



THE WYSIWYG



\$3.00

March 2016

Volume 28, Issue 3

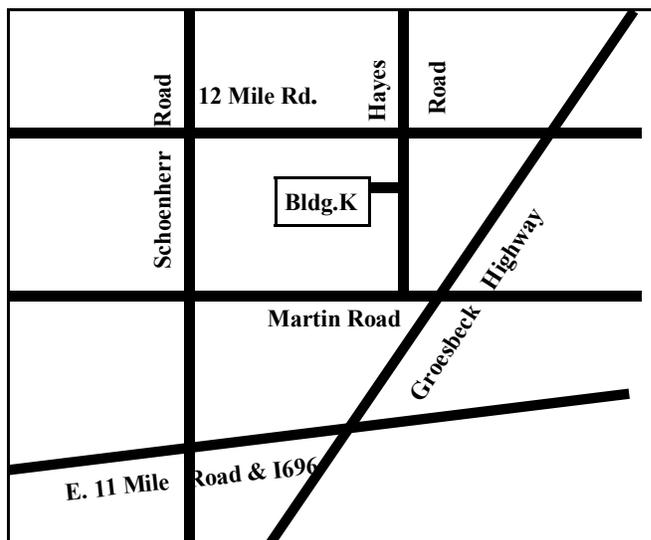
STERLING HEIGHTS COMPUTER CLUB

PO Box 385

Sterling Heights, MI 48311-0385

**MAIN MEETING: TUESDAY MARCH 1
6:30 PM (changed from 7:30)**

Macomb Community College
South Campus
14500 E 12 Mile Road, Warren
John Lewis Community Center
(Building K)



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This Month's Main Meeting Topic:
"Cyber Crime Can Touch You" presented by
 Reserve Deputy Will Luker of the Macomb
 County Sheriff's Department

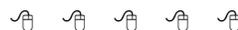
NOVICE SIG
Meeting:

Tuesday, March 15
starting at 6:45 at the
Clinton-Macomb
Public Library, in
Conference Room C

The SIG will plan to meet every other month, at this location, if members continue to attend.

Clinton-Macomb
Public Library

The Library (Main Branch) is located at 40900 Romeo Plank Road in Clinton Township, on the east side of Romeo Plank, south of 19 Mile and Cass Roads, at the intersection of Romeo Plank and Canal roads (south-east corner).



Guests and visitors are welcome. People can attend any SHCC meetings during two consecutive months before deciding to become a member or not. Meetings include the main meeting and SIG. July and August don't count since there is no main meeting. Membership includes admission to all SHCC functions and the newsletter. Membership is open to anyone. It is not limited to the residents of Sterling Heights.

DUES: \$25/YEAR

CLUB ADDRESS: PO Box 385, Sterling Heights, MI 48311-0385
CLUB E-MAIL ADDRESS: Info@SterlingHeightsComputerClub.org
CLUB WEB PAGE: http://www.SterlingHeightsComputerClub.org

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Family Tree	Rick Schummer
Firefox	Don VanSyckel
FoxPro	Rick Schummer
General Computer Questions	Jack Vander-Schrier
Hardware	John Rady
MS Publisher	Rick Kucejko
MS Word	Rick Schummer
Spreadsheets	Rick Schummer

SHCC Coordinators:

Associate Editor	Rick Schummer
Door prizes	Don VanSyckel
Greeter for visitors	Jim Waldrop
Newsletter publisher	Rick Kucejko
Novice SIG	Paul Baecker
Program Coordinator	Mike Bader
Publicity	Patrick Little
Resource People	open
PC SIG	Jack Vander-Shrier
Welcome & check-in desk.	Jim Waldrop
Web Site	Don VanSyckel
Web Watch column	Paul Baecker

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(Call Jack after noon)

2016 SHCC Officers

President: Don VanSyckel
 V. President: Mike Bader
 Secretary: Rick Kucejko
 Treasurer: Paul Baecker

Four Month Meeting Schedule:

MARCH 2016

1 - "Cyber Crime Can Touch You" presented by Reserve Deputy Will Luker of the Macomb County Sheriff's Department

2 - COMP meeting
 6 - SEMCO meeting
 15 - Novice SIG

APRIL 2016

5 - SHCC – Main Meeting
 6 - COMP meeting
 3- SEMCO meeting
 ? - PC SIG

MAY 2016

3 - SHCC – Main Meeting
 4 - COMP meeting
 8- SEMCO meeting
 ? - Novice SIG

JUNE 2016

7 - SHCC – Main Meeting
 1 - COMP meeting
 5- SEMCO meeting
 ? - PC SIG

Other Computer Clubs:

As a member of SHCC, you can attend meetings of other clubs where we have reciprocating membership agreements, at no charge.

Computer Club of Marysville and Port Huron (COMP)

Time: 1st Wednesday, 7:00PM
 Place: Mackenzie Bldg, Room 201, St Clair Community College, Clara E McKenzie Library-Science Building, 323 Erie St. Port Huron, MI (810) 982-1187
 Web Page: http://www.bwcomp.org
 Reciprocating: Yes

South Eastern Michigan Computer Organization (SEMCO)

Time: 2nd Sunday at 1:30PM
 Place: Altair, 1820 E Big Beaver Road, Troy, MI 48083
 (248) 840-2400
 Web page: http://www.semco.org
 Reciprocating: Yes

Royal Oak Computer Club

Time: Every Wednesday at 12:30
 Place: Mahany/Meineger Senior Community Center 3500 Marais Ave. Royal Oak, MI 48073
 248-246-3900
 Reciprocating: No

Newsletter submissions are due 10 days before the club meeting, but the earlier the better. They should be sent to :

WYSIWYG Publisher
 5069 Fedora, Troy, MI 48098
 OR at the e-mail addresses: newsletter@SterlingHeightsComputerClub.

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The President's Pen

by Don VanSyckel



March is upon us. Will it come in like a lion or a lamb? As I write this it looks like it will be a lamb so with this warmer weather I expect all of you to show up to the meeting on Tuesday.

The Windows 10 battle rages on so I'm not going to rehash it. The only new news I've heard is speculation that the free upgrade period could be extended to allow more people to take advantage of it. If this happens it translates to Microsoft isn't getting the takers it expected for the Windows 10 upgrade. Well, we'll just have to wait and see what happens.

