Personnel Changes in the CITC

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

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Messing Services Updated Website has Something for Everyone

By Jason Gutierrez, Messaging System Administrator, Messaging Services Group

The UNT Messaging Services Group has launched an updated version of our website, designed to make it easier to get to our growing list of tutorials and help files.

Click on the link above for an information age laugh.
Personnel Changes in the CITC

A number of personnel assignment changes have taken place within the CITC in response to some recent retirements and other staff moves. As announced in inHouse, John Hooper has been appointed Acting CIO upon the retirement of Dr. Maurice Leatherbury. John’s position as Executive Director of Administrative Information Systems will remain vacant for now and he’ll be wearing "two hats" for awhile.

Nancy Fisher, formerly manager of CITC Infrastructure and Technical Services, retired as of August 31, 2010 and Craig Terrell (Directory Services & Virtualization) has been selected to manage the Infrastructure Technical Services (ITS) team, taking over after Nancy Fisher's retirement. VM Services (Daren Dugan and John Berra) will become part of ITS and also be under Craig’s leadership. Directory Services (Yancey Yeargan, Tom Delozier, and T.J. Miller) will move to Messaging Services Group under the leadership of Jason Myre.

Jennifer LaFleur, formerly of the CITC Administration and Compliance division retired as of October 1, 2010 and her responsibility for software license contract management has been assigned to Allen Bradley who joins Administration and Compliance reporting to Charlotte Russell. One additional change to note is that Charity Beck has accepted a position with UNT URCM and Adrien Rollet has been named to lead the Central Web Support group pending a final resolution for filling Charity’s position.
Messaging Services Updated Website has Something for Everyone

By Jason Gutierrez, Messaging System Administrator, Messaging Services Group

The UNT Messaging Services Group has launched an updated version of our website, designed to make it easier to get to our growing list of tutorials and help files. On the front page of the site, emds.unt.edu, you will see three blocks at the bottom of the page that highlight recently added tutorials for Windows, Mac, and supported mobile platforms. Also shown is an “Emergency Instructions” block, which points you directly to instructions on what to do in case of various emergencies. These instructions cover topics such as lost or stolen devices, email recovery, mail connection problems, and resetting your UM pin number. A new look has been given to the application support portions of the site as well. As you explore each application area, you will see blocks for the most accessed tutorials in their respective categories.

We are committed to making our web presence a viable tool for the UNT community to get answers to the questions that encounter when using the products we support. If you have a tutorial request, you will find our contact information on our website along with descriptions of the products that we support. If you require support for one of our products, please contact the UNT helpdesk at (940)565-2324, or your departments IT support staff.

Additionally, you will find us on Facebook where we will post current information on what we are up to. Just go to emds.unt.edu, and click the Facebook icon to go to our site. Tell a friend.
Today's Cartoon

“When I was a little girl, I had an imaginary friend named Lucky Lucy. Guess what — she’s on Facebook!”

From "Today's Cartoon by Randy Glasbergen", posted with special permission.
For many more cartoons, please visit www.glasbergen.com.
Network Connection

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

Does Technology Improve Education?

A couple of articles recently caught my eye which started me thinking about information technology and education. The October 10, 2010 issue of the Chronicle of Higher Education featured a front page item entitled, "Will Technology Kill the Academic Calendar?" (subscription may be required.) Online education now allows courses to be taken on demand and some universities are featuring these kinds of classes which provide individualized instruction to students based on their pace and schedule. The thesis of the article was that if students can start and end classes on an ad hoc basis, then the concept of the academic term becomes meaningless.

An October 15, 2010 article on slate.com seeks to discover the "21st Century Classroom," stating "American classrooms are outdated. Slate seeks your great ideas for how to modernize them." The author applies her "Laura Ingalls Test" to the American fifth grade classroom and concludes, "take Laura Ingalls to the nearest fifth-grade classroom, and she wouldn't hesitate to say, 'Oh! A school!'" The article asks Slate's readers to "describe or even design the classroom for today, a fifth-grade classroom that takes advantage of all that we have learned since Laura Ingalls' day about teaching, learning, and technology--and what you think we have yet to learn."

The United States government has an Office of Educational Technology which "provides leadership for maximizing technology's contribution to improving education at all levels." Their goals include "leveraging the best modern technology to:

- support progress toward college and career-ready standards and rigorous assessments that will improve both teaching and learning;
- connect and support teachers and ensure all students have access to highly effective teaching;
- engage students and turn around low-performing schools; and
- improve student learning, teacher performance, and college and career readiness through enhanced data systems."

