Campus Computing News

High Performance Computing Events in April

By Dr. Philip Baczewski, Director of Academic Computing and User Services

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Read more

Everyone's invited to the RAVE Open House!

By Dr. Elizabeth Hinkle-Turner, Assistant Director - Academic Computing and User Services

The staff of the University of North Texas Research and Visualization Environment (RAVE) will be hosting an open house of the facility located in C236 at the Discovery Park on Friday April 30 from 1:00 - 4:00 p.m. Refreshments will be served and attendees will get a hands-on look at the RAVE hardware and software and research capabilities.

Read more

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By Richard Sanzone, User Services Manager (ACUS)

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Humanitarian Technology Challenge

By DaMiri Young, HPC Systems Administrator

UNT's Green VM initiative
- Hosting Virtual Servers for CITC and eight UNT schools/ departments. Click here for more information.
The true creator is necessity and there is an obvious need for solutions to the world's most pressing issues. The IEEE has taken it upon itself to call all citizens of the world to action.

EIS Status Report

By Claudia Lynch, Benchmarks Online Editor

The latest issue of the Enterprise, Enterprise Information System Status Report, is now available.

Today's Cartoon

Click on the link above for an information age laugh.
High Performance Computing Events in April

By Dr. Philip Baczewski, Director of Academic Computing and User Services

Two High Performance Computing (HPC) events are coming up this month, "Introduction to Talon and Central HPC Services" and the RAVE Open House.

* Friday, April 23 from 2-3:30 p.m. - Introduction to Talon and Central HPC Services

This 1.5 hour presentation will provide an overview of central HPC services, highlight the University's 224 node, 1792 processor Talon compute cluster system, and cover the basic information needed to apply for and access central HPC systems. The seminar is scheduled to be held in Chilton Hall room 245.

Seating is limited to 40 attendees, so please RSVP to Claudia Lynch (lynch@unt.edu) if you anticipate bringing a group of students.

* Friday, April 30 from 1-4:00 p.m. - RAVE Open House

The article, Everyone's invited to the RAVE Open House!, in this issue of Benchmarks Online, gives you all the details.

If you have questions about either of these events, feel free to contact me: Dr. Philip Baczewski (baczewski@unt.edu) Director of Academic Computing and User Services University of North Texas.
Everyone's invited to the RAVE Open House!

By Dr. Elizabeth Hinkle-Turner, Assistant Director - Academic Computing and User Services

The staff of the University of North Texas Research and Visualization Environment (RAVE) will be hosting an open house of the facility located in C236 at the Discovery Park on **Friday April 30 from 1:00 - 4:00 p.m.** Refreshments will be served and attendees will get a hands-on look at the RAVE hardware and software and research capabilities.

The RAVE is operated by CITC's Academic Computing and User Services division to support research visualization and display. The facility features multiple high-powered workstations, each having 8 processor cores and 24 GB of RAM. The flagship visualization tool is a 40-core Linux display cluster, powering a 4 X 3 array of 30-inch LCD monitors for large-scale display of data. The Windows software supported in this facility includes ProEngineer, Abaqus/Explicit, Geomagic Studio and Qualify, Ansys ICEM Workbench CFX FLUENT CFD, VMD, AtomEYE, and Tecplot 360, as well as Matlab, R, Stata, and other centrally supported analytical software packages. Some of these titles are available on the Mac Pro and Linux cluster as well.
Everyone's invited to the RAVE Open House!

For more information about the facility see this Benchmarks Online article and the RAVE website at http://citc.unt.edu/rave.
Kiosks: Up and running in the ISB!

By Richard Sanzone, User Services Manager (ACUS)

The Academic Computing and User Services group has just installed a computer kiosk on the first floor of the Information Sciences building, directly in front of the entrance to the CITC Helpdesk.

The kiosk is a walk-up station that provides a quick and easy way for any UNT student, faculty, or staff member to check email, look at websites, and more. If a longer visit is required, the ACUS Adaptive lab in ISB 104 is open to all UNT student, faculty, and staff members.

