

The Digital viking



Twin Cities
PC USER GROUP

NEWSLETTER

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*TC/PC Exists to
Facilitate and Encourage
the Cooperative Exchange of
PC Knowledge and
Information Across
All Levels of Experience*

August 2024

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General Meeting
Tuesday, August 13, 2024

7:00 PM

Stylometry in Chess

Presenter: John Walbran

Via Zoom Only

At this month's meeting, John Walbran, a senior student majoring in IT at the University of Minnesota-Morris will give us a crash course in Machine Learning. Machine learning (ML) is a subset of artificial intelligence (AI) that allows computers to learn and improve without explicit programming. Then using the extensive data compiled from chess games and tournaments available on open-source websites, he will explain how computers can use Machine Learning to use that data to identify a chess player by their chess moves. This is John's senior thesis project. 🖥️

Note: All TC/PC Meetings and SIG Groups will be virtual until further notice. Visit tcpc.com for info.

Tech Topics with Jack Ungerleider via Zoom at 6pm before the General Meeting.

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Contact Sharon Walbran at: SQWalbran@yahoo.com

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Backup Tools and Procedures

By Tom Burt, Vice President

Sun City Summerlin Computer Club

<https://www.scscc.club>

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It's been a few years since I've written about tools and procedures for backing up your computer. With the growing popularity of smartphones and tablets, the need for backup has expanded to include those devices and traditional Windows, Macintosh, and Linux PCs. I can't stress enough how important it is to make regular backup copies of your data files and of your computer's entire hard drive. The backup landscape has changed somewhat, so it seemed a good time for an update.

What is Backing Up?

Backing up means accurately copying some or all of the data and software stored on your computer's storage drive. The copy is commonly stored on some type of external storage device that is not generally connected to your computer. The external device may be a USB hard drive or flash drive, a removable rack-mount hard drive, a folder or partition on another computer on your in-house network, or a server elsewhere on the Internet such as Dropbox, MS OneDrive, or Google Drive. A personal backup solution may include some or all of the above.

Why Back Up?

The reason to make backups is that (putting it politely) **BAD STUFF HAPPENS!** Computer equipment is highly reliable and may run for years without failing, but sooner or later, storage devices fail. More commonly, accidents (drops and spills, turning off the PC's power, power failures and power surges, and so forth) happen, causing a storage device or other device component to fail. A vast array of malicious software waits for any opportunity to attack, damage, or lock up saved data. There's also a fundamental human error – accidentally deleting a file or a folder.

Without a safe backup copy, data saved on your computer may be irretrievably lost. For example, consider digital photos, videos, music, and financial / tax records. Also, if you had to start over with a new, blank hard drive, it would be relatively easy to reinstall Windows, Linux, or MacOS, but what about all the other programs, settings, and all your data?

Full Disk Backup – Cloning and Imaging

A **clone** of a hard drive is a complete copy to another hard drive. All information needed to boot and run the computer and all the programs, settings, and data are written on the backup hard drive. A clone fills up all the backup hard drive; only ONE clone can be written to the backup drive. To **restore** after the computer's internal hard drive has failed or been corrupted, one can either clone from the backup drive to the computer's (possibly new) internal drive or remove the failed drive and install the backup drive in its place. Cloning back should be the first choice on a laptop or all-in-one computer, provided the internal drive hasn't failed. Removing and replacing a laptop's internal drive is a challenging task.

An **Image** of a hard drive is a complete copy written to a single compressed file on another storage device. The compressed image file doesn't typically use as much space as the original data; only the actual space is backed up. Keeping several image files on a single external storage device is usually possible. As with a clone, the image file contains all the information needed to boot and run the PC, along with all the programs and data. However, the image file is not itself bootable.

A bootable recovery disk (CD or DVD) or flash drive is required to restore either a clone or an image file. All the primary backup tools include a tool to create bootable recovery media.

Popular Full Disk Backup Tools for Desktop Computers

There are several well-known software tools for backing up the hard drives of desktop PCs and Macs.

Acronis Cyber Protect Home (2023)

<https://www.acronis.com/en-us/> or <https://ugr7.com/>

Integrated suite of backup, anti-virus, and ransomware protection.

Excellent for backing up entire hard drives or partitions.

Makes both "clones" and "images."

Can "mount" a backup image as a logical drive.

Can make bootable "Rescue Media" for both backup and restore.

It can also back up individual files and folders.

Single PC essential subscription lists at \$50 / year, family pack of 3 about \$80 / year

There are premium offerings, including cloud storage.

