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Mac OS X Jaguar

Mac OS X Jaguar (version 10.2) is the third major release of Mac OS X (now named macOS), Apple's desktop and server operating system. It superseded Mac OS X 10.1 and preceded Mac OS X Panther. The operating system was released on August 23, 2002 either for single-computer installations, and in a "family pack," which allowed five installations on separate computers in one household.[3] Jaguar was the first Mac OS X release to publicly use its code name in marketing and advertisements.[4]

Contents

System requirements

Mac OS X Jaguar required a PowerPC G3 or G4 CPU and 128 MB of RAM.[5] Special builds were released for the first PowerPC G5 systems released by Apple.[5][6][7]
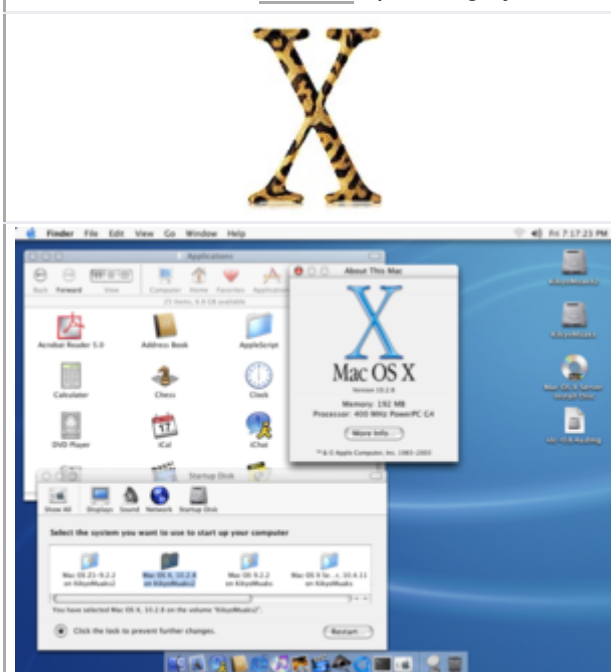
New and changed features

Mac OS X Jaguar introduced many new features to the Mac OS that remain to this day, including MPEG-4 support in QuickTime,[8] Address Book, and Inkwell for handwriting recognition[5]. It also included the first release of Apple's Zeroconf implementation, Rendezvous (later referred to as Bonjour), which allows devices over a network to discover each other and display available services to the user, such as file sharing, shared scanners, and printers.

Mac OS X Jaguar Server 10.2.2 added journaling to HFS Plus, the native Macintosh file system, to add increased reliability and data recovery features. This was later added

Mac OS X 10.2 Jaguar

A version of the macOS operating system

Screenshot of Mac OS X 10.2 Jaguar

Developer	Apple Computer, Inc.
OS family	Macintosh · Unix-like
Source model	Closed, with open source components
Released to manufacturing	August 23, 2002[1]
Latest release	10.2.8 / October 3, 2003[2]
Platforms	PowerPC
Kernel type	Hybrid (XNU)
License	Apple Public Source License (APSL) and Apple end-user license agreement (EULA)
Preceded by	Mac OS X 10.1
Succeeded by	Mac OS X 10.3 Panther
Official website	Apple - Mac OS X (https://web.archive.org/web/20030401082613/http://www.apple.com:80/macosx/) at the

to the standard Mac OS X in version 10.3 Panter.[9]

Quartz Extreme debuted in Jaguar, used to composite graphics directly on the video card, without the use of software to composite windows. The technology allotted the task of drawing the 3D surface of windows to the video card, rather than to the CPU, to increase interface responsiveness and performance.

Universal Access was added to allow the Macintosh to be usable by disabled computer users.

The user interface of the Mac OS was also amended to add search features to the Finder using the updated Sherlock 3.

Internally, Jaguar also added the Common Unix Printing System (also known as CUPS), a modular printing system for Unix-like operating systems, and improved support for Microsoft Windows networks using the open-source Samba as a server for the SMB remote file access protocol and a FreeBSD-derived virtual file system module as a client for SMB.

The famous Happy Mac that had greeted Mac users for almost 18 years during the Macintosh startup sequence was replaced with a large grey Apple logo with the introduction of Mac OS X Jaguar.

Marketing

Unlike Mac OS X 10.1, Jaguar was a paid upgrade, costing $129.[10] In October 2002, Apple offered free copies of Jaguar to all U.S K-12 teachers as part of the "X For Teachers" program. Teachers who wanted to get a copy simply had to fill out a form and a packet containing Mac OS X installation discs and manuals was shipped to the school where they worked.[11]

Jaguar marked the first Mac OS X release which publicly used its code name as both a marketing ploy and as an official reference to the operating system. To that effect, Apple replaced the packaging for Mac OS X with a new jaguar-themed box.

Mac OS X 10.2 was never officially referred to as Jaguar in the United Kingdom due to an agreement with the car manufacturer Jaguar, although boxes and CDs still bore the Jaguar-fur logo.

