

Bits of Bytes

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

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The Prez Sez

by John Pearce, President, P*PCompAS

We held a combined virtual and physical monthly meeting on July 4th. Most of us attended via Zoom while Joe Nuvolini and Greg Lenihan were at the Springs Community Church. Both Joe and Greg were online which worked well except for audio feedback, which was easily resolved.

Joe is planning to be at the church for the August 1st meeting. I recommend you call Joe on July 31st to double check. See the membership list for his phone number.

Joe went to Golden Corral for breakfast on July 18th. They currently open at 8:30 AM rather than the previous 7:30 AM. Joe reported it was a little strange with G.C. operating more like a cafeteria than a buffet and there were not a lot of people there eating.

During the virtual breakfast, someone asked how long we will continue with the virtual meetings. At this point, I plan for virtual meetings through the end of 2020. There are several unknowns for 2021. I think the biggest issue is when people are again comfortable attending an in-person meeting. For some people, e.g., Joe and Greg, that's today. For other people it may be a year from now.

Cary Quinn told the breakfast attendees the presentation will either be a video or a presenter. He didn't give us any hints on the topic.

Stay safe and be good to yourselves. ☺

**Next P*PCompAS meeting: Saturday, 1 August 2020
(via Zoom and possibly at the church also)**

The presentation will be something about something.

Meeting Minutes

by Greg Lenihan,
for the P*PompAS Secretary

President John Pearce began the 4 July 2020 Membership Meeting via Zoom at 9:04 am. Joe Nuvolini set up our system at the church for anyone desiring to meet physically. A motion was made to approve the June meeting minutes and the minutes were approved.

OFFICER REPORTS

Vice President Cary Quinn said his friend Eli could not make the presentation this month. We have scheduled Bob Gostischa from APCUG for an October presentation on cybersecurity.

Treasurer Chuck Harris was not present. John Pearce reported we currently have \$3228.34 in savings and \$81.29 in checking. We have an outstanding debt to Joe Nuvolini for a Colorado filing fee.

Membership Chair Ann Titus apologized for some reason because of all the roster changes during the month.

Newsletter Editor Greg Lenihan announced the next deadline as 18 July.

Librarian Paul Godfrey had nothing to report.

APCUG Rep Joe Nuvolini said the club received an e-mail from Judy Taylour (APCUG) saying we have permission to attend Zoom meetings with other user groups. It entails contacting the group and letting them know you will attend. Our website is doing fine.

Board of Directors Chair Peter Rallis was not present.

OLD BUSINESS: None

NEW BUSINESS: None

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The next social breakfast Zoom meeting will be 18 July at 9 am.

Our next membership meeting is on 1 August.

The Golden Corral is not serving Saturday breakfast at this time.

PRESENTATION

Cary Quinn showed an APCUG video titled "Saving Your Life with Wearable Technology," by Ron Brown, M.D. Ann Titus showed "Has Your Password Been Stolen or Hacked," "Clever PDF for Windows," "Tap.Snap.Deposit" (for Ent Credit Union), and "Google Keep by DottoTech." Finally, Nuvo showed a dance-off between James Cagney and Bob Hope. ☺

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Officers

President: John Pearce
jlpnet@comcast.net

Vice President: Cary Quinn
cary.quinn@gmail.com

Secretary: Phyllis Butler
phybutler@aol.com

Treasurer: Chuck Harris
charris7525@gmail.com

Staff

APCUG Rep/Webmaster: Joe Nuvolini

Barista: David George

Drawings: Cary Quinn

Editor: Greg Lenihan

Librarian: Paul Godfrey

Membership: Ann Titus

Committees

Audio: A.J. Whelen

Hospitality: Ilene Steinkruger

Programs: Cary Quinn

Publicity: Cary Quinn

Nominating: Vacant

Board of Directors

Peter Rallis

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Zoom screenshot of the 4 July membership meeting.



Zoom screenshot of the 18 July breakfast-time meeting.

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Afraid to Edit Your Registry? Don't Be...

