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PUB-429

Volume 24, Number 8
August 1987

L B L COMPUTING NEWSLETTER

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NAMES & NUMBERS TO KNOW

From on-site, dial <xxxx> From off-site, dial **(415) 486-**<xxxx> From FTS line, dial **451-**<xxxx>

INFORMATION & COMPUTING SCIENCES DIVISION
Head: Leroy Kerth (LTKerth) .....7474 50B - 2232E
Deputy: Sandy Merola (AXMerola) .....7440 50B - 2232C

OFFICE OF COMPUTING RESOURCES
Head: Ken Wiley (KGWiley) .....7083 50B - 2258E
Ethernet Manager: Sig Rogers (SGRogers)..6713 50B - 2258G

ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
Head: Dennis Hall (DEHall).....6053 ...50B - 3238

WORKSTATION GROUP
Group Leader: Richard LaPierre (RLLaPierre)....4692.....50F - 112B

COMPUTING SERVICES
Head: Marv Atchley (FMAtchley) .....5455 50B - 2245
Asst.Head: Serge Polevitzky (SIPolevitzky)....6053 50B - 2239B
Central Office .....5871,2 50B - 2239

VMS SYSTEM
Wayne Graves (WRGraves) .....7035 50F - 146
System Manager (GPJohnson).....6211 50B - 1225

UNIX SYSTEM
Dave Cleveland (DHCleveland).....5336 50F - 115
System Manager (RJCochran).....5565 50F - 127

DISTRIBUTED PRINTING
Bob Rendler (RERendler).....5629 ...50F - 119
System Manager (RJCochran).....5565 50F - 127

USER RESOURCES
Jerry Borges (JTBorges).....5568 50F - 144
Accounting .....7008 50B - 1232A
HELPDESK .....5981 50B - 1272
Library/Document Sales.....4242 50B - 1232B
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COMPUTING FACILITIES
Opening a New Account (PSBean) .....7008 50B - 1232A
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COMPUTING APPLICATIONS
Applications Group
Head: Jerry Borges (JTBorges) .....5568 50F - 144

CENTRAL ELECTRONIC MAIL FACILITY

FIRST INITIAL-MIDDLE INITIAL-LAST NAME is the standard recipient format in Lab-wide mailing address.
Examples: VMS: lbl::JASmith
UNIX: JASmith@lbl.arpa
Software Tools: JASmith@lbl.arpa

DEVELCON

DEVELCON **Access Names**

[VAX 8650's (GENERIC).....CSA]

VAX 8650 (VMS) CSA1
VAX 8650 (VMS) CSA2
VAX 8650 (VMS) CSA3
VAX 8650 (VMS) CSA4
VAX 8650 (VMS) CSA5

VAX 11/780 (UNIX4).....UX4
VAX 11/750 (UNIX5).....UX5
IS V-24 (UNIX8).....UX8

Dial-up Access Numbers

All Machines - 300 BPS 486-4959
All Machines - 1200 BPS 486-4979
All Machines - 2400 BPS 486-4969

Local TYMNET Access Numbers for DEVELCON

	1200 bps	2400 bps
Oakland	430-2900	633-1896
Walnut Creek	938-0370	935-1507
San Francisco	974-1300	543-0691
Santa Clara	408-980-8100	980-0646
Palo Alto	415-366-1092	361-8701
Vallejo	707-644-1192	
Concord	685-6003	
Antioch	754-8222	
Fremont	490-7366	
Pleasanton	490-7336	

MFE Consulting Number is 422-1544

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SIGN UP FOR THE NEWSLETTER

Maggie Morley

Attention LBL employees: If you are a new owner or user of a PC or a MAC, or - for that matter, an Old Hand - you should sign up to receive the Laboratory's Computing Newsletter, which has a helpful **Workstation News** section, supported by the Information and Computing Sciences Division's Workstation Group. This section offers support and helpful hints for PC users. It's also a place for you to send questions and comments. To add your name to the Newsletter Mailing List, contact Workstation Member Maggie Morley, x**5529**, or

VMS Mail:	**lbl::MAMorley**
UNIX or Software Tools Mail:	**MAMorley@lbl.arpa**

SCHEDULES FOR COMPUTER CLASSES

Jerry Borges

The following computer classes are to be offered by Computing Services. There is no charge for these classes. To enroll, obtain your supervisor's approval and then contact Pat Bean (x**7008**). If you have questions about what's being offered, or suggestions for other computer-oriented topics, contact Jerry Borges (x**5568**).

DATE	TIME	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUCTOR
Aug 12, 14	12:30 -4:30PM	Introduction to VAX/VMS	Marty Gelbaum
Aug 20	11 AM-NOON	Electronic Mail	William Jaquith
Sept 17	11 AM-NOON	Electronic Mail	William Jaquith
Oct 5, 6	9AM-5PM	Beginner's TELL-A-GRAF	Nathan Gold
Oct 7	9AM-5PM	Advanced TELL-A-GRAF	Nathan Gold
Oct 8	9AM-5PM	DISSPLA	Nathan Gold

Claudia Madison

The following computer classes are to be offered by the Workstation Group. There is no charge for these classes. To enroll, obtain your supervisor's approval and then contact Dana Conant, (x**5872**). For more information, see THE WORKSTATION SCENE elsewhere in this Newsletter. If you have questions about what's being offered, or suggestions for other computer-oriented topics, contact Richard LaPierre (x**4692**).

DATE	TIME	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUCTOR
Aug 4, 6, 11, 13	1-2:30PM	Beginning WORD	Karla Savage, Claudia Madison, Dana Conant
Aug 4, 6, 11, 13	3-4:30PM	Beginning WORD	Karla Savage, Claudia Madison, Dana Conant
Aug 18, 20	1-4:30 PM	Beginning WORD Workshops (Prerequisite: Beginning WORD Class	Karla Savage, Claudia Madison, Dana Conant
Aug 25, 27 Sept 1, 3	1-2:30PM	Beginning EXCEL	Nancy Travis, Claudia Madison
Sept 29 Oct 1, 6, 8, 13, 15	1-2:30, PM	Intermediate & Advanced WORD 3.0 Topics	Karla Savage, Claudia Madison, Dana Conant
Sept 29 Oct 1, 6, 8, 13, 15	3-4:30 PM	Intermediate & Advanced WORD 3.0 Topics	Karla Savage, Claudia Madison, Dana Conant

LBLNET NEWS

Bob Fink
Sig Rogers

LBLnet Activity

This month there has been a large increase in activity in the 51LAN, MISCLAN and BACKBONE. This is due mostly to a large increase in Bevatron activities (51LAN) requiring access to remote systems located in MISCLAN.

- An extension of 46LAN is being made into Building 58 and will be finished in July.
- An extension of MISCLAN has been completed into 50E.
- An extension of 65LAN is being made into Building B65B and will be finished in July.

