



FORscene Linux Load

FORscene Linux Load allows you to upload both analogue and digital video sources to the FORscene platform. FORscene Linux Load accepts DV via Firewire, Betacam SP via S-video or Composite and also AVI files over a network connection.

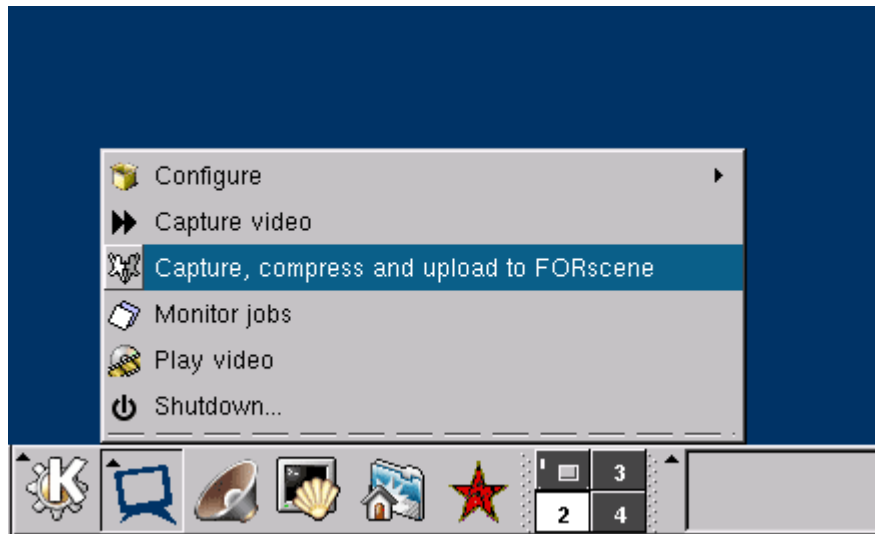
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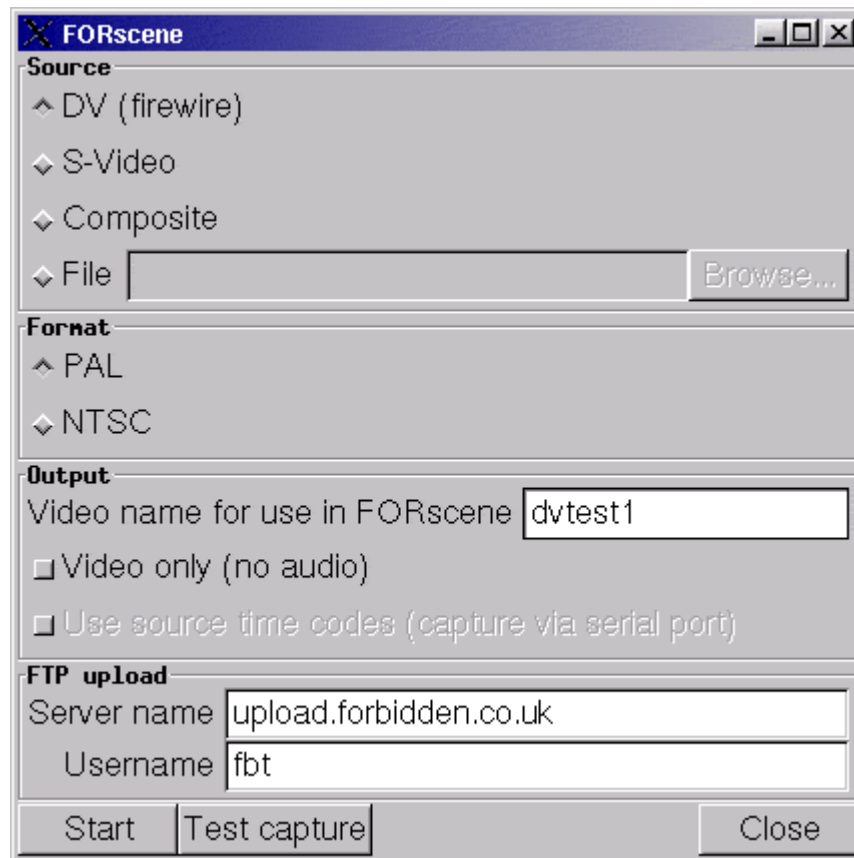
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Opening FORscene Linux Load



- From the Forbidden Menu, choose "Capture, compress and upload to FORscene". A window will open up as below. The next few pages will explain each section in turn.

