Orange Bytes

Award winning newsmagazine of the North Orange County Computer Club

Vol 27 No 3 **March 2002** **$4.00**

NOCCC MEETINGS - March 3

9:30 a.m. *Irvine Hall*
NEW TECHNOLOGIES
our very own Linda Russell
on Quicken and Turbo Tax

8:30 a.m

Visual Programming I . . . . Science 109
Visual Basic and Visual Basic Script for Beginners

9:00 a.m.

Auto cad . . . . . Wilkinson 111
Visual Programming II . . . . Science 109
Visual C++ and visual J++ for Beginners
Windows . . . . . Science 111
Windows ME & Windows 9x related questions
BeginningLinux . . . . . Wilkinson 210
partitioning hints, root user, users & groups, mounting a partition, and file types

9:30 a.m.

Java . . . . . Science 203
Computer Aided Investing . Wilkinson 221
mutual funds and other investmet options
Hardware Essentials . . . . . Science 306
System power and basic over clocking
Intermediate Linux . . . . . Wilkinson 210
Linux for programmers and system administrators

10:00 a.m.

Visual Programming III . . . . Science 109
Intermediate and advanced Visual Basic

11:00

Job Networking . . Argyros Hall Cafeteria
Human networking for a new job.

http://www.noccc.org

1:00 p.m. *Irvine Hall*
GENERAL MEETING
security expert:
Steve Gibson

11:15 a.m.

Office Suites!, Etc. . . . . Science 111
Importing files in MS Access
PC Q&A. . . . . Irvine Hall
Demonstrating the Shuttle SV24, a cute and powerful computer
Quicken . . . . . Science 203
Quicken and QuickBooks
Visual Programming IV . . . . Science 109
Office program development using VB
Macintosh . . . . . Wilkinson 210
MS office on OS X
Understanding O.S.s . . . . Wilkinson 111
Get Help with DOS, Windows 3.1/9x/ME, OS/2,...

12:00 noon

PIG SIG . . . . . Argyros Hall Cafeteria

1:00 noon

General meeting . . . . . Irvine Hall

2:30 p.m.

Internet . . . . . Irvine Hall
Discussion of Internet sites
Hardware Essentials . . . . . Science 109
System power and basic over clocking
OS/2 . . . . . Science 203
OS/2 news and installation

future meetings
April 7, May 5, June 2

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Don't miss a single issue. Also, if we have your e-mail address, we can notify you of meetings and special events. Send address or e-mail changes to Alan Pearlman at membership@noccc.org Or Box 3616, Orange, CA 92857

apcug
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President's Message

We are looking for volunteers to serve on next year's Board of Directors for NOCCC. According to our bylaws, we have to publish the list in the May newsletter for the election in June. Any member is eligible to serve on the Board. You can talk to any of the board members for more info.

This month Steve Gibson is scheduled to talk to our group. Steve is very knowledgeable about computer security. Last time Steve Gibson spoke, the meeting went on for a long time. It is sure to be a very interesting meeting. Before you come to the meeting, check out his website at www.grc.com.

Our new membership drive is still going on. The more new members we have, the bigger the drawing prize will be. We are still having our great membership raffle in June 2002. The rules to enter this drawing are simple, just get someone to join the club and you and the new member are automatically entered. The more members we get, the BIGGER the June raffle prize. If you know of any former members of NOCCC whose membership expired before 1995, they are also eligible for the raffle when they renew. Also, please remember that when any new members join, they get 12 free raffle tickets for the regular drawing at the main meeting, and the referring member gets 6.

In last month's President's Message, I made a minor little typo. Our membership Raffle is for every one who joined since JULY 2001 NOT JULY 2000. Our current list of eligible members is below. Please let me know so I can make sure you're included in the June drawing. In order to participate in the raffle, you must be at the main meeting in June.

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Old Printer - New Driver

for Windows98

From: Claud E. Sibert, Jr, NOCCC

Please do not request a copy of this printer driver. In my minds eye, this article is the limit of my responsibility to the reader.

I wish to thank the Hewlett-Packard Web Site for the instructions to install a new Windows 98 printer driver for my old HP Deskjet 855C printer.

- Click Start, Settings and Printers
- Double-click Add Printer
- Click Next
- Select Local Printer
- Click Next
- In the manufacturer list, choose HP (or your printer.)
- In the printer list, choose the model of the printer
- Click Next
- Choose the port (usually lpt1)
- Click Next
- Select yes or number
- Click Next to continue
- Click Finish to complete installation
- Insert the disk or CD when prompted

This is all very well and good; however, I encountered the problem that the necessary files could not be located on the Windows 98 CD Full Version. Hewlett-Packard, although helpful, gives no hint about the next event(s).

When the message advising the files cannot be located on the CD appears, click OK. You are now back 1 level. Click DETAILS, and the Installation Wizard will reveal the file in question is actually located in a Driver12.CAB file (for example.) Windows Explorer located the Driver12.CAB file in the Win98 folder on the C: drive. At this point, I launched PKZip for Windows and extracted that file into a folder HPdriver98 (for example.)

Now, I return to the Installation Wizard and instruct the Wizard to locate that file in the HPdriver98 folder. Oh me, after installing that file, another error message appeared declaring the next file could not be found. I repeated the extraction process 8 times for a total of 9 files. Finally, the Installation Wizard declared installation was complete.

Please make sure we have your correct email address and phone number.

We will give it out only with your permission.

No one from NOCCC other than the President or Treasurer is authorized to call a member at home for club business.

You can update your membership at any regular meeting or by emailing membership@noccc.org

MS Office tips

by John Heenan, NOCCC (http://www.tipworld.com)

MORE STYLE IN WORD[1]

When you want to apply a different style to some text in a Word document, you click the arrow at the right side of the Style list box in the Formatting toolbar. The styles that appear in this list are the ones used in the current document. However, more styles are available.

Use the same list box to see all the styles. Just press **Shift** and hold it down while you click the Style list box. Now all the styles will appear. This isn't obvious at first glance—the difference is that you will now see a scrollbar at the right side of the list box. Use it to scroll through the style listing.

USE CTRL TO COPY TEXT BOXES IN WORD[1]

As almost everyone knows, you can copy objects (pictures and so on) in PowerPoint by simply holding down the Ctrl key while you drag away a copy. Much to my surprise, I found that the same technique works with Word text boxes.

To see how this works, open a blank document in Word 97 and enter some text. Now choose **Insert | Text Box**. When you get a crosshairs cursor, use the mouse to draw the box. With the text box in place, hold down **Ctrl** and move the mouse pointer over the edge of the text box. When the small plus sign (+) appears, press the left mouse button, drag your copy away from the original, and release the mouse key. You can do this as many times as you want.

ADDING TEXT TO WORD DOCUMENTS[1]

Word provides a very easy way to add text to a document. Suppose you would like to enter seven paragraphs of text with six sentences in each paragraph, you could just type

```
=rand(7, 6)
```

Word enters 7 paragraphs, each with six copies of the sentence, 'The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.'

EDITING PICTURES IN WORD[1]

First, tell Word to use a different picture editor.

If you have another editor loaded on your computer, run Word and choose **Tools | Options**. When the Options dialog box opens, click the Edit tab. Now click the arrow at the right side of the Picture Editor list box and select your new editor from the list.

If you loaded Microsoft Photo Editor 3.0 along with the rest of Office 97, it will appear in the list box along with the Word editor. After you make the change, right-click a picture and choose Edit Picture from the menu.

