

P R E S C O T T M A C U S E R G R O U P

Sharing knowledge and building friendships.

iPhone 5



This is not a review of the iPhone. If you want a full review of the iPhone, click on [this](#) link. This is not a comparison of the iPhone with any other phone, like a Blackberry or Google. If you want a full comparison of all phone types, click on [this](#) link. Instead, this is my story about why (and how) I use an iPhone, and in particular, the iPhone 5 as pictured above.

The most often question I am asked is why buy an iPhone. I love to say, "It's because it's made by Apple." It certainly isn't because it's the cheapest phone on the market. Nor can I say it's because it has the most apps, or that it has the best camera - or two.

It can be said, however, that if your home computer is a PC and you want complete compatibility with the phone, get an Android. If your home computer is a Mac, then for complete compatibility you definitely should have an iPhone.

However, iPhones work equally well with a PC when iTunes is installed on the PC. What iTunes does for the iPhone is to back up certain apps and files from the iPhone to the PC. Backing up an iPhone can also be done to iCloud (Apple's offline storage), but this is limited to 5GB of storage

that you don't have to pay for, You'll most likely load up your iPhone with more than 5GB of apps and files. To avoid paying for additional storage in iCloud, choose the option in iTunes backup to your computer.

What an Android can do without an app is to make it possible is to save files to it. In other words, an Android can be made to work like a computer. Another very useful thing is that you can use the Android like a Wi-Fi access point without Jailbreaking the phone. Jailbreaking is the process of removing the limitations on devices through the use of software exploits. Jailbreaking permits root access to the operating system, allowing installation of additional applications, and, in the case of the iPhone, making it work just like a computer.

The iPhone operating system (iOS) is based on Unix (and is the same iOS that is used on the iPod Touch and the iPad), but some of the code is removed (or bypassed) and hence it won't work like a computer, whereas the Android operating system (OS) is based on Linux and is essentially a computer with phone capability. The most plausible reason for not making the iPhone work like a computer is to reduce the amount of code in the iOS. The less code needed, the faster the iOS works, the less power it needs, the cooler it runs, and there's more room for user content, even if it is minuscule. But of course, Apple has its own reasons, and probably the best is to lock the phone up to prevent users from installing apps that would make the iPhone quite useless. The concept that Apple promotes is that you can use your iPhone safely without fear of getting a virus, spyware, or malware.

That said, you can save any kind of file on the iPhone using an app like FileApp Pro ([http://](http://www.digidna.net/fileapp)



www.digidna.net/fileapp) with the aid of other apps like Evernote and Dropbox. And with other appropriate apps that you can get from the App Store, you can even do something with those files.

If you want, you can Jailbreak the iPhone and then you can do everything that the Android can do. Oh, by the way, when you Jailbreak the Android then it can then do all the same things that a Jailbroke iPhone can do. You do not void the phone warranty by Jailbreaking it because the process can be undone returning your phone back to its pristine state.

So what do I use my iPhone for? Well, I browse the Internet, check email, show off photos, read an ebook or a magazine, view an HD movie, listen to high quality music, take high resolution photos of things that interest me (and edit the ones right on the phone that don't come out so hot), I let it wake me up in the morning, remind me to take my pills, keep my grocery list, manage my appointments, and ... what else? Oh, I use it to make phone calls. One more thing. With Siri (available on the iPhone 4S and iPhone 5), I can talk to my phone, give it commands to do things, it searches the Internet for me and it gives me answers for things like what day will it be

90 days from now. I can dictate memos, grocery lists, and even respond to email and text messages. And so much more.

It would be pointless to talk about the many apps that come with the iPhone and the thousands more that you can add, many for free and the rest for anywhere from less than a dollar to more than 50 dollars. If you can think of it, there's probably an app for it. And if you can't find it in the App Store, then you'll definitely find it in the Jailbreak offerings.

So how do you Jailbreak an iPhone? All you need is an app called Cydia ([http://](http://www.appleiphoneschool.com/what-is-cydia/)



www.appleiphoneschool.com/what-is-cydia/). Cydia may not be available for the latest release of the iOS, which to date is 6.1.2. But if you're patient, it will be soon enough. The instructions for installing Cydia are posted on the Internet. Installing Cydia does not affect your warranty, but if you need to contact Apple about a problem with the iPhone, then you should first uninstall Cydia, check to see if the problem still exists, and then call Apple. Afterwards, you can reinstall Cydia and all the apps that you installed under Cydia.

