妖怪ウォッチダンス JUST DANCE® スペシャルパージョン

ご使用になる前に 準備する 2 使用できるコントローラー 3 「QRコード」のよみとりかた はじめに 4 どんなゲーム? 5 メインメニュー データのセーブ (保存) と削除 6 遊びかた 7 ダンスを始める 8 ダンスの基本 9 画面の見かた ひょうか がめん 10 評価画面 ゲームパッド Wii U GamePadで撮影する ブリーズビートキャンプ

13 マイカードと妖怪パッジ

この製品について

- 14 楽曲について
- 15 権利表記など

困ったときは

16 お問い合わせ先

ご使用になる前に

この電子説明書をよくお読みいただき、正しくお使いください。

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Wii Uメニューの (安全に使用するために)は、ご 使用になる前に必ずお読みください。ここには、お客様の健康と安全のための大切な内容が書かれています。ご使用になる方が小さなお子様の場合は、保護者の方がよく読んでご説明ください。

本体に登録した、次のいずれかのコントローラーを使用 します。



Wiiリモコン



Wii U GamePad

- ※ ダンスを遊ぶには、プレイ人数分のWiiリモコン(最大4個) が必要です。
- ※ Wii U GamePadは、1台しか登録できません。
- ※ Wiiリモコンの代わりに、Wiiリモコンプラスも使用できます。
- ※ WiiリモコンまたはWiiリモコンプラスを使用する場合は、センサーバーが必要です。くわしくはWii U取扱説明書(冊子)の「センサーバーの設置」の項目をご覧ください。

コントローラーの登録方法

OMEボタンメニューで 「コントローラーの設定」を 選ぶと、右の画面が表示され ます。「登録」を選んだあ



と、画面の案内に従って操作してください。



◇「QRコード」のよみとりかた

- 1. メインメニューから「妖怪ダンスガシャ」を選 びます。
- 2. Wii U GamePadに表示される点線のワクの中 に「妖怪メダル」裏面のQRコード部分を合わ せると、QRコードをよみとることができます。
- 3. うたメダル以外の「妖怪メダル」をよみとると ノーマルコインが、うたメダルをよみとるとス ーパーコインが手に入ります。
- ※ QRコードをよみとれるのは、1日に5回までです。
- ※日光や照明など光が反射しない角度や場所でよみ とってください。
- ※ 背景にQRコード以外のものが映らないようにしてく ださい。
- ※ GamePadのカメラがよごれている場合はやわらかい 布できれいにふきとってください。
- ※ QRコードをよみとら せる時に、GamePad の環境や状態によって は画面の左側または 右側のほうがよみとり



やすい場合があります。QRコードがよみとりづらい 時は、画面の中央だけでなく、左側や右側など、白 い点線のワクの中でよみとりやすい位置を探してみ てください。





『妖怪ウォッチダンス JUST DANCE® スペシャルバージョン』は、お手本ダンサーを見ながら曲に合わせて踊るダンスゲームです。最大4人同時にダンスを楽しむことができ、Wii U GamePadをカメラとして使うと、ダンスの風景を撮影することもできます。





Wiiリモコン (Wii U GamePad)

選択			
決定	A		
長る	B (B)		
画面の切り替え	₽ (□/R)		

※ Wiiリモコンはポイントすると選べます。GamePadはタッチすることで選んだり決定したりできます。



ダンスする曲を選んだり、ブリーズビートキャンプやマイビデオなどのメニューを選んだりできます。



1 ブリーズビートキャンプ

複数の曲を連続で踊り、消費したカロリーを知ることができます。 12

2 マイビデオ

ダンス中に「ビデオモード」 11 で撮影した 動画を見ることができます。不要なデータは、動画のメニューから「さくじょ」を選ぶと削除できます。

③ マイカード

マイカードの作成や選択ができます。 13

4 妖怪ダンスガシャ

「妖怪メダル」のQRコードをよみとることや
3 、ガシャを回すことができます。 13

5 妖怪コレクション

手に入れた妖怪パッジの一覧を見ることができます。

⑥ おしらせ

ゲームに関するさまざまな情報が表示されます。

○を押すと上位5位までのハイスコアを確認できます。 ①を押すとオプションが表示され、各種表示の設定を変更できます。 歌詞や振付ガイドの表示のあり/なしゃ、「ヘルプ」でダンス開始前に表示される遊びかたのヒントのあり/なしを設定できます。





