

ISOJ 2020: Day 3, Workshop

Going beyond advanced search: Google tools for journalists

- o [Mary Nahorniak](#), Google News Initiative Teaching Fellow (workshop in English)
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Mallary Tenore Hello and welcome, everyone. Apologies for the delay. We were just working through some technical difficulties, so we appreciate your patience. We're so glad that you're here with us today, and we really hope that you have been enjoying ISOJ so far. I want to give a special thanks to Google News Initiative and the Knight Foundation for sponsoring ISOJ, which is in its twenty-second year. This year we have more than 7,200 registrants from 130 countries, and we're really happy that you're part of this year's audience. So today's workshop, it's called Going Beyond Advanced Search: Google Tools for Journalists, and it's led by Mary Nahorniak, who is a Google News Initiative teaching fellow focused on collaborating with journalists and entrepreneurs to drive innovation and news. This workshop will help you to become aware of some really useful Google tools that you can use to help enhance your work as a journalist, because there's a lot more tools that Google offers beyond just the advanced search.

So before we start, I want to remind everyone that this same workshop is also being held in Spanish with Google News Labs' Juan Manuel Lucero. So we'll post a link in the chat to the Spanish version of the workshop, because you'll need a different link to access that. So during this workshop with Mary, you can feel free to post questions for her in the chat, and she'll get to as many of them as she can at the end of the workshop. And you can also post highlights from this workshop on social media using the hashtag #ISOJ2021. So without further ado, I would like to introduce Mary. Thank you so much for being here with us today.

Mary Nahorniak Good morning, everyone. Good afternoon, depending on where you are. Thank you so much for joining me today for this session, Going Beyond Advanced Search: New Tools for Journalists. Google has given a session like this for a number of years at ISOJ, and this year we want to go beyond the basics and showcase some new products that were built specifically with journalists in mind. A little housekeeping. You heard this from Mallary, but I'll say it again. If you have questions or comments, you can put them in the chat or you can use hashtag #ISOJ on Twitter. I'm sure you're all old hat at this by now on day three. I will check it at a few points throughout the session for questions, and we'll also do them at the end. So if there's something you want to go deeper on, please don't hesitate to ask.

A little bit about me and about us. I'm Mary Nahorniak. I'm a journalist, and I'm the U.S. teaching fellow for Google News Lab, which is part of the Google News Initiative. I started working with Google just a few weeks ago, and I was most recently the director of audience for USA Today, responsible for all of our digital platforms and a 24/7 global team that helped program those platforms. I've also been the breaking news director of the Baltimore Sun. I've worked for a news literacy nonprofit called News Trust, and I did a stint in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, working for a mobile Internet company. So GNI, a little bit more about Google, is our effort to build a stronger future for journalism. My role focuses on the first of the three E's here, to elevate and strengthen quality journalism. The other areas of focus for the G and I are evolving business model through programs, like

Subscribe with Google, and empowering news organizations through innovation. That's mainly achieved through our regional innovation challenges as well as our development of tools for journalists. I'm passionate about helping journalists connect with audiences, so let's dive in.

If you save one URL today, save this one. [G.co/news training](https://www.google.com/news/training). This site will allow you at your own pace to learn all about the elements of digital journalism from finding, verifying, and visualizing stories on the Web. And I just learned this. Today we have a brand new training on our Pinpoint tool, which will go over also today together. We also have an email, alias newslabsupport@Google.com to help with any questions you might have or trainings you'd like to do. Those will reach me and reach some of my colleagues, as well.

So here's what we're going to cover today. You might find that you know some of this, but I hope it'll spark some new ways to use these tools. And I believe there's something new here for everyone. First, we're going to talk about advanced search. So some simple steps for finding information on the web to find it more quickly, more easily, and have more targeted search results that you need. Search is only as good as the query that you use, and I know you've found that through practice. And this is going to help you find what you need when you need it. Second, we'll walk through the new tool called Pinpoint that I mentioned and how it's being used in newsrooms around the globe. And third, we'll look at Google Earth studio and a brand new feature called Timelapse.

