

# TOGGLE

THE MICROCOMPUTER TURN (ON)

MONTHLY NEWSLETTER FOR TACOMA-SEATTLE AREA MICROCOMPUTER USERS

Volume 31

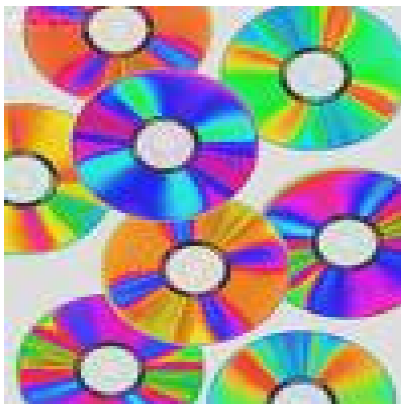
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- Our librarian, Tom Stepanek, has come out with a library disk entitled "Best of the Web Jan-June 2010" if you missed it ask him for a copy.	



## UPDATE

### Word Processing

In *Printing More Than One Copy* this article from Sharon Parq Associates, Inc. tells you how to print multiple copies of word processing articles.

In *WordPad...An Upgraded Little Gem In Windows 7* the author touts the simplicity of this little program that can be used for most small writing tasks. It is included as part of Windows. The new version allows inclusion of graphic figures.

In *Capitalization Tip* Carl Tenning has discovered a simple tip for correcting and unintended capitalization of a text statement. Easy conversion between caps and lower case.

### SpreadSheet

In *Counting Cells With Specific Characters* here is another Sharon Parq Associates Inc. tip. This one tells you about the COUNTIF() function to enumerate common items. It also shows an alternative method to do the same.

### Communications

In *Google Voice, Free Long Distance* the author outlines the main features of this free long distance telephone application using your computer.

In *What's the Buzz - Wireless Security* the author gives you a fairly detailed list of things to do to keep your wireless network secure.

### Operating System

In *Making Windows More Legible* the author goes into a somewhat more detail than most will care about while discussing how the resolution seems to change when you upgrade to a larger screen.

In *Understanding Libraries in Windows 7* Vinnie Labash says: "the function of a library has been to make a civilization's knowledge available to those who wish to educate themselves.

"Libraries in Windows 7 will probably never serve such a noble purpose, but they can be helpful instruments for those who care to organize their files in a logical, coherent manner." He then goes on giving some details on how you can keep track of things.

In *Software Keyfinder* the author discusses The Magical Jelly Bean Keyfinder, a freeware utility that retrieves your Product Key (cd key) used to install Windows from your registry.

### General Interest

In *Passwords* the author discusses what makes a good password and also makes a few points that are worth considering.

In *BeWARES!* the author discusses the differences between commercial software, what he calls trialware and freeware. Some differences are subtle and many bells and whistles may be unnecessary. Take a look.

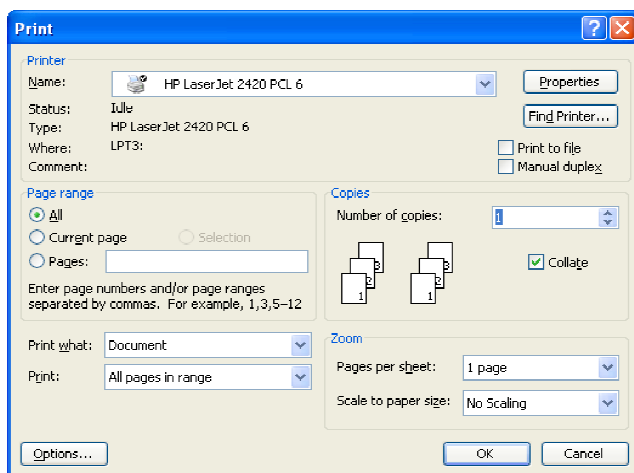
## WORD PROCESSING NOTES & TIPS

### Printing More Than One Copy

by Sharon Parq Associates, Inc.

Microsoft Word gives you complete control over how it prints your document. If desired, you can print more than one copy of your document. To print to a file, follow these steps:

1. Choose Print from the File menu. You will see the Print dialog box. (To display the Print dialog box in Word 2007, click the Office button and then click Print.) A really quick way to display the Print dialog box is to simply press Ctrl+P.



The Print dialog box.

2. In the Copies box, indicate the number of copies you want to print.
3. In the Range box, specify what you want to print.
4. Check the status of the Collate option. (Select or clear the option based on whether you want the pages of each copy printed in order or not.)
5. Click on OK.

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### WordPad...

#### An Upgraded Little Gem In Windows 7

by Nancy DeMarte, <[ndemarte@verizon.net](mailto:ndemarte@verizon.net)>, Sarasota Personal Computer Users Group, Inc.

