

**PATACS/OPCUG**  
**3rd Saturday, December 15**  
 Osher Lifelong Learning Institute,  
 4210 Roberts Rd., Fairfax, VA 22032-1028

**Meeting 1:30 PM**

## December 15th - PC Clinic/in the Annex Computer Got the Blues?

**Members — See page 6  
 to make an appointment.**



### TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES STIMULATED BY THE CIVIL WAR

**Presented by  
 Jim Anderson**

In many ways, the Civil War (1861-1865) was the first “modern” war. It occurred between what most economic historians call the first and second Industrial Revolutions. As such, it both stimulated new techniques in existing technologies and it led to the creation of new technologies that would continue to be enhanced into the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

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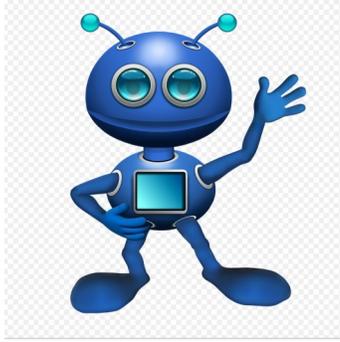
This lecture will cover some of the most obvious advances in weapons technologies, including small arms, artillery, and naval weaponry, etc. It also will examine war-related techniques and technologies that were advanced by the conflict, including medicine, aerial reconnaissance, photography, transportation and communication.

Finally, we will discuss some technologies, not usually associated with warfare, but that were impacted by the Civil War, including canned foods, grain harvesters, sewing machines and pocket watches.

Lecturer Jim Anderson spent over 30 years with the CIA, including overseas tours in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Far East. He holds degrees in history from Rhodes College and the University of Memphis. For 12 years following retirement, he worked as an independent contractor, conducting corporate management and leadership training seminars featuring Civil War battlefield visits. He has been an OLLI instructor for the past nine years, teaching courses and leading tours focusing on American history.



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### I am Not a Robot

By Greg Skalka, President, Under the Computer Hood User Group, CA [www.uchug.org](http://www.uchug.org) president (at) uchug.org

You've seen the wavy, distorted text to translate on log-in pages on the web. You've had to match images to words to be allowed to buy concert tickets. You've even had to check a box that says "I am not a robot" to sign up for a web service. What's going on here? Why must we be inconvenienced? Are robots taking over the world?

The problem is not with robots, at least in the traditional sense. Robots are machines that can perform a complex series of actions, under computer or program control. These include industrial machines, military UAVs (unmanned aerial vehicles) and the Roomba cleaning your floor. Google is not trying to keep C-3PO from signing up for a Gmail account.

A computer running a program could also be considered a kind of robot, as it is a machine performing an action. An ATM machine is a kind of robot, programmed to provide you with cash (if you have money in your account). Programs that catalog the web could be considered robots. These kinds of robotic programs can help us find things. Unfortunately, there are more unsavory applications for these web robots, like spreading spam and capturing user information. If there is a limited amount of something desirable for sale on the web, a program could be written to go out on the web and buy up all of it the instant it goes on sale - concert tickets, for instance. It is not the poor robot program that is at fault, but the bad people behind its actions.

To prevent these misdirected online bots from buying all the tickets, spamming all the blogs and

signing up for all the email addresses, tests were developed to try to filter out the bots and only let real humans sign up on web pages. Initial tests used CAPTCHA codes; CAPTCHA stands for Completely Automated Public Turing test to tell Computers and Humans Apart. These tests involved things that humans should be able to do, like recognize numbers and letters that appear melted, but that are difficult for machines or programs to understand and complete. After going through several different types of these tests to defeat ever-smarter AI (artificial intelligence) web bots, Google has gone to a test where the way you click on a box that indicates "I am not a robot" can reveal your humanity.

This may help protect your opportunity to go to Comic-Con, but it does nothing to stop the proliferation of robots in our society. The capabilities and uses of robotic devices and their programs keep increasing as advancements are made in AI. Robots are just like any other technology we use; they can have benefits and drawbacks.

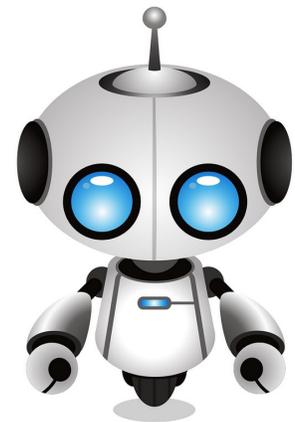
Like recognizing melted letters, it is commonly thought that there are things that only humans can do. These things usually involve creativity, like writing a novel or painting a masterpiece.

Computers may be able to quickly make decisions and complete calculations but lack an aesthetic sense and artistic capability. As processing power, memory capacity and algorithm sophistication all increase, computers will get better at these things as well.

I would have loved to have a robot writer to write my newsletter column this month, as I started on this article way past my normal deadline.

There now are news-writing bots that can quickly create basic stories for newspapers and magazines, using AI.

