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Thank you for purchasing MacOptimizer.

MacOptimizer 3 is a handy software utility for Mac OS X 10.7 and higher, and can help keep your Mac clean, fix common disk problems to make your computer run faster and longer, and organize clutter on your desktop.

When you first open MacOptimizer you will be taken to the **Home** screen to view details of your hard drive.

Home

The Home screen gives a brief overview of your hard drive status, including the capacity (size) of your hard drive, how much space you have used on your hard drive, how much space you have available, and how much space MacOptimizer has recovered.

The space recovered by MacOptimizer is calculated by adding up the size of everything that is removed or cleaned using the tools found in the application.



You can also visit our Facebook and Twitter pages to find answers to using or fixing your Mac.

Once MacOptimizer is open you can navigate through the available features using the main toolbar at the top of each window. The toolbar options include: **Home**, **Free Cache**, **Optimization**, **Maintenance**, **System Tweaks**, **Language Buster**, and **Desktop Genie**.

To close MacOptimizer, simply choose the **Quit** option in the **MacOptimizer** menu.

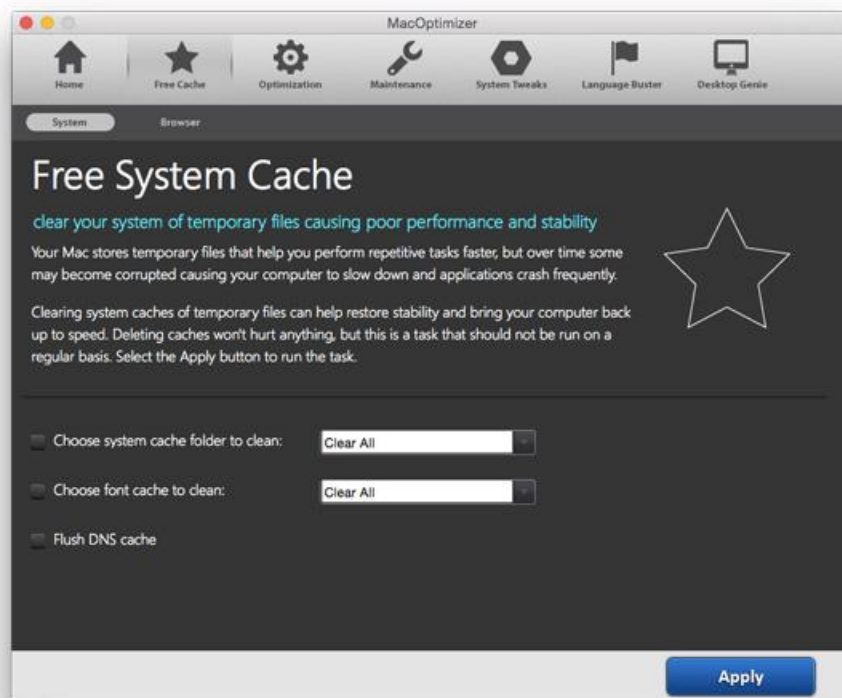
Free Cache

System

Clear your system of temporary files causing poor performance and stability.

Your Mac stores temporary files that help you perform repetitive tasks faster, but over time some may become corrupted causing your computer to slow down and applications crash frequently.

Clearing system caches of temporary files can help restore stability and bring your computer back up to speed. Deleting caches won't hurt anything, but this is a task that should not be run on a regular basis because keeping your cache intact can help applications run faster (as long as their temporary cache files are not corrupted).



Cleaning your font cache

As you use fonts on your Mac, your computer stores font data in a cache file to make future access quicker. Over time, a font cache can become corrupted causing obvious character flaws, such as strange symbols in place of normal characters, overlapping characters, or other text related issues. When this occurs you can usually fix the font problems by cleaning your font cache.

Before running this task you should make sure you first close all other running applications. The task may take some time to complete so be patient.

Flush DNS cache

A DNS (Domain Name System) cache helps translate domain names (for example, macappware.com) to IP addresses (for example, 74.12.223.1). Your computer will cache DNS lookups between you and the Internet in order for you to browse online quickly and efficiently. At times, your DNS cache may become corrupted due to a virus, technical hiccup, or some other system accident that will affect your Internet browsing. You may also need to clear out your DNS cache when you change network settings or you notice connection problems. When this happens, an easy remedy is to clear/reset your DNS cache by selecting **Flush DNS cache** and clicking the **Apply** button.

One last note on deleting your system caches...

Running the Maintenance tasks clears out some temporary files, but none of the system caches are emptied.

Temporary caches can help open applications and files quicker, but occasionally files in these caches can become corrupted causing your Mac to slow down or crash more often. If you are not experiencing any slowdown and your system is running smoothly, you can ignore Free Cache until you notice a difference in performance.

If you are worried about losing something important in your cache and want to be safe you can just copy everything in your cache to a temporary folder on your computer before deleting your system caches. If everything is running great on your Mac after emptying your system caches you can then safely delete your backup.