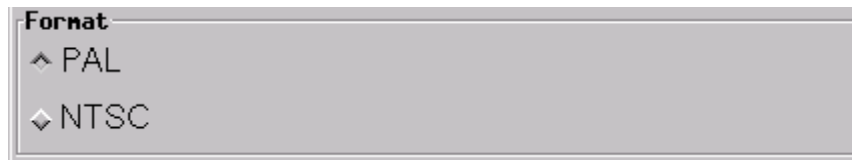


Choosing source video



- Select the source video input: DV, S-Video, Composite or a file.
- In the picture above the DV option is selected.
- For **DV** capture, plug the Firewire cable into the Firewire port on the computer.
- For **S-video** capture, plug the S-Video cable into the S-Video port on the capture card, and plug the audio into the blue audio-in port on the sound card.
- For **Composite** capture, plug the composite cable into the composite port on the capture card, and plug the audio into the blue audio-in port on the sound card.
- If the video is already in a **file** on the computer, browse to find it. To copy files over a network onto the computer see this [page](#).

Choosing video format



The screenshot shows a window titled "Format" with two options: "PAL" (indicated by an upward-pointing triangle) and "NTSC" (indicated by a downward-pointing triangle).

- PAL is the video standard in the UK and Europe, NTSC is the video standard in the USA and Japan.
- Selecting **PAL** will upload video at 25 frames per second with a resolution of 384x288 pixels.
- Selecting **NTSC** will upload video at approximately 30 frames per second with a resolution of 320x240 pixels.

Choosing output



The screenshot shows a window titled "Output" with the following fields and options:

- Video name for use in FORscene:
- Video only (no audio)
- Use source time codes (capture via serial port)

- Enter the **video name** you would like to appear in the file list in your FORscene account.
- Always remember to choose a unique video name.
- Using a time code cable alongside an S-Video or Composite input enables the capture of **source time codes** from a machine with a Sony serial time code port.
- Select the **video only** option if your video has no audio.

Upload parameters



The screenshot shows a window titled "FTP upload" with the following fields:

- Server name:
- Username:

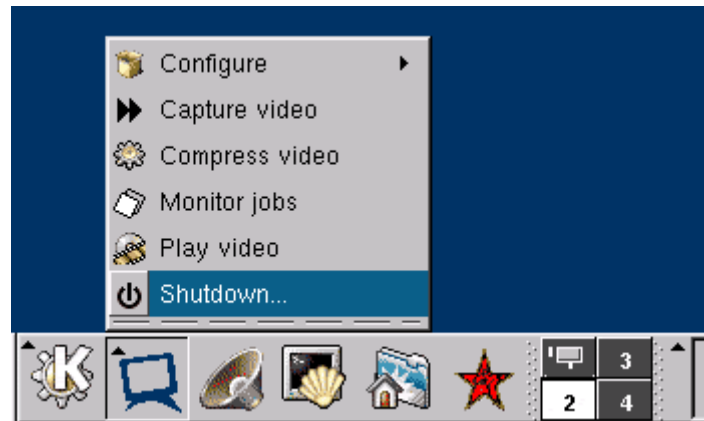
- Enter the **server name**: use "upload.forbidden.co.uk" unless you have your own FORscene server.
- Enter your FORscene account **username** (lowercase).
- FORingest will have been preconfigured with your password so there is no need to enter this.

Starting the process

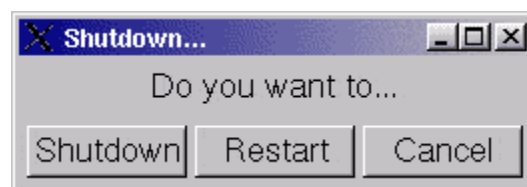


- Once you have selected all the options, press **Start**.
- **Test capture** can be used with S-Video or Composite input to check the connections and monitor the tape machine.
- During the capture process, a monitor window will appear. An audio scale appears with S-Video and Composite source.
- The trace window tracks the progress of the upload.
- When you have finished uploading to FORscene, press **Close**.

