182

SUPERINDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
Radicacion : 05079275 00000002 Folios: 602
Fecha (AMD): 2005-11-04 14:05:11
Tramite : 002 PATENTES D 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. 05-079.275
Solicitud de Registro para Patente de Invención INTERFASE DE USUARIO DE COMANDOS PARA DESPLEGAR CONTROSLES SELECCIONABLES DE FUNCIONALIDAD PARA PROGRAMAS DE COMPUTADOR (SOFTWARE)
Solicitante: Microsoft Corporation

Darío Cárdenas Navas identificado como aparece al pie de mi firma, en respuesta al Oficio No. 7959 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. 10/955.967 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 05-059.379 y 05-059.380 de fecha 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. 10/955.942 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-345
f. p-345

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

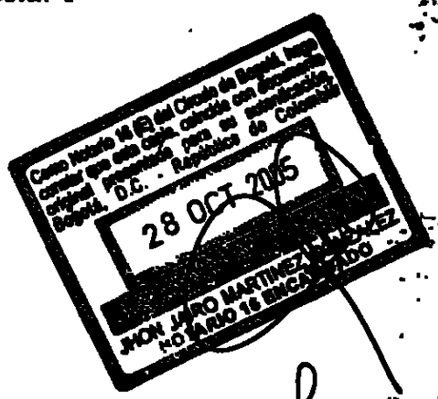
Certificado

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

ESTA ES UNA TRADUCCIÓN COMPLETA Y EXACTA. PARA SU CONFRONTACIÓN SE GUARDA COPIA DE ELLA EN ESTA OFICINA.

Bogotá, octubre 13 de 2005

Número de páginas inchyendo esta: 1



Miriam Cotes Beltrán

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

No. 172980

CUYA FIRMA APARECE EN EL DOCUMENTO DESEMPEÑA LAS FUNCIONES INDICADAS

NO SE ASUME RESPONSABILIDAD DEL TEXTO

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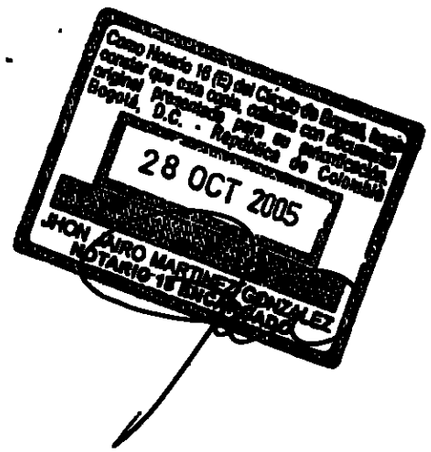
JEFE DE LEGALIZACIONES
SANTAFE DE BOGOTA D.C.



TRADUCCIÓN OFICIAL

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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

ESTA ES UNA TRADUCCIÓN COMPLETA Y EXACTA. PARA SU CONFRONTACIÓN SE GUARDA COPIA DE ELLA EN ESTA OFICINA.

Bogotá, octubre 13 de 2005

Número de páginas incluyendo esta: 1

Cotes Notaría 16 (E) del Círculo de Bogotá, hago constar que esta copia coincide con documento original Presentado para su autenticación. Bogotá, D.C. - República de Colombia
28 OCT 2005
JHON JAIRO MARTÍNEZ GONZÁLEZ
NOTARIO 16 (E) ENCARGADO

Miriam Cotes Bautista

TRADUCCIÓN OFICIAL

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CESIÓN DE PATENTE

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

Tipo de presentación:	Nueva Cesión
Tipo de cesión:	Cesión

Nombre	Fecha de ejecución
Aaron Butcher	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 Raditke	27/06/2005
Tracey M. Gauthier	27/06/2005
Andrew M. Himberger	27/06/2005

Datos de la parte receptora:

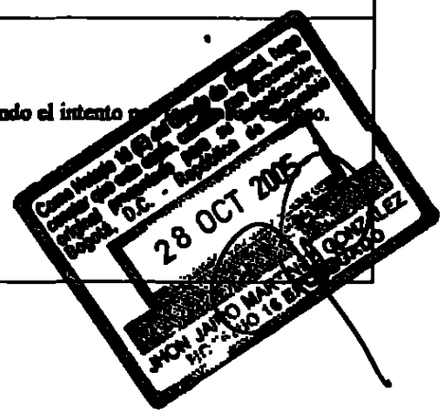
Nombre:	Microsoft Corporation
Dirección:	One Microsoft Way
Dirección interna:	Legal-IP&L-Patents/International
Ciudad:	Redmond
Estado/País:	WASHINGTON
Código postal:	98052

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 [illegible].
Teléfono: 425 706-0878
Correo electrónico: LJohnson@microsoft.com
Nombre del correspondal: 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

Nombre del solicitante:	Linda Y Jonson
Total de anexos: 3 Fuente=Signed Assignment 309417 Prov#page1.tif Fuente= Signed Assignment 309417 Prov#page2.tif Fuente= Signed Assignment 309417 Prov#page1.tif	

Carrete 016194 Marco 0015

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Bogotá, octubre 13 de 2005

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Miriam Cote Benitez

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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: Interfaces de usuario mejoradas para aplicaciones de programas de computador (software)

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
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Jesse Clay Satterfield

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845 Belview Place E
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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

Copia fotostática que se ha tenido a la vista para cotejar con el documento original. Bogotá, D.C. - República de Colombia

28 OCT 2005

JHON JAIRO MARTINEZ GONZALEZ
NOTARIO 16 ENCARGADO

Miriam Cotes Benitez

MINUTA MS 309417.01
Serial No. 60/601,815

ACUERDO

CONSIDERANDO QUE EL/LOS CEDENTE(S) (arriba mencionados) son inventores de un invento llamado "Interfaces de usuario mejoradas 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

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 invento en los Estados Unidos de América y sus posesiones [illegible] 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: 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: 2

Miriam Cortes Bueno

9

E. V. 191

APOSTILLE

(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

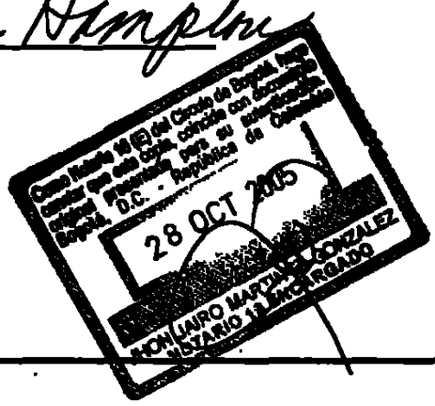
7. by *Assistant Authentication Officer, United States Department of State*

8. No. 05025861-7

9. Seal/Stamp:

10. Signature:

Joan C. Hampton



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192

A 1343640

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

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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

E. BORNETT
Certifying Officer

28 OCT 2005

11

PATENT ASSIGNMENT

tronic Version v1.1
sheet Version v1.1

06/28/2005
500037448

BMISSION TYPE:	NEW ASSIGNMENT
ATURE OF CONVEYANCE:	ASSIGNMENT

CONVEYING PARTY DATA

Name	Execution Date
Aaron Butcher	06/27/2005
Jensen M. Harris	06/27/2005
Catherine R. Morrow	06/27/2005
David A. Morton	06/27/2005
Jesse Clay Satterfield	06/27/2005
Roland Radtke	06/27/2005
Tracey M. Gauthier	06/27/2005
Andrew M. Himberger	06/27/2005

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

PROPERTY NUMBERS Total: 1

Property Type	Number
Application Number:	60601815

CH $40.00 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)

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

tal 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. Hinnberger, 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. Hinnberger
19119 244th Avenue NE
Woodinville WA, 98077

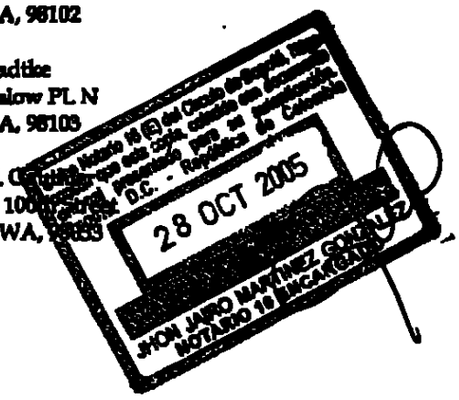
Catherine R. Morrow
3656 42nd Avenue NE
Seattle WA, 98105-5305

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. [illegible]
12808 NE 100th Street
Kirkland WA, [illegible]



Assignee:

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

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

AGREEMENT

WHERRAS, 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

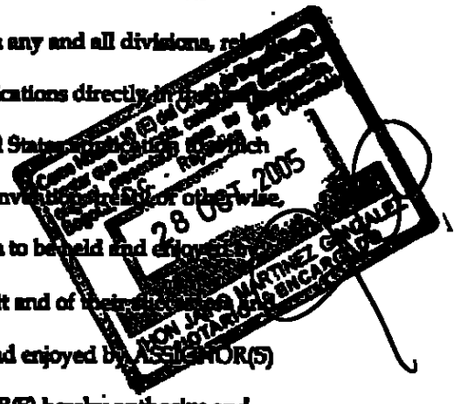
☐ a non-provisional application for United States Letters Patent was:

☐ 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 and all 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 [illegible] which said foreign applications are entitled by virtue of international conventions, treaties 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, administrators 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.

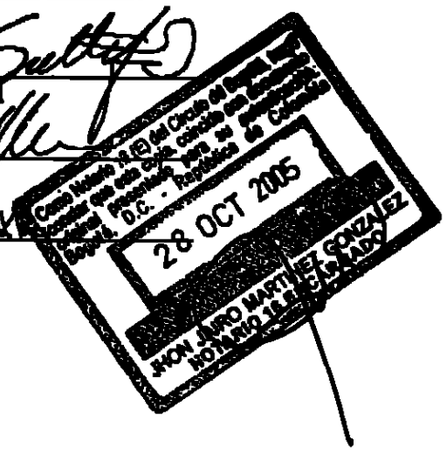


15

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.

Date	
6/27/05	Aaron Butcher
6/27/05	Jeremy M. Harris
6/27/05	Andrew M. Himberger
6/27/05	Catherine R. Morrow
6/27/05	David A. Morton
6/27/05	Jesse Clay Satterfield
6/27/05	Roland Raditke
6/27/05	Tracey M. Gauthier



E.V. 190

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

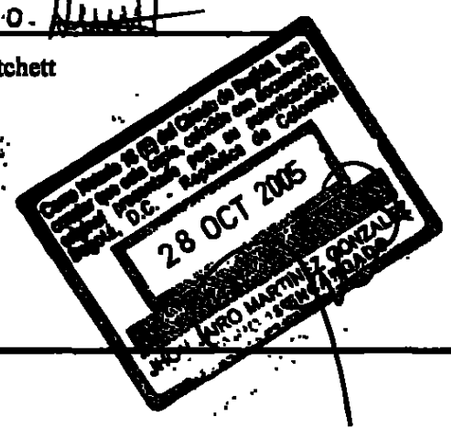
7. by *Assistant Authentication Officer, United States Department of State*

8. No. 05025745-4

9. Seal/Stamp:

10. Signature:

Patrick O.Hatchett



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A 1343834

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 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

Cónsul (E) del Consulado de Colombia en Washington, D.C. - República de Colombia

28 OCT 2005

JHON JAIRO MARTINEZ GONZALEZ

18

200

-15-2004 02:8:14 FROM-MERCHANT & GOULD +4049845899 T-874 P.001/003 F-835

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

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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 documents or copy thereof.

1. Name of conveying party(ies):

Jeanne M. Hanks, Anne M. Butcher, David A. Morton, Ross Clay Satterfield

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

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)

10/955,967

B. Patent No.(s)

Additional number(s) 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: 13-2725

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9. Statement and signature:

To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing information is true and correct and any attached copy is a true copy of the original document.

Christopher J. Leonard
Name of Person Signing

Signature

Nov. 15, 2004
Date

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

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Director - U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
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Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

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27488

Commonwealth of Virginia, City of Alexandria, to wit: I, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the City and Commonwealth aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing paper was acknowledged before me this 28 OCT 2005 by Christopher J. Leonard, Esq. - Registration # 27488
JHON JAIRO MARTINEZ GONZALEZ
NOTARIAL SEAL
NOTARY PUBLIC

700131175

19

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Inventorship.....Jensen M. Harris, Aaron M. Butcher, David A. Morton, Jesse Clay Satterfield
Applicant.....Microsoft Corporation
Attorney's Docket No. 60001.0410USU1
Microsoft Docket No. 309411.1
Title: COMMAND USER INTERFACE FOR DISPLAYING SELECTABLE SOFTWARE FUNCTIONALITY CONTROLS

PATENT ASSIGNMENT

PARTIES TO THE ASSIGNMENT

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

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

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

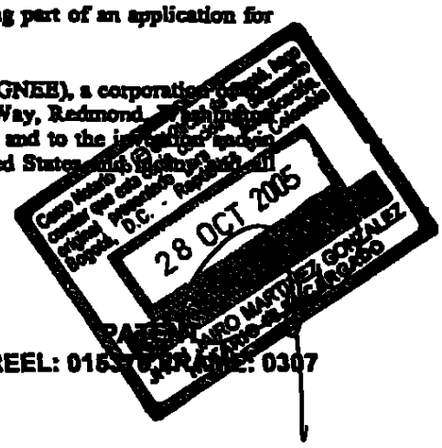
Jesse Clay Satterfield
845 Bellevue Place East, Apt. 203
Seattle, Washington 98102

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 "COMMAND USER INTERFACE FOR DISPLAYING SELECTABLE SOFTWARE FUNCTIONALITY CONTROLS," as described and claimed in the specification forming part of an application for United States letters patent referenced above;