OFFICE 2000 SR-1 WOES

Having system troubles since you downloaded Office 2000 Service Release-1? You are not alone.

And if you happen to be among those experiencing disappearing apps, particularly under Windows NT4.0, first make sure you have upgraded NT 4.0 to SR-4. Then start at Microsoft's solution posted at this site:

You will be modifying your Registry. So, take care.

CALCULATING INTEREST IN EXCEL[1]

In issue 2.11, you will find a tip on how to get Excel to calculate the actual interest rate, using the Effect function. There are a couple of caveats that need to be mentioned. First, you can't use Effect unless you first enable the Analysis add-in (Roberta L.). To use the add-in, choose Tools | Add-Ins.

Continued on page 8

PC Cooling and Power

by Herbert Wong, Jr.; NOCCC; (ocug@singularitytechnology.com

Heat is the biggest enemy of electronic components. Without a complete strategy for dispersing and venting this excess energy (heat), a literal component meltdown can occur in seconds. It is in your best interest to prevent this from happening in the computer you own or build.

In Theory

The American Heritage Dictionary defines heat as "A form of energy associated with the motion of atoms or molecules in solids and capable of being transmitted through solid and fluid media by conduction, through fluid media by convection and through empty space by radiation."

The flow of an electric current through a resistance will produce heat. This is true whether you are looking at a single transistor in a circuit or a complex integrated circuit (a dense collection of, commonly, millions of transistors). Increases in current, voltage, resistance, and frequency can cause heat to increase.

A properly designed component disperses heat through conduction (transfer of kinetic energy from one molecule to another). The component's mounting and case spread the heat away from a tiny area. In a small but important way, this will help prevent the excessive heat disaster that we try to avoid. If the component continues to produce heat and it builds up, bad things can happen. Melting or even fire can result.

A few years ago, Intel designed a microprocessor that had a particular layout that placed frequently used transistors too close together. After extensive testing, the design was declared unsatisfactory. Commonly executed code repeatedly used the same transistors, which resulted in a heat buildup. Unfortunately, that version was already shipping and those units had to be replaced by a similar circuit with a different layout without the hot spots.

Where does the heat go? There is always electromagnetic radiation via photons. No physical contact or circulating fluids or gases are required. Radiation even occurs in a vacuum. However, radiation is not very efficient or fast enough to be of much use in electronics.

The greatest cooling occurs by convection. Heat, transferred to a moving liquid or gas, moves away from the component. So far, so good. However, in a closed system, the heat has nowhere to go and the liquid or gas can become excessively hot.

For a computer, the processor wastes electricity in the form of heat. The chip radiates (electromagnetic radiation) and conducts heat to a heat sink. A fan forces air through the heat sink. The air takes the heat away from the heat sink by convection. The warm air is now forced out of the computer case by a fan. Needless to say, if there is a breakdown in the process, the system is in jeopardy.

A seven-watt night-light in a bedroom seems innocuous. However, a stray blanket can easily trap in this small source of heat. Given enough time, a fire will break out.

A computer power supply is rated at between two hundred and four hundred watts of electricity. The energy consumed is mostly transformed to heat and released into the case. Now you can see why proper cooling is so critical.

Ins And Outs Of Airflow

Heat rises. It's that simple. The strategy for cooling a computer case should be to let heat rise. However, it is not that simple.

Some geniuses at the other half of the Wintel team decided that the ATX computer power supply should blow cool external air through the power supply into

the computer case. The now warm air is forced over the microprocessor. Ultimately, the hot air escapes through any perforations in the case. Since power supplies are always at the top of the case, this means that the hot air must be forced down through the case.

Because hot air from the power supply is blown across the microprocessor and hot air is forced down through the case, many manufacturers have rejected the ATX specifications for power supply airflow. Instead, many ATX power supplies force air out of the case.

Most cases allow the installation of a small fan in the front at the base. This fan should blow air into the case when the power supply is configured to blow air out of the case. This combination will establish the best airflow.

If the power supply forces air into the case, you must make a decision. You could go with the flow (sorry about that) or you could change it. Common sense would dictate that the airflow in the power supply should be reversed to conform to the previously described two-fan configuration. A qualified technician can unplug the power cord, open the power supply, and turn the fan around. Simply reversing the electrical polarity will not work and may actually damage the fan.

Obstacles

The average computer case is full of wide, flat, and gray ribbon cables. Floppy disk drive, hard disk drive, CD/DVD drive, and SCSI (small computer system interface) drive cables are commonly used. In addition, power supply, audio, and video cables run throughout the case. This awful mess of cables is like a mixture of spaghetti and lasagna leftovers. All of these cables interfere with each other and block the crucial airflow.

For years, overclockers have been custom modifying their ATA66/ATA100 ribbon cables with razor knives and heat-shrink tubing. The resulting round cables are labor intensive and costly (especially when cutting errors are made). The introduction of commercial machine-manufactured round ATA66/100 cables means you can easily (as in easy installation) reduce the internal computer case temperature by one or two degrees.

By specification, ATA100 (a.k.a. - Ultra DMA100) cables should be between ten and eighteen inches. As cable lengths increase, the chances of introducing undetected data errors increases (to the point of overt data errors). That does not stop manufacturers from producing cables that are 18", 24", 30", and 36" in length. Problems can also occur when trying to use ATA66/ATA100 cables with older controllers and devices (ex. - ATA33). Verify the manufacturer's specifications before proceeding to spend your time and money. Caveat emptor.

In the future, Serial ATA will replace the current generation of round-and-fat or flat-and-wide ATA cables with thin round cables (think of angel hair pasta). Bandwidth will be, initially, 150 megabytes per second. Later versions will go up to 600 megabytes per second.

Here is one final obstacle for your consideration. Typically, thermal compound (a.k.a. heat sink grease, silicone compound, etc.) is made from silicone mixed with zinc oxide. Newer designer concoctions made from aluminum oxide (or other compounds including silver alloys) may yield a decrease of a couple of degrees in microprocessor temperature.

The problem is that excessive thermal compound can actually act as a thermal barrier since silicone is not a good thermal conductor. The zinc oxide is added to improve the conductivity. One Web site recommends using a paper-thin layer of thermal compound. I think that may be too much.

The two interface surfaces (microprocessor and heat sink) are manufactured to be very flat but not perfectly smooth. The microscopic ridges and imperfections provide contact surfaces. The valleys allow the thermal compound means of flowing out of the way.

Uniformly apply the smallest possible film of thermal compound to only one surface. The interface should be completely covered when the two surfaces are rubbed together. Ideally, however, the ridges on the two surfaces should be touching.

Think of it as joining the two surfaces together (metal to metal) and replacing the molecules of air with molecules of thermal compound. In this case, the air molecules are insulators and the thermal compound is a slightly better thermal conductor (and electrical insulator).

References

Check out the usual sites:
http://www.overclockers.com/,
http://www.dansdata.com/,
http://www.sysopt.com/,
http://www.heatsink-guide.com/,
http://www.tomshardware.com/, etc.

Conclusion

Some newer commercially designed and manufactured computer systems are taking efforts to scientifically ventilate and duct their cases. Some hobbyists (overclockers in particular) take elaborate steps to improve processor cooling and ventilate their home built computer cases.

Everyone must recognize that newer high-powered systems require particular attention to adequate system cooling. A little common sense and advanced planning are all that needs to be done.

