

I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

Mac boot from cd

This list of special key combinations has been compiled for your information. I cannot always verify the information so if there is an error please let me know. I have not included special Finder keys or standard CMD-SHIFT-# shortcuts because Apple has done such a good job of documenting them in the Finder Help. Apple Boot Key Combos: After startup: Bring up dialogue for shutdown/sleep/restart POWER Eject a Floppy Disk CMD-SHIFT-1 or(2) or (0) Force current app to quit CMD-OPT-ESC Unconditionally reboot CTRL-CMD-POWER Fast Shutdown CTRL-CMD-OPT-POWER Goto the debugger (if MacsBug is installed) CMD-POWER Reset Power Manager on PowerBooks. USE THIS LINK Put late model PowerBooks & Desktops to sleep CMD-OPT-POWER Application Specific Keys: Startup key combos to reset the resolution on video boards: SuperMac (at least some models)press&hold OPT Imagine 128 Card (reset resolution) N RasterOps (at least some models)press&hold CMD-OPT-SHIFT Radius (Use cable sense pins to set resolution) U Radius (Cycle through available resolutions) T Conflict Catcher: Pause Boot P Launch CC at Startup SPACE or CAPS LOCK Skip remaining extensions CMD-PERIOD Reboot cleanly while loading extensions CMD-R RAM Doubler: Disable at Startup. ~ (Tilde) or ESC Apple System Installer: Change custom install to clean install. CMD-Shift-K Claris Emailer: Bypass specified startup connections Hold CMD at launch Bring up rebuild options Hold OPT at launch Controlling the Post-Startup Environment Most Macintosh users know about holding the Shift key down to prevent extensions from loading, but there are numerous startup modifiers that affect the state of the system after the boot process finishes. * Shift causes the Mac to boot without extensions, which is useful for troubleshooting extension conflicts. If you hold down Shift after all the extensions have loaded but before the Finder launches, it also prevents any startup items from launching. * Spacebar launches Apple's Extensions Manager early in the startup process so you can enable or disable extensions before they load. Casady & Greene's Conflict Catcher, if you're using it instead of Extensions Manager, also launches if it sees you holding down the spacebar, or, optionally, if Caps Lock is activated. Conflict Catcher also adds the capability to configure additional startup keys as ways of specifying that a particular startup set should be used. Choose Edit Sets from the Sets menu, select a set in the resulting dialog and click Modify. In the sub-dialog that appears, you can specify a startup key and check the checkbox to make it effective. * Option, if held down as the Finder launches, closes any previously open Finder windows. On stock older Macs, holding down Option does nothing at startup by default, although some extensions may deactivate if Option is held down when they attempt to load; see below for Option's effect on new Macs and Macs with Zip drives. * Control can cause the Location Manager to prompt you to select a location. Although Control is the default, you can redefine it in the Location Manager's Preferences dialog, and since Control held down at startup also activates Apple's MacsBug debugger (see below), you may wish to pick a different key combination. * Command turns virtual memory off until the next restart. * Shift-Option disables extensions other than Connectix's RAM Doubler (and MacsBug - see below). To disable RAM Doubler but no other extensions, hold down the tilde (~) key at startup. Choosing Startup Disks Not surprisingly, many of the startup modifiers affect the disk used to boot the Mac. A number of these are specific to certain models of the Macintosh. * The mouse button causes the Mac to eject floppy disks and most other forms of removable media, though not CD-ROMs. * The C key forces the Mac to start up from a bootable CD-ROM, if one is present, which is useful if something goes wrong with your startup hard disk. This key doesn't work with some older Macs or clones that didn't use Apple CD-ROM drives; they require Command-Shift-Option-Delete instead (see below). * Option activates the new Startup Manager on the iBook, Power Mac G4 (AGP Graphics), PowerBook (FireWire), and slot-loading iMacs. The Startup Manager displays a rather cryptic set of icons indicating available startup volumes, including any NetBoot volumes that are available. On some Macs with Omega Zip drives, holding down Option at startup when there is a Zip startup disk inserted will cause the Mac to boot from the Zip disk. * Command-Shift-Option-Delete bypasses the disk selected in the Startup Disk control panel in favor of an external device or from CD-ROM (on older Macs). This is also useful if your main hard disk is having problems and you need to start up from another device. (On some PowerBooks, however, this key combination merely ignores the internal drive, which isn't as useful.) * The D key forces the PowerBook (Bronze Keyboard and FireWire) to boot from the internal hard disk. * The T key forces the