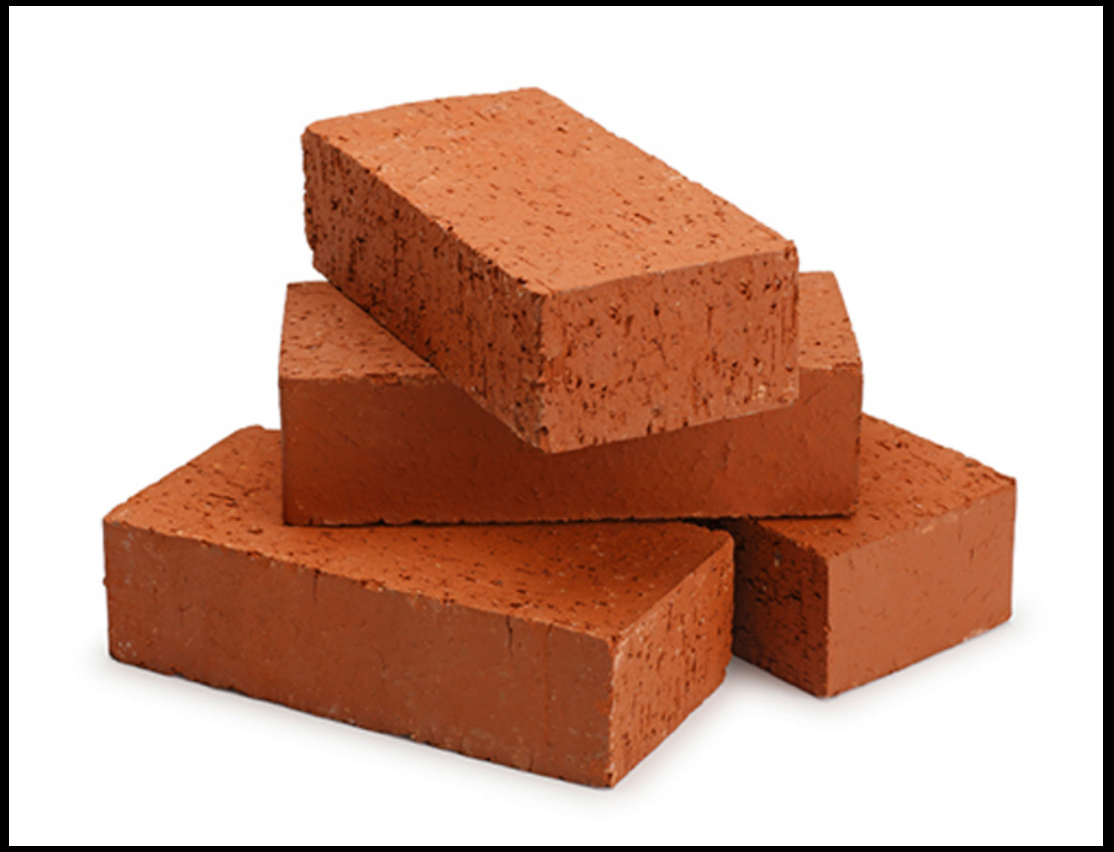
TOTAL LEARNING ARCHITECTURE

3 Analogies

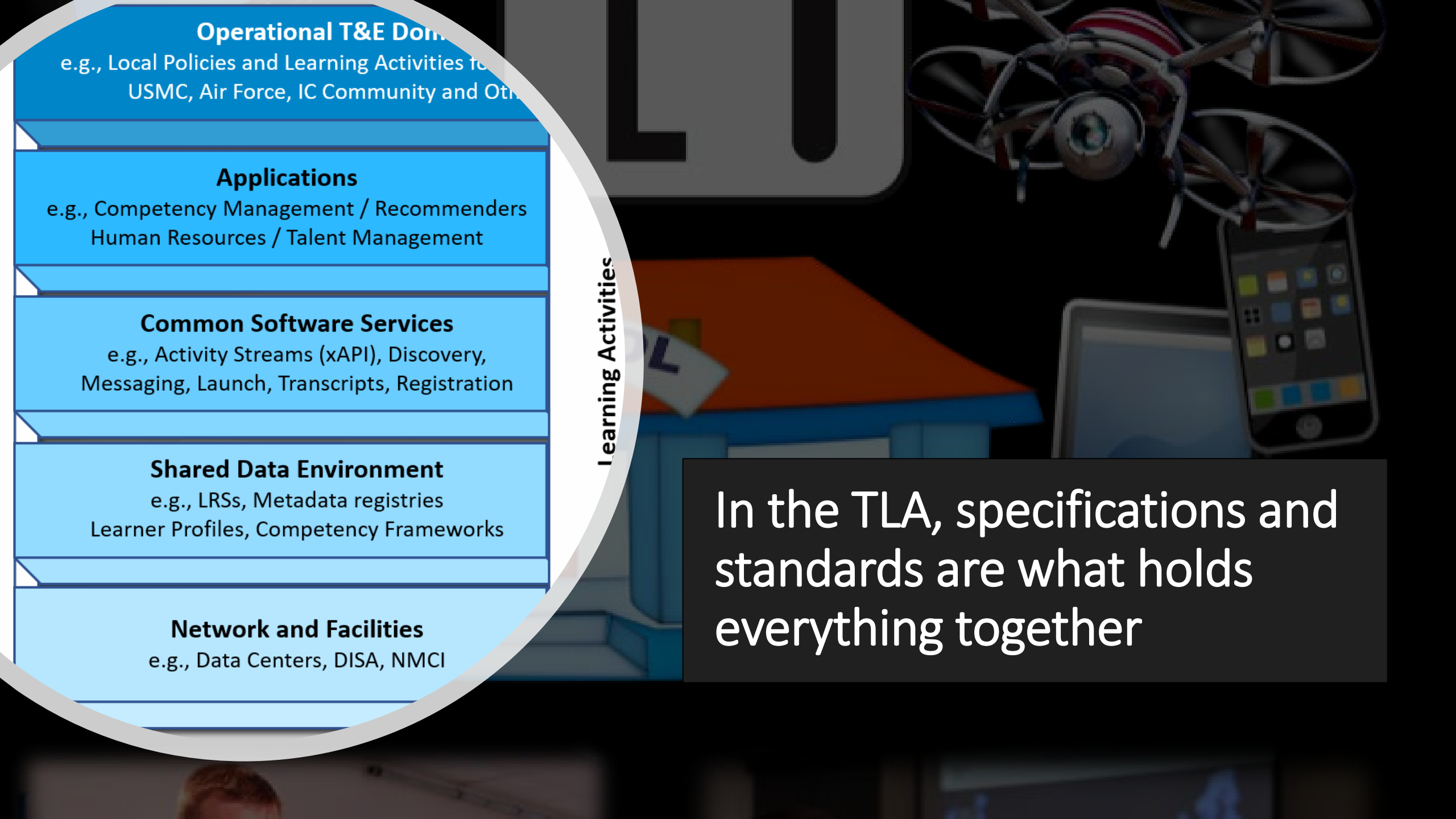
Advanced Distributed Learning


Analogy
Number 1:
Bricks and Mortar



Bricks are analogous to things

Mortar is the glue that holds everything together


Operational T&E Dom
e.g., Local Policies and Learning Activities fo
USMC, Air Force, IC Community and Oth
Applications
e.g., Competency Management / Recommenders
Human Resources / Talent Management
Common Software Services
e.g., Activity Streams (xAPI), Discovery,
Messaging, Launch, Transcripts, Registration
Shared Data Environment
e.g., LRSs, Metadata registries
Learner Profiles, Competency Frameworks
Network and Facilities
e.g., Data Centers, DISA, NMCI
Learning Activities
In the TLA, specifications and standards are what holds everything together

