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The Word processor, developed by Microsoft Microsoft WordA history written and formatted in Word, runs on Windows 10Developer (s)MicrosoftInitial release 25 October 1983; 36 years ago (1983-10-25) (as Multi-Tool Word)Stable Release (s) Office 3652008 (16.0.13127.20508) / September 22, 2020; 22 days ago (2020-09-22) - one-time purchase2019 (16.0) / September 24, 2018; 2 years ago (2018-09-24) Windows 10 Windows 10 Windows 8.1 Windows 7 SP1 Windows Server 2019 Windows Server 2016 Windows Server 2012 R2 Windows Server 2012 Windows Server 2008 R2 x64, ARMTypeWord processorLicenseTrialwareWebsiteproducts.office.com/word Microsoft Word for MacMicrosoft Word for Mac 2019 by macOS MojaveDeveloper (s)MicrosoftStable release16.41 (Build 20091302) / September 15, 2020; 29 days ago (2020-09-15) operating system macOS Sierra macOS High Sierra macOS Mojave macOS Catal servicesWebsiteproducts.office.com/word ina AndroidScreenshot Microsoft Word for Android 16Original author (s) Microsoft CorporationDeveloper (s)Microsoft CorporationStable release16.0.13127.20162 / 14 August 2020; 2 months ago (2020-08-14) operating systemAndroid Marshmallow, and laterLicenseProprietary commercial softwareWebsiteplay.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.microsoft.office.word Microsoft Word for iOSDeveloper (s) Microsoft CorporationStable release2.30.1 / October 18, 2019; 11 months ago (2019-10-18) operating systemiOS 12 and later the commercial softwareWebsiteproducts.office.com/word Word Mobile for Windows 10Developer (s)MicrosoftStable release16002.12325.20032.0 / December 12, 2019; 10 months ago (2019-12-12) The Windows 10 MobileWord processorLicenseTrialwareWebsitewww.microsoft.com/store/productid/9WZDNCRFJB9S Microsoft Word is a word processor developed by Microsoft. It was first released on October 25, 1983 under the name Multi-Tool Word for Xenix Systems. Subsequent versions were later written for several other platforms, including IBM COMPUTERS running DOS (1983), Apple Macintosh running Classic Mac OS (1985), UNIX PC ATT (1985), Atari ST (1988), OS/2 (1989), Microsoft Windows (1989), SCO Unix (1994) and macOS (formerly OS; 2001). Commercial versions of Word are licensed as a standalone product or as a component of Microsoft Office, Windows RT or the discontinued Microsoft Works package. History Home article: The Story of Microsoft Word Origins In 1981 Microsoft hired Charles Simonyi, the principal developer of Bravo, the first word gpu that was developed by Xerox PARC. Simoni began working on a word called Multi-Tool Word and soon hired Richard Brody, a former Xerox intern who became chief software engineer. Microsoft has announced a multifunctional word for MS-DOS in 1983. Its name was soon simplified to Microsoft Word. Free demos of the app were combined with the November 1983 issue of PC World, making it the first to be distributed on a disk with a magazine. That same year, Microsoft demonstrated a Word running on Windows. Unlike most MS-DOS programs at the time, Microsoft Word was designed to be used with a mouse. The ad depicted Microsoft Mouse and described Word as WYSIWYG, a window word processor with the ability to undo and display bold, cursory and stressed text, although it could not visualize fonts. Initially, it was not popular, as its user interface was different from the leading At the time WordStar processor. However, Microsoft is constantly improving the product by releasing version 2.0 to 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, which were designed to be used by high-resolution displays and laser printers, although none of them were yet available to the public. After the precedents of LisaWrite and MacWrite, Word for Mac OS added the true features of WYSIWYG. It fulfilled the need for a word processor that was more capable than The MacWrite. Since its release, Word for Mac OS sales have been higher than its MS-DOS counterpart for at least four years. The second Word for Mac OS release, sent in 1987, was called Word 3.0 to synchronize the version number with Word for DOS; this was Microsoft's first attempt to synchronize version numbers between platforms. The word 3.0 included numerous internal enhancements and new features, including the first implementation of the Rich Text Format (RTF) specification, but suffered from bugs. Within a few months, Word 3.0 was superseded by the more stable Word 3.01, which was sent for free to all registered 3.0 users. After the MacWrite Pro was discontinued in the mid-1990s, Word for Mac OS never had a serious competitor. Word 5.1 for Mac OS, released in 1992, was a very popular word processor due to its elegance, relative ease of use and feature set. Many users say it's the best version of Word for Mac OS ever created. In 1986, an agreement between Atari and Microsoft brought a Word Atari ST called Microsoft Write. The Atari ST