



range Bytes

Volume 46 No 7

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NOCCC meetings for Sunday July 10, 2022

MAIN MEETING

Jim Sanders will present the multiple ways in which having and using a Virtual Private Network (VPN) can improve your online security.

Special Interest Groups (SIGs) & Main Meeting Schedule

9:00 AM – 10:30 AM

Beginners Digital Photography*Science 129*

Questions and Answers about Digital Photography

Linux for Desktop Users.....*Science 131*

Beginners' Questions about Linux

10:30 AM – 12:00 PM Noon

3D Printing *Irvine Auditorium*

Questions and Answers about 3D printing

Advanced Digital Photography...*Science 129*

Questions and Answers about Digital Photography

Linux Administration*Science 131*

More topics about the Linux operating system

Mobile Computing*Science 109*

We discuss smartphones, tablets, laptops, operating systems and computer related news.

VBA and Microsoft Access/Excel*Science 127*

Using VBA code to enhance the capabilities of Access and Excel

12:00 PM Noon – 1:00 PM

3D Printing..... *Irvine Auditorium*

Questions and Answers about 3D printing

PIG SIG *Irvine Courtyard*

Bring your lunch. Consume it in the open-air benches in front of the Irvine Hall. Talk about your computer and life experiences.

1:00 PM – 3:00 PM Main Meeting

..... *Irvine Auditorium*

Jim Sander on VPNs

3:00 PM – 4:00 PM

For the dedicated, Google: VPNs demystified so you can ask embarrassing questions

Board Meeting.....

Science 129

Verify your membership renewal information by checking your address label on the last page

Mark your calendars for these meeting dates
2022: Jul 10, Aug 7, Sep 4, Oct 2, Nov 6, Dec 4,
2023: Jan ?, Feb ?, Mar ?, Apr ?, May ?,

Coffee, cookies and donuts are available during the day in the Irvine Hall lobby.
Food and drinks need to remain outside the Irvine Auditorium.

“Friends Helping Friends”
since April 1976

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Special email addresses editor@noccc.org membership@noccc.org	
Our Website WWW.NOCCC.ORG	

Reminder: Membership expiration dates have been advanced by two years. So expire in July 2020 is now July 2022.

HELP!

The club needs a new Secretary for retiring Bob Dickson.

The office of Secretary is open because

Board of Directors

Contact information and email forwarding addresses

President Robert Strain

president@noccc.org (cell 714.222.2140)

Vice President (acting) Jim Sanders

vicepresident@noccc.org (714-544-3589)

Secretary *Position is vacant*****

secretary@noccc.org (home 714.xxx.xxxx)

Treasurer Dr. Don Armstrong

treasurer@noccc.org (home 714.773.1187)

Webmaster Jim Sanders

webmaster@noccc.org (home 714.544.3589)

Director Terry Dickson

terry@noccc.org (home 714.899.9913)

Director Dennis Martin

dennis@noccc.org (home 951.926.3065)

Director Richard Miller

richard@noccc.org (cell 714.309.1504)

no member of the club was willing to be assured of election to the office of Secretary by simply putting their name on the ballot. Doing so would mean spending a little of their time helping the club function. The same goes for the office of Vice President and three Board of Directors positions. It is not fair that only a few dedicated members should have to do all the work of keeping the NOCCC club going. Please consider volunteering for the good of the club.

Main Meeting Report

The Main Meeting consisted of two sections. The first section was the annual election requirement. This was something of a farce. Other than the dedicated few that have been giving of their time to keep the club going. That by giving of their time, to make sure the bare minimum of tasks needed to run the club are done. That is still a lot of work!

The result was that those same people agreed to put their name on the ballot and continue working to keep the club afloat. NO ONE else agreed to help the club. There were so few in attendance other than them, you might as well say they "WON" be default.

The second part of the Main Meeting was the talk about how Unicode allows the display of unusual foreign language symbols on your computer. The slide show that Robert showed the attendees was from a trip that he took with his wife to a remote part of China. This was at a time over 15 years ago when a lot of modernization had yet to be implemented in the area. As a result, it showed how a lot of things in every day life were still being done the way that they were done decades ago. A very interesting presentation.

Photo SIG report

By SIG leader Denji

Here's my input to the Bytes. I have attached 4 photos too. At this month's meeting, I provided an overview of my experiences with macro photography. My experiences with macro photography mainly centered on photographing insects in their natural habitats in local public parks and gardens. It was important to me to take the photos with the insect in its natural environment insofar as the photos would sometimes show the type of plants various insects were associated with. There is a association with the plants and insects to the point whereby if you want the insect, you would grow the plant to provide a home for the insect. Macro photography is about showing a small subject much larger than it is in real life. For background information, some definitions of macro photography terms are presented. A 'macro' lens used for macro photography is a lens take sharp, highly detailed images of small subjects and which typically has a magnification ratio of 1:1 and a minimum focusing distance of around 18 inches or less. The minimum focus distance of a lens is the shortest distance at which a lens can focus where the distance to the subject is measured from the focal plane of the camera sensor. Over years, I have used the lenses below for macro photography. The lenses are listed along with their minimum focus distances. I have attached an example macro photo taken with the lens.