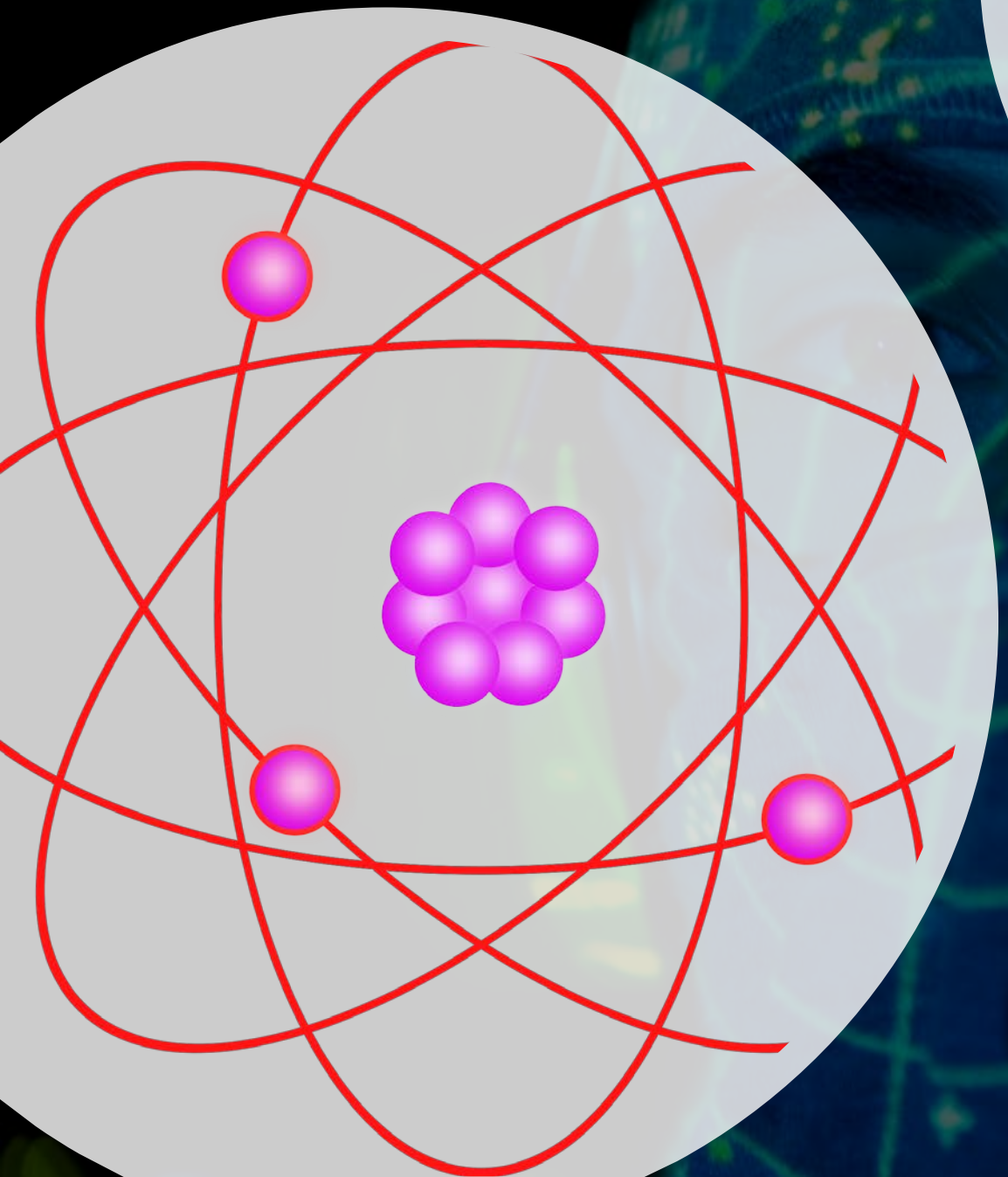
Together, they create a foundation to build upon

