



Users Guide

MacTuneUp™ Quick Reference

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PRODUCT REGISTRATION

Registering MacTuneUp™ is important. Registration allows Macware to notify you when a new product update is released, and also gives you access to technical support, valuable information about new product releases, articles, tips and hints, and special offers on other Macware products.

You can register MacTuneUp online at:

<http://www.macwareinc.com/register.asp>

GETTING STARTED

Thank you for purchasing MacTuneUp, an all-purpose utility to keep you Mac working like new.

Administrator Privileges

In order to use all MacTuneUp features, administrator privileges are required. If you use a feature that needs admin privileges, an authentication dialog will ask you for your administrator password. The first user you created when setting up Mac OS X has administrator privileges by default.

Updates

Please make sure you are running the latest version of MacTuneUp. Choose "Update..." from the application menu, or select the MacTuneUp Preference "Check for updates on launch" if you have a static internet connection.

Scanning System Information

Generally MacTuneUp loads the respective system information and settings after clicking a toolbar icon. Re-click the toolbar item to refresh the gathered information.

Read Before Using

Please read these rules to make sure you are using MacTuneUp properly.

1. Make sure you read all dialogs carefully.

2. Do not cancel required restart actions.
3. Do not force quit MacTuneUp when running major tasks.
4. Make sure you do not delete important system files using X-Trash.
5. Make sure you do not block your system with improper firewall rules.
6. Quit all other applications when doing major maintenance.
7. Read the Help file before trying an unknown feature.
8. Make sure you are running the latest version of MacTuneUp.

A few MacTuneUp features are considered major processes. These require a heavy percentage of your system resources, so overall system performance will decrease while running these. Therefore, MacTuneUp only allows you to run a single major process at any given time. While running a major process, MacTuneUp cannot be closed. Major processes include the maintenance pilot, trash, and the backup functions.

USING MACTUNEUP

When MacTuneUp opens the main toolbar will appear.



Clicking on an icon will expand the toolbar to give you the available options related to the icon description.

Macware strongly recommends you make a backup of your system prior to running any other feature of MacTuneUp. This will allow you to easily restore anything if you accidentally remove something you wanted to keep on your Mac.

Settings

Settings give you instant control over many features that are included with your Mac, but may seem less accessible to you. These settings help you to tailor the Mac experience and look to your preferences.

Using this feature, you can adjust the settings for:

Finder	System Animations	Dock
Exposé	Dashboard	Screen Capture
Permissions	Scroll Arrows	Crash Reporting
Login	Startup Mode	Memory
File System Journaling	Disk Spindown	Safari
Disk Utility	DVD Player	Address Book

Maintenance

Your Mac is a maintenance powerhouse that can keep itself running great if you allow it to. To keep it running like new, make sure you continue to run maintenance, clean your machine regularly, reset settings if problems occur, and securely trash anything clogging your computer. *Many maintenance operations will require you to restart your computer after completion in order to fully take effect.*

Maintenance Pilot

If you leave your Mac on 24/7, and the computer is not in sleep mode, then periodic maintenance scripts are automatically run (these are also called "Cron jobs") between 3:15am and 5:15am. If you regularly shut down your Mac or put it to sleep, then these maintenance jobs will not be run, making it necessary to use MacTuneUp to get the job done.

This is a list of what each task does:

Daily handles:

1. Cleaning out the /var/rwho/ folder. (rwho keeps track of who has logged in to any host on your LAN.)
2. Cleaning up "NFS turds." Says it "May be useful on NFS servers." (most likely something you do not use.)
3. Cleans out /tmp/ and /var/tmp. (Temporary files.)
4. Removes system messages older than 21 days.

5. Hey! It backs up your NetInfo database to /var/backups/\$domain.nidump !!! w00t!
6. Alerts you to what filesystems have files that need to be backed up.
7. Prints a summary of mail messages still waiting to be delivered.
8. Shows the status of auto-configured network interfaces.
9. Shows the uptime of all hosts on your LAN.
10. Rotates your system.log
11. Rotates your httpd.log (webserver.)
12. Runs /etc/daily.local if it exists. (Your own addendum to the daily script.)
13. Runs /etc/security if it exists.