version was a Word 1.05 port for Mac OS 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 gain, and Microsoft soon became a market leader in word processors for IBM-compatible PC computers. In 1991, Microsoft capitalized on the growing popularity of Word for Windows by releasing Word for DOS, version 5.5 that replaced its unique user interface with an interface-like interface Windows app. When Microsoft learned of the 2000 issue, it made Microsoft Word 5.5 for DOS available for free download. As of July 2018, it is still available for download from Microsoft's website. In 1991, Microsoft launched a project codenamed Pyramid to completely rewrite Microsoft Word from scratch. Both Windows and Mac OS will start with the same code base. It was abandoned when it was found that the development team would take too long to rewrite and then catch up with all the new features that could be added at the same time without rewriting. Instead, the following versions of Word for Windows and Mac OS, dubbed version 6.0, started with the Word codebase for Windows 2.0. With the release of Word 6.0 in 1993, Microsoft again tried to synchronize version numbers and coordinate product names between platforms, this time through DOS, Mac OS and Windows (this was the latest version of Word for DOS). He introduced AutoCorrect, which automatically corrected some typing errors, and AutoFormat, which can reformat many parts of the document at the same time. While the Windows version received positive reviews (such as from InfoWorld), the Mac OS version was widely ridiculed. Many accused him of slow, clumsy and intense memory, and its user interface was very different from Word 5.1. In response to user requests, Microsoft again offered Word 5 after it was discontinued. Subsequent versions of Word for macOS are no longer direct Ports of Word for Windows, instead with a mixture of portable code and native code. Word for Windows This section needs to be expanded with: later versions of the software. You can help by adding to it. The relevant discussion can be found on Talk:Microsoft Word. (April 2020) The word Microsoft Word 2007 Word for Windows is available alone or as part of the Microsoft Office set. Word contains rudimentary desktop publishing capabilities and is the most widely used word processing program on the market. Word files are typically used as a format to send word documents via email because almost every user with a computer can read a Word document using the Word app, Word view, or word processor that imports the Word format (see Microsoft Word Viewer). Word 6 for Windows NT was the first 32-bit version of the product released from Microsoft Office for Windows NT around the same time as Windows 95. It was a simple port of Word 6.0. Beginning with Word 95, Word releases were named after the year it was released, not its version number. Word 2010 allows you to customize the tape more, adds a behind-the-scenes view to manage files, improves document navigation, create and paste screenshots, and integrates with the Word Web App. App. Functions. The word for Mac See also: Microsoft Office and Mac versionsThe Mac was introduced on January 24, 1984, and Microsoft introduced Word 1.0 for Mac a year later, on January 18, 1985. The DOS, Mac, and Windows versions are very different. The only Version of Mac was WYSIWYG and used a graphical user interface, far ahead of other platforms. Each platform restarted its version with the number 1.0 (. The Mac did not have version 2, but version 3 came out on January 31, 1987, as described above. Word 4.0 came out on November 6, 1990 and added an automatic link with Excel, the ability to stream text around the graphics and the editing mode of the wySIWYG pages. Word 5.1 for Mac, released in 1992, ran on the original 68,000 processor and was the last one to be specifically designed as a Macintosh app. The later Word 6 was a Windows port and poorly received. The word 5.1 continued to work well until the very last Classic MacOS. Many people continue to run Word 5.1 to this day under the emulated classic Mac system for some of its great features, such as generating documents and reworking or accessing their old files. Microsoft Word 2011 runs on OS X In 1997 Microsoft formed the Macintosh Business Unit as an independent group in Microsoft focused on writing software for Mac OS. Its first version of Word, Word 98, was released with the Office 98 Macintosh Edition. Document compatibility reached parity with Word 97, and it included features from Word 97 for Windows, including spell-checking and grammar using squiggles. Users could choose menus and shortcuts to look like Word 97 for Windows or Word 5 for Mac OS. Word 2001, released in 2000, added several new features, including Office Clipboard, which allowed users to copy and paste multiple items. It was the latest version to be launched on the classic Mac OS, and on Mac OS X it could