Chapter 1 : Baldi's Basics in Education and Learning For PC (Win/ Mac) - Download -

A Mac tutorial for PC users or beginners that serves as a basic introduction to Mac OS X. This tutorial will show you how to do the following on Mac OS X: Access System Preferences (Control Panel).

Usman September 13, , 7: The finest computers made by Apple, known for their simplicity and style, their Operating System, and their price. This three-part article series was written by one of our favorite readers, often known in the comments by his screen name, Hatryst. Stay tuned this week for the rest of the series, including how to install OS X, and how to upgrade from Leopard to Lion. There are two factors that may inspire someone to buy a Mac: The design, and the Operating System. Most PC users will admit the fact that a Mac is better at doing some particular tasks, and all the credit goes to Mac OS. The easy answer would be NO. The difficult answer is YES, with a couple of modifications. And also on the positive side, it is fully upgradable, and you might get it built for half the price or even lower, with all the specs that you want. In short, hackintoshing is all about building a PC with some specific hardware, and using a special method to install Mac OS X on it. In the future, there might be a newer and direct guide for installation of Lion on a PC, but we will have to wait for that. This article covers all the basic concepts you need to know in order to understand hackintoshing. However, one thing is worth mentioning here. If your work or means of earning depends solely on a Mac, it is recommended to get a real Mac, because it will be more reliable and hassle-free. It is more of a hobby and a fun project now, rather than a serious business. It all started when Apple announced its support for Intel based processors. You just need to boot from the disc, run the setup, and voila. Several distributions distros of these patched versions are still available over the web. But it is better than the other pirated, illegitimate methods. And this is called the TonyMacX86 method. Now we will be describing the basics of how it all works and everything you need to know before getting started. You need to do some research first. You need a computer with the parts most compatible with Mac OS X. There are several build options available, even Sandy Bridge compatible ones, and there are many options to choose from. As a matter of fact, some pre-tested builds are available HERE , and you can choose one of them to avoid the hassle of researching. But of course, if you want it fully customized, have a look at compatible hardware database wiki, and select the hardware components that suit your needs best. Or even more, you can have a look at complete builds along with guides on how people got them fully working HERE. And a graphics card which is tested to be working perfectly. It is generally recommended and better to install OS X on a separate hard drive. This makes dual-booting much easier. This is normal, and will be tackled easily once you get to know the basics. If you need help, go ahead, and post it on the tonymacx86 forums. If you need to see a video demonstration of how it is done, our friends over at Lifehacker have put together an excellent walkthrough. So go ahead, and check it out as well. Some commonly used terms iBoot: It has to be burned on a disc, and you need to boot your computer from it before you can start installing Mac OS X. The bootloader that will greet you and show you the choices of Operating Systems when you turn on your hackintosh. This will be installed using MultiBeast. After installing Mac OS X, you might experience several problems, like not being able to change the screen resolution, or the audio devices not being recognized. MultiBeast allows you to install the kexts required for display, audio, ethernet, etc. Apart from that, since you already know that Mac OS filesystem cannot be read natively by your computer, so the iBoot disc will always be required to boot into Mac OS. To get rid of that, MultiBeast is used. It puts a bootloader in your OS X hard drive, which has the same functionality as iBoot. MultiBeast is also available from downloads section of tonymacx86 website. In simple words, kext is to a Mac what a driver is to Windows. It is required for ensuring full functionality of your onboard devices and peripherals. Kexts can be installed manually, and several important kexts can be found in MultiBeast as well. You just need to know which ones you need to use. That makes things a lot easier. Otherwise, you would have PC to look for proper kexts and install them manually. More about Xmove will be explained later. More detailed information about these and several other less used terms can be found here. Frequently Asked Questions Where can I find a database of confirmed compatible hardware? You can find compatible hardware information by having a look at the Builds , Compatible Hardware Wiki , and User

Builds on tonymacx86 forums. A build that can run Lion is surely capable of running Snow Leopard. Is my hardware compatible? Make sure you know what hardware you have. Then, search for each component in the hardware wiki , in the tonymac86 forums, and on the web as well. You will find out soon if it is compatible or not. You might consider posting your own build in the Buying Advice section of tonymacx86 forums, and the community users will be there for help and suggestions. Finally, Lifehacker has put up a guide on choosing the most compatible hardware for your hackintosh, a must read for those looking to build a hackintosh. I have an AMD processor, will I be able to use tonymacx86 method? I need more information, I have some more questions Head over to tonymacx86 forums , create an account, and you may ask your question there. In Part 3, we will try to upgrade it to the latest version, i. Mac OS X Lion, and try out basic dual-booting as well.