Let's start with advanced search. We're going to start with some of the basics, and we'll build quickly from here. So this will be a progressive set of learning. So, as you know, good journalism is all based on research, questions you have, things you've noticed. Marie Colvin would talk to people in war zones to find out what was really going on while these two guys at the bottom, Woodward and Bernstein, of course, spent months researching documents and meeting Deep Throat before they broke Watergate. Research, whether it's from the field or from your desk, is at the core of all good journalism. And one of the most powerful research tools is Google. Given Google's core mission to organize the world's information and make it universally accessible and useful, it's often the first stop for research. I find myself typing things into the search bar without even realizing that I'm Googling something. The goal of the engineers who work on search is that the perfect search engine should understand exactly what you mean and give you back exactly what you want. But we do still need you to be precise in how you query Google, so let's talk about search refinements.

The reality is that creating a perfect search engine is hard, and sometimes your search experience requires additional tools to get the job done. There is no one right way to use search, but with the following tools, you can often find different results than you might find with a typical keyword search. So let's dive into some of these. So you probably know this one already, but you can use the minus sign to specify items that you don't want in your results, like ingredients in a recipe. For example, if you want salsa without tomatoes, or like me, if you want salsa without cilantro, which is a divisive. Or in this example, you want to find the speed of a Jaguar, the car, so you can see that we minused out "cat." You could also flip that search and minus out "car" to find the speed of jaguar, the animal. You might also see an information box at the top of your results pulled from a definitive source. And you may still find ads which will be related in the results regardless of the search modifier you use, but those will always be clearly identified. You can combine keyword searches with a site:Search, so you can see here that we're searching the BBC site for the word "Brexit." And I've used this a lot of times when I find the site search isn't as powerful as I want, it's not as intuitive as I want, or if it's broken, which does happen. So in this example

on the left, is just a simple search for Brexit, and on the right is searching BBC for Brexit articles. You can also search top level domain, so this isn't searching a specific site, instead it's searching a specific type of site. So note how that's different. Essentially, what we're saying here is search for GDP on .gov sites, and the left results are searching for GDP in general. And on the right, we're searching for official government sources. So you could also do a .edu, for example. This one was new for me. I love this one, so this is a related site search. In this example, we're looking for sites that are like GettyImages.Com. So on the left, if you simply search for Getty Images, this is what you would expect to find, a bunch of results related to Getty. On the right, we're searching for sites that are like Getty Images, so that might be a way to find other stock footage, other photography. This is a great way to find other music sites, or even just search your own site, and see what comes up as similar to your own. It could be an interesting way to find a new competitor or find how things are grouped together. The cache feature is really interesting, so you can use this to find the most recently cache version of a website. Cache tells Google to load the last saved version of the website. Google takes a snapshot of each web page as a backup in case the current page isn't available. Those pages then become part of the cache. If you click a link that says cached, you'll see the version of the site that Google has stored. So for a couple of use cases. Think about last year. This would have been really helpful when the CDC was removing data around COVID testing. Also, think about WhiteHouse.gov and the different variations that it went through. If you want to find an older version of a website, then just the last cache version, you can also try something that I'm sure you're familiar with, the WaybackMachine@Archive.org. So while we like to share our Google tools, we also want to share just great tools with journalists, and this is one of the best. So this can be really useful. This is a file type search. It's the difference between the results of a straight search for expenses on the left, which is giving us a definition of the word. And then we have the defined search on the right. You will get much more precise results with just .CSV files.

I want to show you that if you take all of those different search refinements, you can combine them however you might need, and you can get really creative here. So if you look at this search, we're looking for the word "secret" in the title. We're looking for a file type that's a PDF, and we're searching CIA.gov. And here you can see what those results are. In a previous run of this search, there was a really great report on brain warfare. This would be the kind of thing that I might search for once every few weeks and just see what comes up. If you can't remember any of that, that's OK. You can find ways to run all of these search refinements on the advance search, which you can find on the right side of the Google home page. It's going to take you to a page like this. And you could replicate the search we just did. You can find ways to explore. You could change the language. You can change region. You could change how often the site's updated. It's all right here. OK, let's take all of that a step further. You can create an email alert at Google.com/alerts using search refinements. So if you don't already have alerts set up, I hope you will leave this session with this and create a few. Alerts is the only tool that will deliver stories that you've missed right to your inbox. So the more unique or targeted the alert is, the more useful it will be in helping you discover stories. Local newsrooms often have nearby locations set up as alerts so that if someone does something newsworthy in another part of the world, you could write a story on it. I also know lots of reporters who have alerts for their byline. I think that's a great number one alert to set up. You can see where else your work gets picked up and what people are saying about it. You might get some great follow up ideas. And of course, you can search for key people on your beat, company names. One thing that's really interesting is to search for holding companies, names of holding companies, so they might show up in court cases, but they aren't necessarily going to return you a lot of results every day, which would be the public facing business name. And after you set up

