



PRODUCT REVIEW

Exploring Linux – Part 33 – A Backup Solution for Linux Systems by Alan German

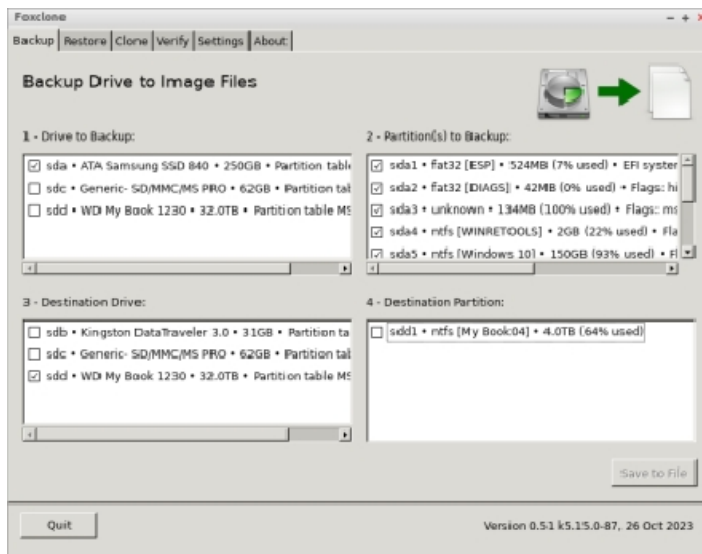
While there are several disk imaging programs available to backup Linux systems, very few of these feature a graphical user interface (GUI). Foxclone is one of the exceptions. Furthermore, it is open-source software and so has two major features that make it worthy of further examination.

Foxclone can be downloaded in one of two versions, each of which provides an ISO file. One version, labelled as standard, is based on Ubuntu Linux Version 18.04 (Bionic Beaver). The focal version is based on Ubuntu Linux Version 20.04 (Focal Fossa).

I selected the most recent version and installed the ISO file on a multi-boot USB drive using Yumi (https://pendrivelinux.com/yumi-multiboot-usb-creator/). Foxclone isn't supported directly in Yumi, so it is necessary to select Try an Unlisted ISO as the source for the ISO file. Once the relevant files have been copied, the USB can be booted and Foxclone is listed in the boot menu under the category Unlisted ISOs as the file foxclone51_focal.iso.

Booting from this menu item loads a Linux desktop that includes icons for Foxclone, the Fox guide user manual, a file manager and a web browser. The Linux panel (equivalent to the Windows task bar) is displayed across the bottom of the screen, with a button to access the main menu in the lower-left corner. The options available are more limited than for a full Linux distro but still include applications such as a text editor, PDF reader, Terminal, and the GParted partition editor.

Running Foxclone displays the main program window with sections where the drive to be backed up and its partitions, as well as the destination drive and partition, can be selected for the backup process. The program scans the computer's filesystem and popu-



lates the entries for the source and target drives. Consequently, the backup drive must be present when Foxclone is initiated in order that it can be displayed as being available as a target.

Once a drive to be backed up has been selected, all the partitions on this source drive are automatically selected for backup, but individual checkboxes allow the selection to be refined. Selecting an external USB drive as the destination drive and pressing Save to File brings up a second dialogue box where the target location can be further specified by browsing the drive's file system. Other options are to create a backup folder, and overwriting the current date (in the format 20240215) as the default prefix for the names of the backup files.

A final dialogue box requests confirmation of the backup selections and pressing OK starts the backup process.

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Next Meeting

Wednesday, May 8th, 2024

FREE SOFTWARE: WHAT CAN IT DO FOR YOU?

Speaker: Adam Hunt, Full Circle Magazine

There is a huge world of application software out there and lots of it is free. These days much of what is available is better than the proprietary software that you have to buy. This presentation will cover some interesting free software applications you could be using today, plus a quick look at Linux on the desktop in 2024.

Adam Hunt writes Linux operating system and application reviews for Full Circle Magazine, a monthly on-line publication that focuses on Ubuntu and related operating systems. He was also a volunteer at National Capital FreeNet for over a decade.