While a great tool for journalists, some are concerned it could also be their replacement. Com-



Continued Page 3

Are we ready to accept more robots into our workplaces and our lives? The robots referenced in our popular culture are mostly the same - usually somewhat humanoid in configuration, often good, sometimes evil. Gort from the film *The Day the Earth Stood Still*, Robby the Robot from the 1956 film *Forbidden Planet*, the Robot from *Lost in Space*, the droids C-3PO and R2-D2 from *Star Wars* and the Terminator robots have all shaped our perception of what a robot is. Yet we now have many robots among us, and few have a humanoid appearance.

## AI

AI has helped computers beat humans at their own games. Watson, the IBM computer that competed and won against human contestants on the TV quiz show *Jeopardy*, is now being used to improve healthcare delivery and weather forecasting, among other things. Deep Blue was an IBM chess-playing computer that beat a reigning world champion human. AlphaGo, a program using Google's DeepMind AI, was able to beat top-ranked human players.



Other robots use AI to navigate, build and answer our questions. Self-driving cars are in development and testing by many companies. If successful and accepted by consumers, they will be a transforming technology in our society. They promise to reduce traffic, free up our time spent traveling, increase road safety and provide transportation for those that cannot drive. They may greatly change our driving-oriented car culture and affect our lives in ways we cannot anticipate. Robotic trucks are also under development, with the goal to make shipping safer and less expensive.



We already have UAVs and drones, many of which can take off, fly and land under computer control. Our robotic space probes have surveyed all the planets and even left the solar system. Our robotic rovers continue to drive around on Mars, helping us explore and learn about our neighboring planet. Back on Earth, robots help us build cars in our factories. Our Roombas sweep and mop our floors. Voice operated assistants like Amazon's Echo and Google's Home Assistant provide support in our lives.

All these robots touch our lives every day in positive ways. Perhaps we should not be so ready to segregate into us and them. Just as John F. Kennedy expressed solidarity with the citizens of West Berlin in his 1963 speech, saying "Ich bin ein Berliner", perhaps we should be saying.



### Looking Ahead:

#### Future Meeting Topics:

January 19th -  
Gabe Goldberg - What's a Router, and Why Do I Want One?

February 16th -  
Lorrin Garson - Basic Computer Security

March 16th -  
Apple Device & Ecosystem Update

### What version of Windows do I have?

By Rosita Herrick, Forum Leader,  
Sarasota Technology UG, FL  
STUGMonitor  
www.thestug.org  
hrosita (at) aol.com

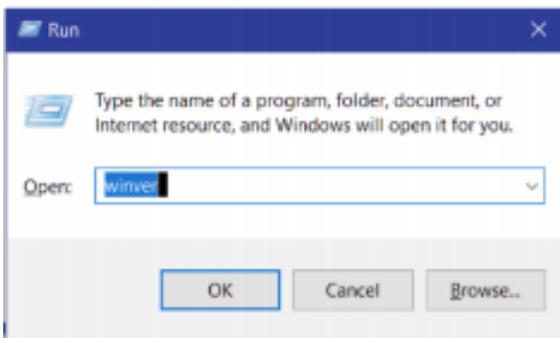
To check the version of Windows 10 that runs on your computer, do the following:

Press the Windows key and the letter R



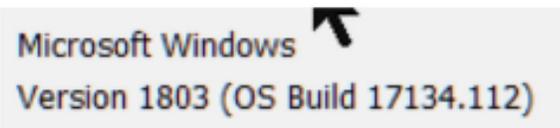
When the display pops up, type in Winver and click on the OK box.

Windows will display the version and build running on your computer



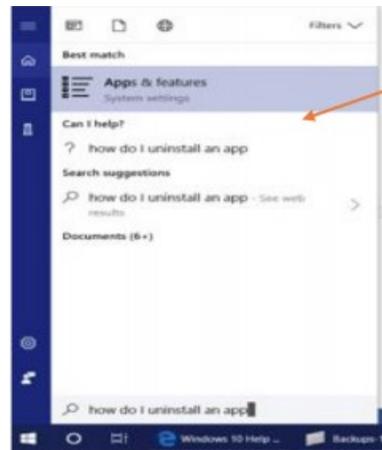
Here is what is running on my desktop:

The 1803 means that I have the Spring update and the OS Build will change with every routine update when it is installed.



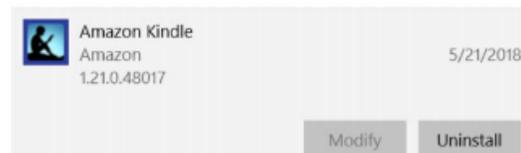
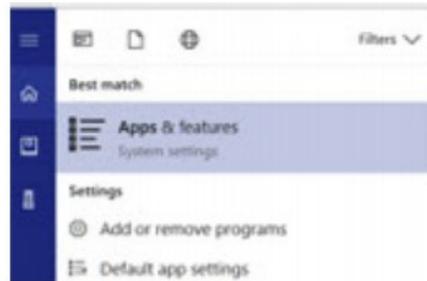
Of course, any time we get a major update, things change, and I am faced with having to learn new ways of doing things. Cortana has been updated to help users with the “How do I” questions. I have just started to use it, and I thought I would share my experience with our members.

Here are some examples: When I typed: “How do I uninstall an app?” I got this popup:



I clicked on the link and got the list of apps on my PC.