Browser

Fix a corrupted cache or simply refresh browser data.

A browser cache stores things from websites you visit on your computer so the site loads faster next time you visit it. Sometimes a cache can get corrupted, or a site gets updated with new content but your computer is still showing the old items. Use the options below to clear browser caches and fix these issues.



Choose Firefox cache to clean

If you have Firefox installed and use it regularly, the temporary files stored on your computer while using this Web browser will continue to grow. You can choose to Clear All or Only Cookies.

Clear Chrome cache

If you have Firefox installed and use it regularly, the temporary files stored on your computer while using this Web browser will continue to grow. You can clear the entire Chrome cache using this option.

Reset Safari

This runs the same processes available in Safari that includes: Clear History, Reset Top Sites, Remove all webpage preview images, Reset all location warnings, Remove all website data, Remove saved names and passwords, Remove other AutoFill form text, Clear the Downloads list, and Close all Safari windows. This feature is an excellent way to keep your browsing private, and restore space on your computer that you lose when saving all your browsing history. There is no way to undo Reset Safari once you run it.

With the introduction of Mac OS X 10.10 (Yosemite), the Reset Safari option has changed a bit. If you are running Mac OS X 10.10 or newer then the Reset Safari option will remove history, cookies and other website data.

Optimization - Optimization

Optimize your Mac so your applications open faster.

In order to open quickly, applications link some of their functions directly to the operating system. When new system libraries are installed, these links may need to be rebuilt in order for an application to continue opening quickly. Although Mac OS X 10.4 and later system versions improved their linking system which no longer requires the need for this linking when dealing with applications and third-party code libraries, system libraries still use “prebinding” and can benefit from this kind of optimization.

Optimizing system performance may require some time to complete, depending on the size of your Mac. It is recommended you optimize if a system update installation was interrupted, or if you made changes to one of the system libraries.

You can also free up memory and run other tasks to make your Mac run faster using the additional optimization tools in this window.



Repair Disk Permissions

If you experience problems with an application not opening, launching slowly or having problems with application plugins you may need to repair permissions. This tool is also good to run if you notice your Mac is taking longer to start up or shut down.

Repair Disk Permissions only repairs files and applications that were installed using Apple's installer package and are located on bootable volumes that have Mac OS X installed.

Vacuum Apple Mail

Apple Mail uses a SQLite database to store its Envelope index of senders, recipients, subject lines of emails, and more. Over time this can become bloated and dramatically slow down your Mail application. Using the "Vacuum Apple Mail" option will optimize this index (clean items marked for deletion but not actually deleted, defragment the structure, and more) which will compact your Envelope archive and increase the speed of Mail.

Rebuild Spotlight index

"Rebuild Spotlight index" is an excellent troubleshooting technique when you encounter problems with the Mac search client, or if you find Spotlight isn't working at all. On some computers this process may take some time depending on the speed of your drive and its contents, and you may even experience a slower Mac during the rebuilding process. Others may find this process completes quickly and you are up and running with Spotlight again without losing much time.

Force Empty Trash

This does exactly what it says. When you run this option you simply remove the contents from Trash immediately, even if you have been having trouble deleting items in your Trash.

Fix slow wake

If your Mac is slow to respond (wake) after being in sleep mode you can use this option to set the standby delay for your Mac from 1 hour to 24 hours. This keeps your Mac from going into deep sleep standby mode sooner and taking longer for it to wake up.

Empty iPhoto Trash

When you delete photos in iPhoto, the photo files are not moved to your regular Trash but iPhoto's own Trash. The iPhoto Trash is not emptied unless you remember to do this in iPhoto, and can quickly get filled up, take up unnecessary space on your Mac and cause iPhoto to open and run slower.

Clean up the "Open With" Menu

After using your Mac for a while and installing a large number of applications, your "Open with" menu may become difficult to use. Use this option to quickly clear it.

Optimization – Memory Hogs

Analyze and clear system memory to speed up your Mac.

Your computer only has a limited amount of memory and every application and system process you run uses up a portion of what is available. Some apps are notorious memory hogs and can make even a brand new Mac slow to a crawl. This is why it is important to monitor your system resources if you notice your computer is not as fast as normal.

You can use the options in Memory Hogs to find out what is taking up the most system resources, free up memory and quit processes hogging the most memory.

Memory Hogs for Mac OS X 10.7 and 10.8



When you first open Memory Hogs it will quickly analyze your **System Memory** and **CPU Usage** and then display a System Memory pie chart and CPU usage information.

System Memory

For System Memory, you can view how much memory is currently Free, Wired, Active, Inactive, and Used.

Free: This is memory that is currently not being used by your Mac and is immediately available.

Wired: Basically, this is the memory your system needs in order to run. It contains information that cannot be adjusted by MacOptimizer and remains in RAM.

Active: This is memory that is currently being used (for example, running applications or system processes).

