



NABIAC BYTES

VOLUME 2. ISSUE 3. FEBRUARY 2008

*"BRINGING TECHNOLOGY TO OUR
COMMUNITY"*

Opening hours: 10am-noon, 3.30pm-6.00 pm Mon-Thu, 10am-noon Fri, 9.00 am—noon Sat

Internet access is also available 8.00 am-5.00 pm 7days at the Nabiac Cafe Takeaway next to the Nabiac Hotel on the Pacific Highway.

NABIAC SHOW - SATURDAY 23 RD FEBRUARY



Remember the date. This is a great family day out and the rural show has a full program of ring events, rodeo, pavilion displays, show jumping, Grand Parade, children's activities and a fire works finale.

Sadly, the horses are not invited this year, thanks to the EI.

But to make up we have an exciting display of working dogs, with a competition to set 3 dogs to herd 3 head of cattle; the Flying Dog hurdle and Ball catching competition.

Also the Bunyah Cloggers will be performing and Crocodile Encounters is a new feature to this year's show.

The Show committee is compiling a list of the names of all the Past Presidents for our 100th Anniversary. Do you know any one who was a President of the Show—great-grandfather, uncle cousin, family friend? Any information would be greatly appreciated.

The following list may be Past Presidents. Can you confirm these?

Henry Patterson, Robert Easton, Jim Easton, Wylie Breckenbridge, Jim Batchelor, Tom Lynch, Henry Miles or Bob Milliken.

Any information can be forwarded to Bev Harris or Dave Reeve on 6554 1646

You know where it is—the Nabiac Show Grounds from 7.00am to 10.00pm!!!

Look for the CTC stand showing detail of up-coming activities and courses.

Don't forget the Demolition Derby at night!!!



What is a Spreadsheet?

A spreadsheet is an application program that arranges data into columns and rows. It is usually used to work with numbers for calculating, forecasting, evaluating or presenting information. One of the main uses of spreadsheets is to answer *WHAT IF...* Questions (*forecast or predict*). Three types of data that can be entered into a spreadsheet are values, labels and formulae. Additionally, spreadsheet data can be presented as graphical or in a chart from for easy interpretation by users or their principals. Another excellent use is to create a data base of addresses of contacts and members.



Microsoft Excel.Ink

Ask about our Excel Spreadsheet course.

WHAT IS ANTI-VIRUS PROTECTION

A **computer virus** is a [computer program](#) that can copy itself and infect a computer without permission or knowledge of the user. However, the term "virus" is commonly used, albeit erroneously, to refer to many different types of [malware](#) programs. The original virus may modify the copies, or the copies may modify themselves, as occurs in a [metamorphic virus](#). A virus can only spread from one computer to another when its host is taken to the uninfected computer, for instance by a user sending it over a network or the Internet, or by carrying it on a removable medium such as a [floppy disk](#), [CD](#), or [USB drive](#). Additionally, viruses can spread to other computers by infecting files on a [network file system](#) or a file system that is accessed by another computer. Viruses are sometimes confused with [computer worms](#) and [Trojan horses](#). A worm can spread itself to other computers without needing to be transferred as part of a host, and a Trojan horse is a file that appears harmless until executed.



Many personal computers are now connected to the Internet and to [local area networks](#), facilitating the spread of malicious code. Today's viruses may also take advantage of network services such as the [World Wide Web](#), [e-mail](#), and [file sharing](#) systems to spread, blurring the line between viruses and worms. Furthermore, some sources use an alternative terminology in which a virus is any form of self-replicating [malware](#).

Some viruses are programmed to damage the computer by damaging programs, deleting files, or reformatting the hard disk. Others are not designed to do any damage, but simply replicate themselves and perhaps make their presence known by presenting text, video, or audio messages. Even these benign viruses can create problems for the [computer user](#). They typically take up [computer memory](#) used by legitimate programs. As a result, they often cause erratic behavior and can result in system crashes. In addition, many viruses are [bug-ridden](#), and these bugs may lead to system crashes and [data loss](#).

