I. People in multimedia

- A. Audience
 - 1. End-users
 - a) Business, Education
 - (1) Greater control on delivery
 - (2) More willingness to upgrade/maintain
 - (a) In-house support
 - (3) Component products
 - (4) Narrowly focused content
 - (5) Pre-existing formats, procedures, regulations
 - b) Consumer
 - (1) Value
 - (a) Price
 - (b) Long-term viability
 - (2) Packaged product
 - (3) Motivation (entertainment alternatives)
 - 2. Intermediaries
 - a) Corporate clients
 - b) Developers
 - c) Publishers
 - (1) Affiliated label programs
 - d) Sales channels
 - e) Reviewers
- B. Business, legal, marketing, sales
 - 1. Scope market, define audience
 - 2. Seek clients/publishers/backers
 - 3. Budget, manage cash flow
 - a) High up-front costs, delayed payback
 - 4. Handle copyright issues/negotiations
 - a) Secure permission to use others' material
 - b) Protect own intellectual property
 - 5. Seek sales outlets
 - 6. Pursue follow-up revenue sources
- C. Executive Producer/Project Manager/Creative Director
 - 1. Keep on top of evolving standards, alliances, opportunities
 - a) Avoid tying project too closely to one delivery platform
 - 2. Schedule personnel, resources, outside services
 - 3. Hire and retain key players
 - 4. Track and protect media assets
 - 5. Maintain consistent look-and-feel
- D. System Administrator
 - 1. Ascertain needs, specify hardware/software solutions
 - 2. Schedule and supervise system maintenance
 - 3. Supervise help desk/tech support
 - 4. Supervise network security
- E. Content expert and/or researcher

1. Authority on the subject matter

AND/OR

skilled in use of info sources

2. Ability to communicate well with non-experts

F. Information designer

- 1. Identify unique patterns in information presented
- 2. Research multiple relevant views of contents
- 3. Link separate content items effectively
- 4. Often, mock-up product structure using authoring tools

G. Interface designer

- 1. Find best cognitive mode for each information item (spoken voiceover, scrolling text, etc.)
- 2. Define user controls and mode of interaction
- 3. Often, establish visual and audio specifications for ease of use (color palettes, sound levels)
- 4. Often, devise and implement online help system
- 5. Often, mock-up product appearance using authoring tools

H. Writers

- 1. Content description
- 2. Script
 - a) Dialog / Voiceover
 - b) Action
 - c) User interaction
 - (1) Non-linear storytelling
- 3. Copy editing

I. Graphic designers and artists

- 1. Screen layout
- 2. Illustrations
- 3. Photographs
- 4. Scanning, image processing, file conversion & compression
- J. Sound designers and musicians
 - 1. Record original material (dialog, voiceover)
 - 2. Create/purchase sound effects
 - 3. Compose/commission music
 - 4. Mix/edit
 - 5. file conversion & compression

K. Videographers and animators

- 1. 2D animation
- 2. 3D animation
 - a) Modeling
 - b) Motion choreography and/or capture
 - c) Rendering
- 3. Shoot original live action
- 4. Mix/edit
- 5. file conversion & compression

L. Programmers

- 1. Assist other team members in use/scripting of authoring software
- 2. Re-implement performance-sensitive parts of the product in a low-level language
- 3. Create custom software tools

II. The process of multimedia

- A. Concept and planning
 - 1. Target audience/competitive analysis
 - 2. Design for reuse
 - 3. Content
 - a) Repurposed from existing sources
 - b) Original
 - 4. Legal groundwork
 - 5. Delivery platforms, media, technologies
 - a) Technical support implications
- B. Design and prototype
 - 1. "Dummy" content
 - 2. Design goals
 - a) Review project from the user's viewpoint
 - 3. Information design
 - 4. Interface design
 - 5. Storyboard
 - 6. Mock-up prototype
 - 7. Integrate "dummy" content into protoype
 - 8. Test and fine-tune the prototype
- C. Production
 - 1. Schedules
 - 2. Procedures
 - a) Storage allocation
 - b) File format specifications
 - c) File naming conventions
 - 3. Media creation/repurposing/editing
 - 4. Media quality assurance and tracking
 - 5. Media integration and premastering
 - a) One-offs for testing
 - 6. Documentation
 - 7. Product packaging and collateral
- D. Testing
 - 1. Alpha-testing
 - a) Generally conducted in-house
 - 2. Beta-testing
 - a) Representative sample of user population
 - 3. Functional testing
 - 4. Content testing
- E. Mastering, duplication, and packaging
 - 1. In-house
 - a) Short runs, electronic distribution
 - 2. Outside service(s)
 - a) Collect all materials on media acceptable to mastering/printing/packaging plant
 - b) Track shipment/receipt of materials
 - c) Review/signoff on proofs

F. Distribution

- 1. Boxed product
 - a) Channels
 - (1) Mail order
 - (2) Distributors and Retailers
 - (a) Software
 - (b) Computer superstores
 - (c) Video
 - (d) Music
 - (e) Bookstores
 - (f) Specialty boutiques
 - (3) Hardware bundles
 - (4) Direct sales
 - (a) Government
 - (b) Education
 - (5) Value-added Resellers (VARs)
 - (6) Online outlets
 - b) Issues
 - (1) Warehousing and shipping
 - (2) Shelf space
 - (3) Returns
- 2. Electronic transmission
 - a) Access
 - b) Bandwidth
 - c) Transaction support
 - (1) Payment
 - (a) Credit card security
 - i) Keystroke capture
 - (b) Digicash, Cybercash, etc.
 - i) not traceable
 - ii) micropayments
 - (2) Receipt verification
 - (3) Public key techniques
 - (a) Privacy
 - i) Encrypt with recipient's public key. Only recipient can decript with own private key.
 - (b) Authenticity
 - i) Encrypt with sender's private key. Only sender's public key can decript.

G. Follow-up

- 1. Product maintenance
 - a) Bug fixes
 - b) Track evolution of target platform
- 2. Customer service
 - a) Technical support
 - b) User feedback
 - c) Registrations database
- 3. Additional oppotunities

- a) Porting to additional platforms
- b) New versions/upgrades
- c) Repurposing
- d) Merchandising
- e) Resale of custom tools