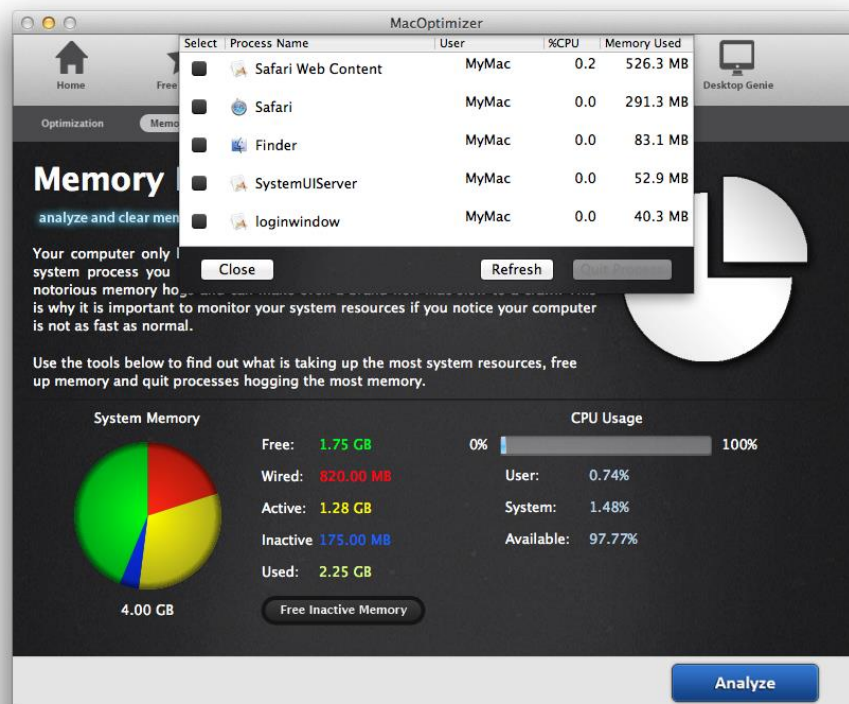
Inactive: This is memory that is not currently being used but can help you start up quickly if you return to it in the future (for example, re-launching an application that you just closed; this will open faster if it remains in Inactive memory).

Used: This is the total amount of memory being used between Wired, Active and Inactive. If your Mac needs more memory it will use what is available in Free memory before pulling from Used memory.

You can quickly clear out a good amount of the Inactive memory by selecting the **Free Inactive Memory** button. This may temporarily slow your computer, so do not run other tasks while doing this.

CPU Usage

Most of the time your computer uses less than 5% of its CPU power. CPU means “Central Processing Unit” which is the brain of your system, and processes everything that needs to be computed. If you notice your CPU Usage is running high you can click the **Analyze** button at the bottom right of the Memory Hogs window. This will display the top 10 processes using the highest amount of memory. This also shows the percentage of CPU power each process is currently using.



If you need to quit a process in order to reclaim memory or CPU power simply select the process and then click **Quit Process**. This will “force quit” the running process. You will lose any unsaved data if you force quit a running process, so make sure you are ok with this before confirming. A safer option is to go to a running process or application and saving any data and closing it properly, but this might not be an option if the application or process is frozen or not responding.

Memory Hogs for Mac OS X 10.9 and newer



With the release of OS X 10.9 (Mavericks), Apple made some significant changes to system memory management in order to keep your Mac running as smoothly as possible. When you first open Memory Hogs it will now quickly analyze your **Memory Pressure** and **CPU Usage** and then display a Memory Pressure graph and CPU usage information.

Memory Pressure

The memory statistics for Free, Wired, Active, Inactive, and Used memory have been replaced for anyone running OS X 10.9 or later with: Physical Memory Used, Virtual Memory, Swap Used, App Memory, File Cache, and Wired Memory. The Memory Pressure graph also displays an easy visual to let you know how your system is performing:

- Green – RAM memory is still available.
- Yellow – RAM memory is being almost entirely used and memory compression will be utilized.
- Red – RAM memory is exhausted and your system will start using the drive for additional memory (which will begin slowing your computer down more).

If the Red state occurs, quitting apps can free up RAM. You may also be able to install more RAM to prevent memory depletion.

The graph moves from right to left, with the most recent memory sample on the right side of the graph. Previous samples are moved to the left as the graph updates.

Physical Memory: The amount of RAM installed (adding RAM, if you have slots available, can dramatically speed up your Mac).

Memory Used: The amount of RAM being used and not immediately available for other apps.

Virtual Memory: The amount of memory mapping that apps have asked for. This is not an actual consumption of RAM resources and its size is determined by the author of the app.

Swap Used: The space on your drive being used to swap unused files to and from RAM. It is normal to see some activity and it is not an indication that you have depleted RAM resources. Seeing memory pressure in the Red state will indicate that RAM resources are depleted.

App Memory: The amount of space being used by apps (if this is high you can click the **Analyze** button to view the applications using the greatest amount of system resources, and quit them if needed).

Wired Memory: Memory that can't be cached to disk, so it must stay in RAM. This memory can't be borrowed by other apps.