To learn more about computer kiosks at UNT, please see Dr. Elizabeth Hinkle-Turner's article in the February, 2010 issue of Benchmarks Online.
Humanitarian Technology Challenge

By DaMiri Young, HPC Systems Administrator

The true creator is necessity and there is an obvious need for solutions to the world’s most pressing issues. The IEEE has taken it upon itself to call all citizens of the world to action. See the Humanitarian Technology Challenge site or email htc@ieee.org for more details. Anyone can participate, even if it is just contributing ideas or feedback. It seems significant contributions can be made from the expert and diverse knowledge pool locally. This is highlighted by the collaborative efforts already underway by the UNT Research Clusters.

The ideal is to use an online collaborative platform in which humanitarians, researchers, scientists, technologists and many others work together to create and implement solutions. The field implementation of the solutions are to begin in 2012. In summary, the goals are simple yet profound:

- Solve three global challenges selected based upon input from leading humanitarians for their potential impact on humanity... and potential for success. After much deliberation, the three challenges selected are:
  
  - Reliable Electricity, which is fundamental to their economic development, education and medical care.
  - Data Connectivity of Rural District Health Offices, enabling these remote locations to share vital patient care information with central health facilities.
  - Individual ID and Tie to Health Records, providing potentially life-saving access to accurate health information for remote, mobile populations in underdeveloped nations
  
- Create solutions that are sustainable, scalable and adaptable to multiple environments so they can be implemented locally within the environmental, cultural, structural, political, and socio-economic conditions where they will be deployed.

- Support the work of United Nations and other humanitarian assistance groups worldwide.

Of course The Humanitarian Technology Challenge is not the only way to get involved. In addition to any of the excellent ideas posted on the EPA’s site, consider something immediate. You can head on over to the StoveTec site and read about their awesome humanitarian stove project. There you can order one of their low emission and efficient stoves for yourself at price of $35-$45 plus shipping. For an additional $10 you can supply one as a gift to a needy cook someone in the world. Or, for just a gift minimum of $10, you can invest in the Rocket Stoves for Haiti project. You'll also find much information on the research that lead to the creation of Rocket Cook Stoves, Portable Emissions Measurement System (PEMS) and the Indoor Air Pollution/Exposure Meter (IAP Meter).

This article was written for two reasons: 1) April is Earth Month; 2) to motivate dutiful individuals on our local campus to rise to the challenge. It is my honest belief that the actual need for these technologies will force mainstream adoption. In other words, all of humanity will benefit from a technological solution like reliable electricity. Clearly investing any amount of time or energy to such a cause would not be in vain.

How have I gotten involved you might wonder?
For my part:

- I'm participating in the IEEE Humanitarian Challenge.
- I've donated to the Rocket Stoves for Haiti project.
- I've commited to 5 EPA suggested actions for the environment.
- I'm in the process of joining Engineers Without Borders.

How are you involved? As this subject is of much importance to me, I'd appreciate feedback (damiri@unt.edu) on what others are doing.

External Links:

http://citc.unt.edu/hpc
http://epa.gov/earthday/
http://www.ewb-usa.org/
http://ieeehtc.org/
http://research.unt.edu/
http://research.unt.edu/clusterpositions.htm
http://www.stovetec.net/
Network Connection

By Dr. Philip Baczewski, Director of Academic Computing and User Services

.Com One, .Com All

Last month, the Internet .com domain quietly turned 25. The .com domain was established for use in Internet addresses in January of 1985, but it was March 15, 1985 when "symbolics.com" was registered as the first address domain using the .com extension. In the 25 years since, we have seen societal changes that have ingrained " .com" into the fabric of our daily lives.

It's not surprising that among the first 20 domains to be registered with a .com extension are a number of computing companies, including Thinking Machines, DEC, Xerox, HP, IBM, Sun ("The Network is the Computer"), Intel, and TI. Also included in the .com early adopters are a number of communication companies, such as Bellcore, ATT, and Bell-Atlantic. Some of those companies are still familiar, but many of them have been shuttered and/or gobbled up in the intervening time since their first appearance on the Internet.

