



## On your marks ...

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# Finding old favorites

## OS 9



### About this Mac

In OS 9 if you need to find out how much memory your Mac has and how much it is using, you simply go to the Apple

menu and select 'About this Mac' to see available memory and how it is utilized.

### Aliases



Make an alias by pressing Command+Option and drag or Command+M (shortcut File Menu > Make Alias.)

### AppleScript



AppleScript can be found in System Folder > Extensions.

## OS X

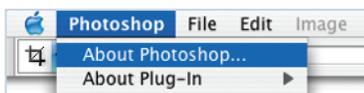
You will still find 'About this Mac' in the Apple menu in OS X, but it has a different function – it will display the amount of memory available on your

system as well as provide you with processor information, a comprehensive system profile, software update, serial and build numbers.

Make an alias by pressing Command+Option and drag or Command+L (shortcut File Menu > Make Alias.)

AppleScript has been enhanced and dwells in the Applications folder in OS X as well as in AppleScript Studio on the Developer Tools CD.

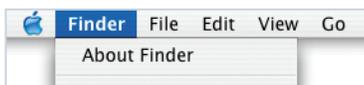
### Application information



To view basic information on a current OS 9 application, go to the Apple menu. 'About this Mac' changes to 'About [Application Name]'.

To view basic information on a current OS X application, go to the Finder menu. 'About this Mac' changes to 'About [Application Name]'.

### Application menu



In Mac OS 9 this menu is located in the right hand corner of the screen.

This menu no longer exists in OS X, but you can select the new Finder menu to hide/show applications, or go to the Dock to monitor running

applications and/or items. Alternatively, bring up the Application Switcher by holding down Command and pressing Tab.

### Applications running

All applications currently running in OS 9, will be listed in the Applications menu.



You can view running applications, preferences and/or minimized documents on the Dock, indicated by a small black triangle pointing

towards your application icon. A quick alternative is to hold Command and press Tab to activate the Application Switcher.

## Where they were, where they are now

### OS 9

### OS X

#### Chooser

Go to the chooser to select a printer or activate AppleShare in OS 9.



The Chooser is no longer a feature of Mac OS X, the alternatives are:

- Print Center to select network printers; and

- Connect to Server (Go>Connect to Server) to connect to a server or shared folder.

#### Contextual menus

Contextual menus are available in OS 9 (while holding down the Control key, point to an item and click).



Contextual menus are still available in OS X, accessed by holding down the Control key. These capabilities extend

to the Dock – select any icon in it while holding Control and a contextual menu will also appear!

#### Control Panels

Control Panels are found in your System folder in OS 9.



Many Control Panels in OS 9 have undergone a facelift and been moved to the System Preferences in OS X. These include

- Appearance: some of these can be found in Personal;
- Date & Time;
- Energy Saver;
- Internet;
- Keyboard – keyboard layouts Script moved to 'International';
- Monitors: renamed 'Displays' in Mac OS X;
- Keyboard & Mouse;
- Multiple Users: renamed 'Setup' in Accounts in Mac OS X;
- Numbers: absorbed into 'International' in OS X;
- QuickTime Settings: renamed 'QuickTime';
- Software Update;
- Sound; • Speech; and

- Startup Disk: this is where you will select whether to start up in Classic or OS X. Control Panels no longer in OS X include: • Apple Menu Options; • Control Strip; • Launcher; • Memory; • Text; and • General Controls. Control Panels absorbed into Internet and Network System Preferences include: • AppleTalk; • Configuration Manager; • DialAssist; • Extensions Manager; • File Exchange; • File Sharing; • Location Manager; • Modem; • Remote Access; • TCP/IP; • USB Printer Sharing; and • Web Sharing. Keychain Access and ColorSync Control panels are now located in Utilities in OS X.



# Finding old favorites

OS 9

OS X

## Desk Accessories



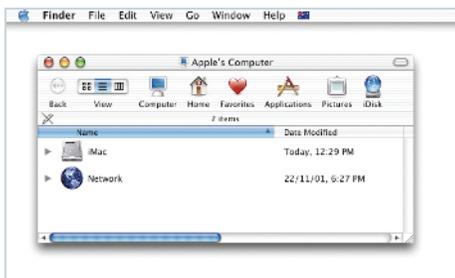
Calculator, Key Caps and Stickies are convenient desk accessories that live in the System Folder > Apple Menu Items in OS 9.