These days, with software applications competing for market dominance, word-processing programs have become highly comprehensive and at times overly complex. This trend may be fine for business or frequent users, but for the average PC user who wants only to write letters or other simple documents, navigating all those commands can be frustrating. Besides, these fancy programs aren't cheap. The full version of Microsoft Word 2007 costs about \$230 as a standalone product or \$110 as an upgrade. If bundled as part of the leanest Windows Office 2007 suite, the Home and Student version, which includes Word, Excel, PowerPoint, and One Note, the cost can be as much as \$150. The OpenOffice.org Writer application is free, but also contains many commands the casual user may never need or want to learn.

Fortunately, a dandy little program called WordPad has resided for years within every version of Windows operating system. If you have ever taken the SPCUG first computer class for beginners, Getting Started, you have worked with WordPad. The updated version which comes free with the Windows 7 operating system has added enough extras to give the casual user the tools to create a variety of sophisticated-looking documents without getting overwhelmed.

Like Office 2007, WordPad includes a new organization for its commands. A simplified Ribbon puts all the command buttons on display rather than in dropdown menus. The Home tab gives one-click access to the familiar commands such as font, font size, and effects such as bold and font color. The Ribbon includes some commands new to this Windows 7 version, such as highlighting, bullets, line breaks, and new colors. When you click the Paragraph dialog box button, you can add Tabs and Indents to your documents.

The View tab displays Zoom buttons plus checkboxes to turn on or off the horizontal ruler at the top and status bar at the bottom, a useful feature if you'd like to see more of a page on the screen.

This new version of WordPad allows insertion of photos, drawings, date and time, and objects. When you click the Picture button, for instance, you are taken to your Pictures folder. Just open any photo and it appears in the WordPad document. Clicking Paint Drawing takes you to the Windows



WordPad 2007 Ribbon

Paint program (another upgraded program in Win 7), where you can create a drawing and put it into a document. Using similar steps, you can create and add graphs, Excel spreadsheets, and even PowerPoint presentations to your documents.

Clicking the small button in the upper left corner of the WordPad screen which resembles an open book reveals a menu of the standard Windows commands, such as Open, Save, Print, and Page Setup, where you go to change the margins or add page numbers. Often used commands from this menu can be copied to the Quick Launch toolbar, also at the top left, for one-click access.

The bottom right area provides a Zoom slider, which can increase the size of a document for viewing without changing its size when printed, also a new feature of Word 2007.

WordPad is not the best choice for long documents, like those with chapters or research reports. It lacks the ability to add Headers and Footers, add automatic formatting, do a spell check, or set up collaborative editing. If you use a word-processor every day for a variety of tasks, some of which are complex, then invest in one of the comprehensive programs. There isn't much that Word 2007 can't do. But if you need only to create an occasional document - even something like a greeting card or party invitation - look into your Programs list in the Accessories folder for the newly upgraded and quite respectable program WordPad. :

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### Capitalization Tip

by Carl Tenning Tacoma Open Group for Microcomputers

Here's something I just ran across that might be useful to other readers:

You know those times that you type, staring only at the keyboard and not the screen. That occasionally, the caps lock key gets set and everything you have typed is in capitals. Well you don't have to delete and type it all over again. Just select the text and press the Shift F3 keys and all the lettering will be switched back to lower case.

SHIFT + F3 will turn all capitalized text into lowercase. It's also reversible, shifting all lower case into capitals.

## SPREADSHEET NOTES & TIPS

### Counting Cells with Specific Characters

by Sharon Parq Associates, Inc.

Let's say that you have a Microsoft Excel worksheet that contains all the people who have ever worked in your department. Each name is prefaced by a single character that indicates the status of the person. For instance, if Fred Davis were retired, his name might show up as "RFred Davis". With quite a lot of these names in the worksheet, you may need a way to count those people with a specific status character.

The easiest way to accomplish this is to use the COUNTIF function. If, for instance, the status character is the letter R (for "retired"), and your range of names is in cells A5:A52, then you could use the following to determine which cells begin with the letter R:

```
=COUNTIF(A5:A52,"R*")
```

The formula works because the comparison value is R\*, which means "the letter R followed by any other characters." Excel dutifully returns the count. To search for a different status character, simply replace R with the desired status character.

Obviously, if the asterisk has a special meaning in this usage, you can't search directly for an asterisk. Actually, there are three characters you cannot search for directly: the asterisk (\*), the question mark (?) and the tilde (~). If you want to search for any of these characters, you must precede the character with the tilde. Thus, if you wanted to determine a count of names that had a question mark as a status code, you could use the following:

```
=COUNTIF(A5:A52,"~?*")
```

An alternative to using COUNTIF is to create an array formula that is applied to every cell in the range. The following will do the trick very nicely:

```
=SUM((LEFT(A5:A52,1)="R")*1)
```

This must, of course, be entered as an array formula. This means that instead of pressing ENTER at the end of the formula, you would press SHIFT+CTRL+ENTER. The formula checks the left-most character of a cell, returning the value TRUE if it is R or FALSE if it is not. The multiplication is done to convert the TRUE/FALSE value to a number, either 1 for TRUE or 0 for FALSE. The SUM function returns the sum, or count, of all the cells that meet the criteria.