ゲームの進行状況は、マイカードごとにセーブされます。各種設定の変更後やダンスの終了後などに、自動でセーブされます。





メインメニューでマイカードを選び、データを消すマイカード→「さくじょ」の順に選びます。



Wii Uメニューの (本体設定) にある「データ管理」で行うことができます。くわしくは画面の案内にしたがってください。

※ データを削除するときは、内容を十分にご確認ください。 ***
削除したデータは元に戻せません。



メインメニューで、 曲→お手本ダンサーの順に選びま す。



曲を選ぶ

メインメニューで画面を切り替えて曲を選べます。



1 アーティストと前のタイトル

② 〇 の数

この曲で踊って獲得した**の数**(最大5つ)です。 2000点ごとに1つ獲得できます。

③ ハイスコア

この曲のハイスコアと、ハイスコアを出したプレイヤー名が表示されます。

4 NEW

プレイしたことのない歯です。

5 JDボーナス

通常よりダンスコイン 10 を多く獲得できる曲です。JDボーナスの曲はランダムで決まります。



曲を選んだあと、お手本ダンサーを選びます。曲によって登場するお手本ダンサーの数は異なりますが、どの曲も1~4人で遊べます。参加プレイヤーの登録が完了したら、「ダンスかいし!」を選んでダンスを始めます。



6 参加プレイヤー

四角いランプの表示位置はWiiリモコンの青いランプ(プレイヤー番号) と対応します。母上下でマイカードを、母左右で妖怪バッジ 13 を変更できます。

7 お手本ダンサー

8 ダンスかいし!





ストラップを手首に通し、 右手で持ちます。 〇の近く に親指が、 国の近くに人差 し指がくるように握ります。



※ Wiiリモコンを正しく持たないと、正確な判定ができなくなるのでご注意ください。



ダンスのしかた

画面にはお手本ダンサーがいます。鏡に映った自分のように見て、動きをまねして踊ります。複数のお手本ダンサーがいる場合は、参加登録時に自分が選んだ



振付ガイド

ダンサーの動きをまねします。なお、画面右下の振付ガイドでは、次の動きを知ることができます。 金色に光るガイドは「決めポーズ」で、うまくまねをすると高得点になります。



きょく 曲を聴きながら、お手本ダンサーに合わせて踊ります。



金加プレイヤー

***** **獲得**した**の**ほか、スコアがトップのプレイヤーには王冠が表示されます。

② スコアゲージ

ダンスの評価に応じて増えていき、2000点ごとに **り**を1つ獲得できます。

3 歌詞

4 ダンスの評価

ダンスは3段階で評価され、「オッケー!」く「うまい!」く「かんぺき!」の順に評価が高くなります。

5 振付ガイド

っき ありつけ かくにん 次の振付を確認できます。



ブリーズビートキャンプ時



6 プレイヤーの運動量

ゲージは動きの大きさを表します。

7 消費カロリー

運動量をもとに表示されます。コース終了まで累計で表示されます。

图 経過時間

コースを始めてから経過した時間です。

ポーズメニュー



① を押すとゲームを一時停止します。ポーズメニューが表示され、ダンスを中止したりできます。



ダンスが終わると表示されます。



1 評価

・* スコアとスタイル (踊りかたの特徴) が表示されます。ブリーズビートキャンプでは、 消費カロリーやプレイ時間なども表示されます。

2 獲得したダンスコインの数



ダンスコインとは



曲を最後までプレイすると獲得でき、JDボーナス □ 7 のときにプレイすると多めに獲得できま す。*ダ*ンスコインをためると、ガシャを^{まっ} ができます。 🔊 13



ダンス中にGamePadを操作すると、「ビデオモード」で周囲を撮影できます。



ビデオモード(みんなを + ^{せっえい} 撮影する)

ダンスしているプレイヤーにGamePadのカメラを向けて、30秒間撮影できます。動画は7つまで保存することができ、保存した動画



はメインメニューの「マイビデオ」で、いつでも見ることができます。



ダンス中の画面に消費カロ リーが表示されます。4つの **から好きなコースを選ん でダンスします。曲の組み **合わせは自動で決まります



が、「おまかせ」で<mark>選び</mark>直したり、1 曲ずつ指定したり できます。



マイカードは8人分まで作成できます。選んでダンスすることで、平均スコアやスタイル、ブリーズビートキャンプをプレイして消費



したカロリー、お気に入り(よくプレイする曲) などの情報が記録されます。



妖怪パッジ

「へんしゅう」を選ぶと、マイカードに使える妖怪パッジを付け替えることができます。





メラかい **妖怪パッジを手に入れる**

メインメニューの「妖怪ダンスガシャ」で、ダンスコインを使うか、別売の「妖怪メダル」の裏面にあるQRコードをよみとると、ガシャを回して新たな妖怪バッジを手に入れることができます。