User Group Relations (Gene Barlow) prices are 50% lower. <https://ugr7.com/>

CASPER by Future Systems Software

<https://www.fssdev.com/products/casper/>

Makes "images".

Features bootable images.

The single system price is about \$60; a family pack of 5 for \$80.

Has a 30-day free trial.

Macrium Reflect 8 Home

<https://www.macrium.com/products/home>

The free version has been discontinued but continues to work on Windows 10 and 11.; you can subscribe to the "Home" edition for an annual fee of \$49.99 or buy a one-year license for \$70 (no support after the first year). They offer a 30-day free trial.

Can back up entire hard drive or partitions.

Makes both "clones" or "images."

Can "mount" a backup image as a logical drive.

Can make bootable "Rescue Media" for both backup and restore.

EaseUS ToDo Backup FREE

<https://www.easeus.com/backup-software/tb-free.html>

See feature comparison,

Makes "images". You can "boot" from an image.

You can upgrade to a fuller-featured "Home" edition for \$39.99 annually, one year free upgrade, or a "Lifetime Upgrades" edition for \$79.95.

I tried using EaseUS ToDo Backup to back up my C: drive to a USB 3 external 7200 RPM hard drive. It required 52 min to back up 300 GB of data. The resultant image size was 184.5 GB. A substantial number of MP4 files on the C: drive had already been compressed.

Windows 11 Backup (Windows 7) FREE (built-in to Windows 10 and 11)

This backup tool is reached via:

Control Panel > All Control Panel Items > Backup and Restore (Windows 7)

You can use it to back up key library folders or "Create a system image." Once there, you can add additional drives or partitions to the basic C: drive partition set.

I set it up and let it run to make an image of my C: drive (300 GB of data). It ran for 92 minutes.

The final image file size was 300 GB; there was NO compression.

Macrium Reflect Free Edition has been my favorite of the above offerings. It's fast, easy to use, and does everything I need for whole disk backup. And the price was right! However, I'm presently evaluating free and paid alternatives. Here's a link to a good article listing some free backup software tools:

<https://www.techradar.com/best/best-free-backup-software>. I'm disenchanted with the built-in Windows 7 backup. It's too slow, and the images aren't compressed. I'm also disenchanted that Acronis and Macrium will use an annual subscription model. EaseUS ToDo Backup Free edition looks promising as a replacement for the Macrium Reflect 8 Free edition.

File Backup Tools

Full disk backups are great, but users don't typically run them daily because they take time, and the backup drive has to be retrieved and connected to the computer. This creates a risk that data files that change may not be accurately reflected in the backup. Consider your saved email and contacts, financial and accounting files, and other documents and spreadsheets you may be working on.

Windows File History or MacOS Time Machine

One approach is to use an automated file backup tool that scans a designated set of folders at some specified time interval (say every hour). It makes a copy of any new or changed files to a backup storage device such as a flash drive, external hard drive, or a shared folder on another computer. I use File History, checking once an hour, to supplement full disk backups for specific key file folders.

Windows File Explorer or MacOS File Manager / Finder

For simple one-shot backups, you can still use the built-in file manager programs to select a set of files and copy them to an external flash drive, hard drive, or network-shared folder.

Cloud Backup Tools

There are many free and paid cloud backup services. Most of these include an automatic sync tool that copies files from your computer to your private space on the cloud server. Here are some of the free ones:

Google Cloud (Google Drive) - FREE

<https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/my-drive>

Requires a Google / Gmail account

15-17 GB of free cloud storage

Install Google Backup and Sync app (Windows)

Use Settings to specify a set of folders to be monitored and backed up to the Google Cloud whenever a change is detected (very similar to Windows File History)

Microsoft OneDrive - FREE

<https://onedrive.live.com/about/en-us/>

Requires a Microsoft Account

5 GB free (more if you've had a Microsoft ID for a long time). If you're subscribed to Microsoft 365 (the Office suite), you get 1 TB per license user, up to 6 TB in total.

Syncs from a OneDrive folder on your PC or device to your OneDrive cloud storage.

Apple iCloud – FREE

www.apple.com/icloud

Requires an Apple ID (Account)

5 GB free, can add more space for a fee

Built into all Apple devices, can install an App for Windows

Syncs across all your devices

What About My Smart Phone or Tablet?

Many computer users now rely on a mobile device as their primary computer for communication, news, and entertainment, taking photos and video clips, and recording sound. What are the options for backing up mobile devices?

