

## EDITOR COMMENTS

**Apple TV.** Pages 33-41 contain a detailed article on how to set up an Apple TV. It may help you in seeing how much more the device does than comping ones.

**Apple TV.** Keep pages 42-43 next to your iDevice. 15 sources for free movies and TV shows.

**New Phishing Scam.** “Your iPhoneID is due to expire today...”. See what to do. [tinyurl.com/y8uo8b4q](http://tinyurl.com/y8uo8b4q).

**Longer passphrase are replacing nonsensical jumbles of letters.** [tinyurl.com/y96fvxc6](http://tinyurl.com/y96fvxc6).

**Lint in Your iPhone?** Charging problem? See [tinyurl.com/y7dtwsw2](http://tinyurl.com/y7dtwsw2).

**AT TIMES IMAGES MAY BE A BIT FUZZY IF ORIGINAL IMAGES WERE FUZZY. IF YOU NEED TO READ THEM, PLEASE GO TO THE ORIGINAL ARTICLE.**

## MLMUG SEPTEMBER

We meet at Hershey’s Mill in West Chester. Take Greenhill to Hershey’s Drive entry and go up hill to the stop sign at Chandler Dr. Turn right then take the 2nd right on Westbrook Dr. and park by the Cove Building by the pool. Map is at [tinyurl.com/mrmtnd7](http://tinyurl.com/mrmtnd7).



FOUNDED MAY 1989  
MEETINGS - SECOND  
SATURDAY OF THE MONTH

# SEARCH, MAIL & ROUTER FOCUS WHAT VIRTUAL MACHINES ARE

Our main presenter at Saturday’s meeting will be Paul Del Rossi who will discuss **What Virtual Machines Are** (and what they are not). He’ll do an overview of the following concepts taken from the VMWare Fusion Manual and expand on areas that are useful to the average user, especially in the area of Security.

Features of Virtual Machines	Disks in a Virtual Machine
Basic Hardware requirements of the Real (Host) Machine	Networking
Virtual Machine Specifications	NAT
What's in a Virtual Machine	Isolation of Guest Operating System
Apple's Boot Camp Assistant is not a Virtual Machine	Configuring Hardware
Guest Operating Systems	Video and Sound
Running Virtual Machines	Performance Tuning
Preserving the State of the Virtual Machine	

Paul Del Rossi is President and Chief Consultant at PDR Systems, LLC. He is a Computer System Consultant and Engineering Manager with significant skills in the areas of College Level Instruction, Communications, Systems Analysis, Test, Engineering, Management, Training, and technical experience including Internet, Network and Database consulting.

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### Typical Meeting Agenda

**9:00 - 9:05:** Call to order in main meeting room.

**9:05 - 10:05: Three Concurrent Special Interest Groups (SIGs)** convene in separate rooms. The three current SIGs are:

**Newer Users-** We cover the most basic questions you may have about your Mac/iDevices and how to use them.

**Multimedia** - We discuss using your Mac/iDevices and applications for photo, video, audio, and print media.

**OS** - We go beyond basics to discuss Apple's current operating systems, using your Macs & iDevices, & various applications, & have Q&A.

**10:05 - 10:15:** Continuation of Q&A for all attendees.

**10:15 - 10:30:** Welcome and other business.

**10:30 - 11:50: Main Presentation** (by a member or guest)

**11:50 - Noon:** Raffles and silent auctions.

**Come join some fellow MLMUG members for lunch after the meeting at a nearby restaurant.**

### MLMUG Email list

The Main Line Macintosh Users Group has its own email list. Compose your letter and email it to [mlmug@yahogroups.com](mailto:mlmug@yahogroups.com) and your message will be sent to everyone on the mailing list. Posting to this list is restricted to MLMUG members. Contact Bob Barton if you are a member and you are not on the list.

Please observe rules of etiquette. See the Yahoo Groups Terms of Service. The MLMUG list may be used to post Apple/Macintosh-related items for sale, but any solicitation of members through the list is forbidden without the written consent of a MLMUG officer. The list is hosted at Yahoo Groups.

### New Users SIG

You don't have to wait a whole month to get answers to your basic Mac questions! Get together with other members on the fourth Saturday (i.e., two weeks after each regular meeting) for the Startup Folder Lite.

Many new users have said that they can learn much more from face-to-face meetings than they do from manuals or other sources. That's what this meeting is all about. Go to [www.mlmug.org/nusfl.html](http://www.mlmug.org/nusfl.html) for details.

### Macintosh Programming SIG/

### Philly Mac Programming Group

The objective of this group is to help members become more familiar with the concepts of Macintosh and iOS programming, i.e., the elements of the Macintosh GUI, user interaction, file system, etc., and the main Mac programming tools: AppleScript, Java, C, and Objective C.

The Philly Mac Programming SIG meets at 10:30 AM on the first Saturday of each month, but usually skips January and July. Contact Deivy Petrescu, Chair, for venue information. [www.phillymacprog.org](http://www.phillymacprog.org). The

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### Membership Information

Membership dues are \$25 for individuals and \$35 for families. Memberships are based on your anniversary date, which is the month you joined. You will be e-mailed reminders when membership fee is due.

If you're just visiting to check us out, or if you've been visiting for some time, but haven't joined, consider these **BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP**:

- **Monthly meetings**, where you can learn, share, and meet everyone from working Mac professionals to new Mac users from all backgrounds.
- **Monthly newsletter**, which is full of interesting Mac news, tips, and information.
- Useful free items at the monthly **Raffles**.
- **Discounts**. Vendors offer special prices to User Group members.
- **Web Site** with 2-3 years of MLMUG newsletters, meeting information, a member directory, directions to our meetings, and much more! Our web site is [www.mlmug.org](http://www.mlmug.org).
- **MLMUG Mailing List**, to post technical questions or comments to each other and the experts within the group.
- **Reviewers** keep items reviewed.

Are you ready to join? Please make a check payable to MLMUG and bring it to a monthly meeting or mail it to:

Treasurer, MLMUG  
P.O. Box 1374  
Southeastern, PA 19399



## Bookmarks

By Mark Bazrod

## General Search Strategies & Tips

All of us know how to search on the Internet. However, it may often seem that a search takes too long to get the information we are seeking.

A study a couple of years ago found that more than 60% of executives said internet search takes too long, they are frustrated with result, feel results are not reliable, but they can't live without doing searches. Mac users are not alone in our frustrations.

What needs to be done is to undertake the sometimes tedious task of learning some of the more advanced search methods and then get in the habit of using them. It's somewhat akin to learning gestures on an iPad; start using a few and then gradually expand the number.

I could easily list more than 50 tips, but I'll start out with 21 and in maybe six months add another 10 or 15. The key is to get into the habit of using some of these tips.

1. **Wikipedia as your first search engine.** I've noticed that when I want information about the subject which is very broad or about which I know little, I typically first pick the Wikipedia result. I've now bookmarked Wikipedia and put it in the left-hand side of the bookmarks toolbar. That makes it easy to immediately go to Wikipedia and search within Wikipedia without bothering with an overall Internet search.
2. **YouTube as your first search engine.** I've noticed that when I want to view a video about how to do something, I typically first pick the YouTube result. I've now bookmarked YouTube and put it in the left-hand side of the bookmarks toolbar. That

makes it easy to immediately go to YouTube and search within YouTube without bothering with an overall Internet search.

3. **Learn Boolean logic operators of AND, OR, and NOT.** A search will retrieve different files depending upon which operators are used. For example, the search *pie AND coffee* will retrieve files which contain both pie and coffee. The search *pie OR coffee* will retrieve files which contain either pie or coffee. It will retrieve more files than the first search. The search *pie NOT coffee* will only retrieve files which contain the word pie, but do not contain the word coffee. This search will yield the smallest number of files.  
 Google assumes all searches are AND searches so it is not necessary to use the word AND if that is the kind of search you are doing. Not every search engine makes this assumption.
4. **Exact Phrase.** When you want a phrase and not the individual words in the phrase, enclose the phrase within double quotes, e.g., *"free speech"*.
5. **Use at least 3 search terms.** The Internet contains millions of files. The more search terms you use, the smaller number of files you will retrieve. I try to use 3 as a minimum and about 7 as a maximum.
6. **Capitalization.** Most search engines do not distinguish between uppercase and lowercase, even within quotation marks so you can ignore it.
7. **Use a minus sign to exclude words,** e.g., *"free speech" - advertising*. This is particularly helpful for words with multiple meanings, such as *mustang* or *caterpillar*, where you don't want results for the car or the company, respectively.
8. **Use a plus sign to require the word in the results.** You probably get the same result with an AND search, but this



makes the requirement explicit even for words typically ignored.

9. **Synonyms.** If you want to include results that contain similar words or synonyms of a word in your search, use the ~ in front of the word, e.g., ~Congress.
10. **Truncation.** This is helpful to find different forms of a word, e.g., *employ\** will retrieve files which contain the words: *employ, employment, employs, employee, and employer.*
11. **Missing Words or letters.** Use the asterisk. The asterisk wildcard is one of the most useful tips in this list. Some call it Amnesia Assistance. Very helpful when you can't remember a term, e.g., *my country tis \**, *pleth\*ra* or *pleats \* ra.*
12. **Dates or numbers.** Use two dots and numbers. Excellent for narrowing a search for articles between dates, e.g., *"apple storage" 2016..2017.*
13. **Search for a specific document type.** After the term you are searching for, e.g., *filetype:pdf* or *filetype: keynote.*
14. **Use important words only.** Google ignores *a, an, about, are, how,* etc. But sometimes easier to type in the question. Try not to.
15. **Spelling doesn't necessarily matter.** Google search has gotten a lot smarter over the years. These days, you don't even need to spell words correctly. As long as it's pretty close, Google can usually figure out what it means.
16. **Definitions.** Use the *define:* command, e.g., *define:problematic.*
17. **Whose phone number.** If all you have is a phone number, using the phonebook feature, e.g., *phonebook:617-555-1212.*
18. **Area Code Lookup.** To look up the area code for a phone number, just enter the three-digit area code and the result will be the general area, e.g., *215.*

19. **Zip Code Lookup.** If you need to look up the zip code for an address, simply search for the street address, city, and state. The results will have the zip code.
20. **Stock (Ticker Symbol).** Just enter a valid ticker symbol as your search term, and Google will give you the current financials and a quick thumbnail chart for the stock, e.g., *APPL.*
21. **DuckDuckGo.** Use DuckDuckGo as your default search engine. It accesses a number of the major search engines, but the main advantage is that the site you go to recognizes DuckDuckGo as the sender and not you so you don't get emails or pop-up ads from the recipient.

Use as many of these tips as you desire. The more you use, the more you will become a skilled search expert.

**SPEAKER ROSTER FOR  
MLMUG'S 2017 MEETINGS**

January 14	Mark Bazrod - Siri
February 11	Stan Horwitz - MacBook Pro
March 11	Lisa Rysinger - VR 360
April 8	Dave Hamilton - Better WiFi
May 14	Michael Inskeep - Securing Your Mac II
June 11	Picnic
July	Recess - Summer
August	Recess - Summer
September 9	Paul Del Rossi - Virtual Machines
October 14	Fiona Keyes - iPhotography Part II
November 11	Bob "Dr. Mac" LeVitus
December 10	Pot Luck Brunch, Swap Meet, Members' Show & Tell, & Election of Officers

Apple posted the following article to [support.apple.com](http://support.apple.com) on April 3, 2016. [tinyurl.com/yd3zapdt](http://tinyurl.com/yd3zapdt) .© Apple Inc.

## Narrow The Scope Of Your Searches In Spotlight And Finder


### By Apple Support

When you search in Spotlight or in Finder and other windows that have a search field, you can use several methods to focus the scope of your searches and the search results.

Tip: Want to exclude items from being included in Spotlight results? [Set options in Spotlight preferences.](#)

### Add criteria to a search

You can add criteria to a basic search. For example, you can search for particular kinds of files, or for items created on a particular date.

1. Start your search in Spotlight or a Finder window.
  - In Spotlight: Click the Spotlight icon  in the [menu bar](#), enter your search, then double-click Show All in Finder at the bottom of the search results list to open a Finder search window.
  - In Finder: Enter your search in the search field, then press Return.
2. Click the Add button **+** on the right side of the search window, below the search field.
3. Click the far-left pop-up menu, then choose or add search criteria.

For example, to search only a certain type of item instead of all items, choose Kind. Or to search for any item whose name contains a particular word or phrase, choose Name.

To add criteria, choose Other, then select each attribute you want to add. For example, to search copyright

information, select Copyright in the list of attributes, then click OK.

4. Choose criteria from other pop-up menus that appear. For example, after you choose Kind, click the other pop-up menu to specify Document or Image, for example. To add a kind, choose Other.



5. Add or remove search criteria as needed by clicking the Add button **+** or the Remove button **-**.

To appear in the search results, an item must match all your criteria. For example, if one criterion specifies searching for items whose name begins with S and you add a criterion to search for items created today, the search results include only items created today whose names begin with S.

### Search for metadata attributes

Most items contain metadata that describes the item contents, how it was created, and other attributes. For example, when you take a digital photo, information such as the camera model, the aperture, and the focal length are among the many attributes automatically stored in the file as metadata. To view metadata for a file, select the file, then choose File > Get Info.

Here are examples of how you might use metadata attributes in a search:

- trip kind:document searches for the word “trip” in documents only.
- author:tom searches for all items written by Tom.
- meeting date:tomorrow searches for meetings you have

planned for tomorrow.

- kind:images created:5/16/14 searches for images created on a specific date.

- kind:music by:"glenn miller" searches for music by Glenn Miller.

- modified:<=6/29/14 searches for items modified on or before a specific date.

**Search by the type of items**

When you use Spotlight or search in Finder or other windows, you can use keywords to specify the type of items you're searching for, such as apps, contacts, or bookmarks.

To specify the type of item, add the text "kind:[type of item]" at the end of your search. For example, to search for photos of New York City, enter "New York City kind:images." To search for email messages that mention Anne Johnson, enter "Anne Johnson kind:email."

<b>Type of item</b>	<b>Keyword</b>
Apps	kind:application
	kind:applications
	kind:app
Contacts	kind:contact
	kind:contacts
Folders	kind:folder
	kind:folders
Email	kind:email
	kind:emails
	kind:mail message
	kind:mail messages
Calendar events	kind:event

	kind:events
Reminders	kind:reminder
	kind:reminders
Images	kind:image
	kind:images
Movies	kind:movie
	kind:movies
Music	kind:music
Audio	kind:audio
PDF	kind:pdf
	kind:pdfs
Preferences	kind:system preferences
	kind:preferences
Bookmarks	kind:bookmark
	kind:bookmarks
Fonts	kind:font
	kind:fonts
Presentations	kind:presentation
	kind:presentations

There are several other keywords that you can use to find items, such as from, to, author, with, by, tag, title, name, keyword, and contains. To use a keyword, enter it followed by a colon, then enter your search term. For example, enter "author:Emily" or "title:New York City."

**Perform a Boolean query**

A Boolean query uses AND, OR, and NOT (known as Boolean operators) to narrow search results. You can also use a minus sign (-), which means AND NOT, to exclude items when you search.



Here are examples of what you might type in a search field when you use Boolean operators:

- `author:tom OR author:thom` searches for items authored by Tom or Thom, if you don't know the exact spelling of his name.

- `trip -france` searches for items that contain the word "trip" but not "france," so results might include photos from a trip to Spain but not to France.

- `kind:message date:6/29/14-7/25/14 NOT date:7/14/14` searches for email messages dated from 6/29/14 through 7/25/14, but excludes those dated 7/14/14.



Wendy Boswell posted the following article to *lifewire.com* on July 19, 2017. [tinyurl.com/ycllmq72](http://tinyurl.com/ycllmq72). © about.com. She has been the editor of *About Web Search* since 2004. She has worked as a digital consultant with several Fortune 500 companies, including the *New York Times*, Intel, and IBM.