some alerts, you can always go back and refine your searches to tailor what you need. If one stops working for you, just change it, and then you might be able to create a different one from there. So this is a great way to make the Internet work for you. Wake up every morning and get some of what you're looking for, instead of having to go out there and find it.

So taking advanced search even a step further, we do have specific search engines beyond the main Google search to meet specific needs. So, as you know, there's lots of data on the Internet, but there was no easy way to find a ready made dataset. Dataset Search helped solve that problem, and you can now share datasets globally if you wish so that others can incorporate public datasets in their projects. There's also Google Scholar for searching academic work and case law. From a journalist's perspective, scholar can be really useful for finding sources. So whether you're writing about sports injuries or corporate pay scholars, Scholar is a great resource for finding people to talk to. And to build on what we just talked about, you can also create alerts separately in Google Scholar that will allow you to track academics' topics or search for keywords. So you can take the search refinements and you can take the special search engines, and you can combine all of those things to create some alerts and to create some searches that might work for you.

I also want to show you Fact Check Explorer. This is pretty cool and pretty important right now. It is a searchable index of fact checks. So I'm going to break out of the slides for a minute and take us over to Fact Check Explorer to look at. So the first thing you see is just simply a search bar, which we're all familiar with, so you could simply just run a search. You can also click on recent fact checks. This might be just nice to look for story ideas. What are people saying about whatever? Where is their misinformation, and where's there great information? I see a lot of fact checks on here from AFP, which has a robust fact checking organization within it. And then I recently just moved to California, so I'm going to run a search for California and see what is being said about where I live. So I love this. So you all remember the meme last year that the Japanese theme parks shared scream inside your heart because it's safer than screaming out loud during COVID. So there was a piece of misinformation going around that Disneyland banned screaming on its rides. It's not true. We can see that from this one. We can see it from USA Today, which has a fact check organization. We can see it from Newsweek. You can scream at Disneyland on the roller coaster, and it actually is opening back up next week. So I thought that was kind of interesting. So lots to see here at Fact Check. If your publication or you want to have your work included in here, if you're doing fact checks in particular, you can learn how to create the markup over here on the left. So take a peek at Fact Check Explorer to see what is going on. So that's advanced search. I know that's a lot. It went a little bit fast. I hope you knew some of that. I hope some of that was new for you. We talked about search modifiers. We talked about alerts. We talked about data sets, search, public data explorer, Google Scholar, and Fact Check Explorer.

I'm going to take a quick pause and check if there are any questions, and then we'll talk about and look at Pinpoint. OK, no questions. Onward. Pinpoint. I'm really excited to talk to you about Pinpoint. It's one of our newer tools and has really powerful use cases for journalists, and I'll also do a live demo of the tool. Pinpoint is the research tool that uses the best of our A.I. and machine learning technology to help reporters go through large numbers of documents, and I mean large, tens of thousands of documents. It's a key part of Journalist Studio. It's a tool that we built specifically for reporters, and we built it alongside and with feedback from the industry every step of the way. We still want and are using that feedback. So if you are using Pinpoint or want to use it after this, please share

your stories with us. We'd love to know your questions. We'd love to know your thoughts on how it could be improved, and we'd love to know how you use it to do your work.

