

NEW COLUMN

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE FOR ME?

We often hear members discuss the many benefits of PATACS. We assume others know of all the benefits, however, that isn't so. The specifics would be good information to share in our newsletter - software and hardware suggestions, hardware repair, where to find products, how to solve problems and ... Write an article or share your comments with your co-editors.

Create and Store Secure Passwords with Free Password Managers

by Ira Wilsker

WEBSITES:

- <http://money.cnn.com/2014/09/10/technology/security/gmail-hack/index.html>
- <http://www.nbcnews.com/tech/security/gmail-hacked-not-quite-says-google-change-your-password-n200571>
- <http://dottech.org/164237/windows-master-password-review/>
- <http://www.techsupportalert.com/best-free-web-form-filler-password-manager.htm>
- <http://www.lastpass.com>
- <http://www.instantcheckmate.com/crimewire/is-your-password-really-protecting-you/>
- <http://www.roboform.com>
- <http://keepass.com>
- <http://passwordsafe.sourceforge.net>
- <http://masterpasswordapp.com>

Listening to the news can often be disturbing, especially when we hear stories about massive password thefts. Recently (September 10, 2014), there were widely broadcast reports that five million Gmail passwords were stolen, and available online to anyone wishing to use them for nefarious purposes (money.cnn.com/2014/09/10/technology/security/gmail-hackindex.html). While Google, the owner of Gmail, has denied that such a breach actually took place, there have been enough recent and documented reports of other massive password thefts, such as millions of eBay passwords. Sometimes, it does not take a hacker to steal passwords, as most computer users still use easy to guess passwords, as well as the same simple password on multiple websites. According to a posting on Crime Wire titled, "Is Your Password Really Protecting You?" (instantcheckmate.com/crimewire/is-your-password-really-protecting-you), 73% of people use the same password on multiple websites, 33% use the same password on every website visited, 4% of users use "password" as their password, and many others use their first names, partner's first name, and simple lower-case passwords of six characters or less, making them very vulnerable to attack. According to the article, an average password can be hacked in under three minutes; if the same password is used on

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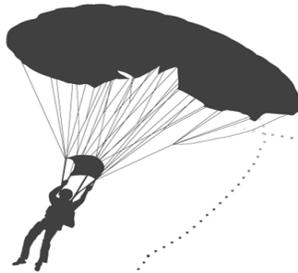
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IS YOUR PASSWORD REALLY
PROTECTING YOU?



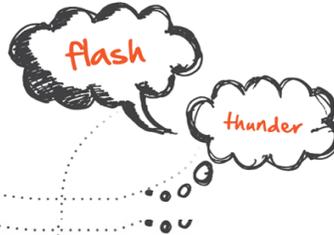
• Passwords Evolved As A Military Strategy

Before computers, passwords were used by soldiers in WWII.



U.S. paratroopers used passwords and counter passwords as unique methods of identification on D-Day and the Battle of Normandy in 1944

Counter passwords were in challenge-and-response format (Example: Commanders would say flash, and then soldiers would respond thunder)



During WWII, passwords and counter passwords changed every 3 days

Passwords as we know them today were not invented until 1972, and did not come into use until 1974.

Invented by:
Robert Morris



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Multiple Passwords Are A MUST!

The average person regularly visits **25 password** protected sites BUT only uses **6 different** passwords.

73%

of people use the same password for multiple sites

33%

of people use the same password for EVERY site

32%

of people save passwords and other login information on a cell phone

62%

of smartphone owners do NOT use a passcode to secure their phone

multiple websites as 73% of users do, than all of those websites are instantly vulnerable as well. It is somewhat embarrassing, but despite stern warnings in the mass media and in this column, most users are still using simple passwords for multiple websites. Weak passwords such as 12345, asdfg, ILoveYou, LetMeIn, 11111, birthdates, kids names, house numbers, 12345, asdfg, ILoveYou, LetMeIn, 11111, birthdates, kids names, house numbers, anniversaries, and , other easily determinable passwords have made most of us vulnerable to damaging identity theft and all of the embarrassment and costs that go along with it. With all of the information that many of us openly post on social media sites such as Facebook, it is a simple process for cybercrooks to compile our readily available personal information and use that information to make educated guesses of passwords, often gaining easy access to our most private accounts. Since most users still use the same simple password on multiple sites, once the cybercrook has successfully penetrated one account, that that same password can often be used to access multiple accounts, greatly compounding the amount and degree of personal and financial damage that can be accomplished. In several of my presentations as well as forensic interviews of computer based

identity theft, I sadly have been made aware that the primary reasons why people used these same simple, very vulnerable passwords, is that complex and secure passwords are too hard to remember, and it is just simply too difficult to "keep straight" different passwords on the multiple websites visited. This desire for simplicity has cost people their bank balances, unauthorized charges to credit cards, hijacked email accounts sending out spam or threatening emails, unauthorized purchases on online shopping websites, and a host of other problems that could have other been easily mitigated if proper password security had been implemented and used.

