
Linux Quick Start Guide



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About This Guide

Why is Fantasy Entertainment Moving from MS-DOS to Linux?

Industry support for the MS-DOS operating system has stopped. This means that it has become very difficult to find new or replacement parts that will work with our MS-DOS based kiosks. MS-DOS itself has limitations that have made it hard or impossible to extend our software with new features.

Linux is a very stable, very powerful operating system that gives us the features that we need to continue improving our product.

This guide explains the differences between the two operating systems.

Audience

This manual is for users that have a general understanding of MS-DOS and are beginning to use the Linux operating system.

How this Guide is Organized

This manual contains the following chapters:

- Differences between MS-DOS and Linux
- Introduction to Linux Tools
- Using the System Configuration Utility

Conventions Used

This manual uses the following conventions to convey information:

Buttons, Menu names, and options are in bold type. For example, Click the **Add** button.

Key combinations appear in uppercase with bold type. If joined with a plus sign (+), press and hold the first key while you press the remaining keys. For example, Press the **Ctrl+B** keys.

Commands and options that you type literally are printed in **bold**, for example, **ls -l**. Names of directories and files are also in **bold**, for example, **/config/SCRIPTS/build_device_file**.

Generic terms for which you are to substitute an actual name are printed in *italic* and are enclosed in less than (<) and greater than (>) symbols, for example **<file>**. When you see **<file>**, type the name of a file.

Technical Support

For support, contact your Fantasy Entertainment Technical Services Representative at 1-800-933-2682 in the USA or 603-324-3242 outside the USA.

Chapter 1 Differences between MS-DOS and Linux

As you might know, the operating system is the most important program that runs on a computer. Every general-purpose computer must have an operating system to run other programs. Operating systems perform basic tasks, such as recognizing input from the keyboard, sending output to the display screen, keeping track of files and directories on the disk, and controlling peripheral devices such as disk drives and printers. MS-DOS and Linux are different operating systems that control the same tasks, but perform these tasks in different ways.

In the past, all of the booth programs ran from the MS-DOS operating system. You would start the system and it would go into the Ad Rotation. To access the Booth Menu, you would press the **Q** key and type **foto** to display the menu options. From there depending on the machine type, you could print an accounting page, change the system configuration, or use any of the other utilities.

In a booth running the Linux operating system, all of these things are the same. However, there are some major differences. The first difference you notice is starting (booting) the machine. The boot process is longer and a lot of information scrolls by on the screen. When you press the **Q** key, you no longer have to type **foto** to access the Booth menu, it starts automatically. Another difference is the menu options. You can no longer select **Go to DOS** as a menu option. The major differences are apparent in the operating system and file system.

Command Processor

As a user, you normally interact with the operating system through a set of commands. For example, the MS-DOS operating system contains commands such as COPY and RENAME for copying files and changing the names of files, respectively.

The MS-DOS command processor, which receives and executes operating system commands, is different from the Linux command processor. Because they are different, the commands that you enter are different.

Syntax refers to the structure of the command. The MS-DOS and Linux syntax is very different. In MS-DOS it does not matter if you type the command in upper case or lower case, for Linux it matters. For example, if you are using the cd, change directory command, in MS-DOS, it does not matter if you type cd, CD, or even Cd. In Linux it does matter, the command is cd and the operating system does not recognize any other version of the command.

Both operating systems use switches to qualify commands. The MS-DOS operating system uses a front slash (/) to recognize the qualifier or switch; Linux uses a dash (-). The Linux switches are also case sensitive, for example, the listing command, ls -r means list the directory in reverse order, while the ls -R command lists the sub directories under this directory.

Both operating systems specify the directories and paths differently. In MS-DOS, the backslash, '\', is used to separate parts of the path. Linux uses the front slash, '/', as the directory separator. In addition, you can type a command like change directory CD \. Notice that there is no space between the D in the command and the backslash. In Linux, you must have a space before the front slash, for example CD /.

Comparing MS-DOS and Linux Commands

Linux commands are typed into the terminal window just like MS-DOS. The following list of common commands is a list of MS-DOS commands, the Linux equivalent, and a brief description:

Table 1: Comparing MS-DOS and Linux Commands

MS-DOS Commands	Linux Commands	Description
cd	cd	Change to another directory.
cls	clear	Clears the screen. Usage: clear
copy	cp	Copies a file. Usage: cp <source> <destination> Example: cp syslog.log oldsyslog.log
del	rm	Deletes a file. Usage: rm <file> Be very careful with this command!
dir	dir	Lists contents of the directory. Linux shows directories in color, if you have a color monitor.
edit	mcedit	A text editor.
help	man	Find help on shell commands.
move	mv	Move files or directories.
NA	tail	Displays last n lines of a file. Usage: tail <lines> <file> Example: tail 20 afile.c This example displays the last 20 lines of afile.c
ren	mv	Rename a file.
type	cat	Displays text files to the screen.
xcopy	cp	Copies many files.