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



20

MAG Docket No. 60001.0410US01
Microsoft Docket No. 309411.1

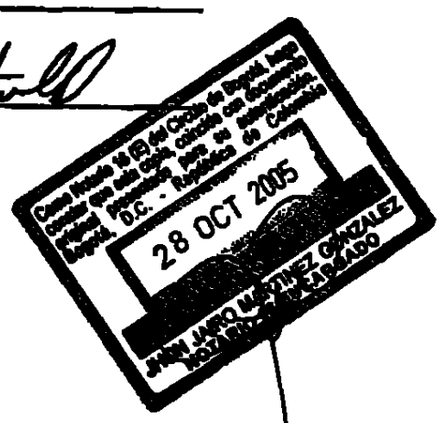
NOW, THEREFORE, in exchange for good and valuable consideration, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, ASSIGNOR(S) hereby sell, assign and transfer unto ASSIGNEE, the entire right, title and interest in and to said invention, said application and any and all letters patent which may be granted 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 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. 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
Jayson M. Harris

9/29/04
Date
Aaron M. Butcher

9/29/04
Date
David A. Morton

9/29/04
Date
Justin Clay Satterfield



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APOSTILLE

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

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6. **el 20 de julio de 2005**
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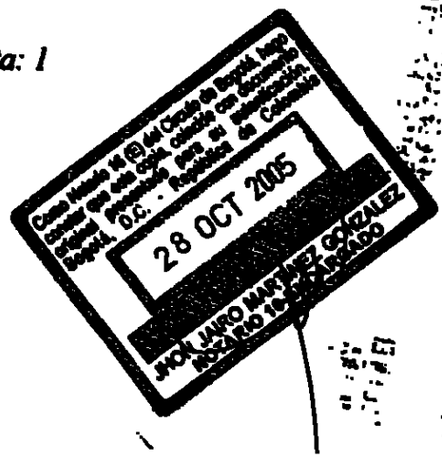

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Hiram Cote

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Notario 18 (E) del Circuito de Bogotá, hago que esta copia, coincide con documento presentado para su autenticación. Bogotá, D.C. - República de Colombia

28 OCT 2005

JHON JAIRO MARTINEZ GONZALEZ
NOTARIO 18 (E) DEL CIRCUITO

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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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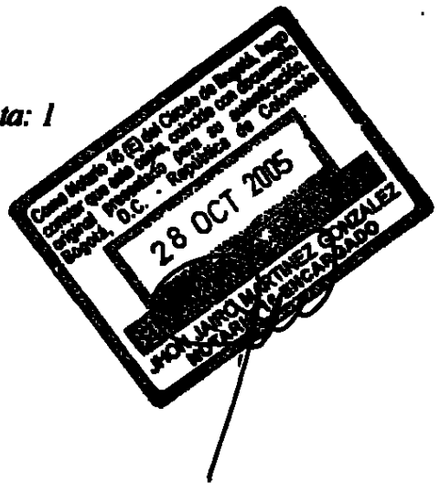

Miriam Cotes Benitez

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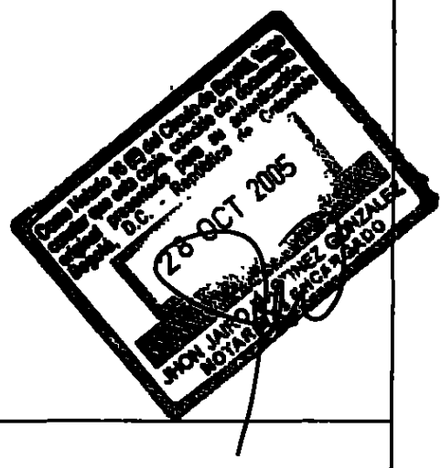
Formato PTO 1595
Rev. 6-93
OMB no. 0651-0011 (exp. 4/94)
M & G-60001.0408USU1/MS309409.1
Carátula de formato de grabación
Departamento de Comercio de Estados Unidos
Oficina de Patentes y Marcas

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

1. Nombre de el/los cedente(s):	2. Nombre de la (s) parte (s) receptora (s):
Jensen M. Harris, Aaron M. Butcher, David A. Morton, Jesse Clay Satterfield Nombres adicionales de cedentes anexos: [ ] Sí [x] No	Microsoft Corporation One Microsoft Way Redmond, Washington 98052 Nombres y direcciones anexos: [ ] Sí [x] No
3. Naturaleza de la cesión: [X] 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: 10/955,967 B. No. (s) de patente	

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

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9. Declaración y firma:

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

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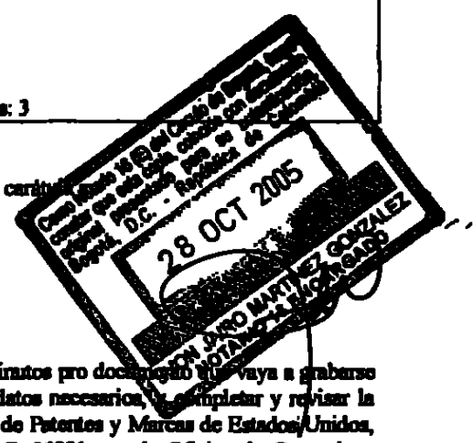

Enviar documentos para registro con la información requerida en la carátula

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Director-U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
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Alexandria VA 22313-1450

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27-888
Oficina de Patentes y Marcas

7000131175
Patente

207

Carrete: 015376
Marco: 0306

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EN LA OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS DE EEUU

Invención: Jensen M. Harris, Aaron A. Butcher, David A. Morton, Jesse Clay Satterfield,
Solicitante: Microsoft Corporation
Minuta del abogado: 60001. 0410USU1
Minuta de Microsoft: 309411.1
Nombre: Interfaz de usuario mejorada para desplegar controles de funcionalidad de software elegible que son relevantes para un objeto seleccionado

Cesión de patente

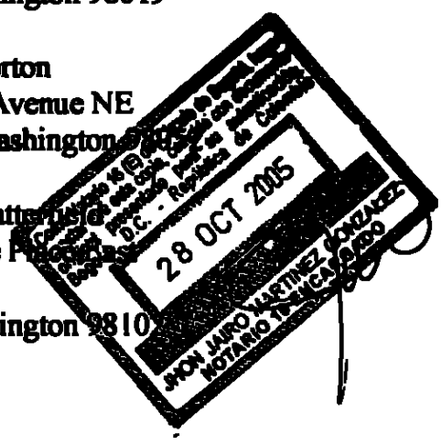
Cedentes:

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

Aaron Butcher
15818 Manion Way NE
Duvall Washington 98019

David A. Morton
7523 143rd Avenue NE
Redmond Washington

Jesse Clay Satterfield
845 Bellevue Place East
Apt. #203
Seattle Washington 9810



Cesionario:

Microsoft Corporation
Corporation in the State of Washington
One Microsoft Way

27

Redmond, WA 98052

ACUERDO

CONSIDERANDO QUE EL/LOS CEDENTE(S) (arriba mencionados) son inventores de un invento llamado "Interfaz de usuario mejorada de comando para desplegar controles de funcionalidad de software elegible que son relevantes para 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;

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Patente
Carrete: 015376 Marco: 0307

Firmado por: Jensen M. Harris
Fecha: septiembre 29 de 2004

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

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

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

Archivado: 15 de noviembre de 2004

PATENTE
CARRETE: 015376 MARCO: 0308

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Miriam Cote Benitez

PA 1343444

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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United States Patent and Trademark Office

July 13, 2005

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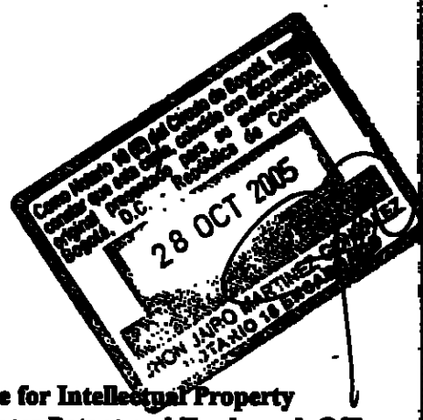
APPLICATION NUMBER: ***10/955,967***
FILING DATE: ***September 30, 2004***



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

P. R. GRANT
Certifying Officer

16523 U.S. PTO

212

2141 U.S.PTO 10/955967

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant:	Jensen M. Harris, Aaron M. Butcher, David A. Morton, Jesse Clay Satterfield
Docket:	60001.0410USU1/MS309411.1
Title:	Command User Interface for Displaying Selectable Software Functionality Controls

CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 CFR 1.10
'Express Mail' mailing label number: EV509655826US
Date of Deposit: September 30, 2004
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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. 27 pgs; 44 claims; Abstract 1 pgs.
- ☒ 8 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

Cotejo Notarial 18 (E) del Circulo de Bogotá, hago constar que esta fotocopia, corresponde a la tomada de Cámara de Comercio que he tenido a la vista
28 OCT 2004
JHON JAIRO MARTINEZ GONZALEZ
NOTARIO 18 ENCARGADO

(PTO TRANSMITTAL - NEW FILING)

31

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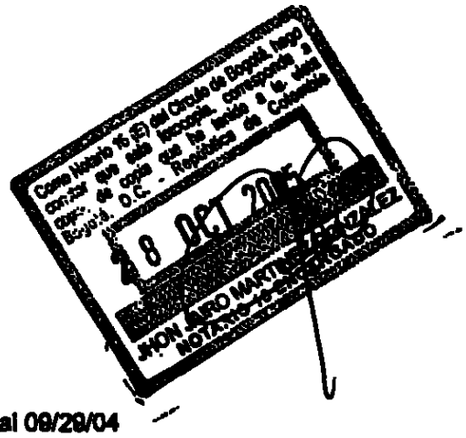
213

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::	Command User Interface for Displaying Selectable Software Functionality Controls
Attorney Docket Number::	60001.0410USU1/MS309411.1
Request for Early Publication?::	NO
Request for Non-Publication?::	NO
Suggested Drawing Figure::	
Total Drawing Sheets::	8
Small Entity?::	NO
Latin name::	
Variety denomination name::	
Petition included?::	NO
Petition Type::	
Licensed US Govt. Agency::	
Contract or Grant Numbers::	
Secrecy Order in Parent Appl.?::	NO



	1	Initial 09/29/04

32

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Applicant Information

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
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

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 Marion Way N

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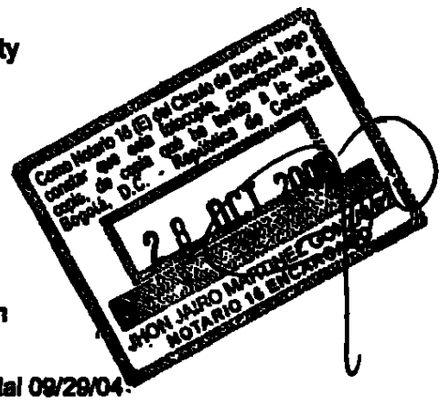
City of mailing address::	Duvall
State or Province of mailing address::	Washington
Country of mailing address::	USA
Postal or Zip Code of mailing address::	98019

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::	Jesse
Middle Name::	Clay
Family Name::	Satterfield
Name Suffix::	
City of Residence::	Seattle
State or Province of Residence::	Washington



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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

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

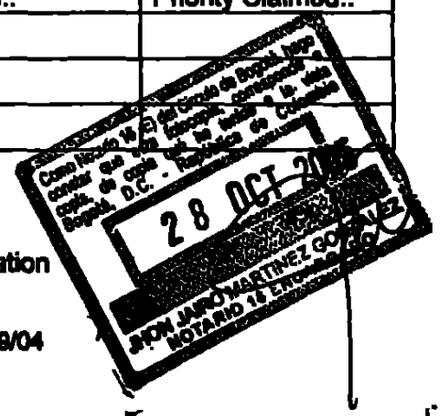
F reign Priority Information

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

Assignee Information

Assignee name:: Microsoft Corporation

4 Initial 09/29/04



35

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Street of mailing address::	One Microsoft Way
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

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M&G No. 60001.0410USU1/MS 309411.01

COMMAND USER INTERFACE FOR DISPLAYING SELECTABLE SOFTWARE FUNCTIONALITY CONTROLS

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."

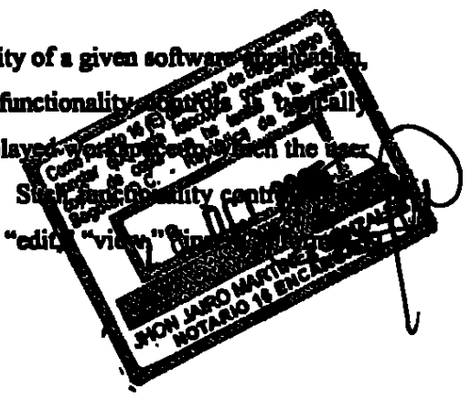
Field of the Invention

The present invention generally relates to software application user interfaces. More particularly, the present invention relates to a command user interface for displaying selectable software functionality controls.

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 is typically provided along an upper, lower or side edge of a displayed [illegible] which the user may enter, copy, manipulate and format text or data. Such functionality controls include selectable buttons with such names as "file," "edit," "view," [illegible]



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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. 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 functionality command user interface for displaying selectable software functionality controls and for presenting logical groupings of particular functionality controls associated with a selected top-level functionality. 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 and for presenting logical groupings of particular functionality controls associated with a selected top-level functionality. Generally, embodiments of the present invention provide for organization of the functionality of a given software application into task-based modes. The modes are associated with [illegible] a ribbon-[illegible]

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interface, and the tabs are labeled with descriptive text associated with different functionality modes or tasks. Underneath a row of top-level functionality tabs, functionalities associated with a given top-level functionality tab are presented in logical groupings. Selection of a particular tab switches modes of the user interface to present controls for functionalities associated with the selected tab.

According to an aspect of the invention, methods and systems for providing functionality from a software application via an improved user interface are provided. A plurality of functionalities available from one or more software applications is organized according to one or more tasks that may be performed with the software application. A user interface tab for each of the one or more tasks is provided in the user interface. Upon receiving an indication of a selection of a given user interface tab, one or more selectable functionality controls are provided in the user interface for selecting one or more functionalities organized under a given task associated with the selected user interface tab.

