Benchmarks Online

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Columns

Other Resources

Feature Articles

Campus Computing News

Change is in the air! Read this article and find out what the future holds for computing services at UNT.

Academic Mainframe Services to be Terminated in 2003

The title says it all - details inside.

ID Change Affects Some Users

May 15, 2002 brings change to some people's UNIX and Internet accounts.

Jove Shutdown Imminent

We announced last November that the system named Jove would be shut down no later than August 31, 2002. As it turns out, the shutdown date is sooner than that.

Appropriate Use of Personal Web Page Publishing on People.unt.edu

Over the last several years, there has been some confusion as to the appropriate use of the personal Web page service provided by Academic Computing Services via people.unt.edu/.

About Benchmarks *Online*

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Summer Hours

The summer and Maymester hours for Computing Center-managed facilities and General Access Labs are detailed here.

Automatically Archiving Your GroupWise E-mail

Now's the time to learn how to archive your GroupWise mail!

UNT's General Access Labs

If you are new to UNT, make sure and read this article. Computer labs provide a variety of useful services to the campus community.

Today's Cartoon

Click on the title above for an information age laugh.

Don't forget to check out our monthly columns. This month's topics:

- **RSS Matters** -- Dr. Herrington is taking a break from his column this month. Links to his previous articles are provided within.
- **SAS Corner** -- "Create SAS Maps on the Web" SAS GIS and mapping functions have always been under-utilized. Dr. Ho will help you to change all that.
- **The Network Connection** -- "Adventures in Wireless Networking"' Join Dr. Baczewski as he attempts to install a wireless network in his home.
- **Link of the Month** -- "Ask a Librarian" - The library has a very helpful Website for people seeking all sorts of information. Check it out.
- **WWW@UNT.EDU** -- "The Quest for ColdFusion: Control Structures" Shannon

Peevey continues his series with this article.

- **Short Courses** -- The Academic Computing Services (ACS) short courses over for the spring. Other training is still available, however. Check out this article for more information.

- **IRC News** -- Minutes of the Information Resources Council are printed here when they are available.

- **Staff Activities** -- New employees, people who are no longer employed at the Computing Center, awards and recognitions and other items of interest featured here.

Research and Statistical Support
University of North Texas

RSS Matters

Dr. Herrington is taking a break from his column this month. Check out his article "Controlling the False Discovery Rate in Multiple Hypothesis Testing" in last month's Benchmarks Online. The previous article in this series can be found in the December, 2001 issue of Benchmarks Online: Dealing with Outliers in Bivariate Data: Robust Correlation - Ed.

Research and Statistical Support
University of North Texas

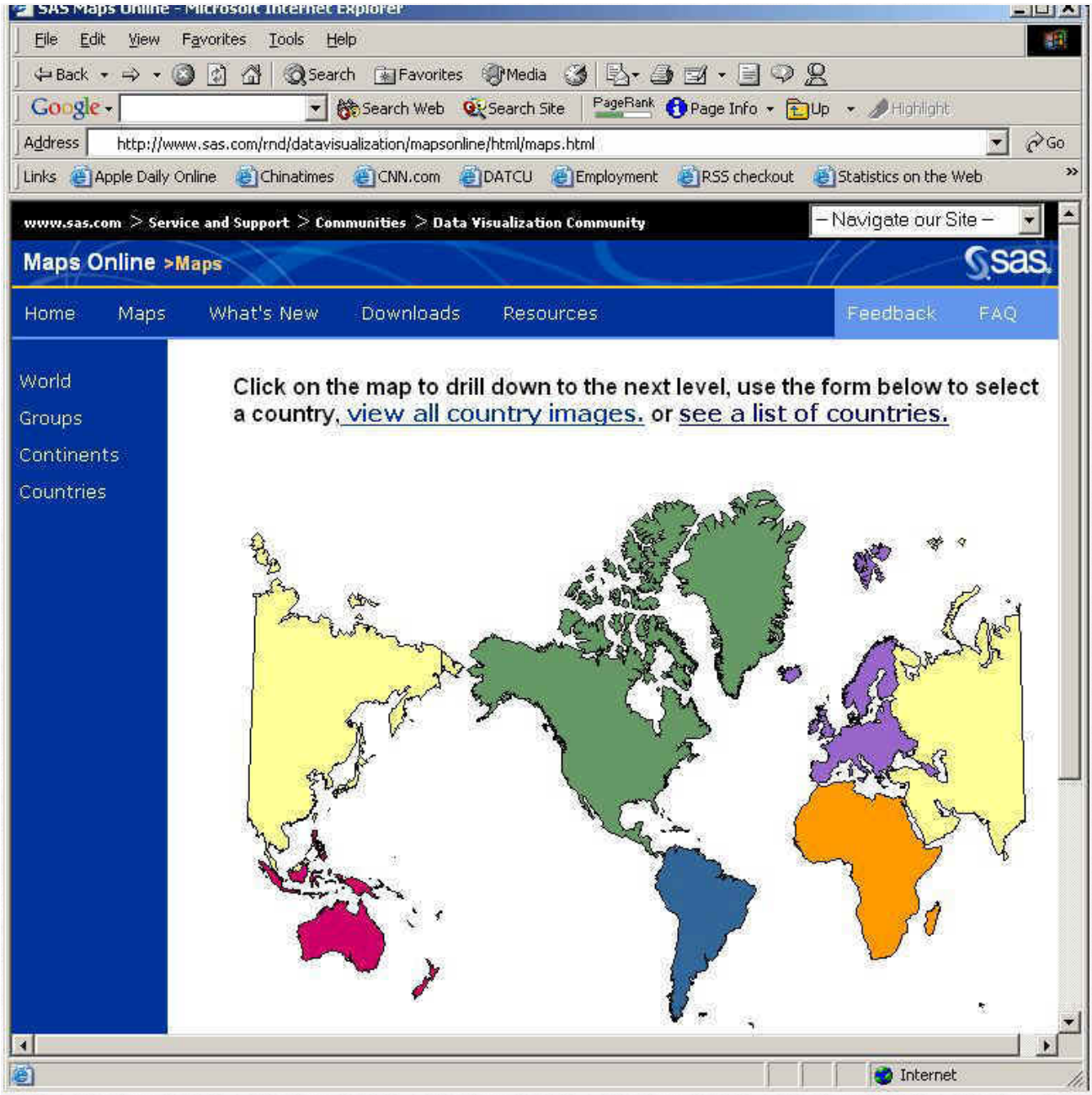
SAS Corner

By Dr. Karl Ho, Research and Statistical Support Services Manager

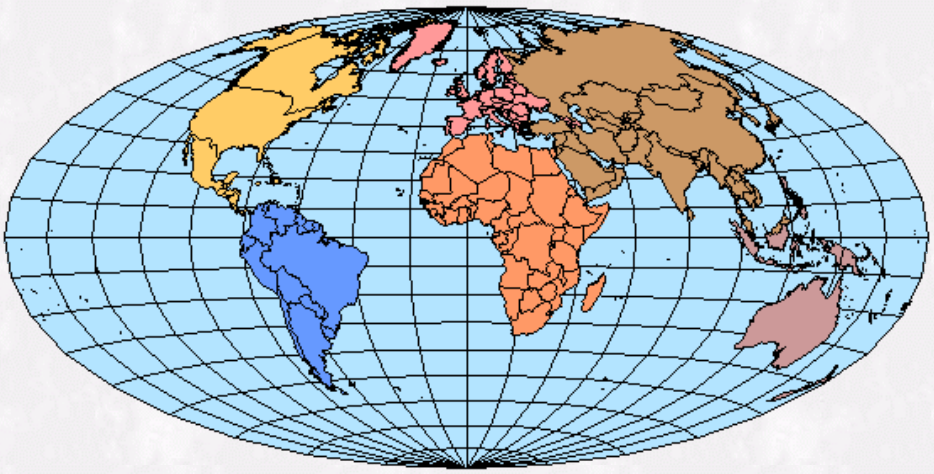
Create SAS Maps on the Web

SAS GIS and mapping functions have always been under-utilized. In the last SAS technical report, a new Web interface has been introduced for creating maps in SAS. The nice thing is you can download the data and SAS programs for free, and creating a map as a GIF file is just a snap.

The site is located at the Data Visualization Community Web site under SAS.com (http://www.sas.com/rnd/datavisualization/mapsonline/html/maps.html).

