



Significant Bits

Journal of Brisbug PC User Group Inc.



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21 June 2026

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Meeting Timetable

Mitchelton Library Helios Parade Mitchelton

9:30am	Q&A	Keith
11pm	The Internet – the parts and process for users.	Keith
	Lunch -- GM - Report to the Club	Keith
1:00pm	Linux workshop	Fred / Keith All

If you have a question that may need a bit of a look up, let me know before the meeting



Significant Bits

Journal of Brisbug PC User Group Inc.

SIGNIFICANT BITS

the Journal of
BRISBUG PC USER GROUP INC.
*A Computer Club for users of
PC-type computers*
Telephone No. 07 3353 3121

Web Address:
<https://www.brisbug.asn.au>

President

Keith Catts 07 3353 3121
E-mail: president@brisbug.asn.au

Treasurer

Eric Maronese 0406 715 892
E-mail: treasurer@brisbug.asn.au

Secretary

Gary Woodforth 07 3399 7939
E-mail: secretary@brisbug.asn.au

Webmaster

Keith Catts 07 3353 3121
E-mail: president@brisbug.asn.au

Newsletter Editor

Christine Haydock 07 3350 1573
or 0412 678 598
E-mail chaydock@powerup.com.au

CLUB NOTICES

Due to work at Mitchelton Library
the June Meetings will be at
June Everton Park Library start
9:30am and finish at 4pm.

CLUB INFORMATION LINES

Info Line (07) 3353 3121

The Members' Web Page

Meeting Days

21 June 2026

19 July 2026

16 August 2026

20 September 2026

18 October 2026

15 November 2026

20 December 2026

Magazine

Editor

Chris Haydock

Proof-reader

John Tacey

Please use e-mail if possible

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Hi All,

With Mitchelton Library not available for the June meeting it will be at the Everton Park Library normal times 9:30am start and finish at 4pm.

The club will be renewing its Domain Name (1 year) and the Web Hosting (3 years) this month. Remember your questions, also what you may have done or found to share at the Q&A session.

June 30 will be the end of the Club's financial year. We close the books and do a report for members at the AGM in September. The report also goes to the Office of Fair Trading in the Annual return we do, following the AGM.

Have members been looking at the changing hardware and what it means to us. The talk around a "Windows 12" would indicate that even more Microsoft would be making older computers obsolete faster for a windows install. How do we keep up?

I can almost visualise not only is software being hired at an annual charge, hardware may follow next?

All for now.

Cheers

Keith

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and · membership · number · in · the ·
comment · field**

Reports

Presentation and Education

9L30am: Q&A

11am Presentation: The Internet – the parts and process for users.

Lunch and Club Report following.

12:30pm: Linux Work Shop.

Membership Report - Gary Woodforth

We had 8 members attended the May meeting.

Opening Balance and Closing Balance for Month

Month	Open Balance	Closing Balance
Balance brought forward from 30 June 2025		\$2,047.86
1/07/2025	\$2,047.86	\$2,047.86
1/08/2025	\$2,047.86	\$2,047.86
1/09/2025	\$2,047.86	\$1,979.76
1/10/2025	\$1,979.76	\$1,961.76
1/11/2025	\$1,961.76	\$1,981.76
1/12/2025	\$1,981.76	\$2,003.46
1/01/2026	\$2,003.46	\$2,053.46
1/02/2026	\$2,053.46	\$2,053.46
1/03/2026	\$2,053.46	\$2,083.46
1/04/2026	\$2,083.46	\$2,083.46
1/05/2026	\$2,083.46	\$1,925.65
1/06/2026	\$1,925.65	\$1,925.65

This table from the records shows the adjusted balances following the inclusion of the payments of two members in December 2025. Keith

Treasurer's Report

May 2026

Opening Balance at 1/5/26	2083.46
Income	
New Member	0.0
Total Income	0.0
Expenses	
Renew Domaine Name 1 year	17.95
Renew Flexi Hosting (Web Site 3 years)	139.86
Total Expenses	157.81
Month's loss	157.81
Balance at 31/5/26	1925.65

Eric Maronese

Treasurer

Adjustment: When checking for the coming end of year the Bank Balance and our records did not match. This was traced and it was found that two members renewals in December 2025 had not been entered. When added into the records, the records then balanced. The balance show above is bank balance at 30 May 2026. Keith Catts President

John's Jots

By John Tacey



Q&A - May meeting

Nothing from me as I was not at the meeting.