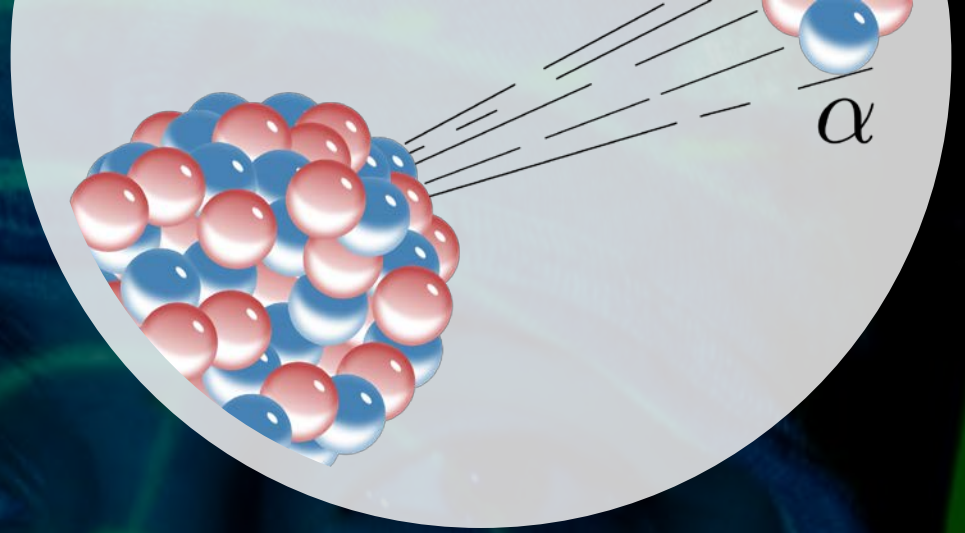
Analogy Number 2:

Beads come in all shapes & sizes

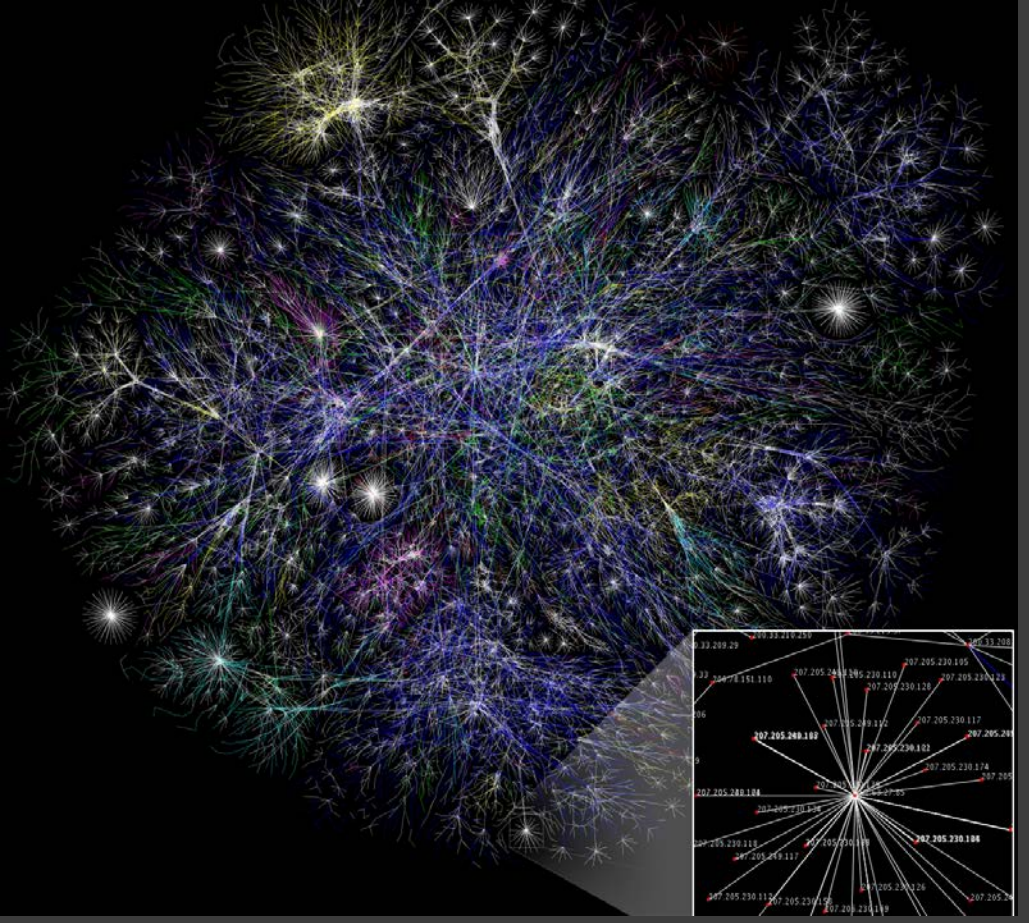
Beads are strung together into Jewelry