This meeting will be via Zoom video conference.

Join us at <https://tinyurl.com/opcug-meeting>. The Zoom link will be live at 7:15 pm. The meeting will begin at 7:30 pm.

The above link includes the meeting ID and password. However, if you are prompted for the information, use:

Meeting ID: **924 9556 0898**

Password: **opcug**

Instructions for using Zoom are provided here:

<https://opcug.ca/wp-content/uploads/Zoom-instructionsv3.pdf>

Until further notice, Q&A sessions are no longer held after regular monthly meetings. Hence, monthly meetings now end one hour earlier at 9 pm. Everyone is welcome to join us on all other Wednesdays for weekly Q&A sessions.

Coming Up...

12 JUNE, 6 PM

ANNUAL PIZZA NIGHT (*see article next page*)

11 SEPTEMBER

BUILDING A WEBSITE – NO CODING REQUIRED!

Speaker: Alan German, OPCUG

09 OCTOBER

OTTAWA PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES

Speaker: Carol Pearson, OPCUG

(*details to follow*)

13 NOVEMBER

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Speaker: Brett Martensen, founder of Adaptron

(*details to follow*)

OPL Presentations:

27 APRIL, SATURDAY

KEEPING PASSWORDS SAFE

Nepean Centrepointe | Ottawa Public Library

2:00 pm - 4:00 pm

29 APRIL, MONDAY

WINDOWS PERFORMANCE TUNE-UP

Carlingwood Branch | Ottawa Public Library

6:00 pm - 8:00 pm

02 MAY, THURSDAY

PROTECTING YOUR PC

Beaverbrook Branch | Ottawa Public Library

6:00 pm - 8:00 pm

Visit <https://opcug.ca/mec-category/opl-presentations/> for the full list of OPL presentations.

2024 CALENDAR

Meetings	Date	Time and Venue
Next Monthly Meeting	Wednesday, May 8 th	7:30 pm via Zoom video conference: https://tinyurl.com/opcug-meeting To see all scheduled events, visit https://opcug.ca/#upcoming
Next Q&A Session	Wednesday, May 1st	Until further notice, Q&A sessions are no longer held after regular monthly meetings. Join us on all other Wednesdays for weekly Q&A .
Next OPL Presentations	(see Upcoming Events)	Visit https://opcug.ca/mec-category/opl-presentations/ for the full list of OPL presentations.

ANNUAL PIZZA NIGHT

Pizza Time! Wednesday, June 12, 6 PM

Once again we are fast approaching the end of our OPCUG season, and once again we'll celebrate it with pizza, drinks and desserts. This event is free for OPCUG members and their guests.



We will have two door prizes to give away at the pizza party:
Reactor Socket Shelf Ultra

They have six wide-spaced AC outlets with surge protection, two 3.1 amp fast-charging USB Type-A ports, an LED night light, and two shelves.

Only members are eligible to win a door prize.

The event will be, as always, on the second Wednesday of June, that is June 12, 2024, starting at 6 PM. It will be at the **Britannia Park Trolley Station** (see images below), under a sheltered area in case the weather does not cooperate, with free parking and bathroom access. Unfortunately, for those who like beer or wine with their pizza, **alcohol is not permitted** in the park. Pop and water will be provided.

To help with planning, we're asking you to **register by email** at pizzaparty@opcug.ca. Tell us if you are bringing guests and how many, your pizza preference (e.g. combo, special, meat lover, vegetarian, gluten free, etc.), and if you need a ride or can offer a ride.

We look forward to seeing you all in great numbers!

Britannia Park Trolley Station
(click image for more photos):



Map of Britannia Park
(click image to open in Google Maps):



Sky view of Trolley Station and parking
(click image to view larger):



KUDOS TO OUR PRESIDENT!

