

Bits of Bytes

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Issue 9



The Prez Sez

by Toni Logan, President, P*PCompAS

The program for the August meeting was on Bitcoin. Our Vice-President, Cary Quinn, gave us a great tutorial of the history of Bitcoin and how to use this new currency. It is very speculative and isn't backed by any entity, which seems to be what people who use it want. Thanks to Cary for an informative program.

We also arranged for Joe Nuvolini to purchase a new projector. It is much brighter and will do a good job for us in presenting our programs. Thanks to Joe for buying it and also for checking it out to be sure it works well.

This is the time of year to think about new officers for next year. Gene Bastnestos has volunteered to head the Nominating Committee. Besides officers, we need a new member of the Board of Directors. Bob Blackledge has volunteered to head the committee for a place to hold the Volunteers Luncheon in January. Cary Quinn will head the Audit Committee.

Lastly, I hope everyone has enjoyed a safe viewing of the solar eclipse and didn't get caught in any of the advertised traffic jams trying to see the eclipse or to get home.

☺



Next P*PCompAS meeting: Saturday, 2 September 2017

The presentation might be about 3D printing. Regardless, come see the debut of our new 5000-lumen projector.



Meeting Minutes

by Bill Abell, Secretary, P*PCompAS

The 5 August 2017 meeting was called to order by President Toni Logan at 9:00 a.m.

OFFICER REPORTS

Programs Chair Cary Quinn announced that today's previously planned program on 3D printing, would be presented at a later date, and that a variety of other programs are being looked at. Today's program would be on Bitcoin.

Treasurer Bill Gardner's report was given by Toni Logan. We currently have total assets of \$6,007.98. The Treasurer's report was approved as prepared.

Editor Greg Lenihan distributed copies of the current newsletter. The deadline for the next newsletter will be August 19, 2017.

Secretary Bill Abell announced that he would be traveling at the time of the next two meetings. He will ask Bill Gardner to fill in during his absence.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The August breakfast will be held on the 19th.

OLD BUSINESS: None

NEW BUSINESS

The Nominating Committee for the upcoming slate of officers will be chaired by Gene Bagenstos.

The Audit Committee will be chaired by Cary Quinn.

Bob Blackledge will identify and secure a site for this year's volunteer lunch.

Joe Nuvolini will purchase a new projector for the club, inasmuch as our current one is no longer in working order. It will be a JVC, 5000 lumens, with a 4-year warranty.

AROUND THE ROOM

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

PROGRAM

The program was introduced by Cary Quinn. It was a video

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P*PCompAS

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Editor: Greg Lenihan
Librarian: Paul Godfrey
Membership: Ann Titus

Committees

Audio: A.J. Whelen
Hospitality: Pat Krieger
Programs: Cary Quinn
Publicity: Cary Quinn
Nominating: Vacant

Board of Directors

Bob Blackledge
John Pearce
Joe Nuvolini
Peter Rallis
Paul Godfrey

Six Tech Hacks You Need in Life

by Kim Komando at Komando.com (tip from 2/4/17)

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“Life hacks” are addictive. Maybe you fixed a running toilet with a paperclip. Or you turned a ruddy old door into a makeshift coffee table. You looked at your invention with pride, because you foraged in the garage and jury-rigged something together that worked.

There are many “tech hacks” that offer simple solutions to everyday digital setbacks. Here’s a list of some of my favorite tech hacks. Most are easy and immediate, but there’s one to embrace your inner MacGyver that should take you a few hours.

Be sure to watch the video demonstrations too. You won’t miss a step that way.

1. Amplify your phone’s speakers

Smartphone speakers aren’t very powerful, which is why most people connect the phone to ear buds or Bluetooth stereo gear

to really enjoy their music and podcasts. (If you have Apple Airpods, [click here for clever ways not to lose them.](#))

But if you’re in a pinch for sound, place your phone into a dry cup or bowl. Aim the speakers downward, and you’ll be astonished by how much louder your audio will sound. The hack only takes a second to set up. Just remember to use clean cups!

Want to hear how much better it sounds? [Click here to see my video demonstration.](#)

2. Create DIY speakers from household items

Wasn’t that fun? Let’s take it to the next level: You can make your own speakers. All you need is an empty cylinder, such as the cardboard tube you find in the wrapping paper roll, a Pringle’s sleeve or a two-liter soda bottle.

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Meeting Minutes (Cont. from page 1)

presentation by Jonathan Nowak on Bitcoin and Crypto Currencies and is available through APCUG.

