170

SUPERINDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
Radicacion : 05079269 00000002 Folios: 730
Fecha (AMD): 2005-11-04 14:02:06
Tramite : 002 PATENTES 0 1 REGISTRO/ 444 RESPUESTA
Dependencia: 2020 DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

Señores
SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
DIVISIÓN DE NUEVAS CREACIONES
E. S. D.

Ref.: Expediente No. 05—079.269
Solicitud de Registro para Patente de Invención INTERFACES DE USUARIO MEJORADAS PARA APLICACIONES DE SOFTWARE PARA COMPUTADOR.
Solicitante: Microsoft Corporation

Darío Cárdenas Navas identificado como aparece al pie de mi firma, en respuesta al Oficio No. 7957 notificado por fijación en lista del pasado 8 de Septiembre de 2005, atentamente me dirijo a ese Despacho para adjuntar los siguientes documentos:

1. Copia auténtica del documento donde consta la cesión del derecho a la patente otorgada por los inventores a favor del solicitante debidamente Apostillada y con su correspondiente traducción oficial.

2. Copia auténtica del documento de prioridad correspondiente a la patente de los Estados Unidos No. 10/955.941 de fecha 30 de Septiembre de 2004.

   Copia auténtica del documento de prioridad correspondiente a la patente de los Estados Unidos No. 60/601.815 de fecha 16 de Agosto de 2004.

   Tal como consta en el Expediente los recibos oficiales 05-059.149 y 05-059.378 de fechas 8 y 9 de Agosto de 2005 correspondientes a las reivindicaciones de la prioridad fueron presentados junto con la solicitud de patente radicada ante ese Despacho el día 10 de Agosto de 2005.

3. Informo a ese Despacho que el texto que debe ser tomado como solicitud nacional corresponden al texto de la prioridad de la solicitud Estadinense no Provisional No. 10/955.941 de fecha 30 de Septiembre de 2004.

Habiendo dado cumplimiento a los requerimientos de forma establecidos por la Decisión 486 de la Comunidad Andina, atentamente solicito a ese Despacho proceda con la publicación de la solicitud de patente en referencia.

Atentamente,

Darío Cárdenas Navas.
c.c. 17.066.629 de Bogotá
t.p. 1.250 C.S.J.

jag/correspo/Microsoft.p-346
f. p-346

1

TRADUCCIÓN OFICIAL.

Traducción oficial de un documento en inglés. Para su identificación se sella con el sello de la traductora. Esta traducción ha sido preparada por Miriam Cotes, traductora oficial debidamente reconocida por el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y autorizada por el Ministerio de Justicia, Res. Número 3779 de noviembre de 1993.

APOSTILLE

(Convención de La Haya del 5 de octubre de 1961)

1. País: Estados Unidos de América
2. Este documento público ha sido firmado por: E. Bornett
3. Actuando como: Funcionario de Certificaciones
4. Con el sello/estampilla de: Oficina de Patentes y Marcas

Certificado

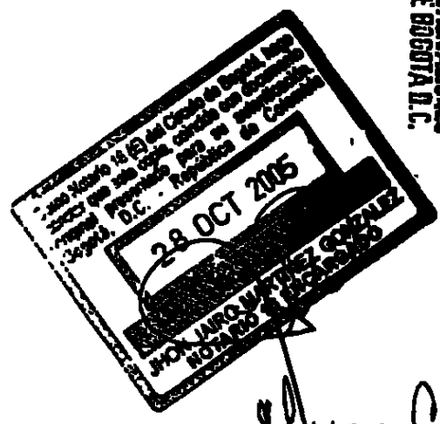
5. en Washington D.C.
6. el 21 de julio de 2005
7. por el Funcionario Asistente de Certificaciones
8. No. 05025861-6
9. Sello/estampilla:
10. Firma: Joan C. Hampton

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
NO SE ASUME RESPONSABILIDAD DEL TEXTO
173811
COTA FIRMA APARECE EN EL DOCUMENTO DESEMPEÑA LAS FUNCIONES INDICADAS
2005 OCT 28 A 10 19
JEFE DE LEGALIZACIONES SANTAFE DE BOGOTA D.C.

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Bogotá, octubre 13 de 2005

Número de páginas incluyendo esta: 1



Miriam Cotes Bermúdez

172

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LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA
A todos aquellos a los que se presente este documento:

EL DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS
La Oficina de Patentes y Marcas de los Estados Unidos

Julio 15 de 2005

ESTE DOCUMENTO CERTIFICA QUE EL ANEXO A LA PRESENTE ES UNA COPIA AUTÉNTICA DEL DOCUMENTO REGISTRADO EN ESTA OFICINA EN JUNIO 28 DE 2005.

(SELLO) **Por la autoridad del Subsecretario de Comercio para Propiedad Intelectual y Director de la Oficina de Patentes y Marcas de los Estados Unidos**

Firmado: E. Bornett
Oficial de Certificaciones

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Miriam Cotes Benítez

3

173

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ASIGNACIÓN DE PATENTE

Versión electrónica: v1.1 28/06/2005
500037448
Versión de estilo de hoja: v1.1

Tipo de presentación:	Nueva asignación
Tipo de cesión:	Asignación

Nombre	Fecha de ejecución
Aaron Hutcher	27/06/2005
Jensen M. Harris	27/06/2005
Catherine R. Morrow	27/06/2005
David A. Morton	27/06/2005
Jesse Clay Satterfield	27/06/2005
Ronald Radtke	27/06/2005
Tracey M. Gauthier	27/06/2005
Andrew M. Himburger	27/06/2005

Datos de la parte receptora:

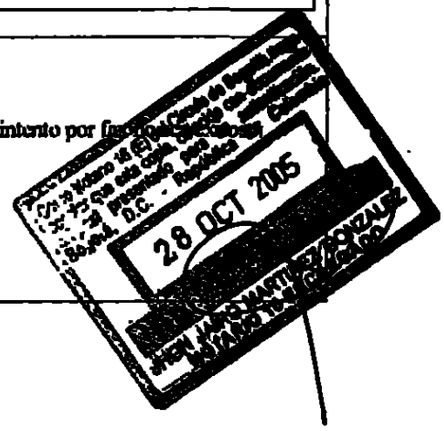
Nombre:	Microsoft Corporation
Dirección:	One Microsoft Way
Dirección interna:	Legal-IP&L-Patents/International
Ciudad:	Redmond
Estado/País:	WASHINGTON
Código postal:	98052

Número de propiedades total: 1

Tipo de propiedad	Número
Número de solicitud:	60601815

Datos de correspondencia:

No. de fax: (425) 936-7329
La correspondencia se enviará vía el correo de Estados Unidos cuando el intento por fax [illegible]
Teléfono: 425 706-0878
Correo electrónico: LJohnson@microsoft.com
Nombre del corresponsal: Linda Y Jonson
Dirección Línea 1: One Microsoft Way
Dirección Línea 2: LJohnson-Linda Jonson (LCA)
Dirección Línea 4: Redmond, Washington 98052



CH $40.00 60601815
Carrete 016194 Marco 0015

Miriam Cotes Beratz

4

174

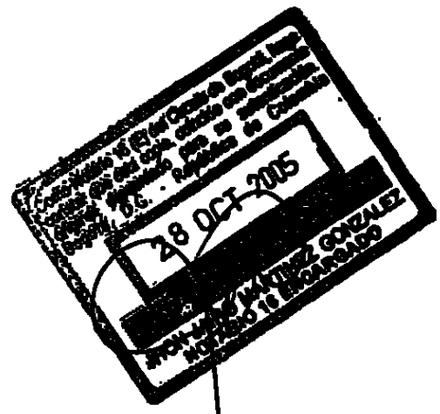
Nombre del solicitante:	Linda Y Jonson
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Manuel Cotes Benitez

5

175

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EN LA OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS DE EEUU

Número Serial: 60/601,815
Fecha de archivo: agosto 16, 2004
Invención: Aaron Butcher, Jensen M. Harris, Andrew M. Himberger, Catherine M. Morrow, David A. Morton, Jesse Clay Satterfield, Roland Radtke y Tracey M. Gauthier
Solicitante: Microsoft Corporation
Minuta de MS No. 309417.01
Nombre: Interfaz de usuario mejorada para aplicaciones de software de computador

Cesión de patente

Cedente:

Aaron Butcher
15818 Manion Way
Duvall WA. 98019

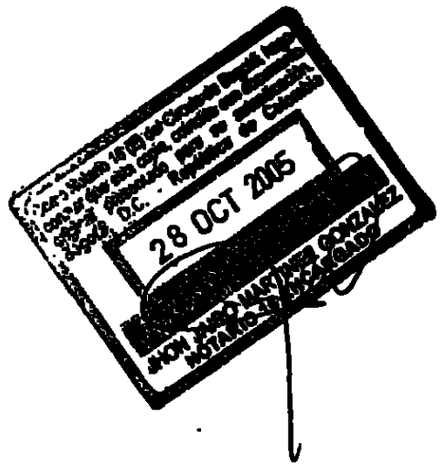
Jensen M. Harris
6016 108th Avenue NE
Kirkland WA, 98033

Andrew M. Himberger
19113 244th Avenue NE
Woodinville WA, 98077

Catherine M. Morrow
3656 42nd Avenue NE
Seattle WA, 98105-5305

David A. Morton
7523 143rd Avenue NE
Redmond WA, 98052

Jesse Clay Satterfield



6

176

845 Belview Place E
Apt. #203
Seattle WA, 98102

Roland Radtke
4320 Winslow Place N
Seattle WA, 98103

Tracey M. Gauthier
12808 NE 100th Street
Kirkland WA, 98033

Cesionario:

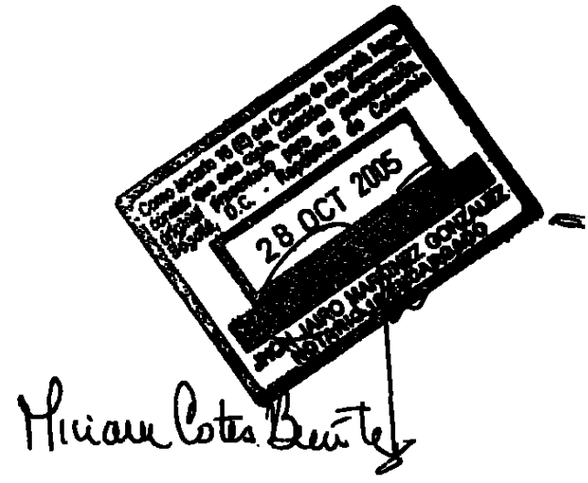
Microsoft Corporation
Corporation in the State of Washington
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA 98052

CARRETE 016194 MARCO 0017

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Bogotá, octubre 13 de 2005

Número de páginas incluyendo esta: 2



1

177

MINUTA MS 309417.01
Serial No. 60/601,815

ACUERDO

CONSIDERANDO QUE EL/LOS CEDENTE(S) (arriba mencionados) son inventores de un invento llamado "Interfaz de usuario mejorada para aplicaciones de software de computador" para la cual:

[X]
Se presentó una solicitud provisional a la Oficina de Patentes de Estados Unidos el 16 de agosto de 2004 y se le dio el siguiente número serial: 60/601,815 y/o

[ ]
Una solicitud no provisional a la Oficina de Patentes de Estados Unidos fue:

[ ]
Archivada en..... y se le dio el numero serial_____; o

[ ]
Ejecutada en ..... y archiva concurrentemente aquí.

CONSIDERANDO que Microsoft Corporation (de aquí en adelante llamada el CESIONARIO), una corporación del Estado de Washington que tiene una sede de negocios en One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052 desea adquirir el pleno derecho, el nombre y el interés, en el invento y en toda patente que sea concedida en los Estados Unidos o en cualquier otro país;

Los CEDENTES, a cambio de una buena y valiosa consideración, cuyo recibo se reconoce aquí, venden, ceden y transfieren al CESIONARIO el pleno derecho, nombre e interés del mencionado invento, la mencionada solicitud y todas y cada una de las patentes que se le otorguen al mencionado invento en los Estados Unidos de América y sus posesiones territoriales y en todos los otros países, y a todas las divisiones, rediciones y continuaciones a las que haya lugar. Esto incluye el derecho de aceptar solicitudes expedidas por parte del CESIONARIO y reclamar derechos de prioridad derivados de las solicitudes de otros países en virtud de convenios, tratados internacionales u otros. Todas las solicitudes y patentes de dicho invento serán poseídas y disfrutadas por el CESIONARIO y sus sucesores para su disfrute y beneficio tal y como la hubieran beneficiado y disfrutado los CEDENTES si esta cesión y venta no se hubiera llevado a cabo. Por medio de la presente, los

8

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CEDENTES autorizan y solicitan al Comisionado de Patentes y Marcas que expida toda patente de dicha invención al CESIONARIO. Los CEDENTES acuerdan ejecutar todos los instrumentos y documentos requeridos para la elaboración y procesamiento de solicitudes de patentes de dicho invento en los Estados Unidos y otros países, para los litigios que tengan que ver con dicha patente, o para proteger el título del mencionado invento o las patentes que se expidan en adelante.

Fecha: 27/06/05
Firmado por: Aaron Butcher

Fecha: 27/06/05
Firmado por: Jensen M. Harris

Fecha: 27/06/05
Firmado por: Andrew M. Himberger

Fecha: 27/06/05
Firmado por: Catherine M. Morrow

Fecha: 27/06/05
Firmado por: David A. Morton

Fecha: 27/06/05
Firmado por: Aaron Butcher

Fecha: 27/06/05
Firmado por: Jesse Clay Satterfield

Fecha: 27/06/05
Firmado por: Roland Radtke

Fecha: 27/06/05
Firmado por: Tracey M. Gauthier

Grabado en: 28/06/2005
CARRETE: 016194 MARCO: 0019



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Bogotá, octubre 13 de 2005
Número de páginas incluyendo esta: 5

Miriam Cotes Beuta

9

R.Q

179

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(Convention de La Haye du 5 octobre 1961)

1. Country: *United States of America*

This public document

2. has been signed by E. Bornett

3. acting in the capacity of Certifying Officer

4. bears the seal/stamp of Patent and Trademark Office

Certified

5. at Washington, D.C.

6. the twenty-first of July, 2005

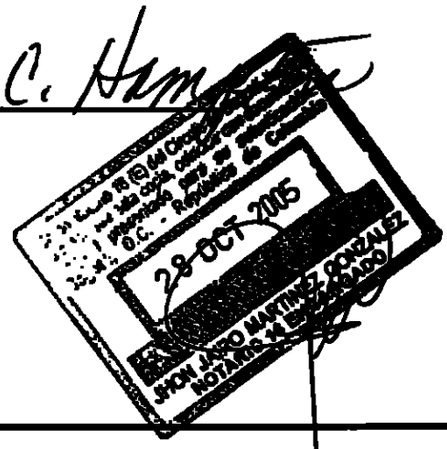
7. by *Assistant Authentication Officer, United States Department of State*

8. No. 05025861-6

9. Seal/Stamp:

10. Signature:

John C. Hampton



14

180

A 1343848

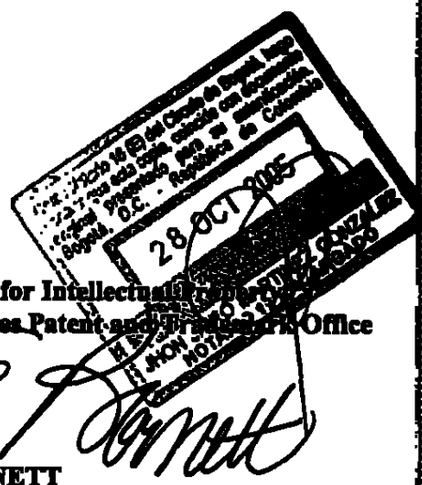
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office

July 15, 2005

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT ANNEXED IS A TRUE COPY FROM THE RECORDS OF THIS OFFICE OF A DOCUMENT RECORDED ON June 28, 2005.



By Authority of the
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property
and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

E. BORNETT
Certifying Officer

17

181

PATENT ASSIGNMENT

nic Version v1.1
heet Version v1.1

06/28/2005
500037448

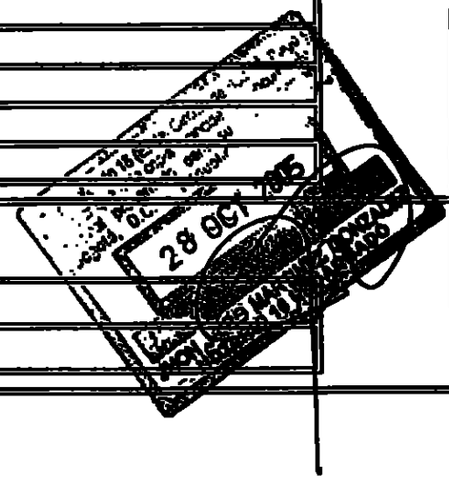
MISSION TYPE:	NEW ASSIGNMENT
URE OF CONVEYANCE:	ASSIGNMENT

NVEYING PARTY DATA

Name	Execution Date
aron Butcher	08/27/2005
nsen M. Harris	08/27/2005
atherine R. Morrow	08/27/2005
David A. Morton	08/27/2005
Jesse Clay Satterfield	08/27/2005
Roland Raditke	08/27/2005
Tracey M. Gauthier	08/27/2005
Andrew M. Himberger	08/27/2005

RECEIVING PARTY DATA

Name:	Microsoft Corporation
Street Address:	One Microsoft Way
Internal Address:	Legal-IP&L-Patents/International
City:	Redmond
State/Country:	WASHINGTON
Postal Code:	98052



CH $40.00 60601815

PROPERTY NUMBERS Total: 1

Property Type	Number
Application Number:	60601815

CORRESPONDENCE DATA

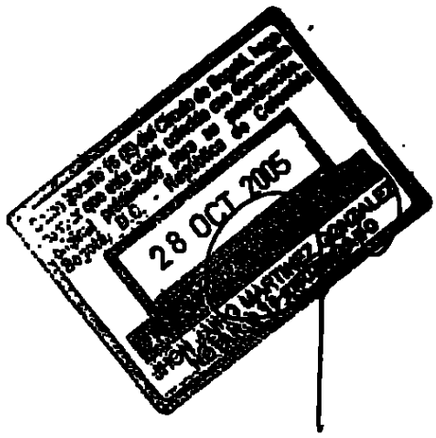
Fax Number: (425)936-7329
Correspondence will be sent via US Mail when the fax attempt is unsuccessful.
Phone: 425 706-0878
Email: LJohnson@microsoft.com
Correspondent Name: Linda Y Johnson
Address Line 1: One Microsoft Way
Address Line 2: Ljohnson - Linda Johnson (LCA)

12

182

s Line 4:	Redmond, WASHINGTON 98052
OF SUBMITTER:	Linda Y Johnson

Attachments: 3
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Serial Number.....60/601,815
Filing Date.....August 16, 2004
Inventorship.....Aaron Butcher, Jensen M. Harris, Andrew M. Himberger, Catherine R. Morrow, David A. Morton, Jesse Clay Satterfield, Roland Radtke, and Tracey M. Gauthier
Applicant.....Microsoft Corporation
MS Docket No.: 309417.01
Title: **Improved User Interfaces for Computer Software Applications**

PATENT ASSIGNMENT

PARTIES TO THE ASSIGNMENT

Assignor(s):

Aaron Butcher
15818 Marion Way
Duvall WA, 98019

Jensen M. Harris
6016 108th Avenue NE
Kirkland WA, 98033

Andrew M. Himberger
19113 244th Avenue NE
Woodinville WA, 98077

Catherine R. Morrow
3656 42nd Avenue NE
Seattle WA, 98105-5305

David A. Morton
7523 149th Avenue NE
Redmond WA, 98052

Jesse Clay Satterfield
845 Bellview Place E
Apt# 203
Seattle WA, 98102

Roland Radtke
4320 Winslow PL N
Seattle WA, 98103

Tracey M. Gauthier
12808 NE 100th Street
Kirkland WA, 98033



Assignee:

Microsoft Corporation
Corporation in the State of Washington
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA 98052

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MS Docket No. 309417.01
Serial No. 60/601,815

AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, ASSIGNOR(S) (listed above) are inventor(s) of an invention entitled "Improved User Interfaces for Computer Software Applications," for which:

☒ a provisional application for United States Letters Patent was filed on August 16, 2004 and was given U.S. Serial No. 60/601,815, and/or

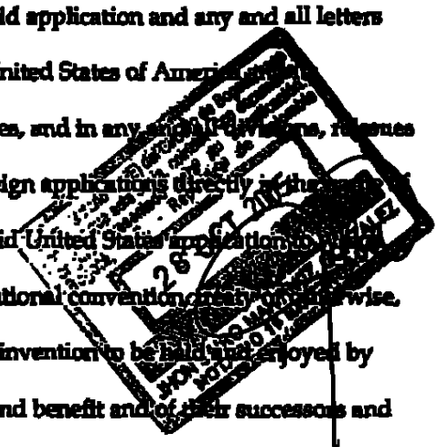
☐ a non-provisional application for United States Letters Patent was:

☐ filed on _____ and was given U.S. Serial No. _____; or

☐ executed on..... and filed concurrently herewith.

WHEREAS, Microsoft Corporation (hereinafter referred to as ASSIGNEE), a corporation of the State of Washington having a place of business at One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052, is desirous of acquiring the entire right, title and interest in and to the invention and in and to any letters patent that may be granted therefore in the United States and in any and all foreign countries;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exchange for good and valuable consideration, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, ASSIGNOR(S) hereby sell, assign and transfer unto ASSIGNEE, the entire right, title and interest in and to said invention, said application and any and all letters patent which may be granted for said invention in the United States of America and its territorial possessions and in any and all foreign countries, and in any original, divisions, reissues and continuations thereof, including the right to file foreign applications directly in the name of ASSIGNEE and to claim priority rights deriving from said United States application to which said foreign applications are entitled by virtue of international convention, treaty or otherwise, said invention, application and all letters patent on said invention to be held and enjoyed by ASSIGNEE and its successors and assigns for their use and benefit and of their successors and assigns as fully and entirely as the same would have been held and enjoyed by ASSIGNOR(S) had this assignment, transfer and sale not been made. ASSIGNOR(S) hereby authorize and request the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks to issue all letters patent on said invention to ASSIGNEE.



CS

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MS Docket No. 309417.01
Serial No. 60/601,815

ASSIGNOR(S) agree to execute all instruments and documents required for the making and prosecution of applications for United States and foreign letters patent on said invention, for litigation regarding said letters patent, or for the purpose of protecting title to said invention or letters patent therefor.

6/27/05 — Aaron Butcher
Date

6/27/05 — Jeffrey M. Harris
Date

6/27/05 — Andrew M. Himberger
Date

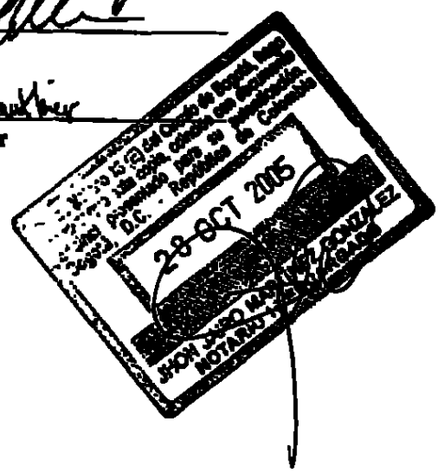
6/27/05 — Catherine R. Morrow
Date

6/27/05 — David A. Morton
Date

6/27/05 — Jesse Clay Satterfield
Date

6/27/05 — Roland Radtke
Date

06/27/05 — Tracey M. Gauthier
Date



16

186

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APOSTILLE

(Convención de La Haya del 5 de octubre de 1961)

1. País: Estados Unidos de América
2. Este documento público ha sido firmado por: L. Edelen
3. Actuando como: Funcionario de Certificaciones
4. Con el sello/estampilla de: Oficina de Patentes y Marcas

Certificado

5. en Washington D.C.
6. el 20 de julio de 2005
7. por el Funcionario Asistente de Certificaciones
8. No. 05025745-3
9. Sello/estampilla:
10. Firma: Patrick O. Hatchett

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LEGALIZACIONES
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Bogotá, octubre 13 de 2005

Número de páginas incluyendo esta: 1

NO SE ASUME RESPONSABILIDAD DEL TEXTO
2005 OCT 28 A 10:19
JEFE DE LEGALIZACIONES
SANTAFE DE BOGOTA D.C.

28 OCT 2005

Miriam Cotes Bustos

12

187

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LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA
A todos aquellos a los que se presente este documento:

EL DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS
La Oficina de Patentes y Marcas de los Estados Unidos

Julio 14 de 2005

ESTE DOCUMENTO CERTIFICA QUE EL ANEXO A LA PRESENTE ES UNA COPIA AUTÉNTICA DEL DOCUMENTO REGISTRADO EN ESTA OFICINA EN JUNIO 28 DE 2005.

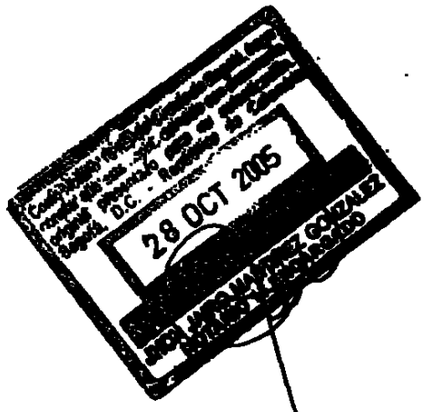
(SELLO) **Por la autoridad del Subsecretario de Comercio para Propiedad Intelectual y Director de la Oficina de Patentes y Marcas de los Estados Unidos**

Firmado: L. Edelen
Oficial de Certificaciones

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Bogotá, octubre 13 de 2005

Número de páginas incluyendo esta: 1



Miriam Cotes Beltz

10

188

TRADUCCIÓN OFICIAL

Traducción oficial de un documento en inglés. Para su identificación se sella con el sello de la traductora. Esta traducción ha sido preparada por Miriam Cotas, traductora oficial debidamente reconocida por el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y autorizada por el Ministerio de Justicia, Res. Número 3779 de noviembre de 1993.

Formato PTO 1595
Rev. 6-93
OMB no. 0651-0011 (exp. 4/94)
M & G-60001.0408USU1/MS309409.1
Carátula de formato de grabación
Departamento de Comercio de Estados Unidos
Oficina de Patentes y Marcas

Al Comisionado de Patentes y Marcas: por favor archivar los originales o copias de los documentos anexos

1. Nombre de el/los cedente(s):

Jesse Clay Satterfield, Aaron M. Butcher, David A. Morton, Jennen M. Harris

Nombres adicionales de cedentes anexos:
Sí ☐
No x

2. Nombre de la (s) parte (s) receptora (s):

Microsoft Corporation
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, Washington 98052

Nombres y direcciones anexos:
Sí ☐
No x

3. Naturaleza de la cesión:

☒ **Tarea**

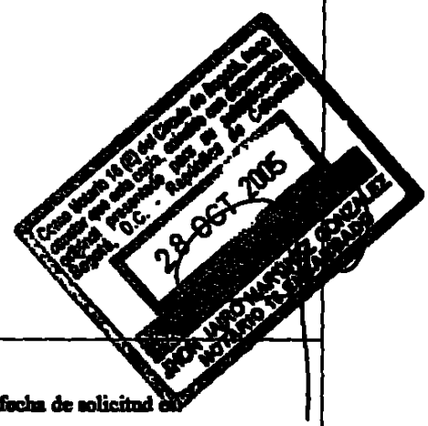
☐ **Acuerdo de seguridad**

☐ **Fusión**

☐ **Cambio de nombre**

☐ **Otro**

Fecha de ejecución: septiembre 29 de 2004



4. Número(s) de solicitud o patente:

Si este documento se está archivando junto con una nueva solicitud, la fecha de solicitud es:

A. **No. (s) de solicitud de patente: 10/955,941**
B. **No. (s) de patente**

19

Números anexos:

Sí

No x

5. Nombre y dirección de quien recibirá la correspondencia relativa al documento:

Nombre: Christopher J. Leonard, Esq.
Dirección: Merchant & Gould P.C.
P.O. Box 2903
Minneapolis, MN 55402-0903

6. Número total de solicitudes y patentes: 1

7. Tarifa total (37 CFR 3.41): $40.000

Adjunta No

Se autoriza cobrarla en la cuenta Sí

8. Por favor cobrar cualquier cargo adicional o acreditar cualquier sobre pago en nuestra cuenta No. 13-2725

No utilizar este espacio

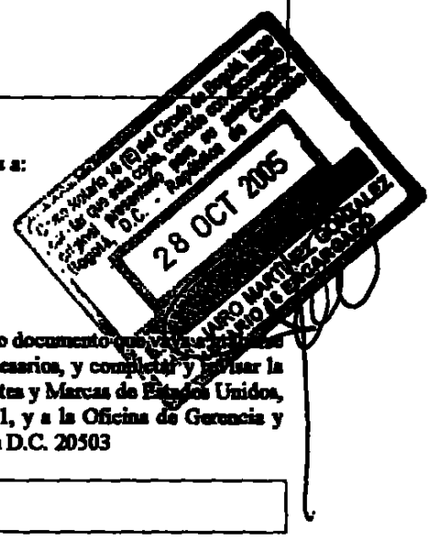
9. Declaración y firma:

A mi leal saber y entender, esta información e s verdadera y correcta y cualquier copia es una copia verdadera del documento original:

Nombre del firmante: Christopher J. Leonard
Firma: (ilegible)
Fecha: Nov. 15 de 2004

Número total de páginas incluyendo carátulas, anexos y documentos: 3

No despegue esta parte



Enviar documentos para registro con la información requerida en la carátula a:

Mail Stop Assignment Recordation Services
Director-U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria VA 22313-1450

La carga pública para esta muestra de carátula es de cerca de 30 minutos pro documento [illegible] incluyendo el tiempo para revisar el documento y recolectar los datos necesarios, y completar y revisar la carátula. Envíe sus cometarios a esta carga estimada a la Oficina de Patentes y Marcas de Estados Unidos, Oficina de Sistemas de Información, PK-2100C, Washington, D.C. 20231, y a la Oficina de Gerencia y Presupuesto, Proyecto de Reducción de Trámites (0651-0011), Washington D.C. 20503

27488
Oficina de Patentes y Marcas

7000131172
Patente

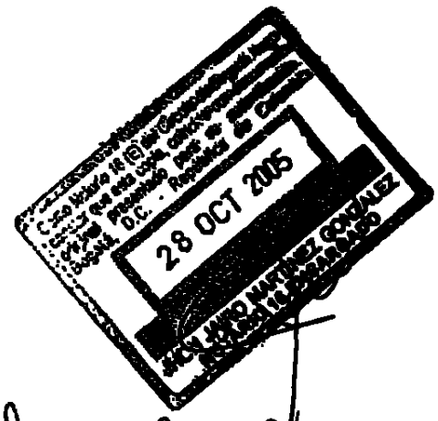
190

Carrete: 015376
Marco: 0246

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EN LA OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS DE EEUU

Invención: Jesse Clay Satterfield, Aaron A. Butcher, David A. Morton, Jensen M. Harris
Solicitante: Microsoft Corporation
Minuta del abogado: 60001. 0408USU1
Minuta de Microsoft: 309409.1
Nombre: Una interfase mejorada para mostrar en pantalla controles de funcionalidad de software seleccionables que son relevantes a un objeto seleccionado

Cesión de patente

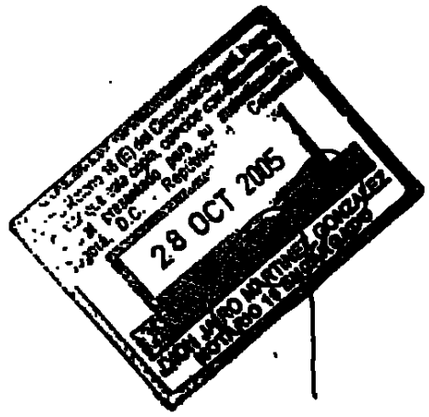
Cedentes:

Jesse Clay Satterfield
845 Belview Place E
Apt. #203
Seattle Washington 98102

Aaron Butcher
15818 Manion Way
Duvall Washington 98019

David A. Morton
7523 143rd Avenue NE
Redmond Washington 98052

Jensen M. Harris
6016 108th Avenue NE
Kirkland Washington 98033



Cesionario:

Microsoft Corporation
Corporation in the State of Washington
One Microsoft Way

Redmond, WA 98052

ACUERDO

CONSIDERANDO QUE EL/LOS CEDENTE(S) (arriba mencionados) son inventores de un invento llamado "Una interfase mejorada para mostrar en pantalla controles de funcionalidad de software seleccionables que son relevantes a un objeto seleccionado" como se describe y reclama en la especificación que hace parte de una solicitud de patente en los Estados Unidos que se referencia más arriba;

CONSIDERANDO que Microsoft Corporation (de aquí en adelante llamada el CESIONARIO), una corporación del Estado de Washington que tiene una sede de negocios en One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052 desea adquirir el pleno derecho, el nombre y el interés, en el invento y en toda patente que sea concedida en los Estados Unidos o en cualquier otro país;

Los CEDENTES, a cambio de una buena y valiosa consideración, cuyo recibo se reconoce aquí, venden, ceden y transfieren al CESIONARIO el pleno derecho, nombre e interés del mencionado invento, y todas y cada una de las patentes que se le otorguen al mencionado invento en los Estados Unidos de América y en todas sus posesiones territoriales, y en todos los otros países, y a todas las divisiones, rediciones y continuaciones a las que haya lugar. Esto incluye el derecho de aceptar solicitudes extranjeras por parte del CESIONARIO y reclamar derechos de prioridad derivados de las solicitudes de otros países en virtud de convenios, tratados internacionales u otros. Todas las solicitudes y patentes de dicho invento serán poseídas y disfrutadas por el CESIONARIO y sus sucesores para su disfrute y beneficio tal y como la hubieran beneficiado y disfrutado los CEDENTES si esta cesión y venta no se hubiera llevado a cabo. Por medio de la presente, los CEDENTES autorizan y solicitan al Comisionado de Patentes y Marcas que expida toda patente de dicha invención al CESIONARIO. Los CEDENTES acuerdan ejecutar todos los instrumentos y documentos, requeridos para la elaboración y procesamiento de solicitudes de patentes de dicho invento en los Estados Unidos y otros países, para los litigios que tengan que ver con dicha patente, o para proteger el título del mencionado invento o las patentes que se expidan en adelante.

Fecha: septiembre 29 de 2004
Firmado por: Jesse Clay Satterfield

193

Fecha: septiembre 29 de 2004
Firmado por: Aaron M. Butcher

Fecha: septiembre 29 de 2004
Firmado por: David A. Morton

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Firmado por: Jensen M. Harris

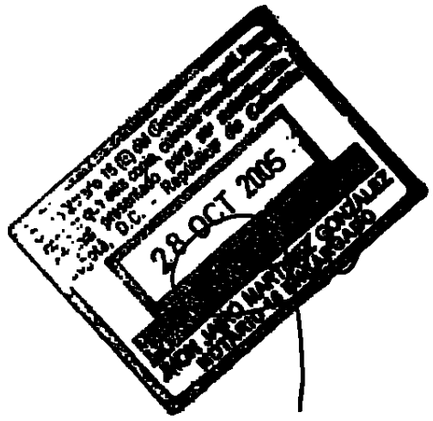
Archivado: 15 de noviembre de 2004

PATENTE
CARRETE: 015376 MARCO: 0248

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Bogotá, octubre 13 de 2005

Número de páginas incluyendo esta: 3



Mariana Cotes Beltrán

22

Z.Q.

194

APOSTILLE

(Convention de La Haye du 5 octobre 1961)

1. Country: *United States of America*

This public document

2. has been signed by L. Edelen

3. acting in the capacity of Certifying Officer

4. bears the seal/stamp of U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Certified

5. at Washington, D.C.

6. the twentieth of July, 2005

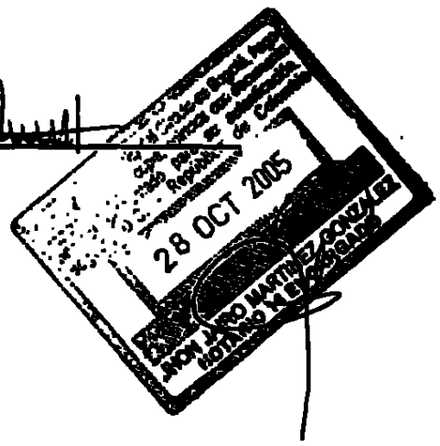
7. by *Assistant Authentication Officer, United States Department of State*

8. No. 05025745-3

9. Seal/Stamp:

10. Signature:

Patrick O.Hatchett



25

195

A 1343837

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

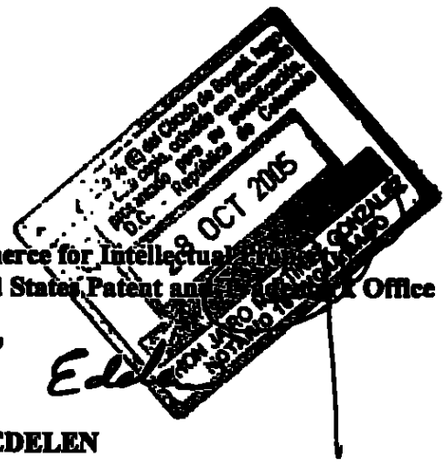
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

United States Patent and Trademark Office

July 14, 2005

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By Authority of the
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property
and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office



L. Edelen

L. EDELEN
Certifying Officer

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196

FORM PTO-1595
(Rev. 6/03)
OMB No. 0651-0011 (exp. 4/94)
MG-[illegible]

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PATENTS ONLY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Patent and Trademark Office

To the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks: Please record the attached original document or copy thereof.

1. Name of conveying party(ies):

Isaac Clay Satterfield, Aaron M. Butcher, David A. Morton, Jordan M. Hatch

Additional name(s) of conveying party(ies) attached? ☐ Yes ☒ No

2. Name and address of receiving party(ies):

Microsoft Corporation
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, Washington 98052

Additional name(s) & address(es) attached? ☐ Yes ☒ No

3. Nature of conveyance:

☒ Assignment
☐ Security Agreement
☐ Other:
☐ Merger
☐ Change of Name

Execution Date: September 29, 2004

4. Application number(s) or patent number(s):

If this document is being filed together with a new application, the execution date of the application is:

A. Patent Application No.(s)

10/955,941

B. Patent No.(s)

Additional numbers attached? ☐ Yes ☒ No

5. Name and address of party to whom correspondence concerning document should be mailed:

Name: Christopher J. Leonard, Esq.
Address: Merchant & Gould P.C.
P.O. Box 2903
Minneapolis, MN 55402-0903

6. Total number of applications and patents involved: 1

7. Total fee (37 CFR 3.41): $40.00
☐ Enclosed
☒ Authorized to be charged to deposit account

8. Please charge any additional fees or credit any overpayments to our Deposit account number [illegible]725

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9. Statement and signature:

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Christopher J. Leonard
Name of Person Signing

Signature

Total number of pages including cover sheet, attachments, and document: 3

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27488

2

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Inventorship.....Jesse Clay Satterfield, Aaron M. Butcher, David A. Morton, Jensen M. Harris
Applicant.....Microsoft Corporation
Attorney's Docket No. 60001.0408USU1
Microsoft Docket No. 309409.1
Title: AN IMPROVED USER INTERFACE FOR DISPLAYING SELECTABLE SOFTWARE FUNCTIONALITY CONTROLS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO A SELECTED OBJECT

PATENT ASSIGNMENT

PARTIES TO THE ASSIGNMENT

Assignors:

Jesse Clay Satterfield
845 Bellevue Place East, Apt. 203
Seattle, Washington 98102

David A. Morton
7523 143rd Avenue NE
Redmond, Washington 98052

Aaron M. Butcher
15818 Manion Way NE
Duvall, Washington 98019

Jensen M. Harris
6016 108th Avenue NE
Kirkland, Washington 98033

Assignee:
Microsoft Corporation
Corporation in the State of Washington
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, Washington 98052

AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, ASSIGNOR(S) (listed above) are inventor(s) of an invention entitled, AN IMPROVED USER INTERFACE FOR DISPLAYING SELECTABLE SOFTWARE FUNCTIONALITY CONTROLS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO A SELECTED OBJECT, described and claimed in the specification forming part of an application for United States patent referenced above;

WHEREAS, Microsoft Corporation (hereinafter referred to as ASSIGNEE), a corporation in the State of Washington having a place of business at One Microsoft Way, Redmond, Washington 98052, is desirous of acquiring the entire right, title and interest in and to the invention and in and to any letters patent that may be granted therefor in the United States and in any and all foreign countries;

25

MSG Docket No. 60001.0408US01\
Microsoft Docket No. 309409.1

NOW, THEREFORE, in exchange for good and valuable consideration, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, ASSIGNOR(S) hereby sell, assign and transfer unto ASSIGNEE, the entire right, title and interest in and to said invention, said application and any and all letters patent which may be granted for said invention in the United States of America and its territorial possessions and in any and all foreign countries, and in any and all divisions, reissues and continuations thereof, including the right to file foreign applications directly in the names of ASSIGNEE and to claim priority rights deriving from said United States application to which said foreign applications are entitled by virtue of international convention, treaty or otherwise, said invention, application and all letters patent on said invention to be held and enjoyed by ASSIGNEE and its successors and assigns for their use and benefit and of their successors and assigns as fully and entirely as the same would have been held and enjoyed by ASSIGNOR(S) had this assignment, transfer and sale not been made. ASSIGNOR(S) hereby authorize and request the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks to issue all letters patent on said invention to ASSIGNEE. ASSIGNOR(S) agree to execute all instruments and documents required for the making and prosecution of applications for United States and foreign letters patent on said invention, for litigation regarding said letters patent, or for the purpose of protecting title to said invention or letters patent therefor.

9/29/04 — Date — James Clay Sutherland

9/29/04 — Date — Aaron M. Butcher

9/29/04 — Date — David A. Morton

9/29/04 — Date — Jason M. Harris

199

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

United States Patent and Trademark Office

July 11, 2005

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APPLICATION NUMBER: *10/955,941*
FILING DATE: *September 30, 2004*

By Authority of the
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property
and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

E. BORNETT
Certifying Officer

28 OCT 2005

JHON JAIRO MARTINEZ GONZALEZ
NOTARIO 19 BARRANQUILLA

30

15892 U.S.PTO

2224 U.S. PTO 10/955941 093004

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: Jesse Clay Satterfield, Aaron M. Butcher, David A. Morton, Jensen M. Harris

Docket: 60001.0408USU1/M8309409.1

Title: An Improved User Interface for Displaying Selectable Software Functionality Controls that are Relevant to a Selected Object

CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 CFR 1.10
'Express Mail' mailing label number: EV509655843US
Date of Deposit: September 30, 2004
I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the United States Postal Service 'Express Mail Post Office To Addressee' service under 37 CFR 1.10 and is addressed to Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

By: _____
Name: Christopher J. Leonard

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

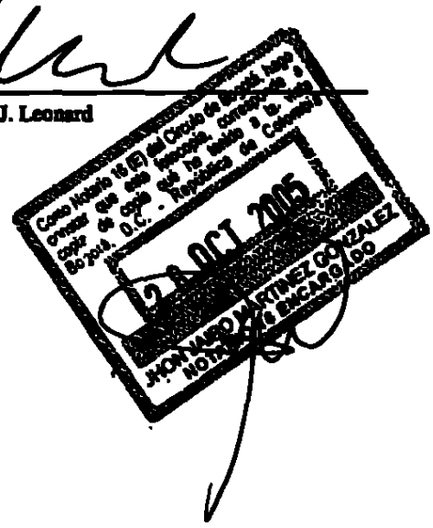
We are transmitting herewith the attached:

- ☒ Transmittal sheet, in duplicate, containing Certificate under 37 CFR 1.10.
- ☒ Utility Patent Application: Spec. 30 pgs; 46 claims; Abstract 1 pgs.
- ☒ 15 sheets of formal drawings
- ☒ An unsigned Combined Declaration and Power of Attorney
- ☒ Application Data Sheet, 5 pages.
- ☒ Return postcard
- ☒ PAYMENT OF THE FILING FEE IS BEING DEFERRED.

By: _____
Name: Christopher J. Leonard
Reg. No.: 41,940
Initials: CJLeonard

MERCHANT & GOULD P.C.
P.O. Box 2903, Minneapolis, MN 55402-0903
(612) 332-5300

27488
PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE



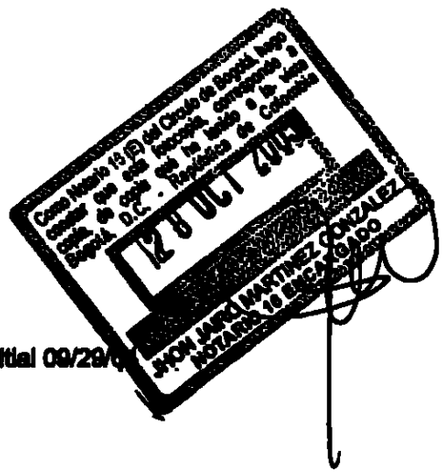
(PTO TRANSMITTAL - NEW FILING)

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Application Data Sheet

Application Information

Application number::	
Filing Date::	09/30/04
Application Type::	Regular
Subject Matter::	Utility
Suggested classification::	
Suggested Group Art Unit::	
CD-ROM or CD-R?::	None
Number of CD disks::	
Number of copies of CDs::	
Sequence submission?::	
Computer Readable Form (CRF)?::	
Number of copies of CRF::	
Title::	An Improved User Interface for Displaying Selectable Software Functionality Controls that are Relevant to a Selected Object
Attorney Docket Number::	60001.0408USU1/MS309409.1
Request for Early Publication?::	NO
Request for Non-Publication?::	NO
Suggested Drawing Figure::	
Total Drawing Sheets::	15
Small Entity?::	NO
Latin name::	
Variety denomination name::	
Petition included?::	NO
Petition Type::	
Licensed US Govt. Agency::	
Contract or Grant Numbers::	



1 Initial 09/29/0

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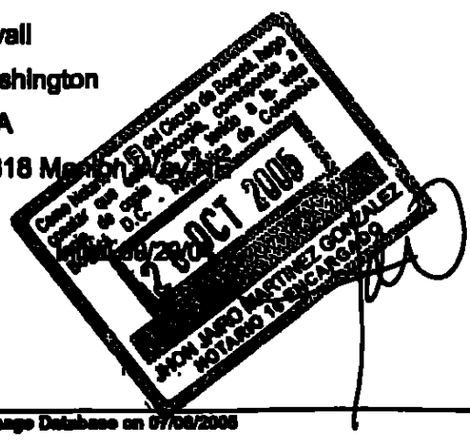
202

Secrecy Order in Parent Appl.?:: NO

Applicant Information

Applicant Authority Type::	Inventor
Primary Citizenship Country::	USA
Status::	Full Capacity
Given Name::	Jesse
Middle Name::	Clay
Family Name::	Satterfield
Name Suffix::	
City of Residence::	Seattle
State or Province of Residence::	Washington
Country of Residence::	USA
Street of mailing address::	845 Bellevue Place East Apt. 203
City of mailing address::	Seattle
State or Province of mailing address::	Washington
Country of mailing address::	USA
Postal or Zip Code of mailing address::	98102

Applicant Authority Type::	Inventor
Primary Citizenship Country::	USA
Status::	Full Capacity
Given Name::	Aaron
Middle Name::	M.
Family Name::	Butcher
Name Suffix::	
City of Residence::	Duvall
State or Province of Residence::	Washington
Country of Residence::	USA
Street of mailing address::	15818 Meadow [illegible]



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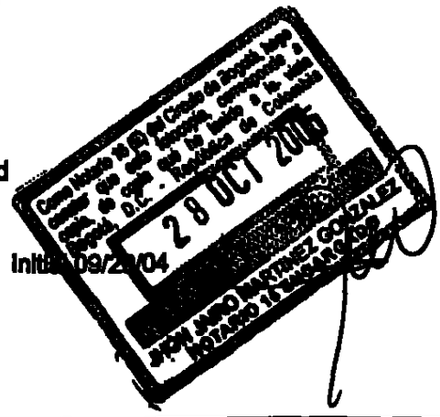
33

City of mailing address::	Duvall
State or Province of mailing address::	Washington
Country of mailing address::	USA
Postal or Zip Code of mailing address::	98019

Applicant Authority Type::	Inventor
Primary Citizenship Country::	Canada
Status::	Full Capacity
Given Name::	David
Middle Name::	A.
Family Name::	Morton
Name Suffix::	
City of Residence::	Redmond
State or Province of Residence::	Washington
Country of Residence::	USA
Street of mailing address::	7523 143rd Avenue NE
City of mailing address::	Redmond
State or Province of mailing address::	Washington
Country of mailing address::	USA
Postal or Zip Code of mailing address::	98052

Applicant Authority Type::	Inventor
Primary Citizenship Country::	USA
Status::	Full Capacity
Given Name::	Jensen
Middle Name::	M.
Family Name::	Harris
Name Suffix::	
City of Residence::	Kirkland

Initial 09/29/04



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State or Province of Residence::	Washington
Country of Residence::	USA
Street of mailing address::	6016 108th Avenue NE
City of mailing address::	Kirkland
State or Province of mailing address::	Washington
Country of mailing address::	USA
Postal or Zip Code of mailing address::	98033

Correspondence Information

Correspondence Customer Number:: 27488

Representative Information

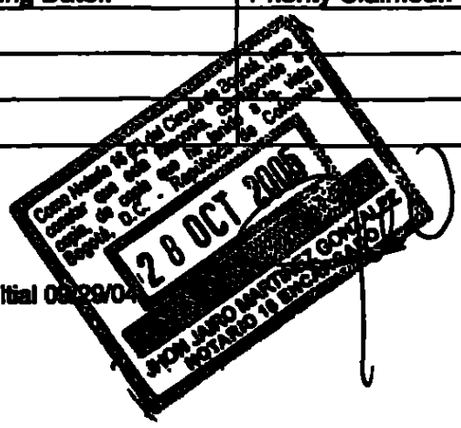
Representative Customer Number:: 27488

Domestic Priority Information

Application::	Continuity Type::	Parent Application::	Parent Filing Date::
This Application	an application claiming benefit under 35USC119(e)	60/601,815	08/16/04

Foreign Priority Information

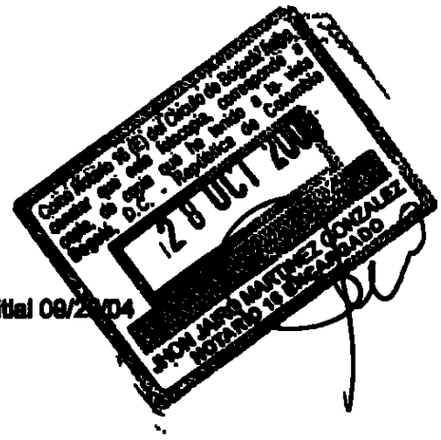
Country::	Application number::	Filing Date::	Priority Claimed::



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M&G No. 60001.0408USU1/MS 309409.01

AN IMPROVED USER INTERFACE FOR DISPLAYING SELECTABLE SOFTWARE FUNCTIONALITY CONTROLS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO A SELECTED OBJECT

Cross-Reference to Related Applications

The present application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/601,815, Attorney Matter No. 60001.0407USP1, Applicant Matter No. 309417.1, filed August 16, 2004, entitled "Improved User Interfaces for Computer Software Applications."

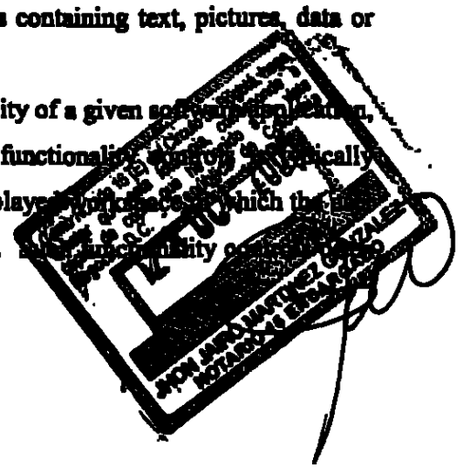
Field of the Invention

The present invention generally relates to software application user interfaces. More particularly, the present invention relates to an improved user interface for displaying selectable software controls that are relevant to a selected object.

Background of the Invention

With the advent of the computer age, computer and software users have grown accustomed to user-friendly software applications that help them write, calculate, organize, prepare presentations, send and receive electronic mail, make music, and the like. For example, modern electronic word processing applications allow users to prepare a variety of useful documents. Modern spreadsheet applications allow users to enter, manipulate, and organize data. Modern electronic slide presentation applications allow users to create a variety of slide presentations containing text, pictures, data or other useful objects.

To assist users to locate and utilize functionality of a given software application, a user interface containing a plurality of generic functionality controls typically provided along an upper, lower or side edge of a display [illegible] which the user may enter, copy, manipulate and format text or data. [illegible] functionality controls [illegible]



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include selectable buttons with such names as "file," "edit," "view," "insert," "format," and the like. Typically, selection of one of these top-level functionality buttons, for example "format," causes a drop-down menu to be deployed to expose one or more selectable functionality controls associated with the top-level functionality, for example "font" under a top-level functionality of "format."

After a user selects a desired functionality control, or if the user moves the mouse cursor to a different location, the drop-down menu typically disappears. If the user determines that functionality of the first drop-down menu was the desired functionality, the user must remember which top-level functionality was selected, reselect that functionality and then find the desired functionality control all over again. Accordingly, in order to use the functionality of a given software application, the user must know the desired functionality is available under one of the selectable buttons, or the user must select different top-level functionalities until the desired specific functionality is located.

This is particularly cumbersome when the user desires to apply many available functionalities to a given object type. For example, if the user desires to edit a picture object imbedded in a text document, according to prior methods and systems, the user must find functionality in a drop-down menu associated with editing the picture object. After application of any given functionality, the drop-down menu associated with editing the selected object, e.g., picture object, typically disappears. When the user desires to make a second or subsequent edit to the object, the user must once again find the correct top-level functionality control, deploy a menu of available functionalities, and find the desired particular functionality. Such a method of searching for desired functionality is cumbersome and time-consuming, particularly for less-experienced users, and when new functionality is added by developers of the software application, the new functionality may never be utilized unless the user is somehow educated as to its existence.

Accordingly, there is a need in the art for an improved user interface for displaying selectable software functionality controls that are relevant to a selected

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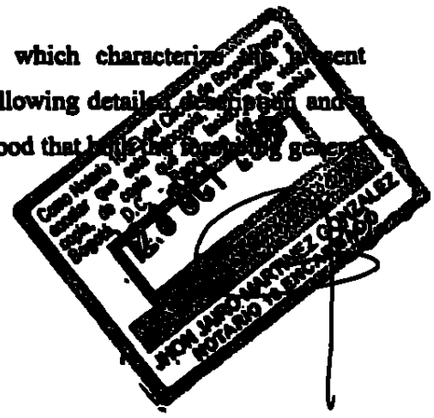
object and that remain visibly available for use while the object is being edited. It is with respect to these and other considerations that the present invention has been made.

Summary of the Invention

Embodiments of the present invention solve the above and other problems by providing an improved user interface for displaying selectable software functionality controls that are relevant to a selected object and that remain visibly available for use while the selected object is being edited. Generally, aspects of the present invention provide for presenting selectable functionality controls associated with a given top-level functionality upon selection of a given object for editing. Upon selection of a particular object for editing, functionality available for editing the object is presented in a ribbon-shaped user interface above the software application workspace to allow the user ready and efficient access to functionality needed for editing the selected object. The display of relevant functionality controls is persisted until the user dismisses the display, selects another top-level functionality control or selects another object for editing.

According to an aspect of the invention, methods and systems provide functionality from a software application that is relevant to an edited object via an improved user interface. A plurality of functionalities available from a given software application is provided. Upon receiving an indication of a selection of an object for editing via the software application, one or more selectable controls representing a subset of the plurality of functionalities is displayed in a ribbon-shaped user interface whereby the subset of the plurality of functionalities is relevant to and allows for editing the selected object. The subset of the plurality of functionalities is persisted in the user interface until an indication is received of the selection of a different object for editing or the selection of a different functionality associated with a different subset of the plurality of functionalities.

These and other features and advantages, which characterize the present invention, will be apparent from a reading of the following detailed description and a review of the associated drawings. It is to be understood that both the foregoing general



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description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory only and are not restrictive of the invention as claimed.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the architecture of a personal computer that provides an illustrative operating environment for embodiments of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is an illustration of a computer screen display showing a ribbon-shaped user interface for displaying task-based top-level functionality tabs and for displaying a plurality of functionalities available under a selected top-level functionality tab.

Fig. 3 illustrates a computer screen display showing a ribbon-shaped user interface in which is disposed selectable functionality controls relevant to and associated with the editing of a selected object.

Fig. 4 illustrates a computer screen display showing an editable object according to embodiments of the present invention.

Fig. 5 illustrates a computer screen display showing the presentation of a plurality of functionalities associated with a selected object for editing.

Fig. 6 illustrates the computer screen display of Fig. 5 wherein a drop-down menu of selectable formatting options combinations is illustrated under a selectable formatting control.

Fig. 7 illustrates a computer screen display showing the presentation of a plurality of functionalities associated with a selected object for editing.

Fig. 8 illustrates a computer screen display showing an editable object according to embodiments of the present invention.

Fig. 9 illustrates a computer screen display showing a pop-up functionality menu for providing functionality associated with a selected object for editing.

Fig. 10 illustrates a computer screen display showing the presentation of a plurality of functionalities associated with a selected object for editing.

Fig. 11 illustrates a computer screen display showing the presentation of a plurality of functionalities associated with a selected object for editing.

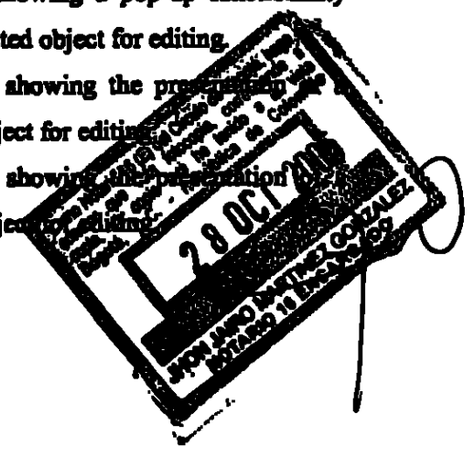


Fig. 12 illustrates a computer screen display showing the presentation of a plurality of functionalities associated with a selected object for editing.

Fig. 13 illustrates a computer screen display showing a pop-up functionality menu for providing functionality associated with a selected object for editing.

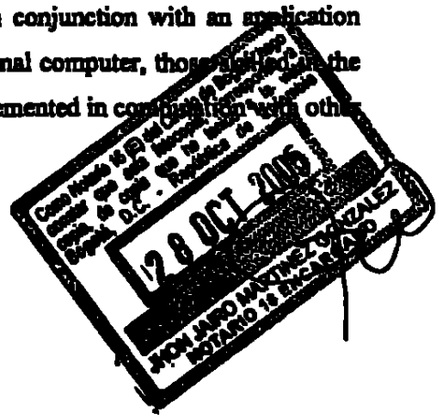
Fig. 14 illustrates a computer screen display showing the presentation of a plurality of functionalities associated with a selected object for editing.

Fig. 15 illustrates a computer screen display showing a pop-up functionality menu for providing functionality associated with a selected object for editing.

Detailed Description

As briefly described above, embodiments of the present invention are directed to an improved user interface for displaying selectable functionality controls that are relevant to a selected object and that remain visibly available for use while the selected object is being edited. In the following detailed description, references are made to the accompanying drawings that form a part hereof, and in which are shown by way of illustrations specific embodiments or examples. These embodiments may be combined, other embodiments may be utilized, and structural changes may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the present invention. The following detailed description is therefore not to be taken in a limiting sense and the scope of the present invention is defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.

Referring now to the drawings, in which like numerals represent like elements through the several figures, aspects of the present invention and the exemplary operating environment will be described. Fig. 1 and the following discussion are intended to provide a brief, general description of a suitable computing environment in which the invention may be implemented. While the invention will be described in the general context of program modules that execute in conjunction with an application program that runs on an operating system on a personal computer, those skilled in the art will recognize that the invention may also be implemented in combination with other program modules.



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Generally, program modules include routines, programs, components, data structures, and other types of structures that perform particular tasks or implement particular abstract data types. Moreover, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the invention may be practiced with other computer system configurations, including hand-held devices, multiprocessor systems, microprocessor-based or programmable consumer electronics, minicomputers, mainframe computers, and the like. The invention may also be practiced in distributed computing environments where tasks are performed by remote processing devices that are linked through a communications network. In a distributed computing environment, program modules may be located in both local and remote memory storage devices.

Turning now to Fig. 1, an illustrative computer architecture for a personal computer 2 for practicing the various embodiments of the invention will be described. The computer architecture shown in Fig. 1 illustrates a conventional personal computer, including a central processing unit 4 ("CPU"), a system memory 6, including a random access memory 8 ("RAM") and a read-only memory ("ROM") 10, and a system bus 12 that couples the memory to the CPU 4. A basic input/output system containing the basic routines that help to transfer information between elements within the computer, such as during startup, is stored in the ROM 10. The personal computer 2 further includes a mass storage device 14 for storing an operating system 16, application programs, such as the application program 205, and data.

The mass storage device 14 is connected to the CPU 4 through a mass storage controller (not shown) connected to the bus 12. The mass storage device 14 and its associated computer-readable media, provide non-volatile storage for the personal computer 2. Although the description of computer-readable media contained herein refers to a mass storage device, such as a hard disk or CD-ROM drive, it should be appreciated by those skilled in the art that computer-readable media can be any available media that can be accessed by the personal computer 2.

By way of example, and not limitation, computer-readable media may comprise computer storage media and communication media. Computer storage media includes volatile and non-volatile, removable and non-removable media implemented in any

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method or technology for storage of information such as computer-readable instructions, data structures, program modules or other data. Computer storage media includes, but is not limited to, RAM, ROM, EPROM, EEPROM, flash memory or other solid state memory technology, CD-ROM, DVD, or other optical storage, magnetic cassettes, magnetic tape, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, or any other medium which can be used to store the desired information and which can be accessed by the computer.

According to various embodiments of the invention, the personal computer 2 may operate in a networked environment using logical connections to remote computers through a TCP/IP network 18, such as the Internet. The personal computer 2 may connect to the TCP/IP network 18 through a network interface unit 20 connected to the bus 12. It should be appreciated that the network interface unit 20 may also be utilized to connect to other types of networks and remote computer systems. The personal computer 2 may also include an input/output controller 22 for receiving and processing input from a number of devices, including a keyboard or mouse (not shown). Similarly, an input/output controller 22 may provide output to a display screen, a printer, or other type of output device.

As mentioned briefly above, a number of program modules and data files may be stored in the mass storage device 14 and RAM 8 of the personal computer 2, including an operating system 16 suitable for controlling the operation of a networked personal computer, such as the WINDOWS operating systems from Microsoft Corporation of Redmond, Washington. The mass storage device 14 and RAM 8 may also store one or more application programs. In particular, the mass storage device 14 and RAM 8 may store an application program 105 for providing a variety of functionalities to a user. For instance, the application program 105 may comprise many types of programs such as a word processing application, a spreadsheet application, a desktop publishing application, and the like. According to an embodiment of the present invention, the application program 105 comprises a multiple-functionality software application for providing word processing functionality, slide presentation functionality, spreadsheet functionality, database functionality and the like.

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the individual program modules comprising the multiple functionality application 105 include a word processing application 125, a slide presentation application 135, a spreadsheet application 140 and a database application 145. An example of such a multiple functionality application 105 is OFFICE manufactured by Microsoft Corporation. Other software applications illustrated in Fig. 1 include an electronic mail application 130.

Fig. 2 is an illustration of a computer screen display showing a ribbon-shaped user interface for displaying task-based top-level functionality tabs and for displaying a plurality of functionalities available under a selected top-level functionality tab. As briefly described above, the improved user interface of the present invention includes a ribbon-shaped user interface for displaying selectable controls associated with task-based functionality available under a given software application, such as the software application 105 illustrated in Fig. 1. A first section 210 of the user interface 200 includes generic selectable controls for functionality not associated with a particular task, such as word processing versus spreadsheet data analysis. For example, the section 210 includes selectable controls for general file commands such as "file open," "file save" and "print." According to one embodiment of the present invention, the selectable controls included in the first section 210 are controls that may be utilized by a variety of software applications comprising a multiple functionality application 105. That is, the selectable controls included in the first section 210 may be controls that are generally found and used across a number of different software applications.

Selectable controls included in the first section 210 may be utilized for all such applications comprising such a multiple functionality application, but other selectable controls presented in the user interface 200 described below, may be tailored to particular tasks which may be performed by particular software applications comprising the multiple functionality application. On the other hand, it should be appreciated that the user interface 200 described herein may be utilized for a single software application such as a word processing application 125, a slide presentation application 135, spreadsheet application 140, a database application [illegible] other [illegible]

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application which may utilize a user interface for allowing users to apply functionality of the associated application.

Referring still to Fig. 2, adjacent to the first section 210 of the user interface 200 is a task-based tab section. The tab section includes selectable tabs associated with task-based functionality provided by a given software application. For purposes of example, the task-based tabs illustrated in Fig. 2 are associated with tasks that may be performed using a word processing application 125. For example, a "Writing" tab 215 is associated with functionality that may be utilized for performing writing tasks. An "Insert" tab 220 is associated with functionality associated with performing insert operations or tasks. A "Page Layout" tab 230 is associated with functionality provided by the associated application for performing or editing page layout attributes of a given document.

As should be appreciated, many other task-based tabs or selectable controls may be added to the tab section of the user interface for calling functionality associated with other tasks. For example, task tabs may be added for text effects, document styles, review and comment, and the like. And, as described above, the user interface 200 may be utilized for a variety of different software applications. For example, if the user interface 200 is utilized for a slide presentation application, tabs contained in the tab section may include such tabs as "Create Slides," "Insert," "Format," "Drawing," "Effects," and the like associated with a variety of tasks that may be performed by a slide presentation application. Similarly, tabs that may be utilized in the tab section of the user interface 200 for a spreadsheet application 140 may include such tabs as "Data" or "Data Entry," "Lists," "Pivot Tables," "Analysis," "Formulas," "Pages and Printing," and the like associated with tasks that may be performed using a spreadsheet application.

Immediately beneath the generic controls section 210 and the task-based tab section is a selectable functionality control section for displaying selectable functionality controls associated with a selected tab 215, 220, 230 from the task-based tab section. According to embodiments of the present invention, when a particular tab, such as the "Writing" tab 215 is selected, selectable functionality controls from

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associated software application for performing the selected task, for example a writing task, is displayed in logical groupings. For example, referring to Fig. 2, a first logical grouping 240 is displayed under a heading "Clipboard." According to embodiments of the present invention, the clipboard section 240 includes selectable functionality controls logically grouped together and associated with clipboard actions underneath the general task of writing. For example, the clipboard section 240 may include such selectable controls as a cut control, a copy control, a paste control, a select all control, etc. Adjacent to the clipboard section 240, a second logical grouping 250 is presented under the heading "Formatting."

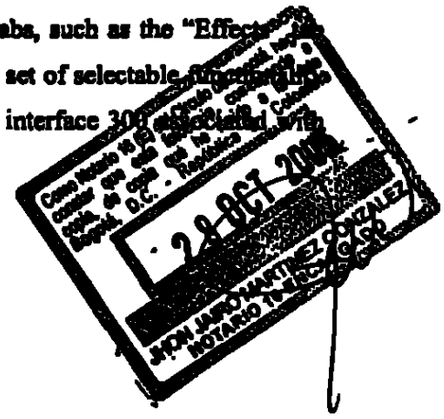
Selectable controls presented in the "Formatting" section 250 may include such selectable controls as text justification, text type, font size, line spacing, boldface, italics, underline, etc. Accordingly, functionalities associated with formatting operations are logically grouped together underneath the overall task of "Writing." A third logical grouping 260 is presented under the heading "Writing Tools." The writing tools section 260 includes such writing tools as find/replace, autocorrect, etc. According to embodiments of the present invention, upon selection of a different task-based tab from the tab section, a different set of selectable functionality controls in different logical groupings is presented in the user interface 200 associated with the selected task-based tab. For example, if the "Insert" task tab 220 is selected, the selectable functionality controls presented in the user interface 200 are changed from those illustrated in Fig. 2 to include selectable functionality controls associated with the insert task. For detailed information regarding the user interface 200, illustrated in Fig. 2, see United States Patent Application, Attorney Matter No. 60001.0410USU1, Applicant Matter No. 309411.01, entitled "Command User Interface for Displaying Selectable Software Functionality Controls," which is incorporated herein by reference as if fully set out herein.

Figs. 3 through 10 illustrate aspects of a first embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 3 illustrates a computer screen display showing a [illegible] interface in which is disposed selectable functionality controls [illegible] to and associated with the editing of a selected object. [illegible]

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illustrated in Figs. 3 – 10, of the present invention, when a portion of a document or a particular object is selected for editing, such as a text object, picture object, spreadsheet object, or the like, the user interface illustrated in Fig. 2 is temporarily replaced with a user interface, as illustrated in Fig. 3, which contains selectable functionality controls particularly associated with editing the selected object. For example, if a picture object embedded in a text file is selected for editing, the task-based functionality tabs and any associated logical groupings of individual selectable functionality controls, as described above with reference to Fig. 2, are replaced with one or more task-based functionality tabs and associated logical groupings of selectable functionality controls that are particular to editing the selected object.

For example, referring to Fig. 3, if a picture object embedded in a text file or other document is selected for editing by the user, the ribbon-shaped user interface 300 replaces the ribbon-shaped user interface 200 so that the user is provided with task-based tabs 310, 320, 330 particular to editing the selected picture object. Similar to the description of the user interface 200 described above, upon selection of one of the task-based tabs 310, 320, 330, the portion of the user interface 300 disposed beneath the tabs is populated with individual or logical groupings of selectable functionality controls for applying functionality available under the selected task-based tab to the selected object. For example, referring to the user interface 300, selection of a "Style Gallery" tab 310 causes the presentation of a "Layout" section 350 and a "Picture Styles" section 355. In addition, a "Selection" section 345 is provided for allowing the user to select between multiple picture objects, for example, for application of any selected functionality. If the user applies a given functionality to the selected object, but is not satisfied with the result of the functionality application, a reset button 340 is provided for allowing the user to reset the selected object back to its condition prior to applying the selected functionality. Selection of one of the other task-based tabs, such as the "Effects" tab 320 or the "Picture Tools" tab 330, will cause a different set of selectable [illegible] controls to be displayed in the lower portion of the user interface 300 associated with the selected task-based tab.

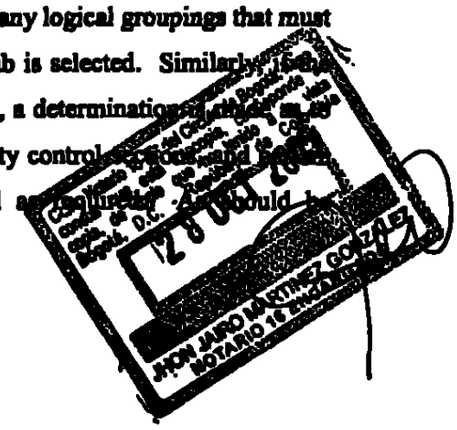


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Referring to the example functionality controls illustrated in the user interface 300, in the "Picture Styles" section 355, a plurality of images are provided for showing a user how a selected object would be displayed if a particular combination of formatting options or picture styles is applied to the object. According to embodiments of the present invention, selection of one or more of the images may cause all commands necessary for formatting or stylizing the selected object in a manner consistent with the selected image from the user interface 300. That is, upon selecting a desired image in the "Picture Styles" section 355, the selected object in the user's document is automatically formatted or stylized accordingly. The "Layout" section 350 is representative of a functionality controls section which may have one or more images or potential layout styles or schemes than may be displayed in the user interface 300. Accordingly, as illustrated and described below with reference to Fig. 6, selection of the "Layout" section 350 may cause a drop-down menu or drop-across menu to be displayed providing a user with a variety of different layout options that may be applied to the selected object.

As should be understood by those skilled in the art, the example task-based tabs and individual functionality controls illustrated in the user interface 300 are for purposes of example only and are in no way limiting of the variety of object-specific functionalities that may be provided in the user interface 300. According to embodiments of the present invention, by replacing the normal functionality offerings of the user interface 200 with functionality particular to the selected object, the user experience is one of being immersed in the functionality available to the user for editing the selected object.

If insufficient space is available in the user interface 300 for displaying all logical groupings of functionality controls associated with a given task-based tab, a determination may be made at application run time as to any logical groupings that must be collapsed or closed until the associated task-based tab is selected. Similarly, if the user manually reduces the size of the user interface 300, a determination may be made as to the available space for displaying selectable functionality controls, and selectable functionality control sections are collapsed as [illegible] would be

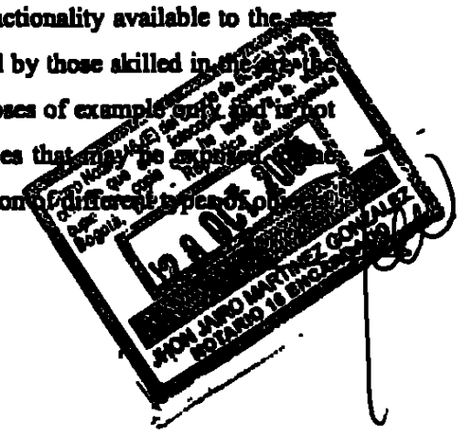


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appreciated, a determination may be made as to the order of collapsing selectable functionality control sections such that a criteria, such as "most used" or "most recently used" may be used for determining which selectable functionality control sections are displayed and which sections are collapsed as the available space in the user interface is decreased.

According to an alternate embodiment, if the user interface 300 lacks sufficient space to display all logical groupings of functionality controls associated with a given task-based tab, the size of the display of individual logical groupings is reduced to allow space for the display of all associated logical groupings. According to one aspect of this embodiment, different sizes of groupings displays, for example small, medium and large, may be defined. At display time, a determination may be made as to the available space. At a starting point, the largest size for each applicable logical grouping display is presented. As required, the display size is reduced (i.e., large to medium to small) for each logical grouping until each grouping fits in the available space. In addition, for smaller logical grouping display layouts, text labels may be shortened or eliminated and the layout of individual selectable controls contained in given groupings may be rearranged to allow for more efficient use of space.

Referring now to Fig. 4, an example text document is displayed in a word processing application workspace having an embedded picture object. The user interface 200, disposed along the upper edge of the word processing application workspace, is displayed with task-based tabs and associated selectable functionality control sections for writing text into the displayed document. If the user desires to edit the picture object 410, according to embodiments of the present invention, the user need not search for functionality required for editing picture objects. Upon selecting the picture object 410 for editing, a "Show Picture Tools" control 420 is displayed to the user for allowing the user to call up tools and other functionality available to the user for editing the selected object. As should be understood by those skilled in the art, the description of the editing of a picture object is for purposes of example only and is not limiting of a variety of different tools and functionalities that may be [illegible] user in a user interface 300 described above upon selection of different types of [illegible]



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For example, tools and functionality may be provided for editing table objects, spreadsheet objects, slide presentation objects, database objects, and the like.

If the user selects the "Show Pictures Tools" control, according to the embodiment illustrated in Figs. 3 – 10, the user interface 300 is dynamically generated and temporarily replaces the user interface 200, as illustrated in Fig. 5. Referring to Fig. 5, the user interface 300 replaces the user interface 200, and task-based functionality available to the user for editing the selected picture object is displayed in the user interface 300, as described above with reference to Fig. 3. Now, the user may select one or more functionalities applicable to editing the selected object (e.g., picture object) without the need for searching through a variety of different menus or tool bars for functionality needed for editing the selected object. In order to dismiss the user interface 300 and return to the user interface 200, an exit control may be selected.

Referring to Fig. 6, consider, for example, that the user decides to change the layout of the document by moving the embedded picture object to a different location. The user could manually move the embedded object to a different location followed by changing the orientation and location of text contained in the document to cause the overall document to have an acceptable and desirable layout. However, according to embodiments of the present invention, the user may select the layout control 350 to deploy a drop-down menu for providing a variety of different potential layouts for the selected object within the selected document. For example, the drop-down menu 600 provides layouts such as "Centered Large," 610, "Top Left," 620, "Top Right," 630, "Centered in Text," 640, "Above & Below," 650 and "Alone on Page" 660. As should be understood, the potential layouts described and illustrated with respect to Fig. 6 are for purposes of example only and are not limiting of a variety of different layouts that may be provided to the user via the user interface 300.

As described above with reference to Fig. 3, according to embodiments of the present invention, all required commands for applying a presented formatting option to the selected object may be coded for execution upon selecting one of the formatting or layout images provided in the user interface. Accordingly, if the user desires to select a layout placing the selected picture object in the top right orientation on the

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selected document, the user may select the "Top Right" layout 630, and all required functionality for rearranging the selected object and document according to the selected layout is applied to the document and object so that the document assumes the selected layout, as illustrated in Fig. 7.

Referring to Fig. 7, the selected object 410 is now positioned in the upper right-hand corner of the document, and the text has been rearranged accordingly. As illustrated in Fig. 7, the user interface 300 containing the functionality associated with the selected object remains persisted in the user interface until the user selects a different object in the document for editing. For example, if the user moves the mouse cursor to a text portion of the document and selects the text portion of the document for editing, the user interface 300 will be dismissed and an appropriate user interface 200 associated with editing the selected text will be displayed, as illustrated in Fig. 4. For example, as illustrated in Fig. 8, the picture object has been deleted and the cursor is situated in the text portion of the document. Accordingly, the user interface 300, containing functionality particular to editing a picture object is dismissed, and the user interface 200, containing task-based tabs and associated selectable functionality controls, groupings or sections is displayed for providing the user necessary functionality for editing the text portion of the document.

As described above, one method for deploying the user interface 300 for providing selectable functionality associated with a particular object is to select a particular object within a given document. Alternatively, the user interface 300, containing functionality associated with a particular object may be deployed by inserting an object of a given type into a document. For example, referring to Fig. 9, if a user decides to insert a table object into the document illustrated in Fig. 9, the user may select the "Insert" task-based tab 220 from the user interface 200 for deploying selectable functionality controls associated with inserting text or objects into the document. If the user then decides to insert a particular object, for example, a table object, into the document, the user may utilize one or more selectable functionality controls presented in the user interface 200, or the user may launch a dialog 300, as

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illustrated in Fig. 9, for creating and inserting a desired object, for example a table object, into the selected document.

According to embodiments of the present invention, once the user selects for inserting the desired object into the document, the object 1050 is inserted into the document, as illustrated in Fig. 10. Simultaneously, the user interface 200 is replaced with a user interface 300 for displaying selectable functionality for editing the now-selected table object 1050. For example, referring to Fig. 10, the user interface 300 now includes task-based tabs associated with editing a table object. For example, task-based tabs, illustrated in the user interface 300, include "Style Gallery," "Effects," "Borders and Shading," "Table Layout," and "Date." As described above with reference to Figs. 2 and 3, selection of one of the task-based tabs, for example the "Style Gallery" tab, causes a display of individual or groupings of selectable functionality controls 1020, 1030, 1040 for editing the selected object according to the selected task-based tab.

Figs. 11 through 15 illustrate aspects of an alternate embodiment of the present invention. Referring now to Fig. 11, aspects of this embodiment of the present invention are illustrated and described with reference to a spreadsheet application 140. As illustrated in Fig. 11, a spreadsheet document is displayed having an example table of data 1150. A user interface 1100 similar to the user interface 200 described above with reference to Fig. 2 is disposed above the spreadsheet workspace for providing spreadsheet application functionality. A plurality of task-based tabs are provided at the top of the user interface 1100 for selectively displaying logical groupings of selectable functionality controls associated with given task-based functionality tabs. For example, task-based functionality tabs included in the user interface 1100 include "Insert," "Page Layout," "Analysis," etc.

According to aspects of this embodiment, when an object is selected for editing, such as the table object 1150 illustrated in Fig. 11, the selectable functionality controls associated with the selected object do not replace the tabs displayed in the user interface 1100, but are appended to the user interface 1100 beneath the tabs displayed in the user interface 1100. The controls associated with the selected object are automatically displayed in the appended orientation relative to the tabs of the user interface 1100.

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selection or insertion of a given object. Selection of any of the tabs in the user interface 1100 dismisses the controls displayed for the selected or inserted object that are appended beneath the user interface 1100. For example, a "Styles" section 1110 is provided for applying spreadsheet workspace styles to the document, a "Properties" section 1120 is provided, an "Actions" section 1130 is provided, and a "Publish to Server" section 1140 is provided. According to embodiments of the present invention, because a table object is embedded in the spreadsheet workspace, a "Table Tools" tab is exposed adjacent to the task-based functionality tabs 1100. As should be appreciated, selection of the "Table Tools" tab may cause a display of selectable functionality controls associated with table objects in the lower portion of the user interface.

As illustrated in Fig. 12, selection of the "Table Tools" tab causes display of the selectable functionality controls associated with the selected table. Alternatively, the display of the selectable functionality controls associated with the selected table may be automatically displayed upon selection of the table object without use of the "Table Tools" tab. As should be understood, description of the table object 1150 and use of the "Table Tools" tab are for purposes of example only and are not limiting of operation of embodiments of the present invention with respect to other objects that may be inserted into or edited in the spreadsheet workspace.

Referring to Fig. 13, if a user decides to create a chart, for example, using data contained in the selected table object, the user may select one of the chart-type images "Controls" illustrated in the user interface of Fig. 12. Upon selection of a chart for inserting into the spreadsheet workspace, an "Insert Chart" dialog 1310 may be displayed for allowing the user to specify attributes of the selected chart. As illustrated in Fig. 14, once particular chart attributes are selected, a corresponding chart is drawn and is displayed in the spreadsheet workspace. According to embodiments of the present invention, insertion of the selected chart automatically causes functionality of the previously displayed user interface (see Figs. 12 and 13) to be replaced with selectable functionality controls associated with editing the selected inserted chart. For example, a "Chart Structure" section 1410, a "Chart Options" section 1420, a "Chart View" section 1430, and an "Axis Scale" section 1440 are displayed in the user interface.

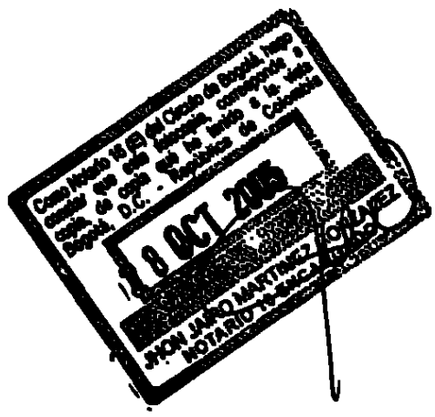
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of the user interface to provide particular selectable functionality controls associated with editing the selected chart.

Referring now to Fig. 15, if the user selects a different functionality for application to the spreadsheet workspace, for example, inserting a pivot table, the particular functionality displayed in the user interface associated with editing the chart, as illustrated in Fig. 14, is replaced with functionality associated with inserting the selected or desired pivot table. Accordingly, functionality controls are made available and displayed to the user according to the nature of the user's work, for example, selection of a particular object in a document for editing.

As described herein, an improved user interface is provided for displaying selectable functionality controls that are relevant to a selected object and that remain persisted for use while the selected object is being edited. It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications or variations may be made in the present invention without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention. Other embodiments of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art from consideration of the specification and practice of the invention disclosed herein.



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WE CLAIM:

1. A method for providing functionality from a software application that is relevant to an edited object via an improved user interface, comprising:

providing a plurality of functionalities available from a software application;

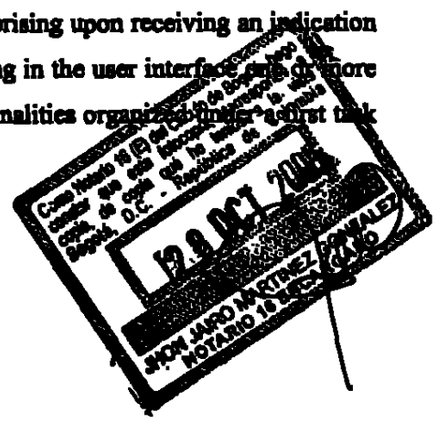
receiving an indication of a selection of an object for editing via the software application;

upon receiving the indication of the selection of the object for editing, providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls representing a first subset of the plurality of functionalities, whereby the subset of the plurality of functionalities allows for editing the selected object.

2. The method of Claim 1, in response to receiving an indication of a selection of an object for editing via the software application, providing a selectable control at the selected object for selectively causing provision in the user interface of the one or more selectable controls representing a first subset of the plurality of functionalities.

3. The method of Claim 1, prior to providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls representing a subset of the plurality of functionalities, further comprising providing in the user interface a user interface tab for each of one or more tasks that may be performed with the subset of the plurality of functionalities.

4. The method of Claim 3, further comprising upon receiving an indication of the selection of a first user interface tab, providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls for selecting one or more functionalities organized under a first task associated with the selected first user interface tab.



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5. The method of Claim 4, further comprising upon receiving an indication of a selection of a second user interface tab, providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls for selecting functionalities organized under a second task associated with the selected second user interface tab.

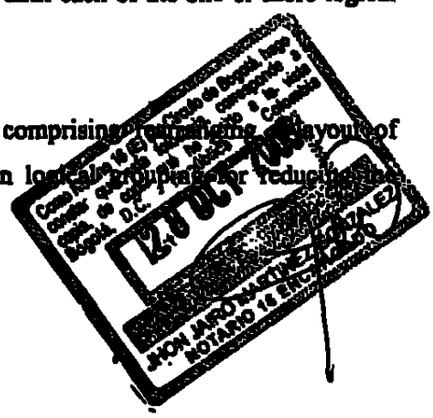
6. The method of Claim 4, further comprising grouping the one or more selectable controls representing a subset of the plurality of functionalities into one or more logical groupings of selectable controls whereby each of the one or more logical groupings is associated with a subset of the one or more selectable controls for selecting one or more functionalities organized under the first task associated with the selected first user interface tab.

7. The method of Claim 6, whereby if the user interface lacks sufficient space for displaying selectable controls of a given logical grouping, collapsing the given logical grouping into a single selectable control for accessing the selectable controls grouped under the given logical grouping.

8. The method of Claim 7, further comprising upon receiving a selection of the single selectable control, providing a menu of the selectable controls grouped under the given logical grouping.

9. The method of Claim 6, whereby if the user interface lacks sufficient space for displaying selectable controls of a given logical grouping, reducing a display size of each of the one or more logical groupings until each of the one or more logical groupings may be displayed in the user interface.

10. The method of Claim 9, further comprising rearranging a layout of individual selectable controls grouped in a given logical grouping for reducing the display size of the logical grouping.



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11. The method of Claim 10, further comprising amending a display of one or more individual selectable controls grouped in a given logical grouping for reducing the display size of the logical grouping.

12. The method of Claim 4, further comprising:

upon receiving an indication of a mouse-over of a second user interface tab, providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls representing a second subset of the plurality of functionalities; and

upon cessation of the mouse-over of the second user interface tab, providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls representing the first subset of the plurality of functionalities.

13. The method of Claim 12, after providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls representing a second subset of the plurality of functionalities, receiving an indication of a selection of one of the one or more selectable controls representing the second subset of the plurality of functionalities; and

if the second user interface tab is not selected for persisting a provision in the user interface one or more selectable controls representing a second subset of the plurality of functionalities, providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls representing the first subset of the plurality of functionalities.

14. The method of Claim 1, whereby receiving an indication of a selection of an object for editing via the software application includes receiving an indication of an insertion of an object for editing into a document object via the software application.

15. The method of Claim 1, further comprising upon receiving an indication of a selection of one of the one or more selectable controls, applying functionality associated with the selected one of the one or more selectable controls to the selected object.



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16. An improved user interface for providing functionality from a software application that is relevant to a selected object, comprising:

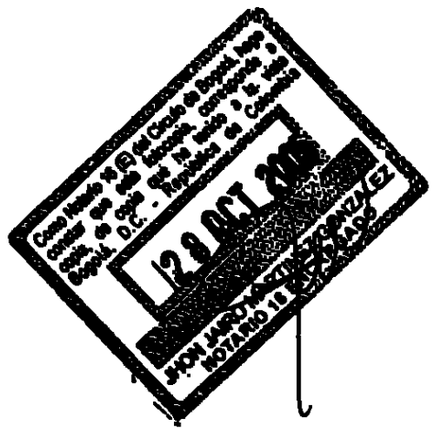
one or more tabs disposed in an upper row of the user interface, each of said one or more tabs identifying a task that may be performed with the software application, where said task is associated with objects of same type as a selected object;

whereby each of said one or more tabs is operative upon selection to cause a display in the user interface of one or more selectable functionality controls associated with a selected tab; and

whereby said one or more selectable functionality controls is disposed in a row underneath the disposition of the one or more tabs, each of said one or more functionality controls being operative to cause an application of an associated functionality of the software application to the selected object.

17. The improved user interface of Claim 16, further comprising:

said one or more selectable functionality controls being organized and displayed in the user interface in one or more logical groupings, whereby each of said one or more logical groupings is associated with a subset of functionalities available from the software application that may be applied to the selected object according to a portion of a task associated with a selected tab.



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18. A computer readable medium containing computer executable instructions which when executed by a computer perform a method for providing functionality from a software application that is relevant to an edited object via an improved user interface, comprising:

providing a plurality of functionalities available from a software application;

receiving an indication of a selection of an object for editing via the software application;

upon receiving the indication of the selection of the object for editing, providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls representing a first subset of the plurality of functionalities, whereby the subset of the plurality of functionalities allows for editing the selected object.

19. The computer readable medium of Claim 18, in response to receiving an indication of a selection of an object for editing via the software application, providing a selectable control at the selected object for selectively causing provision in the user interface of the one or more selectable controls representing a first subset of the plurality of functionalities.

20. The computer readable medium of Claim 18, prior to providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls representing a subset of the plurality of functionalities, further comprising providing in the user interface a user interface tab for each of one or more tasks that may be performed with the subset of the plurality of functionalities.

21. The computer readable medium of Claim 20, further comprising upon receiving an indication of the selection of a first user interface tab, providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls for selecting one or more functionalities organized under a first task associated with the selected first user interface tab.

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22. The computer readable medium of Claim 21, further comprising upon receiving an indication of a selection of a second user interface tab, providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls for selecting functionalities organized under a second task associated with the selected second user interface tab.

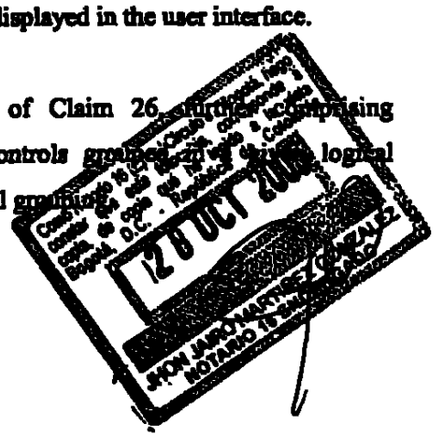
23. The computer readable medium of Claim 21, further comprising grouping the one or more selectable controls representing a subset of the plurality of functionalities into one or more logical groupings of selectable controls whereby each of the one or more logical groupings is associated with a subset of the one or more selectable controls for selecting one or more functionalities organized under the first task associated with the selected first user interface tab.

24. The computer readable medium of Claim 23, whereby if the user interface lacks sufficient space for displaying selectable controls of a given logical grouping, collapsing the given logical grouping into a single selectable control for accessing the selectable controls grouped under the given logical grouping.

25. The computer readable medium of Claim 24, further comprising upon receiving a selection of the single selectable control, providing a menu of the selectable controls grouped under the given logical grouping.

26. The computer readable medium of Claim 23, whereby if the user interface lacks sufficient space for displaying selectable controls of a given logical grouping, reducing a display size of each of the one or more logical groupings until each of the one or more logical groupings may be displayed in the user interface.

27. The computer readable medium of Claim 26, further comprising rearranging a layout of individual selectable controls grouped in [illegible] logical grouping for reducing the display size of the logical grouping.



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28. The computer readable medium of Claim 27, further comprising amending a display of one or more individual selectable controls grouped in a given logical grouping for reducing the display size of the logical grouping.

29. The computer readable medium of Claim 21, further comprising:

upon receiving an indication of a mouse-over of a second user interface tab, providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls representing a second subset of the plurality of functionalities; and

upon cessation of the mouse-over of the second user interface tab, providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls representing the first subset of the plurality of functionalities.

30. The computer readable medium of Claim 29, after providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls representing a second subset of the plurality of functionalities, receiving an indication of a selection of one of the one or more selectable controls representing the second subset of the plurality of functionalities; and

if the second user interface tab is not selected for persisting a provision in the user interface one or more selectable controls representing a second subset of the plurality of functionalities, providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls representing the first subset of the plurality of functionalities.

31. The computer readable medium of Claim 18, whereby receiving an indication of a selection of an object for editing via the software application includes receiving an indication of the insertion of an object for editing into a document object via the software application.

32. The computer readable medium of Claim 18, further comprising upon receiving an indication of a selection of one of the one or more selectable controls, applying functionality associated with the selected one or more selectable controls to the selected object.

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33. A method for providing functionality from a software application that is relevant to an edited object via an improved user interface, comprising:

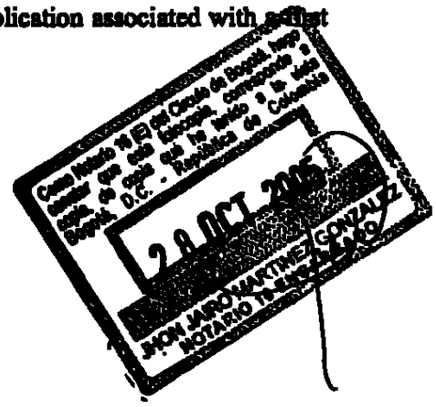
receiving an indication of a selection of an object for editing via the software application;

upon receiving the indication of the selection of the object for editing, providing in the user interface a user interface tab for each of one or more tasks that are particular to performance on an object of a same type as the selected object;

providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls representing a first user interface tab, each of the one or more selectable controls for selecting for application to the selected object of one or more functionalities of the software application associated with a first task; and

grouping the one or more selectable controls representing a first user interface tab into one or more logical groupings of selectable controls whereby each of the one or more logical groupings is associated with a subset of the one or more selectable controls representing the first user interface tab.

34. The method of Claim 33, in response to receiving an indication of a selection of an object for editing via the software application, providing a selectable control at the selected object for selectively causing provision in the user interface of the user interface tab for each of one or more tasks that are particular to performance on an object of a same type as the selected object, and for causing provision in the user interface of the one or more selectable controls representing a first user interface tab, each of the one or more selectable controls for selecting for application to the selected object of one or more functionalities of the software application associated with a first task.



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35. The method of Claim 33, further comprising upon receiving an indication of a selection of a second user interface tab, providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls representing the second user interface tab, each of the one or more selectable controls for selecting for application to the selected object of one or more functionalities of the software application associated with a second task.

36. The method of Claim 33, whereby if the user interface lacks sufficient space for displaying selectable controls of a given logical grouping, collapsing the given logical grouping into a single selectable control for accessing the selectable controls grouped under the given logical grouping.

37. The method of Claim 36, further comprising upon receiving a selection of the single selectable control, providing a menu of the selectable controls grouped under the given logical grouping.

38. The method of Claim 33, whereby receiving an indication of a selection of an object for editing via the software application includes receiving an indication of an insertion of an object for editing into a document object via the software application.

39. The method of Claim 33, further comprising upon receiving an indication of a selection of one of the one or more selectable controls, applying functionality associated with the selected one of the one or more selectable controls to the selected object.



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40. A computer readable medium containing computer executable instructions which when executed by a computer perform a method for providing functionality from a software application that is relevant to an edited object via an improved user interface, comprising:

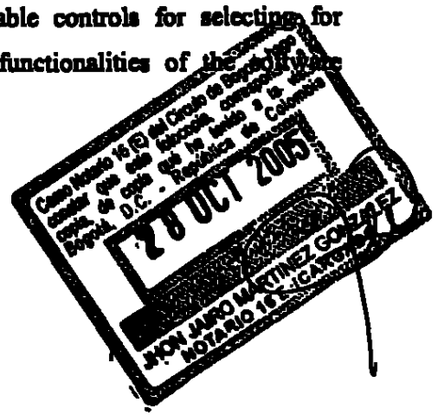
receiving an indication of a selection of an object for editing via the software application;

upon receiving the indication of the selection of the object for editing, providing in the user interface a user interface tab for each of one or more tasks that are particular to performance on an object of a same type as the selected object;

providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls representing a first user interface tab, each of the one or more selectable controls for selecting for application to the selected object of one or more functionalities of the software application associated with a first task; and

grouping the one or more selectable controls representing a first user interface tab into one or more logical groupings of selectable controls whereby each of the one or more logical groupings is associated with a subset of the one or more selectable controls representing the first user interface tab.

41. The computer readable medium of Claim 40, in response to receiving an indication of a selection of an object for editing via the software application, providing a selectable control at the selected object for selectively causing provision in the user interface of the user interface tab for each of one or more tasks that are particular to performance on an object of a same type as the selected object, and for causing provision in the user interface of the one or more selectable controls representing a first user interface tab, each of the one or more selectable controls for selecting for application to the selected object of one or more functionalities of the software application associated with a first task.



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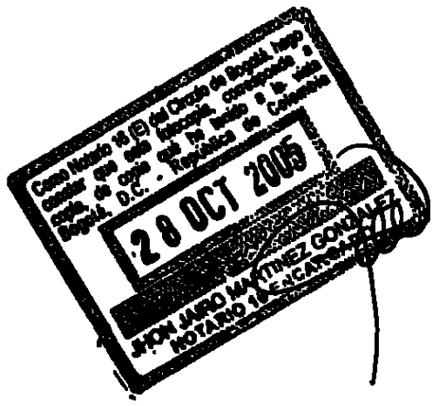
42. The computer readable medium of Claim 40, further comprising upon receiving an indication of a selection of a second user interface tab, providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls representing the second user interface tab, each of the one or more selectable controls for selecting for application to the selected object of one or more functionalities of the software application associated with a second task.

43. The computer readable medium of Claim 40, whereby if the user interface lacks sufficient space for displaying selectable controls of a given logical grouping, collapsing the given logical grouping into a single selectable control for accessing the selectable controls grouped under the given logical grouping.

44. The computer readable medium of Claim 43, further comprising upon receiving a selection of the single selectable control, providing a menu of the selectable controls grouped under the given logical grouping.

45. The computer readable medium of Claim 40, whereby receiving an indication of a selection of an object for editing via the software application includes receiving an indication of an insertion of an object for editing into a document object via the software application.

46. The computer readable medium of Claim 40, further comprising upon receiving an indication of a selection of one of the one or more selectable controls, applying functionality associated with the selected one of the one or more selectable controls to the selected object.



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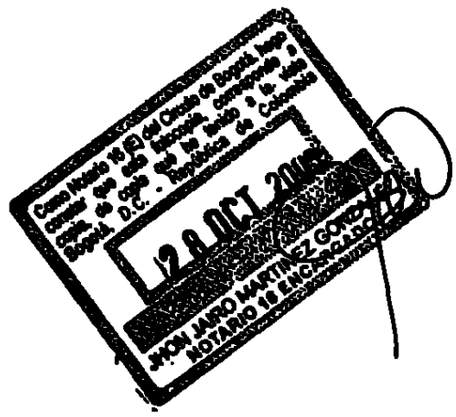
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AN IMPROVED USER INTERFACE FOR DISPLAYING SELECTABLE SOFTWARE FUNCTIONALITY CONTROLS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO A SELECTED OBJECT

Abstract

An improved user interface is provided for displaying selectable software functionality controls that are relevant to a selected object and that remain visibly available for use while the selected object is being edited. Upon selection of a particular object for editing, functionality available for editing the object is presented in a ribbon-shaped user interface above the software application workspace to allow the user ready and efficient access to functionality needed for editing the selected object. The display of relevant functionality controls is persisted until the user dismisses the display, selects another top-level functionality control or selects another object for editing.



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PATENT APPLICATION

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 60001.0408USU1 **MS DOCKET NO. 309409.1**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:
My residence/post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;
I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled: **AN IMPROVED USER INTERFACE FOR DISPLAYING SELECTABLE SOFTWARE FUNCTIONALITY CONTROLS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO A SELECTED OBJECT**
the specification of which is filed herewith unless the following box is checked:

( ) was filed on _____ as US Application Serial No. or PCT International Application Number _____ and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understood the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment(s) referred to above. I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56.

Foreign Application(s) and/or Claim of Foreign Priority

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code Section 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor(s) certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor(s) certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

COUNTRY	APPLICATION	DATE FILED	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 35 U.S.C. 119
			YES: NO:
			YES: NO:

POWER OF ATTORNEY:
As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) associated with

Customer No. 27488

to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

Send Correspondence to:	Direct Telephone Calls To:
Christopher J. Leonard, Reg. No. 41,940 Merchant & Gould P.C. P.O. Box 2903 Minneapolis, MN 55402-0903	Christopher J. Leonard 404.954.5100



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DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 60001.0408USU1 MS DOCKET NO. 309409.1

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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Inventor's Signature _____ Date _____

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Post Office Address: 6016 108th Avenue NE, Kirkland, Washington 98033

Inventor's Signature _____ Date _____



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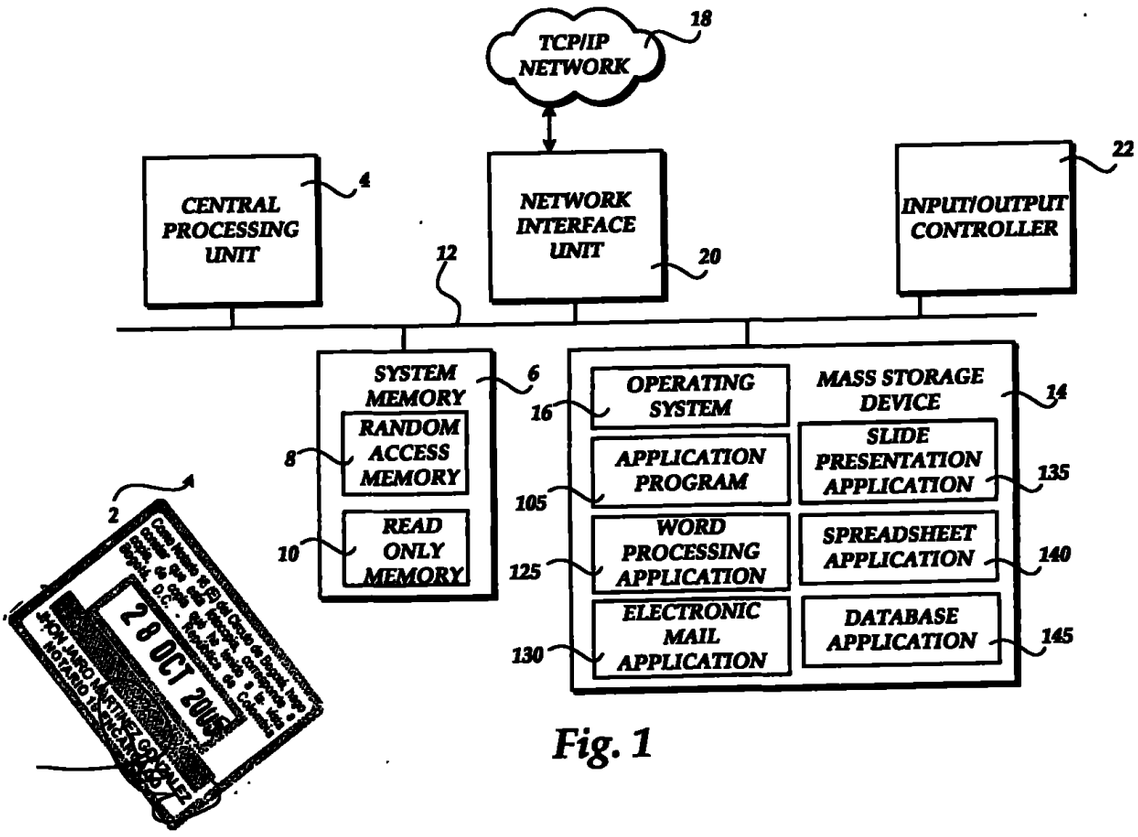

TCP/IP NETWORK
18
CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT
4
NETWORK INTERFACE UNIT
20
INPUT/OUTPUT CONTROLLER
22
12
SYSTEM MEMORY
6
RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY
8
READ ONLY MEMORY
10
OPERATING SYSTEM
16
APPLICATION PROGRAM
105
WORD PROCESSING APPLICATION
125
ELECTRONIC MAIL APPLICATION
130
MASS STORAGE DEVICE
14
SLIDE PRESENTATION APPLICATION
135
SPREADSHEET APPLICATION
140
DATABASE APPLICATION
145
2
28 OCT 2005

Fig. 1

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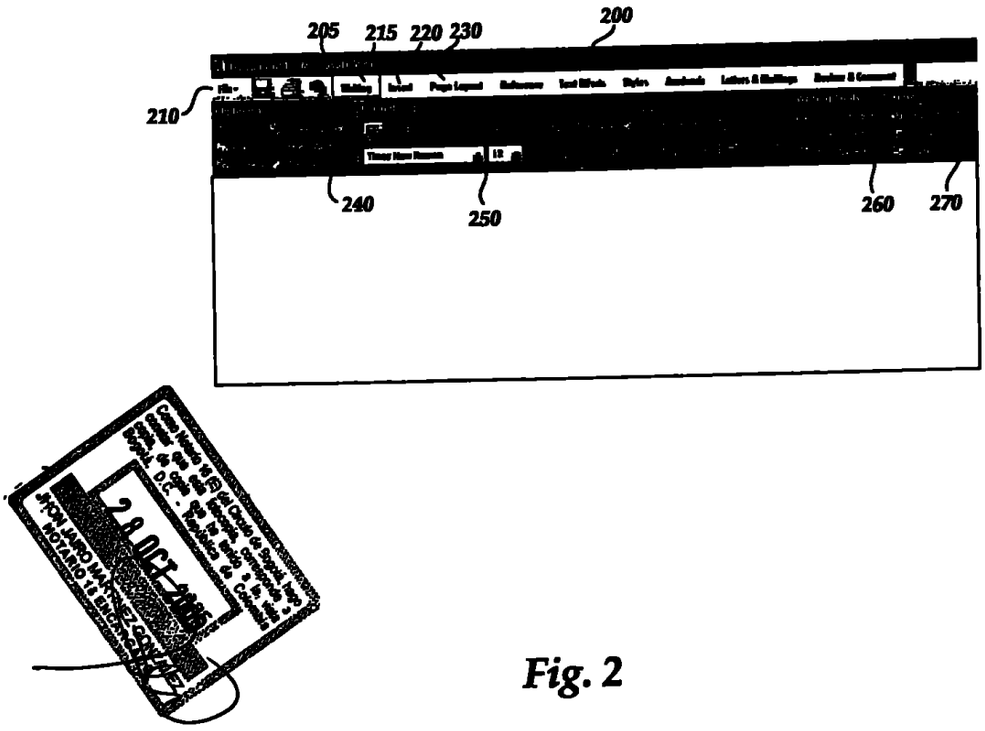


Fig. 2

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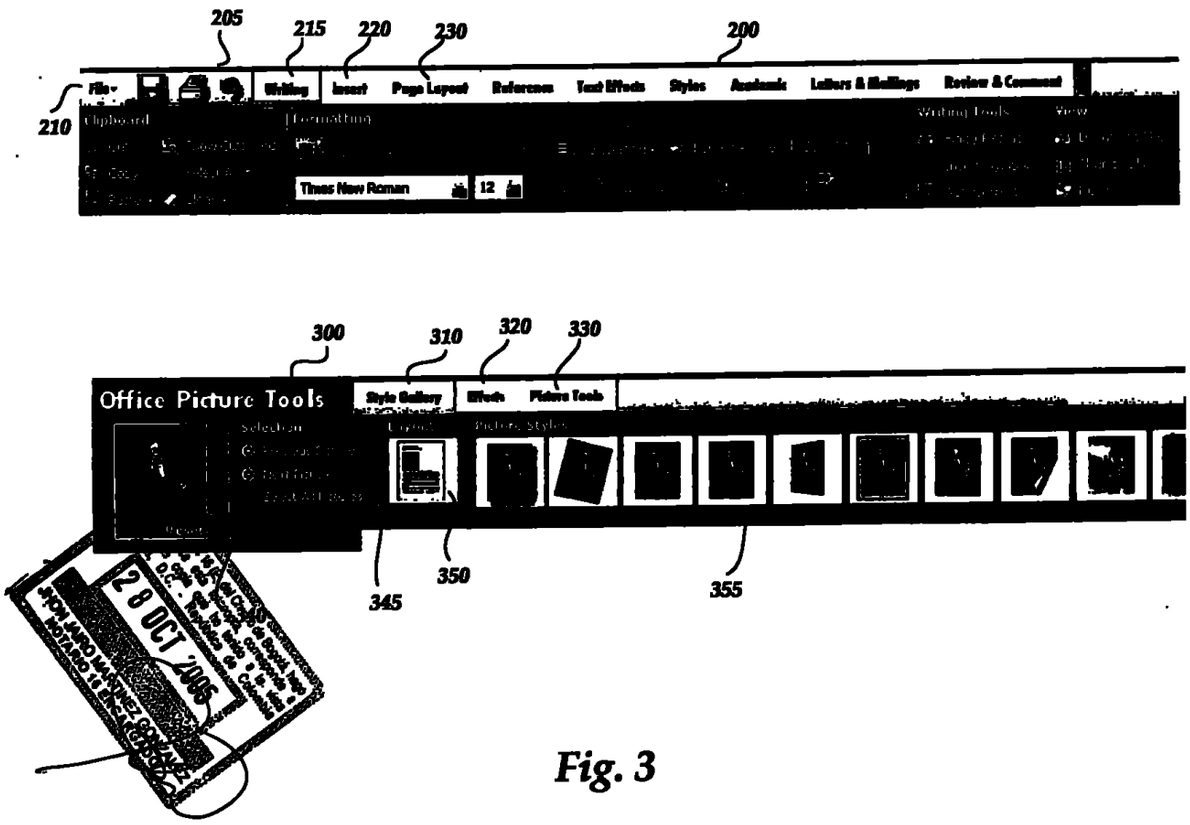


Fig. 3

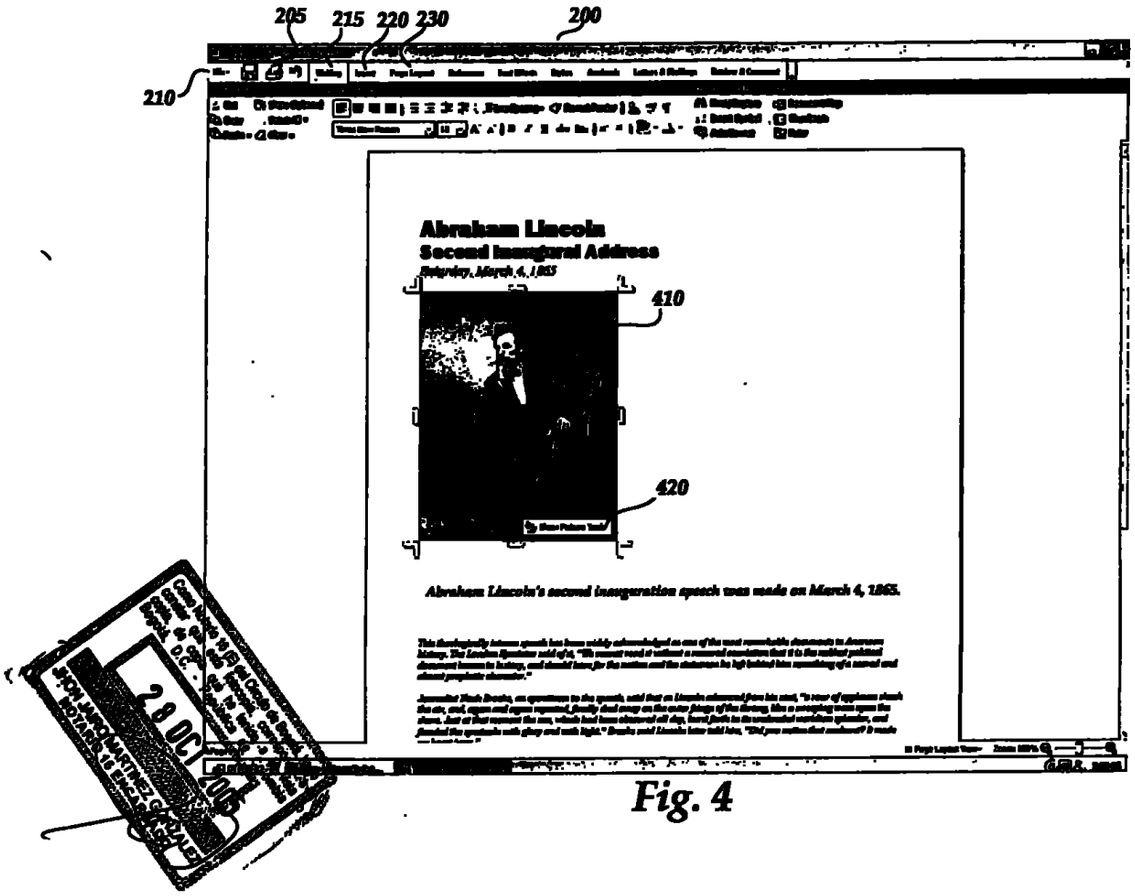


Fig. 4

Copy provided by USPTO from the PAIR Image Database on 07/09/2008

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/06/2005

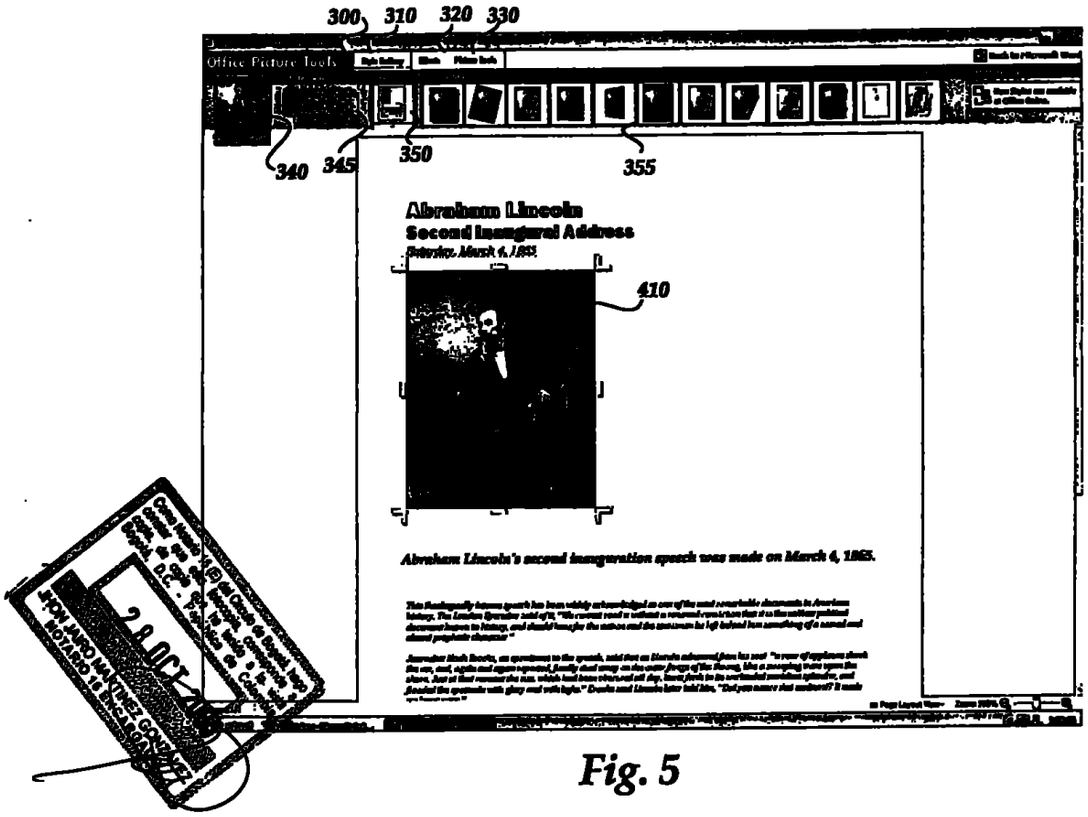


Fig. 5

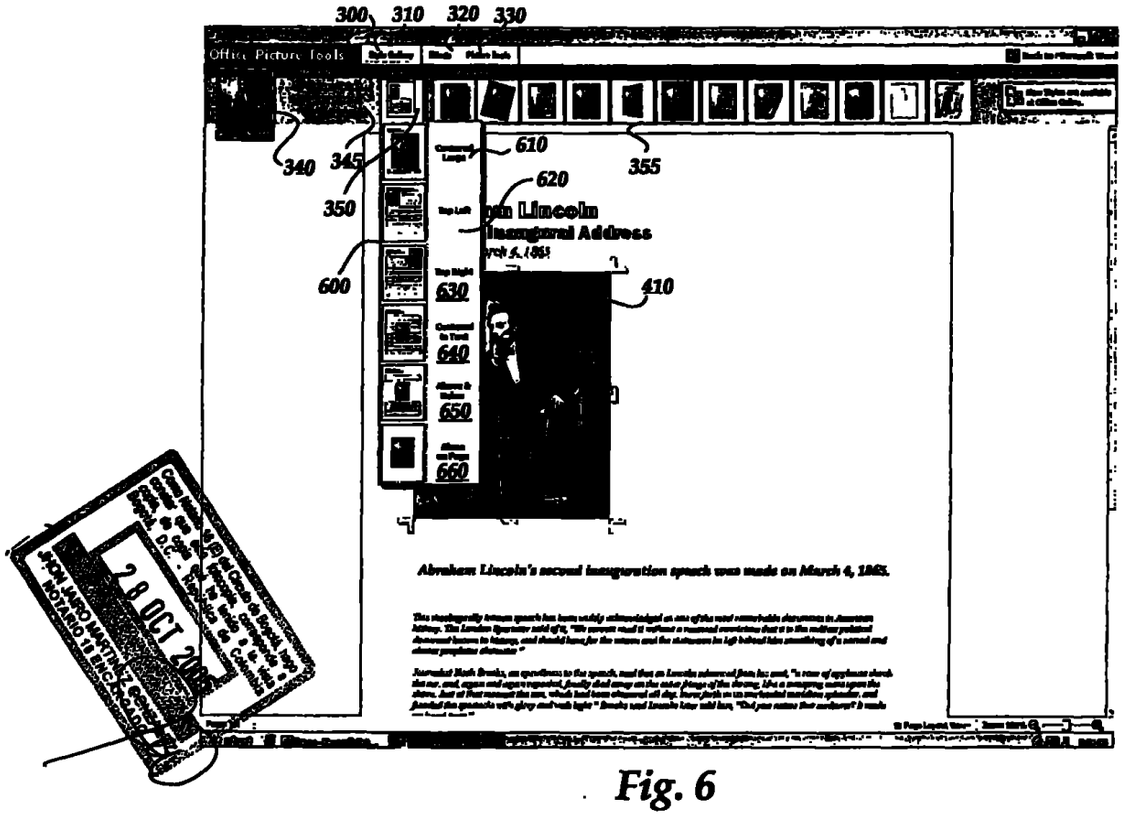


Fig. 6

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/08/2008

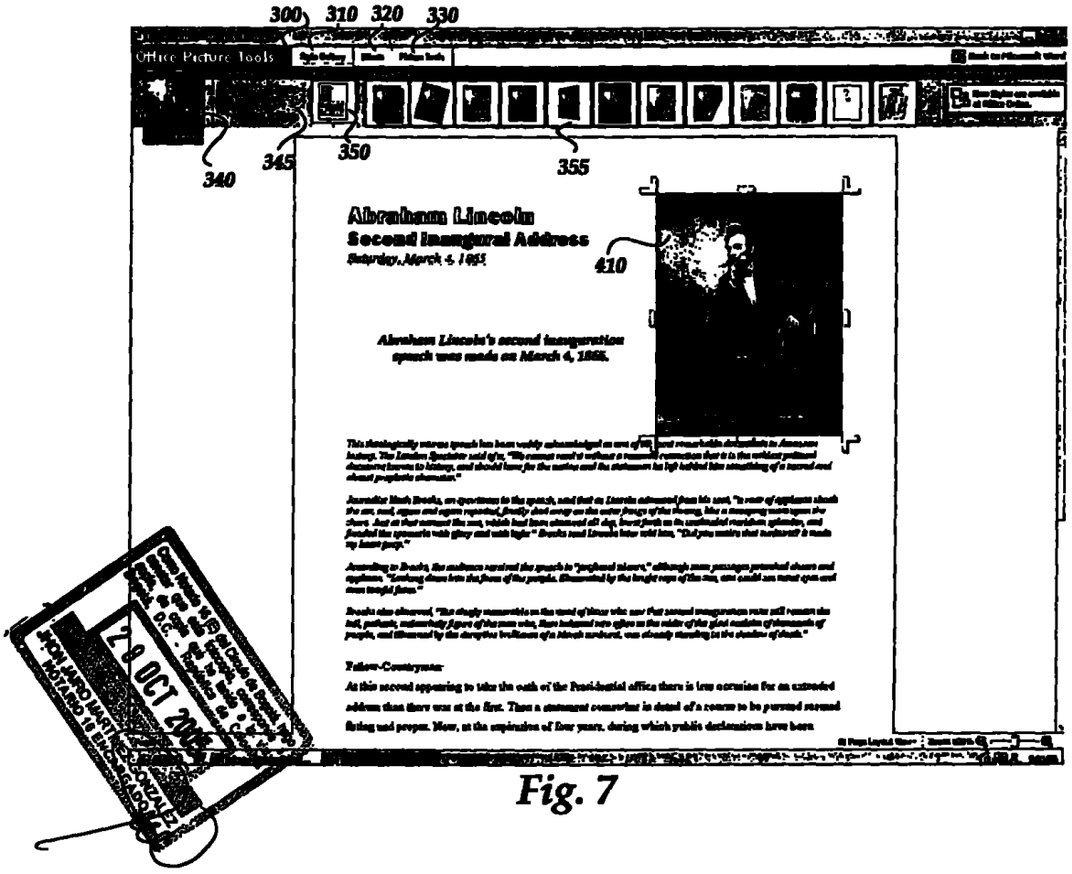


Fig. 7

Image recorded by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/09/2008

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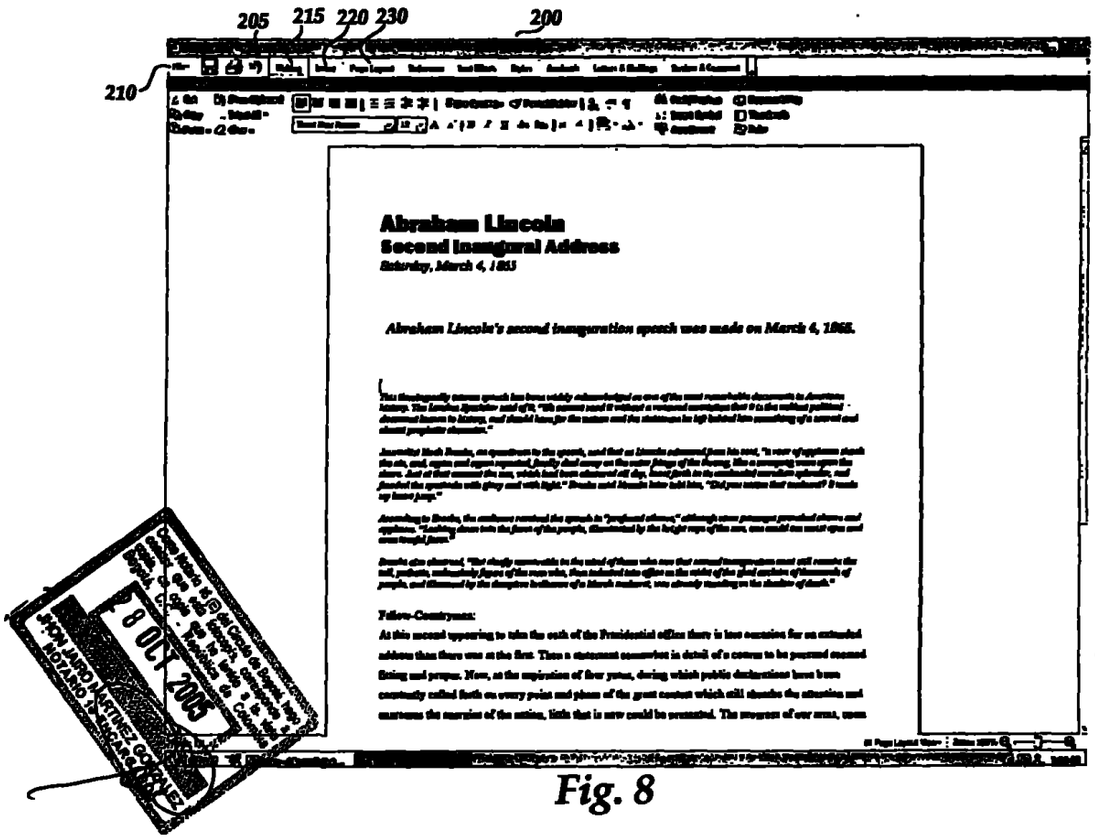


Fig. 8

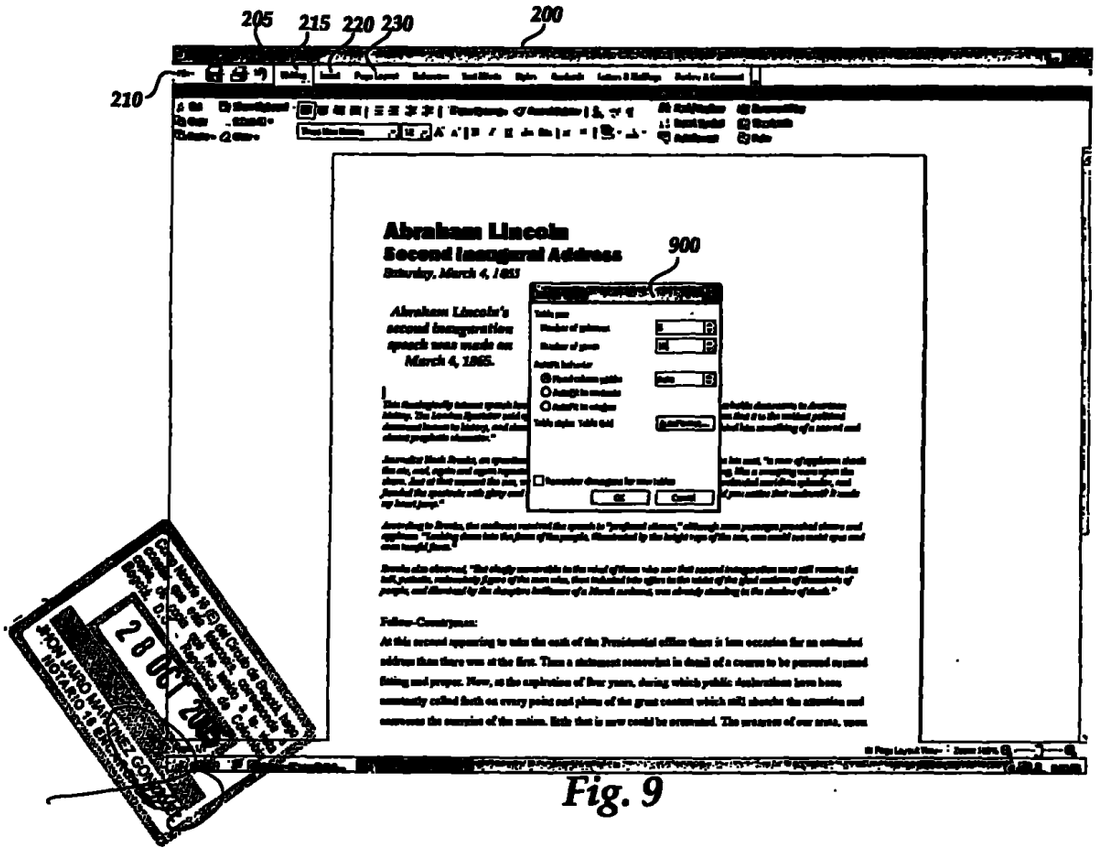


Fig. 9

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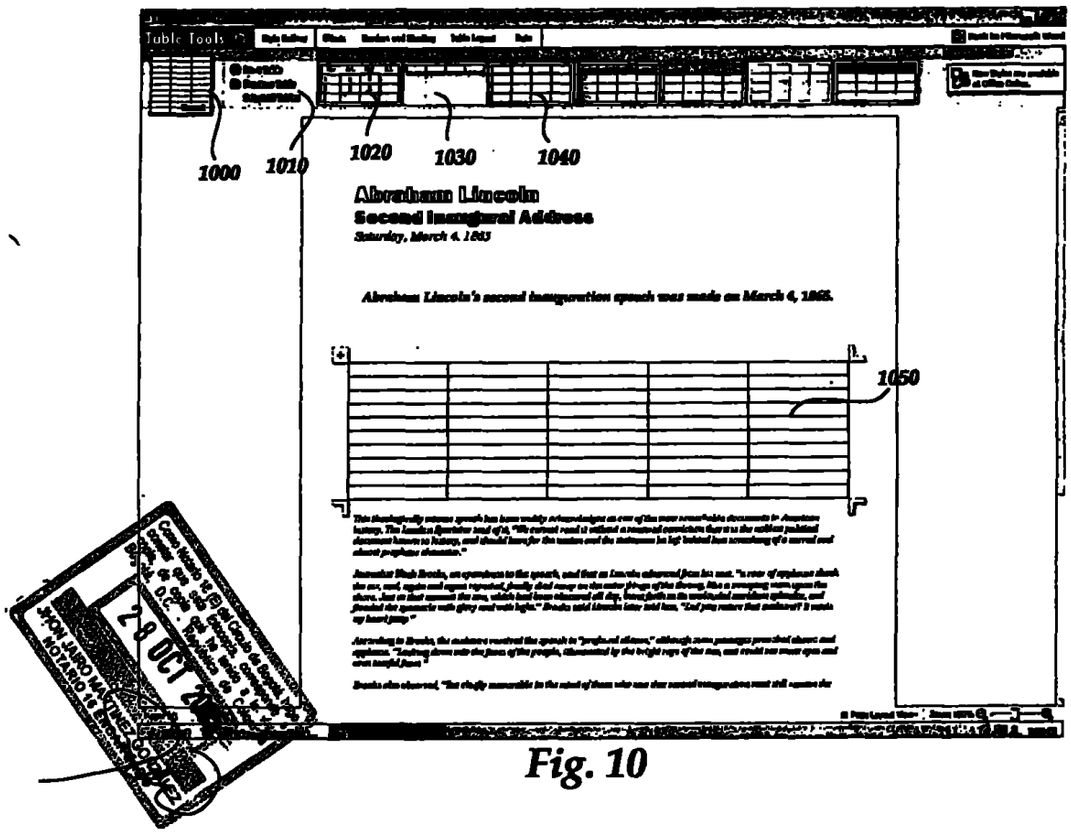
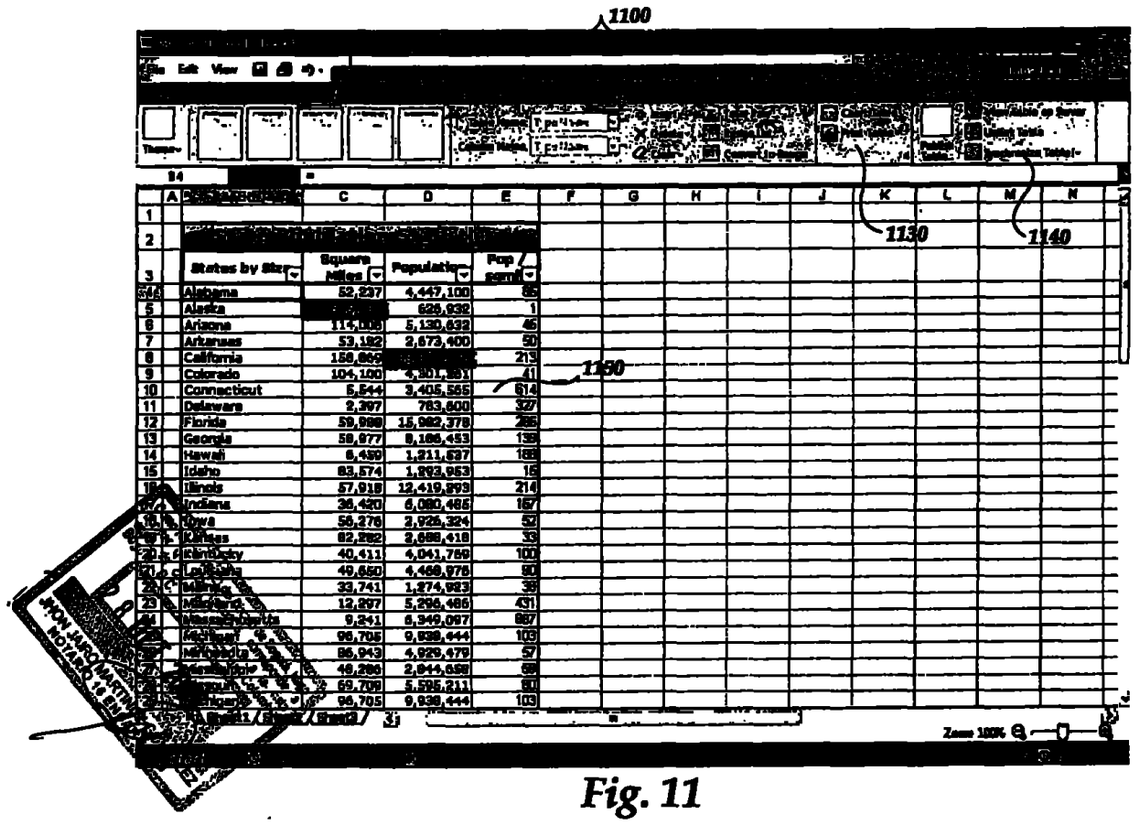


Fig. 10

Copy provided by USPTO from the PAIR System on 01/09/2006



States by Size	Square Miles	Population	Pop per sq mi
Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85
Alaska	[redacted]	626,932	1
Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45
Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50
California	158,869	[redacted]	213
Colorado	104,100	[redacted]	41
Connecticut	5,544	3,405,565	614
Delaware	2,397	783,600	327
Florida	59,998	15,982,378	265
Georgia	58,977	8,186,453	139
Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188
Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	15
Illinois	57,918	12,419,293	214
Indiana	36,420	6,080,485	167
Iowa	56,276	2,926,324	52
Kansas	82,282	2,688,418	33
Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100
Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90
Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38
Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431
Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687
Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103
Minnesota	86,943	4,919,479	57
Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59
Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80
Montana	96,705	9,938,444	103

Fig. 11

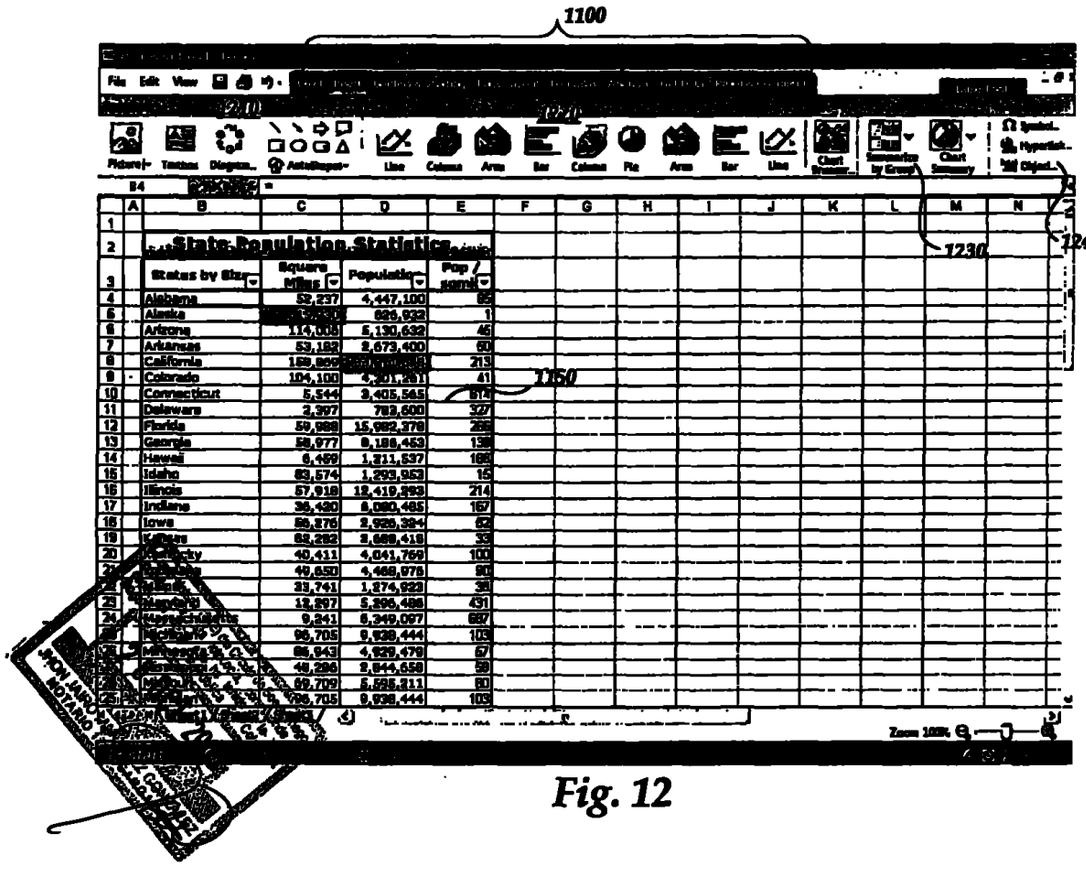


Fig. 12

Copy provided by USPTO from the PIW Image Database on 07/06/2006

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250.

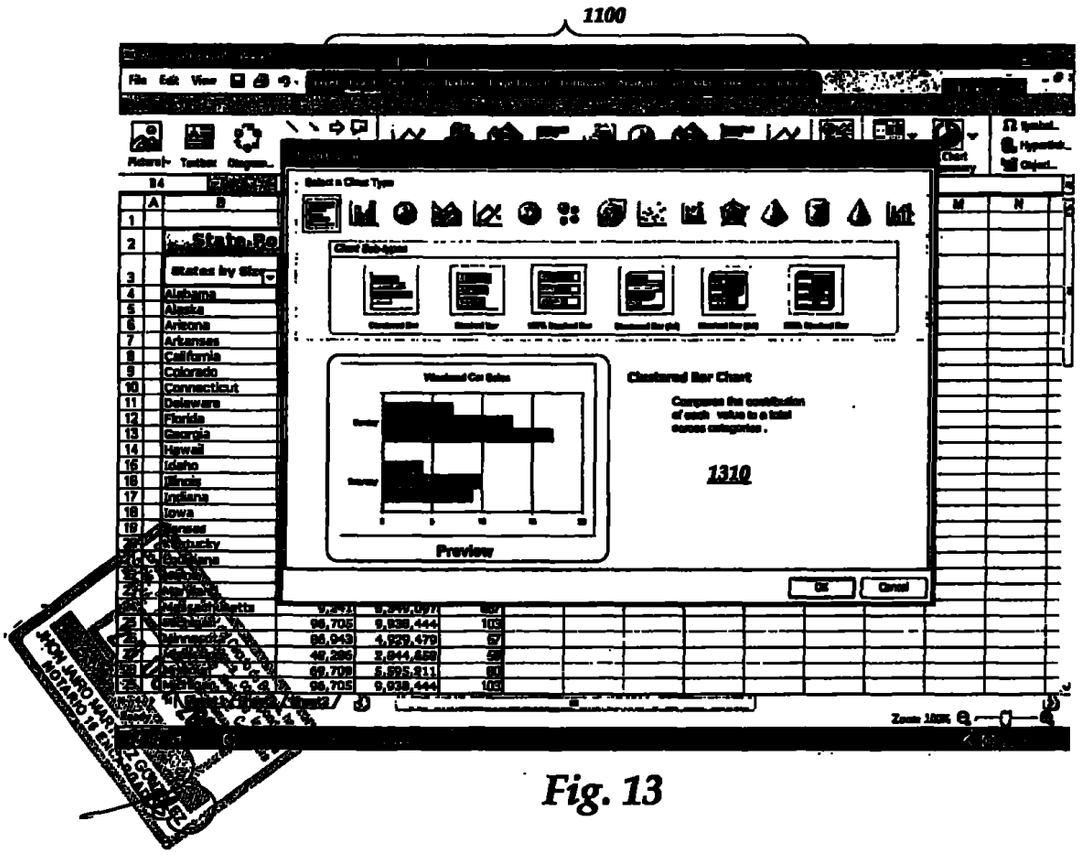


Fig. 13

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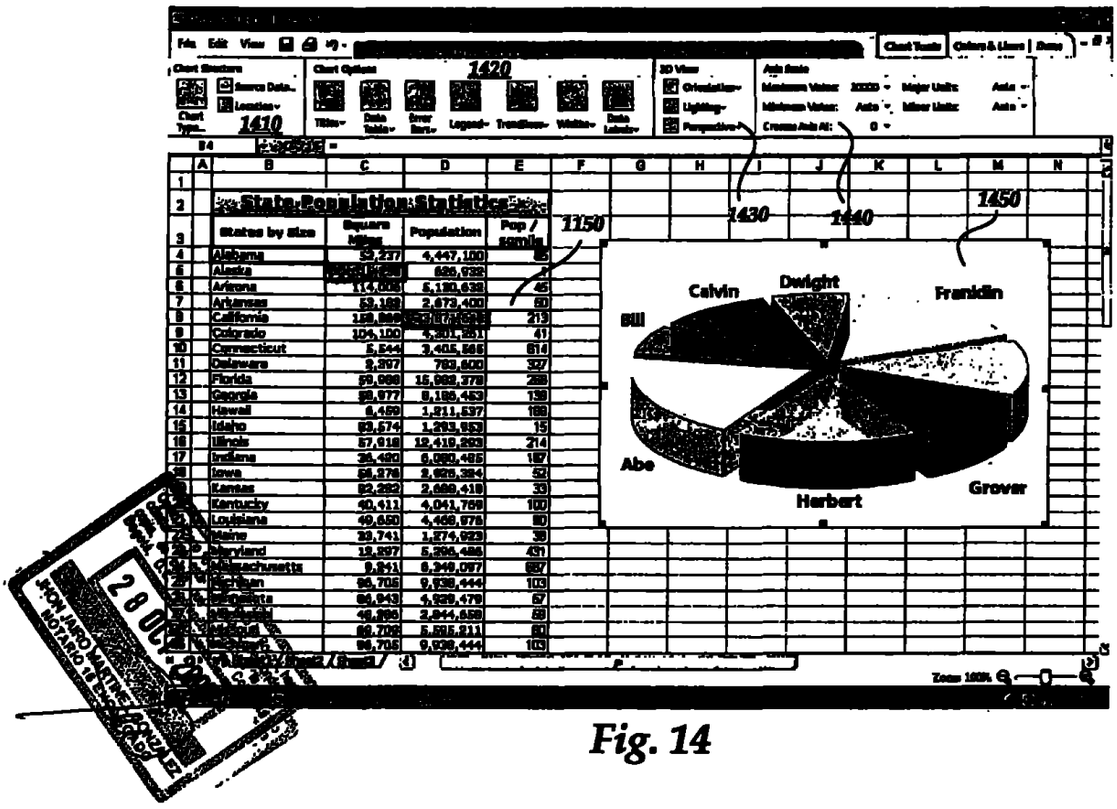


Fig. 14

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/08/2005

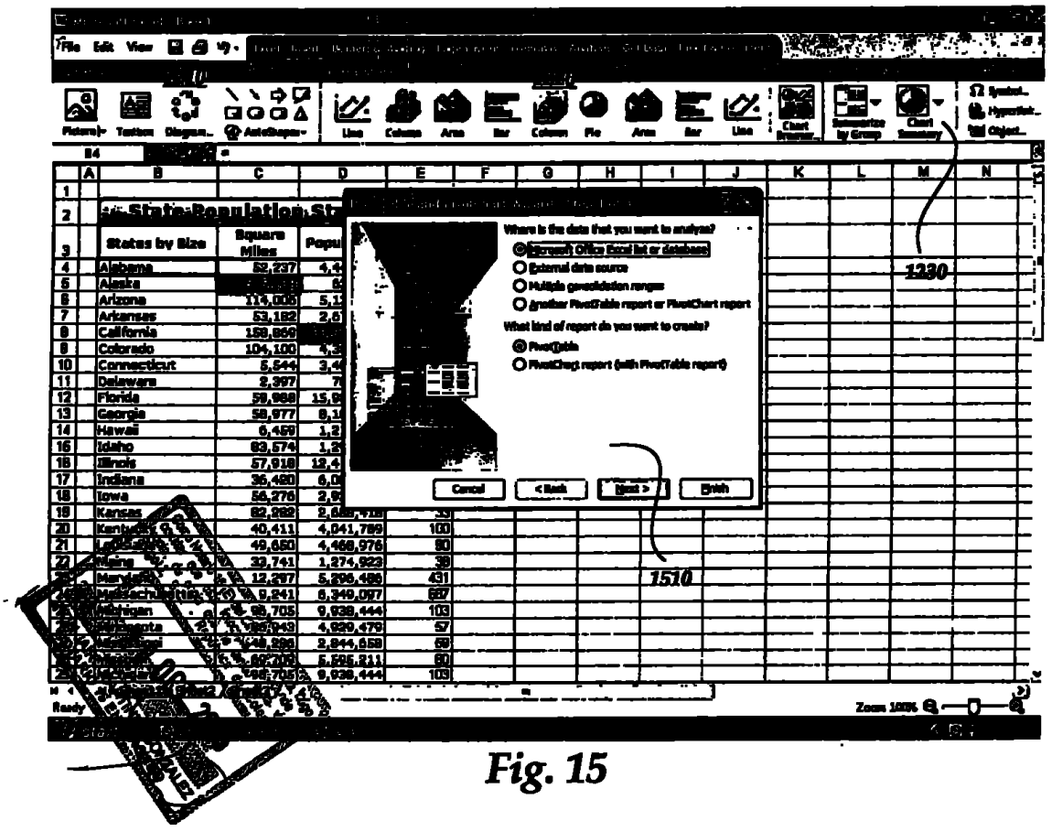


Fig. 15

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ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA

A TODO AQUEL QUE LO PRESENTES LE CONCIERNA

DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO DE ESTADOS UNIDOS

Oficina de Marcas y Patentes de los Estados Unidos

Julio 11, 2005

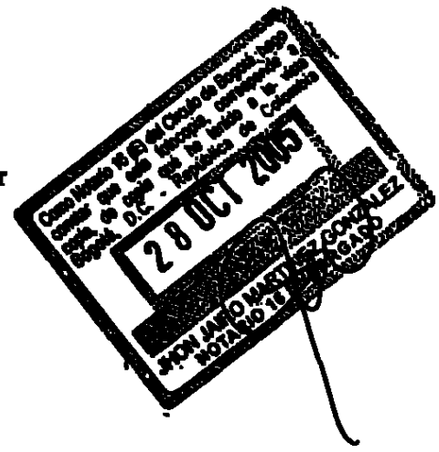
ESTE ES PARA CERTIFICAR QUE LO ADJUNTO AQUÍ ES UNA FIEL COPIA DE LOS REGISTROS DE LA OFICINA DE MARCAS Y PATENTES DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE ESTOS DOCUMENTOS DE LA APLICACION DE PATENTE ABAJO IDENTIFICADA QUE CUMPLE LOS REQUERIMIENTOS PARA SER GARANTIZADA UNA FECHA DE DILIGENCIA BAJO 35 USC 111

APLICACIÓN NUMERO: 10/995,941

FECHA DE DILIGENCIAMIENTO: Septiembre 30, 2004

Por Autoridad de el
Bajo la Secretaría de Comercio Para la Propiedad Intelectual
Y el Director de la Oficina de Marcas y patentes de los Estados Unidos

E. BORNETT
Oficial Certificador



254

EN LA OFICINA DE MARCAS Y PATENTES DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

SOLICITANTE Jesse Clay Satterfield, Aaron M. Butcher, David A. Morton, Jensen M. Harris

NUMERO DE RADICACION 60001.0408USU1/MS309409.1

TITULO: UNA INTERFASE MEJORADA PARA MOSTRAR EN PANTALLA CONTROLES DE FUNCIONALIDAD DE SOFTWARE SELECCIONABLES QUE SON RELEVANTES A UN OBJETO SELECCIONADO.

CERTIFICADO BAJO 37 CFR 1.10

"Correo Expreso" Numero de Envío: EV 509655843US
Fecha de Depósito: Septiembre 30, 2004

Por la presente yo certifico que este documento o derecho esta siendo depositado en la Oficina de Servicio Postal de Los Estados Unidos "Oficina Postal de Correo Expreso Direccionado" bajo el servicio 37 CFR 1.10 y esta direccionada al Comisionado de Patentes. P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria. VA 22313-1450

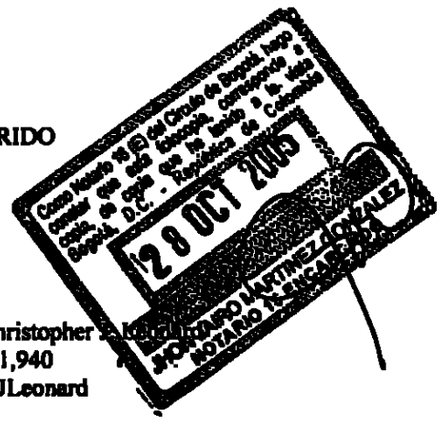
Por:
Nombre: Christopher J. Leonard

Comisionado de Patentes
P.O. BOX 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Señor:

Estamos transmitiendo aquí lo adjunto:

1. [X] Hoja de cálculo, en duplicado, conteniendo Certificado bajo 37 CFR 1.10.
2. [X] Utilidad de Aplicación de Patente: Spec. 30 Págs.; 46 reivindicaciones; Resumen 1 Pág.
3. [X] 15 hojas de graficas formales
4. [X] Una Declaracion de Combinación no firmada y Poder de Abogado
5. [X] Hoja de datos de aplicación, 5 Págs.
6. [X] Una carta de retorno postal es incluida.
7. [X] PAGO DE HONORARIOS DE TRAMITE ES DIFERIDO



MERCHANT & GOULD P.C.
P.O. Box 2903, Minneapolis, MN 55402-0903
(612) 332-5300

27488
OFICINA DE MARCAS Y PATENTES

Por:
Nombre: Christopher J. Leonard
Reg. No.: 41,940
Iniciales: CJLeonard
CJLeonard

25

TRADUCCIÓN OFICIAL

Hoja de Solicitud y Datos

Información de la Solicitud de Patente

Solicitud Número	
Fecha de Radicación:	09/30/04
Tipo de Solicitud:	Regular
Asunto - Tema	Utilidad
Clasificación sugerida:	
Unidad de Arte sugerida:	
¿CD-ROM o CD-R?	Ninguno
Número de CD	
Secuencia de Presentación:	
¿Formulario Legible por computador (CRF)?:	No
Número de copias de CFR	
Nombre:	UNA INTERFASE MEJORADA PARA MOSTRAR EN PANTALLA CONTROLES DE FUNCIONALIDAD DE SOFTWARE SELECCIONABLES QUE SON RELEVANTES A UN OBJETO SELECCIONADO.
Número de Expediente de Abogado:	60001.0408USU1/MS309409.1
¿Solicitud de pronta publicación?	No
¿Solicitud de no Publicación?	No
Diseño de Figura Sugerido:	
Número Total de hojas con Diseños:	15
¿Empresa Pequeña?:	No
Nombre Latino:	
Nombre con denominación variada	
¿Se incluye petición?:	No
Tipo de Petición:	
Entidad con licencia del gobierno de los Estados Unidos	No
Número de Contratos o Concesiones	
¿Solicitud de Patente Principal con Orden de Reserva?:	No

Como fiel copia del original que reposa en los archivos de esta Notaría, expido la presente copia en Bogotá, D.C. - República de Colombia
JHON JAIRO MARTINEZ GONZALEZ
NOTARIO 44 ENCARGADO

Inicial 09/29/04

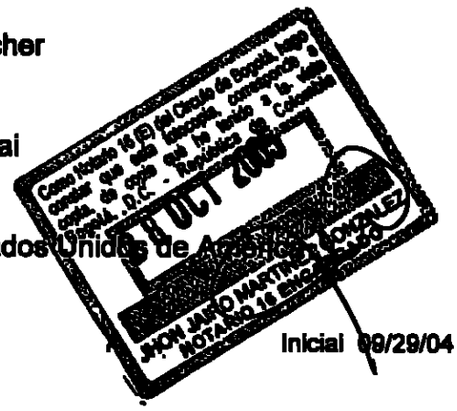
Copia Suministrada por la USPTO de la Base de datos de Imagen IFW el 07/08/2005

250

Información de los Solicitantes

Tipo de Especialidad del Solicitante:	Inventor
País de Origen:	Estados Unidos
Estatus:	En plenas facultades
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Apellido:	Satterfield
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	Apt. 203
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País para envío de correo:	Estados Unidos
Código Postal:	98102

Tipo de Especialidad del Solicitante:	Inventor
País de Origen:	Estados Unidos
Estatus:	En plenas facultades
Primer Nombre:	Aaron
Segundo Nombre:	M.
Apellido:	Butcher
sufijo del Nombre	
Ciudad de Residencia:	Dubai
Estado o Provincia de residencia:	WA
País de Residencia:	Estados Unidos de América



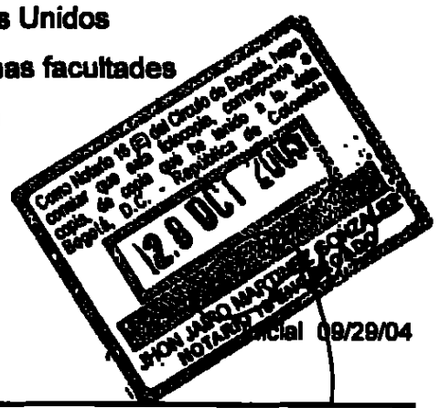
Inicial 09/29/04

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87

257

Dirección de Correo:	15818 Manion Way NE
Ciudad para envío de correo:	Duvall
Estado o provincia para correo:	WA
País para envío de correo:	Estados Unidos de América
Código Postal:	98019
Tipo de Especialidad del Solicitante:	Inventor
País de Origen:	Canada
Estatus:	En plenas facultades
Primer Nombre:	David
Segundo Nombre:	A.
Apellido:	Morton
Sufijo del Nombre	
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Estado o Provincia de residencia:	WA
País de Residencia:	Estados Unidos de América
Dirección de Correo:	7523 143rd Aveue NE
Ciudad para envío de correo:	Redmond
Estado o provincia para correo:	WA
País para envío de correo:	Estados Unidos de América
Código Postal:	98052
Tipo de Especialidad del Solicitante:	Inventor
País de Origen:	Estados Unidos
Estatus:	En plenas facultades
Primer Nombre:	Jensen
Segundo Nombre:	M.
Apellido:	Harris



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Sufijo del Nombre

Ciudad de Residencia:	Kirkland
Estado o Provincia de residencia:	WA
País de Residencia:	Estados Unidos de América
Dirección de Correo:	6016 108th Avenue NE
Ciudad para envío de correo:	Kirkland
Estado o provincia para correo:	WA
País para envío de correo:	Estados Unidos
Código Postal:	98033

Información para Correspondencia

Número del cliente para correspondencia: 27488

Información del Representante Legal

Número del Representante del cliente: 27488

Información Prioritaria Interna

Solicitud:	Tipo de Continuidad	Solicitud Principal	Fecha de Radicación de la solicitud principal
Esta solicitud	Una solicitud que reivindica beneficio bajo 35 USC119(e)	60/601,815	08/16/04

Información Prioritaria Extranjera

País:	Solicitud Número:	Fecha de Radicación	Solicitud de Prioridad

Información del Beneficiario de la Patente



09/29/04

Copia Suministrada por la USPTO de la Base de datos de Imagen IFW el 07/08/2005

259

Nombre del Cesionario	Microsoft Corporation
Dirección:	One Microsoft Way
Ciudad para envío de correo:	Redmond
Estado o provincia para envío de correo:	Washington
País para envío de correo:	Estados Unidos de América
Código Postal:	98052



Serial 09/29/04

Copia Suministrada por la USPTO de la Base de datos de Imagenes/FW el 07/08/2005

40

M&G No. 60001.0408USU1/MS 309409.01

UNA INTERFASE MEJORADA PARA MOSTRAR EN PANTALLA CONTROLES DE FUNCIONALIDAD DE SOFTWARE SELECCIONABLES QUE SON RELEVANTES A UN OBJETO SELECCIONADO

Referencia cruzada a otras solicitudes relacionadas

La presente solicitud reivindica la prioridad sobre la solicitud Provisional de EU No. 60/601, 815, no. del Abogado en cuestión 60001.040USP1, no. de la solicitud en cuestión 309417.1 presentada el 16 de agosto del 2004 y llamadas "Interfase de Usuario Mejorada para Aplicaciones de Software para Computador".

Campo del invento

El presente invento se relacionan en general con las interfases de usuario para aplicaciones de software. Particularmente, el invento presente se relaciona con una interfase de usuario mejorada para mostrar en pantalla controles seleccionables de software que son relevantes a un objeto seleccionado.

Antecedentes del invento

Con el advenimiento de la época del computador los usuarios de computadoras y de software se han acostumbrado a aplicaciones de software

amigas del usuario que le ayudan a escribir, calcular, organizar, preparar presentaciones, enviar y recibir correo electrónico, hacer música, y demás. Por ejemplo, las aplicaciones de procesamiento de palabras electrónicas le permiten al usuario preparar una variedad de documentos útiles. Las aplicaciones de hoja de cálculo modernas le permiten al usuario entrar, manipular, y organizar datos. Las aplicaciones de presentaciones de filminas modernas le permiten al usuario crear una variedad de presentaciones que contienen texto, fotos, datos y otros objetos útiles.

Para asistir al usuario en localizar y utilizar la funcionalidad de una aplicación de software dada, una interfase de usuario que contienen una pluralidad de controles de funcionalidad genéricos se suministra típicamente en el borde superior o inferior del espacio de trabajo en donde el usuario puede entrar, copias, manipular y formatear texto y datos. Dichos controles de funcionalidad frecuentemente incluyen botones seleccionables con nombres tales como "archivo", "editar", "ver", "insertar", "formato", y demás. Típicamente, la selección de uno de estos botones de funcionalidad de alto nivel, por ejemplo "formato", abren un menú desplegable para mostrar uno o más controles de funcionalidad seleccionables asociados con la funcionalidad de alto nivel, por ejemplo "fuente" bajo una funcionalidad de alto nivel de "formato".

Luego de que un usuario selecciona un control de funcionalidad deseado, o si el usuario mueve el cursor del ratón a un punto diferente, el menú desplegable típicamente desaparece. Si el usuario determina que la funcionalidad del primer menú desplegable era la funcionalidad deseada, el usuario debe recordar que la funcionalidad de alto nivel se seleccionó, volver a seleccionar el botón apropiado, y luego encontrar el control de funcionalidad de nuevo. De esta manera, para utilizar la funcionalidad de una aplicación de software dada, el usuario debe saber que la funcionalidad deseada está disponible bajo uno de los botones seleccionados, o el

usuario debe seleccionar una funcionalidad de alto nivel diferente hasta que la funcionalidad específica deseada se encuentre.

Esto es particularmente engorroso cuando un usuario desea aplicar varias funcionalidades disponibles a un tipo de objeto dado. Por ejemplo, si el usuario desea editar una foto incrustada en un documento de texto, de acuerdo al sistema y método anterior, el usuario debe encontrar la funcionalidad en un menú desplegable asociado con la edición del objeto. Luego de la aplicación de cualquier funcionalidad, el menú desplegable asociado con la edición del objeto seleccionado, por ejemplo un objeto foto, típicamente desaparece. Cuando el usuario desea hacer una segunda edición del objeto, el usuario debe encontrar de nuevo el control de funcionalidad de alto nivel, desplegar un menú de funcionalidad disponible, y encontrar la funcionalidad particular deseada. Este método de encontrar la funcionalidad deseada es engorroso y consume tiempo, particularmente para los usuarios con menos experiencia, y cuando un diseñador añade una funcionalidad nueva a una aplicacione de software, la nueva funcionalidad puede que nunca se utilice al menos de que de alguna manera se eduque al usuario sobre su existencia.

De esta manera, existe la necesidad en el arte para una interfase de usuario mejorada para desplegar los controles de funcionalidad de software seleccionables que son relevantes a un objeto seleccionado y que permanecen visibles y disponibles para uso mientras el objeto se edita. Es con respecto a esta y otras consideraciones que se ha hecho el presente invento.

Cotejo Notaría 18 (E) del Círculo de Bogotá D.C. Copia de copia que pasó ante mi fotocopia, compulsada de la Escritura Pública No. 18 tomada de Colombia
28 OCT. 2005
DR. JAIRO MARTINEZ GUERRERO
NOTARIO 18 BOGOTA

Resumen del invento

Implementaciones del presente invento resuelven el problema anterior y otros suministrando una interfase mejorada para desplegar controles de funcionalidad

de software seleccionables que son relevantes a un objeto seleccionado y que permanecen visibles y disponibles para uso mientras el objeto está siendo editado. Generalmente, aspectos del presente invento hacen posible la presentación de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables asociados con una funcionalidad dada de alto nivel tan pronto se selecciona un objeto para edición. Tan pronto se selecciona un objeto particular para edición, la funcionalidad disponible para la edición del objeto se presenta en una interfase de usuario a la manera de una cinta encima de la aplicación de software para permitirle al usuario un acceso rápido y eficiente a la funcionalidad que necesita para editar el objeto seleccionados. El despliegue de los controles de funcionalidad asociados es persistente hasta que el usuario abandona el objeto, o selecciona otro control de funcionalidad de alto nivel o selecciona otro objeto para edición.