The damages could have been easily mitigated if two simple rules were followed: first use complex, random appearing alpha-numeric passwords with a random mix of upper and lower case letters and punctuation marks; second, never, never, ever use the same password on more than one website, period. If one password is somehow compromised, the other unique passwords most likely will still be secure. automated filling of common forms, and other benefits that ease and speed up the browsing process. LastPass can store and manage an unlimited number of passwords. LastPass serves as both a cloud based (remote server) password storage service and as a standalone program running on the selected device. In fairness, some pundits cite the cloud storage and web access of passwords as a potential security vulnerability, even though. LastPass uses military grade encryption to protect its databases; in fact, there have been some successful attacks on the LastPass servers in the past, but LastPass claims to have closed the vulnerabilities and have greatly enhanced its security. In terms of full disclosure, I have been using LastPass for several years, but have chosen to

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(Passwords7-DOs-CreatingStrongPasswords.gif):

The Do's an Don'ts of Creating a Secure Password

THE DO'S

- 1** *****

Make your password 8 characters or more
Anything less than this is considered weak
- 2** ABC abc 123 @\$&

Use a mix of all 4 character types
Uppercase, lowercase, numbers, and special characters
- 3** e.g. YouOweMe\$4Gas

Choose a password you'll remember
A strong password won't do you any good if you forget it often
- 4** ★★★★★ VERY STRONG

Test your password
Many secure sites will tell you the strength of your password and/or make suggestions on how it could be made stronger
- 5** 888.987.6543

Set up a password recovery method
Mobile phone is the best method since it is in your physical possession
- 6** 2xs / year

Change your password twice a year

pay \$12 annually for the LastPass Premium version, which also incorporates full functionality on my Android powered phone and tablet. Gizmo's second highest rated password manager is RoboForm, with a 5 star out of 5 rating. Admittedly, I used RoboForm for a few years prior to switching to LastPass. While still very popular with a large and loyal following, RoboForm (roboform.com) has become a predominately

commercial (paid) product, as the free version has very limited password storage available; the newest versions of the free RoboForm can only store 10 passwords, but some of the older free versions (version 5.7.6), still available for download, could store 30 passwords. The paid version offers unlimited password storage. RoboForm combines an online web service (cloud) with a standalone program that (continued on page 5)

(Passwords8-Password-DONTS.gif):

THE DON'TS

Use public information
Your name, birthday, kids' names, spouse's name, anniversary, etc. are all public record and cyber criminals look to these for hints

Use complete words
Passwords that use full words are significantly easier to crack

Write your password down
Avoid writing your password down on paper, especially on post-it notes.
If you must write it down, use hints rather than the entire password

Use the same password for multiple accounts

Use complete words
Passwords that use full words are significantly easier to crack

Write your password down
Avoid writing your password down on paper, especially on post-it notes.
If you must write it down, use hints rather than the entire password

Use the same password for multiple accounts
It makes you a one stop shop for cyber criminals

Log in to your private accounts on public computers
The information could be saved, or you could forget to log out

Tell anyone your password
Your passwords should be known by you and only you

Always create strong passwords to protect yourself from cyber criminals. For more online safety tips, visit Instant Checkmate!

(continued on page 6)



SOURCES



<http://www.freeauth.org/passwords> | <http://creativecartels.com/blog/how-strong-is-your-password-infographic/>
<http://www.gcflearnfree.org/internetsafety/2> | <http://us.protectyourbubble.com/blog/free-infographic-identity-theft-statistics/>
<http://www.techl.com/2012/08/the-facts-about-passwords/> | <http://www.graphs.net/201302/facts-about-passwords.html>
<http://arstechnica.com/security/2013/05/how-crackers-make-minced-meat-out-of-your-passwords/>
<http://www.blogussion.com/blogging-tips/580-million-years-hacker/>

Most People Use Weak Passwords

Complicated passwords are the key to protection and are much harder to hack.



of people use the word "password" as their password



of the top 20 most common passwords, are first names



An expert hacker can crack the average password in under 3 minutes



of men use their partner's name in passwords



of women use their partner's name in passwords

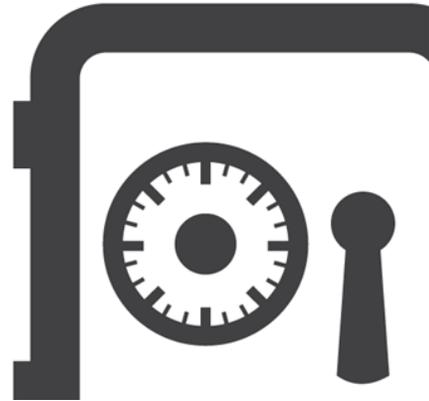


The average password is 6 characters and all lowercase letters

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Top 10 Weakest Passwords Of 2012