DRAWING

Boise Paper—David George & Toni Logan
Monitor—Pat Krieger
Speakers—Joe Nuvolini ☺



Cary Quinn preparing to show the video about Bitcoin in August

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How Can I Tell If a Website is Safe?

By Leo Notenboom, <https://newsletter.askleo.com>; published under the Creative Commons License

The short answer is, there's no simple solution to this problem. There's no single service or tool you can rely on to keep you completely safe.

I understand that can be frustrating.

There are tools and techniques, including online tools, DNS blocking, Web blocking, and browser blocking, but these solutions are inconsistent and incomplete. Generally, they can be used only to gather a little additional data to inform the ultimate safety tool: yourself.

What is "safe"?

There's no canonical list of what is and what is not safe.

One problem is that the word "safe" has different meanings depending on who you ask.

For some people, "safe" means no [malware](#) could be downloaded by visiting the site; for others, "safe" means there isn't any risqué humor present; for still others, it could mean that the site represents a company with which it's safe to do business. There are probably as many definitions of what it means to be "safe" as there are people answering the question.

I don't believe it's possible to get an absolutely safe/not-safe decision from any service or tool. At best, you'll get data to help you make that determination yourself, according to your own criteria.

Online tools

Online services that rate websites' credibility are one of my first stops when faced with an

unknown or questionable link.

[Web of Trust](#) became quite controversial when it was discovered they were [selling data collected by their toolbar](#). The solution is simple: uninstall their toolbar, or don't install it in the first place.

Their online service remains a valuable source of data. The information is "crowdsourced": it's generated from internet users, not from some central authority. I'll talk more about this concept below.

Visit [mywot.com](#), enter the URL of the site you're investigating into the search box at the top, and hit Return.



That will generate a report for the site in question. You can view the report for Ask Leo! ([askleo.com](#)) here. This will tell you if others have found the site to be safe and trustworthy, or not.

You do not need to register, sign in, or download the extension, even though it may be offered multiple times.

[Norton SafeWeb](#) is a similar service from Symantec. Its Web interface is perhaps a little cleaner, putting the search function front-and-center.

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Maybe it had something to do with the coming eclipse, but there were fewer digerati attending the breakfast on the third Saturday of the month. Those that did attend were treated to good food and great company, and rumored to howl at the moon.



Safe Website (Continued from page 3)

Like Web of Trust, it's crowdsourced. Since it has somewhat less visibility than WOT, over the years its database of community-contributed ratings may not be quite as deep. Regardless, it's a valuable additional resource.

Crowdsourcing: good and bad

I stop just shy of formally recommending either of these services.

Let me be clear: there's value in the information that they provide. But there is a concern, and that's the crowdsourcing aspect of this information.

Anyone can post anything. That means these services can be abused, primarily in either of two ways:

- Malicious sites can post positive reviews of themselves. They can hire people to post fake, glowing reviews to make themselves appear safe, when in fact they are not.
- An individual who feels wronged by or disagrees with a site can also post a malicious or fake review, disparaging the site when in fact the site would be considered "safe" by most.

Both services have processes in place to minimize this activity, but like any [spam](#) filter, it's impossible to be 100% accurate.

That means you need to view all information on crowd-sourced review sites with a skeptical eye. It's not authoritative, but it can be additional data.

DNS Blocking

Whenever you access a website, page, or download, DNS looks up the mapping from the domain name — like "askleo.com" — to the [IP address](#) of the server where that domain is physically located — like 67.227.211.203. Since every domain you access goes through this look-up, it's an opportunity for the DNS service to block your ability to access domains known to be malicious.

Unfortunately most DNS services don't do that.

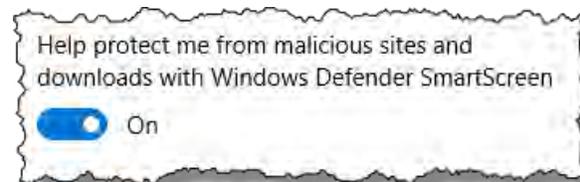
[OpenDNS](#), now owned by Cisco, is a replacement for the DNS service provided by your [ISP](#). OpenDNS was originally created to be a faster, independent DNS service, but they support malicious filtering as an option as well.

Changing DNS is best done at your [router](#), though you can do it on each individual device as well. To use OpenDNS visit their [setup guide](#) to get started.

