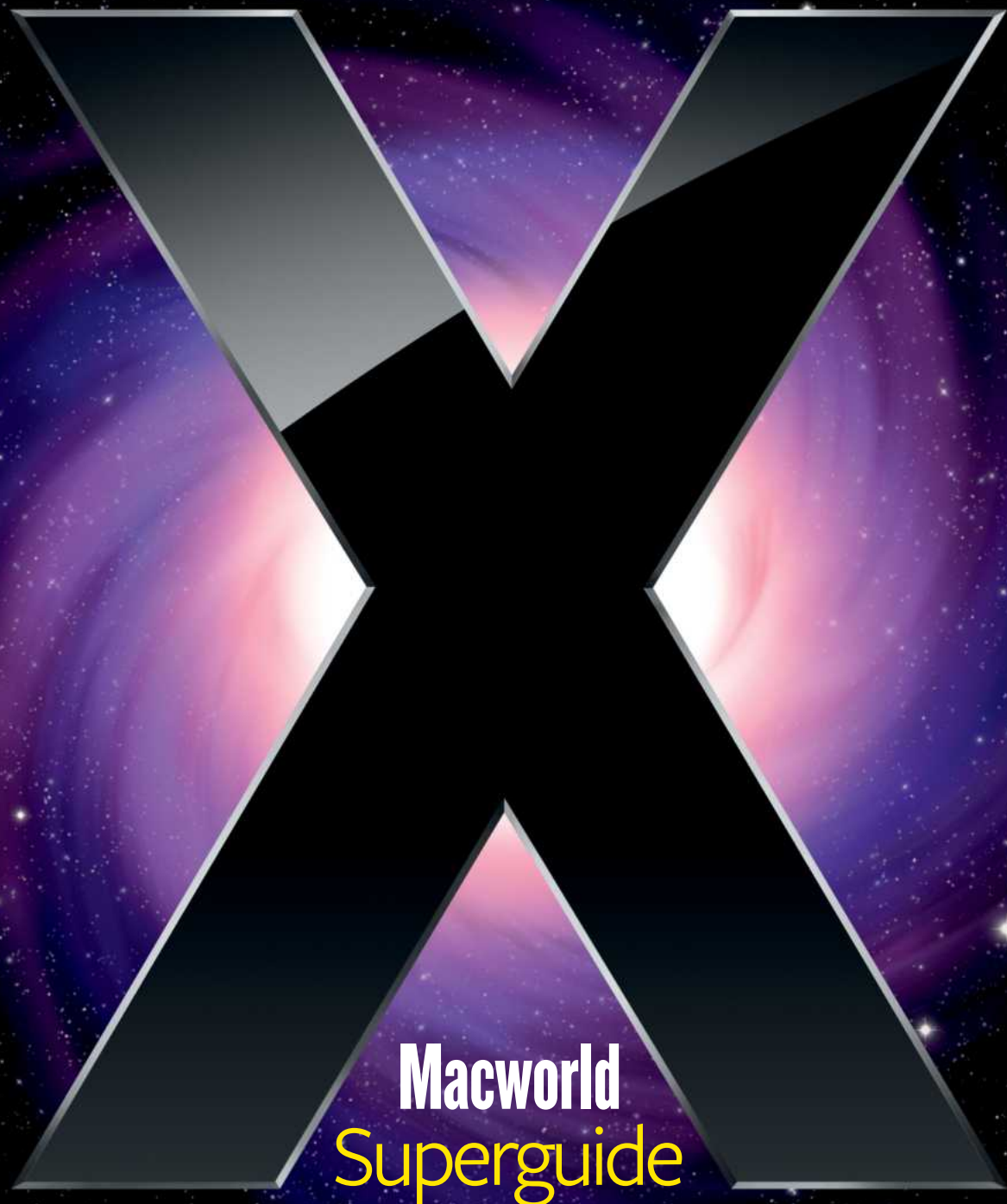


TOTAL LEOPARD



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FOREWORD



When it comes time to release a new version of Mac OS X, Apple realizes that most users don't buy upgrades just because they're available. That's why Apple touts the fact that Leopard includes more than 300 new features—and offers a Web site outlining each one (macworld.com/3233).

Will any one user take advantage of every one of the 300-plus features on Apple's list? Not likely. But that's not really the point. For Leopard to be worth its \$129 cover price, you need only find the small subset of those 300 features that appeals to you. For example, most users won't care that you can now view the OS in Russian and Polish—but speakers of Russian and Polish sure will. And almost nobody would buy Leopard just for AutoFS, a new technology that prevents the Finder from spinning its wheels when it loses contact with a remote file server—but those in the know will certainly include it on a list of reasons to upgrade.

In the case of Leopard, much of Apple's marketing power has focused on one feature: Time Machine. And really, I can't argue. Time Machine manages to make backing up your data slightly less boring, and I mean that as a huge compliment. In fact, Time Machine's file-rollback system has already begun to change the way I interact with my files. Within three days of using Time Machine, I discovered that I was tossing items in the Trash more often, confident that if I really needed one of them, I could retrieve it from my backup.

Another game-changing feature of Leopard is Quick Look, which lets you peer into files to see their contents directly from the Finder. It's one of those simple features that will make most Mac users more productive—that is, as soon as we unlearn that reflexive double-click and replace it with a quick tap of the spacebar.

