

South Australian Apple Users' Club

AppleSauce

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April 2006



New Committee
Financial report
Mac OS X maintenance

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Cover Picture: Apple is 30. L–R Apple's three logos, the current one on the right. The words 'Newton... a mind forever voyaging through strange seas of thought... alone' in the original one come from Wordsworth.

South Australian Apple Users Club, PO Box 411 Glenside 5065



SAAUC's database is maintained with FileMaker Pro

Prescript...

AppleSauce this month



Peter Carter

So Apple is 30. The company was begun on 1 April 1976 by Steven Paul Jobs, Stephen Gary Wozniak, and Ronald Wayne. After designing Apple's first logo and writing some documentation, Wayne left. The rest is well known. It's been an interesting 30 years, a time that has changed the face of computing, with much of that change driven by Apple's innovation. 'The Web page' in this issue has a number of links to Apple history sites so you can refresh your memory.

I don't recall there ever being TRS-80, or Vic-20/Commodore 64 user groups in Adelaide, although I know there was an Atari group. That has long gone, like the machines themselves. Only Apple survived the PC onslaught, which must say something about the company and its products.

The Club began in the days of the Apple II, and for a number of long-term members it was a either a first machine or the one they came to after realising

the limitations of the others. I had, in succession, a Europlus, a //e and a IIGS, and spent many hours programming, and teaching programming, in Logo and Pascal. Then there were classrooms with Apples and AppleWorks (the original version). It was a machine that could be readily adapted to driving external hardware, in my case a Logo Turtle and Lego machines. On one occasion the Club made a visit to a winery where Apples were controlling parts of the winemaking process.

The early Macs were limited in comparison: restricted memory, no expansion slots...

Our recent AGM was, like those before it, a success, despite the technical problem that meant that the Google Groups presentation has had to be postponed. The new committee is now in place, minus a couple of faces, but with three new faces. Welcome to Amanda, Susan, and Ted, who have a few introductory paragraphs in these pages. There's also a

list of committee members' responsibilities. As soon as we can get everyone together I'll take the group photograph.

This issue includes the Treasurer's annual report, the final one from Peter Jenkins, who has now retired from the committee after some 18 years, a time in which he has also been vice-president and president. Peter's other contribution to this edition is an article on Mac OS X maintenance.

We don't usually publish anonymous items, but we make an exception for the first in a new series. The Terminal series returns, with a look at moving files about.



Presidential keyboard




John Bohmer

With elections over at the recent AGM your new committee for 2006 is now in place. We had a significant number of members attend this meeting where all office bearers vacated their positions and new members were elected. One addition to the committee is Susan Harrap, a member who offered to fill the Treasurer's position after the meeting. A list of 2006 office bearers follows this report.

The following week the new committee convened to determine the job allocations. I've listed the jobs your dedicated committee handles between meetings to keep the Club running smoothly. Another task was to begin the planning process for the year to come, with a focus towards future meetings that will meet members' needs.

Our Club's e-mail list recently moved from Yahoo! Groups to Google Groups. The changeover has created very few problems for members who only want

to send and receive e-mails from SAAUC. Others want to access the e-mail archive and in many cases have subscribed successfully to gain access to the Google Groups Web site. If you are still having difficulties wait for the upcoming meeting presentation and read our Web site carefully at: www.saauc.org.au/members/google.html. Of those I have personally assisted with this matter most problems are caused by their Internet Service Provider's spam filter. Please visit your ISP's Web site and check the spam settings that control your incoming e-mail: most likely they need to be altered to let the Google Groups messages through. If in doubt ring your service provider for help: that's what you pay them for!

In closing, I feel 2006 will again offer a broad range of topics to address the many needs of our members. 

Annual report...



Who does what...

