

CS101 Introduction to Computing

Lecture 14

Word Processing

Focus of the last lecture was on

Application SW

Application SW are programs that **interact directly with the user** for the performance of a certain type of work

That work generally falls into one of the following **usage areas**

- Scientific/engineering/graphics
- Business
- Productivity
- Entertainment
- Educational

Today's Lecture

- First among the four lectures that we plan to have on productivity software, a sub-category of application software
- This first lecture will be on word processing
- We'll learn about what we mean by word processing and also desktop publishing
- We'll discuss the usage of various functions provided by common word processors

Word Processing

- The **art and science** of converting **written information into** a form that looks **pleasing when printed**
- One of the **most popular activities** on the PC

Word Processor

- The **tool** used to perform word processing
- **Long time ago**, a word processor was a **HW/SW combination** used solely for performing the word processing task. It looked like a computer terminal or a PC, but could do only one task – word processing
- **Today**, the term “word processor” generally means the **SW** used on a computer to perform the task of word processing

Uses of Word Processors

- Write a letter
- Address labels
- Research paper or report
- Advertisement
- Newsletter
- Magazines
- Book
- And thousands of other tasks

English Only?

Common Features

1. Type, cut, copy, paste, move text
2. Automatic line-breaks
3. Change font type, face, size, color
4. Change number of columns
5. Adjust margins and line, word, letter spacing
6. Have running headers, footers, page nos.
7. Insert tables, charts, graphics, drawings

Evolution of WP's

1. **Manual & electric typewriters (1930-1960)**
 - Were **page oriented**
 - **Type face/size was changed** by replacing the typing ball
2. Typewriters with **magnetic storage (1960's)**
 - IBM added storage capability using magnetic tape
3. **Line editors** on computers(1960's)
4. **Stand alone word processors (1960's-1970's)**
 - cost: \$15,000 to 20,000
5. **Current WP programs** on uCs (**1980's onwards**)

Types: WYSIWYG-based & Markup-based

- All early WP's and some of the modern ones as well are markup-based: similar to **HTML**
 - Generally are **harder to learn**, but may provide better control and smaller file size
 - Example: **LaTeX**
- Most current **PC-based WP's** belong to the WYSIWYG category
 - **Easy to get started** due to the **WIMP** interface
 - Example: **MS Word, Corel WordPerfect, Sun Star**

Desktop Publishing (DTP)

- A **combination** of word processing and **graphic design**. Used to develop **elegant** documents
- In the **olden times, DTP was used** for designing magazines, newspapers & other professional-looking items
- **These days, because of the low cost** of DTP SW, it is being used for **less-demanding** and ordinary tasks as well
- The original **Macintosh PC** started the era of DTP or “**Personal Publishing**” in 1984

DTP –vs– WP

- The **difference** between the two is **diminishing** with time
- Most **WP's now include** many tools that, not long ago, were found only in DTP SW
- Generally, **DTP SW is a bit more difficult to use** for us common computer users, whereas WP SW is quite user-friendly
- DTP SW generally provides **finer control over the design/layout** of a document

DTP: Requirements

- High-end **PC** with a large-screen **monitor**
- **Laser** printer
- **Scanner**
- DTP **SW**
 - Examples:
 - Adobe PageMaker
 - QuarkXPress
 - Corel Ventura
 - MS Publisher

Word Processors for the Web

- Most **common WP's and DTP** packages now have the Web development ability
 - They also include features like **auto-recognition** of eMail addresses and URL's
- However, **specialized SW** just for developing Web pages and sites is also available
 - Examples: **DreamWeaver, FrontPage**

The right font face & size for normal text

- If text is **too small**, it becomes **hard to read**
- Too **large**, **wastage** of space is the result. Plus the reader has to turn **more pages** than necessary
- Either way, the **reader gets annoyed**
- For general WP, **10-12 point size** works well
- Most users, either use the **Times New Roman** or **Arial/Helvetica** type face

Bold, Italic, Underlined Text

- Bold – fat
- Italic – *slanted* (Why the name italic?)
- Underlined
- All **used to emphasize** a certain segment of text
- Plea:
 - Please **do not over-do** them
 - Their **over-use makes it very difficult** for the reader
 - And please, **use one at a time**: Text that is not only bold but also italic & underlined looks **awfully**



Select, Cut, Copy, Drag, Paste

- Just **select and cut or copy or drag**
- Can also **paste after** a cut or a copy
- Just think about the **pain that people suffered** before the advent of the modern WP's
 - **Movement of a single sentence** from one page to another would have required re-doing all the pages in between

Spelling & Grammar

- **Grammar** checkers are **not very helpful yet**, but still useful and are improving with time
- **Warning:** Spell checkers are not all that smart! Use them with care.
- **Disadvantage:** **My spelling ability** is **deteriorating** day-by-day because of **over-reliance** on WP spell-checkers. I am having great difficulty in writing even short-ish hand-written notes without spelling errors



Thesaurus

- My **favorite** tool
- Helps you find **synonyms** and, sometimes, **antonyms** as well

Tables

- Tables are sometimes useful for presenting info in an **ordered fashion**
- Most WP's provide **extensive table construction & manipulation features**

Graphics & Drawings

- You can insert graphics that **are made using other apps** into a WP document
- Several WP's have a **built-in drawing tool**, which can be used for adding simple diagrams (e.g. a **flow chart**, a simple **street map**) into a WP document

The Best Feature: Undo

- Allows you to **recover** from your mistakes
- Allows you to **experiment without risk**

Document View Mode

- Most WP's provide **several** ways of viewing a document
- I normally work in and recommend what is known as the “**Print Layout**” view mode
- In this view, the WP works in a **true WYSIWYG** mode

Print-Preview & Printing

- Make sure to preview your document before printing it
- Do this to make sure about the "look" of the document before it is printed
- Most people these days either use inkjet printers or laser printers
 - Color inkjet printers cost less but are slower
 - B&W laser printers cost around twice as much, but are faster and generally have finer resolution
 - Color laser printers are expensive

Automation

- **Table of contents**
 - TOC can be automatically generated
 - Page nos. in the TOC get readjusted automatically
- **Index**
 - Can be automatically generated
 - Page nos. in the index get readjusted automatically
- **Application of predefined styles**
 - Change style; text changes automatically throughout the doc
- **Headers & Footers**
 - Page numbers
- **Spelling** error auto-highlight

Document-Centered Computing

Getting On-Screen Help

- All WP's generally have **some form of built-in** help mechanism
- To me, it seems like that many of those help-systems are designed to be “**not-very-helpful**”: they make finding answers to simple questions quite difficult
- Nevertheless, do try them when you are **searching for answers**

Let's try to use MS Word for creating a CV

(Remember the TOC)

Non-WYSIWIG Word Processing

Assignment # 5

Write your **1-page CV** using MS Word. Your CV should be **similar to the one discussed** during the lecture. You have the option of including any of the features provided by the word processor, but you must include the following:

- Table
- Headings
- Bullets
- Link to your e-mail address
- Link to your Web page

Consult the CS101 syllabus for the submission instructions & deadline

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Focus of the Next Lecture: Algorithms

- To become familiar with the **concept** of algorithms
 - What they are?
 - What is **there use**?
- To become **able to write algorithms for simple problems**