Command Line Tips

If you type in a few characters at the command prompt and then press the Tab key, the system completes the command.

To soft boot the system, press the **Ctrl+Alt+Del** keys. The system shuts down the system services before rebooting the system. Always shut down Linux using the shut down command, halt. For more information, see “Shutting Down a Linux Booth” on page 5.

To cycle through the list of commands you have already executed, press the Up arrow key.

Starting a Linux System

When you boot a PC with the Linux operating system, the system displays a lot of information on the screen and takes about a minute to boot.

Shutting Down a Linux Booth

Shutting down a booth running Linux takes longer than one running MS-DOS because there are open files and the system needs to close the files before shutting down the system. We strongly advise you not to shut the system down by shutting off the power to the system.

Performing a Safe Shutdown: The halt Command

If you ever need to turn off your Linux machine, it is important to know that you cannot just press the power button on the computer case and walk away from the machine. Like Windows and Mac OS, Linux needs a proper shut down before you power down the system. Failing to shut down the system correctly can damage the file system, and increases the time needed to start up Linux. The halt command shuts down the server in preparation for power shutoff.

To shut down the system, follow these steps from the Ad Rotation:

1. Press the **Q** key to quit the Ad Rotation. The system displays the Booth menu.
2. Press the **K** key to select **SHELL Exit to Linux Bash Shell**. The system displays the system prompt.
3. Type the word **halt** at the system prompt. Once the system shuts down, it displays the following message:
The system is halted.
4. You can now turn off the power to the machine.

Chapter 2 Introduction to Linux Tools

Introducing Midnight Commander

The Midnight Commander is a directory browser or file manager for Linux. Figure 1 shows an example of the Midnight Commander screen.

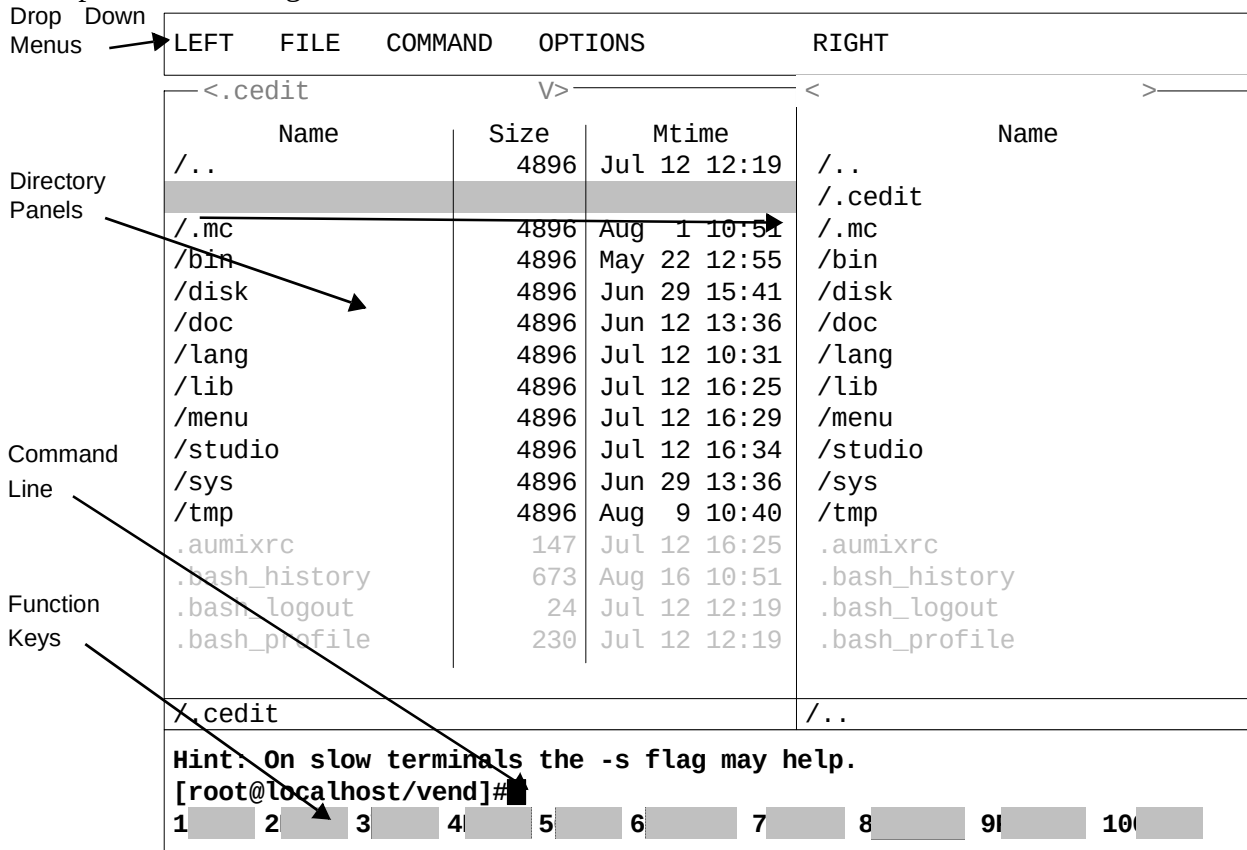


Figure 1. Midnight Commander Screen

Midnight Commander consists of the following main parts:

Drop Down Menus

The left drop down menu lets you perform advanced actions on the left column of the Midnight Commander interface. The right drop down menu does the exact same thing for the right column of the interface. To access the menus, press the F9 key and use the arrow keys to move to other menus and through a menu.

