

South Australian Apple Users' Club

AppleSauce

ISSN 1328—3057

February 2012

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN
APPLE USERS' CLUB



Strategies for switching from Word to Pages

Contents

February 2012

AppleSauce this month	3	The view from BC	12
Peter Carter		Expectations, AirPrint, iTunes Match...	
Presidential keyboard	5	Mike Millard	
Grant Ward		The Web page	14
Technical debt	6	URLs, URLs, and more URLs	
Word of the month		Computing at Entropy House	16
Strategies for switching from Word to Pages	7	'The fine print...'	19
'In Word, you can use the menus and dialogs as training wheels...'			
Tonya Engst			



Cover picture: Dinghy sailing, a common sight along Adelaide's shore in summer. This is a Fireball, a one-design class 4.93m long, 1.37m beam, and carrying up to 24.5m² of sail. Pic by Peter Carter

South Australian Apple Users Club, PO Box 411 Glenside 5065



SAAUC's database is maintained with FileMaker Pro

Prescript...

AppleSauce this month

Peter Carter MACS (Snr)

And so it's 2012... Here's the first issue of the year, with an item on switching from Word to Pages. They are sufficiently different to require thinking about. Also in this issue are the regular features, a word, or term, of the month, Mike's view from a currently colder clime, some Web links to explore, and so on.

During the holiday period a member wrote to a member of the committee saying that he'd found a collection of old **AppleSauce** from #1 and offering to scan them to PDF. Now this magazine and its preceding *SAAUC Newsletter* have never been numbered, only dated, and the first issue with the current name was the October 1985 edition, so I don't know which issue he's referring to. (For the record, articles in the Oct 1985 magazine included 'Connecting a Koala Pad to a //e or //c', 'Book Review: *Machine level programming on the II*', and 'Apple //c Tips'.)

I suggested that instead the member write something new for this issue...

Apple's recent announcement of iBooks Author has led to considerable comment. On the one hand, we have Michael E Cohen's view: 'Why iBooks Author is a Big Deal' at tidbits.com/article/12739, on the other, Glenn Fleishman's, at Macworld.com:

Apple seems to think that making the tool available solves the problem of pedagogy. Textbook makers and perhaps entrepreneurs have been just waiting for the moment in which they could take all this media and stick it together. It's as if Apple has forgotten interactive CD-ROMs, and isn't aware of the current generation of textbooks as Web apps, easily available from any desktop or laptop computer in a school.

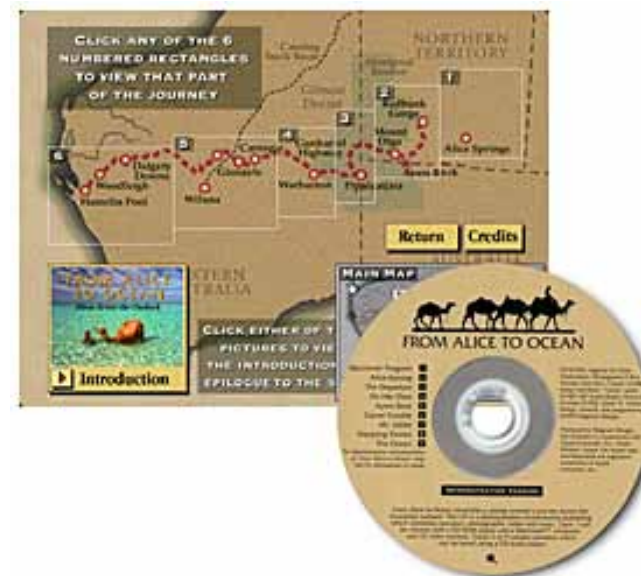
Steve McCabe, an experienced NZ educator has a similar opinion in 'iBooks Textbooks: Not Exactly Innovation in Education' at tidbits.com/article/12740.

As a former educator, I side with Fleishman and McCabe. In the mid 1990s I worked as an Authorware and Director programmer at The Orphanage Teachers' Centre developing training materials. What Apple is suggesting with its proprietary extensions to the ePUB format is what we were doing then, but with a different set of tools.

The other day someone was complaining on the Google Groups list that he couldn't access another club's magazine on the Google site. This raises a number of questions. Why are we posting other clubs' magazines on our site, instead of links to them? Why are they

being put on the Google site instead of www.saauc.org.au where we have **AppleSauce** and other public information? We gave up password access to that site some time ago simply because it made the site awkward to use.

When I left the SAAUC committee I continued to submit an editor's report, now via email. You saw some of the kind of information that goes into them in the September issue. Not once has a report been acknowledged. Since I



Alice to Ocean, an interactive multimedia text from the 1990s: what's new?




no longer see the minutes I don't even know if my reports are tabled at meetings. Several times I have suggested that on occasions when the president was away another member of the Club executive contribute. Then there is my longstanding request for brief reports of presentations and SIG groups, all to no avail.

So that you are aware of the situation, here are the final paragraphs of my most recent report:

December's issue was another without any input from the president or other member of the committee, let alone the membership in general. It is as though SAAUC and **AppleSauce** were separate entities, with all club communication through the Google list and site and not the long-established magazine.

The time has come for a decision. Without guaranteed support and input from the Club executive, **AppleSauce** will cease with the March 2012 issue.

This state of affairs is perhaps symptomatic of the Club in general, a state of decline with experienced members pulling out in frustration and noone prepared to step in. As I see it, we need a completely new Club executive: new president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, all experienced and competent in computing matters and committed to rebuilding the Club, along with more members on the committee.

The AGM is on the afternoon of Saturday 3 March: it will be an important meeting. 



Frank Wade during his TV presentation at the December meeting

Presidential keyboard

Grant Ward

Welcome to 2012. Once again the new year brings us the Tour Down Under and the BUPA Community Challenge Ride which I participated in today (20 January) after enjoying last year's event so much. I rode with someone else this year and because our pace was so evenly matched we were a motivation for each other and thus achieved a pace well ahead of what I was expecting. I'm already waiting for next year!

