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Download Article Learn how to flip or rotate text in Word Download Article Do you want to type vertically in Word? You can create vertical, inverted, or upside-down text by creating a textbox and adjusting its settings to set the position. You can change the text's direction, rotate it, and mirror it. You can also change the document's orientation from portrait to landscape mode to quickly swap between horizontal and vertical. This wikiHow will show you how to change the position of text in Microsoft Word, select the text box and click the Text Direction drop-down menu and select Rotate all text 90° or Rotate all text 270°. To change it back to normal, select Horizontal. 1 Create a textbox. To do this, click the Insert tab in the top toolbar, then click the Text Box from the presets. Microsoft Word is available to install for Windows and Mac.[1] You must have a subscription to use Office 365 desktop apps. Otherwise, you can use it for free on the Office website. Use this method to change your text. Input the text you want to edit. You can copy and paste from another program into Microsoft Word. Make sure the textbox is still selected. Advertisement 3 Click Shape Format. You can find this at the top toolbar, next to Help. Alternatively, double-click the edge of the text box and select Format Shape. Then, click the Layout & Properties icon. 4 Click Text Direction. This will be in the Text section. A drop-down menu will open. 5 Select Rotate all text 90°. You can also select Rotate all text 270° if you want the top of the words to face the left side. Your text will be rotated. You can continue to edit your text in the textbox. The words will type in the direction set. If you want to change the words back to horizontal, select Horizontal instead. Advertisement 1 Create a textbox. To do this, click the Insert tab in the top toolbar, then click the Text Box icon in the Text Box from the presets. 2 Insert you want to edit. You can select Simple Text Box icon in the Text Box is still selected. 3 Click and drag the center circle on the right towards the left. With the textbox selected, you'll see four circles at each point of the textbox and one circle between each corner. Use the middle circle on the left side. As you drag the text box towards the left, it will become smaller. The text inside will adjust to fit the size of the box in vertical format. If this doesn't work, you may need to edit your options. Do the following: Right-click (or control-click on Mac) the edge of the text box. Click the box for Resize shape to fit text. Try dragging again. 4 Remove the textbox lines (optional). If you want to remove the lines around the text, double-click on Mac) the edge of the text box. Click the box for Resize shape to fit text. the textbox to return to the Shape Format tab. Click Shape Outline, then select No Outline from the drop-down menu. The textbox lines will be hidden. Be sure to save your document if you need to return to it later. Advertisement 1 Create a text box in your document. To do this, click the Insert tab in the top toolbar, then click the Text Box icon in the Text section. You can select Simple Text Box from the presets.[2] 2 Insert your text. Input the text you want to edit. You can copy and paste from another program into Microsoft Word.[3] Make sure the textbox is still selected. 3 Right-click the textbox. On Mac, use a control-click. A drop-down menu will open. 4 Click Format Shape.... This will be at the very bottom of the menu.[4] A panel will open on the right side. If you don't see this option, make sure the textbox is selected, not the text. 5 Click the "Effects" icon. This will expanded, skip this step. 7 Enter 180 in the X or Y field. If you want your text to be mirrored left-right, enter 180 into the X Rotation field. If you want your text to be mirrored up-down, enter 180 into the Y Rotation field. If you want your text to be mirrored up-down, enter 180 into the Y Rotation field. mirroring steps again. 8 Remove the textbox lines (optional). If you want to remove the lines around the text, double-click the textbox lines will be hidden. You can print your document if needed. Advertisement 1 Click the Layout tab. This will be in the top toolbar, between Design and References. Use this method if you want to change your paper orientation. 2 Click Orientation. 2 Click Orientation. You can find this at the top, next to Margins.[6] A drop-down menu will open. 3 Click Landscape. Your Microsoft Word document will change to landscape orientation. [7] If you change back to portrait mode after inputting text, the text will follow the portrait mode orientation. It will not save in its landscape position. When you print in landscape mode, the text will be printed as it appears in the document. This will be sideways if you view the paper regularly (portrait). Advertisement Ask a Question Advertisement Written by: wikiHow Technology Writer This article was co-authored by wikiHow with over 5 years of professional writing experience. In the past, Rain has worked with other creative writers as a Writing Tutor at San Francisco State University and has published gaming features, guides, and news articles for a variety of media outlets. Rain shares a lifelong passion for writing and jaming and is eager to grow alongside new tech inventions. This article has been viewed 1,430,280 times. Co-authors: 28 Updated: May 14, 2025 Views: 1,430,280 Categories: Microsoft Word Print Send fan mail to authors Thanks to all authors for creating a page that has been read 1,430,280 times. Share — copy and redistribute the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licenser endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights may limit how you use the material. Microsoft Word doesn't permit changing the direction of normal paragraph text. However, it does permit you to change the direction of text in case of Tables, shapes, or text boxes. Whether you want to change the text from Vertical to Horizontal or vice versa, it's possible with shapes and tables. With that being said, I'll demonstrate how you can leverage tables, shapes or text boxes to change text directions in Word. To change text direction in Word using shapes or text boxes, obey the following instructions. First insert a rectangular shape or text box that will contain the text. If you don't know the steps to insert tab.Click on the Shapes in Word, follow the steps to insert tab.click on the Insert tab.click on the Shapes in Word, follow the steps to insert shapes in Word, follow the steps below: Click on the Shapes in Word, follow the steps to insert tab.click on the Shapes in Word, follow the steps to insert tab.click on the Shapes in Word, follow the steps to insert tab.click on the Shapes in Word, follow the steps to insert tab.click on the Shapes in Word, follow the steps to insert tab.click on the Shapes in Word, follow the steps to insert tab.click on the Shapes in Word, follow the steps to insert tab.click on the Shapes in Word, follow the steps to insert tab.click on the Shapes in Word, follow the steps to insert tab.click on the Shapes in Word, follow the steps to insert tab.click on