

Course : 0553T / Multimedia System  
Year : 2015

# MULTIMEDIA PROJECT (Planning, Costing, Designing and Producing) Session 09

# OUTLINE

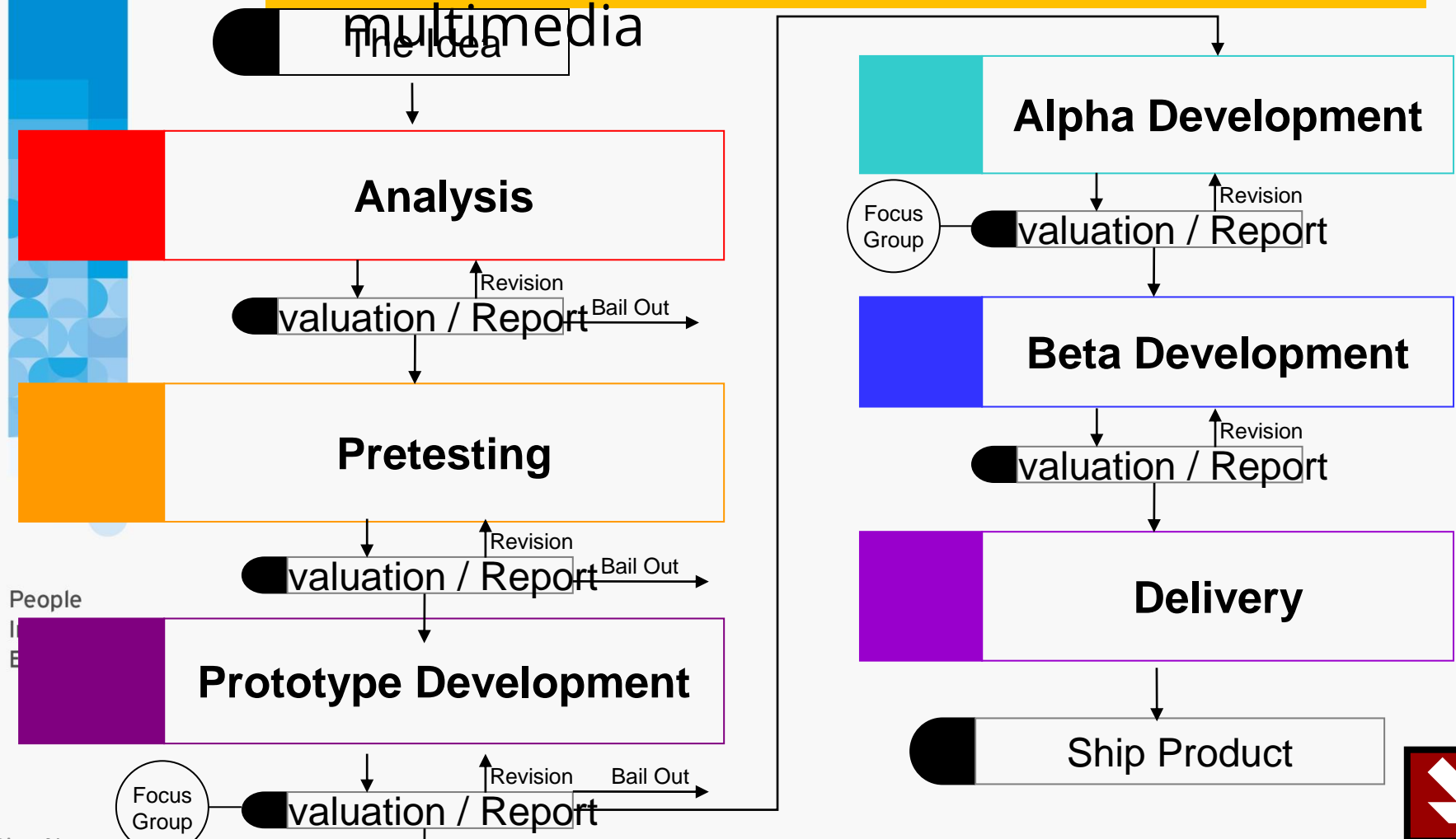
- The Process of Making Multimedia
- Scheduling
- Estimating
- Information Design
- Designing the Structure
- Designing the User Interface
- Producing

# The Process of Making Multimedia

- Before beginning a project, develop a sense of **its scope and content**.
- **Plan** for the entire process, beginning with your **first idea** and ending with **completion and delivery** of a finished project.
- Project management software can be useful for arranging ideas and tasks, and built-in analysis to help stay within schedule and budget.