So you can upload and quickly search through thousands of documents that you can upload in a batch. We use Google's knowledge graph to extract keywords from the files. These are the file types that are supported. There's something I really want to highlight. There's far more than text in here, and I want to specifically highlight the audio capability. Often when we ask journalists, what's your least favorite thing about being a reporter, transcription is on the list. So, for example, you could upload an audio file of an interview that you did and Pinpoint will very quickly transcribe it, including separating out speakers. And you can then search in that text to help find the quote you remember or the time that you were talking about a certain topic. It is much, much faster than transcribing it yourself, and there is multiple language support. So we'll take a look at that.

When you upload all your documents to Pinpoint, we break out what we call entities. You quickly get a sense of what's contained in your batch of files, and I'll show you what that looks like. You can also collaborate with fellow reporters and with editors. They don't need to have their own Pinpoint accounts, although they're certainly welcome to do so. And this is a great way to just share your work. So let's take a look at this together. I think it makes a lot more sense when you can see it.

I'm going to move over here to Pinpoint. So g.co/pinpoint, you may know it as Backlight. That's what its first name was. And so we'll talk about some journalists who've been using it for a long time, but it's now called Pinpoint. If you looked at it before, it'll take you here. The first thing that I want to show you is language support. So in the upper right, you can see entities displayed in English and audio files. There are multiple language support. I have English here, but you can see there are a number of other choices. So this would be for your transcription. We're going to use it for that reason. I want to also show you collections, so down here before we've uploaded anything of our own, you can see there are some collections that you can already look through. So there are several that have been uploaded publicly from The Washington Post, including the Mueller report. A number from Document Cloud. Several from the Center for Public Integrity. We see the JFK assassination records, the FBI files on Reagan, all kinds of interesting stuff here. We'll talk about a use case that used these FBI files on Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. as well. So for us today, I want to look at this collection that was uploaded by my colleague. It's a collection of NASA documents. You can see there over a thousand in here together. There are all different types of files. The first thing that happens once these get uploaded is that Pinpoint breaks out, again, what are called entities. So these are essentially keywords. You can see it's breaking out a number of people that I'm sure you'll recognize, astronauts, former presidents. Organizations, and NASA being at the top. And also locations. So this is the number of documents that have NASA in it. And I'm going to click on that just to show you what that looks like. So the search results for NASA, there are 247 documents that include either the fully spelled out name of NASA or NASA itself. If I end that search, I want to also show you this synonym search, which is really interesting. So I'm going to search for Moon. You might expect to find the results for Moon in NASA documents. Three hundred and fifty documents contain the word "moon" or a synonym of moon. So right here you can see that it's highlighting the word lunar. So this, again, is a way to quickly get a sense of what is in these files that you have there. If you have 1,300 files, you've probably not read them all, putting them in Pinpoint will help you get a sense of what's there, and synonym search can be a great way to do that.

This is also really cool. I think you're going to like this. I want to show you that it can search handwriting. So I'm going to run this search here. If I open this file. First, we can see that Pinpoint has found Loomis, which is one of the words I search for, former acting director of NASA, in this typewritten font, but also here you can see margin note, cursive, handwriting, not maybe not great. It has found the word state that we searched for. So imagine the use cases for documents that you get that are photocopied poorly, that have margin notes, that have handwriting all over them. Maybe they're upside down. Pinpoint is still going to be able to search through those and find what you're looking for to help you get a sense of what's there. Think also about political reporters, the files they might be looking at, the margin notes that might be contained too. This will allow you to search through it, so I think that's pretty great.

You can also search inside of images for words. So if I run a search for panda, this is not going to show me all of the photos that contain pandas inside my collection, but it would show me a photo that had the word panda in it. So in this case, I'm going to search for this series of letters as a rank. If I click in this, you can see that in this photo, STVN is contained in this person's desk on their nameplate. STVN right there. Google is able to actually find the letters inside the photo, so that can be really great.

And finally, I want to show you that audio search. So as I run the search, I click on this results and I can see this is what the transcription looks like, so you can see the different points in the file. And we have "congratulate" right here. So it is searching within the audio, turning it into a searchable file, and I can then find the words that I might remember hearing, wondering if there's any audio in the set of documents. Very cool.