## 6 People Search Engines You Can Use To Find Anyone

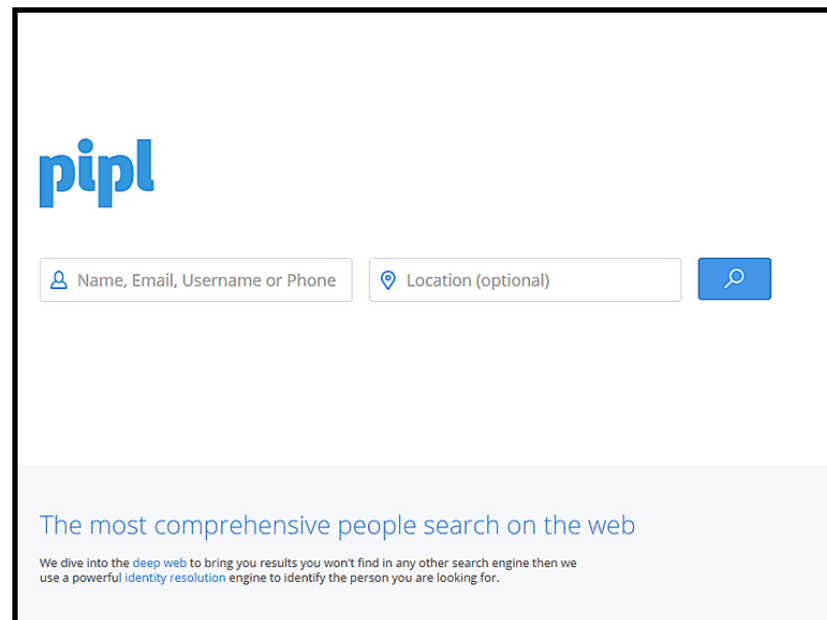
By Wendy Boswell



If you need to do a little bit of sleuthing about someone, the Web can be a fantastic resource. Track down an [address](#) or a [phone number](#), find a long-lost school friend, or simply verify information with this list of the best six people search engines on the Web. All of these search engines are hyper-focused on finding only people-related information. Note: at the time of this writing, all the information in these resources are free. Read

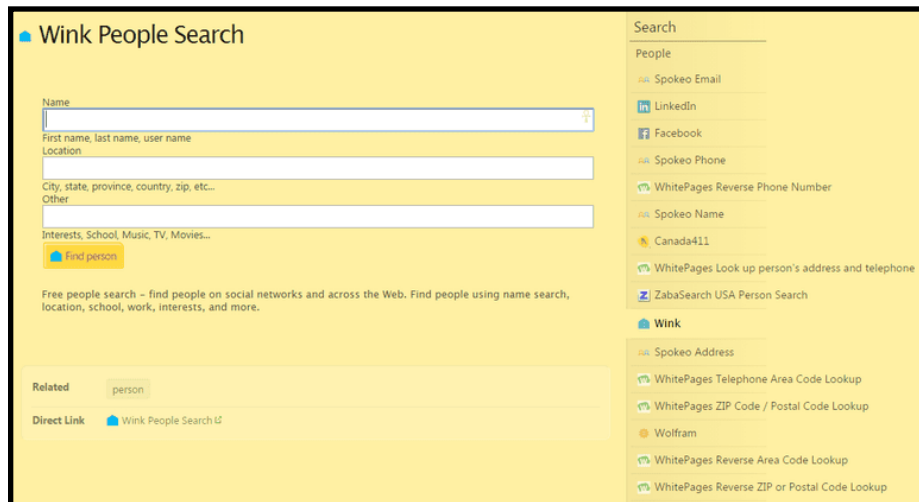
[Should I Pay To Find People Online?](#) for more information about whether you should pay to find someone online.

### Pipl



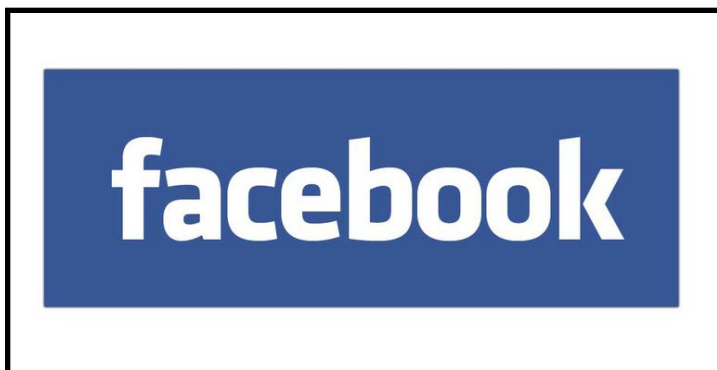
Pipl is a people search engine that scours the [Invisible Web](#) for information; basically, what that means is that you're going to get more than just the usual search engine results for whatever name you might be searching for. Pipl searches across [social networking](#) services, search engines, databases, etc. to find tidbits you might not usually find on a rudimentary search using a more generalized search engine. One interesting thing that sets Pipl apart; they offer special services for nonprofits at a steep discount in order to create more ways for these organizations to service their clients.

### Wink



[Wink](#) searches across what you would find using a regular search engine as well as across social communities, online profiles, etc. You can also use Wink to manage your online presence by creating a Wink profile. You can "claim" and add various places where you might be active online, and manage them all in one convenient place. If you're looking for small tidbits of information across many different sources, Wink is a good choice to continue to put the clues together about whatever you might be looking for.

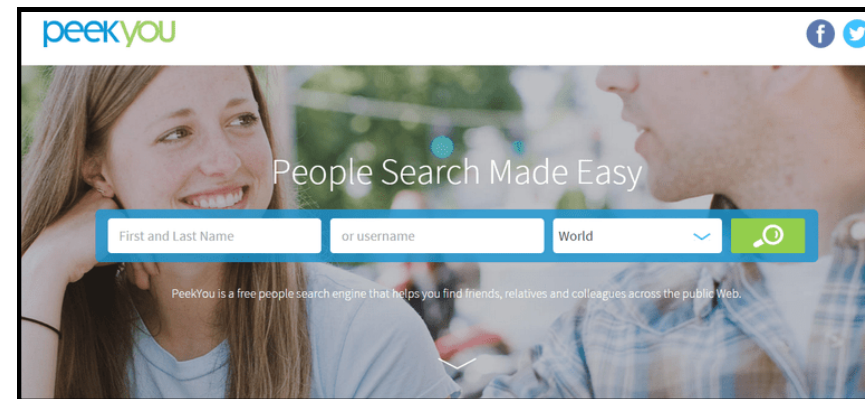
### Facebook



As one of the world's largest social networks with hundreds of millions of people on this platform on a daily basis, it makes sense to use Facebook as an incredibly useful tool to find people online. You can use [Facebook](#) to [search for people](#) you went to high school and college with, as well as work colleagues, friends from elementary school, and non-profit organizations.

Facebook is also great for finding people in specific geographic locations living in your local area that you might not know about, as well as any kind of association, club, or group. While many people keep their [Facebook profiles private](#) (meaning that information is only visible to those in their immediate circles of friends and family), many people do not, which gives anyone who wants to find it immediate access to whatever they may be putting online.

### PeekYou



[PeekYou](#) adds an interesting twist to the world of free people search engines; it allows you to search for usernames across a variety of social networking communities. For instance: say you would like to learn more about the person who uses the handle "I-Love-Kittens"; you can use PeekYou to see what else they might be doing on the Web under that username (related: there's an astonishing amount of information you can dig up on someone using only their username. Read [How to Track Someone Using Only a Username](#) for more information).

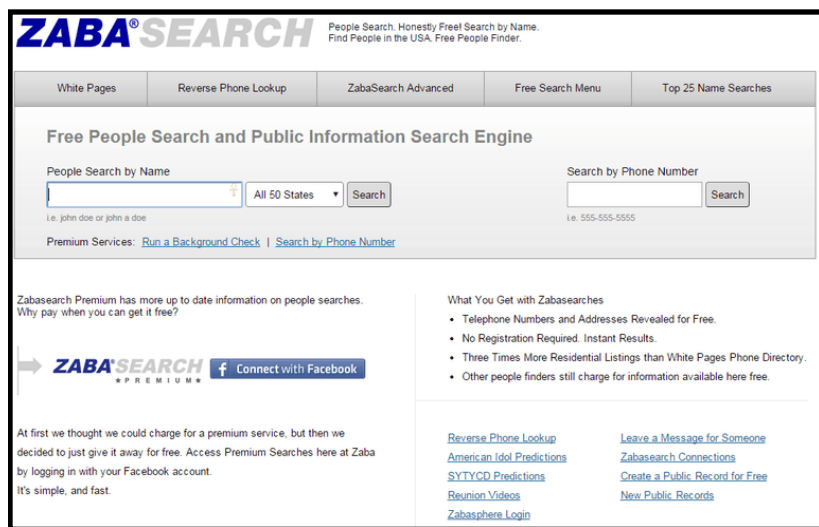


### LinkedIn



You can use [LinkedIn](#) to search through professional networks; you can also add your profile to network with other people with similar interests. By viewing other [LinkedIn users'](#) profiles, you can pick up quite a bit of interesting information: where they work, who they work with, their former positions, current or former supervisors, any kind of recommendations they might have received, and much more. Depending on privacy settings, you might not be able to see everything that someone on LinkedIn has provided in their profile; in addition, don't forget that if you are a registered user on LinkedIn, the fact that you looked at someone's profile will be made known to them.

### Zabasearch



[Zabasearch](#) is a free people search engine that scours freely accessible public information and records. Everything found at Zabasearch is culled from public domain information, such as databases, court records, and phone directories.



*Glenn Fleishman posted the following article to [macworld.com](#) on February 28, 2017. [/tinyurl.com/jlx4wte](#) © IDG Consumer & SMB. He is a Senior Contributor to Macworld and a regular contributor to the Economist, Fast Company, and Boing Boing. He appears regularly on public radio.*

### How To Find Frequently Visited Sites In Safari As Icons

*Confused with how Safari's Top Sites feature works? Here's the lowdown.*

#### By Glenn Fleishman

Deva Seyon has a quandary about Top Sites in Safari for macOS:



*When viewing the “top sites” grid, it can be either a website “picture” of the webpage or the standard icon of the website. How is it done? I can’t find how to change it.*

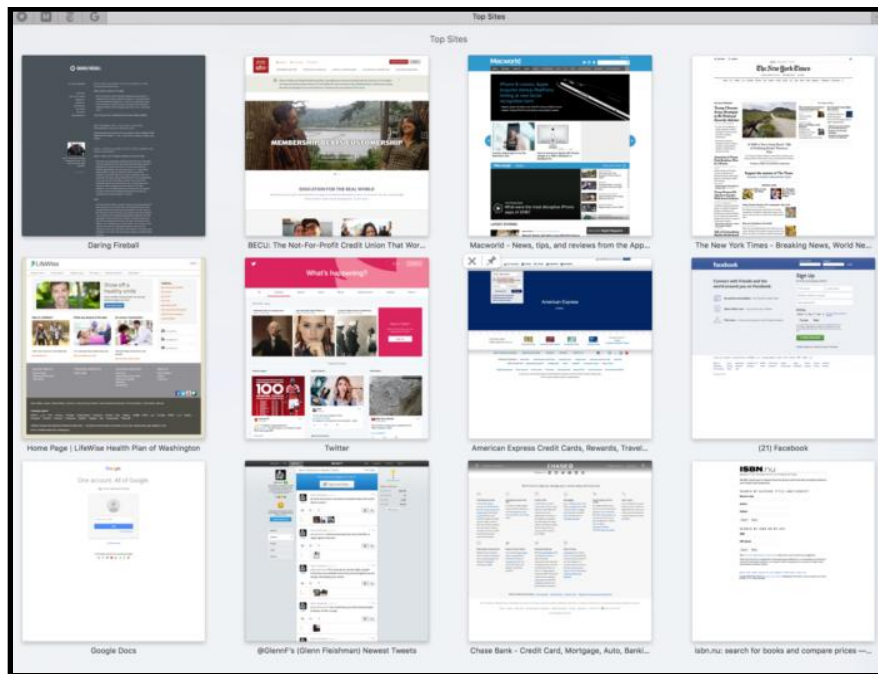
This puzzled me, as while I don’t use Top Sites regularly—a page that shows your 6, 12, or 24 most frequently visited sites—I recalled this icon view, too. It turns out both Deva and I are conflating two separate, but similar features in Safari.

If you click the grid of dots in the upper-left corner of Safari, the app brings up the Top Sites page. (You can customize whether 6, 12, or 24 icons are shown via *Safari > Preferences*. You can also hover over a page thumbnail, and an X and pushpin icon appear

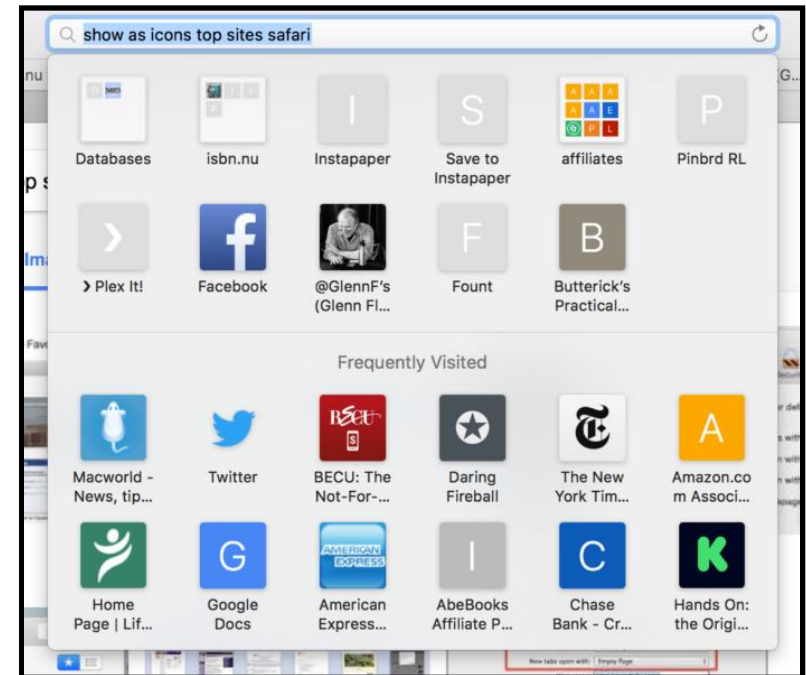
in its upper left. Click the X to remove the item from appearing in Top Sites; click the pushpin to make it always appear.)

But there's no option to view icons. For that, click in Safari's Location bar. After a moment, a drop-down display appears populated with icons. At the top, Safari shows the contents of

your toolbar favorites; at the bottom, the most frequently visited sites. I noted that it's not a precise match with Top Sites, but this may have to do with how it sorts results.



*The Top Sites view in Safari shows thumbnails.*



*The icons for most-visited sites appears as part of a drop-down view from the Location menu.*

So that's where you find the icon view, but here's a twist that makes this particularly confusing: clicking in the Location bar *while viewing the Top Sites page* results in no dropdown area of icons! It feels like you're being gaslighted—you know the icons should be there, you click, and no icons. On any regular page or a blank page, clicking the Location bar produces the same icon display.

### Ask Mac 911

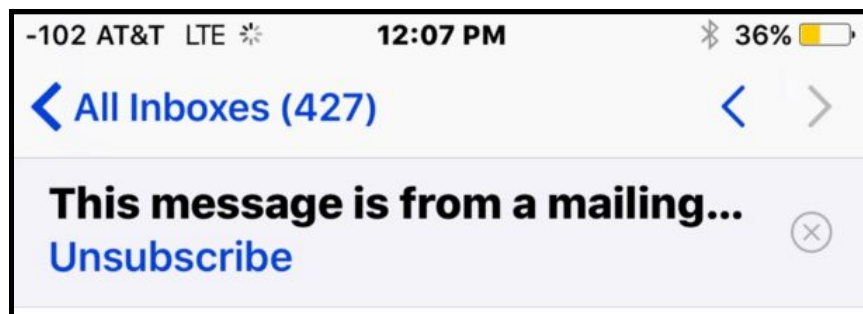
We've compiled a list of the most commonly asked questions we get, and the answers to them: [read our super FAQ](#) to see if you're covered. If not, we're always looking for new problems to solve! Email yours to [mac911@macworld.com](mailto:mac911@macworld.com) including screen captures as appropriate. Mac 911 cannot reply to email with troubleshooting advice nor can we publish answers to every question.