Guaranteeing the quality of Ethernet Coaxial Cable

The coaxial cable used in Ethernet LANs is a delicate transmission line. The quality of that transmission line greatly affects the quality of Ethernet traffic. If the coax becomes deformed, for example, impedance mismatches can cause unwanted electrical reflections on the cable which may cause excessive errors.

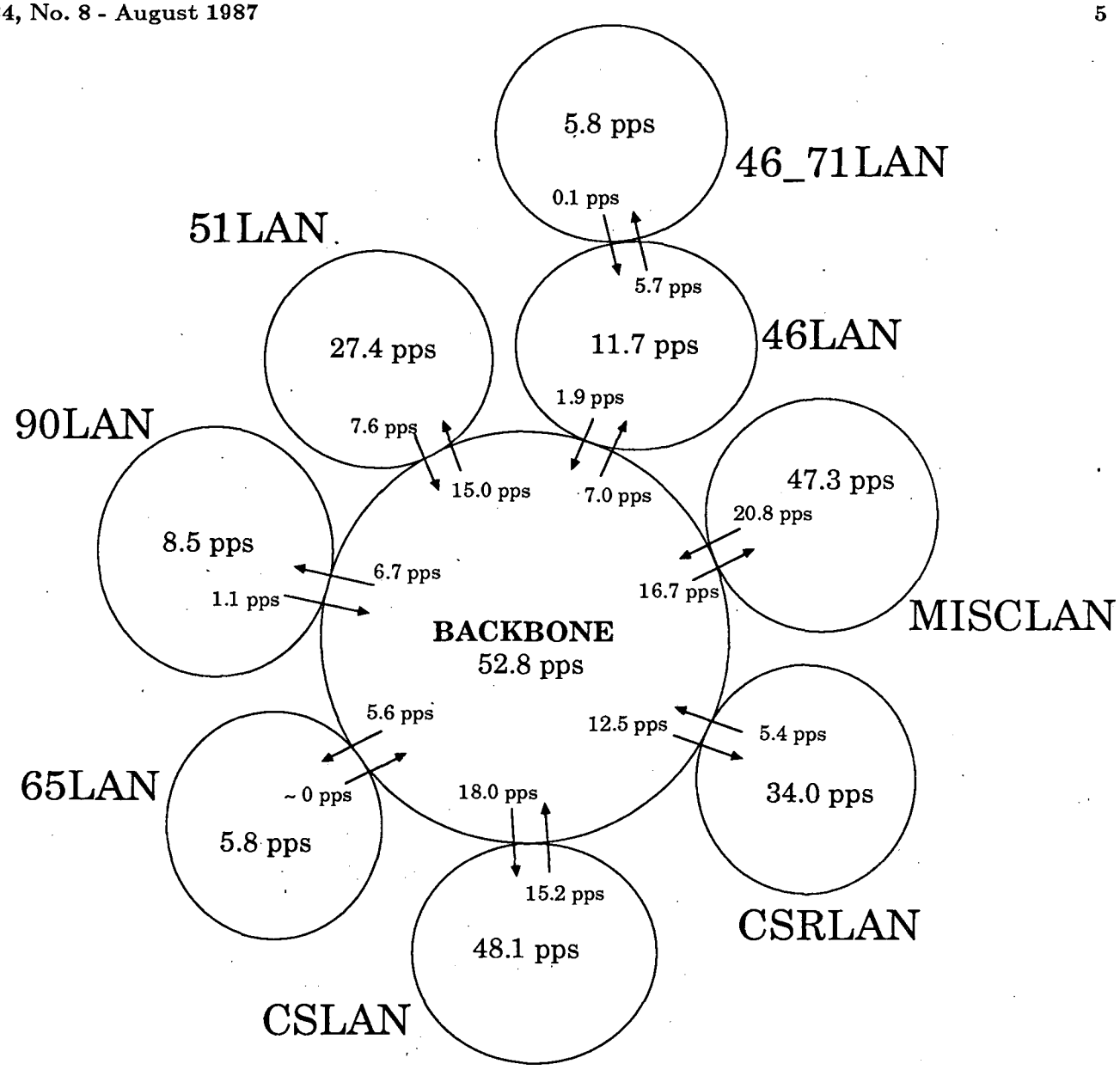
A Time Domain Reflectometer (TDR) is the instrument of choice for measuring these reflections. In the past the LBLnet technicians have only been able to "TDR" Ethernet coaxial cable at the time of installation. This was due to the direct electrical coupling of the instrument to the coax, the polarity of the measuring signals used (which may damage Ethernet transceivers) and the sensitivity of the TDR's interface circuitry which could be damaged by Ethernet electrical signals.

Recently a new type of TDR, one designed specifically for Ethernet, has become available from Cabletron Systems Inc. This TDR couples to the Ethernet indirectly, generates an Ethernet-compatible pulse and is not damaged by Ethernet electrical signals. Thus the technicians can "TDR" an active Ethernet coax with minimal impact to the users on the Ethernet.

The LBLnet project has bought one of these TDRs and will soon embark on a validation project to regularly "TDR" Ethernet coax to check its integrity and installation quality. This will result in a more reliable LBLnet.

Forward comments or queries to Bob Fink (x5692) or Sig Rogers (x6713).

VMS Mail:	**lbl::RLFink**
UNIX or Software Tools Mail:	**RLFink@lbl.arpa**
VMS Mail:	**lbl::SGRogers**
UNIX or Software Tools Mail:	**SGRogers@lbl.arpa**



pps = packets per second; all figures are monthly averages

arrows represent packet flow through a LanBridge
from one LAN to another

Note: Each ellipse shown above is a separate Ethernet that is interconnected to the others via Digital LanBridge-100 devices that provide forwarding of packets based on a learning algorithm that minimizes traffic between networks to those packets addressed to computers on another Ethernet.

LBLnet Activity
June 1987

ICSD/OCR Fink/Rogers

POSTMASTER'S CORNER

William Jaquith

This is the Postmaster's Corner. We'll answer frequently-asked Electronic Mail questions here.

You can also get answers to Electronic mail questions by sending them to **Postmaster** or **PostOffice** on the CSA cluster.

QUESTION: How can I be certain that my mail message is delivered?

ANSWER: A correctly designed mail system will return undeliverable mail with a message indicating why the mail could not be delivered (unknown host, unknown addressee, etc.). Several special circumstances to note:

- **A Node is down**
  Many mail systems hold a message in a queue to retry delivery if the next node in the path is down. Mail can be held for a varying amount of time, typically three to five days, before the mail is returned as undeliverable because the computer node is down.
- **Address is incorrect**
  If the address is incorrect, your mail will be returned as soon as the system recognizes it (a time varying from minutes to hours depending on the destination).
- **VMS Mail** creates a virtual circuit to the remote node and mail is delivered immediately. This circuit will not be set-up unless you have a valid address.
- The **Software Tools Mailer** (MSG) provides for a return "receipt request". This means that when the message is read by your recipient, you as the originator of the mail will receive a message that the mail has been read. This will work on the CSA cluster and for almost NO other destination: it's a feature that has not been widely implemented.

