# Office 2016 For Seniors

DUMES

A Wiley Brand

# Learn to:

- Use Word, Excel<sup>®</sup>, Outlook<sup>®</sup>, and PowerPoint<sup>®</sup>
- Use Word to write letters, reports, and newsletters
- Manage your finances with Excel
- Email friends and family to stay in touch

# **Faithe Wempen**

Author of Digital Literacy For Dummies



# Office 2016 For Seniors DUMMIES A Wiley Brand

by Faithe Wempen



#### Office 2016 For Seniors For Dummies®

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# **Contents at a Glance**

Introduction	1
Part 1: Getting Started with Office 2016	5
Chapter 1: The Two-Dollar Tour	
Chapter 2: Exploring the Common Features of Office 2016	
Chapter 3: Opening, Saving, and Printing Files	47
Part 11: Word	65
Chapter 4: Composing Your Thoughts in Word	
Chapter 5: Dressing Up Your Documents	87
Chapter 6: Taking Word to the Next Level	109
Part III: Excel	129
Chapter 7: Creating Basic Spreadsheets in Excel	131
Chapter 8: Doing the Math: Formulas and Functions	149
Chapter 9: Creating Visual Interest with Formatting and Charts	
Chapter 10: Using Excel as a Database	187
Part IV: Outlook	203
Chapter 11: Managing Email with Outlook	205
Chapter 12: Managing the Details: Contacts, Notes, and Tasks	
Chapter 13: Your Busy Life: Using the Calendar	245
Part V: PowerPoint	257
Chapter 14: Getting Started with PowerPoint	
Chapter 15: Dressing Up Your Presentations	275
Chapter 16: Adding Movement and Sound	289
Chapter 17: Presenting the Show	301
Appendix A: Customizing Office Applications	315
Index	323

# **Table of Contents**

Introduction	1
About This Book	1
Foolish Assumptions	2
How This Book Is Organized	2
Conventions Used in This Book	3
Time to Get Started!	4
Part I: Getting Started with Office 2016	5
Chapter 1: The Two-Dollar Tour	<b>7</b>
Start an Office Application	
Start a New Document	8
Explore the Office Ribbon and Tabs	10
Understand the File Menu (Backstage View)	14
Create a Document	16
Type Text	16
Insert a Picture	18
Move Around in a Document	20
Select Content	21
Zoom In and Out	24
Change the View	25
Chapter 2: Exploring the Common Features	
of Office 2016	27
Edit Text	
Move and Copy Content	29
Choose Fonts and Font Sizes	
Apply Text Formatting	
Use the Mini Toolbar	38
Work with Themes	
Check Your Spelling and Grammar	43

Chapter 3: Opening, Saving, and Printing Files	47
Save Your Work	
Open a Previously Saved File	
Change the File Listing View	56
Email Your Work to Others	56
Share Your Work in Other Formats	58
Print Your Work	62
Recover Lost Work	63
Part 11: Word	65
Chapter 4: Composing Your Thoughts in Word	67
Examine the Word Interface	
Move Around and Select Text	
Choose Paper Size and Orientation	
Set Margins	
Select the Right Screen View	74
Align and Indent Paragraphs	76
Change Line Spacing	82
Create Bulleted and Numbered Lists	84
Chapter 5: Dressing Up Your Documents	87
Apply Styles and Style Sets	
Insert Photos	93
Size and Format a Picture	96
Position a Picture	97
Add a Page Border	
Apply a Background Color to a Page	101
Create Tables	103
Format a Table	106
Chapter 6: Taking Word to the Next Level	109
Number the Pages	110
Use Headers and Footers	112
Insert Cover Pages and Other Building Blocks	115

