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This Technical Note describes how to move existing applications to Mac OS X and where equivalent functionality found in existing applications and other software can be implemented in Mac OS X.

Included in this discussion is a section describing techniques developers can employ in their source base to allow them to compile their applications for both pre-Carbon and Carbon execution environments. This is a useful strategy for developers who must both keep their products up to date with current technology and continue to support customers with legacy equipment.

A quick lookup table is provided at the end of this document that allows for quick access to information related to various technologies.

This Technical Note is directed at application developers who have existing software designed for use with System 7, Mac OS 8, or Mac OS 9 that must also work with Mac OS X.

Updated: [Oct 5 2000]

Overview

This section provides a general overview of important high-level concepts that must be considered when moving your applications to Mac OS X.

Carbon

It will be possible for existing applications to run in Mac OS X inside of the Classic environment. But, these applications will not be able to take full advantage of the features provided by Mac OS X until they have been re-compiled as Carbon applications.

Carbon is Apple's new API set for Mac OS applications and it is a subset of selected APIs that were previously offered in Mac OS 9 together with a rich new set of APIs.

For more information about the Carbon APIs, please refer to the online Carbon documentation at the address: <http://developer.apple.com/carbon/>.

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CFM & Mach-O

Mac OS X supports two runtime models, CFM and Mach-O. Because neither Mac OS 8 nor Mac OS 9 supports the Mach-O runtime model, a single binary application capable of running on both Mac OS X and Mac OS 8/9 must be compiled as a CFM application. Conversely, applications needing direct access to mach kernel, or BSD services, will either have to build as Mach-O binaries or adopt a `CFBundle` strategy to call the underlying Mach-O compiled routines.

For more information about the Mac OS X runtime model, please refer to the [Mac OS X System Overview](#) book.

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Mac OS 9 Packages & Mac OS X Bundles

In Mac OS X, both the Mac OS 9 package format and the new Mac OS X bundle format are used to provide the folder-as-object user interface in the Desktop application. Using this packaging method, a folder containing a number of file system objects behaves as if it were a single file in the Desktop application's windows. Documentation for the new Mac OS X bundle format can be found in the Mac OS X system overview. This document can be obtained at the address: <http://developer.apple.com/techpubs/macosx/macosx.html>

The Mac OS 9 package format is described in Technical Note 1188, "Packages in Mac OS 9" located at the address <http://developer.apple.com/technotes/tn/tn1188.html>, and the Mac OS X bundle format is described in the Mac OS X System Overview book.

As both the Mac OS 9 package model and the Mac OS X bundle format use folders, it is possible to format a folder that is both a Mac OS 9 package and a Mac OS X bundle. Such a folder should adhere to the Mac OS X bundle specification, but Mac OS 9 files should be located in a sub directory with the `":Contents:MacOSClassic:"` sub-folder.

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Preemption & Multitasking

The older "polling for events" model imposed by `WaitNextEvent` is no longer necessary under Mac OS X. Carbon and Cocoa applications running in Mac OS X can use the new Carbon Event model that will allow or more efficient use of processor time. With Carbon Events, the event model has changed: instead of your application polling for events to discover changing conditions it must respond to, your application is called upon as events you wish to respond to arise.

As well, Carbon provides a suite of Multiprocessing APIs you can use for creating your own symmetrically scheduled preemptive tasks (At the time of this writing, not all of the Carbon APIs can be called from preemptive tasks. See the Multiprocessing API documentation for more information).

Documentation for Carbon Events can be found in the Carbon SDK, and documentation for Apple's Multiprocessing APIs can be found in the Multiprocessing SDK.

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File Organization

Mac OS X and Carbon are designed to operate on single-forked files with filename extensions, as well as traditional Mac OS dual-forked files containing a type and creator.

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Sharing Code

The Code Fragment Manager is fully implemented in Mac OS X's Carbon APIs. As well, Mac OS X implements a new method for sharing code called *frameworks*. Frameworks are libraries packaged in Mac OS X bundles. Frameworks are essentially shared libraries packaged along with the headers that are related to the software in that shared code.

