k-Byte™

The Newsletter of the Front Range PC Users Group™

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The Trouble with Terabytes

by Diane Fahlbusch, ICON PC User Group, NY, http://www.iconpcug.org, Editor (at) iconpcug.org. Originally published in The ICON Graphic, the newsletter of the ICON PC User Group.

Technological advances, different materials and cost efficient manufacturing have made it possible for computers to leap from standard 20 GB hard drives of a decade ago and the 200+ GB drives of yesterday to breaking through the gigabyte ceiling affordably in a relatively short period of time. Now having a 1 terabyte drive is passé as 2 TB, 3 TB and even 4 TB drives are becoming commonplace. However, there are some things to be aware of before making the leap.

No, I will NOT wax poetic about my personal opinion of larger drives, including the "Scarlet O'Hara" mindset of maintenance, indiscriminate saving of files and the time for security scans. Instead, you will need to consider whether your current computer actually knows what to do with all that storage space.

Not so long ago almost all computer operating systems used the partitioning scheme called the "Master Boot Record" (MBR). Unfortunately, the computer will not be able to recognize anything over 2.2 TB. So that larger drive can be installed, but the additional storage space will be useless. The MBR scheme is common on all Windows operating systems through Windows XP, as well as other operating systems from that time period. Windows Vista and the Mac OS X Leopard ushered in the new

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GUID partition table (GPT) which allows them to recognize the larger drives. Windows 7 and Vista users can use the larger drives as SECONDARY drive without worrying about whether it is a 32 bit or 64 bit version. But for anything larger than a 2 TB drive to be used as the PRIMARY drive, the computer MUST be running the 64 bit version of Windows 7 or Vista.

The systems boot-up firmware must be checked as well. There are many computers using a newer operating system and the GPT partition system, but still using the BIOS firmware. This will need to be updated to the new UEFI firmware, which has become the new industry standard. Check with the terabyte drive manufacturer to see if they offer a firmware update. Of course that updated firmware is useless if the motherboard cannot run the firmware, so again, check with the manufacturer's specifications. Some will work, but you must use a different connection, such as the PCI-Express card slot.

Most newly manufactured computers ARE equipped with 64 bit operating systems, the GPT partition system AND UEFI boot-up firmware. So if you are thinking about running amok in terabyte land, these are some things to know about before upgrading, or buying that new computer. Remember new just means that it has not been used by anyone—it does not necessarily mean that it has the latest technology.

Computer Password Tips and Strategies

by Jim Cerny, Sarasota PCUG, FL, http://www.spcug.org, jimcerny123 (at) gmail.com. Originally published in the Sarasota PC Monitor, newsletter of the Sarasota PCUG.

Most of us have several computer or internet "accounts" which provide us with many free services such as email, movies (Netflix), video communications (Skype), photo printing (at Wal-Mart, Walgreens, etc.), music (I-Tunes), banking, shopping, games, entertainment, books, and many more. In fact, your computer is the perfect window to the world and all the people and services in it! But each account you set up requires some sort of "ID" and a password. For example, your email account is your email address and it requires a password to access your email. Many other accounts will use your email address as your ID (so they can email you notices and ads) but will require another password. How do you handle all your accounts and passwords? Here are some helpful tips:

1. ALWAYS WRITE DOWN EVERY ACCOUNT AND PASSWORD YOU HAVE. I cannot emphasize this enough. Review this list every few months and make sure it is current. Keep it with you when you travel. Keeping them on a small portable "jump" drive is a good idea too. You may have set up your computer at home to easily access your email, perhaps telling the computer to "remember me" or your password for you, but when you travel or use another computer you will need your passwords! Personally, I do not ever allow my computer to "remember" any of my passwords—I enter the password from the keyboard each time I "log in" any account. That way, no matter what computer I am using, the way I access my account stays the same—I always enter my account and password.

2. Write down the internet address of the web page where you enter your account and password. Many people use a "favorite" or an icon on the desktop to quickly get to

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Meeting Previews

This Month

Google has been in the news recently because of the changes the company made to its privacy policy. The lack of internet privacy—and what, if anything, you can do about it—is the topic for the May meeting.

