





Text editors



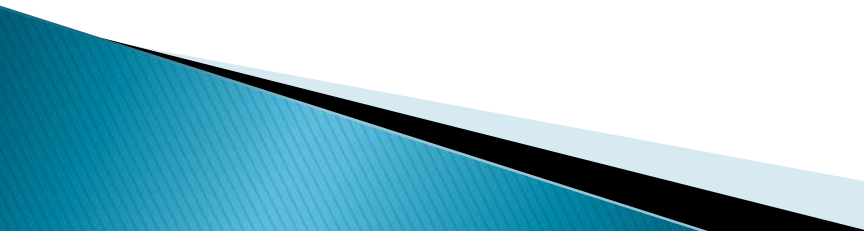
Text editors

- ▶ development of text editors is associated with the development of computers and their storage media,
 - ▶ the typewriter uses paper as storage,
 - ▶ in mainframe computers – punch tape, punch cards (80 pages of plain text used about 2000 punch-cards. One punch card can carry information to 80 characters)
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- idea to emulate typewriter in a text editor,
 - editors used a fixed width font (each letter is equally wide)
 - allowed to write only text but also to undo, move, copy, store, modify fonts, delete, print, etc. the text.
 - Text editor 602 (most used in the former Czechoslovakia – enough to use his computer PP06 – Czech and Slovak environment, easy operation, low cost)
 - WordStar, WordPerfect (used primarily in Western Europe)
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- ▶ Later Microsoft released WYSIWYG editor (What You See Is What You Get)
- ▶ incorporate graphical editors, spreadsheets, web page editor...

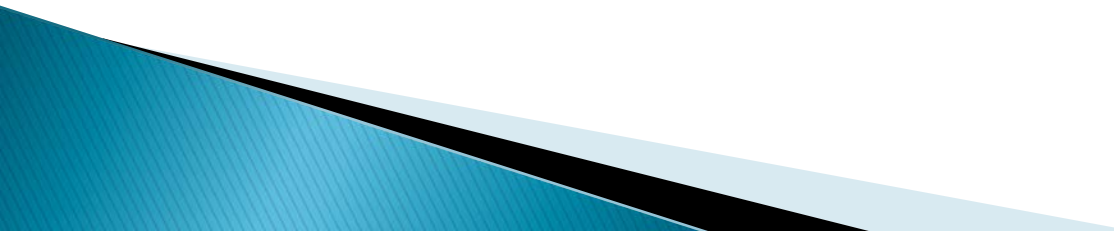
Editors AmiPro, WordPerfect, Word ...

- ▶ Most commonly used is MS Word (in different versions)
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National Environment and text editors

- Computer company that developed text editors did not expect the Slovak diacritics,
- coding is necessary – different tables that contain information about the special symbols and alphabetical arrangement,
- character set, developed by brothers Kamenický is similar to the character set from Microsoft – Latin2

The functions of text editors

- ▶ duplicating or deleting lines or blocks of lines,
 - ▶ changing specific text or using a regular expression to change a range of text,
 - ▶ moving sections of text,
 - ▶ finding text,
 - ▶ screen movement (up, down, left or right) by line, page or top/bottom
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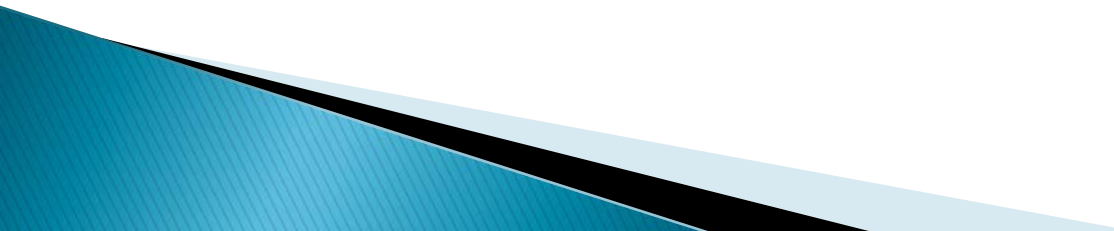
The functions of word processors

- ▶ Key functions:
 - writing a text document,
 - saving the file to your hard disk or floppy disk,
 - document editing,
 - printing,

The functions of word processors

- ▶ Other:
 - check spelling,
 - thesaurus,
 - inserting images, tables and mathematical formulas,
 - import and export data from other documents.