Directory Panels

There are two panels next to each other, which contain directory information and a command line. Each panel displays the same or different directories on your hard disk. Most file operations take place in the panel with the selection bar. Some commands use the other panel as the default for file operations such as copy or move. You can also issue commands directly from the command line. Use the Tab key to toggle to the different directory panels.

Command Line

The command line is an area where you can type commands as if you were at the command prompt.

Midnight Commander Function Keys

The bottom line shows the function key labels. The numbers 1-10 across the bottom refer to your F Keys, not the number pad. These keys control some of the functions for Midnight Commander, like the Help system, which is the F1 key, and basic commands such as Edit, Copy, Delete, and View. When you activate a popup menu with an F-key, you can use F-10 to close the popup.

The File menu has the following commands and the keyboard shortcuts in parentheses:

Help (F1) - starts the built-in hypertext help viewer. Inside the help viewer, you can use the Tab key to select the next link and the Enter key to follow that link. The keys Space and Backspace are used to move forward and backward in a help page. Press F1 again to show the full list of accepted keys.

Menu (F2) - starts the User Menu, which provides a menu and additional features to the Midnight Commander.

View (F3) - views the currently selected file.

Edit (F4) - starts the text editor. For more information about the text editor, see “Introducing mcedit” on page 9.

Copy (F5) - opens a dialog box for you to enter a file name and copies the currently selected file or files to the specified directory you specified in the dialog box. During this process, you can press CTRL-C or ESC to abort the operation.

Rename/Move (F6) - opens a dialog box for you to enter a file name and renames or moves the currently selected file or files to the specified directory you specified in the dialog box. During this process, you can press CTRL-C or ESC to abort the operation.

mkdir (F7) - opens a dialog box for you to enter a directory name and then creates the specified directory.

Delete (F8) - deletes the currently selected file or files in the currently selected panel. During the process, you can press Ctrl-C or ESC to abort the operation.

Quit (F10, Shift-F10) - terminates the Midnight Commander.

Starting Midnight Commander

To start Midnight Commander, type mc at the Linux prompt and press the Enter key.

Introducing mcedit

mcedit is a full featured terminal text editor, which allows you to view and modify text files.

Starting mcedit

You can start mcedit one of the following ways:

- Type the command from the Linux command prompt:
mcedit <file_name>
- Type the command from the mc command prompt
Select the file in mc using the arrow keys and press the **F4** key

Figure 2 is an example of mcedit.