	Print an Envelope	117
	Perform a Mail Merge	119
	Insert the Date and Time	125
Part	t III: Excel	129
	Chapter 7: Creating Basic Spreadsheets in Excel	131
	Understand Excel's Unique Features	132
	Get Familiar with Spreadsheet Structure	134
	Move the Cell Cursor	134
	Select a Range	135
	Type and Edit Cell Contents	139
	Insert and Delete Rows, Columns, and Cells	141
	Work with Worksheets	146
(	Chapter 8: Doing the Math: Formulas and Functions	149
	Learn How Formulas Are Structured	150
	Write Formulas That Reference Cells	150
	Move and Copy Cell Content	152
	Reference a Cell on Another Sheet	154
	Understand Functions	154
	Take a Tour of Some Basic Functions	157
	Explore Financial Functions	159
(	Chapter 9: Creating Visual Interest	
	with Formatting and Charts	
	Adjust Row Height and Column Width	
	Wrap Text in a Cell	
	Apply Gridlines or Borders	
	Apply Fill Color	
	Format Text in Cells	
	Format the Spreadsheet as a Whole	
	Create a Basic Chart	
	Identify the Parts of a Chart	180
	Format a Chart	181

# Office 2016 For Seniors For Dummies \_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 10: Using Excel as a Database	187
Understand Databases	
Prepare a List for a Mail Merge	188
Store Data in a Table	189
Sort a Table	191
Filter Data in a Table	193
Split a Column's Content	197
Merge the Contents of Columns	199
Part IV: Outlook	203
Chapter 11: Managing Email with Outlook	< 205
Set Up Outlook for the First Time	205
Set Up Additional Mail Accounts	207
Troubleshoot Mail Setup Problems	208
Take a Quick Tour of Outlook's Mail Feature	211
Receive and Read Your Mail	212
View Photos and Other Attachments	214
Reply to a Message	215
Compose a Message	216
Attach a File to a Message	219
Avoid Frauds, Scams, and Viruses	220
Chapter 12: Managing the Details:	005
Contacts, Notes, and Tasks	
Store Contact Information	
Edit and Delete Contacts	
Choose How the Contact List Appears	
Use the Contacts List	
Create Notes	
Categorize Notes	
Use Tasks and the To-Do List	
Update the Status of a Task	
Set a Task Reminder	242

Chapter 13: Your Busy Life: Using the Calendar	245
View Your Calendar	245
Create and Delete a Calendar Event	248
Set an Event to Recur	249
Configure Event Reminders	251
Add Holidays	253
Print a Hard Copy of Your Calendar	254
Part V: PowerPoint	257
Chapter 14: Getting Started with PowerPoint	259
Explore the PowerPoint Interface	260
Work with PowerPoint Files	261
Understand PowerPoint Views	262
Create New Slides	263
Use Slide Placeholders	265
Turn Text AutoFit Off or On	266
Change Slide Layouts	268
Move or Resize Slide Content	269
Manually Place Text on a Slide	270
Navigate and Select Text	271
Select Content	272
Chapter 15: Dressing Up Your Presentations	275
Understand and Apply Themes and Variants	275
Change the Presentation Colors	277
Edit Slide Masters	278
Format Text Boxes and Placeholders	280
Insert Pictures	281
Create a Photo Album Presentation	284
Chapter 16: Adding Movement and Sound	289
Animate Objects on a Slide	290
Add Slide Transition Effects	296

Office 2016 For Seniors For Dummies	
Set Slides to Automatically Advance	297
Add a Soundtrack	298
Chapter 17: Presenting the Show	301
Display a Slide Show Onscreen	301
Use the Slide Show Tools	304
Print Copies of a Presentation	307
Package a Presentation for Distribution	309
Make a Video of the Presentation	312
Appendix A: Customizing Office Applications	315
Index	323

Introduction

icrosoft Office 2016 is by far the most popular suite of productivity applications in the world, and with good reason. Its applications are powerful enough for business and professional use, and yet easy enough that a beginner can catch on to the basics with just a few simple lessons.

If you're new to Office 2016, this book can help you separate the essential features you need from the obscure and more sophisticated ones you don't. For the four major Office applications I cover in this book — Word, Excel, Outlook, and PowerPoint — I walk you through the most important and common features, showing you how to put them to work for projects in your job, everyday life, and home.

# About This Book

This book is written specifically for mature people like you, who are relatively new to using Office applications and want to master the basics. In this book, I tried to take into account the types of activities that might interest you, such as investment planning, personal finance, email, and documents and presentations that you might need to prepare for work, clubs, volunteer opportunities, or other organizations that you participate in.

# Foolish Assumptions

This book assumes that you can start your computer and use the keyboard and mouse (or whatever device moves the pointer onscreen).