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 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 the user interface illustrated in Fig. 2 whereby a different set of functionalities is displayed associated with a different top-level functionality tab.

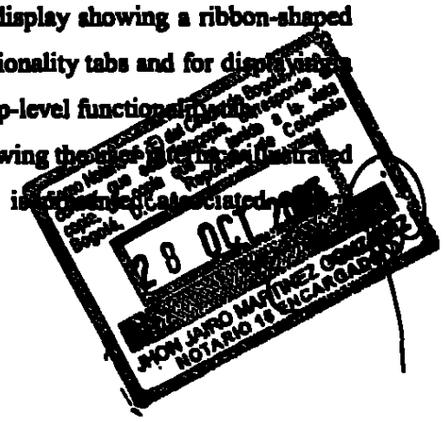

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Fig. 4 illustrates a computer screen display showing the user interface illustrated in Fig. 2 whereby a different set of functionalities is presented associated with a different top-level functionality tab.

Fig. 5 illustrates a computer screen display showing a pop-up user interface for providing detailed functionality associated with a selected subset of functionalities presented in the ribbon-shaped user interface illustrated in Figs. 2 through 4.

Fig. 6 illustrates a computer screen display showing a pop-up user interface for providing detailed functionality associated with a selected subset of functionalities presented in the ribbon-shaped user interface illustrated in Figs. 2 through 4.

Fig. 7 illustrates a computer screen display showing a drop-down menu of functionalities associated with a selected functionality presented in the ribbon-shaped user interface illustrated in Figs 2 through 4.

Fig. 8 illustrates a computer screen display showing the presentation of a tool tip dialog box for providing helpful information about a selected or focused-on functionality control.

Detailed Description

As briefly described above, embodiments of the present invention are directed to an improved user interface for displaying selectable software functionality controls associated with task-based functionality and for presenting logical groupings of particular functionality associated with a selected task-based functionality. As will be described in detail below, when one task-based functionality tab is selected from the user interface of the present invention, selectable functionality controls provided by the associated software application for performing aspects of a task related to the selected task-based functionality tab are presented in a ribbon-shaped user interface above a workspace in which the user is entering or editing a document or object. Upon selection of a different task-based functionality tab, the presentation of functionality controls associated with the first task is removed, and selectable functionality controls associated with the second selected task-based functionality tab are presented in the user interface.

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The selectable functionality controls presented in the user interface are grouped into logical groupings for more efficient utilization.

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.

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.

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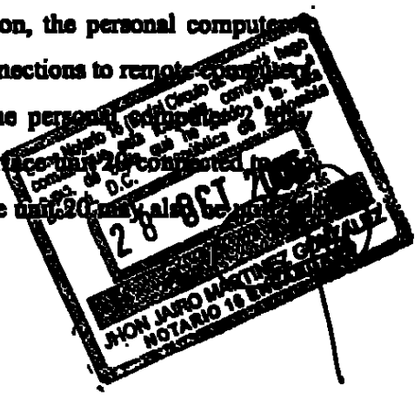
The computer architecture shown in Fig. 1 illustrates a conventional personal computer, including a central processing unit 4 ("CPU"), a system memory 6, including a random access memory 8 ("RAM") and a read-only memory ("ROM") 10, and a system bus 12 that couples the memory to the CPU 4. A basic input/output system containing the basic routines that help to tranafer 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 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



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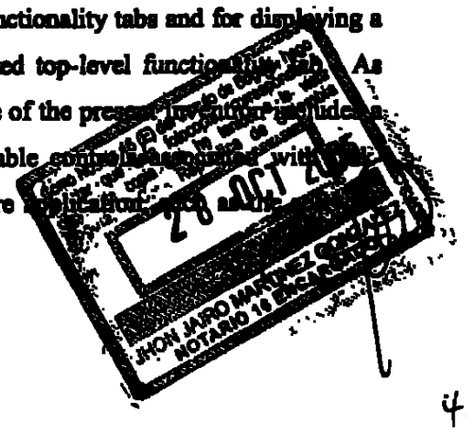
to connect to other types of networks and remote computer systems. The personal computer 2 may also include an input/output controller 22 for receiving and processing input from a number of devices, including a keyboard or mouse (not shown). Similarly, an input/output controller 22 may provide output 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. Some of 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 and the



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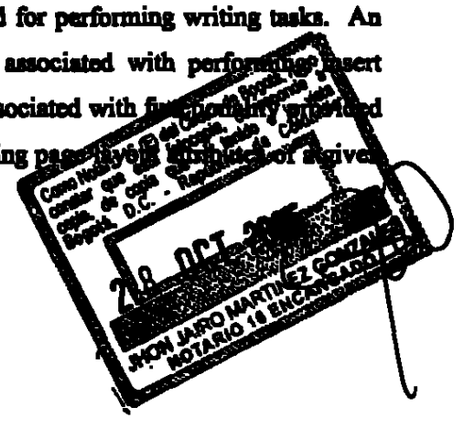
application 105 illustrated in Fig. 1. A first section 210 of the user interface 200 includes generic selectable controls for functionality not associated with a particular task, such as word processing versus spreadsheet data analysis. For example, the section 210 includes selectable controls for general 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, a spreadsheet application 140, a database application 145, or any other software 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.



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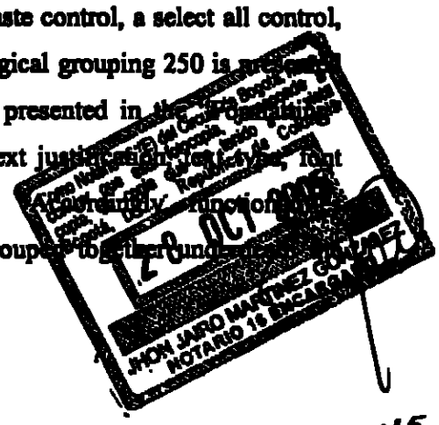
As should be appreciated, many other task-based tabs or selectable controls may be added to the tab section of the user interface for calling functionality associated with other tasks. For example, task tabs may be added for text effects, document styles, review and comment, and the like. And, as described 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 available from the 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, font selection, font size, line spacing, boldface, italics, underline, etc. Additionally, functionality associated with formatting operations are logically grouped together under the heading



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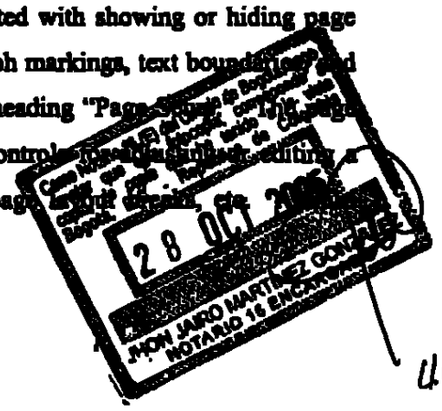
overall task of "Writing." A third logical grouping 260 is presented under the heading "Writing Tools." The writing tools section 260 includes such writing tools as find/replace, autocorrect, etc.

As described below with reference to Figs. 3 and 4, 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. As illustrated in Fig. 3, the "Insert" task tab 220 is selected, and 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 example, a first selectable functionality control section 310 is illustrated under a heading "Illustrations." The illustrations section 310 includes selectable controls for allowing a user to insert into the application workspace a variety of illustrations such as pictures, clip art, word art, charts, diagrams, organization charts, drawings and the like. A second selectable functionality control section 315 is provided under the heading "Text" and provides selectable functionality controls for inserting text-type objects or data into the user's workspace. For example, controls contained in the text section 315 include hyperlink, symbol, text box, date and time, page numbers, headers and footers, etc. A third selectable functionality control section 320 is presented under the heading "Breaks." This section includes selectable functionality controls for inserting breaks such as page breaks, column breaks, section breaks, etc.

Referring to Fig. 4, the user interface 200 illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3 is illustrated wherein the "Page Layout" tab 230 is selected. Upon selection of the "Page Layout" tab 230, selectable functionality controls associated with performing page layout tasks are presented to the user in logical groupings 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460. For example, a first logical grouping 410 is illustrated under the heading "Show/Hide" and includes selectable functionality controls associated with showing or hiding page layout information such as ruler information, paragraph markings, text boundaries and the like. A second section 420 is grouped under a heading "Page [illegible]" setup section 420 includes selectable functionality controls [illegible] page's orientation, size, margins, column settings, page [illegible]



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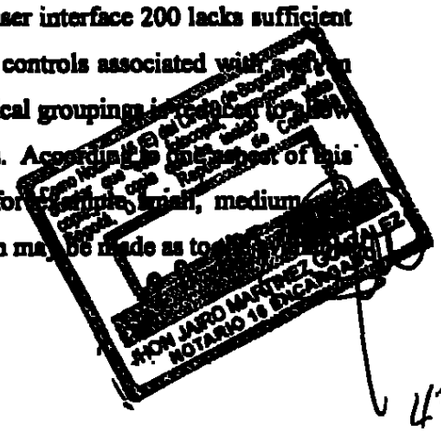
section 430 is presented under a heading "Header & Footer." This section 430 includes selectable functionality controls for software application functionality related to inserting and editing header and footer information.

Along the right edge of the user interface 200 is included a "Background" section 450 and a "Position" section 460. According to the user interface illustrated in Fig. 4, these selectable functionality control sections are closed or collapsed. That is, the user interface 200, as illustrated in Fig. 4, has insufficient space for displaying individual selectable functionality controls under each of these two sections. Accordingly, these two sections are closed from view. As should be appreciated, depending upon the screen size available for displaying the user interface 200 or depending upon the display settings utilized by a given user of the user interface 200, varying amounts of space will be available for displaying the task-based tabs and associated selectable functionality controls. Accordingly, when insufficient space is available in the user interface 200 for displaying all logical groupings 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 200, a determination is made as to the available space for displaying selectable functionality control sections, and certain selectable functionality control sections are collapsed as required. As should be 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 200 lacks sufficient space to display all logical groupings of functionality controls associated with [illegible] 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, large, may be defined. At display time, a determination may be made as to [illegible]



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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.

According to embodiments of the present invention, selection of a closed or collapsed selectable functionality control section, such as the sections 450, 460 causes a rearrangement of the user interface 200 for presenting the selectable functionality controls associated with the selected section. That is, as should be appreciated, one or more of the other presently fully displayed sections may be collapsed in order to make room for the selectable functionality controls of a previously closed or collapsed section. Alternatively, all selectable functionality controls presently displayed in the user interface 200 may remain displayed as is, and selectable functionality controls contained under a selected closed or collapsed section may be displayed in a drop-down display that is presented vertically below the selected closed or collapsed section or that is displayed horizontally underneath the user interface 200. Alternatively, the selectable functionality controls associated with a selected closed or collapsed section may be displayed in a pop-up menu or text box.

According to embodiments of the present invention, customization of the displayed selectable functionality control sections may be performed. That is, the selectable functionality control sections under a given selected task tab may be reordered according to the particular needs of a given user, and certain sections may be hidden from view if the functionality associated with those sections are never used by a given user. Or, a presently displayed selectable functionality control section may be manually collapsed in order to make space in the user interface 200 for the display of a selectable functionality control section that is presently closed or collapsed due to insufficient space in the user interface 200.

According to embodiments of the present invention, a user may browse through available selectable functionality controls using a mouse-over action. During

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mouse-over action, the displayed functionality is dynamically changed relative to a tab or functionality control on which the mouse cursor is focused at a given time. For example, referring to Figs. 2, 3, 4, if a user clicks and holds the mouse cursor over the "Writing" tab, the selectable functionality controls sections and associated controls are displayed. If the user does not see desired functionality controls, the user may mouse-over to a second tab, for example, the "Insert" tab 220, and the selectable functionality controls groupings associated with the "Insert" tab are dynamically displayed as illustrated in Fig. 3. If the user sees a desired control in one of the selectable functionality controls sections or groupings under the "Insert" tab, for example, the user may select the desired control for application to a selected document or object. After the user selects the desired control or command, the user interface 200 reverts back to the display that was presented to the user before the user started the mouse-over action. That is, a display of the selectable functionality control sections of the finally selected control does not remain displayed in the user interface 200. The user interface 200 returns to the original display prior to the mouse-over action.

As should be appreciated by those skilled in the art, because of space limitations in the sections of the user interface 200 containing logical groupings of selectable functionality controls, not all functionality that may be desired or utilized by a given user of the software application may be accessible by selecting one of the controls presented in a given section. Many additional functionalities may be available that may be associated with, or otherwise related to a given selectable functionality control section under a selected task-based tab. Referring now to Fig. 5, if a user requires the use of additional functionality not presented in a given selectable functionality control section, or if the user desires detailed information regarding the attributes of a document or object according to the application of functionality presented in a given selectable functionality control section, a dialog 540 may be launched to provide additional selectable functionality controls, or to provide detailed information regarding the application of functionality to a document or object.

For example, as illustrated in Fig. 5, selection of the [illegible] functionality control section 510 causes the dep[illegible]

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below the section 510. Selection of the "Font Details" tab 515 causes deployment of the "Font" dialog 540 to provide the user detailed information as to the application of particular functionality, for example fonts, to a selected document or object and provides the user additional selectable functionality not presented to the user in the selectable functionality control section 510. As should be appreciated, the "Font Details" tab 515 may be deployed each time the user focuses a mouse cursor in any portion of the section 510 to alert the user that the user may selectively launch the dialogue 540 if desired. Alternatively, other mechanisms may be used for deploying the tab 515 such as selecting the section heading, for example "Fonts" for the section 510, or selecting any area within the section 510 not associated with a particular control, or right clicking the "Fonts" section 510.

Referring to Fig. 6, a second launched dialog 600 is illustrated which is associated with a second selectable functionality control section 520 of the user interface 200. As described with respect to Fig. 5, a tab 522 is deployed underneath the selectable functionality control section 520 for launching the dialog 600 for providing a user additional functionality or additional information regarding attributes applied to a selected document or object under the associated selectable functionality control section 520, for example the "Paragraph" section. As should be appreciated, dialog such as the dialogs 540 and 600 illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6, may be launched for any selectable functionality control section displayed in the user interface 200 where additional functionality or details may be provided to a desiring user.

