

# Managing iOS Devices

In 2007, the Apple iPhone, one of the most innovative little gadgets in many, many years, hit the technology market. In just a few short years, the iPhone captured a huge slice of a market previously dominated almost exclusively by RIM and its BlackBerry devices. Since then, the iPhone's share of the mobile-phone market has grown beyond that of the former king, BlackBerry.

The success of the iPhone was due in large part to the genius of its operating system, called iOS. In 2010, Apple released the iPad, a tablet computer that runs the same iOS as the iPhone. And in 2012, Apple introduced a smaller version of the iPad: the iPad mini. Together, these devices are commonly known as *iOS devices*.

## Understanding the iPhone

The iPhone is essentially a combination of four devices:

- » A cellphone
- » An iPod with a memory capacity of 16GB to 512GB
- » A digital camera
- » An Internet device with its own web browser (Safari) and applications, such as email, calendar, and contact management

The most immediately noticeable feature of the iPhone is its lack of a keyboard. Instead, nearly the entire front surface of the iPhone is a high-resolution, touch-sensitive LCD display. The display is not only the main output device of the iPhone, but also its main input device. The display can become a keypad input for dialing a telephone number or a keyboard for entering text. You can also use various finger gestures, such as tapping icons to start programs or pinching to zoom in the display.

The iPhone has several other innovative features:

- » An *accelerometer* tracks the motion of the iPhone in three directions. The main use of the accelerometer is to adjust the orientation of the display from landscape to portrait based on how the user is holding the phone. Some other applications — mostly games — use the accelerometer as well.
- » A Wi-Fi interface lets the iPhone connect to local Wi-Fi networks for faster Internet access.