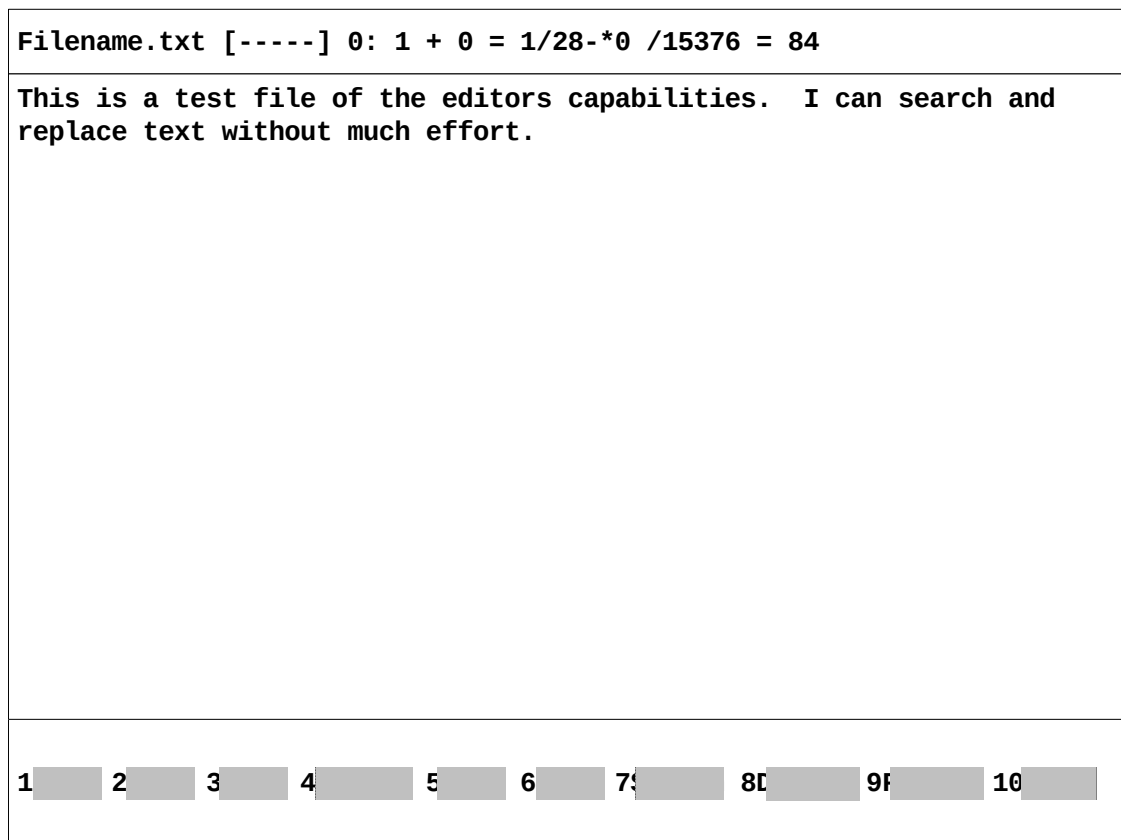


Figure 2. mcedit Window

Moving Around the mcedit Window

To move around the edit screen, use the arrow keys.

Finding Specific Characters Or Words

You can search for words or parts of words in mcedit. To search for a word, follow these steps:

1. Press the **F7** key. Figure 3 is an example of the Search dialog box.

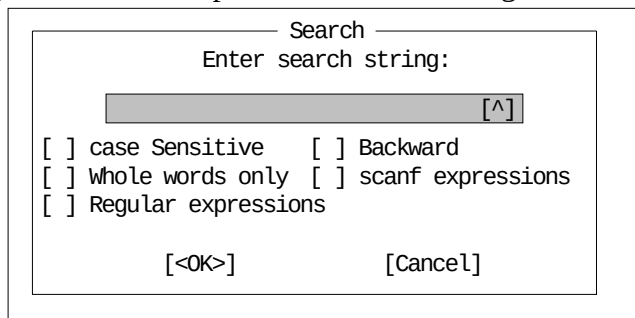


Figure 3. Search Dialog Box

2. Enter the search string.
3. Press the **Tab** key to move the options.
4. Press the **Space Bar** to select an option.
5. Press the **Tab** key to select **OK**.
6. Press the **Enter** key to search for the string.

Some of the options include:

Case Sensitive: If case matters, type in the search string exactly with specific upper or lower case and select case Sensitive.

Backward: You can specify which direction to search starting from the insertion point in the document. To select Backward, press the tab key to select Backward.

Saving a File

To save your changes, follow these steps:

1. Press the **F2** key. Figure 4 is an example of the Save dialog box.

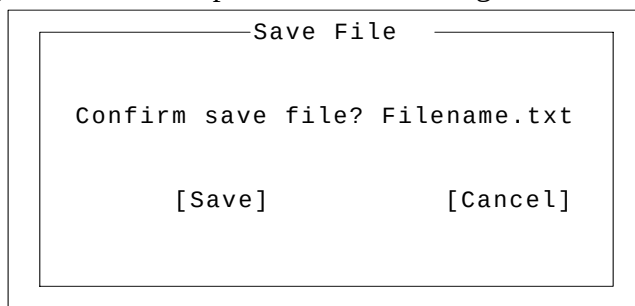


Figure 4. Save File Dialog Box

2. Press the **Enter** key to save the file.

Quitting the File

To quit from an mcedit session, press the **F10** key. If the file was not changed, the system returns you to the command line prompt. If changes were made to the file, the system displays the Quit dialog box. Figure 5 is an example of the Quit dialog box.

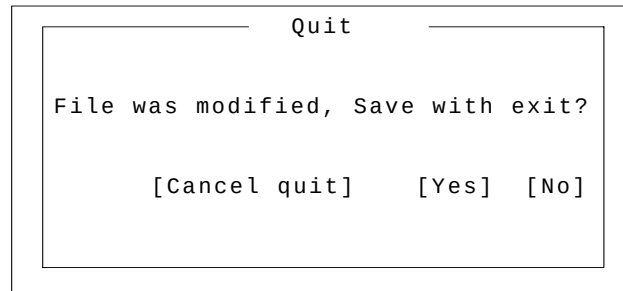


Figure 5. Quit Dialog Box

The Quit dialog box gives the following options:

- **Cancel quit** returns you to the editing session.
- **Yes** saves the file then exits the editing session.
- **No** exits the file without saving any changes.

Chapter 3 Understanding the Booth Menu

Using the Booth Menu

The Booth Menu contains utilities that allows the Service Representative to perform accounting tasks and maintain the booth. This document displays a sample Booth Menu and description for booths with the Linux operating system.