So I want to show you how Pinpoint can then help you create that work. So let's look at some real world examples of journalists having used this tool to build some of their stories. So you all are familiar with Maria Ressa of Rappler. She used Pinpoint to look through 13,000 documents, which Pinpoint processed in a piece, about Ferdinand Marcos's history, corruption, and CIA daily briefing reports about martial law in Manila in 1972. Reveal for the Center for Investigative Reporting, used Pinpoint the search through thousands of pages of emails and records from health agencies from around the country to report this story. It was part of an ongoing series about the spread of COVID-19 in U.S. immigration detention centers. This story in particular focused on testing and ICE facilities. So you can imagine how searching for "test" or "testing" could quickly help you give shape to a story. In this example, Boston Globe reporters got hundreds of documents in PDF format that were really clunky. So they weren't photocopied well, or they were upside down. They found Pinpoint search to be a really useful feature in reporting this story about Boston's police department, and they were even able to write a story on deadline once they were able to quickly search through their documents. I want to also share something about document upload speed, so it is fast. It's getting faster every day. I have heard of a case of somebody uploading 30,000 documents that took about 15 minutes to extract. The Washington Post has been using Pinpoint for quite a while. They used Pinpoint to analyze the Mueller report, as we saw in collections. They're now using it for material related to the U.S. Capitol of riots in January. Because that story in particular touches so many teams at the Post, you can imagine their nation team, local, political, multiple reporters and editors from around the newsroom can use the collaboration feature, and add to, and look through that central corpus of data. In this example from The Baltimore Sun, one of my former newsrooms, the reporter was thinking about a story he could write as the U.S. holiday in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. approached. So he used Pinpoint to look at 15,000 documents to narrow and localize the story of Dr. King's relationship with Baltimore. So he used the filters to search for Martin Luther King Jr. and to search for Baltimore. Then he

just used the up and down button to find highlighted passages, and he got himself a really interesting story. Here, the outlet Verificado out of Mexico used Pinpoint to compare audio transcripts and audio recordings. So they were taking audio transcripts from the government. They had their own recordings, and they were able to find discrepancies that turned into stories. So they'd listen to the Mexican president's daily COVID briefing and referenced archival transcripts and other materials to fact check in real time, which, as you know, is an almost impossible task, and a very big deal in our field. To report this story on nursing home deaths across the country last June, USA Today looked at hundreds of documents. This is a classic USA Today story where journalists will look at how 50 states are doing on something, and Pinpoint health reporters determine which stacks of documents were not worth looking at. So it helped them quickly refine where the story was, where it wasn't, and what their unique angle was going to be. So those are just a handful of these cases of Pinpoint in newsrooms. There are lots more. Again, we'd love to know if you use it. We'd love to know what you find useful or not about it.

I'm going to break here and check for questions. I do see some filling up, so let's see. What languages are available, and are these tools free? The languages are changing rapidly, so if you go into Pinpoint, you should be able to just see them. It is free. Any journalist can have an account. If you go to g.co/pinpoint, you can quickly register, fill out a form, and you should get access fairly quickly. Just taking a peek at questions here. Does Pinpoint analyze audio files and podcasts? Yes, you can upload audio file types that are supported, and it will extract the transcript. Can it transcribe video files? I don't know the answer to that. I'm going to find that out. I'm going to make a note of that. This is a question we hear a lot, how secure are document uploads? Does Google get access to uploaded material from journalists? I worry about how a platform like this might compromise sensitive material. That's a great question. It's an important question. So Pinpoint shares the same kind of security that our other products like Gmail and Drive do, so it's uploaded for you. It's uploaded for any collaborators that you might add. Can I transcribe Zoom files? I love that question, so I think if you can break out the audio, which you should be able to do once you've saved your Zoom recording, I believe so. Does Pinpoint turn PDF into audio? No, I don't believe that we do the reverse. Are journalism or documentary film students eligible for accounts? Yes, I believe so. Please go ahead and sign up. Oh, this is a great question, can Pinpoint fact check photographs if they were manipulated through edits? So that's not something that Pinpoint can do. We have a separate training on verification, and we can talk about a bunch of different tools that can help you look at photos go look at sort of the origin, the provenance of photos, and if they might have been manipulated. Let's see what else? Another question about just file upload, so I talked about how quickly they can upload, how many it can host. Those capabilities are very robust. You can also delete them as soon as you're ready. You can remove entire collections. You can remove files. So I didn't show you how to delete, but it's in there. OK, great questions. Lots of interesting use cases for Pinpoint. Thank you.