There is one good reason for installing Cydia. The PdaNet app (<http://junefabrics.com/iphone/>



[index.php](http://junefabrics.com/iphone/index.php)) runs under Cydia on the iPhone. With PdaNet, you can use your iPhone like a wireless access point and connect your laptop to the Internet through the iPhone. Connection to the Internet is either with Wi-Fi or with a data plan. There is no additional charge for this service.

Here's a comment posted by "why do I need a name" about Jailbreaking the iPhone 5 in [this](#) CNET article *How to jailbreak any iOS 6 device, including iPhone 5*:

The jailbreak is hands down the best hactivated/hacked experience of any device/hardware.

I have been jailbroken on 1.1.1 iPhone 2G since 2007 and never not jailbroken until my A6 iPhone5.

I can tell you the marriage is heaven! You get more customization than Android but the fluidness, constant frame rate perfection during graphic intensive games/video, and security of iOS.

The amount of customization you can do is mind blowing, believe me the jailbreak is much, much more than just the potential for free apps, downloading Pandora music, and other piracy hacks.

I have to agree with him - or her. Using the instructions in that article, it took me less than 10 minutes to Jailbreak my iPhone 5 and install PdaNet. I can now use my iPhone 5 as a Wi-Fi hotspot for my MacBook Pro or iPad 3 anywhere in the world - for *free*! (As long as I can get a 3G or 4G signal.)

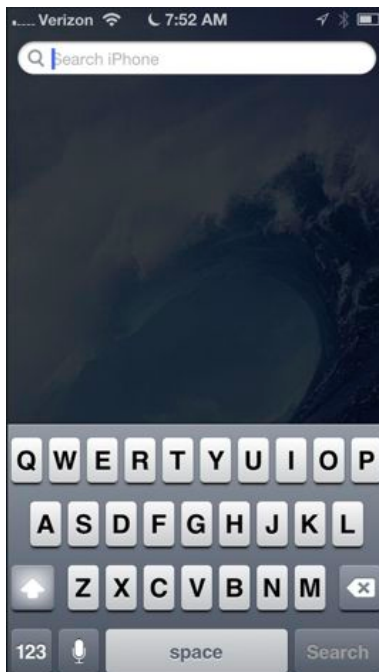
Setting up a new iPhone is quite simple and easy. Just connect it to your computer, turn on iTunes, and answer a few questions. Of course, you'll need to have an Apple ID, and you can use

your existing email address. And you'll need to create a password for your Apple ID, and you can use any existing password to make it easier to remember. If you want to purchase anything from the App Store or from the iTunes Store, you'll need to set up how you're going to pay for that item with a credit card. You won't be charged for anything until you actually click on that last button that commits you to purchasing what you're interested in, and please write down what you purchased and what it cost because you'll need that information later when you get the bill to keep you from going crazy wondering what you bought.



The Settings icon on the Home screen is where you go to set up how you want the iPhone to work for you. You will find a very long list of things that you need to at least look at once to determine if you want to change the default settings. Don't worry, you can't break the phone by changing any of the settings, but you might disable something you don't want disabled or enable something you don't want enabled. If you don't know what something is for, then go online and ask a question about it.

The standard apps of an iPhone (as shown in the second image below) include Settings, Calendar, Contacts, Videos, Weather, Stocks, iTunes, App Store, Camera, Photos, Maps, Passbook, Calculator, Notes, Messages, Compass, Reminders, Newsstand, Voice Memos, Clock, Phone, Mail, Safari, Music, Game Center (it's stuffed in the Entertainment folder in the third screen), and of course, Siri on the iPhone 4S and iPhone 5. You can arrange the apps and folders any way you like.



Notice the three small dots just above the bottom row. That indicates that there are three screens on this phone - you can have as many as 12 screens of apps. In the images above, the first screen is the Search screen, the second screen is the Home screen, and the third screen contains all my added apps. In the third screen, notice that there are several folders. Each folder in the iPhone 5 can contain up to 16 apps (the older versions of the iPhone can contain only 12). The apps at the bottom of the screen will always be shown on every screen except the Search screen, and you can move any other app, standard or not, into any one of those positions by first pushing one of them back into the Home screen to make room for the other app.