And in my mind, one of the most impressive features of Leopard is one that Apple really isn't touting—mostly because it's kind of embarrassing. The marquee feature of Tiger, 36 long months ago, was Spotlight, the technology that let you find anything on your Mac just by typing a few words in a search box. But that first version of Spotlight was inflexible and slow. Apple has massively upgraded Spotlight in Leopard—and for the better. It's more flexible and a *lot* faster. Spotlight might have ended up being a bit of a disappointment in Tiger, but it has really come into its own in Leopard.

But the list doesn't stop there. In addition to these big-name features, Apple has also included updates to Mail, iCal, iChat, and numerous other built-in programs that many Mac users rely on every day. If you haven't found a favorite feature or set of features in Leopard yet, keep thumbing through the pages of *Total Leopard*. I'm confident that you'll find new features that will impress you. And our large collection of Mac OS X tips and tricks will make you a happier, more efficient Mac user.

—Jason Snell, editorial director, *Macworld*
San Francisco, January 2008

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Macworld

Total Leopard

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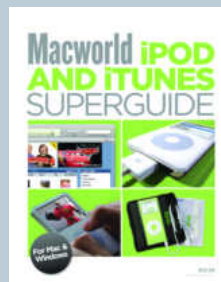
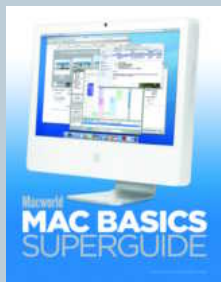
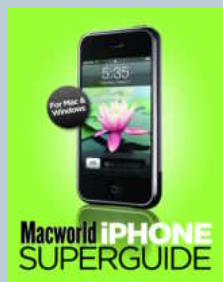
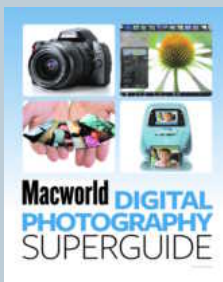
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Installing Leopard

Find the Best Upgrade Strategy While Avoiding Pitfalls

Most of us face the prospect of upgrading an operating system with a mixture of excitement and dread. True, an upgrade brings cool new ways to work. But when you install a major version of OS X, you're also essentially gutting your Mac and replacing its virtual insides.

Luckily, Apple has improved the upgrade experience with each new cat, making the process much less daunting. But despite the installer's useful guidance, it doesn't make all its options obvious, and its help sometimes falls short. Here's a guide to making the upgrade process as trouble-free as possible.

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Upgrade the Smart Way

Apple has worked to make installing Leopard as easy as possible—pop in the disc, restart your Mac, and click through a few screens. But if you're not careful, you can bypass some of the installation process's most useful options.

Before You Begin

A little prep work can save you a lot of hassle down the road.

WHAT YOU NEED

The two most important things you need before you start are a compatible Mac and a complete backup of all your data.

Leopard requires a Mac with an Intel or a PowerPC G4 or G5 processor (G4 processors must be at least 867MHz), a DVD drive, built-in FireWire, at least 512MB of RAM, and at least 7GB of free hard-drive space. (We recommend at least 1GB of RAM and at least 10GB of free disk space.)

To protect yourself from mishaps, it's a good idea to *clone* your hard drive, which creates an identical copy of your Mac's hard drive that you can use as a bootable backup, instead of just backing up data piecemeal. You can create a clone with a utility such as Shirt Pocket's \$28 SuperDuper (www.shirt-pocket.com) or Bombich Software's Carbon Copy Cloner (www.bombich.com; payment requested). If anything goes wrong with the upgrade, you can start up from the clone, restore its data to your Mac's

hard drive, and be back where you started with nothing lost but time (for instructions, see "Create a Bootable Backup").

PREPARE FOR THE UPGRADE

Here are a few steps you should take before installing:

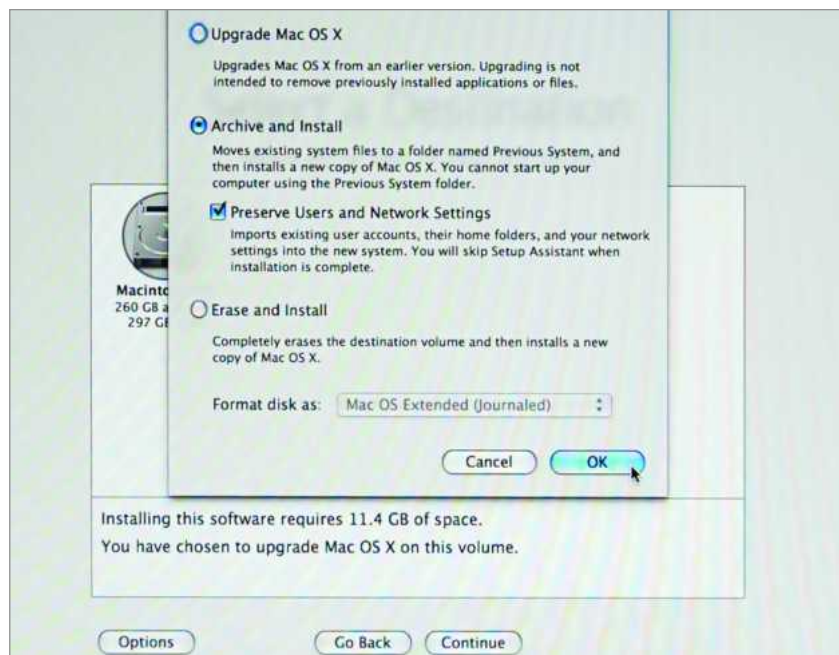
DOUBLE-CHECK YOUR BACKUP You can never be too careful. Make sure you can boot from your backup by actually using it to start your Mac.