Committee roles

Meeting opening, etc: Grant and John
Noticeboards, sound system: Chris, Amanda
Setting up/packing away furniture: Everyone
Supper: Peter W, Eric M
Setting screens and lighting: Peter D
Hire of CD-ROMs, etc: Brian, David and Ted Hyland
Software updates: Grant
Macs and AV gear: Grant and presenter
Trouble shooting: John, Peter D, Peter W
Committee coordination: John
Writing for **AppleSauce**: Everyone
Production of **AppleSauce**: Peter C
Reordering of consumables: Brian and John
PO Box: Judith and Grant

Accept subscriptions, membership receipts: Judith and Anthea
Membership database, Renewal notices, etc: Judith
SAAUC mailing list: Grant, Judith, John
Web site: Peter C
Respond to enquiries: John, Judith, Grant
Electronic Newsletter: John
Committee Agenda, Minutes: Judith
President's Report: John
Treasurer's Report, Banking, Bill payment: Susan
Liaising with Apple Centres: Ted Hyland
Daytime meeting co-ordination: Judith and Peter W
Salvation Army liaison: John, Judith and Peter J



Annual report

Operating Statement for the period 1-Jan-2005 to 31-Dec-2005



Treasurer's report

Peter Jenkins

We finished our financial year expending \$2020 more than we received. This is almost exactly in line with our budget, where we planned for expenditure of \$2000 more than income.

Both receipt and expenditure totals were about \$3000 more than the budget figures. This was due in part by more interest than expected in bulk purchase items (+\$1400) and Macworld subscriptions (+\$400). Membership subscriptions have continued to climb, this year being the highest amount recorded, and \$1000 over the budget.

With the decision to purchase two Mac minis and two Acer projectors, the Fixed Asset Cost amount was also \$1000 more than the budget figure. The AUSOM raffle receipt and expenditure figures were also higher than planned, with the income particularly in our favour.



With over \$5500 in available funds, the Club is in a healthy financial position. With the recent asset purchases, we expect significant benefit to members as we utilise these items to improve the conduct of meetings and SIGs.

Receipts

AUSOM Raffle	1075.00
Credit Union Interest	218.97
For Resale Items	17390.50
Macworld Subs	2906.00
Membership Subs	8430.00
Raffle	208.00
Sundry Income	70.05
Training/CD-ROM hire/Ink	0.00
Total Receipts	\$30298.52

Expenditure

AUSOM Raffle	600.00
Communications	455.19
Credit Union Charges	79.05
Editor's Expenses	500.00
Fixed Asset Costs	5668.45
For Resale Items	17430.05
Hall Hire	1250.00
Insurance	549.52
Library	280.81
Macworld Subs	2888.00
Postage	32.45
Printing & Stationery	630.65
Raffle	485.00
Sundry Expenses	688.40
Suppers	770.85
Training/CD-ROM/Ink	0.00
Total Expenditure	\$32318.42

Reconciliation at 31-Dec-05

S&L S15 Account	5403.96
S&L 11 Account	0.00
Cash on Hand	120.00
Total	5523.96
Less unrepresented cheques	0.00
Total Funds	5523.96
Opening balance 1-Jan-05	7543.86
Add Total Receipts	30298.52
Less Total Expenditure	32318.42
Total Funds	\$5523.96

Notes

Cheque #725566, date: 03/12/2004, amount: \$75.24 was unrepresented after six months and declared lost.

Cheque #725587, date: 17/06/2005, amount: \$75.24 was issued as a replacement.

Audit Statement

I have examined the books of account of the South Australian Apple Users' Club, Inc. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing Financial Statement and notes thereto present a true and fair view of the financial transactions for the year ended 31 December 2005 and the funds position as at that date.