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## COMMUNICATIONS NOTES & TIPS

### Google Voice, Free Long Distance

by Hank Pearson (hank.pearson@asciigroup.org), Arizona Society for Computer Info., inc. (www.asciigroup.org)

#### What is Google Voice?

- A phone line? No
- Instant messaging? No
- A new Google telephone? No
- A new wireless phone plan? No
- VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol)? No

It is totally free? Yes!

- Free long distance? Yes!
- Free phone number? Yes!
- Intelligent forwarding? Yes!
- More versatile voicemail? Yes!
- And a lot more free features? Yes!

Do you have to be at a computer to use Google Voice? No.

Use Google Voice from any phone. Google Voice is free, but you need an invitation.

Just Google for Google Voice invitation. When you receive your invitation, select a free phone number.

When someone calls your Google number, some or all of your phones can ring at once - your home phone, mobile phone, work phone, your cousin's phone where you are visiting. You can answer from any of them.

You can organize your contacts into groups and let some contacts ring all your phones, others ring certain phones, others go straight to voicemail, and still others get blocked.

You can personalize your voicemail greeting for groups or even individuals.

You can listen to your voicemail from any phone or listen online, or receive email or SMS (texting) notification. You can read voicemail transcripts visually online, and see each word underlined as it is spoken by your callers.

When you are online, you can just click a contact to call local or long distance. Or you can call from any phone by dialing extra digits. You can call any number without setting up a contact. All calls to the contiguous 48 states are free! Check out the rates for other locations

You can send, receive, and store SMS (texting) messages.

You can screen calls and record calls.

Similar to a mobile phone interface, you can review calls placed, received, missed, and so on.

Can you port your existing phone number? Officially, not quite yet. We hope to offer this option in the near future. But a few people have been reported to have ported their numbers. News on this subject might change fast. To keep up with the latest stories, Google for Google Voice port existing number.

There's even more to Google Voice! And it's free!

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### What's The Buzz - Wireless Security

by Jason Mills, Durham Personal Computer Users' Club Newsletter

Wireless network security is the hot topic on everyone lips at the moment. Not only are the big business and corporations using wireless network setups, but the average home user has it as well. It has become the way that everyone would like to connect to the internet. And why wouldn't you? A wireless network setup eliminates all of those cables and cords running from one computer to the next, and it makes you mobile.

As most individuals and business sectors are connected to the Internet using wireless devices, unless you have wireless network security, you simply don't know when your personal information will be compromised. Therefore having wireless network security procedures in place has become an important aspect of everyone's Internet experience. With the increasing number of cases regarding Wireless Network security breaches, there is need for improvement in awareness regarding security measures. Wireless network users simply need to know certain rules in order to control and prevent system penetration and bandwidth theft.

Here are a few ideas that can improve your wireless network security

Always change the password of your router as these are come with preset service identifiers. For example a D-link DI-524 router comes with a particular IP address and a the same password. So if you are one of maybe thousands of people that have purchased this router, you have something in common. You have the same IP Address and password for your particular router as everyone else does. If someone wanted to hack into your Wireless Network Security, it would be extremely easy. No guessing what the passwords are.

Enable encryption. Follow the encryption procedure, which is provided by your routing device. Two most preferable encryption measures are WEP and WPA2; out of which the later is used most and most up to date option. The function of such technology is to encrypt traffic and scrambling it so that any unauthorized third party could not use it by throwing a

spanner in order to procure sensitive details. A WEP key consists of 26 letters and numbers that help secure your network.

Remote access points should be monitored closely. Security protocols must be established in companies, which run web interfaces or remote system access points. It would be wise to change their passwords frequently also. These remote access points usually get forgotten in the efforts to improve your wireless network security. Sometimes they are hidden from site.

Avoid the use of unsecured wireless hotspots in public locations. In these places traps are set up frequently by malicious third parties. These are designed to easily gain access to your computer in order to secure your sensitive and personal details. It could be something as simple as names, addresses, emails, and phone numbers, but you never know, next it could be your bank details. Don't get me wrong, they are not all bad, however it is a risk you take.

Use wireless security software no matter whether you are a corporation or an individual. This software uses automatic security key rotation for every three hours for encryption purposes. It also provides security to the router and also usually includes event logging. It will monitor and scrutinize for terminals that try to gain access through your wireless network security. For institutions and corporations with large wireless networks they should employ the use of advanced software systems such as Wi-Fi manager.

You have to take spend time implementing these wireless network security measures to safeguard your valuable information. It is not worth the risk, and why make yourself and your personal data an easy target for hackers.

#### Notes:

This table shows some common brands of routers and their factory IP address and password.