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

In many tech troubleshooting articles, you'll find a way to fix a problem that involves "editing the Windows registry." There's always a dire warning attached, along the lines of, "Do not attempt to edit the registry unless you know what you're doing! One wrong registry edit can render your machine unusable!" That's true, but with a bit of caution, you can safely edit the registry. (Just beware of the hives.) Here's what you need to know...

What is the Windows Registry?

It's always good to start with a definition. I like to call the Windows registry "a hideously complex ball of string, rubber bands, duct tape, and bailing wire that's supposed to keep track of Windows system settings, your hardware configuration, user preferences, file associations, system policies, and installed software." It was intended to be an improvement on the simple text-based INI files that stored Windows configuration settings, but apparently too many pocket protectors were involved in the design.

One advantage of the registry is that it enables each user of a machine to maintain his/her own settings; each user can have a unique theme, speaker volume setting, set of apps, and so on. But the registry can also apply settings to all users, or a group of users specified by the system administrator (e. g., "adults" and "kids"). The registry is one of the most important files on your hard drive.

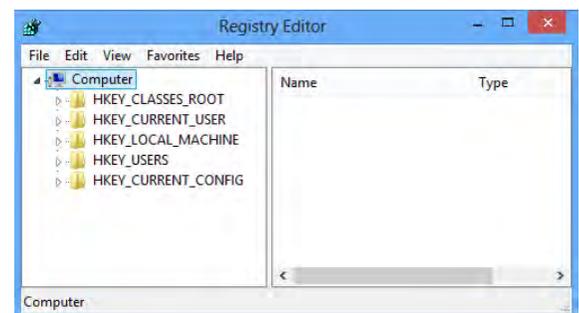
It may be necessary to edit the registry to correct an error or corruption; to add a setting that is not part of the original design; or to prevent some system activity that is undesired. The registry is a very powerful tool, and if it's used

incorrectly, YES, it can wreak havoc on your system. But with a basic understanding of how it works, and some simple precautions, you need not fear.

The first rule of editing the registry is, "backup your registry!" You can make a backup of your registry by creating a System Restore point. To do so, click Start, type **create a restore point**, press Enter, and follow the prompts. Another method is to use the Export function in the Regedit utility. (See below)

Even if your Windows installation becomes unbootable, you can recover your old, working registry using the tools on the System Recovery USB drive that you created. If you have not created one yet, [here is a link](#) for how to do it on Windows 7, 8, or 10.

Regedit.exe is an app included with Windows to help you edit the registry. Type **regedit** in Windows start/search box, then press Enter. You may see a popup that says "Do you want to allow this app to make changes to your device?" Click YES, no changes will be made at this point. The open Regedit window will look something like the screen shot below:



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In Memoriam

In the past few months, our club lost two former members, and they were not in a local obituary.

Norm Miller was a founding member of the organization, who held many positions over the years. You often heard him extoll the pleasures of packet radio during the early days.

Marty White was a long-time member who attended meetings, breakfasts, and even charmed us with an occasional presentation. ☺



Norm Miller



Marty White

Edit the Registry (Cont. from page 3)

A few paragraphs earlier, I mentioned that you can make a backup of the registry by using the registry editor. Let's do that now. Click File, then Export. In the lower left corner of the new window that opens, select "All" under Export Range. Enter a filename, and click the Save button. It will take a minute or so to create the backup. Don't be surprised if the lights flicker, or if you hear a deep, guttural moan, followed by a hissing sound emanating from your computer.

Returning to the registry editor window, at the top left corner we see link containing the word "Computer" -- think of that word as the trunk of a tree. Beneath it, in the left-hand window pane, we see the names of five branches: HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT, HKEY_CURRENT_USER, etc. Click on any of these branch names (called "keys") to see what further branches lie below it. Keys can be nested up to 512 levels deep. We won't be going that far!