When I clicked on the app I wanted to uninstall, I got the option you can see below.



As you can see, all I need to do is click on the Uninstall box, and the system will do the rest. When I typed: “How do I check for updates?”,

I was directed to the Internet item displayed below



I do hope these tips help you navigate Windows 10 with less frustration.

**Kretchmar's Korner**  
**The Facebook Dilemma**  
 By David Kretchmar,  
 Computer Hardware Technician,  
 Sun City Summerlin Computer Club NV  
 www.scscc.club  
 tomburt89134 (at) cox.net



**FAKE NEWS :(**  
 Facebook

can feel relatively innocent and passive. It's an application we use to get information, keep in touch with friends and family, and be entertained by posts from Facebook friends or our own news feed. It is easy to forget that Facebook is an advertising business, with interests and purposes of its own. Before recent revelations we might have forgotten that Facebook uses information it has collected from us for profit. Its power over our lives is largely hidden under a veneer of passivity and electronic voyeurism.

We have recently learned that Facebook was a major provider of "Fake news." This is especially concerning since well over half of Facebook users get much of their news from Facebook. We now know that Russia used Facebook in an attempt to influence the 2016 election.

Also, it has been revealed that Facebook shared a massive amount of user data with a political consulting company, Cambridge Analytica, and the information was used to fine tune the campaigns of politicians.

Whether you feel President Trump's victory was a good or bad thing, Facebook's role in the 2016 election should not be able to unduly influence American voters.

Facebook has a deeply addictive impact on its users, one that we should be more aware of than we probably are. Facebook has already done a great deal to shape our minds, bodies and com-

munities. Facebook's News Feed is meant to encourage users to stay online — past the point of fun or getting useful data. Some former Facebook employees have alleged that "the platform's features were consciously engineered to induce a dopamine hit to keep people hooked."

Social scientists compare technologies such as Facebook to slot machines and other addictive habits in terms of their impact on our minds and bodies — as well as on our inability to just stay away.

It's easy to think of Facebook as a blank slate on which the thoughts, pictures and videos of our friends and family appear. But there is much more going on with Facebook as with many social networks. When it comes to getting information, the platform matters as much as the actual content.

Facebook profits more when we remain on its platform longer, watching ads and videos, playing games, liking posts, and messaging our friends.

Facebook makes more money when we are addicted, even if studies show that inordinate amounts of time online are bad for our mental and physical health.

Cyberbullying and online peer pressure have deeply affected younger users on Facebook and other social media platforms.

Electronic influenced depression and anxiety are affecting older social media users as well. We can barely imagine how that bad influence will grow and change as Facebook incorporates artificial intelligence and virtual reality.

**FAKE NEWS :(**

**FAKE NEWS :(**

**FAKE NEWS :(**

**PC Clinic:  
Hands-On Help for Your Computer  
Scheduled for  
Fairfax December Meeting**

**Guidelines (Revised 01/2016)  
Clinic Services Limited to  
Dues-Paid Members  
of OPCUG & PATACS, Only!!**



1. Please call the PATACS AnswerLine (703-370-7649) and advise what kind of problem you'll be seeking help with. Also, please send email with that information to [pc\\_clinic\(at\)patacs.org](mailto:pc_clinic(at)patacs.org).

2. Hours from 12:30 to 3:30 PM. Services are free, on a "users helping users" basis, and available only for user group members of PATACS and OPCUG. **Any donations received from appreciative parties will be directed by their request to the clubs' door prize funds, donations to the group treasury, or, for OPCUG members, to Friends of OLLI for the benefit of OPCUG.**



3. PATACS and other user group experts will help attendees resolve problems with their computer systems. Software and hardware assistance will be available for Windows PC and Linux computers.

**4. PATACS & OPCUG disclaim all responsibility for any problems or data loss that may arise resulting from hardware or software assistance rendered.**

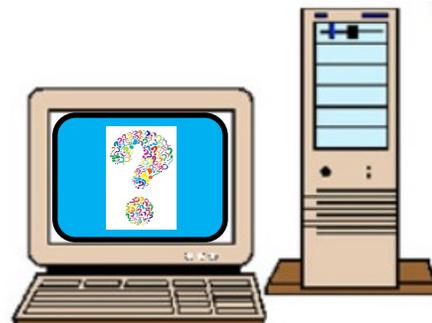
PATACS recommends that a backup of all personal data files be performed prior to bringing the system to the clinic, if possible. Repairs will not be performed without the attendee's consent.

5. Attendees seeking assistance must bring in all hardware, software, and documentation necessary for proper diagnosis / repair or upgrade. **Generally, in cases involving the CPU and associated hardware / software, this will entail bringing in the system unit, power cords, cables, software, upgrade hardware, and hardware/software documentation.** We have available flat panel monitors, keyboards, and mice. If your problem is related to your video display, you should bring your monitor and associated cables, so we may eliminate those as a source of the trouble.

6. Attendees seeking Operating System installations should call the PATACS AnswerLine (703-370-7649) and reserve time in advance. [ **Or, instead of calling** , email: [pcclinic@patacs.org](mailto:pcclinic@patacs.org) ] All other assistance is on a first-come, first-served time availability basis. Late arrivals will be informed at the door whether sufficient time remains to assist them; inquire at the clinic before bringing equipment into the building.

