Using the Power Manager

If you are writing an application that is sensitive to the clock speed of the computer, you can use the **Power Manager** to disable the idle state when necessary.

> **Note:** Do not disable the idle state except when executing a routine that must run at full speed. Disabling the idle state shortens the amount of time the user can operate the Macintosh Portable computer from a battery.

If you want to ensure that the Macintosh Portable is in the operating state at a particular time in the future, you can use the **SetWUTime** function to set the wakeup timer. You can use the wakeup timer in conjunction with the **Time Manager**, for example, when you want to use the Macintosh Portable to perform tasks that must be done at a specific time, like printing a large file in the middle of the night.

If you are writing an application that might be affected by the sleep state of the computer, you can place in the sleep queue a routine that handles whatever preparations are necessary to protect your program when the Macintosh Portable enters the sleep state. See the description of **Placing a Routine in the Sleep Queue** and the text about **Responding When the Sleep Queue Calls Your Routine**.

If you are writing a device driver for the Macintosh Portable computer, you might need to use the **Power Manager** to control power to the subsystem that your driver controls. See Switching Serial Power On and Off for a discussion of power control for the serial communications subsystem. For power control for other devices, consult Apple Developer Technical Support. The **Power Manager** cannot control power to external peripheral devices such as hard disks and CD-ROM drives because such devices have their own power supplies.

You can also use **Power Manager** functions to read the status of the internal modem and to read the state of charge of the battery and the status of the battery charger.