The prefix "HKEY" indicates a registry "hive," the top level of this hierarchical database. "CLASSES_ROOT," "CURRENT_USER," etc., are names for hives, each of which contains more levels of data that are all logically connected to the hive's subject. "HKEY_CURRENT_USER" is a hive that contains settings which apply to whoever is currently logged in to the computer. If you click on that hive name to expand the tree below it, you will see familiar names like "Control Panel," "Printers," etc., along with mysterious labels of system resources that most users don't need to know about.

You may recall that I mentioned hives in the opening paragraph of this article. A weird thing happened as I was typing this up. I opened the registry editor, and a wasp flew into my office and stung me on my finger! I'm not saying it came from a registry hive, but it's 2020, and stranger things have happened.

What you do need to know is that it is critically important to make edits in the correct hive and the correct sub-branch of that hive. A change to HKEY_USERS instead of HKEY_CURRENT_USER may have unintended consequences for all users of a machine, not just you. Navigating the tree structure of the registry must be done with the utmost care.

Fortunately, there are lots of helpful geeks who provide exactly the right paths to take

you where you need to be in the registry. In my articles, you may find instructions such as "navigate to \HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows..." Just highlight the path name, copy it, and paste it into the address bar at the top of the regedit window.

Once you are in the right place, most registry tweaks involve enabling or disabling something. The "something" may have a key at the end of a registry path like the one above, or you may need to create one for it. The instructions provided by your friendly geek should tell you what to do, step by step. For example, to change the border width of your windows, navigate to **HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Control Panel\Desktop\WindowMetrics**. Set the values of BorderWidth and PaddedBorderWidth to 0 to eliminate the borders. Or increase the numbers to make the borders fatter. Valid values for BorderWidth are 0 to -750, but any number larger than 100 will be produce unusable results. Valid values for PaddedBorderWidth are 0 to -1600. PaddedBorderWidth should be larger than BorderWidth. For some reason, both of these numbers must be negative. The more negative, the fatter the borders. A reboot is required for the changes to take effect.

It's also possible to make changes to the registry with a REG file that someone else has coded for a specific task. For example, you can add a new option "Open with Notepad" to the context menu that appears when you right-click on a filename. This is handy when you want to quickly edit a file that doesn't end with the .TXT extension.

Download this [ZIP file](#), click to open it, and then double-click on the Open-With-Notepad.reg file. Click your way through a few "Do you really want to do this?" prompts, and it will add a key to your registry. Now you can open any file (regardless of the extension) with the Notepad editor, using the context (right-click) menu.

So now you (sort of) know what you are doing in the registry. Just make sure you always start by backing up your existing registry, even if you don't plan to change anything but are "just looking around." And watch out for wasps. ☺

CPUs Decoded: Understanding Intel's Microarchitecture Names

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

Original article at: <https://www.howtogeek.com/680036/cpus-decoded-understanding-intels-microarchitecture-names/>

What's in a name? A lot, actually, if we're talking about Intel processors. Intel uses internal code names designed to hide what the company is working on until it's ready to go public. So, it's no wonder these terms aren't very meaningful to the uninitiated.

Why Intel Code Names Matter

These code names inevitably become known (Intel does publish them), and, if you do a little research, you'll find they have a lot of significance.

In fact, Intel's code names can often provide a better understanding of CPUs than the official marketing names you see on the box. Let's consider the most recent [Intel 10th generation](#) laptop processors. These CPUs are comprised of several CPU microarchitectures. However, unless you can reference their code names, the official names get a little confusing.

Take the Core i7-1065G7 and Core i7-10510U, for example: both are mobile CPUs for laptops and other devices, and both are considered 10th generation chips (hence the "10" after the dash). However, the G7 is an Ice Lake CPU, while the other is Comet Lake.

Most people looking for the "best" would go with the 10510U since it has a higher clock speed. However, [Intel claims](#) a Comet Lake laptop chip is better for productivity and multithreaded workloads, while Ice Lake performs better for AI and graphics.

This is why it helps to have at least a cursory understanding of Intel's various chip generations

when heading out to buy a new PC or laptop. It's not something you should get hung up on, but understanding code names can help you [decipher online reviews](#), as well as marketing materials on store shelves and packaging.