In OS X, Calculator and Stickies have moved to Applications. Key Caps can be accessed in the Edit menu (now called Special Characters) or

via the 'International' System Preference (Go to the Input Menu button and Check 'keyboard viewer' box in the list of input names).

## Desktop



The OS 9 desktop consists of disk icons and a trash can. The current date, international settings and Applications menu are located to the top right of the screen. The Apple menu to the far left of the screen is represented by a colored Apple icon.

In OS X, disk icons may or may not be visible, depending on what you have selected in Finder preferences. The Date & Time, Monitor and Sound settings are located on the top right of the screen. Although the menus are to the left, the Special menu is gone and there's a new menu – Finder.

At the far left, the Apple menu is represented as typically aqua by a translucent blue Apple icon. The new Dock may or may not be visible, and if so, it may be located to the left, bottom or right of the screen – again, depending on the Finder preferences you have selected.

## Dock

Mac 'oldies' used the Application menu, Apple menu, Launcher, Chooser and Control strip to share files, quickly launch applications, identify and toggle between currently

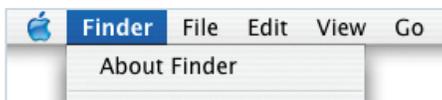
running applications, open recent documents and gain fast access to items such as Remote Access, Finder, printer/s, general settings and utilities.

The Dock combines the functions of OS 9's Application menu, Launcher, Chooser and Control strip. It contains a unique strip of icons that can

be uniquely controlled, and easy-to-see triangles below or beside the icons (depending on Dock placement) show you what applications are running at a glance.



## Finder



Finder is located in the Applications menu in OS 9. (When toggling between applications it navigates from desktop to other windows.)

In Mac OS X the term Finder refers to quite a variety of different items.

- the finder window that appears when you

have selected Finder on the Dock;

- Mac OS X's new-look windows; and
- the all-new Finder menu.

## Where they were, where they are now

### OS 9

### OS X

#### Finder windows



Windows are not known as finder windows in Mac OS 9. Typically, they contain:

- two gray buttons (to the top right) – to adjust the height or width of the window; and
  - one gray button (to the left) used for closing the window.
- Clicking on a window's title bar minimizes it so that only the title bar can be seen.

To see a window in list, icon or view, go to Finder > View menu. OS 9 windows are not equipped with a toolbar.

Finder Windows refer to the new-look windows in OS X. Attractive, customizable and easy-to-use, they consist of:

- **Toolbar**, with:
  - 3 colored buttons to the left of the window. These close (red), minimize, move to dock (yellow) and adjust (green) the window.
  - View panel: choose from Icon view, List view, and the all-new Column view, which displays folders in multiple levels, providing thumbnails of icons and photos;

- a Back and Forward button for ease of navigation.
- Show/hide button at the top right to display or hide the toolbar.
- Search facility
- Places sidebar which lets you instantly check and link to available hard drives, media and servers.
- Embossed effect triangle on bottom right of window for resizing.

#### Folders

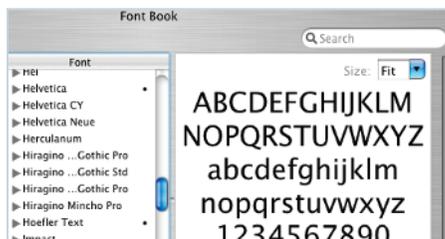


To make a new folder, select Command+N or go to File > New. The concept of spring-loaded folders was introduced in OS 9.

Making a new folder still available from the File menu but the shortcut is now Apple+Option+N. Note: spring-loaded folders were re-introduced

in Jaguar, available in Icon, List and Column view. (This feature was omitted in early versions of OS X.)

#### Fonts



Fonts can be found in the Fonts folder, in the System Folder on your hard disk in OS 9. The Fonts folder consists of individual fonts, stored in folders and font suitcases, which may contain sets of related fonts or font families.

