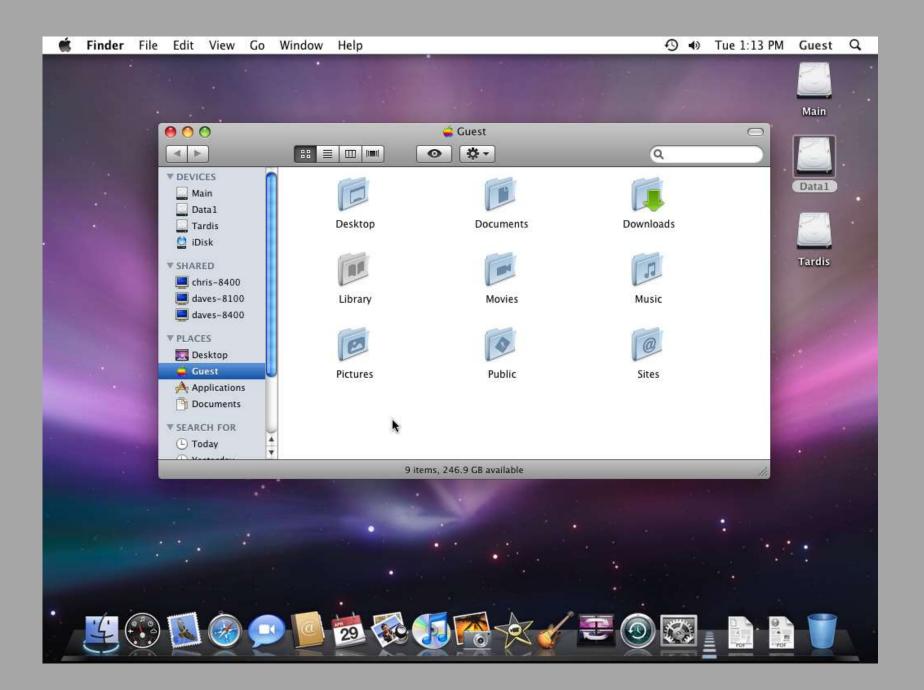
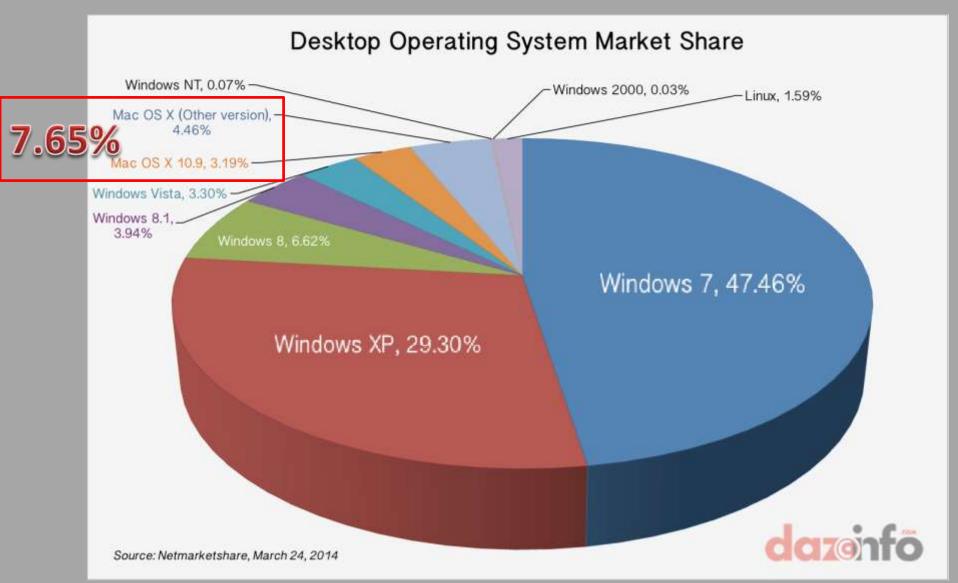
A History of Mac OS