In the meantime, other things are happening. Last Fall we held a Linux install fest. For a first event, it was a success. Everyone who attended had a good time and many computer topics besides Linux were discussed. A few computers also got loaded with Linux. In the past I had never run into any problems loading Linux. A couple of issues were encountered at the install fest so I guess there's a first time for everything.

We had enough fun at the first install fest, that we're talking about holding another one, probably the middle of May. We'll be polling the group for interest and if there's enough interest we'll be doing it. Why would you want to install Linux? Linux is smaller and more efficient than Windows. This means on that old PC that Windows ran so slow on, Linux won't fly but it will run better than Windows did. Every application software package that's available on Windows is available on Linux. Not the same brand name if it's commercial software but the same functionality. If you use open-source software like I do, the exact same package will likely be available on both Windows and Linux. For instance, I am writing this on Open Office on a PC and the same

package using the same data files is available on Linux. The last reason to come to the Linux fest is the fresh-grilled hot dogs.

Linux might seem a little confusing with many different distributions (distros) available. If I understand, the core of Linux is the same in all the distro's. Various organizations have taken the open source core Linux code and done tweaks on it for various reasons. Better screen performance or better disk performance or better game performance or some combination of these and other characteristics.

Let us know if you're interested. With a few more members using Linux, we'll probably do a Linux novice fest in the Fall. You'll also have a few club friends to ask questions of and share experiences with.

At this time we are working on a presenter for March but haven't gotten a commitment yet.

SHCC Post Office Box

After 9-11 some of the rules have been changed concerning post office boxes. These changes are intended to make it more difficult for persons using post office boxes to remain anonymous, at least to the post office. If you send anything to the club's PO box don't put a person's name on it. It's OK to use titles such as President, Treasurer, and such. If you use a person's name, your mail will sit at the post office until that person can get to the post office with ID and claim the mail. This just slows down your mail and inconveniences the addressee.

Last Month's Meeting

Last month SHCC member Jack Vander-Schrier presented "The Latest in Video Surveillance". Jack presented many tips about security surveillance and showed views from several remote surveillance cameras commenting on the strong and weak points of different types. Surveillance equipment and network connectivity has come down in price and has gone up in features and quality in recent years.



Door Prizes

Door prize drawings are held at regular club meetings. The winner's circle for February included:

Paul Cozart won a wireless mouse

Ken Belbot won a flashlight

Ron Linsley won a set of stereo headphones

Richard Katnik won a boot "Speaking Geek"

Gail Minnick won a utility knife

Sharon Patrick won a surge suppressor

Ed Zaremba won an APC network backup

Warner Mach won a power cable

Fran Poliuto won DVD's



If your e-mail or mail address changes, please e-mail:
secretary@SterlingHeightsComputerClub.org

Cutting The Cable? Alternatives To Cable And Satellite TV

by Ira Wilsker

WEBSITES:

<http://www.tomsguide.com/us/cord-cutting-guide,news-17928.html>

<http://www.amazon.com/Amazon-W87CUN-Fire-TV-Stick/dp/B00GDQ0RMG>

<http://www.wired.com/2014/10/amazon-fire-tv-stick-comparison-chart/>

<http://www.pcmag.com/article2/0,2817,2456300,00.asp>

<https://www.google.com/chromecast/tv/>

<http://lifehacker.com/chrome-unveils-the-chromecast-an-hdmi-stick-for-stream-897062318>

<https://www.roku.com>

<https://www.roku.com/products/compare>

<http://www.apple.com/tv/>

<http://www.rokuguide.com/articles/the-best-roku-channels-most-watched-channels-in-all-categories>

<http://www.rokuguide.com/articles/the-best-news-channels-on-roku>

<https://www.netflix.com>

<http://www.hulu.com/welcome>

<https://channelstore.roku.com/browse/new/by-popular>

<http://www.tomsguide.com/us/best-tv-antennas,review-2354.html>

https://store.google.com/product/_chromecast_2015_coral

Based on my own recent experiences, it is becoming more apparent that many people are choosing to do what is generically referred to as "cutting the cable" by intentionally dropping their cable or satellite TV subscriptions. With the ready availability of fast broadband internet service, and a variety of devices that can be used to effectively and economically replace the cable or satellite feeds along with their corresponding monthly bills, one or more internet connected devices can provide the entertainment.

Over the recent holidays, I spent some time with one of my daughters who is a Dallas area resident; early in 2015 she intentionally "cut the cable" service that she had subscribed to for several years, replacing the cable feed with an internet feed and an inexpensive digital TV antenna. By her own accounting, she is saving over \$100 a month in cable fees, but believes that she is not missing much on cable, but instead has a much larger selection of channels to choose from. Last week, while at a professional meeting, one of my compatriots was talking about the "smart TV" which his family bought itself as a Christmas present, but has no idea about how to use it, other than connect it to his existing satellite box. Last year, I purchased an inexpensive Google Chromecast and a similarly priced Amazon Fire TV Stick, which were each very easy to plug into my flat screen TVs. To join the 21st century, I also now have a large screen smart TV internally running the Roku smart TV system.

At a recent professional meeting last week, we tangentially spent about 20 minutes talking about smart TVs and cable cutting, and apparently there is potentially a great deal of interest in the subject. The decision to cut the cable or satellite service is a strictly personal decision which should incorporate cost considerations as well as channel availability.

As you have likely seen advertised on several of the local TV channels, there is an abundance of relatively low cost digital so-called HD TV antennas which have a common coax connection which connects directly to a modern TV. Locally, using a \$10 indoor digital antenna, with no monthly fees (free), I get a good quality signal from all of the mainstream local TV stations and networks, as well as several other less known, but still entertaining TV stations; people living farther from the TV transmitters may need a better, more powerful or amplified antenna (around \$40) to get good signal. While helping my Dallas area daughter replace the cable feed on her guest bedroom flat screen TV with another \$10 digital antenna, I was amazed to see how many Dallas area stations that were available. In addition to the major networks of CBS, NBC, ABC, FOX, and others, there were also about 50 other lesser known stations that had a decent digital signal which we picked up from her house,





all without a monthly fee. The process was simple; simply set up the antenna as instructed (near a window is often a good choice), and connect its attached cable to the coax connector on the back of the TV. Using the TV's remote control, go to the menu, select "Antenna", and then allow the TV to scan for channels; within a few minutes, her guest bedroom TV had about 50 free TV channels with all of the major network shows and news being freely available.

