DMI STUDIOS – STUDENT ENGINEER LEVELS

LEVEL	CLASSES REQUIRED	RESPONSIBILITES	PRIVILEGES	PAY SCALE (w/paying client)
Studio Assistant (entry level)	Enrolled in or completed DMI 102 or 111	General assistance throughout facility (gofer, clean up, setup/teardown)	Minimal access (stands, cables, headphones)	Minimum wage
Assistant Engineer (intermediate level)	Completed DMI 102 and DMI 111; Enrolled in (or completed) DMI 103 and DMI 112	Assistant to main engineer on session; responsible for session setup to engineer's specs. Checking in/out gear; On/off sequence in all three studios	Access to selected mics and shop	Minimum wage + \$1.25 per hour
Journeyman Engineer (advance level)	Completed DMI 102, 103, 111, 112; Enrolled in (or completed) DMI 322	Responsible for all aspects of a session, start to finish	Access to all mics	Minimum wage + \$2.50 per hour

STUDENT ENGINEER PROFICIENCIES

LEVEL	WRITTEN	PRACTICAL	LENGTH OF SERVICE
Studio assistant	80% passing grade on written test	100% passing grade on applied test	1 semester +
Assistant Engineer	85% passing grade on written test (including vocabulary)	100 % passing grade on applied test	2 semesters +
Journeyman Engineer	95% passing grade on written test (including	100 % passing grade on applied test	3 semesters +

vocabulary)	

DMI Student Engineer Studio Proficiency Test (DMI 111)

- 1. What are the distinguishing characteristics of a waveform?
- 2. What is the level of the threshold of hearing in db?
- 3. What is the level (db spl) of the threshold of pain?
- 4. What is a transducer?
- 5. What are three microphone types for audio production & how do they work?
 - 6. Name three types of directional response patterns of microphones.
 - 7. What is close mic placement?
 - 8. What is distant mic placement?
 - 9. What is ambient mic placement?
- 10. What are the fundamental stereo mic placement technics?
- 11. What is recording direct?
- 12. What is the "Good Rule"?
- 13. What is the Nyquist Theorem?
- 14. What is signal to error ratio?
- 15. What are the six digital transmission standard?
- 16. What is latency in a digital audio system?

- 17. What are the most common audio production file formats that **don't** use data compression?
- 18. What are the most commonly used soundfile sample rates?
- 19. What are the most commonly used soundfile bit-rates?
- 20. What are the two styles of DSP commonly found on most DAWs?
- 21. What are the main plug-in platforms for DSP currently used in most popular DAWs?
- 22. Archiving and backup is done to insure against data loss. What are important things to consider?
- 23. What does MIDI stand for?
- 24. What is a simple definition of MIDI?
- 25. What are MIDI connections IN, Out & THRU?
- 26. What is a preamplifier?
- 27. What is a frequency discriminating amplifier?
- 28. What is a distribution amplifier used for?
- 29. What is a power amplifier?
- 30. What are the three stages of modern music production?
- 31. What is monitoring?
- 32. What is overdubbing?
- 33. What is a mixdown?
- 34. What are four types of filter circuits found in equalizers?
- 35. What are some reasons for using EQ?
- 36. Name four types of dynamic range processors.
- 37. Name four types of time-based effects.

- 38. What is a crossover network?
- 39. What is the difference in active and passive speaker systems?
- 40. Why is speaker polarity important?
- 41. What is the 3 to 1 rule?

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INPUT LIST

Input #	Instrument	Microphone	Stand Type	Track Assignment
1	Kick	Audix F12	Short Boom	1
2	Snare	SM-57	Short Boom	2
3	Hi Hat	ECM-50	Standard Boom	3
4	blank			
5	Tom 1	F10	Standard Boom	4
6	Tom 2	F10	Standard Boom	5
7	Floor Tom	F10	Standard Boom	6
8	Crash Cymbal	F15	Standard Boom	7
9	Ride Cymbal	F15	Standard Boom	8
10	Bass	DI	None	9
11	Guitar	SM-57	Short Boom	12
12	Vocal	M179	Large Boom	17
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STUDIO ETIQUETTE TIPS

Some tips to remember if you are serving as a studio assistant, an assistant engineer, or journeyman engineer:

- 1) DON'T offer your opinion unless asked, and even then, offer your opinion VERY carefully.
- 2) Do NOT repeat information you hear in the studio among clients. That is THEIR business.
- 3) You are there to DO YOUR JOB. It that means making coffee and taking out the trash, do it well and with purpose.
- 4) BE COURTEOUS and POLITE even if other people aren't.
- 5) If the atmosphere gets volatile in the studio or control room (which it sometimes will with creative endeavors), learn how to gracefully EXCUSE yourself from the room.

Setup #1