# The Process of Making Multimedia

The stepwise process of making multimedia



# The Process of Making Multimedia

- The Idea
  - Use whiteboard, notepaper, and scratch pads as you flesh out the idea
  - Use a note-taking or outlining program on the computer
- The Project Management Software :
  - DotProject
  - Microsoft OneNote
  - Spreadsheet as Excel

# The Process of Making Multimedia

- Analysis

**1**

**Analyze the  
Need**

**2**

**Analyze the  
Cost**

**3**

**Analyze the  
Content**

**4**

**Analyze the  
Market**

**5**

**Analyze the  
Technology**

**6**

**Analyze the  
Delivery  
Medium**

# The Process of Making Multimedia

- Pretesting

**1**

**Define Project Goal**

**2**

**Define Skillset needs**

**3**

**Create Content Outline**

**4**

**Position Sales & Marketing**

**5**

**Create Prototype on Paper**

# The Process of Making Multimedia

- Prototype Development

**1**

**Build Screen  
Mock-Ups**

**2**

**Design  
Content Maps**

**3**

**Design User  
Interface**

**4**

**Develop Story/  
Messages**

**5**

**Test Prototype**



# The Process of Making Multimedia

- Alpha Development

**1**

**Detail the  
Storyboards &  
Flowcharts**

**2**

**Finalize Story  
Scripts**

**3**

**Produce  
Graphic Art**

**4**

**Produce  
Sound and  
Video**

**5**

**Solve  
Technical  
Problems**

**6**

**Test Working  
Prototype**

# The Process of Making Multimedia

- Beta Development

**1**

**Distribute to  
Limited Tester  
List**

**2**

**Respond to  
Bug Reports**

**3**

**Prepare User  
Docs**

**4**

**Prepare  
Packaging**

**5**

**Develop Gold  
Candidates**

**6**

**Announce to  
Press and PR  
Lists**

# The Process of Making Multimedia

- **Delivery**

**1**

**Prepare  
Technical  
Support**

**2**

**Install Sales  
Team**

**3**

**Replicate Gold  
Master**

**4**

**Pay Bonuses**

**5**

**Hold Launch  
Party**

# Scheduling

- After Plan that encompasses the phases, tasks, and work items that will be required to complete the project, then layout these elements **along a timeline**.
- Usually include **milestones** at which certain **deliverables** are to be done.
- To Create the schedule, estimate the **total time required** for each task and allocate this time among this time among the number of persons that working on the project.

# Scheduling

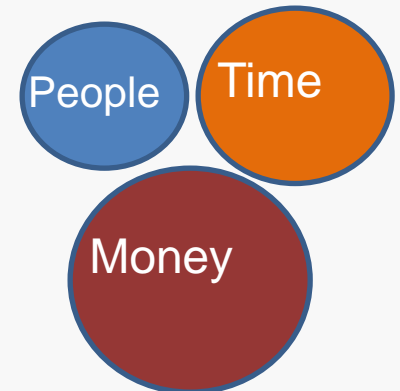
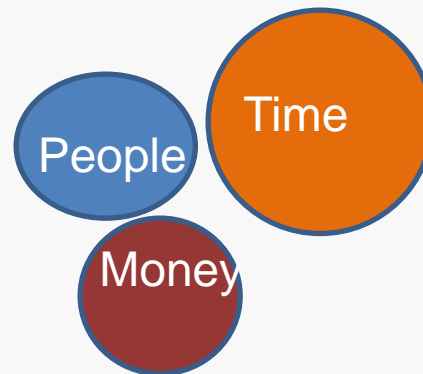
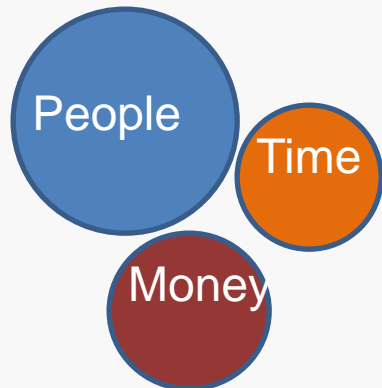
- Scheduling multimedia project is difficult because of :
  - The making of multimedia is artistic trial and error
  - The technology of computer hardware and software is in constant flux
- In order to protect from a capricious client, need to have points during the project for **client sign of** on the work. If the client changes his requirement , It would required **a change order**.

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# Estimating

- There are three elements that can vary in project estimates :
  - Time
  - Money
  - People