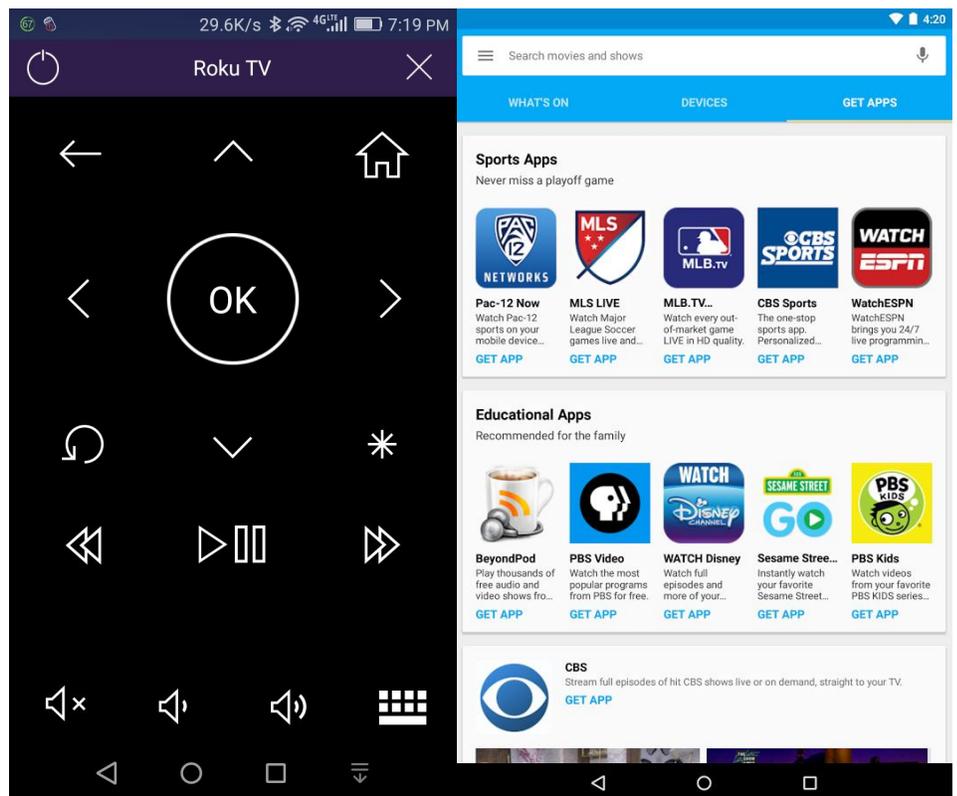
If going to the "Free TV" option of using an antenna, we could obviously not access the popular cable and satellite exclusive channels such as CNN, FOX News, AMC, History Channel, HBO, and others, but technology has provided us with some reasonably priced alternatives to the cable and satellite provided stations, many of which are now becoming available on these alternative devices. The basic versions of these alternative devices typically sell in the \$25 to \$50 range with more sophisticated units available at higher prices. These devices plug directly into an available HDMI port on the back of the TV, and require a good broadband internet connection which can be Wi-Fi or in some cases wired Ethernet. Newer TVs immediately recognize these devices as input much the same way that they would have recognized a cable or satellite connection. If the internet connection of the device is via Wi-Fi (the most commonly used method of connection), all the user has to do is enter his Wi-Fi password, and instantly countless new channels appear. Using either the included remote control, or a smart phone or tablet app as

a remote control, exploring what may potentially be over a thousand new TV channels may be a daunting, but pleasing task.

I have experimented with three of the several available TV devices, specifically a Google Chromecast, an Amazon Fire TV Stick, and a Roku device, but have not yet tried the new Apple TV device. While each of the devices accesses some proprietary content, almost all of them access popular services such as Netflix, Hulu, Amazon Video, YouTube, and other media sources, as well as a huge selection of interactive games; be aware that channels such as Netflix and Hulu Plus have a monthly subscription fee typically starting at about \$8 per month, for almost unlimited access; users who have an Amazon Prime account (typically \$99 per year) can access tens of thousands of free movies and TV shows, as well as get free shipping and several other "Prime" services from Amazon under that subscription. All of them offer a

huge selection of both free and paid full length movies, TV shows, interactive gaming, and other content, as well as provide the interface to stream Netflix, Hulu, and other media sources directly to the TV without having to connect to a computer. All of these devices have a search capability along with an easy to comprehend menu system to assist in locating desired content.

Many of the major domestic and international news services offer free access to live and recorded news broadcasts; several financial news services also offer free access to their live broadcasts. There are thousands of independent TV stations, both domestic and international, and of every genre, that stream free to these devices. The number and availability of these channels is increasing at a rapid rate; I subscribe to the free email newsletter from one of these companies, Roku, which always includes a listing of the newly added free and paid channels. In the January 9, 2016, newsletter from Roku (RokuGuide.com Weekly Update), 31 new chan-



WHAT'S ON FIRE TV STICK?

With over 3,000 channels, apps, and games, Amazon Fire TV Stick gives you access to all your favorite subscriptions and streaming services. Watch over 250,000 TV episodes and movies, including live TV. Kick back with sports, news, music, and games. [See all apps and games](#)



[> See all apps and games](#)

nels were added in the previous week alone. In an earlier weekly guide, it said that over a thousand new channels were added to the Roku streaming service in 2015, many of them totally free, but some requiring a nominal subscription. Not unique in the industry, the competitive products from Amazon, Google, Apple, and lesser known third party device makers are adding new channels, both free and paid, at about the same rate. Many of the premium cable movie services, such as HBO, are now available on an "a' la carte" subscription basis on most of the streaming services.