Dividing according to OS:

- ▶ for DOS: T602, MAT, Klasik, MS Word and WordPerfect
 - ▶ Windows: WinText602, Word, AmiPro and WordPerfect for Win, WordPro, WordPad
 - ▶ for UNIX: Ed, Emacs, Joe, Vi, Sed, Tex.
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WordPad

- ▶ part of MS Windows '95, '98, 2000,... win7
- ▶ a successor to Write editor
- ▶ simple text editor

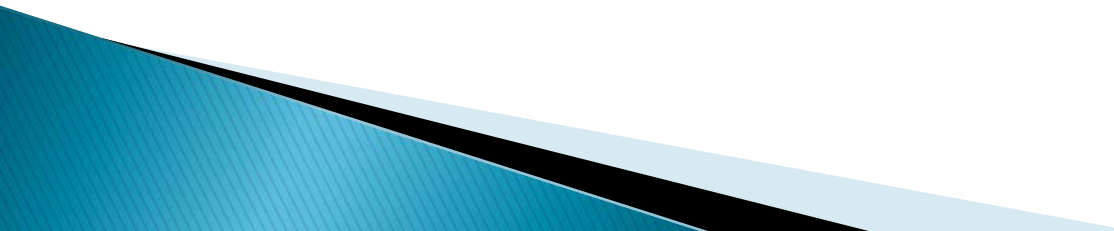
Word



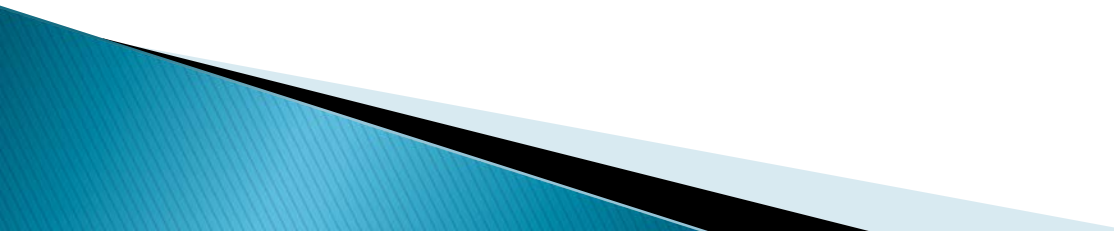
- ◉ part of Microsoft Office
- ◉ comprehensive program that includes not only word processing functions
- ◉ most commonly used word processor working under MS Windows in Europe
- ◉ higher price, higher comfort

Principles and basics of text programs

The work is based on hierarchical parts of the text, which are:

- letters,
 - words,
 - sentence,
 - paragraphs.
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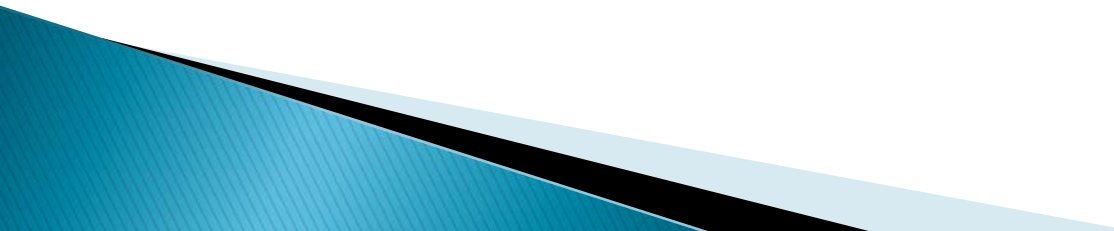
Text Programs

- ▶ are based on the principle of automatic transfer of the text from one line to another
 - ▶ have special features for text processing
 - check spelling
 - search and replace text strings
 - footnotes ...
 - ▶ cooperate with other "office applications"
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Main principles of text writing

- The text should never contain two or more spaces.
- After a punctuation character must always be a gap.
- After comma and the colon is always lowercase.
- Space is always written between the number and dimensions, for example. 256 km, 20%
- Gaps are used in the date, for example.
21. 9. 2007
- Fixed gap (Ctrl + Shift + spacebar).