Chapter 2 : A03 PC to Mac: The Basics - Mac Video Tutorial

includes additional Windows and Mac terms. Information about products not manufactured by Apple, or independent websites not controlled or tested by Apple, is provided without recommendation or endorsement.

An operating system is the most important software that runs on a computer. Without an operating system, a computer is useless. Watch the video below to learn more about operating systems. The operating system coordinates all of this to make sure each program gets what it needs. Types of operating systems Operating systems usually come pre-loaded on any computer you buy. Modern operating systems use a graphical user interface, or GUI pronounced gooey. A GUI lets you use your mouse to click icons, buttons, and menus, and everything is clearly displayed on the screen using a combination of graphics and text. However, modern operating systems are designed to be easy to use, and most of the basic principles are the same. Microsoft Windows Microsoft created the Windows operating system in the mids. Over the years, there have been many different versions of Windows, but the most recent ones are Windows 10 released in , Windows 8 , Windows 7 , and Windows Vista Windows comes pre-loaded on most new PCs, which helps to make it the most popular operating system in the world. Check out our tutorials on Windows Basics and specific Windows versions for more information. It comes preloaded on all new Macintosh computers, or Macs. One reason for this is that Apple computers tend to be more expensive. Linux Linux pronounced LINN-ux is a family of open-source operating systems, which means they can be modified and distributed by anyone around the world. This is different from proprietary software like Windows, which can only be modified by the company that owns it. The advantages of Linux are that it is free, and there are many different distributionsâ€"or versionsâ€"you can choose from. Mobile devices such as phones, tablet computers, and MP3 players are different from desktop and laptop computers, so they run operating systems that are designed specifically for mobile devices. In the screenshot below, you can see iOS running on an iPad. However, you can still do a lot of things with them, like watch movies, browse the Web, manage your calendar, and play games. To learn more about mobile operating systems, check out our Mobile Devices tutorials.

Chapter 3 : the basics of Baldi's in education and training! For PC Free Download (Windows/Mac) -

Going From PC to Mac: The Basics More and more people are continuing to make the jump from their PC setup to a Mac setup. If you are one of those people, then this is a basic setup guide that will definitely assist you during your transition.