The basic streaming devices themselves are somewhat similar in size and cost, with more powerful and sophisticated devices available at higher prices. The first device that I purchased for about \$25 was a Google Chromecast, which was about the size and shape of a common USB flash drive with a rounded end, but had an HDMI plug on the end instead of a USB sized plug. The newer version of the Chromecast device is more "lollipop" shaped, has increased capabilities, available in several colors, and retails for \$35. The total installation was plugging the Chromecast into an empty HDMI port on the back of the TV, and plugging in the included power adapter, and my Toshiba flat screen immediately identified the

Chromecast device. Selecting the Chromecast from the "Source" menu using the Toshiba remote control, displayed the setup for the Chromecast. I entered my Gmail address and password (Google uses a single sign on for all of its services), and the password for my Wi-Fi, and I was connected. A simple menu displayed all of the available choices. I downloaded the Chromecast app to my smart phone, and used it as my remote control. Google describes Chromecast as, "Unlimited entertainment on a big screen. Chromecast works with the apps you love, like Netflix, YouTube, Google Play, Pandora, and thousands more. Choose from over 200,000 movies and TV shows, 30 million songs, sports events, and games." The Chromecast being my first venture into the realm of the "Smart TV" was very impressive.

Several months after purchasing the Chromecast, Amazon announced a competing product, the "Fire TV Stick", with an introductory price of only \$19 (now about \$35). Since I already had an Amazon Prime account in order to get free shipping on my Amazon purchases, users of the Fire TV Stick with a Prime account also get instant free access to thousands of free movies and TV shows, as well as other content. according to Amazon, "Fire TV Stick connects your HDTV

to a world of online entertainment. With a huge selection of movies and TV episodes, voice search that actually works, and exclusive features like ASAP and Prime Music, Fire TV Stick is an easy way to enjoy Netflix, Amazon Video, Hulu, HBO NOW, low-cost movie rentals, live and on-demand sports, music, photos, games, and more. ... With over 3,000 channels, apps, and games, Amazon Fire TV Stick gives you access to all your favorite subscriptions and streaming services. Watch over 250,000 TV episodes and movies, including live TV. Kick back with sports, news, music, and games." Also about the size of a common USB flash drive, with an HDMI plug on the end instead of a USB plug, the Amazon Fire TV Stick also included a dedicated remote control. As with the Chromecast, there is a free app for smart phones and tablets that is a fully functional remote control for the Fire TV Stick, plus the app also provides for real voice control, allowing the remote control to function on the user's voice to search for content. Installing and configuring the Fire TV Stick took under two minutes, simply plugging it into an HDMI port, connecting the power supply, using the TV remote to select the Fire TV Stick as an input (it showed up by name on the Toshiba TV screen), entering my Wi-Fi password, and entering my Amazon account information



allowed for instant access to Amazon's extensive free and paid library.

My latest addition is from Roku, and is very similar in size, cost, and functionality as the other devices. Installation was similar to the other devices, very fast and easy. I did have to create a Roku account through the device, or the account can be created online. The quality and selection of content under Roku is excellent, with thousands of channels of content, both free and paid, including movies, TV shows, news, weather, games, and other content. There is no monthly fee to use Roku, but some of the content does have a rental fee (mostly recent movies), or a monthly subscription fee, much the same as the other devices.

My daughter in Dallas uses an over-the-air digital HDTV antenna, as well as a Chromecast, to access her digital content. She chose to subscribe to Netflix for about \$8 per month. She

has a separate fiber optic broadband internet connection, which she would have regardless of her entertainment needs, as she uses that fast broadband internet access for her job. Between the free local TV stations for news and weather, as well as the few network TV shows that she likes, and Netflix and other extensive content on her Chromecast, she claims to actually have more channels available than she

previously had on her far more expensive cable service. She claims that even with her inexpensive Netflix subscription, she is saving well over \$100 per month compared to her prior cable service. She is one of the millions of cable and satellite users who have "cut the cable", and taken advantage of the new technologies that compete with cable and satellite TV services. This is very parallel to the millions of former hardwired telephone subscribers who cut the wire, and now use cost effective digital or wireless services rather than the often more expensive hardwired phone service.

With our rapidly changing technological environment, I wonder what we would "cut" next, as new technologies become available. We live in interesting times.

This article was reprinted with permission of the author, Ira Wilsker.



There are times when you want the next part of a document to begin on a new page, such as the body of a report after an introductory section. Rather than pressing the Enter key several times to get to the next page, the Page Break tool lets you end the introduction wherever you want to on one page and begin the body of the document on the next. Because the Page break tool holds the break in place, you can return later and add text or a graphic to the introductory page without disturbing the text on the next page. Word has always had a Page break tool, but many home users don't bother with it. Learn about its functions and you'll see its value.

The Breaks tools are found on the Page Layout tab in the Page Setup group in Word 2013, which I am using as the example in this article. In older versions, the Page break tool is on the Insert menu.

Click the down arrow to the right of Breaks to see the three Page break options. To use the Page break tool, click at the end of the last word (plus punctuation) that you want to leave on the current page. Then click the Page break icon. This ends the page at that spot and moves the following text to the top of the next page. I use this tool so often that I have it in my Quick Access toolbar above the ribbon where it is always handy.

Sometimes page breaks can cause unexpected results. For example, editing a document after inserting a page break can result in a blank page in the middle of the document. Deleting the break will eliminate the blank page, but in normal view, the page break indicators are not visible. To make them visible, turn on the Show/Hide tool (Home tab – Paragraph group – Paragraph symbol). The Page break indicator is a horizontal dotted line with the phrase, Page Break, in the middle. To delete a page break, drag over the dotted line to highlight it, then press Backspace or Delete.

Control Layout In Word With Page Breaks

by Nancy DeMarte, Sarasota Technical User Group, FL
www.thestug.org ndemarte@Verizon.net

Most of us don't write books or lengthy treatises. But now and then we use our computers to write multipage documents like newsletters, articles, and reports. Microsoft Word offers special tools to assist in keeping text where we want it to be in longer documents.

Among my favorites are the various tools for controlling where one page or a section of a page ends and the next begins: the Breaks tools. This article explores the Page Break tools. Next month's article will deal with Section breaks.

The Column break tool works the same way as Page break, but its purposes can be different. If you have formatted your document into two columns, for example, you can add a column break at any spot in the first column, which will move all the text after the break to the top of the next column. Often this is done to make columns more even in length. This tool is useful in a newsletter when you want an article with two equal length columns extending partway down the page, making room for a photo or second article below.

To add a column break, click at the beginning of the line you want to move to the top of the next column. Choosing the correct line sometimes takes a few tries to get the even column effect you want. The column break indicator looks like a page break indicator and is deleted the same way.