Booth Menu

Version v3.01 Mar 29 2001

- A. REBOOT: Resets System to Vending Program**
- B. SYSCFG: System Configuration Utility**
- C. NOOP: Option Not Available**
- D. ACCT: Accounting – Cash Page**
- E. ACCT: Accounting – Cash Page – No Print**
- F. HCS: Adjust Image Quality**
- G. SYSLOG: View System Log**
- H. CPLOG: Copy System Log to floppy**
- I. TNAIls: Copy Thumbnails to floppy**
- J. INSTALL: Run Install floppy**
- K. SHELL: Exit to Linux Bash Shell**

Select A thru K

A. REBOOT: Resets System to Vending Program reboots the system and starts the Ad Rotation.

B. SYSCFG: System Configuration Utility allows the user to set up system and site parameters. For more information about the System Configuration Utility, see “Using SYSCFG: System Configuration Utility” on page 14.

C. NOOP: Option Not Available

D. ACCT: Accounting - Cash Page displays and then prints the system accounting picture, which includes the following information:

- Date and time
- Machine number and location
- Totals of cash sales
- Picture profile counts
- Marketing and sales information

For more information about the Accounting Page, see “Using ACCT: Accounting Page” on page 21.

E. ACCT: Accounting - Cash Page - No Print displays the system accounting picture, which includes the following information:

- Date and time
- Machine number and location
- Totals of cash sales
- Picture profile counts
- Marketing and sales information

For more information about the Accounting Page, see “Using ACCT: Accounting Page” on page 21.

F. HCS: Adjust Image Quality allows Service Representatives to adjust the Hue, Contrast, and Saturation levels. For more information about HCS, see “Using HCS: Adjust Image Quality” on page 25.

G. SYSLOG: View System Log displays a historical record of system activity. To exit the system log display, press the Q key to return to the Booth Menu.

H. CPLOG: Copy System Log to floppy copies the System Log files to a floppy disk located in the A: drive.

I. TNAILS: Copy Thumbnails to floppy copies customer thumbnail pictures generated by the system to a floppy disk located in the A: drive. Copy Thumbnails to floppy is not currently working.

J. INSTALL: Run Install floppy installs software to the system from a floppy disk located in the A: drive. If the floppy disk is not an install disk, the system displays the contents of the disk.

K. SHELL: Exit to Linux Bash Shell brings the system user to the Linux Bash Shell. To exit from the Bash Shell, type exit. The system returns you to the Booth Menu.

Accessing the Booth Menu

To access the Booth menu, press the Q key to quit the Ad Rotation.

Using SYSCFG: System Configuration Utility

The System Configuration Utility (SYSCFG) lets the computer know the type of printer, currency acceptor, and other information to make the booth work for your location. Most of the information is already set up when you receive the booth and some of the information can not be changed unless you use the special access codes. This is so you cannot change the information accidentally.

Note: *Do not make changes using the System Configuration Utility unless you were instructed to make changes or you know what you are doing!*

Accessing the System Configuration Utility

To change the System Configuration, follow these steps:

1. Press the **Q** key to quit from the Ad Rotation.
2. Press the **B** key to enter the **System Configuration** tool, from the Booth Menu. Figure 6 shows the System Configuration screen.

System Configure v2.03			
Machine Number	99999	Country	USA
Location	Hudson	State	NH
Type of Vend	\$1-3+	Save Thumbnails	No
Bill Acceptor Model	MARS Accept Scrip: No	Daily Service Hours	16
Coin Acceptor	NONE	DIO Base	300
Accept Credit Cards	No	Accept Tokens	No
Print Stickers	Yes How Many: 16	Courtesy Vend	No
Processor Type	Normal	Printer Use	Parallel
User Timeout	360 seconds	Camera Input	COMPOSITE
Control Panel Style	MENU BUTTONS	Extron Box	No
Lights	UIB	Number of Pictures	8
Premium vend	Yes	Protection Block	LPT1
Paper Size	Letter	Use Scanner	No
Email Enable	No	Generate Ads 7 & 8	No
Video Overlay	Overlay	Print Quality	fast
Multiple Languages	Yes Which:	Primary:	English
Multiport Installed	No IRQ: 5 Ports: 4	Port 1:	110 DMA: 2
Soundcard Installed	Yes		
	Type: Sound Blaster	Port:	260 IRQ: 10 DMA: 2
Picture Path	c:\vend\pics\	Vend Base Path	c:\vend
Out of Film Tel#	1-888-FOR-FOTO	Tel# 2	(1-888-367-3686)
Installed Printer	DEFAULT		
Standup Booth	No	Zoom Buttons	No
Red Arrows	No	Freeze Countdown	No

<ENTER> Finish entry, < > Line Dn/Up, <ESC> Lose Changes, <F10> Save Changes.
Enter the machine number (up to 5 digits).

Figure 6. System Configuration Utility

Navigating Around the System Configuration Utility

To move from one line to another you can use the **Arrow Keys**, **F7**, or **F8**.

To complete your changes, press the **ENTER** key to move to the next field.