Router	Address	Username	Password
3Com	http://192.168.1.1	admin	admin
D-Link	http://192.168.0.1	admin	
Linksys	http://192.168.1.1	admin	admin
Microsoft Broadband	http://192.168.2.1	admin	admin
Netgear	http://192.168.0.1	admin	password

#### Hiding the wireless SSID

A service set identifier (SSID) is a name given to a wireless local area network. Another simple method of securing your network is to hide the network from unwanted users. This can be done by preventing the modem from transmitting your network name. (SSID).

Follow these steps to prevent your modem broadcasting your network name:

1. Ensure your hardware is connected properly.
2. Open a web browser and in the address bar type in The IP of your router and press enter.
3. Enter the password to access the configuration page of your modem. The default password is admin, and press login.
4. Click on Advanced Setup in the top left corner of the web page. For D-link simply press Advanced
5. Click on Wireless in the menu on the left.
6. Click on Channel and SSID
7. Place a tick in the box to Disable ESSID broadcast and then save

All routers have slightly different menus, for example: For D-link simply press the Advanced tab and you can disable the SSID there.

#### Changing the default administrator password

Follow these steps to change the password on your wireless modem router.

1. Ensure your hardware is connected properly.
2. Open a web browser and in the address bar type in http://10.1.1.1 and press enter.
3. Enter the password to access the configuration page of your modem. The default password is admin, and press login.
4. Click on Advanced Setup in the top left corner of the web page.
5. Click on System in the menu on the left.
6. Click on Password Settings and enter the current password

Enter a new password and click Save Settings. The password for your wireless router has now been changed.

## OPERATING SYSTEM NOTES & TIPS

### Making Windows More Legible

By Gary Bentley

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Have you noticed that each time you purchase a new computer with a higher resolution screen you find everything on the screen looks smaller than it did on the lower resolution monitor screen (if the diagonal size of your monitor was increased you might offset this phenomenon somewhat, but still be surprised that things looked about the same size in that case)?

This is because the Windows operating system assumes that the actual number of pixels per actual inch lighting up on

your monitor screen is 96, i.e., 96 DPI (dots per physical inch) is assumed by the operating system.

Why would this assumption make things (icons, pictures, text, etc.) look smaller on a monitor that had higher native resolution (native resolution meaning the actual number of pixels lighting up per actual physical inch on your screen)?

Let us look at a real-world example. My Dell Latitude D620 has a 14 inch diagonal LCD screen with 1440 (horizontal) by 900 (vertical) pixels (native resolution, i.e., actual LCD pixels). How many DPI, i.e., pixels per inch is my screen? Well, recalling the Scarecrow's recitation in the Wizard Of Oz when he received his brain diploma (or what he should have said, since he actually misstated the Pythagorean theorem--we can only assume that the Wizard did not want to damage Scarecrow's self-esteem by correcting him), we know that the 14-inch diagonal on my screen is the hypotenuse of a right triangle, the sides of which are 1440 and 900 pixels. So we can take the square root of the sum of the squares of those two sides and that will give us the number of pixels along the 14-inch diagonal. The square root of 1440 squared plus 900 squared is, using Wolfram|Alpha (<http://www.wolframalpha.com/examples/Math.html>), use the basic arithmetic box there), 1698. Note that Wolfram uses standard means of entering mathematical operators. You might have to look those up and make adjustments, e.g., I asked for the square root by telling Wolfram to take the parenthetical operations to the 0.5 power since I knew how to enter the exponentiation operator ( $\Delta$ ), but not a square root sign (a radical sign).

So we have 1698 pixels along my 14-inch screen diagonal, or 1698 pixels/14 inches = 121 pixels per inch (121 DPI). How wide is one pixel? 1 inch/121 pixels = 0.008264 inch per pixel. Why would this make things smaller on my Windows desktop? Well, Windows assumes 96 pixels make an inch, so an inch on my screen is now 96 x 0.008264 or 0.79 inch. So everything on my Windows desktop is only 80% of the size it would be if there were actually 96 pixels per inch on my screen. I can verify that my calculations are correct by setting Microsoft Word to display an 8.5 x 11.11 inch standard document at 100% size. When I measure the width of that document on my screen I obtain 6 1313/16 inches or 6.8125 inches.  $6.8125/8.5 = 0.80$ , i.e., the 8.5 inch wide document is displayed at 80% of its actual size as we calculated would occur.

This also means that text fonts are 80% of their intended size on my screen. Fonts are defined in terms of points. A point is defined as 1/72 inch, i.e., 72 points per inch. Windows assumes there are 96 pixels per inch, so a Windows logical point is  $96/72 = 1.333$  device independent pixels. A 10-point font should be around 10 x 1.333 pixels or 13 pixels vertical (leaving aside details of leading, etc.). That would be  $13/96 = 0.13$  inches high roughly on a 96 DPI monitor. On my 121 DPI monitor that 10-point font would only be  $13/121 = 0.10$  inch high approximately, again about 80% smaller.