Let's move to our third and final section on Google Earth Studio and Timelapse, and we do have a video to play here in just a second. Here we go. (Plays video.) That always makes me excited about maps, so I want to talk today about Google Earth Studio, which is part of the suite of Google Earth products. And I want to also show you Timelapse, which is brand new and super awesome. So a little bit about Studio. At the highest end of rendering 3D imagery from Google's 3D modeling and satellite imagery database is Google Earth Studio. It allows you to explore the globe and create video and image files for your own storytelling. If there are any fans out there of the history show "Alone," and I'm one of them, this is how you can create their excellent zoom-to of locations that you see their production team do over and over each episode. And if you've watched the show, I think I

have the topography memorized now of Vancouver Island. I don't know how many times I've watched them zoom into that.

So here's an example from El País, which shows the spread of the chemical explosion. This video was created in Google Earth Studio and extracted for this project. In this example, National Geographic used Google Earth Studio to show the popular Camino de Santiago pilgrimage. This amazing piece on Mount Everest from Australian Broadcasting Company was made using Earth Studio, and it was worked into the back end of the site to trigger as you scroll. And so this is how those popular scrolly-telling stories can be made. You can download out of our Studio into a cloud MP4 recording, which is new, and that's really helpful. So this is not simple to build, but it certainly can be done. And you can use footage from Google Earth to do this. It is free. You're able to use it without issue. These are the current locations in the world where we have high quality 3-D imagery, and we're working to improve that every day.

OK, I want to show you Timelapse, so we'll take a look at it as well. With this latest update to Google Earth, you can now create Timelapses and look at how the surface of the planet has changed. So Google Earth is the world's biggest publicly accessible repository of geographic imagery. For the past 15 years, billions of people have turned to Google Earth for the broadest view of our planet. From endless vantage points, you've probably peaked at Mount Everest, found yourself flying over distant cities and landmarks, or just exploring your hometown. But our view of the planet was always a little static. It was a single snapshot in time. So since launching Google Earth, we've been exploring how our 3D replica of the world can reflect our planet as it truly is a living, breathing, changing organism. So working with the U.S. Geological Survey, NASA and TIME, Google released more than a quarter century of images taken from space, compiled for the first time into an interactive timelapse experience. It's the biggest update to Google Earth since 2017, and you can see the planet in an entirely new dimension time. Twenty million satellite photos from the past 37 years have been embedded into Google Earth, creating a seamless and explorable view of time on our planet. What was a snapshot of the planet has now evolved into an explorable video of four decades of planetary change.

So we're going to go take a peek at this together. Here is how you can do it, or where you can do it, g.co/timelapse, or you can open Google Earth and find it from there. So we're going to go over here together. I'm going to click on the ship's wheel, voyager, and I'm going to move through here to find the timelapse, which is right there. I'm going to click into it, and it's going to just take us somewhere to start, as Google Earth often does. And I could just do this all day. I won't do it all day and make you watch. But I want to show you a couple of cool things, and I hope you'll explore it as well. As you know, it can be a little bit resource heavy. It looks like we're having a pretty good connection here today. So, again, this is Timelapse. This is showing changes in the Gemini Mountains. The first way of using Timelapse is just by searching. So I, as I mentioned, just moved to California. I'm going to search for the mountain that's in my county, Mount Tam. We're going to zoom over there together. We were in Australia. Cool. And so if you look here at the top, you can see movement through time. When I get deep into a list of locations, sometimes this goes away, so I always try to make sure to scroll up so we can actually see how it's changed. You can also click on feature locations. There are about 200 in here, grouped under these categories. These are really interesting, important, and some of them are incredibly devastating, showing climate change. One of the ones that I like to look at because it is just so striking is the change to glaciers around the world. This is taking us to one in Antarctica, so we can look at this together. And then I want to show you one in Greenland as well. So, again, watching it move through time. I'm going to click on this Sermersooq

Glacier in Greenland. I'm going to scroll back to the top so we can see the time that we're going to travel around the globe. Look at that. By about 2010, there is very little ice and snow left, and in 2020, it doesn't even look like a glacier anymore. You can also look at deforestation. Megacities, watch them be built. This one is cool if you just want to do some exploring. Mesmerizing changes. This is just some places on the planet that have changed so much in the last quarter century. You could see here's the list of these changes. A lot of megacities.

