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Powerpoint grafik çizimi
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 necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Okulda veya iş yerlerinde anlatımı güçlendirmek için başvurulan PowerPoint sunuları, bilgilerin sunulmasında etkili araçlardır. Özellikle sayısal ve istatistiksel verilerin paylaşımında kullanılan grafiklerle hitap
edilen kitle sunuyu daha iyi kavrar. Sunularda sıklıkla başvurulan grafikler nasıl yapılır? PowerPoint grafik kullanımı için ne yapılır?PowerPoint te Pasta Grafik Nasıl Yapılır?PowerPoint sunuları hazırlarken daha etkili bir içerik yaratmak için bazı eklemeler yapımak önemlidir. Özellikle sayısal veriler ve matematiksel istatistiklerin hakim olduğu
sunularda tablo ve grafiklerin kullanımı çok fayda sağlar. Sunulan bilgilerin daha anlaşılır ve akılda kalıcı olması, grafikler sayesinde kolaylaşır. Sayısal verinin zamansal değişikliği için daha çok çizgisel grafik tercih edilir. Farklı bileşenlerden meydana gelen
veriler için ise çubuk ve sütun grafikleri kullanılır. Diğer bir sıkça tercih edilen grafik ise pasta şeklinde olandır. Pasta grafikler, belli bir başlık altında toplanmış verilerin oransal dağılımın göstermek için kullanılır. Cinsiyet dağılımın göstermek için kullanılır. Diğer bir sıkça tercih edilen grafik ise pasta şeklindeki
grafiğin dilimleri belirlenerek işlenir. Başta pasta, satır ve sütun olmak üzere PowerPoint grafik ekleme şu şekilde yapılır:Grafiğin ekleneceği PowerPoint belgesi açılır.PowerPoint belgesi açılır.PowerPoint sayfasının üst kısmında yer alan seçeneklerden "Ekle" sekmesine girilir.Ekle başlığı altında yer alan çizimler bölümündeki grafik seçeneğine tıklanır.Grafik seçeneğine
 tıklandıktan sonra ekrana gelen pencerede eldeki verilere en uygun grafik tercihinde bulunulur. Eklenen grafik üstüne tıklandıktan sonra üst panelde grafik tasarımı ve biçim olarak yeni bir başlık açılır. Yeni açılan başlıklardan grafiğin şekli, bilgileri, boyutu ve görünümü dahil birçok ayarı yapılabilir. Power Point'te Grafik Eksenlerini Etiketlemek Nasıl
Yapılır?PowerPoint sunusu hazırlarken içeriklere eklenen grafikler, programın kendi içinde yer alan otomatik verilere doğrultusunda ayarlanır. İnsanlar elindeki verilere göre başlık sayısını, ölçütleri ve başlıkları artırıp azaltabilir. PowerPoint çizelge kullanımı ve grafik eksenleri etiketlemek şu şekilde gerçekleşir:Eksenleri etiketlenecek grafiğin üzerine
tıklanır.Grafiğe tıkladıktan sonra sayfanın üst kısmında otomatik olarak yeni bir başlıklı sekmeden veri düzenle seçeneğine tıklanır.Açılan tabloda verilerin başlarında yer alan satır ve sütunlardaki bilgileri değiştirerek grafik eksenlerini etiketlemek mümkündür. PowerPoint, sunumlarınızı görselleştirmek ve anlatmak
istediğiniz konuları daha etkili bir şekilde iletmek için kullanabileceğiniz bir araçtır. Bu amaçla, sunumunuzdaki mesajları destekleyen ve anlaşılır hale getiren grafikler kullanabilirsiniz. Powerpoint'te grafik oluşturmak için aşağıdaki adımları takip edebilirsiniz: İlk olarak, sunumunuzda grafiği yerleştireceğiniz slaydı seçin ve "Ekle" sekmesine
tıklayın.• Ardından, "Grafik" seçeneğini bulun ve üzerine tıklayın.• "Grafik Galerisi" açılacak. Bu galeride, sunumunuz için uygun olan grafik türlerini seçebilirsiniz. Örneğin, sütun, çizgi, pasta, alan, radar veya eşleştirme grafikleri gibi.• Seçtiğiniz grafik türünü tıkladığınızda, bir örnek grafiği görüntüleyen bir pencere açılacaktır.• Grafiği
özelleştirmek için, verilerinizi grafiğe aktarmalısınız. Bunun için, örnek grafiğin yanındaki veri tablosunu düzenleyin ve kendi verilerinizi girin. Grafiği özelleştirmek için, grafik bileşenlerinizi girin. Bunun için, örnek grafiğin yanındaki veri tablosunu düzenleyin ve kendi verilerinizi girin. Grafiğin otomatik olarak güncellendiğini göreceksiniz.
menü sağlar.• Grafikteki renkleri, yazı tipini ve boyutunu değiştirmek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafik Stili" seçeneğini seçin.• Son olarak, grafiği kaydedin ve sunumunuzda kullanın.Powerpoint'te Poster Hazırlama Nasıl Yapılır? >Powerpoint'te sayfa numarası eklemek için şu adımları izleyebilirsiniz:

PowerPoint sununuzu açın ve sol
alt köşedeki "Normal Görünüm"ü seçin. "Ekle" sekmesine tıklayın ve "Sayfa Numarası"nı seçin. Genellikle "Alt" veya "Alt Orta" seçenekleri tercih edilir. "Uygula" ve ardından "Tamam" düğmesine tıklayın ve Yazılır?PowerPoint sunumlarında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun alt kısmında sayfa numaralarını ekrarlayarak değiştirebilirsiniz.Powerpoint'te Metinler Nereye Yazılır?PowerPoint sunumlarında
metinler genellikle slaytların orta veya alt kısmına yazılır. Ancak, sunumunuzun amacına ve içeriğine bağlı olarak farklı yerlerde de yazılabilirler.Örneğin, başlıkların altına veya yanına, daha küçük bir yazı tipi ile yazılabilir. Görsellerin altına, açıklama veya kaynak
bilgileri de yazılabilir. Bununla birlikte, her slaytta aynı düzeni kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanarak slaytlarınızı daha çekici hale getirebilirsiniz. Önemli olan, metinlerin okunaklı ve anlaşılır olmasıdır. PowerPoint, sunumlarınızı görselleştirmek ve anlatmak istediğiniz konuları daha etkili bir şekilde iletmek için
kullanabileceğiniz bir araçtır. Bu amaçla, sunumunuzdaki mesajları destekleyen ve anlaşılır hale getiren grafikler kullanabilirsiniz: İlk olarak, sunumunuzda grafiği yerleştireceğiniz slaydı seçin ve "Ekle" sekmesine tıklayın. Ardından, "Grafik" seçeneğini bulun ve
                               "Grafik Galerisi" açılacak. Bu galeride, sunumunuz için uygun olan grafik türlerini seçebilirsiniz. Örneğin, sütun, çizgi, pasta, alan, radar veya eşleştirme grafikleri gibi. Seçtiğiniz grafik türünü tıkladığınızda, bir örnek grafiği görüntüleyen bir pencere açılacaktır. Grafiği özelleştirmek için, verilerinizi grafiğe
aktarmalısınız. Bunun için, örnek grafiğin yanındaki veri tablosunu düzenleyin ve kendi verilerinizi girin. Grafiğin özelleştirimek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafikteki Öğeleri" seçeneğini seçin. Bu seçenek size grafik bileşenlerinin özelleştirimek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafikteki Öğeleri" seçeneğini seçin. Bu seçenek size grafik bileşenlerinin özelleştirimek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafikteki Öğeleri" seçeneğini seçin. Bu seçenek size grafik bileşenlerinin özelleştirimek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafikteki Öğeleri" seçeneğini seçin. Bu seçenek size grafik bileşenlerinin özelleştirimek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafikteki özelleştirimek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafikteki özelleştirimek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafikteki özelleştirimek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafikteki özelleştirimek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafikteki özelleştirimek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafikteki özelleştirimek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafikteki özelleştirimek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafikteki özelleştirimek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafikteki özelleştirimek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafikteki özelleştirimek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafikteki özelleştirimek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafikteki özelleştirimek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafikteki özelleştirimek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafikteki özelleştirimek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafikteki özelleştirimek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafikteki özelleştirimek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafikteki özelleştirimek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafikteki özelleştirimek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafikteki özelleştirimek için özelleştirimek için başlayın ve "Grafikteki özelleştirimek için özelleştirimek için başlayın ve "Grafikteki özelleştirimek için özelleştirimek için başlay
renkleri, yazı tipini ve boyutunu değiştirmek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafik Stili" seçeneğini seçin. Son olarak, grafiği kaydedin ve sunumunuzda kullanın. Powerpoint'te Poster Hazırlama Nasıl Yapılır? PowerPoint, poster tasarımı için popüler bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'te bir poster hazırlayabilirsiniz: Poster
boyutunu ayarlamak için Powerpoint'e girin ve "Dosya" seçeneğini tıklayın. "Yeni" seçeneğini teçin ve açılır menüden "Özelleştir"i seçin ve ardından poster boyutunuzu seçin. Posterinizi hazırlamak için "Tasarım" sekmesinden arka plan, yazı
tipi ve diğer öğeleri düzenleyebilirsiniz. Posterde resimler, grafikler veya çizimler eklemek için "Ekle" sekmesinden "Yazdır" seçeneğini seçin ve posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posterinizi kaydedin. Posteri
ayarlayın.Bu adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'te profesyonel bir poster hazırlayabilirsiniz.Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te derece işareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te derece işareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te derece işareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te derece işareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te derece işareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır.
yazın.ALT tuşunu bıraktığınızda derece işareti belirecektir.Ayrıca, aşağıdaki adımları takip ederek de derece işareti koymak istediğiniz yere gelin.Insert (Ekle) sekmesine tıklayın.Symbols (Semboller) seçeneğine tıklayın.Karakterler sekmesini seçin.Subset (Alt Küme) bölümünden Latin-1 Supplement'i seçin.Derece işareti
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                               İlk olarak, slayt geçişlerinin yapılacağı slaydı seçin. "Geçişler" sekmesine tıklayın. "Geçiş Süresi" bölümünü bulun ve buradan slayt geçişlerinin süresini belirleyen bölümünde, slayt geçişlerinin hangi koşullara bağlı olarak yapılacağını
belirleyebilirsiniz. Örneğin, slaytları elle geçiş yapmak istediğinizde, "Mouse ile tıklama" seçeneğini seçebilirsiniz. Slayt geçişlerinin daha doğal görünmesi için "Geçiş Efektleri" bölümünden farklı geçiş efektleri seçebilirsiniz.
bittiğinde "Geçişler" sekmesindeki "Kaydet" düğmesine tıklayın.Bu şekilde, slayt geçişlerinin süresini ayarlayabilirsiniz. Daha sonra sunumunuzu oynattığınızda, slaytlar otomatik olarak belirlediğiniz süre aralıklarında geçiş yapacaktır.Page 2PowerPoint, poster tasarımı için popüler bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'te bir poster
hazırlayabilirsiniz:1. Poster boyutunu ayarlamak için Powerpoint'e girin ve "Dosya" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın.2. "Yeni" seçeneğini t
 "Tasarım" sekmesinden arka plan, yazı tipi ve diğer öğeleri düzenleyebilirsiniz.6. Posterde resimler, grafikler veya çizimler eklemek için "Ekle" sekmesinden "Farklı Kaydet" seçeneğini seçin ve posterinizi kaydedin.8. Posterinizi yazdırmak istiyorsanız, "Dosya" sekmesinden "Yazdır"
seçeneğini seçin ve yazdırma seçeneklerinizi ayarlayın.Bu adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'te profesyonel bir poster hazırlayabilirsiniz: PowerPoint sununuzu açın ve sol alt köşedeki "Normal Görünüm"ü seçin.
tıklayın ve "Sayfa Numarası"nı seçin. Açılır menüden istediğiniz sayfa numaralarının nerede görüneceğini belirlemek için "Seçenekler" düğmesini tıklayın. Sayfa numaralarının görüneceğini belirlemek için "Seçenekler" düğmesini tıklayın. Sayfa numaralarının görüneceğini belirlemek için "Seçenekler" düğmesini tıklayın.
düğmesine tıklayarak sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun alt kısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun alt kısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun alt kısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun alt kısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun alt kısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun alt kısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun alt kısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun alt kısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun alt kısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun alt kısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun alt kısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun alt kısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun alt kısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun alt kısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun alt kısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun altıkısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun altıkısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun altıkısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun altıkısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun altıkısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun altıkısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun altıkısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun altıkısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun altıkısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun altıkısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun altıkısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun altıkısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun altıkısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun altıkısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun altıkısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun altıkısmında sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.
sunumunuzun amacına ve içeriğine bağlı olarak farklı yerlerde de yazılabilir. Bununla büyük puntolarla yazılabilir. Görsellerin altına, açıklama veya kaynak bilgileri de yazılabilir. Bununla birlikte, her slaytta aynı düzeni
kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanarak slaytlarınızı daha çekici hale getirebilirsiniz. Önemli olan, metinlerin okunaklı ve anlaşılır olmasıdır. Powerpoint'te Grafik Nasıl Yapılır? PowerPoint, sunumlarınızı görselleştirmek ve anlatmak istediğiniz konuları daha etkili bir şekilde iletmek için kullanabileceğiniz bir
araçtır. Bu amaçla, sunumunuzdaki mesajları destekleyen ve anlaşılır hale getiren grafikler kullanabilirsiniz. Powerpoint'te grafik oluşturmak için aşağıdaki adımları takip edebilirsiniz: İlk olarak, sunumunuzda grafiği yerleştireceğiniz slaydı seçin ve "Ekle" sekmesine tıklayın. Ardından, "Grafik" seçeneğini bulun ve üzerine
                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Grafiği özelleştirmek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafik Öğeleri" seçeneğini seçin. Bu seçenek size grafik bileşenlerinin özelleştirilmesi için bir menü sağlar.