Referring now to Fig. 7, a drop-down menu of selectable functionality controls is illustrated beneath a selected control 710 in the main body of the user interface 200. In some cases, insufficient space may be available for all selectable functionality controls to be displayed into a logical grouping in the user interface 200 upon selection of an associated functionality tab 230. According to embodiments of the invention, in such a case, a control such as the "Header & Footer" control 710 may be populated into the user interface 200. Selection of the control 710 causes deployment of the drop-down menu 730 for displaying selectable functionality controls associated with control 710.

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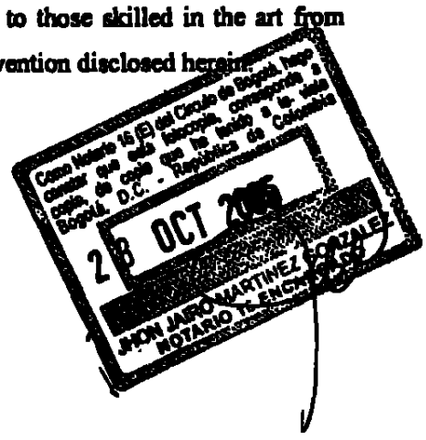
Referring now to Fig. 8, a variety of tool tips may be displayed to the user to provide helpful information or tutorials regarding different functionality of an associated application. For example, as illustrated in Fig. 8, a tool tips pop-up dialog 820 is displayed for providing helpful information regarding the functionality available under a "Columns" section 810. As shown in the pop-up dialog 820, helpful information is provided regarding application of columns formatting and structure to a document. In addition, online training and other helpful information may be provided through the deployed pop-up dialog. As should be understood, helpful tool tips, such as the tool tip 820, may be provided for any functionality grouping displayed in the user interface 200, or tool tips 820 may be provided for individual functionality controls. Deployment of tool tips 820 may be performed in response to a variety of different user actions. For example, placing a mouse cursor on a selected control or grouping of controls followed by selection of a function key, such as the F1 key may deploy the pop-up dialog. For another example, a right-click of a mouse device on a given grouping of functionality controls may deploy the pop-up dialog. Other mechanisms including mouse-over actions or automatic deployment after a set amount of time of focusing a mouse cursor in a given section of the user interface 200 may be utilized for deploying the tool tips pop-up dialog.

As described herein, an improved user interface is provided for exposing task-based top-level functionality tabs for displaying logical groupings of selectable software functionality controls associated with given task-based functionality tabs. 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 via an improved user interface, comprising:

providing a plurality of functionalities available from the software application;

organizing the plurality of functionalities according to one or more tasks that may be performed with the software application;

providing in the user interface a user interface tab for each of the one or more tasks; and

upon receiving an indication of a 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.

2. 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 a selected document object.

3. The method of Claim 1, 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 one or more functionalities organized under a second task associated with the selected second user interface tab.

4. The method of Claim 1, further comprising grouping the one or more selectable controls into one or more logical groupings of selectable controls, each of the one or more logical groupings is associated with a subset of the functionalities associated with the selected user interface tab.

28 OCT 2008
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NOTARIO 18 ENCARGADO

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5. The method of Claim 4, further comprising upon receiving a selection of one of the one or more logical groupings of selectable controls, providing a details tab for selectively deploying a second user interface for providing additional functionality controls associated with the selected logical grouping.

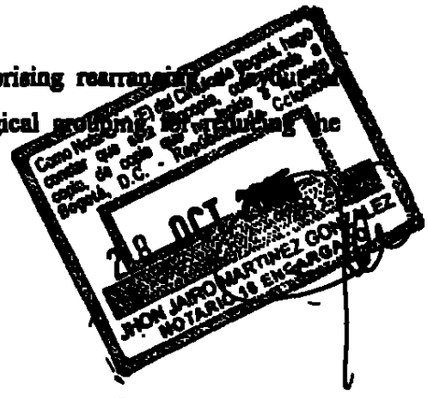
6. The method of Claim 5, whereby providing a details tab includes providing a details tab for selectively deploying a second user interface for providing information identifying functionality organized under the selected logical grouping presently applied to a selected document object.

7. The method of Claim 4, 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 4, 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 individual selectable controls grouped in a given logical grouping 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 1, further comprising:

upon receiving an indication of a mouse-over focus on a second user interface tab, providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls for selecting one or more functionalities organized under a second task associated with the second user interface tab; and

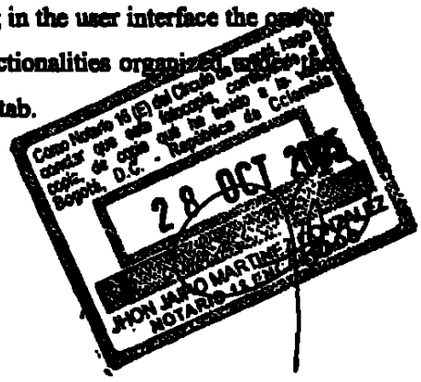
upon cessation of the mouse-over focus on the second user interface tab, providing in the user interface the one or more selectable controls for selecting one or more functionalities organized under the first task associated with the first user interface tab.

13. The method of Claim 12, further comprising:

after providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls for selecting one or more functionalities organized under a second task, receiving an indication of a selection of one of the one or more selectable controls for selecting one or more functionalities organized under a second task;

applying functionality associated with the selected control to a selected object; and

if the second user interface tab is not selected for persisting a provision in the user interface of one or more selectable controls for selecting one or more functionalities organized under a second task, providing in the user interface 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.



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14. The method of Claim 1, further comprising upon receiving a selection of one of the one or more logical groupings of selectable controls, providing a tool tips dialog for providing information about software application functionalities associated with the selected logical grouping.

15. An improved user interface for providing functionality from a software application, 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, and each of said one or more tabs being operative upon selection to cause a display in the user interface of one or more selectable functionality controls associated with a selected tab;

said one or more selectable functionality controls being 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 a selected object; and

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 a selected object according to a portion of a task associated with a selected tab.

16. The user interface of Claim 15, further comprising a details tab deployable under a given logical grouping, said details tab operative upon selection to cause a display of a second user interface for providing additional functionality controls associated with the selected logical grouping.

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17. The user interface of Claim 16, the details tab being further operative upon selection to cause a display of the second user interface for providing information identifying functionality organized under the selected logical grouping presently applied to a selected object.

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 via an improved user interface, comprising:

providing a plurality of functionalities available from the software application;

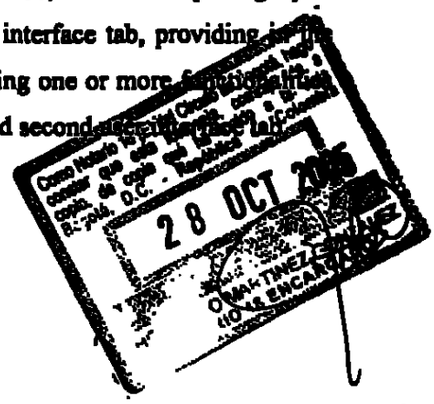
organizing the plurality of functionalities according to one or more tasks that may be performed with the software application;

providing in the user interface a user interface tab for each of the one or more tasks; and

upon receiving an indication of a 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.

19. 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 of the one or more selectable controls to a selected document object.

20. The computer readable medium of Claim 18, 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 one or more functionalities organized under a second task associated with the selected second user interface tab.



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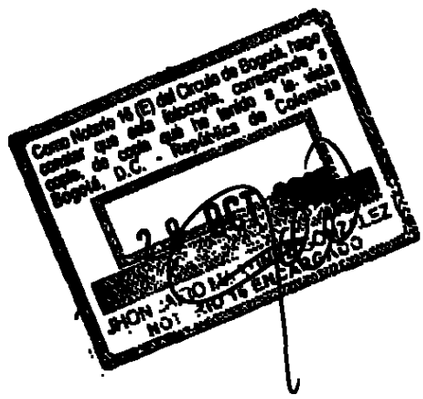
21. The computer readable medium of Claim 18, further comprising grouping the one or more selectable controls into one or more logical groupings of selectable controls where each of the one or more logical groupings is associated with a subset of functionalities associated with the selected user interface tab.

22. The computer readable medium of Claim 21, further comprising upon receiving a selection of one of the one or more logical groupings of selectable controls, providing a details tab for selectively deploying a second user interface for providing additional functionality controls associated with the selected logical grouping.

23. The computer readable medium of Claim 22, whereby providing a details tab includes providing a details tab for selectively deploying a second user interface for providing information identifying functionality organized under the selected logical grouping presently applied to a selected document object.

24. The computer readable medium of Claim 21, 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.



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26. The computer readable medium of Claim 21, 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 a given logical grouping for reducing the display size of the logical grouping.

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 18, further comprising:

upon receiving an indication of a mouse-over focus on a second user interface tab, providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls for selecting one or more functionalities organized under a second task associated with the second user interface tab; and

upon cessation of the mouse-over focus on the second user interface tab, providing in the user interface the one or more selectable controls for selecting one or more functionalities organized under the first task associated with the first user interface tab.

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

after providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls for selecting one or more functionalities organized under a second task, receiving an indication of a selection of one of the one or more selectable controls for selecting one or more functionalities organized under a second task;

applying functionality associated with the selected control to a selected object; and

if the second user interface tab is not selected for persisting a provision in the user interface of one or more selectable controls for selecting one or more functionalities organized under a second task, providing in the user interface 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.

31. The computer readable medium of Claim 18, further comprising upon receiving a selection of one of the one or more logical groupings of selectable controls, providing a tool tips dialog for providing information about software application functionalities associated with the selected logical grouping.

32. A method for providing functionality from a software application via an improved user interface, comprising:

providing in the user interface a user interface tab for each of one or more tasks that may be performed with the software application;

upon receiving an indication of a selection of a first user interface tab, providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls for selecting one or more functionalities associated with a first task; and

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

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33. The method of Claim 32, 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 a selected document object.

34. The method of Claim 32, 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 one or more functionalities associated with a second task.

35. The method of Claim 32, 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.

36. The method of Claim 35, further comprising upon receiving a selection of the single selectable control, providing a menu of the selectable controls grouped under the given logical grouping.

37. A computer readable medium containing computer executable instructions which when executed by a computer perform a method for providing functionality from a software application via an improved user interface, comprising:

providing in the user interface a user interface tab for each of one or more tasks that may be performed with the software application;

upon receiving an indication of a selection of a first user interface tab, providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls for selecting one or more functionalities associated with a first task; and

grouping the one or more selectable controls in[illegible] one or more logical groupings of selectable controls where each of the one or more logical groupings is associated with a subset of functionalities associated with the selected first user interface tab.

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38. The computer readable medium of Claim 37, 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 a selected document object.

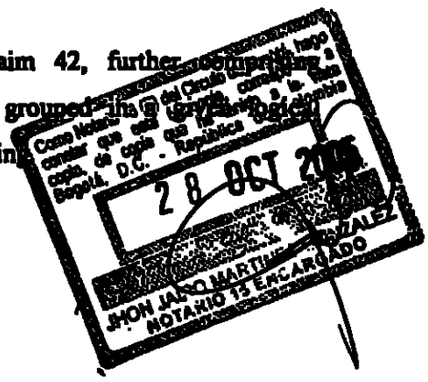
39. The computer readable medium of Claim 37, further comprising upon receiving an indication of a selection of a second user interface tab, providing in the user interface one or more selectable controls for selecting one or more functionalities associated with a second task.

40. The computer readable medium of Claim 37, 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.

41. The computer readable medium of Claim 40, further comprising upon receiving a selection of the single selectable control, providing a menu of the selectable controls grouped under the given logical grouping.

42. The computer readable medium of Claim 37, 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.

43. The computer readable medium of Claim 42, further comprising rearranging a layout of individual selectable controls grouped in the given logical grouping for reducing the display size of the logical grouping.



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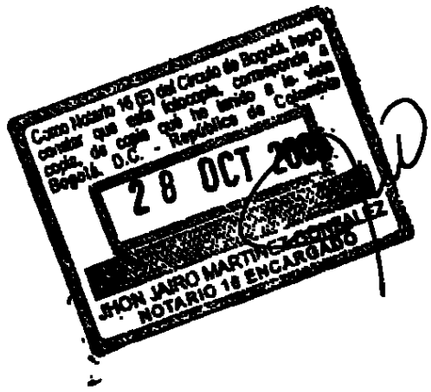
44. The computer readable medium of Claim 43, further comprising amending a display of one or more individual selectable controls grouped in a given logical grouping for reducing the display size of the logical grouping.



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COMMAND USER INTERFACE FOR DISPLAYING SELECTABLE SOFTWARE FUNCTIONALITY CONTROLS

Abstract

An improved user interface is provided for displaying selectable software functionality controls and for presenting logical groupings of particular functionality controls associated with a selected top-level functionality. Underneath a row of top-level functionality tabs, functionalities controls associated with a given top-level functionality tab are presented in logical groupings. Selection of a particular tab switches modes of the user interface to present controls for functionalities associated with the selected tab.

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PATENT APPLICATION

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

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s a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:
ly residence/post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;
believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first nd joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which patent is sought on the invention entitled: **COMMAND USER INTERFACE FOR DISPLAYING SELECTABLE OFTWARE FUNCTIONALITY CONTROLS**
ie 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).