ノーマルガシャ

ダンスコイン10枚かノーマルコイン1枚を使って回します。ノーマル妖怪パッジが手に入ります。

スーパーガシャ

ダンスコイン20枚かスーパーコイン1枚を使って回します。スーパー妖怪パッジが手に入ります。



グラグラポーのうた:キング・クリームソーダ

作詞: motsu

作曲: 菊谷 知樹編曲: 菊谷 知樹

ようかい体操第一: Dream5

作詞:ラッキィ池田&高木 貴司

作曲:菊谷 知樹編曲:日比野 裕史

<u>ダン・ダン ドゥビ・ズバー!: Dream5 + ブリー</u>

隊長

作詞: motsu & 高木 貴司

作曲: 菊谷 知樹編曲: 菊谷 知樹

初恋峠でグラグラポー:キング・クリームソーダ

作詞: motsu

作曲: 菊谷 知樹編曲: 菊谷 知樹

祭り囃子でゲラゲラポー:キング・クリームソ<u>ーダ</u>

作詞: motsu

作曲: 菊谷 知樹編曲: 菊谷 知樹

グラッポ・ダンストレイン:キング・クリームソー

ダ

作詞: motsu

作曲: 菊谷 知樹編曲: 菊谷 知樹

アイドルはウーニャニャの件:ニャーKB with ツチ ノコパンダ

作詞: 秋元 康 作曲: 菊谷 知樹 編曲: 菊谷 知樹

ようかい体操第二: Dream5

作詞:ラッキィ池田&高木 貴司

作曲: 菊谷 知樹編曲: 菊谷 知樹

宇宙ダンス!: コトリ with ステッチバード

作詞:高木 貴司 作曲:菊谷 知樹 編曲:菊谷 知樹

人生ドラマチック:キング・クリームソーダ

作詞: motsu & 高木 貴司

作曲: 菊谷 知樹編曲: 菊谷 知樹

振り付け

ラッキィ池田 & 彩木エリ

振り付け協力

有限会社イカキック

楽曲制作

FRAME

エイベックス・ミュージック・クリエイティヴ株式会社



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WebM uses VP8 Bitstream

WebM Bitstream Specification License

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Based on Matroska Specifications.



Zlib License

zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library version 1.2.8, April 28th, 2013

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LIBPNG

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LIBJPEG

The Independent JPEG Group's JPEG software

README for release 8d of 15-Jan-2012

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This software is the work of Tom Lane, Guido Vollbeding, Philip Gladstone, Bill Allombert, Jim Boucher, Lee Crocker, Bob Friesenhahn, Ben Jackson, Julian Minguillon, Luis Ortiz, George Phillips, Davide Rossi, Ge' Weijers, and other members of the Independent JPEG Group.

IJG is not affiliated with the ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG1 standards committee (also known as JPEG, together with ITU-T SG16).

DOCU	MENIA	HON F	ROADMAP)

This file contains the following sections:

OVERVIEW General description of JPEG and the IJG software.

LEGAL ISSUES Copyright, lack of warranty, terms of distribution.

REFERENCES Where to learn more about JPEG.

ARCHIVE LOCATIONS Where to find newer versions of this software.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS Special thanks.

FILE FORMAT WARS Software *not* to get.

TO DO Plans for future IJG releases.

Other documentation files in the distribution are:

User documentation:

install.txt How to configure and install the IJG software.
usage.txt Usage instructions for cjpeg, djpeg, jpegtran,

rdjpgcom, and wrjpgcom.

*.1 Unix-style man pages for programs (same info as usage.txt).

wizard.txt Advanced usage instructions for JPEG wizards only.

change.log Version-to-version change highlights.

Programmer and internal documentation:

libjpeg.txt How to use the JPEG library in your own programs.

example.c Sample code for calling the JPEG library.

structure.txt Overview of the JPEG library's internal structure.

filelist.txt Road map of IJG files.

coderules.txt Coding style rules --- please read if you contribute code.

Please read at least the files install.txt and usage.txt. Some informationzz can also be found in the JPEG FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) article. See ARCHIVE LOCATIONS below to find out where to obtain the FAQ article.

If you want to understand how the JPEG code works, we suggest reading one or more of the REFERENCES, then looking at the documentation files (in roughly the order listed) before diving into the code.

OVERVIEW

This package contains C software to implement JPEG image encoding, decoding, and transcoding. JPEG (pronounced "jay-peg") is a standardized compression method for full-color and gray-scale images.