Web blocking

Many [anti-malware](#) scanners and security suites include malicious website detection as part of the service they provide. The quality and intrusiveness of this detection varies based on many things, including not only the specific security package you run, but the browser you use, as well as other aspects of your system. I don't have a specific recommendation.

The security package I [generally do recommend](#) — Windows' own built-in Windows Defender — does not include such a feature. However, Microsoft's browsers, Edge and Internet Explorer, have options to use "Windows Defender Smart Screen" to protect your system from malicious sites and downloads.



I don't have a sense for exactly how good these filters are, or what Microsoft's definition of "safe" or "malicious" might be. My guess would be that they're fairly conservative, since the repercussions of a false positive — erroneously flagging a good site as malicious — could cause a backlash against Microsoft, whereas accidentally allowing a malicious site through would seem to be today's norm.

Browser blocking

A final class of tools for assessing website safety are toolbars and add-ons to whatever browser you use.

Before Web of Trust lost my trust, I would have suggested installing their toolbar. It provided a nifty approach to accessing WOT data without having to visit their site. While there are other toolbars and browser add-ons that may

Continued on page 5

Six Tech Hacks (Cont. from page 2)

Cut out a hole or add a notch that fits your smartphone's body. Make sure you're affixing the phone so that the speakers are facing into the tube. The sound will resonate inside the vacuum, and the increased volume and higher quality will surprise you. If you're feeling ambitious, you can use pretty much any building material, including PVC pipe.

Remember, each material and shape will affect sound in different ways. [Click here for a slideshow showing what these ersatz speakers look like.](#)

3. Turn your old tablet into a digital picture frame

Most tablets get updated every year or two, so once you've purchased your most recent one, what do you do with the old device?

You can turn some tablets into a digital picture frame, which you can easily place on any dresser or hearth. Show off your vacations and family photographs, and switch the scenery whenever you like.

Simply load up a site like Photosnack. It pulls photos from your online accounts like Facebook and Flickr and automatically assembles a slideshow for you to enjoy.

You can also use the photos already stored on your tablet and create an ongoing slideshow. Not sure how to do that? There are numerous dedicated slideshow apps that make it easy.

Want even more uses for an old tablet? [Click here for nine additional hacks for you to try.](#)

4. Boost your Wi-Fi signal

Would you believe you can use an old CD and a coat hanger to improve the Wi-Fi signal in your house? Sounds crazy, right?

This trick is a little more sophisticated than dumping a phone in a bowl, but if you're patient, you can pull it off. You'll also need a plastic CD case, a glue gun, a pair of wire strippers, and a coaxial cable.

In short: You have to fashion an antenna out of the clothes hanger, which will look like an angular figure eight. Glue the CD to the plastic container it came in. Then stick the antenna onto one end of the coaxial cable and string the cable through the middle of the CD's case.

The final product should look like a miniature satellite dish. [Click here for a full video tutorial about how to boost your Wi-Fi with household objects.](#)

5. Test your remote control's batteries

Normally, when you want to check the batteries on your remote control, you have to

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Safe Website (Cont. from page 4)

perform similar functions, I don't have enough of a track record with any to make a suggestion — with one exception.

[uBlock Origin](#) is a browser plugin most people think of as a pop-up or ad blocker. It also blocks many malicious or questionable sites. I've been running it for a while and consider it a fine addition to the tool set.

But how can you tell if a website is safe?

Ultimately, you can't. Not with 100% certainty, anyway.

What I've listed here are several tools and techniques you can use to gather data, or perhaps at least avoid the most obviously malicious sites, but the risk remains.

What I can say is this: give these tools and techniques a try, but take that information with a grain of salt. Use it as part of your own decision-making process. Read and understand the reviews, and see if they are fair and make sense. Know that your blocking solutions may not block every malicious site, and continue to view every link cautiously.

You are the ultimate safety net. One of the best things you can do as you surf the web is to be skeptical. Don't believe everything you read or every promise or offer made. If it sounds too good to be true, chances are it's not true. That goes for links people send you; it goes for the information people post on crowdsourced information sites; it even goes for what you read here on [Ask Leo!](#)

I'm guessing you already have a sense for what's good or bad. Use common sense; listen to your gut. Use tools like WOT or SafeWeb to gather additional data if you're not sure, or even just a plain old Google search for more information.

If it's not worth your time to do the extra checking, it's almost certainly not worth the risk of visiting an unfamiliar site.

I'm quite interested in additional techniques readers use to identify or avoid good or bad sites on the internet. Feel free to leave a comment about what you do to stay safe.