The following article was posted to [osxdaily.com](http://osxdaily.com) on July 13, 2017. [tinyurl.com/ybkjhnf6](http://tinyurl.com/ybkjhnf6). © OSX Daily. Try the site. Lots of tips and good info.

## How To Unsubscribe From Mailing Lists On iPhone And iPad Easily

By OSX Daily



Have you ever found yourself receiving emails from a mailing list you never subscribed to? Virtually everyone with an email address has experienced this, usually from solicitors, junk mailers, and companies of things you may have once interacted with. While you can usually go to the bottom of an email and poke around for a micro-font “Unsubscribe” link, another faster option is available to users of the latest versions of iOS.

Thanks to a new Mail app feature in iOS, users of iPhone and iPad can quickly unsubscribe from emails sent from a mailing list, directly from the mail app and faster than usual.

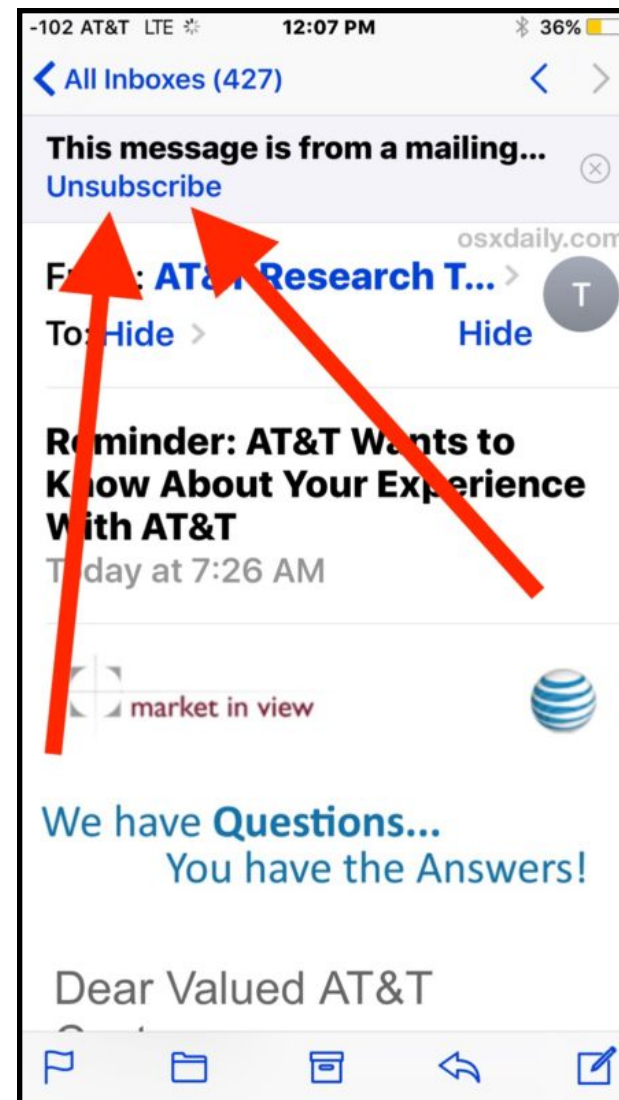
As already mentioned, you’ll need a new version of iOS to have this feature on iPhone or iPad, anything beyond 10.0 will include the mailing list unsubscribe ability.

### How to Unsubscribe from Mailing Lists in iOS Mail Quickly

1. Open the Mail app in iOS if you haven’t done so already

2. Choose any email in the inbox that has been sent to you from a mailing list and open it, at the top of the screen you will see a message stating “This message is from a mailing list” with a blue “Unsubscribe” link button

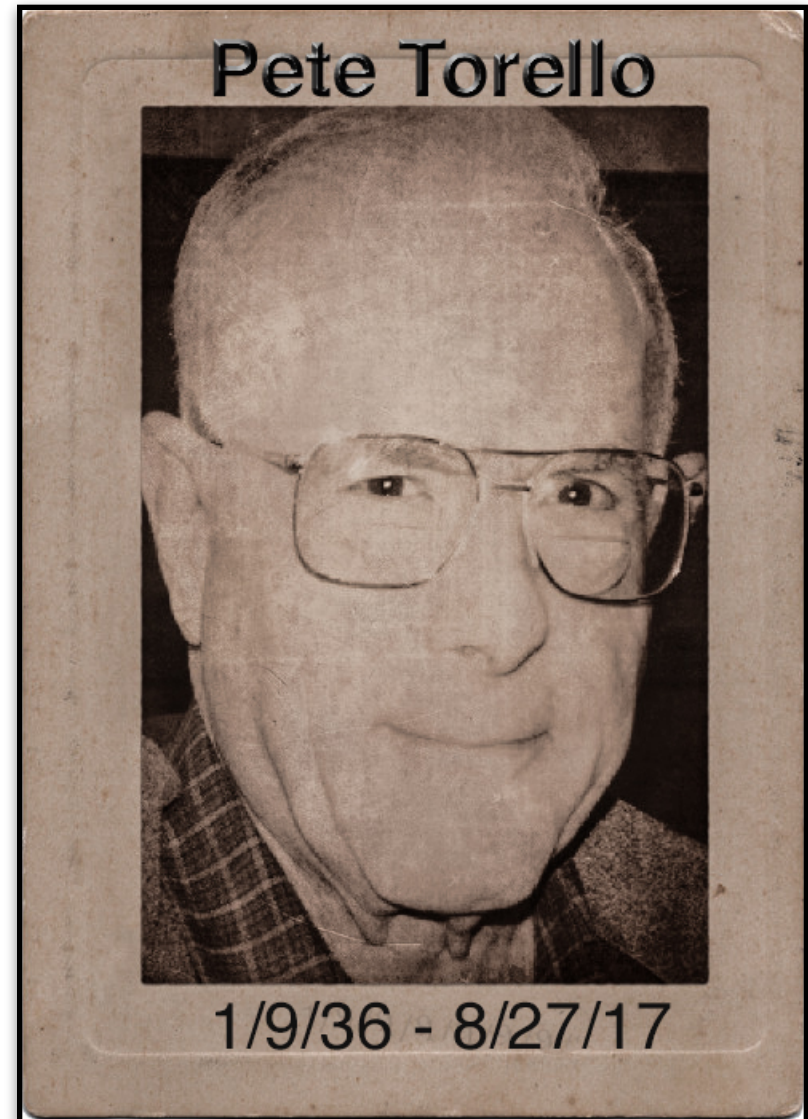
3. Tap on that to attempt to unsubscribe from the mailing list that sent the email



This works the same on Mail app for any iPhone or iPad running the latest versions of iOS. You can have the device in horizontal or vertical mode and you'll still have the unsubscribe option at the top of an email that is eligible to be unsubscribed from.

For email lists that you want to stay subscribed to, you can hit the little grey "(X)" button in the same header option to dismiss the unsubscribe option for that given mailing list, it should carry forward to all other emails from the same mailing list and address.

Note that not all mailing lists will have the unsubscribe option in the Mail app like this, but it does appear often enough to work for most. If you're totally overburdened with mailing list emails, you can always resort to [deleting all mail in iOS 10](#) or use the [Trash All Mail function in other iOS releases](#), or mark them as read and [use the unread Mail inbox](#) instead.



*iAnswerGuy* posted the following articles to [ianswerguy.com](http://ianswerguy.com) on February 27, 2016 & February 25, 2016. <http://tinyurl.com/y8765tf9> & [tinyurl.com/y8jbgk](http://tinyurl.com/y8jbgk). © *iAnswerGuy*. He has worked with Apple products since 1984. He has a technical consulting background and an engineering degree. His website is dedicated to helping people

## What's The Difference Between A Text Message And iMessage?

By *iAnswerGuy*



To answer this question, let's first look at a typical text message. When someone sends a text message, they type a message on their phone and hit the send button. At that point, the cellular data service provider (Verizon, AT&T, Sprint, or whoever) transfers that message through their network to the recipient.

Depending on your cell phone plan, you could be charged for the text message (if you don't have an unlimited texting plan or if you exceeded your texting limit for the month). While sending a few text message may not seem significant, a teenager's appetite for texting can cause charges to add up quickly.

### Enter iMessage

When you send a text message to someone that has an Apple ID, the Messages app automatically recognizes that person's Apple ID and routes the message through Apple's servers instead of using the cell phone carrier. This is done automatically and avoids any texting charges from the cell phone carrier. Sending iMessages will still use cellular data when the iPhone is not connected to a Wi-Fi network. Users that approach the monthly limit of their cellular data plan may opt to turn off iMessages. See this article for [more information on disabling iMessage](#).

Since iMessages can be sent using a Wi-Fi network, they can be sent from an iPad, iPod touch, or Mac computer that has no

cellular data connection.

The Messages app provides some visual indication as to whether you will be sending an iMessage or a regular text message. In the figures below, the one on the top shows the Messages app when you are sending an iMessage. The figure on the bottom shows the Messages app when sending a regular text message.



Notice the iMessage displays sent messages in a blue background and the word "iMessage" is shown in the text entry field. When sending a regular text message, the text entry field displays "Text Message" and sent messages are displayed with a green background.

### Other articles related to iMessages

If you have multiple iOS devices in your family and iMessages are being delivered to all your devices, please see my article about [configuring multiple devices so iMessages can be delivered separately](#) for each person.

If you question why text messages are delivered to your iPhone but not your iPad, please see my article describing [text message and iMessage delivery](#).

Occasionally, you may notice iMessages are being sent as regular SMS text messages. This article describes [why iMessages are sent as SMS text messages and how to avoid it](#).

## Why Do I Receive Text Messages On My iPhone But Not My iPad?

By **iAnswerGuy**

This is another follow-up article based on my previously published post describing the [difference between a text message and an iMessage](#). The original article has been quite popular and has generated some additional questions. This article will address why text messages are delivered to an iPhone but not an iPad.

### SMS/MMS Text Messages

Traditional text messages are sent through the cellular provider. You can not send or receive regular SMS/MMS text messages on a device that is not connected to a cellular network. Even if your iPad is 3G or 4G capable, it can not send or receive traditional SMS text messages. Your cellular provider delivers text messages using the cellular control channel of your phone. The iPad does not have access to the cellular control channel in this manner.

This may seem odd because iMessages can be sent and received on both iPhones and iPads. That's because iMessage works differently than regular text messages.

### Understanding iMessage Delivery

An iMessage can be delivered to an iPhone, iPad, iPod touch, or a Macintosh computer. This versatility is due to iMessage being related to your Apple ID. Any device that is setup to use your Apple ID is capable of sending or receiving iMessages. If you have an iPhone, the phone number is also associated with your Apple ID and all devices using the Apple ID can receive iMessages sent to your phone number.

When you send an iMessage, Apple will route that message through their servers using an Internet connection. This Internet connection can be either Wi-Fi or your cellular provider's data network. This allows you to send iMessages from iPods, iPads,

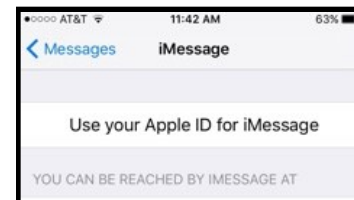
and Macintosh computers even without a traditional text messaging plan from a cellular provider.

Some people mistakenly think they have a text messaging problem because some messages appear on their iPhone and not their iPad. Usually, it is not a messaging problem, but rather they are seeing the difference in delivery between an iMessage and an SMS text message.

With the release of iOS 8.1, Apple has included a feature called Text Message Forwarding, which will forward SMS texts from the iPhone to the iPad. This allows SMS text messages to be sent and received in the Messages app on the iPad. This article provides additional information. [How to Receive SMS Text Messages on an iPad](#)

### Sync iMessages Between Your iPhone and iPad

If iMessages are appearing on your iPhone but not on your iPad, you need to verify both devices are signed in to your Apple ID in the Messages settings. On each device, go to Settings -> Messages -> Send & Receive and make sure the same Apple ID is used on both devices. If you see a button labeled "Use your Apple ID with iMessage", this indicates your Apple ID is not currently being used for iMessage on that device. Sign in to your Apple ID to sync your iMessages between devices.



If you are signed in to your Apple ID in the Messages settings on both devices and iMessages are still not delivered to both devices, try resetting iMessage on both devices as described in this article.

[www.ianswerguy.com/not-receiving-imessages](http://www.ianswerguy.com/not-receiving-imessages)

Be sure to sign out of your Apple ID on both devices before signing back in on either device.

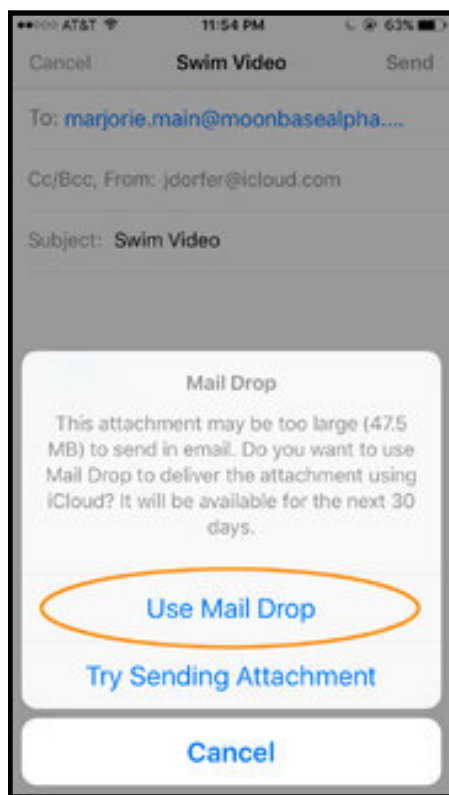


J. D. Biersdorfer posted the following article to the [nytimes.com](http://nytimes.com) on July 10, 2017. [tinyurl.com/yc37cthv](http://tinyurl.com/yc37cthv). © The New York Times Company. She is a member of the newsroom technology staff at the Times.

## Sharing Large Files With Mail Drop

By J. D. Biersdorfer

**Q.** I was trying to mail a video clip on my iPhone to a friend, but the Mail app said the file was too big and I should try sending it with “Mail Drop.” What is this?



*If the file you want to send exceeds the attachment size allowed by your mail service, you can use Apple’s Mail Drop feature to share it by way of iCloud.*

**A.** Mail Drop is a feature that works with the Mail app on [many](#)

[iOS devices, Macs and through a web browser pointed to iCloud.com](#). The email account you are using must [also support the IMAP standard](#). Mail Drop temporarily uses iCloud server space — instead of the mail provider’s servers — to [store file attachments up to five gigabytes in size](#).

When you get a message that an attachment is too large to send normally and you select Mail Drop as an alternative, the Mail app uploads the file to iCloud, and then provides your mail recipient with a link or icon to download it there. This way, the shared file does not actually go through the regular mail servers as an attachment.

The Mail Drop attachments expire after 30 days and do not count against the storage limits for your iCloud account; basic iCloud accounts include a free five gigabytes and [you can buy more if needed](#). You can store up to a terabyte of Mail Drop attachments.

Apple is not the only company that offers this type of workaround. Google has a similar tool that lets [Gmail users stash large files to be shared on the Google Drive](#) connected to their accounts. [Microsoft’s OneDrive service likewise helps Outlook.com users share](#) videos and other big attachments with email correspondents.

If you do not have a mail service with a built-in option for handling hefty attachments, try a file-sharing service like [Dropbox](#) or [Box](#). With this approach, you upload the file to your account and then [send a private link](#) to the content by email. Dropbox can also [work directly with Yahoo Mail](#) and [Gmail](#), as can other some services.



Andrew Skwarek co-posted the following article to [lifewire.com](http://lifewire.com) on August 2, 2017. [tinyurl.com/yb52sz87](http://tinyurl.com/yb52sz87). © about.com. He is E-Commerce Editor at Dotdash. She is Editor and Content Strategist at Trustly.