It's only been 25 years, but ".com" has thoroughly entered our consciousness. We've lived through the .com era, which was culminated by the burst of the .com bubble. ".Com" has entered our vocabulary not only as an adjective but also as a noun ("the company's a dot-com selling . . ") and, ".com" has entered our psyche via the sung "dot-com" tagline that following the yell of "Expedia" at the end of that company's commercials. If it becomes a verb ("to dot-com"), then we'll know it's here to stay (as is the case with "to email" or "to blog".)

The greatest impact

Of course the greatest impact of .com is the development of online commerce. Amazon.com blazed a trail with their model for selling books online, which has turned into one of the largest shopping malls of merchandise ever assembled (my last purchase from Amazon.com was a lawn mower.) Amazon.com is such a superstar that, like Cher, it now only goes and is recognized by one name, "Amazon".

Beyond Amazon, many more companies have blazed or simply followed the online commerce trail, so that now we can pretty much do any or all commerce on the Internet. Need plumbing? Try faucet.com. Need electronics? Try newegg.com. Need a car? Try cars.com. Most companies, whether they sell parachutes or pizza have established an online presence, and if so, that usually comes with a .com extension on their web address.

A new online world

So felicitations to .com on this auspicious anniversary. The Ides of March may not have been so significant since the demise of Julius Caesar. In the case of .com, however, it is not marking the end of an empire, but rather the beginning of a new online world. Clink on the graphic below to find out just how new.

[Image: 25th Anniversary .com]
The Office of Sustainability, created in early 2009, has come a long way in a year. Check out their website and see all the things they have going on -- for Earth Month, Earth Week, Earth Day and beyond:

http://www.sustainable.unt.edu/

Earth week bonus link!

5 Ways to Go Green for Earth Day with Social Media -- http://mashable.com/2010/04/01/earth-day-social-media/
Helpdesk FYI

By Jonathan "Mac" Edwards, Assistant Manager of the CITC Helpdesk

EUID Passwords

EUID "Enterprise" passwords expire after 120 days. You can receive an email notification prior to your password expiring by logging into the Account Management System (AMS) at http://ams.unt.edu and enabling the "Password Expiration Notice" option.

There are two ways to reset your password:

1. The first method is the Password Reset process linked on the AMS http://ams.unt.edu site. The Password Reset process does not require you to provide your existing password but it does require you to verify your identity by providing some biographical information and answering your "secret question".

2. The second -- and easiest -- way to reset your password is by logging in to AMS and selecting "Change Password". The Change Password process does not require you to go through the identity verification steps that the Reset Password process does because you have to successfully login to initiate the Change Password process.

It is suggested that you go through the Change Password process prior to your password expiring to avoid having to go through the more lengthy Reset Password process.

Having trouble coming up with a new Password?

Try the following suggestion from HelpDesk staff member Yonathan Khoe: Try shifting your fingers one key to the right on the keyboard to make a unique easy to remember password.

*This is a modification of a column originally published in 2008.
IRC News

Minutes provided by Susan Richroath Recording Secretary*

The IRC -- unofficially now known as the INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL (ITC) -- is currently undergoing a reorganization, see the May 20, 2008 minutes for more information.**

No IRC/ITC minutes were available for publication this month.

*For a list of IRC Regular and Ex-officio Members click here (last updated 12/12/08). Warren Burggren is now the Chair.

**DCSMT Minutes can be found here.
The fact is; most of us have curves, even if we don’t want to acknowledge them. Model specification error generally refers to errors of omission and errors of inclusion, meaning; omitting crucial variables from the model or entering useless variables into the model. However, model specification error, or model misspecification, can also refer to the model form imposed on the data (e.g. general linear model). The purpose of this month’s article is to show how specification of different models to the same data can lead to meaningful differences in the interpretation of inferential analysis. The example provided is a very simple bivariate regression with an exaggerated pattern of data points. It is important to note that this example is simple and exaggerated specifically to illustrate how choice of model can make a difference in the results of an analysis. It is worth noting at the outset that with larger, more complex data which may contain less exaggerated patterns and indeed difficult to identify patterns, specification of the most appropriate model can become very important. These points are mentioned because when contemplating any type of model fitting analysis, one is expected to do a thorough job of exploring one’s data to discover the underlying relationships between variables of interest. During the process of initial data analysis one will likely discover the underlying pattern(s) in the data and proceed with the appropriate type of model. All of what follows can be duplicated in PASW/SPSS 18.