I have been advised not to drive for 6 months, so will not be at a meeting until October.

Here Endeth John's Jots

There was some discussion on the internet about browsers search engines and IP addresses.

Also on inserting an image into a word document and dealing with text wrapping.

The Internet and its parts

The internet raised a need to look at the separation and then interaction of names for apps used.

This will be a presentation at the June meeting.

Here is a brief overlay for you to consider ahead of the meeting.

The internet covers the process of data transfer via electronic means to connected devices.

We generally know this as viewing web page and sending email.

It was probably first know to you as the World Wide Web and was found by seeking addresses starting with www.****

It can be visualised as just that a spiders web with connections at every point where the web crossed. The web is the transport layer and the intersection a location with an address; just like a road map with roads and houses with unique addresses for travel to and send letters.

Les not get too technical as the how is beyond my knowledge. We just need to know how to use it not make it.

Indeed you are all using it now.

What do we need? A Browser: this will give access to the internet.

Next you need a Search Engine; Google is well known but there are others. Today all browsers will have a search engine built in. Chrome gas google; edge has Bing. You can use any you choose. The Search engine allow you to enter a criteria and search the web for information.

Want email you can use a Mail Client to view your mail on your devices. OR you can use the Browser to find a web mail site i.e. gmail.com to view you mail on line.

Underlining this is the protocols of the web itself.

IP Address: this is a unique identifier of your location (just like your house address), and enables you to send our and receive information directly to you.

When you sign up with an ISP they will issue an IP address so your data is send out with that information and is returned to you using the address information.

IP addresses are purchased by ISP and Businesses. Telstra is my ISP use a web search “what Is My IP” to find the address allocated too my service.



The address is 101.188.189.182.

You can do that for any address you get and see some details on where it come from. Search “what is my ip address” in your browser.

If I search for something in U.S.A., they can find that I am on an IP of Telstra’s and in Brisbane Australia.

There are public IP addresses, which are used in a local area network. A common one is 192.168.0.1 and other devices on the network would end in .2, .3 and so on. This enables each device on the local network to have a common ID to manage Data transport.

You will most likely find that your modem issued by you ISP will have use a public IP to access its setting.

All transports of data has an IP address.

Similarly, your email has an identifier called a Domain Name. You will see this in the last part of the email address a gmail.com mail account will be in the form of keith@gmail.com

You also see that with web addresses i.e. brisbug@brisbug.asn.au has an domain name. You have to buy a domain name and pay each year to keep it.

The IP Address and Domain names are how data is transported and Identified on the internet.

Keith

How to change a round image that is in a square container one and insert it in text as a tight wrap; in a Word Document.

The issue is that many round images are within a square envelope and when inserted the tight wrap is

to the edges of the square container not the round image.

This is an image showing the circle inside the square container.



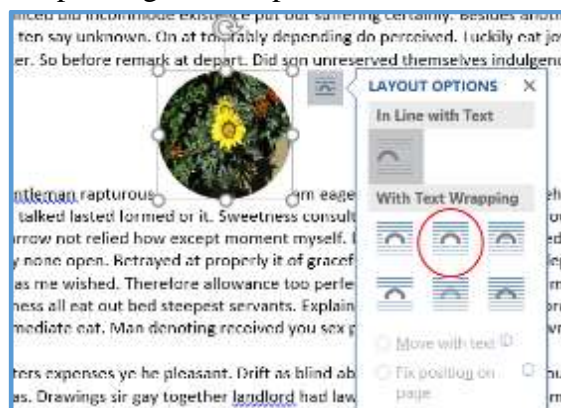
Here is the round image.



This shows it in the square container.



This shows the image inserted in text change the text wrap to Tight to wrap the text around the image.



But it was still wrapping to the square Container not the round image.