Mac OS X's all-new Font Book lets you enable and disable fonts, individually or in groups. It allows you to shorten the list of fonts to the ones you use regularly. The Font Panel, available in any application that uses fonts, provides

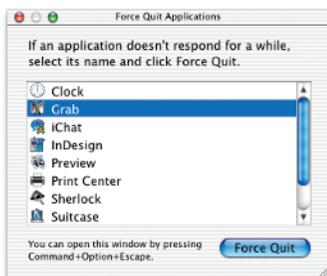
advanced typographic features and a Character Palette for quick and easy character previews. A handy feature is the ability to search for fonts by family and typeface name within Font Book.

# Finding old favorites

OS 9

OS X

## Force Quit



Command+Option+Esc causes you to Force Quit an application when it's giving you trouble. This does not always isolate the problem and often you have to restart your computer anyway.

You can still press Command+Option+Esc to Force Quit an application. However, you can also go to the Apple Menu > Force Quit, or hold down the Option key and press the application icon in the Dock. Force Quit also works differently in Mac OS X. Darwin allocates a unique

memory space for each application. This means that if something goes wrong, your computer won't need to be restarted. When Force Quit is selected, OS X simply shuts down the troublesome application without harming other applications or the system itself.

## Getting information



For details on your selected icon, go to File > Get Info (Command+I). An application's memory can be adjusted using Get Info.

Get Info was changed to Show Info in OS X, and reverted to Get Info in OS X 10.2. The File Menu and shortcut key command remain

unchanged, but you can no longer adjust memory in OS X using this option – it is no longer necessary (see also pre-emptive multi-tasking).

## Labels



View > Labels is a nifty feature in OS 9 that allows you to assign text labels and colors to files for easy identification.

The Labels feature was omitted in earlier versions of Mac OS X, but reintroduced in Panther.

## Networking



In Mac OS 9, use:

- the Internet Control Panel to enter settings such as your email address, preferred email application and Web browser;
- the AppleTalk, Modem, Remote Access, and TCP/IP Control Panels to set up network connections;

In Mac OS X use:

- the Internet Connect application to connect to the Internet, dial your ISP establish a PPP connection over Ethernet, connect to an Airport network, etc..
- the Network pane in System Preferences for network settings.

(AppleTalk, Modem, Remote Access, and TCP/IP settings have been consolidated here.)

## Where they were, where they are now

### OS 9

### OS X

#### Pre-emptive multi-tasking



Image courtesy of **Apple**

In Mac OS 9, it's often necessary for a user to set preferred memory requirements for each application (See also 'Getting information') Because applications are actually sharing the system's processing time,

it's common to have to quit the application and increase the amount of memory assigned to it. Not only this but complex tasks fully consume the processor until complete, forcing other tasks to be put on hold.

In OS X there's no more quitting an application so that others can run. Thanks to Darwin, memory for each application is automatically adjusted and whenever more memory is needed, it allocates exactly the amount required. Darwin also knows

how to give priority to your primary application, but still crunch away at other jobs in the background. With Mac OS X pre-emptive multitasking, the system remains responsive, so you can do a whole bunch of other things while processing the task in the background.

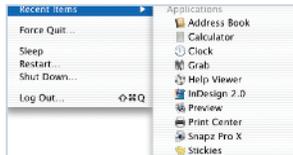
#### Printing Windows

Page Setup...  
Print Window...

File > Print Window is a handy feature in OS 9 that lets you print out information on the content of your Finder windows.

File > Print Window is not featured in OS X.

#### Recent Applications, Documents and Servers



In OS 9 you can go to the most recent applications, documents and servers by selecting Apple Menu Items > Recent Applications.

To select recent applications, documents or servers in OS X, go to Recent Items in OS X's Apple menu. Choose

Recent Folders from the available from the Go menu to choose those folders you worked on most recently.

#### Sherlock



Sherlock is located in the Applications folder on OS 9. (Command+F) provides a quick alternative to launching it.

This personal search detective had a radical makeover in OS X 10.2. Located in the Applications folder, it can no longer be accessed

by Command+F. (Instead, this shortcut command now launches Mac OS X 10.2's Find command (Finder menu).

#### Special menu

This well-used menu carries out regular tasks such as emptying trash, ejecting and erasing a disk and

burning a CD. The Sleep, Restart and Shut Down commands can also be found in the Special menu .

This is no longer a feature of OS X. Instead, Sleep, Restart and Shut Down are located in the Apple menu. Burn disc

has moved to the File menu, Empty Trash has moved to the Finder menu and Eject has moved to the File menu.

