

Orange Coast IBM PC User Group

README.DOC (About 1,538)

(About 1,538)



Sept. Oct. 2005 **Newsletter** Volume 21.10

ALL MEETINGS ARE HELD IN THE COSTA MESA SENIOR CENTER 695 WEST 19TH STREET
AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 19TH AND POMONA

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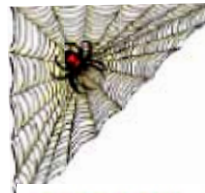
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GENERAL MEETING

OCT. 22TH



Intel's

Build Your Own PC: Quick Look



Core Components

A PC based on an [Intel® Pentium® 4 Processor with HT Technology](#) has the power to let you play games, rip MP3s, create multimedia productions and surf the Internet – often simultaneously. Select a component for more information.



General Meetings are held from 9:00AM to noon on:

22 Oct.

19 Nov.

19 Dec.

For details see inside pages of this issue, Web Page

Meetings of the Executive Board will be held at noon on

22 Oct.

19 Nov.

19 Dec.

All OCIPUG members are welcome

Special Interest Group (SIG) meetings are held monthly as follows:

1st Tuesday Internet

2nd Tuesday Hardware

3rd Tuesday Windows

4th Tuesday Digital Photo

All SIG Groups start at 7:00pm

October 22th General Meeting Intel's Build Your Own Computer

Presidents Message's

First I wish to thank Warren Bradford for volunteering to be the Membership Chairman. As you know we have been lacking a membership person for quite a while. Warren will be taking over the duties of keeping the membership up to date. We had a few members pay their dues last meeting. All due are due as of October 1st. The dues will no longer be paid on your anniversary date. The annual dues will now run from October 1 till Sept 30. The board has also modified the dues to reflect a savings by paying 2 or 3 years at a time.

As Mark was getting overwhelmed acting in his many capacities for OCIPUG Bob Walker has agreed to put the Readme .Doc together. This does not mean that he will write it. If anyone reads or sees any articles pertaining to computers please send the article to Bob for inclusion into the Readme .Doc. We will also be installing a password on the OCIPUG web page that is for paid members only. This special section will have items to help you with your computer experience and other things the board decides to place there. The last 3 issues of the Readme .Doc will also be in the Members Only section.

This month we will be showing the 1st part of Intel's program," How To Build Your Own Computer. The 1st part shows you the various items in a computer, where to purchase them and what to look for to build the computer that you want. Yes it's easy to go to the store and buy a computer, but there is always a compromise as to what is in the computer you buy pre-built. Maybe you would like a larger Hard Drive, or a dual layer CD/DVD etc. In a future presentation we will show you how to build the computer of your choice that is Part 2. Look at the flyer from PC Club and modify their suggestion to your liking. Remember we also have a hardware expert that can help you every 2nd Tuesday evening of each month with any hardware question you may have. Attend the other SIG's to gain more insight into the world of computers.

I am looking forward see you on Saturday October 22 so we can both learn more about computers as they change faster than I can read.