A Microsoft study indicates about 55% of people reduce the resolution of their monitors (configure Windows screen resolution in Display Properties for a lower value), presumably to make the text and other items on their computer screen larger. For example, if I changed my laptop screen resolution to 800 x 600 there would be fewer Windows pixels to cover the same area, so the pixels would be larger, making everything constructed with those fat pixels larger, too. Fat pixels make fuzzy or pixilated images, though they are larger images. This is rather like purchasing a \$474 Canon EOS Rebel with 10 Megapixel resolution and then setting it to take 640 x 480 photos (when you have paid for a camera that can take 3648 x 2736 pixel photos roughly).

A better way to increase the size of text and other items on your screen is to use Windows DPI scaling. You can tell the operating system that you want an inch on your screen to be made up of more than 96 dots/pixels (if you don't have a monitor with more than 96 actual dots per inch this would not work as well, since the operating system would have to fake the additional pixel density using mathematical algorithms). In Windows XP you can right click on the Desktop, select Properties, then Settings, then Advanced, then DPI setting. Choose more dots per inch, say 121 DPI. Go higher if needed. Evaluate the effect in normal use of your system.

In Windows Vista, Open Personalization by clicking the Start button, clicking Control Panel, clicking Appearance and Personalization, and then clicking Personalization. In the left pane, click Adjust font size (DPI). If you are prompted for an administrator password or confirmation, type the password or provide confirmation. In the DPI Scaling dialog box, increase the size of text and other items on the screen by clicking Larger scale (120 DPI) make text more readable, and then click OK. You can use higher DPI settings to obtain still larger fonts and objects.

If we chose to scale up to 120 DPI on my laptop, then an inch would be 120 dots/pixels and a Windows inch on my screen would indeed be an inch, restoring the size of items on my screen to that of a typical 96 DPI monitor. I should note that Internet Explorer 7 and 8 both have a zoom feature which will enlarge text and other items on a web page. This is a separate issue in some respects.

How big would that 10-point font be if you used a 64.5 inch diagonal HDTV with 1920 x 1080 native resolution with PC VGA input for your computer monitor? Calculate screen DPI: 34 DPI (calculate the number of pixels in the 64.5 inch diagonal for 1920 x 1080 pixel right triangle as we did above; divide that number of pixels by 64.5 inches). Simply looking at the ratio, the HDTV pixels would be  $96/34$  or 2.82 times larger than a 96 DPI monitor. So, a 10-point font might be around 0.13 inch x  $2.82 = 0.36$  inches high--over a third of an inch. And if you scaled up your Windows DPI setting to 200 DPI, you might get that 10 point font up to 0.8 inches high (over three quarters of an inch high) on that 64.5 inch \$4,000 dollar HDTV computer monitor.

I have barely scratched the surface on this topic, but I hope I have said enough to give you some ideas about making things more visible on your computer screen without throwing away the high resolution of your monitor.

Bio:

Mr. Bentley studied electrical engineering at the University of Texas, began working in the electronics industry in 1978 with GTE Network Systems (Lenkurt), then software engineering with various startups in the 1980's, designing and implementing, among other things, pre-Internet e-mail communications systems multitasking on Intel platforms and MSDOS PC's 1984-1986. Gary now provides Information Technology consulting services in the El Paso, Texas and Las Cruces, New Mexico areas. Gary has edited and contributed articles to the award-winning Southwest International Personal Computer Club monthly magazine, *Throughput*, since December, 2003. Web: <<http://www.swipcc.org>>. E-mail: <g.bentley (at) att.net>.

## Understanding Libraries in Windows 7

by Vinny La Bash, vlabash@comcast.net

Sarasota Personal Computer Users Group, Inc.

Some people think of a library as a building that houses a collection of books. It's an accurate physical description, but tells you nothing about a library's true value to society. A library is a reservoir of knowledge. From the ancient Library of Alexandria to the Library of Congress, the function of a library has been to make a civilization's knowledge available to those who wish to educate themselves.

Libraries in Windows 7 will probably never serve such a noble purpose, but they can be helpful instruments for those who care to organize their files in a logical, coherent manner. Windows XP used a basic format called Known Folders as places to store files. There was My Documents, My Pictures, and My Music. Vista added a few things, but the basic structure remained the same even though Microsoft removed the *My* portion of the name.

In Windows 7 Microsoft recognizes that people store information anywhere and everywhere on their PC. Libraries allow total control over the Documents Library folder structure. By including a folder in a library you tell Windows where your data is located and the library function will keep track of it. You can put folders located on different disk drives in the same library.

A library acts like a folder with a group of files or sub-folders within it. This is good because you don't have to learn anything radically new in order to start using libraries. It's important to understand however, that folders are not stored within libraries. They merely look that way. A library displays files and folders that may be stored anywhere on your PC including external hard drives.

