

Bits of Bytes

Newsletter of the Pikes Peak Computer Application Society, Colorado Springs, CO

Volume XXXVII

March 2017

Issue 3



The Prez Sez

by Toni Logan,
President,
P*PCompAS

Hi. Last month's meeting was very interesting. Joe Nuvolini presented some videos on the 2017 CES meeting in Las Vegas. One of the many things that I got out of it was that so much of the new technology was tied to Alexa rather than Google Home.

Of course the new and innovative cars were a main focus of the meeting. It was fun to see what could be in our future as far as TV's, phones, and robots. Automated everything is quite the prospect. Not everyone welcomes that prospect, but we will see.

When Cary Quinn and I were updating the bank account signatures, we found an interesting article on our own member, Jeff Towne. The article was in the "Life After 50" free newspaper. The article mentioned how he helped refurbish computers to give away and a little bit of his history. We will get to enjoy some of Jeff's wisdom as he will be presenting the program in March. Thanks, Jeff.

Our club was also mentioned in the latest APCUG Nooz. They commented on Joe's PSA video which is on our website and suggested that other groups look into it. It was very good advertising for our site. Thanks Joe, for keeping our site up.

We all enjoy the monthly presentations and if you have any ideas along those lines, let Cary Quinn or me know. Our members are usually the best source for

Next P*PCompAS meeting: Saturday, 4 March 2017

Member Jeff Towne will present "Computer Bits and Pieces."

new information and if you would like to give a presentation or know someone who would, talk to us. Again tell us. Thanks to all who help. ☺

Meeting Minutes

by Bill Abell,
Secretary,
P*PCompAS



The 4 February 2017 meeting was called to order by President Toni Logan. Toni noted that our coffee is currently being purchased from Trader Joe's.

OFFICER REPORTS

Vice President Cary Quinn indicated that the program for next month's meeting has not yet been finalized.

Treasurer Bill Gardner gave the Treasurer's Report. The Society's total financial assets, as of January 2017, totaled \$6,033.75. The 2016 audit is still pending.

Secretary Bill Abell will be out of town at the time of the next meeting. Bill Gardner will be handling the Secretary function in his absence.

Editor Greg Lenihan distributed copies of the *Bits of Bytes* newsletter. Editor Lenihan then announced that the deadline for the next newsletter would be February 18, 2017.

Membership Chair Ann Titus announced that there are three more members.

OLD BUSINESS

Toni indicated that the Volunteer's Lunch was held at Old Chicago on January 28, 2017, with 14 members and three guests in attendance.

The Rules Committee currently consists of Toni Logan and Peter Rallis. If anyone else is interested in volunteering, please contact Toni. The committee should have at least three members.

NEW BUSINESS

The upcoming breakfast will be on February 18, 2017, and the next meeting will be held on March 4, 2017.

AROUND THE ROOM

The audio of the Around the Room is on the Society's website.

Continued on page 2



12 March 2017
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In This Issue

Articles

All About Streaming	7
Calibrate Your PC Monitor	6
Installing Win 10 Upgrade (Free)	5
Nybbles and Bits	2
Tech Heck	8
What Does a PC BIOS Do?	3

P*PCompAS

Meeting Minutes	1
The Prez Sez	1



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Nybbles and Bits
by John Pearce, P*PCompAS



In the February newsletter, I wrote about trying to upgrade my Comcast Internet connection speed to 200 Mbps. To get the higher speed, I needed to install the Comcast supplied TC8305C cable modem with 802.11n wireless router. I wanted to continue using my Linksys wireless router because it supports both the 2.4 and 5 GHz Wi-Fi bands while the Comcast unit is 2.4 GHz only. In addition, I have a printer and several other devices that use a hardcoded IP address in the 192.168.x.x address range while the Comcast unit uses 10.0.0.x addresses. Unfortunately, the saga does not have a fairy tale ending.