the Shapes in Word, follow the steps to insert tab.click on the Shapes in Word, follow the steps to insert tab.click on the Shapes in Word, follow the steps to insert tab.click on the Shapes in Word, follow the steps to insert tab.click on the Shapes in Word, follow the steps to insert tab.click on the Shapes in Word, follow the steps to insert tab.click on the s the shape that will contain the text. Don't worry if you have a colored shape, I'll soon show you how to remove the shape border and color shading so that it won't be visible. Right-Click on it for the shortcut menu. Then Select the Fill dropdown and select No Fill. Alternatively, select the shape and go to Drowing Tool Format tab, under the Shape Style category, select Fill > No Fill. The remaining steps will now show you how to change the text direction in word. The simplest way is to click and drug the rotate icon of the shape. (see screenshot) For another way to change the text direction in the shape, continue with the steps below. Click on the Text direction button. From the drop-down list, select how you want the text direction button. From the drop-down list, select how you want the text direction, the shape size will automatically scale to accommodate your text. You may have to also adjust the shape afterward to make the text in the shape more presentable. NOTE: The above steps can also be used to change text direction in text boxes in Word. Remove the shape color and border. If you are new to shapes in Word, you might have problem removing the shape border and shading is ok for you then ignore this step. To remove the inside shading of the shape, click on the shape and go to the Drawing Tool Format tab. In this case, you should changes style group, click on the shape and go to the Drawing Tool Format tab. the text color in the shape to black. White text may become invisible on a white background. Text in a table must not always flow from left to right. So, to change the text direction in in a table, obey the instructions below: Click inside the cell containing the text direction. If you
want to change the text direction of a group of cells, select this group of cells by clicking and dragging over the cells. Click on the Text Direction button. Each time you click on the Text Direction button, the text changes direction by 90 degrees. Keep on clicking on this button until you are pleased with the text direction. As you change the text direction, the cell size will automatically scale to accommodate your text. You may have to also adjust the rows and columns afterward to make your table fit to be seen. Word processor Microsoft WordMicrosoft Office 365 version of Microsoft WordMicrosoft W releaseOctober 25, 1983; 41 years ago (1983-10-25)Stable release(s) Latest versions (365 and Office) Microsoft 365 & Retail[a] (Windows)2504 (Build 18730.20168) / 13 May 2025; 8 days ago (2025-05-13)[1][2][3][4]Microsoft 365 (Mac)16.97.0 (Build 25051114) / 13 May 2025; 8 days ago (2025-05-13)[5]Office 2024 (LTSC)2408 (Build 17932.20360) 13 May 2025; 8 days ago (2025-05-13)[2]Office 2021 (LTSC)2108 (Build 14332.21040) / 13 May 2025; 8 days ago (2025-05-13)[3]Office 2019 (LTSC)1808 (Build 10417.20012) / 13 May 2025; 8 days ago (2025-05-13)[4] Latest versions (standalone app) WindowsMay 2025 Update (19.2505.50115.0) / 20 May 2025; 1 day ago (2025-05-20)[6]Android16.0 (Build 18827.20066) / 16 May 2025; 5 days ago (2025-05-16)[7][8]iOS2.97.1 / 19 May 2025; 2 days ago (2025-05-19)[9] Written inC++ (back-end),[10] Objective-C (API/UI on Mac)[10] Objective-C processorLicenseTrialwareWebsitemicrosoft.com/en-us/microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft.365/wordMicrosoft Word is a word processing program developed by Microsoft. It was first released on October 25, 1983,[12] under the name Multi-Tool Word for Xenix systems.[13][14][15] Subsequent versions were later written for several other platforms including: IBM PCs running DOS (1983), Apple Macintosh running the Classic Mac OS (1985), AT&T UNIX PC (1985), Atari ST (1988), OS/2 (1989), Microsoft Windows (1989), SCO Unix (1990), Handheld PC (1996), Pocket PC (2000), macOS (2011), Web browsers (2010), iOS (2014), and Android (2015). Microsoft Word has been the de facto standard word processing software since the 1990s when it eclipsed WordPerfect.[16] Commercial versions of Word are licensed as a standalone product or as a component of Microsoft 365 suite as a subscription, or as a one-time purchase with Office 2024.[17] Main article: History of Microsoft Word Logo from 2013-2019 Logo from 2007-2010 Logo from 2003-2007 Microsoft Word 1.0 for DOS (1983) (using a black background, using font "IBM BIOS-2y") In 1981, Microsoft hired Charles Simonyi, the primary developer of Bravo, the first GUI word processor, which was developed at Xerox PARC.[18] Simonyi started work on a word processor called Multi-Tool Word and soon hired Richard Brodie, a former Xerox intern, who became the primary software engineer.[18][19][20] Microsoft announced Multi-Tool Word for Xenix[18] and MS-DOS in 1983.[21] Its name was soon simplified to Microsoft Word.[13] Free demonstration copies of the application were bundled with the November 1983 issue processor with the ability to undo and display bold, italic, and underlined text, [24] although it could not render fonts. [13] It was not initially popular, since its user interface was different from the leading word processor at the time, WordStar. [25] However, Microsoft steadily improved the product, releasing versions 2.0 through 5.0 over the next six years. In 1985, Microsoft ported Word to the classic Mac OS (known as Macintosh System Software at the time). This was made easier by Word for DOS having been designed for use with high-resolution displays and laser printers, even though none were yet available to the general public. [26] It was also notable for its very fast cut-and-paste function and unlimited number of undo operations, which are due to its usage of the piece table data structure.[27] Following the precedents of LisaWrite, Word for Mac OS's sales were higher than its MS-DOS counterpart for at least four years.[18] The second release of Word for Mac OS, shipped in 1987, was named Word 3.0 to synchronize version numbers across platforms. Word 3.0 included numerous internal enhancements and new features, including the first implementation of the Rich Text Format (RTF) specification, but was plagued with bugs. Within a few months, Word 3.0 was superseded by a more stable Word 3.01, which was mailed free to all registered users of 3.0.[26] After MacWrite Pro was discontinued in the mid-1990s, Word for Mac OS never had any serious rivals. Word 5.1 for Mac OS, released in 1992, was a very popular word processor owing to its elegance, relative ease of use, and feature set. Many users say it is the best version of Word to the Atari ST[30] under the name Microsoft Write. The Atari ST version was a port of Word 1.05 for the Mac OS[31][32] and was never updated. 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 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 with an interface similar to a Windows application.