only work within the Classic Environment. Word X, released in 2001, was the first version to be launched in its native language, and required a Mac OS X, and introduced a non-competitive choice of text. Word 2004 was released in May 2004. It included a new Layout view notebook for notes either by input or voice. Other features, such as tracing changes, were made more similar to Office for Windows. Word 2008, released on January 15, 2008, included a tape-like feature called Elements Gallery, which can be used to select page layouts and insert user diagrams and images. It also included a new look focused on the publication of the layout, comprehensive management of the bibliography, and support for the new Office Open XML format. It was the first version for Intel Mac. Word 2011, released in October 2010, replaced the Elements Gallery in favor of the Ribbon user interface, which is much more like Office for Windows, Windows, includes a full-screen mode that allows users to focus on reading and writing documents, as well as supporting Office Web Apps. It supports basic formatting, such as boldness, changing font size, and changing colors (from red, yellow, or green). It can add comments, but can't edit documents with trackable changes. It cannot open password-protected documents, change font, text alignment or style (regular, title 1); Create bullet lists Insert images or cancel. Word Mobile is unable to display or insert footnotes, endnotes, page blanks, strands, page breaks, certain indentations of lists, and certain fonts while working on a document, but retains them if they are in the original document. In addition to the 2013 version features, the 2007 version on Windows Mobile also has the ability to save rich text documents and open the legacy of PSW (Pocket Word). It also includes spell-checking, a word counting tool, and a Find and Replace command. In 2015, Word Mobile became available for Windows 10 and Windows 10 Mobile in the Windows Store. File formats Native file formats on the left: file icon .doc, which comes with Microsoft Office 2019.Right: File icon .docx as seen on Microsoft OneDrive. The icon seen in Microsoft Office 2019 is a little more colorful. DOCLegacy Word documentDOTLegacy Word templatesWBKLegacy Word document backupDOCXXML Word documentDOCMXML Word macro-enabled documentDOTXXML Word templateDOTMXML Word macro-enabled templateDoCBXML Word Binary Document Microsoft Word native file format denote either .doc or .docx file name extension. Although the .doc extension has been used in many different versions of Word, it actually includes four different file formats: Word for DOS Word for Windows 1 and 2; Word 3 and 4 for Mac OS Word 6 and Word 95 for Windows; Word 6 for Mac OS Word 97 and then for Windows; Word 98 and then for Mac OS (Classic MAC OS era does not use file name extension.) The new .docx extension means the international Office Open XML standard for office documents and uses Word 2007 and later for macOS, as well as a growing number of applications from other vendors including OpenOffice.org Writer, an open source word processing program. Binary formats (Word 97-2007) In the late 1990s and early 2000s, the format of the Word document by default (. DOC) has become the de facto standard for document file formats for Microsoft Office users. (quote is necessary) There are different versions of the word document format used by default in Word 97-2007. Each binary word file is a connection of the file, the hierarchical file system in the file. According to Joel Word binary file format is extremely extremely extreme mainly because its developers had to place an overwhelming number of features and prioritize performance over anything else. As with all OLE Compound Files, Word Binary Format consists of repositories that are similar to computer folders, and streams that are similar to computer files. Each store may contain threads or other storage. Each Word binary file must contain a thread called WordDocument, and this thread should start with the File Information Block (FIB). FIB serves as the first reference point to search for everything else, such as where text begins in Word, which version of Word has created a document and other attributes. Word 2007 and later continue to support the DOC file format, although this is no longer the default. XML Document (Word 2003) Main article: Microsoft Office XML formats This section needs to be expanded. You can help by adding to it. (December 2013) The .docx XML format introduced in Word 2003 was a simple XML-based format called WordprocessingML. A cross-version of the Word Document Opening compatibility in the Word version, in addition, with which it was created, can lead to the document being misrepresented. The formats of documents of different versions change in subtle and not very subtle ways (for example, changing the font or handling more complex tasks, such as footnotes). The formatting created in the new versions doesn't always survive when viewed in older versions of the program, almost always because it doesn't exist in the previous version. Rich Text Format (RTF), an early attempt to create a format to change formatted texts between applications, is an optional format that retains most formats and all the content of the original document. Plugins third-party formats are available to allow Versions of Word Windows to read and write formats that it does not support in its native language, such as the international standard OpenDocument (ODF) format (ISO/IEC 26300:2006). Up until the release of The 2 (SP2) service package