I called Comcast tech support to swap the modems. The Comcast technician made several attempts to get the Comcast cable modem operational and all of them failed. After spending about 30 minutes on the phone, the tech support person decided an on-site visit would be needed and scheduled it for two days later. About three hours after finishing that phone call,

I received a call from a Comcast networking specialist. It took the specialist about 10 minutes to get the cable modem operational. Then the specialist asked me to connect my PC directly to the cable modem and run a speed test (http://speedtest.xfinity.com). The results showed 200 Mbps download and 10 Mbps upload. Success!! Before ending the call, the tech also walked me through the process to put the cable modem into bridge mode so I could use my wireless router. So far, so good.

Over the next three days, there were plenty of problems that had not happened with the previous cable modem (Motorola SB6120). There were lots of “Server not found” errors which I believe were really DNS (Domain Name System) look-up failures. Web sites were generally slow to load or would load about half the page then display a “Server not found” error. Both Netflix and YouTube would pause

Continued on page 3

Meeting Minutes (Cont. from page 1)

PROGRAM

Joe Nuvolini presented a series of videos from the 2017 Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas.

DRAWING

Winner this month was Dennis Conroy, who won a movie DVD. ☺



Joe Nuvolini presenting at the February meeting

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P*PCompAS welcomes any comments, letters, or articles from members and non-members alike. Please send any articles to the editor (see last page for address). The editor reserves the right to reject, postpone, or edit for space, style, grammar, and clarity of any material submitted.

What Does a PC's BIOS Do, and When Should I Use It?

By Chris Hoffman, reprinted with permission from HowToGeek.com

Original article at: <https://www.howtogeek.com/179789/htg-explains-what-is-bios-and-when-should-i-use-it/>

Your computer's BIOS is the first thing that loads when you start your computer. It initializes your hardware before booting an operating system from your hard drive or another device. Many low-level system settings are only available in your BIOS.

Modern computers predominantly ship with UEFI firmware, which is the successor to the traditional BIOS. But UEFI firmware and the BIOS are fairly similar. We've even seen modern PCs refer to their UEFI firmware settings screen as the "BIOS."

BIOS and UEFI Explained

BIOS stands for "Basic Input/Output System," and is a type of firmware stored on a chip on your motherboard. When you start your computer, the computers boots the BIOS, which configures your hardware before handing off to a boot device (usually your hard drive).

UEFI stands for "Unified Extensible Firmware Interface." It's the successor to the traditional BIOS. UEFI offers support for boot volumes over 2 TB in size, support for more than four partitions on a drive, faster booting, and enables more modern features. For example, only systems with UEFI firmware support [Secure Boot](#) to secure the boot process against rootkits.

Whether your computer has a BIOS or UEFI firmware doesn't matter much in most situations. Both are low-level software that starts when you

boot your PC and sets things up. Both offer interfaces you can access to change a variety of system settings. For example, you can modify your boot order, tweak overclocking options, [lock down your computer with a boot password](#), enable virtualization hardware support, and tweak other low-level features.

How to Access Your BIOS or UEFI Firmware Settings

There's a different process for accessing the BIOS or UEFI firmware settings screen on each PC. Either way, you'll have to restart your PC.

To access your BIOS, you'll need to press a key during the boot-up process. This key is often displayed during the boot process with a message "Press F2 to access BIOS", "Press to enter setup", or something similar. Common keys you may need to press include Delete, F1, F2, and Escape.

Some PCs with UEFI firmware also require you to press one of these keys during the boot-up process to access the UEFI firmware settings screen. To find the exact key you need to press, consult your PC's manual. If you built your own PC, consult your motherboard's manual

PCs that shipped with Windows 8 or 10 may require you access the UEFI settings screen via Windows 8 or 10's boot options menu. To

Continued on page 4

Nybbles and Bits (Cont. from page 2)

and display the spinning circle. In some cases, the pause was just a minor annoyance. In other cases, it happened every minute or two which was a real hassle. Thunderbird, the e-mail program, would periodically report it could not connect to the server at mail.comcast.net. And, my son had issues with using his Xbox online.