One last thought on this. Dust acts as a thermal insulator. Clean the dust off the surfaces of the filters, fan blades, case holes, cards, microprocessors, heat sinks, memory, hard disk drives, etc. While your at it, clean the dust off of your refrigerator coils, too.

You can contact me, Herbert Wong, Jr., at NOCCCArticles@singularitytechnology.com. This article first appeared in the North Orange County Computer Club (http://www.noccc.org/) Orange Bytes newsmagazine in March 2002. The latest

Office tips, continued

(from page 5)

When the Add-Ins dialog box opens, select the check box labeledMS Office tips

Analysis ToolPak and click OK to close the dialog box and continue.

Also, the Effect function calculates interest , as it applies to the United States. Other countries calculate the actual interest in a variety of ways. So if you don't live in the United States, you'd better check with your bank to see if those Excel results are correct.

MOVING BETWEEN WORKSHEETS IN EXCEL[1]

Run Excel and make sure you have at least two worksheets. Assuming you are initially at Sheet1, press Ctrl-PageDown to get to Sheet2. To move to the previous worksheet, press Ctrl-PageUp.

FILLING IN MULTIPLE EXCEL WORKSHEETS[1]

To save time you like to insert the same data into this same cells but in different worksheets of a workbook. With a blank workbook open, hold down Ctrl and click one or more of the additional worksheet tabs (at the bottom of the Excel window—Sheet2, Sheet3, and so on). Next, in Sheet1, click in cell A1, type Test, and press Enter. Click the Sheet2 tab now, and you'll see Test in cell A1. Try this. Copy data from another workbook.

OPENING WEB PAGES IN EXCEL[1]

All you have to do is choose File | Open and then type in a Web address. For example, you could choose File | Open and type in the File Name entry box. Click Open or press Enter to continue, and the Web page will appear in Excel.

Books Available for Review

- THE PROCESS OF NETWORK SECURITY (Thomas Wadlow)
- WIRELESS WEB A MANAGERS GUIDE: (Frank P. Coyle)
- THE WIRELESS APPLICATION PROTOCOL
- ESSENTIAL C++ (Stanley B. Lippman)
- XCEPTIONAL C++ (Bjarne Stroustrup)
- OSPF COMPLETE IMPLEMENTATION (John T. Moy)
- C++ FAQ'S SECOND EDITION
- SSL AND TLS DESIGNING & BUILDING SECURE SYSTEMS.
- MULITIWAVELENGTH OPTICAL NETWORKS
- MULTI PARADIGM DESIGN FOR C++
- TCP/IP ILLUSTRATED VOLUME 3
- CONNECTING TO THE INTERNET A PRACTICAL GUIDE ABOUT LAN INTERNET …
- MAGIC CAP COMPLETE (Raffle Desk)
- L2TP Richard Shea
- DESIGNING WIDE AREA NETWORKS AND INTERNETWORKS
- WHO'S AFRAID OF MORE C++
- BICYCLE: BLACKJACK, EUCHRE, BICYCLE, RUMMY
- INFORMIX SQL REFERENCE LIBRARY
- IDG Back Office Bible
- IPC'S FOR BUSY PEOPLE (David Einstein)
- QUICKTIME FOR THE WEB APPLE COMPUTER INC.
- EXPLORING IBM PERSONAL COMPUTERS
- UNIX MADE EASY SECOND EDITION
- PRACTICAL C++ PROGRAMMING
- IMPLEMENTING SAP R/3 USING MICROSOFT CLUSTER SERVER
- DISASTER RECOVERY PLANNING (Jon William Toigo)
- INFORMIX DYNAMIX SERVER 2000 (INFORMIX PRESS)
- INFORMIX GUIDE TO SQL REFERENCE AND SYNTAX SECOND EDITION
- WEB SERVERS , SECURITY & MAINTENANCE
- EXPLORING E-COMMERCE GLOBAL E-BUSINESS & E-SOCIETIES
- INSTANT ADVANTAGE.COM WINNING STRATEGIES FOR THE ONLINE ECONOMY
- ORACLE CERTIFIED DBA EXAM QUESTION & ANSWER BOOK
- SAP R/3 FOR THE INFORMIX DBA
- MANAGING PEOPLESOFT WITH TIVOLI
- DYNAMIC WEB PROGRAMMING GRAHAM HARRISON (Random House)
- JOB INTERVIEWS THAT MEAN BUSINESS

TO WRITE A REVIEW: see Joe or Lloyd Mizer
(Jmmizer@juno.com OR lmizer@juno.com)

Visual Quickstart Guide Macromedia Fireworks

for Windows & Macintosh

Reviewed by Steve Carmeli, NOCCC #3673

Written by Sandee Cohen
Published by Peachpit Press

I picked up Fireworks 4 because I got a coupon with my Dreamweaver UltraDev 4/ColdFusion 5 Studio which let me buy the program for $99 + s/h, instead of the usual $299. I already had a graphics program, PhotoImpact 6, but the coupon said that Fireworks integrates with Dreamweaver 4.

Since I had bad experience with the Dreamweaver manual, I decided I needed a third-party tutorial on Fireworks, because I assumed the Fireworks manual would be too dry and boring. After perusing Amazon.com and the Barnes & Noble web sites, this book was the only one I could find that addressed the needs of a beginning user. I was reluctant to buy it at first because it had neither a CD with sample files nor a web site with sample files. But I felt that I should try it because it was only $18.99. The ads said that it taught by screen shots instead of text. I'd already used another book that relied heavily on screen captures and was pleased with that approach. Note that though the book claims to be for both Windows and the Mac, most screen captures were done on a Mac. Also, the Windows and Macintosh have different keyboard and menu command structures. Both are given Mac first. So, moving on to the review…

Chapter 1 covers the basics of minimum system requirements, installing the program, understanding what are called panels, which are like dialog boxes that stay on screen and allow you to create objects, select layers, optimize your file, and some configuration. It discussed the Window Elements (not related to the o/s), the text editor and other facilities that you'll access while using Fireworks. The book made an interesting observation about Fireworks: it produces both vector and bitmap graphics. My graphics experience was with Photoshop, which is strictly a bitmap program.

Chapter 2 discussed the basics of understanding and working with documents, using rulers, guides, magnification and display mode. There are two display modes: Full Display and Draft Display. Full Display shows all fills, brushes and effects. It gives you the best idea of what your printout will look like. The Draft Display mode just shows outlines, like a wireframe of stick drawing. This improves the speed with which your screen redraws.

Chapter 3 was all about colors. Fireworks has incredible control over colors. It has five color modes. They are: RGB, Hexadecimal, CMY (not to be confused with CMYK), HSB, and Grayscale. It has a swatch palette of Web-safe colors. All colors can be specified either by selecting from a swatch, by entering a numeric value for each component of a color or using the eyedropper. The book includes "Understanding" sidebars, which explain what is going on in terms of the different color models and why and when you'd select one model over another.

Chapter 4 discusses path tools. The author discusses the brush, pen and pencil tools. The brush tool paints in swaths of user-definable widths. After you're done drawing a closed-end object with the brush tool, you've created a path with points on it. Then you can specify characteristics of the line you've drawn. I calculate that between the patterns and gradients and textures, there's around 4,000 effects you can create so this program can easily keep you busy for a while. The book said that brush paths don't have anchor points but it looked like the object I created had points. I was able to select a point and modify the shape of the object I painted. The pencil tool draws paths without points while the pen tool can either draw points which Fireworks automatically connects or

draw Bezier curves. Curves are tricky to draw. When you drag a point, a line appears which moves in a curve fashion in response to how you drag.

