- l Creation of a short video teaser to promote the broadcast using DaVinci Resolve
 - 1.1 Understanding the concept of Teaser
 - 1.2 Creating one with DaVinci Resolve
 - Understanding Text creation with Motion
 - Animating the Text with Motion
 - Adding a texture and colors to the text with Motion
 - Inserting clips and editing them on the timeline/sequence
 - Adding a sound track
 - Exporting/rendering the promo



2 Advance Functions of OBS

- 2.1 Understanding the blending modes
- 2.2 Making use of the hotkeys
- 2.3 The Multiview with an external monitor



3 Ensuring the best streaming settings and technicalities for the broadcast

- 3.1 Testing the internet connection/Making sure to have an alternative connection (wired and wireless connection)
- 3.2 Setting the encoding bitrates of OBS
- 3.3 Ensuring all cameras and audio devices are connected and powered
- 3.4 Ensuring a backup plan in case of power cut
- 3.5 Checklist



What is a teaser?

Teasers are typically made in advance of the film or the theatre play release; their job is to embed their imagery into people's minds and stay in there despite not providing much context or story. This is why the images, shots or visual effects in teasers are some of the most spectacular and/or striking; every shot needs to pull its own weight.







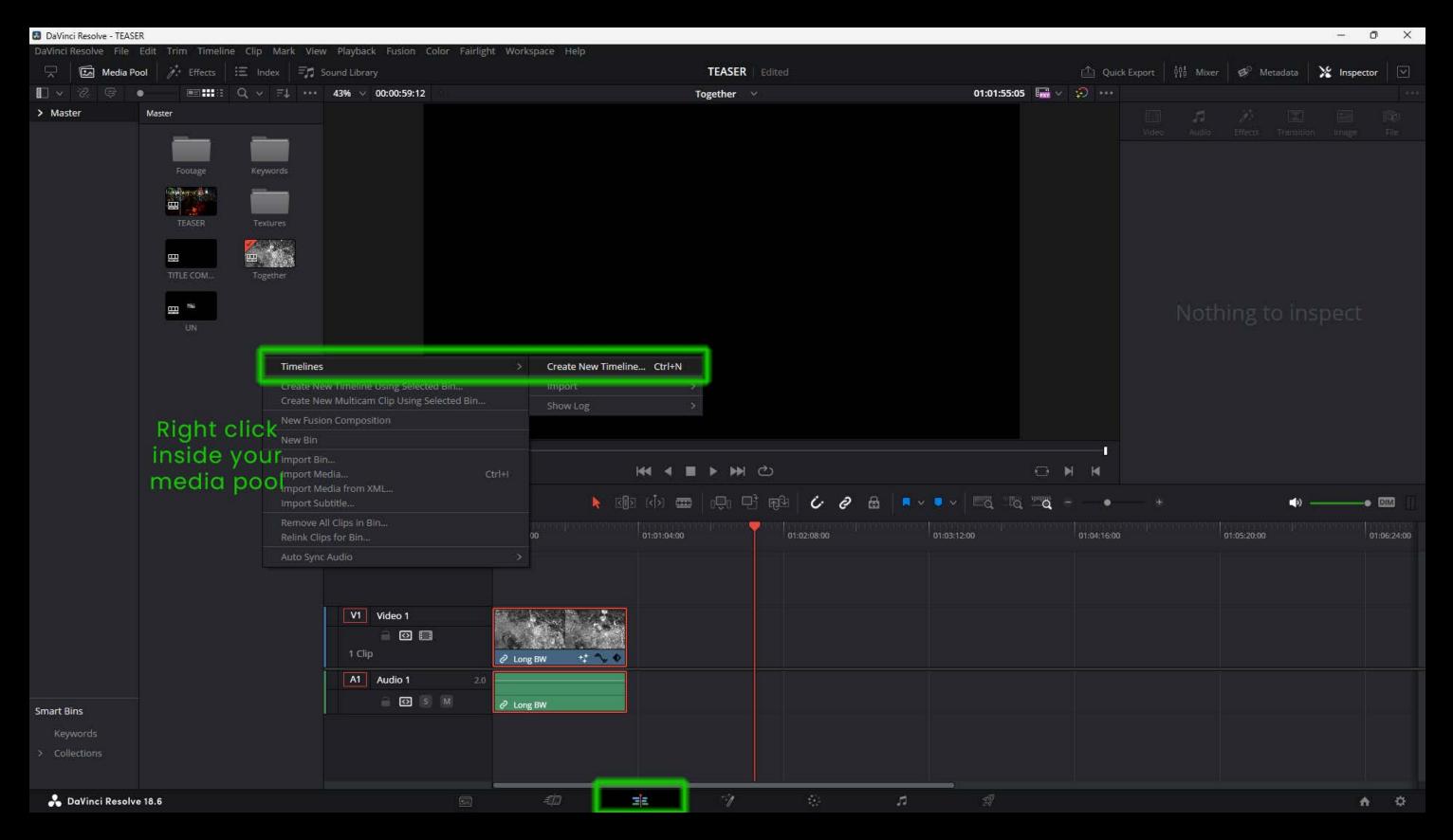


Teaser / Trailer

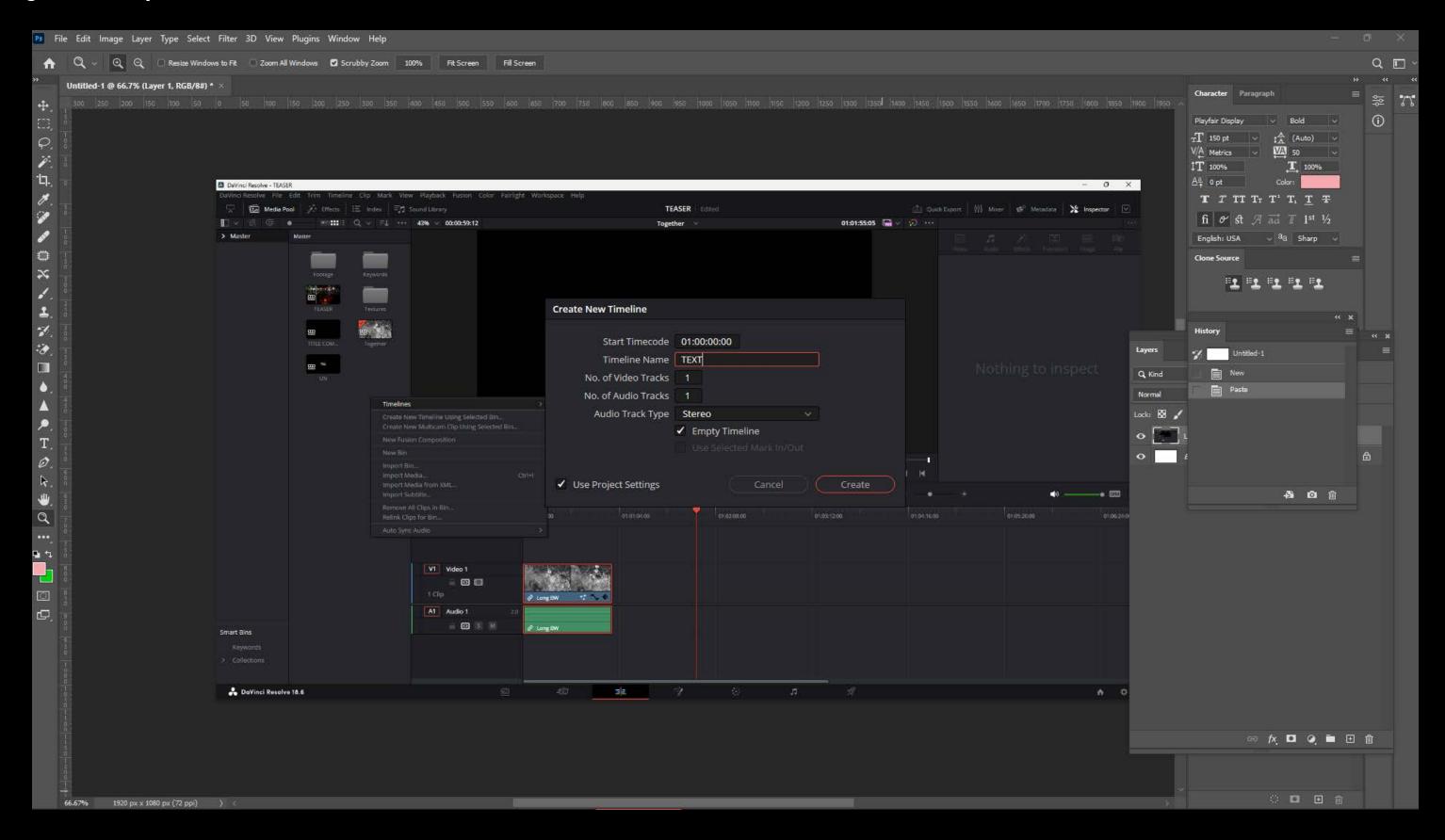
A teaser teases the viewer about the product you're making. A trailer sets a trail for the viewer to buy the product you're making.