Neville Farrall

Asset list at 31-Dec-2005

Item	Date Purchased	Cost (\$)
Computer, Apple Mac mini G4 1.5GHz/512MB/80GB/Combo	29/11/05	983.97
Computer, Apple Mac mini G4 1.5GHz/512MB/80GB/Combo	29/11/05	983.97
Projector, XGA, Acer PD523 DLP, 2400 Lumen, 2000:1	29/11/05	1699.01
Projector, XGA, Acer PD523 DLP, 2400 Lumen, 2000:1	29/11/05	1699.01
Computer, Apple iBook 14.1/1GHz/256/40G/Combo +AirPort Extm card	22/09/04	2054.80
Wireless microphone receiver +transmitter, Eleco model DR-505 + M-309T	17/09/04	100.00
Wireless microphone receiver + hand held microphone, Mipro MR518	02/07/04	500.00
ADSL modem/router/switch, Billion 5100	13/05/04	98.00
Projector XGA, Panasonic PT-LC76E	03/02/04	2640.28
Computer, Apple iMac G417FP/1GHz/256/80G/SD/SPK +AirPort Extm card	01/04/03	3225.20
Computer, Apple iMac G4 700/128/40/CDRW/AP/X +AirPort cd, 256MB RAM	28/06/02	3217.50
AirPort Base station	28/06/02	566.60
Scanner, bar code, with USB & ADB adaptors	27/09/01	315.12
Computer, Apple iMac DV 500/192MB/20G Indigo	23/04/01	2130.70
Computer, Apple iMac DV 400/128MB/13G Graphite	20/09/00	1870.00
Screen, projection, 2.5 m	10/03/97	275.00

Other Club assets include CD-ROMs, books and software packages which are not individually listed because of the number of items at low values.



Club news...



New members of the committee

Introducing...

Ted Hyland

I am now 83 years of age.

During my working life I was a Civil Engineer, and my only experience of computers would have been in the late 1980s. We finished up with a connection to the Government's mainframe. The office boffins would have been using this from time to time. At that time in my life I kept reading about how engineering offices were getting desktop computers. I considered them only fit for kids' games and if real work was needed the mainframe was the only thing that would be of any use.

About 1987–8 my son had been doing a job in Sydney and came home with him a small Mac, which I got hold of and started to use. He claimed it back and produced the plans for a small building on it using MiniCad.

Having got interested I obtained a second hand Power Mac, a 6100. What it could do amazed me.

Come the arrival of the first iMac I was quickly on the scene and I obtained one with 4 GB. I as very happy with this until the G4 iMac appeared. I soon got one, a 700 and with 40 GB storage. That is where I am, but looking forward to an iMac with the new chip.

Susan Harrap

My work with computers began in 1966, well pre-computers really, they were punched card machines, with the programming consisting of changing wires on a board for things like determining page breaks when printing on continuous paper.

After a long break I came back to computers in 1984 studying for a Bachelor of Science (Maths Sciences), after which I transferred to Telecom's Information Systems Branch as a programmer. I've stayed with that as I like programming (though not with Telstra). It is all mainframe work.

When I wanted to buy a computer for home use, I

chose a Mac just to be different from work. That first PowerMac 7552 using OS 8 eventually found the Internet too much for it, so now I have an iMac G5 and Tiger, which is also handy for the odd times I want to watch television.

Amanda Goodman

I have been using Macs since about 1988, and was thrilled to buy one, for my own exclusive use in my office at the Uni of NSW, in 1990. It was an SE32 which served me very well for four years. I still have it for sentimental value. I held ARC (Australian Research Fellowships) positions at UNSW from 1990 to 1995 when I moved to Flinders University to take up the Chair of Microbiology in the School of Biological Sciences, Faculty of Science and Engineering. I am an exclusive Mac user in my office and lab.

My research involves marine bacteria living in biofilm communities and my students and I do a lot of image manipulation of photos taken using a variety of microscopes. This photography is all digital and the Macs have been (and still are) superb at image manipulation.

At the moment in the office and lab I have two G4 Power PCs, two G4 eMacs, a G4 and a G5 iMac, as well as a still functional 7600 Power PC (running OS