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

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

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

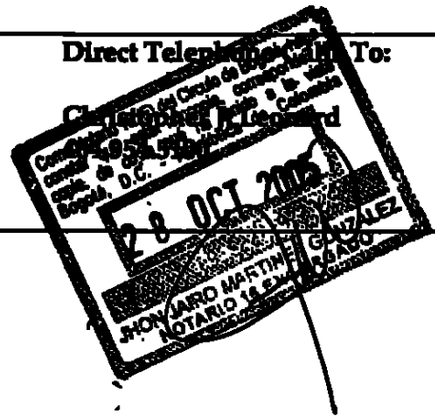
COUNTRY	APPLICATION	DATE FILED	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 35 U.S.C. 119
			YES: NO:
			YES: NO:

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

Customer No. 27488

o prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected nerewith.

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	[illegible]



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hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements nade on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made vith the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or mprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful alse 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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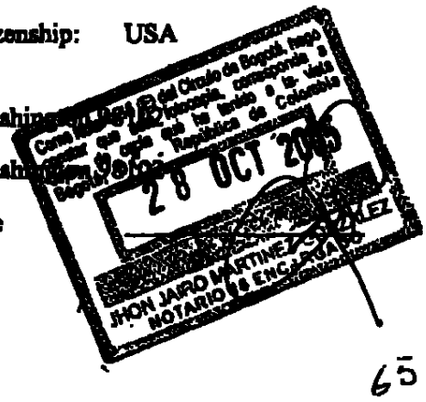
Residence:	845 Bellevue Place East, Apt. 203, Seattle, Washi		
Post Office Address:	845 Bellevue Place East, Apt. 203, Seattle, Wash		
Inventor's Signature	_____	Date	_____



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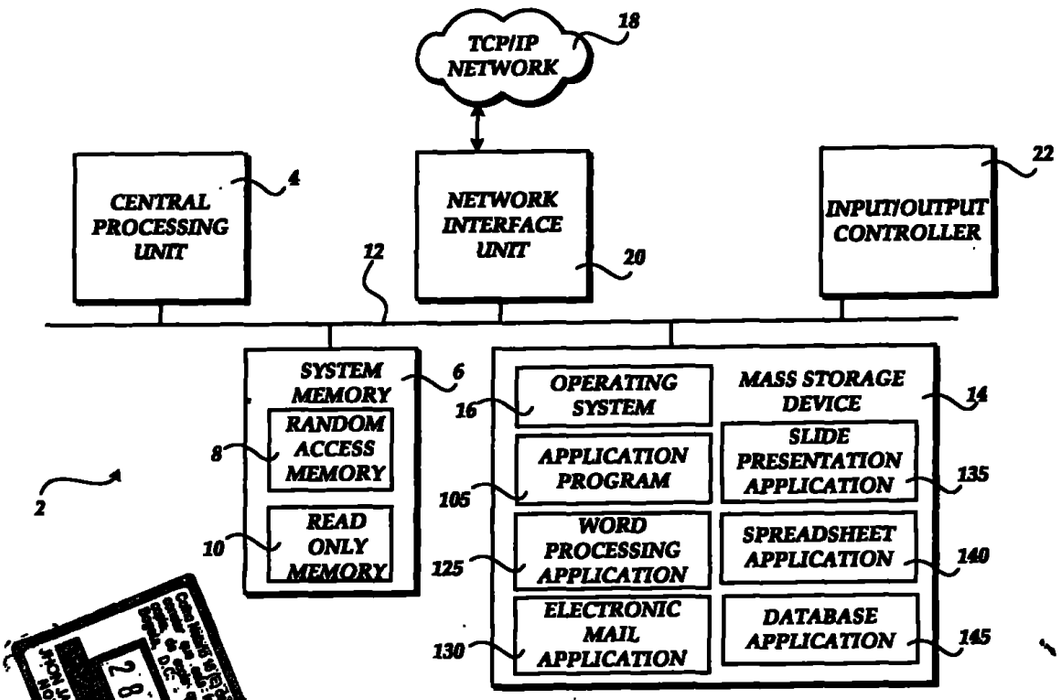
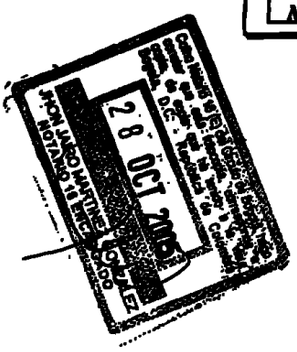


Fig. 1



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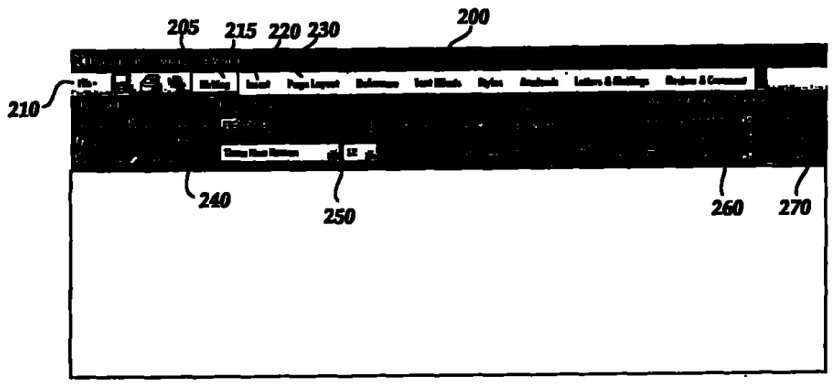


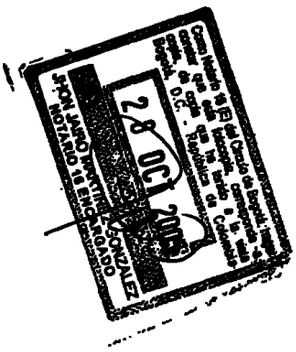
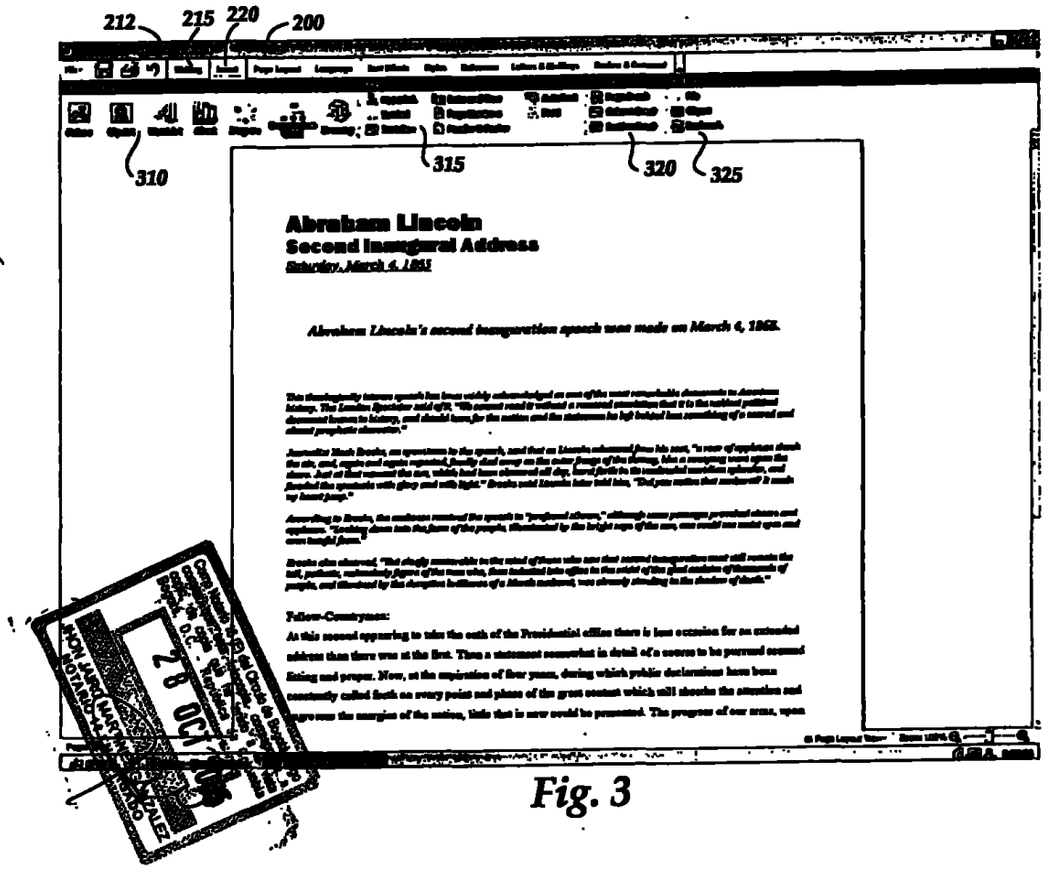


Fig. 2


212
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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Abraham Lincoln's second inauguration speech was made on March 4, 1865.
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

Fig. 3

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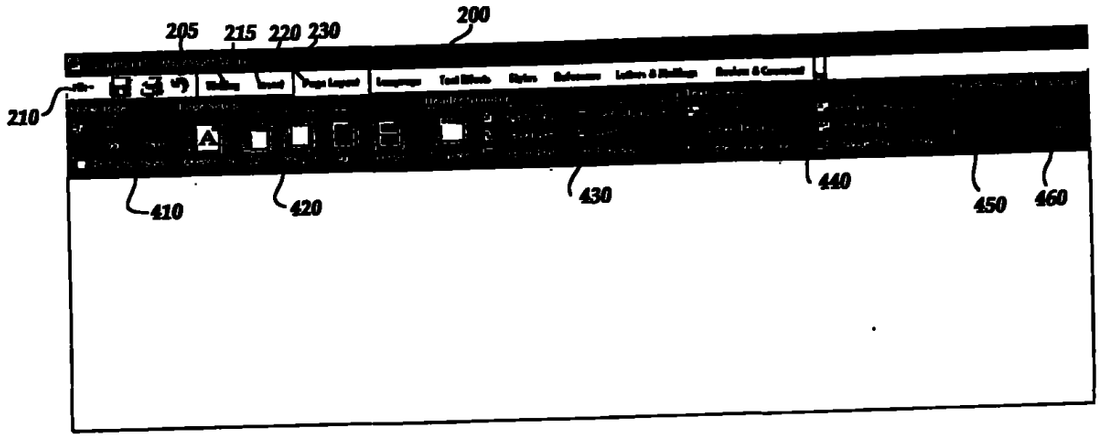