About the Desktop The desktop is the background area of your screen. It can display icons for hard disks, CDs, and any servers connected to your computer. You can also store files and folders directly on your desktop for quick access. Using System Preferences, you can customize the appearance of your desktop and choose the types of items shown on the desktop. Navigating the desktop The desktop shows icons for everything it contains, such as your hard disk, folders, documents, and image files. When you open a folder on the desktop, a new Finder window opens automatically. To navigate the desktop: To move to the desktop, press VO-Shift-D. To quickly move to an item on the desktop, type the first letter of the item. To move around items on the desktop, press the arrow keys. To open the selected item on the desktop, press Command-O. About the Finder The Finder is the program that manages your files, applications, disks, network connections, and devices such as printers. The top-left corner of a Finder window contains three colored buttons used to close the window, send the window to the Dock minimize , or change the window to its previous size zoom. Under the buttons, along the top of the window, is a toolbar used to navigate, change the view, find items, and perform other actions. Use the view buttons to choose how to display the contents of your hard disk and folders in Finder. You can choose icon, list, column, or Cover Flow view. Use the Action pop-up menu to choose commands for the item selected in the Finder window. Use the search field to type a word or phrase to locate an item. Search results appear in the view browser. You can use the buttons below the search field to focus the search to a particular location. Sidebar and view browser Use the sidebar to display a list of items that you frequently use, including disks, servers, and folders. The list is organized into sections. The Places section has icons for folders you use most frequently, including your home folder and some folders inside it, such as Documents, Music, and Pictures. The Downloads folder is the default location for any software or files you download from the Internet. The Search For section includes Smart Folders that collect items meeting specific criteria, such as all files, folders, and applications you used yesterday, or all PDF documents. Use the view browser to view the contents of the folder selected in the sidebar. You can use a toolbar button to view the contents in icon, list, column, or Cover Flow views. Navigating the Finder Finder windows display the items on your computer. You use VoiceOver commands or gestures to open and navigate Finder windows. You can use Finder shortcuts to work with selected files and folders. The instructions below assume that cursor tracking is on, and the VoiceOver cursor and keyboard focus are tracking each other. To open a Finder window: Then navigate to the Finder, which is the first item in the Dock. Choose Finder in the Application Chooser. If a Finder window was open, you go to that window. Otherwise, you go to the desktop. Then use the Right Arrow key to navigate to the Finder menu. To navigate a Finder window: Press VO-Right Arrow key until you hear the view you want to use. You can choose from icon, list, column, or Cover Flow view. In Cover Flow view, the browser is split horizontally into two sections. The top section is a graphical view of each item, such as folder icons or a preview of the first page of a document. The bottom section is a list view of the items. When you hear the item you want, jump to it in the view browser; you can interact with it. To jump, press VO-J. Use the arrow keys to move to the item you want. To move down the list rows, press VO-Down Arrow. Or press VO-R to hear the entire row read at once. To move down the list until you find the folder or file you want, use the Down Arrow key. To move into subfolders, press the Right Arrow key. To flip through the items in the top section and move automatically through the corresponding list rows in the bottom section, press the Left Arrow or Right Arrow key. When you find the file or folder you want to open, use the Finder shortcut Command-O or Command-Down Arrow to open it. To use Finder shortcuts: You can use Finder shortcuts to work with selected files or folders. To move to the parent of the selection such as the folder that contains a subfolder you have selected , press Command-Up Arrow. To add the selection to the Finder sidebar, press Command-T. To add the selection to the Favorites folder, press Control-Command-T. To add

the selection to the Dock, press Shift-Command-T. You can temporarily hide the toolbar and sidebar in a Finder window to make it easier to navigate. To hide or show the toolbar and sidebar, click the button in the upper-right corner of the window. About the Dock You use the Dock to open applications, documents, folders, and more. By default, it appears across the bottom of the screen. The Dock comes with icons for some applications, such as Mail and iTunes; you can add others. Each item in the Dock has a shortcut menu that gives you quick access to commands for that item. You can customize the Dock by changing its magnification, repositioning it, and more. Using the Dock Use the Dock to open applications, documents, folders, or stacks. To navigate the Dock: To move in the Dock, use the arrow keys. You can also navigate in the Dock by starting to type the name of an application or folder. For example, to move to Mail, start typing its name; the VoiceOver cursor moves to the Mail icon and VoiceOver announces it. To use items in the Dock: To move an item in the Dock, hold down the Option key and use the arrow keys to move the item. Each arrow key press moves it one place. To open an item in the Dock, press VO-Space bar. To open a shortcut menu for an item, press VO-Shift-M, and then use the arrow keys to move up and down the shortcut menu. To close the shortcut menu without making a selection, press the Escape key. To add an item to the Dock, navigate to the item in Finder or on the desktop and then press Command-Shift-T. The item is added next to the Trash icon. Press the Escape key. To make the Dock visible again without moving the mouse pointer, press VO-D. About menus and the menu bar The menu bar at the top of the screen contains the Apple menu, application menus, status menus, and the Spotlight menu. The Apple menu at the left end of the menu bar is always available. It contains commands to get information about your computer and to set system preferences, among others. Application menus change to match the active application but typically include File, Edit, Format, Window, and Help menus. Status menus display information and provide shortcuts to system and application settings, such as the volume slider, battery level indicator, or Universal Access menu. The Spotlight menu is at the right end of the menu bar. Use Spotlight to search your computer for documents, music, and more. You can search for an application and open it from Spotlight. For example, to open a new Finder window, you open the File menu and choose New. Hearing alternative functions for menu items You can learn whether a menu item uses modifier keys such as the Control or Command keys to provide alternative functions. To hear if an item has alternative functions: Move the VoiceOver cursor to a menu command. Press a modifier key and listen. If an alternative function exists when that modifier is used, VoiceOver speaks it. As you move from one item to another, VoiceOver clears the modifier key you pressed and speaks the default function for the item. About files and folders Most of the information in your computer is stored in files. Files include documents, images, applications, and so on. Folders are simply a collection of files. Each file or folder is represented by an icon with its name below or to the right of the icon.

