Stages of the Editing Process

- The editing process, more generally refereed to as post-production (or sometimes just post), can range from being rather simple to extremely complex.

Stages of the Editing Process

- During this process, picture and sound tracks are edited together to show and tell the story;
- Special visual effects are generated;
- Titles/graphics/credits are added;
- Sound effects are created;
- Music is scored and mixed;

Two main phases of post-production in Broadcast Television

- **Offline:** The offline phase builds out the show completely but it is traditionally done at a lower resolution so the edit system can work faster.

- **Online:** The online phase turns the completed sequence into a high resolution/ best audio mix program ready for television broadcasting.

Major steps involved in a post-production workflow

- Acquire
- Organise
- Review and Select
- Assemble
- Cut – Rough
- Cut – Fine
- Picture Lock
- Finish
- Mastering and Delivery

Acquisition: Acquire all visual and audio elements.

Organisation: Organise, group, or cluster all materials into easily sorted categories.

Review and Selection: Watch and listen to all materials and note or put aside the best elements for the project.

Assembly: edit together the best selected material into a skeleton framework of the entire story.

Rough cut: Tweak the assemble edit until the flow is cleaner. The ‘fat’ is trimmed away and your story is in good shape.

Fine Cut: The pacing is tight; there are no glitches in picture or sound. Final tweaks are made.

Picture Lock: All visual elements are rock solid and no further changes will be made. All major audio creation and tweaking may begin.

Finishing: High resolution picture track receives color correction and grading

Mastering & Delivery: The finished product is ‘versionised’ and authored. The piece is distributed to the consuming audience via film, DVD or a computer video file.