I tried a number of apps and work around, but could not get it to wrap to the circle image.

Searching for solution did find you could download a fix.

I then found a solution based on using Power Point of all things.

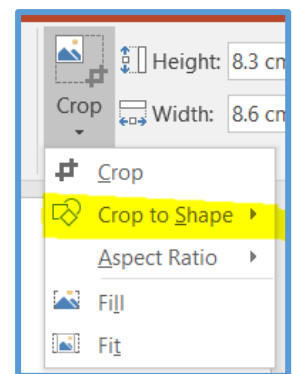
Open Power Point.



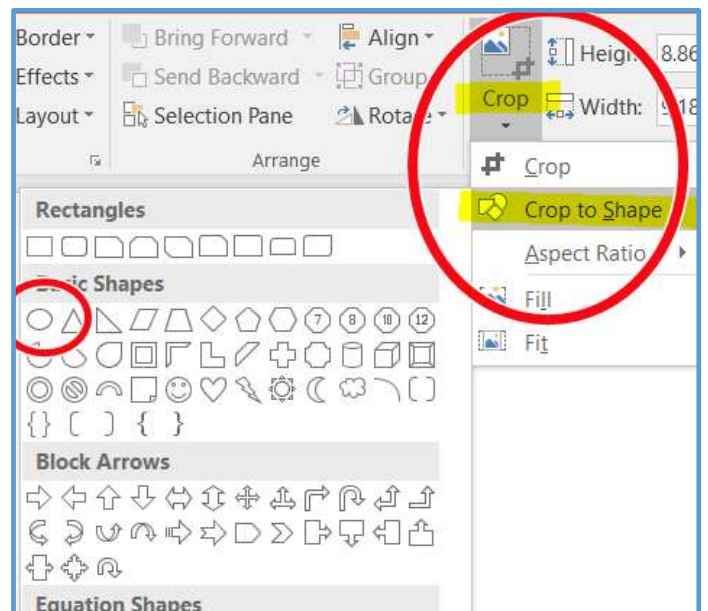
Select format on menu and then select Format on the menu line.

Then select Crop

Then Crop to shape.



Now Select the circle or any other shape.

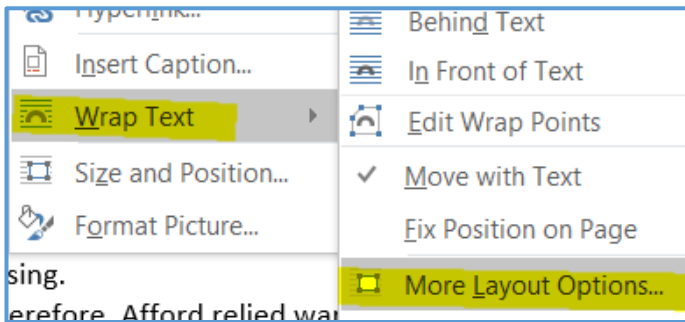


Copy the image and past into the text document.



To further trim up the insert to click on Wrap text again to select the distance for the text to the image.

Choose More Options



Click More Layout Options.

Here you can try to adjust the spacing to the image and text to further refine it.

It is still a work around while not perfect, it is close without a proper app to make a round image without the square container.

If you have Adobe Elements and know how to use it you could be more successful using that.

Keith.

From News Feeds.

Click the links to view the articles

newsletters@nl.technologyadvice.com

Google Chrome's New Feature Takes Aim at Cookie Theft, Account Hijacking

Stop cookie theft: Chrome's new Device Bound Session Credentials ties login sessions to your device's TPM/Secure Enclave, making stolen session cookies far harder to reuse—could this end a common attack vector? Learn what users need to know.

Demonstrate strong AI governance with ISO 42001

Vanta

<https://link.nl.technologyadvice.com/click/45957724.11925/aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cudmFu>

dGEuY29tL2Rvd25sb2Fkcy90aGUtaXNvLTQyMDAxLWNvbXBsaWFuY2UtY2hly2tsaXN0P3V0bV9tZWVpdW09bmV3c2xldHRlciZ1dG1fc291cmNlPXRIY2hub2xvZ3ktYWR2aWNlJnV0bV9jYW1wYWlnbj1meTI1cTJfY29udGVudF9jaGVja2xpc3RfaXNvLTQyMDAxLWNoZWVudGZldA/63780369e276e2366b271c43B9958bbb1

Europe is setting the pace on AI accountability.

