

\$3.00

# THE WYSIWYG

June 2018

Volume 30, Issue 6

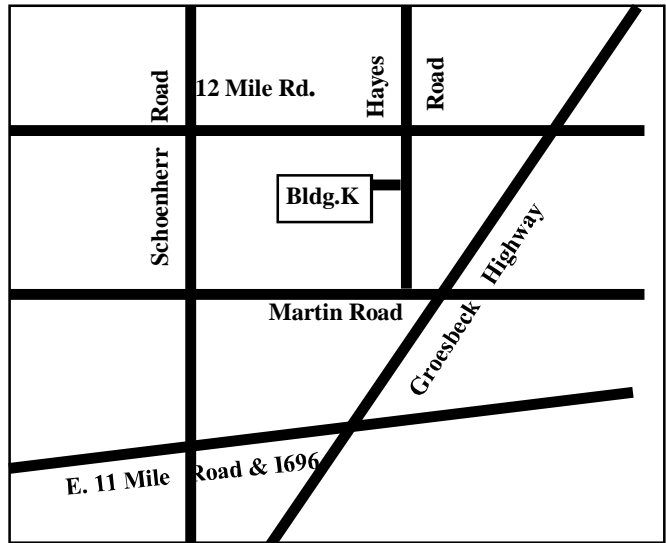


## STERLING HEIGHTS COMPUTER CLUB

PO Box 385  
Sterling Heights, MI 48311-0385

**MAIN MEETING: TUESDAY June 5**  
**6:30 PM**

**Macomb Community College**  
**South Campus**  
**14500 E 12 Mile Road, Warren**  
**John Lewis Community Center (Building K)**  
**[Second floor - left from steps or elevator]**



### IN THIS ISSUE:

About SHCC	2
The President's Pen	3
Door Prizes	3
I Think I've Been "Phished." What Should I Do?	4
Recover, Restore, Backup, Clone Image?	5
How Do I Gain Access To My Deceased Relative's Computer?	7
Basic i-Phone Texting	8
Apple COREner	10
Chromebooks For Seniors	10
Open Source Software	11
No Personal Privacy	12
SHCC Emergency Cancellation Procedure	12
WYSIWYG Web Watch	13

### This Month's Main Meeting Topic:

**"Cutting The Cord And Changes In The New TV Standards" presented by Tom Allen, Consultant**

**No SHCC meetings or newsletters in July and August**

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

**Resource People:**

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

**SHCC Coordinators:**

Associate Editor	Rick Schummer
Associate Editor	Paul Baecker
Door prizes	Don VanSyckel
Greeter for visitors	Jim Waldrop
Newsletter publisher	Rick Kucejko
Program Coordinator	Mike Bader
Publicity	Patrick Little
Publicity	Phil Reynaud
Resource People	open
Welcome & check-in desk	Jim Waldrop
Web Site Admin	Don VanSyckel
Web Watch column	Paul Baecker

**2018 SHCC Officers**

President: Don VanSyckel  
 Secretary: Rick Kucejko  
 V. President: Mike Bader  
 Treasurer: Bernie DeFazio

**Four Month Meeting Schedule:**

<b>JUNE 2018</b>	<b>SEPTEMBER 2018</b>
5 - SHCC "Cutting The Cord (And Changes In The New TV Standards" by Tom Allen	4 - SHCC Main Meeting
6 - COMP meeting	5 - COMP meeting
10- SEMCO meeting	9 - SEMCO meeting

The club does not meet in July and August

**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  
 Reciprocating: Yes

**South Eastern Michigan Computer Organization (SEMCO) (new location)**

Time: 2nd Sunday at 1:15PM  
 Place: Bloomfield Township Library, 1099 Lone Pine Rd., Bloomfield Hills, MI 48302  
 Web page: http://www.semco.org  
 Reciprocating: Yes

**Royal Oak Computer Club**

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

**Contact Information:**

Paul Baecker	586-286-2314	webwatch@sterlingheightscomputerclub.org
Mike Bader	586-447-6683	mdbader@flash.net
Bernie DeFazio	586-864-6558	berniede1@wowway.com
Rick Kucejko	248-879-6180	rick@kucejko.com
Patrick Little	586-264-1497	pblittle@wideopenwest.com
Phil Reynaud	586-268-6586	philrey@gmail.com
Rick Schummer	586-254-2530	rick@rickschummer.com
Don VanSyckel	586-731-9232	don@vansyckel.net
Jack Vander-Schrier (Call Jack after noon)	586-739-5952	jvanders@comcast.net

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

Unless stated otherwise, all materials contained in this newsletter are copyrighted by the Sterling Heights Computer Club. License is hereby granted to other clubs (non-profit) to reprint with credit.



## The President's Pen by Don VanSyckel



**C**an you believe we're up to the last meeting before the Summer break (no meeting in July and August). We're having another great year, school year that is. Macomb Community College (MCC) where we meet signs us up, by contract, for one school year, September through June, at a time. In a couple months we'll be asked to sign up again.

Everyone who has expressed any comments about the room has only good things to say. On the other hand, the rent for the room goes up every year. Club membership has been slowly going down since a high in March 2003 of 133. We're now down to 60. That's right, it took 15 years to drop to the current level so at an average of 5 per year we're not in immediate danger of shutting the doors. Coincidentally we were founded in 1988, so it took 15 years to reach our peak membership.

We have crossed the line where membership dues don't cover our expenses. We do have some cash reserves, so again we're not in immediate danger of running out of money.