[33][34] 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[update], it is still available for download from Microsoft's website.[35] 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.[29] 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[36]), 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.[29] In response to user requests, Microsoft offered Word 5 again, after it had been discontinued.[37] Subsequent versions of Word for macOS version was widely derided. are no longer direct ports of Word for Windows, instead featuring a mixture of ported code and native code. Native file formatsDOCLegacy Word documentDOCXXML Word documentDOCXXML Word templatesWBKLegacy templateDOCBXML Word binary document Microsoft Word's native file formats are denoted either by a .doc or .docx filename extension. Although the .doc extension has been used in many different versions of Word, it actually encompasses four distinct file formats: Word for DOS Word for DOS Word for Microsoft Word's native file formats are denoted either by a .doc or .docx filename extension. Although the .doc extension has been used in many different versions of Word 6 and Word 95 for Windows; Word 6 for Mac OS (The classic Mac OS of the era did not use filename extensions.)[38] The newer .docx extension signifies the Office Open XML international standard for Office documents and is used by default by Word 2007 and later for Windows; as well as Word 2008 and later for macOS.[39] During the late 1990s and early 2000s, the default Word document format (.DOC) became a de facto standard of document file formats for Microsoft Office users.[citation needed] There are different versions of "Word Document Format" used by default in Word 97-2007.[40] Each binary word file is a Compound File,[41] a hierarchical file system within a file. According to Joel Spolsky, Word Binary File Format is extremely complex mainly because its developers had to accommodate an overwhelming number of features and prioritize performance over anything else.[42] As with all OLE Compound Files, Word Binary Format consists of "storages", which are analogous to computer folders, and "streams", which are similar to computer files. Each storage may contain stream must start with a File Information Block (FIB).[43] FIB serves as the first point of reference for locating everything else, such as where the text in a Word document starts, ends, what version of Word created the document and other attributes. Word 2007 and later continue to support the DOC file format, although it is no longer the default. Main article: Microsoft Office XML formatsThe .docx XML f format called WordProcessingML or WordML. The Microsoft Office XML formats are XML-based document formats (or XML schemas) introduced a new XML format for storing Excel spreadsheets and Office 2003 added an XML-based format for Word documents. These formats were succeeded by Office Open XML (ECMA-376) in Microsoft Office 2007. Opening a Word Document file in a version of Word other than the one with which it was created can cause an incorrect display of the document. The document formats of the various versions change in subtle and not-so-subtle ways (such as changing the font or the handling of more complex tasks like footnotes). Formatting created in newer versions does not always survive when viewed in older versions of the program, nearly always because that capability does not exist in the previous version.[45] Rich Text Format (RTF), an early effort to create a format for interchanging formatted text between lugins permitting the Windows versions of Word to read and write formats it does not
natively support, such as international standard OpenDocument format (ODF) (ISO/IEC 26300:2006), are available. Up until Pack 2 (SP2) for Office 2007, Word did not natively support reading or writing ODF documents without a plugin, namely the SUN ODF Plugin or the OpenXML/ODF Translator. With SP2 installed, ODF format 1.1 documents can be read and saved like any other supported format in addition to those already available in Word 2007.[45][46][47][48][49] The implementation faces substantial criticism, and the ODF Alliance and others have claimed that the third-party plugins provide better support. [50] In October 2005, one year before the Microsoft Office 2007 suite was released, Microsoft declared that there was insufficient demand from Microsoft customers for the international standard OpenDocument format support and that therefore it would not be included in Microsoft Office 2007. This statement was repeated in the following months.[52][53][54][55] As an answer, on October 20, 2005, an online petition was created to demand ODF support from Microsoft.[56] In May 2006, the ODF plugin for Microsoft Office was released by the OpenDocument Foundation.[57] Microsoft declared that it had no relationship with the developers of the plugin.[55] In July 2006, Microsoft declared that it had no relationship with the developers of the plugin.[57] Microsoft declared that it had no relationship with the developers of the plugin.[57] Microsoft declared that it had no relationship with the developers of the plugin.[57] Microsoft declared the creation of the Open XML Formats and the OpenDocument Format (ODF). This work was started in response to government requests for interoperability with ODF. The goal of the project was not to add ODF support to Microsoft Office, but only to create a plugin for Microsoft Office, but only to create a plugin and an external toolset. [58][59] In February 2007, this project released a first version of the ODF plugin for Microsoft Word.[60] In February 2007, Sun released an initial version of its ODF plugin for Microsoft Office.[61] Version 1.0 was released in July 2007.[62] Microsoft Word 2007 (Service Pack 1) supports (for output only) PDF and XPS formats, but only after manual installation of the Microsoft Using for Microsoft Office.[61] Version 1.0 was released in July 2007.[62] Microsoft Word 2007 (Service Pack 1) supports (for output only) PDF and XPS formats, but only after manual installation of the Microsoft Using for offered by default. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (November 2010) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Among its features, Word includes a built-in spell checker, a thesaurus, a thesaurus, a thesaurus, a thesaurus of the section. dictionary, and utilities for manipulating and editing text. It supports creating tables. Depending on the version, it can perform simple and complex calculations, and supports formatting formulas and equations. [65] The following are some aspects of its feature set. Several later versions of Word include the ability for users to create their own formatting templates, allowing them to define a file in which: the title, heading, paragraph, and other element designs differ from the standard Word templates.[66] Users can find how to do this under the Help section located near the top right corner (Word 2013 on Windows 8). For example, Normal.dotm is the master template from which all Word documents are created. It determines the margin defaults. This will change other documents which were created using the template.[67] It was previously Normal.dot.