Notes

Previous versions of this article, as well as several of the comments below, reference McAfee Site Advisor. Similar to SafeWeb and WOT, it appears Site Advisor is no longer offered. ☺

Back to Basics: Easy Spreadsheets for Home Finances

By Jim Cerny, Sarasota Technology User's Group, FL, www.thestug.org, [jimcerny123\(at\)gmail.com](mailto:jimcerny123(at)gmail.com)

Tax time has come and gone and this is always a good time to review your financial status. Over the years I have found that two easy spreadsheets have helped me a great deal in keeping track of my finances and I would like to share them with you. It is important that you know that it is NOT difficult to keep a spreadsheet, especially if you are only doing basic calculations. My first spreadsheet tracks all my expenses, month by month, and the other spreadsheet tracks my investments, also monthly. (See the two samples with this article – I am showing only three months instead of twelve, but you will get the idea.)

By using these two spreadsheets I can easily see what bills I have paid (or not), the past amounts paid for each, and I can see those quarterly or annual payments as well. For my investments status, I can see the amount and percent gain/loss each month and the overall gain/loss for the year. Color shading of the rows of cells in each spreadsheet is very helpful, easy to do, and makes the data easy to view. All “formulas” that I use are only totals, differences from the previous month column, and percentages. Really easy stuff for a spreadsheet!

The only spreadsheet “skills” that you need to know for all of this are listed here, and you can find instructions by looking them up on Google:

- a) Merge cells to create titles on your spreadsheet that span multiple columns.

- This makes the spreadsheet look nice.
- b) Enter a number (dollar amount) in a cell.
- c) Enter text into a cell.
- d) Color a background to a cell, row, or column.
- e) Enter a summation formula in the bottom cell to add all the cells in that column above.
The formula: SUM(b2:b15) will add all the values in the cells in column B from B2 through B15.
This formula should be entered in the last cell in the column which would be B16 in this example.
- f) Just change the numbers to add the cells you want.
- g) Add and/or delete a row or column of cells.

And that’s about it. Of course, there is always more to learn if you want, but just these skills will work just fine for the basics.

Let’s begin with my “Monthly Expenses” spreadsheet and how you can modify it to suit your situation. I have each billing company or organization in the first column “A,” followed by a column for each month across the sheet “B” through “M,” twelve months. The last column on the right “N” is a total column.

Basically, I have grouped my bills that come due each and every month at the top of the sheet, followed by those bills I consistently pay by credit card (a different color). These are then followed by those odd bills, the ones I pay quarterly or annually, and one-time bills such

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Six Tech Hacks (Cont. from page 5)

remove them. Maybe you have a tester, or maybe you just want to stick your double-As in another device.

If you have an iPhone, you can skip that step altogether. Just switch on your camera and aim the remote at the lens. Looking at the iPhone screen, you should see the tiny light that brightens when you press a button.

A camera phone can register that

light better than the naked eye, so if your remote has any energy left, your controller should emit a dim light. If you don’t see any light at all, that means your batteries are officially kaput.

[Click here for a video demonstration of how to do it.](#)

6. Use Alexa to find your lost phone

You’ve looked everywhere: the kitchen, the den, the car and even underneath the couch. But you can’t

find your phone anywhere. There’s no one around, so you can’t ask someone to call you and wait for a ring tone.

Luckily, you can turn to your Amazon Echo and simply say, “Alexa, trigger find my phone.” Echo will then call your phone, and you can follow the ringtone or vibration to its location.

That’s not the only trick up Alexa’s sleeve. [Click here for six more unique abilities of this virtual assistant.](#) 😊

Spreadsheets (Cont. from page 6)

as for home improvements, etc. Don't forget to keep your medical bills clearly indicated in another color too. Usually it is a good idea to use your charge card for many bills because you can separate out the medical, food, and other charges as you need to for tax purposes. I usually do not track my cash payments out of my pocket (lunches, misc. expenses, etc.) but I DO track how much I take out from the bank in cash for those expenses. By looking across each row I can see how that bill went up or down and how much I have been using in gas or electric, etc. If my water bill jumps up, for example, maybe I have a leak or maybe I just filled up my pool too much. At the end of the year I can see how much I paid, total and monthly average, for all my expenses.

For my "Financial Status" or "Investments" spreadsheet I do pretty much the same thing, one row across for each investment or account, and a column for each month. I enter the numbers into the spreadsheet based upon my

monthly account statements. On my example, I have one row that is all negative as it is a loan or debt. The rows at the bottom contain the totals and the percent difference (up or down) from the previous month. Whenever you enter a new number in a cell, the totals, averages, and percentages are all automatically calculated for you. The column at the far right tells me the percentage gain/loss for the year so far for each investment.