# Estimating

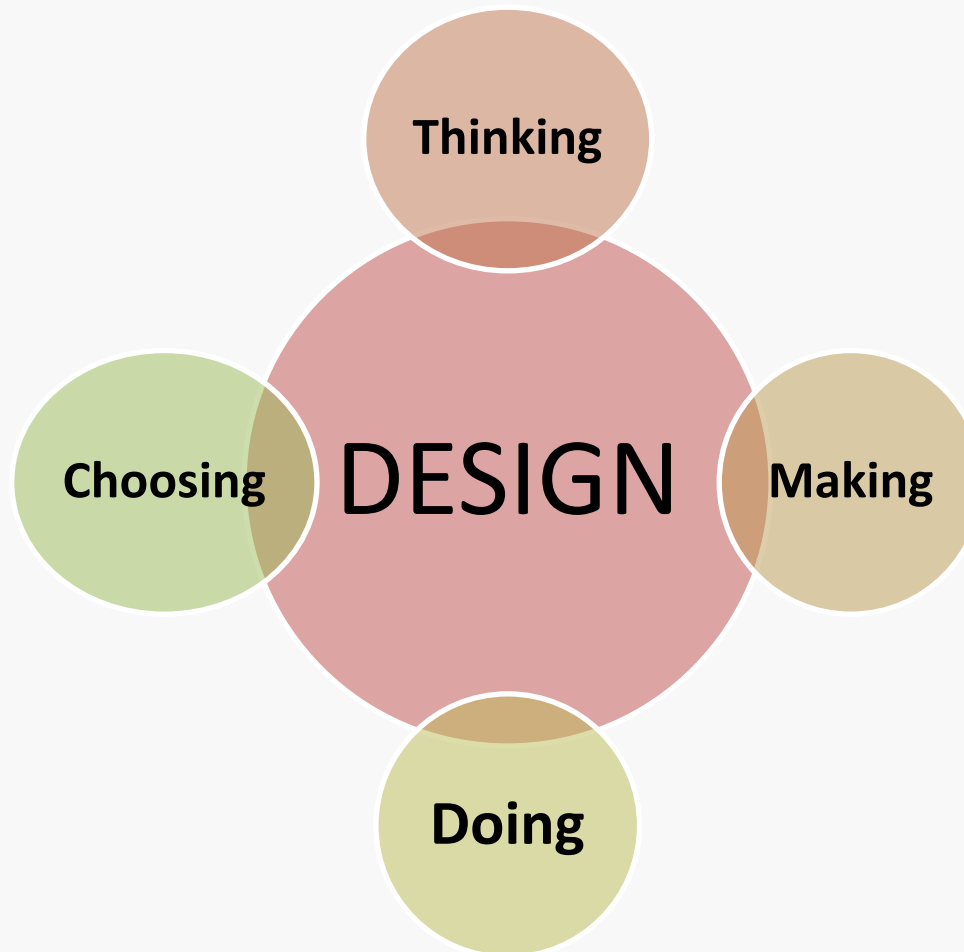
- The **billing rate** according to cost of doing business plus a reasonable profit margin.
- RFP ( Request for Proposal) are typically detailed documents from large corporations that are “outsourcing” multimedia development work.
- A multimedia bid proposal should include :
  - an executive summary or overview,
  - a section dealing with creative issues,
  - a description how the project’s goals will be met
  - A discussion of technical issues



# Methodology for developing software

- Accepted methodology for develop software
  - Waterfall model
  - The Agile Approach

# Information Design

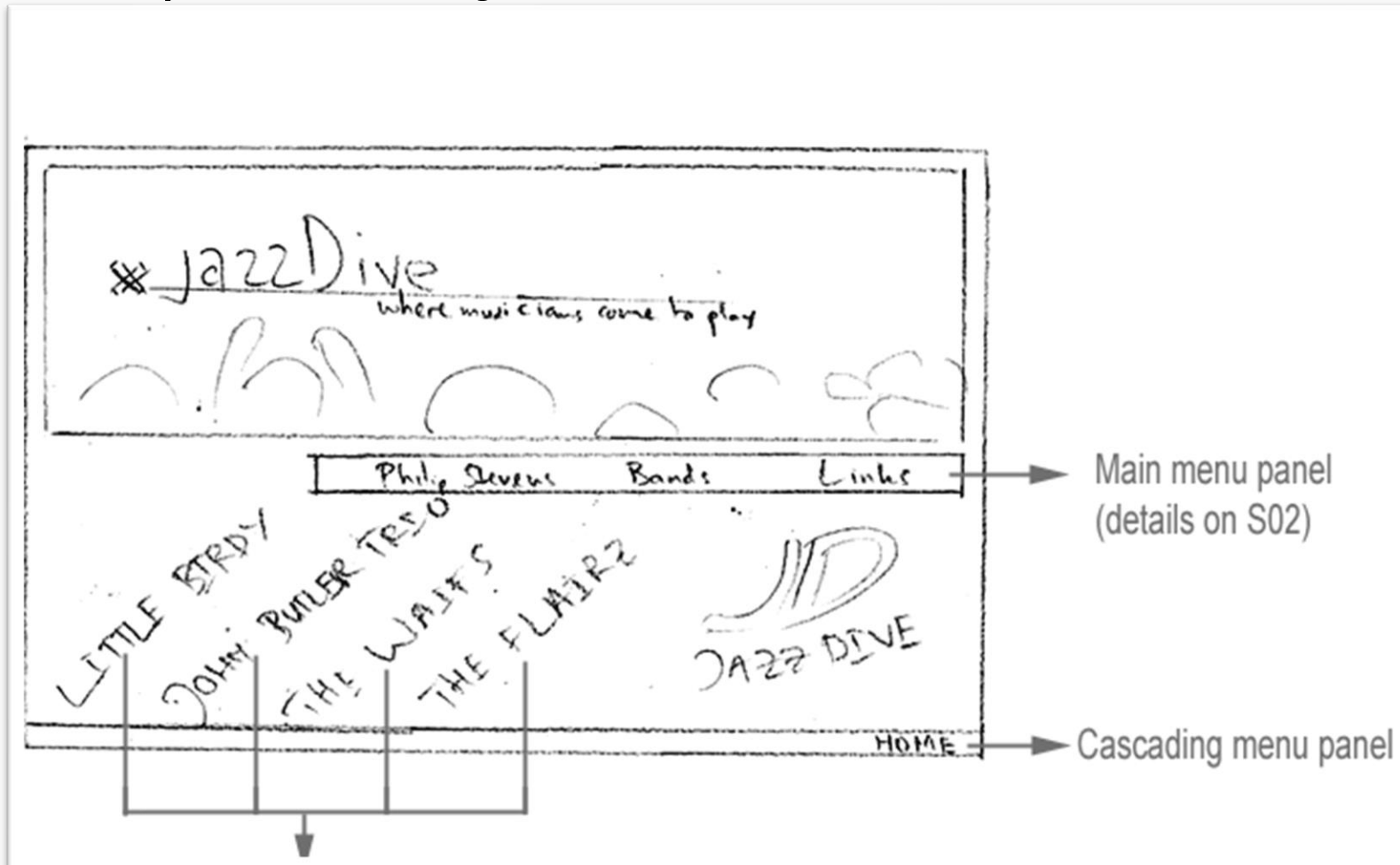


# Information Design

- There are two approaches to creating an original interactive multimedia design :
  - **Storyboards** :
    - describing the project in exact detail
    - using words and sketches for each and every screen image, sound and navigational choice, right down to specific colors and shades, text content , attributes, and fonts , button shapes, styles, responses, and voice inflections. Sometimes called **wireframing**.