Weekly handles:

1. Updates the locate.db (locate is like a super-fast find. If you have files that haven't been moved/created since weekly was last run, you can find them very quickly with locate.)
2. Updates the whatis.db (whatis gives short descriptions of shell commands. The whatis.db is also used by apropos and man -k to "search" man page descriptions.)
3. Rotates ftp.log
4. Rotates lookupd.log (Directory services.)
5. Rotates lpr.log (Printing.)
6. Rotates mail.log
7. Rotates netinfo.log
8. Rotates hwmond.log
9. Restarts syslogd
10. Runs /etc/weekly.local if it exists.

Monthly handles:

1. Shows total amount of time each user spent logged on to the system.
2. Rotates wtmp.log (user login records.)
3. Restarts syslogd again.
4. Runs /etc/monthly.local if it exists.

If you want to be sure that the built-in maintenance tasks have been run, the daily, weekly, and monthly maintenance scripts each write the details of every time they run into their own log file, which you can check. Open the Console application located at:
Applications/Utilities/Console

Then go to File->Open Quickly->/var/logs/. Select "daily.out", "weekly.out", or "monthly.out" for the maintenance logs.

It is recommended you quit any memory intensive applications to be on the safe side, but the rest you can leave alone as long as you can walk away from your Mac while MacTuneUp runs its maintenance.

Clean Up

Clean your log, browser and application caches to free up space on your Mac and improve performance. Make sure you quit (close) your browsers and applications prior to cleaning them.

Reset

Resetting your file type settings helps restore quicker launch times for applications by removing their .plist files and launch caches. This is essentially like starting your applications for the first time.

You can also remove folder settings that clear comments, icon positions, modification dates, and other settings. This resets the information to start fresh.

Trash

You can delete all Trash folders with “administrator privileges” on a chosen volume. This can be used if there are undeletable files in the trash that cannot be removed by using the Finder's "Empty Trash" function. Files and folders can also be deleted using this method.

The "Shredder" option overwrites regular files before deleting their directory entry, making the files unrecoverable from common “undelete” and “recover” software. Once you shred a file, you cannot get it back.

Optimization

Using Optimization, you can “optimize” (maximize) your network settings for a broadband Internet connection.

If you use a standard internet connection, choose "Automatically" and define a preset (Modem / ISDN, Cable / DSL, Satellite). If you have a special internet configuration, choose "Manually" and define custom settings.

Before you run optimization, make sure your modem supports optimization software; some modem manufacturers do not support this feature and can cause you to lose connection.

For heavy system use, you can optimize your virtual memory in order to handle more on your Mac without overloading your system resources. Virtual memory is space on your hard drive that it is used as RAM. Like built-in RAM, having more virtual memory allows your Mac to open

more (and larger) programs and files, but it is not as fast as built-in RAM. Read the Help file for more information on how to increase your virtual memory.

Sharing

Control your installed server settings from MacTuneUp. Define access for personal file sharing, personal web sharing, access ports, and more.

You can also create new Share Points (additional shared directories) anywhere on your local volumes.

Using a Firewall

Install a custom firewall or simply enhance the current Apple Firewall to add a stronger layer of protection on incoming and outgoing information.

You can define "deny" and "out" rules, and enable the ipfw (IP firewall) log function. Since both the Apple firewall and the MacTuneUp firewall, use "ipfw", which is the standard software firewall of Unix based systems, they work together perfectly. So you are able to use the standard ipfw rules from Apple, and add specific rules in order to log network access or define deny-rules for certain ports or IPs.

Use the "Info" button to get examples for complete firewall rule sets, information about port numbers, services and protocols, and to read the system integrated IPFW manual.

Although firewalls can offer strong protection, they can also put your Mac in an unusable state if not configured correctly. Use caution in applying new rules.

Backup

Creating a bootable clone of your system is a great way to recover your Mac to that state if a serious problem occurs. In many cases, you will need multiple CDs or DVDs if you have a great deal of applications and data stored on your computer (a CD or DVD writer is required to burn your backup to a CD or DVD).

Disk Cloning

Please follow these steps for creating a bootable clone of a system volume. It's recommended to do your first backup step by step, as described below.