Frameworks are described in the Mac OS X System Overview book.

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Background-only Applications

Background-only applications are fully supported. Furthermore, in many cases, it may be desirable to implement background-only applications as Mach-O executables for better access to system resources (so they function as daemon processes).

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Shared Memory

Using shared memory areas for communications between applications will be possible for applications running in the Mac OS X environment; however, as Mac OS X uses separate protected memory partitions for each application, additional work is required to implement sharing memory between applications.

NOTE: Carbon applications also have access to the Core Foundation notification facilities for sending small-event type notifications between processes. Additionally, Carbon applications compiled as Mac OS X Mach-O binaries have access to the BSD APIs for sharing memory.

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Process to Process Communications

The PPC ToolBox is not available to Carbon applications. Here, equivalent functionality is provided by the Apple Event Manager. Any code that uses the PPC ToolBox should be changed so it uses the Apple Event Manager instead.

NOTE: Carbon applications also have access to the Core Foundation notification facilities for sending small event type notifications between processes. And, Carbon applications compiled as Mac OS X Mach-O binaries have access to the Mach-O style messaging.

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User Experience

The Macintosh has always been known as being easier, friendlier, and more consistent to use and Mac OS X takes this standard to a whole new level with a refined and enhanced user interface - Aqua. Users, and reviewers, will expect your application to take full advantage of Aqua and one of the best ways to accomplish this is for you to adhere to the new Aqua Human Interface Guidelines.

Aqua User Interface

If your application has been compiled as a Carbon application and it uses standard system controls and Appearance Manager routines for drawing its user interface, then your application will be able to display the Aqua user interface when running on Mac OS X.

As you move your application to Mac OS X, take the time to refresh your product's interface. Doing so will allow you to deliver an awesome user experience which will help differentiate your product and make you stand out from the crowd.

For more information about adopting Aqua in your applications, please refer to the Adopting Aqua documentation that can be found at the address: <http://developer.apple.com/techpubs/macosx/>.

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Apple Help

Delivering your help content to users in a consistent and compelling manner is a key part of a well designed user experience within your product. The best way to achieve this is by using Apple Help, the HTML-based Help system for Mac OS X applications.

AppleGuide and Balloon Help are no longer supported and Apple Help is the only help solution for Mac OS X. Apple Help is based on HTML 3.2, allowing you to author your content using popular 3rd party web authoring products, and also builds on many of Apple's core technologies like QuickTime, AppleScript, URL Access, Internet Config, VTwin, HTML Rendering Library and Carbon.

For more information about using Apple Help, refer to the [Apple Help Documentation Page](#), the [Apple Help Technical Q&As](#), and the [Apple Help Technology Page](#).

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Custom Code Resources

Custom code resources are no longer used by Carbon applications. In their place, your application must use new APIs for creating custom controls, custom windows, custom menus, and custom lists. These new APIs are discussed below.

Custom Controls (CDEFs)

Custom control definition procedures are no longer compiled into separate stand-alone code resources. Under Carbon, the control definition procedure should be compiled into your application and you should use the `CreateCustomControl` routine to create controls that use the custom definition procedure.

Normally, since the control definition routine you pass to `CreateCustomControl` uses the same calling conventions as the older as the CDEF routine, moving your code to Carbon will simply involve re-compiling the code resource into your application and switching to using the `CreateCustomControl` routine when creating controls that use the custom drawing method.

Developers interested in maintaining a cross-compileable Carbon/pre-Carbon source base can use the method outlined below in the [Backwards Compatible Coding for xDEFs](#) section.

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Custom List Definitions (LDEFs)

Custom list definitions now use the `CreateCustomList` API. In many cases, though, it may be desirable to use the new Data Browser control in places where the list manager was used in the past. The Data Browser control is available to Carbon applications in both Mac OS 9 and Mac OS X.

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Custom Menus (MDEFs)

Custom menus now use the `CreateCustomMenu` API.