Chris hits 500 at OPL! *by Alan German*

In November, 2007, Evelyn Housch from the North Gloucester branch of the Ottawa Public Library sent an E-mail message to Chris Taylor saying that she had come across a review of *FotoFusion Pro* he had written for the February 2007 issue of the newsletter. Evelyn was organizing programs for her branch and was wondering if Chris could put together a session on electronic scrapbooking. Chris thought about this for about five milliseconds, decided that he knew nothing about scrapbooking, but knew that he could easily give sessions on many other, computer-related topics.

And so, in the spring of 2008, the series of OPL presentations by members of OPCUG, and by Chris in particular, began. Chris provided the first presentation, on May 7th, at the North Gloucester branch, on the topic: *Protecting Your Computer*. Interestingly, updated versions of this presentation are scheduled for April and May this year at the Rosemount and Sunnyside branches. Does this mean that nobody listens to Chris – or that his fame is spreading across the city such that he is much in demand?

My guess is that the latter is the case. On March 25, 2024, Chris gave his 500th presentation for OPL!

Chris has travelled across the city, including to some of the municipality's outer reaches, such as Carp and North Gower, and has given presentations at most library branches, conservatively reaching more than 5000 computer users. Despite the requirement for pre-registration, and the promise of a certain number of attendees, some sessions are plagued by no-shows. Occasionally, Chris has given his presentation to an audience of one but, needless to say, he has done so cheerfully and, indeed, notes that the resulting one-on-one discussions have been both useful and interesting. Recently, Chris was informed that one of his presentations was "full", with registrations capped at a total of twelve participants. Chris immediately suggested that he was more than willing to have more people attend, only to be informed that the meeting room was small and could only accommodate twelve!



Chris receives the Mayor's City Builder Award



The 500th OPL Presentation!

Providing 500 presentations, over 17 consecutive years, is an incredible milestone and demonstrates the depth of computer knowledge, the ability to communicate to a broad-based audience, and the dedication to the task over an exceptionally long period that Chris applies to all his activities for OPCUG. It is no wonder, therefore, that on February 25, 2015 Chris received the [Mayor's City Builder Award](#) for helping educate the community on computer-related topics. OPCUG members are similarly grateful for all Chris's efforts on our behalf, not only in providing OPL presentations, but also for his long-standing role in the organization of the club's activities. Indeed, members showed their appreciation to Chris at the club's 20th anniversary on April 14, 2003 by providing a [Certificate of Appreciation – while "roasting" him!](#)

While noting this remarkable achievement, we extend our thanks to Chris and look forward to many more years of OPL presentations. For details on upcoming presentations the OPCUG gives at the Ottawa Public Library, see the [OPCUG's presentations' page](#) or the [Ottawa Public Library Programs' page](#).

THROUGH THE LENS

A guide to digital photography for computer enthusiasts. After the click of your camera, you're only half done!

Decisions, decisions: What lenses to buy?

by Lynda Buske

As with so many things related to photography, the type of lenses you purchase should depend on what type of photography you do, where you do it, your physical or psychological limitations, and your budget. Let me explain...

Typically, a DSLR or mirrorless camera comes with a "kit" lens which may or may not be the ideal lens for you. Usually, it is not a particularly exciting or high-quality item. Consider buying the camera body without the kit lens or keep it as a backup. I once received a fixed-length "nifty fifty" (50 mm)* and still use it for portraiture and some closeups. For anything other than the kit lens, you should think about the following factors:

Do you mostly take photos while on vacation?

If you mostly enjoy photography when on vacation, you may not be willing to lug multiple lenses as carry-on luggage, or on and off buses, etc. You may want one lens that will succeed in capturing the vast majority of shots you wish to take. For this situation, a zoom lens with a range of say 18-28mm on the wide angle end through to 200-400mm for zooming might be ideal. As a general rule, zoom lenses with a very wide range (e.g. 8 to 10x or more) may not be as sharp as those with a shorter range, such as a 2 or 3x zoom.

Do you regularly shoot within a 200km radius of your home?