1. **Volume Check:** Locate the backup (destination) volume in the Finder and choose “Get Info” from the File menu (or press Command + i). Then the information window should open, where we can review the following:
 - a. General: Format: Should be a “Mac OS Extended” or “UFS” format. If not, use the natively installed “Disk Utility” to reformat your backup volume to a “Mac OS Extended” format.
 - b. General: Available: Here the available size should be at least 300 MB higher than the source data size. (Open the Finder information window for the source volume to check this.)
 - c. Ownership & Permissions: Here the “Ignore ownership on this volume” option should NOT be activated.

2. **Volume Preparing:** To ensure a working system clone, it’s recommended to repair the disk permissions on the source system.
 - a. Open MacTuneUp and click the Maintenance toolbar icon, then select the Maintenance Pilot tab.
 - b. Check the “Repair Permissions” button, select your source volume from the list, then start the Maintenance Pilot (Disk permissions can also be repaired using the “Disk Utility”).

3. **Process Preparing:** Now it’s time to prepare the cloning process in MacTuneUp. Launch MacTuneUp, click the Backup toolbar item and check that the “Disk Cloning” tab is selected.
 - a. Disks: Select the desired source and destination disk.
 - b. Check disk space: This option checks the source data size and the available disk space on the destination volume, and calculates an estimated process duration. The size calculation might take up to 15 minutes. If you know that there is enough space on the destination disk, it is recommended to deactivate this option.
 - c. Optimize backup: Choose whether the backup should get optimized (System components will get copied first, and therefore will be copied to the physically fastest location on the hard disk).
 - d. Make bootable: If you want the clone to be bootable, make sure this option is checked.
 - e. Detailed log: Choose whether the backup log should list every copied file (if activated the backup process takes longer).
 - f. Shut Down after...: Choose whether the computer should shut down after the backup process.
 - g. Replace / Update existing data: Choose whether existing files and folders on the destination volume should be replaced anyway or only updated if the source data has been modified since the last backup. If you are doing your first backup, neither of these options should be activated.
 - h. Copy item list: Here you can exclude files or folders from the backup process. If you have files or folders on the first level of your source disk, which you don’t

want to copy to the destination disk, select the item and click the “Remove” button. IMPORTANT: If you want the backup to be bootable, the following files and folders must remain in the copy item list: System, Library, bin,/sbin, private, mach_kernel, usr

4. Starting the backup process:

- a. Click the “Start” button (and wait for the time indication dialog, if the “Check disk space” option is activated).
- b. Enter your administrator password.
- c. DONE! The backup process starts and can be observed by reviewing the backup log.

When the backup process is complete, you will hear a “done sound” and the backup progress bar will stop (hide). Be aware that backup process might last hours, depending on the amount of the source data.

If you stop the process before complete, the backup on the destination disk will not be usable and therefore should be removed immediately.

Software Restore

This is an instruction for creating a disk image of a system volume for the ASR (Apple Software Restore) software (available in Apples “Disk Utility”). It is recommended to follow these step by step instructions the first time you create a software restore.

1. **Space Check:** The available space size on the destination volume must be twice the size of the source data. So if the backup source has a size of 10 GB, the destination volume must provide at least 20 GB.
2. **Volume Preparing:** It is recommended to repair the disk permissions on the source system before starting the backup process.
 - a. Open MacTuneUp and click the Maintenance toolbar icon, then select the Maintenance Pilot tab.
 - b. Check the “Repair Permissions” button, select your source volume from the list, then start the Maintenance Pilot (Disk permissions can also be repaired using the “Disk Utility”).
3. **Process Preparing:** Now we prepare the image creation process in MacTuneUp. So launch MacTuneUp, click the Backup toolbar item and check that the “Software Restore” tab is selected.
 - a. Disks: Select the desired source and destination disk.
 - b. Check disk space: This option checks the source data size and the available disk space on the destination volume, and calculates an estimated process duration. The size calculation might take up to 15 minutes. If you know that there is

enough space on the destination disk, it is recommended to deactivate this option.