Amanda (at right) and Lady Nayeon

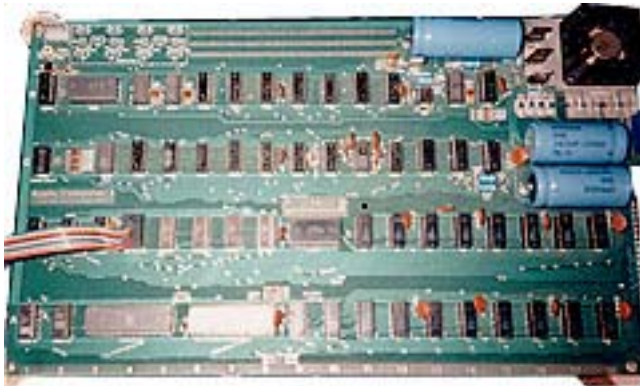
8.something, because it is hooked up to an Olympus BX50 epifluorescence microscope, and runs an old (1996) but very useful image analysis program from SCION). Oh, and an old LC 630 that now exclusively runs a spectrophotometer. At home and when travelling I use a G4 iBook. In September 1995 I bought an Apple LaserWriter Select printer for the office and it's still going strong!

When I first came to Flinders we had an Apple shop on campus, but this disappeared several years ago. There is talk about getting it back, as part of the Apple University Consortium to which Flinders be-

longs, and I hope this happens soon. Very few of our IT 'support staff' can provide help with Mac problems (even though these are few and far between). Belonging to SAAUC over the past three years or so has been enormously valuable for me being able to sort out small (but irritating) problems, like Word always quitting when trying to save on one of my student's eMacs (thank you Peter Jenkins!) and keeping up to date on routine maintenance, which updates to use and which to not bother with, etc. I discovered SAAUC through a pamphlet I picked up

at Next Byte when I went to the store to have Chris French show me the difference between several models.

For all my use of Macs over the past 15 years or so, I must admit to being the quintessential car driver: i.e. I drive a car but have no idea how it works and am completely stumped when it doesn't. The same goes for my use of computers. I trust I will be of some use to the committee this year: I might even get to know more about Macs!



Apple's first product, the Apple 1. Designed by Woz, it had a MOSTek 6502 CPU (cheaper than the Intel 8080) running at 1 MHz, and 8KB of RAM. Price was \$US666.66. A tape cassette interface was extra.

Users built their own cases and supplied keyboards. Display was often via TV.



Maintenance for Mac OS X Macintoshes

Peter Jenkins

I am going to outline two maintenance situations:

- 1 Ensuring that the daily, weekly and monthly periodic tasks are run at least occasionally.
- 2 A recommended procedure of jobs to be done before and after a system, security or Apple application installation or upgrade.

The Mac OS X has Unix underlying the graphical interface. Unix traditionally performs certain background tasks periodically in order to do some housekeeping. If your Mac is on and awake overnight, there are tasks that are performed daily, usually at 3:15 am, weekly, usually on a Saturday at 4:30 and monthly, usually on the first of the month at 5:30 am.

The daily and monthly tasks each take less than a minute to run; the weekly task typically takes five or six minutes.

If you normally switch off your Mac at night, or put

it to sleep, then the tasks are unlikely to be run. Is this a problem? Probably not, but many log files and system databases will grow extremely large or fail to get backed up. One such log file is `system.log`, which keeps track of many events such as when your Mac starts up, when it is shut down or restarted, and lots of things in between. If you want to look at `system.log` or the other log files, you can use the Console application, which is in the Applications/Utilities folder. So you should consider getting the periodic tasks to run occasionally.

So how can you force the periodic tasks to run at some other time of day, when your computer is definitely on? You have two options:

- 1 Use the Terminal application
- 2 Use a third-party application.

For the first method, launch Terminal, which is in the Applications/Utilities folder. Then type `sudo periodic daily` and press the return key. You will be asked for your administrator password. After

entering that, you will hear some disk activity. When that stops, the task is done. You can repeat the command with weekly or monthly substituted for daily, or you could run all three tasks by using the command `sudo periodic daily weekly monthly`.

By the way, while you are in the Terminal, you can check when the task were last performed by typing `ls -l /var/log/*.out` and pressing return. You will see something like what is shown in the box below.

In this example, taken from a Mac which is always on and never asleep, you can see that the tasks ran at the expected times on the expected dates, and the weekly task took four minutes to run.