## Which iPad Should You Buy?

Which is the Best iPad for You?

### By Andrew Skwarek and Meredith Popolo

The process of buying an iPad got a little tougher when Apple unveiled its line of "Pro" iPads. The iPad now comes in three different sizes (12.9-inch, 9.7-inch, and 7.9-inch) and the top-of-the-line models include enterprise-level processors that can compete with most laptops. But do you even need that much power? While the iPad Pro tablets blow the doors off anything we've seen, the iPad Air 2 or iPad mini 2 may be a better fit for your needs. And your wallet.

For those who already own an iPad, the choice becomes whether to upgrade your iPad, and if you do, should you go with an iPad Air 2, iPad mini 4, or reach for the sky with an iPad Pro? We'll take a look at each iPad in the lineup and find out which one might be the best for specific needs.

### Best Overall: iPad Pro 10.5-inch



A little more than a year after Apple introduced its 9.7-inch iPad Pro, it released the bigger, and dare we say better, iPad Pro 10.5 inch. Compared to the regular iPad, the Pro has a larger, sharper screen; a more powerful processor and support for the Apple Pencil and Smart Keyboard. It's also the only iPad that comes in Rose Gold.

There's no doubt that this iPad is one of the most powerful tablets

on the market. With a beautiful LED-backlit with Multi-Touch display with a 2224 x 1668 resolution, and a A10X Fusion fourth-generation chip with 64-bit desktop-class architecture, it's capable of replacing your laptop, especially considering it's compatible with the Apple Pencil and Smart Keyboard. If you will primarily be surfing the Web, gaming and watching Netflix, though, this Pro might be a tad too powerful, if that's even possible. But if price is no object and you want the truly best iPad out there, we'd be remiss not to recommend the iPad Pro 10.5 inch.

### Best Value: iPad

If you've paid any attention to technology the past few years, you've probably noticed that the excitement around tablets has died down a bit. In response to this, Apple released its latest iPad (simply called "iPad") in early 2017 with an entry-level price to spur new interest.



The new iPad looks, feels and runs like most other iPads, except it doesn't have all the coolest high-end features that the iPad Pro models have. (But since this is much less expensive, that shouldn't be surprising.) This model has a 9.7-inch screen with 2,048 x 1,536 resolution and weighs just over a pound. Inside, the new iPad has an A9 processor with 64-bit architecture, 2GB of RAM, an eight-megapixel camera on back, a 1.2-megapixel front-facing camera and a battery that claims to give 10 hours of active usage.

You can purchase this model in silver, gold and space gray and it offers either 32GB or 128GB of storage, depending on your needs. With all this tech stuffed into a reasonably priced package, this model is perfect for upgrading an iPad that you've had for several years or for buying your first iPad. [More »](#)

### [Runner-Up, Best Value: iPad Air 2](#)



Want to get the biggest bang for your buck? Pound for pound, the iPad Air 2 is the best value of the bunch and has most of the features that the iPad Pro line of tablets do, minus four-speaker audio (it only has two) and some of the new accessories such as the Apple Pencil and Smart Keyboard (and its A8X processor is just a tad slower than the newer models). But, it's equipped with the same 9.7-inch retina display that offers a 2048 x 1536 resolution. It weighs less than a pound and offers 8MP photos on the rear-facing

camera (an  $f/2.4$  aperture), as well as 1080p HD video recording. It comes in 16GB, 64GB or 128GB and there are three color options (gold, silver and space gray).

If you're looking to save a few hundred dollars and don't mind sacrificing the faster A9X processor that some of the iPad Air 2's siblings come with, then this is a great choice. You'll be able to watch immersive movies and viral YouTube clips on the beautiful display, and even though the speakers might pale in comparison to the two Pro versions, it still has the same Bluetooth 4.2 technology that they do, so it's easy to tether the device to speakers that offer better sound quality.

### [Best to Replace Laptop or Desktop PC: 12.9-Inch iPad Pro](#)

The 12.9-inch iPad Pro is what you should strongly consider when you're in the market for replacing a laptop or desktop PC. The large display and ability to buy in 32GB, 128GB or 256GB means you'll have plenty storage capacity. It's 12 x 8.68 x .27 inches and weighs just 1.57 pounds (say goodbye to lugging around your laptop). This version of the



iPad ups the resolution to 2732 x 2048 beautiful pixels, and has the same super-fast A9X processor as its smaller sibling, as well as a larger battery. If you're into snapping photos, though, it does only offer an 8MP rear-facing camera, whereas the 9.7-inch iPad Pro has a 12MP camera. The device also has Bluetooth 4.2 technology and the ability to record videos in 1080p HD.

Bottom line: If you're looking to get rid of your laptop or bulky desktop, the 12.9-inch iPad Pro clearly the best (and most powerful) choice. The top-notch display makes watching movies and TV shows via Netflix or Hulu a great experience. Need to do some work? Typing up documents and creating PowerPoint presentations in Google Drive is a breeze. Although a bit pricey, this iPad won't have you missing your old computer.

### [Best for Portability: iPad mini 4](#)

In terms of portability, the iPad mini 4 is your best bet. It uses an A8 processor that's only a teeny bit slower than the iPad Air 2's



A8X chip, but can perform all the same software functions as the larger tablet such as side-by-side multitasking; it also has the same 8MP rear-facing camera as the Air 2. While its small screen might not be for everyone (and it is pricier than competitors), the device offers a sharp 2048 x 1536 resolution, 1080p HD video recording, slow-mo video support for 720p at 120 fps and measures just 8 x 5.3 x .24 inches, so it's perfect to store in your purse or a small backpack if you're traveling and want to consume some entertainment on-the-

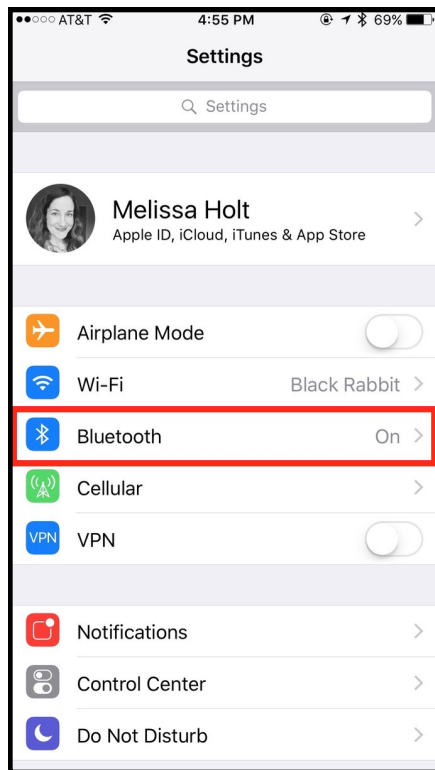
go. The iPad mini 4 weighs just over half a pound and comes in 32GB and 128GB, and is available in three colors (gold, silver, and space gray).

Melissa Holt posted the following article to [macobserver.com](http://macobserver.com) on August 16, 2017. [tinyurl.com/yb8ezwaz](http://tinyurl.com/yb8ezwaz). © The Mac Observer, Inc. She is an Apple Consultant who lives and works along the Front Range in Colorado.

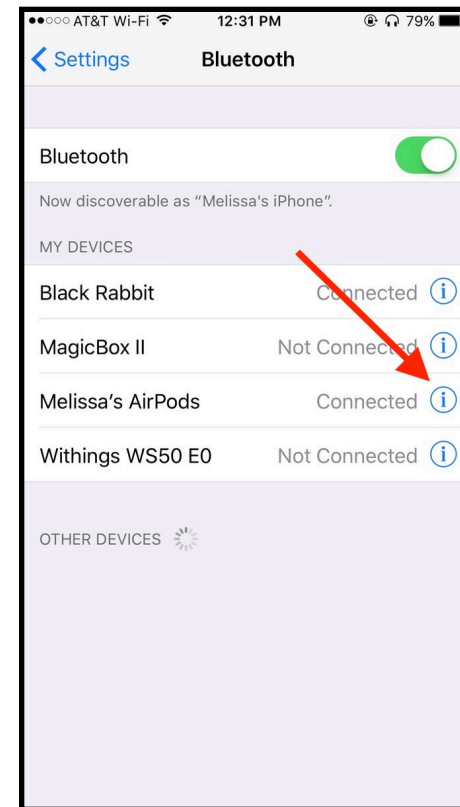
## Change Your AirPods' Behavior

By Melissa Holt

Under iOS 10, you can change how your AirPods react when you double-tap on them, for example, or switch what happens when you shove 'em in your ears. You'll adjust these options on your iPhone or iPad, but to get started, first open your AirPods' case or take them out of it; then you'll visit **Settings > Bluetooth** on your paired iOS device.

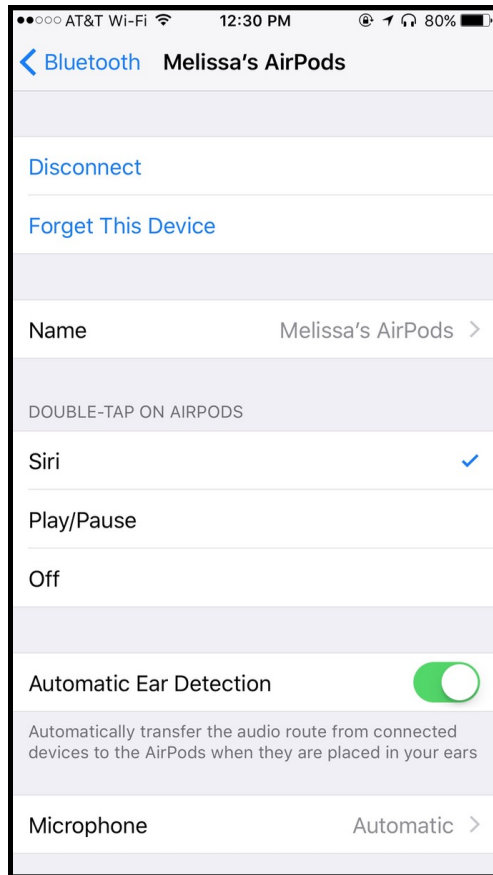


their name to connect, then as I've indicated below, you'll touch the "i" next to them...



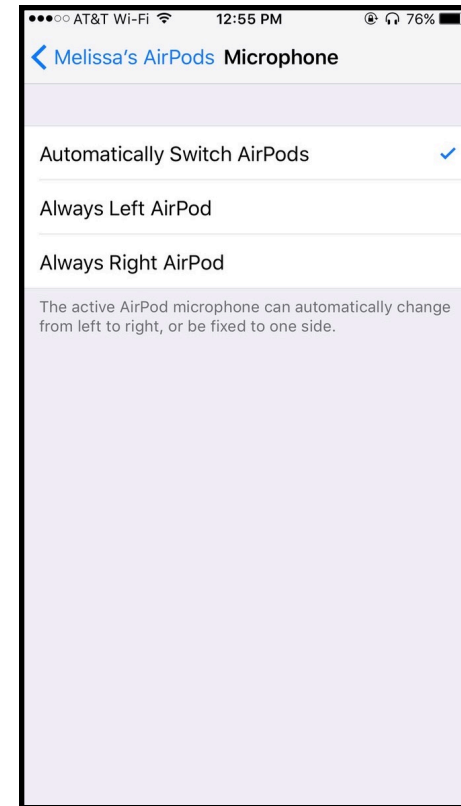
...and you'll see everything you can do on the following screen.

There you'll see a list of all of the Bluetooth devices you've added. If you don't see "Connected" next to your AirPods, tap



Within this, you can disconnect your AirPods (or have your device forget them entirely), change their name, or set what happens when you double-tap one of them. This is probably the most useful adjustment, as you could configure your AirPods to play/pause instead of invoking Siri with a double-tap! Nifty.

Also on this screen are “Automatic Ear Detection”—which you can turn off if you don’t like your audio automatically being sent to your AirPods when you put them in your ears—and the “Microphone” setting.



What this’ll do is let you configure which AirPod you’d like to always be your microphone. So if that’s your thing, here’s where you’ll change it, along with all of the other neat stuff above! I’m trying out the “double tap to play/pause” thing myself right now just to see how I like it. I actually think I kind of miss Siri! Never thought I’d miss walking around looking like I’m talking to myself, but there you have it.



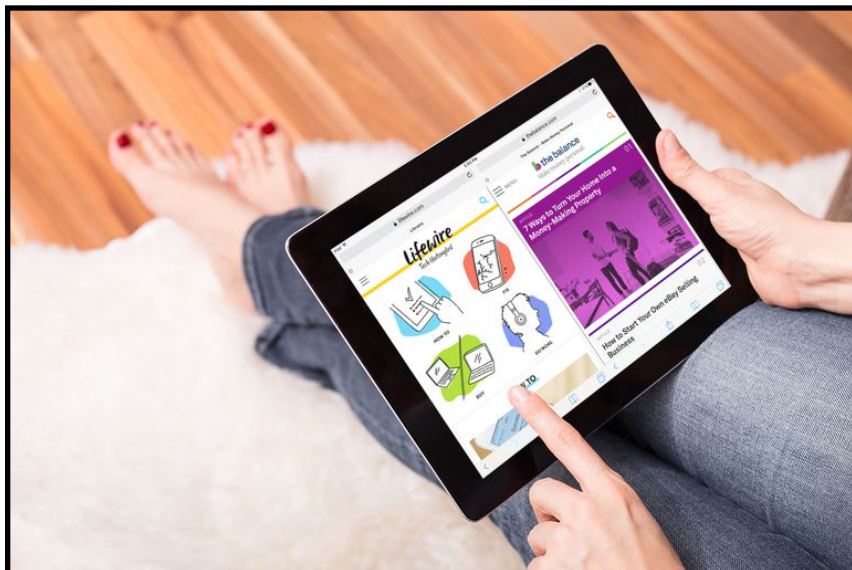
Daniel Nations posted the following article to lifewire.com on November 16, 2016. [tinyurl.com/ya5olc7x](http://tinyurl.com/ya5olc7x). © About.Inc. He has been writing, programming and following technology since back in the Commodore Vic 20 days.

## How To View Two Pages, Restrict Websites And More iPad Safari Tips

By Daniel Nations

Did you know you can filter out all of the advertisements, menu items and extra content distracting you from cleanly reading a web page with a single tap of your finger? Or save an article you found on your iPhone to read later and quickly pull it up on your iPad? Safari may seem like a simplified and easy-to-use web browser, but there are a lot of hidden gems if you know where to look.

### 01 How to View Two Tabs at Once



Apple has been beefing up the multitasking capabilities of the iPad, and one of the coolest new features they've added is the ability to split the Safari browser in two, allowing you to have two

different web pages on the screen at the same time. In fact, each side of the browser will even get its own tab, and you can move tabs from one side of the screen to the other.

This feature requires an iPad that supports [split-screen multitasking](#). These include the iPad Air 2 or later, iPad Mini 4 or later and the iPad Pro line of tablets.

You can open up the split view of Safari by holding down the tab button. This is the button that looks like a square on top of another square. When you hold down the button, a menu pops up offering you the choice to enter Split View.

While in split view, the toolbar moves from the top of the screen to the bottom of the screen, where you will have a toolbar for each view. So you can still share individual websites, open bookmarks specifically for the left side or the right side of the browser, etc.

And if you are familiar with holding a finger down on a link for a menu that will let you open the website in a new tab, you do the same to open the website in the other view.

### 02 How to Restrict a Website

This one is great for parents. You can actually restrict the Safari browser from pulling up specific websites or even restrict all websites except those on your list.

First, you will need to turn on Restrictions for the iPad. You can do this by [opening the Settings app](#), choosing General from the left-side menu and tapping Restrictions. At the top of the screen is the link for enabling the parental restrictions. You'll be asked to input a passcode for restrictions. This passcode is used to modify the restrictions or to allow a website that was previously disabled by your restriction settings.