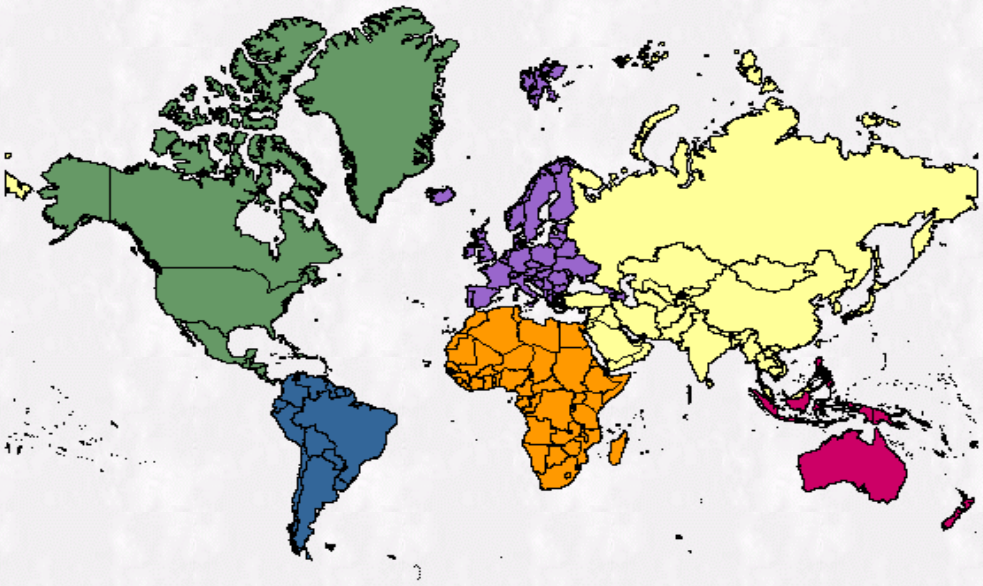


You can create a map for the world, for a country, for a continent and even for a group. There are nine different world maps to choose from. Two examples are as follows:



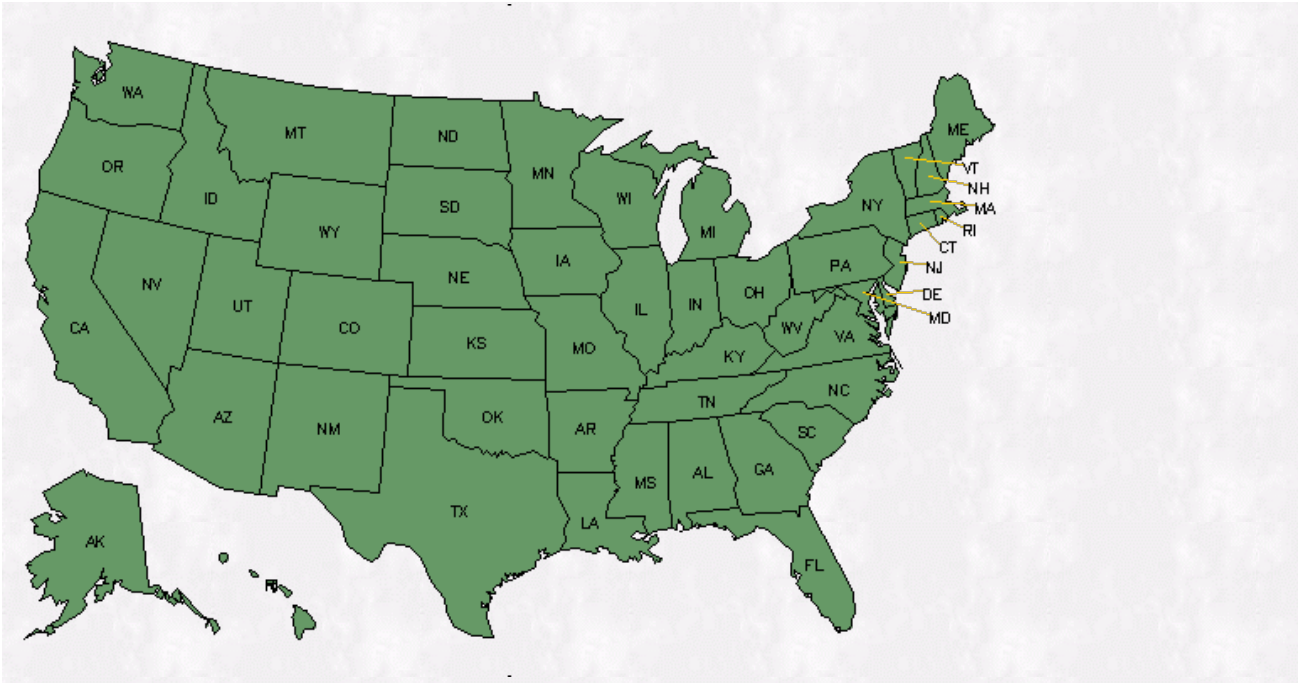
SAS/GRAPH® Software World Countries: reduced version: density < = 1: Hammer projection

¡@



SAS/GRAPH® Software World — detail — Mercator Projection

Creating a country map is a piece of cake. Just select the continent and country from the drop-down menus from the main page and click *create map*. Viola:



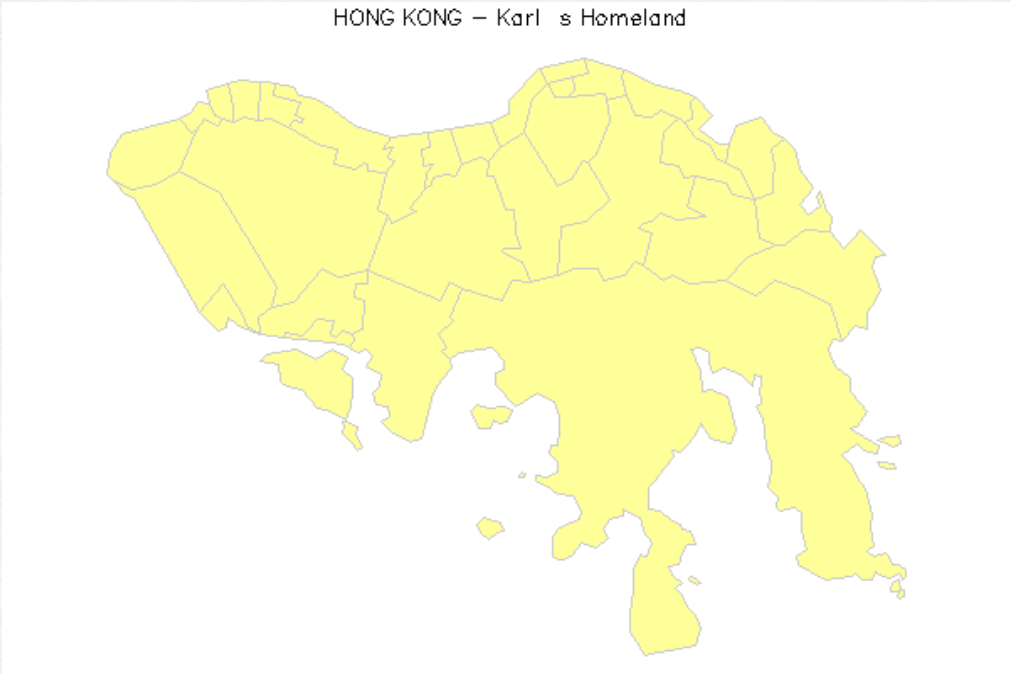
¡@

The best thing about the site is that it lets you download data and sample programs so that you to create and modify maps locally. An example is:

```
/***********************************************
* this program will create a simple map *
***********************************************/;
filename gsasfile "c:\temp\hkdb1.gif";
* Colors for each continent ;
%let CNA = cx669966;
%let CSA = cx336699;
%let CEUROPE = cx9966CC;
%let CAFRICA = cxFF9900;
%let CASIA = cxFFFF99;
%let CSP = cxCC0066;
options fmtsearch=(sashelp.mapfmts);
%macro show(cntry,dsn,dsn2,lid1,lid2,type,legend,mode,n);
/**** this legend statement may or may not be used in this map ****/
legend label=none mode=&mode across=&n origin=(0,0);
proc gmap map=&dd1..&dsn data=&dd2..&dsn2;
id &lid1; choro &lid2/discrete &legend coutline=graycc name="&dsn";
format country glcnsu.;
title "&cntry";
run;
```

```
%mend;

%let dd1=maps;

%let dd2=maps;

pattern1 v=s c=cxFFFF99 r=100 ;

goptions dev=gif transparency gaccess=gsasfile goutmode=replace
 xpixels=600 ypixels=400 ftext=simplex

gunit=pct htext=.15in ctext=black

colors=("cxffcc00" "cxcc0066" "cx3366ff" "cxff9900" "cx0099cc"
 "cxffff99" "cx336699" "cx9966cc" "cx669966" "cxcc9966" "cx009999"
 "cxcccc99");

FOOTNOTE;

%show( %str( HONG KONG ) ,HKDB1 ,HKDB2
 ,id,idname,solid,nolegend,share,3);
```

Well, the program generates the destination of my vacation this summer- home sweet home*:



Have a great summer.

(*) Unfortunately, it only shows the Hong Kong Island, which is one of the three main regions that constitute Hong Kong. They are, namely, Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Territories.

Network Connection

By Dr. Philip Baczewski, Associate Director of Academic Computing

Adventures in Wireless Networking

I recently came into the possession of an Apple PowerBook G3 notebook computer for use as my home workstation. Although a couple generations behind, the G3 ("Wallstreet") PowerBook is still a quite nice system, with a 14 inch display that is larger than the Sony "15 inch" monitor I currently use at home. The notebook format is also nice because it's portable. If I want to index my CD collection (as if I'll ever get around to that project), I can take the computer to the CDs, rather than vice-versa. But more importantly, having a portable computer finally pushed me over the edge into the realm of wireless networking at home.

I'm not exactly a stranger to wireless, since at the office I have been using a PowerBook G4 with an Apple Airport wireless base station for several months. Over the last couple of generations of its computers, Apple has been building wireless capability into all of its models. The PowerBook G4 has an antenna built in around the display. An Apple Airport card installs in an internal slot and gets connected to that built-in antenna for seamless wireless operation. Apple's Airport software makes connecting to a wireless network a rather easy process, especially if you are using an Airport base station.