[68] Word can import and display images in common bitmap formats such as JPG and GIF. It can also be used to create and display simple line art. Microsoft Word added support[69] for the common SVG vector image format in 2017 for Office 365 ProPlus subscribers and this functionality was also included in the Office 2019 release.[70] Main article: WordArt An example image created with WordArt WordArt enables drawing text in a Microsoft Word document such as a title, watermark, or other text, with graphical effects such as sheadow, bevel, glow, and reflection to their document text as easily as applying bold or underline. Users can also spell-check text that uses visual effects and add text effects to paragraph styles. A macro is a rule of pattern that specifies how a certain input sequence (often a sequence of characters) should be mapped to an output sequence according to a defined process. Frequently used or repetitive sequences of keystrokes and mouse movements can be automated. Like other Microsoft Office documents, Word files can include advanced macros and even embedded programs. The language was originally WordBasic, but changed to Visual Basic for Applications as of Word 97. This extensive functionality can also be used to run and propagate viruses in documents. The tendency for people to exchange Word documents via email, USB flash drives, and floppy disks made this an especially attractive vector in 1999. A prominent example was the Melissa virus, but countless others have existed. Windows and Macintosh computers and they were the only infection vectors to affect any macOS system up until the advent of video codec trojans in 2007.[citation needed] Microsoft released patches for Word X and Word 2004 that effectively eliminated the macro problem on the Mac by 2006. Word's macro security setting, which regulates when macros may execute, can be adjusted by the user, but in the most recent versions of Word, it is set to HIGH by default, generally reducing the risk from macro-based viruses, which have become uncommon. Before Word 2010 (Word 14) for Windows, the program was unable to correctly handle ligatures defined in OpenType fonts.[71] Those ligature glyphs with Unicode codepoints may be inserted manually, but are not recognized by Word for what they are, breaking spell checking, while custom ligatures, [73] kerning and hyphenation (previous versions already had the latter two features). Other layout deficiencies of Word include the inability to set crop marks or thin spaces. Various third-party workaround utilities have been developed.[74] In Word 2004 for Mac OS X, support of complex scripts was inferior even to Word 97[75] and Word 2004 did not support Apple Advanced Typography features like ligatures or glyph variants.[76] Microsoft Word is only partially suitable for some kinds of technical writing, specifically, that which requires mathematical equations,[77] figure placement, table placement and cross-references to any of these items.[citation needed] The usual workaround for equations is to use a third-party equation typesetter.[citation needed] Figures and tables must be placed manually; there is an anchor mechanism but it is not designed for fully automatic figures and tables often requires re-placing those items by moving the anchor mechanism but it is not designed for fully automatic figures and tables often requires re-placing those items by moving the anchor mechanism but it is not designed for fully automatic figure set. This problem is deeply baked into Word's structure since 1985 as it does not know where page breaks will occur until the document is printed.[citation needed] Microsoft Word supports bullet lists and numbered lists. It also features a numbering system that helps add correct numbers to pages, chapters, headers, footnotes, and entries of tables of content; these numbers automatically change to correct ones as new items are added or existing items are deleted. Bullets and numbering can be applied directly to paragraphs and converted to lists. In particular, a second irrelevant numbered list might have not started with number one but instead resumed numbering after the last numbered list. Although Word 97 supported a hidden marker (Restart Numbering command) was only added in Word 2003. However, if one were to cut the first item of the listed and paste it as another item (e.g. fifth), then the restart marker would have moved with it and the list would have restarted in the middle instead of at the top.[79] Word continues to default to non-Unicode characters and non-hierarchical bulleting, despite user preference for PowerPoint-style symbol hierarchies (e.g., filled circle/emdash/filled square/endash/emptied circle) and universal compatibility. Available in certain versions of Word (e.g., Word 2007), AutoSummarize highlights passages or phrases that it considers valuable and can be a quick way of generating a crude abstract or an executive summary.[80] The amount of text to be retained can be specified by the user as a percentage of the current amount of text. According to Ron Fein of the Word 97 team, AutoSummarize cuts wordy copy to the bone by counting words and ranking sentences. First, AutoSummarize identifies the most common words in the document (barring "a" and "the" and the like) and assigns a "score" to each word - the more frequently a word i used, the higher the score. Then, it "averages" each sentence by adding the scores of its words and dividing the sum by the number of words in the sentence. "It's like the ratio of wheat to chaff," explains Fein.[81] AutoSummarize was removed from Microsoft Word for Mac OS X 2011, although it was present in Word for Mac 2008. AutoSummarize was removed from the Office 2010 release version (14) as well.[82] Spike is a specialized cut command in Microsoft Word. It is named after an implement in restaurants on which receipts are impaled, and similarly sequentially stores data to be pasted and adds them together to the document when the second function step, or paste, is performed. Please note that spiking (CONTROL-F3) will also clear the data from the spike, although this can be avoided by using alternatives to the three key shortcut.[83] Word supports