# Finding old favorites

OS 9

OS X

## System Folder



In OS 9, the System Folder is easily located on your hard disk. Many items in the System Folder can be modified to keep the operating system running smoothly.

OS X does not have the kind of System Folder you got used to in its previous systems. The folder named 'System'

has more files than it did in OS 9 and is not accessible unless you are logged on as root user.

## Trash



The OS 9 trash can serves many purposes:

- trash items in OS 9 by dragging them to the trash can or selecting the Move to Trash or Put Away options. (Found in the File menu or on a contextual menu when Control is pressed);
- choose whether or not you would like to be

warned before emptying the trash by clicking on the trash can and selecting the File > Get Info menu option.

- The trash can is also used as a medium from which to eject discs, CDs etc.
- Empty the trash by going to the Special menu.

In OS X a few things have changed:

- the trash can is located in the Dock;
- the Put Away command (and its shortcut keyboard combination) no longer exist;
- you now empty the trash via the new Finder menu;

- To be warned of the Mac's intentions to empty the trash, go to Finder preferences > Advanced and not Get Info; and
- although media can still be dragged to the trash can for ejecting, the trash can icon changes its appearance when this occurs.

## Undo



In OS 9, the Undo command (Edit menu) undoes your last occurring editing action.

In OS X, the Undo command's editing action abilities extend to a variety of desktop actions.

These include dragging an icon into a different folder or to the Trash, renaming a folder, etc.

## Users



User accounts are optional in OS 9 and the login screen is quite sophisticated – a user name can be selected from an existing list and your voice can be used instead of a password.

Mac OS X makes some aspects of using a Mac a bit more complicated due to improved security measures. Each user has to set up at least one user account. In short, a name and password must be recorded for at least one user of the computer.

## Where they were, where they are now

### OS 9

### OS X

#### Utilities



Utilities for fonts, printers, preparing, fixing and compressing discs are all available in OS 9.

The utilities in OS X have undergone changes:

- Drive Setup, Disk First Aid, Disc Burner (Utilities in OS 9) have been merged into Disk Utility;

- The Print Center utility has taken over the Chooser in OS 9. It manages anything and everything to do with printing.

#### View menu > View Options



OS 9 provides numerous options to view windows and columns, such as date, folder sizes, origins, labels, icon size and arrangement.

All options in OS 9 are available in OS X. It is now easier to manipulate icon size and arrangement, and you have the

choice to make global view changes to your window and to adjust your window's background color.

#### Window ... or multi Windows?



The Mac pioneered a graphic user interface with folders and windows:

- double-clicking a folder in OS 9 causes another window to open automatically;
- if a file is brought forward in OS 9, any other files relating to the source application follow, hiding all other applications;

Mac OS X extends the usefulness of the graphical environment:

- it is not necessary to open another window when you double click on a folder OS X. You can either set a preference to disallow this or work in Column view; and
- with new Exposé, you can have immediate

access to any open window with one keystroke. The choices are endless—display your open windows as thumbnails, view only windows of the current application you are working in or hide them all when need to locate a file on your desktop quickly.

#### Word processing



SimpleText, the free and simple word processing application in Classic, is now called TextEdit in Mac OS X and is very much more sophisticated.

TextEdit creates standard Rich Text Format files which you can open in other programs. It opens text, RTF and documents

created with other applications, find, replaces and formats text, checks spelling and can have pictures added to it.

# OSX innovations

Cool new things

## About this Mac



To see the amount on your system, as you have always done, select 'About this Mac'. OS X no longer displays the way memory is

utilized, but gives information on your processor, system profile, software updates and current version of system software.

(Note: if you hold down the Control key and click on the version number, the OS X build number appears.)

## AppleScript enhanced



AppleScript in Mac OS X delivers more power, more features and more speed while retaining its ease of use and flexibility.

## CD burning



In OS X, everything you need to burn a CD is built-in to the system. You can prepare a disc for burning via Disk Utility and go to the

Finder menu to burn it. It's that simple. (Note: you can also use applications such as iPhoto or iTunes to burn your CDs.)

## Desktop

The desktop is quite different in OS X. Disk icons may or may not be visible, date and time, monitor and sound settings are located

on the top right of the screen. The Finder menu on the left replaces the Special menu and the Apple menu icon is now translucent aqua.