The Club had a successful year financially (as will be seen in the AGM documents that will be sent out very soon) with only a small deficit in the order of \$100 (after considering an outstanding incoming payment) however our member participation/attendance, espe-

cially at the evening meetings continues to raise doubts over the viability of the Club long term.

Daytime meetings continue to be well attended but these are also highly dependent on the input of a few key people (Frank Wade and Peter Jenkins in particular). There have been a few other members step forward and help run a few sessions but it would be good to see more members do this.

I had a busy 2011 and have found it difficult to be involved enough in Club matters and have found it hard to reliably write some comments for each month (as you have probably noticed).



March will bring us to the Club AGM which will be held on the afternoon of the first Saturday in an attempt to allow more members to attend who aren't able to attend evening meetings. Yet again I will be an apology for this meeting as it perfectly conflicts with the first race of the Clipsal 500. Over the Christmas break I have decided that I need to step down from my position as President since I am unable to find the time required to fulfil the role to the level that is required. All of the current committee have been long serving and with a couple of us standing down, we will need to see some fresh blood come on board to fill the void. Please consider if you would be able to stand on the next committee.





Technical debt

We are familiar with the concept of financial debt: when we buy something expensive we can pay the entire amount at once (which may mean we forgo something else) or take out a loan and pay the debt, with interest, over time. Ultimately, the loan is more expensive than paying the entire amount at once.

Technical debt, sometimes known as design debt, is a notion from computer programming, although it has applications elsewhere. When a complex program is being written there may be the alternative of a 'quick and dirty' solution that meets the immediate needs, or a more complex, and therefore initially more expensive, solution that can be more easily expanded and maintained.

Take the initially cheaper option and eventually, when new features must be added, or bugs fixed, the work is more difficult, and

expensive. The technical debt must be paid, with interest. One example was the Y2K problem. Programmers in past decades had used inappropriate date formats and end-of-file sentinels that would lead to errors once the date passed 1999. Untold hours were spent checking and correcting suspect code.

In extreme cases, the program becomes a 'big ball of mud': with so many bits added piecemeal it has become an incoherent mess, with the only solution being to start over again. In effect, that's what happened with the Mac's operating system: fixing Mac OS 9 became too expensive so it was abandoned in place of the Unix-based OS X.

Few SAAUC members write code these days, so an example from word processing... A long document needs to be put together. It has a number of sections and subsections, with a

hierarchy of headings, together with normal and indented paragraphs and the like.

Do it all with manual formatting, i.e. set the typeface, size and weight, margins, etc. separately for each paragraph and you'll finish up with a document that looks satisfactory at first glance.

You now find that a table of contents is required, listing headings and subheadings. To do this manually involves working through page by page, assembling the table line by line. Much easier to do it automatically, with the word processor searching for the appropriate heading styles and mapping them to the predefined table of contents styles.

Either spend the time setting things up at the beginning, or pay the technical debt when requirements change or problems need to be fixed. You will pay.



How to...

'In Word, you can use the menus and dialogs as training wheels...'

Strategies for switching from Word to Pages

Tonya Engst

Last year, when the Take Control ebook series migrated from Microsoft Word 2008 to Pages '09, I faced the challenge of not only acquainting myself with an unfamiliar piece of software, but also of helping a group of authors make the switch, all while under time pressure to keep up with Apple's breathless product-release schedule. (If you are curious about why we chose to switch, or about our EPUB-savvy production process, see 'How Take Control Makes EPUBs in Pages': tidbits.com/article/12472).

Now that the commotion from the transition has died down, I want to share the strategies we used in switching from Word to Pages, along with some of my favorite Pages tips.

Look at the bottom

A classic mistake of the long-time Word user switching to another program is to assume that if you look long enough in the menus and dialogs, you'll encounter all the important commands available (that's even more true if you include Word's Tools > Customize Keyboard dialog, which lists a wealth of obscure commands). In Word, you can use the menus and dialogs as training wheels and pretty

soon you'll start using keyboard shortcuts for commands that you choose often.

This approach failed dismally in Pages. In Pages, key functions are stuck hither and thither in the user interface and there is no apparent reference that lists them all.

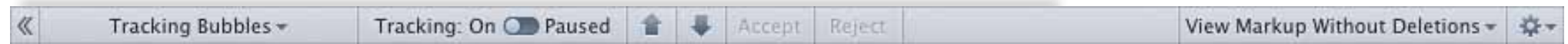
Important options appear at the lower left of a Pages document, in a location that is precariously close to the Dock with a full-height Pages window and a horizontal Dock. I'll explain the three options I use, but note that there is also a checkbox in the Pages General preference pane to show the word count in this lower area; I work with that turned off.

The leftmost pop-up menu lets you change your zoom level and how many pages are showing at once. Although Pages does have

a Zoom command in the View menu, it won't let you choose a specific zoom percentage and it lacks the pop-up menu's One-Up and Two-Up commands that control how many pages appear. I like to work at 100% with two pages showing, but many other Take Control folks prefer a higher zoom level in only a single page, so each time one of us opens the file, the zoom and display layout must be adjusted, which can be done only from this little pop-up menu.

The Pages area in the bottom window border turns out to be clickable. Click it, and a 'Go to Page' box appears where you can type the page number that you want to move to. Again, you can't access this navigational control from any normal menu, dialog, or keyboard command.





The Scroll To triangles and associated gear menu that appear next are incredibly valuable. You use the gear menu to set what the triangles do. For instance, they can advance you to the next comment in the document, or the next hyperlink. If you want to quickly flip through all the comments in a document, this is the only place to be.