Chapter 5 is dedicated to selecting paths. It discusses selecting entire objects, points, objects behind other objects, controlling your selection and working with groups.

Chapter 6 is dedicated to working with objects. Among other things, Fireworks has four ways to copy an object: the first is the common Ctrl-C or Control-Insert; the second, third and fourth mystify me a bit in that I can't really see why they were created. The first command is called Duplicate. It just copies a selected object and places it a small distance away from the original copy. The second command is called Clone; it just places the copy on top of the original so you can't even visually tell a copy was made, you just know by knowing how to use the command. The fourth method is not even a menu selection. You place your mouse over a selected object and drag while holding down the Alt key. All these methods bypass the clipboard. Also covered in chapter 6 are methods of changing the shape of an object. There are three ways to change the shape of an object: scale, skew and distort. Scale retains the shape of an object and is just used to change its shape. You can change in one direction (up/down or left/right) or both directions at once by dragging on a point diagonal point. You can also rotate an object. One shortcoming I really wish Macromedia would've included is the ability to specify the angle of axis of an object by entering a numeric value. For example, if you draw a star, there's no way to have it point 90° up.

Chapter 7 is dedicated to working with fills. Any object with a closed path can be filled. There are several ways to specify the color of a fill, as mentioned above with the color models. The web-safe swath is the default drop-down. There are 13 pre-defined gradient patterns and about 49 textures. You can edit the transition points of a gradient and save transition sets as a named gradient. But, as a tip warns you, the gradient is saved with the file. To make the gradient available to all documents, you have to use a style. Also, you can specify whether the pattern is hard-edged, has anti-aliased or feathered edge. So you have a lot of choice about how you present an object to your audience.

One lesson I keep learning with graphics programs: you can't really learn the program by just backing into it. For starters, it pays to know color theory. What is meant by Hue, Luminosity, Saturation and Brightness? While this book provides tips on using the program, it doesn't provide an introduction to color theory, and I suggest you'll need to know it in order to maximize your benefits from the program.

Well, that takes you up to chapter 7 of the book. It appears to be a good introduction to Fireworks. The combination of screen captures and sidebars makes the book more than a boring rehash of the manual. The author did include some tips along the way to help you use the program intelligently.

Finally, in the process of giving thanks, the author mentions two other Fireworks book which could serve as follow-ons: (1) The Fireworks 4 Bible, by Joe Lowry; and (2) Playing with Fire by Linda Rathgeber. Happy computing.?

DEADLINE

All articles and reports for the BYTES must be sent by the Wednesday after the meeting to **EDITOR@NOCCC.ORG**.

Dave Keays, BYTES editor

Connecting To The Internet

A Practical Guide about LAN-Internet Connectivity

Written by Andrew F. Ward
Review by Joe Mizer

Internet usage has exploded throughout the world and the supply of network administrators familiar with the internet has failed to keep pace. This book is aimed at helping a network or system administrator who is proficient in administrating his local area network learn the missing elements. In the past, only a small group of people possessed the skills and knowledge needed to build an internet connection. This book seeks to fill the gap which many network administrators or those building a home network are missing.

This book is not intended for the absolute novice who does not have experience in constructing a LAN or in setting up servers, and maintaining systems. It is for the more experienced user to gain additional knowledge in the specific task of connecting his LAN to the Internet.

I checked the reviews on Amazon and other book seller sites and all of the reviews for this book were extremely positive. Some of the points mentioned were how great it was for a contractor as a general reference, how the step by step instructions which were not application specific applied to most of the systems in the field. Also most reviews mentioned how easy the book is to understand. I will add that the explanations were easier to follow and less extensive than those in other books I have read. I would say this is a practical guide trying to provide the information you need, not every bit of knowledge on the subject.

The book is divided into eight chapters and 230 pages.

1. TCP/IP Internetworking & Internet Services.
2. Selecting your ISP
3. Provisioning your Wide Area Network
4. Planning your Security
5. Designing Network Architecture
6. Staging & Testing your Design
7. Implementing & Validation of Connections
8. Managing your Connection

The three appendices cover “Network Address Translation”, “Virtual Private Networks”, and “How the Internet Works.” The author Andrew Ward works as a network administrator for 3Com Corporation. He is responsible for Internet connectivity, security, and LAN & Wan design and operation. Previously Mr. Ward worked as a Novell system administrator and software developer. He holds a B.S. in mechanical engineering from the University of Rochester.

Published by Addison-Wesley Longman Inc. in 1999 (http://www.awl.com) and listed for $19.95. The ISBN number is 0-201-37956-2 and is printed on recycled paper if you care about those things. I recommend this book for its excellent content, modest size making it easy to take with you, and the very low price.

Kerberos, a network authentication system

written by Brian Tung
published by Addison-Wesley Longman, Incorporated
ISBN: 0-201-37924-4
list: $19.95
reviewed by Dave Keays, NOCCC

I don't think I have ever seen so much information in so few pages.

Kerberos is a network security system that requires users to enter a password only once a day. It was developed at MIT by Clifford Neuman in the 80's and can be downloaded from their web site (http://web.mit.edu/kerberos/www/index.html)for free.

The author of this book, Brian Tung, is a computer scientist at the USC Information Sciences Institute, where he is currently designing and implementing extensions to Kerberos. He is also the author of the page "The Moron's Guide to Kerberos" at http://www.isi.edu/gost/brian/security/kerberos.html. (He claims he is the moron he is referring to.)

The book targets a large audience that consists of: Unix users, Windows users, administrators, and computer programmers. But it doesn't stop there. It also touches on topics such as security basics, password usage, public keys, smart cards, and Greek mythology (Kerberos was a three headed dog that guarded the gates to Hades).

This book has something for many people. It explains to users how Kerberos figures out who you are and what you need to do to preform specific tasks. But it doesn't short the big guys: administrators learn how to setup and configure a Kerberos server, and computer programmers are told how to develop a Kerberized application. Even those that don't care about Kerberos can benefit from this books various discussions on security, such as cryptography.

At first I thought this would be a quick reference for Kerberos. Boy was I wrong! While the book does show each command and any necessary options, it goes into enough details and explains more than just which keys to press.

The only negative thing I have to say about the book is that it is too Unix oriented.

Don't get me wrong, it does include information about how to use Kerberos in Windows (Win9x/Win NT/Win 2000). However, to get to this information and to understand it you have to read the parts that explain how each task is done in Unix. A reader that jumps past the Unix explanations wont get a chance to learn a lot about how Kerberos works and why certain tasks are necessary.

The bottom line is that this book explains each task in depth and covers so much ground that it could be on my shelf years after Kerberos is gone.

"Kerberos, a Network Authentication System" is available at:

alf.com	$9.79 (used),
Amazon.com	$13.96,
Barnes and Noble	$15.00 (used) or
	$19.95 (new)

Steal This Computer Book

Written by Wallace Wang
Review by Joe Mizer NOCCC

can you afford to be on line without knowing how to limit your risk?

Computer Security , Hackers and viruses are a threat to all computer users. No matter how you protect your system, if it is on line it is vulnerable to attacks which can ruin your files or hoodwink you out of thousands of dollars. The author is a regular contributor to Boardwatch magazine and appears on radio and television programs to talk about hackers and computer viruses. Wallace Wang also performs stand-up comedy regularly in Las Vegas and has appeared on the nationally syndicated television show, "A&E's Evening at the Improv." As you can see from the chapter list below the subjects are very serious to each of us.