If you're using a computer for the first time, Computers For Seniors For Dummies shows you the essential skills that all computer applications use.

Office 2016 runs on Windows 10 (the newest version of Windows), Windows 8, and Windows 7 computer operating systems, so I assume you're using one of these. The examples in this book show Office 2016 running in Windows 10, but Office works mostly the same on all operating systems.

# How This Book Is Organized

This book is divided into several handy parts to help you find what you need and skip stuff you don't use.

# Part 1: Getting Started with Office

In this first part of the book, I explain some basics that apply to all the Office 2016 applications generically, such as saving, opening, and printing files. I also show you some features that all Office 2016 applications have in common, such as selecting and formatting text, using the Clipboard, and applying formatting themes.

#### Part 11: Word

This part explores the most popular application in the Office suite, Microsoft Word. This word processing program helps you create letters, reports, envelopes, and myriad other text-based documents. You'll see how to format text, change page size and orientation, insert graphics, and more.

#### Part III: Excel

In this part of the book, you can read about Excel, the Office spreadsheet application. See how to enter text and numbers in a worksheet, write formulas and functions that perform calculations, and format worksheets attractively. You can also find out how to create charts and use Excel to store simple databases.

### Part IV: Outlook

Outlook is the email, contact management, and calendar application in Office. In this part of the book, discover how to send and receive email in Outlook, and also how to use Outlook to track appointments and store your personal address book.

# Part V: PowerPoint

In this part of the book, I show you the basics of PowerPoint, the Office presentation application. You can read how to create presentations that include text and graphics; create cool animation and transition effects; add a musical soundtrack; and share your presentation with others, either in a live-action show or on CD.



The Appendix shows some simple ways to customize how Office applications work when you start them.

# Conventions Used in This Book

This book uses certain conventions to help you find your way:

- Wherever possible, I use labels on figures to point out what you should notice on them. These labels reinforce something I say in the text or contain extra tips and hints.
- When you have to type something, I put it in bold type.
- For menu and Ribbon commands, I use the ⇒ symbol to separate the steps. For example, if I say to choose Home ⇒ Clipboard ⇒ Copy, click the Home tab, find

#### Office 2016 For Seniors For Dummies

the Clipboard group, and then click the Copy button in that group. In most cases, I provide the group name as part of the path to help you find the command more quickly. (Each tab has a lot of different commands on it.)



Tip icons point out extra features, special insights and helps, or things to look out for.



Warning icons indicate potential problems to avoid, problems that are difficult to fix or make bad things happen.

# Time to Get Started!

This is your book; use it how you want. You can start at the beginning and read it straight through, or you can hop to whatever chapter or topic you want. For those of you who are pretty new to computers, you might want to start at the beginning. If you're new to Office, the beginning part will give you a good foundation on what features work similarly in all the programs.

# Part I Getting Started with Office 2016





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# The Two-Dollar Tour

Step right up for a tour of Microsoft Office, the most popular suite of applications in the world!

Here are some of the things you can do with Office:

- **■** Write letters, reports, and newsletters.
- Track bank account balances and investments.
- Create presentations to support speeches and meetings.
- Send and receive email.

The Office suite consists of several very powerful applications (programs), each with its own features and interface, but the applications also have a lot in common with one another. Learning about one application gives you a head start in learning the others.

In this chapter (and Chapter 2), I take you on a quick tour of some of the features that multiple Office applications have in common, including the tabbed Ribbon area. I also show you how to insert text and graphics in the various applications, and how to move around and zoom in and out.

# Chapter

# Get ready to . . . Start an Office Application ... 8 Start a New Document ... 8 Explore the Office Ribbon and Tabs ... 10 Understand the File Menu (Backstage View) ... 14 Create a Document ... 16 Type Text ... 16 Nove Around in a Document ... 20 Select Content ... 21 Zoom In and Out ... 24 Change the View ... 25

# Part I: Getting Started with Office 2016.

In these first few chapters, I use Microsoft Word, PowerPoint, and Excel as the example applications because all of them work more or less the same way: They let you open and save data files that contain your work on various projects. Microsoft Outlook works a bit differently, as I show you in Chapters 11 through 13.



This book shows Microsoft Office in the Windows 10 operating system. Office works the same way in Windows 7 and Windows 8 except for minor differences in opening the applications and working with files. I'll explain any differences as we go along.