 Bunun için, örnek grafiğin yanındaki veri tablosunu düzenleyin ve kendi verilerinizi girin. Grafiğin otomatik olarak güncellendiğini göreceksiniz.
ve boyutunu değiştirmek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafik Stili" seçeneğini seçin. — Son olarak, grafiği kaydedin ve sunumunuzda kullanın.PowerPoint, poster boyutunu ayarlamak için Powerpoint'e girin ve "Dosya" seçeneğini
tıklayın."Yeni" seçeneğini seçin ve açılır menüden "Boş sunu"yu seçin."Tasarım" sekmesine tıklayın ve ardından poster boyutunuzu seçin.Posterinizi hazırlamak için "Tasarım" sekmesinden arka plan, yazı tipi ve diğer öğeleri düzenleyebilirsiniz.Posterde resimler, grafikler
 veya çizimler eklemek için "Ekle" sekmesini kullanın.Posterinizi hazırladıktan sonra "Dosya" sekmesinden "Yazdır" seçeneğini seçin ve yazdırma seçeneklerinizi ayarlayın.Bu adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'te profesyonel bir poster
 hazırlayabilirsiniz.Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti Nasıl Yapılır?Powerpoint'te derece işareti yapmak için aşağıdaki adımları izleyebilirsiniz:Derece işareti kodunu yazın.ALT tuşunu bıraktığınızda derece işareti belirecektir.Ayrıca,
 aşağıdaki adımları takip ederek de derece işareti ekleyebilirsiniz:Derece işareti koymak istediğiniz yere gelin.Insert (Ekle) sekmesine tıklayın.Symbols (Semboller) seçeneğine tıklayın.Berece işareti ekleyebilirsiniz:Derece işareti koymak istediğiniz yere gelin.Insert (Ekle) butonuna tıklayın.Close
 (Kapat) butonuna tıklayarak semboller menüsünü kapatabilirsiniz.Bu adımları izleyerek PowerPoint sunumunuzda derece işareti ekleyebilirsiniz.Powerpoint'te Süre Ayarlama Nasıl Yapılır?PowerPoint sunumunuzda derece işareti ekleyebilirsiniz.
                                                                            "Geçiş Süresi" bölümünü bulun ve buradan slayt geçişlerinin süresini belirleyin. Saniye cinsinden bir değer belirleyebilirsiniz. "Slayt Değiştirme" bölümünde, slayt geçişlerinin hangi koşullara bağlı olarak yapılacağını belirleyebilirsiniz. Örneğin, slaytları elle geçiş yapmak istediğinizde, "Mouse
                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Slayt geçişlerinin daha doğal görünmesi için "Geçiş Efektleri" bölümünden farklı geçiş efektleri seçebilirsiniz. İşiniz bittiğinde "Geçişler" sekmesindeki "Kaydet" düğmesine tıklayın.Bu şekilde, slayt
geçişlerinin süresini ayarlayabilirsiniz. Daha sonra sunumunuzu oynattığınızda, slaytlar otomatik olarak belirlediğiniz süre aralıklarında geçiş yapacaktır. Page 3Powerpoint'te derece işareti yapmak için aşağıdaki adımları izleyebilirsiniz:1. Derece işaretini koymak istediğiniz yere gelin. 2. Klavyenizde ALT tuşunu basılı tutarken 0176 sayısal tuşlarından geçiş yapacaktır.
 oluşan derece işareti kodunu yazın.3. ALT tuşunu bıraktığınızda derece işareti belirecektir.Ayrıca, aşağıdaki adımları takip ederek de derece işareti kodunu yazın.3. Symbols (Semboller) seçeneğine tıklayın.4. Karakterler sekmesini seçin.5. Subset (Alt Küme)
bölümünden Latin-1 Supplement'i seçin.6. Derece işareti (°) sembolünü bulun ve Insert (Ekle) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.7. Close (
için şu adımları izleyebilirsiniz: PowerPoint sununuzu açın ve sol alt köşedeki "Normal Görünüm"ü seçin. "Ekle" sekmesine tıklayın ve "Sayfa numaralarının nerede görüneceğini belirlemek için "Seçenekler" düğmesini tıklayın.
                                                                                                                                               "Uygula" ve ardından "Tamam" düğmesine tıklayarak sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun alt kısmında sayfa numaraları görünecektir. Eğer başka bir sayfa numaralandırma stilini tercih ederseniz, aynı adımları tekrarlayarak
değiştirebilirsiniz.Powerpoint'te Metinler Nereye Yazılır?PowerPoint sunumlarında metinler genellikle slaytların orta veya alt kısmına yazılır. Ancak, sunumunuzun amacına ve içeriğine bağlı olarak farklı yerlerde de yazılabilirler.Örneğin, başlıklar genellikle slaytın üst kısmında büyük puntolarla yazılır. Alt başlıkların altına veya yanına değiştirebilirsiniz.Powerpoint'te Metinler Nereye Yazılır?PowerPoint sunumlarında metinler genellikle slaytların orta veya alt kısmına yazılır. Ancak, sunumunuzun amacına ve içeriğine bağlı olarak farklı yerlerde de yazılabilirler.Örneğin, başlıklar genellikle slaytın üst kısmında büyük puntolarla yazılır. Alt başlıkların altına veya yanına değiştirebilir vereye Yazılır. Ancak, sunumunuzun amacına ve içeriğine bağlı olarak farklı yerlerde de yazılabilirler.Örneğin, başlıklar genellikle slaytın üst kısmında büyük puntolarla yazılır. Alt başlıkların altına veya yanına değiştir vereye Yazılır. Ancak, sunumunuzun amacına ve içeriğine bağlı olarak farklı yerlerde de yazılabilirler.Örneğin, başlıklar genellikle slaytın üst kısmında büyük puntolarla yazılır. Alt başlıkların altına veya yanına değiştir.
 daha küçük bir yazı tipi ile yazılabilir. Görsellerin altına, açıklama veya kaynak bilgileri de yazılabilir.Bununla birlikte, her slaytta aynı düzeni kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanarak slaytlarınızı daha çekici hale getirebilirsiniz. Önemli olan, metinlerin okunaklı ve anlaşılır olmasıdır.Powerpoint'te Grafik Nasıl
Yapılır?PowerPoint, sunumlarınızı görselleştirmek ve anlatmak istediğiniz konuları daha etkili bir şekilde iletmek için kullanabilirsiniz. Powerpoint'te grafik oluşturmak için aşağıdaki adımları takip edebilirsiniz:
                                                                                                                       Ardından, "Grafik" seçeneğini bulun ve üzerine tıklayın. "Grafik Galerisi" açılacak. Bu galeride, sunumunuz için uygun olan grafik türlerini seçebilirsiniz. Örneğin, sütun, çizgi, pasta, alan, radar veya eşleştirme grafikleri gibi.
 sunumunuzda grafiği yerleştireceğiniz slaydı seçin ve "Ekle" sekmesine tıklayın.
 tıkladığınızda, bir örnek grafiği görüntüleyen bir pencere açılacaktır. Grafiği özelleştirmek için, verilerinizi grafiğe aktarmalısınız. Bunun için, örnek grafiğin otomatik olarak güncellendiğini göreceksiniz. Grafiği özelleştirmek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafik"
Öğeleri" seçeneğini seçin. Bu seçenek size grafik bileşenlerinin özelleştirilmesi için bir menü sağlar. Grafikteki renkleri, yazı tipini ve boyutunu değiştirmek için, grafiği kaydedin ve sunumunuzda kullanın.Powerpoint'te Poster Hazırlama Nasıl Yapılır?PowerPoint,
 poster tasarımı için popüler bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'te bir poster hazırlayabilirsiniz:Poster boyutunu ayarlamak için Powerpoint'e girin ve "Dosya" seçeneğini tıklayın. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın ve ardından "Sayfa Boyutu" seçeneğini seçin. Açılır menüden
  "Özelleştir"i seçin ve ardından poster boyutunuzu seçin.Posterinizi hazırlamak için "Tasarım" sekmesinden arka plan, yazı tipi ve diğer öğeleri düzenleyebilirsiniz.Posterde resimler, grafikler veya çizimler eklemek için "Ekle" sekmesini kullanın.Posterinizi hazırladıktan sonra "Dosya" sekmesinden "Farklı Kaydet" seçeneğini seçin ve posterinizi
 kaydedin.Posterinizi yazdırmak istiyorsanız, "Dosya" sekmesinden "Yazdır" seçeneğini seçin ve yazdırma seçeneklerinizi ayarlayın.Bu adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti yapmak için aşağıdaki adımları izleyebilirsiniz:Derece işaretini koymakırı izleyebilirsiniz ayarlayın.Bu adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'te Derece İşaretini koymakırı izleyerek Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti yapmak için aşağıdaki adımları izleyebilirsiniz:Derece işaretini koymakırı izleyenilirsiniz ayarlayın.Bu adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'te Derece İşareti yapmak için aşağıdaki adımları izleyebilirsiniz:Derece işaretini koymakırı izleyenilirsiniz ayarlayın.Bu adımları izleyenilirsiniz ayarlayın.Bu adımları izleyenilirsiniz ayarlayın.Bu adımları izleyenilirsiniz ayarlayın.Bu adımları izleyenilirsiniz ayarlayın.Bu adımları izleyenilirsiniz ayarlayın.Bu adımları izleyenilirsiniz ayarlayın.Bu adımları izleyenilirsiniz ayarlayın.Bu adımları izleyenilirsiniz ayarlayın
 istediğiniz yere gelin.Klavyenizde ALT tuşunu basılı tutarken 0176 sayısal tuşlarından oluşan derece işareti kodunu yazın.ALT tuşunu bıraktığınızda derece işareti koymak istediğiniz yere gelin.Insert (Ekle) sekmesine tıklayın.Symbols (Semboller)
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 Ayarlama Nasıl Yapılır?PowerPoint sunumunuzda slayt geçişleri arasında süre ayarlamanız gerektiğinde aşağıdaki adımları takip edebilirsiniz:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                  İlk olarak, slayt geçişlerinin yapılacağı slaydı seçin. "Geçişler" sekmesine tıklayın. "Geçiş Süresi" bölümünü bulun ve buradan slayt geçişlerinin süresini belirleyin. Saniye cinsinden bir değer
                                 "Slayt Değiştirme" bölümünde, slayt geçişlerinin hangi koşullara bağlı olarak yapılacağını belirleyebilirsiniz. Veya belirli bir süre sonra otomatik olarak geçiş yapılmasını istiyorsanız "Süreyle" seçeneğini seçebilirsiniz.
geçişlerinin daha doğal görünmesi için "Geçiş Efektleri" bölümünden farklı geçiş efektleri seçebilirsiniz. İşiniz bittiğinde "Geçişler" sekmesindeki "Kaydet" düğmesine tıklayın.Bu şekilde, slayt geçişlerinin süresini ayarlayabilirsiniz.
 yapacaktır.Page 4PowerPoint sunumunuzda slayt geçişleri arasında süre ayarlamanız gerektiğinde aşağıdaki adımları takip edebilirsiniz:• İlk olarak, slayt geçişlerinin süresini belirleyin. Saniye cinsinden bir değer belirleyebilirsiniz.
 "Slayt Değiştirme" bölümünde, slayt geçişlerinin hangi koşullara bağlı olarak yapılacağını belirleyebilirsiniz. Örneğin, slaytları elle geçiş yapımak istediğinizde, "Mouse ile tıklama" seçeneğini seçebilirsiniz. Slayt geçişlerinin daha doğal
 görünmesi için "Geçiş Efektleri" bölümünden farklı geçiş efektleri seçebilirsiniz. • İşiniz bittiğinde "Geçişler" sekmesindeki "Kaydet" düğmesine tıklayın.Bu şekilde, slaytlar otomatik olarak belirlediğiniz süre aralıklarında geçiş yapacaktır.Powerpoint'te Metinler
 Nereye Yazılır? >Powerpoint'te sayfa numarası eklemek için şu adımları izleyebilirsiniz:· PowerPoint sununuzu açın ve sol alt köşedeki "Normal Görünüm"ü seçin.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    "Ekle" sekmesine tıklayın ve "Sayfa Numarası"nı seçin. 📉 Açılır menüden istediğiniz sayfa numaralandırma seçeneğini seçin.
belirlemek için "Seçenekler" düğmesini tıklayın.
                                                                            Sayfa numaralarının görüneceği yerleri seçin. Genellikle "Alt" veya "Alt Orta" seçenekleri tercih edilir. "Uygula" ve ardından "Tamam" düğmesine tıklayarak sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun alt kısmında sayfa numaraları görünecektir. Eğer başka bir sayfa numaralandırma stilini
 tercih ederseniz, aynı adımları tekrarlayarak değiştirebilirsiniz.Powerpoint'te Metinler Nereye Yazılır?PowerPoint sunumlarında metinler genellikle slaytların orta veya alt kısmına yazılır. Ancak, sunumunuzun amacına ve içeriğine bağlı olarak farklı yerlerde de yazılabilirler.Örneğin, başlıklar genellikle slaytın üst kısmında büyük puntolarla yazılır. Alt
başlıklar ise başlıkların altına veya yanına, daha küçük bir yazı tipi ile yazılabilir. Görsellerin altına, açıklama veya kaynak bilgileri de yazılabilir. Bununla birlikte, her slaytta aynı düzeni kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanarak slaytlarınızı daha çekici hale getirebilirsiniz. Onemli olan, metinlerin okunaklı ve
anlaşılır olmasıdır.Powerpoint'te Grafik Nasıl Yapılır?PowerPoint, sunumlarınızı görselleştirmek ve anlatmak istediğiniz konuları daha etkili bir şekilde iletmek için kullanabileceğiniz bir araçtır. Bu amaçla, sunumunuzdaki mesajları destekleyen ve anlaşılır hale getiren grafikler kullanabilirsiniz. Powerpoint'te grafik oluşturmak için aşağıdaki adımları
                                  Seçtiğiniz grafik türünü tıkladığınızda, bir örnek grafiği görüntüleyen bir pencere açılacaktır. Grafiği özelleştirmek için, verilerinizi grafiğ ozelleştirmek için, verilerinizi grafiği notomatik olarak güncellendiğini göreceksiniz. Grafiği özelleştirmek için, grafik
 üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafik Öğeleri" seçeneğini seçin. Bu seçenek size grafik bileşenlerinin özelleştirilmesi için bir menü sağlar. — Grafikteki renkleri, yazı tipini ve boyutunu değiştirmek için, grafik bileşenlerinin özelleştirilmesi için bir menü sağlar. — Son olarak, grafik bileşenlerinin özelleştirilmesi için bir menü sağlar.