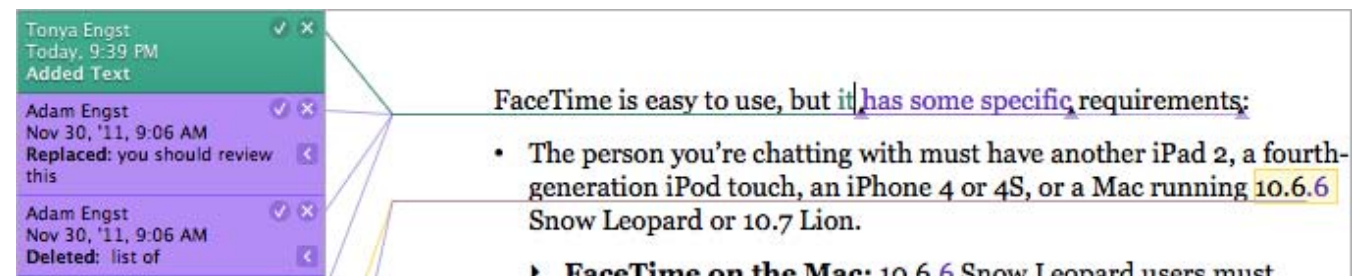
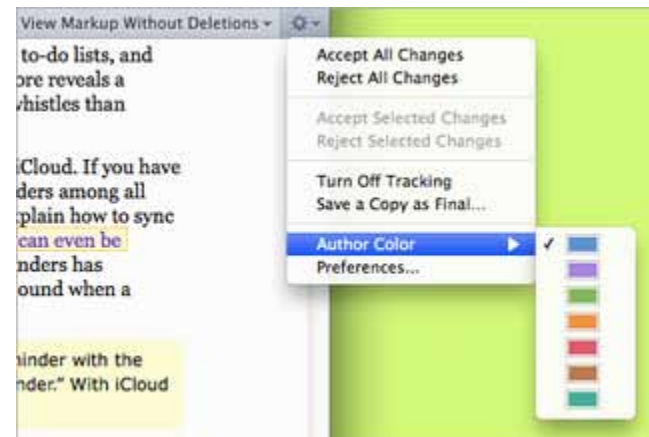
Reveal hidden Track Changes toolbar

Another popular chunk of interface real estate for a group of people working on a document is the Track Changes toolbar (top of page), which you can bring up by choosing Edit > Track Changes or by clicking the Track Changes button on the main toolbar. The Track Changes button isn't present on the main toolbar by default, but you can customize the toolbar with View > Customize Toolbar or by Control-clicking it and choosing Customize Toolbar, just like in other Apple applications.

The Track Changes toolbar has two pop-up menus on its right side that most Take Control people failed to spot on their first few rounds of writing or editing. The View Markup menu controls the extent of tracked changes that you can see, which is essential for hiding your tracked deletions (you might think you could hide them using the Deleted Text menu in Pages' General preference pane, but you'd be wrong). The gear menu gives you

commands to accept or reject changes wholesale, and it is useful for picking the color of your change-tracked text. (I have a great deal of fun monkeying with the colors; the second figure below shows Adam editing in purple and me editing in green; comments are always in yellow.)

To establish a comfortable workflow with the commands available only in the Track Changes toolbar, I had to extend myself outside the confines of Pages because I needed keyboard shortcuts for some of its functions, particularly for accepting changes and for toggling track changes on and off, both functions that

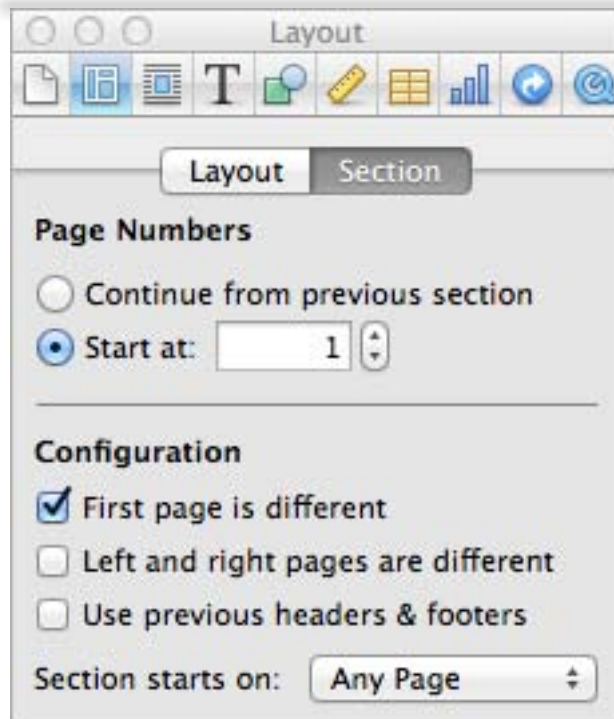


I might invoke hundreds of times in a typical day. I finally turned to Keyboard Maestro to create macros that give me keyboard shortcuts for those actions.

Inspect the Inspector

The Inspector is a panel that comes up if you choose View > Inspector (Command-Option-I) or click the Inspector button on the toolbar. Many Pages options are available only from the Inspector, and the Inspector has a bank of tiny buttons at its top, which you click to switch between the different panes of options. I find working with the Inspector easy now, but for the first month it felt slow and cumbersome.

Frustratingly, each of the Inspector panes is a different size. I like to keep the Inspector open, for faster access, but it seems that as soon as I get it in the right spot on my screen, I switch panes and it becomes the wrong size for that spot. Some authors get around this by opening multiple copies of the Inspector with View > New Inspector. Personally, I wish the Inspector would open to one size and then lock onto an edge of the Pages window in a



neat way, as panels in InDesign do, since all too often I wind up with it in the way of something else. (Word has a similar problem with its Formatting Palette, but since most of its functions are available in other ways, you can keep it closed most of the time.)