BECOME A PART OF OCIPUG

David Wintle
President

SCHEDULES AND REPORTS OF EVENTS

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP (SIG) SIG MEETINGS

Nov 3, 2005

Internet - 1st Tuesday 7:00PM
Mark Borison webmaster@ocipug.org

Nov 10, 2005

Hardware - 2nd Tuesday 7:00PM
Ed Leckliter eleckliter@adelphia.net

Nov 19,,2005

Windows - 3rd Tuesday 7:00PM
Robert Strader robert.strader@comcast.net

Oct 25, 2005

Digital Cameras / Scanning - 4th Tuesday 7:00PM
David Wintle allart@pac.bell.net



Upcoming General Meetings
October 22th

November 19th
TBA

December 19th
Annual Pot Luck Feast



LEADERS

President	David Wintle	949-548-7994	president.bod@ocipug.org
Vice President	Robert Strader	949-646-1475	vicepres.bod@ocipug.org
Secretary	Frank Mastroly	714-960-9472	secretary.bod@ocipug.org
CFO/Treasurer	Shirley England	949-454-0158	treasurer.bod@ocipug.org
Director-2005-6	Morris Fier	949-646-8292	director4.bod@ocipug.org
Director-2004-6	Eugenia Frerichs	949-548-0413	director1.bod@ocipug.org
Director-2004-6	Mark Borison	714-963-8296	director2.bod@ocipug.org
Past President	Leonard Stein	949-454-0158	pastpres.bod@ocipug.org
Long Range Planning	Leonard Stein	949-454-0158	pastpres.bod@ocipug.org
Readme.Doc Editor	Robert Walker	949-642-5997	editor@ocipug.org
Web Master	Mark Borison	714-963-8296	webmaster@ocipug.org
Programs	Mark Borison	714-963-8296	prgm@ocipug.org
SIG Coordinator	Robert Strader	949-646-1475	sigcoordinator@ocipug.org
APCUG rep	Robert Strader	949-646-1475	apcugrep@ocipug.org

How Internet Predators Can Harm Your Computer

By Gene Barlow
User Group Relations
Copyrighted August 2005

This is the first of a two part article on Internet Security. This article will focus on the harm that predators can do to your computer while you are attached to the Internet. The second article addresses what you can do to protect your computer from these predators. You need to read both articles to get the whole story.

Introduction

The Internet was originally designed as a communication tool between users of a few mainframe computers located inside some Universities and Government offices. To access this early Internet, you had to use a terminal that was inside these secure locations and attached by cable to one of the mainframe computers involved. The outside world could not get access to this early Internet system. Because the original Internet was limited to a very secure environment, no security measures were designed into the Internet. Later, as the scope of the Internet was broadened and became available to almost anyone around the world, additional security features were not added to the Internet. The Internet was initially designed without security and security was never added to the Internet as it grew.

The Internet has become one of the most useful features of our computers. Almost all computers can be connected to the Internet through phone lines, wireless, or via many types of broadband connections. Today, we keep in touch with our families and friends via Internet email, chats, and Internet phones. We find enormous amounts of information on almost any topic by researching the Internet. We locate hard to find items on the Internet and can order them and have them delivered to our door. We access our bank and investments using the Internet to handle our financial affairs. The Internet has brought us tremendous benefits in the past few years.

That is the bright side of the Internet. Unfortunately, there is also a dark side to the Internet that many of us are not fully aware of. The simple fact is that while you are connected to the Internet and can access thousands of locations, thousands of predators on the Internet can access your computer at the same time. As our connection time to the Internet increases, the risk of having harm done to our computers is skyrocketing. Broadband Internet connections greatly speed up our use of the Internet, but these are always connected and so our computer is always available to these predators. The purpose of this article is to identify who these predators are and how they use your computer for their own needs. The following article will show you what you can do to protect your computer from these predators.

Internet Predators

Who are the Internet predators that cause harm to your computer? They are called Hackers and they come in a variety of types. Taking a cliché from the old western movies, these hackers are often distinguished by the deeds they do. If you remember the old western movies, the cowboys that wore white hats were usually the good guys. The bad cowboys normally wore black hats. Likewise, you have the White Hat Hackers and the Black Hat Hackers. They both break into your computer, but the White Hat Hackers do no harm and only do it for the challenge. The Black Hat Hackers are not as kind and will do all sorts of damage to your computer once they break into it. Finally, you have the Script Kiddies who are young kids learning to become hackers.

Where do these hackers hang out? There are hundreds of hacker web sites around the world and the hackers use these sites to exchange ideas and things they have learned about hacking into certain computers. They also brag about their hacking accomplishments once they have broken into a special computer. This brings them the admiration of their fellow hackers. Young kids from 10-14 years old learn to become the future hackers of the world on these web sites. So these web sites are the training ground for new hackers to learn and develop.