Next Month

One of the most important tasks for all Windows computer users is to keep the operating system up to date. But what does that really mean? Microsoft issues updates on at least one Tuesday of each month. That Tuesday has acquired a special name: Patch Tuesday. Attend the June meeting to learn more about what happens on that day—and, what you should, and should not do.

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the "log in" screen for their account. This is ok, but if you use another computer you will not have your shortcuts! So write down the web page address needed for each account.

3. The longer and more complex a password is, the safer it is. In fact, many services now require a password of 8 or more characters with some digits or other "non-letter" characters. Some accounts may require you to periodically change your password. But, hey, we are not spies guarding government secrets. Keep your passwords simple. Use unusual combinations which are easy for you but would be difficult for someone else to guess. Children's names, birthdates, and home address numbers are too easy for someone to guess since such information can be obtained without too much effort. Instead, try the make and model of your first car, a childhood favorite game or toy, the name of your superhero, the nickname you gave to your worst in-law, etc. Get the idea? Easy for you but hard for someone else to guess, and impossible to find out without knowing you personally.

4. Yes, you can use the same password for multiple accounts. Now if someone really wanted to use your Skype account or read your email and they had a hint to one of your passwords, it would be much easier for them to guess your other passwords. So your security is reduced. But, honestly now, who would really want to steal your passwords anyway? Who would care? Well, ok, maybe for banking or credit card accounts I would be more careful, but for most other accounts I do not feel the need for a super secure password, so I do use the same password or a variation of it for several accounts. In business, things are different. Most companies are very careful about computer and telecommunication security. But for personal home use, I think you can be much less paranoid.

But remember—If your computer is repaired or replaced, or if you use another computer, you will need to have your passwords!

Linux Data Recovery Using \'myrescue\' Utility

by Maria Peter, Linux.com, https://www.linux.com/learn/docs/ldp/281451-linux-data-recovery-using-myrescue-utility. Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License.

In Linux operating system, myrescue is an utility to retrieve still-readable information from damaged hard drive. This Linux Data Recovery tool is similar to the dd_rescue, however it attempts to quickly get out of corrupted area to handle undamaged part first. After extracting data from the undamaged area, the utility then returns to the damaged area and tries to fix it.

The myrescue utility attempts to copy your hard drive block-wise to the file and creates a block bitmap (table) remarking whether the block is successfully copied, not handled yet or it has errors. The block bitmap or table can be employed in the successive runs for concentrating on unresolved blocks.

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Is Google Compromising Our Privacy?

by Sandy Berger, CompuKISS, http://www.compukiss.com, sandy (at) compukiss.com

Recently Google announced consolidating the privacy policies for all of its services. These include about 60 different services like the popular Google search engine, the Google-owned YouTube video website, Gmail, and the Android operating software for mobile phones. Because of the scope and popularity of these services, this move got the attention of everyone from state and federal representatives to advocacy and security groups. But more than anything else, it left consumers with a throbbing headache as they pondered how this would affect them and if they should be concerned enough to stop using Google services.

Data-protection agencies and lawmakers around the globe requested Google delay this implementation so they could review the new procedure but Google did not comply. The new privacy policy went into effect March 1, 2012.

Although Google states that this new privacy policy is aimed at making Google services easier to use, it doesn't take a rocket scientist to figure out that their primary aim is to target users with advertising that is relevant to their interests, making Google's ads more valuable. The aggregation of information from different areas enables Google to target the interests of their users more accurately. For instance, if you search for gardening information with the Google search engine, play videos of how to plant seeds on YouTube, and get brochures of the latest horticultural offerings in Gmail, Burpee and other seed and plant companies may be willing to pay Google more to blanket you with their ads.

If you are interested in gardening you might actually be happy to see ads for gardening tools and seeds, but this is not really the point. The point is that we are putting private information about ourselves in the hands of others. The problem lies in two areas.