Rummage around in the Styles drawer

Another exciting chunk of Pages real estate is the Styles drawer, which can be opened from the View menu, with a keyboard shortcut, from a button on the Format bar, or with a non-default toolbar button. Within the Styles drawer, it took me a while to realise that an accurate hover over the right of a style name

would reveal a tiny triangle pop-up menu and it also took a while to be able to reliably click that minuscule menu on the first click. It all seems easy now, but at first it required persistence.

Eventually, I made that menu open enough times and absorbed its capabilities to the point where I tried the Hot Key command, which lets you assign a function key (like F3, say) to a style, so that you can apply it by pressing a key on your keyboard. However, most of the Take Control crew already had our function keys assigned to other functions. Third-party software again came to the rescue, this time in the form of AppleScripts for popular styles — each writer could install the scripts on his or her Mac and then use a macro utility (such as Keyboard Maestro or QuicKeys) to assign a keyboard shortcut to each script. In case you'd like to try this, here's an example:

```
tell application "Pages"
```

```
    set mySel to (get selection  
of front document)
```

```
    set paragraph style of mySel  
to "Chapter Name"
```

```
end tell
```

(Chapter Name is the 'Heading 1' style that you must assign to your top level headings when exporting an EPUB from Pages.)

Although we read the manual and searched high and low in Pages, we've yet to find a way to configure a paragraph or list style by hand, by selecting the various attributes that we'd like it to include. This is sort of possible when creating (but not editing) a new character style by choosing Create New Character Style from Selection from the None character style's pop-up menu and then expanding the Include All Character Attributes control. But there is no equivalent to the technique in Word where you choose Format > Style, then click New or Modify. Instead, you must make



a paragraph or list look the way you want and then redefine the existing style. Wacky.

My kingdom for an outline!

A great feature in Word, and one that I am sorry to have left behind, is the Navigation bar, which has been given different names in different versions of Word, all while remaining functionally the same. You open it as a left-hand bar in the Word window, and it shows the outline of your entire document, as long as you've used Word's built-in heading styles (any experienced Word user would use those built-in styles — they are Word's crown jewels with their elegant integration with the Table of Contents feature and full, useful Outline view).

In Word's Navigation bar, you can see the 'forest' surrounding the 'trees' of what you are reading at all times, and you can even edit the headings right in the Navigation bar. So, if you are in the middle of a chapter and deeply into a set of Heading 3 level topics, and suddenly the manuscript starts alternating between Heading 2 and Heading 4 level topics, you know you are in trouble and can adjust immediately. You can also click any line in the Navigation bar to jump to the corresponding heading.

Alas, Pages has no such organisational navigation interface. Also, because Pages has neither a Back command after clicking a link nor any other sensible way to jump back and forth between two sections of a document, we are finding it challenging to get around in longer documents.

To simulate the Navigation bar in Pages, some of us have taken to displaying the View > Page Thumbnails bar at the left, expanded as large as possible (drag its right border). It gets large enough that you can read the text in its thumbnails. I like to open it to the table of contents pages, so I can see the 'outline' there, and sometimes I open another copy of the manuscript in a separate document window so that I can more fully view the outline or a second portion of a manuscript.

Unfortunately, all of these workarounds pale in comparison to Word's Navigation bar and, frankly, the quality of the link-based user navigation in the Take Control series has decreased slightly because of this, because it is so much more difficult for authors and editors to determine where a possible link might lead.

Find the documentation

Another classic strategy for learning a program deeply is to read the manual or some other form of documentation. I have read the entire Pages manual, and I found it frustrating because while it does document how Pages is supposed to operate, it doesn't clarify which features that you might expect in a word processor are not present. (To be fair, very few programs document their shortcomings.) Also, I've found some features to be a bit dodgy, most notably section breaks and style modifications, and I can't figure out if it's me or a bug in Pages; the manual doesn't provide examples or describe common use cases.

You can find the manual by choosing Pages > Help, but if you plan to refer to it often, I suggest downloading the PDF and storing it somewhere handy: manuals.info.apple.com/en_US/Pages09_UserGuide.pdf.

A useful resource for ebook publishers is a short document published by Apple called 'ePub Best Practices for Pages', which you can download from a link in the Apple support note 'Creating ePub files with Pages'. The document mentions the handful of styles that you need to use in a Pages document slated for EPUB export and notes the all-important fact that graphics in such a document must be inline, not floating: support.apple.com/kb/HT4168.


It took time to learn that the best way to place a figure-sized graphic as inline is to first create a paragraph formatted so that the 'Line' is 'At Least' a specified line height; the 'At Least' setting allows the line height to increase to the height of the graphic (open the Inspector, click the T (for Text) button, click the Text button). Once you have the proper line height format set, press **Command** while you drag the image file in from the Finder.

Another useful resource is the Pages Apple Support Community, which I've visited several times to ask questions and to try to help out by answering a few. If you have Pages questions, this is a good place to ask: discussions.apple.com/community/iwork/pages?categoryID=225.



Work with great people

Although it was fairly easy to write this article, it was not easy to learn everything that I've mentioned in it. It would have been all the harder had I not been part of a small working group of smart and good-spirited people who could commiserate with my woes and sometimes point out options that I'd overlooked.

I could write a great deal more about the fine points of Pages and working with change tracking, about how I had to make a macro in order to insert a comment without the timestamp being pre-highlighted (such that when you start typing the timestamp disappears, unless the first key you press is the Right arrow key), about Pages versus Word templates, and more, but I have covered the main high (and low) points for now. If you have a Pages tip to share, please let us know in the comments. 

There is always space in **AppleSauce** for your contribution





The view from BC

Mike Millard

Spoiler

Working at your Mac (doesn't matter what you're in: web-page, text doc)? Want some excitement? Just press **Control-Option-Command-8** for Fun and Profit...