marking selected text as "hidden". Hidden text is stored in the document but is not displayed.[84] For example, pages containing large amounts of markup language text can be made visually more readable during the editing process. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (December 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Main article: Microsoft Office password to modify a document[85] Password restricting formatting and editing[86] The second and third password types were developed by Microsoft for convenient shared use of documents that are protected by such password sand the Microsoft Office protection system saves a hash sum of a password in a document's header where it can be easily accessed and removed by the specialized software. Password to open a document offers much tougher protection that utilized a conversion of a password to a 16-bit key. Key length in Word 97 and 2000 was strengthened up to 40 bit. However, modern cracking software allows removing such a password very quickly – a persistent cracking process takes one week at most. Use of rainbow tables reduces password recovery software can not only and 2000 was strengthened up to 40 bit. remove a password but also find an actual password that was used by a user to encrypt the document using the brute-force attack approach. Statistically, the possibility of recovering the password depends on the password strength. Word's 2003/XP version default protection remained the same but an option that allowed advanced users to choose a Cryptographic Service Provider was added.[87] If a strong CSP is chosen, guaranteed document decryption becomes unavailable and, therefore, a password can't be removed from the document. Nonetheless, a password can't be removed from the document. the CSPs are not active by default, their use is limited to advanced users only. Word 2007 offers significantly more secure document protection which utilizes the modern Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) that converts a password to a 128-bit key using a SHA-1 hash function 50,000 times. It makes password removal impossible (as of today, no computer that can pick the key in a reasonable amount of time exists) and drastically slows the brute-force attack speed down to several hundreds of passwords per second. Word's 2010 protection algorithm was not changed apart from the increasing number of SHA-1 conversions up to 100,000 times and consequently, the brute-force attack speed decreased two times more. Microsoft Word for Windows (2007) Word for Windows is available stand-alone or as part of the Microsoft Office suite. Word processing program on the market. Word files are commonly used as the format for sending text documents via e-mail because almost every user with a computer can read a Word document by using the Word of for Windows NT was the first 32-bit version of the product,[88] released with Microsoft Office for Windows NT around the same time as Windows 95. It was a straightforward port of Word 6.0. Starting with Word 95, each release of Word was named after the year of its release, instead of its version number.[89] Word 2007 introduced a redesigned user interface that emphasized the most common controls, dividing them into tabs, and adding specific options depending on the context, such as selecting an image or editing a table.[90] This user interface, called Ribbon, was included in Excel, PowerPoint and Access 2007, and would be later introduced to other Office applications with Office 2010 and Windows applications are toolbar that appears when selecting text, with options for formatting included.[92] Word 2007 also included the option to save documents as Adobe Acrobat or XPS files,[92] and upload Word documents like blog posts on services such as WordPress. Word 2010 allows the customization of the Ribbon,[93] adds a Backstage view for file management,[94] has improved document navigation, allows creation and embedding of screenshots, [95] and integrates with online services such as Microsoft OneDrive. [96] Word 2019 added a dictation function. Word 2021 added draw tab, and support for ODF 1.3. See also: Microsoft Office § Mac versionsWord for Mac a year later, on January 18, 1985. The DOS, Mac, and Windows versions are quite different from each other. Only the Mac version was WYSIWYG and used a graphical user interface, far ahead of the other platforms. Each platform restarted its version numbering at "1.0".[97] There was no version 2 on the Mac, but version 3 came out on January 31, 1987, as described above. Word 4.0 came out on November 6, 1990, and added automatic linking with Excel, the ability to flow text around graphics, and a WYSIWYG page view editing mode. Word 5.1 for Mac, released in 1992 ran on the original 68000 CPU and was the last to be specifically designed as a Mindows port and poorly received. Word 5.1 to this day under an emulated Mac classic system for some of its excellent features, such as document generation and renumbering, or to access their old files. Microsoft formed the Macintosh Business Unit as an independent group within Microsoft focused on writing software for the classic Mac OS. Its first version of Word, Word 98, was released with Office 98 Macintosh Edition. Document compatibility reached parity with squiggles.[98] Users could choose the menus and keyboard shortcuts to be similar to either Word 97 for Windows or Word 5 for Mac. Word 2001, released in 2000, added a few new features, including the Office Clipboard, which allowed users to copy and paste multiple items. [99] It was the first version to run natively on, and to require, Mac OS X,[98] and introduced non-contiguous text selection.[100] Word 2004 was released in May 2004. It included a new Notebook Layout view for taking notes either by typing or by voice.[101] Other features, such as tracking changes, were made more similar with Office for Windows.[102] Word 2008, released on January 15, 2008 included a Ribbon-like feature, called the Elements Gallery, that can be used to select page layouts and insert custom diagrams and images. It also included a new view focused on publishing layout, integrated bibliography management,[103] and native support for the new Office Open XML format. It was the first version to run natively on Intel-based Macs.[104] Word 2011, released in October 2010, replaced the Elements Gallery in favor of a Ribbon user interface that is much more similar to Office for Windows,[105] and includes a full-screen mode that allows users to focus on reading and writing documents, and support for Office Web Apps.[106] Word 2021 added real-time co-authoring, automatic cloud saving, dark mode, immersive reader enhancements, line focus, a visual refresh, the ability to save pictures in SVG format, and a new Sketched style outline. Word 2024, released on September 16, 2024, included Word session recovery, support for ODF 1.4, new theme and color palette and ability for easier collaboration. Even though collaboration features were also available in Microsoft Word 2021 as part of post release update, they were not available in Word LTSC 2024.[107] See also: History of Microsoft Word on Atari ST was titled Microsoft Word Structures were also available in Word LTSC 2024.[107] See also: History of Microsoft Word on Atari ST was titled Microsoft Word on Atari ST was titled Microsoft Word on Atari ST was titled Microsoft Word Structures were also available in Microsoft Word Structures were also available in Word LTSC 2024.[107] See also: History of Microsoft Word on Atari ST was titled Microsoft Word on Atari ST was titled Microsoft Word on Atari ST was titled Microsoft Word Structures were also available in Word LTSC 2024.[107] See also: History of Microsoft Word Structures were also available in Word LTSC 2024.[107] See also: History of Microsoft Word Structures were also available in Word LTSC 2024.[107] See also: History of Microsoft Word Structures were also available in Word LTSC 2024.[107] See also: History of Microsoft Word Structures were also available in Word LTSC 2024.[107] See also: History of Microsoft Word Structures were also available in Word LTSC 2024.[107] See also: History of Microsoft Word Structures were also available in Word LTSC 2024.