Taking Over Your Computer

What do these Internet Predators do to your computer? The Black Hat Hackers go through a number of steps to break into and harm your computer. The first step is to scan for a target. They want to find a computer that has fast internet access, has enough empty space on their hard drive for storage of their hacker tools, and is a fast computer. While this is the ideal target, they will take a less valuable target if they can access it easily. They have special computer programs that scan and test computers connected to the Internet. Did you know that your computer is tested on average of 17 times each day by hackers looking for a target? When will they stop at your computer and decide to use it for their purposes? One in four computers will be hacked this year, so your turn is not far off.

Once the hackers find a target, their next task is to break and enter into that computer. Unfortunately, this task is very easy to do, since most computers have no security protection at all to keep the hackers out. Some users will have a firewall set up to prevent hackers from entering their computers. These firewalls have doors in them called ports. A firewall may have 256,000 doors or ports in them with some of these doors wide open. When a hacker finds a firewall, all he needs to do is to scan these ports until he finds one that is open and available for him to enter into your computer. Finally, hackers know of weaknesses in your operating system and Internet browser. He can take advantage of these weaknesses in the software and break through any security you think you have in place. It may take him a bit of time, but

eventually, a hacker will find a way to break into your computer without you even knowing that he is doing this.

Once inside your computer, the hacker goes about setting up shop in your system. He may first look around for anything of value that he can steal from you. It may be as dangerous as your social security number, credit card numbers, or other financial information that he can use in the theft of your identity. Identity Theft is the number one consumer problem today and the number of thefts is growing each year. If your identity is taken and used, it will cost over \$10,000 in goods and services to resolve the problems from this crime. The hacker may find your personal digital photos saved on your computer and share them with others on the Internet. Finally, the hacker may help himself to copies of any software he finds on your computer.

Next the hacker will make changes to your computer to fit his needs. He will store his hacker tools on your hard drive so that it is available for him to use in a moments notice. These tools may include viruses and worms to send out from your computer, key loggers to watch the keys you press as you enter your password to get into your online banking, email monitors to read your email messages, and other devious tools he has available to use from your computer. Once he gets all of his tools loaded on your computer, he will make your computer secure from other hackers. He will close up all of the open ports and operating system weaknesses in your computer so that other hackers will not be able to break into it. He wants your computer for his own use and not to share it with other hackers. He will leave one very well hidden back door open so that he can get back in to your computer at any time he wants to. The hacker now has your computer all ready for his future use.

Using Your Computer

Having set up your computer for his needs, what things will a hacker do with your computer? First, he may set up your computer to send out viruses to other computers. He will start with your email address book and send out these viruses to all of your friends and family members. After all, he does not want to have his computer identified as the source of the virus. Junk mail is also sent out mostly from hacked computers. My computer was hacked a couple of years ago and thousands of SPAM messages were sent out late one night using my computer. The next morning my inbox was filled with bounced messages from email addresses that were no longer valid. Just emptying these bounced messages from my inbox took hours to accomplish. Working with my ISP, we found the faulty code that let my system be hacked and fixed it. I quickly learned that these hackers are serious. Another favorite hacker use of your computer is to send out porn pictures. It would really embarrass me to learn that my computer had been used to distribute porn to others. I may even be held legally liable for permitting this porn to be distributed from my computer.

Some hackers pride themselves in bringing down main computers, like eBay, Yahoo, or AOL. Other hackers go after

mainframe computers at banks, stock markets, and offices. To do this, they need to use more than one computer. Hackers will break into and set up hundreds of government are called Zombie systems. The hacker can activate these Zombies to do what it wants in a few seconds. Your computer may be sitting as a Zombie computer waiting to be activated to attack some large government defense computer. When it is activated with hundreds of other Zombie computers, they all send messages at the same time to the large computer under attack. When the mainframe computer is hit at the same time by hundreds or thousands of Zombies, it can't handle the load and will shut down to protect itself. Just what the hacker wanted. The shutdown of a major computer may take hours to bring back up and can cost hundreds of thousands of dollars in lost businesses to these companies. This is serious hacking and your computer might be involved without your knowing it.