Android Phones and Tablets

If you have a Google account and have configured your device to link to it, you get quite a lot of automatic backup of files to your Google Drive cloud space. You will want to be connected to a WiFi router when this happens, or your Android device may use up a lot of your monthly data allotment.

You can also connect your Android device via a USB cable to your desktop computer and use the Windows File Manager or MacOS Finder to copy files from the mobile device to a folder on the desktop computer. You can also copy files from the desktop computer to the Android mobile device.

To fully back up all your Android device's data, you can purchase and install third-party backup Apps. Try a web search for **Android Full Backup** to see what's available.

Apple Phones and Tablets

If you have an Apple ID, all your devices, including iPhone, iPad, Mac, and Apple Watch, already have built-in iCloud support and will back up data files to your iCloud private storage space on Apple's servers. If you have several Apple devices, a concern is using up your free 5GB allocation; you may have to buy extra space to cover backups from all your devices.

You can connect your iPhone or iPad to your PC or Mac via a USB cable and then use Apple's iTunes program to synchronize various file types between your mobile device and your desktop computer. This isn't quite as general as what Android offers, but it takes care of many file types. iTunes also provides an easy way to fully back up all the data on your Apple mobile device into a file on your desktop computer.

Having the iCloud backup enabled on your mobile device is a good idea. This takes care of frequently changing files. Use the iTunes full backup occasionally to ensure ALL your devices' files are backed up.

With these backups in place, if your phone or tablet is damaged, goes up in flames, or gets lost, you can replace the phone or tablet with relative ease, restore all your saved data files, and be back in business.



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Cyber Security

By David Kretchmar, Hardware Technician

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Recently, SCSCC Vice President Tom Burt provided members with a link to an interesting article from *Malwarebytes* about cyber security: <https://www.malwarebytes.com/blog/news/2023/10/the-3-crucial-security-steps-people-should-do-but-dont>

Malwarebytes (2-week free or trial version) is an excellent product that other SCSCC technicians and I frequently use to search for malware and other potential PUPs (potentially unwanted programs) on computers. *Malwarebytes professional* is their paid-for real-time protection sold for \$30 - \$45 per computer per year.

The essential point of the article was that many internet users employ "dismal cybersecurity practices" and are too lax in implementing and using security measures designed to keep them safe and secure. Some experts estimate that one-third of individuals experienced a security breach within the past year. This sounds reasonable based on my personal experience. Still, I also find it comforting that older adults (Baby Boomers) are estimated to be four times less likely to experience a security issue than younger users. I'm unsure if we are more careful than younger users or if we do less online.

While anything that makes people aware of the dangers that stalk all of us online is valuable, I disagree with two of the three primary points raised in the article. *Malwarebytes* provided the article, and since they sell subscriptions to their products to stay in business, it is arguably in their interest to frighten people, who then will be more likely to become customers.

In the following paragraphs, I will discuss the essential three points made in the article that I find misleading, outright untrue, and primarily true (multi-factor authorization).

"Just 35 percent of people use antivirus software."

I call BS on this. It is rare for me to come across a computer that has no antivirus software running. Microsoft Windows Defender runs by default on Windows computers and does not have to be turned on by the user. This is by far the antivirus software utilized by most individuals, and it has the advantage of having no cost beyond what a user initially pays for a Windows PC.

In addition to being "free," the Microsoft Windows Defender program code is updated at least monthly. The monthly security update release is scheduled for the second Tuesday of each month. The Microsoft Windows Defender virus intelligence database is updated almost daily in case of newly discovered threats, also known as a 0-day or zero-day vulnerabilities. The term zero-day refers to the fact that the vendor has just learned of the flaw – which means they have zero days to address it.

It might be that only 35% of users subscribe to an antivirus software tool other than Microsoft Windows Defender. Certainly, *Malwarebytes* would like you to buy their product, but the article states an untruth when it says that only 35% of computers are protected.

I believe Microsoft Windows Defender provides excellent protection for most users. The modern version of this security package was implemented with Windows 10 in 2015 and is further improved

with Windows 11. I have examined hundreds of computers since 2015 and have never had to remove a virus protected by Microsoft Windows Defender. Before 2015, our club's hardware technicians spent as much as half our time at our Tuesday Repair SIG removing viruses from systems, but this work is no longer necessary.

"Just 15 percent of people use a password manager."

Again, I call BS on this. It is common for club members who come to the Tuesday Repair SIG when asked for their password to, for instance, their Google account to state, "I don't have a password; I just click on Gmail, and it appears." They are unknowingly and effortlessly using a password manager.