Libraries have now become an important data management tool. You can create broad categories of information, such as documents or videos. Store them wherever you want in different folders on separate disk drives, and arrange the information by properties such as date, subject and author.

Windows 7 contains a default set of four libraries. There is the Documents library followed by the Music, Pictures, and Videos libraries. Each one works in exactly the same way, and they all replace the standard folders in XP and Vista. Each default library in Windows 7 has some default content which can easily be removed.

Browsing in a library is no different from browsing folders. View the data any way you please, then revise or delete information as desired.

From the Desktop, open the Computer icon. In the left pane under the Desktop miniature icon is the list of the four default libraries. Displaying the content of a library is as simple as left-clicking on the library name.

If you want to create a new library, right-click on the library icon and then select New/Library from the menu. Name the new library in the same way as you would a new folder.

To add a folder to a library, start by clicking on the Windows Explorer icon in the Taskbar. In the left pane, locate the folder you want included in the library and left click it to select it. Don't open the folder. In the toolbar at the top of the Windows Explorer window, click Include in library, and then select a library.

It really is that easy. You can have up to 50 folders in a library which should be enough for most people. To add folders stored on external drives, make sure that the drive is connected to the PC and turned on. Use the same procedure as outlined above.

Other than documents, the most common file types are videos, photos, and music. You can optimize a library for these specific categories. When you optimize a library you change the options that are available for arranging the files in that library. To optimize a library right-click the library you want optimized. Choose Properties from the menu, and choose the file type in the Optimize this library for list.

After a library has outlived its usefulness and you wish to delete it, the library is moved to the Recycle Bin. The files and folders that were stored in the library are intact. No information is lost, but the way the folders were organized is cancelled. If you inadvertently delete one of the four default libraries, it is easily restored by right-clicking Libraries and then selecting the Restore default libraries option.

Here are some basics about what can and can't be included in a library.

Any folder on your primary drive (C:) can be included in a library.

Any folder on an external hard drive can be included in a library provided the drive is connected to your PC and turned on. This includes thumb drives in general unless the manufacturer prohibits it for some reason. Like regular hard drives, content will not be accessible if the thumb drive is disconnected.

Any folder on an internal hard drive, including its partitions, can be included in a library.

If your PC is part of a network, folders can be included in a library if the network is indexed or if the network is structured that the folder is accessible offline.

You can't include folders stored on a CD or DVD in a library.

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## Software Keyfinder

from Magical Jelly Bean

<[www.magicjellybean.com/category/hardware/](http://www.magicjellybean.com/category/hardware/)>

The Magical Jelly Bean Keyfinder is a freeware utility that retrieves your Product Key (cd key) used to install windows from your registry. It also has a community-updated configuration file that retrieves product keys for many other applications. Another feature is the ability to retrieve product keys from unbootable Windows installations.

Keyfinder is a free utility that can be downloaded at: [http://sourceforge.net/projects/keyfinder/files/keyfinder/Keyfinder%202.0.1/keyfinder.2.0.1.zip/download?use\\_mirror=iweb](http://sourceforge.net/projects/keyfinder/files/keyfinder/Keyfinder%202.0.1/keyfinder.2.0.1.zip/download?use_mirror=iweb)

### To Install:

- 1) Unzip keyfinder.2.0.1.zip
- 2) Run keyfinder.exe

### Features:

1. Open Source - This means that it can be trusted. The Keyfinder does not contain trojans or phone home messages. No spam, spyware, viruses, or trojans.

2. An optional config file - this functionality lets you pull a key stored in the registry for any software. A sample config file is included in the zip and can be seen here: keyfinder.cfg

3. Command line options - /save <location> /savecsv <location> /close /hive <location> /file <filename>

4. Load Hive option - allows you to load the registry hive of another Windows installation. To use, put the hard drive in a working machine (must also be Windows 2000, XP or Vista) or use Windows PE (not tested, should work) and click Load Hive. Then point it to the dead Windows install. If you're using Windows Vista, Administrator rights are required for this feature. You may have to right click on the Keyfinder and run as Administrator.

5. Improved Save & Print! - save & print options will now include all keys. Save is also available in text or CSV.

If your still confused, please check out our FAQ section.

Quick Specs	
<b>Price:</b>	Free
<b>Operating System:</b>	Windows 95, 98, ME, 2000, XP, Server 2003, Vista, Linux
<b>Work for:</b>	Windows 95, 98, ME, 2000, XP, Server 2003, Server 2003, Vista, Win7, Office XP, Office 2003, Office 2007, Office 2010.
<b>Total Downloads:</b>	7, 095, 439
<b>Total last week:</b>	52,000



## GENERAL INTEREST

### Passwords

Submitted by Darryl D Eggleston

Passwords have been around at least since the time of the Romans. It used to be that passwords, encryption, elaborate algorithms, etc. were the domain of governments and militaries. They have gone to great lengths and expense to keep their secrets secret.