# Information Design

- Example of Storyboard



- DMJA0083



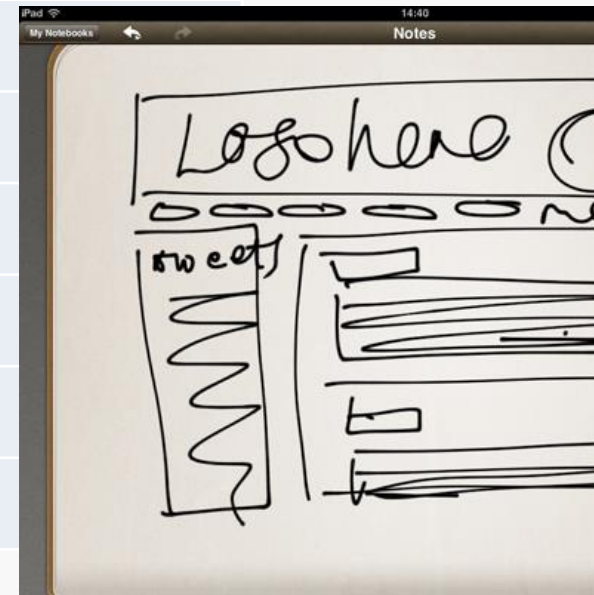
# Information Design

## Textual Storyboard : S02 Detail

- Logo Banner :
  - Band name Typeface : Impact, 12 pt, white
  - Band slogan Typeface : Impact, 8 pt, white
- Main Menu Panel :
  - Typeface : Arial , 12 pt, black
  - Background color : gold
  - Mouse hover → font : white, background color : white
  - Mouse click → font : white, background color : gold
- Music : jazz01.wav

- Example wireframing software

UXPin	Penultimate
Fluid UI	Pencil Project
Balsamiq Mockups	OmniGraffle
Axure	Gliffy
Pidoco	Mockflow
Visio	Framebox
InDesign CC	FlairBuilder
Protoshare	Justinmind
Photoshop CC	HotGloo





# Information Design

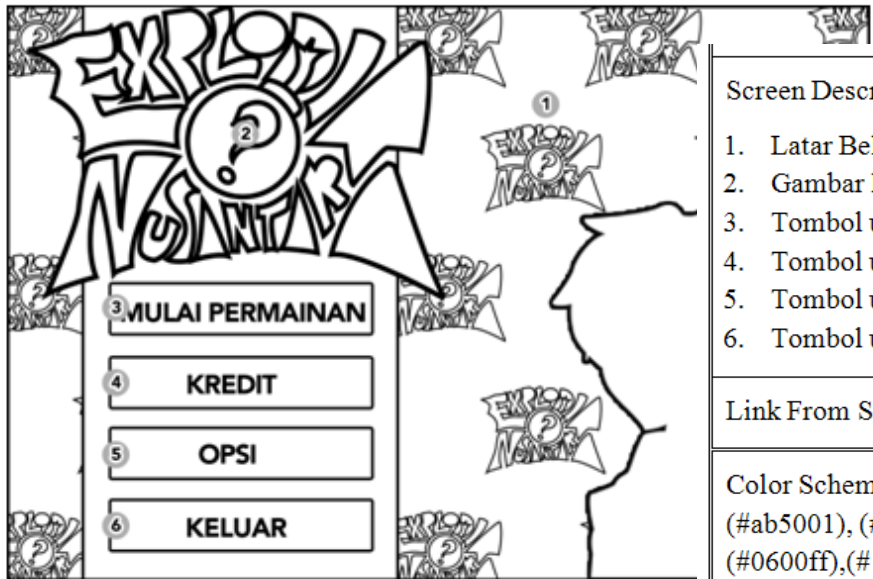
- The Output :





# Information Design

## Example of Storyboard



### Screen Description:

1. Latar Belakang untuk halaman menu awal.
2. Gambar logo game 'Explodia Nusantara'.
3. Tombol untuk menuju ke halaman pilih profil ( screen ID : 02 )
4. Tombol untuk menuju ke halaman kredit ( screen ID : 18)
5. Tombol untuk menuju ke halaman opsi (screen ID : 21)
6. Tombol untuk keluar dari permainan.

Link From Screen ID: 02,18,21

Link to Screen ID: 02,18,21

Color Scheme: Putih (#ffffff), Hitam (#000000), (#0e0e0e), (#222222), Coklat (#ab5001), (#c57520), (#af6f01), Krem (#f8d297), Kuning (#ffe508), Biru (#0600ff), (#5e5dff), (#0201a4), Merah (#ff0000)

Text Attributes: Avenir LT Black Font size 25pt

Still Images: BG menu awal.jpg, BG button.png, hero-menu awal.png, logo.png.