The last thing you can do is explore the story, so that's over here on the left. There are five stories that have been built showing these impacts of climate change. They were done in partnership with Carnegie Mellon University. And if we click on changing forests, so what we are in here is a story we're starting in San Julian, Bolivia, looking at soybean farming, looking at it through time. And then we can move through this story to the next location, which is going to show us the impact of cattle ranching in Bolivia, and essentially we've created a story. It doesn't necessarily look like one that you might see on your website, but this is something that you could create using Google Earth Studio and with Timelapse now included. The final thing I want to show you about Timelapse is at g.co/timelapsevideos. You can find 800-plus downloadable, ready to use, free videos. You can use these today. There are locations all around the globe. You see the download button. You can see that we do request attribution. But again, they are free. They're available for anybody to use, and you can include them in videos that you're creating today. So, again, Timelapse. You can search. You can explore with the lists. And you can learn with the stories, and here are those videos for you to download.

So we've gone through a lot today. We've gone through it pretty fast, I'm going to check for questions. We have a little under 15 minutes left. This is a great time to see what you're wondering about. I do want to update I heard from a colleague that Pinpoint doesn't have video support, but if you can extract the audio from the video, then it would be supported in the way that we talked about. Can you add photos into Google Earth so that you can do Timelapse of photos you've taken? I don't believe so, but that's a really interesting question. What other questions do you all have? Just looking over here at the document. Here's one that I know how to answer. Who can we contact if we'd like to have private trainings on this in our newsroom? You might very well have me. You can contact newslabsupport@Google.com. Thank you for that question. If you reach out to that email alias, we'll find the best person to set up a training for you. Another question about collaborators and Pinpoint. So is Pinpoint collaborative, where anyone can share documents? Yes. If so, who are the gatekeepers? Great question. So the gatekeeper of the collection would be the person who owns it, so the person who started it. Similar, think about, when you share a Google Doc. If it's one that you created, you're the owner. You can add other people as editors. You can add them as viewers. In Pinpoint you'll be the owner, but you can share other people as collaborators as well. So you would be the gatekeeper in that sense. Can Timelapse show changes in cities in the last year? Yes, you should be able to search for the city and just simply watch the Timelapse video. Can a Timelapse you create be embedded into a website story? Yes, through Google Earth Studio, you should be able to download your video and then include it. You should be able to download your MP4 file, and then using video editing software, include it in the video that you're creating. Let's see any other questions about Timelapse. Can it show changes? Yes. What is the resolution on the free videos? I don't know. That is a great question. Let's take a look, and see if we can figure this out. So I can see there's already two versions. There's a 3D and a 2D. You can download it. Let's download them. Looks like 4K. You can see how we're licensing it under Creative Commons, which is an Internet standard, as you all know, and then you can download it. I see the MP4 files, and I also see a GIF, which is

pretty awesome. So look at that, you see this as just a GIF here in the search bar, so you could download that and include that. You could simply drop that into a story without having to create a video. That's pretty cool. Let's see, looking at questions. The Google Data GIF Creator is great for creating quick data GIFs. Yes, yes, it is. If you haven't looked at GIF Creator, it's very cool. It's very simple. It's really nice for social to simply just showcase something. Are there any plans to further develop that tool? I don't know. That's a great question. I will try to find out. Right now, you can create a couple of different kinds of GIFs. Let's see. A question about training. Do we do training for high school journalism programs? Yes, still reach out to that newslabsupport@Google.com address, and we will take care of you. What else? Oh, I know something I wanted to show you in Timelapse while we're looking at more questions, so I'm going to move back over quickly to Google Earth.