Venturing from the Fold

In setting up my home wireless network, I had one major criterion: cheap. Wireless base stations currently range in cost from about $130 to $500 or more, with the most common price point being about $150. Apple's Airport base station is around $300, but can also function as an Internet access point for multiple computers, since it has a built-in modem and an Ethernet interface. The newer model can also act as a firewall to a broadband or dialup Internet connection. Wireless base stations with such capabilities are usually in the $175-$500 range, so the Airport is not overpriced in this regard. My needs, however, were for something more basic. I just needed a device to act as a bridge from the wireless network to an Ethernet "wired" network.

Most current wireless data networking is based upon IEEE standard "802.11b". Wireless networking uses radio technology and broadcasts in the 2.4 Ghz frequency band (not one you could tune into on your FM radio). The data transfer rate for wireless maxes out at 11 megabits per second which is about the same speed as many "wired" networks (although 100 megabits per second is the campus standard and also the standard on new Ethernet-capable computers). Depending upon your base station and antenna card, a wireless network can operate as far as 150 to 1500 feet from the base station.

Getting on Base

In my quest for home wireless networking, I was lucky to find an SMC 2652W "EZ Connect" wireless base station on sale at a closeout price of about $80. This met all of my criteria: it connected directly to an Ethernet network; it implemented the 802.11b standard; it supported encryption of the network connection via "Wireless Encryption Protocol" (WEP)

with 64 or 128-bit keys; and it was cheap. It was also billed as a "plug and play" device which required no configuration and could immediately start serving wireless computers as soon as it was installed onto a network.

The only catch was that the SMC base station only supports Microsoft Windows as a platform for configuring it. This is something I'm used to as a Macintosh and UNIX user. Most manufacturers don't want to take the trouble to make their computer products usable by Macintosh or UNIX users, since most of their sales go to people using Microsoft operating systems. Still, a resourceful Mac user can often work around this short-sightedness and figure out a way to survive in spite of this MS-centric market. In reading about the SMC base station I found that it supported Web browser-based configuration control, although it was operational as soon as it was attached to the networked and powered on.

In looking at the SMC documentation, they instructed using their Windows-based setup program to access the configuration screens. It appeared that all the PC program did was find the IP address that the base station was using on the network. Sure enough, when I fired up my LINUX system and scanned my home network, there was the base station talking on a local IP address. All it took was pointing my Web browser to that address and I was instantly connected to the configuration screens even though I was using a non-Microsoft browser on a non-Microsoft operating system. (Even if you don't have network scanning software, you can find your computer's network address in the TCP/IP control panel and do some guessing of addresses in the same numeric range.) I had full control over the base station and I was ready for the next step: connecting my PowerBook to the wireless network.

It's in the Cards

For a computer to communicate with a wireless base station, some kind of wireless radio device needs to be attached to that computer. There are three variants of such a device for desktop and notebook computers. Some connect via a USB (Universal Serial Bus) port. Others are in the form of PCI cards which can be installed in desktop computers. The third format is a PCMCIA card which is supported by many notebook computers or can be used in a compatible PCI card in a desktop system. These devices are currently priced around $50 to $90 with the PCMCIA and PCI card combination being slightly more expensive.

My PowerBook can support a PCMCIA format card, so my next task was to find one which which would fit my major criteria (cheap). While wireless PCMCIA 802.11b radio cards are available for as little as $49 or so (see http://www.tigerdirect.com/ for example), I needed to be sure I got one which was compatible with my Macintosh. After a bit of research the list was narrowed to the Proxim (used to be Farallon) Skyline or the Orinoco (used to be Lucent and might now be Agere, but no one can tell for sure) cards. There are two versions of the Orinoco cards. The "Gold" version supports 128 and 64-bit WEP, and the Silver supports only 64-bit WEP. Of these three options, the Orinoco Silver was the least expensive at about $75.

I chose the Orinoco Silver card, because I knew that Airport was at least developed around it (the original Airport base station contains an Orinoco Silver card and the new models contain an Orinoco Gold card) and I'd read reports where people had successfully used that card in a PowerBook G3. It also came closest to my major criterion (cheap) and I was satisfied that 64-bit WEP would meet my needs.

What's WEP Doc?

Maybe this is a good time to talk about WEP. Wireless systems which use WEP encrypt all traffic between the wireless devices and require a password to join the wireless network. The

WEP encryption method uses one key to encrypt and decrypt the information and is considered to be a weak scheme as encryption goes. As with all encryption, the more numbers you can use to scramble the key, the harder it will be for someone to be able to "crack the code". Using this rationale, it would follow that 128-bit WEP would be preferable to 64-bit WEP and in general it is, however, the bad news is that both 64 and 128-bit WEP keys have been "broken" by researchers testing the robustness of the encryption system. This does not mean that WEP is not useful.

WEP for wireless networks is like the lock on the front door of your house. Most house locks can be defeated by a "brute force" method such as a battering ram, yet we still use them because they deter people who don't have a battering ram and would rather go find a less secure house than spend time figuring out how to get into yours. You can use a simple lock (64-bit WEP) or a deadbolt (128-bit WEP), but neither can totally guaranty the security of your front door. If you run a wireless network base station without WEP security turned on, it is like leaving your front door unlocked and standing wide open. It won't be vulnerable to a hacker at some remote location on the Internet, but anyone wandering by could walk in and help themselves to the contents of your refrigerator or jewelry box.

In my case, I was more concerned that one of my neighbors who happened to have a wireless card might wander onto my network (but actually, my neighbors seem to be nice people, so I'm not too worried). I suppose that neighborhood gangs of computer geeks might also be wandering the streets with their wireless computers finding all the open access points, but so far that hasn't been a problem in my neighborhood. Then there's the person driving by who happens to come into range of the wireless network (this seems silly, except that I've heard of people who have taken vacations driving up and down the California coast and mapping the wireless network access along the way). So in spite of the fact that I know and trust most of my neighbors, I still lock the front door and likewise decided that I needed at least 64-bit WEP to feel somewhat secure about my wireless network.

Putting it all together

I ordered my wireless base station and wireless PCMCIA card from different places, but within 5 minutes of each other on the same day, they both showed up on my doorstep (actually, that was kind of eerie since they were shipped via different "overnight" carriers). I instantly (after a 5-day wait) had all I needed to free myself from the leash of wired networking. I decided to work first with the wireless PCMCIA card in my PowerBook, since I would need it to see if the base station was working.

My initial action was to find the Orinoco Web site and download the latest drivers for the Orinoco silver card. This is a common practice of computer support professionals, since the latest versions usually fix bugs or improve functionality. Orinoco is one of the few pieces of wireless hardware which actually supports and provides drivers for Mac OS (one of the other reasons I chose it). I installed the latest drivers on my PowerBook and inserted the card. I could run the control panel for the Orinoco hardware, but it told me that there was no card installed (even though I had a card icon on my Mac OS desktop).

Not deterred, I decided to see if installing the latest Airport software would help. It didn't. Airport could not see any wireless card installed either. Next I uninstalled the latest Orinoco drivers and installed the older versions that came on the install CD which was packaged with wireless card. This included a "Wavelan" control panel (WaveLan being the previous name of the Orinoco hardware). Unfortunately, the Wavelan control panel would not run at all under Mac OS 9.2, so it was useless in determining the status of the wireless card. I eventually uninstalled the Wavelan driver and control panel too, and discovered that Airport could directly interact with the Orinoco card with no extra drivers needed. Airport could see

the card and I could set TCP/IP to communicate via the wireless card, so I was getting closer to wireless nirvana.

Touching Base

The next step was to assemble and install the wireless base station. This process consisted of attaching a short black antenna to a connector on the back of the SMC unit and plugging in the now ubiquitous black-boxed power converter that comes with every piece of small electronic equipment (can't someone invent a smaller power converter?). Once it was powered on, I first checked to see if the Airport software could see a base station. There in the pulldown menu where it had not been before, was an entry named "WLAN." This was evidence that the SMC base station was indeed talking to my PowerBook. I connected the base station to my Ethernet network and suddenly I had wireless connectivity from anywhere in my house to the Internet -- nerdvana* achieved.

My joy was short-lived, however, because I immediately decided to do some customized configuration and turn on 64-bit WEP encryption. This was not hard to configure on the base station. I found it's IP address and connected to it via my Web browser. It let me sign in with a default password which I immediately changed via their configuration tools. I also customized the TCP/IP networking setup to match how I like to run my home network. Then I found the security configuration panel. Setting 64-bit WEP was a matter of selecting it on a pull-down menu and then typing in a password phrase to be used as the basis for generating the WEP "key" that is used to encrypt the network traffic.

Weeping over WEP

When you connect using WEP, Airport tells you that the base station requires a password. You type it in and theoretically you are then connected to the wireless network. I say theoretically, because I instead got a message from the Airport software that "there was a problem connecting to the wireless network." Here we see a basic flaw of easy-to-use systems like Mac OS: the error messages are just useless. I guess Mac software designers think that if there's any kind of error it must be the fault of your karma, and that you should just cease and desist trying to use that feature since you have not yet reached that level of enlightenment.

Instead, I opted for increased enlightenment via the Apple support Web site. It took quite a bit if digging, but after piecing together information from user discussions on the Apple site and other leads found via Google (my other source of enlightenment), I found that when using a third-party card with Airport software you must enter what apple calls an "equivalent network password" which is simply 10 hexadecimal digits (26 in the case of 128-bit WEP) and it must be prefixed by a dollar sign ($). I tried this and was heartened when the password seemed to be accepted. But, alas, when I tried to reach the Internet, there was no communication happening.