First are the unintentional consequences. As we recently saw in the proposed SOPA and PIPA legislation, even acts made with the best intention can backfire creating more harm than good. When you add that to the fact that technology is moving at the speed of light, we are becoming more and more data-dependent, and new ways to manipulate data are being invented every day, it gets a little scary.

Second, and possibly even more disturbing, is that power and money can corrupt even the most honorable people and companies. History tells this story over and over again. Google's informal corporate motto is "Don't be evil." Yet it was recently found that Google was circumventing the users' privacy settings in the Safari web browser. Even though the Safari browser was set to refuse tracking cookies, Google was adding hidden code that allowed it to implement browser cookies from third-party ad sites that Google operates. When this was made public, Google stopped the practice. But, other devious practices could be revealed or be implemented in the future. Believe me, this is only the tip of the iceberg.

Although Google's current proposed aggregation of data may be somewhat benign, what it will empower them to do in the future is problematic. With the use of data from mobile devices Google will be able to track our physical locations and actions. With data from our consolidated online profile they may be able to foresee our every move.

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If you want a prediction of what this type of unseen tracking can do, check out the movie called "Antitrust." It was produced in the year 2000 when Microsoft was the big, bad, corporate entity. It shows what can happen when a company gets too much power, too much technology, and too much money. When you watch the movie, remember to add ten years of technology to the mix. In the year 2000 they didn't have the mobile technologies and data-tracking capabilities that we have now. If you watch this movie and really ponder how large and powerful Google has become, the throbbing in your head may become a much larger headache.

Facebook's Privacy Policy

by Constance Brown, Canton Alliance Massillon User Group, Ohio, http://www.camug.com*, Constanceb (at) camug.com. Originally published in The Memory Map, the newsletter of the Canton Alliance Massillon User Group.*

Did you know that Facebook's privacy policy is more than 1300 words longer than the United States Constitution without the amendments? That Facebook had 400 million registered users in May of 2010, half of whom login daily?* That Facebook has 800 million users as of February 2012?** That people spend more than 500 billion minutes there each month? How private are your communications on Facebook?

It used to be that you set up your privacy policy when you joined Facebook and could revise it from time to time. Now Facebook "has revised its privacy policy to require users to opt out if they wish to keep information private, making most of that information public by default. Some personal data is now being shared with third-party Web sites."

If you want to protect your privacy on Facebook, you have to engage a lot of buttons and select many controls. The new privacy policy itself is 45000 words long.* To enjoy privacy you will need to press 50 buttons and make 170 selections. Not exactly easy and certainly time consuming. You will have to make sure to select to show information only "to me" or "to friends." You will not want to share with "friends of friends."

Under the Account Settings option, in the Facebook Ads tab, two options are automatically turned on to share some information with advertising networks and friends. Anyone who wants to keep this information private must uncheck the boxes in that tab.

Facebook has also added a feature, called community pages, which automatically links personal data, like hometown or university, to topic pages for that town or university. The only way to disappear from those topic pages is to delete personal data from Facebook.

"Facebook does not sell user's information. They provide targeted advertisement."** From Richard Allan, Facebook policy director.

"Q. Do you ever think of selling any user information that's held in facebook? [sic]"
"A. No . . . Facebook has a business model. We looked at it and there are three ways you can run a service like ours."

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"You could charge people subscriptions. And we decided early on, we didn't want to do that and we never will. That we're not going to charge people to subscribe to the service."

"The second way would be to sell data. And we looked at that and said that's not a very good business model because nobody will trust you."

"So the third way is to show people advertising. So they can use the service freely, but they get ads on the page. And that's what we do. Those ads are targeted according to your age, interest, where you live . . . but the advertiser doesn't get the data. They get to show the ad to you."

Richard Allan is a former Liberal Democrat MP, a UK political party with a position of cultural liberalism and civil liberty. Now he works for Facebook, which is at the centre of a contentious debate on what role sites of its ilk play in free expression and free speech.