So how well we do is a combination of increasing (or maintaining) income while decreasing (or maintaining) expenses. Our source of income is dues, leaving us three options; get more members, raise dues, or both. Our largest expense is the room rent. The options here are cut the number of meetings, cut the rent, or both. At this point with our \$25 dues it takes six member dues to cover the rent for one month. It takes 60 member dues to cover the rent for the year. Other expenses are covered by the cash reserve. We expect MCC to raise the rent by \$25 or one member dues for a total of 70 member dues per year. This plus the other expenses will drain the reserves too quickly.

Currently we are looking at a couple of other meeting sites that cost less than the MCC room rate. We've done this before and never found another room to be satisfactory. Maybe this time. If we can reduce room rent it will kick the can down the road a year or two at most. Dues were raised to \$25 in June 1994, yes 24 years ago, so one might say it's about time we raised dues.

I suggest:

- 1) We all make an effort to recruit new members. (long term solution)
- 2) We continue to investigate other meeting sites. (short term solution)
- 3) We raise dues to \$30, and \$50 with paper WYSIWYG. (short term solution)

Let's discuss this at the meeting, see if any other ideas surface, and get some consensus on where we should focus our efforts. Note that our dues are controlled by our constitution, and there is a process of two months to amend the constitution.

Hint: Renew your membership now at the current dues level, regardless of how many months you have remaining in your membership.

This month we are please to have Mr. Tom Allen present "Cutting the Cord". Learn how to save money on your cable and video entertainment cost. Save more than the cost of your SHCC dues. See you at the meeting.



**VISIT THE SHCC WEB SITE:**  
**http://**  
**www.SterlingHeightsComputerClub.org**

## Door Prizes

**D**oor prize drawings are held at regular club meetings. The winner's circle for May included:

**Louise Manning** won CD/DVD cases

**Phil Reynaud** won DVD-R's

**Walter Jendhoff** won a flashlight

**Don Combs** won a computer monitor

**Ron Linsley** won a power strip

**Warner Mach** won a tablet case

**Bernie DeFazio** won an Office 2013 book



**Full set of unused printer cartridges -- fits Canon Pixma iP4000 style printers. Free. Will bring to June main meeting. (From a current club member.)**

## Last Month's Meeting

**S**HCC member Jack VanderSchrier presented at last month's meeting. The topic "Interesting Web Sites, Pinterest, and Others " was very entertaining. The many items were presented and gave us all a lot to consider.



## Club Record Changes

**T**o update your e-mail address, phone number, etc., please e-mail the club secretary at:  
Secretary@SterlingHeightsComputerClub.org  
Using this address will provide the smoothest and quickest way for any changes.



## I Think I've Been "Phished." What Should I Do?

From the Ask Leo Newsletter  
<https://askleo.com>

**F**irst, don't feel too bad — phishing attempts are getting very, very sophisticated. I haven't fallen for one yet, but I've come darned close a time or two.

But be prepared for a painful recovery if the phishing was successful.

How to tell if you've been phished depends on where in the process you are: looking at an email, after clicking a link in the email or other source, or some time thereafter.



What to do after that depends on what information you gave in response to the phishing attempt.

### Prevention

In my article, Phishing: How to Know it When You See It, I discuss how to identify potential phishing attempts.

The rule of thumb is to never click on a link in email unless you're *positive* it's safe. Go to the site yourself (by typing the URL into your browser or using a bookmark you've saved previously) and log into your account by hand.

If you want more clues as to whether or not an email is a phishing attempt, look carefully at the link you've been sent. For example, this link: <https://ebay.com>, does not take you to eBay. You can tell before clicking on it, since most email programs and web browsers allow you to hover your mouse pointer over the link and show you, either as a tool tip or in the status bar, where the link *really* goes.

When you look at where the link really goes, ensure that:

- The destination matches what you expect. *Exactly*. If the link claims to be eBay, it should be for eBay.com. Targets like <http://ebay.com.hacker.com>,
- <http://ebay.signin.services.ru>, <http://www.ebay.cc> (note that it's not ".com") are all attempts to deceive you.

- The destination is a name, not a number. If the destination of the link takes you to a link that has numbers, such as <http://72.3.133.152>, it's probably not valid, and *definitely* not worth the risk.
- The destination is secure. That means it should begin with <https://>. If the target destination begins with the regular, unsecured, <http://> (without the "s"), chances are it's not legitimate.

If you're at all uncertain, *skip the link* and just go to the service yourself, manually.

### Detection

OK, you clicked. By mistake, but you clicked. And it *looks* totally legitimate. How can you be sure? There are several tests:

- All the tests for the link before you clicked it now apply to whatever you see in the ad-

dress bar as the URL of the page you landed on. If it's not what you expect — if it's a number, if it's not [https](https://) secure — chances are it's bogus. If you click on my example eBay link above, this is what you'll see in your address bar: Needless to say, that's not eBay. Don't continue. (Unless you *want* to buy me coffee, of course).

- If your password manager (such as LastPass) usually signs you in automatically for this service and it fails to do so this time, then it didn't recognize the URL as the legitimate URL. *Don't proceed*.
- If the site asks you to "reconfirm" by providing sensitive information like your credit card number, *don't do it*. It's likely bogus. Merchants do *not* need to update your entire credit card number if they keep it on file and all they need is a new expiration date. Banks *never* need this information, as they're the ones that have it to begin with!
- If, after you "log in", you're only presented with the information you *just* provided, it's *very* suspicious. Legitimate services typically recognize you and display more details that they already have. If the site doesn't do something like this, then it's possible they're simply trying to *collect* your information.

If, after you do sign in or provide your information, you get an error message, or a "service temporarily down" message, or nothing at all ... it's likely you've been "phished".

### Recovery

You think you've been phished. Now what?

As recommended by the Federal Trade Commission, you may need to do several things.