De acuerdo con un aspecto del invento, los métodos y sistemas le suministran una funcionalidad a una aplicación de software que es relevante a un objeto y que se edita a través de una interfase mejorada. Una pluralidad de funcionalidades disponibles de una aplicación de software dada se suministra. Tan pronto se recibe alguna indicación de la selección de un objeto para editar a través de la aplicación de software, uno o más controles seleccionables que representan un subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades se despliega como una interfase que aparece como una cinta donde el subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades que son relevantes permiten la edición del objeto seleccionado. El subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades es persistente en la interfase del usuario hasta que se recibe una indicación de la selección de un objeto diferente para edición o la selección de una funcionalidad diferente asociada con un subconjunto diferente de la pluralidad de funcionalidades.

Estas y otras ventajas y rasgos que caracterizan al presente invento, serán aparentes de la lectura de la siguiente descripción detallada junto con los dibujos

asociados. Se debe entender que tanto la descripción general anterior y la siguiente descripción detallada son únicamente ejemplares y explicativas y no restringen el invento como se reivindica.

Descripción breve de los dibujos

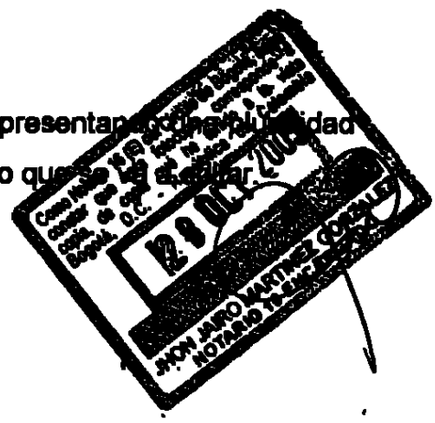
La figura 1 es un diagrama de bloque que muestra la arquitectura de un computador personal que presenta el ambiente operativo ejemplar para una implementación del presente invento.

La figura 2 muestra la pantalla de un computador con una interfase de usuario en la forma de una cinta para desplegar botones de funcionalidades de alto nivel basadas en tareas y para desplegar una pluralidad de funcionalidades disponibles bajo un botón seleccionado de una funcionalidad de alto nivel.

La figura 3 muestra la pantalla de un computador con una interfase usuario en la forma de una cinta en donde se encuentran los controles de funcionalidad seleccionables relevantes a, y asociados con la edición de un objeto seleccionado.

La figura 4 muestra la pantalla de un computador con un objeto editable de acuerdo a una implementación del presente invento.

La figura 5 muestra la pantalla de un computador presentando [illegible] de funcionalidades asociadas con la selección del objeto que [illegible]



La figura 6 muestra la pantalla del computador de la figura 5 donde un menú desplegable de distintas combinaciones de opciones de formateo seleccionables se muestran bajo un control seleccionable de formateo.

La figura 7 muestra la pantalla de un computador con la presentación de una pluralidad de funcionalidades asociadas con el objeto seleccionado para edición.

La figura 8 muestra la pantalla de un computador con un objeto editable de acuerdo con una implementación del presente invento.

La figura 9 muestra la pantalla de un computador con un menú de funcionalidades desplegables para suministrar la funcionalidad asociada con la selección del objeto para editar.

La figura 10 muestra la pantalla y un computador con la presentación de una pluralidad de funcionalidades asociadas con un objeto seleccionado para edición.

La figura 11 muestra la pantalla y un computador con la presentación de una pluralidad de funcionalidades asociadas con un objeto seleccionado para edición.

La figura 12 muestra la pantalla de un computador con la presentación de una pluralidad de funcionalidades asociadas con un objeto seleccionado para edición.

La figura 13 muestra la pantalla de un computador con un menú de funcionalidades desplegables para suministrar la funcionalidad asociada con la selección de un objeto que se va a editar.

La figura 14 muestra la pantalla de un computador con la presentación de una pluralidad de funcionalidades asociadas con la selección de un objeto para edición.

La figura 15 muestra la pantalla de un computador con un menú de funcionalidades desplegables para suministrar la funcionalidad asociada con la selección de un objeto para edición.

Descripción detallada

Tal como se describió en forma breve anteriormente, las implementaciones del presente invento están dirigidas a mejorar la interfase del usuario que muestra los controles de funcionalidad seleccionables que son relevantes a un objeto seleccionado y que permanecen visibles y disponibles para uso mientras el objeto está seleccionado para edición. En la siguiente descripción detallada, se hace referencia a los dibujos anexos que hacen parte y que se muestran como ilustraciones de ejemplos o implementaciones. Estas implementaciones se pueden combinar, otras implementaciones se pueden utilizar, y cambios estructurales se pueden hacer sin alejarse del espíritu y alcance del presente invento. La siguiente descripción detallada por lo tanto no se debe tomar como una limitante del sentido y alcance del presente invento que se define en las reivindicaciones anexas o sus equivalentes.

En referencia ahora a los dibujos, en donde, a través de las figuras varios numerales parecidos representan elementos parecidos, se describirán [illegible] del presente invento y ambientes operativos ejemplares. La figura [illegible] siguiente tiene la intención de presentar una descripción breve y general de un ambiente de computación adecuado en el cual el invento se puede implementar.

Mientras que el invento se describirá dentro del contexto general de módulos de programa que se ejecutan en conjunto con un programa de aplicación que corre en un sistema operativo en un computador personal, aquéllos diestros en el arte reconocerán que el invento también se puede implementar en combinación con otros módulos de programa.

Generalmente, los módulos de programación incluyen rutinas, programas, componentes, estructuras de datos, y otros tipos de estructuras que ejecutan tareas particulares o implementan tipos de datos abstractos particulares. Aún más, aquellos diestros en el arte apreciarán que el invento se puede practicar con otras configuraciones de sistemas de computación, incluyendo dispositivos de mano, sistemas con multi procesadores, electrodomésticos programables o basados en multi procesadores, minicomputadoras, estaciones de trabajo y demás. El invento también se puede practicar en ambientes de computación distribuidos donde las tareas las ejecuta un dispositivo de procesamiento remoto que está vinculado a través de una red de comunicaciones. En un ambiente de computación distribuida, los módulos de programa pueden estar localizados en dispositivos de almacenaje de memoria locales y remotos.

Regresando ahora a la figura 1, se muestra una arquitectura de computador ilustrativa para el computador personal 2 donde se pueden practicar las varias implementaciones del invento. La arquitectura del computador que se muestra en la figura 1 ilustra un computador personal convencional, que incluye una unidad central de procesamiento 4 ("CPU"), una memoria de sistema 6, que incluye una memoria de acceso aleatorio 8 ("RAM"), una memoria de sólo lectura ("ROM") 10, y un bus de sistema 12 que acopla la memoria a la CPU 4. Un sistema básico de entrada/salida que contiene las rutinas básicas que ayudan a transferir la información entre los elementos dentro del computador, tal como durante el inicio y que se almacenan en ROM 10. El computador personal 2 incluye adicionalmente

un dispositivo de almacenaje 14 que almacena el sistema operativo 16, programas de aplicación, tales como el programa de aplicación 205, y datos.

El dispositivo de almacenaje 14 se conecta a la CPU 4 a través de un controlador de almacenaje (que no se muestra) conectado al bus 12. El dispositivo de almacenaje 14 y su medio legible por computador asociado, suministran el almacenaje no volátil del computador personal 2. Aunque la descripción del medio legible por computador se refiere al dispositivo de almacenaje, tal como un disco duro o un drive de CD-ROM, deben apreciar aquellos diestros en el arte que los medios legibles por computador pueden ser cualquier medio disponible que el computador personal 2 pueda acceder.

Como ejemplo, y no como limitante, el medio legible por computador comprende tanto a los medios de almacenaje en computador como a los medios de comunicación. Los medios de almacenaje computador incluyen los medios implementados de un cualquier método y tecnología para almacenaje de información volátil y no volátil, removible o no removible tales como instrucciones legibles por computador, estructuras de dato, módulos de programa y otros datos. Los medios de almacenaje en computador incluyen, pero no están limitados a, RAM, ROM, EPROM, EEPROM, memoria flash y otras tecnologías de memoria de Estados Unidos, CD-ROM, DVD, almacenaje óptico, cassettes magnéticos, cintas magnéticas, almacenaje en disco magnético y otros dispositivos de almacenaje magnético, otros medios que se podrán utilizar para almacenar la información deseada y que el computador pueda acceder.

De acuerdo a las varias implementaciones del invento, el computador personal 2 puede estar en un ambiente de red utilizando conexiones lógicas a los computadores remotos a través de una red TCP/IP 18, tal como Internet. El computador personal 2 puede estar conectado a la red TCP/IP 18 a través de la

interfase de red 20 conectada al bus 12. Se debe apreciar que la interfase de red 20 también se puede utilizar para conectar otros tipos de red y sistemas de computación remotos. El computador personal 2 también puede incluir un controlador de entrada/salida 22 para recibir y procesar las entradas de distintos dispositivos, incluyendo un teclado o un ratón (que no se muestra). En forma similar, el controlador de entrada/salida 22 puede suministrar una salida a un monitor, a una impresora o a otro dispositivo de salida.

Como se mencionó brevemente, un número de módulos de programa de archivos de datos se pueden almacenar en el dispositivo de almacenaje 14 y RAM 8 del computador personal 2, incluyendo un sistema operativo 16 adecuado para controlar la operación de un computador personal en red, tal como el sistema operativo Windows de la corporación Microsoft de Redmont, Washington. El dispositivo de almacenaje 14 y el RAM 8 también pueden almacenar uno o más programas de aplicación. En particular, el dispositivo de almacenaje 14 y las RAM 8 pueden almacenar el programa de aplicación 205 para suministrar una variedad de funcionalidades al usuario, por ejemplo, el programa de aplicación 205 puede comprender muchos tipos de programas tales como aplicaciones de procesamiento de palabras, aplicaciones de hoja de cálculo, una aplicación de edición, y demás. De acuerdo con una implementación del presente invento, el programa de aplicación 205 puede comprender una aplicación de software de funcionalidad múltiple para suministrar una funcionalidad de procesamiento de palabras, de presentación de filminas, funcionalidad de hoja de cálculo, funcionalidad de base de datos y demás.

Algunos de los módulos de programa individual comprendiendo las aplicaciones de funcionalidad múltiple 105 que incluya una aplicación de procesamiento de palabras 125, una aplicación de presentación de filminas 135, una aplicación de hoja de cálculo 140, una aplicación de base de datos 145 un

ejemplo de todas las aplicaciones de funcionalidad múltiple 105 es Office producido por la corporación Microsoft. Otras aplicaciones de software que se muestran en la figura 1 incluyen una aplicación de correo electrónico 130.

La figura 2 es una ilustración de una pantalla de computador que muestra una interfase de usuario en la forma de una cinta para desplegar marbetes de funcionalidad de alto nivel basados en tareas para mostrar una pluralidad de funcionalidades disponibles bajo un marbete de funcionalidad de alto nivel seleccionado. Como se describió en forma breve anteriormente, la interfase de usuario mejorada del invento presente incluye una interfase de usuario con la forma de una cinta para desplegar los controles seleccionables asociados con una funcionalidad basada en una tarea disponible bajo una aplicación de software dada, tal como la aplicación de software 105 que se muestra en la figura 1, una primera selección 210 de la interfase de usuario 200 incluye controles seleccionables genéricos con una funcionalidad no asociada a una tarea particular, tal como el procesamiento de palabras versus el análisis de una hoja de cálculo. Por ejemplo, la sección 210 incluye controles seleccionables para comandos de archivo generales tales como "abrir archivo" "guardar archivo" e "imprimir." De acuerdo con una implementación del presente invento, el control seleccionable incluye una primera sección 210 de controles que pueden utilizar una variedad de aplicaciones de software que comprenden una aplicación de funcionalidad múltiple 105. Esto es, los controles seleccionables incluidos en la primera sección 210 pueden ser controles que generalmente se encuentran y se utilizan a través de un número de distintas aplicaciones de software.

Los controles seleccionables incluidos en la primera sección 210 pueden utilizar para todas las aplicaciones que comprenden tal aplicación de funcionalidad múltiple, pero otros controles seleccionables presentados en la interfase de usuario 200 descrita más abajo, se pueden diseñar para tareas particulares que se

pueden ejecutar con una aplicación de software particular que comprende a la aplicación de funcionalidad múltiple. De la otra manera, se debe apreciar que la interfase de usuario 200 descrita acá se puede utilizar para una sola aplicación de software tal como una aplicación de procesamiento de palabras 125, una aplicación de presentación de filminas 135, una aplicación de hoja de cálculo 140, una aplicación de base de datos 145, o cualquier otra aplicación de software que pueda utilizar la interfase de usuario para permitir al usuario la aplicación de la funcionalidad asociada a la aplicación.

En referencia a la figura 2, junto a la primera sección 210 de la interfase de usuario 200 esta una sección de marbetes basado en tareas. La sección de marbetes incluye marbetes seleccionables asociados con una funcionalidad basada en tareas suministrada por una aplicación de software dada. Con el propósito de dar un ejemplo, los marbetes basados en tareas ilustrados en la figura 2 están asociados con tareas que se pueden ejecutar utilizando una aplicación de procesamiento de palabras 125. Por ejemplo, el marbete "Escribir" 215 está asociado con una funcionalidad que se pueden utilizar para ejecutar tareas de escritura. Un marbete 220 "Insertar" está asociado con una funcionalidad asociada con la ejecución de la operación de insertar. Un marbete 230 "Diseño de Página" está asociado con una funcionalidad suministrada por la aplicación asociada para ejecutar o editar los atributos de diseño de página de un documento dado.

Se debe apreciar, que muchos otros marbetes basados en tareas con controles seleccionables se pueden añadir a la sección de marbetes de la interfase del usuario para invocar la funcionalidad asociada con otras tareas. Por ejemplo, se pueden añadir marbetes para efectos de texto, estilos de documento, revisión y comentarios, y demás. Si, como se describió anteriormente, la interfase de usuario 200 se puede utilizar para una variedad de distintas aplicaciones de

software. Por ejemplo, si la interfase de usuario 200 se utiliza para una aplicación de presentación de filminas, marbetes contenidos en la sección de marbetes pueden incluir marbetes tales como "Crear Filminas," "Insertar," "Formato," "Dibujo," "Efectos," que están asociados con una variedad de tareas que puede ejecutar la aplicación de presentación de filminas, en forma similar, marbetes que se pueden utilizar en la sección de marbetes de la interfase de usuario 200 para una aplicación de hoja de cálculo 140 pueden incluir marbetes tales como, "Datos" o "Entrada de Datos", "Listas," "Tablas de Referencia," "Análisis," "Fórmulas," "Página e impresión," y cosas parecidas a asociados con tareas que se pueden ejecutar utilizando una aplicación de hoja de calculo.

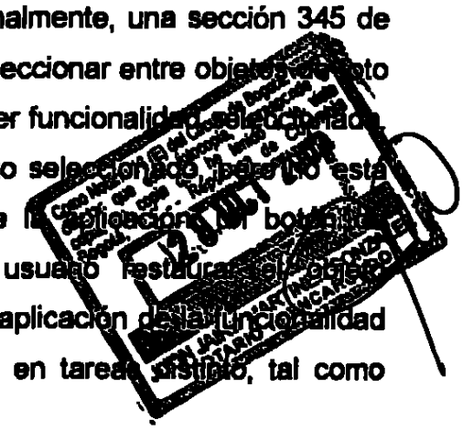
Inmediatamente debajo de la sección de control genérico 210 y la sección de marbetes basados en tareas hay una sección de control de funcionalidad seleccionable para desplegar controles de funcionalidad seleccionables asociados con el marbetes seleccionado 215, 220, 230 de la sección de marbetes basados en tareas. De acuerdo a algunas implementaciones del presente invento, si un marbetes particular, tal como "Escribir" 215 se selecciona, la funcionalidad seleccionable disponible de la aplicación de software asociada para ejecutar la tarea seleccionada, por ejemplo, una tarea de escritura, se muestra en grupos lógicos. Por ejemplo, en referencia a la figura 2, un primer grupo lógico 240 se muestra bajo el encabezado de "Portapapeles". De acuerdo con implementaciones del presente invento, la sección de portapapeles 240 incluye controles de funcionalidad seleccionables agrupados en forma lógica y asociados con las acciones del portapapeles debajo de la tarea general de escritura. Por ejemplo, la sección del portapapeles 240 puede incluir controles seleccionables tales como control de cortado, control de copia, control de pegado, control para seleccionar todo, etc. Junto a la sección de portapapeles 240, un segundo grupo lógico 250 se presenta bajo el encabezado de "Formato".

Los controles seleccionables presentados en la sección de "Formato" 250 pueden incluir controles seleccionables tales como justificación de texto, tipo de texto, espaciamiento, negrilla, subrayado, etc. De esta manera, las funcionalidades asociadas con la operación de formateo están agrupadas lógicamente bajo la tarea general de "Escritura." Un tercer grupo lógico 260 se presenta bajo el encabezado "Herramientas de Escritura". La sección de herramientas de escritura 260 incluye herramientas tales como encontrar/reemplazar, auto-corregir, etc. De acuerdo a implementaciones del presente invento, tan pronto se selecciona un marbete diferente de la sección de marbetes, un conjunto diferente de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables se presenta en una agrupación lógica distinta en la interfase del usuario 200 asociada con el marbete seleccionado. Por ejemplo, si el marbete "Insertar" 220 se selecciona, los controles de funcionalidad seleccionables que se presentan en la interfase del usuario 200 se cambian de aquellos ilustrados en la figura 2 para incluir los controles de funcionalidad seleccionables asociados con la tarea de insertar. Para información detallada en cuanto a la interfase del usuario 200, ilustrada en la figura 2, ver la Solicitud de Patente de E. U. Abogado en cuestión numero 60001.0410USU1, Solicitud en cuestión no. 309411.01, denominada "Interfase De Comandos de Usuario Para Desplegar Controles de Funcionalidad de Software Seleccionables" que se incorpora acá por referencia en su totalidad.

Las figuras 3 a las 10 muestran aspectos de una primera implementación del presente invento. La figura 3 muestra una pantalla de computador con una interfase de usuario con la forma de una cinta en donde se disponen los controles de funcionalidad seleccionables relevantes al objeto seleccionado para edición asociados. De acuerdo con la implementación que se muestra en la figura 3-10 del presente invento, cuando una porción del documento o de un objeto particular se selecciona para edición, tal como un objeto de texto, un objeto de foto, un objeto de hoja de cálculo, o algo parecido, la interfase del usuario que se muestra en la figura 2 temporalmente se reemplaza con la interfase de usuario como se

muestra en la figura 3, que contiene controles de funcionalidad seleccionables particulares asociados con el objeto seleccionado para edición. Por ejemplo, si un objeto de foto incrustado en un archivo de texto se selecciona para editar, los marbetes de funcionalidad basados en la tarea y cualquier grupo lógico asociado de controles seleccionables de funcionalidad individuales, como se describió anteriormente con referencia a la figura 2, se cambian con uno o más los marbetes de funcionalidad basados en tareas y asociados con el grupo lógico de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables que son particulares a la edición del objeto seleccionado.

Por ejemplo, en referencia a la figura 3, si un objeto de foto incrustado en un archivo de texto o en otro documento lo selecciona el usuario para edición, la interfase de usuario con forma de cinta 300 reemplaza a la interfase de usuario en forma de cinta 200 de tal manera que al usuario se le suministra con los marbetes basados en tareas 310, 320, 330 particulares a la edición del objeto de foto seleccionado. Similar a la descripción de la interfase de usuario 200 descrita anteriormente, con la selección de un marbete basado en tareas 310, 320, 330, la porción de la interfase de usuario 300 que aparece debajo del marbete se llena con grupos lógicos de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables para aplicar la funcionalidad disponible bajo el marbete basado en tareas seleccionado para el objeto seleccionado. Por ejemplo, en referencia a la interfase de usuario 300, la selección de "Galería de Estilos" 310 causa la presentación de la sección 350 "Diseño" y la sección 355 "Estilos de fotos". Adicionalmente, una sección 345 de "Selección" se suministra para permitir al usuario seleccionar entre objetos de foto múltiples, por ejemplo, para la aplicación de cualquier funcionalidad seleccionada. Si el usuario aplica una funcionalidad dada al objeto seleccionado y el usuario está satisfecho con el resultado de la funcionalidad de la aplicación, un botón de restaurar 340 se suministra para permitirle al usuario restaurar el objeto seleccionado de vuelta a su condición anterior a la aplicación de la funcionalidad seleccionada. La selección de un marbete basado en tareas distinto, tal como



"Efectos" 320 o el marbete 330 "Herramientas de Foto", harán que un conjunto distinto de controles de funcionalidad seleccionable aparezca en la parte inferior de la interfase del usuario 300 asociada con el marbete seleccionado.

En referencia a los controles de funcionalidad ejemplares mostrados en la interfase de usuario 300, y en la sección "estilos de foto" 355, una pluralidad de imágenes se suministran para mostrarle al usuario como un objeto seleccionado aparecería si una combinación particular de opciones de formateo o estilos de foto se aplicarán al objeto. De acuerdo a implementaciones del presente invento, la selección de una o más imágenes pueden causar que aparezcan todos los comandos necesarios para el formateo o el cambio de estilo del objeto seleccionado en una manera consistente con la imagen seleccionada de la interfase del usuario 300. Esto es, que tan pronto se selecciona la imagen deseada en la sección de "estilos de foto" 355, el objeto seleccionado en el documento del usuario automáticamente se formatea o se le cambia el estilo. La sección "Diseño" 350 es representativa de una sección de controles de funcionalidad que pueden tener una o más imágenes o estilos de diseño potencial o esquemas que se pueden desplegar en la interfase del usuario 300. De esta manera, como se ilustra y se describe más abajo con referencia a la figura 7, la selección de la sección "Diseño" 350 puede causar el despliegue de un menú que se abre para suministrarle al usuario una variedad de opciones diferentes de diseño que se le pueden aplicar al objeto seleccionado.

Como lo deben entender aquellos diestros en el arte, los marbetes de ejemplo y controles de funcionalidad individuales que se muestran en la interfase de usuario 300 son con el propósito de ilustración y de ninguna manera limitantes a la variedad de funcionalidades específicas a un objeto que se pueden suministrar en la interfase de usuario 300. De acuerdo a implementaciones del presente invento, reemplazar las funcionalidades normales ofrecidas en la interfase de usuario 200

con la funcionalidad particular al objeto seleccionado, la experiencia del usuario es la de estar inmerso en la funcionalidad disponible al usuario para editar el objeto seleccionado.

Si en la interfase del usuario 300 no hay espacio disponible para desplegar todos los grupos lógicos de controles de funcionalidad asociados con un marbete basado en tareas dado, una determinación se pueden tomar mientras la aplicación corre sobre grupos lógicos que se deban colapsar o cerrar hasta que la tarea asociada se selecciona. En forma similar, si el usuario reduce manualmente el tamaño de la interfase de usuario 300, se determina que espacio queda disponible para desplegar la sección de control de funcionalidad seleccionable, y ciertas secciones de control de funcionalidad seleccionables se colapsan en la medida que se necesite. Como se debe apreciar, una determinación se pueden tomar en cuanto al orden en el que se colapsan los controles de funcionalidad seleccionable tales como, "el más usado" o "el último utilizado" se pueden utilizar para determinar que sección de control de funcionalidad seleccionable se despliegan y que secciones se colapsan en la medida que el espacio disponible en la interfase del usuario se reduce.

De acuerdo a una implementación alterna, si la interfase del usuario 300 no tiene suficiente espacio para desplegar todos los grupos lógicos de un control de funcionalidad asociado con un marbete, el tamaño del grupo lógico individual que se despliega se reduce para permitir espacio para mostrar todos los grupos lógicos asociados. De acuerdo con un aspecto del presente invento, distintos tamaños de agrupaciones desplegadas, por ejemplo pequeño, mediano y grande se pueden definir. En el momento de desplegarse, una determinación se hace en cuanto al espacio disponible. En el momento de inicio, el tamaño más grande para cada grupo lógico aplicable se presenta. En la medida que se requiere, el tamaño que se muestra se reduce (por ejemplo de grande a mediano o pequeño) para

cada grupo lógico hasta que cada grupo quepa dentro del espacio disponible. Adicionalmente, para grupos lógicos más pequeños, las etiquetas de texto se pueden acortar o eliminar, el diseño de controles seleccionables individuales que se encuentran dentro de un grupo dado se pueden ordenar de manera distinta para un uso del espacio más eficiente.

En referencia ahora a la figura 4, el ejemplo de un documento de texto se muestra en el espacio de trabajo de una aplicación de procesamiento de palabras con un objeto de foto incrustado. La interfase de usuario 200, dispuesta en el borde superior del espacio de trabajo de la aplicación de procesamiento de palabras, se muestra con marbetes basados en tareas asociadas a secciones de control de funcionalidad seleccionable para escribir texto en el documento que se muestra. Si el usuario desea editar el objeto de foto 410, de acuerdo con una implementación del presente invento, el usuario no necesita buscar la funcionalidad requerida para editar el objeto de foto. Tan pronto se selecciona el objeto de foto 410 para editar, un control "Mostrar las herramientas de foto" 420 se despliega al usuario para permitirle escoger una herramienta y otras funcionalidades disponibles al usuario para editar el objeto seleccionado. Como lo deben entender aquellos diestros en el arte, la descripción de la edición de un objeto de foto es con el propósito de dar un ejemplo y de ninguna manera limitan a la variedad de distintas herramientas de funcionalidades que se pueden exponer la interfase del usuario 300 descrita anteriormente tan pronto se seleccionan distintos tipos de objetos. Por ejemplo, herramientas de funcionalidades para editar objetos de tablas, de hojas de cálculos, de presentación de filminas, de bases de datos y demás.



Si el usuario selecciona el control "Mostrar Herramientas de Fotos", de acuerdo con la implementación que se muestra en las figuras 3A-B, la interfase del usuario 300 se genera en forma dinámica y temporalmente reemplaza a la

interfase del usuario 200, como se muestra en la figura 5. En referencia a la figura 5, la interfase de usuario 300 reemplaza a la interfase de usuario 200, y la funcionalidad basada en tareas disponible del usuario para editar el objeto de foto seleccionado se muestra en la interfase de usuario 300, como se describió anteriormente con referencia a la figura 3. Ahora, el usuario puede seleccionar una o más de las funcionalidades aplicables a la edición del objeto seleccionado (por ejemplo, el objeto de foto) sin la necesidad de buscar a través de una variedad de menús diferentes o barras de herramientas para la funcionalidad necesaria para editar el objeto seleccionado. Para salir de la interfase 300 y regresar a la interfase de usuario 200, un control de salida se puede seleccionar.

En referencia ahora a la figura 6, considere, por ejemplo, que el usuario decide cambiar el diseño del documento moviendo el objeto de foto incrustado a un sitio diferente. El usuario puede manualmente mover el objeto incrustado a un sitio diferente cambiando la orientación y totalidad del texto contenido en el documento para hacer que el documento general tenga un diseño aceptable. Sin embargo, de acuerdo con una implementación del presente invento, el usuario puede seleccionar el control de diseño 350 para desplegar un menú desplegable para suministrar una variedad de diseños potenciales diferentes para el objeto seleccionado dentro del documento seleccionado. Por ejemplo, el menú desplegable 600 puede suministrar diseños tales como "grande y centrado" 610, "superior izquierda" 620 "superior derecha" 630, "centrado en el texto" 640, "arriba y abajo" 650 y "sólo en la página" 660. Como se debe entender, los diseños potenciales descritos e ilustrados con respecto a la figura 6 tienen un propósito ejemplar únicamente y no limitan la variedad de distintos diseños que se pueden suministrar al usuario a través de la interfase de usuario 300.

Como se describió anteriormente en referencia a la figura 3, de acuerdo a una implementación del presente invento, todos los comandos requeridos para aplicar

un formato presente o un diseño al objeto seleccionado pueden estar codificados para ejecutarse tan pronto se selecciona una de las imágenes de formateo o diseño suministradas en la interfase del usuario. De esta manera, si el usuario desea seleccionar un diseño colocando el objeto de foto seleccionado en la orientación de arriba y a la derecha del documento seleccionado, el usuario puede seleccionar el diseño "Arriba a la derecha" 630, y todas las funcionalidades requeridas para disponer el objeto seleccionado y un documento de acuerdo al diseño seleccionado se le aplicarán al documento y al objeto de tal manera que el documento asuma el diseño seleccionado, como se muestra en la figura 7.

En referencia a la figura 7, el objeto seleccionado 410 ahora se coloca en la parte superior y derecha del documento, y el texto se organiza de acuerdo. Como se muestra en la figura 7, la interfase del usuario 300 que contiene la funcionalidad asociada con el objeto seleccionado permanece persistente en la interfase del usuario hasta que el usuario selecciona un objeto diferente para editar. Por ejemplo, si el usuario mueve el cursor del ratón a una porción de texto del documento y selecciona una porción de texto para editar, la interfase del usuario 300 desaparece y la interfase de usuario apropiada 200 asociada con la edición del texto seleccionado aparecerá, como se muestra en la figura 4. Por ejemplo, como se muestra en la figura 8, si el objeto de foto se elimina y el cursor se sitúa en la porción de texto del documento. De esta manera, la interfase del usuario 300, que contiene la funcionalidad particular para editar la foto desaparece y la interfase de usuario 200, que contiene los marbetes basados en tareas [illegible] los controles de la funcionalidad asociada, agrupaciones o secciones se [illegible] para suministrarle al usuario la funcionalidad necesaria para editar la porción de texto del documento.

Como se describió anteriormente, un método para desplegar la interfase de usuario 300 para suministrar la funcionalidad seleccionable asociada con un objeto

particular es seleccionar un objeto particular dentro de un documento dado. En forma alterna, la interfase del usuario 300, que contiene la funcionalidad asociada con un objeto particular se puede desplegar insertando un objeto de un tipo dado dentro del documento. Por ejemplo, en referencia a la figura 9 si el usuario decide insertar un objeto de tabla dentro del documento ilustrado en la figura 9, el usuario puede seleccionar los marbetes basados en la tarea "Insertar" 220 de la interfase de usuario 200 para desplegar los controles de funcionalidad asociados con la inserción de objetos texto en el documento. Si el usuario luego decide insertar un objeto particular, por ejemplo, un objeto de tabla, dentro del documento, el usuario puede utilizar uno o más controles de funcionalidad seleccionables presentados en la interfase del usuario 200, o el usuario puede abrir un diálogo 900, como se muestra en la figura 9, para crear e insertar un objeto deseado, por ejemplo un objeto de tabla en el documento seleccionado.

De acuerdo a algunas implementaciones del presente invento, una vez que el usuario ha seleccionado el objeto deseado para insertar en el documento, el objeto 1050 se inserta en el documento, como se muestra en la figura 10. En forma simultánea, la interfase de usuario 200 se reemplaza con la interfase de usuario 300 para mostrar la funcionalidad requerida para editar el objeto de tabla seleccionado 1050. Por ejemplo, en referencia a la figura 10, la interfase de usuario 300 ahora incluye marbetes basados en tareas asociados con la edición del objeto de tabla. Por ejemplo, marbetes basados en tareas, ilustrados en la interfase de usuario 300, incluyen "Galería de Estilos," "Efectos," "Bordes y Sombras," "Diseño de Tablas," y "Fecha." Como se describió anteriormente en referencia a las figura 2 y 3, la selección de uno de los marbetes basados en tareas, por ejemplo el marbetes "Galería de Estilos" causa la aparición de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables individuales en el grupo 1020 de la 1040 para editar el objeto seleccionado de acuerdo con el marbete seleccionado.

Las figuras 11 a 15 muestran aspectos de una implementación alterna del presente invento. En referencia ahora a la figura 11, aspectos de esta implementación del presente invento se muestran y se describen en referencia a una aplicación de hoja de cálculo 140. Como se muestran en la figura 11, un documento de hoja de cálculo se muestra, como ejemplo, teniendo una tabla de datos 1150. Una interfase de usuario 1100 similar a la interfase de usuario 200 descrita anteriormente con referencia a la figura 2 se dispone encima del espacio de trabajo de la hoja de cálculo para suministrar la funcionalidad a la aplicación de hoja de cálculo. Una pluralidad de marbetes basados en tareas se suministran en la parte superior de la interfase de usuario 1100 para mostrar en forma selectiva grupos lógicos de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables asociados con el marbete de funcionalidad dado. Por ejemplo, marbetes de funcionalidad incluidos en la interfase de usuario 1100 pueden incluir "Insertar," "Diseño de Página," "Análisis," etc.

De acuerdo con aspectos de esta implementación, cuando un objeto se selecciona para editar, tal como el objeto de tabla 1150 que se muestra en la figura 11, el control de funcionalidad seleccionable asociado con el objeto seleccionado no reemplaza el marbete que se muestra en la interfase del usuario 1100, pero se añade a la interfase de usuario 1100 debajo del marbetes que se muestra en la interfase del usuario 1100. Los controles asociados con el objeto seleccionado aparecen automáticamente en la orientación anexa relativa a los marbetes en la interfase del usuario 1100 tan pronto se selecciona o se inserta el objeto dado. La selección de cualquiera de los marbetes en la interfase de usuario 1100 despliaza los controles desplegados para el objeto seleccionado [illegible] que están añadidos debajo de la interfase del usuario 1100. Por ejemplo, la sección "Estilos" 1110 se suministra para aplicar estilos de [illegible] hoja de cálculo al documento, se suministra una sección "Propiedades" [illegible] suministra una sección "Acciones" 1130, y se suministra una sección [illegible] en Servidor" 1140. De acuerdo a implementaciones del presente invento, porque un

objeto de tabla se incrusta en el espacio de trabajo de la hoja de cálculo, un marbete "Herramientas de Tabla" aparece junto al marbete de funcionalidad basado en tareas 1100. Como se debe apreciar, la selección del marbete "Herramientas de Tabla" puede causar el despliegue de los controles de funcionalidad seleccionables asociados con el objeto de tabla en la parte inferior de la interfase del usuario.

Como se muestran en la figura 12, la selección del marbete "Herramientas de Tabla" causa el despliegue del control de funcionalidad seleccionable asociado con la tabla seleccionada. En forma alterna, el despliegue del control de funcionalidad seleccionable asociado con la tabla seleccionada puede automáticamente mostrarse tan pronto el objeto de tabla se selecciona sin el uso del marbete de "Herramientas de Tabla" . Como se debe entender, la descripción del objeto de tabla 1150 y el uso del marbete "Herramientas de Tabla" tienen un propósito ilustrativo únicamente y no limitan la operabilidad de distintas implementaciónes del presente invento con respecto a otros objetos que se puedan insertar dentro o editar en el espacio de trabajo de la hoja de cálculo.

En referencia ahora a la figura 13, si un usuario decide crear un gráfico, por ejemplo, utilizando datos contenidos en el objeto de tabla seleccionado, el usuario puede seleccionar un "Control" de imagen de tipo de gráficos que se muestran en la interfase del usuario de la figura 12. Una vez se selecciona el gráfico para insertarse en el espacio de trabajo de la hoja de cálculo, un diálogo "Insertar Gráfico" 1310 podría parecer para permitir el usuario especificar los atributos del gráfico seleccionado como se muestra en la figura 14, una vez que atributos particulares del gráfico se seleccionan, un gráfico correspondiente [illegible] y se despliega en el espacio de trabajo de la hoja de cálculo. De acuerdo a implementaciones del presente invento, la inserción del gráfico seleccionado automáticamente causa la funcionalidad de la interfase del usuario [illegible]

desplegada (ver figura 12 y 13) que se reemplaza con el control de funcionalidad seleccionable asociado con la edición del gráfico seleccionado el insertado, por ejemplo, una sección "Estructura del Gráficos" 1410, una sección "Opciones de Gráficos" 1420, una sección "Vista 3D" 1430, y una sección "Escalar el Eje" 1440 se muestran en la parte inferior de la interfase de usuario para suministrar los controles de funcionalidad seleccionables asociados con la edición del gráfico seleccionado.

En referencia ahora a la figura 15, si el usuario selecciona una funcionalidad diferente al espacio de trabajo de la hoja de cálculo, por ejemplo, insertando una tabla, la funcionalidad particular que se muestra en la interfase del usuario asociada con la edición del gráfico, como se incrusta en la figura 14, se reemplaza con la funcionalidad asociadas con insertar la tabla seleccionada. De esta manera, los controles de funcionalidad se hacen disponibles y se despliegan al usuario de acuerdo a la naturaleza del trabajo del usuario, por ejemplo, la selección de un objeto particular en un documento para edición.

Como se describió en el presente documento, una interfase de usuario mejoradas se suministra para mostrar los controles de funcionalidad seleccionables que son relevantes a un objeto seleccionado y que permanecen persistentes para uso mientras el objeto seleccionado se esté editando. Será aparente a aquellos diestros en el arte que varias modificaciones o variaciones se pueden hacer al presente invento sin alejarse del alcance o del espíritu del invento. Otras implementaciones del invento se harán aparentes a aquellos diestros en el arte de las consideraciones de la práctica y las especificaciones del invento expuesto acá.

Reivindicamos:

1. Un método para suministrar la funcionalidad de una aplicación de software que es pertinente a la edición de un objeto a través de una interfase del usuario mejorada, que comprende:

suministrar una pluralidad de funcionalidades disponibles de una aplicación de software;

recibir una indicación de la selección de un objeto para editar a través de la aplicación de software;

una vez se recibe la indicación de la selección del objeto para editar, suministrar en la interfase de usuario uno o más controles seleccionables que representan un primer subconjunto de una pluralidad de funcionalidades, donde el subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades permite la edición del objeto seleccionado.

2. El método de la reivindicación 1, en donde en respuesta a la indicación de que un objeto se ha seleccionado para editar a través de la aplicación de software, suministrar un control seleccionable en el objeto seleccionado para causar selectivamente la provisión en la interfase del usuario de uno o más controles seleccionables representando un primer subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades.

3. El método de la reivindicación 1, antes de suministrar en la interfase del usuario uno o más controles seleccionables representando un subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades, además comprende el suministro en la interfase del usuario de un marbete para cada uno o más de las tareas que se pueden ejecutar con el subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades.

4. El método de la reivindicación 3, una vez que recibe una indicación de la selección de un primer marbete en la interfase del usuario, suministrar en la interfase del usuario uno o más controles seleccionables para seleccionar una o

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más funcionalidades organizadas bajo una primera tarea asociada con la selección del marbete en la interfase del usuario.

5. El método de la reivindicación 4, una vez que recibe una indicación de la selección de un primer marbete en la interfase del usuario, suministrar en la interfase del usuario uno o más controles seleccionables para seleccionar una o más funcionalidades organizadas bajo una segunda tarea asociada al segundo marbete seleccionado en la interfase del usuario.

6. El método de la reivindicación 4, además comprende la agrupación de uno o más controles seleccionables representando un subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades en uno o más grupos lógicos de controles seleccionables donde cada uno de los grupos lógicos está asociado con un subconjunto del uno o más controles seleccionables para seleccionar una o más funcionalidades organizadas bajo la primera tarea asociada con el primer marbete seleccionado en la interfase del usuario.

7. El método de la reivindicación 6, donde, si la interfase del usuario no tiene suficiente espacio para mostrar los controles seleccionables de un grupo lógico dado, colapsa el grupo lógico dado en un solo control seleccionable para acceder a los controles seleccionables agrupados bajo el grupo lógico dado.

8. El método de la reivindicación 7, además, tan pronto recibe una selección del control seleccionable único, suministra un menú de los controles seleccionables agrupados bajo el grupo lógico dado.

9. El método de la reivindicación 6, donde, si la interfase del usuario tiene suficiente espacio para mostrar los controles seleccionables de una agrupación

lógica dada, reduce el tamaño de vista de cada una de las agrupaciones lógicas hasta que cada una de las agrupaciones lógicas se pueda mostrar en la interfase del usuario.

10. El método de la reivindicación 9, comprende además la reorganización del diseño de los controles seleccionables individuales agrupados en un grupo lógico dado para reducir el tamaño de vista de la agrupación lógica.

11. El método de la reivindicación 10, comprende además la reforma de la vista de uno o más de los controles seleccionables individuales agrupados en un grupo lógico dado para reducir el tamaño de la vista del grupo lógico.

12. El método de la reivindicación 4, comprende además:

una vez se recibe una indicación de que el cursor del ratón pasa por un segundo marbete en la interfase del usuario, suministrar en la interfase del usuario uno o más controles seleccionables que representan un segundo subconjunto de una segunda pluralidad de funcionalidades; y

una vez que el cursor abandona el segundo marbete en la interfase del usuario, suministrar en la interfase del usuario uno o más controles seleccionables representando el primer subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades.

13. El método de la reivindicación 12, luego de suministrar en la interfase del usuario uno o más controles seleccionables representando un segundo subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades, recibir una indicación de la selección de uno o más controles seleccionables representando el segundo subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades; y

si el segundo marbete en la interfase del usuario no se selecciona para mantener una provisión en la interfase del usuario uno o más controles

seleccionables representando al segundo subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades, suministrando en la interfase del usuario uno o más controles seleccionables representando al primer subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades.

14. El método de la reivindicación 1, donde una vez que se recibe la indicación de la selección de un objeto para editar a través de la aplicación de software incluye la recepción de una indicación de la inserción de un objeto para editar dentro de un objeto de documento a través de la aplicación de software.

15. El método de la reivindicación 1, donde una vez que se recibe una indicación de la selección de uno o más controles seleccionables, aplica la funcionalidad asociada con el control seleccionable seleccionado al objeto seleccionado.

16. Una interfase de usuario mejorada para proveer la funcionalidad de una aplicación de software que es relevante a un objeto seleccionado, y que comprende:

uno o más marbetes dispuestos en una fila en la parte superior de la interfase del usuario, cada uno de los marbetes identifican una tarea que se puede ejecutar con la aplicación de software, donde dicha tarea está asociada con objetos del mismo tipo que el objeto seleccionado;

donde cada uno de los marbetes es cooperativo cuando se selecciona para hacer que se muestre en la interfase del usuario uno o más controles de funcionalidad seleccionables asociados con el marbete seleccionado;

donde los controles de funcionalidad seleccionables están dispuestos en una fila debajo de los marbetes, cada uno de los controles de funcionalidad siendo operativo y causando la aplicación de la funcionalidad asociadas de la aplicación de software al objeto seleccionado.

17. La interfase del usuario mejorada de la reivindicación 16, comprende además:

que dichos controles de funcionalidad seleccionables se organizan y se muestran en la interfase del usuario en una o más agrupaciones lógicas, donde dichas agrupaciones lógicas están asociadas con un subconjunto de funcionalidades disponibles de la aplicación de software que se pueden aplicar al objeto seleccionado de acuerdo a una porción de la tarea asociada con el marbete seleccionado.

18. Un medio legible por computador que contiene instrucciones ejecutables por computador que cuando las ejecuta en computador proporcionan un método para suministrar la funcionalidad de una aplicación de software relevante a la edición de un objeto a través de una interfase de usuario mejorada, que comprende:

suministrar una pluralidad de funcionalidades disponibles de una aplicación de software;

recibir una indicación de la selección de un objeto para editar a través de la aplicación de software;

tan pronto se recibe la indicación de la selección del objeto para edición, suministrar en la interfase del usuario uno o más controles seleccionables representando un primer subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades donde el subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades permite la edición del objeto seleccionado.

19. El medio legible por computador de la reivindicación 18, que entre otras cosas a recibir una indicación sobre la selección de un objeto para editar a través de una aplicación de software, suministra un control seleccionable con el objeto seleccionado para causar en forma selectiva una provisión en la interfase del

usuario de uno más controles seleccionables representando un primer subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades.

20. El medio legible por computador de la reivindicación 18, donde, antes de suministrar en la interfase del usuario uno o más controles seleccionables representando un subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades, comprende además el suministro en la interfase del usuario de un marbete para cada una de las tareas que se puede ejecutar con el subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades.

21. El medio legible por computador de la reivindicación 20, comprende además que tan pronto se recibe una indicación de la selección de un primer marbete en la interfase del usuario, suministra en una interfase del usuario uno o más controles seleccionables para seleccionar una o más funcionalidades organizadas bajo una primera tarea asociada con el primer marbete seleccionado en la interfase del usuario.

22. El medio legible por computador de la reivindicación 21, comprende además, que tan pronto se recibe una indicación de la selección de un segundo marbete en la interfase del usuario, suministra en la interfase del usuario uno o más controles seleccionables para seleccionar las funcionalidades organizadas bajo una segunda tarea asociada con el segundo marbete seleccionado en la interfase del usuario.

23. El medio legible por computador de la reivindicación [illegible] comprende además, el agrupamiento de uno o mas de los controles seleccionables representando un subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades en uno o más grupos lógicos de controles seleccionables donde cada uno de los grupos lógicos está asociado con un subconjunto de uno más de los controles seleccionables

para seleccionar un o mas de las funcionalidades organizadas bajo una primera tarea asociada con el primer marbete seleccionado en la interfase del usuario.

24. El medio legible por computador de la reivindicación 23, donde, si la interfase del usuario no tiene suficiente espacio para mostrar los controles seleccionables de un grupo lógico dado, colapsar el grupo lógico dado en un solo control seleccionable para acceder a los controles seleccionables agrupados bajo dicho grupo lógico.

25. El medio legible por computador de la reivindicación 24, comprende además, que tan pronto se recibe la selección de un control seleccionable, suministra un menú del grupo de controles seleccionables bajo la agrupación lógica dada.

26. El medio legible por computador de la reivindicación 23, donde, si la interfase del usuario no tiene suficiente espacio para mostrar los controles seleccionables de una agrupación lógica dada, reducir el tamaño de la vista de cada una de las agrupaciones lógicas hasta que cada una de las agrupaciones lógicas se pueda mostrar en la interfase del usuario.

27. El medio legible por computador de la reivindicación 26, comprende además la reorganización de los controles seleccionables individuales agrupados en un grupo lógico dado para reducir el tamaño de la vista del grupo lógico.

28. El medio legible por computador de la reivindicación 27, comprende además, enmendar la vista de uno o más de los controles seleccionables individuales agrupados en un grupo lógico dado para reducir la visualización del grupo lógico.

29. El medio legible por computador de la reivindicación 21, comprende además:

tan pronto recibe una indicación de que el cursor del ratón está sobre un segundo marbete en la interfase del usuario, suministrar en la interfase del usuario uno o más controles seleccionables representando un segundo subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades; y

una vez que el cursor sale del área del segundo marbete en la interfase del usuario, suministrar en la interfase del usuario uno o más controles seleccionables representando al primer subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades.

30. El medio legible por computador de la reivindicación 29, luego de suministrar en la interfase del usuario uno o más de los controles seleccionables representando un segundo subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades, recibir una indicación de la selección de uno de los controles seleccionables representando al segundo subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades; y

si el segundo marbete en la interfase del usuario no se selecciona para mantener una provisión en la interfase del usuario de uno o más controles seleccionables representando un segundo subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades, suministrar en la interfase del usuario uno o más controles seleccionables representando al primer subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades.

31. El medio legible por computador de la reivindicación 29, donde recibir una indicación de la selección de un objeto para editar a través de la aplicación de software incluye la recepción de una indicación de la inserción de un objeto para editar dentro del documento a través de la aplicación de software.

32. El medio legible por computador de la reivindicación 18, comprende además, tan pronto recibe una indicación de la selección de uno de los controles seleccionables, aplicar la funcionalidad asociada con la selección de uno de los controles seleccionables al objeto seleccionado.

33. Un método para proveer la funcionalidad de una aplicación de software que es relevante a un objeto que se edita a través de una interfase de usuario mejorada, que comprende:

recibir una indicación de la selección de un objeto para editar a través de la aplicación de software;

tan pronto se recibe una indicación de la selección de objeto para editar, suministrar en la interfase del usuario un marbete para cada una de las tareas que son particulares a ejecutar en un objeto que es del mismo tipo que el objeto seleccionado;

proveer en la interfase del usuario uno o más controles seleccionables representando un primer marbete en la interfase del usuario, cada uno de los controles seleccionables que se puede aplicar al objeto seleccionado de una o más de las funcionalidades es la aplicación de software asociada con la primera tarea; y

agrupar el uno o más controles seleccionables representando un primer marbete en la interfase del usuario dentro de uno o más grupos lógicos de controles seleccionables donde cada uno o más de los grupos lógicos está asociado con un subconjunto de uno o más controles seleccionables representando el primer marbete en la interfase del usuario.

34. El método de la reivindicación 33, en respuesta a la recepción de una indicación de la selección de un objeto para editar a través de la aplicación de software, suministrar un control seleccionables en el objeto seleccionado para causar en forma selectiva una provisión en la interfase del usuario del marbete en

la interfase de usuario para cada una o más de las tareas que son particulares para ejecutar en un objeto del mismo tipo como el objeto seleccionado, y para causar una provisión en la interfase del usuario de uno o más controles seleccionables representando un primer marbete en la interfase del usuario, cada uno de los controles seleccionables para seleccionar la aplicación al objeto seleccionado de una o más funcionalidades de la aplicación de software asociada con la primera tarea.

35. El método de la reivindicación 33, comprende además, que tan pronto se recibe indicación de la selección de un segundo marbete en la interfase del usuario, suministrar en la interfase del usuario uno o más controles seleccionables representando al segundo marbete en la interfase del usuario, cada uno o más de los controles seleccionables para seleccionar la aplicación al objeto seleccionado de una o más funcionalidades de la aplicación de software asociada con la segunda tarea.

36. El método de la reivindicación 33, donde, si la interfase del usuario no tiene suficiente espacio para mostrar los controles seleccionables de un grupo lógico dado, colapsar el grupo lógico dado en un solo control seleccionable para acceder a los controles seleccionables agrupados bajo el grupo lógico dado.

37. El método de la reivindicación 36, comprende además, que tan pronto se recibe la selección del control seleccionable individual, suministrar en la interfase los controles seleccionables agrupados bajo el grupo lógico dado.

38. El método de la reivindicación 33 donde, recibir una indicación de la selección de un objeto para edición a través de la aplicación de software incluye recibir una indicación de la inserción de un objeto para edición en un objeto del documento a través de la aplicación de software.

39. El método de la reivindicación 33, comprende además, que tan pronto se recibe una indicación sobre la selección de uno o más controles seleccionables, aplicar la funcionalidad asociada con el control seleccionable seleccionado al objeto seleccionado.

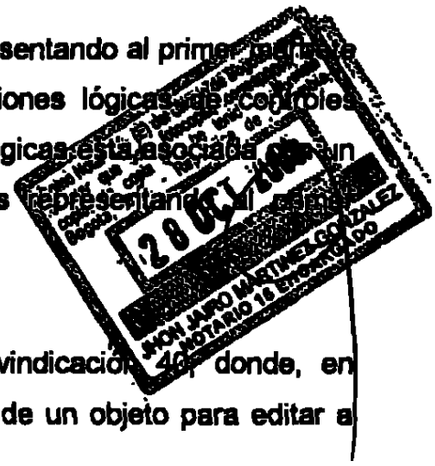
40. Un medio legible por computador que contiene instrucciones ejecutables por computador que cuando las ejecuta un computador proporcionan un método para suministrar la funcionalidad de una aplicación de software relevante a la edición de un objeto a través de una interfase de usuario mejorada, que comprende:

recibir una indicación de la selección de un objeto para editar a través de la aplicación de software;

tan pronto se recibe la indicación de la selección del objeto para edición, suministrar en la interfase del usuario un marbete para cada una de las tareas que son particulares a ejecutar en un objeto del mismo tipo el objeto seleccionado;

proveer en la interfase del usuario uno o más controles seleccionables que representan un primer marbete en la interfase del usuario, cada uno de los controles seleccionables que se puede seleccionar para aplicar al objeto seleccionado de una o más funcionalidades del aplicación de software asociada con la primera tarea; y

agrupar el uno más controles seleccionables representando al primer marbete en la interfase del usuario en una o más agrupaciones lógicas de controles seleccionables donde cada una de las agrupaciones lógicas está asociada con un subconjunto de uno o más controles seleccionables representando al primer marbete en la interfase del usuario.



41. El medio legible por computador de la reivindicación 40, donde, en respuesta a recibir una indicación sobre la selección de un objeto para editar a

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través de una aplicación de software, proveer en la interfase del usuario del marbete en la interfase del usuario un control seleccionable en el objeto seleccionado para causar en forma selectiva una provisión para cada una o más de las tareas que son particulares a ejecutar en el objeto del mismo tipo que el objeto seleccionado, y para causar una provisión en la interfase del usuario de uno o más controles seleccionables representando un primer marbete en la interfase de usuario, cada uno de los controles seleccionables para seleccionar y aplicar al objeto seleccionado la una o más funcionalidades de la aplicación de software asociada con la primera tarea.

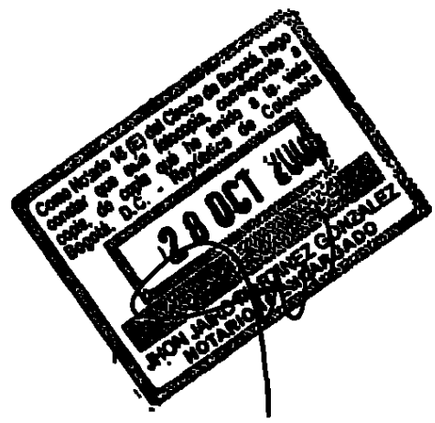
42. El medio legible por computador de la reivindicación 40, comprende además, que tan pronto se recibe una indicación sobre la selección de un segundo marbete en la interfase del usuario, suministrar en la interfase del usuario uno o más controles seleccionables representando al segundo marbete en la interfase del usuario, cada uno de los controles seleccionables para seleccionar y aplicar al objeto seleccionado la uno o más funcionalidades de la aplicación de software asociada con la segunda tarea.

43. El medio legible por computador de la reivindicación 40, donde, si la interfase del usuario no tiene suficiente espacio para mostrar los controles seleccionables de un grupo lógico dado, colapsar el grupo lógico dado en un solo control seleccionable para acceder a los controles seleccionables agrupados bajo el grupo lógico dado.

44. El medio legible por computador de la reivindicación 43, comprende además, que tan pronto se recibe la selección del control seleccionable individual, suministrar un menu de los controles seleccionables agrupados bajo el grupo lógico dado.

45. El medio legible por computador de la reivindicación 40 donde, recibir una indicación de la selección de un objeto para edición a través de la aplicación de software incluye recibir una indicación de la inserción de un objeto para editar en un objeto del documento a través de la aplicación de software.

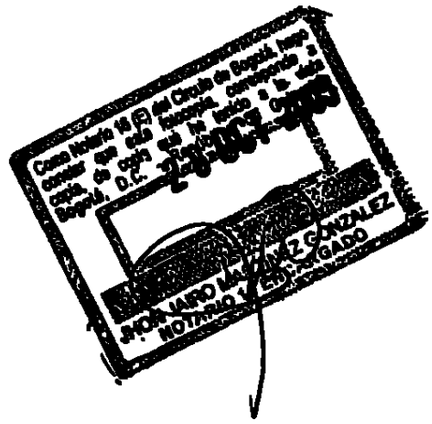
46. El medio legible por computador de la reivindicación 40, comprende además, que tan pronto se recibe una indicación sobre la selección de uno o más controles seleccionables, aplicar la funcionalidad asociada con el control seleccionable seleccionado al objeto seleccionado.



UNA INTERFASE MEJORADA PARA MOSTRAR EN PANTALLA CONTROLES DE FUNCIONALIDAD DE SOFTWARE SELECCIONABLES QUE SON RELEVANTES A UN OBJETO SELECCIONADO

Resumen

Se provee una interfase de usuario mejorada para desplegar los controles de funcionalidad de software seleccionables que son relevantes a un objeto seleccionado y que permanecen visibles y disponibles para uso mientras el objeto se edita. Tan pronto se selecciona un objeto particular para editar, la funcionalidad disponible para la edición del objeto se presenta encima de la interfase del usuario en la forma de una cinta encima del espacio de trabajo de la aplicación de software para permitirle al usuario el rápido y eficiente acceso a la funcionalidad necesaria para la edición del objeto seleccionado. El despliegue de los controles de funcionalidad relevantes es persistente hasta que el usuario cambia la vista, selecciona otro control de funcionalidad de alto nivel o selecciona otro objeto para edición.



SOLICITUD DE PATENTE

DECLARACION Y PODER DE ABOGADO

TRAMITE DE ABOGADO NO. 60001.0408USU1 MS TRAMITE NO. 309409.1

Como inventor abajo nombrado, certificado declaro que:

Mi dirección postal de residencia y ciudadanía son como están establecidas abajo seguido de mi nombre;
Yo certifico que soy el original, primero y único inventor (si solo un nombre es listado abajo) o un original, primer inventor conjunto (si son listados varios nombres abajo) del objeto materia el cual es reivindicado y por el cual una patente es solicitada sobre la invención titulada: **UNA INTERFASE MEJORADA PARA MOSTRAR EN PANTALLA CONTROLES DE FUNCIONALIDAD DE SOFTWARE SELECCIONABLES QUE SON RELEVANTES A UN OBJETO SELECCIONADO.**
la especificación de la cual el campo está aquí incluido a menos que la siguiente caja de chequeo este seleccionada:
() fue diligenciada en _____ como Aplicación de US No. PCT de Aplicación Internacional Numero _____ y fue rectificada en _____ (si aplica).
Yo certifico aquí que he revisado y respondido los contenidos de la especificación arriba identificada, incluyendo las reivindicaciones, así rectificadas por cualquier corrección (es) referidas arriba. Yo reconozco el deber de descargar toda la información la cual es el material para la patentabilidad como esta definida en 37 CFR 1.56.

Aplicación (es) Foráneas y/o Demanda de Propiedad Foráneas

Yo aquí certifico la demanda de beneficios de prioridad foránea bajo el Titulo 35, Código Sección 119 de los Estados Unidos de cualquier aplicación (es) foráneos para la patente o inventor (es) que certifican lo abajo listado y también han identificado abajo cualquier aplicación para la patente o inventor (es) que certifican tener una fecha de diligenciamiento anterior que la de la aplicación sobre la cual la prioridad es demandada:

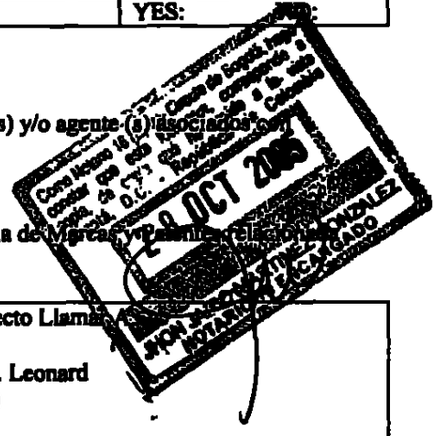
PAIS	APLICACIÓN	FECHA DE DILIGENCIA	PRIORIDAD DEMANDADA BAJO 35 U.S.C. 119
			YES: NO:
			YES: NO:

PODER DE ABOGADO

Como inventor nombrado, certificado nombro el siguiente abogado (s) y/o agente (s) asociados con

Cliente No. 27488

Para proseguir esta aplicación y transar toda negociación en la Oficina de Marcas y Patentes relacionada con esta.



Enviar correspondencia a:	Teléfono Directo Llamar a:
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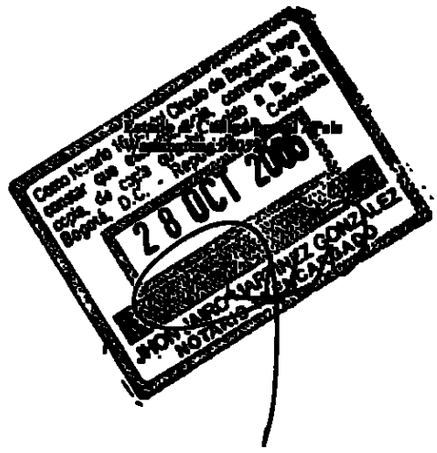
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DECLARACION Y PODER DE ABOGADO

TRAMITE DE ABOGADO NO. 60001.0408USU1 MS TRAMITE NO. 309409.1

Yo certificado declaro que todo lo anunciado aquí de mi propio conocimiento es cierto y que todas las afirmaciones hechas sobre la información y creencia son ciertas; y mas alla estas afirmaciones fueron hechas con el conocimiento de que falsos testimonios y similares son punibles para multa o encarcelamiento, o ambos, bajo Sección 1001 del Artículo 18 del Código de los Estados Unidos y que tal falsedad de testimonio puede por lo tanto comprometer la validez de la aplicación o cualquier patente adjudicada.

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Dirección de Oficina Postal	**Dirección Postal** **OneMicrosoft Way**	**Ciudad** **Redmon**
Firma del Inventor:	**Fecha:**	



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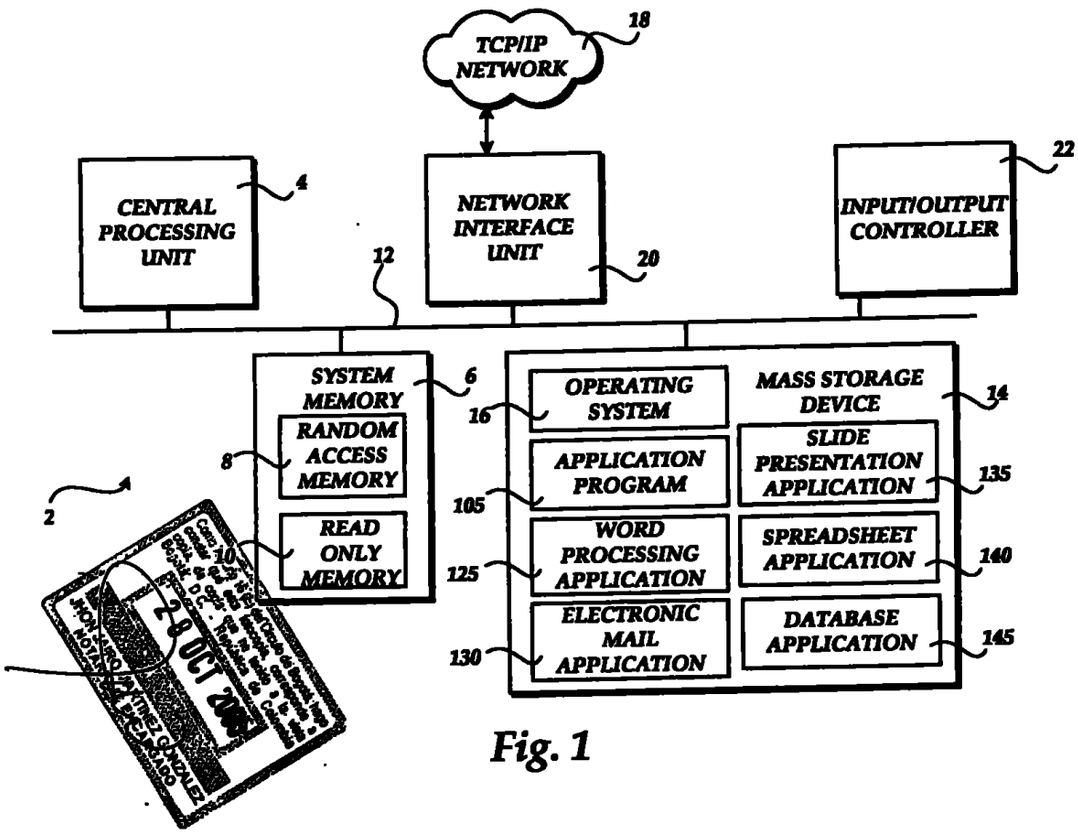
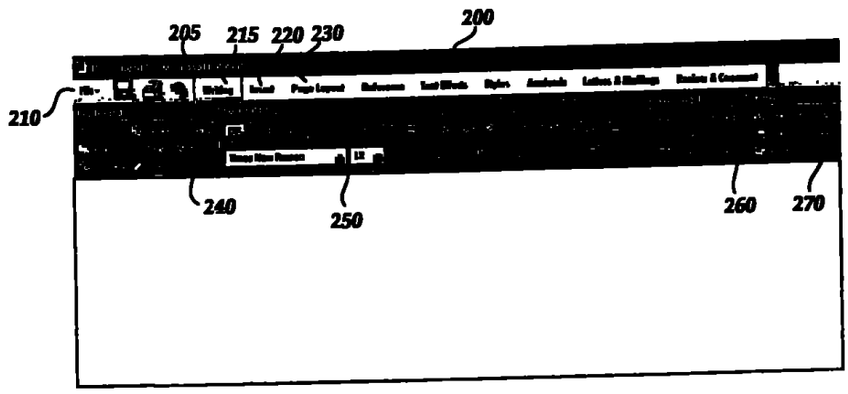

TCP/IP NETWORK
18
CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT
4
NETWORK INTERFACE UNIT
20
INPUT/OUTPUT CONTROLLER
22
12
SYSTEM MEMORY
6
RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY
8
READ ONLY MEMORY
10
2
MASS STORAGE DEVICE
14
OPERATING SYSTEM
16
APPLICATION PROGRAM
105
WORD PROCESSING APPLICATION
125
ELECTRONIC MAIL APPLICATION
130
SLIDE PRESENTATION APPLICATION
135
SPREADSHEET APPLICATION
140
DATABASE APPLICATION
145

Fig. 1



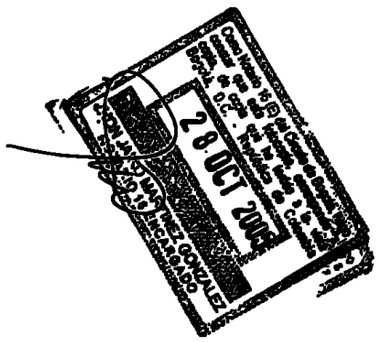


Fig. 2

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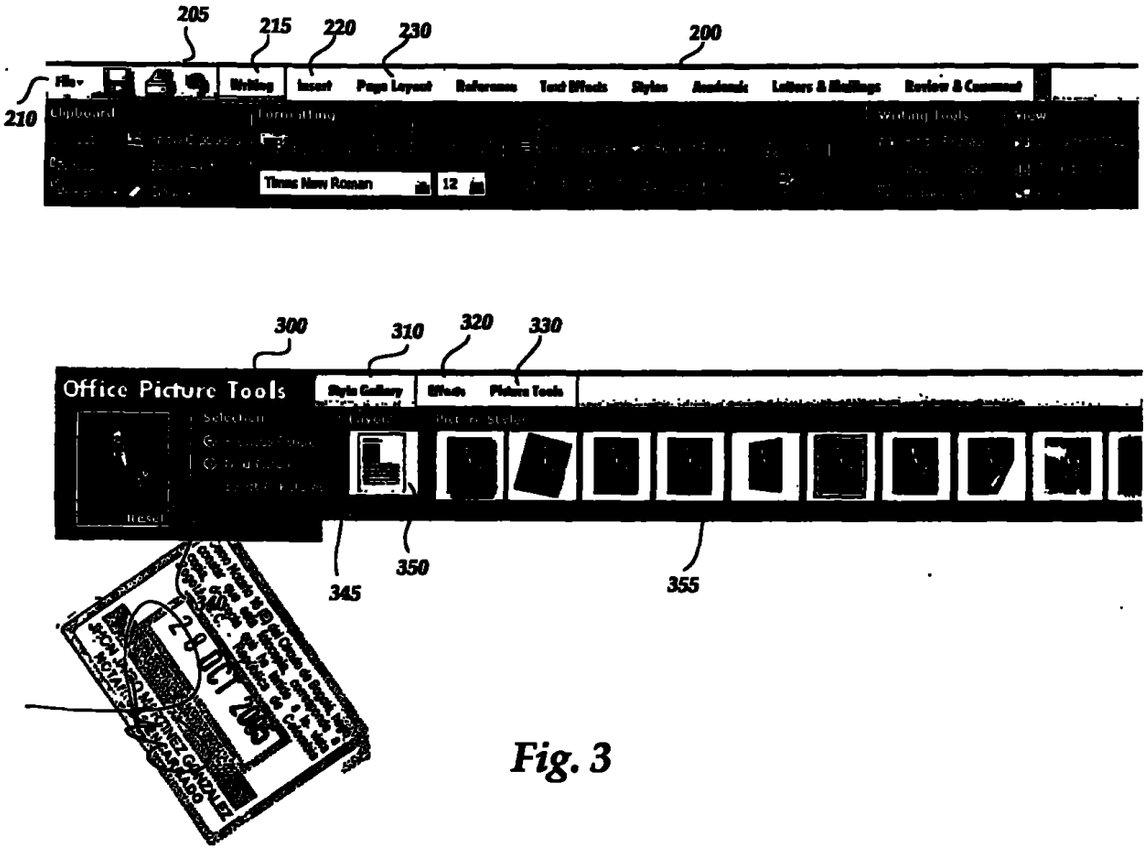


Fig. 3

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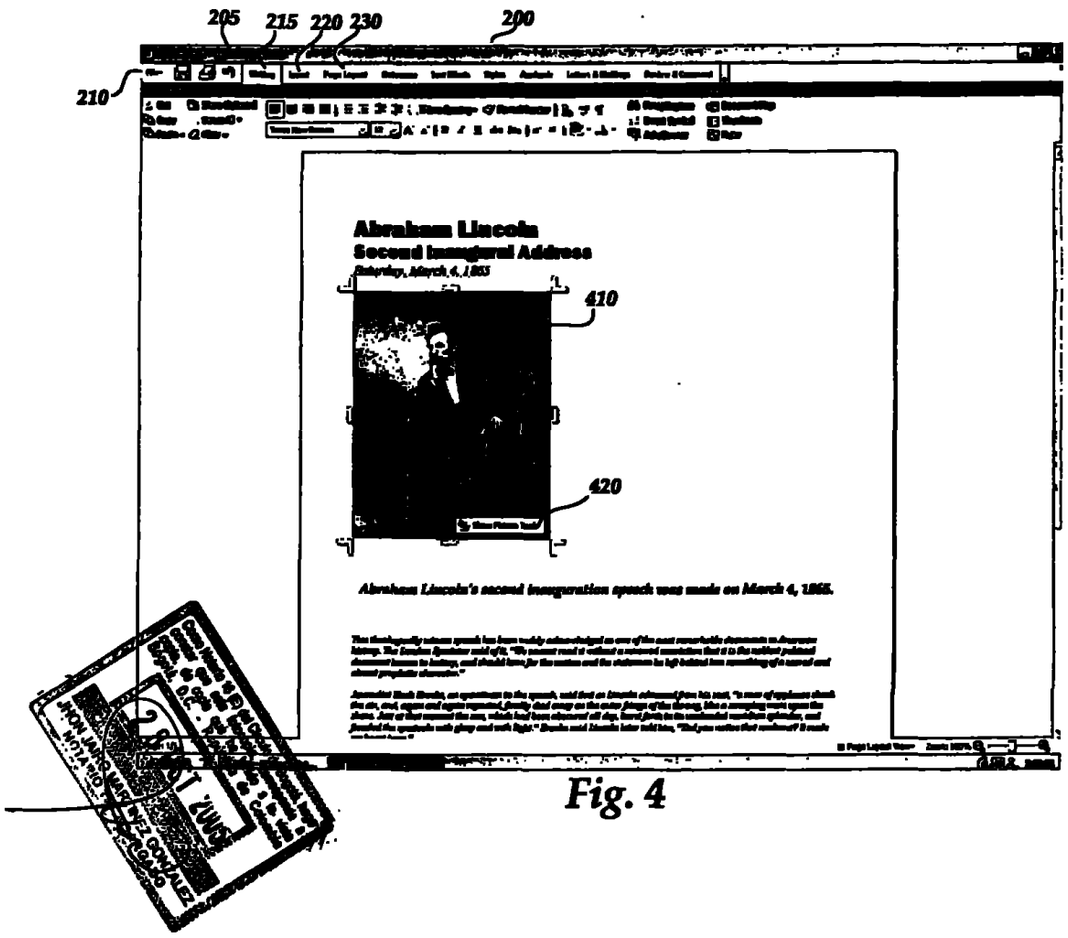


Fig. 4

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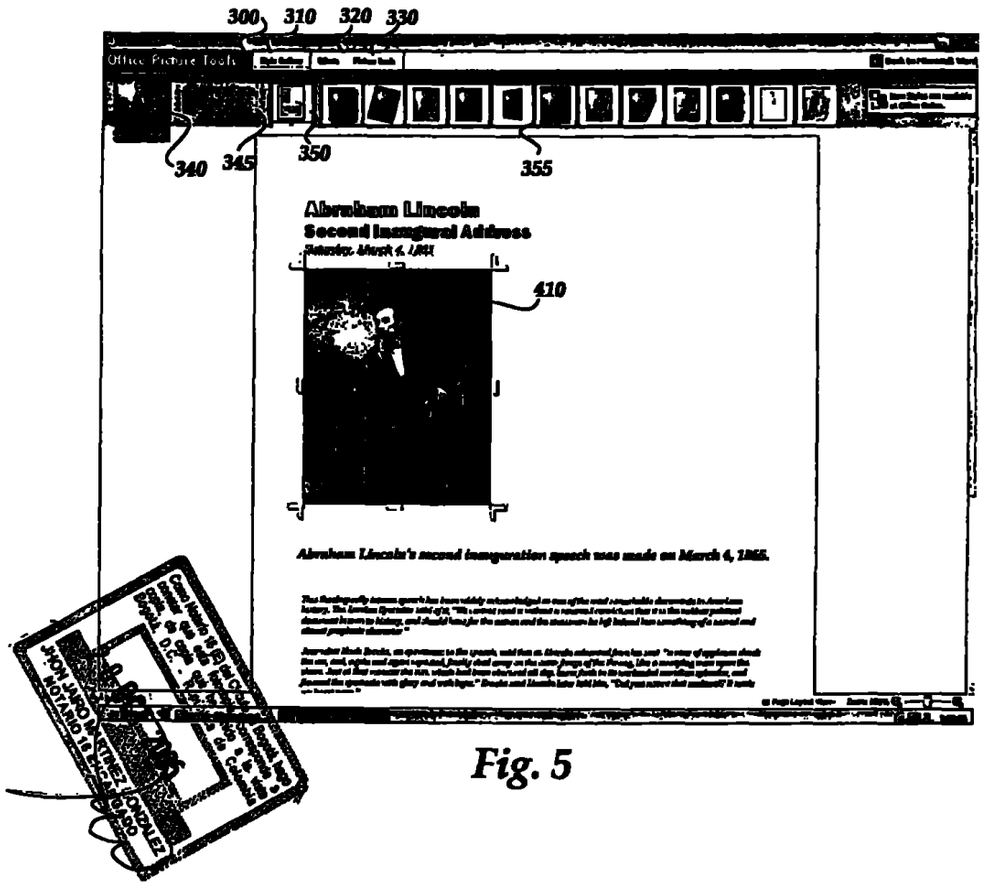


Fig. 5

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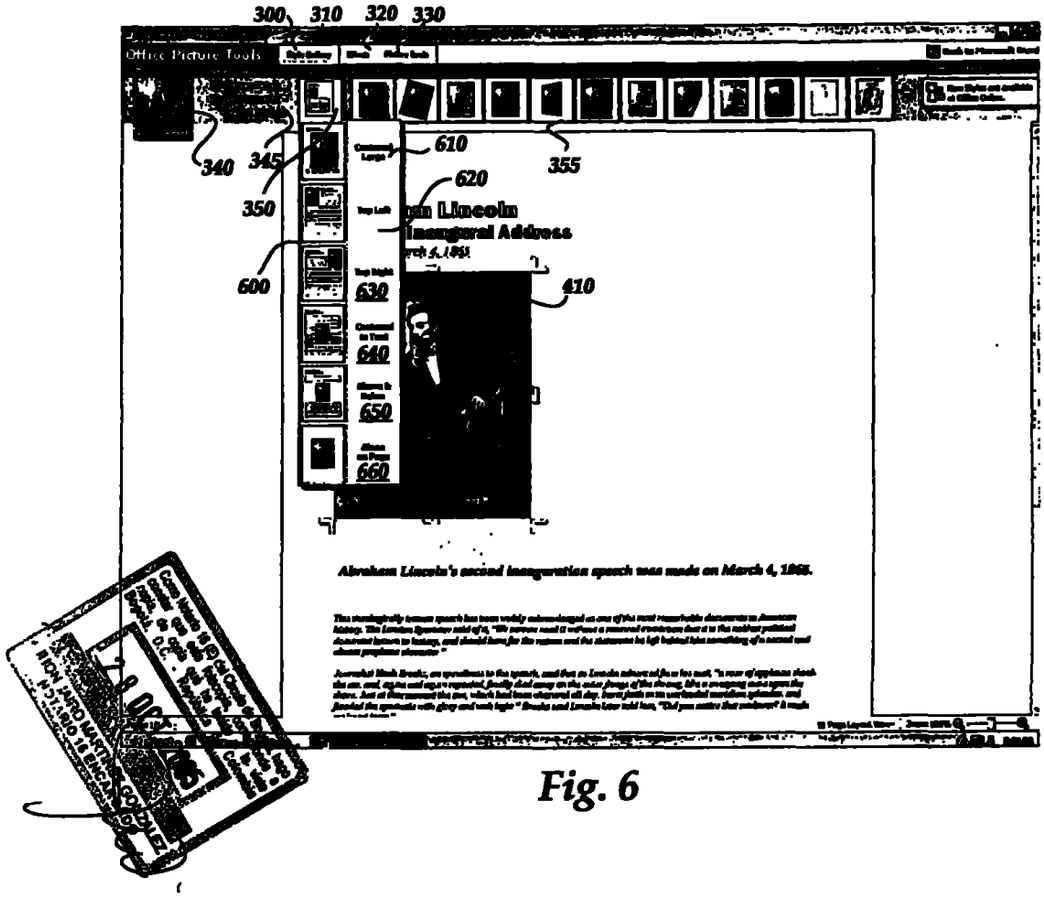


Fig. 6

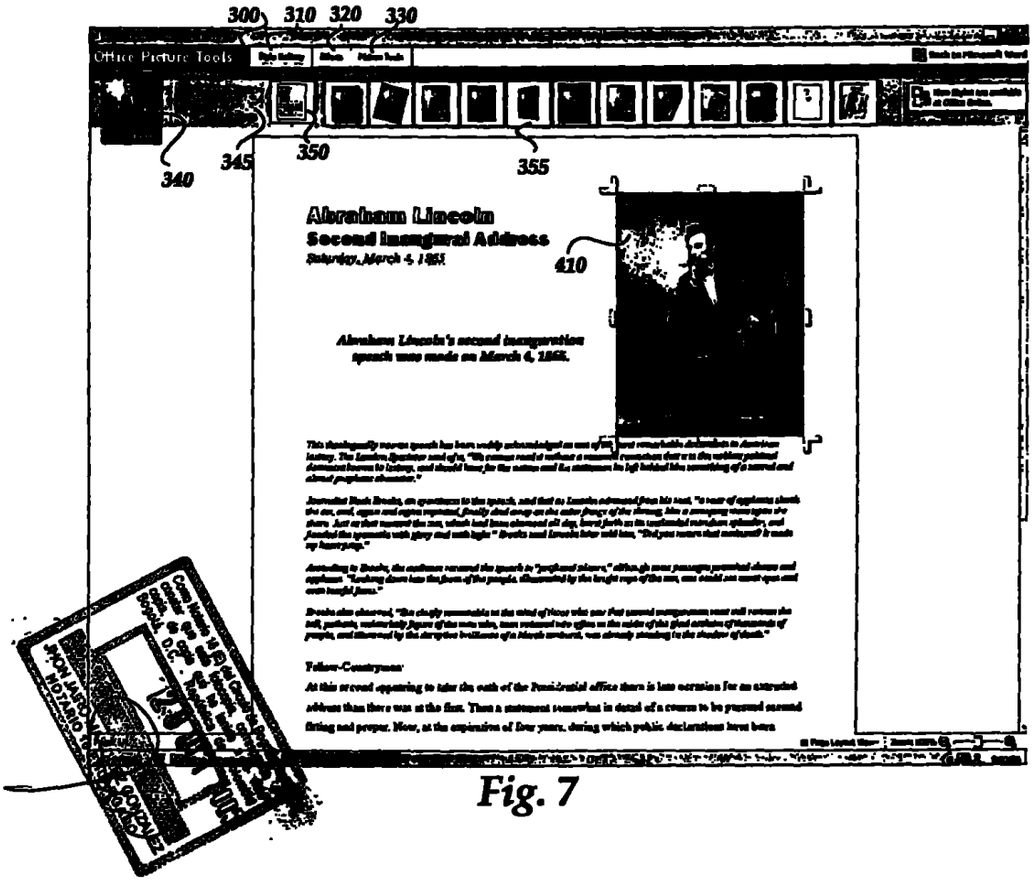


Fig. 7

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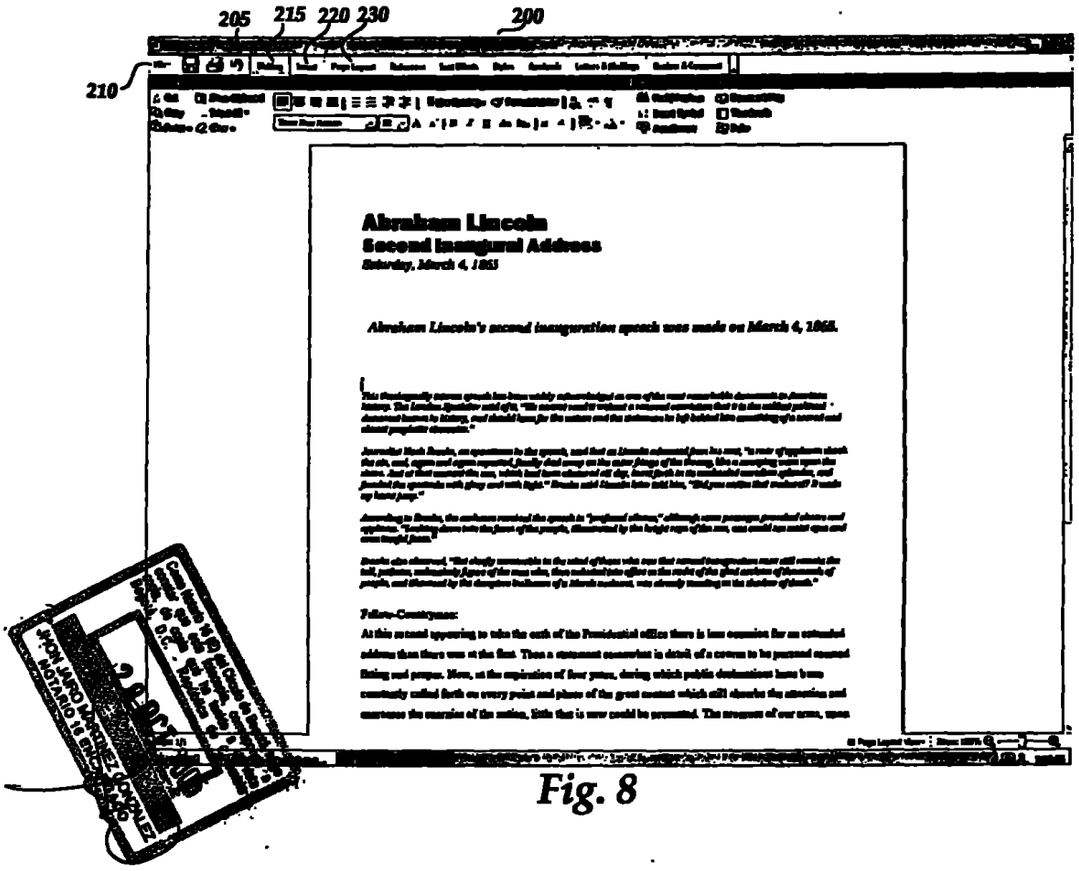


Fig. 8

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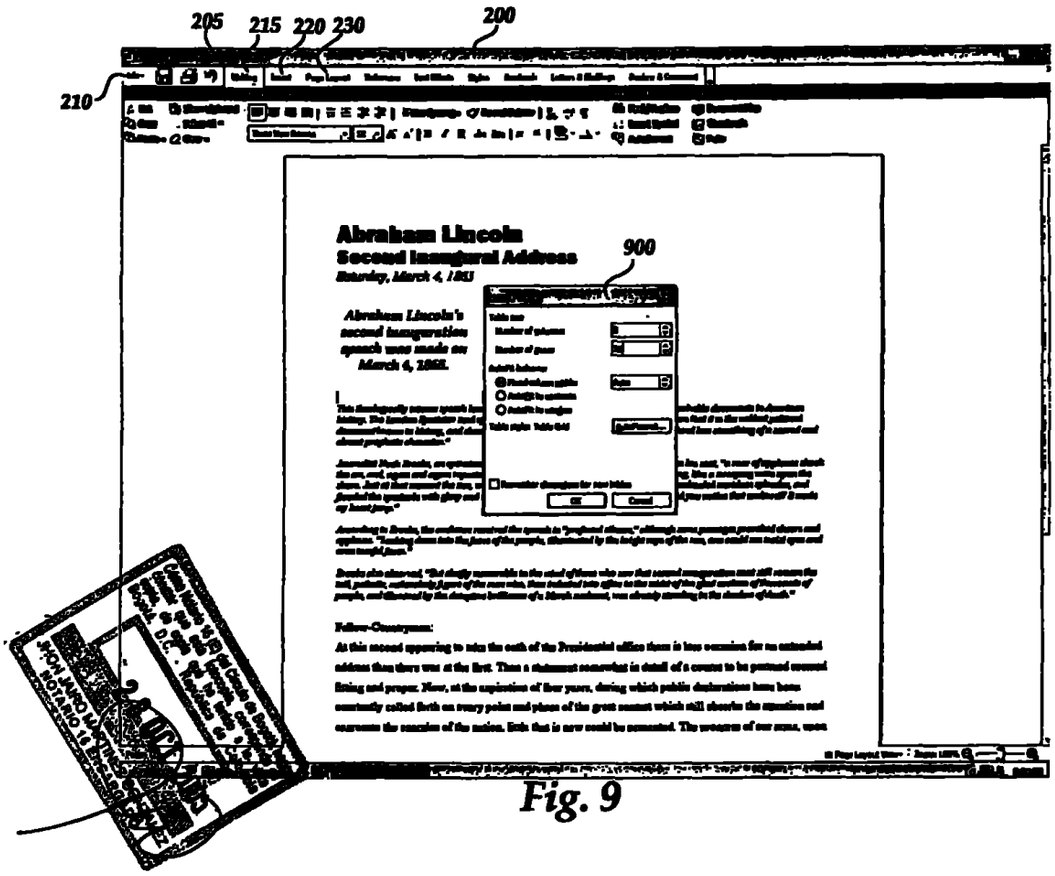


Fig. 9

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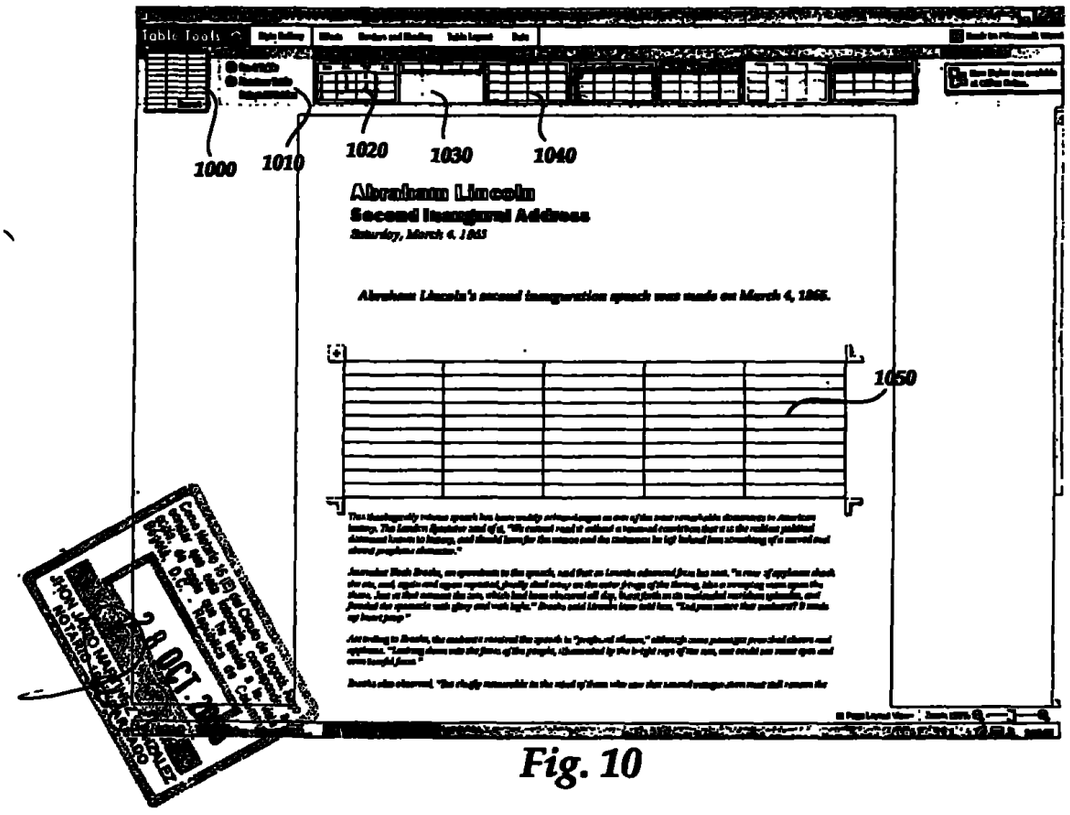


Fig. 10

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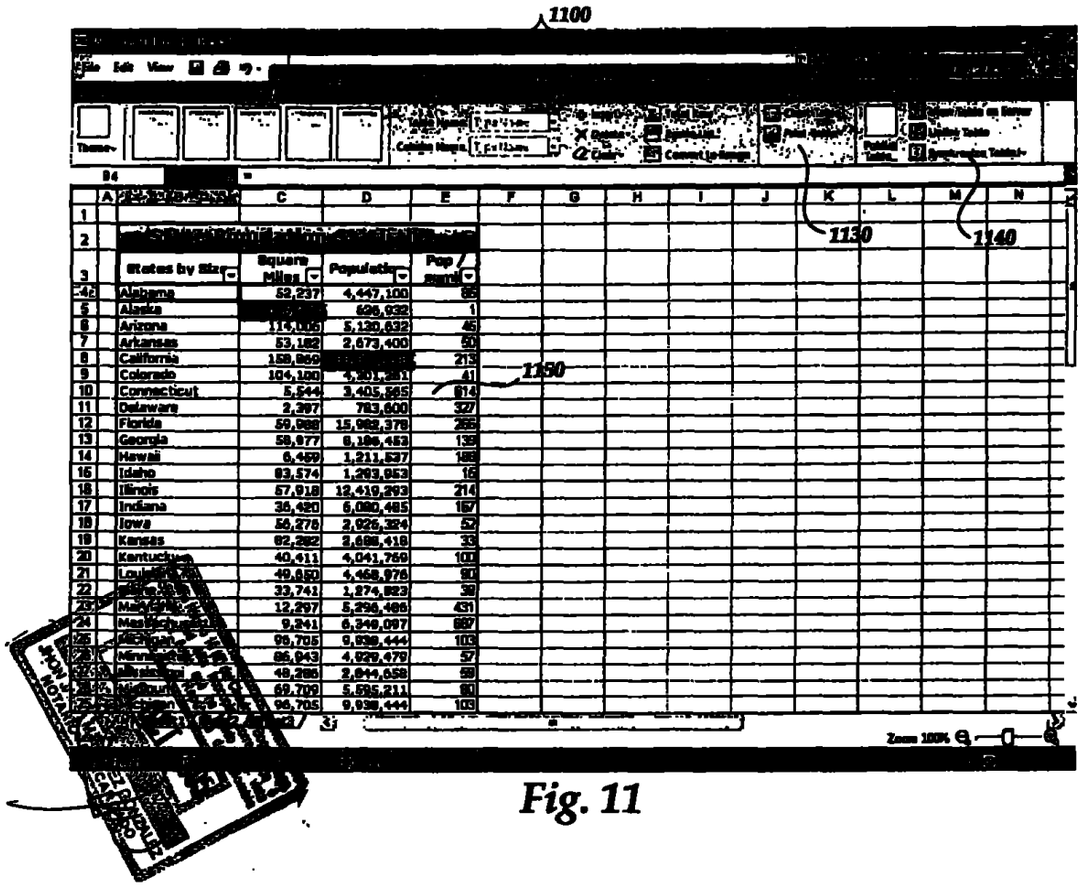


Fig. 11

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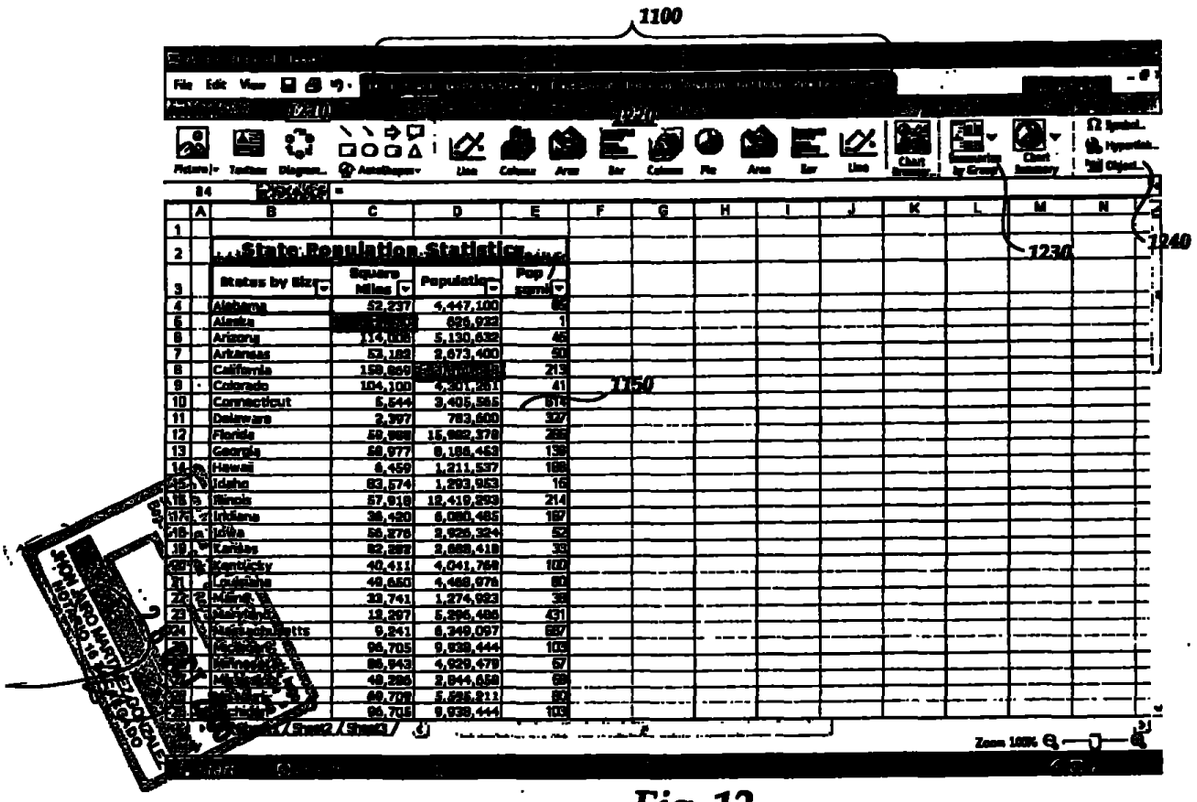


Fig. 12

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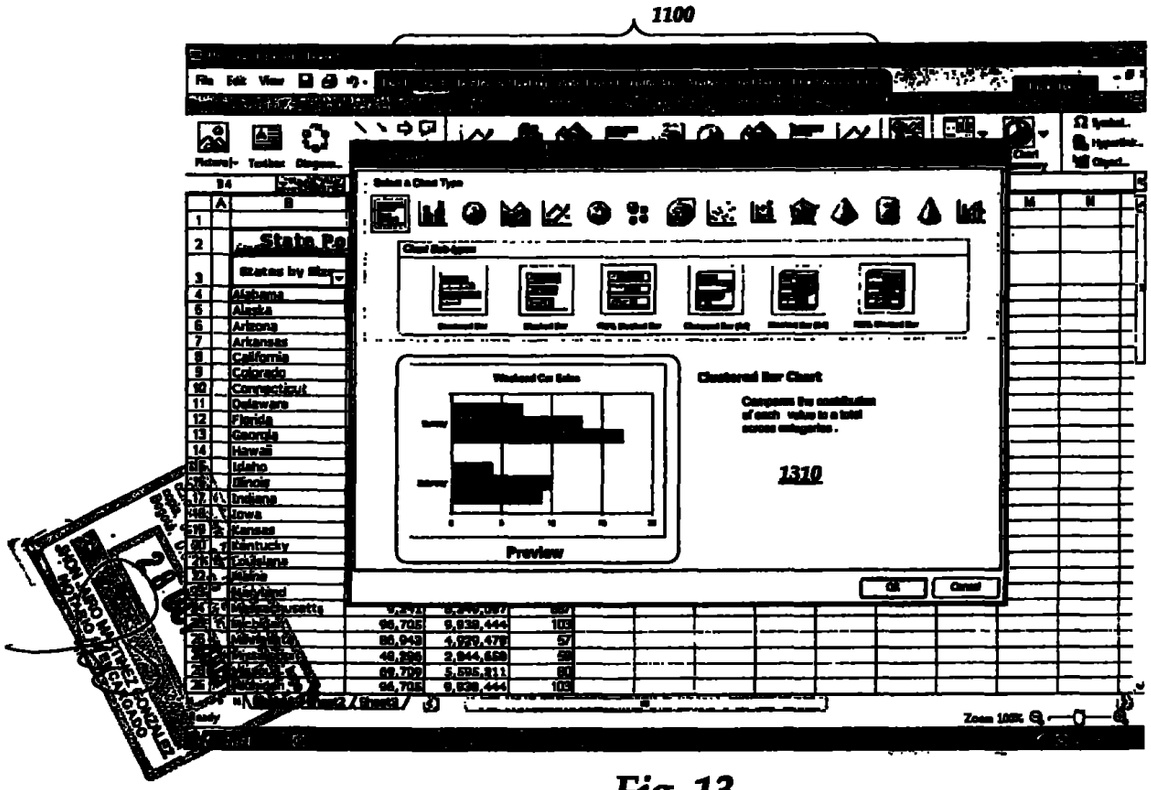


Fig. 13

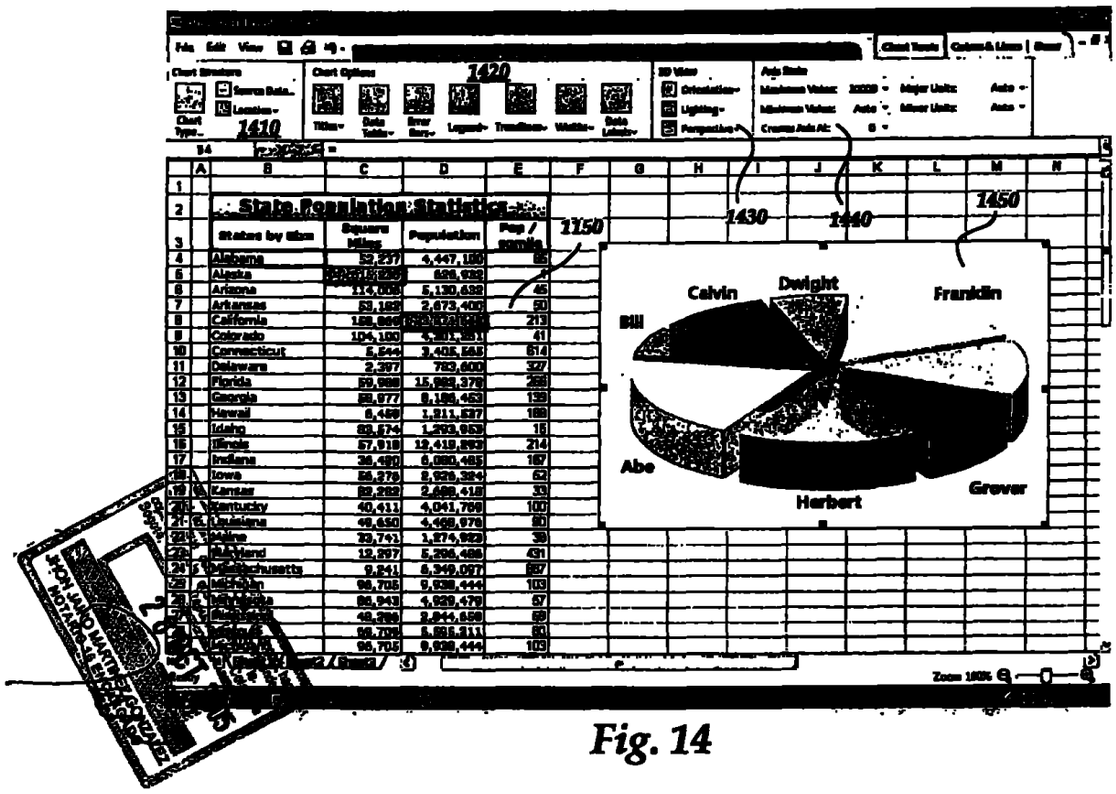


Fig. 14

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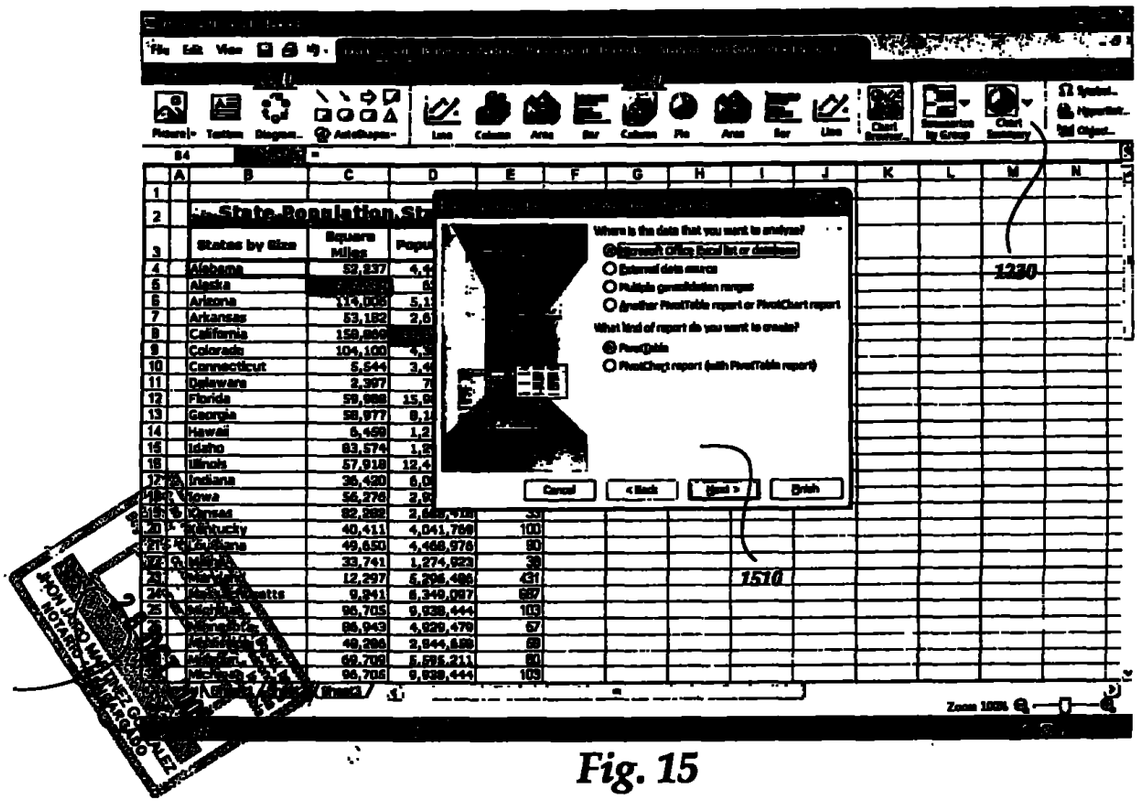


Fig. 15

315

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APPLICATION NUMBER: ***60/601,815***
FILING DATE: ***August 16, 2004***

By Authority of the
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property
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P. R. Grant

P. R. GRANT
Certifying Officer

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[redacted]

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RELACION DE ANEXOS

Royal Technologies S.A.

Item		Expediente No 050299269	No de Folio
		No de unidades	√
1	CD	1	
2	DVD		
3	REVISTA		
4	LIBRO		
5	PERIODICO		
6	DISQUETES		
7	SOBRE DE MANILA		
8	SOBRE BLANCO TAMAÑO CARTA		
9	SOBRE BLANCO TAMAÑO OFICIO		
10	OTROS:		

Observaciones: 50 Folios Para Computador

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Departamento de Comercio de Estados Unidos

Oficina de Marcas y Patentes de los Estados Unidos

Julio 15, 2005

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SOLICITUD NUMERO: 60/601,815

FECHA DE DILIGENCIAMIENTO: Agosto 16, 2004

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Bajo la Secretaria de Comercio Para la Propiedad Intelectual
Y el Director de la Oficina de Marcas y patentes de los Estados Unidos

P.R GRANT
Oficial Certificador

167

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EN LA OFICINA DE MARCAS Y PATENTES DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

NUMERO DE RADICACION

60001.0407USP1/MS309417.1

CERTIFICADO BAJO 37 CFR 1.10

"Correo Expreso" Numero de Envío: EV 509655857US
Fecha de Depósito: Agosto 16, 2004

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Por:
Nombre: Leonard J. Hope

REQUISITO PARA APLICACIÓN PROVISIONAL BAJO 37 C.F.R. 1.53

Comisionado de Patntes
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Apreciado Señor:

Este es un requisito para diligenciamiento de una aplicación de patente provisional bajo 37 CFR 1.53 (c) titulado Interfase de Usuario Mejorada Para la Aplicación de Software de Computadora por los Siguientes Inventore(s):

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1. [X] Incluida está la aplicación provisional para la patente como sigue: 504 paginas de especificaciones, 1 hoja de graficas.

2. [ ] Estado de entidad pequeño es reclamado conforme a 37 CFR 1.27

3. [X] Pago de diligenciamiento provisional honorarios bajo 37 C.F.R. 1.16(k):
   Adjunto sta un cheque por la cantidad de $
   Por favor cargar a la cuenta de ahorros No. 13-2775 ($160)
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5. [ ] Incluida esta una asignación de la invención para cubrir honorarios de recordación , Recordacion de Portada y un cheque por $ para

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7. [ ] La invención fue realizada por la siguiente agencia del Gobierno de Los Estados Unidos o bajo un contacto con la siguiente agencia del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos:

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9. [X] Una carta de retorno postal es incluida.

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Solicitud de Patente Provisional

Para

INTERFASE DE USUARIO MEJORADA PARA APLICACIONES DE SOFTWARE PARA COMPUTADOR

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Antecedentes y descripción del invento

Lo que estamos tratando de hacer acá es el menú, facilitarle a la gente encontrar y utilizar la funcionalidad en Office. Como hoy tenemos una cantidad de mecanismos diferentes. Tenemos menús en cuanto a Word, no sé si usted los conozca, aparecen y desaparecen, se exponen rápidamente, se utiliza la marca y luego desaparecen. También tenemos paneles de trabajo que aparecen al lado y que usualmente utilizan una barra de herramientas o menú para hacer clic en el botón y terminar la tarea. Ha habido está gran cantidad de conflicto de comandos que aparecen y desaparecen en varios sitios y poder encontrar un rasgo nuevo que uno espera que exista es muy difícil. A veces es difícil encontrar algo que ustedes sabe que existe porque usted lo utilizó hace dos días. Tenemos un sistema de comandos de difícil visualización.

Dependíamos de un controlador de alto nivel porque en el pasado la consistencia a través de las aplicaciones era de suma importancia y tenerlo todo bajo la forma genérica de archivo, editar, vista, insertar, herramientas y ayuda era el modelo y muchas aplicaciones adoptaron ese modelo en la industria.

Construyen jerarquías entre los comandos de tal manera que todo está en el mismo nivel así sea una tarea compleja o un comando discreto, todo está en un mismo nivel y todas las cosas son accesibles al mismo tiempo es el modelo que solíamos tener para archivo, editar, vista, modelo genérico de alto nivel. Funcionaba bien cuando simplemente se trataba de ofrecer una aplicación. Entonces, si únicamente se trataba de crear un documento de Word o una hoja de cálculo o una presentación, tenía sentido, pero como en los últimos años hemos añadido más y más cosas que no ofrece el documento y más cosas que tienen que ver con lo que podemos hacer con el documento, parte de lo que estamos haciendo con la cinta es decir que es para ofrecer el documento y luego vamos a

poner los comandos que no tienen que ver con la creación del documento en otro sitio que llamamos el sitio del sistema. Entonces hacer de la cinta el sitio adonde uno va para todos los comandos que le ayudan a ofrecer el documento y tomando algo de valor de lo que hemos encontrado en la forma en que nos movemos, algunos de los rasgos en la interfase donde uno no tiene que abrir ese comando que nos distrar y así podemos ver el documento debajo del comando y ver los cambios en forma inmediata sin tener que hacer clic en OK o nada por el estilo, en este modelo queríamos hacer una lista normal y más organizada acerca de lo que ustedes quiere hacer en cada aplicación.

Para distinguir entre el diseño visual y la funcionalidad, aquí de lo que estamos hablando, es del diseño, la funcionalidad es lo que usted selecciona y lo que usted obtiene como resultado. Es igual a cómo ha sido al menos que haya un rasgo nuevo.

Al igual que en un área de dos dimensiones en la pantalla, hago clic en ella con el ratón y un comando comienza. Hago clic en dónde dice cortar y cortar ocurre, ver los cambios en muchos de los mecanismos antes de poner esa vista en la derecha de la pantalla. Hoy nosotros tenemos menús quedasen una cosa y barras herramienta que se mueven por la pantalla por lo que sea y luego estas tareas terminan en el lado son sólo cosas de dos dimensiones en las que puedo hacer clic. Lo que la cinta hace que es que hemos tomado todos esos mecanismos y hemos tratado de ver como un solo mecanismos se puede presentar como una vista que es consistente en tamaño y que no interfiere con el documento que tiene un menor número de mecanismos involucrados y que claramente está mejor marcado que antes de manera que es fácil de revisar.

La cinta es una serie de marbetes y pedazos y tamaños y de nuevo hay un par de piezas que van juntas y que hacen a la cinta pero podemos utilizar el mismo concepto una y otra vez.

Estamos hablando de algunos de los componentes básicos de la cinta, hablemos de ese mecanismo brevemente a diferencia de los mecanismos previos para lanzar vistas de presentación...

Las diferencias con la cinta y cosas anteriores que hemos hecho es que hemos introducido la idea de esta modalidad ligera básica para organizar los comandos en paquetes con modalidades que son específicas a la aplicación con la que usted está trabajando. Hacemos posible que haya más campo de vista en la pantalla y de una mejor manera, utilizando etiquetas, agrupamientos y otras cosas tenemos más campo por qué no estamos tratando de ponerlo todo en la pantalla a la vez, eso es gran parte del mecanismo.

El componente básico sería la pieza que hemos llamado el controlador de conmutación de marbetes, esto es la fila de botones que yo utilizo para cambiar entre estas modalidades, de tal manera que si decido hacer clic en estos botones cambia la parte inferior de la cinta para mostrar los comandos que están relacionados con ese paquete, entonces está fila inferior de la que estoy hablando está compuesta de lo que hemos llamado segmentos, podemos darle un mejor nombre a eso pero la idea es que son grupos más pequeños dentro del paquete mayor de comandos relacionados. La idea es que agrupando las cosas y poniéndoles una etiqueta podemos hacer un mejor trabajo comunicando lo que los distintos rasgos son, cómo se consiguen y cómo se utilizan, algo que realmente no hemos hecho antes.

Entonces por ejemplo si yo selecciono insertar de la cinta superior, ¿que segmentos obtengo en la parte inferior?

Usted obtendría una serie de segmentos distintos. Serían algo así como ilustraciones, distintos tipos de imágenes, cosas como imágenes que se pueden

insertar. Puede ser un conjunto de cosas de texto como hiper vínculos y números de puertas y otras cosas. Puede ser un segmento sobre un diagrama, hay una cantidad de distintas clases de diagramas que usted puede insertar.

En cuanto al aspecto funcional de la inserción, lo que estoy pensando ahora en un sentido tradicional de insertar no es lo que voy a insertar sino como lo voy a insertar.¿hay botones de tipo funcional?

Vamos a iniciar la experiencia de inmersión que es nueva.

Bien, entonces tenemos segmentos, dentro de los segmentos tenemos un poco de controles, como botones y botones de radio y casillas de chequeo y controles similares, más otras cosas nuevas como galerías de las que vamos a hablar bastante largo muy pronto. Luego la otra cosa adicional que tienen los segmentos es esta idea de querer formalizar la relación entre un segmento y los comandos dentro de él con el diálogo que existe en alguna otra parte y que tienen versiones más detalladas de esos comandos y más configuraciones sobre esos comandos y hoy tenemos los botones de negrilla en la barra de herramientas y luego tenemos el diálogo sobre el formato de la fuente que usted obtiene a través del menú de formato pero esas cosas no están conectadas de ninguna manera. Entonces una de las cosas que queremos hacer en este modelo es que tenemos esta idea que llamamos relojes de diálogo y la idea es que cuando yo navego encima de un segmento que es una serie de comandos relacionados es nuestro botón estándar o pequeño marbete o cosa en la que hago clic y que me lleva a este diálogo que me dice más acerca de esto.

Lo que estamos tratando de hacer aquí hoy, en estas dos horas, es referirnos a cada uno de los nuevos conceptos rápidamente, que es, cómo funciona y vamos a hablar acerca de lo que reivindicamos y luego vamos a tener un encuentro más detallado más tarde acerca de cada uno de los componentes individuales.

Entonces ahora nos estamos enfocando en la cinta como un concepto de barra. Si estamos pensando en esto desde el punto de vista de las reivindicaciones, si nosotros y ustedes han pasado ya por esto antes, una vez más si pensamos en términos de las reivindicaciones y hay miles de componentes en la cinta, pensamos de una reivindicación como el conjunto más amplio de esos componentes que definen el invento, lo que se conoce pero que no se ve anteriormente en el arte, por lo que se reivindicó antes. ¿Qué pensaría usted que es el sub conjunto más amplios de lo que es nuevo en la cinta y que el invento podría reivindicar? No quiero ponerle una carga, pero es un buen ejercicio.

Es cuestión de encontrar las cosas que usted busca y las distintas maneras que tenemos de presentar las cosas para hacerlas más fáciles de buscar y encontrar, las cosas que estén relacionadas con más facilidad que es realmente el alma, el corazón de lo que lo hace único. Yo creo que es en esto en lo que nos debemos enfocar y no en la idea de hacer clic en un botón y que algo novedoso ocurra como si usted hace clic en un botón y obtiene lo mismo hoy que si hubiera encontrado el mismo botón.

Otra de las cosas acerca de la cinta, de la cual podemos hablar, es la idea de que hay un botón en el cual podemos hacer clic y colapsar la parte inferior de la cinta de tal manera que tenemos los marbetes en la parte superior que le permiten acceder a los distintos paquetes pero que, por qué combinamos las barra de herramientas, los menús, las tareas, porque tenemos un área que es el espacio donde la UI y los comandos están, pues es sólo un cuadrado que podemos esconder y volver al sacar. Ahí puede haber algo interesante.

Y usted puede apagar las cosas pequeñas, cierto, es como eso de reposicionar pero esto como es toda una área se puede esconder todo... Yo no estoy hablando de abrir y cerrar segmentos no se qué tanto vamos...

Tenemos esta idea porque tenemos todas estas modalidades, conmutaciones entre modalidades, hay cosas que ocasionalmente son tan importantes que usted las quiere a como dé lugar, no importa donde éste, entonces tenemos un área de la UI que es relativamente pequeña para cosas como guardar e imprimir que no importa que esté haciendo, no importa qué tarea esté haciendo yo necesito esos botones en la pantalla todo el tiempo.

La idea detrás de la experiencia de inmersión es que hay muchas cosas que llamamos objetos ricos que normalmente podemos insertar en los documentos de Office, entonces una imagen o una tabla o un dibujo o algún otro objeto rico, y que quiero decir con rico, es que si un objeto dentro de un documento y una cantidad de comandos que están relacionados con trabajar con el objeto que no son relevantes, al menos que uno tenga uno de esos. Herramientas como recortar o imagen en blanco y negro no tienen sentido si yo no tengo una imagen. Entonces lo que la experiencia de inmersión nos permite hacer es decir que no queremos mostrar todas estas experiencias, hay docenas y docenas, cientos de ellas, para todos los objetos al azar...

No son necesarios al menos de que estén asociados con el objeto que se va a insertar.

La idea entonces es que no ponemos esos en lo que llamamos el corazón de la cinta para la aplicación pero lo que decimos que es en el corazón de la cinta de la aplicación es el comando de insertar que me dice inserte uno de esos objetos y una vez que lo ha hecho puedo usar el objeto para acceder a todas herramientas relacionadas con el objeto.

Es como un ancla para darle textura al gran espacio en vez de tener que mostrar las 50.000 cosas que Word puede hacer a la vez y solo va a mostrar las cosas que son relevantes a la porción del documento en la que está trabajando y hay una

forma de hacerlo y lo hemos cambiado, ire rápidamente para que pueda entender, si yo entro a Word e inserto un dibujo de Abrahám Lincoln se mueve a una experiencia de inmersión y éstos son los marbetes normales de Word y puede ver que sacamos la herramienta especial que le ayudará a trabajar con la imagen y los distintos estilos que puedo aplicar, estilo visual, la puedo opacar simplemente haciendo clic ahí y todavía puedo seguir y utilizar las herramientas de Word, si quisiera comparar el diseño completo y las herramientas de la imagen todavía están disponibles por qué la imagen está seleccionada pero todavía puedo utilizar las herramientas de Word y luego si abandono la selección de la imagen y simplemente voy al texto las herramientas de la imagen desaparecen, lo que hace que las herramientas de la imagen aparezcan es seleccionar la imagen y esto hace que las herramientas estén disponibles.

Es simplemente cuestión de decir bien vamos a insertar una cosa, y la vamos a llamar y a decir que queremos el código asociado con la funcionalidad asociada con insertar esta cosa, en este caso es una imagen, entonces vamos a llamarla y a conseguir su funcionalidad que se puede utilizar con respecto a la imagen, si fuera por ejemplo la plantilla de un documento sería otra cosa.

Entonces una mejor forma de verlo es que muchos objetos, cualquier cosa, desde una imagen a una tabla o una página introductoria o encabezados o pie de páginas, cosas que parecen parte del documento y que tienen distintos comandos están asociados con él y en cualquier momento ese objeto puede ser el foco, insertar está en primer lugar porque lo acaba de insertar pero en un momento siguiente que se selecciona esas herramientas aparecen como un conjunto de herramientas secundarias que usted puede utilizar de tal manera que su conjunto de herramientas de textura y esto se llamara una experiencia de inmersión.

Tenemos este conjunto secundario de herramientas como cuando usted selecciona algo de una barra de herramientas, la diferencia es que es el mismo

mecanismo ahora como el resto del espacio de los comandos entonces es la misma modalidad con la misma interacción.

El acto de hacer clic en la imagen, entonces ahora hago clic en ella, que muestra las herramientas de la imagen, trae las herramientas de la imagen al foco y luego yo hago clic en el texto y es como utilizar mi móvil o hago clic en la imagen, se selecciona la imagen y muestra que las herramientas de la imagen están disponibles y luego puedo hacer clic aquí para qué aparezcan, las uso y tienen su propio marbete. Hay tres marbetes aquí y siete marbetes allá.

Si usted está en la modalidad de edición de texto, ahí el usuario tiene que saber que si seleccionan una imagen la funcionalidad extra le será provista.

Entonces si esas herramientas de imágenes no tuvieran una lista disponible todas quedarían opacas porque son comandos como recortar o rotar la imagen, bueno usted no lo puede rotar si no es una imagen que está seleccionada.

La cuestión es que hay tantas de esas, no son sólo imágenes pero son todos los demás objetos que usted ha insertado que opacan el resto del controlador de comandos.

Esta usted diciendo que si no he insertado una imagen todavía puedo ver que funcionalidades están asociadas con insertar la imagen, ¿o será que todo aparece translucido?

Usted puede ver la funcionalidad de insertar

Pero usted no puede ver las herramientas de imagen hasta no tener una imagen.

Entonces todavía queda este marbete de insertar que realmente no ha desaparecido, ya hablamos de él si hago clic aquí lo cual no esta en esta demostración, habría un sitio donde diría inserte en una imagen, entonces puedo ver que eso está disponible, puedo ver la punta del iceberg para todos los diferentes objetos que puedo poner en un documento de Word pero no es hasta que no tengo uno que puedo ver todas las demás cosas que puedo hacer para que la imagen se vea bien y rotarla y recortarla y lo mismo con las tablas, los encabezados y los pie de páginas.

Vimos un gran ejemplo hoy de la aplicación que depende de donde se han seleccionado los comandos muchos no están disponibles al usuario, simplemente aparecen opacos, no sólo hay congestión y es difícil encontrar los rasgos que se pueden utilizar si uno no sabe cómo habilitar esas cosas.

¿Que son las otras experiencias de inmersión más que decir inserte una imagen, hágame un listado de algunos de los otros?

Tablas, diagramas, encabezados y pie de páginas, listas en excel, cuadros, páginas de cubierta, diagramas, dibujos, formas.

Diagramas, cuadros de organización, tablas pivote, hay una cantidad extra, ni siquiera es una lista completa son probablemente quince.

Otra de las experiencias de inmersión nos permiten decir que las herramientas de imagen que están disponibles en Office son, usted tiene las mismas herramientas de imagen en Word en Excel y en Powerpoint y podemos lograr la experiencia de inmersión y anexarla a la aplicación principal.

Entonces todas las experiencias de inmersión, algunas de ellas están especializadas a la aplicación pero la mayoría están descartadas como

componentes con los cuales tendremos que hacer algo para llamarlos componentes de Office.

La experiencia de inmersión es algo que reclamamos en su propio derecho a diferencia de ser parte de cómo la cinta trabaja, parte de lo que se reclama con la cinta son cosas cómo la facilidad de encontrar lo que usted busca, la experiencia de inmersión le ayuda en eso porque únicamente le dice lo que le ayuda a tener éxito, es como la promesa de que siempre que usted tiene algo, cualquier contacto para seleccionar, una vez que lo ha insertado, las herramientas que le ayudarán a tener éxito estan ahí, en su bolsillo y nada que no funciona esta ahí. Entonces yo creo que la promesa es sentir un dominio del producto en el sentido de que si tengo algo las herramientas que deseo están ahí y no tengo que buscar por todos lados entre las cosas que no son parte de él. Entonces ahí están, para ayudarme con las herramientas apropiadas. Es simplemente una forma adicional de hacer las cosas encima de las cosas que la cinta ya suministra.

Las galerías son la idea de un control de fuerza, un componente de fuerza que está en la cinta y la idea es tener una serie de comandos de formato que se enrollan y que son fáciles de aplicar, son fáciles de aplicar para el usuario por qué puede visualmente ver los items en la galería y ver los distintos tipos de formato y simplemente hacer clic en el que quiere, aplicarlo al objeto y a su documento. Entonces en el mundo de hoy usted tiene que entrar a algún diálogo donde reside una lista de botones de radio, listas desplegables y campos de edición donde tiene que entrar números para lograr el formato que usted quiere y eso es realmente difícil, la gente no entiende por qué realmente tienen que ir y hacer clic en aplicar para lograr que se vea cómo quieren que se vea.

Mucho de lo que usted puede hacer hoy aunque tendrá que ir a muchos sitios en la UI y fijar numerosas configuraciones dentro de los diálogos y ahora lo que

creemos es que suministrar esta manera fácil y clara para navegar a través de la apariencia visual de lo que usted puede aplicar, un clic y lo puede aplicar al objeto.

Usted lo puede ver como un diseño orientado hacia los resultados. Lo que esto significa es que usted no tiene que conocer todos los comandos, la secuencia de comandos que usted ha aplicado para lograr ese resultado.

¿Era eso miniaturas o eran vistas previas de lo que sucederá si seleccionan eso? ¿No eran miniaturas estáticas eran dinámicas?

Toda clase de galerías a través de la UI y algunos tratarían de sacarle sentido y suministrar una miniatura actual que está viva y que muestra su objeto y como aparecerá, hay otros casos en la regla de las miniaturas que no es lo suficientemente amplia, entonces utilizamos miniaturas estáticas pero le mostraremos en el documento mismo como aparecerá.

Es el mismo bien raíz que la cinta suministra pero tenemos distintos diseños de galería dependiendo en que tanto quiere usted poner en la cinta, entonces hay algunos casos, como en las herramientas de imagen en donde podemos tener una experiencia de inmersión y todo se trata de imágenes, por lo que podemos dedicarle más a la UI y actualmente mostrar los objetos de imagen, pero en casos donde hay una galería dentro de un marbete corriente en la aplicación, sobre cambios en el diseño o algo, hay muchos comandos que tenemos que poner ahí y sólo tenemos un marbete entonces tenemos distintos tipos de diseños de galería y algunos muestran la cinta, algunos aparecen debajo de la cinta, otros se parecen más a un menú desplegable y muestran el icono visual del comando, entonces tenemos distintos diseños dependiendo de donde los tenemos que poner en la UI. Cuando está en la cinta aprovechamos el hecho de que la cinta es un diseño 2D y este conjunto es más grande, un sitio más grande para poner la UI y uno de los beneficios en poner la galería y la cinta juntas es que se diseñaron juntas.

Las galerías no son sólo para cosas visuales, si usted considera una opción de formato visual y como aplicar un efecto a una imagen, vamos a tratar de encontrar cosas que no se han presentado tradicionalmente en el pasado, como márgenes, entonces en vez de ir a un cuadros de edición donde usted escoge el margen y distintos anchos y tipo, algunos de ustedes pueden ir a un desplegable que muestra los distintos diseños de margen para su página y usted podrá rápidamente y en forma visual ver como aparecerá su documento si hace clic en el icono.

Siendo visual, si usted lo selecciona de la galería, ¿automáticamente obtendrá eso?

Por eso las vistas previas son maravillosas, de lo que se trata es de tener una vista previa de tal manera que usted puede ver a través de la galería, y algunas veces sucede en pequeños iconos, pero algunas veces sucede en el documento grande pero siempre se trata acerca de los métodos varios de vistas previas y usted lo puede seleccionar para aplicar y eso se podrá aplicar y tal vez haga distintos cambios en su documento para darle ese efecto.

El filtro de categorización: entonces de cualquier galería, tal vez usted quiera filtrar unos diseños que ha creado, su compañía lo promueve, entonces tenemos un mecanismo de filtro para poder filtrar una parte específica de la galería.

Entonces la idea es congruente con la que utilizamos a través de la UI, no sólo en la cinta pero esperamos, que esto reemplace los diálogos de hoy donde tenemos una galería como controles y queremos tratar y usar un control consistente, para eso y esto lo vamos a utilizar a través de la UI. Eso en su mayoría lo cubre. Entonces otro rasgo interesante al que nos acercamos es el formateo en unos pocos pasos. La galería es realmente buena en un nivel alto y aplicando estilos y

conjuntos de formateo generales a un objeto o a mi documento y también es bueno para un segundo nivel en donde yo quiero cambiar un componente particular de formateo de sombras, quiero cambiar esta línea alrededor de esta galería, también le puedo dar una serie de estilos de línea, que le puedo aplicar, y esto es un segundo y el tercer nivel, todavía sucede con muchos profesionales que quieren ir al cuadro de edición y cambiar ese numero, entonces muchas galerías incluyen un tipo de iniciador de diálogos en la base de la galería que la vincula a opciones de formateo avanzadas y no vamos a tener todas las opciones posibles de formateo enrolladas en un item de la galería todavía, le podremos dar un vínculo a ese diálogo a donde usted puede ir y cambiar algunas configuraciones realmente oscuras, si así lo desea.

El cuadro de diálogo está en la cinta como parte de muchas piezas diferentes de la UI, en la mayoría o en muchas de las galerías de los menús desplegables, esta en nuestros menús de contacto, que son una pieza formal que donde haya una pieza de UI que tenga un diálogo, eso es más avanzado, siempre habrá lo mismo en el fondo que lo lleva a ese vínculo de tal manera que el usuario experimentado todavía puede buscarlo y conseguir todo lo que podrían querer pero desde el punto de vista del usuario general la galería va a estar donde usted consigue más...

La forma tradicional en que haríamos esto es entregando una caja de herramientas y diciendo, aquí ahí unas grandes herramientas, vaya y haga algo bueno, lo que estamos haciendo ahora es más como dándoles un catálogo de las cosas que pueden comprar, si las quieren, yo quiero que parezca así.

Si usted piensa en la caja de herramientas que tiene en su garaje en la forma tradicional, con una lista de lo que hay adentro, ahora usted tiene una imagen de cada herramienta. Esto es lo que necesitamos.

Nuevos menús de contexto:

La idea que tenemos hoy, nuestros menús de contexto y menús y barras de herramientas son todas de una dimensión, son una simple lista de comandos y la única forma de hacer algo importante o menos importante es ponerlas en la parte superior o inferior de la lista. Nosotros sabemos de nuestros datos que algunos de los comandos son mucho más importantes, sabemos que hay comandos que queremos que la gente encuentre y un diseño en 2D que dice que yo puedo tener unos botones grandes y botones pequeños y organizarlos en formas más interesantes, pero para hacer énfasis.

Entonces, primero que todo, el menú de contexto es el menú que ahora veo con alguna...

Tengo una demostración realmente rápida. Aquí está Ab Lincoln y ahora voy a hacer clic con el botón derecho aquí... Ahora voy a hacer clic con el botón derecho y esto hace que aparezca un menú de contexto y el menú de contexto tiene algunos aspectos que son similares a los menús de hoy, apoyan los diseños en 2D y los puedo aplicar en una forma realmente sencilla _que podría hacer grandes cosas, grandes como en la cinta. También puede mostrar galerías, entonces no sólo puede mostrar el contenido del menú y también puede mostrar el mismo contenido de la cinta. Entonces aquí hay una galería de todas las distintas maneras en que mi imagen podría terminar incrustada en el documento y tiene el cuadro de diálogo al final, para llegar a ese diálogo con los mismos efectos consigo los mismos efectos 3D que conseguiría en la cinta lanzando el diálogo y una otra cosa que apoya, es que usted puede ver donde dice imagen seleccionada. Una de las cosas que es difícil hacer hoy es que si no quiero que aparezcan estas imágenes con la tabla, mientras tengo una celda seleccionada, tengo que saber donde a hacer clic con el ratón para obtenerlo. Usted puede actualmente cambiar la cosa que se ha seleccionado del menú y puede

actualmente decir que quiere una fila seleccionada y eso seleccionaría la fila, haría que las herramientas aparezcan, las correctas y yo podría decir que quiero este texto seleccionado y luego obtendría las herramientas que son aplicables al texto.

Hoy los que usted obtendría es algo que parece como de acá a acá, simplemente una lista de comandos de tal manera que lo mejor de esta parte es que realmente apoya el diseño en 2D y usted puede tener cosas con texto, el hecho de que le puede mostrar galerías conocidas, de tal manera que puede tener la galería de efectos y ver toda clase de vistas previas vivas y la selección de eso me permite ejecutar el comando de seleccionar una cosa diferente que está cerca y mostrar los comandos que están asociados con eso.

Los que invoca al diálogo para la herramienta de tablas es lo mismo que lo lleva a la experiencia de inmersión. Piense en este menú como lo que es realmente eficiente en el objeto, una manera cercana al objeto de hacer la experiencia de inmersión. Comparte muchos de los comandos con cosas que se encuentran en la experiencia de inmersión.

Espere el menú cuando hace clic con el botón derecho y también la invocación del diálogo que si yo hago clic aquí me llevaría a la experiencia de inmersión para la tabla. Entonces es solo la superficie, es la misma idea de la experiencia de inmersión en una forma muy eficiente.

La sección superior está basada en la frecuencia de uso, como sabemos que pegar es una cosa muy común cuando usted hace clic con el botón de la derecha, por lo tanto ponemos esto más cerca al cursor y también es un botón grande por lo que es la forma más fácil de pegar las otras cosas que también son cosas de mucho uso.

Sabemos esto de datos colectivos a través del mundo, lo que estamos haciendo no es una cosa para un solo usuario,no reclamamos algún cambio astuto en la interfase del usuario (UI).

Estas cosas están fundamentadas de nuevo por lo que creemos que los conjuntos de alta frecuencia de comandos con una experiencia de imagen, experiencia de tabla o experiencia de texto entonces que realmente cuestión de suministrar las cosas más necesarias con un acceso eficiente a las cosas que usted probablemente quiere hacer. El texto puede ser la forma más fácil de darse cuenta que éstos son comandos que virtualmente todo el mundo podría utilizar como si tuvieran marbetes en ellos porque son tan claros.
Un aspecto importante es el selector que puedo obtener de un menú de contexto a otro porque de alguna manera estaban relacionados o próximos, esto realmente es una pieza nueva.

Yo creo que otro aspecto es la habilidad de mostrar distintos tipos de cosas, como muchas de las reivindicaciones que podemos hacer acerca de la cinta y de por qué la cinta está en las galerías y por qué las galerías están haciendo lo que reclaman que hacen y ésta es una forma muy eficiente de llegar a la UI, que habla el mismo idioma de diseño, que podemos buscar las cosas que utilizamos más frecuentemente pero todavía le aparecen al mismo principal como las otras cosas y las cosas importantes siendo grandes y las menos importantes más pequeñas como diseños orientados hacia resultados que se pueden pegar en las galerías, la relación que usted señaló entre esto siendo una pequeña versión de la experiencia de inmersión o imagínese por ejemplo la misma galería, en exactamente la misma manera de la experiencia de inmersión, ésta es la pieza que la hace diferente a__todavía mostrándole las cosas que usted puede lograr a diferencia de simplemente una serie de comandos.

Usted pasa sobre algo y obtiene una o dos palabras, hoy en Office es simplemente el nombre del comando. Que pasa si ponemos más que simplemente el nombre del comando y realmente le permitimos a alguien entender que es el rasgo, antes de que tengan que hacer clic en él y ver lo que el diálogo es. Hoy es muy difícil ensayar algo nuevo por qué usted lo tiene que hacer y luego deshacer si no le gusta lo que sucedió. Con el fin de ayudar a la gente a explorar y descubrir que hay en el producto, esto es una pieza de eso. De muchas maneras es uno o dos pero yo creo que también podemos poner...

Se podría decir que es obvio pero no creo que se haya hecho antes, hay un túnel entre la UI y el producto y la posibilidad de obtener ayuda para eso. Entonces hoy lo mejor que ustedes podría hacer es pasar por encima de algo y ver, por ejemplo, que esta cosa se llama negrilla e ir a la ayuda, hacer clic en negrilla y desplegar una serie de artículos. Estamos realmente construyendo una manera automática en la cual cada vez que usted pasa por encima de algo y quiere saber de qué se trata simplemente presiona F1 y despliega el artículo completo de cómo funciona eso y cómo se utiliza.

Construya un puente entre los comandos estáticos y los comandos dinámicos y actualize en forma dinámica el contenido de la ayuda que usted mismo puede escribir luego del hecho, incluso si encuentra que más tarde la gente tiene problemas entendiendo la descripción y todavía están buscando algo que puedan actualizar de la red y que le puede llegar a los computadores de todo el mundo.

Usted pasa por encima de la cosa que dice mapa de documento y dice, oiga, el mapa de documento es un rasgo que le permite mirar a través de los encabezados de su... una versión de una frase, esto es de lo que este rasgo se trata en caso de que usted esté pensando si es algo en lo que pueda estar interesado. Si está interesado y necesita más información entonces cada vez que una cosa de estas

aparece y usted da F1 le dice que lo va llevar al tópico de ayuda grande que le dice todo lo que hay que saber acerca del mapa de documento.

Si yo ejecuto un encontrar y reemplazar vería la información acerca de encontrar y reemplazar que incluiría una imagen y un texto que se puede actualizar después del hecho y puedo también presionar F1 y obtener todo el artículo completo de cómo utilizar encontrar y reemplazar. Tres piezas son las puntas de las herramientas, para un formateo más rico, el contenido que está en ellos se puede actualizar en forma dinámica y construye un túnel a los tópicos de ayuda que no le requiere hacer más esfuerzos. Simplemente presiones ese botón donde sea que este y obtenga la cosa correcta.

Por ejemplo, hay dos buenas cosas. Una es que cuando se embarque el producto tal vez sólo hayamos tenido tiempo para describir el 10% de todas las cosas en el producto. Podemos continuar escribiendo tópicos luego del hecho, si se incluye dentro del producto, por lo tanto podemos continuar escribiendo hasta dos años después de distribuirlo, en el tema de la ayuda tal vez logremos cubrir el 50%. Ese es un lado del beneficio. Encontramos que la gente todavía está muy y confusa acerca de lo que el producto es, podemos regresar de tal manera que escribimos esto y la próxima vez alguien que encuentran una mejora descripción lo utiliza, o si decimos que hay algo que podemos hacer o una nueva descripción o mejor, podemos escribirlo de nuevo, podemos hacer todo eso y realmente aparece en la UI del cliente sin tener que descargar nada.

No sabía si usted quiso decir, por ejemplo que uno pasa por encima de una plantilla donde yo puedo tener una galería de distintas vistas como parte del conjunto de herramientas que tal vez recicla a través de distintas vistas en forma dinámica, ese no es el tipo de dinámica que usted tiene en mente.

No. El significado dinámico del contenido actual descargado que nuestros escritores de ayudas escriben. Hoy tenemos la idea del contenido dinámico pero es únicamente para descargar artículos que le podemos mostrar... Incluidos en la ayuda dinámica disponible.

Entonces usted sabe lo que los menús de contexto son, yo puedo conseguir aquello que tiene botones. La idea detrás de un flotante es que tengo estas distintas modalidades en la cinta, la primera es aquella que tiene el botón de negrilla, la gente usa el botón de negrilla todo el tiempo y tan pronto yo salgo de ese tercer marbete ahora el botón de negrilla no está en la pantalla, entonces una manera y porque sabemos que realmente hay un pequeño conjunto de estos comandos que sabemos que la gente utiliza mucho más que los demás, como negrilla, cursivas, centrado. Una manera de enfocar esto sería simplemente mantener esos botones en una barra de herramientas de rápido acceso en la parte superior y simplemente decir que el botón de negrilla es uno de esos que está en la pantalla todo el tiempo. Realmente no es útil, al menos de que usted tenga algún texto seleccionado, usted no puede aplicar las negrillas al menos de que tenga algún texto seleccionado. Entonces una vez que usted pasa de ahí y dice, mientras tenga que seleccionar algún texto para poder aplicar las negrillas por qué tengo que subir hasta la parte superior de la pantalla para aplicar las negrilla cuando podría tener el botón de negrilla ahí mismo. Esta idea que dice que cuando estoy en Word yo puedo seleccionar texto y al final del menú que se despliega a hay cuatro o cinco botones que son súper comandos, que flotan alrededor de la página.

No aparece hasta que no haya hecho una selección, si estoy digitalizando nada flota pero tan pronto selecciono una frase, si yo selecciono la frase y lo único que voy a hacer en ese momento es eliminarla o ponerla en negrilla o hacer alguna otra cosa que es uno de estos comandos. Lo que decimos es que haga la selección, señálela con el ratón, arrástrelo a través de la palabra y cuándo suelta

el botón del ratón tendrá esta barra de herramientas, una pequeña barra de herramientas que únicamente tiene negrilla, cursivas, subrayado, centrado y usted simplemente puede hacer clic y hacer todas esas cosas, tan pronto haga clic en algún otro lado o mueva el ratón o haga cualquier otra cosa, esa cosas sale del camino porque no la queremos en el camino, también hace algunas otras cosas donde la transparencia está relacionada con qué tan cerca esta el ratón de la cosa, de tal manera que si alejo el ratón de ellas se desvanecen y usted puede ver lo que esta debajo de ella.

Entonces lo que tenemos que hacer es asegurarnos que el botón que expuso el menú inteligente y las negrilla, el botón de subrayado, no queremos que estén uno encima del otro, no es que no funcionen sino que no queremos que se vea mal, es como cualquier otra barra de herramientas, el botón en el que hago clic es la acción que va a suceder, siempre y cuando ambos estén en la pantalla y pueda hacer clic en ambos. No necesitamos complicarnos mas el tiempo para llegar allá.

El flotante es de naturaleza contextual, la idea de seleccionar texto de tal manera que usted pueda obtener la negrilla o la cursivas o algo parecido, lo mismo si selecciono otro objeto, obtengo otra barra a flotante.

Probablemente sólo habrá un pequeño número de objetos con la cual la podríamos utilizar pero siempre van a ser los comandos superiores que sabemos que todo el mundo utiliza relativo al objeto y el texto.

No es la cuestión de que cualquier cosa que usted seleccione le va a dar una, tal vez sólo funcionen con el texto pero también hay otros cosas muy interesantes alrededor algunas formas y algunos bordes de cosas que podríamos mirar.

Esa cosa es un objetivo si yo estoy en un marbete diferente y usted podría decir bueno, si estoy en el marbete apropiado no lo muestre pero usted piensa que la

cosa es tan eficiente y tan fácil de usar porque estaba ahí en su sitio que usted se molestaría si algunas veces no estuviera allí cuando necesita la negrilla.

Piense en el tipo de comandos que podrían estar en ella esto sería algo que arruinaría la experiencia del usuario si usted utiliza negrilla, cursiva y subrayado todo el tiempo y cada vez que lo quiero utilizar tengo que alejarme del marbete orientado a la tarea en el cual estába trabajando y regresar a este otro marbete para obtenerlo. Eso va a ser extremadamente ineficiente, esto es acerca de estos comandos que siempre deben estar disponibles que siempre son relevantes a esta pequeña tarea que usted está haciendo.

Entonces estoy aquí digitando un comando en Word y está este rasgo que tiene, cuando selecciono la palabra obtengo el flotante que es como poder aplicar las negrilla, puedo abrir esto y hacerlo rojo etc. y luego desaparece. Si yo selecciono esto acá y lo subrayo, escribo otra frase selecciono de nuevo acá, cursivas...

Básicamente, una cosa que lo hace menos molesto, es que en la medida que usted aleja el cursor el se transparenta de tal manera que cuando usted está ciento por ciento, de lleno, y lo mueve acá no tiene que eliminarla por qué ella ya se transparento, de tal manera que cuando me acerco a mi selección de nuevo está ahí y cuando me alejo se transparenta. Se siente hiper eficiente.

Si regresamos a la imagen en la cinta en la parte superior... Si usted mira esta imagen con los marbetes en la parte superior como escribir insertar pág., esos marbetes son como cosas en el portapapeles y las herramientas de formateo y escritura están a la vista. Estos son los segmentos o los subgrupos dentro de un marbete. Entonces hoy la forma en que las barras de herramientas funcionan cuando usted cambio el tamaño de la pantalla la hace más pequeña pareciera que sacamos los botones de la barra de herramientas sin ningún orden. Algunas de ellas desaparecen y usted no sabe por qué, la gente no entiende únicamente

saben que algo desapareció. Queremos ser más explícitos que eso de tal manera que la gente pueda entender que es lo que sucede, por qué esto se movió, por qué la suma automática que siempre estaba ahí se desapareció. Hoy una vez que tengamos estos segmentos discretos estos grupos lo que podemos decir es que en vez de tener una serie de comandos sin orden que se desaparecen podemos tomar estos segmentos y colapsarlos todos de una vez. Lo que hacemos es que cuando los colapsamos no simplemente los escondemos o los eliminamos como hacemos hoy pero los representamos de una forma más pequeña de tal manera que todavía estén cerca y cuando el usuario haga clic en eso expone los contenidos del segmento. Entonces lo que esencialmente sucede es que estas cosas pasan de ser cosas en una barra de herramientas a ser algo que parece más un menú donde no hay campo para mostrar todas las herramientas de escritura en la pantalla todo el tiempo, únicamente mostrará un botón, llamado herramientas de escritura y usted hace clic en eso y le mostrara lo que hay en las herramienta de escritura. Entonces las etiquetas para estos segmentos son importantes porque eso es lo único que va a quedar una vez que el segmento se ha cerrado. Teníamos algunas otras cosas en la información que le permitieron al usuario simplemente abrir y cerrar los segmentos en la medida que lo necesitaran. Simplemente puede decir que no le interesa el conjunto de herramientas del centro y lo va a cerrar para dejar más espacio para otras cosas. La utilidad de cerrar un segmento tiene que ver con los distintos tamaños del monitor, en la medida que yo reduzco el tamaño comenzamos a cerrar cosas comenzando por el lado derecho, una a la vez, para dejar más espacio. Si usted encoge su ventana, todos se cerrarán. Todavía puedo llegar a todos los comandos simplemente se añade un clic extra mientras la cosa se convierte en un menú.

Los segmentos nunca desaparecen simplemente cambian de una forma visible donde están los comandos individuales a simplemente buscar la representación del segmento de tal manera que ustedes siempre puede llegar a ellos y siempre sabrá donde están si los necesita. Piense en esto a medida que encoge su

pantalla, la reconstruimos para mostrar cómo se vería en los distintos monitores, usted puede ver aquí cuatro segmentos, configuración de páginas, encabezados y un flotante, posición y cuadro de texto. Ahora achicó pantalla de tal manera que no hay campo para el cuadro de texto que estaba ahí, se colapsa en ésta sección aquí donde dice cuadro de texto y presumiblemente puedo hacer clic aquí y hacer que aparezca una versión desplegable de lo que había en ese segmento, si realmente necesitaba algo que estaba allí usted haría clic aquí y abriría el mismo segmento que estaba aquí con el mismo conjunto de comandos que permanecen, abralo si ve algo y vuélvalo a cerrar.

Si el usuario cambia el tamaño de la fuente de texto actual para las funciones de sus desplegables repentinamente el tamaño de fuente requerido para los números de las páginas y ¿va eso a causar que quede más bien raiz en el colapso?

Agrandar el tamaño de la fuente es como tener un monitor la mitad de grande, es lo mismo, es cuestión de cuanto cabe en el.

Adicional a esto usted puede imaginar que le damos al usuario una manera de reordenar los segmentos porque si hay uno que le interesa mucho, y que lo ponemos al final porque muy poca gente lo utiliza, si es así, ellos simplemente pueden reordenarlo y ponen los que quieren o otros adicionales, tal vez pueden escoger un segmento específico y ponerlo aquí y si éste no lo necesita nunca, por qué necesita el campo para algún otra cosa. Es esencialmente custion de reordenarlos...

En la siguiente descripción detallada, se hace referencia a los dibujos anexos que hacen parte y que se muestran como ilustraciones de ejemplos o implementaciones. Estas implementaciones se pueden combinar, otras implementaciones se pueden utilizar, y cambios estructurales se pueden hacer sin alejarse del espíritu y alcance del presente invento. La siguiente descripción detallada por lo tanto no se debe tomar como una limitante del sentido y alcance del presente invento que se define en las reivindicaciones anexas o sus equivalentes.

En referencia ahora a los dibujos, en donde, a través de las figuras varias, numerales parecidos representan elementos parecidos, se describirán aspectos del presente invento y ambientes operativos ejemplares . La figura 1 y la discusión siguiente tiene la intención de presentar una descripción breve y general de un ambiente de computación adecuado en el cual el invento se puede implementar. Mientras que el invento se describirá dentro del contexto general de módulos de programa que se ejecutan en conjunto con un programa de aplicación que corre en un sistema operativo en un computador personal, aquéllos diestros en el arte reconocerán que el invento también se puede implementar en combinación con otros módulos de programa.

Generalmente, los módulos de programación incluyen rutinas, programas, componentes, estructuras de datos, y otros tipos de estructuras que ejecutan tareas particulares o implementan tipos de datos abstractos particulares. Aún más, aquellos diestros en el arte apreciarán que el invento se puede practicar con otras configuraciones de sistemas de computación, incluyendo dispositivos de mano, sistemas con multi procesadores, electrodomésticos programables o basados en multi procesadores, minicomputadoras, estaciones de trabajo y demás. El invento también se puede practicar en ambientes de computación distribuidos donde las tareas las ejecuta un dispositivo de procesamiento remoto que está vinculado a través de una red de comunicaciones. En un ambiente de computación distribuida,

los módulos de programa pueden estar localizados en dispositivos de almacenaje de memoria locales y remotos.

Regresando ahora a la figura 1, se muestra una arquitectura de computador ilustrativa para el computador personal 2 donde se pueden practicar las varias implementaciones del invento. La arquitectura del computador que se muestra en la figura 1 ilustra un computador personal convencional, que incluye una unidad central de procesamiento 4 ("CPU"), una memoria de sistema 6, que incluye una memoria de acceso aleatorio 8 ("RAM"), una memoria de sólo lectura ("ROM") 10, y un bus de sistema 12 que acopla la memoria a la CPU 4. Un sistema básico de entrada/salida que contiene las rutinas básicas que ayudan a transferir la información entre los elementos dentro del computador, tal como durante el inicio y que se almacenan en ROM 10. El computador personal 2 incluye adicionalmente un dispositivo de almacenaje 14 que almacena el sistema operativo 16, programas de aplicación, tales como el programa de aplicación 205, y datos.

El dispositivo de almacenaje 14 se conecta a la CPU 4 a través de un controlador de almacenaje (que no se muestra) conectado al bus 12. El dispositivo de almacenaje 14 y su medio legible por computador asociado, suministran el almacenaje no volátil del computador personal 2. Aunque la descripción del medio legible por computador se refiere al dispositivo de almacenaje, tal como un disco duro o un drive de CD-ROM, deben apreciar aquellos diestros en el arte que los medios legibles por computador pueden ser cualquier medio disponible que el computador personal 2 pueda acceder.

Como ejemplo, y no como limitante, el medio legible por computador comprende tanto a los medios de almacenaje en computador como a los medios de comunicación. Los medios de almacenaje computador incluyen los medios implementados de un cualquier método y tecnología para almacenaje de información volátil y no volátil, removible o no removible tales como instrucciones

legibles por computador, estructuras de dato, módulos de programa y otros datos. Los medios de almacenaje en computador incluyen, pero no están limitados a, RAM, ROM, EPROM, EEPROM, memoria flash y otras tecnologías de memoria de Estados Unidos, CD-ROM, DVD, almacenaje óptico, cassettes magnéticos, cintas magnéticas, almacenaje en disco magnético y otros dispositivos de almacenaje magnético, otros medios que se podrán utilizar para almacenar la información deseada y que el computador pueda acceder.

De acuerdo a las varias implementaciones del invento, el computador personal 2 puede estar en un ambiente de red utilizando conexiones lógicas a los computadores remotos a través de una red TCP/IP 18, tal como Internet. El computador personal 2 puede estar conectado a la red TCP/IP 18 a través de la interfase de red 20 conectada al bus 12. Se debe apreciar que la interfase de red 20 también se puede utilizar para conectar otros tipos de red y sistemas de computación remotos. El computador personal 2 también puede incluir un controlador de entrada/salida 22 para recibir y procesar las entradas de distintos dispositivos, incluyendo un teclado o un ratón (que no se muestra). En forma similar, el controlador de entrada/salida 22 puede suministrar una salida a un monitor, a una impresora o a otro dispositivo de salida.

Como se mencionó brevemente, un número de módulos de programa de archivos de datos se pueden almacenar en el dispositivo de almacenaje 14 y RAM 8 del computador personal 2, incluyendo un sistema operativo 16 adecuado para controlar la operación de un computador personal en red, tal como el sistema operativo Windows de la corporación Microsoft de Redmont, Washington. El dispositivo de almacenaje 14 y el RAM 8 también pueden almacenar uno o más programas de aplicación. En particular, el dispositivo de almacenaje 14 y las RAM 8 pueden almacenar el programa de aplicación 105 para suministrar una variedad de funcionalidades al usuario. Otros tipos de programas de aplicación que se pueden utilizar de acuerdo a una implementación del presente invento incluyen

aplicaciones tales como aplicaciones de procesamiento de palabras 125(por ejemplo Word manufacturado por la corporación Microsoft), aplicaciones de hoja de cálculo 140(por ejemplo Excel, manufacturado por la corporación Microsoft), una aplicación de correo electrónico 130 (por ejemplo Outlook, manufacturado por la corporación Microsoft), una aplicación de base de datos 145(por ejemplo Access, manufacturado por la corporación Microsoft) o una aplicación de presentación de filminas 135(como Powerpoint, manufacturado por la corporación Microsoft) y demás.

