

# Bits of Bytes

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

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## The Prez Sez

by Joe Nuvolini, President, P\*PCompAS

From what has been reported to me about last month's program, it sounds like it was most informative. Sorry I had to miss it.

This will be my last year as president. I figure nine times is the limit for me. Since the club is 37 years old, it looks like I have served as president about 25% of the time!

Looks like the volunteer luncheon will be on Saturday, January 25, the weekend before the Super Bowl, at noon at Old Chicago. Those invited will be notified by e-mail in the near future with a second reminder a week before the event. If the volunteer wishes to bring a guest, they are responsible for the price of the meal for the guest. That would be about \$11.00. That amount would be paid to the treasurer. I want to thank all those who helped out this year. It helps to have volunteers to help lighten the load. I hope many of you will help John in the coming year. The program for the December meeting is "Reddit – the front page of the Internet." See you all at the meeting. ☺

A note from Ann Titus:

An Early Christmas Present!



Our Anonymous Benefactor had contacted me with news that we are all recipients of his generosity for 2020. He has donated funds to cover our membership dues! Let's hear a big Shout Out to Anonymous Santa!

## Next P\*PCompAS meeting: Saturday, 2 November 2019

Member Greg Lenihan will demonstrate "Reddit: The Front Page of the Internet"



## Meeting Minutes

by Cary Quinn, P\*PCompAS Secretary

Vice President Jeff Towne started the 2 November 2019 meeting at 9:05 am. The VP presided because our President is recuperating from knee surgery. The VP reports his reason for missing a few meetings and planning programs were due to family losses. Program planning in the future will hopefully be run in a committee to garner more input into sources of presentations. No new guests, or visitors to report. The minutes of last meeting were approved.

Secretary Cary Quinn assisted the VP in reporting the program for December would be Greg Lenihan doing a presentation on Reddit, the social network. The Secretary offered to assist in reporting duties when Phyllis Butler is expected to take over as Secretary in 2020.

Treasurer Chuck Harris was not present for the meeting, but passed along the Treasurer's Report: As of the end of October, checking was at \$157.33, savings at \$3,601.05, and no expenditures to report.

Membership Chair Ann Titus had nothing to report.

Editor Greg Lenihan passed out some extra newsletters and announced the next deadline.

Librarian Paul Godfrey had no report.

## OLD BUSINESS

A question was asked from the floor as to the date of the December meeting. There is no expectation that the date will change from the first Saturday for the December meeting. There will still be a change for the date of the April 2020 meeting to actually be held at the end of March (the 28th).

## NEW BUSINESS

We have a slate of officers to be elected in December, except for a BOD member to replace Joe Nuvolini. If anybody else wants to volunteer for any office, please make it known at the December meeting.

Nominees for 2020 P\*PCompAS Officers:

John Pearce for President  
Cary Quinn for Vice President  
Phyllis Butler for Secretary  
Chuck Harris (staying on) as Treasurer

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**Librarian: Paul Godfrey**

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**Hospitality: Ilene Steinkruger**

**Programs: Jeff Towne**

**Publicity: Jeff Towne**

**Nominating: Vacant**

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**Peter Rallis**

**Paul Godfrey**

**Ann Titus**

**Harvey McMinn**

## Dr. Bob's Tech Support House Call

By Bob Rankin, <http://askbobrankin.com>, published through the APCUG

I received a call from a friend recently, who was seeing random freeze-ups, the dreaded 'Blue Screen' and some other problems on her computer. I decided to pop in and see what I could do. Come along for this tech support house call, and learn the tools and techniques I use to diagnose problems like these...

Long-time readers will already know the terrible secret that I'm neither a medical doctor nor a Ph.D. I got the Doctor Bob handle while working at IBM, because I was always helping people fix whatever was wrong with their computers. I accepted the nickname, and thought it was funny, because there was a weather man named "Doctor Bob" who was a popular on-air personality at WABC radio back in the 1970s. Word somehow got out that he wasn't a real meteorologist, and he was fired.