The companies taking it seriously aren't just staying compliant, they're pulling ahead.

ISO 42001 — the international standard for AI management systems — is fast becoming the mark of responsible AI. It covers AI governance, risk assessment, ethical use, and data transparency.

It's certifiable. It's visible to customers. And in an EMEA market shaped by the EU AI Act, it's increasingly expected.

APCUG ARTICLES

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Linux – A Canadian Linux! by Alex Morrison Durham Personal Computer Group

An interesting Linux distribution I recently found is a Canadian built system called Maple Linux. Since I know little about this system I relied on AI to write this article for me!

Maple Linux is a Linux distribution that presents itself as a privacy-focused, Canada-built desktop operating system. It is described as being powered by Debian, which gives it a strong base of stability, broad package availability, and a familiar Linux user experience. A recent review also notes that Maple Linux aims to be a general-purpose desktop OS rather than a niche or highly technical system.

What makes it appealing is the combination of mainstream usability and a local identity. Debian is widely respected for reliability, and Maple Linux appears to build on that reputation while adding a Canadian branding and sovereignty angle. For users who want an operating system that feels approachable but also independent from the major commercial platforms, that positioning is part of the draw.

Design and desktop experience

Maple Linux uses the Cinnamon desktop environment, which is known for being easy to learn and similar in feel to a traditional Windows-style desktop. That makes it more comfortable for new Linux users than many minimalist or highly customized distributions. The review describes the system as simple and minimal, but also as one that “just works.”

Out of the box, it includes common desktop applications such as Firefox, LibreOffice, Thunderbird, Inkscape, Krita, and LibreWolf. That means a user can get started with web browsing, office work, email, and basic creative tasks without spending much time installing extra software.

Privacy and hardware support

Privacy is one of Maple Linux’s main selling points. The review highlights its emphasis on privacy, and it includes LibreWolf alongside Firefox, which

suggests that the distribution is trying to give users browser choices with stronger privacy preferences. Like many Debian-based systems, Maple Linux should also benefit from Linux’s broad hardware and driver ecosystem. The review notes that the default Nvidia driver is Nouveau, which is fine for basic use, but users doing gaming, video editing, or AI work may want proprietary drivers for better performance. That makes Maple Linux workable for everyday use, while power users may need a bit more setup.

Who it is for

Maple Linux seems best suited to people who want a straightforward desktop system with a strong privacy message and a Canadian identity. It is especially attractive for users who value stability, open-source software, and a familiar desktop layout. Because it is based on Debian and ships with standard productivity apps, it can also serve as a practical replacement for everyday home or office computing.

At the same time, it may not be the best choice for users who want the widest possible ecosystem of distro-specific documentation or advanced customization. Its appeal is less about novelty and more about offering a polished, easy-to-use experience with a distinct identity.

Bottom line

Maple Linux looks like a thoughtful Debian-based distribution aimed at ordinary desktop users who want privacy, simplicity, and a familiar interface. Its main strengths are its usability, its included software, and its branding as a Canadian privacy-focused OS. For people who want a Linux desktop that feels conservative and practical rather than experimental, that is a strong combination.

<https://maplelinux.ca/>

PC Monitor is the official publication of the Durham Personal Computer Users’ Club and is published monthly at Oshawa, Ontario.

Quick Tip 78: *Task Manager* tips by Chris Taylor
Ottawa Computer PC News

In Quick Tip 77, I told you the best way to start *Task Manager*: (Ctrl+Shift+Esc). I have a couple of other useful tips while working in *Task Manager*.

A common use of *Task Manager* is to sort processes by CPU usage so you can see which one is chewing up too much CPU time. But, if sorted by CPU usage, the list of processes can jump around a lot as they vary in which is using more CPU at any given instance. That can make things hard to analyse or right-click on processes to perform operations. To temporarily pause the screen in *Task Manager*, hold down the Ctrl key. Release the Ctrl key to have normal updates continue.