MENUS CONTEXTUALES

CUADRO DE MENU CONTEXTUAL

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made

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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



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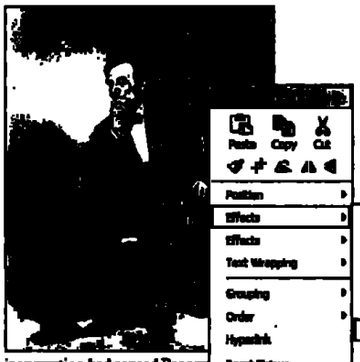
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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



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Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Abe in a chair

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Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



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Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



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Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



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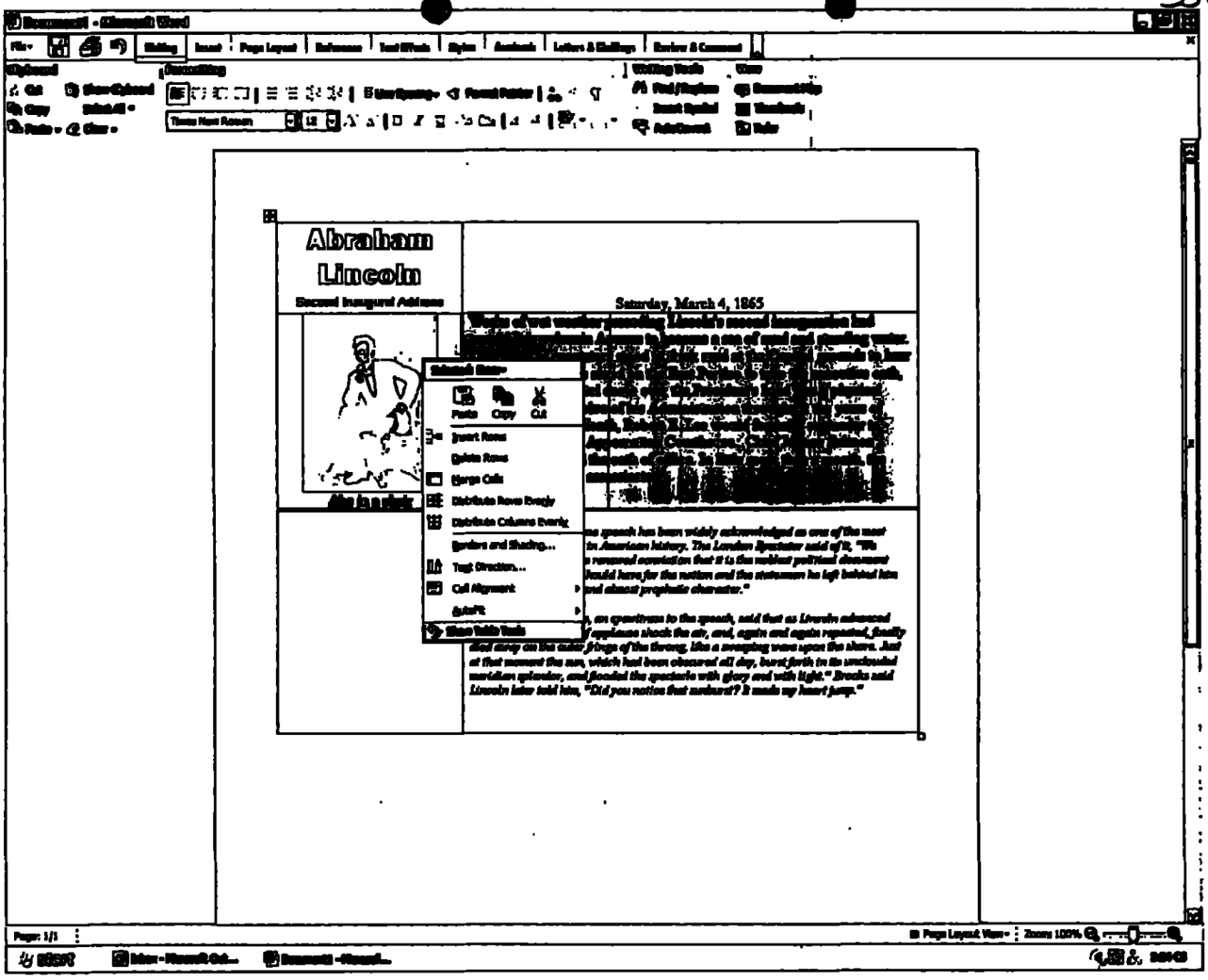
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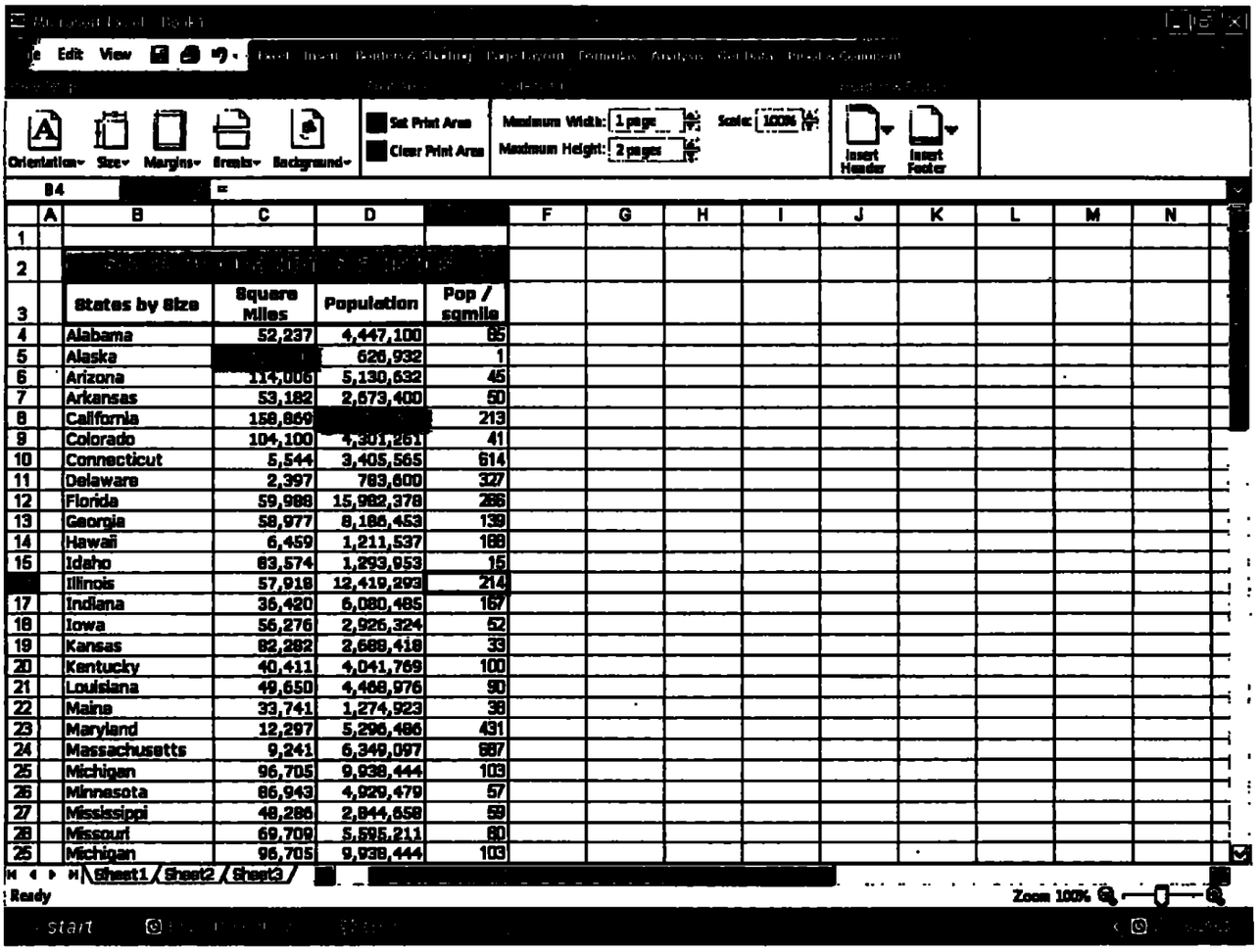
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Saturday, March 4, 1865
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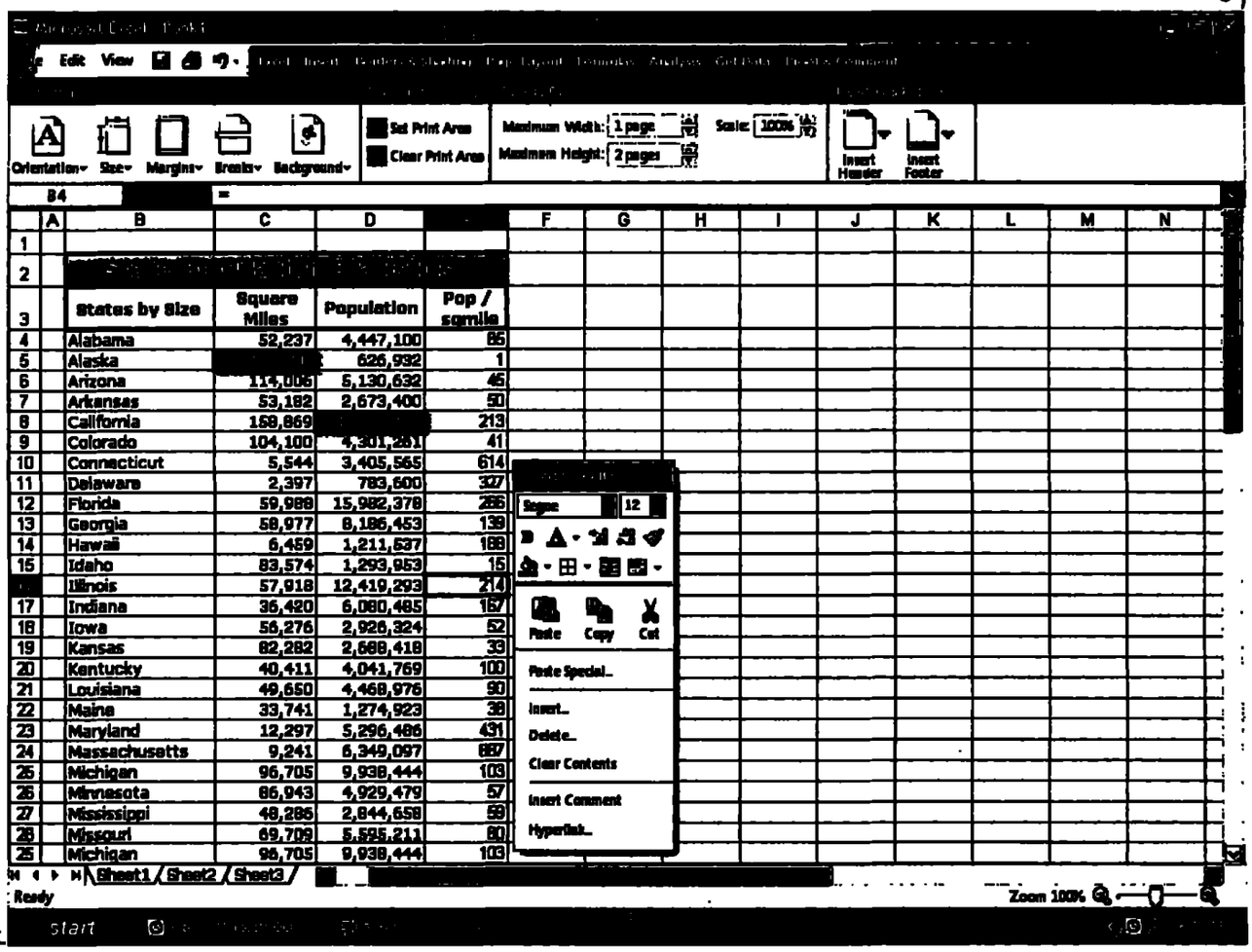
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4	Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85
5	Alaska	[redacted]	626,932	1
6	Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45
7	Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50
8	California	158,869	[redacted]	213
9	Colorado	104,100	4,301,261	41
10	Connecticut	5,544	3,405,565	614
11	Delaware	2,397	783,600	327
12	Florida	59,988	15,982,378	266
13	Georgia	58,977	8,186,453	139
14	Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188
15	Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	15
[redacted]	Illinois	57,918	12,419,293	214
17	Indiana	36,420	6,080,485	167
18	Iowa	56,276	2,926,324	52
19	Kansas	82,282	2,688,418	33
20	Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100
21	Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90
22	Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38
23	Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431
24	Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687
25	Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103
26	Minnesota	86,943	4,919,479	57
27	Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59
28	Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80
25	Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103

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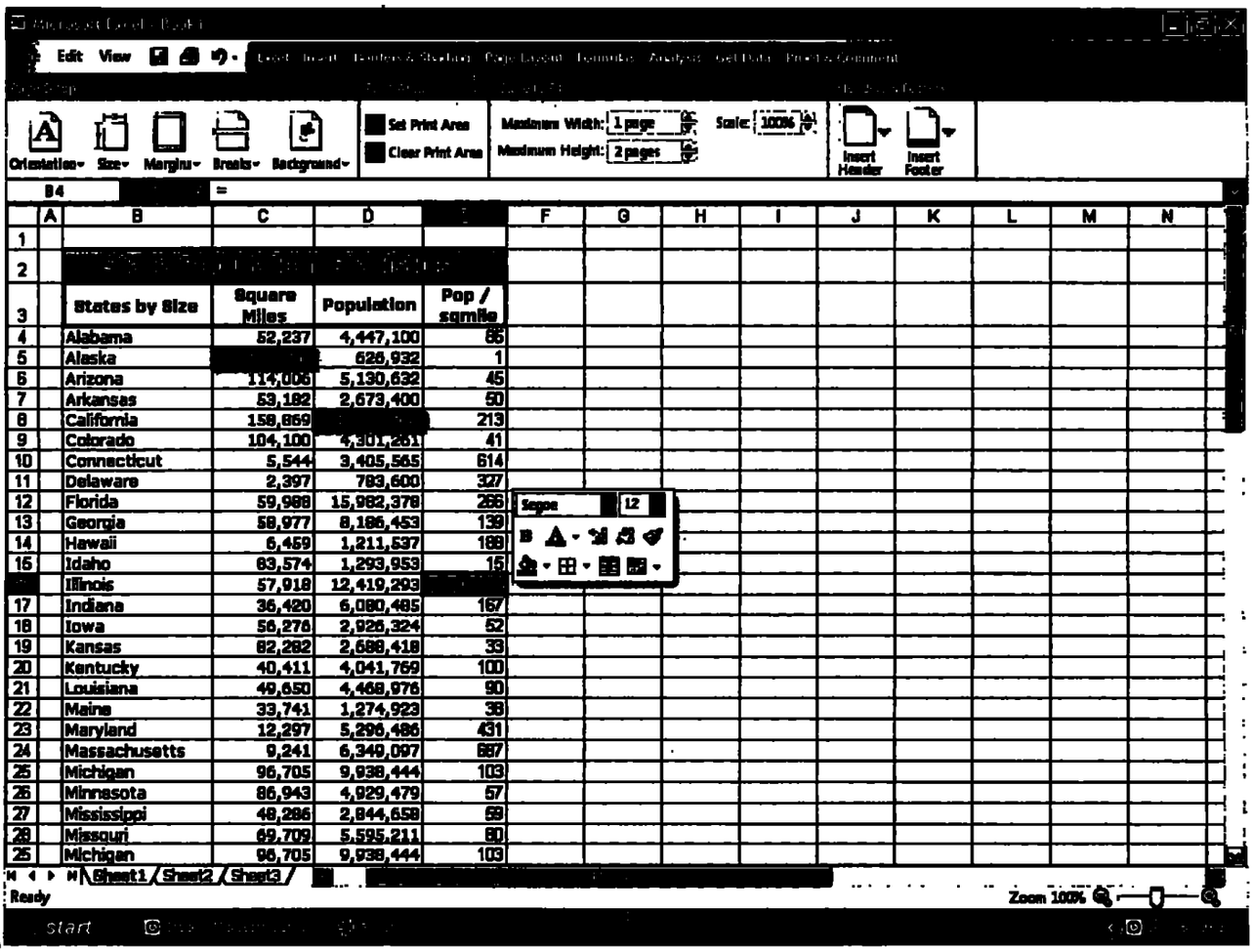
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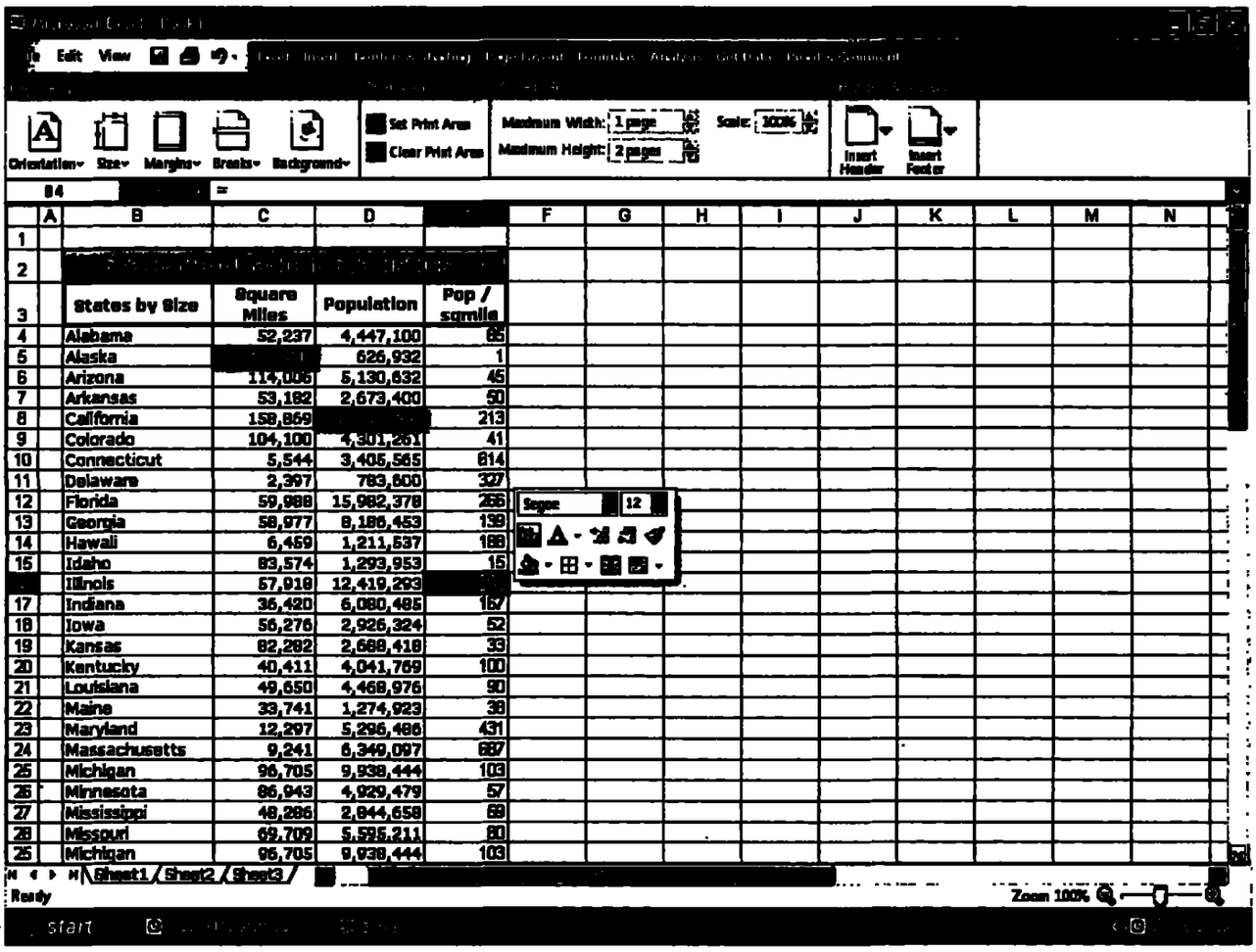
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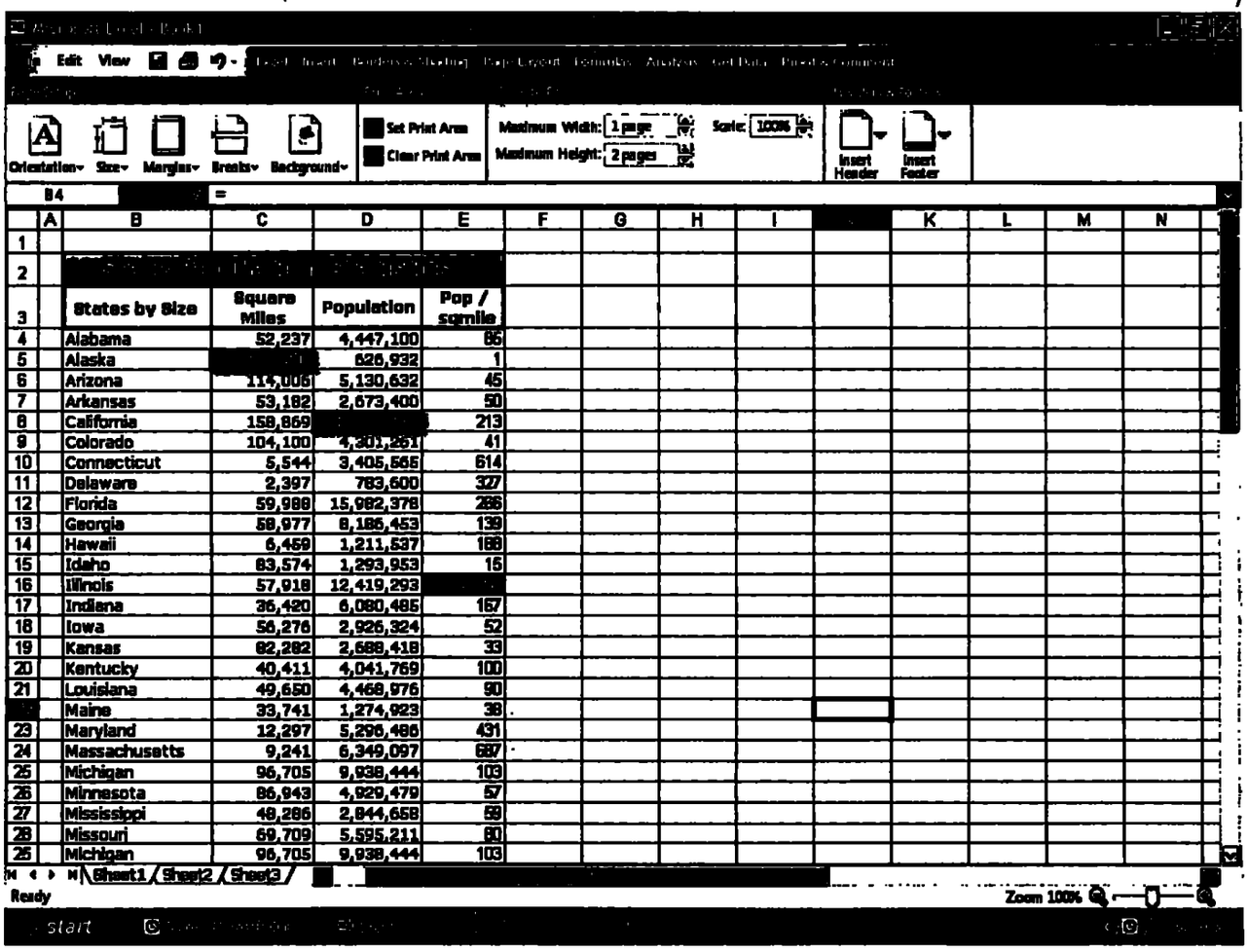
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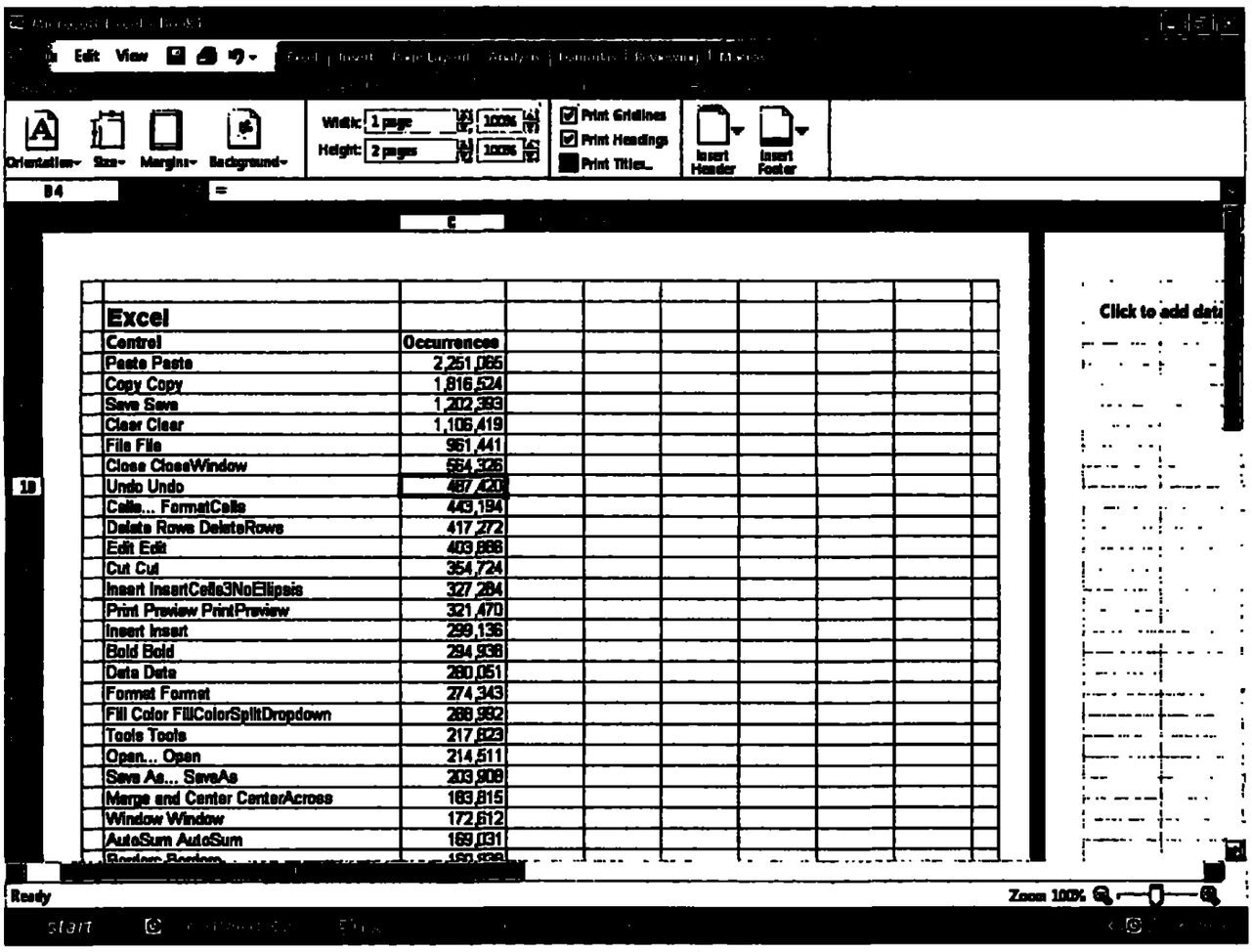
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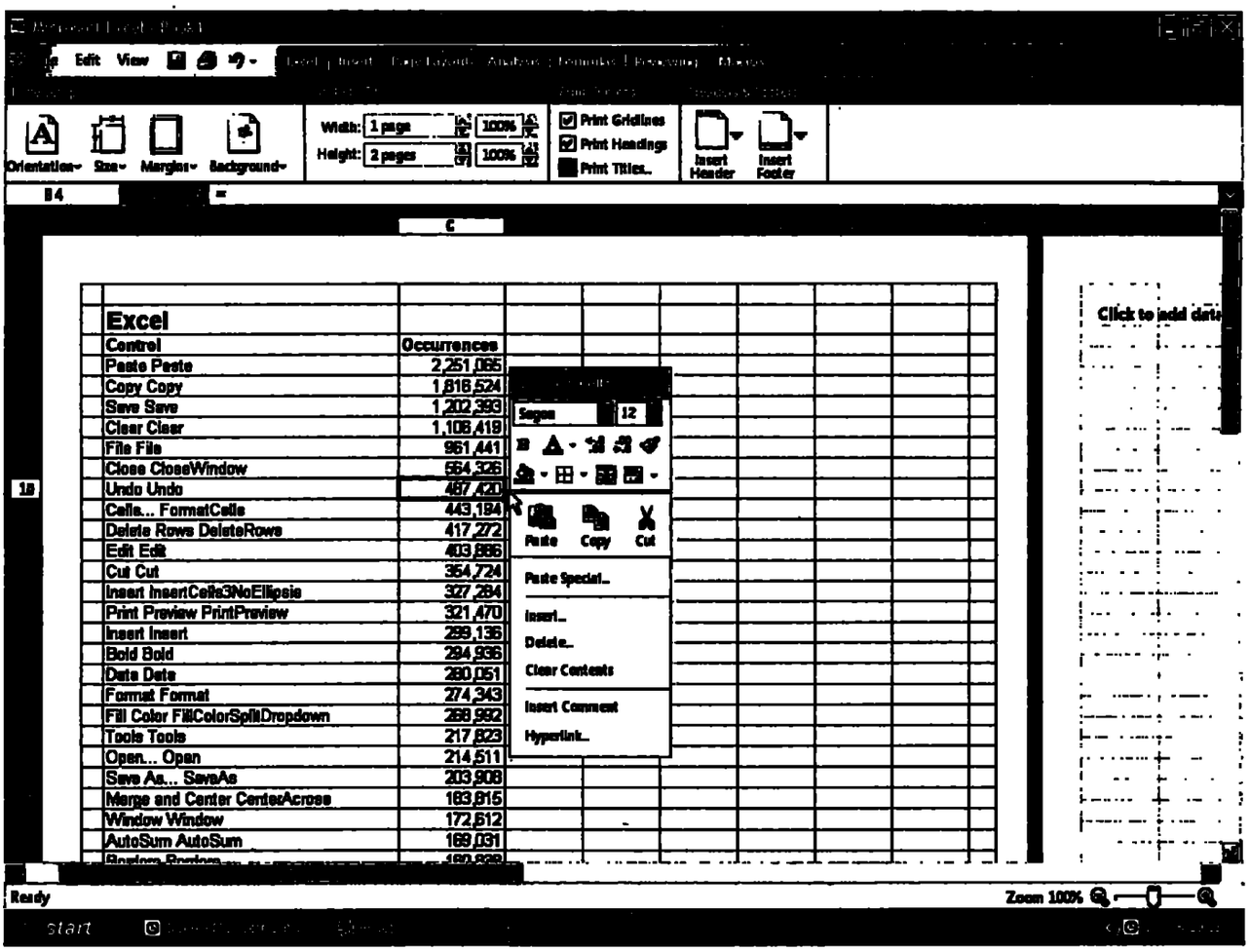
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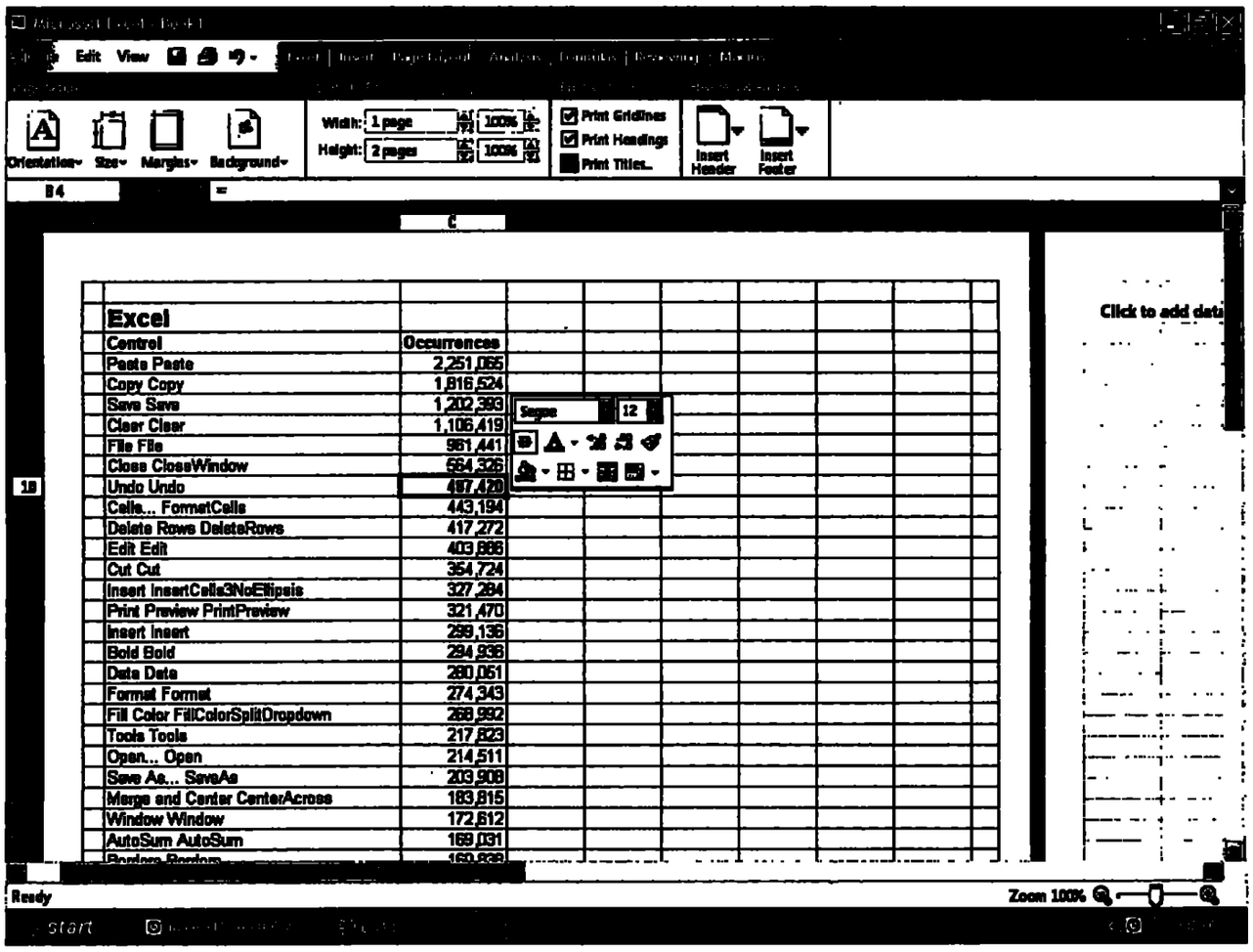
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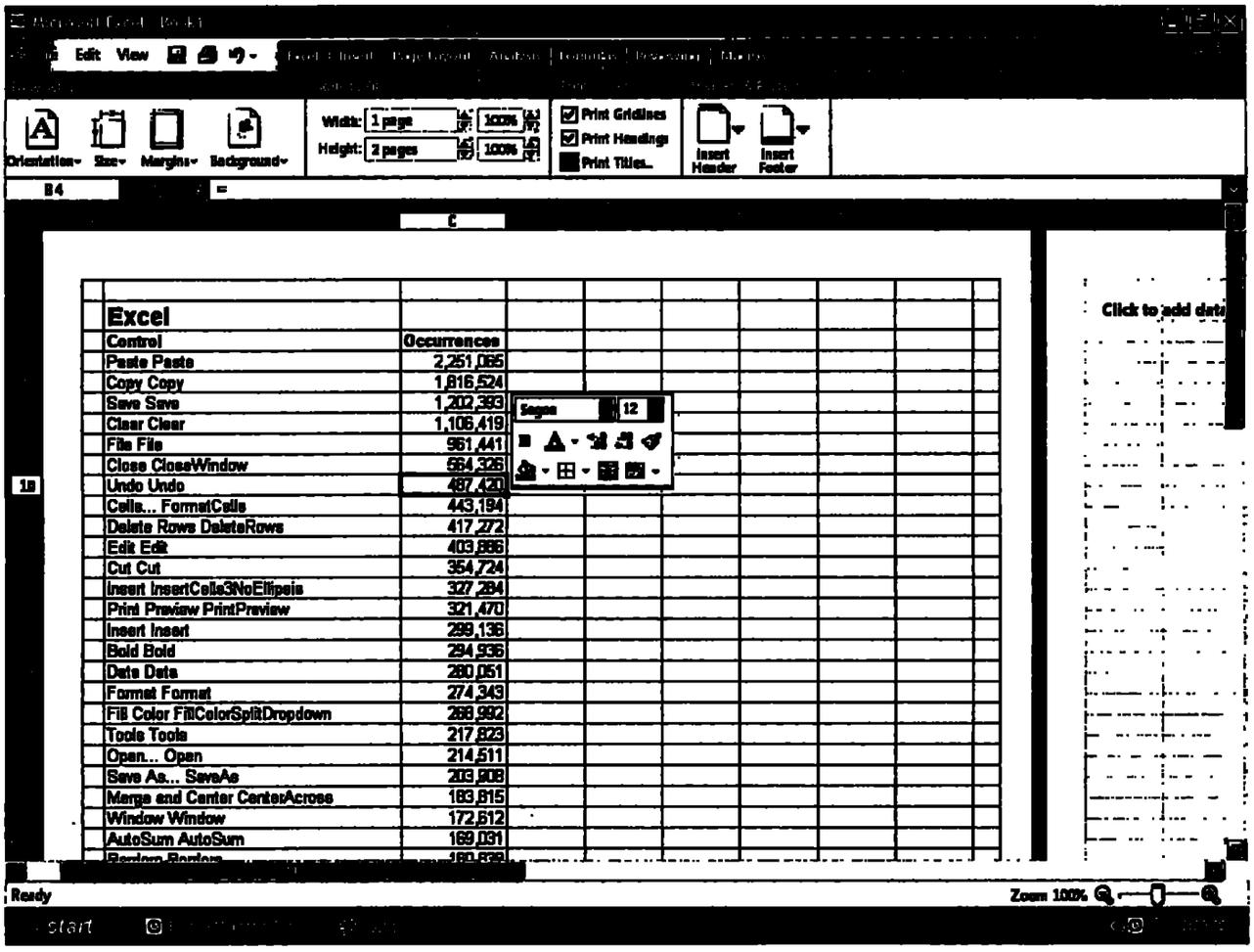
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Clear Clear	1,106,419
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Undo Undo	497,420
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Edit Edit	409,866
Cut Cut	354,724
Insert InsertCells3NoEllipsis	327,284
Print Preview PrintPreview	321,470
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Tools Tools	217,823
Open... Open	214,511
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Merge and Center CenterAcross	183,815
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AutoSum AutoSum	169,031



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370

FLOTANTE

CUADRO FLOTANTE

220

February 21, 2004

Larry Vitarra
NASA Glenn Research Center
21000 Brookpark Rd. Cleveland, OH 44135

Larry,

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Circuit City is having a clearance sale this month. Something like the following would be sufficient.



Things have come to a head in recent days. The current printer often refuses to print anything other than the Damning Eye of Zanther. Status reports are getting very difficult to produce. We're almost out of sacrificial interns.

Respectfully yours,
Bob Kistemaker
Assistant Researcher
NASA

cc: Dean Bitter, Zanther

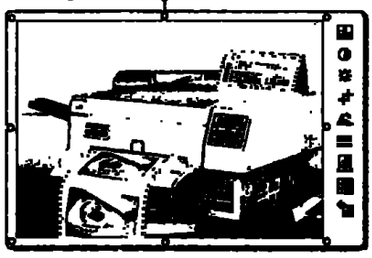
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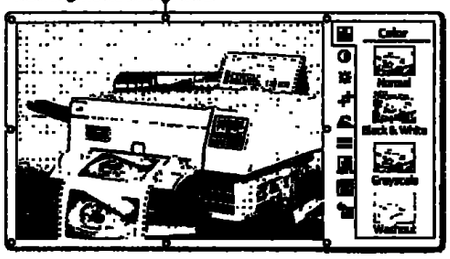
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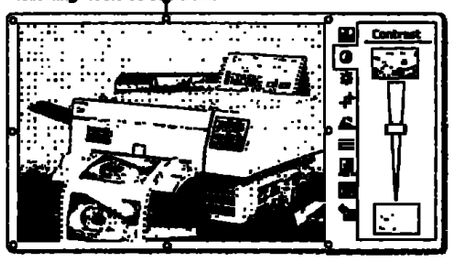
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FLOTANTE

WORD FLOTANTE

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. [redacted] Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

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Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

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Saturday, March 4, 1865



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Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



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Verdana 12

Comment [CH1]: What is the exact date of the assassination? The guys is assuming read to know [illegible]

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According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

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[redacted] end of [redacted] paragraph.

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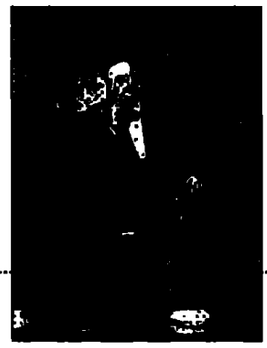
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Move the image far from the selection.
Eventually, come back and click italics.

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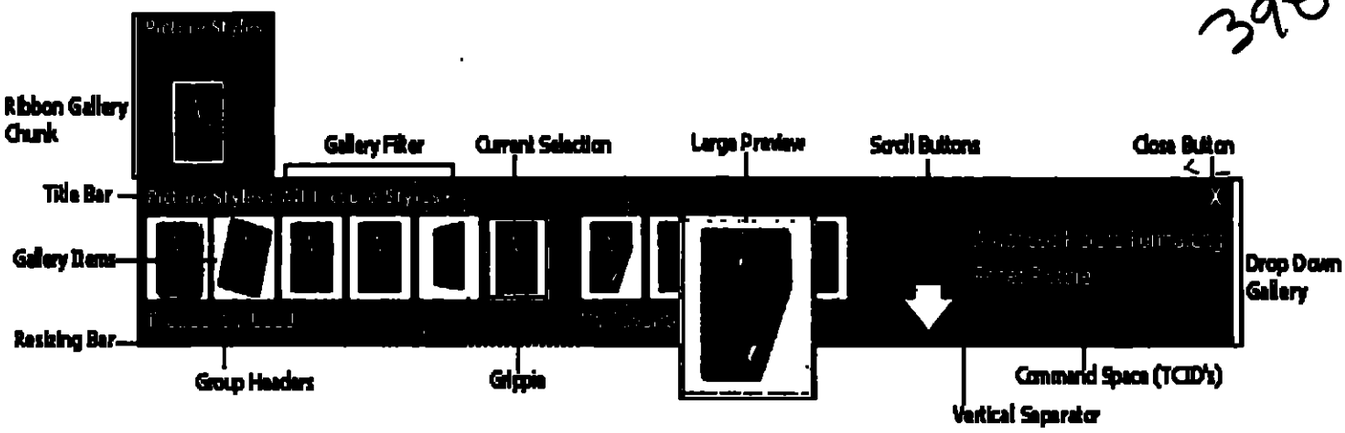
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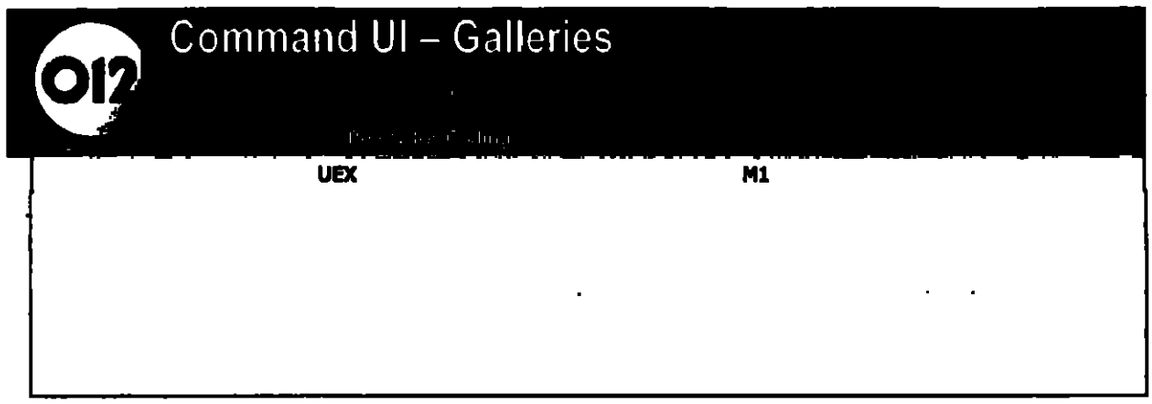
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Gallery Filter
Current Selection
Large Preview
Scroll Buttons
Close Button
Title Bar
Gallery Items
Drop Down Gallery
Resizing Bar
Group Headers
Gripple
Command Space (TCID's)
Vertical Separator

399

GALERIA

ESPECIFICACION DE GALERIA



1
2 1 Visión General & Alcance
3 2 Definiciones
4 3 Prototipos
5 4 Objetivos
6 4.1 Objetivos par alas Galerías
7 4.1.1 Objetivos Focalizados de Usuario
8 4.1.2 Objetivos Internos & Requerimientos
9 4.2 Diseños de Galerías
10 4.2.1 Galería en Cinta
11 4.2.2 Galería de Caída Abajo
12 4.2.3 Selector Visual
13 4.2.4 Galerías Alojadas
14 4.3 Partes y Piezas de la Galería
15 4.3.1 Galerías no Expandidas en la Cinta
16 4.3.2 Titulo de Barras de la Galeria
17 4.3.3 Filtro de Control de la Galería
18 4.3.4 Botón de Cierre de la Galería
19 4.3.5 Texto Descriptivo de la Galería
20 4.3.6 Botones de Desplazamiento / Barra de Desplazamiento
21 4.3.7 Selector de Desplazamiento Visual
22 4.3.8 Espacio de Comando de Galería

4.3.9 Símbolos de Redimensionamiento de Galería
4.3.10 Redimensionamiento de Agarre de Galería
4.3.11 Menú de Contexto de Galería
4.4 Propiedades que definen el diseño de la Galería & y los Componentes
4.4.1 Propiedades para el control de la Galería
4.4.2 Propiedades para los Artículos de la Galería Individual
4.5 Comportamiento de Galería
4.5.1 Abrir una Galería
4.5.2 Cerrar y Abrir una Galería
4.5.3 Redimensionar una Galería
4.5.4 Redimensionamiento Controlado de Usuario
4.5.5 Aplicar una selección
4.6 Miniaturas
4.6.1 Miniaturas Estáticas
4.6.2 Miniaturas Activas
4.6.3 Tamaños de Miniaturas
4.6.4 Previsualización de Miniaturas Grandes
4.6.5 Selección de Miniaturas

1 Visión General & Alcance

Durante muchos ciclos de producto previos, las nuevas características y la funcionalidad han sido añadir las aplicaciones de la oficina para otorgar poderes a usuarios - haciendo su trabajo diario más productivo y eficiente con más colaboración que antes. Al mismo tiempo sin embargo, esta características han tenido poco efecto sobre lo calidad del diseño o apariencia de los documentos creados. Muchos usuarios ven el diseño del documento y apariencia actual como un "Bien

49 suficiente" y no sentirse obligado a aprender a formatear sus documentos a un nivel mas alto del
50 que corresponde a que coincide con la calidad de su trabajo igual. La raíz del problema
51 es ese buen diseño y el formato difícil de aplicar. Las herramientas de formateado y propiedades son
52 esparcidas durante toda la UI de manera irregular entre aplicaciones. Las propiedades de formateado
53 generalmente necesitan para ser configuradas con el fin de lograr los resultados deseados. Muchos usuarios ni siquiera
54 saben dónde empezar o dónde acudir en la UI para descubrir los comandos que ellos necesidad.
55 Incluso si ellos encuentran los controles, ellos no saben cómo cambiar las propiedades que consigan
56 los resultados que quieren. Muchos usuarios sienten la falta experticia en el diseño para imaginar la mas alta
57 calidad del diseño del documento.
58
59 Para Office 12, un primer objetivo es permitir que a los usuarios crear documentos mejor diseñados,
60 de mejor calidad que los creados por aquellos con versiones previas de office. Muchos equipos de
61 Office 12 están construyendo sus documentos con nuevas características y funcionalidad que habilitara a los usuarios para fácilmente
62 aplicar nuevos y actuales estilos y formatos para sus documentos. Algunas nuevas características
63 simplificaran el formateado de la experiencia apareciendo configuraciones de propiedades que el usuario
64 puede mostrar y aplicar a su documento con un solo clic. Otras nuevas características sugerirán

65 el formateado del objeto basado en la plantilla o estilo de diseño actualmente en uso en el documento. Un
66 nuevo modelo de comandos esta siendo diseñado para resaltar las capacidades de formateado en nuevas
67 experiencias de formateado contextuales inmersas.
68
69 Una nueva experiencia de usuario consecuente es necesaria para soportar al usuario en el despliegue, previsualizar
70 y aplicar los resultados de estas nuevas características de formato de su documento. Este detalle
71 cubrirá el diseño y funcionalidad de una nueva galería de control de Office 12 para ser utilizada
72 durante el nuevo comando UI (Interface de Usuario). Este control de galería simplificara la experiencia de formateado
73 permitiendo que los usuarios hojeen, previsualicen y apliquen el formateado sólo escogiendo
74 el resultado final. Esta nueva galería de control será un contenedor para sostener, seleccionar y
75 promover la regularidad al otro lado de muchos de los nuevos formateado especiales siendo causados a través de
76 Office. El control de galería necesita integrar en el nuevo comando UI, suministrar
77 representaciones visuales de opciones de formateado disponible, soportar imágenes en miniatura y previsualizaciones en vivo
78 cuando sean necesarias y ser lo suficientemente flexibles para soportar el filtrado y otras
79 capacidades ampliadas que los equipos de aplicación podrían querer añadir.
80
81 Las galerías extenderán pero no reemplazarán el tradicional estilo de los comandos de formateado y
82 las propiedades fundadas en las aplicaciones tradicionales de hoy. Si el usuario decide o no aplicar

83 el formateado de una galería, ellos tendrán acceso a las herramientas o comandos mas avanzados,
84 (generalmente en modelos de niveles bajos de diálogo), para crear el formateado que ellos desean
85 desde la partida o para crear una única mirada al estilo de formateado aplicado de una galería.

86 2 Definiciones

87

88 **Galería:** Esto es una nueva curva de UI del concepto creado para Office 12 de la oficina y un nuevo comando de
89 UI. Una galería es un nuevo control que UEX está desarrollando para proveer uno nuevo, consistente y de una forma más
90 visual para que los usuarios desplieguen y apliquen el formateado a su documento. Los equipos de aplicación
91 utilizaran la galería en su y serán responsables por el contenido dentro de cada instancia de galería
92. El concepto/control tendrá alguna flexibilidad en términos de diseño y
93 funcionalidad para hacerla útil a un amplio rango de contenido a través de las aplicaciones del Núcleo
94 de Office.
95
96 **Cinta:** El nuevo espacio de UI de comando de Office 12. El mecanismo de cinta puede ser encontrado
97 aquí: http://office/c16/specs/Specs2/UEX/The%20Ribbon.xml
98
99

100 Sección 7.3 De este detalle especifico los diseños para todas las partes de la galería definidas abajo:

101

102 **Trozo de Cinta:** Los grupos de comandos que aparecen en cada tabulador de la cinta. Galerías

103 siempre aparece dentro de los trozos de cinta pero una galería puede estipular que es el único artículo dentro de un

104 trozo de cinta estamos llamando esto un trozo de galería, (ver abajo). Por otra parte una galería puede

105 aparecer dentro de un trozo de resma de cinta agrupado con otras galerías o comandos relacionados.

106

107 **Trozo de Galería:** Es el nombre que estamos dando a un trozo de cinta con solamente una

108 galería dentro. Un par para un trozo de cinta normal pero con sus propios estados de abrir/cerrar y algunas especificaciones UI

109 UI adicionales para galerías. Este trozo es una galería sola; ninguna otra galería o

110 conjuntos de comandos son incluidos en este trozo.

111

112 **Galería En-cinta:** Es una galería que es ampliada horizontalmente dentro de un trozo de galería en la

113 cinta. Una galería en cinta la es siempre ampliada por defecto; el contenido de galería está en la vista

114 cuando el usuario navega a este tabulador en la cinta.

115

116 **Galería de Despliegue Abajo (Drop Down):** Es una galería que es ampliada directamente debajo de la cinta. La única

117 diferencia significativa de diseño entre una en-cinta y una galería horizontal de despliegue abajo (drop down) es la

118 ubicación dónde es ampliada la galería.

119

120 **Recolector visual:** Este es una galería modelada después de un menú se despliega debajo de la cinta.

121 Será utilizada a través de un nuevo comando de UI para enrollar conjuntos comunes de formateado y
122 comandos y para proporcionar, una visual, fácil representación de comprender de
123 opciones de formateado común. Los recolectores visuales son como galerías en-cinta & de despliegue abajo en que ellas
124 soportan imágenes en miniatura en vivo y previsualizaciones como sea necesario.
125
126 **Comando de Galería:** Una galería que aparece dentro de un trozo de cinta para el propósito de
127 agruparla con galerías adicionales relacionadas o con otros comandos de UI. Solamente galerías de despliegue abajo
128 o recolectores visuales pueden ser incluidos en un trozo de cinta, galerías no en cinta pueden ser
129 insertadas en trozos de cinta.
130
131 **Artículo de Galería:** Los artículos individuales o elecciones en una galería pueden ser aplicados a un
132 documento o al formato de los documentos en un documento. Cada artículo de galería es representado por una
133 viñeta o viñeta con texto.
134
135 **Menú contextual de artículo de galería:** Esto puede haber actualmente sido referido como el control de la galería
136 en Office 11. Este es el menú que aparece sobre los artículos de galería de panel de tareas en la
137 versión actual. (ej. Ratón sobre el diseño de diapositiva de PPT de viñetas y ver la flecha que
138 aparece).

139 

140 # 3 Prototipos

141

142 Ejemplos de diferentes tipos de galerías descritas en esta especificación pueden ser vistas en el diseño

143 puesto en la siguiente ubicación

144

http://office/12/uex/Shared%20Documents/UEX%20Command%20U1%20Update%20(March%2030,%202004).ppt

145

146 # 4 Objetivos

148 ## 4.1 Objetivos para las Galerías

149

150 ### 4.1.1 Objetivos de Usuario Focalizados

151 1. Más fácil para encontrar y entender que opciones de formateado pueden ser aplicadas al

152 documento u objetos en el documento.

153 2. Fácil para mostrar las opciones de formateado por los resultados finales deseados - en otras palabras, para

154 Formatear un objeto, el usuario tiene que buscar y hacer click en lo que desea

155 formatear.

156 3. Mas facial para ver la alternativa de formateado disponible.

157 4. Los conjuntos enrollados de las propiedades de formateado pueden estar

252

listas para ser aplicables como un conjunto.
158 5. Mantener el acceso para las propiedades de formateado detalladas/individuales para hacer pequeños cambios
159 o selecciones de formateado únicas.
160 6. Los preestrenos visuales de las selecciones de formateado añaden claridad para que sean aplicados a
161
162 7. Fácil explorar y cambiar dentro de los estilos de formateado.

163 **4.1.2 Objetivos y Requerimientos Internos**

164 1. Consisten en un alcance para proporcionar al usuario con las elecciones de formateado visuales durante

165 las aplicaciones del núcleo de Office.
166 2. Se integra dentro del nuevo modelo de diseño de comandos.
167 3. La flexibilidad para acomodar los artículos de la galería representando un amplio rango de contenido

168 y comandos a través de las aplicaciones de Office.

169 4. La habilidad de mostrar los encabezamientos / organizar grupos de contenido dentro de una galería especial.
170 5. La habilidad para filtrar sobre un grupo particular de contenido dentro de una galería (pivote sencilla).
171 6. Desplazarse para ver mas en galerías mas grandes para dimensionar un galería para comparar mas de una

172 galería a la vez.
173 7. Muestra la amplitud de los elementos de la galería disponible asi como la forma para mostrar todo de una

174 vez si es deseado.
175 8. Muestre un nombre y la descripción para cada artículo de galería si es necesario.
176 9. No hacer difícil el rendimiento. En otras palabras, no mantener el usuario de mirar

177 y aplicar una selección mientras estamos cargando imágenes en miniatura por ejemplo.

178 10. Asegure que el contról de galería es lo suficiente seguro para que los equipos de aplicación añadan

179 capacidad prolongadas (ej. descargar artículos de galería desde la WEB, seleccionar los usados mas recientemente,

180 personalizar artículos de galería y grabarlos.
181 11. La habilidad de mostrar más grandes las previsualizaciones de una imagen en miniatura cuando se desee o se requiera
182 12. Actualice las imágenes en miniatura cuando las nuevas imágenes en miniatura han cambiado una característica de la aplicación.
183 13. Resalte la selección aplicada en curso, (lo que es aprobado de la aplicación).
184
185 **4.2 Diseños de Galería**

186

187 Existen vario s diseños de control de galería que deberían ser usados dependiendo de
188 del contenido de la galería, donde será ubicaba en el comando de UI y que tanto
189 espacio esta disponible para la visualización de los artículos de la galería. De los diseños de galería básicos se

da una idea general en la sección abajo.

El diseño básico a ser utilizado es definido por un conjunto de propiedad de diseño sobre el control de la galería por el equipo de aplicación cuándo se construye una galería para una aplicación.

Abra también allí variaciones de cada diseño básico que serán automáticamente definidas en tiempo de ejecución dependiendo de los factores incluyendo:

- Espacio de UI disponible (ej. en la cinta)
- Aplicación de tamaño de ventana 200 de pantalla de size
- Resolución de la pantalla
- Tamaño de la galería (cuantos artículos de la galería se necesitan para ser mostrados)
- Si la ventana de aplicación está cambiado el tamaño
- Si un usuario está abriendo o cerrando otro trozo de cinta
- La configuración del lenguaje, (por ejemplo., BiDi. Note que los cambios del lenguaje actual son TBD).

Note que las galerías no deberían ser encajonadas - filtrar y agrupar son soportados y múltiples galerías pueden ser utilizadas dentro de un trozo de cinta. Pero encajonar una galería dentro de otra galería será mencionado en las pautas la galería como algo a evitar - de hecho esto no será posible necesario desde que solo un articulo de la galería (botón especial con icono y texto) pueden estar alojados en la galería de control.

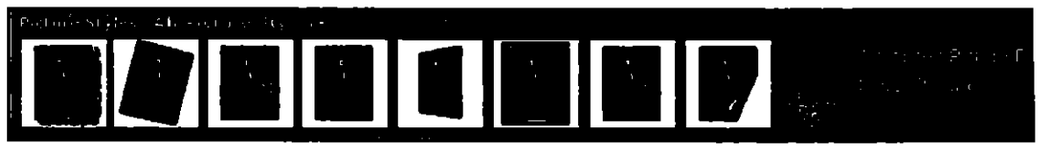
4.2.1 Galería – en cinta

211

212 La galería de la en - la cinta es por defecto ampliada horizontalmente dentro del espacio de la cinta.

213

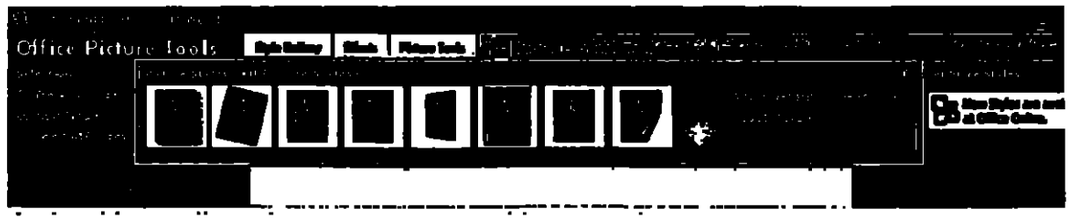
213



214

215 *Esquema de una galería en cinta (visualizaciones finales son son TBD).*

216



217

218 Una galería – en cinta mostrada dentro de otra cinta de UI es resaltada por la caja anaranjada.

219 **4.2.1.1 Mejores usos para una galería - en cinta:**

220 • En una experiencia de formateado sumida para proveer la visibilidad a lotes de

221 diferentes estilos y efectos que pueden ser aplicados a un objeto.

222 Ejemplo: tabla de auto formateado (o la característica equivalente).

223 • Cuando aplicar un diseño y el formateado, será una de las partes más comúnmente usadas

224 dentro de un tabulador especial.

225 • Cuando existen pocos trozos de comandos en la cinta y más espacio para

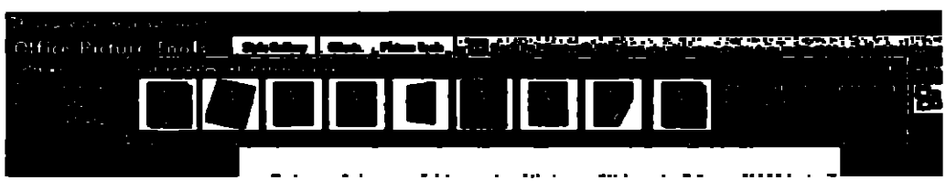
2G1

dedicado para la galería de UI.

4.2.1.2 Variaciones De Diseños de la Galería En – Cinta (In-Ribbon)

Existirán variaciones al diseño de galería en - cinta que depende de si todos los componentes de la galería tienen que ser exhibidos, (puede o no puede necesitar mostrar los filtros, botones de desplazamiento, controles). Algunas de estas variaciones serán el resultado de propiedades establecidas específicamente para el control (ej. Control de filtrado); otros serán automáticamente configurados en tiempo de ejecución dependiendo de otros factores (ej. Apariencia de los botones de desplazamiento).

Ejemplo: Galería en – cinta (In-ribbon) sin botones de desplazamiento:



Ejemplo: La implementación de galería más básica sin filtros, botones de desplazamiento o espacios de comando:



241

242

243

244 Grupos / Artículos de Galería

245 En algunos casos, será útil mostrar y etiquetar grupos de artículos de galería dentro de una

246 galería sencilla, (por ejemplo., Usada en este documento, frecuente usada, etcétera).

247

248 Sin embargo, cuando los artículos de galería son exhibidos sobre una línea, el grupo/categoría

249 de etiquetas no es exhibido. El tamaño de las vistas en miniatura es más importante en este

250 caso. Los grupos de son solamente exhibidos cuando la galería es ampliada para mostrar

251 filas múltiples de artículos de galería.

252

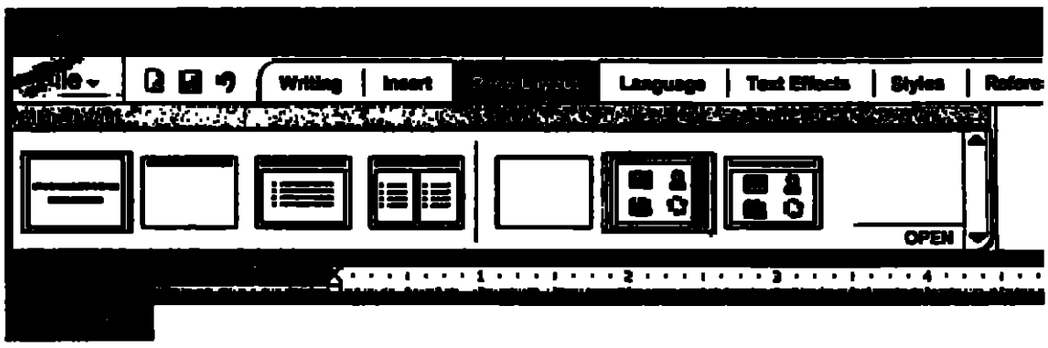
253 Cuando la galería es exhibida sobre una fila, los artículos de la galería son mostrados uno

254 detrás de otro sin importar las agrupaciones. Los grupos se enrollarán de fila en fila como

255 sea necesario.

256

263



257

258

258 Una brecha o espacio u otros materiales visuales tales como un separador seran usados para

260 distinguir entre los grupos cuando las etiquetas de los grupos no son mostradas.

261

262 Nota: Los controles de filtros pueden ser usados si un usuario necesita girar la galería sobre

263 un grupo especial.

264

265 **Ver Filas Múltiples de Artículos de Galería**

266 Un usuario puede ampliar la altura de una galería in-cinta o desplegar abajo la galería para ver más

267 hileras de vistas en miniatura.

268

269 Cuando hileras múltiples son exhibidas:

270 • Los botones de desplazamiento se vuelven barras de desplazamiento

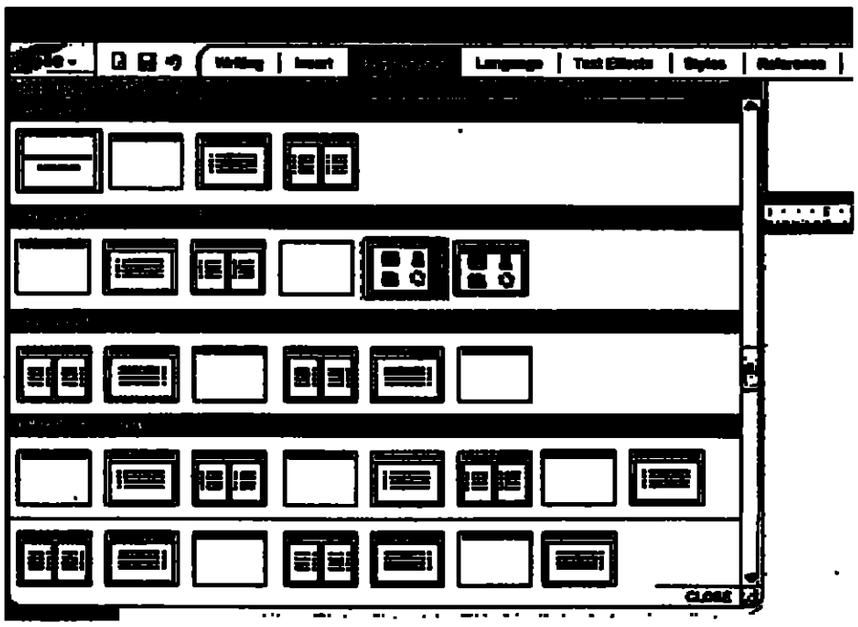
271 • Si el espacio de control de la galería es mostrado, no debería redimensionar (crecer) con

272 el resto del control.

273 • Los grupos/categorías de vistas en miniatura son mostrados, (si parte de la galería).

264

274



275

276

277 Cuando no es llamado por lo demás en el detalle, el comportamiento cuando agrupar los artículos

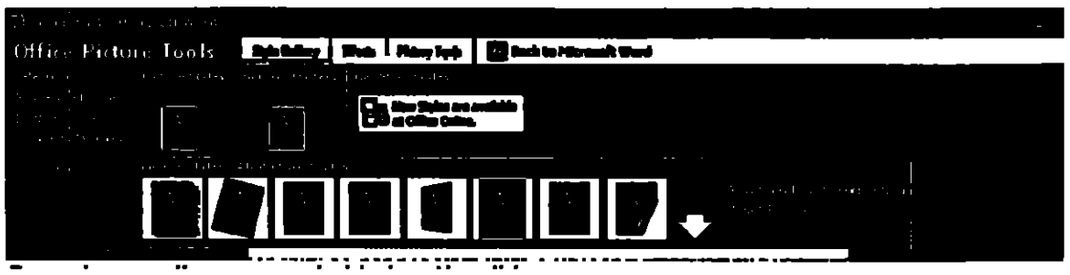
278 en una galería ampliada debe ser modelada después del control de listar/ver (ListView) de Windows

279 (ver el icono de Windows Explorer con la función en grupos habilitada).

280

281 **4.2.2 Galería de Despliegue Abajo**

282



283

265

Galería de despliegue abajo ampliada debajo de la cinta

Una galería de despliegue abajo es representada en la cinta por un trozo de galería, una semejante a un trozo de cinta cerrado.

Cuando el usuario hace clic en el trozo de galería, la galería no se amplía dentro de la cinta, crece bastante el trazado sobre el documento directamente debajo de la cinta. Además del trozo de galería en la cinta, la única diferencia de diseño importante entre a en-cinta y desplazamiento abajo horizontal de la galería es la ubicación de donde la galería es ampliada y el hecho de que no incluye un botón de cerrar.

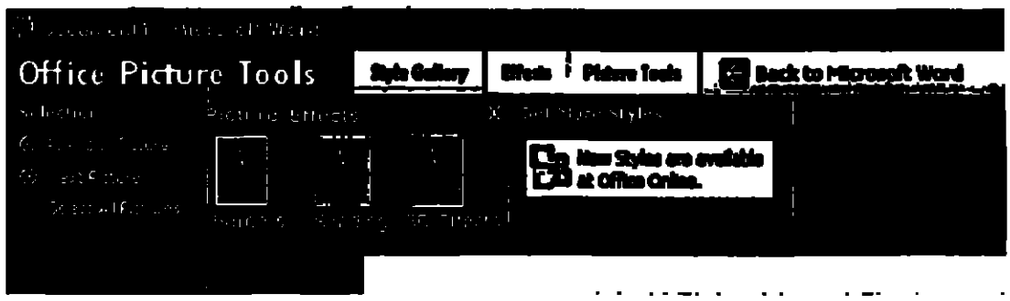
La galería de desplazamiento abajo será una extensión del trozo de la galería de la cinta.

4.2.2.1 Los Mejores Usos para una Galería de Despliegue Abajo

- Cuando haya varios pedazos cortos y gruesos de órdenes para desplegar en una cinta (no suficiente espacio de UI para desplegar una galería continuamente dentro de la cinta)
- Cuando la galería no es el la mas importante/mayoría del trozo corto y grueso normalmente usado de órdenes en una etiqueta particular.
- Cuando hay varias galerías de importancia igual que necesitan ser desplegadas juntas (vea debajo).

266

Note que varias galerías de despliegue abajo pueden ser usadas juntas en un trozo de cinta para crear un nivel tope de filtrado de los artículos de la galería.



Trozo de cinta que esta alojando tres galerías individuales resaltadas en verde azulado

4.2.2.2 Variaciones de Diseño de Galería de Despliegue Abajo

Una galería de despliegue abajo tiene el mismo diseño como una galería en-cinta salvo el hecho que la galería es directamente arrastrada debajo de la cinta en lugar de en la cinta y no tiene ningún botón.

Todas las variaciones del diseño, de una galería en-cinta también aplicarán a una galería de despliegue abajo.

4.2.3 Selector Visual

Un selector visual es una galería modelada después de un menú que se despliega abajo de la cinta.

319 Se usarán los selectores visuales a lo largo del nuevo comando de UI para enrollar grupos comunas

320 comandos formateados y para proporcionar una visual, fácil de entender representación de opciones

321 de formateado común. Los selectores visuales están como galerías en-cinta & despliegue-abajo en

322 que ellos apoyan vistas en miniatura y vistas preliminares como sea necesario.

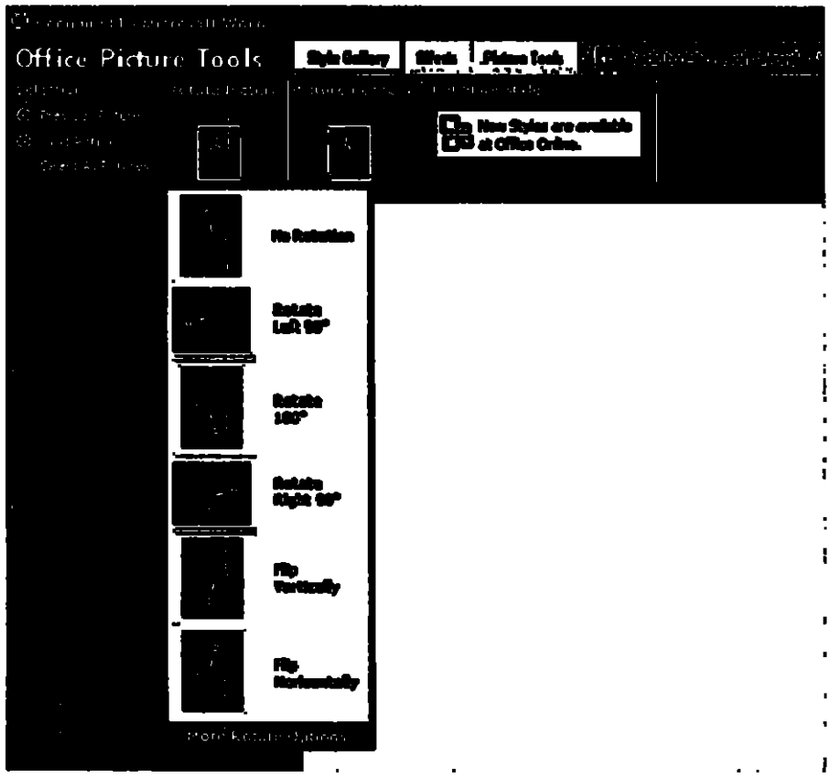
323

324 Todo el comportamiento del selector visual es modelado después de los menús en las aplicaciones hoy,

325 **salvo por el comportamiento del menú de navegación** que no es algo que nosotros deseamos implementar

326 en la cinta.

327



328

329

330 Un selector visual tiene diferencias de otros diseños de galería:

331 • El Selector Visual siempre extiende verticalmente para mostrar tantos artículos como

332 la pantalla permita. Si no hay bastante espacio para mostrar todos, el desplazamiento será

333 necesario para los artículos de la galería y deben ser modelados después del menú de

334 desplazamiento actual.

335 • No existen controles de filtro para un Selector Visual.

336 • No hay grupos enumerados dentro de un Selector Visual (y ninguna etiqueta de grupo es

337 mostrada). Sin embargo, una barra separadora podría usarse para ayudar a delinear los artículos

338 en la lista o para escanear más fácil los artículos (como nosotros hacemos en los menús de hoy).

339 • No existe ningún usuario de redimensionamiento controlado (es decir, ninguna barra de

redimensionamiento).

340 • No hay ningún botón de cerrado - despidiendo un selector visual es modelado después del

341 de despedir un menú.

342 • Un título de Galería no se despliega - el título es parte del pedazo corto y grueso de la galería.

343 • El texto descriptivo para los artículos de la galería individuales puede desplegarse en la galería

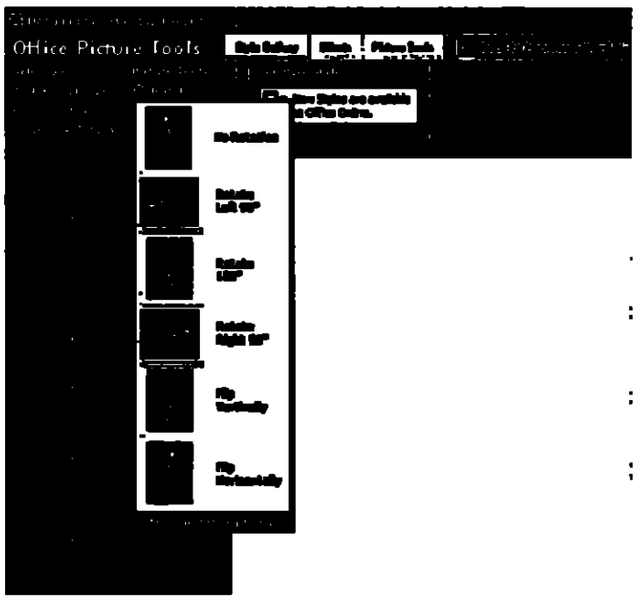
344 en lugar de en una herramienta (salvo el diseño de grilla del Selector Visual).

345 • Cualquier TCID relacionados son desplegados en botones al fondo del Selector Visual.

346

Un Selector Visual puede representarse en la cinta por un pedazo corto y grueso de la galería, o puede organizarse dentro de un pedazo corto y grueso de la cinta con otras galerías o comandos.

No hay ningún requisito para que un Selector Visual sea representado por un pedazo según tamaño el icono. Incluso un icono 16x16 con el comando de texto de un pedazo de cinta podría lanzar una galería de Selector Visual:



Cuando el usuario hace clic en el pedazo corto y grueso de galería de Selector Visual u ordena, el Selector Visual es extendido debajo del trozo u orden y cubrirá el documento.

Un Selector Visual es por diseño, significativo para las colecciones más pequeñas de artículos de la galería.

Las pautas de la Galería describirán que Selectores Visuales son significativos para enrollar conjuntos comunes de comandos de formateado, haciéndolos mas fácil de distinguir y aplicar para un usuario.

En los casos que la ventana de aplicación es pequeña, el Selector Visual se extenderá más allá de la ventana de aplicación.

En los casos que no hay bastante pantalla real para desplegar todos los artículos de la galería, el desplazamiento será necesario (debe planearse después del desplazamiento del menú).

Si la ventana de aplicación está en la parte de abajo de la pantalla del usuario, el Selector Visual simplemente debe reposicionar como los menús lo hacen hoy.

4.2.3.1 Mejores Usos para un Selector Visual

- Para obtener visibilidad de conjuntos de órdenes de formato que se encontrarían por otra parte en los diálogos modales más complejos.
- Cuando una representación visual del resultado ayude al usuaria a decidir lo que ellos quieren aplicar.
- Cuando la mayoría de los conjuntos comunes de órdenes de formato puedan rodarse juntas para hacerlo más eficaz para que el usuario encuentre y aplique el formato común con un solo clic.

4.2.3.2 Variaciones de Diseño de Selector visuales

Habrá variaciones al diseño del Selctor Visual dependiendo que los componentes de la galería necesiten ser desplegados (es decir, sólo imágenes, imágenes y texto, enlaces a configuraciones avanzadas).

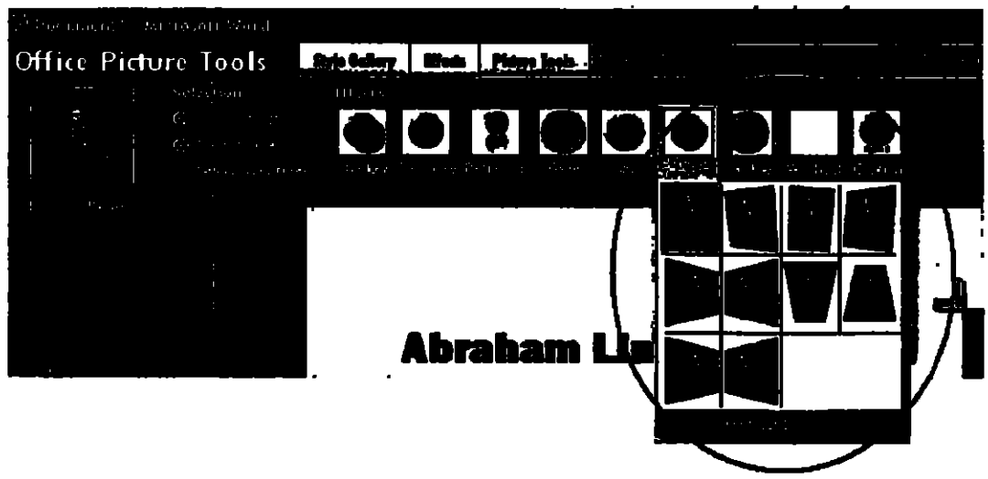
Diseño de la Grilla

En los casos cuando se despliegan sólo vistas en miniatura, podría ser útil desplegar un selector visual en un diseño de grilla. Habrá una propiedad de "columnas" en el control de la Galería que especificará cuántas columnas de artículos de la galería para desplegar en un diseño del selector visual.

Los equipos de aplicación configurarán esta propiedad al construir una galería.

Los artículos de la galería se dibujarán fila por fila hasta el número especificado de columnas antes de envolver a la próxima fila. Si hay un número desigual de artículos, habrá espacio sin usar en la fila de abajo de artículos.

Selector Visual con 4 columnas de vistas en miniatura configuradas en la propiedad de columnas



397

398 **Galerías de UI contextuales**

399 Un Diseño de Selector Visual también puede lanzarse desde el menú de UI contextual (clic derecho en el

400 menú). Una galería en el UI contextual permitirá a un usuario rápidamente y fácilmente agregar el formato

401 común a un objeto sin tener que entrar en la experiencia de sumergirse para el objeto.

404 La especificación de UI conceptual esta publicada aquí:

405 http://office/c16/specs/Specs2/UEX/Contextual%20UI.xml

406

407 **Diseño**

408 Note que cualquier galería específica podría desplegarse en el UI contextual de un objeto.

409 Dependerá de los equipos de aplicación para decidir qué galerías tienen sentido ser desplegadas

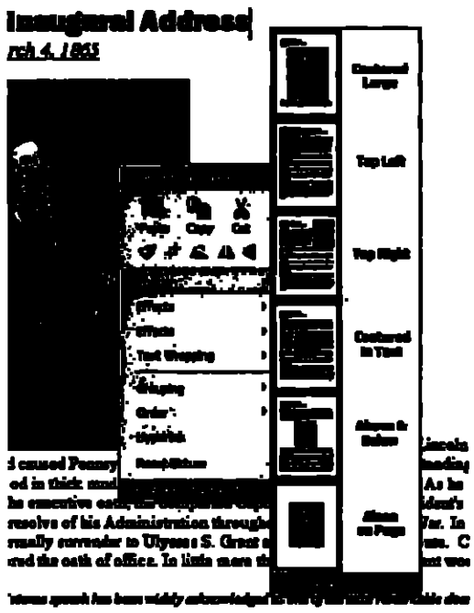
410 en este espacio.

411

412 No importa el diseño original de la galería (en la cinta, despliegue abajo, etc.), cualquier galería desplegada

413 en el UI contextual usará el diseño del Selector Visual.

414



415

416

417 **En la Propiedad de UI Contextual**

418 Se requiere que las galerías de UI contextuales sean significativas para ser eficaces de acceder a los artículos de la

419 galería normalmente usados. En muchos casos sólo un subconjunto de la galería llena se mostrará en el UI

420 contextual. Cada artículo de la galería debe tener una propiedad que designa si debe aparecer en la galería de UI

421 contextual.

422 **4.2.4 Galerías Hospedadas**

423

424 El nuevo Control de la Galería también se hospedará en otros controles como los diálogos y paneles de tareas.

425 Algunos escenarios probables incluyen:

426 • Una inserción de diagrama de diálogo IGX que organiza una galería de tipos de diagrama.

427 • Una inserción de diálogo de mapa de Excel que hospeda la galería de tipos de mapas.

• UN diálogo modal grande lanzado de una galería para mostrar todos los artículos de la galería en seguida.

• Galerías hospedadas en diálogos. Vea la especificación siguiente para más detalles:

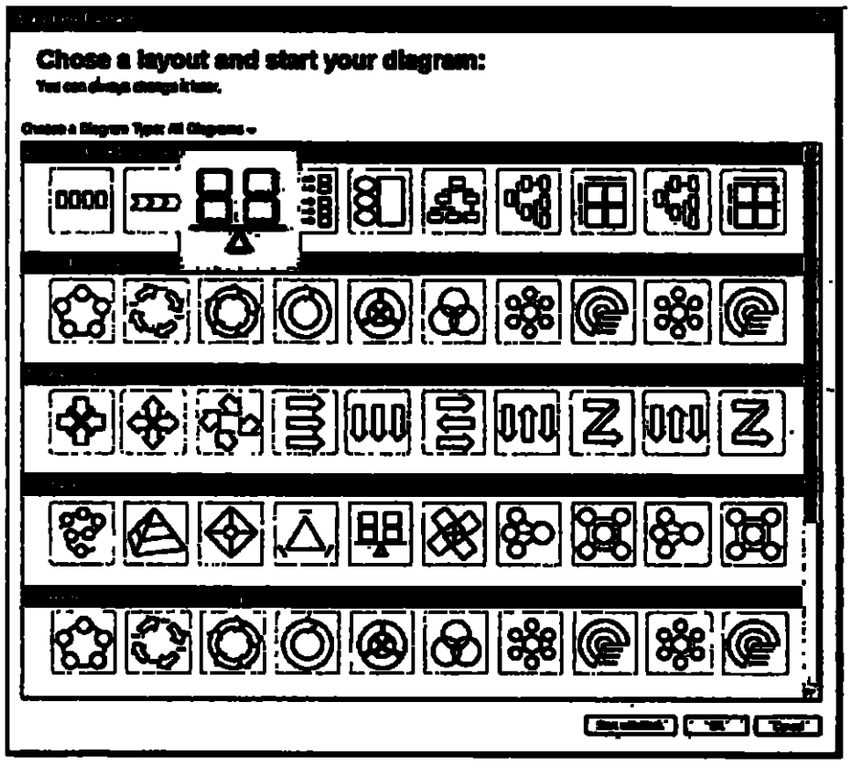
http://office/c16/specs/Specs2/UEX/Command%20UI%20-%20Dialogettes.doc

Diseño

• UEX diseñará y construirá un diseño de la galería para los diálogos. El diseño debe ser el mismo que se usa cuando una galería en-cinta se extiende para mostrar las filas múltiples de contenido.

• La galería entera debe extenderse por defecto. El control del diálogo debe incluir un barra de desplazamiento si es necesario.

El siguiente ejemplo es un esquema de galería hospedada en un diálogo modal



Dependerá de los equipos de la aplicación diseñar cualquier diálogo y definir cualquiera interacción entre la galería y otros controles en el diálogo.

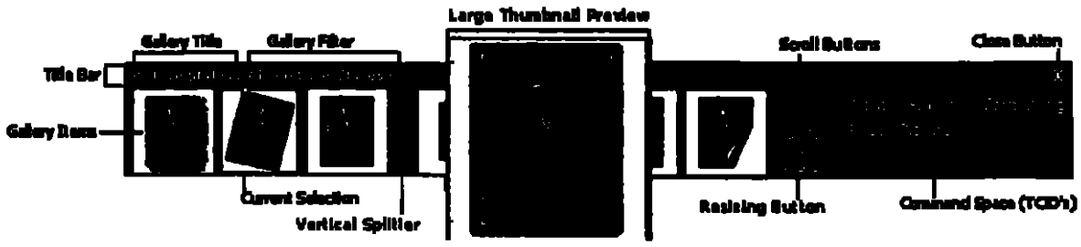
4.3 Partes y Piezas de la Galería

Visuales y Marcas son M2. Ninguno de los nuevos controles visuales de galería en esta especificación deben ser considerados finales.

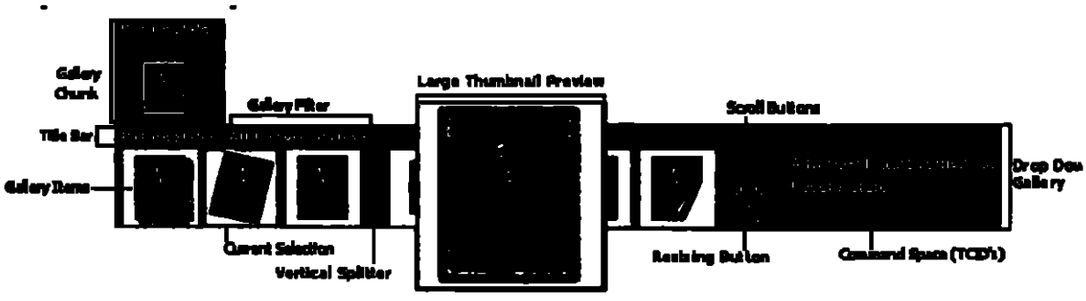
Muchos de los visuales de la galería provendrán de los visuales para los mecanismos de la cinta.

Los colores de la galería necesitarán seguir el estilo del control de cinta padre (es decir, si el color de fondo de cinta es rojo, el color de fondo de galería necesitará ser rojo).

Partes y Piezas de la Galería En-Cinta



Partes y Piezas de la Galería de Despliegue Abajo



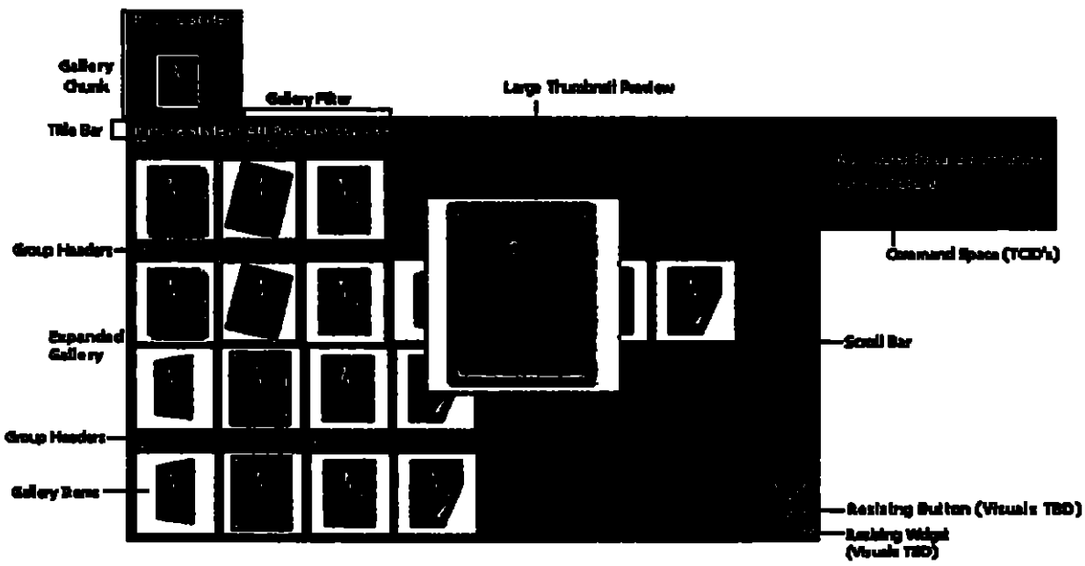
Confidencial de Microsoft

459

460

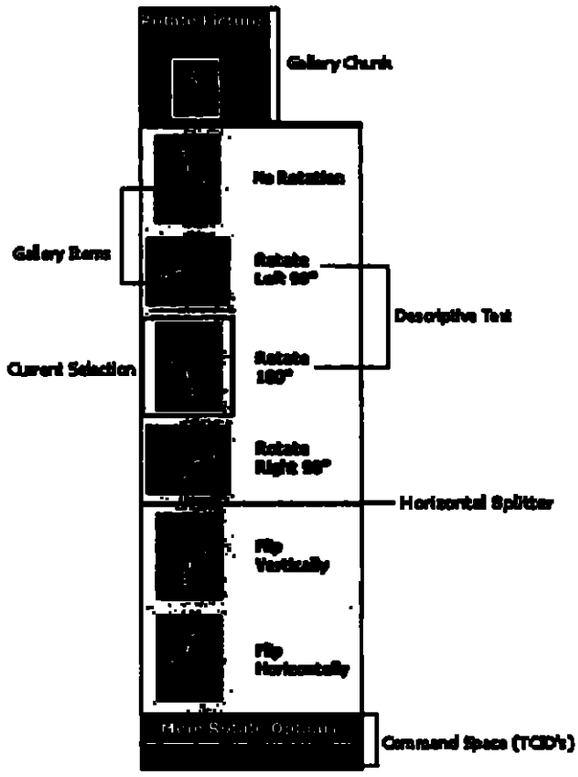
461 **Partes y Piezas de la Galería Expandida**

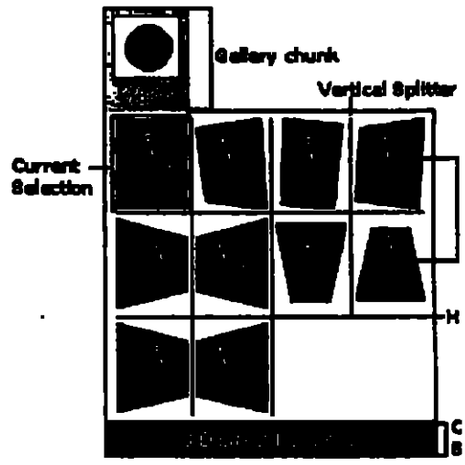
462



463

464 **Partes y Piezas del Selector Visual**





465

466 **4.3.1 Galería No Expandida en la Cinta**

467 Sólo galerías en-cinta son expandidas por defecto. Galerías de despliegue abajo y Selectores Visuales

468 No se extienden por defecto.

469

470 **Trozo de Galería**

471 Un trozo de Galería es igual a un trozo de cinta normal pero con comportamientos de cerrar/abrir ligeramente

472 diferentes así como el UI adicional específico para las galerías (filtro, botones de desplazamiento,

473 espacios del comando, barras de redimensionamiento).

474

475 Un trozo de galería representa una sola galería; ninguna otra galería relacionada o grupos de

476 comandos son incluidos en este trozo.

477



478

479 *Trozo de Galería en cinta es resaltado en azul arriba*

480

481 El tamaño y el diseño visual del trozo de Galería serán similares a otros trozos de comando cerrados

482 en la cinta.

483

484 Como los trozos de cinta, la amplitud del trozo de galería será manejada por la amplitud del

485 texto del título. El título del trozo de Galería es el Título de la Galería.

486

487 **Galería en un Trozo de Cinta Normal**

488 Una galería también puede aparecer dentro de un trozo de cinta con el propósito de agruparse con

489 otras galerías relacionadas o con los grupos de comandos de UI relacionados.

490

491 sólo galerías de despliegue abajo o los Selectores Visuales puede ser incluida en un trozo de cinta; ninguna

492 Galeria en- cinta pueden insertarse en un trozo de cinta normal.

493



494

495 **4.3.2 Barra de Título de Galería**

496 La Barra de Título de Galería extiende la anchura completa de una galería.

497

498 Para una galería en-cinta, la barra del título está en la cima de la galería extendida.

499

500 Para una galería de despliegue abajo, la barra del título aparece a la cima de la galería extendida pero

501 debajo de la cinta.

502

503 Un Selector Visual y una galería de UI Contextual no tiene ninguna barra de título.

504

505 **Texto del Título**

506 En una galería en-cinta, el título de la galería aparecerá en la barra del título.

507

508 Cuando una galería esta alojada en un trozo de cinta regular, el título aparecerá abajo del

509 icono de la galería. Habrá un tamaño mínimo para el trozo de galería (para ser definido en visuales M2)

510 Si el texto es más largo que el tamaño del trozo mínimo, el texto manejará la

511 amplitud del trozo de galería. Habrá trozos de galería de tamaños variables basados en

512 longitudes diferentes de texto del título.

513

514 **Alineación**

515

516 E texto del título de la galería debe ser de una anchura fija del borde de la galería y debe estar

517 alineado con el borde izquierdo del primer artículo de la galería.



518

519

520 Cualquier artículo en la barra de título debe centrarse verticalmente en el espacio.

521 **4.3.3 Control de Filtro de Galería**

522 Una galería puede aparecer con o sin un control del filtro. Una propiedad en el control de la galería

523 determina si el filtro debe desplegarse. Un equipo de aplicación pondrá esta

524 propiedad al crear una galería.

525

526 El filtro les permitirá a los usuarios ver un subconjunto del contenido de la galería (mis favoritos,

527 usados recientemente, etc.). Las opciones del filtro deben emparejar cualquier categoría o grupos

528 desplegaron en una galería extendida.

529

530 El control de la galería utilizará una lista de categorías proporcionada por la aplicación. Hay un máximo

531 de 32 categorías.

532

533 Cada artículo de la galería tendrá una propiedad que indica su grupo. Note que será

534 posible para los artículos de la galería pertenecer a más de un grupo.

535

536 Cuando sea desplegado, el control del filtro debe posicionarse a una anchura fija pequeña después del

final de la cadena de título de la galería dando la impresión de que el título de la galería y el filtro son

textos relacionados.



El control del filtro incluirá un desplazamiento abajo del artefacto para indicar que hay más

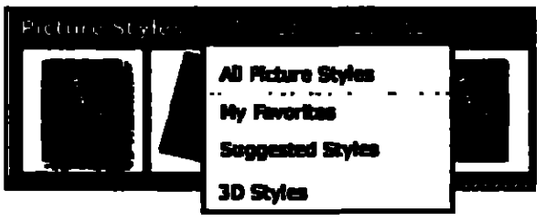
opciones.

En ratón encima, el filtro se parece más a un botón. Haciendo clic en cualquier parte del filtro

dejarán desplegar abajo las posibles opciones.

(últimos visuales son M2)





Haciendo clic en cualquier artículo en el desplazamiento abajo seleccionará el grupo, vuelven a dibujar la

galería para desplegar sólo artículos de la galería en ese grupo, y cerrarán el despliegue del filtro.

554 Como un menú, la anchura del filtro desplegado abajo será manejado por el largo dependiendo de la cadena de
555 texto.
556
557 Cuando un artículo de desplazamiento abajo se ha seleccionado, el título del filtro debe cambiar para
558 emparejar el texto seleccionado.
559
560 Los dos el Enfoque y la Selección Actualmente Aplicada necesitarán ser mostradas.
561
562 Las pautas para el control del filtro son por defecto eso, la colección más grande de artículos debe
563 desplegarse. En otros términos, el usuario puede estrechar el alcance de artículos desplegado pero la
564 colección completa debe estar por defecto disponible.
565
566 El filtrado debe ser persistente, como cerrar un trozo de la cinta. Si el usuario ha puesto un filtro, debe
567 permanecer fijo hasta que ellos lo cambien.
568
569 **La Navegación del teclado en el Control del Filtro**
570
571 El filtro es parte del orden de la etiqueta para el control de la galería
572
573 Cuando el control de la galería se resalta, mientras se hace click <ENTER> o la flecha hacia abajo extenderá
574 el menú de desplazamiento abajo. La tecla <Tab> o las flechas pueden usarse para navegar a través de los
575 artículos del menú.
576

577 <Enter> o <Barra Espaceadora> seleccionará el artículo del menú.

578

579 <ESC> cerrará el desplazamiento abajo.

580

581 **Pivotes de Color de Galería**

582



El filtro de la galería también podría usarse para desplegar los colores de Office si es necesario para una galería individual. Note que esto es independiente del esto es dependiente de los estilos de trabajo de Offi

En este caso, el control del filtro no se representaría por el texto sino p bloques de colores:

583

584 Haciendo clic en cualquier esquema de color hará un llamado a los estilos de arte de Office para generar nuevas vistas en

585 miniatura para la galería basada en el nuevo esquema de color.

586

587 Un control de filtro puede desplegar texto o pivotes de color, pero no ambos.

588

589 **Note que UEX no está construyendo el pivote de color, nosotros apenas necesitamos asegurar que el filtro de la galería**

590 **también pueda hospedar las imágenes (no-texto).**

591

592 Los pivotes de color y los posibles selectores/muestras coloridos que Oficina Art está construyendo es son las muy

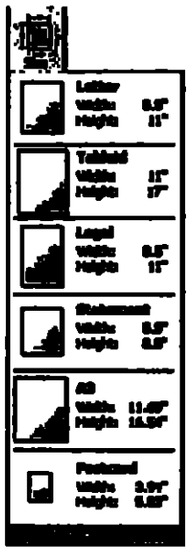
593 diferentes. Los pivotes coloridos son una manera de cambiar el color de artículos simplemente dentro de una galería

594 particular. UEX no está construyendo esto, nosotros sólo estamos necesitando asegurar que el control de filtro de galería

595 también pueda alojar las imágenes sin el texto.
596
597 las muestras de color que Oficina Art está construyendo reemplazará el selector de colorido en todas las aplicaciones
598 actuales y usará el Diseño de Galería de Selector Visual más probablemente.

599 **4.3.4 Botón de Cerrado de Galería**
600 Siguiendo al modelo de trozos de cinta, cualquier galería en-cinta incluirá un botón de cerrar. Esto debe ser
601 justificado a al derecha en la barra de título de galería.
602
603 Una galería de despliegue abajo no tendrá un botón de cerrar. La percepción es que este hace que
604 la galería sienta como una barra de diálogo o de herramientas.
605
606 El diseño visual y posición seguirán el botón de cierre en un trozo de cinta.

607 **4.3.5 Texto Descriptivo de Galería**
608 Cada artículo de la galería debe tener texto descriptivo.
609
610 Para galerías en-cinta y de despliegue abajo, el texto descriptivo aparecerá en un consejo de herramienta (tooltip).
611
612 Para un Selector Visual, el texto descriptivo puede desplegarse al lado del artículo de la galería.



613

614

615 **Hotspot (Zona Caliente)**

616 **Haciendo clic en el texto o la imagen aplicará el artículo de la galería.**

617

618 **Texto Enriquecido**

619 **Texto enriquecido se utilizará para el texto descriptivo en el control de la galería. El texto enriquecido agregará**

620 **claridad y jerarquía a este texto dentro de una galería.**

621 **4.3.6 Botones y Barra de Desplazamiento**

622 **Para las galerías en-cinta y de despliegue abajo, un conjunto de botones de desplazamiento aparecerán en**

623 **cualquier momento. Hay más contenido del que puede desplegarse en una sola fila.**



624

625

626 Si todos los artículos de la galería pueden desplegarse, los botones de desplazamiento no deben dibujarse.

627

628 Los botones de desplazamiento deben dibujarse como un conjunto. Allí se habilitarán/deshabilitarán los estados

629 especificados en los diseños visuales.

630

631 Haciendo clic en un botón de desplazamiento desplazará la galería una fila de contenido en un momento. Note

632 que nosotros podemos desplazar por un número fijo de píxeles porque los títulos de grupo no están

633 desplegados cuando sólo una fila de vistas miniatura se muestra.

634

635 Nosotros debemos estimar que la desviación de costo de implementar una animación al desplazar las

636 filas.

637

638 Cuando se despliegan filas múltiples de miniaturas, una barra de desplazamiento debe aparecer más rápidamente

639 para el desplazamiento entre las filas las vistas en miniatura. El desplazamiento debe hacerse por píxeles y

640 deben ser suave. Será posible ver filas parciales de miniaturas cuando

641 se desplaza una galería extendida con la barra de desplazamiento.

642

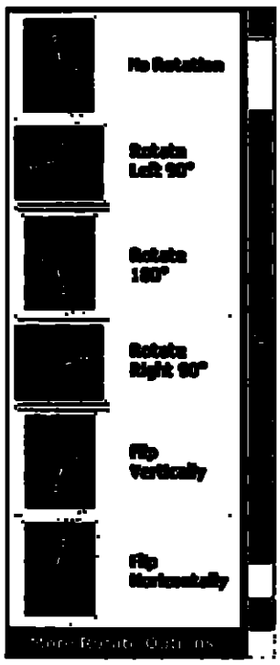


643

644

645 **4.3.7 Desplazamiento de Selector Visual**

646



Si el contenido de un Selector Visual no encaja en la pa
usuario, una barra de desplazamiento normal debe apar
permitirle al usuario desplazar a través de todos los artí
galería.

El control del espacio siempre estará a la vista en el for
Selector Visual - como parte del marco de la galería. Se
artículos de la galería deben desplazarse.

Un Selector Visual con un diseño de grilla desplazará i
Selector Visual en el diseño normal. La grilla de artícul
galería será el área de desplazamiento, el control del es
desplazará.

El desplazamiento debe hacerse por píxeles y debe ser
posible ver filas parciales de vistas en miniatura al desp

647

648 **4.3.8 Espacio de Comando de Galería**

649

650 • Éste es un espacio dónde los equipos de la aplicación pueden conectar en cualquier orden (TCID)

651 que se necesitan apoyar para la funcionalidad asociada con una galería particular.

652 • Para las galerías horizontalmente extendidas, este espacio generalmente debe guardarse a un

653 máximo de 3 comandos (una columna de comandos). Si más de 3 comandos se necesitan,

654 una segunda columna de comandos debe dibujarse.

655 • Si no hay ningún comando, este espacio de comandos no debe desplegarse.

656 • El ancho del espacio de comandos depende de la anchura del texto necesario para

657 desplegar el comando. Los nombres del comando no deben enrollarse.

658

659 En un diseño de galería en-cinta y de despliegue abajo, el espacio de comando aparecerá a la
660 derecha de la galería. Este espacio no debe redimensionarse automáticamente ni que el usuario
661 lo extienda manualmente a la altura de la galería.
662
663 En un diseño del Selector Visual, el espacio de control se muestra como un botón o conjunto apilado de
664 botones en el fondo de la galería.
665
666 **Comandos de Teclado:**
667 No todos los comandos de teclado se apoyarán en el espacio de control de galería.
668
669 Para MI, la lista siguiente de comandos de teclado debe apoyarse. Note que otros
670 podrían agregarse como las galerías individuales están especificadas en cada aplicación:
671 • Icono Pequeño con la Etiqueta
672 • Icono Grande con la Etiqueta
673 • Texto únicamente

674 **4.3.9 Botón de Redimensionamiento de Galería**
675 Este botón extiende las galerías en-cinta y de despliegue abajo para ampliar el tamaño para que
676 se despliegan más filas de artículos de la galería.
677
678 Un control redmensionable de despliegue abajo se dibujará cuando el usuario hace clic en el botón
679 de redimensionamiento. Los visuales no se finalizan todavía.

680 **4.3.10 Agarre de Redimensionamiento de Galería**
681 Cuando una galería en-cinta o de despliegue abajo se extiende, el usuario tendrá la habilidad
682 para redimensionar manualmente fila por la fila de la galería.

2851

683

684 La galería nunca debe crecer más grande de lo necesario para desplegar todas las filas de

685 las vistas en miniatura. El tamaño mínimo es una fila miniaturas.

686

687 El agarre del redimensionamiento sólo aparece cuando una galería se extiende.

688

689 El redimensionamiento manual de una galería no es persistente.

690 **4.3.11 Menú de Contexto de galería**

691 Algunas galerías incluirán un menú de contexto que se desplegará para cada artículo de la galería.

692

693 En las versiones existentes de Office, esto puede llamarse el control de la Galería pero nosotros intentaremos

694 hacer esto menos confuso refiriéndonos a esto como el menú de Contexto de Galería.

695 

696 • Reutilizar este control para Office 12, pero note que las visuales cambiarán.

697 • Una propiedad en el control de la galería determina si esto aparece o no.

698 • Depende de los equipos de la aplicación conectar cualquier texto y comandos en el menú

699 de contexto.

700 • Algunos comandos ya no serán pertinentes. Por ejemplo, el comando "Muestre la Vista Preliminar Grande"

701 en PPT en la galería de diseño de la diapositiva ya no será una opción.

702

703 Haciendo clic en la flecha que aparece sobre el ratón "On Mouse Over" abrirá el menú de contexto.

704

705 Haciendo clic en cualquier artículo de la galería (en una galería que tiene los menús del contexto habilitada)
706 también se abrirá en el menú de contexto.
707

708 **4.4 Propiedades que Definen el diseño de la Galería & los Componentes**
709
710 El control de la Galería incluirá propiedades que controlan el diseño y los
711 componentes que son usados.
712
713 Un equipo de aplicación configurará estas propiedades al construir una galería para su producto.
714
715 Note que el conjunto final de propiedades y nombres de propiedad se configurará por los desarrolladores
716 durante la implementación del control de la galería y se como consecuencia se actualizará en esta
717 e especificación.

718 **4.4.1 Propiedades para el Control de la Galería**
719

Nombre de propiedad	Descripción (Opciones)
Diseño	Especifica el tipo de diseño de galería (en-cinta, despliegue-abajo, selector visual, hospedado, contextual). El valor predeterminado debe ser el Selector Visual (probablemente más común).
Título de Galería	Especifica el título de una galería
Menú Contextual de Galería	Especifica si el menú de contexto de galería aparecerá o no en el ratón encima de un artículo de la galería. El valor predeterminado debe ser para no aparecer.
La Vista preliminar En miniatura grande	Especifica si una vista preliminar en miniatura grande aparece el ratón encima "on mouse over" de un artículo de la galería.

	El valor predeterminado debe ser mostrar la vista preliminar más grande.
Vista en miniatura	Indica si una galería apoya una vista preliminar activa o estática. El valor predeterminado debe ser vista preliminar estática.
Previsualización Activa	Demuestra si una galería soporta la Previsualización Activa en el documento. El valor predeterminado debe ser ninguna Previsualización Activa
Mínimos Número de artículos de galería	Especifica cuántos artículos necesitan aparecer en una galería en-cinta antes de que minimice a una galería de despliegue abajo. El valor predeterminado debe ser 5 artículos.
Mostrar Filtros	Especifica si una galería despliega el control de filtros. El valor predeterminado debe ser ningún filtro.
Espacio de Control	Especifica qué comandos (TCID's) deber ser relacionados con la galería. Si no hay ninguno, el control de espacio no aparece. de que los sueños de espacio aparecen necesarios. El valor predeterminado es ningún TCID's.
Nombre de grupo	Especifica el título de cada grupo de contenido.
Número de columnas	Para el Diseño del Selector Visual Únicamente. Controla si el Selector Visual está en normal o en vista de grilla. Especifica el número de columnas de artículos de la galería antes de envolver a la próxima fila. El valor predeterminado debe ser columna 1.

719 **4.4.2 las propiedades para los artículos de galería individuales**

Nombre de propiedad	**Descripción (Opciones)**
Texto Descriptivo	Este es el texto descriptivo requerido para cada artículo de galería
Grupo	Indica cual grupo(s) de artículos pertenecen a la galería cuando se filtran.
Clic Derecho de Galería	Especifica si el artículo de la galería es parte de un subconjunto de galería mostrada en el menú contextual
Orden	Especifica si el orden del artículo de la galería debe aparecer en la galería.

722

723 **4.5 Comportamiento de la Galería**

724

725 La mayoría del comportamiento debería ser consistente con el comportamiento de otros

726 trozos de comando en la cinta.

727 **4.5.1 Abriendo una Galería**

728

729 Una galería cerrada puede abrirse haciendo clic izquierdo en cualquier parte de un trozo de galería cerrado

730 o en un control de la galería dentro de un trozo de cinta.

731

732 El trozo de galería y galerías dentro de los trozos de cinta serán accesibles desde el teclado.

733 Cuando es seleccionado, Enter o la Bara Espaceadora abrirá la galería y pondrá el enfoque del teclado en los

734 artículos de la galería.

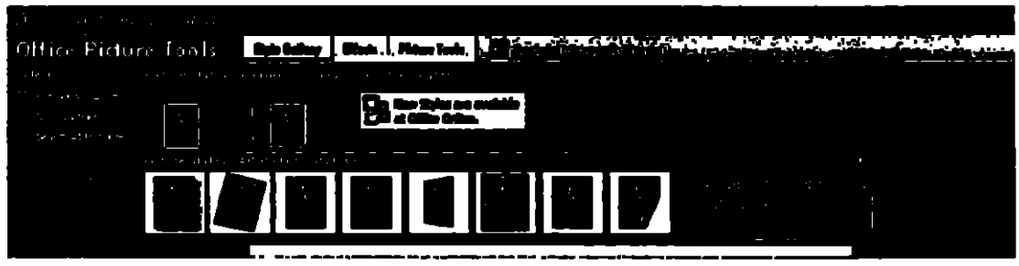
735 **4.5.1.1 Alineación de la Galería de Despliegue Abajo**

736

737 Si hay suficiente espacio en el UI para desplegar todos los artículos de la galería, una galería

738 debe alinearse al borde izquierdo del trozo o debe ordenarse de donde fue extendido.

739



740

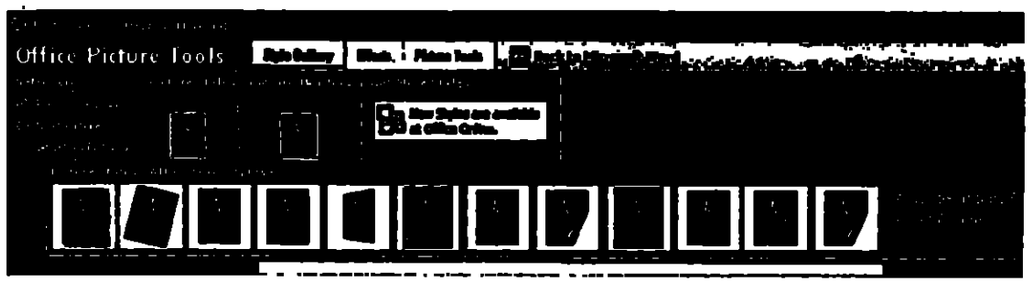
741

742 Si no hay bastante espacio para desplegar todos los artículos de la galería, la galería de despliegue abajo

743 debe ser justificada a la derecha al borde de la ventana de la aplicación y usar tanto espacio como haya

744 disponible en la ventana de la aplicación (mostrando las vistas en miniatura complets):

745



746 **4.5.2 Cerrando una Galería Abierta**

747

748 Un usuario puede cerrar una galería de la en-cinta manualmente por:

749 • Haciendo clic en el título/la barra de título (en cualquier parte pero en el control del filtro si es

750 desplegada en la barra del título)

751 • Haciendo clic en el botón de cierre (vea la red 'x' en los bocetos en este documento)

752

753 Como un trozo de cinta, si un usuario cierra una galería en-cinta que debe permanecer cerrada hasta

754 que el usuario la abra de nuevo.

755

756

757 Una galería de despliegue abajo o una galería de Selector Visual puede cerrarse por:

758 • Haciendo clic en el título / la barra del título / artículo del menú de que la cual la galería fue

29 ~1

lanzada.

• Haciendo clic en cualquier parte fuera de de la galería en la lona o el UI. Como con menús, el clic del ratón no debe omitirse.

• Seleccionando (aplicando) un artículo de la galería.

4.5.3 Redimensionando una Galería

4.5.3.1 Redimensionando una Galería Automática

El control de la Galería necesitará clasificar según tamaño automáticamente a la anchura apropiada siempre que se extienda en el UI.

La galería también necesitará automáticamente redimensionar/a escala para acomodar los cambios en el tamaño de otros controles en la cinta de UI o para acomodar los cambios al tamaño global de la ventana.

Galería En-cinta

Una galería extendida dentro de la cinta aparecerá con otro trozo de control de abrir y cerrar.

Cuando una galería se abre, debe utilizar todo el espacio disponible en la cinta.

Una galería nunca debe redimensionar más grande de lo que necesita para ver todos los artículos.

782 Si una galería está utilizando que todos los espacios de UI disponibles en la cinta y un usuario abre un
783 trozo de cinta cerrado, la galería debe reducirse para dar espacio (mostrando menos
784 artículos de la galería) para el trozo recientemente abierto.
785
786 Si un trozo de control abierto está cerrado, la galería debe escalar para tomar ventaja del
787 espacio disponible de UI si es necesario.
788
789 **Galerías Múltiples Extendidas Dentro de una Cinta**
790 Si hay más de una galería extendida en la cinta, las galerías dividen uniformemente
791 los espacios disponibles de UI con el resto del espacio yendo hacia la galería de
792 la izquierda.
793
794 Se priorizan las galerías en la cinta que salieron de la derecha.
795
796 **Número Mínimo de Artículos de la Galería**
797 Una propiedad en cada galería indica el número mínimo de artículos de la galería
798 que necesitan aparecer para que la galería permanezca extendida.
799
800 En la medida en que no hay que bastante espacio de UI para desplegar el número mínimo de
801 artículos de la galería, la galería se minimizará a galería de despliegue abajo.
802
803 El número "mínimo de artículos de la galería" propiamente es relevante en una galería de despliegue

804 abajo.

805

806 Si una galería en-cinta es automáticamente redimensionada abajo para un trozo cerrado (la galería

807 de despliegue abajo) también debe automáticamente redimensionarse a una galería en-cinta

808 extendida si suficiente espacio de UI se vuelve disponible.

809

810 **Redimensionamiento Automático Debido al Redimensionamiento de la Ventana de Aplicacion**

811 Si hay una galería extendida dentro de una cinta y la ventana de la aplicación es

812 redimensionada, la galería escalará primero (antes de otros trozos de la cinta).

813

814 **Redimensionando una Galería de Despliegue Abajo & el Selector Visual**

815 Una galería de despliegue abajo utilizará tanto espacio horizontal como sea necesario para desplegar todos

816 los artículos de la galería, o tanto espacio como haya disponible en la ventana de la aplicación.

817

818 Desde que una galería de despliegue abajo está temporalmente abierta, puede cubrir un panel de tarea u otros UI en

819 la ventana de la aplicación al lado de la lona.

820

821 Una galería de selector visual utilizará tanto espacio vertical como haya disponible y sea necesario en la

822 ventana de la aplicación para mostrar todos los artículos de la galería. Desplazar los artículos de la galería será

823 necesario si no hay suficiente espacio real en la pantalla para ver todos los artículos (el desplazamiento debe ser

824 modelado después de desplazar en los menús de hoy).
825
826 **Mínimo y Máximos Tamaños de Galería**
827 El tamaño de la galería mínimo es el tamaño necesario para desplegar un artículo de la galería con cualquier otro
828 componentes (barra espaciadora, espacio de control). Si la ventana de la aplicación es demasiado pequeña para
829 el tamaño de despliegue mínimo de la galería, la galería debe fluir fuera del marco de la aplicación.
830
831 Por otra parte, el tamaño de la galería máximo es la ventana de la aplicación.

832 **4.5.4 Redimensionamiento de usuario Controlado**
833
834 El Botón de Redimensionamiento de La Galería & el Agarre pueden usarse para controlar el número de filas de
835 miniaturas que se despliegan en una galería en-cinta o de despliegue abajo.
836
837 No hay ningún redimensionamiento manual de una galería de Selector Visual o de UI Contextual.

838
839 Cuando el usuario hace clic en el Botan de Redimensionamiento, la galería se extenderá automáticamente para
840 mostrar tantas filas como sea necesario para desplegar la galería completa a un máximo de 4
841 filas de artículos de la galería.
842
843 Cuando la galería se extiende, un agarre del redimensionamiento aparecerá. En el ratón sobre del

844 agarre del redimensionamiento, el cursor debe cambiar a la flecha encabezada doble.
845
846 Cuando el cursor es una flecha encabezada doble, el usuario puede hacer clic izquierdo en ratón y arrastrar hacia
847 arriba o abajo al redimensionamiento de la galería por píxeles (suave redimensionamiento). Esto será posible
848 manualmente con el redimensionamiento por píxeles para ver filas parciales de artículos de la galería.
849
850 Clic derecho en el botón de redimensionamiento o en el agarre del redimensionamiento no hace nada.
851
852 Sólo redimensionamiento vertical es soportado. No hay ningún redimensionamiento manual de la amplitud de una
853 galería abierta.
854
855 La galería sólo crecerá a una altura máxima que sea necesaria para ver todas las filas
856 de artículos de la galería.
857
858 Cuando un usuario arrastra abajo la galería para ver más filas, la galería cubrirá
859 la lona del documento. Nosotros no redimensionamos la lona como la galería es redimensionada.
860
861 Cuando una galería en-cinta ha sido manualmente redimensionada más grande que la cinta, haciendo clic
862 en cualquier artículo en la galería (para aplicar la selección) cerrará la porción extendida de
863 la galería - el redimensionamiento retornará a una fila de volumen dentro de la cinta.

Un usuario de galería extendida o redimensionada no es persistente.

Redimensionando el Agarre

El Redimensionando el Agarre es el botón que sólo aparece cuando la galería se extiende y le permiten al usuario ajustar el tamaño vertical de la galería. Esto es por ejemplo útil, si la galería está cubriendo el objeto que el usuario está intentando formatear.

4.5.5 que aplican una Selección

Un usuario puede hacer clic izquierdo en cualquier artículo de la galería para aplicarlo a su documento. Una vez una galería ha sido aplicado, el usuario tendrá que usar el botón deshacer para cancelar el formato.

Cualquier galería dibujada fuera de la cinta se despedirá en cuanto un usuario haga clic en un artículo para aplicarlo a su documento.

4.6 Vistas en Miniatura

Las vistas preliminares en miniatura son el elemento más importante de una galería. Las mniaturas proporcionan la representación visual que hace más fácil entender el formato y aplicar en Office 12.

Una imagen en miniatura se requiere para cada artículo de la galería.

888 **4.6.1 Miniaturas Estáticas**

889

890 En muchos casos, una miniatura estática será suficiente para comunicar eficazmente al

891 usuario el resultado de la orden.

892 **4.6.2 Miniaturas Activas**

893 A veces, proporcionar una miniatura de galería con el contenido actual proporcionará

894 una mejor indicación a la opción del formato.

895

896 **Miniatura Estática Predeterminada (mientras la miniatura activa está cargando)**

897 Cuando usemos las miniaturas activas, allí necesita ser una solo, estática

898 miniatura que se despliega para cada artículo de la galería mientras las miniaturas activas

899 son cargadas.

900

901 **Actualización las Mminiaturas Activas**

902 Algunas veces cuando los equipos de la aplicación necesitan actualizar el conjunto de

903 miniaturas mostradas en la galería pasándonos un nuevo conjunto de mapas de bits.

904

905 La aplicación necesitará comunicar al control de la galería cuando las

906 miniatura ya no son válidas y pasar las nuevas miniaturas para dibujar.

907 **4.6.3 Tamaños de Miniatura**

908

909 Las miniaturas de la galería siempre serán rectangulares en la forma.

910

911 Una miniatura puede incluir un canal alfa (color de la transparencia).

912

913 Dentro de una sola galería, todas las miniaturas necesitan ser del mismo tamaño del mapa de bits

914 • Más fácil para el desarrollador generar el diseño de la galería

915 • Más fácil para seleccionar y resaltar de artículos en una galería

916 • Más fácil para soportar el auto-diseño.

917

918 Las aplicaciones pasarán al tamaño de las miniaturas para cada galería, pero los equipos

919 necesitarán adherir al mínimo y al máximo de estriciones en que se definirán los

920 documentos de pauta de galería.

921

922 **Visuales son M2:** El mínimo y el máximo tamaño real de las miniaturas son parte del trabajo visual de M2

923 y son también dependientes de las visuales para los mecanismos de la cinta.

924 **4.6.4 Vistas de Miniaturas Preliminares Grandes**

925

926 En algunos casos, las miniaturas de la galería serán demasiado pequeñas para indicar el efecto de formato

927 claramente al usuario.

928

929 Cada galería puede soportar vistas preliminares activas o una vista preliminar en miniatura más grande, pero

930 no ambas.

931 Una propiedad en la galería indicará si se habilitan las vistas preliminares en miniatura grandes.

932

933 En el ratón sobre "on mouse over" de cualquier artículo de la galería, la miniatura automáticamente y

934 suavemente escalará a un tamaño que cubre 2/3 de la anchura de los artículos de la galería vecinos. Si el

935 artículo es el primero o la última miniatura en la galería, también debe escalr y posiblemente podría

936 extenderse fuera del control de la galería.

937

938 La vista preliminar debe centrarse horizontalmente y verticalmente sobre la miniatura

939 de la galería.

940

941 Cuando un artículo de la galería tiene el enfoque del teclado, la vista preliminar en miniatura grande también 942 se debe desplegar.

943 Vea el prototipo siguiente:

944

http://office12/12/uex/Galleries/Shared%20Documents/Prototypes_Walkthroughs/Large%20/Thumbnail%20Prototype.zip

945 (desomprima los archivos y arrastre gal.nui hacia netuiview.exe)

946 Note que en el prototipo del artículo de la galería debe escalar sobre los artículos vecinos

947 mas que hacer que la galería completa se redimensione.

948

949

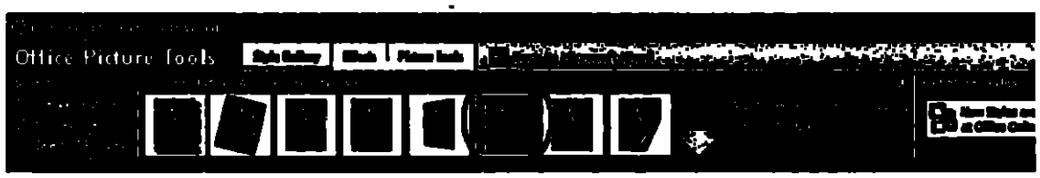
950 

951 4.6.5 Selección de Miniaturas

952

953 Después de que un usuario aplica un artículo de la galería a su documento este se resaltará en la galería

954 como la selección actual.

955 

956

957 Los selección resaltada desaparecerá si cualquier formato directo se aplica como consecuencia al objeto

958 en el documento para que ya no coincida el formato del artículo de la galería.

959

960

961 La selección resaltada debe persistir entre abrir y cerrar la galería con tal de que el formato continúe

962 coincidiendo con el artículo de la galería que fue aplicado.

963

964

GALERIA

GALERIAS INSERTAS DE WORD

Galerías de Word

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Green Onions Chopped from Menus on Health Scare

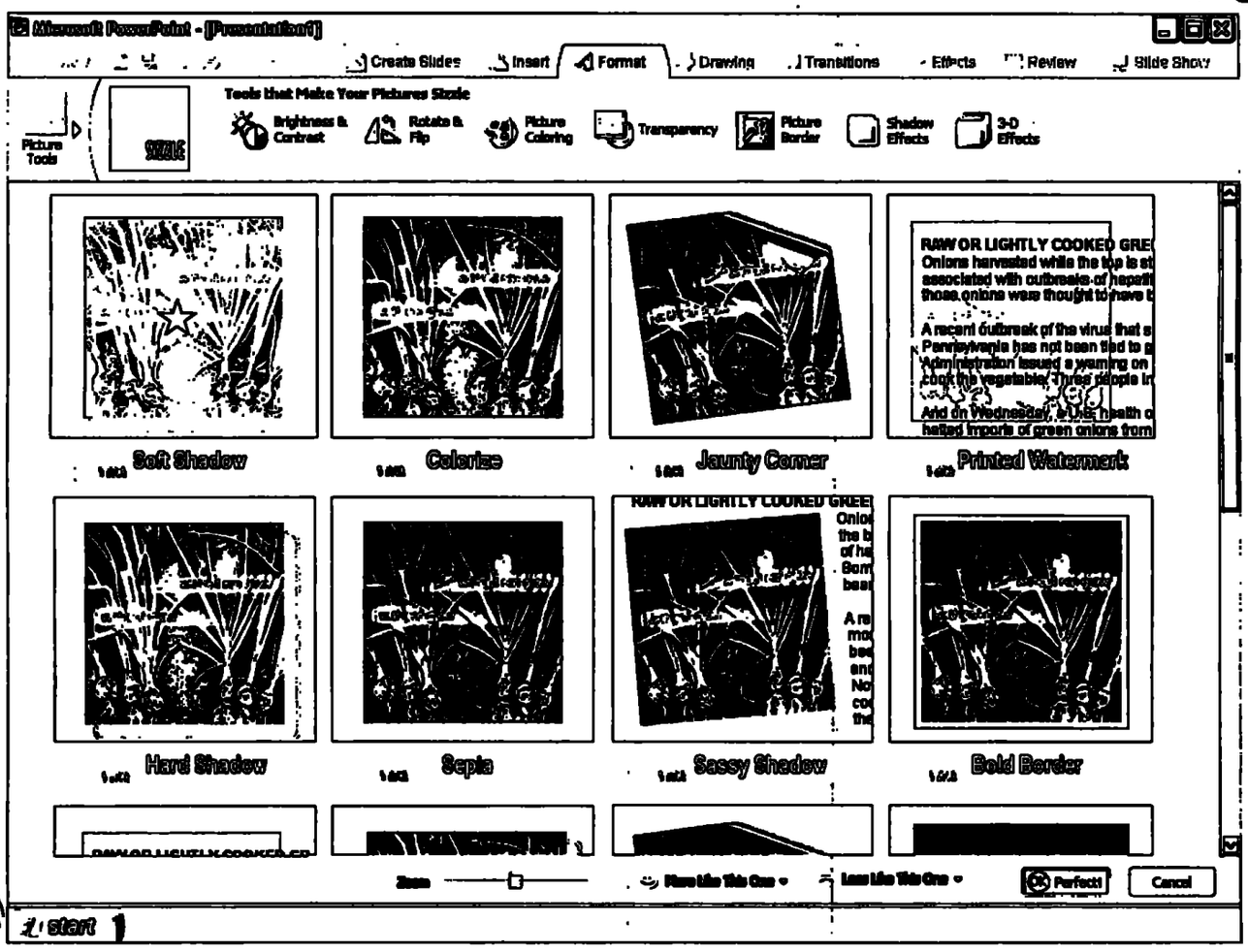
NEW YORK (Reuters) - Until recently, green onions added a dash of flavor and color to soups, salads and other dishes. But now major U.S. restaurant chains are banning the common garnish after it was linked to outbreaks of the hepatitis A virus.

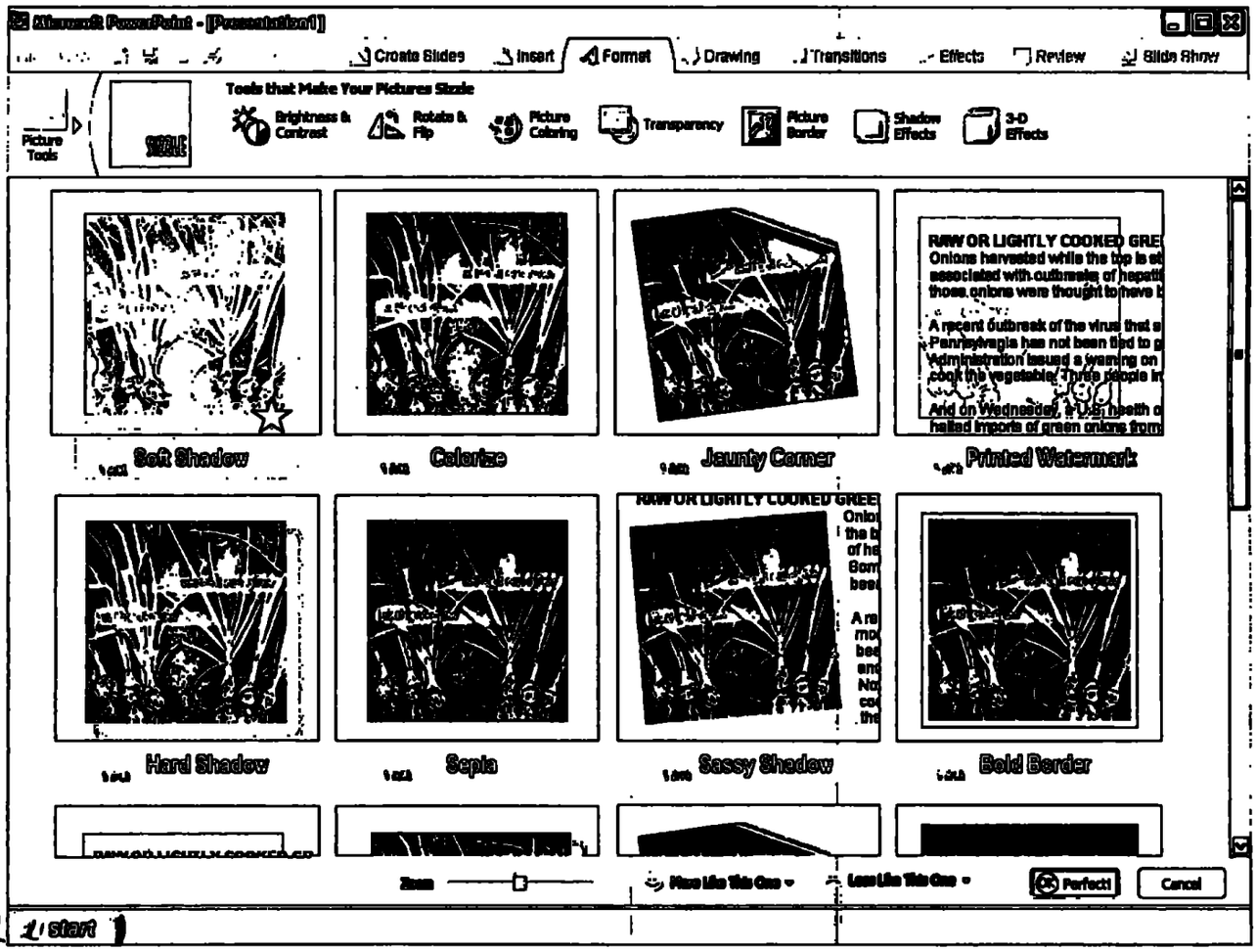


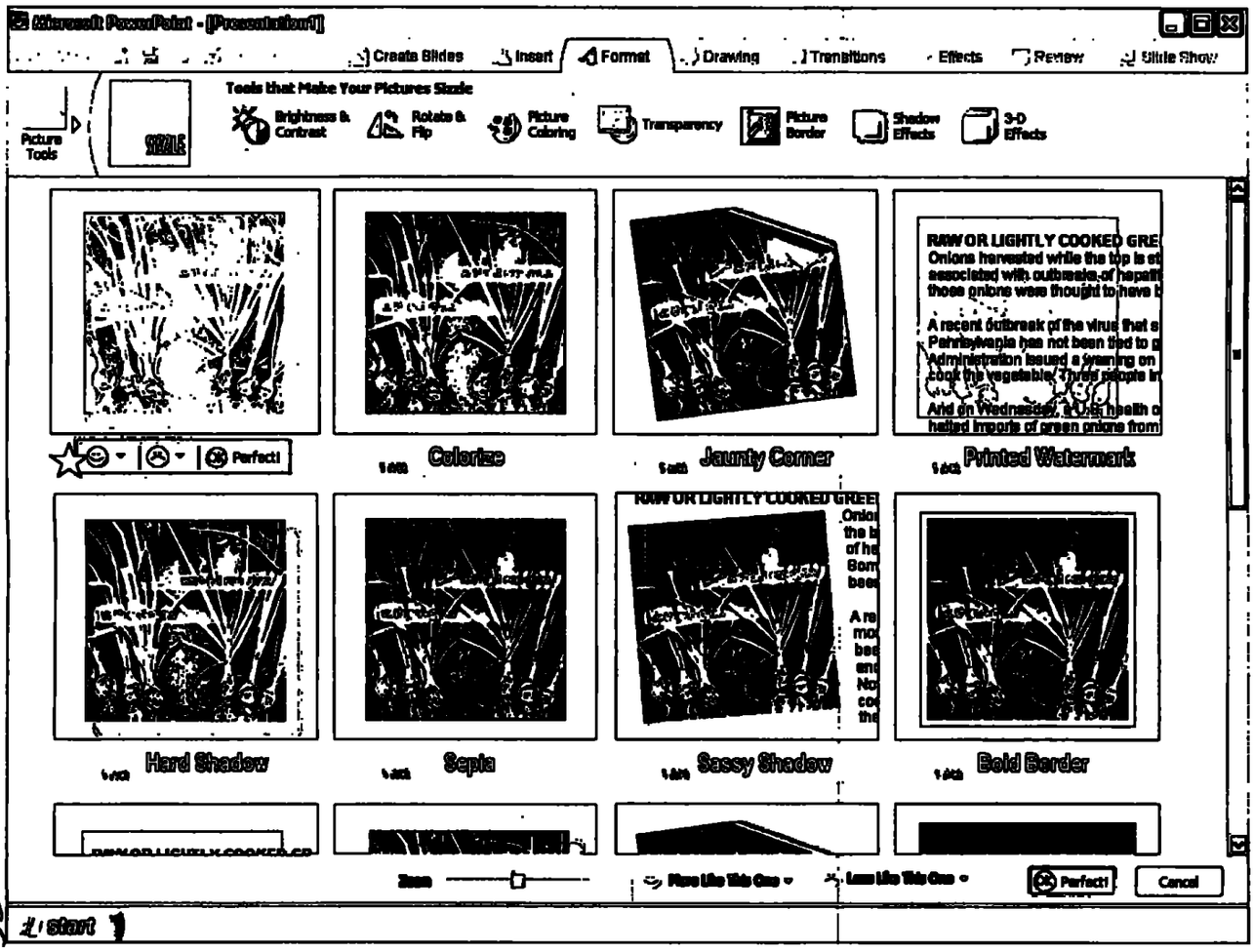
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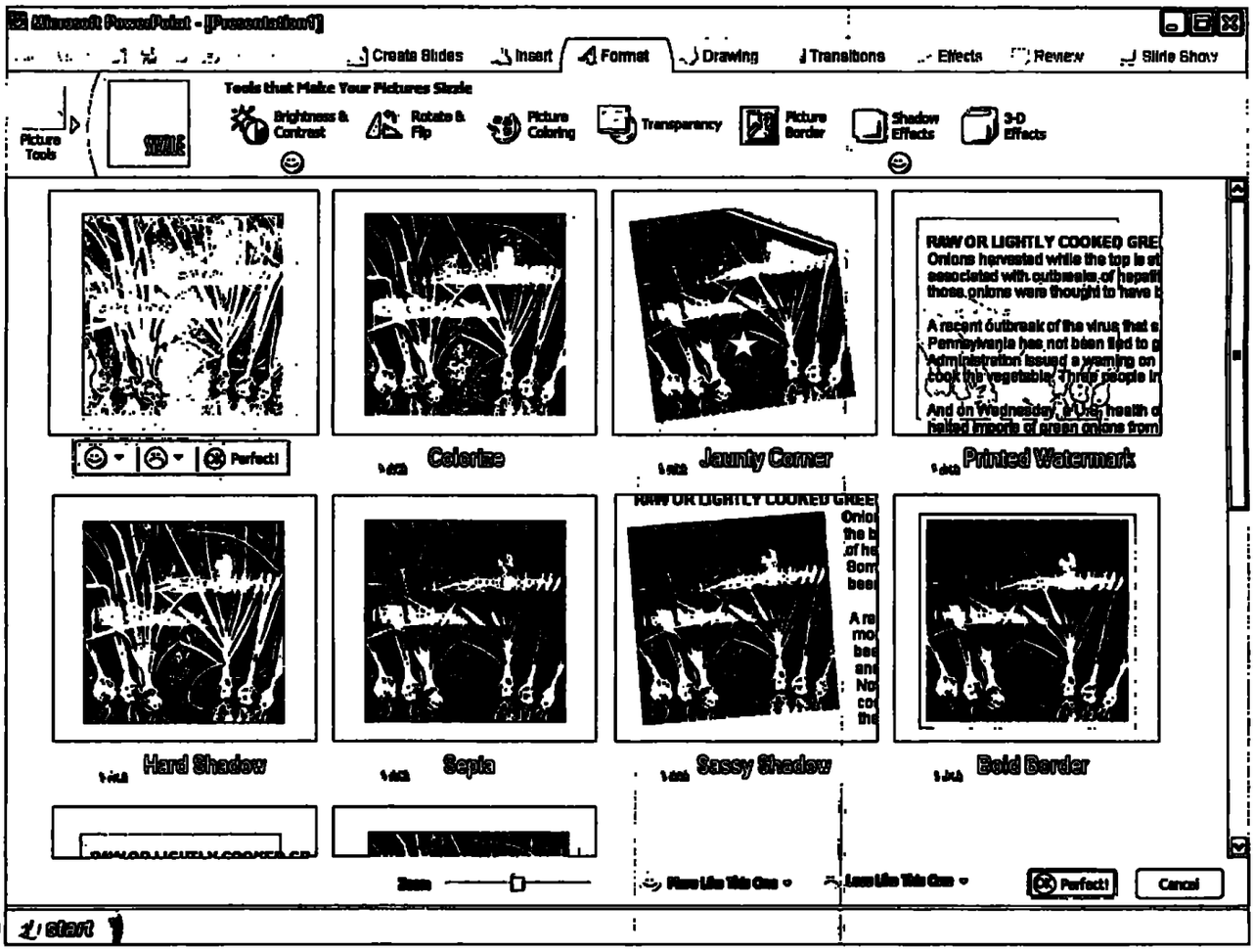
A recent outbreak of the virus that sickened more than 500 people in Pennsylvania has not been tied to green onions, but the U.S. Food and Drug

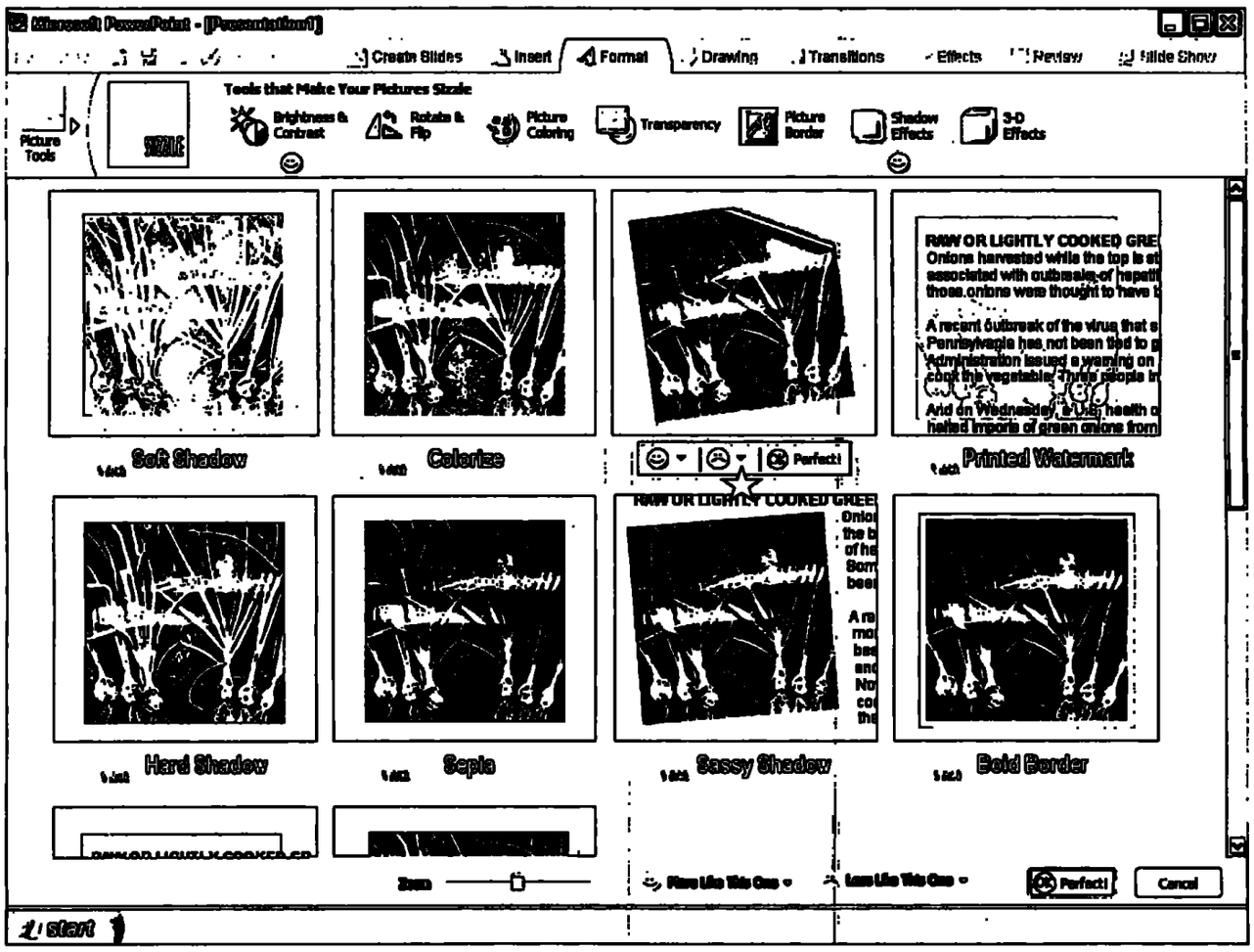
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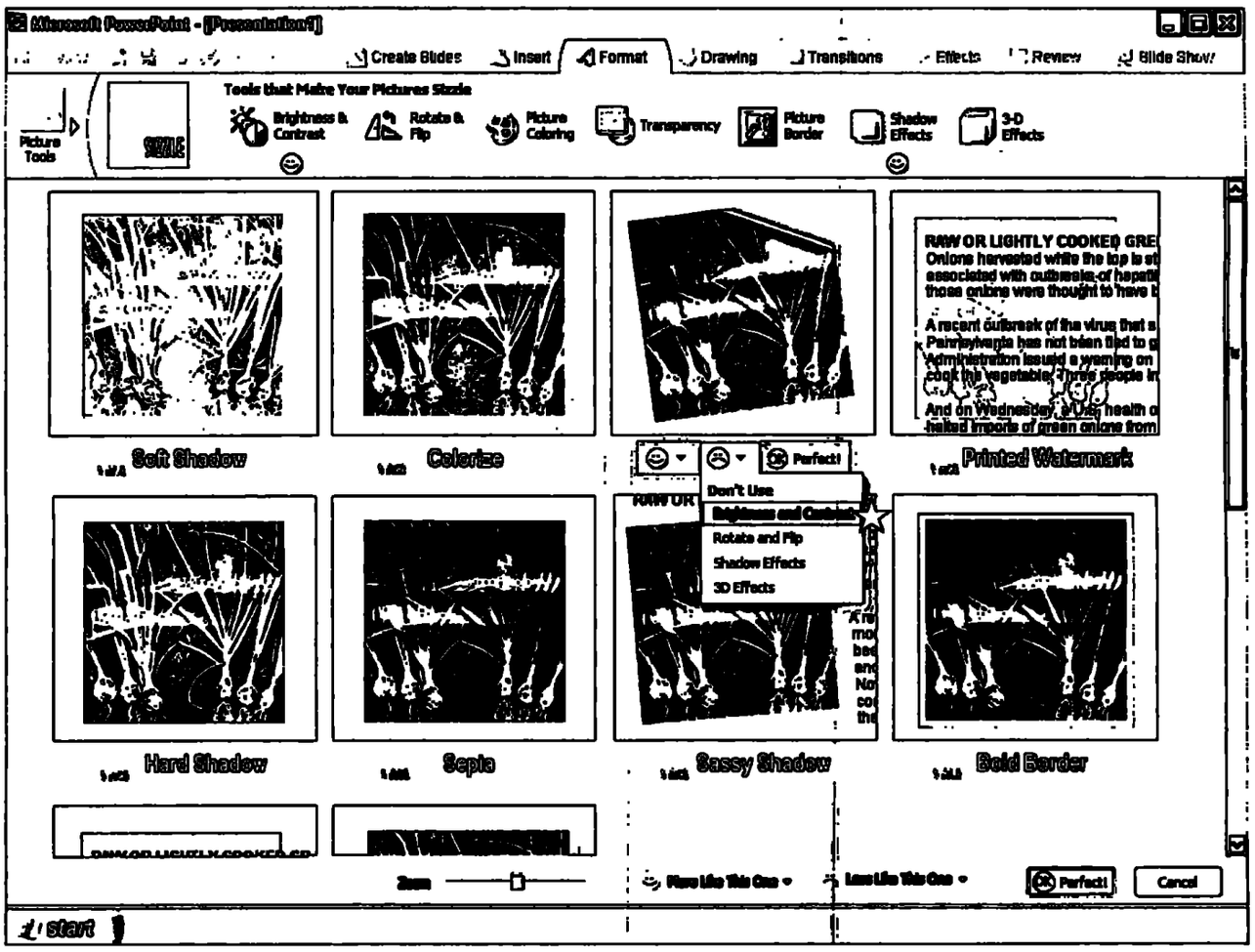

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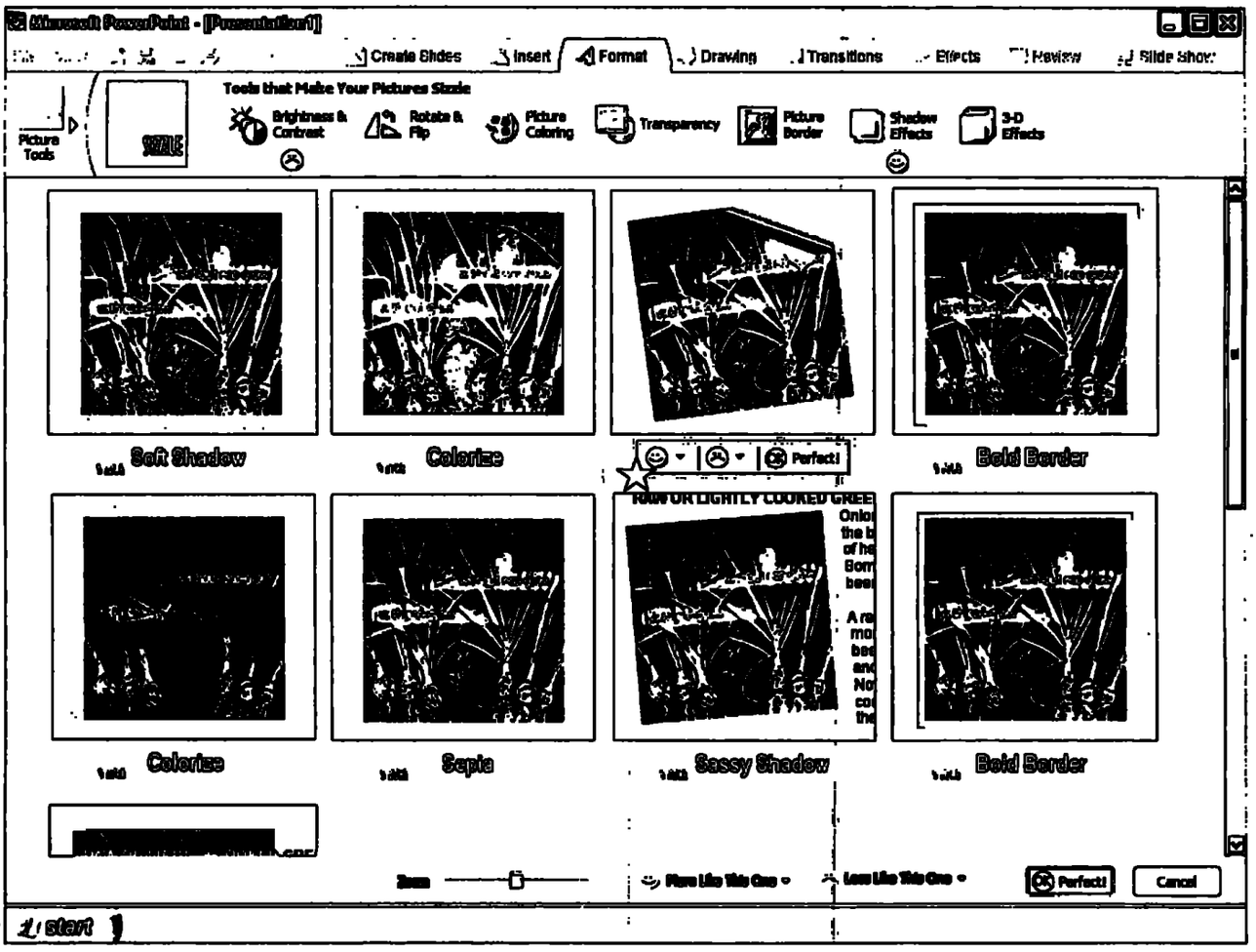

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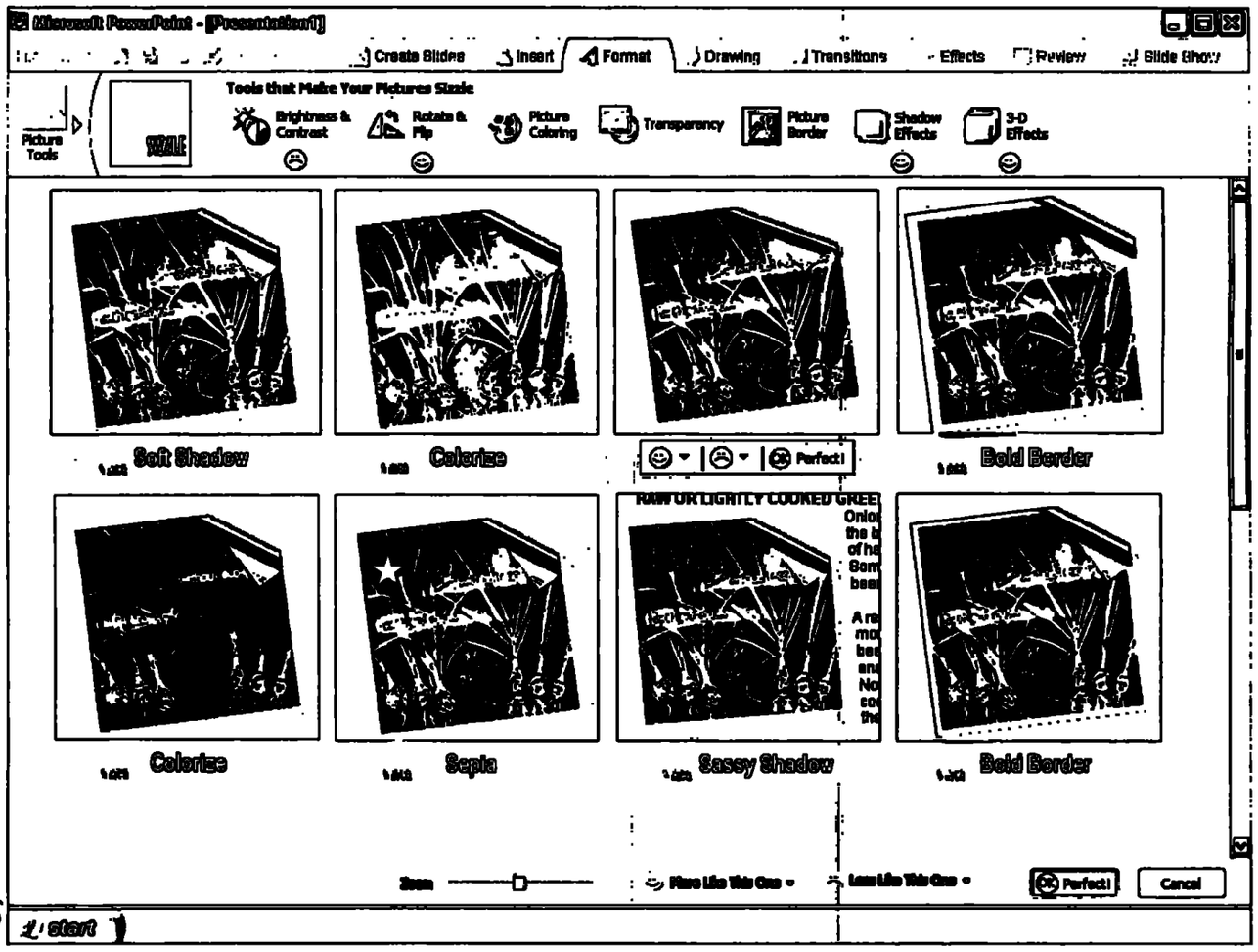

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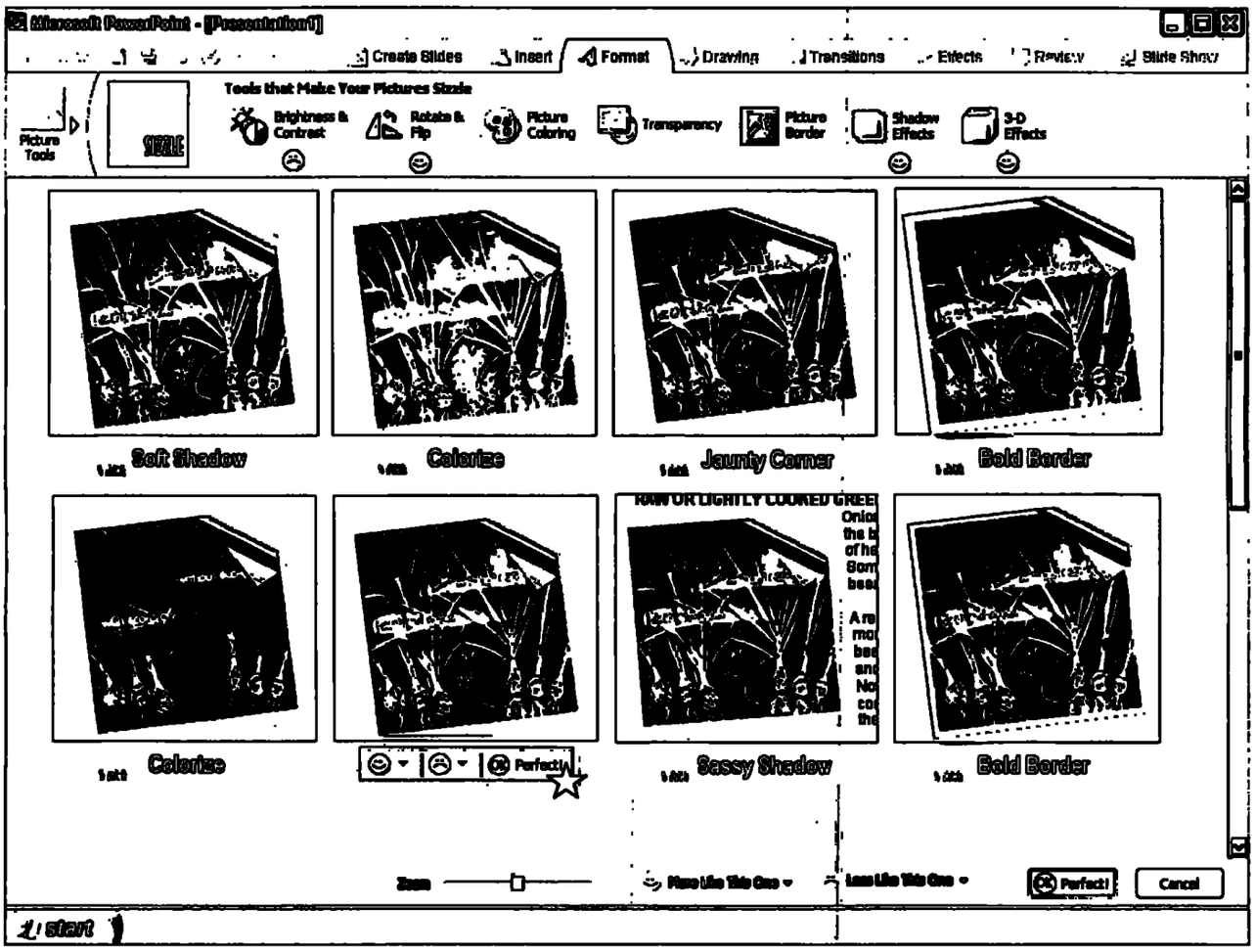

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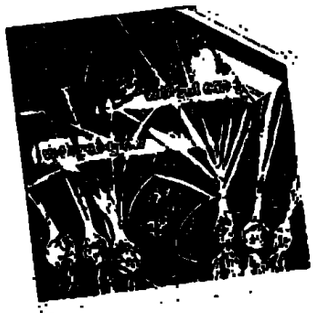
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Green Onions Chopped from Menus on Health Scare

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A recent outbreak of the virus that sickened more than 500 people in Pennsylvania has not been tied to green onions, but the U.S. Food and Drug

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Green Onions Chopped from Menus on Health Scare

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Until recently, green onions added a dash of flavor and color to soups, salads and other dishes. But now major U.S. restaurant chains are banning the common garnish after it was linked to outbreaks of the hepatitis A virus.



