



a) i) LCD monitors use liquid-crystal technology. It is lighter and more portable than CRT (Cathode Ray Tube) monitors. CRT monitors use electron guns that fire onto ~~a~~ ~~the~~ the inside of the screen which is coated with a special material. When an electron hits the screen the part of impact of the electron glows.

In LCD (liquid-crystal display) monitors it uses a thin sheet of liquid crystal that is placed behind the screen.

ii) Cell-based animation is where they use separate sheets (cells). Each with a different picture on it. They then re-draw a whole new cell. Each cell is called a frame. When the frames come together at the required speed we get cell-based animation.

Path-based animation is similar to this except they use the same background sheet and add another cell on top of it to create the movement of objects.

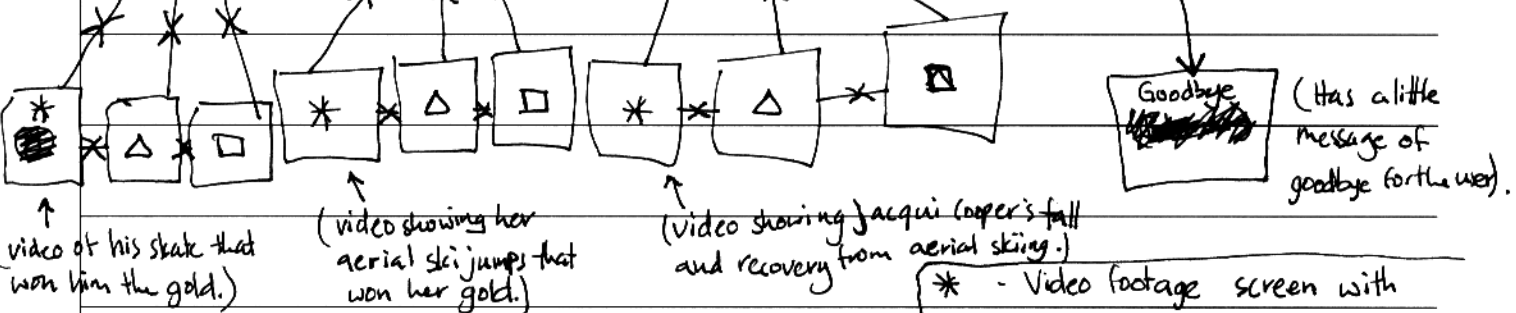
b) i)

Intro (0) (This is the root screen. Text that introduces us to what this project is about.)

Video Intro to 2002 Winter Olympics (This screen shows video footage that introduces us to this multimedia project. E.g. Small intro video that shows us Steven Bradbury, Alisa Camplin & Jacqui Cooper.)

Main Menu (Screen that has the options on it. All other screens except for the link to exit screen links back to this option screen)

Steven Bradbury, Alisa Camplin, Jacqui Cooper, Exit Screen (Prompts user if they want to quit the project)



(video of his skate that won him the gold.)

(video showing her aerial ski jumps that won her gold.)

(video showing Jacqui Cooper's fall and recovery from aerial skiing.)

- * - Video footage screen with background audio interview with each person
- Δ - Has each person's photo galleries
- - Biographies of each person telling the user their little details like name, birthday, likes, dislikes, etc...

-The 'Steven Bradbury', 'Alisa Camplin', 'Jacqui Cooper' & Exit screen are interlinked allowing easier navigation. This principle has also been adopted with the sub-screens for each of the three people.

-All video & audio interviewed can be stopped and restarted with a click of buttons that prompt for user's actions.



$$b) ii) \frac{\text{screen } \cancel{\text{area}} \text{ (length} \times \text{screen width} \times \text{bit depth)}}{8 \times 1024} = x \text{ kb}$$

$$\frac{\text{resolution} \times \text{bit depth}}{8 \times 1024} = x \text{ kb} \quad 2^4 = 16$$

$$\therefore 4 = \text{bit depth}$$

$$\frac{600 \times 400 \times 4}{8 \times 1024} = x \text{ kb}$$

$$\frac{240000 \times 4}{8192} = x \text{ kb}$$

$$\frac{960000}{8192} = x \text{ kb}$$

$$\therefore x = 117.1875$$

$$= 117.2 \text{ kb}$$



c) collecting: advertisements are submitted by fax, email or post. The ads are collected through these ~~ways~~ different mediums.

Organising: It is organised with the use of a DBMS (Database Management System). The company can use this to sort the ads and place them into alphabetical order ~~by letter~~ ~~and navigation~~ and categories to allow for easier navigation on ~~the~~ the user's behalf and allows the company to find the different ads as well.

Displaying: It is displayed on a website, which allows people who have access to the internet to view it on their computers at home instead of buying the newspaper. This is an advantage for the target area which is the country regions of NSW who ~~is~~ might have been located too far away from a place that sells newspapers.