It wasn't until the wide use of personal computers that passwords came into common useage by everyday citizens. In fact, usage scared governments and law enforcement. Security programs were declared the same as munitions and fell under the U.S. Government jurisdiction. There were limits on how strong passwords could be. Today, you probably don't think twice about your password, unless you can't remember it (and then you think pretty hard). But really, there is a lot to think about when it comes to passwords.

We'll discuss what makes a good password and show you how to measure the strength of your password. We'll also show you things to avoid in creating your password. We will give you reasons why you need more than one (or even a couple) of passwords.

Besides looking at passwords, we will also take a look at password generators. These are simple to use programs or scripts that create very strong passwords. Strong passwords can be hard to remember, so we will also look at some password keepers. Password keepers usually mean that you only have to remember one master password and this will unlock access to all of your other passwords so you don't have to remember them. There are even software and hardware solutions to the problem of remembering strong passwords and we will show you one such device.

Join us Tuesday, April 13th to learn about passwords and how to better protect yourself in this digital age.

Imperva's Application Defense Center analyzed the strength of the passwords in a report, *Consumer Password Worst Practices*, and found the 10 most commonly used passwords were:

Most commonly used passwords

1. 123456
2. 12345
3. 123456789
4. Password
5. iloveyou
6. princess
7. rockyou

8. 1234567
9. 12345678
10. abc123

In late January, data security firm Imperva released a study analyzing 32 million passwords exposed to hackers in the mid-December breach of RockYou.com, a site dedicated to social networking applications and the hub for many social networking sites, such as Bebo, Facebook, and MySpace, according to the article "Millions of Passwords are easy to steal," in *Speech Technology* magazine, March/April 2010, p. 24.

According to the survey, nearly 50 percent of users used names, slang words, dictionary words, or trivial passwords (consecutive digits, adjacent keyboard keys, etc.).

It's a problem that has changed very little during the past 20 years, according to Brian Contos, chief security strategist at Imperva, referring to a 1990 Unix password study that showed a password selection pattern similar to what consumers select today. "People are still using the same bad passwords," he says. "After all the education and awareness training, people are still taking simplicity over security."

Part of the reason for this is that the modern consumer relies on and uses so many applications and services that require passwords. "The real problem is that because you have so many passwords, people use the same one. The same one they use for Facebook they use at Bank of America and to file a health insurance claim," Contos explains.

According to Contos, everyone needs to understand what the combination of poor passwords means: With minimal effort, a hacker can gain access to 1,000 accounts every 17 minutes.

"At a minimum, everyone should have two sets of passwords: one for more general activities and one for more important activities," Contos advises.

Banks, financial firms, insurance providers, and others that rely on customers to provide passwords also have an obligation to better advise their account holders. "Organizations should recommend that their clients give more and different passwords," Contos says. "And they can use things like voice biometrics more."

## BeWARES!

By Berry F. Phillips, Member of the Computer Club of  
Oklahoma City  
www.ccokc.org wijames (at) sbcglobal.net

*This article has been obtained from APCUG with the author's permission for publication by APCUG member groups; all other uses require the permission of the author (see e-mail address above).*

The wares have often perplexed computer users with numerous decisions regarding software. The multitude of wares have been even more confusing. Comware is commercial software which generally has more "bells and whistles" but requires the highest financial expenditure without the option to try the software in advance. Trialware is usually characterized on the Internet as a free download for a limited time but requires a purchase to continue using the software. Shareware is also free to download but often has features turned off or has an expiration date unless you purchase the software. Trialware and Shareware do offer an opportunity to use the software before making the decision to purchase. Freeware is free for personal use on the Internet but it may contain adware, viruses, or be poor software. Further, the marketing promotion of the wares can be even more misleading, causing you to download and then delete software that you thought was freeware when you discover it is, in fact, pay ware.

The world of wares can be very frustrating as well as expensive to the computer user. One can spend considerable time, frustration, and even expense downloading and deleting various wares on the Internet. Beware, retailers will not accept returned comware after it has been opened for a money back guarantee. Relax, my holiday gift to my readers is a solution to the problem that I have used for several years, saving me considerable time and money! However, I have had to endure personal comments from some of my fellow computer users that I am "cheap!" Since my ancestry is Scottish who are known for being thrifty, I do not consider that comment an insult. However, I do prefer the use of the word "conservative" to the rather blunt, "cheap."