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Custom Windows (WDEFs)

Custom windows now use the `CreateCustomWindow` API. It is no longer necessary to store window definition procedures in separate code resources. Listings 1 and 2 illustrate how to implement a window definition routine and how to create a window that uses it.

```

static pascal long SimpleFrameDef(short varCode, WindowRef window,
                                short message, long param)
{
#pragma unused( varCode )

    switch ( message )
    {
        case kWindowMsgGetFeatures:
            *(OptionBits*) param = kWindowCanGetWindowRegion
                | kWindowDefSupportsColorGrafPort;
            return 1;

        case kWindowMsgGetRegion:
            {
                GetWindowRegionRec* rgnRec = (GetWindowRegionRec*) param;

                if ( rgnRec->regionCode == kWindowContentRgn
                    || rgnRec->regionCode == kWindowStructureRgn )
                {
                    Rect portBounds;
                    GetWindowBounds( window, kWindowGlobalPortRgn,
                                    &portBounds );
                    RectRgn( rgnRec->winRgn, &portBounds );

                    if ( rgnRec->regionCode == kWindowStructureRgn )
                        InsetRgn( rgnRec->winRgn, -1, -1 );
                }
                return noErr;
            }

        case kWindowMsgDraw:
            {
                Rect portBounds;
                GetWindowBounds( window, kWindowGlobalPortRgn, &portBounds );
                InsetRect( &portBounds, -1, -1 );
                FrameRect( &portBounds );
                break;
            }

        case kWindowMsgHitTest:
            return wInContent;

        default:
            break;
    }

    return 0;
}

```

Listing 1. Code listing for a window definition routine.

Using the window definition routine shown in Listing 1, you can create a new window that uses the definition by calling the `CreateCustomWindow` routine. An example illustrating how this can be done is shown in Listing 2.

```
WindowDefSpec  defSpec;
WindowRef      floater;

defSpec.defType = kWindowDefProcPtr;
defSpec.u.defProc = NewWindowDefUpp( SimpleFrameDef );

SetRect( &bounds, 10, 60, 200, 200 );
CreateCustomWindow( &defSpec, kFloatingWindowClass,
                   kWindowStandardFloatingAttributes,
                   &bounds, &floater );
ShowWindow( floater );
```

Listing 2. Code listing illustrating how to create a window that uses the window definition procedure defined in Listing 1.

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System Extensions & Control Panels

System Extensions & Control Panels should be implemented as applications in Mac OS X. In Mac OS 9, they should be implemented as APPE- and APPC-type applications. The following provides an overview of some facilities commonly used by System Extensions & Control Panels and their status in Mac OS X.

ADB Patching

The ADB Manager is not supported in Mac OS X.

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Contextual Menu Modules

Contextual Menu Modules (CMM) are supported in Mac OS X; however, the older SOM object format is not used. For the system to load your CMM, it must be saved as a CFM plug-in in the Contextual Menu Items subfolder. (The exact location of this folder can be determined by calling `FindFolder` with the `kContextualMenuItemsFolderType` selector.)

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Drivers use I/O Kit

The older Mac OS device driver APIs documented in *Inside Macintosh: Devices and Drivers* is no longer supported. Developers interested in creating drivers for use in Mac OS X must use the new device driver APIs. Currently these APIs are available as a part of the Mac OS X developer tools installation (relevant headers can be found in the IOKit and Kernel frameworks).

For information about Mac OS X driver development, consult the I/O Kit documentation either on the Mac OS X installation at `/Developer/Documentation/Kernel` or the Mac OS X Developer Documentation Web site <http://developer.apple.com/techpubs/macosx/>.

Also, the I/O Kit source code is available for download from Apple's Darwin public source Web site <http://www.publicsource.apple.com>. The projects containing I/O Kit are `xnu` (containing the kernel) and `IOKitUser` (containing `IOKitLib`).

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jGNEFilter

The `jGNEFilter` is not supported in Mac OS X.