If you provided credit card or other account information to the phisher, you probably need to close those accounts. You'll at least want to contact the appropriate customer service department for each and tell them what happened.

ful phishers can open accounts in your name that you know nothing about.

You may want to file a report with the police. This can be an important piece of data to prove you were the victim of identity theft.



#### The lesson here?

I'm sure you've heard stories of how recovering from identity theft can be difficult, painful, and time-consuming.

The real lesson here, the one thing to walk away with, is simply this: *prevention is a much easier than recovery.* Pay attention, remain [skeptical](#), and avoid the problem in the first place, and you'll be much, much safer.

There's an old adage about telephone marketers: never give any information to someone if *they*



You'll need to contact the consumer credit reporting agencies. This is particularly important if you live in the U.S. and gave up your social security number. This is one way identity theft happens: the success-

"Delete the recovery partition from your PC".

Do not click that option, so you still have the ability to run recovery from the hard drive. Make sure you get the message that the recovery drive was successfully created. If not, try again. After safely removing the flash drive, label it and store it in a safe place. The flash drive is bootable. When you need to use it, insert it in the computer, turn on the computer, and it should automatically boot from the flash drive. However, depending on the computer, you may have to access startup or bios options to boot from the flash drive.

The recovery drive offers more than one recovery option. Depending on what is wrong with the computer, you may be able to save personal files, or may only be able to reinstall the Windows operating system and any programs that were installed by the manufacturer, which is why it is important to have a good backup.

The next step is to back up personal data, e.g., documents, photos, videos, etc. If you are using an email client installed on your computer, such as Outlook or Thunderbird, find out how to back up contacts and emails. Other software programs may store data in special locations, so you will need to find those as well.

Backing up personal data is not a one-time event. Develop a backup plan and follow it because the time that you miss creating a couple of backups is when you are going to need them. One of our members mentioned he uses five flash drives for backing up data, backing up once a week, rotating through the flash drives. Based on your use of the computer, you may decide to back up more or less often. Why have more than one or two backups? If you accidentally delete a file, you may not realize it right away and, if you only have a couple backups, by the time you realize the file is missing, you may

## Recover, Restore, Backup, Clone Image?

by Carol Picard, Midland Computer Club, MI  
<http://mcc.apcug.org> [capmidmin@yahoo.com](mailto:capmidmin@yahoo.com)

**H**ow do you recover from a hard drive failure, virus, or if Windows won't start?

The most important steps for recovery need to be completed before a problem occurs.

First step is to create a recovery drive. Depending on the computer, this could require a 16Gb or 32Gb flash drive. My suggestion is to use a 32 Gb flash drive. Everything on the flash drive will be deleted and you cannot use the drive for anything else. Well-known brands, 32 Gb flash drives, were recently on sale for less than \$10.00.

To create a recovery drive on a Windows 10 computer, connect the flash drive to the computer, search for recovery, click Create a recovery drive. Follow the prompts to create the drive. Make sure "Back up system files to the recovery drive" is selected. The minimum size of flash drive needed will be indicated.

A flash drive has less usable space than the amount of space indicated on the label, so, if it indicates 16Gb needed, you will actually need a 32Gb flash drive. It could take an hour or more to create the recovery drive. During the process, you will see a prompt to

have written over the last backup that contained that file. Store backup drives in a safe place, e.g., fire-proof safe, or at least in another area in your house, away from the computer. For pictures, videos, really important documents, you might want to copy them to an additional flash drive and store that drive at another location.

Most software programs are downloaded directly to our computers so we don't have CD/DVD drives to reinstall from. Generally, if you need to reinstall the software, you can go to the vendor's website and download it again. However, there may be restrictions on downloading the software more than once, or there may be a charge to upgrade to a more current version. After downloading new software, copy the installation files to a flash drive or external hard drive. When software comes with activation codes, I print that information to a pdf file and save the pdf file on the same drive as the installation files.

You can manually back up files by copying them from your computer to your flash or external drive. Or you may decide to use a software program to manage the backup process. Both free and paid backup programs are available, although some free ones have limited functionality. When purchasing a new external hard drive, it may include backup software. Backup software lets you specify what to back up and to set a schedule for automatic backups. Some have the option to schedule an initial full backup and subsequent smaller backups, called incremental backups, backing up files that have changed since the last full backup. One caution is that viruses can spread to attached drives. Instead of automatic backup, which requires the backup drive be connected at all times, you can run manual backups, connecting the drive only while running the backup.

Online backup and cloud storage are other options to consider. There is generally a charge for online

backup service and may be a charge for cloud storage, depending on how much data you have. An advantage is that you can generally access your data from another device, e.g., computer, tablet, smartphone. Online/Cloud storage may not prevent loss of data if your computer is locked by ransomware.

With any backup solution, you should occasionally check to make sure the backups are running successfully and that you can recover files. Consider using a program that allows you to restore select files without using the software that was used to create the backup. You may find you need a file while your computer is out of commission and you want to be able to connect the backup drive to another computer and access files without having to install software on that computer. Also, if you only need one or two files, you don't want to have to restore the entire backup.

Whatever backup strategy you use, make sure it is backing up everything you need. I installed a new hard drive for someone whose hard drive had failed. He was using online backup so was confident he would recover all of his data, but the default settings for the service he was using did not include videos, so they were not being backed up and we were unable to recover the videos from the failed hard drive.

Another backup/recovery option we discussed was creating an image (also called system image) of the hard drive. If necessary to wipe/format a hard drive, an image can restore the entire contents of a hard drive; the operating system, programs, and personal files. Some backup programs also provide the option to create an image.