So the moral of that short story is

that you should be leary of anyone who calls himself Doctor Bob. I do have a degree in Computer Science, though, and over 30 years of experience in the fields of Programming, Technical Writing and Assorted Geekery, if that helps to rebuild your confidence in me. But now, let's return to the saga of the damsel in digital distress...

My neighbor and her husband have five young children. (Already I knew that Bad Things can happen to a computer with five kids clicking anything that moves.) She asked me for a referral to a computer repair shop, because of the freeze-ups, unwelcome intrusions from Safe Mode, the Blue Screen of Death, and her printer that had stopped working. I knew they had little money to spare, and the Geek Squad (or similar fixit services) would probably want to extract at least \$150 for their efforts. So I

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### Meeting Minutes (Cont. from pg 1)

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS

The next social breakfast is 16 November at the Golden Corral at 8:00 am.

The next membership meeting is December 7th.

Secretary Cary Quinn will be trying to put together free or trial software, on various subjects of interest, on a flash drive for the drawing at the end of the meeting for those interested. The VP makes a valid point that flash drives are not as popular now that much of their utility has been replaced by easy access to cloud storage.



#### PRESENTATION

Dr. Kacy Hooten gave a presentation and provided handouts on the latest hearing technology. ☺

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## Google is Killing Cloud Print at the End of 2020

By Chris Hoffman, reprinted with permission from [HowToGeek.com](https://www.howtogeek.com)

Original article at: <https://www.howtogeek.com/448993/google-is-killing-cloud-print-at-the-end-of-2020/>



Google Cloud Print is the next Google service to go away. After a decade in beta, Google announced Cloud Print “will no longer be supported” after 2020. Google says it’s time to migrate away from Cloud Print.

[Google’s cloud printing service](#) lets you print from anywhere—even over the Internet. When you printed to a Cloud Print printer, the print jobs are stored in a queue in your Google account. They’re then sent to a printer connected to your account. Some printers had native Cloud Print support, but Google also made Cloud Print available in Google Chrome. You could install Google Chrome on a PC, enable Cloud Print in its settings, and then print to a printer connected to that PC over the Internet.

Cloud Print was once crucial for Google because Chromebooks didn’t have native printing support—they needed Cloud Print to print. Times have changed, and Chrome OS now has [native printing support](#). Google Cloud

Print is no longer crucial for Chrome OS. It seems it’s no longer crucial for Google as a company, either.

This announcement was buried in a [Google support document](#):

*Cloud Print, Google’s cloud-based printing solution that has been in beta since 2010, will no longer be supported as of December 31, 2020. Beginning January 1, 2021, devices across all operating systems will no longer be able to print using Google Cloud Print. We recommend that over the next year, you identify an alternative solution and execute a migration strategy.*

Google’s alternative recommendations here are intended for enterprise users with Chrome OS devices. Administrators can use [Chrome Enterprise](#)’s admin console to manage thousands of printers in an organization. Administrators will also be able to configure external CUPS print servers, so organizations that need to route print jobs from Chromebooks have options.

But what about devices that aren’t Chromebooks? Google’s recommendations aren’t much help:

*For environments besides Chrome OS, or in multi-OS scenarios, we encourage you to use the respective platform’s native printing infrastructure and/or partner with a print solutions provider.*

For home users, Google provides no real

*Continued on page 5*



**The digerati were out in full force at the Golden Corral in November to get in shape for Thanksgiving meals to come. There was probably some Black Friday and Cyber Monday strategy planned as well.**



*House Call (Cont. from page 2)*

popped in at lunch time, hoping that I could make things right with a few tools from my bag of tricks.

**The first thing I did was install Speccy**, to check for overheating problems. A computer that's running hot can be the cause of seemingly random system shutdowns and freezes. (I used to recommend SpeedFan, but that website is filled with so many [deceptive download links](#), that I no longer send people there.) Speccy informed me that all of the components were operating at normal temperatures, so I didn't bother to open the system unit and inspect for dust. See [What's Going On Inside My PC?](#) to learn more about Speccy and another free diagnostic program you should know about.