CHECK VENDOR WEB SITES See whether the programs you use most are compatible with Leopard—this includes items listed under Login Items in the Accounts preference pane, third-party preference panes, and third-party system add-ons. If new versions are available, download them now. (Ideally, you should install the new versions before upgrading to Leopard; however, some may still require reinstallation afterward.)

CHECK THE HEALTH OF YOUR DISK Use Disk Utility to verify and, if necessary, repair your hard drive. The easiest way to do this is to boot your Mac from the Leopard Install disc; when you get to the Welcome screen, choose Utilities: Disk Utility.

Customize the Installation

The actual installation procedure is pretty straightforward—you just follow along as the Installer walks you through the process. But if you're not careful, you may overlook some useful options.



All Roads Lead to Leopard When you click on the Options button in the Select A Destination screen, you can choose from several installation methods.



Inside Leopard

Get Up to Speed with OS X's Best New Tools and Hidden Features

Leopard is the fifth major update to Mac OS X—and one of the biggest. In fact, it has more than 300 new features by Apple's count. Leopard is, all at once, a major change to the Mac interface, a sweeping update to numerous included programs, a serious attempt to improve Mac OS security, and a vast collection of tweaks and fixes.

With all these new features, it can be hard to know where to start. Some additions—like the new menu bars and Dock—scream out at you as soon as you turn on your newly upgraded Mac. But others—like support for multiple desktops with Spaces—require a bit more digging. So let us guide you through the most significant changes (and a few of our favorite hidden gems) and show you how to put Leopard's best new features to work today.

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The Finder and the Dock

The Finder is such an integral part of OS X that most of us don't even think of it as a program. It runs from the moment you log in until the time you log out, handling all your file management tasks. Because of its prominence, the first thing most Leopard users will notice upon upgrading is the Finder's new look. Gone are the bright, colorful folder icons of previous versions. In their place, you'll find a look that is uniformly blue and gray, and a Dock that now resembles a reflective shelf (active programs are represented by a subtle white glow rather than a black arrow). But once you get beyond the look, you'll find other, more substantive changes.

QUICK LOOK

Although Quick Look is actually a systemwide feature—available in Mail, Spotlight's results window, and Time Machine—you'll end up using it most often in the Finder.

Quick Look lets you view a file without going to the trouble of opening it in its related application. Instead, click once on the file and press the spacebar (or control-click and select Quick Look from the contextual menu). A new window will open and display the file's contents. This window is scrollable (for multiple-page documents), resizable, and movable. The double-arrow icon at the bottom of the screen switches the view to full-screen mode. If you're viewing an image, a camera icon lets you add the file to your iPhoto library (see "Take a Peek").



Take a Peek To quickly see what image this is without launching an extra program, select it in the Finder and press the spacebar.

TIP

ZOOM IN QUICK LOOK

Want to get a closer look at something in an image or PDF file while viewing it in Quick Look? You can thanks to a hidden shortcut.

To zoom in on a PDF, click inside the PDF file, and then press **⌘-equal sign (=)**. To zoom out, press **⌘-minus sign (-)**.

Images, confusingly, use a different method of zooming. To zoom in on an image, option-click on the area you want to enlarge. To zoom out, shift-option-click on the window.

With both PDFs and images, once zoomed in, you can move around with your scroll wheel, trackpad scrolling, or the good old-fashioned drag thumbs in the scroll bars.

Better yet, you have full Finder control in this window and can use all the normal Finder menus and keyboard shortcuts. For instance, if you decide you'd like to open a document after checking it out in Quick Look, just press **⌘-O**. To close the Quick Look window, press the spacebar again.

You can use Quick Look with nearly any kind of file. Text files, movies, Adobe Photoshop images, PDFs, Microsoft Office 2004 documents, image files, and even MP3s all show (and in the case of movies and audio files, play) in the Quick Look window. If you use a third-party program with a proprietary file format, however, you may not be able to use Quick Look on its files—at least not until its developer updates it to provide a Quick Look preview.

By the way, you don't need to close the Quick Look window before moving on to another file. The feature works just like an inspector window: its contents are constantly refreshed as you select new targets. This makes it great for browsing multiple items in a hurry; just open the Quick Look window once, then point and click until you find the file you're looking for.