Making it Work

It took some more reading and some experimentation with different versions of Airport software to find out what would let all my wireless parts and pieces work together. In the process, I proved that version 1.3 was no more capable than version 2.2 at 64-bit WEP. In version 2 of Airport, Apple added support 128-bit WEP so it stood to reason that perhaps they had messed up 64-bit WEP in the process. This was somewhat reinforced by the fact that my G4 with the internally installed Apple Airport card and Airport 2.2 could connect and communicate through the SMC base station when it was set to use 128-bit WEP. The

answer turned out to be simpler than I was trying to make it.

The SMC user's guide included the following gem of technical documentation:

> 'Key Entry - this field can be set to "Passphrase" or "Manual Entry". [So far so good...] The "Passphrase" means the key elements will be auto generated by the internal algorithm accroding the string defined in the Passphrase field. ["accroding"?? who wrote this, George Bush?] The "Manual Entry" means the key elements allow/need user key in by manually.'

Aha! "The Manual entry means the key elements allow user key in by manually!" Translated from SMC into English this means that you must select "Manual Entry" to allow the hexadecimal key elements to be keyed in manually by the wireless client user. Sure enough, once I'd done so, I had 64-bit WEP encryption and full network connectivity.

Some Final Thoughts

As I write these final paragraphs I am comfortably ensconced on my sofa with my wireless link to the Internet at full throttle. In the process of making it work I was pleased to find out how easily some parts worked together, but was disheartened at finding that technical documentation is in a sorry state these days, especially as regards wireless networking. In particular, Apple has no formal documentation on the wireless standards or operation. What little I did find was in the user discussion area and that was unfocussed. Only occasionally would an Apple support person chime in with a bit of a hint. I've yet to find any extensive documentation of the Airport software.

As we've seen, SMC's documentation is sparse and barely understandable as English. While the features of the SMC base station worked as minimally described, going beyond the default configuration proved to be a task made more confusing by their poor attempt at technical writing. Still, getting up and running only took two or three days of intermittent wrangling and in the process, I learned quite a bit about how the 803.11b standard and the hardware and software that implement it. But most importantly, I can sit on my sofa with my notebook computer on my lap and a functional Web browser and Internet connection. This really is nerdvana.

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*credit goes at least partially to Scott Adams of Dilbert fame for the term "nerdvana".

Link of the Month

Each month we highlight an Internet, USENET Special Interest Group (SIG), or similar mailing list(s) or Website(s).

Ask a Librarian: Reference Assistance at the UNT Libraries

The library has a very helpful place for people seeking all sorts of information. Point your browser to **http://www.library.unt.edu/genref/ref_help.htm** and you will see the wide variety of services they offer, all accessible from this page.

There is a link to various **Reference Desks** on both the Denton Campus and the System Center at Dallas campus. There is a link for **E-Mail Reference**, which leads to an form for submitting research questions to the UNT Libraries. Questions are routed to the Libraries' staff member best able to answer questions on the given subject. Although they try to answer questions within 24 hours, that is not always possible.

The **Government Documents Electronic Reference Service** allows you to submit questions that are generally related to law, or to the work or publications of government agencies. Questions or comments about the Government Information Connection Web site may also be submitted. This service is open to both the UNT community and the general public.

Most of the UNT Libraries Service Desks and Departments can provide short, factual-answer assistance over the phone. The **Reference by Phone** link leads you to a page with phone numbers for various areas within the Libraries.

For in-depth reference assistance, a Reference by Appointment Service is available in each of the reference areas of the UNT Libraries. Just choose the **Reference by Appointment** link to find the proper area for your particular need.

The **Online Reference Help Desk** allows you to ask a librarian for help in real time, using chat room technology. The service is currently available Monday through Friday from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Central Standard Time.

WWW@UNT.EDU

The Quest for ColdFusion: Control Structures

By Shannon Eric Peevey, UNT Central Web Support

What if...

What if I wanted to make a decision right now? Do I go to Albertson's, or not? If I don't go to Albertson's, what will I do. This type of decision-making is constantly happening in our minds everyday. What will I eat for breakfast? What will I wear? What will I type next...? These decisions are going on, and on, in a rapid-fire succession that becomes almost unnoticed by our conscience mind. These decisions are made quickly, and efficiently by our brains, but what about our web applications? They do not have an innate sense of intelligence. What do I do if this is true, or if that is true? Well, the truth is, your web app doesn't know what to do, unless you tell it. These decision-making elements of our web applications are called "control structures". They are called "control structures", because they control the decision-making aspects of our programs.

To begin...

In this article, we are going to take a look at the <CFIF>-<CFELSE> control statement. The <CFIF>-<CFELSE> statement is considered the easiest control structure to understand by many, and therefore, we will begin our discussion with it.

To begin, we need to create two html/cfm files that allow us to demonstrate the use of the <CFIF>-<CFELSE> statements. The first, testParam.html:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Welcome to the Test</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<P><FONT SIZE=4 STYLE="font-size: 16pt">
<B>Welcome to the ColdFusion Test Application:</B></FONT></P>
<FORM ACTION="testParam2.cfm" METHOD="post">
          <P><FONT SIZE=3><B> Please enter your name here:
<INPUT TYPE=TEXT NAME="name" SIZE=25></B></FONT></P>
               <P><FONT SIZE=3><B> Please enter your telephone here:
                                   <INPUT TYPE=TEXT NAME="phone" SIZE=25></B>
```

```
</FONT></P>                 <DIV ALIGN=LEFT>

                <P><FONT SIZE=3><B> <INPUT TYPE=BUTTON NAME="submit"
VALUE="Submit"></B></FONT></P>

                </DIV></FORM></BODY></HTML>
```

And, the second, testParam2.cfm:

```
<CFPARAM NAME="Form.likePage" default="0">

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>This page interprets the data from test.cfm </TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

<CFOUTPUT>

<H2>#Form.name#</H2>

<H2>#Form.phone#</H2>

<H2>#Form.likePage#</H2>

       </CFOUTPUT>

</BODY>

</HTML>
```

For those of you who have been following the ColdFusion Quest articles, you will recognize this code from last month's article, "Dealing With Empty Variable Names In ColdFusion". That is because we are steadily building upon our knowledge from one article to the next, and also, because the <CFIF>-<CFELSE> statement allows us to manipulate our parameter values, (etc, etc) in a easy 1-2-<CFIF>-<CFELSE>.

As you may remember, we have created a form, testParam.html, with two text boxes, name and phone, and then added a checkbox, which asks our user if they like the page. The results of this form are then sent forward to a page called testParam2.cfm, which checked for the value held in a variable, called Form.likePage. If this variable did not exist, it created a variable Form.likePage with a default value of "0".

Here is the question...

What if I wanted to make my application take a specific course of action based upon the value of the variable Form.likePage? Suppose I wanted to display an error message in the case of a zero value on the previous page. (Much like validation code.) With your <CFIF>-<CFELSE> control statement, it is very easy. Take a look at this:

```
<CFPARAM NAME="Form.likePage" default="0">

<!--- This is the <CFIF> statement. It checks for a value of "0", then
reacts accordingly --->

<CFIF Form.likePage IS "0">

<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="3; url=testParam .html">

<h2><center>You have not answered our nice aesthetics question. You will be
        returned back to the previous page in 3 seconds</h2>

</CFIF>
```

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>This page interprets the data from test.cfm </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<CFOUTPUT>
<H2>#Form.name#</H2>
<H2>#Form.phone#</H2>
<H2>#Form.likePage#</H2>
       </CFOUTPUT>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

The if statement by itself, will check a condition statement to find if something is true, and then react. If the value of Form.likePage is equal to "0", then a blank page with the message, "You have not answered our nice aesthetics question. You will be returned back to the previous page in 3 seconds". This will then return the user to the previous page within 3 seconds. If the value of Form.likePage is something other than "0", then the <CFIF> statement is ignored, and then the rest of the html page is printed to the screen with the ColdFusion variables embedded into the page. Another way to right this same action is to add a <CFELSE> to the code.

```
<CFPARAM NAME="Form.likePage" default="0">
<!--- This is a <CFIF> statement with the inclusion of the <CFELSE> tag.
It tests for a value of "0". If this is not true, it returns the HTML
page with the ColdFusion variables embedded. --->
<CFIF Form.likePage IS "0">
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="3; url=testParam .html">
<h2><center>You have not answered our nice aesthetics question. You will be
        returned back to the previous page in 3 seconds</h2>
<CFELSE>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>This page interprets the data from test.cfm </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<CFOUTPUT>
<H2>#Form.name#</H2>
<H2>#Form.phone#</H2>
<H2>#Form.likePage#</H2>
       </CFOUTPUT>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

```
</CFIF>
```

This code performs the same action as the previous page, except that it is perhaps easier to follow the flow of control through the script. We see that we are testing to see if Form.likePage="0", if it is not true, then perform the appropriate default action, found after the <CFELSE> tag. In this case, display the html, with the ColdFusion variables, to the client browser. An easy way to remember this is to say, "If this is true, do this action, or else do that action."

To expand on this...

The abilities of the <CFIF>-<CFELSE> statement, can be further expanded, by using <CFELSEIF>. If you need to check for two different possibilities, then you would write:

```
<CFPARAM NAME="Form.likePage" default="0">
<!--- This introduces the <CFELSEIF> tag. It allows us to check for
multiple possibilities --->
<CFIF Form.likePage IS "0">
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="3; url=testParam .html">
<CFELSEIF Form.likePage IS "2">
<h2><center>There is no way have a value of 2 for this checkbox. You must be

modifying my code to do that ;-( </h2>
<CFELSE>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>This page interprets the data from test.cfm </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<CFOUTPUT>
<H2>#Form.name#</H2>
<H2>#Form.phone#</H2>
<H2>#Form.likePage#</H2>
       </CFOUTPUT>
</BODY>
</HTML>
</CFIF>
```

As you can see, we are testing Form.likePage for a value of "0", which would mean there was no checkmark in the checkbox on the previous page, plus, we are also testing for a value of "2", (which is impossible with the code that we have). Therefore, if our control statement does find a value of "2", we output the following message to the screen: "There is no way have a value of 2 for this checkbox. You must be modifying my code to do that ;-(". If neither of these conditions are true, then output the html page with the ColdFusion variables embedded.