While the terms image and clone are often used interchangeably, the exact definition of clone is when two hard drives are installed in a computer and data is copied from old to new, which requires that the original hard drive is still working.

The last time I purchased a new hard drive, it came with a version of True Image software that provided this capability and I was up and running in a short period of time with all of my user ids, programs, data and settings.

When creating a system image most flash drives will be too small so you will need an external hard drive. Depending on the size of the external hard drive, multiple images can be saved to the same drive. Name the image (or the folder you save it in) so you can identify when it was created and, if you have multiple computers, which computer it was created from. The program used to create the image prompts you to create a bootable flash drive, which only has to be done once. You boot the computer from the flash drive and it contains the software to restore the image from the external drive. If you have multiple computers, you may need to create a bootable flash drive for each computer. In most cases, an image or clone can't be used to restore to a different computer, although some software may support this.

Another term discussed was System Restore. This option usually requires being able to boot into Windows. System Restore can be used if the computer isn't working correctly and you suspect recent changes caused the problem, or as an initial troubleshooting step, before resorting to recovery. Make sure system restore is turned on. After upgrading from Windows 7 to Windows 10, I discovered that system restore had been turned off. Windows automatically creates restore points before performing certain actions. You can manually create a restore point, e.g., before installing new software.

To access system restore, search for system and click create a restore point. It should open System Protection under System Properties. Under Protection Settings, it will list the drives on the computer and whether protection is on or off. Normally, you just want protection

on for (C:). If it is not on, click Configure and turn it on. Make sure the percentage of disk space available for system restore is set to something other than 0, 10% should be good in most cases.

To create a restore point, click Create and follow the prompts. To revert to a previous restore point, click System Restore... , click Next. To see more restore points, click to place checkmark in box to left of "Show more restore points". Click the restore point you want to use and click Next. If you know when the problem started, chose the restore point just before that date/time. If you don't know which restore point to use, start with the most recent and, if that doesn't fix the problem, run System restore again and choose a different restore point. System restore is not supposed to affect your personal files, but make sure your backup is current, just in case.

In some cases, system restore fails and Windows automatically returns the computer to how it was before system restore ran. There is also an option to undo a system restore. After restoring to a date prior to a Windows update or a software installation, it may be necessary to reinstall the update or software.

If you suspect you have a virus on your computer, and don't know whether any of the images/backups contain the virus, it is probably best to use the Windows recovery drive to reinstall Windows and then manually restore personal files. If you don't have a recovery drive, but have access to another computer, you can create recovery media for Windows 10. (<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/software-download/windows10>). Previous versions of Windows required entering a code to activate. However, once Windows 10 has been installed and activated, you don't need to enter a code when reinstalling Windows 10 on that computer. When restoring from a backup that may contain infected files, don't restore executable files (.exe) as they are more likely to contain viruses.

With the recovery drive and good backups, you will be prepared when a problem occurs.

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



## How Do I Gain Access To My Deceased Relative's Computer?

*From the Ask Leo Newsletter  
<https://askleo.com>*

***My {relative} passed away recently. I desperately need to gain access to the contents of their computer so I can recover {important financial documents}, {one-of-a-kind pictures}, {his or her last thoughts}, etc. The machine has a log-in password that he never shared with anyone. Can I get in? If so, how?***

**A**s you can see, this is a composite question based on a scenario I hear from time to time.

A relative or acquaintance has passed away and left behind a password-protected PC containing files that are important for any number of possible reasons.

You may be able to get in. On the other hand, particularly if your late relative was security conscious, you may not.

### **The goal of security**

To put it bluntly, the goal of good security is to prevent exactly what you're attempting.

We all want our machine to be secure from intrusion. We want our data to be protected. We want it to be accessible only to those individuals we've authorized to have access. When it comes to computers, there's usually only one authorized user: ourselves.

That your intent is pure makes no difference to security or the technology used to implement it. It's completely intent-agnostic: a break-in is a break-in.

And let's be very clear: you're trying to break in.

### **Before you start**

You know I'm going to say this, so let's get it out of the way: back up first, if you can.

In this case, though, you'll need to back up a little differently than normal, since you can't log in to the machine.

If you can, boot the computer from the rescue or emergency disc created by a backup tool like Macrium Reflect or EaseUS Todo. You'll probably need to make that disc (or USB stick) on a different computer, but that's OK. Once you boot from that media, you'll be taken to the backup software, where you can create a backup image of the computer's hard disk.

Save that image somewhere.

There are two things that could prevent you from being able to do this: a UEFI configuration that prevents booting from anything other than the internal hard drive, or an encrypted hard drive. If either are the case, all I can recommend is that you proceed with caution, as you'll be proceeding without a net; missteps could permanently destroy the very data you're attempting to recover. (Though if the only alternative is to give up, it might be worth the risk.)

### **Using a Microsoft account**

If the computer uses a Microsoft

account to log in, that's where I'd start, particularly if you have access to that account online, or a device on which you can read email sent to that account.

If you can receive the email sent to the Microsoft account, you should be able to reset the account password. Since that account and account password would be used to log in to the machine, presumably you would then be able to log in to it as well. Problem solved.

Several things can get in the way. The account could have two-factor authentication turned on, in which case you'll need that second factor to change the password. Microsoft could decide that due to a change in how you're accessing the account, you need to jump through additional hoops, such as using alternate accounts or phone numbers you may not have access to, or security questions for which you don't know the answer. I often see this when people travel overseas, but what Microsoft is looking for to trigger this is unclear.

### Resetting the administrator password

On older versions of Windows, the technique outlined in I've Lost the Password to My Windows Administrator Account. How Do I Get it Back? — using a third-party tool to reset the machine's administrator password — might work. In order to get in, you would reset that password and enable the administrator login, or possibly reset the password for the login account itself.