Do a Google search on Education and Technology and you will get a slew of results. In addition to the Federal site noted above, you'll also find links to the International Society for Technology in Education, the Journal of Technology in Education, books for technology and education, and suggestions for other searches related to technology and education. Technology and education are clearly very active in the collective online psyche.

There seems to be a high expectation that technology somehow either tampers with (in the case of the Chronicle article) or improves (in the case of the Slate article) education, or in the case of the Office of Educational Technology apparently is the salvation for education. But what technology is being assumed? I haven't heard of a smart pill in the real world that allows us to simply ingest knowledge (although that is a popular theme in science fiction), so I must conclude that what is being talked about is electronic information technology.

Information Acquisition

Education involves personal discovery through the transfer of information, or whatever your favorite definition is. It seems, however, that any definition of education includes the concept of information. Therefore it's not surprising that information technology seems important to education. You might say that the accumulation and encoding of information is the foundation for human civilization (have you thanked a librarian today?). Information is so important to our modern way of life that institutions often have multiple organizations dedicated to developing and
maintaining information technology.

Printed books have proven themselves useful over the 1,600 years or so that they have been around. I've always liked books and always couldn't seem to acquire enough of them, but I find that electronic books offer the advantage of portability and access. I can carry many more e-books than paper ones and if I am not carrying one, I may be able to access it via the Internet. LP records have a much wider frequency response than Compact Discs, but you can get more music in a smaller package by digitizing it onto a CD. You can put the content of multitudes of CDs onto an iPod. Some audiophiles claim that LP records have a better quality reproduction of musical performances, but you can't carry a turntable in your pocket. E-books and iPods have broadened access to written works and music, but they have not necessarily improved the experience of reading or listening.

Points to ponder

Does technology improve education, or does it just broaden the access to information by shifting the content delivery to alternate mediums? If technology is neutral in regard to improving education, then what is active in the improvement of education? I don't have any answers. I just have these questions for you to ponder.
Employment or the lack thereof is a hot topic these days. The UNT Career Center is available to all UNT students and alumni to help develop career skills and explore career opportunities. Services available are, as the Info. area on their Facebook page states:

For Students:
The UNT Career Center can help with every aspect of your job search including:

- Career exploration
- Resume/cover letter writing
- Interviewing
- Job search strategies.
http://careercenter.unt.edu/students/index.html

For Alumni:
Through its alumni career services, the UNT Career Center, in collaboration with NT Exes, facilitates career-development, employment, UNT-involvement, mentoring, and recruiting opportunities for UNT alumni.
http://careercenter.unt.edu/alumni/index.html

For Employers:
The UNT Career Center offers employers access to thousands of qualified candidates who are ready to assume their positions and help bring your company greater success. Every company is looking for new talent and we want you to see the quality students we have to offer.
http://careercenter.unt.edu/employers/index.html

Visit the Career Center at http://careercenter.unt.edu/ and make sure and check out their wall on Facebook; lots of timely information is posted there: http://www.facebook.com/pages/UNT-Career-Center/159840291708
Helpdesk FYI

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

Campus VPN

The University of North Texas Campus VPN is an interface that will allow you to connect remotely to on-campus resources. This will allow employees and students of the University of North Texas to work from off campus using resources they otherwise could not access. The connection from the user’s machine to the Campus VPN is an encrypted connection which allows secure access to resources otherwise unavailable.

Access the Campus VPN

- Go to http://vpn.unt.edu
- You will be prompted to login:

- Enter your EUID and UNT enterprise password. If you do not know your EUID and/or password, look here.
- Click the "Login" button.
- You will be logged into the Campus VPN.

Access a website using the Campus VPN

- Type the URL of the website in the "Address" field.

- Click the "Browse" button.
- Your browser window will have a small VPN menu on the top right:
- Click the "Home" button to go back to the VPN interface.

Logout of the Campus VPN

- Click the "Logout" icon on the VPN menu to logout of the Campus VPN.

Cisco Client:

- Datacomm provides downloads of the Cisco VPN client, which acts as an alternative to the web based solution described above. The Cisco VPN client provides convenience for those using the Campus VPN frequently from the same computer, but it does require installation.

CAS ITS has very thorough instructions for installing the Cisco VPN client and connecting to the campus-vpn which can be found here. Please contact your Distributed Support Group (Netman) for installation assistance. Distributed Support Group contact information can be found at http://helpdesk.unt.edu/netman.

Datacomm has recently released 64-bit versions of the Cisco VPN client which can be found on their downloads page at: https://citc.unt.edu/datacomm/current

Further Documentation

Look here for the full documentation of the campus VPN.
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.**

July 20, 2010


The minutes of the previous ITC meeting were approved with no recommended corrections.