If you are like me and shoot regularly (almost daily in autumn!) in the Ottawa area, you can leave some gear in your car to cut down on prep time. For me, this includes my tripod, older back-up camera, rubber boots for wading into rivers and plastic bags for when I shoot so low I want the camera on the ground. In the late summer, I also throw a stepstool into the trunk so I can get above tall reeds. On the day of the shoot, I then add my knapsack that will have all my main gear (body, lenses, filters, etc.). With this type of photography out of a car, packing light is not necessary and the camera/lens weight is not a factor unless I'm going to hike a long distance.

Do you enjoy spending time on wildlife photography?

If you are an avid bird/wildlife photographer, you may consider purchasing a very long lens (e.g. up to 600-800mm zoom). However, these are pricey and very heavy (the lens alone can be 4lbs or more). If you are shooting water birds or mammals, I imagine a good tripod would take the weight off you. However, if you like to shoot song birds while walking through the woods, they are typically overhead. Not only do you have to factor in the weight of carrying the lens to the site, you must think what it will be like to hold the camera over your head for 15-20 minutes while you wait for the right moment. Birds are known for their lack of cooperation!

Do you mostly do landscape photography?

Landscape photography often demands a fairly wide angle (18 – 35mm) to capture wide vistas, but having a longer focal length (up to 200mm or longer) available can be nice to capture details, especially in distant parts of the scene.

Do you want to try macro photography?

Most standard lenses do not allow you to get closer than about a foot or two from your subject. With a good number of pixels, you can certainly crop closer when you get home but to get super close you will probably lose too much resolution in the resulting image. You may also not get as soft a bokeh (out-of-focus background) as you

would like even at the widest aperture. Macro lenses allow you to get extremely close to your subject. A true macro lens has a magnification ratio of 1:1, and a minimum focus distance around 30cm. A magnification ratio of 1:1 means that the ratio of the subject size on the sensor plane is the same as the actual real-life size of your subject.

Are you willing to change lenses multiple times during an outing?

I often bring my macro lens on an outing and will switch back and forth between it to my zoom multiple times depending on what I'm shooting. However, not everyone does this and that is what I mean by psychological limitations. I see people lug around a lot of gear but then not be bothered to make the swaps and just take the shot with a lens that will do a good enough job. While I usually bring my macro with me, I admit that it is the lens I will leave behind if I'm flying to another country and touring around.

Do you like to shoot inside buildings?

An ultra-wide-angle lens (18 mm or less) would probably be the best choice if you like to capture the interior of churches or other buildings. Personally, it is not a priority for me so I just use the wide angle on my cell phone and its ability to cope with low light.

There are lenses such as a fish eye lens that can give a special effect. My thoughts on this type of lens is that I would tire of the effect quickly. I would look instead for software that maybe give you the fish eye (or other special effects) on a normal image.

What are your budgetary constraints?

What is biggest bang for your buck? Do you want to buy only the optimal lens that will get the most use for the type of photography you do? Or are you willing to spend money on other lenses that you may only use a few times a year? Do you simply get pleasure out of adding gear to your collection? All these scenarios are valid as long as you feel you are getting value for the money you invest. Check lots of lens reviews before buying, then research the best place to buy those lenses in Canada. Call a friend (like Chris Taylor).

What are your physical limitations?

Even before you buy an extra lens, there are physical considerations that can affect all sorts of camera equipment purchases from the camera body weight, type of strap you buy, flip out display screens if you can't bend down low, etc. If you want super light with lots of manual overrides and good quality zooms, there are many bridge cameras that are very light but do not typically have interchangeable lenses.

Those who shoot with a DSLR or mirrorless know that the heaviest part of the camera is often the lens. How long will you be carrying the camera? Can you carry a heavier camera if you had a better strap design for your body? For instance, if you have neck issues, a traditional strap could cause undue strain whereas a sling strap that crosses your body would not. Think of these types of options before you rule out a lens based on weight.

*in this article, focal length numbers are for full frame and if you use a camera with a smaller sensor such as APS-C or micro four thirds, apply the appropriate factor to the focal length.



See all of Lynda's articles [here](#). See her [presentations](#) at the Ottawa Public Library by selecting **Lynda Buske** as Organizer.