for Office 2007, Word did not support reading or writing ODF documents without a plug-in, namely the SUN ODF plug-in 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. The implementation of the project has faced significant criticism, with the ODF Alliance and others claiming that third-party plug-ins provide better support. Microsoft later said that ODF support has some limitations. In October 2005, the year before the Microsoft Office 2007 package was released, Microsoft stated that Microsoft customers did not have enough demand for international standard support for OpenDocument format, and therefore it would not be included in Microsoft Office 2007. This is in the months that followed. An online petition was set up on October 20, 2005, to demand Microsoft's ODF support. In May 2006, the Microsoft Office ODF plug-in was released by the OpenDocument Foundation. Microsoft said it has no relationship with plug-in developers. In July 2006, Microsoft announced the creation of Open XML Translator, a tool for building a technical bridge between Microsoft Office Open XML formats and OpenDocument (ODF). This work was initiated in response to government requests for compatibility with ODF. The goal of the project was not to add ODF support to Microsoft Office, but only to create a plug-in and an external tool for tools. In February 2007, the project released the first version of the Microsoft Word ODF plug-in. In February 2007, Sun released the initial version of the ODF plug-in for Microsoft Office. Version 1.0 was released in July 2007. Microsoft Word 2007 (Service Pack 1) supports (withdrawal only) PDF and XPS format, but only after Microsoft's Save as PDF or XPS add-on is manually installed. On later releases, this was suggested by default. Features and flaws This section needs additional quotes to check. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to reliable sources. Non-sources of materials can be challenged and removed. (November 2010) (Learn how and when to delete this message template) Among its features, Word includes a built-in spell check, thesaurus, dictionary, and tools for manipulating and editing text. Here are some aspects of its feature set: Slightly later versions of Word include the ability for users to create their own formatting patterns, allowing them to identify a file in which the title, title, paragraph, and other parts projects differ from standard Word templates. Users can find a way to do this in the Help section next to the top right corner (Word 2013 on Windows 8). For example, Normal.dot is a master template from which all Word documents are created. It determines the default field value, as well as the location of the text and font by default. Although normal.dot is already set with certain defaults, the user can change normal.dot to new defaults. This will change other documents that have been created using the template, usually in unexpected ways. Word image formats can import and display images in shared bitmap formats such as JPG and GIF. It can also be used to create and display a simple line of art. Microsoft Word added support for the overall SVG image format in 2017 for Office 365 ProPlus subscribers, and this functionality was also included in Office 2019. Main article: WordArt Sample Image created with WordArt WordArt allows you to draw text in a Microsoft Word document, such as as watermark, or other text, with graphic effects such as skewed, shading, rotation, stretching in various shapes and colors and even including three-dimensional effects. Users can apply formatting effects such as shadow, mowing, glow and reflection of document text as easily as greasy or stressed. Users can also check the spelling of text that uses visuals, and add text effects to the style paragraph. Macros A Macro is a pattern rule that determines how a specific input sequence (often a sequence of symbols) should be displayed on a output sequence according to a particular 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 built-in programs. The language was originally WordBasic, but changed to Visual Basic for applications as far as word 97. This extensive functionality can also be used to launch and spread viruses in documents. The trend towards