**Next, I decided to do a malware scan.** This computer running Windows 7 already had an up-to-date version of AVG Free Edition, but no protection is perfect. (See [PC Matic - An Overdue Review](#) for my current favorite anti-virus software.) My goto favorite for quick on-demand malware scanning is [MBAM](#). I downloaded this free utility and ran a scan, which reported that nothing malicious was

found.

**At this point, it seemed appropriate to run some hardware diagnostics**, but my memory was failing me. (Don't you love horrible puns?) A quick search on AskBobRankin.com Windows repair and recovery tools inspired me to run CHKDSK to scan for hard drive errors, the Windows Memory Diagnostic Tool to check for flaky RAM chips, and the Windows 7 Startup Repair tool. None of them found any problems, or suggested any additional action. I checked my list of [Ten Free Tech Support Tools](#), and it didn't seem like any of those were needed here.

**As a final measure, I decided to run PrivaZer**, the awesome free disk optimizer, registry cleaner and privacy enhancer that I reviewed a while back. (See [Clean and Sanitize Your PC With PrivaZer](#) to learn more.) And voila! In the process of running all these scans and tests, I had restarted the computer several times, and everything seemed to be working fine. No freeze-ups, no Safe Mode, no Blue Screen, and no viruses. It's possible that putting the system through all these paces somehow magically solved

the problem. It's also true that computers instinctively fear me, and tend to behave better when I'm nearby. Anyway, I declared Victory to my friend, and Hooray for free software tools.

And then I remembered that I hadn't fixed the non-working printer problem. My friend had already tried the Windows troubleshooter, and learned that the printer device driver software had somehow gone missing. She had even gone to the Canon website, and downloaded what promised to be the solution. I was impressed at her efforts. But the process of getting this creaking MF3100 back to good turned out to be very nerdy and obscure.

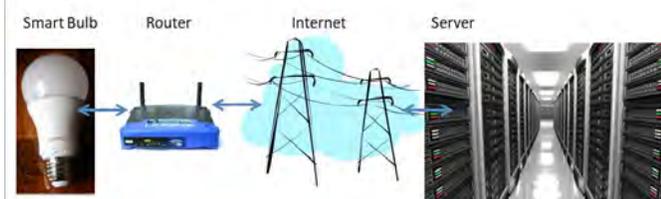
After wading through a stream of unhelpful websites, wizards and workarounds, I finally got the printer re-installed and working. The story is too long and horrible to repeat here. If I had to do it again, I'd have run over to Best Buy and bought them a new printer. There's just no way a non-techy Joe or Jane would EVER figure this out, and that's a shame. Maybe that's why God put me here. :-)

## *Smart Devices in the Home—With Voice Control*

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

There are a whole host of smart devices available for use in the home now. Some of the most basic and least expensive ones are smart bulbs, smart plugs and smart cameras. (Yes, I know cameras can be expensive, but there are some fairly inexpensive indoor-only cameras.) First of all, what makes these devices smart? Well as I have alluded to in previous articles, it's all about Client – Server technology. The devices have some limited intelligence in them. Read "intelligence" as basic processing power, downloadable firmware, and wi-fi electronics. This allows them to be able to communicate with a local wi-fi router, which in turn allows them to access the Internet. Once they can access the Internet, they can take advantage

of the servers on the Internet (sometimes referred to as "in the cloud"). The intelligence in the accessed server is where all the magic happens. Here read "intelligence" as very fast, very powerful, server computers capable of handling millions of requests for service per second. So it's the combination of the smart device, the Internet, and the server that really makes the smart device—smart.



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*Smart Devices (Cont. from page 4)*

Once you have your smart device ready for installation, it is the App on your smartphone that takes over and steps you through the installation process. (Yes, a smartphone is required for the installation, either Android or Apple.) The App that you will use for installation will be the App from the specific smart device manufacturer. So for example, if you have a TP-Link smart bulb, you would have to get the TP-Link App for your smartphone. In this example, that would be the “Kasa” App. Similarly, if you have a Wyze smart bulb, you would use the Wyze App for the installation. These Apps are free and are intended to work with the servers from the specific manufacturer. (So just as an aside, think about this. If the company that operates the server, the smart device manufacturer, goes under and the server goes away, your smart device will no longer be smart. The bulb may not even be able to be turned on if there is no server to command it to turn on.)

