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Serial number eviews 10 student version

Navigate to the Apple menu > About This Mac and look near the bottom of the Overview tab. If your MacBook doesn't turn on, flip it over, and the serial number can be found printed on the bottom. On the web: go to the Apple ID account website, select Devices, and select your MacBook to see the serial number. This article explains how to find a MacBook's serial number if you have your MacBook and it turns on; it doesn't turn on; and even if you no longer have it. Each MacBook has a unique serial number, and you can find the serial number in a handful of different locations. Here are the most accessible places to find your serial number: About This Mac: The serial number is on the About This Mac screen's overview tab. If your Mac is already on, try this method. On the bottom of your MacBook: The serial number is printed on the bottom side of your MacBook. If the printing hasn't worn off, this is the easiest method of finding your serial number. On the Apple ID account website: If you don't have access to your MacBook, or it won't turn on, you can log into the Apple ID account website to view the serial numbers of every Apple device you have registered. While there are other ways, like running a system report or looking on the box your MacBook came in, these are the three most straightforward ways that work for pretty much every situation. The Apple menu in macOS provides easy access to an About This Mac screen. If you have access to your MacBook, and it turns on, this is a simple way to find the serial number. Click the Apple menu icon in the upper right corner of your screen. Click About This Mac. Located at the bottom of the information on the Overview tab, you'll find your serial number. If About This Mac doesn't automatically open the correct tab, just click Overview. If your MacBook won't turn on, the easiest way to find the serial number is to flip it over and look at the bottom. As long as the print there hasn't rubbed off, you'll find the serial number listed along with assembly, voltage, and safety compliance information. Flip your MacBook over so the bottom is facing up. Look for text on the bottom of the MacBook. It may be located near the middle, near the top, or elsewhere. The number following the word Serial is your serial number. If you don't have access to your MacBook, or it won't turn on, and the print on the bottom has smudged or rubbed off, you can find your serial number on the Apple ID webpage. For this method to work, you need to know the Apple ID and password you used when setting up the MacBook. Navigate to the Apple ID website and log in. Enter the two factor authentication. Scroll down to the Devices section, and click your MacBook. Your serial number will be listed in the pop-up. Thanks for letting us know! Tell us why! A serial number is a unique, identifying number or group of numbers and letters assigned to an individual piece of hardware or software. Other things have serial numbers as well, though, including banknotes and other similar documents. The idea behind serial numbers is to identify a specific item, much like how a fingerprint identifies a specific person. Instead of some names or numbers that specify a whole range of products, a serial number is intended to provide a unique number to one device at a time. Boris SV / Getty Images Hardware serial numbers are embedded in the device, while software or virtual serial numbers are sometimes applied to the user who will be using the software. In other words, a serial number used for software programs are tied to the purchaser, not that specific copy of the program. The term serial number is often shortened to just S/N or SN, especially when the word precedes an actual serial number on something. Serial numbers are also sometimes, but not often, referred to as serial codes. It's important to distinguish serial numbers from other identifying codes or numbers. In short, serial numbers are unique. For example, a model number for a router might be EA2700 but that's true for every single Linksys EA2700 router; the model numbers are identical while each serial number is unique to each particular component. As an example, if Linksys sold 100 EA2700 routers in one day from their website, every one of those devices would have "EA2700" somewhere on them and they would look identical to the naked eye. However, each device, when first built, had serial numbers printed on most of the components that aren't the same as the others bought that day (or any day). UPC Codes are common as well but are actually not unique like serial numbers. UPC Codes are different than serial numbers because UPC Codes aren't unique to each individual piece of hardware or software, as serial numbers are. The ISSN used for magazines and ISBN for books is different as well because they're used for whole issues or periodicals and aren't unique for every instance of the copy. You've probably seen serial numbers many times before. Nearly every piece of the computer has a serial number including your monitor, keyboard, mouse and sometimes even your entire computer system as a whole. Internal computer components like hard drives, optical drives, and motherboards also feature serial numbers. Serial numbers are used by hardware manufacturers to track individual items, usually for quality control. For example, if a piece of hardware is recalled for some reason, customers are usually made aware of which particular devices need service by being provided a range of serial numbers. Serial numbers are also used in non-tech environments like when keeping an inventory of tools borrowed in a lab or shop floor. It's easy to identify which devices need to be returned or which ones have been misplaced because each of them can be identified by their unique serial number. Serial numbers for software programs are usually used to help ensure that the program's installation is only performed one time and only on the purchaser's computer. Once the serial number is used and registered with the manufacturer, any future attempt to use that same serial number can raise a red flag since no two serial numbers (from the same software) are alike. Thanks for letting us know! Tell us why! A serial number is a unique product identifier that enables a manufacturer to recall information about the individual item. Hardware companies embed serial numbers in the devices they produce, whereas software companies will assign a serial number (or product/license key) to a specific user. Because they are internal only, the length, types of characters used, and placement of serial numbers vary across manufacturers. If a customer has an issue with a product, the manufacturer can use the serial number to verify the purchase and provide support. Serial numbers can also be used to trace an item (or items) through the supply chain if a manufacturing issue occurs. This makes it easier for a manufacturer to identify exactly how many items were affected and to what degree. Serial number examples Common examples of serial numbers can be found on laptops. As mentioned above, the placement and appearance of a device's serial number depends on the manufacturer, but it can usually be found on the bottom of the laptop along with information about the model and where/when it was produced. Sometimes the serial number is printed on a sticker whereas other manufacturers will etch the number directly onto the computer surface. Serial number vs. SKU vs. UPC Unlike serial numbers, which are unique and assigned to individual items in sequential order, stock keeping units (SKUs) and universal product codes (UPCs) are uniform numbers applied in bulk to multiple units of the same product. UPCs are somewhat similar to serial numbers in that they, too, are designated by the manufacturer to identify the same merchandise from one retailer to another. All UPCs are registered with GS1, the international organization responsible for administering UPCs and other standards. SKUs, on the other hand, are designated by the retailer to manage inventory. Many retailers will use the UPC as the SKU, but sometimes the SKU will be different if the manufacturer has changed the UPC for an item after it has been distributed to retail stores. Can a serial number be traced? A serial number cannot be tracked like GPS devices, but they can be traced. This functions similarly to IMEI numbers, which are given to mobile devices on a cellular network. When a smartphone is lost or stolen, for example, the owner can file a claim with the phone carrier to have the device's IMEI number blacklisted and prevented from being used. Similarly, a device's serial number can be used to report an item as lost, stolen, or defective. If someone tries to use the serial number for a device that has been reported missing, it can be traced back to the owner. Alternatively, if there seems to be a common defect that is impacting devices with sequential serial numbers, it is easier for the manufacturer to identify the issue and potentially impacted devices and issue a recall to consumers who may be affected.