

Background and Overview:

What is Microsoft ® Word?

Microsoft ® Word is a popular word-processing program used mainly for creating documents, such as brochures, letters, learning activities, quizzes, tests, and students' homework assignments. It was first released in 1983 and is one of Microsoft ® Office suite's applications.

Microsoft ® Word Interface:

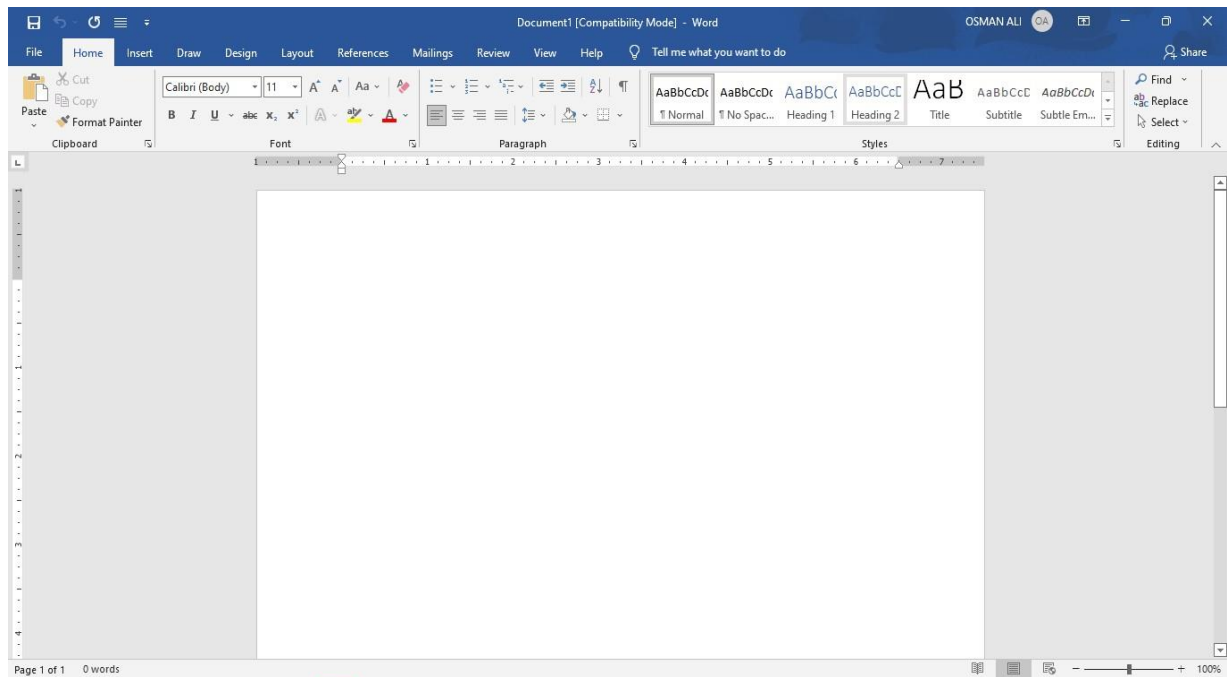


Fig. 1 (Microsoft ® Word Interface)

Features of Microsoft ® Word:

Now let us discuss the features or components of the Microsoft ® Word. Using these features, you can perform different types of operations on your documents, like you can create, delete, style, modify, or view the content of your document.

1. File:

It contains options related to the file, like New (used to create a new document), Open (used to open an existing document), Save (used to save document), Save As (used to save documents), History, Print, Share, Export, Info, etc.

2. Home:

It is the default tab of Microsoft ® Word and it is generally divided into five groups, i.e., Clipboard, Font, Paragraph, Style and Editing. It allows you to select the color, font, emphasis, bullets, position of your text. It also contains options like cut, copy, and paste.

3. Insert:

It is the second tab present on the menu bar or ribbon. It contains various items that you may want to insert into a Microsoft ® word. It includes options like tables, word art, hyperlinks, symbols, charts, signature line, date and time, shapes, header, footer, text boxes, links, boxes, equations, etc...

4. Draw:

It is the third tab present in the menu bar or ribbon. It is used for freehand drawing in Microsoft ® Word.

5. Design:

It is the fourth tab present in the menu bar or ribbon. The design tab contains document designs that you can select, such as documents with centered titles, offset headings, left-justified text, page borders, watermarks, page color, etc.

6. Layout:

It is the fifth tab present on the menu bar or ribbon. It holds all the options that allow you to arrange your Microsoft ® Word document pages just the way you want them. It includes options like set margins, display line numbers, set paragraph indentation, and lines apply themes, control page orientation and size, line breaks, etc.

7. References:

It is the sixth tab present in the menu bar or ribbon. The references tab lets you add references to a document, then create a bibliography at the end of the text. The references are generally stored in a master list, which is used to add references to further documents. It includes options like, Table of Contents, Footnotes, Captions, Index, Table of Authorities, smart look, etc.

8. Mailings:

It is the seventh tab present in the menu bar or ribbon. It is a least used tab in the menu bar. This tab is where you would create labels, print them on envelopes, do mail merge, etc.

9. Review:

It is the eighth tab present in the menu bar or ribbon. The review tab contains, commenting, language, translation, spell check, word count tools. It is good for quickly locating and editing comments.

10. View:

It is the ninth tab present in the menu bar or ribbon. View tab allows you to switch between single page or double page and also allows you to control the layout tools. It includes print layout, outline, web layout, task pane, toolbars, ruler, header and footer, footnotes, full-screen view, zoom, etc.

Activities:

Pre-Lab Activities:

Explore Microsoft ® Word:

Open Microsoft ® Word

Step 1: Type “msword” in the search bar.

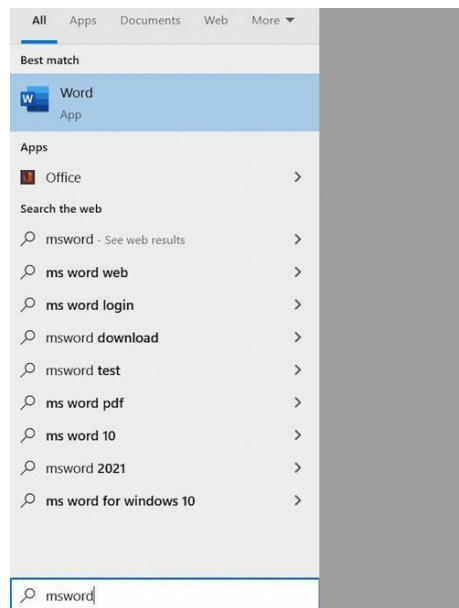


Fig. 2 (Searching Microsoft ® Word)

Step 2: Select “**Word**” application.

This screen will appear.

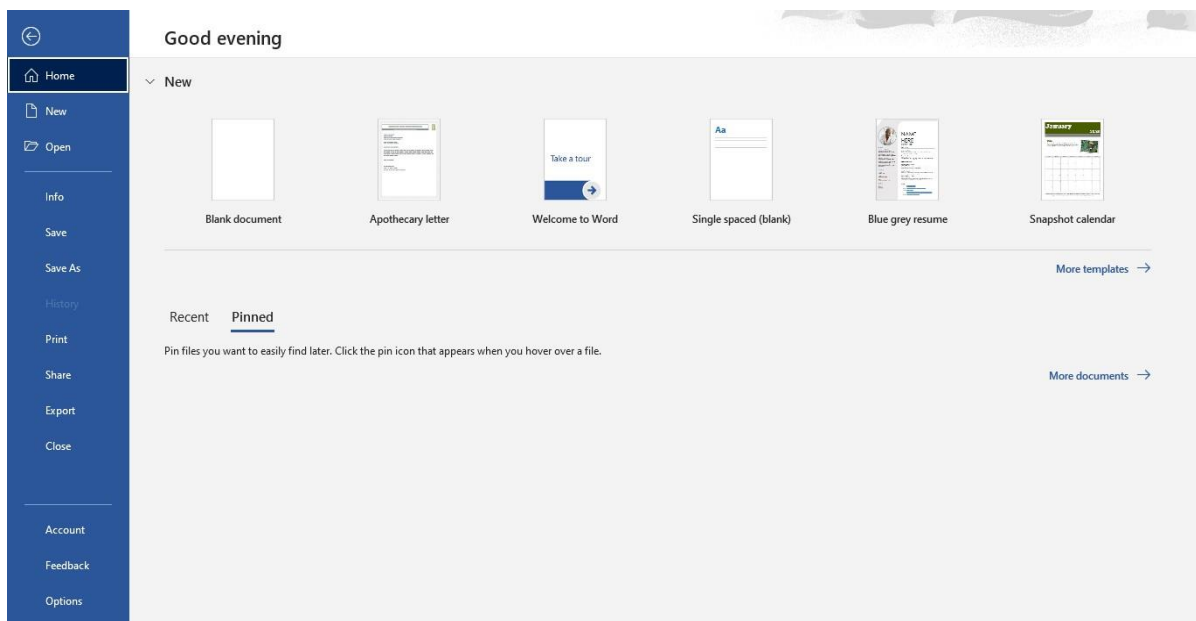


Fig. 3 (Start Page of Microsoft ® Word)

Step 3: Select a blank document and press create button.

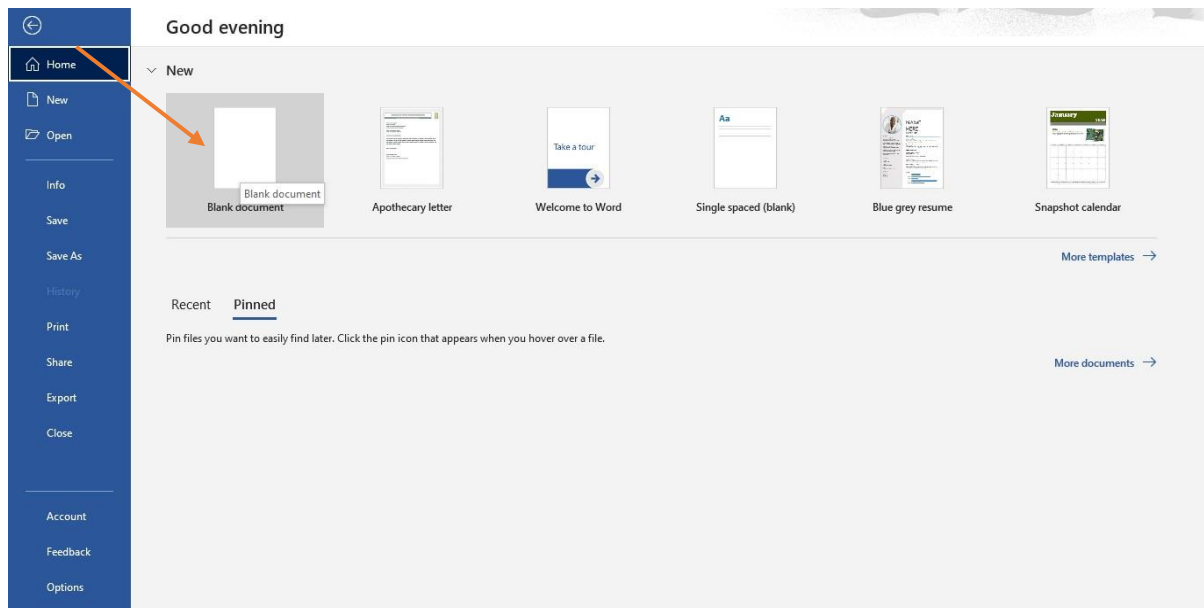


Fig. 4 (Open Blank Document)

Then you will get a window like in the image below where you can write your content and perform different types of operations on that content, like font type, style, bold, italic, etc. You can also add images, tables, charts to your document.

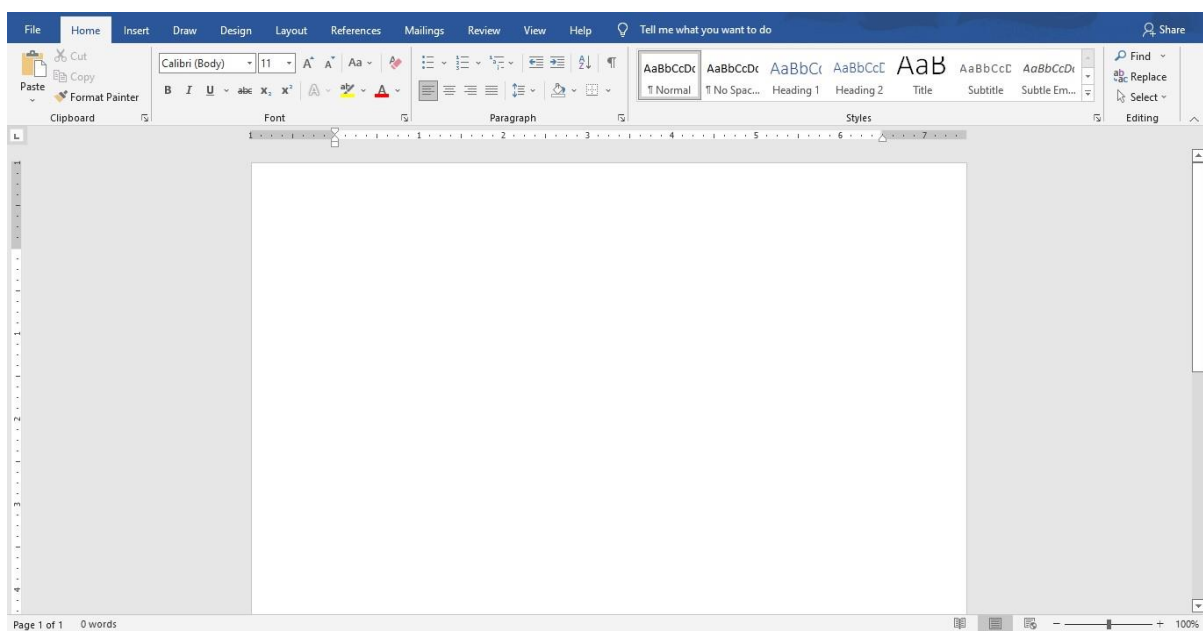


Fig. 5 (Blank Document)

Explore top navigation bar: On the top navigation bar has ten tabs. Following are tabs in list.

- File
- Home
- Insert
- Draw
- Design
- Layout
- References

- Mailings
- Review
- View

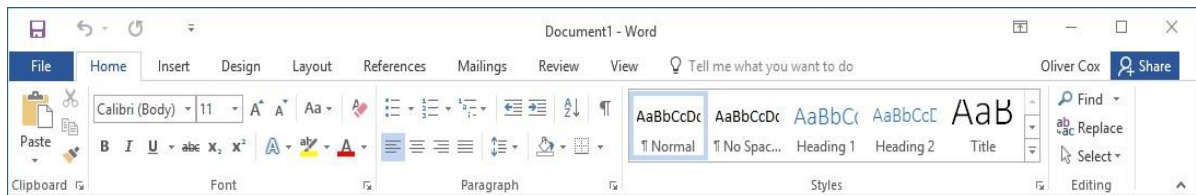


Fig. 6 (Ribbon in Microsoft ® Word)

Each tab has own ribbon. The bar below the tabs is Ribbon. Each tab contains several **groups**, or collections of related Word commands, it is called Ribbon. For example, in the “**Home**” tab, the groups are labeled Clipboard, Font, Paragraph, Styles, and Editing. Each group contains one or more command icons, some of which have a drop-down menu or a list of options associated with them; you click the drop-down arrow to display the menu.



Fig. 7 (Groups in Ribbon Microsoft ® Word)

After exploring navigation bar let come to main document. Document area is the area where you type your text. The flashing vertical bar is called the **insertion point** and it represents the location where the text will appear when you type. keep the cursor at the text insertion point and start typing the text.

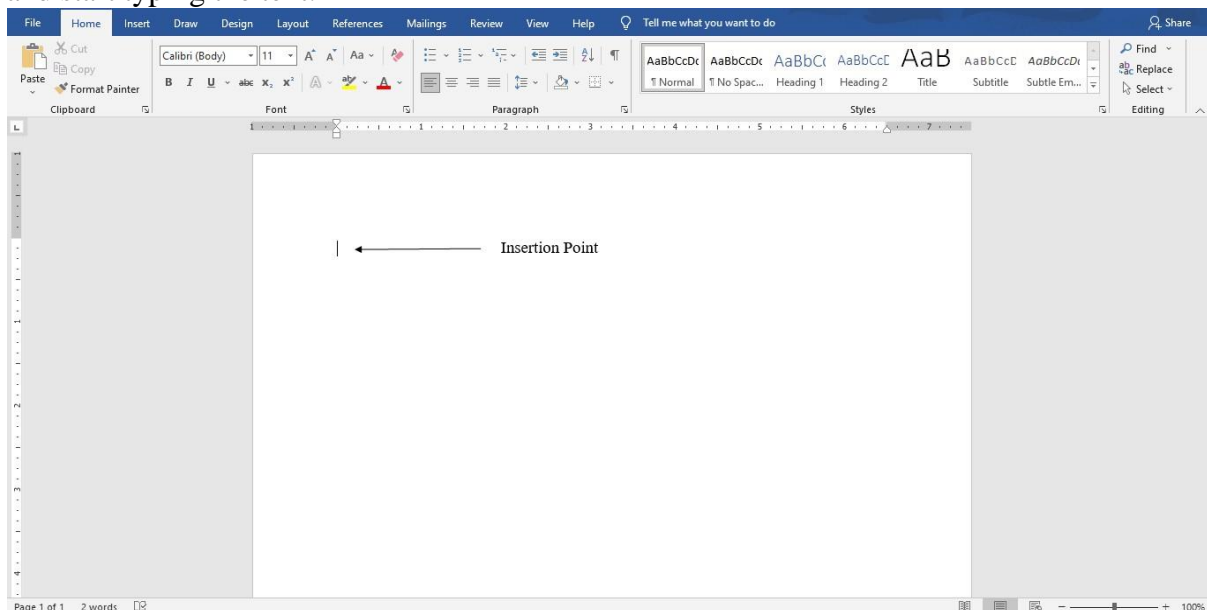


Fig. 8 (Insertion Point)

Let's type “**Hello World**” to get start with Microsoft ® Word.