You can also check the last modified date of these output files without using Terminal by selecting Finder Go menu > item Go to Folder..., typing `/var/log` and clicking the Go button. View the folder as a list and scroll through the list to find the `daily.out`, `monthly.out` and `weekly.out` file details.

```
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel  46775817 20 Mar 03:15 /var/log/daily.out
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel      3883   1 Mar 05:30 /var/log/monthly.out
-rw-r--r--  1 root  wheel  4041858 18 Mar 04:34 /var/log/weekly.out
```

For the second method, you need to download and install one of a number of shareware and freeware utility applications that have been written to perform this job. Some of these applications also carry out other maintenance, optimisation and repair tasks. Here is a list of some of those utilities listed at VersionTracker <www.versiontracker.com>:

OnyX: Freeware <www.versiontracker.com/dyn/moreinfo/macosx/20070>

maintain1: Shareware \$20.00 <www.versiontracker.com/dyn/moreinfo/macosx/14195>

Xupport: Shareware \$19.90 <www.versiontracker.com/dyn/moreinfo/macosx/16212>

Macaroni: Shareware \$8.99 <www.versiontracker.com/dyn/moreinfo/macosx/16593>

Cocktail: Shareware \$14.95 <www.version-

tracker.com/dyn/moreinfo/macosx/26516>

Yasu: Freeware <www.versiontracker.com/dyn/moreinfo/macosx/21674>

MainMenu: Freeware <www.versiontracker.com/dyn/moreinfo/macosx/25902>

rootMachine: Shareware € 5 <www.versiontracker.com/dyn/moreinfo/macosx/26764>

MacJanitor: Freeware <www.versiontracker.com/dyn/moreinfo/macosx/10491>

Note that these references are to the latest versions. You should check the product requirements. Some of these may only work with Mac OS X 10.4, but if you are using an earlier version of Mac OS X, an earlier version of the utility to suit your Mac OS X may be available. For example, Cocktail 3.7.1 requires Mac OS X 10.4, but Cocktail 3.5.4 for Mac OS X 10.3 is available at <www.versiontracker.com/dyn/moreinfo/macosx/18282> and Cocktail 3.5 for Mac OS X 10.2 is at <www.versiontracker.com/dyn/moreinfo/macosx/26124>. A VersionTracker search on the product name should find these different versions.

MacJanitor is one of the more popular of the utili-

ties. It can be downloaded from <personalpages.tds.net/~brian_hill/macjanitor.html>. Mount the .dmg file by double-clicking and copy the MacJanitor application to your Applications folder. When MacJanitor is run, a simple interface is presented. You need to click on the padlock icon to allow tasks to run, then you can click on one of four icons — Daily, Weekly, Monthly or All Tasks — to run the corresponding task. Unlike the Terminal, some feedback messages are provided, finishing with ‘Done’.

There is an Apple document on running periodic tasks on demand. It is called ‘Mac OS X: How to force background maintenance tasks (logs and temporary items)’ and is available at <docs.info.apple.com/article.html?artnum=107388>.

A utility that takes a slightly different approach is Anacron. Anacron silently checks when you start up your Mac, and then every sixty minutes while the computer is running, to see if the various periodic scripts are overdue, and runs them if necessary. With Anacron installed, the process is automatic, so you don’t need to remember to initial the tasks.

There are two versions of Anacron. Anacron for MacOS 10.4 (Tiger) is available from <members.cox.net/18james/anacron-tiger.html> and

Anacron for Mac OS X 10.3 or earlier is available from www.alastairs-place.net/anacron.html.

A similar utility is JAW PseudoAnacron: see www.versiontracker.com/dyn/moreinfo/macosx/27264.

Now to turn to maintenance when you are ready to install updated software on your Mac. In particular, I am focussing on updates to Mac OS X, security updates and Apple applications. Many Mac users become aware that new software is available when Software Update appears with the message 'New software is available for your computer.' If you click the Install button at that point, the chances are that the installation will proceed normally and that you will have no problems. However, it can happen that something will break, so in order to minimise the likelihood of this, MacFixIt www.macfixit.com recommends that you only download the updates and that you do some maintenance tasks before and after the installation.

The first step is to repair any problems with your hard disk's file system, just in case such problems interfere with a software install.