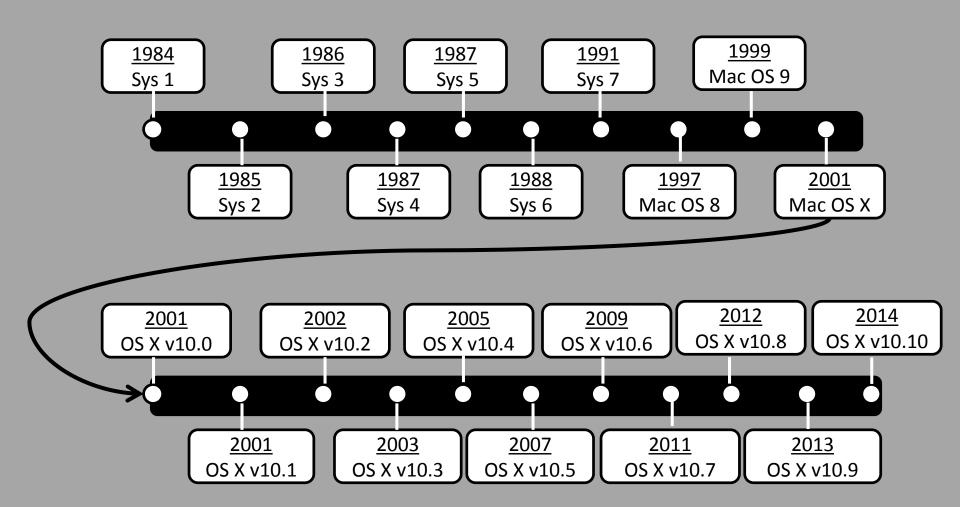
Damian Gordon



Desktop market share (2014)



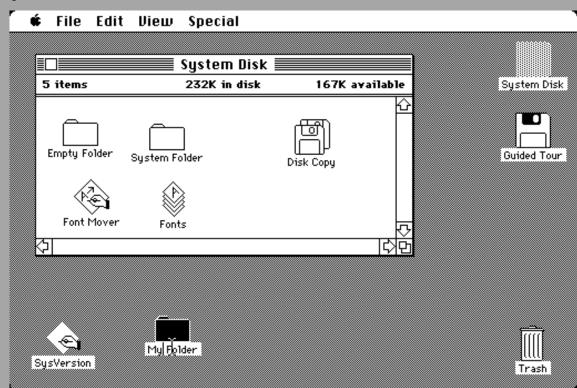
Timeline of Mac OS



January 1984

- Introduced menu bar, pop-up menus; concept of drag-and-drop and direct manipulation.
- Only runs one application at a time

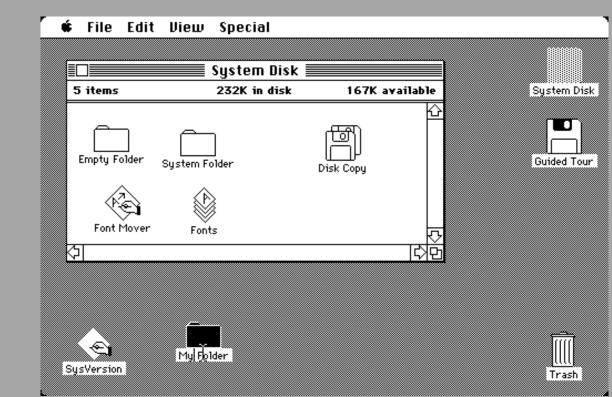
GUI technology
developed at Xerox
PARC, but Apple added
many game-changing
innovations.



April 1985

 Introduced multiple folders, the "Shut Down" command, and a quick-launching application feature.