*May 2010 New York Times
**Britcoinmedia

Streaming Media

by John Somers, ICON Users Group, MO, http://www.iconusersgroup.org*, Jesomersmail (at) mail.com. Originally published in The ICON, newsletter of the Interactive Computer Owners Network*

"Streaming" is listening to music, watching a TV program or movie as it is being delivered to you over the internet. The technology is very difficult (say geek intensive) but it works and well for many of us and is an alternative to cable or satellite delivery of the signals. Several years ago Bill Gates said famously or infamously, "The internet, who needs it!" And this year Steve Jobs said, "We are in the post PC era". More and more people use the internet and communicate over smart phones and tablets and do not use computers as we know them. Smart phones and tablets are indeed computers but without a large monitor and a keyboard.

Streaming of music began in the mid to late 90's as personal computers became more powerful and the networks connecting them became capable of supporting faster data rates. As these trends continued, it became possible to stream TV programs and eventually movies. This is different from buying or renting a TV program or movie which is downloaded to your computer for you to watch at your convenience. The driving force is us—we do not want to be tethered to the radio or TV stations schedule or have to go to a movie theatre or to a store to buy a DVD. We want to watch what we want when we want it. Time shifting has become more sophisticated compared to the days of the VHS or Beta (remember them?) Netflix recommends 5 Mb/s or more for the best audio and video experience.

First, the sources. (And I will write only about common and legal methods/sources of content, not about illegal/pirated sources of content—mostly or completely off-shore now and clearly violating copyright.)

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All the websites listed in this article are .com's unless another domain is listed. (Example: Pandora.com)

MUSIC*: Pandora, Spotify, 8tracks, Deezer, fizy, Grooveshark, Last.fm, Mflow, MOG, Pandora, Qriocity, Rhapsody, Slacker, Thumbplay, we7, WiMP and Zune are among the streaming music sources. This list is probably not complete as things change practically daily. Pandora and Rhapsody are among the best known. Pandora is free but you get ads. There is a paid version ($3.50/month) without ads. You get to choose your artist or genre or composer or song and they deliver that or similar material to you. It is also available on many automobiles and on tablets and smart phones as well as computers. For details of how each of these services work and if you need to download a player, and whether they are free or pay I refer you to their websites. Which, if any, you choose, is a very personal choice: what works for you. Your computer will understand the format as all send MP3's and other common music formats. Only Microsoft uses Windows Media Audio files for music but Zune (Microsoft's service) streams in MP3, AAC, MP4, mp4, mov, and WMA formats.

TV Programs and Movies: some commercial, some not. Zune, Netflix, Atom.com, blip.tv, Break.com, Citytv.com.co, DaCast, EngageMedia, Flickr, iFilm, imeem, Metacafe, MoboVivo, Multiply, MyVideo, Openfilm, Phanfare, Qik, Revver, RuTube, ScienceStage, sevenload, showmedo, Tudou, Twango, U-verse, Veoh, Vahoo Video, Youku, and YouTube are among sources for streaming video on-line.

I want to emphasize the commercial ones with commercial TV programs and movies and those most used: Netflix, Hulu, and HuluPlus, and Amazon. You can also get TV in Win7 with Media Center set for TV. Some networks are increasingly moving you to their site for the TV programs (CBS on Hulu for example). Disney-ABC, NBC and Fox own Hulu. Netflix is an independent company which began renting DVD's by mail and more recently began streaming. You may be aware of the upset when they tried to separate the DVD service and the streaming and charge more for streaming.

Hulu free gives you the latest 5 episodes of your favorite TV programs. For $7.99 monthly (HuluPlus) you get the full season and sometimes more than one season. Movies are the current ones and many older ones (Some services claim 10,000.) You get to choose. It's not the manager of your local Cineplex choosing. Once released on DVD they become generally available if the service has negotiated rights to the flick or to the studio's films. There clearly is conflict between Netflix, Hulu and Amazon and other streaming services and the studios. The movie companies are terrified about what happened to the music industry and only grudgingly cooperate.

