

Fall/Winter 2007 [Number 239]



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Microsoft Home Use Program at NIH

For Mac Users: Parallels Now Available to HHS

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Ask the NIH Help Desk about Color Coding Your Email

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<http://www.nih.gov> is one of the most frequently visited federal government Web sites.

	<i>August</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>October</i>
Total hits for the month	70,937,287	66,125,855	71,074,748
Hits per day	2,288,299	2,204,195	2,292,733
Different individuals per month	2,303,640	2,427,662	2,673,351

The server has been up 100% of the time* during October 2007.

* *Server uptime is independent of network accessibility.*

RSS at NIH

CIT received tremendous positive feedback regarding the new look of our Web site (see also *Interface* issue 238 - CIT.NIH.GOV Has a New Look and Totally New Feel...), and we're happy to announce that more improvements are on the way. Over time, we will be adding new features to the site, so visit often and keep an eye out for additions and changes.

One of the things we are planning to add to the CIT site are Web feeds, also known as RSS feeds. You may not be familiar with the term, but you've probably already encountered RSS feeds on some of the Web sites you visit every day. Sites all across the Web offer their visitors subscriptions to RSS feeds, and they advertise them using a little square orange icon, usually next to a "Subscribe " link.



The RSS feed icon.

Sometimes the icon shows up in URL address bars or at the bottom of a page, and some sites opt for an orange box that says "XML" or display a blue version, like the NIH homepage (<http://www.nih.gov>) does next to its "Subscriptions" link, but all of these signs offer the same thing: RSS feeds.

What is RSS?

RSS stands for *Really Simple Syndication*, and it is an easy way to get free customized content from various Web sites delivered to you via Web feeds. Web feeds, aka channels, are a way of sharing information online, and RSS is the umbrella term for the formats used for such content distribution. The two main Web feed formats are known as RSS and Atom but Web syndication is collectively referred to as RSS. Basically, to create an RSS feed, a Web site places its content - either the full text or customized elements such as headlines, updates, titles, or summaries - into an XML-based document, along with a link to the originating site, and then makes this document available to feed readers for distribution.

Feed readers, or aggregators, are the programs that connect RSS feeds to users. Users subscribe to the feeds of those Web sites they find interesting or useful (news sites, weather information, eBay, online shopping sites, blogs, etc.). Then the feed reader employed by the user not only stores and displays the subscribed Web feeds but also automatically checks the feeds for updates.

What makes Web feeds (RSS) so useful?

Web feeds allow you to stay up-to-date with a wide range of online information without having to repeatedly revisit the individual sites. Rather than bookmarking Web sites of interest and returning occasionally to check for changes, you can now subscribe to a site's feed, and any updates to that site (or even to a specific data set) will come to you – either to your feed reader or even to a folder in your Outlook program.

Most Web feeds come from news Web sites, such as CNN.com, online newspapers, and blogs, but subscribers can also find feeds to keep tabs on NIH IC news and press releases, current weather data, new songs on iTunes, search results, books at Amazon, items offered in eBay auctions, and software upgrades from companies like Microsoft or Adobe, to name just a few possibilities.

What has fueled the popularity of RSS feeds is that, unlike email which “pushes” out content from the provider, Web feeds “pull” content to the subscriber, thus giving the user full control of the process. Users seek out the sites of interest to them, and select which feeds to subscribe to. You are not required to give out any personal information. So, Web feeds sidestep the spam problem entirely because the user's email address is not involved in subscribing to a feed. In addition, unsubscribing from Web feeds is very easy, and completely removes the feed from your reader forever.

This also benefits content providers, who can easily tailor different feeds to match the interests of different audiences, thus guaranteeing an interested audience for every feed subscription. Publishers know they are targeting the right audience because that audience elected to subscribe to a specific feed, and feed subscribers get only the content that interests them. At the same time, certain available programs allow publishers to track the number of subscribers to a feed, which helps publishers gauge the popularity and effectiveness of the information they offer.

How do I start using RSS feeds?