Put the Mac OS X Installer disc that came with your

computer, or the Installer disc if you have upgraded to a later version of Mac OS X (either will do), into the disk drive and restart the computer. When you hear the startup chimes, hold down the C key until the background colour changes from grey to blue, then release the C key. The Mac should start from the Installer disc rather than the hard disk, and the Installer application should launch. When you get the Select Language dialog, ignore it. Instead, if the Installer disc is for Mac OS X 10.4, select menu Utilities > menu item Disk Utility...; if Mac OS X 10.3 or earlier, select menu Installer > menu item Open Disk Utility.... With the First Aid tab selected, select your hard disk in the list in the left pane (usually Macintosh HD) and click on the Repair Disk button. Do not confuse the similar button names and click on the Repair Disk Permissions button by mistake. When repair is complete, quit Disk Utility, then quit Installer and finally click on the Restart button. Your Mac will restart. This time, do not hold down any keys, so that the restart is normal.

Now it's time to repair disk permissions. If some of the files or folders on your hard disk do not have access permissions set correctly, updates may not install correctly, so we want to make sure that this is fixed before trying to perform an install.

Launch Disk Utility, which is in the Applications/Utilities folder. This is the same utility application as you have just used on the Installer disc, but this time it is the copy on your hard disk. Once again, the First Aid tab should be selected and your hard disk selected in the left pane. This time, click on the Repair Disk Permissions button. When repair is complete, quit Disk Utility.

Now you are ready to perform the installation. One final task before starting this is if you have peripherals such as external hard disks, disk burners, cameras, etc. connected to your Macintosh by FireWire or USB, it is a good idea to disconnect them now.



Install the software. This will usually involve double-clicking on a .pkg or .mpkg file, which may be contained in a .dmg (Disk iMaGe) file, and following the instructions.

After the installation, repair disk permissions again, as outlined above. This is just in case the installation messed up some permission settings. If you disconnected some FireWire or USB devices, you can reconnect them. Your installation should have been successful and hopefully trouble-free.



Perhaps the most successful Apple][version, the //e was released in January 1983. It was based on the 6502 processor running at 1 MHz, with 64 KB of RAM (expandable to 128 KB) and a 32 KB ROM which included BASIC, an assembly language interface, and several other hard-coded options. The 5.25 inch floppy disks could hold 143 KB.

It was replaced in 1985 with the IIgs.



+H sPace

(Name withheld)

My laptop has gone, but it's not being repaired. It hasn't been stolen. It isn't lost. It has gone. It was decided by higher authorities with powers far greater than mine that it would be an excellent idea for my laptop to take a twelve month holiday to Perth with our firstborn! That notion of 'You don't know what you had until it's gone' is just so true.

Did I say it was mine? Well, technically it was my wife who salary sacrificed for it, but everyone at home knew who it really belonged to, at least until a month ago. Mind you there was always a fight for it.

'Dad you really should be able to work with just one laptop at a time. Why can't I use the silver laptop?'

They simply didn't understand.

Mine was a 12 inch PowerBook G4 with 1.25 GB of RAM and a 100 GB hard drive all encased in a brushed aluminium body. The machine's only fault was a catch that tended to pop open all the time, one

of those warranty type jobs where you wonder if it is worth foregoing twelve weeks of laptop for a catch that opens every time you shut it. Ohh, and it certainly could get rather hot underneath. Hot enough to make a good iron, my jeans always looked good.

A year ago I would have said a 12 inch laptop was far too small for me. A kiddy computer. When the first 17 inch PowerBooks appeared a few years ago a friend purchased one and I have to say I was mightily impressed. That huge sail of a screen: nothing subtle about it and great space to play! But now that I've lived with the 12 inch I really don't mind the smaller screen at all. In reality I am very impressed so let me sell it to you as well.

This article is being written on my little iBook G4 from work so really I shouldn't be complaining about my silver baby.

Firstly, PowerBook vs iBook?

The PowerBook wins hands down in my opinion.