Provost Warren Burggren has appointed Michael Monticino, CAS Dean, to chair the ITC effective July 1, 2010.

UNT Health Science Center IT reorganization

Renee Drabier reported on the UNT Health Science Center IT reorganization by announcing her new role as Vice Provost for Academic Affairs and Development effective September 2010. Dr. Drabier’s duties include oversight of Gibson D. Lewis Library, Biomedical Communication Service, the Center for Learning and Development, Information Technology Services (Helpdesk and Customer Services, Infrastructure and Security, Information Services, and Telecommunication Services), Professional and Continuing Education, and Record Information Management. She also serves as the Health Science Center’s Chief Information Officer (CIO). Her academic affairs responsibilities include liaison to the Faculty Senate from the Provost’s Office, coordination of faculty development, and various academic projects.

HR/IT shared governance system project

Maurice Leatherbury provided an update on the HR/IT shared governance system project. A draft document of the recommendations is due to the BOR by September.

iPad Policy

The iPad policy is with Legal Council for review.

Next Meeting

The next ITC meeting is scheduled for September 21, 2010 at 2 p.m. in GAB 210.

Meeting adjourned.

*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.
How to Install LaTeX2HTML on a Windows (32-bit) XP machine

By Dr. Jon Starkweather, Research and Statistical Support Consultant

The following article discusses how "I" installed LaTeX2HTML on my work computer, a Windows (32-bit) XP machine. The motivation for me writing this article was to provide others, who may be interested in using LaTeX2HTML, with some guidance on the installation adventure. It was an adventure for me and hopefully, as a result; it will not be an adventure for you.

First, you will need administrator privileges to alter some aspects of your system's PATH and to be able to install some of the utilities used by LaTeX2HTML. If you do not understand what I mean by PATH in the previous statement, don't worry. We'll cover that. For now, just make sure you have administrator privileges. Second, you will need to have WinZip. Third, you may notice I rigidly recommend specific versions of some programs below. This is because, if you have a different version of a program (a good example is Ghostscript), the directory structure and included files may differ from what I used, which then alters the way you configure and install LaTeX2HTML.

Before we really begin, there are a few points worth noting. All the software mentioned below is freely available; meaning, you can download all the latest versions from the web, from their respective sites (e.g. Strawberry Perl). However, I have provided UNT based links to the exact versions of the software I used and I super-duper-strongly recommend you stick with them. As mentioned above; if you deviate from those versions provided, you very likely will have difficulties configuring and installing LaTeX2HTML.

Before we really begin, there are a few points worth noting. All the software mentioned below is freely available; meaning, you can download all the latest versions from the web, from their respective sites (e.g. Strawberry Perl). However, I have provided UNT based links to the exact versions of the software I used and I super-duper-strongly recommend you stick with them. As mentioned above; if you deviate from those versions provided, you very likely will have difficulties configuring and installing LaTeX2HTML.

So, we will start from scratch; meaning, with no utilities or MikTeX / LaTeX installed (in the right places!).

1. Preparation of Utilities & System

1.1. Create C:\textmf

Before starting anything else, first go to the 'C' drive and create a new directory or folder called 'textmf' which can be thought of as TeX Mainframe or TeX Main File. This will be the directory in which we install all the following programs.
The reason for this is because LaTeX2HTML **hates** spaces in file paths. So we should now have a new folder called \textmf and when you double click on it, it should be empty and the address field of Windows Explorer should contain the following C:\textmf as shown below (please note, there is no space between C: and \textmf; the font style used here simply makes it look like there is a space).

1.2. proTeXt

proTeXt is a distribution of MikTeX for Windows which also includes some utilities which make it easier to use TeX (the underlying or raw base of MikTeX, LaTeX, etc.). These utilities are also used by LaTeX2HTML. First, download and review the proTeXt installation manual. During your review, you should take careful note of how the manual advocates installation to the default location (e.g. on page 8: C:\Program Files\MikTeX 2.8\miktex\bin). However, there are very specific problems with that approach when it comes time to install LaTeX2HTML; primarily the space between “Program” and “Files” (as well as the space between “MikTeX” and “2.8” in that example). The proTeXt installation manual is very easy to follow and very clear, offering a step-by-step guide for installing MikTeX 2.8, TeXnicCenter (the LaTeX editor), Ghostscript 8.71, and GSview 4.9. It also shows how to configure the TeXnicCenter so that you do not have to continuously close and re-open your Adobe to view processed LaTeX documents. However, you should deviate from the manual during the installation of each program so that you install all four programs in C:\textmf as shown below and remove any spaces from the installation directories / paths.

