

# Mac OS

The last operating system we'll go over is Apple's Mac OS. We won't go into too many details about how to use this and Linux OS's. But if you know one operating system, you'll be able to navigate any operating system. Fortunately, we'll just go through the important parts of the operating system. Here's the desktop environment for our Mac. At the bottom of the screen, you have the dock with all your applications. In the top right, you've got the system information like the time and date, network connectivity, battery level, and so on. At the top left here, you can see the Apple icon. This bar will change menu options depending on what application is currently active. You can tell your computer to sleep, restart, and power off from here. The most important thing we want to mention is that this bar launches our system settings. From here, we can change any of our computer settings, like setting the orientation, connecting printers, changing our screensavers, adding Bluetooth devices, and more. I'm going to click on the desktop now. You can also go to Preferences to Finder. Finder is the file manager for all Macs. If you open a new Finder window, you can navigate through the files. If you're using a Mac laptop, you can use a two-finger click on a file to view more information and perform lots of different actions. Compared to other operating systems, the Windows or Linux, operates in a very similar way with similar menu options. You've really covered a lot of operating systems used today, gotten to play around with the system and even perform some common tasks. Nice to have a variety of operating systems because you'll be interacting with them every single day. Installing, managing, and navigating through them is a key skill as an IT support specialist. You may even find yourself doing this for hundreds, if not thousands of machines in your career.

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