RAW OR LIGHTLY COOKED GREEN ONIONS
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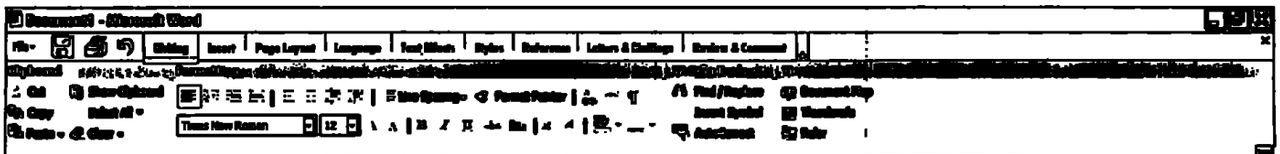
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EXPERIENCIAS INMERSIVAS

VERSION DE INMERSION UN (CUADRO)



Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its westward meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

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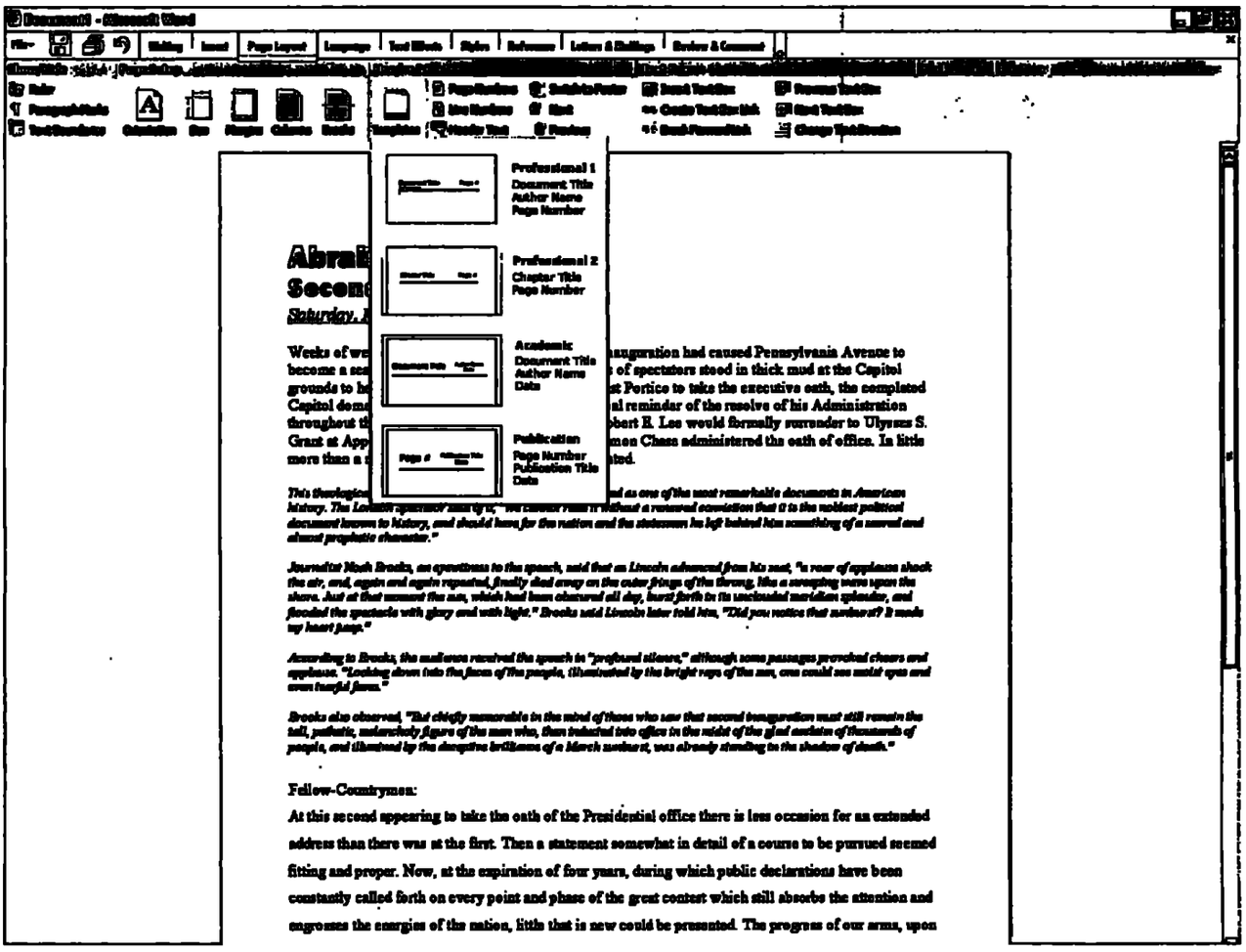
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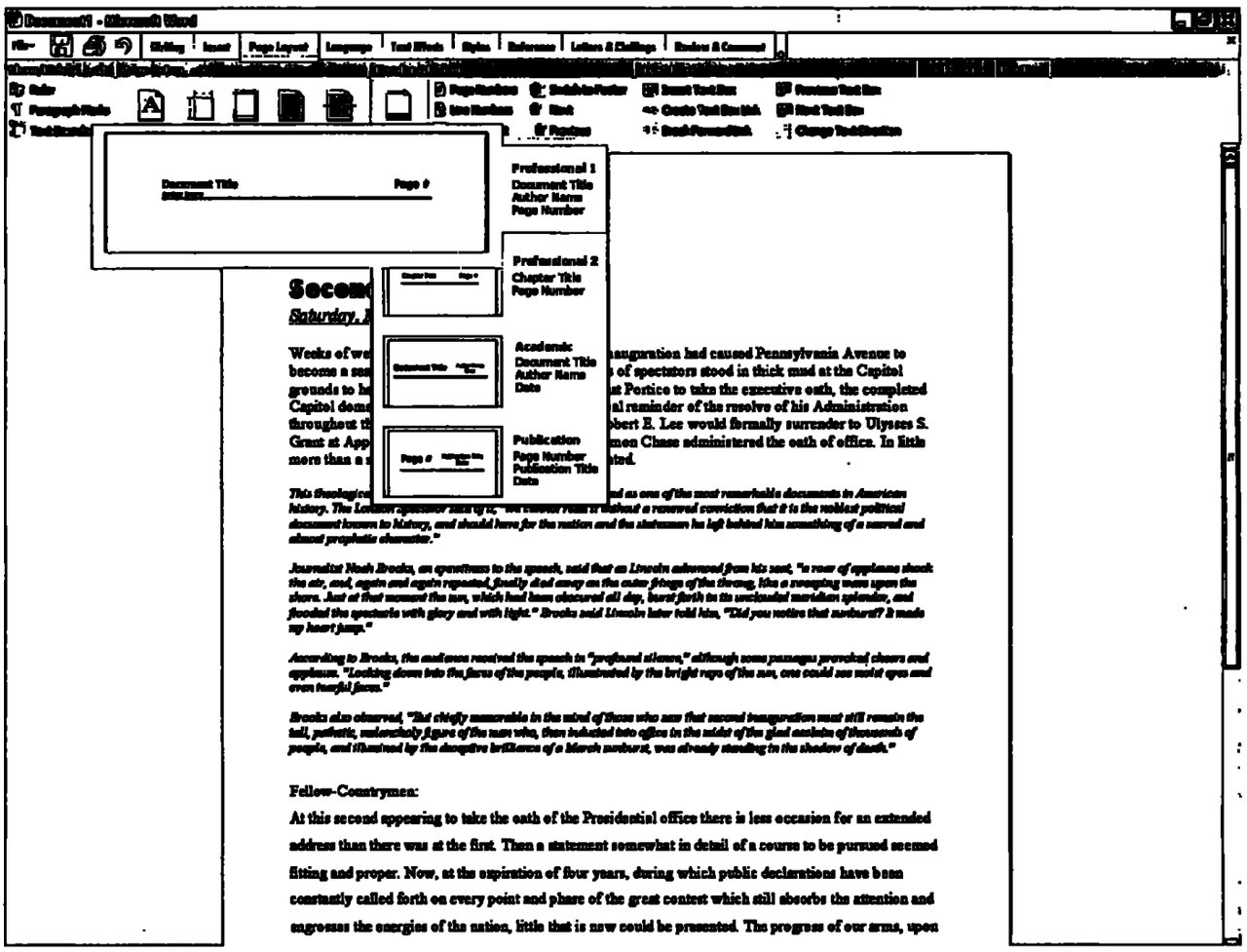
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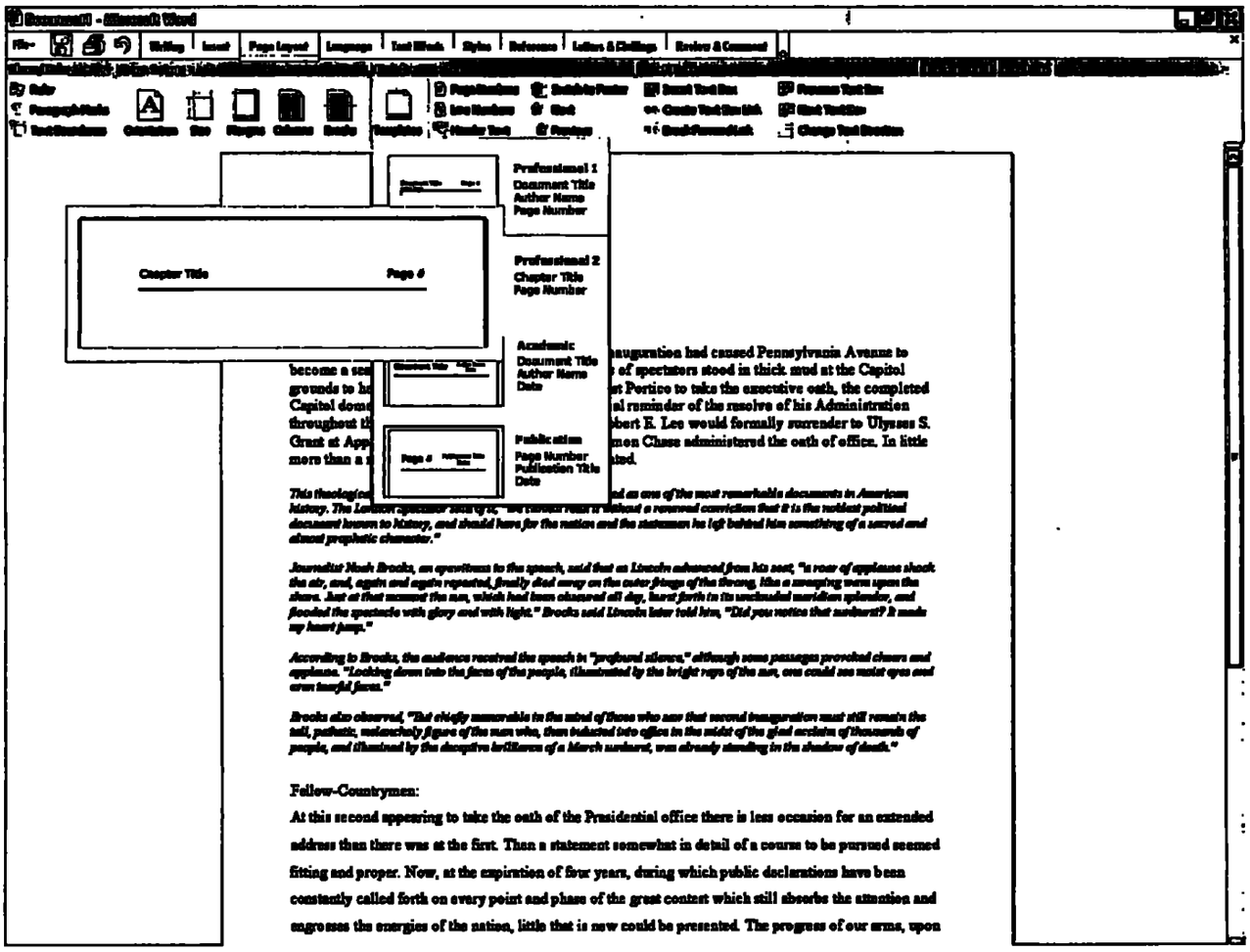
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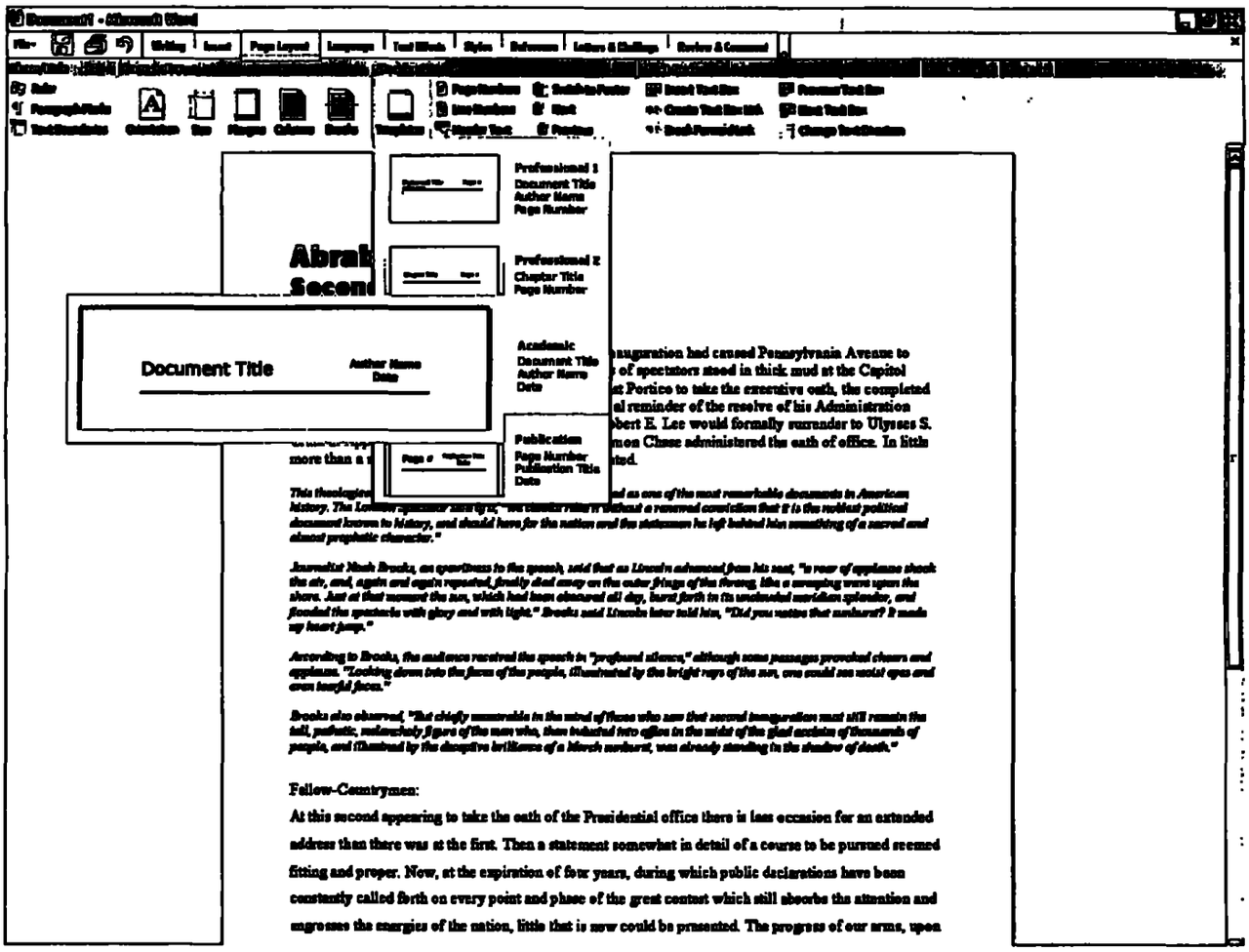
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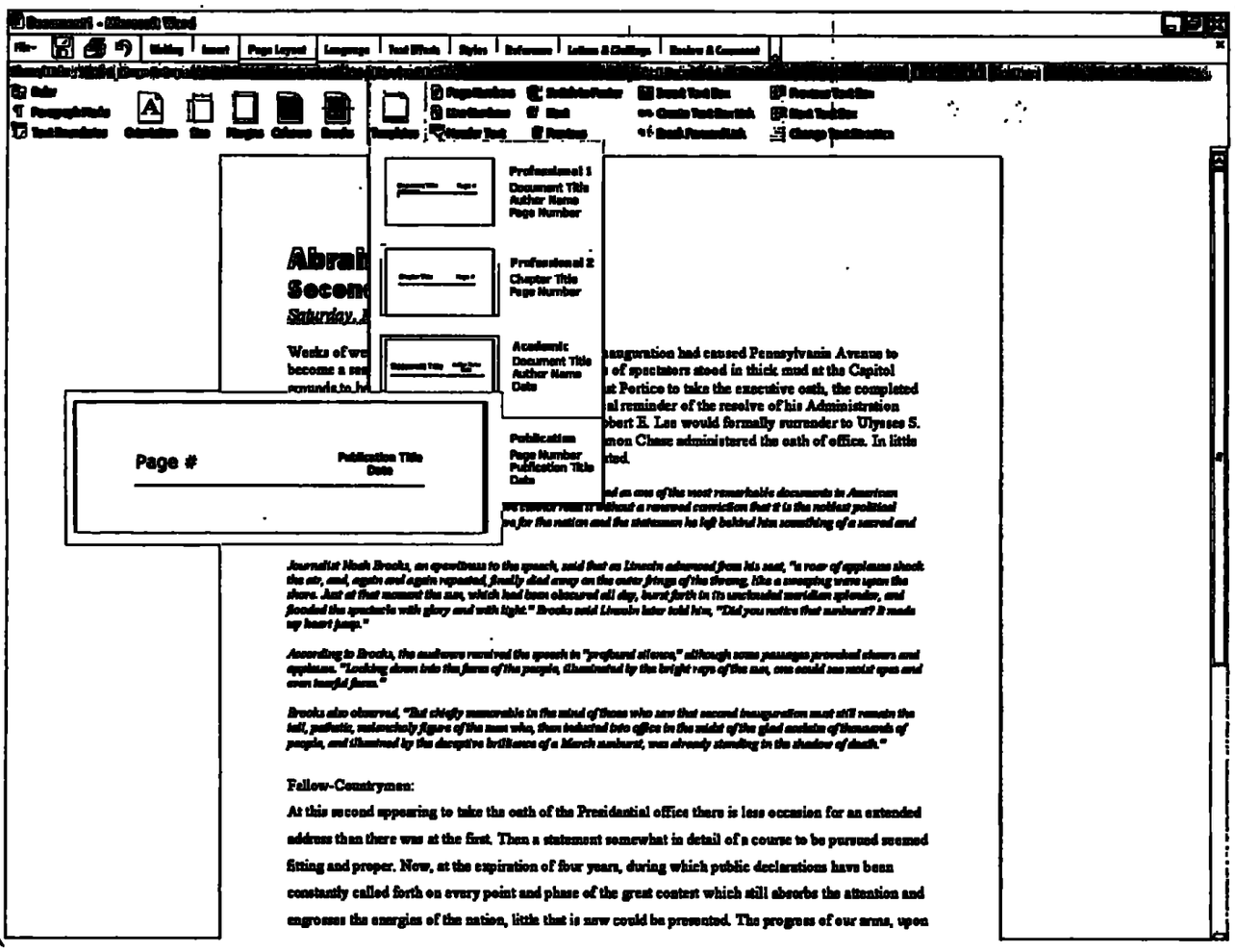
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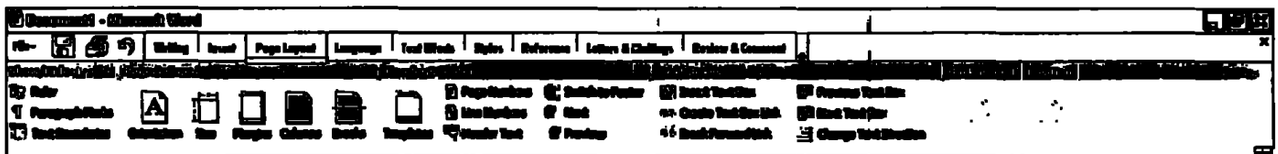
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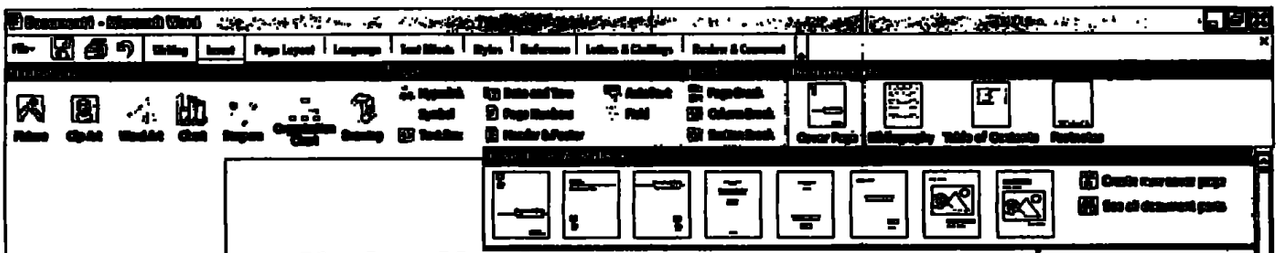
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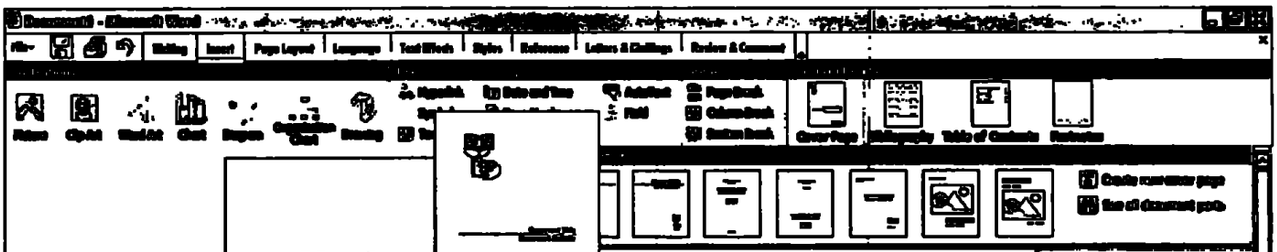
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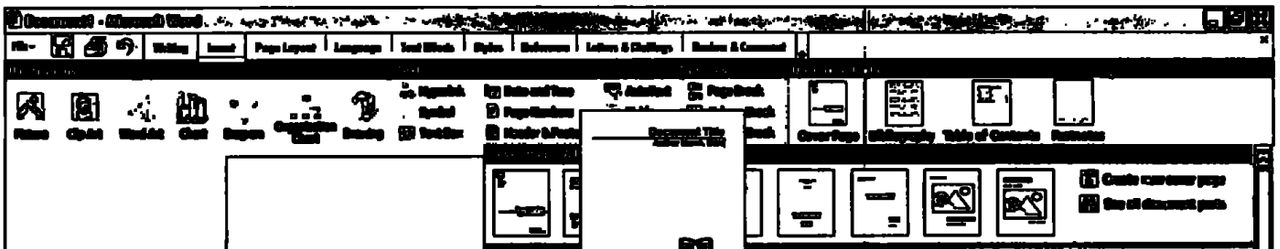
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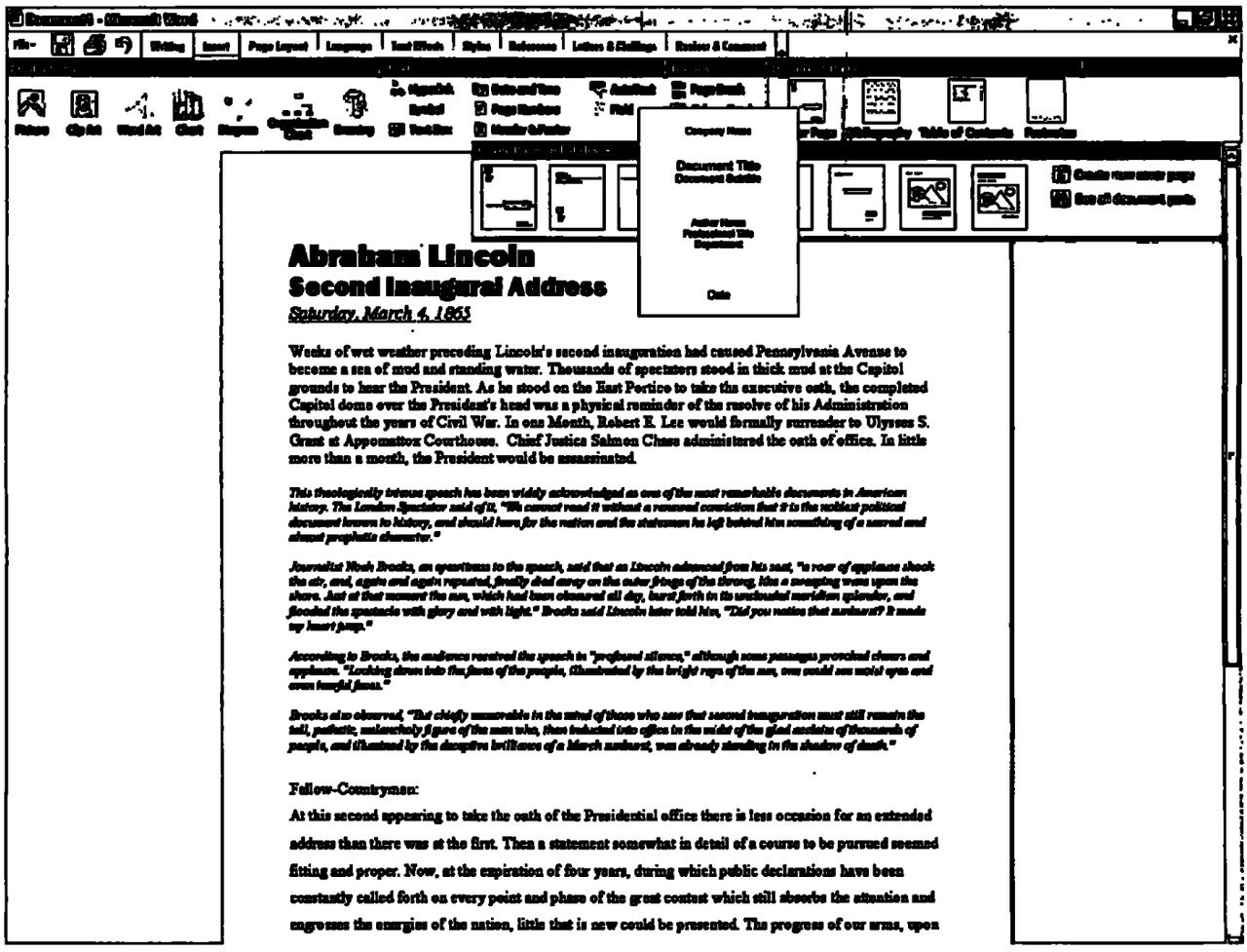
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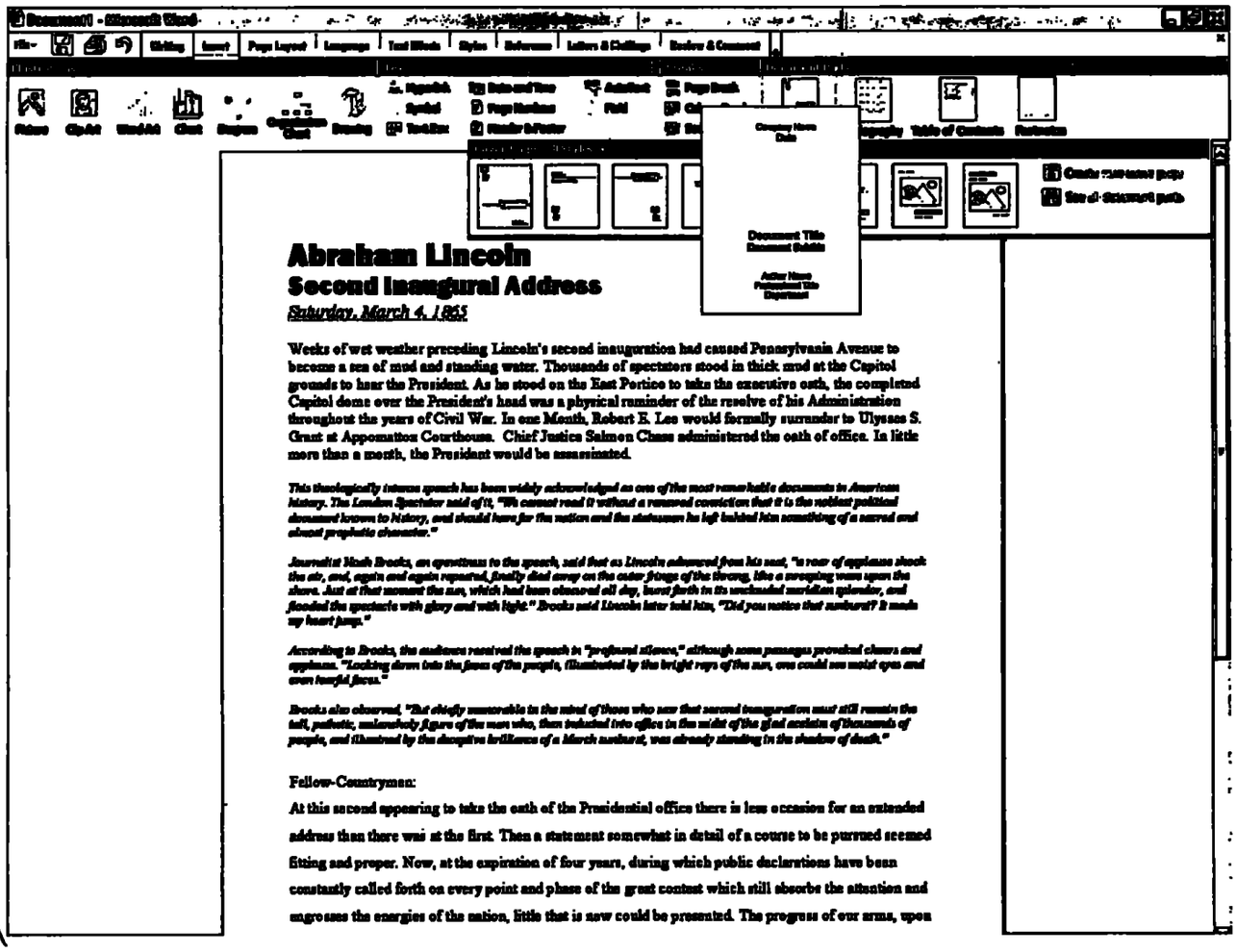
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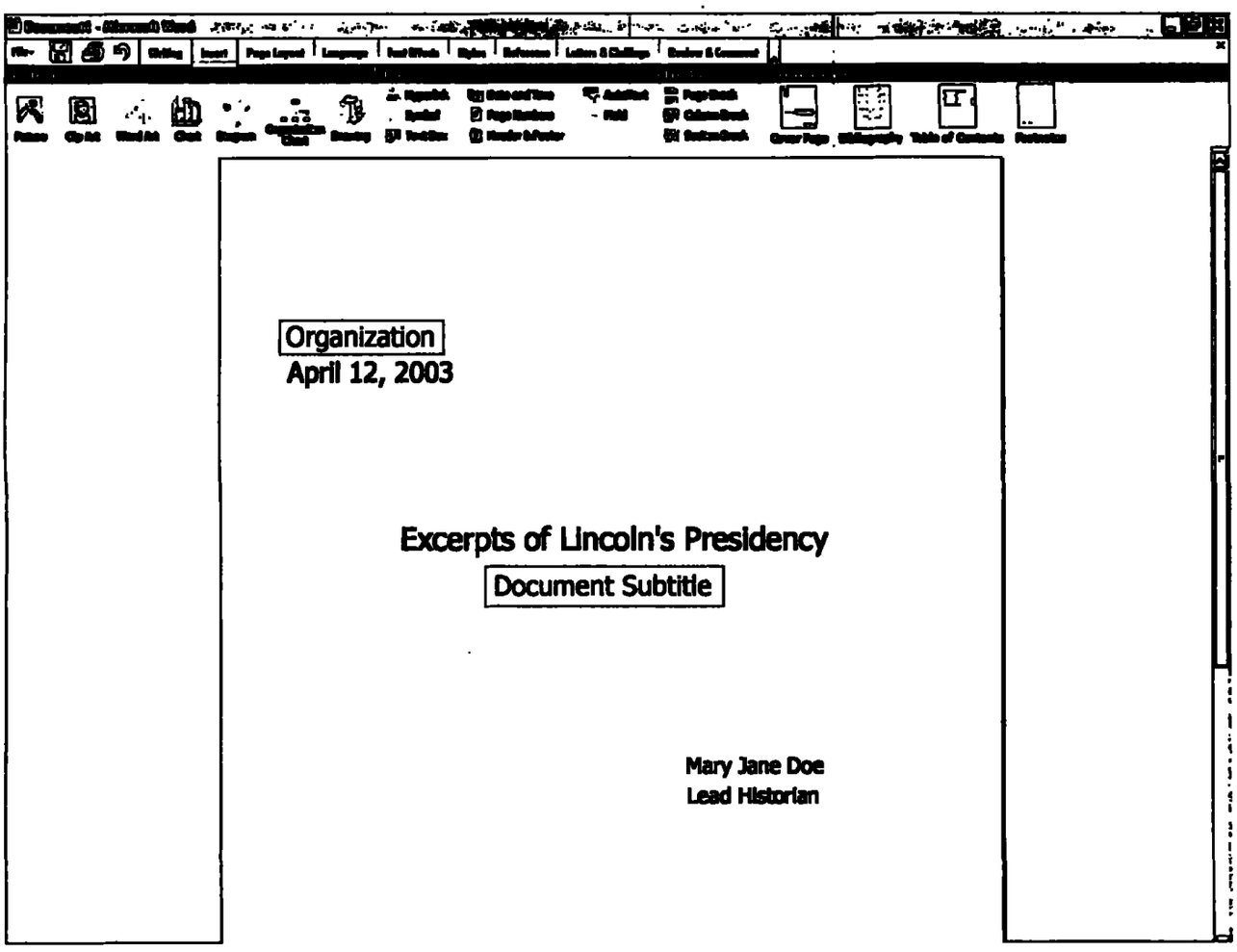
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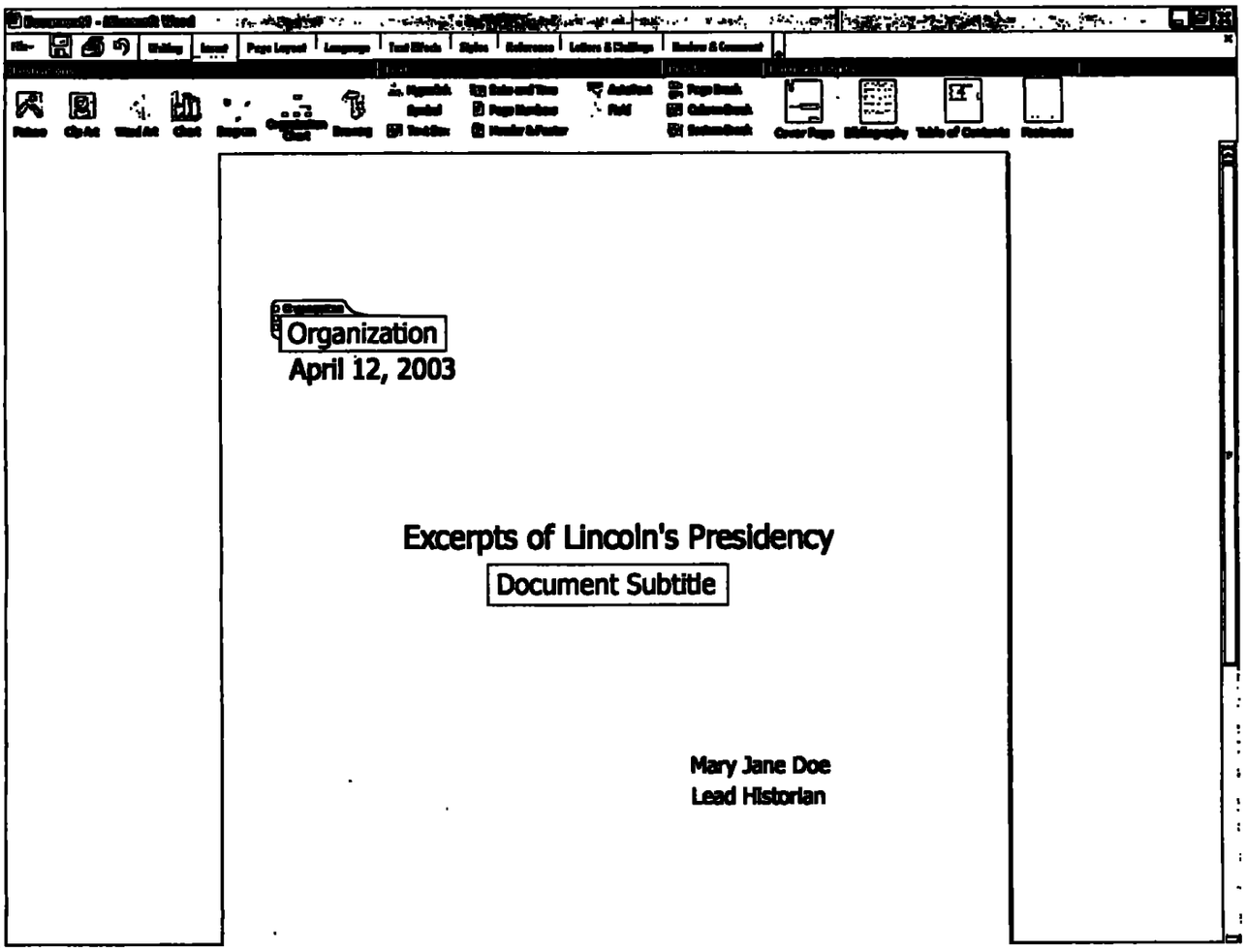


Organization
April 12, 2003

Excerpts of Lincoln's Presidency

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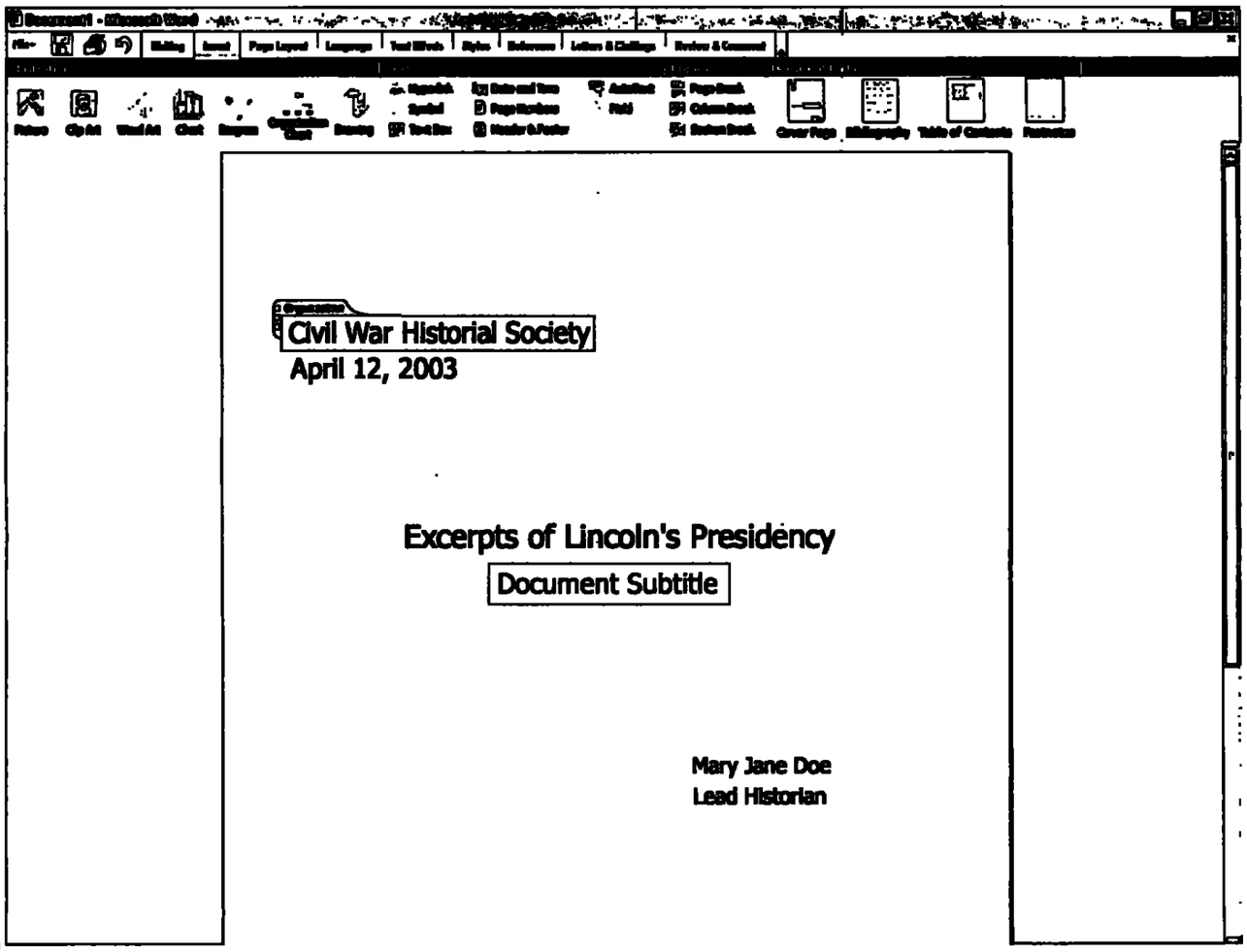
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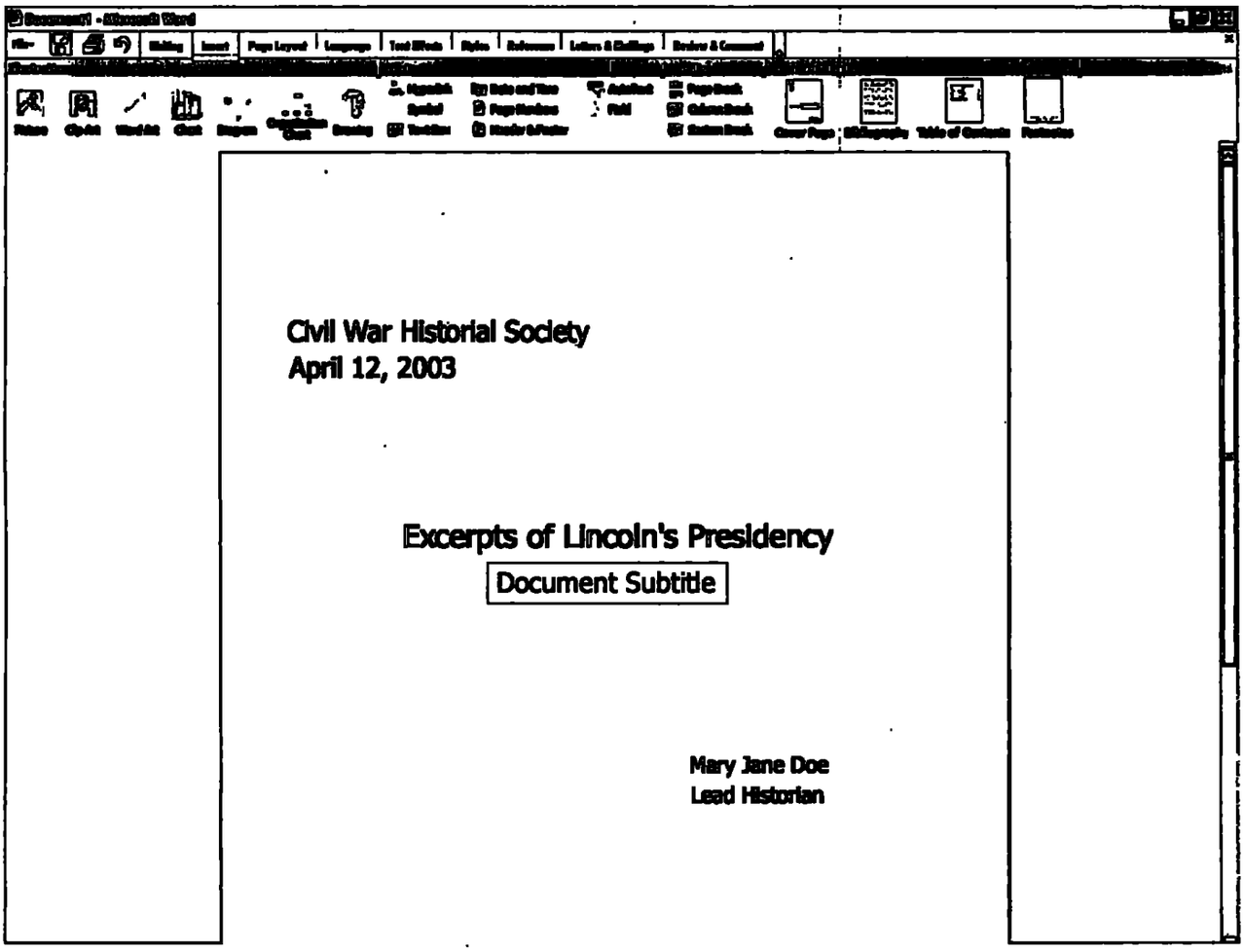


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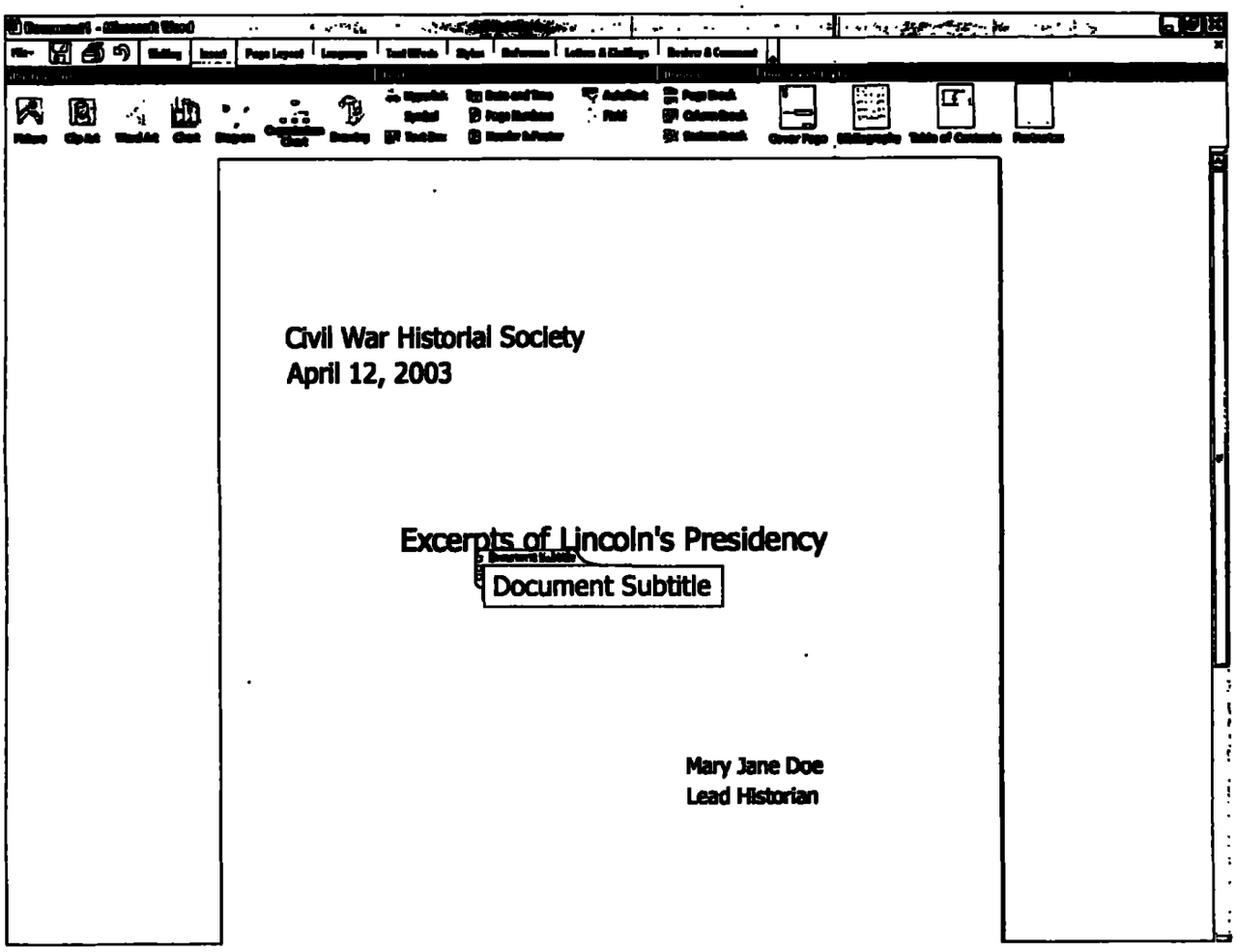


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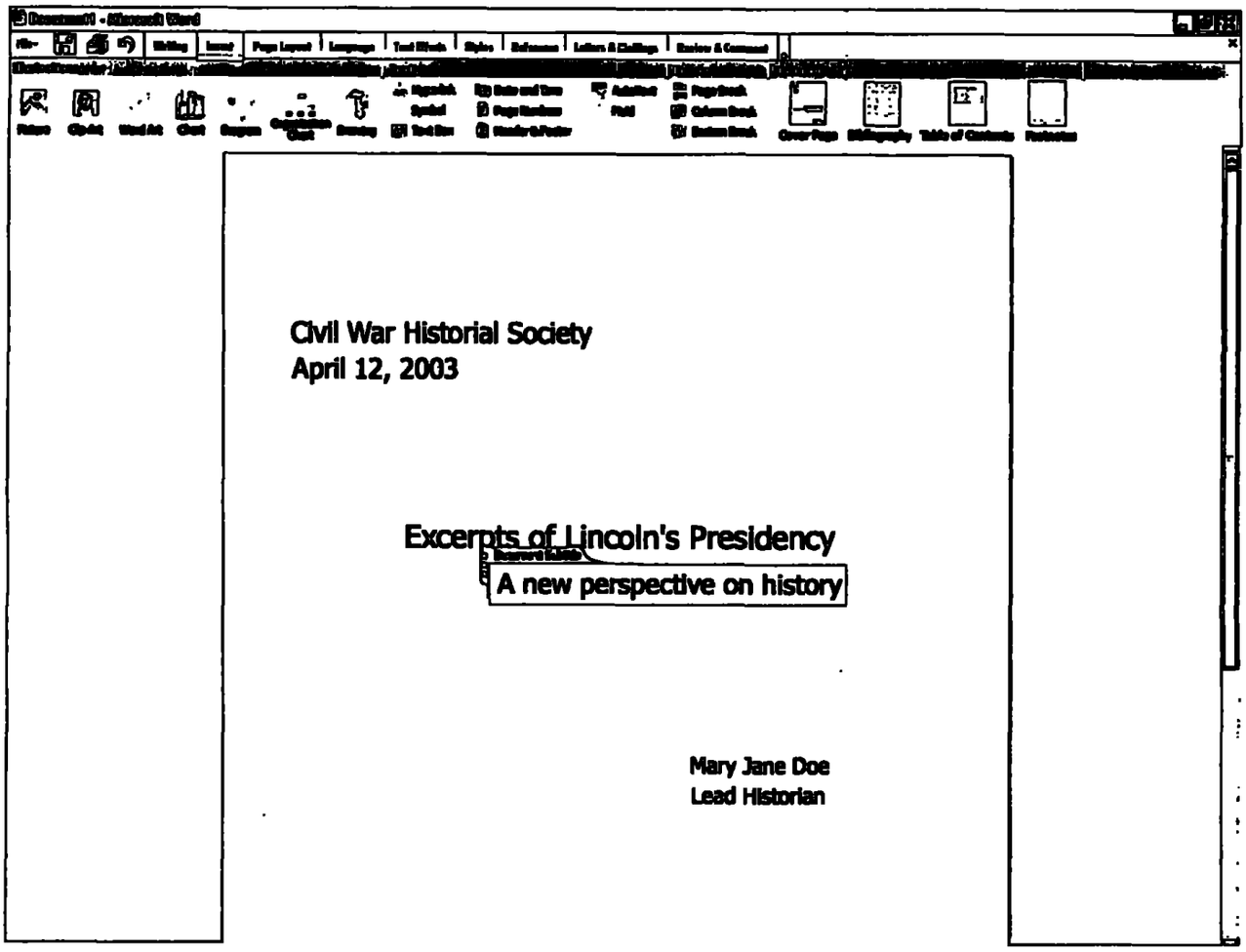
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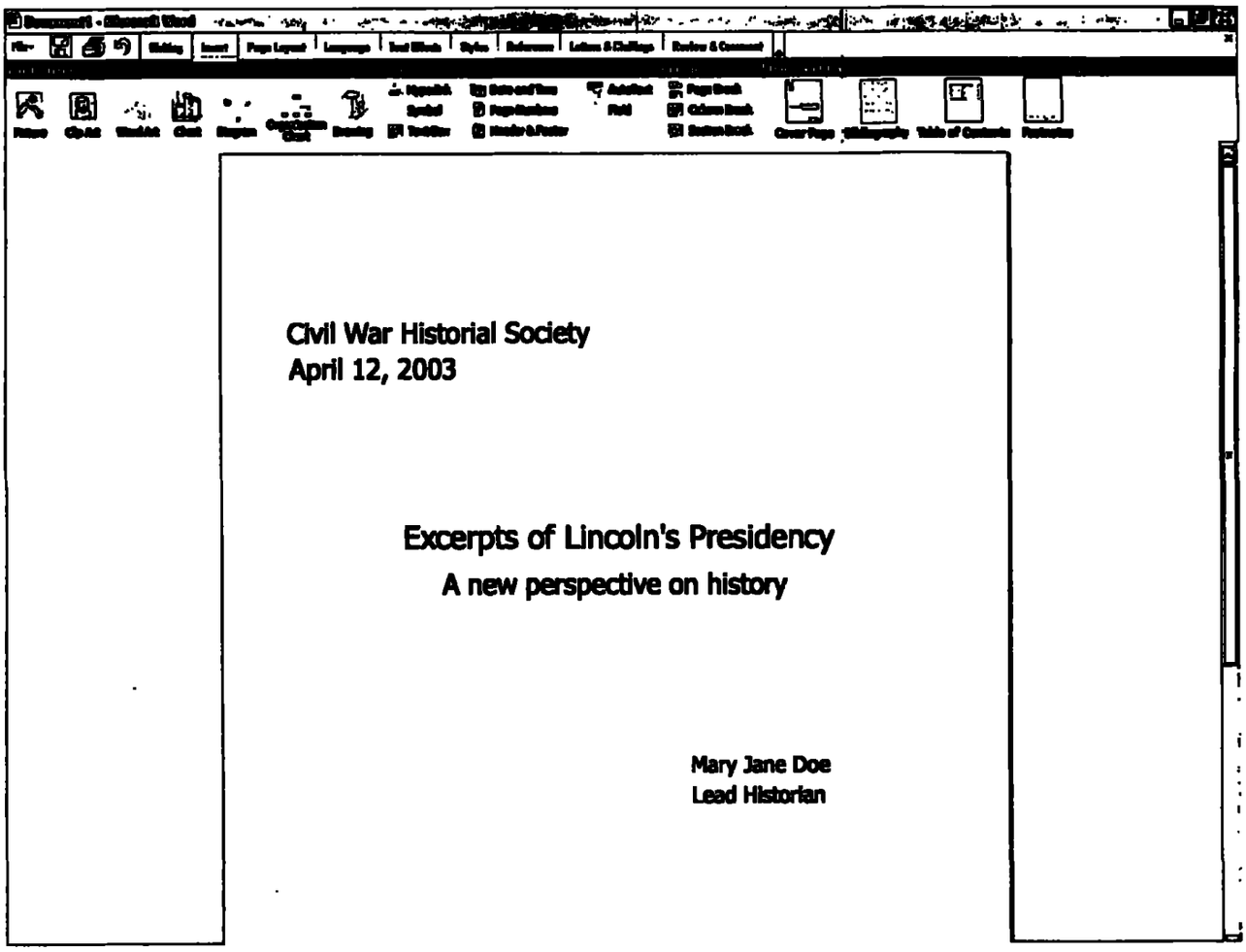


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A new perspective on history

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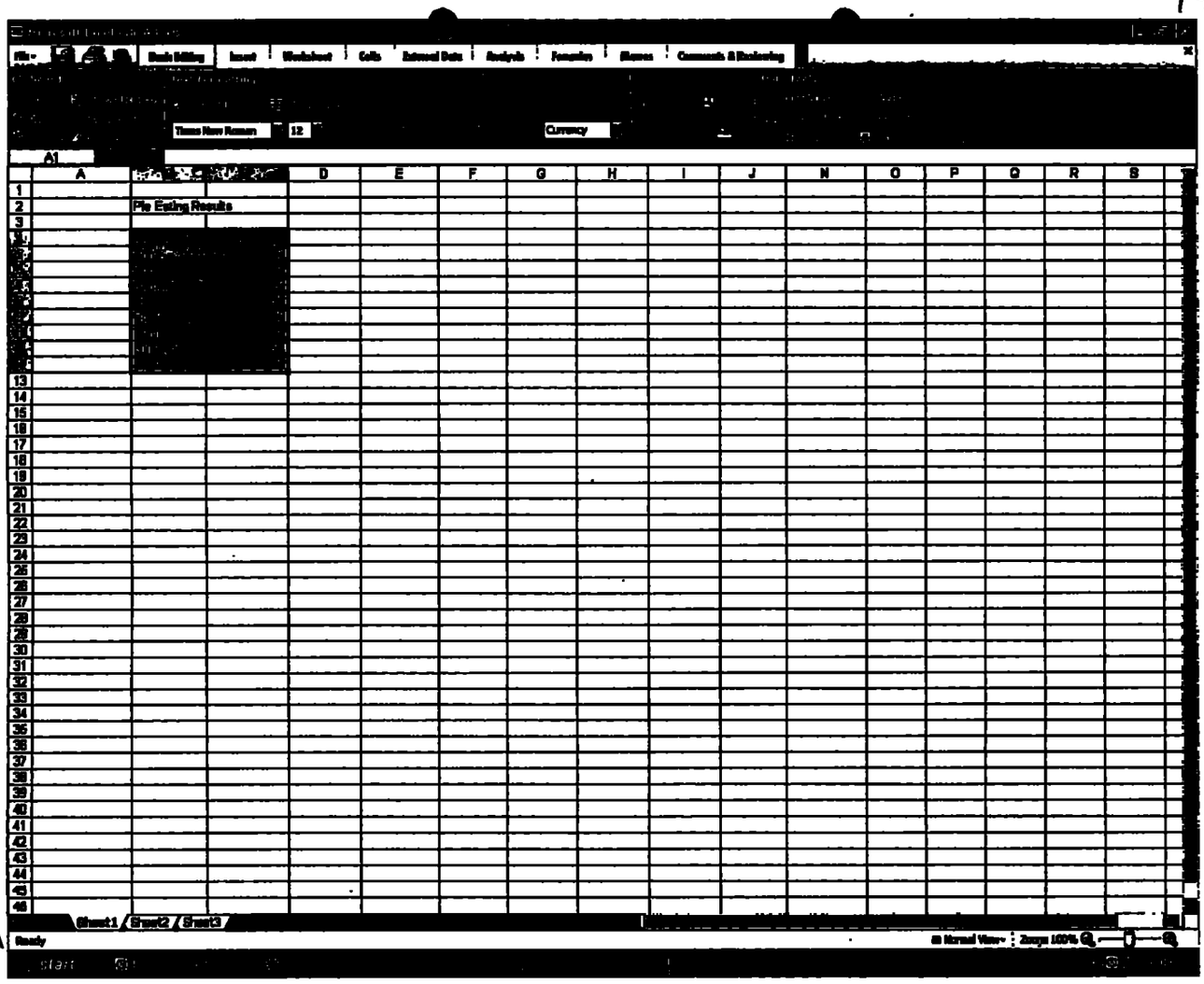
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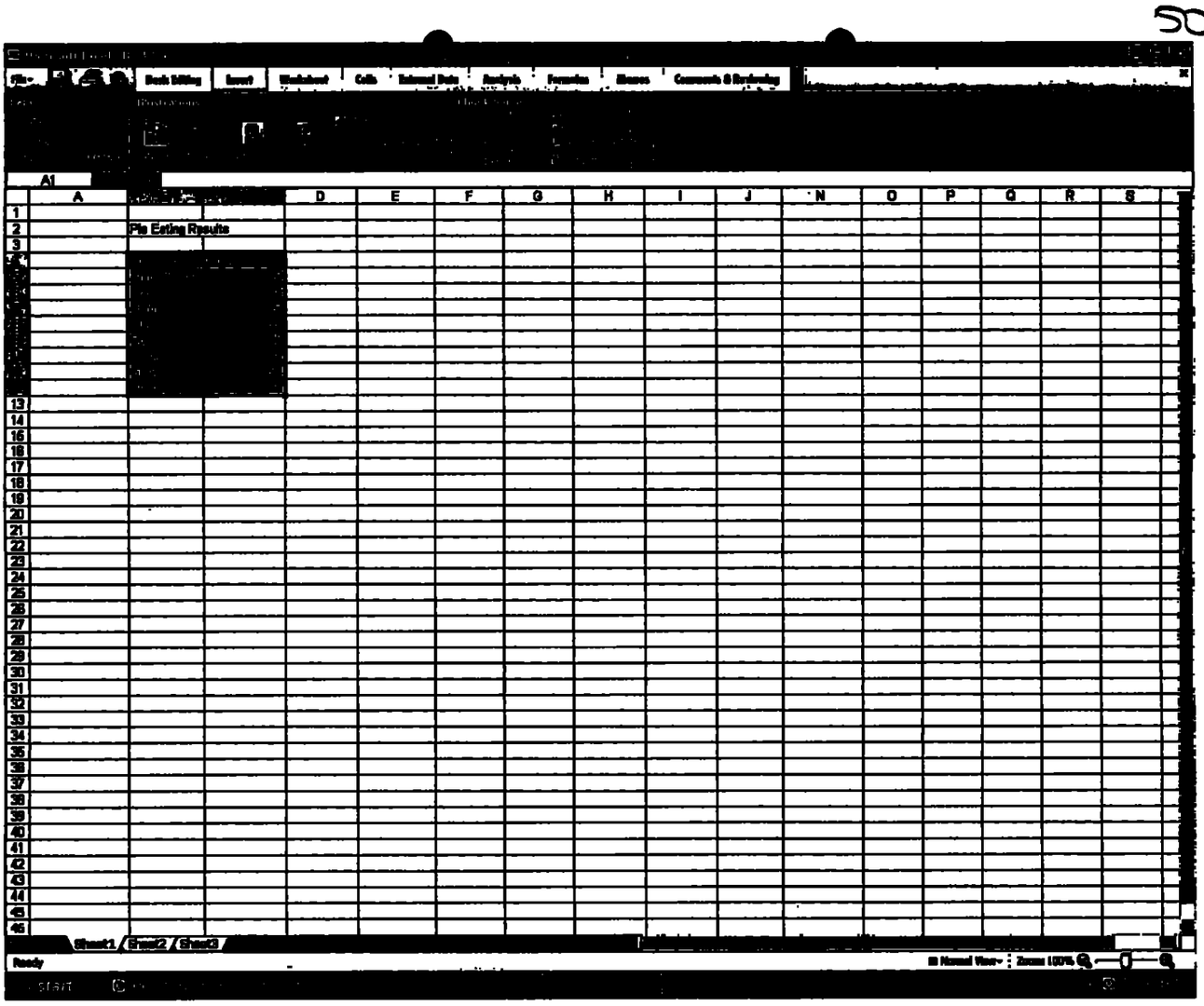
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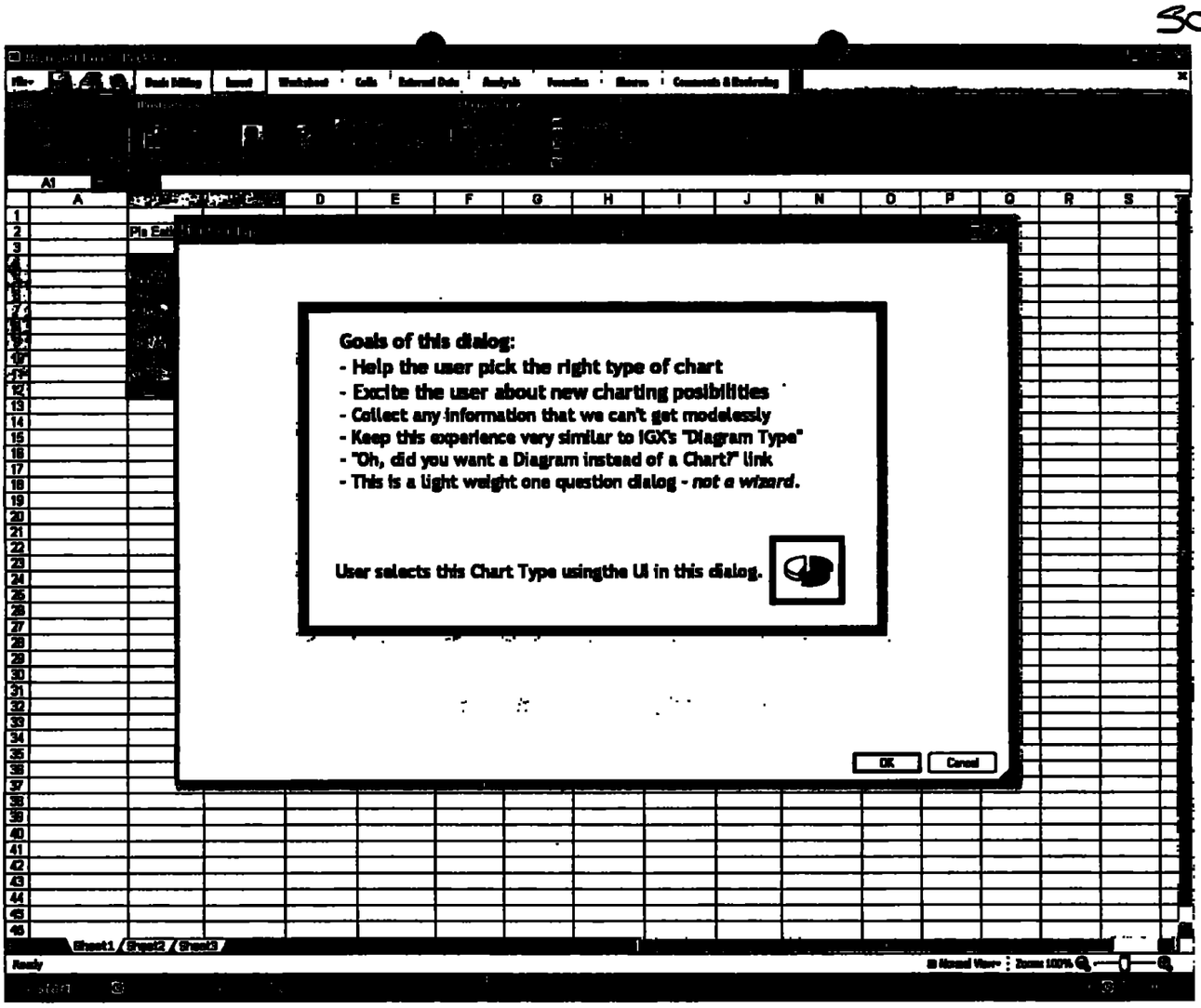


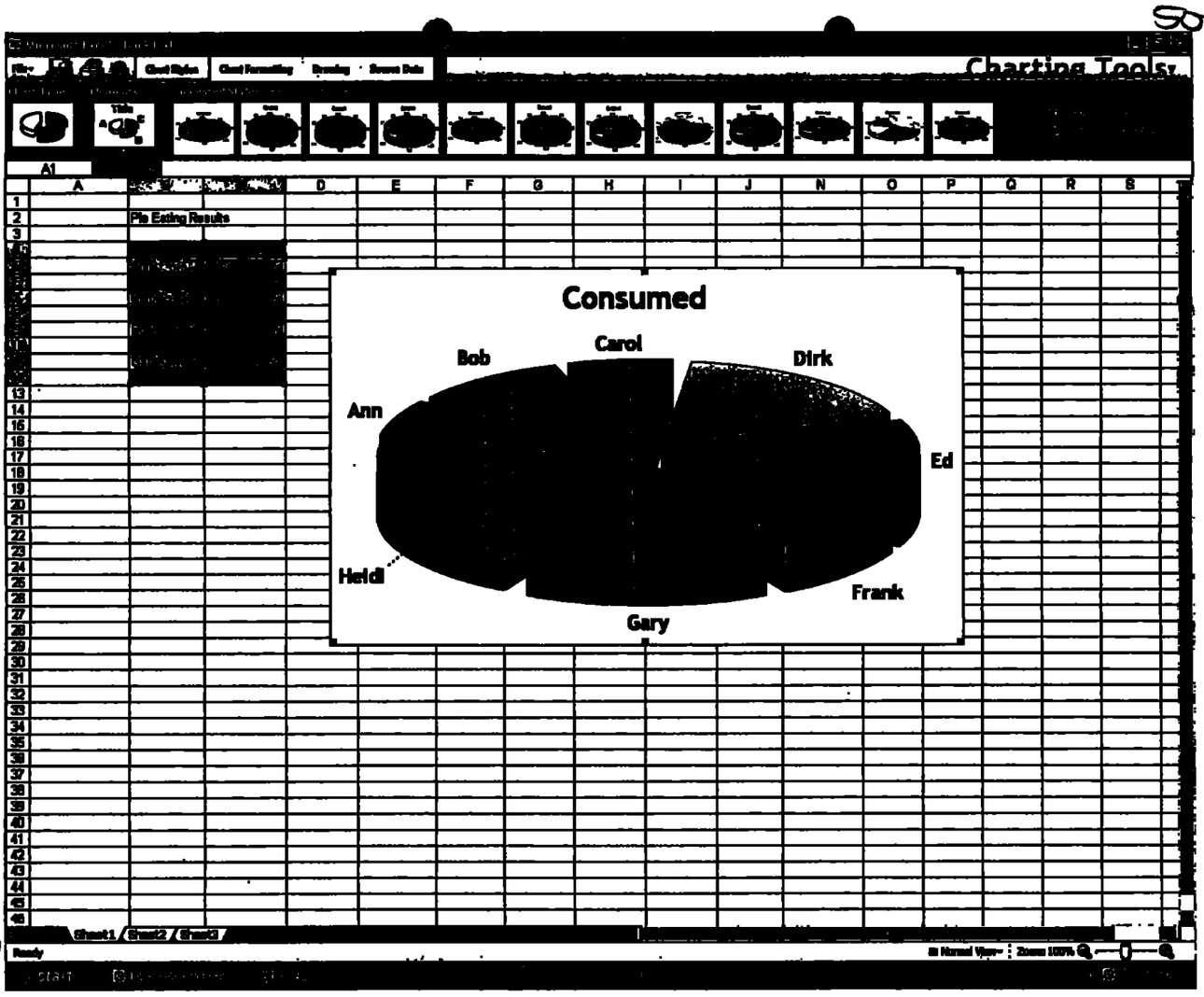
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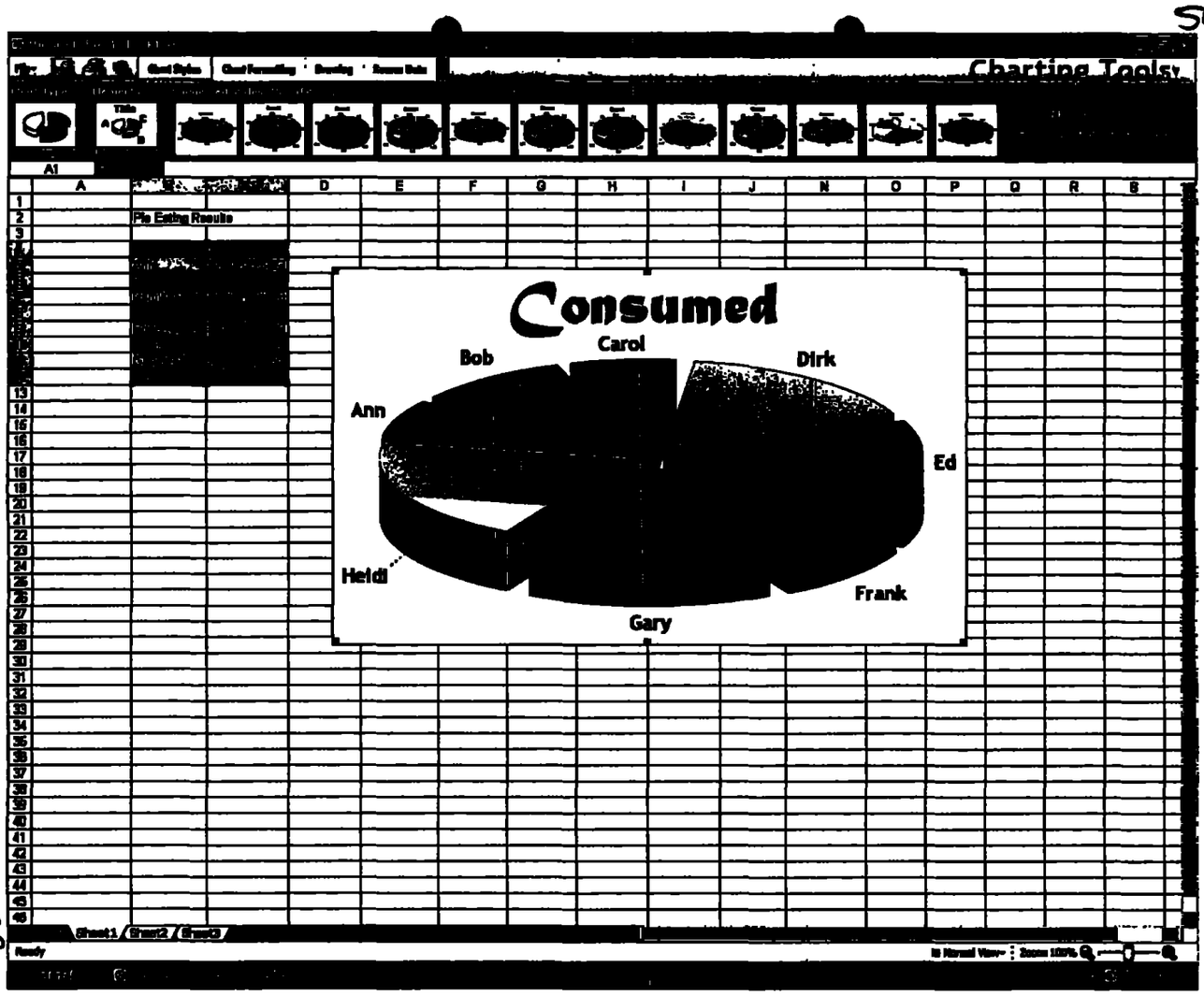
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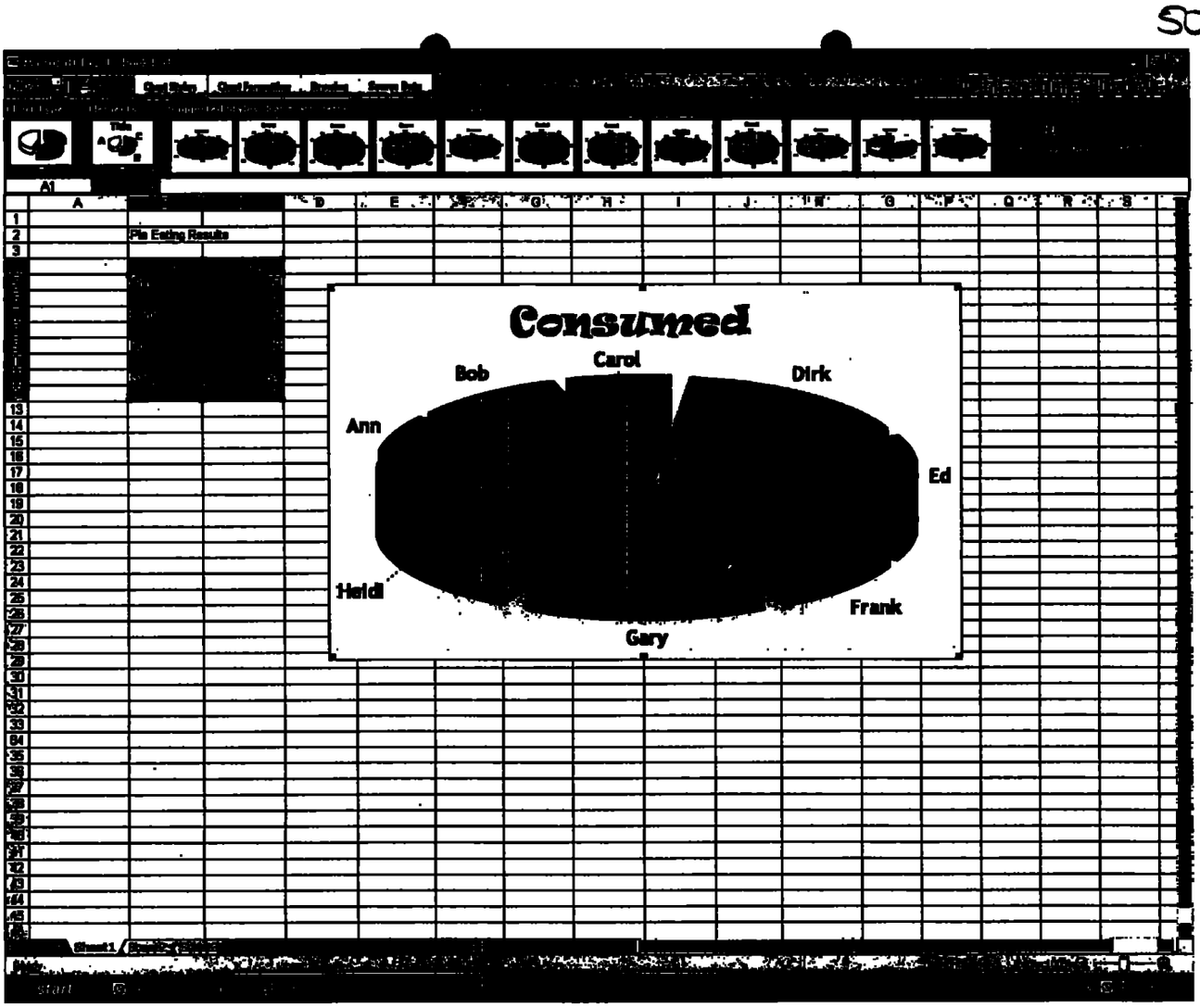


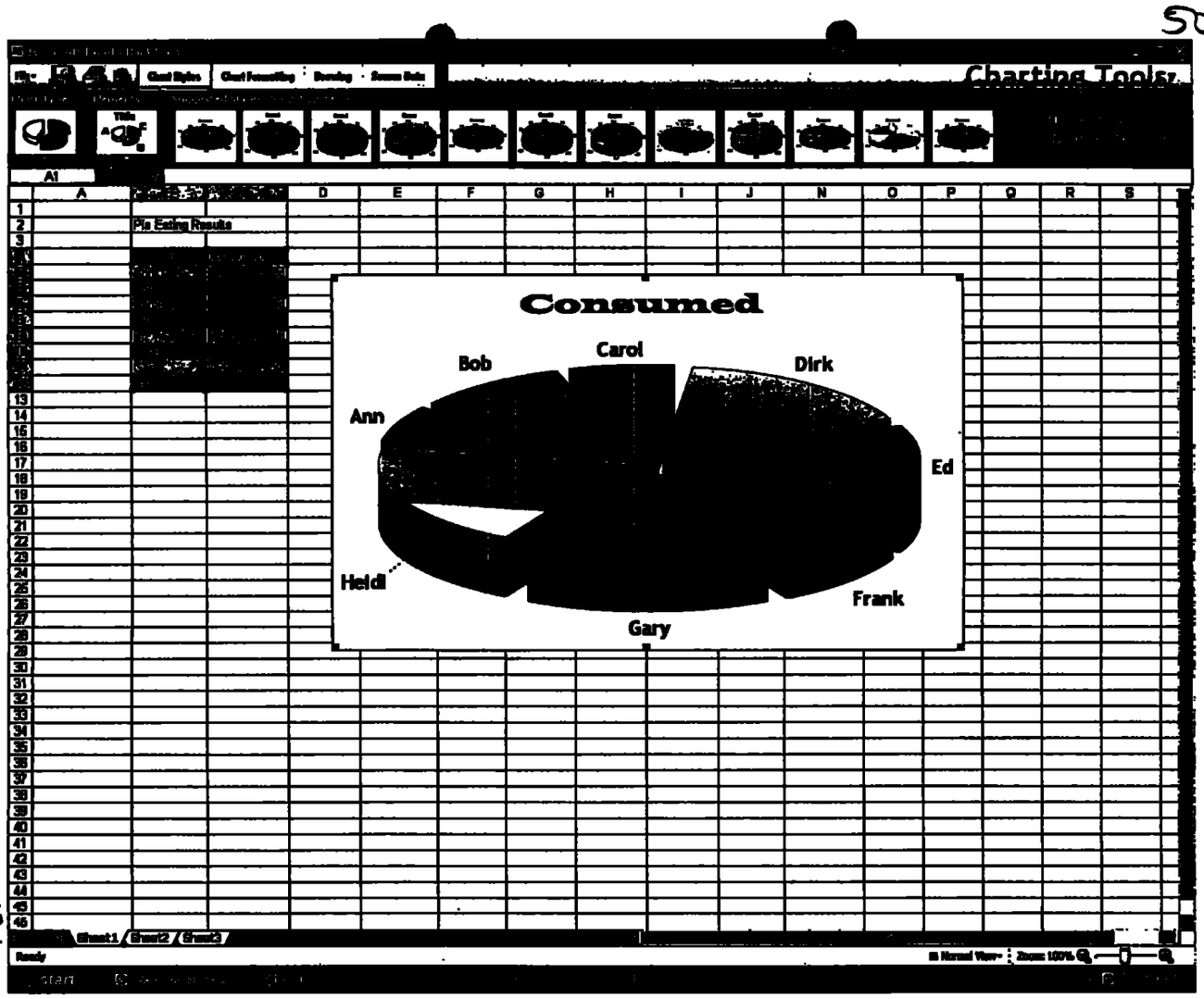
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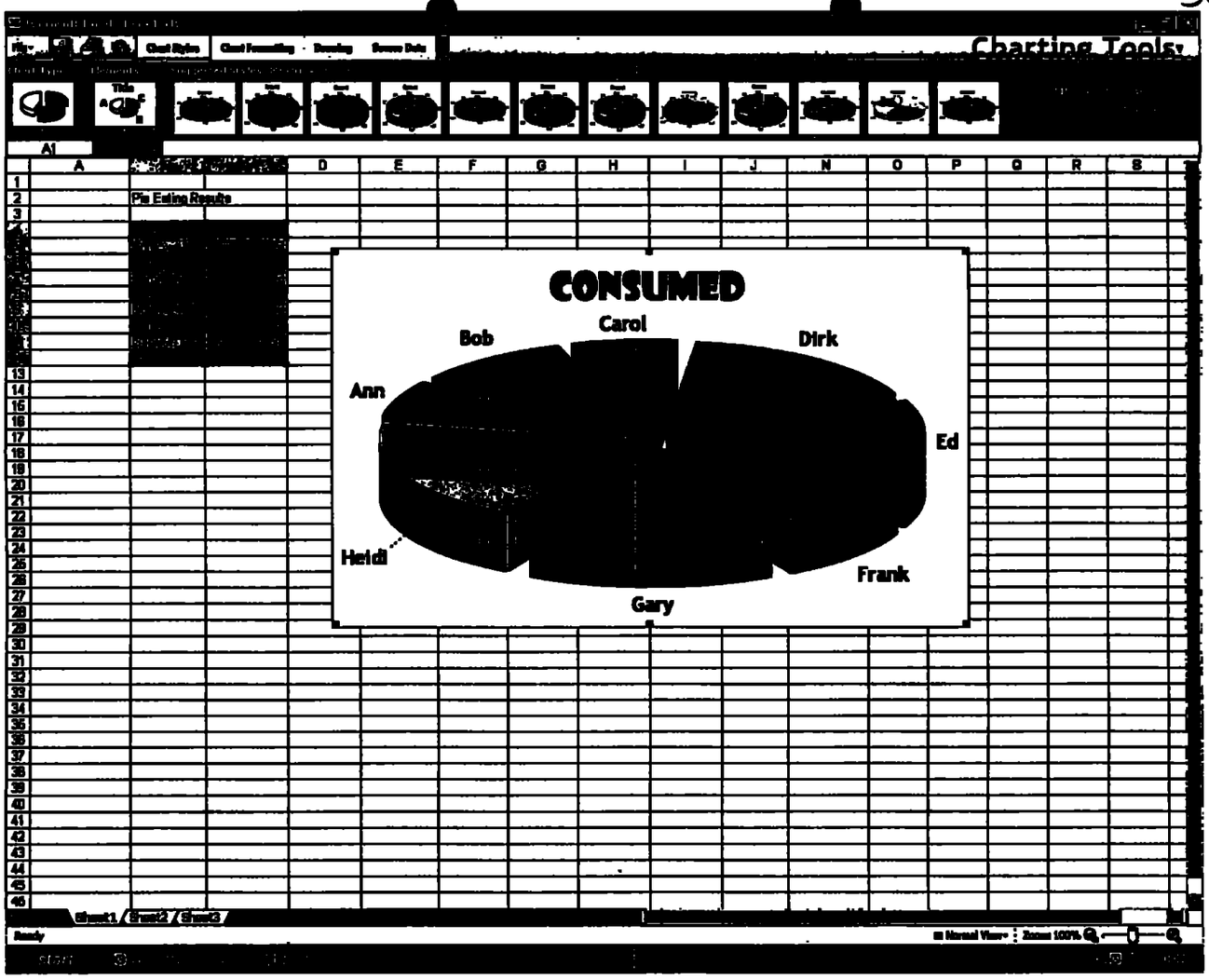

Goals of this dialog:
- Help the user pick the right type of chart
- Excite the user about new charting possibilities
- Collect any information that we can't get modelessly
- Keep this experience very similar to IGX's "Diagram Type"
- "Oh, did you want a Diagram instead of a Chart?" link
- This is a light weight one question dialog - *not a wizard*.
User selects this Chart Type usingthe UI in this dialog.
OK
Cancel

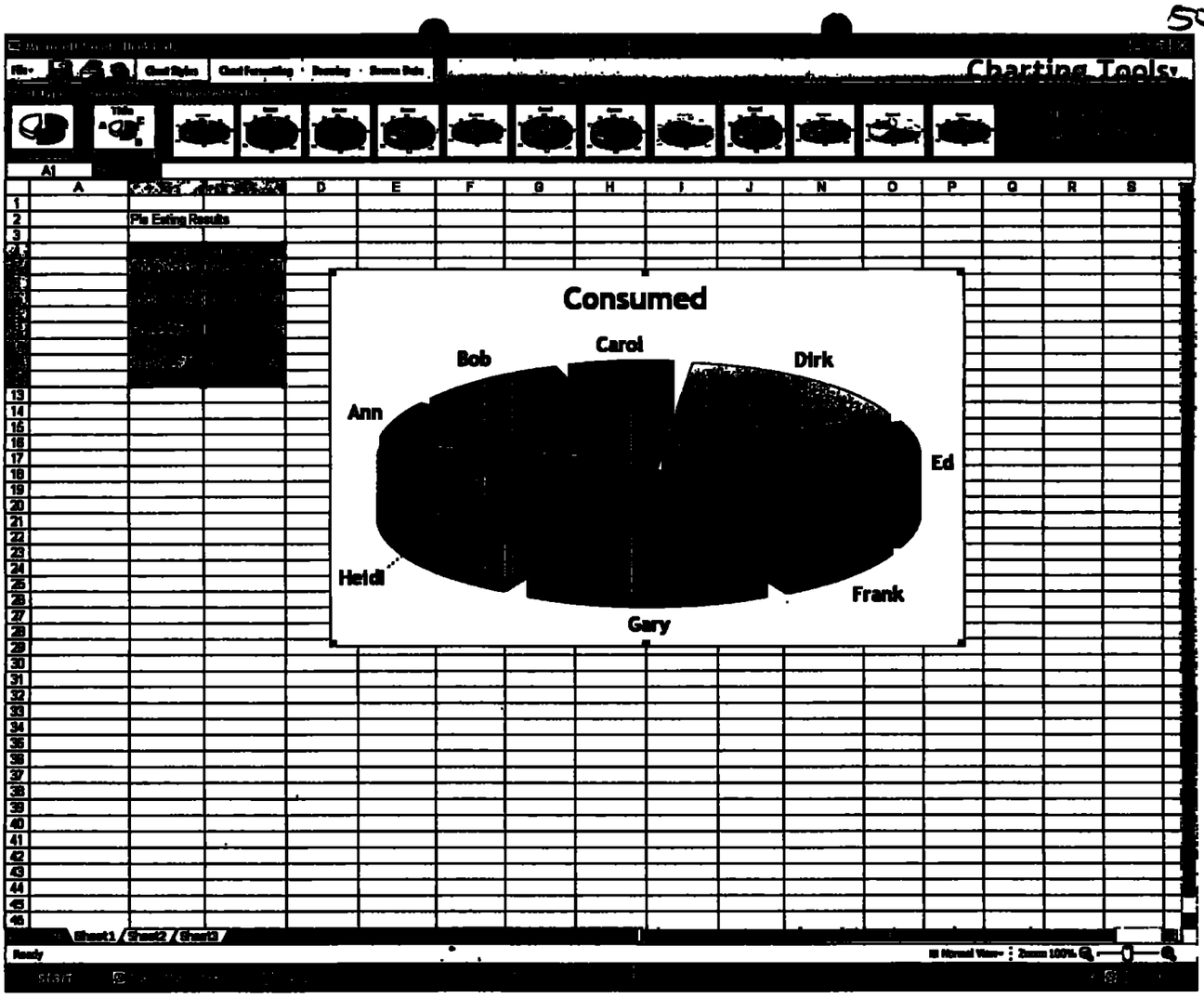

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Pie Eating Results
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Dirk
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Heidi
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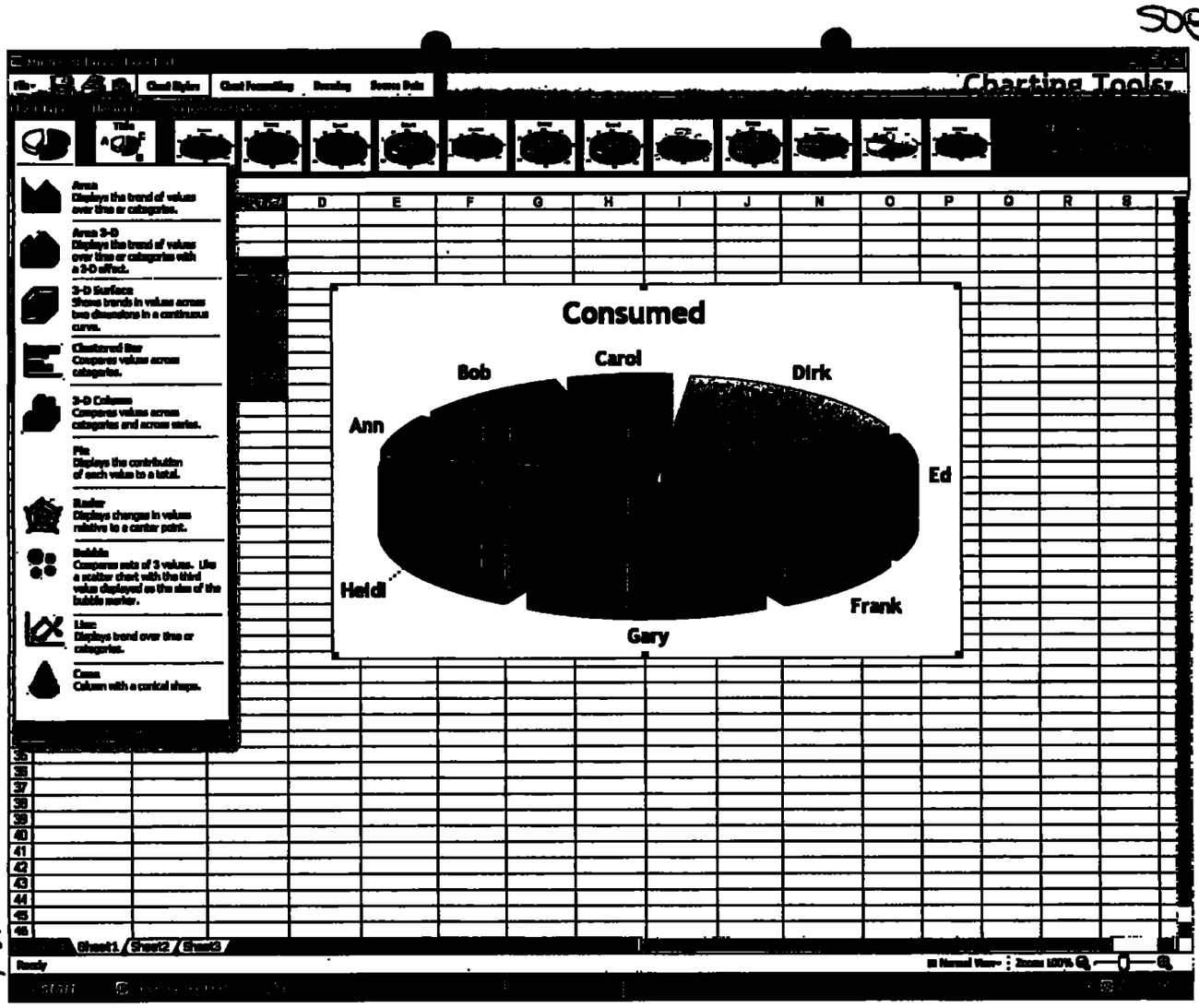

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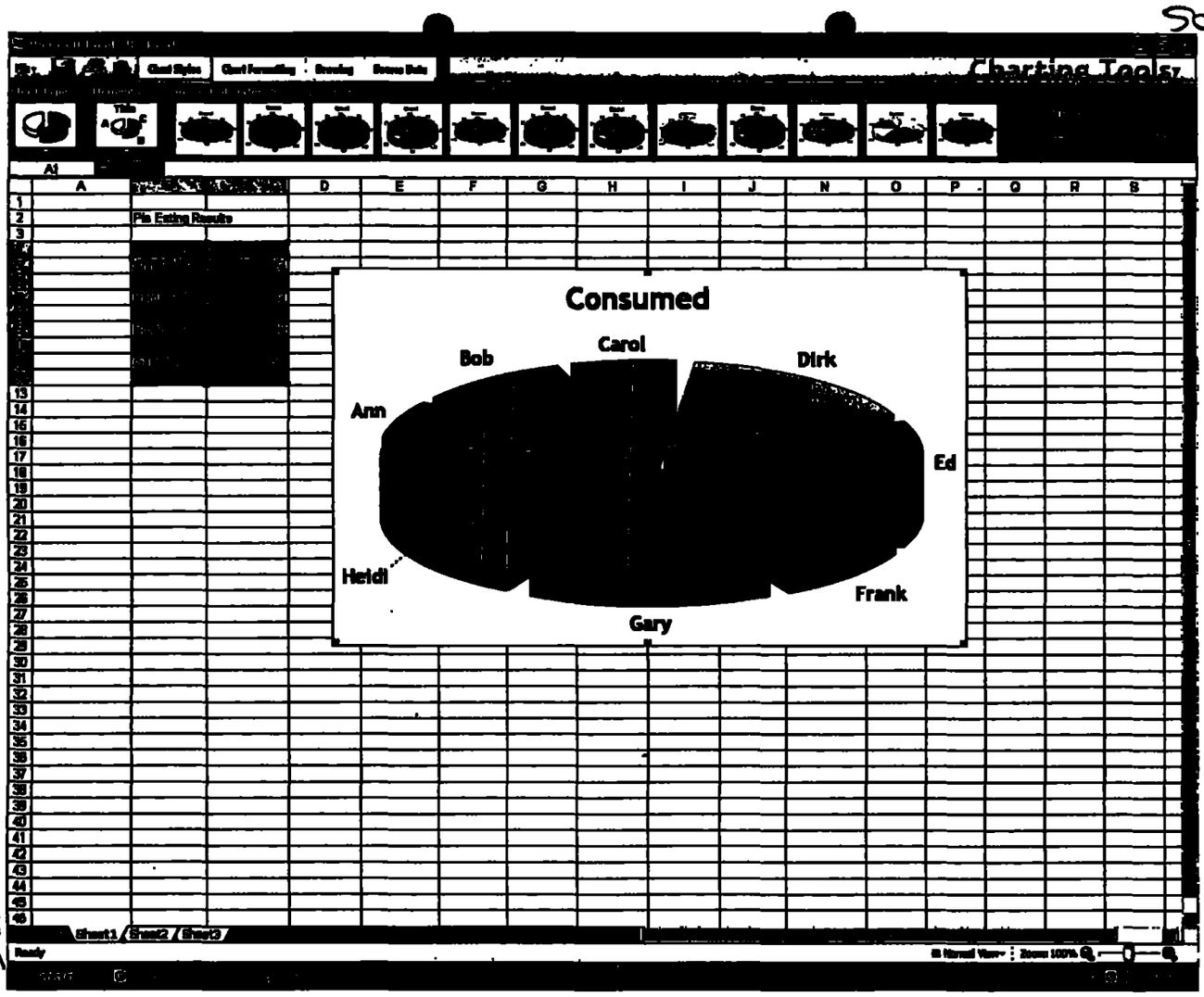

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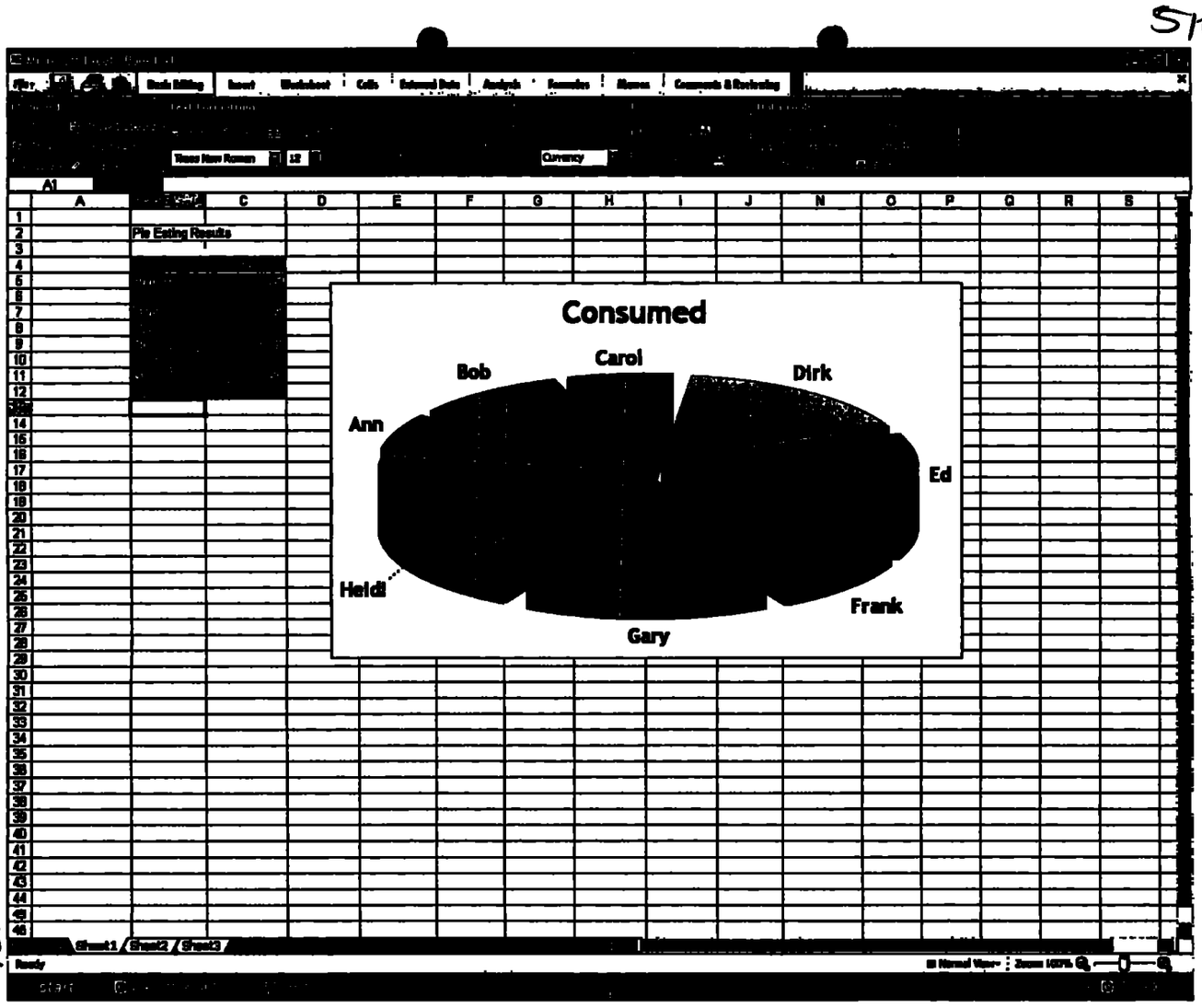

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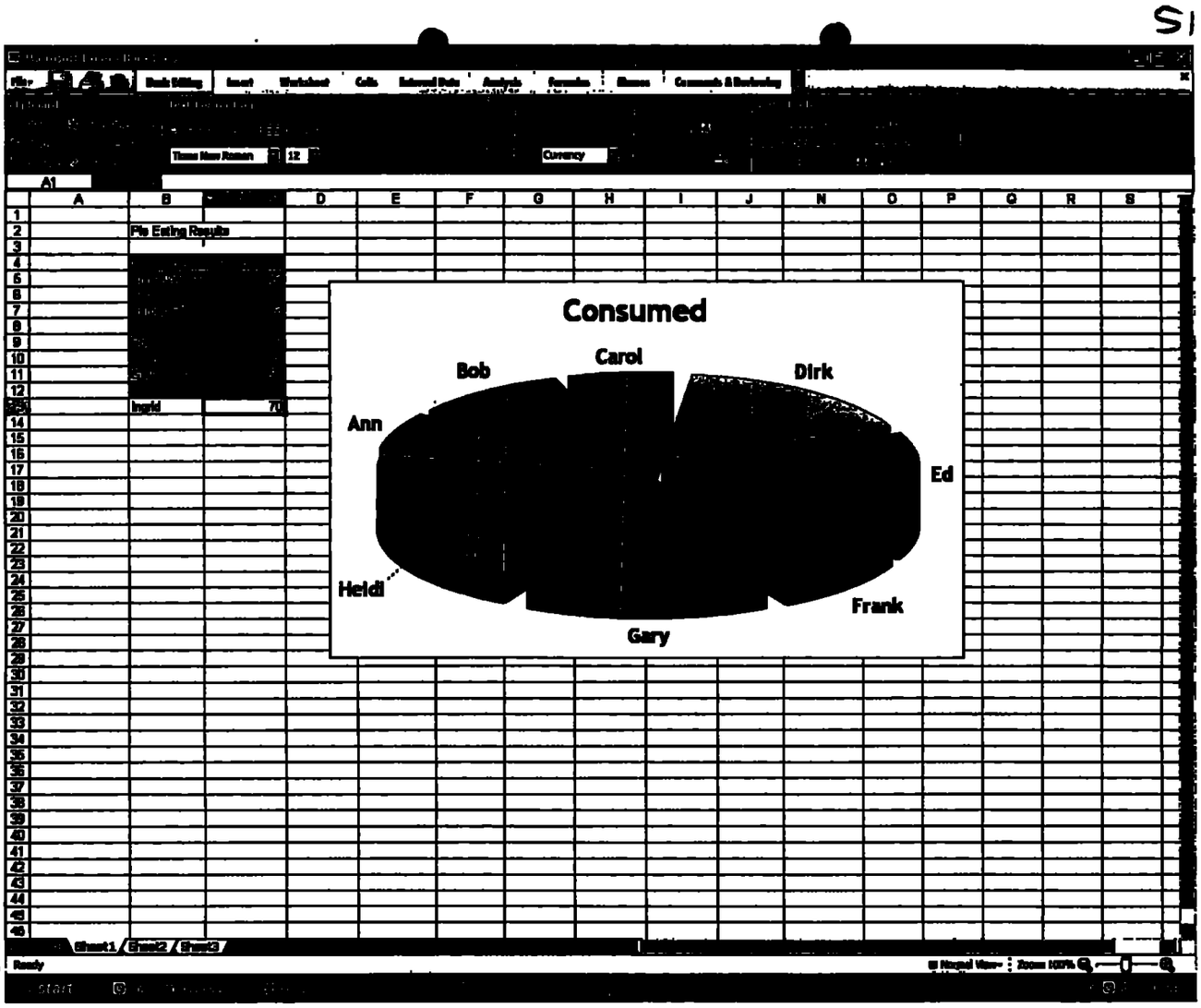

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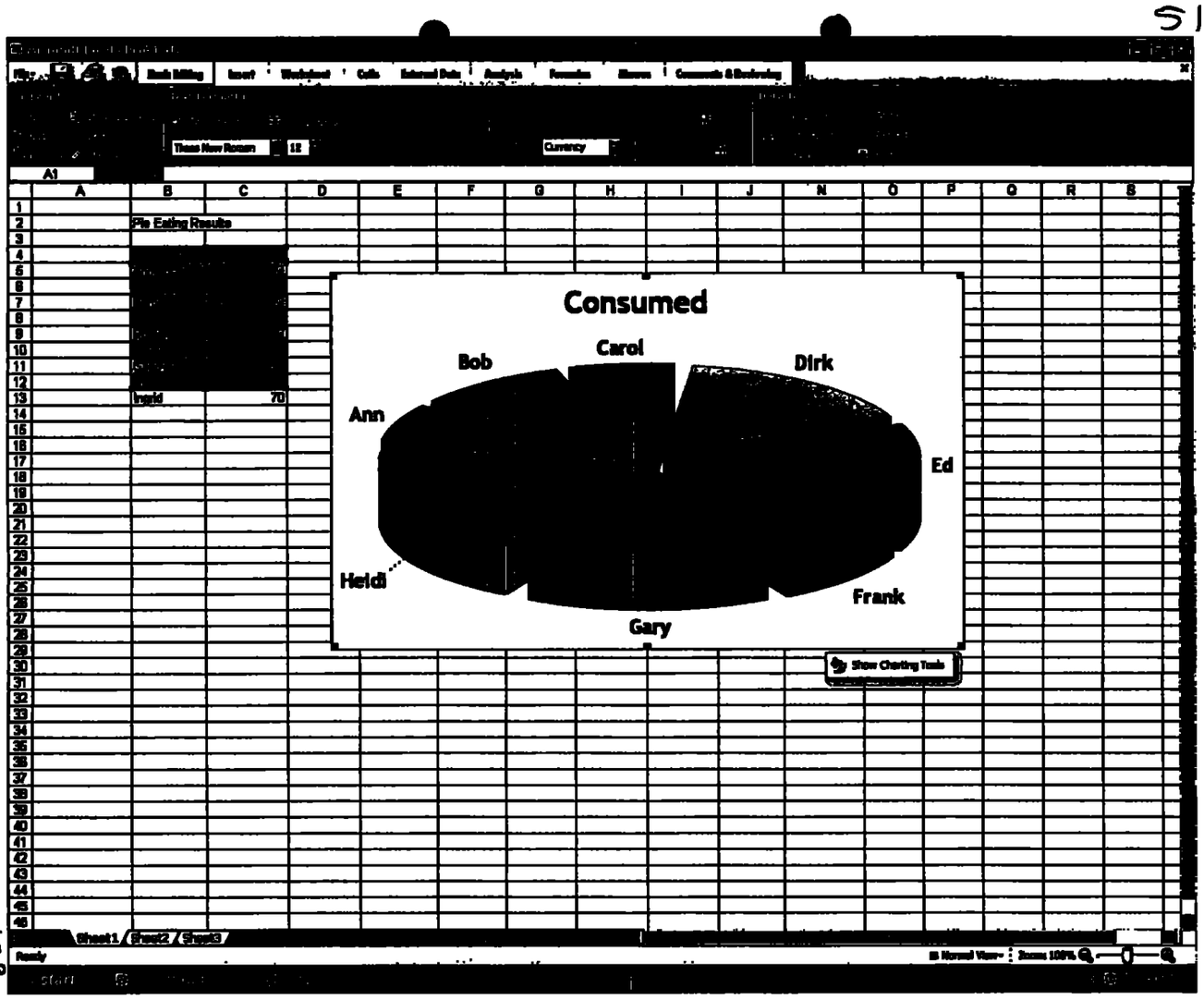

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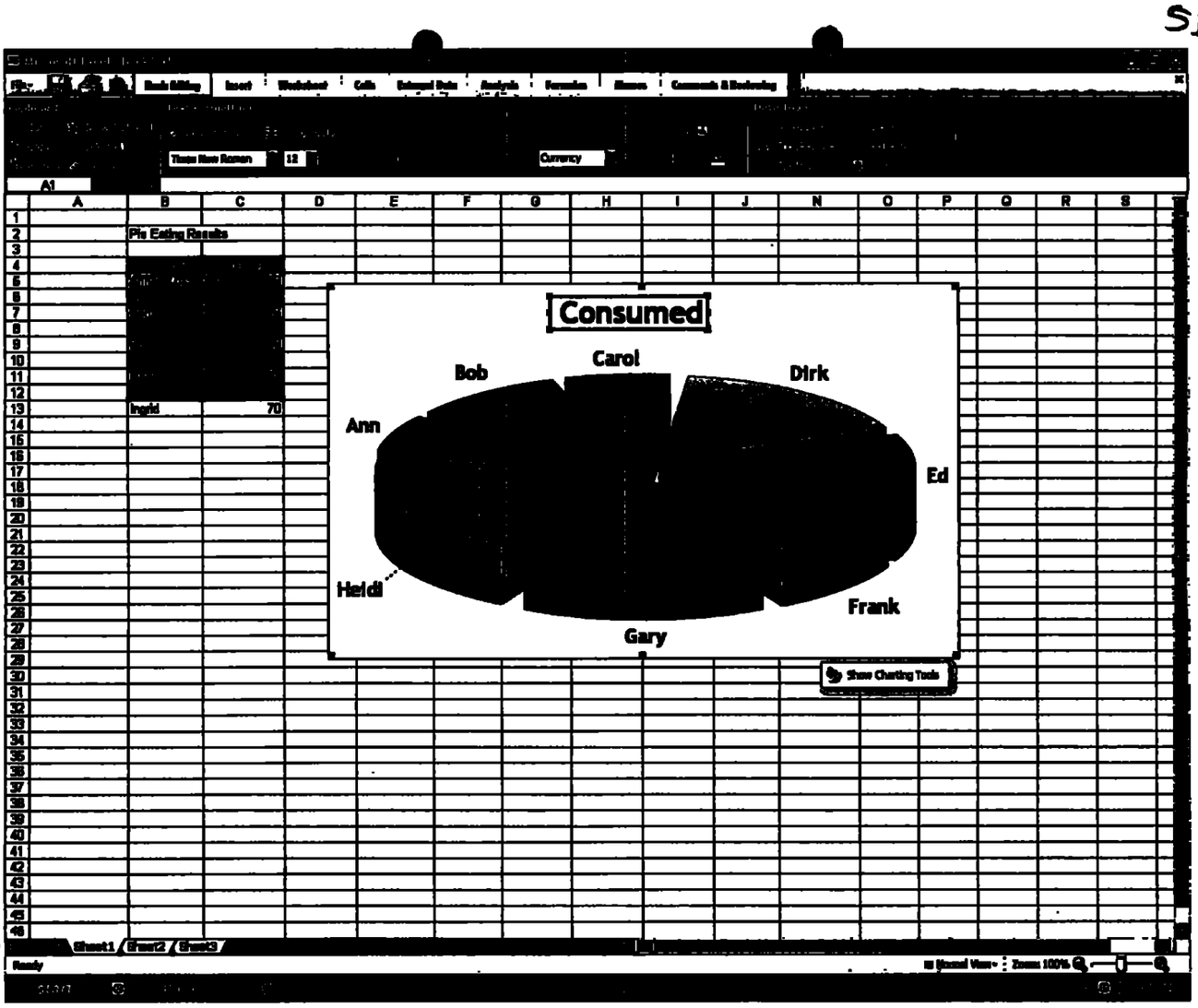

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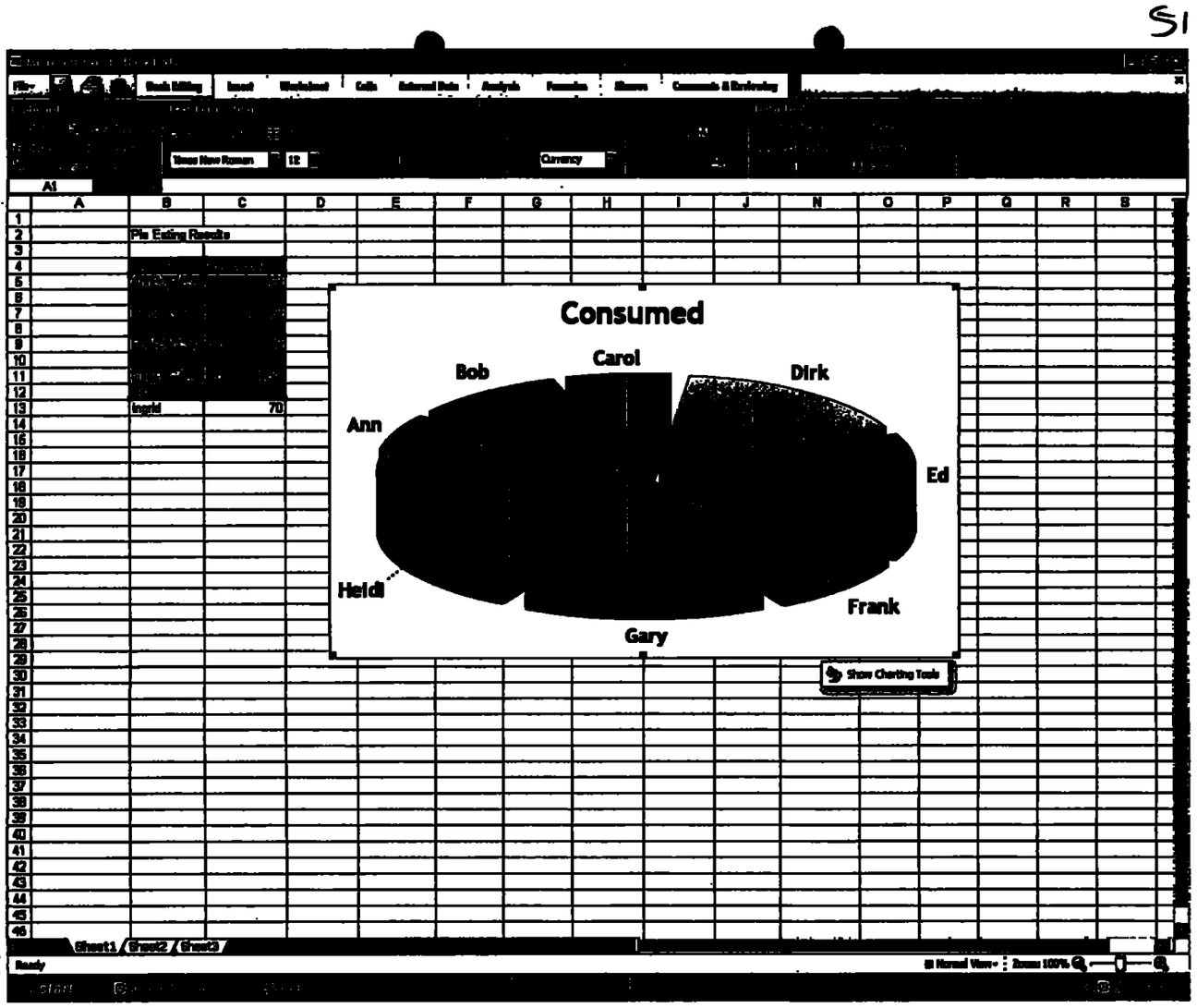

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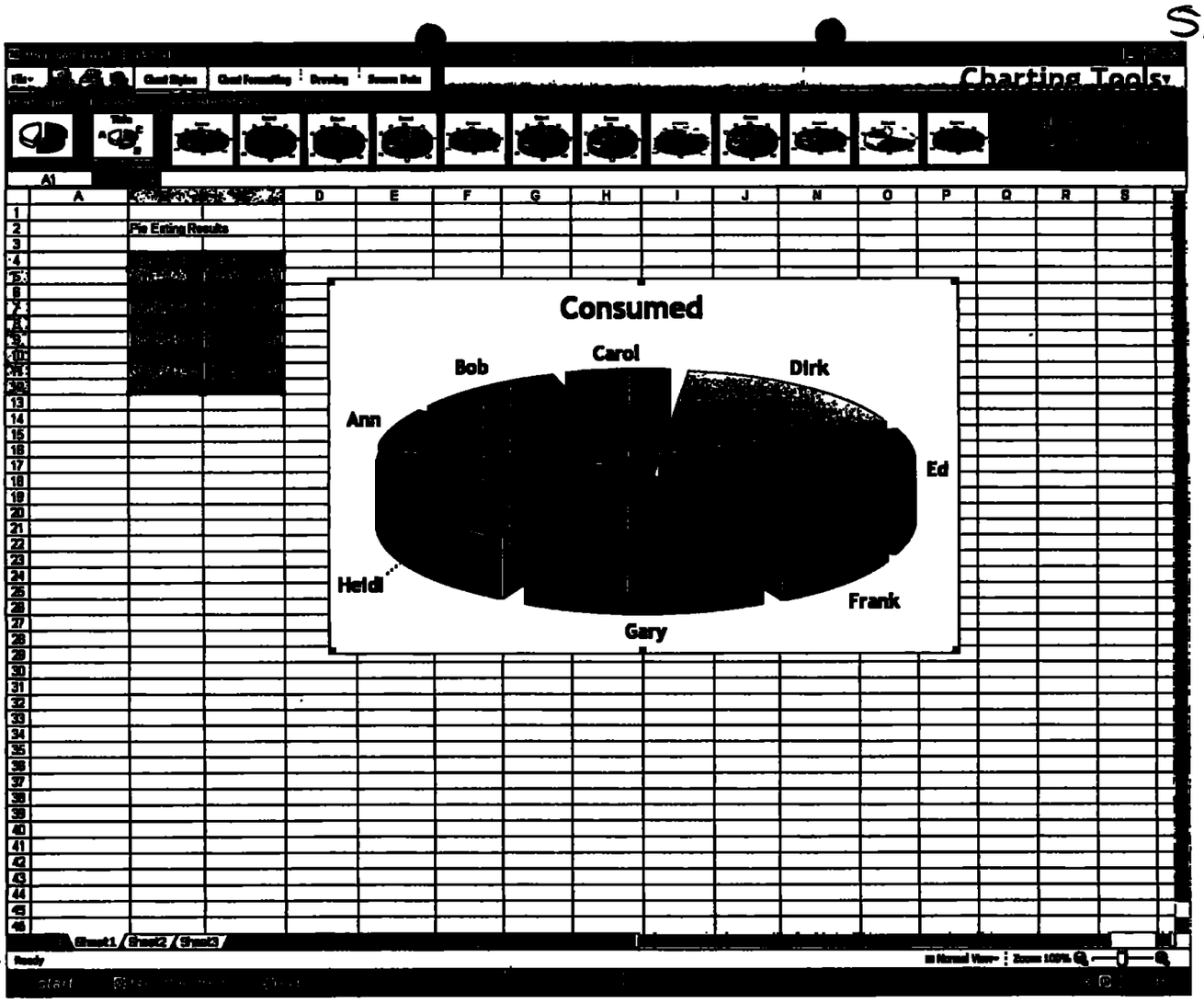

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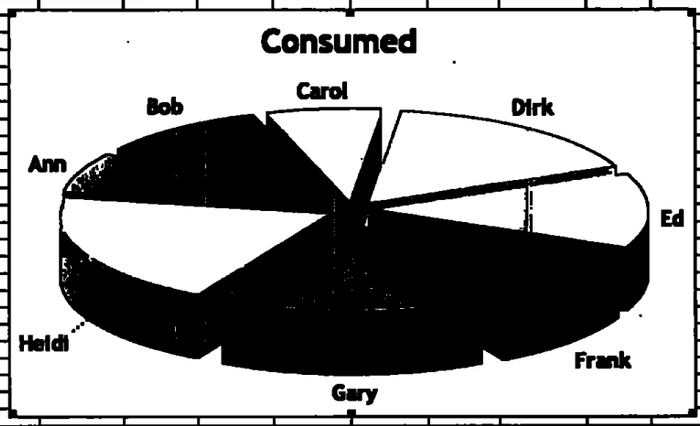

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6		Bob	34
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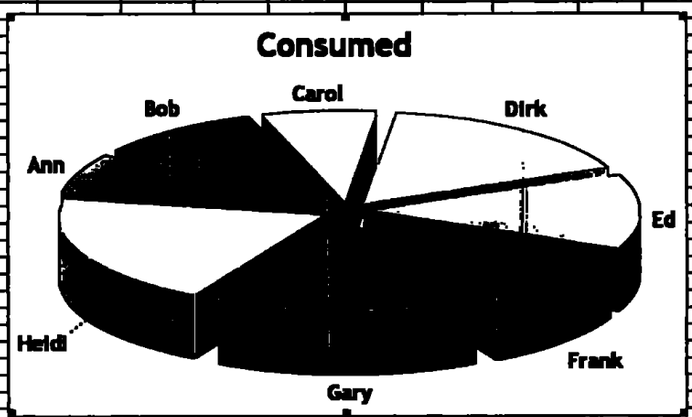
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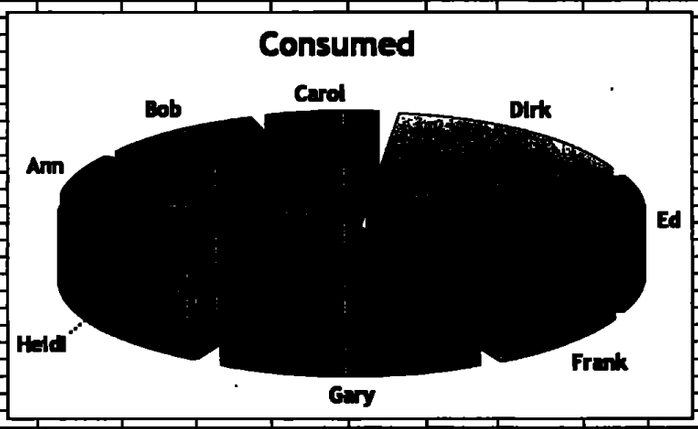


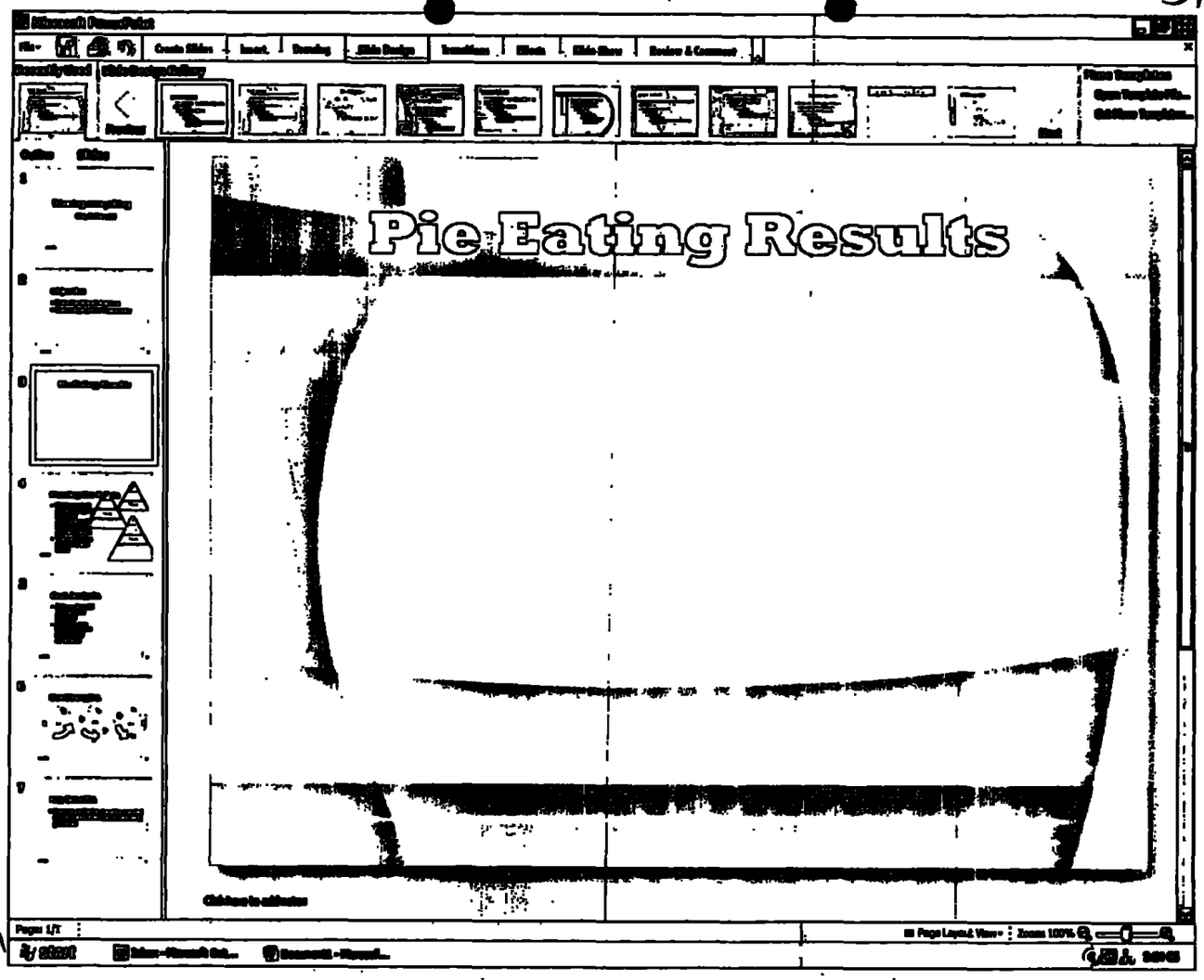
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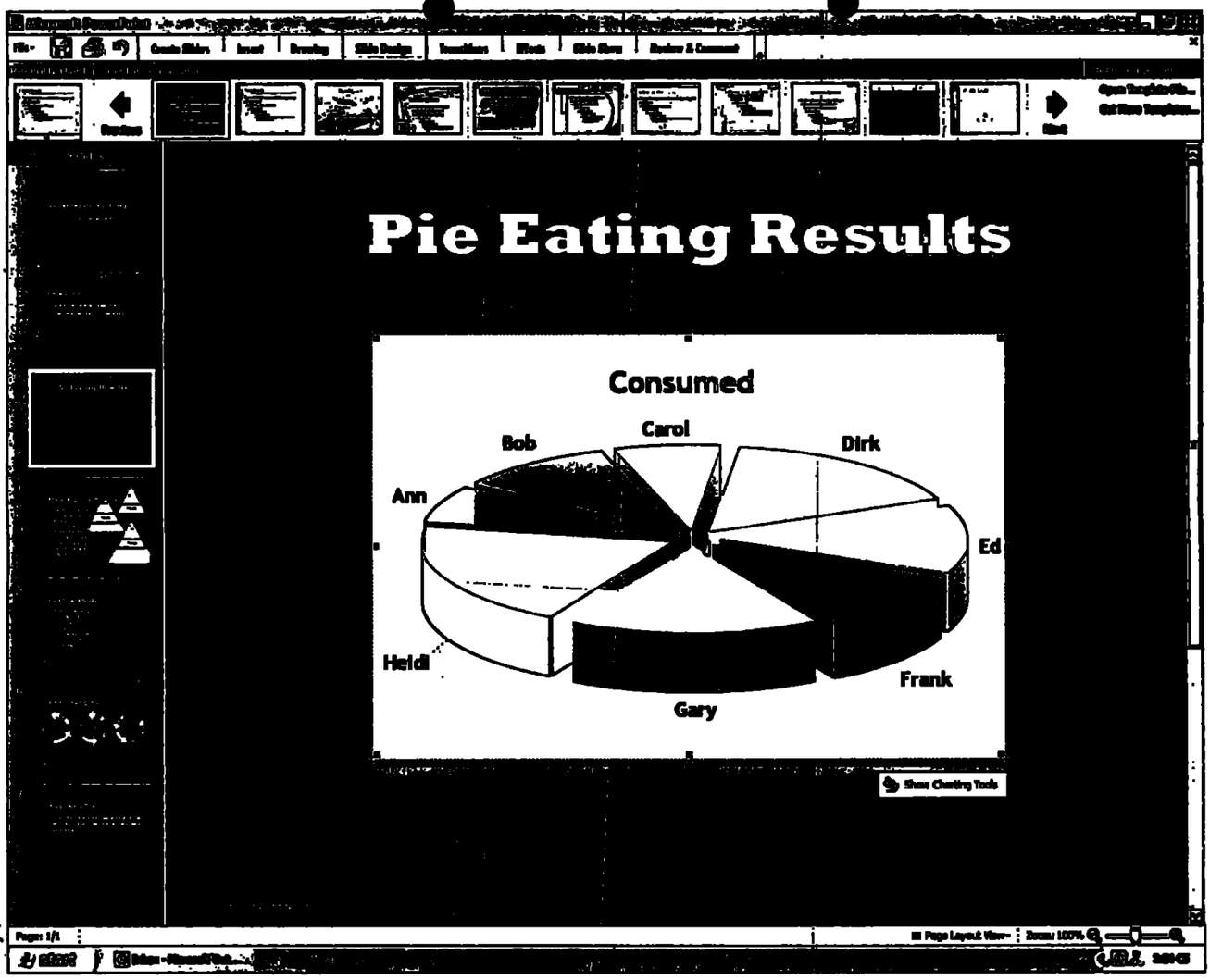
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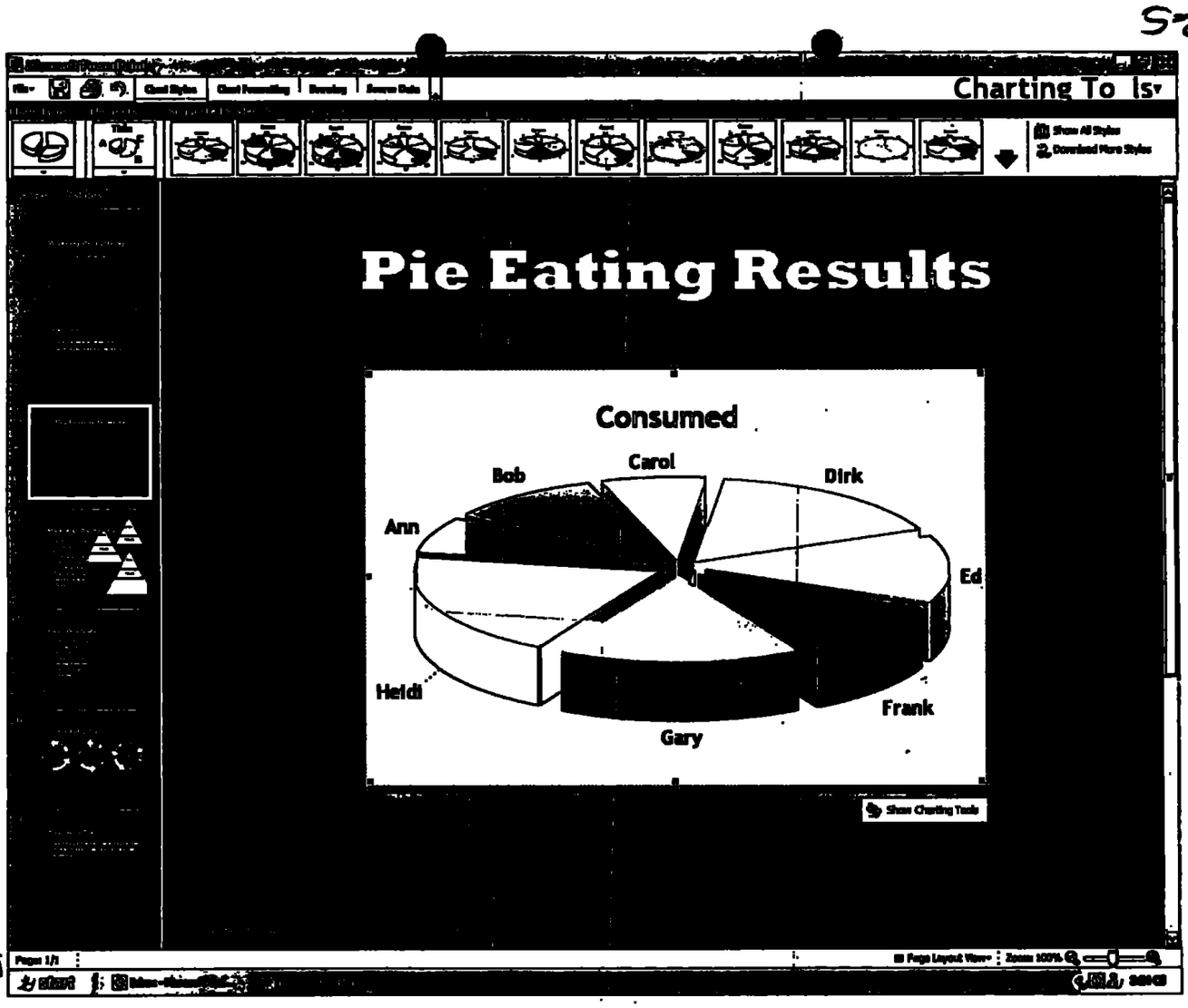
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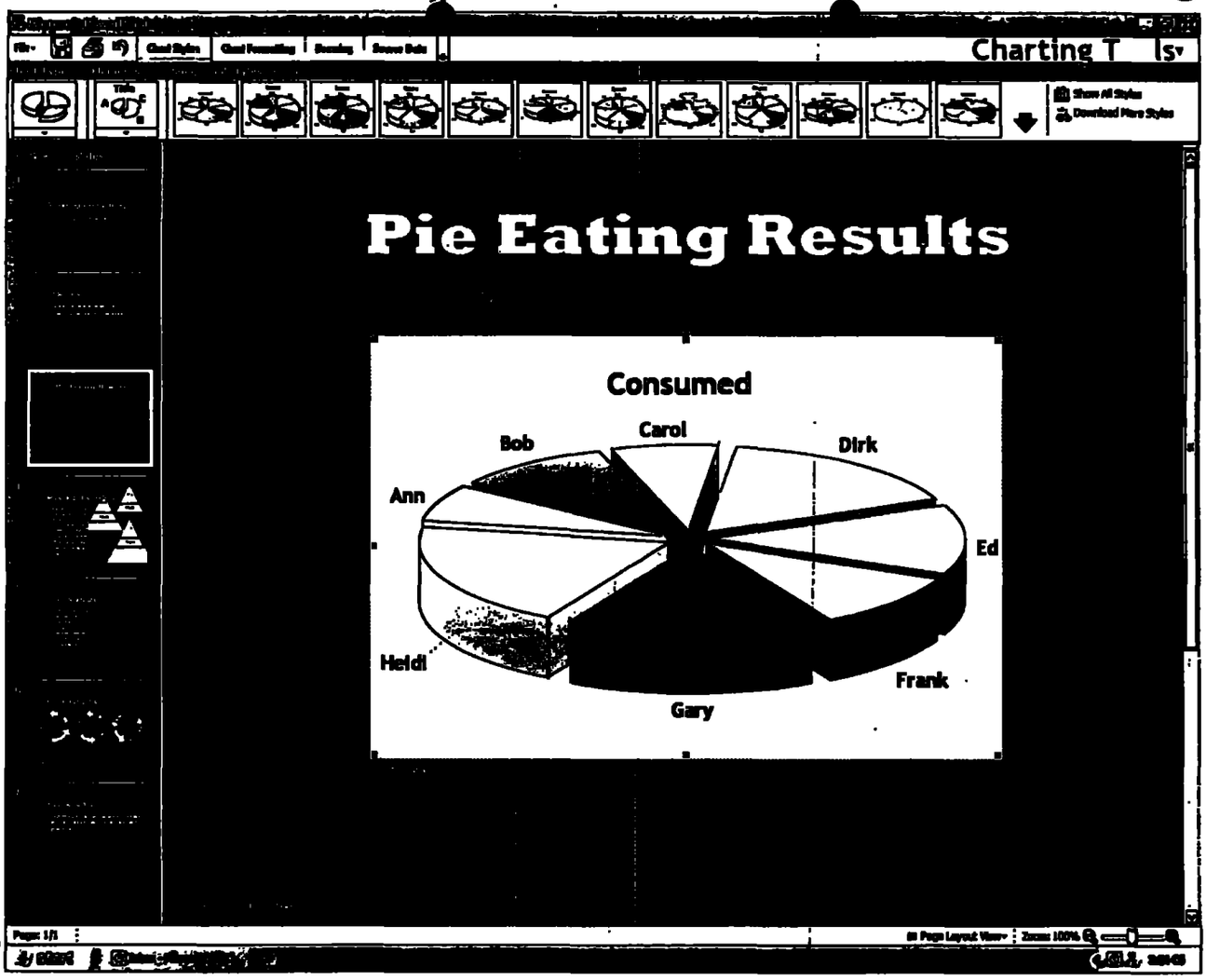


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EXPERIENCIAS DE INMERSION

VERSION DE INMERSION UN (DIBUJO)

524

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remar[redacted]to select it history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction document known to history, and should have for the nation and for statesmen he left behi[redacted] almost prophetic character."

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from [redacted] the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng [redacted] shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that audience? It made

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Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



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Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his chair, "a ray of sunlight broke through the clouds that hung in the air, and, gilding the faces of the throng with momentary splendor, fell full upon the face of the speaker, making it for the moment fairly shine. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made me heart leap."

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Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



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Office Picture Tools

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Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



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According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already stricken [illegible]

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is l[illegible] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

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Office Picture Tools

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Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



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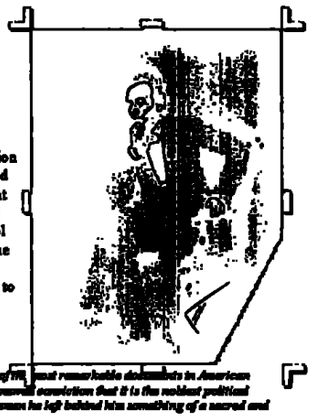
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Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



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Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



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Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



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Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lin
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



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Abraham Lin

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



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Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lin
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



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Office Picture Tools

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Saturday, March 4, 1865



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Office Picture Tools



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Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



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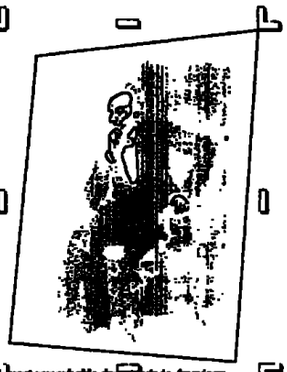
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Office Picture Tools

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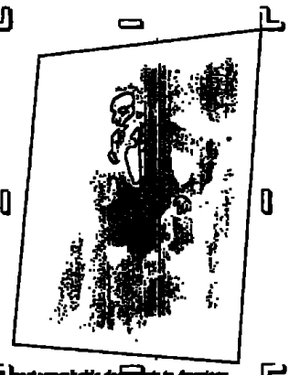
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Office Picture Tools

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Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



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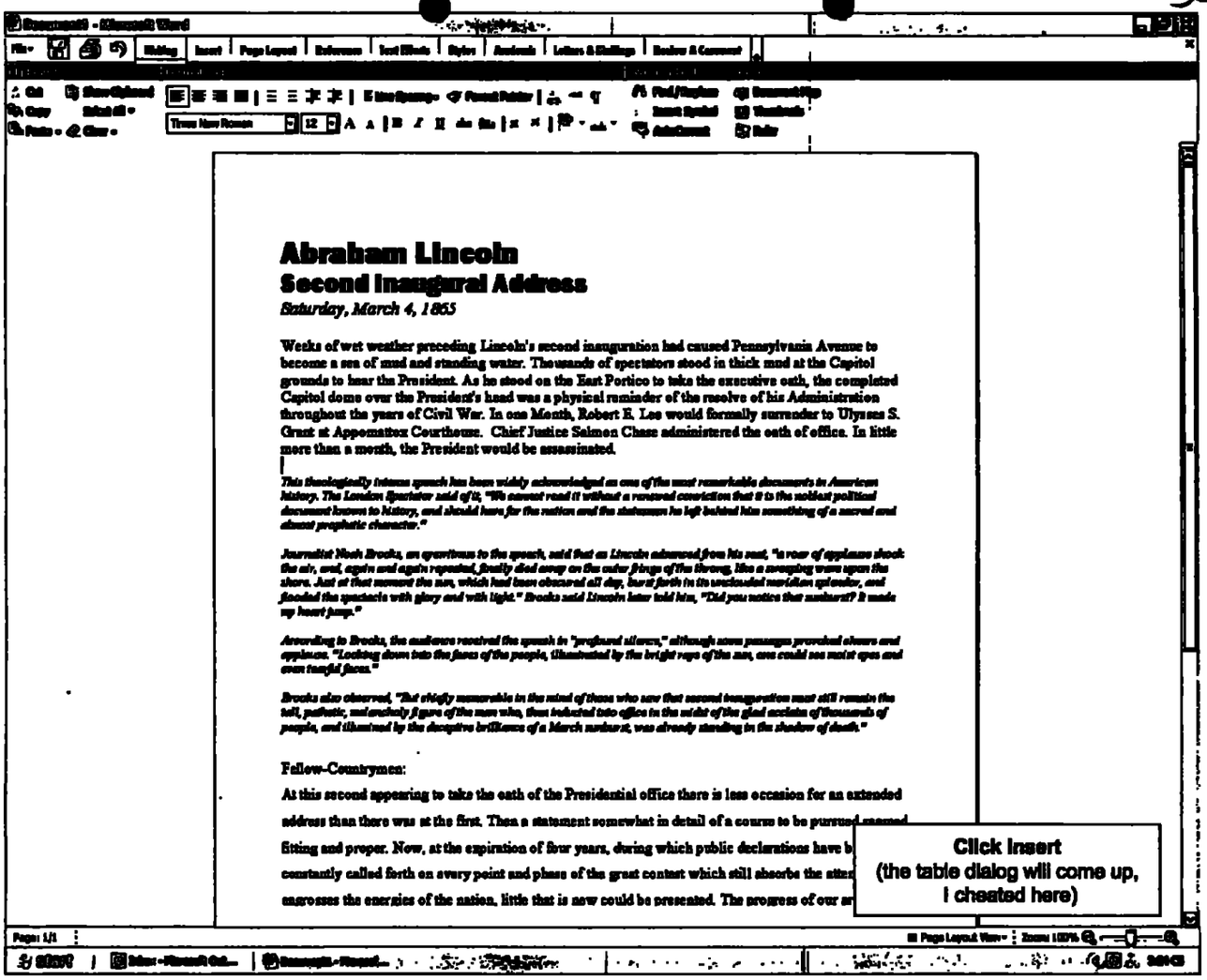
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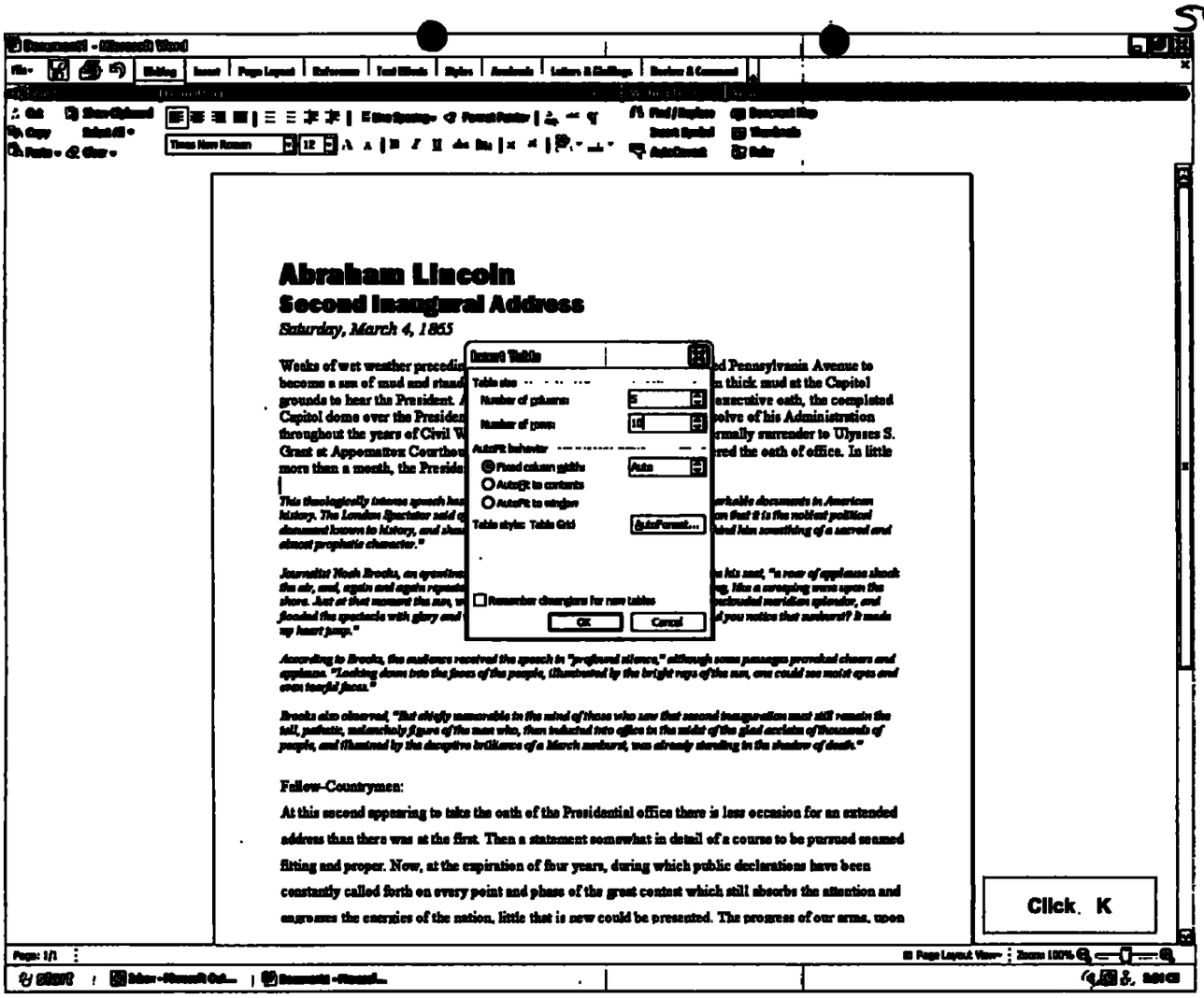
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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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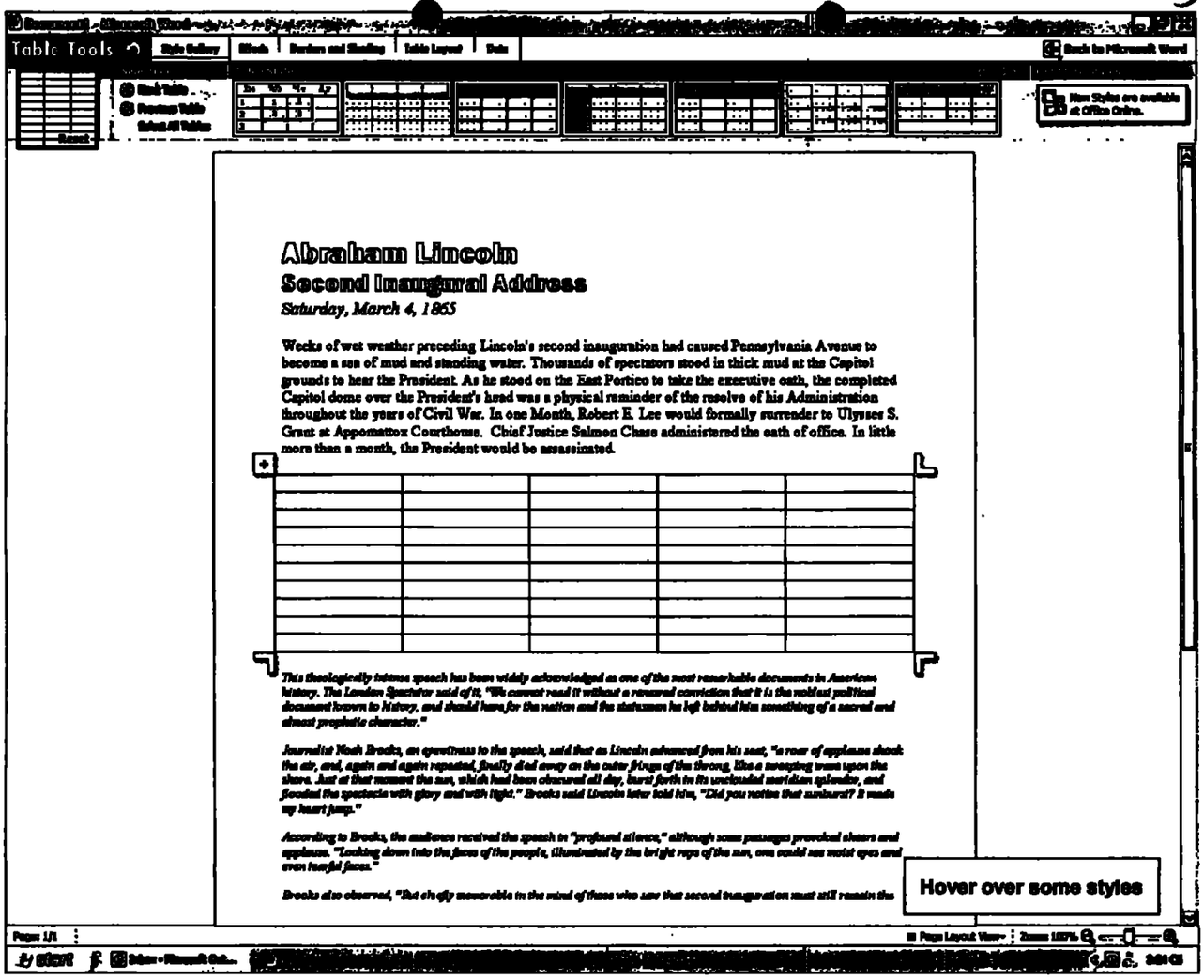
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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the

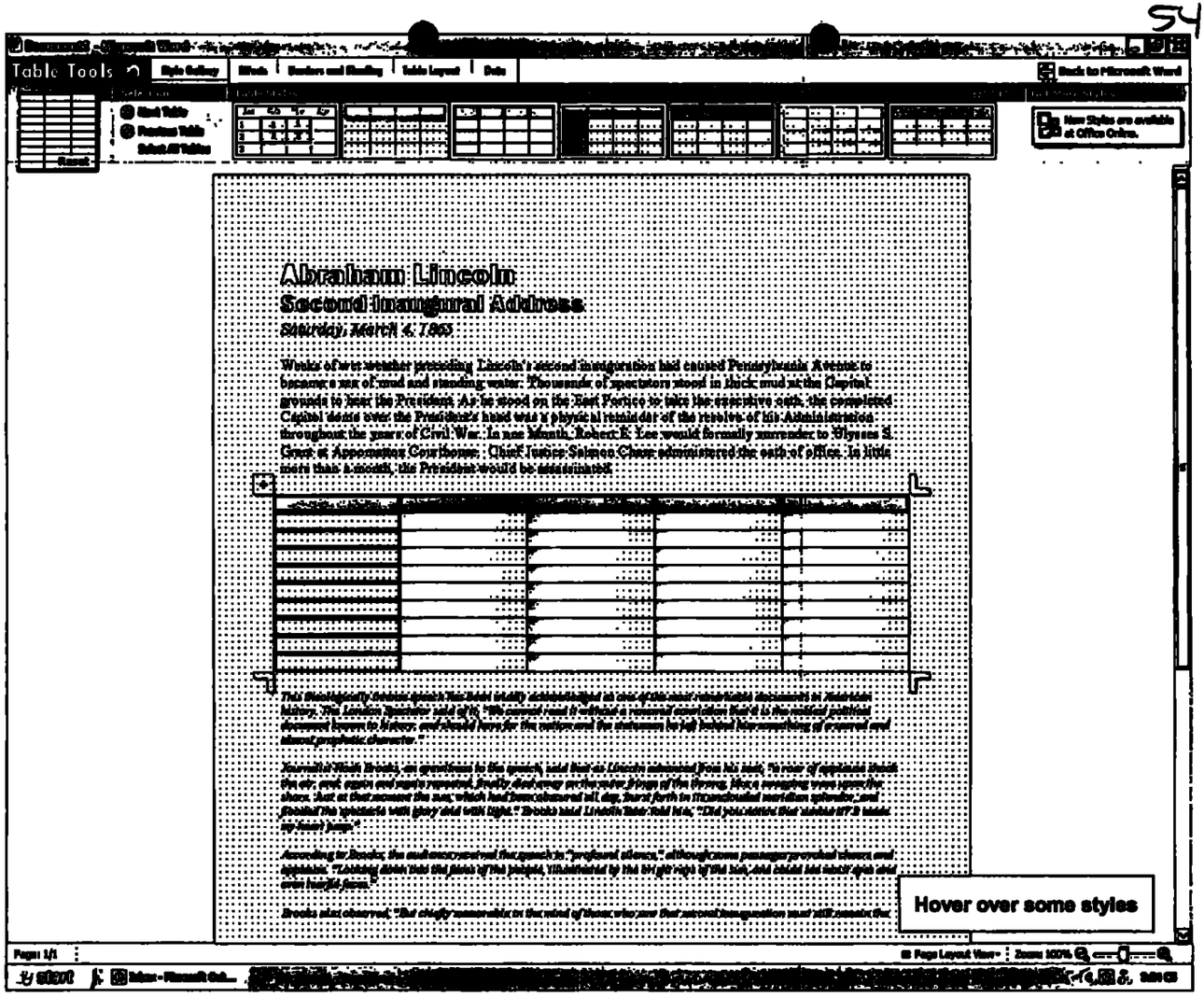
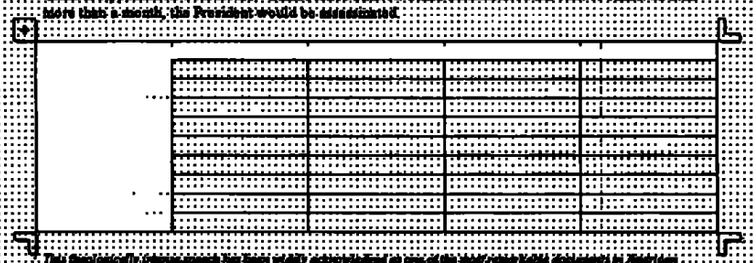

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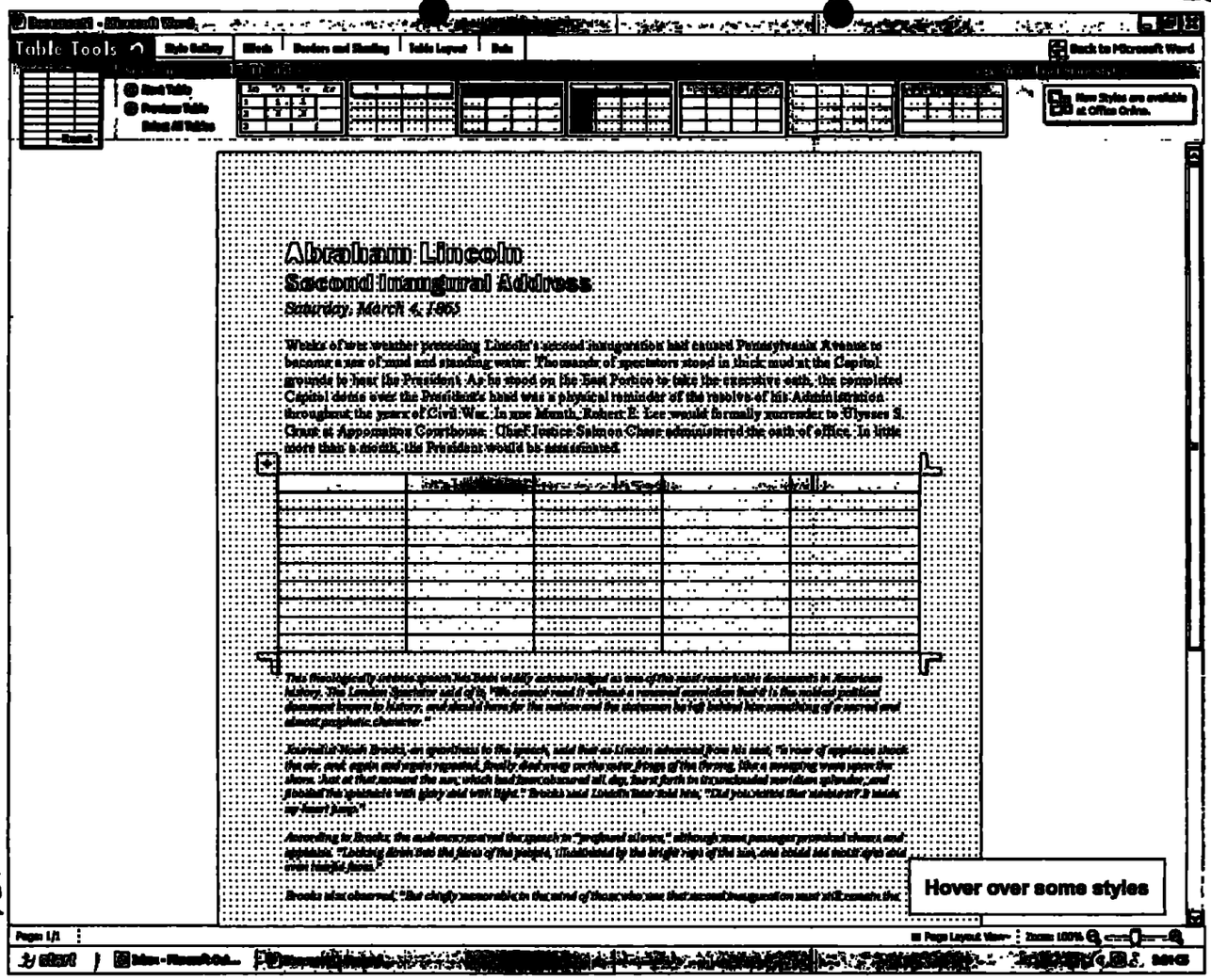
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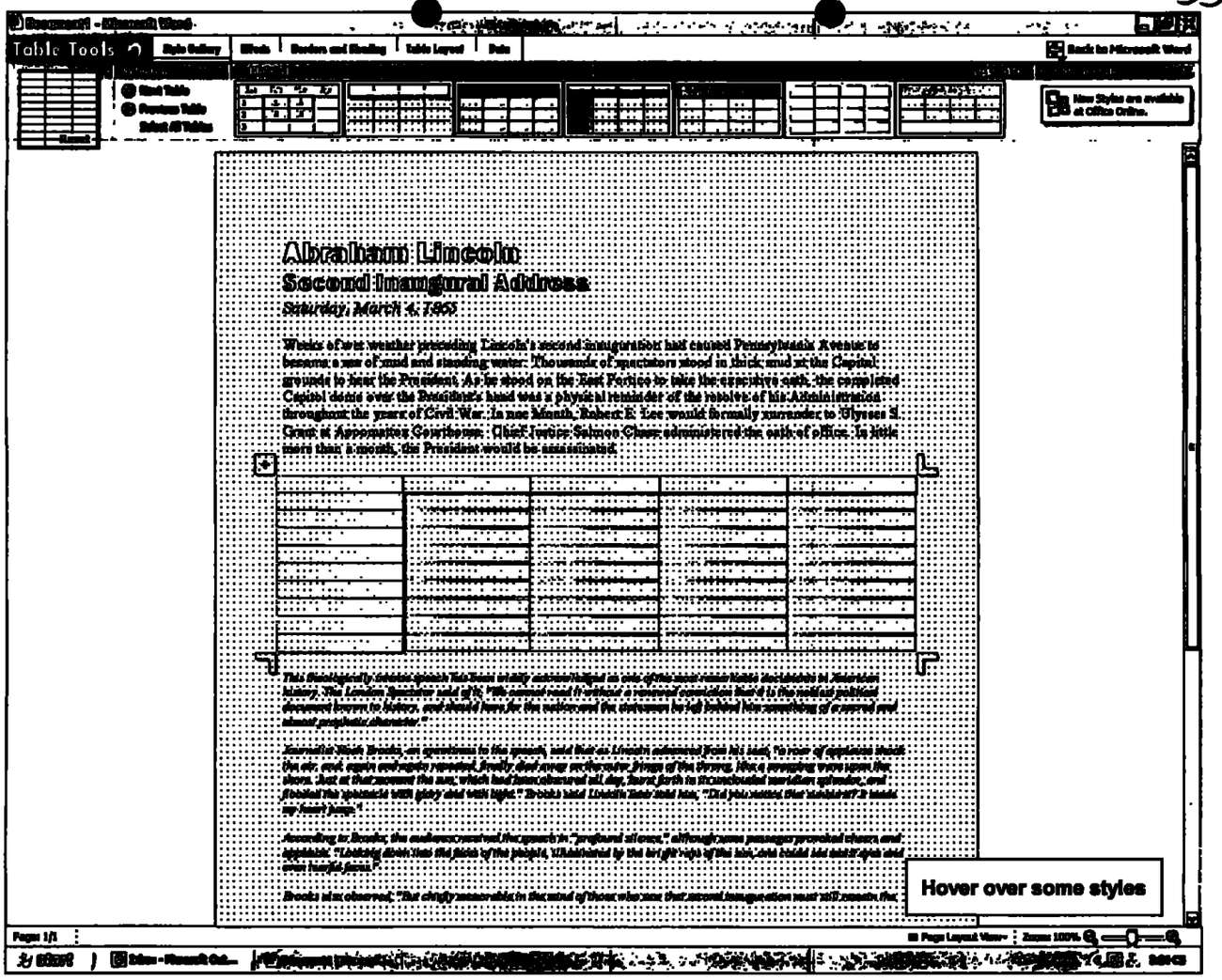
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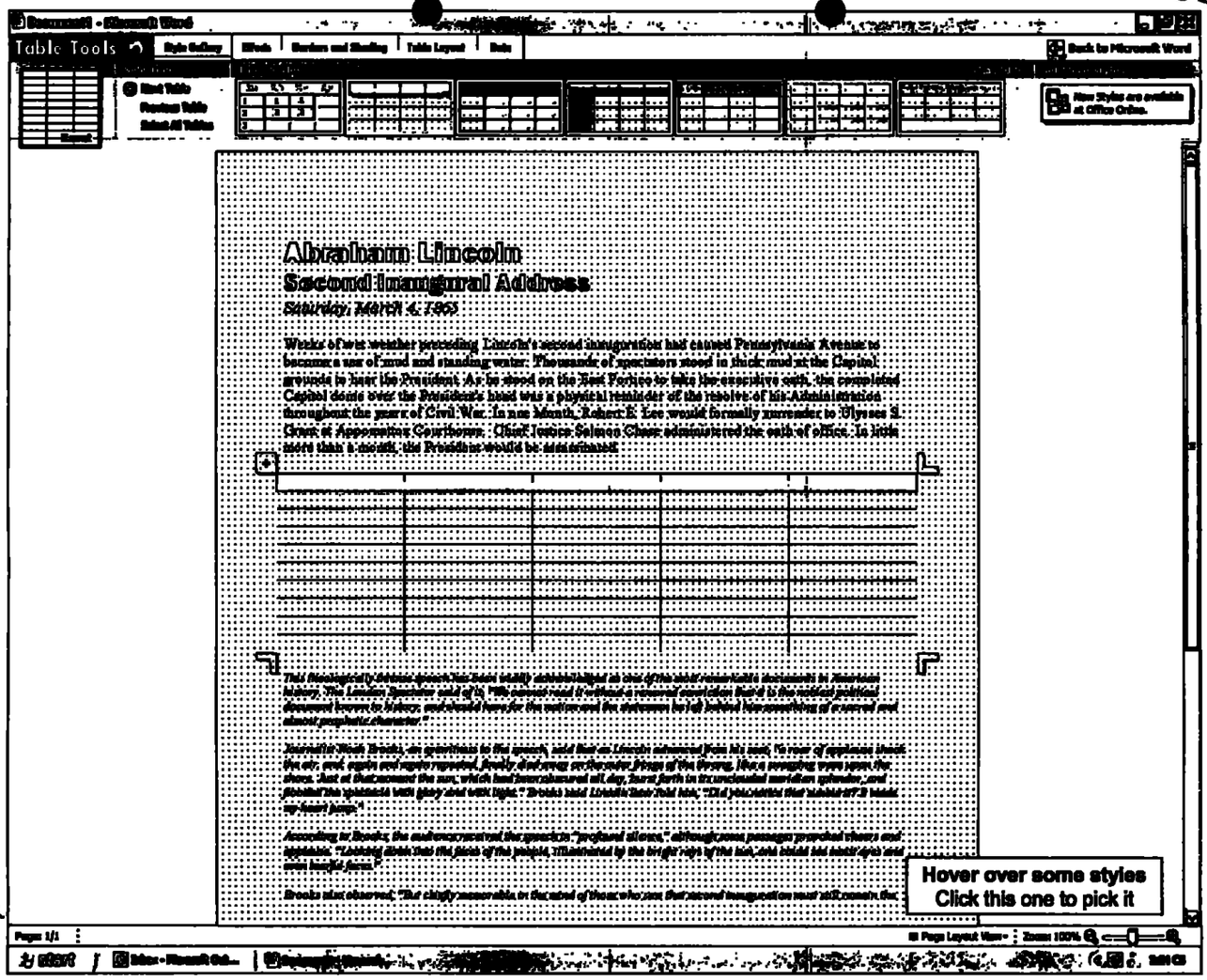
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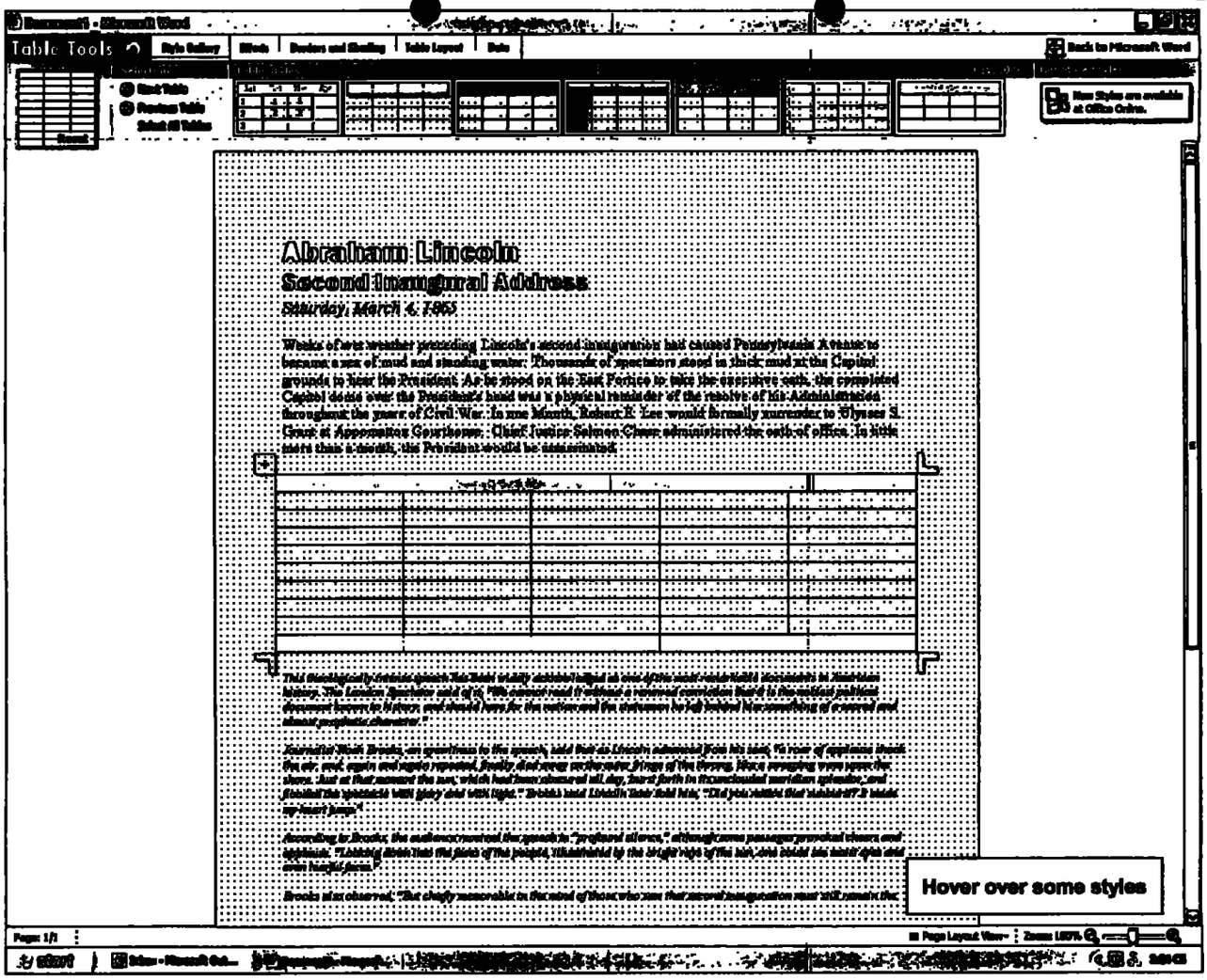
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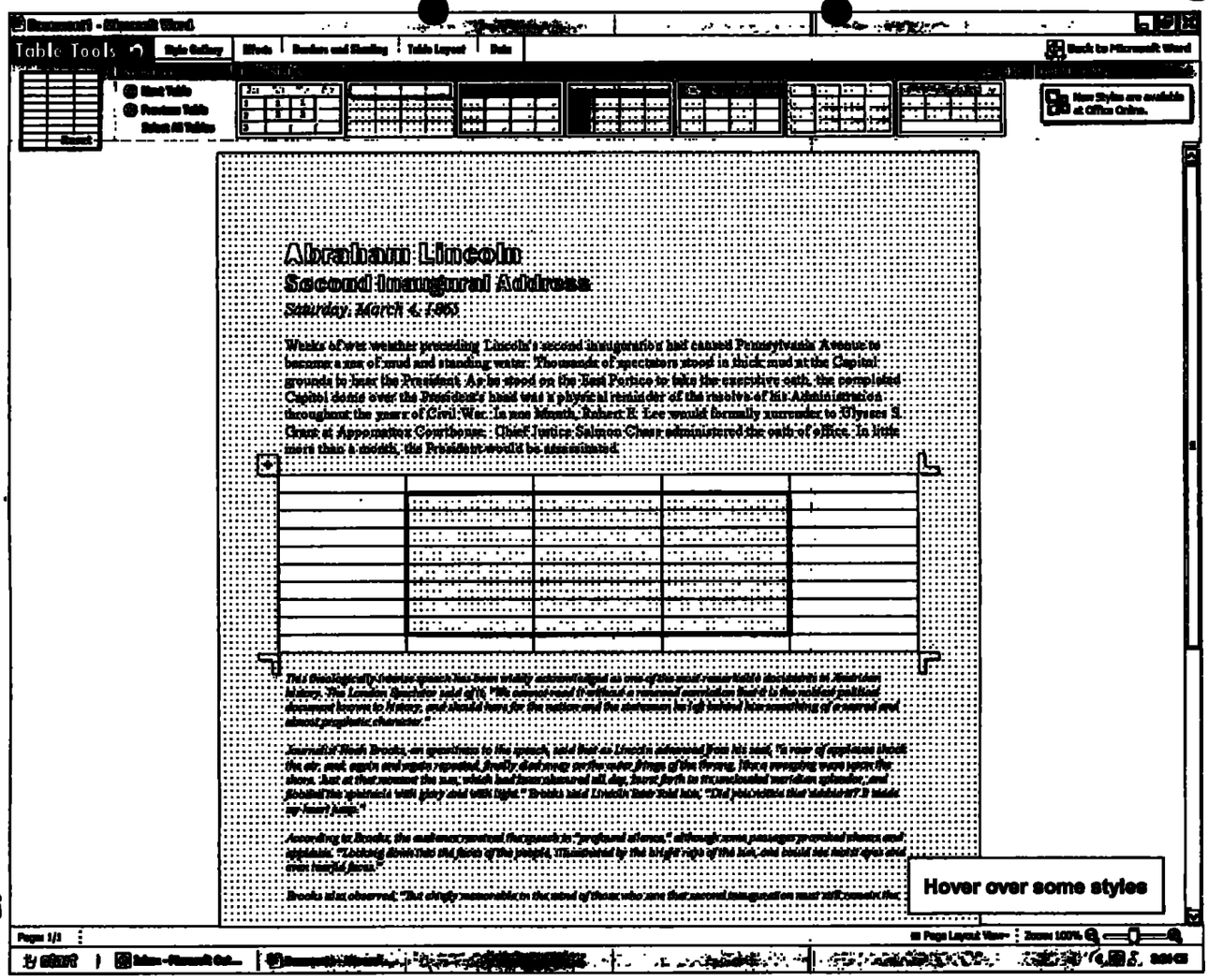
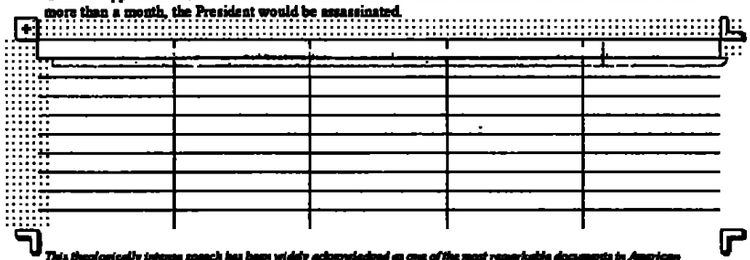

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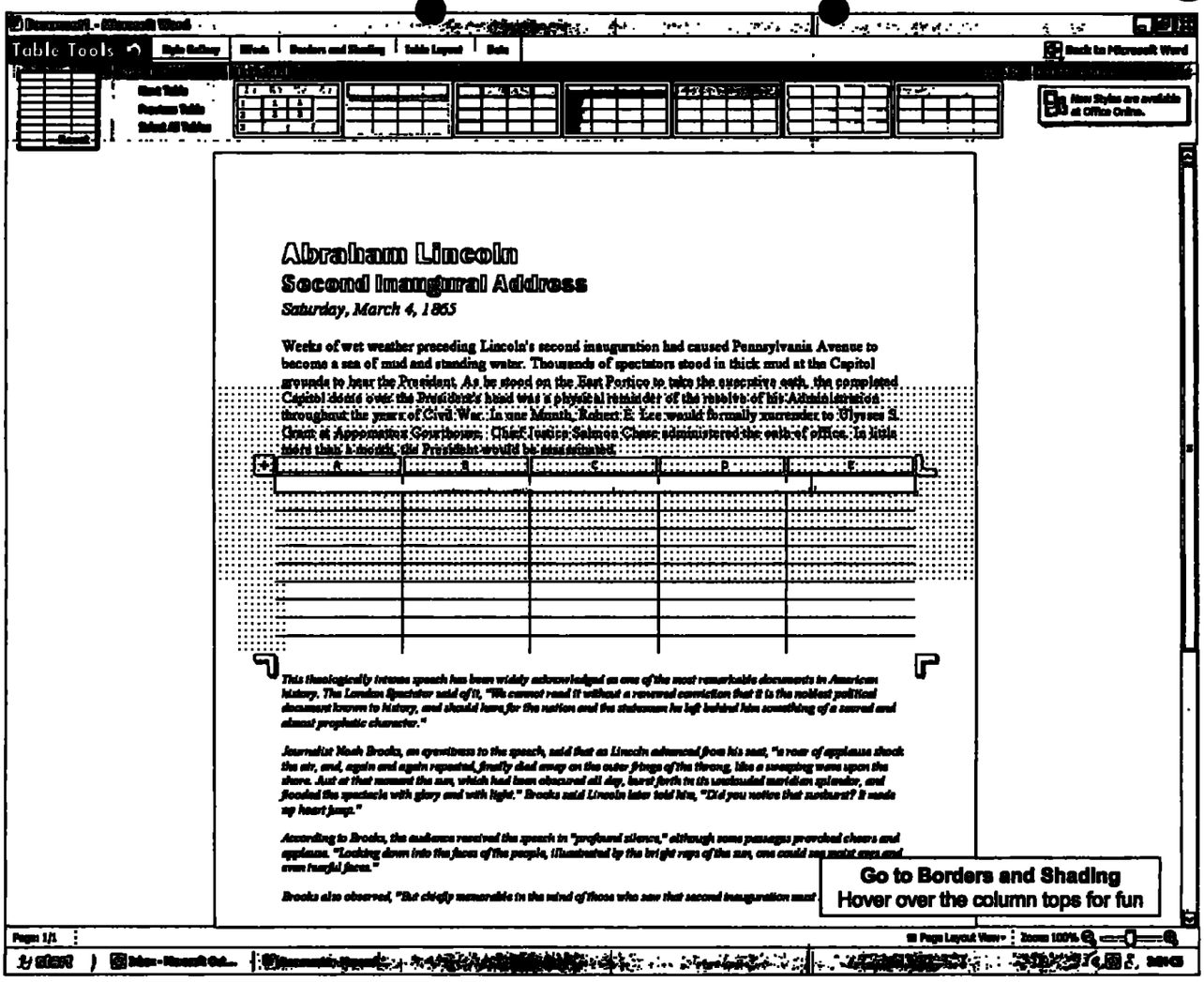
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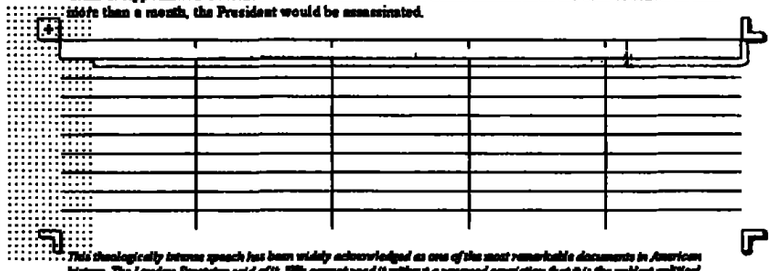

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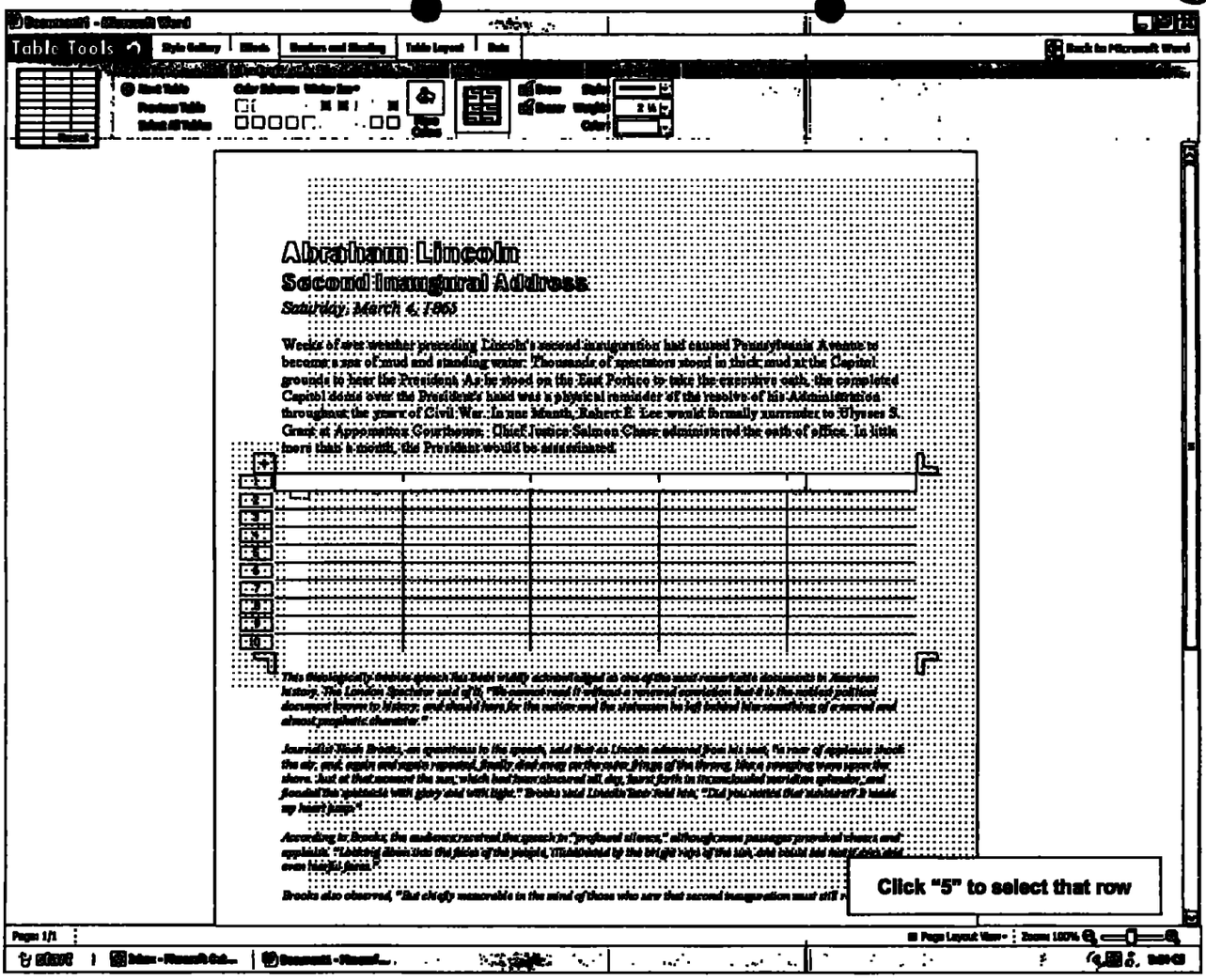
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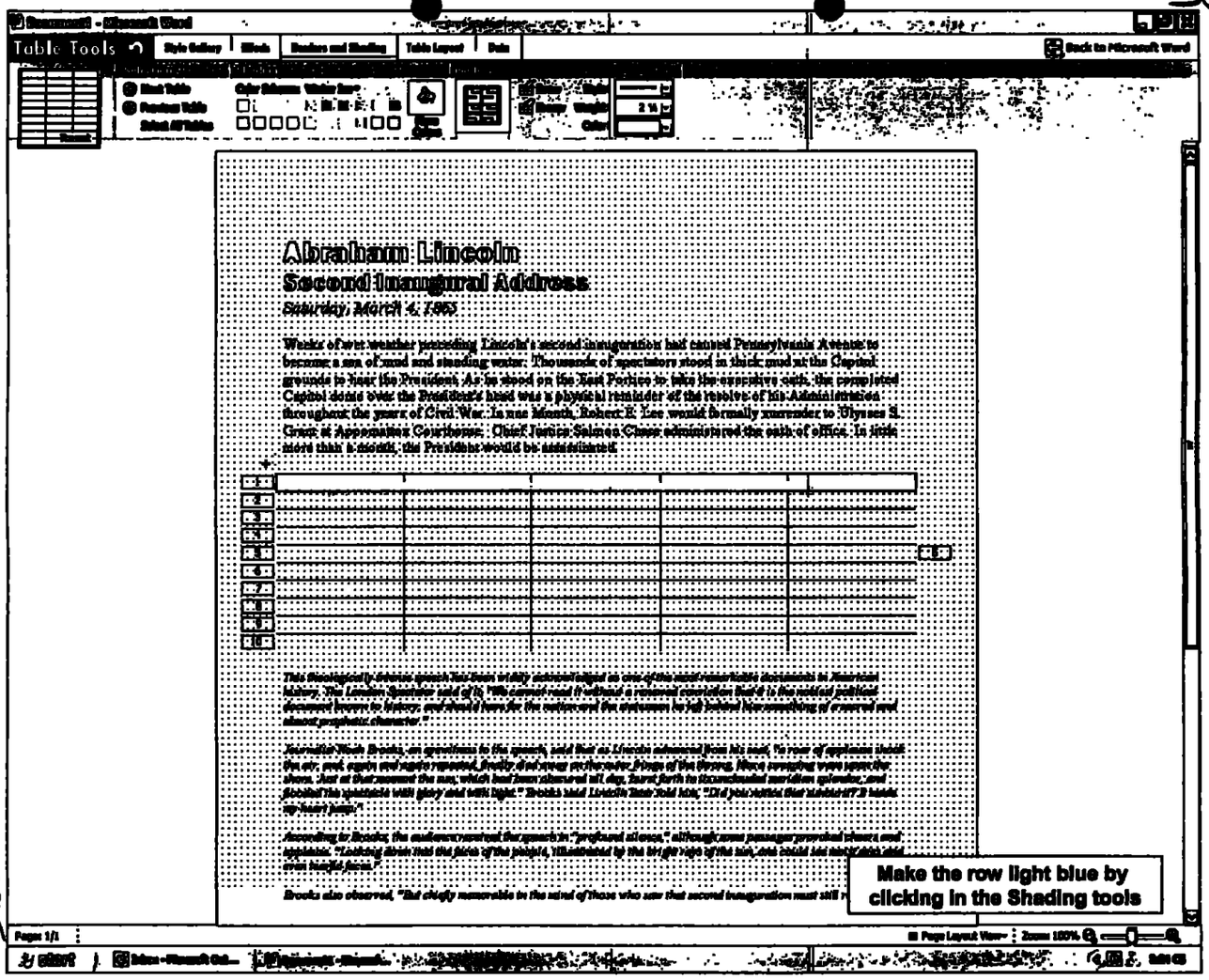
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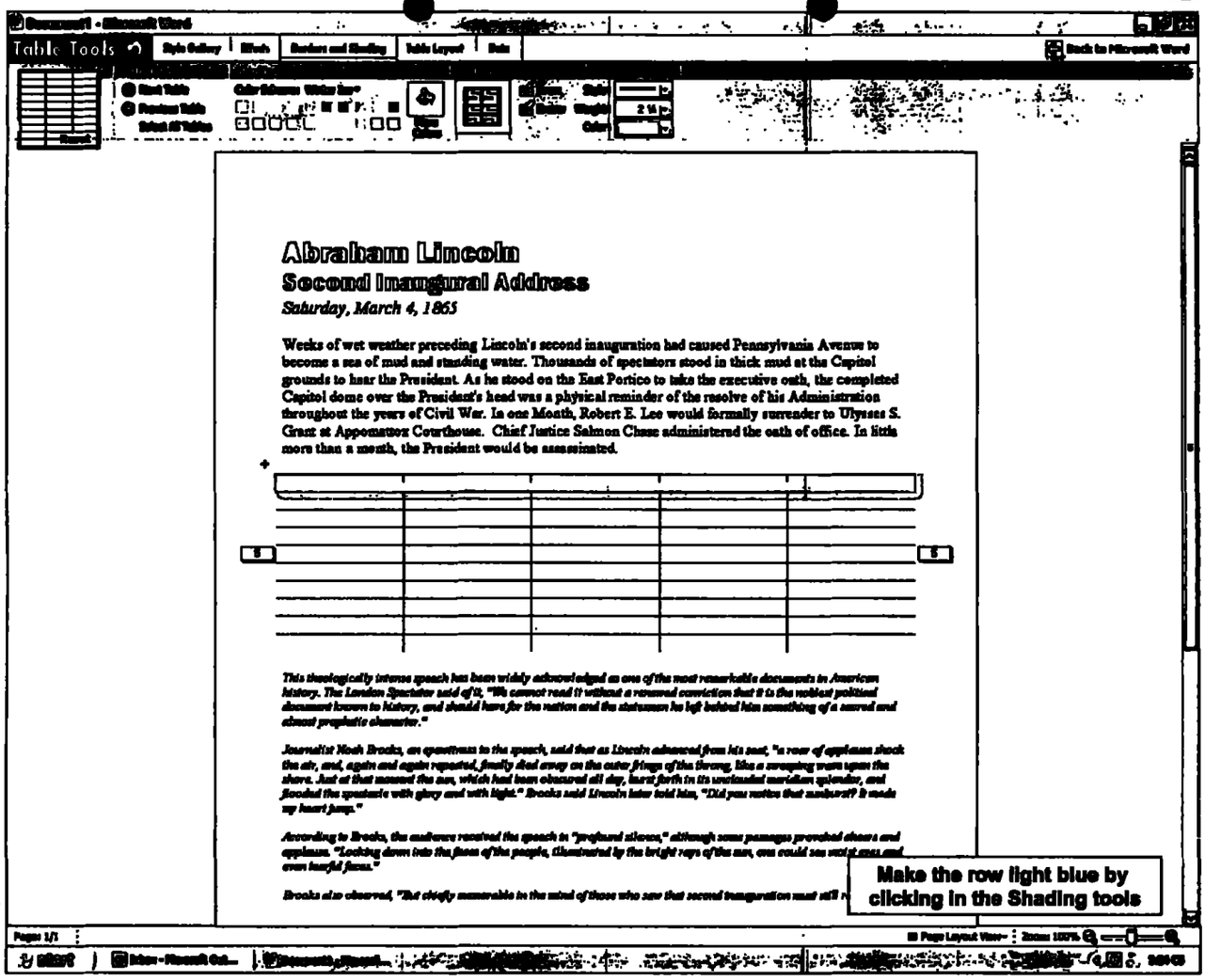
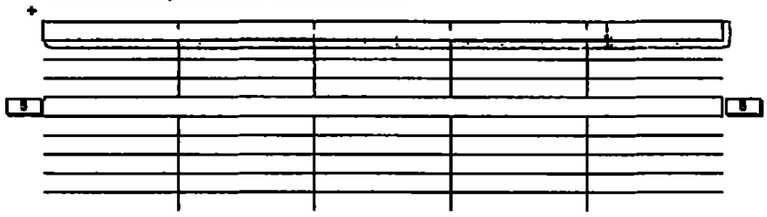

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Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still r

Click Shadow

189

cl13

Table Tools

Style Gallery | Effects | Borders and Shading | Table Layout | Rule

Back to Microsoft Word

Select Table
View Gridlines
Select All Tables

Shadow | Glow | Bevel | 3-D | Reflection

Shadow Effect Styles...