To install all four programs using the proTeXt distribution and its manual, first create a folder on your desktop named ‘protext’. Then, you will need to download proTeXt.exe to save it to your new ‘protext’ folder on your desktop. Then, double click on the proTeXt.exe to expand it. Once all the files have been expanded, you can simply follow the manual for installing everything – to the non-default location C:\textmf as shown above. A good rule of thumb is to change/replace “Program Files” with textmf when installing each program. For example, the default location for MikTeX (as mentioned above) is C:\Program Files\MikTeX 2.8\miktex\bin but because of the spaces, you should change that to C:\textmf\MikTeX2.8\miktex\bin for your installation. One more note about the proTeXt manual, as good as it is, I found it beneficial to print it and have it in front of me during the installation of each of the four programs. The manual is designed to be an interactive Adobe.pdf, but on my machine, the interactive ‘uninstall’ and ‘install’ buttons did not function properly.

1.3. Strawberry Perl

Strawberry Perl is a Perl distribution for Windows systems which comes pre-packaged with common tools. Again, on your desktop, create a new folder called ‘latex2html’ which will be the place we download all the utilities which are
necessary for LaTeX2HTML to be installed. Next, within our newly created folder (latex2html), we create another new folder called 'StrawberryPerl'. Next, we can download the installation file for Strawberry Perl (5.12.1.0) by clicking \texttt{strawberry-perl-5.12.1.0.msi} and saving it in our newly created folder. Next, we can install by simply double clicking on the recently downloaded file and following the installation instructions – \textbf{BUT}, remember to install to the \texttt{C:\\textmf} directory as shown below.

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{latex2html\	exttt{C:\\textmf}}
\caption{Installation directory for LaTeX2HTML.}
\end{figure}

1.4. NetPbm

NetPbm is a package of many (over 200) programs and libraries for rendering and manipulating images. For our purposes, we will need the NetPbm main installation, as well as at least 3 additional libraries. It is recommended a fourth also be installed. To start, back on the desktop, inside our 'latex2html' folder, create a new folder called 'Netpbm'. Next, download \texttt{netpbm-10.27.exe} and save it to our newly created 'Netpbm' folder. Next, double click on the netpbm-10.27.exe to install it; again making sure to install it to the \texttt{C:\\textmf} as shown below. Notice that when installed, NetPbm is actually called GnuWin32 due to this version of NetPbm being specifically for a Windows (32-bit) operating system.

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{latex2html\	exttt{C:\\textmf}}
\caption{Installation directory for NetPbm.}
\end{figure}

1.4.1. NetPbm: libpng Library

Next, we need to get the first of three required libraries to supplement NetPbm. The libpng library is used to manipulate and convert (to and from) png file type. Fortunately, it comes with an installation program. Download \texttt{libpng-1.2.37-setup.exe} and save it to our 'Netpbm' folder (inside the 'latex2html' folder on the desktop). When you double click that exe file, it should know where to install because it looks for the NetPbm (GnuWin32) directory. However, if it does not recognize that you have installed NetPbm (GnuWin32) at \texttt{C:\\textmf} then you must tell the installation program to install to the \texttt{C:\\textmf\\GnuWin32} location.

1.4.2. NetPbm: zlib Library

Next, we need to get the second of three required libraries. The zlib library is a general purpose compression agent. Again, fortunately it comes with an installation program. Download \texttt{zlib-1.2.3.exe} and save it to our 'Netpbm' folder (inside the 'latex2html' folder on the desktop). When you double click that exe file, it should know where to install.
because it looks for the NetPbm (GnuWin32) directory. As above, if it does not recognize that you have installed NetPbm (GnuWin32) at C:\textmf\GnuWin32 then you must tell the installation program to install there.

1.4.3. NetPbm: libgw32c Library

This library is used as a general purpose development tool (obviously for Windows 32-bit systems). Unlike the convenient libraries above, this one does not come with an installation program. However, thankfully it only contains a few folders which will need to be unzipped and placed into the appropriate directories and subdirectories. Download libgw32c-0.4-lib.zip and save it to our 'Netpbm' folder (inside the 'latex2html' folder on the desktop). Next, right click on the zip file and select "WinZip" and "Extract to here". You should then see three new folders appear: 'include', 'lib', and 'manifest'. First, open 'include' and select both folders (glibc & winx), then cut or copy them and paste them into: C:\textmf\GnuWin32\include. Second, return to the desktop, 'latex2html', 'Netpbm' folder and open 'lib'. Select the single file (libgw32c.a) and cut or copy it, then paste it into C:\textmf\GnuWin32\lib. Third, return to the desktop, 'latex2html', 'Netpbm' folder and open 'manifest'. Select the two files (libgw32c-0.4-lib.mft & libgw32c-0.4-lib.ver) and cut or copy them, then paste them into C:\textmf\GnuWin32\manifest.