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Patching Traps

Mac OS X does not contain a trap table.

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Special Issues

Other special issues to consider when moving your product to Mac OS X are discussed in this section.

Backwards-Compilable Coding for Applications

It is possible to maintain a backwards-compatible code base that can be compiled for either Carbon or pre-Carbon environments. This section is intended for developers who would like to support customers using pre-Carbon systems while at the same time keeping their source base up to date with the latest Carbon headers.

To compile for pre-Carbon execution, use the following steps:

- Make sure you are using Universal Interfaces 3.3.2 or later. The most recent version of the Universal Interfaces can be found at the address <http://developer.apple.com/sdk/index.html>.
- Set the compile time symbols `OPAQUE_TOOLBOX_STRUCTS` and `ACCESSOR_CALLS_ARE_FUNCTIONS` to equal one (1).
- Link with `CarbonAccessors.o` and whatever other libraries you require.
- Use the compile time variable `TARGET_API_MAC_CARBON` to control compilation of Carbon specific parts of your program.

IMPORTANT

While `CarbonAccessors.o` will allow you to maintain a source base for your product that can be compiled as either a `CarbonLib` application or as an `InterfaceLib` application, it does not allow `InterfaceLib` applications to use any of the routines that are only available in `CarbonLib`. If you have any problems using `CarbonAccessors.o`, please bring them to our attention using Apple's bug reporting web page at <http://developer.apple.com/bugreporter/index.html>.

And then to compile your application as a Carbon application, use the following steps:

- Make sure you are using Universal Interfaces 3.3.2 or later.
- Set the compile time symbol `TARGET_API_MAC_CARBON` equal one (1).
- Link with `CarbonLib` and whatever other libraries you require.
- Use the compile time variable `TARGET_API_MAC_CARBON` to control compilation of Carbon specific parts of your program.
- Include a 'carb' ID=0 resource in the application's resource fork.

In most cases, the minimal requirements for creating a Carbon and pre-Carbon compilable source base for your application will involve adding the conditional statements shown in listing 3 to your program's `main` routine.

```

#if ! TARGET_API_MAC_CARBON
#ifdef __MWERKS__
QDGlobals qd; /* QuickDraw globals */
#endif
#endif

int main(void) {

#if ! TARGET_API_MAC_CARBON
    SetApplLimit(GetApplLimit());
    MaxApplZone();
    InitGraf(&qd.thePort);
    InitFonts();
    InitWindows();
    TEInit();
    InitMenus();
    InitDialogs(0);
#endif
    InitCursor();
    . . .
}

```

Listing 3. Code listing illustrating some of the necessary pre-processor time for creating a Carbon/pre-Carbon cross-compilable application.

In the majority of cases, once an application has been Carbonized and the above compile time structures have been included in the application, it will be possible to compile the application as a pre-Carbon application for System 7 through System 8, a CFM Carbon application for System 8.1, Mac OS 9.x and Mac OS X, and as a Mach-O Carbon application for Mac OS X. Be aware, though, APIs provided in the Carbon interfaces will only be available if they are implemented in the environment where the application is running.

The code shown in listing 3 represents the minimum compiler exclusions for cross compilable Carbon/pre-Carbon code. Depending on what parts of the operating system your application uses there may be additional places where additional compilation exclusions must be placed in your source files. The most obvious places are as follows:

- The initialization statements, as shown in listing 3.
- Calls to `SystemClick`.
- Calls related to managing the Apple menu such as `OpenDeskAcc` and `AddResMenu` (In Carbon applications, the Apple menu is managed for you).
- Places where you use custom code resources such as CDEFs, LDEFs, WDEFs, et cetera. A technique for maintaining cross-Carbon compilable code is presented in the [Backwards-Compilable Coding for xDEFs](#) section in the [Custom Code Resources](#) section.

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Backwards-Compilable Coding for xDEFs

It is possible to maintain a backwards-compatible code base that creates and uses custom definition procedures. This section provides a LDEF sample illustrating how to do this.