After you have entered the passcode, scroll down and tap "Websites". You have three choices: Allow All Websites, Limit Adult Content and Specific Websites Only. The Limit Adult Content option is great because it not only restricts Safari from



loading any website deemed to have adult content, but you can also add specific websites to the list to keep them from loading up or add a website to the list of allowed sites to load.

The Limit Adult Content option is good for teens, but for younger children, the Specific Websites Only option is usually best. When browsing Safari under this option, you can easily "Allow" any website that you think is fine for your child without going back to settings. Simply tap the Allow link and then type in the passcode to allow the website past the filter.

[Read More About Limiting Content Including Apps, Movies and Music More »](#)

### **03 Tap to Go to the Top of a Page**

The tap-to-top feature takes you back to the top of a website after you have scrolled down the page. This feature actually works in many different apps where you scroll down a page such as [Facebook](#) and Twitter.

The way it works is by tapping in the center of the screen at the very top of the iPad's display. Normally, the time is displaying at the top of the screen, and if you simply tap the time, you will go to the top of the page.

If you are in Split View in the Safari browser, you will need to tap at the top center of the side where you want to scroll back to the top. So you can't aim for the time in Split View, but the feature still works if you tap the top-center of the left side or the right side.

### **04 Backward and Forward Gestures**

The Safari browser has a backward button (<) at the top of the screen that allows you to move to the previous web page. This is great when you are searching Google and the page you landed on isn't quite what you are wanting. There's no need to search again when you can just go back to Google. There's also a forward button that becomes available when you have moved backward, letting you get back to that original web page.

But when you scroll down a page, these toolbar buttons disappear. You can get them back by tapping to the top, but a quicker way to move back and forth is with gestures. If you tap your finger on the far left edge of the screen where the display meets the bevel and then move your finger to the middle of the screen without lifting it, you will see the previous page unveiled. You can also go 'forward' by doing just the opposite: tapping the far right edge and sliding your finger to the middle.

### **05 How to View Your Recent Web History and Re-Open Closed Tabs**

Did you know the iPad keeps track of the web history of every tab you have open in the Safari browser? Me neither. Not until I stumbled across it. You can access your recent history by tapping and holding your finger down on the back button (<) at the top of the screen. After a few seconds, a list will appear with every website you've had open on that tab.

You can also re-open a tab if you accidentally closed it. You can do this by holding your finger down on the new tab button, which is the toolbar button with a plus (+) sign. When you hold your finger down, a menu will pop up with a list of your most recently closed tabs.

### **06 How to View and Clear Your Entire Web History**

If you want more than just your recent web history, you can get to it through the [Bookmarks Menu](#). The bookmarks sub-menu is a little confusing at times. There are three tabs at the top: bookmarks, reading list and shared list. The Bookmarks tab also has several folders including the "Bookmarks Menu" section of the bookmarks tab. (I said it was confusing, right?)

If you are on the top level of the Bookmarks tab, you will see an option for History just below the Favorites section. If you are not on the top level, you will see a "< All" link just below the Bookmarks tab button that will take you to the top level.

In the History section, you can view your entire web history and return to any web page by simply tapping on it. You can also

delete a single item from your history by sliding your finger from right-to-left on the link to reveal a delete button. There is also a "Clear" button that bottom of the screen that will delete your entire web history. [More »](#)

## 07 How to Browse Privately

If clearing out your web history sounds like a lot of work just to hide the websites you visited when shopping for your spouse's birthday present, you'll love private browsing. When you browse in private mode, Safari doesn't log the websites you visit. It also doesn't share your browser cookies, which means it doesn't tell those websites anything about you.

You can turn on Private Browsing by tapping the tab button, which is the one with two squares on top of each other, and then tapping "Private" at the top of the screen. You'll know when you are in private mode because the top menu will have a black background.

Fun Fact: Private Browsing cannot be entered if parental restrictions are turned on for the Safari browser. [More »](#)

## 08 The Reading List and Shared Link

Are you wondering what those other two tabs in the Bookmarks Menu? The Reading List is a cool feature that allows you to save an article you've found on the web to the reading list. This list is shared by all of your devices, so if you find a great article on your iPhone but want to read it later on the larger screen of your iPad, you can save it to the Reading List.

You can save an article to your Reading List the same way you save a bookmark: tapping and holding the bookmarks button.

The Shared Links list is another neat feature for those who love Twitter. It will show all of the links shared on your Twitter timeline. This makes it a great way to find out what's buzzing at the moment.

## 09 How to Share a Web Page

Speaking of sharing, did you know there are a few ways you can

share what you are reading with friends? The Share button is the button with an arrow pointing out the top of a square. When you tap it, you will see a window with options from sharing the web page via a text message or mail to printing the web page.

It's easy to share a page via a text message, but if you are standing right next to the person and they use an iPad or iPhone, you can [use AirDrop](#). The top section of the sharing menu is devoted to AirDrop. Any nearby friends in your contacts list will show up here. Simply tap their icon and they'll be prompted to open the web page on their device. [More »](#)

## 10 How to Block Ads on All Websites

This one is becoming a more popular option as web pages fill up with so many advertisements that they actually slow down the process of loading the page to a crawl. One good thing about most ad blockers is the ability to "whitelist" a website, which means you can block ads but tell the blocker to allow ads on your favorite sites to make sure the publisher gets the needed advertisement revenue to keep the website afloat.

Unfortunately, blocking ads isn't the most straightforward process. First, you'll need to search for an ad blocker on the App Store. When you find one you want, you need to turn it on in the iPad's settings. You can do this by [opening the Settings app](#), choosing Safari settings from the left-side menu, tapping "Content Blockers" and then turning the specific ad blocker on in the content blockers page.

Confused? [Read our guide to blocking ads on the iPad](#). Or you can read the next tip to find out how to block ads for a single page. [More »](#)

## 11 Read an Article Without the Ads

You don't need an ad blocker to strip ads out of an article. The Safari browser has a reader mode that will combine text and pictures without the advertisements to give you a good, clean read. And you don't need to do anything special to set it up. Simply tap the button of horizontal lines next to the web address

in the search bar. This button will reformat the page to be much more readable.

## 12 Search the Web or Search the Web Page

The search bar at the top of the Safari browser actually does quite a bit more than simply search Google for whatever you type into it or go to a specific page when you type in a web address. It can also suggest websites and show matching websites from your saved bookmarks or our web history.

Want to search the web page itself? The search bar's results also shows "on this page", which matches the phrase you type in to every time it is used on the page you are visiting. You'll even get backwards and forwards buttons to move through every instance of the word or phrase throughout the entire page.

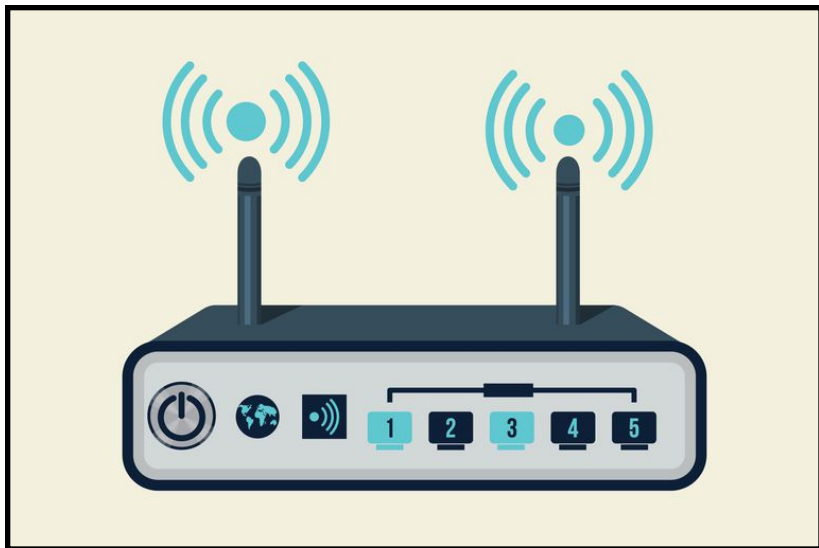
## 13 Request the Desktop Website

It would be nice to think the iPad has been around long enough and is popular enough that most websites give us pages that take into account the larger real estate on our screen, but some websites still load up the somewhat-limited smartphone or mobile website. In these instances, its nice to know we can request the 'full' website.

You can load the desktop version of the website by tapping and holding the "refresh" button next to the search bar. This is the button that has an arrow going in a semi-circle. If you tap and hold the button, a menu will appear giving you the "Request Desktop Site" option.



Bradley Mitchell posted the following article to lifewire.com on April 07, 2017. [tinyurl.com/pq5fssz](http://tinyurl.com/pq5fssz). © [about.com](http://about.com). He is a computer professional who has covered wireless and computer networking topics for About.com since 1999.



## How To Set Up A Home Network Router

By Bradley Mitchell

This step-by-step guide explains how to set up a [broadband router](#) for home computer networks. The exact names of configuration settings on these routers vary depending on the specific model. However, this same general process applies:

### Choose a suitable location

Choose a good location to begin installing your router such as an open floor space or table. This does not need to be the permanent location of the device: Wireless routers sometimes need careful positioning and deployment in places difficult to reach.

At the beginning, it's better to choose a location where it's easiest to work with the router and worry about final placement later.

### Turn It On

Plug in the router's electrical power source, then turn on the router by pushing the power button.

Connect your Internet Modem to the Router (optional)

Older network [modems](#) connect via an [Ethernet](#) cable but [USB](#) connections have become increasingly common. The cable plugs into the router jack named *WAN* or *uplink* or *Internet*. When connecting devices with network cables, be sure each end of the cable connects tightly: Loose cables are one of the most common sources of network setup problems. After connecting the cable, be sure to power cycle (turn off and turn back on) the modem to ensure the router recognizes it.

### Connect One Computer to the Router

Connect this first computer to the router via a [network cable](#). Note that using the Wi-Fi connection of a wireless router for initial installation is not recommended as its Wi-Fi settings are not yet configured: Temporarily using a cable for router installation avoids unstable or dropped connections.

(After router installation is complete, the computer can be changed over to a wireless connection as needed.)

### Open the Router's Administration Console

From the computer connected to the router, first open a Web browser. Then enter the router's address for network administration in the Web address field and hit return to reach the router's home page.

Many routers are reached by either the Web address "http://192.168.1.1" or "http://192.168.0.1" Consult your router's documentation to determine the exact address for your model. Note that you do not need a working Internet connection for this step.

### Log in to the router

The router's home page will prompt for a username and password. Both are provided in the router's documentation. You

should change the router's password for security reasons, but do this after the installation is complete to avoid unnecessary complications during initial setup.

### **Enter Internet Connection Information**

If you want your router to connect to the Internet, enter Internet connection information into that section of the router's configuration (exact location varies). For example, those using [DSL](#) Internet often require entering [PPPoE](#) username and password settings into the router.. Likewise, if you requested and have been issued a static [IP address](#) by your Internet, the static IP settings (including network mask and gateway address) supplied by the provider must also must be set in the router.

### **Update the MAC Address of the Router**

Some Internet providers authenticate their customers by [MAC address](#). If you were using an older network router or other [gateway device](#) to connect to the Internet before, your provider may be tracking that MAC address and prevent you from going online with the new router.

If your Internet service has this restriction, you can (through the administrator console) update the MAC address of the router with the [MAC address](#) of the device you were using previously to avoid having to wait for the provider to update their records. Read [How to Change a MAC Address](#) for a detailed description of this process.

### **Consider changing the network name (often called SSID)**

Routers come from the manufacturer with a default name chosen, but there are advantages to using a different name instead. Read [How to Change the Router SSID](#) for detailed instructions.

### **Verify the Local Network Connection**

Verify the local network connection between your one computer and the router is working.

To do this, check that the computer has received valid [IP address](#) information from the router.

### **Verify Your Computer Can Connect to the Internet Properly**

Open a Web browser and visit a few Internet sites such as <http://wireless.about.com/>. For more information, see [How to Connect a Computer to the Internet](#).

### **Connect Additional Computers to the Router**

When connecting from a wireless device, ensure [the network name](#) (SSID) chosen matches that of the router.

### **Configure Network Security Features**

Configure additional network security features as needed to guard your systems against Internet attackers. These [W-Fi Home Network Security Tips](#) contain a checklist to follow.

Finally, place the router in an optimal location - see [Where's the Best Place For Your Wireless Router](#).



Mitchell posted the following article to lifewire.com on July 2, 2017. [tinyurl.com/y95vqgow](http://tinyurl.com/y95vqgow). © [about.com](http://about.com).

## Troubleshooting Home Network Router Problems

Guidelines to follow



By Bradley Mitchell

You've carefully followed all the instructions in your [network router's](#) setup guide, but for whatever reason your connections aren't working as they should. Perhaps everything functioned before and just started failing suddenly, or maybe you've spent days or weeks trying to get through the initial installation. Use these troubleshooting guidelines to isolate and solve [network problems](#) related to your router: Keep in mind there may be more than one issue involved.

### Mismatched Wi-Fi Security Settings

Seemingly the most common cause of [wireless network](#) setup issues, incompatibility in settings between two [Wi-Fi](#) devices (such as the router and a PC) will prevent them from being able

to make a [network connection](#). Check the following settings on all Wi-Fi devices to ensure they are compatible:

- Network mode: A router must be enabled to support all versions of Wi-Fi used by the [network clients](#). For example, routers configured to run in "802.11g only" mode will not support [802.11n](#) or old [802.11b](#) devices. To fix this kind of network failure, change the router to run in *mixed mode*.
- Security mode: Most Wi-Fi devices support multiple network security protocols (typically different variations of [WPA](#) and [WEP](#)). All Wi-Fi devices including routers belonging to the same local network must use the same security mode.
- Security key: [Wi-Fi security keys](#) are [passphrases](#) or sequences of letters and digits. All devices [joining a network](#) must be programmed to use a Wi-Fi key recognized by the router (or wireless access point). Many home network routers (access points) support only one key that all devices must share in common. Some newer routers can store multiple Wi-Fi security keys instead of one, however, technically allowing local devices to have different key settings (although keeping their keys all the same can simply setup and troubleshooting).

### MAC Address Restrictions

Many network routers support a feature called [MAC address filtering](#). Although disabled by default, [router administrators](#) can turn this feature on and restrict connections to only certain devices according to their MAC address number. If having difficulty getting a specific device to join the local network (particularly if it is new), check the router to ensure either (a) MAC address filtering is 'off' or (b) the device's [MAC address](#) is included in the list of allowed connections.

### Loose or Disconnected Cables

Sometimes the router is turned off, or someone in the family accidentally unplugs power to it. Ensure power strips are switched on and receiving electricity from the outlet, and if applicable, that any [Ethernet](#) cables are firmly seated - the

connectors should make a clicking sound when snapping into position. If the router can't connect to the Internet but is otherwise operating normally, ensure any [modem](#) cables are connected properly.

### Overheating or Overloading

Downloading large files or streaming data for long periods causes a [home network router](#) to generate heat. In some cases, routers will overheat due to the sustained heavy load. An overheated router will behave unpredictably, eventually disconnecting devices from the local network and crashing. Shutting down the router and allowing it to cool down solves the problem temporarily, but if this issue occurs often, ensure the router has proper ventilation (no vents blocked) and consider moving it to a cooler location.

Home routers can typically handle ten (10) or more connected clients, although if too many devices actively use the network at once, similar overloading problems can result. Even when not physically overheating, the high network activity can cause outages.

Consider [adding a second router to the network](#) in these cases to better handle the load.

### Wireless Signal Limitations

Because the [range of Wi-Fi radio signals](#) is limited, [home network connections](#) sometimes fail because a device's radio cannot reach the router's.

Some people also have had their functioning wireless network go offline as soon as anyone in the house turned on the microwave oven. Garage door openers and other consumer gadgets inside homes also can interfere with the [signals of Wi-Fi networks](#), particularly those that use the 2.4 [GHz](#) radio bands.

It's also common in cities for the signals of several home Wi-Fi networks to intermingle with each other.

Even inside their own home, a person may discover one or more of their neighbor's wireless networks when trying to connect to their own.

