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QR CODES IN EDUCATION

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Abstract

The International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) approved Quick Response (QR) codes as an international standard in 2000. They are a type of barcode that can be read by a digital device and that stores information as a series of pixels in a square-shaped grid. The codes are used to track information about products in a supply chain and are frequently used in marketing, advertising campaigns, business, etc. Supply chain management to bitcoin wallet addresses are just a few of the applications that use QR codes, which have a far larger data storage capacity. Due to its quicker readability and larger storage capacity than normal UPC barcodes, the QR labelling method was first used in the automotive industry. Its uses include product tracking, item identification, time tracking, document management, general marketing, etc. Everyone has noticed a steady increase in fascinating commercial applications employing QR codes as smart, web-capable mobile devices have appeared. QR codes are now more commonly used to facilitate digital payments and are also increasingly used to provide web addresses to mobile devices. Since the use of QR codes in education is still relatively new, there are already a number of types and variations of QR codes that can hold more data and are tailored for specific uses. The current study focuses on user characteristics, importance, the creation and reading of QR codes, commercial applications using QR codes, educational applications geared towards teaching and learning, the role of teachers when using QR codes, and finally offers practical recommendations and implementations of QR codes in the 21st century education sector.

Keywords: *Curriculum, Education, Information, Learning, Mobile Learning, Quick Response (QR) Code, Students, Teaching.*

INTRODUCTION

Denso Wave, a Toyota company, created QR codes in the 1990s as a mechanism to track autos throughout the production process and to offer more information than a typical barcode. QR codes may be read digitally by devices like mobile phones, unlike barcodes, which need a beam of light to bounce off of the parallel lines. A particular piece of software is used to read

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