Check Out Your Computer

So, how do you know if your system has been affected by a hacker? Hackers pride themselves in doing their mischief without anyone knowing that they have been hacked. So, finding out that you have been hacked is not easy to do. There are a few excellent software tools that have been designed to find and remove hacking tools from computer systems. The second article of this series will identify all of the things you need to do to protect your computer from hackers and to remove their mischief if you have already been hacked. Watch for this article to be sent to you in a few days or you can find it on my web site (www.usergroupstore.com) in the Newsletters section after September 1, 2005. In the meantime, you can check to see if your computer has hacker tools on it by accessing my **INVISUS** web site at www.myinvisusdirect.com/usergroupstore. Look for and click on the small red button that is titled, "Test Your PC Now". This will take you to a page where you can download a trial of the hacker tool removal program and see what hacker tools are located on your computer. You will probably be surprised which at what you find.

I hope you have learned more about the harm that can happen to your computer on the Internet. If you have questions about this article or **INVISUS** tools, please email them to gene@ugr.com and I will try to answer them for you. Watch for my following article on protecting your computer from Internet predators.

Gene Barlow is the president of User Group Relations, a consulting firm specializing in promoting computer products to the user group community. He has over 40 years of experience with computer systems. He worked for IBM for 34 years and managed IBM's user group support organization for 14 years. He helped hundreds of user groups get started and is sometimes called the Father of User Groups for his

How Do I Reformat My Hard Drive, Step by Step

Question:

I'm currently running Windows XP Pro. Can you please give me step-by-step instructions on how to reformat my hard drive and start fresh? I have many peripherals attached: a printer, a Webcam, a 64MB video card, a video capture card with TV and FM, and an external modem. Thank you.

Submitted by: Ricardo R.

Answer: Wayland Computers

<http://www.waylandcomputers.com>

Ricardo,

Let me start by saying that a complete reformat and reinstallation of your operating system is something that is often required when a computer system has just become too damaged to continue attempting repair. Over time, viruses, spyware, installing and uninstalling programs, and errors that compound themselves can eventually bring even the fastest computer to a grinding halt. Many avid computer users plan a complete restore once every year or two just to keep things running smoothly. Having said this, there are a number of steps you should take before reformatting, as well as things you can do to help speed up the process the next time.

First, keep in mind that reformatting and reinstalling Windows brings your computer back to the first day that you used it. You will lose everything that you installed and saved to your hard drive since that first day. This includes any online updates. It is extremely important that you have backed up all the data that you want to bring back to your computer. Word documents, photographs, music, address books, and e-mail are just a few examples of the things you might want to save. Don't assume your backups are good. Double-check backups by reading the files or restoring a few of them back to your computer and viewing them. Don't forget to run a complete virus scan on your saved data to prevent bringing back viruses that you may have had.

A few notes on backup: There are a number of methods and programs available for backing up data. Check each of the programs that you use for a built-in backup routine. Programs such as Quicken and Act! have their own backup routines (usually under the file menu). If you use outlook for email you can download a backup routine from Microsoft to save your emails and address books. Windows XP Pro also has its own backup program under Programs-

Accessories-System Tools. XP Home does not come with a backup program by default, but is available on the original installation CD.

Second: Check to make sure that you have all the installation disks for the hardware that you mentioned as well as any software that you originally installed. Download and save to CD

all updated drivers and software for your Video Card, printers, scanners and any other hardware that you plan to use. If you have downloaded any programs, you will need all your Key codes for them as well.

Ok, let's get started on the reformat and restore process. You did not mention the make or model of your computer, so there is one of four possible methods available to you.

A. Built in Restore – Many newer computers come with a built-in restore process saved to a second partition on the hard drive. This can usually be accessed by pressing a key during the boot process. For Example: Pressing F10 during boot on HP computers will bring you to a restore menu. Check your computers manual or online to see if you have this option.

B. Restore CD's – Some computers come packaged with a set of Restore or Recovery disks. The first disk is a bootable CD and is inserted into the CD drive during boot-up.

C. Original Windows XP Disk – If you don't have either of the above, then you will have to use your original Windows XP disk (you will need your Installation Key Code). If your XP CD is an upgrade version, then you will need an old Windows 95, 98, ME disk as well.