This software implements JPEG baseline, extended-sequential, and progressive compression processes. Provision is made for supporting all variants of these processes, although some uncommon parameter settings aren't implemented yet.

We have made no provision for supporting the hierarchical or lossless processes defined in the standard.

We provide a set of library routines for reading and writing JPEG image files, plus two sample applications "cjpeg" and "djpeg", which use the library to perform conversion between JPEG and some other popular image file formats.

The library is intended to be reused in other applications.

In order to support file conversion and viewing software, we have included considerable functionality beyond the bare JPEG coding/ decoding capability; for example, the color quantization modules are not strictly part of JPEG decoding, but they are essential for output to colormapped file formats or colormapped displays. These extra functions can be compiled out of the library if not required for a particular application.

We have also included "jpegtran", a utility for lossless transcoding between different JPEG processes, and "rdjpgcom" and "wrjpgcom", two simple applications for inserting and extracting textual comments in JFIF files.

The emphasis in designing this software has been on achieving portability and flexibility, while also making it fast enough to be useful. In particular, the software is not intended to be read as a tutorial on JPEG. (See the REFERENCES section for introductory material.) Rather, it is intended to be reliable, portable, industrial-strength code. We do not claim to have achieved that goal in every aspect of the software, but we strive for it.

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The Unix configuration script "configure" was produced with GNU Autoconf.

It is copyright by the Free Software Foundation but is freely distributable.

The same holds for its supporting scripts (config.guess, config.sub, Itmain.sh). Another support script, install-sh, is copyright by X Consortium but is also freely distributable.

The IJG distribution formerly included code to read and write GIF files. To avoid entanglement with the Unisys LZW patent, GIF reading support has been removed altogether, and the GIF writer has been simplified to produce "uncompressed GIFs". This technique does not use the LZW algorithm; the resulting GIF files are larger than usual, but are readable by all standard GIF decoders.

We are required to state that

"The Graphics Interchange Format(c) is the Copyright property of CompuServe Incorporated. GIF(sm) is a Service Mark property of CompuServe Incorporated."

REFERENCES

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We recommend reading one or more of these references before trying to understand the innards of the JPEG software.

The best short technical introduction to the JPEG compression algorithm is Wallace, Gregory K. "The JPEG Still Picture Compression Standard", Communications of the ACM, April 1991 (vol. 34 no. 4), pp. 30-44.

(Adjacent articles in that issue discuss MPEG motion picture compression, applications of JPEG, and related topics.) If you don't have the CACM issue handy, a PostScript file containing a revised version of Wallace's article is available at http://www.ijg.org/files/wallace.ps.gz. The file (actually a preprint for an article that appeared in IEEE Trans. Consumer Electronics) omits the sample images that appeared in CACM, but it includes corrections and some added material. Note: the Wallace article is copyright ACM and IEEE, and it may not be used for commercial purposes.

A somewhat less technical, more leisurely introduction to JPEG can be found in "The Data Compression Book" by Mark Nelson and Jean-loup Gailly, published by M&T Books (New York), 2nd ed. 1996, ISBN 1-55851-434-1. This book provides good explanations and example C code for a multitude of compression methods including JPEG. It is an excellent source if you are comfortable reading C code but don't know much about data compression in general. The book's JPEG sample code is far from industrial-strength, but when you are ready to look at a full implementation, you've got one here...

The best currently available description of JPEG is the textbook "JPEG Still Image Data Compression Standard" by William B. Pennebaker and Joan L.Mitchell, published by Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1993, ISBN 0-442-01272-1.

Price US\$59.95, 638 pp. The book includes the complete text of the ISO JPEG standards (DIS 10918-1 and draft DIS 10918-2). Although this is by far the most detailed and comprehensive exposition of JPEG publicly available, we point out that it is still missing an explanation of the most essential properties and algorithms of the underlying DCT technology.

If you think that you know about DCT-based JPEG after reading this book, then you are in delusion. The real fundamentals and corresponding potential of DCT-based JPEG are not publicly known so far, and that is the reason for all the mistaken developments taking place in the image coding domain.