7. PATACS can non-destructively repartition hard drives on Windows systems for installation of additional Operating Systems. Again, please call to arrange - these can be lengthy!

8. PATACS will provide the necessary hardware and software tools for most common repairs and upgrades. Please call the PATACS AnswerLine (703-370-7649) [ **Or, instead of calling** , email: [pcclinic@patacs.org](mailto:pcclinic@patacs.org) ] in advance if your system repair or upgrade will require specialized tools.



**Security Tips for June**

By David Shulman,  
WPCUG Weekly Update Editor,  
Westchester PCUG  
June 2018 issue,  
WestchesterPCNews  
[www.wpcug.org](http://www.wpcug.org)  
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# SCAM

The June issue of Consumer Reports has a cover story entitled “Protect Yourself from Scams” and a subhead containing the words “smishing, spoofing, and shimmers.” Intriguing? Get a copy. As a bonus there is an article on the protection of your financial data after the Equifax incident. Did you know that 52 percent of surveyed Americans have done nothing in response to that incredible mess?

Traveling and staying in a hotel with an electronic door lock? A team from F-Secure has created a hack (after one of them had his laptop stolen from his room years ago) that takes about a minute and creates a master key for all the rooms in a hotel. This hack still is effective in some hotels. Read up!!  
<https://www.wired.com/story/one-minute-attack-lethackers-spoof-hotel-master-keys/>



Oath is the new entity in charge of what formerly was Yahoo, AOL, and Verizon email services. Oath has a new privacy policy. That’s what you have NEVER read, skipped to the end of, and signed. Kim Komando has gone crazy over the details and perhaps so should you! Oath apparently claims rights to pictures and to analyze financial data in your mail. See <https://www.komando.com/happeningnow/455054/yahoo-aol-and-oaths-new-massiveemail-privacy-policy-changes-you-need-to-knowabout>



Delta Airlines and Sears were hacked last fall. If you shopped there or booked a flight, the software company [24]7 revealed complete profiles of well over 100,000 customers. It took months for them to reveal this theft. The worst example of delay this month has come from Panera Bread. Apparently, they were notified last August of a breach, but it took until mid-April 2018 for them to act. The data stolen affected over 30 million customers and contained names, addresses (email and physical), birthdays, and the last four digits of credit cards leaked onto the internet.

What to do?

- Stay on top of your credit card purchases. Set alerts to your cellphone. Check the statements regularly.
- Be alert about mailed offers of credit and calls from credit card or banking folk. They may be scams using your stolen data to gain your trust. Consider a credit freeze on all the credit services. You can lift it when you need to.
- Make sure your mail (your USPS “snail” mail) is secure. If your mailbox can be accessed by anyone walking down the street, consider steps to lock it up or use a secure mailing address such as a post office box. Thieves use your ID to apply for credit cards and then steal them from your mailbox, activate them, and have a shopping spree. While it is true that you are not responsible, the hassle of proving it was not you and cleaning this up is incredible.

Consider this: Increasingly, vendors are forcing you to stipulate that any disputes between you and them be resolved by an arbitrator of their choice as your only recourse.

Historically, this method has not worked in the favor of the customer. Legislation has been introduced to nullify this condition. When your security is compromised, and you not only have to fight the people using it but the company that compromised it, that’s an unfair burden.

## How to remove GPS and other Data from Photos on Your iPhone or iPad

By Bill Crowe, Instructor, Sarasota Technology User Group, FL

[www.thestug.org](http://www.thestug.org)  
 wtcrowe (at) verizon.net

The general term for data saved with your picture is Exchangeable Image Format, also known as EXIF. It is a set of data that's attached to every image you take. Most cameras and smartphones these days add basic parameters such as the mode in which the photo was taken, the shutter speed, ISO, aperture data, and even the location of the photograph. This presents a peculiar problem — when you click a picture of a beautiful bird perched on the windowsill in your house, your camera automatically adds the location of the picture, which could reveal your home address when you share it with others online.

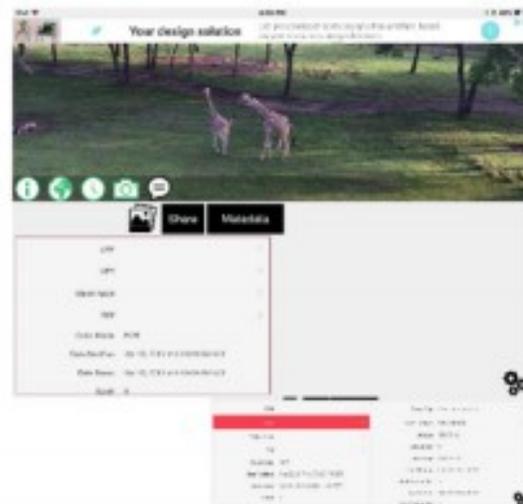
Most social networks such as Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter remove all this data from photos when you upload them. However, when your photo is shared via email, messages or cloud storage services such as Google Drive or Dropbox, this data is still present on pictures. To protect your privacy, it's best to remove some or all of the EXIF data from images. Here's how you can do it.