ABOUT DOMAINS

QUESTION: What is a domain?

ANSWER: A domain is a partition of a very large network. The Milnet/ARPAnet is in the processing of adopting a hierarchical domain structure.

- **Top level domains** are groups of similar installations at a national level. They include:

.GOV	for GOVernment
.EDU	for EDUcational
.ARPA	for Advanced Research Projects Agency
.MIL	for MILitary
.COM	for COMmercial

- **Institutional domains** are groups of sub-domains associated with specific top level domains. These include

.BERKELEY.EDU	(the U.C. Berkeley campus in EDUcational),
.CALTECH.EDU	(Caltech in EDUcational)
.SUN.COM	(the SUN Corporation in COMmercial)
.CSS.GOV	(Center for Seismic Studies in GOVernment).

- **Hosts**:: There may be additional sub-domains or computer nodes at **the next level**. Examples include:

OPAL.BERKELEY.EDU	(Opal machine, UC Berkeley campus in EDUcational)
ROMEO.CALTECH.EDU	(ROMEO machine, Cal Tech in EDUcational)
SEISMO.CSS.GOV	(SEISMO system, Center for Seismic Studies in GOVernment)

QUESTION: Why should I care about domains?

ANSWER: In the near future, Lawrence Berkeley Lab will be adopting this domain-naming structure and LBL will have a domain address. In our case we will be members of the top level domain, .GOV, and we will be in the sub-domain .LBL. (In order to send mail across domain boundaries, the domain name **must** be included in the address.) Typical examples of local names will then be

UX4.LBL.GOV;	(Unix4 at LBL in GOVernment)
CSA3.LBL.GOV;	(CSA3 at LBL in GOVernment)

Members of the LBL community DO need to care about domains. The Milnet/ARPA community is adopting this naming and organization convention. There are more than 100,000 nodes throughout the Milnet/ARPA and it is impossible to track the changes. The domain structure is meant to create more manageable size groups. As the Milnet/ARPA adopts the domain standard, LBL will also use domains. Old addresses (i.e., addresses with .ARPA) will continue to work for an overlapping period but at some point they will no longer work.

There are several organizational groups, like Bitnet and HEPnet, that are not true domains but for the purposes of electronic mail they are treated like domains.

Note: VMS mail users, who send mail **only** to computers that are on the DECnet (also called HEPnet) do not need to use domains.

QUESTION: How do I get a person's address? For instance, say I want to send mail to Kris Smithson at Columbia University?

ANSWER: Electronic mail is no different from physical mail in many respects. In the case of physical (U.S. Post Office) mail, you must have your recipient's full valid address before you can successfully send mail. It's the same with electronic mail. You must have a valid address before you can send mail. If you can provide the Postmaster with a user name, a computer name, and the network to which the computer is attached, it is likely that he can create an acceptable electronic mail address. Often enough, to get started in electronic mail, you must first use the telephone or physical mail to find out a valid address.

Here is the address information that you can provide to your correspondent:

- **The Network**
  LBL is a member of three major networks: the Milnet/ARPA, the HEPnet/DECnet, and the Bitnet.
- **The Computer**
  The CSA computers are on all three networks. Other computers are at LBL are on one or more of the networks.
- **Computer Login**
  Your computer login (user-id) is a valid name for an electronic mail address.

If you provide this information to your correspondent, he should be able to go to his local system operative and get your correct electronic address. And, if you give the LBL Postmaster similar information about your correspondent, he will be able to give you the correct electronic address from LBL to the remote site. But in most cases it will be up to you to get that information.

The computer LBL is on all three of the networks. You can have your name installed in a Central Electronic mail database on LBL and have your electronic mail directed to any computer within Lawrence Berkeley Lab that has an electronic mail utility. Send requests to **Postmaster@lbl**.

. . ..Hermes, Postmaster

Forward comments or queries to William Jaquith (x4388) or

VMS **Mail:**	**lbl::WDJaquith**
UNIX **or** **Software Tools Mail:**	**WDJaquith@lbl.arpa**

CALL FOR UNUSED BLUE BOXES

Ann Mills

Do you have an unused blue box? This is the box with three lights and a blue button on the front that is used with a terminal to connect it to a Develcon or Gandalf dataswitch port.

We are currently low on these units, but we know that sufficient numbers of them have been built over the years to make us believe there are many stored or unused units around the Laboratory. The dataswitches will be phased out in the coming year and it is desirable to recycle any materials we can until that time, rather than spend more money building new units.

These boxes are provided at no charge when a Develcon or Gandalf port is installed to a terminal. There will be no credit given for the return of this hardware.

Please send unused boxes to

Electronic Maintenance, Bldg. 50B, Rm. 2259

Please indicate the box's original location (building and room number). It would also be helpful if you included any associated numbers that may be marked on the small wall-mounted box into which it was plugged.

BOOKS DATABASE ON CD-ROM

Hillis Griffin

The Library Acquisitions Section has recently obtained the *Books in Print* (BIP) database in machine-readable form on CD-ROM for use on its PC.

BIP is an annual publication listing all in-print and forthcoming titles from over 20,000 domestic publishers; foreign publications are listed only when data is submitted by a U.S. distributor. BIP is the standard reference source for bookstores and libraries in obtaining publications.

The CD-ROM disk replaces a 12-volume, 3-foot shelf of printed directories. Most important, it provides keyword access to over 800,000 book titles. This is only possible through computer searching.

Considering the size of the database, the usual search and retrieval in only a few seconds is quite fast. The ability to seach by keyword (or 15 other ways) provides unique access that is not available in the printed version. With a database like this, it takes just a few seconds to locate all 43 books in print with "Superconductivity" in their title.

The database is updated and replaced quarterly with a new disk.

UNIX WORKSTATION USER GROUP MEETING

Alan Biocca

The next UNIX Workstation User's Group Meeting will be from 2 to 3 PM Wednesday, August 12 in Bldg. 50B, Rm. 4205 (the 4th Floor Conference Room).

Forward comments and questions to me, (x6536). Persons wanting to be added to the electronic mailing list can send mail to

VMS Mail:	**lbl::AKBiocca**
UNIX or Software Tools Mail:	**AKBiocca@lbl.arpa**

LIBRARY AUTOMATION TPEG

Roy Kerth

A Technical Planning and Evaluation Group is being established to consider proposals for various aspects of Library automation at the Laboratory. Dave Stevens has agreed to moderate the activity.

The group should consider proposals for the automation of the various functions for their efficacy, desirability and cost-effectiveness for the Laboratory. Recommendations should include priorities for the various functions so that a reasonable schedule and funding profile can be developed. An interim report should be ready by October 1 with a final report November 15.