[107] See also: History of Microsoft Word Structures were also available in Word LTSC 2024.[107] See also: History of Microsoft Word Structures were also available in Word LTSC 2024.[107] See also: History of Microsoft Word Structures were also available in Word Struc 1.05 released for the Apple Macintosh while sharing the same name as the Microsoft Write program included in Windows during the 80s and early 90s.[108] While the program to arrive in 1988.[109] Microsoft Write for Atari ST and Microsoft Word for Windows would both make their debut at the 1988 COMDEX in Atlanta, Georgia alongside their respective booths.[110][111][112] Like the Mac version, the Atari version features WYSIWYG form (via GDOS) and used a graphical user interface (via GEM).[113] Microsoft Write was one of the first Atari word processors that utilizes the GDOS (Graphics Device Operating System) part of GEM (Graphics Environment Manager) allowing the word processor to display and print graphic fonts & styles making it a multifont word processor for the Atari ST (a 2nd disk drive was required to run both Microsoft Write and GDOS). Microsoft Write and GDOS). party printers like Epson FX-80 and Star Micronics NB-15 on 4 diskettes (3½ inch format).[114] Accompanying the retail packaging was a 206-page slip-cased user's manual that was divided into 3 sections: Learning Write, Using Write and Write Reference.[115] In addition, Microsoft Write also featured a "Help Screen" tool to help a user explore the advanced features of the word processor that earned high praise for its form and
presentation.[116] In October 1987, Microsoft Word with limited features that Microsoft word processor market. Write is a version of Microsoft Word with limited features that Microsoft Word with limited features that Microsoft word processor market. Write is a version of Microsoft Word with limited features that Microsoft Wor Word, though at the time MacWrite was included with new Macintoshes. Write is best described as Word locked in "Short Menus" mode, and as such it used the same file format so that users could exchange files with absolutely no conversion necessary.[117] Write did not sell well and was discontinued before the System 7 era. Microsoft Write was part of a short-lived trend for "lightweight" Macintosh word processors initiated by the introduction of the Macintosh Portable and early PowerBook systems. Others included LetterPerfect and Nisus Compact. Microsoft Pocket Word running on Handheld PC 2000 The first mobile versions of Word were released with Windows CE in 1996 on Handheld PCs[118] and later also on Pocket PCs.Microsoft 365 version of Microsoft Word running on Android 13 The modern Word Mobile[119] supports basic formatting, such as bolding, changing font size, and changing colors (from red, yellow, or green). It can add comments, but can't edit documents with tracked changes. It can't open password-protected documents; change the typeface, text alignment, or style (normal, heading 1); insert responsive checkboxes; insert pictures; or undo.[120][121][122][123] Word Mobile is neither able to display nor insert footnotes, endnotes, page footers, p original document has them.[124] Word Mobile can insert lists, but doesn't allow to set custom bullet symbols and customize list numbering. In addition to the features of the 2013 version, the 2007 version on Windows Mobile also has the ability to save documents in the Rich Text Format and open legacy PSW (Pocket Word).[124] Furthermore, it includes a spell checker, word count tool, and a "Find and Replace" command. In 2015, Word Mobile became available for Windows 10 Mobile version ended on January 12, 2021.[126] Word for iOS was released on March 27, 2014[127] and for Android was released on January 29, 2015.[128] Further information: Microsoft Office on the web Word for the web is a free lightweight version of Microsoft Excel and Microsoft PowerPoint. Word for the web lacks some Ribbon tabs, such as Design and Mailings. Mailings allows users to print envelopes and labels and manage mail merge printing of Word documents. [129][130] Word for the web is not able to edit certain objects, such as: equations, shapes, text boxes or drawings, but a placeholder may be present in the document. Certain advanced features like table sorting or columns will not be displayed but are preserved as they were in the document. Other views available in the Word desktop app (Outline, Draft, Web Layout, and Full-Screen Reading) are not available, nor are side-by-side viewing, split windows, and the ruler.[131] This section needs expansion. You can help by adding to it. (December 2021) Initial releases of Word were met with criticism Byte in 1984 criticized the documentation for Word 1.1 and 2.0 for DOS, calling it "a complete farce". It called the software "clever, put together well and performs some extraordinary feats", but concluded that "especially when operate efficiently" [132] PC Magazine's review was very mixed, stating: "I've run into weird word processors before, but this is the first time one's nearly knocked me down for the count" but acknowledging that Word's innovations were the first that caused the review cited an excellent WYSIWYG display, sophisticated print formatting, windows, and footnoting as merits, it criticized many small flaws, very slow performance, and "documentation produced by Madame Sadie's Pain Palace". It concluded that Word was "two releases away from potential greatness".[133] Compute!'s Apple Applications in 1987 stated that "despite a certain awkwardness" Word 3.01 "will likely become the major Macintosh word processor" with "far too many features to list here". While criticizing the lack of true WYSIWYG, the magazine concluded that "Word is marvelous. It's like a Mozart or Edison, whose occasional gaucherie we excuse because of his great gifts".[134] Compute! in 1989 stated that Word 5.0's integration of text and graphics made it "a solid engine for basic desktop publishing". The magazine approved of improvements to text mode, described the \$75 price for upgrading from an earlier version as "the deal of the decade" and concluded that "as a high-octane word processor, Word is worth a look".[135] During the first quarter of 1996, Microsoft Word accounted for 80% of the worldwide word processing market.[136] In 2013, Microsoft added Word to the new Office 365 product, where Microsoft added Word to the new Office 365 p version, still maintainedLatest versionLatest preview versionFuture version Microsoft Word for Windows 1.0 Old version, not maintained: 1.0 Code-named Opus[138] 1990 Word for Windows 1.1 Old version, not maintained: 1.1 For Windows 3.0.[139] Code-named Bill the Cat [citation needed] 1990 Word for Windows 1.1a Old version, not maintained: 1.1a On March 25, 2014, Microsoft made the source code to Word for Windows 1.1a on March 25, 2014, Microsoft made the source code to Word for Windows 1.1a Old version, not maintained: 2.0 Included in Office 3.0. 1993 Word for Windows 6.0 Old version numbers 3, 4, and 5 were skipped, to bring Windows version numbering in line with that of DOS, Mac OS, and WordPerfect (the main competing word processor at the time). Also, a 32-bit version for Windows NT only. Included in Office 4.0, 4.2, and 4.3. 