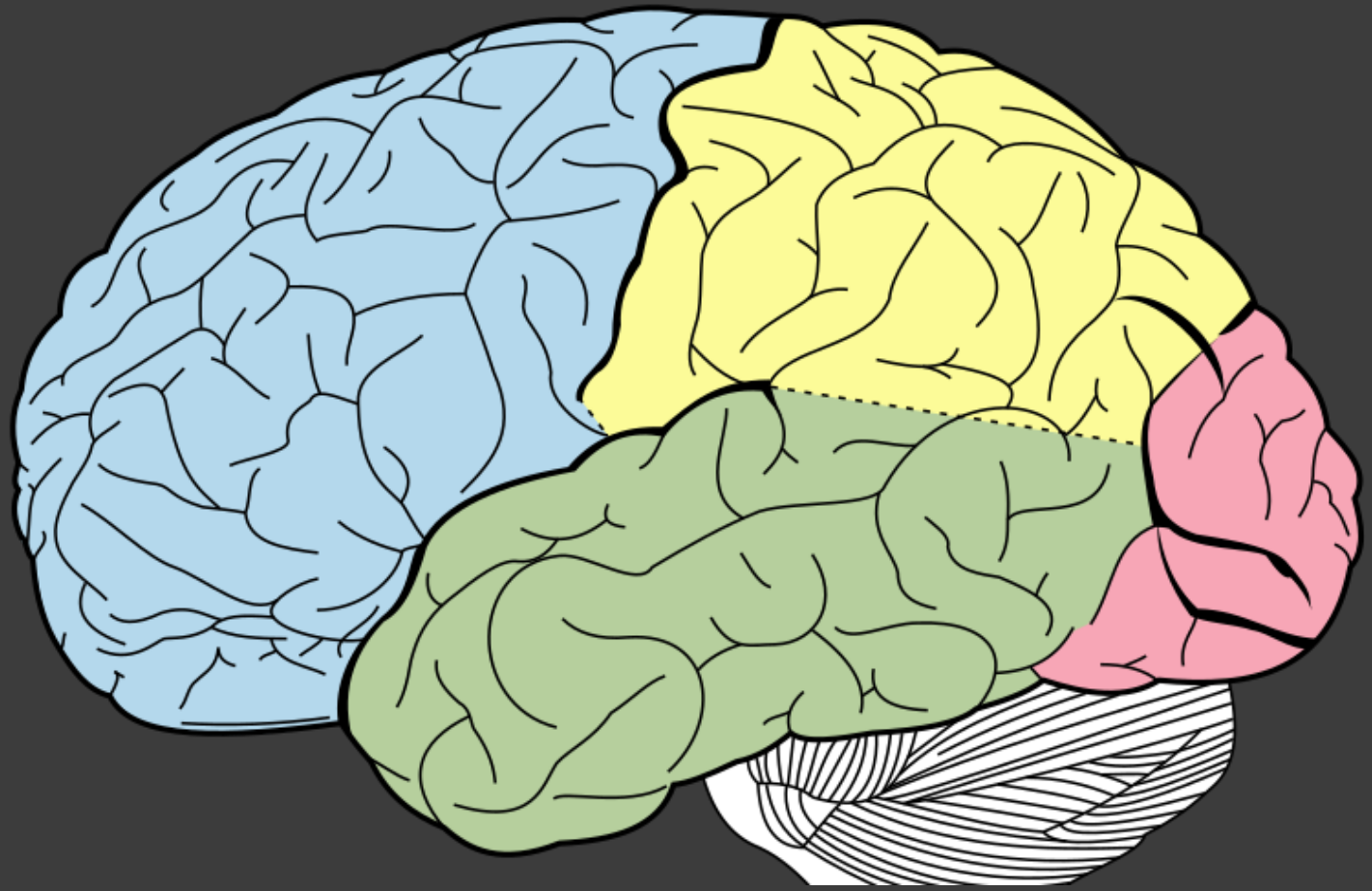
The cord is what ties all the beads together