As with all TPEG groups, any member of the LBL community may participate. If interested, contact Dave Stevens, (x7344), or

VMS Mail:	**lbl::DFStevens**
UNIX or Software Tools Mail:	**DFStevens@lbl.arpa**

THE WORKSTATION SCENE

[24.8.1].....

• WORKSTATION GROUP ELECTRONIC MAIL

Workstation Group members can now be reached from the VMS cluster or the Computing Division's UNIX machines by sending mail to

VMS Mail:	lbl::WKSG
UNIX or Software Tools Mail:	WKSG@lbl.arpa

We hope this alternative (to the telephone) will be of assistance to users who have problems or would like to forward helpful hints.

[24.8.2].....

• PC HARD DISK MANAGEMENT

Does your PC's hard disk seem to be growing older and slower? Is it taking longer and longer to access those files you're editing? If so, then your disk may be badly fragmented. If you work with many files, deleting, creating or modifying over time, your hard disk almost certainly needs to be cleaned up.

Disk fragmentation occurs because DOS will use the first available unused cluster when it needs to create a new file or extend an older one which you have changed. It has no way to know how much space a new file will need, so it makes no attempt to allow enough space to keep the file in one piece. The result may be a file with pieces scattered in many places on the disk. The longer the disk has been in use, the worse the problem will be. DOS has no trouble finding all the pieces; it will just take longer because the disk heads will have to do more moving to cover all the scattered fragments. The slowest part of disk accessing is the time required for the mechanical parts of the disk to be positioned. The electronic reading of the actual data is very much faster than the mechanical movement of the heads. A mix of large and small files with many changes may result in slowing disk operation by a factor of 10 or more.

The solution is to recopy the scattered pieces of a file into one continuous piece. This process is difficult and time-consuming to do by hand. Fortunately, there are a number of programs available that can do the job quickly and reliably. The remainder of this article discusses four such programs in use here at LBL along with some caveats.

The principal caveat: many copy protection schemes depend on having certain files in certain known places on the disk after they have been installed. If these key files are moved, then the copy-protected programs may not work. The four programs we discuss all know about most of these types of copy protection and will not move such files. Usually copy protection files are 'hidden', i.e., they won't show up when you execute a 'DIR' command. Some copy-protected programs that use other methods to protect themselves from being pirated may need to be 'de-installed' before running a cleanup program.

> NOTA BENE: It is always wise to do a **full backup** of the disk by the recommended method before using a de-fragmentation program for the first time.

FOUR DISK OPTIMIZERS

• MACE **Utilities** (Paul Mace Software)

This group of programs seems to be among the best available for dealing with a hard disk. It knows about the common copy protection schemes used by Lotus 1-2-3 and Ashton-Tate's dBase programs. In addition to being able to de-fragment a hard disk, it can 'un-delete' files and even 'un-format' a hard disk! Count yourself lucky if neither you nor a colleague has accidently formatted your C drive - it has happened to a great many people. This is a is good set of disk-handling programs. When used, most hard disk problems can be overcome with little effort or time lost. Cost: about $60.

• NORTON **Utilities** (Peter Norton Computing, Inc.)

This group of programs was the first generally available to help users learn about and handle disk problems. There have been many improvements over the several years that these utilities have been sold. In general, they are the best documented. There are utilities here for almost any operation you can imagine for a hard disk or a floppy disk. You can de-fragment a hard disk, un-delete a file, un-format a hard disk (Advanced Version only), un-remove a directory, change file attributes, get speed information from your disk, measure system performance and learn more than you ever thought possible about disks, files & directories. There are utilities to search for a file, to search for a string, and to test a disk. If you really want to delete a file or wipe a hard disk irrevocably clean, (beyond any possibility of recovery) there is a utility to do that too. These utilities are cheap at twice their price of about $50. (Advanced version is about $80.)

• **DISK OPTIMIZER** (SoftLogic Solutions)
This software has more limited capability than the previous two packages. It is intended primarily for de-fragmenting hard disks (they call it 'disk distance compression'). However, it also can examine the contents of files in several formats. It can measure the degree of disk fragmentation and help you decide whether or not you need to de-fragment. As an extra, it has a file security feature. It can encrypt and decrypt files and provide password security to files or directories. Cost: about $30.

• **DOG or DiskOrGanizer** (Soft GAMS Software)
This program is designed to do one thing reasonably well: it de-fragments hard disk files. It allows you to place files in whatever order you desire on the hard disk. The documentation has some good tips on improving disk performance. For some users, the extra work to use DOG's better features may be worth the extra work to learn and set it up. This is a shareware program. Suggested cost: $20.

Which should you get? I think the most versatile by far are the MACE and NORTON Utilities. Both do all the important things you need -- and many more. Their aims seem different to me but either covers the critical needs, i.e., de-fragment hard disks and allow recovery of deleted files or formatted disks. For more information, contact Workstation Group member Dan Van Zile (x5589).

[24.8.3].....

• **TRANSFERRING FILES USING TWO SIZES OF FLOPPIES**

With the advent of IBM PS/2 computers, which are normally equipped with 3½" floppy disks, users may need to transfer files from 5¼" inch floppies to 3½" floppies (or vice versa). The Workstation group has a PC/AT equipped with an IBM 3½" floppy disk drive which may be used for transferring files. Contact the Workstation Lab (x6858) for information or to make an appointment to use the equipment.

[24.8.4].....

• **TRAINING VIDEOS**

LLNL has an instructional tape library of over 70 video tapes, containing tutorials on PC hardware & software and vendor demonstrations.

- o The training and tutorial films may be rented for $25 per tape per week. (A course or tutorial may have more than one tape in the series.)
- o Vendor demonstrations may be borrowed at no charge.

A list of these tapes has been made available to the Workstation Group by the Video Department of the PC Support Center at LLNL. For a copy of the list or for additional information on ordering, contact Bruce Burkhart (x6858).

[24.8.5].....

• **MORE ON NEW FEATURES OF PC-DOS 3.3**

In the June Newsletter, we touched on some reported new features in DOS 3.3. Here, we'll add some comments to those first impressions. A brief discussion of some of the enhanced or new features follows.

