



Diagnostics

29 Oct 2019



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MC Michelle Carey >

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Manual >

Video Hints >

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Settings

Done

GENERAL

EDITING

EXPORT

RECORD

INTEGRATIONS



DISPLAY

Toolbar alignment

Left

Right

Control Bar alignment

Bottom

Top

External screen mode

2nd screen

Mirror

Display on-screen taps and gestures



INTERFACE

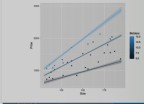
Display the Save/Discard dialog when leaving project



DEVICES

Recent Projects

Interaction - R



Interactions

9 Mar 2020



22 Oct 2019



22 Oct 2019



29 Oct 2019



29 Oct



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Search

Settings

Done

GENERAL EDITING EXPORT RECORD INTEGRATIONS

EDITING PROJECTS

New project ratio

4:3

16:9

New projects are created in a 4:3 screen ratio, best for viewing on an iPad.

Offset laser pointer



Enabling offset will have the laser pointer appear slightly above your finger.

Display on-screen guides



Overlay guides to show the project area which will be visible when exported. Area outside of them will be cropped.

Participants' zoom frames



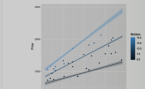
Toggle visibility of other collaboration participants' zoom frames.

Hide video/audio object controls after a while



Recent Projects

Interaction - R



Interactions

9 Mar 2020



22 Oct 2019



22 Oct 2019



29 Oct 2019



29 Oct



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Library



Learn



Search

Settings

Done

GENERAL

EDITING

EXPORT

RECORD

INTEGRATIONS

VIDEO

Resolution

1024 × 768

Quality

Average

Good

Best

Exported videos will be saved with low compression and are shared at large size.

File format

MOV

MP4

Include audio



Show audio objects in the exported file



Include slides without recordings



Slide without recording duration

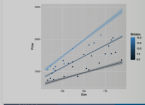
5s

10s

15s

Recent Projects

Interaction - R



Interactions

9 Mar 2020

PDF DOCUMENTS

22 Oct 2019

22 Oct 2019

29 Oct 2019

29 Oct



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Search

Settings

Done

GENERAL EDITING EXPORT **RECORD** INTEGRATIONS

FRONT CAMERA RESOLUTION

352 × 288

640 × 480

1280 × 720

REAR CAMERA RESOLUTION

352 × 288

640 × 480

1920 × 1080

RECORDING QUALITY

Frames per second

30

60

Increasing video resolution and framerate will improve the quality at the expense of increased file size.

BROWSER CAPTURE FREQUENCY

Seconds

OFF

1

2

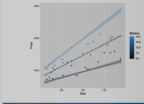
3

5

Set the frequency of frame captures for embedded browser objects.

Recent Projects

Interaction - R



Interactions

9 Mar 2020



22 Oct 2019



22 Oct 2019



29 Oct 2019



29 Oct



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Library



Learn



Search

Settings

Done

GENERAL

EDITING

EXPORT

RECORD

INTEGRATIONS



Dropbox



Evernote



GDrive & YouTube



WebDAV



OneDrive



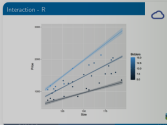
Box



Slack



Recent Projects



Interactions

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22 Oct 2019



22 Oct 2019



29 Oct 2019



29 Oct



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Please see below link to the Explain everything handbook:

[Explain Everything Handbook](#)