Table

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...g Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to ...ing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol ...to see the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.



This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

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Pick the thin dark one

Page 1/1 | Page Layout View | Zoom 100%

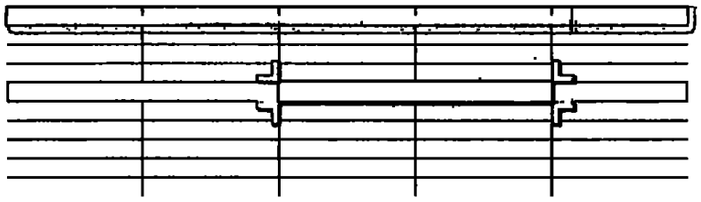
190

Ver

Table Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.



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Double Click in A1 to type
(or just start typing)

Page: 1/1

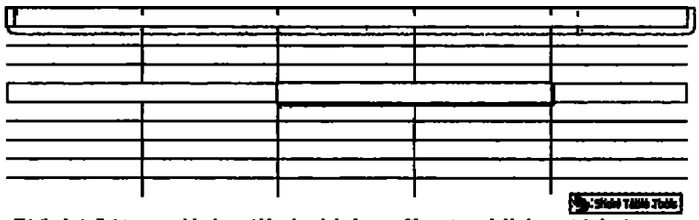
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191 405

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

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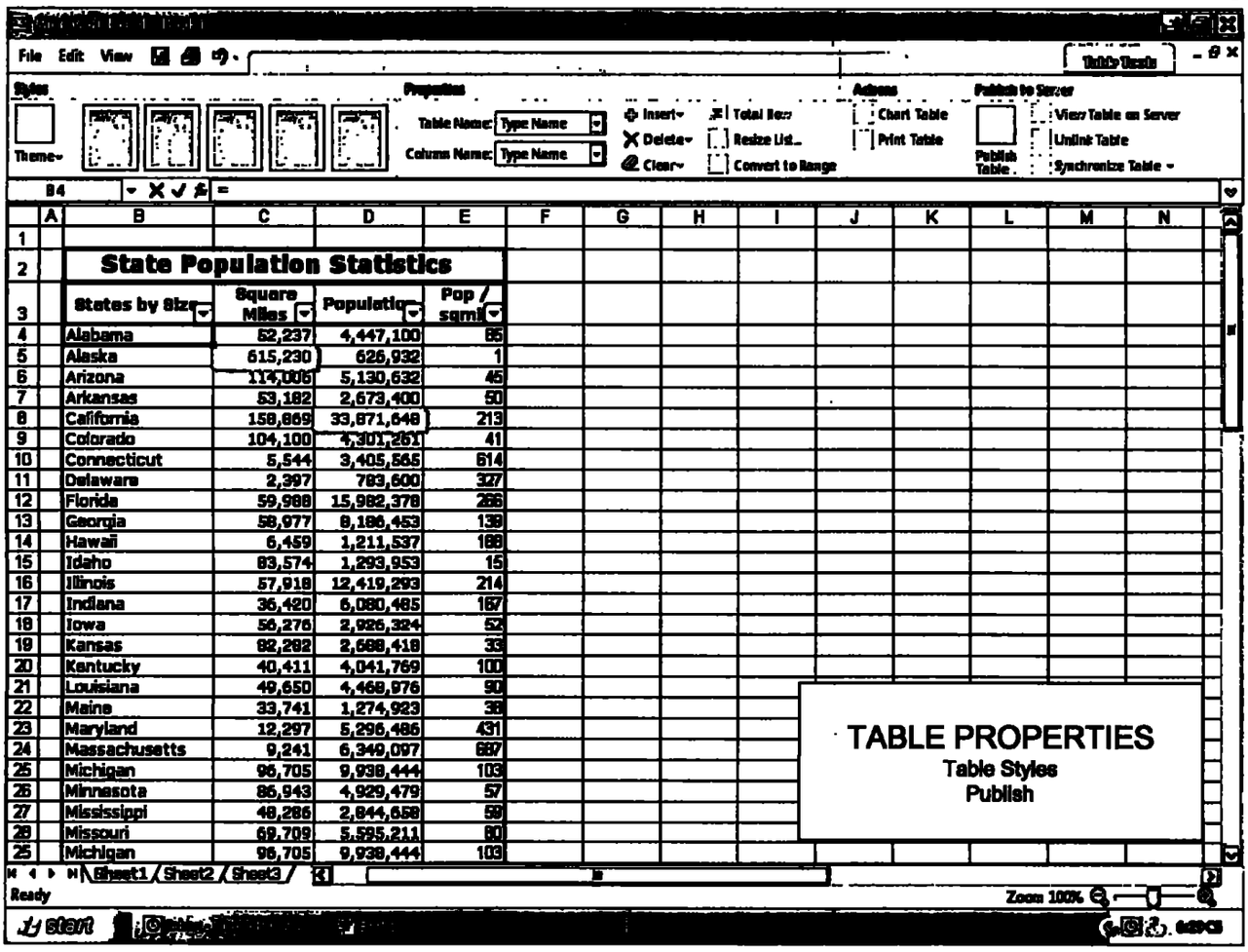
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Click "Show Table Tools" to loop

EXPERIENCIAS INMERSIVAS

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File Edit View

Table Tools

Styles — Theme

Properties — Table Name: Type Name — Column Name: Type Name

Insert · Delete · Clear · Total Row · Resize List... · Convert to Range

Actions — Chart Table · Print Table

Publish to Server — Publish Table · View Table on Server · Unlink Table · Synchronize Table

B4 =

State Population Statistics

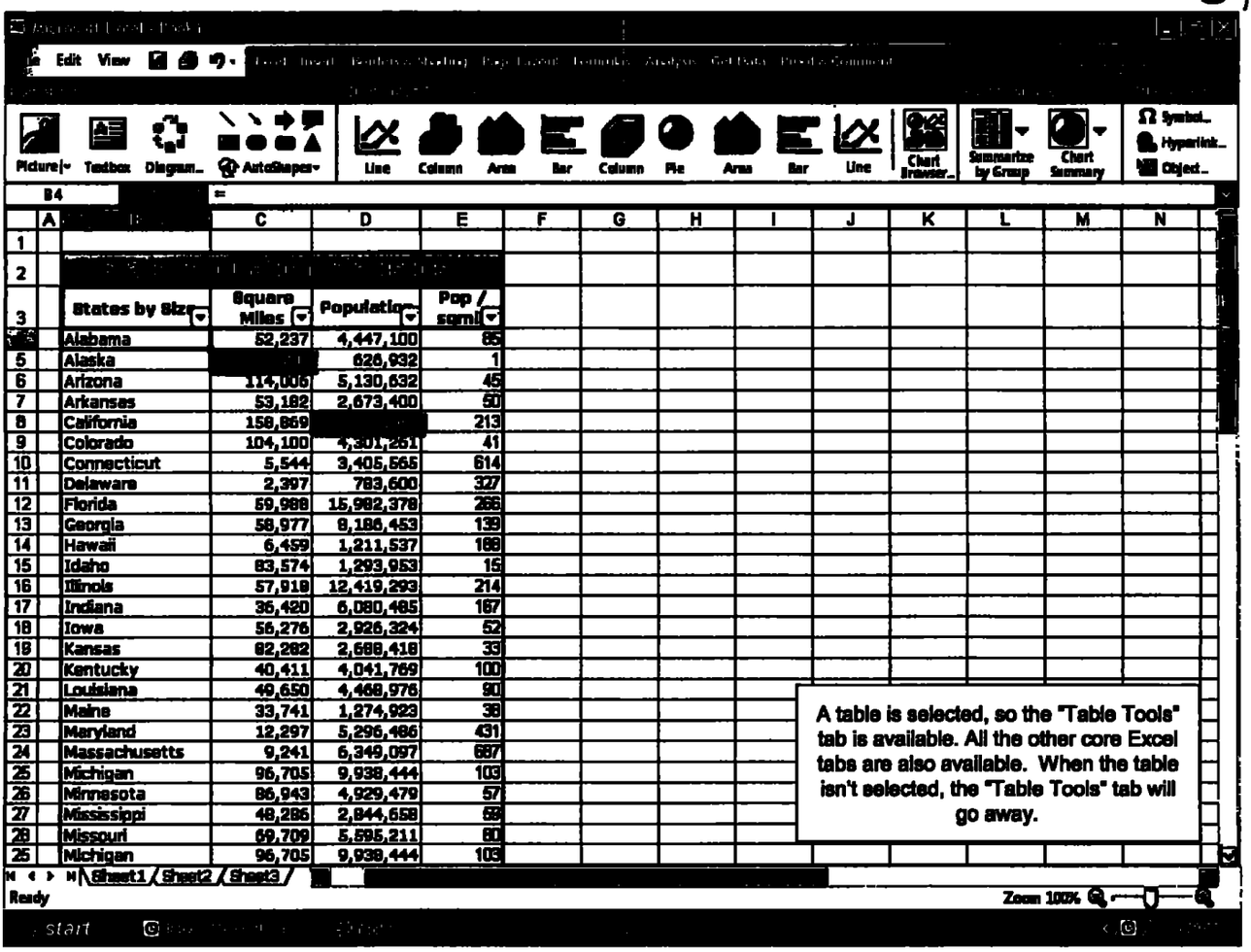
States by Size	Square Miles	Population	Pop / sqmi
Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85
Alaska	615,230	626,932	1
Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45
Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50
California	158,869	33,871,648	213
Colorado	104,100	4,301,261	41
Connecticut	5,544	3,405,565	614
Delaware	2,397	783,600	327
Florida	59,988	15,982,378	266
Georgia	58,977	8,186,453	139
Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188
Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	15
Illinois	57,918	12,419,293	214
Indiana	36,420	6,080,485	167
Iowa	56,276	2,926,324	52
Kansas	82,282	2,688,418	33
Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100
Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90
Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38
Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431
Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687
Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103
Minnesota	86,943	4,929,479	57
Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59
Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80
Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103

TABLE PROPERTIES
Table Styles
Publish

Sheet1 / Sheet2 / Sheet3

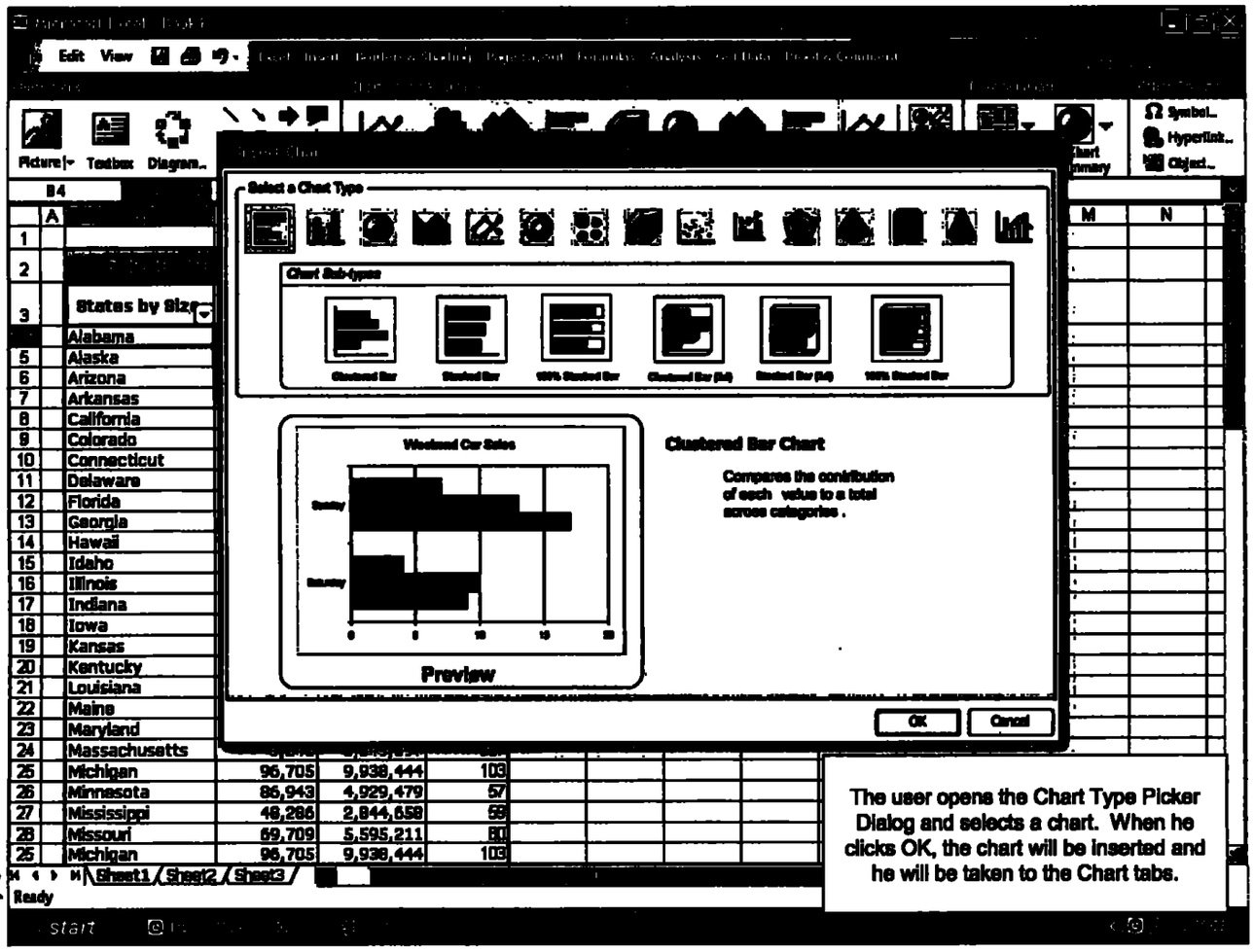
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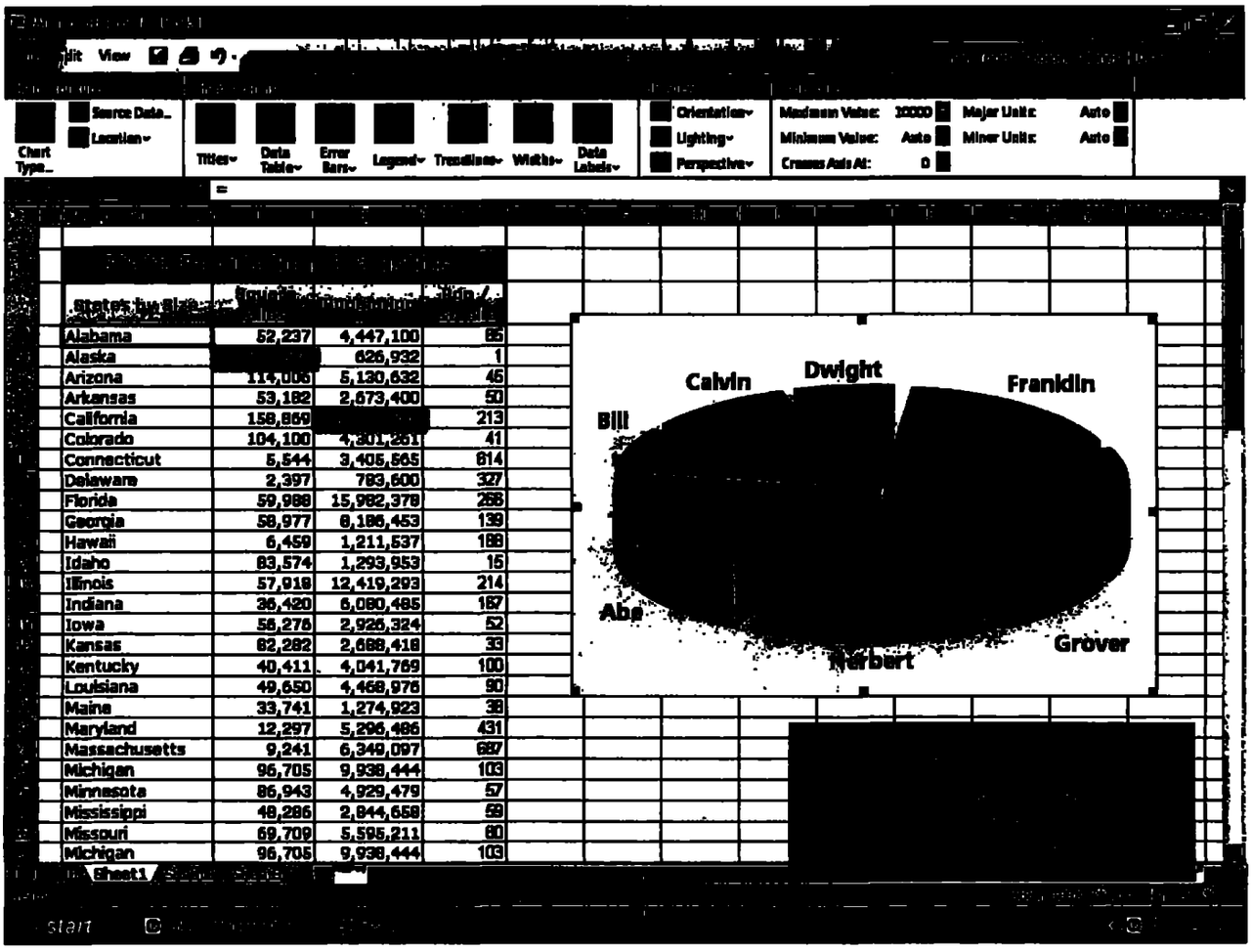


States by Size	Square Miles	Population	Pop / sqmi
Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85
Alaska	[redacted]	626,932	1
Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45
Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50
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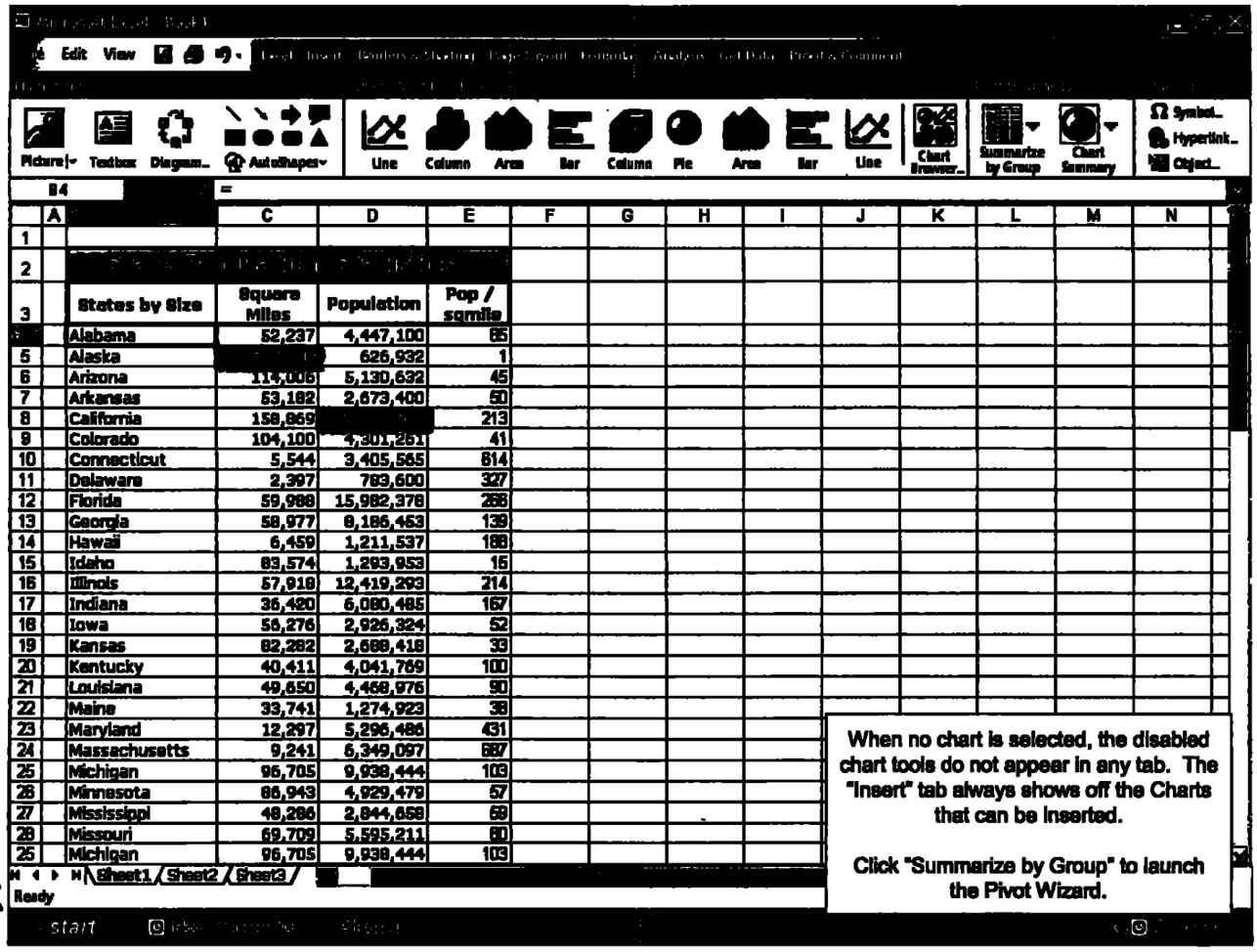
A table is selected, so the "Table Tools" tab is available. All the other core Excel tabs are also available. When the table isn't selected, the "Table Tools" tab will go away.



The user opens the Chart Type Picker Dialog and selects a chart. When he clicks OK, the chart will be inserted and he will be taken to the Chart tabs.



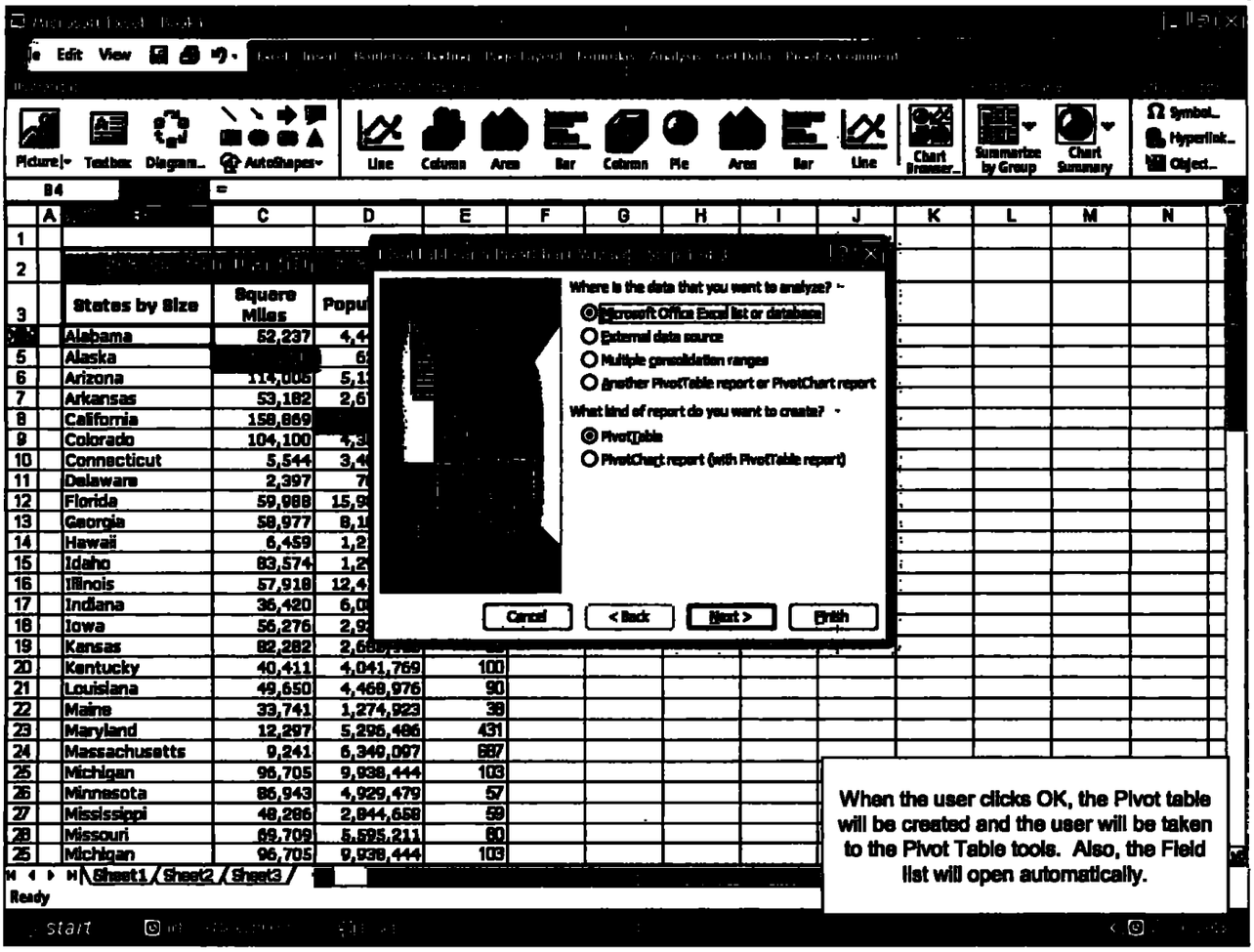
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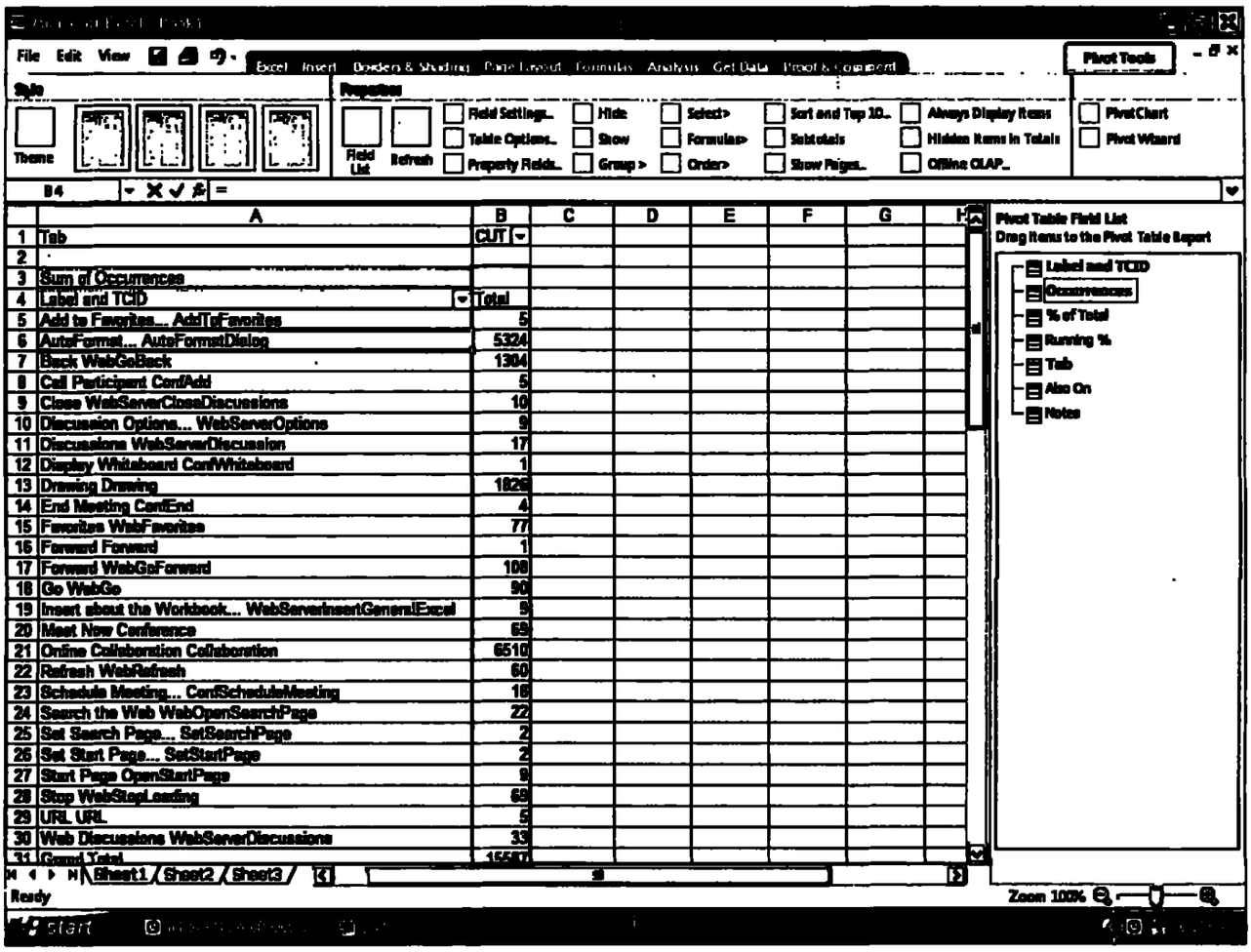
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1														
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3		States by Size	Square Miles	Population	Pop / sqmile									
4		Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85									
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28		Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80									
29		Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103									

When no chart is selected, the disabled chart tools do not appear in any tab. The "Insert" tab always shows off the Charts that can be inserted.

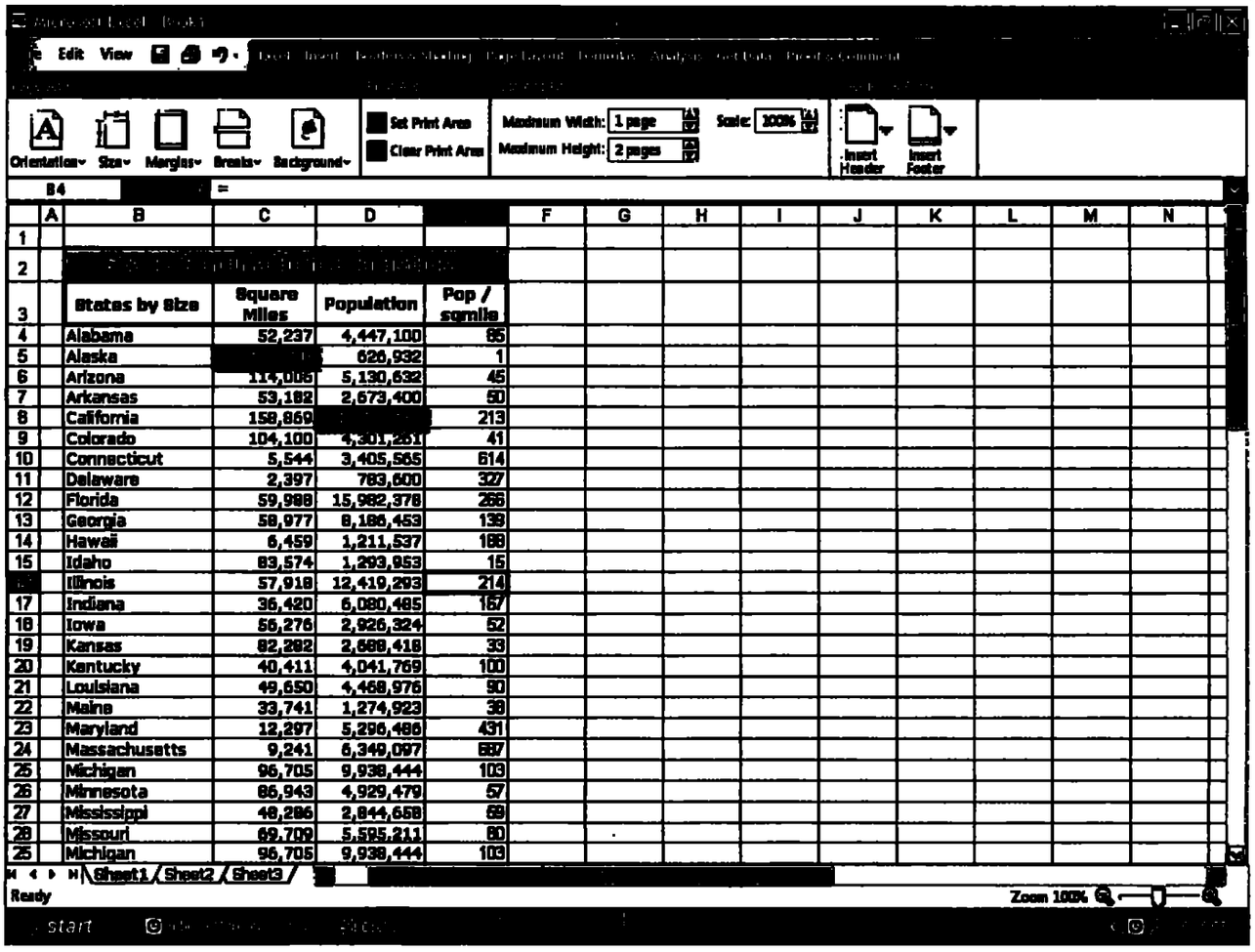
Click "Summarize by Group" to launch the Pivot Wizard.



When the user clicks OK, the Pivot table will be created and the user will be taken to the Pivot Table tools. Also, the Field list will open automatically.



	A	B
1	Tab	CUT
2		
3	Sum of Occurrences	
4	Label and TCID	Total
5	Add to Favorites... AddToFavorites	5
6	AutoFormat... AutoFormatDialog	5324
7	Back WebGoBack	1304
8	Call Participant ConfAdd	5
9	Close WebServerCloseDiscussions	10
10	Discussion Options... WebServerOptions	9
11	Discussions WebServerDiscussion	17
12	Display Whiteboard ConfWhiteboard	1
13	Drawing Drawing	1826
14	End Meeting ConfEnd	4
15	Favorites WebFavorites	77
16	Forward Forward	1
17	Forward WebGoForward	108
18	Go WebGo	90
19	Insert about the Workbook... WebServerInsertGeneralExcel	9
20	Meet Now Conference	69
21	Online Collaboration CoDaboration	6510
22	Refresh WebRefresh	60
23	Schedule Meeting... ConfScheduleMeeting	16
24	Search the Web WebOpenSearchPage	22
25	Set Search Page... SetSearchPage	2
26	Set Start Page... SetStartPage	2
27	Start Page OpenStartPage	9
28	Stop WebStopLoading	68
29	URL URL	5
30	Web Discussions WebServerDiscussions	33
31	Grand Total	15587



Edit View

Orientation Size Margins Breaks Background

Set Print Area
Clear Print Area

Maximum Width: 1 page
Maximum Height: 2 pages
Scale: 100%

Insert Header
Insert Footer

B4 =

	A	B	C	D		F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1														
2														
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Sheet1 Sheet2 Sheet3

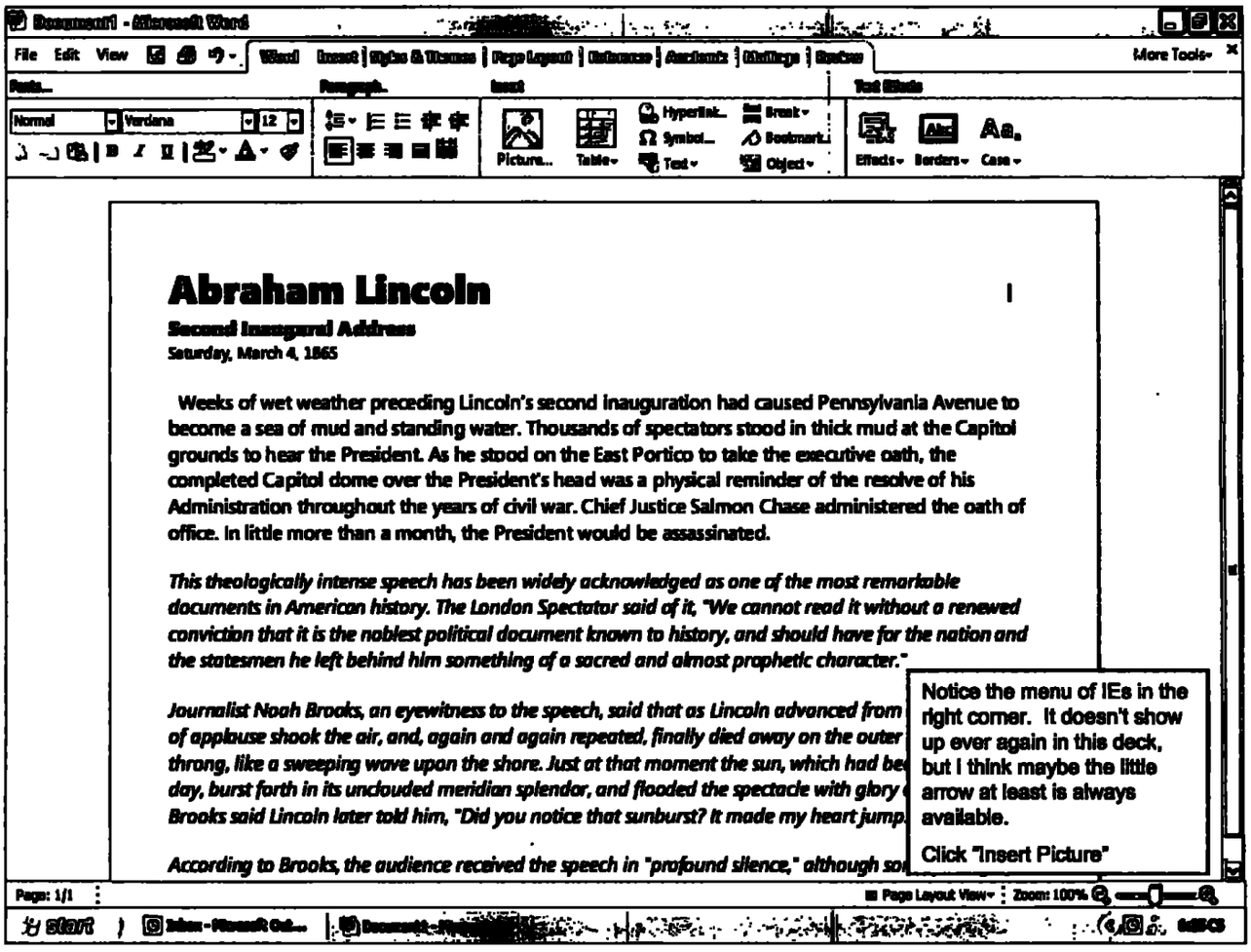
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Zoom 100%

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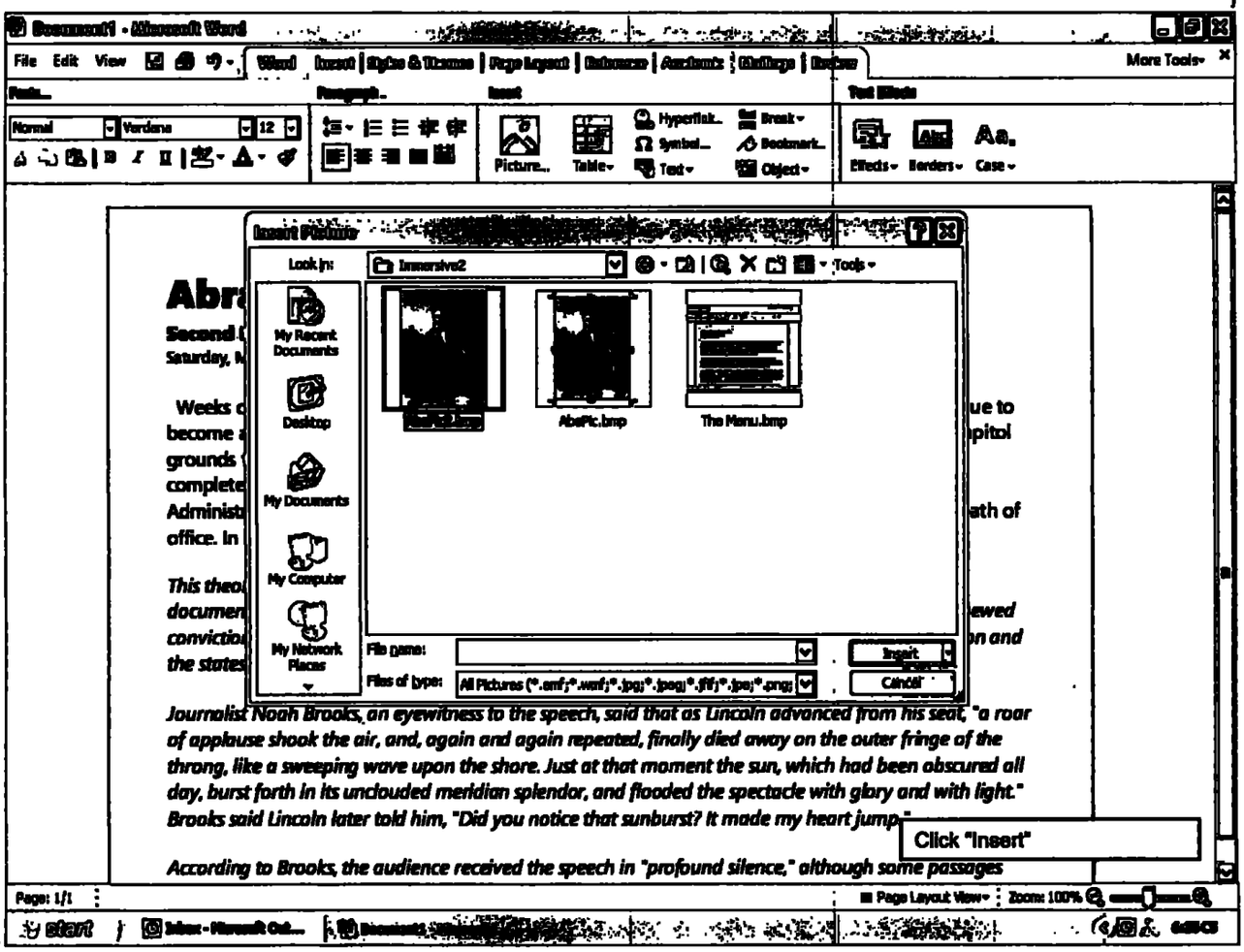
201

Eg5



Notice the menu of IEs in the right corner. It doesn't show up ever again in this deck, but I think maybe the little arrow at least is always available.

Click "Insert Picture"



Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages

Document1 - Microsoft Word

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Table Window Help

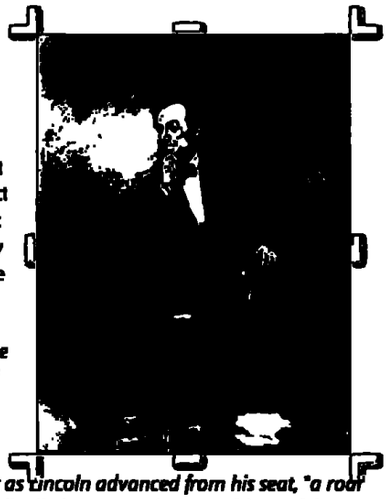
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Picture... Table Hyperlink... Symbol... Text Break Bookmark... Object

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Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inaugurat become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spect grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portic completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a phy Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice office. In little more than a month, the President would be

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Page: 1/1 Page Layout View Zoom: 100%

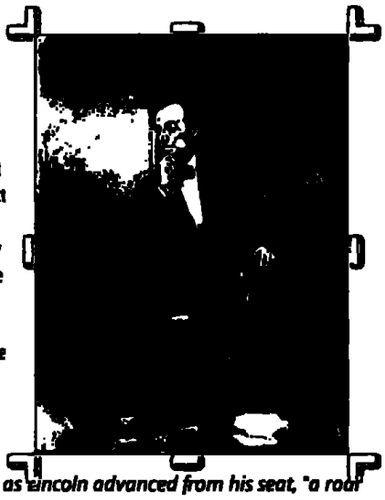
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Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

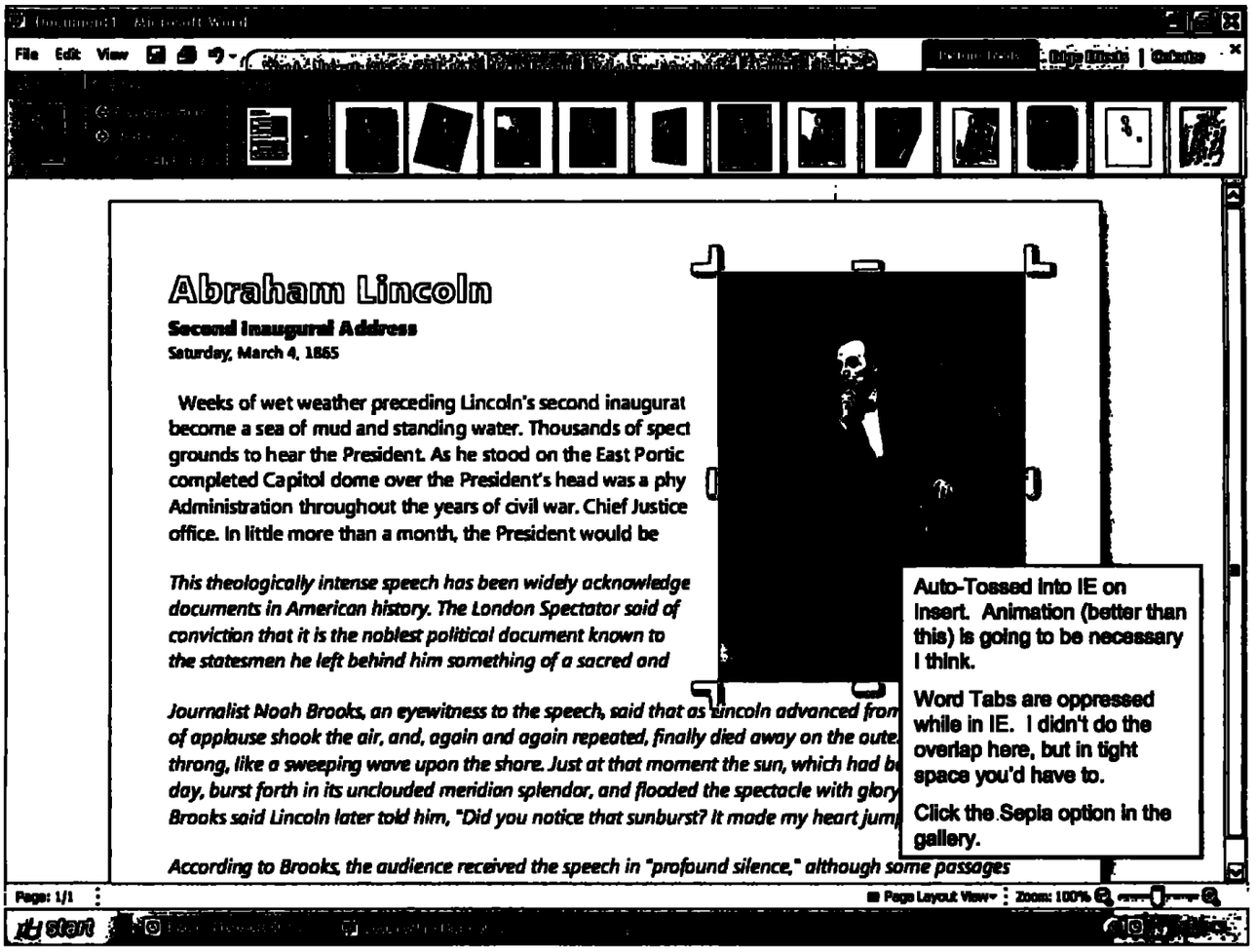


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File Edit View
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Auto-Tossed into IE on Insert. Animation (better than this) is going to be necessary I think.
Word Tabs are oppressed while in IE. I didn't do the overlap here, but in tight space you'd have to.
Click the Sepia option in the gallery.
Page: 1/1
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File Edit View

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inaugurat become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spect grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portic completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a phy Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice office. In little more than a month, the President would be

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Header & Footer: Insert Page Numbers Line Numbers Header Text Switch to Footer Next Previous

Position: Bring to Front Send to Back Group Align Distribute Grid...

Text Boxes

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Header & Footer: Insert, Page Numbers, Line Numbers, Header Text, Switch to Footer, Next, Previous

Position: Bring to Front, Send to Back, Group, Align, Distribute, Grid

Text Boxes

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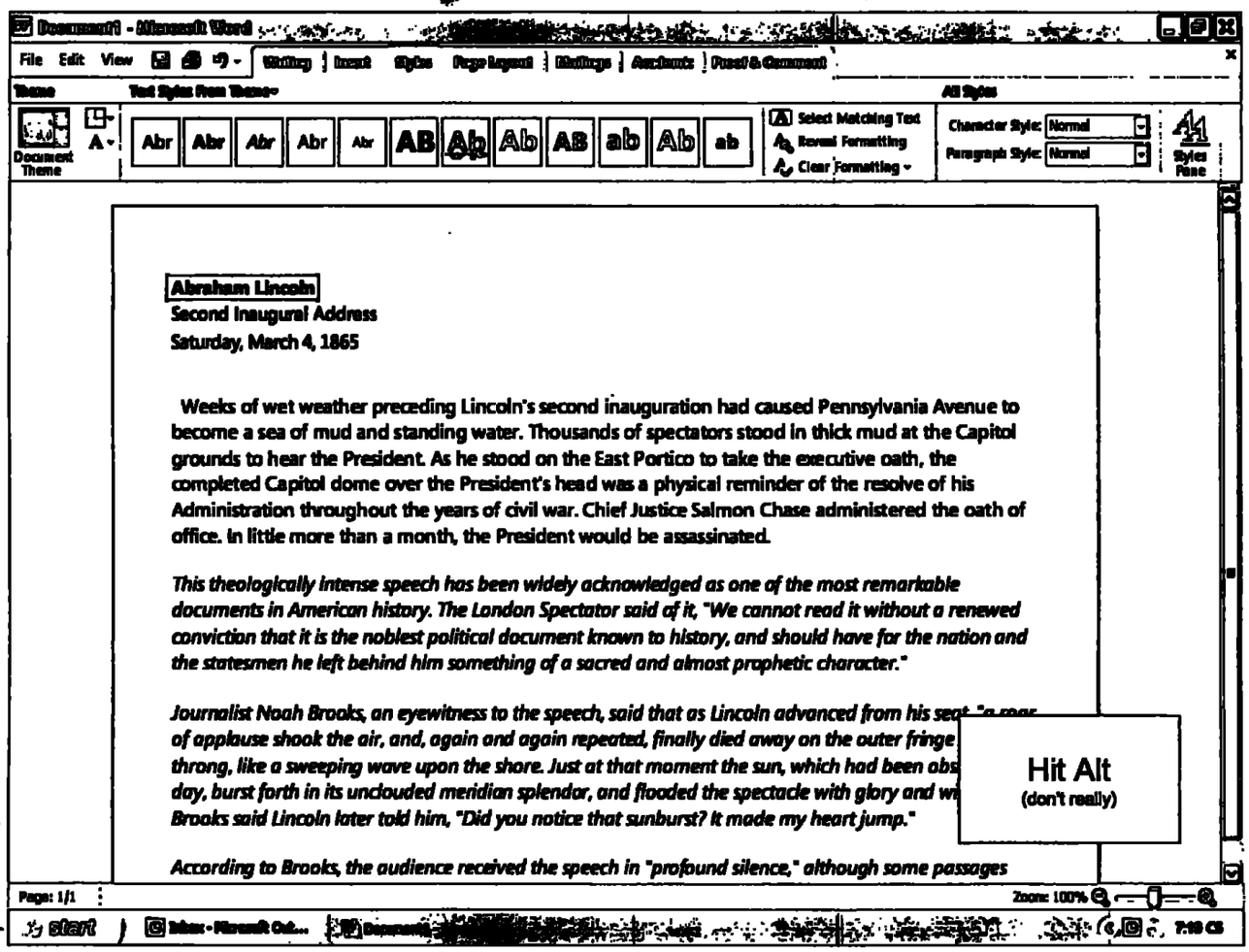
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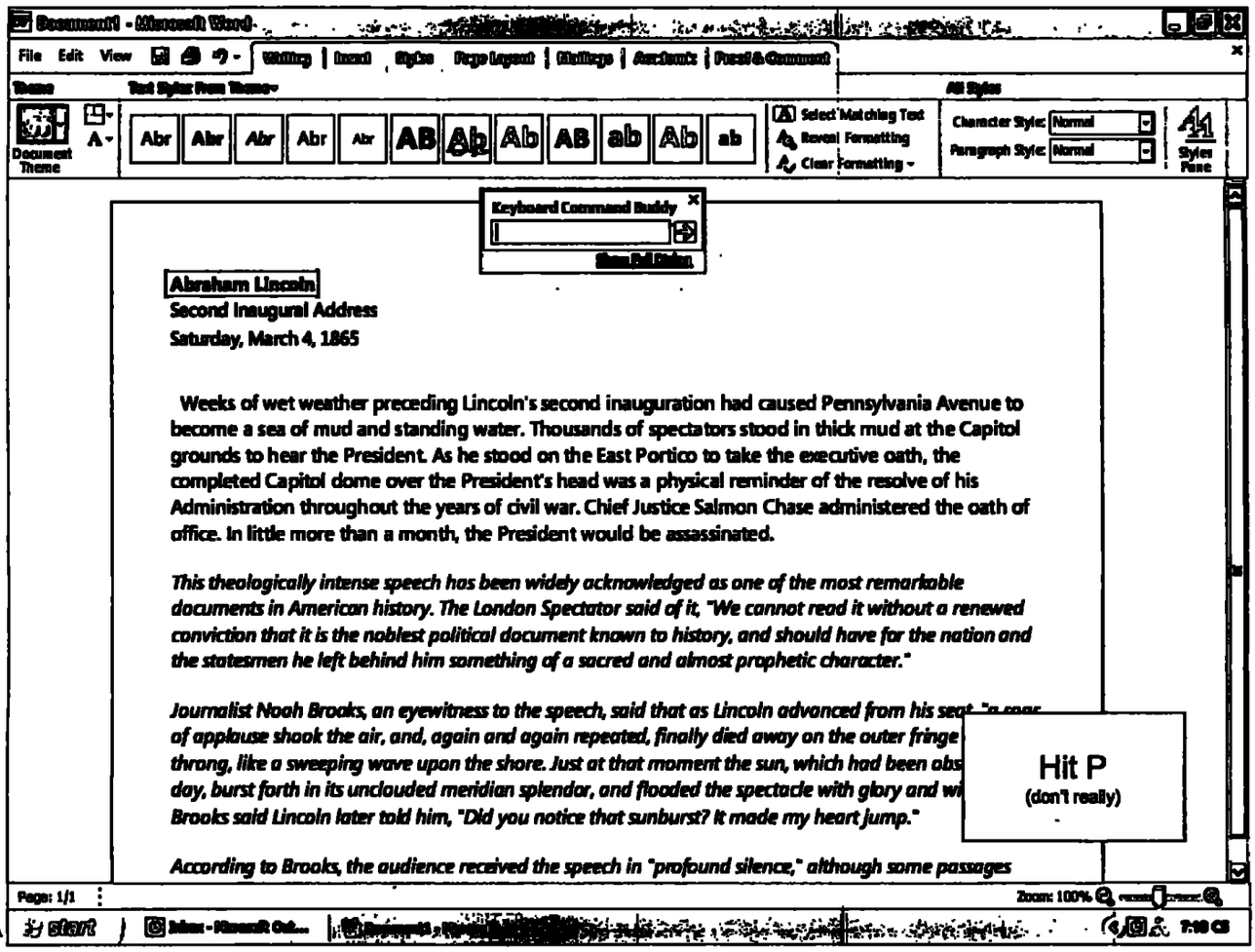
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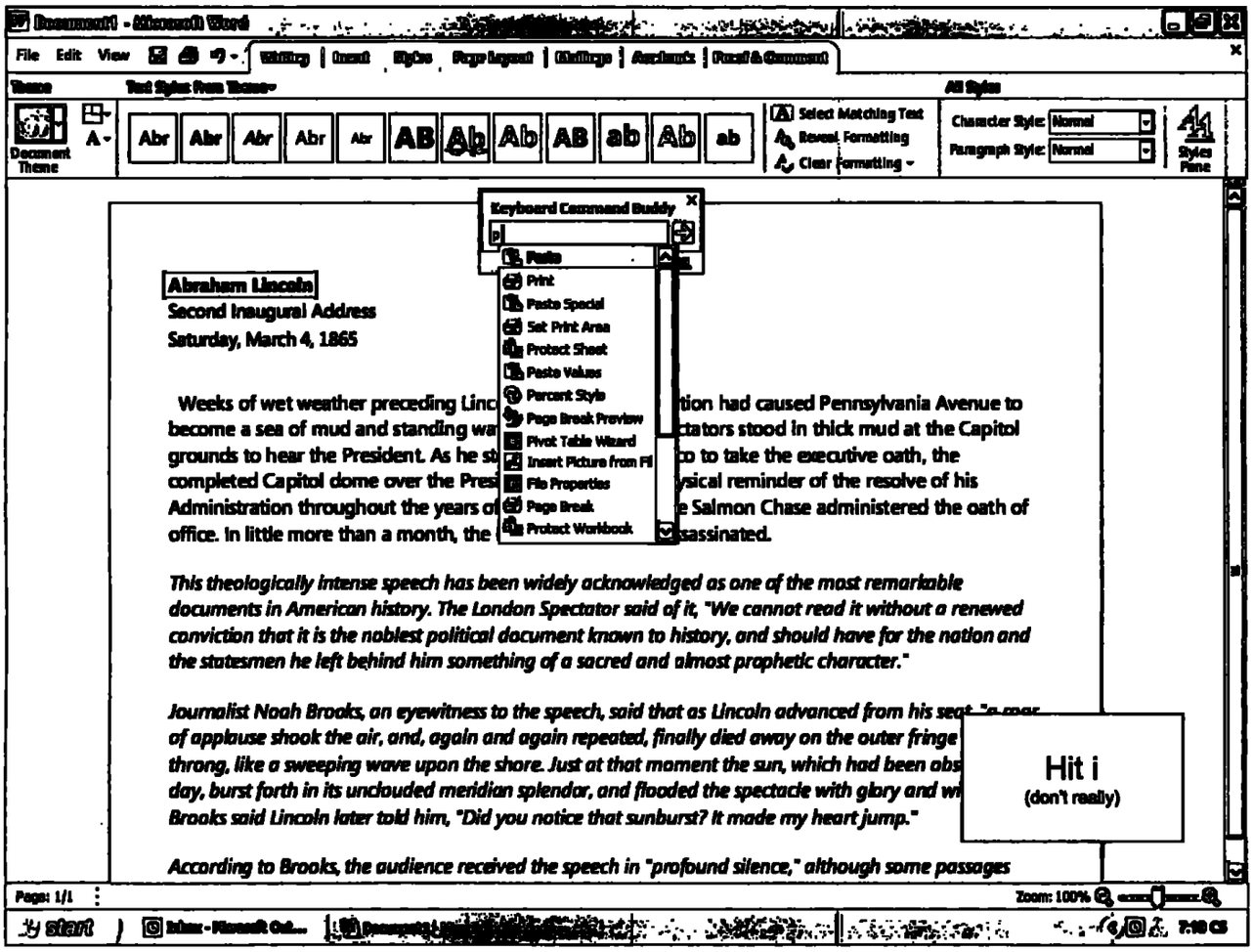
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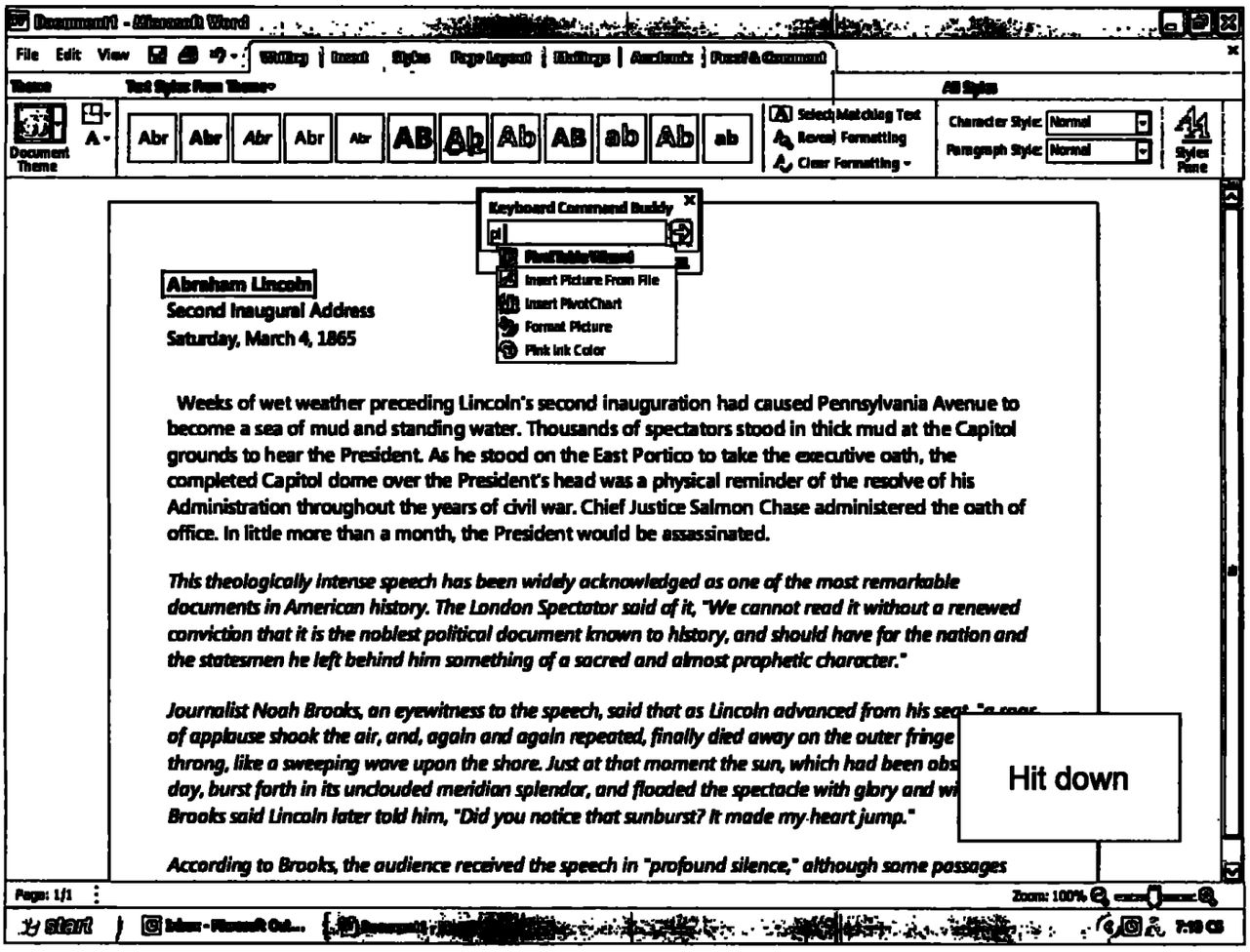
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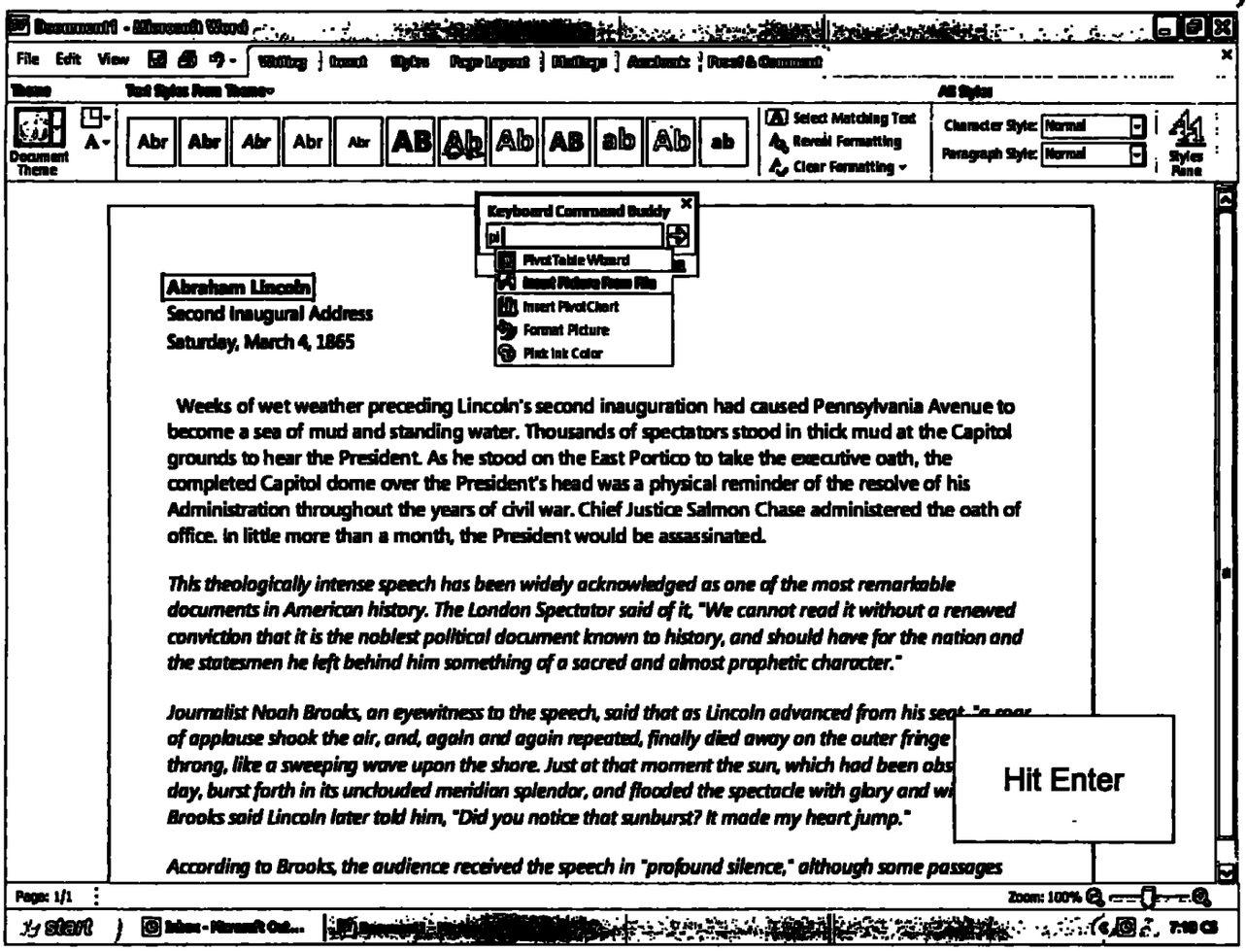

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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
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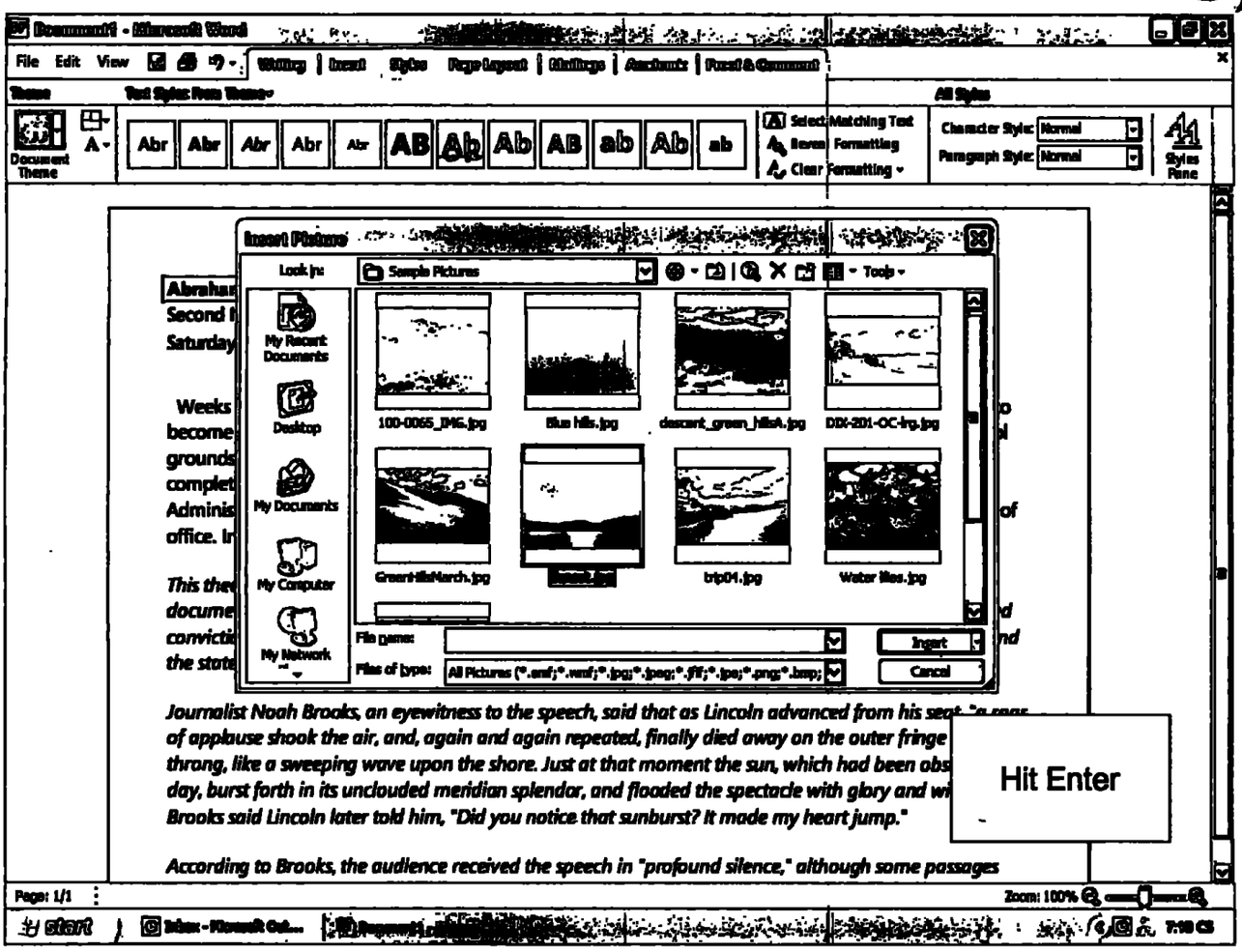

Document1 - Microsoft Word
File Edit View
Keyboard Command Buddy
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Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
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Document1 - Microsoft Word
File Edit View
Keyboard Command Buddy
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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
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Keyboard Command Buddy
Insert Picture From File
Insert PivotChart
Format Picture
Pink Ink Color
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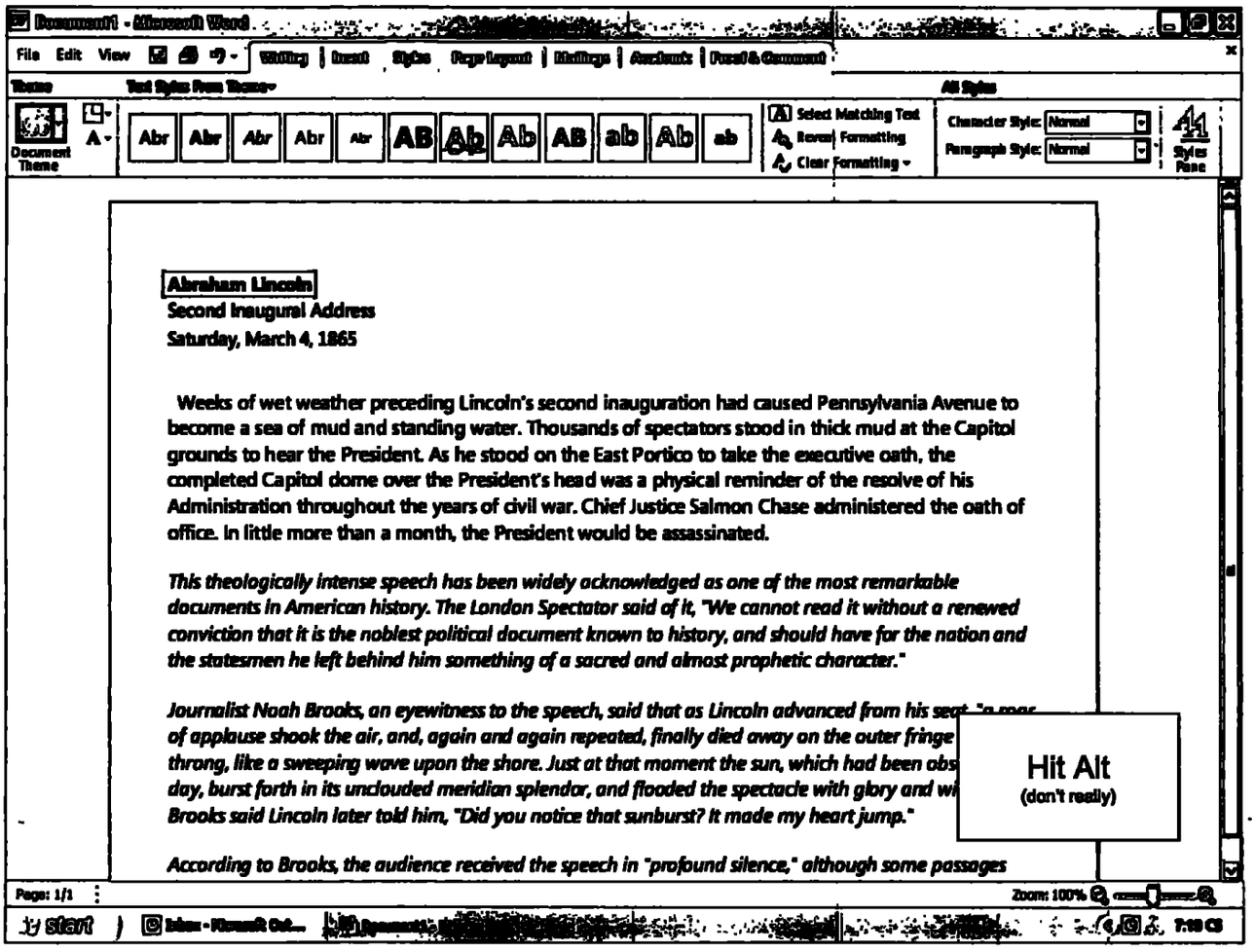


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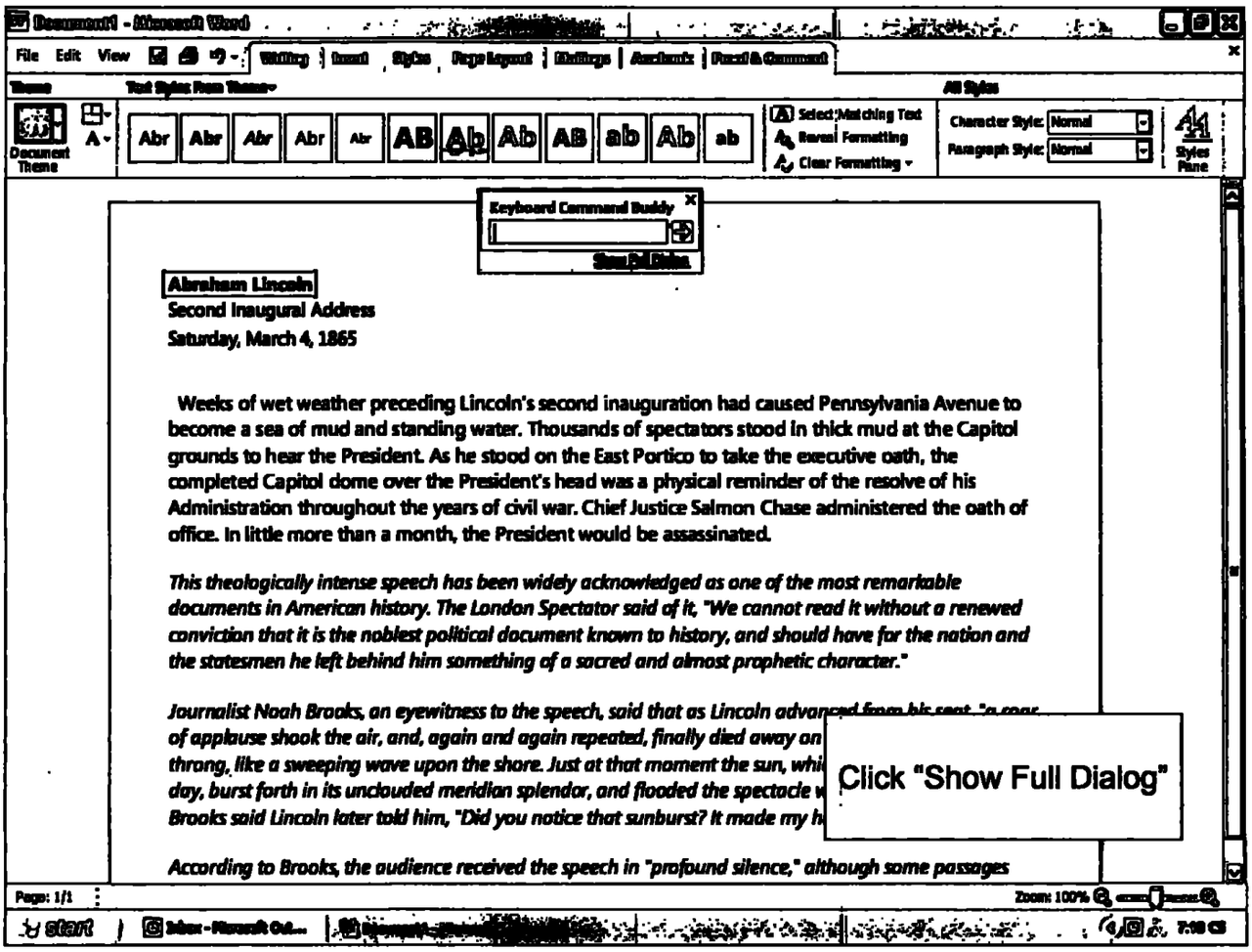
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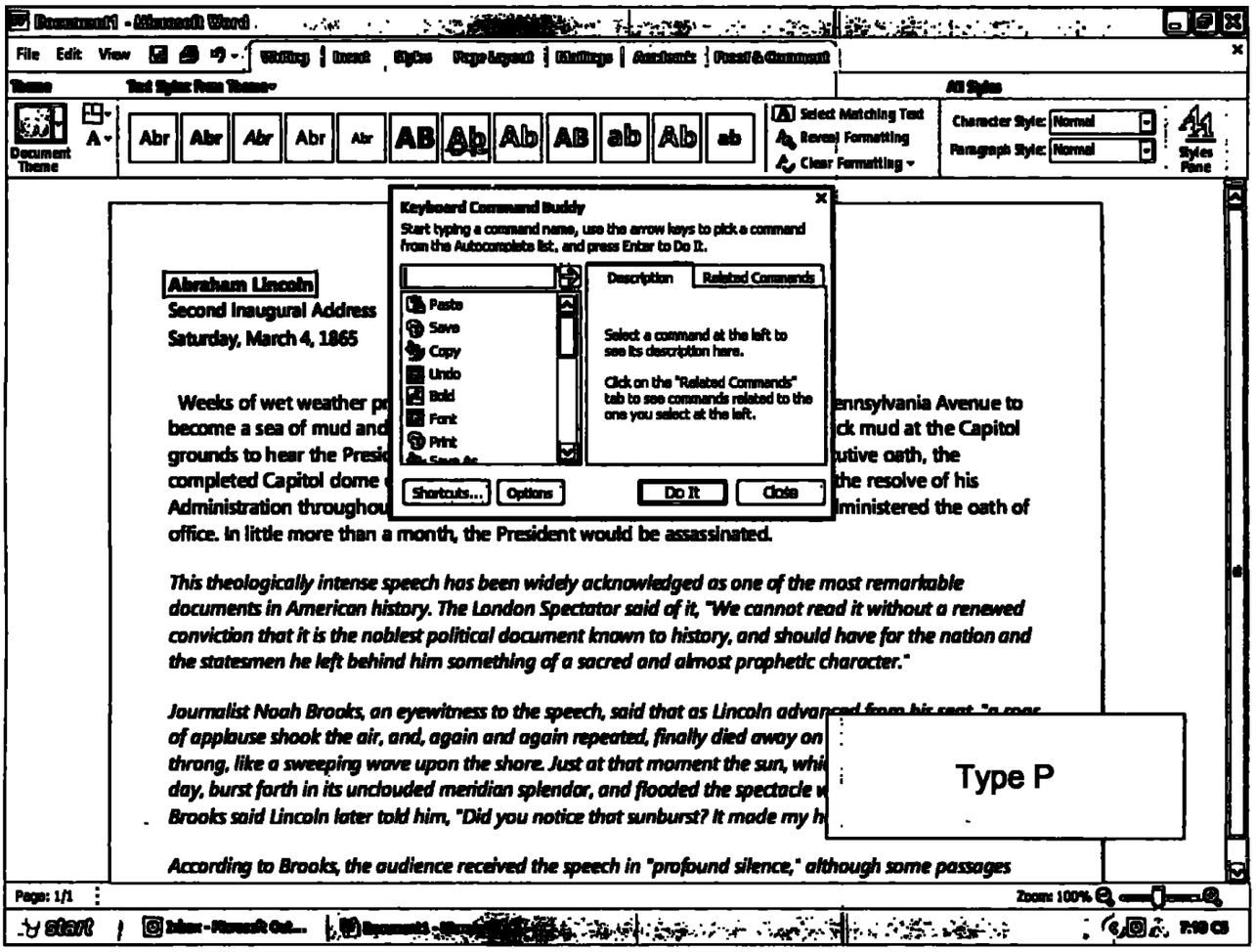
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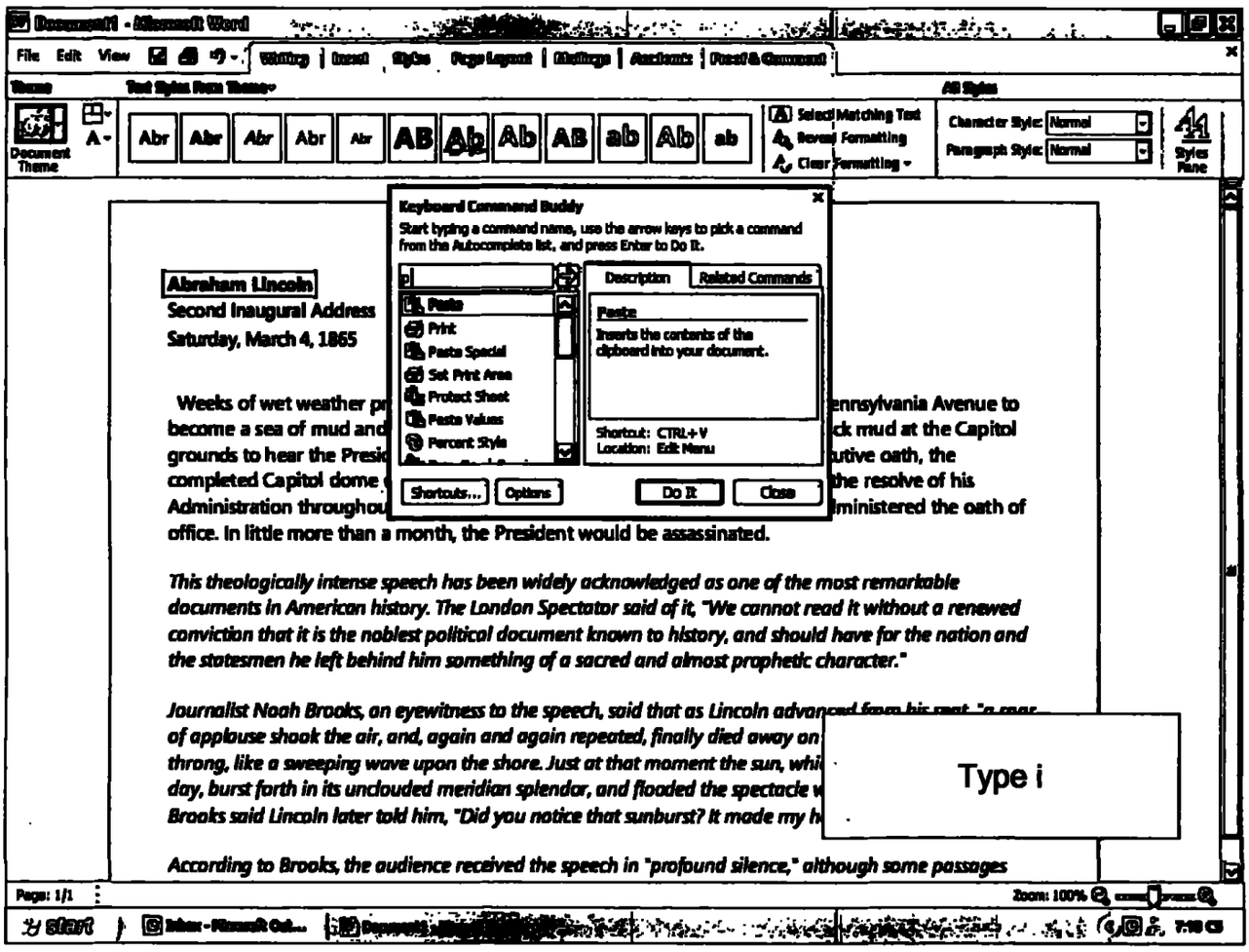
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Document1 - Microsoft Word
File Edit View
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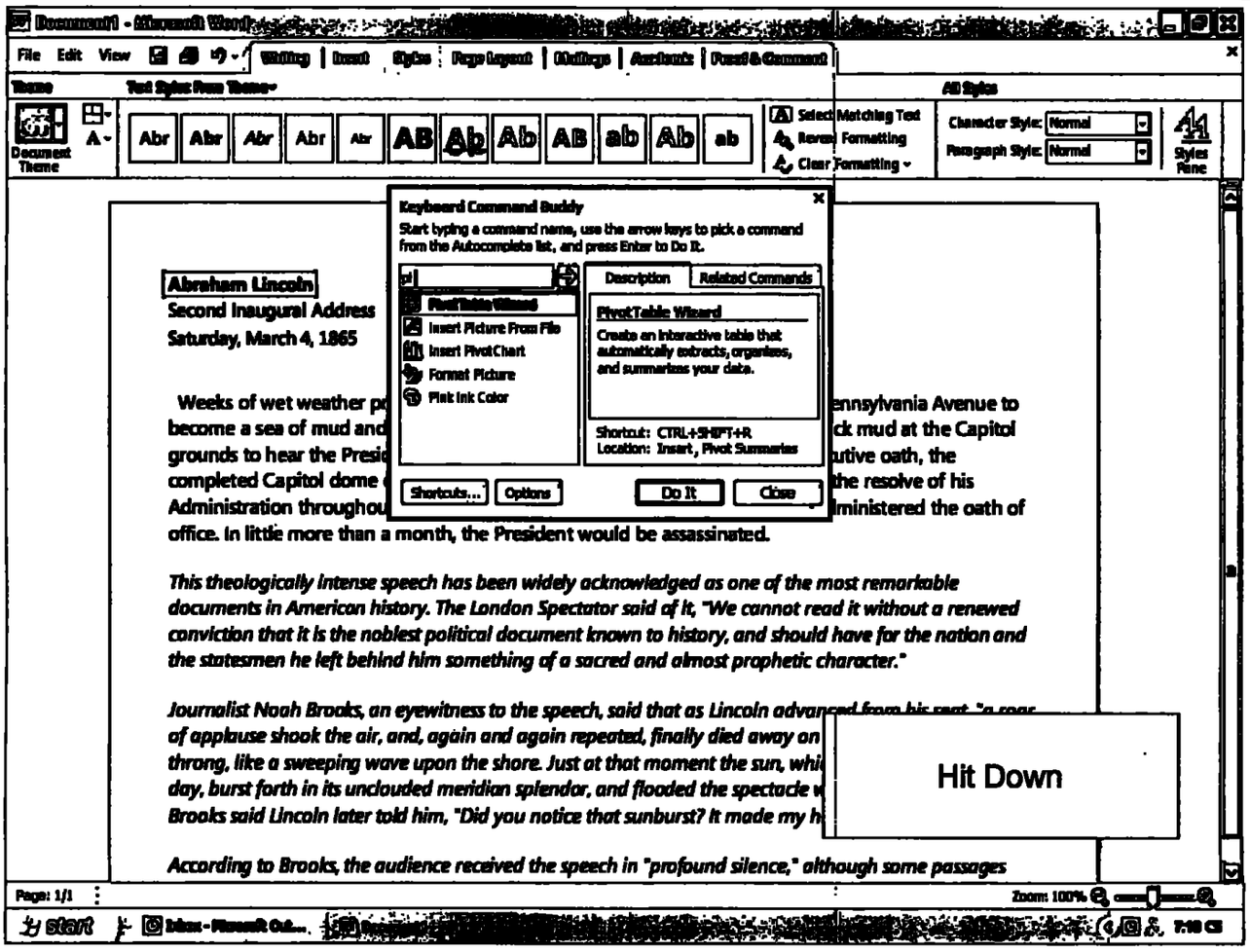
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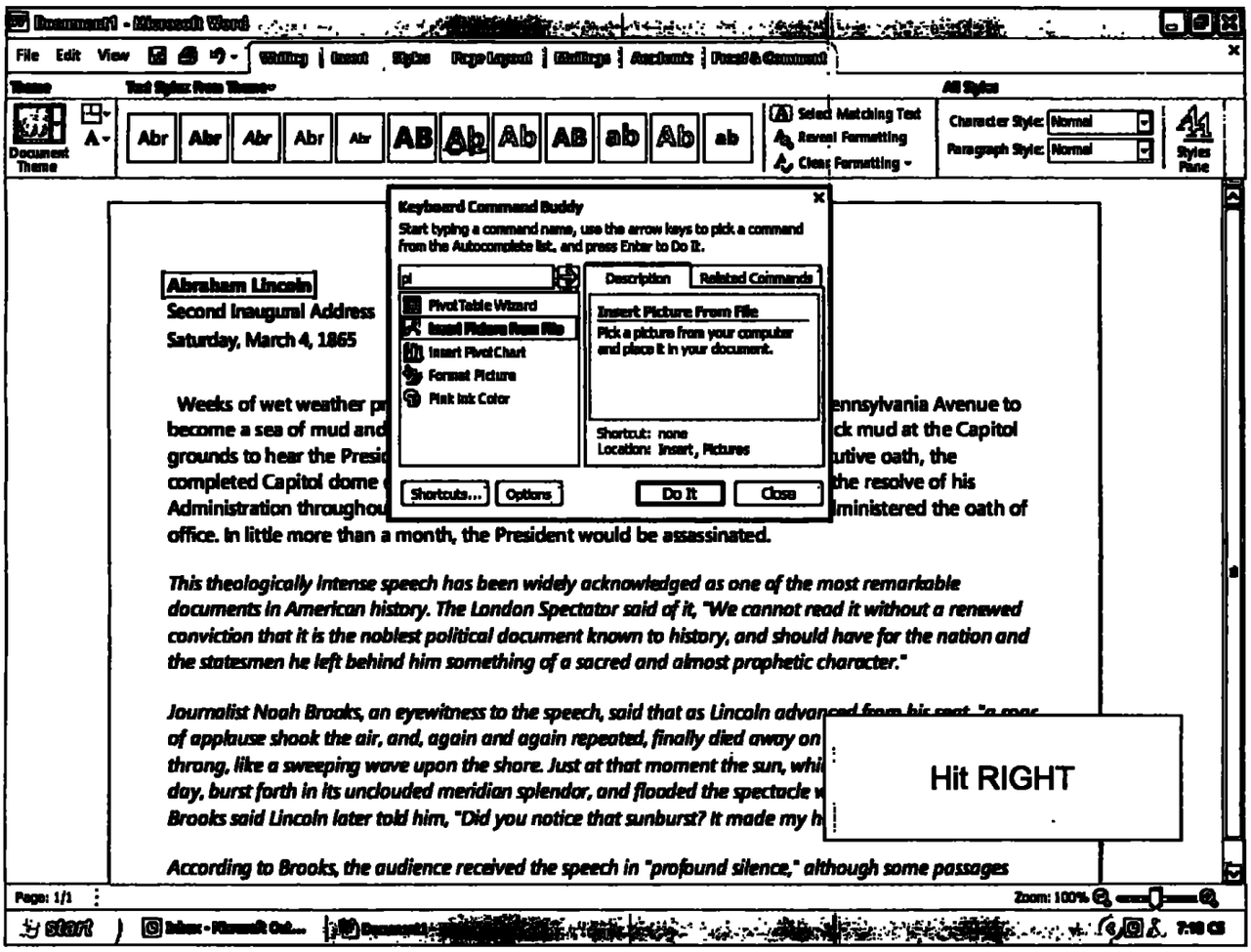

Document1 - Microsoft Word
File Edit View
Keyboard Command Buddy
Show Full Dialog
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
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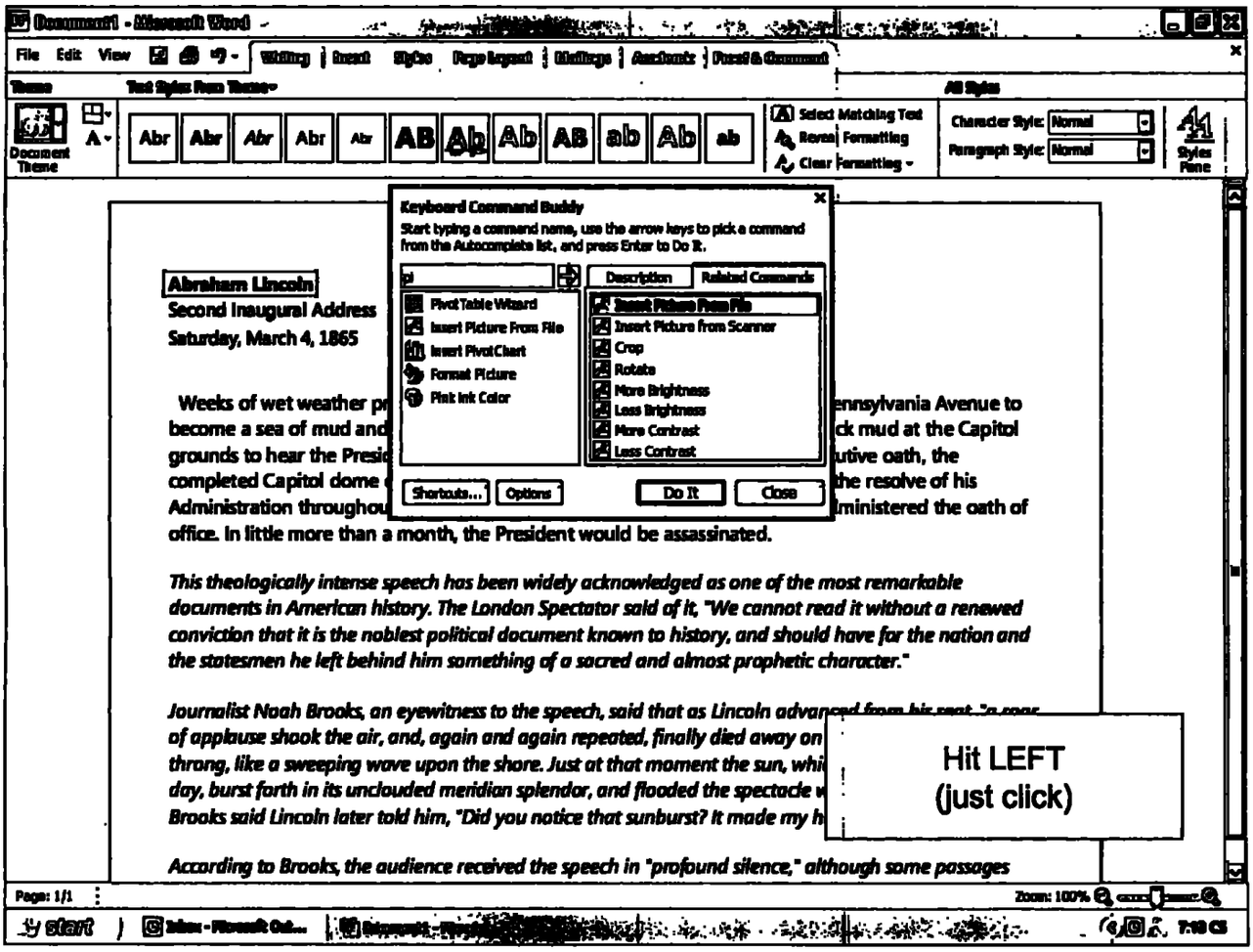

Keyboard Command Buddy
Start typing a command name, use the arrow keys to pick a command from the Autocomplete list, and press Enter to Do It.
Description
Related Commands
Paste
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Select a command at the left to see its description here.
Click on the "Related Commands" tab to see commands related to the one you select at the left.
Shortcuts...
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Abraham Lincoln
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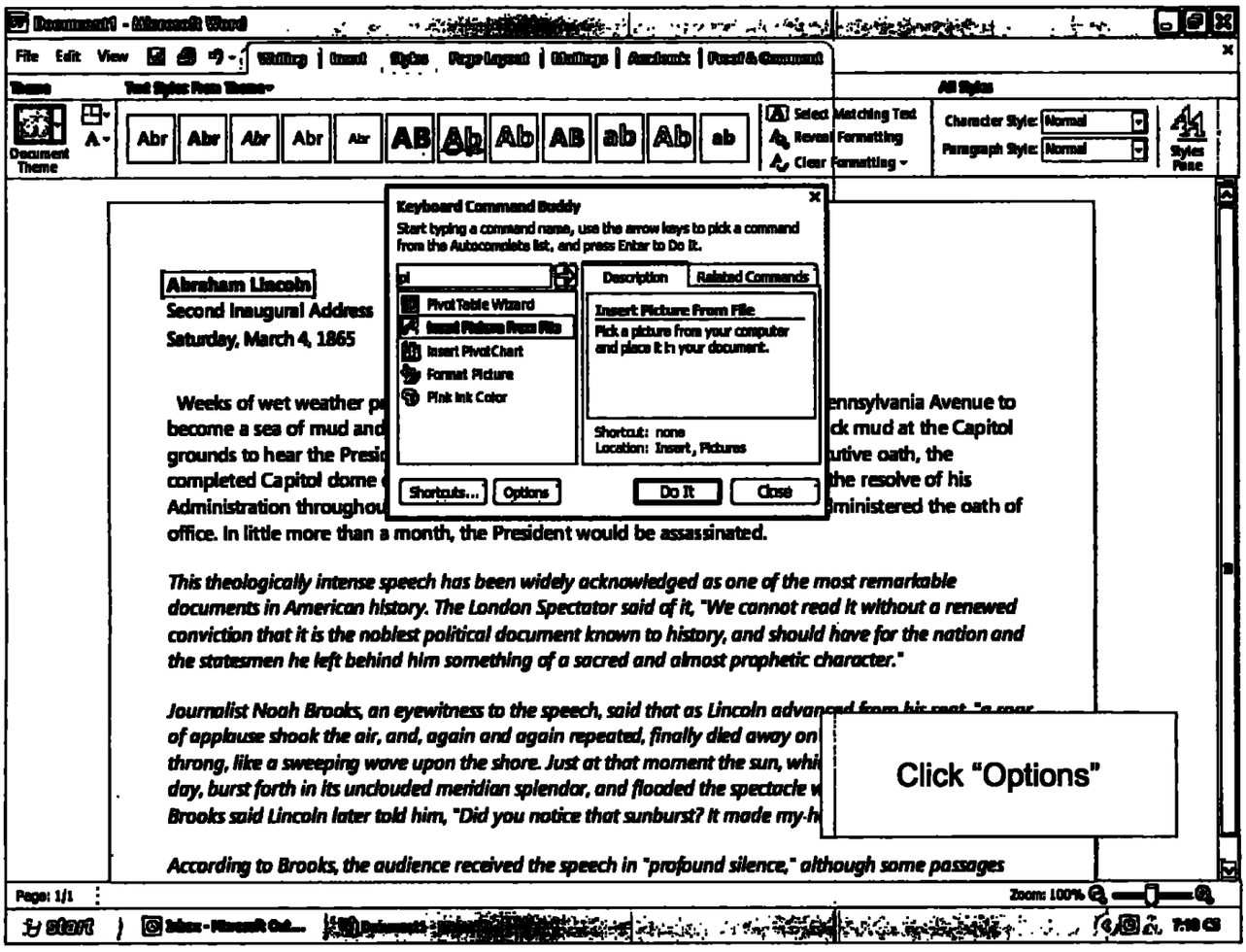

Document1 - Microsoft Word
Keyboard Command Buddy
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Related Commands
Paste
Inserts the contents of the clipboard into your document.
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Abraham Lincoln
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Keyboard Command Buddy
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Description
Related Commands
Insert Picture From File
Insert PivotChart
Format Picture
Pink Ink Color
PivotTable Wizard
Create an interactive table that automatically extracts, organizes, and summarizes your data.
Shortcut: CTRL+SHIFT+R
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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
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Keyboard Command Buddy
Start typing a command name, use the arrow keys to pick a command from the Autocomplete list, and press Enter to Do It.
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Description
Related Commands
PivotTable Wizard
Insert Picture From File
Insert PivotChart
Format Picture
Pink Ink Color
Insert Picture From File
Pick a picture from your computer and place it in your document.
Shortcut: none
Location: Insert, Pictures
Shortcuts...
Options
Do It
Close
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Weeks of wet weather pr
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File Edit View
Keyboard Command Buddy
Start typing a command name, use the arrow keys to pick a command from the Autocomplete list, and press Enter to Do It.
Description
Related Commands
Pivot Table Wizard
Insert Picture From File
Insert Pivot Chart
Format Picture
Pink Ink Color
Insert Picture from Scanner
Crop
Rotate
More Brightness
Less Brightness
More Contrast
Less Contrast
Shortcuts...
Options
Do It
Close
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
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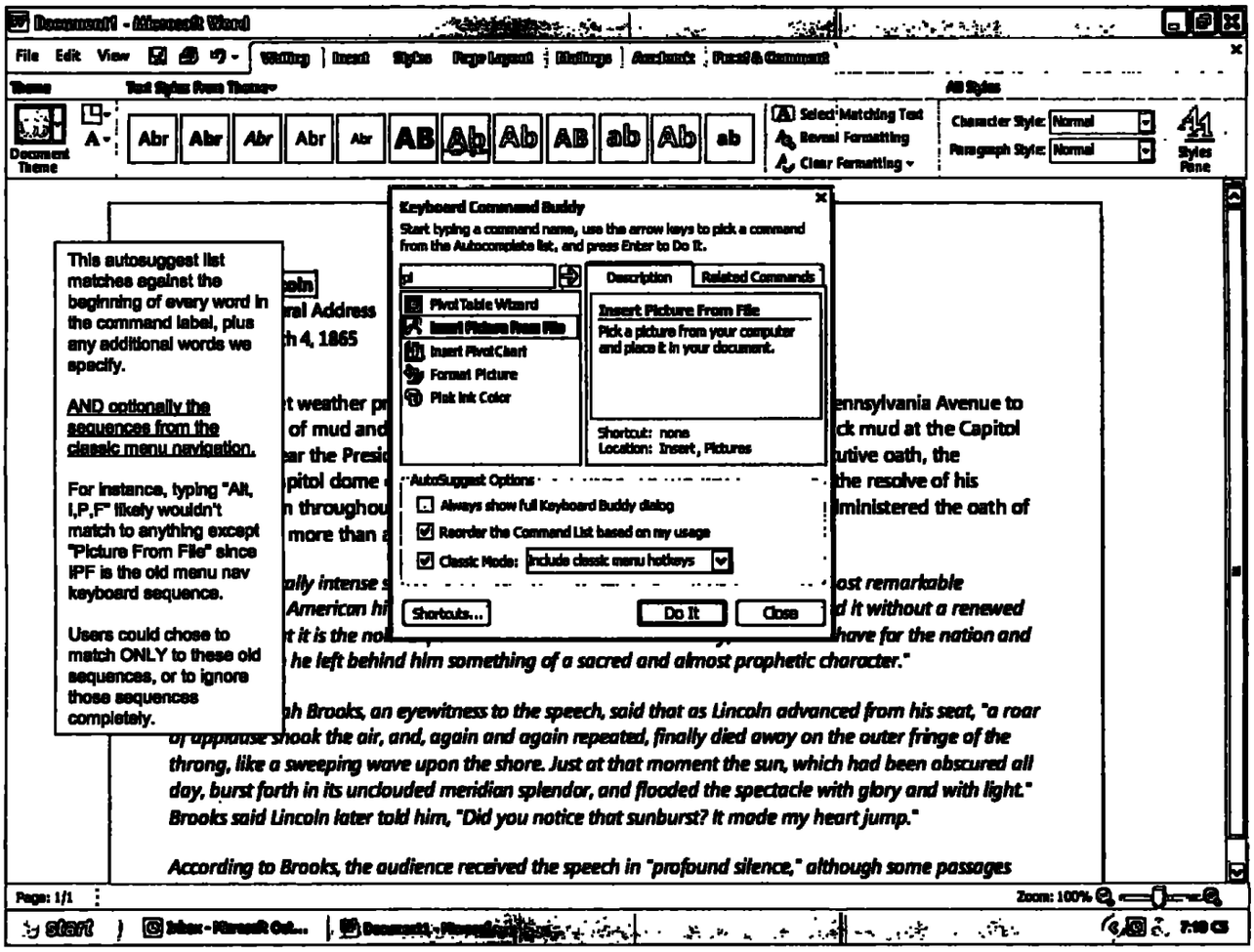


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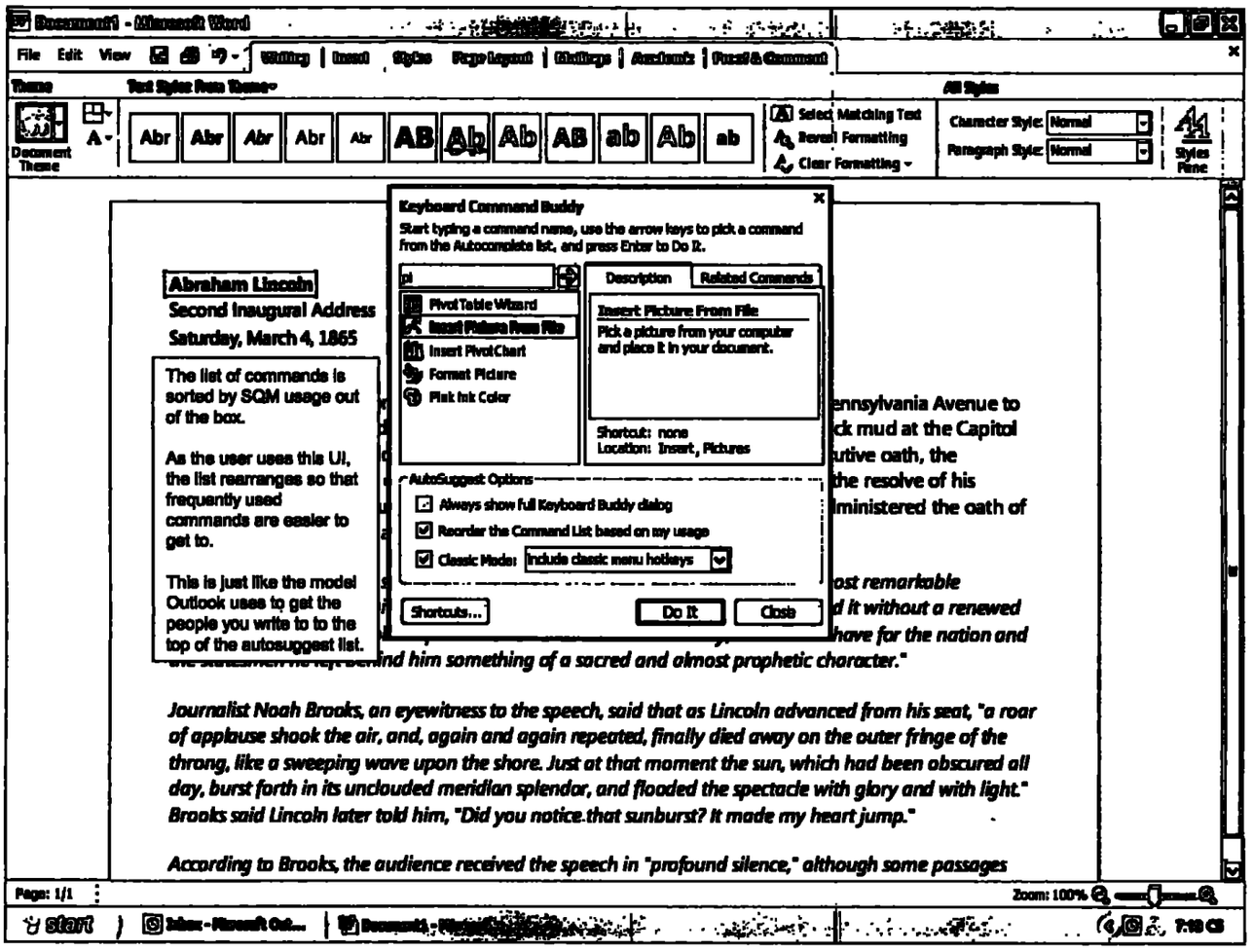
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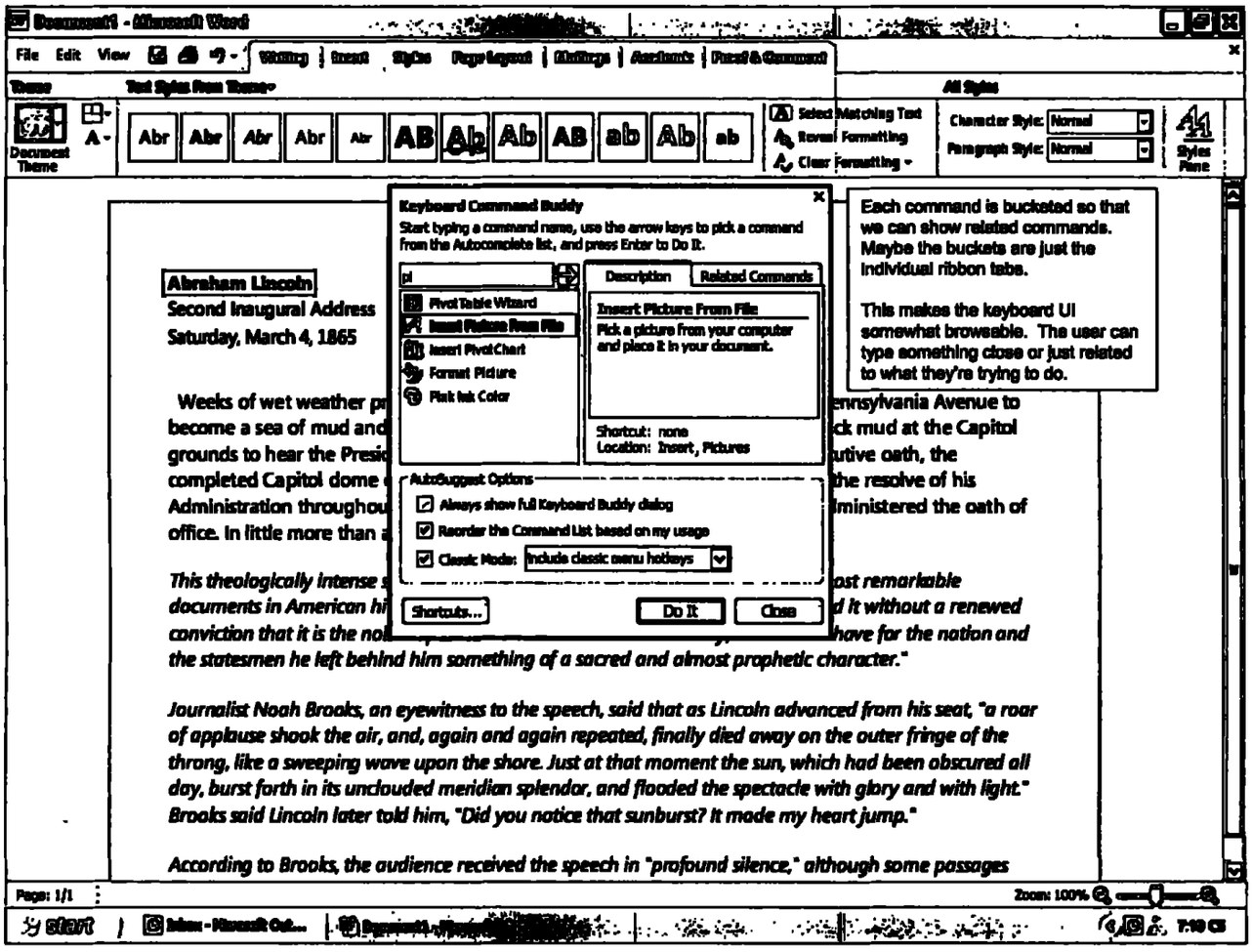
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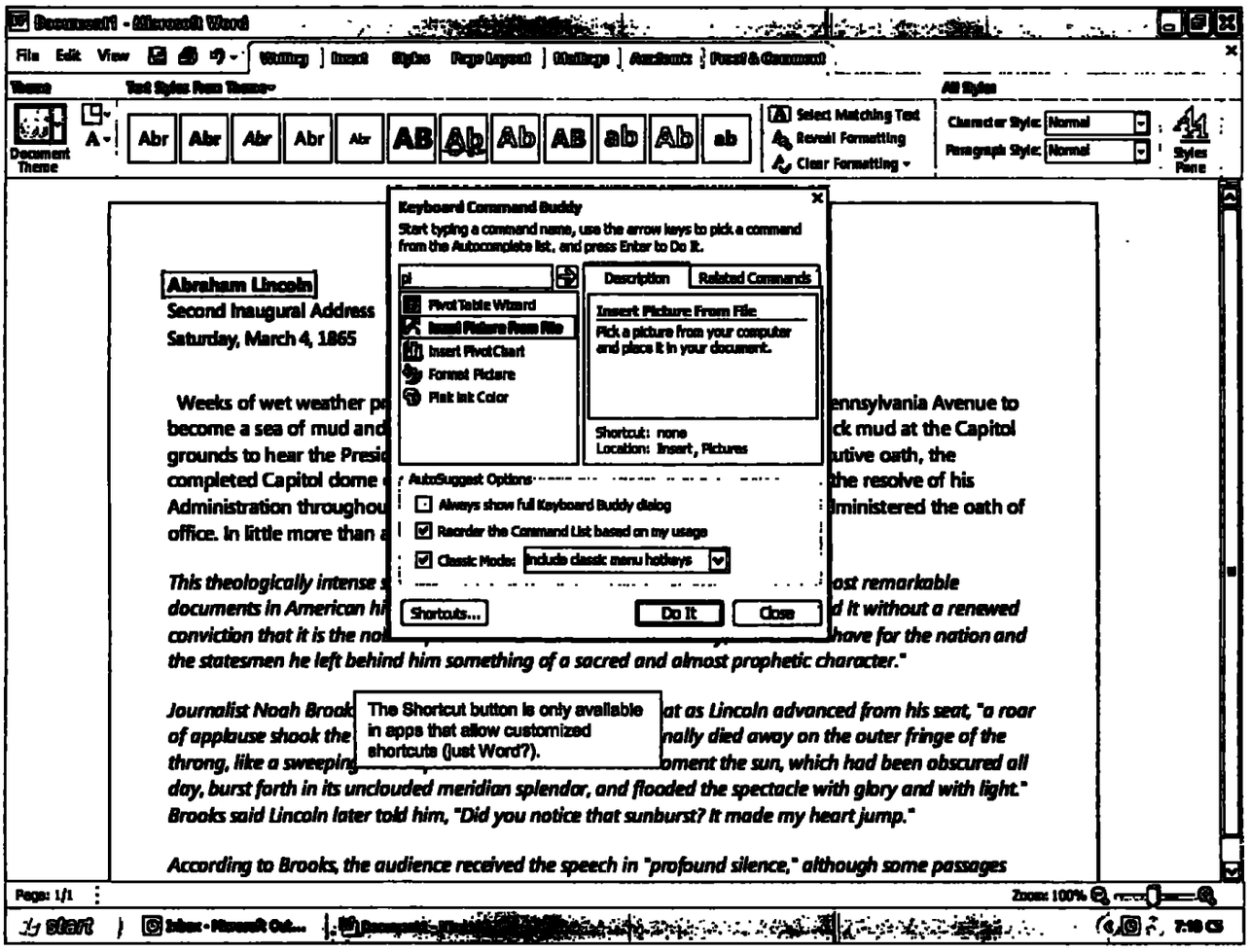
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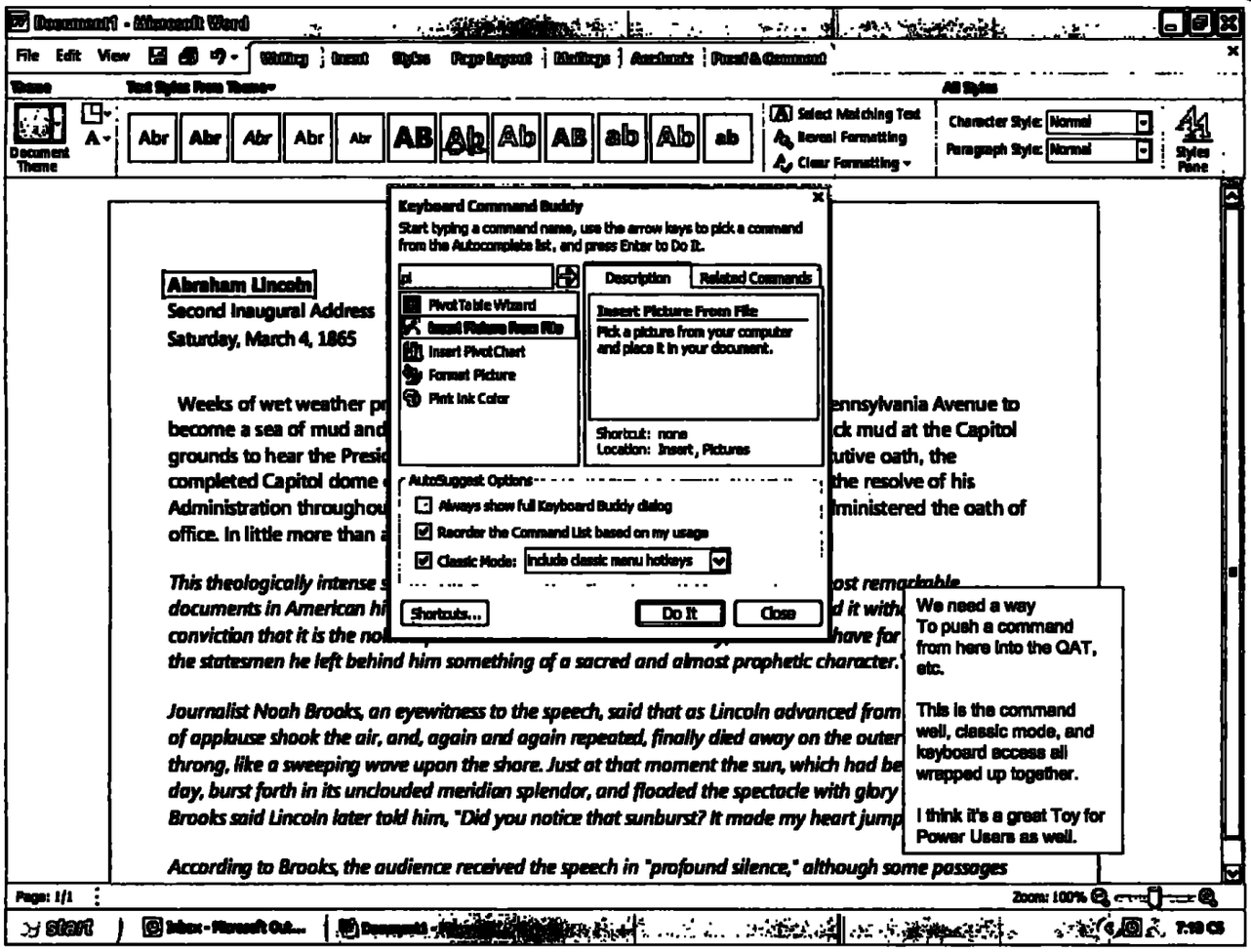

Keyboard Command Buddy
Start typing a command name, use the arrow keys to pick a command from the Autocomplete list, and press Enter to Do It.
pi
Description
Related Commands
PivotTable Wizard
Insert Picture From File
Insert PivotChart
Format Picture
Pick Ink Color
Insert Picture From File
Pick a picture from your computer and place it in your document.
Shortcut: none
Location: Insert, Pictures
AutoSuggest Options
Always show full Keyboard Buddy dialog
Reorder the Command List based on my usage
Classic Mode:
Include classic menu hotkeys
Shortcuts...
Do It
Close
This autosuggest list matches against the beginning of every word in the command label, plus any additional words we specify.
AND optionally the sequences from the classic menu navigation.
For instance, typing "Alt, I,P,F" likely wouldn't match to anything except "Picture From File" since IPF is the old menu nav keyboard sequence.
Users could chose to match ONLY to these old sequences, or to ignore those sequences completely.
Page: 1/1
Zoom: 100%

228


Keyboard Command Buddy
Start typing a command name, use the arrow keys to pick a command from the Autocomplete list, and press Enter to Do It.
pi
Description
Related Commands
PivotTable Wizard
Insert Picture From File
Insert PivotChart
Format Picture
Pink Ink Color
Insert Picture From File
Pick a picture from your computer and place it in your document.
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Classic Mode: Include classic menu hotkeys
Shortcuts...
Do It
Close
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
The list of commands is sorted by SQM usage out of the box.
As the user uses this UI, the list rearranges so that frequently used commands are easier to get to.
This is just like the model Outlook uses to get the people you write to to the top of the autosuggest list.
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ministered the oath of
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Do It
Close
Each command is bucketed so that we can show related commands. Maybe the buckets are just the individual ribbon tabs.
This makes the keyboard UI somewhat browseable. The user can type something close or just related to what they're trying to do.
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
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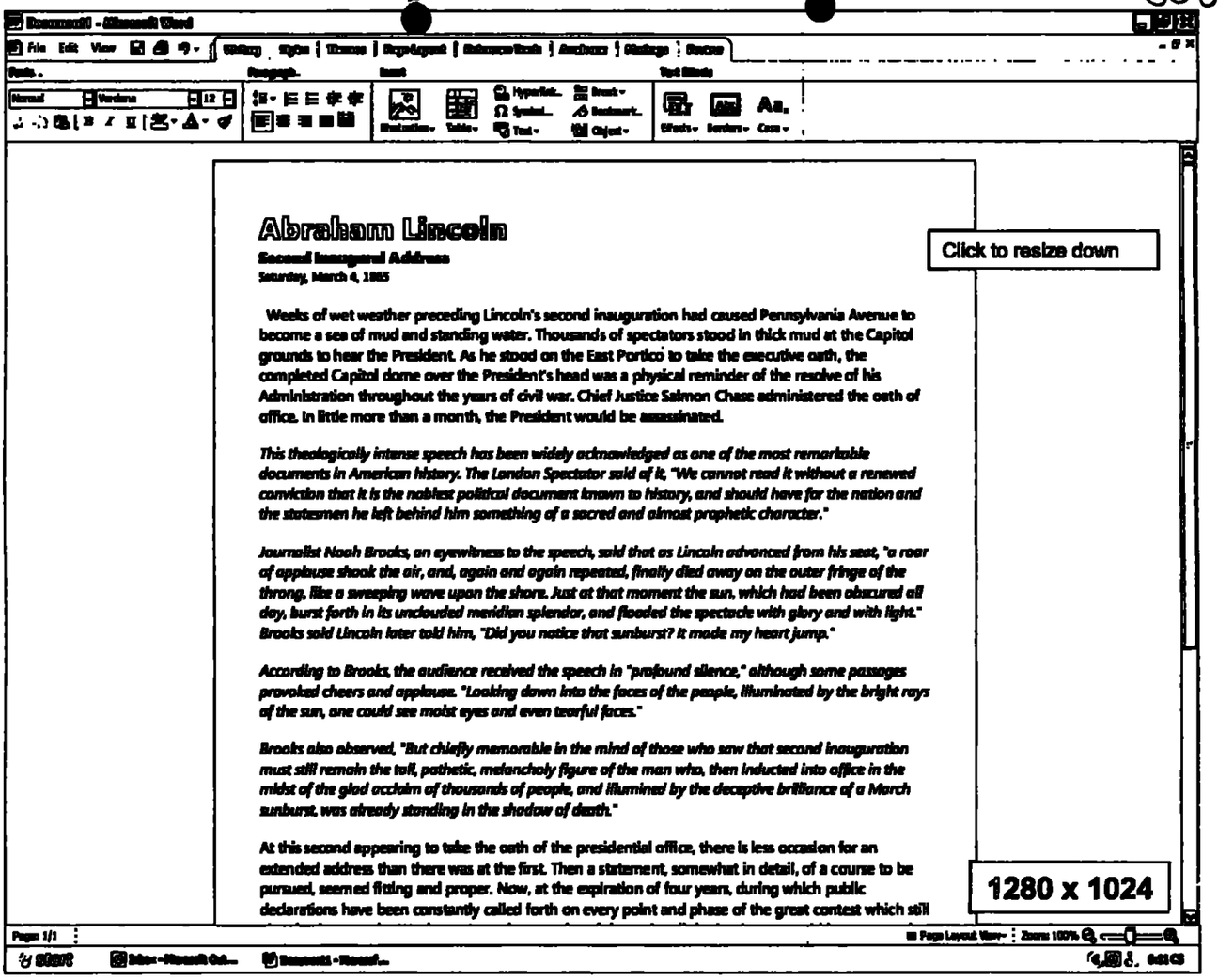

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Reorder the Command List based on my usage
Classic Mode: Include classic menu hotkeys
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Do It
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The Shortcut button is only available in apps that allow customized shortcuts (just Word?).
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Inbox - Microsoft Out...
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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
We need a way
To push a command
from here into the QAT,
etc.
This is the command
well, classic mode, and
keyboard access all
wrapped up together.
I think it's a great Toy for
Power Users as well.

CINTA

DISEÑOS DE ESCALABILIDAD

REDIMENSIONAMIENTO DE TROZO



Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Click to resize down

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

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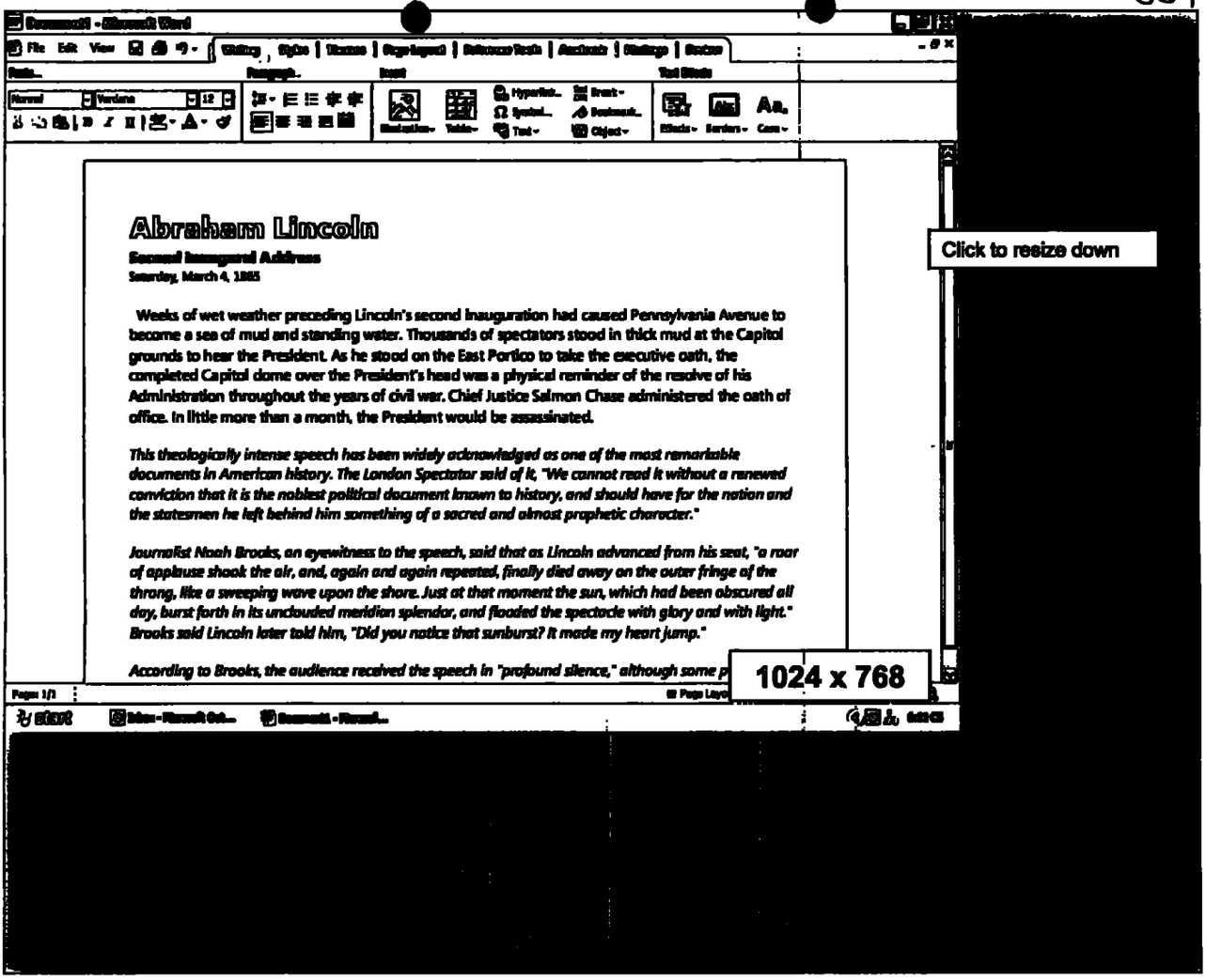
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Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued, seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still

1280 x 1024

609



Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

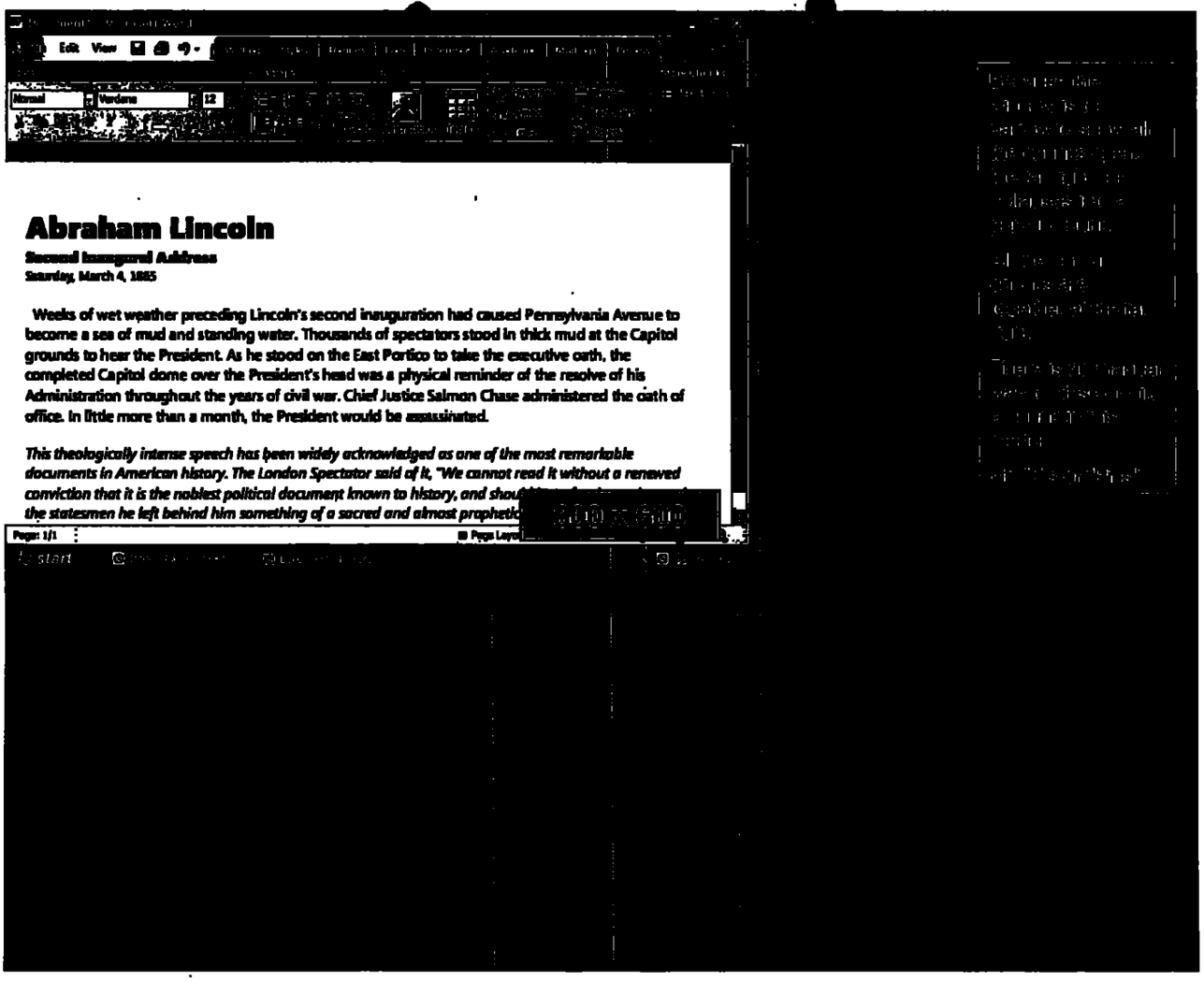
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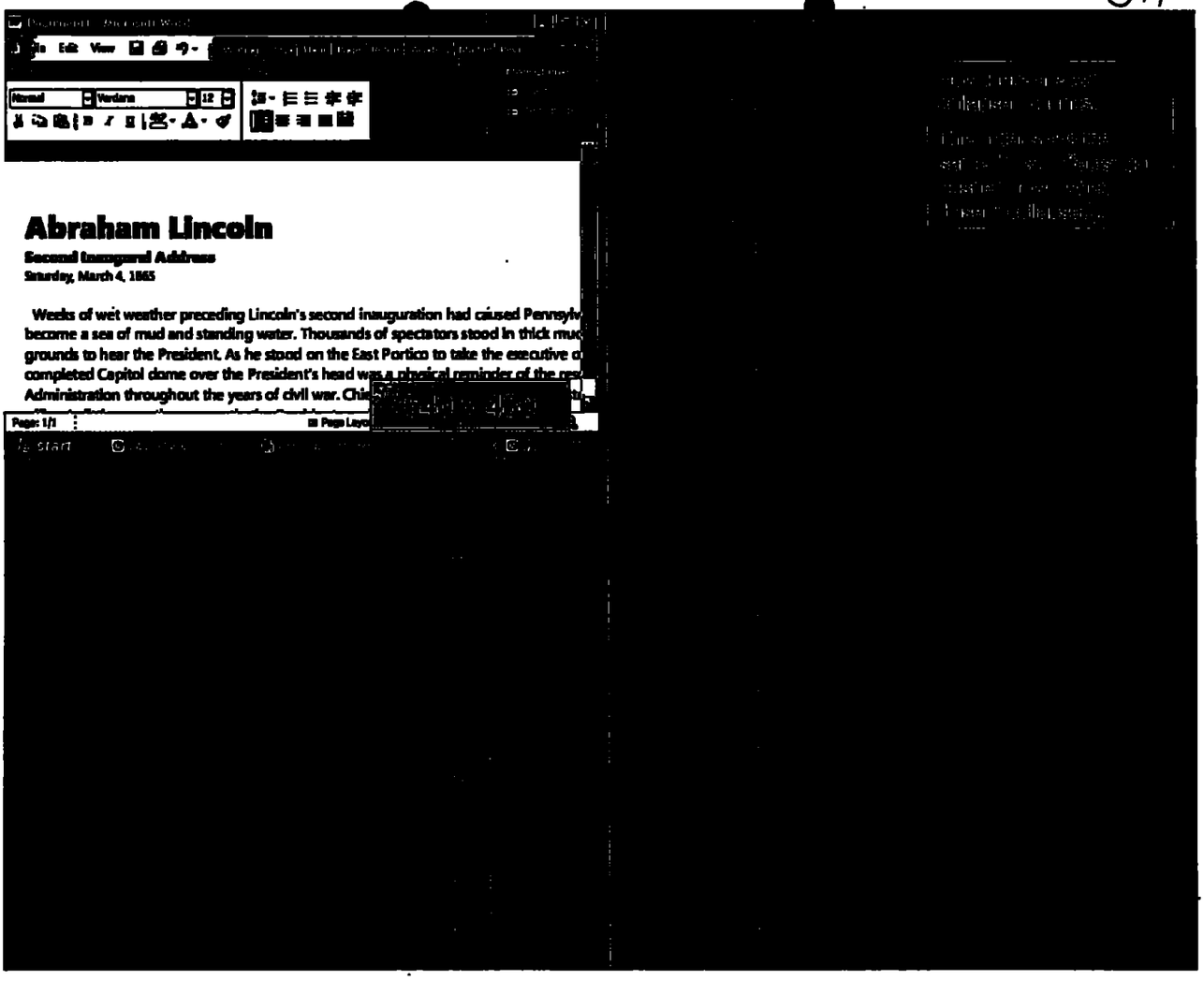
Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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611



Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

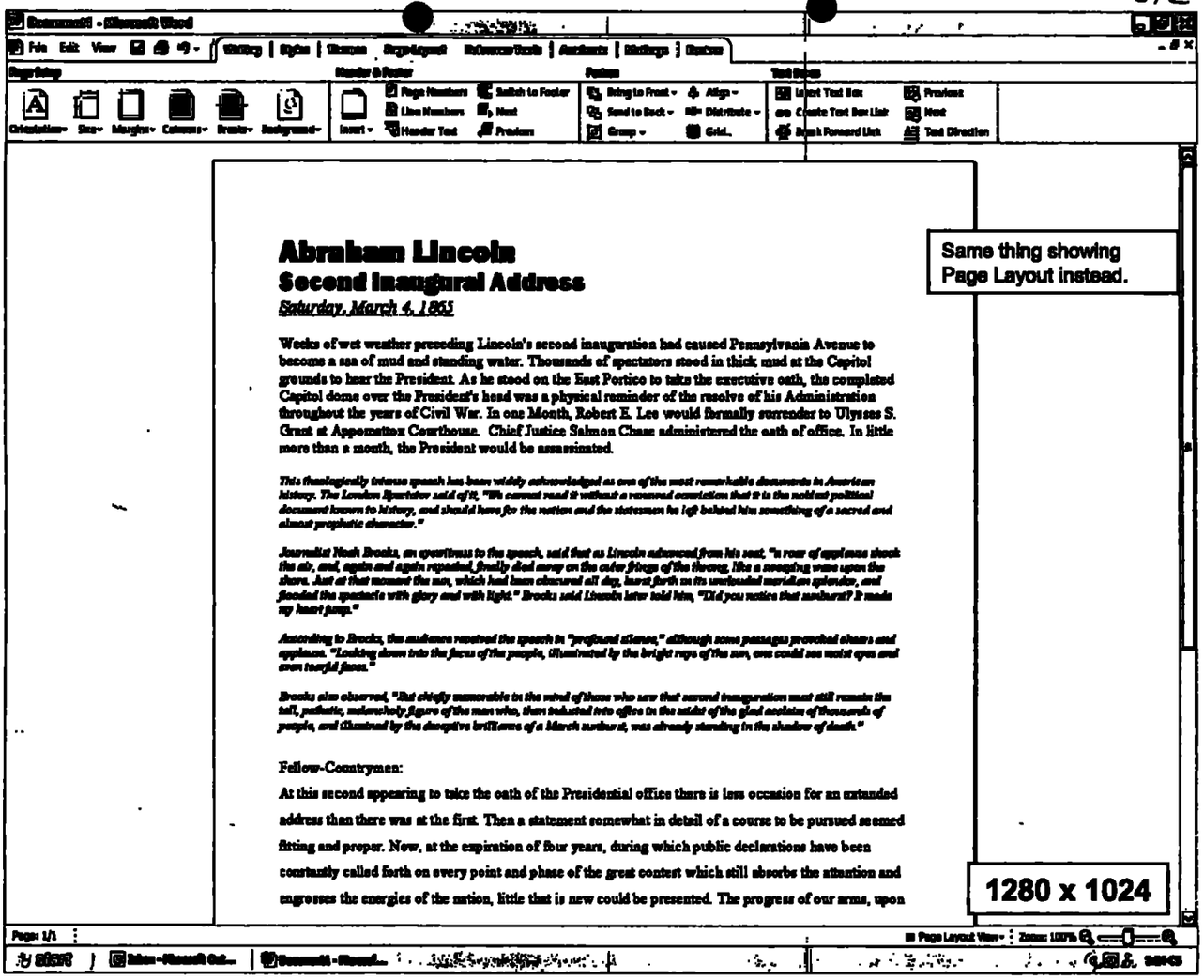
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completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the res
Administration throughout the years of civil war. Chie

Page: 1/1

Start

237

612



Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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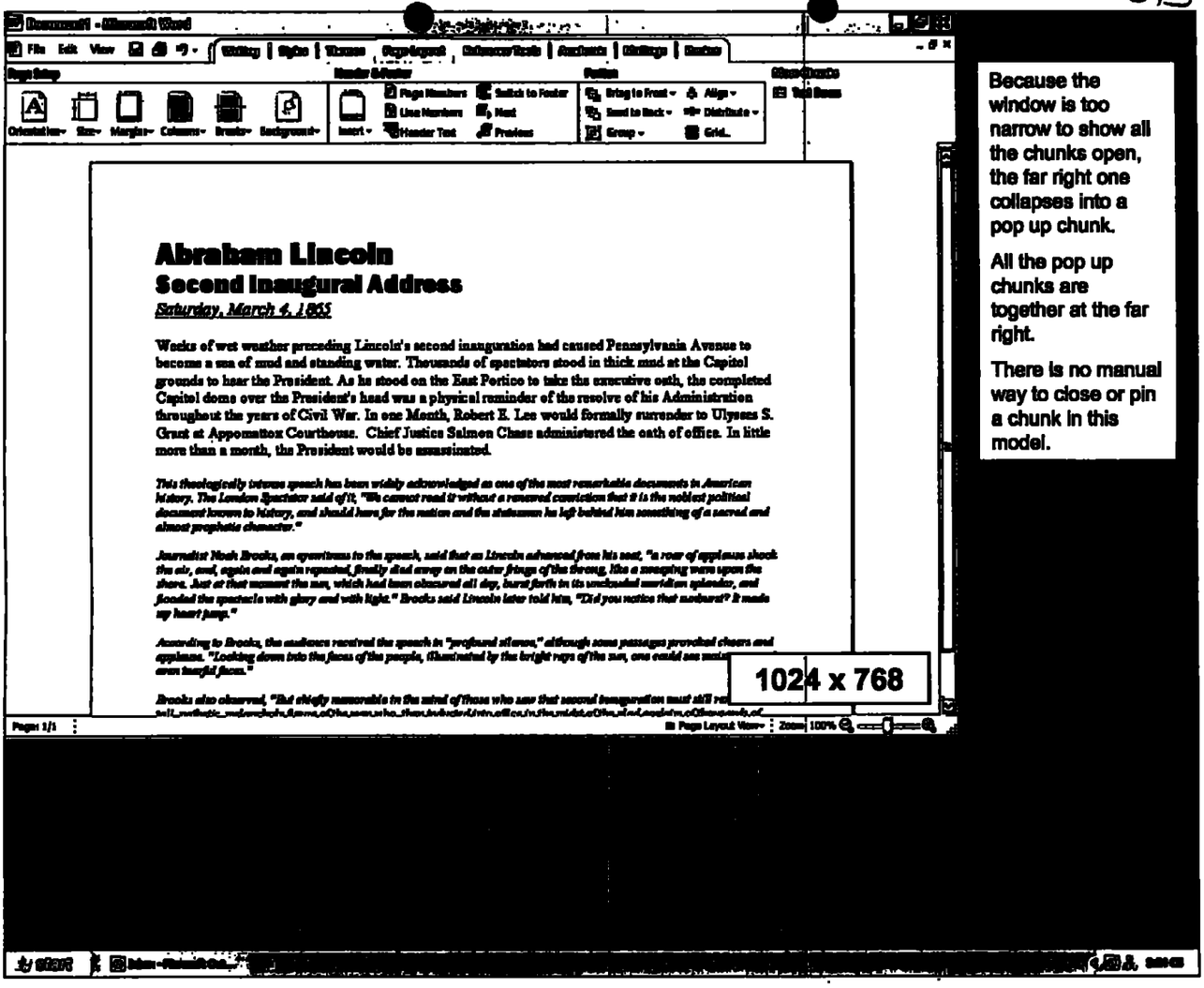
Fellow-Countrymen:

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Same thing showing Page Layout instead.

1280 x 1024

238



Because the window is too narrow to show all the chunks open, the far right one collapses into a pop up chunk.

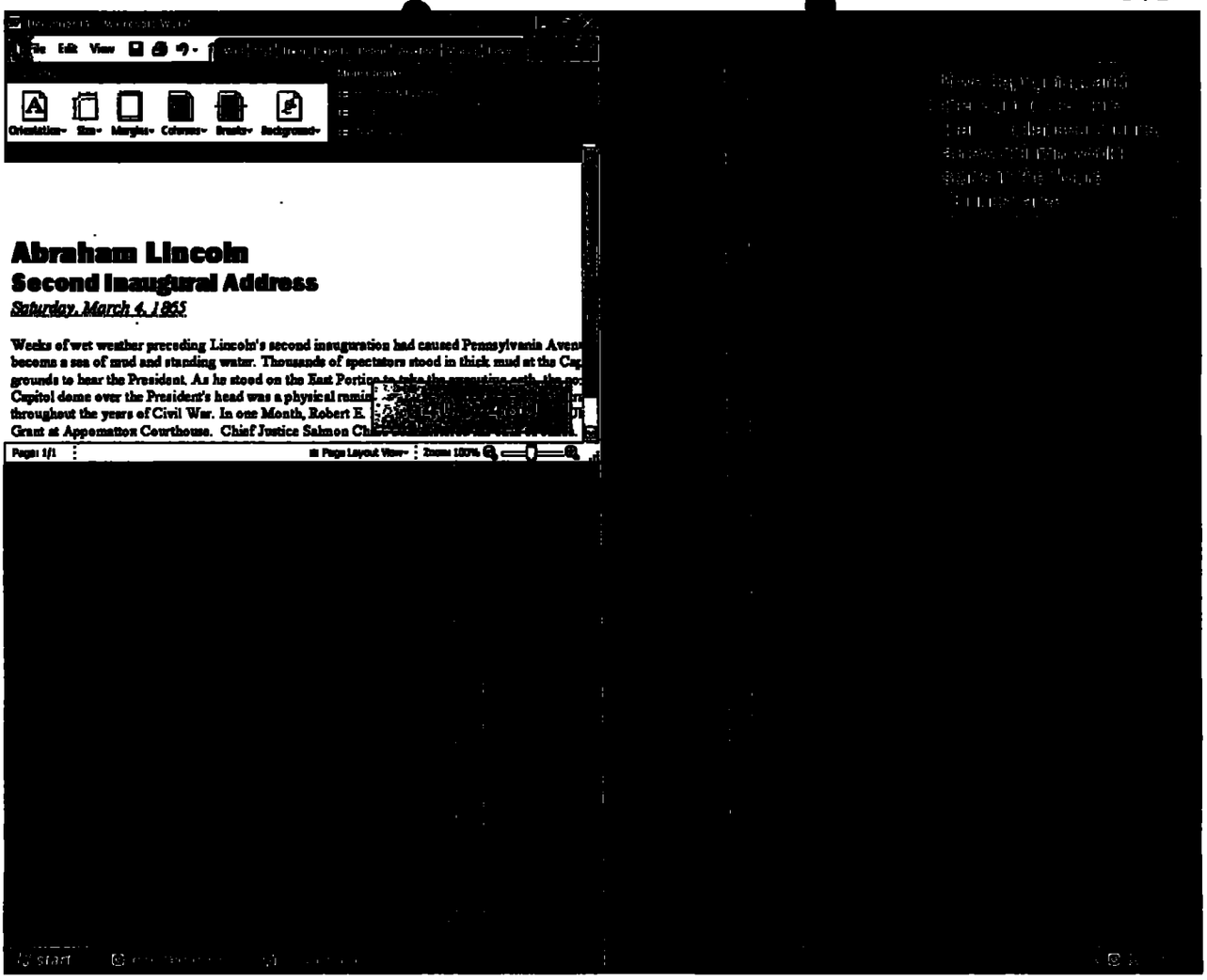
All the pop up chunks are together at the far right.

There is no manual way to close or pin a chunk in this model.