In order to subscribe to and read RSS feeds, you first have to choose a program called a feed reader to collect and display RSS feeds from Web sites you select. Feed readers are also referred to as news readers, aggregators, or RSS readers. A feed reader periodically checks designated Web sites for new content and then delivers these updates to you in one display window, similar to your own personal and customized inbox for online content.

Most feed readers offer a selection of pre-packaged feed bundles covering popular categories such as news, sports, fun, etc. to subscribe to directly from the reader program. This makes it easy to begin subscribing to feeds and also provides an overview of the available choices. Usually, readers also offer search and browse functions to make locating specific Web sites' feeds easier, as well as category searches for those who do not already have a specific site in mind. There are specialized searches to add blogs to your feed subscription and different readers offer different customization options.

If you come across a Web site you want to keep tabs on and it offers an RSS feed, subscribing is simple.

- Just locate the RSS icon or the RSS “Subscribe” link and click on it. This should open a page listing the URLs (usually ending in .XML) of available feeds, sometime organized by category (see for example the RSS feed index pages at the Washington Post or CNN).
- Copy the URL of the feed you want and paste it into the “Add Subscription” area in your feed reader. Depending on what reader you use, some sites will allow you to add a new feed just by clicking on an “Add to [My Reader]” button.

What kinds of RSS readers are available?

There are several kinds of feed readers to choose from, and most of them are available free of charge. If you use an online portal site like My Yahoo! or My MSN, look for built-in RSS features already available. Newer Web browsers and email programs may also offer RSS reader options, and Windows Vista has integrated RSS support. In general, RSS readers are either Web-based or software-based; and there are now feed readers able to automatically download media files (like mp3s) as well as readers called RSS-narrators that collect text-only news feeds and then convert these into audio files that users can listen to while offline.

Web-based feed readers are usually located on remote servers and run on your browser much like online email accounts (Gmail, Hotmail, Yahoo Mail, etc.), allowing you to check your feed subscriptions from any computer with a Web connection. Examples of these feed readers include Google Reader, Bloglines, My Yahoo, and similar applications:



Instead of using a browser-based RSS reader, you can also download and install a software RSS reader onto your local computer, where it organizes and stores feeds the way MS Outlook groups and stores downloaded email messages. The display windows of such reader programs are often similar in design to the interface of most popular email programs, making them familiar to most users. Examples of software-based RSS readers include such programs as RSS Reader, Feed Demon, and Newz Crawler.

Both types of RSS readers generally offer a tagging option that lets you assign categories or groups to feeds and then filter them accordingly. Categorizing feeds and sorting them into folders helps to organize them and gives you a better overview of the incoming information.

Picking a feed reader

Both Web-based and software-based RSS readers have their drawbacks and advantages, and what works for one person may not work for someone else. There are many Web sites that offer lengthy lists of

available readers, conveniently organized by type of reader, compatible computer system, etc. Some sites even offer reviews and helpful tips for choosing the right reader.

If you are not sure what type of feed reader you might need, try out a few of the ones available free of charge and see what you are most comfortable with. To find RSS reader listings, just search for a variation on the term, such as RSS aggregators, feed readers, news readers, RSS readers or find the lists offered by search sites such as Google, Yahoo, or even Wikipedia.

Need help?

If you want more information about RSS feeds, there are several helpful sites dedicated to explaining the concept. At NIH for example, the National Human Genome Research Institute offers a useful introduction to RSS feeds that covers the basics without being confusing (<http://www.genome.gov/18516737>), and the W3 School site offers an entire RSS tutorial free of charge (<http://www.w3schools.com/rss/default.asp>). And of course, as always, you can ask the NIH Help Desk (<http://ithelpdesk.nih.gov>) for support at 301-496-4357, 866-319-4357 (toll free), or 301-496-8294 (TTY).



NIH Data Center Rates for Fiscal Year 2008

The fiscal year 2008 rates for CIT services became effective as of October 1, 2007. Each year CIT reviews its rates for the services provided by the NIH Data Center. We evaluate the costs associated with our various services and adjust rates accordingly.