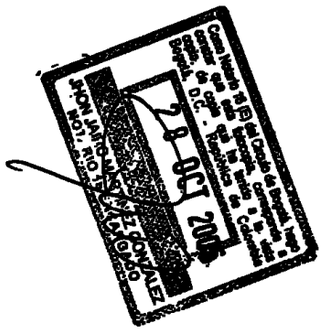

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Fig. 4

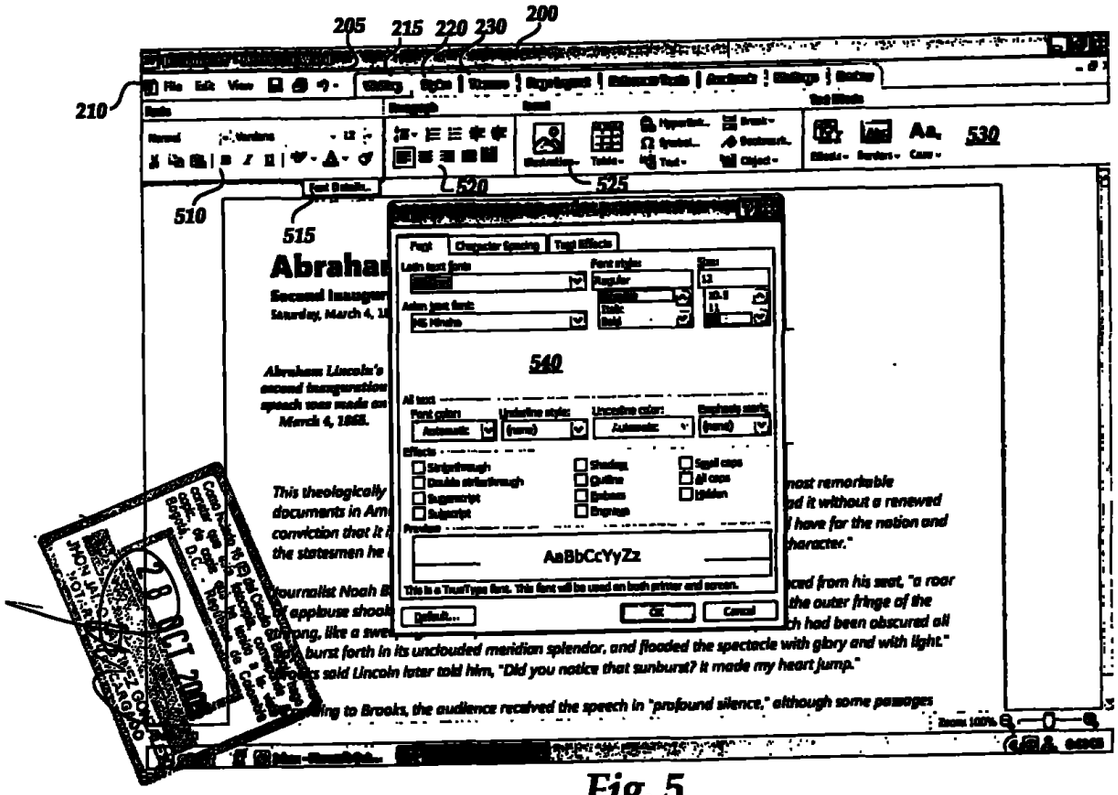

Fig. 5

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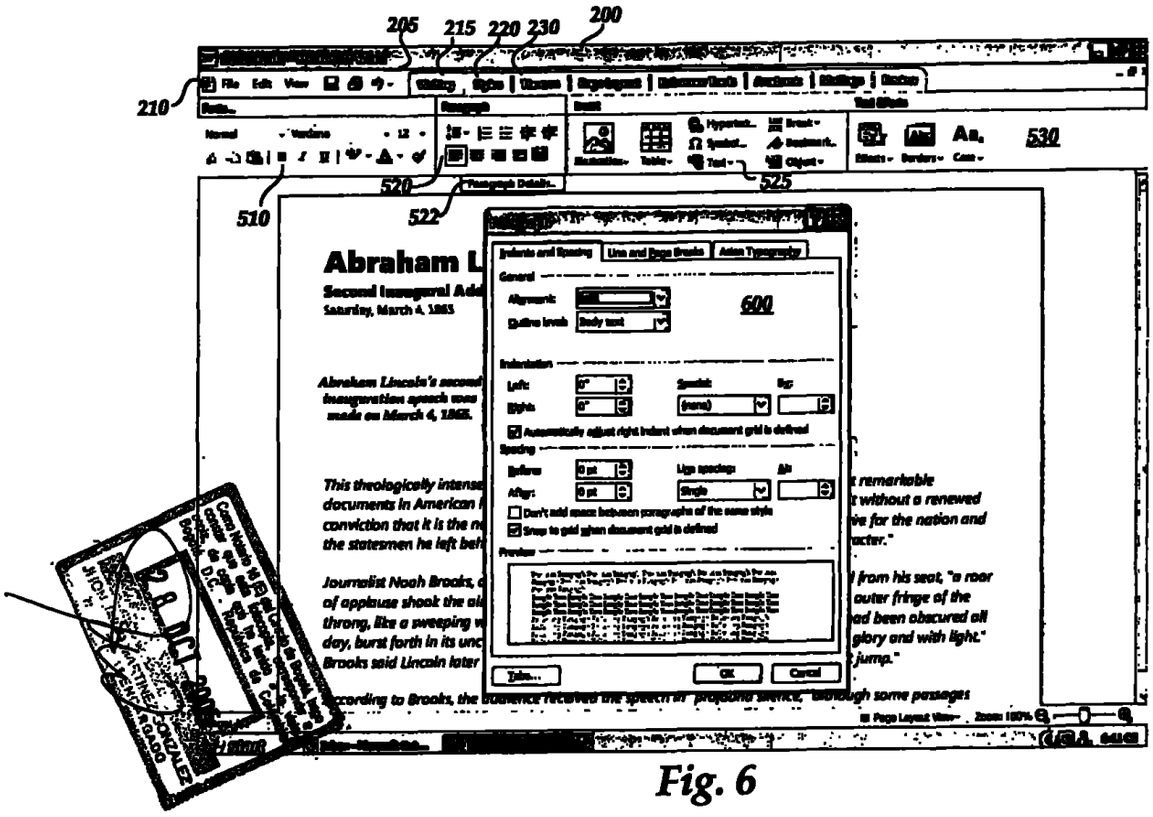

Fig. 6

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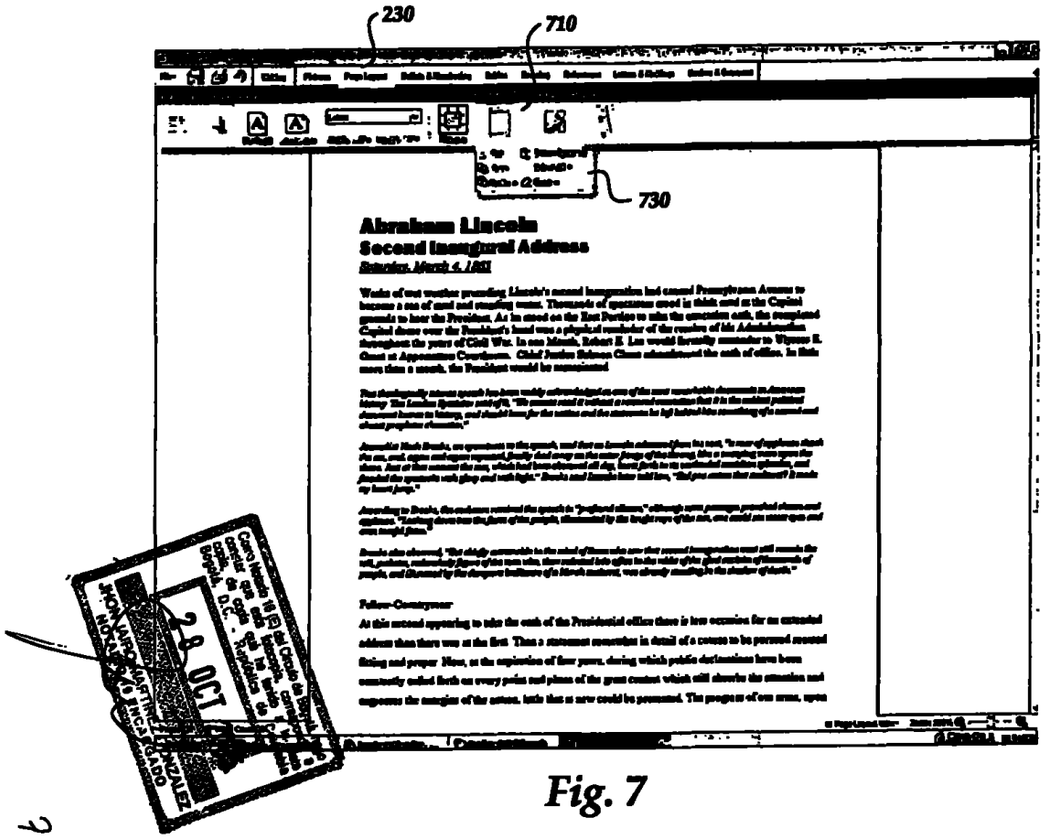

Fig. 7

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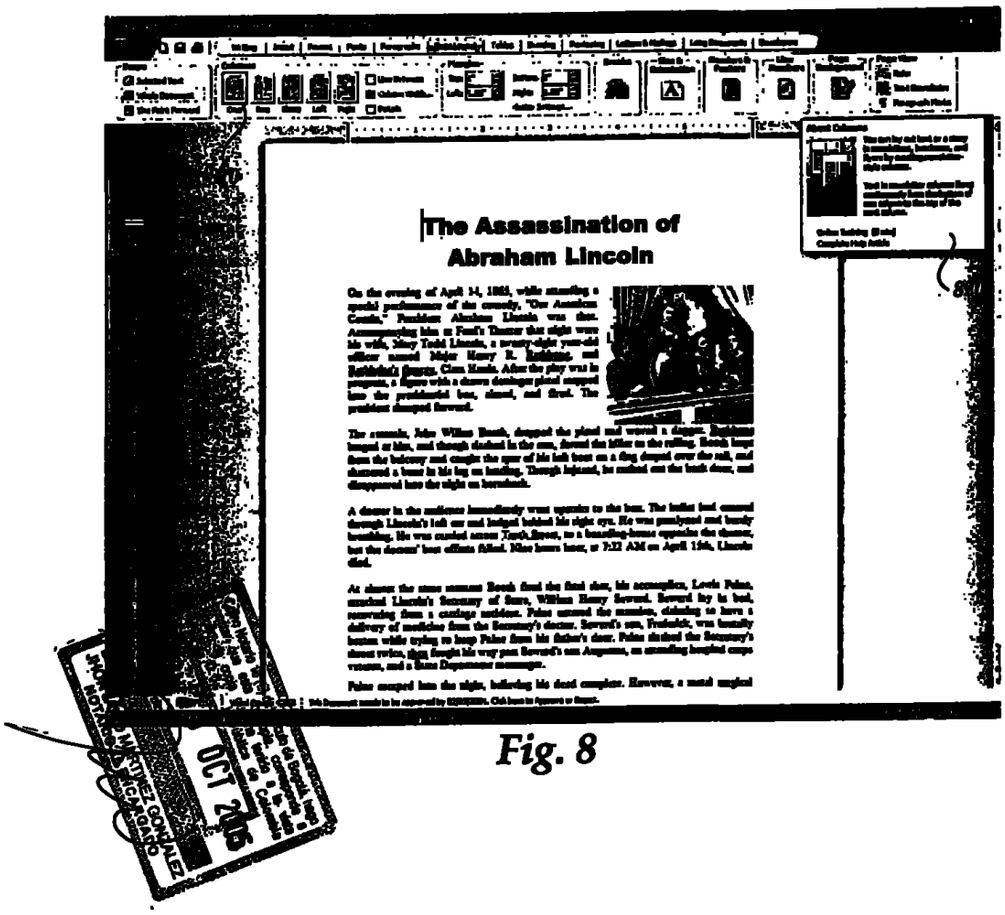

Fig. 8

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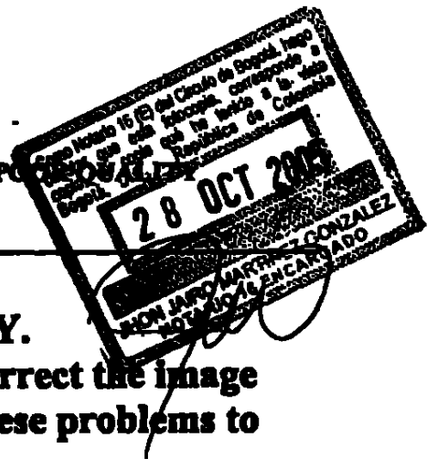

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JULIO 13 2005

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SOLICITUD NÚMERO: 10/955, 987
FECHAS DE ENTREGA: Septiembre. 30, 2004

Por la autoridad de
El Subsecretario de Comercio para la Propiedad Intelectual y Director de La Ofi
Marcas Registradas de los Estados Unidos.

P.R. GRANT

Oficial que certifica

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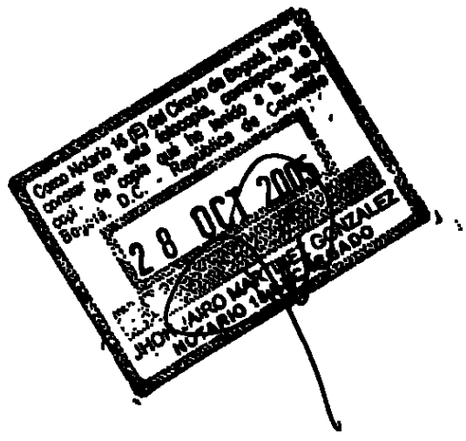
H ja de Datos de la S licitud

Información de la Solicitud

Solicitud número::	
Fecha de entregar::	09/30/04
Tipo de solicitud::	Corriente
Tópico::	Utilidad
Clasificación sugerida::	
Unidad de grupo de arte sugerida::	
CD-ROM o CD-R?::	Ninguna
Número de discos CD::	
Número de copias de CDs::	
Secuencia de sumisión?::	
Formato legible por computador (CRF)?::	
Número de copias de CRF::	
Titulo::	INTERFASE DE USUARIO DE COMANDOS PARA DESPLEGAR CONTROLES SELECCIONABLES DE FUNCIONALIDAD PARA PROGRAMAS DE COMPUTADOR (SOFTWARE)
Número de expediente de abogado::	60001.041OUSU1/MS309411.1
Solicitud de publicación temprana?::	NO
Solicitud de no-publicación?::	NO
Figuras sugeridas de dibujos::	
Total de hojas de dibujos::	8
Pequeña entidad?::	NO
Nombre latino::	
Nombre de denominación de variedad::	
Petición incluida?::	NO
tipo de prisión::	
Agencia US Govt. Licenciada::	
Contrato o grandes números::	
Orden de confidencialidad en la Solicitud paterna.?::	NO



259

Información de la Solicitud

Tipo de autoridad del Solicitante::	Inventor
Estado de la Ciudadanía primaria::	EU
Estatus::	Capacidad total
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Segundo nombre::	M.
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Sufijo::	
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Ciudad de correo::	Kirkland
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Tipo de autoridad del Solicitante::	Inventor
Estado de la Ciudadanía primaria::	EU
Estatus::	Capacidad total
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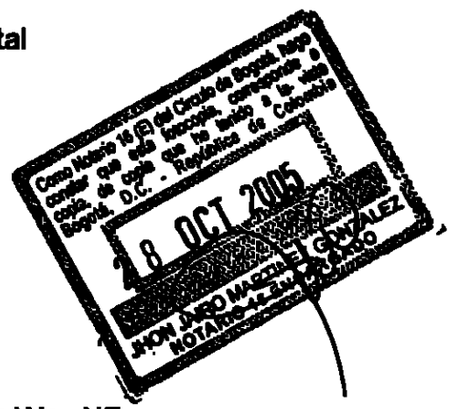
Sufijo::	
Ciudad de residencia::	Duvall
Estado de residencia::	Washington
País de residencia::	EU
Dirección de correo::	15818 Manion Way NE



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Ciudad de correo::	Duvall
Estado o provincia de correo::	Washington
País de correo::	EU
Código postal del correo::	98019
Tipo de autoridad del Solicitante::	Inventor
Estado de la Ciudadanía primaria::	Canadá
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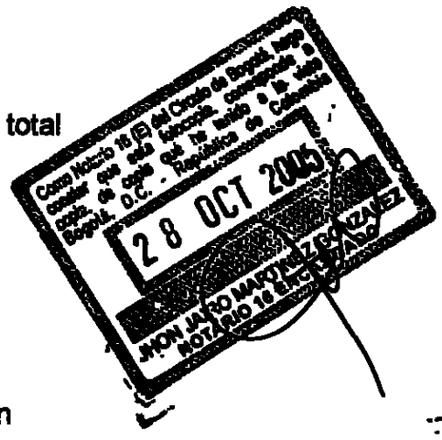
Tipo de autoridad del Solicitante::	Inventor
Estado de la Ciudadanía primaria::	EU
Estatus::	Capacidad total
Nombre::	Jesse
Segundonombre::	Clay
Apellido::	Satterfield
Sufijo::	
Ciudad de residencia::	Seattle
Provincia de residencia::	Washington



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País de residencia::	EU
Calle de correo::	845 Bellevue Place East Apto. 203
Ciudad de correo::	Seattle
Estado o provincial de correo::	Washington
País de correo::	EU
Código postal del correo::	98102

Inf rmación de correspondencia

Numero de cliente de correspondencia:: 27488

Información del representante

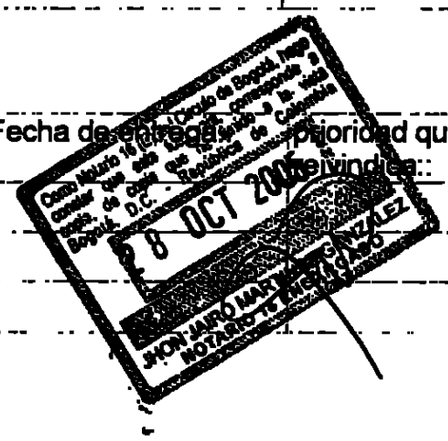
Numero de cliente del representante:: 27488

Inf rmación de prioridad domestica

solicitud::	Tipo de continuidad::	Solicitud paterna::	Fecha de entrega::
Esta solicitud	Una solicitud reclamando beneficios 35USC119(e)	60/601,815	08/16/04

Inf rmación de prioridad extranjera

País::	Solicitud numero::	Fecha de entrega::	Prioridad que se reivindica::



Inf rmación del ap d rad

Nombre del apoderado:: Microsoft Corporation

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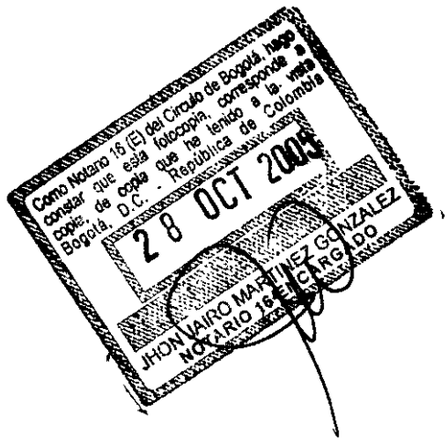
Calle de dirección de correo::	One Microsoft Way
Ciudad de dirección de correo::	Redmond
Provincia de dirección de correo::	Washington
País de dirección de correo::	USA
Código postal de dirección de correo::	98052



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(Se traduce un documento de solicitud de patente, escrito en Inglés.)