There you have it...

There you have it! :) Your introduction to the possibilities of control structures. These examples are just the beginning. Next month, we will begin looping over our ColdFusion code until our conditions are satisfied :) Until then, Adios from your Dynamic, Car-Dodging Web Administrator.

For more information, you can contact me at: speeves@unt.edu

Short Courses

By Claudia Lynch, *Benchmarks Online* Editor

The Short Courses are in the process of being planned and scheduled for the summer. Please consult the Short Courses page to see what a likely schedule would be like. Please note also the other training opportunities listed below.

Customized Short Courses

Faculty members can request customized short courses from ACS, geared to their class needs. Other groups can request special courses also. Contact ACS for more information (ISB 119, 565-4068, lynch@unt.edu).

Especially for Faculty and Staff Members

In addition to the ACS Short Courses, which are available to students, faculty and staff, staff and faculty members can take courses offered through the Human Resources Department, the Center for Distributed Learning, and the UNT Libraries' Multimedia Development Lab. Additionally, the Center for Continuing Education and Conference Management has a new program for interdepartmental training in business computer literacy. These classes are offered for a fee but discounts are given to those associated with UNT, and Inter-departmental Orders are accepted.

GroupWise Training

If would like to have a Basic GroupWise seminar for your area, please contact Jason Gutierrez, Campus Wide Networks, jasong@unt.edu .

GroupWise 6 classes have already been scheduled for the fall semester. Here is the lineup:

Sept 17-19 - Introduction to GroupWise 6
Oct 22-24 - Basic GroupWise 6
Nov 19-21 - Intermediate GroupWise 6

All classes are from 10 am to 11:50 am in the Eagle student Services Center (ESSC), Room 152. For signup information, go to http://www.unt.edu/hr/training/treg.htm or E-mail Bhavna Vaswani at bvaswani@unt.edu

ProDirections Instructor-led Training

UNT has formed a partnership with ProDirections to offer instructor-led computer training on Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint, and Access. Classes are $135.00 per person, book included.

Upcoming workshops:

Basic/Intermediate Excel

May 15, 2002 1:00-5:00 p.m.
June 26, 2002 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. (lunch provided)

Basic/Intermediate Access
May 30, 2002 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. (lunch provided)

Basic/Intermediate PowerPoint
June 19, 2002 1:00-5:00 p.m.

Advanced Excel
May 22, 2002 1:00-5:00 p.m.

Advanced Access
June 6, 2002 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. (lunch provided)

Basic/Intermediate Word
June 11, 2002 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. (lunch provided)

To register, send E-mail to Bhavna Vaswani at bvaswani@unt.edu or call Human Resources at x4246. Payments can be made by either a check request or with a Purchasing Card and should go directly to ProDirections. Cancellations must be done 2 days prior to the workshop date to receive a refund.

For a description of each class please go to http://www.prodirections.com/ and click on "Corporate Workshops"

Center for Distributed Learning

The Center for Distributed Learning offers courses especially for Faculty Members. A list of topics and further information can be found at http://www.unt.edu/cdl/training_events/index.htm The center also offers a "Brown Bag" series which meets for lunch the first Thursday of each month at Noon in ISB 204. The purpose of this group is to bring faculty members together to share their experiences with distributed learning. One demonstration will be made at each meeting by a faculty member with experience in distributed learning. More information on these activities can be found at the Center for Distributed Learning Website.

The Next Brown Bag Seminar

The next Brown Bag seminar will be **June 6, 2002**. Biology Professor Lee Hughes will show examples of how he created relatively simple graphics and photos using resources available to him. He will show his digital camera and talk about the incorporation of these items into his online Microbiology for the Food Services course using software readily available. He will also describe how he used that same software to produce simple illustrations that worked well considering the audience of his course (more cartoon-like cell drawings instead of detailed cell illustrations). **Please note the new location**: Chilton Hall 245, Noon to 1:00 PM

UNT Libraries'

The UNT Libraries' Multimedia Development Lab has also offered free training to

all University of North Texas faculty and staff in the basics of FrontPage and information architecture in the past. For more information see http://www.library.unt.edu/media/services.htm#Distributed.

Technical Training

Technical Training for campus network managers is available, from time to time, through the Campus-Wide Networks division of the Computing Center. Check the CWN site to see if and when they are offering any training.

UNT Mini-Courses

These are a variety of courses offered, for a fee, to UNT faculty, staff and students as well as the general public. For additional information surf over to http://www.unt.edu/ccecm/cont_ed/Minicourse/Courses/UNT_Minicourse_Page.htm .

Alternate Forms of Training

Many of the General Access Labs around campus have tutorials installed on their computers. For example, the College of Education recently acquired some Macromedia Tutorials for Dreamweaver 4.0, Flash 5.0 and Fireworks 4.0.

The Training Web site has all sorts of information about alternate forms of training. Training tapes, Computer Based Training (CBT) and Web-based training are some of the alternatives offered. Of particular interest are courses available via SmartForce (formerly CBT Systems). See http://www.unt.edu/smartforce/ for more information.

There are also handouts for computer training on the following topics:

- GroupWise 5.2 Handout for Win95/NT
- FAQ for GroupWise 5.2
- Computers - Back to the Basics
- Introduction to Windows 95 /98/NT
- Introduction to Word 97
- Advanced Word 97 - MailMerge It Together
- Introduction to PowerPoint 97 (Creating a Slide Show)
- Introduction to Remedy (THE Call-Tracking Program)
- AND, the award winning Introduction to Excel 97

Adobe Acrobat Reader Format only for the following:

- Introduction to Microsoft Word 2000
- Introduction to Microsoft Excel 2000
- Creating a Slide Show with PowerPoint 2000
- Using Netscape Communicator & the UNT Home Page

Use the Internet to search for answers to Microsoft Office problems. See http://www.zdnet.com/zdhelp/filters/office/ December 1999's "List of the Month" offers links to free Microsoft Word and Excel information also.

IRC News

Minutes provided by Sue Ellen Richey, Recording Secretary

IRC Regular and Ex-officio Voting Members: *Judith Adkison, College of Education; Ginny Anderson, Fiscal Affairs; Donna Asher, Administrative Affairs; Craig Berry, School of Visual Arts; Cengiz Capan, College of Business, GALC; Bobby Carter, UNT Health Science Center; Christy Crutsinger, Faculty Senate; Jim Curry, Academic Administration; VACANT, Student Association; Duncan Engler, University Planning Council; Don Grose, Libraries; Jenny Jopling, Instruction Program Group; Joneel Harris, EIS Project Group; Elizabeth Hinkle-Turner, Standards and Cooperation Program Group; Abraham John, Student Affairs; Christine Mitchamore, Graduate Student Council; Ramu Muthiah, School of Community Services; Jon Nelson, College of Music; Robert Nimocks, Director, Information Technology, UNTHSC; Patrick Pluscht, Distributed Learning Team; Mark Rorvig, Research Program Group (Acting Chair); Paul Schlieve, Communications Program Group; Kathleen Swigger, College of Arts and Sciences; Philip Turner, School of Library and Information Science and University Planning Council (Chair, IRC); Virginia Wheeless, Chancellor for Planning.* ***IRC Ex-officio Nonvoting Members:*** *VACANT, Telecommunications; Charles Andrews, GALMAC; Bill Buntain, Computing Center Networking; Jim Curry, Microcomputer Maintenance Shop; Richard Harris, Computing Center and University Planning Council; Coy Hoggard, Computing Center/Administrative; VACANT, UNT Health Science Center; Maurice Leatherbury, Computing Center/Academic; Sue Ellen Richey, Computing Center (Recording Secretary). [As of 9/2001]*

The IRC did not meet in April.

IRC Meeting Schedule

The IRC generally meets on the third Tuesday of each month, from 2-4 p.m., in the Administration Building Board Room. From time to time there are planned exceptions to this schedule. This fiscal year, the December meeting was changed to December 11th, the April meeting was cancelled, and the May meeting to May 7th. All meetings of the IRC, its program groups, and other committees, are open to all faculty, staff, and students.

Staff Activities

Transitions

The following are new employees:

- **Patrick McLeod** - student Information Security Assistant, Information Security, CCA (part-time).
- **Basil Oleru**, Oracle Data Base Administrator on EIS Project, ADM.
- **Jared Saxon**, I/O Operator, Printing Services, MTS (part-time).

The following people no longer work in the Computing Center:

- **Amanda James**, I/O Operator, Printing Services, MTS (part-time).
- **Chantez Knight**, I/O Consultant, Printing Services, MTS (part-time).
- **Stephen Parmer**, I/O Consultant, Printing Services, MTS (part-time).
- **Brice Tate**, I/O Consultant, Printing Services, MTS (part-time).
- **Wendy Worsham**, I/O Consultant, Printing Services, MTS (part-time).
- **Panayiotis (Panos) Roussos**, Microcomputer Consultant, Helpdesk (part-time).

Changes

- **Patricia Smith,** Data Entry Operator, is now **Patricia Bell**.