Chapter 4 : Mac OS X: All the basics, plus 40 must-know tips & how-tos | here's the thing

Moving from PC to Mac and wondering how to get started with ease on Apple's macOS? In this video, we bring you a complete guide on switching from Windows to Mac.

June 24, by Kasia Mikoluk The computer revolution of the last two decades has transformed lives the world over. With increasing digitization, knowing how to operate computers has almost become a basic survival skill. Learning basic computer skills can be difficult. Fortunately, with the right guidance, anyone can learn how to work with computers: Working with Computer Hardware Chief Focus: Making the transition to computers can feel intimidating at first. The mouse can feel patently unintuitive and the touchpad which does the same job as the mouse can be incredibly difficult to work with. The first step, therefore, is to familiarize yourself with basic computer hardware. Feel free to pick up the mouse and move it around. For now, focus on being physically comfortable with the mouse, and if you are using a laptop, the touchpad. The same applies for the keyboard. Try typing your name on the keyboard, one key at a time. To use computers, you should be able to perform the following tasks: Moving the cursor on-screen with the mouse or touchpad. Clicking, right-clicking and double-clicking the mouse. The majority of you will start your computer experience with Windows, the operating system built by Microsoft. For the purpose of this article, we will assume that you are using Microsoft Windows. You will be pleased to know that both these operating systems are quite similar. To use an operating system effectively, you should be able to perform the following: Finding, running and closing a program. How files, folders and directories work. Using Windows Explorer to find and open a file. Shutting down and restarting a computer. Using Word Processors Chief Focus: Microsoft Word, WordPad Now that you know how to use an operating system, you will undoubtedly be excited to get some actual work done. One of the first things you should familiarize yourself with is the humble word processor. A word processor is basically a software application that can create textual documents. Think of it an incredibly powerful typewriter. Windows ships with WordPad and NotePad â€" two simple, yet effective text editors. If you want to do something more than write a basic text document, you will need a more powerful program like Microsoft Word. Microsoft Word is a part of the Microsoft Office suite of software tools. It is a highly capable word processor that can create everything from a simple letter to a complicated graphical flyer. Knowing your way around a word processor is crucial to getting the most out of your computer. You should be familiar with the following before you proceed further: Creating a new document in Word. Using basic formatting functions bold, italics, underline, font size and type. Saving and printing a finished document. Getting Online Chief Focus: Web browsers and websites. The internet is one of the greatest inventions of mankind. You can use it to stay in touch with friends and relatives, follow the news, reference encyclopedias, shop for things, and search for virtually anything. Getting familiar with the internet is the first step in unleashing the full power of the computer. To use the internet, you will need a web browser. A web browser is a software application that can open websites and communicate with the internet. There are other browsers as well, but for now, these should suffice. Using the internet requires that you have basic competency with the following tasks: Finding and opening a web browser. Creating and using an email account. Using Wikipedia as a reference tool.

Learn everything you need to know about your new Mac. Get help with set up, basic tips, keyboard shortcuts and more.