FIRST -- THE GOOD NEWS

- At last, DOS allows DATE and TIME to make changes in the system clock so it isn't necessary to hunt up the setup disk (for an AT) every time we go onto or off of Daylight Savings Time. Since most of our system clocks are not super-accurate, (they may lose or gain minutes a month), this enhancement makes it easy to keep our machines' time right.
- DOS and its MODE command can now address 4 serial ports instead of the 2 in earlier versions of DOS. This means you can have a mouse, a modem and a serial printer all connected and usable at the same time and still have a spare serial port for expansion. You still need the necessary boards in order to use three or four serial ports.
- FDISK can now handle hard disks larger than 32MBytes. However, partitions under DOS are still limited to 32MBytes each. This means you won't need a utility like 'ONTRACK' to get the use of all available space on the new larger hard disks. Some third party utilities allow the use of much larger partitions than 32MBytes and that capability may be important.
- DOS 3.3 now has a disk file name cache utility called FASTOPEN. You may specify this cache to contain from 10 to 999 entries. Each time you open a file, its name, path and address are cached. If you reopen the file later, DOS knows exactly where to find it and can open it almost instantaneously. This is very handy if you deal with many different files and directories on a large disk.
- BACKUP and RESTORE have been changed to make backups more efficient. Files are lumped into one large file along with information to break them up again. BACKUP can now format floppy disks as it uses them. Best of all, it won't restore

old versions of the system files IBMBIO.COM and IBMDOS.COM on top of your latest versions. However, we don't know if old backups are fully compatible with this version.

- More extensive PATH searching is now possible through use of the APPEND command to tell DOS where your non-executable files are kept.
- If you don't want a command to generate screen output, just put an @ in front of it. Example:

  @ECHO OFF

  will not leave a message on your screen as it used to do. This won't stop the executing programs from leaving such messages as '1 file(s) copied'. To turn off messages output from executing programs such as copy, follow the command with a '>NUL' as in:

  COPY A:*.* B: >NUL

- DOS 3.3 now allows nesting of batch files. One batch file may call another, which will run and then return control to the calling batch file. This capability is quite useful.

THEN, SOME BAD NEWS

- The bad news is that IBM has removed the documentation chapter on DEBUG (but left the program on the disks) and has removed LINK, EXE2BIN and VDISK.SYS and their documentation from DOS 3.3. You now have to buy the $85 DOS Technical Reference Manual to get these useful programs and their documentation.

Should you upgrade? Unless some specific feature is important to you, probably not! Each new system is larger than its predecessor. In today's era of larger and larger programs, more available memory may be more important than the latest system. For more information, contact Workstation Group member Dan Van Zile (x5589).

[24.8.6].....

- UPDATES TO MACINTOSH SOFTWARE

Apple Corp. has released updates to three programs to make them compatible with the Macintosh II. They are:

MacDraw Version 1.9.5
MacProject Version 1.2
MacTerminal Version 2.2

This updated software is available at the Workstation Lab, Bldg. 50B, Rm. 2265 (x6858).

Since this is proprietary software, you must bring along your ORIGINAL floppy disk as proof of purchase, and we will install the new version on it.

We expect updates for MacWrite and MacPaint to arrive soon; they will be distributed in the same manner as soon as we receive them.

[24.8.7].....

- TIMELINE: PROJECT MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE FOR THE IBM-PC

. . . from Nancy Travis

When the project management team for the world's largest physics project, the Superconducting Supercollider, began to investigate potential software for planning and tracking the progress of the project, they were surprised to find there were several packages for the PC which could do the job.

Open Plan (by Welcom Software Technology) was ultimately designated as the tool to track the entire project, but they also decided to use **Timeline** (by Breakthrough Software), a smaller, interactive program for development and planning of subschedules. Timeline, at less than 1/10th the cost of Open Plan, continues to be the project management tool of choice for many users. It is used for daily tracking of magnet production and projecting construction schedules that are then transferred into Open Plan.

The main advantage of Timeline is its accessibility. Many project management systems, including Open Plan, require that tasks and resources be entered by code and then processed before the user can view the effects. Timeline presents a schedule as a time-oriented barchart on the screen. As data is changed, the impact of rescheduling tasks and resources on the rest of the project is immediately shown. As an interactive means of tracking costs, allocating resources and managing the critical path of a project, Timeline provides a powerful tool for keeping a project on schedule and within budget. It offers an ideal environment for performing 'what if's?' with time and resources. A single key-stroke will un-do a changed task, so that the project manager can quickly see what will happen if a task is delayed, or if more resources are assigned to the task. This feature allows the project manager to develop and try new solutions and monitor the effect on the baseline schedule.

Another important feature is the alarm clock. When this function is enabled, Timeline will query you about any tasks which should have started or finished and haven't. Although many people prefer to turn off this 'annoyance', it is the perfect means of avoiding crisis management by identifying critical areas before it is too late, or by rescheduling tasks that cannot proceed

according to the original plan. It also serves as a reminder of what should be happening 'right now'.

Filters are available to isolate areas of interest while maintaining the overall relationships of those areas to the overall project. For example, a schedule can be extracted for one resource or for a particular supervisor. Timeline can also combine subschedules from several managers into a master schedule.

Other Timeline features which make the task easier are

- Automatic resource leveling.
  - ---- Monitors scheduling and pinpoints overloaded resources; reschedules tasks if enabled.
- Precision scheduling.
  - ---- Tasks can be scheduled by days, hours, or minutes.
- Gantt, Pert and Histogram reporting for entire schedule or specific activities and resources.

One of the best features of Timeline is its documentation. The clearly-written manual delineates not only how to use the software, but how to build a workable project schedule intelligently. Some of the project management topics covered are:

- o creating a schedule from a known start or end date
- o assigning resources and associating costs
- o resource leveling
- o determining the critical path
- o signing off the baseline plan
- o recording the project history
- o handling scheduling conflicts
- o techniques for saving time
- o types of task dependencies
- o actual vs. planned reporting

The developers of Open Plan and Timeline both became interested in the way LBL was using their time management systems. As a result, LBL is now a beta test site for both packages and has found an unusual responsiveness to requests for improvements and support. Welcom Software Technology (Open Plan) and Breakthrough Software (Timeline) have worked together to develop import and export functions for moving data between Timeline and Open Plan. (Timeline can also convert data to and from Symphony, Lotus 1-2-3, dBase, and export to SuperCalc, MultiPlan, and other common file formats.)

If you are interested in exploring this time management package, contact Workstation Group member Nancy Travis (x6858 or x6303). A videotape, demonstrating Timeline features, is also available from the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory instructional tape library. For more information on obtaining a copy of the tape, see item **24.8.4**.

[24.8.8].....

- WARNING
  TO MACINTOSH SE HARD DISK USERS

Apple Corp. has announced that there are problems with the hard disk in certain Macintosh SE's. If the Serial Number, which is found on the rear of the SE, starts with F721, F722, or F723, you may have a problem.

If your Macintosh SE falls into one of these series, the disk must be formatted using Version 1.4 HD SC Setup. If you do not know how to find out which version of the setup program came with your system, or if you would like assistance in re-formatting your hard disk, call your friendly RTSS maintenance technicians (x6411).

[24.8.9].....

- MACINTOSH WORD & EXCEL UPGRADES

The Workstation Group will be handling upgrades for Microsoft WORD V3.0 to V3.01 and Microsoft EXCEL V1.03 to V1.04 for the Macintosh. Sufficient numbers of the upgrade have been ordered to provide free copies for all who purchased a copy or update of WORD or EXCEL from the Workstation Group earlier this year.

