(membership includes monthly subscription)

The Digital VIKING

Twin Cities PC USER GROUP NEWSLETTER

Minneapolis & St. Paul, Minnesota USA • Vol. 44 No.12 • July 2024

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

July 2024

General Meeting

Tuesday, July 9, 2024

7:00 PM

DIY Project:

Scanning 35mm slides

And

Negatives

Via Zoom Only

If you have boxes or magazines of 35mm slides sitting in storage that you would like to convert to digital photos or printouts, there are several different approaches—some that cost money and some that don't . We'll take a look at those options and share some tips on best practices to get quality results. If you have tackled a project like this yourself, bring your experiences to share at the meeting.

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.

The Digital Viking

The Digital Viking is the *official monthly publication of the Twin Cities PC User Group, a 501(c)(3)organization and an all-volunteer organization dedicated to users of IBM-compatible computers. Subscriptions are included in membership. We welcome articles and reviews from members.* The Digital Viking is a *copyrighted publication and reproduction of any material is expressly prohibited without permission. Exception: other User Groups may use material if unaltered and credited.*

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Exploring Linux, A Backup Solution for Linux Systems

By Alan German, Treasurer
Ottawa PC Users' Group, Ontario, Canada
https://opcug.ca
Editor: brigittelord (at) opcug.ca

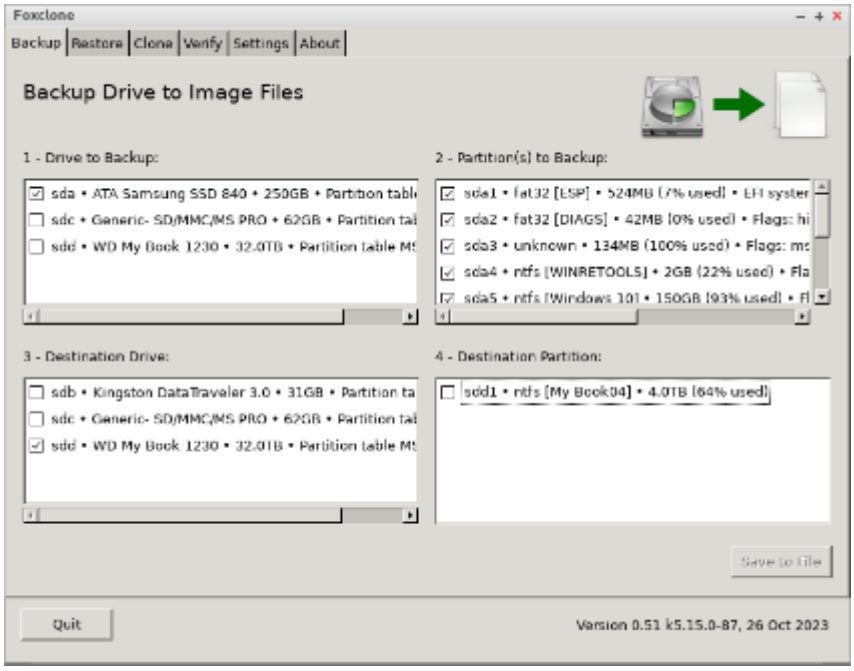
While several disk imaging programs are available to back up Linux systems, very few feature a graphical user interface (GUI). Foxclone is one of the exceptions. Furthermore, it is open-source software with two major features that make it worthy of further examination.

Foxclone can be downloaded in two versions, each providing an ISO file. One version, labeled as standard, is based on Ubuntu Linux Version 18.04 (Bionic Beaver). The focal version is based on Ubuntu Linux Version 20.04 (Focal Fossa).

I selected the most recent version and installed the ISO file on a multi-boot USB drive using Yumi (https://pendrivelinux.com/yumi-multiboot-usb-creator/). Foxclone isn't supported directly in Yumi, so it is necessary to select *Try an Unlisted ISO* as the source for the ISO file. Once the relevant files have been copied, the USB can be booted, and Foxclone is listed in the boot menu under the category *Unlisted ISOs* as the file *foxclone51_focal.iso*.