March 27, By steve Basic Networking Course for Beginners Computer networks consist of many different components, technologies and protocols working together. Getting Started In order for two computers to talk to each other they need: To be Connected cable or Wireless this is known as the connection media. To have a common language. To have An Address. Connecting Computers Together Early computer networks used cable to connect computers together in a wired network. Most modern networks use wireless wi-Fi as the main connection media and networks tend to be a mixture of wired and wireless. The diagram below shows a wired Ethernet network. To work each device must be connected to a Ethernet hub or switch. However logically they are all connected together and share the same media which we see later. For a Wireless network the devices must connect to a wire access point as shown in the diagram below. However,again logically they share and compete for access to the same media. Wireless access usually have an Ethernet hub built in which allows them to connect to the wired Ethernet network. Ethernet Addressing In order to communicate with each other each computer needs to have a unique address. This address is called the MAC media access control address and is built into the network card. The address is also often called the physical address and the Ethernet address. It is shown as 6 hexadecimal numbers separated by colons e. Notice windows using a dash â€" as a delimiter. On modern network cards it is possible for MAC addresses to be manually assigned, but it is not normal to do so. In addition 64 bit MAC addresses are now used. Links and Networks Ethernet is a data link protocol. It is possible for computers to talk to each other using just Ethernet, and with no networking protocol, but it is not practical You can liken a link to a street. Streets have houses and houses have numbers. An Ethernet link the street has computers houses which in turn have numbers Ethernet, Mac Address or Physical Address. However you can have many streets and the streets are connected. Routers divide out Ethernet links into networks. The Networking protocol also has addresses IP address , and these addresses are not fixed but assigned by a network administrator or automatically using a service called DHCP Dynamic host Configuration protocol. Ethernet Broadcasts, Broadcast Domains and Collisions To send a message to all computers on an Ethernet network a broadcast address Mac Address of all ones is used. See Understanding binary numbers The broadcast domain is the effective range of the broadcast, which can be limited by inserting level 3 IP level network devices e. A broadcast will be re-transmitted by hubs, switches, bridges level 2 and repeaters level 1. Levels are the levels in the 7 layer OSI data model. Network devices Bridges and switches working at level 2 data link layer can create separate collision domains. Even though bridges and switches divide a network into separate collision domains, the computers are still part of the same broadcast domain. This is shown in the diagram below. However a broadcast will be seen by devices on both sides of the switch. Bridges vs Switches Bridges and switches do very similar functions and today you can only buy switches. Bridges were used to join network segments i. Hubs vs Switches Hubs operate at the physical level, and were once the primary mechanism for connecting computers together. Hubs do not create a separate collision domain they just repeat packets. They have been replaced by switches. If you look on Amazon for a hub it will be a switch. The term frame is used for data units at the data link level and the the term packet for data units and the networking level. Hence we have Ethernet frames and IP packets. The data frame contains data and frame management information. The concept used to describe data frames is that of a letter and envelope. The letter is the data which is placed inside an envelope that contains the addressing information. This concept of data being inserted into an envelope is used repeatedly in data communications, and it is an important one to grasp. The envelope containing the data letter can simply be inserted into another envelope and so on. Although the Ethernet protocol alone is sufficient to get data between two nodes on an Ethernet network, it is not used on its own. Ethernet represents what is known as a data link protocol, and for networking we need a networking protocol which in our case is IP internet protocol. It is however the IP protocol which contains the important IP addresses, which are used for connecting computers together across the Internet, and in local networks. The diagram below illustrates how data is placed inside protocol envelopes

headers. At the receiving end it is unpacked in the reverse order. The IP address is the most important address as far as we are concerned, as it is a logical address, meaning it is assigned by us, and can be changed. Current networks use IPv4 Addresses. The IP IPv4 address is a 32 bit address and is written in dotted decimal notation and appears like this: So it is of this form: When troubleshooting network problems you will need to be able to identify network addresses, and if a device has one, and whether that address is valid. If a client cannot get an IP address then some clients will auto assign an IP address. Different versions of windows use different default IP addresses In either case it is unlikely to work correctly because clients with a In our street analogy they think they are on different streets. Finding Your IP Address To find the IP address on a windows computer using ipconfig, open a command line dos prompt and type the command ipconfig at the prompt. The following is displayed Note: You may have more than one network address if you have multiple network cards installed. The IP address here is You will also see the default gateway address This is the IP address of the Router, the term gateway is an old Unix expression that is still used. The IP address will be used to get the data packet to the final network segment. In order to deliver the packet to the final destination the MAC address of the destination computer must be known. A protocol know as ARP address resolution protocol is used, which uses an Ethernet broadcast to query the nodes on the network. The query is basically: Send me your MAC address. All nodes see the query but only the node with the destination IP address replies. IP Networks Computers and other devices can be grouped together into networks. In the real world this is the same as houses are grouped together into streets. To separate devices into networks a router is required. Network numbers are part of the IP address. So when you look at an IP address what you see is a number with two components. A network component and a node component It is the job of the Subnet mask to split the IP address into the network component and the Node component device address. For my network my computer has an IP address of To find the network address you do a logical AND of the two numbers. This gives a network number of