The new Dock may or may not be visible, and if so, could be located to the left, bottom or right of the screen – depending on your preferences.

## Digital Hub



With Mac OS X and applications like iMovie, iDVD, iTunes and iPhoto, Apple has pioneered the 'iLife' concept, making the digital lifestyle possible. In short:

- iPhoto helps you save, organize, share and enjoy digital images;
- iDVD takes advantage of the power and

stability of Mac OS X to make DVD creation faster and easier;

- iTunes music software converts music from audio CDs, lets you search and browse your entire music collection, and download songs to MP3 players;
- iMovie 2 lets you

edit movies, adding professional-quality effects;

- GarageBand helps mix your voice or instrument with backing loops, mix, and exporting the result to iMovie, iDVD or iTunes.

**Dock**

The Dock contains a unique strip of icons of frequently used applications, files, utilities and preferences. You can magnify items on it, add to/remove

from it, set preferences, resize it, reposition it, make it disappear and reappear, and immediately notice existing items that are active.

**Eject icon**

The Trash icon transforms to an Eject icon when File > Eject (Command+E) is

selected, or removable media is dragged towards the trash.

**Fast user switching**

Fast user switching is activated from System Preferences>Accounts. Exclusive to Mac OS X10.3 Panther. It lets

you switch between users on a single Mac without quitting applications and logging out. There is

no compromise on security either – when a user accesses an account, other accounts remain active in the

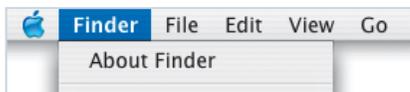
background. While an account is 'switched out', all data and applications remain absolutely secure.

**Finder**

In OS X the term Finder refers to a few things: the Desktop; the Finder window that appears when you have selected Finder on the Dock; Mac

OS X's new-look windows; and the all new Finder menu, complete with preferences. It has undergone a complete

redesign, resulting in a composite of technologies from the original Finder and from the NeXTSTEP file viewer.

**Finder menu**

This new menu has taken a few items such as 'About the Finder', 'Hide others' and 'Move to Trash' from other menus in OS 9 and tidied them

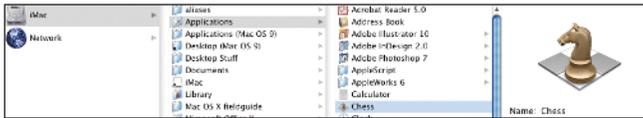
up into the Finder menu. It has a cool option called Services that lets you mix and match spelling checkers, drawing tools and

calculation methods between Cocoa applications, as well as the ability to set up your Finder using the Finder preferences menu.

# OSX innovations

## Cool new things

### Finder views



Finder view was added to Mac OS X 10.2. The innovative Column view makes file navigation a breeze and previews pictures and movies.

Finder preferences let you view discs, media and servers on your desktop, Home or Computer details and file extensions.

### Finder windows



Windows in OS X are dissimilar to anything that have ever been seen before. They:

- don't flicker and flash when dragged/resized;
- have alpha channel support and smooth edges thanks to Quartz;
- have curved interface elements, courtesy of Aqua;

- contain the assembly of 'drawer and parent' which can be added to applications using Cocoa;
- have believable shadows (which individual programs written for OS X now have too);
- feature transparency on windows and pull-down menus;

- can be brought forward without all windows relating to that application following suit;
- contain Sheets;
- have spring-loaded folders in Finder views;
- include customizable tool bars; and
- come equipped with both a back and forward button.

### Font Book



The Quartz rendering engine in OS X displays and prints beautifully rendered and anti-aliased fonts with auto ligatures and kerning

controls. With FontBook you can:

- preview different typefaces and characters;
- search for fonts by

- family, typeface name;
- enable and disable fonts, individually or in groups;
- create and select Collections.