To leave the program, do one of the following:

- To exit and save your changes press the **F10** key.
- To quit without saving, press the **ESC** key. The systems prompts you with the message, "Do you want to quit this form [y/n]?" Press the **Y** key to leave or the **N** key to continue.

Table 1 lists all the options in the System Configuration Utility.

Table 1: System Configuration Utility

Field Name	Definition	Input Options
Machine Number Special Access Required	What is the Fantasy Entertainment defined machine number?	5 digits
Country	What is the booth country location?	USA ^a GERMANY JAPAN CANANDA UK SPAIN VENEZUELA MEXICO AUSTRALIA UAE SINGAPORE SWEDEN DENARK FINLAND NORWAY BENELUX ITALY US_CAN USA_ROW
Location	What is the booth site name?	
State	What is the booth state location?	
Type of Vend	What is the price a customer has to pay for the first and additional photos?	
Save Thumbnails	Does booth retain customer images?	No ^a Yes
Bill Acceptor Model	What is the bill acceptor brand and model?	None OBA4 RBA7 IVO MARS GPT
Accept Scrip:	Does this machine accept the use of scrip?	No ^a Yes

Table 1: System Configuration Utility

Field Name	Definition	Input Options
Daily Service Hours	What is the number of booth service hours per day?	
Coin Acceptor	Does the booth have a coin acceptor?	No Yes
DIO Base	What is the address of the Coin Acceptor DIO card?	Default address is 300.
Accept Credit Cards	Does booth accept credit cards?	No ^a Yes
Accept Tokens	Does booth accept tokens?	No ^a Yes
Print Stickers	Does booth print stickers?	No ^a Yes
How Many:	How many stickers per sheet?	16 ^a 4
Courtesy Vend	Does booth allow courtesy vends?	No ^a Yes
Processor Type	What is the booth processor type?	Normal ^a Slow 486SLC
Printer Use	What type port does the printer use?	Serial Parallel ^a
User Timeout Special Access Required	What is the amount of booth time for the customer after inserting money?	360 ^a
Camera Input	What is the camera input type?	Composite RGB S-Video
Control Panel Style	What is the booth of control panel type?	MENU BUTTONS ^a PICTURE BUTTONS
Extron Box	Does booth have an Extron box? If the system is using a RGB customer monitors then set the this field to Yes otherwise set the field to No.	No ^a Yes

Table 1: System Configuration Utility

Field Name	Definition	Input Options
Lights	How does the system control the booth lights?	0x378 0x278 0x3BC UIB ^a PIO
Number of Pictures	What is the number of customer picture choices?	8 ^a
Premium Vend	Does the booth make premium vends?	No ^a Yes
Protection Block	What is the location of the protection block?	LPT2-0x378 LPT1-0x3BC LPT3-0x278
Paper Size	What is the paper size	Letter ^a A4
Use Scanner	Does the booth use the scanner function?	No ^a Yes
Email Enable	Does the booth have email capability?	No ^a Yes
Generate Ads 7 & 8	Does the booth generate ads 7 & 8?	No ^a Yes
Video Overlay	What is the booth video overlay type?	Overlay ^a Chromakey Sandwich
Print Quality	What is the booth print quality?	fast better
Multiple Languages	Does the booth display multiple languages?	No Yes ^a

Table 1: System Configuration Utility

Field Name	Definition	Input Options
Which:	What languages does the booth display?	012345 ^a English = 0 ^a Spanish = 1 ^a French = 2 ^a Japanese = 3 ^a Portuguese = 4 ^a German = 5 Atlas = 6 Dutch = 7 Swedish = 8 Norwegian = 9 Chuck E Cheese = 13
Primary:	What is the booths primary location?	English ^a Spanish French Japanese Portuguese German Atlas Dutch Swedish Norwegian Chuck E Cheese
Multiport Installed Special Access Required	Does the booth have a multiport installed?	No Yes ^a
IRQ:	What is the multiport IRQ?	
Ports:	How many COM ports are on the multiport card?	
Port1:	What is the address in hex for the first port?	
Stat Reg:	What is the address in hex for the Status Register?	
Soundcard Installed Special Access Required	Is there a sound card installed?	No Yes ^a
Type:	What is the installed sound card type?	ESS Sound Blaster MSS

Table 1: System Configuration Utility

Field Name	Definition	Input Options
Port:	What is the I/O port in hex for the sound card?	
IRQ:	What is the IRQ of the sound card?	
DMA:	What is the DMA for the sound card?	
Picture Path Special Access Required	What is the directory path for the graphics?	/vend/pics/
Vend Base Path: Special Access Required	What is the base directory path of the vend program?	/vend/
Out of Film Tel#1 Special Access Required	What is the customer service number?	1-888-FOR-FOTO
Tel#2 Special Access Required	What is the customer service number?	(1-888-367-3686)
Installed Printer	What is the installed printer?	DEFAULT SONY1800 PCL SONY1500 SONY2500 PS2 TEKPHASER SONY6500 FARGO NOPRINTER PSZE
Standup Booth	Is this a standup booth?	No ^a Yes
Zoom Buttons	Does the booth have zoom buttons?	No ^a Yes
Red Arrows	Does the booth have red arrows above the monitor?	No ^a Yes
Freeze Countdown	Does the booth have a freeze count-down?	No ^a Yes

a.Indicates the default value.