 Nasıl Yapılır?PowerPoint, poster tasarımı için popüler bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'te bir poster hazırlayabilirsiniz:Poster boyutunu ayarlamak için popüler bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'e bir poster hazırlayabilirsiniz:Poster boyutunu ayarlamak için popüler bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'e bir poster hazırlayabilirsiniz:Poster boyutunu ayarlamak için popüler bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'e bir poster hazırlayabilirsiniz:Poster boyutunu ayarlamak için popüler bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'e bir poster hazırlayabilirsiniz:Poster boyutunu ayarlamak için popüler bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'e bir poster hazırlayabilirsiniz:Poster boyutunu ayarlamak için popüler bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'e bir poster hazırlayabilirsiniz:Poster boyutunu ayarlamak için popüler bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'e bir poster hazırlayabilirsiniz:Poster boyutunu ayarlamak için popüler bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'e bir poster hazırlayabilirsiniz:Poster boyutunu ayarlamak için popüler bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'e bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'e bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'e bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'e bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'e bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'e bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'e bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'e bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'e bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'e bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'e bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'e bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'e bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'e bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'e bir araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyere
 seçin.Açılır menüden "Özelleştir"i seçin ve ardından poster boyutunuzu seçin.Posterinizi hazırlamak için "Tasarım" sekmesinden arka plan, yazı tipi ve diğer öğeleri düzenleyebilirsiniz.Posterde resimler, grafikler veya çizimler eklemek için "Ekle" sekmesini kullanın.Posterinizi hazırladıktan sonra "Dosya" sekmesinden "Farklı Kaydet" seçeneğini seçin
ve posterinizi kaydedin.Posterinizi yazdırmak istiyorsanız, "Dosya" sekmesinden "Yazdır" seçeneğini seçin ve yazdırma seçeneklerinizi ayarlayın.Bu adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'te derece işareti yapmak için aşağıdaki adımları izleyebilirsiniz:Derece
 işaretini koymak istediğiniz yere gelin.Klavyenizde ALT tuşunu basılı tutarken 0176 sayısal tuşlarından oluşan derece işareti kodunu yazın.ALT tuşunu biraktığınızda derece işareti koymak istediğiniz yere gelin.Insert (Ekle) sekmesine tıklayın.Symbols
 (Semboller) seçeneğine tıklayın.Karakterler sekmesini seçin.Subset (Alt Küme) bölümünden Latin-1 Supplement'i seçin.Derece işareti (°) sembollur bulun ve Insert (Ekle) butonuna tıklayın.Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Derece işareti (°) sembollur bulun ve Insert (Ekle) butonuna tıklayın.Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Derece işareti (°) sembollur bulun ve Insert (Ekle) butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Derece işareti (°) sembollur bulun ve Insert (Ekle) butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Derece işareti (°) sembollur bulun ve Insert (Ekle) butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seçin.Bu butonuna tıklayın.El seç
 sunumunuzda slayt geçişleri arasında süre ayarlamanız gerektiğinde aşağıdaki adımları takip edebilirsiniz:
                                                                                                                                                               İlk olarak, slayt geçişlerinin yapılacağı slaydı seçin.· "Geçişler" sekmesine tıklayın.·
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  "Geçiş Süresi" bölümünü bulun ve buradan slayt geçişlerinin süresini belirleyin. Saniye cinsinden bir değer belirleyebilirsiniz.
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için "Geçiş Efektleri" bölümünden farklı geçiş efektleri seçebilirsiniz. İşiniz bittiğinde "Geçişler" sekmesindeki "Kaydet" düğmesine tıklayın.Bu şekilde, slayt geçişlerinin süre aralıklarında geçiş yapacaktır.Page 5PowerPoint sunumlarında
metinler genellikle slaytların orta veya alt kısmına yazılır. Ancak, sunumunuzun amacına ve içeriğine bağlı olarak farklı yerlerde de yazılabilirler.Örneğin, başlıkların altına veya yanına, daha küçük bir yazı tipi ile yazılabilir. Görsellerin altına, açıklama veya kaynak
 bilgileri de yazılabilir.Bununla birlikte, her slaytta aynı düzeni kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanarak slaytlarınızı daha çekici hale getirebilirsiniz. Onemli olan, metinlerin okunaklı ve anlaşılır olmasıdır.Powerpoint'te Grafik Nasıl Yapılır? >Powerpoint'te sayfa numarası eklemek için şu adımları
                            PowerPoint sununuzu açın ve sol alt köşedeki "Normal Görünüm"ü seçin. "Ekle" sekmesine tıklayın ve "Sayfa numaralandırma seçeneğini seçin. "Açılır menüden istediğiniz sayfa numaralarının nerede görüneceğini belirlemek için "Seçenekler" düğmesini tıklayın.
                                                                                                                          "Uygula" ve ardından "Tamam" düğmesine tıklayarak sayfa numaralarını ekleyin.Artık sununuzun alt kısmında sayfa numaralandırma stilini tercih ederseniz, aynı adımları tekrarlayarak değiştirebilirsiniz.Powerpoint'te
 Metinler Nereye Yazılır?PowerPoint sunumlarında metinler genellikle slaytların orta veya alt kısmına yazılır. Ancak, sunumunuzun amacına ve içeriğine bağlı olarak farklı yerlerde de yazılabilirler.Orneğin, başlıklar genellikle slaytların orta veya yanına, daha küçük bir yazı tipi ile
yazılabilir. Görsellerin altına, açıklama veya kaynak bilgileri de yazılabilir.Bununla birlikte, her slaytta aynı düzeni kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız gerekmez. Sunumunuzun içeriğine göre, farklı düzenler kullanmanız
 sunumlarınızı görselleştirmek ve anlatmak istediğiniz konuları daha etkili bir şekilde iletmek için kullanabileceğiniz bir araçtır. Bu amaçla, sunumunuzdaki mesajları destekleyen ve anlaşılır hale getiren grafikler kullanabilirsiniz: İlk olarak, sunumunuzda grafiği
                                                                                          Ardından, "Grafik" seçeneğini bulun ve üzerine tıklayın.
                                                                                                                                                                                  "Grafik Galerisi" açılacak. Bu galeride, sunumunuz için uygun olan grafik türlerini seçebilirsiniz. Örneğin, sütun, çizgi, pasta, alan, radar veya eşleştirme grafikleri gibi.
                                                                      Grafiği özelleştirmek için, verilerinizi grafiğe aktarmalısınız. Bunun için, örnek grafiğin yanındaki veri tablosunu düzenleyin ve kendi verilerinizi girin. Grafiği özelleştirmek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafik Öğeleri" seçeneğini seçin
                                                                                                               Grafikteki renkleri, yazı tipini ve boyutunu değiştirmek için, grafik üzerinde sağ tıklayın ve "Grafik Stili" seçeneğini seçin. Son olarak, grafiği kaydedin ve sunumunuzda kullanın.Powerpoint'te Poster Hazırlama Nasıl Yapılır?PowerPoint, poster tasarımı için popüler bir
araçtır. Aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'te bir poster hazırlayabilirsiniz:Poster boyutunu ayarlamak için Powerpoint'e girin ve "Dosya" seçeneğini tıklayın. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın. "Yeni" seçeneğini tıklayın ve ardından poster
boyutunuzu seçin.Posterinizi hazırlamak için "Tasarım" sekmesinden arka plan, yazı tipi ve diğer öğeleri düzenleyebilirsiniz.Posterinizi hazırladıktan sonra "Dosya" sekmesinden "Farklı Kaydet" seçeneğini seçin ve posterinizi kaydedin.Posterinizi yazdırmak istiyorsanız,
 "Dosya" sekmesinden "Yazdır" seçeneğini seçin ve yazdırma seçeneklerinizi ayarlayın.Bu adımları izleyerek Powerpoint'te derece işareti yapmak için aşağıdaki adımları izleyebilirsiniz.Powerpoint'te derece işaretini koymak istediğiniz yere gelin.Klavyenizde ALT tuşunu
 basılı tutarken 0176 sayısal tuşlarından oluşan derece işareti kodunu yazın.ALT tuşunu bıraktığınızda derece işareti koymak istediğiniz yere gelin.Insert (Ekle) sekmesine tıklayın.Symbols (Semboller) seçeneğine tıklayın.Karakterler sekmesini
 secin, Subset (Alt Küme) bölümünden Latin-1 Supplement'i secin, Derece işareti (°) sembolünü bulun ve Insert (Ekle) butonuna tıklayın. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın. Close (Kapat) butonuna tıklayın. PowerPoint sunumunuzda derece işareti ekleyebilirsiniz. Powerpoint'i te Süre Ayarlama Nasıl Yapılır? PowerPoint
 sunumunuzda slayt geçişleri arasında süre ayarlamanız gerektiğinde aşağıdaki adımları takip edebilirsiniz:-
                                                                                                                                                               İlk olarak, slayt geçişlerinin yapılacağı slaydı seçin.· "Geçişler" sekmesine tıklayın.·
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   "Geçiş Süresi" bölümünü bulun ve buradan slayt geçişlerinin süresini belirleyin. Saniye cinsinden bir değer belirleyebilirsiniz.