Great expectations?

Well, it's early-to-mid January as I'm writing this, and very little in the high tech world seems to have happened so far this year. Oh! the big Consumer Electronics Show began in Las Vegas today; as per Divine Right, the CEO of Microsoft gave the keynote address: www.appleinsider.com/articles/12/01/09/ces_live_report_on_the_steve_ballmer_keynote.html. (Just as Apple dropped out of Macworld Expo a few years ago, Microsoft says this may be the last CES at which they will be exhibiting and giving the keynote speech.)

Many PC makers seem to be very hotly trotting out 'UltraBooks', skinny laptops as close as they can get to a MacBook Air. Sales success could be problematical for the fair number who are having mucho trouble getting cost of manufacture of these beasties down as low as Apple does for its Air. (And if you listen carefully, you might still hear the very

faint sound of the occasional netbook, the Big Thing from these outfits so recently...)

For weeks, the furphies have been flying that an 'iPad 3' will be out Real Soon Now: some suggest it might be announced on 24 February, Steve Jobs' birthday. (One outfit, not known for consistent accuracy in rumour-mongering, said to expect an 'iPad 4' late this year. That story got honked at very roundly!) Features such as a 'retina' screen — à la iPhone 4S — and better cameras are touted.

Some are wondering 'whither the Mac Pro, Apple's legacy-styled tower. Apparently not so many of them are sold these days, meaning that they don't contribute a heck of a lot to the Mother Corp's profits. They could be upgraded, or the whole line dropped. Of course, there are some users for whom this style of machine is an obvious necessity, but for many, a revved-up 27-inch iMac with multiple drives connected by Thunderbolt and a second Thunderbolt Apple Display would do very nicely.



And, yes, Virginia, an 'iPhone 5' might actually appear late this year (around the time that new iPhones have been traditionally introduced).

AirPrint

When Apple introduced the iPad two years ago, the term 'AirPrint' appeared, a way of printing from an iDevice to certain classes of printer. Ever since, I don't think I have heard much at all about it from Apple itself, but app developers and printer makers have subsequently done quite a lot to provide the promised functionality. ('Printing' to me meant being able to print from a Pages document on my iPad to A4 stationery, or a picture in the iPad to photographic paper.)

I'm not aware of printing being possible from an iDevice to a printer connected directly to that device. Everything I've seen involves printout travelling via WiFi from the iDevice to a printer on a network in some way.

One method allows you to print to a printer connected to a Mac or PC that is 'shared' to other devices; an active app — e.g. Printopia — on the Mac/PC handles printout from the



iDevice. Other devices, particularly 'All-in-One' scanner/printers, communicate WiFi-ly. This latter bunch finally provides 'AirPrinting' as Apple intended. (Note: these are currently very recent models. If their specs do not mention AirPrint they likely cannot do it. Canon, HP, Epson and Kodak all make such AirPrint-compatible models, and all publish free iOS apps for printing photos directly to their respective WiFi-equipped models.)

iTunes Match

Apple finally implemented iTunes Match in several countries. For an annual fee of \$34.99 Apple will maintain your complete iTunes library (that you maintain on, say, your main computer) 'in the [i]Cloud' so you can play this music on 'any and all' of your iDevices. (See www.apple.com/au/icloud/features and scroll down a bit to iTunes Match.)

Where have the contents of your iTunes library on your computer come from? I'd say it will be material you have 'ripped' yourself



Apple



from CDs, what you have purchased from the iTunes Store, and other things you may have downloaded or copied. So... how does iTunes Match handle each of these?

It starts by scanning the iTunes library: which could take a while :-). If anything it finds in your library 'matches' something in Apple's repository, it puts a reference to a 'best quality' version of it (256k bit rate) in your iCloud. Only if there is no match will it actually copy the track(s) up to your iCloud. Once everything is 'matched up', you can play stuff from the iCloud * or ask for a copy to be actually downloaded to the iDevice.

For one person's experience of 'matching', see the TidBITS article by Matt Neuberg at tidbits.com/article/12702.

DoodleDesk

This is a new 'white-board' app for Mac OS X (10.7). It is '\$5.99' from the Mac App Store. (That's what it cost me from the Canadian Mac App Store; I can't get to the Aus App Store to see what they are charging for it.) This tiny app creates a 'full screen' white-



* To play directly from your iCloud, your iDevice must be connected to the Internet (by WiFi is cheaper than by 3G!).

board on your screen. You can type Stickies-like notes (but with no choice of font, style or point size!), draw freehand in three colours and erase.

There is a bit more detail (though not much!) at imaginaryroots.co.uk/doodledesk, but it is easy to use...

Gmail hacked!

There is a rather sombre story in the *Atlantic Magazine* by someone who had their Gmail account tampered with. This lengthy article is at www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2011/11/hacked/8673.

In closing

Please drop me a line if you have any comments or questions on this article: mike.millard@shaw.ca. Thanks.





The Web page

Many are the schemes devised to protect intellectual property, including copyright law, copy protection on software distribution, DVD zones, DRM... What comes next? In a recent piece on BoingBoing, ‘The coming war on general-purpose computing’, Cory Doctorow has some words of warning: boingboing.net/2012/01/10/lockdown.html.

Looking back at an earlier age is ‘The Restart Page’ at www.therestartpage.com. “Do you long for the days when your Mac would start with a smiling Mac logo and a row of INITs along the bottom of the screen? Or perhaps you miss watching a NeXT machine perform its initial memory scan? Pine no more for the past, because The Restart Page will transport you there.”

Not just Macs, but Apple IIgs, PCs, Atari and others.



Before OS X there was Rhapsody



Also looking back at the early history of the Mac is a site by Susan Kare, who designed the original set of icons. Find it at www.kare-prints.com, and



there’s more at blogs.plos.org/neurotribes/2011/11/22/the-sketch-book-of-susan-kare-the-artist-who-gave-computing-a-human-face.