Type of Vend Options

The vending options are based on the number of values. For example, \$2, a single value is the price of the first foto, a second foto is not offered. Another example, \$3-3, a double value, the first amount indicates the cost of the first foto and the second amount indicates the amount of the second photo price. Triple values such as \$1-3-5 indicates \$1 to play, then the customer adds \$3 to buy the first photo and can add \$2 to buy a second print.

Another type of Vend is the Premium Vend used on the Color Foto Festival machines. The first amount you pay lets the customer start the program and buys one black and white foto. The customer is given the option of buying a color or premium vend if they add more money. Premium Vends are indicated as \$1-2+. For example, \$1 for the first black and white foto, add one more \$1 to upgrade the photo to color. the second Fotos are offered for the same price as a single, so \$2 buys you two black and white fotos or \$4 buys you two Color fotos.

The Type of Vend options depend on the variable in the country field.

Using ACCT: Accounting Page

The accounting page includes accounting information as well as statistics about the booth. Figure 7 is an example of an Accounting Page and Table 2 on page 22 describes the Accounting Page.

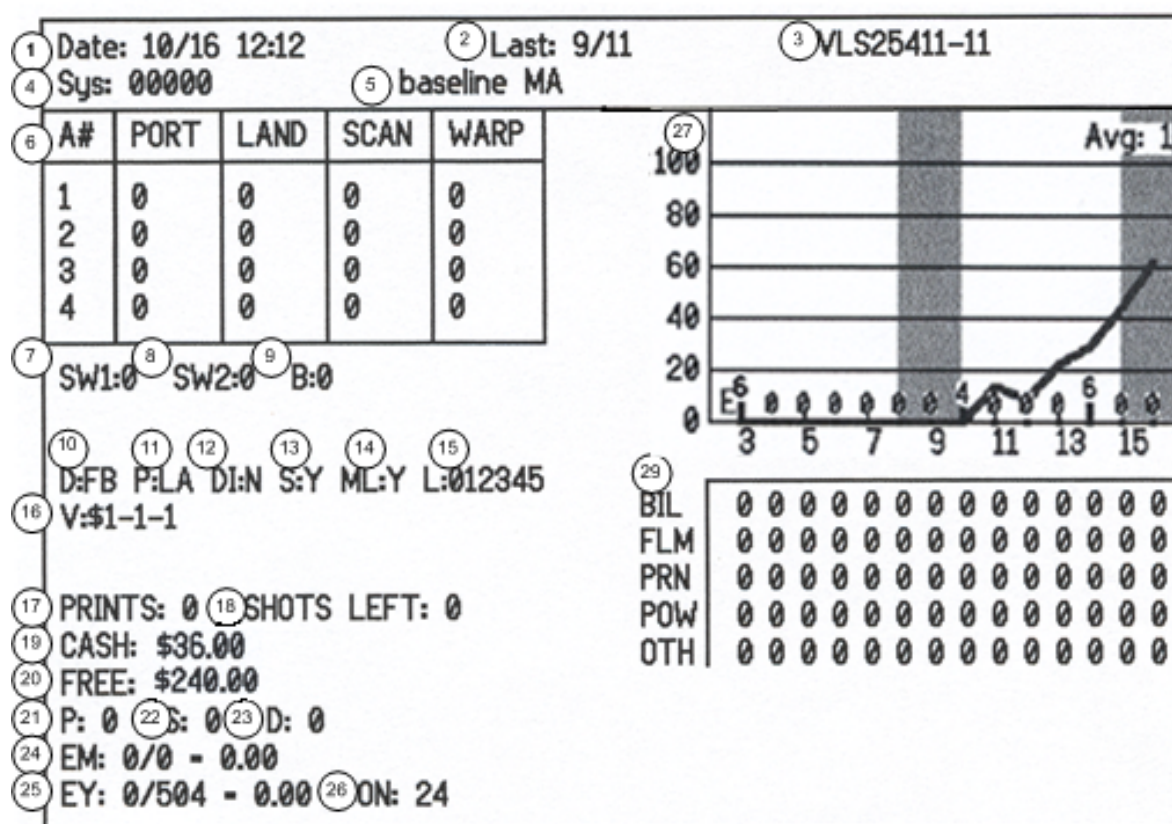


Figure 7. Accounting Page

Table 2: Accounting Page Descriptions

Callout Number	Field Name	Description
1.	Date:	Time and date of the accounting page.
2.	Last:	Date of the last accounting page.
3.		Current software version.
4.	Sys:	Manufactures kiosk number
5.	Location	Booth Location.
6.	Portrait Sales Profile	This graph represents the customers picture choices. Column A# indicates the following artist choices: 1. Leonardo 2. Raphael 3. Rembrandt 4. Michelangelo The titles for each of the columns indicates the following portrait styles: PORT — Portrait LAND — Landscape SCAN — Scan WARP — Caricature
7.	SW1:	Switch 1 represents the number of people who chose the caricature option but switched to classic portrait in the select artist menu.
8.	SW2:	Switch 2 represents the number of people who chose the portrait option but switched to caricature portrait in the select artist menu.
9.	B:	Both represents the number of people who selected both a caricature and a classic Portrait.
10.	D:	Indicates one of the following card options: FB - Flashbus BT - BTTV FL - Flashpoint lite FP - Flashpoint VP - Viga TGA+ - Targa+
11.	P:	Printer type
12.	DI:	Is there a Digital I/O board (for color booths only) in use? Y N

Table 2: Accounting Page Descriptions

Callout Number	Field Name	Description
13.	S:	Is the Sound enabled? Y N
14.	ML:	Are there multiple languages? Y N
15.	L:	Which languages are enabled? 0 = English 1 = Spanish 2 = French 3 = Japanese 4 = Portuguese 5 = German 6= Atlas 7= Dutch 8= Italian
16.	V:	What is the Vend type?
17.	PRINTS:	Represents the cumulative number of pictures taken to date.
18.	SHOTS LEFT:	Indicates the number of shots left on the Protection Block.
19.	CASH:	Represents the cumulative amount of cash accepted.
20.	FREE:	Represents the number of free vends in cash.
21.	P:	Represents the number of plays that customers paid \$1 on a \$1-3-5 vend or the number of customers that overpaid or underpaid on MS-DOS systems.
22.	S:	Indicates the cumulative number of single vend sessions.
23.	D:	Represents the number of double shots requested by the customer.
24.	EM:	Represents the month-to-date running time.
25.	EY:	Represents the year-to-date running time.