Audio: startgame.midi(repeat forever)

Video:

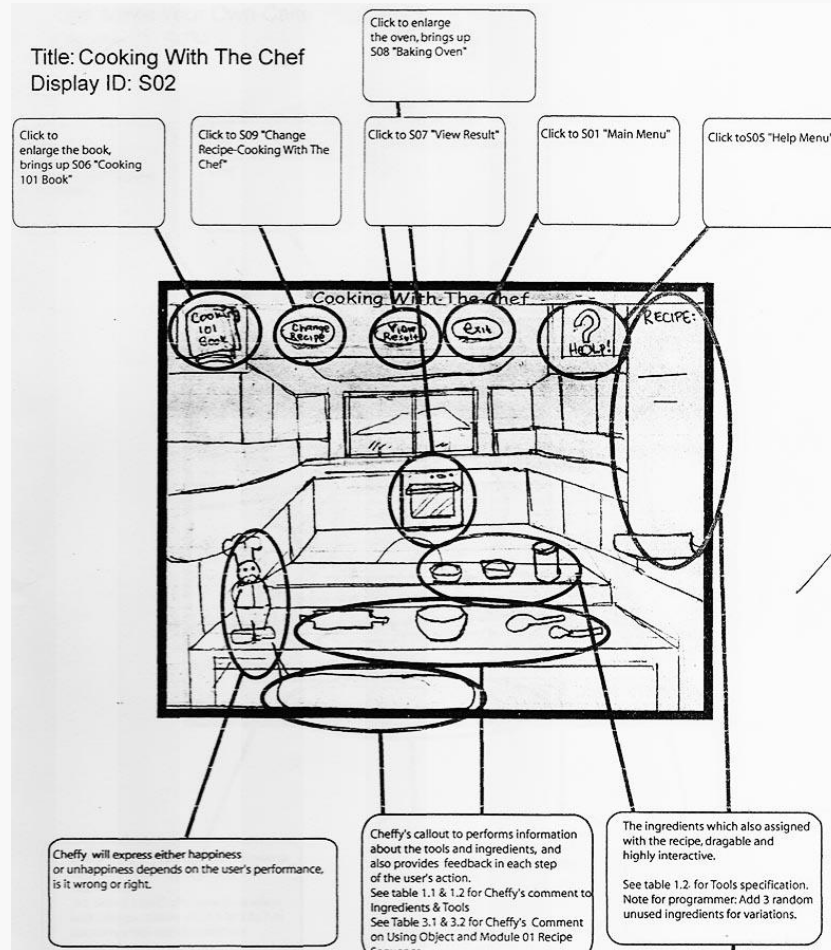
# Information Design

- Output :



# Information Design

## Storyboard (Visual)



# Information Design

## Storyboard (Textual)

**Display ID : S02**

**Cheffy's Opening Message (Visual and audio) :**

"Welcome new apprentice! Let's make the cake together. Follow my instructions and I guarantee you will have a super-delicious cake. Cheffy is the best!"

**Background music :** fun and exciting music

**Interactivity :**

In this module, user can drag and drop the tools and ingredients. Cheffy will give instruction step by step (see table 3.1 for details). For each user's action, correct or not, Cheffy will comment on it (see table 3.2 for details). If user does correctly as requested, Cheffy will look happy then issue the next instruction if not he will frown and issue the same instruction until user gets it right. If user finished the current recipe, the recipe's score in "View Result" screen will change into 'Completed' and the next time user enters the module, it will be replaced by next recipe in the sequence. The first recipe will be Apple Spice Cake. The recipe order is as in the table 3.1 below.



# Information Design

- Output :



# Information Design

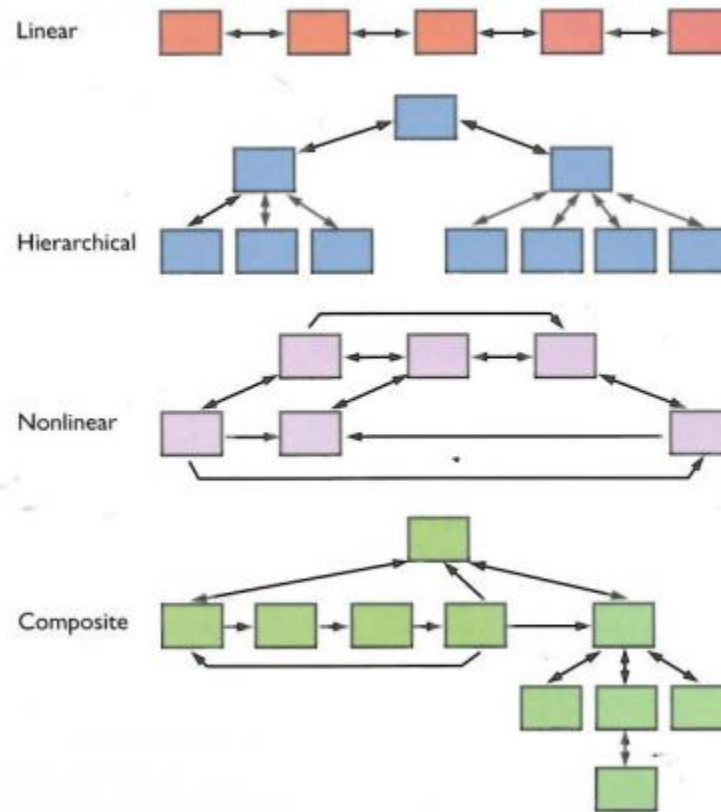
- Storyboards ( continue) :
  - Wireframing :
    - This method well suited for teams that can build prototypes quickly and rapidly convert into finished goods.
- The other approach is use less-detailed storyboards as a rough schematic guide
  - Allowing to exert less design sweat up front and expend more effort actually rendering the product at a workstation.