COVER FLOW

Another improvement that helps you browse files more quickly is the Finder's new Cover Flow view, which looks just like it does in iTunes. When you click on the Cover Flow button (or press **⌘-4**) in a Finder window, you'll get a scrollable preview of every file or folder in the currently selected location—making it a great way to quickly browse for an image or a movie in a crowded folder (see



Find Files Fast with Spotlight

Use Leopard's Improved Search Tool to Track Down Anything

Want to open documents without navigating through nests of folders? Looking to dig up a long-lost e-mail from an old friend? Need a way to find all the files you worked on last Friday? Spotlight can help. First introduced in Tiger, Spotlight provides a quick and easy way to locate and open scattered files, missing documents, even applications, contacts, and events. And now that Leopard has arrived, Spotlight's searching prowess is more powerful than ever. With such useful additions as Boolean searches, new keywords to help you home in on a greater variety of content, and the ability to search by specific dates, Spotlight is an indispensable tool for finding anything you seek on your Mac. All you need to do is learn its tricks.

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Spotlight 101

Performing a basic Spotlight search is a cinch. Click on the Spotlight icon **A** on the right side of the menu bar or press ⌘ -spacebar to call up the Spotlight menu **B**, and then type in one or more words—you don't have to worry about capitalization. Spotlight immediately starts presenting matches, looking for those search terms in your files' names, content, and hidden information called *metadata*. As you type in more of the word or phrase, Spotlight will refine its results.

NAVIGATING THE SPOTLIGHT MENU

Spotlight sorts results into categories such as Documents, Folders, Images, and Messages. Depending on what you're searching for, you may also come across more application-specific groupings such as Contacts (for entries found in Apple's Address Book or Microsoft Entourage), Events & To-Dos (for iCal data), and Webpages (for Safari bookmarks and history).

Within each group, results are prioritized according to when they were last viewed or saved, so the things you've worked on recently will pop to the top of the list. The menu also highlights a result called Top Hit **C**—the one Spotlight considers most relevant, based on Apple's secret formula that takes into account file type, recent usage, and other criteria. If the item you're searching for turns out to be the top hit, you can open it simply by pressing the return key.

To launch a different file, use the up- or down-arrow keys to navigate to it, or click on it with your mouse. (For a list of handy keyboard commands, see "Spotlight Shortcuts.")

Some results open an application rather than an individual file. For example, clicking on an event displays the particulars in iCal,



while selecting a contact shows the details in Address Book (or Entourage if that's your contact manager of choice). What's more, some programs are extra smart when it comes to Spotlight queries. If Preview is your default PDF reader, for example, selecting a PDF file in a Spotlight search both opens the document *and* highlights the first occurrence of the word.

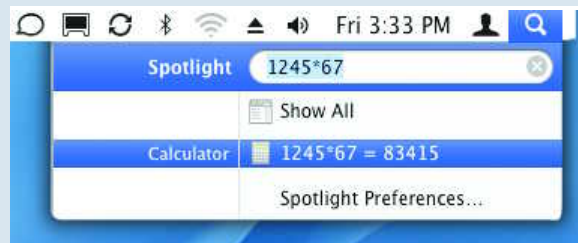
SPOTLIGHT'S BAG OF TRICKS

Better search functionality is the main attraction of Leopard's new-and-improved Spotlight. But it also sports some clever new tricks that may come in handy.

1. INSTANT DICTIONARY What is a tarradiddle? Look it up in Spotlight. Whenever you type a word into the Spotlight menu, the definition appears in the list of results. Hover your cursor over the result to view the full definition in a tooltip.

2. PROGRAM LAUNCHER Applications now appear as the top hit, so you can launch them much more quickly. To fire up Safari, type **saf** into the menu and press return.

3. MATH GENIUS Type an equation into the Spotlight menu and let your Mac do your math. For example, type $2*2$, and you'll get 4. If you need the area of a circle with a



diameter of 10 feet, type $\text{pi}*10$. Need the square root of 1024? Enter $\text{sqrt}(1024)$. How about 64 squared? Just type $\text{pow}(64,2)$.

Unfortunately, Apple has yet to publish a list of such commands, so you'll have to memorize the basics for now.



Work the Web

Take Control of Safari 3 with These Tricks and Tips

While new features like Time Machine and Spaces may hog the spotlight, Leopard also brings welcome improvements to the programs Mac users rely on every day—including OS X’s Web browser, Safari.

Safari 3, which was available as a public beta before Leopard’s release, adds a number of new features that help you search the Web more efficiently (for an overview of Safari’s most significant changes, see the *Inside Leopard* chapter). But like any task you repeat all the time, it can be easy to fall into a rut and miss some of the best shortcuts and new additions. Use these expert browsing tips to get the most out of Safari 3.

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Better Browsing

Sure, browsing the Web is easy, and you probably have all the basics down cold. But with the right shortcuts and tricks you can browse even faster. These tips will transform you from an amateur browser to a pro in no time.

REOPEN CLOSED WINDOWS

Worried your boss will catch you checking celebrity gossip at work? Stay alert and quickly close any open browser windows by pressing ⌘-W . And if you weren't done with that Britney item, don't fret. Safari 3 includes a Reopen Last Closed Window option. Choose History: Reopen Last Closed Window, and your last-viewed page will open up again (see "Making History Repeat Itself").