The current example utilizes two variables (x & y) each containing 30 data points ($n = 30$). The x variable is our predictor and the y variable is our outcome. If we apply a common linear regression

\[ y = bx + a \]  

analysis to our data, as is often the default; we find a strong negative correlation ($r = -.759$, $p < .001$). The model summary table would show a moderate effect size or amount of variance accounted for (Adj. $R^2 = .561$) and our ubiquitous ANOVA table would indicate that this model's $R^2$ is significantly different from zero; or stated another way, this model is better than simply using the mean value of x to predict new y scores, $F(1, 28) = 38.043$, $p < .001$. Remember, linear regression represents a straight line; it can increase, decrease, or remain flat—which would indicate no relationship between the two variables. At this point, we might be inclined to call it a day and be sufficiently satisfied with ourselves and our analysis. We could say our model does a fairly good job and provides us with a decent effect size ($R^2$) which indicates that we could predict with reasonable accuracy using our linear model:

\[ y = -.425x + 1.002 \]
However, this would be precisely the pitfall this article is designed to illuminate. As we will see, there are a few other models that better characterize this data. For instance, if we simply view a scatter plot with our linear best fit regression line, we see clearly there may be other models more appropriate for this data.

![Linear Regression](image1)

So, you may ask yourself “how do I better characterize the data?” And, after looking at the scatter plot above, you may tell yourself “a quadratic model would fit this data better.” If we apply a quadratic regression

\[ y = b_1x^2 + b_2x + a \]

(3) to our data, we find a distinct and meaningful increase in our effect size (Adj. \(R^2 = .847\)) as well as an increase in our \(F\) value from the ANOVA table, \(F(2, 27) = 81.397, p < .001;\) in fact the \(F\) value more than doubled. A quadratic regression represents a parabola, which can increase then decrease or decrease then increase. So, let’s take a look at the scatter plot again, this time with a line representing our quadratic equation

\[ y = .384x^2 - 1.617x + 1.638 \]

(4) overlaying our data points.

![Quadratic Regression](image2)

Once again, we might now raise our chin and proclaim we have done a good job of modeling our data. After all, we’ve seen a substantial increase in our \(R^2\), our \(F\) value, and we can see in this scatter plot that our model (represented as the line) better fits the data points.

However, being the conscientious folks we are as data analysts and after having seen the differences we have thus far; we might be curious to see if we can find another model that better fits our data. So, if we apply an exponential regression

\[ y = b^x + a \]

(5) to our data, we find a further improvement in our effect size (Adj. \(R^2 = .948\)). And with the exponential regression, we see our \(F\) value growing to enormous proportions, \(F(1, 28) = 525.869, p < .001\). An exponential regression uses the predictor as an exponent and presents a line that can steeply increase or steeply decrease. So, let’s take another look at the scatter plot; this time with our exponential equation

\[ y = -1.341^x + 1.300 \]

(6)
best fit line overlaying our data points.

Finally, we can stand up and speak with confidence that we have found an appropriate model for our data which accounts for 95% of the variance and fits our data very well. However, we may still be able to improve upon this with the application of yet another model.

So, if we apply a cubic regression

\[ y = b_1x^3 + b_2x^2 + b_3x + a \]

to our data, we find a slightly higher effect size (Adj. \( R^2 = .965 \)) and a slightly smaller (but still massive) \( F \) value, \( F(3, 26) = 269.732, p < .001 \). A cubic regression can steeply increase, steeply decrease, increase then decrease, or decrease then increase. If we use our cubic regression line

\[ y = -.319x^3 + 1.868x^2 + -.3486x + 2.160 \]

to graphically display our model’s fit on the data in a scatter plot, then we can see it fits slightly better than the previous model.