- c. Reset Apple Setup Assistant: This resets the setup assistant, so that it runs automatically, when the restored system gets launched the first time.
- d. Remove Users: This removes all user registrations from the restore image (not the standard User folder, but the user registry in the NetInfo-Database).
- e. Shut Down after...: Choose whether the computer should shut down after the backup process.
- f. Copy item list: Here you can exclude files or folders from the backup process. If you have files or folders on the first level of your source disk, which you don't want to copy to the destination disk, select the item and click the "Remove" button. IMPORTANT: The following files and folders should remain in the copy item list: System, Library, bin, sbin, private, mach_kernel, usr

4. Starting the backup process:

- a. Click the "Start" button (and wait for the time indication dialog, if the "Check disk space" option is activated).
- b. Enter your administrator password.
- c. DONE! The backup process starts and can be observed by reviewing the backup log.

When the backup process is complete, you will hear a "done sound" and the backup progress bar will stop (hide). The newly created disk image will now appear in the Finder. Be aware that backup process might last hours, depending on the amount of the source data.

Browser

With the MacTuneUp Browser you are able to browse ALL files and folders on your system volumes. It shows all hidden files and folders (same as turning on "Show hidden files and folders" in the MacTuneUp Finder settings). The browser ignores any localized names and always displays the real name of each file.

From here you can open any folder, launch applications, or open files dependent on a default application. You can also add the selected item(s) to "File-Trash" in the Maintenance section, but please note that this can allow you to trash critical system components or another user's home folder.

Unix

At the core of your Mac OS X is a UNIX-based operating system that works hard to keep your computer from crashing and compromised by security risks.

MacTuneUp allows advanced users to format and display system integrated UNIX manual pages.

Info

Looking for some quick information on your Mac? MacTuneUp can give you an instant snapshot of your installed Mac hardware, operating system software, memory, and networks and network settings. You can also view current shortcut commands and common error code descriptions to make your Mac more familiar to you while increasing the amount of work you can do in a shorter amount of time.

FAQs

The following is a short list of support questions MacTuneUp customers have had in the past:

Q. I installed MacTuneUp and while browsing through the program, I set the system to boot in single user mode. When I turned it on it won't boot up. I get a lot of stuff on the screen that I have no idea what to do with. I get a prompt on the screen like this:

```
localhost:/ root#
```

A. You have most likely chosen the "Single User" mode as startup mode (located in MacTuneUp | Settings | Startup | Startup mode). This is a startup mode that is useful for debugging and trouble shooting.

Solution:

1. Start the computer, and when the startup procedure has stopped and remains in a "terminal like" command line mode, enter the word "exit" and then press the enter (or return) button on your keyboard. The system will start up normally (in multi user mode).
2. In order to reset to the default system startup mode: Open MacTuneUp, click the "Settings" toolbar item and select the "Startup" tab, then choose "Standard" from the "Startup mode" popup button menu, or click the "Defaults" button in order to reset all startup preferences.
3. Restart the computer.

Q. After running MacTuneUp I now see a ton of new files on my desktop and in my folders, including a document called “.DS_Store”.

A. This is most likely due to a setting you used in MacTuneUp. Try opening MacTuneUp and select the Settings icon. In the **Finder** tab under **Options**, there should be a checkbox called "Show hidden files and folders". Make sure this is unchecked and then click the Restart Finder button at the bottom right of the application window. This should fix the problem.

Q. What happens if I use the "Clean Log Archives" in the Clean Up tab of the Maintenance window? Will my third party applications be affected by cleaning these log files?

A. The **Clean Log Archives** feature searches for and deletes log archive files in the default log directories. The option "Clean active log files" even deletes all active log files ending in “.log” in these log directories. (This option requires a restart in order to reactivate the logging system.)

The first dialog you see before running this is a standard "cannot undo" warning, the second one (if the option "Clean active log files" is selected) reminds you that the computer must be restarted after cleaning the log files. If a third party application uses the Mac OS X native logging system, its log files will also get deleted. So your third party applications actually won't be affected negatively, since only its log files get deleted. If deletion of third party application log files has a negative effect on you (you will need to find this out in the respective application help file or by contacting the company who develops the application), please don't use this function. Otherwise it is recommended to use the "Clean Log Archives" feature once a month in order to preserve privacy and to save disk space.

GETTING TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Purchasing MacTuneUp gives you free access to Macware’s online technical support located at:

<http://www.macwareinc.com/support/>

You can also read additional information on using the MacTuneUp application in the help file located at **Help | MacTuneUp Help** in the program menu.

<http://www.macwareinc.com>