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. password | 6. monkey |
| 2. 123456 | 7. letmein |
| 3. 12345678 | 8. dragon |
| 4. abc123 | 9. 111111 |
| 5. qwerty | 10. baseball |



Your Privacy Is Largely Dependent On Password Protection

- ATM PIN
- Cell Phone Passcode
- Computer Access
- Email Account
- Online Banking
- WiFi Network Key
- Social Media Accounts
- Security System Alarm Code
- All Password Protected Websites



(continued on page 8)

(Passwords2+MasterPassword1.gif)

Master Password

Secure your life, forget your passwords.

Get it for: iPhone / iPad | Mac | Desktop (Java) | Terminal (Java / Native C) | Android (Beta)

Nothing To Lose

Master Password is different. It is based on an ingenious password generation algorithm that guarantees your passwords can never be lost.

While password managers generally save your passwords in an encrypted vault or upload them to the cloud for safe-keeping, they make you dependent on syncing, backups or internet access.

Master Password has none of these downsides. Its passwords aren't stored; they are generated on-demand from your name, the site and your master password, even on a brand-new iPhone without restoring any backups or internet access.



that runs on Windows 2000, XP, Vista, Windows 7, Android, iPhone, iPad, and Mac (Safari). Portable versions of RoboForm are available for download that allow secure password access from multiple devices. While RoboForm is constantly being improved and upgraded, there have been documented issues with RoboForm running on recent versions of Firefox, but it does run well on Internet Explorer.

I have experimented with another unrestricted free password manager, KeePass (keepass.com), which is written in open source code, and runs as a standalone program on the user's computer. Gizmo gives KeePass a 4 out of 5 star rating. KeePass has no limitations on the number of passwords that can be stored and managed, and offers a free plug-n for Internet Explorer that allows for the automated filling of web based forms. While also very popular, KeePass runs fine on Internet Explorer, but is not well integrated into other browsers, creating an inconvenience for those using browsers other than Internet Explorer. KeePass works on computers with compatible browsers running Windows 2000, XP, Windows 2003, Vista, Windows , Windows 8, Wine, Linux, Pocket PC, Mac, iPhone, Blackberry and Android. Another 4 star rated open source (free) password manager is Password Safe (passwordsafe.sourceforge.net). While unrestricted freeware with unlimited password storage, Password Safe is not well integrated into internet browsers, which makes it less convenient than the others listed. Password Safe runs on Windows XP, Vista . Windows 7, and PocketPC.

A different type of password utility was recently reviewed on DotTech.org (dottech.org/164237/windows-master-password-review).

Called " Master Password", this free program generates strong and secure passwords offline. Unlike its major competitors, Master Password does not require any additional information from the user, and works offline without the need to synch with other devices, create password backups, or even have internet access in order to use the utility. Hugely compatible, Master Password runs on Mac, Linux, Windows, iPhone, iPad and Android devices. In terms of personal security, passwords created with Master Password are not stored on the user's devices, rendering them invulnerable in the event the device is lost or stolen or a data stream is intercepted. Master Pass is available as a free download from masterpasswordapp.com.

Master Password is regarded as one of the simplest password utilities to use, only requiring that the user create an account with a username and complex password. Since passwords are not stored on the device or on a remote server in the cloud, no internet access is necessary to access complex passwords, as they are created by the Master Password software itself using the unique login information created by the user when the program is first registered. Using a unique algorithm and the registration information, the same secure and complex password for each website is created by the software when accessed, thus not requiring any passwords to be stored locally or remotely, thus greatly enhancing password security. The process of creating a unique password for each site visited is fast and simple; first connect to the desired website, then select the password type and length; complex passwords can be generated up to 20 characters in length, making them hyper-secure. All that the user has to remember is his username and primary Master Pass password; with this information, and copies of the Master Pass software, the created complex passwords can be accessed from anywhere at any time, even without internet access.

With all of the contemporary media accounts of massive password thefts, and the known vulnerabilities of simple and common passwords, a decent password manager is no longer a luxury, but is now a necessity.