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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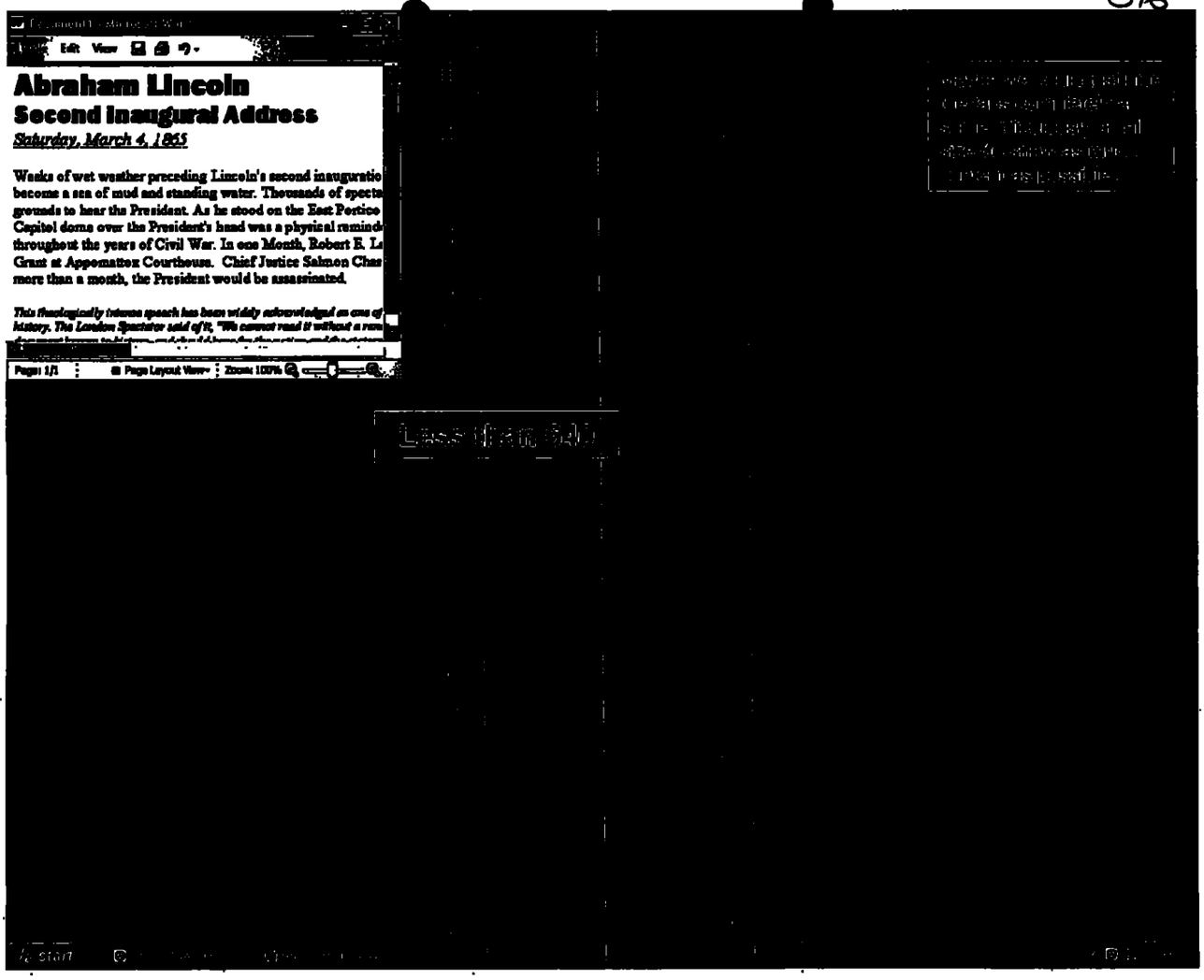
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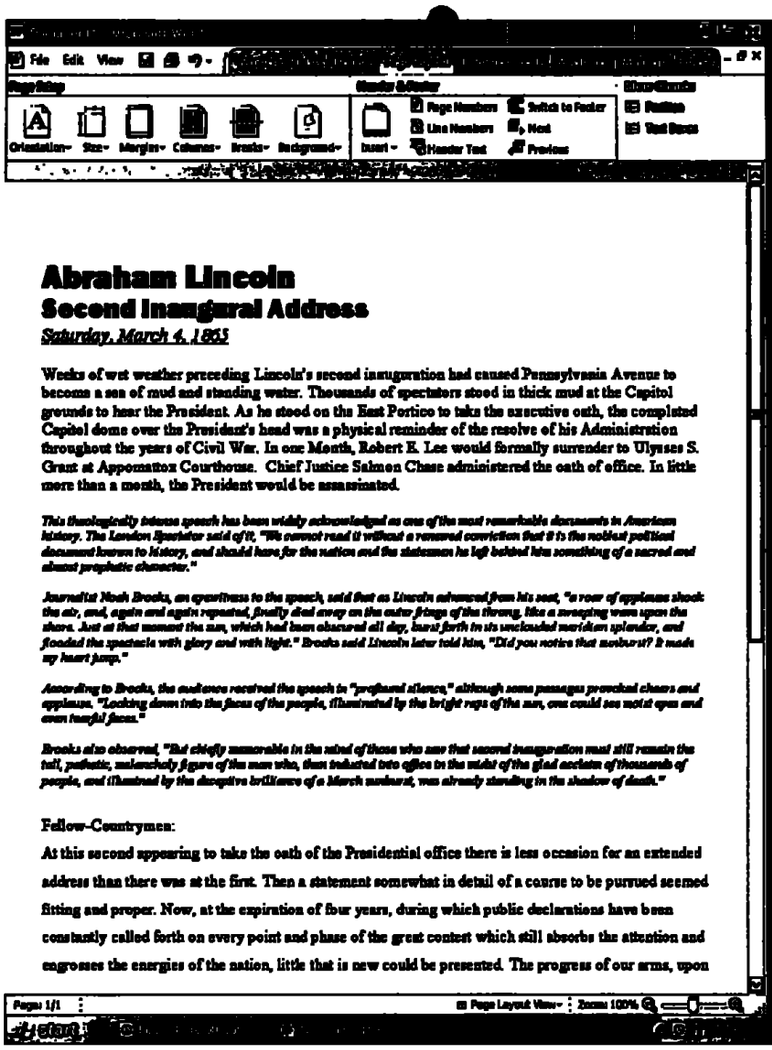
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Page: 1/1 | Page Layout View | Zoom: 100%

Less than full



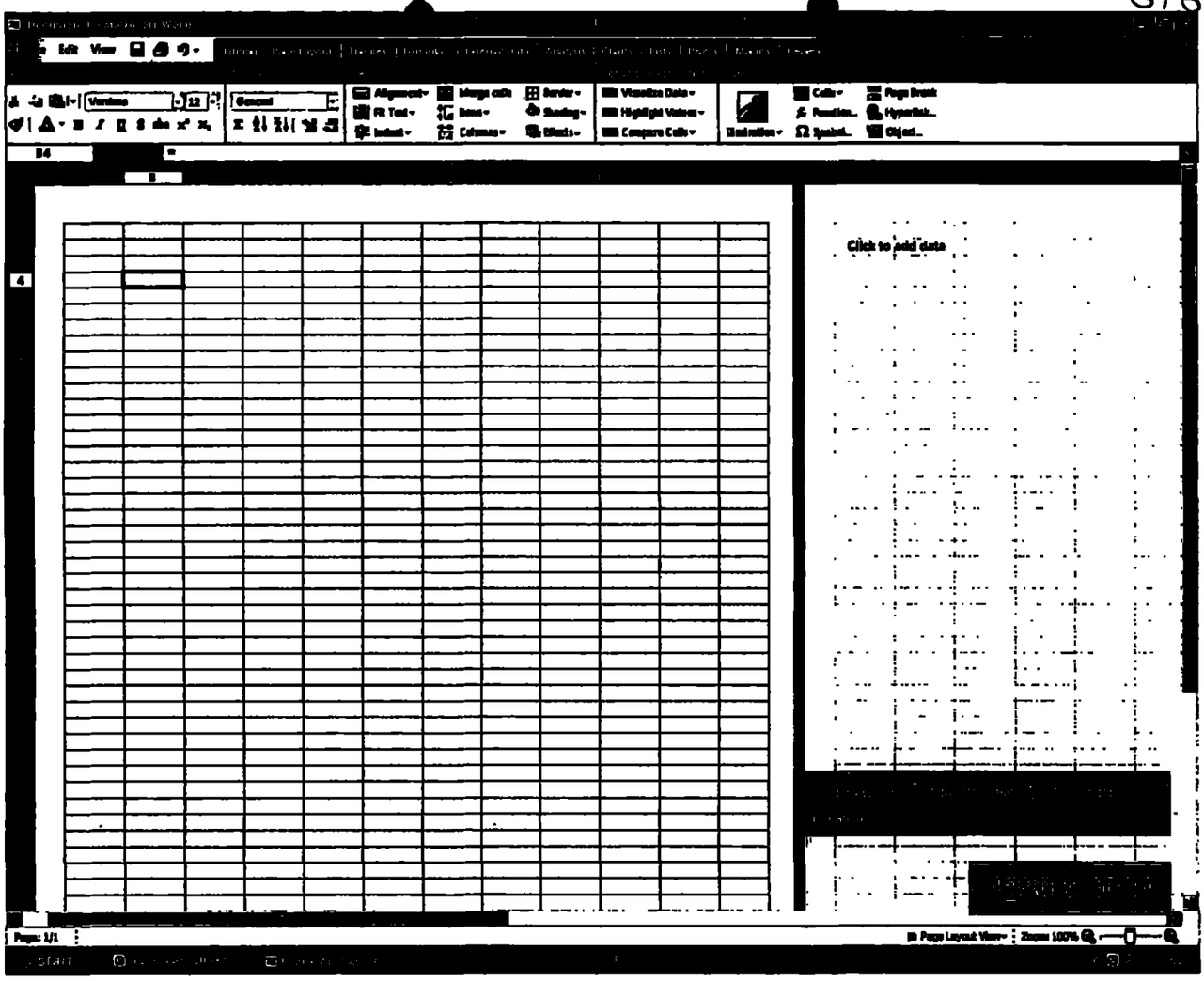
Here's a maximized on a portrait tablet.

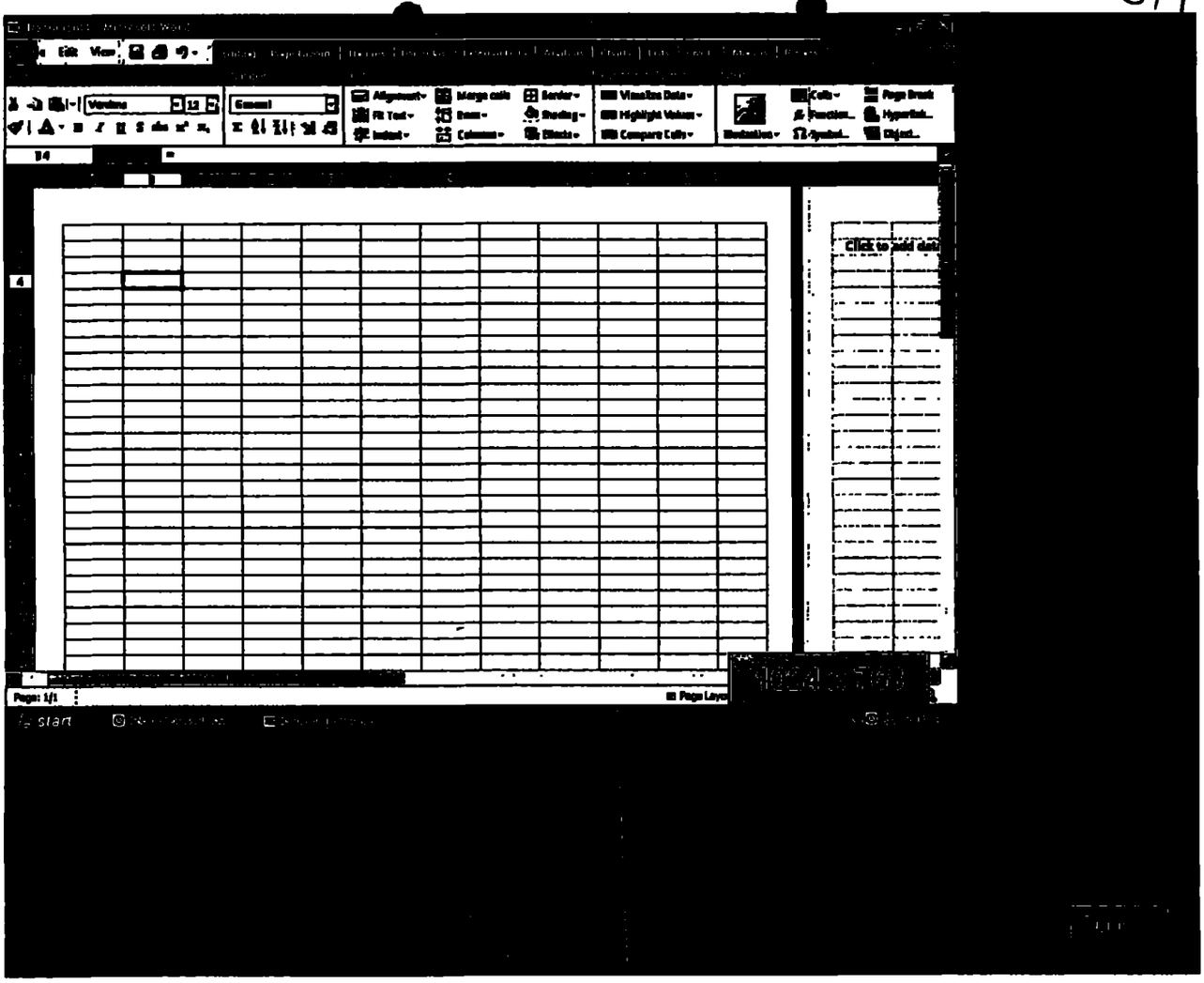
I think we could add a few *Power User* features on top of this simple model:

- Re-order chunks
- Totally Hide a Chunk
- Right-Click an open chunk to collapse (into the list, not in place).

768 x 1024

(Tablet)

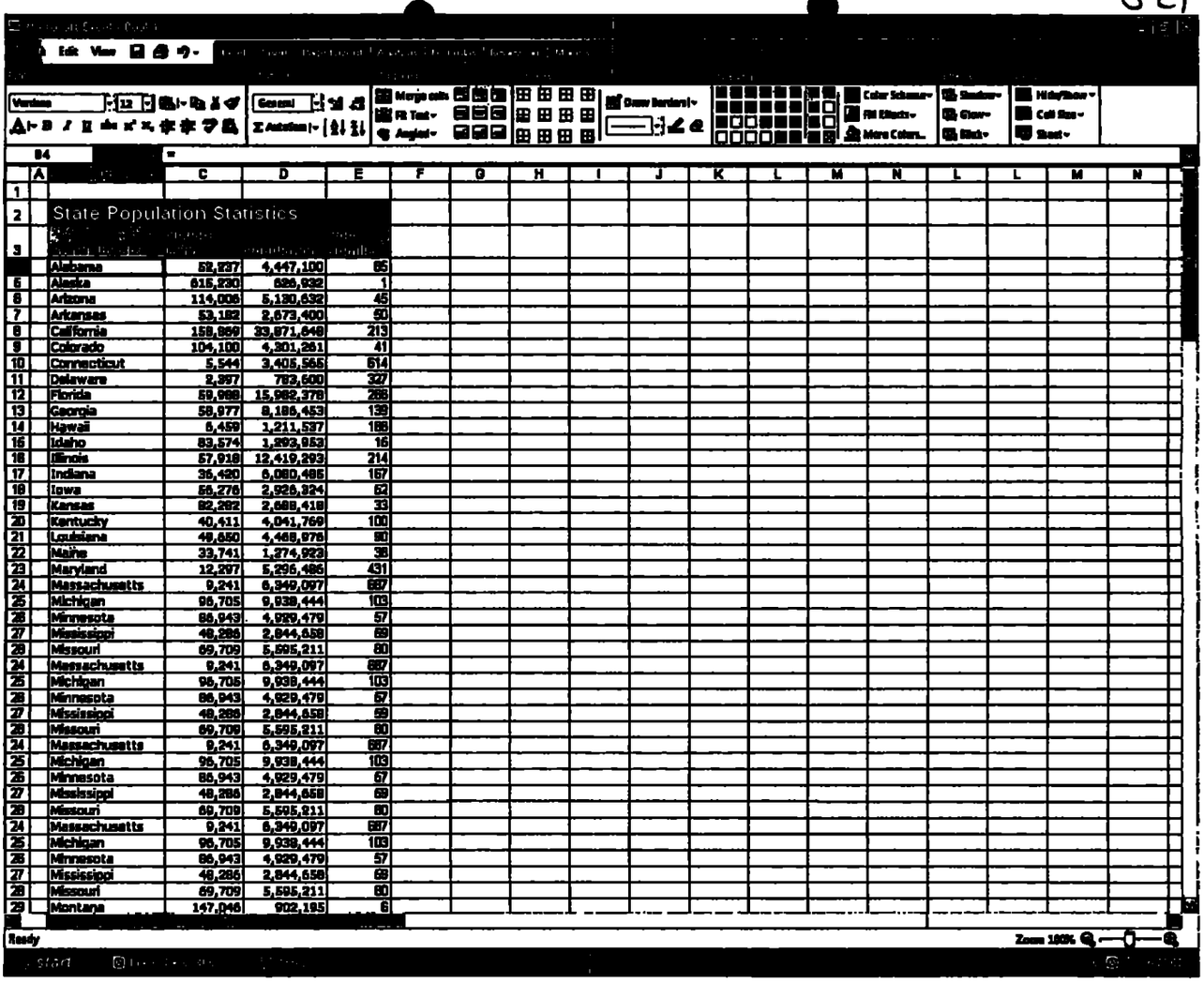

Click to add data



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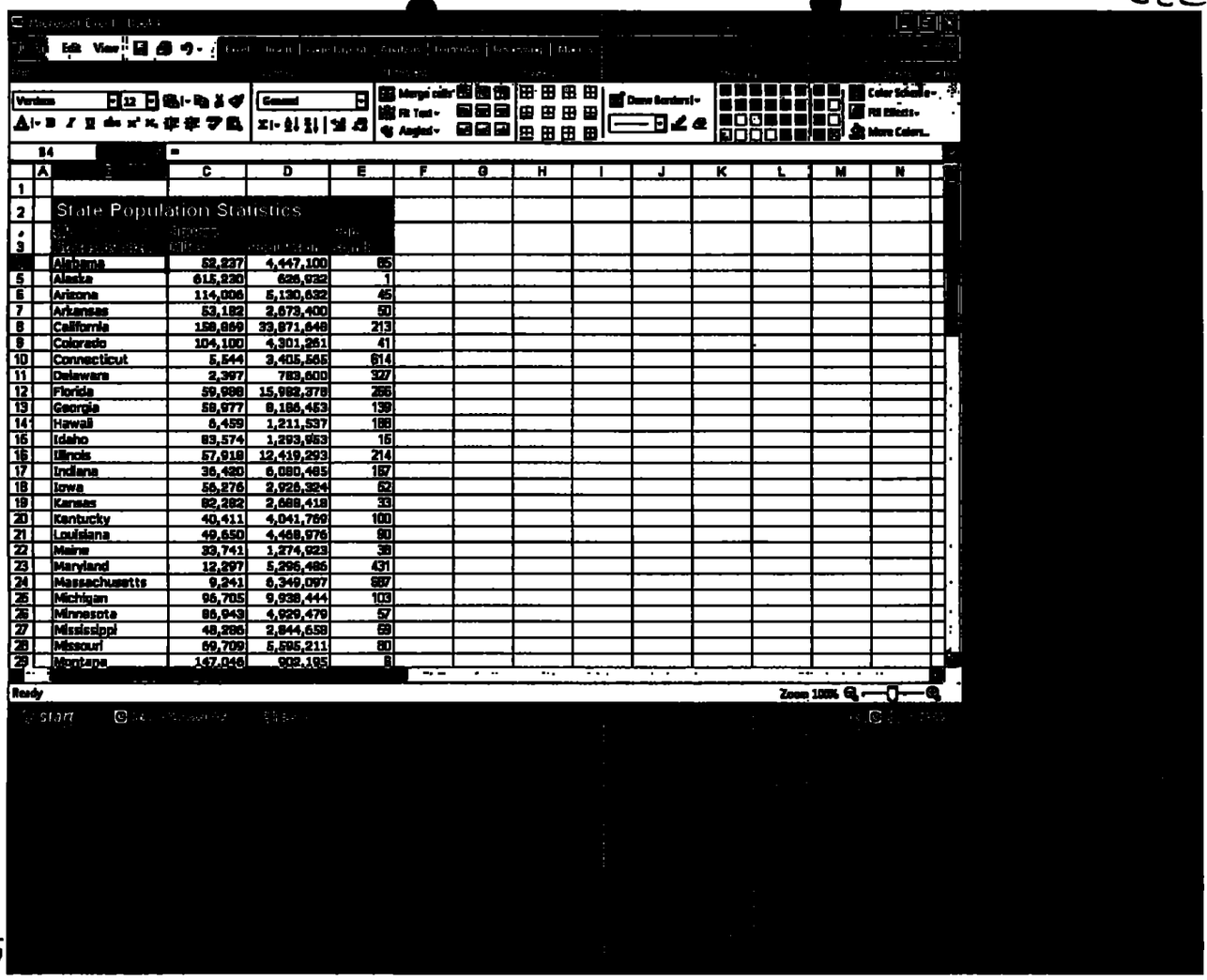
DISEÑOS DE ESCALABILIDAD

MINIMIZAR TROZOS DENTRO DE LA BARRA DE TITULO



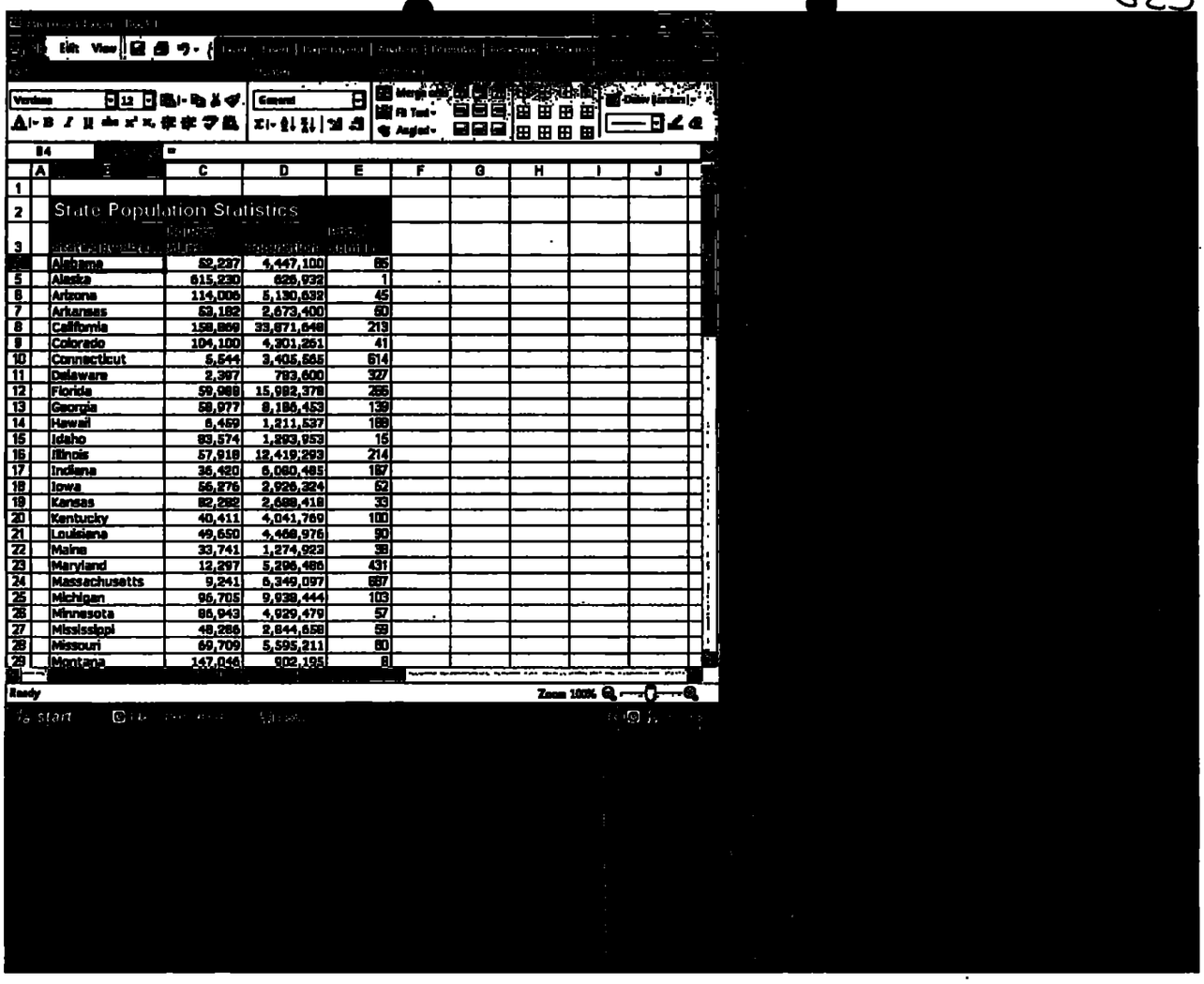
State Population Statistics

Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85
Alaska	615,230	626,932	1
Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45
Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50
California	158,869	33,871,648	213
Colorado	104,100	4,301,261	41
Connecticut	5,544	3,405,565	614
Delaware	2,397	783,600	327
Florida	59,998	15,982,378	266
Georgia	58,977	8,186,453	139
Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188
Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	16
Illinois	57,918	12,419,293	214
Indiana	36,420	6,080,485	167
Iowa	56,276	2,926,324	52
Kansas	82,282	2,688,418	33
Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100
Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90
Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38
Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431
Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687
Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103
Minnesota	86,943	4,929,479	57
Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59
Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80
Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687
Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103
Minnesota	86,943	4,929,479	57
Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59
Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80
Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687
Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103
Minnesota	86,943	4,929,479	57
Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59
Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80
Montana	147,046	902,195	6



State Population Statistics

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Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59
Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80
Montana	147,046	902,195	6



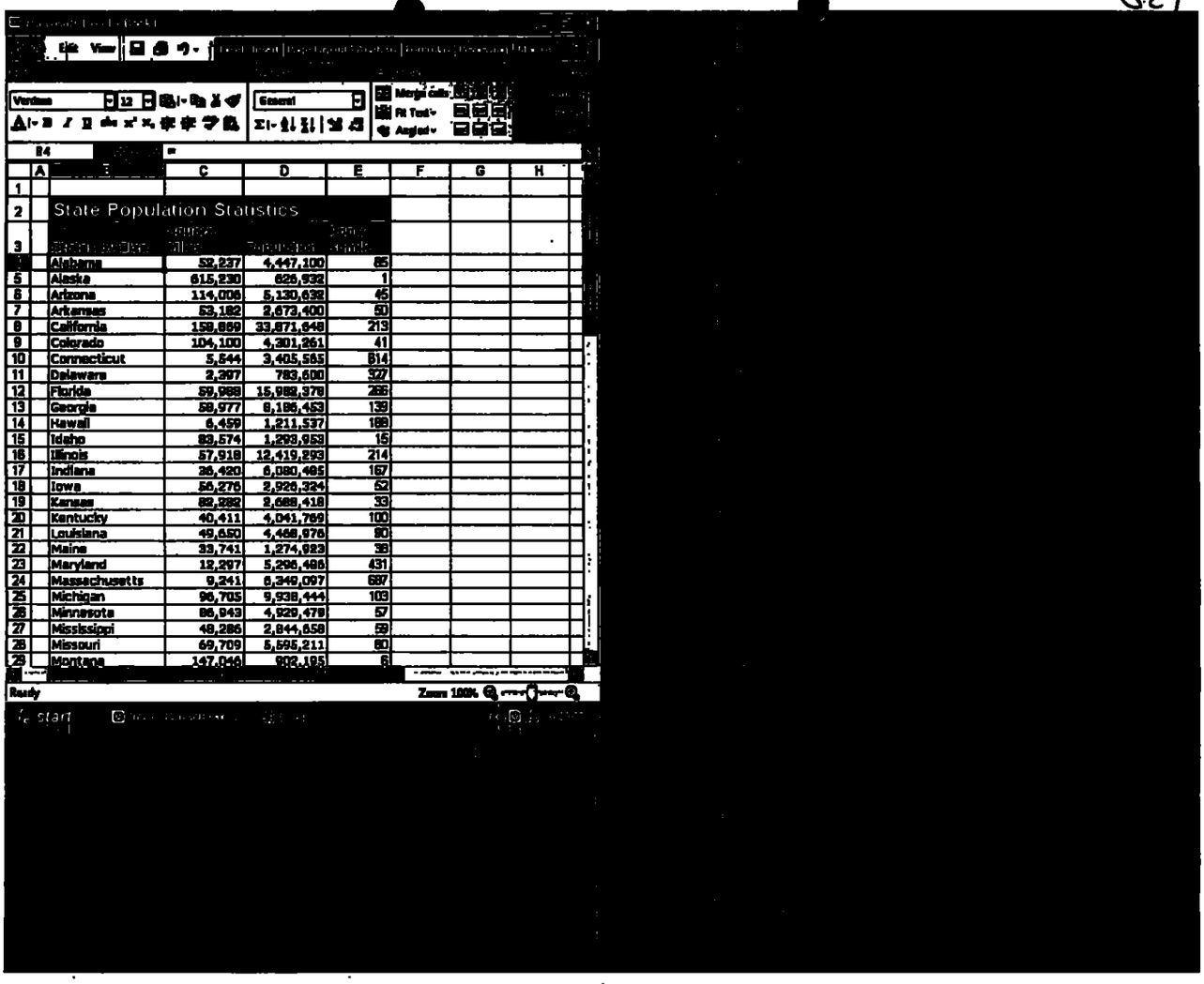
State Population Statistics

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1										
2		State Population Statistics								
3			Census		1990					
4		Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85					
5		Alaska	615,230	626,932	1					
6		Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45					
7		Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50					
8		California	158,869	33,871,648	213					
9		Colorado	104,100	4,301,261	41					
10		Connecticut	5,544	3,405,565	614					
11		Delaware	2,397	783,600	327					
12		Florida	59,988	15,982,378	266					
13		Georgia	58,977	8,186,453	139					
14		Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188					
15		Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	15					
16		Illinois	57,918	12,419,293	214					
17		Indiana	36,420	6,080,485	167					
18		Iowa	56,276	2,926,324	52					
19		Kansas	82,282	2,688,418	33					
20		Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100					
21		Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90					
22		Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38					
23		Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431					
24		Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687					
25		Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103					
26		Minnesota	86,943	4,929,479	57					
27		Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59					
28		Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80					
29		Montana	147,046	902,195	6					

Ready

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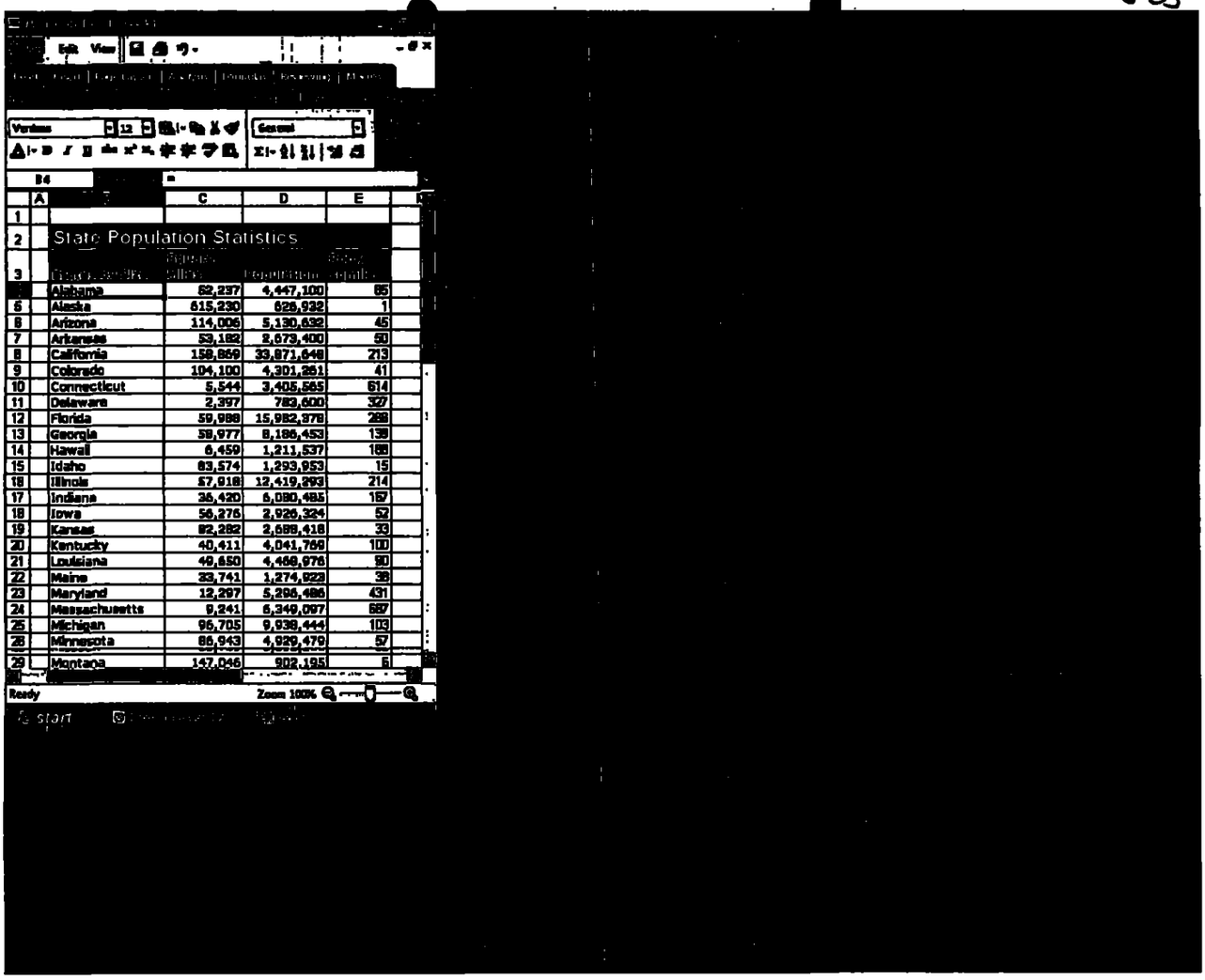
State Population Statistics

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1								
2		State Population Statistics						
3		State or State	Area (Square Miles)	Population	Rank			
4		Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	25			
5		Alaska	615,230	626,932	1			
6		Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45			
7		Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50			
8		California	158,869	33,871,648	213			
9		Colorado	104,100	4,301,261	41			
10		Connecticut	5,544	3,405,565	814			
11		Delaware	2,397	783,600	327			
12		Florida	59,988	15,982,378	266			
13		Georgia	58,977	8,186,453	139			
14		Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188			
15		Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	15			
16		Illinois	57,918	12,419,293	214			
17		Indiana	36,420	6,080,485	167			
18		Iowa	56,276	2,926,324	52			
19		Kansas	82,282	2,688,418	33			
20		Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100			
21		Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90			
22		Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38			
23		Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431			
24		Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687			
25		Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103			
26		Minnesota	86,943	4,919,479	57			
27		Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59			
28		Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80			
29		Montana	147,046	902,195	6			

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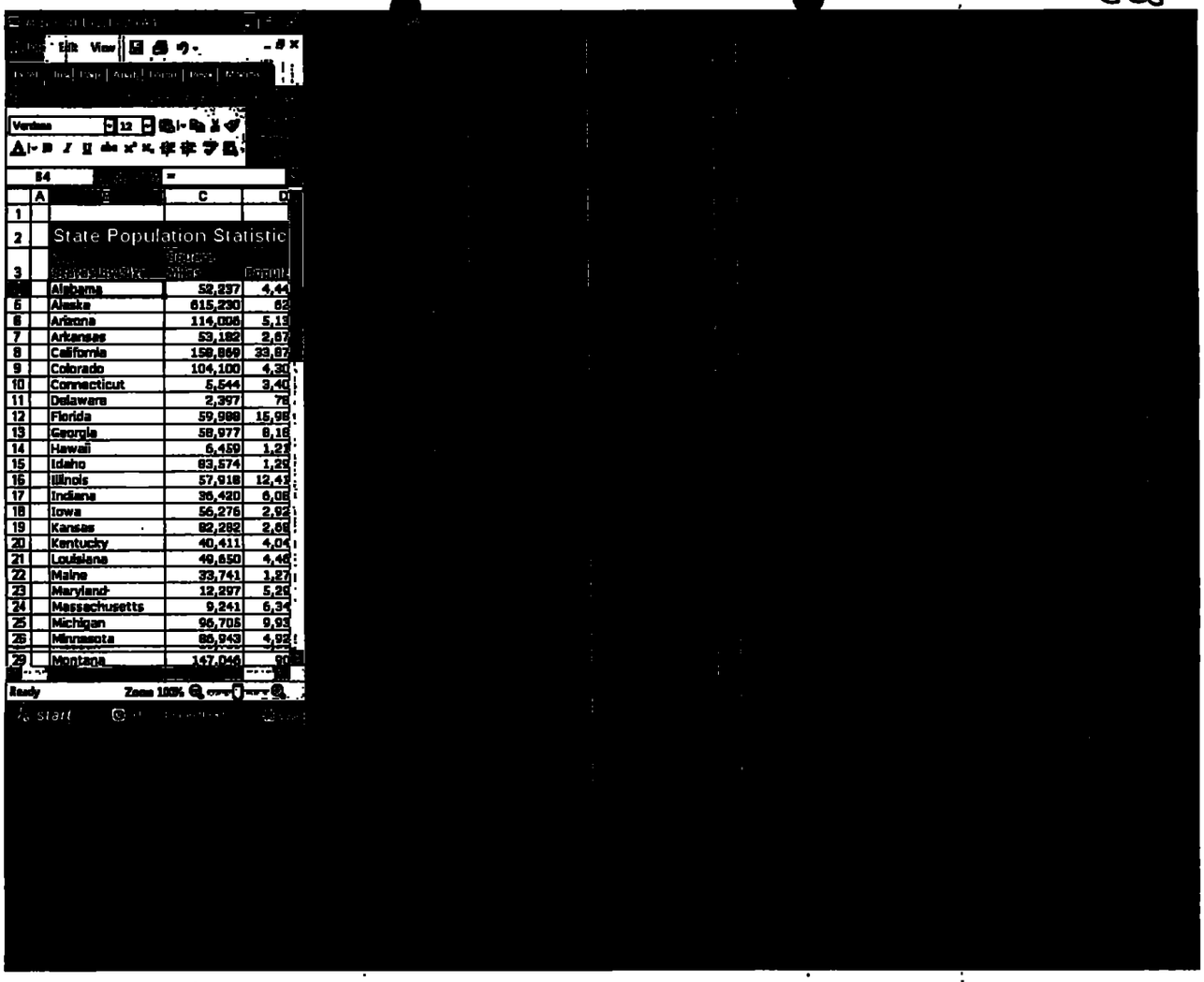
State Population Statistics

	A	C	D	E
1				
2	State Population Statistics			
3				
4	Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85
5	Alaska	615,230	626,932	1
6	Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45
7	Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50
8	California	158,869	33,871,648	213
9	Colorado	104,100	4,301,261	41
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11	Delaware	2,397	783,600	327
12	Florida	59,988	15,982,378	266
13	Georgia	58,977	8,186,453	139
14	Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188
15	Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	15
16	Illinois	57,918	12,419,293	214
17	Indiana	36,420	6,080,485	167
18	Iowa	56,276	2,926,324	52
19	Kansas	82,282	2,688,418	33
20	Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100
21	Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90
22	Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38
23	Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431
24	Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687
25	Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103
26	Minnesota	86,943	4,919,479	57
29	Montana	147,046	902,195	6

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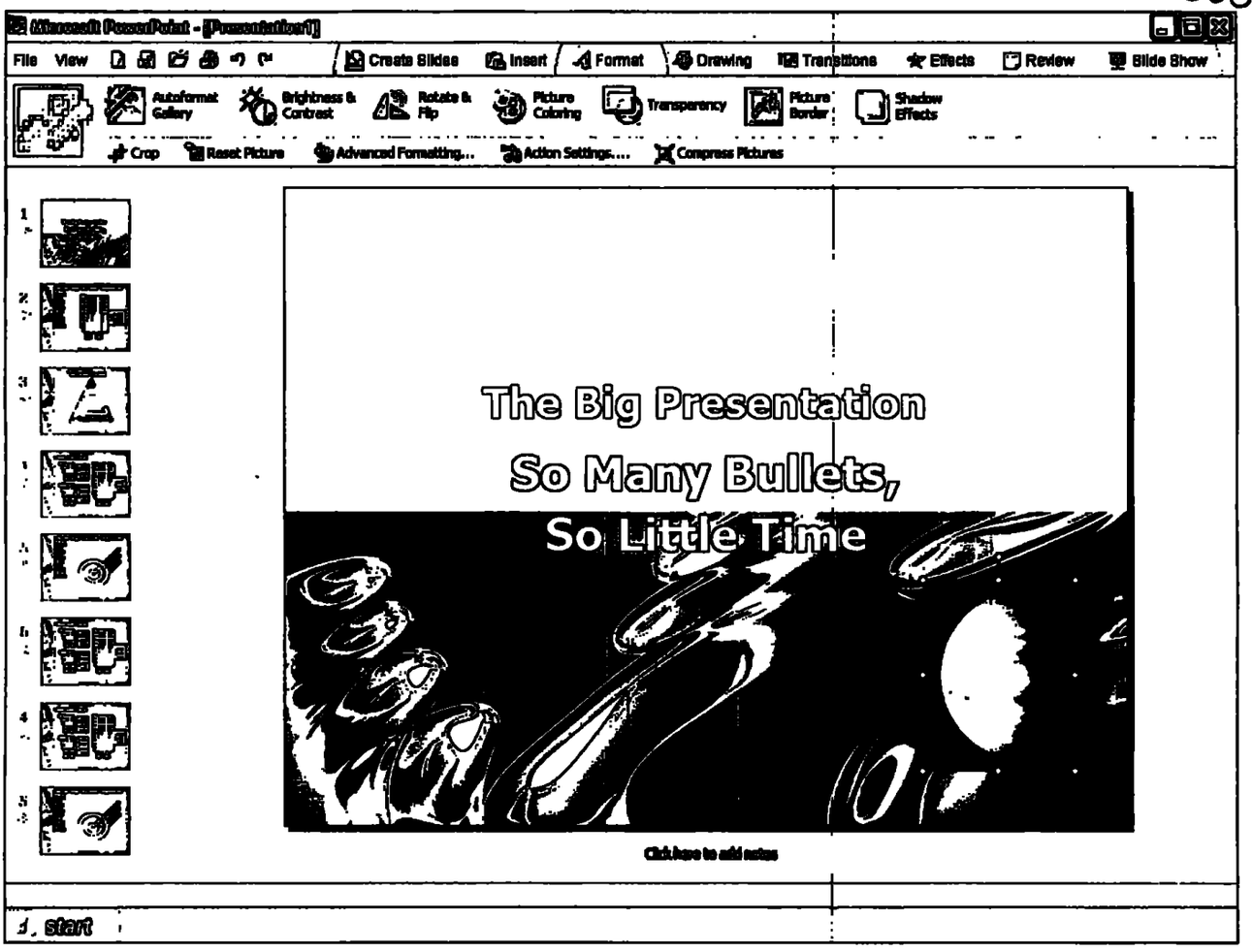
	A	B	C	D
1				
2		State Population Statistic		
3			Square Miles	Populat
4		Alabama	52,237	4,44
5		Alaska	615,230	62
6		Arizona	114,006	5,13
7		Arkansas	53,182	2,67
8		California	158,869	33,87
9		Colorado	104,100	4,30
10		Connecticut	5,544	3,40
11		Delaware	2,397	79
12		Florida	59,988	15,98
13		Georgia	58,977	8,18
14		Hawaii	6,459	1,21
15		Idaho	83,574	1,29
16		Illinois	57,918	12,42
17		Indiana	36,420	6,08
18		Iowa	56,276	2,92
19		Kansas	82,282	2,69
20		Kentucky	40,411	4,04
21		Louisiana	49,650	4,46
22		Maine	33,741	1,27
23		Maryland	12,297	5,29
24		Massachusetts	9,241	6,34
25		Michigan	96,705	9,93
26		Minnesota	86,943	4,93
29		Montana	147,046	90

Ready Zoom 100%

CINTA

DISEÑOS DE ESCALABILIDAD

DISEÑOS DE ESCALA TEMPRANOS


Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]
File View
Create Slides
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Crop
Reset Picture
Advanced Formatting...
Action Settings....
Compress Pictures
The Big Presentation
So Many Bullets,
So Little Time
Click here to add notes
1. start

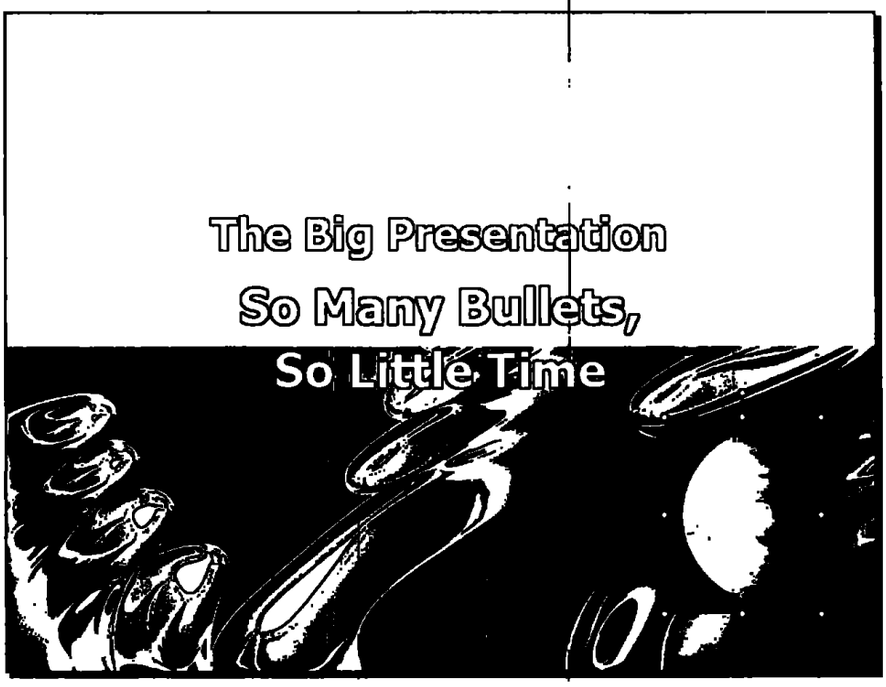
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Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]

File View Create Slides Insert Format Drawing Transitions Effects Review Slide Show

Autoformat Gallery More Brightness Less Brightness More Contrast Less Contrast Picture Coloring Transparency Picture Border Shadow Effects

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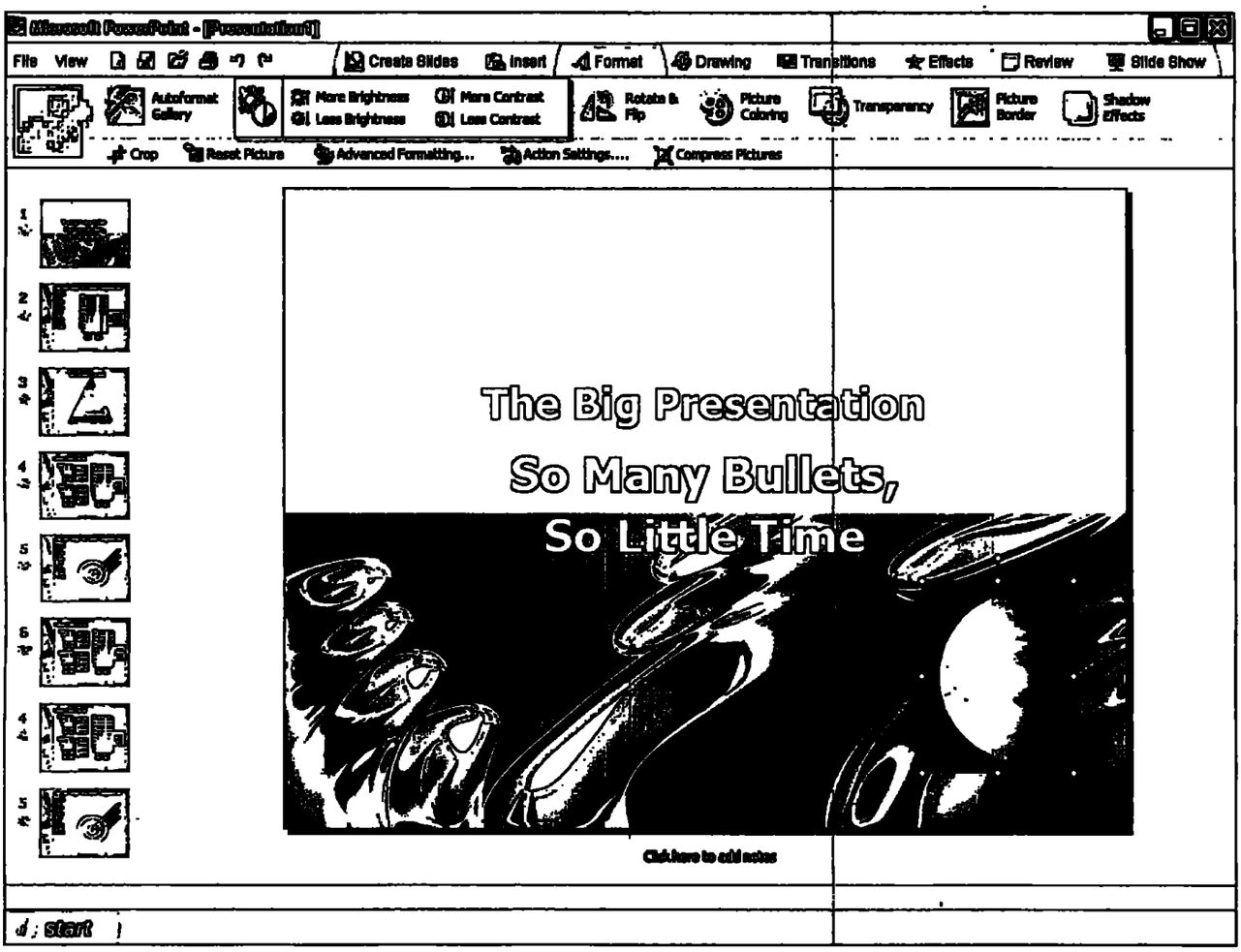
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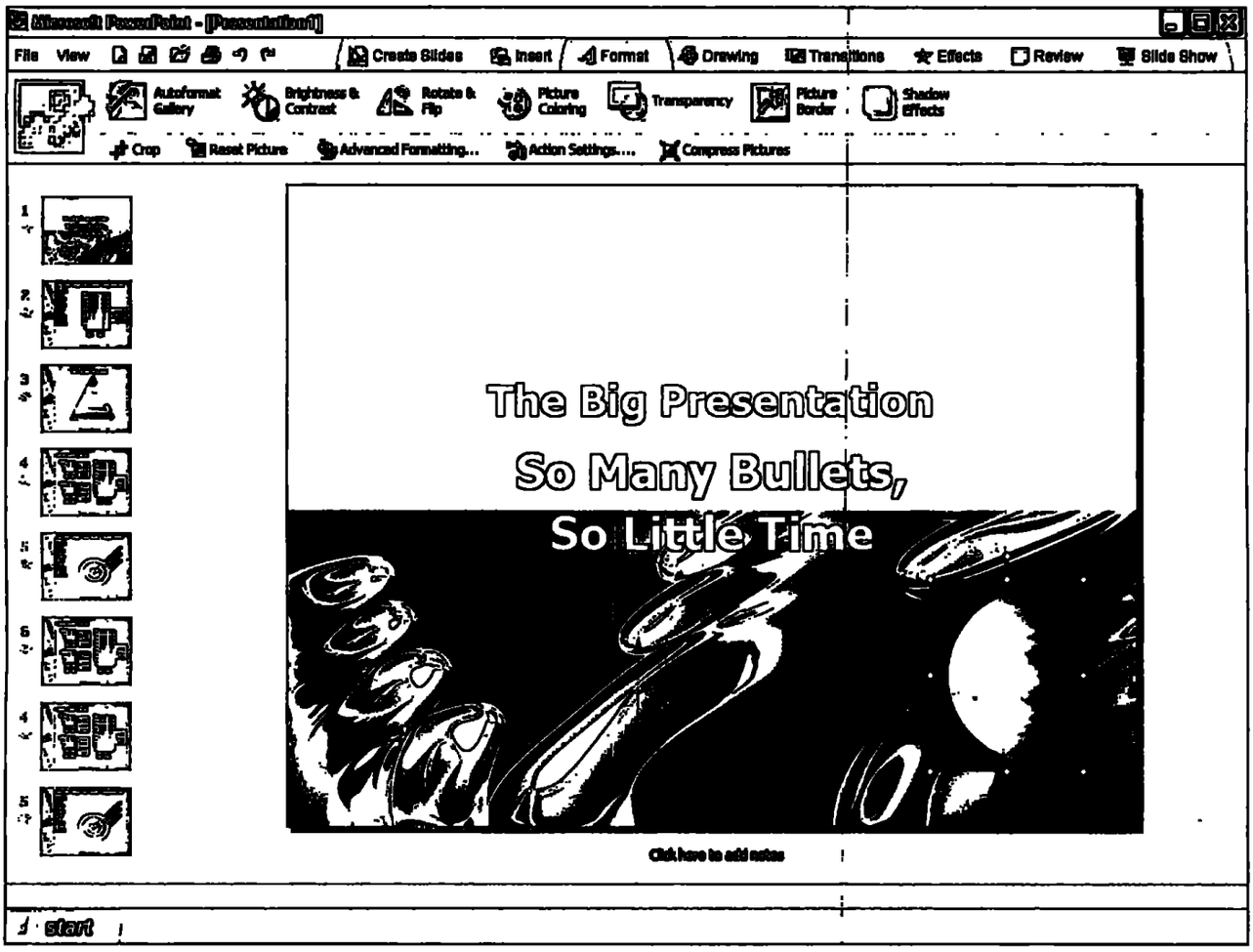


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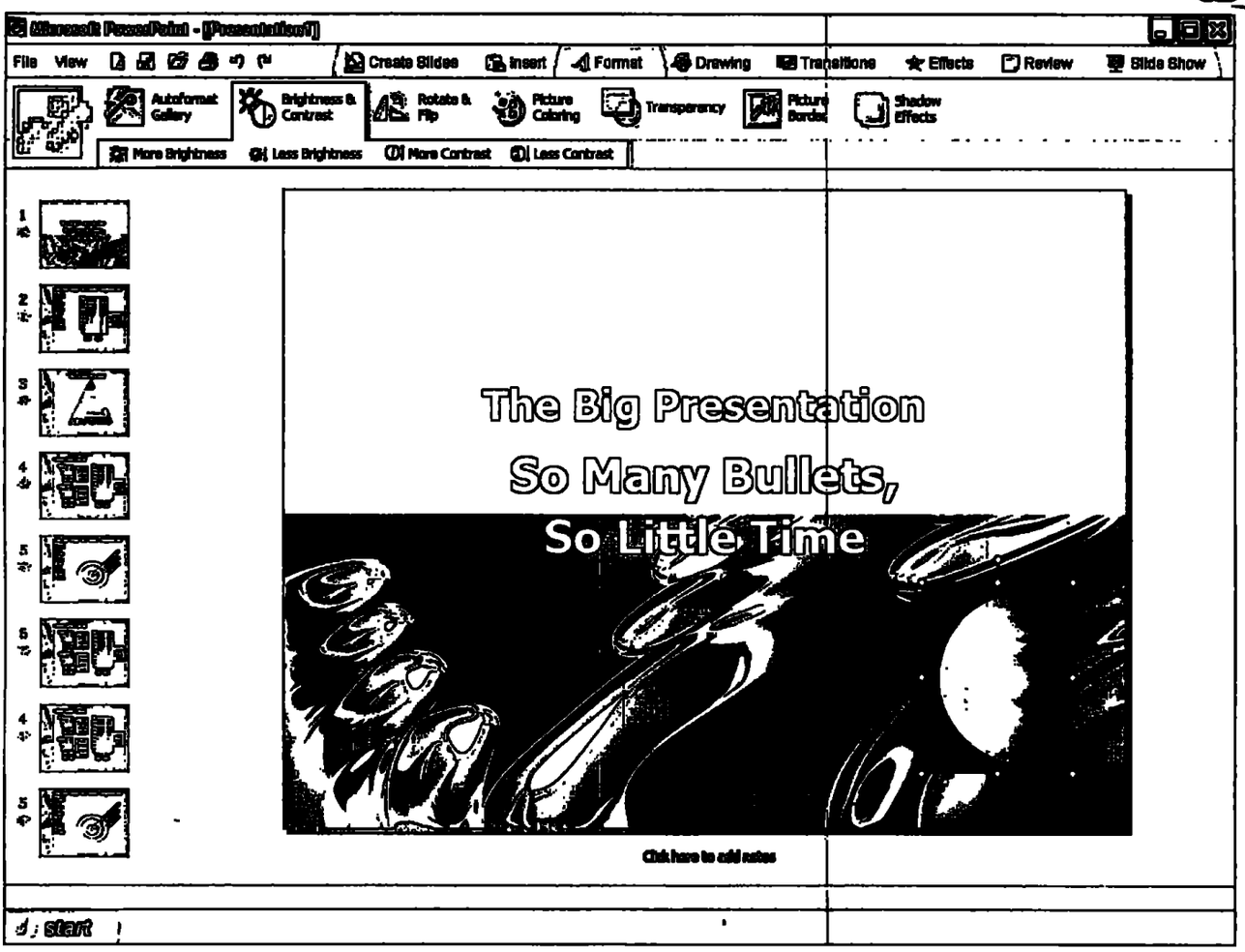
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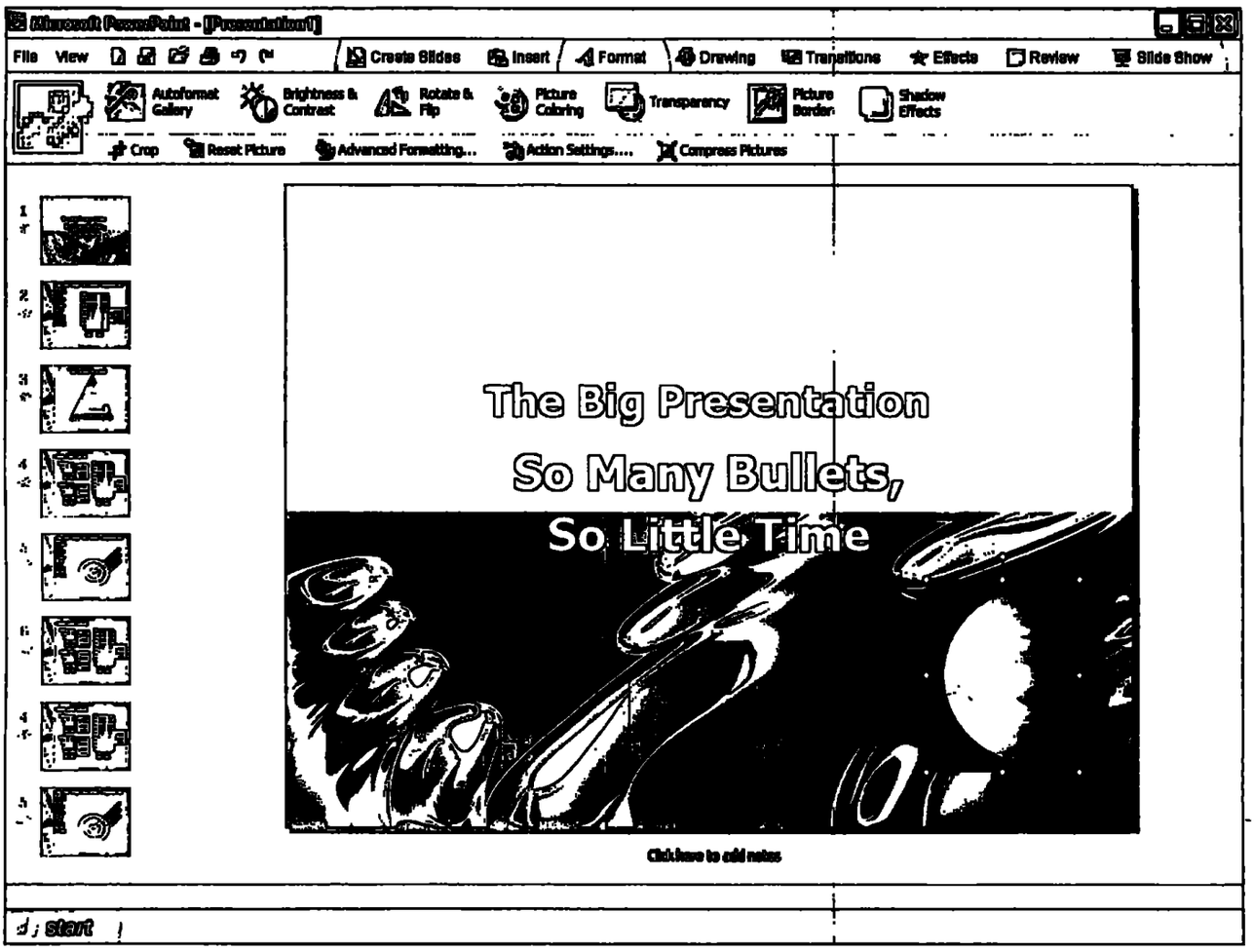

Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]
File View
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Slide Show
Autoformat Gallery
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Less Contrast
Rotate & Flip
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Shadow Effects
Crop
Reset Picture
Advanced Formatting...
Action Settings...
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Sig

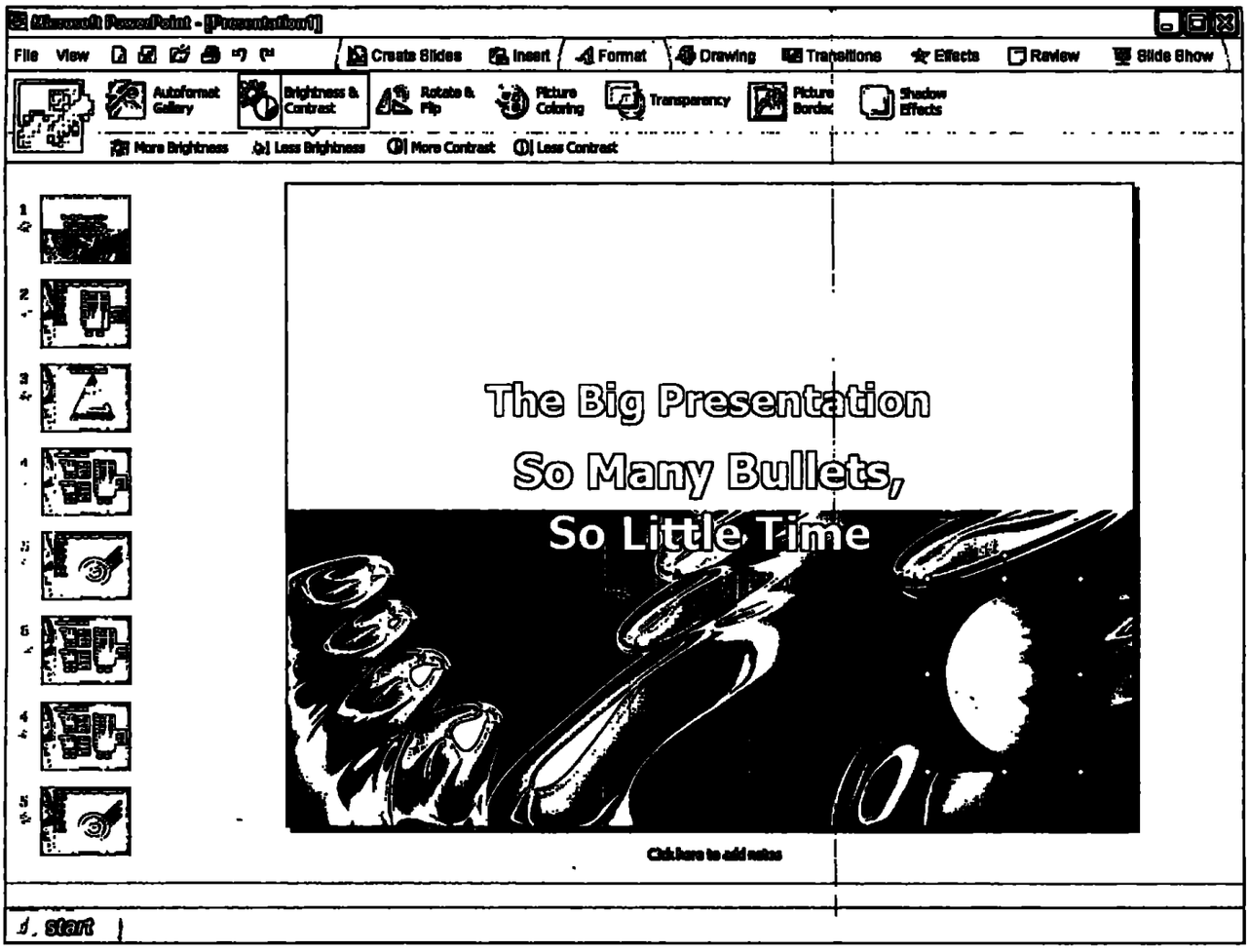

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Picture Coloring
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Shadow Effects
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Less Brightness
More Contrast
Less Contrast
The Big Presentation
So Many Bullets,
So Little Time
Click here to add notes
start


Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]
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Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]
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Picture Coloring
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Less Contrast
The Big Presentation
So Many Bullets,
So Little Time
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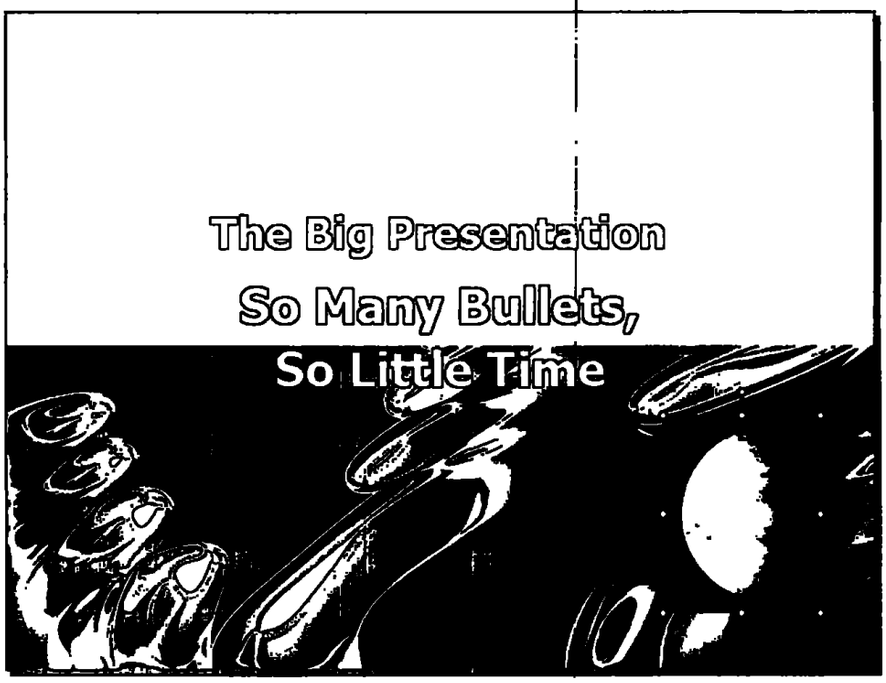
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File View | Create Slides | Insert | Format | Drawing | Transitions | Effects | Review | Slide Show

Autoformat Gallery | Brightness & Contrast | Rotate & Flip | Picture Coloring | Transparency | Picture Border | Shadow Effects

Crop | Reset Picture | Advanced Formatting... | Action Settings.... | Compress Pictures

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1, start

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DISEÑOS DE ESCALABILIDAD

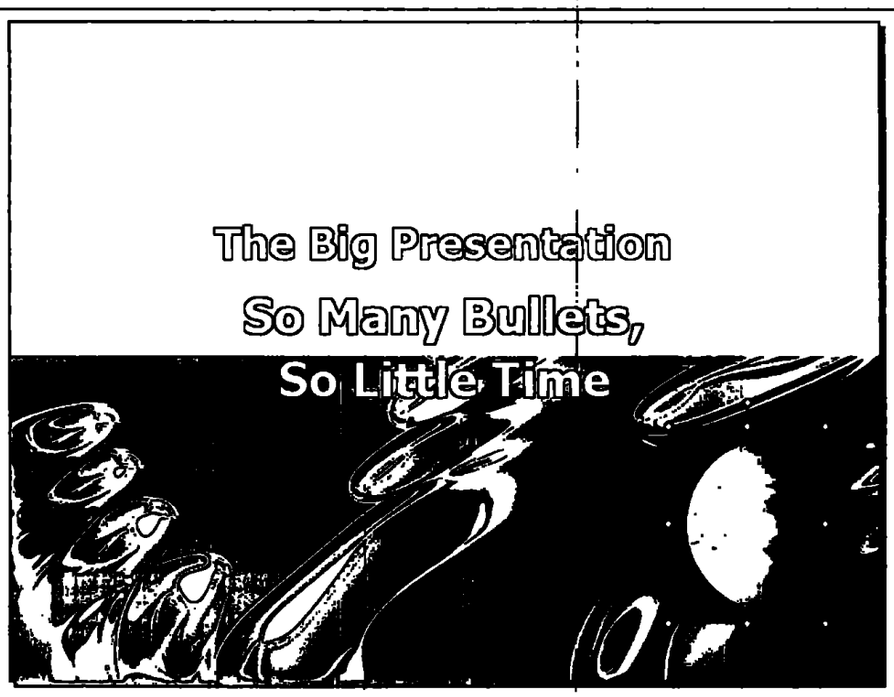
DISEÑOS DE ESCALA TEMPRANOS 2

Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]

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Slides | Clip Art... | IGX Diagram... | Picture | Movie | Sound | Special Text | Table | Organizational Chart... | Action Buttons | Slide Number | Date and Time... | Object...

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



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Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]

File View Create Slides Insert Format Drawing Transitions Effects Review Slide Show

Slides Clip Art... NSX Diagram... Insert Picture From File... From Scanner or Camera... Movie Sound Special Text Table Organizational Chart... Action Buttons Slide Number Date and Time... Object...

1 2 3 4 5 6 4 5

The Big Presentation

So Many Bullets, So Little Time

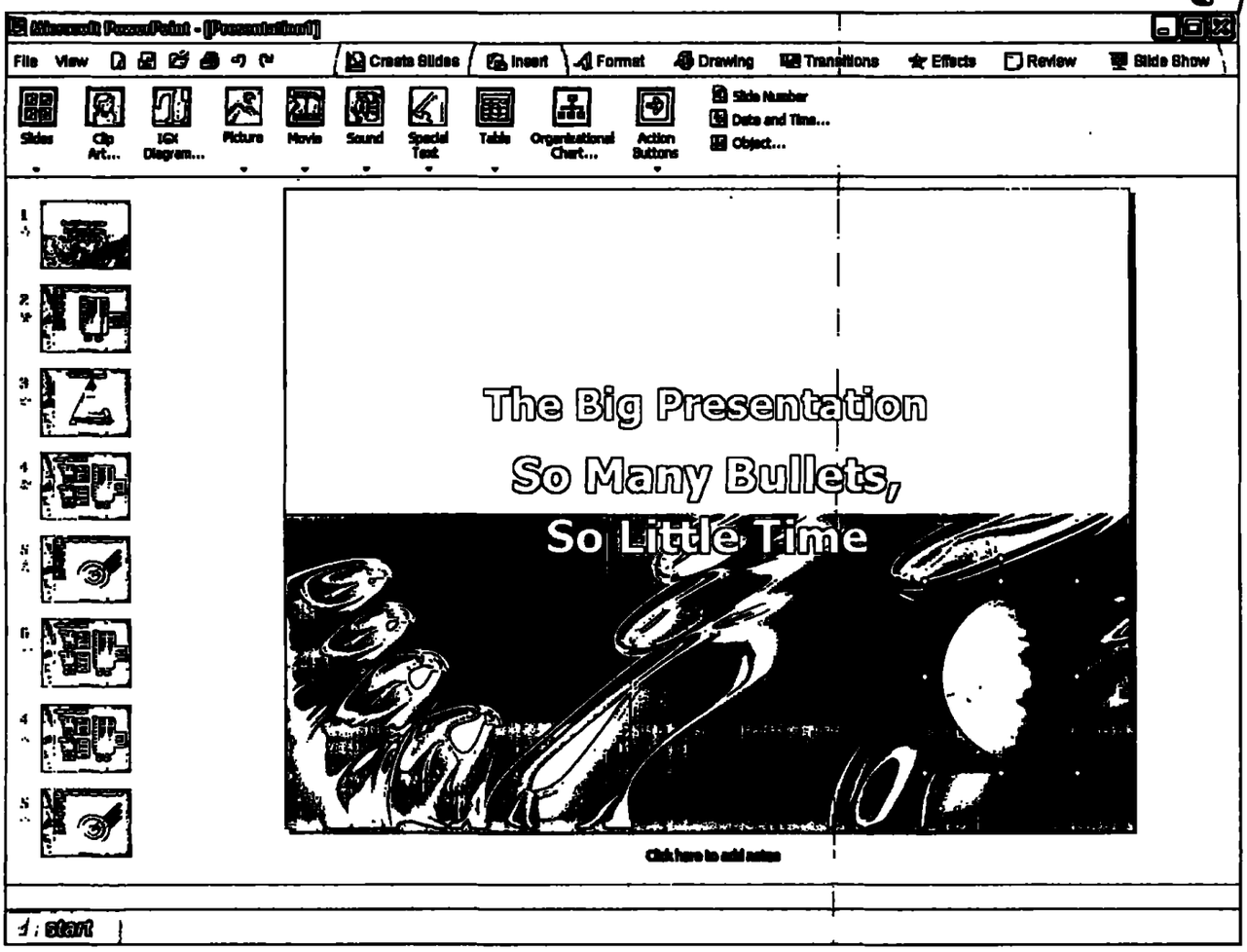


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Start

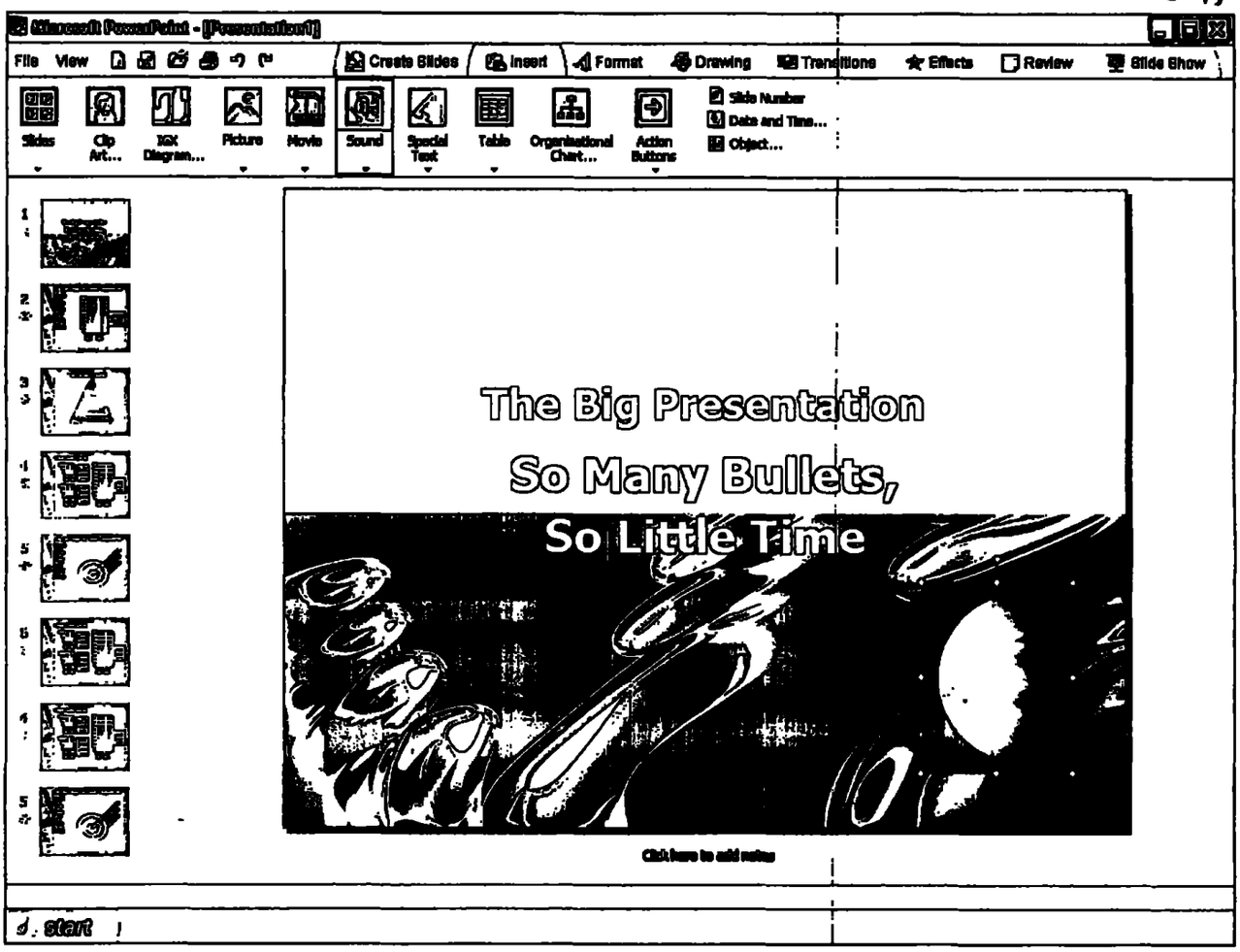
265

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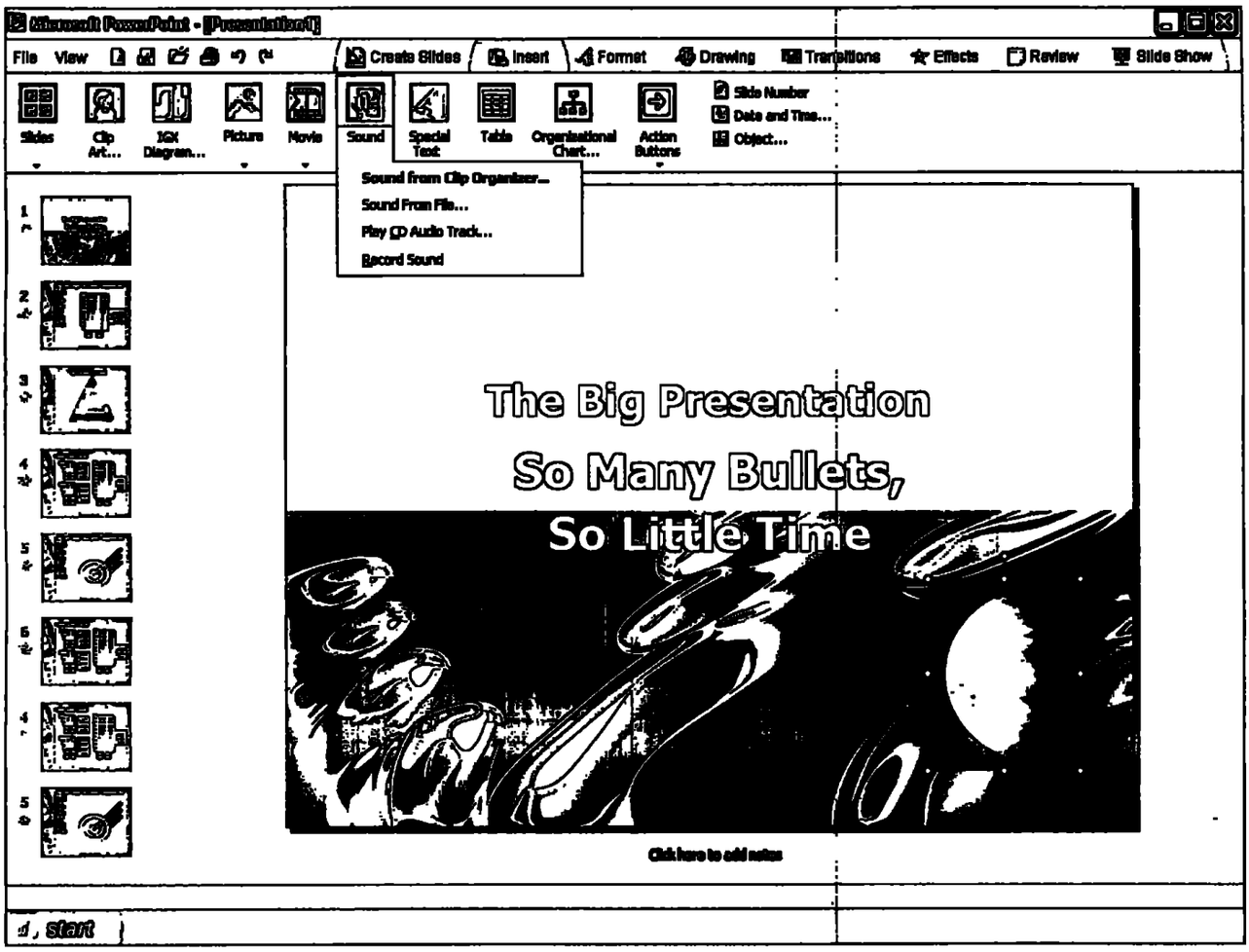

File View
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The Big Presentation
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Action Buttons
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Date and Time...
Object...
The Big Presentation
So Many Bullets,
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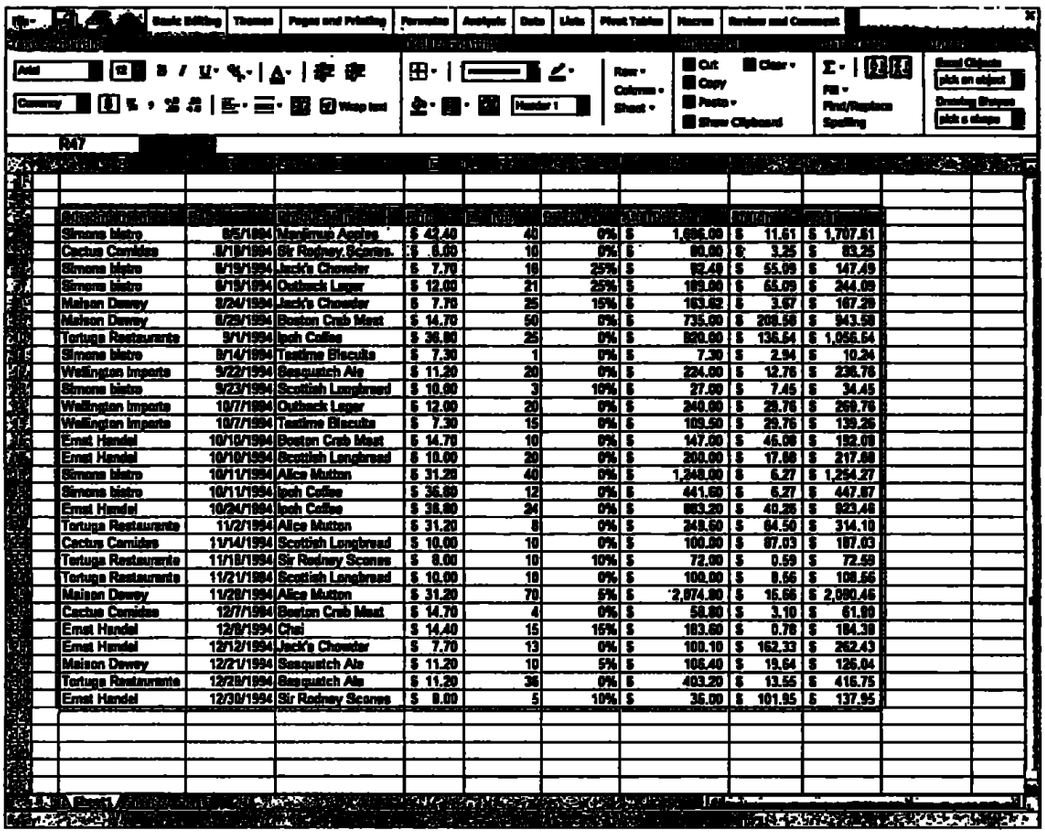

Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]
File View
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Picture
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Action Buttons
Slide Number
Date and Time...
Object...
Sound from Clip Organizer...
Sound From File...
Play CD Audio Track...
Record Sound
The Big Presentation
So Many Bullets,
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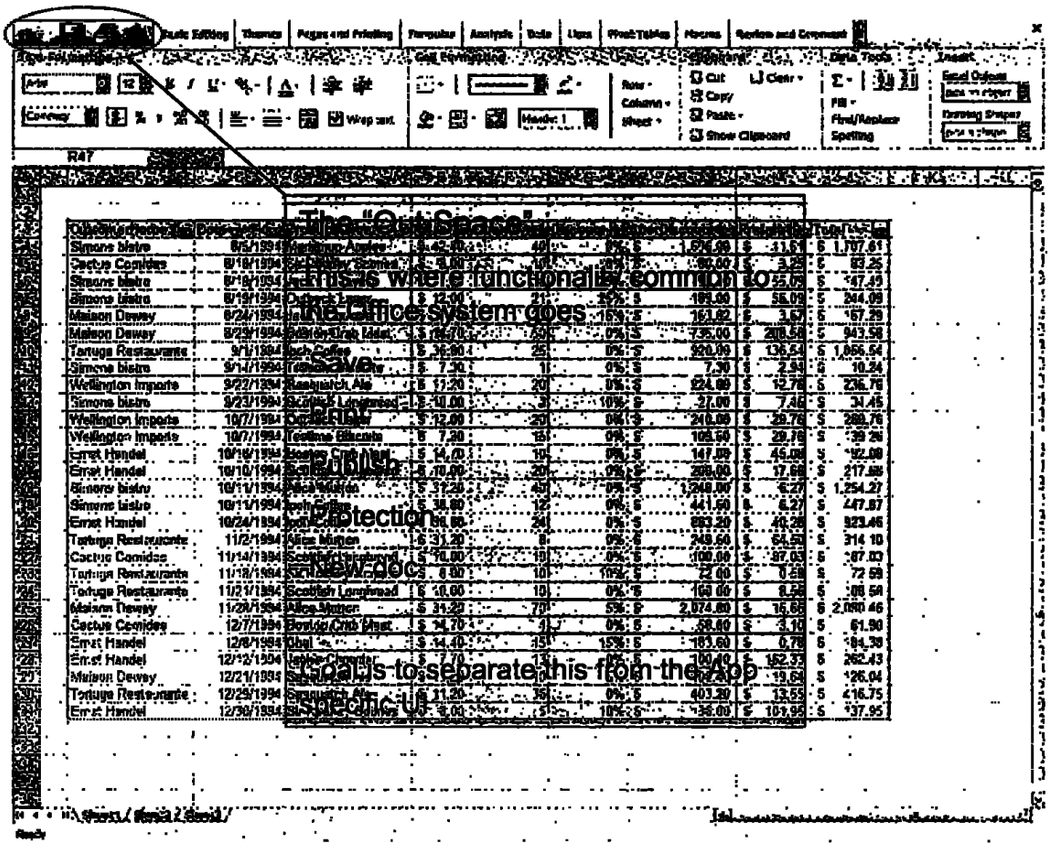
CINTA

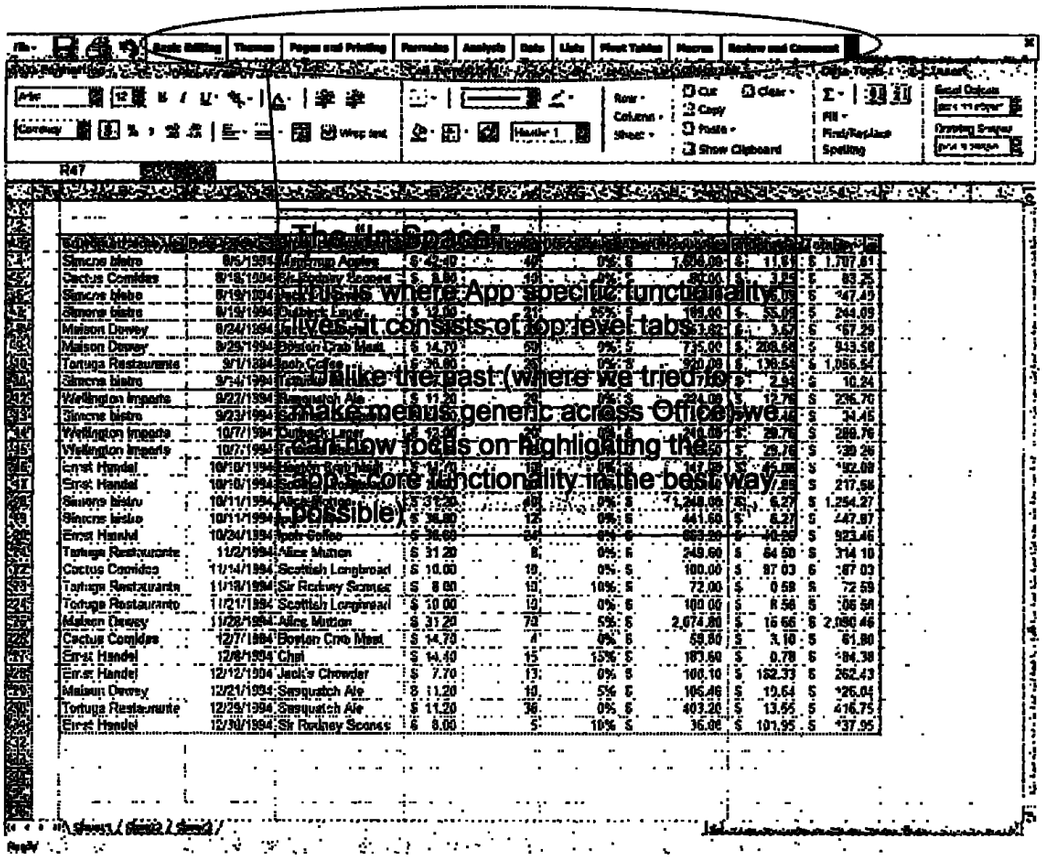
ANATOMIA DE LA CINTA

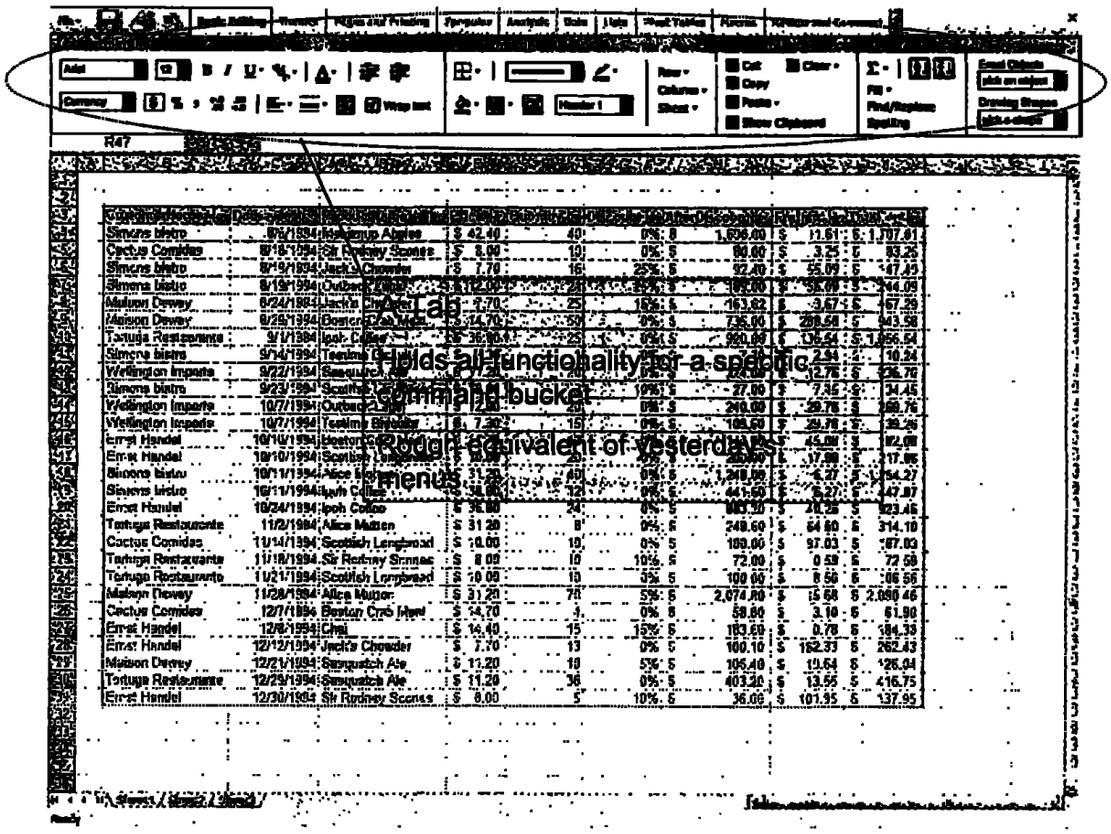
Anatomía de la Cinta

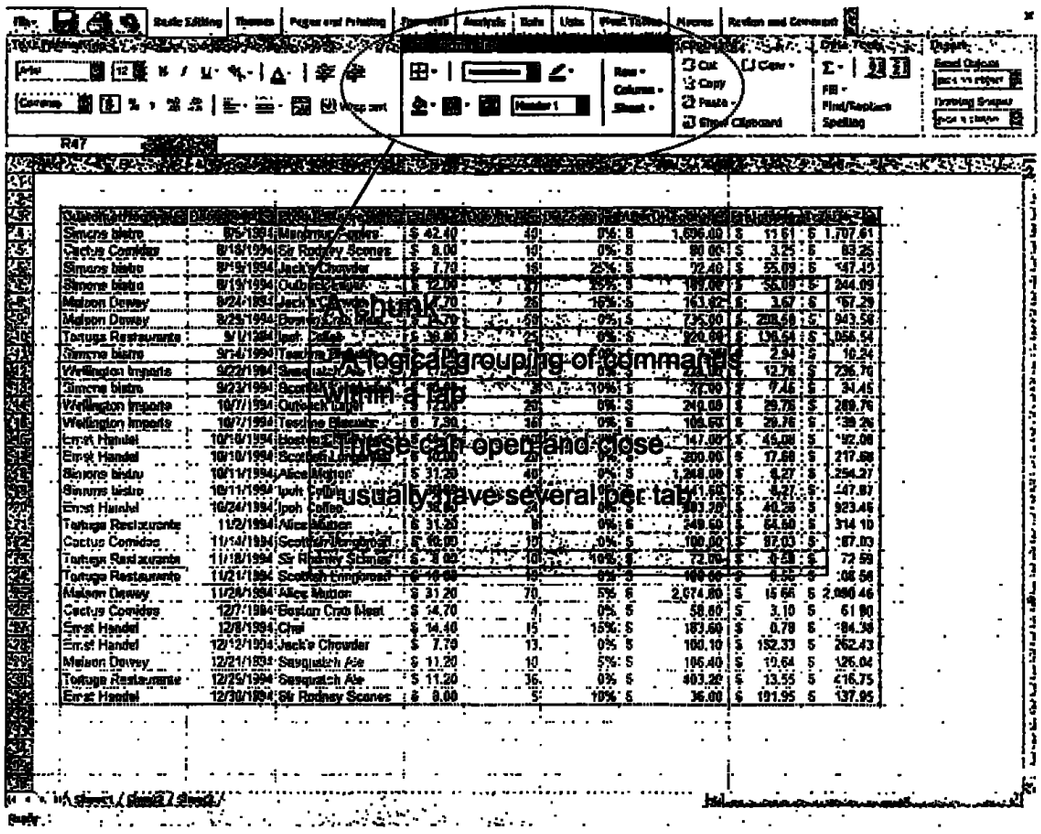


Simons bistro	9/5/1994	Manzanas Apples	$ 43.40	40	0%	$ 1,666.00	$ 11.61	$ 1,707.61	
Cactus Comidas	9/19/1994	Sir Rodney Scones	$ 8.00	10	0%	$ 80.00	$ 3.25	$ 83.25	
Simons bistro	9/15/1994	Jack's Chowder	$ 7.70	19	25%	$ 82.40	$ 65.09	$ 147.49	
Simons bistro	9/19/1994	Outback Lager	$ 12.00	21	25%	$ 189.00	$ 65.09	$ 244.09	
Maison Dewey	9/24/1994	Jack's Chowder	$ 7.70	25	15%	$ 163.62	$ 3.67	$ 167.29	
Maison Dewey	9/29/1994	Boston Crab Meat	$ 14.70	50	0%	$ 735.00	$ 208.58	$ 943.58	
Tortuga Restaurants	9/1/1994	Ipoh Coffee	$ 36.80	25	0%	$ 920.00	$ 136.64	$ 1,056.64	
Simons bistro	9/14/1994	Teatime Biscuits	$ 7.30	1	0%	$ 7.30	$ 2.94	$ 10.24	
Wellington Imports	9/22/1994	Sasquatch Ale	$ 11.20	20	0%	$ 224.00	$ 12.76	$ 236.76	
Simons bistro	9/23/1994	Scottish Longbread	$ 10.00	3	10%	$ 27.00	$ 7.45	$ 34.45	
Wellington Imports	10/7/1994	Outback Lager	$ 12.00	20	0%	$ 240.00	$ 28.76	$ 268.76	
Wellington Imports	10/7/1994	Teatime Biscuits	$ 7.30	15	0%	$ 109.50	$ 29.76	$ 139.26	
Ernst Handel	10/10/1994	Boston Crab Meat	$ 14.70	10	0%	$ 147.00	$ 45.08	$ 192.08	
Ernst Handel	10/10/1994	Scottish Longbread	$ 10.00	20	0%	$ 200.00	$ 17.68	$ 217.68	
Simons bistro	10/11/1994	Alice Mutton	$ 31.20	40	0%	$ 1,248.00	$ 6.27	$ 1,254.27	
Simons bistro	10/11/1994	Ipoh Coffee	$ 36.80	12	0%	$ 441.60	$ 6.27	$ 447.87	
Ernst Handel	10/24/1994	Ipoh Coffee	$ 36.80	24	0%	$ 883.20	$ 40.26	$ 923.46	
Tortuga Restaurants	11/2/1994	Alice Mutton	$ 31.20	8	0%	$ 249.60	$ 64.50	$ 314.10	
Cactus Comidas	11/14/1994	Scottish Longbread	$ 10.00	10	0%	$ 100.00	$ 87.03	$ 187.03	
Tortuga Restaurants	11/18/1994	Sir Rodney Scones	$ 8.00	10	10%	$ 72.00	$ 0.59	$ 72.59	
Tortuga Restaurants	11/21/1994	Scottish Longbread	$ 10.00	10	0%	$ 100.00	$ 8.66	$ 108.66	
Maison Dewey	11/28/1994	Alice Mutton	$ 31.20	70	5%	$ 2,074.80	$ 15.66	$ 2,090.46	
Cactus Comidas	12/7/1994	Boston Crab Meat	$ 14.70	4	0%	$ 58.80	$ 3.10	$ 61.90	
Ernst Handel	12/8/1994	Chai	$ 14.40	15	15%	$ 183.60	$ 0.78	$ 184.38	
Ernst Handel	12/12/1994	Jack's Chowder	$ 7.70	13	0%	$ 100.10	$ 162.33	$ 262.43	
Maison Dewey	12/21/1994	Sasquatch Ale	$ 11.20	10	5%	$ 106.40	$ 19.64	$ 126.04	
Tortuga Restaurants	12/29/1994	Sasquatch Ale	$ 11.20	36	0%	$ 403.20	$ 13.56	$ 416.76	
Ernst Handel	12/30/1994	Sir Rodney Scones	$ 8.00	5	10%	$ 36.00	$ 101.95	$ 137.95	


The "Qat Space"
...is where functionality common to
the Office system goes
Save
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New Doc
Goal is to separate this from the App
specific UI

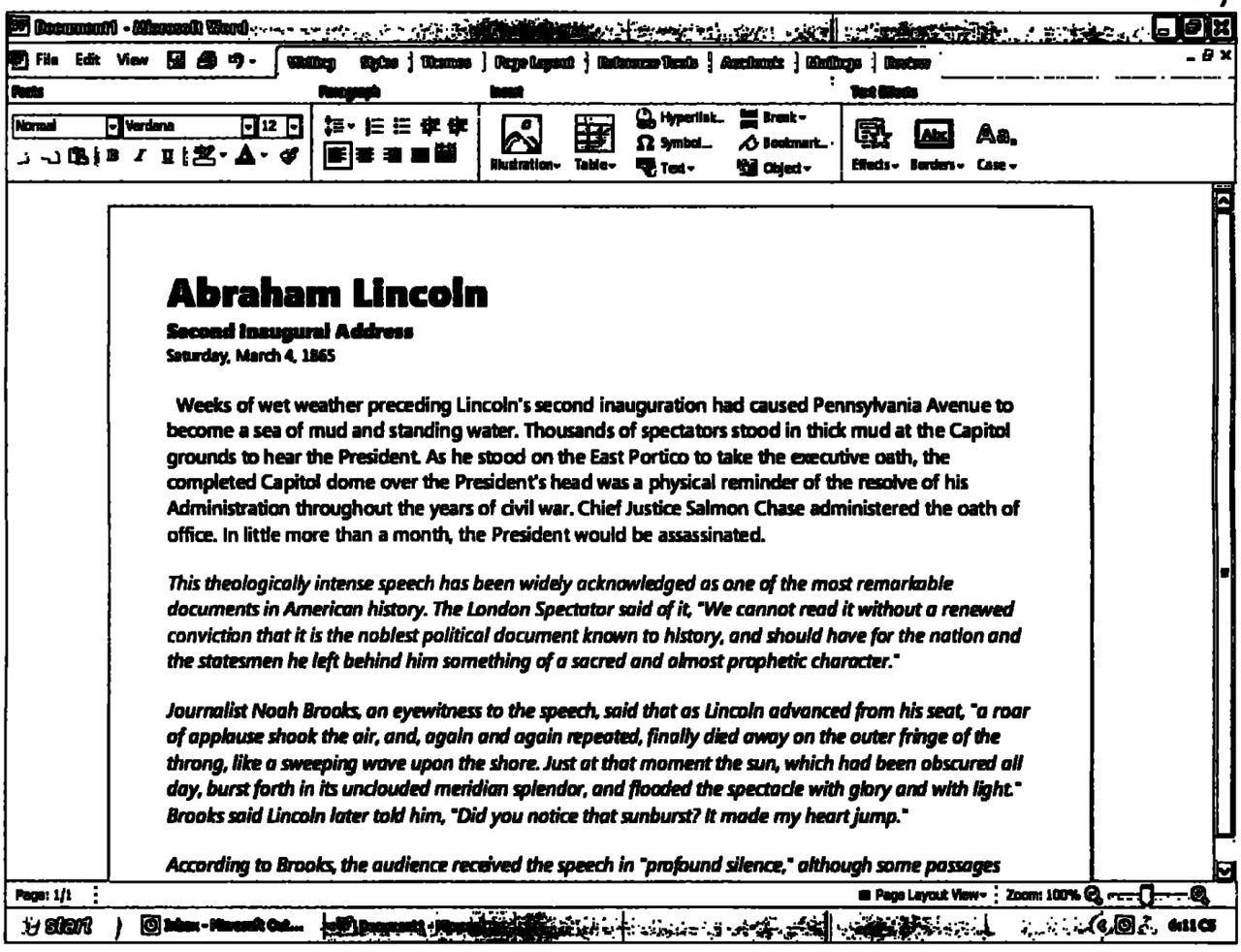

The "Un-Ribbon"
Gives us where App specific functionality lives. It consists of top level tabs
Unlike the past (where we tried to make menus generic across Office) we allow tools to highlight the app's core functionality in the best way possible)


A Lab
Holds all functionality for a specific
command bucket
Rough equivalent of yesterday's
menus


A chunk
A logical grouping of commands within a tab
These can open and close
Usually have several per tab

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Abraham Lincoln

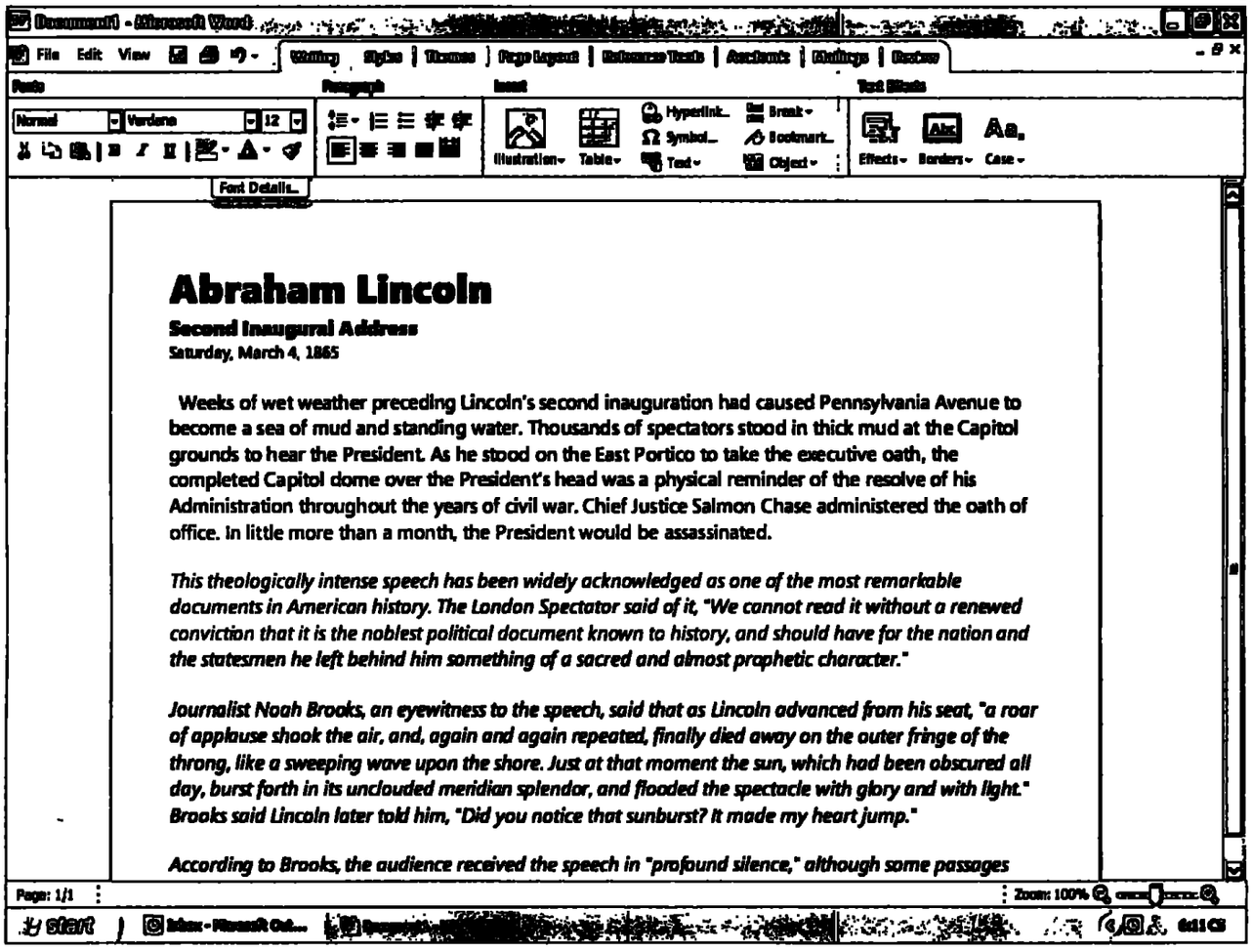
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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Abraham Lincoln

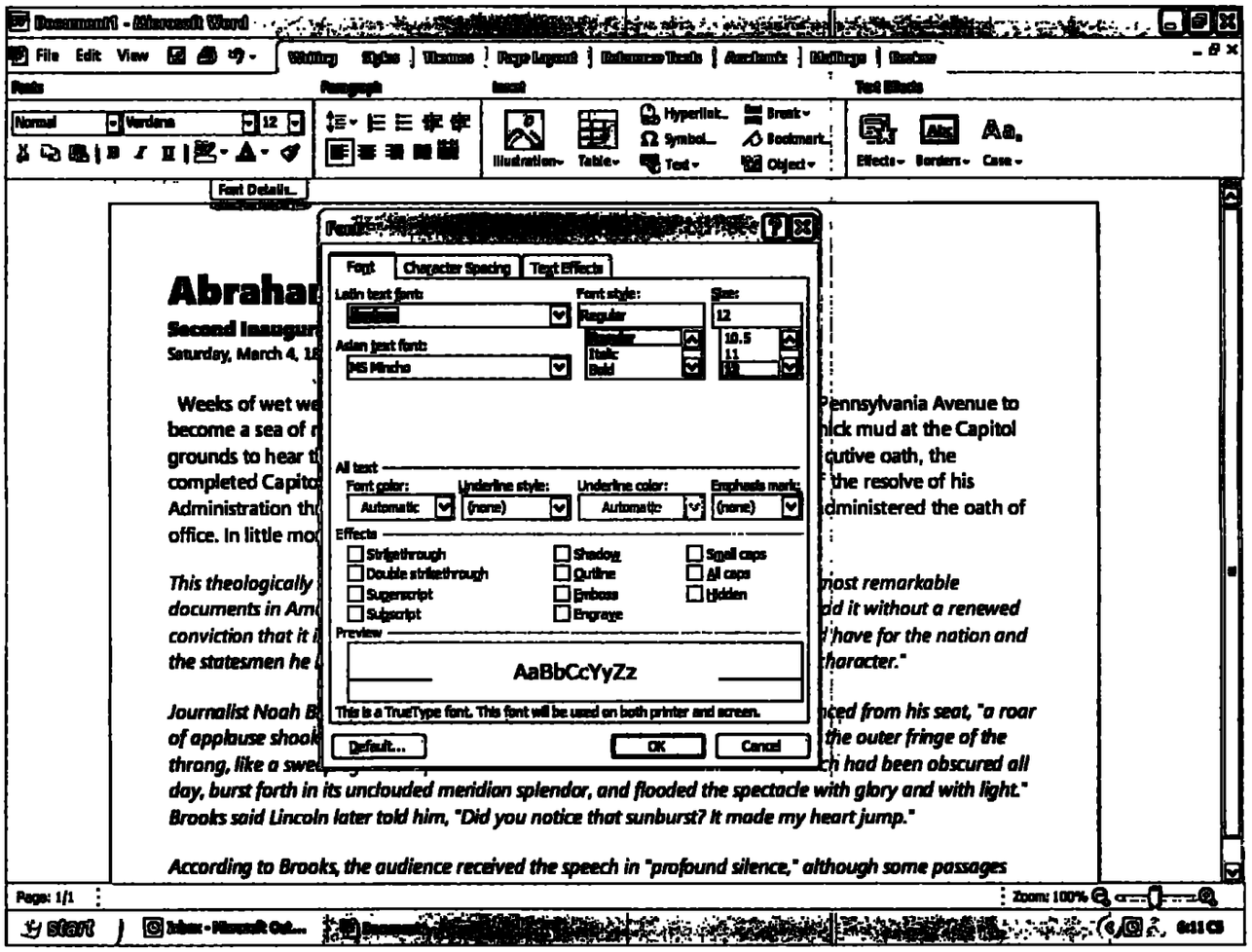
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Saturday, March 4, 1865

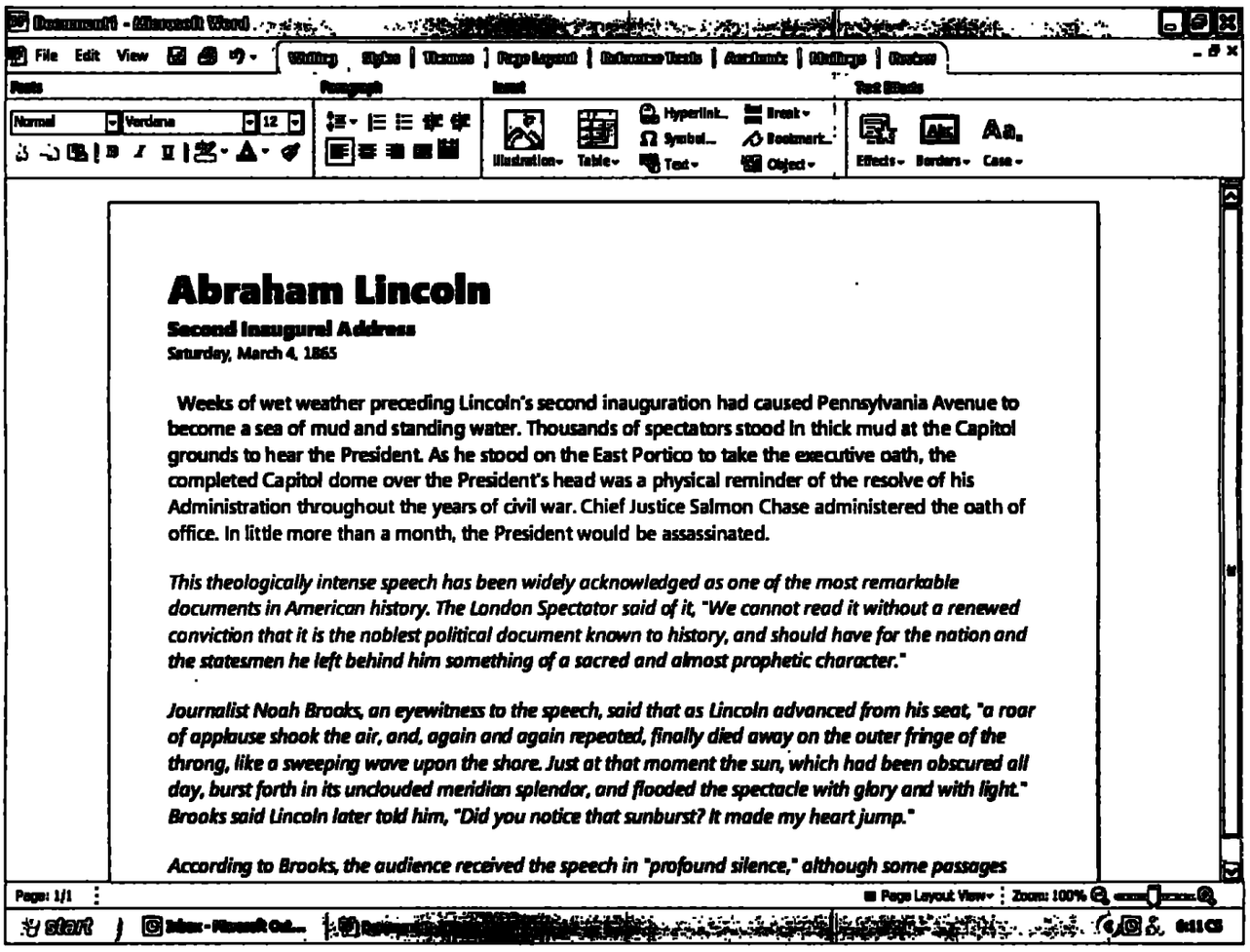
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Saturday, March 4, 18
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Abraham Lincoln

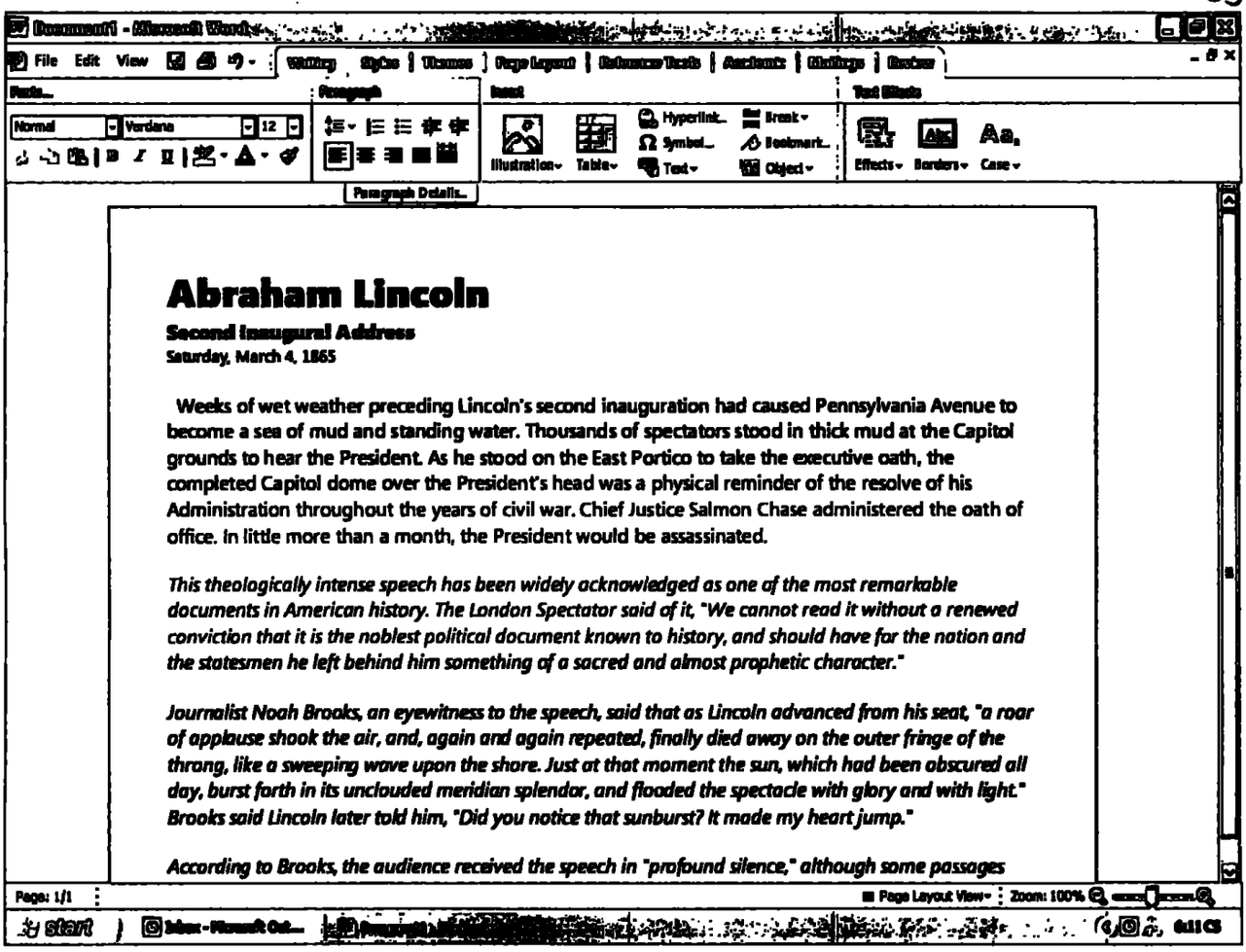
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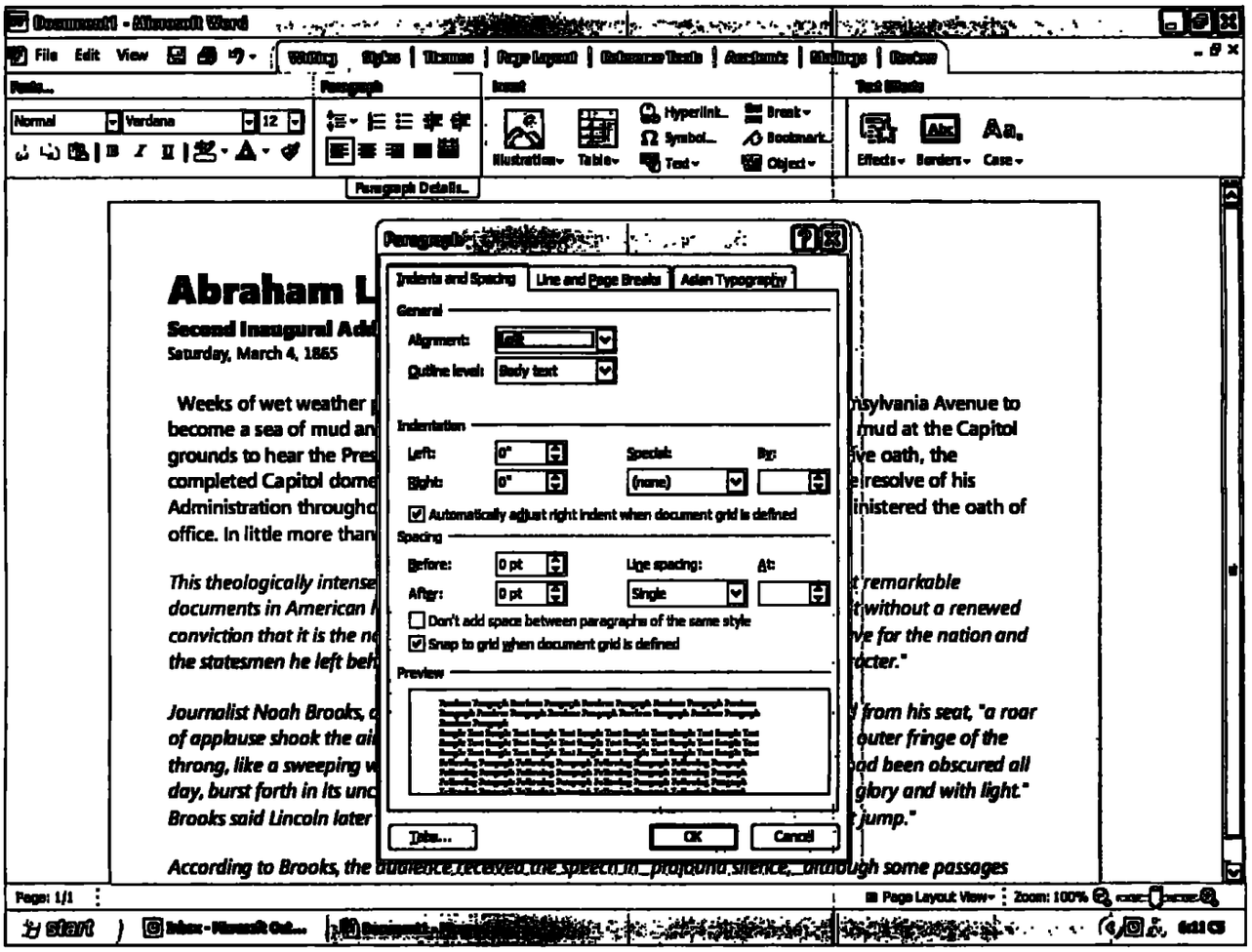
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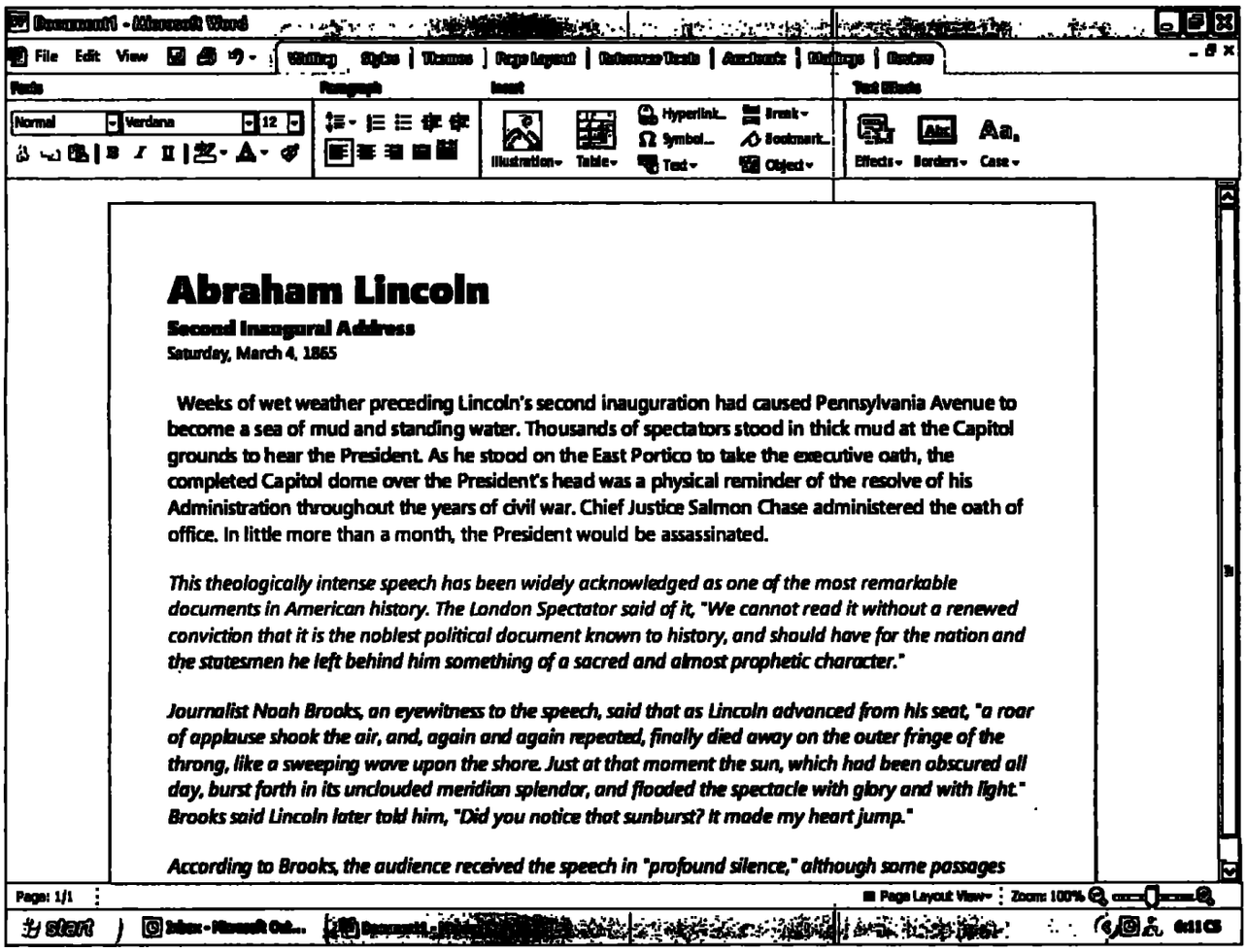
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Saturday, March 4, 1865
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Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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CINTA

MOUSE SOBRE TABULADORES

Instrucciones de Demostración

1. Busca en el cuadro de tabulador mi ratón sobre eso
2. Usted no encontró lo que estaba buscando. Busque en el tabulador del diseño de pagina moviendo el ratón sobre el tabulador.
3. En el diseño de pagina, ratón sobre el encabezado y el pie de pagina.
4. Utilice justo un par de comandos desde el **Encabezado & Pie de página**. Note como usted retorna a su escrito de trabajo original cuando su ratón esta fuera del tabulador.
5. Ahora usted esta haciendo mucho trabajo de diseño de página, entonces siga adelante y haga clic sobre el tabulador de Diseño de Página para hacer su espacio de trabajo persistente.
6. muestre a través del Encabezado y el Pie de Pagina, El Fondo y Trozos de Regla. Seleccione un comando sin abrir permanentemente un trozo.
7. Reinicie la demostración haciendo clic sobre el tabulador de escritura.

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

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This short (only 700 words) speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reverent conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

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According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon

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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

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Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

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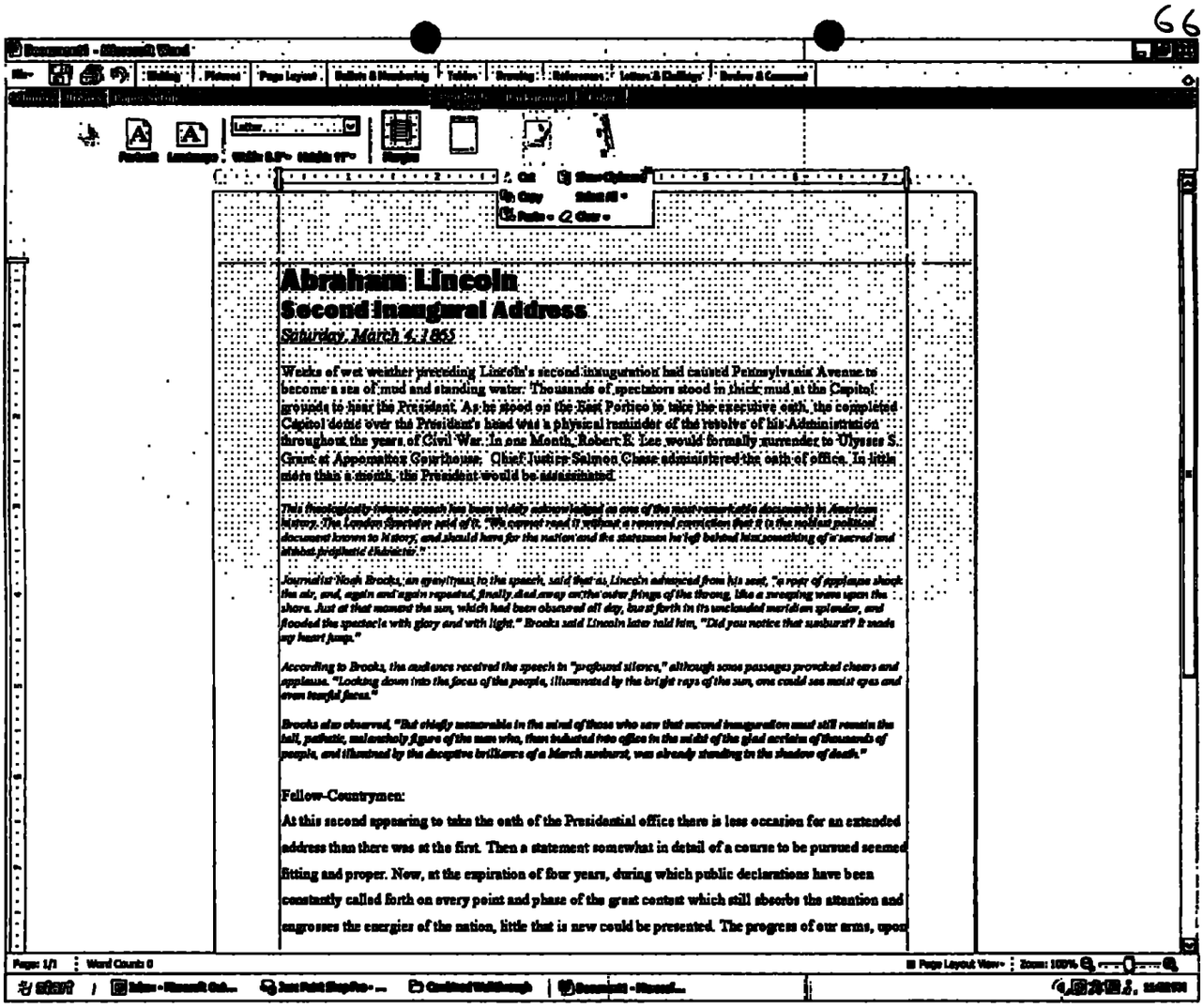
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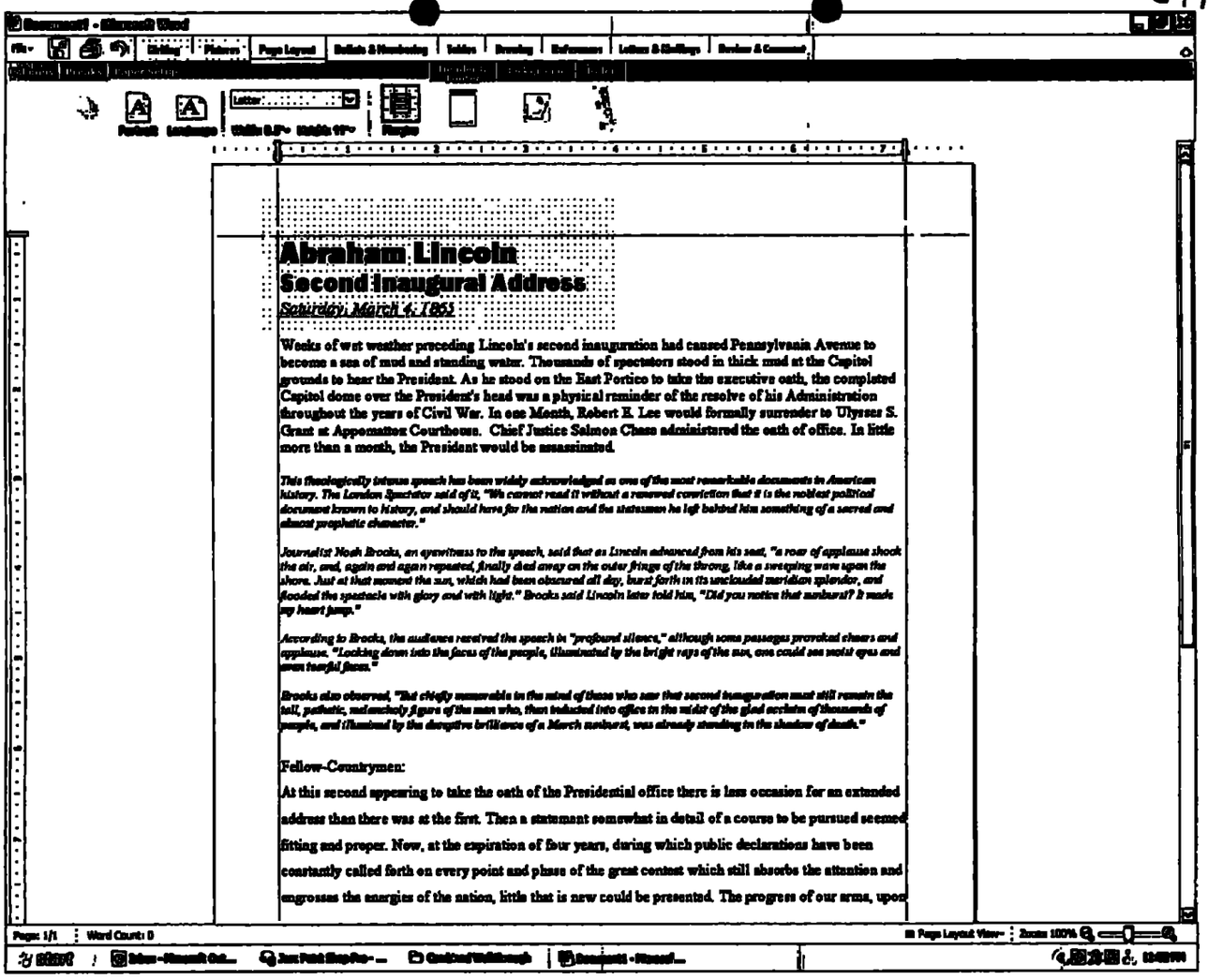
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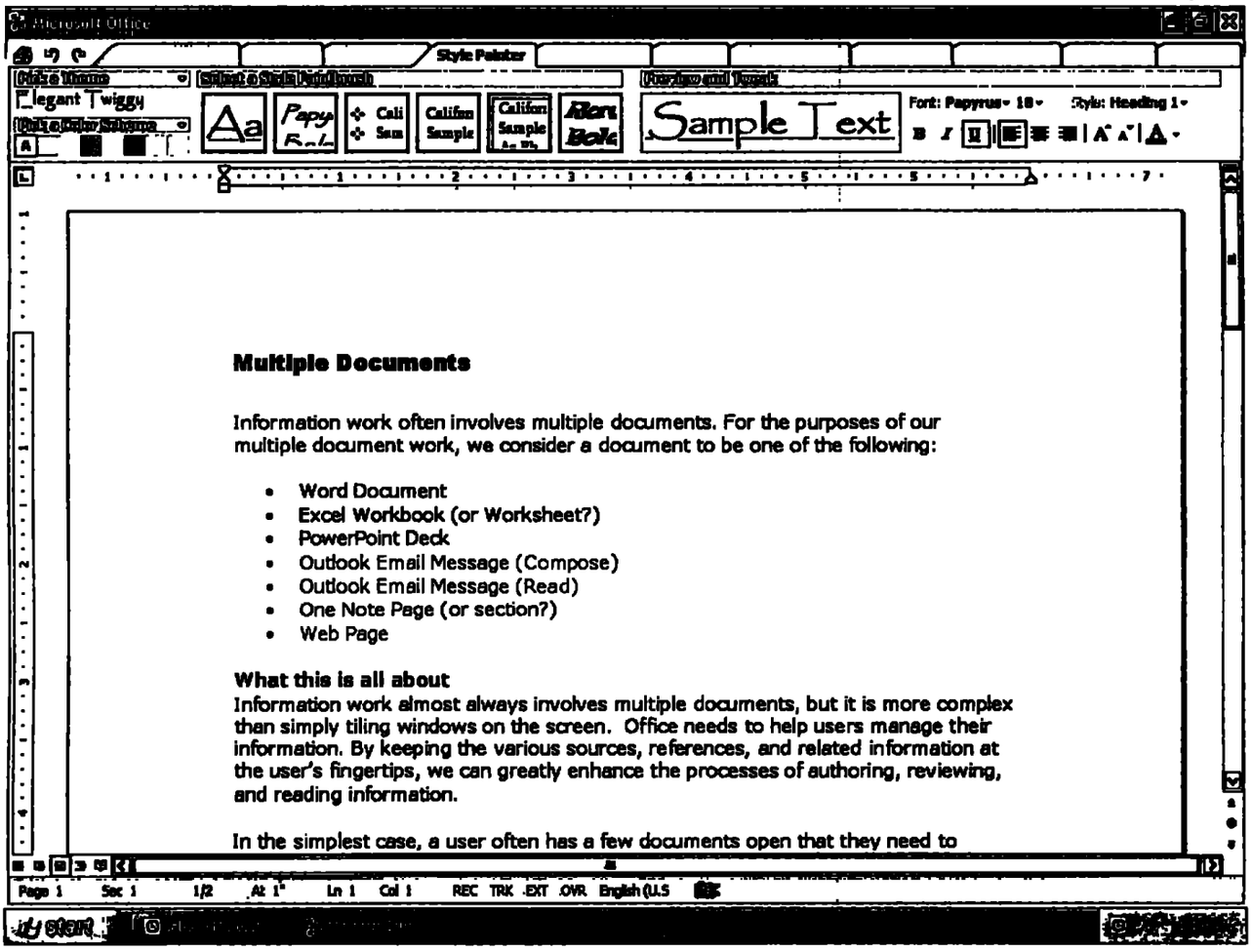
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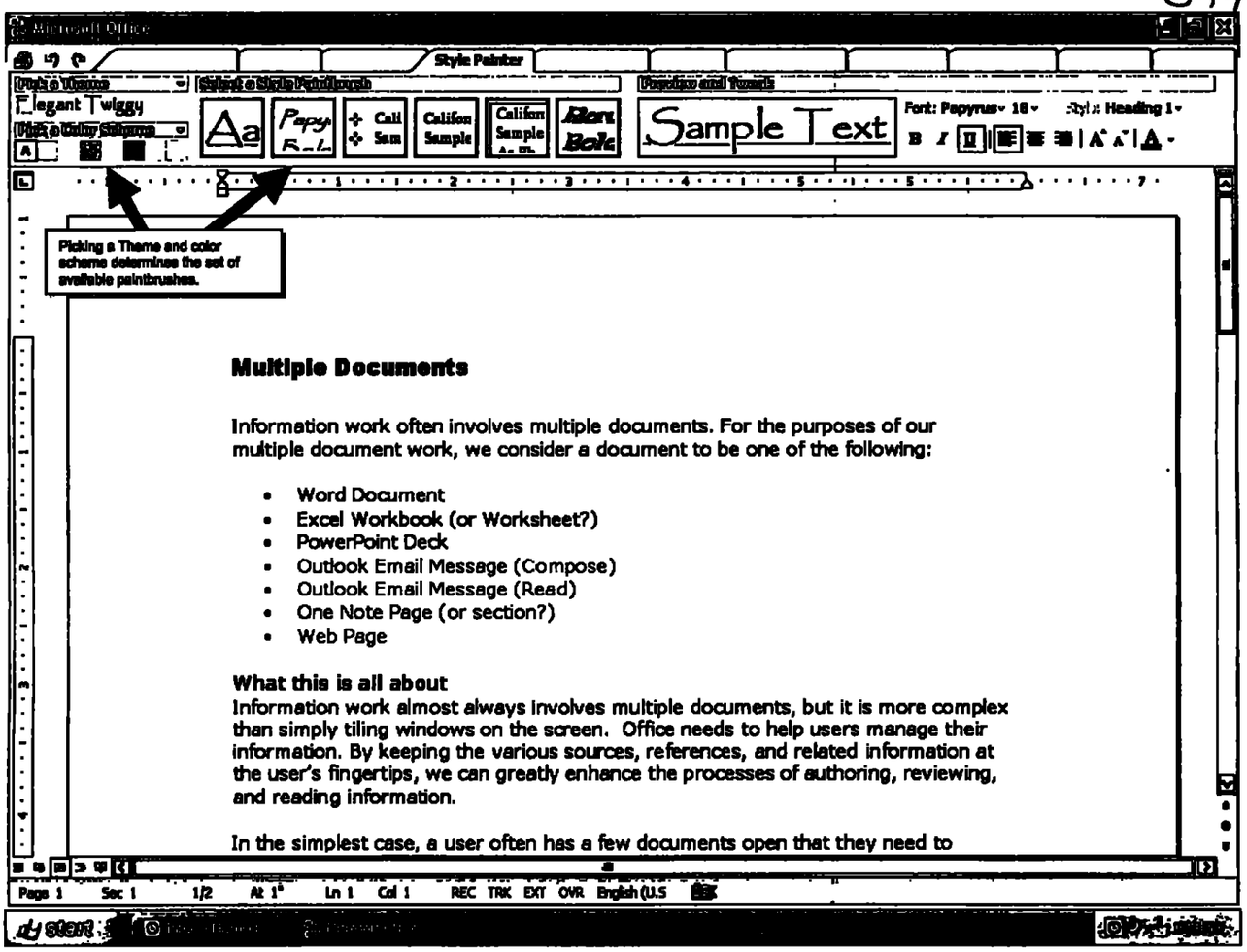
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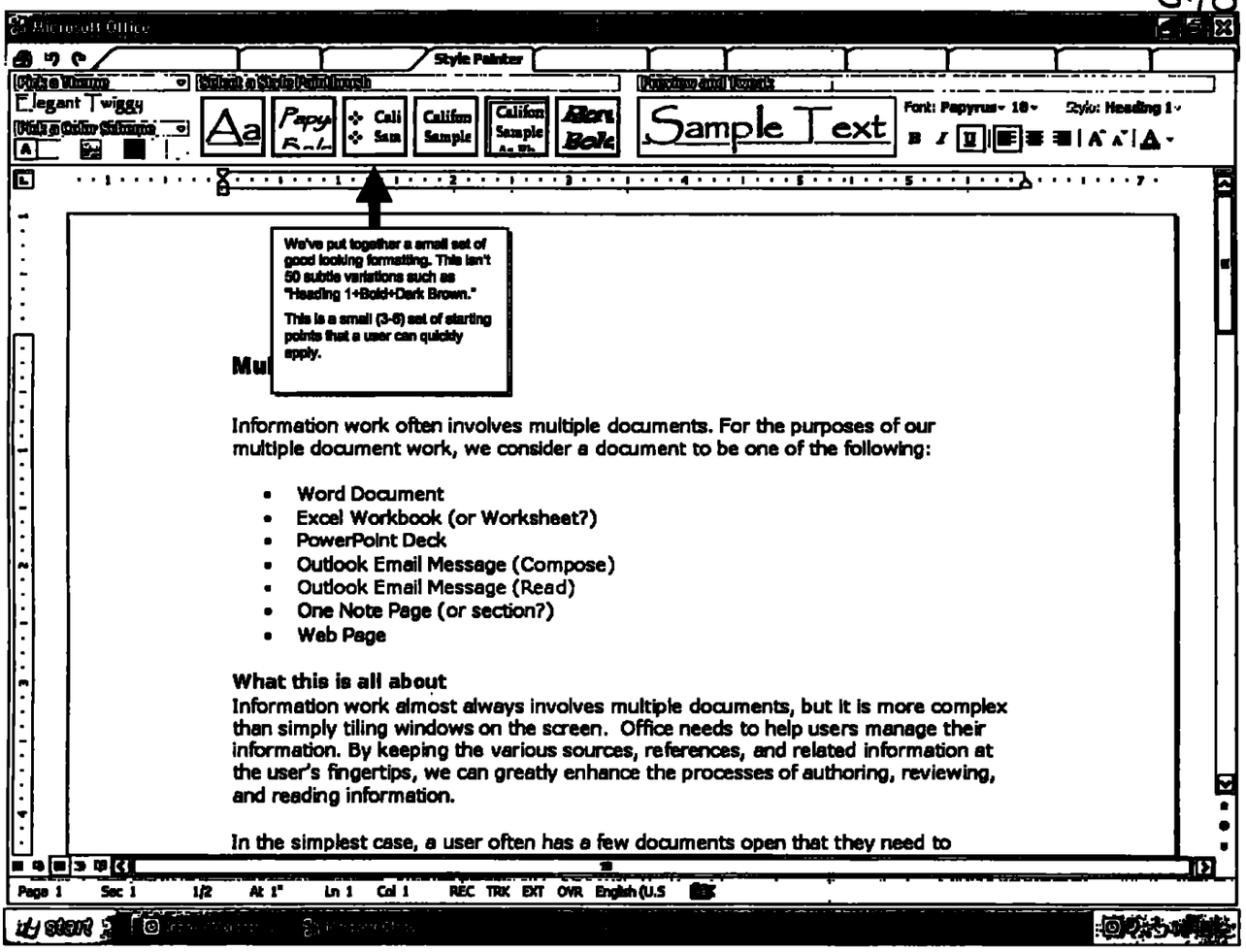
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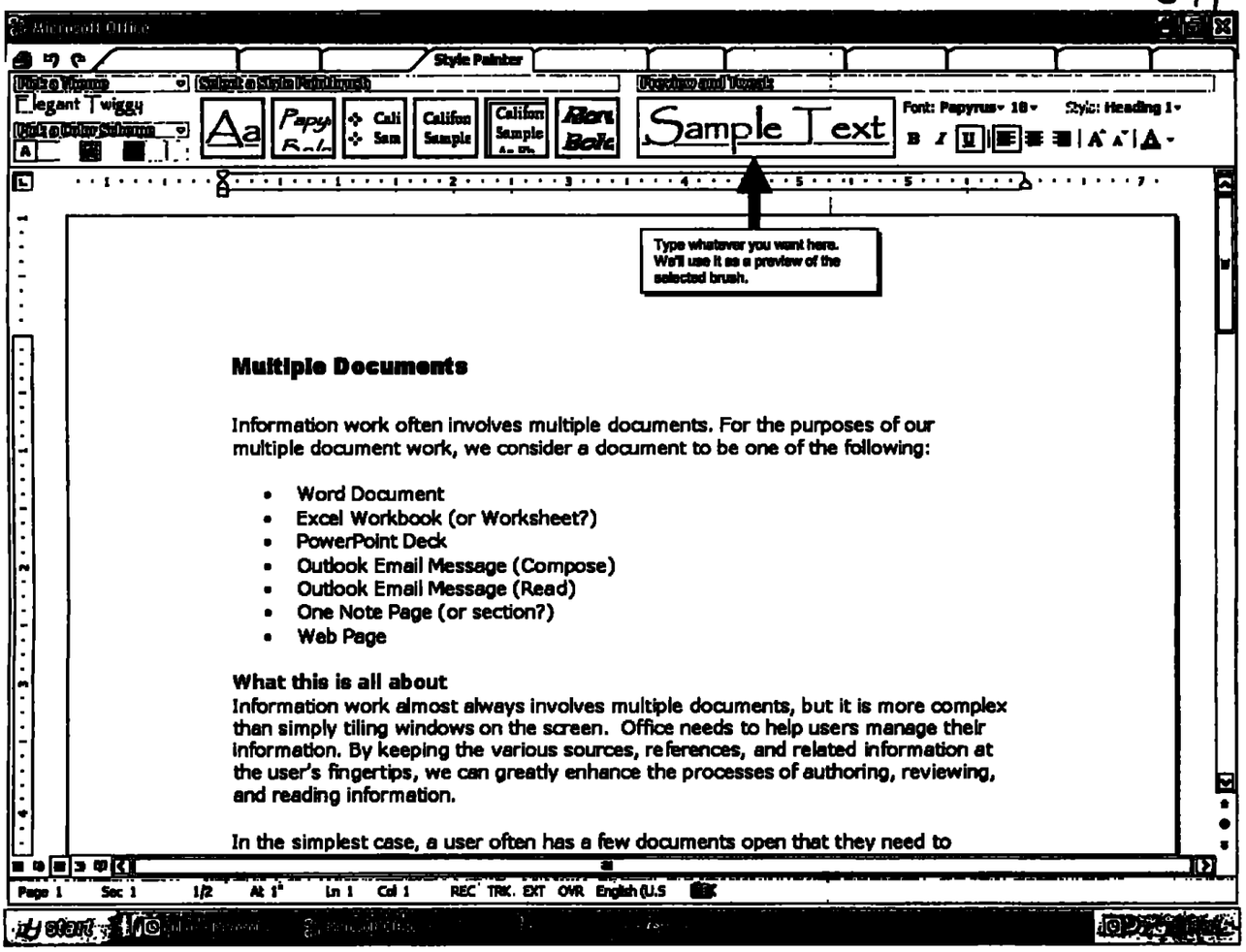
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Microsoft Office
Style Palette
Elegant Twiggy
Sample Text
Font: Papyrus
Style: Heading 1
Multiple Documents
Information work often involves multiple documents. For the purposes of our multiple document work, we consider a document to be one of the following:
Word Document
Excel Workbook (or Worksheet?)
PowerPoint Deck
Outlook Email Message (Compose)
Outlook Email Message (Read)
One Note Page (or section?)
Web Page
What this is all about
Information work almost always involves multiple documents, but it is more complex than simply tiling windows on the screen. Office needs to help users manage their information. By keeping the various sources, references, and related information at the user's fingertips, we can greatly enhance the processes of authoring, reviewing, and reading information.
In the simplest case, a user often has a few documents open that they need to
Page 1 Sec 1 1/2 At 1" Ln 1 Col 1 REC TRK EXT OVR English (U.S
start

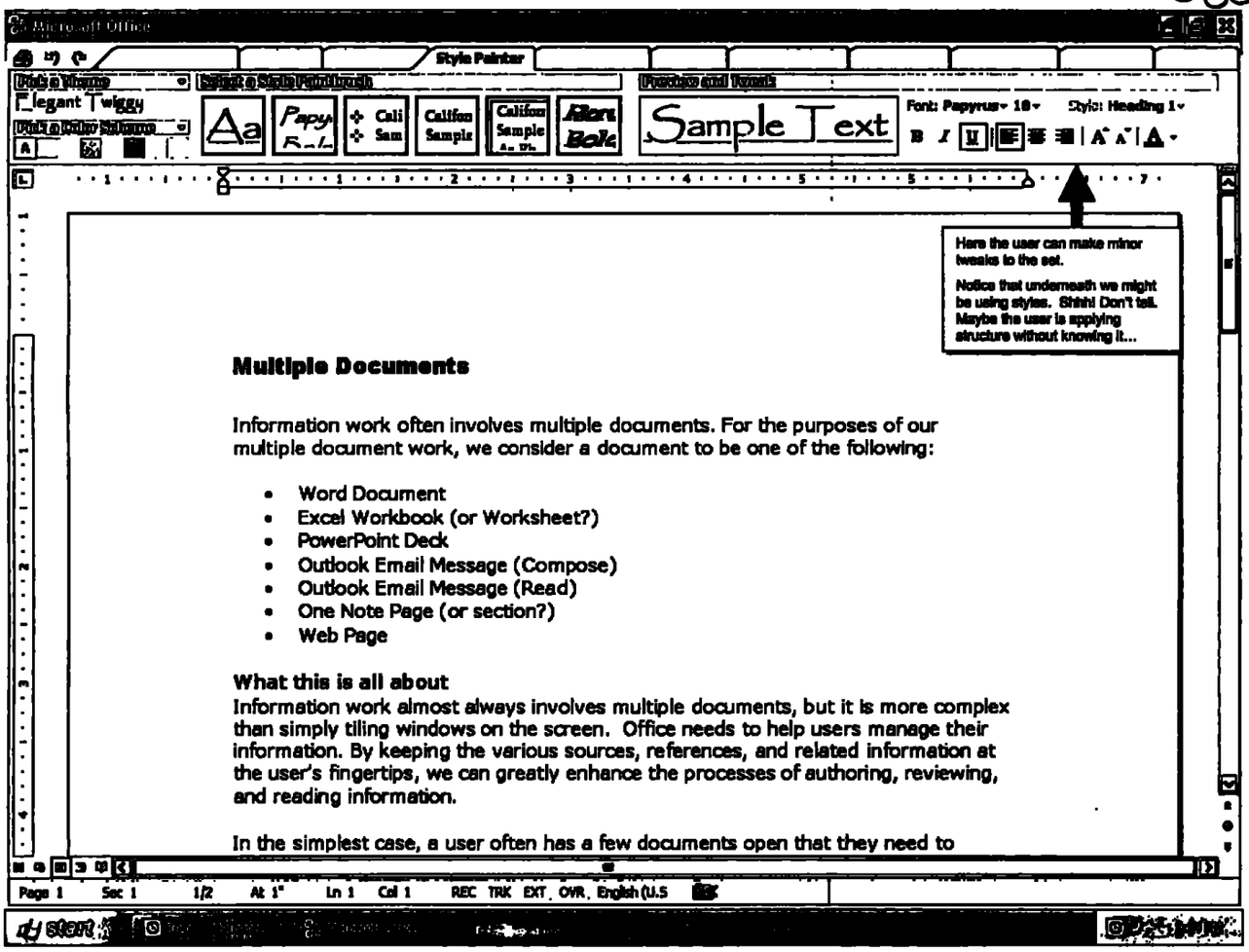

Style Painter
Elegant Twiggy
Sample Text
Font: Papyrus 18
Style: Heading 1
Picking a Theme and color scheme determines the set of available paintbrushes.
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PowerPoint Deck
Outlook Email Message (Compose)
Outlook Email Message (Read)
One Note Page (or section?)
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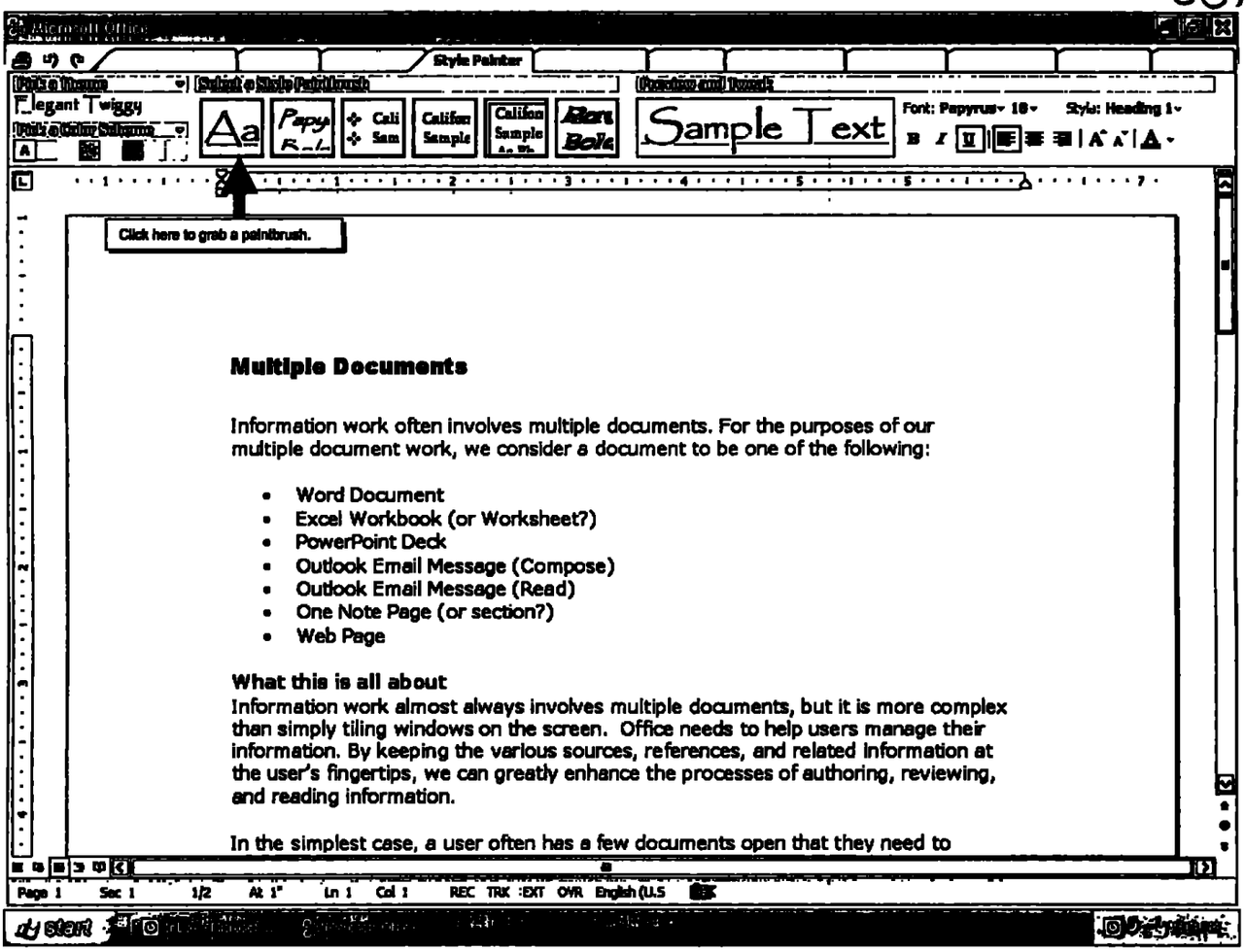

Microsoft Office
Style Painter
Elegant Twiggy
Sample Text
We've put together a small set of good looking formatting. This isn't 50 subtle variations such as "Heading 1+Bold+Dark Brown."
This is a small (3-6) set of starting points that a user can quickly apply.
Mul
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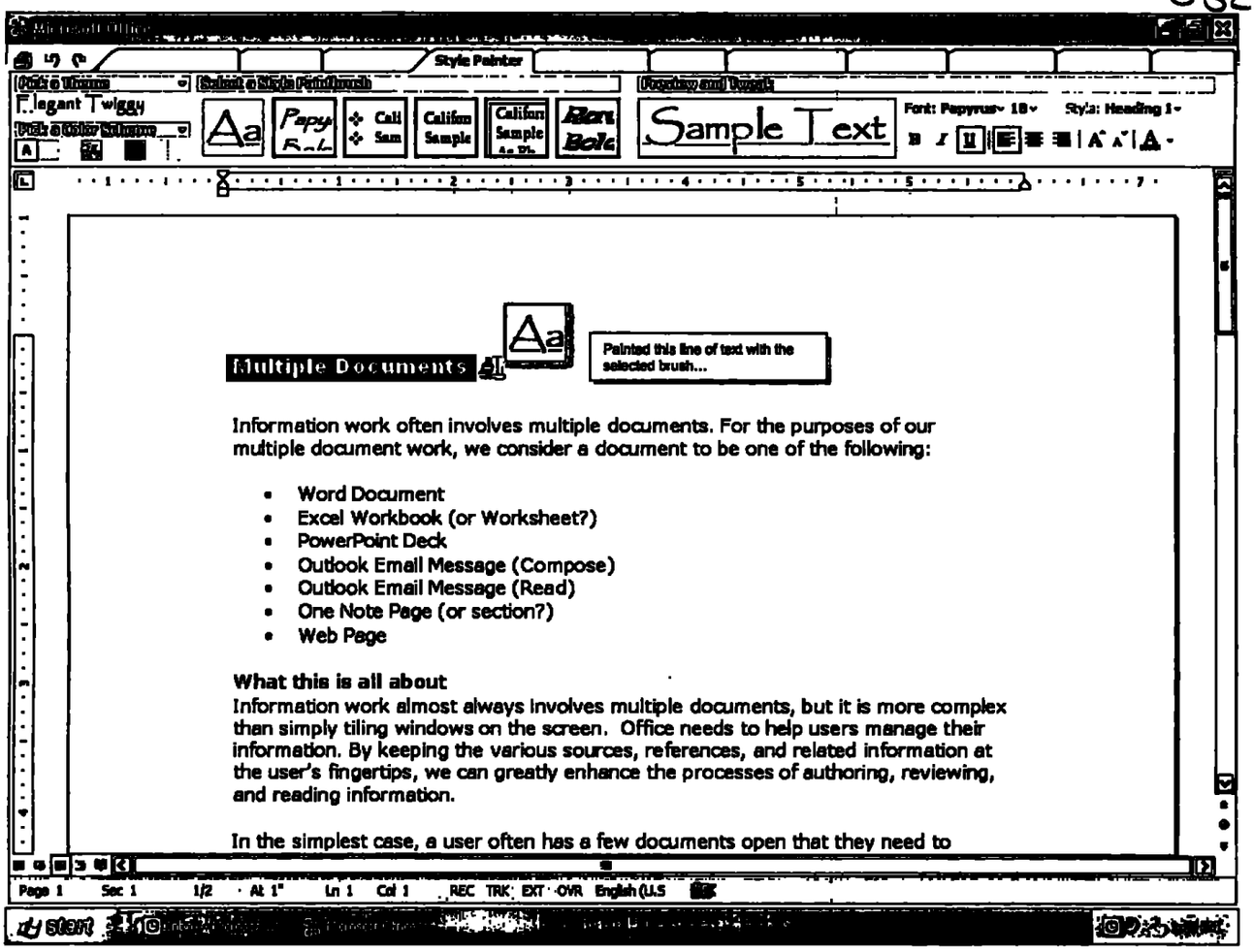
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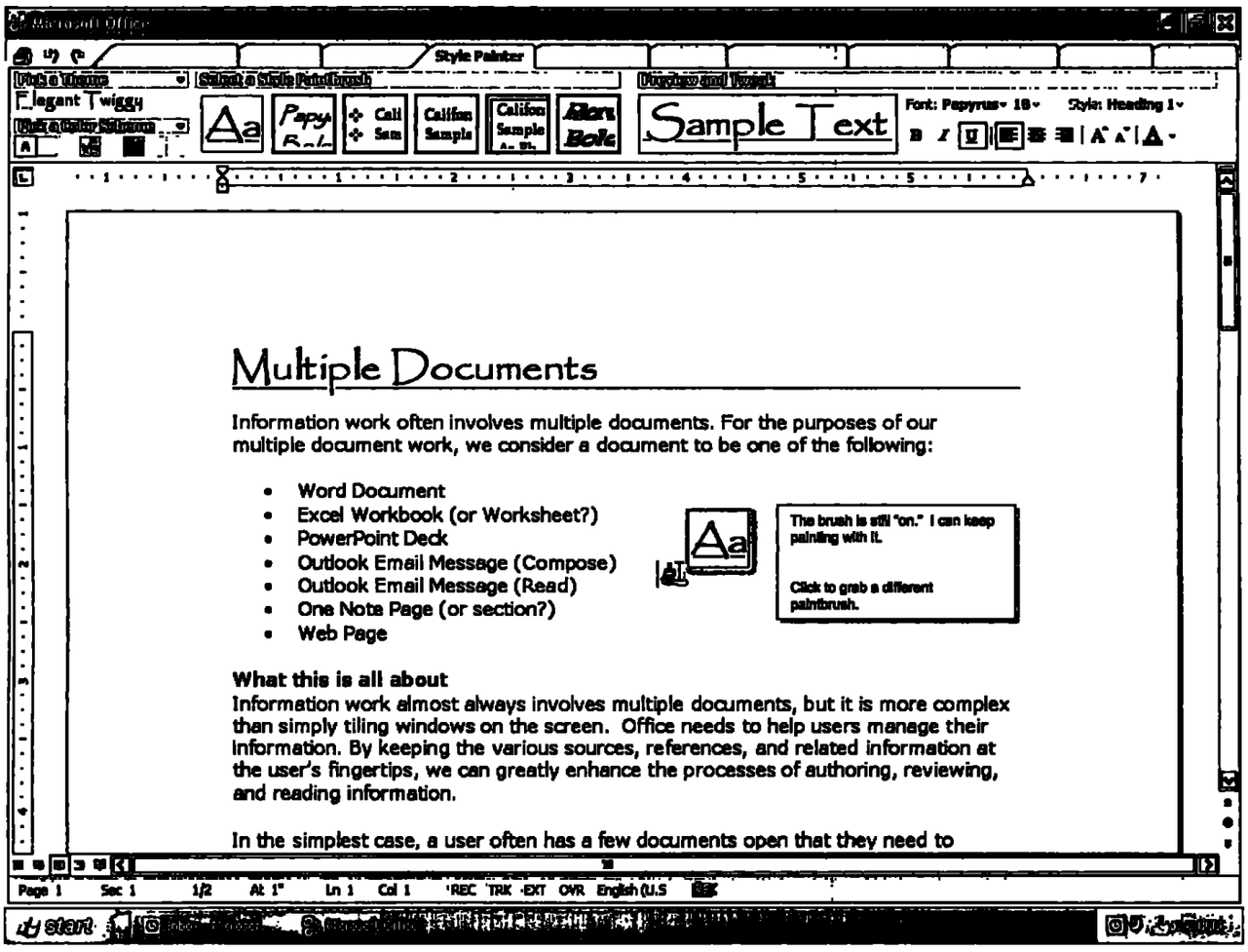

Style Painter
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Sample Text
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Type whatever you want here. We'll use it as a preview of the selected brush.
Multiple Documents
Information work often involves multiple documents. For the purposes of our multiple document work, we consider a document to be one of the following:
Word Document
Excel Workbook (or Worksheet?)
PowerPoint Deck
Outlook Email Message (Compose)
Outlook Email Message (Read)
One Note Page (or section?)
Web Page
What this is all about
Information work almost always involves multiple documents, but it is more complex than simply tiling windows on the screen. Office needs to help users manage their information. By keeping the various sources, references, and related information at the user's fingertips, we can greatly enhance the processes of authoring, reviewing, and reading information.
In the simplest case, a user often has a few documents open that they need to
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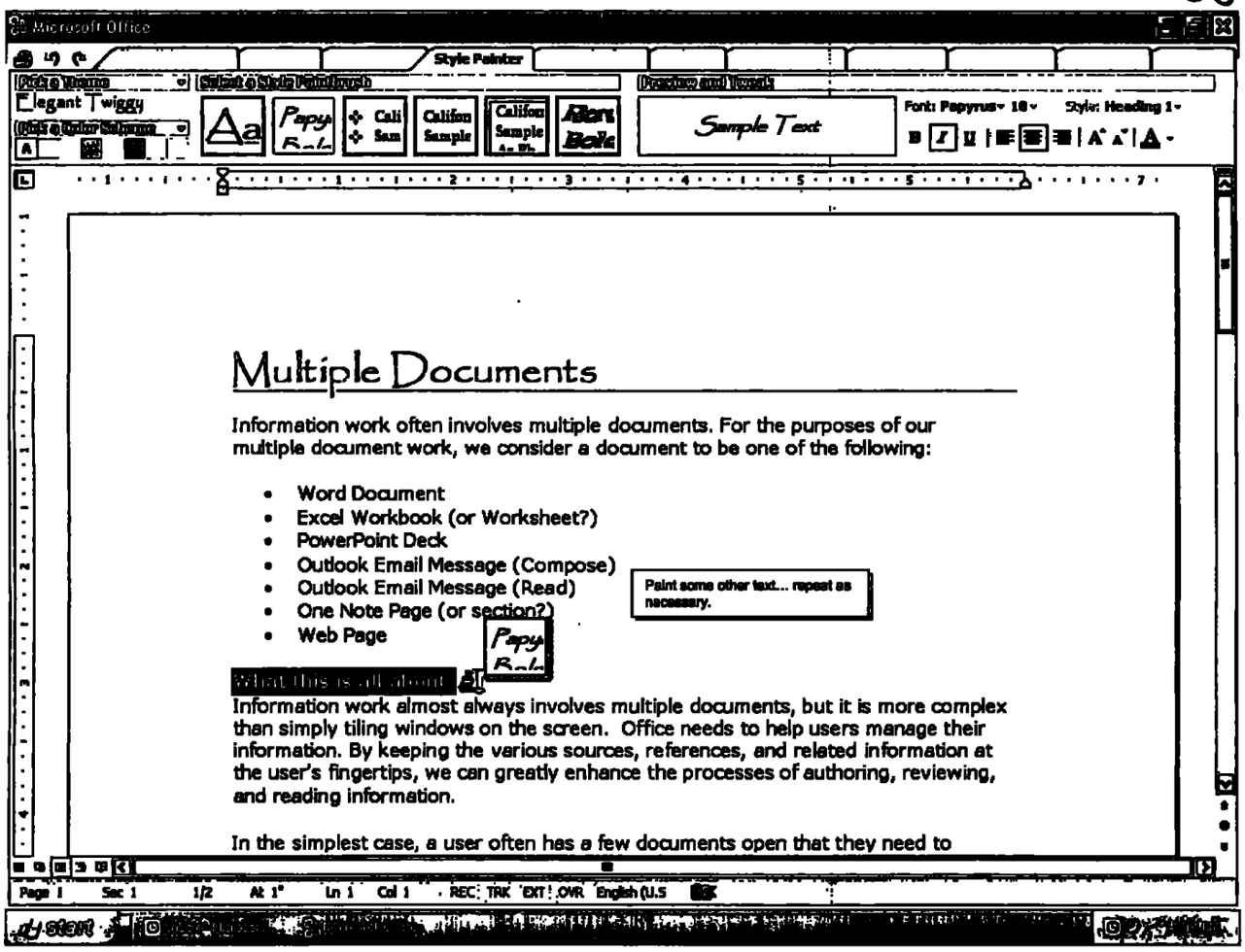

Style Painter
Elegant Twiggy
Sample Text
Font: Papyrus 18
Style: Heading 1
Here the user can make minor tweaks to the set.
Notice that underneath we might be using styles. Shhh! Don't tell. Maybe the user is applying structure without knowing it...
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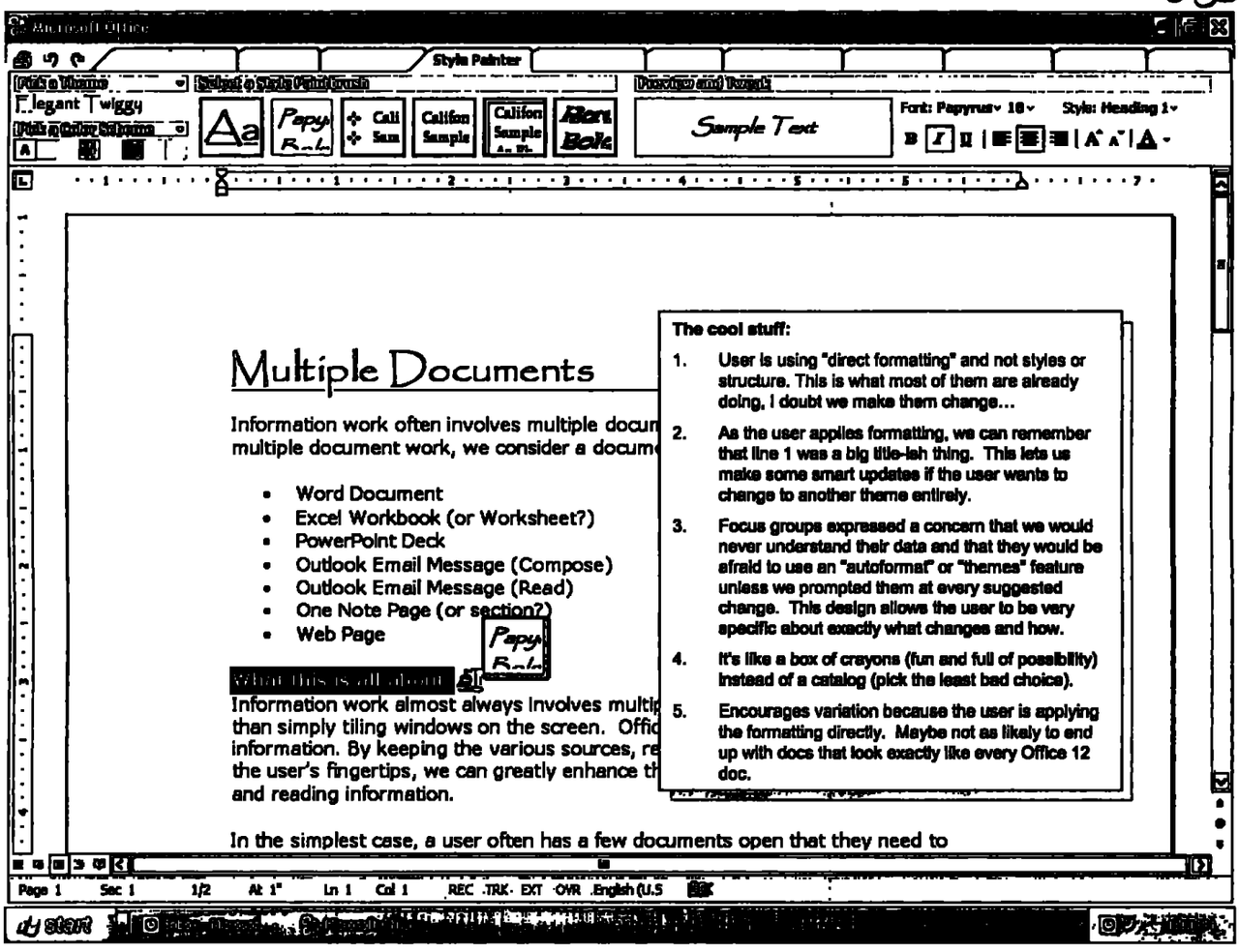

Style Painter
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Click here to grab a paintbrush.
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Multiple Documents
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Web Page
The brush is still "on." I can keep painting with it.
Click to grab a different paintbrush.
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Excel Workbook (or Worksheet?)
PowerPoint Deck
Outlook Email Message (Compose)
Outlook Email Message (Read)
One Note Page (or section?)
Web Page
Paint some other text... repeat as necessary.
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The cool stuff:
1. User is using "direct formatting" and not styles or structure. This is what most of them are already doing, I doubt we make them change...
2. As the user applies formatting, we can remember that line 1 was a big title-ish thing. This lets us make some smart updates if the user wants to change to another theme entirely.
3. Focus groups expressed a concern that we would never understand their data and that they would be afraid to use an "autoformat" or "themes" feature unless we prompted them at every suggested change. This design allows the user to be very specific about exactly what changes and how.
4. It's like a box of crayons (fun and full of possibility) instead of a catalog (pick the least bad choice).
5. Encourages variation because the user is applying the formatting directly. Maybe not as likely to end up with docs that look exactly like every Office 12 doc.
Page 1 Sec 1 1/2 At 1" Ln 1 Col 1 REC TRK EXT OVR English (U.S
start

Súper Consejos de herramientas

(Levantar sobre algunos trozos de la cinta...)