For Carbon applications, definition routines are stored in the application's executable. They are not stored as separate code resources as they were in previous system versions. In this example, the definition routine is stored in the application's code for both the pre-Carbon build and the Carbon build. In the pre-Carbon build, instead of storing the code for the definition routine in the code resource, the code resource contains a single jump instruction that jumps to the routine stored in the application. Listing 4 shows a C declaration that illustrates the format of the jump instruction saved in the code resource and Figure 1 illustrates how this resource should appear in a ResEdit window.

```

#if ! TARGET_API_MAC_CARBON

#define kPatchResID 128
#define kPatchResTYPE 'LDEF'

#pragma options align=mac68k
typedef struct {
    short jmpabs;      /* 4EF9 */
    ListDefUPP theUPP; /* 00000000 */
} **PatchResource;
#pragma options align=reset

#endif

```

Listing 4. Type definition used for accessing the LDEF resource.

When your application is compiled as a Carbon application, this resource will be ignored. And, as the space it occupies is negligible, there is no harm in leaving it in your resource fork.

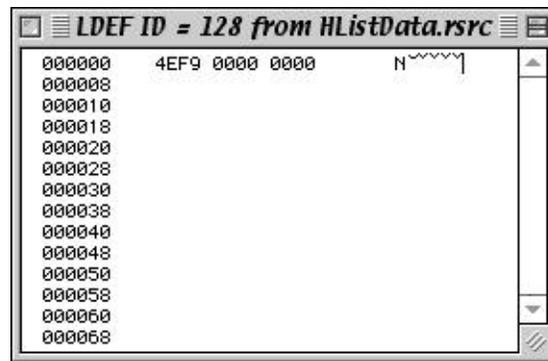


Figure 1. The contents of the LDEF resource as displayed in a ResEdit window.

Inside of your application, provide the code for the definition routine itself. In most cases, prototypes for these routines have not changed in Carbon so no special compile time switches are required in the definition procedure itself.

Listing 5 illustrates how one would go about using a custom list definition compiled using this method. In Mac OS 9, the code resource is set up to point to the definition procedure defined inside of the application and the list is created using the older LNew routine. When the application is compiled as a Carbon application, it does not use the LDEF resource. Instead, it provides a reference to the list definition procedure in a call to CreateCustomList.

```

    /* the list definition procedure */

static pascal void HListDataLDEF(short lMessage,
    Boolean lSelect, Rect* lRect, Cell lCell, short lDataOffset,
    short lDataLen, ListHandle lHandle) {

    . . .
}

    . . .

ListHandle theList; /* storage for the list */

    . . .

#if TARGET_API_MAC_CARBON

    /* Carbon applications use the CreateCustomList API */
ListDefSpec theSpec;
theSpec.defType = kListDefUserProcType;
theSpec.u.userProc = NewListDefProc(HListDataLDEF);
CreateCustomList(bounds, &dataBounds, cSize, &theSpec,
    theWindow, true, hasGrow, false, true, &theList);

#else

    /* pre-Carbon applications set the address in the LDEF
to a routine descriptor referring to their list
definition routine. */
PatchResource gLDEFrsrc;
gLDEFrsrc = (PatchResource) GetResource(kPatchResTYPE, kPatchResID);
(**gLDEFrsrc).theUPP = NewListDefProc(HListDataLDEF);
theList = LNew(bounds, &dataBounds, cSize, kPatchResID,
    theWindow, true, hasGrow, false, true);

#endif

```

Listing 5. Creating a list that uses a custom list definition routine.

