a. This code segment calculates the time intervals, 20%, 35%, 50%, 65%, and 80% based on the starting point which is vonset and the ending point which is voffset. It works by determining the duration between the starting and ending points, namely DurationV. Then, it calculates the specific time intervals by multiplying the duration by the percentages and adding them to the starting point.

b. The general outline of the file is that it stores a path where we want to save the data, then sets a path to the stim files. Then selects the .wav file and textgrid. The run loop iterates through intervals which is how we get our calculations of different data which have different portion for each piece of data, such as item, vowel, language labels, and time landmarks first. Then it gets the formant and calculates the spectral centroids and trajectory length. Finally, it prints the results and saves it to a csv file.

c. In pa_2, data from a CSV file was examined, with measurements such as duration, F0, and intensity to gain insights into average values as a function of lexical stress. But the method we used for pa_2 could have some preprocessing tasks and is constrained by variables present in the dataset. However, pa_3's approach centers on computing time intervals based on defined points. This offers flexibility for customized analyses. It does require manual input and focuses on computations related to time. I think both are good methods, but a pa_3 advantage addressed specific questions related to time with a bit more flexibility