To work around these wireless radio interference and range limitations, [change the Wi-Fi channel number](#) on the router, or [re-position the router](#). Finally, consider [changing your router's name \(SSID\)](#) if a neighbor is using the same one.

### Defective or Outdated Hardware or Firmware

It's not uncommon for routers to fail after years of regular use. Lightning strikes or other electrical power surges can also damage the circuitry of network equipment. Because they have few moving parts, trying to repair network routers rarely is practical. Set aside some budget for periodically replacing your router (and any other essential network equipment). Also consider keeping some spare cables and a cheap backup router to help with emergency troubleshooting.

Before finally giving up a router, try [updating the router's firmware](#) first. Sometimes no firmware update will be available, but in other cases newer [firmware](#) may contain fixes for overloading or signaling issues.



Bradley Mitchell posted the following article to lifewire.com on March 15, 2017. [tinyurl.com/lybjyy9pd](http://tinyurl.com/lybjyy9pd). © about.com.

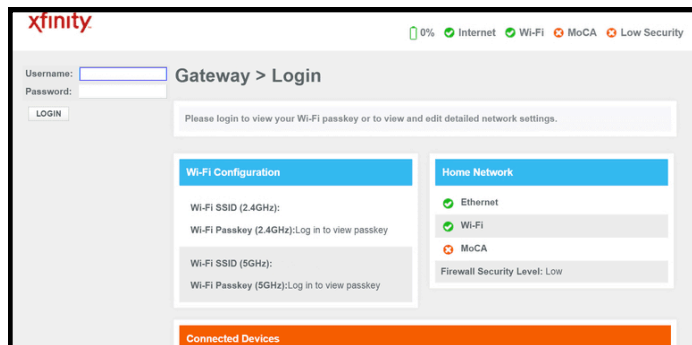
## Top 10 Tips For Wireless Home Network Security

By Bradley Mitchell

Many families setting up wireless home networks rush through the job to get their Internet connectivity working as quickly as possible. That's totally understandable. It's also quite risky as numerous security problems can result. Today's Wi-Fi networking products don't always help the situation as configuring their security features can be time-consuming and non-intuitive.

The recommendations below summarize the steps you should take to improve the security of your home wireless network. Making even a few of the changes described below will help.

### 01 Change Default Administrator Passwords (and Usernames)



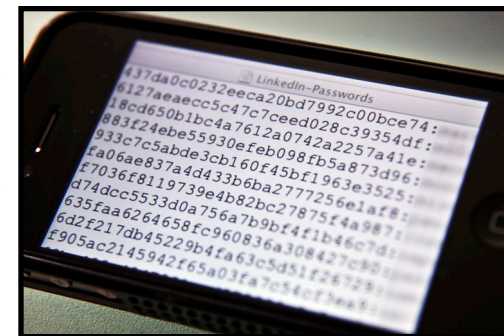
At the core of most [Wi-Fi home networks](#) is a [broadband router](#) or other [wireless access point](#). These devices include an embedded Web server and Web pages that allow owners to enter their network address and account information.

These Web tools are protected with login screens that prompt for a username and password so that only authorized people can make administrative changes to the network. However, the

default logins provided by router manufacturers are simple and very well-known to hackers on the Internet. Change these settings immediately. [More »](#)

### 02 Turn on Wireless Network Encryption

All [Wi-Fi equipment](#) supports some form of **encryption**. An encryption technology scrambles messages sent over wireless networks so that they cannot be easily read by humans. Several encryption technologies exist for Wi-Fi today including [WPA](#) and [WPA2](#).



Naturally, you will want to pick the best form of encryption compatible with your wireless network. The way these technologies work, all Wi-Fi devices on a network must share matching encryption settings. [More »](#)

### 03 Change the Default SSID

Access points and routers all use [a network name](#) called the [Service Set Identifier \(SSID\)](#). Manufacturers normally ship their products with a default SSID. For example, the network name for Linksys devices is normally "linksys."

Knowing the SSID does not by itself allow your neighbors to break into your network, but it is a start. More importantly, when someone sees a default SSID, they view it is a poorly configured network and one that's inviting attack. Change [the default SSID](#) immediately when configuring wireless security on your network. [More »](#)

### 04 Enable MAC Address Filtering

Each piece of Wi-Fi gear possesses a unique identifier called the **physical address** or [Media Access Control \(MAC\)](#) address. Access points and routers keep track of the [MAC addresses](#) of all devices that connect to them. Many such products offer the



owner an option to key in the MAC addresses of their home equipment, which restricts the network to only allow connections from those devices. Doing this adds another level of protection to a home network, but the feature is not so powerful as it may seem. Hackers and their software programs can fake MAC addresses easily. [More »](#)

### 05 Disable SSID Broadcast

In Wi-Fi networking, the router (or access point) typically broadcasts the network name ([SSID](#)) over the air at regular intervals. This feature was designed for businesses and mobile [hotspots](#) where Wi-Fi clients may roam in and out of range. Inside a home, this broadcast feature is unnecessary, and it increases the likelihood someone will try to log in to your home network. Fortunately, most Wi-Fi routers allow the SSID broadcast feature to be disabled by the network administrator. [More »](#)

### 06 Stop Auto-Connecting to Open Wi-Fi Networks

Connecting to an open Wi-Fi network such as [a free wireless hotspot](#) or your neighbor's router exposes your computer to security risks. Although not normally enabled, most computers have a setting available allowing these connections to happen automatically without notifying the user. This setting should not be enabled except in temporary situations. [More »](#)

### 07 Position the Router or Access Point Strategically

[Wi-Fi signals](#) normally reach to the exterior of a home. A small amount of signal leakage outdoors is not a problem, but the further this signal spreads, the easier it is for others to detect and exploit. Wi-Fi signals often reach through neighboring homes and into streets, for example.

When installing a [wireless home network](#), the location and physical orientation of the access point or router determines its reach. Try to position these devices near the center of the home rather than near windows to minimize leakage. [More »](#)

### 08 Use Firewalls and Security Software

Modern network routers contain built-in [network firewall](#), but the option also exists to disable them. Ensure that your router's firewall is turned on. For extra protection, consider installing and running additional security software on each device connected to the router. Having too many layers of security applications is overkill. Having an unprotected device (particularly a mobile device) with critical data is even worse. [More »](#)

### 09 Assign Static IP Addresses to Devices

Most home network administrators use [Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol \(DHCP\)](#) to assign IP addresses to their devices. DHCP technology is indeed easy to set up. Unfortunately, its convenience also works to the advantage of network attackers, who can easily obtain valid [IP addresses](#) from a network's DHCP pool.

Turn off DHCP on the router or access point, set a fixed [private IP address range](#) instead, then configure each connected device with an address within that range. [More »](#)

### 10 Turn Off the Network During Extended Periods of Non-Use

The ultimate in wireless security measures, shutting down your network will most certainly prevent outside hackers from breaking in! While impractical to turn off and on the devices frequently, at least consider doing so during travel or extended periods offline. Computer disk drives have been known to suffer from power cycle wear-and-tear, but this is a secondary concern for broadband modems and routers.

If you own a [wireless router](#) but are only using it for wired ([Ethernet](#)) connections, you can also sometimes [turn off Wi-Fi on a broadband router](#) without powering down the entire network. [More »](#)



Tim Brookes posted the following article to [makeuseof.com](http://makeuseof.com) on June 29, 2017. [tinyurl.com/ycc17ea3](http://tinyurl.com/ycc17ea3). © MakeUseOf. He is Mac and iOS editor for MakeUseOf and lives in Melbourne, Australia.

## How To Set Up And Use Your Apple TV

By Tim Brookes

Wondering how to set up your Apple TV? Unsure how to stream Netflix and download apps? Having trouble configuring custom DNS servers? Relax, we're here to help.

Here's how to set up your Apple TV, what you can do with it, and how to troubleshoot common Apple TV issues. This guide is designed to provide a thorough walkthrough of the process, so you can get back to binge-watching your favorite movies and shows.

### 1. Setting Up Your Apple TV

Once you've unboxed Apple's shiny black box of tricks, the setup is relatively straightforward. In the box, you'll find an Apple TV unit, a power cable, the remote, and a Lightning to **USB-C** cable. You'll need to **provide your own HDMI cable**. **[Why You Should Never Spend More Than \\$10 On An HDMI Cable](#)**. To get the best out of your HD equipment, be it a nice widescreen television, a Blu-ray player, a **PS3**, or an HD streaming set-top box, you need at least one HDMI cable. Or more... **[Read More](#)**

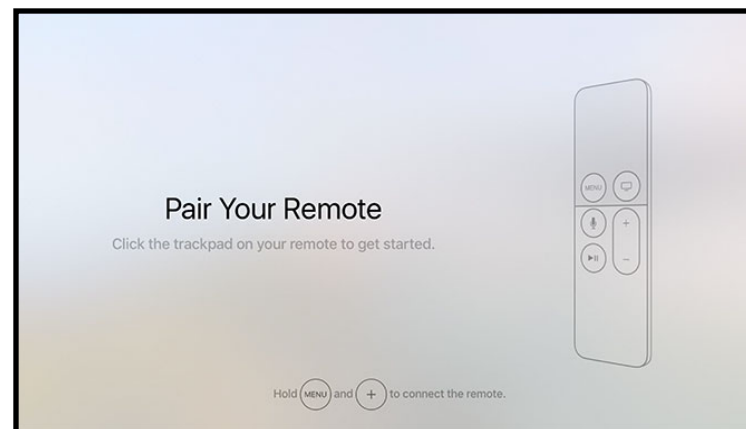
### Plug In & Get Started

The first thing you'll need to do is connect one end of your HDMI cable to your Apple TV, and the other to your television. If you're using a digital receiver for surround sound, you'll need to connect it to your receiver instead. Make a note of the HDMI port number.

**Note:** If you don't have enough spare HDMI ports, you'll need to unplug a device you don't use very often (like an old DVD player or game console) or purchase an HDMI splitter.

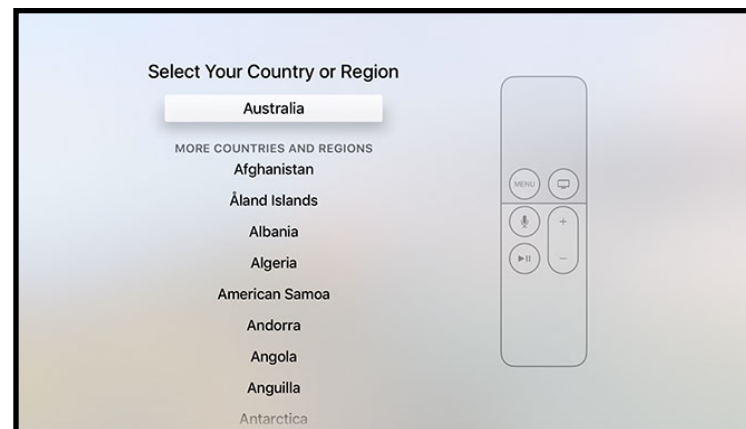
If you're using wired internet rather than Wi-Fi, connect an

Ethernet cable into the port on the back of the Apple TV. Next, plug in the power cable and turn it on. The Apple TV will start up automatically. You can now switch your TV or receiver to the HDMI input you made a note of earlier, where you should see the following screen:



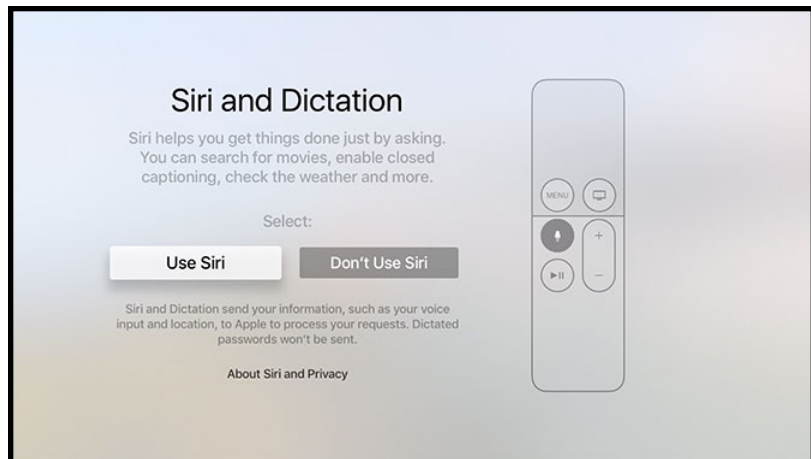
### Initial Apple TV Setup

Hit the **Menu** and **Volume Up** (plus) buttons until your Apple TV recognizes your remote. If it won't connect, try holding those buttons for five seconds to reset it. If it still won't do anything, you may need to **charge the remote**.



Next you'll need to pick your language and current region. You

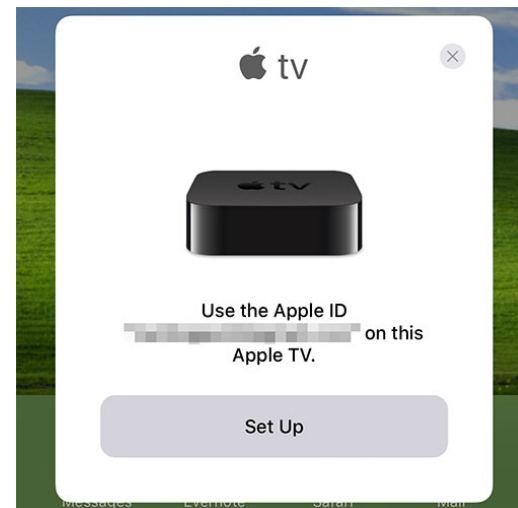
can make your selection by clicking the touchpad, or hit **Menu** to move back a step if you make a mistake. When prompted, enable Siri access if you would like to use your voice to interact in future.



Finally, you must choose a method to complete your Apple TV setup: **Set up with Device** or **Set Up Manually**. Choosing **Set Up with Device** requires an iOS device like an [iPhone](#) or iPad. This option transfers settings from your iPhone to your Apple TV, including wireless network settings, your Apple ID login, and iCloud credentials.



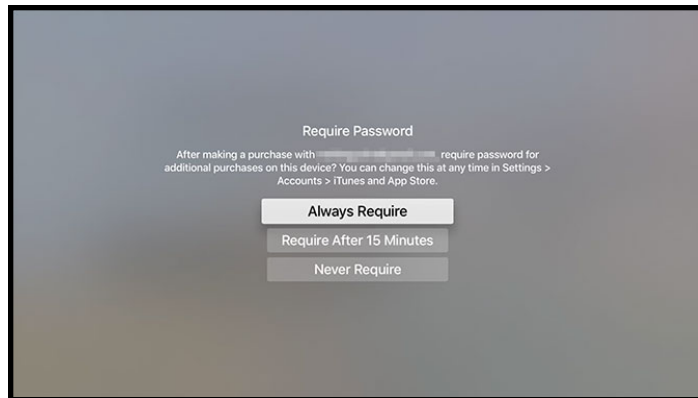
If you go for this option, you'll need your device nearby; simply follow the on-screen instructions while the Apple TV copies the information. If you encounter problems using this method, hit **Menu** and choose **Set Up Manually** instead.



Choosing **Set Up Manually** takes a little longer, and you'll need to enter your wireless network credentials manually if you're using one. Once you've successfully connected to the internet, you'll be prompted for an Apple ID. This is the same login you use on your [iPhone](#) or Mac for iTunes purchases, or when logging into [iCloud.com](#). Though it's possible, **don't skip this step**.

**Note:** You may be prompted for a **verification code** if you've **enabled two-factor authentication on your Apple ID**. If you haven't done this yet, we'd strongly recommend you do so to **significantly increase account security**. [Lock Down These Services Now With Two-Factor Authentication](#) Two-factor authentication is the smart way to protect your online accounts. Let's take a look at few of the services you can lock-down with better security. [Read More](#)

The very last step is choosing whether to require a password for purchases made with your Apple ID. This also applies to free



apps. Unless you're setting the Apple TV up in a shared house, workplace, or other similar location, choose **Never Require** for convenience.