Unix predates the Mac, and in the form of OS X is the Mac’s foundation. There’s an account of the early days at spectrum.ieee.org/computing/software/the-strange-birth-and-long-life-of-unix/0. It’s written by an Australian, Warren Toomey, who teaches at Bond University.

How do you type ⌘, ♀, or ⚡? With the Character Viewer, quite easily. For a tutorial, see reviews.cnet.com/8301-13727_7-57353404-263/how-to-use-the-os-x-character-viewer.

The Mac has a comprehensive set of keyboard shortcuts. Read about them at support.apple.com/kb/ht1343.

Before the days of windows, icons and mouse pointer devices editing had to be done with keyboard commands: [Control-A](http://reviews.cnet.com/8301-13727_7-57343359-263/advanced-text-handling-tips-in-os-x) for at the beginning of a line for example. Many of those commands are still in some Mac software, and still useful. Read about them at reviews.cnet.com/8301-13727_7-57343359-263/advanced-text-handling-tips-in-os-x.

On page 27 of the September 2011 *AppleSauce* there’s a picture of an orang utan with an iPad. Experiments with primates and iPads are increasing in number, and now pigs are joining in, although they don’t use the tablets themselves. They respond to sounds and lights flashed on screens in the Pig Chase game:

‘The Playing with Pigs project is researching the complex relationship we have with



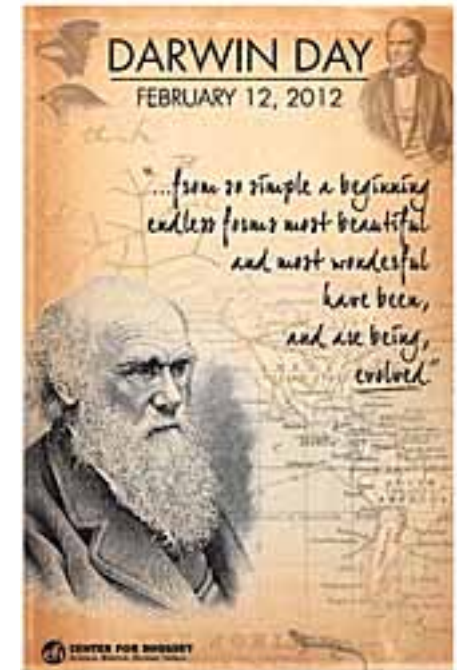
The Web page

domesticated pigs by designing a game. Designing new forms of human-pig interaction can create the opportunity for consumers and pigs to forge new relations as well as to experience the cognitive capabilities of each other. The game is called Pig Chase.'

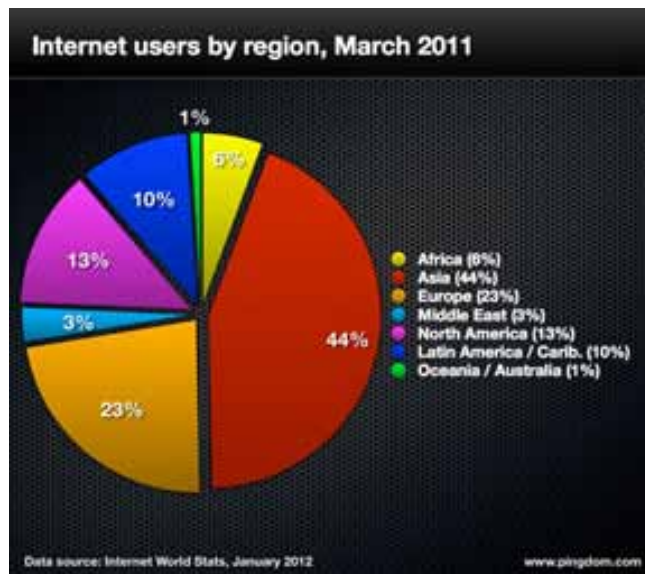
Read about it at www.playingwithpigs.nl.

Cats are also known to play with iPads, but GirlieMac has combined cats and HTTP status messages. 'Error 404: file not found' will never be the same again: www.flickr.com/photos/girliemac/sets/72157628409467125.

Apple designs have long influenced other manufacturers, but perhaps not this way before: a compact with mirror that looks like a tiny MacBook Air. See it at: www.bemle-gaus.com/2011/11/macbook-zinho-air.html.



Nearly time for the annual celebration: darwinday.org



What happened with the Internet in 2011? Lots of numbers at royal.pingdom.com/2012/01/17/internet-2011-in-numbers.

How can you select a whole paragraph at once? Find out at reviews.cnet.com/8301-13727_7-57339714-263/text-handling-tips-in-os-x.

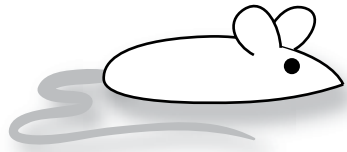


Basic **text** objects in OS X





Computing at Entropy House



$$S = k_B \log N$$

Boltzmann's formula for the entropy of a macroscopic system of particles: entropy S is proportional to the logarithm of the number N of microscopic states consistent with that macroscopic state. The constant k_B is there to get the units right.

This was the subject of one of Chad Orzel's pre-Newton's birthday series of 'Uncertain Principles' blog items. He writes:

This equation, then, really captures the central notion of the entire field. The macroscopic property known as entropy is just a measure of how many microscopic arrangements of particles and states could give you the same collection of properties for the macroscopic system. If there are lots of ways to get basically the same situation, the entropy is high; if there are only a few ways of getting a particular set of properties, then it has low entropy.

Read the whole thing at scienceblogs.com/principles/2011/12/the_advent_calendar_of_physics_17.php.