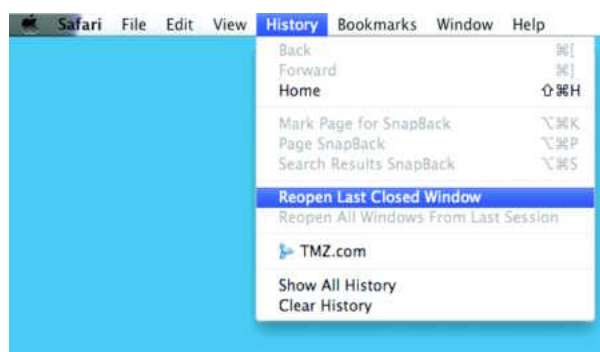
If you want *all* of your windows back—for example, if Safari crashed—Safari 3 can help you there, too. Select History: Reopen All Windows From Last Session. The program will bring back all windows and tabs you had open when you were last using Safari.

CUT DOWN ON CLICKS

There's no need to click on the back arrow repeatedly when you want to return to a page that you checked out earlier. Instead, click on and hold either arrow to see a list of the names of the pages you've visited. If you prefer to choose from a list of URLs, option-click and hold. Select a page from the list to hop there right away. Press ⌘ as you select one to open the page in its own tab.

DO THE TIME WARP

Want to find a page that you visited last week? That's a job for the History menu. Unfortunately, scrolling through that menu, and its many submenus, can take excessive amounts of time and patience. For a faster alternative, consider searching your browsing history instead.



Making History Repeat Itself When you choose History: Reopen Last Closed Window, the last page you were viewing opens right up again.

In Safari, select Bookmarks: Show All Bookmarks (or just click on the bookmark icon on the Bookmarks bar). Choose History in the Collections column, and click in the newly revealed search box. Type what you remember of the site's name or URL (you can even type just the end of the domain—for instance, `.org`). As you type more information, the list of sites will shorten. Double-click on one to open it. You can follow the same procedure to search a specific bookmark collection, RSS feeds, and even your Address Book.

You can also use Leopard's Spotlight to search Safari's cache for the actual content of sites you've visited.

DIG UP FORGOTTEN PASSWORDS

From filling in your name and address to remembering your Amazon.com password, Safari's AutoFill feature works pretty well. (Go to Safari: Preferences and click on AutoFill to enable.) Occasionally, though, you might need to fill in a password yourself or give one to another person. If you can't recall the magic word, don't worry—that's what Keychain Access is for. Launch this utility (`/Applications/Utilities`) and then use its search field to home in on a desired site (or server). Double-click on an entry to open it. In the Attributes tab, select the Show Password option and enter your administrator password. Your password for the site will appear.

EASIER PRIVATE BROWSING

Safari's private browsing feature lets you browse without leaving any tracks—clearing your history, downloads window, AutoFill, and search boxes at the end of each session. If you're a frequent user of this feature, you're probably tired of the "Are you sure?" confirmation dialog box that appears every time you use it. To bypass the confirmation dialog, just hold down the option key when you select Safari: Private Browsing, and let the surreptitious surfing begin.

RESIZE TEXT BOXES

Don't you hate those Web sites with tiny fill-in forms? Seems many places don't know that monitors are larger than 13 inches now, and that it's possible to type more than 80 characters on a row. Safari 3 takes care of that problem with its resizable text entry boxes. This is especially useful if you spend a lot of time working on Web forms. Click and drag the bottom right hand corner of the text box and pick the size that works for you.

PAGE LOADING: PIE VERSUS BAR

When Safari is loading a new page, it slowly fills the address field



Automate Repetitive Tasks

Learn How to Set Up Time-Saving Workflows in Automator 2

According to sci-fi novels, we should all have our own personal robots by now to run errands, bring in groceries, and generally take care of monotonous tasks. Alas. But while your Mac can't pick up the dry-cleaning, it can at least take control of those tedious tasks that seem to fill so much of your day. The secret is Automator, Leopard's automation assistant. Automator lets you quickly create small programs (called *workflows*) that handle repetitive tasks—all without knowing anything about programming. You simply drag and drop predefined actions into the order you want and select Run. Automator 2, which is part of OS X 10.5, has a number of enhancements—including variables, loops, new actions, and the ability to record mouse actions—which add even more power and flexibility to the automation process.

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[Click here to buy the full 92-page "Macworld Total Leopard Superguide" for \\$12.95](#)

Learning the Basics

The beauty of Automator is that you don't need to know how scripting works to automate complex tasks. Instead, you simply break down a task into a sequence of actions, and then snap those actions together like a stack of Lego blocks.

Since the best way to learn Automator is to use it, we'll step you through the process of building a simple workflow from start to finish. Assume, for example, you're a photographer for the local paper. Each day, the boss asks you to send her a contact sheet with small versions of that day's best shots. She then uses this sheet to decide which images to use in the paper. You can do this by hand, of course, but it gets quite tedious after a while. With Automator you can get the job done with a few clicks of your mouse.

SET YOUR STARTING POINT

When you launch Automator, you're greeted with the new Starting Points screen, which lets you specify which type of files you'd like to work with (see "Starting Points"). In this case you would click on Photos & Images.

Set the Get Content From pop-up to My iPhoto Library, and set the bottom pop-up menu to Ask For Photos And Albums When My Workflow Runs. Click on Choose, and Automator opens a window in which you'll build your workflow. Unless you picked Custom from the Starting Points pane, Automator will have pre-populated your work area with the first action.