Linux and Open Source News

by Geof Goodrum

Potomac Area Technology and Computer Society
linux(at)patacs.org

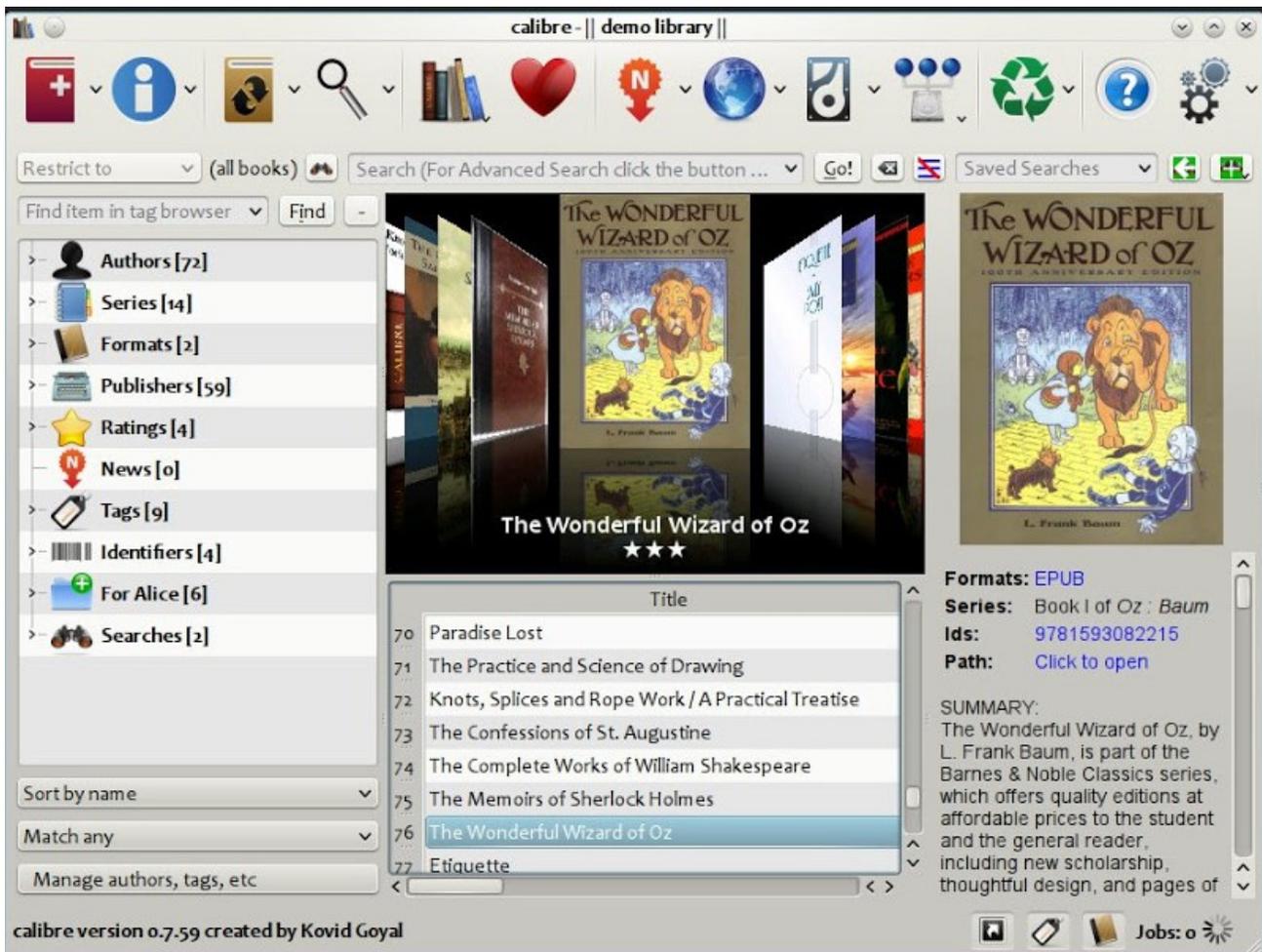
Featured Open Source Software of the Month