Without a password, you cannot use an application such as Gmail or any other mail program. Many users set up a password for Gmail or any other applications when they initiate use of that service or have this done for them by whomever is helping to set up their device.

Many users forget they have the required password because their browser's built-in password manager enters it automatically and seamlessly. Google, Edge, Firefox, and Safari all have integrated password managers with features like autofill and a password generator. They can also store credit cards and other personal information, which makes your online life more manageable. Smartphone operating systems on the Apple iPhone, Samsung Galaxy, etc. also store user credentials.

A password generator will create a unique password, such as "8X!4tZ7pas@vFyY" which is impossible to guess and memorize. A password manager best utilizes this bizarre string of characters. I have seen people write down and manually enter a generated password, but obviously, it is tedious and often takes multiple tries.

Are passwords saved by browsers secure?

Google states, "Google Password Manager and the passwords it generates are considered safe compared to similar password managers. Google uses military-grade encryption to protect your usernames, passwords, and payment information."

Microsoft states, "Microsoft Edge stores passwords encrypted on disk. They're encrypted using AES, and the encryption key is saved in an operating system (OS) storage area."

Firefox states, "Firefox Desktop uses simple cryptography to obscure your passwords. Mozilla cannot see passwords, but Firefox Desktop decrypts the password locally so that it can enter them into form fields."

In other words, the "free" password managers built into browsers and operating systems use security schemes that are like paid password managers. Naturally, marketers of these paid-for third-party services, such as Nordpass, Norton, OneLogin, and LastPass, claim built-in password managers are vulnerable.

Unfortunately, third-party password managers have been hacked, severely compromising user information. OneLogin was hacked in 2017, and LastPass was hacked in 2022. In March 2023, LastPass stated that the breach resulted in unauthorized and unknown users gaining full access to customers' vault data, including personal information like usernames and passwords.

Yet third-party password managers urge users to buy their product rather than depend on the security built into browsers and operating systems. But any account or device can be hacked.

Unless you write down your passwords using a pencil and paper, you must trust someone and use a password manager. I would rather trust a massive entity like Google, Microsoft, or Apple over a relatively tiny software provider. Even more prominent entities, such as Norton, have been subject to internal dishonesty and theft of client data.

Use multi-factor authentication (MFA)

This is NOT BS. Multi-factor authentication (MFA) requires users to provide at least two of three categories of authentication to access an account.

Knowledge: a password or PIN code,

Possessions factor: a secondary device (i.e., Smartphone) or account you have, in addition to a knowledge factor.

Biometrics: any part of the human body that can be offered for verification, such as fingerprints or facial recognition.

I only have one account, Interactive Brokers, that *requires* MFA. When I want to access my account, a notification is sent to my iPhone, which opens the Interactive Brokers application on my phone and identifies me using facial recognition. Thus, all three factors of MFA are utilized, which is about as good a set of authentications as you will find today.

Disadvantages of MFA

The second factor, the secondary device or account, is much stronger when a separate device is utilized. Many MFA schemes send a code to an email account, which is useless when that happens to be the account you are attempting to access. Using only an email account for secondary authentication rather than a discrete device, such as your Smartphone, provides weaker security.

MFA can lock you out of your account when your discreet device (phone) is unavailable, runs out of juice, or lacks an internet or cellular connection.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Microsoft Windows Defender runs by default on Windows computers and does not have to be turned on by the user. Microsoft Windows Defender provides excellent antivirus protection.

The password managers provided by browsers and operating systems are reasonably secure. I believe they are similar in security compared to password managers offered by third-party vendors, maybe better. These credentials operate seamlessly with the operating system or browser, making for a much smoother internet experience.

Multi-factor authentication is the way to go if you want absolute internet security. Using the three categories of authentication, knowledge, possession, and biometrics provides some of the best security available today.



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LibreOffice Basic Programming using ChatGPT

By Alan German, Treasurer

Ottawa PC Users' Group, Ontario, Canada

Published in Ottawa PC News (August 2023)

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ChatGPT (<https://chat.openai.com/chat>) is an artificial intelligence (AI) tool that, amongst other things, can create text based on a request from an end user. So, I thought I would use it to write an article for the newsletter by entering "Write an article for OPCUG's newsletter on LibreOffice Basic Programming." Had I gone ahead with this, you would now be reading the following:

"LibreOffice is a free and open-source productivity suite that provides several applications, including Writer, Calc, Impress, and Base. These applications are designed to provide a comprehensive set of tools to meet the needs of any user. LibreOffice also comes with a built-in programming language called LibreOffice Basic, which allows users to automate tasks and create custom solutions to enhance the functionality of the suite."