The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln



On the evening of April 14, 1865, while attending a special performance of the comedy, "Our American Cousin," President Abraham Lincoln was shot. Accompanying him at Ford's Theater that night were his wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, a twenty-eight year-old officer named Major Henry R. Rathbone, and Rathbone's fiancee, Clara Harris. After the play was in progress, a figure with a drawn derringer pistol stepped into the presidential box, aimed, and fired. The president slumped forward.

The assassin, John Wilkes Booth, dropped the pistol and waved a dagger. Rathbone raged at him, and though slashed in the arm, forced the killer to the railing. Booth leapt from the balcony and caught the spur of his left boot on a flag draped over the rail, and shattered a bone in his leg on landing. Though injured, he rushed out the back door, and disappeared into the night on horseback.

A doctor in the audience immediately went upstairs to the box. The bullet had entered through Lincoln's left ear and lodged behind his right eye. He was paralyzed and barely breathing. He was carried across Tenth Street, to a boarding-house opposite the theater, but the doctors' best efforts failed. Nine hours later, at 7:22 AM on April 15th, Lincoln died.

At almost the same moment Booth fired the fatal shot, his accomplice, Lewis Paine, attacked Lincoln's Secretary of State, William Henry Seward. Seward lay in bed, recovering from a carriage accident. Paine entered the mansion, claiming to have a delivery of medicine from the Secretary's doctor. Seward's son, Frederick, was brutally beaten while trying to keep Paine from his father's door. Paine slashed the Secretary's throat twice, then fought his way past Seward's son Augustus, an attending hospital corps veteran, and a State Department messenger.

Paine escaped into the night, believing his deed complete. However, a metal surgical

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Scope: Selected Text, Whole Document, This Point Forward
Columns: One, Two, Three, Left, Right, Line Between, Column Width..., Details
Margins: Top: 1", Bottom: 1", Left: 1.25", Right: 1.25", Gutter Settings...
Breaks, Size & Orientation, Headers & Footers, Line Numbers, Page Background, Page View: Ruler, Text Boundaries, Paragraph Marks
About Columns
You can lay out text or a story in newsletters, brochures, and flyers by creating newsletter-style columns.
Text in newsletter columns flows continuously from the bottom of one column to the top of the next column.
Online Training (5 min)
Complete Help Article
Page: 1/13 | Word Count: 1,853 | This Document needs to be approved by 02/03/2004. Click here to Approve or Reject.

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About Breaks and Sections
You can use sections to vary the layout of a document within a page or between pages.
Troubleshoot Breaks and Sections
Complete Help Article

MODO DE ENTRENAMIENTO

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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a reserved conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesman he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

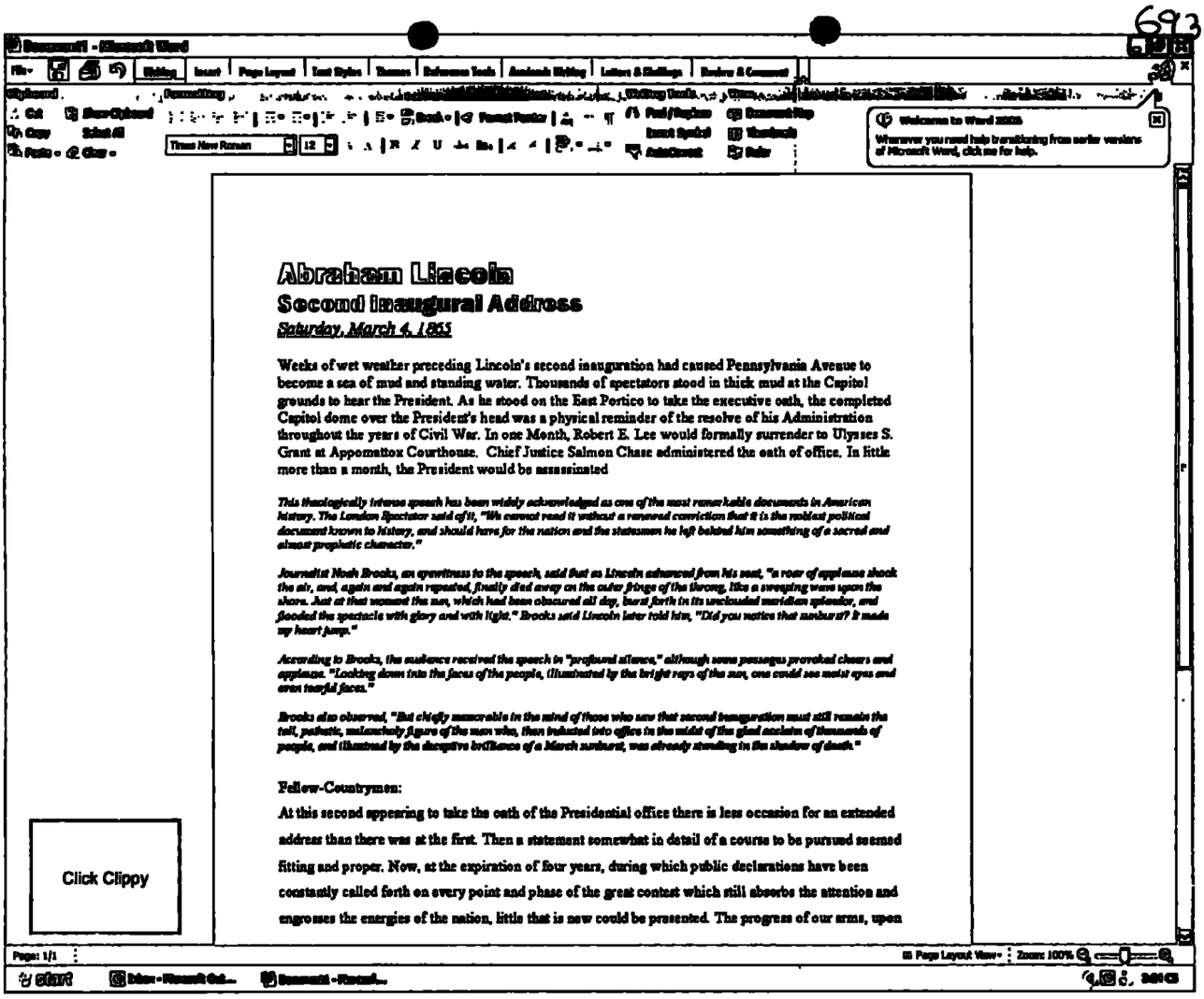
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon



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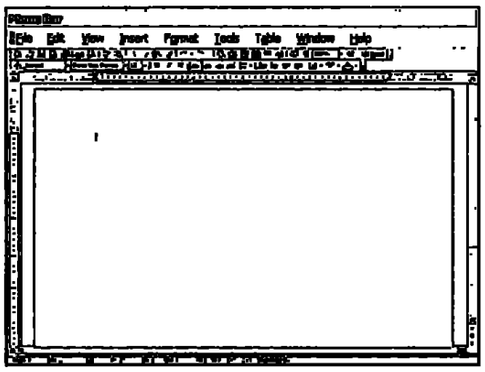
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320 ISC

Classic Menus and Toolbars

Common Menus and Toolbars | All Toolbars | All Commands



Finding Classic Menu Commands

Where are they now?

Select a classic menu command using the mouse or keyboard to learn the new location.

Double-click or press enter to just do it.

But please, DO NOT click The Paper Clip.



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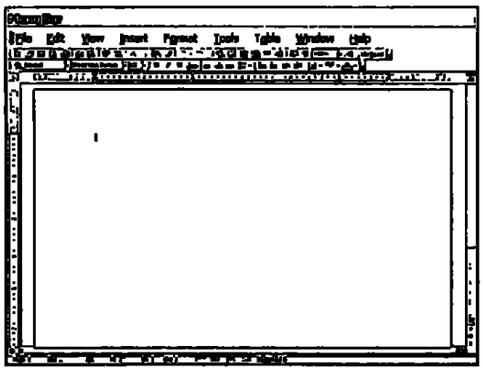
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Classic Menus and Toolbars

Common Menus and Toolbars | All Toolbars | All Commands



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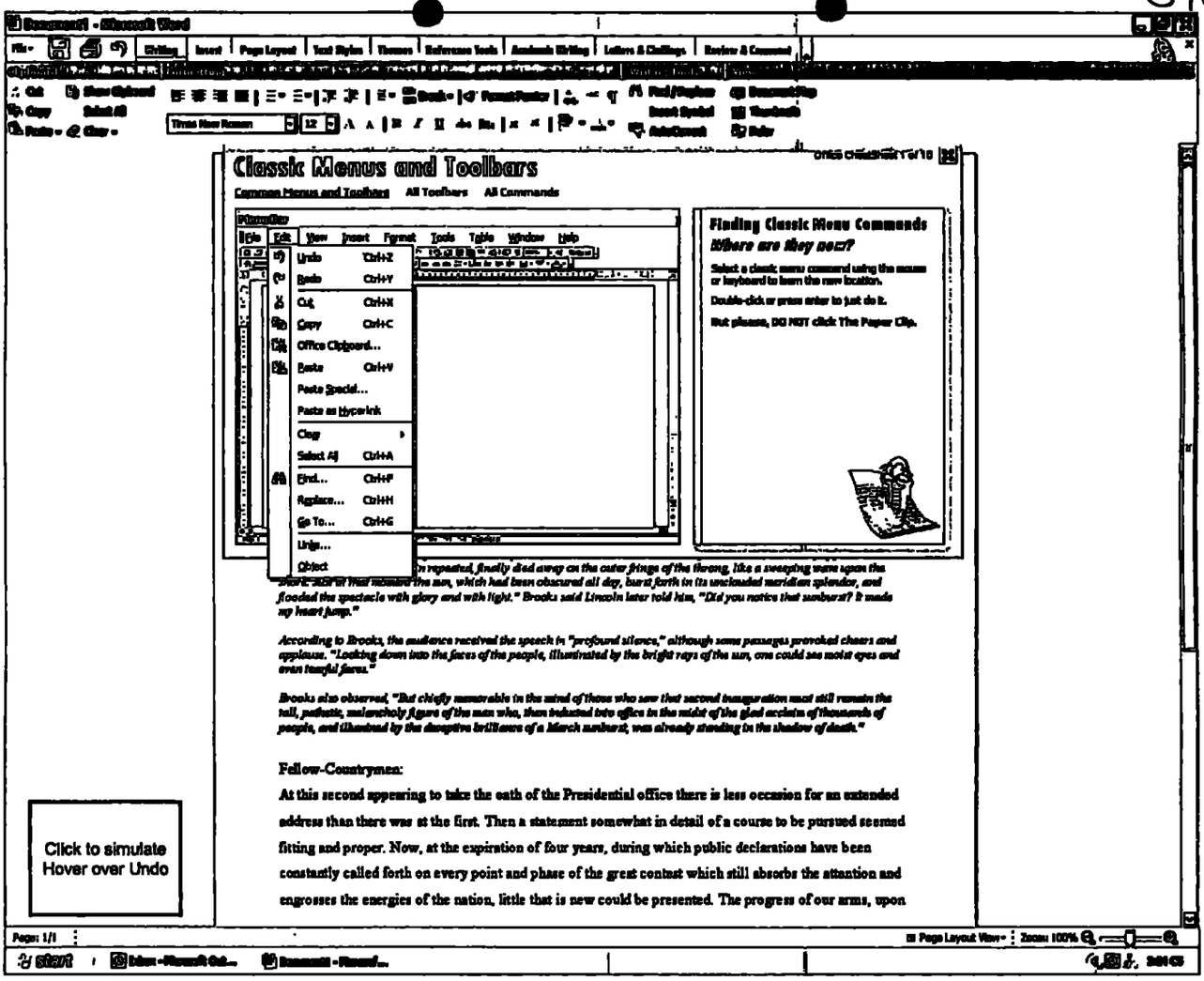
Click Edit

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Inbox - Microsoft Out... | Document1 - Microsoft...



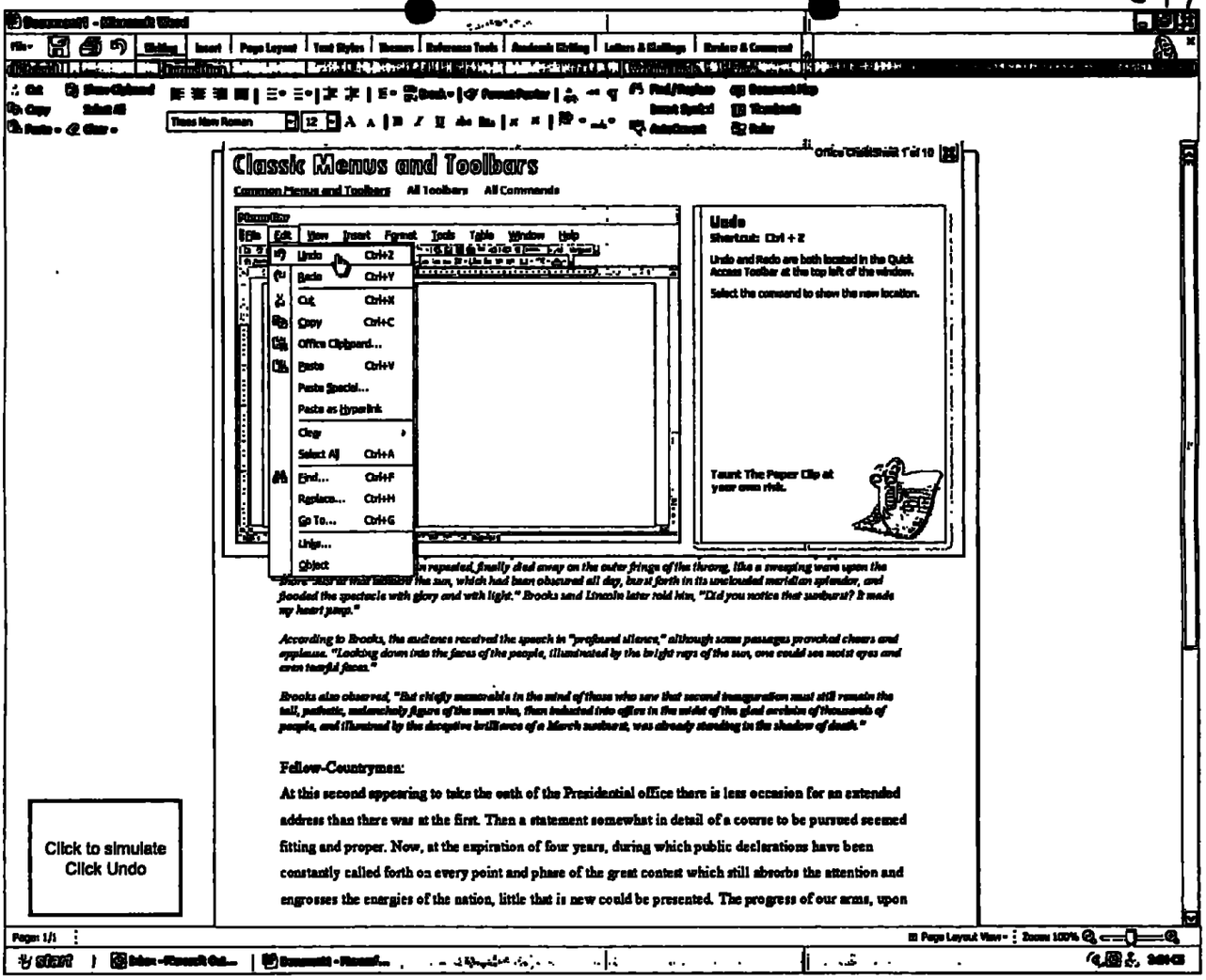
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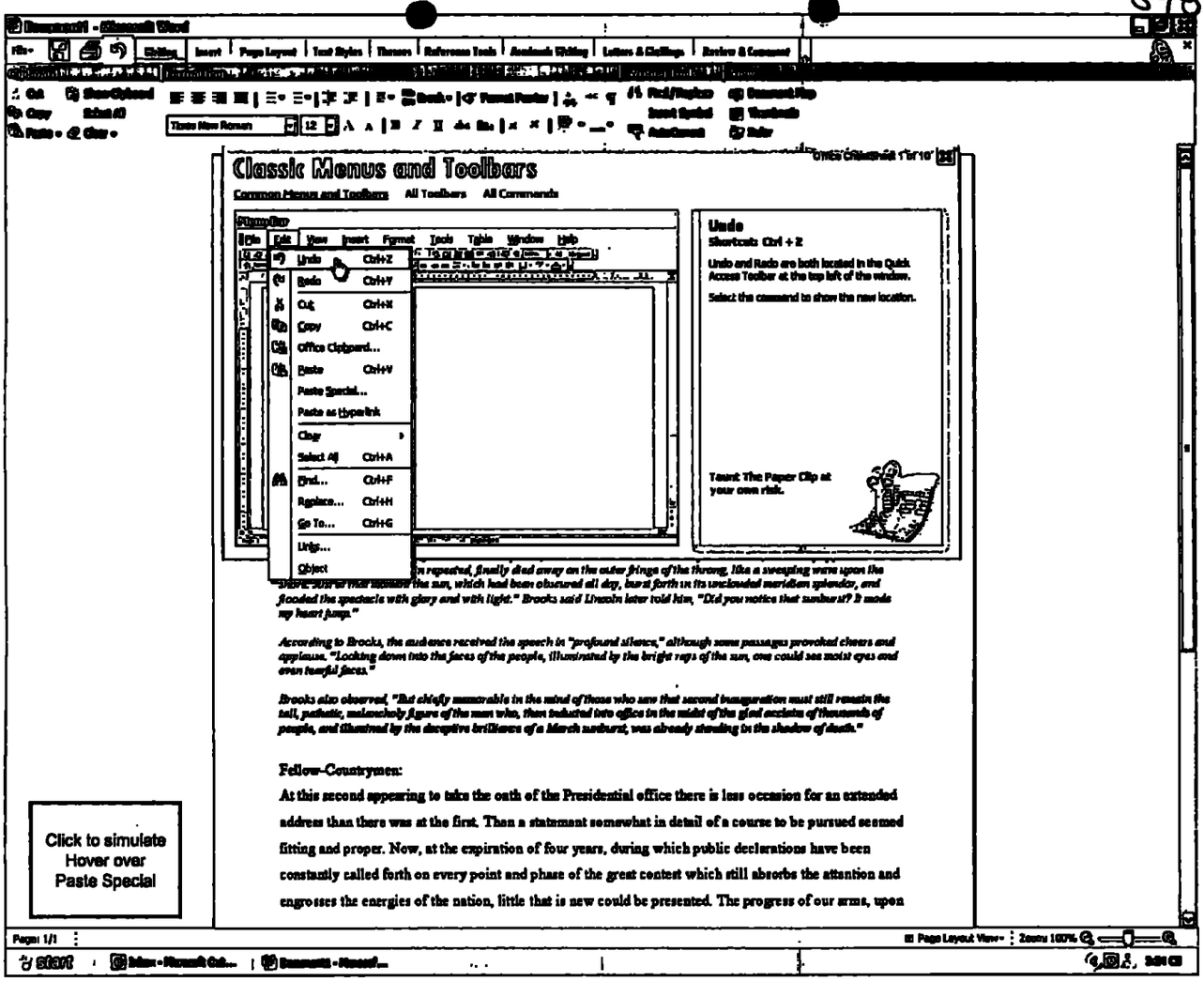
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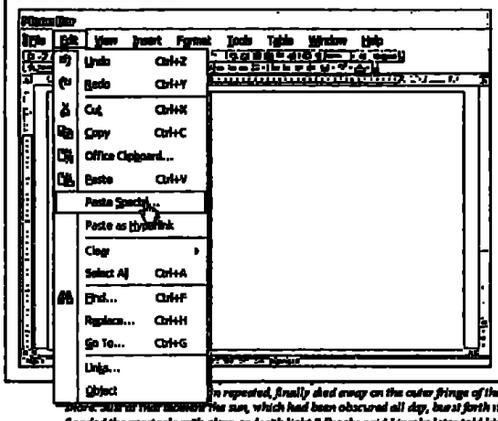
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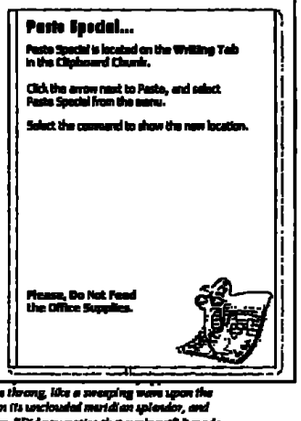
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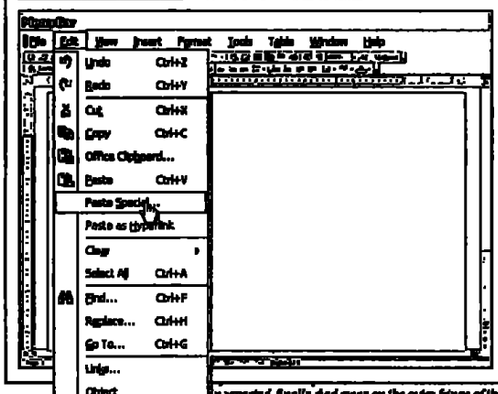
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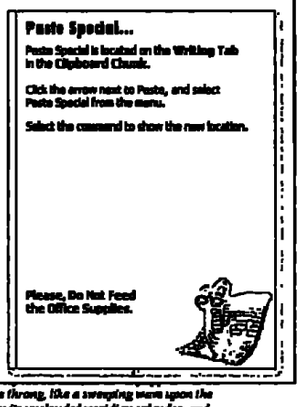
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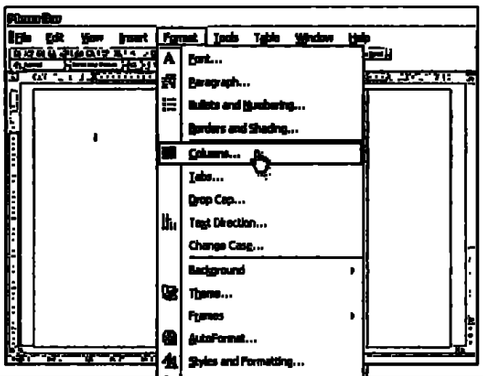
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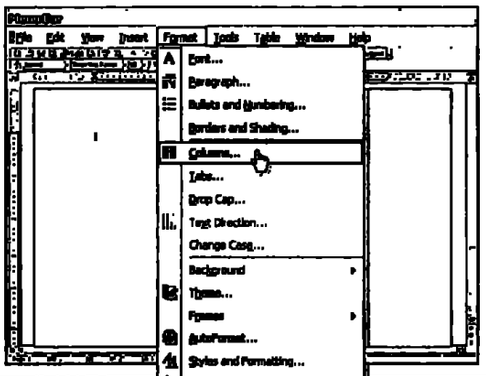
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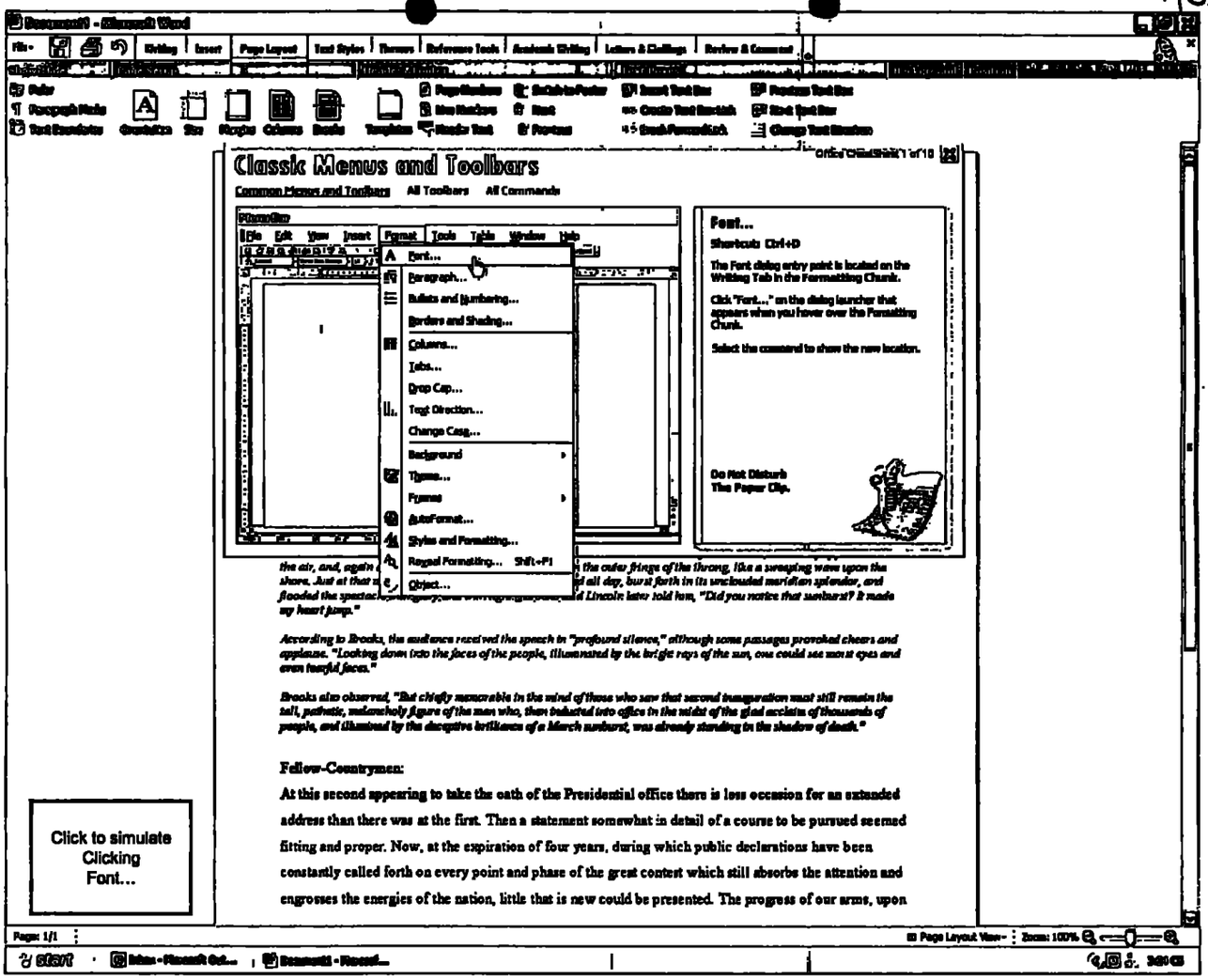
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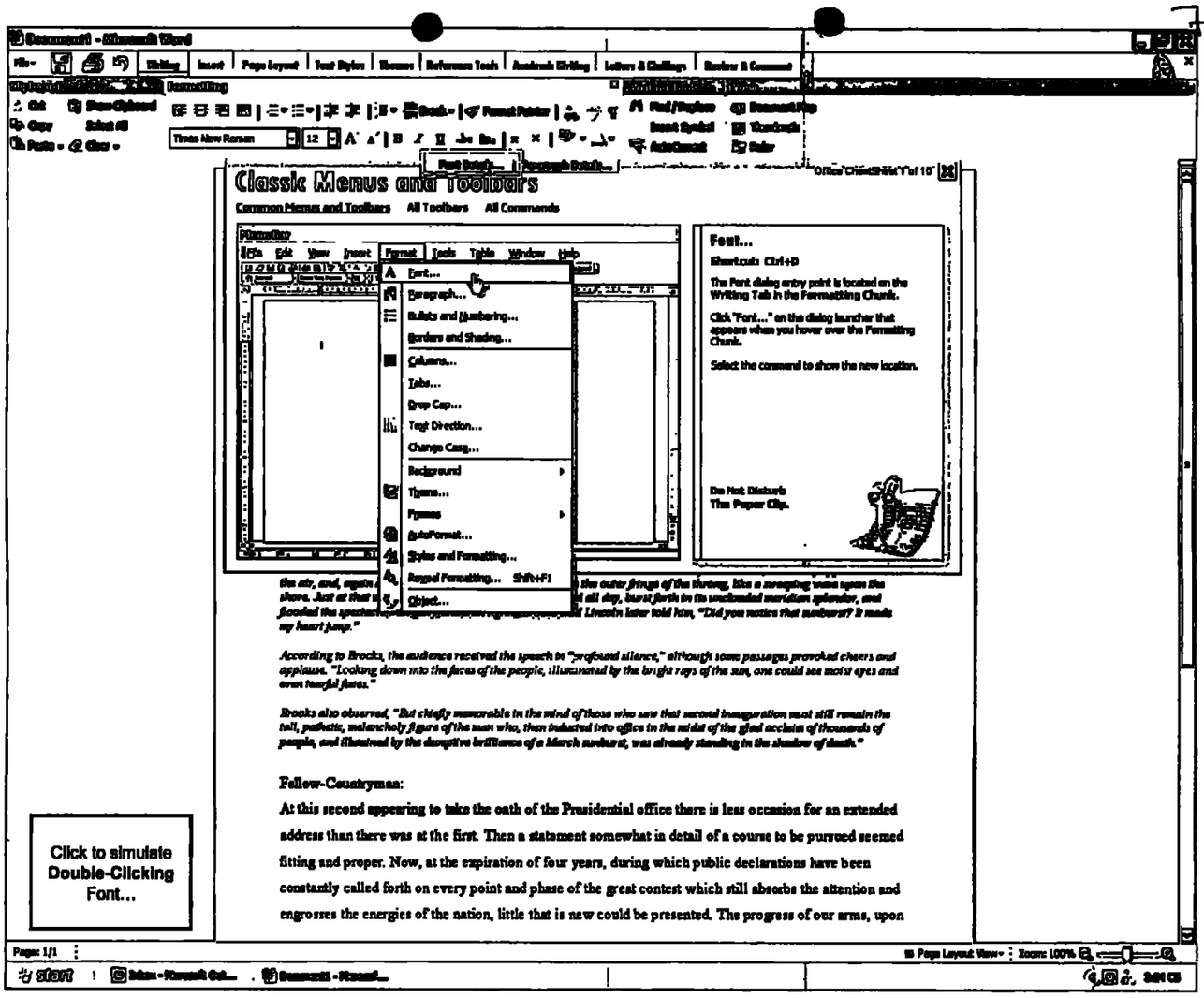
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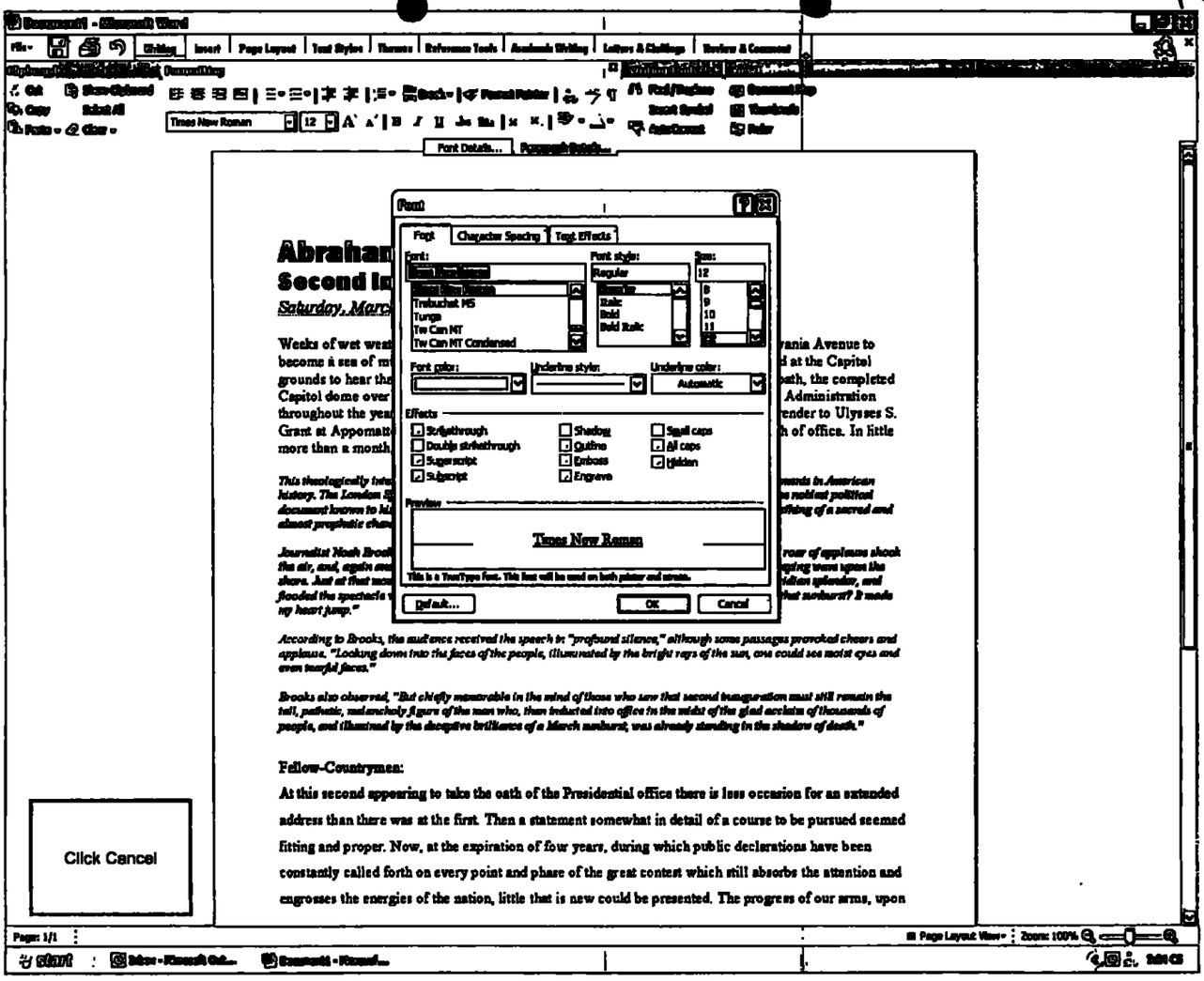
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Classic Menus and Toolbars
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Font...
Shortcut: Ctrl+D
The Font dialog entry point is located on the Writing Tab in the Formatting Chunk.
Click "Font..." on the dialog launcher that appears when you hover over the Formatting Chunk.
Select the command to show the new location.
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Abraham
Second In

Saturday, March

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Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

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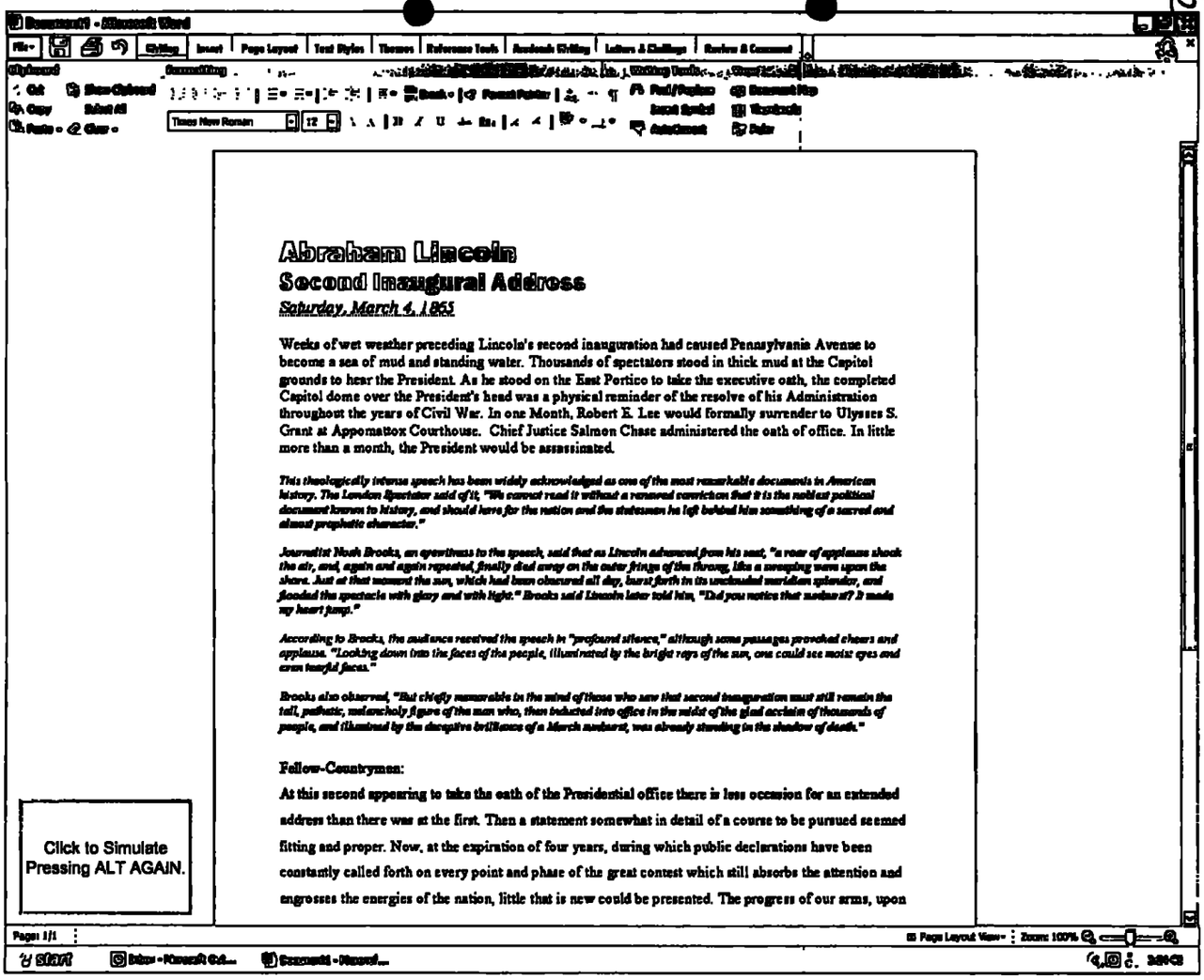
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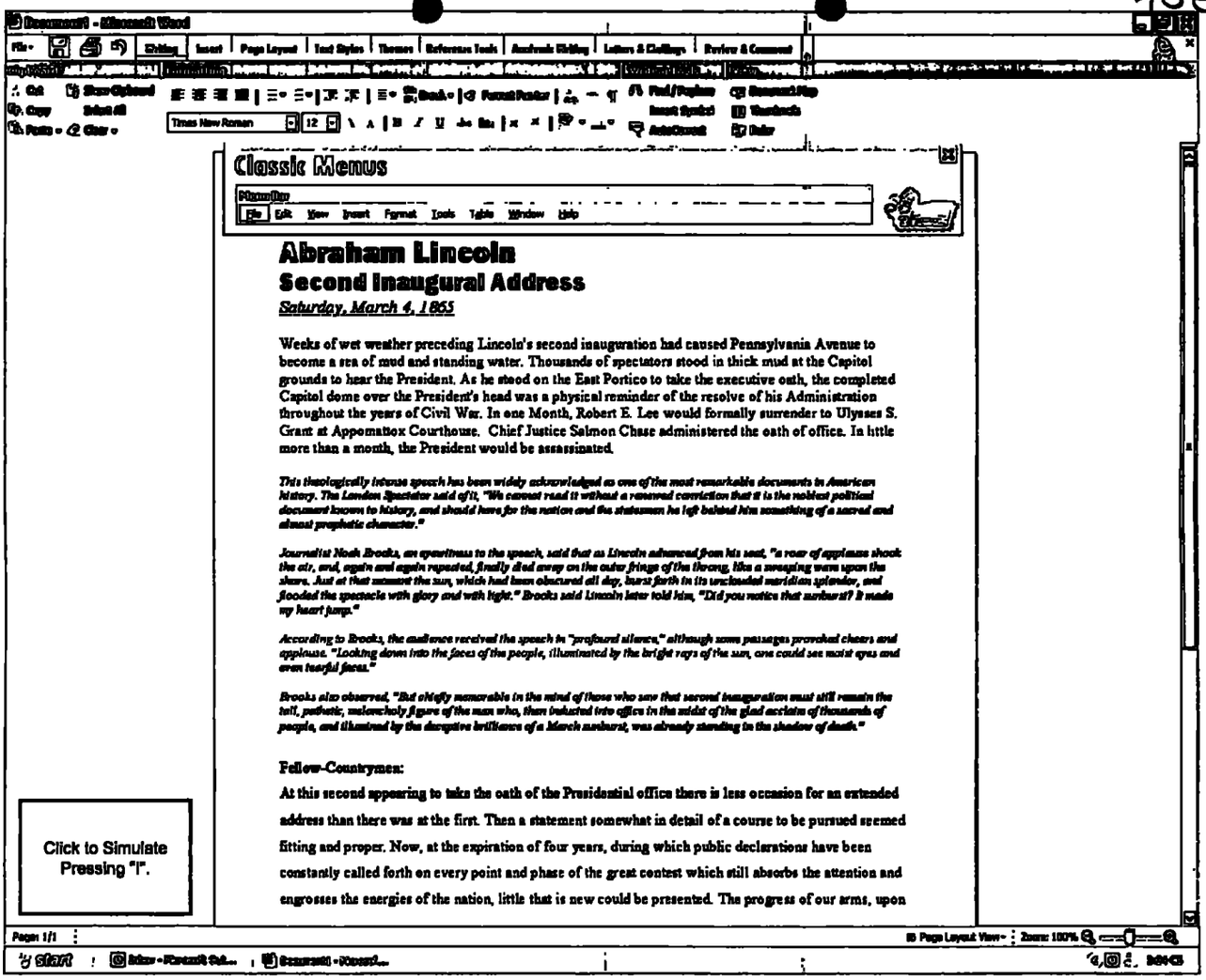
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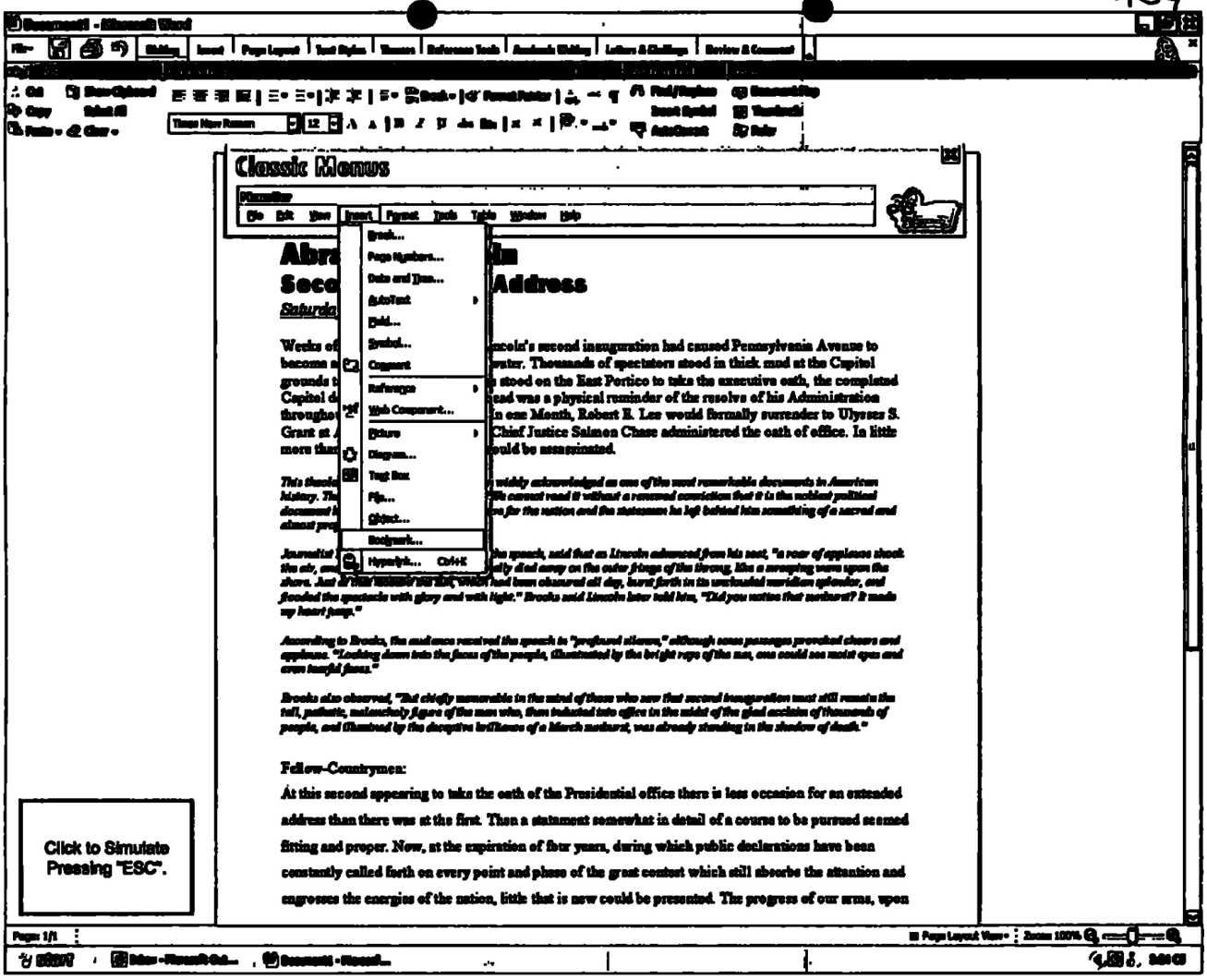
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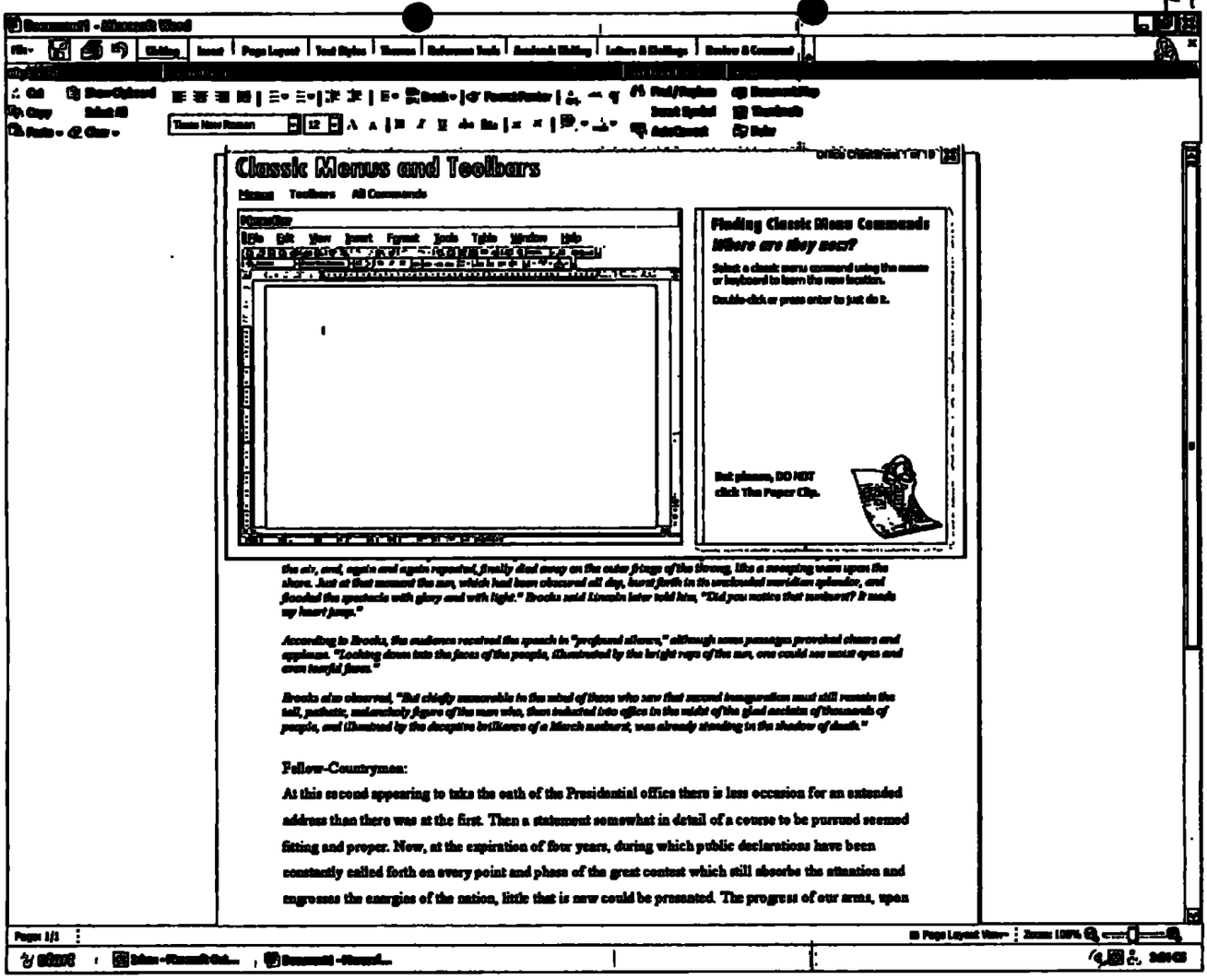
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by Lee



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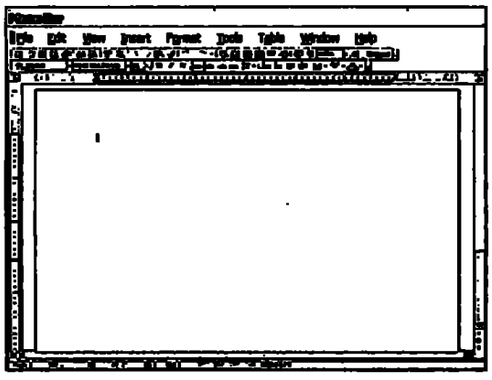
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Classic Menus and Toolbars

Menus Toolbars All Commands



Finding Classic Menu Commands

Where are they now?

Select a classic menu command using the mouse or keyboard to learn the new location.

Double-click or press enter to just do it.

Hint: please, DO NOT click The Paper Clip.



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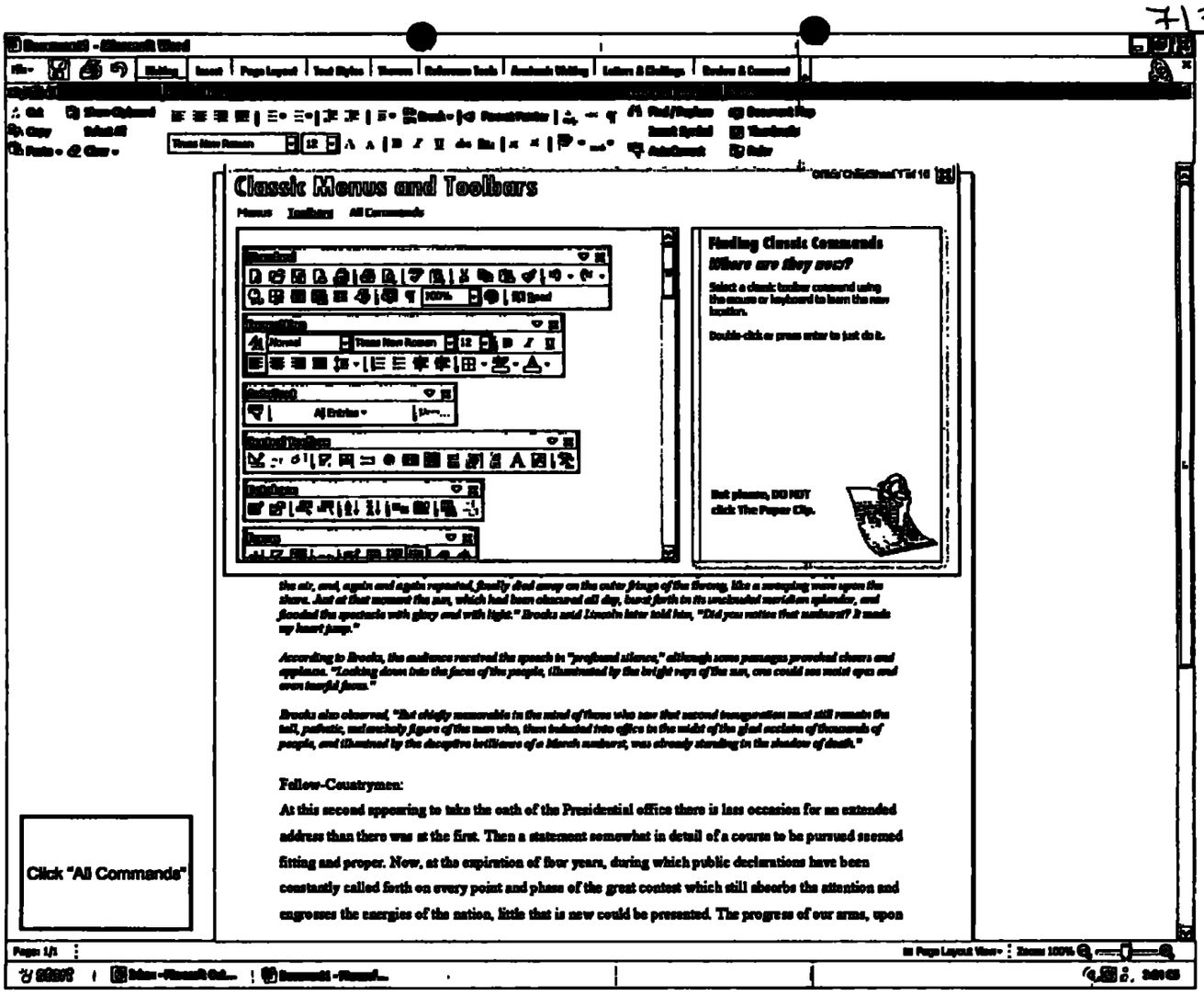
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Click "Toolbars"



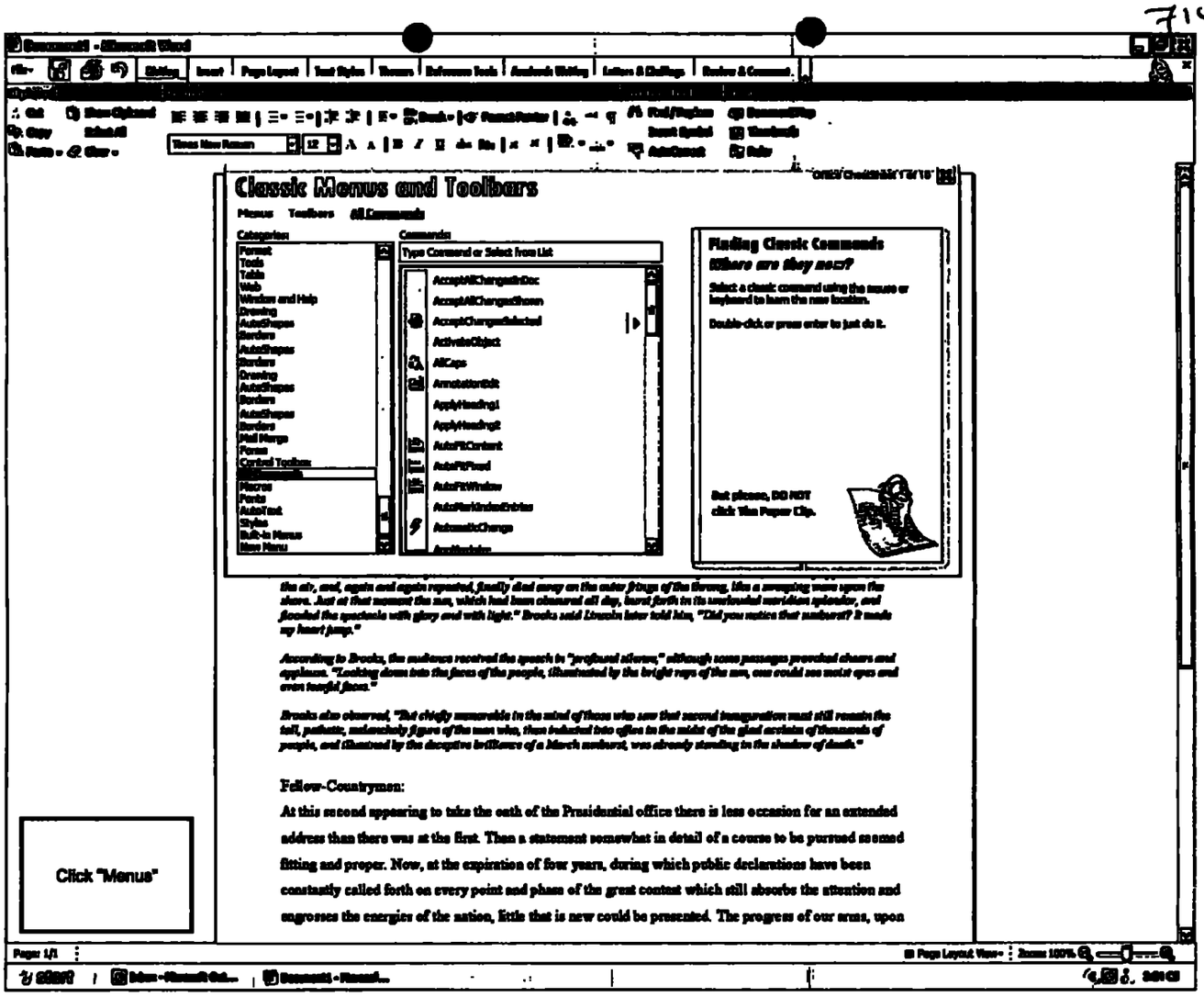
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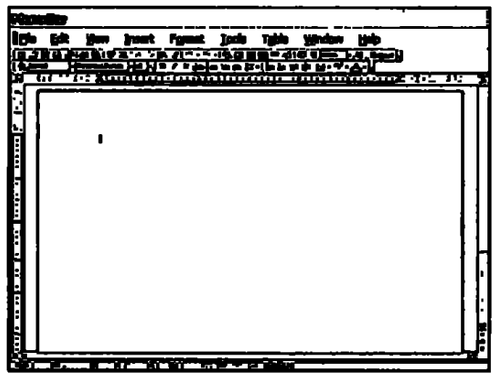
File Edit View Insert Format Tools Table Window Help

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Times New Roman 12

Classic Menus and Toolbars

Menus Toolbars All Commands



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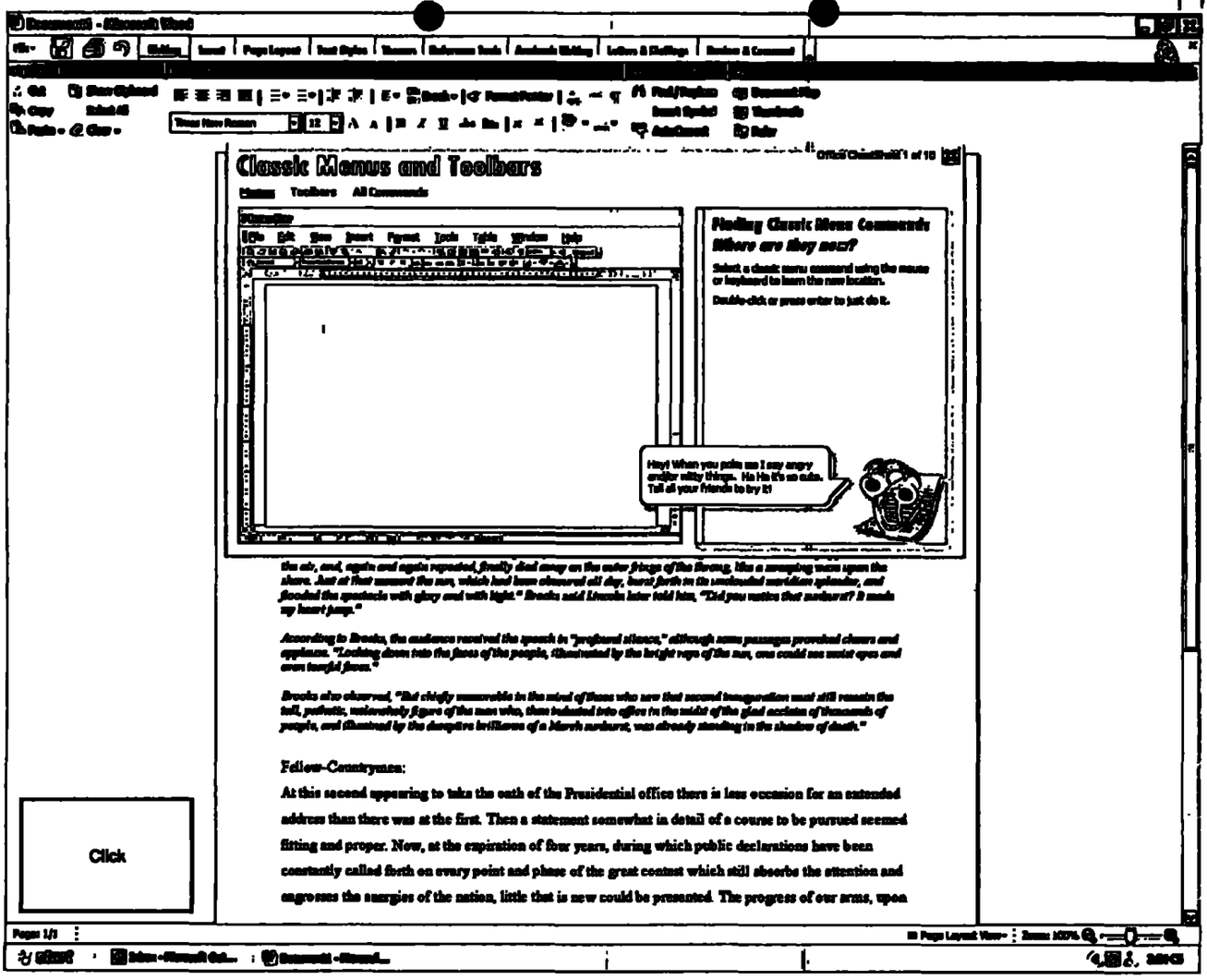
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The Big Clippy

Page: 1/1

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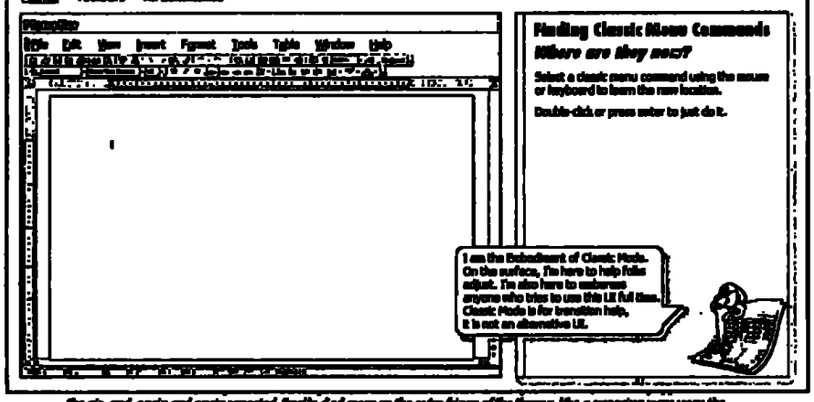
Document1 - Microsoft Word

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Cut | Copy | Paste | Show Clipboard | Select All | Clear | Times New Roman | 12 | Bullets | Format Painter | Find/Replace | Insert Symbol | AutoCorrect | Document Map | Thumbnails | Ruler

Classic Menus and Toolbars

Menus | Toolbars | All Commands



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Document1 - Microsoft Word

File | Home | Insert | Page Layout | Text Styles | Mailings | Reference Tools | Academic Writing | Letters & Mailings | Review & Comment

Times New Roman | 12

Shortcut CheatSheet

Basic | Text | Tables | Pictures | Finding

Paragraphs

≡	L	Left
≡	R	Right
≡	E	Center
≡	J	Justified
	1	Single-Space
	2	Double-Space
	5	1.5-line spacing
⇥	M	Indent
Shift M		Outdent
	Q	Remove paragraph formatting

Characters

B	B	Bold
U	U	Underline
I	I	Italic
x_2	=	Subscript
x^2	+	Superscript
	D	Font Dialog
Shift F3		Change Case
Shift A		All Caps
Shift K		Small Caps
Space		Clear Manual Formatting

Press CTRL and any of these keys to quickly execute a common command.

Pressing CTRL twice will cause the Shortcut Assistant CheatSheet to appear.

Paper Clips do not fear death.



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MODO DE ENTRENAMIENTO

MODO DE ENTRENAMIENTO 2

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

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LH3

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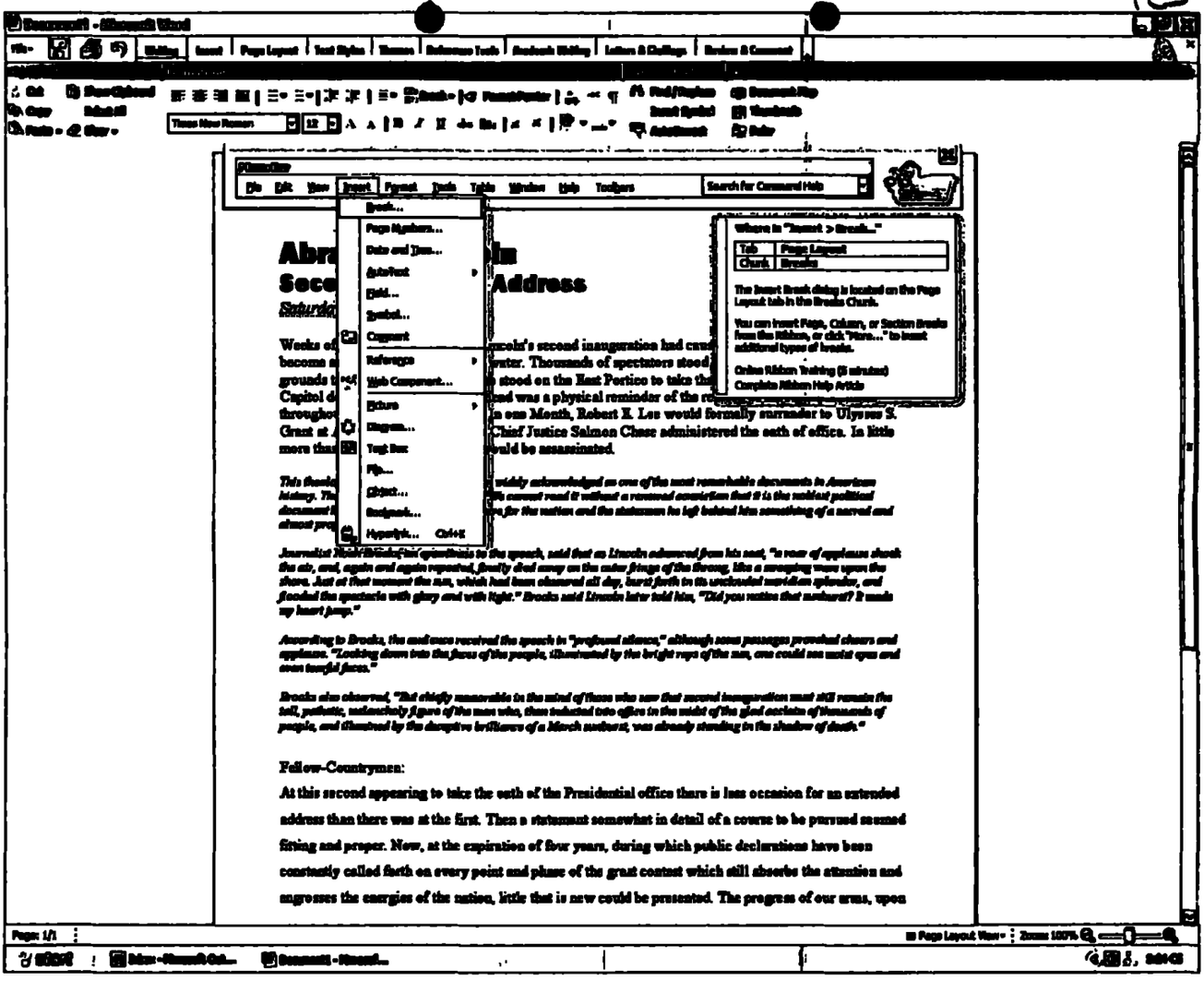
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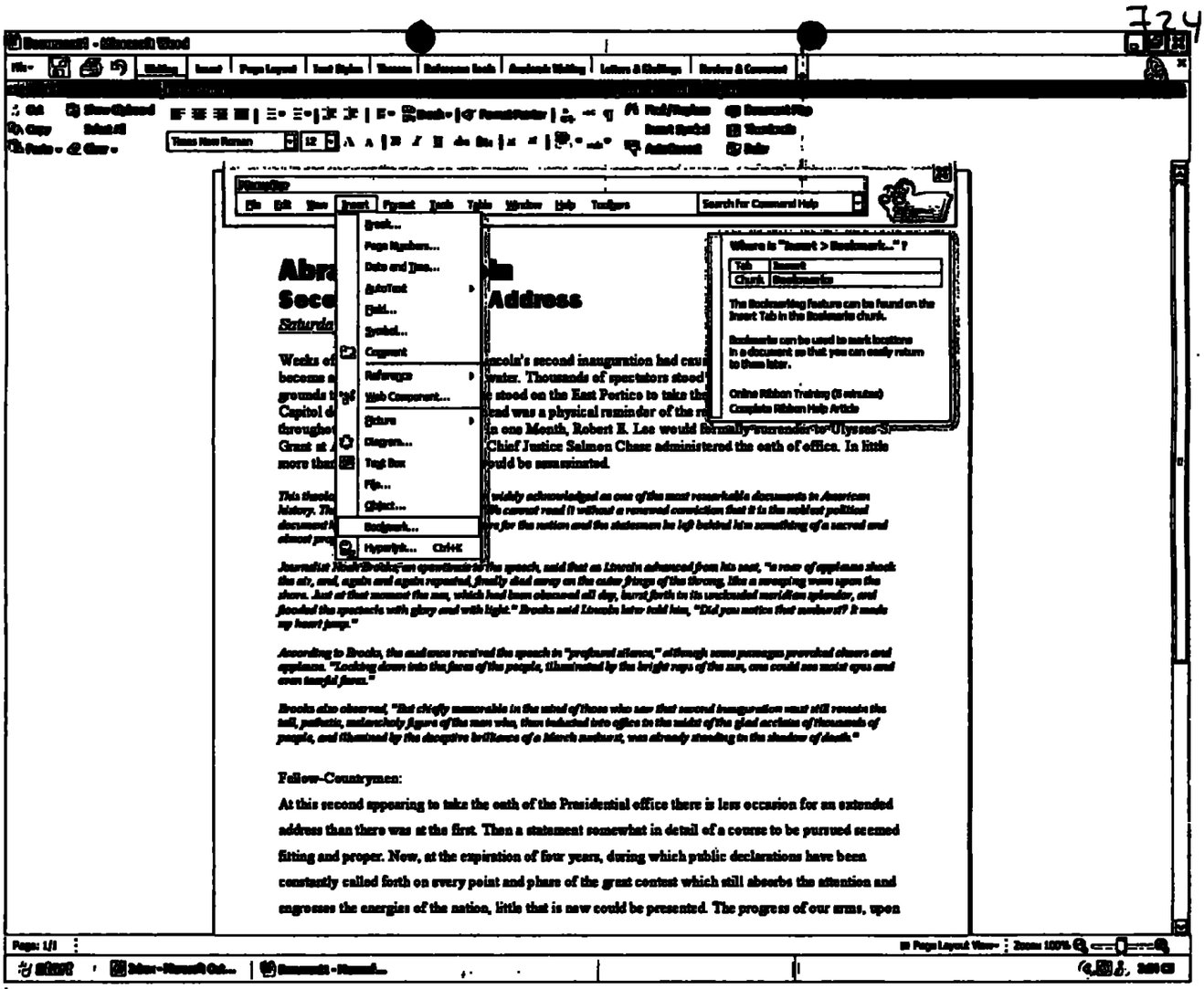
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Address

Where is "Insert > Bookmark..." ?

Tab: Insert
Chunk: Bookmarks

The Bookmarking feature can be found on the Insert Tab in the Bookmarks chunk.

Bookmarks can be used to mark locations in a document so that you can easily return to them later.

Online Ribbon Training (5 minutes)
Complete Ribbon Help Article

Insert Pagent Tools Table Window Help Tooligan

Search for Command Help

Break...
Page Numbers...
Date and Time...
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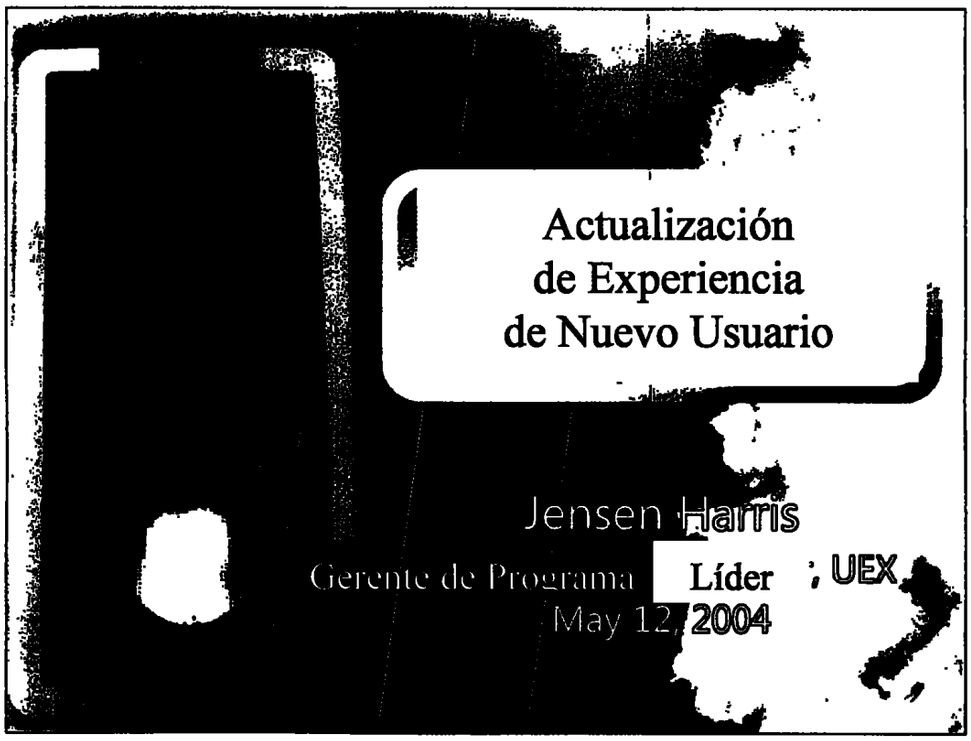
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OFFICE 12 NUEVA UI
VISTA GENERAL


Actualización
de Experiencia
de Nuevo Usuario
Jensen Harris
Gerente de Programa
Líder
UEX
May 12, 2004

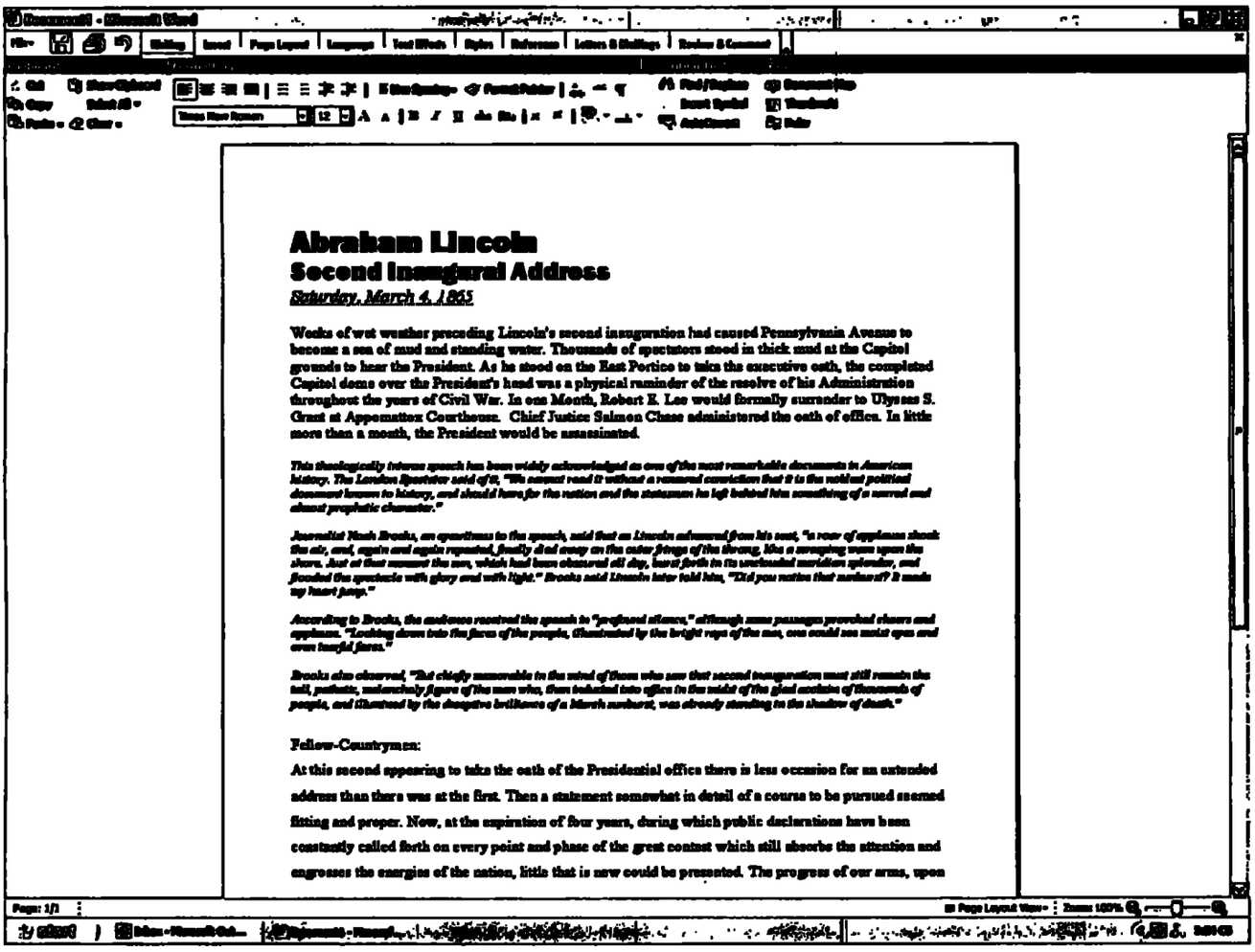
Introducción al Nuevo Marco de Trabajo de la UI de Office

- Nuevo Comando de UI: La Cinta
- Experiencias Inmersitas
- Galerías y Selectores Visuales
- UI Contextual mejorada
- Marco de office Compartido: Barra de Estado, Ampliación, Manejo de Ventanas, Vista de Intercambio, etc.
- Panel de Tareas Liviano
- UI de sistemas de Office
- Opciones de Herramientas

Objetivos de la Experiencia del usuario

- La gente se siente positivamente cuando ellos ven que nosotros hemos hecho grandes cambios
- La gente se siente libre para explorar y usar mas en profundidad nuestros productos
- La gente continua siendo tan eficientes o mas eficientes sobre tareas conocidas como ellas son ahora
- La experiencia del usuario es profunda - no justamente "vistiendo el cerdo!


CONTINUANDO



Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

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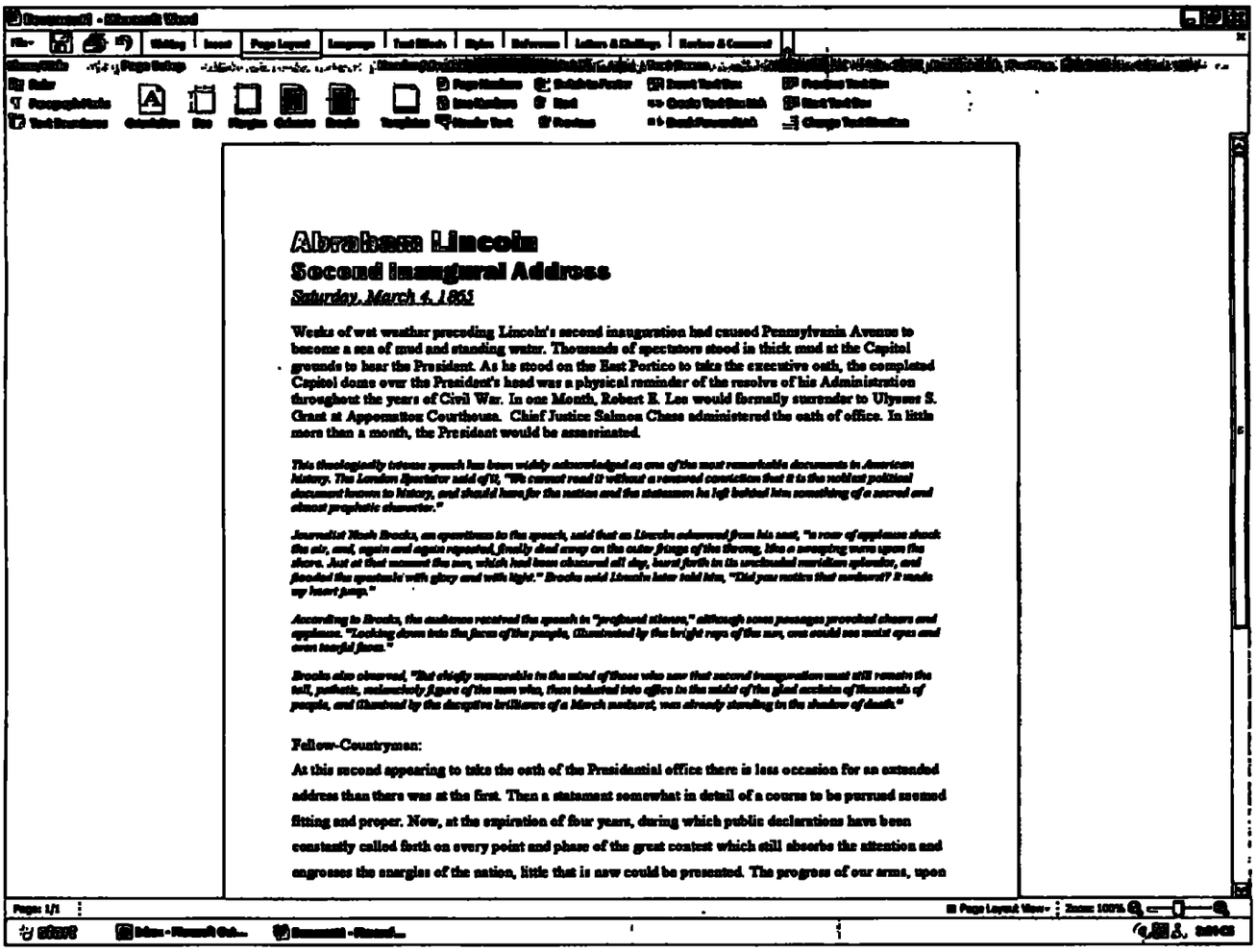
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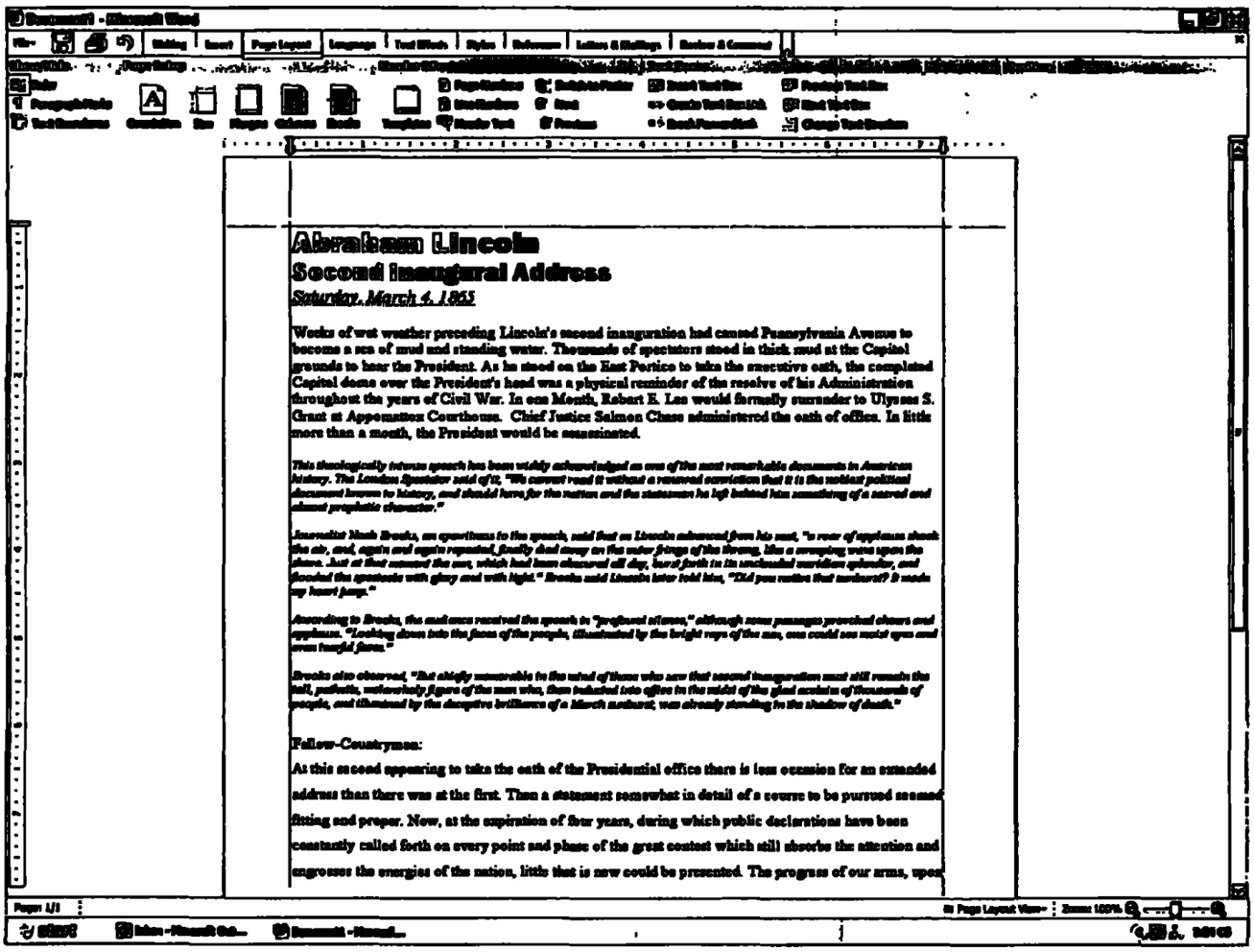
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Abraham Lincoln
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Picture Styles

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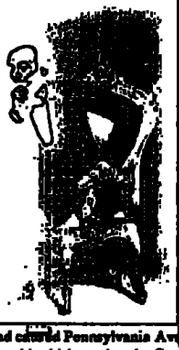
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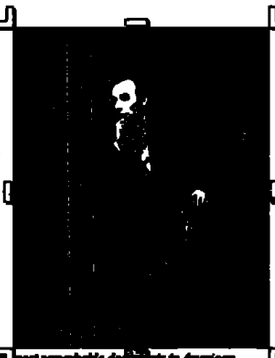
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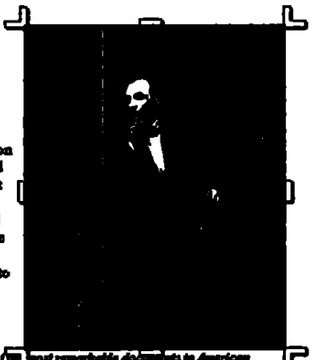
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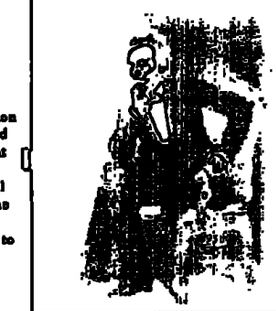
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Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

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According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "But chiefly memorable in the mind of those who saw that second inauguration must still remain the tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the glad acclaim of thousands of people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already stricken [illegible]

Fellow-Countrymen:

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Abraham Lin
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



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Second Inaugural Address

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Abraham Lincoln

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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



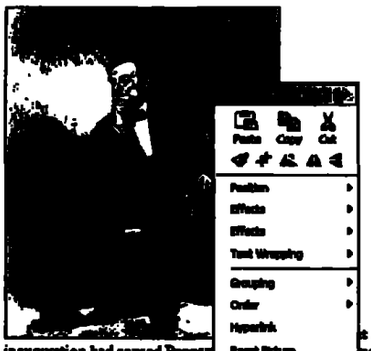
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Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

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Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



Abe in a chair

Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of Civil War. In one Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon Chase administered the oath of office. In little more than a month, the President would be assassinated.

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Page 1/1

Page Layout View

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761

Abraham Lincoln

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Abe in a chair

Change Selection

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Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear [illegible] he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, [illegible] Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical [illegible] resolve of his Administration throughout the years of [illegible] Month, Robert E. Lee would formally surrender to [illegible] at Appomattox Courthouse. Chief Justice Salmon [illegible] red the oath of office. In little more than a month, the [illegible] be assassinated.

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Grouping
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384

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Look Up...

Synonyms

Translate

Abraham Lincoln

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Merge Cells

Distribute Rows Evenly

Distribute Columns Evenly

Borders and Shading...

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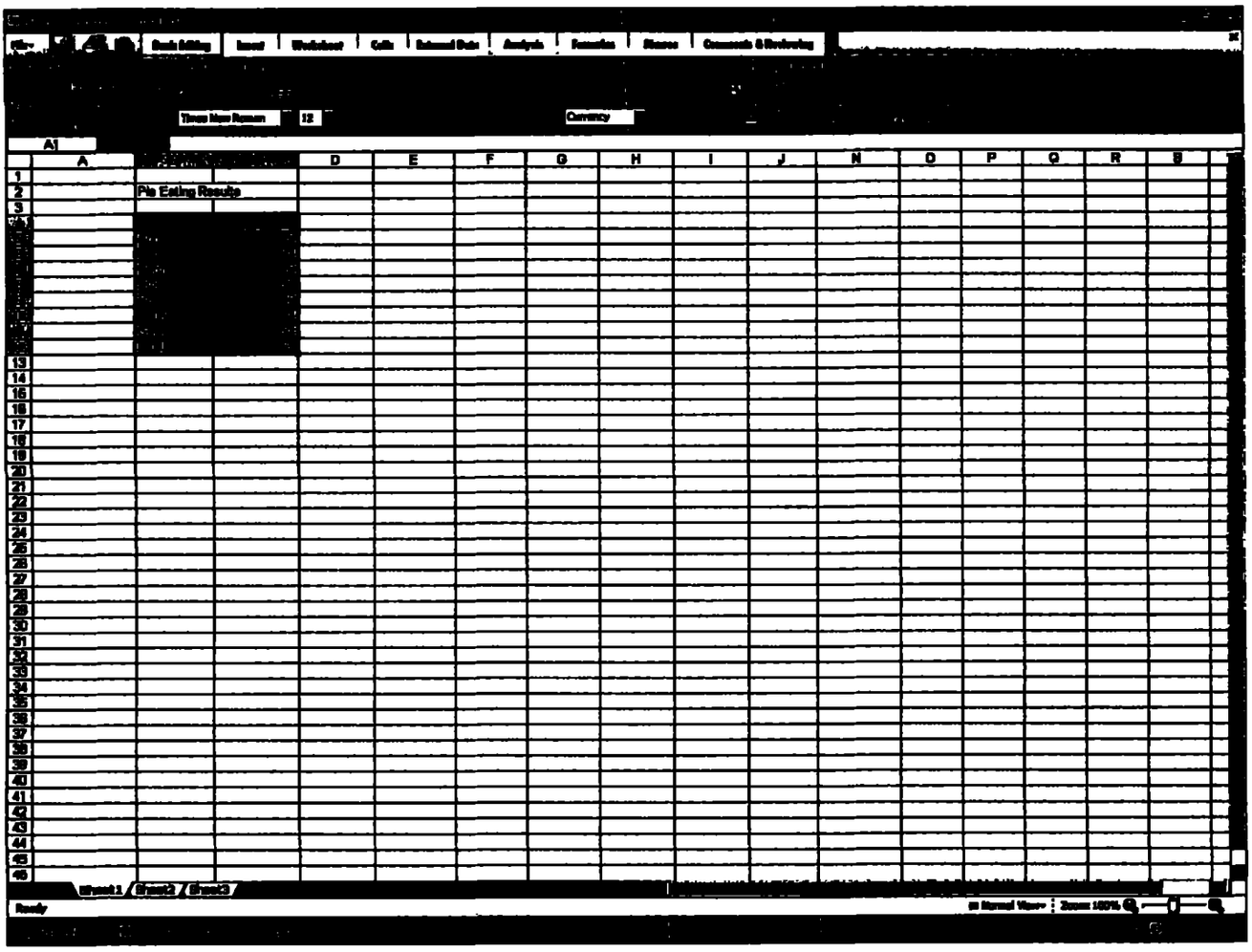
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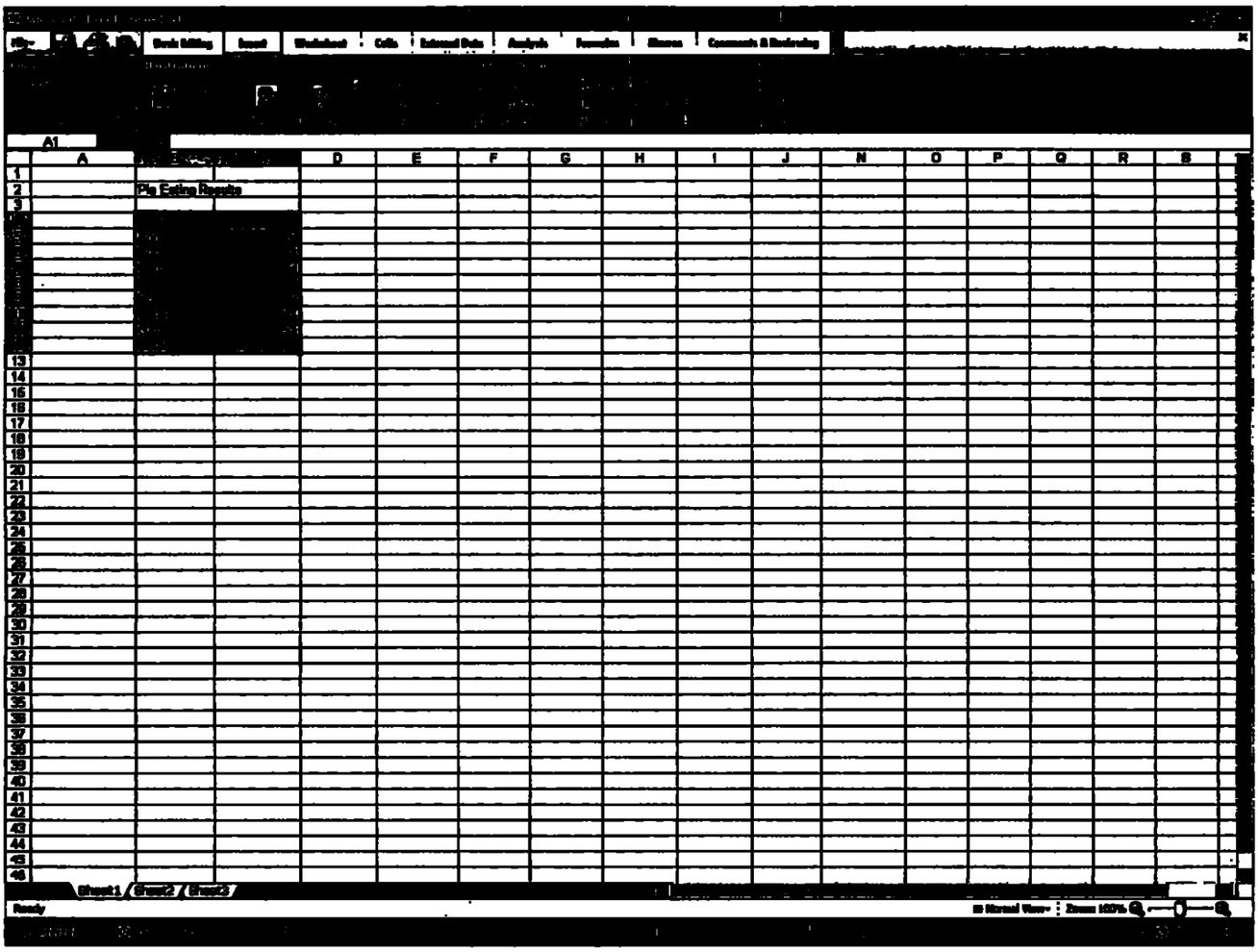
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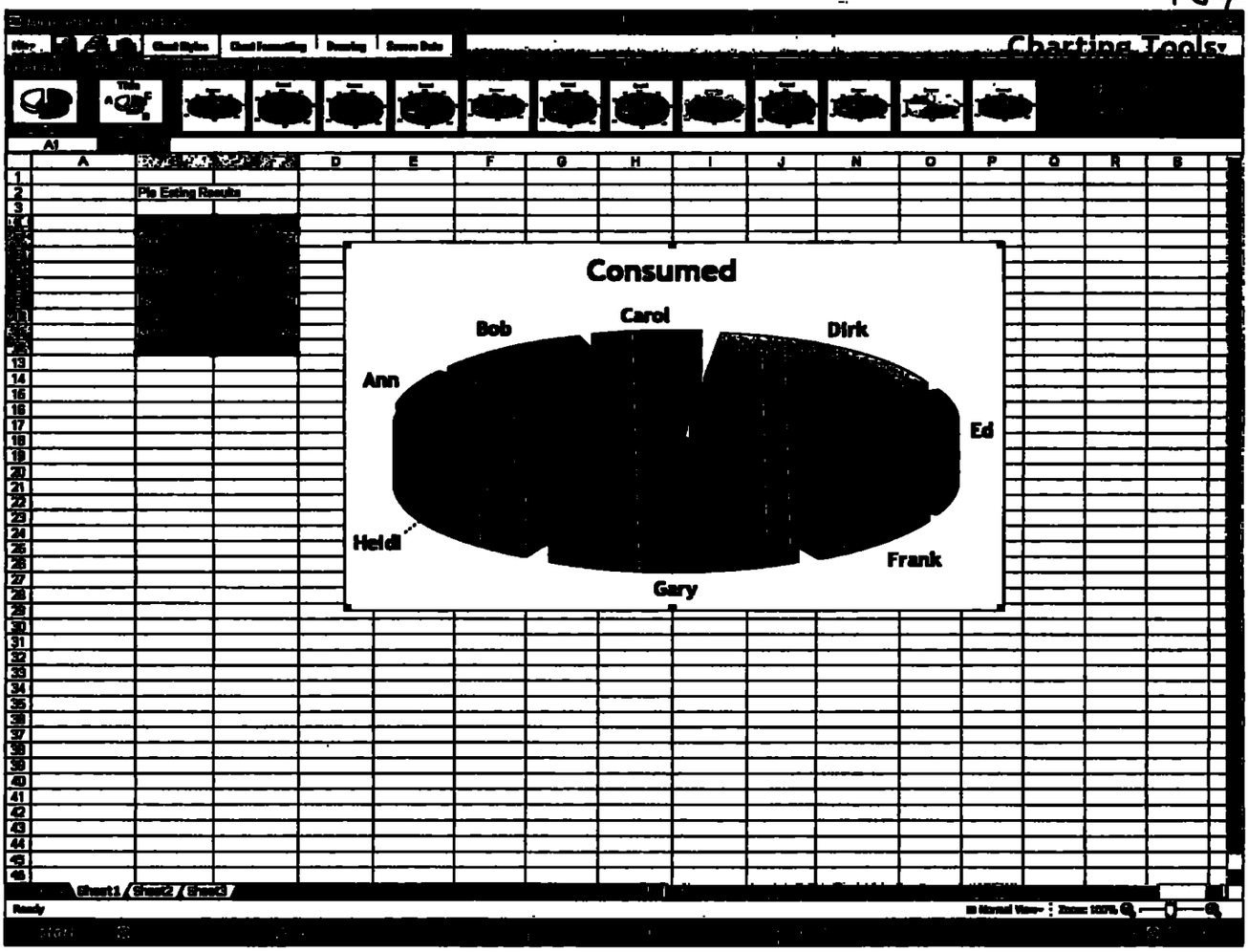
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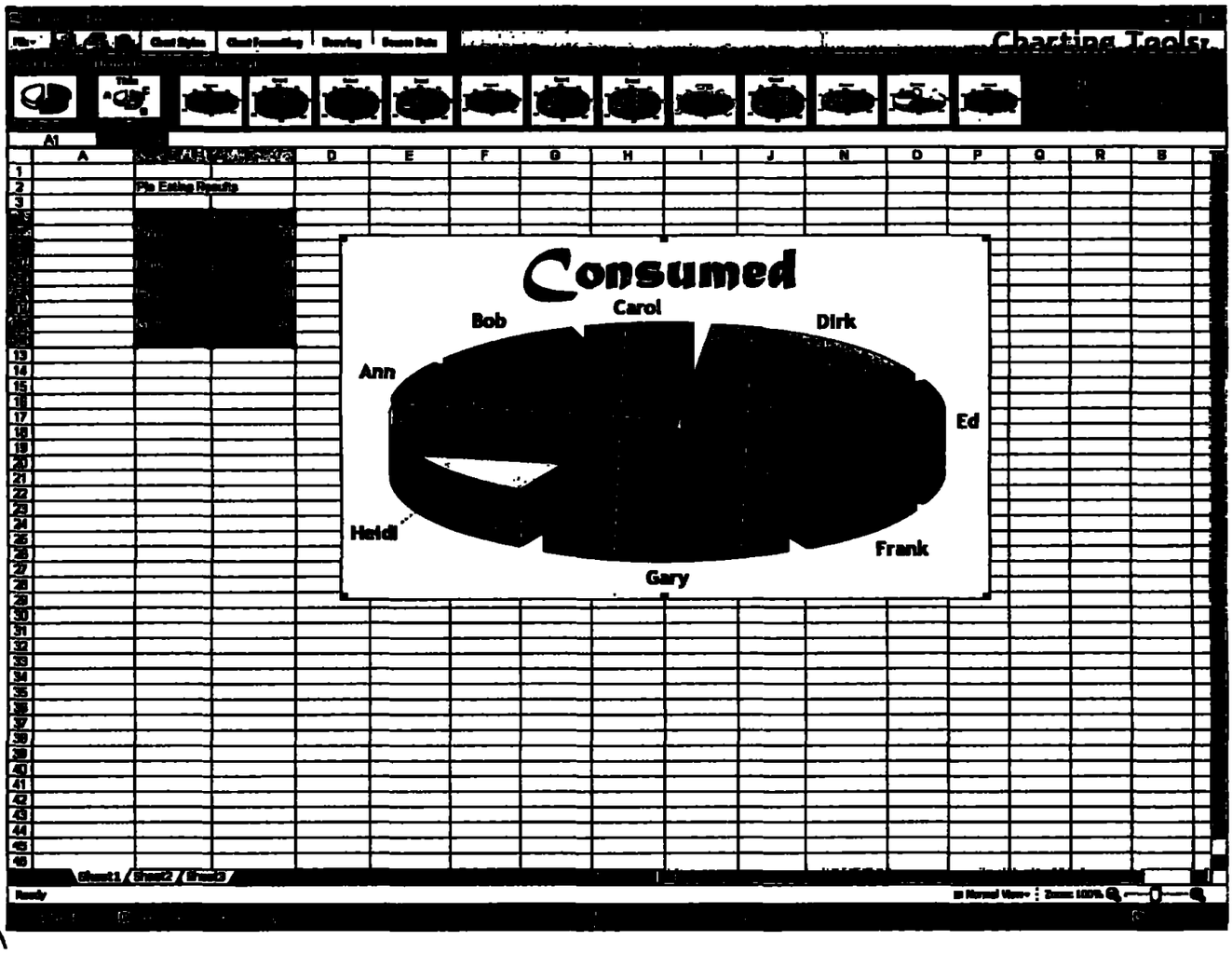
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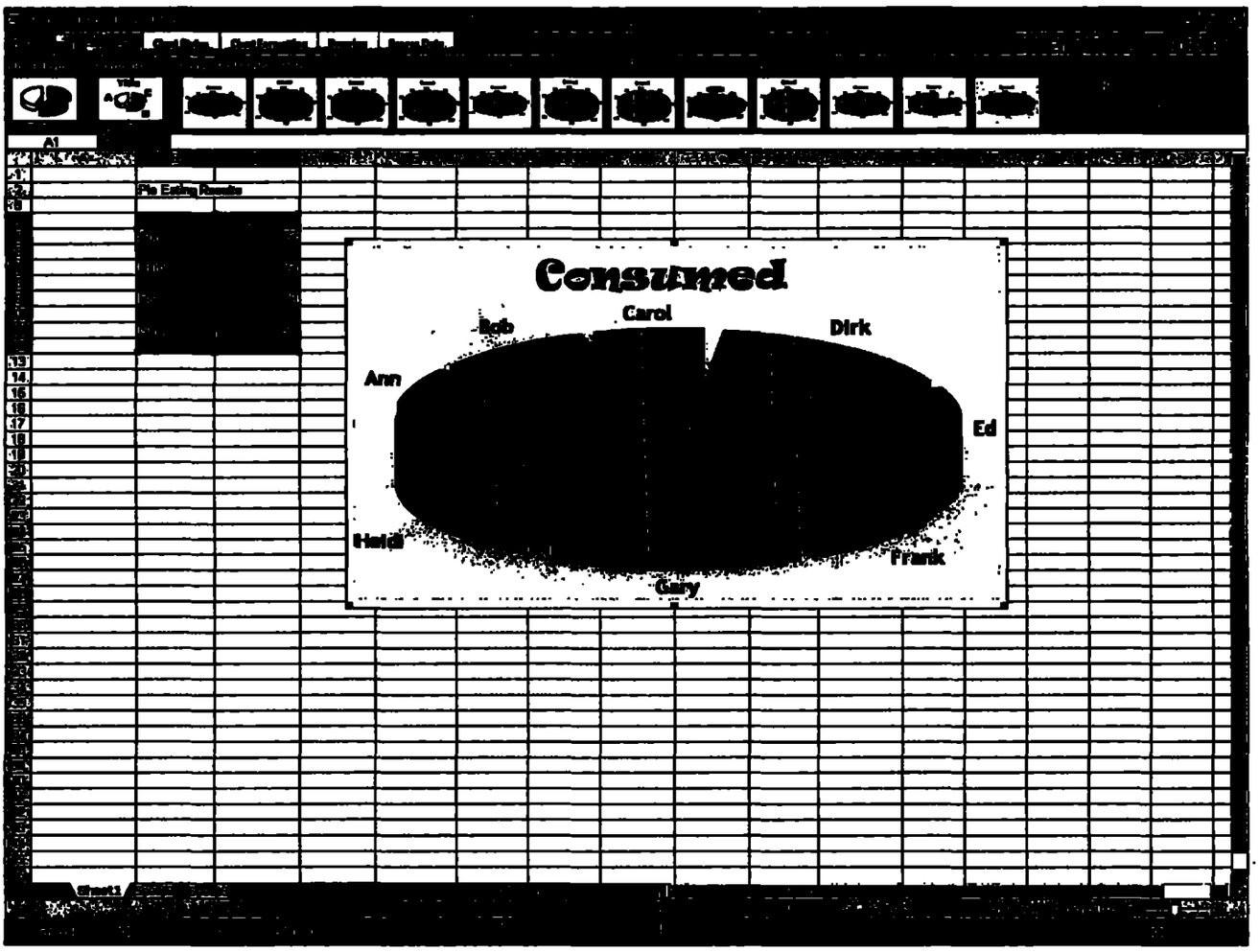

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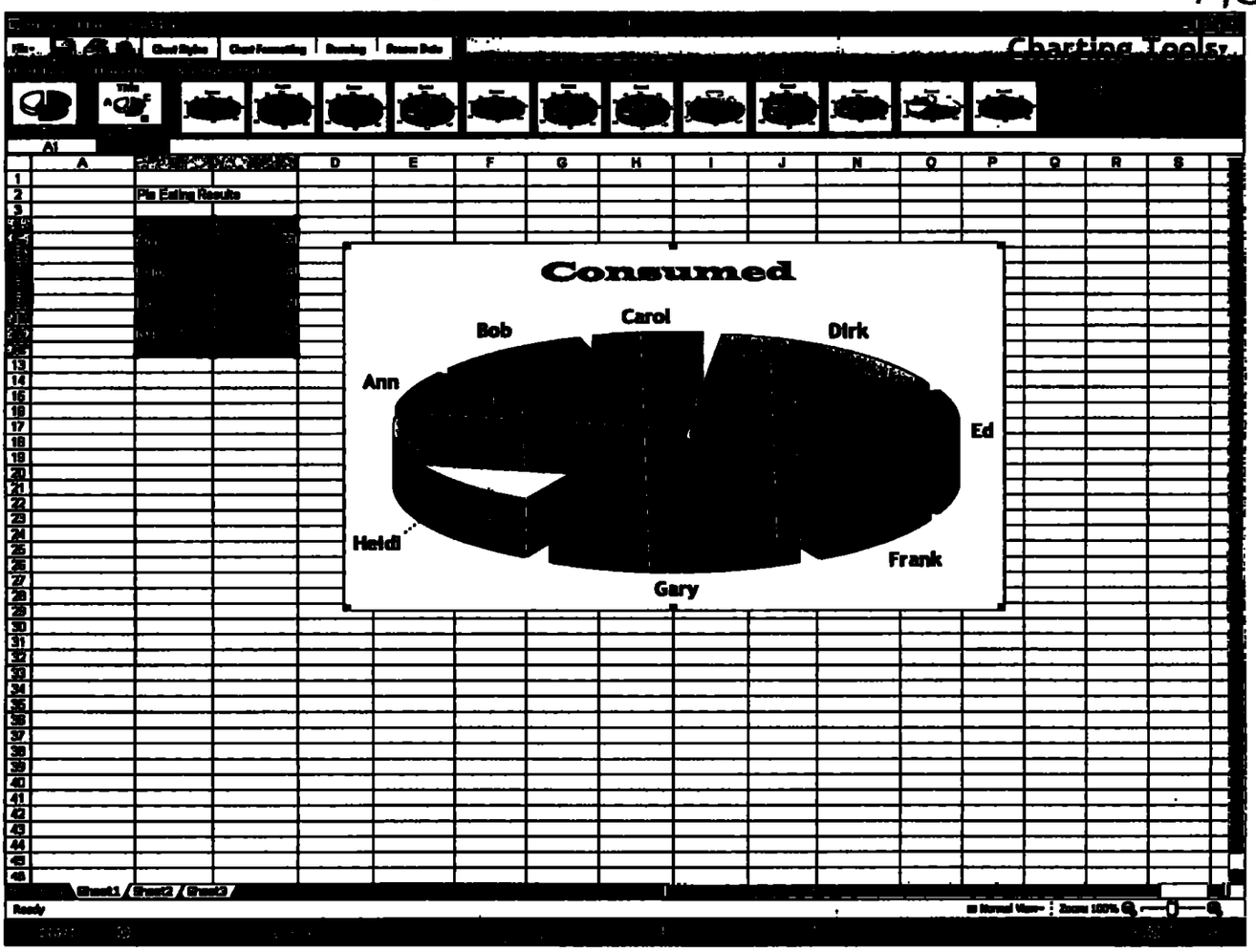


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Charting Tools
Pie Eating Results
Consumed
Carol
Bob
Dirk
Ann
Ed
Heidi
Frank
Gary
Sheet1
Sheet2
Sheet3
Ready


Charting Tools
Pie Eating Results
Consumed
Carol
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Ann
Ed
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Frank
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Consumed
Bob
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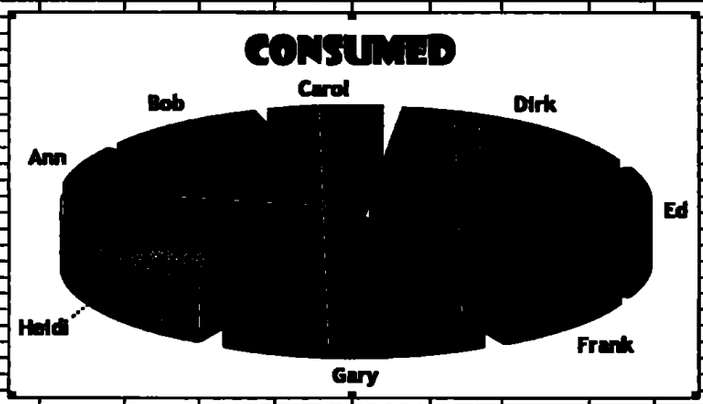

Charting Tools
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397

Charting Tools

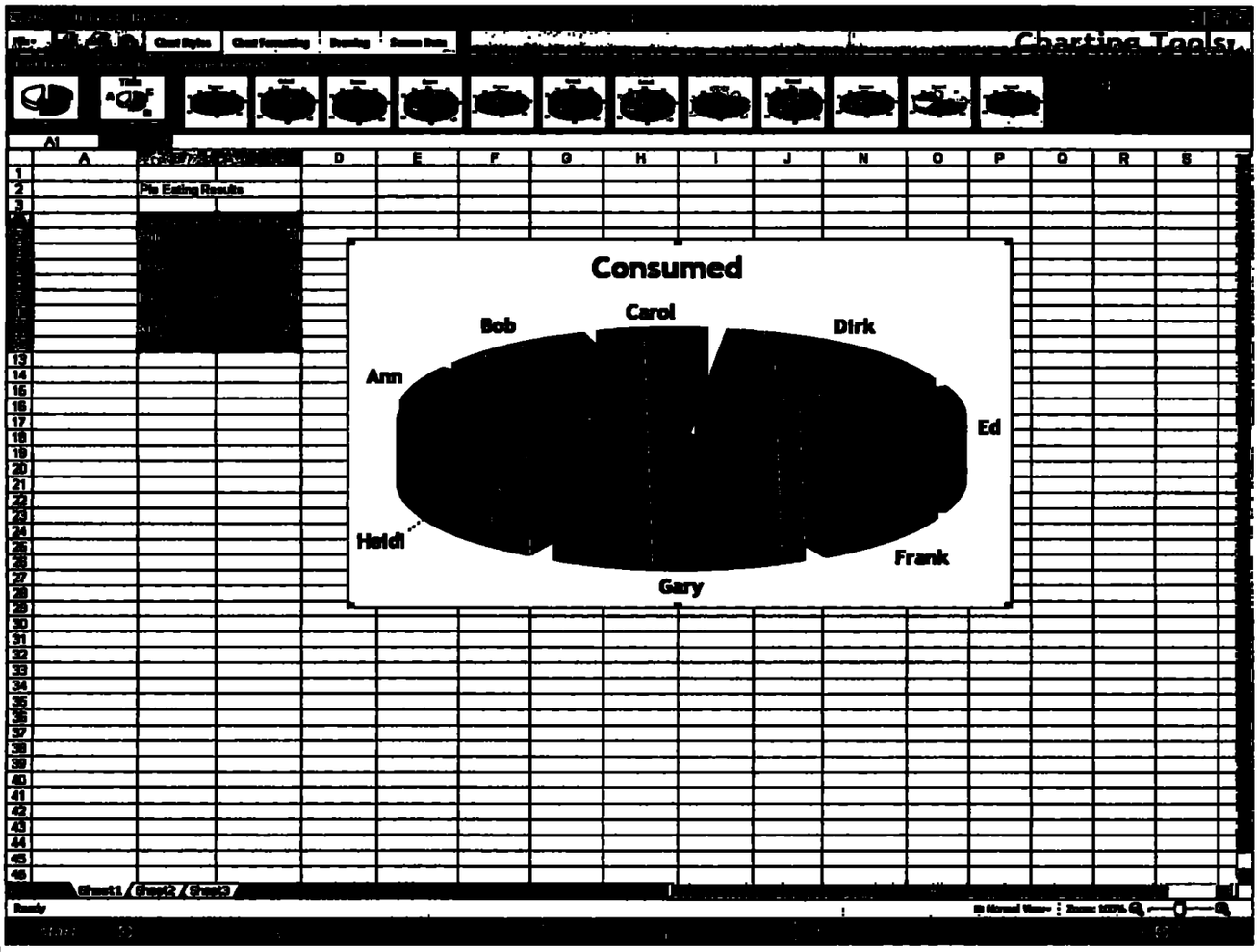
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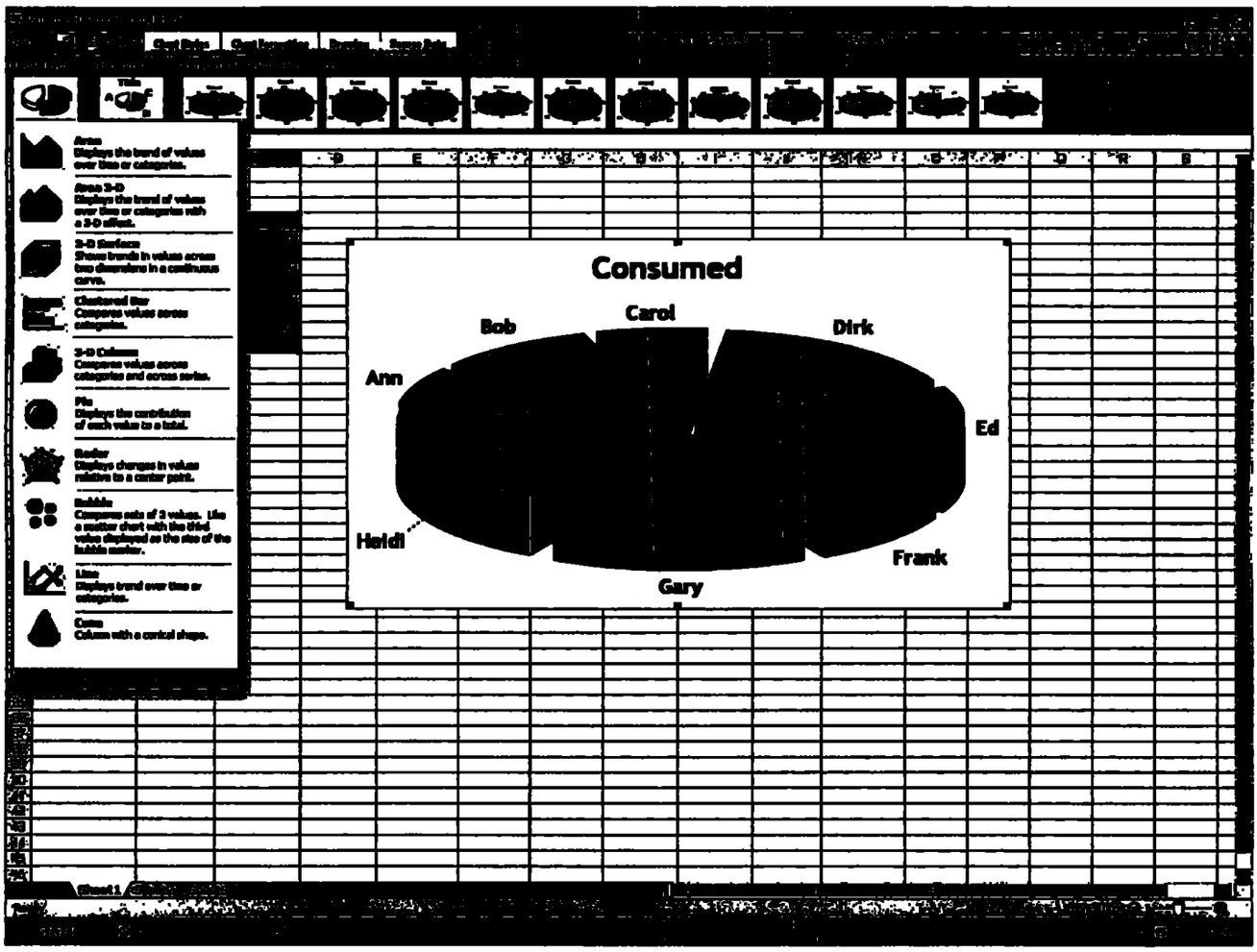
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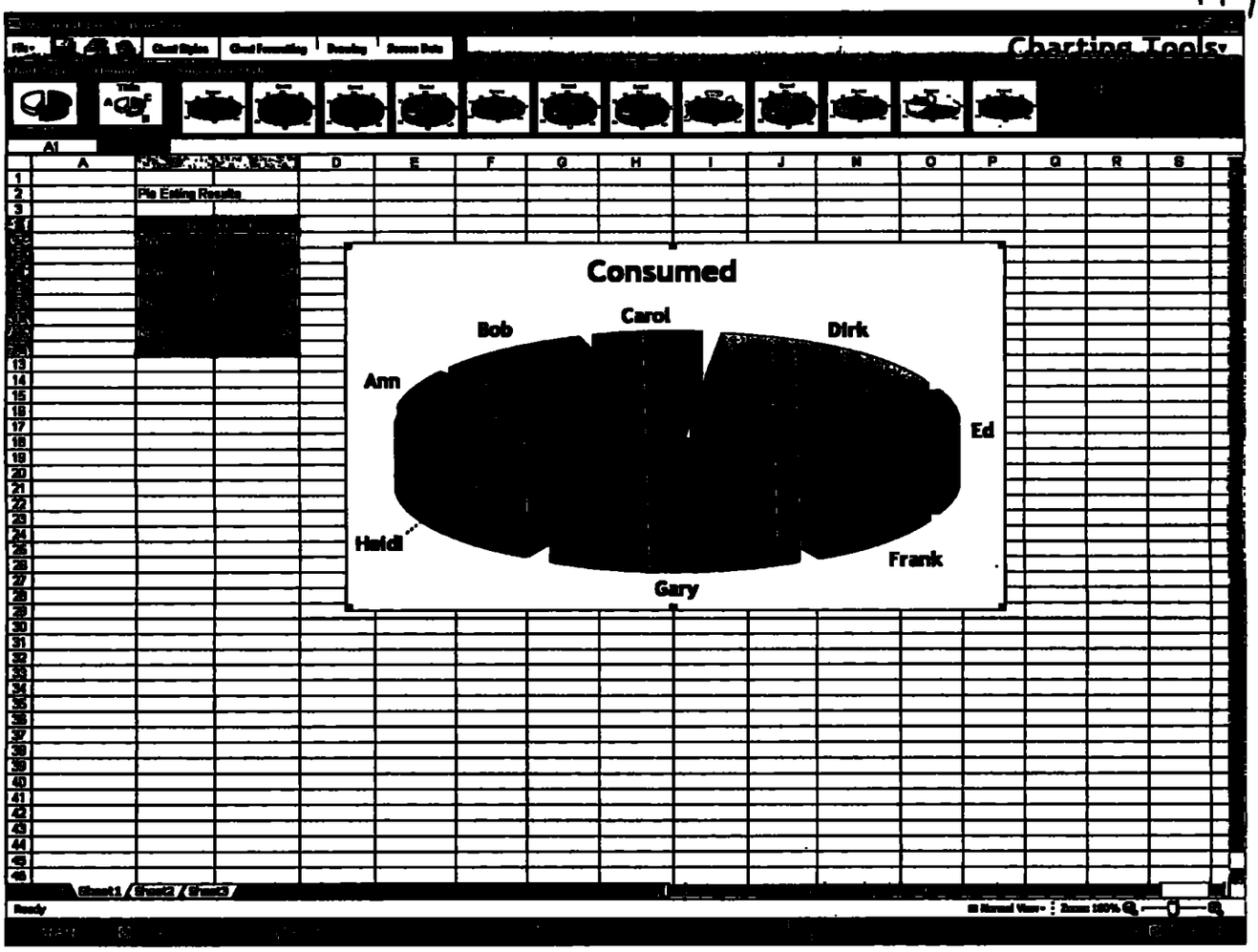


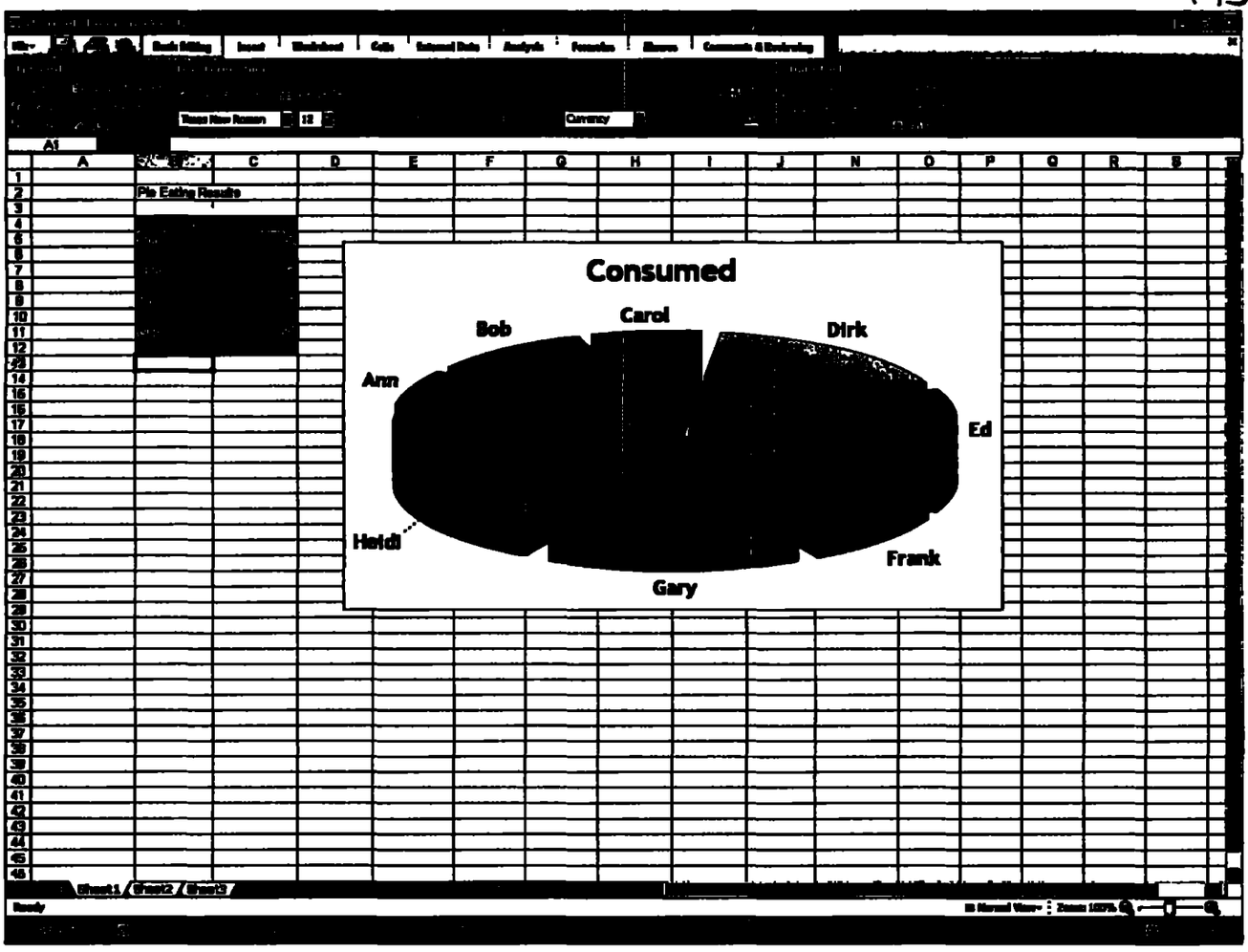
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Chart Styles
Chart Formatting
Drawing
Chart Data
Charting Tools
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Pie Eating Results
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Ann
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Heidi
Frank
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Sheet2
Sheet3
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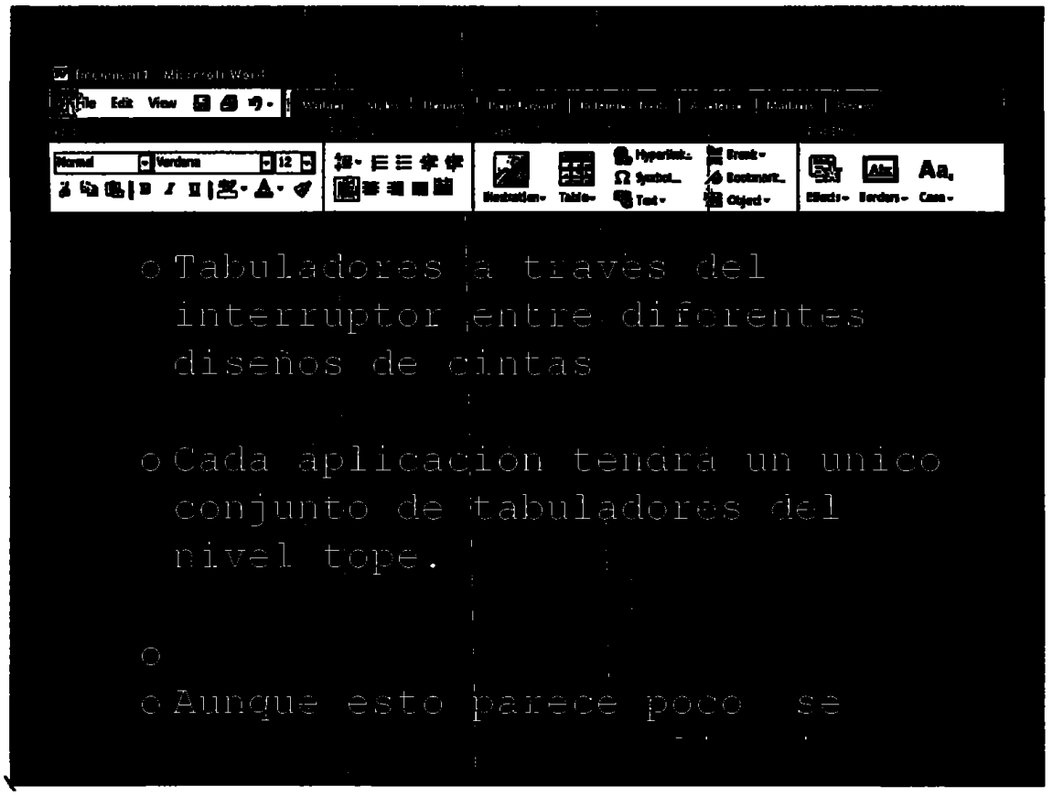

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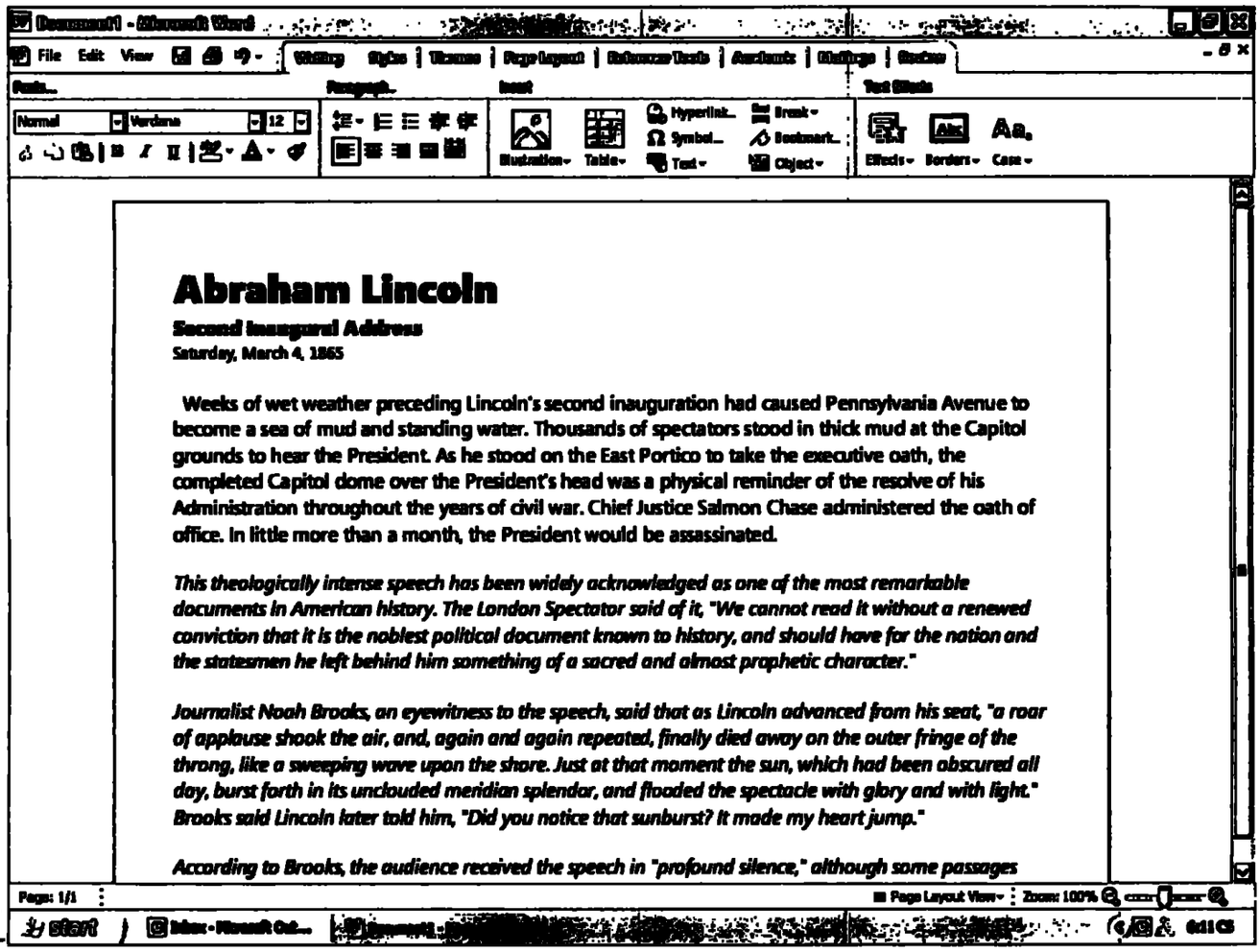
La Cinta



- Reemplazos Primario Para Menús y Barras de Herramientas
- Modelado de UI diseñado para fácil navegación
- Organizar alrededor de escenarios específicos u objetos - no en términos genéricos



- Tabuladores a través del interruptor entre diferentes diseños de cintas
- Cada aplicación tendrá un unico conjunto de tabuladores del nivel tope.
-
- Aunque esto parece poco se



Abraham Lincoln

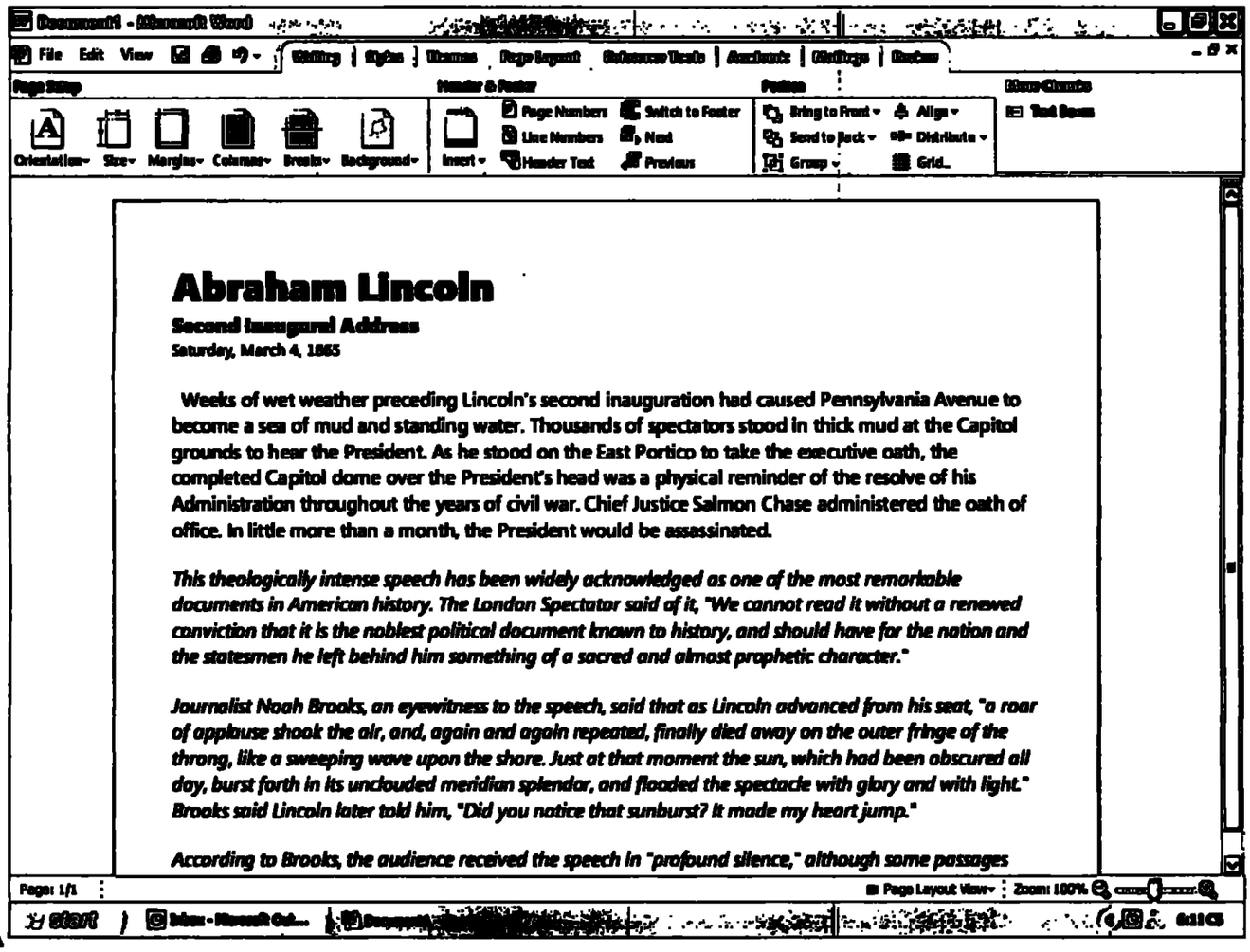
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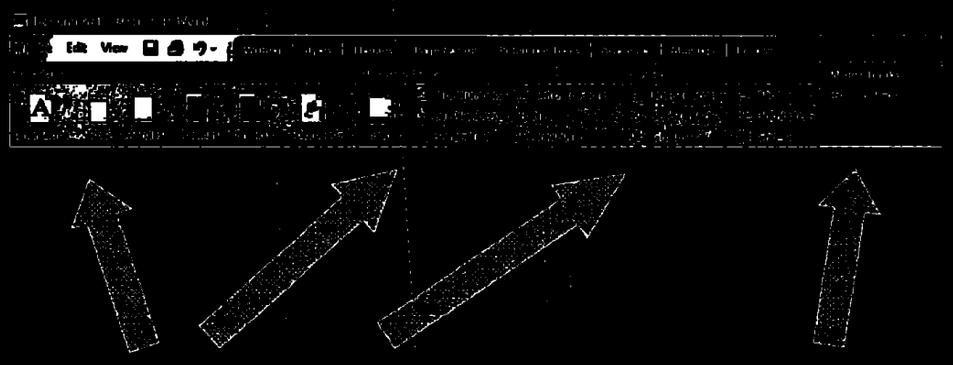


Cada Tabulador Contiene uno o mas -2trozos" – "Chunks"

Un trozo es un grupo de comandos dentro de un tabulador. Este puede ser colocado de diferentes formas.

Los trozos pueden abrirse y cerrarse

Fig 10



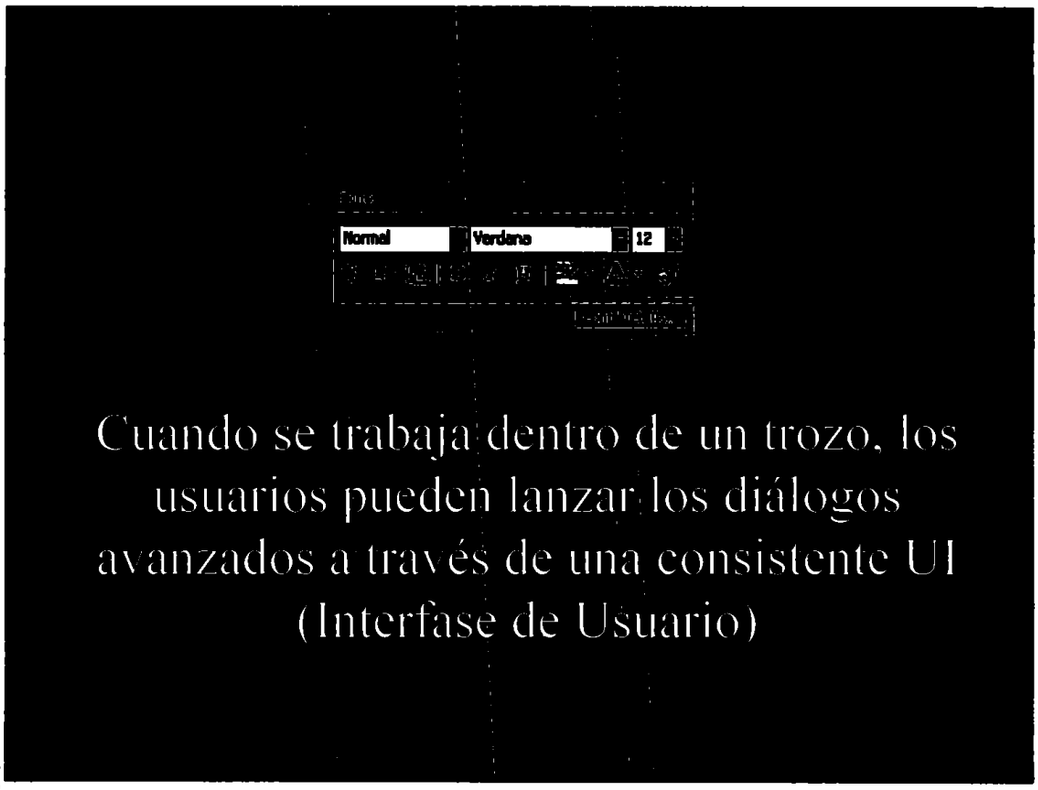
Diferentes diseños de Trozos

Trozos Cerrados

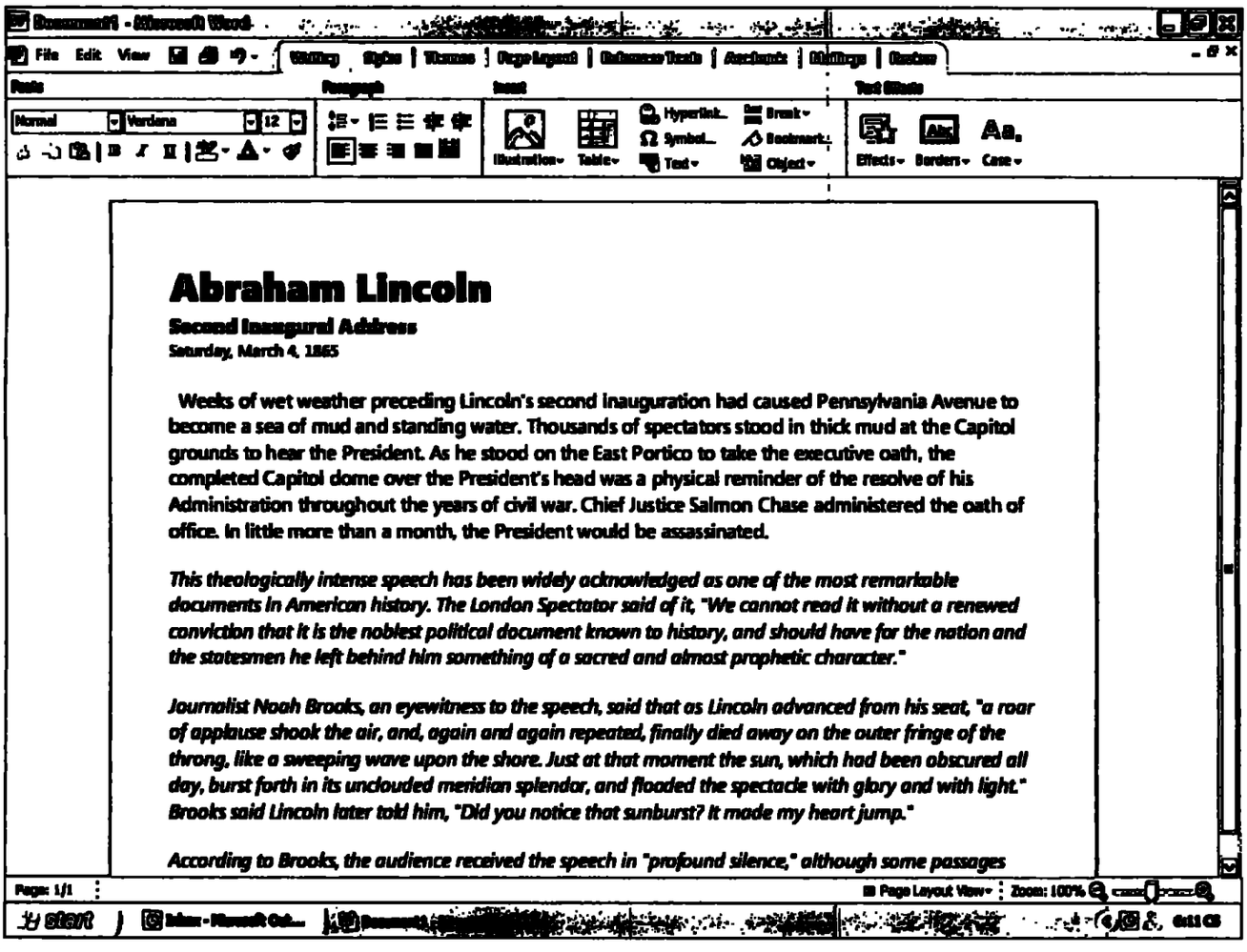
La cinta puede alojar contenidó que es mucho mas rico que los menús y las barras de herramientas

Galerias. Vistas Previas, contenidos de caja de dialogo, datos.....