How do you get the signal from your router/wireless access point to your TV and what equipment do you need? The simplest way is by registering your device with the service using your Xbox, Playstation 3, Wii, Blu-ray DVD player, smart phone, or other internet/wireless enabled device. Yes, you can use a computer and the HDMI output on your computer to the HDMI input on your TV. You can also use an Ethernet cable network or route the signal through a power line network. If you want to see other internet material on your big screen TV (using it as a giant monitor), you need a "smart" TV. Remember the signals on the internet are different from those on your cable/satellite/or over the air TV station, and a "brain" is needed for the conversion automatically. Some Smart TV's are wireless enabled, and Sony and Samsung make wireless adapters for their TV's. I presume other manufacturers do so also.

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Amazon now has two forms of video access: Amazon Instant Videos and (Amazon) Prime Instant Video. The former provides rental or purchase of videos which may be watched by streaming or downloaded to your computer and watched later. Prime Instant Video provides unlimited streaming of thousands of movies and TV shows without commercials if you are a Prime ($79/yr) member. Not all videos in the Amazon Instant Video store are in the Prime instant video catalog. Videos in the Prime Instant Video catalog can only be watched by streaming and are not available for downloading. There is a great deal of information on the Amazon site. Start on the upper left side of the home page where it says "Instant Video" and on the following page on the right side below "Start Your one Month Free Trial" is "Help and FAQ's." Click there and on the following page in the middle in blue is a link "Amazon Instant Video" and then on the next page in the middle is "Watching Videos" which gives several choices depending on whether you will be using a computer or an internet connected device. When you (tired yet?) go to your choice, you will get details of connection methods and possibilities.

The easiest way to connect is the HDMI cable from computer to TV and there are adapters to convert the business end of the HDMI to composite cables (3 cables, Red and white audio and yellow video) if your set requires those connectors.

Roku, a streaming device, available for about $50 from roku.com has comprehensive connection directions. The Roku XD/S has HDMI and component output for high fidelity video on new and older televisions.

Nintendo has just announced that Hulu and HuluPlus can now be streamed on the Wii (they previously just had Netflix) but you will need to download an "app" from their website.

Redbox and Verizon have announced they will start a streaming service, no details yet.

I will mention ITunes since everyone knows them. They stream radio stations, podcasts, and ITunes University (lectures from many U's; there is a huge list on their site) but not TV programs or movies. Those are rentals. If you rent a TV program or movie from them, it is downloaded to your machine (not streamed). You have it for 30 days, but once you start watching you only have 48 hours (TV) or 24 hours (movie) to watch it. From iTunes.com, download iTunes 10.5 for Mac/PC.

Important to remember: not all services carry all content (programs, movies), and not all devices other than computers (and Roku?) will display all content. Check their websites before plunging in. Apple TV and Google TV seem to be especially limited but other devices may be also.

The bottom line is that the power of computers, the capacity of operating systems, and the capabilities of the networks have improved to the point that streaming has become possible for almost everyone.

*[*Editor's note: another source for music is Shoutcast,* http://www.shoutcast.com*]*

Shortcuts and How to Type Strange / Odd Symbols on Your Computer

by Tanya Mattson, Computer Users of Erie, Pennsylvania, http://www.cuerie.com, faith6860 (at) verizon.net. Originally published in Horizons, the newsletter of the Computer Users of Erie.

Ever wondered how people manage to type those 'strange' symbols (for instance ¶) that are seen —in emails, websites, letters? Generally, in many programs everyone knows (at least for Windows) these simple shortcuts.

TO SELECT ALL (as in the complete document or page) Hold down the Ctrl key and press A

TO COPY (as in the selected section) Hold down the Ctrl key and press C

TO CUT (as in remove part of a paragraph or sentence) Hold down the Ctrl key and press X

TO PASTE (the cut or copied selection) Hold down the Ctrl key and press V. These shortcuts work not only in documents, but in some drawing and photo applications.