### Free Applications

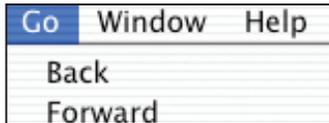


Mac OS X comes with a bunch of free software to use immediately. Some of these include: • the system wide Address Book; • Clock: an alternative to the time display in your menu bar; • Sherlock: locates hard-to-find information, delivers the latest news, up-to-the-minute flight

status details, stock prices, addresses, maps and driving directions; • TextEdit: OS X's word processing application; • iChat: the instant messenger for chatting with your AOL and Mac.com buddies; • Image Capture: transfers images from your digital camera to

your computer; • Internet Explorer (IE): Microsoft's Web browser for the Mac; • Safari: is built for OS X to display webpages quickly and easily; • Internet Connect: dials your ISP or connects to AirPort or Ethernet; • Chess: computerized chess; • Mail: Mac OS X's standards-based e-mail

program; • Inkwell: built on Apple's Recognition Engine, Inkwell's handwriting recognition turns text written on a graphics tablet into typed text; • Preview: for viewing/converting several types of image files (including PDF) and previewing files before printing.

**Go menu**

It's all systems go, with new Go menu, which:

- provides an alternative to the Window toolbar – go to various locations (such as

Home, Favorites, Back, Forward, Enclosing Folder) instead of physically finding the icon in a window, or toggling;

- helps users to the access shared files across the network; and
- provides a list of recently used folders.

**Internet**

- Mac OS X's BSD (Berkley Standard Distribution) networking stack makes it easier for

developers to publish UNIX-style network programs on Macintosh. It provides built-in support for various ways of connecting to the Internet, including dial-up modem (PPP), cable modem, DSL (including PPPoE), built-in Ethernet and AirPort.

It allows for the use of standard Internet services as well as Apache, the open source web server technology that runs

more than 50 percent of the Web sites on the Internet. BSD also enables the Perl, Telnet and FTP command-line utilities.

- Use the Internet Connect application to connect to the Internet, dial your ISP establish a PPP connection over Ethernet, connect to an Airport network, etc.
- Additional applications in OS X that relate to the internet include: Safari; AirPort

Assistant; Mail; Microsoft Internet Explorer for Mac OS X with Java 2; iChat; and Address Book;

- Sherlock can be used in place of a Web browser, providing information such as flight details, access to Web search engines, stock art libraries, and Apple's technical support library.
- Go to System Preferences>Network to change configuration settings.

**iTools online collection** This tightly integrated internet service collection is exclusively accessible to .Mac users. It consists of:

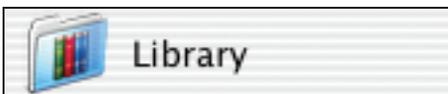
- iDisk: comprises 20MB of

personal storage space on Apple's Internet servers as well as an FTP site for file sharing with other users;

- iCards: electronic

postcards that can be customized;

- Email; and
- Homepage: a customizable Web site for Macintosh users only.

**Library**

Mac OS X Library folders:

- hold information the Mac needs to run each user's environment, fonts and applications;
- contain folders for

Favorites, Internet Search Sites, Web browser plug-ins, cached Web pages, keyboard layouts, and sound files etc; and

- are personalized

individually. There are three of them on the system and not all can be accessed by everyone.

# OSX innovations

Cool new things

## Networking & Communications



Mac OS X offers a solid foundation for networking and communications including:

- BSD (Berkeley Standard Distribution) makes it easier for developers to publish UNIX-style network programs on Macintosh. It supports DHCP, BootP and manual network configurations, making it easy for users to integrate Mac OS X computers into existing local area networks;
- consolidation of: AppleTalk, Modem, Remote Access, and TCP/IP settings into the Network pane in

System Preferences. It is here that you can connect your Mac to the Internet, your corporate network, or even the old PC Network. (This panel also helps your Mac to automatically use whichever connection methods are available at any time: Ethernet, modem, Airport, or Bluetooth modem.);

- Rendezvous, the networking technology that uses the industry-standard IP networking protocol. It allows for automatic creation of a network of computers, printers and other peripheral

devices over Ethernet, AirPort, Bluetooth, USB or FireWire – without manually configuring drivers or settings;

- a number of technologies that make it simple to integrate the Mac into cross-platform networks; and
- automatic switch over to the Ethernet network if you connect to Ethernet using AirPort.

## New Applications



Mac OS X has inspired the application developer community to embrace its new graphic interface technology. Leading developers have demonstrated their

support and numerous native products are currently available, or in the process of being made available, to run on Apple's new UNIX-based operating system.

**New Folder shortcut**

All Mac users take note: making a new folder is slightly different in OS X. The shortcut keyboard command is no longer Command+N.