What is Anti-virus Software?

A [utility](#) that searches a [hard disk](#) for [viruses](#) and removes any that are found. Most antivirus programs include an auto-update feature that enables the program to download profiles of new viruses so that it can check for the new viruses as soon as they are discovered.

Important Tips

- **Just One, Not Two** -- Never use two anti-virus products at the same time. Completely uninstall one before installing another. Use the vendor's uninstall utility or if not available, use the Windows XP add/remove software tool in the control panel.



- **Patches & Updates** -- Anti-virus software is only as effective as its most recent update because it is inherently reactive treating "known" threats. So when you install anti-virus software, go to the vendor's web site and update the program and virus definitions immediately and then turn on the auto update feature (if it has one). If you want to be ready for the next big bad thing before your anti-virus signatures can be updated, consider [Zero-Day Protection](#).

- **Get Online Protection Too** -- Consider using an Internet service provider or [email service](#) that includes server side anti-virus and spam email filtering as a second layer of defense. If possible, use different anti-virus software on your home computer than your ISP or service uses on their servers.

Spyware & Trojan Horses -- Some anti-virus products work on spyware, Trojans and other malware. If yours does not or has limited effectiveness (read reviews and test results), get a separate product, see our [Anti-Spyware](#) and [Anti-Trojan](#) pages.



Talk to our people at the CTC regarding the best way to protect your computer from viruses and attack by unwanted 'visitors'.

The Difference Between a Virus, Worm and Trojan Horse

The most common blunder people make when the topic of a computer virus arises is to refer to a [worm](#) or [Trojan horse](#) as a [virus](#). While the words Trojan, [worm](#) and virus are often used interchangeably, they are not the same. Viruses, worms and Trojan Horses are all malicious [programs](#) that can cause damage to your [computer](#), but there are differences among the three, and knowing those differences can help you to better protect your computer from their often damaging effects.

A **computer virus** attaches itself to a program or file so it can spread from one computer to another, leaving infections as it travels. Much like human viruses, computer viruses can range in severity: Some viruses cause only mildly annoying effects while others can damage your [hardware](#), [software](#) or [files](#). Almost all viruses are attached to an [executable file](#), which means the virus may exist on your computer but it cannot infect your computer unless you run or open the malicious program. It is important to note that a virus cannot be spread without a human action, (such as running an infected program) to keep it going. People continue the spread of a computer virus, mostly unknowingly, by sharing infecting files or sending [e-mails](#) with viruses as attachments in the e-mail.

A **worm** is similar to a virus by its design, and is considered to be a sub-class of a virus. Worms spread from [computer](#) to computer, but unlike a virus, it has the capability to travel without any help from a person. A worm takes advantage of file or information transport features on your system, which allows it to travel unaided. The biggest danger with a worm is its capability to replicate itself on your system, so rather than your computer sending out a single worm, it could send out hundreds or thousands of copies of itself, creating a huge devastating effect. One example would be for a worm to send a copy of itself to everyone listed in your e-mail address book. Then, the worm replicates and sends itself out to everyone listed in each of the receiver's address book, and the manifest continues on down the line. Due to the copying nature of a worm and its capability to travel across networks the end result in most cases is that the worm consumes too much [system memory](#) (or [network](#) bandwidth), causing Web [servers](#), network servers and individual computers to stop responding. In more recent worm attacks such as the much-talked-about .Blaster Worm., the worm has been designed to tunnel into your system and allow malicious users to control your computer remotely.

A **Trojan Horse** is full of as much trickery as the mythological Trojan Horse it was named after. The Trojan Horse, at first glance will appear to be useful software but will actually do damage once installed or run on your computer. Those on the receiving end of a Trojan Horse are usually tricked into opening them because they appear to be receiving legitimate software or files from a legitimate source. When a Trojan is activated on your computer, the results can vary. Some Trojans are designed to be more annoying than malicious (like changing your desktop, adding silly active [desktop icons](#)) or they can cause serious damage by deleting files and destroying information on your system. Trojans are also known to create a [backdoor](#) on your computer that gives malicious users access to your system, possibly allowing confidential or personal information to be compromised. Unlike viruses and worms, Trojans do not reproduce by infecting other files nor do they self-replicate.