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Double-Buffered Windows

The screen in Mac OS X is double-buffered for you. For normal drawing and responding to update events, you will not have to do any special drawing. However, in some circumstances it may be necessary for you to ask the system explicitly to draw the contents of your window to the display. Listing 6 illustrates how this can be done.

```

CGrafPtr thePort;
WindowPtr theWindow;

thePort = GetWindowPort(theWindow);

    /* flush the entire port */
if (QDIsPortBuffered(thePort))
    QDFlushPortBuffer(thePort, NULL);

    /* flush part of the port */
if (QDIsPortBuffered(thePort)) {
    RgnHandle theRgn;
    theRgn = NewRgn();
    /* local port coordinates */
    SetRectRgn(theRgn, 10, 10, 100, 30);
    QDFlushPortBuffer(thePort, theRgn);
    DisposeRgn(theRgn);
}

```

Listing 6. Flushing a window's grafport's contents to the screen.

IMPORTANT

Items that are drawn in a Carbon window will only be auto-flushed to the screen if the application directly or indirectly calls the event loop (`RunApplicationEventLoop`, `WaitNextEvent`, `GetNextEvent`, `TrackMouseLocation`, et al.).

If your application is trying to update a window without calling the event loop (for example, drawing items in a splash window during program startup), then it is your application's responsibility to make sure items drawn in the window are flushed to the screen (by calling `QDFlushPortBuffer`).

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Special Folders and File Permissions

The `FindFolder` routine is fully supported under Mac OS X and it should be used to locate special folders designated by the system. As there may be dramatic differences between the locations of some of these folders in Mac OS X relative to their location in previous system releases, the volume and directory information returned by `FindFolder` is now the only supported way to discover a special folder's location.

Developers should be aware that different users may have different file access permission for files located in these special directories. For information about how to ensure your application will be able to operate under these conditions, please refer to the Multiple Users Info Kit located at the address:

ftp://ftp.apple.com/developer/Technical_Documentation/MultipleUsers_Info_Kit_R3/.

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Common Coding Changes

This section discusses the common changes that must be made in an application when moving it to Carbon.

Opaque Structures

Most toolbox structures are now opaque. This means it is no longer possible to access them directly and they can only be accessed by way of accessor routines.

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Code Resources

Custom Code Resources such as CDEFs, WDEFs, and LDEFs are no longer used. There are new mechanisms in place that allow you to implement these features. Ways of using these mechanisms are described in the [Custom Code Resources](#) section.

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QuickDraw Globals

QuickDraw global variables are no longer accessed using structure references. Instead, when you access these globals you must use accessor routines.

```
long GetQDGlobalsRandomSeed(void);

BitMap * GetQDGlobalsScreenBits(BitMap *screenBits);

Cursor *GetQDGlobalsArrow(Cursor *arrow);

Pattern *GetQDGlobalsDarkGray(Pattern *dkGray);

Pattern *GetQDGlobalsLightGray(Pattern *ltGray);

Pattern *GetQDGlobalsGray(Pattern *gray);

Pattern *GetQDGlobalsBlack(Pattern *black);

Pattern *GetQDGlobalsWhite(Pattern *white);

CGrafPtr GetQDGlobalsThePort(void);

void SetQDGlobalsRandomSeed(long randomSeed);

void SetQDGlobalsArrow(const Cursor *arrow);
```

Listing 8. New QuickDraw globals accessor routines.

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The Scrap Manager

The Scrap Manager APIs have been expanded to provide enhanced functionality. One of the most interesting features of the new Scrap Manager is the ability for an application to specify promised flavors that it does not need to provide until a client application requests the data for the promised scrap flavor. Obviously, this allows applications to offer a richer selection of scrap types without incurring additional processing requirements.

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Quick Lookup Table

The table provided in this section map provides information about where to look for pre-existing Mac OS APIs or the functionality provided by those APIs in Mac OS X. Items marked as supported are provided as Carbon APIs unless marked otherwise.

Mac OS 7/8/9 technology	Where to find similar functionality in Mac OS X
Alias Manager	The Alias Manager is supported under Carbon. See the Alias Manager Carbon Specification for details.
Appearance Manager	Continue using the Appearance Manager in Carbon. When doing so you'll get the new Aqua look for free. See the Appearance Manager Carbon Specification for details.
Apple Event Manager	Fully supported. Can be used to send Apple events between Classic, Cocoa, and Carbon. Can no longer be used for sending events to remote machines. See the Apple Event Manager Carbon Specification for details.