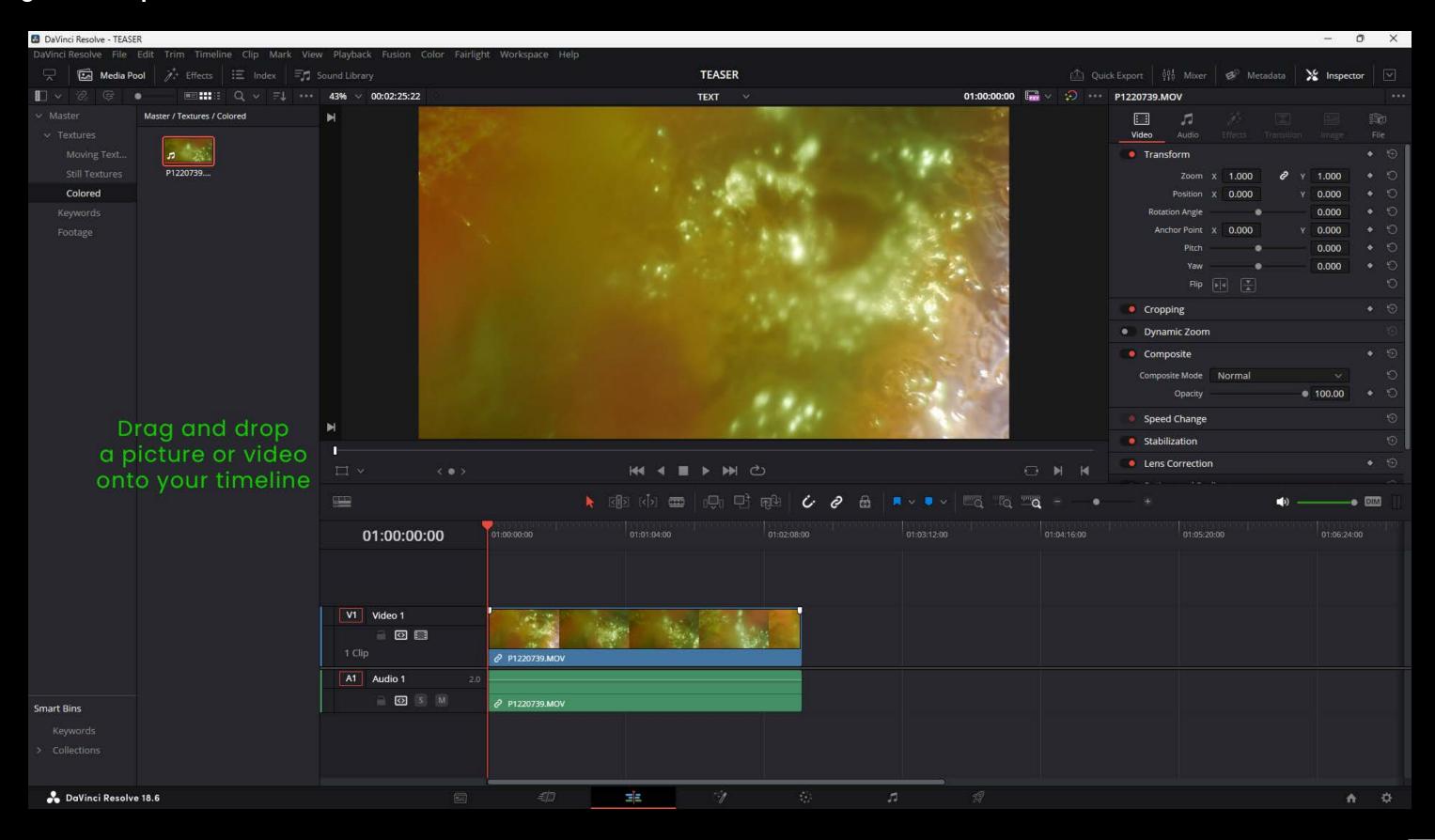




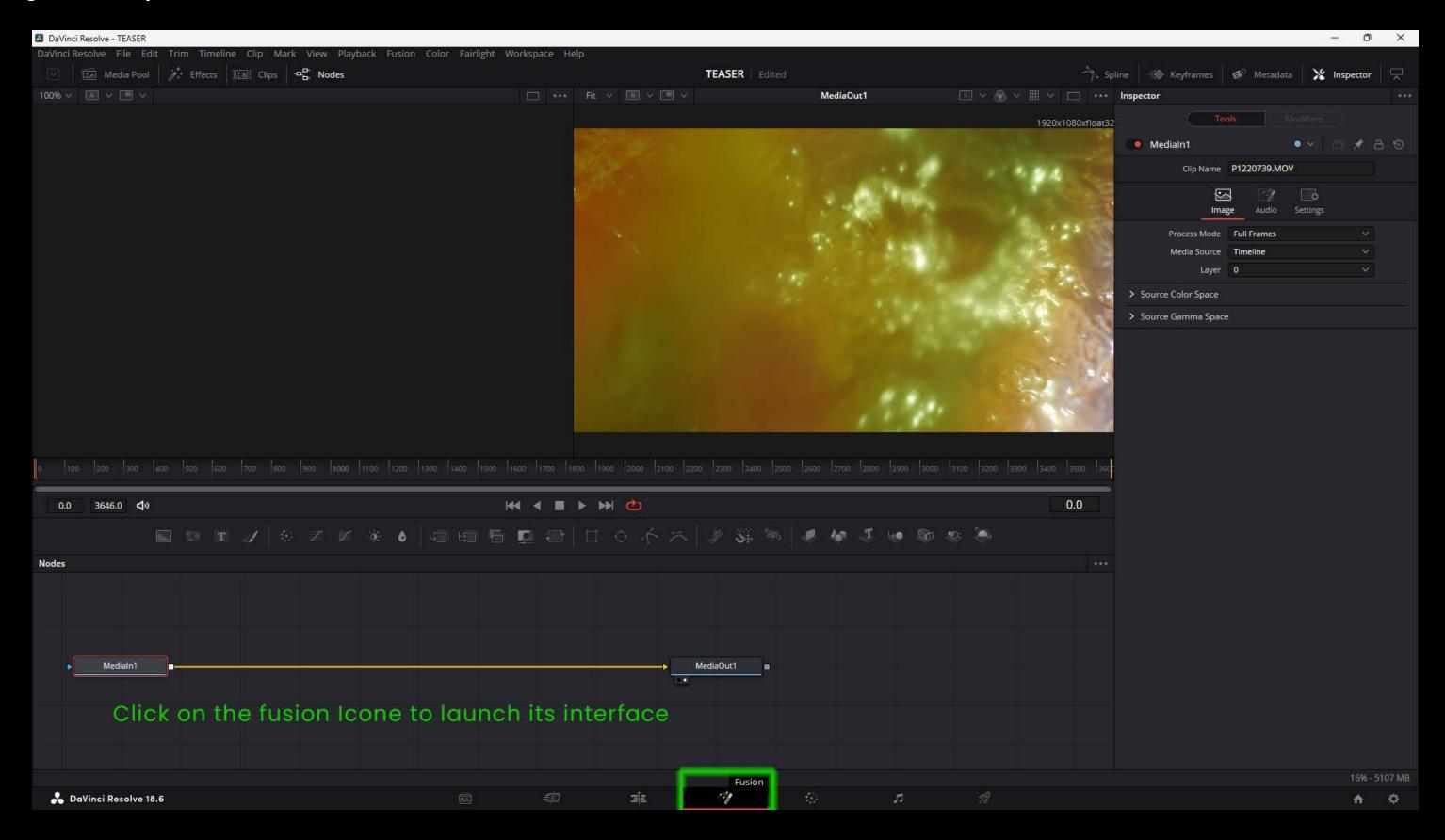




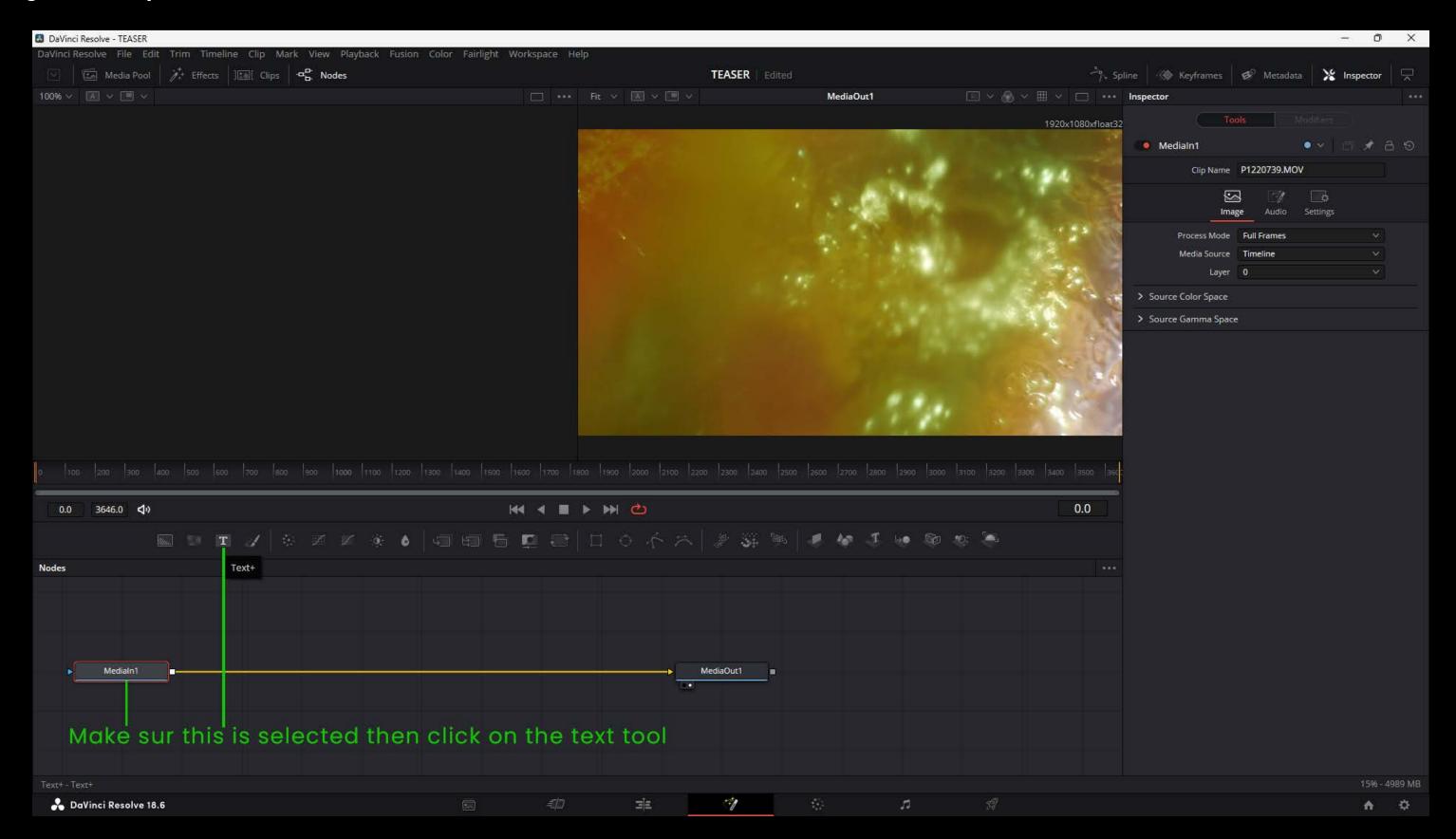




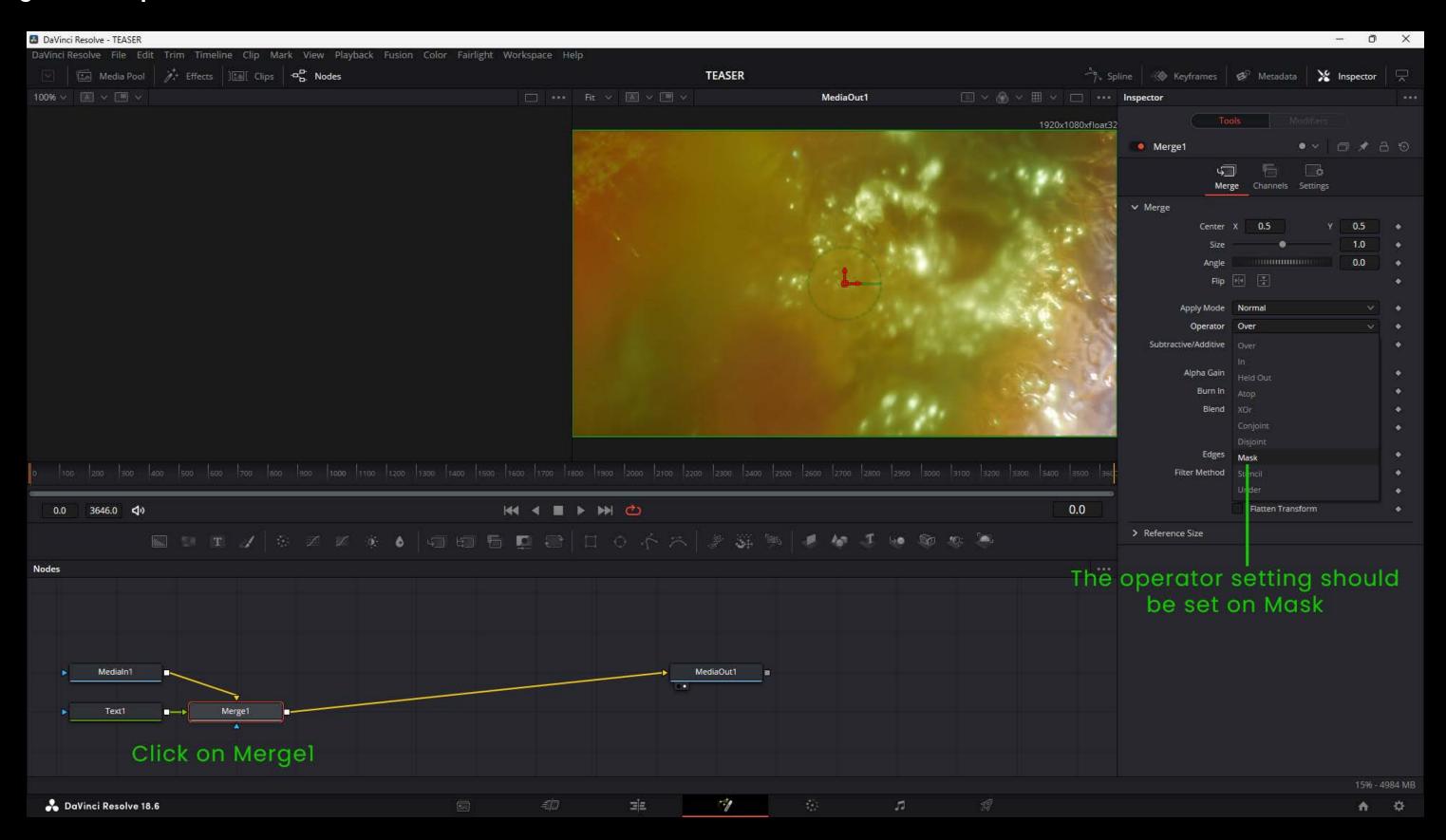




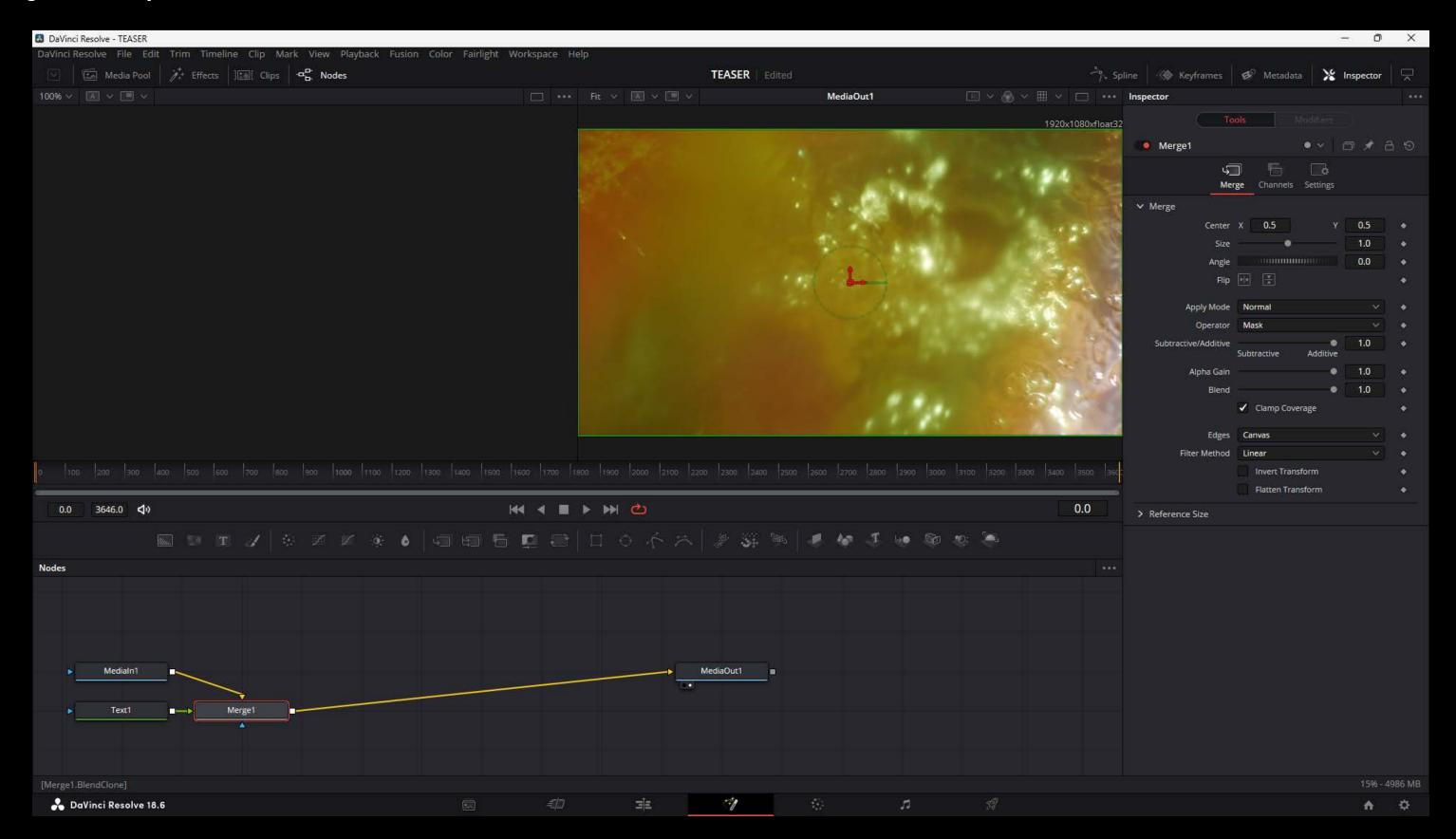




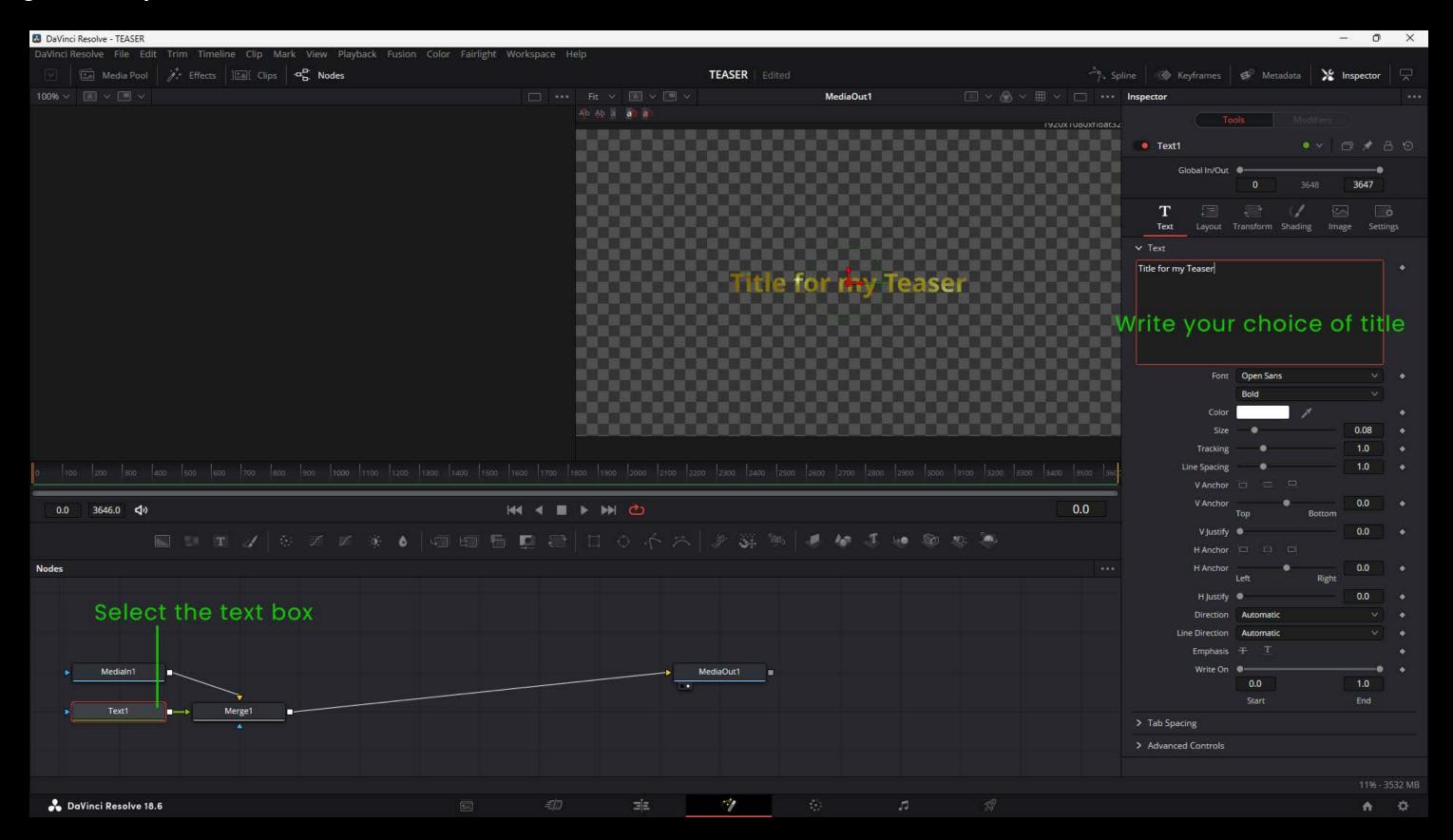




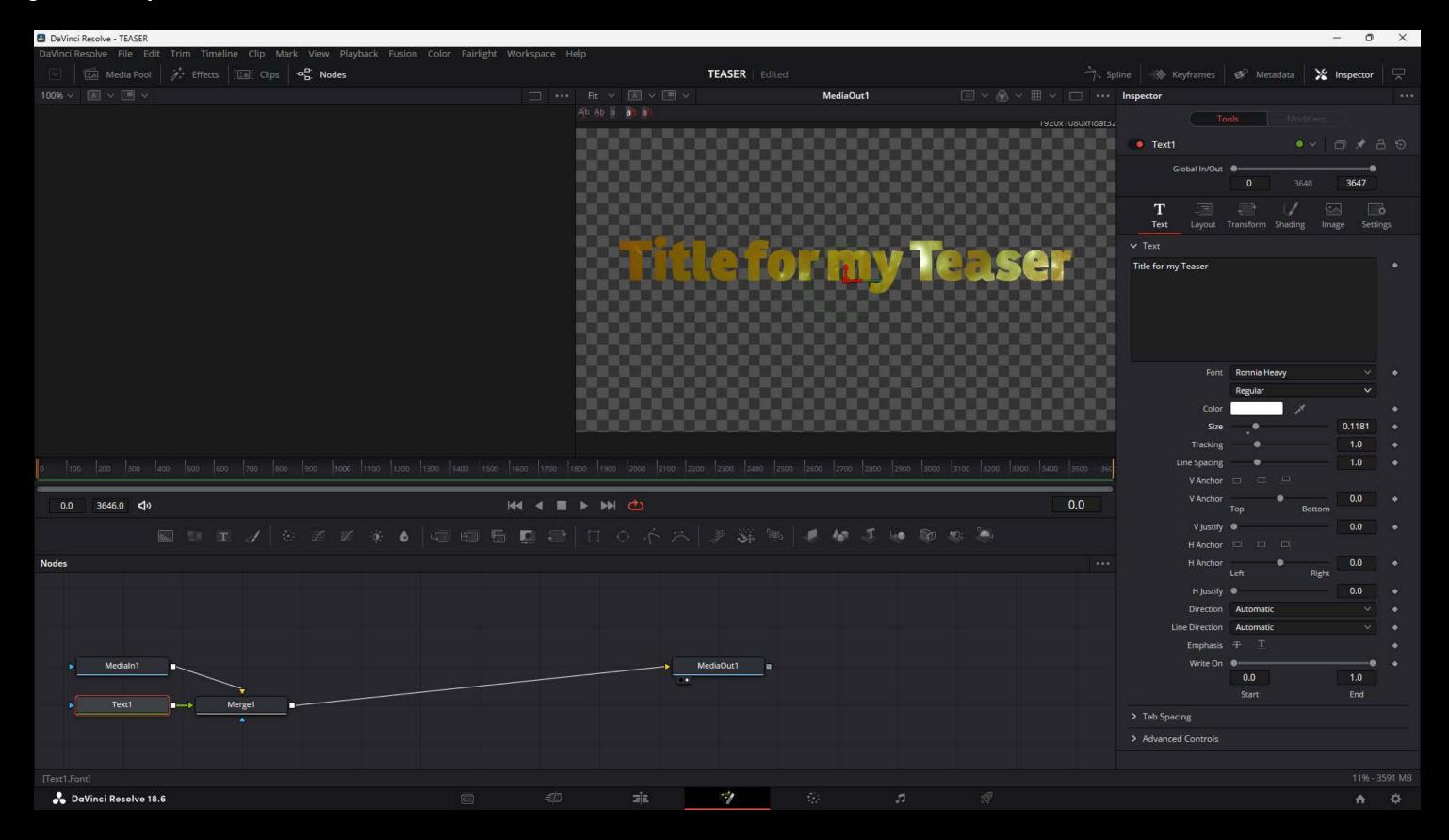




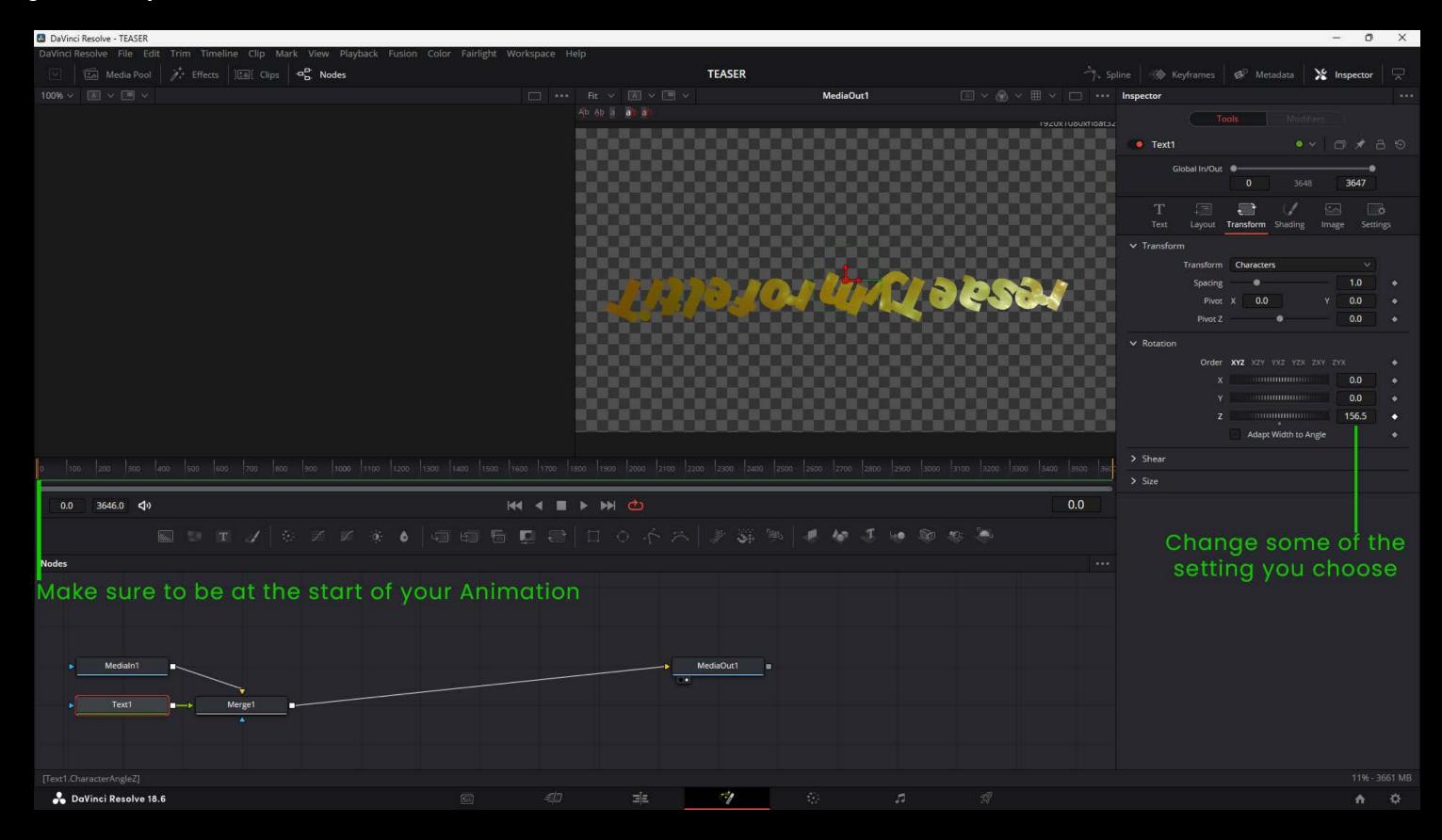