October 2014

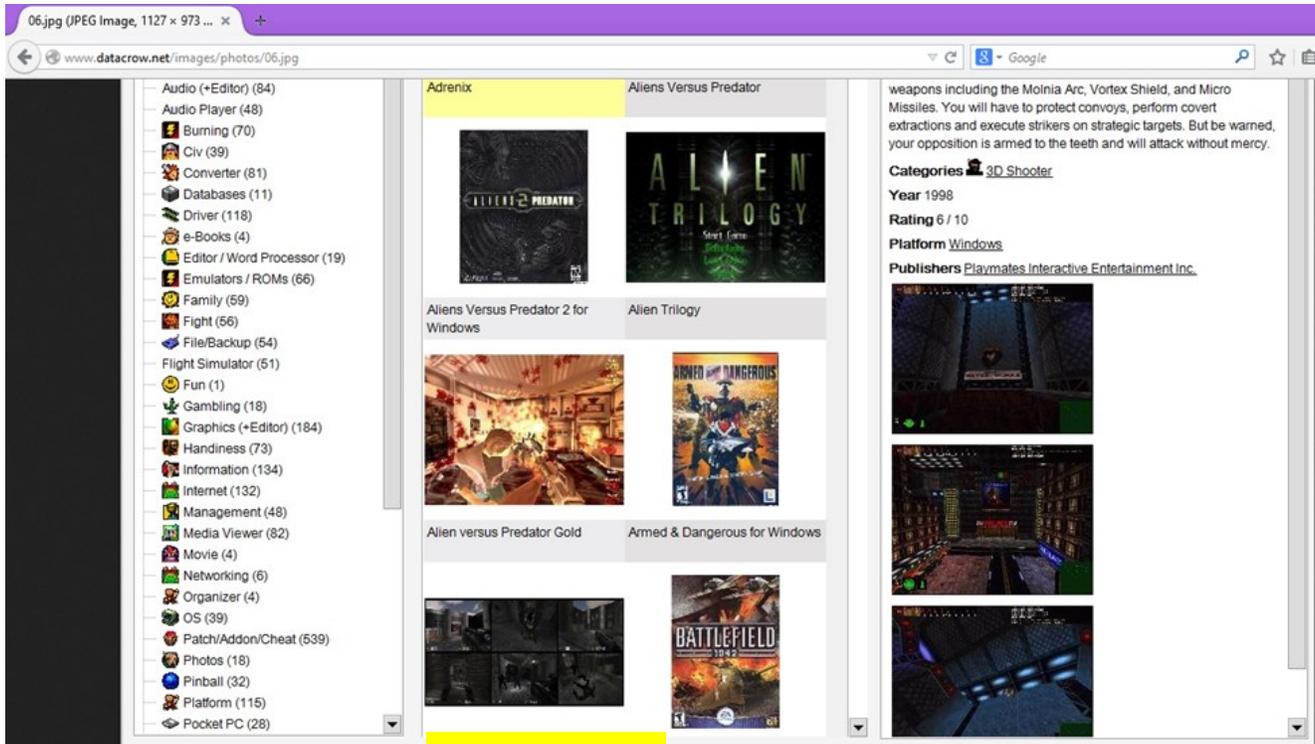
The software described below can be downloaded at the links provided or copied onto a USB flash drive at the PATACS Fairfax meeting. However, please check the online package management tool included with your GNU/Linux distribution first, as installation is often just a click away.

Calibre – v2.0.0. <http://calibre-ebook.com/>. Free GNU General Public License source code and

executable packages for Microsoft® Windows®, Apple® OS X® and GNU/Linux® by Kovid Goyal et al. Calibre is a free and open source e-book library management application developed by users of e-books for users of e-books. Features include eBook library management, eBook format conversion, syncing to eBook reader devices, downloading news from the web and converting to



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Data Crow

eBook format, comprehensive eBook viewer, server for online access to your eBook library, and an editor to create eBooks in major formats (including EPUB and Kindle AZW3). This major release features bug fixes by upgrading Qt 4 to Qt 5, and adds support for MTP devices (e.g., Android) on OSX.

Data Crow – v4.0.7. <http://www.datacrow.net/>. Free GNU General Public License Java source code and executable for Microsoft® Windows®, Apple® OS X® and GNU/Linux® by Robert Jan van der Waals. Data Crow Data Crow is the ultimate media cataloger and media organizer, with standard modules for movie and video, book, images, games and software, and music cataloging. You can modify these modules or create new modules (want to catalog your stamps, equipment, or anything else?). Data Crow provides information on your items through online services such as Amazon, Internet Movie Database, Sourceforge.net, Softpedia, Ofdb, MusicBrainz and many others. Data Crow features include reporting, loan administration,

item importing & exporting, backup & restore, and web services. Requires Java 1.7 or later.

Rubedo – v2.2. <http://www.rubedo-project.org/>. Free GNU General Public License source code and pre-built packages for Microsoft® Windows® and GNU/Linux® by WebTales and the Rubedo Community. Rubedo is a scalable, flexible Rubedo Community. Rubedo is a scalable, flexible website content management system (CMS) for online publishing, media management, and E-commerce, and winner of the 2014 CMS-day Front office innovation award. Features include multi-site management, multilanguage support, web page and layout editing, adaptive rendering to devices (desktop, tablet, smartphone), design themes, search engine, maps with place search and user geolocation, social network integration, e-mail and newsletter support, Google Analytics to devices (desktop, tablet, smartphone), design themes, search engine, maps with place search and user geolocation, social network integration, e-mail and newsletter support, Google Analytics integration for statistics, (continued on page 11)