Shutdown and Restart



- From the Forbidden Menu, choose "Shutdown...".
- A window will open up as below. Select **Shutdown**, **Restart** or **Cancel** as appropriate.
- **NB** Do not shutdown or restart the computer if there are compression jobs running or if you are running FORingest.



Copying files across a network

Use this when you wish to copy a source video file from a Windows machine to the Forbidden machine via an ethernet network.

- On a Windows machine, log in to the Forbidden computer via the Samba server: On the start menu, go to "Run..." "\\{IP address}\video\
e.g. \\192.168.0.1\video\
- This will open up a window displaying the contents of the /video directory.
- Now drag and drop file(s) into this window.
- The copied file(s) will appear on the Forbidden computer in the /video directory.

The /video directory

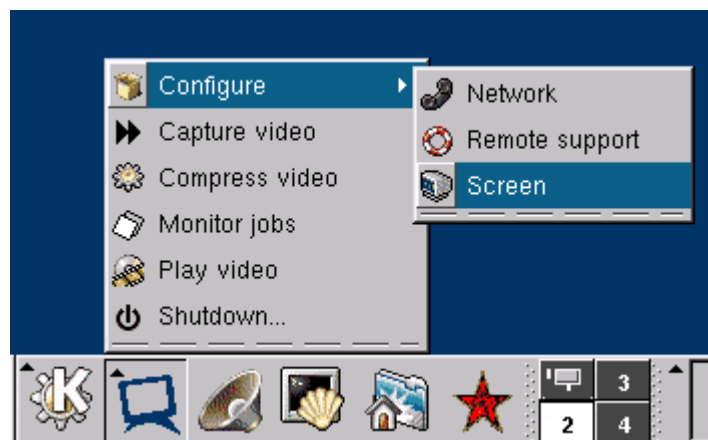
- The UNIX filing system is a standard tree-based system.
- You should store all your files in the /video directory, or subdirectories thereof.

USB keys

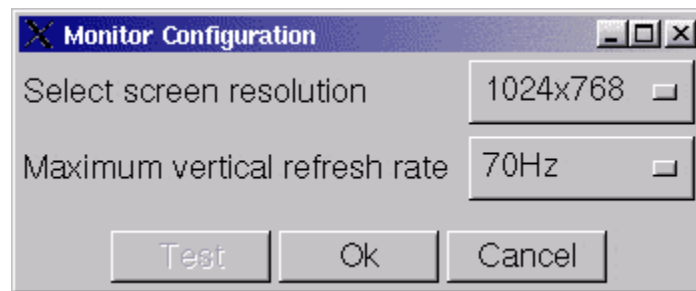
- You can use a USB key to transfer files from one computer to another.

Monitor configuration

Only change these settings if your monitor is not working properly.

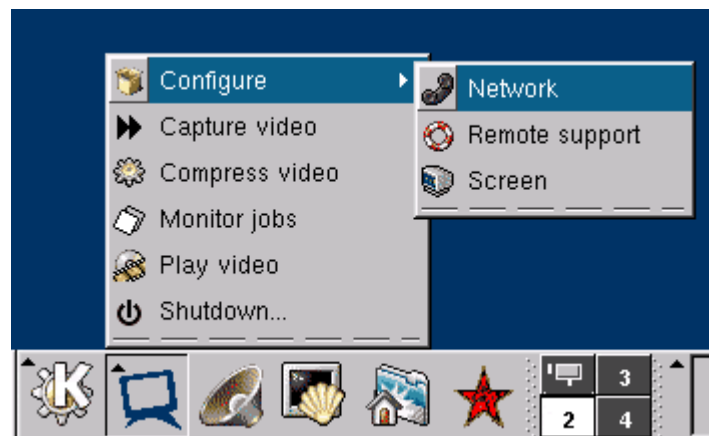


- From the Forbidden Menu, choose "Configure" "Screen".
- A window will open up as below.