If you did not previously purchase copies or updates from us, and want a new copy of WORD or EXCEL, place your order with the Workstation Group now. There will be a mid-August cutoff date for new orders through the Workstation Group. Price: WORD: $75, EXCEL: $160.

Delivery of updates is expected in late July or early August; new copies will be ordered in mid-August. To get your upgrades, or to place a new order, contact Workstation Group member Bruce Burkhart (x6858).

[24.8.10].....

- ONE USER'S APPLICATION
  OF MICROSOFT WORD ON THE IBM PC

. . . *from Arlene Spurlock*

The following scenario demonstrates how one might use Microsoft WORD to produce formatted output for badges, or labels, or perhaps continuous file, index or rolodex-type entries.

The goal of our project was to produce name badges on a lightweight stock for the Conference Group.

Their data records were downloaded from UCB's IBM mainframe to our IBM PC/AT which is connected to an HP Laserjet. We had access to an HP Laserjet Plus printer, which accepts card stock. (Heavy stock must be hand-fed into the printer to avoid that initial "bend" around the roller).

We had a chat with the Workstation folks, who recommended WORD and lent us an HP **Times Roman** font cartridge to use on our Laserjet.

We used a customized **Style Sheet**, allowing us to set up fonts, format and layout. We also used the **Form Letter** application which let us use a *merged* datafile and has a *SET* option. With Form Letter, we inserted individual names and affiliations from a separate datafile into the spaces left for them on the templates we laid out with Style Sheet.

Our end product: two columns of four labels each (size of each label: 3½" wide×2¼" long) printed on a standard 8½" by 11" sheet of lightweight card stock. (See Sample).

M. Orley

PODUNK UNIVERSITY

WORKSHOP
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X-RATED OPTICAL ILLUSIONS

Berkeley, CA - 4 July 1999

SAMPLE LABEL

Clearly, this is a useful way to do label-type output, especially if one can let the printer feed itself!

[24.8.11].....

- **SOFTWARE BRIDGE - THE PRODUCT WE'VE BEEN WAITING FOR**

. . . *from Roy Kerth*

We've all experienced the frustration of needing to transfer files from one word processor to another and finding that nobody knows how to do it without losing all of the hard work that went into formatting the original document. Well, now there is a way!

The program **Software Bridge**, from Systems Compatibility Corporation, can translate *among* the following word-processing systems:

WordPerfect	Microsoft WORD
MultiMate	DisplayWrite 3&4
Wang PC	Samna WORD
WordStar	Volkswriter 3
WordMARC	DEC WPS PLUS
CEOwrite	ASCII

Does it really do all this? On the tests we've made, it does just about as well as is possible. Some things just can't be translated because they're not supported in both word processors. For example, Volkswriter expands tabs into spaces; these are not recorded in the file. However, when translating a document from Volkswriter to a system which has real tabs, Software Bridge scans the Volkswriter page and sets tabs for the output document.

Similar problems occur when translating between those processors that support automatic footnotes and those that don't. Software Bridge handles these and other kindred problems in as logical a manner as possible. Some formatting can be controlled at the user's discretion by the setting of parameters.

The documentation is excellent, and gives explanations of what "Bridge" will do with incompatibilities between the supported systems. In any case, it is very easy to clean up any problems once the translation is complete.

Recently, we have had numerous requests for file transfer capability from Wang to MAC. We have been able to do this by using Software Bridge to translate a Wang file on a PC to a Microsoft WORD file on a PC. Next we transferred the WORD file, via TOPS, to a Macintosh, and imported the file into WORD **3.0**. All of the underlining, tabs, boldface, etc., were translated correctly. It may require some fiddling with forced page breaks when you are done, but it is far better than rekeying!

The Workstation group has the "Bridge" software and will help anyone who has just a few files to do. If you have a large, messy job, then the Workstation staff will help you obtain the software and can give advice on its use.

Contact the Workstation lab, Bldg. 50B, Rm. 2265, (×6858).

[24.8.12]

- MACINTOSH WORD 3.0 CLASSES

Beginning classes in Microsoft WORD 3.0 will be held on the afternoons of August 4-13, (Tuesdays and Thursdays). Additional workshops, allowing more individual attention for specific questions, problems, or advanced topics, will be held for class members on August 18 and 20.

THERE WILL BE NO MORE INTERMEDIATE-LEVEL WORD CLASSES AS SUCH.

Instead, sessions on individual topics are scheduled for September 29 through October 15. Sign up for only those sessions you need and, if you like, bring a disk containing examples of work you have done which might be appropriate for discussion in the session.

Sessions will cover:

- Styles
- Glossaries/Dictionaries
- Layout/Columns/Sections/Footnotes
- Formulas/Equations
- Mailmerge/form letters/labels
- Table of Contents/Indexing/Outlining

Let us know if you'd like sessions on additional topics.

Sign up for any of the Workstation classes by calling Dana Conant (x5872).

[24.8.13]

- EXCEL SPREADSHEET CLASSES

The first class for beginners in EXCEL, Microsoft's spreadsheet program for the Macintosh, is scheduled for August 25, 27 & September 1, 3 from 1-2:30 PM. (If there's demand, an additional class will be held from 3-4:30.) The class is designed for MAC users who are EXCEL beginners. It will cover basic spreadsheet creation and formatting.

Call Dana Conant (x5872) to sign up.

[24.8.14]

- BMUG'S NEW LOCATION

The General Meeting of the Berkeley MAC Users' Group (BMUG) is at 6 PM every Thursday in the Physical Sciences Laboratory on the UCB Campus (call to confirm location).

BMUG's *mailing address* is

Suite 62
1142A Walnut Street
Berkeley, CA 94709

For more info, call

849-HELP [4357] - BMUG Helpline
849-BMUG [2684] - Business Line
849-BMUG [2684] - Bulletin Board System

All BMUG Special Interest Group (SIG) meetings are held in the new BMUG office at 2150 Kittredge, Suite 3B, Berkeley. At this time, there is no office staff, so please don't drop by except for these smaller meetings or by appointment. If you can volunteer some time to answer questions and help run the office, leave a message for Steve Costa on 849-2684.

The LBL Workstation Group, a member of BMUG, has additional information (BMUG calendar, membership applications, software lists, etc.). Contact Workstation Group member Bruce Burkhart (x6858).

[24.8.15]

- MAC MASTERS MIGHT MOVE ON: NEOPHYTES NEED READ

There exists a formidable body of MAC lore: tips and tricks, the mastery of which apparently makes one a Power User. No doubt, Power User-hood is something to shoot for, but beginning MAC users crave simple understanding of apparently mysterious events that attend our first fumbling steps with The Finder, The Mouse, The Trash Can -- The MAC.

With basic understanding and information the goal, we combed Berkeley bookstores for MAC volumes, and found many more volumes than we could read.