Highlights of the rates for FY08

As part of its Microsoft Windows Services, CIT is pleased to offer customers two new service offerings: Microsoft SharePoint and a Virtual Server service in the Windows environment using VM Ware software (each service was introduced in *Interface* articles in the Summer 2007 issue). We provide Virtual Server services at \$990.00 per month and SharePoint at \$485.00 per month.

Since 2001, Titan rates have remained flat despite rising costs. CIT must now, however, increase rates for CPU time, disk storage space, and other services on Titan Systems (z/OS) to support the requirements of updated equipment and security standards. Similarly, CIT has raised the charges for Oracle Services on shared servers to reflect current costs of upkeep and maintenance. CIT works hard to offer our customers low-cost hosting solutions and application services; but, our commitment to high-quality services forces us to acknowledge rising equipment and services costs in our rates.

As explained in *Interface* issue 236 ("CIT to Begin Charging for SILK and Shadow Direct CPU" September 27, 2006), in fiscal year 2007, CIT phased in charging for the CPU time used by Secure Internet-LinkEd (SILK) Web technology and Shadow Direct on the mainframe. These charges apply in full in FY2008. Rates for other Data Center services, such as Windows Services, Dedicated Unix Servers, and Disk storage for scientific systems remain unchanged.

Where to find the rates

The NIH Data Center's fiscal year 2008 rates are available on the Web at <http://cit.nih.gov/ProductsAndServices/ApplicationHosting/DataCenterRates.htm>. This site will be updated whenever rates change. Major rate adjustments will continue to be announced in *Interface*.

If you have any questions, please call the NIH Help Desk (<http://ithelpdesk.nih.gov>) at 301-496-HELP (301-496-4357), 866-319-4357 (toll free), or 301-496-8294 (TTY).



Microsoft Home Use Program

Did you know that as an NIH employee or contractor you can buy a licensed copy of most Microsoft Office applications for a nominal fee?

The Microsoft Home Use Program (HUP) allows current NIH employees and contractors to buy a licensed copy of most Microsoft Office desktop applications to install and use on a home (personal) computer. The following products are currently available for purchase for approximately \$20 per title:

- Microsoft Office Enterprise 2007
- Microsoft Office Sharepoint 2007
- Microsoft Office Project Standard 2007
- Microsoft Office Visio Professional 2007
- Microsoft Office 2004 or X for Mac.

Who is eligible for HUP?

NIH employees and contractors who currently receive their government-issued Microsoft software through the iSDP program are eligible to purchase a single copy of the selected software from the HUP. For each product purchased, the customer must have the corresponding software installed on their government computer. Currently, all of NIH (excluding NLM) and HHS (excluding CMS) participate in the Microsoft Enterprise License Agreement and are eligible.

How does it work?

1. Contact your iSDP representative (<http://cit.nih.gov/ProductsAndServices/DesktopComputingServices/HardwareAndSoftware/ContactLookup.htm>) to determine your eligibility and to receive the program code.
2. Visit the Microsoft Home Use Program Web site (<https://hup.microsoft.com/>) to enroll. Employees and contractors must use their designated NIH or HHS email address to enroll. Personal email addresses will not be accepted. Microsoft will provide instructions on ordering and licensing terms.
3. After placing an order, Microsoft will ship the software directly to the employee's or contractor's home address. Employees and contractors may install and use software acquired from the HUP as long as they remain current employees or contractors for HHS. Users must agree to uninstall the software upon termination of employment with HHS. *Please note: The HUP software you receive through this program does not include upgrade rights. When a new version is released, you will have to order the new version through the HUP.*

More information

Please visit

http://cit.nih.gov/ProductsAndServices/DesktopComputingServices/HardwareAndSoftware/Microsoft_HUP.htm for more information.



For Mac Users: Parallels Now Available to HHS

A new open-agreement with Parallels, Inc. provides Parallels Desktop for Mac software to the HHS community at a discounted price. Parallels Desktop for Mac allows Mac users to run Windows and Linux side-by-side with Mac OS X on any Intel-powered Mac, without rebooting.