 Değiştirme" bölümünde, slayt geçişlerinin hangi koşullara bağlı olarak yapılacağını belirleyebilirsiniz. Veya belirli bir süre sonra otomatik olarak geçiş yapılmasını istiyorsanız "Süreyle" seçeneğini seçebilirsiniz. Slayt geçişlerinin daha doğal görünmes
 için "Geçiş Efektleri" bölümünden farklı geçiş efektleri seçebilirsiniz. İşiniz bittiğinde "Geçişler" sekmesindeki "Kaydet" düğmesine tıklayın.Bu şekilde, slayt geçişlerinin süre aralıklarında geçiş yapacaktır. PowerPoint, sunumlarınızı daha
 etkili ve görsel olarak çekici hale getirmek için kullanılan güçlü bir araçtır. Grafikler ve şekiller, karmaşık bilgileri basit ve anlaşılır bir şekilde sunmanızı sağlar. Bu rehberde, PowerPoint'te grafik ve şekil ekleme işlemlerini adım nasıl yapabileceğinizi öğreneceksiniz. Grafikler: Verileri görselleştirmek ve karşılaştırmalar yapmak için kullanılan
 unsurlardır. PowerPoint'te, sütun grafiklerinden pasta grafiklerinden pasta grafiklerine kadar çeşitli grafik türleri mevcuttur. Şekiller: Daireler, dikdörtgenler, oklar ve diğer geometrik şekiller sunumlarda bilgi vurgulamak veya düzenlemek için kullanılır. Grafik eklemek istediğiniz slayta gidin ve imleci grafiğin yerleştirileceği alana getirin. Grafiklerin genellikle verileri
 açıklamak için kullanıldığını unutmayın, bu yüzden uygun bir alan seçmek önemlidir. Üst menüdeki "Ekle" sekmesine tıklayın ve "Grafik" butonuna basın. PowerPoint, çeşitli grafik türlerini içeren bir pencere açacaktır. Açılan pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencere açacaktır. Açılan pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencere açacaktır. Açılan pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencere açacaktır. Açılan pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencere açacaktır. Açılan pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencere açacaktır. Açılan pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencere açacaktır. Açılan pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencere açacaktır. Açılan pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencere açacaktır. Açılan pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencere açacaktır. Açılan pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencere açacaktır. Açılan pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencere açacaktır. Açılan pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencere açacaktır. Açılan pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencere açacaktır. Açılan pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencerede, sunumunuza en uygun grafik türlerini içeren bir pencered
için pasta grafiği kullanabilirsiniz. Grafik türünü seçtikten sonra "Tamam" butonuna tıklayın. Grafik türünü seçtikten sonra, PowerPoint sizi Excel benzeri bir arayüze yönlendirir. Burada, grafikte gösterilecek verileri girebilirsiniz. Verileri girdikten sonra pencereyi kapatın, grafik slaytınıza otomatik olarak eklenir. Şekil eklemek istediğiniz slayta gidin ve
imleci şeklin yerleştirileceği alana getirin. Şekiller, metin kutularını vurgulamak veya slaytları organize etmek için idealdir. Üst menüden ihtiyacınıza uygun şekli seçin. Şekli ekledikten sonra, boyutunu, rengini ve stilini değiştirmek için
 şeklin üzerine tıklayın. PowerPoint, şekilleri metinle doldurma, kenar çizgileri ekleme ve gölgeler gibi çeşitli efektler ekleme seçeneklerini kullanabilirsiniz. PowerPoint, grafikler ve şekiller üzerinde dolgu rengi, kenarlık, gölge ve 3D efektler gibi birçok
 özelleştirme seçeneği sunar. PowerPoint'te grafik ve şekil eklemek, sunumlarınızı daha etkili hale getirmenin harika bir yoludur. Grafikler, verileri görselleştirmenize yardımcı olurken, şekiller sunumunuza görsel denge sağlar. Bu rehberde, grafik ve şekil ekleme işlemlerini adım adım ele aldık. Sunumlarınıza bu unsurları ekleyerek izleyicilerinize
 daha etkileyici ve anlaşılır bilgiler sunabilirsiniz. Unutmayın, görsellik, bir sunumun en önemli unsurlarından biridir. Grafik ve şekillerin doğru kullanımı, mesajınızı güçlendirir ve sunumunuzun profesyonel görünmesini sağlar. Gerçekleri göz alıcı görsellere dönüştürmek, ilgi çekici ve bilgilendirici PowerPoint sunumlarının anahtarıdır. Sadece
 dekoratif öğelerden daha fazlası olan çizelgeler ve grafikler, izleyicinin anlayışını geliştiren, karmaşık materyalleri basitleştiren ve sunumlarınıza zarif bir görünüm kazandıran hikaye anlatma araçlarıdır. İster PowerPoint'i ilk kez kullanan bir acemi olun, ister bir Microsoft PowerPoint Kursu Becerilerinizi geliştirmek için PowerPoint öğelerini etkili bir
 şekilde nasıl oluşturacağınızı anlamak önemlidir. Bu blog şunu gösterecek: PowerPoint Nasıl Kullanılır çizelgeleri ve grafikleri kolayca eklemek veya değiştirmek için. Sıkıcı verileri izleyenlerin hatırlayacağı büyüleyici görsellere dönüştürmeye hazır mısınız? Hadi başlayalım! PowerPoint'te Grafik ve Tablo Ekleme Adımları PowerPoint'te grafik ve
çizelge ekleme adımları aşağıdadır: Adım 1: PowerPoint'i açın ve Slayt'a gidin PowerPoint'i açın ve yalnızca grafiğinizi veya çizelgenizi eklemek iştediğiniz slayda tıklayın. Sıfırdan başlıyorsanız: PowerPoint'i açın ve yalnızca grafiğinizi veya çizelgenizi eklemek iştediğiniz slayda tıklayın. Sıfırdan başlıyorsanız: PowerPoint'i açın ve yalnızca grafiğinizi veya çizelgenizi eklemek iştediğiniz slayda tıklayın. Sıfırdan başlıyorsanız: PowerPoint'i açın ve yalnızca grafiğinizi veya çizelgenizi eklemek iştediğiniz slayda tıklayın. Sıfırdan başlıyorsanız: PowerPoint'i açın ve yalnızca grafiğinizi veya çizelgenizi eklemek iştediğiniz slayda tıklayın. Sıfırdan başlıyorsanız: PowerPoint'i açın ve yalnızca grafiğinizi veya çizelgenizi eklemek iştediğiniz slayda tıklayın. Sıfırdan başlıyorsanız: PowerPoint'i açın ve yalnızca grafiğinizi veya çizelgenizi eklemek iştediğiniz slayda tıklayın. Sıfırdan başlıyorsanız: PowerPoint'i açın ve yalnızca grafiğinizi veya çizelgenizi eklemek iştemek iştediğiniz slayda tıklayın. Sıfırdan başlıyorsanız: PowerPoint'i açın ve yalnızca grafiğinizi veya çizelgenizi eklemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek iştemek işte
 Başlık ve İçerik) olan bir düzen seçin. Adım 2: Bir Tablo veya Grafik Ekleme PowerPoint sunumunuz hazır olduğunda aşağıdaki adımları izleyerek bir grafik veya çizelge ekleyin: İçerik Yer Tutucusunu Seçin Sunum düzeninizde bir yer tutucu varsa, Grafik simgesine (küçük bir çubuk grafik simgesi) tıklayın. Ekle Sekmesini seçin Alternatif olarak üst
 menüden Ekle > Grafik seçeneğini seçebilirsiniz. Grafik Türünü Seçin Bir iletişim penceresinde aşağıdakiler de dahil olmak üzere çeşitli grafik türleri arasında TreeMaps, Funnels ve Combo grafikler bulunur. Verilerinize en uygun grafik türünü seçtikten sonra Tamam'a
 tıklayın. Adım 3: Grafik için Veri Girin Bir grafik eklediğinizde bir veri elektronik tabloşu açılaçak ve verilerinizi girmenize veva değiştirmenize olanak tanıyaçaktır. Bunu kullanma sekli sövledir: Düzeni Anlayın E-tablonun satırları ve sütunları grafiğinizin veri serileri ve kategorileriyle eşleşir. Örneğin bir çubuk grafikte satırlar birkaç kategoriyi
 sütunlar ise her serinin veri noktalarını temsil edebilir. Bilgilerinizi Girin Yer tutucular yerine kendi verilerinizi koyun. Elinizde harici bir Excel dosyası varsa, buradan verileri kopyalayıp yapıştırabilirsiniz. Veri Aralığının Boyutunu Ayarlayın İhtiyacınız olan satır veya sütun sayısını artırmak için elektronik tablonun mavi dış çizgisini sürükleyin. E-
 sekmesi görünecektir. İçinde iki alt sekme vardır: Tasarım: Grafik stilleri uygulayın, satırları ve sütunları değiştirin ve grafik türünü değiştirin. Önemli Özelleştirme İçin ipuçları Özelleştirme için ipuçları aşağıdadır: Grafik Stillerini Değiştir Tasarım sekmesi altındaki stil galerisine gidin. Sunumunuzun
 temasını tamamlayan bir görünüm seçin. Renkleri Güncelle Bir renk şeması seçmek için Renkleri Değiştir'e tıklayın. Profesyonel, okunması kolay renkler seçin. Grafik Öğelerini Dahil Et Başlıkları, etiketleri, açıklamaları ve kılavız çizgilerini eklemek veya kaldırmak için Grafik Öğeleri düğmesine (grafiğin yanındaki + simgesi) tıklayın. Eksen
Başlıklarını Değiştir Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin. Kesin ve çağrışımlı olduklarından emin olun. Veri etiketlerini değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin Veri etiketlerini değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin. Kesin ve çağrışımlı olduklarından emin olun. Veri etiketlerini değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin Verilerinize göre eksen başlıklarına tıklayarak onları değiştirin Verilerini verilerini verilerini verilerini verilerini verilerini verilerini verilerini verilerini verilerini verilerini verilerini verilerini verilerini verilerini verilerini verilerini verileri
okunabilirliği artırır. Grafiğinizi düzenlemek ve biçimlendirmek için: Grafiğin Boyutunu Ayarla Oranları değiştirmeden grafiğin boyutunu ayarlamak için Biçim sekmesindeki Hizalama aracını kullanabilirsiniz. Animasyonlar Ekle (İsteğe
bağlı) Grafiği sectikten sonra, animasyon eklemek için Animasyon eklemek için Animasyon eklemek için Animasyon eklemek için Animasyon eklemek için Animasyon eklemek için Animasyon eklemek için Animasyon eklemek için Yaparak her seyin profesyonel göründüğünden emin olun: Okunabilirliği Kontrol
Edin: Veri noktalarının, başlıkların ve etiketlerin okunabilir olduğundan emin olun. Güvenilirlik: Grafik stilinin sunumun genel düzenini tamamladığından emin olun. Sonuç Grafikler ve çizelgeler, hedef
kitlenin iletmek istediğiniz şeyi anlamasına yardımcı olur ve PowerPoint sunumunuzu daha çekici hale getirir. Bu ayrıntılı talimatları izleyerek sunumlarınıza kolayca güçlü görseller ekleyebilirsiniz. Çizelgelerinizi kişiselleştirmek ve geliştirmek ve geliştirmek için zaman ayrırısanız, unutulmaz sunumlarınıza kolayca güçlü görseller ekleyebilirsiniz. Çizelgelerinizi kişiselleştirmek ve geliştirmek ve geliştirmek için zaman ayrırısanız, unutulmaz sunumlarınıza kolayca güçlü görseller ekleyebilirsiniz. Çizelgelerinizi kişiselleştirmek ve geliştirmek ve geliştirmek ve geliştirmek için zaman ayrırısanız, unutulmaz sunumlarınıza kolayca güçlü görseller ekleyebilirsiniz.
değerlendirin. Presentation application, part of Microsoft 265 This article is about the presentation being created and edited in PowerPoint, running on Windows 10Developer(s)MicrosoftInitial releaseApril 20,
1987; 38 years ago (1987-04-20)Stable release2312 (Build 17126.20132) / January 9, 2024; 16 months ago (2024-01-09)[1] Written in C++ (back-end)[2]Operating systemMicrosoft WindowsPredecessorForethought PowerpointAvailable in 102 languages [3]List of languages [4] (Build 17126.20132) / January 9, 2024; 16 months ago (2024-01-09)[1] Written in C++ (back-end)[2] (Build 17126.20132) / January 9, 2024; 16 months ago (2024-01-09)[1] Written in C++ (back-end)[2] (Build 17126.20132) / January 9, 2024; 16 months ago (2024-01-09)[1] Written in C++ (back-end)[2] (Build 17126.20132) / January 9, 2024; 16 months ago (2024-01-09)[1] Written in C++ (back-end)[2] (Build 17126.20132) / January 9, 2024; 16 months ago (2024-01-09)[1] Written in C++ (back-end)[2] (Build 17126.20132) / January 9, 2024; 16 months ago (2024-01-09)[1] Written in C++ (back-end)[2] (Build 17126.20132) / January 9, 2024; 16 months ago (2024-01-09)[1] Written in C++ (back-end)[2] (Build 17126.20132) / January 9, 2024; 16 months ago (2024-01-09)[1] Written in C++ (back-end)[2] (Build 17126.20132) / January 9, 2024; 16 months ago (2024-01-09)[1] Written in C++ (back-end)[2] (Build 17126.20132) / January 9, 2024; 16 months ago (2024-01-09)[1] Written in C++ (back-end)[2] (Build 17126.20132) / January 9, 2024; 16 months ago (2024-01-09)[1] Written in C++ (back-end)[2] (Build 17126.20132) / January 9, 2024; 16 months ago (2024-01-09)[1] Written in C++ (back-end)[2] (Build 17126.20132) / January 9, 2024; 16 months ago (2024-01-09)[1] Written in C++ (back-end)[2] (Build 17126.20132) / January 9, 2024; 17 months ago (2024-01-09)[1] Written in C++ (back-end)[2] (Build 17126.20132) / January 9, 2024; 18 months ago (2024-01-09)[1] Written in C++ (back-end)[2] (Build 17126.20132) / January 9, 2024; 18 months ago (2024-01-09)[1] Written in C++ (back-end)[2] (Build 17126.20132) / January 9, 2024; 18 months ago (2024-01-09)[1] (Build 17126.20132) / January 9, 2024; 18 months ago (2024-01-09)[1] (Build 17126.20132) / January 9, 2024; 2024 / January 9, 2024; 2024 / Janua
Bangla (Bangladesh), Bangla (Bengali India), Basque, Belarusian, Bosnian (Latin), Bulgarian, Catalan, Chinese (Simplified), Chinese (Traditional), Croatian, German, Greek, Gujarati, Hausa, Hebrew, Hindi, Hungarian, Icelandic, Igbo, Indonesian, Irish,
isiXhosa, isiZulu, Italian, Japanese, Kannada, Kazakh, Khmer, Kinyarwanda, Kiswahili, Korkani, Korean, Kyrgyz, Latvian, Lithuanian, Luxembourgish, Macedonian (Bokmål), Norwegian (Nynorsk), Odia, Pashto, Persian (Farsi), Polish, Portuguese
(Portugal), Portuguese (Brazil), Punjabi (India), Ouechua, Romanian, Romansh, Russian, Scottish Gaelic, Serbian (Cyrillic, Besnia and Herzegovina), Serbian (Cyrillic, Besnia, Sudai, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, Serbian, S
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May 26, 2023; 23 months ago (2023-05-26)[4] Operating systemAndroid Pie or laterTypePresentation programLicenseProprietary commercial softwareWebsiteproducts.office.com/en-us/powerpoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for MacPowerPoint for Ma
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21)[7] Operating systemiOS 15 or later IPadOS 15 or later watchOS 8 or later watchOS 8 or later watchOS 8 or laterAvailable in33 languagesList of languagesEnglish, Arabic, Catalan, Croatian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Malay, Norwegian Bokmål, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian
 Simplified Chinese, Slovak, Spanish, Swedish, Thai, Traditional Chinese, Turkish, Ukrainian, VietnameseTypePresentation programLicenseProprietary commercial softwareWebsiteproducts.office.com/en-us/powerpoint PowerPoint Mobile for Windows 10Developer(s)MicrosoftFinal release16002.12325.20032.0 / December 10, 2019; 5 years ago (2019-
12-10) Operating systemWindows 10, Windows 10 MobileTypePresentation program,[8] developed by Microsoft. It was originally created by Robert Gaskins, Tom Rudkin, and Dennis Austin[8] at a software company named
 Forethought, Inc.[8] It was released on April 20, 1987,[9] initially for Macintosh computers only.[8] Microsoft set up a new business unit for PowerPoint in Silicon Valley where Forethought had been
located.[11] PowerPoint became a component of the Microsoft Office suite, first offered in 1989 for Macintosh[12] and in 1990 for Windows,[13] which bundled several Microsoft Office development, and adopted shared common components and a converged user
interface.[14] PowerPoint's market share was very small at first, prior to introducing a version for Microsoft Windows, but grew rapidly with the growth of Windows and of Office.[15]: 402-404 Since the late 1990s, PowerPoint's worldwide market share of presentation software has been estimated at 95 percent.[16] PowerPoint was originally designed
to provide visuals for group presentations within business and beyond.[17] The wider use led to the development of the PowerPoint presentation as a new form of communication,[18] with strong reactions including advice that it should be used less,[19]
differently, [20] or better. [21] The first PowerPoint version (Macintosh 1987) was used to produce overhead transparencies, [22] the second (Macintosh 1980) could also produce overhead transparencies, which would over
time replace physical transparencies and slides.[22] A dozen major versions since then have added additional features and modes of operation[14] and have made PowerPoint available beyond Apple Macintosh and Microsoft Windows, adding versions for iOS, Android, and web access.[23] Microsoft PowerPoint 2013-2019 logo PowerPoint was created
by Robert Gaskins and Dennis Austin at a software startup in Silicon Valley named Forethought, Inc.[24] Forethought had been founded in 1983 to create an integrated environment and applications for future personal computers that would provide a graphical user interface, but it had run into difficulties requiring a "restart" and new plan.[25] On
 July 5, 1984, Forethought hired Robert Gaskins as its vice president of product development [26]: 51 to create a new application that would be especially suited to the new graphical personal computers, such as the Apple Macintosh and later Microsoft Windows. [27] Gaskins produced his initial description of PowerPoint about a month later (August 14,
 1984) in the form of a 2-page document titled "Presentation Graphics for Overhead Projection."[28] By October 1984, Gaskins and Austin worked together on the definition and design of the new product for nearly a year, and produced the first specification document dated
August 21, 1985, [30] This first design document showed a product as it would look in Microsoft Windows 1.0, [31] which at that time had not been released. [32] Development from that spec was begun by Austin in November 1985, for Macintosh first. [26]: 104 About six months later, on May 1, 1986, Gaskins and Austin chose a second developer to join
the project, Thomas Rudkin.[26]:149 Gaskins preduct for both Macintosh and Windows.[33][34] At about the same time, Austin, Rudkin, and Gaskins produced a second and final major design specification document, this time showing a Macintosh look.[35]
Throughout this development period, the product was called "Presenter". Then, just before release, there was a last-minute check with Forethought's lawyers to register the name as a trademark, and "Presenter" was unexpectedly rejected because it had already been used by someone else. Gaskins says that he thought of "PowerPoint", based on the
product's goal of "empowering" individual presenters, and sent that name to the lawyers for clearance, while all the documentation was hastily revised. [36] Funding to complete development of PowerPoint was assured in mid-January 1987, when a new Apple Computer venture capital fund, called Apple's Strategic Investment Group, [37] selected
 PowerPoint to be its first investment. [26]: 169-171 A month later, on February 22, 1987, Forethought announced PowerPoint at the Personal Computer Forum in Phoenix; John Sculley, the CEO of Apple than desktop publishing." [38]
PowerPoint 1.0 for Macintosh shipped from manufacturing on April 20, 1987, and the first production run of 10,000 units was sold out.[39] By early 1987, Microsoft was starting to plan a new application to create presentations, an activity led by Jeff Raikes, who was head of marketing for the Applications Division.[40] Microsoft assigned an internal
group to write a specification and plan for a new presentation product.[41] They contemplated an acquisition to speed up development, and in early 1987 Microsoft sent a letter of intent to acquire Dave Winer's product called MORE, an outlining program that could print its outlines as bullet charts.[42] During this preparatory activity Raikes
discovered that a program specifically to make overhead presentations was already being developed by Forethought, Inc., and that it was nearly completed.[40] Raikes and others visited Forethought on February 6, 1987, for a confidential demonstration.[26]:173 Raikes and others visited Forethought, Inc., and that it was nearly completed.[40] Raikes and others visited Forethought on February 6, 1987, for a confidential demonstration.