But in the TLA, it does so much more





The purpose is to provide insight

Last Analogy:

Intermodal Shipping Containers

A long time ago in a galaxy far, far away

Shipping vans are transported across the globe

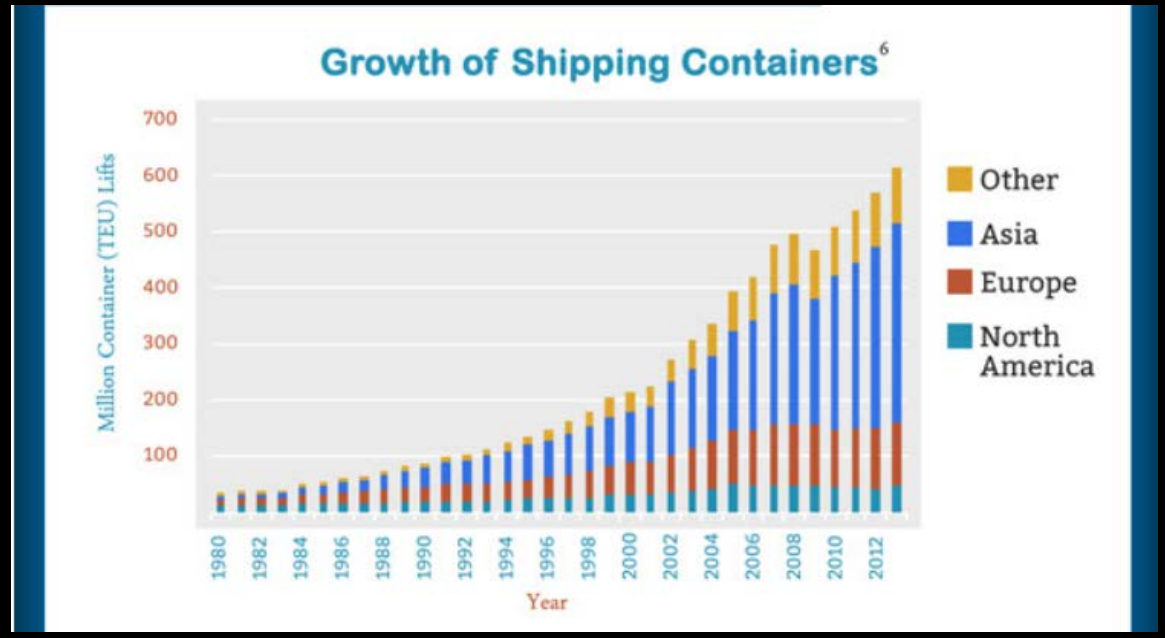
Other Container Systems

(1922) NYC container
(1924) von-Haus-zu-Haus
(1925) Mack
(1927) English Railway container
(1928) Victorian Railways – refrigerated container
(1929) International Competition
(1930) GWR Container
(1931) International Chamber of Commerce
(1933) International Container Bureau:
(1936) SAR Wolseley break of gauge
(1946) Queensland Railways milk container, 2,000 imperial gallons (9,100 L; 2,400 US gal), road-rail
(1978) RACE (Australia) – slightly wider than ISO containers to fit slightly wider Australian Standard Pallets
(1994) ACTS roller containers for intermodal transport by rail and road (Central Europe)
(1998) PODS
(2005?) SECU (Sweden, Finland, UK) – big 95 t (93 long tons; 105 short tons) container.

It was trivial to build the box, the difficulty was in building consensus on the standards for how to build the box

- January 1968: **ISO 668** defined the terminology, dimensions and ratings.
- July 1968: **R-790** defined the identification markings.
- January 1970: **R-1161** made recommendations about corner fittings.
- October 1970: **R-1897** set out the minimum internal dimensions of general purpose freight containers.

Before Shipping Containers	Afters Shipping Containers
Before shipping containers, loading cargo cost $5.86 per ton.[5]	It now only costs $0.16 per ton to load cargo.[5]
Before containers, cargo could be loaded at around 1.3 tonnes per hour.[4]	Cargo can now be loaded at a rate of over 10,000 tonnes per hour.[4]
In 1955 0% of goods were shipped using containers.[9]	Now over 90% of every purchased item has been shipped inside a container.[9]

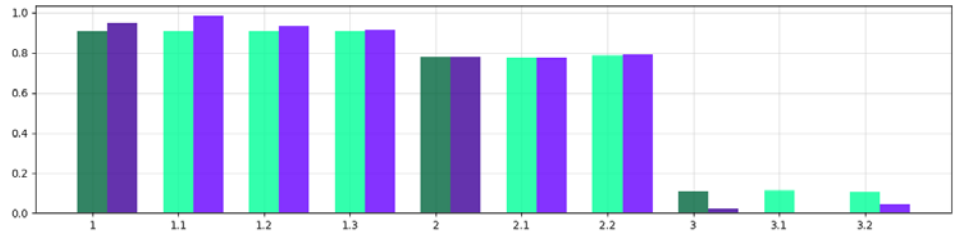


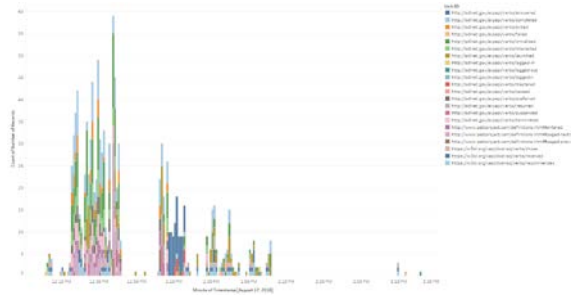
Look at the payoff – Global Adoption

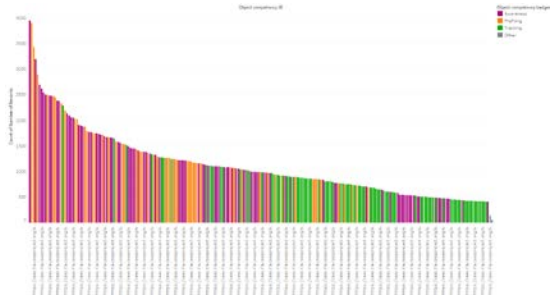
TLA Test and Demonstration – August 13-17