Starting with Jaguar, Mac OS X releases were given a feline-related marketing name upon announcement until the introduction of OS X Mavericks in June 2013, at which point releases began to be named after locations in California, where Apple is headquartered. Mac OS X (rebranded as macOS in 2016) releases are now also referred to by their marketing name, in addition to version numbers.

Release history

| | Unsupported |

Version	Build	Date	OS name	Notes
10.2	6C115	August 24, 2002	Darwin 6.0	Original retail release
	6C115a			
10.2.1	6D52	September 18, 2002	Darwin 6.1	About the Mac OS X 10.2.1 Update, codename Jaguar Red
10.2.2	6F21	November 11, 2002	Darwin 6.2	About the Mac OS X 10.2.2 Update, codename Jaguar Blue or Merlot
10.2.3	6G30	December 19, 2002	Darwin 6.3	About the Mac OS X 10.2.3 Update, codename Jaguar Green
	6G37			Updated retail release
	6G50			Server edition; retail release
10.2.4	6I32	February 13, 2003	Darwin 6.4	About the Mac OS X 10.2.4 Update, codename Jaguar Pink
10.2.5	6L29	April 10, 2003	Darwin 6.5	About the Mac OS X 10.2.5 Update, codename Jaguar Plaid
10.2.6	6L60	May 6, 2003	Darwin 6.6	About the Mac OS X 10.2.6 Update, codename Jaguar Black
10.2.7	6R65	September 22, 2003	Darwin 6.7	Removed from distribution due to defects
10.2.8	6R73	October 3, 2003	Darwin 6.8	About the Mac OS X 10.2.8 Update; released as 6R50 for one day
	6S90			About the Mac OS X 10.2.8 (G5) Update

Mac OS X 10.2.7 (codenames Blackrider, Smeagol) was only available to the new Power Mac G5s and aluminum PowerBook G4s released before Mac OS X Panther. Officially, it was never released to the general public.

Mac OS X 10.2.8 is the last version of Mac OS X officially supported on the "Beige G3" desktop, minitower, and all-in-one systems as well as the PowerBook G3 Series (1998) also known as Wallstreet/PDQ; though later releases can be run on such Macs with the help of unofficial, unlicensed, and unsupported third-party tools such as XPostFacto.

References

1. "Jaguar "Unleashed" at 10:20 p.m. Tonight" (https://www.apple.com/newsroom/2002/08/23Jaguar-Unleashed-at-10-20-p-m-Tonight/) (Press release). Apple Inc. August 23, 2002.
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3. Fried, Ian (August 15, 2002). "Apple gives break to multi-Mac homes" (https://www.cnet.com/news/apple-gives-break-to-multi-mac-homes/). News.com.
4. "About Mac OS 10.2 (Jaguar) and 10.3 (Panther)" (https://web.archive.org/web/20131011031045/http://lscr.berkeley.edu/advice/using/mac-os-x/macosx-2-3). University of California. Archived from the original (http://lscr.berkeley.edu/advice/using/mac-os-x/macosx-2-3) on October 11, 2013.
5. Knight, Dan. "Mac OS X 10.2 Jaguar" (http://lowendmac.com/2002/mac-os-x-10-2-jaguar/). *Low End Mac*. Retrieved September 27, 2015.
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7. "Power Mac G5 Specifications" (https://support.apple.com/kb/SP96). *Apple Support*. Apple Inc. Retrieved September 27, 2015.

8. "Apple Introduces "Jaguar," the Next Major Release of Mac OS X" (https://www.apple.com/newsroom/2002/07/17Apple-Introduces-Jaguar-the-Next-Major-Release-of-Mac-OS-X/) (Press release). Apple Inc. July 17, 2002. Retrieved August 22, 2019.

9. "Mac OS X: About file system journaling" (https://support.apple.com/en-us/HT204435). *Apple Support*. Apple Inc. Retrieved September 27, 2015.

10. Apple Unleashes Jaguar (https://www.macworld.com/article/1001501/17jaguar.html). Macworld. 30 June 2002;

11. "Apple Gives Jaguar Free to All U.S. K-12 Teachers" (https://www.apple.com/pr/library/2002/oct/17macosx.html). Apple Inc. Retrieved June 21, 2011.

External links

- Mac OS X v10.2 review (https://arstechnica.com/apple/reviews/2002/09/macosx-10-2.ars) at Ars Technica
- Technical Note TN2053: Mac OS X 10.2 (https://web.archive.org/web/20040204192214/http://developer.apple.com/technotes/tn2002/tn2053.html) at the Wayback Machine (archived February 4, 2004) from apple.com

Preceded by **Mac OS X 10.1 (Puma)**	**Mac OS X 10.2 (Jaguar)** 2002	Succeeded by **Mac OS X 10.3 (Panther)**

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