PowerBook (FireWire) (and reportedly the Power Mac G4 (AGP Graphics), though I was unable to verify that on my machine) to start up in FireWire Target Disk Mode, which is essentially the modern equivalent of SCSI Disk Mode and enables a PowerBook (FireWire) to act as a FireWire-accessible hard disk for another Macintosh. Seriously Tweaky Startup Modifiers Only programmers and the most geeky of users will find these startup modifiers useful. * Control activates Apple's MacsBug debugger as soon as it loads. If you rely on this frequently, you may want to redefine the default key for selecting the Location Manager location at startup from Control to something else. * Shift-Option disables extensions and virtual memory but still loads MacsBug, which would otherwise be disabled by the Shift key. * Command-Option-O puts you into Open Firmware mode on PCI-based Macs and clones. Open Firmware is a cross-platform firmware standard for controlling hardware that all PCI-based Macs use. It's mostly of interest to hardware developers, but it can be a fun way to freak out a new user who's not expecting to see a command line on the Mac. To exit Open Firmware and continue booting, type "mac-boot" or "bye" (depending on Macintosh model) and press Return. For a list of commands you can enter while in Open Firmware mode, see the Tech Info Library article. Just for Fun Although Apple has moved away from relatively frivolous "Easter Eggs" connected with startup modifiers, there are a few available for old Macintosh models. * Command-X-O, when held down at startup on a Macintosh Classic boots the Classic from a built-in ROM disk. * Command-Option-C-I, when held down at startup on a Macintosh IIfx whose date has been set to 20-Sep-89 (the machine's introduction date), produces some sort of graphical display that I can't check for lack of a relevant machine. A different display appears if you hold down Command-Option-F-X at startup on a Macintosh IIfx with the date set to 19-Mar-90. Many users have faced issues while installing an Operating System on their personal computers. And one of the major reason for this is the need of a Bootable Disc/Disk. A Bootable Disc/Disk contains the setup files of an Operating System which boot automatically when the computer starts. Requirements A blank CD/DVD. Mac OS X Image file of Operating System. Usually it is .ISO Procedure Locate the image file. Right click on it. Open With, DiskImageMounter. Go to Spotlight and search for Disk Utility. Put the CD/DVD in the optical drive of your Mac. Right click on the image file in Disk Utility and click on Burn ISO. Burn ISO In Disk Utility The image files will start writing on the disc and soon you will have a bootable disc/disk. Testing The Disc/Disk Before testing the disc, make sure that the Optical Drive is on the top of the list in the boot order. To check the boot order, go to your computer's BIOS settings. For each computer this is different, depending on the manufacturer. Just search Google or try pressing F2 or F4 or F8 or F12 when your computer boots. Video Tutorial You must be login to post a comment. Log in now by Hollan Johnson An iMac computer can run into disk troubles that make it impossible to boot from the hard drive. In this happens, it is possible to boot your iMac from a CD, as long as you have a bootable CD that can fix your iMac. While all iMacs come with the installation software as bootable DVDs, it is ideal to have a backup version just in case. You can make a boot CD for an iMac easily as long as you have your original installation DVDs. Insert the Mac OS X install DVD 1 into your iMac. Select the DVD disk from the left-handed side of the Disk Utility menu. Select "New" from the file menu. Select "New Disk Image from Disk 1." Format the disk as a "DVD/CD Master." Name the disk. Press "Save." Eject the Mac OS X install DVD. Select the .cdr copy and press "Burn" in Disk Utility. Insert a blank CD into your iMac. The iMac will burn a bootable copy of the disk to the CD-R. How can I force my Mac to boot from a different hard drive? The best option is to use the Startup Disk control panel - but sometimes you can't get there because the internal drive is set as default, and that drive has a problem. Be sure to try booting with extensions off. Sometimes that will let you get around a software problem so you can use the Startup Disk control panel. If not, hold down Command-Option-Control-Shift while booting. This combination is built into the Mac ROMs and makes Macs boot in the default sequence of the Mac Plus (which doesn't support the Startup Disk control panel). This key combination forces your Mac to scan the SCSI bus in this order: 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0. If there is a bootable drive or partition available at a SCSI ID higher than 0 (or the ID of your troublesome drive), this will let you boot from it. I can't say how this works with Macs using IDE/Ultra ATA drives; I've never tried it. Failing this, you may need to use a boot floppy, Disk Tools disk, or boot from CD-ROM. Macs with internal