Apple Filing Protocol (AFP)	Developers using the <code>PBControl</code> or <code>NAFPCommand</code> calls to send AFP packets to an AppleShare Server who wish to access these services in Mac OS X will have to revise their products to use the new AFP APIs provided by the <code>AppleShareClientCore</code> framework. This framework is available for both Carbon and Cocoa applications compiled as Mach-O binaries. The AFP Datastream APIs defined in <code>AppleShareClientCore/afpDataStream.h</code> provide the same functionality as the older APIs.
Apple Game Sprockets	Look for equivalent functionality in other managers. See the Apple Game Sprockets Carbon Specification for details.
Apple Guide	Not supported. Developers should move their help facilities to Help Viewer Help Books.
Apple Help Viewer	The Apple Help Viewer is still supported.
Apple Shared Library Manager	Not supported.
Apple Type Services for Unicode	Supported. See the ATSUI Carbon Specification for details.
AppleScript	Fully supported. See the Open Scripting Architecture Carbon Specification for details.
AppleShare	Use the new AFP APIs provided by the <code>AppleShareClientCore</code> framework.
Code Fragment Manager	Supported. See the Code Fragment Manager Carbon Specification for details.
Collection Manager	The Collection Manager is supported under Carbon. See the Component Manager Carbon Specification for details.
ColorSync Manager	Fully supported.
Communications Toolbox	Not supported.
Component Manager	Fully supported. See the Component Manager Carbon Specification for details.
Contextual Menu Manager	Supported. SOM CMMs are no longer supported.
Control Manager	Supported.
Control Panels	Not supported. Use applications instead.
Control Strip	Put them in the dock.
Cursor Utilities	Cursor utilities are fully supported in Mac OS X. In addition, it is no longer necessary for developers to display their own custom animated tasks while an application is waiting for a lengthy operation to complete. Mac OS X will automatically display the animated spinning rainbow disk cursor whenever the frontmost task is blocked.
Date, Time, and Measurement Utilities	Fully supported.
Dialog Manager	Supported. Some routines have been removed. See the Dialog Manager Carbon Specification for details.
Disk Initialization Manager	Not supported. Now done using the Desktop (a.k.a., Finder).
Display Manager	Supported. See the Display Manager Carbon Specification for details.
Drag Manager	Supported. See the Drag Manager Carbon Specification for details.
Edition Manager	Not supported.
Event Manager	Supported. A new event model has been introduced called "Carbon Events." Some documentation can be found on the CarbonLib SDK.
Exception Manager	Not supported.
File Manager	The File Manager is supported under Carbon; however, some parts of the File Manager's API have been removed. Specifically, the concept of "Working Directory" is no longer supported under Carbon. Instead of using working directories, applications should always refer to file system entities and should use explicit name, volume, and directory IDs. It is suggested that developers begin using the new HFS Plus API's for accessing the file system. See the File Manager documentation for more information about the new HFS Plus API's.

