SREB Educational Technology Cooperative

2015 Spring Workshop Series

Beyond Bandwidth: Caching Technology

Monday, April 27, 2015, 2:00 pm EDT

Beyond Bandwidth: Caching Technology
After broadband connectivity is established, what types of technologies can help schools or colleges make the most efficient use of their bandwidth? Join us for this session that discusses caching technology for efficient use of bandwidth and support of students that do not have Internet at home. Get the FCC perspective for e-Rate, as well as the classroom teacher and principal point of view.

Agenda

1. What is Caching, Types of Caching and Why it is important
2. What does the FCC say about Caching
3. Why Install Caching
4. How Caching is Closing the Digital Divide
5. Distribution Challenges before Caching
    1. Outside the Classroom
    2. Inside the Classroom
6. How Caching Facilitates Learning in the Classroom
7. Training Teachers to Integrate Caching into their Classroom
8. Questions

Our expert panel includes:

Joe Freddoso - FCC Advisor and Former MCNC CEO
Cindy Johnson - E-rate Expert and Former District Chief Technology Officer
Tammy Tucker - Mount Vernon Elementary Principal
Melody Faulkiner – Mount Vernon Teacher
Ashley White - Apex Teacher
Carla Bolick - Teacher and Advisor for URCast

For background information, please take a look at the following articles concerning deployment of caching technology.

Real World Deployments:

http://www.wvnet.edu/urcast/
http://www.wvnet.edu/urcast/apex.html
http://www.wvnet.edu/urcast/leecounty.html
http://www.wvnet.edu/urcast/mtvernon.html

Other Resources:

http://www.fcc.gov/page/summary-e-rate-modernization-order
http://urcastnetwork.com/videos/URcast%20Classroom%20Intro%20SD.mp4
http://www.ask.com/wiki/Cache_%28computing%29?lang=en

For non-technical participants: "In computing, a **cache** (/ˈkæʃ/ ***KASH***)[1] is a component that transparently stores data so that future requests for that data can be served faster. The data that is stored within a cache might be values that have been computed earlier or duplicates of original values that are stored elsewhere. If requested data is contained in the cache (**cache hit**), this request can be served by simply reading the cache, which is comparatively faster. Otherwise (**cache miss**), the data has to be recomputed or fetched from its original storage location, which is comparatively slower. Hence, the greater the number of requests that can be served from the cache, the faster the overall system performance becomes."

To register for this free webinar:

https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/2616558763850073346

You must register to attend. After registration, you will receive a confirmation email with the details of joining the session.

For more information contact:

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