Awards, Recognition, Presentations, Professional Activities

The *Human Resources Newsletter* (May/June, 2002) recognized these Computing Center employees as Soaring Eagles: They will receive awards at the President's Staff Sack lunch on May 15.

- **Philip Brooks**, Production Services Manager, was recognized for continuing "to support numerous survey efforts by utilizing the most current technology."
- **Shannon Peevey**, UNT Central Web Support, soars for providing "outstanding support and assistance in the development and migration of a new database to the Website."

The entire **Central Web Support Group** in Academic Computing Services was honored an an outstanding group at the President's Sack Lunch on February 26.

At least two Computing Center employees graduated with Bachelor's Degrees

this month. **Mohammad Alsadka**, Microcomputer Consultant, Helpdesk (part-time) and **Pat Evans**, Remedy Database Analyst, deserve a word of congratulations if you see them around campus.

Campus Computing News

By Claudia Lynch, *Benchmarks Online* Editor

Changes are Coming to Computing Center Services

The winds of change are blowing through the halls and around campus and when they are through, things will not be the same at UNT. Everyone is wondering about the new EIS System.* All we can say is, "you'll be hearing something soon." Keep checking the EIS News page, that's where all the news about the project is posted: http://www.unt.edu/eis/eis_news.htm

Academic Computing Services (ACS) is in the process of phasing out systems and procedures also. Dr. Philip Baczewski, Associate Director of Academic Computing, has three articles in this issue of *Benchmarks Online* detailing what you can expect in the future:

- "Academic Mainframe Services to be Terminated in 2003" gives the timetable for the shutdown of the Academic Mainframe system.
- "ID Change Affects Some Users" talks about changes in account names that may cause some people problems. People that have been using their Academic Mainframe ID instead of their EUID are being assisted in the transition to using an EUID for all UNT Internet Services (e-mail dialup, etc.), by ACS staff members.
- "Jove Shutdown Imminent" - Another long-time computer system is bound for the dust heap of history. jove.acs.unt.edu is being replaced and decommissioned, effective 30 May, 2002 - ahead of schedule.

Watch this space for more Computing News next month. Until then, have a nice Maymester. :)

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* For background on this topic see, "Why the UNT System needs a new information system" in the July 6, 2001 issue of inhouse@unt.

Academic Mainframe Services to be Terminated in 2003

By Dr. Philip Baczewski, Associate Director of Academic Computing

This announcement is to finalize what was proposed in the November 2001 issue of *Benchmarks Online* as well as in an E-mail to the faculty Academic Mainframe account holders list. Having received only three comments back from faculty in this regard, none of which were negative, the shutdown of the Academic Mainframe system will occur as proposed. The timetable for this process is as follows:

- **Immediately:** cessation of creating new individual Academic Mainframe accounts.
- **Summer 2002:** provision of documentation and support to help researchers move files off of mainframe storage.
- **Fall 2002:** continued support for account holders to assist in moving data and programs off of the mainframe.
- **Spring 2003:** final attempts to contact researchers and assist them in moving files off of the mainframe.
- **Beginning of Summer I 2003:** termination of all individual accounts for Academic Mainframe Access. This means that after the Spring 2003 semester, it will no longer be possible for individuals to log into the Academic Mainframe. All files and programs should be transferred off of Mainframe account by this time.
- **August 31, 2003:** expiration of Academic Mainframe licenses and final shutdown of the Academic partition of the UNT IBM Mainframe.

ACS staff have made plans to assist people in moving data from VM and MVS storage to an alternate location, with the researcher's desktop workstation or Novell home directory as the first recommendation. Most desktop systems are more than capable of supporting the type of data analysis activity that is still done on the Academic Mainframe.

If you have any questions about the termination of Academic Mainframe services, please direct them to Dr. Philip Baczewski,Associate Director of Academic Computing, (baczewski@unt.edu).

ID Change Affects Some Users

By Dr. Philip Baczewski, Associate Director of Academic Computing

May 15, 2002 brings change to some people's UNIX and Internet accounts. Some people who have been long-time users of our UNT Internet and UNIX services, have accounts established with an old Mainframe account name (aa##), instead of with a UNT EUID.

Because there is no link between Mainframe ID maintenance and Internet ID assignment, we need to phase out Mainframe IDs being used for UNT Internet Service. In fact, if a UNT Mainframe system account has been let to expire, it is possible that someone else is using that ID to log into the Mainframe. As you can see, such a situation could lead to quite a bit of confusion. Therefore, anyone holding one of those old Mainframe IDs must begin using their EUID for all of ACS UNIX and Internet Services access (UNT network dialup, EagleMail, personal web page, and ACS UNIX login accounts).

To assist the transition to using an EUID for all UNT Internet Services (e-mail dialup, etc.), ACS staff will take the following measures:

1. we will establish and maintain a forward address so that any mail sent to the old e-mail address will be delivered to an EUID EagleMail account and you will not miss receiving any e-mail (if mail is already forwarded to another address on campus, we will maintain that forwarding for your new address as well);

2. we will transfer any saved messages you might have on the old account or to the new account;

3. we will move any files in Jove or Sol home directories from an old account to a new account;

4. we will move any files in a personal home page from the old to the new account;

5. we will establish an authentication entry for the new account with the same password as the old one (if you don't remember your password, you can always change it on the account management page at http://people.unt.edu/manage);

6. we will provide additional assistance, as necessary, to make this transition with the least possible inconvenience to you.

May 15 is the date of the changes described above. Some people may be seeing this message after the fact, in which case we apologize. However, in order to move forward in our support of UNT Internet Services it is necessary that we make the changes effective May 15. Any questions about these changes can be directed to Dr. Philip Baczewski, Associate Director of Academic Computing (baczewski@unt.edu).

Jove Shutdown Imminent

By Dr. Philip Baczewski, Associate Director of Academic Computing

We announced in the November, 2001 issue of *Benchmarks Online* that the system named Jove would be shut down no later than August 31, 2002. As it turns out, the shutdown date is sooner than that.

jove.acs.unt.edu is being replaced and decommissioned, effective 30 May, 2002. Jove's hardware is no longer supported by Sun, and so it is time to replace it before something goes wrong. The new host will be named **neptune.acs.unt.edu**. Neptune will be much faster than jove, based on an MMS Pentium 4 system, for which support is readily available.

Current account holders who have accessed Jove since October of 2001 will have their accounts transferred to the new system automatically. If you are in this group, all of your files from your home directory on jove will be copied to your new home directory on neptune. Previous account holders who have not accessed Jove since October 2001 can request that their accounts be restored by contacting the Computing Center helpdesk at helpdesk@unt.edu or 920-565-2324. No new accounts will be granted at this time.

Pine and tin should function as expected on neptune. Please address comments to operator@unt.edu if you use other services on jove and we will determine whether we can provide them on neptune. Any questions about this change can be directed to Dr. Philip Baczewski (baczewski@unt.edu) Associate Director of Academic Computing.

Appropriate Use of Personal Web Page Publishing on People.unt.edu

By Dr. Philip Baczewski, Associate Director of Academic Computing

Over the last several years, there has been some confusion as to the appropriate use of the personal Web page service provided by Academic Computing Services via http://people.unt.edu/. Most of these cases have come to our attention when excessive space has been used or requested. The following policy statement describes the appropriate use of personal Web pages:

> The following standards apply to all individuals who use a UNT Internet Account to publish a Web page on people.unt.edu.
>
> * Web pages published on people.unt.edu are for personal expression only and should **not** be used for any official business of the University of North Texas, including but not limited to:
>
> Class Notes;
>
> Class Assignments;
>
> Departmental or Organizational information.
>
> * Web publishers are responsible for the content of the pages they publish and must abide by all applicable UNT policies, and State or Federal law
>
> * Commercial use of Web space on people.unt.edu is prohibited by UNT policy and State law
>
> * Web publishers are expected to maintain standards of quality that will earn the university respect in all of its communities of interest
>
> * Academic Computing Services reserves the right to disable Web pages that occupy excessive space, generate excessive traffic, or which violate Copyright law, UNT policies or State or Federal law

The complete UNT Internet Services policies can be found at http://www.unt.edu/ACSUNIX/policies/general.html#internet

Why the restrictions?

Because people.unt.edu is intended for personal Web page publishing, there are several reasons why it is innapropriate for other use. Publication of official information or required use for University business such as teaching could cause the entirety of pages published to be considered a University publication. This could impact the University negatively should copyright or libel issues come up in regard to someone's personal page. Limited space is available for personal pages and under no circumstances will storage space be provided which exceeds

the published quota for individual pages.

Other Web Publishing Services

People.unt.edu/ is just one Web publishing service offered by the Computing Center. Departmental or Organizational Web pages are supported as a service of Academic Computing's Central Web Support group [http://www.unt.edu/Webinfo/services.htm]. Those needing Web space to support class materials should first consult with their department's computer support staff, but alternatively may wish to take advantage of course material delivery via WebCT [http://Webct.unt.edu/]. If you require Web resources to support class activity by your students, Academic Computing can provide such a service upon request. Accounts can be created based upon your class roles and space and resources can be tailored to your class needs. Requests for class Web space should be directed to Dr. Philip Baczewski, Associate Director of Academic Computing (baczewski@unt.edu).

Summer Hours

By Claudia Lynch, Benchmarks Online Editor

Following are the hours for Computing Center-managed facilities for the summer, including Maymester. All staff offices will be closed Thursday, July 4. Maymester runs from May 13-May 29; Summer I is from June 3 to July 5; Summer II is from July 8-August 9.