The best way that I have found to organize the apps on the iPhone is to leave all the standard apps on the Home screen and put all the other apps that you add in the other screens. And you might even find it useful to create folders to put similar apps in, like putting Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and the like into a folder that you call Social. The way to create a folder is to move one app on top of another and a folder is instantly created. The iPhone will give the new folder a name based on what it thinks is the category of the first app, but you can change it. To move an app, just hold down on it for 2 or more seconds until it begins to wiggle. For apps that you have

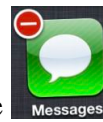


added, you will see an X appear in the upper left corner of the icon like this: . If you press on the X, the app will be deleted, but that doesn't mean it has gone away. You can always go back into the App Store and get it back, and if it is an app that you paid for, you won't have to pay for it again. Standard apps cannot be deleted from the iPhone.

When you get a lot of apps installed, you may find it cumbersome to swipe through all the screens looking for the one you want, especially if you have buried it in a folder with other apps and can't remember which one and the tiny images in the folder are too small to recognize the one you want. You can always swipe the screen left to right to reveal the Search screen, and there you can enter the name of the app you want to open, and it will even display items that have the keyword in the app, not just in the name of the app.



As you use different apps and close them down, they are actually left sleeping in the background and will take up a small amount of battery power. You might find it useful to occasionally fully shut down an app to conserve battery power. You do this by tapping twice on the Home button. This causes those sleeping apps to suddenly appear at the bottom of the display (all the other apps will disappear). If you press and hold on any icon, they will then all have a red dot with a

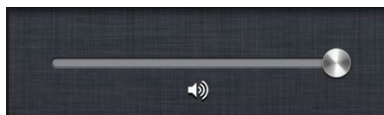


minus sign in it on the upper left corner of the image. You can tap the red dot to completely shut down that app. Swiping either left to right or right to left on that row of icons will slide them to the right or left accordingly to show the other apps that are sleeping.

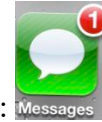


You will find that there are five icons that can't be deleted. The one on the far left looks like a circular arrow. This is the rotation lock feature. As shown in the image above, there would be a lock in the center of the image if rotation of the display is locked (can't be rotated). Tapping on that image will cause the lock to appear and the display cannot then be rotated. A rotation lock icon will appear in the status bar next to the battery charge icon at the top of the display when rotation lock is enabled. See the large image at the top of this page. The next three images are the navigation buttons for music. And the last one, in this case, just happens to be the Safari app. If you push that row one more time to the right, you'll see the volume controls

for music.



One neat thing about the iPhone is Notifications. Every Apple app and many non-Apple apps can notify you of events, such as when you have new mail or when a calendar alarm just went off. There are several ways that you can get this notification. Some apps will show a red dot in the



upper left corner of the icon with a number in it. That's called a Badge: Messages. In that image, I am reminded that I have one unread message in Messages. You can turn that on or off in Settings->Notifications->Messages. Another way is by having either a banner or an alert show up on the display with a short message. Banners will appear briefly and then go away, whereas alerts stay on the display under you click on them. Another way is to have a sound or music play when the event occurs. And of course, you can enable Badges, Alerts, and Sound in any combination. These notifications become very useful if you want to be reminded, using Reminders is one way, that you need to buy certain groceries when you get to a specific store or when a specific date/time occurs.

One thing to note about the iPhone is that it is NFC-free. NFC stands for Near Field Communication. On those phones that have NFC, you can share information between phones by bringing them into close approximation with each other. Apple didn't think this was such a good idea as it might accidentally cause data to be transferred between phones that you don't want to share through inadvertent use - in other words, you have to do something to cause the data to be shared, but you might not be aware that you're doing it. Safety of information is only ensured by being overly cautious. Some people call that being paranoid. And if you are really, really paranoid, don't get a smartphone because you just might use it in a way that will give away some personal information - like your telephone number. Oh, wait! That can happen with any phone.

Even though Maps on the iPhone can get you from point A to point B, Maps isn't always completely accurate. In fact, if you read the reviews on any GPS map app, you'll find someone complaining that the directions are not always right. The only other free app for navigation that



I've found to be good enough for me is Mapquest. It has sometimes routed me through what I think are the wrong way, but in the end, Mapquest has found the shortest and fastest route. So sometimes taking a freeway around the city is faster than going through the city - except during rush hour.

No write-up like this can be as thorough as some people would like it to be, but I've got to stop here. If you want to know more about the iPhone, buy one. You won't regret it. 🇺🇸