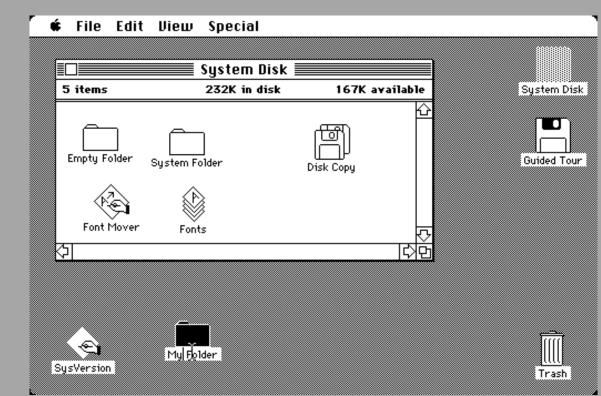
Added support for AppleTalk (networking) and the newly introduced LaserWriter to use it. Also introduced the HFS (Hierarchical File System).



January 1986

 Implemented HFS, support for several new technologies including SCSI and AppleShare, and Trash "bulging".

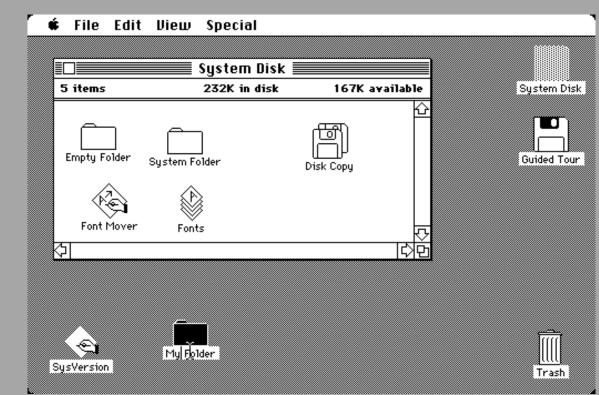




January 1987

 Software for improved hardware - expansion slots, the Apple Desktop Bus (ADB), internal hard drives.

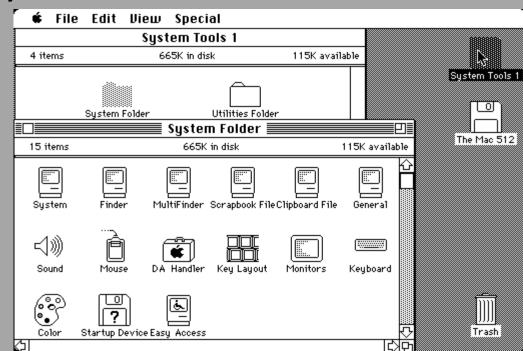




October 1987

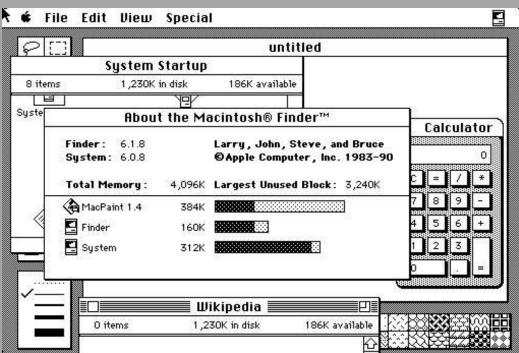
 Added MultiFinder which allowed cooperative multitasking, so time was given to the background applications only when the running application yielded control.

System Software 5 is the first Macintosh operating system to be given a unified "Macintosh System Software" version number



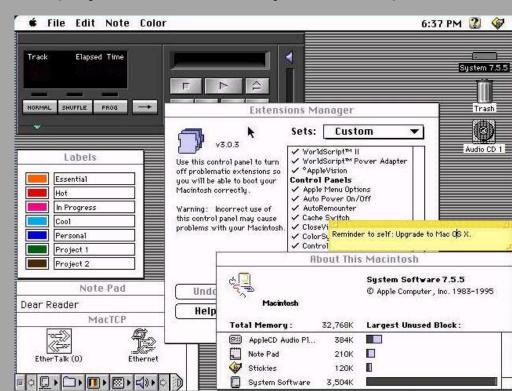
- Added MacroMaker allowed users to record mouse and keyboard input as "macros."
- A complete, stable, and long-lasting operating system

A maximum of 15 Desk
Accessories could be
installed at one time,
including the Chooser,
Scrapbook, and Control
Panel.