This book is divided into five parts Part 1: Information Overload Chapter 1 Search Engines Chapter 2 Sources of information Chapter 3 Censorship online Chapter 4 Pledging Allegiance Chapter 5 Where are the hackers Part 2: Games People Play Chapter 6 Computing on a shoestring Chapter 7 Stalking People Chapter 8 Con Games on the internet Part 3: Games Hackers Play Chapter 9 Phreaking and other Phun Chapter 10 Harassing others online Chapter 11 Breaking and Entering Part 4: Destructive Threats on the Internet Chapter 12 Internet Hacking Chapter 13 Viruses I History Chapter 14 Viruses II Writing a Virus Chapter 15 Viruses III Prevention Chapter 16 Trojan Horses Part 5: Protecting Yourself Chapter 17 Waging War on Spam Chapter 18 Computer Forensics Chapter 19 Protecting your Computer

The first paragraphs of the Introduction gives an accurate description of the book. Introduction This book won't turn you into a hacker any more than reading a military manual will turn you into a soldier. But what this book will do is open your eyes to the darker side of the Internet.....Not surprisingly, some people will find the information in this book distasteful, disturbing, and downright dangerous, Yet others will see this same information as an excuse and a reason to cause havoc and make trouble for others. But neither side is correct. The purpose of this book is to challenge you to think about your preconceived notions about right and wrong and how you've been trained to think by your culture.....

Wallace Wang has packed so much information into this book I am surprised he didn't use twice as many pages. His writing style is clear and concise, and still avoids being dull and boring. Throughout the book reference is made to never believe a single source, and always seek out alternate opinions. This is stressed in chapter 2 where you are encouraged to not rely on just the local newspapers for your news, but go also to the international sources for comparison. The truth is probably someplace between the two.

Included with the book is a CD which includes freeware, shareware, free trials, and demos of defensive and other programs. The author only guarantees the programs and files are free of viruses, and from there you are on your own. Some of the topics are Anonymity, Anti-Spyware, Anti-Trojan Horse, Anti Virus, Bulk E-Mailers, Desktop Security, File Shredders, Honey Pot Traps (programs to help you catch and counterattack hackers) and many others.

The Book is published by No Starch Press, at www.nostarch.com. The price is $24.95 and worth every penny. The ISBN # is 1-886411-42-5. Distributed by Publishers Group West. My copy is heavily marked up with yellow HI-LITER and sticky notes poking from the edges to sections I want to reread or visit the listed references. I was so caught up in the book I managed to finish all 400 + pages in less than a week. Since you know the kid around the corner will have his copy, can you afford to be on line without knowing how to limit your risk?

Macintosh SIG

by John Willner, NOCCC (willner@earthlink.net)

Our meeting was devoted mainly to the January 2002 MacWorld Exposition held in San Francisco and booty brought back for the benefit of members.

40% of purchases are made by former Windows users

Orange County Apple stores

Muskonie Center was not as completely filled with vendor booths as last year, much the same as for other large computer shows such as Comdex. On Tuesday the crowd was also not very large, mainly due to snowstorms in the East and more difficulties with airline schedules for attendees flying in. However, by Wednesday one had difficulty walking down the aisles because of the huge crowds. The new iMacs were very impressive. While a few skeptical articles appeared after the show, the widespread opinion was that this Mac would sell. In fact over150,000 orders were placed in January, and orders are increasing. Rumor has it that Apple placed orders for 100,000 flat screen displays per month. The two Orange County Apple stores in Fashion Island and South Coast Plaza report that 40% of purchases are being made by former Windows users. That might eventually get someone's attention in both the computer and investment arenas.

The iMac, ranging in price from $1299 to $1799, has such advanced features that questions naturally arose about the desktop G4 computer line. Some of those questions were answered just before the meeting with Apple announcing new computers with dual 1-gigabyte processors and $500 reductions in the price of former top of the line models. After all, an iMac for consumers (as opposed to professionals) with 800 MHz G4 processor and velocity engine (digital signal processor), a 15" active matrix display, 256 MB of RAM, a 60GB hard drive, USB and Firewire installed, and Super drive that can burn and read CD-RW/DVD ROM disks pushes the limits of most desktop computers of any make or model.

A large number of media packages were collected at the show and distributed at our meeting. These kits were from both software and hardware vendors, with emphasis being placed on OS X. All current MacIntoshes are being shipped with OS X installed. This means an already adequate number of software packages are now available for this advanced operating system, and more are coming rapidly. One key offering available at the show was Microsoft Office for OS X, with four individual programs, the most advanced set of software applications that Microsoft offers. Whatever the deal made between Steve Jobs and Bill Gates,MacIntoshes appear to be getting the new programs first.

The emphasis at the show was on what Mac users are doing with their computers today. iMovie and iPhoto are free to Mac users, and these are more advanced programs than most computer users might realize. The iPod device, at $299 for holding up to 1000 music compositions, was prominently displayed. Thus, movie making, multi-media presentations, digital photography, and data storage of large photo and movie files were addressed. Also, numerous software development systems for OS X were in evidence. The handouts included packets from many of these companies. We also had the usual supply of ball point pens, flashing badges, Easter eggs containing silly putty and caps. We've already received so many T-shirts that they were mainly overlooked.

Incidentally, purchases of new computers through the Apple MUG Store get points for NOCCC that can be applied to prizes for our SIG. This quarter's login is "iPod" and the password is "music".

At next month's meeting the new Microsoft Office for OS X will be demonstrated using a laptop computer and LCD display. Programs include Word, Excel, Power Point and Entourage.

Linux SIG

by Jim Holder, NOCCC (caholder@surfbest.net)

The meeting started late as the room was not open and it was necessary to wait on Campus Security to arrive. The delay can be blamed on the SIG leader for not knowing the procedure for obtaining help in opening a classroom.

consideration is being given to splitting the SIG

The February 3, 2002 meeting was started with a review of the entries in the SIG Linux Library, The information was made available to the participant as a handout along with showing the CD-ROMs distributed by some of the official Linux distribution CR-ROMs (Red Hat 7.2, Debian 2.2, and Mandrake 8.1).

Listings of "Information Sources Websites" and "Distribution Sites" were also made available as handouts and briefly commented on as content and download times. The recommendation was to notify the SIG leader as to which distribution was desired and an attempt to download by Dan Skurkis would be made. If unsuccessful, the requestor would be directed to a major distribution point where the CD-ROMs might be purchased at a greatly reduced price (usually $1.98 per CD-ROM plus shipping)

Copies (a single CR-ROM) of the distribution "Demolinux" were made available to those interested in seeing a demo of Linux on their own processor without endangering their hard disk. Demolinux runs totally from the CD-Rom, but does not install routines to print or use a modem. Staroffice 5.2 can be loaded as an option to provide a Windows like office suite for consideration when moving from Microsoft Windows to Linux as the operating system of choice. Demolinux is truly a demo only distribution.

There is a difference of opinion as to which distribution is "best" for a new user. Red Hat is the backbone for many of the distributions, but versions like SuSE are well developed for use in both home and business environments as a workstation (desktop). At this time four distribution seem to be adequately developed (with respect to the installation scripts) to be considered as a starting point for those desiring to become users of the Linux environment; Red Hat. Mandrake, Debian and SuSE, with a possible fifth being Slackware. However, be warned: The distribution provider makes NO assumption that a user is a beginner.