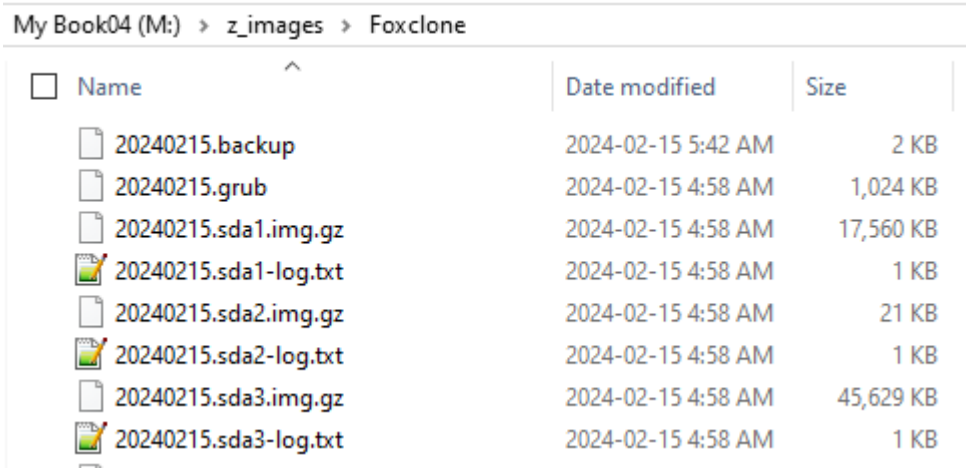
Booting from this menu item loads a Linux desktop that includes icons for Foxclone and the Fox guide user manual: a file manager and a web browser. The Linux panel (equivalent to the Windows taskbar) is displayed across the bottom of the screen, with a button to access the main menu in the lower-left corner. The options available are more limited than those for a full Linux distro. However, they still include applications such as a text editor, PDF reader, Terminal, and the GParted partition editor.

Running Foxclone displays the main program window with sections where the drive is to be backed up, its partitions, and the destination drive and partition, which can be selected for the backup process. The program scans the computer's filesystem and populates the entries for the source and target drives. Consequently, the backup drive must be present when Foxclone is initiated so that it can be displayed as being available as a target.



Once a drive to be backed up has been selected, all the partitions on this source drive are automatically selected for backup. Still, individual checkboxes allow the selection to be refined. Selecting an external USB drive as the destination drive and pressing *Save to File* brings up a second dialogue box where the target location can be further specified by browsing the drive's file system. Other options are to create a backup folder and overwrite the current date (in the format 20240215) as the default prefix for the names of the backup files.

A final dialogue box requests confirmation of the backup selections, and pressing *OK* starts the backup process. The result is essentially a series of compressed image and text (log) files that relate to the contents of the individual disk partitions (identified here as sda1, sda2, etc.)



Restoring a disk image or partition is essentially the reverse of the backup process and is accessed through the *Restore* tab at the top of the program window. Other tabs provide options to clone disks, verify backups, and change various program settings. An *About* tab indicates the software version and its release date, together with a notice that the program is free software under GNU General Public Licence (GPL) terms.

The Foxclone User Guide (63 pages) can also be downloaded from the developer's website. The manual provides clear, detailed instructions about every aspect of using the program, with the text illustrated using annotated screenshots. Documentation is even provided on the utility programs (image viewer, text editor, etc.) provided in the distribution, with overviews of disk partitioning and bootloaders.

Foxclone supports both Linux and Windows, runs from a bootable USB drive, is intuitive, and has excellent documentation. The program runs a Linux distro as a live USB, and while this won't be an issue for Linux users, even those familiar only with Windows will know to double-click the Foxclone icon on the desktop to run the program. The user interface is simple, and the backup process is easily understandable, so running this software is worth a try.