The original JPEG standard is divided into two parts, Part 1 being the actual specification, while Part 2 covers compliance testing methods. Part 1 is titled "Digital Compression and Coding of Continuous-tone Still Images, Part 1: Requirements and guidelines" and has document numbers ISO/IEC IS 10918-1, ITU-T T.81. Part 2 is titled "Digital Compression and Coding of Continuous-tone Still Images, Part 2: Compliance testing" and has document numbers ISO/IEC IS 10918-2, ITU-T T.83.IJG JPEG 8 introduces an implementation of the JPEG SmartScale extension which is specified in two documents: A contributed document at ITU and ISO with title "ITU-T JPEG-Plus Proposal for Extending ITU-T T.81 for Advanced Image Coding", April 2006, Geneva, Switzerland. The latest version of this document is Revision 3. And a contributed document ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG1 N5799 with title "Evolution of JPEG", June/July 2011, Berlin, Germany.

The JPEG standard does not specify all details of an interchangeable file format. For the omitted details we follow the "JFIF" conventions, revision 1.02. JFIF 1.02 has been adopted as an Ecma International Technical Report and thus received a formal publication status. It is available as a free download in PDF format from http://www.ecma-international.org/publications/techreports/E-TR-098.htm.

A PostScript version of the JFIF document is available at http://www.ijg.org/files/jfif.ps.gz. There is also a plain text version at http://www.ijg.org/files/jfif.txt.gz, but it is missing the figures.

The TIFF 6.0 file format specification can be obtained by FTP from ftp://ftp.sgi.com/graphics/tiff/TIFF6.ps.gz. The JPEG incorporation scheme found in the TIFF 6.0 spec of 3-June-92 has a number of serious problems.

IJG does not recommend use of the TIFF 6.0 design (TIFF Compression tag 6).

Instead, we recommend the JPEG design proposed by TIFF Technical Note #2(Compression tag 7). Copies of this Note can be obtained from http://www.ijg.org/files/. It is expected that the next revision of the TIFF spec will replace the 6.0 JPEG design with the Note's design.

Although IJG's own code does not support TIFF/JPEG, the free libtiff library uses our library to implement TIFF/JPEG per the Note.

ARCHIVE LOCATIONS

The "official" archive site for this software is www.ijg.org.

The most recent released version can always be found there indirectory "files".

This particular version will be archived as http://www.ijg.org/files/jpegsrc.v8d.tar.gz, and in Windows-compatible "zip" archive format as http://www.ijg.org/files/jpegsr8d.zip.

The JPEG FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) article is a source of some general information about JPEG.

It is available on the World Wide Web at http://www.faqs.org/faqs/jpeg-faq/ and other news.answers archive sites, including the official news.answers archive at rtfm.mit.edu: ftp://rtfm.mit.edu/pub/usenet/news.answers/jpeg-faq/.

If you don't have Web or FTP access, send e-mail to mail-server@rtfm.mit.eduwith body send usenet/news.answers/jpeg-faq/part1 send usenet/news.answers/jpeg-faq/part2

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Thank to Thomas Wiegand and Gary Sullivan for inviting me to the Joint Video Team (MPEG & ITU) meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

Thank to Thomas Richter and Daniel Lee for inviting me to the ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG1 (also known as JPEG, together with ITU-T SG16)meeting in Berlin, Germany.

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Last but not least special thank to Thomas G. Lane for the original design and development of this singular software package.

FILE FORMAT WARS

The ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG1 standards committee (also known as JPEG, together with ITU-T SG16) currently promotes different formats containing the name "JPEG" which is misleading because these formats are incompatible withoriginal DCT-based JPEG and are based on faulty technologies.

IJG therefore does not and will not support such momentary mistakes (see REFERENCES).

There exist also distributions under the name "OpenJPEG" promoting such kind of formats which is misleading because they don't support original JPEG images.

We have no sympathy for the promotion of inferior formats. Indeed, one of the original reasons for developing this free software was to help force convergence on common, interoperable format standards for JPEG files.

Don't use an incompatible file format!

(In any case, our decoder will remain capable of reading existing JPEG image files indefinitely.)

Furthermore, the ISO committee pretends to be "responsible for the popular JPEG" in their public reports which is not true because they don't respond to actual requirements for the maintenance of the original JPEG specification.

There are currently distributions in circulation containing the name "libjpeg" which claim to be a "derivative" or "fork" of the original libjpeg, but don't have the features and are incompatible with formats supported by actual IJG libjpeg distributions. Furthermore, they violate the license conditions as described under LEGAL ISSUES above.

We have no sympathy for the release of misleading and illegal distributions derived from obsolete code bases.

Don't use an obsolete code base!

TO DO

Version 8 is the first release of a new generation JPEG standard to overcome the limitations of the original JPEG specification. More features are being prepared for coming releases...

Please send bug reports, offers of help, etc. to jpeg-info@jpegclub. org.

本ソフトに関するお問い合わせ先

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