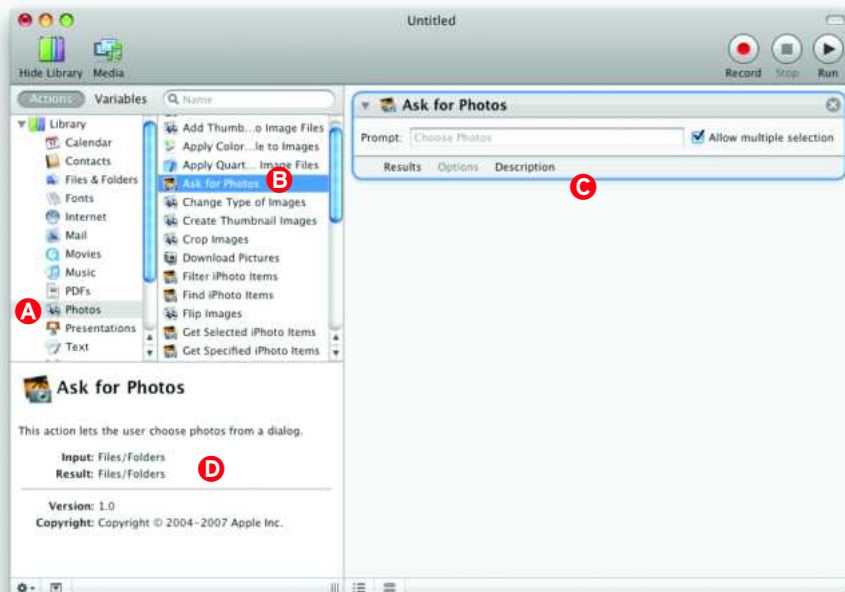


Starting Points When you start a new workflow, Automator helps you get off on the right foot by letting you specify what type of files you want to gather.

BUILDING THE WORKFLOW

The Automator interface is divided into four sections (see "Getting Acquainted"). The leftmost column lists general categories of actions and variables arranged in libraries. Click on a library entry and the actions or variables included in that collection will appear in the second column. Below these columns is a brief description of the selected item. The large area on the right is where you'll build your workflow.

To create your workflow you'll drag actions one by one from the second column to the bottom of your workflow. The



Getting Acquainted To build your workflow, click on a library item **A** to open relevant actions, and then drag the appropriate action from the Action column **B** to the work area **C**. The information pane **D** offers a description for the selected action.



Access Your Mac from Afar

Take Advantage of Leopard's New File Sharing and Screen Sharing Features

When you want to share files with others, you can always send them via e-mail or iChat. But it's far more efficient just to give your collaborators shared access to the files, folders, and volumes on your Mac and let them get the files themselves. If you move between multiple Macs (for example, at work and at home), just accessing files may not be enough—you may need to take complete control of your remote Mac to change settings, send e-mails, and more.

Mac OS X 10.5 makes both of these tasks much easier. We'll show you how to set up file sharing and .Mac screen sharing in Leopard, and explain what precautions to take to ensure you're not leaving the door open to troublemakers.

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Sharing Files and Folders

Anyone who's needed to fetch an important document at home from a work computer knows the value of having immediate access to a computer that's not in the immediate area. Sharing files hasn't always been easy in OS X. Tiger and preceding versions of Mac OS X lacked some file-sharing features—such as sharing folders as networked volumes—found even in Mac OS 9, and the tools you used to configure file sharing weren't always as straightforward as they might have been.

The good news is that in Mac OS X 10.5, Apple has dramatically improved the tools you use to share all kinds of resources from your Mac across local networks and the Internet. And some of the biggest—and handiest—of these improvements are in the ways Leopard lets you share files, folders, and volumes. You can choose which folders and volumes you want to share, which users will get what kind of access, and which file-sharing protocol they'll use, all with drag-and-drop ease.

WHAT TO SHARE

To get started, launch System Preferences, select the Sharing pane, and click on the File Sharing service check box in the Services list. At that point, you'll see two windows: Shared Folders and Users. As the name implies, you use that first one to share entire folders and volumes. You can add a folder or volume to the Shared Folders list in two ways: You can drag it from the Finder into the Shared Folders window or you can click on the plus sign

WARNING

AVOID USER MISHAPS

Do not remove or modify the default users for the startup volume or for special folders like System or Library. Doing so could disable Mac OS X and require a boot from the startup DVD and a trip through Disk Utility's Repair Permissions tool.

and navigate to the folder you want to share (see “Share with Others”).

Leopard lets you share any mounted volume—including disk images—that isn't itself a network volume. You can share an entire volume or any directory within it. By default, your public folder is already included in this list.

Note that you can also share folders and volumes in the Finder by selecting the item, choosing File: Get Info, and checking the General: Shared Folder box.

WHO TO SHARE WITH

In previous versions of Mac OS X, if you wanted to share files with someone, you had to set up a new account, each with its own unique login and password. In Leopard, it's much simpler. Now



Share with Others In Leopard's Sharing preference pane, you can specify which folders and volumes you want to share, with whom, and how.



Troubleshooting Your Mac

How to Treat Common OS X Problems and Protect Your Data

Most of the time, your Mac is the picture of health—it crunches numbers, plays music, and tackles the most difficult tasks without so much as a hiccup. But hundreds, maybe thousands, of things can go wrong with such a complicated a system. With that in mind, Apple has included a user-friendly new backup program in Leopard called Time Machine. This chapter will help you prepare for the inevitable glitches with Time Machine and walk you step by step through fixes for common Mac problems.