Once again, Windows 10 itself and the machine's UEFI configuration may prevent this approach from working.

### Don't log in #1: remove the drive

If all you want is the data on the drive another approach is to physically remove the drive and attach it to another system. My recommendation would be to place it into an external USB enclosure you can attach to any machine you like.

Using that other machine, then, you can explore the contents of the hard drive and extract whatever you need.

The big roadblock here would be if encryption had been used. Data encrypted via whole-drive or BitLocker methods is generally accessible only on the machine on which the data was originally encrypted.<sup>1</sup> Third-party encryption tools would still require their respective passwords or phrases.

### Don't log in #2: use the backup image

If you were able to successfully make a backup image when we began, you can "mount" that image on another machine and access it more or less as if it were the original drive, exploring the contents of the drive. Extract the information you find of value.

The same caveats apply here, though, as in the previous approach: if encryption has been used, things can get irrecoverably complicated.

### Apply money: forensics

While not every barrier can be overcome, it's possible that a good computer forensics and data

recovery service may be able to help. Bypassing passwords, for example, might be possible, but cracking well-implemented encryption is highly unlikely.

These services are rarely cheap, however. Electing to give one a try would be a resort I'd take only after exhausting my own alternatives and deciding it was really going to be worth it.

### Prevention

Naturally, you have the machine you have in the state that it's in, and it's too late to talk about prevention for the case at hand.

But this is an opportunity to prevent this from happening to someone else. There are several approaches to allowing secure emergency access to computers, equipment, and even online accounts in the event of your demise. It doesn't even have to be demise — a protracted severe illness or injury could result in the same desire: the ability for someone else to access critically important information.

***This article is republished, with permission, from the Ask Leo! Newsletter.***



## Basic iPhone Texting

by Jim Cerny, Sarasota Technology User Group, Florida  
www.thestug.org jimcerny123@aol.com

Whoever thought that "texting" would become such a common communication method? I mean, who would need to TEXT someone and spend all that time using their fingers (or thumbs) when you can just CALL the person and talk to them directly (or at least leave a voice message)? Well, texting is indeed very popular and is found to be useful by many people.

The definition of "texting" or "messaging" is using your iPhone to send text messages to another

phone or device. The receiver will hear a tone that indicates a message has been received and may read it or reply to it at their leisure. This article is intended to help you with the basic texting functions. Be aware that there are more texting options and abilities beyond what is presented here.

The texting "app" (application or program) for the iPhone is called "Messages" and comes free with your iPhone. You cannot delete this app. The app logo is a white cartoon word "balloon" on a green background. Touch this app to open



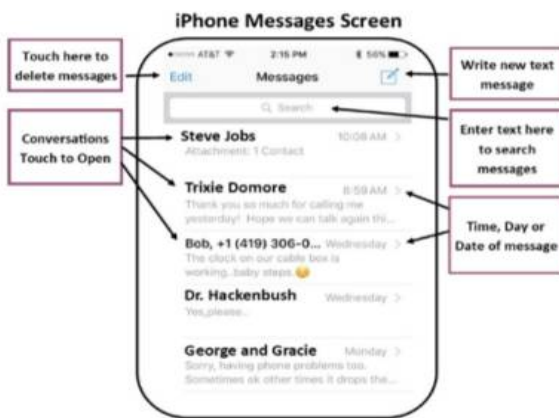
it for sending and reading text messages.

You can think of texting (most people use the term “texting” instead of “messaging”) as another form of email, and we all know how to use email, right? When the app is open, the starting screen will have the word “Messages” at the top center.

turn, you are carrying on a “conversation” with that person. Your conversation of multiple messages sent and received will all be associated with that person (actually, that person’s phone number). When you delete a message, you are really deleting that conversation you had. But do not worry, when you text that person

message when you can CALL the person a leave a voice message?

Well, I guess it is all up to you. When you have completed your text message, touch on the GREEN CIRCLE with the up arrow in it to SEND your message. This message will be added to your message list on the home screen of “Messages”.



Sample Conversation Screen



To the left will be “Edit” and to the right will be the NEW MESSAGE icon – a square with a pencil on it. If you have any text messages on your phone you will see them listed here, the most recent message on top. You should be in the habit of DELETING text messages you no longer need, just like you do your email.

There is a setting in your iPhone to set how long you wish to keep your text messages (including a “forever” option!). To DELETE a text message, touch “Edit” and an empty circle will appear next to each message sender – touch the circles of the text messages you wish to delete, and the circle will change to blue with a white check mark indicating you have SELECTED that message. Then touch on “Delete” at the bottom of the screen to delete that message.

When you SEND a text message to someone and they text you in re-

again or they text you, it begins a new conversation!

To SEND a text message, it is easiest and best if that person is in your contact list or directory. Touch the NEW MESSAGE icon (to the right of “Messages”) and you will see the “New Message” screen with your insertion point in the “To:” box at the top. Start typing in the name (the keyboard should appear on your screen) and the iPhone will look up that person in your contact list. If the person is NOT in your contact list, you will need to enter their phone number here. Remember the “To” person must have a phone that is capable of receiving text messages for your message to be sent. You can NOT text to an email address, texting is not email. Touch on the small oval area just above the keyboard display to begin entering in your text message. A text message can be any length, but why send a long

If you change your mind and do not wish to send it, touch “Cancel”. Be POLITE and nice.

Your text messages can be kept forever and are admissible in court just like signed letters and email. When you RECEIVE a new text message you may hear a tone (which is set under “settings – sounds” on your iPhone) and the new message will appear on the “Messages” home screen. These are only the basics.