You can remove GPS info from photos on your iOS device, but you'll need a third-party app to do so. There are a couple of options available, but here's how to do it with the free app Photo Investigator. (\$2.99 for the Pro version)

Remove GPS data your iOS Device using:  
 "Photo Investigator"

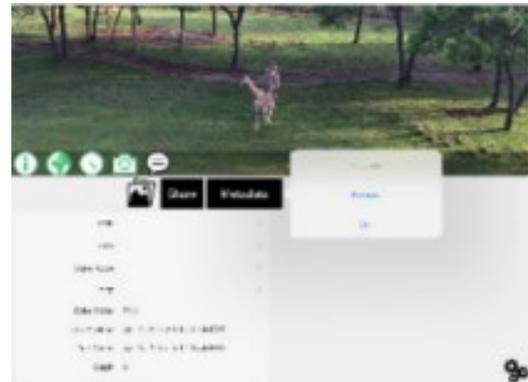
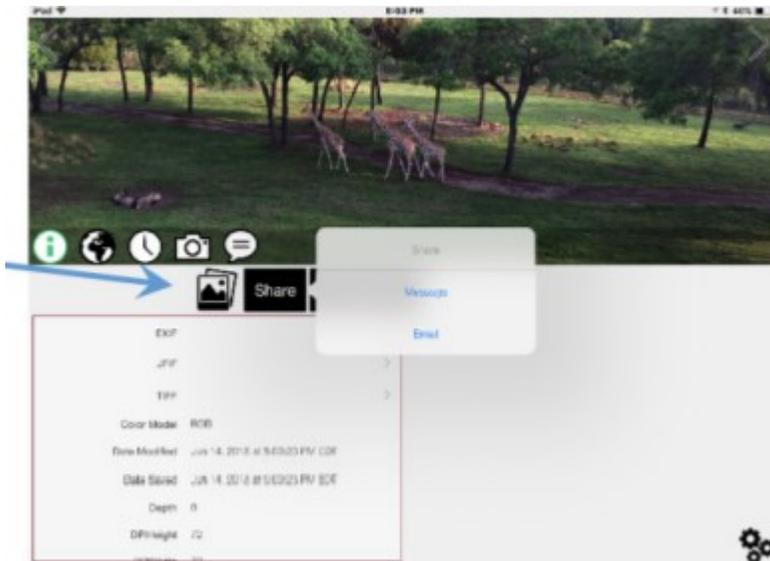


1. Install the "Photo Investigator" App
2. Open the application, tap the photo icon, and allow the application access to your pictures
3. Select a photo album and then the photo you would like to view the metadata .



Continued Page 9

5. Tap Metadata box. You can remove all the meta data from here or edit individual items of the meta data by paying the \$2.99 for the pro edition.
6. You will then be asked if you want to keep both the original and the modified picture or remove the original picture.
7. Now you can share the modified picture with others via email or message. By tapping the share box.
- 8 . To process another photo, click the photos icon.



### **BONUS: Keeping GPS metadata off your phone in the first place**

If you want to be 100% sure that this data is removed by making sure that photos taken on your iPhone don't have GPS info captured in the first place, you can do so by going to:

Settings / Privacy / Location Services / Camera / Never. Keep in mind that doing this will eliminate the ability to make albums based on location.

Also, this setting only applies to the default Camera app; if you use a third-party camera app, it will still be allowed to tag your location in your photos unless you alter that setting as well.

*Source and Compliments of igeeksblog.com*



## IPHONE SCREEN CAPTURES METHODS

**Part 3 of a 4 part article series**  
**By John Krout, PATACS member**

Recently I contributed Parts 1 and 2 of this article series, in which you learned how to capture and annotate screen images on Windows computers using either PowerPoint or LibreOffice Present.

The point is that screen images help readers understand and learn how to do what you want to teach them to do.

Sometimes we do creative work on smart phones. These are the portable computing marvels of the new century.

We can teach readers about our creative uses of smart phones as well, and depict the various steps involved using screen images captured on smart phones.

Also, we can transfer smart phone screen images to computers, insert the images into PowerPoint or the like, and annotate the images for articles or for slide decks to present at club meetings. You will see some annotated images in this article.

You need to know two things about capturing screen images on smart phones. One is the methods for capturing screen images.

The other is how to find and copy the screen capture image files stored on your smart phone. Both of those activities are explained here in detail.

### THE DEFAULT IPHONE SCREEN CAPTURE METHOD

The Power button is usually called the Sleep/Wake button in online documentation. Here is the default screen capture method: hold down the Power and Home buttons simultaneously for a



second. When you do that, you will hear a shutter sound, and the captured screen appears as a small thumbnail in the lower left of the screen. Ignore the thumbnail for a second or two, and it goes away. The screenshot image is now stored in your camera roll.

I had some difficulty with the default method. My corporate iPhone thought I held down the Sleep/Wake button aka Power button by itself, so it turned off the screen display instead of capturing the screen display.

Additionally, I have read online that some iPhone cases cover up the iPhone Sleep/Wake button.

