

1. Through literature search, we defined the interview process as understanding the background before the interview, designing the interview outline, and setting up the division of labor of the interview team; paying attention to observation, listening and questioning skills during the interview; and dealing with information security after the interview, which part of this process do you think needs to be added?

No.

2. Do you have any suggestions on how to grasp the timing of questions in the interview process, i.e. when to ask?

The timing of questions can be divided into several parts. First of all, the interview environment is very important. The interviewer's desire for expression will be stronger in an environment related to the scene of the event, which means that the interview should be organically integrated with the environment. For example, when interviewing a researcher, the interviewee's desire to express himself will be stronger in the laboratory, because this is the environment he is used to. Second, the interview should be conducted at a time when the interviewee has the time, energy, and willingness to do so, with his consent. For example, if the interviewee is concentrating on his work, we should not interrupt in the middle, not to cause bad consequences, and not to add chaos. The most important part of the interview is the communication in advance.

3. Currently, due to epidemic restrictions, many interviews can only be conducted using online interviews.

Online interviews are very bad because they will block non-verbal communication such as eyes, expressions, body language, etc. Online interviews such as voice chat will block such effective information, and video will also have certain limitations of delay and clarity. If only voice interviews can be taken, firstly, the interviewer needs to be very familiar with the interview outline and be able to clearly and accurately capture the focus of

this interview as well as the key points in the interviewee's answer content; secondly, the transcript needs to be sent back to the interviewee for review to ensure accuracy.

4. In the process of interviewing, will there be different considerations for people with different occupations and identities? Suppose we classify the people related to our project into: grassroots, professionals, enterprises, government and organizations according to their occupation and status, does this classification make sense? If not, what is the recommended classification?

First of all, grassroots is a political concept, so it doesn't make sense to use it here. And these classifications cannot include everyone. In terms of news, we would categorize it into those involved, those who witnessed it, those who commented on it, those related to the government, and those who commented on it by the public.

If it's a stakeholder choice for an issue like yours, just categorize it directly by the group they belong to, such as consumers, etc.

5. For consumers, what else should I pay attention to besides the need to use easy-to-understand language during interviews and to dress casually and informally?

In fact, the most important thing is to win trust, clothing these in line with their identity can be, because now the streets are too many liars. At the very beginning of the conversation with a short language bright identity and explain the purpose of the interview can be.

6. Probably due to limited literature search ability, we did not find any relevant literature studies on interviewing professionals, companies, and governments on the Knowledge Base, what do we need to pay attention to when interviewing these people?

For professionals, don't talk about amateurs. This requires understanding the background of the practice, the scientific value, and being prepared first, otherwise it seems disrespectful. The same is true for companies and

governments.

7. When writing a manuscript after an interview is completed, how do you capture the most core useful content from an interview?

Use an inverted pyramid structure, putting the most important core topics up front to attract the audience's attention.

8. What do you think we need to do to protect the security of the interviewees' information, besides asking for their permission?

When it comes to the security of national information, we need to consider whether it will violate the relevant laws.