This agreement allows HHS employees and contractors to purchase Parallels Desktop for Mac (plus one year maintenance) for \$39.95 per license. This purchase price is usually reserved for large volume purchases of 5000 or more units, but is now available to HHS employees and contractors who purchase as few as one copy.

More information

Please visit the CIT Web site at

<http://cit.nih.gov/ProductsAndServices/DesktopComputingServices/HardwareAndSoftware/Catalogs/OpenAgreements.htm> for more information.



The 2007 NIH Research Festival - What You Missed

If you were not on campus between September 25 and the 28th, you missed the always popular NIH Research Festival celebrating its 20th year. The weather cooperated beautifully for the host of activities in various locations around campus.

The 2007 NIH Research Festival was co-chaired by Scientific Directors Dr. Alan Koretsky, Scientific Director, NINDS and Dr. Dan Longo, Scientific Director, NIA, and coordinated by Paula Cohen from the NIH Communications and Public Liaison Office.

The opening plenary session on Tuesday, September 25, began at 9:00 a.m. in the NIH Clinical Center's Masur Auditorium, and featured as its topic *Chromosomes in Modern Biology and Medicines*. This session highlighted some of the cutting-edge efforts in chromosome biology within the NIH and provided an outlook on the tremendous potential of this field for basic discovery and medicine.

Other events during the four-day research festival were presented in and around the Natcher Conference Center. They included cross-cutting symposia and poster sessions, special exhibits, the Job Fair for NIH Postdoctoral, Research and Clinical Fellows, the Festival Food & Music Fair, and the Technical Sales Association scientific equipment tent show.

CIT participation

The Center for Information Technology (CIT) hosted exhibit tables in the main hall where visitors could enroll for free training classes online with CIT's Division of Customer Support/CIT Training. Research festival attendees also learned about the many services offered by the NIH Data Center, including application hosting on secure well-managed central servers, disaster recovery, search engine services for NIH Web sites using Google, and on- and off-campus co-location options for customers who own their own servers but are looking for a secure, environmentally-controlled location.

In addition to the tables in the main hall, CIT was represented at other stations at Natcher. The Video Services Branch hosted a table in the Atrium at Natcher where they displayed the audio and video services they provide to NIH customers. CIT staff also showed a FileMaker presentation to inform current users of the software about future releases, available service offerings at CIT, and available assistance from the NIH Help Desk. Advanced users of FileMaker took the opportunity to discuss specific technical problems.

Data Center staff encouraged visitors to register for the NIH password self-service management tool at <http://iForgotMyPW.nih.gov>. Once customers register for this service they can reset their own passwords or unlock their accounts online without calling the NIH Help Desk. Data Center staff were also available to provide further information on a variety of CIT services.

Helix Systems Services

The Helix Systems staff of the Scientific Computing Branch, DCSS, CIT hosted a separate exhibit, entitled “Scientific Supercomputing at NIH,” in the Natcher atrium, adjacent to the scientific poster sessions. The exhibit highlighted the 3,700-processor NIH Biowulf cluster and showed how NIH researchers are performing computations that would otherwise not be possible. Examples include running thousands of genetic sequence searches using Blast, and long-running (several months) molecular dynamics jobs using CHARMM or NAMD.

New applications introduced this year include TransPath which helps scientists identify molecules involved in signal transduction pathways, and ExPLain, a Web-based application used to create experimentally testable hypothesis for both gene transcription regulation and signaling networks. Also new this year, Helix users can access Sciware to run desktop-suitable scientific applications directly on their Windows, Mac, and Linux workstations.

For more information on the Helix Systems, visit <http://helix.nih.gov>.

The exhibit also included an actual dual-processor node “blade” that was part of the Biowulf cluster, a slide show highlighting recent published research that utilized the Helix systems and the Biowulf cluster, and the “Scientific Supercomputing at NIH” booklet that describes all the resources and scientific applications that are available to Helix systems users.