Reflections on the PC Environment

By Dick Maybach, Brookdale Computer User Group <https://www.bcug.com/>
n2nd (at) att.net
(APCUG PUSH article. Reprinted with permission)

The PC world was far simpler when I began writing PC tech columns in 1992. Many of us relied on diskettes for storage; if we had a hard disk, it held only a few hundred megabytes. Software was distributed on diskettes, and its box usually contained a manual. Windows 3.1 appeared that year, and it was the first version that was really practical, but many continued to use DOS. Significantly, Windows required a hard disk; when we used DOS, two diskette drives provided adequate storage. The PC was undergoing a transition from an experimental and educational toy to an essential information appliance. The Internet was available only to governments and large corporations, although some exchanged messages through software bulletin boards, which they accessed (slowly) over telephone lines using dial-up modems—even simple configuration changes required opening the system case to access jumpers and expansion cards. There were frequent PC shows where dozens of vendors sold hardware and software. Bookstores had extensive collections of PC books and magazines. It was an exciting time for us.

The situation is far different today. Most PC users, excluding those reading articles like this, have no interest in what goes on inside the box. They would no more open a PC case than a dishwasher cabinet. As a result, PC books, magazines, and parts vendors have largely disappeared. This is good for most folks who want to communicate with friends and family, surf the Internet, and prepare taxes. But it can be frustrating for those of us who see the larger potential of the PC. However, the barriers are superficial, and the experimental and educational world is still alive, well, and accessible on the PC. We must exercise more care while experimenting with our PCs than we did years ago because it's become a vital tool in our lives and holds valuable information we have to protect. Let's look at some of the opportunities.

For years, I took pictures with a 35-mm camera, and film and processing cost about a dollar a click. Editing required a darkroom, expensive equipment, and smelly chemicals, and few did it. Today, we don't use film; bytes are free, and image processing software costs vary from reasonable to free. Any imaging program can do things that darkroom users couldn't even imagine. When you've finished the processing, you can send the results anywhere in the world for free or, if you have a suitable printer, commit it to paper. Image editing can be complex, and it takes some effort to learn, but there are very few photos that can't be

improved, many substantially. I use the GNU Image Manipulation Program (GIMP), <https://www.gimp.org/>, to retouch JPEG image files. Your camera compresses images to produce JPEG files and discards information in the process. You can often recover this by working with images before they are compressed, using RawTherapee, <http://rawtherapee.com/>, or darktable, <https://www.darktable.org/>. These are complex programs that require some effort to master.

Early PCs limited your programming to BASIC, which, as its name implies, has quite limited potential. However, we have a much wider choice today, including Python, <https://www.python.org/>, which provides an accessible start to programming and includes widespread features among all programming languages. In addition, the required software is free, and although some support tools are not, they aren't really necessary.

Experimenting with operating systems does require care, as what seems like a simple configuration change can wreak havoc and sometimes require re-installation. (Ask me how I know.) For this, I prefer using a virtual machine, such as one managed by Virtual-Box, <https://www.virtualbox.org/>, for this. In the past, I used dual-booting to install an alternative OS, but this requires re-partitioning the hard disk, which is risky, and the UEFI BIOS in modern PCs has features to protect the installed OS. Working around these requires non-trivial expertise. Your OS views each virtual machine as an application, which avoids all this risk and complexity. If you want to experiment with Windows, you'll have to buy the software, as the virtual machine is legally a different machine. Of course, you can experiment with Linux for free.

Arduino, <https://www.arduino.cc/>, provides an inexpensive way to experiment with both hardware and software. This microprocessor on a small board plugs into a USB port on your PC, which supplies the power for the board and communicates with it. You program in a variant of C++, which you compile on your PC and download to the Arduino. It's easy to connect the board to external circuits, so this provides a way of learning circuit design and programming. Since all the action takes place off your PC, the risk is minimal.