It appears as though we have squeezed every ounce of \( R^2 \) from our data as possible. However, there are other types of models; even for regression in PASW/SPSS—such as Logarithmic, Inverse, Power, Compound, S, Logistic, and Growth. For a comparison of each; one can utilize the 'Curve Estimation...' function in PASW/SPSS by clicking on à Analyze à Regression à Curve Estimation... just remember it may be beneficial to click on the 'Display ANOVA table' box in the 'Curve Estimation' dialog box. Clicking that box will show the model summary table, ANOVA summary table and coefficients table for each type of model being compared. Without checking that box, one gets a global 'Model Summary and Parameter Estimates' table such as this:

**Model Summary and Parameter Estimates**

| Dependent Variable: y |  |
### Model Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>df1</th>
<th>df2</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>Constant</th>
<th>b1</th>
<th>b2</th>
<th>b3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linear</td>
<td>.576</td>
<td>38.043</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>1.002</td>
<td>-.425</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadratic</td>
<td>.858</td>
<td>81.397</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>1.638</td>
<td>-1.617</td>
<td>.384</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cubic</td>
<td>.969</td>
<td>269.732</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>2.160</td>
<td>-3.486</td>
<td>1.868</td>
<td>-.319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exponential</td>
<td>.949</td>
<td>525.869</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>1.300</td>
<td>-1.341</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The independent variable is x.

This global table can be a bit confusing if one compares how PASW designates each of the coefficients in comparison to how they are notated in the equations above. Notice in particular the coefficients in the table for the cubic model; where the table lists b1 and b3 which correspond to the third and first coefficients from left to right in the equation. This is why it is recommended to always check the box to display the ANOVA table; which also displays a more intuitive coefficients table for each model being compared—as the example below shows for the cubic model.

### ANOVA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regression</td>
<td>6.824</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.275</td>
<td>269.732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>.219</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>.008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7.043</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The independent variable is x.

### Coefficients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The independent variable is x.
Notice with this style of coefficients table the coefficients are designated not with b1, b2, b3; but rather with the exponents, such as x, x**2, x**3, which clarifies where each coefficient should go in the cubic regression equation. Also, the model summary table for each model provides not just R², but also Adj. R².

Please note we have been using Adj. R² throughout this article as a metric for comparing our models because it is readily available, easy to interpret, and is extremely well known. Most are familiar with the shrinkage which makes Adj. R² preferable over R². However, when comparing models, Adj. R² is not much better than the base R². One rule of thumb is, if there is a .10 or 10% difference between Adj. R² and R² then overfitting is a concern (Harrell, Lee, & Mark, 1996). Therefore; it is recommended the Akaike’s information criterion (AIC; Akaike, 1974) or the Bayesian information criterion (BIC; Schwarz, 1978) be used instead—both of which are much more appropriate for assessing a model’s worth and comparing multiple model’s fit (Kass & Raftery, 1995).

Although a bit confusing, the following scatter plot was produced using the ‘Curve Estimation…’ function and reflects each of the four models reviewed here.

Please also note that this article does not intend to represent the complete range of techniques available for extracting the maximum information from a set of data or a regression analysis approach to data. There are other types of regression analysis and techniques available that may allow the researcher to extract a more complete picture of the phenomena of interest from the data. Regression analysis examples include but are not limited to; Tobit, Quantile, Partial Least Square, Binary Logistic, Multinomial Logistic, Ordinal, Probit, 2-Stage Least Square, as well as re-sampling techniques for reducing bias such as bootstrapping. If there is one message this author hopes the reader will take from this article, it is this; do not fall into the trap of complacency and rely exclusively on the default settings or analysis of your software, be thorough and un-intimidated by the plethora of non-traditional data analytic techniques at your disposal.

Until next time, remember; this land is your land, this land is my land… and I’ll be at Alice’s Restaurant.