Updates to the email listing will be available at the next meeting. Planning for a SIG web site is moving slowly, but it is moving. Anyone desiring to spearhead this activity is encouraged to contact the SIG leader, Jim Holder. In addition to my email (caholder@surfbest.net), I can be reached by telephone at (714) 990-3246. There is a voice mail of sorts on that number, and we do check the mail first thing on returning if we have been out.

There is serious consideration being given to splitting the Linux SIG into two groups. One group, Beginning Linux, would address the needs of those using desktop processors for an office environment (home and small business) and the other group, Intermediate Linux, the needs of those more concerned with the more robust Linux capabilities (such as server applications, and the administration issues for multiple user environments).Consideration of start times for each group will be reviewed as to what is feasible (based on classroom availability and scheduling of other SIGs)

Next tine the subjects will be: partitioning hints, a user called root, users & groups, mounting a partition and file types. These are some very basic concepts that a new user of Linux may find confusing and certainly discouraging. The attempt will be made to take the pain and mystery out of these "first things."

Office Suites

by John Heenan, NOCCC (jc_heenan@a-wares.com)

The best technique for demonstrating Import is to export data first. Choose a table and select File | Export. In the Export dialog find a directory to save the new file and give it a name. Select the export the type, "Text files (*.txt;*.csv;*.tab;*.asc)". The type is dependent on the application to which the data is to be imported.

this demo provides some clues as to the different types of data that can be imported

Most applications expect and can accept data in a delimited format. The character used as a field delimiter is typically a comma, but maybe a semicolon, a space or other character. It could be a tab, as with QuickBooks files. A particular Export wizard opens dependent on the type of file to be exported. In the case of the delimited file the options are Delimited or Fixed Width. In the window in the lower part of the dialog, notice the change in the structure of the data as a switch is made between these 2 options. Also, the Next dialog is affected by this choice.

For Delimited files, notice the choice of delimiter characters. Choose the required one and a Text qualifier. This is typically a double quote, however, check the receiving application. Notice the change in the data window when "Include field names in first row" is checked. When exporting to Excel for example, a check mark would automatically create column headings.

For Fixed Width files, in the Next dialog, the field can be sized according to the expecting applications specifications. One button that appears on both types of files is the Advanced button. Basically, this button enables a user to create a standard template of the export if it is expected that the table is to be exported again. We'll examine this further when we review macros, where a specification or template is required when automating the export or import process.

Importing files is simply the inverse of Export. Hopefully, this demo provides some clues as to the different types of data that can be imported.

The second part of our discussion on getting external data included linking. An example might be using Contacts in a Outlook database.

To decide whether to import data into access, we need to know:

- The data is only used in Access
- That Access generally works faster with its own tables, and, imported data to those tables
- It is not necessary to have the latest data from a supporting application. That is, it's not likely that QuickBooks and your Access application will be open at the same time.

The reasons to link or not to link is based on:

- The data is being used by a a program that is open, used and updated continually like Outlook.
- You can operate on these files in the same way as it the files were part of Access only
- Speed of access to the linked tables is not important. As noted by the link to the Outlook DB that the usual access activities were slower with the linked files

Next month, we look at an Access application that imports several files and links to another.

PC Question and answers

by Jim Sanders, NOCCC (jSanders@ligasmicro.com)

The topic for this months meeting was Linux. As promised, I went through a complete install from scratch. The one "cheat" that I indulged in was installing a PCI video card that I knew the Caldera Linux V2.3 knew about. I will also grant that I knew this because the trial installation of this Linux that I did in my class at Santa Ana College. The install there went fine on the same computer, except for the Number 9 TNT2 video card, which it did not know about.

This package comes with three CD-ROMs. The install CD, the commercial packages CD, the source code CD, a boot diskette, and a decent printed manual. The manual suggests three different ways to install the Linux Operating System (OS). The three are, to install with windows, to install by booting from CD-ROM, and to install by booting from the diskette. Because a lot of people are familiar with installing M$ Windows by booting from a diskette, I choose to do the same with Linux. I started of with a blank13Gbyte hard disk. That is, I had used Fdisk to remove all partition information from the drive. The hoped for result of this demo was to show that it can be just about as easy to install Linux as it is to install several versions of Win9x.

The installation booted from the diskette, found the CD-ROM drive, and started installing the OS. It found the hard disk and informed me that the disk needed to be prepared to install Linux and asked if I wanted to do that. I said yes. Several other screens were displayed that required some form of input response, including a Root password and a user name and password. Just like Win9x, it searched for and found the hardware resources of the computer and displayed what it found on the screen. One notable difference between this installation and the typical Win9x installation, the machine did not do a single reboot. A second interesting difference, unlike Win9x, instead of multiple screens of hype and advertising during the installation, when the installation reached about the mid point, the Linux OS offered to let you play a game of Tetrus while it continued to finish the installation.

The basic installation finished in about the same time that is takes to install Win98 on this machine. I chose the Windows style of Graphical User Interface (GUI). When the install finished, the equivalent of the M$ "Start" button brought up a menu of the installed modules and software. Roughly the same mix of software types, though more individual programs and, of course, Netscape instead of IE. This release of Caldera Linux includes Corel's Wordperfect 8, and Sun's Staroffice 5.1 and three other nice apps. Between these two packages, you have all the different types of applications that are in MS Office Suite and you don't have to pay $500 for it.

To sum up, for the price of a second hard disk plus the software, you can learn about an alternative to M$ Windows. Better yet, dust off that old 486 setting in the closet and use it to try the installation. Linux does not turn it's nose up at some of the older hardware. The similarity of the GUI and the way it is used should help most people that are used to Win9x navigate and operate the OS. There are a lot of things that will have to be learned to go much beyond this point. The terminology in Linux is often very different than what you have grown use to. On the other hand, you probably won't miss all of those "blue screens of death" that Win9x give you so often. Unlike Win9x, if there is a problem, and you are so inclined, you can do something about it. YOU have the source code. YOU could find the error in the code that caused your problem. Realistically, most people are not that eager to become system programmers, but there are thousands of people who are and are thrilled to find a well defined problem and give an answer.

One thing I will be doing in March is talking about the first computer that I have ever bought because it was cute. The Shuttle SV24 is a cute package, but inside that cute package is a lot of computer.

General Meeting

February 3, 2002

by Eric Saca

Dave Whittle of Webworking Services joined us in February to present the impressive new photo and video software from MGI Software. The new features in their 360° panorama software were particularly impressive.

President Alan Pearlman opened the meeting. Announcements were made.

Cathy Grammer-Margolin warned us to keep our antivirus software current. There are many nasty new viruses appearing every day. It might even behoove everyone to buy new versions of the software - as opposed to just updating virus definitions - because new technology is requiring new features in the software. For example, Cathy mentioned that her new antivirus software even checks her PDA when she plugs it into her PC. A survey from Intel was passed around. It was aimed at getting user opinions on PC setup and usability issues. An Intel PC camera was offered as a drawing prize. A winner would be picked from those filling out the survey.

Alan gave out a plea for new articles and book reviews for the Bytes. It has been sparse lately. He noted that book reviews should be done diplomatically, however. If the book isn't the best of its kind, the reviewer should still point out its better qualities, along with its drawbacks, in a professional way - and never put down its publisher. NOCCC can get in trouble for blasting books and/or their publishers in the Bytes.