You can send and receive text messages from GROUPS or more than one person. You can send EMOJIS – those cute little symbols – to help make your text more colorful and fun. You can send and receive photos too. You must “save” the photo to your phone if you want to keep it, otherwise it will be deleted when you delete the text message.

You can also “speak” your text message by touching the microphone

icon or by using Siri, you may want to try it just for fun! As always, please use Google and YouTube to view text or video instructions for texting and exploring all the options that come with it. Be sure to specify "iPhone" in your request.

Give your fingers and thumbs a workout!

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



## Apple COREner

by Gary Roerig, Front Range PC Users Group, Fort Collins, CO  
www.frpcug.org twriterext@gmail.com

If you are on an iOS device (iPad/iPhone) please remember to NOT install anything from your web browser (normally Safari) especially anything that indicates Senior Discounts are available. I continue to see individuals who have clicked to install software from a web page, which then installs a Profile and allows a dummy email mailbox to be setup and . . . Voila . . . hundreds of SPAM email arrives. So stick to installing from only two places...Settings, General, Software Update for Apple iOS Updates and the App Store (white Upper Case A on a blue background). You will be a lot safer, but remember, nothing is fool proof so use good judgment . . .

### Considering new devices?

My best advice is go to a physical store such as Best Buy or an Apple Store and handle the device you are interested in such as an iPad, iPhone or MacBook or even an iMac. Look at the screen size, feel the weight and then add some extra weight for a protective cover. Once you have decided on a model that best fits you, Google it and see what users are saying. Then Google it for the best price and go for it. Come into the Saturday Help sessions or email groerig35 (at) gmail.com if you want some more advice or help. And as always, I am happy to help you setup the new device once you have it in hand.

### Are iCloud and iCloud Drive the same thing?

Many Apple users are confused over "iCloud" and "iCloud Drive". Most have turned on iCloud Drive without

understanding what it is used for. On the other hand, iCloud, which would probably be of more use, is often outright refused simply due to a misunderstanding of what it is.

So what are we talking about here? Well, iCloud Drive lets you securely access all of your documents from your iPhone, iPad, iPod touch, Mac, and Windows PC. So, no matter which device you're using, you always have the most up-to-date documents when you need them. For example, I store my training Word documents from my MacBook Pro on iCloud Drive, but rather than lugging my MacBook around, I can open and edit the documents using my very light iPad.

Now iCloud is also on an Apple Server under the same Apple ID you use, but it is a means of easi-

ly backing up iOS devices. The backups are always encrypted. There is no real difference between backing up to your computer or using iCloud, except iCloud is much simpler. When your iOS device is locked, on WiFi, and connected to power, the backup takes place automatically. When backing up to a computer you must use iTunes and your power cable and manually select to encrypt. Remember to properly eject your device from iTunes before disconnecting the cable if you decide to not use iCloud.

iCloud also provides a single repository for Contacts, Notes, Safari Bookmarks, Calendar items, etc. So let's say you update Contacts or Calendar when on one device. It will update the same information for all Apple devices that are logged into iCloud under the same Apple ID. There is a catch to using iCloud – you are provided a total of 5 GB of free storage by Apple per Apple ID. After that you pay \$.99 per month for up to 50 GB. For me, having a "brainless" backup method and easy access to my documents regardless of the device I am using is worth the extra \$.99 per month.

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



## Chromebooks For Seniors

by Rich Davis, Computer Booters of Sun Lakes, AZ  
www.computerbooters.org

Chromebooks are laptops that use Google's operating system. They are quite inexpensive as compared to a Windows or Apple machine. My newest Chromebook is 15" and was \$129.00 as a refurbished item.

I had a back injury some years ago when I heard about Chromebooks as they had just been rolled

out. The critics slammed them as being quite useless. I seemed to be drawn to them after reading a lot about how they work. This looked like a good computer to me. I decided to challenge the critics and make this my main machine if I could. I would be able to spend some time learning as I was laid up.

One drawback that the critics named was storage. My first

Chromebook had only 18gb of hard drive. I had a Gmail account and found that I had 15gb of space for free. I could also add an SD card to give me much more. Also, when you buy a Chromebook you get an extra 100gb of online storage for free for a couple of years. Another, or maybe equal to the first was that you had to be online to use your Chromebook. I always am so that didn't bother me. Improvements have made the Chromebook useful offline as of now.. The third obstacle was that you couldn't load software.

True, but instead we use apps that are downloaded. In my opinion, they are better than software. Some of the apps are not as robust as a complete software suite. But, hey, I have slowed down with work and the apps work fine for me. Also, Google sets up a drive in the cloud, which means on their servers, for the user. Included is a software suite almost as good as Microsoft Office and compatible with it.

Once I got the knack of using my Chromebook I never looked back.

Updates take a few seconds. The laptop starts in 7 seconds. The battery life is about 10 hours. I can watch Netflix movies, Skype, Email, create documents and slideshows, and much more. There is no need for antivirus software.

It is perfect for me. Did you know that 70 percent of schools use Chromebooks because of their price and functionality eclipsing iPads and Windows machines for students? So, the critics were dead wrong. They didn't give something new a fair chance. A couple of years ago my grandson, 14, told me how cool my Chromebook was. I sure was proud of my decision to go with my gut and try something new.

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



are available separately, either from the original game media, as downloads or online purchases.

Screenshot at:

[http://dengine.net/images/gameselection\\_500.jpg](http://dengine.net/images/gameselection_500.jpg)

**FlightGear** – v2016.4.4.  
<http://www.flightgear.org/>.

Free GNU General Public License source code and executables for Microsoft® Windows®, Apple® macOS™, FreeBSD and GNU/Linux® by Curtis L. Olson, Tim Moore, James Turner et al. Founded in 1997, FlightGear is developed by a worldwide group of volunteers, brought together by a shared ambition to create the most realistic flight simulator possible that is free to use, modify and distribute.