26.	ON:	Indicates from the SYSCFG utility the number of hours the system is set to be available.
27.	Efficiency and Daily Picture Graph	Represents the efficiency of the daily sales. The left column is the level of efficiency, while the bottom row indicates the number of days. The gray bars indicate weekend days.

Table 2: Accounting Page Descriptions

Callout Number	Field Name	Description
28.	Avg:	Represents the 14 day picture average.
29.	Fault Report	This table is a 14 day history of reported down time and the following responsible components: BIL — Bill Acceptor FLM — Out of Film PRN — Printer Down POW — Power Outage OTH — Other The left column represents the faults 14 days before the accounting picture date while the right column represents the day before the accounting picture date. Each time the booth is down the system increments the count in the appropriate column. If the system uses a timer, the power column indicates a 1 for each day the On/Off timer works. If an error occurs more than nine times in a 24 hour period an asterisk (*) displays in the appropriate column.

Using HCS: Adjust Image Quality

HCS represents Hue, Contrast, and Saturation, brightness, and focus. which are the main components that need adjustment for the video capture card. These settings are set at the factory, however the location of your booth could make it necessary to adjust the Hue, Contrast, Saturation, and Brightness.

Use the keyboard inside the booth to select the video function you want to adjust. Then use the control panel buttons in the booth to make the adjustment. Use the keyboard again to save and exit. From the keyboard, press the 3 key to save the new settings or press the 4 key to quit without saving. Use following keys to adjust the image quality:

- Hue — **h** key on keyboard
- Contrast — **c** key on keyboard
- Saturation — **s** key on keyboard
- Brightness — **l** key on keyboard
- Focus — **u** key on the keyboard.
- Decrease — **Select** button on Control Panel
- Increase — **OK** button on Control Panel
- Save — **3** key on keyboard
- Quit without saving — **4** key on keyboard

To adjust the image quality, follow these steps:

1. Press the **Q** key while in the Ad Rotation. The system displays the system prompt, C:\VEND.
2. Type **FOTO** and press the **ENTER** key. The system displays the booth menu.
3. Press the **E** key. The system prompts you to “Hit Any Key”.
4. Press the space bar.
5. Press the **O** key or press the **OK** button if you are sitting in the booth. The system displays the HUE:, CON:, SAT:, BRI:, and FOC: settings. Each menu displays a number that corresponds to the intensity level setting.
6. Press the **T** key to select Contrast, **H** to select Hue, **S** to select Saturation, **L** to select Brightness, and **U** to select Focus.

Note: *We recommend you adjust the contrast, saturation, and then hue in that order. Do not adjust the focus settings.*

7. Use the Control Panel **Select** button to decrease the intensity level of the selected setting and the **OK** button to increase the intensity level.
8. Sit in the booth and look into the monitor.
9. Adjust the picture quality to obtain a picture that is pleasing to the eye.
10. Press the **3** key, inside the booth, to save the adjustments and exit or press the **4** key to exit without saving.

Note: *If your booth is moved to a different location it may be necessary to readjust the HCS to compensate for changes in the lighting.*

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