References

716 – 723. (1) (2) (3)


The Spring Short Courses are over, but there will be more this summer, starting probably, in June. Surf over to the Short Courses page to see the sorts of classes that will most likely be offered.

Special classes can always be arranged with the RSS staff. See "Customized Short Courses" below for further information. Also, you can always contact the RSS staff for one-on-one consultation. Please read the FAQ before requesting an appointment though.

Especially for Faculty and Staff Members

In addition to the ACS Short Courses, which are available to students, faculty and staff, staff and faculty members can take courses offered through the Human Resources Department (they have a new comprehensive training curriculum), and the Center for Learning Enhancement, Assessment, and Redesign. Additionally, the Center for Achievement and Lifelong Learning offers a variety of courses, usually for a small fee.

EIS training is available. Questions or comments relating to EIS training should be sent to EISTCA@unt.edu.

McAfee Training Opportunities in April for Network Managers and McAfee ePO Users

All classes in Discovery Park Auditorium, B155

April 19th: 1:30pm – 4:00pm  |  ePO, VirusScan, & SiteAdvisor

This session will demonstrate the use of McAfee ePolicy Orchestrator, VirusScan, and SiteAdvisor. McAfee ePO is the web-based management interface for all McAfee products, VirusScan is the McAfee anti-virus software, and SiteAdvisor is a browser plugin that helps prevent users from visiting known malicious sites.

April 20th: 1:30pm – 4:00pm  |  McAfee Host Data Loss Prevention

This session will demonstrate the use of McAfee Host Data Loss Prevention software -- "McAfee Host Data Loss Prevention monitors and prevents risky user behavior that can lead to a sensitive data breach. This protection works across networks, through applications, and via removable storage devices."

April 21st: 1:30pm – 4:00pm  |  McAfee Host Intrusion Prevention

This session will demonstrate the use of McAfee Host Intrusion Prevention software -- "Exploits and vulnerabilities are more complex, and they’re released more quickly than ever before. Anti-virus alone can’t do the job. Defend your desktops and laptops from known and new zero-day attacks with McAfee Host Intrusion Prevention."

Please sign up for classes on our Security Training Site. (Click "New" to sign up).

High Performance Computing Seminar -- April 23, 2010 at 2 p.m.

Microsoft E-Learning

Microsoft E-Learning courses are now available for faculty and staff via our UNT-Microsoft Campus Agreement. Please contact Claudia Lynch at lynch@unt.edu for instructions on accessing this training.

Microsoft Outlook Training and more

The Messaging Systems Group has all sorts of useful information on their website, including training information.

Central Web Support

Consult Central Web Support for assistance in acquiring "Internet services and support." As described on their
CWS provides Internet services and support to UNT faculty, staff and students. Services include allocating and assisting departments, campus organizations and faculty with web space and associated applications. Additionally, CWS assists web developers with databases and associated web applications, troubleshooting problems, support and service.

CLEAR (was Center for Distributed Learning)

CLEAR offers courses especially for Faculty Members. A list of topics and further information can be found here.

The center also offers a "Brown Bag" series which meets for lunch the first Thursday of each month at Noon in Chilton 245. The purpose of this group is to bring faculty members together to share their experiences with distributed learning. One demonstration will be made at each meeting by a faculty member with experience in distributed learning. More information on these activities can be found at the CLEAR Website.

UNT Mini-Courses

There are a variety of courses offered, for a fee, to UNT faculty, staff and students as well as the general public. For additional information surf over to http://www.unt.edu/minicourses/

Information Security Awareness

The UNT Information Security team has been offering Information Security Awareness courses to all UNT faculty and staff. Topics to be covered will include workstation security, sensitive data handling, copyright infringement issues, identity theft, email security, and more.

For more information, or if you would like to request a customized course to be taught for your department, contact Gabe Marshall at x4062, or at security@unt.edu.

Also, Information Security Training is now available through Blackboard Vista (formerly known as WebCT).

Alternate Forms of Training

Many of the General Access Labs around campus have tutorials installed on their computers. See http://www.gal.unt.edu/ for a list of labs and their locations. The Willis Library, for example, has a list of Tutorials and Software Support. The Library Instructional Unit also offers workshops and training, including "tech skills" training. Visit their website for more information: http://www.library.unt.edu/library-instruction.

The Training Website has all sorts of information about alternate forms of training. Computer Based Training (CBT) and Web-based training are some of the alternatives offered, although due to the rising costs of training, shrinking budgets and changing technology, computer-based training at UNT is in a state of transition. For up-to-date information on CBT at UNT, see the CBT website.

Gartner Research Services

Way back in 2006 we announced Gartner Core Research Services Now Available to the UNT Community. Our subscription for Gartner services has always included all UNT faculty, students, and staff. All you need to do to access the subscription is to log into the UNT Gartner portal page at https://gartner.unt.edu. Gartner is now offering "Webinar Wednesdays." To view all the offerings see: http://my.gartner.com/portal/server.pt?tbv=webinarcalendar.

You can also listen to Gartner podcasts here: http://www.gartner.com/it/products/podcasting/asset_137461_2616.jsp.

State of Texas Department of Information Resources

Another possible source of training for staff and, perhaps, faculty members is the Texas Department of Information Resources. A look at their Education and Training website reveals some interesting possibilities.
Staff Activities

Transitions

New Employees:

- **Bartley (Bart) Luedemann**, IT Specialist, Computer Operations.
- **Spandana Garikipati**, Project Manager Support Specialist (part-time).
- **Keith Wilson**, CITC Helpdesk Consultant (part-time).
- **Christopher J. Edwards**, CITC Helpdesk Consultant (part-time).

No longer working in the Computing and Information Technology Center:

- **Nima Purush Kumar**, Project Manager Support Specialist (part-time).

Changes, Awards, Recognition, Publications, etc.

A new Director for the Campus Solutions Student Administration Team!

**Linda Wallace** is the Director for the Campus Solutions Student Administration Team. Read all about it!

A new Team Manager for the UNT Student Records Systems Development Team!

**Michelle Elliott** has accepted the position as Team Manager for the UNT Student Records Systems Development Team, replacing Linda Wallace who is now the Director for Campus Solutions Student Administration. Michelle has been with Student Records since 2001 and comes highly recommended for this position.

Composition performed

**Dr. Elizabeth Hinkle-Turner**, Assistant Director - Academic Computing and User Services, has composed a piece that will be performed by the **MSU Electric Monster Laptop Ensemble** next week prior to their tour of China. The title of the piece is "I will Play the Swan and Die in Music."

Service to UNT

The April 6 issue of *InHouse* recognized **Jason Myre**, IT Manager, Messaging Group (ESTS) for his **15 years** of service, and **Kala Chevli**, Programmer Analyst, Financial Aid & Scholarships Systems (AIS) and **Patrick Schaider**, Communications Manager, Data Communications Services, for their **5 years** of service to the University. Congratulations!
Fun Fact Winners

Continuing the CITC tradition, we have another "Fun Fact Winner." Congratulations to **Yoke Teo**, IT Specialist, Messaging Group (ESTS). He was a winner in the [April 14 InHouse prize giveaway](http://it.unt.edu/benchmarks/issues/2010/04/staff-activities).

![University Day 2010](image)

**Jacob Flores**, Helpdesk Consultant, looks on as **Dr. Elizabeth Hinkle-Turner**, Assistant Director - Academic Computing and User Services, works the crowd promoting the CITC and Academic Computing and User Services on University Day (4/16/10).
EIS Status Report

By Claudia Lynch, Benchmarks Online Editor

The latest issue of the Enterprise, Enterprise Information System Status Report, is now available. Click on the link below to read all about the new business analyst services that have been implemented as well as the "Implementation Kickoff for EIS HR/Payroll at UNT Dallas"; "EIS Dallas Implementation Update"; "New AIS Director Announcement"; "UNT Dallas Team Expansion" and much more.

Today's Cartoon

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“We interrupt this program for an urgent Twitter from Washington...”

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