# Start an Office Application

The steps for starting an Office application differ depending on which version of Windows you have:

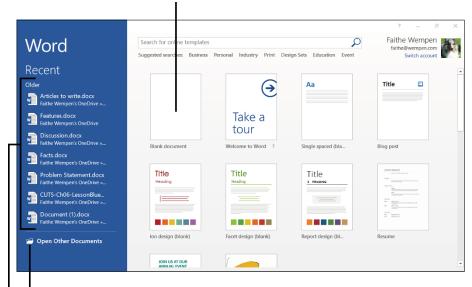
- Windows 10: Click the Start button, and then click All Apps. Scroll down to the M section, and click Microsoft Office 16. Then click the desired Office application.
- Windows 8.1: From the Start screen, click the down arrow at the bottom and then locate and click the application you want. Or, from the Start screen, begin typing the first few letter of the application's name and then click it in the search results.
- Windows 7: Click the Start button, and click All Programs. Click the Microsoft Office 2016 folder, and then click the Office application you want to start.

# Start a New Document

When you open Word, Excel, or PowerPoint, a Start screen appears, containing a list of recently used documents and thumbnail images of templates you can use to start new documents. To start a new blank document (which you'll want to do in order to follow along with this

chapter), you can press the Esc key, or you can click the Blank template. The template has a slightly different name depending on the application; in Word it is called *Blank document*, in Excel it's *Blank workbook*, and so on. **Figure 1-1** shows the Start screen for Microsoft Word, for example.





Click here to open some other saved file

Select one of these recently used files to reopen it

Figure 1-1

To create an additional new blank document after the application is already up-and-running, press Ctrl+N at any time.



Office 2010 and earlier started a blank document automatically in Word, Excel, and PowerPoint, without having to go through a Start screen. If you want that old-style behavior back, click File and then click Options. On the General page, scroll down to the bottom and clear the Show the Start Screen When This Application Starts check box.

# Explore the Office Ribbon and Tabs

All Office 2016 applications have a common system of navigation called the *Ribbon*, which is a tabbed bar across the top of the application window. Each tab is like a page of buttons. You click different tabs to access different sets of buttons and features.

**Figure 1-2** shows the Ribbon in Microsoft Word, with the Home tab displayed. Within a tab, buttons are organized into groups. In Figure 1-2, the Home tab's groups are Clipboard, Font, Paragraph, Styles, and Editing.

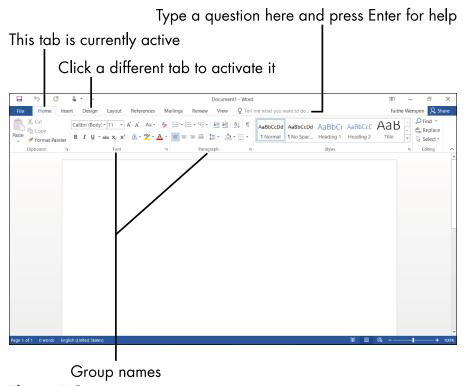


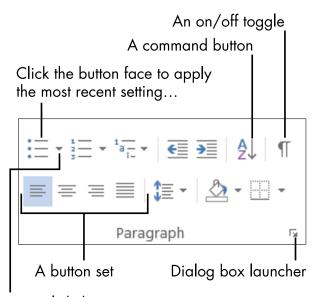
Figure 1-2

Each Office application has a set of tabs for the tasks it performs. For example, Word has a Mailings tab that holds the commands for doing mail merges. Excel has a Formulas tab that holds the commands for setting up calculations.



You might find tabs that were added by *third-party* (non-Microsoft) software. For example, if you have a program called Adobe Acrobat installed, you might have an Acrobat tab in each of the Office applications.

The buttons and controls on the tabs operate in different ways. **Figure 1-3** points out some examples on Word's Home tab.



...or click the arrow to open a menu of other settings

Figure 1-3

- → On/off toggles: When the button is selected (it turns orange), the feature is on. Each time you click the button, it switches between on and off.
- Command buttons: When you click the button, the command executes. If you click a command button again, the command repeats.
- Connected button sets: In connected sets of buttons, selecting a button deselects (cancels) the previous selection in the set.