RELATED: [Intel's 10th Gen CPUs: What's New, and Why It Matters](#)

Intel's Development Model



We can't talk about code names without talking about [how Intel makes its CPUs](#). For around a decade, Intel developed its processors based on the famous [tick-tock model](#). Each year, Intel would introduce a new microarchitecture (tock), and the next, it shrunk it down (tick). (Yes, that's actually "tock-tick," but it's the simplest way to explain it.)

Tick-tock was replaced around 2016 with the process-architecture-optimization model (PAO). The die shrink is the first stage of this process, and then a new architecture is introduced, just like the tick-tock model. Then, however, there's an optimization phase during which the architecture is

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You Can Still Upgrade to Windows 10

By Ann Titus, P*PCompAS

Are you aware you can still upgrade to Windows 10 for free? However, you must have Windows 7 or 8.1. Just follow these steps:

1. Download Windows 10 via the Microsoft's Media Creation Tool, which creates an installation program on a DVD or flash drive (see tinyurl.com/hgtcedm and click "download tool now.")
2. Download the newest available software drivers for your PC.
3. Disconnect any external devices for the PC, including disk drives, flash drives, and printers.
4. Uninstall your antivirus software (you can reinstall once Windows 10 is installed).
5. Install Windows 10. When you are asked what you want to keep on the PC, be sure to
6. choose "keep personal files and apps." If you choose any other option, Windows 10 may not install.
6. Activate Windows 10. The upgrade will automatically convert your Windows 7 or 8.1 digital license to a Windows 10 license. To activate, go to Settings and choose "update & security," then click "activation." ☺

CPUs Decoded (Cont. from page 5)

made better without having to make a leap in the manufacturing process.

PAO isn't necessarily a three-year model, though—the optimization phase can go on indefinitely, as we've seen on the desktop since 2015. It also appears the PAO model isn't a hard and fast rule, as it's been rumored upcoming desktop CPUs might have a new design (the "A") prior to a die shrink (the "P").

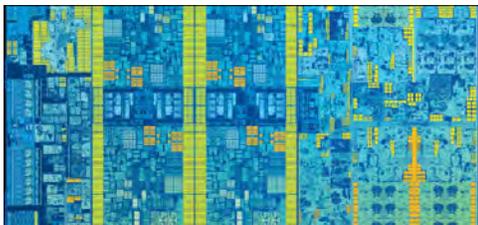
So, what's a chip's microarchitecture and die shrink? In the most simplistic terms, microarchitecture is a chip's design. Every new CPU has either a totally revamped design or an improved version of an existing one. A new microarchitecture can bring new capabilities, as well as improvements in instructions per cycle/clock (IPC) that boost performance.

Additionally, every CPU uses a manufacturing process, such as 14nm, [10nm](#), or [7nm](#) (the "nm" stands for "nanometer"). For our purposes, we'll look at each process as a marketing term to know whether a new CPU has made a leap in chip manufacturing, or if it's just an improvement on an existing technology.

Generally, a shift from a larger to smaller nm process (also called a die shrink) means better performance and more efficient power consumption.

RELATED: [Decoding CPU Reviews: A Beginner's Guide to Processor Terms](#)

It's All About Skylake for Now



To discuss modern Intel CPUs, we have to start with Skylake—if you've read any CPU reviews in the last five years, you've most likely seen it mentioned.

Skylake processors rolled out in 2015, as a follow-up to Broadwell—a 14nm die shrink (tick) of the 22nm Haswell (Intel's pre-Skylake tock). Skylake was the last time we saw a "tock" (an entirely new microarchitecture for desktop CPUs).

Since then, Intel CPUs for desktops have all been an optimization of Skylake or one of Skylake's descendants. This has led to better

processors, as recent generations have brought more cores and higher clock speeds. These have provided better performance, but base improvements and new features have been rarer.