File Cache: The space in RAM marked as available for apps to use that contains recently used files (in earlier OS X versions this was referred to as inactive memory).

As an example of how File Cache works, if you've been using Apple Mail and then close it, the RAM that Mail was using is marked as File Cache. This RAM is now available for use by another app. If you open Mail again before its File Cache is used (overwritten) by a different app, Mail opens more quickly because its File Cache memory is converted back to App memory instead of loading all of its contents from your drive.

You can quickly regain some memory by selecting the **Purge File Cache** button to clear out the inactive memory not being used. This may temporarily slow your computer, so do not run other tasks while doing this.

Source: Apple Inc., OS X Mavericks. <http://support.apple.com/kb/HT5890>

CPU Usage

Most of the time your computer uses less than 5% of its CPU power. CPU means "Central Processing Unit" which is the brain of your system, and processes everything that needs to be computed. If you notice your CPU Usage is running high you can click the **Analyze** button at the bottom right of the Memory Hogs window. This will display the top 10 processes using the highest amount of memory. This also shows the percentage of CPU power each process is currently using.

Select	Process Name	User	%CPU	Memory Used
<input type="checkbox"/>	Safari Web Content	MyMac	22.5	192.0 MB
<input type="checkbox"/>	Safari	MyMac	0.2	169.0 MB
<input type="checkbox"/>	iPhoto	MyMac	0.0	78.1 MB
<input type="checkbox"/>	Finder	MyMac	0.0	56.2 MB
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dock	MyMac	0.0	35.7 MB

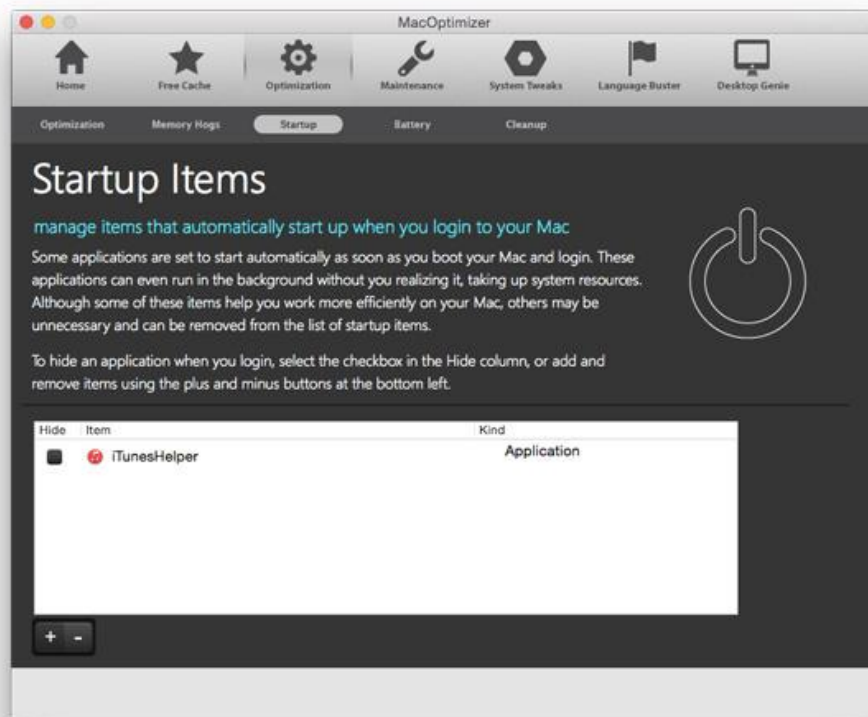
Close Refresh Quit Process

If you need to quit a process in order to reclaim memory or CPU power simply select the process and then click **Quit Process**. This will “force quit” the running process. You will lose any unsaved data if you force quit a running process, so make sure you are ok with this before confirming. A safer option is to go to a running process or application and saving any data and closing it properly, but this might not be an option if the application or process is frozen or not responding.

Optimization – Startup

Manage items that automatically start up when you login to your Mac.

Some applications are set to start automatically as soon as you boot your Mac and login. These applications can even run in the background without you realizing it, taking up system resources. Although some of these items help you work more efficiently on your Mac, others may be unnecessary and can be removed from the list of startup items.



To hide an application when you login, select the checkbox in the **Hide** column. Use the plus and minus buttons at the bottom left to add and remove items. The next time you start your Mac anything you add here (and do not **Hide**) will automatically run and start up.

Optimization – Battery

Maximize the life of your laptop battery when unplugged.

PLEASE NOTE: The Battery feature is only enabled for laptops, not desktops.

When your laptop is unplugged it is important your battery doesn't run out of juice. Even if you use a long lasting MacBook Air there may be times you find yourself watching your battery percentage at the end of the day. Use the options below to adjust some Mac settings that you may not be using at the time, but are still using up your battery.



Turn off Spotlight indexing

If you don't use Spotlight often (or, at all) turn off Spotlight indexing to prevent it from keeping track of all changes to your hard drive.