1.4.4. (OPTIONAL) NetPbm: jpeg Library

This library is used to render and manipulate jpeg files. Jpeg is extremely popular and LaTeX2HTML uses jpeg files when converting several LaTeX environments (e.g. R script from the relax package). Therefore, it is strongly recommended you also install this library. It does have an installation program, so it's very easy to do. Download jpeg-6b-4.exe and save it to our 'Netpbm' folder (inside the 'latex2html' folder on the desktop). When you double click that exe file, it should know where to install because it looks for the NetPbm (GnuWin32) directory. As above, if it does not recognize that you have installed NetPbm (GnuWin32) at C:\textmf then you must tell the installation program to install there.

1.5. Setting the PATH & Environment Variable

This step involves making sure Windows kept up with us while installing all the preceding programs and utilities. We will also need to create a new Environment Variable. To view (and edit if necessary) the PATH, we need to go to the advanced system properties. There are a few ways to do this but one way is; get to the Windows Control Panel, then double click the System icon, then click the Advanced tab (marked below left with a red rectangle). Next, click on Environment Variables (marked below right with a red rectangle).
In the System variables box, scroll down through the variables until you see Path (as marked below with a red rectangle). We need to make sure Windows recognizes the location of each of the programs we have installed.

So, double click on the Path variable and slowly review each path listed. Each path listed is separated by a semicolon (;). There may be many unfamiliar paths listed, but make sure the following paths are also listed:

- C:\texmf\MikTeX2.8\miktex\bin;
- C:\texmf\strawberry\c\bin;
- C:\texmf\strawberry\perl\site\bin;
- C:\texmf\strawberry\perl\bin;
- C:\texmf\gs\gs8.71\bin;
- C:\texmf\GnuWin32\bin;

Notice, there are no spaces in the entire PATH; the font used here simply makes it look like spaces are present. The order is not important, but each of the entries listed above should be listed in your path. If one is missing, type it in. If you added to the PATH, then you need to click OK; if you did not add to the path, simply click Cancel. Now, we need to add a new System variable. Click on the New button (marked with a red rectangle below left). The new variable name you should type is: RGBDEF

and the new variable value you should type is:

C:\\texmf\\2h\\styles\\rgb.tex

Note, just after C:\texmf, is lowercase L then a number 2 then a lower case H which is an abbreviation of LaTeX2HTML (l2h); also notice there is no space between C: and \tex...again, the font simply makes it look like a space is there. When finished, you should have that variable listed (shown below right with a red rectangle). You might have noticed there is no such directory or files located at that value. Don't worry, it will be created when we configure and install LaTeX2HTML.
Make sure to click OK to ensure the changes are saved. These changes are necessary so that when we set the preferences for configuration and installation of LaTeX2HTML, it will properly recognize these programs and utilities, and thus configure without errors (fingers crossed!).

2. LaTeX2HTML

2.1. Create Necessary Directories

Now, we will create two directories (or folders) which will be used later in this adventure. The first folder we create will be used once we have successfully installed LaTeX2HTML. The folder will be a temporary folder in which LaTeX2HTML stores some images and code while generating HTML from a TeX file. So, return to C:\texmf and create a new folder there named 'TEMP'. Next, we will create a folder which will be the location of the installed LaTeX2HTML program. Again, return to C:\texmf and create a new folder there named 'l2h', which is 'lowercase L number 2 lowercase H'. This will be the folder we install to. Now, your C:\texmf folder should have the same contents as displayed below:

Now, we are ready to download the installation file(s) for LaTeX2HTML.