After Skylake came Kaby Lake, which was designed to fill the gap when Intel's next "tick" (or die shrink) from 14nm to 10nm didn't pan out. Instead, Kaby Lake rolled out as a 14nm+ improvement to Skylake.

Coffee Lake for desktops started rolling out in 2017, using Intel's so-called 14nm++ process. Then, servers and high-end desktops got Cascade Lake CPUs. Finally, in 2020, we've gotten Comet Lake, which is, again, built on a 14nm++ process. At this writing, these are the latest desktop processors, and they offer some very nice performance improvements over their predecessors. The top CPUs in this generation have more cores and the ability to go past a clock speed of 5 GHz.

Yet all of these desk- and laptop improvements can be traced back directly to Skylake, and that's not necessarily a bad thing, as we mentioned earlier. A new Comet Lake-S chip for desktops is certainly a better choice than an original Skylake CPU.



Still, Intel fans and desktop PC builders are eagerly awaiting the next jump in CPU desktop design from the company. This could come in late 2020 or early 2021, with the new Rocket Lake processors.

If current reports are correct, Rocket Lake will be the biggest change to come to Intel desktop CPUs in five years. According to claims, it houses a new microarchitecture distinct from Skylake, yet still relies on a 14nm++ process like its immediate predecessors.

Double Names

Just as Intel's desktop CPUs look set to receive an overhaul, so do its naming schemes. For example, if you look at [Intel's Ark site](#), you won't find any products referred to as "Palm Cove." This is because, while that name refers to the CPU core design, the few mobile CPUs

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6 Common Tech Myths and Misbeliefs Debunked

by Kim Komando at Komando.com (tip from 7/18/20)

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We once believed that Macs would never get a virus, closing apps would save battery life, and private mode was really private. For the record, switching to incognito in your browser probably doesn't do what you think. And I'm sorry to break it to you, but like a Windows PC, your Mac is certainly at risk. Call me your digital life myth-buster with six misconceptions you can stop believing.

1. You can't be tracked if your GPS is off

Even if you turn off location tracking on your phone, you can still be tracked. Smartphones continuously check in with cell phone towers. Using this data, the proximity of your phone can be easily calculated.

But in the words of those late-night television commercials, "Wait, there's more!"

A few years ago, researchers at Princeton University released an app called [PinMe](#). They proved that a phone's location could be pinpointed by only using a phone's sensors. The app collected compass details from the phone's gyroscope, air pressure readings from the phone's barometer, and speed along with the direction of travel from the phone's accelerometer. No additional tech was needed to see the phone's precise location on a map.

To prevent tracking, turn the phone off. If that's unrealistic, [tap or click here for insider settings to limit tracking](#).

2. Let your phone's battery drop to zero before recharging it

Years ago, nickel-cadmium batteries suffered from the dreaded memory effect. The batteries would remember previous cycles and would not recharge fully. So the modus operandi was to make sure you drained the battery down to zero before recharging it.

That's not the case anymore with today's lithium-ion batteries. These batteries degrade over time. A full charge that you have on your smartphone now does not last as long as when your phone was new.

You can check your iPhone's battery. Go to **Settings > Battery > Battery Health**.

Unfortunately, you can't monitor battery health in the same way in Android 10. To see other battery stats, including usage, go to **Settings > Battery**. Tap the three-dot menu to see **Battery usage**.

You can track your battery life with a third-party app, like [AccuBattery](#).

Is your phone always on empty? [Tap or click for a trick to see what's killing your Android battery](#). For you iPhone users, [tap or click here to bring new life to your phone](#).

3. Facebook listens to your conversations

Here's a creepy scene that's being reported more and more often: Immediately after a private, personal conversation, an online ad pops up on

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CPUs Decoded (Cont. from page 6)

using Palm Cove cores are called Cannon Lake.

Intel also did this in 2019 with Sunny Cove cores in its Ice Lake CPUs for laptops, which brings us back to what's next for desktops: Rocket Lake. These new desktop CPUs, expected in late 2020 or early 2021, are reportedly based on Willow Cove cores. Willow Cove is also the basis for 10nm++ Tiger Lake laptop CPUs expected in mid-2020.