Comcast tech support could not explain why these problems happened with the Comcast modem and not with my SB6120. Their only suggestion was to

exchange the modem. At that point, I decided to reinstall the SB6120. It took just a few minutes for me to physically swap the two boxes and for the tech to make the changes in Comcast's system. With the SB6120 reinstalled, all the problems disappeared.

I have looked in the Comcast community forums and found complaints like mine with the Comcast TC8305C cable modem. There is apparently no resolution to the problems. At this point, I am uncertain what to do next. I could exchange the Comcast modem and try again; I could buy a new modem

capable of higher speed and where I have control; I could just leave things alone.

In case you are interested in the technical issue, Comcast-supplied cable modems like the TC8305C have the Xfinity home hotspot feature. A separate network called "xfinitywifi" is created when the feature is enabled. Because of the hotspot feature, bridge mode in the TC8305C is reported to have problems. The cable modem cannot truly operate in bridge mode because it still must provide routing and DNS service for the "xfinitywifi" hotspot. ☺

BIOS (Continued from page 3)

access it, hold down the Shift key as you click the “Restart” option to restart your computer.

The computer will reboot into a special boot options menu. Select Troubleshoot > Advanced Options > UEFI Firmware Settings to access the UEFI firmware settings screen.



How to Change BIOS or UEFI Firmware Settings

The actual BIOS or UEFI settings screen looks different on different PC models. PCs with a BIOS will have a text-mode interface you can navigate with your arrow keys, using the Enter key to select options. You’ll see the keys you can use spelled out at the bottom of the screen.

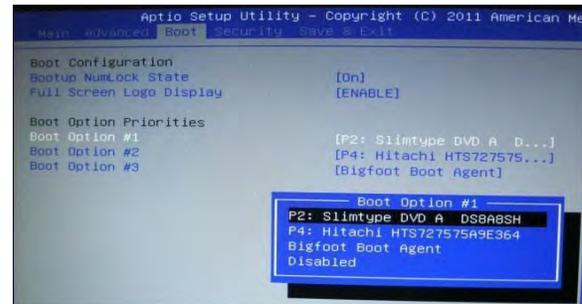
Some modern UEFI PCs have graphical interfaces you can navigate with a mouse and keyboard, but many PCs continue to use text-mode interfaces, even with UEFI.

Whatever the screen looks like, you can use your keyboard or mouse to navigate through it. But **be careful in your BIOS or UEFI settings screen!** You should only change settings if you know what they do. It’s possible to make your system unstable or even cause

hardware damage by changing certain settings, especially ones related to overclocking.



Some settings are less dangerous than others. Changing your boot order is less risky, but you can even run into trouble there. If you change your boot order and remove your hard drive from the list of boot devices, your computer won’t boot Windows (or whatever other operating system you have installed) until you fix your boot order.



Poke around and find whatever setting your looking for. Even if you know what you’re looking for, it’ll be in a different place on different computer’s settings screens. You’ll generally see help information displayed somewhere on your screen, providing more information about what each option actually does.

Continued on page 5



The February breakfast was held on the Saturday between Valentine’s Day and President’s Day, so our digerati had much to celebrate besides their normal enthusiasm for anything technical. Join the group for some good food and stimulating conversation.

As in the past, the Volunteers Luncheon was held on the weekend coinciding with the end of the NFL playoffs and the Super Bowl, which was on 28 January this year. Pizza and salad were served to club volunteers and a few friends and spouses who joined them at Old Chicago. Thanks to Cary Quinn and Bob Blackledge for handling the details of the event.

