**MacOS X 10.1**

**History**

Mac OS X version 10.1, code named Puma, is the second major release of Mac OS X (now named MacOS), Apple's desktop and server operating system. It superseded Mac OS X 10.0 and preceded Mac OS X 10.2. Version 10.1 was released on September 25, 2001 as a free update for Mac OS X 10.0 users. The operating system was handed out for no charge by Apple employees after Steve Jobs' keynote speech at the Seybold publishing conference in San Francisco. It was subsequently distributed to Mac users on October 25, 2001 at Apple Stores and other retail stores that carried Apple products. The operating system was better received than Mac OS X 10.0, although critics claimed that the operating system was still lacking some features and was plagued with bugs.

**Function and features**

* Performance enhancements — Mac OS X 10.1 introduced large performance increases throughout the system.
* Easier CD and DVD burning — better support in Finder as well as in iTunes
* DVD playback support — DVDs can be played in Apple DVD Player
* More printer support (200 printers supported out of the box) — One of the main complaints of version 10.0 users was the lack of printer drivers, and Apple attempted to remedy the situation by including more drivers, although many critics complained that there were still not enough.
* Faster 3D (OpenGL performs 20% faster) — The OpenGL drivers, and handling were vastly improved in this version of Mac OS X, which created a large performance gap for 3D elements in the interface, and 3D applications.
* Improved AppleScript — The scripting interface now allows scripting access to many more system components, such as the Printer Center, and Terminal, thus improving the customizability of the interface. As well, Apple introduced AppleScript Studio, which allows a user to create full AppleScript applications in a simple graphical interface.
* Improved file handling - The Finder was enhanced to optionally hide file extensions on a per-file basis. The Cocoa API was enhanced to allow developers to set traditional Mac type and creator information directly without relying on Carbon to do it.
* ColorSync 4.0, the color management system and API.
* Image Capture, for acquiring images from digital cameras and scanners.

**System requirements**

* Supported computers: Power Mac G3, Power Mac G4, Power Mac G4 Cube, iMac G3, iMac DV, eMac, PowerBook, iBook
* RAM: 128 MB (unofficially 64 MB minimum)
* Hard Drive Space:1.5 GB

**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**

System performance — Although system performance in version 10.1 was greatly improved, it was still deemed 'not enough' for many to adopt Mac OS X as their main operating system.

Minor upgrade — While version 10.1 made some significant headway, many users criticized the step between versions 10.0 and 10.1 as not large enough. The user interface was said to have barely changed at all, and significant bugs still existed, some that caused entire system crashes.

*Mac OS X 10.1 as the default operating system on new Macs*

Critics claimed that Mac OS X was still not fully developed in terms of reliability or functionality, and as such could not be used as a main operating system under normal conditions. They believed that Apple's use of Mac OS 9 as the default booting operating system on new computers illustrated their point. Apple switched to using Mac OS X as the default with the 10.1.2 release.