So, now we have two active code names for Intel processors: one for the core design and one for the new generation of CPUs. These naming schemes currently follow the pattern of giving the core designs a "Cove" designation, while the CPUs get a "Lake" name. Don't count on that cove-to-lake naming scheme to last forever, but it's a helpful guide for now.

Again, code names aren't descriptive in and of themselves. However, if you learn what's behind the names, they'll help you

understand what kind of CPUs are currently available from Intel.

Even if you don't learn the names of all the cores and CPUs, it's enough to know that there are core designs with code names which then become CPUs with different code names. Armed with just that bit of general info, you can better comprehend what the heck all those CPU reviews are talking about and purchase a better PC.

RELATED: [What Do "7nm" and "10nm" Mean for CPUs, and Why Do They Matter?](#) ☺

Common Tech Myths (Cont. from page 7)

your computer or smartphone for the very thing you were discussing. Just a coincidence?

From a technical standpoint, Facebook and many other apps can have full access to your smartphone's microphone, even if the app is not running. So yes, snooping can easily be done. But Big Tech companies, especially Facebook, deny doing it.

If you use an iPhone, go to **Settings > Facebook > Settings** in the sub menu. Slide the **Microphone** switch to the left so it turns from green to white. That turns it off.

Alternatively, go to **Settings > Privacy > Microphone** then look for **Facebook**. Note that you can toggle the mic on and off for other apps, too.

On Android, open **Settings > Applications > Application Manager**. Look for **Facebook**, and tap **App Permissions**, then toggle the microphone off.

4. Alexa records everything you say

Smart assistants built into smart speakers give you the weather, spew out the latest headlines, and offer you a '90s playlist at a moment's notice. But none of this is possible without you first speaking the magical wake word like "Alexa," "Hey Siri," and "OK Google."

The problem is that these smart assistants get easily confused. Alexa wakes up when it hears "unacceptable," "a letter," or "election." Say "Hey Jerry" or "a city" and Siri is ready for your commands. Try not to say OK when a Google smart speaker is in the room. "OK, who's reading" or "OK cool" wakes it up. For anyone who uses Microsoft's Cortana, it responds to "Montana."

Smart speakers record what you say after the wake words. Big Tech says that they only use the recordings to make their devices more accurate. You can take back your privacy. You can review as well as delete your recordings.

Want to be shocked? [Tap or click here for the steps to listen to your recordings and remove them.](#)

5. Smart thermostats save you big money

Smart thermostats learn your schedule and adjust accordingly. These thermostats know how often you adjust it, the outside temperature, how long it takes for the room to reach a certain temperature, and whether you're away or home. Paired with your smart assistant, you can raise

or lower the temperature using your voice.

Somehow, the number 25% has been associated with how much money you could save on your heating and cooling bills. You will save money but not that much.

The best-selling Nest Thermostat claims to save 10% to 12% on heating and 15% on cooling. They estimate an average savings of \$131 to \$145 a year based on typical energy costs.

But there may be more money to be had if you add more smart devices to your home. Zillow reports that smart homes sell for almost 23% more than comparable properties in the same ZIP Code.

6. More bars = better service

You're having trouble keeping a cellphone call connected. You check your phone and you see plenty of bars. What is going on here? Why are you still having trouble? It's because those little signal-strength bars don't necessarily mean what you think they do.

Signal bars are meant to indicate how strong the connection is between your phone and the cell tower, but no industry standard dictates how those bars are calculated. It's up to the phone manufacturer to decide how to handle it.

That means two different phones connected from the same spot to the same tower might show different numbers of bars. There can also be variations in the signal based on which carrier you use and its network technology choice.

Let's go back to that original problem. Your phone has plenty of bars, but you're still not able to keep a connection. This underlying issue might be network congestion, which can happen in urban areas and during big events when many people are all trying to use the network at the same time. While the number of bars is usually a good indicator of the signal, it's not foolproof.