Bottom Line

Foxclone (Open source)
Andy Hardwick
https://foxclone.org

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AI – What Next?

By Tom Burt, Vice President
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I recently came across an article from TechRepublic reviewing Intel's new Core Ultra and Xeon CPU chips with onboard support for AI. Here's the link to that article:

https://www.techrepublic.com/article/intel-ai-everywhere-event-2023.

I shared the article with our Tuesday Kaffee Klatch group. A friend replied, "Really interesting! What's Next?" In this article, we'll explore that question.

My first thought was, "What is AMD doing?" I ran a quick web search and immediately found that AMD has a family of Ryzen AI CPUs offering AMD's XDNA architecture. Here's a link to AMD's web page:

https://www.amd.com/en/products/processors/consumer/ryzen-ai.html

My next thought was, "What is ARM doing?" Sure enough, ARM also has CPU chips with onboard support for AI. ARM CPUs are the dominant chips on cell phones, tablets, and recent Apple devices. Here's a link to ARM's web page:

https://www.arm.com/markets/artificial-intelligence

So, all the major CPU chip families used in servers, PCs, laptops, and mobile devices incorporate onboard AI support. AI apps like ChatGPT, Bard, and Claude can run on your PC, laptop, or mobile device rather than on a cloud-based server farm. As this technology rolls out over the next few years, it will augment the available worldwide AI processing power by several billion devices.

Futurism

Usually, I avoid trying to predict the future, especially with technology. Reality tends to outstrip even "far-out-there" predictions. However, I'll have to make a few SWAGs in a "What's Next?" article, especially since I'm writing this at the beginning of the new year. However, I'll probably look at this a few years from now and laugh wryly at my naiveté. Let's

look at areas where this new onboard CPU support for AI may significantly impact.

Speech Recognition and Generation

Speech recognition has come a long way since my software engineering days at Citibank's Transaction Technology Institute in the mid-1980s. Today, we are at the point where humans can talk to machines using natural, colloquial language and be understood. Even accented speech can be understood. Further, machines can now speak in natural voices and be easily understood by humans.

Machines can also translate textual content from one language to another. Combining translation with voice recognition and synthesis brings us to the realization of the science fiction concept of a universal translator.

A quick search on Google turned up two Android apps and an iOS app that offer this functionality today:

https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.speakandtranslate.voicetranslator.alllanguages&hl=en_US&gl=US

https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.erudite.translator&hl=en_US&gl=US

https://apps.apple.com/us/app/itranslate-voice/id522626820

For desktop computer users, Google Translate can recognize speech and translate it.

Currently, these apps, while very capable and well-rated, seem to depend on cloud-based servers for the actual translation intelligence. This means their ability to function depends on having an Internet connection. As the new CPU chips mentioned above become commonplace in mobile devices, look for more of this functionality to operate on the mobile device itself with better performance.

If you're a regular Zoom user, you've likely come across its live captioning and transcription features. Zoom can do real-time voice recognition of all the voices on a Zoom session and display the speech as text in a running window at the bottom of the screen. This is a huge aid to hearing-impaired participants. Similar technology is now providing captioning for online videos and other audio streams. For Android and iOS smartphones, there are Live Transcription apps:

https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.google.audio.hearing.visualization.accessibility.scribe

https://apps.apple.com/us/app/live-transcribe/id1471473738

Looking ahead, with advanced CPU chips in smart TVs, it becomes feasible for the TV to automatically generate live captions of any incoming audio stream and do on-the-fly translation of the source audio stream language to another language.

Customer Service

Customer service is a fertile area for applying voice recognition and synthesis. Consider a service application that can run on your smartphone, tablet, laptop, or desktop or a service kiosk, displaying a photo-realistic human face and torso, that can converse colloquially with you in any language and has a vast knowledge of the business's products, services and policies, federal, state and local regulations and has the reasoning and operational skills needed to resolve virtually all classes of customer support problems.