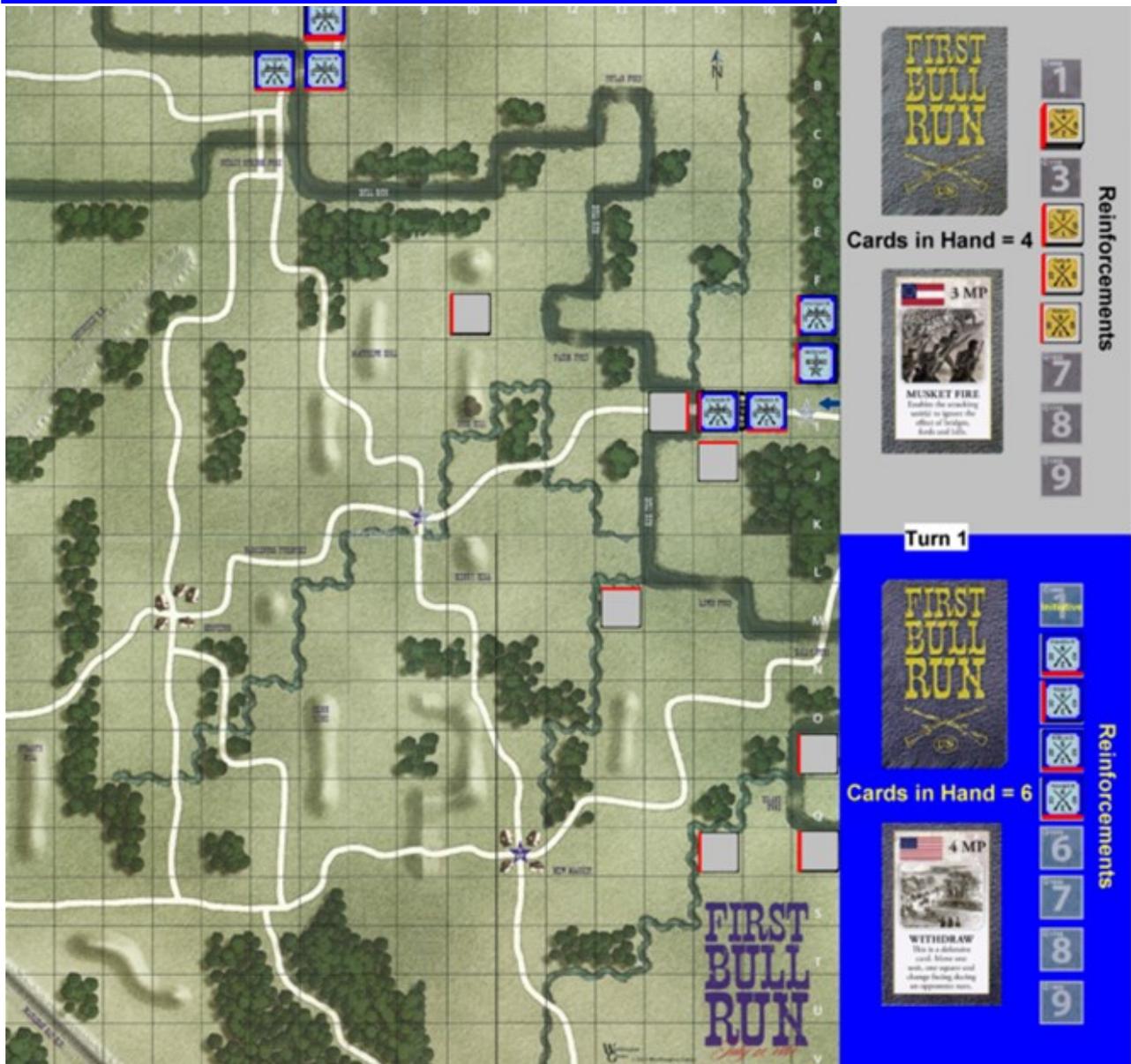
accessibility, behavioral targeting, and E-commerce. Rubedo is built upon open source Apache web server, MongoDB, PHP, and ElasticSearch.

VASSAL – v3.2.13. <http://www.vassalengine.org/>. Free GNU Lesser General Public License Source code and executable packages for Microsoft® Windows®, Apple® OS X® and GNU/Linux® by Rodney Kinney and Joel Uckelman. VASSAL is a game engine for creating electronic versions of traditional board and card games. It provides support for game piece rendering and interaction,

and supports single player and multiplayer by e-mail or over a live Internet connection. Over one thousand VASSAL game modules are available for download from the VASSAL web site covering a wide variety of topics, including card games, and science fiction, fantasy, horror, historical and political games. NOTE: Some games are conversions of commercial games and require the original game to play.

Kernel Source – v3.16.1. <http://www.kernel.org/>. Free GNU General Public License source code for all platforms by the Linux community.