So I searched online for another iPhone screen capture method. And I found one. It requires some setup, but it is *much* easier to use than the default method.

### THE IPHONE FLOATING BUTTON SCREEN CAPTURE METHOD

Here is an alternative method that does not involve the Sleep/Wake button. It is based on Accessibility options for iPhones, and creates a movable "floating button" that you can specifically configure to take a screenshot.

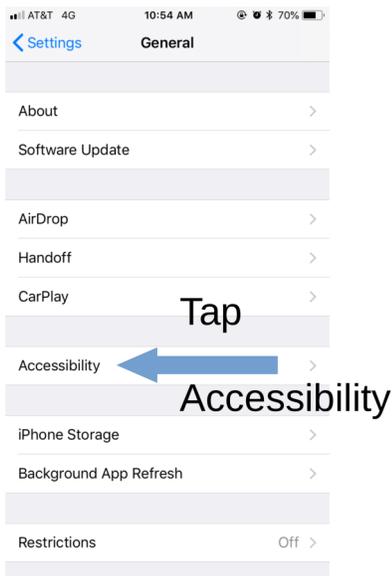
I tried it on my corporate iPhone 6s. It was much easier to use than the default multi-button method described above.

I think the floating button is a lot easier to use than the dual button technique. My corporate iPhone was running iOS 11.4.1 when I wrote this. The images in this article were captured while using that version.

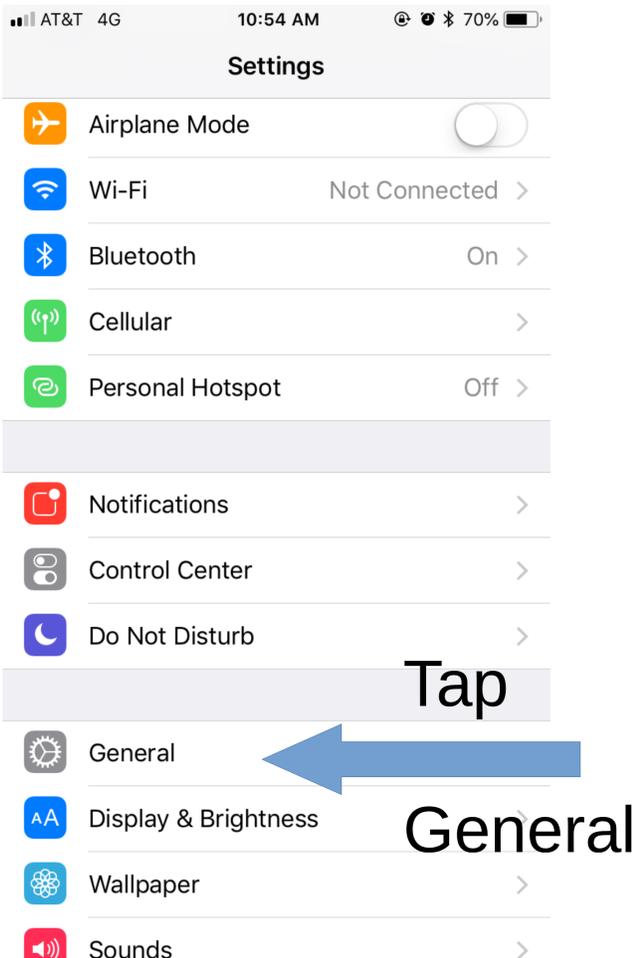
Knowing software engineers as I do, having been one myself for much of my career, it is possible that earlier iOS versions did not implement this feature, or implemented it differently, and that later iOS versions may implement it differently; Apple has definitely changed various menus in prior iOS versions.

Continued Page 11

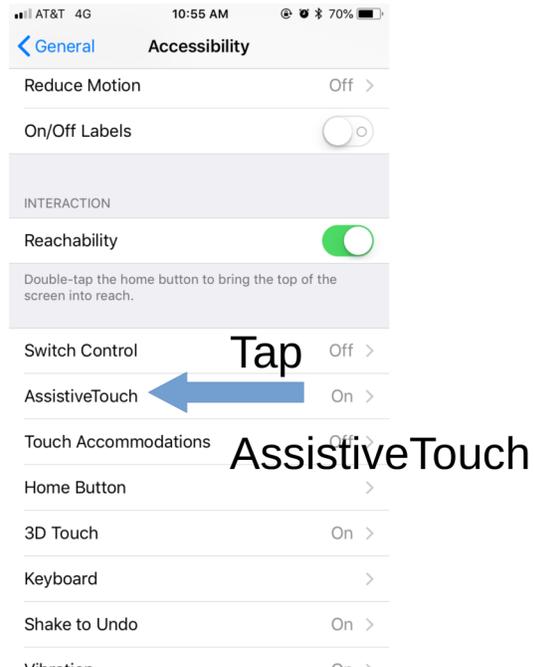
To set up the floating button for screen capture: Open Settings, as shown in **Illustration 1**.