Combating Viruses, Worms and Trojan Horses

The first steps to protecting your computer are to ensure your [operating system](#) (OS) is up-to-date. This is essential if you are running a Microsoft Windows OS. Secondly, you should have [anti-virus software](#) installed on your system and ensure you [download](#) updates frequently to ensure your software has the latest fixes for new viruses, worms, and Trojan horses. Additionally, you want to make sure your anti-virus program has the capability to scan e-mail and files as they are downloaded from the Internet. This will help prevent malicious programs from even reaching your computer. You should also install a [firewall](#) as well.

A firewall is a system that prevents unauthorized use and access to your computer. A firewall can be either hardware or software. Hardware firewalls provide a strong degree of protection from most forms of attack coming from the outside world and can be purchased as a stand-alone product or in broadband routers. Unfortunately, when battling viruses, worms and Trojans, a hardware firewall may be less effective than a software firewall, as it could possibly ignore embedded worms in outgoing e-mails and see this as regular network traffic. For individual home users, the most popular firewall choice is a software firewall. A good software firewall will protect your computer from outside attempts to control or gain access your computer, and usually provides additional protection against the most common Trojan programs or e-mail worms. The downside to software firewalls is that they will only protect the computer they are installed on, not a network.

It is important to remember that on its own a firewall is not going to rid you of your computer virus problems, but when used in conjunction with regular operating system updates and a good anti-virus scanning software, it will add some extra security and protection for your computer or network.



Contributions, articles, letters and advertising requests to Nabiac Bytes are welcome and should be sent to:

The Manager
CTC Nabiac
37 Nabiac Street
NABIAC
NSW 2312

Phone: 02 6554 1876

Email: nabiacctc@tsn.cc

Wootton Office

We have an outreach at the Brush Turkey Cafe, Wootton Way, Wootton (on the old Pacific Highway).

There are two coin-operated PCs for public use, and another for use by the cafe staff and the Wootton Community Network.

The cafe is open 4-6pm Monday, Wednesday; 10-4pm weekends.

WE'RE ON THE WEB!

<http://nabiac.ctcnsw.net.au>

ACCESS NSW GOVT INFORMATION FOR FREE AT CTC@NABIAC

Are you looking for information about the NSW government services? Your local Community Technology Centre **CTC@Nabiac** provides free access to the NSW government portal.

The NSW Government web site www.nsw.gov.au, is the one-stop entry point where you can find information on a variety of government services, pay bills to government departments, or access your HSC results online, all for free.

The government website offers lots of information. Access NSW government websites **FREE** on the @access computer at your

- License driving tests and road rules
- Anti-Bullying Programs in Schools
- Bushfire Information
- Water restrictions
- Industrial Relations information
- Resources for Business
- Tourism information
- NSW Job Search research
- Environmental issues
- Health and poison information
- Law and Justice information
- Check the NSW Lotteries results
- Get your kids to play safely

You will be amazed what information is available on the website and what you will learn about the NSW government. For more information, contact or visit your local Community Technology Centre at

CTC@Nabiac at 02 6554 1876

Seniors Week 6-13 April

The CTC@Nabiac will hold a variety of free activities for seniors during Public Trustee's TechnoSeniors 2008 on Tuesday 9th to Thursday 11th April 2008 from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

Seniors can learn for **FREE** all about computers and the resourcefulness of technology using the internet, digital photography, online security, digital projects such as

computer arts and crafts or digital storytelling.

You are invited to be a part of this exciting week at Public Trustee's TechnoSeniors 2007

To ensure your place at these popular sessions, contact Marie Power at the CTC@Nabiac on 6554 1876



Be part of the fun of Seniors Week