Turn off Wireless Networking

Maintaining a wireless connection will drain your battery quicker than when it is disconnected. Even if you are not connected to a Wi-Fi network you should consider turning your Wireless off completely otherwise it will continue to use power to search for available networks.

Turn off Bluetooth

Constantly searching for or broadcasting a Bluetooth signal can drain your battery, so if you are not using Bluetooth for anything important consider turning this off.

Adjust backlit keyboard brightness

The keyboard lights up in darker environments to help you use the keyboard easily. Although reducing the brightness won't make a huge difference in battery conservation, every little bit can help when pushing your battery power to its limit. The brighter the backlit keyboard, the more power it uses. To conserve your battery try adjusting the brightness to a lower setting. Move the slider towards the minus sign to dim the keyboard, and towards the plus sign to brighten the keyboard.

Adjust display brightness

The brighter the display screen, the more power it uses. To conserve your battery try adjusting the display brightness to a lower setting. Move the slider towards the minus sign to dim the display, and towards the plus sign to brighten the display.

The **Analyze** feature will show many details about your Mac in a dropdown sheet:



About this Mac gives you information about the type of Mac laptop you are using and your currently installed operating system. You can click the **View System Information** button to peel back the curtain further for a detailed rundown of your entire system.

Below the **About this Mac** section you will find details about the health of your battery:

Battery Remaining: a visual representation of how much battery power remains by percentage.

Charge Information: a more technical view of the energy charge remaining in your battery and how much it can hold when fully charged, based on milliampere hours (mAh). This will also tell you if your laptop is currently charging (in case your charger was unplugged, or the power outlet is not active).

Battery Health: A battery cycle count is calculated based on the use of all the battery's power, but not necessarily on a single charge. For example, if your MacBook is charged at 100% and you use 50% of your battery, then charge it back to 100%, then use another 50% of battery, it will equal to one battery

cycle (50+50=100). Likewise, if you use 20% of your battery then charge it back to 100% five times, it will equal to one battery cycle (20+20+20+20+20=100).

You can find out your Cycle Count here. Newer laptops have a maximum cycle count of 1000, with older laptops (2009 and earlier) lasting between 300 and 500. Keep in mind that battery cycle count is meant to give you an approximate idea of your battery life expectancy. Obviously, if your battery is performing poorly, you can always get it replaced even though you haven't hit the limit set by Apple.

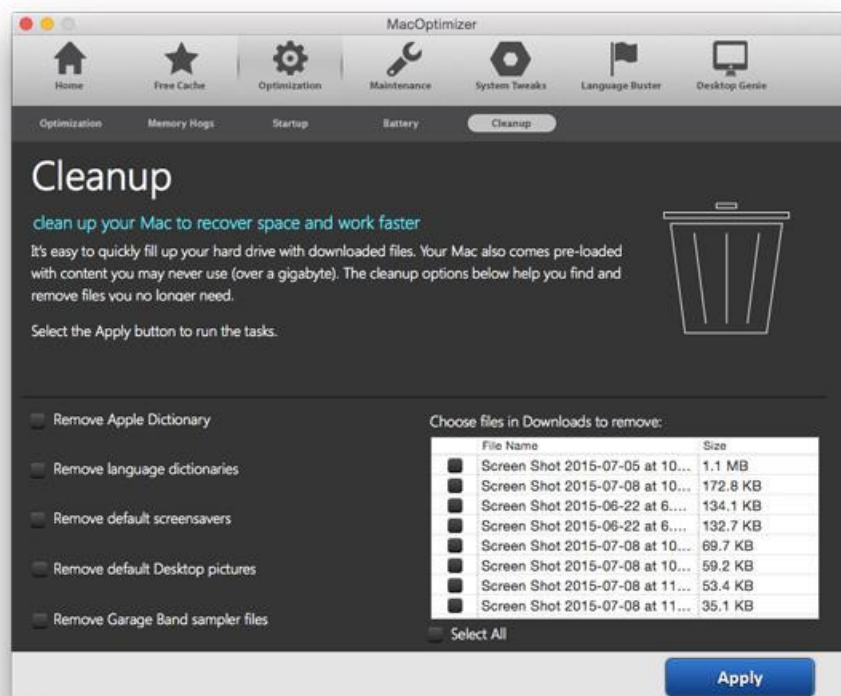
Source: iDownloadBlog. <http://www.idownloadblog.com/2015/06/18/how-to-macbook-battery-cycle-count/>

You can also view the battery status in your menu bar by checking the **Show battery status in menu bar** box at the bottom of the dropdown sheet, or uncheck it to hide the battery status. Showing the battery status in the menu bar is an excellent way to keep an eye on how much battery is remaining at all times, so if you notice it draining quickly you can take steps to slow it down.

Optimization – Cleanup

Clean up your Mac to recover space and work faster.