Chapter 6 : The How-To Geek Guide to Hackintoshing â€" Part 1: The Basics

Windows 10 is coming hard on the heels of the failure of Windows 8, offering further reasons for Windows PC and laptop users to look to move to a Mac.

What is a Computer? A computer is an electronic device that manipulates information, or data. It has the ability to store, retrieve, and process data. You may already know that you can use a computer to type documents, send email, play games, and browse the Web. You can also use it to edit or create spreadsheets, presentations, and even videos. Watch the video below to learn about different types of computers. Hardware is any part of your computer that has a physical structure, such as the keyboard or mouse. Software is any set of instructions that tells the hardware what to do and how to do it. Examples of software include web browsers, games, and word processors. Below, you can see an image of Microsoft PowerPoint, which is used to create presentations. Everything you do on your computer will rely on both hardware and software. For example, right now you may be viewing this lesson in a web browser software and using your mouse hardware to click from page to page. As you learn about different types of computers, ask yourself about the differences in their hardware. What are the different types of computers? When most people hear the word computer, they think of a personal computer such as a desktop or laptop. However, computers come in many shapes and sizes, and they perform many different functions in our daily lives. Desktop computers Many people use desktop computers at work, home, and school. Laptop computers The second type of computer you may be familiar with is a laptop computer, commonly called a laptop. Laptops are battery-powered computers that are more portable than desktops, allowing you to use them almost anywhere. Tablet computers Tablet computersâ€"or tabletsâ€"are handheld computers that are even more portable than laptops. Instead of a keyboard and mouse, tablets use a touch-sensitive screen for typing and navigation. The iPad is an example of a tablet. Servers A server is a computer that serves up information to other computers on a network. Many businesses also use local file servers to store and share files internally. Here are a few common examples. Many cell phones can do a lot of things computers can do, including browsing the Internet and playing games. They are often called smartphones. Wearable technology is a general term for a group of devicesâ€"including fitness trackers and smartwatchesâ€"that are designed to be worn throughout the day. These devices are often called wearables for short. A game console is a specialized type of computer that is used for playing video games on your TV. Many TVs now include applicationsâ€"or appsâ€"that let you access various types of online content. For example, you can stream video from the Internet directly onto your TV. PCs and Macs Personal computers come in two main styles: Both are fully functional, but they have a different look and feel, and many people prefer one or the other. Today, this is the most common type of personal computer, and it typically includes the Microsoft Windows operating system. Macs The Macintosh computer was introduced in , and it was the first widely sold personal computer with a graphical user interface, or GUI pronounced gooey.

Chapter 7 : New to Mac - Official Apple Support

Heed the simple process to get Baldi's Basics in Education and Learning for PC. Through these fascinating easy steps, you can perceive the dedicated mobile app of Baldi's Basics in Education and Learning for PC as well and lay it on your desktop for an instantaneous entree.

Chapter 8 : Computer Basics: Understanding Operating Systems

*Apple GiveBack Turn the computer you have into the Mac you want. * Trade in your eligible computer for up to $ in credit or recycle it for free.*

Chapter 9 : Computer Basics: What is a Computer?

DOWNLOAD PDF PC TO MAC THE BASICS

For Mac, after downloading a program from the internet, clicking on the executable doesn't always simply prompt the progress of installation (as does in a Windows based machine). To install a program on a Mac, double click on the newly downloaded file which should be located in your Downloads folder.