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Recovering from Common OS X Maladies

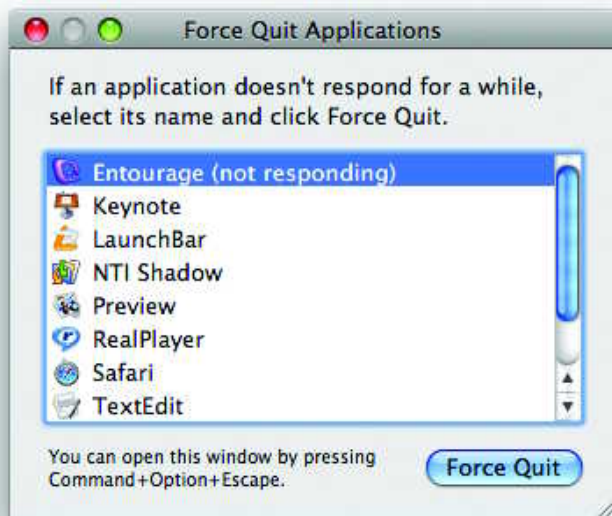
When trouble strikes, figuring out what exactly the problem is and where it's coming from is half the challenge. There are often several possible explanations for a single problem. With that in mind, we'll take a look at some of the most common Mac problems—including freezes, crashes, and startup woes—and walk you through the steps you should take to solve them.

AN APPLICATION FREEZES

It happens to all Mac users sooner or later. You're about to select a menu command when suddenly your cursor turns into a beach ball that just spins and spins. You try everything from pounding on the keyboard to offering a sacrifice to the computer gods, all to no avail. Your application has frozen.

First some good news: usually, only one application freezes at a time. This means if you move your cursor away from the program's window, the beach ball should disappear and your Mac's behavior should return to normal. But you're still stuck with an application on ice.

When you can't access an application's Quit command, how do you get it to quit? Don't fret: OS X offers several alternative ways to *force quit* a program. You only need to use one, as they all do the same thing; however, you may find one method more convenient than another. Sometimes, one may work when another doesn't. Cycle through to find the best method for you.



Quitters Sometimes Win Frozen solid? Clicking on the Force Quit button should get your Mac's attention.

FORCE QUIT Go to the Apple menu and select Force Quit (or press its keyboard equivalent: ⌘-option-escape). This brings up the Force Quit Applications window (see “Quitters Sometimes Win”). You'll see a list of all your currently open applications. Typically, the name of the frozen one will be followed by the phrase “application not responding.” Select the program's name and click on Force Quit.

In Leopard, if you force quit an application that the Mac claims was “not responding,” a dialog appears informing you that the application quit “while unresponsive” (see “Sit Back, Relaunch”). It may be redundant feedback, but the dialog does offer the chance to send Apple a report of the problem.

USE THE DOCK MENU You can also force an application to quit from the Dock. Click and hold over the frozen application's Dock icon. When the contextual menu pops up, the item that normally reads Quit should say Force Quit. If it still just says Quit, release the mouse and start over, this time holding down the option key. This makes the Force Quit command appear.

USE ACTIVITY MONITOR On rare occasions you may need to quit a program—such as the Dock—that doesn't have a Dock icon or appear in the Force Quit window (see “Force Quit the Dock”). In that case, launch Activity Monitor (it's in /Applications/Utilities). From the list in the main window, select the frozen application. From the Toolbar, click on the Quit Process button. In the dialog box that appears, click on Force Quit.

BOUNCING BACK FROM CRASHES

Just as unwelcome as the application freeze is the application crash. In this case, you're not trying to force a program to quit; you're trying to *prevent* it from quitting on its own. When an application crashes, you typically see a dialog box informing you that the application has “unexpectedly quit” (see “Sit Back, Relaunch”). As with application freezes, the good news is that these crashes rarely bring down an entire Mac—they usually just affect the one application. But you still want to end this ailment. Try these methods, one by one, until the problem disappears:

STEP 1: RELAUNCH The “unexpectedly quit” dialog box includes a Relaunch button. Click on it to launch the application again. With any luck, the crash will not recur.

STEP 2: SAFE RELAUNCH If the crash happens again, curse your luck and wait for the dialog box to reappear. You'll notice a slight difference now—the message text says that the application unexpectedly quit after it was relaunched. You have the same Relaunch button here.



Must-Have Leopard Tools

30 Ingenious Programs to Help You Make Leopard Purr

Yes, Leopard is handsome, chock-full of useful new features, and includes a bunch of great software. But chances are it still can't do everything you want. Or maybe Leopard has the feature you need, but it doesn't work exactly the way you want. Thankfully, there's a lot of inexpensive third-party software out there just itching to add powerful new features to your Mac. Here are 30 of our favorite add-ons for Leopard. For even more suggestions, check out our Mac Gems Weblog at www.macworld.com/macgems.

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System Tweaks

Mac software developers have spent long hours tinkering under OS X's hood to bring you these indispensable programs. If you've ever thought, "Wouldn't it be great if I could..." chances are someone has created a utility to do exactly that.