Customer Service is a huge cost for all businesses, a large part of which is recruiting and training service representatives. The service activity often has a high turnover rate, meaning the training expense is recurring. Also, policies and products may change frequently, requiring training updates for existing staff. An essential virtue of a "smart" customer service application is that only one master copy of the application needs to be updated, and those updates can be replicated automatically and nearly instantly in all instances of the application. Another virtue is that a "smart" service application is tireless – it will work 24 hours/day, 365 days/year, and doesn't get sick, take vacations, or lose patience with demanding customers.

Every business is somewhat different; consequently, its customer service applications must be customized. Having on-chip AI support in the CPUs of the business's in-house servers will make it easier to keep this customization and give better performance than depending on cloud-based servers. It also gives the business greater control over what data stays "in-house."

AI Companions

AI companions are an evolution of "smart" assistants like Siri, Alexa, and Cortana. Here are two articles that discuss the state of AI companion services:

https://cybernews.com/tech/ai-companions-explained/

https://theweek.com/tech/the-pros-and-cons-of-ai-companions

These systems today run on cloud servers, but with advanced AI CPUs, they should evolve to run directly on users' devices. This will provide better performance and prevent some concerns about personal information learned by these companions from being in the cloud.

Merging of AI and Robotics

In the past few years, there have been significant advances in robotics. Robots can now "see" via cameras, radar, and lidar and "hear" via microphones. This has helped in factory automation and many other repetitive actions. Self-driving vehicles are a reality, though they still need refinement.

There's also a lot of work on humanoid robots – robots with a head, torso, arms, hands, and feet that can perform tasks traditionally done by humans. These robots have been research projects but are beginning to be deployed in manual labor settings. Here are two links that survey what's current in the field. The YouTube video is quite remarkable.

https://builtin.com/robotics/humanoid-robots
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gFp18nW7p34

The humanoid robotic form has some challenges: The mechanical and software algorithms to keep the robot upright, especially on stairs and uneven terrain, are complex. The many small actuators needed to animate the robot's limbs draw a lot of power, which requires a large battery pack and regular recharging every few hours.

With advanced AI support in the CPU chips powering robots of all types, the robots should have more autonomy; they won't need to access the Internet cloud as much to provide their "intelligence." We can foresee a time not very far in the future when humanoid robots may serve as effective caregivers, nannies, servants, and companions in home and institutional settings. This could significantly improve the quality of life for aging seniors who are often alone and frail.

Final Thoughts

As is often the case, I've barely scratched the surface of the vastness of artificial intelligence. I kept thinking of more things to discuss as I wrote this article. I'll return to this topic now and then in 2024, both in articles and in a few of my monthly seminars.

Robotics and AI are not without concerns. Human workers, especially those in lower-skilled manual and clerical jobs, will likely be displaced. Even in creative professions, AI may be able to replace many workers by automatically synthesizing new works of art. Society must have a plan for repurposing these displaced workers.

AI will affect business, generally making it more efficient and productive. However, it can also make it easier for companies to manipulate consumers.

AI can amplify the power of government for good and evil. In the hands of despots, AI could become the ultimate tool for imposing tyranny. Used for good, AI may vastly elevate happiness and prosperity worldwide.

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Clean Your Dirty Laptop

David Kretchmar, Hardware Technician
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ng to pass along some suggestions for how to do it effectively without harming this delicate piece of equipment.

You know your laptop is filthy. You can see the dirt and grime on your screen and keyboard. You might also be able to see grime accumulated on your trackpad. So, it's time for a cleaning.

A shining, newly cleaned laptop should be a joy to use; the keys are clean, and the screen is free of smudges and splatters. These cleaning suggestions might also be helpful if you buy a used laptop since the previous owner doesn't always leave it in pristine condition.