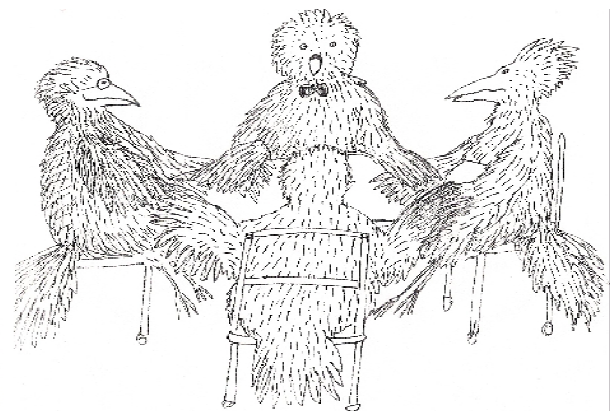
Excluding my operating system, I have nothing but freeware downloaded from the Internet on my system! Aha, you are thinking, but what about adware, viruses, or poor freeware, and the considerable time in downloading and deleting it takes to find the best freeware on the Internet? There are several sites that contain only freeware. However, I recommend Gizmo's Freeware site because I have used it for several years and found it to be very effective in reviewing freeware and efficient to use in going quickly via links to safe and secure freeware sites for downloading. I am reluctant to recommend other sites that I have not used for purposes of this article.

Gizmo's Freeware is easy to use and makes it very simple to locate the best freeware on the Internet because it is exten-

sively reviewed before it is recommended. Until July 2008 Gizmo was the editor of "Support Alert", a highly recommended technical newsletter that was distributed to over 150,000 subscribers. The site evolved from his highly popular list of the "46 Best-ever Freeware Utilities." The site grew well beyond 46 and reached the point that it could not be maintained by one person. than their commercial counterparts but finding the most appropriate programs can be challenging. Today, the site has grown into a kind of Wikipedia for Freeware utilizing contributions of dozens of volunteer editors who edit and moderate suggestions from thousands of site visitors. As a result, the range of free software covered by the site is ever increasing and the quality of the reviews are ever improving. Gizmo's Freeware has, in a real sense, become the "Wikipedia for Freeware." I strongly suggest you check your freeware on your system against the recommendations of the best and consider downloading the best.

The primary purpose of Gizmo's Freeware is to make it easy to select the best freeware product for your particular needs. The best freeware programs are as good or better There are dozens of freeware download sites but few of these actually help you select the best program for your needs. The site has no downloads just honest advice and useful guidance. Links are provided where you can safely and securely download the product you want. Furthermore, you will know that what you have selected is the best available. Gizmo's Freeware is easy to use and will save you time, money, and lots of frustration!


Be sure to download GIZMO'S FREEWARE because you will use it frequently to solve problems, saving you money, time and lots of stress: <http://www.techsupportalert.com/>



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"Who killed you, Cock Robin? . . . Was it the sparrow  
with bow and arrow . . . that killed you, Cock Robin?  
Please send us a tweet!"

## Help Lines

SOFTWARE HELP	Advisor No.	HARDWARE HELP	Advisor No.	
Win 95/98/ME	2, 3, 4, 7	Reformat Hard Disk, FDISK	2, 4, 5	
Win 2K/NT/XP	2, 3, 7	Install Hard Drive, CD-ROM/RW	2, 4, 5	
MS Word	2, 7	Install Video Card		
MS Excel	4	Deleting Files, Wiping	6	
MS PowerPoint		Internet/Intranet	6, 7	
WordPerfect	1, 7	Audio Cards	4	
QuickBooks	8	MP3 Files, WMA Files, WAV Files	4	
Norton/Symantec AntiVirus	2, 3, 6, 7	Burning CD's	3, 5	
Norton System Works	2, 7	Partitioning Hard Drives	2	
CompuPic/CompuPic Pro	3, 7	Net Objects	7	
Winzip, WinRAR	6	Homesite	7	
JV Registry Cleaner	3	MS Access		
Outlook, Outlook Express	2			
Internet Explorer	2, 7			
Netscape Navigator	7			
Instant Messaging	2			
Installing Software after Reformatting	5			
Ccleaner	3			
Easy CD DA Extractor	3			
ADVISORS	PHONE		HOURS	
Fred Shelton [1]	(253) 752-0120		Variable	
Bob Henkel [2]	(253) 537-6732		8A-8P anyday	
Tom Stepanek [3]	(253) 922-7939	7-9P Mon-Fri		
Carl Tenning [4]	(206) 824-3843	6-9P Mon-Fri		
Oclad Wesley [5]	(253) 503-7833	6-9P		
Bob Thomson [6]	(253) 752-5582			
Ray Mills [7]	(360) 692-7568	6-9P Mon-Sat		
Sandee Gimblett [8]	(253) 952-3538			

### Tacoma Open Group for Microcomputers (TOG)

#### New Member Application/Existing Member Change of Address Form

For **Tacoma Open Group** annual membership, send form (if needed) & **\$25** to Bob Henkel., 10613 25th Avenue E., Tacoma, WA 98445.

Make checks payable to TOG

Please print or type.                      Date: \_\_\_\_\_                      Sponsored by: \_\_\_\_\_

Member's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zipcode: \_\_\_\_\_ Plus Four \_\_\_\_\_ Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ Work phone: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ E-Mail Address \_\_\_\_\_