File System Manager	The File System Manager is no longer supported under Carbon or Mac OS X. For this functionality in Mac OS X, you must implement Virtual File System (VFS) plugin Mach-O extension.
Find By Content / Sherlock	Supported.
Finder Interface	In Mac OS X, the application that provides user interaction with the file system is called the Desktop. This application replaces the functionality of the Finder application shipping with previous system releases. Traditional Finder resources and information are recognized by the Desktop application. Moreover, the Desktop recognizes Mac OS 9 packages. Mac OS X includes a richer application bundling scheme that is documented in the Mac OS X System Overview book.
Folder Manager	Locations for special folders maintained by the system may be dramatically different when your application is running in Mac OS X; hence, it is essential that your application rely on both the volume reference number and directory ID returned by <code>FindFolder</code> when identifying the locations of these special folders. It is also important that your application recognize the fact that access permissions for files located in these folders may vary from user to user. For more information and references to further documentation, please refer to the Special Folders and File Permissions section of this technical note.
Font Manager	Supported.
FontSync	Supported.
Gestalt Manager	Supported.
Help Manager	Balloon Manager has been replaced with help tags. Carbon applications will use this new Apple Help API, defined in <code>MacHelp.h</code> . See the Apple Help Carbon Specification for details.
HTML Rendering Library	Fully supported under Carbon. See the HTML Rendering Library Carbon Specification for details.
Icon Services and Utilities	Supported.
Imaging (ATSUI)	Supported.
Installer	Not supported. There is a new installer mechanism for Mac OS X.
Interfaces & Libraries	3.3.2.
List Manager	Supported. New data browser control is now available, making it easier to display lists with a consistent "look."
Locales	Supported.
Location Manager	Not supported.
Low Memory Accessors	Accessor functions are now the only way to access low-memory globals. Attempting to access low-memory globals in some other way may result in an addressing error. Many of these have been dropped. See the Low-Memory Accessors Carbon Specification for details.
Mac OS USB	Supported.
MacApp	Being ported.
Macintosh Programmer's Workshop (MPW)	Can be used in the Classic environment.
MacsBug	Can be used in the Classic environment.
Mathematical and Logical Utilities	MathLib's functionality is exported from CarbonLib.
Memory Manager	Supported. Some changes in how memory is handled. Most notably application's heap space can grow dynamically and is no longer fixed. (Carbon and Cocoa apps only.) See the Memory Manager Carbon Specification for details.
Menu Manager	Supported.
Mixed Mode Manager	Not supported.
MRJ	Supported. Should be Java 1.2 or later.
Multilingual Text Editor	Supported.
Multiprocessing Services	Supported.

Multiple Users	APIs associated with Multiple Users are not supported. However, the concept of user levels and login levels are supported.
Navigation Services	Supported.
Network Services Location (NSL) Manager	Supported.
Notification Manager	Supported. See the Notification Manager Carbon Specification for details.
Offscreen Graphics Worlds	Supported. See the QuickDraw Manager Carbon Specification for details.
Open Transport	Supported. Some APIs have been removed. See the Open Transport Carbon Specification for details.
Open GL	Supported.
Package Manager	Not supported.
Palette Manager	Supported. See the Palette Manager Carbon Specification for details.
PCI Driver Development Kit	See IOKit.
Picture Utilities	Supported.
PPC Toolbox	The PPC Toolbox is not implemented in Carbon. Instead, you should use the Apple Event Manager for sending information between processes.
Printing Manager	New API for the printing manager. Current docs are on the Carbon SDK. See the Printing Manager Carbon Specification for details.
Process Manager	Supported.
Queue Utilities	Supported.
QuickDraw	Supported. Cannot used Quartz from CFM applications, but you can if you recompile them as Mach-O binaries.
QuickDraw 3D	Not supported.
QuickDraw Text	Supported.
QuickTime	The QuickTime APIs are provided in CarbonLib.
ResEdit	Works in Classic. Can crash with certain operations.
Resource Manager	Supported. See the Resource Manager Carbon Specification for details.
Scrap Manager	Supported, but with new APIs. Documented in the Carbon SDK.
Script Manager	Supported.
Shutdown Manager	Not supported. Applications requiring this functionality should use the <code>kAEQuitApplication</code> event instead.
Sound Manager	Supported.
Speech Recognition Manager	Supported.
Speech Synthesis Manager	Supported.
Start Manager	Not supported. There are no extensions, so extension loading order is not important.
Telephone Manager	Not supported.
Text Encoding Conversion Manager	Supported.
Text Services Manager	Supported.
Text Utilities	Supported.
TextEdit	Supported.
Thread Manager	Supported.
Time Manager	Supported.
Translation Manager	Supported.
Trap Manager	Not supported.
Unicode Utilities	Supported.
URL Access Manager	Supported.
Vertical Retrace Manager	Not supported. Use the Time Manager instead.
Virtual Memory Manager	Not supported.
Window Manager	Supported.

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