FlightGear is used all over the world by desktop flight simulator enthusiasts, for research in universities and for interactive exhibits in museums.

FlightGear features more than 400 aircraft, a worldwide scenery database, a multi-player environment, detailed sky modelling, a flexible and open aircraft modelling system, varied networking options, multiple display support, a powerful scripting language and an open architecture. Best of all, being open-source, the simulator is owned by the community and everyone is encouraged to contribute.

Screenshot at:

<http://www.flightgear.org/wp-content/gallery/gallery-v2-10/fgfs-screen-166.jpg>

**GnuCOBOL** – 2.0-rc2.  
<https://sourceforge.net/projects/open-cobol/>

Free GNU General Public License source code and executables for Microsoft® Windows®, Apple® macOS™, FreeBSD and GNU/Linux® by Keisuke Nishida, Roger While, Simon Sobisch, Sergey Kashyrin, and Ron Norman. GnuCOBOL

## Open Source Software

By Geof Goodrum, Potomac Area Technology and Computer Society  
[www.patacs.org](http://www.patacs.org) [linux@patacs.org](mailto:linux@patacs.org)

**Brave** – v0.13.2.  
<https://www.brave.com/>

Free Mozilla Public License source code and executables for Microsoft® Windows®, Apple® macOS™ and iOS, Google Android™ and GNU/Linux® by Team Brave.

Brave is a free and open source web browser that lets you browse safer and faster by blocking ads and trackers. Brave blocks harmful advertising, tracking pixels and cookies, and integrates the Electronic Frontier Foundation HTTPS Everywhere plug-in to improve security and privacy.

**Doomsday Engine** – v1.15.8.  
<http://dengine.net/>

Free GNU General Public License source code and executables for Microsoft® Windows®, Apple® macOS™, FreeBSD and GNU/Linux® by The Deng Team.

Doomsday Engine is a portable game engine for classic first person shooters such as DOOM, Heretic and Hexen that lets you enjoy the original games using modern technology, including high-resolution OpenGL graphics, 3D models, and dynamic lighting effects. Besides supporting fan mods, there are also Add-Ons for the Doomsday Engine for high-quality sound, music and improved graphics. Note that the game files



(formerly OpenCOBOL) is a free compiler for the COBOL programming language, popular for business applications. cobc translates COBOL source to an executable using intermediate C, designated C compiler and linker.

Features include:

- A nicely complete implementation of COBOL with nearly seamless C integration
- Over 9700 NIST COBOL 85 test suite tests passed, over 500 internal checks
- Direct access to almost all C libraries, and even more with the C++ base
- Compiler built with GNU Autotools, also successfully builds with LLVM clang
- CGI capable and desktop ready, GTK+ screens have been demonstrated

- Code integrating Ada, Guile, Lua, Rexx, Javascript, Python, and others, published
- EXEC SQL preprocessors available for PostgreSQL, Firebird, ODBC, DB2
- REPORT SECTION, SCREEN SECTION, FUNCTION-ID support
- ASCII, EBCDIC, little endian, big endian. A build published for z/OS OMVS/USS

At this web page:

<https://open-cobol.sourceforge.io/>  
...there is a guide, a quick reference, and sample programs (all in .pdf format).

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



## No Personal Privacy

by Matt Batt., The Computer Club, Inc., Florida  
[www.sccccomputerclub.org](http://www.sccccomputerclub.org) [mbatt453@gmail.com](mailto:mbatt453@gmail.com)

I want to share (1) something to think about as we enter this time of "no personal privacy;" and (2) a very useful program for keeping your PC applications up-to-date.

My wife was reading a book on her Kindle and was getting close to the end. She wanted to finish the book, so she cloistered herself in the snug family room chair and had at it. After about half an hour, she finished the book and explained that it really was a great book, and she really enjoyed it. A moment or two later, her cell phone made the noise for an incoming email and she reached over and read it. It was from Amazon and it asked her how she liked the book that she just finished.

That was so spooky! It really made us feel like our privacy had been compromised. I'm a very strong proponent of technology advances and all the good things that it can

bring, but this just seemed like too much and too close.

A couple of days later, she started another book, read a few chapters and had to put it down as things get busy around the first of the month. Sure enough, after a couple of days, she gets an email from Amazon asking, "how's it going." Guess she wasn't reading enough and needed to be prodded. Now, I don't know what you think of that intrusion, but I find it really disturbing. Guess we'll have to get used to it or take the Kindle offline.

An important part of being safe online is keeping your computer's software up-to-date. Outdated software often contains security exposures that can provide hackers access to your computer. Outdated software can also be buggy and have performance issues which are usually fixed with a newer version of the software. Unfortu-

nately, if you have lots of different programs this is an onerous task.

Patch My PC Updater will make patching your PC easy. It is free and keeps over 165 apps up-to-date on your computer. It is an easy way to update or install any of these programs on to your computer.

When you open Patch My PC Updater, it will scan your system for outdated programs. It will show programs that are outdated in Red, programs that are updated in Green, and programs that are not installed in Black. With one click you can easily do all your updates. You can download Patch My PC from:

<https://patchmypc.net/download>.

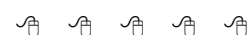
Be careful out there!

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



## 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](mailto:webwatch@sterlingheightscomputerclub.org)



This column attempts to locate sites containing valuable, amusing, and free content, with no overbearing pressure to purchase anything. Club members are encouraged to submit favorite sites (a description is optional) to the e-address noted above, for inclusion in a future WYSIWYG issue. Also check the SHCC web site

("Web Page Reviews") for previous gems.