# Designing the Structure

- Navigation
  - Navigation map outline the connections or links among various areas of the content and to organize content and message.
- Fundamental organizing **structures used in multimedia project** , often in combination :
  - Linear
  - Hierarchical
  - NonLinear
  - Composite

# Designing the Structure

- Four Primary navigational structures used in Multimedia :



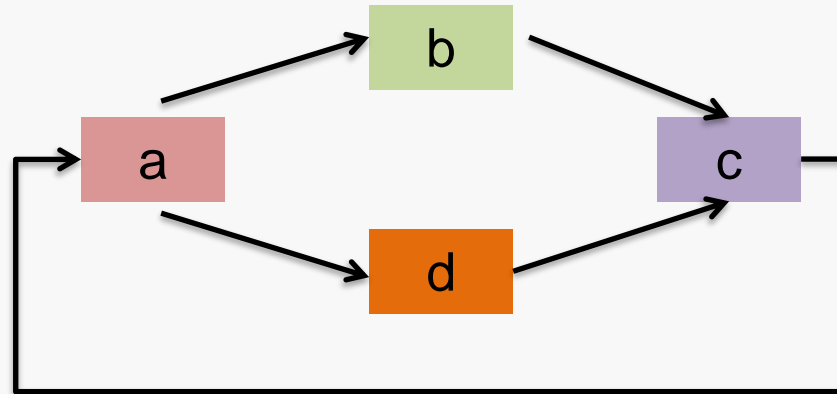


# Designing the Structure

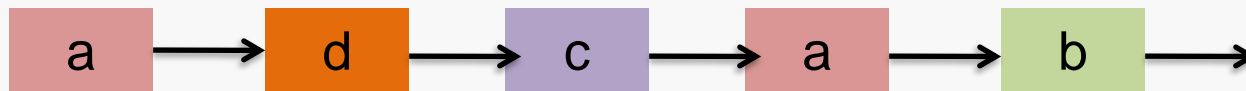
- Professor Judith Junger suggest when design multimedia product , should work with two types of structure :
  - **Depth Structure**
    - Represents the complete navigation map and describes all the links between all the component of project
  - **Surface Structure**
    - Represents the structures actually realized by a user while navigating the depth structure.

