



## Lecture 4 – Word Processing

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# Objectives

- History of “word processing”
- The current state of play
- Issues with “word processing”
- Today's practical
  - Basic Microsoft Word use



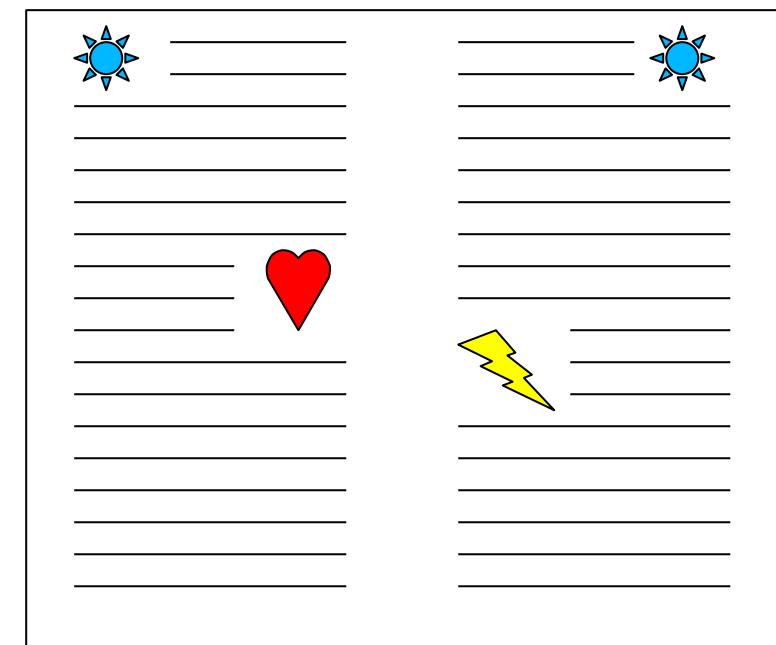
## Some History

- Longhand / dictation / copy typing
- Single line memory typewriters
- Line printers, text editors & formatters
- Dedicated word processors (e.g. Amstrad PCW8512)
- Personal computers, text editors, text printers
- Dot matrix and laser printers (postscript)
- WYSIWYG (on paper) “word processors”
- (Typesetting is a different story, see next week)



## Word Processing is not...

- Typesetting (more next week)
- Document management (more next week)
- Workflow / collaborative working
- Desktop Publishing
  - Word processors support a single text flow with graphics and other objects inserted at fixed or floating locations
  - DTP defines various regions some of which may contain text flows
  - Try laying out a newspaper in Word (and changing it!)





## The State of the Art

- Absolute and relative positioning of text and graphics to a high degree of accuracy
- Tables of arbitrary organisation and format
- Dynamically updateable fields
- Automatic table of contents (if styles used correctly)
- Spell checking, grammar checking
- Automatic correction and automatic formatting
- Macro programming
- Change indications and annotations
- Mail merge



## But...

- **What is the purpose of the “words” being processed?**
  - To be viewed on a screen?
  - To be printed and bound?
  - To be printed and displayed?
  - To be placed on a web site?
  - To form the content of an e-mail message?
  - To be archived as a matter of record?
  - To be re-published in a different medium?
  - To be used as data in a computer system?
- **It is possible that any and all of the above could apply**



# Word Processors Give Control

- Word processors give very precise control over appearance of the document
  - *But only if that document is printed on a particular size, shape and colour of paper!*
- All other formats and purposes are usually compromised in some way



## Content Vs Format

- Documents have content
  - Text flows
  - Graphics
- Content is structured
  - Chapters
  - Paragraphs
  - Quotations
  - Captions
- Format could depend on
  - Output medium
  - User preference
  - Document purpose
- Selection and order of content need not be fixed
  - Summary or detailed
  - Skilled or novice
  - Conclusion first or last



# Structure and Format by Styles

- **Most word processors combine structure and format into a single concept of a “style”**
  - E.g. “Heading 1”
    - Should appear as a top level entry in the table of contents
    - Is 16 pt Arial bold, left aligned, 12pts before, keep with next...
- **What if I want different types of chapters to have different formatting?**
  - E.g. the chapters of a book are letters written by four friends, to distinguish them each chapter heading is formatted in a different fashion, but all appear in the table of contents
    - How would I do this in Word?



## Is a Style structure or format?

- Why is a particular piece of text in an italic style?
  - Because it is in another language?
    - ...the management finally acknowledged the *bona fides* of their dubious visitor.
  - For emphasis?
    - “You see, I *know* you posted a letter at Lower Swinstead.”
  - Because it is a proper noun?
    - ...after admitting to a very strange lapse of memory in missing *The Archers*, suddenly decided on a new line of enquiry.
- This would be important in a “text-to-speech” system



# Formatting for a purpose

- **Formatting a document for a particular purpose often precludes other purposes**
  - Which you may not even have thought of!
- **During the 1980's many newspapers replaced their microfilmed archives with Adobe PDF format files**
- **These files reproduced exactly the printed layout of the newspapers**
- **But the (original) PDF format did NOT maintain the reading order of elements on the page**
  - I.e. there was no “electronic” link between headlines, stories and pictures
- **On-line extraction of stories proved very difficult**



# Separating Content from Format

- The source document consists of text flows, graphics and other elements
- These are “marked up” according to the structure of the document and the role of each element
- Formatting is a separate process that depends on the type of output medium and the purpose of this document instance
- Formatting could include not just superficial appearance but selection and ordering of content



# How to “Mark Up” Structure

- **Meta - XML**
  - XML is a “Meta-Language” that allows mark up languages to be defined
- **Generic - DOCBOOK**
  - Is an XML based language to describe the structure of books, technical reports and articles
- **Specific - ATA2100**
  - Is a industry specific standard for marking up the content of aircraft flying manuals
- **Others - LaTeX, lout, nroff, lots of XML standards**
- **(HTML makes an even worse pig’s ear of things...)**
  - Don’t get me started....



## Coming up...

- **Today's practical**
  - Basic use of Microsoft Word
- **Next week**
  - Document management
  - The production of large, complex, multi-authored, long life, evolving documents