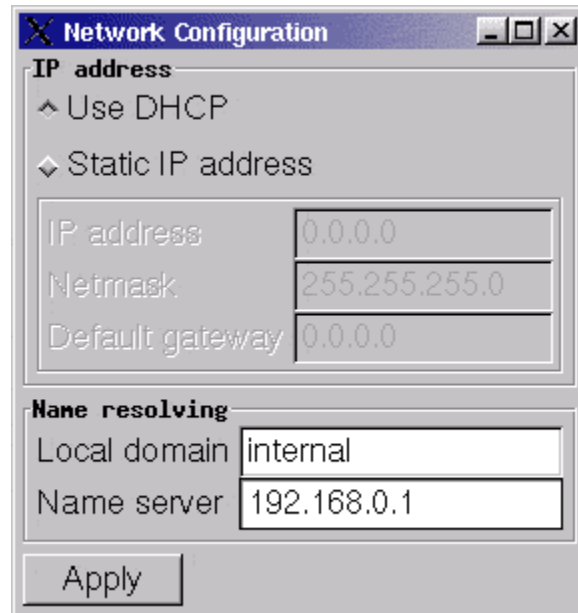


- Choose settings appropriate to your monitor. The default resolution of 1024x768 is usually fine.
- The default vertical refresh rate is set to 70Hz, which works on most CRT and LCD monitors. However, if you experience flickering on a CRT monitor, you should try increasing this.
- Select "Test" to test that your new settings work.
- If they work, select "OK".

Network configuration

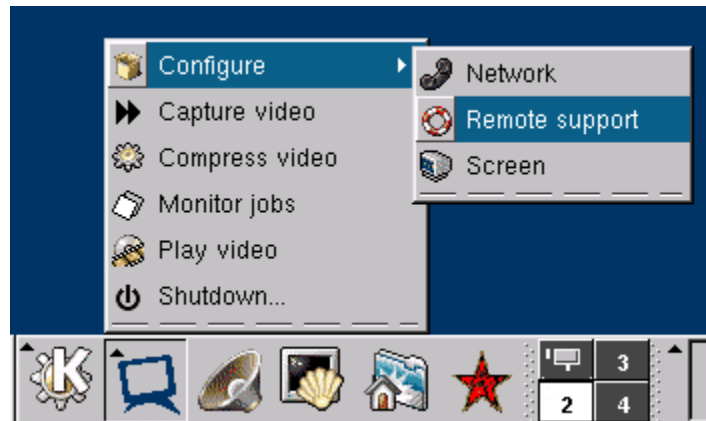


- From the Forbidden Menu, choose "Configure" "Network".
- A window will open up as below.