Poster sessions

Scientists from CIT’s Division of Computational Bioscience (DCB) who participated in the poster sessions were:

William Lau	<u>The Gene Identification and Normalization Tool (GIANT)</u>
John Powell	<u>mAdb - MicroArray Database System: Bioinformatics for Analyzing and Managing MicroArray Data</u>
Ruida Cheng	<u>Java Based Volume Rendering</u>
Justin Senseney	<u>Thigh Muscle Segmentation in Computed Tomography Images</u>
Philip McQueen	<u>Where Population Biology, Immunology and Hematology Intersect: Modeling Malaria Parasite-Red Blood Cell Dynamics</u>
Yong-Sok Lee	<u>Structure-Activity Relationships of Potent mu-opioid Agonists</u>

Charles Schwieters Software Tools for Biomolecular NMR Structure Determination

Peter Steinbach Iterative Refinement of a Continuum Solvent Model for Computer Simulation of Peptides and Proteins

A successful event

Approximately 400 persons stopped by the CIT booth to gather information on various products that the Center has to offer from how to register for iForgotMyPW to the many services offered by the NIH Data Center and CIT products and services in general.

Once again, the NIH Research Festival proved to be a great opportunity for NIH ICs, such as CIT, to highlight their missions and accomplishments and reach out to more members of the NIH community.



New Version of SSH Facilitates File Transfers from a Remote Host

CIT has installed a new version of SSH (secure shell) on Titan. With the new version, it is now much more convenient to carry out secure file transfers of Titan data sets from a remote host. This benefits those users who don't generally access the Titan system but need to use Titan data sets.

Titan already allows direct transfer of data sets and automatic translation between ASCII and EBCDIC via the SSH protocol. The SSH protocol is widely used on Unix systems to carry out secure (encrypted) file transfers. SSH software is also available for Windows and Macintosh machines. For example, the NIH Business System (NBS) is one of the many applications taking advantage of Titan's SSH facility.

Every user, whether using a remote host or not, must have a Unix Systems Services (USS) enabled Titan userid for all SSH transfers. Please note that the system cannot authorize the use of USS for any userid containing a \$.

SSH transfers initiated on Titan

As with the previous version, SSH transfers initiated on Titan are carried out in batch jobs. The *Titan Batch Processing* manual provides further information on Titan-initiated file transfers (under the section "Transfer Utilities"). This manual is available from the CIT publication service [<http://publications.cit.nih.gov>] (under "Batch Processing and JCL").

Want to know more?

To learn more about SSH file transfers from a remote host, contact the NIH Help Desk (<http://ithelpdesk.nih.gov>) at 301-496-4357, 866-319-4357 (toll free), or 301-496-8294 (TTY), and ask to speak with an SSH consultant. A technical reference for SSH transfers from a remote host can be found at <http://datacenter.cit.nih.gov/titan-net/SSH.htm> but we suggest that you contact an SSH consultant before using this site.



PH Directory Service Retired November 27, 2007

CIT retired the NIH Directory and Email Forwarding service, also known as "PH," on November 27, 2007. Other existing NIH services have assumed functions previously provided by PH. Thus, the official NIH Enterprise Directory (NED) has taken over PH directory features; the PH email forwarding capability was transferred to the NIH Central Email Service (CES); and the standard LDAP directory query protocol replaced the PH/CSO query protocol.

These changes will be transparent to most users, but some will need to reconfigure their email client to use LDAP rather than PH/CSO. If you are unsure how to do this, please ask the NIH Help Desk (<http://ithelpdesk.nih.gov>) for assistance.

What changes will take place (specific services)

Email forwarding: Email addressed to existing @nih.gov addresses will continue to be delivered to the preferred email forwarding address with no interruption. All PH aliases, PH name and nickname combinations used in the last 12 months will be entered into the NIH Active Directory (AD). This allows PH-directed email to be forwarded to the current preferred forwarding address. **Important note:** Nicknames and forwarding addresses are no longer under user control, so users should contact the NIH IT Help Desk for assistance.

