The resources mentioned in the webinar are:
Dr. M.H. Loke, Tutorial : 2-D and 3-D electrical imaging surveys
Especially chapter 8: 3-D electrical imaging surveys
http://www.ags-cloud.dk/Wiki/tiki-download_wiki_attachment.php?attId=229&page=W_GeotomoNotes&download=y
All files referenced in the notes can be downloaded in a zip file here:
http://www.ags-cloud.dk/Wiki/W_GeotomoNotes

The webinar about editing the colour scales in can be found here:
https://www.aarhusgeosoftware.dk/webinars , it is aimed at Aarhus Workbench, but the functionality is the same, the title is "How to make your own color scales in Aarhus Workbench"

This is also where you find the webinar "Res2DInv & Res3DInv" where you can get a more general introduction to the programmes, it also includes a more general introduction to the 3D viewer from around 52 minutes in and onwards.

Questions and answers:

Is this file for combining the 2d lines a .txt file or .dat file?
The file where you define the paths to alle the .dat files is a .txt file. You can find an example in the Res2DInv installation folder in the folder called COLLATE_2D_TO_3D-Arbitrary.zip.

Does the CRS (Coordinate Reference System) for the global coordinates matter?
The exact CRS does not matter as long as the relative location of the profiles are correct, it is assumed though hat the coordinates are in meters like e.g. UTM coordinates.

Also, Are the coordinates for all the electrodes in each 2D line required?
No, you just need at least two points along each 2D profile (if they are straight), the coordinates will then be interpolated to all the electrodes.

The instrument put out its coordinates. Can this bee used to get information of first and last electrode coordinate and then use it.
It is not enough to know where the instrument itself is located, you need the global coordinates of at least two positions along the 2D line, is dosen't need to be electrode locations, you just need to know the profile-coordinate (distance from the end of the profile) of your global coordinates.

Was it enough wit first and last electrode and the instrument for coordinates?
First and last electrode coordinates (or any two coordinates along the profiles) is sufficient as long as the profile is perfectly straight, if it bends more points are of course need to fully define the position of the 2D measurements in the 3D survey.