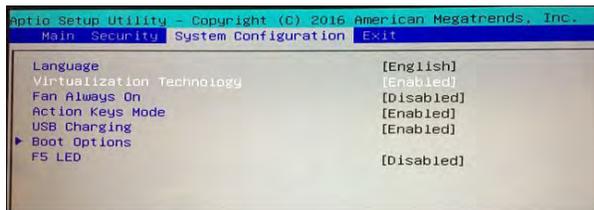


BIOS (Continued from page 4)

How to Enable Intel VT-x in Your Computer's BIOS or UEFI Firmware

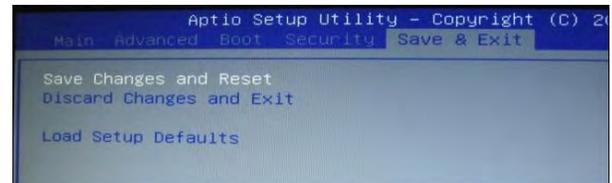
For example, the option to [enable Intel's VT-x virtualization technology](#) is often somewhere under a "Chipset" menu, but it's on the "System Configuration" pane in the screenshot below. The option is named "Virtualization Technology" on this PC, but is often named "Intel Virtualization Technology," "Intel VT-x," "Virtualization Extensions," or "Vanderpool" instead.

If you can't find the option you're looking for in your BIOS, consult the manual or help website for your PC. If you built the PC yourself, look at the manual or help website for your motherboard.



When you're done, select the "Save Changes" option to save your changes and restart your computer. You can also select a "Discard Changes" option to restart your PC without saving any of the changes you made.

If you have a problem after making a change, you can return to your BIOS or UEFI firmware settings screen and use an option named something like "Reset to Default Settings" or "Load Setup Defaults". This option reset your computer's BIOS or UEFI settings to their defaults, undoing all your changes. ☺



Installing the Windows 10 Upgrade (For Free)

by Ann Titus, P*PCompAS

After sending my desktop computer (running Windows 10 upgrade) to the factory for repairs twice, it was returned running Windows 8.1. I finally found several articles detailing how to get Windows 10 upgrade free in spite of the fact that the upgrade time had run out.

- 1 <http://www.zdnet.com/article/heres-how-you-can-still-get-a-free-windows-10-upgrade/>
- 2 <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/software-download/windows10>

I followed the instructions given in the above article (1) and downloaded the media creation tool (2) and began the download of Windows 10 to my Windows 8.1 desktop computer. All went well (if LONG) until it began uploading updates. It stalled at 21 percent. After Googling many options I decided to try the easiest I found and did the following:

Go to Command Prompt (Admin) > OK; type in Net Stop Wuauaserv; on the second line type in Net stop bits.

Almost immediately it jumped to 28 percent. I redid the above two more times and it completed the check for updates and finished installing Windows 10! ☺

How to Calibrate Your PC Monitor to Get the Best Picture Possible

by Mark Jones at Komando.com (tip from 2/8/17)

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Home computers have come a long way since the early days. Processors are much faster and storage size is incredibly large in comparison.

They have also come way down in price. You can now pick up a powerful desktop or laptop computer for a fraction of the cost that you would have paid for a lesser machine in the mid-1990s.

Peripheral devices have also made great strides. For example, you can purchase large, flat screen HD monitors that are extremely light-weight with great picture quality.

Many people use these wonderful gadgets to play video games or stream movies. However, if you buy a new monitor, its display settings might not be right for you.

That's why you need to know how to test and calibrate your PC monitor.

Before we tell you how to adjust your monitor's settings, let's define them.

What are monitor settings?

When you go to adjust the settings on your monitor, it's a good idea to know what you are adjusting.

- **Brightness** - This setting is pretty self-explanatory. Adjusting this will make your screen brighter or darker, depending on what you like. Many people find that the 75 percent range is the most comfortable on their eyes. Try this setting with both the room lights on and off to make sure it works for either.
- **Color** - When you increase or decrease the color setting, you are adjusting the color saturation of the monitor. That just indicates how bold and deep the colors are. Turn it all the way up and then turn it all the way down to see the color range. Set it where it's most appealing to you.
- **Sharpness** - This setting is dependent on your monitor's resolution and the quality of what you are watching. An HD movie will look different from a lower quality video that you would find on YouTube. If sharpness is set too low, it could result in a softer, blurry picture.
- **Tint** - This setting adjusts color hue, defined as the property of light by which the color of an object is classified as red, blue, green or yellow in reference to the spectrum. This

can vary depending on the monitor's manufacturer. Many times this setting will impact the color and dimness of the display.