The installation process is usually pretty easy; after all, it's the App that is doing all the work. The first thing you have to do is get the device ready for installation. The App will usually start this by having you select something like “add a device,” or “add a product,” or maybe you just have to select the “+” on the screen (as found on the Kasa App) to add a device. You will have to let the App know what type of device you are adding. This is usually done by just selecting the device type from a list of device types manufactured by that specific manufacturer.

Once the device type is selected, you are ready to go into the setup mode. The App will give you instructions for getting the device into the “Setup” mode. On a smart plug with a push-button switch it is really easy because pushing

the button as directed by the App will get the smart plug ready for installation. With a smart bulb, usually you quickly turn the power on and off maybe three times and the smart bulb goes into the Setup mode. You will know the device is in setup mode when whatever you were watching changes. With a smart bulb, the light may start to pulsate slowly, with a smart plug, the small light on it may blink or change color. Once the device is in the setup mode, it will need to know the name of your wi-fi network and the password for that network. (Note: some devices only support 2.4 GHz networks only; not 5 GHz networks.) You may have to use your “Settings App” on the smartphone during the setup; just follow the directions from the App. Once you enter the wi-fi network name and the network password you may see a timer count down for a few seconds till the installation is complete. Finally you will be asked to name the smart device; something like “desk light” or “bedroom plug”. (Keep in mind that each manufacturer's App will be a little different, this is just a general example.) The installation may seem complex but after you have done it once or twice it will probably become automatic. However, you might want to keep those instructions that you get with the device in a safe, convenient, place because you might have to go through the whole process again. (Before I lose the instructions, I scan them into a file and place the file in a “Home Automation” folder so I can review the directions when I have to do another installation. This was recently necessary when I changed my router and the new wi-fi network had a new name and new password. This forced me to reinstall every device that used the house wi-fi. At the time, I had 7 smart devices that had to be reinstalled.) So now with the smart device installed you can control it from your smartphone App. Typically, you can turn it on and off and maybe even set up a schedule.

Once the device is installed and working, it's time to move on to voice control. Voice control is supported by Amazon's Alexa and Google's Google Home. You can use either of these or both. Amazon calls the link between Alexa and smart devices “skills.” Google Home refers to them as links. In either case you need to have the appropriate App on your smartphone; the “Amazon Alexa” App for Alexa, and the “Home” App for Google Home. Again, the Apps are free and available for Android and Apple. Once you have the appropriate App, you just have to follow the instructions to link your smart device. Typically, you will have to select the type of device and the device manufacturer. On Alexa this is started by selecting the “+” on the “Devices” screen and

*Cloud Print (Cont. from page 3)*

recommendations here. If you use Google Cloud Print to print over the Internet—well, maybe you'll be able to find a replacement in the next year. For printing within your home, there's a good chance your Cloud Print-enabled printer can function as a standard [network printer](#).

Either way, both organizations and home users have another year to go. Cloud Print is sticking around until the end of 2020. Come January 1, 2021, however, Cloud Print will stop working. ☺

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## Change Icon Size On Your Windows Computer

by Vince Pontorno at Komando.com (tip from 11/13/19)

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One of the best things about Microsoft is it gives Windows users an endless amount of customization options. While there are some who are satisfied with sticking to the default settings, there are others who enjoy changing the user interface so much that Windows looks completely different once they're through with it.

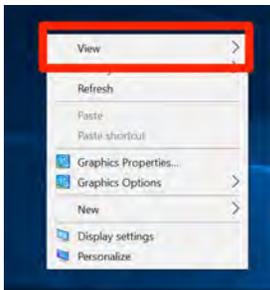
Changing the icon size in Windows 10 is one way you can make your Windows interface look better, or just easier to work with. The "P" in PC stands for "personal," meaning it should be suited to your taste and preference. While increasing or decreasing icon sizes may sound easy, not everyone knows all the steps to do so correctly.