DEFAULT FOLDER X

OS X's Open and Save dialog boxes are perfectly serviceable when it comes to finding files to open and designating where to save them. But you may eventually want more options, and Default Folder X (🔗🔗🔗🔗) provides them. Default Folder X lets you assign a default folder for each application, so you don't spend as much time navigating through subfolders. In addition, it makes it easy to access recently or frequently used files and folders, as well as open Finder windows. For example, when you're in a navigation dialog box, you can click on an open Finder window, or choose one from Default Folder X's Windows menu, to immediately switch the dialog box to that folder. Default Folder X also remembers the last folder and file you worked with in each application, as well as the size and position of each dialog box (\$35; St. Clair Software, macworld.com/1420).

GROWL

Essentially a global notification system, Growl (🔗🔗🔗🔗) allows other programs and system add-ons to provide notifications for actions and events. For example, a small overlay can appear on the screen when an RSS feed changes, when new e-mail is received, when a download finishes, or when the track changes in iTunes. You can choose the notification's appearance and tweak its settings. One of the best Growl add-ons is the included Hardware-Growler, which pops up a notification whenever something—a

PAYMENT REQUESTED

Many useful programs and add-ons for Mac OS X are created by individuals or small developers who don't charge a set price for their software. Instead, they ask users to pay (some developers prefer the word *donate*)



whatever the user feels the program is worth. For these types of products, we list the price as "payment requested." Note that even though you can use many of these products without paying, they aren't free; we encourage you to pay for the software, as doing so allows the developer to keep up the good work.

USB or FireWire peripheral, drive or network volume, or Bluetooth device—is connected or disconnected, or whenever a network connection is established or lost. It's especially great for diagnosing connection problems (free; Growl Project, growl.info).

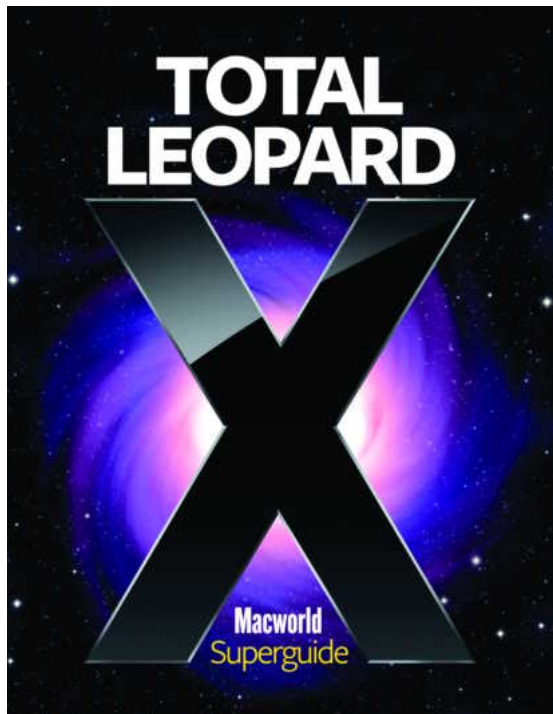


KEYCUE

Keyboard shortcuts—such as ⌘-C for Copy—have long been a quick and easy way to access common program actions on the Mac. However, to learn all the various shortcuts for each program, you need an encyclopedic memory. KeyCue (🔗🔗🔗🔗) lets you hold down the ⌘ key to pop up a window summarizing all the shortcuts for the current program's menu commands, organized by menu. It also displays custom menu shortcuts you've defined through OS X's Keyboard & Mouse preference pane and third-party utilities. When you press modifier keys, KeyCue highlights the shortcuts that are accessible via that combination of modifiers. The latest version even lets you click with your mouse cursor on any displayed command to activate it (€20; Ergonis, macworld.com/1424).

RCDEFAULTAPP

Whenever you double-click on a document, or click on a URL link, Mac OS X opens that item with a default application. RCDefaultApp (🔗🔗🔗🔗) gives you more control over this process. You can set a different default program for each of the main Internet protocols (Web, e-mail, newsgroups, and TP) and for each URL protocol—from AFP (Appletalk Filing Protocol) to WHOIS and everything in between. The utility's MIME Types settings let you choose the default application for each kind of MIME content—such as the Windows Media videos and PNG images you encounter on the Web. RCDefaultApp also lets you choose



Nobody spends more time with Apple's computers and software than the writers and editors at *Macworld*, the world's foremost Mac authority.

Now *Macworld's* team of experts take you inside Apple's latest operating system, Mac OS X 10.5, to help you master important new features, discover hidden tricks, and work around glitches—all to make sure you have the best Leopard experience possible.

Inside these pages you'll find all the information you'll need to set up Leopard smoothly and get started with its most important new features. Once you're comfortable in your new OS, use this book to master the Web with Safari 3, track down files with Spotlight's improved search tools, automate tedious tasks with Automator, and access files and programs from afar. Our experts also offer step-by-step advice on recovering from crashes, freezes, and other Mac ailments—and show you how to back up your system with Time Machine to ensure you can recover quickly from more serious problems. And because Mac OS X 10.5 doesn't do *everything*, we also recommend 30 inexpensive utilities that add useful features to your Mac.

Let *Macworld's* experts show you how to get the most out of Leopard and your Mac.



[Click here to buy the full 92-page "Macworld Total Leopard Superguide" for \\$12.95](#)