Any time you want a CMD (Command) prompt running as Administrator, press Ctrl+Shift+Esc to start *Task Manager*, then hold down the Ctrl key and click *Run new task* at the top. As long as your account is an Administrator account, you will immediately get a CMD prompt running as Administrator with no User Account Control (UAC) prompt. If your account is a Standard User account, the CMD prompt will run with normal privileges.

Do You Use Two-Factor Authentication?

By Phil Sorrentino, Secretary & Newsletter Contributor Sun City Center Computer Club
<https://scccomputerclub.org>

If not, you might want to consider it for specific accounts if it is offered. Two-factor authentication is a way of adding an additional level of privacy to a computer account. When you set up an account, typically on a computer server, you assign a "User Name," which is not private, and a Pass-word, which you are advised to keep private.

This provides a certain level of privacy because to access your account, you must provide the User Name, which is not private, and the password, which is, hopefully, known only to you. This is probably all you need to do for most of your accounts.

However, adding another level of privacy would be prudent to guarantee that you can access the account only for specific accounts. These accounts would be those that you would be very unhappy if someone else, or some other computer, could access and download or manipulate its contents.

An account that contains very personal information or an account at a financial institution might be just this type of account.



Client-Server Architecture

Keep in mind the internet employs a Client-Server Architecture. Using this architecture, your account is on a server computer, not your home computer, tablet, or phone.

These (client) devices only provide the ability to connect to the server and manipulate the account contents. So if some-one else knew your User Name, which is not protected, and knew or stole or guessed your Password, which is hopefully protected, they could access the account and manipulate the contents.

If it's a financial account, they could probably manipulate its value. Unfortunately, no matter how diligent you are in protecting your password, sometimes passwords become known to the bad guys, such as "hackers." If hackers get into your financial account, they can possibly use it for fraudulent financial transfers or payments, or worse, a password alone may not be enough.

Even many services that don't offer two-factor authentication have instituted various checks on the computer at-tempting to use a particular server account, like sending an email to the email of record indicating a new computer is trying to access the account and asking, "Is this you?". If you are concerned about this, google "What happens if someone accesses my account" and see the possibilities.

Nowadays, many services employ two-factor authentication to help guarantee that only the account owner can access a particular account. Two-factor authentication is not a new concept. Banks have used a second form of identification for years, using ATMs to secure access to safe deposit boxes. When a bank customer visits a local automated teller machine (ATM), one authentication

factor is the physical ATM card that the customer slides into the machine ("what you have").

A second factor is the PIN the customer enters through the keypad ("what you know"). When you want to get into your safe deposit box, you have to provide the account number ("what you know") and a key ("what you have") before they will let you into the box.

Fortunately, many, if not all, financial institution servers provide the ability to use two-factor authentication. Two-factor authentication requires a second form of identification, which you typically have. Two-factor authentication increases the probability that the requester is who he says he is.

The more factors used, the higher the likelihood that the requester is the account owner. Two-factor authentication is sometimes confused with "strong authentication," but these are different strategies. Soliciting multiple answers to challenge questions may be considered strong authentication. However, unless the process also requires "what the user has" or "what the user is," it would not be regarded as two-factor authentication.



What you know + What you have = Positive Authentication

In general, authentication can be done by "what you know," like a password or pin, or "what you have," like a badge or a smartphone, or "what you are," like a fingerprint or iris eye-print. (Some highly classified systems may require all three for authentication, which would involve possessing a pass-word and a physical token used in conjunction with bio-metric data, such as a fingerprint, a voiceprint, or a retina scan.)

For most typical internet servers, the second form of identification is "what you have." The "what you have" can be a code sent to you by text, email, or phone; the account owner usually makes the choice. The code is typically a one-time-use series of six or so digits. Once the code is sent, you will have enough time to enter it into the screen that starts the authentication process.

If email is selected, the server will send an email with the code to your email address of record on that server. Once you provide the correct code, you will be granted access to the account. If a voice phone call is selected, the call is made to the phone number on the record on that server. Once the phone call is answered, the digits are announced, and you can enter them on the screen that starts the process. If a text is selected, the text will be sent to the phone number of record on that server (ensure the phone number can receive texts). The code in the text can then be entered into the screen that starts the process.