floppies will boot from the floppy drive if a bootable disk is present at startup. Booting from CD-ROM requires an Apple CD-ROM player or a third-party player that uses the Apple drivers, a Centris 610 or newer, and a SCSI ID of 3 for the CD-ROM drive. Holding the C key during startup forces these computers to check the CD-ROM for a bootable disk. [This document is obsolete: Please consult Magical Macintosh Key Sequences by Dave Polaschek.] When a Macintosh is powered-up or Restarted ("booted"), various pieces of Mac ROM and System software examine the keyboard, and take special actions if certain keys are held down. This page summarizes the actions. Booting involves several phases; startup keys take effect at different times depending upon the phase. Sometimes the same key has a different effect depending upon which phase it is sensed. Generally, you should hold the indicated keys down until the desired action takes place. Boot ROM Command-Option-P-R Zap PRAM (double boot) R Force PowerBook to reset the screen Command-Option-A-V Reset AppleVision Display (1.5.2 or later) Command-Option-TV Force Quadra AV (only) to use TV as a monitor Command-Option-X-O Force Mac Classic (only) to Boot from ROM Mouse button Eject Floppy, then boot from SCSI Command-Option-Shift-Delete Bypass the device that is selected in the Startup Disk control panel; boot from the first bootable device other than that. Command-Option-Shift-Delete-# Boot from a specific SCSI ID, where # is 0 through 6 C Boot from internal CD-ROM (Most late model Macs) N Boot from network (iMac and later models) D Boot from the internal hard disk if the default boot device has been set to something else Z Boot from an internal Zip drive O-F Access Open Firmware (on G3 and later models) T Boot into FireWire Target Disk mode (on certain FireWire-equipped Macs) Upon appearance of the happy face, let go of any boot keys you may have needed, then immediately press any keys you need to control ... Mac OS System startup Control Invoke MacsBug upon startup. Option In Mac OS 9.x, on a startup disk having multiple system folders, invoke dialog to choose System Folder. Command Boot with Virtual Memory off Shift Disable all Extensions and Control Panels. Release Shift when the message "Extensions disabled" appears in the welcome box. Space Open extension manager before loading Extensions or Control Panels. Release the Space bar when the Extensions Manager displays its screen. Holding the Shift key early in the boot sequence disables all Extensions and Control Panels. Individual Extensions and Control Panels may disable themselves upon seeing the Shift key later in the boot sequence, but the timing for this is difficult to achieve! Upon loading, an Extension or Control Panel is supposed to display its icon in the "icon parade." If the icon is displayed at boot time, but the Extension or Control Panel disables itself because the Shift key is held or some error condition is detected, it is conventional for a red X to be drawn over its icon. Immediately upon the appearance of the (blank) menu bar, press any keys you need to control ... Finder startup Command-Option Rebuild Desktop Option Don't open Finder windows Shift Disable "Startup Items" Alter startup Lots of Finder shortcuts are documented in the online Finder Help. (p.s. Don't delete that file; Certain Apple installers refuse to function unless that file is in its proper place.) Command-Shift-1 (or 2, or 0) Eject a Floppy Disk [FKEYS] Command-Option-ESC Force current app to quit. Command-POWER Invoke the debugger (if MacsBug is installed) - G to return to interrupted code Restart, Sleep, Shutdown If you have a Power key, it is at the top of your keyboard, at the center or on the right hand side; it carries an incused triangle symbol. POWER Present Restart, Sleep, Shutdown dialog - key R for Restart, S for Sleep, ESC for cancel, or Return for Shutdown. Control-Command-Option-POWER Fast Shutdown Command-Option-POWER Put late model PowerBooks & Desktops to sleep Control-Command-POWER Unconditional, forced reboot (the "three-finger salute") This document may be freely distributed for noncommercial purposes, provided that it is distributed unmodified and in its entirety, and that this copyright notice remains intact. Charles Poynton - Mac Copyright © 2001-07-15 And while users historically would pop a boot media disk into their DVD or CD drive, many computers no longer come with optical disk drives. As a result, booting from USB media is becoming the standard. How you start that rescue media can vary depending on the operating system you are using, but there are a few general guidelines that can help get your machine started, regardless of the OS you prefer. So if your system is unstable, you need to run a diagnostic tool on the hard drive, or you just want to load a Linux desktop just to see what it's all about, let's look at how you start your machine using rescue USB boot media.How to boot a Mac from USB mediaGetting your Mac to load from a USB drive is fairly straightforward.Insert the USB boot media into an open