LDAP queries: PH LDAP queries to directory.nih.gov are now automatically redirected to the NIH Active Directory LDAP server and are transparent to users. See the following paragraph for details.

PH queries: Any email client (Eudora, for example) that used the CSO/PH protocol to query the PH Directory for email addresses needs to be reconfigured to use the LDAP protocol. Configure clients to use the NIH Active Directory LDAP server nihcesgal.nih.gov, using the LDAP standard port 389, and set the search base to **ou=adam,dc=nih,dc=gov**. Customers should contact the NIH IT Help Desk for assistance with this task.

PH alias: This unique identifier is no longer generated for new email accounts. In addition, all PH data currently available in the NIH Enterprise Directory (NED) – including, for example, the PH alias field in NED, NIHUNIQUEMAIL – will no longer be updated after November 27. If there are any services that use the PH alias, application owners or the service providers who rely on the PH alias or other PH data from NED need to update their application or service accordingly.

<http://directory.nih.gov>: Visitors to this Web address are now redirected to <http://ned.nih.gov>

Need help?

If you have any questions regarding the effects of the PH Directory Service retirement, please contact the NIH Help Desk (<http://ithelpdesk.nih.gov>) at 301-496-4357 (301-496-HELP), TDD/TTY: 1-800-438-8832.



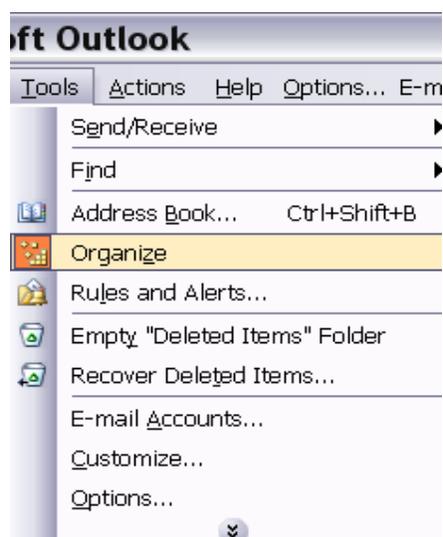
Ask the NIH Help Desk

Have you ever wanted to color code your email in Microsoft Outlook?

Color coding your email can be a helpful option for categorizing your messages, based either on the sender or on the recipient. Implementing this option in Outlook can allow you to scan your emails more quickly, address key senders' emails faster, and easily identify when an email has been sent only to you.

To color code your email, follow these steps:

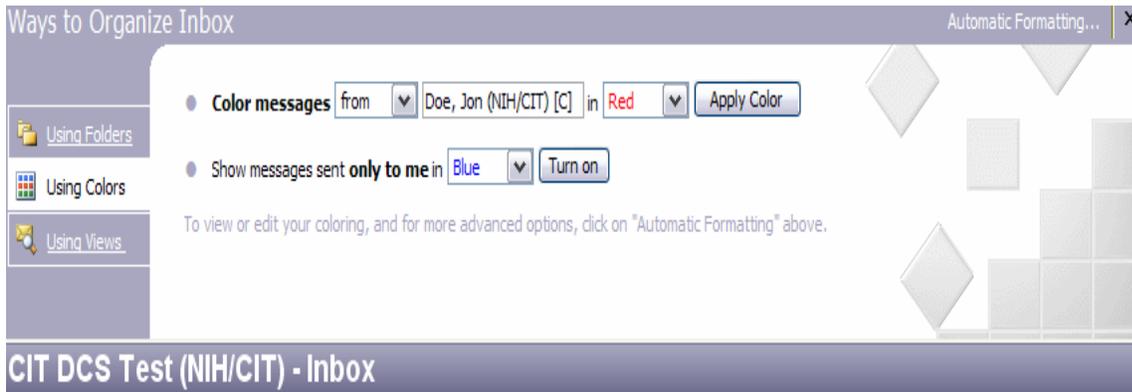
1. Highlight a message sent from/sent to the user, then go to “Tools” > “Organize.”