1995 Word for Windows 95 Old version, not maintained: 7.0 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.0 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, not maintained: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old v 2003 Office Word 2003 Old version, not maintained: 11.0 Included in Office 2003 2006 Office Word 2010 Old version, not maintained: 12.0 Included in Office 2007; released to businesses on November 30, 2006, released worldwide to consumers on January 30, 2007. 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Word release history on other platforms running as a native app on either MS-DOS or 16-bit OS/2. 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Official website Find and replace text by using regular expressions (Advanced) - archived official support website Retrieved from " 2Word processor for Atari ST computers 1st WordDeveloper(s)GST Computer SystemAtari TOS, othersTypeWord ProcessorLicenseProprietary 1st Word is a word processor program for the Atari ST developed by GST Computer Systems and published in 1985. It was given away with all ST systems from December 1985 for the next two years. Although it was relatively well received, it was a very simple program, lacking most power features and was very slow when working in large documents. Despite these limitations, its wide availability made the program's .DOC file format become a de facto standard for the platform and it was widely supported by other programs like desktop publishing systems. 1st Word Plus was a greatly improved version released by GST when the bundling deal ended in 1987. This addressed performance issues and added dozens of features that made it one of the faster and most feature-packed word processors on the platform. Among its more notable additions were a spell checker, mail merge, and support for footnotes and similar long-document editing features. This became one of the best-selling programs on the ST and saw a number of revisions over its lifetime. Plus was later ported to the Acorn Archimedes and IBM PC under GEM as First Word Plus 4.0 was released by Compo Software. This used a new file format, and while it could load files from the original 1st Word, the older versions could not read the newer files. Atari released the ST in the summer of 1985, and to ensure there was some useful software at release, they bundled it with the ST Writer. The company made it clear ST Writer was being offered only as a stop-gap solution while a graphical user interface (GUI) program was being developed, known as GEMwrite.[1] For reasons unknown, the company contracted GST Computer Systems of Cambridge, UK to port their 1st Word with the ST. At the time Atari suggested this would be a short-term arrangement while GEMwrite was completed, [1] but from this point on any mention of GEMwrite disappears and it was never released. The bundling deal with GST would last for two years. When the deal concluded in late 1987, GST released 1st Word Plus, a major update. This became a best-seller for the rest of the platform's history. 1st Word Plus version 2.0 credits Mike Bees, Howard Chalkley, Phil Champ, Martin Dickens, Chris Scheybeler, and Alun Gladman.[2] GST continued updating the program on the ST, releasing 3.0 in late 1998. A series of 3.x releases followed, finishing with 3.20TT in January or February 1991. This version had been updated to work on the Atari TT030 series machines, along with a number of other fixes.[3] Acorn Computers commissioned GST to make a version known as First Word Plus available for the Archimedes range of computers. It was released on the Arthur operating system in 1988, priced at £92.[4][5] After the release of RISC OS, a new version of the software was released to take advantage of the multi-tasking environment. This version did not make use of the system's own printing architecture and accompanying drivers, retaining its own drivers to take advantage of printer features such as "near-letter quality" modes. Also priced at £92, with an upgrade from the earlier version costing £45, the software was regarded as not providing any "giant leap forward in capability" from similar products on Acorn's 8-bit computers, but nevertheless made the activities of such a "simple system" easier to accomplish on the more capable hardware, lending itself to efficient use of dot-matrix or daisy wheel printers. It was also considered a useful companion to Acorn Desktop Publisher - a derivative of GST's Timeworks software - making a "neat system" for users with 2 MB of RAM.[6] Other vendors of Document Processors, for RISC OS, offered support for the 1st Word file format, with the likes of EasiWriter / TechWriter of GST's Timeworks software - making a "neat system" for users with 2 MB of RAM.[6] Other vendors of Document Processors, for RISC OS, offered support for the 1st Word file format, with the likes of EasiWriter / TechWriter of GST's Timeworks software - making a "neat system" for users with 2 MB of RAM.[6] Other vendors of Document Processors, for RISC OS, offered support for the 1st Word file format, with the likes of EasiWriter / TechWriter of GST's Timeworks software - making a "neat system" for users with 2 MB of RAM.[6] Other vendors of Document Processors, for RISC OS, offered support for the 1st Word file format, with the likes of EasiWriter / TechWriter of GST's Timeworks software - making a "neat system" for users with 2 MB of RAM.[6] Other vendors of Document Processors, for RISC OS, offered support for the 1st Word file format, with the likes of EasiWriter / TechWriter of GST's Timeworks software - making a "neat system" for users with 2 MB of RAM.[6] Other vendors of Document Processors, for RISC OS, offered support for the 1st Word file format, with the likes of EasiWriter / TechWriter of GST's Timeworks software - making a "neat system" for users with 2 MB of RAM.[6] Other vendors of Document Processors, for RISC OS, offered support for the 1st Word file format, with the likes of EasiWriter / TechWriter of GST's Timeworks software - making a "neat system" for users with 2 MB of RAM.[6] Other vendors of Document Processors, for RISC OS, offered support for the 1st Word file format, with the likes of EasiWriter / TechWriter of EasiWriter / TechW HTML, Microsoft Word, Open Doc, Postscript, or TeX files.[7] A PC version was produced that ran using Digital Research's GEM interface. Other versions were produced for the Torch XXX and for Digital Research's GEM interface. Other versions were produced for the Torch XXX and for Digital Research's GEM interface. common with its namesake, simply using that name to provide visibility.[9] 1st Word is a GEM program and follows its conventions fairly closely. When opened document, along with a standard menu bar along the top of the display. It broke from tradition in adding a separate area along the bottom of the screen that displayed various function key commands. This was relatively large, taking up room that would otherwise be used to display the document itself.