But, first let me explain the scenario. I have a LibreOffice document (ODT file) that contains the lists of topics that have been covered over the past three years in our weekly online Q&A sessions. Each week, I build an agenda for the upcoming session as a simple text file (TXT) that lists the titles of the topics to be discussed next. This text file is used for various purposes, one of which has been manually adding the list of new topics to the main ODT index file. I wanted to automate this latter process by developing a macro that would read the topics from the text file and add them to the end of the ODT file.

I don't know all that much about object-oriented programming, so, when I want to create a macro for a document in LibreOffice Writer, my practice is to use Google to search for code extracts that I can then modify and string together to produce the final product. And, this is precisely what I did to build the required macro in this case.

But then I saw a YouTube video of an individual using ChatGPT to create computer code in a number of programming languages by simply telling the AI bot what was required. Now, perhaps LibreOffice Basic is a bit of a backwater item in terms of mainstream programming, but I figured that it would be worth a shot to see if I could use ChatGPT to develop the code for my macro.

I know how to read and write lines of text from an ASCII file. My problem is that the ODT file isn't a simple text file. The ODT format is a special type of ZIP file that contains a number of XML and other components. So, the trick is to have the macro open the ODT file, identify the component that contains the body text of the document, add the desired lines at the end, and close the file.

At present, it's possible to use ChatGPT at no cost. All that is required is to create an account on the system or login using an established Google account. Once logged in, one enters a request as a string into a text box. My request was "Write a program in LibreOffice Basic to add a string to the end of an odt file."

The result was amazing – as shown, in part, by the following screenshot:



Write a program in LibreOffice Basic to add a string to the end of an odt file



Certainly! Here is an example of how you can do this in LibreOffice Basic:



1. Open the odt file that you want to modify using the `Load` method of the `Desktop` object.

Copy code

```
Dim oDoc As Object  
oDoc = ThisComponent.Load("/path/to/file.odt")
```

2. Retrieve the document's text object using the `getText` method of the `oDoc` object.

Copy code

```
Dim oText As Object  
oText = oDoc.getText
```

ChatGPT effectively produces a custom tutorial on building the macro. Each required step in the process is explained, and the relevant code extract displayed. Finally, all the code that has been developed for the requested macro is shown as a complete block:

```
Sub AddStringToODTFile  
  
    Dim oDoc As Object  
    Dim oText As Object  
    Dim oEnd As Object  
  
    ' Open the document  
    oDoc = ThisComponent.Load("/path/to/file.odt")  
  
    ' Retrieve the text object  
    oText = oDoc.getText  
  
    ' Insert the string at the end of the document  
    oEnd = oText.getEnd  
    oText.insertString(oEnd, "This is the string that will be  
        added to the end of the file.", False)  
  
    ' Save the modified document  
    oDoc.store  
  
End Sub
```

In essence, this code segment is very close to the macro code that I had produced over some considerable time, having had to research several web postings to identify the required techniques. Clearly, it is very generic code and only covers part of what is required for the final macro. But, it is evident from this simple test that the AI bot is fully capable of generating "modules" of code that can readily be adapted for the desired purpose and that such modules could be quickly consolidated into a fully functional macro.

The other consideration is that the current version of ChatGPT is at an early stage in the development of AI tools. As such applications become more sophisticated and the computer systems running them become more powerful, it is highly likely that their use in computer programming will become ubiquitous.

Even now, ChatGPT is perfectly capable of developing useful code in a number of popular programming languages. For example, in addition to producing macros for LibreOffice Basic, it is just as easy to develop Python scripts. So, ChatGPT is a useful tool for anyone seriously developing programs, macros, and scripts, and is a really interesting option for those who wish to learn the techniques.

Bottom Line

ChatGPT (Proprietary, web-based system)
OpenAI

<https://openai.com> 

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Default Apps: Where and What are they?

By Phil Sorrentino, Secretary & Newsletter Contributor
Sun City Center Computer Club

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Default Apps is a choice in the Apps section of Settings. To get there, click the Start button, then click "Settings," then "Apps," and finally, "Default apps." This is where you can choose what Apps will be used for certain types of files. Windows 10 and Windows 11 both have this feature, but the screens look a bit different. It looks like Windows 10 scratches the surface of this feature, and Windows 11 expands on it. But as an example, let's first look at the more straightforward Windows 10 screens. Let's look at one of these choices, probably familiar to most computer users, "photo viewer" (the fourth item on my list). Below the choice "photo viewer" is the icon and the name of an App. In my case, it is "Photo Gallery." By default, this App will be used when the user attempts to open a photo file type, like a .jpg file.