The Raspberry Pi, <https://www.raspberrypi.com/>, provides a considerably more complex environment than the Arduino. This is a complete PC on a circuit board about the size of a playing card. While the Arduino is a controller that runs only a single program at a time, the Pi is a complete computer running Linux. You'll need a display, mouse, and keyboard to get started, making this more difficult than an Arduino. However, you can use its peripherals if you have a desktop system. (You might use a

USB hub to consolidate the keyboard, mouse, and printer cables. Then you could switch between your PC and the Pi by swapping just two cables, the USB from the hub and the HDMI from the display.) After configuring the Pi, you can connect it to your home network and access it using remote desktop software on a PC; it won't need dedicated peripherals until you install a new OS on the Pi.

Fabricating objects used to require a shop and tools, but now it can be done with only a 3D printer, about the size of your existing one. You design an object using CAD software, transfer the file to the printer, and (perhaps some hours later) return to find the completed object sitting in the printer. This is an emerging technology and presently is quite limited. Printing is slow, set-up is fussy, and the material is usually plastic, but things are rapidly improving. For example, I recently saw a device, <https://snapmaker.com/>, that could also machine aluminum and cut sheet material and create with plastic. Currently, the projects are limited to small enclosures, key fobs, game tokens, or similar small objects, but this will surely improve.

To learn about electronics, instead of acquiring a collection of tools, parts, and instruments, you can run experiments with a circuit simulator, such as KiCad, <https://www.kicad.org/>. It lets you build circuits with simulated resistors, capacitors, inductors, transistors, and integrated circuits, then test the result. The next step would be to use an Arduino with a prototype board into which you plug physical components to build circuits you've simulated. Kits that facilitate this are available from such vendors as Adafruit, <https://www.adafruit.com/>. Because you are using Arduino to generate signals and detect the result, this approach limits you to low frequencies.

If you play a musical instrument, you probably have a collection of scores, some of which are barely legible. However, you could input them into a score composing program such as MuseScore, <https://musescore.org/en>, to make corrections, transpose them to a new key, or just clean up the appearance.

These examples reflect my interests and my preference to use open-source software; your interests and preferences are undoubtedly different, but perhaps these examples will inspire you to search for some that would help you. In the past, we relied on PC magazines to suggest areas to explore. There are many more interesting and useful tools today, but it takes more effort to find them without magazines. Don't let your PC become just an appliance; it can be a wonderful tool to help you enjoy life.

I've been writing these articles for a long time, have about run out of things to say, and it's time to retire. Thank you for your attention over the years.

Exploring Linux *(Continued from page 1)*

The result is essentially a series of compressed image and text (log) files that relate to the contents of the individual disk partitions (identified here as sda1, sda2, etc.)

Name	Date modified	Size
20240215.backup	2024-02-15 5:42 AM	2 KB
20240215.grub	2024-02-15 4:58 AM	1,024 KB
20240215.sda1.img.gz	2024-02-15 4:58 AM	17,560 KB
20240215.sda1-log.txt	2024-02-15 4:58 AM	1 KB
20240215.sda2.img.gz	2024-02-15 4:58 AM	21 KB
20240215.sda2-log.txt	2024-02-15 4:58 AM	1 KB
20240215.sda3.img.gz	2024-02-15 4:58 AM	45,629 KB
20240215.sda3-log.txt	2024-02-15 4:58 AM	1 KB

Restoring a disk image or partition is essentially the reverse of the backup process and is accessed through the *Restore* tab at the top of the program window. Other tabs provide options to clone disks, verify backups, and change various program settings. An *About* tab indicates the version of the software and its release date, together with a notice that the program is free software under the terms of GNU General Public Licence (GPL).

The Foxclone User Guide (63 pages) can also be downloaded from the developer's web site. The manual provides clear, detailed instructions about every aspect of using the program with the text illustrated using annotated screenshots. Documentation is even provided on the utility programs (image viewer, text editor, etc.) that are provided in the distribution, together with overviews of disk partitioning and bootloaders.

Foxclone provides support for both Linux and Windows, runs from a bootable USB drive, is intuitive to use, and has excellent documentation. The program essentially runs a Linux distro as a live-USB and, while this won't be an issue for Linux users, even those familiar only with Windows will know to double-click the Foxclone icon on the desktop to run the program. The user interface is simple, and the backup process easily understandable, so running this software is well worth a try.