[1] This became a feature found in a number of similar programs; WordUp took this further with two lines of such keys. Along the left side of the screen, normally under a document window, was a second display showing all of the available characters for the selected printer.[10] In contrast to the Macintosh, the ST did not normally work in a multi-font environment, and required the separate GDOS device drivers to be loaded from disk to do so. This meant that most programs on the system, including 1st Word were limited to the single system font.[1] This was not a significant limitation at the time, as most printers, only one font and no styles. Although dot matrix printers could produce any font or size by outputting them as graphics, as was the case on the Macintosh, this was slow and offered limited quality. Most word processors on the ST thus used whatever font was directly supported by the printer, outputting the text as ASCII and using control characters where appropriate. 1st Word could take this to the extreme, printing or exporting as pure text.[10] The text-mode display on the ST had a number of limitations. While it could display italics, it did not directly support superscripts or subscripts, or underlining. 1st Word could display underlining, but this did not follow the text during typing and paragraph and page layout also occurred only during a reformat run, triggered through a menu command.[1] The program used block-mode selections using the mouse as the basis for most editing, including cut-and-paste and similar changes. It also included the ability to save a selection to a file or load it from a file, allowing documents to easily include boilerplate text. It included search and replace as well as the ability to place up to four markers within the program that could be quickly accessed from the menu, scrolling the document to that point.[1] This version was designed to operate in one of two modes, text editing or word processing. In the former, features such as word-wrapping and character styles were turned off and the documents were saved as plain ASCII. Word processing mode turned these features on, saving documents in their own private .DOC format. The original 1st Word was otherwise quite limited, lacking support for common features such as double-spacing, multi-line header and footer text, date and time, and footer text, date and time, and footer text, date and time document windows had to be closed before the files could be printed.[1] It was also quite slow at moving around large documents, scrolling to the bottom of a large document, scrolling to the original in most ways. The only major change in screen layout was to move the window displaying to the bottom of a large document "took ages."[3] 1st Word Plus added a huge number of new features while still remaining very similar to the original in most ways. the available character codes from the right side of the display to the centre, leaving room for a new smaller display of control keys like delete and return.[10] Among the many new features was a spell checker with a 40,000 word dictionary, although lacking many American English terms,[11] a mail merge program, footnotes and semi-automated hyphenation.[12] The spell checker included the relatively rare, for the time, option to check on-the-fly. It also added document statistics display, including the number of characters, pages, etc.[11] The two headlining features of the Plus was the addition of on-screen text styles, not just underlining and italic, that continued to update as the document was edited, and the ability to include graphics and wrap text around them. The program only supported a single graphics format, GEM's own file format, which was used to convert other formats into GEM files for inclusion.[11] It also improved overall performance. It did, however, still require a manual reformatting after changing the text.[13] When it was originally released, reviews of the program were relatively positive. An early review in Antic noted its limited features, single documents, and lack of on-the-fly reformatting. But it concluded that "Its best feature is an outstanding robustness-it has yet to crash and dump me into a desktop full of bombs. I only wish 1st-Word had been available last summer!" But when mentioning its stability, the review notes "It is good that all of 1st-Word's formatting features work flawlessly, since there are so few of them."[1] Atari's own magazine, Atari Explorer, reviewed the 1.06 version in early 1987. They note that its wide distribution made the .DOC format a de facto standard, saying "you almost have to have 1st Word because it is the program you are most likely to have in common."[14] Having moved from all-text programs to a GUI with some hesitation due to performance, they are happy that "Text entry is smooth and straightforward; no matter how fast you type, 1st Word keeps up and never drops a character." The same reviewer wrote about Plus shortly after its release and was very positive. Calling it "a truly full-featured word processor" that "can hold its own against control-code ridden" programs. It goes on to praise its documentation, saying it is "without a doubt, the best-documented piece of software for the ST I have seen to date." It concludes, "All things considered, I think 1st Word", and "a powerful contender in the word processing market." They were not so happy with the documentation, saying it was too detailed to make it easy to skim for users already familiar with basic operations on the ST, and lacking an index. The online help was largely dismissed. The reviewer did not check if there was enough memory to load the spell checker dictionary, and would crash if one attempted to do so while many desk accessories were loaded. They also knocked it for lacking any keyboard controls, even for common operations like cut and paste or moving about using cursor keys. It concludes "I would recommend it as an ideal word processor for students because of its spell checker, footnote ability and flexible margins for indented quotations and bibliographies. It also has all the strengths of a business word processor with its ability to keep 'skeleton' formats on disk and its accompanying 1st Word Plus. The first Volume (1986) was distributed as a plain 1st Word .DOC file, and after that a custom shell was produced that enabled the 1st Word documents to be displayed independently. 1st Word was reviewed several times in the magazine. The first review, for the 3.0 release in 1998, noted a number of changes was the removal of the Delete command, leaving only Cut, which presented a dialog every time it was used. Another annoyance was the additions. It concludes "If GST keeps bringing out updates like this, then First Word Plus is going to remain the most highly recommended mid-price GEM based word processor for a long time to come."[15] The Delete Block command was re-added to the 3.15 version.[3] ^ a b c d e f g h Chabris 1986. ^ "Digital Research's GEM (Intel 8086 version!)". Archived from the original on 2009-07-23. Retrieved 2009-04-18. ^ ab c Karsmakers 1990. ^ Bell, Graham (June 1988). "First Impressions". Acorn User. pp. 40-42. Retrieved 30 April 2021. ^ Bell, Graham (May 1990). 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