Your Supplies

You don't need much to clean a computer: rubbing alcohol, a mild dish detergent, soft lint-free cloths (microfiber cloths are ideal), Q-tips, and canned air. Ninety percent or higher isopropyl alcohol is what you want since it won't damage the internal components. And if you have some particularly embedded dirt, a Mr. Clean Magic Eraser (or other melamine sponge) can also work wonders. However, it should be an absolute last resort since it's abrasive and can leave permanent scratches.

Don't waste your money on specialty cleaners you see at Amazon or big box electronics stores like Best Buy. They work just fine but no better than what you already have at home.

Start With the Inside

Starting with that dirt on the keyboard and screen might be tempting, but you should start with the internals. Canned air will blow dust and dirt everywhere, so if you start cleaning the screen, you'll have to clean it again after you've used canned air. Start by blowing out the dust, then move on to the outside.

You shouldn't have to open your laptop to clean the inside. Turn off the laptop, unplug the power cable, and remove the battery if it pops out (removable batteries are becoming a thing of the past). Give it a quick burst away from the laptop to eliminate condensation, and then start blowing air into any cracks and crevices: the keyboard, the vents, and even the USB and other ports. Blow in short bursts since longer sprays can cause moisture to accumulate inside your computer. You can also damage the fans by making them spin too fast.

You probably won't see a significant change after doing this. The goal is to prevent dust buildup over time, which can cause your laptop to overheat and possibly spontaneously shut down. If you can see dust bunnies in the vents, you've let it go too long without a cleaning. If you see dust stuck behind the vent that you can't dislodge by blasting it with compressed air, consult your user manual to open the case. Be sure you remember which screws went where for the reassembly. Snap a picture or two of your laptop for reference before opening the case, and be super-organized with the screws as you remove them.

Smokers and pet owners should take special care to clean the inside often since you'll likely experience a much quicker buildup of dust, smoke, hair, and other dirt. Computers exposed to smokers can have their useful life cut by as much as half.

Wipe Down the Outside

Remember, when cleaning a laptop (or desktop) computer, apply the cleaning product to the tool you're using to clean, NEVER directly onto the computer. So, grab your microfiber cloth, pour a little alcohol onto it, wring it out so it isn't dripping wet, and wipe down the surface. Cotton swabs and alcohol are helpful for the keyboard keys and the small spaces between them. (If there are marks that won't come off, you can try rubbing them with a Mr. Clean Magic Eraser or other cleaner very lightly, but again, they're mildly abrasive, which can alter the surface's finish.)

It may take a few passes to get all that grime off, but you should notice a dramatic difference once you do. If your laptop is particularly old, you may not be able to get rid of the shine on the keys; some of us may have worn down the top layer of plastic and even the letters on the keys. There's not much you can do about that.

You should be able to wipe fingerprints off your screen with a dry microfiber or soft terry cloth. If you need more cleaning power, a slightly damp cloth that has been thoroughly wrung out first can help. Some manufacturers, including Dell and Lenovo, even say you can use a 50:50 mixture of isopropyl alcohol and water to remove tough dirt. Avoid household cleaners with harsher chemicals like ammonia or Windex on the screen.

Get Rid of Bad Smells

Let's say you have a particularly terrible case of a gross laptop, and even after the above steps, your laptop still carries the essence of whatever it has been exposed to. I've seen many laptops that smelled like smoke, and getting rid of that is challenging or impossible. Cleaning the surface can help, but many of those smells may also be inside the computer. For that, you can turn to a natural deodorizer: charcoal. Don't go digging through your grill for briquettes! Cooking charcoal is different from activated charcoal. Activated charcoal is made with much more (micro) surface area to be more absorbent.

Another common household item is kitty litter. It's a great odor eliminator because most kitty litter formulas have activated charcoal to neutralize litter box smells.