It's easy to quickly fill up your hard drive with downloaded files. Your Mac also comes pre-loaded with content you may never use (over a gigabyte). The cleanup options below help you find and remove files you no longer need. Select the **Apply** button to run the tasks.



Remove Apple Dictionary

Mac OS X has an Apple Dictionary that gives general information on computer terms. You can safely delete this if you never use it.

Remove language dictionaries

Mac OS X includes a built-in dictionary and thesaurus in a variety of languages (about 700 megabytes in size). You can safely delete these if you will never need them.

Remove default screensavers

Your computer ships with a variety of screensavers you can use, but you can also remove these if you have your own, use your own pictures as screensavers, or do not use screensavers at all.

Remove default Desktop pictures

Your computer ships with a variety of pictures you can use as Desktop backgrounds, but you can also remove these if you have your own, use your own pictures as backgrounds, or do not use backgrounds at all.

Remove Garage Band sampler files

If you don't use Garage Band, you can recover about a gigabyte of space by removing the Sampler Files and Basic Lessons included with this application.

Choose files in Downloads to remove

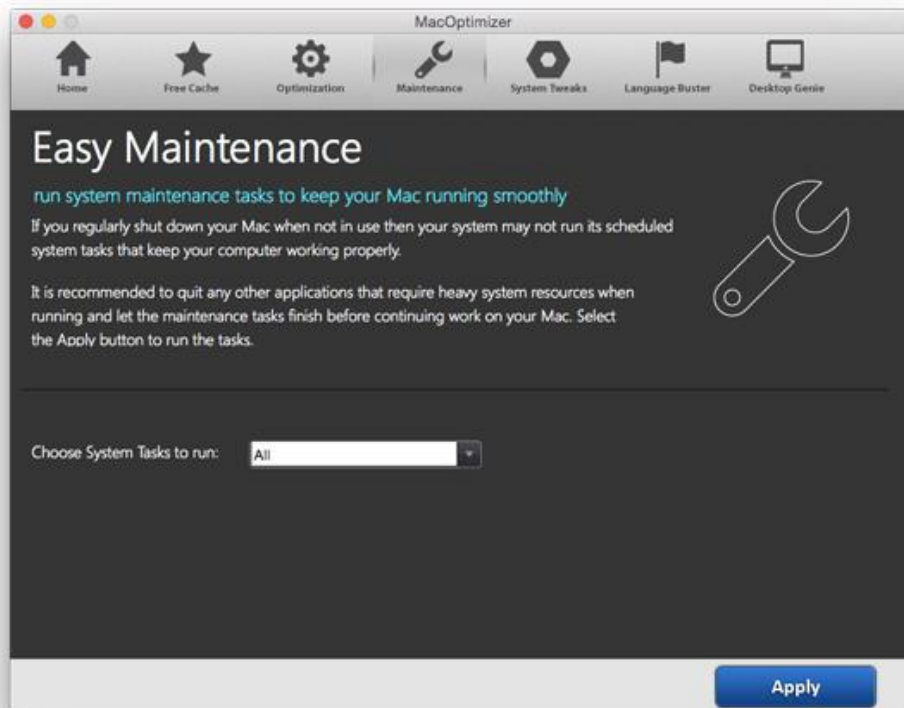
The Downloads folder on your Mac fills up the more you use your Web browser. You can quickly view and select files in your Downloads folder by size, and remove these files from your computer to regain space.

Maintenance

Run system maintenance tasks to keep your Mac running smoothly.

If you regularly shut down your Mac when not in use then your system may not run its scheduled system tasks that keep your computer working properly.

It is recommended to quit any other applications that require heavy system resources when running and let the maintenance tasks finish before continuing work on your Mac.



Here is a summary of what each maintenance option handles:

Daily

- 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."
- 3) Cleans out /tmp/ and /var/tmp (temporary files)
- 4) Removes system messages older than 21 days.
- 5) Backs up your NetInfo database to /var/backups/\$domain.nidump
- 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
- 13) Runs /etc/security if it exists

Weekly

- 1) Updates the locate.db (locate is like a super-fast find; if you have files that haven't been moved or 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

- 1) Shows total amount of time each user spent logged onto 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 run into their own log file, which you can check.

Open the Console application (located at: Applications | Utilities | Console) and go to File | Open Quickly | Files | `private/var/log`. 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 MacOptimizer runs its maintenance.

System Tweaks

Get easy access to hidden OS X settings and other useful tweaks.

Every time a new operating system is released, settings in the new OS may change or get tucked away in some hidden location making it difficult to accomplish what you need to do.

You can find some of the more popular options in the General tab of System Tweaks. Simply check the options you are interested in and then click the **Apply** button. The options with the On/Off switches will remain "On" or "Off" (whichever one you selected) once you click the **Apply** button.



Show hidden files

This option is more for advanced users. Apple hides many files that regular users just don't need to see or use. Files hidden in Mac OS X are determined so by preceding the filename with a single period symbol (.). You can actually make any file hidden by doing this. If you find you need to access these hidden files for whatever reason, use the "Show hidden files" option to do so.