First Bull Run on VASSAL Game Engine



Saturday, October 18th Meeting in Fairfax

A OLLI music program in the morning will require a later than normal start time. The Potomac Area Technology and Computer Society, Inc. will hold its annual meeting of the corporation, beginning at **1:30 PM**. This session will include the election of officers, and reports about successes and challenges of the organization, and financial reports about the just-concluded 2014 fiscal year and future outlook.

The joint PATACS / OPCUG meeting will begin at **2 PM** with our usual schedule of announcements, help session, Learn 30 session on a topic to be announced, and a presentation about apps and tablets.

Some Thoughts on Tablets: iOS vs Android

Presented by Stan Schretter,
OLLI member

The tablet wars remind me of the Beta vs VHS VCR battles. Commercials are very well produced, but not necessarily useful to the consumer. Technical specs are abundant, but again not that useful to the ordinary consumer. So what is one to do in making a decision. Stan will discuss his own experiences with the iPad (iPad 3 and Mini 2) and Nexus 7. Since these are sold and updated directly by their manufacturer (Apple and Google) they provide the ability to actually compare iOS vs Android.

Note that many/most "Android" tablets are really products of companies such as Amazon, Samsung, etc and besides having a custom user interface they may not be updated very often or not at all during their lifetime.

Stan spent almost 40 years as an electrical engineer conceptualizing and designing complex computer and communication systems. His first experience with computers was in the late 50's

and he still has his Apple 2e and original IBM PC (i.e. the one that came without a hard drive). While he has developed Windows PC freeware software that obtained a worldwide distribution, today he is only a device user and not a tinkerer in either hardware or software. Currently Stan's set of devices include iPhone, iPad, Nexus 7, iMac desktop, Windows 7 desktop, and a Chromebook laptop for doing email and browsing the internet when he needs a real keyboard.

Micro Center® In Store Clinics

This information is reproduced with the permission of Micro Electronics, Inc. PATACS does not receive compensation nor consideration for this material. Micro Center stores host free events called "In Store Clinics." The clinics cover a wide range of topics. All Micro Center store locations follow the same schedule of topics. A link for store locations is at the top center of the home page, www.microcenter.com. For those in the Washington, D.C. area, the only store in Virginia is in the Pan Am Plaza at 3089 Nutley Street, Fairfax, VA 22031, phone (703) 204-8400, and the only store in Maryland is in the Federal Plaza at 1776 E. Jefferson #203, Rockville, MD 20852, phone (301) 692-2130.

Micro Center Clinics are held on most weekends, except during holidays. The same topic is usually presented on both Saturday and Sunday. Topics may change and clinics may be cancelled without notice. Please verify the schedule with the store before leaving and register online for e-mail updates

(<http://www.microcenter.com/site/stores/instore-clinics.aspx>).

Signing up in advance reserves a seat, recommended as space is limited. This can only be done at a store, either at the Tech Support or Customer Support area. Start Time is 2pm local unless otherwise stated.

Saturday, Sept. 27 & Sunday, Sept. 28

Windows® 8.1 Basics

Saturday, Oct. 4 & Sunday, Oct. 5

Home Networking

Saturday, Oct. 11 & Sunday, Oct. 12

3D Printing - NEW!

Saturday, Oct. 18 & Sunday, Oct. 19

Wireless Networking

Zinio

For Access to Digital Copies of Magazines From Your Library

This is a program provided by the Library of Virginia. Your local library system does not choose the magazines included and is not able to take our suggestions for additional choices.

<http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/library/dbsremote/resource/zinio.htm>

The Fairfax County Library offers access to current digital editions of many popular magazines for a variety of devices through a service called Zinio. There are no holds, no checkout periods, and no limit to the number of magazines you can download. You may keep digital copies of magazines for as long as you wish.

Devices and Formats

PC and Mac

- Read the magazine using online streaming
- Download the Zinio app from the Zinio website to download and read magazines offline

Android phones and tablets, iPad, iPhone, iPod Touch, Kindle Fire/Fire HD, Nook HD/HD+, Windows 8 phones and tablets and Blackberry Playbook

- Download the Zinio app from your device's App Store to download and read magazines offline

Search for a Magazine Title and Create Zinio Accounts

Access <https://www.rbdigital.com/lva/service/zinio/landing> from a computer or portable device.

- Search for a magazine title by entering a title in the search box, or scroll through the list of available magazines. You may also limit your search by genre, using the drop-down genre box in the upper right corner.

- Select a magazine title to check it out.
- You will be prompted to log in or to create a Zinio library account.
- If you select Create New Account, then you will be prompted to enter your Fairfax County Public Library Card number, 14 digits with no spaces, then select Next.
- Enter your first name, last name, email address and a password for the Zinio library account.
- When the Complete your checkout box appears, confirming the title of the magazine you wish to check out, select Complete Checkout.
- The Zinio.com site or the app may open in a new window, depending upon your device. You will be prompted to log in or to create a Zinio.com account, which is linked to your Zinio library account.
- Enter your first name, last name, email address, and password again when prompted to create a Zinio.com account.