# Designing the Structure

- Example the following Depth Structure

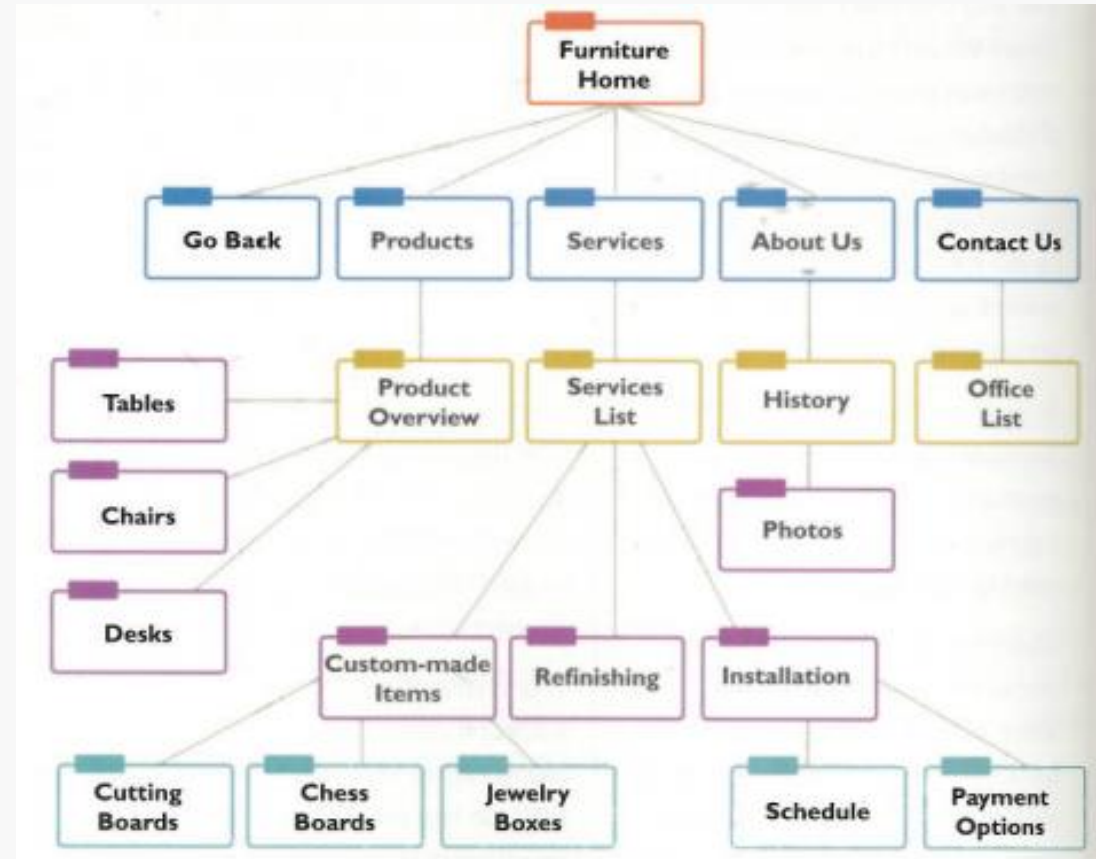


- Might be realized as the following Surface Structure :



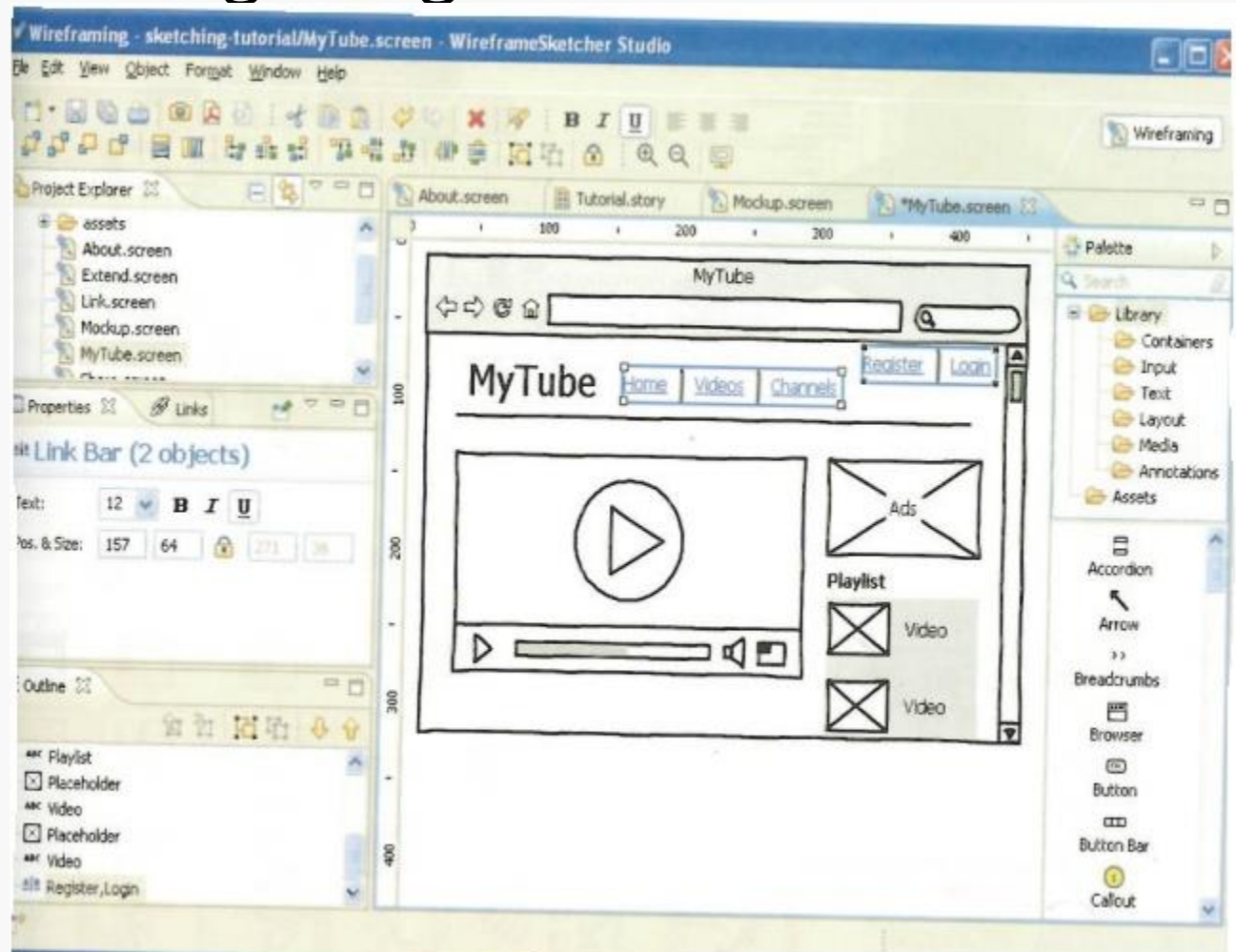
# Designing the Structure

- An example of Navigation Map



# Designing the Structure

- Wireframing using WireframeSketcher



- PowerMapper provides many ways to display and organize content through visual navigation maps ([www.powermapper.com](http://www.powermapper.com))



- [www.PowerMapper.com](http://www.PowerMapper.com) ( continue)





# Designing the Structure

- Hot Spots, Hyperlinks, and Buttons
  - Most multimedia authoring systems allow to make any part of the screen or any object into a **Hot Spot**.
  - Hot Spots can be given more specific names based upon either their function or their form.
  - If clicking the hot spot connects the user to another part of the document or program or to different program or web site, it is referred to as **a link , hyperlink or anchor**.