D. No CD's and No Restore Partition – If you have lost your Restore CD's or never received any and your computer does not have a restore partition, you can usually order a set of Restore CD's from the manufacturer of your computer for a minimal charge of about \$20.

STEP-BY-STEP

A. You Have Built in Restore

1. Backup All Data.
2. Unplug all USB devices like printers, scanners and palm pilots. If you have several internal cards that you added after you purchased the computer, you may need to remove these.
3. Check Manual for proper key to press for restore or it may show up on the opening screen.
4. Enter restore mode.
5. Follow onscreen instructions. (takes about 30 min)
6. Install Drivers for special hardware (hardware that did not come with computer)
7. Check Device Manager for any Yellow Exclamation Points indicating missing drivers or errors. Click START-CONTROL PANEL-SYSTEM-HARDWARE-DEVICE MANAGER. (Select Classic View) If you have any Yellow Exclamation Points, you will probably need to install drivers for these devices from your CD for

that piece of hardware.

8. At this point you have a fairly clean installation and it is time to Update windows. Download and install all Windows updates, especially Service Pack 2 (if not already at SP2).

9. Install and setup any additional external hardware like printers, scanners, Palm pilots, etc. Install each one at a time and reboot and test before installing the next item.

10. Install additional software that you have on CD like Office, Quicken and Photoshop, except Antivirus software. Again install one at a time, reboot and test before going on to the next.

11. Once you have all the hardware and software installed and running, it is now time to install any security products that you may have like antivirus software, Software Firewalls and Spyware/popup blockers. (you don't want to have too many redundant programs running)

12. With Antivirus software up and running and updated online with the latest virus definitions installed, you can now go online and look for updates for other software or download programs that you want to reinstall.

13. Using whatever method you used to backup your data, you can now restore your data back to your computer. Don't do this until you have antivirus software running. You don't want to bring back viruses that may have caused your original problems.

14. You can now go in and tweak your settings to what ever you like, add screen savers and set things up the way you want.

15. Now that everything is up and running just the way you like it, it is time to backup your settings. I prefer to use something like Norton Ghost to make a disk image of this state. If you want to reformat and restore your computer again in the future, you can restore it back to this point instead of all the way back to the beginning, saving a huge amount of time. You could also use Windows XP Pro Backup to make a recovery set. I also recommend using Windows Restore to save a Restore Point at this point. Some people like to set a restore point after each of the steps above in the event that something goes wrong along the way.

B. You have Restore/Recovery CD's

1. Backup All Data.

2. Unplug all USB devices like printers, scanners and palm pilots. If you have several internal cards that you added after you purchased the computer, you may need to remove these as well.

3. With computer running, insert Recovery CD in drive and restart computer. Note: Make sure your CD's are clean of any finger prints and smudges by wiping them from the center out. If recovery window does not come up you may have to go into your bios and change your boot order to boot from CD first. (Check your manual for exact key sequence to enter the bios settings)

4. Enter restore mode.

5. Follow onscreen instructions. (takes about 30 min)

Follow Steps 5 thru 15 above

C. Using Windows XP Disk

1. Backup all data.

2. Unplug all USB devices like printers, scanners and palm pilots. If you have several internal cards that you added after you purchased the computer, you may need to remove these as well.

3. With computer running, insert Windows XP Installation CD in drive, ignore the installation screen and restart computer with the CD in the drive. Note: Make sure your CD's are clean of any finger prints and smudges by wiping them from the center out. A short message will display "Press Any Key to boot from CD" Press key quickly. .If your computer will not boot from the CD, you may have to go into your bios and change your boot order to boot from CD first. (Check your manual for exact key sequence to enter the bios settings)

4. Windows will now load some setup files and if you need some 3rd party disk drivers such as those required for some SATA drives you will have only a moment to press F6 to do this. Otherwise wait until you see the Welcome to Setup screen. This screen will display your current disk partitions. I would suggest using the "D" key to delete the current windows partition and then use the "C" key to recreate the partition. NOTE: If you have a fairly large hard drive I would suggest creating 2 partitions. One for the windows operating system and another for your data. This way if you want to reinstall windows again in the future, you data will be safe on the 2nd partition.