# Part I: Getting Started with Office 2016

For example, Figure 1-3 has four buttons in the bottom row for paragraph alignment. The leftmost one is selected; if you click one of the others, it's automatically canceled.

- Menu buttons: Buttons with arrows on them open menus or color palettes.
- Galleries: A *gallery* is like a permanently open menu or palette; click a selection directly from a gallery. Most galleries also have a More button that shows more choices.

You can hover the mouse pointer over a button to see a pop-up box, called a ScreenTip, which tells the button's name and/or purpose.

With some buttons that contain arrows, you can click anywhere on the button face — directly on the arrow or not — to open the menu or *palette* (an array of colored squares from which you can choose a color). With others, the button face and the arrow are separate clickable areas. Clicking the arrow opens the menu, but clicking the button face applies whatever setting was most recently chosen from the menu.

To tell the difference between the two types of menu buttons, point the mouse at the button. If the button face and the arrow are different colors or if there is a thin line between them, it's the type where you have to click directly on the arrow to get the menu. If there's no separation, you can click anywhere on the button.

In the bottom-right corner of many of the groups is a small square with an arrow. Clicking this square (called a *dialog box launcher*) opens a dialog box related to that group. For example, the one for the Paragraph group in Figure 1-3 opens the Paragraph dialog box, which contains controls for every button in that group plus more options not available on the Ribbon.

Not sure which tab contains the command you want, or what the command is called? The Tell me what you want to do. . . box (shown in Figure 1-2) enables you to ask questions in plain English. Just type

# Chapter 1: The Two-Dollar Tour

your question in the box and press Enter to see a list of relevant commands, and then click the one you want to issue that command.

When you resize the application's window so the window is narrower than normal, or when you run the application on a computer that has low-resolution video settings, the controls on the Ribbon *compress* (squeeze together). Some of the groups turn into single buttons with drop-down lists for accessing the individual controls within that group. For example, in **Figure 1-4**, most of the groups are compressed, and one of the groups has been opened as a drop-down list.

Above the main part of the Ribbon is a small toolbar called the Quick Access toolbar. You can add buttons for frequently used commands here (as many as you can fit). To add a button, right-click any control from any tab and choose Add to Quick Access Toolbar, as shown in **Figure 1-5**. To change the position of the Quick Access Toolbar, right-click it and choose Show the Quick Access Toolbar Below the Ribbon (or Above, if it's already below).

...to expand the group and select

a command from it

#### Click the button for a collapsed group... ... 5 -O 个 × Document1 - Word Home Insert Design Layout Referen Mailing Review View Q Tell me Faithe... A Share Styles Editing A - Aa - A A A - -™ Styles ™ Find ▼ ab Replace Select ▼ Editina

Figure 1-4

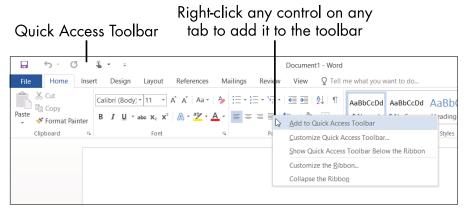


Figure 1-5



You can also customize the Ribbon itself, but that's beyond the scope of this book. If you want to experiment with it on your own, choose File ♥ Options and click Customize Ribbon.

# Understand the File Menu (Backstage View)

Clicking the File tab opens the File menu, also known as Backstage view. Backstage View provides access to commands that have to do with the data file you are working with — things like saving, opening, printing, mailing, and checking its properties. The File tab is a different color in each application. In Word, for example, it is blue. To leave Backstage view, click some other tab or press the Esc key.



Backstage View lists top-level categories at the left; click one to see the commands available. The content to the right of the category list depends on what you have chosen.

When a document is open and you enter Backstage View, the Info category appears. It provides information about the current document, and offers commands for protecting the document, checking for issues, and managing versions. In addition, if the document uses a different file format than Word 2016, a Convert button appears, enabling you to upgrade the document format. See **Figure 1-6**.