2.2. Get LaTeX2HTML
To begin; back on the desktop, inside our 'latex2html' folder, create a new folder inside 'latex2html' called 'zipped_latex2html'. Download latex2html-2008.tar.gz to that new folder (zipped_latex2html). Next, return to C:\texmf and create a new folder there named 'tmp'. Next, copy the latex2html-2008.tar.gz file to our newly created C:\\texmf\\tmp folder. Saving a copy on the desktop is a precaution and is not necessary. Next, inside the C:\\texmf\\tmp folder right click on the latex2html-2008.tar.gz file and select "WinZip" and "Extract to here". You'll then see a file named latex2html-2008.tar; right click on it and select "WinZip" and "Extract to here". You should now see a standard folder named 'latex2html-2008'. Inside that folder you should see the same folders and files as are displayed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Date/Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>latex2html-2008</td>
<td>Dir</td>
<td>11,778KB</td>
<td>2/23/2008 2:06PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prefs.pm</td>
<td>File</td>
<td>3,485KB</td>
<td>2/24/2008 4:45AM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes</td>
<td>File</td>
<td>11,778KB</td>
<td>2/23/2008 2:06PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config</td>
<td>File</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latex2HTML</td>
<td>Dir</td>
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<td>2/23/2008 2:06PM</td>
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<td>l2h</td>
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<td>11,778KB</td>
<td>2/23/2008 2:06PM</td>
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<td>l2t</td>
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<td>11,778KB</td>
<td>2/23/2008 2:06PM</td>
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<td>l2t</td>
<td>File</td>
<td>11,778KB</td>
<td>2/23/2008 2:06PM</td>
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<tr>
<td>l2t</td>
<td>File</td>
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<td>2/23/2008 2:06PM</td>
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<tr>
<td>l2t</td>
<td>File</td>
<td>11,778KB</td>
<td>2/23/2008 2:06PM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you make any changes to these folders/files; meaning if you edit any of them or run/execute any of them and you receive errors, then your best bet is to simply delete the 'latex2html-2008' folder and un-zip the latex2html-2008.tar file again. Yes that may seem a bit ridiculous, but my experience prompts this recommendation. Also note this is not the completed program LaTeX2HTML. We will use files here to install LaTeX2HTML in the C:\texmf\l2h folder we created previously, which is why the parent directory here is 'tmp' which is short for temporary. Once satisfactory installation has been completed (not yet); we can delete the entire 'tmp' directory/folder and its contents.

2.3. Edit prefs.pm

Next, we need to edit the preferences file so that when we configure the installation of LaTeX2HTML it does not produce errors (which would necessitate "...your best bet is to simply delete the 'latex2html-2008' folder and un-zip the latex2html-2008.tar file again" from above). Fortunately, there is not much we need to edit. Locate the prefs.pm file inside the un-zipped 'latex2html-2008' folder and use whichever editor you are most comfortable with to open it. For those who do not have an editor they are most comfortable with; right click on prefs.pm and select open.
You will be presented with options for opening the file, choose 'Select the program from a list' and click OK.

Then, find the Notepad program and select it. You may want to un-check the box to "Always use the selected program to open this kind of file". Then, click the OK button to open the prefs.pm file.
Once open, you'll notice pref.pm begins with a (substantial) revision history. We need to scroll down past the revision history to edit two lines.

The first line we will edit tells the installation where to look for Ghostscript’s executable file and where to look for the NetPbm (GnuWin32) executable file. Find the following line:

```plaintext
$prefs{'EXTRAPATH'} = ''; 
```

Here, we will change/replace with:

```plaintext
$prefs{'EXTRAPATH'} = 'C:\texmf\gs\gs8.71\bin;C:\texmf\GnuWin32\bin'; 
```

PLEASe, notice; there is no 'return' or line break between the = and 'C:\text……., the line was broken only because the page on which I'm typing this could not fit it all on one line. In Notepad, it will all be on one line. Below is a screen capture image of what the line should look like in Notepad. 

Next, we will edit only a few lines below; where you see:

```plaintext
$prefs{'PREFIX'} = '/usr/local'; 
```

We need to change/replace with:

```plaintext
$prefs{'PREFIX'} = 'C:\texmf\l2h'; 
```

This specifies where we want LaTeX2HTML to be installed. Notice you can use \ or \ when giving paths. Below is a screen capture image of what the lines should look like in Notepad.

```plaintext
# Specify any additional search paths here, use ':' or ';' as delimiter
$prefs('EXTRAPATH') = 'C:\texmf\gs\gs8.71\bin;C:\texmf\GnuWin32\bin'; 
```

# This is where the installation will take place. On UNIXish systems
# $prefs('PREFIX') = '/usr/local';
# is preferred. On DOS/Win, you might say
# $prefs('PREFIX') = 'C:\proge\latex2html';
# $prefs('PREFIX') = 'C:\texmf\l2h';

The first line we will edit tells the installation where to look for Ghostscript’s executable file and where to look for the NetPbm (GnuWin32) executable file. Find the following line:

$prefs('EXTRAPATH') = "";

Here, we will change/replace with:

$prefs('EXTRAPATH') = 'C:\texmf\gs\gs8.71\bin;C:\texmf\GnuWin32\bin';

PLEASE, notice; there is no 'return' or line break between the = and 'C:\text……., the line was broken only because the page on which I'm typing this could not fit it all on one line. In Notepad, it will all be on one line. Below is a screen capture image of what the line should look like in Notepad. 