Gates, who was initially skeptical:[40] I thought, "software to do overheads—that's a great idea." I came back to see Bill. I said, "Bill, I think we really ought to do this;" and Bill said, "No, no, no, that's just a feature of Microsoft Word, it's a whole genre
of how people do these presentations." And, to his credit, he listened to me and ultimately allowed me to go forward and ... buy this company in Silicon Valley called Forethought, its initial press was favorable; the Wall Street Journal reported on early reactions: "I
see about one product a year I get this excited about, says Amy Hora, a consultant in Bala Cynwyd, Pa. 'People will buy a Macintosh just to get access to this product.'"[43] On April 28, 1987, a week after shipment, a group of Microsoft's senior executives spent another day at Forethought to hear about initial PowerPoint sales on Macintosh and plans
for Windows.[26]:191 The following day, Microsoft sent a letter of intent to acquire Forethought.[45] As requested in that letter of intent, Robert Gaskins from Forethought went to Redmond for a one-on-one meeting with Bill
Gates in early June 1987, [26]: 197 and by the end of July an agreement was concluded for an acquisition. The New York Times reported: [46] ... July 30, 1987—The Microsoft Corporation announced its first significant software acquisition today, paying $14 million [$38.7 million in present-day terms[47]] for Forethought Inc. of Sunnyvale, Calif.
Forethought makes a program called PowerPoint that allows users of Apple Macintosh computers to make overhead transparencies or flip charts. ... [T]he acquisition of Forethought is the first significant one for Microsoft, which is based in Redmond, Wash. Forethought is the first significant one for Microsoft a Silicon Valley presence. The unit
 will be headed by Robert Gaskins. Forethought's vice president of product development. Microsoft's president Ion Shirley offered his company's motivation for the acquisition: "We made this deal primarily because of our belief in desktop presentations as a product category. ... Forethought was first to market with a product in this category."[48]
Microsoft had 50% market share in Macintosh applications, and led in three categories; Raikes said that after the acquisition it would lead in five categories. (Forethought distributed the database Filemaker, which Microsoft wanted to continue marketing.) The company intended for Forethought to be its Silicon Valley base to develop and market
future graphics software,[49] so set up within its Applications Division, an independent "Graphics Business Unit" for PowerPoint, the first Microsoft application group distant from the main Redmond location. The company hoped to hire employees uninterested in living in Washington state.[48] All the PowerPoint people from Forethought joined
Microsoft, and the new location was headed by Robert Gaskins, with Dennis Austin and Thomas Rudkin leading development. PowerPoint 1.0 for Macintosh was modified to indicate the new Microsoft ownership and continued to be sold. A year after the acquisition, Gaskins reported that all seven Forethought PowerPoint employees had stayed with
Microsoft, and the Graphics Business Unit had hired 12 employees, many of whom did not want to move to Redmond. The GBU had moved to a new location on Sand Hill Road in Menlo Park, California; it was much larger than needed for 19 people, but Gaskins wrote that he and Microsoft wanted future capacity as the company grew in Silicon Valley.
[50] A new PowerPoint 2.0 for Macintosh, adding color 35 mm slides, shipped in May 1988,[50] and again received good reviews.[51] The same time as Windows 3.0.[52] Much of the color technology was the result of a joint development
partnership with Genigraphics, the dominant presentation services company. [53] PowerPoint 3.0, which was shipped in 1992 for both Windows and Mac, added live video for projectors and monitors, with the result that PowerPoint was thereafter used for delivering presentations as well as for preparing them. This was at first an alternative to
overhead transparencies and 35 mm slides, but over time would come to replace them. [54] See also: History of Microsoft Office PowerPoint 2.0 for Windows
appeared, a year later, it was part of a similar Office bundle for Windows, which was offered in late 1990.[56] Both of these were bundling promotions, in which the independent applications were packaged together and offered for a lower total price.[55][56] PowerPoint 3.0 (1992) was again separately specified and developed,[14] and was advertised
and sold separately from Office.[57] It was, as before, included in Microsoft Office 3.0, both for Windows and the corresponding version for Macintosh.[58] A plan to integrate the applications themselves more tightly had been indicated as early as February 1991, toward the end of PowerPoint 3.0 development, in an internal memo by Bill Gates:[59]
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Another important question is what portion of our applications sales over time will be a set of applications versus a single product. ... Please assume that we should position the "OFFICE" as our most important
application. The move from bundling separate products to integrated development began with PowerPoint 4.0, developed in 1993-1994 under new management from Redmond.[60] The PowerPoint group in Silicon Valley was reorganized from the independent "Graphics Business Unit" (GBU) to become the "Graphics Product Unit" (GPU) for Office,
and PowerPoint 4.0 changed to adopt a converged user interface and other components shared with the change approvingly: "PowerPoint 4.0 has been re-engineered from the ground up to resemble and work with the latest applications in Office: Word 6.0, Excel 5.0,
and Access 2.0. The integration is so good, you'll have to look twice to make sure you're running PowerPoint 3.0 (skipping 5.0 and 6.0) so that all the components of Office would share the
same major version number.[62] Although PowerPoint by this point had become part of the integrated Microsoft Office product, its development remained in Silicon Valley. Succeeding versions of PowerPoint introduced important changes, particularly version 12.0 (2007) which had a very different shared Office "ribbon" user interface, and a new
shared Office XML-based file format.[63] This marked the 20th anniversary of PowerPoint, and Microsoft held an event to commemorate that anniversary at its Silicon Valley Campus for the PowerPoint team there. Special guests were Robert Gaskins, Dennis Austin, and Thomas Rudkin, and the featured speaker was Jeff Raikes, all from PowerPoint
1.0 days, 20 years before.[64] Since then major development of PowerPoint 2016 have made it possible to ship versions of PowerPoint 2016 for Windows, Mac, iOS, Android, and web access nearly simultaneously,[citation needed] and to release new
features on an almost monthly schedule.[65] PowerPoint development is still carried out in Silicon Valley as of 2017[update].[66] In 2010, Jeff Raikes, who had most recently been President of the Business Division of Microsoft (including responsibility for Office),[67] observed: "of course, today we know that PowerPoint is oftentimes the number two—
or in some cases even the number one—most-used tool" among the applications in Office.[40] PowerPoint's initial sales were about 40,000 copies in 1989, all for Macintosh.[68] PowerPoint's market share in its first three years was a tiny part of the total presentation
market, which was very heavily dominated by MS-DOS applications on PCs.[69] The market leaders on MS-DOS in 1986[71]) in first place, and Lotus Freelance Plus (also introduced by Software Publishing in 1986[72]) as a strong second.[73] They were competing with more than a dozen other
MS-DOS presentation products, [74] and Microsoft did not develop a PowerPoint for Microsoft, later recalled: "By 1990, it looked like it wasn't a very smart idea [for Microsoft to have acquired PowerPoint], because not very many
people were using PowerPoint."[40] This began to change when the first version for Windows, PowerPoint 2.0, brought sales up to about 200,000 copies in 1991, with Windows units outselling Macintosh.[68]: 403 PowerPoint sold about 1 million copies in 1992, of which about 80 percent were for Windows and
about 20 percent for Macintosh,[68]:403 and in 1992 PowerPoint's market share of worldwide presentation graphics software sales was reported as 63 percent.[68]:404 By the last six months of 1992, PowerPoint revenue was running at a rate of over $100 million annually ($277 million in present-day terms[47]).[68]:405 [76] Sales of PowerPoint annually ($278 million annually ($279 million in present-day terms[47]).[68]:405 [76] Sales of PowerPoint annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($280 million annually ($2
doubled to about 2 million copies in 1993, of which about 90 percent were for Windows and about 10 percent for Macintosh,[68]:403 and in 1993 PowerPoint's market share of worldwide presentation graphics software sales was reported as 78 percent.[68]:404 By
1997 PowerPoint sales had doubled again, to more than 4 million copies annually, representing 85 percent of the world market.[77] Also in 1997, an internal publication from the PowerPoint group said that by then over 20 million copies of PowerPoint were in use, and that total revenues from PowerPoint over its first ten years (1987 to 1996) had
already exceeded $1 billion.[78] Since the late 1990s, PowerPoint's market share of total world presentation software has been estimated at 95 percent by both industry and academic sources.[79] The earliest version of PowerPoint (1987 for Macintosh) could be used to print black and white pages to be photocopied onto sheets of transparent film for
projection from overhead projectors, and to print speaker's notes and audience handouts; the next version (1988 for Macintosh, 1990 for Windows) was extended to also produce color 35mm slides by communicating a file over a modem to a Genigraphics imaging center with slides returned by overnight delivery for projection from slide projectors.
PowerPoint was used for planning and preparing a presentation, but not for delivering it (apart from previewing it on a computer screen, or distributing printed paper copies).[80] The operation of PowerPoint was extended to also deliver a presentation by
producing direct video output to digital projectors or large monitors.[80] In 1992 video projection of presentations was rare and expensive, and practically unknown from a laptop computer. Robert Gaskins, one of the creators of PowerPoint, says he publicly demonstrated that use for the first time at a large Microsoft meeting held in Paris on February
25, 1992, by using an unreleased development build of PowerPoint 3.0 running on an early pre-production sample of a powerful new color laptop and feeding a professional auditorium video projection had become the dominant mode of use, replacing transparencies and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm slides and 35mm sl
their projectors.[81]:410-414[82] As a result, the meaning of "PowerPoint presentation" had come to refer to a presentation made using a PowerPoint slideshow projected from a computer. Although the PowerPoint software had been used to
generate transparencies for over a decade, this usage was not typically encompassed by a common understanding of the term. In contemporary operation, PowerPoint is used to create a file (called a "presentation" or "deck") containing a sequence of pages (called "slides" in the app) which usually have a consistent style (from template masters), and
which may contain information imported from other apps or created in PowerPoint, including text, bullet lists, tables, charts, drawn shapes, images, audio clips, video clips, animations of elements, and animated transitions between slides, plus attached notes for each slide. [84] After such a file is created, typical operation is to present it as a slide
show using a portable computer, where the presentation file is stored on the computer or available from a network, and the computer's screen shows a "presenter view" with current slide, and other information.[85] Video is sent from the computer to one or more external digital projectors or monitors,
showing only the current slide to the audience, with sequencing controlled by the speaker at the computer. A smartphone remote control built in to PowerPoint for iOS (optionally controlled from Apple Watch)[86] and for Android[87] allows the presenter to control the show from elsewhere in the room. In addition to a computer slide show projected
to a live audience by a speaker, PowerPoint can be used to deliver a presentation in a number of other ways: Displayed on the screen of the presentation computer or tablet (for a very small group)[88] Printed for distribution as paper documents (in several formats)[89] Distributed as files for private viewing, even on computers without PowerPoint[90]
Packaged for distribution on CD or a network, including linked and embedded data[91] Transmitted as a live broadcast presentation over the web[92] Embedded in a web page or blog[93] Shared on social networks such as Facebook or Twitter[94] Set up as a self-running unattended display[95] Recorded as video/audio (H.264/AAC), to be distributed
as for any other video[96] Some of these ways of using PowerPoint have been studied by JoAnne Yates and Wanda Orlikowski of the MIT Sloan School of Management:[83] The standard form of such presentations involves a single person standing before a group of people, talking and using the PowerPoint slideshow to project visual aids onto a screen.