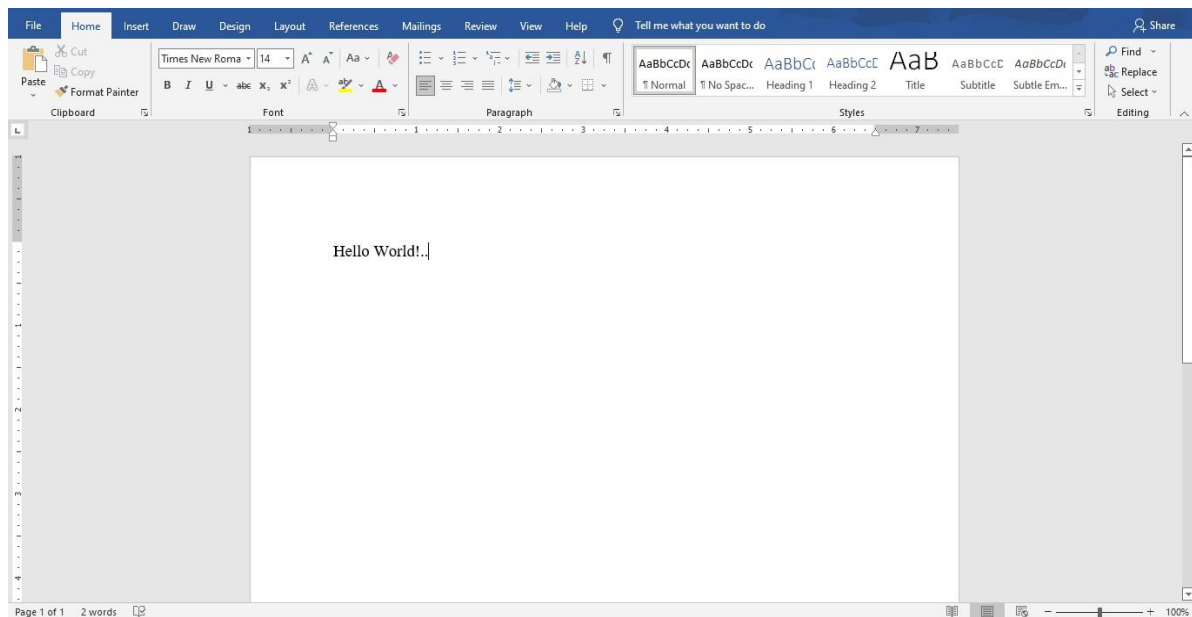


Fig. 9 (Hello World Document)

The following are the two important points that will help you while typing:

- You do not need to press Enter to start a new line. As the insertion point reaches the end of the line, Word automatically starts a new one. You will need to press Enter, to add a new paragraph.
- When you want to add more than one space between words, use the Tab key instead of the spacebar. This way you can properly align text by using the proportional fonts.

To begin with, let us create some sample text. To create a sample text, there is a short cut available. Open a new document and type “=rand()” and press Enter. Word will create the following content for you.

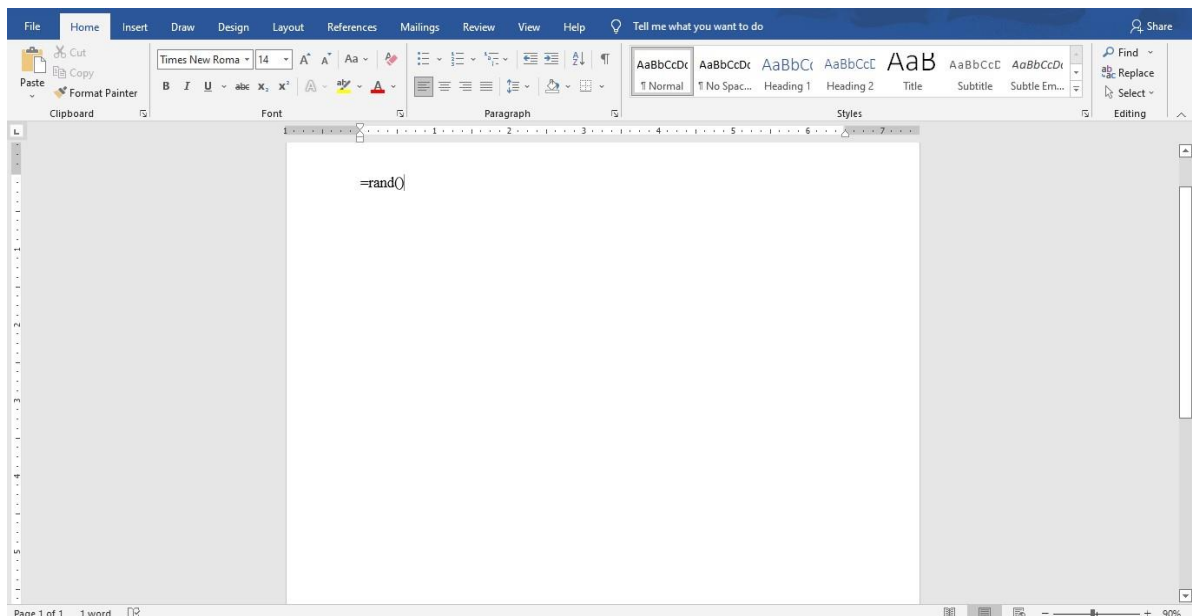


Fig. 10 (Generate Random Text)

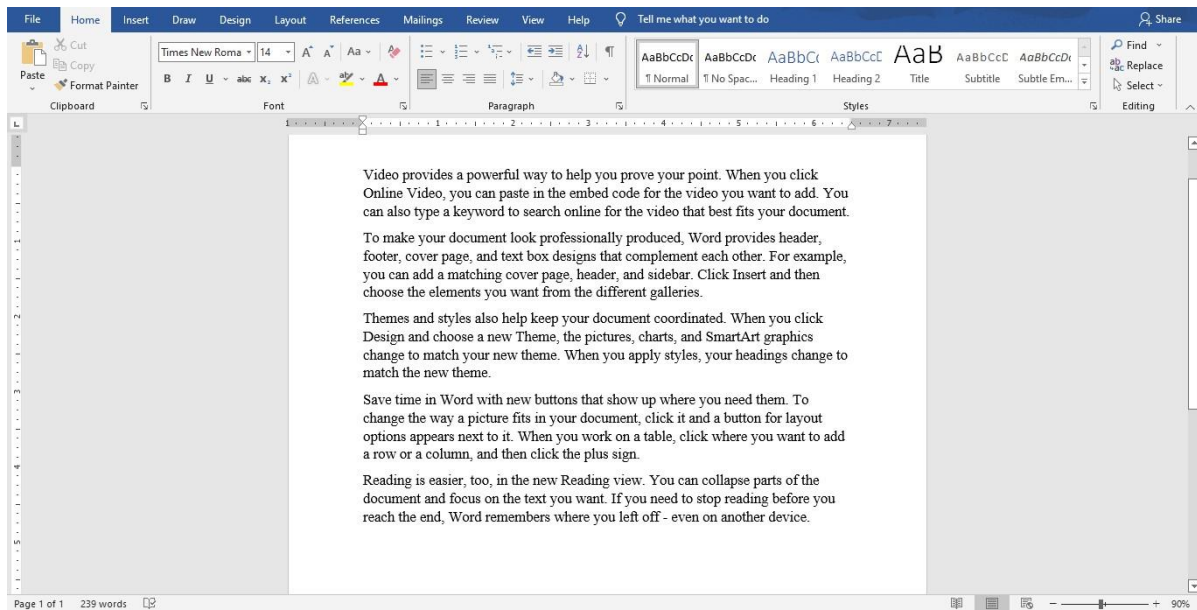


Fig. 11 (Random Text Microsoft ® Word)

Moving with Keyboard:

The following keyboard commands, used for moving around your document, also move the insertion point.

Keystroke	Where the Insertion Point Moves
→	Forward one character
←	Back one character
↑	Up one line
↓	Down one line
Page Up	To the previous screen
Page Down	To the next screen
Home	To the beginning of the current line
End	To the end of the current line

You can move word by word or paragraph by paragraph. You would have to hold down the Ctrl key while pressing an arrow key, which moves the insertion point.

Key Combination	Where the Insertion Point Moves
Ctrl + →	To the next word
Ctrl + ←	To the previous word
Ctrl + ↑	To the start of the previous paragraph
Ctrl + ↓	To the start of the next paragraph

Ctrl + Page Up	To the previous browse object
Ctrl + Page Down	To the next browse object
Ctrl + Home	To the beginning of the document
Ctrl + End	To the end of the document
Shift + F5	To the last place you changed in your document.

Saving New Document:

Once you are done with typing in your new Word document, it is time to save your document to avoid losing work you have done on a Word document. Following are the steps to save an edited Word document.

Step 1: Click the “File” tab and select the “Save As” option.

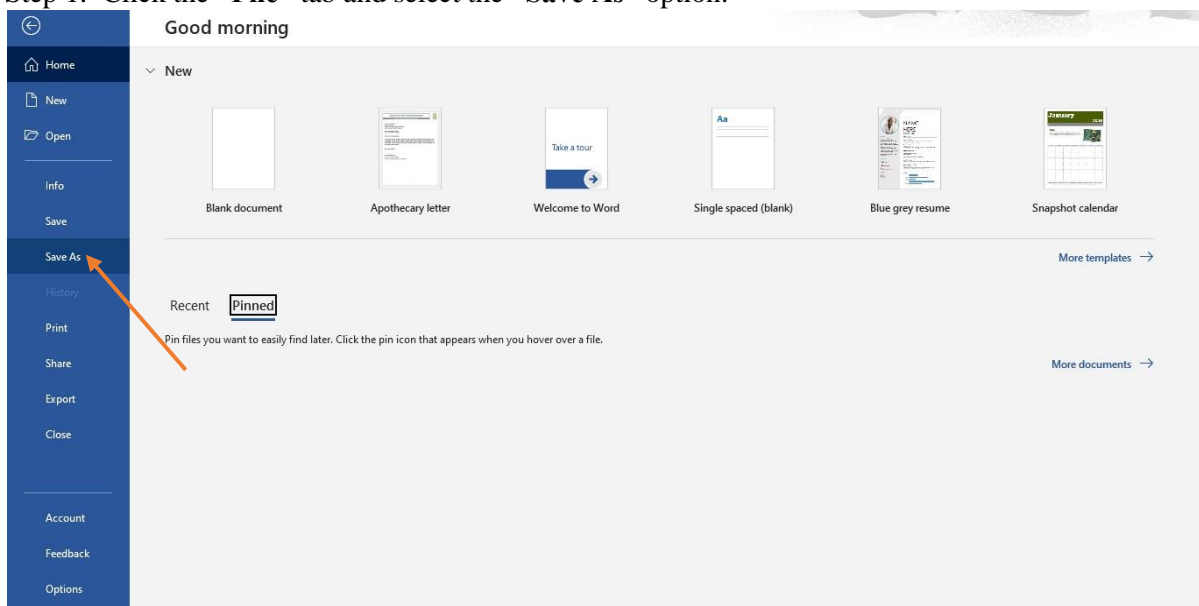


Fig. 12 (Save Document)

Step 2: Select a folder where you will like to save the document, Enter the file name which you want to give to your document and select the “Save As” option, by default it is the **.docx** format.

Saving New Changes:

There may be an instance when you open an existing document and edit it partially or completely, or an instance where you may like to save the changes in between editing of the document. If you want to save this document with the same name, then you can use either of the following simple options:

- Just press the **Ctrl + S** keys to save the changes.
- Optionally you can click on the floppy icon available at the top left corner and just above the “File” tab. This option will also help you save the changes.

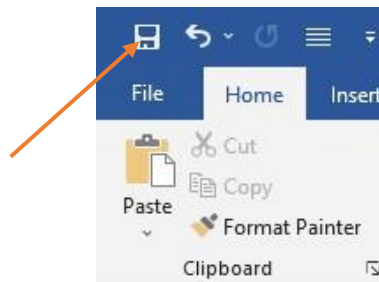


Fig. 13 (Save Changes)

- You can also use the third method to save the changes, which is the “Save” option available just above the “Save As” option as shown in the above screenshot.

If your document is new and it was never saved so far, then with either of the three options, Word will display a dialogue box to let you select a folder, and enter the document name as explained in case of saving new document.

Formatting Text:

Let’s learn how to set the text fonts and size in Microsoft ® Word. Microsoft ® word allows you to use different fonts with different size. You can change your document's appearance by changing the fonts and their size. Usually, you use different fonts for paragraphs and headings. It is important to learn how to use different fonts.

Change the Font Type and Size:

Select the portion of text the font of which needs to be changed and click the “Home” tab. Now click the Font Type button to list down all the fonts available as shown below.

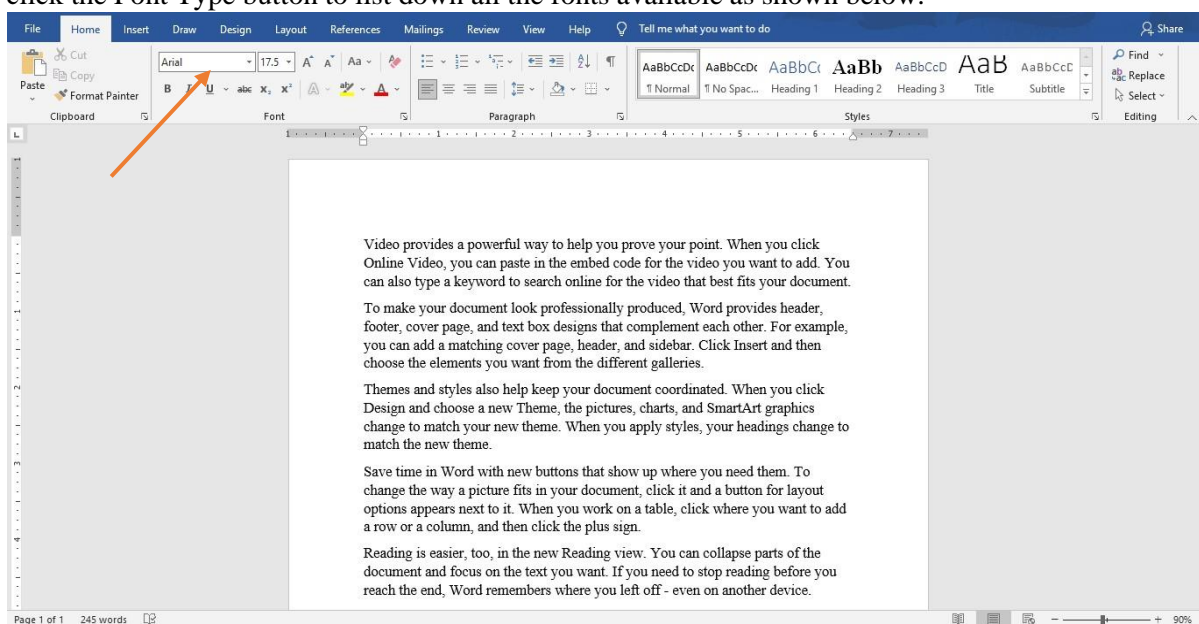


Fig. 14 (Change Font Type)

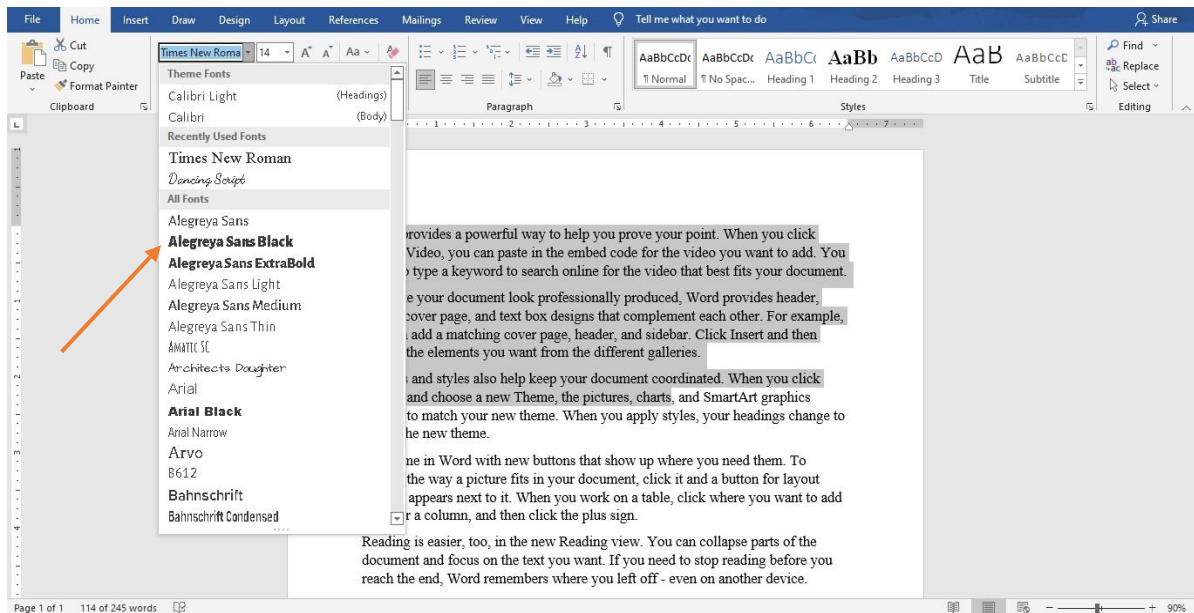


Fig. 15 (Change Font Type)

After changing font from “Times New Roman” to “Alegreya Sans”.