Seal the laptop in a bag or closable bin with a cup or so of the activated charcoal or litter and leave it for at least 24 to 48 hours. If you don't have a cat, people also had good luck with diaper pail deodorizers, which are neat little packets of charcoal you can throw away when you're done. The longer you leave the computer in the bin, the better.

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Does the Control Panel still exist?

By Phil Sorrentino, Secretary & Newsletter Contributor
Sun City Center Computer Club
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Good question. When Settings appeared in Windows 8 in 2012, it looked like Microsoft may have been laying the groundwork for moving most of the Control Panel features over to Settings. That may be true, but here we are, eleven years later, and the Control Panel still exists. The control panel exists along with the settings in Windows 10 and 11, though the organization of each changes slightly compared to Windows 10 and 11.

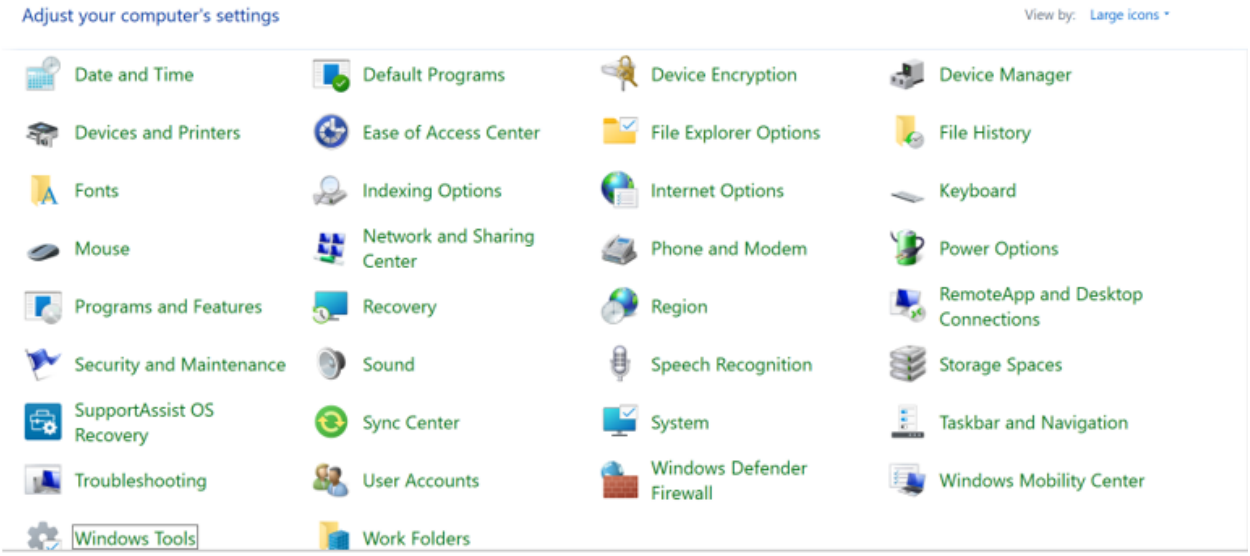
So, how did we get here? Just a little history. Our very old friend Control Panel has been part of Microsoft Windows since version 1.0. Each of the early versions introduced new Applets (small software applications). Being much younger, the Settings App was first released with Windows 8. In Windows 8, the “PC Settings” App was designed as a simplified area optimized for touchscreen devices. It included a small portion of Control Panel functionality on a two-panel full-screen interface. Windows 8.1 improved the Settings App by including capabilities previously part of the Control Panel and providing a redesigned organization. It also added a small “Control Panel” link at the bottom of the left panel to allow users to open the Control Panel. Unfortunately, that helpful link did not remain in later generations of Settings. (However, you can always get to the Control Panel by typing “Control” into the search bar in the taskbar.) Settings categories change with each generation released. In the first generation Settings App, the categories were: PC and Devices, Accounts, OneDrive, Search and Apps, Privacy, Network, Time and Language, Ease of Access, Update and Recovery, and finally Activate Windows (which shows up only if Windows isn’t activated).