 ... In practice, however, presentations are not always delivered in this mode. In our studies, we often found that the presenter sat at a table with a small group of people and walked them through a "deck", composed of paper copies of the slides. In some cases, decks were simply distributed to individuals, without even a walk-through or discussion. ...
Other variations in the form included sending the PowerPoint file electronically to another site and talking through the slides over an audio or video conference) as both parties viewed the slides over an audio or video conference are times. They found
that some of these ways of using PowerPoint could influence the content of presentation, and thus need considerably more content than they would have if they were intended for projection by a speaker who would orally provide additional details and
nuance about content and context."[83] PowerPoint Mobile is included with Windows Mobile 5.0. It is a presentation program capable of reading notes, editing text, and rearranging slides. It can't create new presentations.[97][98] Versions of
PowerPoint Mobile for Windows Phone 7 can also watch presentation broadcasts streamed from the Internet. [99] In 2015, Microsoft released PowerPoint Mobile for Windows 10 as a universal app. In this version of PowerPoint documents.
Microsoft Office § Office on the web PowerPoint for the web is a free lightweight version of Microsoft Excel and Microsoft Excel and Microsoft Word. PowerPoint for the web does not support inserting or editing charts, equations, or audio or video stored on your PC, but they
are all displayed in the presentation if they were added in using a desktop app. Some elements, like WordArt effects or more advanced animations and transitions, are not displayed at all, although they are preserved in the decktop app.
as well as having limited printing options. [101] A PowerPoint presentation in progress PowerPoint was originally targeted just for business presentations. Robert Gaskins, who was responsible for its design, has written about his intended customers: "... I did not target other existing large groups of users of presentations, such as school teachers or
military officers. ... I also did not plan to target people who were not existing users of presentations ... such as clergy and school children ... . Our focus was purely on business people had for a long time made presentations for sales calls and for
internal company communications, and PowerPoint produced the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same formats in the same 
sales accelerated, to a rate of about 4 million copies annually, for worldwide market share of 85 percent.[103] The increase in business use has been attributed to "network effects", whereby additional users of PowerPoint in a company or an industry increased its salience and value to other users.[104] Not everyone immediately approved of the
greater use of PowerPoint for presentations, even in business. CEOs who very early were reported to discourage or ban PowerPoint presentations at internal business meetings included Lou Gerstner (at IBM, in 1993),[105] Scott McNealy (at Sun Microsystems, in 1996),[106] and Steve Jobs (at Apple, in 1997).[107] But even so, Rich Gold, a scholar
who studied corporate presentation use at Xerox PARC, could write in 1999: "Within today's corporation, if you want to communicate an idea ... you use PowerPoint was becoming dominant in business settings, it was also being adopted for uses beyond business: "Personal computing ... scaled up the production
of presentations. ... The result has been the rise of presentation culture. In an information society, nearly everyone presents."[109] In 1998, at about the same time that Gold was pronouncing PowerPoint's ubiquity in business, the influential Bell Labs engineer Robert W. Lucky could already write about broader uses:[110] ... the world has run amok
with the giddy power of presentation graphics. A new language is in the air, and it is codified in PowerPoint. ... In a family discussion about what to do on a given evening, for example, I feel like pulling out my laptop and giving a Vugraph presentation... In church, I am surprised that the preachers haven't caught on yet. ... How have we gotten on so
long without PowerPoint? Over a decade or so, beginning in the mid-1990s, PowerPoint began to be used in many communication situations, well beyond its original business presentation uses, to include teaching in schools[111] and in universities,[112] lecturing in scientific meetings[113] (and preparing their related poster sessions[114]),
worshipping in churches,[115] making legal arguments in courtrooms,[116] displaying supertitles in theaters,[117] driving helmet-mounted displays in spacesuits for NASA astronauts,[118] giving military briefings,[119] issuing governmental reports,[120] undertaking diplomatic negotiations,[121][122] writing novels,[123] giving architectural
demonstrations,[124] prototyping website designs,[125] creating animated video games,[126] editing images,[127] creating art projects,[128] and even as a substitute for writing general business documents.[130] By 2003, it seemed that PowerPoint was being used everywhere
Julia Keller reported for the Chicago Tribune: [131] PowerPoint ... is one of the most pervasive and ubiquitous technological tools ever concocted. In less than a decade, it has revolutionized the worlds of business, education, science, and communications, swiftly becoming the standard for just about anything to
just about anybody else. From corporate middle managers reporting on production goals to 4th-graders fashioning a show-and-tell on the French and Indian War to church pastors explicating the seven deadly sins ... PowerPoint seems poised for world domination. As uses broadened, cultural awareness of PowerPoint grew and commentary about it
 began to appear. "With the widespread adoption of PowerPoint came complaints ... often very general statements reflecting dissatisfaction with modern media and communication practices as well as the dysfunctions of organizational culture."[132] Indications of this awareness included increasing mentions of PowerPoint use in the Dilbert comic
strips of Scott Adams,[133] comic parodies of poor or inappropriate use such as the Gettysburg Address in PowerPoint,[134][135] or summaries of Shakespeare's Hamlet and Nabokov's Lolita in PowerPoint, especially about how to use it.[137][138] Out of all the analyses of
PowerPoint over a quarter of a century, at least three general themes emerged as categories of reaction to its broader use: (1) "Use it differently": make a major change to a PowerPoint style that is simpler and
pictorial, turning the presentation toward a performance, more like a Steve Jobs keynote; [20] and (3) "Use it better": retain much of the conventional PowerPoint style but learn to avoid making many kinds of mistakes that can interfere with communication. [21] See also: Edward Tufte and Anti-PowerPoint Party An early reaction was that the broader
use of PowerPoint was a mistake, and should be reversed. An influential example of this came from Edward Tufte, an authority on information design, who has been a professor of political science, statistics, and computer science at Princeton and Yale, but is best known for his self-published books on data visualization, which have sold nearly 2 million to the computer science at Princeton and Yale, but is best known for his self-published books on data visualization, which have sold nearly 2 million to the computer science at Princeton and Yale, but is best known for his self-published books on data visualization, which have sold nearly 2 million to the computer science at Princeton and Yale, but is best known for his self-published books on data visualization, which have sold nearly 2 million to the computer science at Princeton and Yale, but is best known for his self-published books on data visualization.
copies as of 2014.[139] In 2003, he published a widely-read booklet titled The Cognitive Style of PowerPoint, revised in 2006.[19] Tufte found a number of problems with the "cognitive style" of PowerPoint, many of which he attributed to the standard default style templates:[19] PowerPoint's convenience for some presenters is costly to the content
and the audience. These costs arise from the cognitive style characteristics of the standard default PP presentation: foreshortening of evidence and thought, low spatial resolution, an intensely hierarchical single-path structure as the model for organizing every type of content, breaking up narratives and data into slides and minimal fragments, rapid
temporal sequencing of thin information rather than focused spatial analysis, conspicuous chartjunk and PP Phluff, branding of slides with logotypes, a preoccupation with format not content, incompetent designs for data graphics and tables, and a smirky commercialism that turns information into a sales pitch and presenters into marketeers [italics
in original]. Tufte particularly advised against using PowerPoint for reporting scientific analyses, using as a dramatic example some slides made during the flight of the space shuttle Columbia after it had been damaged by an accident at liftoff, slides which poorly communicated the engineers' limited understanding of what had happened.[19]:8-14
For such technical presentations, and for most occasions apart from its initial domain of sales presentations, according to Tufte, it would be better to substitute high-resolution graphics or concise prose documents as handouts for the audience to study and discuss, providing a great
deal more detail.[19] Many commentators enthusiastically joined in Tufte's vivid criticism of PowerPoint uses,[140] and at a conference held in 2013 (a decade after Tufte's booklet appeared) one paper claimed that "Despite all the criticism about his work, Tufte can be considered as the single most influential author in the discourse on PowerPoint.
While his approach was not rigorous from a research perspective, his articles received wide resonance with the public at large ... "[141] There were also others who disagreed with Tufte's assertion that the PowerPoint program reduces the quality of presenters' thoughts: Steven Pinker, professor of psychology at MIT and later Harvard, had earlier
argued that "If anything, PowerPoint, if used well, would ideally reflect the way we think." [142] Pinker later reinforced this opinion: "Any general opposition to PowerPoint is just dumb, ... It's like denouncing lectures, slide shows, chalk talks,
and so on."[143] Much of the early commentary, on all sides, was "informal" and "anecdotal", because empirical research had been limited.[144] See also: Richard E. Mayer and Steve Jobs Keynotes A second reaction to PowerPoint use was to say that PowerPoint can be used well, but only by substantially changing its style of use. This reaction is
exemplified by Richard E. Mayer, a professor of psychology at the University of California, Santa Barbara, who has studied cognition and learning, particularly the design of educational multimedia, and who has published more than 500 publications, including over 30 books.[145] Mayer's theme has been that "In light of the science, it is up to us to
make a fundamental shift in our thinking—we can no longer expect people to struggle to try to adapt to our PowerPoint habits. Instead, we have to change our PowerPoint slides was too low, perhaps only 40 words on a
slide, leading to over-simplified messages; [146] Mayer responded that his empirical research showed exactly the opposite, that the amount of text on PowerPoint overload that impeded understanding during presentations. [147] Mayer suggested a few
major changes from traditional PowerPoint formats:[20] replacing brief slide titles with longer "headlines" expressing complete ideas; showing more slides but simpler ones; removing almost all text including nearly all bullet lists (reserving the text for the spoken narration); using larger, higher-quality, and more important graphics and photographs;
removing all extraneous decoration, backgrounds, logos and identifications, everything but the essential message. Mayer's ideas are claimed by Carmine Gallo to have been reflected in Steve Jobs's presentations: "Mayer outlined fundamental principles of multimedia design based on what scientists know about cognitive functioning. Steve Jobs's slides
adhere to each of Mayer's principles ... ."[148]:92 Though not unique to Jobs, many people saw the style for the first time in Jobs's famous product introductions.[149] Steve Jobs would have been using Apple's Keynote, which was designed for Jobs's famous product introductions.[149] Steve Jobs would have been using Apple's Keynote, which was designed for Jobs's famous product introductions.[149] Steve Jobs would have been using Apple's Keynote, which was designed for Jobs's famous product introductions.[149] Steve Jobs would have been using Apple's Keynote, which was designed for Jobs's famous product introductions.[149] Steve Jobs would have been using Apple is the first time in Jobs's famous product introductions.[149] Steve Jobs would have been using Apple is the first time in Jobs's famous product introductions.[149] Steve Jobs would have been using Apple is the first time in Jobs's famous product introductions.[149] Steve Jobs would have been using Apple is the first time in Jobs's famous product introductions.[149] Steve Jobs would have been using Apple is the first time in Jobs's famous product introductions.[149] Steve Jobs would have been using Apple is the first time in Jobs's famous product introductions.[149] Steve Jobs would have been using Apple is the first time in Jobs's famous product introductions.[149] Steve Jobs would have been using Apple is the first time in Jobs's famous product introductions.[149] Steve Jobs would have been using Apple is the first time in Jobs's famous product introductions.[149] Steve Jobs would have been using Apple is the first time in Jobs's famous product introductions.[149] Steve Jobs would have been using Apple is the first time in Jobs's famous product introductions.[149] Steve Jobs would have been using Apple is the first time in Jobs would have been using Apple in Jobs would have been using Apple in Jobs would have been using Apple in Jobs would have been using Apple in Jobs would have been using Apple in Jobs would have been using Apple in Jobs would have bee
of presentation software you use (PowerPoint, Keynote, etc.) ... all the techniques apply equally to PowerPoint and Keynote presentation software—it's everywhere ... it's safe to say that the number of Keynote presentations is minuscule in comparison
with PowerPoint. Although most presentation designers who are familiar with both formats prefer to work in the more elegant Keynote system, those same designers will tell you that the majority of their client work is done in PowerPoint."[148]:44 Consistent with its association with Steve Jobs's keynotes, a response to this style has been that it is
particularly effective for "ballroom-style presentations" (as often given in conference center ballrooms) where a celebrated and practiced speaker addresses a large passive audience, but less appropriate for "conference com-style presentations" which are often recurring internal business meetings for in-depth discussion with motivated counterparts
[150] See also: Stephen Kosslyn A third reaction to PowerPoint use was to conclude that the standard style is capable of being used well, but that many small points need to be executed carefully, to avoid impeding understanding. This kind of analysis is particularly associated with Stephen Kosslyn, a cognitive neuroscientist who specializes in the
psychology of learning and visual communication, and who has been head of the department of psychology at Harvard, has been Director of Stanford's Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, and has published some 300 papers and 14 books.[151] Kosslyn presented a set of psychological principles of "human perception, memory, and
comprehension" that "appears to capture the major points of agreement among researchers."[152] He reports that his experiments support the idea that it is not intuitive or obvious how to create effective PowerPoint presentations that conform to those agreed principles, and that even small differences that might not seem significant to a presenter