Take a seat and travel the world through hundreds of 360° images (some with short embedded videos) using the five tabs and search box near the top of the web page.

<https://kuula.co/explore/>

All about World War 2 & aviation history --- aviators, airplanes and museums, as well as ships, weapons, medals, more.

<http://acepilots.com>

Blockchain for Dummies - Part 1 - Introduction to the very basics. (8-min. video)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5BGCKkgW8CU>

Blockchain for Dummies - Part 2 - Bitcoin transactions. (4-min. video)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rfNxZ10hgmw>

Get "CyberLink Director Suite 5" for free before 7/31/2018. Enter a name and email address to download each of its 4 components and respective licenses.

<https://www.cyberlink.com/stat/events/seeding/us/TechRader/DS5/index.jsp>

4K Relaxation Channel offers several dozen vivid scenic hiking and driving videos in addition to their slower-paced scenic relaxation videos.

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCg72Hd6UZAgPBAUZplnPMQ/videos>

Museum of Endangered Sounds takes you back in time to enjoy signature sounds of old technologies.

<http://savethesounds.info/>

How to make sure a browser extension (a.k.a. "add-on") is safe before installing it.

<https://www.maketecheasier.com/make-sure-browser-extension-safe-before-installing/>

Does your chosen VPN service claim to not keep logs of your Internet activity? If so, can you trust their statement? Here's the scoop on who's NOT telling the truth, and whom you can trust, among over 100 VPN services available.

<https://thebestvpn.com/118-vpns-logging-policy/>

GNU/Linux Distributions Timeline charts the progression and relationships of the multitude of Linux distributions (also known as "distros" or "versions"), from 1992 to the present.

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/1b/Linux\\_Distribution\\_Timeline.svg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/1b/Linux_Distribution_Timeline.svg)

Krita is the free GIMP alternative you should be using. Here's why.

<https://www.makeuseof.com/tag/krita-free-gimp-alternative/>

Free Linux command line cheat sheet.

<https://www.linuxtrainingacademy.com/linux-commands-cheat-sheet/>

How to play Minesweeper, Reversi, FreeCell, and Golf (and other legacy Windows games) in Windows 10.

<https://www.makeuseof.com/tag/play-minesweeper-windows-10/>

Bizarre stories from the slimy, smelly, creepy world of science.

<https://www.youtube.com/user/grossscienceshow>

9 Android settings that'll strengthen your security

<https://www.computerworld.com/article/3268079/android/android-security-settings.html>

10 quick ways to speed up the new Firefox Quantum web browser.

<https://www.maketecheasier.com/speed-up-firefox/>

Windows 10 version 1803 update (Spring 2018): removed or deprecated features. Know what Microsoft is doing to your operating system.

<https://www.ghacks.net/2018/05/01/windows-10-version-1803-removed-or-deprecated-features/>

How to drain and flush a water heater, and the importance of doing so. (With descriptive 6-min. video)

[https://www.ronhazelton.com/tips/how\\_to\\_drain\\_and\\_flush\\_a\\_water\\_heater](https://www.ronhazelton.com/tips/how_to_drain_and_flush_a_water_heater)

Why you should deny third-party apps permission to your Gmail account and access to your Google data, and how to do it.

<https://www.maketecheasier.com/disallow-third-party-apps-access-google-data/>

A brief history of bad passwords. (Includes 6-min. video)

<https://opensource.com/article/18/5/brief-history-bad-passwords>

Download and save this list of 250 Windows command line references. You just never know when you'll need this to help diagnose a Windows problem. Do not print it -- 948 pages long!

<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=56846>

How to upgrade to Ubuntu 18.04 "Bionic Beaver", the latest LTS (Long Term Support) version (released April 2018).

<https://www.tecmint.com/upgrade-ubuntu-16-04-to-18-04/>

Why did my computer crash? 7 possible reasons.

[https://askbobrankin.com/why\\_did\\_my\\_computer\\_crash\\_7\\_possible\\_reasons.html](https://askbobrankin.com/why_did_my_computer_crash_7_possible_reasons.html)

Juggling balls with both hands and feet. (7-min. video)

<https://vimeo.com/184028817>

How to measure inside distances using sticks. (1-min. video)

[https://www.ronhazelton.com/tips/how\\_to\\_use\\_measuring\\_sticks](https://www.ronhazelton.com/tips/how_to_use_measuring_sticks)

Mom of four scalped in seconds --- a warning to all women.

<https://boreddaddy.com/mom-four-scalped-seconds-warning-all-women/>

Ominous storm cloud formations across the plains set to equally ominous music. Other similarly vivid time-lapse video photography shorts available here. (5-min. video)

<https://vimeo.com/197854878>

Your computer may be transmitting private information when online, and you don't even know it. Here's how to uncover unauthorized connections your Windows computer is making.

<https://www.maketecheasier.com/uncover-unauthorized-connections-windows/>

VPNs for beginners – What you need to know.

<https://www.bestvpn.com/vpns-beginners-need-know/>

Hibernate and sleep are two optimizations to the PC boot/reboot process that can speed things up. But what's the difference between them?

<https://askleo.com/whats-difference-hibernate-sleep/>

BitTorrent is just another file-sharing method you can use. BitTorrent files are spread out over many computers using a technology called "peer-to-peer networking". Download this free "*Torrent Guide for Everyone*" to learn how you can use this technology.

<https://www.makeuseof.com/tag/free-torrent-guide/>

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

## 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 site. They are arranged into various key word categories to help locate a specific site.