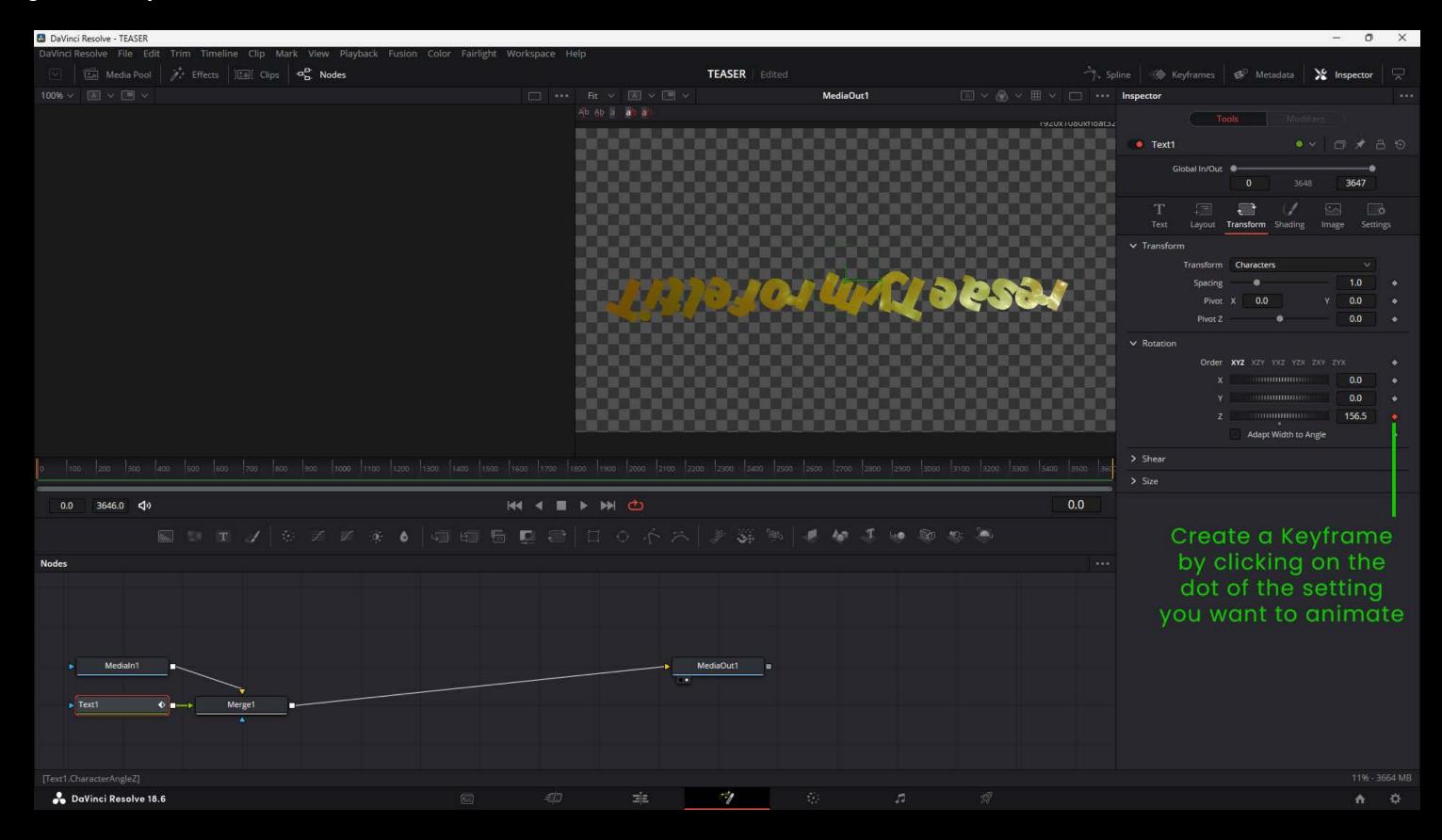




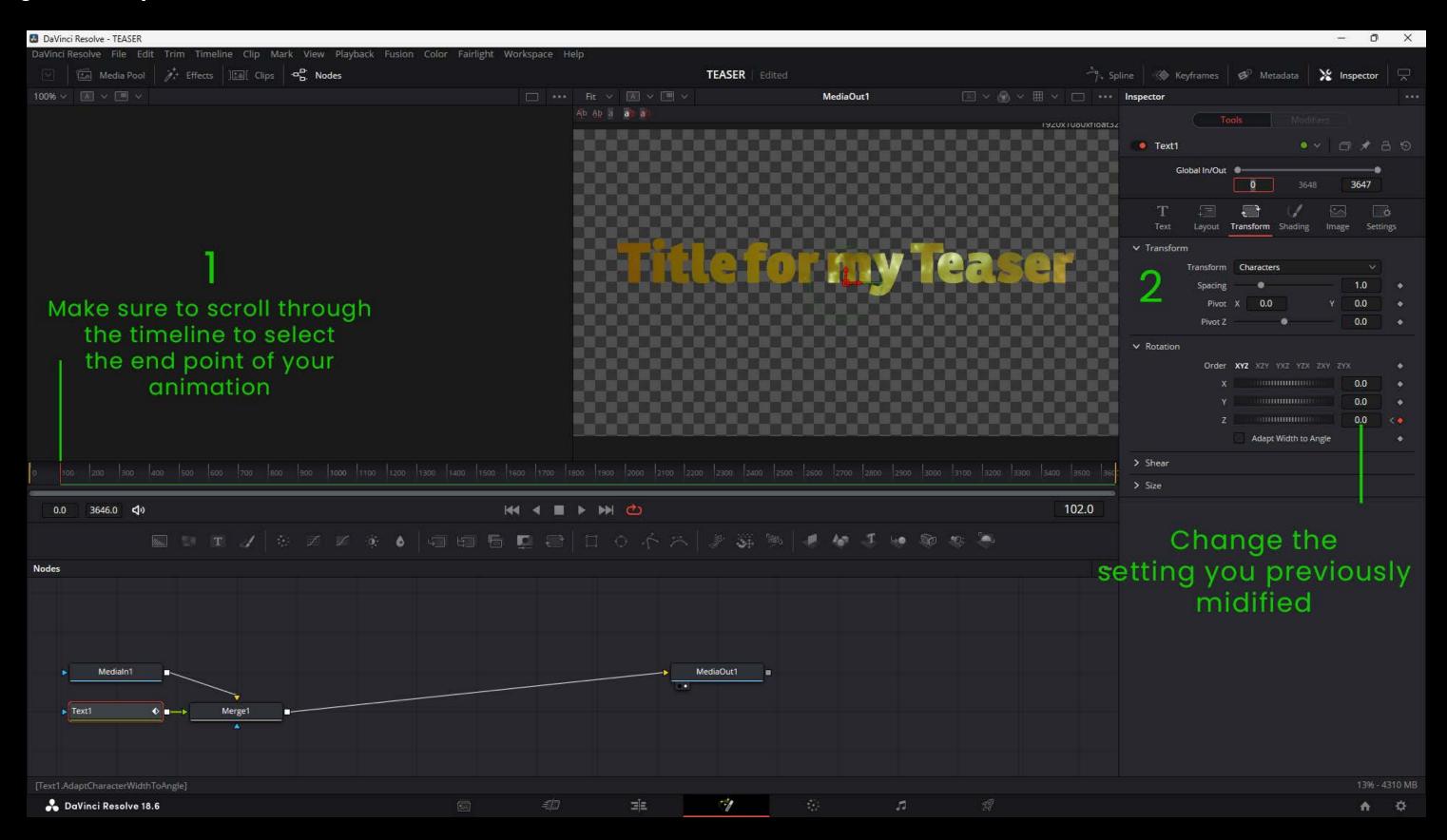




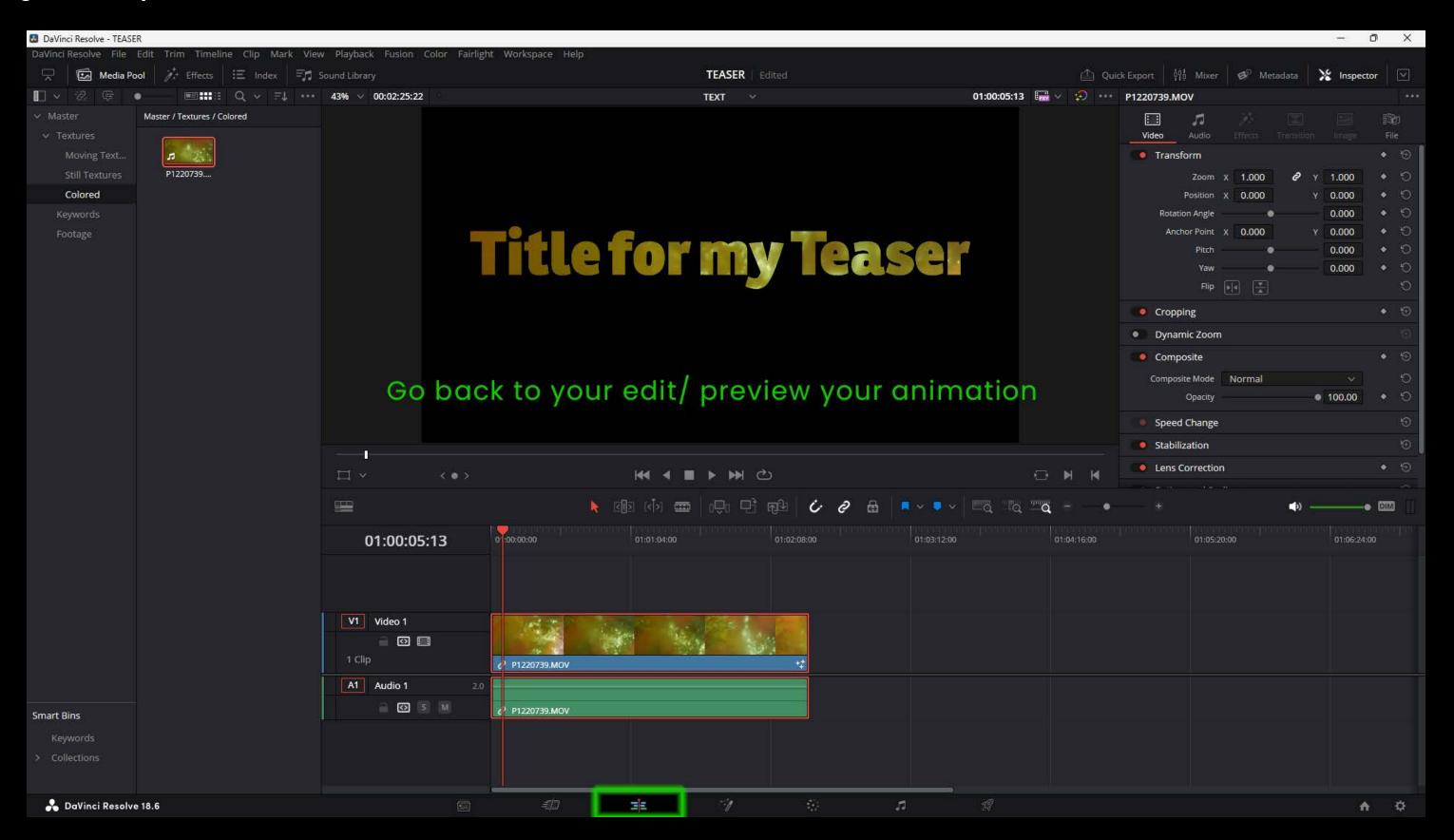














Understanding the blending modes

Multiply

The best mode for darkening. Works by multiplying the luminance levels of the current layer's pixels with the pixels in the layers below. Great for creating shadows and