Remember you can just add more rows as you need. It fits nicely on my computer screen and, if I print it out in "landscape" mode, it looks great. Learning how to use the basics of a spreadsheet is a great way to find out if spreadsheets can help you in other areas as well. There is free spreadsheet software on Google Drive and Open Office, and free help on using them on Google and YouTube. Why not give it a try? – it's a lot easier than keeping written records by hand! ☺

My Monthly Expenses					
COMPANY	JAN	FEB	MAR	TOTAL	Average
Electric	68.22	75.93	63.86	208.01	69.34
Gas	34.25	39.76	37.72	111.73	37.24
Phone	48.32	48.32	48.32	144.96	48.32
Water & sewer	55.93	60.72	58.44	175.09	58.36
VISA bill	387.93	487.73	433.87	1309.53	436.51
Pest control			35.88	35.88	11.96
Dentist		478.5		478.5	159.50
Medications		35.86		35.86	11.95
				0	0.00
TOTAL	594.65	1226.82	678.09	2499.56	833.19

Figure 1: Monthly Expense Spreadsheet example

MY ASSETS				
Investment	JAN	FEB	MAR	% + or -
Edward Jones	50,678	53,124	58,402	15.2%
Stock A	35,673	30,483	31,383	-12.0%
Stock B	15,478	17,123	18,058	16.7%
IRA	100,673	102,841	109,984	9.2%
House equity	50,738	50,738	50,738	0.0%
Checking acct	1,027	1,507	1,183	varies
Savings acct	20,675	19,839	20,108	-2.7%
Debt on loan	(4,893)	(4,772)	(4,633)	-5.3%
TOTAL	270,049	270,883	285,223	5.6%
% from prev month		0.3%	5.3%	

Figure 1: Investment Spreadsheet example

Databases—They're All Around Us

By Phil Sorrentino, The Computer Club, Florida, <http://sccccomputerclub.org/>, [philsorr \(at\) yahoo.com](mailto:philsorr@yahoo.com)

Think about it; during the course of the day we might use a telephone directory, a dictionary, an encyclopedia, an airline flight guide, a bibliography. All of which are databases. We use databases that store all kinds of knowledge that we use on a regular basis. At home or in your office, the paper filing system you have set up is really a database. But as the computer has become more a part of the fabric of our homes and offices, we use more databases that are resident on our home computers. Databases are one of the reasons that make home computers so useful. Databases show up in many places and are at the heart of many computer software programs or Apps. Many of our databases are “on-line,” available only through the use of a browser on your home computer. Some of these databases include your Healthcare Providers Formulary, the Library of Congress Online Catalog, and Facebook.

Your contact list is a database, as are your collection of MP3 music, and your collection of friends (in a social media environment, such as Facebook, or LinkedIn, or Twitter). We all use a multitude of databases, most of the time without knowing anything about the database details or operations. Software applications allow us to use the database and extract the information that we are looking for. For example, take Google. Google has created an enormous database of locations on the Internet and through its application, at www.google.com, allows a user to search the database and come up with websites that might provide answers to their questions. Many years ago, I authored a Nutrition Analysis program that provided the totals of 21 nutrients for a person's

one day food intake. The basis of this App was a Food Nutrition database that held the amounts of each of 21 nutrients for each food. At that time, the database was only available in handbook form so the 21 values for each of around 2500 foods had to be entered into a computer database so that the App, “Nutriplan”, could extract the values when the user selected the particular food. The App provided the answers and reports, but the database held all of the possible nutrition information for each individual food.

Just as background, a database is an organized collection of data. Data, in the home computer sense, are words, numbers, images, (and maybe even moving images, a.k.a. videos), represented in a structure, possibly tabular or graphical. Spreadsheets are an easily understood representation of databases. A typical spreadsheet represents something of interest in the real world, on the computer as rows and columns. Usually, for an item database, the rows are the items and the columns are things that describe the item. So, to expand on my example of the Food Nutrition database, let's say the rows are the food names, and there are 21 columns for the nutrients. The rows might be “Apple,” “Pear,” “Peach,” “Banana,” etc. Each column would be another nutrition component; for example, column 1 might be protein, column 2 might be vitamin A, column 3 vitamin C..., I think you get the idea, all the way up to column 21, maybe fiber. You could even add a column that had a picture of the food, or a recommendation for how the food could be prepared. Once the database is defined, a clever programmer could develop

all sorts of Apps that could produce useful nutritional evaluations (once the user had input the day's food intake).