Alan also asked for volunteers to be SIG leaders. Interested members can send an e-mail to president@noccc.org.

Next, George Margolin introduced Dave Whittle.

Dave mentioned that he sells products for MGI Software, which was recently purchased by Roxio. He briefly introduced MGI's products. PhotoSuite 4 allows photos to be edited and enhanced. PhotoVista Virtual Tour enables users to take pictures of locations and create almost 360° panoramas of them. VideoWave 5 allows videos to be edited and processed. It owns more than 50% of the video-editing software market. SoftDVD MAX enables users to watch and play DVDs. It enhances the experience with Dolby Headphone Technology. This provides genuine Dolby Digital 5.1 theater-quality surround sound through standard headphones. Finally, PhotoSuite Mobile Edition provides the functionality of PhotoSuite 4 on Palm Powered handheld purchase.

Dave began the demonstration with PhotoVista. He walked us through a virtual tour of his house in Utah. He started off out in front. He zoomed in on his front door, which had an exciting new feature - a hot spot. Clicking on this hot spot, we were then transported to another 360° panorama - the inside of his house! We then looked around with the ability to zoom in on different parts of interest.

At one point, we encountered another hot spot on a piece of pottery, showing us another exciting new feature - 3D object images. Clicking on the hot spot, there appeared a 3-dimensional view of the pottery. Dave was then able to rotate this object so that we got to see all of it, not just one side!

Then he returned to the interior of his house. He found a hot spot at an open window, then used it to transport us "through the window" out to his back yard. We briefly took in a 360° view of his back yard then found a hot spot to the side of his house. We clicked it and took in the view from that area.

Continued on page 22

A member asked if these scenes were taken from a video camera. Dave said that no, these were all just still photos stitched together to form 360^{O} panoramic scenes and 3D objects. No video motion was involved in this PhotoVista demonstration.

How big is the file or set of files comprising this entire set of scenes (including the front yard, interior, back yard, side yard and 3D pottery)? Dave added up the file sizes involved - to a total small enough to fit on a floppy disk! This can easily be e-mailed by ZIPping the files into a single compressed archive.

What photo formats does PhotoVista accept? The major ones - JPG, GIF, BMP, etc. Dave said that all you need to view these panoramas is a Java-enabled web browser.

He also mentioned that the new Windows XP does not come with such a browser - it needs to be downloaded from the Microsoft website.

He then took a set of 16 photographs (saved on his PC) to demonstrate the stitching process. He highlighted the whole set and activated PhotoVista to stitch them together. In less than five seconds, a new 360^{O} panorama was produced. All standard features were usable on this panorama, including zoom.

Dave mentioned that these panoramas are not true 360^{O} depictions, but very close. They are at least over 360^{O} degrees. They are not complete because another company, IPics, holds the patent on full 360^{O} degree views - which they enforce very well. Thus, they own the market. Dave noted that he had been demonstrating only horizontal panoramas.

With PhotoSuite 4, vertical ones can also be made.

He then demonstrated the use of PhotoVista 3D Objects to compile photos of all sides of an object into a three-dimensional depiction of it. This depiction could be smoothly rotated to see all sides of the object.

A member asked how the pictures were taken.

Dave recommended putting the object on a turntable for better precision. You can also just walk around the object and photograph all its sides. However, with that method, it is more difficult to precisely match the height of the object with that of the camera in every photo. Precision is essential to a quality product from PhotoVista 3D Objects. This is partly because it does not use the process of stitching to create its images. Next, Dave demonstrated VideoWave 5. He said that to retrieve video clips for this product, you can download them from analog and digital video sources. To download from analog sources, such as VCRs and camcorders, you need a video capture card. To download from digital ones, such as digital cameras, you need an IEEE-1394 device - otherwise known in the Apple world as Firewire. (It was invented by Apple.)

These devices can all be purchased at your local Frye's.

Dave demonstrated an amusing video his teenage son did with VideoWave over a weekend, using the product for his first time. It was very well done and took about a minute and 16 seconds. A member asked its size, which was approximately 13 megabytes.

Dave then demonstrated how VideoWave can automatically break down an existing video into component clips. (He used a Roadrunner cartoon.) Once it is broken down, the component clips can be used as building blocks for new videos.

He demonstrated how to add text and transitions to videos. He also covered how to cut images from frames and paste them into other video clips or completely different software.

Finally, with limited time remaining, Dave briefly demonstrated PhotoSuite 4. He did so with a picture of an angry, frowning child. He enlarged the kid's ears and shrank his nose. He stretched and thus skewed parts of his face. He removed the red-eye effect. The final result was a hilarious picture of a little alien being.

Dave demonstrated the vertical stitching capabilities he had mentioned earlier. He stitched together four pictures of a lighthouse into a single complete image. The result was very detailed. He could zoom into any part of it.

He also showed us a beautiful composite of a bay in Hawaii. He had made it from several pictures he had taken while on vacation. The Intel PC camera was raffled off to a lucky member who filled out the survey. Then the regular raffle was conducted - with a free copy of SoftDVD Max.

Next Meeting - We are being honored by having Steve Gibson as our speaker. Each time he has been with us we have filled the auditorium. This time - we should do as well or BETTER, since Steve is the MASTER of Computer Security.

Since 9-11 - the internet viruses are getting nastier and more destructive. Steve is a very enthusiastic, and truly informative speaker. This is the kind of meeting that makes NOCCC such a valuable organization. DON"T MISS IT!

NOTE:

You need a password to get a copy of the **current** PDF version of ORANGE BYTES.

The passwords will be emailed 2 weeks before each meeting.

COMPUTER AIDED INVESTING

By Aurora Singer, NOCCC (forinterpreting@aol.com)

In January, half of our members predicted that the market would be down for March.

Fred Haney, believes that there is a direct relationship between price movements in the past and those that will occur in the future.

To prove his theory, he presented a chart comparing the 1930's Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) with the DJIA for the 2000 and 2001.

He pointed out where the price level of the DJIA had peaked and troughed in the past were closest to those peaks and troughs of the present.

Using the charts he is predicting that the market will start cooling off around April or May.

Vic Awdeychuck discussed that writing covered calls is a way to build cash flow in your retirement account.

He maintains that you can get monthly returns of 10% to 30% without risk provided you use volatile stocks.

For further information visit the following sites: www.pcquote.com and www.amex.com.

Bill Myatt talked about Japanese Candlestick, which has become extremely popular with market analysts in recent years.

Candlestick lines can take variety of shapes depending upon the relationship of the period's opening, high, low, and closing prices. If the closing price is higher than the opening price the main body is white. On the other hand, if the closing price is lower than the opening price the main body is black. For further information, visit the site www.ino.com and also you find an article about this topic in the magazine Stocks and Commodities, Edition Jan'02.