M&G No. 60001.0410USU1/MS 309411.01

INTERFASE DE USUARIO DE COMANDOS PARA DESPLEGAR CONTROLES SELECCIONABLES DE FUNCIONALIDAD PARA PROGRAMAS DE COMPUTADOR (*SOFTWARE*)

Referencias Cruzadas a Aplicaciones Relacionadas

Esta solicitud reivindica la prioridad de la Solicitud Provisional de patente de los EE.UU. No. 60/601,815, No. de Asunto de Apoderado 60001.0407USP1, No. de Asunto de Solicitante 309417.1, presentada el 16 de Agosto, 2004, titulada "Interfases de Usuario Mejoradas para Aplicaciones de Programas de Computador (*Software*)."

Campo de la Invención

La presente invención se refiere en general a las interfases de usuario de las aplicaciones de programas de computador (*software*). Con mayor particularidad, la presente invención se refiere a interfases de usuario de comandos para desplegar controles seleccionables de funcionalidad para programas de computador (*software*).

Antecedentes de la Invención

Con el advenimiento de la era de los computadores, los usuarios de computadores y de los programas de computador (*software*) se han

Cotejo Notarial 16 (E) del Círculo de Bogotá, D.C. Diligencia de copia que se cotiza fiel tomada de su original que se trata. República de Colombia. Bogotá, D.C. 28 OCT 2005 JHON JAIRO MARTINEZ GONZALEZ NOTARIO DIECISEIS ENCARGADO

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JUAN PABLO PIEDRAHITA AGUILERA
TRADUCTOR E INTERPRETE OFICIAL
[illegible] DE MAYO 2005
DEL MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

acostumbrado a las aplicaciones de programas de computador (*software*) amigables que les ayudan a escribir, calcular, organizar, preparar presentaciones, enviar y recibir correo electrónico, crear música, y similares. Por ejemplo, las aplicaciones modernas de procesamiento de palabra electrónico les permiten a los usuarios preparar una variedad de documentos útiles. Las aplicaciones modernas de hojas de cálculo le permiten a los usuarios introducir, manipular y organizar datos. Las aplicaciones modernas de presentaciones de diapositivas electrónicas le permiten a los usuarios crear una variedad de presentaciones de diapositivas que contienen texto, dibujos, datos u otros objetos útiles.

Con el fin de prestarle asistencia a los usuarios para localizar y utilizar la funcionalidad de una aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) dado, típicamente se suministra una interfase de usuario que contiene una pluralidad de controles de funcionalidades genéricas a lo largo del borde lateral, superior o inferior de un espacio de trabajo desplegado, en el cual el usuario puede introducir, copiar, manipular y darle formato al texto y a los datos. Tales controles de funcionalidad con frecuencia incluyen botones que se pueden seleccionar, con nombres tales como "archivo", "edición", "ver", "insertar", "formato", y similares. Típicamente, la selección de uno de estos botones de nivel superior, por ejemplo "formato", hace que se despliegue un menú que se expande hacia abajo (*drop down*) para mostrar uno o más controles de funcionalidad seleccionables asociados con la funcionalidad de

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nivel superior, por ejemplo "fuente", debajo de la funcionalidad de nivel superior llamado "formato".

Después de que un usuario selecciona un control de funcionalidad deseada, o si el usuario mueve el cursor del ratón (*mouse*) a una localización diferente, el menú que se expande hacia abajo típicamente desaparece. Si el usuario determina que la funcionalidad ofrecida en el primer menú que se expande hacia abajo era la funcionalidad deseada, el usuario debe recordar cúal funcionalidad de nivel superior fue la que seleccionó, debe regresar y volver a seleccionar esa funcionalidad, y luego debe encontrar de nuevo desde el principio, el control de a funcionalidad deseada. De conformidad, para poder usar la funcionalidad de una aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) dado, el usuario debe saber que dicha funcionalidad está disponible bajo uno de los botones seleccionables, o el usuario deberá seleccionar diferentes funcionalidades de nivel superior hasta que la funcionalidad específica que se desea sea localizada. Tal método de búsqueda de la funcionalidad deseada es complicado y demorado, en particular para aquellos usuarios con menor experiencia, y cuando una nueva funcionalidad es agregada por parte de los desarrolladores de la aplicación del programa de computador (*software*), es posible que la nueva funcionalidad nunca se utilice a menos que el usuario sea educado de alguna forma respecto de su existencia.

De acuerdo con lo anterior, en el estado de la técnica existe la necesidad de una interfase de usuario mejorada de comando para desplegar

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controles seleccionables de funcionalidad para programas de computador (*software*) y para presentar agrupamientos lógicos de controles de funcionalidad particular asociados con una funcionalidad de nivel superior Es respecto de éstas y otras consideraciones que la presente invención se ha desarrollado

Resumen de la invención

Las modalidades de la presente invención solucionan los problemas mencionados además de otros, mediante el suministro de una interfase de usuario mejorada para desplegar controles de funcionalidad para programas de computador (*software*) y para presentar agrupamientos lógicos de controles de funcionalidad particular asociados con una funcionalidad de nivel superior EN general, los aspectos de la presente invención proporcionan la organización de la funcionalidad de una aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) dada, en modos basados en tareas. Estos modos están asociados con botones en una interfase de usuario en forma de cinta, y los botones están nombrados con el texto descriptivo asociado a diferentes modos de funcionalidad o tareas Debajo de la fila de botones de funcionalidad superior se presentan las funcionalidades, en agrupaciones lógicas, asociadas a un botón dado de funcionalidad superior. La selección de un botón particular conmuta los modos de la interfase del usuario a los controles de funcionalidad actuales asociados con el botón seleccionado.

De acuerdo con un aspecto de la invención, se suministran los métodos

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y sistemas para proporcionar la funcionalidad a una aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) a través de una interfase de usuario mejorada. La pluralidad de funcionalidades disponibles en una o más aplicaciones de programas de computador (*software*) se organiza de acuerdo con una o más tareas que se pueden realizar con la aplicación de programa de computador (*software*). En la interfase de usuario se suministra un botón de interfase de usuario para cada una o más tareas. Después de recibir una indicación de una selección de un botón dado de interfase de usuario, en la interfase de usuario se suministran uno o más controles de funcionalidad seleccionables para seleccionar una o más funcionalidades organizadas bajo una tarea dada asociada al botón de interfase de usuario seleccionado.

Estas y otras características y ventajas, que caracterizan la presente invención, serán reconocidas al leer la siguiente descripción detallada y al estudiar las figuras asociadas. Se debe entender que tanto la descripción general anterior como la siguiente descripción detallada se presentan únicamente en forma de ejemplo y en forma explicativa y no limitan ni restringen la invención que se reivindica.

Copia fotostática (1) del Círculo de Bogotá, hasta donde esta fotocopia corresponde a la tomada de copia que se tuvo a la vista. Bogotá, D.C. - República de Colombia
28 OCT 2005
ARIO MARTINEZ GONZALEZ
DECRETO 1557 DE 1989

Breve Descripción de los Dibujos

La Figura 1 es un diagrama de bloques que muestra (a) la arquitectura de un computador personal que suministra un ambiente operacional ilustrativo de

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las modalidades de la presente invención.

La Figura 2 es una ilustración de una pantalla de computador que muestra una interfase de usuario en forma de cinta para desplegar botones de funcionalidad de nivel superior basados en tareas y para desplegar una pluralidad de funcionalidades disponibles bajo un botón de nivel superior que ha sido seleccionado.

La Figura 3 ilustra un despliegue de una pantalla de computador que muestra la interfase de usuario ilustrada en la Figura 2, en la cual se presenta un conjunto diferente de funcionalidades asociadas a un botón de funcionalidad superior diferente.

La Figura 4 ilustra un despliegue de una pantalla de computador que muestra la interfase de usuario ilustrada en la Figura 2, en la cual se presenta un conjunto diferente de funcionalidades asociadas a un botón de funcionalidad superior diferente.

La Figura 5 ilustra un despliegue de una pantalla de computador que muestra una interfase de usuario emergente (*pop-up*) para suministrar la funcionalidad detallada asociada a un subconjunto de funcionalidades seleccionado que se presenta en la interfase de usuario en forma de cinta que se ilustra en las figuras 2 a 4.

La Figura 6 muestra un despliegue de una pantalla de computador que muestra una interfase de usuario emergente (*pop-up*) para suministrar la

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funcionalidad detallada asociada a un subconjunto de funcionalidades seleccionado que se presenta en la interfase de usuario en forma de cinta que se ilustra en las figuras 2 a 4.

La Figura 7 muestra una pantalla de computador con un despliegue de un menú que se expande hacia abajo (*drop down*) de funcionalidades asociadas a la funcionalidad seleccionada presentada en la interfase de usuario en forma de cinta ilustrada en las Figuras 2 a 4.

La Figura 8 muestra una pantalla de computador que ilustra la presentación de una caja de diálogo de "texto explicativo de la herramienta" (*tool tip*) para proporcionar información útil acerca de un control de funcionalidad seleccionado o sobre el cual se ha enfocado el cursor del ratón.

Descripción Detallada

Como se describió en forma breve anteriormente, las modalidades de la presente invención están dirigidas hacia una interfase de usuario mejorada para desplegar controles seleccionables de funcionalidad para aplicaciones de programas de computador (*software*) asociados a funcionalidad basada en tareas y para presentar agrupaciones lógicas de funcionalidad relacionada asociada a una funcionalidad basada en tareas. Como se describirá a continuación, cuando un botón de funcionalidad basada en tareas se selecciona de la interfase de usuario de la presente invención, en la interfase

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de usuario con forma de cinta se presentan controles de funcionalidad seleccionables suministrados por la aplicación de *software* para llevar a cabo aspectos de una tarea relacionada con la funcionalidad basada en tareas seleccionada, encima de un espacio de trabajo en el cual el usuario está introduciendo o editando un documento u objeto. Después de seleccionar un botón diferente de funcionalidad basada en tareas, se remueve la presentación de los controles de funcionalidad asociados con la primera tarea, y en la interfase de usuario se presentan controles de funcionalidad seleccionables asociados con el segundo botón de funcionalidad basada en tareas. Los controles de funcionalidad seleccionables presentados en la interfase de usuario se agrupan en agrupaciones lógicas, para su utilización más eficiente.

En la siguiente descripción detallada se hacen referencias a los dibujos adjuntos que forman parte de la presente, y en los cuales se muestran , mediante ilustraciones, modalidades específicas o ejemplos. Estas modalidades se pueden combinar, también se pueden utilizar otras modalidades, y se pueden hacer cambios estructurales sin que ello implique alejarse del espíritu o alcance de la presente invención. La siguiente descripción detallada en consecuencia no se debe tomar en un sentido limitante y el alcance de la presente invención se define mediante las reivindicaciones adjuntas y sus equivalentes.

Haciendo referencia a las figuras, en las cuales las etiquetas similares representan elementos similares a través de varios de las figuras, se

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describirán aspectos de la presente invención y del ambiente operativo ejemplar. La Figura 1 y la discusión que se presenta a continuación pretenden proporcionar una breve descripción general de un ambiente computacional apropiado en el cual se pueda implementar la invención. Mientras que la invención se describirá en el contexto general de los módulos de programas que se ejecutan en conjunto con un programa de aplicación que corre bajo un sistema operativo en un computador personal, aquellos versados en el estado de la técnica reconocerán que la invención también puede implementarse en combinación con otros módulos de programas.