The second generation of the Settings App was included with all releases of Windows 10, 2016, 2019, and 2022. It included more capabilities that were previously parts of the Control Panel. Windows Update, part of the Control Panel before Windows 10, was now exclusively a part of Settings. This second version brought some changes to the categories. It contained the following: System, Devices, Phone, Network & Internet, Personalization, Apps, Accounts, Time & Language, Gaming, Ease of Access, Search, Cortana, Privacy, Update & Security and finally Mixed Reality (but only if a connected device meets HoloLens requirements).

The third generation of the Settings App is found in Windows 11. This version has been significantly redesigned with a new layout and updated icons. (A persistent navigation sidebar has also been added, providing links to various settings capabilities within the App.) The Windows 11 Settings App now contains the following categories: System, Bluetooth & Devices, Network & Internet, Personalization, Apps, Accounts, Time & Language, Gaming, Accessibility, Privacy & Security, and Windows Update.

The control panel is not apparent or easily found on Windows 10 or 11. If you don’t have the Control Panel icon on your desktop, you can use the Search bar on the taskbar to find it. (Though it doesn’t seem obvious or intuitive, in either Windows 10 & 11, if you want to put the Control Panel icon on your desktop, go to Settings-Personalization-Themes, select “Desktop icon settings,” and then check the box next to Control Panel and click Apply.) Control Panel seems to be relegated to the background in Windows 10 and 11. Though there are some

differences, once you get to the Control Panel in either version, it seems to work just about the same.



Windows 11 Control Panel

"Settings" is much more prominent than Control Panel on Windows 10 and 11. On Windows 10, Settings is immediately available after the Start button is left-clicked. (See the gear icon?) If you right-click the start button, you will also see an entry for "Settings" in the menu. Either method gets you to the same Settings App. On Windows 11, the Settings (gear) icon is probably in the Pinned area of the start menu. If you don't see it there after you left-click the start button, it might be on a second-level display of the Pinned icons. If there are two dots on the right side of the display of icons, click the smaller one (or the arrow that appears when you hover over the dot). That will reveal another group of "Pinned" icons. If it is there, you are set. If it is not present, click "All apps >" and you will see it in the "All apps" alphabetical list. Right-click Settings and click "Pin to start," it will be easier to find the next time you need it. You can also click "More" and then "Pin to taskbar" to pin it to the taskbar if you expect to use it often. (You will also notice "App settings" next to a gear icon. This will take you to the "Apps – Installed Apps – Settings" screen, which provides some general control over apps.)

On Windows 11, no matter how you get to the Settings App, the persistent navigation sidebar controls the action. The left panel is the Navigation panel, and the right panel presents the capabilities selected in the navigation panel. Initially, "Settings" starts with "System" in the navigation panel, and the System capabilities are shown in the right panel. Choosing a capability by clicking on a capability in the right panel gets you to the capabilities presented on the next screen. After you reach a capabilities screen, clicking the <- arrow next to "Settings" at the top left corner will get you back to the Settings screen. (This "back arrow" is used throughout the Settings App to get you back to the previous screen.)

So, for now, at least, the Control Panel is still an integral part of Windows 10 and 11, though it seems that without the Search bar, it might not be easy to find. Maybe, as time passes and we get updates, more Control Panel capabilities will be moved into Settings. Control Panel may eventually disappear, but only Microsoft knows what the future holds for Control Panel.

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Getting ready for winter photography!

By Lynda Buske
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Editor: brigittelord(at)opcug.ca

While winter photography might take a bit more prep time regarding what to wear, it is well worth the effort to take advantage of a completely different environment from summer. I thoroughly enjoy taking photos during (if safe) and after a snow/ice storm and rivers, just as they are freezing or breaking apart.