Now for the 'odd' ones:

HOW TO TYPE CENT SIGN ¢
Hold down the ALT key and type 0162 on the numeric keypad

HOW TO TYPE BULLET • (list dot)
Hold down the ALT key and type 0149 on the numeric keypad

HOW TO TYPE COPYRIGHT © (copyright sign, copyright symbol)
Hold down the ALT key and type 0169 on the numeric keypad

HOW TO TYPE PARAGRAPH ¶ (paragraph symbol)
Hold down the ALT key and type 0182 on the numeric keypad

HOW TO TYPE REGISTERED SYMBOL ® (registered trademark)
Hold down the ALT key and type 0174 on the numeric keypad

HOW TO TYPE TRADEMARK ™
Hold down the ALT key and type 0153 on the numeric keypad

HOW TO TYPE HEART ♥
Hold down the ALT key and type 3 on the numeric keypad*

To find more/others symbols, punctuation, accent marks—just search the web.

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Computer Tutor

by Pamela Tabak, http://www.computertutorinc.net*, pamela(at)computertutorinc.net*

QUESTION: I cannot find a way to transfer the pictures on my camera to my computer. I would also like to transfer pictures to my iPad so that I can carry my photos with me. Can you please explain?

ANSWER: If you are using a digital camera or camcorder it will have an SD card or similar. It also may have a USB connection cord so that you do not need to remove the "Card" from the camera in order to transfer your pictures to your computer. If you are using an SD Card in your camera there are many available. Some are pictured below. They do come with smaller and larger GB's than shown:

To remove the "card" from your camera you may need to push on the card to release it.

Then insert the card into the card slot on your computer. After the "card" is firmly in the slot a dialog box will appear on your screen with options for installing the pictures.

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If nothing appears on your screen you can access the SD Card by clicking on "start" and then "Computer." You will see your "card" listed as another drive letter as shown below.

Double click on the card to open your pictures and then save them on your hard drive in your "Pictures" folder.

To transfer pictures to an iPad you will need to purchase an iPad card reader. Alternatively, you can email them to yourself and then open the email on your iPad and save the pictures there.

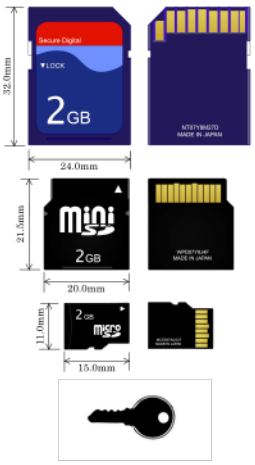

Photo Gallery

This month's featured photographer:

Mike Morris using a Nikon D60 camera

Early Morning on the Mountain

Mode = Auto, F Number = 5.60, Exposure time = 1/125 seconds, Focal Length = 200.00 mm., ISO = 400, White Balance = Auto.

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"How to type symbols" search led me to these sites:

- Alt-Codes.org: http://alt-codes.org/how/ (they have pages for Mac, Linux, Windows, and Laptops).
- How To Type.net: http://www.howtotype.net/ (just click on the mark you want, and it will list the different formats).
- Wikihow.com: http://www.wikihow.com/Type-Symbols-Using-theALT-Key (uses the character map found in the computer).

For Windows:

1. Click on the Windows Start menu.
2. Select "Programs", "Accessories", "System Tools", then "Character Map". (For Windows 7 just search for character map).
3. Choose a font.
4. Double-click the character(s) you want. It is important to select the exact font you're using in your document before selecting the symbol you wish to copy. Not all font-faces contain all possible combinations of available symbols.
5. Copy.
6. Return to your document.
7. And Paste. Font size of the character may need to be changed after you've pasted it into your document.

For Macs:

Hold the Option key and press any other key to get custom characters To get a second set of custom characters, hold down both the Option key and the Shift key.

One can always do searches for not only symbols, but special characters, accent marks—or if you know the name do a search for "how to type infinity symbol"

Good luck!

**[Editor's note: not all fonts contain the heart symbol. This shortcut will work with most word processors, but may not work with text editors or DTP applications]*

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This Data Recovery Linux utility effectively handles the read errors, through its special skip way. General the hard drive surface blemishes cover more than simply one data block and uninterrupted reading data from the defected areas may damage the hard drive surface, the hard drive mechanisms, and read/write heads.