Not sure how to adjust your icons? We'll take you through the process, step by step. This also works with Windows laptops.

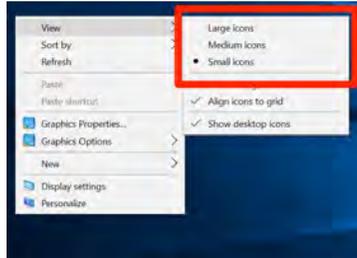
### How to change icon size on Windows 10

Whether your icons are too big or too small, adjusting their size is fairly simple.

1. Start by **right-clicking** anywhere on your Windows 10 desktop (other than an icon!) to bring up your menu.
2. Select the **View** option from the drop-down menu.



3. From there you'll be given the option to choose from Large, Small or Medium size icons.

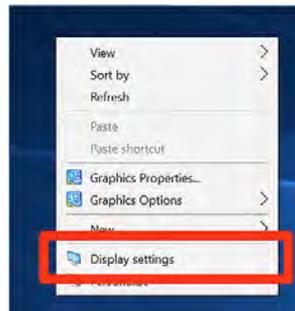


4. After you've chosen your desired size, the icons will then automatically be resized on your desktop.

### How to change File Explorer icon size

If you'd like to adjust more than just icons, you'll want to adjust File Explorer's icon size.

1. Just like before, you'll start by right-clicking anywhere on the desktop to bring up your action menu, except this time you'll choose the "Display settings" option from the drop-down list.

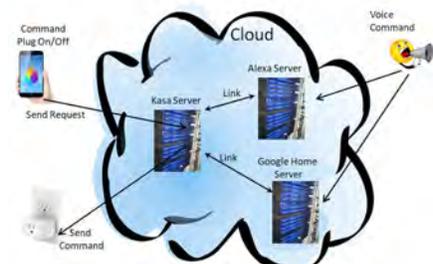


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### Smart Devices (Cont. from page 5)

then selecting "Add device," and then the type of device, and then selecting the manufacturer of your device from a list of manufacturers. To make sure you are linking "your Alexa" to "your smart device," the App will require the username and password for the manufacturer of your smart device. (So, as a general rule, make sure you know

the usernames and passwords for all of the manufacturers of the smart devices that you use.) Once you have authenticated yourself with your username and password, a link will be made between the Alexa server and the smart device manufacturer's server. And now you can control the smart device, at least to the extent that the skills allow, by voice control. Now enjoy the feeling of power. 😊



## 8 Ways to Share Photos and Videos Privately with Your Family

By Dan Price, [makeuseof.com](http://makeuseof.com), permission to publish granted through the APCUG

If you have folders full of photos and videos that you want to share with your family, you have more ways than ever to distribute them.

But what is the best way to share photos with your loved ones? Keep reading to learn more.

### 1. Facebook

Facebook has many faults, but it remains one of the best ways to share your photos.

Perhaps the most significant positive for Facebook is its ubiquity. With 2.5 billion users, almost everyone in your family will have an account, even if they're not heavily engaged with the network.

The ubiquity makes sharing photos fast and easy; you can create a private album and share it with other users in seconds. There's no messing around with e-mail addresses, and no problem with trying to get the "tech illiterate" members of your family to adapt to an unknown app.

You can upload as many photos as you wish and can share them with as many users as you want.

On the flip side, Facebook's privacy issues are well-documented. Today, many people feel grossly uncomfortable with sharing their personal data—photos included—with the network. You will have to decide where you stand on the issue.

### 2. Cloud Storage Services

Another way to share photos online privately is to use a cloud storage service. Three primary services dominate the landscape: [Google Drive](#), [OneDrive](#), and [Dropbox](#).

Google Drive provides all users with 15 GB of storage for free. OneDrive offers 5 GB, and Dropbox offers 2 GB. The cheap anytime-anywhere access can be the best way to share photos with family.