Someone asked "Should it be 'mouses' or 'mice'?" Among the replies was a contrived acronym with no basis in fact. In reality, the name came about simply because the device looked to its makers, Douglas Engelbart and Bill English, like a mouse, with the cable as tail.

The *Apple Publications Style Guide* (September 2008) has this to say (p 119):

mouse Drop references to the mouse as quickly as possible. Switch emphasis to the actions on the screen, such as *clicking*, *dragging*, *selecting*, or *choosing*. See also **choose; click; drag; press; select (v.)**.

Avoid using the plural form of *mouse*. If you must use the plural, use either *mouse devices* or *mice*.

Apple offers several types of mouse devices.

While we're looking at Apple's style guide, here's what it says about a certain key (p 18):

Apple key Don't use. The key with the Apple logo is the *Command key*. See also **Command key**.



The first computer mouse, in Douglas Engelbart's hand

Which is described on p 41:

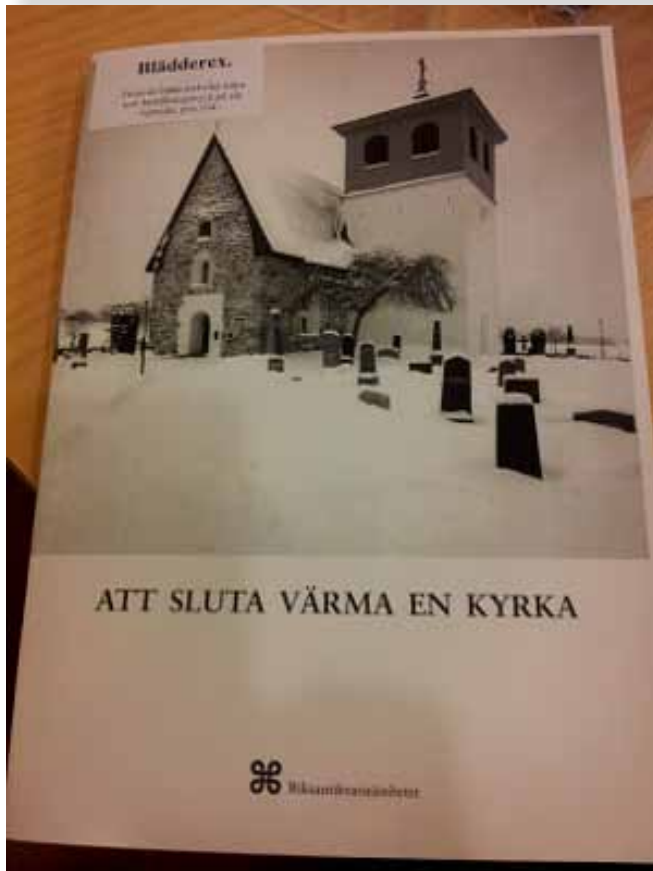
Command key On first use in print user documentation, identify the Command key with its symbol: *Command (⌘) key*. Thereafter, just use *Command key*. Don't use *Apple key*. It's OK to use the Command key symbol in a list of shortcuts.

⌘-Option-Escape

⌘-Shift-Option-Delete

Colleague at organisation R was working on a document and found that when he added to an existing line of text it indented. The same happened with the next paragraph.





The Command key symbol in its earlier setting, as a marker for an interesting or historical site

His *ad hoc* solution to the problem was to hit Enter in a couple of places so that each line of the text was a separate paragraph and therefore began against the margin.

Took a copy of the document to investigate. Sure enough, a confused mess of manual formatting imposed on several styles in a template from somewhere else. Tidied things up, defined some new styles and made a new

template, with strict instructions to use its styles only, without any overrides. We'll see.

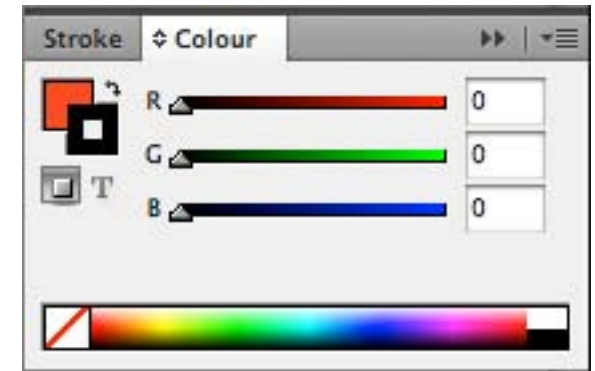
Same organisation needed some new emergency evacuation diagrams to replace some outdated hand-drawn ones. Set to work with Illustrator. All fairly mundane stuff, rectangles and lines with text here and there. Someone who hadn't seen Illustrator before thought it was 'brilliant'. Well, anything is brilliant compared to Word...

Unlike InDesign with character, paragraph and object styles, Illustrator has an eyedropper that can copy stroke, fill, colour and text characteristics from one object to another. Trick is to set up sample objects and copy characteristics as required. (InDesign can do that too, but using styles is the better scheme.) There other inconsistencies between the two.

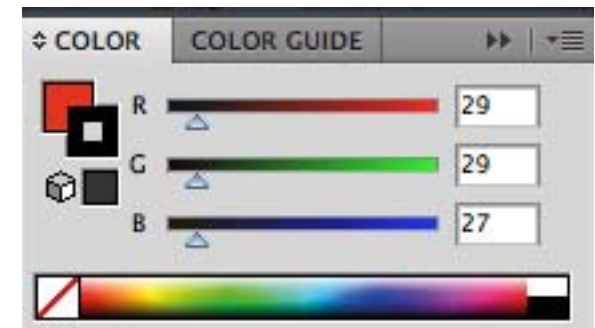
Colleague wanted to look at some video on his PC laptop, but kept getting error messages about Flash. He installed the latest version, to no avail. Adobe's help site wasn't much help (surprise), and neither were most other forums and other sites. Eventually he came across advice to disable ActiveX if running under Windows Vista. He did that, and Flash worked.