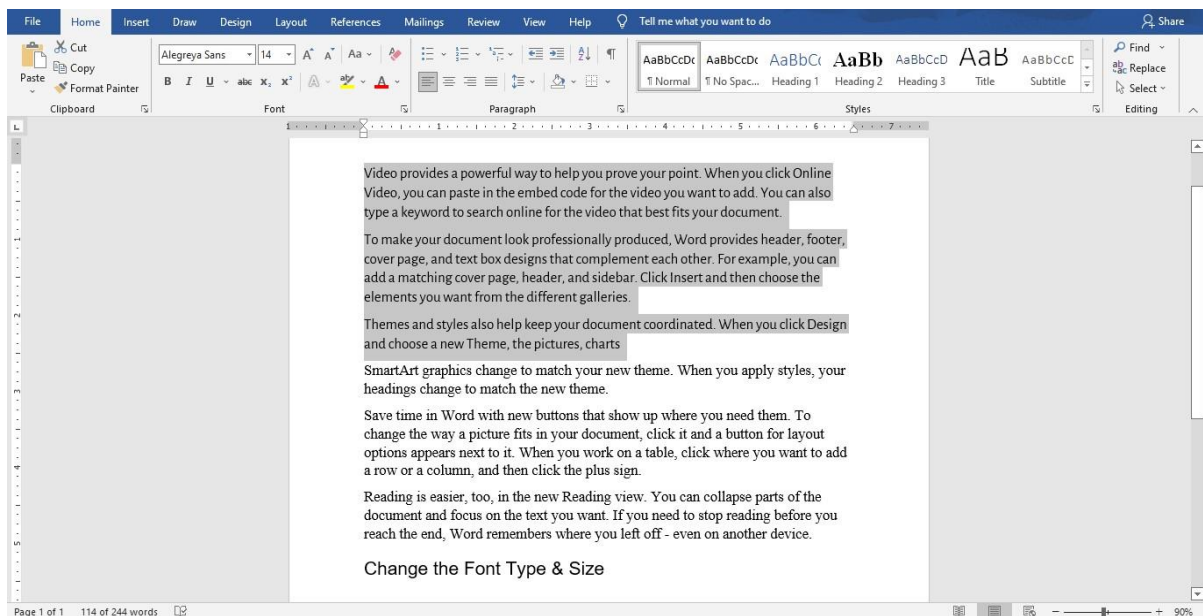


Fig. 16 (Change Font Size)

Use Shrink and Grow Buttons:

You can use a quick way to reduce or enlarge the font size. As shown in the first screenshot, the “**Shrink Font**” button can be used to reduce the font size whereas the “**Grow Font**” button can be used to enlarge the font size.

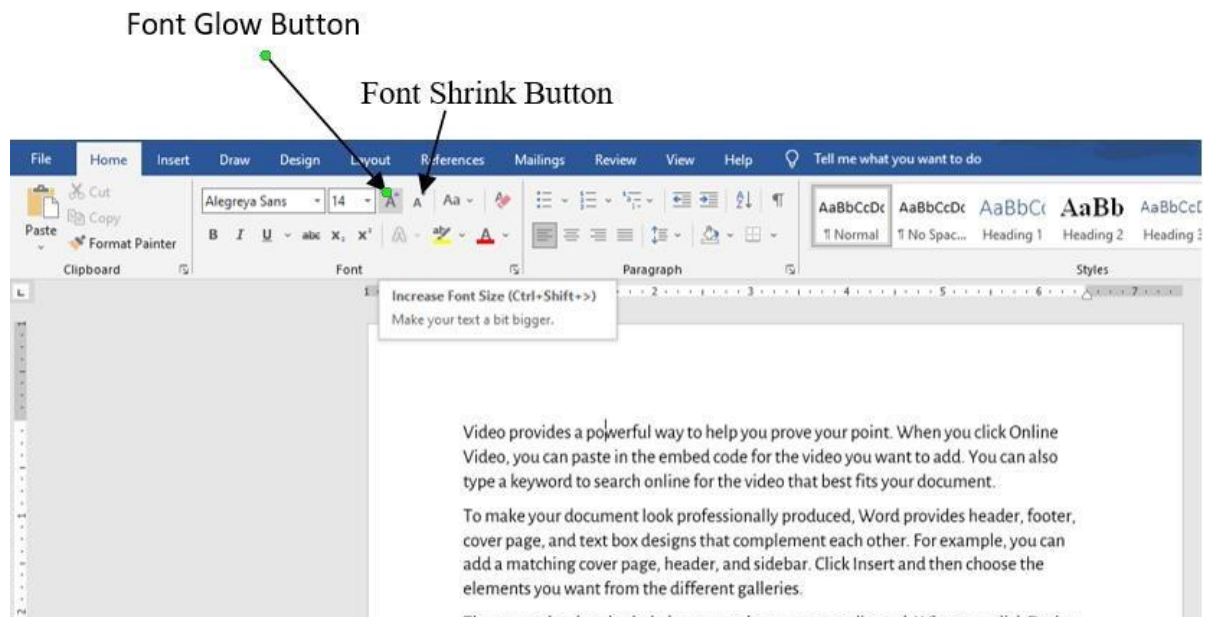


Fig. 17 (Glow & Shrink Button)

Try to click either of these two buttons and you will see the effect. You can click a single button multiple times to apply the effect. Each time you click either of the buttons, it will enlarge or reduce the font size by 1 point.

Clear Formatting Options:

All of the setting can be reset to plain text, or the default formatting. To reset text to default settings:

Step 1: Select the portion of text that you want to reset.

Step 2: Click the “**Clear Formatting**” button in the “**Home**” tab Font group, or simply use **Ctrl + SPACEBAR**.

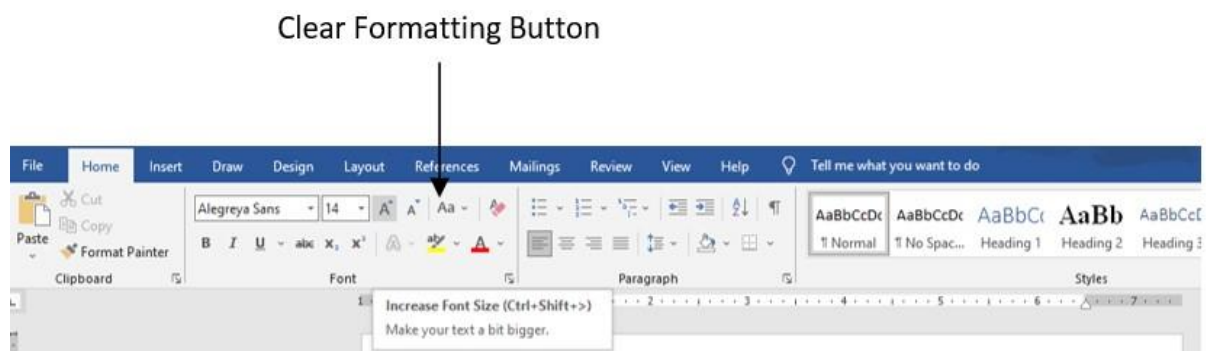


Fig. 18 (Clear Formatting)

Text Decoration:

When we use the term decorate, it means decorate by putting the text in italics, underlining the text or making it bold to look fancier and much more.

Making text bold:

We use bold text to give more emphasis on the sentence. It is very simple to change a selected portion of text into bold font by following two simple steps.

Step 1: Select the portion of text that the font of which needs to be made bold. You can use any of the text selection methods to select the portion of text.

Step 2: Click the Font Bold “**B**” button in the “**Home**” tab Font group, or simply use **Ctrl + B** keys to make the selected portion of text bold.

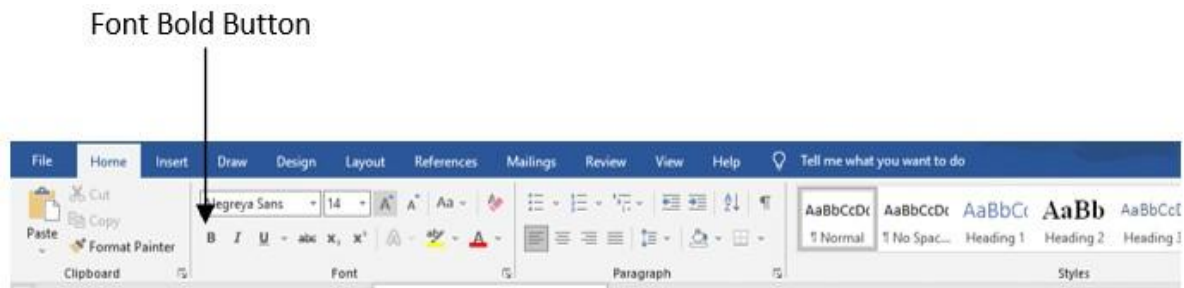


Fig. 19 (Font Bold Button)

Making Text Italic:

An italic text appears with a small inclination and we use the italicized text to differentiate it from other text. It is very simple to change the selected text into italic font by following two simple steps.

Step 1: Select the portion of text the font of which needs to be italicized. You can use any of the text selection methods to select the portion of text.

Step 2: Click the Font Italic “**I**” button in the “**Home**” tab Font group, or simply use the **Ctrl + I** keys to convert the portion of text in italic font.

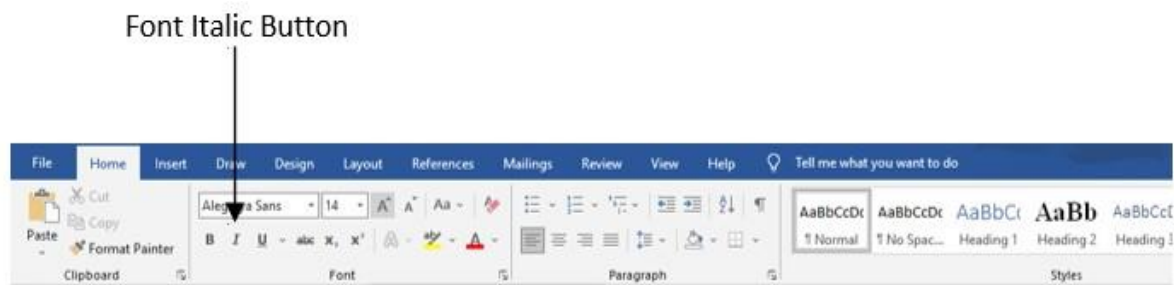


Fig. 20 (Font Italic Button)

Underline the Text:

An underlined portion of text appears with an underline and we use the underlined portion of text to make it more distinguished from other text. It is very simple to change the selected text into underlined font by following two simple steps.

Step 1: Select the portion of text which needs to be underlined. You can use any of the text selection method to select the portion of text.

Step 2: Click Font Underline “**U**” button in the “**Home**” tab Font group, or simply use the **Ctrl + U** keys to put an underline under the text.

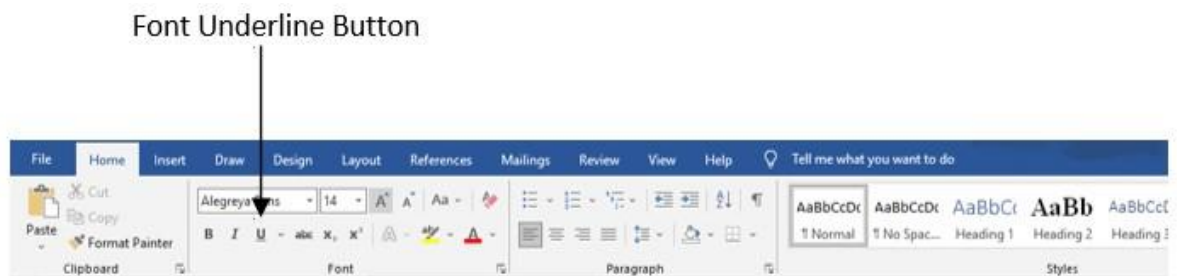


Fig. 21 (Font Underline Button)

Let’s learn how to change text cases in Microsoft ® Word. You can also capitalize a character you are typing by pressing and holding the **SHIFT** key while you type. You can also press the **CAPS**

LOCK to have every letter that you type capitalized, and then press the **CAPS LOCK** again to turn off capitalization.

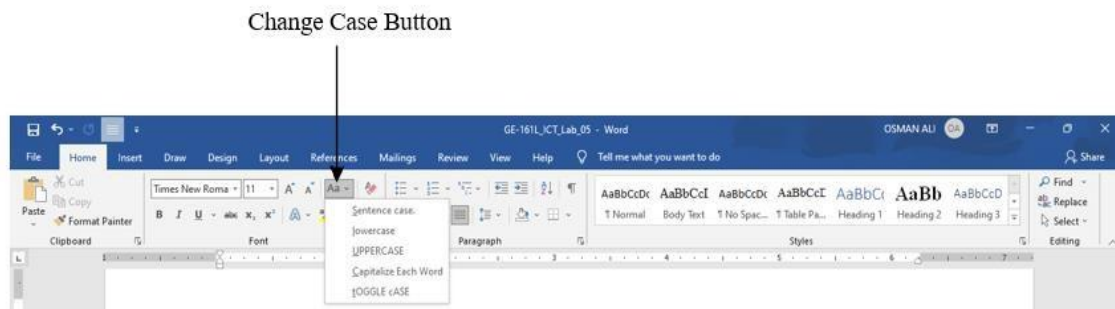


Fig. 22 (Change Case Button)

Change Text to Sentence Case:

A sentence case is the case where the first character of every sentence is capitalized. It is very simple to change the selected portion of text into sentence case by following two simple steps.

Step 1: Select the portion of text that that needs to be put in sentence case. You can use any of the text selection methods to select the portion of text.

Step 2: Click the **“Change Case”** button and then select the **“Sentence case”** option to capitalize the first character of every selected sentence.

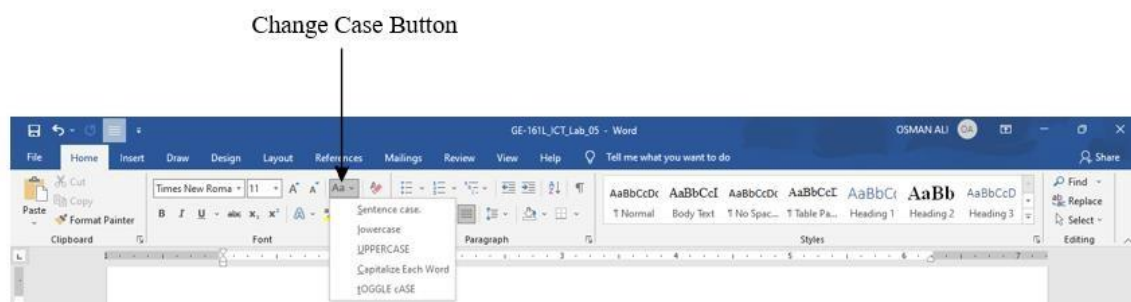


Fig. 23 (Change Case Button)

Change Text to Lowercase:

Changing text to lowercase is where every word of a sentence is in lowercase. It is very simple to change a selected portion of text into lowercase by following two simple steps.

Step 1: Select the portion of text that needs to be put in lowercase. You can use any of the text selection methods to select the portion of text.

Step 2: Click the **“Change Case”** button and then select **“lowercase”** option to display all the selected words in lowercase. **Change Text to Uppercase:**

This is where every word of a sentence is in uppercase. It is very simple to change selected text into uppercase by following two simple steps.

Step 1: Select the portion of text that you want to change to a bold font. You can use any of the text selection method to select the portion of text.

Step 2: Click the **“Change Case”** button and then select **“UPPERCASE”** option to display all selected words in all caps. All characters of every selected word will be capitalized.

Capitalize Text:

A capitalize case is the case where every first character of every selected word is in capital. This is very simple to change selected text into capitalize by following two simple steps.

Step 1: Select the portion of text that needs to be capitalized. You can use any of the text selection method to select the portion of text.

Step 2: Click the “**Change Case**” button and then select the “**Capitalize Each Word**” option to put a leading cap on each selected word.