TLA Hackathon at iFEST

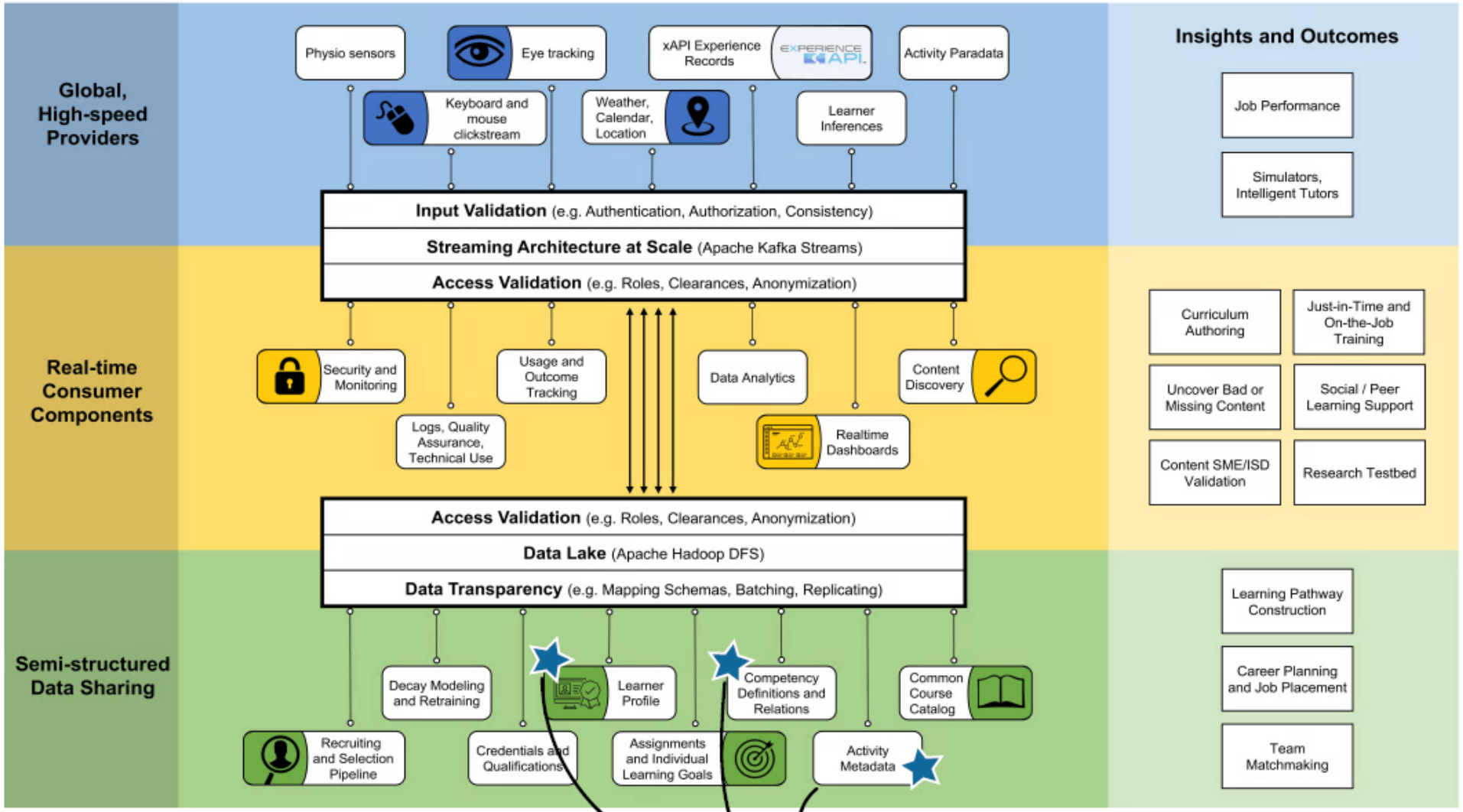
August 26-27







Total Learning Architecture



YOUR INPUT MATTERS!!
Tell us what you think on the posters to the right.

Tell Us What You Think!

Use the markers to your right to help us define the data elements that should be used to describe learners, competencies, and activities.

Learner Profiles

Competency Definitions and Relations

Activity Metadata