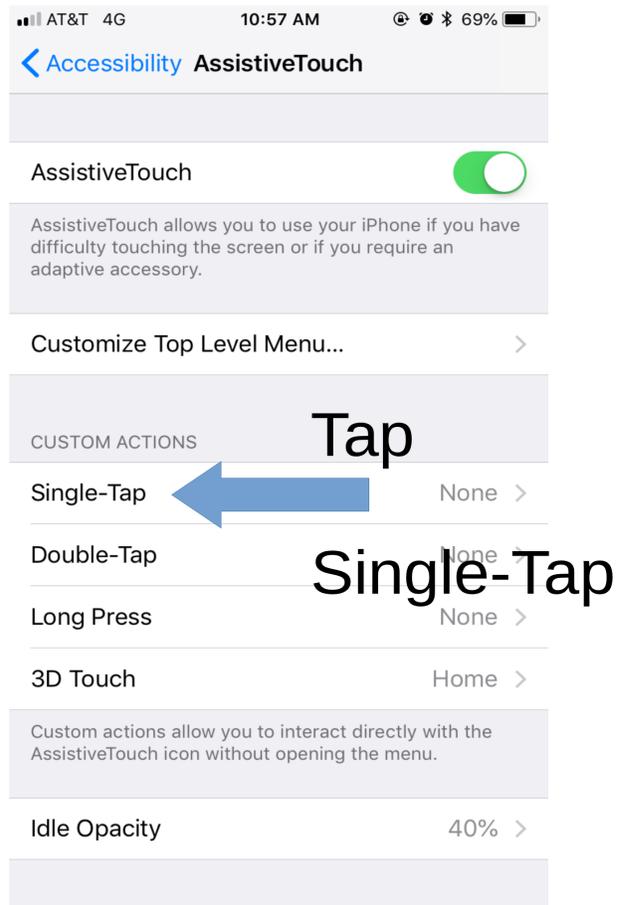
Select General. The General Settings screen appears, as shown in **Illustration 2**.



Select Accessibility. The Accessibility screen appears, as shown in **Illustration 3**.



The AssistiveTouch screen appears, as shown in **Illustration 4**.



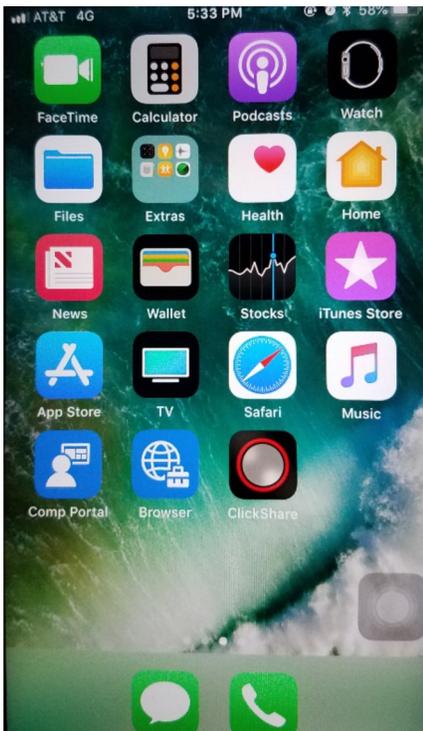
Continued Page 12

Note that the AssistiveTouch screen includes an on/off switch and four Custom Actions. Your on/off switch will almost certainly be Off, unlike mine as depicted here.

The Custom Actions are are four different ways for you to use the floating button, and each Custom Action can cause the floating button to perform a different useful function of your choice. The four Custom Actions for you to use the floating button are:

- Single-Tap
- Double-Tap
- Long Press
- 3D Touch

The first three methods are, to borrow a phrase I first learned in college, "intuitively obvious". I searched for iPhone 3D Touch and learned it is a use of pressure-sensitive touch detection on iPhone screens. I suggest using Single Tap for screen capture; on my iPhone, that choice was already assigned to Menu by default, so I changed it.



Initial  
location  
of  
Floating  
Button

Illustration 5

To assign or change a useful function to the Single-Tap custom action of the floating button, select Single-Tap in the AssistiveTouch screen.

A new screen of useful functions appears, as shown in **Illustration 5** (left column below).

Yours may show that some default action is check-marked. Mine showed that Menu was check-marked.

Scroll down through the screen, find Screenshot, and tap Screenshot. A checkmark appears to the right of the word Screenshot, as depicted in the illustration.

At the top of the screen, click the left arrow to return to AssistiveTouch. The word Screenshot now appear to the right of Single Tap.

Near the top of that screen, **tap the AssistiveTouch on/off switch to turn on AssistiveTouch.**

When you do that, the floating button appears immediately, and starts to fade. It does not ever completely fade.

You can press and drag the floating button to whatever relatively convenient or out-of-the-way part of the screen in you wish the button to appear.