The third tool in the Page break group is the Text-wrapping break. Although intended for web pages, it can be helpful in Word documents. If you have added a photo, table or other object to a document, and would like to put some text, like a caption, around or below the object, this break option can hold it in place better than using the Enter key or adding a text box. More information on text-wrapping will be found in a future article.

Word has another set of options relating to page breaks: the Line and Page Breaks options found on the Home tab – Paragraph group in the dialog box. Click the diagonal arrow in the bottom right corner of the Paragraph group to see this box.

Next click the Line and Page Breaks tab to see the options, which have been part of Word through many editions. Understanding them can help you solve formatting problems. The first one, **Widow/Orphan Control**, selected by default, prevents a single line of a paragraph from being left alone at the bottom or top of a page. Word will automatically move the paragraph to the next page rather than

leave even a one word line by itself. (Hence, the tool's name.) Since this action can sometimes leave more blank space at the bottom of the page than I want, I often shorten the paragraph to keep Widow/Orphan control from taking effect.

The next option, **Keep with next**, ties the current paragraph to the following one. Keep in mind that in Word, any time you press Enter, a new paragraph is created. Therefore, this option helps keep a heading with the paragraph it relates to, rather than leave the heading at the bottom of one page and its related paragraph on the next. **Keep lines together** simply keeps all lines of a paragraph together on the same page. You can see how that might add a lot of blank space in a document. The last option, **Page break before**,

inserts page breaks so that each paragraph in a document will begin at the top of a page. Generally, these three options are only useful in special situations. To enable one, click its checkbox - OK. If you want any of them always to be in effect, also check "Set as Default" at the bottom of the dialog box.

Word offers ways to control many more aspects of a document than most of us realize. Getting to know what the options are can give us more tools to use when we need them.

This article has been obtained from APCUG with the author's permission for publication by APCUG member groups.



Online Password May Becoming Obsolete

by Ira Wilsker

WEBSITES:

<https://www.grc.com/sqrl/sqrl.htm>

<http://www.usatoday.com/story/tech/personal/2015/10/16/yahoos-new-mail-app-drops-password/74041040/>

<http://yahoomail.tumblr.com/post/131227029456/introducing-the-new-yahoo-mail-app-multiple>

<http://abcnews.go.com/Technology/yahoo-mail-killed-password/story?id=34503554>

<http://www.engadget.com/2015/10/15/yahoo-mail-update>

<https://www.turnon2fa.com>

<https://www.turnon2fa.com/tutorials>

<http://yahoo.tumblr.com/post/131217400419/yahoo-account-key-signing-in-has-never-been>

<https://www.turnon2fa.com/tutorials/how-to-turn-on-2fa-for-yahoo/>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQRL>

<https://www.grc.com/sqrl/demo.htm>

In a past column, I wrote about the insecurity of many of the passwords that we commonly use. Most users still use the easy to guess passwords, with about one in seventeen still using "password", and about the same number of users have "123456" as their passwords. According to a recent report released by the password manager "LastPass", only about one percent of users have passwords that are properly complex and relatively secure. Usernames and passwords are often targeted by hackers when they break into the servers used by online financial service organizations, retailers, auction websites, online payment services, and other financially attractive targets. What is especially striking about personal password vulnerability is the fact that the majority of online users use the same password on multiple websites; this can create a cascading type of identity theft whereby a hacker in possession of a single password and

username can access multiple online services, wreaking financial havoc on the victim.

Also referenced in my past column was the free service already implemented by thousands of shopping, financial service, email, and other sensitive websites, known as "Two Factor Authentication", or "2FA" (turnon2fa.com), which instantly sends a unique digital code as a text message to a cell phone registered on the respective website. This code, which typically expires within a few minutes of being sent, is required in order to access the participating website. This was exemplified a few days ago when I accessed the website of a financial services company to view my quarterly statement; almost instantly after entering my username, my cell phone alerted me to the arrival of a new text message. This text message was from the financial services company, and contained a unique six digit number that I had to enter on the website in order to access my account; the text message also informed me that the access code would expire in ten minutes. Without that access code, I could not access my account, even with the password that I had previously used on that website. A comprehensive listing of thousands of websites and services using this two factor authentication, as well as instructions for implementing the protection on each of those websites, is online at turnon2fa.com/tutorials.

Since passwords are one of the most valuable items to purloin in a massive cyber theft which may also lead to massive identity theft, and most of us are still using insecure passwords, it has become evident to most security professionals that the password is one of the most vulnerable "weak links" in cyber security. Because of this susceptibility, these security experts have been developing secure methods to bypass the need for users to have passwords in order to access our online accounts.

Some computers and smart devices have a fingerprint reader, retinal scanner, or utilize facial recognition to access those particular devices, and it would be a natural "next step" to implement this already existent biometric technology to access online services. By purely anecdotal experience, my laptop which has a fingerprint reader, and my wife's laptop with facial recognition software, have both been repeatedly proven to be slow and unreliable in allowing access to those particular devices. On my laptop, it typically takes several reads of my fingerprint in order to boot up the computer, with the fingerprint reader often failing to recognize me at all, requiring an alternative, less secure, username and password to boot the computer. The facial recognition security on my wife's newer laptop, which uses the integral webcam to scan the human face, has been very unreliable, requiring her username and password in order to boot the computer. Obviously the biometric hardware and software for our future computers, smart phones, and tablets will inevitably be improved to the point where it is far more accurate and reliable, but at present, with some inevitable few exceptions, the biometric verification is not quite ready for routine home users at a reasonable price. Once it is improved to a point that it becomes more reliable and more widely adopted, then biometrics could be a viable alternative for usernames and passwords when accessing sensitive websites and related services.