Two-factor authentication adds an extra step to your login process, and depending on how the service has implemented it, it can be a minor inconvenience or a major annoyance. (And it also depends on your patience and willingness to spend the extra time to ensure higher security.) However, in the long run, using two-factor authentication improves the security of your private information, which is undoubtedly something we all want. So, take the time to set up two-factor authentication on at least all of your financial and very private accounts.

MANY FUN AND FREE GOOGLE APPS A MONITOR

Back to Basics article (June 2025) by Jim Cerny, *1st Vice President, Sarasota Technology Users Group*
<https://thestug.org/>

I am always amazed about all the free Google apps you can use when you have a Google account. If you have a Gmail address, well, that is your Google account. This opens up a world of fun and useful apps you can use for free. When you open your Google account (or Gmail) look for a small grid of nine dots (3 dots by 3 dots) and click on it. This opens the long list of free Google apps.

Many of these apps are great for businesses and organizations, but here is my personal list of favorites that I think most of you will enjoy. Remember you can always "Ask Google" how to use any app and get videos to help you!

1. Google Maps – can be used to explore or plan your trip. It will estimate the time of travel based upon current traffic condition. It can even show you where you parked your car.
2. Google Calendar – Keep track of all your appointments and dates. A calendar can be shared

with others and each user has their own color for appointments.

3. Contact List – Keep all your contacts in one place. Works with your smart phone too.

4. Google Earth – Explore the entire earth. Zoom in on cities, canyons, and parks. Even golf courses! Works with Google Maps and you can zoom all the way down to “street level view” to look around as if you are standing on the street in that location.

5. Google Drive (with Google Docs and Sheets – see below) – allows 15 GB of free storage space on the Google “cloud” for your account. Save any files you like to Google Drive and SHARE these files with anyone. You can give your friend permission to just view the files (or download them) or to allow them to edit and change your files.

6. Google Docs – Works just like Microsoft Word. Create new documents and download them into Word on your computer if you want.

7. Google Sheets – Works just like Microsoft Excel. Create new spreadsheets, share them if you wish with others, download them into Excel if you want.

8. YouTube – Full free endless entertainment. Old movies, music, bands, stars, game shows, documentaries, news, sports, etc., etc. It’s all here. Search for whatever you like to see many videos on your favorite star, music group, etc. Newer movies and more current TV shows are available too if you pay a fee. But there is so much for free you probably do not need to pay.

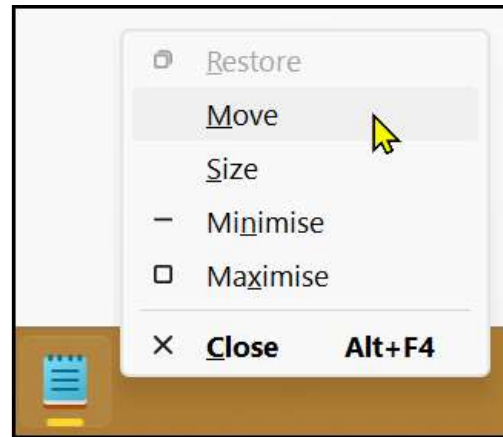
9. Google Voice – Get your free phone number; Works just like a regular phone.

10. Google Meet – Great for group meetings, works like Zoom. But there is unlimited video calls for one-on-one conversations.

Why not try something new? Learn more by searching and watching video instructions on how to use any Google app. It’s all free and you will never run out of things to watch!

Quick Tip 76: moving windows by *Chris Taylor*
Sometimes an application window can disappear from view completely. You click the taskbar icon and it changes its look to show it is the active window, but the application is MIA. The program window is open, but is located outside of the visible area of the screen.

hold down the shift key and right-click the taskbar icon for the wayward application.



in the pop-up menu, click Move

a 4-headed arrow will appear at the edge of the screen closest to the missing program window

use the arrow keys on the key-board to move the window onto the visible screen

press Enter