**MacOS X 10.5**

**History**

Mac OS X Leopard (version 10.5) is the sixth major release of Mac OS X. Apple's desktop and server operating system for Macintosh computers. Leopard was released on October 26, 2007 as the successor of Tiger (version 10.4), and is available in two editions: a desktop version suitable for personal computers, and a server version, Mac OS X Server. Leopard was superseded by Snow Leopard (version 10.6). Leopard is the final version of Mac OS X to support the PowerPC architecture as Snow Leopard functions solely on Intel based Macs.

According to Apple, Leopard contains over 300 changes and enhancements over its predecessor, Mac OS X Tiger, covering core operating system components as well as included applications and developer tools. Leopard introduces a significantly revised desktop, with a redesigned Dock, Stacks, a semitransparent menu bar, and an updated Finder that incorporates the Cover Flow visual navigation interface first seen in iTunes. Other notable features include support for writing 64-bit graphical user interface applications, an automated backup utility called Time Machine, support for Spotlight searches across multiple machines, and the inclusion of Front Row and Photo Booth, which were previously included with only some Mac models.

**Function and features**

* A new and improved Automator, with easy starting points to easily start a workflow. It also can quickly create or edit workflows with new interface improvements. Now it can use a new action called "Watch Me Do" that lets you record a user action (like pressing a button or controlling an application without built-in Automator support) and replay as an action in a workflow.
* Back to My Mac, a feature for MobileMe users that allows users to access files on their home computer while away from home via the internet.
* Boot Camp, a software assistant allowing for the installation of other operating systems, such as Windows XP (SP2 or later) or Windows Vista, on a separate partition (or separate internal drive) on Intel-based Macs.
* Dashboard enhancements, including Web Clip, a feature that allows users to turn a part of any Web page displayed in Safari into a live Dashboard widget, and Dashcode to help developers code widgets.
* New Desktop, comprises a redesigned 3D dock with a new grouping feature called Stacks, which displays files in either a "fan" style, "grid" style, or (since 10.5.2) a "list" style. R.L. Prior, on the ThinkMac blog, criticized the shelf-like Dock along with a number of other changes to the user interface.
* Dictionary can now search Wikipedia, and a dictionary of Apple terminology as well.
* A redesigned Finder, with features similar to those seen in iTunes 7, including Cover Flow and a Source list-like sidebar.
* Front Row has been reworked to closely resemble the interface of the original Apple TV.
* iCal calendar sharing and group scheduling as well as syncing event invitations from Mail. The icon also reflects the current date even when the application is not running.
* Mail enhancements including the additions of RSS feeds, Stationery, Notes, and to-dos. To-dos use a system-wide service that is available to all applications.
* Network file sharing improvements include more granular control over permissions, consolidation of AFP, FTP and SMB sharing into one control panel, and the ability to share individual folders, a feature that had not been available since Mac OS 9.
* Parental controls now include the ability to place restrictions on use of the Internet and to set parental controls from anywhere using remote setup.
* Photo Booth enhancements, including video recording with real-time filters and blue/green-screen technology.
* Podcast Capture, an application allowing users to record and distribute podcasts. It requires access to a computer running Mac OS X Server with Podcast Producer.
* Preview adds support for annotation, graphics, extraction, search, markup, Instant Alpha and size adjustment tools.
* Quick Look, a framework allowing documents to be viewed without opening them in an external application and can preview it in full screen.
* Safari 3, which includes Web Clip.
* Spaces, an implementation of virtual desktops (individually called "Spaces"), allows multiple desktops per user, with certain applications and windows in each desktop. Users can organize certain Spaces for certain applications (e.g., one for work-related tasks and one for entertainment) and switch between them. Exposé works inside Spaces, allowing the user to see at a glance all desktops on one screen.) Users can create and control up to 16 spaces, and applications can be switched between each one, creating a very large workspace. The auto-switching feature in Spaces has annoyed some of its users.
* Time Machine, an automated backup utility which allows the user to restore files that have been deleted or replaced by another version of a file. Though generally lauded in the press as a step forward for data recovery, Time Machine has been criticized in multiple publications for lacking the capabilities of third-party backup software.
* Universal Access enhancements: significant improvements to applications including VoiceOver, along with increased support for Braille, closed captioning and a new high quality Speech synthesis voice.
* Many changes to the user interface, such as a transparent menu bar, new icons, and a 3D Dock. As well as this, the Apple icon is now black instead of blue. R.L. Prior, on the ThinkMac blog, criticized a number of changes to Leopard's user interface, including the transparent menu bar and the new folder icons. Decreased transparency of the menu bar, along with the ability to disable the menu bar transparency were added with the 10.5.2 release on February 11, 2008.

**System requirements**

* Processor: any Intel processor, or PowerPC G5 or G4 (867 MHz and faster) processor
* Optical drive: internal or external DVD drive (for installation of the operating system)
* Memory: minimum 512 MB of RAM (additional RAM (1 GB) is recommended for development purposes)
* Hard drive capacity: Minimum 9 GB of disk space available.
* Leopard’s retail version was not released in separate versions for each type of processor, but instead consisted of one universal release that could run on both PowerPC and Intel processors. However, the install discs that ship with Intel-based Macs only contain Intel binaries.

**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.