Next, click File, then Save, then close Notepad. We should now be ready to begin actually configuring and installing LaTeX2HTML.
2.4. Run config.bat

Now, you’ve just saved and closed prefs.pm and you should be looking at the contents of the folder named ‘latex2html-2008’ located inside the C:\texmf\tmp folder. Next, without closing the folder(s), open a Command Prompt. If you’ve never done that before, click the “Start” menu button and then click Run…then in the “Open” field, type cmd.exe and hit the Enter key or press the OK button.

This opens a Command Prompt (sometimes referred to as a DOS prompt) which looks like the following image.

Here, we will navigate to the currently open C:\texmf\tmp\latex2html-2008 folder by typing the following into the Command Prompt:

cd C:\texmf\tmp\latex2html-2008

and press the enter key. The cd (then space) is the command to change directory.
If you are a superstitious person…now is the time to do whatever it is you do. When we execute (or run) the configuration, you will see quite a lot of text displayed, scrolling by in rapid succession on the Command Prompt. Do not worry; when configuration finishes, you can (and need to) scroll back (up) through what has been displayed to check for errors. Below you see a section of a config.log file which is produced when the configuration is run. You'll notice I marked one spot which occasionally causes an error. Sometimes the configuration fails to find the version number when checking for the version of dvips (and/or Ghostscript). If the configuration fails for any reason, review this document, the sources provided at the end of this document, and use the web (e.g. search Google: latex2html config failure [with the error you had]) to search out the error(s) you had and likely solution(s). Now, take a deep breath and in the Command Prompt, type: config and hit the enter key.

2.5. Run install.bat

If you're looking at these words, I assume you had no errors (which should be the case). If there were errors with config.bat you need to correct them prior to continuing here. Unfortunately, we're not done yet. The config.bat simply configured the installation executable. At this point, some older sources would have you run the test.bat to make sure everything went as planned with config. However, with newer versions (as is the case here), that is
unnecessary. Now, we are ready to actually install LaTeX2HTML. When the installation runs, you will see a dizzying amount of text scrolling by in the Command Prompt. That's what it's supposed to do; it's creating several new files and folders. Again, a deep breath...and in the Command Prompt, type install and hit the enter key.

2.6. Remember to update your PATH

Now that you have installed LaTeX2HTML you must now go back to the System Properties as was done in section 1.5 above. As the last 'official' installation step you need to edit your PATH to include C:\texmf\l2h\bin; so that the utilities will know you installed LaTeX2HTML in the 'l2h' directory. Remember, LaTeX2HTML uses utilities like NetPbm (GnuWin32) and Ghostscript to convert things (e.g. math) from TeX/LaTeX to images because, HTML is not flexible enough to handle many of the things TeX/LaTeX was designed to handle (e.g. math formulas). Therefore, the PATH needs to be accurate so that LaTeX2HTML can communicate with those other programs/utilities and so they can communicate back to LaTeX2HTML.

3. Post Installation Individual Preference Configuration

There are a great many options and default settings you can change to personalize the way LaTeX2HTML works. Go to the newly installed C:\texmf\l2h directory and you will find a file named l2hconf.pm which you can open in your favorite editor (or Notepad as was done with prefs.pm above). Slowly scrolling down through the file you will see the authors have included comments explaining which lines can be changed to suit the needs of individual users. One change that you should make, if you intend to convert a document with mathematics, is the options line for DVIP (line 136). Simply remove "-Ppdf" in order to convert documents which contain mathematics. Otherwise, the mathematics will contain a large, unsightly black bar below it or to the right of it when converted to HTML. It is recommended that you read the LaTeX2HTML manual before making other changes -- so that you will know what those changes do. Each installation of LaTeX2HTML has a TeX file named manual.tex located at C:\texmf\l2h\docs so you supposedly can create a copy of the manual using LaTeX or simply read it in your LaTeX editor (TeXnicCenter). However, many have posted issues with the manual.tex file in various forums / discussions and I myself could not get LaTeX to produce the Adobe.pdf document that is why the version I downloaded is available here. Adobe.pdf and web page versions of this Benchmarks Online (RSS Matters) article are available here.

Until next time, I'll be in the Grand Canyon at sundown...