removing whites and other light colors (while keeping the darker colors). As an analogy, think of the selected layer and all of the layers below as individual transparencies, and that they are stacked on top of each other, and then placed on an overhead projector. Using this analogy, the light passing through the lighter areas will have trouble getting through the darker areas, but the lighter areas will shine through other lighter areas with relative ease.



Understanding the blending modes

Lighten

If the pixels of the selected layer are lighter than the ones on the layers below, they are kept in the image (the opposite of the Darken blend mode). If the pixels in the layer are darker, they are replaced with the pixels on the layers below (they show through to the selected layer). Note that this behavior is on a channel by channel basis, i.e., this rule is applied to each of the 3 RGB color channels separately.



Understanding the blending modes

Screen

Similar to the Lighten blend mode, but brighter and removes more of the dark pixels, and results in smoother transitions. Works somewhat like the Multiply blend mode, in that it multiplies the light pixels (instead of the dark pixels like the Multiply blend mode does). As an analogy, imagine the selected layer and each of the underlying layers as being 35mm slides, and each slide being placed in a separate projector (one slide for each projector), then all of the projectors are turned on and pointed at the same projector screen...this is the effect of the Screen blend mode. This is a great mode for making blacks disappear while keeping the whites, and for making glow effects.



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PLease make sure to follow the lesson on Youtube to understand this functions