Typography of characters

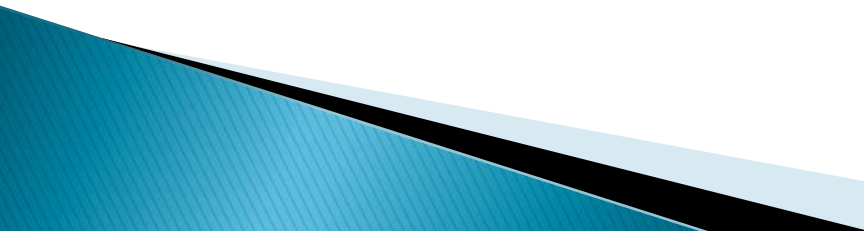
- ▶ Written characters are an essential media of communication in the development of most documents.
 - ▶ Scripture is not only a bearer of the information content of the document.
 - ▶ Its shape is involved in the overall appearance of the document and has a significant impact on how the reader sees the document.
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Font can be adjusted by changing paragraph style definitions or changing paragraph or paragraph section definitions.

These settings:

- setting type, cut and color of font
- setting attributes of underline or strikethrough;
- vertical shift adjustment – change in shape and size proportions.

Font in terms of computer processing:

- Type – the name of a particular font type (e.g Helvetica Thin, Helvetica Narrow)
 - Cut – a particular version of the font type – bold, italic, small extended ...
 - Font family – a group of letters derived from the basic type (eg family Helvetica fonts)
 - Font size (in points)
 - Special effects – upper, subscript, underline, strikethrough, ...)
 - Color, contour, shading ...
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Software Font forms:

- ▶ **Font** – the software presentation of characters in digital form
- ▶ A computer file containing a complete set of characters of one font at a particular cut, including punctuation and diacritics, numbers and other characters.

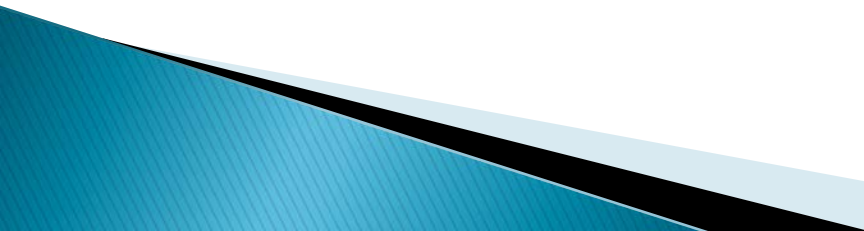
Fonts can be:

- ▶ bitmap
 - ▶ vector
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Bitmap fonts

- ▶ Each character is composed of certain number of pixels
- ▶ When zooming the document, the font is getting “pixelised”

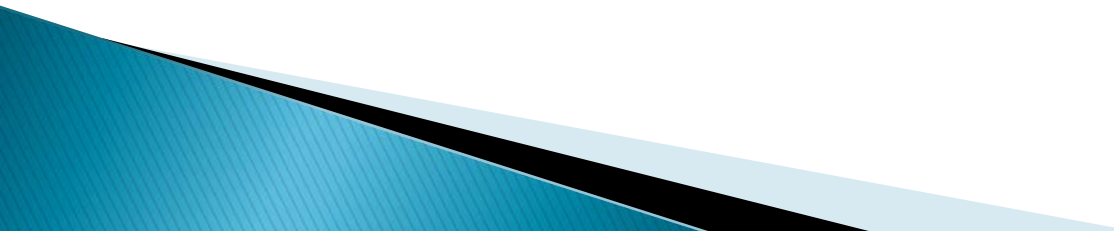
Vector font

- ▶ characters are formed by lines and curves
 - ▶ one description is needed for any size (translated equation for any size)
 - ▶ quality of the enlarged size is constant
 - ▶ letters of all sizes are the same.
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Preview of vector font

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Combining the font in the document

- ▶ Basic rule: do not combine!
 - ▶ Decent publication should not be a sampler of different fonts.
 - ▶ Ideal is use of one font (with different cuts), or fonts of the same family.
 - ▶ In rare cases, different fonts are allowed, but not more than 3!
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The End