There are some advantages to winter shooting, especially in the Ottawa area. We get many crisp sunny days with pristine snow and little slush. The sun is low throughout the day, so you don't have to avoid noon-hour photography. If you do want to catch the sunrise, it is later than in the summer months (no mosquitos!), and the sunset might well be before dinner!

You may want to consider additional items for your kit to make winter photography easier. For instance, I use gloves that have fabric only halfway up my fingers for easy button pushing, but they also have a Velcro flap to go over all the fingers to keep them warm when I don't need the dexterity.

If you are standing around waiting for the sunrise or long exposures, your feet can get cold, so I recommend heavy socks with a high wool content. I save them for photography as wool does not wear as well as synthetic fibers, and at around $20-$30 a pair, I don't want to buy them often. Any winter photographer would welcome these as a Christmas gift!

In terms of camera gear, I recommend a lens hood to prevent flares and to keep falling snowflakes off your lens. You may wish to get special feet for your tripod to better grip on ice and snow. Also, a polarizing filter can help with the intense glare/reflection of the sun on white snow.

When shooting a mostly snowy scene, your camera will assume it is an overly bright object and may try to underexpose it. If your camera has a *Snow scene* mode, use that setting by all means (don't forget to take it off afterward). I prefer to ensure the camera is not on *Auto* and then choose P, A, Tv/S, or M. I can slightly overexpose my image with the EV adjust in any of these shooting modes. It usually is a button with two triangles on the back of the camera. Set the scale to +1 over the baseline of zero.

If you are shooting a scene with many trees or other objects along with the snow, your camera may meter on those, and you will find your snow over-exposed. In this instance, set your EV adjustment to -1. If it appears a bit too dark when viewing on your computer, you can lighten it with photo editing software (https://opcug.ca/Photography/UsingMasksInPhotoEditingSoftware.pdf).

When you are done for the day, you may have to modify your summertime routine to protect your camera. Let your camera come to room temperature in the bag before unloading images, recharging the battery, cleaning the lens, etc. This will prevent condensation from forming and entering the interior of your camera.

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

July

August

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thu	Fri	sat
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7	8	9 7pm General Mtg Scanning Slides and Negatives 6pm Tech Topics	10	11	12	13
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Twin Cities PC USER GROUP

You have just read an issue of The Digital Viking.

Would you like to receive this delivered directly to your email or business each month?

As a member of TC/PC, the Twin Cities Personal Computer Group, one of the benefits is reading this monthly publication at www.tcpc.com..

As a member of TC/PC, you may attend any or all of the monthly Special Interest Group (SIG) meetings and be eligible for software drawings. The small membership fee also includes access to real-live people with answers via our helplines, discounts, and various other perks.

Does membership in this group sound like a good way to increase your computer knowledge?

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7/24

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City_____ State_____ Zip_____

❍Home ❍Business ❍Change address: ❍Perm. ❍Temp. 'til _____

Home phone_____ Work phone_____

Online address(es) _____

Where did you hear about TC/PC? _____

❍ I DO NOT want any of my information disclosed.
❍ I DO NOT want to receive any mailings

Administrative Use Only Rec'd_____ Chk#_____

I'm signing up for:

❍ Individual/Family Membership ($18)
❍ Business Membership ($100)
If an existing member your # _____

Make checks payable to:
Twin Cities PC User Group
341 County Rd C2 W
Roseville, MN 55113

Or sign up on our website:

http://www.tcpc.com

❍ Check #_____ ❍ Bill me
❍ New member ❍ Renewal ❍ Prior member

I'm interested in:

❍ Training classes ❍ Volunteering
❍ Special Interest Groups: New User, Access, etc.
List here:

July 9, 2024
7:00 pm

General Meeting

DIY Project:

Scanning 35mm Slides

And

Negatives

Via Zoom Only

Twin Cities PC USER GROUP

341 County Rd C2 W
Roseville, MN 55113

FIRST CLASS MAIL