Add "Quit" option to Finder menu

Currently, the only way to quit the Finder is through a Terminal command, but you can easily add this option by turning it "On" and selecting the Apply button.

Show the User Library folder

Ever since Lion (10.7), Apple has decided to hide the User Library folder in order to limit a user's access to this location and keep people from accidentally deleting or modifying files necessary to run the operating system. You can make the User Library folder appear again by using this option.

Always show scrollbars

The scrollbars in new versions of Mac OS X are invisible by default until activated by scrolling using a trackpad or mouse. You can change this so the scrollbars are always visible by enabling this option.

Disable accented characters when holding down a key

If you hold down keyboard keys in Mac OS X, particularly vowels but also letters like j and n, a tiny popup menu appears showing a selection window with accented characters. This change to your

operating system behavior replaces the original default of just having the character on the key you are holding down repeat endlessly until you let go. You can disable the accented characters option if you prefer a repeating key.

Hide Desktop

A great option if you don't like clutter on your Mac. If you do not wish to use Desktop Genie then you can simply hide all items on your Desktop by using this option.

Disable auto-correct

Auto-correct is enabled by default to help with spelling mistakes. You can turn this off using the Disable auto-correct option.

Force Dictionary to use one window

If you aren't a fan of using Command-Control-D to quickly look up definitions, you might use the "Look up in Dictionary" menu item or Services menu item. Since Mac OS X 10.6, each word you look up using these methods opens in a new Dictionary window, which gets a bit annoying. To make each word you look up open in the same window, just use this option.

Verify checksums for disk images

Whenever you open a disk image (DMG file) your Mac will verify the integrity of the disk image before mounting it on your computer. Depending on the size of the disk image, this verification process can take a few seconds, a few minutes, or much longer. You can greatly reduce the amount of time it takes to mount a disk image by turning this option **OFF**.

In most cases, turning this operation **OFF** will work great since a disk image could not be created in the first place if there was data corruption. Also, if there was data corruption in the disk image, it still would not mount because it cannot read the data in the disk image. You will get an error message regardless.

If you choose to turn this option **OFF**, it is still a good idea to make sure the disk images you are opening are from a trusted source.

Disable shadow in screenshots

If you take a lot of screenshots of windows on your Mac you will notice a shadow on every one of them. Use this option to remove the drop shadows from windows.

More System Tweaks

We added a lot of new options to adjust settings in Mac OS X and divided them up by categories related to the Finder, Dock, Safari and Other (miscellaneous) items. If you have questions on any of these, feel free to send us a support email!

Language Buster

Remove unnecessary language files to recover space on your Mac.

Your applications includes language files from many countries in the world to make them easier for anyone to use. Since most people only need one or two of these languages, you can remove the rest in order to recover space on your Mac.

English should almost never be removed, and is excluded from Language Buster by default. Once you have selected the languages you no longer need, click the **Apply** button to remove them from your computer.



You can also choose the “Select All” option to quickly remove all languages (except for English), or to select all languages and then deselect a few other languages that you may want to keep. This is much quicker than manually selecting each language.

Desktop Genie

Clean up your Desktop to speed up your Mac.

Each icon on your Desktop is essentially a window directly to the file or application associated with it. Having a large number of icons can put a strain on your Mac, especially if you have quite a few Finder windows open at the same time. It also becomes difficult to locate a specific item on your Desktop if you have hundreds of icons to browse through.

Quickly clean up your Desktop by moving all Desktop icons to the Desktop Genie folder. You can simply move everything to this folder, or organize the files you move based on date or type. Select the **Apply** button to run this task.

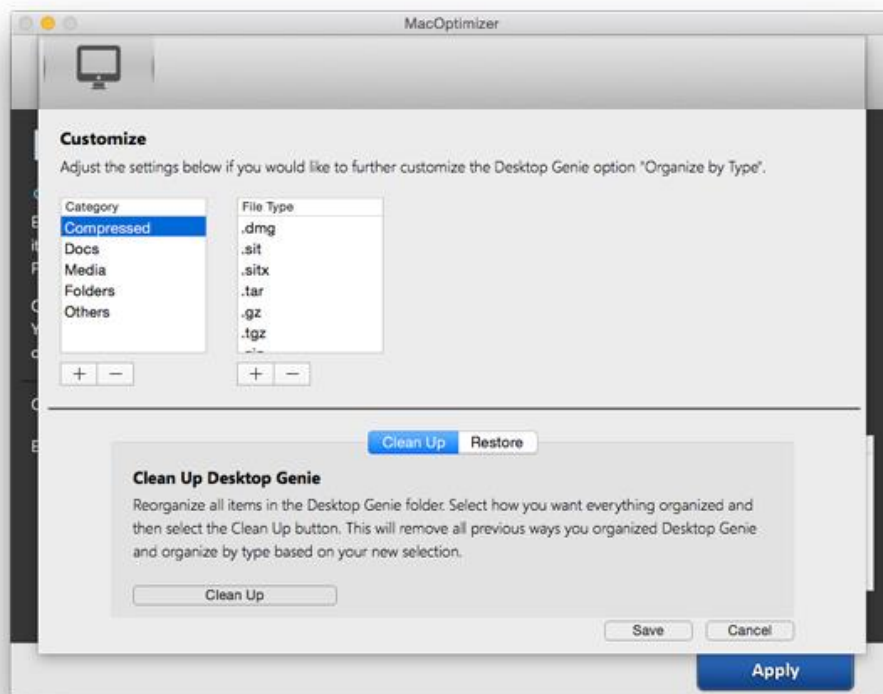
If there are specific files you do not want to move to the Desktop Genie folder, you can exclude them by adding them to the “Exclude items from being moved” list using the plus (+) button. To remove an item from the exclude list, simply select it in the list and then click the minus (-) button.



