Aleader-CD Tutorial

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1 Ten Easy Categories

1. Load all the transcripts included on the CD.
    1. Select `StarWars_r5.leadr` from the `File` menu.
    2. The transcript for Star Wars appears.
    3. Select `Nausicaa_r6.leadr` from the `File` menu.
    4. A new window opens containing the transcript for Nausicaa.
    5. Select `GoodWillHunting_r8.leadr` from the `File` menu.
    6. A third window opens containing the Good Will Hunting transcript.
2. From the `Tools` menu, select `X-Reference`.
3. The Cross Reference screen appears. This screen is divided into three sections. On the left side is the situation pattern editor. A pattern list is in the center. On the right is a list of matching situations.
4. From the `Search` menu, select `Emotion`.
5. An `Emotion Search` window appears.
6. Type the letters `cele` into the `Sample` entry box.
7. As you type, the list will change to show only those emotions which contain your sub-string.
8. The emotion `celebrate presence` remains.
9. In the `#` column a `9` appears. This indicates that this emotion has nine examples among the three loaded films.
10. Click on the `celebrate presence` row.
11. Click the `Select` button at the bottom of the search window.
12. The Cross Reference screen updates.
    - On the left side near the bottom you should see `extreme [0] and [0] are at readiness` and `celebrate presence` below it.
    - In the center list, there is only one row showing the same information (`extreme [0] and ...`).
    - On the right side, the list is filled with many rows. The first row reads, "A transport! I'm saved!". The second row is a dim gray (this indicates that the example may be weak or incorrectly classified). The third row reads, "Nausicaa waves as she glides above the Ohmu". These are all the examples of `celebrate presence`.
13. Click on the first example (`A transport! I'm saved!`).
14. Click on the `Play` button at the bottom of the column.
15. Another window appears . . . but nothing happens. The video playback code requires *two* tries to play when it first starts up.
16. Position the playback window. Press `Play` again.
17. Threepio waves his hands.
    - You can press `Play` again to repeat the clip.
    - The box at the lower left of the playback window shows the current position in seconds. You can edit this number to jump to any moment in the film. Try typing in 1100 and press enter. If you press the green arrow pointing right then the film will begin playback from this point.
    - The button with two thick vertical bars is the pause button. Press this button to pause playback.
    - You can drag the scroll bar. When you release it, the film will show you the frame at that position in the film.

18. Click on the next example "Nausicaa waves as she . . ." (skip the gray example for now).

19. Click the `Play` button.

20. The film playback window disappears. This is normal. The playback window needs to restart when switching films. Press `Play` again.

21. The playback window reappears but doesn't do anything. Position the window and press `Play` again.

22. Watch a person on a small glider waving.

23. Click on the next example: "Yupa waves back."

24. Click the `Play` button. This time the film rolls immediately since the correct film is already loaded.

25. It seems like merely a continuation of the previous example. However, the point of view is different. This time the emphasis is on the man standing on the ground. Whenever the point of view changes then we classify it as a new situation.

26. Click on the next example: "They embrace . . ."

27. Click the `Play` button.

28. Here is yet another example of `celebrate presence`.

29. Go through the rest of the examples and view each one.

30. Just to make you sure *get it*, go through all of the examples *again*. Keep in mine that these examples are the *definition* of `celebrate presence`.

    1. If the film is cut too short then view a larger segment to get the surrounding context.

    2. In the lower left corner of the playback window, adjacent to the entry box are two numbers. These numbers are the beginning (top) and end (bottom) of the clip in seconds.

    3. Subtract 30 or 60 from the top number and enter the result into the entry box at the bottom left.

    4. Press enter. The begin/end numbers disappear. The film positions at the offset you entered.

    5. Press the green right-arrow button (play).

    6. The film plays and keeps playing until you press the pause button (two thick vertical bars).

    7. After you have seen enough, press pause.

    8. Go back to the Cross Reference screen and click `Play`.

    9. Now that you have the complete context, you should be able to get a clear feeling for even a very short clip.

31. From the `Search` menu, select `Emotion`.

32. An `Emotion Search` window appears. This time type `lim` into the sample box.

33. Select the remaining row which contains "11" and "limbo".

34. Click the `Select` button.

35. The Cross Reference screen updates.

    • On the left side near the bottom you should see `forceful [0]` and `[0] are at readiness` and `limbo` below it.

    • In the center list, there is only one row showing the same information (`forceful [0] and ...`).

    • On the right side, the list is filled with many rows. The first row reads, "Rebel troopers rush past the robots and take up . . .". The second row reads "aim their weapons.". The third row reads, "Leia hides in the shadows.". These are all the examples of `limbo`.

36. View each one of these 11 examples. These examples are the *definition* of `limbo`.

37. Repeat the same steps to view the examples of each of the following ten emotions. You have already finished looking at `celebrate presence` and `limbo`.

    1. celebrate presence
    2. limbo
    3. sleep / inner turmoil
    4. take by force
    5. struggle against thief
    6. criticize
    7. prediction
    8. dire prediction
    9. enthusiastic enforcer
    10. meticulous doubt

38. Ask yourself these two questions:

    1. For a given emotion, are all of the defining examples similar?
    2. Are all of the emotion categories dissimilar with all the other categories? Do the categories form a disjoint partition?

    Note down any situation which fails to satisfy these two questions.

2 Guessing Game

Nothing here yet.

3 Treasure Hunt

Nothing here yet.

4 Hardware Problems

This chapter lists solutions to some of the hardware problems which we have encountered.

4.1 PCMCIA

This problem is more common with laptops. If the boot hangs after these messages:

```
APM Bios found, power management functions enabled.
PCMCIA found, starting cardmgr
```

It is possible that Linux is getting stuck with the PCMCIA bus. Try booting again:

1. When you see the Knoppix logo, press F2.
2. At the boot prompt type "knoppix nopcmcia". (Since it froze at the pcmcia step, let's try turning off pcmcia.)
3. If that doesn't work then send email to the mailing list asking for more suggestions.

4.2 Audio Sample Rate

Some audio cards are rate locked to 48000Hz instead of 44100Hz. This is a problem because VCD audio expects 44100Hz. If this is true of your audio card then the audio will playback a little bit too fast, raising the pitch somewhat. Audio/Video sync will also suffer. If you suspect that you are having this problem then:

1. Click the computer icon in the lower left corner of the screen. The computer icon is located betweeo the "3 windows" and the "1" icons.
2. A window titled "uxterm" should appear.
3. Type `gconf-editor` and press enter.
4. A warning will appear. Dismiss it by clicking "OK".
5. The screen is split into three regions. On the left side there is a tree with labels such as "apps" and "desktop". The top right contains a list of name-value pairs. The bottom right contains "Key Documentation".
6. Click on the small triangle next to the `system` folder.
7. Two sub-items appear: "gstreamer" and "http_proxy".
8. Click on the small triangle next to the `gstreamer` folder.
9. One folder appears labelled "default".
10. Click on this folder labelled "default".
11. Five name-value pairs appear in the top right list.
12. Click on the "audiosink" row.
13. Click on the part of the "audiosink" row that contains "osssink".
14. Press backspace to erase "osssink". In place of "osssink", type `audioscale frequency=48000 ! osssink` and press enter.
15. Restart the film playback window. Listen to the sound. Is there any improvement?

This setting is not sticky. You will need to adjust the audio playback every time you reboot.