exchanging Word documents via email, USB flash drives, and floppy disks made this a particularly attractive vector in 1999. Melissa's virus was a prime example, but there were countless others. These macroviruses were the only known cross-platform threat between Windows and Macintosh computers, and they were the only vectors of infection that affected any macOS system until the advent of video-unique trojans in 2007. Microsoft has released patches for Word X and Word 2004 that effectively eliminate macro problems on the Mac by 2006. The Word macro security setting, which governs when macros can be performed, can be adjusted by the user, but in the most recent versions of Word, it is installed on HIGH by default, usually reducing the risk from macro viruses that have become rare. Layout questions prior to Word 2010 (Word 14) for Windows, the program was unable to properly handle the ligatures defined in OpenType fonts. These ligature glyphs with Unicode code points can be inserted manually, but Word is not recognized as it is, disrupting spell-checking, while custom ligatures present in the font are not available at all. Beginning with Word 2010, the program now has advanced set features that can be included: Other flaws in the Word layout include the inability to install crop signs or thin spaces. Various third-party utilities have been developed. In Word 2004 for Mac OS X, support for complex scripts was second only to Word 97, and Word 2004 did not support Apple Advanced Typography features such as ligatures or glyph variants. Microsoft Word Bullets and Moderates Support Lists and moderate lists. It also has a room system that helps you add correct numbers to pages, chapters, paddocks, footnotes, footnotes, Content tables these numbers automatically change to fix them as new items are added or existing items are removed. Bullets and openings can be applied directly to paragraphs and converted into lists. However, Word 97 had trouble adding the correct numbers to the deadlists by 2003. In particular, the second irrelevant 200-dimensional list may not have started at number one, but instead resumed pro-measurement after the last well-won list. Although Word 97 supported a hidden marker that said the list number should restart after that, the command inserted this marker (the number reboot team) was only added to Word 2003. However, if one of them cut out the first item of the listed item and inserted it as another element (for example, the fifth), the restart marker would move with it, and the list would be restarted in the middle rather than at the top. Users can also create tables in Word. Depending on the version, Word can perform simple calculations - along with supporting formulas and equations as well. AutoSummarize is available in some versions of Word (such as Word 2007), AutoSummarize emphasizes passages or phrases that it considers valuable and can be a quick way to create a crude abstract or resume. The amount of text saved can be specified by the user as a percentage of the current volume of text. According to Ron Fein of the Word 97 team, AutoSummarize cuts a wordy copy to the bone, counting words and ranking sentences. First, AutoSummarize identifies the most common words in a document (except a and a and the like) and assigns each word an account - the more often a word is used, the higher the score. He then mediated each sentence, adding points of his words and dividing the amount by the number of words in the sentence - the higher the average, the higher the sentence rank. It's like the ratio of wheat to chaff, Explains Fein. AutoSummarize was removed from Microsoft Word for Mac OS X 2011, although it was present in Word for Mac 2008. AutoSummarize has been removed from the Office 2010 release (14). The shortcut keys there are many shortcuts that can be used in Microsoft Word, however, there are a few mostly used shortcuts. To make the letters bold: Control, make the letters bold: Control-I, Make the letters emphasize: Control-U, Copy text: Control-C, and insert text: Control-V. There are many other shortcut keys that you can use in Microsoft Office as well. Word for Web Extra Information: Microsoft Office and Office online Word for the Web is a free, easy version of Microsoft Word available as part of Office on the Internet, which also includes the web versions of Microsoft Excel and Microsoft PowerPoint. The word for the Internet lacks some ribbons such as design and The newsletter allows users to print envelopes and labels, as well as Word mailing. Word for the Web cannot edit certain objects, such as equations, forms, text boxes, or drawings, but the placeholder may be present in the document. Some advanced features, such as sorting tables or columns, won't show up, but they're saved as they did in the document. Other views available in word desktop apps (Outline, Draft, Web Layout, and Full Screen Reading) are not available, nor