Microsoft Photos Gallery Icon

Just a bit of background. Many file types (extensions - the letters in the file name after the period) have been defined, and many are commonly used daily. FileInfo.com maintains a

searchable database that contains over 10,000 file extensions. They are used for documents, databases, graphic images, disk images, presentation software, email, virtual environments, file encoding, and other purposes.

Many of these file types are defined and used by specific software and are not often encountered by the average computer user. However, we usually use a few categories of file types in our daily computing lives so frequently that operating systems have identified some categories and provided specific folders for their use, such as documents, pictures, videos, and music. In this same order, you can think of these categories as Text-based, Image, Video, and Audio files. So, now that some basic categories have been defined, we can see what file types might fit into these categories. Some common file types like .docx, .xlsx, .pdf, .html, .odt, .pptx, .zip, and .txt are document file types. .jpg, .jpeg, .jpe, .png, .tiff, .gif, .heic, and .raw are image file types. .mp4, .wmv, .avi, .mov, .flv, and .mkv are video file types. And finally, mp3, .ogg, .wma, .wav, .aac, and .flac are music file types. (If this doesn't make sense, you may not see the file type extension part of your file names. Windows defaults not to show extensions. To change this, in File Explorer, click "View" and then check the "file name extensions" checkbox.) Additionally, there are categories for file types for specific uses like email, maps, and web browsers, which Windows puts into categories for convenience. For example, .msg, .pst, .edb, .ost, and .eml are email file types. .shp, .shx, .kml, .kmz, and .gpx are map-oriented file types. .html, .xps, .css, .asp, and .php are web browser-oriented file types.

So Windows provides control over the Application (or App) that will be called upon to open and/or process a file. When you attempt to open a file by double-clicking it, the "Default" App associated with the double-clicked file type will be used. For example, if you try to open a Photo document (.jpg file type, for example), the Default App (in my situation) Microsoft Photos Gallery will be used. There may be other Apps on your computer that can also do the job. If you want to see what Apps could do the job and maybe even change the Default App, click the current Default App, in my case, the "Photo Gallery" Icon, and you will see a list of the other Apps on your computer that can be used. When I clicked the "Photo Gallery" Icon, I was presented with a "Choose an App" list that included "Photos," "Faststone Image Viewer," "Microsoft Office Picture Manager," "Movie Maker," "Paint," "Paint 3D" "Photoshop Elements 13 Editor", "Snip & Sketch," and "Look for an app in the Microsoft store." (Microsoft is always anxious to provide or even sell solutions.) This list indicates the apps that could be set as the default apps for photo files. The list on your computer may be shorter or longer depending on the Apps you have installed on your computer. To change the Default App to an App in the list, click the Name of the App and the Default will be changed. Notice that below the Default Apps choice is an option to "Choose default apps by file type." Clicking this allows you to set default Apps for every file type on your computer. My computer's list of file types is quite long, totaling around 500, going from .386 to .zpl. Changing these entries is probably unnecessary, at least not for the average computer user. However, if you have specific and maybe expensive software you want to use for certain file types, this would be the place to make that choice.

Windows 11 "Default Apps" is similar but a little different. When you select Default Apps (under Settings-Apps) instead of a list of a few categories, like "mail," "maps," or "photo viewer," there is a list of all of the Apps on your computer. If you select an app, you will see a list of all the file types associated with the App chosen. At this point, you can change the "Default App" used for the selected file type. This is similar to the "Choose default apps by file type" in Windows 10. As such, in either version of the OS, there is an attempt to give the user complete control over what App is used by default when attempting to open a specific file type.



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Meetings start at 7:00 PM (9:00 AM on Saturday) unless otherwise noted. *Virtual Meetings during Covid pandemic.

August

September

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13 7pm General Meeting :Stylometry in Chess 6pm Tech Topics	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10 7 pm General Mtg TBD 6pm Tech Topics	11	12	13	14 Linux on Saturday SIG 9am—Noon
15	16	17	18	19	20	21 MS Office SIG (includes Access) 9am—Noon
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

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8/24

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List here:

Administrative Use Only Rec'd _____ Chk# _____

**August 13, 2024
7:00 pm
General Meeting**

**Stylometry in Chess
Presenter: John Walbran**

Via Zoom Only



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