- Added virtual memory, personal file sharing,
 QuickTime, QuickDraw 3D, and improved UI.
- Used over a megabyte (Sys 6 took up 600K).

It was the first Apple operating system to be available on CD, although it shipped on a set of 15 floppy disks initially.



- Improved multi-tasking, files can be copied in the background, GUI skins introduced.
- Released shortly after Steve Jobs return.

Initially planned as Mac
OS 7.7, renumbered "8"
to exploit a legal
loophole and terminate
third-party
manufacturers' licenses
to System 7



System 9 Sonata

October 1999

- Provides a much improved memory implementation and management.
- Improved support for wireless networking

Makes the first use of the centralized Apple
Software Update to find and install OS and hardware updates



System 10 (OS X)

1 10 (OS X)
Cheetah

- Introduced Launch Pad, a springboard-style home for applications.
- OS X is a Unix-based operating system

Heavily criticized for three main reasons:
Interface responsiveness was sluggish. It was riddled with bugs. And had Missing Features and Compatibility Issues



March 2001

Versions of OS X

Version	Release Date
Mac OS X v10.0 (Cheetah)	24th March 2001
Mac OS X v10.1 (Puma)	25th September 2001
Mac OS X v10.2 (Jaguar)	24th August 2002
Mac OS X v10.3 (Panther)	24th October 2003
Mac OS X v10.4 (Tiger)	29th April 2005
Mac OS X v10.5 (Leopard)	26th October 2007
Mac OS X v10.6 (Snow Leopard)	28th August 2009
Mac OS X v10.7 (Lion)	20th July 2011
OS X v10.8 (Mountain Lion)	25th July 2012
OS X v10.9 (Mavericks)	22nd September 2013
OS X v10.10 (Yosemite)	16th October 2014

Puma

September 2001

 Improved AppleScript, allows scripting access to system components

Easier CD and DVD burning, and DVD playback

support

Still criticized for Interface responsiveness that was sluggish



Jaguar

August 2002

- Introduced Rendezvous (renamed Bonjour) allows networked devices to find each other
- Added Inkwell, for handwriting recognition.

The operating system was available for single-computer installations, or in a "family pack", which allowed five installations on separate computers



Panther

October 2003

- Allows a user to remain logged in while another user logs in
- TextEdit now compatible with Microsoft Word

On older machines thirdparty software (such as XPostFacto) was required override checks made during the installation process to get it to work.



Tiger

- Added Quartz Composer, a development tool for processing and rendering graphical data.
- Added Dashboard, a widget application.

Apple announced a transition to Intel x86 processors during Tiger's lifetime, making it the first Apple OS to work on Apple–Intel architecture machines.



Leopard

October 2007

 Network file sharing improvements including more granular control over permissions

Introduced an automated backup utility called

Time Machine

According to Apple,
Leopard contains over
300 changes and
enhancements over its
predecessor.



Snow Leopard

August 2009

- Improved performance, greater efficiency and the reduction of its overall memory footprint.
- Implemented stack protection and sandboxing

Breaks compatibility with several older versions of some applications, such as Parallels Desktop, versions of Aperture, and versions of Keynote



July 2011

Lion

- Includes an easily navigable display of all of the installed applications
- Introduced a recovery partition with tools

Applications such as
Office for Mac 2004,
AppleWorks, and early
versions of Quicken for
Mac 2007, are no longer
supported.



Mountain Lion

July 2012

- Allows users to easily manage and synchronise content between multiple Apple devices.
- New malware-blocking system Gatekeeper

Notification Center was added, which provides an overview of alerts from applications and displays notifications until the user completes an associated action.



Mavericks

September 2013

 The update places emphasis on battery life, and Finder enhancements.

Added more of Apple's iOS apps to the OS X

platform.

During the first few weeks of release, a number of Western Digital external hard drive users complained about data losses and corruption.



Yosemite

October 2014

 New features focus on increasing integration with other services such as iOS and iCloud

Some icons changed to correspond with iOS 7

and iOS 8.

Many components send data to Apple by default, reporting the user's current location (at the city level) and all their search queries to Apple and third parties.