Bottom Line

Foxclone (Open source)
Andy Hardwick
<https://foxclone.org>



(see all OPCUG reviews [here](#))

Quick Tip 63: Switching browser tabs

by Chris Taylor

All browsers allow you to have multiple tabs open, letting you jump from one site to another by clicking on the tab you want. But there is an even easier way to navigate between tabs.



Pressing Ctrl-Tab will move you to the next tab to the right. Ctrl-Shift-Tab will move to the left. If you get to one end or the other and continue, it will wrap around to the other end.

You can also jump directly to a particular tab. Hold down the Ctrl key and press a number key between 1 and 9. The tab numbered from the left will become the active tab...most of the time. There are some differences in the browsers I tested.

In Chrome, Edge and Brave, Ctrl-9 always opens the last tab on the right, whether you have 2 or 20 tabs open. If you have four tabs open, pressing Ctrl-5 through Ctrl-8 does nothing.

In Firefox, if you have four tabs open, pressing Ctrl-5 through Ctrl-8 opens the fourth tab. Ctrl-9 always opens the last tab on the right, regardless of how many tabs are open.

In Opera, if you have four tabs open, pressing Ctrl-5 through Ctrl-9 does nothing. If there are more than 9 tabs open, Ctrl-9 opens the 9th tab rather than the last tab on the right.

Corrections in the April newsletter

The AGM Report contained an error:
"The Annual General Meeting (AGM) for **2022/2023**..."
The correct years are **2023/2024**.

The Secretary's Report contained an error:
"Since there were only **nine** nominations.."
The correct number of nominations is **eight**.

In the article *Are refurbished computers any good?*, the following line with the phrase in parentheses incorrectly implies that a factory reset *thoroughly* wipes all data from the hard drive: "Refurbished units are returned to their factory settings (all data is thoroughly wiped)". The parentheses were removed and the line has been rewritten as "...and all data are thoroughly wiped."

These corrections have been made to the online copy of the newsletter (<https://opcug.ca/Articles/2404NEWS.pdf>).

OTTAWA PC NEWS

Ottawa PC News is the newsletter of the Ottawa PC Users' Group (OPCUG), and is published monthly except in July and August. The opinions expressed in this newsletter may not necessarily represent the views of the club or its members.

Member participation is encouraged. If you would like to contribute an article to Ottawa PC News, please submit it to the newsletter editor (contact info below). Deadline for submissions is three Sundays before the next General Meeting.

To receive the monthly newsletter by email, send an email to:
opcug-newsletter+subscribe@googlegroups.com (leave subject and body fields blank)
 You do **not** need to create a Gmail or Google Groups account.

To subscribe to other OPCUG Google Groups member services, go to:
<https://opcug.ca/google-groups-how-to/>

Group Meetings

OPCUG meets on the second Wednesday in the month, except July and August, at the Riverside United Church, 3191 Riverside Drive, Ottawa. Parking is free at the church. OC-Transpo bus #90 stops nearby. Details at <https://opcug.ca/venue/>.

NOTE: Until further notice, all our events are via video conference.
 Details at <https://opcug.ca/venue/>

OPCUG Membership Fees: \$20 per year
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Q&A HAS GONE ON-LINE! WEEKLY!

Because of the pandemic, the OPCUG is holding weekly Q&A sessions in Zoom video-conferences.

Join us every Wednesday (except on regular monthly meeting nights) at 7:30 pm to discuss computer issues. Questions (and answers) on any computer-related issue are welcome. Or, do you have a favourite computer program or topic that you would like to share with the group? Send your questions, answers, or the details of what you would like to share to:
SuggestionBox@opcug.ca

Everyone is welcome to attend Q&A sessions and to ask questions about their specific computer-related problems. Join us at: <https://tinyurl.com/opcug-meeting> (if you use the Zoom client, the meeting ID is **924 9556 0898** and the password is **opcug**).

OPCUG



Users helping users
 for over 40 years