2. Next, click on “Using Colors” on the left-hand side of the window that appears.



3. You can now select a color for messages sent from or sent to a user.



4. You can also set a different color for messages sent only to you (helpful when you want to know what email is intended for your specific information or follow up).
5. Once you setup the color coding, your folder should look as follows:

	From	Subject	Sent	Received	Size
Date: Today					
	Culbreth, Justin (NIH/CIT) [C]	TEST #2	Mon 11/19/2007 11:56 AM	Mon 11/19/2007 1...	4 KB
	Culbreth, Justin (NIH/CIT) [C]	TEST	Mon 11/19/2007 11:55 AM	Mon 11/19/2007 1...	4 KB
	Gonchar, Jesse (NIH/CIT) [C]	Testing again	Mon 11/19/2007 11:45 AM	Mon 11/19/2007 1...	3 KB
	Gonchar, Jesse (NIH/CIT) [C]	Testing	Mon 11/19/2007 11:44 AM	Mon 11/19/2007 1...	3 KB
Date: Last Month					
	Wilkerson, Jeff (NIH/CIT) [C]	test 3	Fri 10/19/2007 2:19 PM	Fri 10/19/2007 2:...	5 KB
	Wilkerson, Jeff (NIH/CIT) [C]	Test 2	Fri 10/19/2007 2:16 PM	Fri 10/19/2007 2:...	5 KB
	Wilkerson, Jeff (NIH/CIT) [C]	Test	Fri 10/19/2007 2:04 PM	Fri 10/19/2007 2:...	3 KB
	Gonchar, Jesse (NIH/CIT) [C]	Test Message	Fri 10/19/2007 1:55 PM	Fri 10/19/2007 1:...	6 KB
	Fabrikant, Judy (NIH/CIT) [E]	Re: Testing	Tue 10/16/2007 2:03 PM	Tue 10/16/2007 2:...	9 KB
	Gonchar, Jesse (NIH/CIT) [C]	Testing	Tue 10/16/2007 1:13 PM	Tue 10/16/2007 1...	8 KB

(Please note that the screen captures were developed in Microsoft Outlook 2003)

Have more questions?

If you need any assistance, or have additional questions, just submit a service request via our Web site (<http://ithelpdesk.nih.gov>) or give us a call at the NIH Help Desk at 301-496-4357, 866-319-4357 (toll free), or 301-496-8294 (TTY).



Computer Training 2007 Fall Term is Now in Session

As the weather cools and the colors change, the CIT Computer Training Program is pleased to announce its 2007 Fall Term of classes. Classes are offered free-of-charge and include several new sessions along with many popular returning topics such as Seminars for Scientists, Excel, Adobe Acrobat, SPSS, and MATLAB.

You can obtain full course information, register for 2007 fall classes, join our CIT Training Mailing list, and check out your transcript or current application status at our Web site, <http://training.cit.nih.gov>.

Classroom improvements

Our main classroom at 10401 Fernwood Road is seeing some exciting improvements. At the end of September, fifteen new MacBook Pros, which can run Windows, OS X, and Linux, were deployed so both PC and Mac users can participate in a wide variety of courses and seminars.

We are also changing from a wireless environment to a wired one, which will increase network speed for those scientific classes that require higher bandwidth.

Courses to watch for:

Seminars for Scientists

In order to meet the needs of the diverse scientific community here at NIH, we offer sessions dealing with Microarray Data, AFNI, MIPAV, Lasergene, the Biowulf Cluster, "Microscopy on the Mac," and many more.

Security Courses

In today's world, everyone is concerned with security, both computer and personal. As we strive to provide the NIH community tools to help them with these concerns, we are offering the courses "Securing Web Applications," "Identity Theft: What You Need to Know," and "ISSO Orientation to NIH IT Security Program."

Statistics

Many NIH staff use statistics to collect, analyze, interpret or explain, and present data. Courses in SPSS (Basics, ANOVA, and Regression), "Introduction to Statistical Issues and Procedures Using SUDAAN," and "SAS - Statistics I: Introduction to ANOVA, Regression, and Logistic Regression" are available.