Helpful Hints

When choosing a login email and password, remember that you will need to use them to log into both the <https://www.rbdigital.com/lva/service/zinio/landing> page and the Zinio website or app.

- You cannot check out magazines in the Zinio app. You must be logged in on the <https://www.rbdigital.com/lva/service/zinio/landing> page to check out magazines.
- If you wish to bookmark pages, then download the magazine, open it in the Zinio app, and select the bookmark tool to bookmark pages.
- Look for additional reading tools, such as zoom, viewing text-only in a larger font, printing pages, and choices for reading layout. Reading tools vary by device and by reading method (online streaming or opening in the app).
- Specific instructions for editing and deleting magazines also vary by device, by app and by reading method, and cannot be listed individually on this page.

Look for the Help link at the bottom of the <https://www.rbdigital.com/lva/service/zinio/landing> page for additional instructions and a technical support link.

Annual Meeting Information

Dear PATACS Member:

Because of a music program on Saturday morning, October 18 at OLLI, the start of the joint OPCUG / PATACS meeting will be **delayed from 1 to 2 PM.**

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING – **Please note Special Time**

PATACS’s annual meeting will be held **Saturday, October 18 1:30 PM** in Room TA1 at the Osher Lifelong Learning Institute. This will be before the regularly scheduled meeting which will start at 2 PM – delayed as noted above. The election for the Society’s five officers will be held between 1:30 – 2 PM. Board Members-at-large are elected in odd-numbered years.

This message requests that you cast your ballot for the officers who are members of the Board of Directors and return your ballot as soon as possible to the election commissioners. Send your ballot, via email to: **ballot@patacs.org**

You may review the organizations Bylaws here: **<http://patacs.org/orgdocspat.html>**

Voting Instructions and Ballot

Please cut and paste the section below marking your selections.

PATACS Election (You may vote for the entire slate, or each candidate individually and/or write-in candidates.)

I cast my ballot for the entire slate as proposed.

(Officers / Board Members – two year term: vote for five)

President James Rhodes ___ Yes No___ Write In _____

1st VP Ron Schmidt ___ Yes No___ Write In _____

2nd VP Mel Mikosinski ___ Yes No___ Write In _____

Treasurer Paul Howard ___ Yes No___ Write In _____

Secretary Bill Walsh ___ Yes No___ Write In _____

Please – Return your ballot to election commissioners Roger Fujii, Jim Bruggeman, and Nick Weri, via email to **ballot@patacs.org**

PATACS Information

PATACS, Inc. 201 S. Kensington St. Arlington VA 22204-1141

Club Information call: 703-370-7649

Web Site: www.patacs.org

President	Jim Rhodes	703-931-7854	president(at)patacs.org
1st VP	Ron Schmidt	301-577-7899	director11(at)patacs.org
2nd VP, Membership Chair	Mel Mikosinski	703-978-9158	director4(at)patacs.org
Treasurer, Registered Agent, Internet Services	Paul Howard	703-860-9246	director2(at)patacs.org
Secretary, Meeting Setup	Bill Walsh	703-241-8141	director14(at)patacs.org
Director, APCUG Liaison	Gabe Goldberg		director10(at)patacs.org
Director, Vendor Liaison	(vacant)	volunteer needed	director12(at)patacs.org
Director, Linux Support	Geof Goodrum	703-370-7649	director1(at)patacs.org
Directors: Jorn Dakin, Sy Fishbein, Walter Fraser, Roger Fujii,	Gabe Goldberg, Mel Goldfarb, Geof Goodrum, Nick Wenri		windows(at)patacs.org
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Newsletter Editors	Kathryn Perrin, Geof Goodrum		newslettercolumnist(at)patacs.org
Columnist	Lorri Garson		

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E-mail article submissions and reprint requests to [editor\(at\)patacs.org](mailto:editor(at)patacs.org)

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Thank You!

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Arlington Meetings

Carlin Hall Community Center
5711 S. 4th Street, Arlington, VA 22204
<http://www.patacs.org/arlingtonmeetings.html>

General Meeting

1st Wednesday (October 1) 7pm

Technology and PC Help Desk (SIG)

4th Wednesday (October 22) 7 pm

Board of Directors

3rd Monday (October 20) 7pm

Fairfax Meetings (with OLLI PC User Group)

Osher Lifelong Learning Institute (OLLI)
4210 Roberts Road, Fairfax VA 22032
<http://www.patacs.org/fairfaxmeetings.html>

General Meeting

3rd Saturday (October 18) **1:30PM**

Online-Only Webinar

2nd Wednesday (October 8) 7-9pm
<http://www.patacs.org/webinarpat.html>