Books Eliminated

Here are the ones we eliminated right away:

- Books published before 1986 -- considered hopelessly out of date -- as opposed to the books we reviewed, which are only mildly out of date.
- Books such as the **Macintosh Revealed** series and all volumes whose titles include the word "programmer" or which discuss memory mapping and I/O in the first chapter. These are considered too advanced.
- Books with cute drawings or which relate the MAC and Zen. This reviewer has a reputation for being narrow-minded and cranky about such things, and that reputation must be maintained.

Books reviewed:

(1) **MAC Insights**, by Lon Poole, Microsoft Press, 1986. 264 pages, $18.95.

(2) **The Macintosh Advisor**, Cynthia Hartiman and Bencion Calica, Hayden Book Company, 1986. 304 pages, $18.95.

(3) **The Macintosh Bible**, Dale Coleman and Arthur Naiman, Goldstein and Blair, 1987. 405 pages, $21.00.

We'll benchmark these books. (**Benchmark** *n.* a standard by which something can be judged. **Benchmark** [computerese] *v.t.* to apply standard tests to various products.)

Our test: how easily can the answers to a few problems be found, using the Index and Table of Contents and a bit of browsing. The following questions are some -- not all -- that came up in the first few weeks of MAC use by a certain cranky reviewer:

QUESTIONS: How does the MAC get itself started?

Related: What or who is **The Finder**?

Related: What's the best way to close down the MAC?

What's happening when the MAC says it can't find an application for a file?

Can we lock files? If so, how?

Why does a perfectly aligned table look crooked when printed on the LaserWriter?

ANSWERS: None of the books had straightforward answers to all of the questions. For example, **The** MAC Advisor is the only one that discusses The Finder, startup and shutdown included, in depth. The others give many hints for using -- and circumventing -- Finder features, but they assume we already understand what it is; and they give hints on how to shut down fast but don't tell how to shut down properly.

A pattern emerges: None of these books does it all.

The Macintosh Advisor does the best job of explaining MAC basics, but it doesn't include as many detailed -- if sometimes esoteric -- hints as the others do. For example, **Mac Insights** describes how to run a MAC from a car battery, and **The Macintosh Bible** includes hints on using all sorts of software, from EXCEL to The Talking Moose.

All of the books are out of date. Software hints often refer to old versions, and, of course, the SE and MAC II aren't dealt with at all. The Macintosh Bible includes free updates in an attempt to stay current. (The Macintosh Bible also devotes two pages to **dBASE** MAC, which isn't on the market yet. That's current, all right.)

Each book has its strong points. The Macintosh Bible has an excellent glossary. Mac Insights includes a trouble-shooting guide and a list of the numbers that appear in Bomb boxes and what they mean. What to do about them -- except cry -- is not revealed.

As a textbook for learning about the MAC, The Macintosh Advisor is the best of the books considered here; it has a good index and is nicely printed. The Macintosh Bible has an excellent glossary and is a great book for browsing. It's the most recent book, it's packed with details, and the tone of the writing is easy and not at all Biblical. With fuzzy print quality and poor copy reading, though, it's not a good example of desktop publishing.

Two more books deserve mention here -- books not available in bookstores. The first, **The Power User's Manual**, is a compilation of hints from the magazine "MacUser," and has plenty of information suitable for MAC beginners. It has a fine index and simple organization, and is a good example of desktop publishing. Order prepaid from

Kim Armstrong,
MacUser Back Issues,
1 Park Avenue, NY NY 10016.

The second book contains basic information and concepts in a readable text, slickly printed. This book is free to MAC owners. Real power users shouldn't flinch -- it is the manual that comes in the box with the MAC.

[24.8.16].....

- BUGS IN LASERWRITER ROMS

Macintosh Technical Note #123. Forwarded to us by Theresa Breckon.

The following are LaserWriter bugs that you may encounter when printing from ANY Macintosh application. These are for your information; you cannot code around them. The bugs described here occur in the 1.0 and 2.0 LaserWriter ROMs and some will be fixed in the next version of the LaserWriter ROMs.

To quickly determine which ROMs your LaserWriter contains, take a look at the test page that is printed when the LaserWriter is turned on. In addition to other information, the ROM version is shown at the bottom of the line graph. The original Laserwriter contained version 1.0 ROMs. The currently shipping laserwriter and those upgraded to the LaserWriter Plus contain version 2.0 ROMs.

These are some of the problems we know about:

(1) If the level of paper in the paper tray is getting low, and the user prints a document that will cause the tray to become empty, a PostScript error may occur. This error is not related to the data in the document. This problem exists in both 1.0 and 2.0 LaserWriter ROMs and will be

fixed in the next ROM version.

(2) If a user prints more than 15 copies of a document, a timeout condition may occur causing the print job to abort. This problem exists in both the 1.0 and 2.0 LaserWriter ROMs and will **not** be fixed in the next ROM version.

(3) If a user prints a document that contains more than 10 patterns, he may receive intermittent PostScript errors. This problem exists in both the 1.0 and 2.0 LaserWriter ROMs to varying degrees. It will be improved in the next ROM version.

(4) If a user chooses a paper size that is not the same as the paper in the paper tray, and prints using a manual feed, the LaserWriter will print assuming that the paper being fed manually is the same size as that in the tray. For example, if he has a US letter tray in the LaserWriter and prints a document formatted for A4 letter using manual feed, the image will not be centered on the page. The printer assumes that the manually-fed paper is US letter size and prints the image positioned accordingly, ignoring the driver's instructions. The workaround is to tell the user to put an A4 tray in the printer when printing A4 manually. The problem exists in both the 1.0 and 2.0 LaserWriter ROMS and will **not** be fixed in the next ROM version.

[24.8.17].....

- MOVING MAC FILES

. . . *Useful info from MACfan (and ICSD Staff Scientist) Cliff Stoll*

How to Move a Macintosh File to Another Computer

If you have a Macintosh, you're able to copy your MAC files to any other Macintosh over a modem, or through the LBL VAX cluster. In addition, LBL has access to hundreds of public domain programs which you can copy into your Macintosh, over your modem or through the VAX cluster.

Connecting your MAC to the Rest of the World

Each Macintosh has a RS-422 connector; this can connect to a modem or the LBL Develcon terminal switch. Cables to connect your Macintosh to the modem or blue-box are available through the Real Time Systems Section (x5354).

You'll need a terminal emulator program to let you talk to the outside world. Among these are:

- **Versaterm** by Ableback. Cost: $100
- **Red Ryder** by FreeSoft, Inc. This is shareware. Suggested cost: $40
- **Kermit** for the MAC provides file transfer capability, primitive terminal emulation, and is in the public domain.

(The Workstation Group distributes Kermit and Red Ryder.)

These terminal emulators allow you to talk to the world over your MAC; most provide file transfer routines Kermit and Xmodem. You'll have to learn how to use your terminal emulator on your own: it's usually just a few minutes before you're on the air.