The Helpdesk, ACS General Access Lab and Mainframe Print Services will maintain the following hours during this period.

- **Print Services** will maintain it's normal hours (6 a.m. - 2 a.m. M-F, 8 a.m. - Midnight Saturday).
- The **Helpdesk** will maintain its regular schedule: Monday through Thursday 8 a.m. to midnight, Friday 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Sunday 1 p.m. to midnight.
- The **ACS General Access Lab** (ISB 110) :

  May 13 - May 31
  Sundays: Open 1:00 p.m - 6:00 p.m.
  Mondays - Fridays: Open 9:00 am - 6:00 p.m.
  Saturdays: Open 10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

  June 1 and 2 - **Closed**

  June 3 - August 9
  Sundays: Open 1:00 p.m. - 9:45 p.m.
  Mondays - Thursdays: Open 9:00 a.m. - 9:45 p.m.
  Fridays: Open 9:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.
  Saturdays: Open 9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

  July 4, July 6 - 7, and August 10 - 11 - **Closed**

Hours for Other Campus Facilities

The University is officially closed for Independence Day - Thursday, July 4.

General Access Labs

- WILLIS:

  Monday, May 13: Open 7:30 a.m. - 9:50 p.m.
  Tuesday, May 14: Open 7:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.

  May 15 - May 30
  Sunday: Open 1 p.m. - 9:50 p.m.
  Monday - Thursday: Open 7:30 a.m. - 9:50 p.m.
  Friday: Open 7:30 a.m. - 8:50 p.m.

Saturday: Open 9:00 a.m. - 8:50 p.m.

May 31-June 2
Friday, May 31: Close at 2:50 p.m.
Saturday, June 1: Open 9 a.m. - 8:50 p.m.
Sunday, June 2: Open 1 p.m., resume 24 hour schedule.
July 4 - **Closed**

- SLIS:

  Sunday: Open Noon - 8:00 p.m.
  Monday - Thursday: Open 8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.
  Friday & Saturday: Open 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
  July 4 - **Closed**

- MUSIC:

  May 13 - May 31
  Monday-Friday: Open 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
  Saturday-Sunday - **Closed**

  June 3 - August 9
  Monday- Friday: Open 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
  Saturday-Sunday - **Closed**
  July 4 - **Closed**

- SCS:

  Sunday: Open Noon - 10 p.m.
  Monday - Thursday: Open 8 a.m. - 10 p.m.
  Friday & Saturday: Open 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
  July 4 - **Closed**

- SOVA:

  May 13 - May 30
  Sunday: Open Noon - 8:00 p.m.
  Monday - Thursday: Open 8:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.
  Friday: Open 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
  Saturday - **Closed**

  June 3 - August 8
  Sunday: Open Noon - 8:00 p.m.
  Monday - Thursday: Open 8:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.
  Friday: Open 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
  Saturday: Open 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

  July 4 - **Closed**

- COE:

  May 13 - May 30
  Sunday: Open 2 p.m. - Midnight
  Monday - Thursday: Open 7:00 a.m. - Midnight
  Friday: Open 7:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Saturday: Open Noon. - 8:00 p.m.

May 31, 5 p.m. - 7 a.m., June 3 **Closed**

June 3 - August 8
Sunday: Open 2 p.m. - Midnight
Monday - Thursday: Open 7:00 a.m. - Midnight
Friday: Open 7:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Saturday: Open Noon. - 8:00 p.m.

August 9, 5 p.m. - 7 a.m., August 26 **Closed**

- COBA:

  Sunday: Open Noon - Midnight
  Monday - Thursday: Open 8 a.m. - Midnight
  Friday & Saturday: Open 8 a.m. - 8 p.m.
  July 4, August 11 - 29 - **Closed**

- CAS: July 4, all labs closed- **Closed**

  GAB 330

  May 13 - May 30
  Sunday: Open Noon - Midnight
  Monday - Thursday: Open 8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.
  Friday: Open 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
  Saturday: Open Noon. - 8:00 p.m.

  June 3 - August 8
  Sunday: Open Noon - Midnight
  Monday - Thursday: Open 8:00 a.m. - Midnight
  Friday: Open 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
  Saturday: Open Noon. - 8:00 p.m.

  GAB 550 - Closed all summer

  Terrill Hall 220

  May 13 - May 30 - Closed

  June 3 - August 8
  Monday - Thursday: Open 8:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.
  Friday: Open 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
  Saturday-Sunday - **Closed**

  Wooten Hall 120

  May 13 - May 30
  Monday - Thursday: Open 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
  Friday: Open 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
  Saturday-Sunday - **Closed**

  June 3 - August 8
  Sunday: Open Noon - 10:00 p.m.

Monday - Thursday: Open 8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.
Friday: Open 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Saturday - **Closed**

- **System Center Dallas (SCDGAL)**

  Sunday - **Closed**
  Monday - Thursday: Open 8:30 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.
  Friday: Open 8:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
  Saturday: Open 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

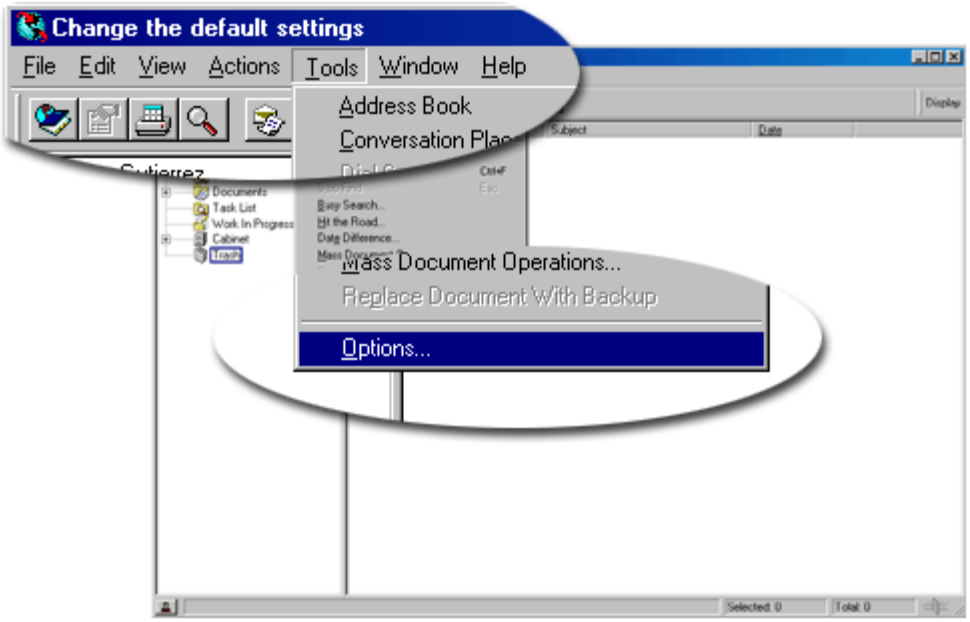
"Normal" hours for all of the labs can also be found at the General Access Lab Website.

Automatically Archiving Your GroupWise E-mail

By Jason Gutierrez, Campus Wide Networks

Summer time is here and it the perfect time to set your GroupWise up to automatically archive your older mail. A number of people have been bit by the 180 day rule, that is to say that any messages older than 180 days are automatically deleted from the mail servers every night. If you would like to keep track of these email, then follow along with this summer time tip. In the event you cannot read HTML messages, a PDF (Adobe Acrobat) version of this document has been attached.

Step 1 - *Launch GroupWise.* This procedure cannot be done from the Web interface. Follow these instructions using the client application.



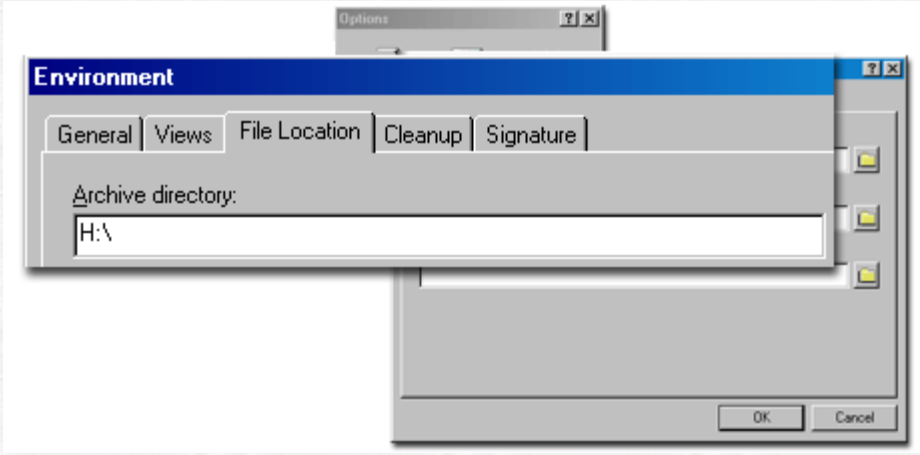
Step 2 - *Setting the Options*

Go to the **TOOLS** menu and select **OPTIONS ...** from the drop down menu.

Step 3 - *Changing the Environment*

Double-click on the **ENVIRONMENT** icon where we will configure auto-archiving.