Each of the services allows you to create a folder, upload the photos you want to share with your family, then either share the folder on a user-by-user basis or by using a sharable link. You need to know the e-mail address of the person you want to share with.

### 3. Google Photos

Google Photos has become a somewhat unique service. If you're willing to let Google compress all your images to 16 MP and all your videos to 1080p, you can upload as many photos as you like.

Pair those generous upload limits with Google Photos' market-leading photo recognition algorithms, and you've got yourself a powerful tool.

For example, if you want to share photos of a past family event or a specific photo, the Google Photos search tool can easily find it. Just type something like "family with Santa in Finland," or "Baby Frank's christening" and the matching images will appear instantly.

Google Photos also lets you set up shared libraries with a partner and share private photo folders with an unlimited number of users.

### 4. Instant Messaging Apps

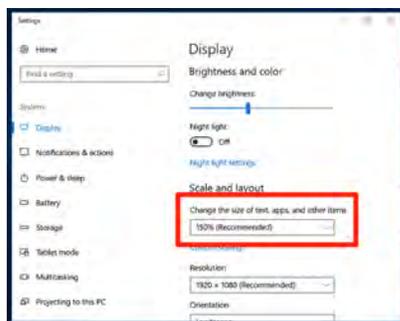
The three ways to share photos that we've looked at so far are all geared mainly to sharing many photos at the same time. They are less well-suited to quick snaps and short family videos. In those cases, it's best to turn to an instant messaging app.

Many people will instinctively reach for WhatsApp, but it's not the best instant messaging service for sharing photos. It only

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#### Icon Size (Cont. from page 6)

- Under the "Scale and layout" field, click the drop-down menu to change the size of the apps, texts and other key items displayed on your desktop. Although 150% is recommended, you can choose from 100%, 125%, 150% or 175%.



- Tap the apply button at the bottom of the window to save your changes. The File Explorer icons, texts and apps should now be altered to your preferred size.

See? Didn't we tell you it was simple? [Tap or click here for a few other simple Windows 10 tips.](#) 😊

*8 Ways to Share (Cont. from page 7)*

lets you send 30 images in one go, and each image/video is restricted to 16 MB in size. In contrast, [Telegram](#) lets you share files up to 1.5 GB. You could use the service to send high-resolution 4K images if you really needed to.

**5. Flickr**

In recent years, Flickr has become increasingly aimed at professional photographers. Free users only get 1,000 free photo uploads; thereafter, you'll need to upgrade to the Pro plan for \$6.99/month.

However, if you've ever paid to have a professional family photoshoot, there's a good chance that the photographer will use Flickr to share the digital copies of the photos with you. As such, Flickr deserves a place on our list.

Some of its features include photo editing tools and organizational tools. Pro users also get auto-backups, stats, and an ad-free experience.

**6. AirDrop**

If you live in a family of Apple users, it's hard to beat AirDrop for ease of sharing. Like the instant messaging apps, it is better suited for sending a single or a small number of photos, rather than for sharing massive folders.

You can use AirDrop to beam photos, albums, events, journals, slideshows and more, making it not only one of the best tools for sharing photos, but also for sharing memories of entire family experiences.

Remember, the more photos you send via AirDrop, the longer it will take. For the best performance, make sure the two devices are as close to each other as possible.

**7. WeTransfer**

Some web apps specialize in letting you send many photos and videos to your family.

One of the leading services in the field is WeTransfer. It lets you share 2 GB of photos (and other data) for free. You don't even need to make an account.

Of course, there are a few restrictions. For example, the content you share is only available for your family to download for seven days, and you can only add up to three e-mail addresses to share the photos with.

If you want to remove the restrictions, you'll need to sign up for WeTransfer Plus. The data limit increases to 20 GB. WeTransfer Plus costs \$12 per month.

(**Note:** WeTransfer is also one of the best ways to [share your home movies with family and friends](#).)