Customize Desktop Genie

We recently added the ability to further customize how you organize your Desktop when selecting **Organize by Type**.

To open the customization settings simply click the **Customize Desktop Genie** link, or select **Preferences** from the **MacOptimizer** menu. This will open the customization window:



To close the Customize window, click the **Cancel** button below the **Clean Up** or **Restore** section at the bottom of the dropdown window.

View the current categories in the **Category** box. If you select a Category (only one is selectable at a time) then the file types associated with that category will load in the **File Type** box to the right. Use the + and - buttons below each box to add or remove categories or file types.

If you are removing a **Category**, the category will be removed along with any files associated with it. This will not affect a Desktop Genie folder you have already created, only future clean-ups using Desktop Genie.

The **Folders** category does not have any **File Type** files associated with it since it is only moving folders and their contents.

If you try and add a file type that already exists in another category, you will first need to remove the file type from the existing category (you cannot have a single file type in multiple categories).

When you select the **Media** category, an additional option will appear to "Add subcategory to Media folder to organize media file types by Images and Video."

If you check this option and then run Desktop Genie, this will now add three sub-categories within the Media folder: Images, Video and Uncategorized. Image and video files will be added to their respective

folder, and any file types that are not defined as an image or video format will be moved to the Uncategorized folder.

If the additional **Media** option remains unchecked then all media file types will simply be moved to the Media folder.

To save the new settings, simply select the **Save** button at the bottom of the dropdown window. Select the **Cancel** button to cancel any settings you changed and close the window.

The bottom half of the Customize window gives you two additional options: **Clean Up** or **Restore** Desktop Genie settings.

Clean Up Desktop Genie

Reorganize all items in the Desktop Genie folder. Select how you want everything organized and then select the Clean Up button. This will remove all previous ways you organized Desktop Genie and organize based on your new selection. Click the **Clean Up** button to run this.

Restore Defaults

Clear all custom preferences for Desktop Genie. This will not affect a Desktop Genie folder you have already created. Click the **Restore** button to run this.

Support

If you have questions about MacOptimizer that are not answered in this manual, feel free to contact us with your support question. Visit our website at:

<http://www.macappware.com>

Or, email us directly at:

kyle@macappware.com

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8. General Terms

8.1. Governing Law and Choice of Forum. This Agreement shall be governed by and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the state of Nebraska, without regard to the conflicts of law rules thereof. You consent to the exclusive jurisdiction of the state and federal courts located in Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska for any and all disputes related to this Agreement and waive any objections to the jurisdiction or venue of such courts.

8.2. Severability. If any term or provision of this Agreement is declared void or unenforceable in a particular situation, by any judicial or administrative authority, this declaration shall not affect the validity of enforceability of the remaining terms and provisions hereof or the validity or enforceability of the offending term or provision in any other situation.

8.3. Survival. Articles 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of this Agreement and all Sections thereof, shall survive the termination of this Agreement, regardless of the cause for termination, and shall remain valid and binding indefinitely.

8.4. Headings. The Article and Section headings contained in this Agreement are incorporated for reference purposes only and shall not affect the meaning or interpretation of this Agreement.

8.5. No Waiver. The failure of either party to enforce any rights granted hereunder or to take action against the other party in the event of any breach hereunder shall not be deemed a waiver by that party as to subsequent enforcement of rights or subsequent actions in the event of future breaches.

8.6. Amendment. 128bit Technologies reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to amend this Agreement from time to time. If there is a conflict between this Agreement and the most current version of this Agreement, posted at www.128bittech.com, the most current version will prevail. If you do not accept amendments made to this agreement, then this license will be immediately terminated pursuant to Section 4.

8.7. Taxes. You shall, in addition to the license fees required under this Agreement, pay all applicable sales, use, transfer, or other taxes and all duties, whether national, state, or local, however designated, that are levied or imposed by reason of the transaction contemplated under this Agreement, excluding income taxes on the net profits of 128bit Technologies. You shall reimburse 128bit Technologies for the amount of any such taxes or duties paid or incurred directly by 128bit Technologies as a result of this transaction.