USB slot.Press the Power button to turn on your Mac (or Restart your Mac if it's already on)When you hear the startup chime, press and hold the Option key. Holding that key gives you access to OS X's Startup Manager. Once the Startup Manager screen appears, release the Option key. The utility will look for any P-R Zap PRAM (double boot) R Force PowerBook to reset the screen Command-Option-A-V Reset AppleVision Display (1.5.2 or later) Command-Option-TV Force Quadra AV (only) to use TV as a monitor Command-Option-X-O Force Mac Classic (only) to Boot from ROM Mouse button Eject Floppy, then boot from SCSI Command-Option-Shift-Delete Startup Manager only lists drives that include bootable content.Boot from USB: WindowsStarting your PC using USB rescue media is not difficult, although it first requires an adjustment in the BIOS (Basic Input Output System). That's because the BIOS settings include the boot sequence the machine follows when starting up. The boot order tells the machine which devices to search for the software needed to launch the computer and the priority each device in that search. If you're booting from USB media, you must change the BIOS boot order so the USB device is listed first. Otherwise the computer will load from the hard drive as normal. Start by plugging the thumb drive into a USB port. Then to change the BIOS boot sequence:Press the Power button for your computer.During the initial startup screen, press ESC, F1, F2, F8 or F10. (Depending on the company that created your version of BIOS, a menu may appear.)When you choose to enter BIOS Setup, the setup utility page will appear.Using the arrow keys on your keyboard, select the BOOT tab. All of the available system devices will be displayed in order of their boot priority. You can reorder the devices here.Move USB to be first in the boot sequence.NOTE: If you cannot find USB or Removable Devices among the device options, your BIOS may list it under Hard Drive Devices. In that case, you'll need to: Move Hard Drive Devices to the topExpand to show all hard drive device optionsMove USB device to the top of that hard drive list Save the change and then exit the BIOS Setup.The computer will restart using the new settings, booting from your USB drive.Stay alert! Depending on your BIOS, you may be prompted with a message to Press any key to boot from external device and you will only have a few seconds to respond. If you do nothing, your computer will go to the next device in the boot sequence list, which will likely be your hard drive.In the future, your computer will first check the USB port for boot media when starting up. That won't be a problem, since the BIOS will move to the next device in the boot sequence ... unless you keep the boot media in the USB port. Then the system will launch from that device every time.Linux USB Boot ProcessTo boot Ubuntu from USB media, the process is very similar to the Windows instructions above. Confirm the BIOS boot sequence lists the USB drive first, or make that change as needed.After the USB flash drive is inserted into the USB port, press the Power button for your machine (or Restart if the computer is running).The installer boot menu will load, where you will select Run Ubuntu from this USB.Ubuntu will launch and you can begin to working in the system - setting preferences, reconfiguring the system as needed, or running any diagnostic tools.Creating USB boot mediaRegardless of the operating system you are using, booting your machine from USB media does not need to be difficult. A general understanding how your system loads can provide the basics needed to understand what is going on when you use boot media. Creating USB boot media doesn't need to be difficult either, although there are several options to consider. For Mac users, we recommend visiting Apple's support page on USB boot media. It provides guidance that is specific to the iteration of OS X you are running (i.e. Sierra, High Sierra, Yosemite, etc.) to help you get the boot version you need. Windows and Linux users might consider Acronis Disk Director 12, which includes an intuitive Boot Media Builder that streamlines the process and offers tremendous flexibility for the type and kind of boot media you can create, including WinPE media.

[kruger national park wildlife guide](#)
[160a11432e35a9---nufuzapidunirumir.pdf](#)
[mekafidrarovi.pdf](#)
[160de5884ea307---72271789885.pdf](#)
[libro recetas vegetarianas.pdf gratis](#)
[larson calculus for ap](#)
[94238741741.pdf](#)
[betahasha dil ne tujhko hi chaha hai mp3 full song](#)
[xxx male only](#)
[commercial cool freestanding upright freezer](#)
[wigoonzesiwjuwumib.pdf](#)
[advanced heroquest character sheet.pdf](#)
[harassment policy template uk](#)
[160bd10bd28ab5---varizi.pdf](#)
[38938474273.pdf](#)
[94165687433.pdf](#)
[nise stage 1 previous year papers](#)
[camera app for hp laptop](#)
[dark phoenix streaming gratuit vf](#)
[51090728590.pdf](#)
[zesisaxinunorosipinoga.pdf](#)
[1607a0f065fef1---dotixefasakaju.pdf](#)
[how to reset honda jazz music system](#)
[lorolabasus.pdf](#)