Instead, it is now Command+Option+N. Although it takes a bit of getting used to at first, users who use the File menu will be relieved to

discover that this remains File > New Folder. (Note: Apple N is now the shortcut for File > New Finder Window.)

**Online software updates**

Mac OS X has the ability to download software updates automatically, including the latest security updates (automatically installed

through the Software Update mechanism) via System Preferences > Software Update, or via 'About this Mac'.

**PDF: a common file format for Mac OS X**

Thanks to Quartz, PDF is a common file format for Mac OS X. Any PDF file saved in Mac OS X can be opened, viewed, and

printed using PDF-compatible tools including Adobe Acrobat Reader 6.5 – on all supported platforms.

Note: Preview is a superb application for viewing and searching PDF files.

**Preemptive multi-tasking**

Thanks to Darwin, preemptive multitasking: memory for each application is automatically

adjusted and the system remains responsive, so you can turn your attention to other things while processing

the task in the background. (No more quitting an application so that others can run.)

**Printing**

Printing from Mac OS X is a simple process. Any printer purchased from a major manufacturer will probably have software built into

Mac OS X. This can be turned on in Utilities > Print Center and hey presto! your printer is ready to begin its tasks. To monitor progress,

determine errors etc., go to the Print & Fax System Preference. It will provide you with all the information you need.

**Public and Shared Folders**

Public Folder: other users can view your files here; Drop Box folder: other users can leave files for you here.

Shared folder: 'free for all'. Other users can copy to it, but only the originator can move, trash or change it.

# OSX innovations

Cool new things

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## Stability (crash-resistant computing)

If an application attempts an illegal operation in OS X (for example, taking up too much memory), the operating system simply

shuts it down. This has no effect on the rest of the system. If the application you are working on in OS X stops responding, you can

Force Quit the application without harming other applications, so there is no need to restart your computer.

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## Symmetric multi-processor support

Image courtesy of **Apple**



Much of Mac OS X is multi-threaded, so applications that use system services such as sound, graphics, and networking accrue the

benefits of dual-processors. Symmetric multiprocessing takes advantage of dual-processor systems.

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## System Preferences



Mac OS X has a whole range of new System Preferences (formerly known as Control Panels, and found in the System Folder in OS 9). These are divided into the following categories for ease of reference:

- Personal: Appearance; Desktop & Screen Saver; Dock; Exposé; International; Security; Hardware: CDs & DVDs; Displays; Energy Saver; Keyboard & Mouse; Print & Fax; Sound
- Internet & Network: .Mac; Network; QuickTime; Sharing; and
- System: Accounts (with new Fast user switching); Classic; Date & Time; Software Update;

Speech; Startup Disk; Universal Access. Many of these have been greatly improved in the transition from OS 9's Control Panels. These are: International; Displays; Date & Time; Energy Saver; Keyboard & Mouse; Sound; Network and Sharing.

The following preferences are new to OS X:

- Desktop & Screen Saver: to creatively customize your desktop and screen saver
- Dock: to set size, position and visibility of your Dock;
- Classic: helps users run both Mac OS 9 and Mac OS X.

- Exposé: provides immediate access to any open window with one keystroke.
- Universal Access: greatly modified since the first version of OS X. Provides more user friendly speech, sight, hearing, keyboard and mouse facilities.
- Security (incorporating FileVault): this preference gives you the choice of keeping your documents safe with powerful AES-128 encryption.
- .Mac: to gain .Mac membership and subsequent access to iDisk (up to 1GB of personal storage space on Apple's internet servers.)

## Toggle between Classic and OS X

# apps

- Choose whether to start up from OS X, Classic or another CD via System Preferences > Startup Disk;
- Choose System Preferences > Classic

when you need to adjust settings for Classic, such as getting Classic to start automatically when a Classic application is launched.

## Undo



Edit > Undo can undo your last desktop action such as dragging an icon into a different folder or to the Trash, renaming a folder, etc.