Same sized screen, but the PowerBook is slightly smaller in all dimensions and even weighs less. OK, it costs more, but it's a lot cheaper than the 17 inch. Keyboards are the interface between you and the techy bits of the computer and the PowerBook keyboard has a nice touch, much better than the iBook's very plastic feel.

In daily life the PowerBook is faster. The thing boots up quicker and feels like it's working more rapidly.

So the silver cousin beats the pale cousin.

Now given all of this why wouldn't you go to the larger machine?

Portability. Bottom line, portability!

Laptops are about mobile computing, wandering here and wandering there, lying on the floor, working in a meeting, the chip shop, the back of the car. The 12 inch beast doesn't weigh a lot, even when the hard drive is almost full! It's easy to carry.

We went overseas to Japan and Hawaii last year with the PowerBook and it was a great little device to carry. We used it constantly for email and storing copious numbers of digital photos. Rejuggling the gear in my camera bag I could just squeeze the laptop in. It wasn't really that comfortable having a

flat surface banging against my hip and yes, not everyone has a big camera bag like mine, but it meant that my go-everywhere-I-go camera bag had one more toy protected deep inside its bowels.

And better yet, there wasn't that second bag to carry. It was carry-on hand luggage and I used it on that long 12 hour flight to and from Japan.

And the one feature that makes all the difference?

Remember bigger isn't better!

The 12 inch fits nicely into a hotel room safe! Those safe doors are not so big, it had to be angled in, but it was safe. A larger laptop would have required a hammer. It's just such a pity we didn't leave our credit cards and spare cash with the laptop back in the hotel safe on Day Two of the Hawaii leg of our trip!



+H sPace





cp, mv, mkdir, rm, rmdir...

Copying, moving, and removing

Peter Carter

Last time we looked at navigation through the system with `cd`, `ls`, and so on. This time we introduce commands to copy and move things, and also to remove files and directories: the sorts of things Mac users usually do by dragging (or Option dragging) files to different folders, or to the Trash.

You're unlikely to break anything by simply looking with `ls`, but now we face the risk of putting things into inappropriate places, or even losing files we need, by miskeying a command, an option, or a filename. You might care to set up a new user, without administrator privileges, for your experiments. You might also want to create a few small files for playing with.

Read the Command reference, then try it to get a feel for what it does.

Command reference

cp

```
cp [options] file1 file2
```

```
cp [options] files directory
```

Copies `file1` to `file2`, or copy one or more files to the same names under `directory`. If the destination is an existing file, the file is overwritten; if the destination is an existing directory, the file is copied into the directory (the directory is not overwritten). If one of the inputs is a directory, use the `-R` option.

In Mac OS X versions before 10.4, `cp` does not preserve resource forks or HFS metadata when copying files that contain them. For such files, use `CpMac` or `ditto` instead.

Options

-f Don't prompt for confirmation before overwriting an existing file

- i Prompt for confirmation (y for yes) before overwriting an existing file
- R Recursively copy a directory, its files, and its subdirectories to a destination directory, duplicating the tree structure.

Example

Copy two files to their parent directory, keeping the same names:

```
cp note1 note2 ..
```

mv

```
mv [options] sources target
```

Moves or renames files or directories. The source (first column) and target (second column) determine the result (third column):

Source	Target	Result
File	name (nonexistent)	Rename file to name
File	Existing file	Overwrite existing file with source file
Directory	name (nonexistent)	Rename directory to name
Directory	Existing directory	Move directory to be a subdirectory of existing directory
One or more files	Existing directory	Move files to directory

In Mac OS X versions before 10.4, mv does not preserve resource forks or HFS metadata when moving files that contain them. For such files, use `MvMac` instead.

Options

- f Force the move, even if target file exists; suppress messages about restricted access modes.
- i Query the user before removing files.

mkdir

mkdir [options] directories

Creates one or more directories. You must have write permission in the parent directory to create a directory.

rm

rm [options] files

Deletes one or more files. To remove a file you must have write permission in the directory that contains the file.