## Finishing Touches

There are a few final settings to enable and configure including:

- **Location Services** — choose whether to allow your location to be used to personalize content, like weather and TV.
- **Screensavers** — the Apple TV is famous for its screensavers; choose whether or not to connect to the internet to download more (and how often).
- **Analytics** — anonymous usage statistics gathered by apps while you use them; choose whether or not to submit them to developers to help Apple to help improve future versions.
- **Terms and Conditions** — endless pages of legalese, which you'll need to accept.

If in doubt, enable them all. You may want to limit how often screensavers download if your monthly internet bandwidth quota is low.

## 2. Using the Apple TV & tvOS

With your brand new Apple TV set up and connected to the internet, it's time to have some fun.

## Learning to Control Your Apple TV

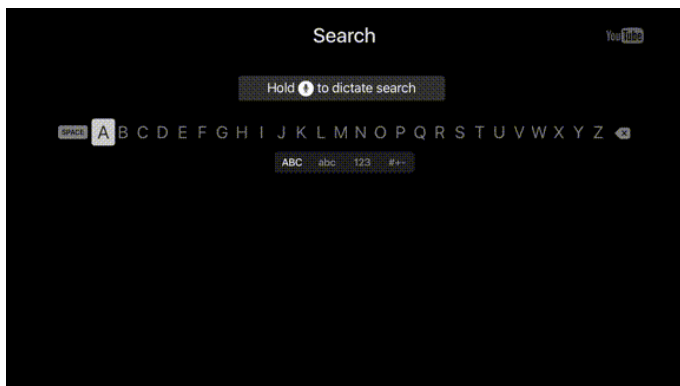
Let's get the basics out of the way first. To **turn on** your Apple TV at any time, simply **click any button** on the remote. If this doesn't work, charge the remote. To **turn off** your Apple TV, press and hold **Menu**, then choose Sleep.

The remote touchpad allows you to navigate horizontally and vertically, and you can click the touchpad inwards to make a selection. You can go back one step using the **Menu** button, or press the **Home** button (it looks like a TV) to return to the main dashboard at any time.



The play/pause button is used to control playback, but also to switch between **upper and lower case letters** during text entry. While a video is playing, you can drag left or right on the touchpad, then **click to seek** backwards and forwards in ten second increments. If you **pause** playback, you can scroll horizontally to select a specific playback point.

When typing, it's possible to **use your iOS device as a keyboard**. This is much easier than using the touchpad and horizontal typing. The feature requires you to be logged into the same Apple ID on both the iOS device and Apple TV. You should receive a **notification** on your iOS device whenever the Apple TV asks for **text entry**.



Finally, you can also ask Siri to do things for you using the Siri button (it looks like a microphone). Just **hold the button and speak** your query. We'll be covering this in greater detail later in the guide.

### Now Update tvOS

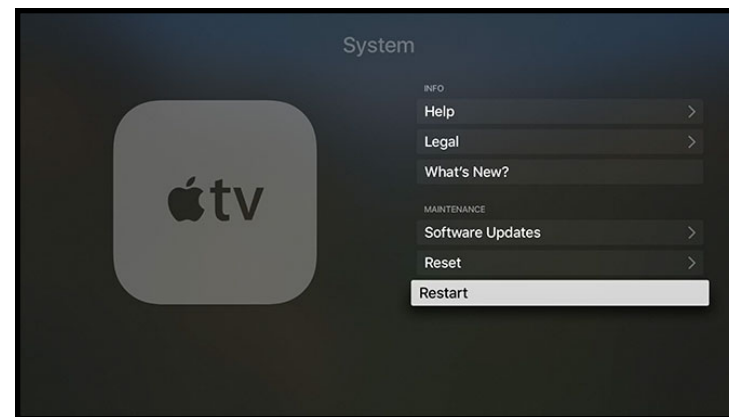
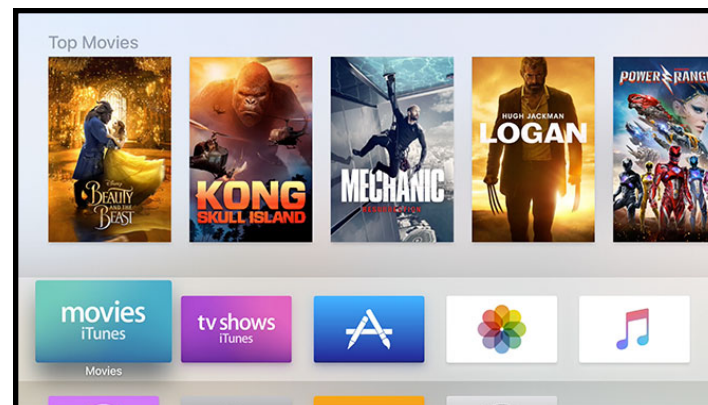
It's boring, it takes time, but it's important. Apple provides ongoing software updates for your Apple TV, which uses an operating system called tvOS. Apple adds new features, fixes old bugs, and makes changes to the way the Apple TV works with free updates. Before you do anything, navigate to **Settings > System > Software Updates** and choose **Update Software**.



Let any available updates download and run, after which your Apple TV will restart. The unit will periodically check for updates, but you can manually check at any point by coming back to this menu.

### Everything is an App

If you've been using an **iPhone** or iPad for a while, you're probably familiar with Apple's "everything is an app" approach. tvOS is built on the same software, and the same principles. That means content is accessed via apps, which take the form of icons on your dashboard.



Apps can be downloaded from the **App Store**. If you skipped login earlier, you'll need to provide a valid Apple ID before you can download anything (even free apps). If you're looking for services like Netflix, YouTube, TED, and catch-up TV channels for your local area, you'll need to search the App Store for them.

Launch the **App Store** by highlighting it and clicking the touchpad. Take note of the tabulated interface that allows you to



switch between **Featured**, **Top Charts**, and so on. If this tab display disappears, simply use the **Menu** button to restore it. Browse the apps on offer or scroll to the **Search** tab and find something to download, like YouTube.

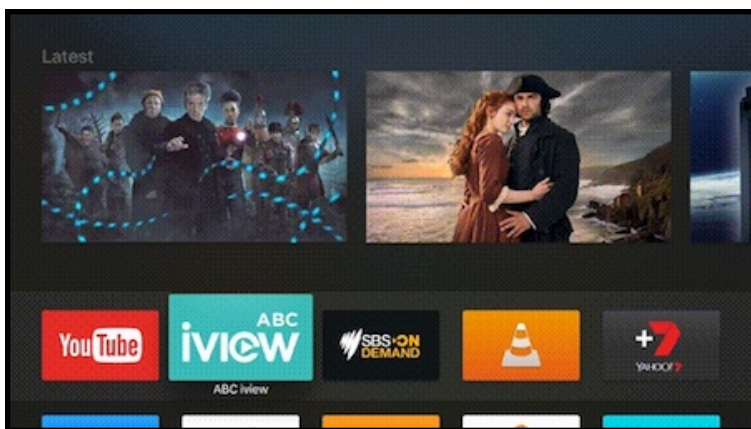
The first time you download an app, you'll need to enter your Apple ID password. For future purchases, you can choose to store this. This is handy, but do note that anyone with access to your Apple TV can make purchases if you enable the feature.

### Managing Your Apps

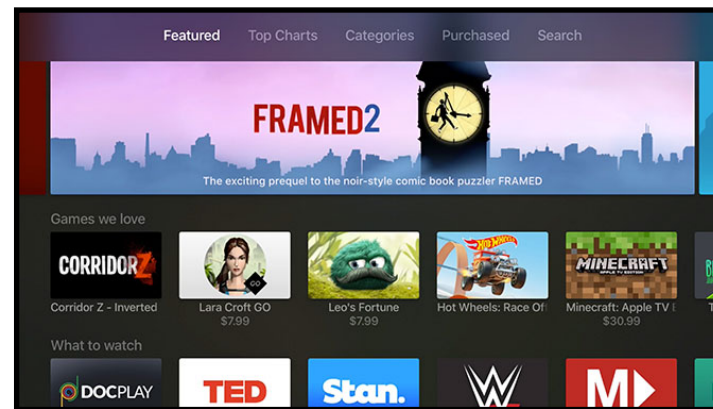
Any apps you download will appear on your home screen, just as they would on your iPhone or iPad. Return to the homescreen by pressing the **Home** button (it looks like a TV). Highlight an app, then tap and hold the touchpad button until the app starts wiggling.

You can now drag the app around the homescreen and place it wherever you like. You can create folders by holding one app icon over another, or you can **delete an app** by pressing the **play/pause button** and selecting **Delete** while it's wiggling. To stop an app wiggling, hit **Menu**.

Note the top row of apps on your homescreen, as these are slightly different. Not only will apps placed here be more accessible, you can **jump straight to content** simply by highlighting the app. Compatible content will appear above this top row. Most commonly, this is used by catch-up TV apps to display popular or recently-added content.



The Apple TV uses an app switcher, just like your iPhone does. To access all currently suspended applications, **double tap the**

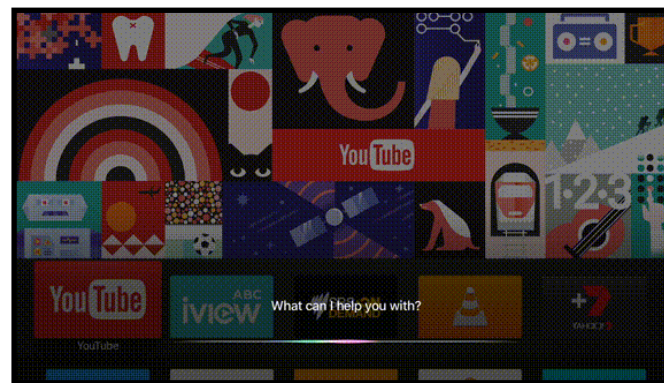


**home button** (it looks like a TV). From here, you can quickly switch to an app you just had open, or you can forcibly “kill” an application by highlighting it and swiping upwards.

**Note:** Just like on your iPhone, there's **no need to routinely kill apps**. If an app is misbehaving, or refuses to update content, killing it should fix the issue. [5 Bad iPhone Habits You Should Break Today](#) [5 Bad iPhone Habits You Should Break Today](#) Think you're a responsible smartphone user? Reckon you're saving battery by killing all those apps? Think again. [Read More](#)

### Say Hello to Siri

What could be an easier way of interacting with your Apple TV than simply talking to it? The Siri button on your remote allows you to do just that. To get started, simply hold the button and say something.



Siri functions the same as it does on your iPhone, though your Apple TV is limited in terms of tasks it can perform. These tasks are overwhelmingly weighted towards entertainment, search, and playback control.

Here are some things you can try asking Siri, and what happens when you do so:

- *“Find Blade Runner”* — searches **iTunes** for media related to your query.
- *“Search Netflix for Stranger Things”* — searches *Netflix* for a specific query (try other apps like *YouTube* too).
- *“What are the best new releases?”* — searches *iTunes* for trending media.
- *“Turn on closed captioning”* or *“rewind five minutes”* — to control playback.
- *“Play the latest Bonobo album”* — searches *Apple Music* and starts playback.
- *“Search the App Store for YouTube”* — searches the *App Store* for your query.
- *“Find the Cool Games Inc podcast”* — searches the *iTunes* podcast database.
- *“Set the temperature to 21 degrees”* — control connected devices with *HomeKit*.
- *“What’s the weather tomorrow?”* — checks the weather, requires *Location Services*.
- *“Open ABC iView”* — to launch an app.

You can perform any of these tasks while doing anything, which can really speed up how you use your Apple TV and removes the need to type manually or reach for your iPhone.

### Play Media via AirPlay

Once of the main reasons people buy the Apple TV is for reliable use of Apple’s proprietary wireless streaming technology called AirPlay. It allows anyone with an iPhone, iPad, or Mac computer to send video, audio, or both to the Apple TV wirelessly. It’s great

for sharing a video from your iPhone with the whole room, but **its uses go way beyond** that. [Did You Know You Can Play Games On Your Apple TV?](#) It's time to stop craning your neck over your iPad or iPhone and use mirroring to enjoy iOS games on your Apple TV instead. [Read More](#)

AirPlay works out of the box with virtually any other iPhone, iPad, or Mac. Head to **Settings > AirPlay** to change the name of your receiver and configure security settings.

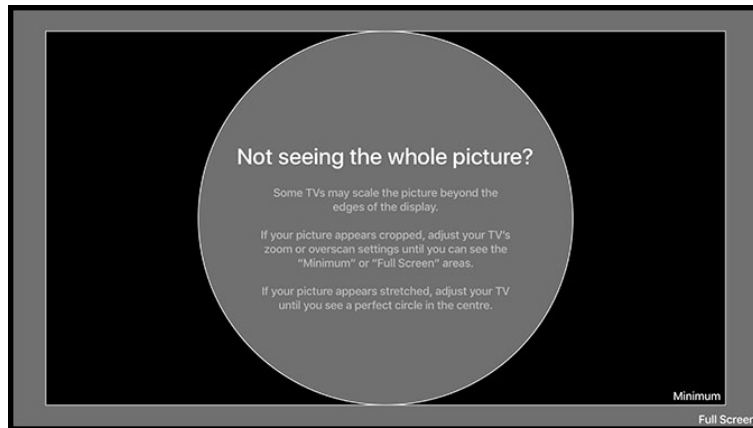


To use AirPlay, look for the AirPlay icon in apps. On iOS, swipe up to reveal Control Center, then choose **AirPlay Mirroring** to **mirror your whole device**, or swipe left and choose your Apple TV under outputs. Mac users will find the AirPlay icon in the menu bar at the top of the screen. [How to Mirror the iPhone or iPad to Your TV](#) [How to Mirror the iPhone or iPad to Your TV](#) Don't get stuck watching video or playing games on the small screen, your iPhone or iPad can also be used with larger displays. [Read More](#)

### Apple’s Stock Apps & Home Sharing

There are a few apps that come with your Apple TV that can’t be deleted. These include:

- *App Store, Settings* — obviously.
- *Music* — for accessing *Apple Music* content.
- *Computers* — allows access to *Home Sharing* music, video,



and photo libraries.

- *Photos* — displays recent photos via iCloud photo stream, and iCloud Photo Library if enabled.
- *Podcasts* — access iTunes podcasts to which you're subscribed.
- *Search* — or just speak to Siri.
- *TV Shows, Movies* — buy or rent content via iTunes.

You'll need to enable Home Sharing if you want to [share the iTunes library on your Mac or Windows PC with your Apple TV. How to View Mac Photos or iPhoto Slideshows On Your Apple TV](#) Whether you're using the Photos app or Apple's older iPhoto, it's easy to share your slideshows with friends, family or colleagues. [Read More](#)

To share videos from your Photos library using the Computers app, follow these steps:

1. On your Apple TV, head to *Settings* > *Home Sharing* and login using your Apple ID.
2. On your Mac and subsequent devices, launch *iTunes* and head to *Preferences* > *Sharing*.
3. Enable *Share my library on my local network* and choose whether or not to share the whole library, or just a few select playlists.

4. To share your Photos library (on a Mac) head to *File* > *Home Sharing* > *Choose Photos to Share with Apple TV* and share your photo library.

5. Launch the *Computers* app to see your shared libraries.

If you're an Apple Music subscriber, your subscription and iCloud Music Library should automatically be detected when you initially login with your Apple ID. Launch the **Music** app to see your collection.

### 3. Advanced Setup & Troubleshooting Apple TV Issues

As foolproof as the Apple TV and its operating system may seem, things can and do go wrong. Here's what to do, and a few common issues you may encounter on you Apple TV.

#### Restarting the Apple TV

Your new set-top box doesn't turn off or restart as part of its regular usage, it simply goes to sleep and lies dormant in stand-by mode. To restart the Apple TV, if things are behaving strangely or the device has crashed:

- Press and hold the Home button (it looks like a TV) and Menu button until the light on your Apple TV flashes.
- Head to *Settings* > *System* > *Restart*.
- Unplug the unit from the wall, wait ten seconds, then plug it back in.