No es solo un simple mapeo de menús barras de herramientas a la cinta



Cuando se trabaja dentro de un trozo, los usuarios pueden lanzar los diálogos avanzados a través de una consistente UI (Interfase de Usuario)



Abraham Lincoln

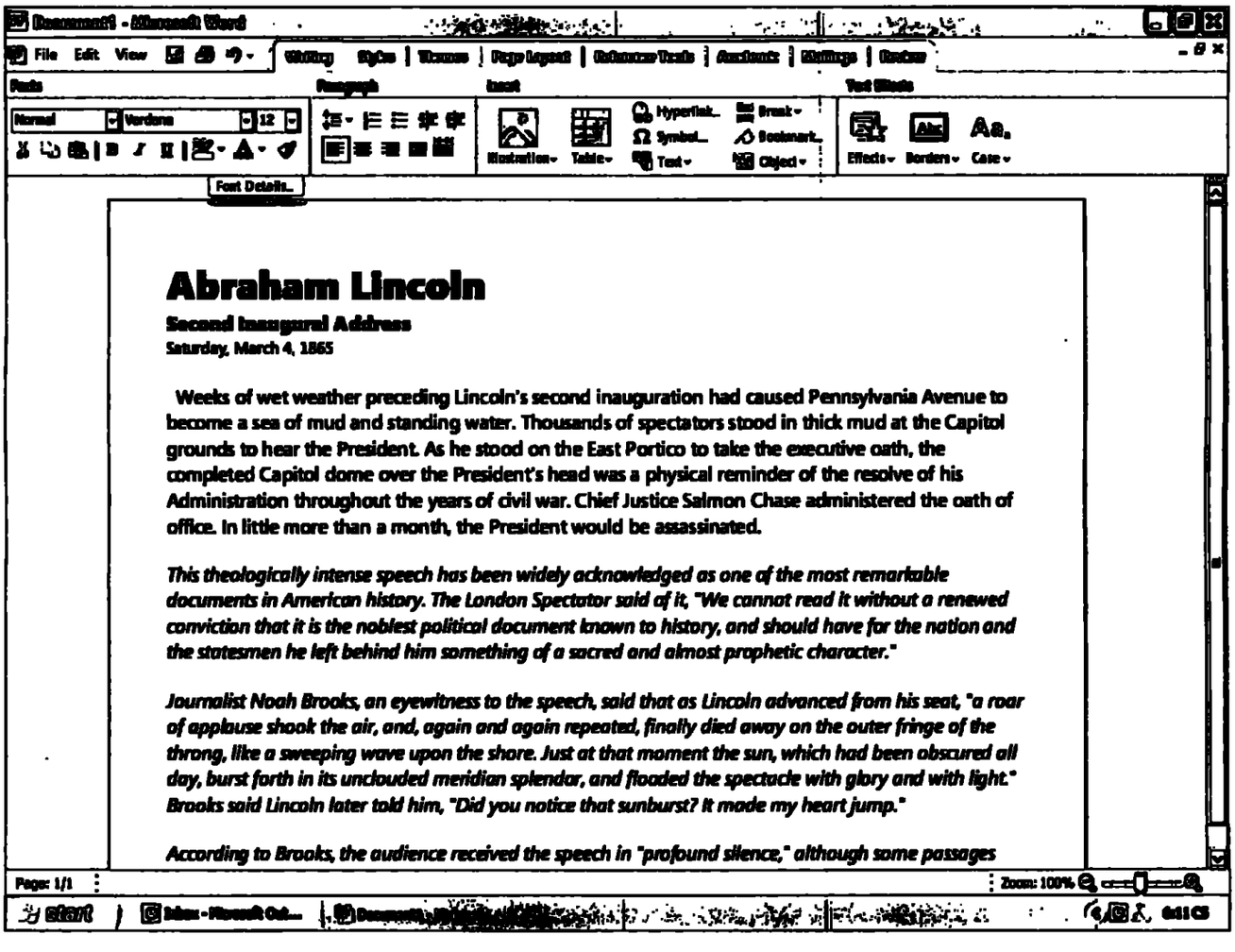
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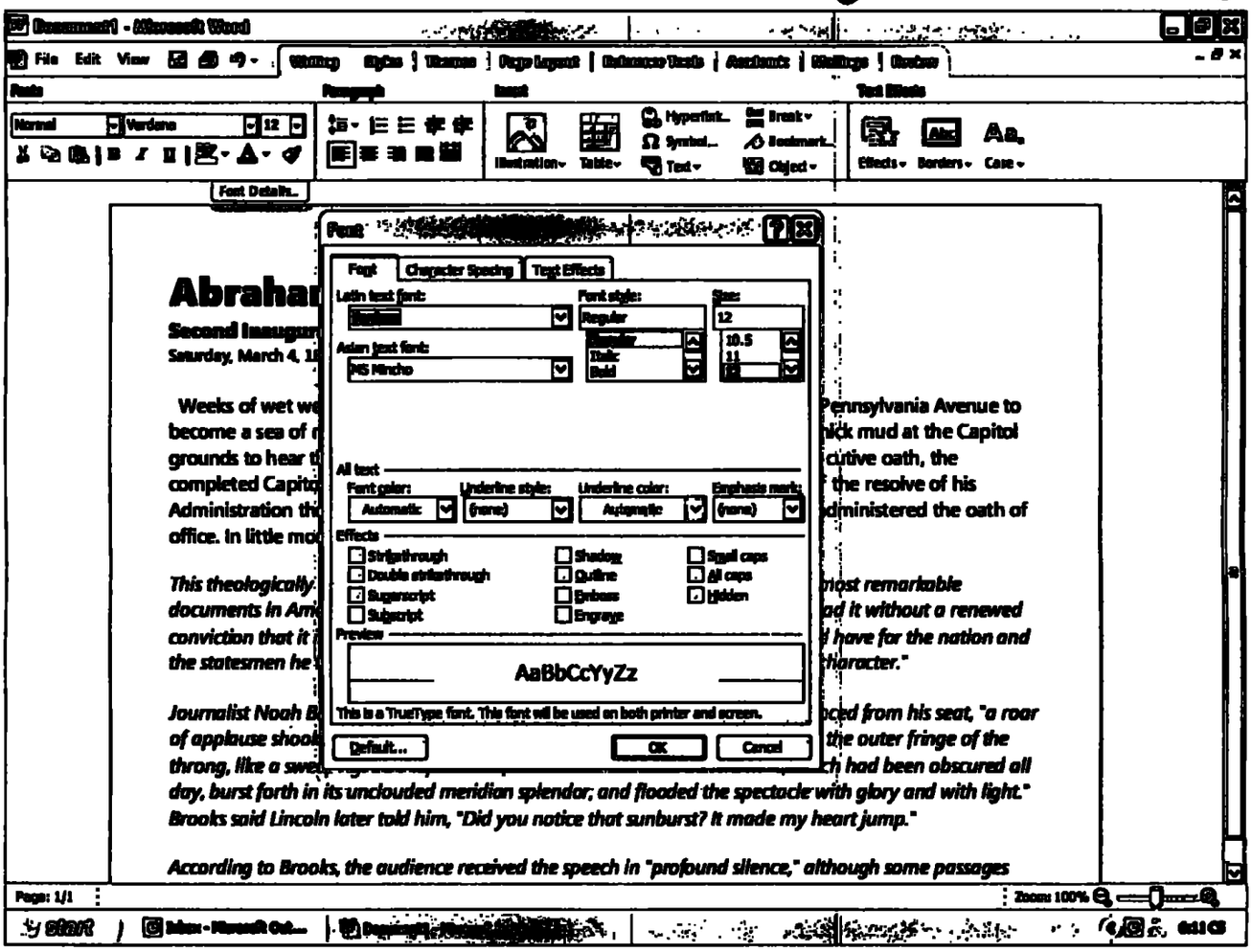
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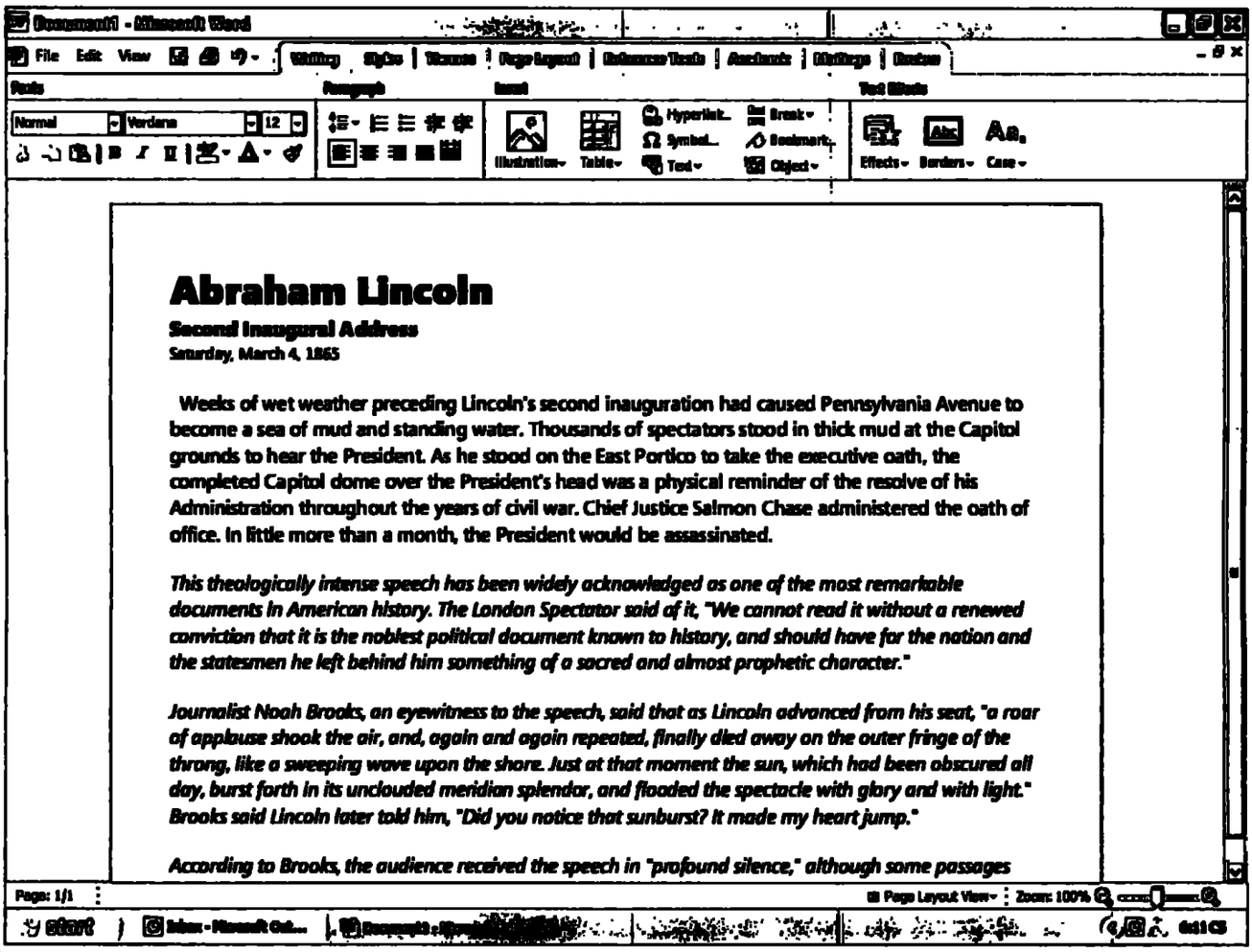
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Font
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Character Spacing
Text Effects
Latin text font:
Font style:
Size:
Regular
12
Asian text font:
MS Mincho
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Italic
Bold
10.5
11
All text
Font color:
Underline style:
Underline color:
Emphasis mark:
Automatic
(none)
Automatic
(none)
Effects
Strikethrough
Double strikethrough
Superscript
Subscript
Shadow
Outline
Emboss
Engrave
Small caps
All caps
Hidden
Preview
AaBbCcYyZz
This is a TrueType font. This font will be used on both printer and screen.
Default...
OK
Cancel



Abraham Lincoln

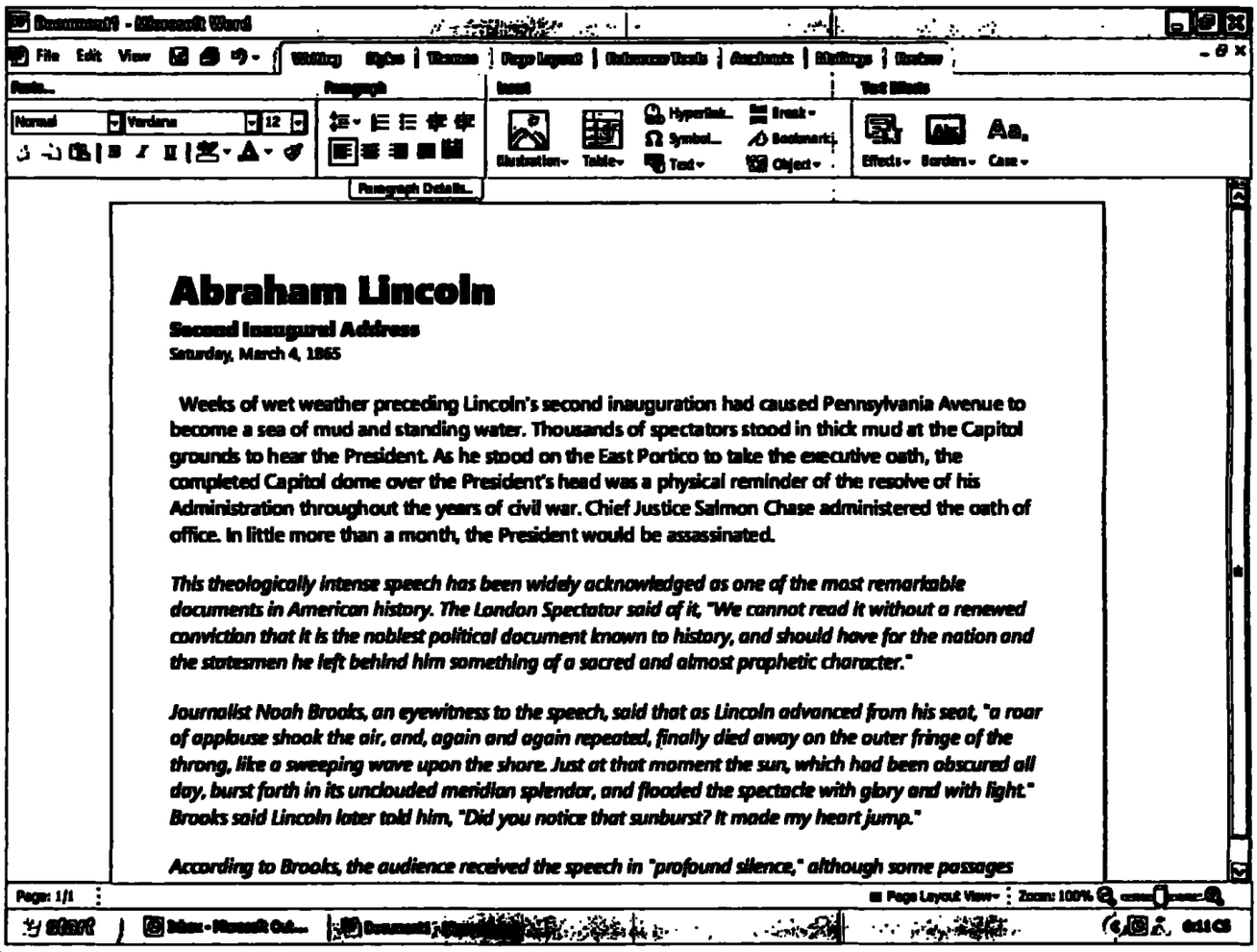
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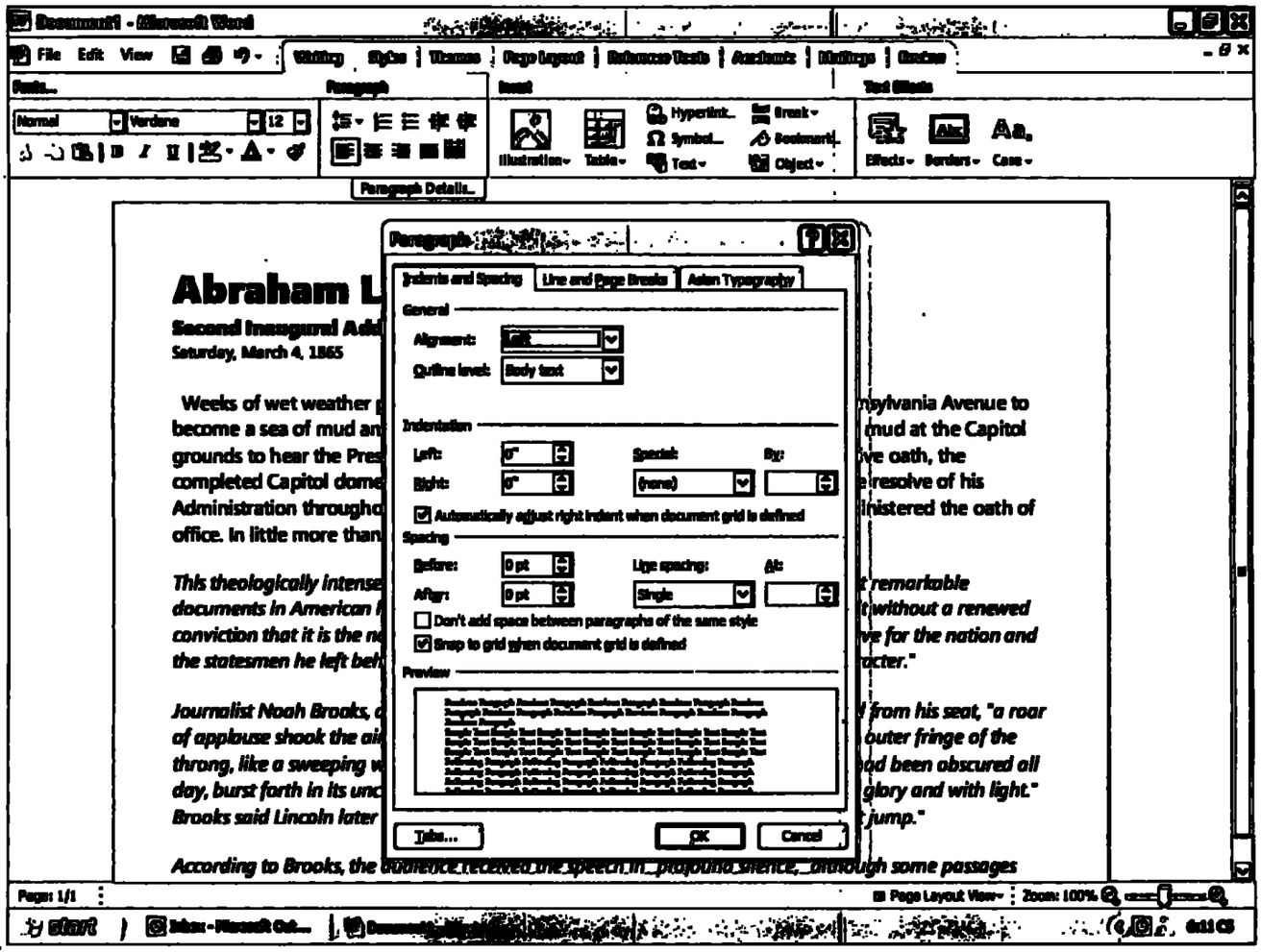
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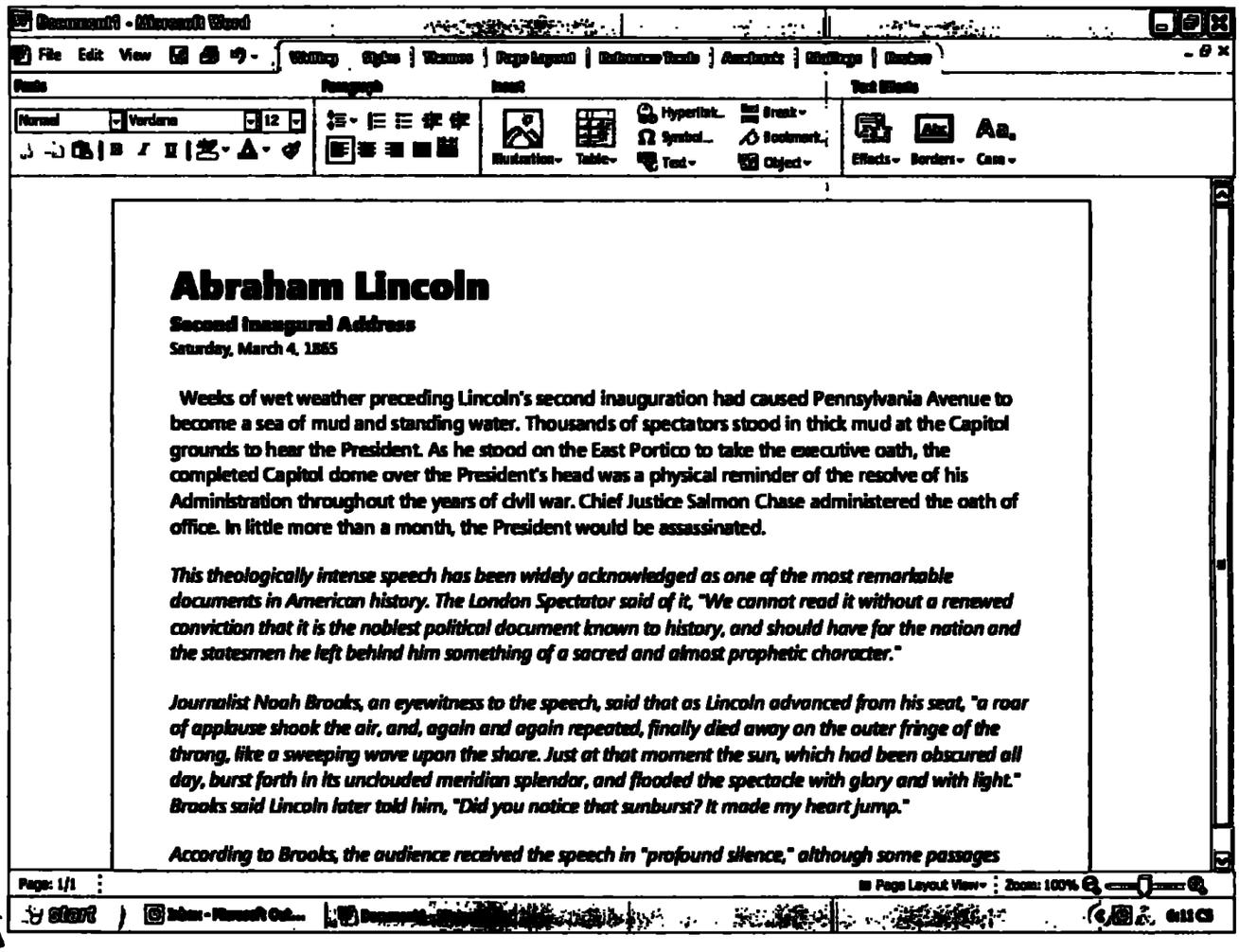
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Paragraph
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Abraham L
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Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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El Rápido Acceso a la Barra de Herramientas tiene siempre presente enlaces a los principales 2 o 3 comandos en una aplicación.

Note un lugar para publicar características.

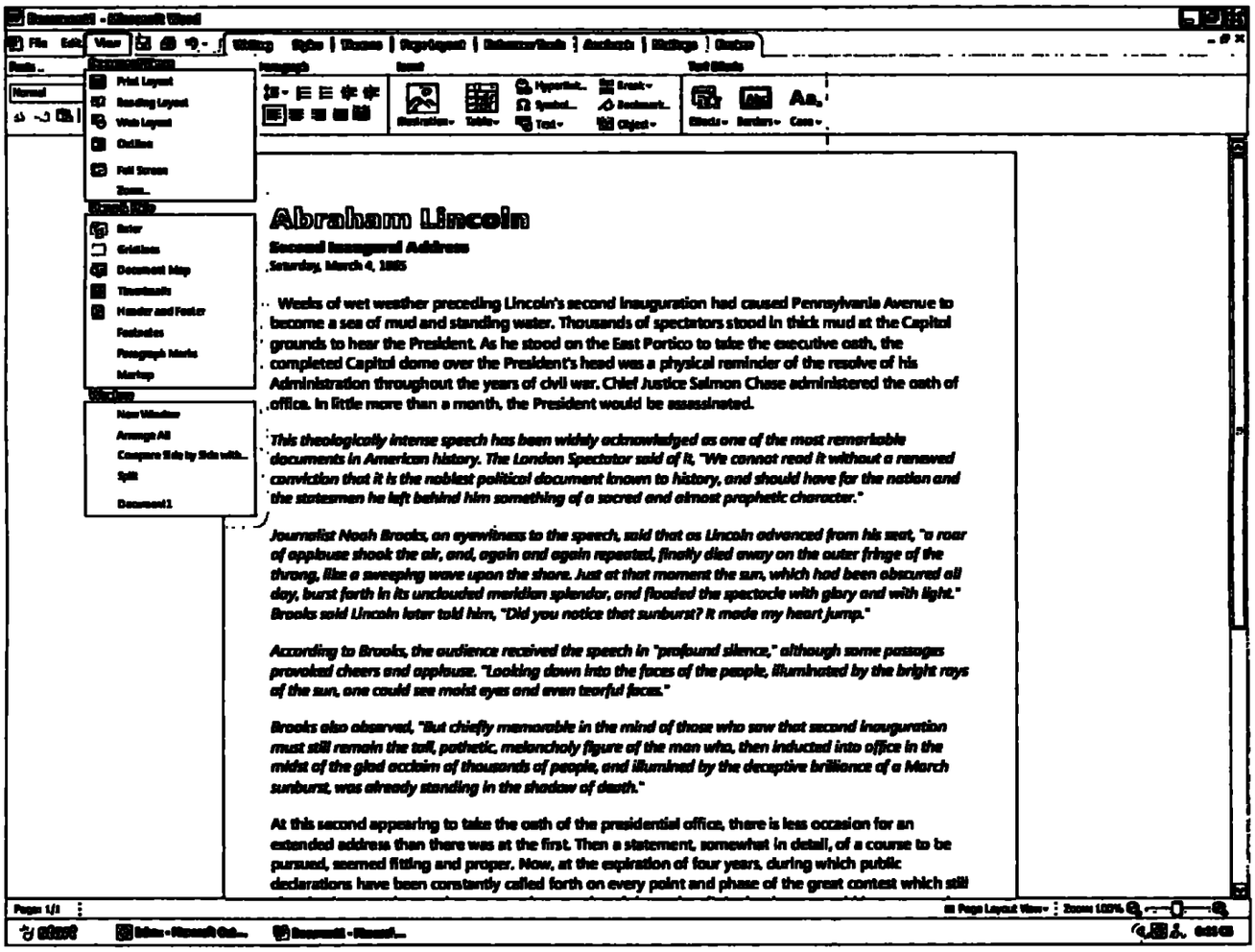
Tiene personalización de usuario limitada



Menús del Sistema Office

Puntos de entrada a las características del Sistema Office y la funcionalidad de la aplicación de núcleo compartido (Grabar, Deshacer, Cortar, Ventana, etc.)

No es la UI final.



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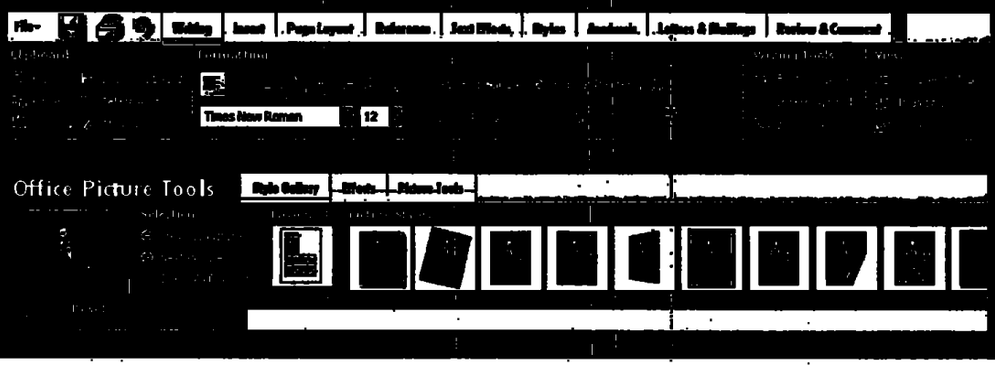
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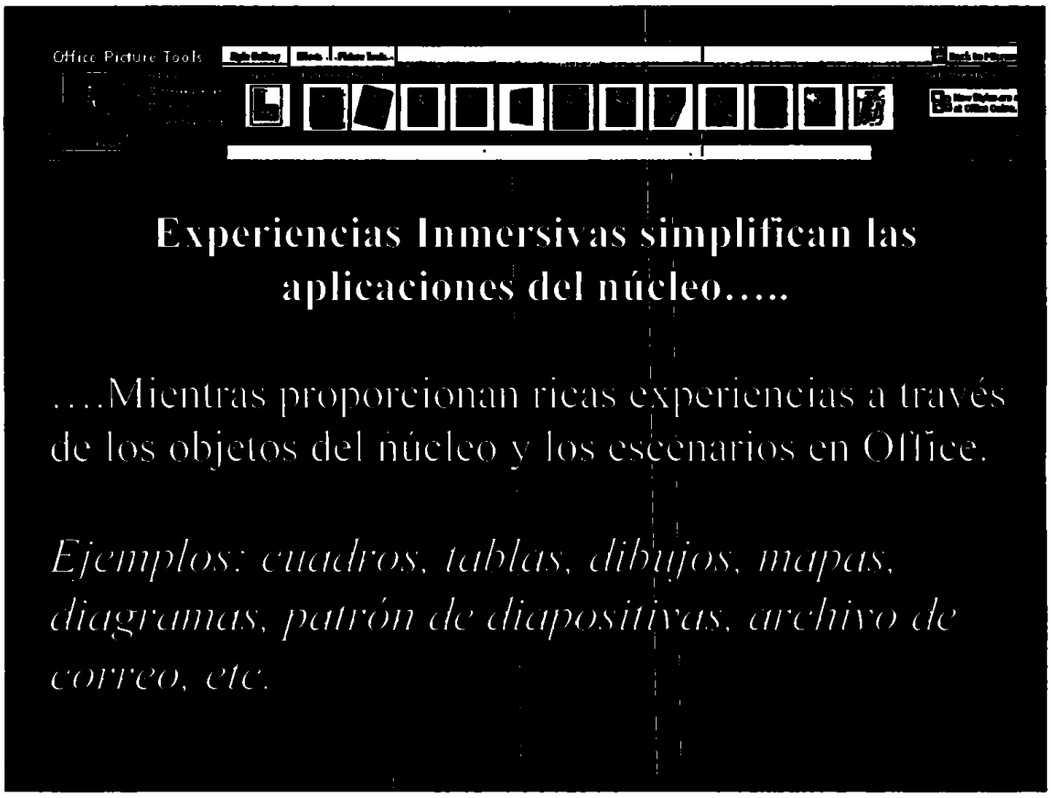
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Experiencias inmersivas (Versión A)

- Objetos y Escenarios ricos pueden tener completa personalización de experiencias contextuales.
- La cinta principal es temporalmente reemplazada por la cinta inmersita.




Office Picture Tools
Experiencias Inmersivas simplifican las aplicaciones del núcleo.....
....Mientras proporcionan ricas experiencias a través de los objetos del núcleo y los escenarios en Office.
Ejemplos: cuadros, tablas, dibujos, mapas, diagramas, patrón de diapositivas, archivo de correo, etc.

Experiencias Inmersivas (Versión B)

- Basado en el contexto, seleccionar objetos ricos expone las herramientas para manipular y formatear ese objeto.
- Los tabuladores contextuales se muestran adicionalmente de los tabuladores de aplicación principal.

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Select the Picture...

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Galerías y Selectores Visuales

- "Galería": un control para selección visual de algo
- Permite a los usuarios seleccionar primero visualmente, ahondar en herramientas detalladas si usted las necesita.
- Debería soportar retroalimentación en vivo en un documento de los resultados cuando sea posible.
- Soportar categorización simple y filtrado.

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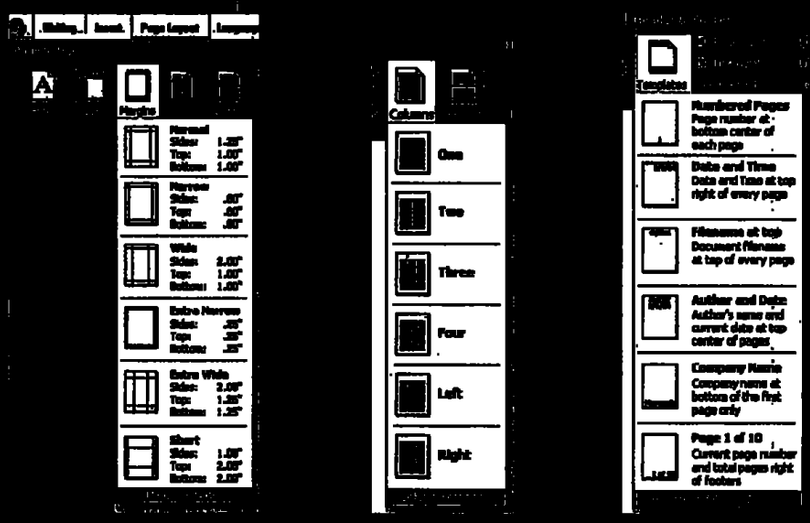
Galerías y Selectores Visuales

"Selector Visual"

Usando el control de la galería para navegar una característica en una forma visual (especialmente una característica que nosotros podríamos haber pensado no es una característica visual en el pasado.

Galerías y Selectores Visuales

Ejemplos de Selectores Visuales



Galerías y Selectores Visuales

Tipos de Galerías:

- En – Cinta
- De despliegue Abajo (Drop Down)
- Alojada en un diálogo o en otra UI
- Selector Visual

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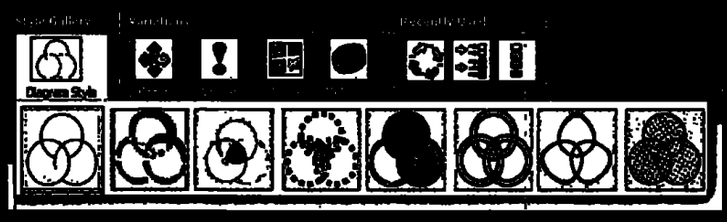
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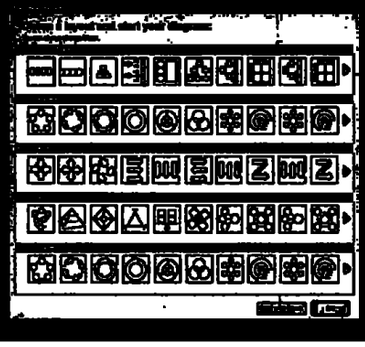
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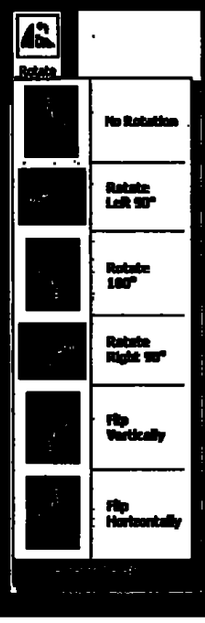
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Galerías y Selectores Visuales

- En la medida que el usuario trabaja sobre los artículos de las galerías, ellos se amplían y animan a mostrar vistas previas m á s grandes.

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Second inaugura[illegible]

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UI Contextual y Sobre Objeto

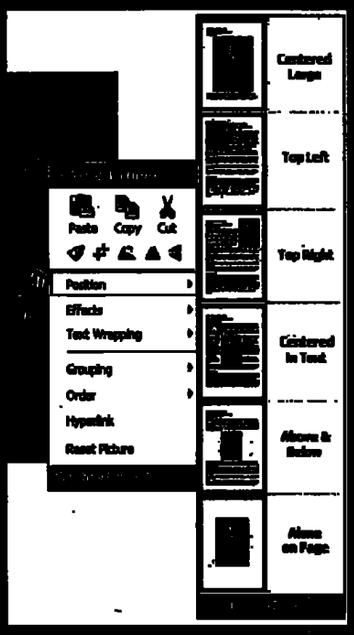
Ampliación de Menús Contextuales

Flotantes

Y

Súper Consejos de herramientas

Ampliación de Menús Contextuales



- Selección de objeto explícita
- Puede alojar diferentes tamaños de comandos
- Puede mostrar galerías, selectores visuales, y otros contenidos de cinta como fly-outs
- Acceso eficiente a "experiencia inmersita" de comandos

Flotantes

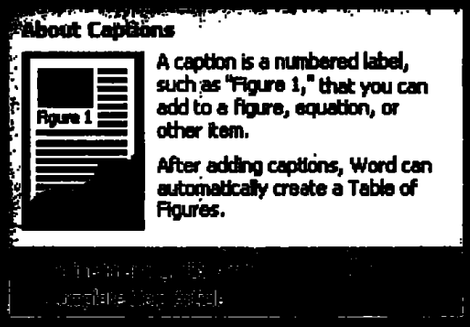
- Pequeñas barras de herramientas contextuales que representan la mayoría de comandos basados en la selección u otos disparadores inteligentes
-
- Apariciones en la medida que usted se desplaza. cualquier tecla o presión en el ratón lo desaparece

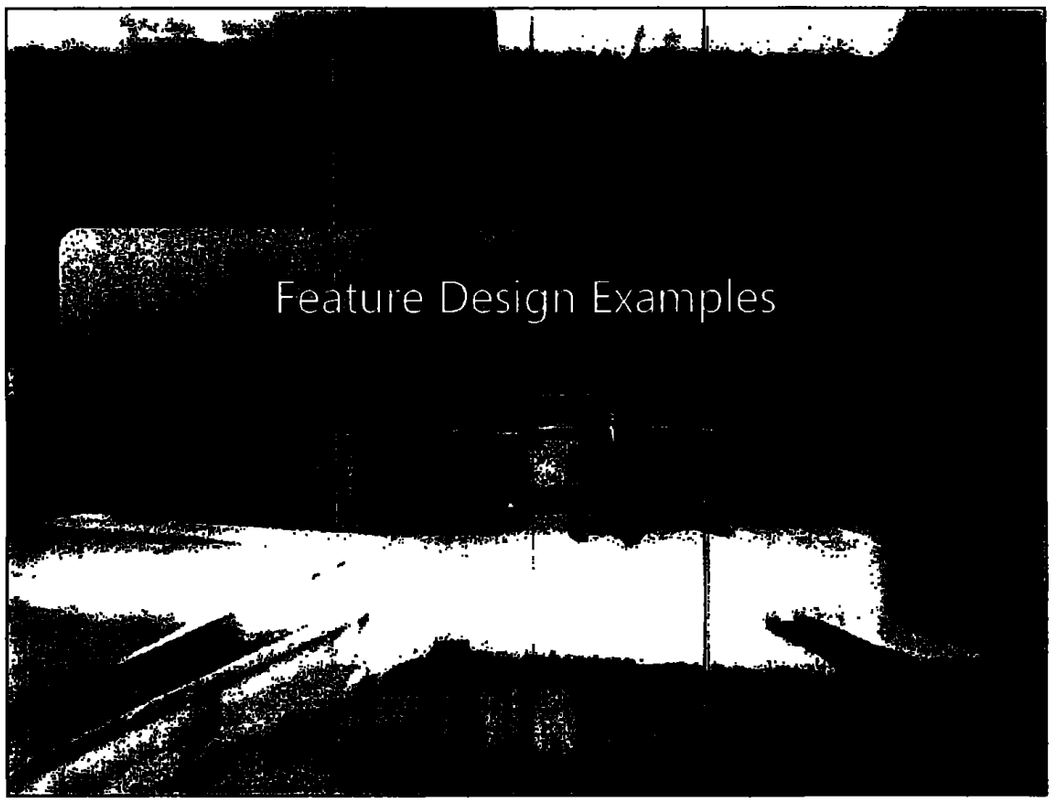


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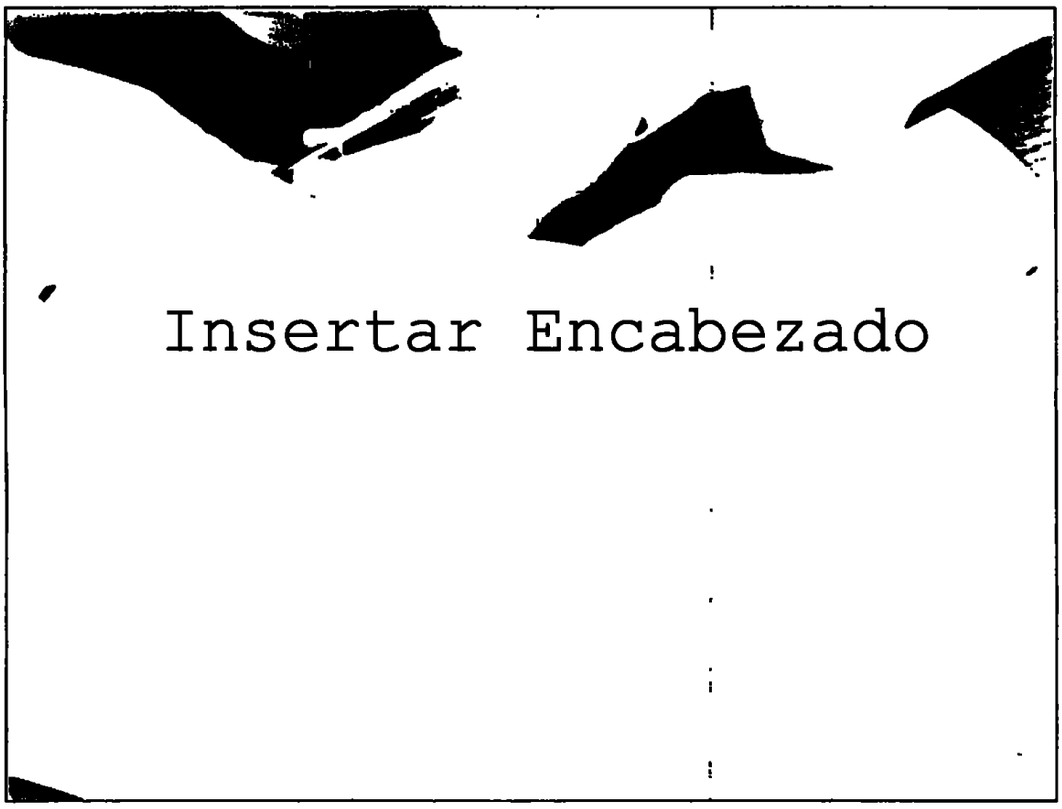
Súper Consejos de herramientas

- Súper consejos de herramientas son herramientas que soportan formato y diseño enriquecido
- Se usan para exponer ayuda sobre los comandasen la cinta





G24


Insertar Encabezado

Abraham Lincoln
Second inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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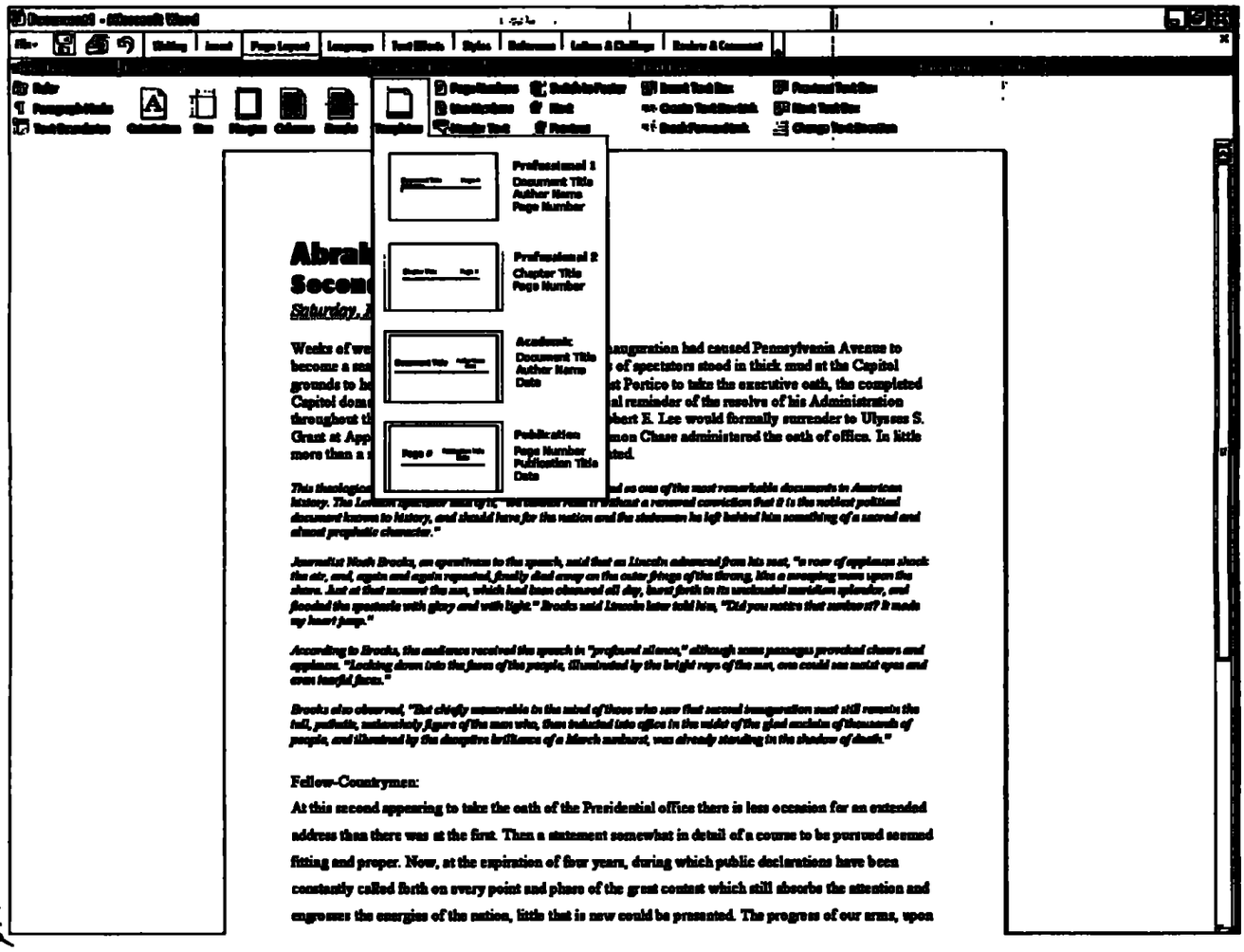
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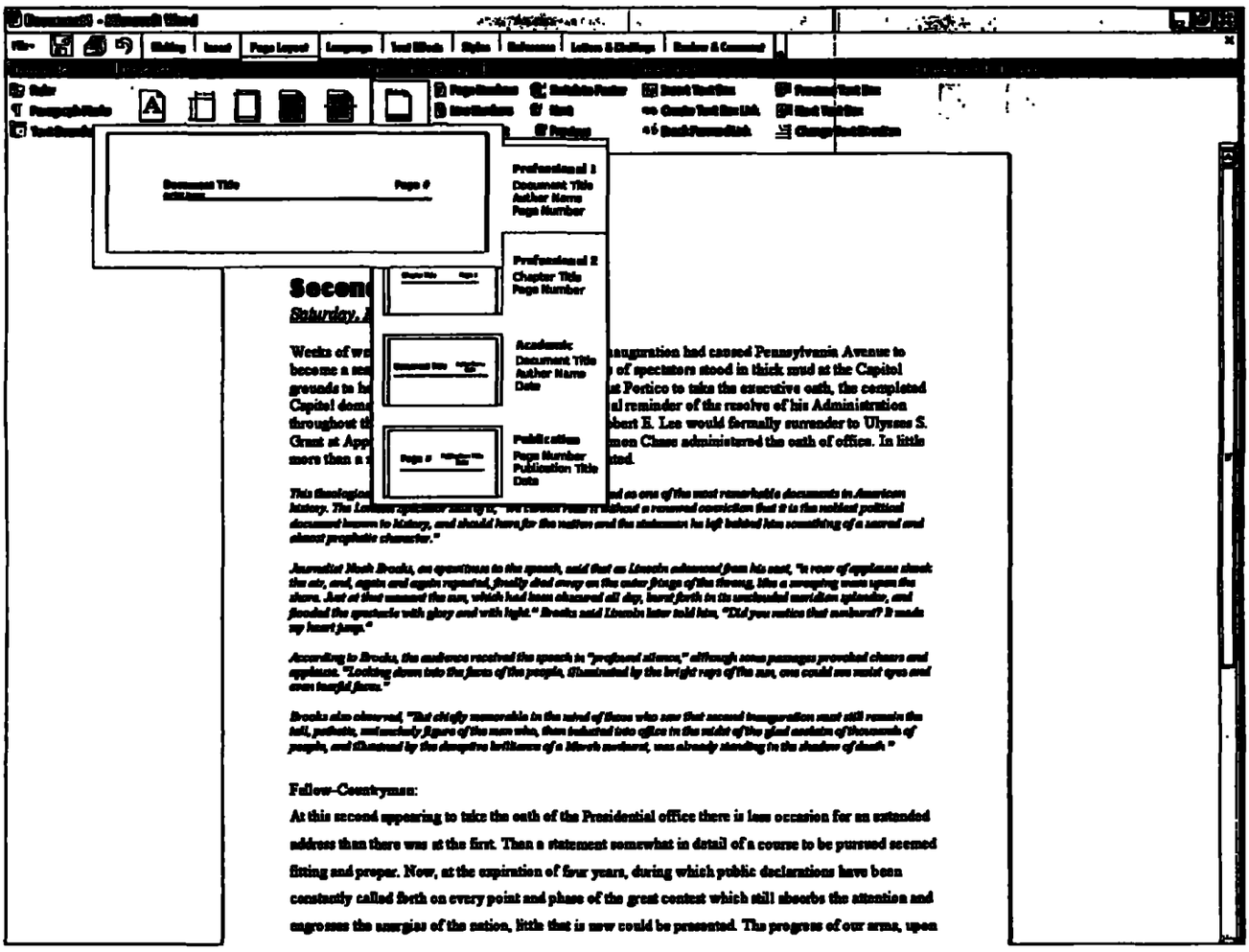
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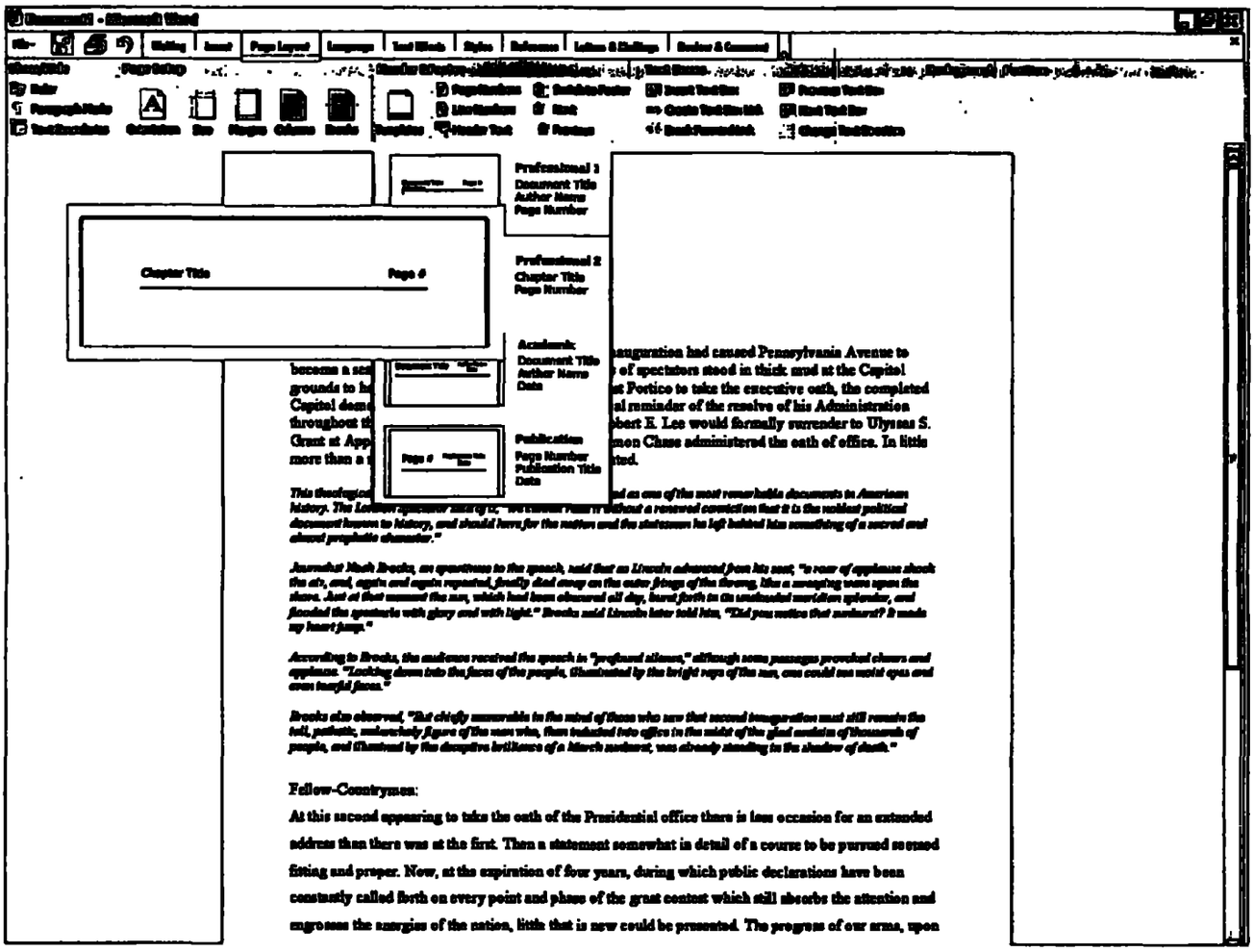
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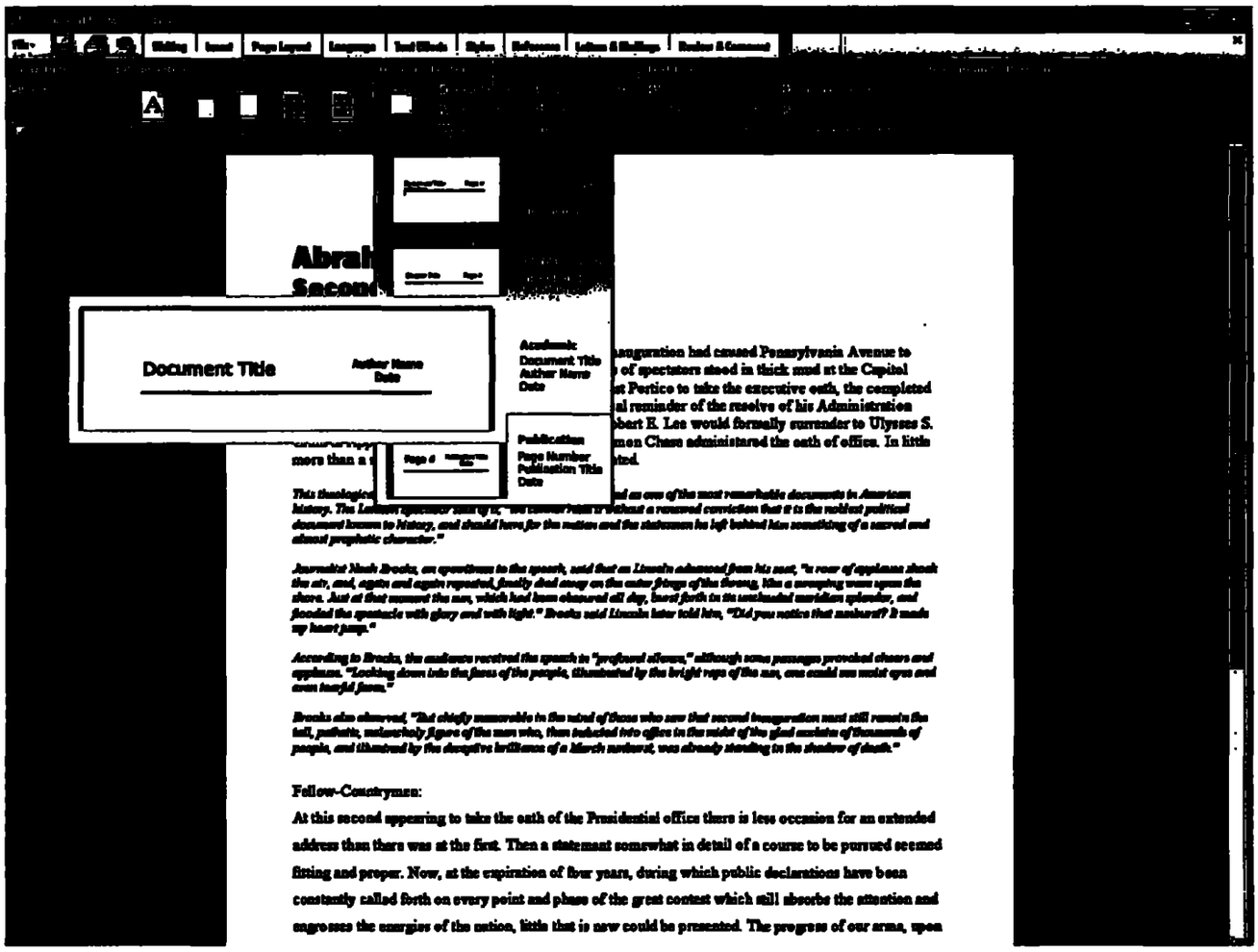
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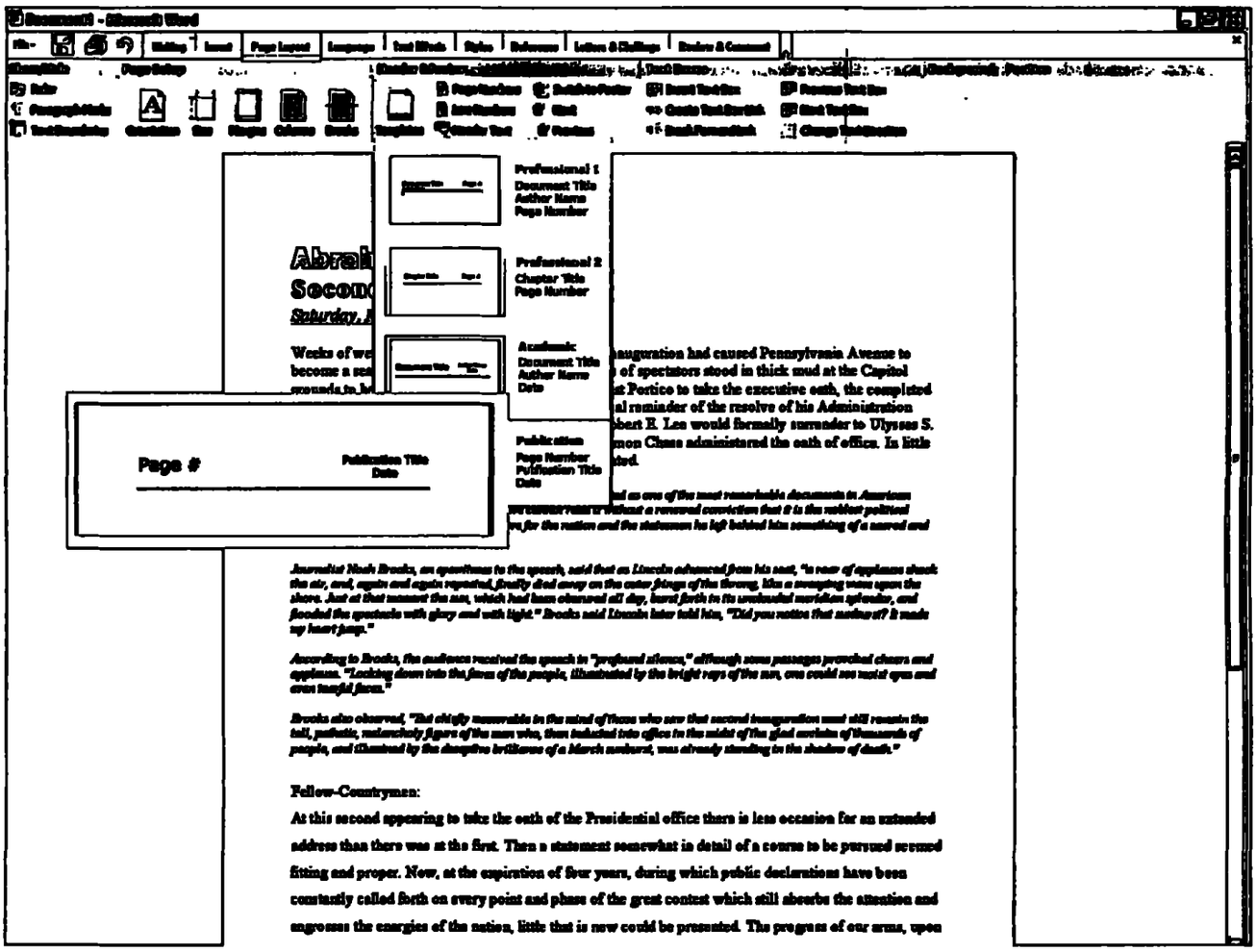
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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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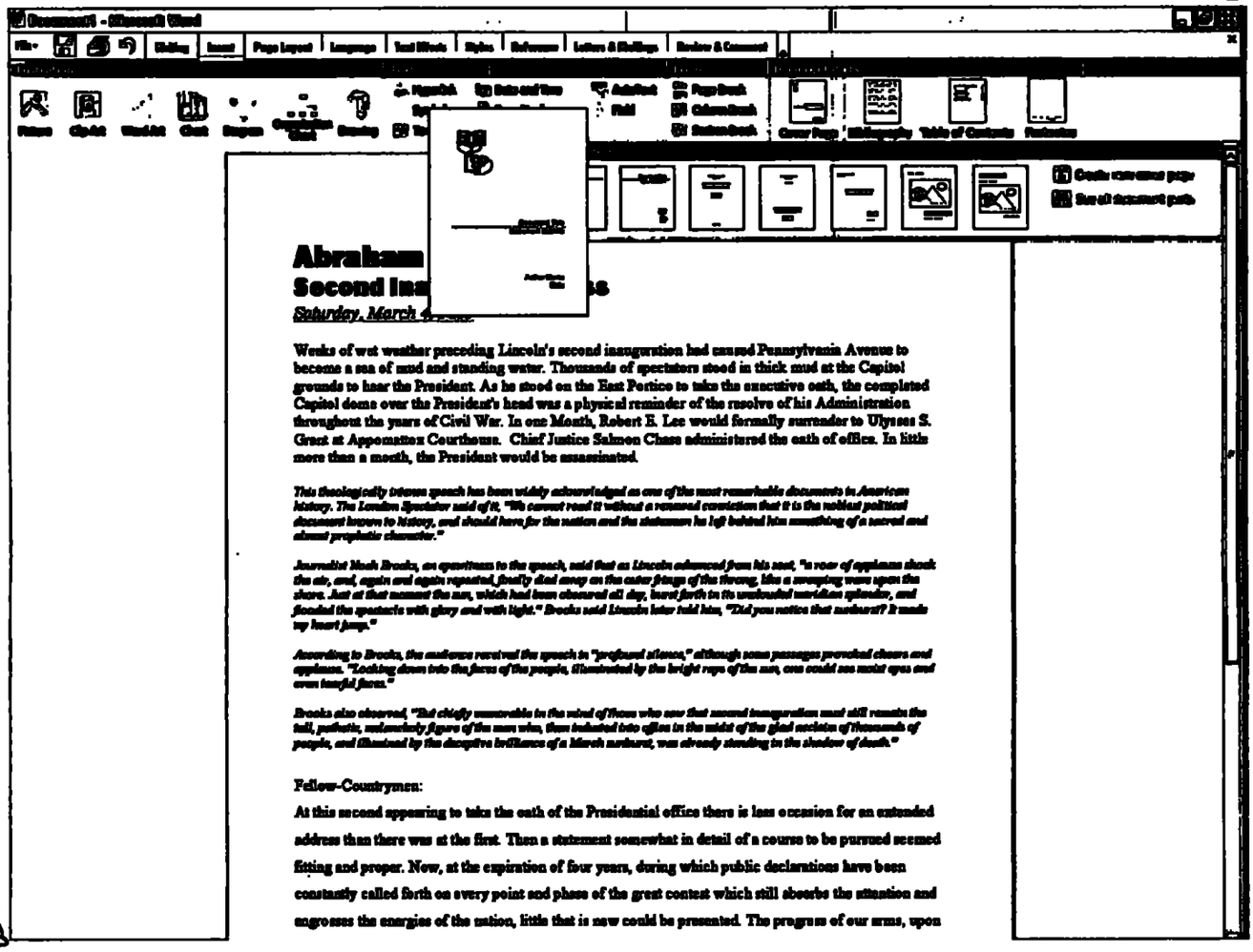
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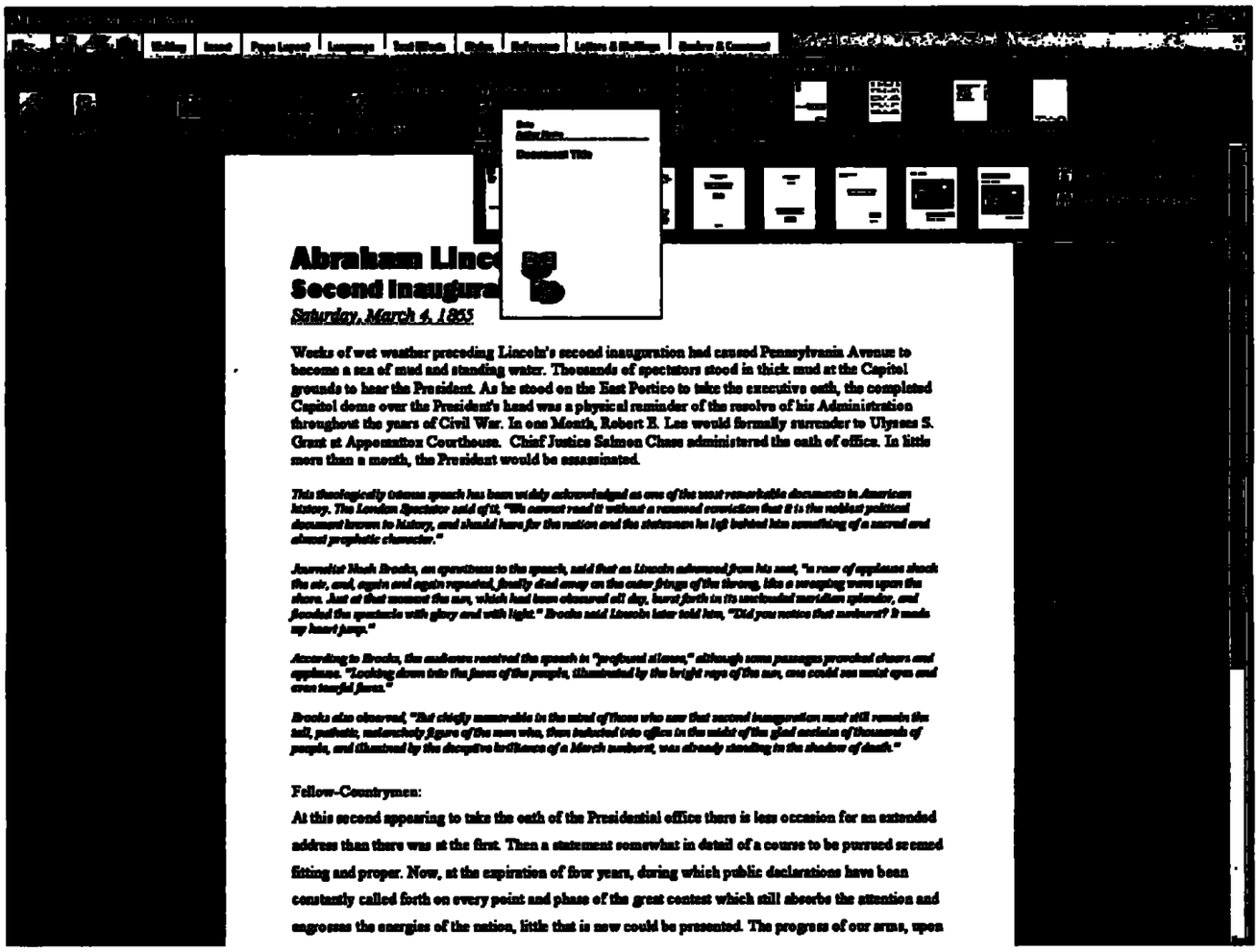
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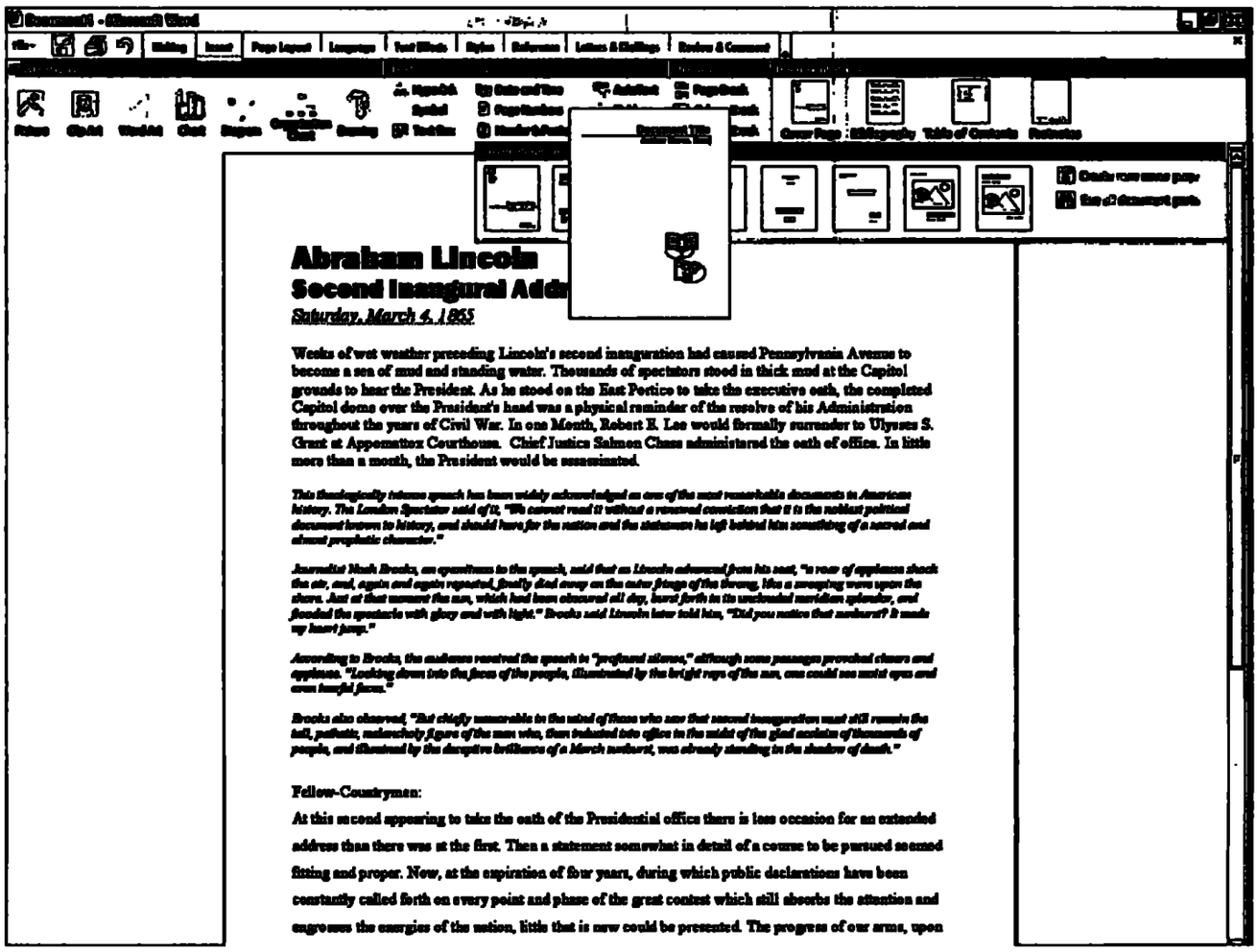
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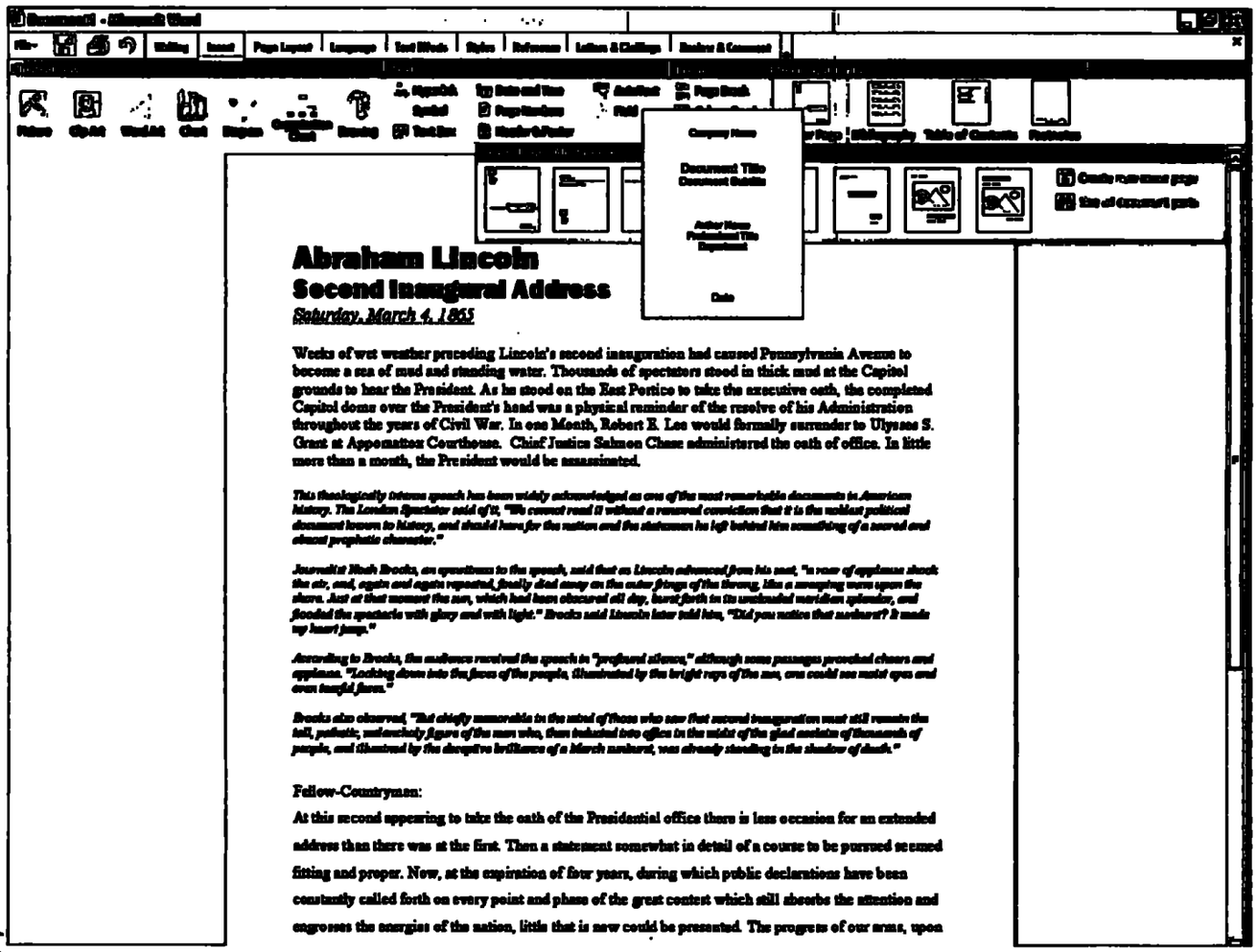
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Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

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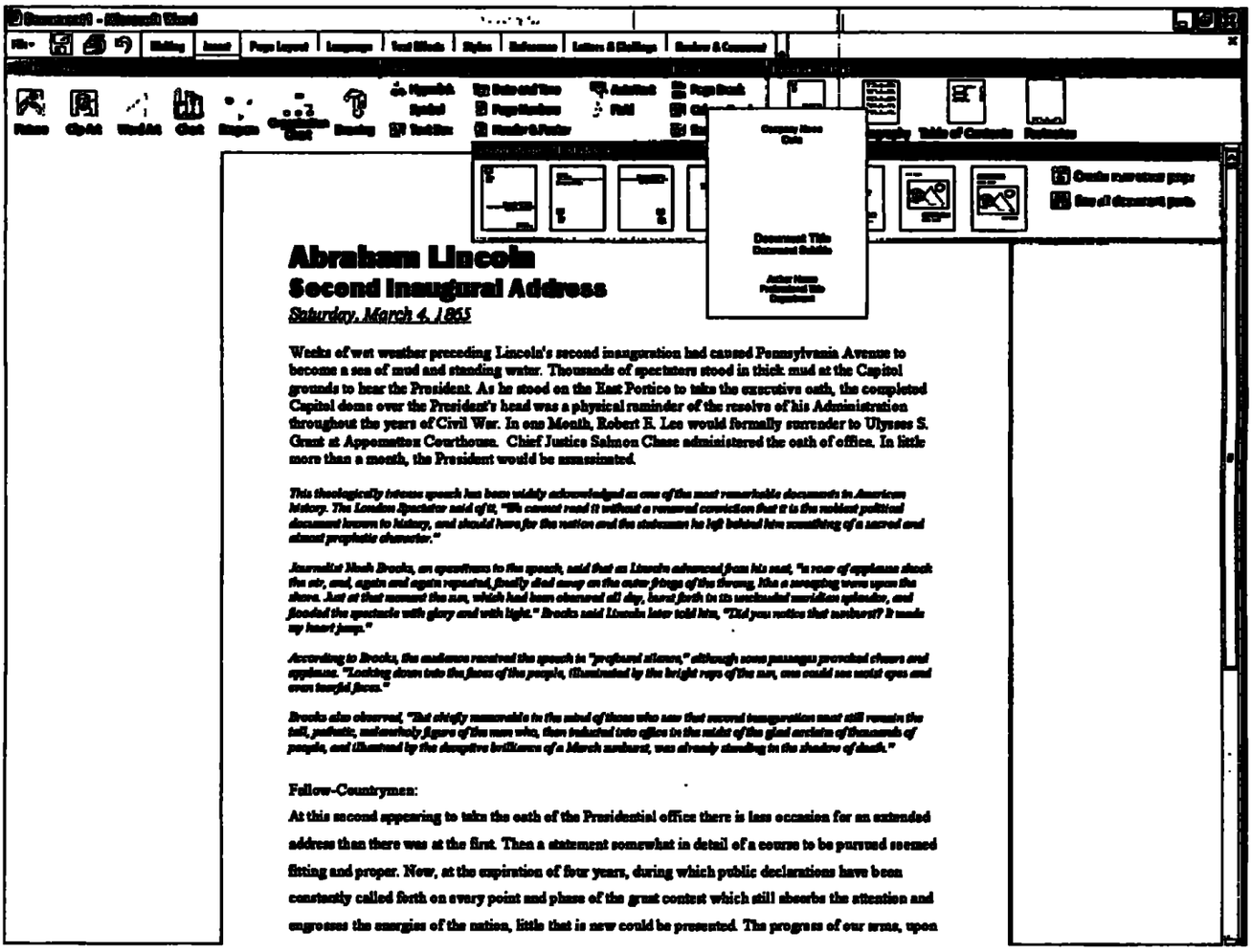
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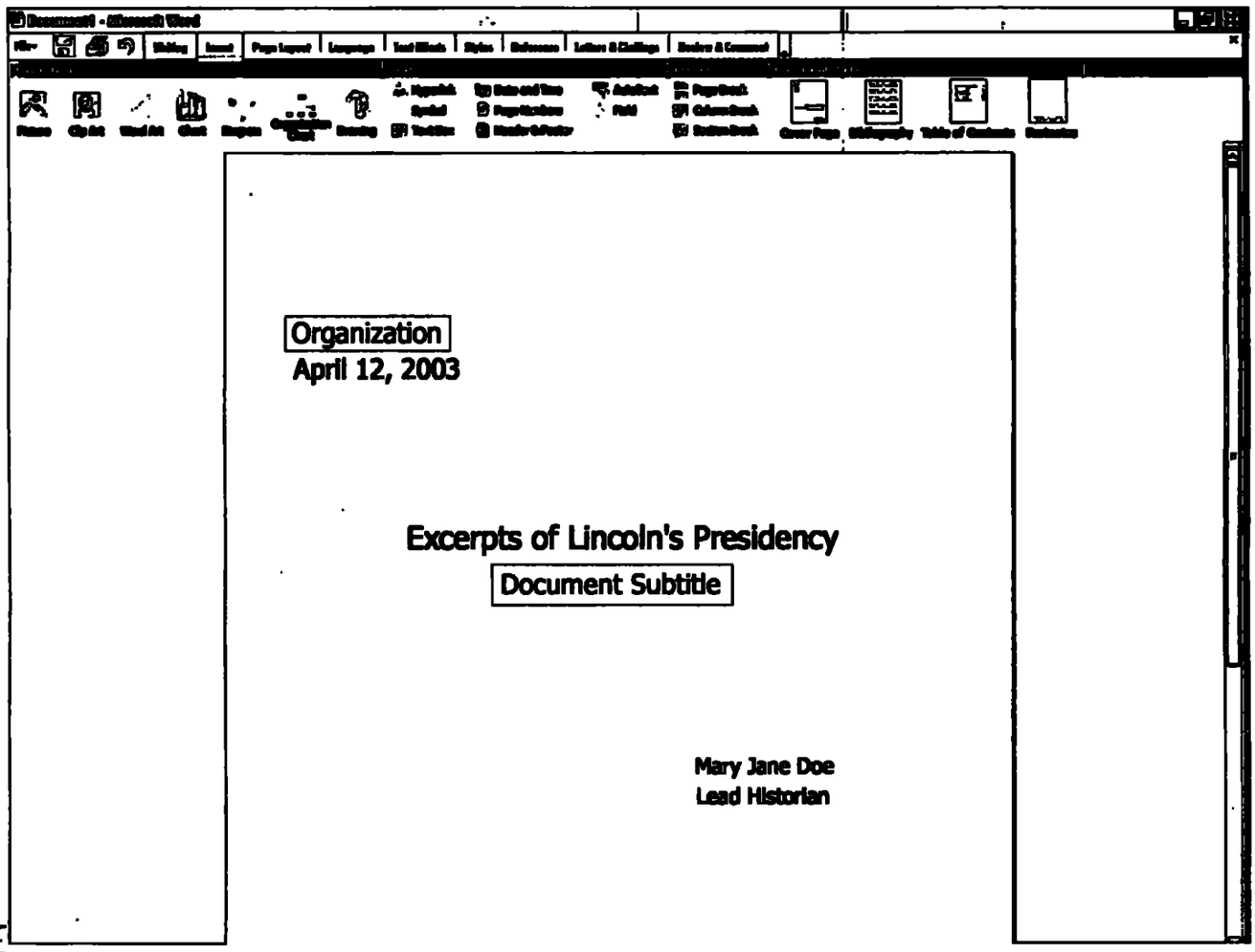
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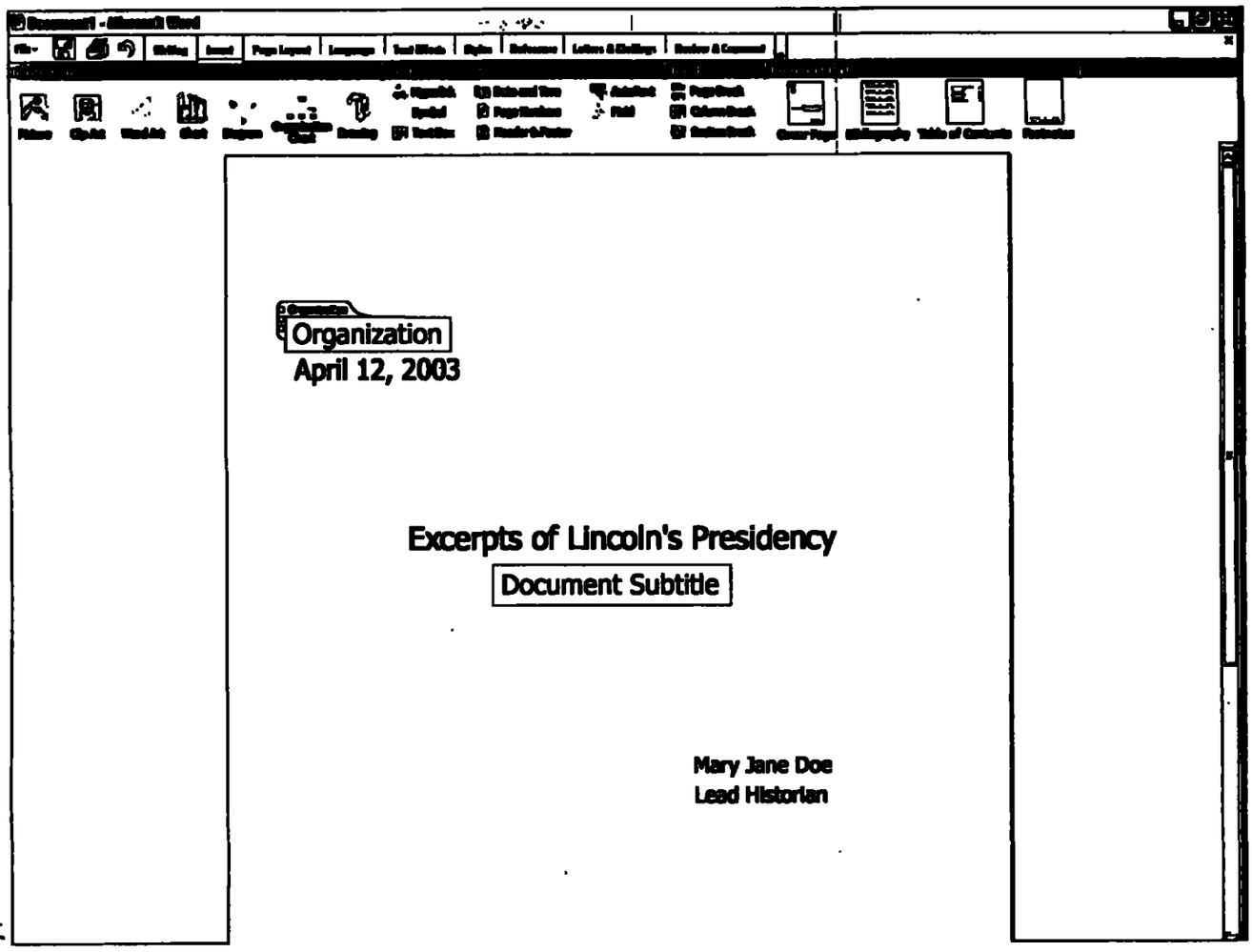


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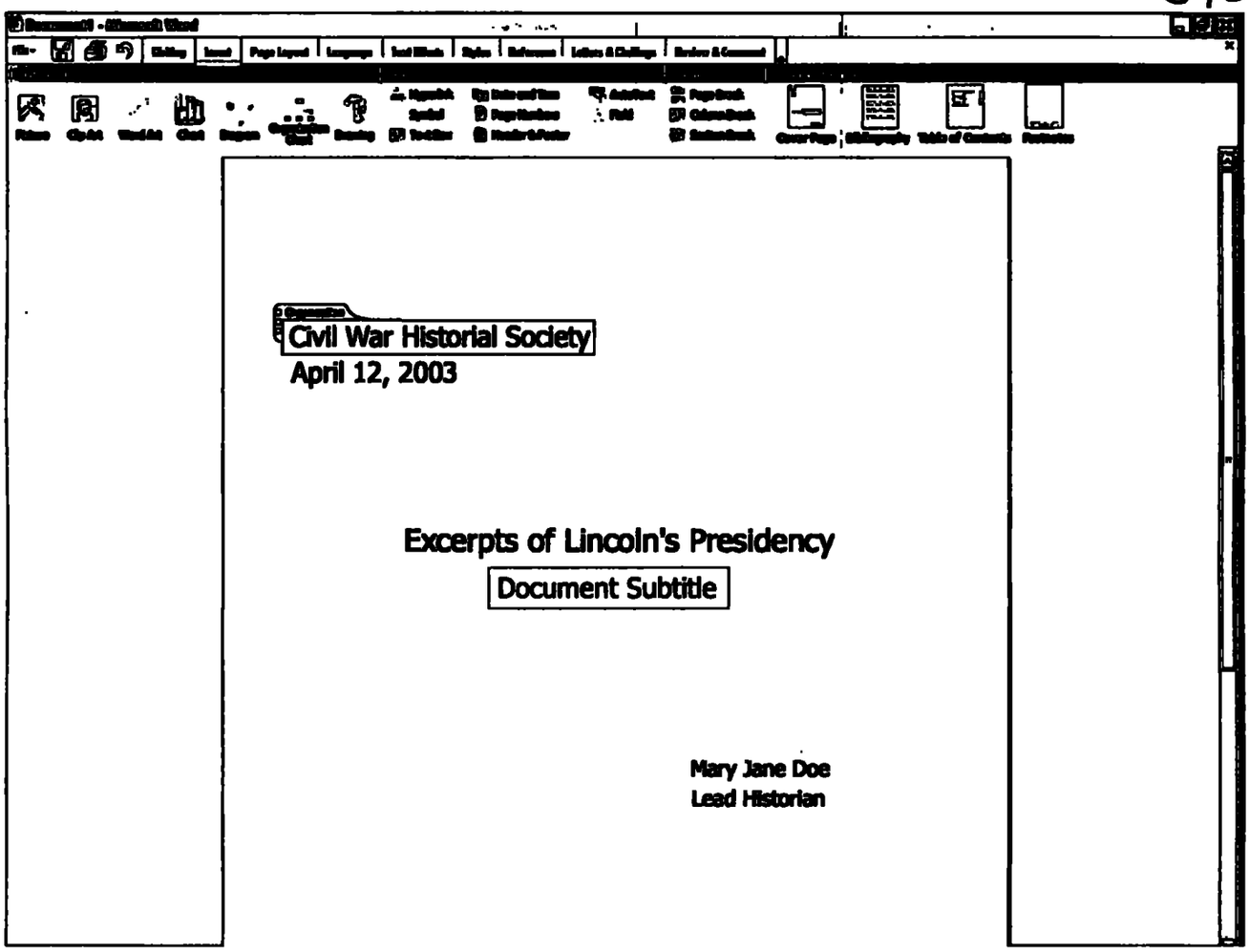


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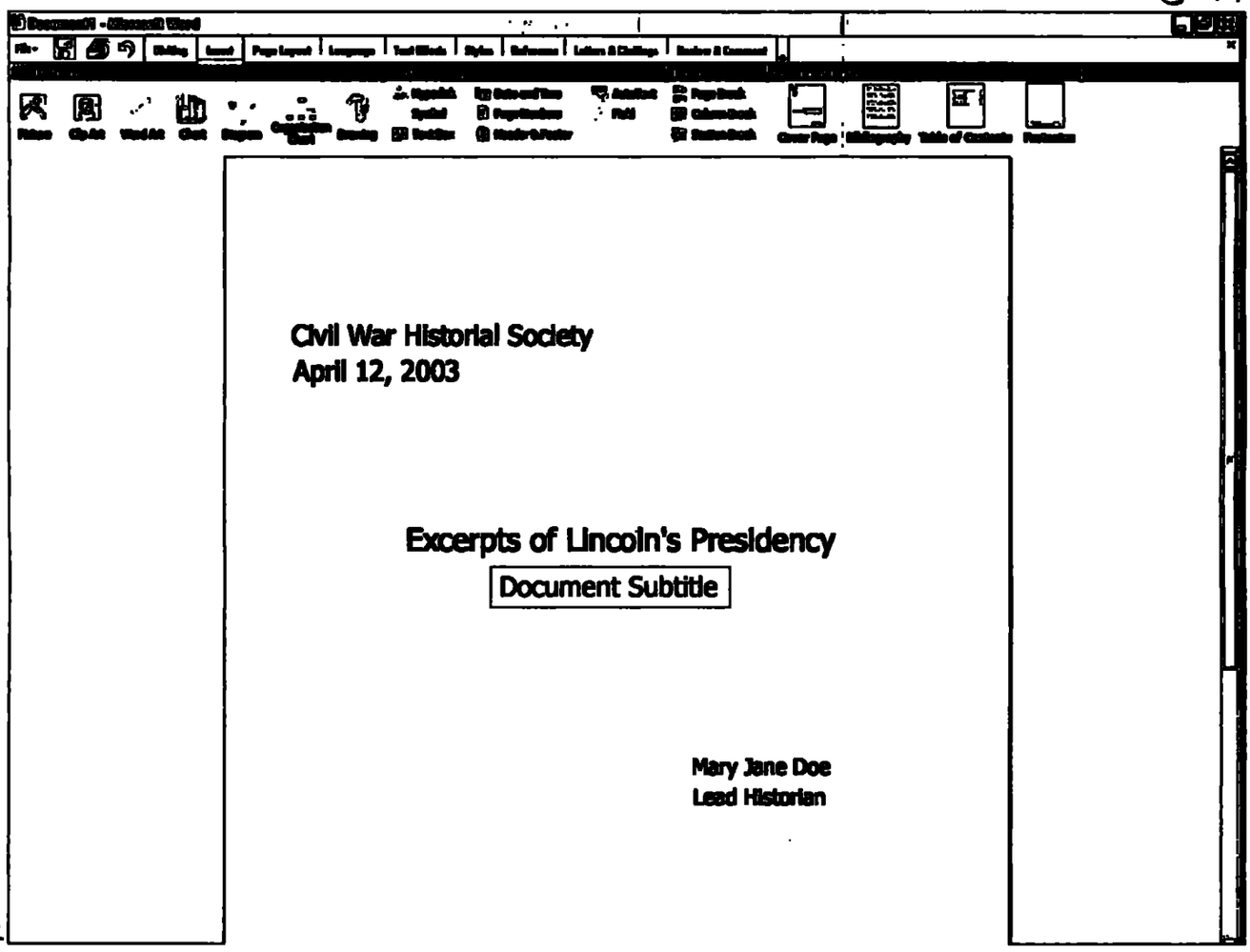


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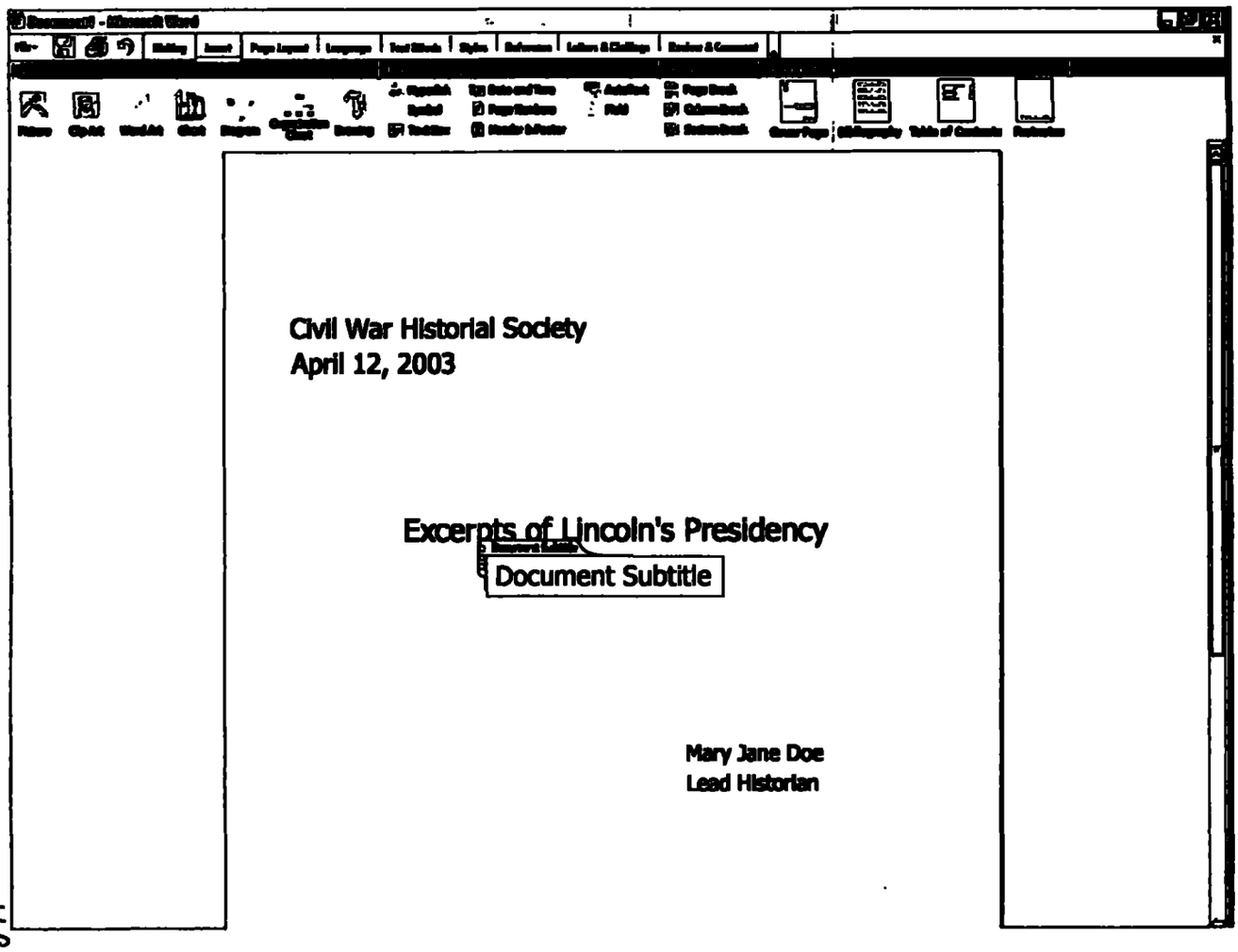


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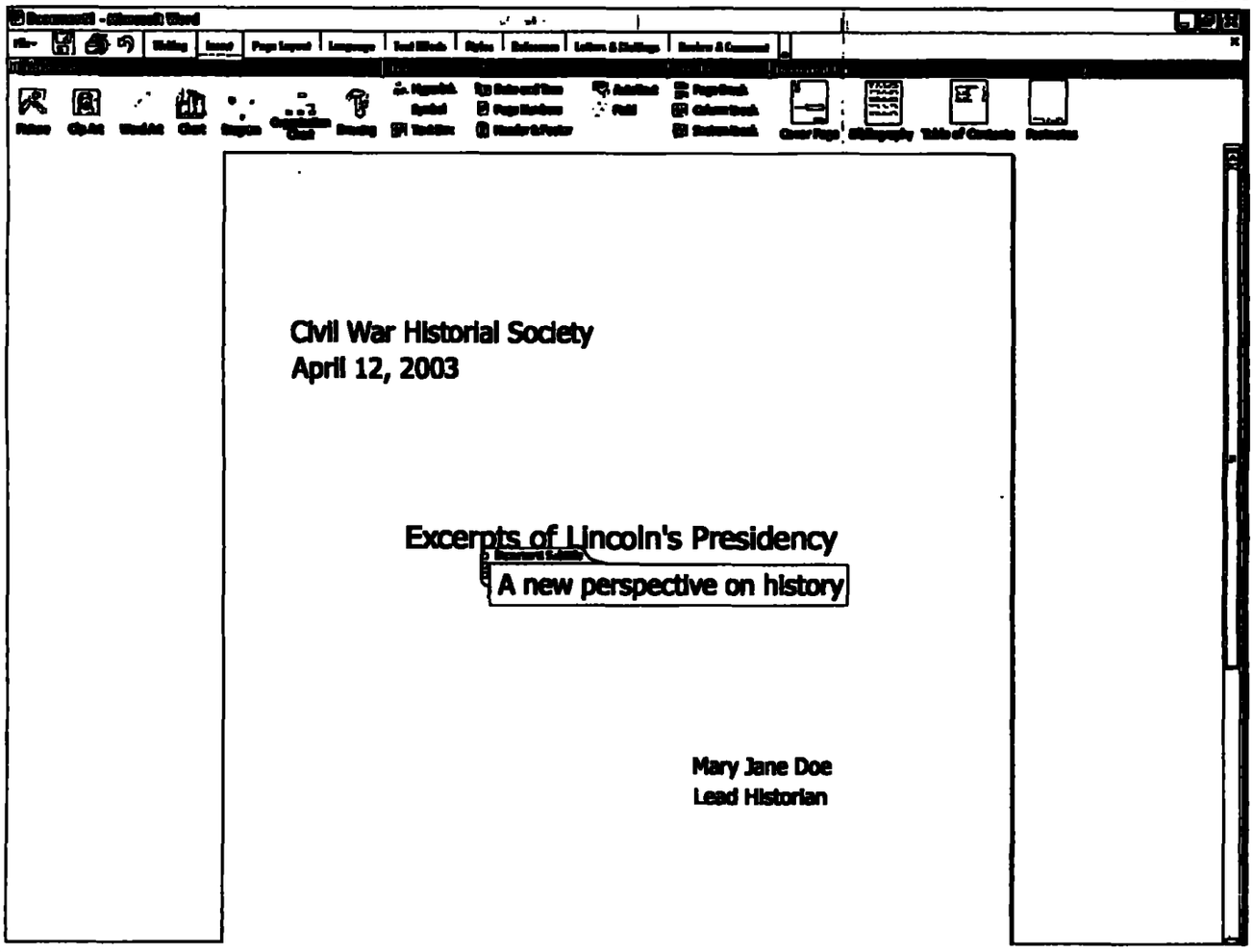


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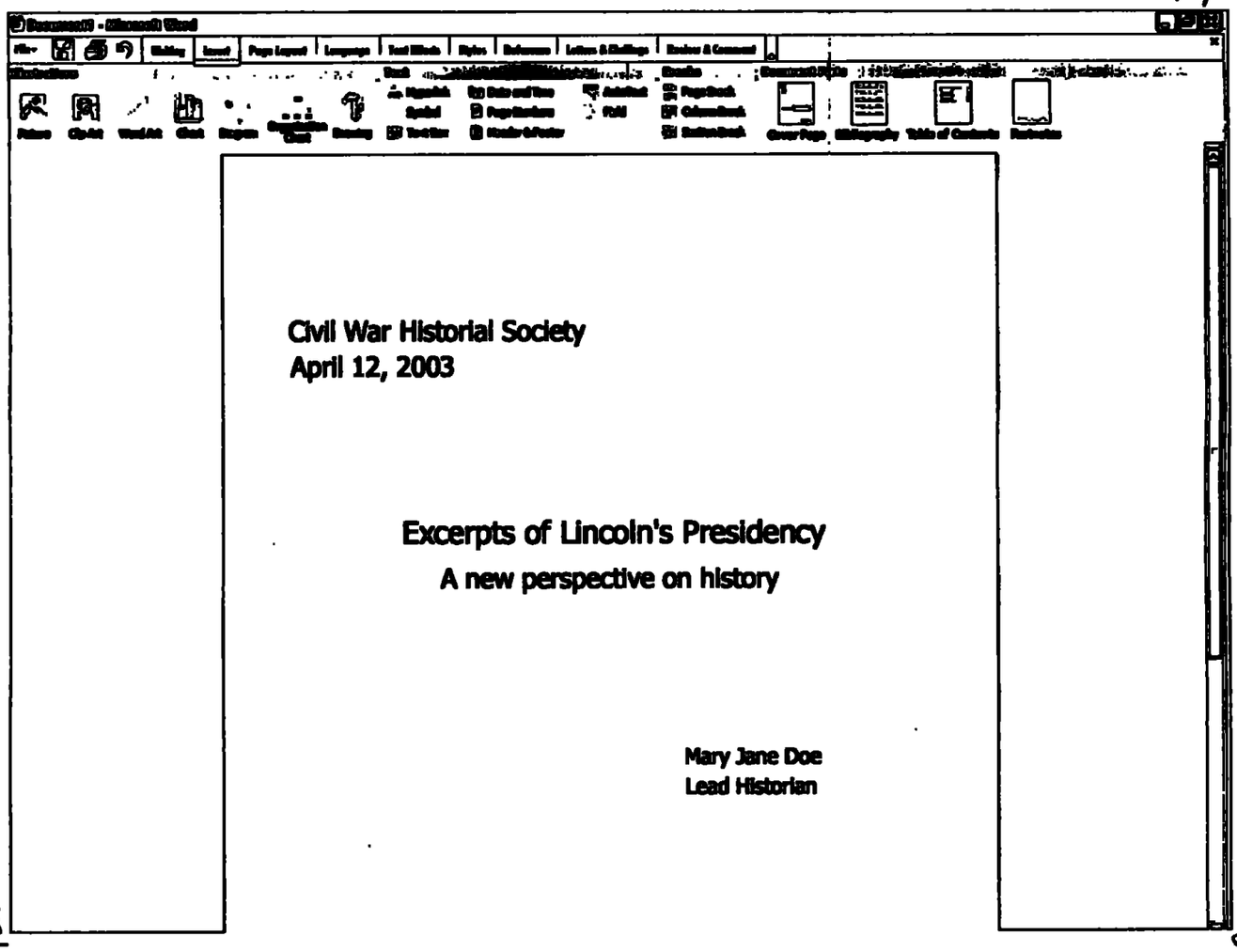


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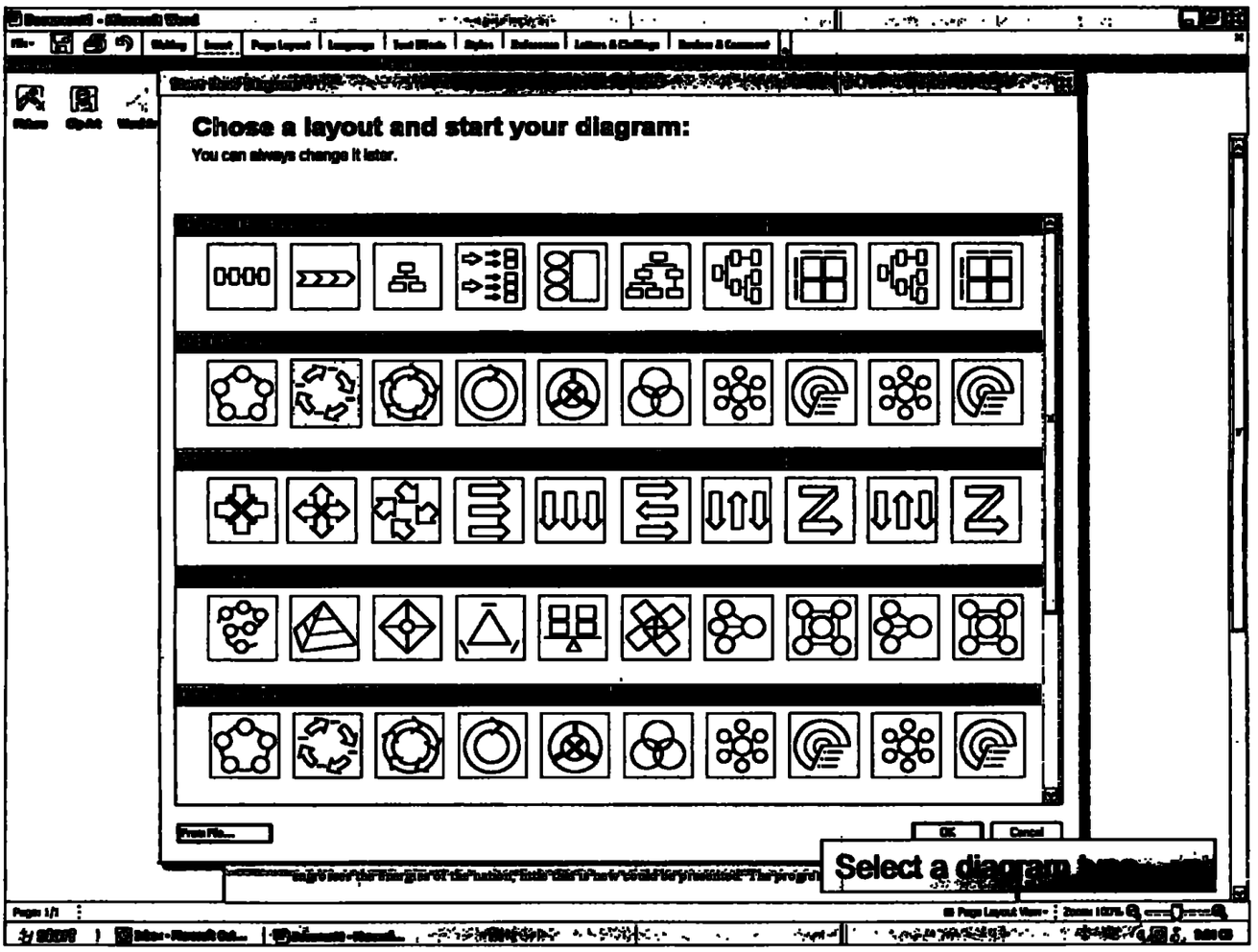
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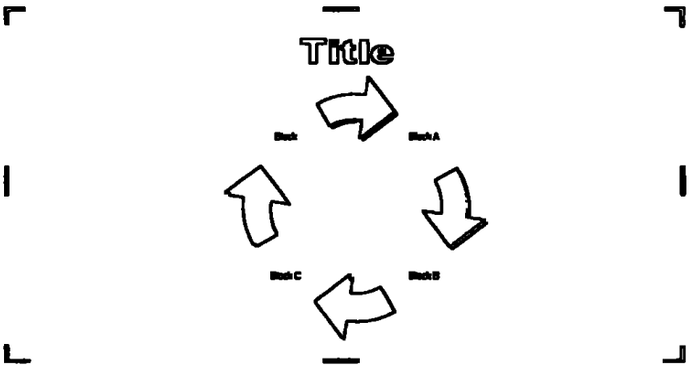
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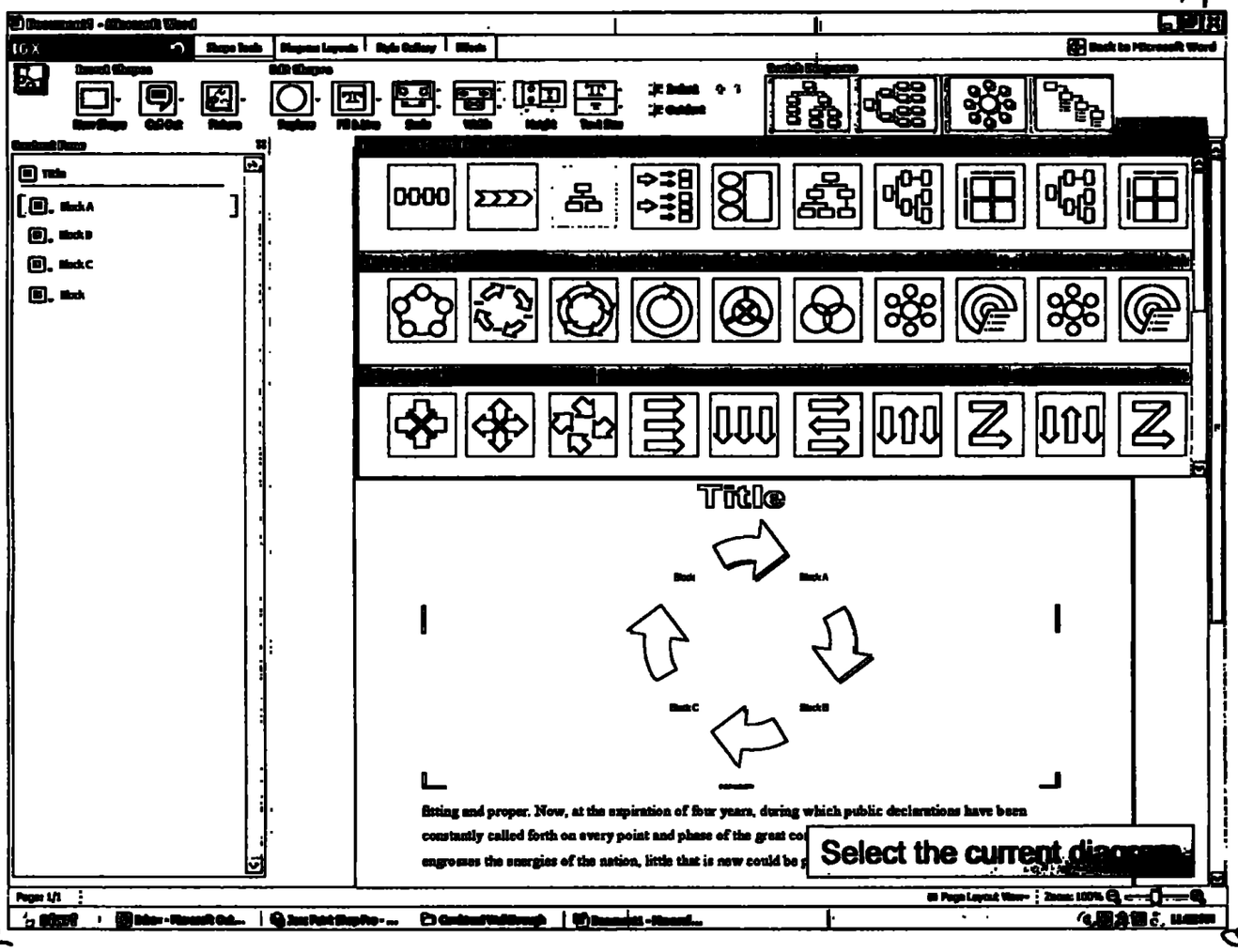
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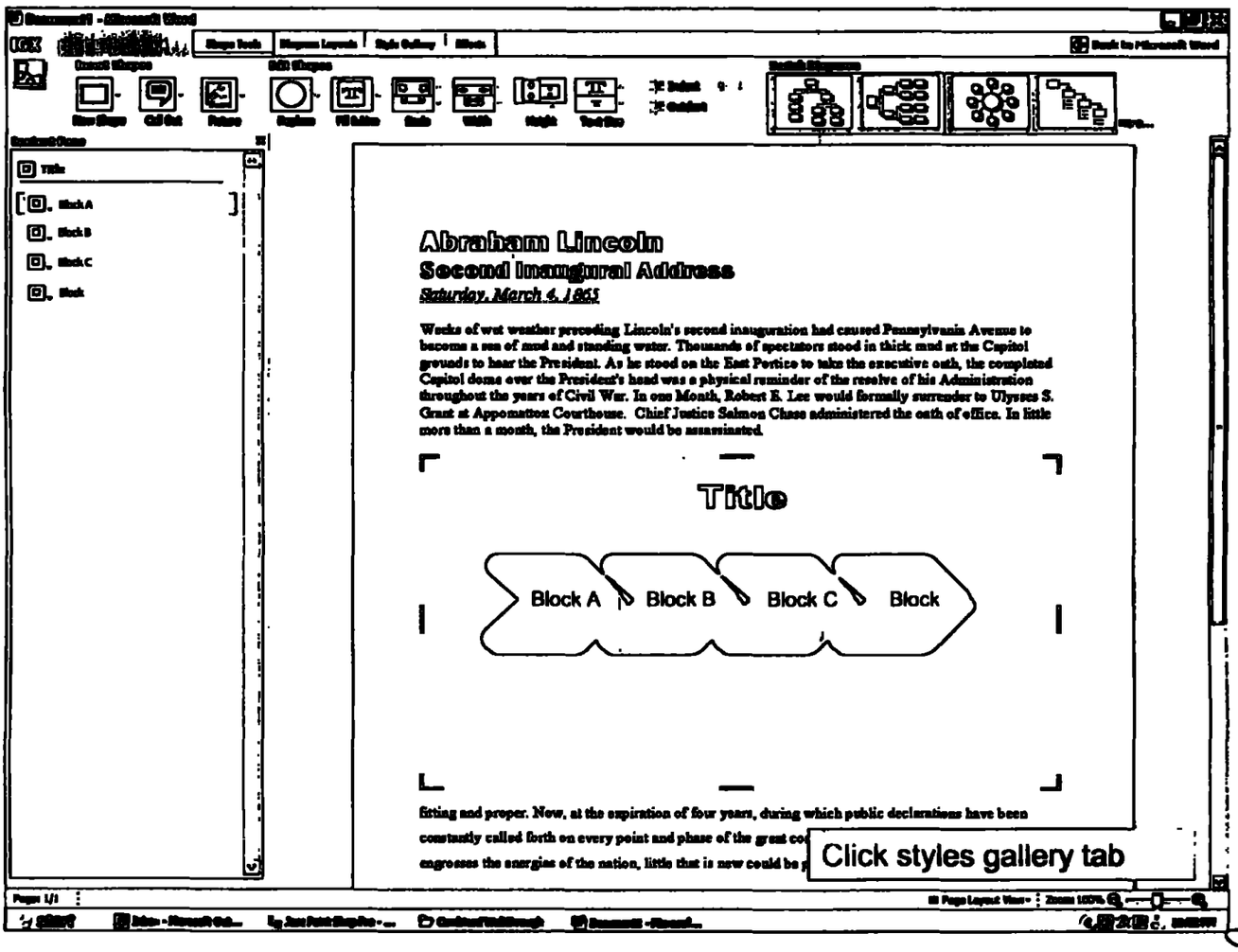
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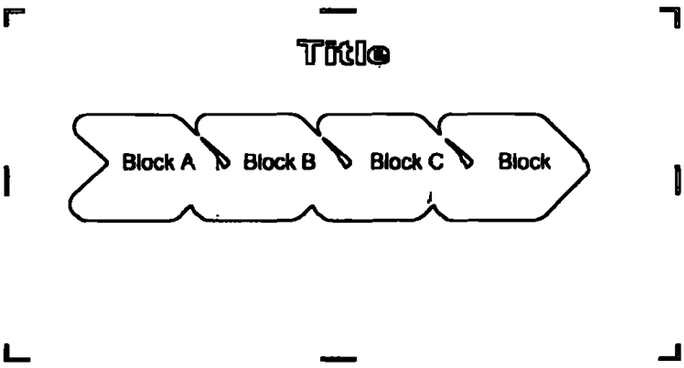
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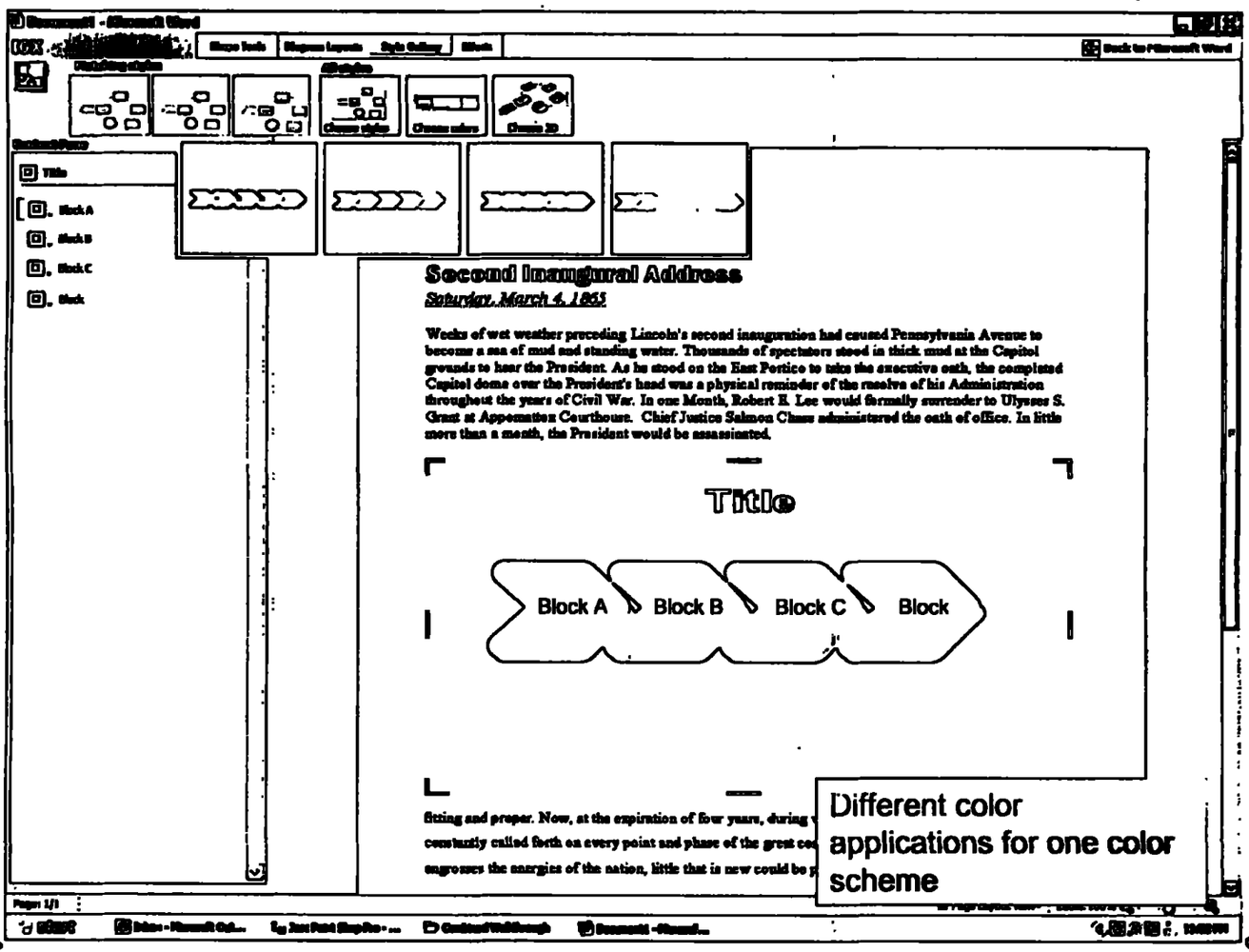
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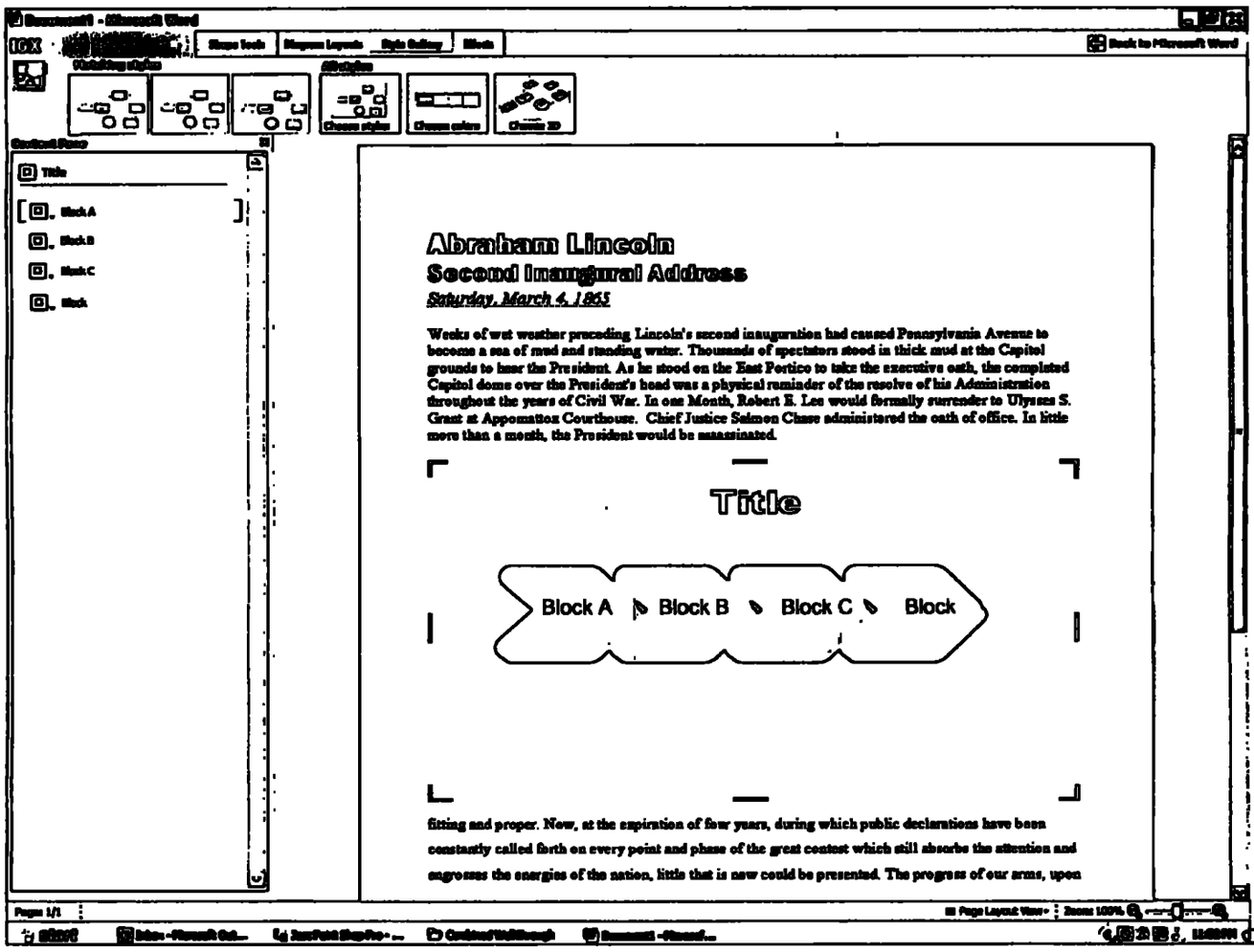
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Different color applications for one color scheme

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Title
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Reivindicamos:

1. Un método para suministrar la funcionalidad de una aplicación de software vía la interfaz de usuario mejorada, comprende:

suministrar una pluralidad de funcionalidades disponible de una o mas aplicaciones software;

organizar la pluralidad de funcionalidades de acuerdo con una o mas tareas que pueden ser implementadas con el software de aplicación;

proporcionar en la interfaz de usuario un tabulador de interfaz de usuario para cada una o mas tareas; y

al recibir una señal de selección de un tabulador de interfaz de usuario en particular, proporciona en la interfaz de usuario uno o más controles elegibles para seleccionar uno o mas funcionalidades organizadas bajo una tarea dada asociada con el tabulador de la interfaz de usuario seleccionado.

2. Un método para suministrar la funcionalidad de una aplicación de software que

es relevante a un objeto editado vía una interfaz de usuario mejorada, comprende:

suministrar una pluralidad de funcionalidades disponible de una aplicación de software; recibir una indicación de la selección de un objeto para la edición vía la aplicación de software;

al recibir la señal de la selección del objeto para editar, exhibir uno o más controles elegibles que representan un subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades en la interfaz de usuario, por lo cual el subconjunto de la

pluralidad de funcionalidades permite para editar el objeto seleccionado.

3. Un método para proveer una interfaz de usuario que es contextualmente relevante a un objeto editado, comprender:

suministrar una pluralidad de funcionalidades disponible de una aplicación de software; al recibir una selección de un objeto para la edición vía la aplicación de software, mostrando la interfaz de usuario relevante contextualmente adyacente al objeto seleccionado; y exhibir uno o más controles seleccionables que representan un subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades en la interfaz de usuario, por lo cual el subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades comprende uno o más de la pluralidad de funcionalidades que son al menos considerablemente los más usados en la edición de un objeto del mismo tipo como el objeto seleccionado.

4. El método de la Demanda 3, comprende:

desplegar uno o más controles seleccionables en la interfaz de usuario jerárquicamente basado en la frecuencia de uso anterior;

desplegar en la interfaz del usuario un control para cambiar un contexto de interfaz del usuario basado en los atributos del objeto seleccionados para edición, por lo cual al cambiar un contexto de la interfaz del usuario basado en los atributos del objeto seleccionados para edición, desplegando en la interfaz del usuario uno o más controles seleccionables representando un segundo subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades, con lo que el segundo subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades comprende una o más de la pluralidad de funcionalidades que son al menos considerablemente los más usados revisando un atributo seleccionado del objeto seleccionado para edición; y

desplegar en la interfaz del usuario un control para causar un despliegue en una segunda interfaz del usuario de todos los controles seleccionables que pueden ser usados para editar el objeto seleccionado.

5. Un método para proporcionar una galería de opciones de formato en una interfaz de usuario mejorada, comprende:

recibir una indicación de selección de un objeto para formatear vía una aplicación de software;

proporcionar una interfaz de usuario que contiene uno o más controles de formato, con lo cual cada uno o más controles de formato son asociados con uno o más atributos del formato que puede aplicarse al objeto seleccionado;

desplegar en la interfaz del usuario una representación visual del objeto seleccionado para cada uno o más controles de formato ilustrando cómo el objeto seleccionado será formateado si los atributos asociados de formato con cada uno o más controles de formato que son aplicados al objeto seleccionado;

recibir una indicación de una segunda selección de uno o más controles de formato; y

aplicar automáticamente a uno o más atributos el formato asociado con el control de formato seleccionado al objeto seleccionado.

6. El método de la de Demanda 5, mas allá comprende:

recibir una señal de focalización sobre uno o más controles de formato; y

en respuesta recibir una señal enfocando sobre uno o más controles de formato, aplicar dinámicamente uno o más atributos de formato asociados con la focalización en el control de formato para el objeto seleccionado para mostrar

como el objeto seleccionado Serra formateado si uno o más atributos de formato asociados con l focalizado sobre el control de formato aplicado al objeto seleccionado.

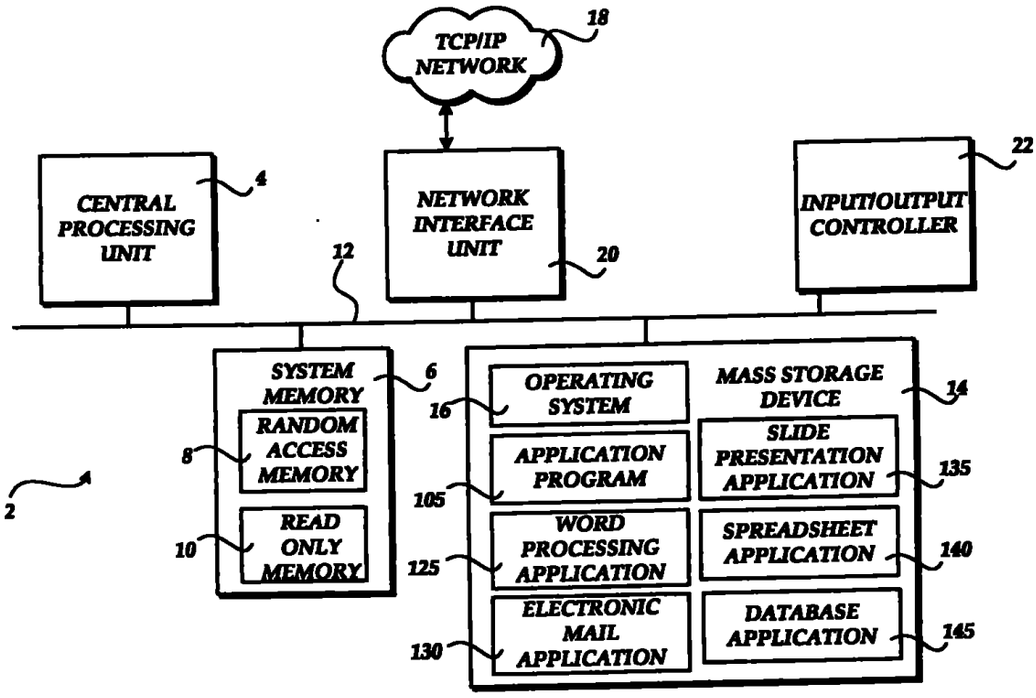

TCP/IP NETWORK
18
CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT
4
NETWORK INTERFACE UNIT
20
INPUT/OUTPUT CONTROLLER
22
12
SYSTEM MEMORY
6
RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY
8
READ ONLY MEMORY
10
2
OPERATING SYSTEM
16
APPLICATION PROGRAM
105
WORD PROCESSING APPLICATION
125
ELECTRONIC MAIL APPLICATION
130
MASS STORAGE DEVICE
14
SLIDE PRESENTATION APPLICATION
135
SPREADSHEET APPLICATION
140
DATABASE APPLICATION
145

Fig. 1

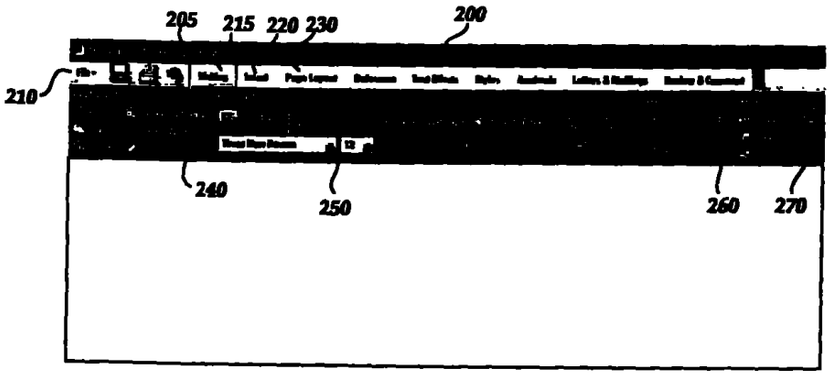


Fig. 2

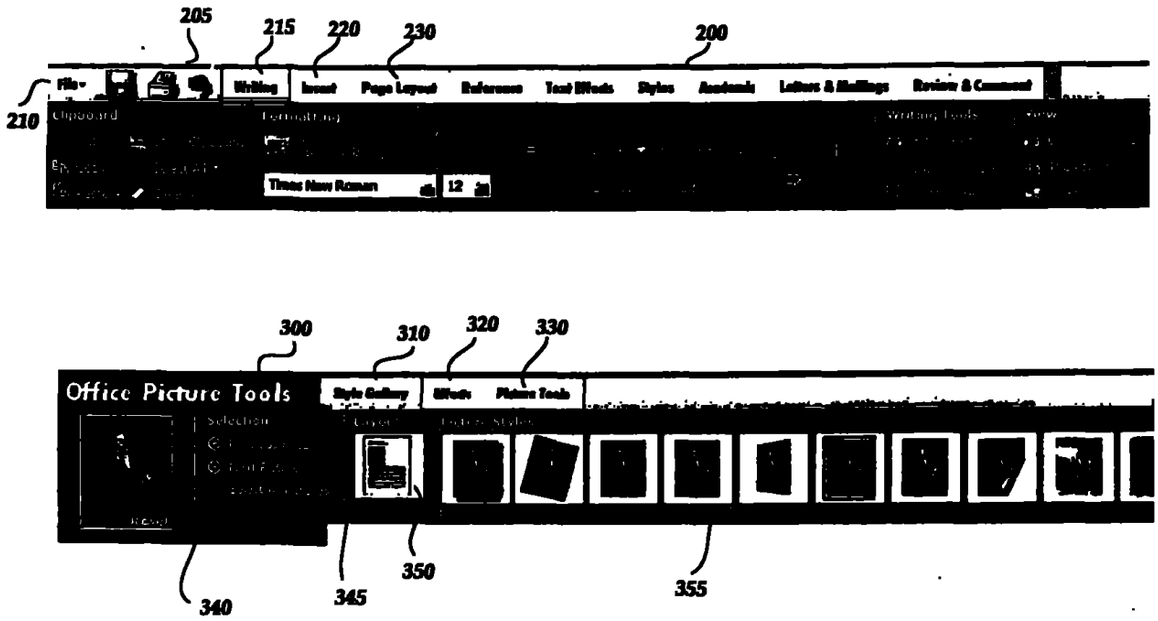


Fig. 3

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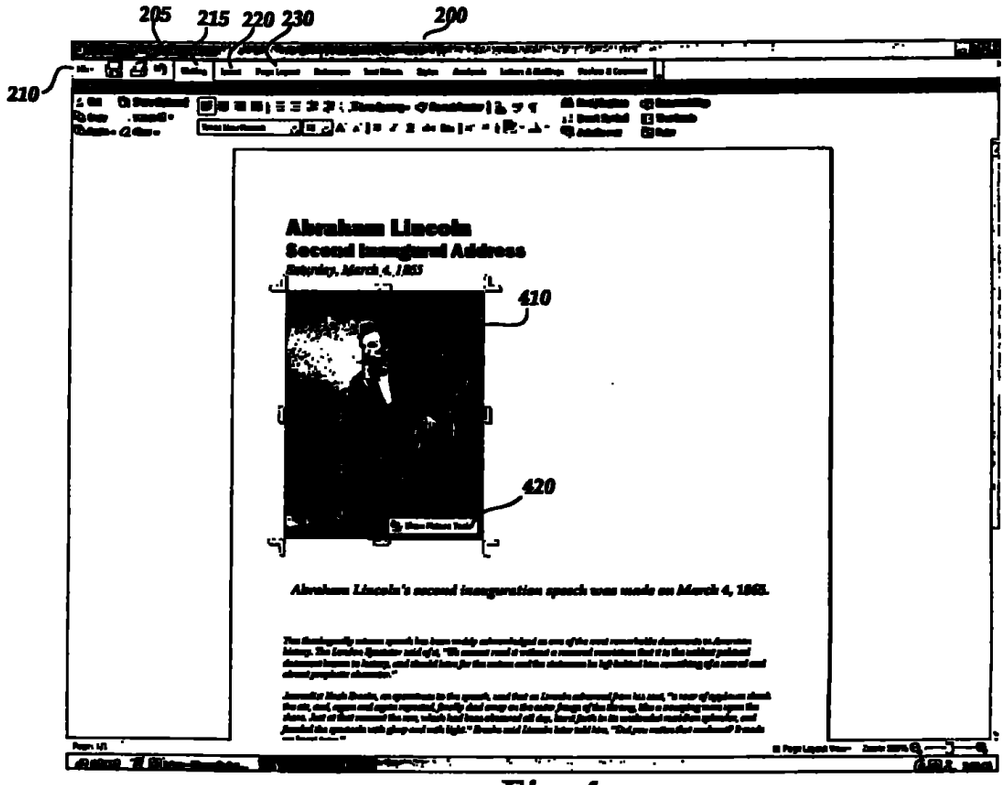


Fig. 4

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Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/06/2005

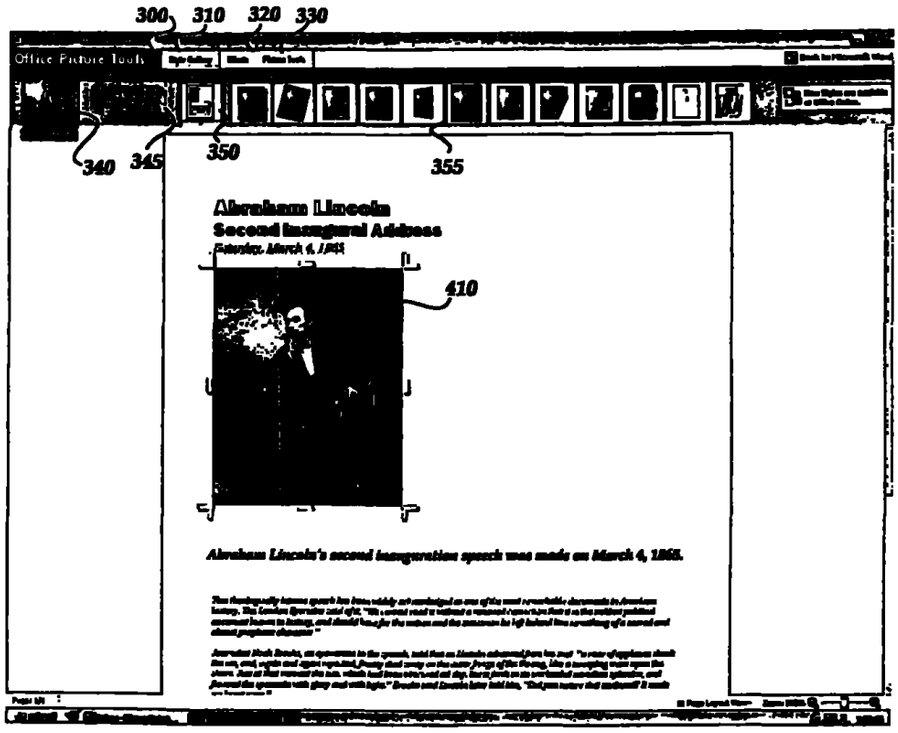


Fig. 5

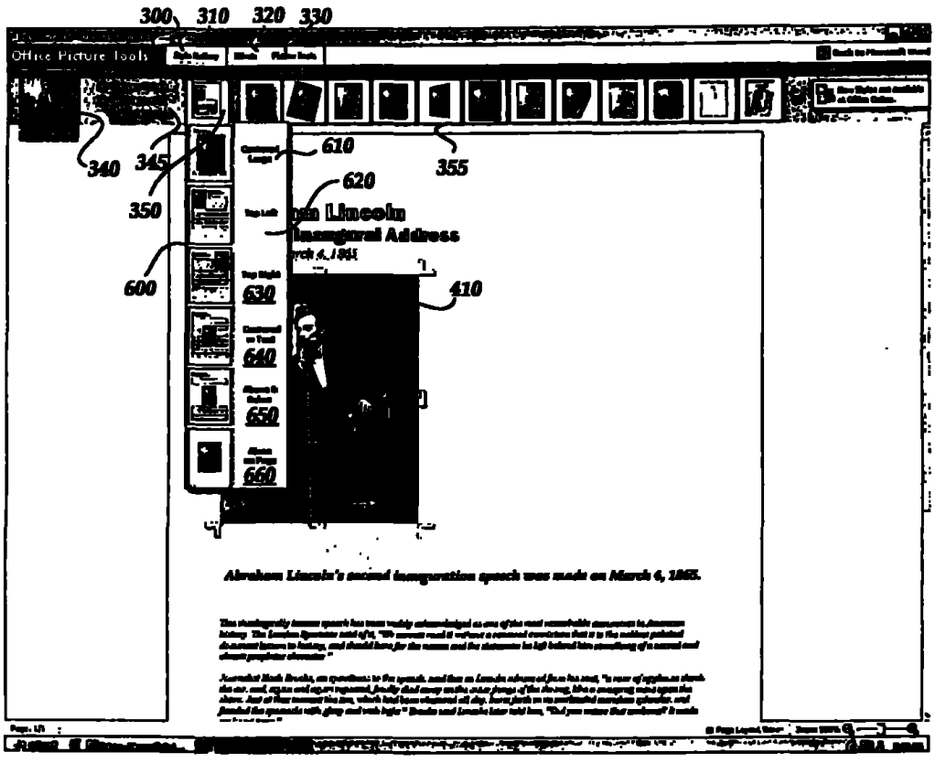


Fig. 6

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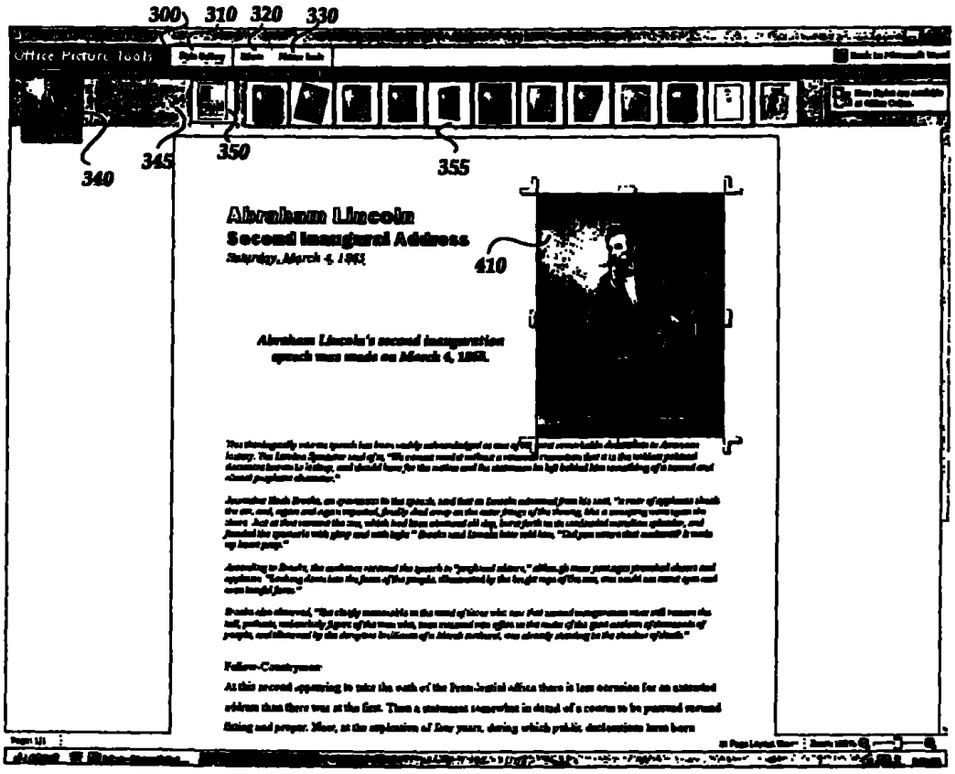


Fig. 7

Cases scanned by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/08/2008

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/09/2008

865

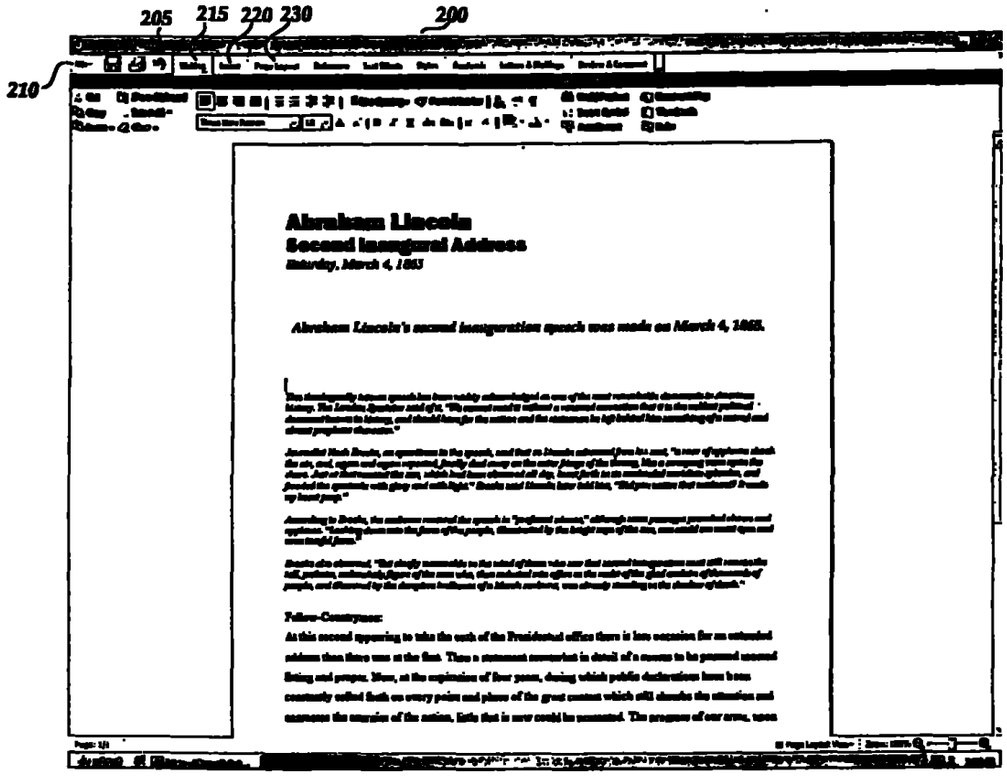


Fig. 8

222

868

866

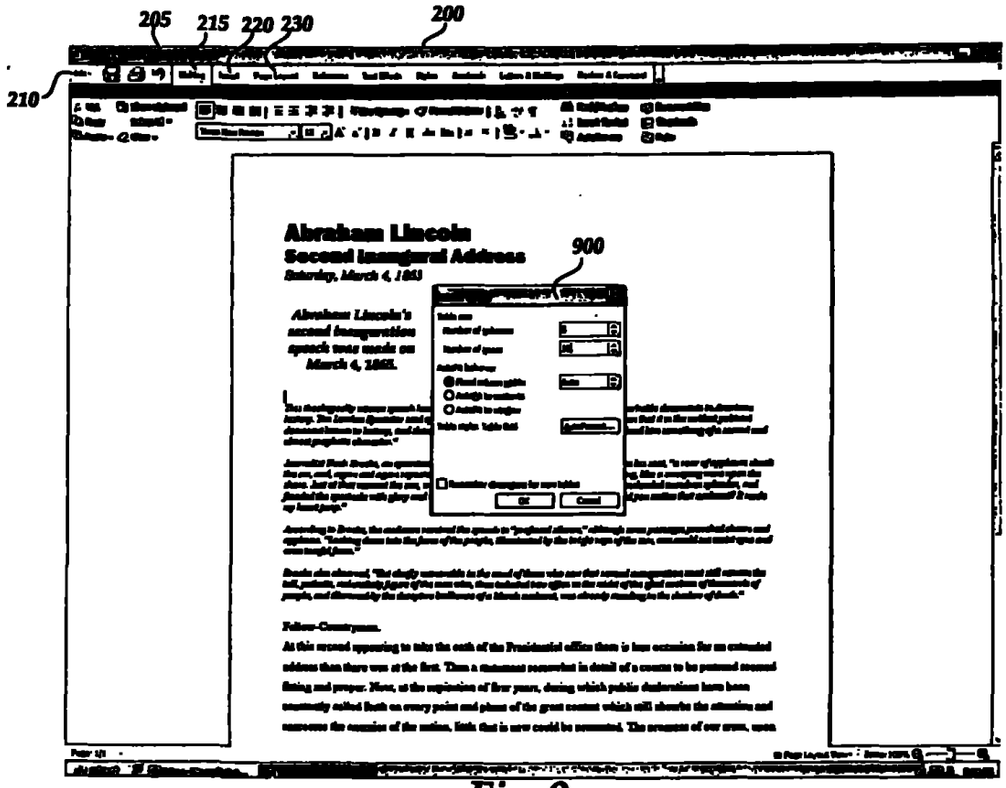


Fig. 9

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/06/2006

Copy provided by USPTO from the PIN Image Database on 07/06/2006

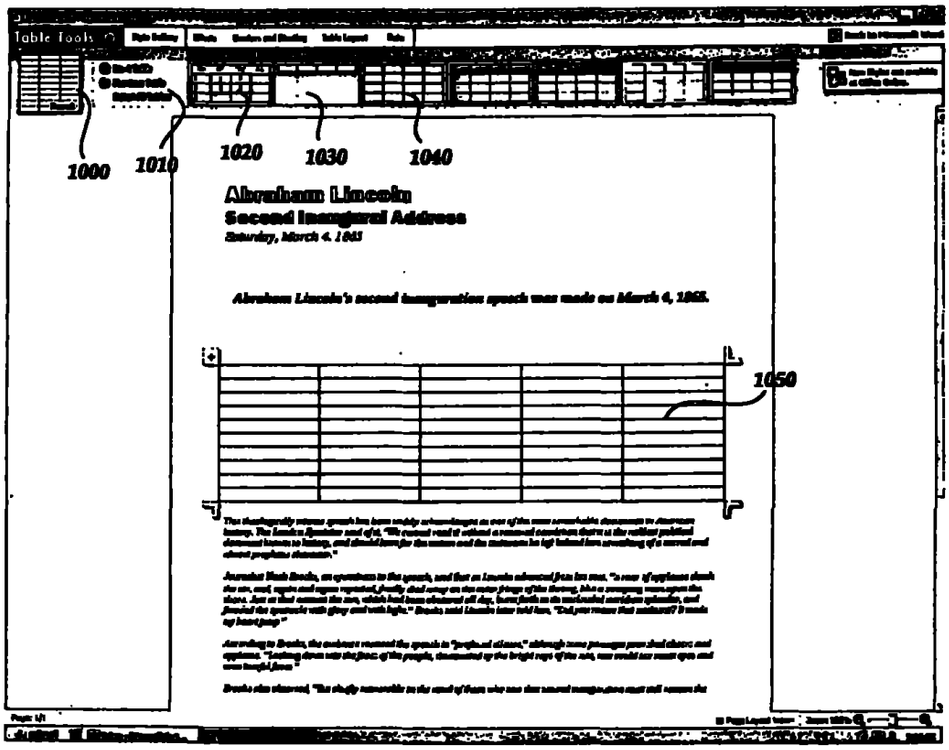
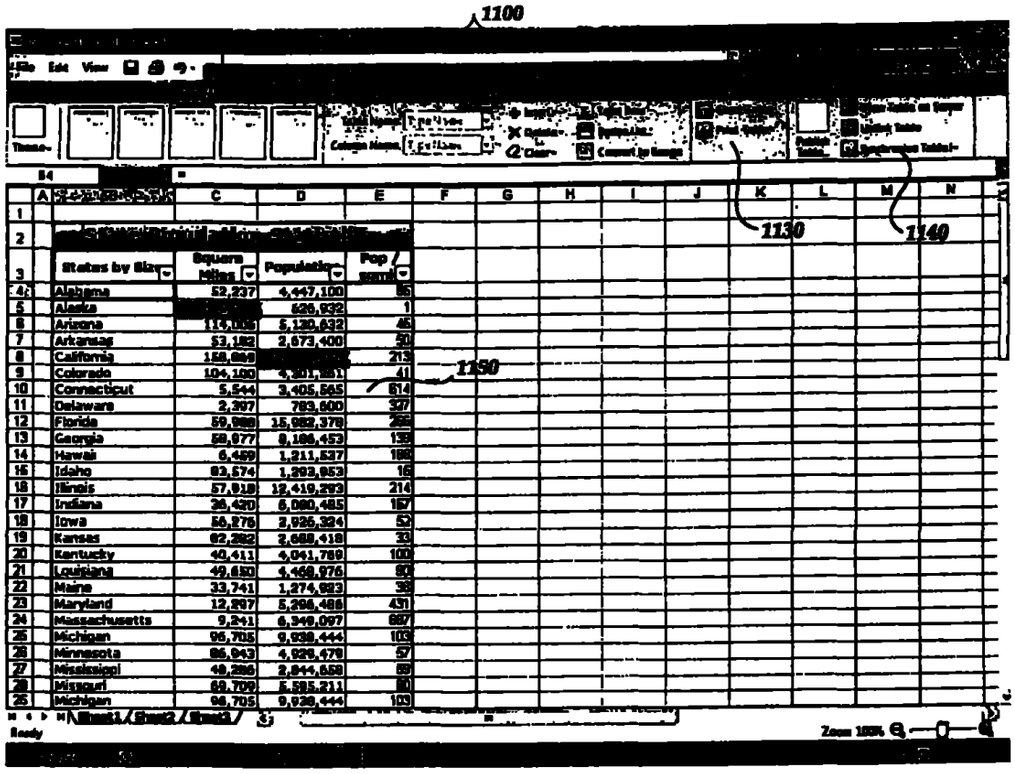


Fig. 10



	A	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1													
2													
3	States by Size	Square Miles	Population	Pop / sqmi									
4	Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85									
5	Alaska	[redacted]	626,932	1									
6	Arizona	114,000	5,130,632	45									
7	Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50									
8	California	158,869	[redacted]	215									
9	Colorado	104,100	4,301,861	41									
10	Connecticut	5,544	3,405,565	614									
11	Delaware	2,397	783,600	327									
12	Florida	59,939	15,982,378	266									
13	Georgia	58,977	8,186,453	139									
14	Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188									
15	Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	15									
16	Illinois	57,918	12,419,293	214									
17	Indiana	36,420	6,080,485	167									
18	Iowa	56,276	2,926,324	52									
19	Kansas	82,282	2,688,418	33									
20	Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100									
21	Louisiana	49,650	4,468,976	90									
22	Maine	33,741	1,274,923	38									
23	Maryland	12,297	5,296,486	431									
24	Massachusetts	9,241	6,349,097	687									
25	Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103									
26	Minnesota	86,943	4,919,479	57									
27	Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59									
28	Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80									
29	Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103									

Sheet1 / Sheet2 / Sheet3

Ready

Zoom 100%

Fig. 11

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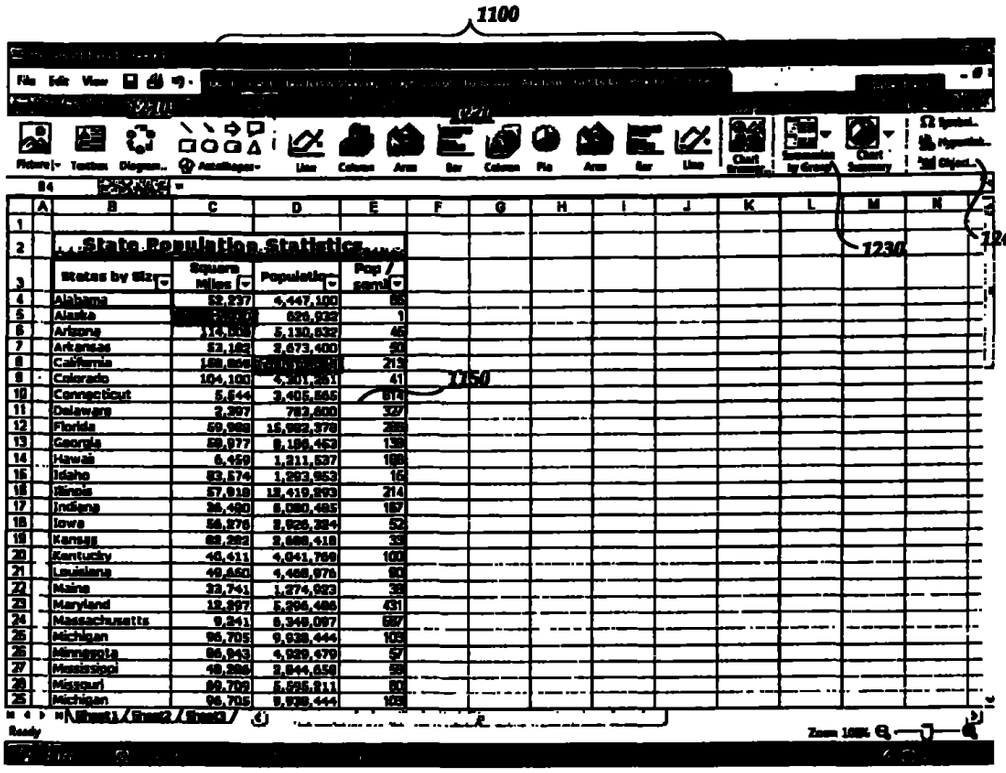


Fig. 12

Copy provided by USPTO from the PIN Image Database on 07/07/2008

870.

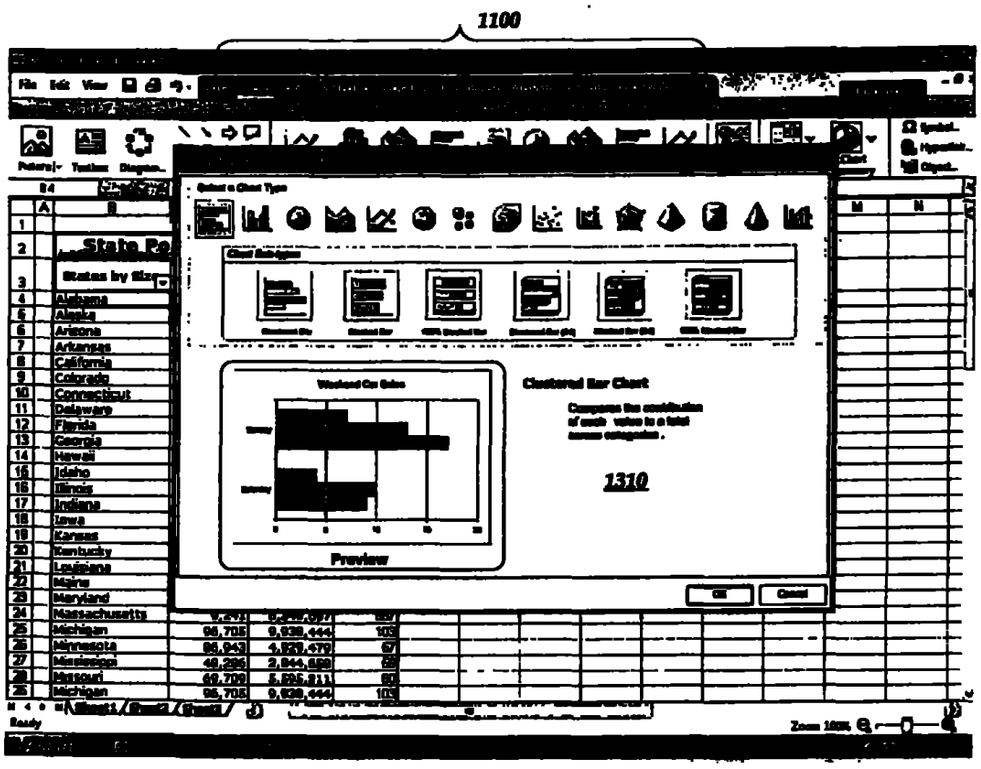


Fig. 13

Copy provided by USPTO from the IFW Image Database on 07/08/2005

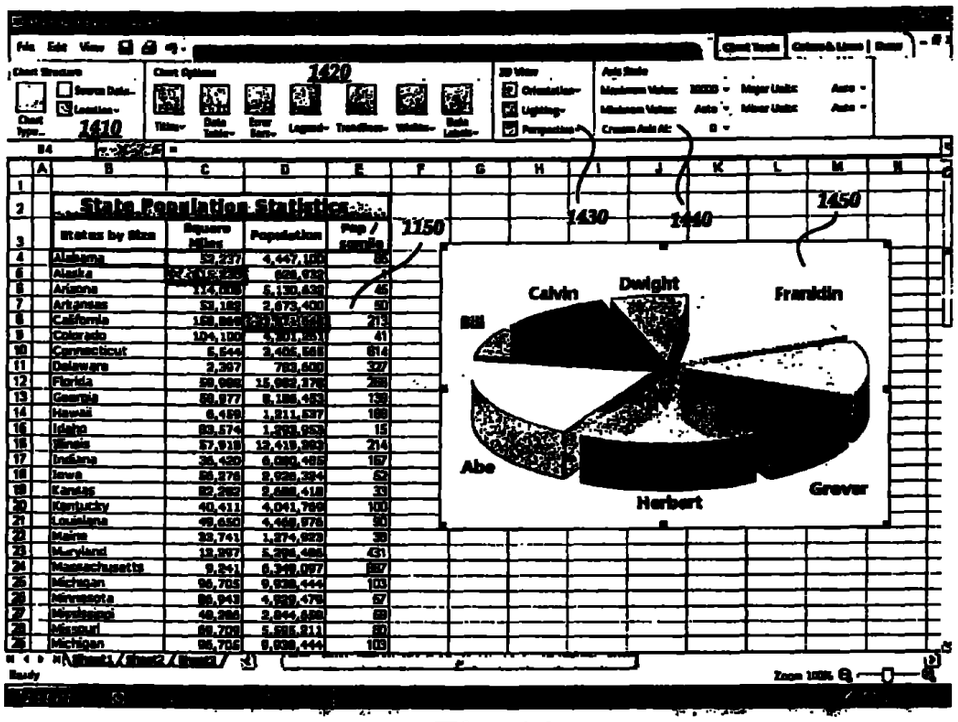


Fig. 14

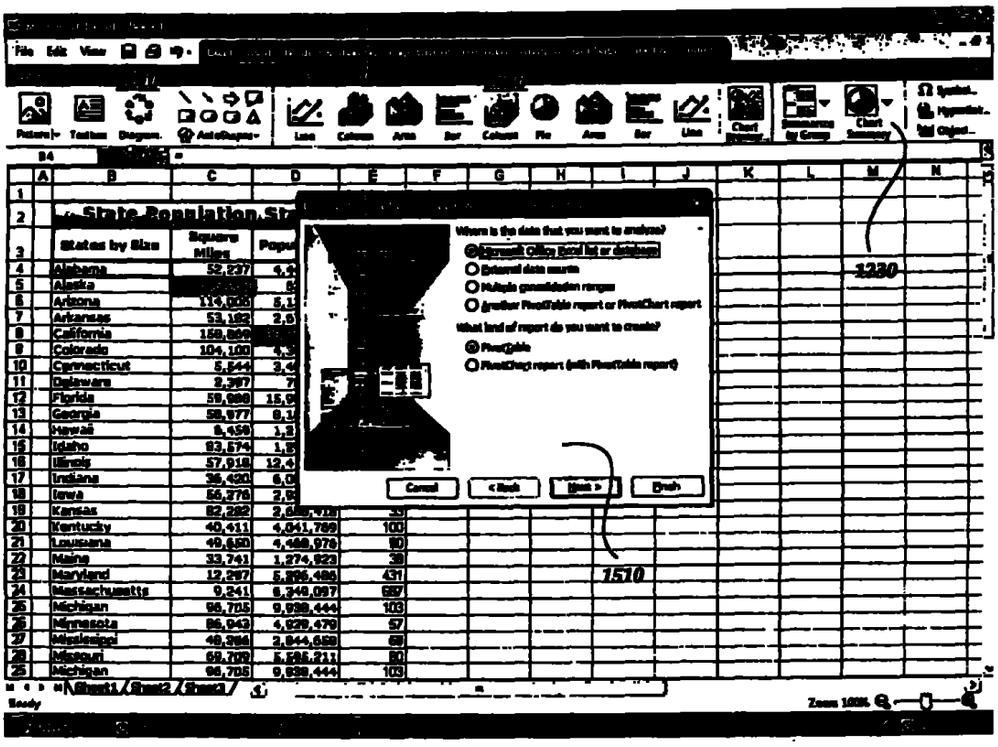


Fig. 15

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA
SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

023

Folio 900

2020
Bogotá D.C.,

Doctor(a)
CARDENAS NAVAS DARIO
Apoderado(a) y/o Representante de
MICROSOFT CORPORATION

REFERENCIA	Radicación No.	05 79269
	Trámite	2
	Evento	1
	Actuación	416
	Oficio No.	1522
	Folios	1

Teniendo en cuenta que la solicitud de privilegio de patente que se tramita bajo el expediente indicado en la referencia, reúne los requisitos de forma establecidos en los artículos 26 y 27 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, y en las demás disposiciones vigentes sobre la materia, se envía el extracto de la solicitud a la Oficina de Comunicaciones para efecto de su publicación en la Gaceta de Propiedad Industrial.

De acuerdo con lo previsto por el artículo 40 de la Decisión 486/00, la publicación en este caso se hará a partir del día 10 del mes de Febrero de 2007.

Cúmplase
Dado en Bogotá DC,

ALIX CARMENZA CESPEDES DE VERGEL
Jefe de la división de Nuevas Creaciones

adpa10