Options

- d Remove directories, even if not empty
- f remove write-protected files without prompting
- r, -R If file is a directory, remove the entire directory and its contents, including subdirectories. (Dangerous)

rmdir

rmdir [options] directories

Deletes the named directories (not the contents). Directories are deleted from the parent directory and must be empty (if not, use rm -r).

Option

- p Remove directories and any intervening parent directories that become empty as a result: useful for removing subdirectory trees.



Links...



URLs, URLs, and more URLs

The Web page

To celebrate Apple's 30th, a few links to history sites:

Happy Birthday Apple Book:

[<happybirthdayapple.com/>](http://happybirthdayapple.com/)

Wikipedia—Apple Computer: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apple_Computer

Apple History.com: www.apple-history.com

The Apple Museum: applemuseum.bott.org

Apple II History: apple2history.org

Woz.org....Everyone is Welcome: www.woz.org

Others

'Transparent' desktop pics are the new fashion:

www.flickr.com/photos/w00kie/sets/180637/

A local firm, with Adelaide University, has new ideas for floatplanes: www.tigerfishaviation.com/



Virus hoax resources

Has someone sent you a hoax virus message? Refer the sender to these:

archives.cnn.com/2000/TECH/computing/08/11/email.hoaxes/index.html>

www.symantec.com/avcenter/hoax.html>

hoaxbusters.ciac.org/>

www.vmyths.com/>

www.sophos.com/virusinfo/hoaxes/>

www.research.ibm.com/antivirus/SciPapers/Wells/HOWTOSPOT/howtospot.html>

www.csicop.org/chain/>



Pity it's a PC laptop

Computing at Entropy House



Apple has always kept its lawyers busy. Latest dispute is with Apple Corps, the UK firm handling the Beatles' music (and not for the first time). Apple Computer's lawyer is reported to have told the court in London that 'Even a moron in a hurry' could distinguish between the iTunes music store and the Apple Corps record company.

Lots of discussion on the Google Groups list the other week about whether lines of text should be justified (i.e. aligned with both margins) or not.

Paragraphs in **AppleSauce** are left aligned only, even though InDesign is smart enough to justify things properly. Body text is a serif font (Georgia), while headings are sans-serif (Verdana), both fonts designed for on-screen use.

There is no one right answer. For magazines and less formal publications unjustified is preferred, for books, justified.

Something decidedly un-smart has turned up in Word (Word 2004 for Mac, version 11.2). Client wants toplevel headings to be white text on black in a series of documents, which must be in Word. Easy enough to organise with the paragraph style.

Works as it should unless there's a page break before a heading of that style: then the paragraph before the page break takes the same style. That means that a whole body paragraph may be in the large font, white on black, or if one puts in a blank paragraph there's a black bar across the page. Ugly. Open the file with Pages and it works as it should. Import the file into InDesign and everything works properly.

Now, should one cheat and use Pages, or use a workaround using blank paragraphs with line height set to almost zero?

Whatever, confirms one's opinion of Word as a bloated, bug-infested mess.

Remember those pneumatic tube systems in department stores to carry money and paperwork from counters to the central accounting office? There are places where such systems are still in use, but now driven by computer. You can read about one control package at www.ptubes.com/. It's PC only, which may account for the typo in an error message (take the tour).



'Victor Koen's clockwork apple was intended as a visual metaphor for the principle of emergence in complex systems, as an expression of the saying "The whole is greater than the sum of the parts."'



'The fine print...'

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Guidelines for Contributors

Articles and artwork on any topic relating to Apple computers are welcomed. E-mail to the Editor <pcarter@acslink.net.au>, or post to the Editor's business address (Pelagos Productions, PO Box 133 Brooklyn Park 5032).

Deadline is the third Friday of the preceding month.

Submissions must be spell checked, in ASCII text format (.txt, not Word .doc or AppleWorks .cwk), with graphics as separate files. Text and images may be combined in a Stuffit or ZIP archive. (If in doubt, please ask.)

The Editor reserves the right to edit as required: authors will be contacted if major surgery is necessary.

AppleSauce is edited and laid out with InDesign, with a bit of help from BBEdit, Photoshop, Illustrator, etc. before conversion to Acrobat.

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