1 - 1 - Canon MPE 65 mm (1x-5x), F2.8 macro lens has a minimum focus distance of 9.4 inches.. An example macro photo taken with this lens is shown in Photo 1 - Lady Bug Catches Aphid.

2 - Sony 90 mm, F2.8 macro lens has Minimum Focus Distance of 11 inches. An example macro photo taken with this

lens is shown in Photo 2 - Striped-Eye Fly.

3 - Nikon 200 mm, F4.0 macro lens has a Minimum Focus Distance of 18 inches. An example macro photo taken with this lens is shown in Photo 3 - Orange Sulfur Butterfly.

4 - Nikon 100-400 mm VR F4.5 - 5.6 telephoto lens has a minimum focus distance of 30 inches to 38 inches depending upon lens mm setting. An example macro photo taken with this lens is shown in Photo 4 - Green Darner Dragonfly. In general, the larger the insect, the larger the lens focal length used. However, there can be a lot of usage overlap during actual lens usage, especially when lens attachments, such as extension tubes or photo multipliers, are used. Larger insects have a greater awareness of people which sometimes require that photos be taken from further distances than the smaller insects.

During the meeting, a question as to what type of macro lens would be used for a macro photo of a coin. A typical coin would be roughly the size of a Striped-Eye Fly so a 90 mm could be used. But since a coin is an inanimate object, I would consider a macro in the 50 to 60 mm range which would be a physically smaller than a 90 mm lens, with a shorter Minimum Focus Distance. Also, when considering the purchase of a macro lenses, many consider macro lenses doing double duty. For example, 50 to 60 mm macro lenses could double as a standard camera lens on a camera with a full frame sensor. A 90 mm macro lens could double as a portrait lens.

There are also differences between mirrorless and Digital Single Lens Reflex (DSLR) camera bodies when used for macro photography. Mirrorless cameras usually have a stabilized image sensor which provides about 5 f-stops of image stabilization whereas DSLRs do not. This can be important when the macro lens used does not have built-in image stabilization. The Canon and Nikon lenses cited as lenses 1 and 3 above for examples.

Another difference is that auto-focusing of a mirrorless camera is based upon the focus of the image that is on the camera's sensor. Whereas DSLR auto-focus is based on a sensor which is in a focusing system that does not include the camera sensor. So when you use add-on macro photo accessories such as extension tubes or photo multipliers, a DSLR will often have difficulty focusing accurately. Mirrorless cameras will automatically compensate for add-on macro accessories.

Another advantage of a mirrorless camera is that its electronic viewfinder has the ability to amplify light coming from the subject whereas the optical viewfinder of a DSLR does not. Sometimes it is easier taking photos under low light conditions using a mirrorless camera,

One advantage the optical viewfinder of DSLR has over an electronic viewfinder of a mirrorless camera is that there can be a noticeable viewfinder image lag due to the mirrorless camera's electronic image processing. Several high-end mirrorless cameras have substantially reduced this image lag. Electronic viewfinder image lag can make it difficult to capture a fast moving subject such as an insect in flight. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to ask.

Editors note: The referenced picture did not come through in time to meet the Bytes deadline. Sorry about that! And, I ran out of time to put together an 8 page version of the Bytes.

**North Orange County Computer ClubDr.
 Donald Armstrong
 709 Rosarita Drive
 Fullerton, CA 92653**

To All Members:

The line above your mailing address now shows your joindate. Please use your join **month** to choose when to renew your membership.

Dated Material – Please deliver before July 10, 2022

Membership Level (\$)	1 Year	3 Years
Individual Member	35	90
Each Additional Family Member	15	40
Full-Time* Enrolled College Student	20	
Enrolled High School Student	15	
*Minimum 12 Semester Hours		
Business Member + Ad (Business Card)	180	
Business Member + Ad (¼ Page, ½ Page)	465,	800
Business Member + Ad (Full Page)	1,475	
Contributing Member	75	
Supporting Member	100	
Advocate Member	250	
Patron Member	500	

Directions to the NOCCC meeting location



Enter CA-55 N (Costa Mesa Freeway) crossing Interstate 5 toward Anaheim/Riverside for 9 miles. *Notice freeway and street signs stating "Chapman University."* Exit toward E Chapman Ave. Turn right onto N Tustin St. Turn left onto E Walnut Ave.

1) Turn left past N. Center St. for the **best place to park** in the underground parking structure (Lastinger under the sports field). Pay the small fee (\$2) to park Ask members or help@noccc.org about parking details, restrictions, and our price break!

2) Turn left onto N Center St. On the right is the Hashinger Science Center, 346 N Center St. Orange California. Parking on the University side is free. Parking on the residential side is a city violation that may cost you a tow away and a ticket!