are they side-view, separated by windows and lineups. Basic password protection: Microsoft Office password protection There are three types of passwords that can be installed in Microsoft Word: Password to open the document password to change the document to change the document, limiting the formatting and editing of the password, the second and third type of passwords were developed by Microsoft for convenient sharing of documents, not to protect them. There is no encryption of documents protected by such passwords, and the Microsoft Office security system retains the hash amount of the password in the title of the document, where it can be easily accessed and removed by specialized software. The password to open the document offers much tighter protection, which has been constantly increased in subsequent microsoft Office editions. Word 95 and all previous editions had weak protection that used password conversion into a 16-bit key. The key length in Word 97 and 2000 was reinforced to 40 bits. However, modern hacking software allows you to delete such a password very quickly - the hacking process takes no more than a week. Using rainbow tables reduces password deletion time to a few seconds. Password recovery programs can not only delete the password, but also find the actual password that was used by the user to encrypt the document using a brute force attack approach. Statistically, the ability to recover a password depends on the strength of the password. The Word 2003/XP version of the default protection remained the same, but an option that allowed advanced users to choose a cryptographic service provider was added. If you choose a strong CSP, guaranteed decryption becomes unavailable, so the password cannot be removed from the document. However, the password can be quickly chosen with a brute force attack, because its speed is still high, regardless of the CSP chosen. In addition, because CSPs are not active by default, their use is limited only to advanced users. Word 2007 offers a much more secure document protection that uses the modern Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), which converts the password into a 128-bit key using the SHA-1 50,000 hash function. This makes the removal of passwords impossible (to date, no computer that pick the key in a reasonable time there), and dramatically slows down the speed of a brute force attack to a few passwords per second. The 2010 Word protection algorithm has not been changed, except to increase the number of SHA-1 conversions to 100,000 times, and therefore the rate of brute force attack has decreased twice as much. Admission This section needs to be expanded. You can help by adding to it. (April 2016) BYTE in 1984 criticized the documentation for Word 1.1 and 2.0 for DOS, calling it a complete farce. He called the software smart, put together well, and accomplishes some extraordinary feats, but came to the conclusion that especially when working with a mouse, has much more limitations than benefits ... it is very frustrating to learn and work effectively. PC Magazine's review was very ambiguous, stating, I've been on weird word processors before, but this is the first time one has nearly knocked me down for counting, but acknowledging that Word's innovations were the first to force the reviewer to consider abandoning WordStar. While the review cited an excellent WYSIWYG display, sophisticated print formatting, windows, and footnoting as merit, it criticized many small flaws, very slow performance, and documentation apparently produced by Madame Sadie Pain Palace. He concluded that Word had two releases from potential greatness. Calculate! Apple Applications in 1987 stated that despite some awkwardness, Word 3.01 is likely to become a basic macintosh word processor with too many features to list here. Criticizing the lack of true WYSIWYG, the magazine concluded that the Word is wonderful. It's like Mozart or Edison, whose occasional gaucherie we justify because of his great gifts. Get it out! in 1989 stated that Word 5.0 integration of text and graphics made it a solid engine for major desktop publications. The magazine endorsed improvements in text mode, described the $75 price per upgrade from an earlier version as the deal of the decade, and concluded that as a high-octane word processor, Word is definitely worth a look. In the first quarter of 1996, Microsoft Word accounted for 80% of the global word processing market. Despite commercial success, the scientific community has also argued that Word may not be very suitable for large-scale projects with high typographical requirements due to issues such as file compatibility, poor printing, poor image quality, and limited scalability of features. Legend of The Story Release: The old version, not supported by the Old Version, is still supported by the current stable version of the latest preview of the future release of Microsoft Word 2010 running on Microsoft's Windows 7 Microsoft Word for the history of the release of Windows Year Release Named Version 1989 Word for Windows 1.0 Old version, no longer supported: 1.0 Code-named Opus : 1.1 For Windows 3.0. Codenamed Bill Cat (quote needed) The word for the old version of Windows 1.1a is no longer supported: 1.1a on March 25, 2014 microsoft made the source code for Windows 1.1a available to the public through the Museum of Computer History. The word for the old version of Windows 2.0, 1991, is no longer supported: 2.0 Included in Office 3.0. 1993 Word for Windows 6.0 Old version, no longer supported: 6.0 Version numbers 3, 4 and 5 were skipped to lead the Windows version with an opening according to 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, no longer supported: 7.0 Included in Office 95 1997 Word 97 Old version, No longer supported: 8.0 Included in Office 97 1998 Word 98 Old version, no longer supported: 8.5 Included in Office 97 1999 Word 2000 Old version, no longer supported: 9.0 Included in Office 2000 2001 Word 2002 Old version, no longer supported : 10.0 Included in Office XP 2003 Microsoft Word 2003 Old version, no longer supported: 11.0 Included in Office 2003 2006 Microsoft Word 2007 Old version, no longer supported: 12.0 Included in Office 2007; released for business on November 30, 2006, released worldwide to consumers on January 30, 2007. Support has been extended until October 10, 2017. 2010 Word 2010 Old version, but still supported: 14.0 Included in Office 2010 2013 Word 2013 Older version, Still saved: 15.0 Included in Office 2013 2016 Word 2016 Old version but still supported: 16.0 Included in Office 2016 2019 Word 2019 Current stable version: 16.0 in Included Office 2019 Microsoft Word for Classic MAC OS and release history of the Year Release Name Version 1985 Old Word version , no longer supported: 1.0 1987 Word 3 Old version, no longer supported: 3.0 1989 Word 4 Old version, No longer supported: 4.0 Part Office 1.0 and 1.5 1991 Word 5 Old version, no longer supported: 5.0 Requires System 6.0.2, 512 KB Hard Memory (1MB for 5.1, 2MB for spelling check and theusrus), 6.5 MB available hard drive space , no longer supported: 5.1 Part Office 3.0 The latest version to support 68,000-based Macs is no longer supported: 6.0 Part Office 4.2 Shares Code and User Interface with Word for Windows 6 Required System 7.0, 4MB of RAM (8MB recommended), at least 10MB available hard drive space, 68020 processor , no longer supported: 8.5 Part Office 98 Macintosh Edition requires PowerPC-based Macintosh Renumbered along with the modern version of Windows 2000 Word 2001 Old version , no longer supported: 9.0 Part Microsoft Office 2001 The latest version is compatible with Classic Mac OS (Mac OS 9 or earlier) 2001 Word v. X version, no longer supported: 10.0 Part Office v. X First version for Mac OS X only 2004 2004 2004 Old version, no longer supported: 11.0 Part Office 2004 2008 Word 2008 Old version, no longer supported: 12.0 Part Office 2008 2010 Word 2011 Old version, no longer supported: 14.0 Part Office 2011. Version 13 was superstitiously missed due to potential triscaidechobic. Older version of Word 2016 2015, but still saved: 16.0 Part Office 2016. Version 15 was missed. 2019 Word 2019 Current stable version: 16.0 Part Office 2019 Word for MS-DOS Year Story Release released Name Version Comments 1983 Word 1 Old version, No longer supported: 1.0 The original version of Word 1985 Word 2 Old version, no longer supported: 2.0 1986 Word 3 Old version, no longer supported: 3.0 1987 Word 4 Old version, no longer supported: 4.0 1989 Word 5 Old version, No longer supported: 5.0 1991 Word 5.1 Old version, no longer supported: 5.1 1991 Word 5.5 Old version, no longer supported: 5.5 First version of DOS to use Windows-like user interface 1993 Word 6 Old version, no longer supported: 6.0 The latest version of DOS. Word Release History on Other Platform Of The Year platform release released Name Comments Atari ST 1988 Microsoft Write Based on Microsoft Word 1.05 for Mac OS OS OS/2 1989 Microsoft Word 5.0 Word 5.0 ran as under DOS and under OS/2 dual mode as a native OS/2 OS/2 1991 Microsoft Word 5.5 ran as a DOS and under OS /2 dual mode as the native OS / 2 OS/2 1991 Microsoft Word apps for OS/2 Presentation Manager version 1 OS/2 1991 Microsoft Word apps for OS/2 Presentation Manager version 1.2 SCO Unix 1994-1995 Microsoft Word for Unix version 5.1 Links to notes for release of current releases in 2020. Microsoft documents. Received on July 19, 2020. Tom Warren (September 24, 2018). Microsoft launches Office 2019 for Windows and Mac. Face. Received on December 25, 2019. b System requirements for the office. Office.com. Microsoft. Received on March 30, 2019. Update the story for Office for Mac. Microsoft documents. Received on September 15, 2020. 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