Step 4 - ***Setting the archive location.***

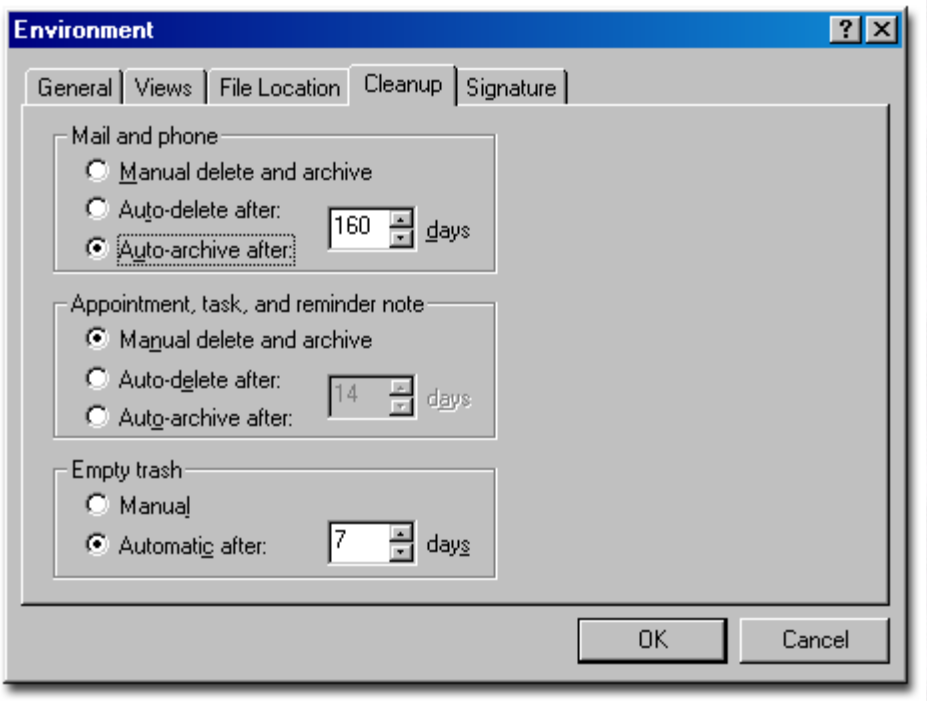


If you have not already set the location where you want to archive you mail, do so here on the first line marked **"Archive directory:".**

Step 5- ***Auto Archive***

Next, click the "Cleanup" tab and change the settings to match the image to the left. You may select a different time interval depending on your needs, but remember that it must be less than 180.

Take note of the automatic trash emptying feature here as well.



That's it! You're done. You may click the OK button and close the options panel.

UNT's General Access Labs

This article originally appeared in the September, 2000 issue of Benchmarks Online as "Happy Tenth Birthday General Access Labs!," and again in the January 2001 issue under it's present title. We think it is worth running again, as an introduction to people new to UNT, so here it is! - Ed.

By Dr. Elizabeth Hinkle-Turner, Student Computing Services Manager

One of the most visible examples of student technology fees at work is the convenient location throughout the UNT campus of general access computing labs; a project which marks its tenth anniversary in the year 2000. In these labs UNT students, and to a lesser extent, faculty and staff have available to them the latest in computing technology and printing services at no additional cost. Though all these labs serve the entire university student community, many have unique characteristics, software, and hardware designed to specifically cater to the needs of the colleges and schools in which they are located. The General Access Computing System was formally established in early 1990 utilizing university-applied student course fees to help provide all students in all colleges and departments equity in computing resources. This emphasis on "distributed computing" was crucial to the development of the first general access labs. Before this time all computer labs were purchased from individual college funds and college student fees.

UNT computer labs provide valuable additions to students' computing resources

There are currently thirteen general access labs scattered around campus. These are not to be confused with additional specialty labs where a student might gain access through their major study area. Some of the first labs were established in the College of Business Administration (COBA), the College of Education (COE) and the Willis Library. The most recently built labs include the School of Visual Arts (SOVA), the College of Music Lab (COM) and the Adaptive Lab in Chilton Hall.

One room of the COBA lab

Though many students have computers and small printers in their dorm rooms or in off-campus residences, few can pay to upgrade hardware and software regularly, and much equipment as well as many applications are simply too expensive to afford for individual use. For the semi-equipped student, the labs thus provide valuable additional digital peripherals such as CD-ROM burners, a variety of scanners, color and laser printing and the latest creative and statistical software for their class work. For the student who does not have the luxury of owning any computer, the labs are a lifesaver in terms of service and support. Additionally, UNT's general access labs should be considered an almost unlimited pool of digital potential for the creative and innovative "gearhead" as well as a fine "test before you buy" resource for others as yet unsure of their computing needs and goals. The tour of the labs provided in this article will show all interested users that this university asset provides them with options ranging from a quick check of email to the creation of a full-length digital motion picture with sound effects!

Fame and fortune could be a lab visit away

The College of Music Lab has a variety of creative digital equipment available for use

A visit to the College of Music lab and the School of Visual Arts lab provides a potential Stephen Spielberg, George Lucas, Wendy Carlos, or Danny Elfman

with everything needed for creative fame and fortune. Featuring some of the fastest and peripheral-packed Macintosh and Pentium computers on campus, the Music lab provides over 40 workstations with electronic keyboards and several additional stations with scanners and digital audio recording hardware and software. A highlight of the lab is its two multimedia stations for video digitization projects and movie-making. Digital video cameras and digital audio recording equipment are also available for checkout. The School of Visual Arts lab also has an equal mix of powerful Mac and PC machines and the greatest variety of printing and scanning resources on campus. Slide and negative scanners as well as large-scale color printing are featured bonuses and a variety of multimedia software (way beyond PowerPoint!) is available for use. Though primarily utilized by art and music majors, these labs are *general* access labs and can be shared by everyone. Potential users should keep in mind that some restrictions may apply to more highly specialized and expensive equipment use and occasionally these facilities are reserved for the teaching of classes.

Leveling the playing field for disabled students

The Adaptive Lab is located in Chilton Hall

Another enhanced general access lab is the Adaptive Lab located in Chilton Hall, room 116. Equipped and staffed to meet the specific needs of UNT students with disabilities, the lab currently includes twelve Pentium II computers with 17-inch monitors, CD-ROM drives and zip drives. Two laser printers, a Braille printer and a scanner for text and pictures are also available. Adaptive equipment includes a Chroma Color TV, ergonomic keyboards and mice, and a screen polarization filter. In addition to the generally available software, specialized software includes JAWS (a screen reader), Megadots (Braille software for texts), Dragon Naturally Speaking (voice recognition), Zoom Text (screen enlarger) and Paperport (scanning and conversion software).

Lab Features

The ACS Lab offers Linux machines

If a student is curious about the buzzwords "Linux" and "Open Source Movement" and what they mean for the future, he or she can check out the machines running the Linux operating system in the Academic Computing Services general access lab (ISB 110 - in the Science and Technology Library). The ACS lab is currently the only lab with Linux machines available for the general student population and plans to add even more to its Linux inventory in the next few months due to increased student demand. The ACS lab also features all currently available statistics software packages (S-Plus, SPSS, SAS) on Pentium III 600 MHz machines for optimal use. The statistics software can also be found in the COBA, COE, Chilton Hall, and many of the College of Arts and Sciences (CAS) labs. Additional mention should be made of the lab located in the School of Library and Information Science (ISB 205c) which has been specially designated for graduate student use.

All of the labs feature the Microsoft Office Suite, Netscape and Internet Explorer, ftp software, and terminal emulation software as part of their general computer menus. In addition to these resources, students will find an increasing amount of other standard lab features as managers continue to adapt their facilities to changing and expanding student needs. CD-ROM burners are becoming the norm rather than the exception in most labs and accommodation for the multimedia needs of WebCT-based course participants (headphone jacks, browser plug-ins) are provided. Currently the ACS lab and the Chilton labs feature the necessary plug-ins for the viewing, editing, and composing of texts and the internet in multiple language characters (Chinese, Japanese, Arabic to name a few) and the expansion of this type of access is planned in the other labs as practical and appropriate.

The 24-7 lab

The Willis Library Lab is open 24 hours

This article would not be complete without mentioning one of the favorite lab features on campus: the 24-hour, seven-days-a-week access of the Willis Library lab where even the most ardent procrastinator or night owl can complete his or her project at 3:00 a.m. if needed or desired! The Willis Lab has recently upgraded all of its Pentium-based machines to PIII 800 MHz level with an upgrade of its Macintosh resources planned for next year.

There is a lab just right for you ...

The general access computing accommodations on the UNT campus are so vast and varied that many members of the university community are not even fully aware of all their many features and functions. Various resources are publicly provided for additional information. The official General Access Lab System Website is located at www.gal.unt.edu and contains information such as lab hours, locations, and phone numbers and a complete listing of all lab managers. Information about lab manager meetings (GALMAC, the committee of lab managers meets monthly) is publicly posted and interested students are welcome to attend. Pamphlets located at the Computing Center Help Desk (ISB 119) and in the labs clearly state lab locations, regulations, hours and contact information and include a handy map to each facility.

Additionally, students are urged to visit each of the labs and are strongly encouraged to make hardware, software, and service suggestions to the lab managers and to their student senators. As we begin our second decade of general access lab use, all UNT community members are also asked to be patient and courteous as well as mindful of lab regulations when taking advantage of these valuable facilities so that we may continue to enjoy the resources for many more years to come.

Elizabeth Hinkle-Turner is Student Computing Services Manager for the University of North Texas and the manager of the Academic Computing Services general access lab. *She would like to thank the members of GALMAC and Cengiz Capan for much of the information for this article.*

Today's Cartoon

"I don't invest online anymore. I could never tell if the stock market was crashing or just my computer."

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