Recently, the well known Yahoo! announced that it is releasing a new email app that gives the user the option of doing away with the obsolescent and insecure username and password by instead using a new "Yahoo Account Key". According to Dylan Casey, Yahoo's Vice President of Product Management, in a blog posting "Yahoo Account Key – Signing in Has Never Been Easier" dated October 15, 2015, "Today, we're excited to take user convenience a step further by introducing Yahoo Account Key,

which uses push notifications to provide a quick and simple way for you to access a Yahoo account using your mobile device. Passwords are usually simple to hack and easy to forget. Account Key streamlines the sign-in process with a secure, elegant and easy-to-use interface that makes access as easy as tapping a button. It's also more secure than a traditional password because once you activate Account Key – even if someone gets access to your account info – they can't sign in. Account Key is now available globally for the new Yahoo Mail app and will be rolling out to other Yahoo apps this year. We're thrilled about this next step towards a password-free future!" Somewhat similar to the "Two Factor Authentication" mentioned earlier, the user enters his username at a traditional looking Yahoo! sign in page, but instead of entering a password, clicks on a button which initiates the sending of a unique digital key or link to a registered smart device via text message. A simple click will then open the app. Details on how to implement this more secure method of accessing email is available online at turnon2fa.com/tutorials/how-to-turn-on-2fa-for-yahoo. What is especially intriguing is the cryptic statement made by Dylan Casey where he stated " ... and will be rolling out to other Yahoo apps this year." Apparently Yahoo email is but the first in the family to use this security method, but it will soon also be available on other Yahoo apps. With this logon security enhancement, Yahoo email joins an ever expanding club of email services utilizing "Two Factor Authentication", with similar security enhancements already available for Google's Gmail, Hushmail, Microsoft's Outlook, and several other popular email services.

While the Two Factor Authentication Technology is rapidly becoming the defacto industry standard for doing away with the vulnerable password based security system, it is not the only exciting new password replacement technology being developed.

Another example of a password free method of secure connections to web services has been developed by Steve Gibson, of Gibson Research, a well known software utility publisher who has published the popular Spinrite hard disk utility, and the immensely popular Shields Up online service that can test the security and vulnerability of any computer. His creation is called "Secure Quick Reliable Login" better known as "SQRL." Gibson self describes his system as, "A highly secure, comprehensive, easy-to-use replacement for usernames, passwords, reminders, one-time-code authenticators . . . and everything else. With SQRL (Secure Quick Reliable Login) you either tap, snap, or click a login page's QR code and YOU are securely logged in. The SQRL system

or clicking on the QR image with a mouse. This initiates a rapid sequence of totally automated events which displays the domain name contained in the SQRL code, allowing the user to visually verify the accuracy of the domain name, which prevents the "phishing" method of identity theft. The user then permits the SQRL system to instantly authenticate his identity, followed by a click or a tap on the included login button, which opens the connected website. There is no need for the user to manually enter a username or vulnerable password with the SQRL system. What the user does not see is behind the scenes, where a complex series of sophisticated cryptographic events are rapidly taking place, verifying both the user's identity and the authenticity of the website; this entire process occurs in just a few seconds, often unnoticed by the user. Steve Gibson has made his

SQRL technology "open & free" and released it to the public domain so it may be freely used by the greatest number of web services. While available freely, and possibly one of the most secure methods of replacing the traditional username and password combo, SQRL has not yet been widely adopted by a significantly large number of web services, but there has been an active and vocal group of geeks who have been heavily promoting the technology.

With biometrics, 2FA, SQRL, and other secure logon technologies coming into wider use, the vulnerable and insecure password may soon become a vestige of the past.

This article was reprinted with permission of the author, Ira Wilsker.



SQRL

(pronounced "squirrel") revolutionizes web site login and authentication. It eliminates many problems inherent in traditional login techniques." The simplicity of the SQRL is based on a QR code icon (a small square box, composed of smaller squares and a complex image of black dots and lines) placed on a login page, often directly adjacent to the space for a more traditional username and password. Rather than entering a vulnerable username and password, the user has the option of scanning the QR code with the camera in his smart device, tapping on the QR image with a finger or stylus,

Freeware / Crapware

by Steve Costello, Boca Raton Computer Society, Florida
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Old freeware download site favorites, such as download.com, CNET downloads, Tucows, etc., are now bundling crapware, including Superfish style malware. Even others like Source Forge and File Hippo are not as safe as they once were; they don't wrap their downloads, but they do make it hard to find the right download link.

If what you want is on ninite.com, that is the safest way of getting it. If you must get it from somewhere else, make sure you don't install using the defaults, check and only install what you need, not the crapware. Further, make sure you research it to make sure it is really what you want, and check for/remove malware immediately after the install to make sure.

Sources

<http://www.howtogeek.com/210265/download.com-and-others-bundle->

[superfish-style-https-breaking-adware/](#)

<https://discuss.howtogeek.com/t/download-sites-distributing-spyware-crapware/12449>

<http://www.ghacks.net/2015/03/13/report-all-major-download-sites-serve-potentially-unwanted-programs/>

Google Search

Google Search now blocks crapware in the search results for downloads.

<http://www.howtogeek.com/210568/google-is-now-blocking-crapware-in-search-results-ads-and-chrome/>

f.lux

f.lux is an application to change your display to match the lighting by time of day.

<https://justgetflux.com/>

Web of Trust

<https://www.mywot.com/en/aboutus> says:

"Web of Trust (WOT) is a website reputation and review service that helps people make informed decisions about whether to trust a website or not. WOT is based on a unique crowd-sourcing approach that collects ratings and reviews from a global community of millions of users who rate and comment on websites based on their personal experiences. "

Web of Trust is an add-on for Firefox, Google Chrome, Opera, Internet Explorer, and Safari browsers.

From the FAQ:

<https://www.mywot.com/en/faq/add-on>

"WOT shows you which websites you can trust based on millions of users' experiences around the world to help you stay safe when you search, surf, and shop online."

<https://www.mywot.com/>

Wi-Fi Slow Down

According to the HowToGeek blog, using slower Wi-Fi devices can slow your entire Wi-Fi network. The post explains why, and what you can do about it.

<http://www.howtogeek.com/210062/how-802.11b-devices-slow-down-your-wi-fi-network-and-what-you-can-do-about-it/>

Other Items Discussed

VPN - <https://www.witopia.net/>

Firefox Add-ons - <https://www.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/hello/> and <https://addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/ghostery/>

On-line Spell Checker - www.afterthedeadline.com/

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a collection of pictures, videos, and music, organized as a movie, used to tell a story. It may be the story of your latest vacation, your last birthday, the last big holiday, your youngest grandchild, or a pictorial history of someone, something, or some organization. If you have appropriate pictures, videos, and music, Movie Maker can easily put them together to create a movie to express your particular point of view. So, obtaining the pictures, videos and music is usually the first step in producing your movie. Pictures are probably the easiest; you just review the pictures, improve their quality if needed, and then put them in an appropriate sequence. Videos are a little more difficult because they usually need to be shortened, and possibly have inappropriate sections removed. Music, or audio, is easy if you have good recordings, but sometimes you may want to remove certain portions, like bad scratches or pops, or a long lead-in or long lead-out. Or you might only want a few words out of a lengthy oration.