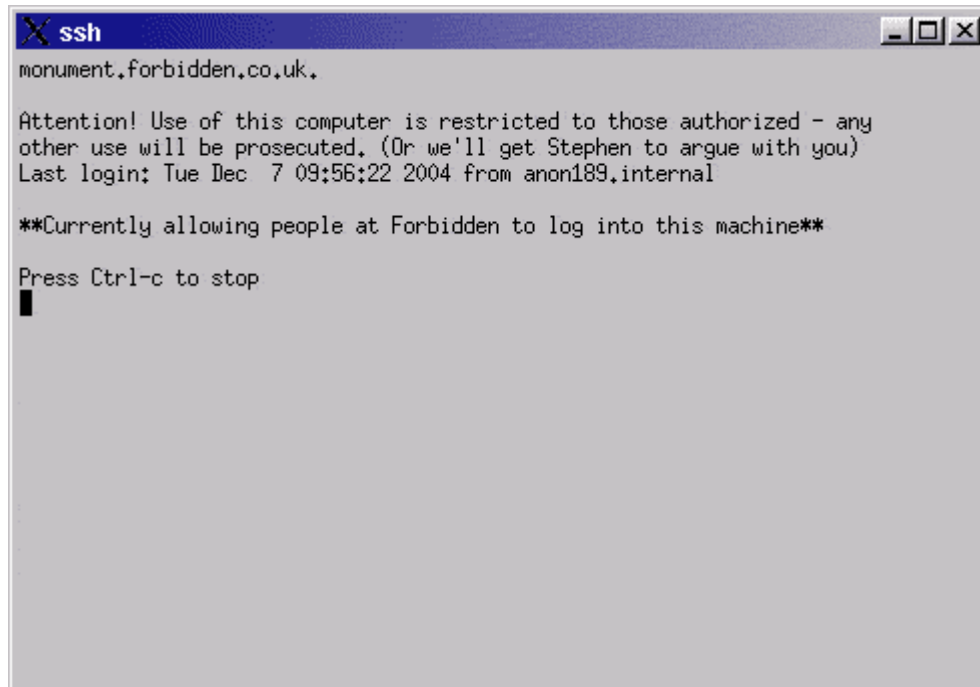


- If your network is running DHCP, select this option.
- If not, you will have to enter the details for a static IP address. Ask your IT department if you need help with this.

Remote Support



- From the Forbidden Menu, choose "Configure" "Remote Support".
- A window will open up as below.



```
ssh
monument.forbidden.co.uk.

Attention! Use of this computer is restricted to those authorized - any
other use will be prosecuted. (Or we'll get Stephen to argue with you)
Last login: Tue Dec  7 09:56:22 2004 from anon189.internal

**Currently allowing people at Forbidden to log into this machine**

Press Ctrl-c to stop
█
```

- Support staff at Forbidden will now be able to access your machine to implement upgrades and help diagnose any problems.

Deleting files

- There are two ways of deleting files:
 1. In the correct directory on the command line, type in "rm filename".
 2. In Konqueror, right click on the file and choose "Delete"
 3. In Konqueror, drag the file into the trash can (on the bottom right corner of the screen).

Basic UNIX commands

You should be able to manage with the following commands:

- `.` = The current directory.
- `..` = The directory one level up.
- **cd** = "change directory" command. Entered on its own it will take you to your home directory (i.e. `/home/forbidden/`); entered with the pathname of a directory it will take you to that directory. Examples:
 - **cd directory1** – will take you to a directory called "directory1" inside your current directory
 - **cd ..** - will take you up one level.
 - **cd /videos/hello** – this will take you to the directory "hello" inside the directory "videos".
 - **NB** A leading / means start from the root directory.
- **ls** = "list" command - lists all the files and directories contained in the current directory. To list only the files or directories whose names start with "clip68", type "ls clip68*". The "*" stands for anything. In the same way you can use a "?" to stand for any single character.
- **cat** = Displays the contents of a file. You'll only want to do this with text files such as `.trace`, `.edl` and `.txt` files. E.g. "cat video93.edl"
- **less** = this is like "cat" except it doesn't print the whole file to your commandline. You use up & down arrows to navigate, "space" to go to the next page and "q" to quit. When you quit, it disappears off screen – this command is especially useful for `.trace` files which are long.
- **mkdir** = this is a "make directory" command. Eg. "mkdir hello" creates a directory called "hello" in your current directory.
- **mv** = this is a "move" command. Eg. "mv clip46 newdirectory/" will move the file or directory "clip46" into an existing directory called "newdirectory". Also use mv to rename files.
- **rm** = this is a "remove" command. Eg. "rm thisfile". If you wish to remove a whole directory you must use the "-r" option. Eg. "rm -r thisdirectory".
- **grep** = this is a command which searches for something in a file and returns all the lines containing that thing – eg "grep 'ftv_chain' video.trace" would return the lines in video.trace containing 'ftv_chain'.
- **Useful keystrokes:**
 - **Up & Down arrows:** you can use these to find previous commands
 - **Tab:** this completes directory names, file names and commands when there is only one option. When there are several, pressing it twice will give a list of options. Eg. if you have two files called "clip197682" and "clip195703", typing "clip19" then pressing tab twice will print out: clip197682 clip195703
If you then add a "7" and press tab the name will be completed to "clip197682"
 - **PgUp & PgDn:** this speeds up finding commands that you have previously entered. Eg. if you entered "cat directoryname" a few commands ago and you wish to find that command again, simply enter "cat" on its own and then press the PgUp key. This will scroll you through all the commands you have entered during that screen session beginning with "cat".