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# Designing The Structure

- Button -> If the Hot Spot is a graphic image designed to look like a push button or toggle switch
- Hot Spots can be text or graphic images, and icon.
- Icon : graphic objects designed specially to be meaningful as buttons and are usually small.



**Example of Icon**  
source :

# Designing the User Interface

- The **User Interface** of multimedia product :
  - A blend of its graphic elements and its navigation system.
- There are two types of end users :
  - Those who are computer literate (**Expert**)
  - Those who are not (**Novice**)
- **Modal Interface** :
  - The simplest solution for handling varied levels of user expertise

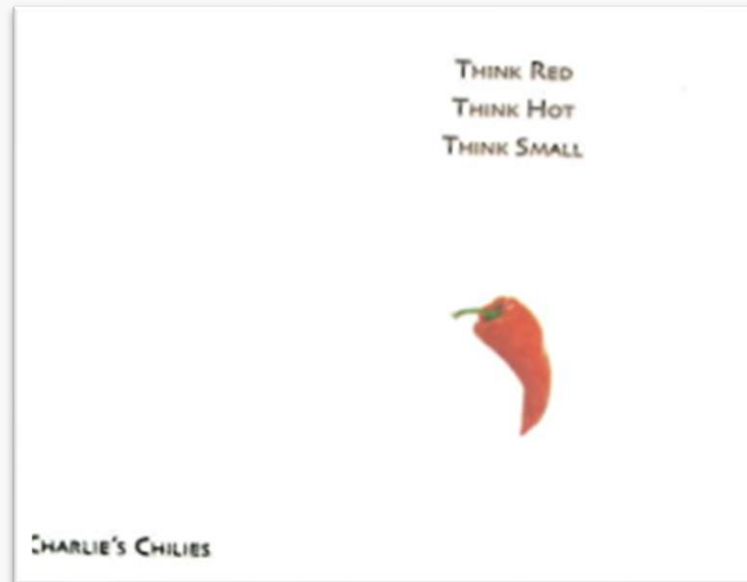
# Designing the User Interface

- Some graphical approaches that get good results :
  - Neatly executed contrasts : big/small, heavy/light, bright/dark, thin/thick, cheap/dear



# Designing the User Interface

- Some graphical approaches that get good results ( continue) :
  - Simple and clean screens with lots of **white space**



# Designing the User Interface

- Some graphical approaches that get good results (continue) :
  - Eye-grabbers such as drop caps, or a single brightly colored object alone on a gray-scale screen
  - Shadows and drop shadows in various shades
  - Gradients
  - Reversed graphics to emphasize important text or images
  - Shaded objects and text in 2-D and 3-D

# Designing the User Interface

- Things to avoid in creating computer graphics:
  - Clashes of color
  - **Busy screens** ( too much stuff)
  - Using a picture with a lot of contrast
  - Trite humor in oft-repeated animations
  - Clanging bells or squeaks when a button is clicked
  - Frilly pattern borders

# Designing the User Interface

- Things to avoid in creating computer graphics (Continue) :
  - Cute one-liners from famous movies
  - Requiring more than two button clicks to quit
  - Too many numbers ( limit chars to about 25 numbers)
  - Too many words
  - Too many substantive element presented too quickly

# Producing

- Production
  - The phase when multimedia project is actually rendered.
- Starting Up
  - Check development hardware and software
  - Review organizational and administrative setup



# Producing

- Working with clients
  - If making multimedia **for clients** is a special case
    - Be sure organization of your project incorporates a system for good communication with the client
    - Develop a scheme that specifies the **number and duration of client approval cycles**
    - Provide mechanism for change orders when changes are requested after sign-off.

# Producing

- **Data storage media and transportation**
  - Define kind of method of transporting the file of project . Example : provide web or FTP. Or use the Internet to deliver the multimedia product to the client.
- **Tracking**
  - Develop a file-naming convention specific to the project's structure.
  - Version control of the files (tracking editing changes) is critically important too especially for large project.

# Producing

- Copyrights
  - Used authoring platform to the software programming code or script that drives a particular project.

# Supporting Materials

- [http://www.ceismc.gatech.edu/MM\\_Tools/](http://www.ceismc.gatech.edu/MM_Tools/)
- [http://www.mindtools.com/pages/article/newPPM\\_03.htm](http://www.mindtools.com/pages/article/newPPM_03.htm)
- [http://www.aliceprogramming.net/text/chapt2\\_Design.pdf](http://www.aliceprogramming.net/text/chapt2_Design.pdf)
- <http://www.ligaturesoft.com/multimedia/multimedia-development-process.html>
- <http://www.jobguide.thegoodguides.com.au/text/jobdetails.cfm?jobid=287>
- [http://www.phillipkerman.com/newmedia98/nm98\\_226.pdf](http://www.phillipkerman.com/newmedia98/nm98_226.pdf)
- <https://balsamiq.com/>
- <http://webdesign.about.com/od/webdesignbasics/g/wireframe-definition.htm>

# Exercise

- There are some steps in analysis's stage. Explain them briefly !
- Discuss the different between alpha development and beta development !
- There are four fundamental organizing structures used in multimedia projects. Explain them briefly!
- Design the storyboard for education game application for children!