can produce very different results in audiences' understanding. For this reason, Kosslyn says, users need specific education to be able to identify best ways to avoid "flaws and failures":[152] Specifically, we hypothesized and found that the psychological principles are often violated in PowerPoint slideshows across different fields ..., that some types of
presentation flaws are noticeable and annoying to audience members ..., and that observers have difficulty identifying many violations in graphical displays in individual slides .... These studies converge in painting the following picture: PowerPoint presentations are commonly flawed; some types of flaws are more common than others; flaws are not
 isolated to one domain or context; and, although some types of flaws annoy the audience, flaws at the level of slide design are not always obvious to an untrained observer ... . The many "flaws and failures" identified were those "likely to disrupt the comprehension or memory of the material." Among the most common examples were "Bulleted items
are not presented individually, growing the list from the top to the bottom," "More than four bulleted items appear in a single list," "More than two lines are used per bulleted sentence," and "Words are not large enough (i.e., greater than 20 point) to be easily seen." Among audience reactions common problems reported were "Speakers read word-for-
word from notes or from the slides themselves," "The slides contained too much material to absorb before the next slide was presented," and "The main point was obscured by lots of irrelevant detail." [152] Kosslyn observes that these findings could help to explain why the many studies of the instructional effectiveness of PowerPoint have been
inconclusive and conflicting, if there were differences in the quality of the presentations tested in different studies that went unobserved because "many may feel that 'good design' is intuitively clear."[152] In 2007 Kosslyn wrote a book about PowerPoint, in which he suggested a very large number of fairly modest changes to PowerPoint styles and
gave advice on recommended ways of using PowerPoint. [21] In a later second book about PowerPoint program as a medium; rather, I claim that the problem lies in how it is
popular with young tech-savvy users as it is with the Baby Boomers," with about four out of five saying that "PowerPoint, with its capacity to be highly visual, bridges the wordy world of yesterday with the visual future of tomorrow."[154] Also in 2017, the Managerial
Communication Group of MIT Sloan School of Management polled their incoming MBA students, finding that "results underscore just how differently this generation communicates as compared with older workers." [155] Fewer than half of respondents reported doing any meaningful, longer-form writing at work, and even that minority mostly did so
very infrequently, but "85 percent of students named producing presentations as a meaningful part of their job responsibilities. Two-thirds report that they present on a daily or weekly basis—so it's no surprise that in-person presentations is the top skill they hope to improve."[155] One of the researchers concluded: "We're not likely to see future
workplaces with long-form writing. The trend is toward presentations and slides, and we don't see any sign of that slowing down."[155] Use of PowerPoint by the U.S. military services began slowly, because they were invested in mainframe computers, MS-DOS PCs and specialized military-specification graphic output devices, all of which PowerPoint
did not support.[156] But because of the strong military tradition of presenting briefings, as soon as they acquired the computers needed to run it, PowerPoint for Windows appeared, it was already identified as an important feature of U.S. military.[157] By 2000, ten years after PowerPoint for Windows appeared, it was already identified as an important feature of U.S. military.[157] By 2000, ten years after PowerPoint for Windows appeared, it was already identified as an important feature of U.S. military.[157] By 2000, ten years after PowerPoint for Windows appeared, it was already identified as an important feature of U.S. military.[157] By 2000, ten years after PowerPoint for Windows appeared, it was already identified as an important feature of U.S. military.[157] By 2000, ten years after PowerPoint for Windows appeared, it was already identified as an important feature of U.S. military.[157] By 2000, ten years after PowerPoint for Windows appeared, it was already identified as an important feature of U.S. military.[157] By 2000, ten years after PowerPoint feature of U.S. military.[157] By 2000, ten years after PowerPoint feature of U.S. military.[157] By 2000, ten years after PowerPoint feature of U.S. military.[157] By 2000, ten years after PowerPoint feature of U.S. military.[157] By 2000, ten years after PowerPoint feature of U.S. military.[157] By 2000, ten years after PowerPoint feature of U.S. military.[157] By 2000, ten years after PowerPoint feature of U.S. military.[157] By 2000, ten years after PowerPoint feature of U.S. military.[157] By 2000, ten years after PowerPoint feature of U.S. military.[157] By 2000, ten years after PowerPoint feature of U.S. military.[157] By 2000, ten years after PowerPoint feature of U.S. military.[157] By 2000, ten years after PowerPoint feature of U.S. military.[157] By 2000, ten years after PowerPoint feature of U.S. military.[157] By 2000, ten years after PowerPoint feature of U.S. military.[157] By 2000, ten years after PowerPoint feature of U.S. military.[157] 
story in the Wall Street Journal: [158] Old-fashioned slide briefings, designed to update generals on troop movements, have been a staple of the military since World War II. But in only a few short years PowerPoint has
unleashed a blizzard of jazzy but often incoherent visuals. Instead of drawing up a dozen slides on a legal pad and running them over to the graphics department, captains and colonels now can create hundreds of slides in a few hours without ever leaving their desks. If the spirit moves them they can build in gunfire sound effects and images that
explode like land mines. ... PowerPoint has become such an ingrained part of the defense culture that it has seeped into the military lexicon. "PowerPoint Ranger" is a derogatory term for a desk-bound bureaucrat more adept at making slides than tossing grenades. U.S. military use of PowerPoint may have influenced its use by armed forces of other
countries: "Foreign armed services also are beginning to get in on the act. 'You can't speak with the U.S. military without knowing PowerPoint,' says Margaret Hayes, an instructor at National Defense University in Washington D.C., who teaches Latin American military officers how to use the software."[158] After another 10 years, in 2010 (and again
on its front page) the New York Times reported that PowerPoint use in the military was then "a military tool that has spun out of control":[159] Like an insurgency, PowerPoint has crept into the daily lives of military was then "a military commanders and reached the level of near obsession. The amount of time expended on PowerPoint, the Microsoft presentation program
of computer-generated charts, graphs and bullet points, has made it a running joke in the Pentagon and in Iraq and Afghanistan. ... Commanders say that behind all the PowerPoint jokes are serious concerns that the program stifles discussion, critical thinking and thoughtful decision-making. Not least, it ties up junior officers ... in the daily
preparation of slides, be it for a Joint Staff meeting in Washington or for a platoon leader's pre-mission combat briefing in a remote pocket of Afghanistan. The New York Times account went on to say that as a result some U.S. generals had banned the use of PowerPoint in their operations:[159] "PowerPoint makes us stupid," Gen. James N. Mattis of
the Marine Corps, the Joint Forces commander, said this month at a military conference in North Carolina. (He spoke without PowerPoint presentations when he led the successful effort to secure the northern Iraqi city of Tal Afar in 2005, followed up at the same conference by likening PowerPoint.) Brig. Gen. H. R. McMaster, who banned PowerPoint presentations when he led the successful effort to secure the northern Iraqi city of Tal Afar in 2005, followed up at the same conference by likening PowerPoint.)
to an internal threat. "It's dangerous because it can create the illusion of understanding and the illusion of control," General McMaster said in a telephone interview afterward. "Some problems in the world are not bullet-izable." Several incidents, about the same time, gave wide currency to discussions by serving military officers describing excessive
PowerPoint use and the organizational culture that encouraged it.[160][161][162] In response to the New York Times story, Peter Norvig and Stephen M. Kosslyn sent a joint letter to the editor stressing the institutional culture of the military: "... many military personnel bemoan the overuse and misuse of PowerPoint. ... The problem is not in the tool
itself, but in the way that people use it—which is partly a result of how institutions promote misuse."[163] The two generals who had been mentioned in 2017, when James N. Mattis became U.S. Secretary of Defense,[164] and H. R. McMaster was
appointed as U.S. National Security Advisor. [165] Musician David Byrne has been using PowerPoint as a medium for art for years, producing a book and DVD and showing at galleries his PowerPoint, the ubiquitous presentation software, as an art medium for a number of
years. It started off as a joke (this software is a symbol of corporate salesmanship, or lack thereof) but then the work took on a life of its own as I realized I could create piece styled as a PowerPoint presentation. When he presented it in
Berkeley, on March 8, 2005, the University of California news service reported: "Byrne also defended [PowerPoint's] appeal as more than just a business tool—as a medium for art and theater. His talk was titled 'I V PowerPoint's appeal as more than just a business tool—as a medium for art and theater. His talk was titled 'I V PowerPoint's appeal as more than just a business tool—as a medium for art and theater. His talk was titled 'I V PowerPoint's appeal as more than just a business tool—as a medium for art and theater. His talk was titled 'I V PowerPoint's appeal as more than just a business tool—as a medium for art and theater. His talk was titled 'I V PowerPoint's appeal as more than just a business tool—as a medium for art and theater. His talk was titled 'I V PowerPoint's appeal as more than just a business tool—as a medium for art and theater. His talk was titled 'I V PowerPoint's appeal as more than just a business tool—as a medium for art and theater. His talk was titled 'I V PowerPoint's appeal as more than just a business tool—as a medium for art and theater. His talk was titled 'I V PowerPoint's appeal as more than just a business tool—as a medium for art and theater. His talk was titled 'I V PowerPoint's appeal as more than just a business tool—as a medium for art and theater. His talk was titled 'I V PowerPoint's appeal as more than just a business tool—as a medium for art and theater.
foundation for 'presentational theater,' with roots in Brechtian drama and Asian puppet theater, 'girland's and academics. I was terrified. The guys that originally turned PowerPoint into a program were there, what were there, what were there, what were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the program were the pro
THEY gonna think? ... [Gaskins] did tell me afterwards that he liked the PowerPoint as theater idea, which was a relief."[168] The expressions "PowerPoint Art" or "pptArt" are used to define a contemporary Italian artistic movement which believes that the corporate world can be a unique and exceptional source of inspiration for the artist.[169][170]
They say: "The pptArt name refers to PowerPoint, the symbolic and abstract language developed by the corporate world which has become a universal and highly symbolic communication system beyond cultures and borders."[171] The wide use of PowerPoint had, by 2010, given rise to " ... a subculture of PowerPoint enthusiasts [that] is teaching the
old application new tricks, and may even be turning a dry presentation format into a full-fledged artistic medium, [172] by using PowerPoint Viewer is the name for a series of small free application programs to be used on computers without PowerPoint installed, to view,
project, or print (but not create or edit) presentations. [174] The first version was introduced with PowerPoint 3.0 in 1992, to enable electronic presentations to be projected using conference-room computers and to be freely distributed; on Windows, it took advantage of the new feature of embedding TrueType fonts within PowerPoint presentation
 files to make such distribution easier.[175] The same kind of viewer app was shipped with PowerPoint 3.0 for Macintosh, also in 1992.[176] Beginning with PowerPoint 2003, a feature called "Package for CD" automatically managed all linked video and audio files plus needed fonts when exporting a presentation to a disk or flash drive or network
location,[177] and also included a copy of a revised PowerPoint Viewer application so that the result could be presented in conjunction with PowerPoint 2010, but it can also be used to view newer presentations created in PowerPoint 2013 and
PowerPoint 2016. ... All transitions, videos and effects appear and behave the same when viewed using PowerPoint 97 and later.[174] The latest version that runs on Macintosh is PowerPoint 98 Viewer for the Classic Mac OS and Classic
Environment, for Macs supporting System 7.5 to Mac OS X Tiger (10.4).[179] It can open presentations only from PowerPoint Viewer on Windows.[180] As of May 2018[update], the last versions of PowerPoint Viewer for all platforms have been
retired by Microsoft; they are no longer available for download and no longer receive security updates. [181] The final PowerPoint Viewer for Windows (2010)[182] and the final PowerPoint Viewer for Windows 10 PCs,
download the free ... PowerPoint Mobile application from the Windows 5 or Windows 7 or Windows 7 or Windows 7 or Windows 7 or Windows 7 or Windows 7 or Windows 8/8.1 PCs, upload the file to OneDrive and view it for free using ... PowerPoint Mobile application from the Windows 7 or Windows 7 or Windows 7 or Windows 7 or Windows 7 or Windows 7 or Windows 8/8.1 PCs, upload the file to OneDrive and view it for free using ... PowerPoint Mobile application from the Windows 7 or Windows 7 or Windows 8/8.1 PCs, upload the file to OneDrive and view it for free using ... PowerPoint Mobile application from the Windows 7 or Windows 7 or Windows 7 or Windows 8/8.1 PCs, upload the file to OneDrive and view it for free using ... PowerPoint Mobile application from the Windows 8/8.1 PCs, upload the file to OneDrive and view it for free using ... PowerPoint Mobile application from the Windows 8/8.1 PCs, upload the file to OneDrive and view it for free using ... PowerPoint Mobile application from the Windows 8/8.1 PCs and the file to OneDrive and view it for free using ... PowerPoint Mobile application from the Windows 8/8.1 PCs and the file to OneDrive and view it for free using ... PowerPoint Mobile application from the Windows 8/8.1 PCs and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and the file to OneDrive and t
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and-white Macintosh for laser printing. Presenters could now directly control their own overheads and would no longer have to work through the person with the typewriter. PowerPoint handled the task of making the overheads all look alike; one change reformats them all. Typographic fonts were better than an Orator typeball, and charts and
diagrams could be imported from MacDraw, MacPaint, and Excel, thanks to the new Mac clipboard."[241] System requirements: (Mac) Original Macintosh or better, System 1.0 or higher, 512K RAM.[242] PowerPoint 2.0 For Macintosh: May 1988;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: May 1980;[187] for Windows: M
Innovations included: color, more word processing features, find and replace, spell checking, color scheme for presentations, guide to color selection, ability to change color scheme retrospectively, shaded coloring for fills. [239] "It added color scheme retrospectively, shaded coloring for fills. [239] "It added color scheme retrospectively, shaded coloring for fills. [239] "It added color scheme retrospectively, shaded color scheme retrospectively, shaded color scheme retrospectively."