Movie Maker can be used as a tool for modifying video clips. (Once the video clips are the way you want, you can then add them to your movie.) After opening Movie Maker, click "add videos and photos", and navigate to the video clip that you want to modify. Select the video clip and it will be added as the only item in your movie. The video clip will be imported and shown as a series of Video blocks. Now you can play your video clip using the Play and Pause buttons, and identify the pieces to be removed. Select "Edit", under Video Tools, and you will see the "Split" tool. Move the Movie Cursor (the dark vertical bar) to the first point where you would like to split the video. If you are going to remove the beginning, move to the point where you would like the video to begin. Click the Split tool. This will create two videos, one before the split and one after the split. Right click the video piece to be removed and select "Remove". This will delete that piece of the video. Now you can move

Music And Video Files - Modify Them To Your Needs

by Phil Sorrentino, Contributing Columnist, STUG, FL
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Music and Video files that you produce with your video camera, or voice recorder, are not always exactly what you want. Now, I'm not suggesting that you can change the artistic quality of the file, but that you can change the file length or size to accommodate your particular needs. With either an audio or a video file, the particular file may be too long, or it may contain sections that are not needed. So, it would be nice to be able to cut off the beginning, the end, or remove a slice somewhere in-between. I'm sure there are many other ways to accomplish

these tasks, but I have found that Windows Movie Maker (to modify video files) and Audacity (to modify audio or music files) are good choices, and both of these software applications are free. Windows Movie Maker is provided by Microsoft and can be downloaded at www.windows.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/get-movie-maker-download, and Audacity is provided by Sourceforge and can be downloaded at www.sourceforge.net/download.

A multi-media presentation, or "movie" as Movie Maker (and many other commercial packages) calls it, is

through the video and identify pieces to remove and pieces to keep. Just move the Cursor to the locations to split the video and use the Split tool. Then Remove the unwanted pieces and save the good piece as a new video with a new name. Usually you will find pieces to keep and pieces to remove interspersed. If you want to save many pieces, you will probably have to find a piece to save and delete everything else, and then start over with the original video and isolate the next piece and delete everything else. So it may be very tedious if you want to save a lot of small pieces from one larger video, but it will surely be worth the time and effort. Once you have video pieces, you can join them by starting with a "File-New" movie and adding the video pieces using "add videos and photos". Put them in the proper sequence and add a "transition" in between so they will flow smoothly, then save it as a new video.

Audacity is an Audio Editor and Recorder. Audacity is very comprehensive and can do many things. One of those things is that it can be used as a tool for modifying audio (sound or music) files. After opening Audacity, click File-Open and navigate to the audio clip that you want to modify. The audio clip will be imported and shown as a graph of the amplitude of the audio. (Both Left and Right channels will be displayed if the audio is in stereo). Now you can Play your clip using the Play and Pause buttons and identify the pieces to be removed. No, or very low, volume periods will be indicated by just a horizontal line with no amplitude. The Audio Cursor can be placed on the recording by Right-clicking on a point in the recording. A section of the recording can be selected by pressing the Right Mouse button while on the recording, and dragging the Mouse to the end of the area to be selected. Then using the File-Export Selection, the selected section can be saved as a new audio file with a new name. I found this tool very helpful in separating multiple

cuts from an audio recording of a complete side of a vinyl recording (a record album for those of us over 40). I had converted my old vinyl recordings to .mp3 files, just before giving them away. To save time I converted the recordings a side at a time. So for each vinyl album I ended up with two .mp3 files, each about 20 to 25 minutes, and each having 12 to 16 cuts (songs) in each .mp3 file. So, the individual songs were separated by about 2 seconds of silence (no amplitude), making them easy to identify, once you have listened to the cut using Audacity.

As you can see from these basic directions for modifying a video file with Movie Maker and an audio file with Audacity, the process is very similar,

even though the displays look very different and the displayed file representations look very different. The results are very similar too; it's a modified file that will be useful in your next Movie Making project.

This article has been obtained from APCUG with the author's permission for publication by APCUG member groups.



VISIT THE SHCC WEB PAGE:

[http://www.](http://www.SterlingHeightsComputerClub.org)

[SterlingHeightsComputerClub.org](http://www.SterlingHeightsComputerClub.org)

Are You Safe From Cyber Attack?

by Lou Torraca, President, The TUG-MOAA User Group, Hawaii
 President@the-TUG.org www.the-tug.org

I always enjoy reading the "what happened in history" emails I get about once a month, so I was reminded that September had a profound effect on the way we treat our personal technology.

On September 18, 2001, a new virus attacked United States operating systems. The worm was given the name Nimda, and it was an advanced version of Code Red II. Some might say that the Code Red viruses were created in preparation for the much larger Nimda attack, which was executed the week following the attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon. Due to the release date of the virus, members of the American government speculated on a link between the cyber-attacks and Al Qaeda, but this theory ended up proving unfounded. The American media did not report much on the virus because of the terrorist attacks.

Multiple propagation vectors allowed Nimda to become the Internet's most widespread and dangerous virus. It

took only 22 minutes for the worm to rip through the American financial sector, causing over \$3 billion in damage. The Nimda virus was so effective because it used five different infection vectors. People could, and still can, get the virus via e-mail, open network shares, infected websites, exploitation, or via back doors left behind by the Code Red II virus. The group of people behind the Nimda virus and the theft of billions of dollars are unknown. The event greatly damaged the world's financial sector and economy.

There are numerous places you can review various ways to protect yourself, e.g. my last column listed free programs you can download to block viruses and malware. One government agency that has excellent advice is Homeland Security. Here is the page on their website that offers



suggestions on how to protect yourself from Cyber Attacks:

What You Need To Know

The Department of Homeland Security plays an important role in countering threats to our cyber network. We aim to secure the federal civilian networks, cyberspace and critical infrastructure that are essential to our lives and work.

DHS's National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) is a 24x7 center responsible for the production of a common operating picture for cyber and communications across the federal, state, and local government, intelligence and law enforcement communities and the private sector.