#### Calibrate Zoom & Overscan

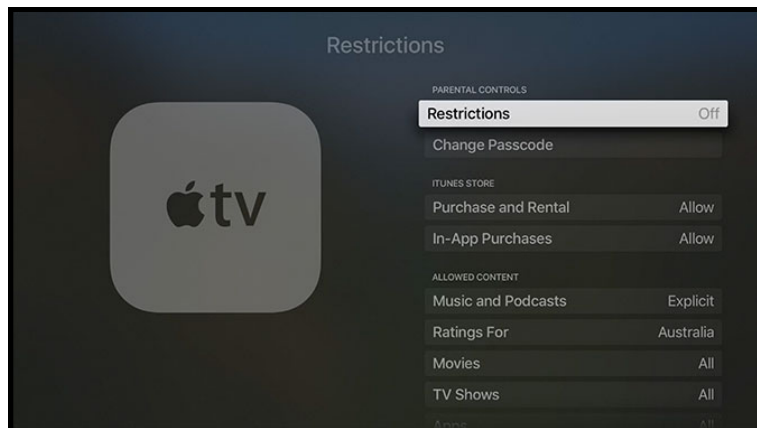
You might not be seeing the whole picture, depending on how your TV is displaying the Apple TV signal. Head to **Settings** > **Audio and Video** > **Calibrate** and choose **Zoom and Overscan**.

You'll now need to adjust your TV so that you see the screen above. If you can't read the words "Full Screen" or there is additional black space surrounding the light gray border, you'll need to change things. Some TVs refer to this as overscan, or aspect ratio — you'll want to pick a setting like "just scan" or 1:1.



## Parental Controls & Restrictions

Apple's restrictions let you lock down your Apple TV so that your children cannot access mature content or run up large bills. Head to **Settings > General > Restrictions** and turn **Restrictions** on. You'll need to set a **four digit passcode** — don't forget it!



You can then assign the following to various features:

- *Allow* — to allow a feature with unrestricted access.
- *Restrict* — require a four digit passcode to access purchases or apps.
- *Block or No* — disable a feature, app or content entirely, no passcode access.
- *Show or Yes* — enable a feature, app or content entirely.
- *Hide* — content that falls under this setting will be removed entirely.

You can restrict pretty much anything, including purchases and rentals, media based on age ratings, AirPlay settings, even access to multiplayer games. Just **don't forget that passcode**, as you'll need it to disable any restrictions you have set.

## Personalize Your Apple TV

Have a poke through the **Settings > General** menu to make

sure things are the way you want them to be. You can change your theme from light to dark, set screensaver options, tell the Apple TV when to auto-sleep, and manage privacy settings including Location Services.



Apple TV (handy if you have more than one in the house) under **Settings > AirPlay**.

If you feel like the remote is too sensitive (or not sensitive enough) you can customize the tracking speed under **Settings > Remotes and Devices**. You can even add a third-party home theater remote, if you own one.

## Set Custom DNS Servers

In order to access geo-restricted content, you may need to use custom DNS servers. You can add your own servers under **Settings > Network**. Choose your connection until you see the **Configure DNS** option, then input your own IP address.

To remove old servers, simply access this menu again, delete the IP, and save your settings. In both instances your Apple TV will reconnect to the network to resolve the changes. For a full **DNS flush**, try unplugging your Apple TV for ten seconds.

**Note:** Unfortunately, there's no way to natively connect to a VPN on the Apple TV.

## Charging the Remote



From experience, the Apple TV doesn't always tell you when the remote is low on battery. This can cause it to do some pretty weird things, and eventually it will work sporadically or not at all. Whenever this happens, simply charge the remote using any old Lightning cable.

Typically, you'll only need to charge the remote **once every few months**.

## When Things Go Wrong

Generally speaking, most Apple TV issues can be solved either by restarting your Apple TV or running software updates if there are any available. Occasionally, apps will crash or become unresponsive too. But if things go really wrong, you can reset the unit and start again.

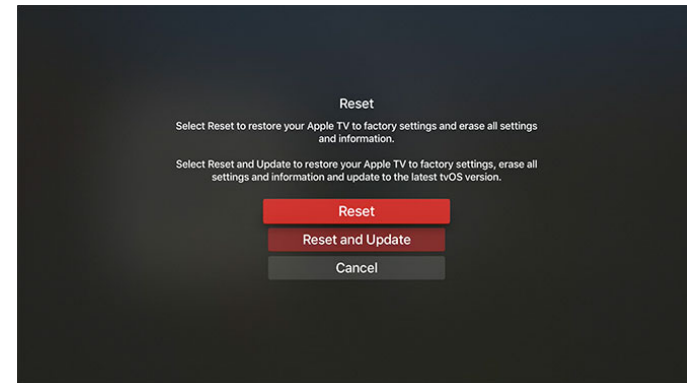
You can perform a full reset under **Settings > System > Reset**, which will remove all apps and personal data. You'll need to set up the unit again once you've chosen this option. You can also connect the Apple TV to a Mac or PC using a USB-C cable, launch iTunes, and choose **Restore**.

## HDCP Errors

HDCP stands for **High bandwidth Digital Content Protection**, and is a form of encryption designed to prevent the unauthorized recording of copyrighted content. The Apple TV uses HDCP, and requires a HDCP-compatible display in order to work.

[Almost every TV on the market today](#) will work with HDCP, though some very old models may not. Most new computer monitors are also compatible. That doesn't necessarily mean you won't see HDCP errors. [Is a Smart TV Worth It in 2017? 6 Things to Check Before You Buy](#) These days, almost every TV is "smart" in some capacity, but there are several important features to look out for! Here's why 2017 is the best year yet for purchasing a smart TV. [Read More](#)

Devices like HDMI switchers and audio-visual receivers (for surround sound) can cause issues with HDCP. You should



**remove any such devices** to try and isolate the issue. It's also worth changing the HDMI cable, and performing a full restart.

You might also want to check your HDMI settings under **Settings > Audio and Video**, though you'll need another display in order to do so. As a last ditch attempt, you can try **restoring your Apple TV** to factory settings as per the instructions above.

## Start Using Your Apple TV

You're now up to speed on how to setup, use, and troubleshoot your brand new Apple TV. When we first [reviewed the unit in 2015](#), the software was in its infancy. Siri couldn't launch software or search third-party catalogs like Netflix. There was a serious lack of apps too. [Apple TV 2015 Review](#) [Apple TV 2015 Review](#) With competition from Google's Chromecast and Amazon's FireTV reaching fever pitch, can Cupertino still hold its own in the battle for the space under your TV? [Read More](#)

But several years later (and a number of tvOS revisions later), the Apple TV is a [strong contender for the space under your TV](#). The app selection has grown considerably, and you can do almost everything with your voice and Siri.

Wendy Boswell posted the following article to [lifewire.com](http://lifewire.com) on November 27, 2016. [tinyurl.com/ybwtzblj](http://tinyurl.com/ybwtzblj). © about.com

## 15 Sources For Free Movies And Tv Shows



### By Wendy Boswell

Updated More people than ever before are turning to the Web for entertainment, and yes, that does include [movies](#), TV shows, and videos. The following sites are the best on the Web for finding all sorts of high quality multimedia, anything from documentaries to classic TV shows to action-packed movies just made for popcorn and soda. Best of all, these are free resources that anyone can use; all you need is a connection to the Internet.

**Surf The Channel:** [Surf The Channel](#) is a great source for hundreds of different shows in a wide range of categories. It's a video search engine, so you can use it find movies, TV shows, videos, short films, and animation - all in the same place.

**IMDB:** IMDB, also known as the [Internet Movie Database](#), has added free full length movies and TV shows to its already large and informative site. You can also use IMDB to look up

information about any actor: upcoming movies, current projects, images, and [movie trailers](#).

**Joost:** Nicely organized by category and each piece of content is in very high quality. Joost offers several ways to interact with the site: check out Staff Picks, the various Joost channels, or check out the Most Popular videos to get a quick glimpse at what other people are watching.

**Babelgum:** Babelgum is different from many of the other sites in this list, simply because you'll be able to find independently created multimedia content here that you won't see anywhere else on the Web. It's a good source for finding niche videos.

**Google Video:** Free full length movies at [Google Video](#) can be found by navigating to the Advanced Search option and switching the drop-down "Duration" menu to "longer than twenty minutes". It's not as streamlined as it could be, but you can still find quite a few great [free movies](#) here.

**AOLTV:** Tons of free TV shows, cartoons, and movies are available here. You can find recaps, the latest news, spoilers, celebrity interviews, local TV listings, and previews of upcoming shows.

**PublicDomainTorrents:** Public Domain Torrents is a goldmine of free classic movies, mostly films that are considered "B" movies. These are all movies that are in the [public domain](#), free to download.

**Metacafe:** An eclectic collection of videos here; anything from homemade to cartoons and more. Metacafe offers several multimedia channels: movies, games, music, TV, sports, and more.

**DailyMotion:** DailyMotion is a community-curated site, with millions of viewers visiting every month to share, upload, and watch videos. Movie trailers, gaming videos, extreme sports, and technology videos can all be found here.

**StumbleVideo:** StumbleVideo is for the channel flippers among

us. You can let StumbleVideo choose what videos you'd like to see (which can be quite fascinating), or you can personalize your preferences so StumbleVideo only delivers the videos that you're personally interested in.

[Blip.tv](#): Blip.tv is a great source for finding original Web series and episodes that you won't be able to find anywhere else. This content is produced by both amateurs and professionals; however, Blip.tv does a good job of filtering so you only see the best of the best.

[StupidVideos](#): StupidVideos is dedicated to finding the [best viral videos](#) on the Web; this includes mostly extreme sports videos, comedy, bloopers, animals, funny commercials, parodies, and much more. All videos are submitted by users or StupidVideos staff.

[Fora.tv](#): "FORA delivers discourse, discussions and debates on the world's most interesting political, social and cultural issues, and enables viewers to join the conversation." Basically, FORA.tv is a fantastic source to find news-oriented videos and programming from around the world, on a wide variety of topics.

[VideoJug](#): VideoJug offers a very large collection of how-to videos within several different genres ranging from Beauty to Technology. The videos are professionally produced, easy to follow and understand, and offer quick tips on many different issues.

Movie Scripts, Movie Posters, and More

[PublicDomainTorrents](#): Classic movies and B-movies, all totally free.

[The Internet Movie Script Database](#): You can read entire scripts of movies here; what a great site.

[TuneFind.com](#): "Welcome to TuneFind.com where we are working to become the Internet's comprehensive list of music and songs appearing in television and movies."

[MovieMistakes](#): Ever wonder if you've seen something that is supposed to be there in the movie? Check MovieMistakes to see if you're right.

[ComingSoon.net](#): Be the first to see upcoming movie trailers on your block.

[JumpCut](#): Make your own movies using your own music, slides, or video clips.

[EyeSpot](#): "Use the Mixer to edit and combine your videos, photos and music online. Share mixes by email, blog, download or cell phone for free!"

[Drive-In Theater](#): When you want to find a drive-in theater, use this site.

[Cinema Treasures Theater Guide](#): Lists of all theaters worldwide that are currently showing classic films.

[Double Feature Finder](#): "Find local showtimes scheduled back-to-back and spend the entire day at the movies!"

[80s Movies Rewind](#): Your best bet to find information about some of the best movies ever made...in the 80's.

[Flixster](#): Get movie ratings of current movies from community members; great way to preview movies.

Show Full Article



## AI And Humans

### Baked In

By Kathy Garges

If you saw Wonder Woman at the movie theater this summer but passed on the new episode of Pirates of the Caribbean, your decisions could have been the direct or indirect result of movie review aggregators like Rotten Tomatoes that crunch multiple reviews to produce influential movies scores. Movie moguls, online advertisers, job applicants, credit applicants, prisoners up for bail, sentencing or parole, beauty contest entrants, school teachers subject to performance evaluations – just about all of us – are affected in one way or another by data-dependent software that uses artificial intelligence, or functions in society as AI. These systems can bake in, magnify, and sometimes even create, powerful hidden biases that are difficult to detect and counteract.

The controversy over Rotten Tomatoes and similar popular online sites was reported in a recent Wired magazine article. Rotten Tomatoes is a good example of some of the concerns about data-driven AI because it is a simple system that provides a useful public service that we can all understand. It operates with non-AI algorithms that are publicly-disclosed, but it functions in society like a single “movie recommender” AI.

According to Wired, Rotten Tomatoes gets its data from the publicly-available reviews of movie critics, using up to 2000 movie critics. Only 27% of those who are designated top critics are women. The system converts all the reviews that it uses for a specific movie into binary “fresh” or “rotten” categories and averages them, in the process mashing the finer distinctions of individual reviewers who may use, for example, a five-star rating system, as well as the nuanced content of the reviewers’ words.

Although the site allows users to see the individual reviews, and

staff writes reviews too, many users rely on the single movie score. That magic number is increasingly publicized on ticket websites, review websites, online film databases like Internet Movie Database (IMDb), and straight up in browser results when you search the name of the movie. Hollywood has noticed that the score seems to have a powerful snowball effect on ticket sales, even before the movie opens.

Wired also reported that a competing aggregator, Metacritic, uses a 100-point scale, but includes a smaller number of critics, and some reviews are coded by humans. Metacritic, however, weighs reviews by some critics more heavily than others, using a secret, proprietary formula.

The same biases that affect these simple movie aggregators can occur in complex AI systems, including those that rely on “inscrutable,” data hungry, deep learning AI. These are programs that can play a significant, sometimes decisive, role in far more important human affairs than movie viewing.

An MIT graduate student found that facial analysis software she was working with did not detect her own face. The AI had been trained on data for too narrow a range of skin tones and facial structures.

A study of COMPAS software, used to forecast which criminals are most likely to re-offend, found that it was an overall correct predictor for black and white defendants in one Florida county. But there were deeper hidden biases. Blacks were twice as likely as whites to receive incorrect predictions that they were at risk to re-offend. At the same time, whites who were labeled lower risk were much more likely to commit later crimes than blacks labeled lower risk. This bias affected not only the criminals themselves, and their families, but also the potential risk that county citizens would be harmed by crime in the future.

Genevieve Bell, Professor of Engineering and Computer Science at Australian National University, argues that we need to be aware that all AI has cultural and social biases. We can start to examine these by pairing adjectives with “AI.” If we look into



“Australian AI,” for example, we learn that civil liberties in Australia that could be impacted by AI have some differences from civil liberties in other countries. And self-driving cars as yet have no protocols for recognizing or dealing with kangaroos.

Data ethics was one of the public policy issues highlighted by the 2016 White House Public Workshops on Artificial Intelligence. The AI Now Initiative, an independent, interdisciplinary research initiative that grew directly out of the workshops, has designated AI bias as one of its four areas of focus. A few weeks ago, an AI Now symposium featured flash talks, like Bell’s, and a panel discussion about AI bias issues.

Participants noted that we need new approaches, and also new language and concepts, to address bias issues in AI. Panelists were quick to acknowledge that AI can be used to reduced bias through programming designs that expose and guard against existing human biases, but concern about hidden negative bias was in the forefront in the discussions.

Worst of all, AI systems are already using data about us that we cannot easily “opt out” of providing. All kinds of information about us can end up as data for AI programs that can unfairly twist it against our interests. Humans negatively affected by biased AI may not have access to details about government or private company AI, or any realistic way to join with other humans to object to bias.

Humans tend to have “automation bias,” the irrational belief that computer programs (even though they are designed by humans) are fair compared with human judgments. Automation bias can lead an organization to put AI systems into powerful roles through computer software purchases, while a similar human-proposed change in decision-making rules would be subject to pre-adoption debate and approval. Once AI is in use, it can be expensive, time consuming, and difficult to expose hidden biases.

Next month, this AI and Humans column will discuss proposals to reduce unwanted bias in AI. To end this month’s column on an

optimistic note: The New Inquiry neatly skewered some of the biases in AI programs that are being adopted by local police departments to predict high crime areas meriting extra police attention (which were discussed a couple months ago in this column), by publishing a map of New York City neighborhoods coded for White Collar Crime Risk Zones. You can use the machine learning program on their website to see the risk zones for white collar crime in your own area.

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