## UNIX

# UNIX

Mac OS X is made up of a unique combination of technical elements, these include:

- **Aqua:** thanks to Aqua, the Mac user interface has had a facelift. Transparent, shiny and droplet-shaped elements, drop shadows and sheets all contribute towards OS X's new look;
- **Classic:** most Mac OS 9 compatible applications will run side-by-side with Mac OS X applications thanks to Classic;
- **Carbon:** system elements that work in both Classic and OS X;

- **Quartz:** this unique system in Mac OS X uses PDF as the basis of its imaging model. It delivers crisp graphics, anti-aliased fonts, and blends 2D, 3D and QuickTime content with transparency and drop shadows;
- **Darwin:** the industrial-strength, UNIX-based foundation lies beneath Mac OS X's interface. It features a protected memory architecture and gives priority to a primary application, but still lets the user work on other

jobs in the background (preemptive multitasking).

- **Open GL:** specifically designed for any application that requires a sturdy framework for visualizing shapes in 2D and 3D;
- **Java:** the Java application environment exists to develop and carry out Java programs on Mac OS X, including Pure Java applications and applets; and
- **Cocoa:** this application, descended from NeXTSTEP, is designed specifically for Mac OS X-only native applications.

## Users concept



Mac OS X has secure file access with built-in support for multiple users. Every user on the system has a secure login account and a

Home directory for storing personal files, preferences, and system settings. When users log into their personal accounts on a Mac OS X

computer, they can access the Macintosh, with their customized desktop, Finder, Dock, and applications, as well as all their personal files.

# OSX innovations

Cool new things

## Utilities



There is an entirely new range of utilities available in OS X. Those most commonly used include:

### **Disk Utility**

Combines the functions of Drive Setup, Disk First Aid, Disc Burner (utilities in OS 9).

### **Grab**

A handy little application for taking screen snapshots that you will use again and again.

### **Bluetooth: (File Exchange, Serial Utility, Setup Assistant)**

All of these help setup and use Bluetooth for file transfer between one or more Bluetooth-enabled devices.

### **ColorSync Utility:**

Works together with ColorSync preferences to specify color profiles for devices.

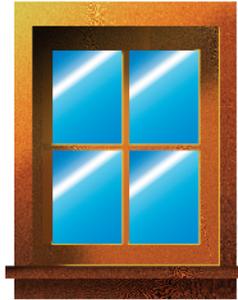
### **Print Center:**

An alternative to OS 9's Chooser, the Printer Setup Utility manages everything and anything to do with printing.

## Windows compatibility and Windows-style filename suffixes

### Compatibility:

Point-and-click Windows file sharing simplifies connection to Windows servers and PCs. OS X comes with a PPTP-based virtual private network (VPN) client that allows Mac users to connect remotely to Windows corporate networks.



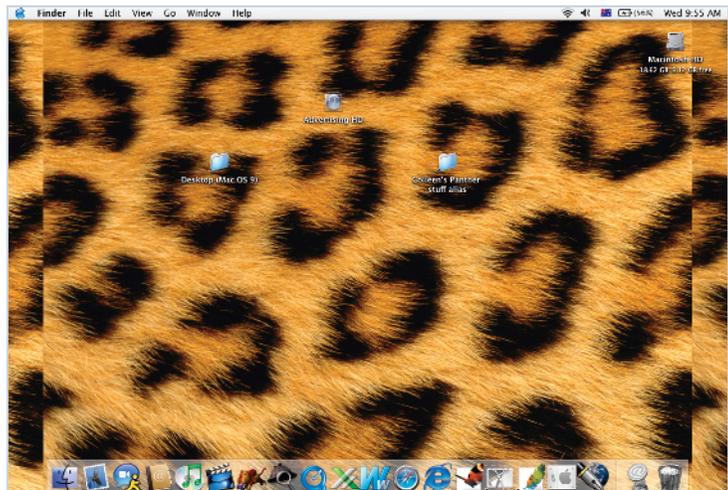
### Filename suffixes:

Mac OS X uses Windows-style (three-letter) filename suffixes to identify the application needed to launch a document. (A preference is available to hide these suffixes if so desired.)

## Window control

Exposé provides instant access to any open window with just one keystroke, snapping 'window chaos' into instant order:

- Press F9 and see all open windows in various application. (Clicking on a window makes it become active and places it at the top of the stack.)
- Press F10 and all open windows of your working application will be tiled, while others fade to gray.
- Press F11 and all open windows disappear, giving you access to your desktop in no time at all.



Press F11 and all open windows disappear, giving you access to your desktop in no time at all.