**MAC SYSTEM 1.0**

**History**

"System 1", originally named Macintosh System Software, was the first Apple Macintosh operating system and the beginning of the classic Mac OS series. It ran on the Motorola 68000 microprocessor. System 1 was released on January 24, 1984, along with the original Macintosh, the first in the Macintosh family of personal computers. It received one update, "System 1.1" on May 5, 1984, before being succeeded by System 2.

**Function and features**

*Menu bar*

The menu bar was a new and revolutionary part of the OS. Similar to the one found on the Lisa OS, the Macintosh menu bar had 5 basic headers when on the desktop: The Apple menu, File, Edit, View, and Special. When in an application, the menus would change to better fit the application's uses.

While within the Finder, the Apple menu contained the "About the Finder" information, along with the desktop accessories. "File" had drop-downs such as Open, Eject, and Close. "Edit" had drop-downs for cutting, copying, and pasting. "Special" was responsible for managing the hardware and other system functions, and was always the rightmost entry on the menu bar in the Finder. In System 1, the menu had items related to emptying the Trash, cleaning up the desktop, and disk options. By System 6, the menu allowed the user to choose an alternate startup program to be run instead of the Finder at boot time; the feature was replaced in System 7 by the "Startup Items" folder in the System Folder.

*Desk accessories*

* Alarm Clock — This DA could be used just like an alarm clock, as the computer would beep, and the menu bar would flash when the alarm's set time was reached. It could also be used as an easier way to change/set the time and date on the computer. When opened, it would show the time and date set on the computer.
* Calculator — It was a basic calculator capable of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. It featured the basic 10 buttons for input.
* Control Panel — The control panel was used to adjust some of the settings on the computer. What made the original control panel unique from other Mac OS control panels was the intended absence of any text. This was chosen to demonstrate the graphical user interface. Representation was achieved by using symbols. It could be used to adjust settings such as volume, double click speed, mouse sensitivity, and desktop background. On the Macintosh 128K, Macintosh 512K, and the Macintosh Plus the screen brightness was controlled by a mechanical adjustment wheel beneath the screen.
* Key Caps — A DA used to show the layout of the original Macintosh keyboard. It did not show what happened when keys were pushed along with special characters (Command, Shift, Option).
* Note Pad — A note taking DA that would save text entered into it on the floppy disk. Multiple note pages could be written when using the folded corner symbol in the bottom left corner of the note page.
* Puzzle — It was a basic 1-15 slide puzzle, similar to the picture puzzle found in later versions of the Mac OS.
* Scrapbook — This DA was similar to a cut, copy, and paste library. In it, you could store text selections and photos which could then be transferred to other applications.

**Advantages**

1. Simple but powerful user interface: Both macOS and Windows have easy-to-use graphical user interface or GUI. But OS X offers a more straightforward approach to computing. Those who are accustomed with the GUI of iOS found in iPhone and iPad will find macOS somewhat familiar.

2. Fewer viruses and other security issues: One of the advantages of macOS is that it is considerably safer than Windows. Of course, some Apple loyalists would argue that Macs are completely invincible from viruses or malware. This is no longer true.

3. Seamless integration between OS and hardware: Apple is both a software developer and a device manufacturer. This means that they have optimised the macOS to work seamlessly with all of the hardware components of a Mac device. It also ensures that all hardware components work hand-in-hand.

4. Comes preloaded with productivity apps: Standard Windows OS usually does not come with Microsoft Office Suite. Both are sold separately most of the time. In addition, new Windows-based laptop and desktop computers come with random software or apps that merely bloat the entire system and external storage.

5. Effective and unparalleled multitasking feature: Multitasking is another notable advantage of macOS. Mac computers have hardware specifications designed for multitasking. And because macOS integrates seamlessly with Mac hardware components, the overall operation is smooth and responsive.

6. Integration with other Apple products: One of the strengths of Apple is that most of the products under the brand are completely integrated. The iPhone or iPad works best with a Mac computer. This advantage of macOS is exclusive for Apple users—or those individuals with several Apple devices.

**Disadvantages**

1. Mac computers are considerably expensive: The fact remains that Apple sells expensive computers whether it is the new MacBook Pro with Retina or a Mac Mini. This is more noticeable when comparing the price point of Mac computers with their Windows counterpart.

2. Inflexible when it comes to hardware upgrades: A standard Mac computer cannot be upgraded easily because most of its hardware components are integrated both at a design and engineering levels. This is a macOS disadvantage that is unacceptable for hobbyists.

3. Lack of game titles and advanced gaming experience: There are more game titles available for Windows than in macOS. This is another noteworthy disadvantage of macOS. Some titles from independent producers that have gained large following are unavailable for Mac computers.

4. App ecosystem is still lacklustre: Windows has more software or applications. Developers, especially small and independent software companies, often consider building software for Windows first because of greater reach.