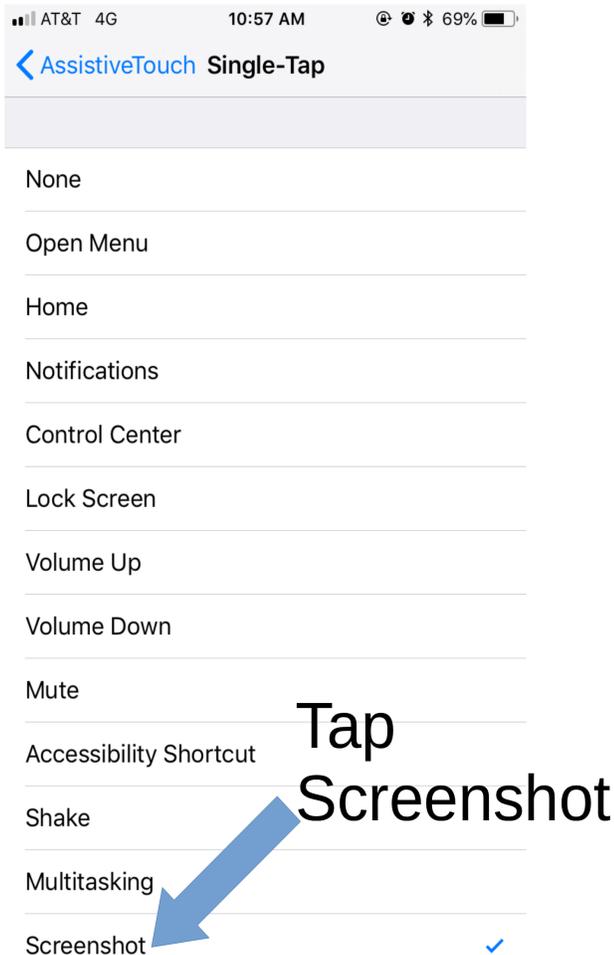
If you do not want to use the floating button constantly, you can turn it off and on as desired using the AssistiveTouch On/Off switch.

The one thing I do not believe I can do using the floating button is capture an iPhone screen *including the floating button*. It does not show up in screen captures.

However, I used my Android phone to shoot a photo of my iPhone with the floating button displayed. See **Illustration 6**.

(Page 13, top left column)

Continued Page 13



**Illustration 6**

## TRANFERRING IPHONE IMAGES TO A COMPUTER

Here I ran into some surprises.

Years ago, when I owned a personal iPhone 5, I became familiar with iTunes personal computer software and the Sync feature of that software. In short, Sync makes a copy of your iPhone photos, contacts, apps and other info onto the computer. Once the info is on your computer, you can use the info there or, when you buy an upgraded iPhone, you can reinstall the info on that new iPhone.

Later I switched to Samsung Android smart phones. I did that basically because I wanted to add flash memory using inexpensive microSD

cards so I could include 1500+ FLAC songs and a few hundred brag shot photos to show off. Apple has elected not to provide a microSD card slot on iPhones, so that it can charge what I consider an outrageous price for buying an iPhone with extra flash memory built in. I say that even though I am a shareholder of Apple. No company is perfect.

So recently I tried syncing my iPhone using the latest iTunes version on my corporate computer. Much to my amazement, the sync did *not* transfer photos to my corporate computer.

That was frustrating. I tried revising a few relevant configuration settings in iTunes and tried syncing a few more times. No luck.

Oddly, when I shut down iTunes, I noticed that Windows Explorer on my corporate computer reported that it had the iPhone attached as a USB storage device, just like attaching a USB flash drive or my personal Samsung phone.

I had never before seen the iPhone listed as an attached USB storage device on a Windows computer.

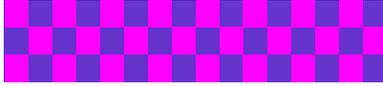
So I double clicked on the iPhone device name, and an Explorer window opened showing me exactly one iPhone folder inside the iPhone: DCIM. That is the industry standard folder name for a folder in which photos are stored by a camera.

I opened that DCIM folder, and another folder appeared, named Apple103 (note, the folder name may be different on your iPhone). I opened that folder, and found all my iPhone photos and screen capture images within.

I highlighted all the photos, copied the photos to a flash drive, and from that flash drive to my personal laptop at home, so I could annotate the photos for this article.



Continued Page 14



Will your experience be similar? I do not know. As I noted, I expected iTunes Sync to copy and store all images in the iPhone camera roll onto my corporate computer.

It worked that way for me in the past. I remain a bit surprised that the alternative method worked; I have never seen that happen previously.

Maybe iTunes sync will work for you as expected, and as it worked for me consistently a few years back. It may depend on your personal computer operating system version, and your version of iTunes, and on your iPhone OS version.

On the other hand, I seldom have any content on my corporate iPhone that I think is valuable enough to back up, and so I probably have not done an iTunes Sync in at least a year, possibly longer. Who knows?

This experience I described may have happened due to a default setting in an upgraded iTunes or even in an upgraded iOS on the phone, since the last time I did a sync.

Once the photos are stored on your computer, you can Insert them into PowerPoint or Presenter, and then annotate them and export the annotated images as new image files. That is exactly what I did to prepare the illustrations for this article.

#### COMING ATTRACTIONS

The fourth and final article in this series will cover Android phone screen capture methods.



**1st Place - Architecture: USMC Memorial, Arlington, VA**



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**CONGRATULATIONS to John Krout who has won two awards in the APCUG 2018 National Photo Contest. This is such an honor especially considering the serious competition.**

To see larger photos and additional information, go to  
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16	17 7-9pm Board Meeting Arlington	18	19	20	21	22 February Newsletter Articles Due
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30	31	1	2	3	4	5

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