When it occurs, the possibilities of retrieving the remaining and undamaged data decreased dramatically. Therefore in the skip mode of myrescue, it attempts to escape the damaged area quickly by exponentially incrementing the step size. It marks the skipped blocks as un-handled in block bitmap table and they may be retrieved at later stage.

Ultimately, the utility has an advanced option to multiply attempt for reading data from a data block, before believing it is damaged.

However, you should bear in mind that the this utility is not a replacement for third-party data recovery utilities. When you have a second option, do not even try to use myrescue, as the tool may cause more damage to your hard drive.

The myrescue utility is available only for the situation that you're completely desperate and cannot afford any professional Linux Recovery utility. If your data is highly significant for your business, it is worth to go for professional recovery applications.

The Linux Data Recovery software are able to handle all types of data loss situations, ranging from simple deletion to the most severe file system corruption. The applications carry out in-depth scan of entire Linux hard drive and extract all lost, missing, and inaccessible data from it. The come equipped with simple and rich graphical user interface, to allow you to carry out Do It Yourself recovery.

Stellar Phoenix Linux Data Recovery is the most familiar and powerful program that ensures absolute recovery of all your lost data. The software recovers data from Ext4, Ext3, Ext2, FAT12, FAT16, and FAT 32 file system volumes. It is compatible with all major distributions of Linux operating systems including SUSE, Debian, Red Hat, and Fedora.

Calendar of Events

This Month:

Tuesday, May 1st, 7:00 PM

Agenda	
Time	**Topic**
7:00 to 7:15	Announcements and Raffles
7:15 to 7:45	Open Forum
7:45 to 7:55	Break
7:55 to 9:00	Lack of Internet Privacy

Next Month:

Tuesday, June 5th, 7:00 PM

Agenda	
Time	**Topic**
7:00 to 7:15	Announcements and Raffles
7:15 to 7:45	Open Forum
7:45 to 7:55	Break
7:55 to 9:00	Patch Tuesday

Check for other FRPCUG events in 2012 at the:

Annual Events Calendar

Learn what the full FRPCUG Membership Benefits offer you. Then download and complete a Membership Application. Mail the completed application and your payment to the address listed on page 17, or better yet, bring the application to the next meeting.

Special Interest Group Meetings

Digital Imaging SIG

The Digital Imaging SIG is a forum for discussion of digital imaging hardware and software. The meetings are held every 2nd Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM in Senior Center room AC1. For more information, connect to http://www.frpcug.org/sigactivities.html.

Shop Talk

One-on-one assistance. Drop in to the Senior Center on any Saturday (holidays excepted) from 11:00 AM to 1:00 PM. For more information, connect to http://frpcug.org/shop_talk.html.

Technology SIG

The Technology SIG provides advanced support for all PC related operating system and telecommunication issues. The meetings are held at 7:00 PM on the third Thursday of each month at Bluebird Manufacturing Inc., 1421 Webster Avenue, in Fort Collins. For more information, connect to http://www.frpcug.org/sigactivities.html.

Board Meeting

FRPCUG's executive board meets on Wednesday of the week following the General Forum meeting. All members are welcome and are encouraged to attend.

These meetings are held at 7:00 PM in the Staff Conference Room of the Fort Collins Senior Center.

The Two Month Activities Calendar

May 2012

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1 General Forum Meeting 7:00 PM	2	3	4	5 Shop Talk 11:00 AM to 1:00 PM
6	7	8 Digital Imaging SIG Meeting 7:00 PM	9 FRPCUG Board Meeting 7:00 PM	10	11	12 Shop Talk 11:00 AM to 1:00 PM
13	14	15	16	17 Technology SIG Meeting 7:00 PM	18	19 Shop Talk 11:00 AM to 1:00 PM
20	21	22	23	24	25	26 Shop Talk 11:00 AM to 1:00 PM
27	28 Memorial Day Holiday	29	30	31		