4a. Once you have created the partition or decided to keep the original partitions, Windows will format and start to install windows as well as prompt you for your Code Key for the CD case. This should take about 30 to 60 minutes.

Follow Steps 5 thru 15 above

Sorry about the length of this, but you asked for step-by-step and did not supply enough information to narrow down the response.

Good Luck!

Dana H.

Wayland Computers

<http://www.waylandcomputers.com>

*Happy
Halloween*

How to Transfer Large Files Over the Internet

By Gary Bentley, Editor, Southwest International Personal Computer Club Throughput

www.swipcc.org
editor@swipcc.org

I frequently see people having problems trying to transfer large files over the Internet by attaching the file(s) to email. Though the speed of Internet connections available to many users is increasing (more broadband available now rather than slow dialup) and the size of Internet email boxes is probably larger now than in the past (Internet Service Providers have limits both on the total amount of email you can have in your storage area, as well as the maximum size of a particular transmission), the general view is still that mail attachments are not really intended to be a substitute for file transfer when dealing with large files. Another factor is that virus scanners examining incoming or outgoing huge attachments may cause your email client (your email program, e.g., Outlook Express, Eudora) to time out, believing that the email server has disconnected.

What's a "large" file? It depends on whose server (your ISP) you are using (and whose server your recipient is using). Personally, I consider anything approaching 1 MB (megabyte) too large for an email attachment. Albert Einstein's last university employer, The Institute for Advanced Studies (IAS) in Princeton, New Jersey, agrees on the 1 MB limit. An amusing article by Tony Bove advises that "if the file is over four [4 MB], it won't go through the door." So, what methods should you use to transfer large files remotely? The IAS advises (as have I for some years) you post the files to a website or an FTP server so the recipient can download them (or send them a CD, but this is too slow and cumbersome for most applications).

Before I discuss how to post files to a website or FTP area, I should mention that there is another alternative, simple and free (for now). YouSendIt, <http://www.yousendit.com>, is a free service on the web that lets you upload up to 1 GB (yes, 1 Gigabyte!) files. [See screen shot below.] They then send an email to your intended recipient (with no attachment!) giving them a hyperlink where they can download the file at their convenience. I tested this service today and it works as advertised (there is at least one other outfit offering this service, but I didn't like the amount of initial advertising that popped up on entry to the site).

Below is the email YouSendIt sent telling me someone (me) had sent me a large file to download and the link to go get it. To the right is the web page and dialog that occurred when I clicked on the emailed link.

What about putting your file up on a website somewhere and then sending a link to the site to your recipient? Most ISP's give their customers a considerable amount of Internet server storage space on which to put up their own web sites, transfer files, share photos, etc. If you have Microsoft FrontPage (see Bill Roush's review in this issue of Throughput), you can easily put a large file up on the Internet for download by others. I used FrontPage 2002 in the example below, but the process would be similar with the

latest version.

Assuming you have a host for your site (either provided by your ISP or purchased from a vendor), you have FrontPage and have created a simple website with just the single page shown below, you can use that to easily put large files up on the Internet and then allow people to download them from your site.

Above you see the folder view from FrontPage for that little website we created on the previous page of this article. You can see the icons on the left column that give you the various views of the site in FrontPage. We were initially looking at a particular web page (fxfrpg.htm) in the web site in page view. Now we are in folder view and can see all the pages and possibly sub-folder in the website. In the little window to the lower right above, you are seeing an open window on my computer showing an open folder with a file (FrontPage_2003.doc) that I propose to send up to the Internet to our website so that I can make it available for folks to download without having to send it as a huge email attachment (actually this file is only about 384 KB, but it serves for an example). I should note that I have our little website open "live" in FrontPage, i.e., I am connected to the Internet and FrontPage actually has the website open where it can be modified directly in real time (sometimes people work on a copy of the website on their own computer then "publish" the changes up to the Internet later--we're not doing that here, but rather are acting immediately on the actual Internet site). All we have to do now to get the file up to the Internet is just put the mouse cursor on "FrontPage_2003.doc" (you don't see the file extension, ".doc" above--that is because Windows normally hides known file extensions so you don't accidentally rename the file and destroy the extension, making the file inaccessible to Windows without help), hold down the left mouse button and drag the file into the FrontPage window! FrontPage takes care of everything else and the file will magically appear in the website list of files just as soon as it has been transmitted (may take a while if this is a large file and a slow connection).