This type of row and column database is typically referred to as a “flat file,” maybe because it seems to have two dimensions, row and column. A more powerful database organization is called a Relational Database. A relational database is a collection of data items organized as a set of tables. The tables are connected by “keys” or key variables. The “keys” allow data to be accessed quickly and efficiently. Software that uses or manipulates a relational database is called a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS). Access and Oracle are examples of an RDBMS. These complex database systems are typically manipulated by using SQL (Structured Query Language), a database language, which has become the standard (circa 1987) for defining, manipulating and managing relational databases. (For those of you who have been around computers since the beginning (circa 1982), you might remember dBase II. dBase II was the first widely used database management system for microcomputers. dBase II included a database engine and a database language all in one package. dBase II was around before SQL, and coincidentally lost favor as the industry switched to SQL as it became the standard for relational database manipulation. By the way, there never was a dBase I, the developer thought the II in the name of the software package would make it more acceptable (read that salable). The II was just a marketing trick. “Ah, marketing, where the rubber meets the sky.”

Access and Oracle are both

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Easily Edit Your Videos Like a Pro

by Kim Komando at Komando.com (tip from 3/29/17)

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Do you have videos all over the place? You probably have videos of your grandchildren on your smartphone, old videos of your kids on your computer, and videos in who-knows-what formats on your tablet, and others saved on social media.

We know the feeling. You're overwhelmed just thinking about finding all those videos. So, you can't imagine changing their formats and editing them so they look great when you share them with your family and friends.

Instead, it's a lot easier to just let them sit there. You'll get to it another day. But that's no fun.

Fortunately, it's pretty easy to reformat videos and edit them. Try these three free or low-cost programs. You'll be sharing really impressive looking videos on social media in no time.

EASILY CONVERT VIDEO FORMATS

It's easy to create a library of all your videos, including putting them into a single format. You start by downloading your

videos to Apowersoft's [Video Converter Studio](#) or drag them over.

Click on the Convert button to change your video's format. Plus, if you've got hundreds or thousands of pictures of your kids, friends, and the places you've visited, and who doesn't, you can turn them into a movie.

EDIT YOUR VIDEOS

For many decades, video editing was something only professionals could do. Editing was a complicated process of cutting, chopping, and taping. When software replaced the manual system, it was prohibitively expensive.

Now, there are so many easy-to-use programs to edit your videos. And many of them are inexpensive or free, like [Free Video Editor](#). You start by opening a video. When your video is ready to edit, you'll see editing tools, like time clocks and scissors.

It automatically puts in tags for each scene in your video. Plus, it will show the sound throughout the entire video.

TWEAK THE LOOK OF YOUR VIDEOS

It's pretty easy to accidentally shoot a video the wrong way. You might find that you recorded something in landscape that gets chopped off at the bottom and top of the screen when you're watching it.

When [Movie Rotator](#) is installed, open a video from its folder icon. Hit the play button, then adjust its orientation using the green arrow keys. If you want to save it to its new orientation, click the save button. Movie Rotator re-encodes videos so that each frame is rotated. ☺

Databases (Continued from page 8)

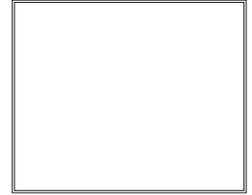
examples of an RDBMS, but are at the extreme ends of size and complexity, although each uses SQL as the managing software. Oracle is a professional system designed for very large, critical use, databases where rapid, multiple accesses are anticipated. Access, although a very capable

RDBMS, is designed for smaller database projects (possibly those projects that can be easily handled by a small group of clever programmers). Access is on many business systems, and is ubiquitous because it is part of the more expensive version of Microsoft Office.

So, you see, databases are at the core of some very simple

Apps, like Nutriplan, and some very comprehensive Apps, like Google.com. Undoubtedly, due to the size and scope of the data involved, Google probably employs the relational database model. Nutriplan, on the other hand, because of its relative simplicity, worked very well with the flat file model. ☺

P*PCompAS Newsletter
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Coming Events:

Next Membership Meeting: 2 Sep beginning at 9 am (see directions below)

Next Breakfast Meeting: 16 Sep @ 8 am, Country Buffet, 801 N. Academy Blvd.

Newsletter Deadline: 23 Sep

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