How to make basic monitor display adjustments

Depending on the ambient lighting at your home, the default display settings on your monitor might not be appropriate. You will need to adjust them manually.

First, go to a website like Netflix or Hulu that offers streaming in HD. You could instead play a Blu-ray Disk if your computer has a built-in Blu-ray player.

Watching an HD movie is the best way to see if the monitor is set up the way you like. If the picture is too bright or dark, you can adjust those settings to your personal taste.

Your monitor should have buttons located on the front that allow you to adjust the screen's color and brightness. Check the owner's manual for specific instructions, as these functions differ by brand.

Adjusting display settings with these buttons located on the monitor is the easiest way. There is a more in-depth way to make adjustments.

Both Windows computers and MacOS already have calibration tools built-in. They are quick and easy to use.

Before starting the calibration process, be sure to have your monitor in 24-bit or high-resolution mode. To avoid glaring, use normal room lighting.

How to calibrate a monitor

To calibrate a PC monitor in Windows 10:

- Go to the Settings app
- Choose System in the main menu
- Click Display
- Click Advanced Display Settings
- Scroll down and click Color Calibration

Once you open this feature just follow the instructions that appear. ☺

All About Streaming

By Pam Holland, President & Instructor, TechMoxie, Pam (at) tech-moxie.com, www.tech-moxie.com

Looking to detox from election news or just looking for more interesting content? Streaming is a great way to be in control of the what, where, and when of what you view.

What is 'streaming'?

It is easiest to start with traditional TV viewing. There are two options: Cable or a digital antenna to pick up VHF or UHF channels. Streaming, on the other hand, is done via the Internet - the same service that brings you e-mail, Google, and access to websites.

Why is it called streaming?

Because it flows to our devices much like water streams through our pipes. Due to variations in the speed with which data comes over the Internet, a little extra is stored ("buffered") as we watch so that we see a steady stream of video. Otherwise what we are watching would start and stop with annoying frequency. Plus, the content is not downloaded and stored on our devices - it streams through and out.

You can stream content simply by going to your computer. Go to PBS or YouTube on the Web and click a video - this is streaming. But sitting in front of a computer isn't terribly cozy.

Streaming from a TV - what equipment do I need?

Streaming can be done from any device that has an Internet connection. Your computer, a tablet, or a smartphone can easily stream video content. TVs can stream video if they are Internet-enabled. ("Smart TVs" are Internet-ready). Older (non-smart) TVs can easily be connected to the Internet by

attaching a relatively inexpensive device such as a Roku, Amazon Fire Stick, Google Chromecast or Apple TV (most available for under \$50).

Newer Smart TVs connect to the Internet wirelessly over Wi-Fi, which is great if your TV isn't near your Internet router. Older Smart TVs might need to be plugged into your cable modem - much like computers needed to be wired before Wi-Fi. If you have an older Smart TV, you might want to consider purchasing a Roku-type device, which will allow you to connect the TV to the Internet wirelessly.

As Roku-type devices all connect to the Internet wirelessly, you will need Wi-Fi. Newer modems include Wi-Fi capability. If you don't have a Wi-Fi modem, you can get one from your Internet provider or an electronics store.

How to get content?

There are many sources for great streaming content. Some are free, but many involve a monthly subscription such as Netflix or Amazon Prime. We think it easiest to set up these accounts using a computer. Once your TV is set up for streaming, you can access your subscriptions by turning on your TV and Roku-type device or accessing the Smart TV functions. Roku, for example, will display a menu of available subscription services. Click on the service you subscribe to (e.g., Netflix) and you will be prompted to enter your user name and password. (Happily, you do not need to enter these passwords each time you watch!)

If you have cable TV, consider subscriptions that will supplement what you have on cable such as



Netflix and Amazon Prime. For those who don't have cable TV (or want to eliminate it), consider a subscription to SlingTV which offers packages starting at \$20 that include cable news, sports channels, and other cable channels such as Comedy Central. Even HBO and Showtime can now be purchased a la carte via a monthly subscription.