References / Resources

Comprehensive TeX Archive Network

http://www.ctan.org/

Leon van Dommelen's comprehensive site for LaTeX2HTML

http://www.eng.fsu.edu/~dommelen/l2hfu/index.html

Leon van Dommelen's list of problems (most with solutions) as an appendix to the site above

http://www.eng.fsu.edu/~dommelen/l2hfu/style_a/node10.html

Nasser M. Abbasi's very informative notes on installing LaTeX2HTML

http://www.12008.org/my_notes/l2hwin/

Software / Utilities

Get proTeXt latest version (for Windows) here:
Get Strawberry Perl 5.12.1.0 (for Windows) here:
http://strawberryperl.com/

Get NetPbm 10.27 (for Windows) here:
http://gnuwin32.sourceforge.net/packages/netpbm.htm

Get latex2html (for Windows or anything) here:
http://www.latex2html.org/
http://www.latex2html.org/~latex2ht/current/

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Email us:
Have questions on content or technical issues? Please contact us.
unt.uit@unt.edu

UNT System:
• UNT Home
• UNT System
• UNT Dallas
• UNT Health Science Center

Site last updated on April 22, 2016

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Short Courses

Plans are underway to resume teaching some instructor-led courses this semester, but a final schedule has not been set. **A MAJOR change has taken place WRT SPSS and SAS courses; they are now offered **[online only]**. RSS staff will be still be available for consultation on those topics, however. Another class available online is **[Introduction to R]**.

Surf over to the Short Courses page to see instructions for accessing the SPSS and SAS online learning and other training that is available to you. You can also see the sorts instructor led courses that are likely to be held in the fall. **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.

Microsoft E-Learning

Microsoft E-Learning courses are now available for **faculty and staff** via our UNT-Microsoft Campus Agreement and some new Microsoft Office 2010 courses were recently added. Please contact Claudia Lynch at lynch@unt.edu for instructions on accessing this training.

Microsoft Outlook Tutorials and much more

The Messaging Systems Group has all sorts of useful information on their [website](http://messaging.unt.edu), including tutorials and FAQs. The home page displays a list of their newest tutorials with tutorial topic pages displaying the most accessed pages. You can search the site for whatever you’re interested via a Search Box on the left-hand side of the page.

Central Web Support

Consult Central Web Support for assistance in acquiring "Internet services and support." As described on their [website](http://centralweb.unt.edu):

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](http://clear.unt.edu).

The center also offers a "Brown Bag" series which meets for lunch one **Wednesday** a month (recently changed from 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. Scheduled meeting dates for the rest of the school year are:

- October 20
- November 17
- December 15
- January 26
- February 23
- March 23
- April 20

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 websites 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?tbb=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:
- Sree Koneru, Project Manager Support Specialist (part-time).
- Sean Keeley, Project Manager Support Specialist (part-time).
- Hines Vaughn, Desktop Support Student Assistant (part-time).
- Brandon Potter, IT Technician, Computer Operations.

No longer working in the Computing and Information Technology Center:
- Maurice Leatherbury, VP for Computing and CIO. Retired as of 10/1/10.
- Jennifer Lafleur, Assistant Director CITC Admin/Compliance. Retired as of 9/30/10.
- Bryan Vandivier, Communications Manager, Data Communications.
- Charity Beck, IT Manager, Central Web Support. Transferred to URCM.
- Spandana Garikipati, Project Manager Support Specialist (part-time).
- Tomas Lopez, CSS Tech, Classroom Support Services (part-time).
- Ryan Fritz Lowry, CSS Tech, Classroom Support Services (part-time).
- Briona Patterson, CSS Tech, Classroom Support Services (part-time).

Changes, Awards, Recognition, Publications, etc.

Personnel Changes

There have been quite a few personnel changes within CITC recently due to several retirements and the shifting of responsibilities from one group to another. The "Campus Computing News" article this month discusses those changes.

Service to UNT

InHouse recently recognized Larry Vick, Communications Analyst, Data Communications for his 20 years of service to UNT. Also recognized, for 5 years of service, were Gary Snow, IT Manager, Distributed Learning Support; Mary Ann Neuroth, IT Programmer Analyst, Financial Information Systems (AIS); Shea Rodgers, IT Specialist, Business Services Support/Student Development (AIS); Christopher Horlites, IT Specialist, Business Services
Awards

Dr. Elizabeth Hinkle-Turner, Assistant Director - Academic Computing and User Services, has received an ASCAPlus Award for music composition this year. She has received this award every year since 2000.

Recognition

Talon makes the Chronicle of Higher Education

The text reads, in part "With UNT’s new Talon supercomputer, my research group is working on strategies to reduce the computer time, memory and disk space requirements of quantum mechanical methods so we can address the energetic content of larger molecules.” This is part of UNT’s new efforts to become more visible regionally and nationally. An example of our new presence in the Chronicle of Higher Education is here: http://chronicle.com/campusViewpoint/University-of-North-Texas/24/