June 2012

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2 Shop Talk 11:00 AM to 1:00 PM
3	4	5 General Forum Meeting 7:00 PM	6	7	8	9 Shop Talk 11:00 AM to 1:00 PM
10	11	12 Digital Imaging SIG Meeting 7:00 PM	13 FRPCUG Board Meeting 7:00 PM	14	15	16 Shop Talk 11:00 AM to 1:00 PM
17	18	19	20	21 Technology SIG Meeting 7:00 PM	22	23 Shop Talk 11:00 AM to 1:00 PM
24	25	26	27	28	29	30 NO SHOP TALK

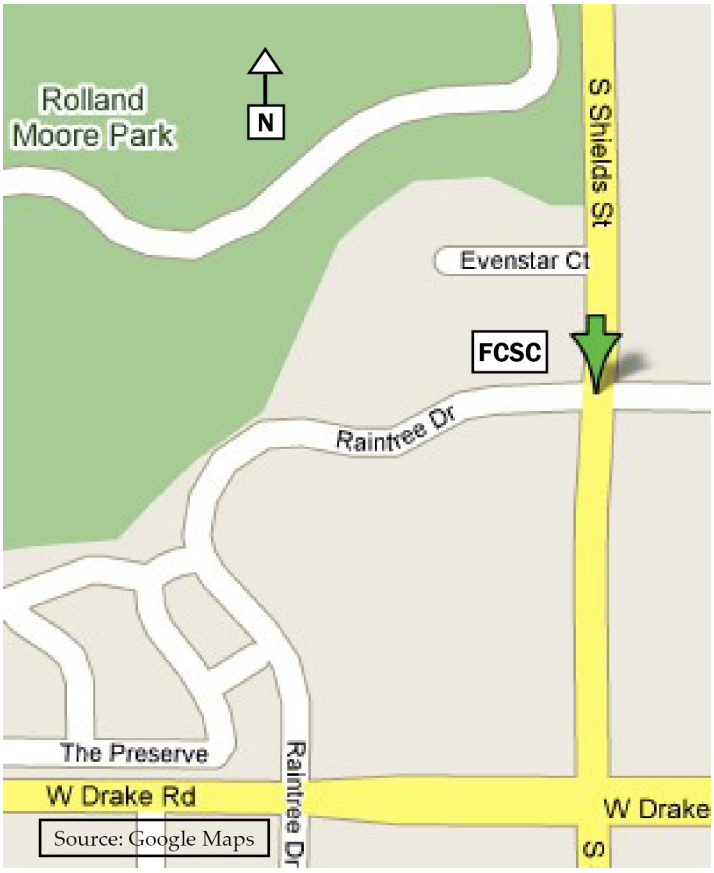
About FRPCUG

FRPCUG is an independent 501(c)3 nonprofit computer society, incorporated with the State of Colorado and open to anyone interested in personal computers using any operating system (Windows, Linux, MAC, Android); and digital hardware (such as tablets, music/video players, smart phones, etc.). Its purpose is to provide an educational forum of mutual benefit for members of the community regardless of knowledge level. FRPCUG holds a monthly meeting and conducts various special interest groups (SIGs) and seminars. Members have voting privileges, subscription to the ***k-Byte*** newsletter, and access to SIGs and selected seminars. Annual dues are $25 for individual/family membership ($20 for students) and $50 for corporate/group membership.

Directions to the Meetings

The Fort Collins Senior Center is located at 1200 Raintree Drive. This site is situated at the northwest corner of the Shields and Raintree Drive intersection. It is on the north side of the Raintree Shopping Center, and just west of the bank building at the corner of Shields and Raintree (see map at right).

Check the marquee at the main entrance for directions to the specific meeting room (usually Multi-Purpose Room 3 - MP3)



About *k-Byte*

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Submissions

Articles, letters and short items of interest on computer-related topics are welcome and encouraged. All items submitted for publication are subject to editing. Send your contribution to the editor via e-mail attachment to the editor or submit on a CD. If you have questions about a submission, please contact the editor for information.

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