film recorders and photo processing in Genigraphics' labs overnight. Genigraphics was the leading professional service bureau, having developed its own Digital Equipment Corp. PDP-11-based computer systems for its artists. After a short time, though, Genigraphics itself switched to PowerPoint."[241] System requirements: (Mac) Original Macintosh
or better, System 4.1 or higher, 1 MB RAM. (Windows) 286 PC or higher, Windows 3.0, 1 MB RAM. (Windows 3.0, 1 MB RAM.[242] PowerPoint 3.0 For Windows, May 1992;[190] for Mac: September 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992;[190] for Mac: September 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992;[190] for Mac: September 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992;[190] for Mac: September 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992;[190] for Mac: September 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992;[190] for Mac: September 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992;[190] for Mac: September 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992;[190] for Mac: September 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992;[190] for Mac: September 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992;[190] for Mac: September 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Microsoft Office for Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992[191] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows, May 1992[191] Part of Mi
platform, full support for TrueType fonts (new in Windows 3.1), presentation templates, editing in outline view, new drawing, including freeform tool, autoshapes, flip, rotate, scale, align, and transforming imported pictures into their drawing primitives to make them editable, transitions between slides in slide show, progressive builds, incorporating
 sound and video.[239] Animations included "flying bullets" where bullet points "flew" into the slide one by one, and some degree of Pen Computing support was included.[240] "It added video-out to feed the new video projectors, with effects that could replace a bank of synchronized slide projectors. This version added fades, dissolves, and other
transitions, as well as animation of text and pictures, and could incorporate video clips with synchronized audio."[241] System requirements: (Windows 3.1, 2 MB RAM. [242] PowerPoint 4.0 For Windows: February 1994;[192] for Mac: October 1994[193] Part
of Microsoft Office for Windows 4.0 and Microsoft Office for Mac 4.2. Innovations included: autolayouts, Word tables, rehearsal mode, hidden slides, and the "AutoContent Wizard".[240] Introduced a standard "Microsoft Office" look and feel (shared with Word and Excel), with status bar, toolbars, tooltips. Full OLE 2.0 with in-place activation.[239]
System requirements: (Windows) 386 PC or higher, Windows 3.1, 8 MB RAM. (Mac) 68020 Mac or better, System 7 or higher, 8 MB RAM. [242] PowerPoint 7.0 For Windows: July 1995[194] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows 95. Innovations included: new animation effects, real curves and textures, black and white view, autocorrect, insert symbol
meeting support features such as "Meeting Minder".[240] "A complete rewrite of the product from the ground up in C++, full object model with internal VBA programmability".[239] System requirements: (Windows) 386 DX PC or higher, Windows 95, 6 MB RAM.[242] PowerPoint 8.0 For Windows: January 1997;[196] for Mac: March 1998[198] Part
of Microsoft Office for Windows 97 and Microsoft Office 98 Macintosh Edition. Innovations included: "Office Assistant", file compression, save to HTML, "Pack and Go", "AutoClipArt", transparent GIFs.[240] System requirements: (Windows) 486 PC or higher, 8 MB RAM. (Mac) PowerPC Mac or better, 16 MB RAM.[242] PowerPoint 9.0 For Windows:
 June 1999;[200] for Mac: August 2000[201] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows 2000 and Microsoft Office for Mac 2001. Innovations included: three-pane "browser" view (selectable list of slide miniatures or titles, large single slide, notes), autofit text, real tables, presentation conferencing, save to web, picture bullets, animated GIFs, aliased fonts
[240] System requirements: (Windows) Pentium 75MHz+, Windows 95 or higher, 20 MB RAM. (Mac) PowerPC Mac 120MHz+ or better, MacOS 8.5 or higher, minimum 48 MB RAM. [242] PowerPoint 10.0 For Windows: May 2001; [202] for Mac: November 2001[204] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows XP and Microsoft Office for Mac v.X.
Innovations included: install from web, most clipart on web, use of Exchange and SharePoint for storage and collaboration. [202] System requirements: (Windows) Pentium III, Windows 98 or higher, 40 MB RAM. [242] (Mac) OS X 10.1 ("Puma") or later (will not run under OS 9). [243] PowerPoint 11.0 For Windows: October 2003; [205] for Mac: June
2004;[208] for Mobile: May 2005[209] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows 2003 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2004. Innovations included: tools visible to presentation and viewer app to CD.[208] "Microsoft Producer for PowerPoint 2003"
was a free plug-in from Microsoft, using a video camera, "that creates Web page presentations, with talking head narration, coordinated and timed to your existing PowerPoint presentation for imaging as 35mm slides was removed from this version.[245] System
requirements: (Windows) Pentium 233Mhz+, Windows 2000 with SP3 or later, 128 MB RAM.[246] (Mac) Power Mac G3 or better, OS X 10.2.8 or later, 256 MB RAM.[213] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows 2007 and Microsoft Office
for Mac 2008. Innovations included: new user interface ("Office Fluent") employing a changeable "ribbon" of tools across the top to replace menus and toolbars, SmartArt graphics, many graphical improvements in text and drawing, improved "Presenter View" (from 2003), widescreen slide formats. The "AutoContent Wizard" was removed from this
version.[247] A major change in PowerPoint 2007 was from a binary file format, used from 1997 to 2003, to a new XML file format which evolved over further versions. System requirements: (Windows XP with SP2 or later, 256 MB RAM.[248] (Mac) 500 MHz processor or higher, MacOS X 10.4.9 or later, 512 mercons.
MB RAM.[249] PowerPoint 14.0[215] For Windows: June 2010;[214] for Web: June 2010;[217] for Mobile: June 2010;[218] for Mac: November 2010,[219] for Mac: November 2010,[219] for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Windows 2010 and Microsoft Office for Window
reading view, redesign of "Backstage" functions (under File menu), save as video, insert video and for pictures, broadcast slideshow.[250] System requirements: (Windows XP with SP3 or later, 256 MB RAM, 512 MB RAM recommended for video and for pictures, broadcast slideshow.[250] System requirements: (Windows XP with SP3 or later, 256 MB RAM, 512 MB RAM recommended for video and for pictures, broadcast slideshow.[250] System requirements: (Windows XP with SP3 or later, 256 MB RAM, 512 MB RAM recommended for video and for pictures).
[251] (Mac) Intel processor, Mac OS X 10.5.8 or later, 1 GB RAM.[252] for Windows RT: November 2012;[223] for Windows RT: November 2012;[223] for Windows RT: November 2012;[223] for Windows RT: November 2012;[223] for Windows RT: November 2012;[224] for Windows RT: November 2012;[225] for iPhone: June 2013;[226] for Android: July 2013;[227] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for iPhone: June 2013;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for iPhone: June 2013;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for iPhone: June 2013;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for iPhone: June 2013;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Windows RT: November 2012;[228] for Win
November 2014;[230] for Mac: July 2015[232] Part of Microsoft Office for Windows 2013 and Microsoft Office for Mac 2016. Innovations included: Change default slide shape to 16:9 aspect ratio, online collaboration by multiple authors, user interface redesigned for multi-touch screens, improved audio, video, animations, and transitions, further
changes to Presenter View. Clipart collections (and insertion tool) were removed, but available online. [253] [254] System requirements: (Windows 7 or later, 1 GB RAM (32-bit), 2 GB RAM (64-bit). [255] (Mac) Intel processor, Mac OS X 10.10 or later, 4 GB RAM
[256] PowerPoint 16.0 For Android: June 2015;[231] for Mobile: July 2015;[235] for iOS: July 2015;[236] for Windows 2016. Innovations included: "Tell me" to search for program controls, "PowerPoint Designer" pane, Morph transition, real-time
collaboration, "Zoom" to slides or sections in slideshow, [257] and "Presentation of a presenter's spoken words to on-screen captions in any of 60+ languages, with the system analyzing the text of the PowerPoint presentation as context to increase the accuracy and relevance of the translations. [258] [259] System analyzing the text of the PowerPoint presentation as context to increase the accuracy and relevance of the translations.
requirements: (Windows) 1 GHz processor or faster, x86- or x64-bit processor with SSE2 instruction set, Windows 7 with SP 1 or later, 2 GB RAM.[260] PowerPoint Presentation Filename extensions .pptx, .ppt[261]Internet media type application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.presentation Filename extensions .pptx, .ppt[261]Internet media type application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.presentation Filename extensions .pptx, .ppt[261]Internet media type application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.presentation Filename extensions .pptx, .ppt[261]Internet media type application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.presentation Filename extensions .pptx, .ppt[261]Internet media type application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.presentation Filename extensions .pptx, .ppt[261]Internet media type application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.presentation Filename extensions .pptx, .ppt[261]Internet media type application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.presentation Filename extensions .pptx, .ppt[261]Internet media type application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.presentation Filename extensions .pptx, .ppt[261]Internet media type application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.presentation Filename extensions .pptx, .ppt[261]Internet media type application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.presentation Filename extensions .pptx, .ppt[261]Internet media type application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.presentation Filename extension .pptx, .ppt[261]Internet media type application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.presentation .pptx, .ppt[261]Internet media type application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.presentation .pptx, .ppt[261]Internet media type application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.presentation .pptx, .ppt[261]Internet media type application .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .pptx, .ppt
powerpoint[262]Uniform Type Identifier (UTI)com.microsoft.powerpoint.ppt[263]Developed by MicrosoftType of formatPresentation Early versions of PowerPoint, from 1987 through 1995 (versions 1.0 through 7.0), evolved through a sequence of binary file formats were
never documented, but an open-source libmwaw (used by LibreOffice) exists to read them. [265] A stable binary format (called a .ppt file, like all earlier binary formats) that was shared as the default in PowerPoint 2003 for Windows, and in PowerPoint 2004 for Mac (that is, in PowerPoint versions 8.0
through 11.0) was finally created. It was based on the Compound File Binary Format. [266] because, although no longer the default, that binary format can be read and written by some later versions of PowerPoint, including PowerPoint 2016. [261] After the
stable binary format was adopted, versions of PowerPoint 2007 and PowerPoint 2007 (version 12.0), this was the only binary format available for saving; PowerPoint 2007 (version 12.0) no longer supported
saving to binary file formats used earlier than PowerPoint 97 (version 8.0), ten years before.[268] The ".pps" and ".pptx", except they are launched as presentation instead of for editing by default.[269] Binary filename extensions[261] .ppt, PowerPoint 97-2003 binary presentation .pps
PowerPoint 97-2003 binary slide show .pot, PowerPoint 2007 and PowerPoint 2008 for Mac (PowerPoint version 12.0) was that the stable binary file format of
97-2003 was replaced as the default by a new zipped XML-based Office Open XML format (.pptx files).[270] Microsoft's explanation of the benefits of the change included: smaller than comparable binary documents; security, through being able to identify and exclude executable macros and personal data; less chance to
be corrupted than binary formats; and easier interoperability for exchanging data among Microsoft and other business applications, all while maintaining backward compatibility.[271] XML filename extensions[261] .pptx, PowerPoint 2007 XML presentation .pptm, PowerPoint 2007 XML macro-enabled presentation .ppsx, PowerPoint 2007 XML slide
           ppsm, PowerPoint 2007 XML macro-enabled slide show .ppam, PowerPoint 2007 XML add-in .potx, PowerPoint 2007 XML template .potm, PowerPoint 2007 XML macro-enabled template XML media types[262] .pptx, application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.presentationml.presentation .pptm, application/vnd.ms-
powerpoint.presentation.macroEnabled.12 .ppsx, application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.presentationml.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.addin.macroEnabled.12 .ppsx, application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.presentationml.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.addin.macroEnabled.12 .ppsx, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.slideshow.ppsm, application/vnd.ms-powerp
application/vnd.ms-powerpoint.template.macroEnabled.12 The specification for the new format was published as an open standard was approved in December 2006, and was submitted for standardization through ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 34 WG4 in
early 2007. The standardization process was contentious.[274] It was approved as ISO/IEC 29500 in early 2008.[275] Copies of the ISO/IEC standards known as "Transitional" and "Strict". The two standards were progressively adopted by PowerPoint:
PowerPoint version 12.0 (2007, 2008 for Mac) could read and write Transitional format, but could read and write Transitional format, but could read and write Strict. PowerPoint version 15.0 and later (beginning 2013, 2016 for Mac) can read and write both
Transitional and Strict formats. The reason for the two variants was explained by Microsoft: [278] ... the participants in the ISO/IEC standardization process recognized two objectives with competing requirements. The first objective was for the Open XML standard to provide an XML-based file format that could fully support conversion of the billions
of existing Office documents without any loss of features, content, text, layout, or other information, including embedded data. The second was to specify a file format that did not rely on Microsoft-specific data types. They created two variants of Open XML—Transitional, which supports previously-defined Microsoft-specific data types, and Strict,
which does not rely on them. Prior versions of Office [that is, 2007] have supported reading and writing Transitional Open XML, office 2013 provides full support for both variants of Open XML. The PowerPoint .pptx file format (called
"PresentationML" for Presentation Markup Language) contains separate structures for all the complex parts of a PowerPoint presentation. [279][280] The standardized file formats are considered important for the long-term access to digital
documents in library collections and archives, according to the U.S. Library of Congress. [282] PowerPoint 2013 and PowerPoint 2013 and PowerPoint 2016 provide options to set default saving to ISO/IEC 29500 Strict format, but the initial default setting remains Transitional, for compatibility with legacy features incorporating binary data in existing documents. [283]
PowerPoint 2013 or PowerPoint 2016 will both open and save files in the former binary format (.ppt), for compatibility with older versions of PowerPoint will check to assure that no features have been introduced into the presentation
which are incompatible with the older formats, [270] PowerPoint 2013 and 2016 will also save a presentation in many other file formats, including PDF format, MPEG-4 or WMV video, as a sequence of single-picture files (using image formats including PDF, PNG, TIFF, and some older formats), and as a single presentation file in which all slides
are replaced with pictures. PowerPoint will both open and save files in OpenDocument Presentation format (ODP) for compatibility. [261] Microsoft Office password protection PowerPoint Karaoke Web-based slideshow ^ "Release notes for Current Channel releases - Office release notes". Microsoft Learn. Archived from the original on January 10,
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