# Chapter 1: The Two-Dollar Tour

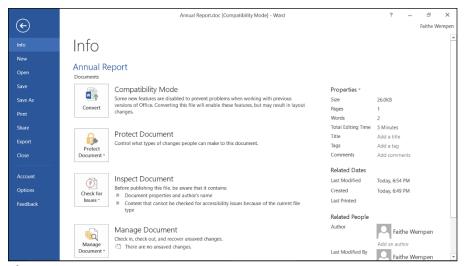


Figure 1-6

Some of the other categories, when selected, make additional commands or options appear to the right of the list. For example, in **Figure 1-7**, you can see that when Share is selected (in Word), a submenu of commands appears to the right, along with buttons for specific operations.

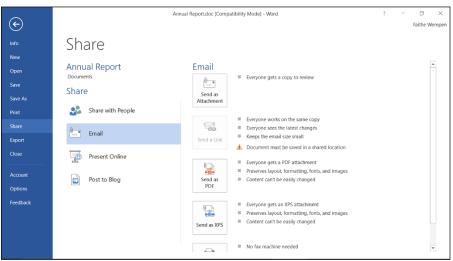


Figure 1-7

# Part I: Getting Started with Office 2016

The bottom-most command is Options, which opens a dialog box from which you can control the settings for the application.

# Create a Document

In Word, Excel, and PowerPoint, the Start screen appears when you start the application, and from there you can create a new document (or workbook, or presentation) by pressing the Esc key or clicking the Blank template. You can then just start typing or inserting content into it.

You can also create additional new documents. An easy shortcut to do so is to press Ctrl+N. You can also choose File → New. That latter method has the advantage of opening a selection of templates you can use to jumpstart your work if you don't want a totally blank document to start with. Choose one of the templates that appears, or click in the Search for online templates box, type a keyword, and press Enter to look for a certain kind of template. Let's forego the templates for now, though, and keep working in this chapter with a blank document.

# Type Text

Putting text on the page (or onscreen) is a little different in each of the three major Office applications: Word, Excel, and PowerPoint.

- Word: The main work area of the program is a blank slate on which you can type directly. Just click in the work area and start typing! Chapter 2 explains more about typing and editing text. See Figure 1-8.
- Excel: The work area is divided into a grid of cells. Click any cell to make it active, and type to place text into it, as in Figure 1-9. Chapter 7 shows how to work with text in Excel cells.

In Word, there is a single work area

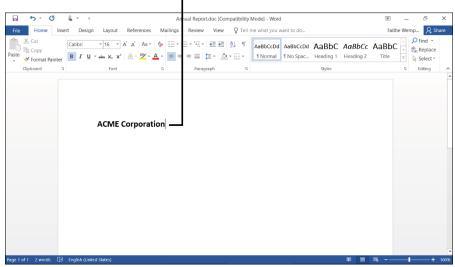


Figure 1-8

In Excel, text is entered into individual cells

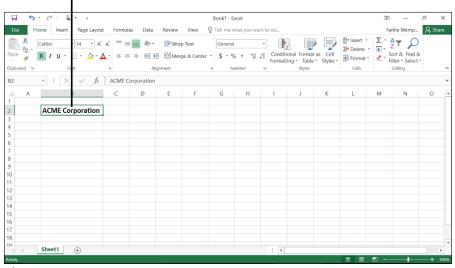


Figure 1-9

# Part I: Getting Started with Office 2016

- PowerPoint: The work area is divided into three panes. The largest one, in the center, is where you insert content on a slide.
  - If a slide has a text placeholder on it, you can click in the placeholder and type, as in **Figure 1-10**.
  - If there isn't a placeholder on the slide, or if the placeholder doesn't meet your needs, you can place a text box on the slide manually. (That's covered in Chapter 11.)

In PowerPoint, text is entered in placeholder boxes on slide layouts

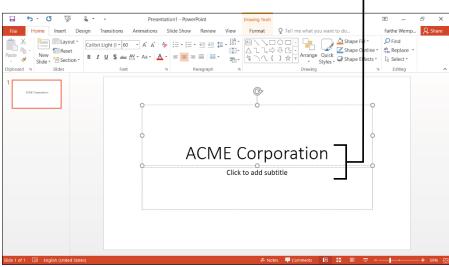


Figure 1-10

# Insert a Picture

All Office applications accept various types of pictures. Here's how to insert a photo (or other graphic file) into Word, Excel, or PowerPoint: