**TSE Assignment**

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**Topic:**

**Microsoft WORD**

**History of Microsoft Word:**

In 1975, childhood friends Bill Gates and Paul Allen founded a small computer software company called "Micro-Soft" (it took them a few years to slash the hyphen). With big dreams and little funding, they started in Albuquerque, New Mexico before moving their headquarters up to their hometown of Bellevue, Washington in 1979. At the time, electric typewriters were the most state-of-the-art word processing tool. Gates and Allen set out to hire the best programmers they could find. In 1981, their search led them to Charles Simonyi and Richard Brodie, two Xerox Bravo programmers who were instrumental in building Xerox's original word processing programme. Simonyi and Brodie worked tirelessly -- aiming to develop the world's best word processing tool to date. In 1983, Microsoft launched Word 1.0 in "What You See Is What You Get" (WYSIWYG) mode for Xenix and MS-DOS.

Word 1.0 could run in graphics and text mode, but bold, italics, and underline features were only available in the text mode. Word 1.0 had plenty of kinks that needed to be worked out, but it served as a solid foundation to build upon in future editions.

The next four editions -- Word 1.1 for DOS in 1984 through Word 4.0 for DOS in 1987 -- each included minor improvements but nothing revolutionary.  The next big breakthrough began in 1989 when the first version of Word for Windows was released for $498 USD (equivalent to approximately £819 in 2020 with adjusted inflation rates). While this version itself didn't immediately take off as Gates and Allen hoped, Microsoft released WinWord 1.1 in 1990 with updates for the new operating system -- which ended up being the pivotal game-changer in the word processing world.

**What refactoring Strategies did used Microsoft Word used:**

Early 1990's versions of WinWord had mechanisms designed to catch viruses and coding errors. Instead of displaying a standard error message if a bug was found, the message "The tree of evil bears bitter fruit. Only the Shadow knows. Now trashing program disk" would flash across the screen. In 1995, Microsoft decided to remarket their WinWord versions with new edition names. The Word 95 edition was the first of several new versions Microsoft released roughly every three years for the next two decades.

**Changes for each version (How Microsoft Word Evolved (Old Features, New Features and Current State)):**

* In 1995, Microsoft decided to remarket their WinWord versions with new edition names. The Word 95 edition was the first of several new versions Microsoft released roughly every three years for the next two decades.
* In 2002, Microsoft rolled out Office XP which included "Task Panes" to expedite control features that were only available in dialogue boxes in previous versions. Word 2003 was the first version to include colours and visual styles.
* Word 2007 was Microsoft's first edition to use a new file saving format called docx. A simple download for Word 2003 converted file types documents from "doc" to "docx" without any major issues.
* By the mid-2000s, Adobe had their PDF software dialed in and converting PDF to Word and Word to PDF documents was finally readily available to the public.
* Office 2010 first introduced a backstage interface view which consolidated saving, sharing and collaborating options into a more intuitive layout with customisable tabs.
* Word 2013 was the first version that focused on cloud computing services. It allowed users to save documents on the cloud and collaboratively edit the same document in real time.
* With Word 2016, Microsoft shifted to a software-as-a-service (SaaS) sales model.
* Word 2019, the newest version, was released at the end of 2018. It includes learning tools such as its text-to-speech feature and a productivity tool called "Focus Mode" which blocks out distractions so users can put their undivided attention into their document.

**How Microsoft word applied Re-write:**

The first version of Word for Windows was released in 1989. With the release of Windows 3.0 the following year, sales began to pick up and Microsoft soon became the market leader for word processors for IBM PC-compatible computers. In 1991, Microsoft capitalized on Word for Windows' increasing popularity by releasing a version of Word for DOS, version 5.5, that replaced its unique user interface with an interface similar to a Windows application. When Microsoft became aware of the Year 2000 problem, it made Microsoft Word 5.5 for DOS available for free downloads. As of February 2021, it is still available for download from Microsoft's website. In 1991, Microsoft embarked on a project code-named Pyramid to completely rewrite Microsoft Word from the ground up. Both the Windows and Mac OS versions would start from the same code base. It was abandoned when it was determined that it would take the development team too long to rewrite and then catch up with all the new capabilities that could have been added at the same time without a rewrite. Instead, the next versions of Word for Windows and Mac OS, dubbed version 6.0, both started from the code base of Word for Windows 2.0.

With the release of Word 6.0 in 1993, Microsoft again attempted to synchronize the version numbers and coordinate product naming across platforms, this time across DOS, Mac OS, and Windows (this was the last version of Word for DOS). It introduced AutoCorrect, which automatically fixed certain typing errors, and AutoFormat, which could reformat many parts of a document at once. While the Windows version received favorable reviews (e.g., from *InfoWorld*), the Mac OS version was widely derided. Many accused it of being slow, clumsy, and memory intensive, and its user interface differed significantly from Word 5.1. In response to user requests, Microsoft offered Word 5 again, after it had been discontinued. Subsequent versions of Word for macOS are no longer direct ports of Word for Windows, instead featuring a mixture of ported code and native code.