Next Steps

The following preventative strategies are intended to help our public and private partners proactively look for emails attempting to deceive users into "clicking the link" or opening attachments to seemingly real websites:

- **Never click on links in emails.** If you do think the email is legitimate, whether from a third party retailer or primary retailer, go to the site and log on directly. Whatever notification or service offering was referenced in the email, if valid, will be available via regular log on.
- **Never open the attachments.** Typically, retailers will not send emails with attachments. If there is any doubt, contact the retailer directly and ask whether the email with the attachment was sent from them.
- **Do not give out personal information over the phone or in an email unless completely sure.** Social engineering is a process of deceiving individuals into providing personal information to seemingly trusted agents who turn out to be malicious actors. If con-

tacted over the phone by someone claiming to be a retailer or collection agency, do not give out your personal information. Ask them to provide you their name and a call-back number. Just because they may have some of your information does not mean they are legitimate!

Other practical tips to protect yourself from cyber-attacks:

- Set secure passwords and don't share them with anyone. Avoid using common words, phrases, or personal information and update regularly.
- Keep your operating system, browser, anti-virus and other critical software up to date. Security updates and patches are available for free from major companies.
- Verify the authenticity of requests from companies or individuals by contacting them directly. If you are asked to provide personal information via email, you can independently contact the company directly to verify this request.
- Pay close attention to website URLs. Pay attention to the URLs of websites you visit. Malicious websites sometimes use a variation in common spelling or a different domain (for example, .com instead of .net) to deceive unsuspecting computer users.

Tips

Most people use passwords that are based on personal information and are easy to remember. However, that also makes it easier for an attacker to guess or "crack" them.

Although intentionally misspelling a word ("daytt" instead of "date") may offer some protection against dictionary attacks, an even better method is to rely on a series of words and use

memory techniques, or mnemonics, to help you remember how to decode it.

For example, instead of the password "hoops," use "IITpbb" for "[I] [I]ike [T]o [p]lay [b]asket[b]all." Using both lowercase and capital letters adds another layer of obscurity. Your best defense, though, is to use a combination of numbers, special characters, and both lowercase and capital letters. Change the same example we used above to "I!2pBb." and see how much more complicated it has become just by adding numbers and special characters.

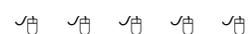
The website (<http://www.dhs.gov>) also has links to other pages that have good advice regarding security, as well as other pertinent issues; I suggest you take a look.

That's it for now, be safe out there. Follow the above advice, but save time to have some fun too.



SHCC Emergency Cancellation

Sterling Heights Computer Club meets at Macomb Community College (MCC). We will meet if MCC is open and will not if MCC is closed. MCC closure is announced with other school closings on many local TV and radio stations and on their web site. All members of SHCC have an email address. One of the SHCC officers will send an email to the addresses SHCC has on file alerting members to the event cancellation. If your email is broken, call an officer; don't leave a message, call another officer if you don't talk to someone live. It is your responsibility to keep the email address you have listed with SHCC current.



WYSIWYG WEB WATCH (www)

by Paul Baecker webwatch@sterlingheightscomputerclub.org



This column attempts to locate sites containing valuable, amusing and free content, with no overbearing pressure to purchase anything. Send your favorite entertaining, helpful or just plain useless sites (a description is optional) to the e-address noted above, for inclusion in a future WYSIWYG.

4 things to consider when buying a Security Suite (or settling for a free one).
<http://www.makeuseof.com/tag/4-things-consider-buying-security-suite/>

Forgetting your Windows 10 password isn't the disaster it used to be.
<http://www.pcworld.com/video/61943/i-forgot-my-windows-10-password>

The time to make a Windows 10 recovery drive is BEFORE your PC dies.
<http://www.pcworld.com/video/61703/how-to-make-a-windows-10-recovery-drive>

A RAM stick chopped up to show you how it works.
<http://www.pcworld.com/article/3010857/hardware/we-chopped-up-a-ram-chip-to-show-you-how-it-works.html>

A motherboard ripped apart to show you how it works.
<http://www.pcworld.com/article/3025794/hardware/we-ripped-apart-a-motherboard-to-show-you-how-it-works.html>

Some Internet connectivity problems can be remedied with a properly done power cycling of your modem and router.
<http://www.labnol.org/tech/power-cycle-modem-router/23412/>

Your IP address -- who can see it and what you can do about it.
<http://www.pcworld.com/article/2105405/your-ip-address-who-can-see-it-and-what-you-can-do-about-it.html>

How to wipe a hard drive before you give it away or trash it.
<http://pcsupport.about.com/od/fixtheproblem/ht/wipe-hard-drive.htm>

42 free data destruction software programs for wiping data from hard drives.
<http://pcsupport.about.com/od/toolsofthetrade/tp/free-data-destruction-software.htm>

Worried about your hard disk? Here are 3 ways to check hard disk health on Windows.
<https://www.maketecheasier.com/check-hard-disk-health-windows/>

The humble power supply unit (PSU) explained. Doesn't hurt to have a spare on hand, just in case.
<https://www.davescomputertips.com/laymans-tech-power-supply-units/>

Free easy-to-use personal finance software for Windows, Apple, Linux, and Android.
<http://www.moneymanagerex.org>

Find missing drivers & hidden devices in Windows, with Device Manager.
<http://www.digitalcitizen.life/find-missing-drivers-hidden-components-device-manager>

Fixing four major Windows 10 privacy problems (3 min. video).
<http://www.pcworld.com/video/60403/fixing-windows-10s-privacy-problems>

Why you don't need an RFID-blocking wallet.
<http://www.infoworld.com/article/3023422/security/why-you-dont-need-an-rfid-blocking-wallet.html>

How strong is your password? Enter it here; then scroll down to view a detailed analysis.
<http://www.wolframalpha.com/widgets/gallery/view.jsp?id=e705347f928a8783bad0ff2b252cb140>

NOTE: Many of the links in the digital newsletter connect to the Internet if clicked. For those that do not, copy the link into your browser, and reach the web site that way.

World Wide Web Column on the Club Web Site

Check out the WebPageReviews section on the club's web site. You can see past web sites reviewed in this column on our club web page. They are arranged into various key word categories to help locate a specific site.