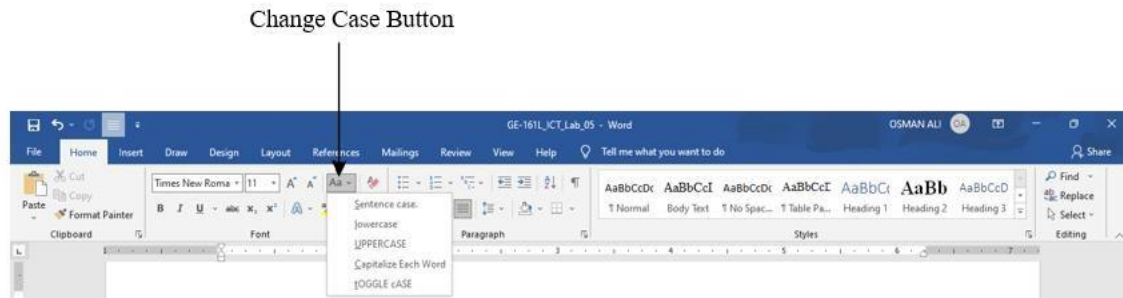


Fig. 23 (Change Text Case)

Toggle the Text:

The Toggle operation will change the case of every character in reverse way. A capital character will become a character in lower case and a character in lower case will become a character in upper case. It is very simple to toggle case of the text by following two simple steps.

Step 1: Select the portion of text that you want to change to a bold font. You can use any of the text selection method to select the portion of text.

Step 2: Click the “**Change Case**” button and then select the “**tOGGLE cASE**” option to change all the words in lowercase into words in uppercase; the words in uppercase words change to words in lowercase.

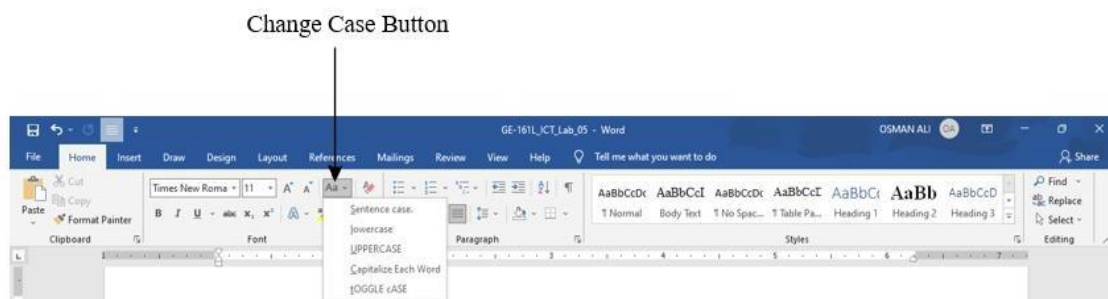


Fig. 24 (Change Text Case)

Text Alignment:

There are four types of paragraph alignment available in Microsoft ® Word: left-aligned, center-aligned, right-aligned, and justified.

Left-Aligned Text:

A paragraph's text is left aligned when it is aligned evenly along the left margin. Here is a simple procedure to make a paragraph text left-aligned.

Step 1: Click anywhere on the paragraph you want to align and click the “**Align Text Left**” button available on the “**Home**” tab or simply press the **Ctrl + L** keys.

Align Text Left Button

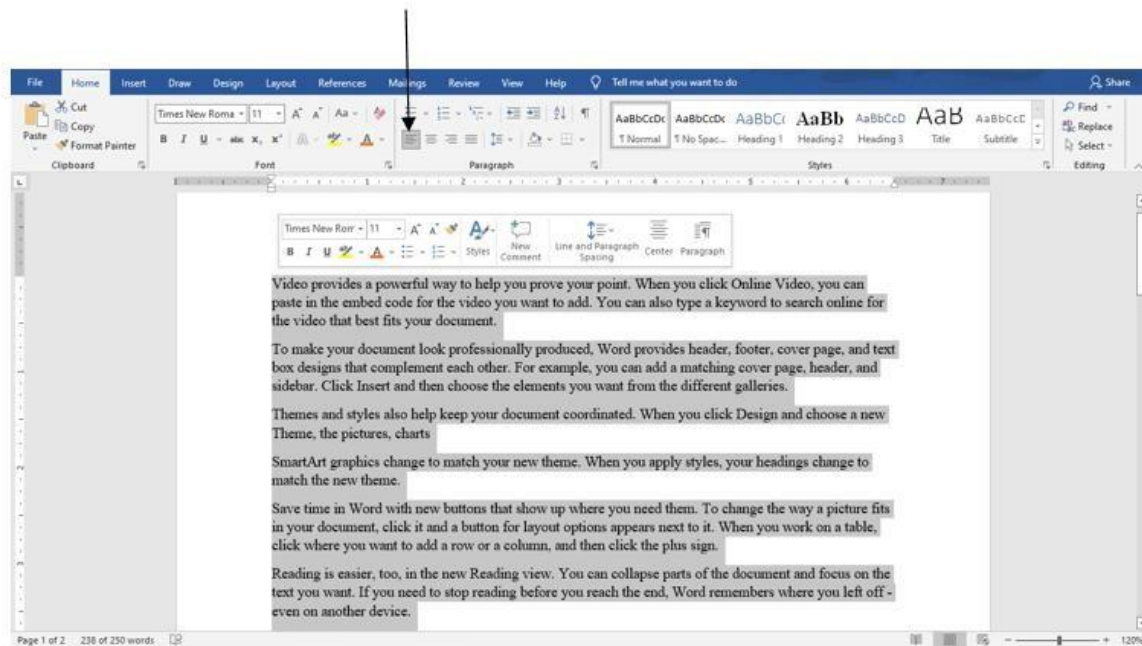


Fig. 25 (Align Text Left)

Center Aligned Text:

A paragraph's text will be said center aligned if it is in the center of the left and right margins. Here is a simple procedure to make a paragraph text center aligned.

Step 1: Click anywhere on the paragraph you want to align and click the “**Center**” button available on the “**Home**” tab or simply press the **Ctrl + E** keys.

Align Text Center Button

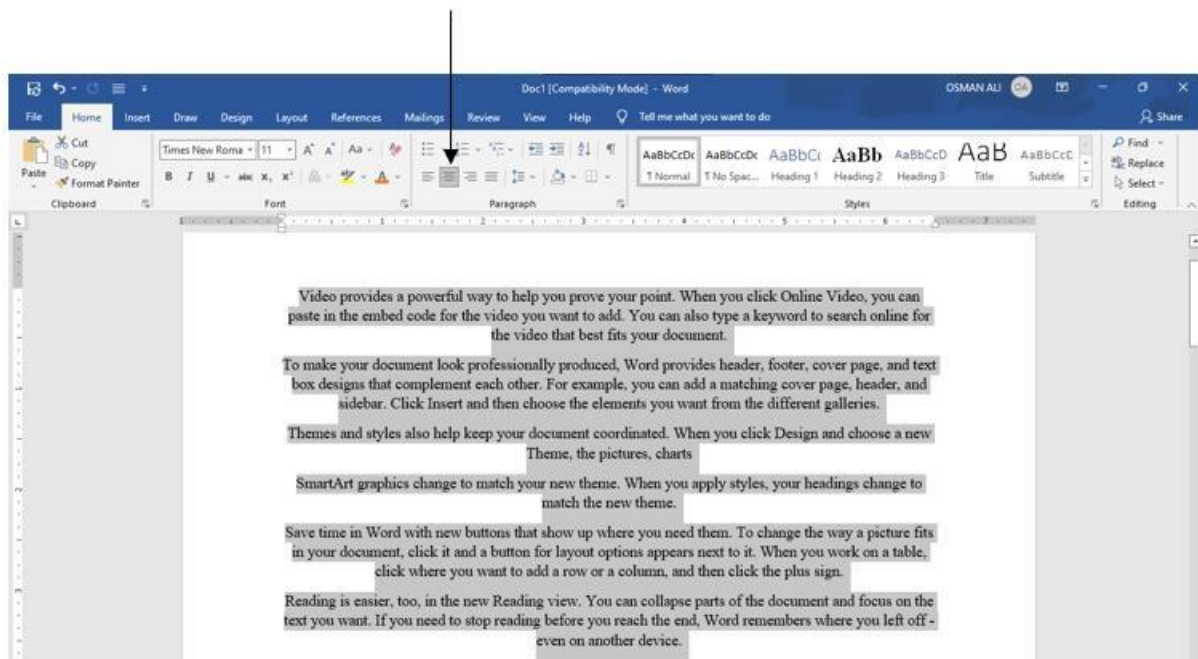


Fig. 26 (Align Text Center)

Right-Aligned Text:

A paragraph's text is right-aligned when it is aligned evenly along the right margin. Here is a simple procedure to make a paragraph text right-aligned.

Step 1: Click anywhere on the paragraph you want to align and click the **“Align Text Right”** button available on the **“Home”** tab or simply press the **Ctrl + R** keys.

Align Text Right Button

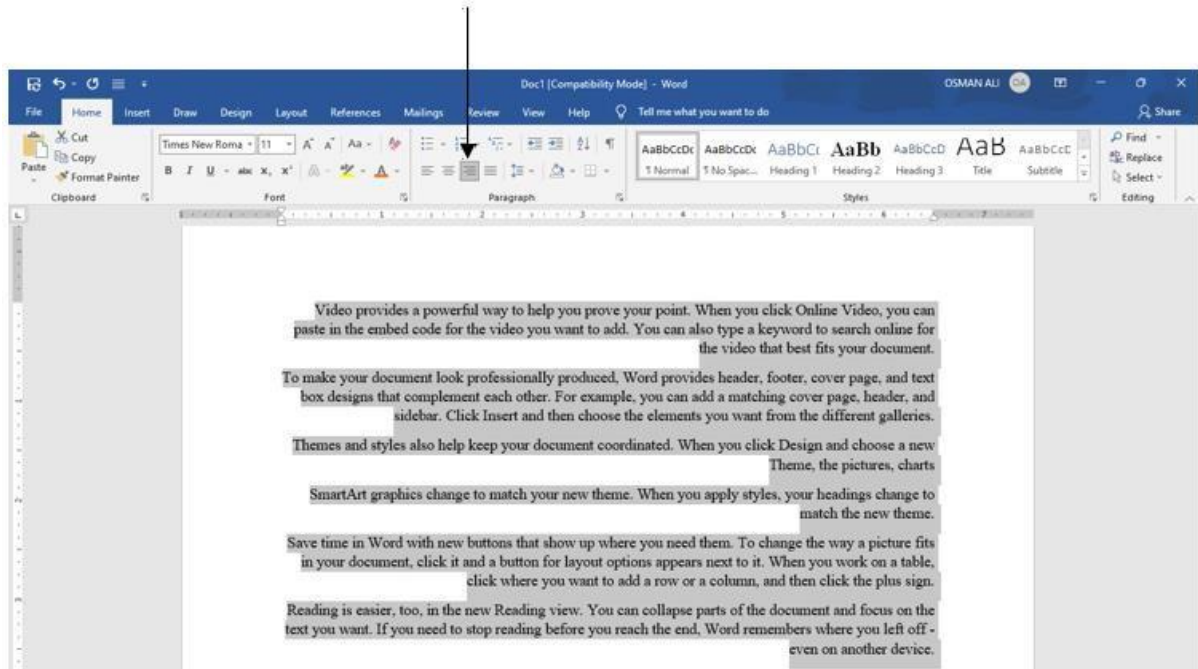


Fig. 27 (Align Text Right)

Justified Text:

A paragraph's text is justified when it is aligned evenly along both the left and the right margins. Following is a simple procedure to make a paragraph text justified.

Step 1: Click anywhere on the paragraph you want to align and click the **“Justify”** button available on the **“Home”** tab or simply press the **Ctrl + J** keys.

Align Text Justify Button

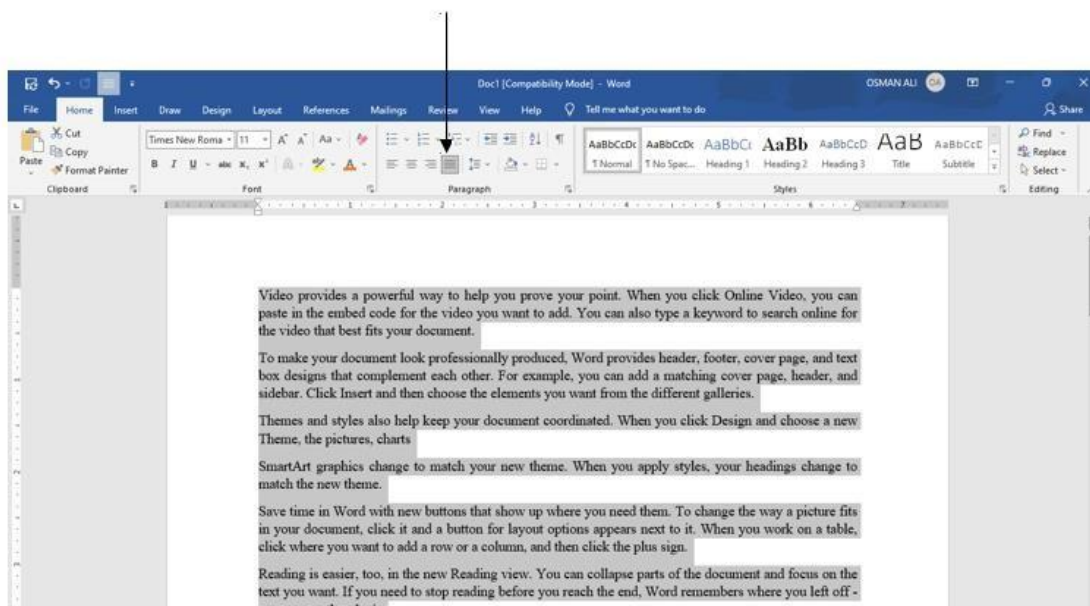


Fig. 28 (Align Text Justify)

Apply Formatting:

Let's learn how to copy and apply formatting in Microsoft ® Word. If you already have a well formatted portion of text and you want to apply similar formatting to another portion of text, then Microsoft ® Word provides a feature to copy and apply a format from one portion of text to another portion of text. This is very useful and a time saving operation.

Copy and apply of text formatting works for various text attributes; for example, text fonts, text colors, margins, headings, etc.

Copy and Apply Text Formatting:

The following steps will help you understand how to copy and apply text formatting from one portion of text in your document to another portion of text in your document.

Step 1: Select the portion of text containing the formatting that you want to copy.

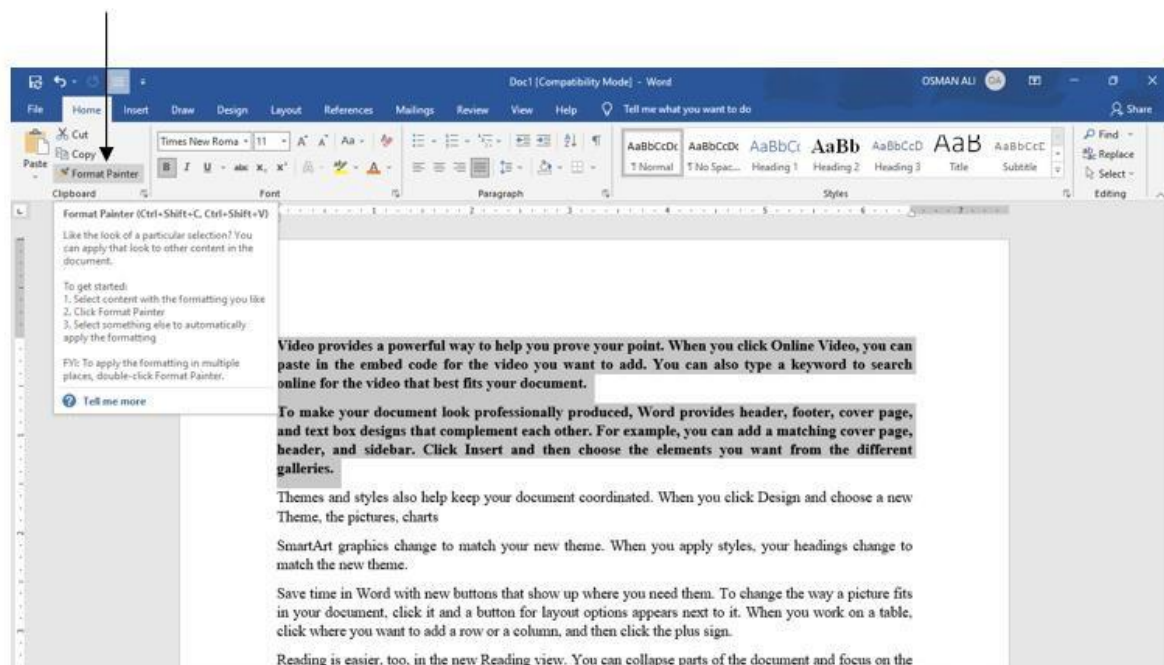
Format Painter Button

Fig. 29 (Format Painter)

Step 2: click the **“Home”** tab and click the **“Format Painter”** button to copy the format of the selected text. As soon as you click the format painter button, the mouse pointer changes to a paint brush when you move the mouse over your document.

Step 3: Now you are ready to apply the copied text format to any of the selected text. So, select a text using mouse where you want to apply the copied text format. While selecting a portion of text, you have to make sure that your mouse pointer is still in paint brush shape. After selecting the text, just release the right-click button of the mouse and you will see that newly selected text is changed to the format used for the original selection. You can click anywhere outside the selection to continue working on your document for further editing.

Format Painter Button

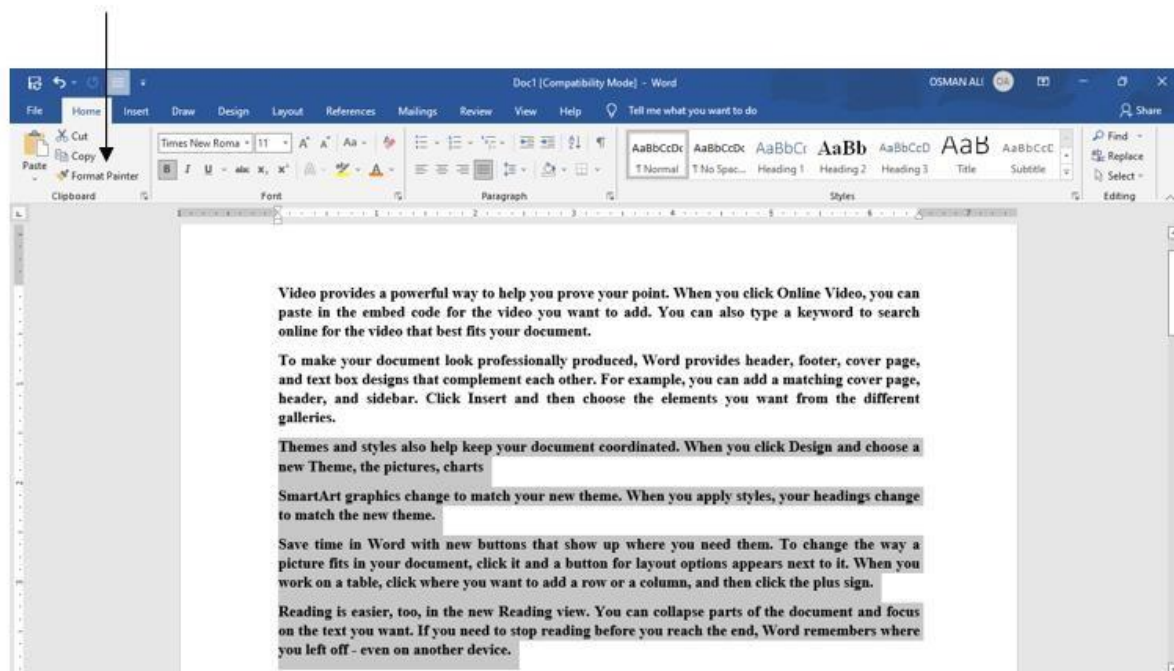


Fig. 30 (Format Painter)

Task 01: Formatting document

[Estimated 20 minutes / 20 marks]

A computer is a device that accepts information (in the form of digitalized data) and manipulates it for some result based on a program or sequence of instructions on how the data is to be processed. Complex computers also include the means for storing data (including the program, which is also a form of data) for some necessary duration. A program may be invariable and built into the computer (and called logic circuitry as it is on microprocessors) or different programs may be provided to the computer (loaded into its storage and then started by an administrator or user). Today's computers have both kinds of programming.

- Open a blank Microsoft ® Word document and type the above text.
- Copy the last sentence “**Today's computers have both kinds of programming.**” to the beginning of the first paragraph.
- Change the font type of the entire document to “**Times New Roman**”.
- Change the font size of the entire document to “**11**”.
- Change the spacing of the entire document from single spacing to “**1.5**”.
- Change the alignment of the entire document to “**Justify**”.
- Set the phrases “**logic circuitry**” and “**microprocessors**” in Italic.
- Save the document as: “**Computer_ROLLNO.doc**” on the desktop.

Email the document named with your roll no like “**Computer_BITF19M007**” to respective TA. The subject of your email should be “**Your RollNo_Pre-Lab05**”.

In-Lab Activities:

Formatting Pages:

A page format contains formatting controls for your data set that indicate where and how text, and optionally, page overlays and page segments are to be placed on the page. The page format is defined relative to the origin of the sheet specified in the form definition.

Perhaps one of the most important things you have to learn in Microsoft® Word is how to format your page with elements such as margins and page breaks. Formatting your pages makes them look more attractive and makes them easier to read.

Adjust Page Margin:

The following steps will help you understand how to set margins for an open document.

Step 1: Open the document the margins of which need to be set. If you want the margins to be applied only to a selected part of a document, select that particular part.

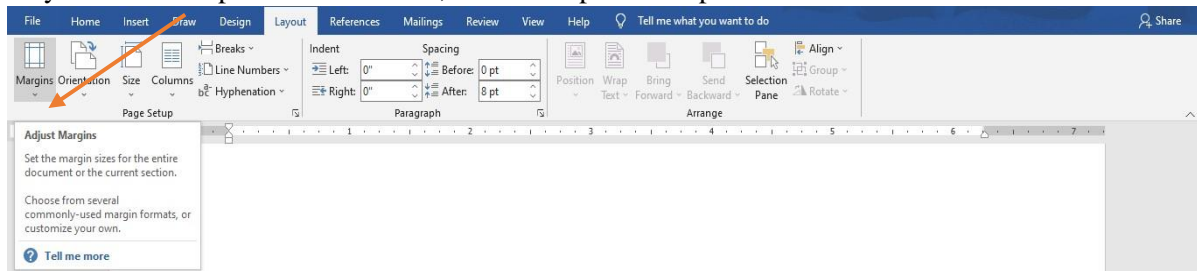


Fig. 31 (Margins)

Step 2: Click the “**Page Layout**” tab, and click the “**Margins**” button in the Page Setup group. This will display a list of options to be selected but you have to click the Custom Margins option available at the bottom.

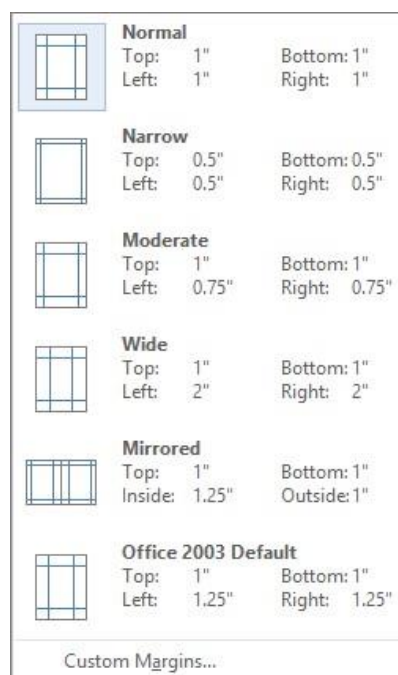


Fig. 32 (List of Margins)

You can also select any of the predefined margins from the list, but using custom margins option you will have more control on all the settings.

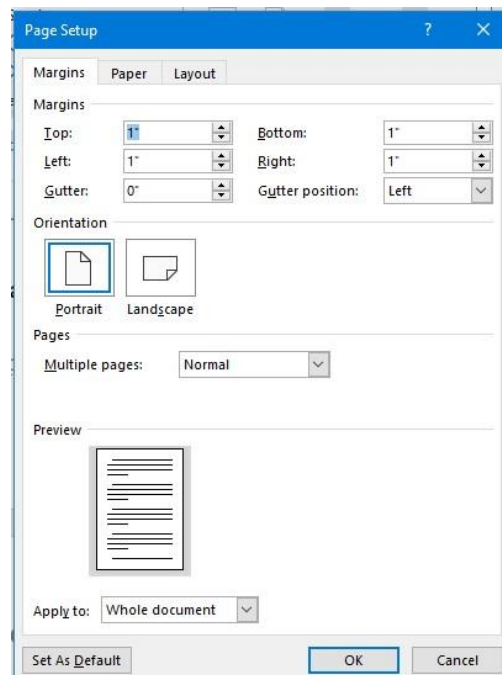


Fig. 33 (Custom Margin)

Header and Footer:

Let's learn how to add header and footer in Microsoft ® Word. Headers and footers are parts of a document that contain special information such as page numbers and the total number of pages, the document title, company logo, any photo, etc. The header appears at the top of every page, and the footer appears at the bottom of every page.

Add Header and Footer:

The following steps will help you understand how to add header and footer in a Microsoft ® Word document.

Step 1: Click the **"Insert tab"**, and click either the **"Header button"** or the **"Footer button"** that which needs to be added first. Assume you are going to add Header; when you click the **"Header button"** it will display a list of built-in Headers from where you can choose any of the headers by simply clicking on it.

Step 2: Once you select any of the headers, it will be applied to the document in editable mode and the text in your document will appear dimmed, **Header and Footer buttons** appear on the Ribbon and a **Close Header and Footer** button will also appear at the top-right corner.

Step 3: Finally, when you have done with type your information whatever you want to have in your document header and once you are done, click **Close Header and Footer** to come out of the header insertion mode. You will see the final result like this.

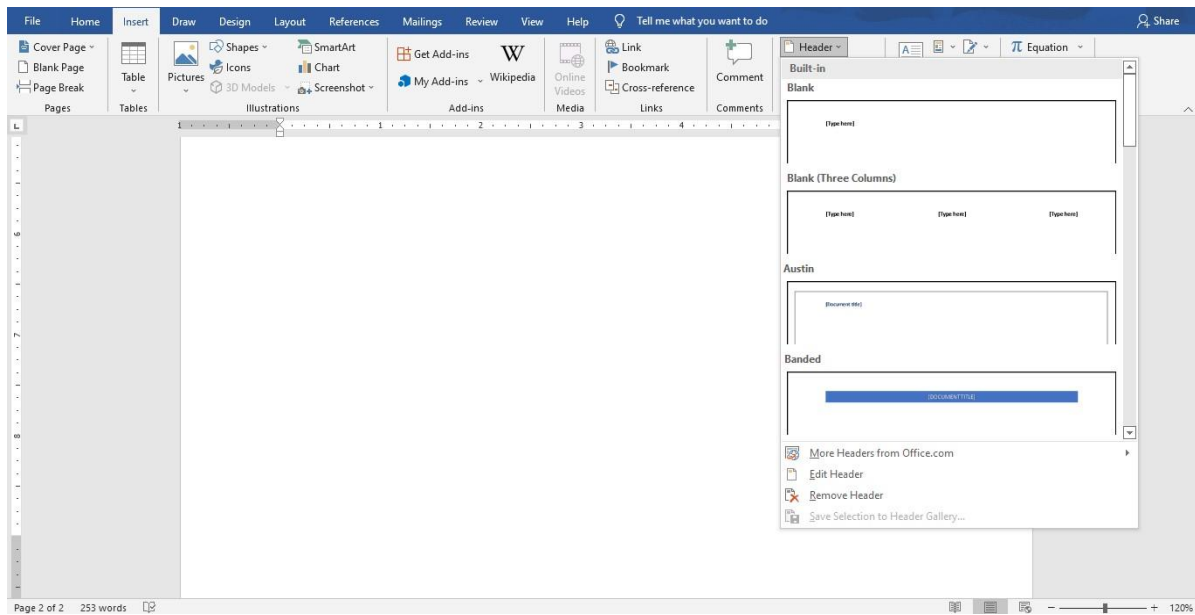


Fig. 34 (Header & Footer)

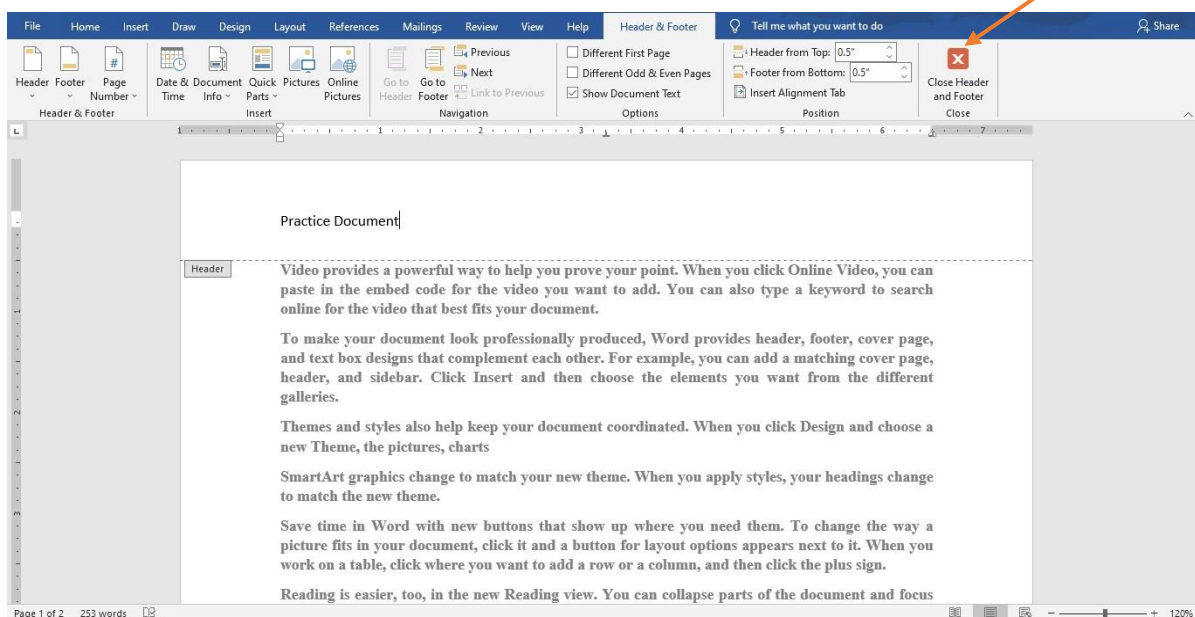


Fig. 35 (Close Header & Footer)

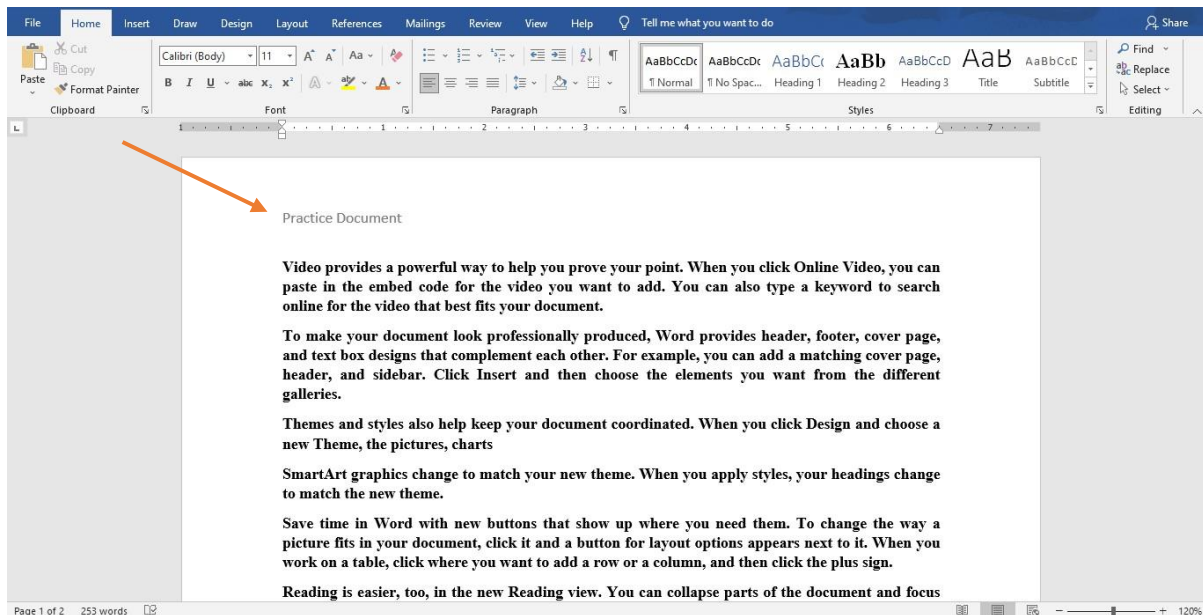


Fig. 36 (Document Header)

All the steps are same to add footer. Try it yourself.

Add Page Numbers:

Let's learn how to add page numbers in Microsoft ® Word. Microsoft ® Word automatically assigns page numbers on the pages of your document. Typically, page numbers are printed either in header or footer but you have the option that can display the page number in the left or right margins at the top or the bottom of a page.

Following are the simple steps to add page numbers in a Word document.

Step 1: Click the **“Insert tab”**, and click the **“Page Number”** button available in the header and footer section. This will display a list of options to display the page number at the top, bottom, current position etc.

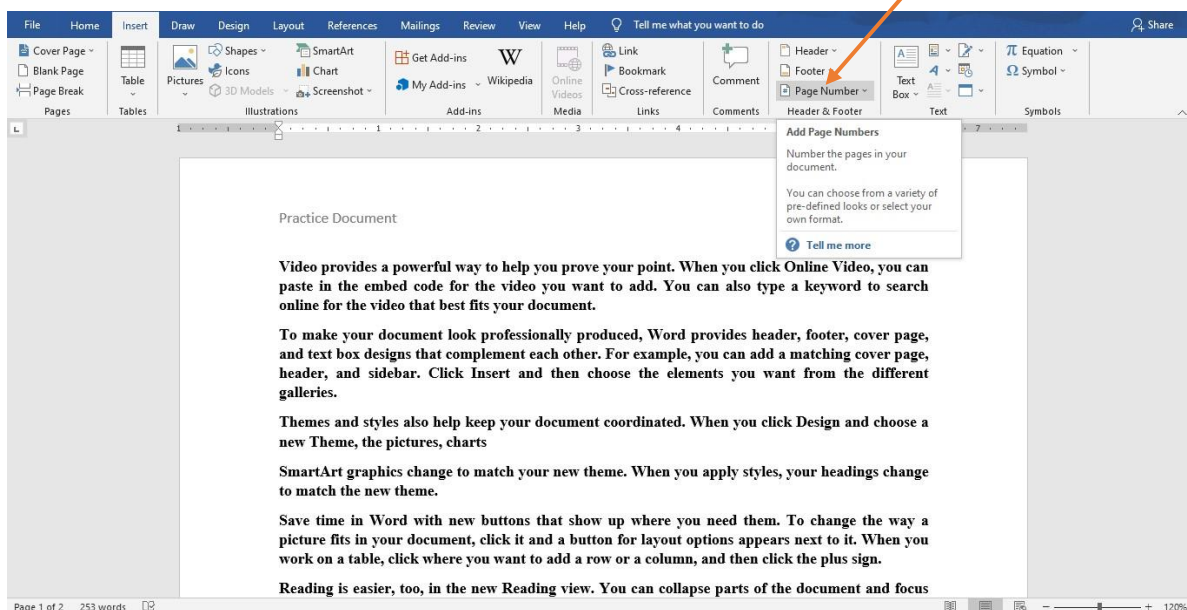


Fig. 37 (Page Number)

Step 2: When you move your mouse pointer over the available options, it displays further styles of page numbers to be displayed. For example, when I take the mouse pointer at the **“Bottom of Page”** option it displays the following list of styles.

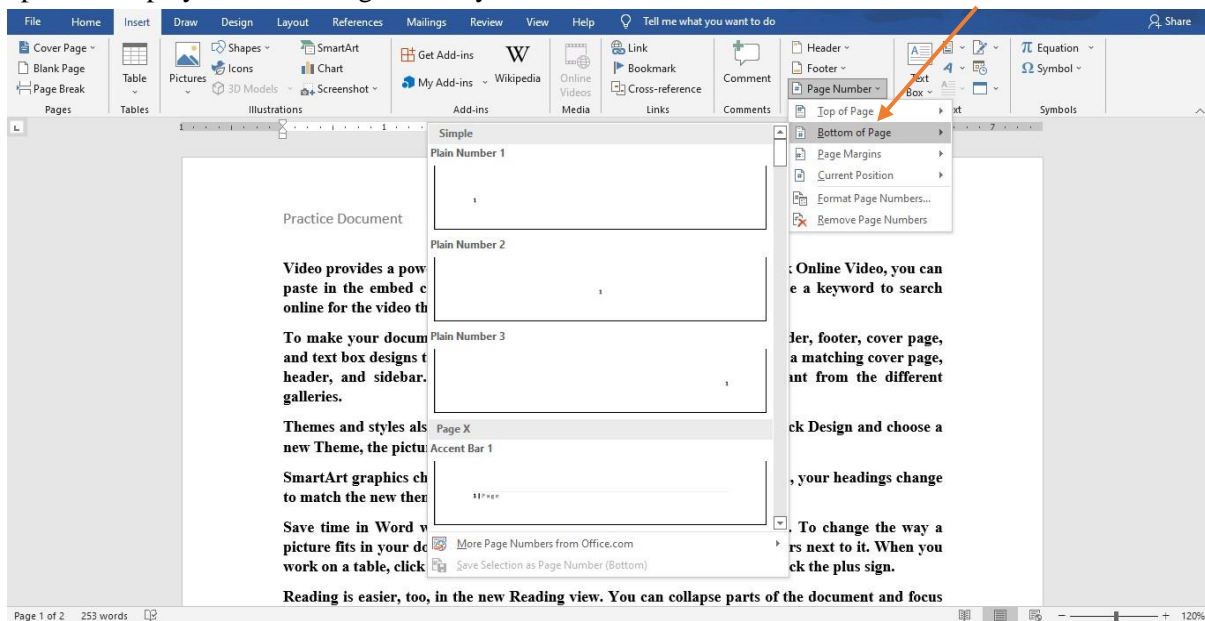


Fig. 38 (Setting Page Number)

Step 3: Finally, select any one of the page number styles. Here **“Accent Bar 1”** style is selected by clicking over it. You will be directed to the Page Footer modification mode. Click the **“Close Header and Footer”** button to come out of the Footer Edit mode.

You can format your page numbers using the **“Format Page Numbers”** option available under the listed options.

Insert Page Breaks:

The following steps will help you insert page breaks in a Word document.

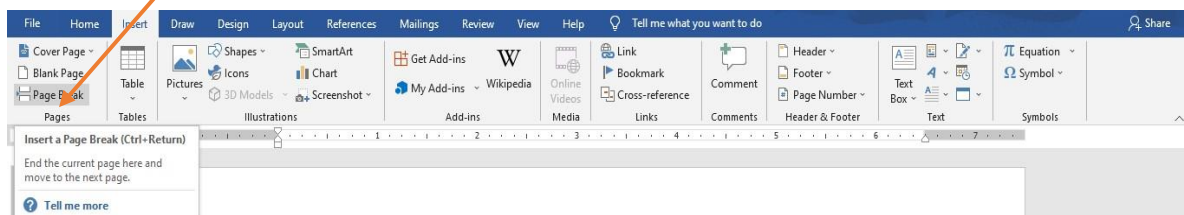


Fig. 39 (Page Break)

Step 1: Bring your insertion point immediately before the text that has to appear on a new page.

Step 2: Click the **“Insert tab”**, and click the **“Page Break”** button available in the Pages group, you can also use the **Ctrl + Enter** keys to create a page break at the pointed location.

Add Cover Pages:

Let's discuss Almost all the good documents and books have an attractive first page that includes the document title, its subject, author and publisher name etc. This first page is the **“Cover Page”** and Microsoft ® Word provides an easy way to add a cover page.

Following are the simple steps to add a cover page in a Word document.

Step 1: Click the **“Insert tab”**, and click the **“Cover Page”** button available in the Pages group. This will display a list of **“Built-in Cover Pages”** as shown below.

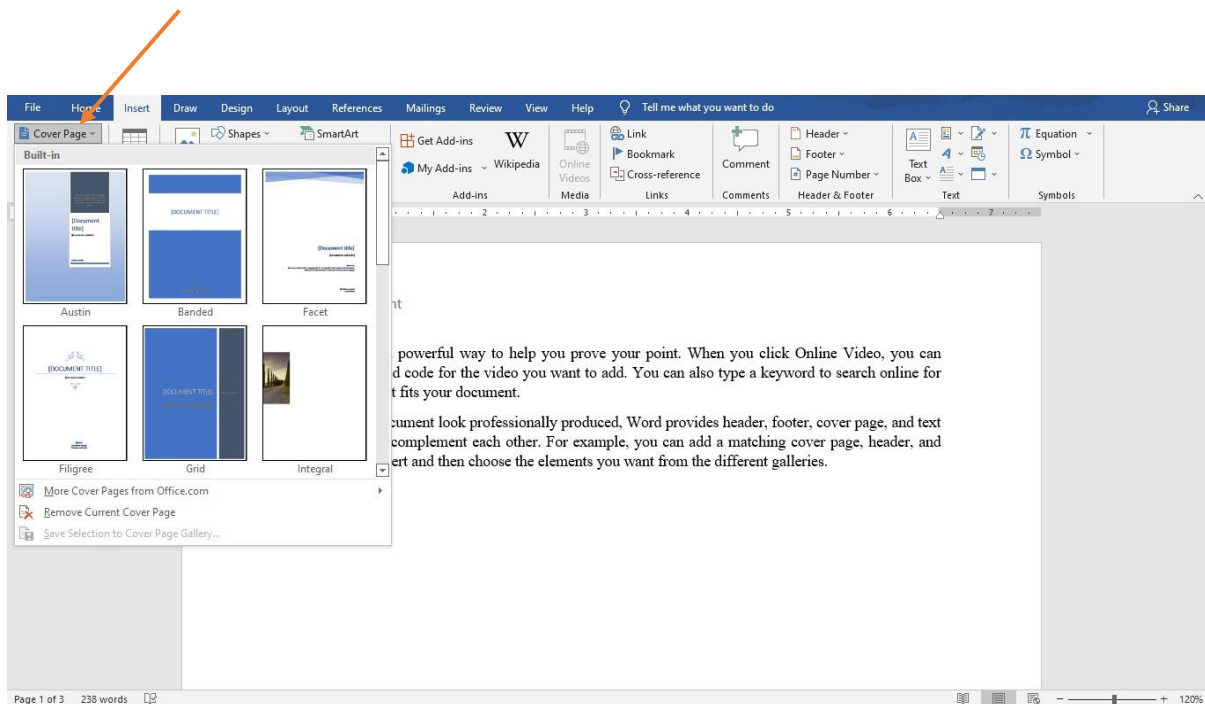


Fig. 40 (Cover Page)

Step 2: Choose a cover page from the options available in the gallery. The selected cover page will be added as the first page of your document which can later be modified according to the requirements. If you want to place the cover page elsewhere except the first page, right-click the cover page in the gallery and select the location you want from the menu that appears.

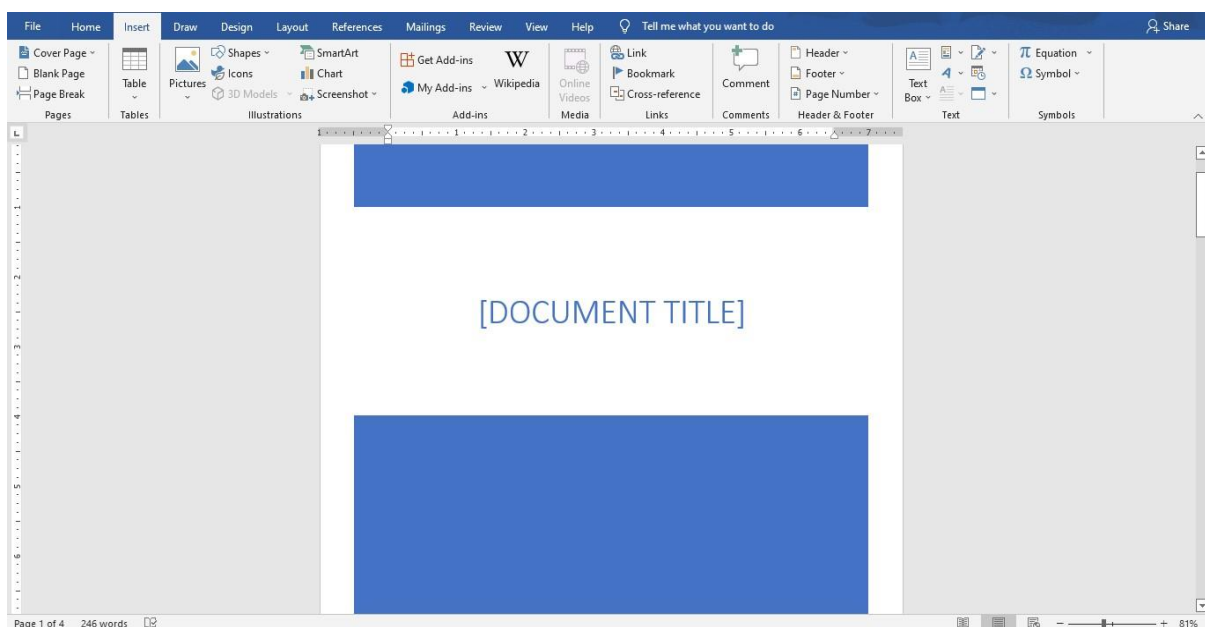


Fig. 41 (Cover Page)

Working with Tables:

A table is made up of rows and columns. The intersection of a row and column is called a cell. Tables are often used to organize and present information, but they have a variety of other uses as well. You can use tables to align numbers in columns, and then sort and perform calculations on them.

Tables are used to organize data that is too detailed or complicated to be described adequately in the text, allowing the reader to quickly see the results. They can be used to highlight trends or patterns in the data and to make a manuscript more readable by removing numeric data from the text.

Create a Table:

The following steps will help you understand how to create a table in a Word document.

Step 1: Click the **“Insert tab”** followed by the **“Table”** button. This will display a simple grid as shown below. When you move your mouse over the grid cells, it makes a table in the table that appears in the document. You can make your table having the desired number of rows and columns.

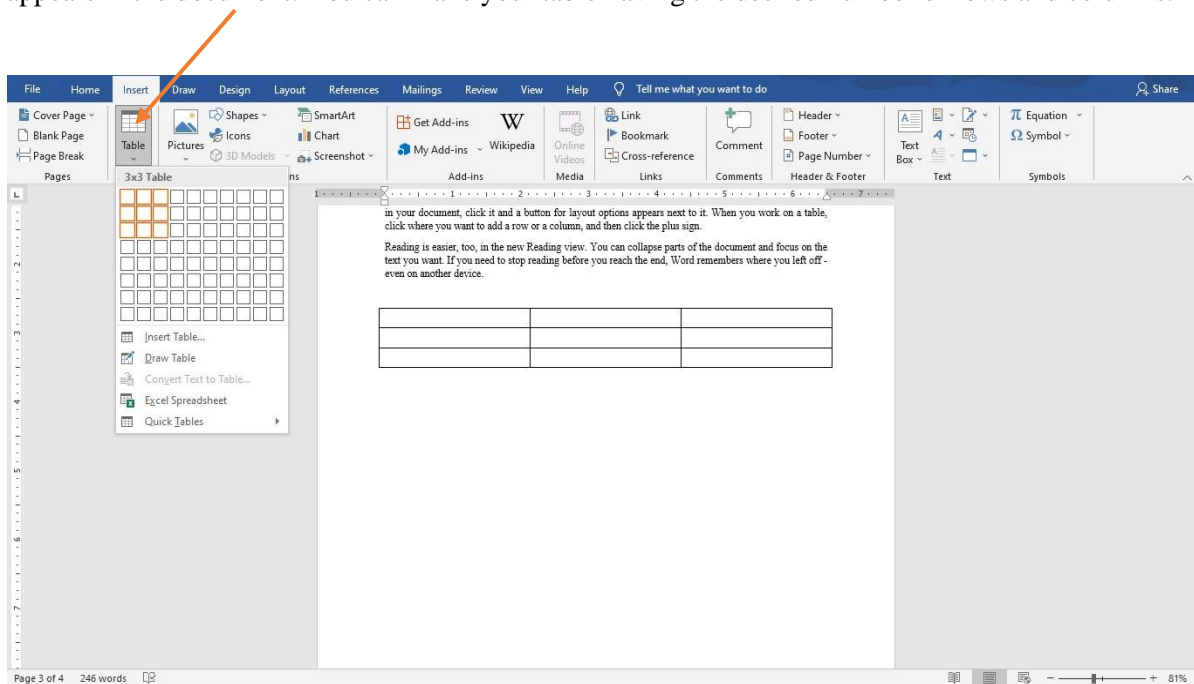


Fig. 42 (Insert Table)

Step 2: This is an optional step that can be worked out if you want to have a fancy table. Click the **“Table Styles button”** to display a gallery of table styles. When you move your mouse over any of the styles, it shows real time preview of your actual table.

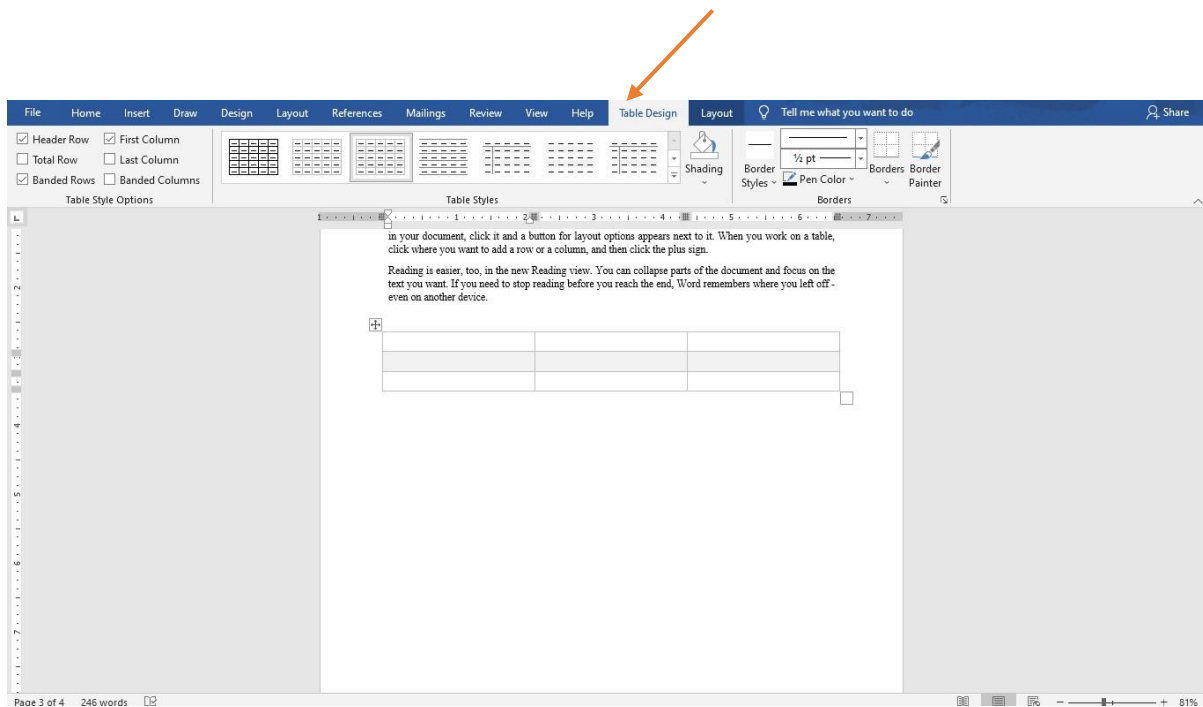


Fig. 43 (Table Design)

Rows & Columns in Table:

Add a Row:

Following are the simple steps to add rows in a table of a word document.

Step 1: Select table, then right click on table, it will give option to insert, then further five sub-options will appear. As shown below:

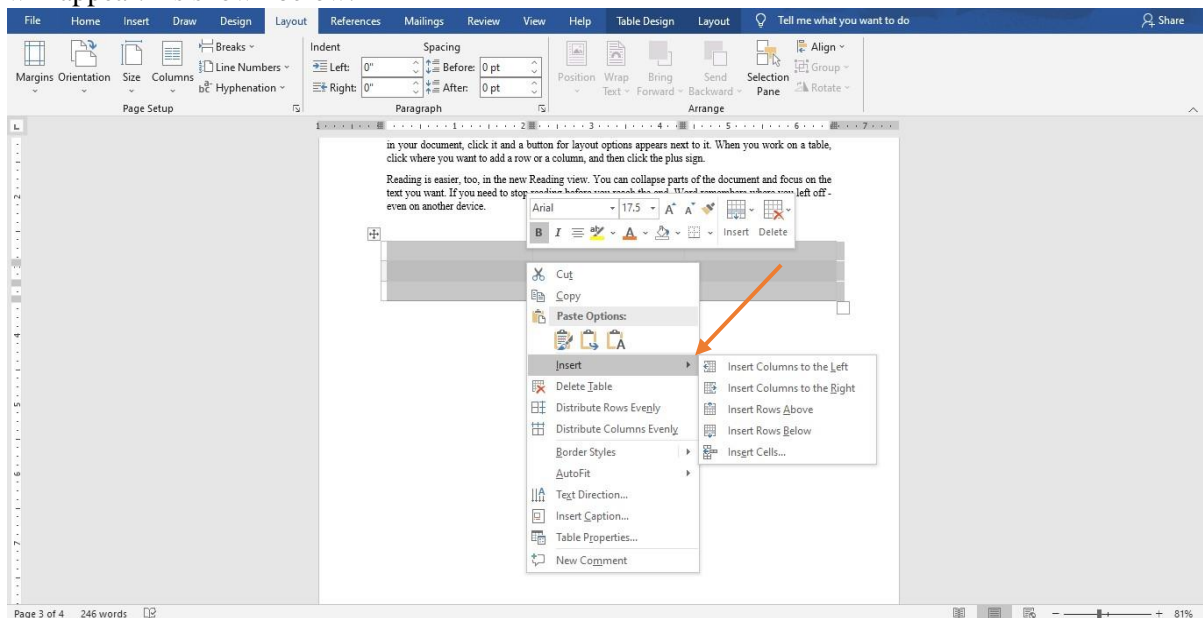


Fig. 44 (Insert Row in Table)

Delete a Row:

The following steps will help you delete rows from a table of a Word document.

Step 1: Click a row which you want to delete from the table and then click the **“Layout”** tab; it will show the following screen.

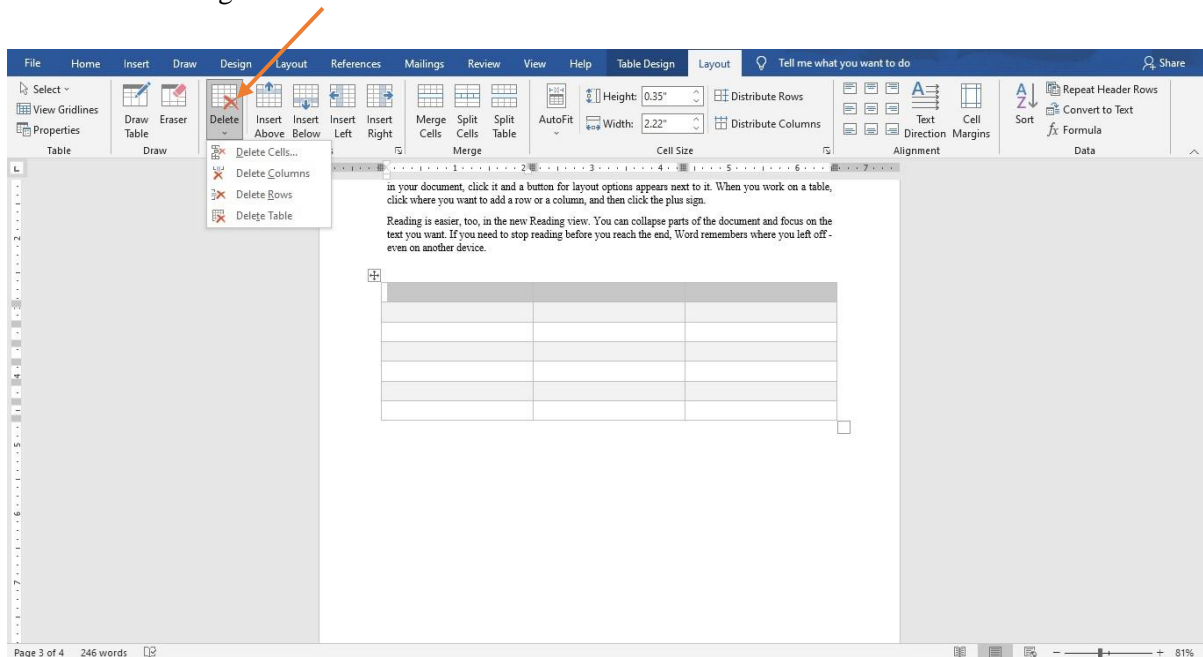


Fig. 45 (Delete Row or Column from Table)

Step 2: Click the **“Layout”** tab, and then click the Delete Rows option under the Delete Table Button to delete the selected row.

Same as you can do for column insertion and deletion. Try it yourself.

Split a Table:

Following are the simple steps to split a table into two tables in a Word document.

Step 1: Bring your mouse pointer position anywhere in the row that should appear as the first row of the new table.

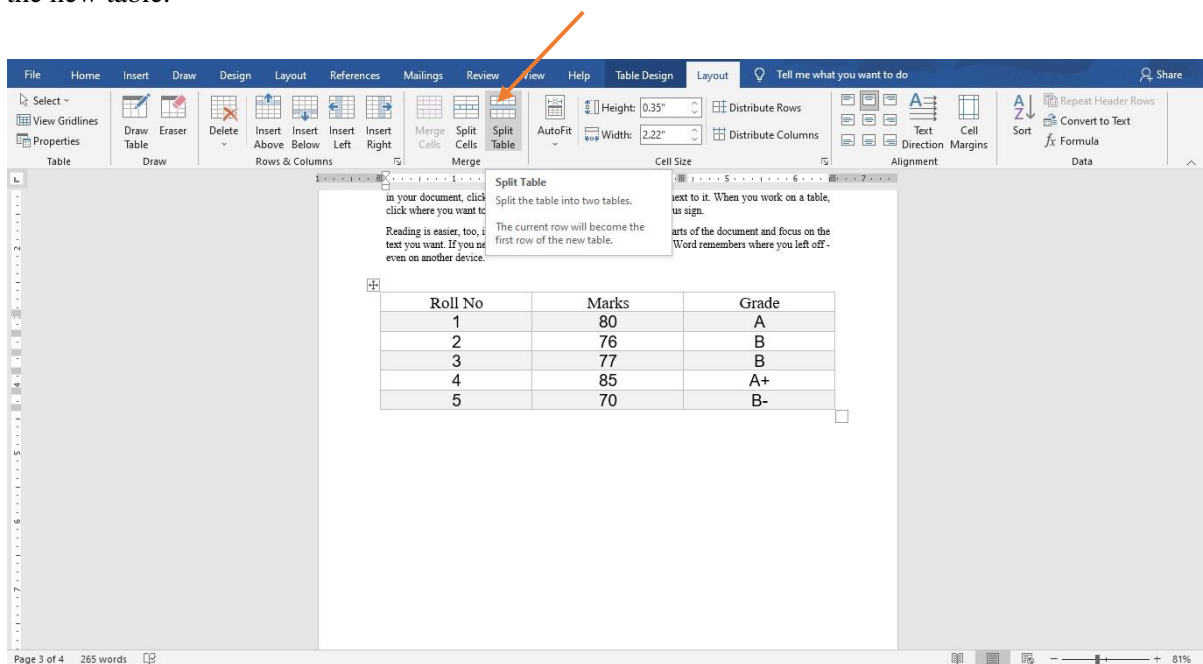


Fig. 46 (Microsoft ® Word Interface)

After splitting the table into two tables, you can further divide it into two parts and you can continue dividing the Word tables as long as a table has more than one row.

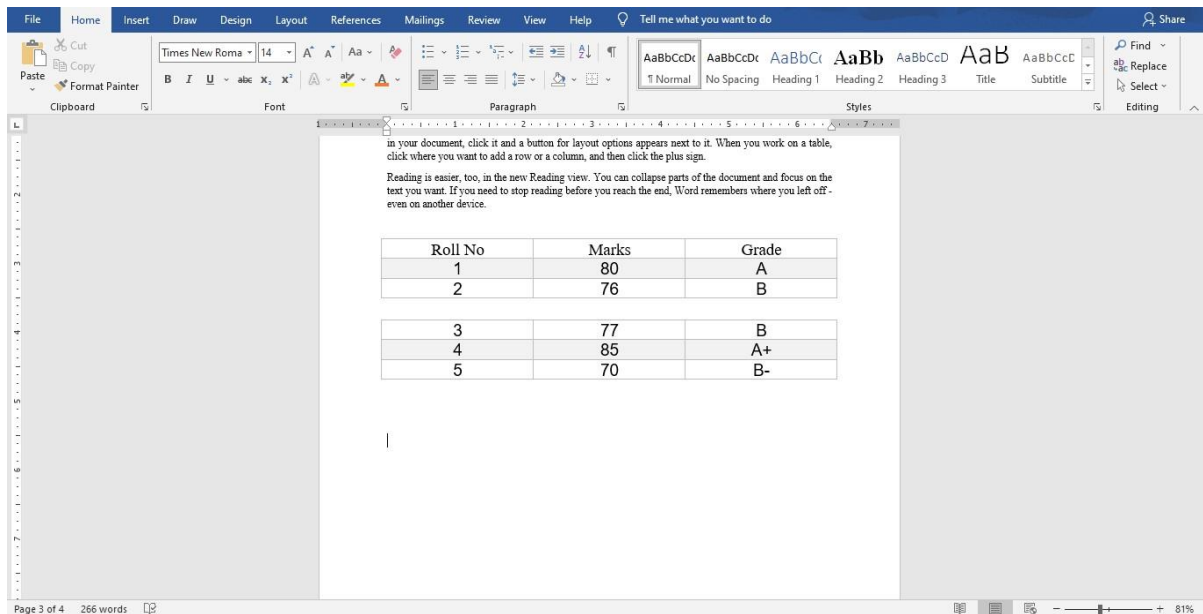


Fig. 47 (Splitting Table)

Borders: Let's learn how to apply table borders and shades in Microsoft ® Word. Microsoft ® Word allows you to place a border on any or all of the four sides of a table very similar to text, paragraphs, and pages. You can also add shades to table rows and columns. This chapter will teach you how to add borders (left, right, top or bottom) around a table and how to add different shades to various rows and columns of the table.

Add Borders to Table:

The following steps will help you add borders in a table cell available in Word document.

Step 1: Select the table to which you want to add border. To select a table, click over the table anywhere which will make the **Cross** icon visible at the top-left corner of the table. Click this cross icon to select the table.

Step 2: Click the **"Border"** button to display a list of options to put a border around the selected table.

You can select any of the option available by simply clicking over it.

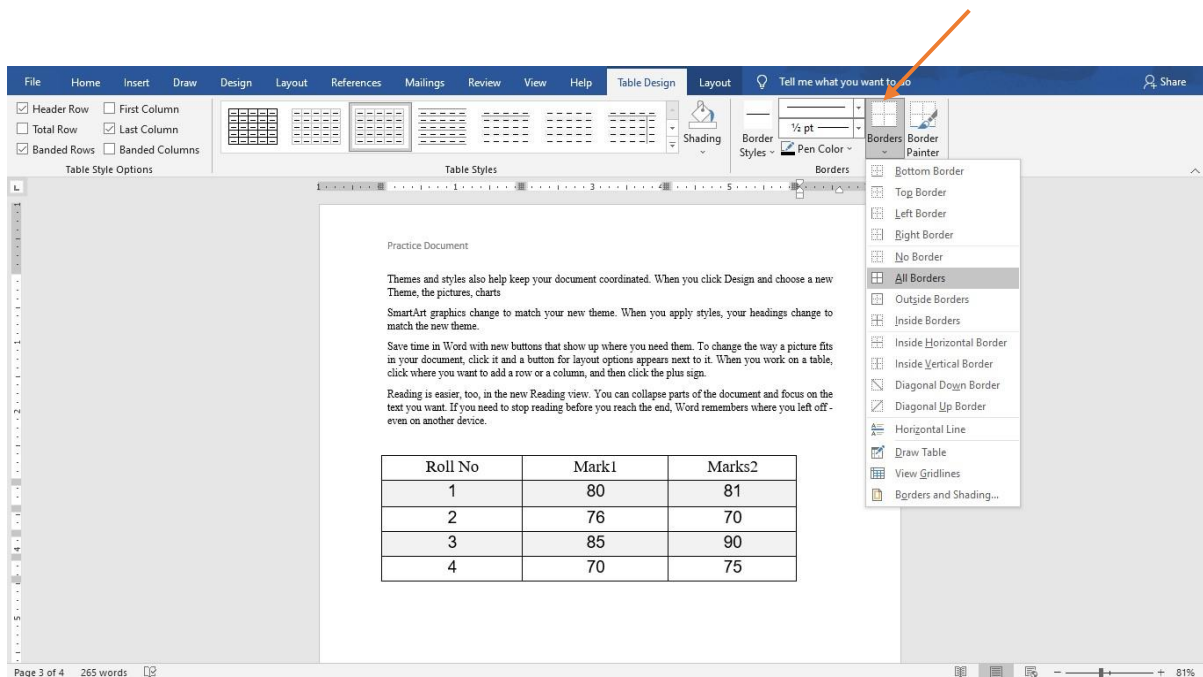


Fig. 48 (Add Border to Table)

Working with Illustrations:

You can insert Smart Art Graphics in your document to effectively communicate your message. You can insert a process flow, a relationship or an organization hierarchy.

The steps to insert smart art graphics are given below:

- Place the cursor in the document where you want to insert graphics
- Select the **“Insert”** tab
- In Illustrations group select the **“Smart Art”** command

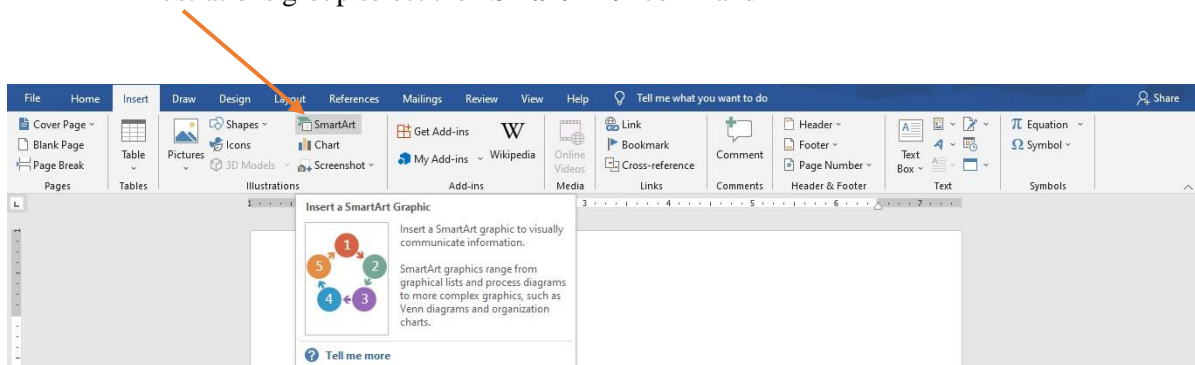


Fig. 49 (Insert Smart Art)

By clicking Smart Art dialogue box will appears with list of categories.

In the center you will see the illustrations available in a category.

Select the desired illustration and click **“OK”**.

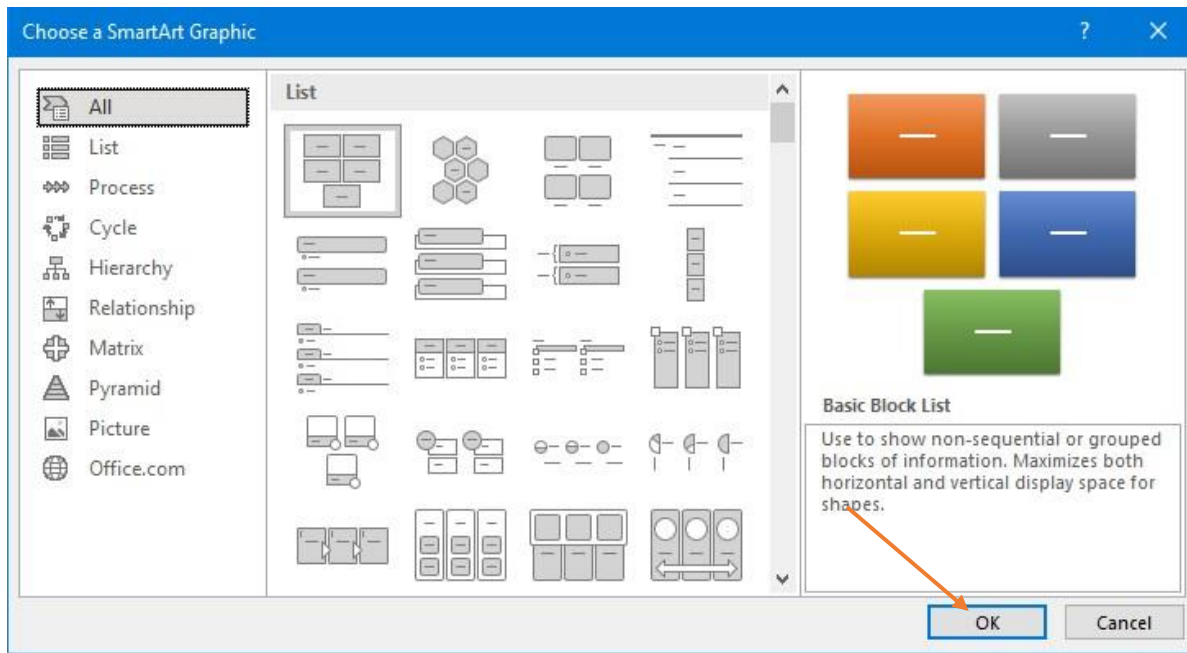


Fig. 50 (Choose a SmartArt)

After selecting a specific item, SmartArt graphics would be inserted in the document. After that, you can edit text according to your need.

You can add multiple graphics from the list of all graphics.

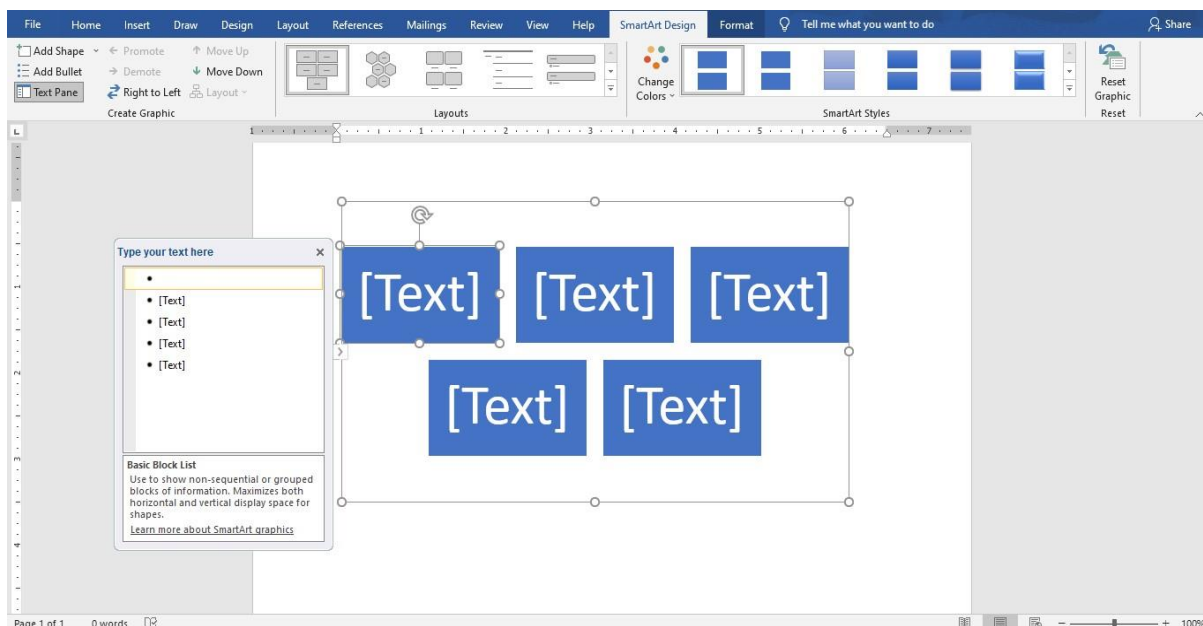


Fig. 51 (Basic Block List)

Word also allows you to add text in Smart Art Graphics; you can add facts, figures and any other information. The steps to add smart art graphics are given here: Select the graphic

- Task pane appears on the left side if it is not visible then click the arrow on left side of graphic
- Type the text in task pane fields it will appear in the graphic
- You can also directly type the text in the graphic in text area

- Close the task pane after entering the text and click outside the graphic

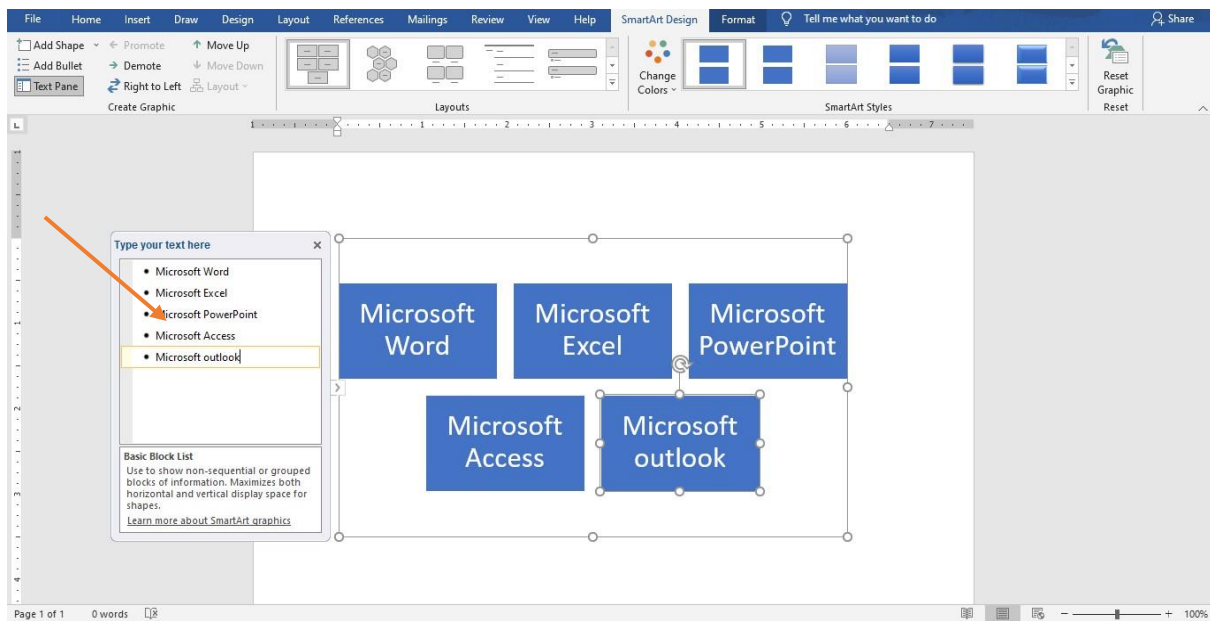


Fig. 52 (Adding Text to SmartArt)

Insert Picture in Document:

Pictures make our text more attractive and readable. You can insert relevant pictures in your text by following these steps:

Place the cursor where you want to insert the picture.

Select the Insert tab on Ribbon.

In Illustrations group click the Picture button.

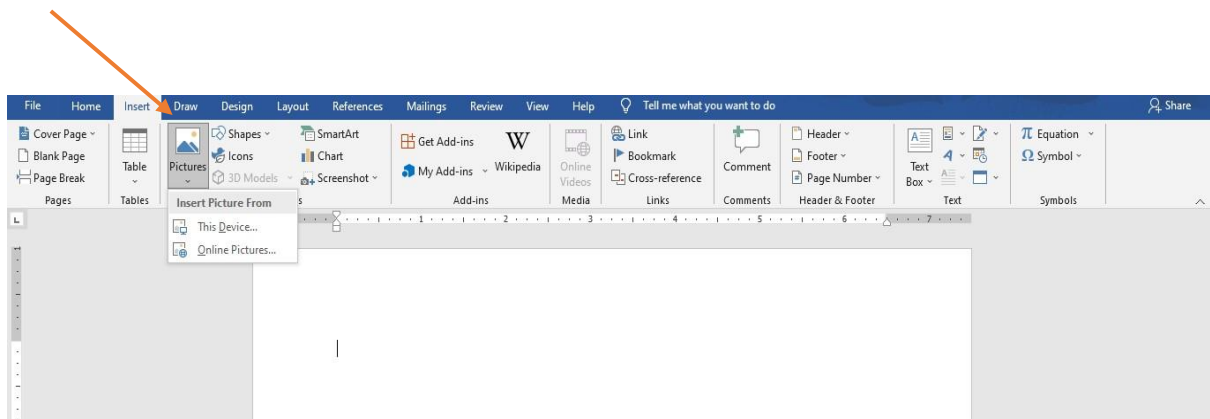


Fig. 53 (Adding Picture)

It displays “Insert Picture” dialog box.

Select the desired image.

Click Insert to insert the picture.

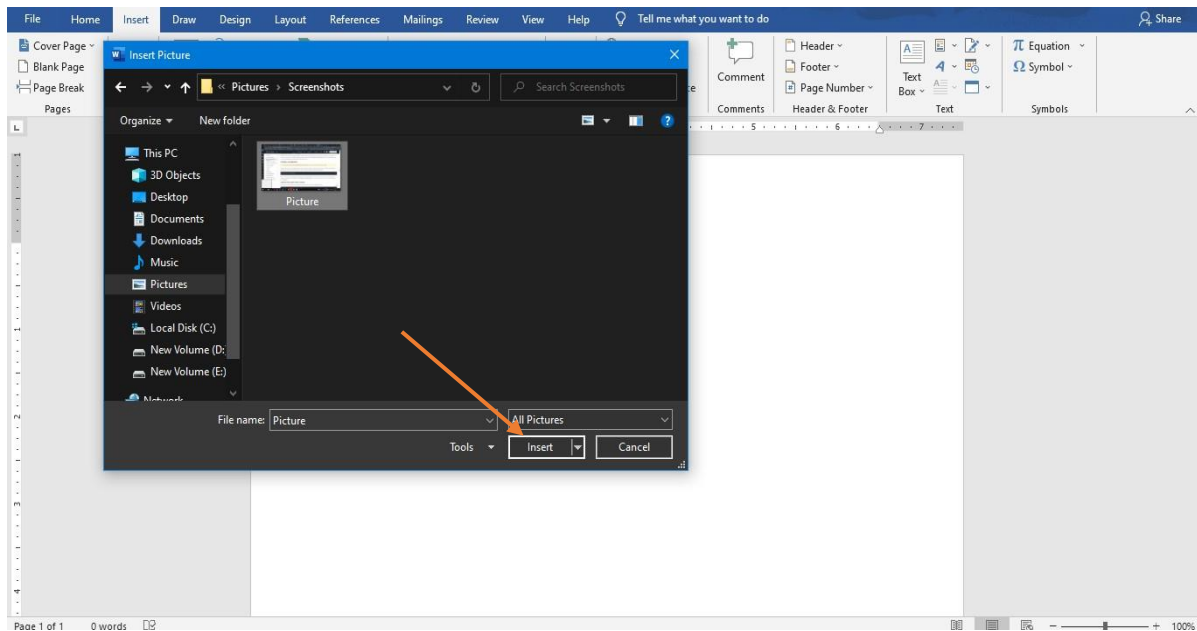


Fig. 54 (Insert a Image)

Format Picture:

You can change the appearance of your picture or clip art to enhance its visual impact. The format tab offers you various options for formatting pictures like contrast, changing color, line style, cropping, etc. The steps to format picture or clip art are given below:

- Select the picture or clip art that you want to format
- **“Format”** tab appears in the Ribbon
- Click the **“Format”** tab
- It displays four groups of related commands to modify or format picture

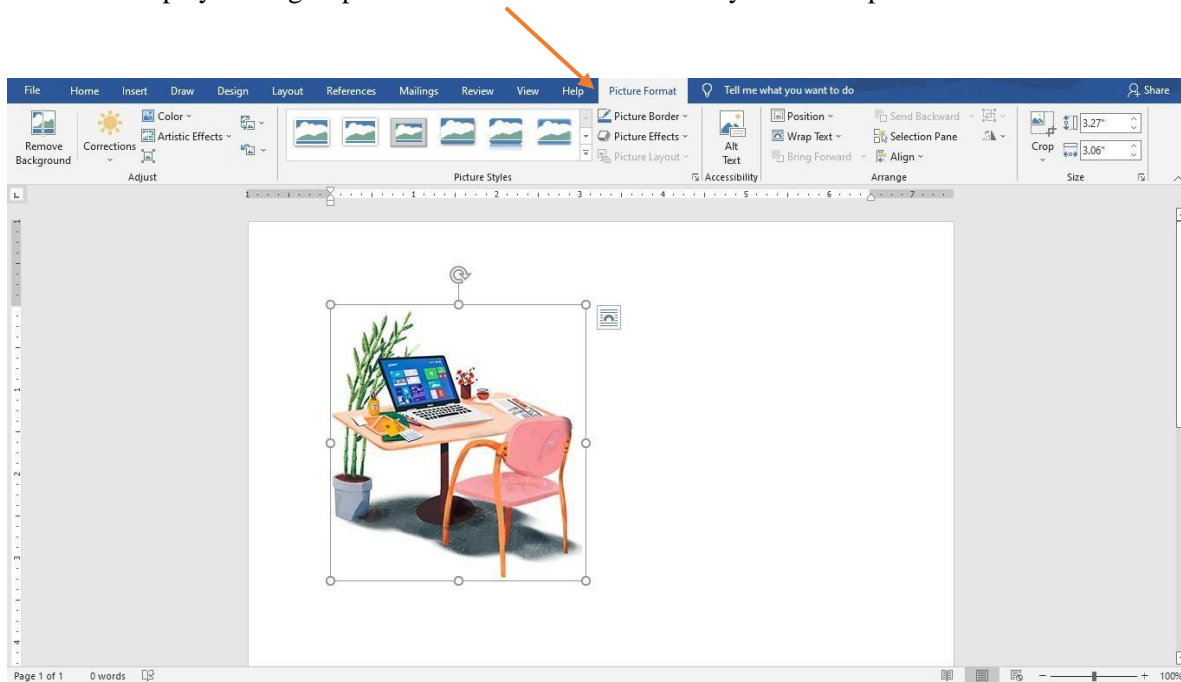


Fig. 55 (Format a Picture)

After formatting a picture.

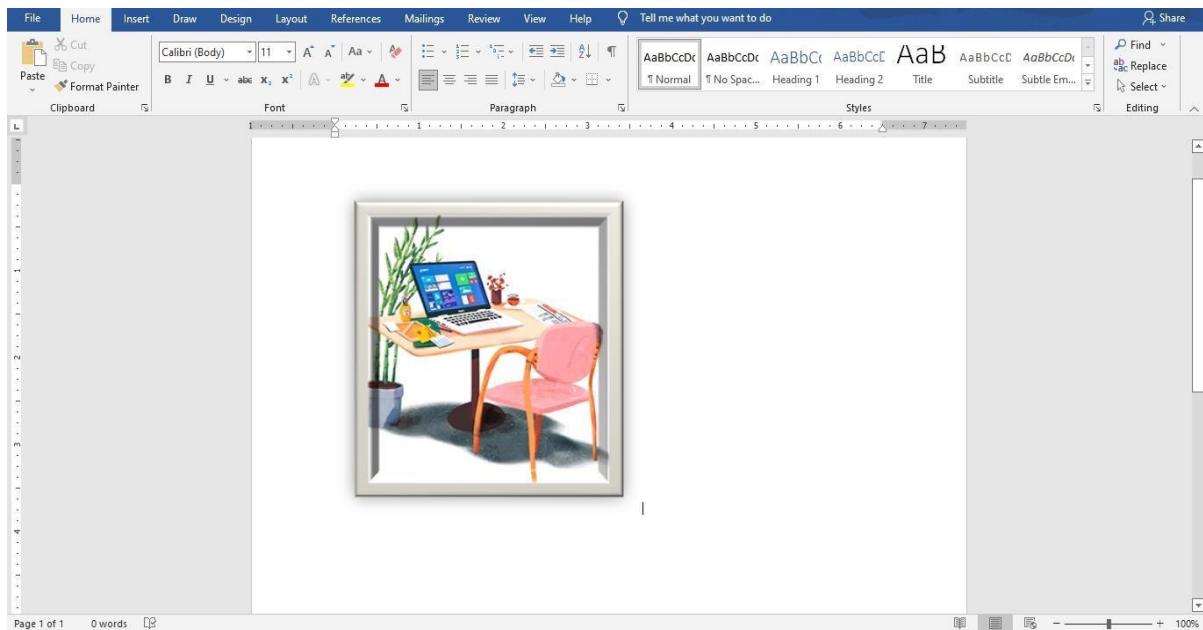


Fig. 56 (Formatted Picture)