I'm going to go back to search. I want to search for Panang, Malaysia, so I had never seen what is in some parts of the world called land reclamation, until I visited Penang when I lived in Malaysia. And I saw that they were actually extending the land into the ocean. It looks like we're actually not in Timelapse, so I need to go find that one first. So I'm going to come back here. I'm clicking on Timelapse. I'm searching for Panang again. So if you look, it's rebuilding itself again, but I want to kind of get all the right stuff in the frame here. Watch over here, and watch over here as over time you see the land actually be extended out from the mainland into the ocean. It's just simply getting bigger. You can also see that if you click on watching Dubai be built, which is a very interesting megacity, watch it be built, lots of land just being extended out.

All right, returning to questions. Thank you for bearing with me. I'm going to move off of that so that we don't keep hogging all that resource. Do we have any metrics about how users react to the use of Google Earth in a news report? No, but I love that question, and I'm going to find out. So what do we hear from users, or what do we know about their engagement rates on Google Earth video? That's a great question. Somebody wants to know if I'll put the email address up to contact us. Yes, I will. Let me actually move to that as my default slide. Thank you. I will leave this up as I continue to answer your questions. You can write down these addresses. You could take a screenshot. That newslabsupport@Google.com is the one that I mentioned a few times. You can also email me. I'd love to hear from you about how did we do today, questions you have. Let me now. OK, I'm just scanning list of questions again, thank you, guys. These are wonderful questions with a lot of tactical stuff and some big picture strategy questions as well. Oh, here is a great question. I probably should have explained this at the beginning. So it says, can we collaborate with the journalism departments of universities? Yes. And then this is from a professor of digital journalism in Bangladesh. Nice to meet you. Thank you for joining us today. How could we request to collaborate with us? So you can still email this newslabsupport@Google.com. What I should have mentioned and didn't, is that I'm the U.S. teaching fellow for Google News Lab, but there are more than a dozen of us around the globe. So there will be a teaching fellow in your part of the world that will be in your time zone, that will have great local examples for you, that can do this kind of training. So we have a fellow in Canada, we have fellows in Asia, we have lots of fellows in Europe, and all around the world. So wherever you are, we will have somebody that can help you with whatever training you're looking for on these tools. And again, I mentioned this as I show the Wayback Machine, but I think it's also important to note that these aren't just about Google tools. These are also just about the best tools for journalists. If somebody has got something that is great, and we know about a lot of those. We're always learning about more interesting ones, for searching the web, for verifying information, helping you do fact checks. We love to highlight that in our trainings, and we do do that as well. So it's not just about what we

have. I think we've gotten to a lot of these questions here. I'm just scrolling through them again. OK, I think we've gotten to a lot of them. Thank you, all. Thank you for your time today. Thank you for joining me, for your good questions. I love to hear how you use these tools. I hope you found something new, something that sparked, and maybe a new way of using something that you've been using, but you have a new idea for it. Again, please take a screenshot of this slide. Please reach out to news lab support or to me. Happy to help answer your questions, take care of your training needs, and find ways to support you in doing the great work that you're doing every day. I'm going to kick it back over to Mallary. Thanks, Mallary. Thanks, everyone.

Mallary Tenore Great. Thank you so much, Mary. That was wonderful. It was so interesting to learn about Pinpoint, and Timelapse, and Google Earth Etudio, and really discover how you can use these tools for journalistic purposes. And I think that this is a workshop that people will really want to revisit in an ongoing way, so I do want to remind everyone that we are streaming all ISOJ sessions to YouTube. So a recording of this workshop will be available immediately after the fact on our ISOJ YouTube page, so you can also eventually access it on ISOJ.org as well. We'll make it as widely accessible as possible. So thank you again, Mary, and thank you to Google News Initiative for being an ISOJ sponsor this year.

Now, I hope those of you in the audience will tune into our Wonder room, where you can mingle with other ISOJ'ers and speakers. And we will have a link to that chat room in the chat for you, so you'll be able to access it right after this workshop session. And then we'll hope that you'll join us for our next panel, which starts in about a half hour at 1:00 p.m. Central Standard Time. And this panel will focus on how to combat online violence against women journalists. It's a really important and pressing topics that we want to have a lively discussion about. So we will have a group of experts discussing that topic, and we really hope that you'll join us for it. Thanks so much for being here with us, and see you soon.