If you'd really like to get clearer calls and boost your phone's signal, [tap or click here for simple tricks, including a booster antenna proven to work.](#) 😊



How to Open Microsoft Word Documents Without Word

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

Original article at: <https://www.howtogeek.com/677873/how-to-open-microsoft-word-documents-without-word/>

Microsoft Word is part of Microsoft Office and requires an up-front purchase or a Microsoft 365 subscription. If you're using a computer without Word installed, there are other ways to view that DOCX or DOC file.

Microsoft once offered a free "Word Viewer" application that would let you view Word documents, but discontinued it back in November 2017.

Here are some other ways you can view Word documents on a Windows PC:

- Download [Word Mobile](#) from the Store on Windows 10. The mobile version of Word lets you view (but not edit) Word documents. You can install it for free. It's intended for tablets but runs in a Window on a Windows

10 desktop PC.

- Upload the document to Microsoft OneDrive and open it from the [OneDrive website](#). It will open in Microsoft Word Online, a free web-based version of Word. You can even edit documents in Word Online—no purchase necessary. You just have to use your browser.
- Install [LibreOffice](#), a free and open-source office suite. This is [an alternative to Microsoft Office](#). LibreOffice Writer, which is included, can open and edit Microsoft Word documents in DOC and DOCX format.
- Upload the document to [Google Drive](#) and open it in Google Docs, Google's free web-based office suite.

- Get a free month-long trial of Office 365 to [get full access to Microsoft Word and the rest of Microsoft Office for free](#)—for a limited time.

RELATED: [How to Get Microsoft Office for Free](#)

On Android, iPhone, and iPad, you can also download Microsoft's free Word application to view Word documents without purchasing or subscribing to Office. Get [Word for Android](#) or [Word for iPhone and iPad](#).

Mac users can also use [Apple's free iWork suite](#). The Pages application can open Word documents.

RELATED: [The Best Free Microsoft Office Alternatives](#) ☺

ICYDK: You Can Get a Daily Email from USPS to See Your Mail Before It Arrives

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

Original article at: <https://www.reviewgeek.com/47713/icydk-you-can-get-a-daily-email-from-usps-to-see-your-mail-before-it-arrives/>

While digital delivery of many important messages is pretty commonplace these days, there are certain things that have to be delivered through traditional means. What you may not realize, however, is that the USPS (United States Postal Service) offers a service called Informed Delivery that gives a sneak peek of your physical deliveries directly in your email inbox.

Each piece of mail you get is scanned daily as part of the USPS' sorting process. And when you sign up for Informed Delivery, you can get a copy of those scans directly in your email. It arrives every morning, allowing you to catch a glimpse of any letters, bills, circulars, packages, or even spam that are heading your way. It's a killer service—and best of all, it's totally free.

All you need to do is [sign up for a USPS account](#). From there, you'll verify who you are and where you live. This process will take a few days because USPS sends a physical piece of mail with a code on it that you'll need to input before Informed Delivery can be enabled. This ensures that you are who you say and that they have the correct address.



That's all there is to it. You'll get a preview of [all incoming mail](#) every day, along with package tracking. It shows packages arriving that day, as well as things that are arriving soon, so you'll know what's coming a few days before it shows up.

Aside from Informed Delivery, a USPS account also allows you to manage package deliveries, schedule redeliveries, and get notifications on package status. Overall, it's a great resource—especially if you get a lot of deliveries.

This is a service that I've been using for years and one I'm often surprised to hear that people don't know about. If you haven't heard of it before now, I highly recommend checking it out. You'll be glad you did. ☺

P*PCompAS Newsletter
Greg Lenihan, Editor
4905 Ramblewood Drive
Colorado Springs, CO 80920
e-mail: glenihan@comcast.net



Coming Events:

Next Membership Meeting: 1 August @ 9 am, via Zoom at a minimum

Next Breakfast Meeting: 15 August via Zoom

Newsletter Deadline: 22 August

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