One of the great advantages of these subscription services is that you can access them from any Internet device. I often start watching a Netflix program on my computer and then continue later that evening from my TV. Netflix automatically saves where I left off.

What about "cutting the cord"?

Most of the cable companies bundle services (e.g., the Comcast's Triple Play) making your telephone and Internet more expensive if you don't opt for the bundle. Cutting the cord is best for those who are willing to eliminate their telephone (landline) service as well. Doing a careful cost comparison is necessary. But, if you pay for premium content via cable, you might do better to stream that content rather than pay for expensive cable upgrade packages. One huge advantage of streaming is that subscriptions are month-to-month and therefore can be cancelled and restarted at any time. ☺

Tech Heck

By Greg Skalka, President, Under the Computer Hood User Group, CA, www.uchug.org, president (at) ushug.org

Somewhere between tech heaven and tech hell is tech heck, where most of us that are tech users reside. No one's technology experience is always flawless and perfect, so tech heaven is not achievable in this existence (I mean, really - who has not received a spam e-mail or had a cell call dropped). Likewise, it is unlikely anyone is always bested by technology and gets absolutely no benefit from it, or lives a life of total misery because of technology. We all live somewhere in between, usually where technology helps us a lot of the time, but betrays us on occasion. We all have our own individual tech hecks, and where ours is in that wide spectrum can vary greatly, and even change over time.

I don't think that anyone today can live completely apart from our modern technology. Even if you forsake everything modern and retreat to the wilderness to live completely off the grid and off the land with only stone tools, you'll probably be spotted by surveillance satellites or aircraft. Then the authorities will soon arrive to find out why you are trespassing, or if you do own the land, why you have not been paying your property taxes. In a world that seems to be shrinking due to increased population and easy travel, technology serves the purpose of helping us to better get along with all the other humans here.

That does not mean that everyone has to be "all in" on the latest tech. Each person must decide for themselves what they feel comfortable dealing with and capable of understanding. No one need be forced into using Snapchat or smart phones or self-driving cars, but we all live in a world where these exist, and we can still benefit from their existence. I don't know how to perform laparoscopic (or minimally invasive) surgery, but I am glad the technology to perform it exists, otherwise the recent removal of my appendix might have left a big scar and required a lengthy recovery. All the latest medical devices and procedures help us to live longer and healthier lives, but as I found with my recent procedure, and as we are all finding out as country, there is often a higher financial price to be paid for those advances.

Shunning technology can reduce the

negatives of tech heck in a limited sense, but we are all sharing this planet and are affected by what everyone else does, at least to some degree. The Amish certainly don't have to worry about their buggies being set afire by an exploding Samsung Galaxy Note 7, as they shun modern conveniences like smart phones. They will, however, suffer the same unfortunate fate as the rest of us tech users if we can't prevent a climate disaster from human-induced global warming or avoid a global nuclear war. The Amish may decline modern transport and walk beside the roads, but could still fall victim to an accident caused by a cellphone-distracted automobile driver.

Technology connects us all and provides a backdrop for all we do. Television, telephones, computers and the Internet have reduced the distance between us and broken down geographic barriers, all without our having to leave our homes. We have the advantage of knowing what is happening on the other side of the globe; we also have the disadvantage sometimes of knowing exactly what is happening on the other side of the globe. The media's emphasis on sensationalism can make it seem that all news everywhere is bad. The Internet can help spread knowledge and tolerance, but can also be used by the hateful and intolerant to spread their views. We benefit from the ability to conduct financial transactions and shop online, but suffer from identity theft, online scams, and loss of privacy.

Tech heck is even creeping into the political debate, one of the main current news subjects. Both major party presidential candidates have their own tech problems, Hillary Clinton with e-mail servers, and Donald Trump with having embarrassing recordings from his past made public. We have had concerns about the integrity of election results in the past due to technology; now do we have to worry about the Russians hacking voter databases and influencing our election?