**8. USB Memory Stick**

Finally, you should never overlook a trusty USB memory stick. If you're all in the same room and have the appropriate devices, it is by far the fastest and easiest way to share photos. You don't need to hang around while the images upload to a web server.

If it's for a special occasion, you could even buy a pack of cheap USB sticks and distribute them. You can buy 10 Mosdart 16GB drives for a few bucks on Amazon. 😊

***What's the Best Registry Cleaner?***

*By Leo A. Notenboom*

The best registry cleaner is none at all. There may be cases where you want to use one, though, and I'll review which I'd use and how to use them safely.

*What would be the best software to buy to fix and clean the Windows [registry](#)?*

There is no "best" registry cleaner.

There are a wide variety of opinions on registry cleaners and

PC cleaning tools. Many people believe they're valuable and important tools to keep your system running smoothly.

I disagree. Most of the time, they're simply so much snake oil.

**Registry cleaners are rarely needed**

I *rarely* use a registry cleaner. In fact, I've never felt I've *needed* to use a registry cleaner. I only run them to experiment with the

cleaner, not because I felt my system would benefit.

And I *definitely* install and play with random things on my machines all the time. That kind of "playing" is exactly what most registry cleaning advocates say lead to registry issues; yet I've rarely had issues, and when I did, registry cleaners weren't the solution.

The best registry cleaner is no registry cleaner at all.

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*Best Registry Cleaner (Cont. from page 8)***Registry cleaner risks**

In my experience, most computers don't benefit substantially, if at all, from a registry cleaning. Some even get worse.

Many people reach for a registry cleaner when an application is having problems or Windows is misbehaving. The problem is, these types of situations rarely respond to cleaning; they often require an application-specific or Windows-specific solution.

I do get reports of cleaners making things worse. I've even heard from individuals who've had to completely reinstall Windows after running a registry cleaner that did much more harm than good.

**When to run a registry cleaner**

In my opinion, registry cleaning is appropriate in only two cases:

- To attempt to speed up a very slow Windows machine, but only if nothing else has helped.
- To resolve Windows or application crashes, but only if nothing else has helped.

I consider it a last resort. While it might help, it's not likely to help much.

**Back up first**

Before you run any cleaner, [back up](#) first.

This is one of the few times I'll consider using [system restore](#), as it is nothing more than a glorified registry [backup](#).

I prefer, however, to take a full system [image backup](#). That way, if anything goes wrong — including a system restore failure — you can safely restore your machine to a point in time before the damage was done.

**Safe registry cleaning**

There are those who disagree with my position.

And, to be honest, while there are horror stories, most of the time cleaners don't do any damage. They may not do any good, but reputable ones aren't going to harm your system unless there's some other kind of underlying problem.

Since you can't tell whether your situation is going to be one of those "mostly harmless" scenarios or a total disaster, it's critical that you back up properly before you begin.

**Which registry cleaner?**

If you're going to use a registry cleaner, which one should you use?

There are plenty of tools out there, that's for sure. I'll mention two:

[CCleaner](#), a Windows cleanup utility that has a registry cleaner as well. Run "Analyze" and you'll see the changes it is about to make. Caveat: in recent years, after being purchased by Avast, CCleaner's setup program has been known to install [PUPs](#) if you're not careful at install time. Also, while they take great pains to push their paid version, or paid support, neither are required; the free version is all you need.

[JV16PowerTools](#), from Macecraft, includes not only a registry cleaner but an entire suite of useful maintenance utilities.

I've used both these tools on an otherwise clean and working copy of Windows and had no issues.

If you feel you must use one, then regardless of which you choose, *please* backup first. You can't have too many backups. ☺



**Dr. Kacy Hooten (L) was presented with a club mug after her November presentation by Ann Titus (R). Jim Miller invited the doctor to speak to our group.**

**P\*PCompAS Newsletter**  
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**Coming Events:**

**Next Membership Meeting: 7 Dec, beginning at 9 am (see directions below)**

**Next Breakfast Meeting: 21 Dec @ 8 am, Golden Corral, 1970 Waynoka Rd.**

**Newsletter Deadline: 21 Dec**

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