Grants

The popular "Understanding the Grants Process," "QVR (Introduction, Intermediate, and Advanced)," and "QVR Training Profile" sessions explain the workings of the system here at NIH. Sessions in ECB Data Administration (Basic and Advanced) and the "ECB Early Concurrence Workshop" round out the exciting course offering for grants.

Personal Computers

NIH has a diverse user community, so our offerings range from "Basic PC Skills for NIH," "Seeking Information on the Web," and "Meet Your PC - What's Inside the Box," to "Project Management Overview." There are also sessions of returning favorites including Excel, "Windows XP Tips and Tricks," and "BlackBerry Tips and Tricks." New topics will include Windows Vista and Office 2007.

Web Development/Networking

Web development and networking strive to keep NIH connected to the outside world and CIT Training is here to help. Look for classes on Dreamweaver or SharePoint, "Home Networking Fundamentals" or "Consolidated Network Monitoring System (CNMS)," using a LISTSERV mailing list, or Wiki. We've got all bases covered when it comes to networking!

Volunteer teachers wanted

We strive to keep the interests of the NIH community in mind when we develop our training program and look to you for talent and ideas.

Do you have expertise you wish to share with other colleagues? Are you involved in an emerging field of interest which will benefit the mission of the NIH? Are you a project lead rolling out a new or updated program? Contact us; we can connect you with classes or opportunities to share what you know to assist others.

Classes, as always, are available free of charge to NIH staff! While NIH employees get first priority for classes, contractors are welcome to attend when space is available, the class is related to their NIH work, and they have approval from their NIH supervisor.

Contact information

If you have any questions about the CIT Training program you may contact us by phone at 301-594-6248 x2, TTY access 301-496-8294, or email us at CITTraining@mail.nih.gov.



Dates to Remember

Now ...

- November 27 • PH Directory Service Retired
- November 29 • Federated Authentication Town Hall

- December 4 • Disaster recovery off-site test. ^{E T}
[<http://datacenter.cit.nih.gov/disaster>]
- December 25 • Christmas Day - NIH Data Center unattended service
- December 31 • New Year's Eve - Data Center unattended service after 6:00PM

Later in 2008...

- January 1 • New Year's Day - Data Center unattended service
- January 21 • Martin Luther King, Jr. Birthday (observed)
- February 18 • Washington's Birthday (observed)

E EOS (Unix system)
T Titan (OS/390 system)

Articles in other issues of *Interface* appear in brackets [].



Subscribe to the "Interface" list via Listserv to receive notification of new issues as soon as they are available on the Web [<http://list.nih.gov/archives/interface.html>].

Publications

The following documents have become available since the last issue of *Interface* and can be obtained from the CIT publications Web page [<http://publications.cit.nih.gov/>]. Publications are provided in hardcopy, on-line, or PDF versions under the “View/Print on Demand” (VPOD) system.

To be notified when new or updated documentation has been added to the VPOD system, join the Listserv list, “CIT-doc-renew” [<http://list.nih.gov/archives/cit-doc-renew.html>].

Titan (IBM z/OS Servers)

Updated

Titan User’s Guide December 2007



Directories and Reference Information

NIH Computer Center Hardware and Software

[<http://cit.nih.gov/ProductsAndServices/ApplicationHosting/RelatedServices/HardwareSoftware.htm>]

Computer Services Telephone Directory

[<http://cit.nih.gov/NR/rdonlyres/CD8200B2-35E6-424C-A1C9-48DA35CE8155/0/TelephoneDirectory.pdf>]

Online Services Directory

[<http://cit.nih.gov/ProductsAndServices/ApplicationHosting/AboutDataCenter/OnlineServices.htm>]

Popular Web Sites for NIH Computer Center Users

[<http://cit.nih.gov/ProductsAndServices/ApplicationHosting/AboutDataCenter/PopularWebSites.htm>]

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