With any terminal emulator program, your Macintosh will behave much like an ordinary terminal connected to the mainframe computer. You'll be able to log in, edit a file, or run a program. Often you'll want to transfer a file from your Macintosh to the mainframe.

Suppose you've written a chapter of your dissertation on your Macintosh at home, and you'd like it printed at LBL. You need a little more than just a terminal emulator; you need some way to transfer the file. A simple text copy program might be adequate for such a transfer. After logging onto the mainframe, get into an editor (say, EDT or VI). Then use the Macintosh's terminal emulator to send your text file into the editor. When it's finished, your dissertation will be on the mainframe.

Uploading files as simple text has the advantage of being simple and understandable for ordinary text files. There is no error correction, however, and any line noise will show up as a garbled character or a missing word. You cannot send binary files in this manner.

Kermit and Xmodem are programs written to get around text file transfer limitations. They are file transfer protocols, allowing any two computers to exchange files over a serial line or over modems. They correct transmission errors, and are equally happy with binary, text, or program files. All of the LBL computers support Kermit and Xmodem file transfers, and most of the Macintosh terminal emulator programs will run them.

File Format Mysteries:

So you have a working terminal emulator, and you've figured out Kermit. How can you transfer a file from your MAC to an LBL VAX? An ordinary Macintosh file (complete with icon) can't be easily copied onto a computer like the VAX -- the file formats are different. The VAX, like most computers, requires ASCII text, which is just letters and numbers, with no control characters at all. Usually, your MAC files have all sorts of control

characters and pointers in them.

If you have a MacWrite or WORD document, you can save it as a "text only" file. This file has only the words in it - there's no formatting or font information. Such a text file is easy to send into other machines, since practically every machine understands ASCII. Uploading text files is easy, using your terminal emulator's text transfer feature.

Many of the files you want to send to people aren't text files -- for example, a picture from MacPaint or MacDraw. These need to be converted into ordinary, vanilla ASCII, and then shipped to the foreign computer. Programs **Binhex** and **Packit** will do this for you.

Binhex and Packit change any regular Macintosh files into a format that is pure text, readable and storable on any computer. They also reverse the procedure: they generate an ordinary Macintosh file from a previously converted file.

The Binhex Application

Binhex converts one Macintosh file into ASCII, for transmission to another computer. It includes checksums to make sure that the file is okay on the other end. You can convert a MacDraw document by clicking on the Binhex icon, and then telling the program to move from **Application** to **Upload**. It will prompt for the filename, and then convert the file. The output from Binhex has a MacWrite icon; it's a pure text file, and often has a file extension **.hqx**.

Once you've created such a Binhex text file, you can send it up to the VAX by any file transfer method (Kermit, Xmodem, or just Text file copy).

Another person can copy the .hqx file from the VAX, downloading it into his Macintosh. It will look like a text file to him, complete with a MacWrite icon. He will then start up his copy of Binhex, and tell Binhex to convert the program by moving from **Download** into **Application**. Binhex will generate a file which is identical to the original file.

What if you have received a file which is in Binhex format? First, get a copy of Binhex for yourself (see the friendly folks in the Workstation group (x6858). Then start Binhex by clicking on the Binhex icon. Select the menu entry, **Download to Application** and enter the name of your special file. Binhex should spit out a file, looking just like the original.

For more advanced users, be aware that Binhex version 4.0 generated 7 bit ASCII (upper and lower-case ASCII); Binhex version 5.0 uses complete 8-bit ASCII (also called MacBinary format). The two versions are upwardly compatible, and it doesn't make much difference which one you use.

The Packit Application

Packit works much the same as Binhex, although it's able to stuff several Macintosh files into a single ASCII file. This is useful when you want to send an application, along with several documents to the same person, and you want them all bundled together throughout transmission. Often, public domain software has an application with associated documents, and Packit is used to bundle them all together into a single file. This way, files don't get lost along the way, as the program moves from network to network.

Like Binhex, Packit can convert a MAC application into its special format, or from its format into a MAC application. Occasionally, both Binhex and Packit are used together.

If you have received a file which is in Packit format, you need only click on the icon to unpack it. If you get the message, "application not found", then you need your own copy of Packit. Contact Cliff Stoll (x4111) or the Workstation Support Group (x6858).

Other sources of Macintosh information

There are many bulletin boards and networks from which software can be downloaded into your Macintosh. Often, the software is in Binhex or Packit format, and usually you'll use Kermit or Xmodem to perform the file transfer.

[As mentioned elsewhere in this section], the Berkeley Macintosh User's Group, BMUG, meets every Thursday at 6 PM on campus. At these meetings, you can ask questions, hear gossip, and watch demonstrations of the latest software. Disks with shareware software are available for $3 each.

For more details and sample sessions, pick up Cliff's flyer at the Workstation lab, Bldg. 50B, Rm. 2265.

[24.8.18].....

- **MACDRAFT 1.2: HAVE YOU GOT THE RIGHT VERSION?**

You MacDraft users should be aware of different versions of 1.2a (as discussed in the April/May issue of the LLNL Personal Computer News.) The date of the version is the key; the **correct** version is the one created on November 25, 1986.

To find out which one you have, click on the MacDraft icon, then select the **Get Info** option in the file menu. After this, a **Get Info** dialog box will appear. If it tells you that you have an earlier October version, bring your original disk to the Workstation lab, Bldg

50B, Rm 2265 and we will update it for you.

[24.8.19].....

- JCLOCK WARNING WITH MACs

JCLOCK, the memory-resident time utility, should **not** be used on any Macintosh computer. The older versions of JCLOCK caused hard disk crashes, and the new versions are still buggy.

WE RECOMMEND . . .

If you want a more dependable memory-resident time utility, use **Clock-Init**. For a copy of Clock-Init, bring a formatted blank diskette to the Workstation lab, Bldg 50B, Rm 2265.

FOCUS NEWS

Bert Albrecht

The next meeting of the FOCUS Users' Group will be from 1 to 4 PM Friday, August 28 in Bldg. 50B, Rm. 1237 (the Training Room).

Topics to be covered include

- National FUSE (FOCUS User Group) meeting report. Attendees will share new skills acquired at the Conference.
- **Hot Screen** demo. Hot Screen allows editing, searching, extracting from reports. (Anyone who views FOCUS reports on-screen should know about Hot Screen.)
- TED - the FOCUS Editor. Some users have expressed an interest in having a tutorial. We'll explore that.
- **FocCalc Revisited**. We hope a **FocCalc** class attendee will have a model or example to share with others.

We will also talk about subjects of interest for future meetings and presentations we might like from Information Builders, Inc. We'll also talk about future FOCUS classes at LBL.

Forward comments and questions to me (x6280), or

VMS Mail:	**lbl::HGAlbrecht**
UNIX or Software Tools Mail:	**HGAlbrecht@lbl.arpa**

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