See the file now has been sent up to the Internet and appears in our live display in FrontPage below (the file "FrontPage_2003.doc")?

Now we just need to insert a link to the file on our main page, using Insert --> Hyperlink (below):

...and the Insert Hyperlink dialog that pops up in FrontPage lets us just click on the file we just uploaded and FrontPage kindly inserts a hyperlink to the file on our web page (the page you are looking at to the left here).

And below you see our webpage fxfrpag.htm with the hyperlink ("Frontpage_2003" in blue) that will let a visitor download the file we just put up on the Internet so easily.

All you would have to do now is send an email to your intended recipient and give them the address of the web page above, which is <http://launionfarm.com/swipccdemo/fxfrpg.htm> in the example. When they copy and paste this address into their browser (or just click on it in the email with most email programs) and visit the

site they will see that page above and can click on the "FrontPage_2003" link to download the file.

Well, I had intended to discuss the use of FTP file transfer techniques also, but this article has grown long and I would guess your patience for further discussion has grown correspondingly short. I will, however, give you a few screen shots of FTP programs in use just to give you an idea of what that method of file transfer would look like. You should keep in mind that the underlying concept is always the same, i.e., you have a computer and you want to send files to, or get files from, another computer that is geographically remote from your own. The protocol is just the agreed-upon way that the two computers talk to one another over the communications channel (the Internet in our case) to get that job done. When you do this kind of thing using a browser you are using hypertext transfer protocol typically (http, look familiar?). When you use an FTP program you are using the file transfer protocol. Email uses still different protocols, SMTP (simple mail transfer protocol) to send email and POP3 (post office protocol) to retrieve it.

The screen shot to the left is from an FTP session using a program called FTP Explorer. Basically you open the program and provide the Internet address of your server, your logon name and password, and then you connect and see a typical Windows style folder and file list of the contents of the remote computer. Some of these FTP programs support drag and drop file transfer. With this one I would use the upload or download command to send or receive files.

If you have true geek credentials and/or a long history in the use of computer you could always use the Windows XP ftp command line program that runs from an XP command window. The concepts are the same, i.e., you specify the Internet address of a remote computer, give a user name and password (I'll forgo discussion of open FTP sites and anonymous logins), establish a connection, then execute commands to put (send) or get (receive) files to or from the remote computer.

To the right you see me invoking the XP ftp program from within an XP cmd window.

To the left you see me logging in, i.e. providing my user name to the remote server I just opened in the previous line command ("open").

To the left you see me preparing to execute the command to send the file "testFile.txt" from my computer to the remote server.

There is no restriction against any non-profit group using this article as long as it is kept in context with proper credit given the author. The Editorial Committee of the Association of Personal Computer User Groups (APCUG), an international organization of which this group is a member, brings this article to you.



Two Florida hunters from Medulla got a pilot to fly them to Canada to hunt moose. They bagged six.

As they started loading the plane for the return trip, the pilot said the plane could take only four moose.

The two rednecks objected strongly. "Last year we shot six and the pilot let us put them all on board; he had the same plane as yours."

Reluctantly, the pilot gave in and all six were loaded.

However, even on full power, the little plane couldn't handle the load and went down a few moments after take-off.

Climbing out of the wreck, Bubba asked Cooter, "Any idea where we are?"

"Yeah, I think it's pretty close to where we crashed last year."





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**695 W. 19th St
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Material for the **Nov.** issue must be received on or before **Oct. 31th, 2005** by **Robert Walker**
rwalker920@msn.com

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rwalker920@msn.com
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