We're not missing anything: HTML5 and H.264 every time.

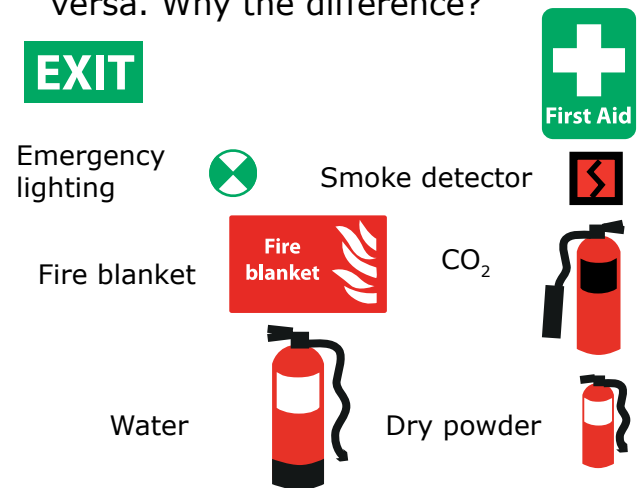
Emergency evacuation symbols: couple of minutes each with Illustrator



Colour panel in InDesign: click the ↔ to swap fill and stroke colours



The corresponding Illustrator panel: drag fill to stroke or vice versa. Why the difference?

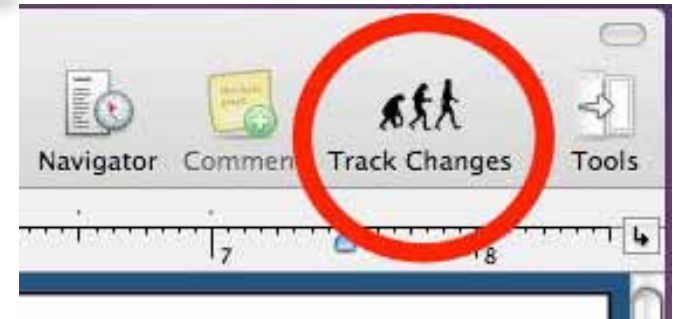




Look closely: this is not a picture of Steve Jobs but an action figure by a toy company. It may or may not be made in quantity but you can read about it at thenextweb.com/apple/2012/01/02/this-steve-jobs-action-figure-is-so-realistic-its-actually-kind-of-freaky



The mouse evolves: the Evoluent VerticalMouse is designed to reduce stress on the forearm by keeping it in a more natural and relaxed position. Details are at www.evoluent.com.



SJ Gould would not approve. (See *Wonderful Life*, pp 27 – 45)



'The fine print...'

South Australian Apple Users' Club Inc

Directory 2011 – 2012

President: Grant Ward

Vice President: Peter Wiechmann

Secretary: Judith Watts

Treasurer: Susan Harrap

Editor: Peter Carter

2011 Committee: Barrie Coppock, Mike Summers

To contact SAAUC: <info@saauc.org.au>

PO Box 411 Glenside SA 5065

NodePhone (08) 7127 1000

Web site: <www.saauc.org.au>

Meetings

Two meetings are held each month, except January, at the Salvation Army Centre, Marion Street Unley.

The Friday meetings are on the first Friday of the month, commencing at 7:30 pm, with the library and update machine available. Meetings normally alternate between presentations and special interest groups (SIGs).

Wednesday meetings are normally the following Wednesday, and do not have a set format.

For more detail, see the Web site Meetings and Calendar pages.

Directory references

Fullers: Map 52 C2

Gregory: Map 200 E5

UBD: Map 130 K5

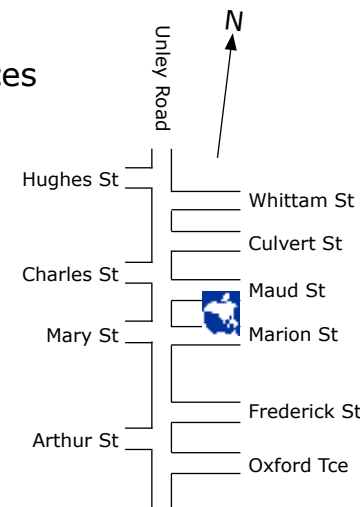
Zone 54H grid:

02816 61301

Latitude and Longitude:

34° 66' 52.9" S

138° 36' 31.2" E



AppleSauce

AppleSauce is the official organ of SAAUC Inc., and is published eleven times per year, February – December.

AppleSauce is an independent production and has not been authorised, sponsored or otherwise approved by Apple Computer Inc.

Opinions expressed in **AppleSauce** may not be those of SAAUC or its officers.

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 .docx), Pages or AppleWorks), with graphics as separate files. Text and images may be combined in a 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.

Advertising

Small advertisements from financial members will be accepted and published free of charge, provided they are signed by the person(s) placing the advertisement.

Business advertising rate is \$50.00 per page (or by negotiation) with submission as PDF file. Page size is A4 landscape (842 * 595 pixels), and commercial advertising deadline is the second Friday of the month.

Advertisements must not conflict with the interests of the club. Publication does not imply recommendation or endorsement by SAAUC Inc.

Copyright

Except where otherwise stated, this publication is copyright © 2012 by SAAUC Inc. Authors and advertisers express their own opinions and are responsible for the accuracy of their submissions.

Permission is granted for the reproduction of original articles contained in this issue by any non-profit organisation provided the author, title and publication credits are given, and a copy of the publication is sent to SAAUC. Contact the editor for text and graphics files.



AppleSauce is prepared with BBEdit from Bare Bones Software, and Adobe InDesign, Photoshop, Illustrator, and Acrobat Professional. Folder navigation is aided by Default Folder from St Clair Software, Web site maintenance by Fetch from Fetch Software