Current SIGS

SIG	Time	Building	Leader	E-mail
Autocad	9:00	Wilkinson 130	Joe Mizer	Jmmizer@Juno.com
Hardware Essentials	9:30	Science 306	Herbert Wong	ocug@singularitytechnology.com
Hardware Essentials	2:30	Science 109	Herbert Wong	ocug@singularitytechnology.com
Internet	2:30	Irvine Hall	James C. Smith	Jamescsmith@bigfoot.com
Java	9:30	Science 203	Terry Warren	Twarren@Alumni.caltech.edu
Beginning Linux	9:00	Wilkinson 210	Bob Ray	bobcray@Pacbell.net
Intermediate Linux	9:30	Wilkinson 210	Jim Holder	caholder@surfbest.net
Macintosh	11:15	Wilkinson 210	John Willner	willner@earthlink.net
New Technologies	9:30	Irvine Hall	George Margolin	Inventor@Pobox.com
Office Suites	11:15	Science 111	John Heenan	Jc_Heenan@Csi.com
Os/2	2:30	Science 203	Terry Warren	Twarren@Alumni.caltech.edu
PC Q&A	11:15	Irvine Hall	Jim Sanders	jSanders@ligasmicro.com
QuickBooks	11:15	Science 203	Linda Russell	goodnewsent@compuserve.com
CAI	9:30	Wilkinson 221	Bob Krishfield	bobkrish@socal.rr.com
Visual Programming I	8:30	Science 109	Anson Chapman	aeccrcss@Hotmail.com
Visual Programming II	9:00	Science 109	Anson Chapman	aeccrcss@Hotmail.com
Visual Programming III	10:00	Science 109	Anson Chapman	aeccrcss@Hotmail.com
Visual Programming IV	11:15	Science 109	Anson Chapman	aeccrcss@Hotmail.com
Windows	9:00	Science 111	James C. Smith	Jamescsmith@bigfoot.com
Understanding O.S.s	11:15	Wilkinson 111	Charlie Moore	Mooreca@aol.com

SIG ALERT ! ! !

New information about special interest groups at NOCCC

I'd like to welcome Bob Ray as a new SIG leader,
he is leading Linux Intermediate which will focus on linux for programmers and system administrators

Members have asked for two groups, Geneology and Gaming.
So if you can lead one of them, call or email Dave Keays.

Send the meeting reports to EDITOR@NOCCC.ORG by Sunday after the previous meeting.

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Center spread		$400

Deadline: Tenth of the month

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Guidelines for Submittal

You can now e-mail articles directly to the Editor through the North Orange County Computer Club’s Web Site: editor@noccc.org, or just give the file on disk and printout directly to Dave Keays at the next meeting.

To transfer your article from your Windows word processor, click at the beginning of the article with your mouse, shift down arrow to the end of the article, then Edit Copy (^C), open your e-mail program, and Edit Paste (^V). If your article is too long to include in an e-mail, please save as ASCII file with a .TXT extension. Then zip the article and attach it to your e-mail.

All documents should have flush left margins, and only one carriage return between paragraphs. The editors will bold your paragraph headings, etc., in order to obtain consistent formatting throughout the Bytes.

Don’t use CAPS for emphasis; that’s like shouting at someone! Use CAPS for computer commands or file names, like AUTOEXEC.BAT or KNOW.TXT. For titles of books and software, capitalize the first letter of each word.

Also please spellcheck your article, and try to follow the ordinary rules of grammar. Don’t use any kind of formatting (columns, tabs, indents, justification, hyphenation, etc.) If columns or tables are needed, send us a hard copy.

NOCCC Membership

If you haven't joined, you're missing a lot!

Meetings - Keep up with what's going on in the computer world. Hear outstanding industry representatives make presentations of the latest and greatest in computer products.

Special Interest Groups - Our 23 SIGs cover a broad spectrum of user interest; they invite you, whether you rank as beginner or seasoned computerist, to take in the lectures and demonstrations they sponsor, and to share computer knowledge.

Get Help with your current Computer Problems - In the Random Access portions of the meetings you ask your question of the entire assemblage, and more than likely someone will have the answer.

The NOCCC HelpLine - Some 100 NOCCC volunteers, experts in their fields, stand ready to assist with your problems, as close as your telephone.

The Orange Bytes Newsmagazine - Our award winning newsmagazine mailed monthly to your address reports on current activities and gives you articles and reviews geared toward your needs.

Raffles - We distribute thousands of dollars worth of hardware and software raffle prizes at our general and SIG meetings.

Product Review - Write a review for the newsmagazine and keep the software, hardware, book, or Cd-ROM. Members review more than 20 products a month. For a list of products available email (items@noccc.org).

Consignment Table - We have a thriving consignment table on our regular meeting day, in which we assist members to sell or buy all kinds of computer items. Use our handy on-line form to prepare your paperwork in advance.

Volunteer Work - You are given opportunities to help our activities with interesting assignments. An all-volunteer organization, you can join with other members in a variety of activities like writing articles for our newsmagazine to conducting a seminar, and more

You may attend a meeting without joining NOCCC. Dues are $30.00/year. Members are entitled to the many benefits listed above. OK, Sign me up!

QUICK MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

PLEASE PRINT!

Date:_____ I am a new member_____

This is a renewal, my membership number is_____

Name _____

Address_____

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State _____ Zip _____ Home Phone _____

Fees: $30 per year plus $15 for each additional family member

Amount enclosed $_____

MC __ or VISA__

Credit Card Number _____Expires_____

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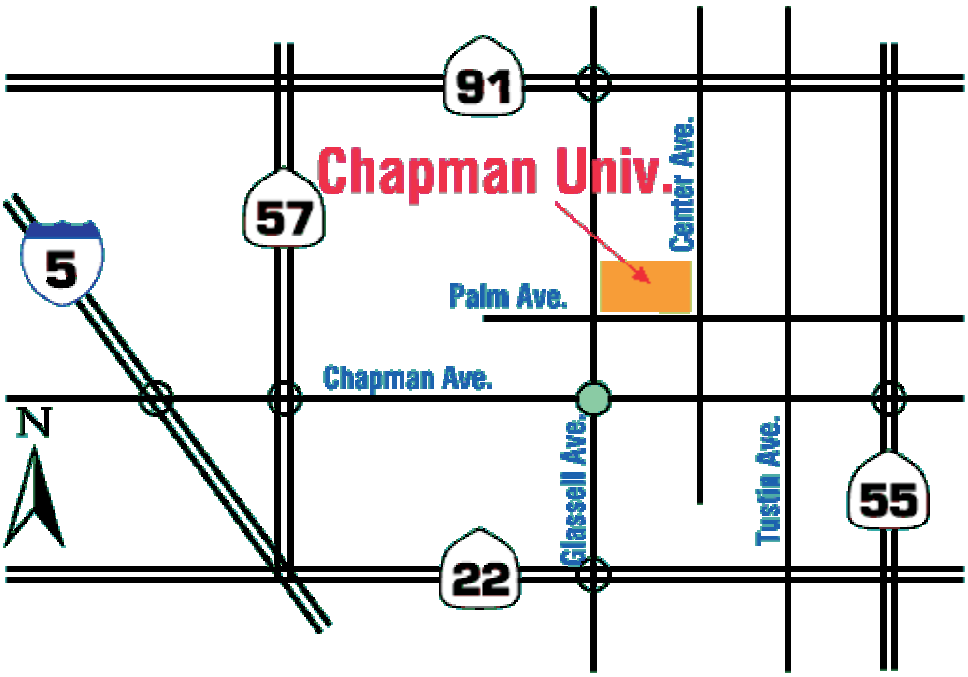

parking information

Chapman University's main parking lot is on the north side of the campus (enter from Walnut) and is free of charge for NOCCC's meetings on Sunday. Please feel free to park in the parking lots.

Parking is also free on the campus-side of the surface streets. The city of Orange's parking laws prohits parking in front of residential housing. Expensive parking tickets will be issued to violators.