Our technology problems are not even confined to this world alone. Going into space is difficult. We have had many successes, but also a number of failures, and lost lives in the

Continued on page 9

Tech Heck (Continued from page 8)

process. We were able to land men on the moon with computers not much more powerful than a pocket calculator, yet we still crash expensive, sophisticated spacecraft today. Mars appears to be particularly intolerant of our technology, as of the 55 spacecraft humans have tried to send its way, less than half have been successful missions. The recent crash of the European Space Agency's Schiaparelli lander is another example of Mars tech heck. The U.S. and Russia have sent the bulk of the missions to the red planet, with NASA succeeding in 19 out of 25 tries, while Russia succeeded in only three of 23. Maybe we don't have to worry so much about election hacking after all.

When it comes to new technology, it appears the young are the most eager and adept adopters. Put a smart phone in the hands of a two-year-old and they will dive right in, but the same device may be intimidating to a senior citizen. My children (in their late 20's now) are more accepting of and accomplished with some new tech than I am, while my parents (in their late 70's) would like to keep up but need some help.

My daughter is not very technical, but knows most everything about social media, and the iPhone and iPad are her weapons of choice. My son is an engineer and has become quite accomplished at building little project boards that communicate over text or the Internet, letting him know if his mail was delivered, if a monitored item moved and how much beer is left in the keg. He uses computers all day at work, set up his own home network (with network cameras) and is kind of tethered to his smart phone. He seems quite pragmatic about technology and is not at all intimidated by it; he has no reluctance to just trying things until he gets it working. Part of his confidence I'm sure comes from growing up with all this tech stuff. When I bought network cams like his, I resorted to having him come over to help me set them up (a true indication that I'm getting old). He has no interest in a user group to help solve his tech problems; he'll just Google the problem.

My parents live 100 miles away; I wish I were closer, so that I could help them with their tech problems more often. My dad has been my idol and role model through life. It has always impressed me that he grew up in a farm house with no indoor plumbing or electricity, yet picked up tech and computers easily. He has built his

own computers, but lately has had a harder time keeping up with advanced topics like networking and e-mail. My mom has used computers for years but is slowing down a bit as well. Both have cell phones but don't text. My mom now has a smart phone, but is waiting on my nephew to come over and give her more guidance on how to use it. What is intuitive for the younger generation is not so much for the older.

I'm somewhere in between, in my own tech heck. I'm an engineer and spend my work days designing telecom hardware, but no longer have the time or inclination to build little projects like my son. My first computer was a Timex Sinclair 1000, so I knew BASIC pretty well, but by the time C programming came along I was so much into the hardware that programming fell by the wayside. I'm pretty good at networking and setting up tech stuff; I have a wide variety of printers, scanners, cameras, GPS receivers, action cams and other gadgets. I may succeed in conquering technology more due to being methodical and persistent than being skilled. I have lived so long in the Windows environment that I've never had much interest in the Apple world (too expensive) or in Linux (too unfamiliar and seemingly less useful). Mobile devices have never caught on with me; I own a couple of tablets that I rarely use, and I've yet to buy a smart phone (I'm paying for everyone else's data plans, so can't afford one for myself). I don't really see a point in social media like Facebook; it is hard enough keeping up with e-mail.

I am the IT department for my extended household, responsible for keeping everything running. On the whole, things usually work as expected, but with more tech comes more opportunities for interaction problems or outright failures. My least favorite call to receive is from my wife, to tell me while I'm at work that her home PC is having problems (as if there was anything I could easily do to diagnose or fix it remotely). I sometimes wonder if in an afterlife our heaven or hell would be tailored specifically to us individually. In that case, I know my heaven would be a place where everything works and nothing ever breaks or malfunctions, while my hell would be a place where everything was perpetually broken, and Lucifer was constantly after me to fix it all.

Oh heck!



P*PCompAS Newsletter
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Coming Events:

Next Membership Meeting: 4 March beginning at 9 am (see directions below)

Next Breakfast Meeting: 18 March @ 8 am, Country Buffet, 801 N. Academy Blvd.

Newsletter Deadline: 18 March

Check out our Web page at: <http://ppcompas.apcug.org>