Generalmente los módulos de programas incluyen rutinas, programas, componentes, estructuras de datos y otros tipos de estructuras que realizan tareas particulares o implementan tipos abstractos de datos particulares. Más aún, aquellos versados en la técnica podrán apreciar que la invención se puede poner en práctica junto con otras configuraciones de sistemas de computadores, incluyendo dispositivos manuales, sistemas multiprocesadores, elementos electrónicos de consumo programables o basados en microprocesadores, minicomputadores, grandes computadoras "mainframe" y similares. La invención también se puede poner en práctica en ambientes de computación distribuida, donde las tareas se realizan mediante dispositivos de procesamiento remotos que están unidos a través de una red de comunicaciones. En un ambiente de computación distribuida, los módulos de programas pueden localizarse tanto en dispositivos de almacenamiento locales 90

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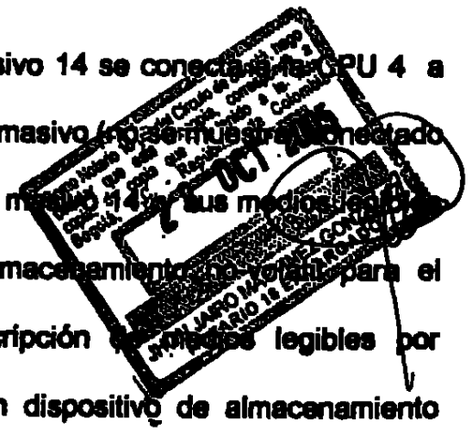
como remotos.

Haciendo referencia a la Figura 1, se describirá una arquitectura de computador ilustrativa para un computador personal 2, para poner en práctica varias modalidades de la invención. La arquitectura de computador que se muestra en la Figura 1 ilustra un computador personal convencional, que incluye una unidad de procesamiento central 4 ("CPU", por sus siglas en inglés: *central processing unit*), memoria del sistema 6, que incluye la memoria de acceso aleatorio 8 ("RAM" por sus siglas en inglés: *random access memory*) y una memoria de sólo lectura 10 ("ROM" por sus siglas en inglés: *read-only memory*), y un "*bus*" del sistema 12 que acopla la memoria a la CPU 4. Un sistema básico de entrada / salida que contiene las rutinas básicas que ayudan a la transferencia de información entre elementos de un computador, tal como durante el arranque, se almacena en la ROM 10. El computador personal 2 además incluye un dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo 14 para almacenar el sistema operativo 16, los programas aplicativos, tales como el programa de aplicación 205 y los datos.

El dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo 14 se conecta a la CPU 4 a través de un controlador de almacenamiento masivo (no se muestra) conectado al *bus* 12. El dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo 14 y sus medios legibles por computador asociados proporcionan almacenamiento no volátil para el computador personal 2. Aunque la descripción de medios legibles por computador en la presente se refiere a un dispositivo de almacenamiento



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masivo, tal como un disco duro o una unidad de CD-ROM (unidad de disco compacto de memoria solo de lectura), aquellos versados en el arte deberán apreciar que un medio legible por computador puede ser cualquier medio legible por computador al cual se pueda tener acceso a través del computador personal 2.

A manera de ejemplo y no de limitación, los medios legibles por computador pueden incluir medios de almacenamiento de computador y medios de comunicación. Los medios de almacenamiento de computador incluyen medios volátiles y no-volátiles, y medios removibles y no-removibles implementados en cualquier método o tecnología de almacenamiento de información, tales como instrucciones legibles por computador, estructuras de datos, módulos de programas y otros datos. Los medios de almacenamiento de computador incluyen pero no se limitan a RAM, ROM, EPROM, EEPROM, memoria "*flash*" u otra tecnología de memoria de estado sólido, CD-ROM, DVD, u otro almacenamiento óptico, casetes magnéticos, cintas magnéticas, almacenamiento en dispositivos de disco magnético, o cualquier otro medio que se pueda usar para almacenar la información deseada y al cual se pueda tener acceso mediante un computador.

De acuerdo con varias modalidades de la invención, el computador personal 2 puede operar en un ambiente de red usando conexiones lógicas con computadores remotos a través de una red TCP/IP 18, tal como la Internet. El computador personal 2 puede conectarse a la una red TCP/IP 18 a través de

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una unidad de interfase de red 20 conectada al *bus* 12. Se debe observar que la unidad de interfase de red 20 también se puede utilizar para conectarse a otros tipos de redes y de sistemas de computadores remotos. El computador personal 2 puede también incluir un controlador de entrada / salida 22 para recibir y procesar entradas de un número de dispositivos, incluyendo un teclado o un ratón (no se muestra). En forma similar, un controlador de entrada / salida 22 puede proporcionar la salida a una pantalla para despliegue, a una impresora o a otro tipo de dispositivo de salida.

Como se mencionó brevemente arriba, un número de módulos de programa y archivos de datos se pueden almacenar en el dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo 14 y en la RAM 8 del computador personal 2, incluyendo un sistema operativo 16 apropiado para controlar la operación de un computador personal en red, tal como los sistemas operativos WINDOWS de Microsoft Corporation de Redmond, Washington. El dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo 14 y la RAM 8 también pueden almacenar uno o más programas de aplicación. En particular, In particular, el dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo 14 y la RAM 8 pueden almacenar un programa de aplicación 105 para proporcionarle una variedad de funcionalidades al usuario. Por ejemplo, el programa de aplicación 105 puede incluir muchos tipos de programas, tales como aplicaciones de procesamiento de palabras, aplicaciones de hoja de cálculo, una aplicación de publicaciones de escritorio, y similares. De acuerdo con una modalidad de la presente invención, el programa de

aplicación 105 incluye una aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) con múltiple funcionalidad para proporcionar funcionalidad de procesamiento de palabra, funcionalidad para presentaciones de diapositivas, funcionalidad de hojas de cálculo, funcionalidad de bases de datos y similares. Algunos de los módulos individuales de programas que pueden incluir la aplicación de funcionalidad múltiple 105 incluye una aplicación de procesador de palabra 125, una aplicación de presentación de diapositivas 135, una aplicación de hoja de cálculo 140 y una aplicación de base de datos 145. Un ejemplo de tal aplicación de funcionalidad múltiple 105 es OFFICE, fabricada por Microsoft Corporation. Otras aplicaciones de programas de computador (*software*) que se ilustran en la Figura 1 incluyen una aplicación de correo electrónico 130.

La Figura 2 es una ilustración de un despliegue en pantalla de computador que muestra un interfase de usuario en forma de cinta para desplegar botones de funcionalidad de nivel superior basados en tareas y para desplegar una pluralidad de funcionalidades disponibles bajo un botón de nivel superior que ha sido seleccionado. Como se describió brevemente arriba, la interfase de usuario mejorada de la presente invención incluye una interfase de usuario en forma de cinta para desplegar los controles seleccionables asociados con la funcionalidad basada en tareas disponible bajo una aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) dada, tal como la aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) 105 ilustrada en la Figura 1. Una primera sección 210 de la interfase de usuario 200 incluye controles genéricos

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seleccionables para funcionalidades no asociadas con una tarea específica, tal como el procesamiento de palabra comparada con el análisis de hoja de cálculo. Por ejemplo, la sección 210 incluye controles seleccionables para comando generales de archivo, tales como "abrir archivo", "guardar archivo", e "imprimir". De acuerdo con una de las modalidades de la presente invención, los controles seleccionables incluidos en la primera sección 210 son controles que pueden ser utilizados por una variedad de aplicaciones de programas de computador (*software*) que incluyen una aplicación de funcionalidad múltiple 105. Esto es, que los controles seleccionables incluidos en la primera sección 210 pueden ser controles que se encuentran generalmente y son usados a través de un número de diferentes aplicaciones de programas de computador (*software*).

Los controles seleccionables incluidos en la primera sección 210 se pueden utilizar en todas las aplicaciones que incluyen tal aplicación de funcionalidad múltiple, pero otros controles seleccionables presentados en la interfase de usuario 200 que se describe a continuación, se pueden ajustar a la medida de tareas específicas, las cuales se pueden realizar por aplicaciones de programas de computador (*software*) específicas asociadas con la aplicación de funcionalidad múltiple. De otra parte, se debe apreciar que la interfase de usuario 200 aquí descrita se puede utilizar para una sola aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) tal como una aplicación de procesador de palabra 125, una presentación de diapositivas 135, una aplicación de hoja de

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cálculo 140 una aplicación de base de datos 145, o cualquier otra aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) que pueda utilizar una interfase de usuario para permitirle a los usuarios aplicar la funcionalidad de la aplicación asociada.

Haciendo referencia aún a la Figura 2, adyacente a la primera sección 210 de la interfase de usuario 200 se encuentra una sección de botones basados en tareas. La sección de botones incluye botones seleccionables asociados con funcionalidad basada en tareas suministrados por una aplicación dad de programa de computador (*software*). Como ejemplo, los botones basados en tareas ilustrados en la Figura 2 están asociados con tareas que se pueden realizar usando una aplicación de procesador de palabra 125. Por ejemplo, un botón de "Escritura" 215 asociado con la funcionalidad que se puede utilizar para realizar tareas de escritura. Un botón de "Insertar" 220 está asociado con la funcionalidad referente a la realización de tareas u operaciones de inserción. Un botón de "Despliegue de página" (*Page Layout*) 230 está asociado con la funcionalidad proporcionada por la aplicación asociada para realizar ediciones de atributos en el despliegue de la página para un documento dado.

Como se debe apreciar, muchos otros botones basados en tareas u otros controles seleccionables se pueden adicionar a la sección de botones, la interfase de usuario para llamar o activar funcionalidades asociadas con otras tareas. Por ejemplo, los botones de tareas se pueden agregar para producir efectos de texto, estilos de documentos, revisiones y comentarios y

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similares. Y, como se describió anteriormente, la interfase de usuario 200 se puede utilizar para una variedad de aplicaciones diferentes de programas de computador (*software*). Por ejemplo, si la interfase de usuario 200 se utiliza para una presentación de diapositivas, los botones contenidos en la sección de botones puede incluir botones tales como "Crear diapositiva", "Insertar", "Formato", "Dibujo", "Efectos", y similares asociados con una variedad de tareas que pueden realizarse en una aplicación de presentación de diapositivas. Igualmente, los botones que se pueden utilizar en la sección de botones de la interfase de usuario 200 para una aplicación de hoja de cálculo 140 pueden incluir botones tales como "Datos" o "Entrada de Datos", "Listas", "Tablas Pivote", "Análisis", "Fórmulas", "Páginas e Impresión", y similares asociados con la tarea que se pueda realizar usando una aplicación de hoja de cálculo.

Inmediatamente debajo de la sección de controles 210 y de la sección de botones basados en tareas se encuentra una sección de control de funcionalidad seleccionable para desplegar los controles de funcionalidad seleccionable asociados con un botón seleccionado 215, 220, 230 dispuesto en la sección de botones basados en tareas. De acuerdo con una modalidad de la invención, cuando se selecciona un botón para una tarea, como el botón "Escritura" 215, la funcionalidad seleccionable disponible [illegible] programa de computador (*software*) asociada para realizar la tarea seleccionada, por ejemplo una tarea de escritura, es desplegada en

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agrupaciones lógicas. Por ejemplo, haciendo referencia a la Figura 2, una primera agrupación lógica 240 se despliega bajo el encabezado "Portapapeles" (*Clipboard*). De acuerdo con las modalidades de la presente invención, la sección portapapeles 240 incluye controles de funcionalidad seleccionables agrupados lógicamente en conjunto y asociados con acciones del portapapeles debajo de la tarea general de escritura. Por ejemplo, la sección portapapeles 240 puede incluir tales controles seleccionables como un control para cortar, un control para copiar, un control para pegar, un control para seleccionar todo, etc. Al lado de la sección portapapeles 240 se presenta una segunda agrupación lógica 250 bajo el encabezado "Formato". Los controles seleccionables presentados en la sección "Formato" 250 pueden incluir controles seleccionables tales como justificación de texto, tipo de texto, tamaño de la fuente (de texto), interlineado (espaciamiento entre líneas), negrilla, bastardilla o cursiva, subrayado, etc. De conformidad, las funcionalidades asociadas con operaciones de formato se agrupan lógicamente en conjunto bajo la tarea general de "Escritura". Una tercera agrupación lógica 260 se presenta bajo el encabezado "Herramientas de Escritura". La sección de herramientas de escritura 260 incluye herramientas tales como buscar y reemplazar, autocorrección, etc.

Como se describe a continuación en relación con las Figuras [illegible], con la selección de un botón basado en tareas diferente en la sección de botones, en la interfase de usuario 200 se presenta un conjunto diferente de controles

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de funcionalidad en diferentes agrupaciones lógicas, asociadas con el botón basado en tareas seleccionado. Como se ilustra en la Figura 3, la tarea "Insertar" 220 se selecciona y los controles de funcionalidad seleccionables presentados en la interfase de usuario 200 se cambian a aquellos ilustrados en la Figura 2, incluyendo los controles de funcionalidad seleccionables asociados con la tarea insertar. Por ejemplo, una primera sección de control de funcionalidad seleccionable 310 se ilustra bajo el encabezado "Ilustraciones". La sección Ilustraciones 310 incluye controles seleccionables para permitirle al usuario insertar una variedad de ilustraciones en el espacio de trabajo de la aplicación, tales como dibujos, "*clip art*", imágenes de word, tablas, diagramas, organigramas, dibujos y similares. Una segunda sección de control de funcionalidad seleccionable 315 se presenta bajo el encabezado "Texto" y proporciona controles de funcionalidad seleccionables para insertar objetos tipo texto o datos en el espacio de trabajo del usuario. Por ejemplo, los controles contenidos en la sección texto 315 incluyen hipervínculos, símbolos, cuadros de texto, fecha y hora, números de página, encabezados, pies de página, etc. Una tercera sección de control de funcionalidad 320 se presenta bajo el encabezado "Saltos". Esta sección incluye controles de funcionalidad seleccionables para insertar saltos de página, saltos de columna, saltos de sección, etc.

La Figura 4 muestra la interfase de usuario 200 ilustrada en las Figuras 2 y 3, en la cual se selecciona el botón "Despliegue de Página" (*Page Layout*)

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230. Después de seleccionar el botón "Despliegue de Página" 230, se presentan al usuario controles de funcionalidad asociados con las tareas que se realizan en el despliegue de página, en agrupaciones lógicas 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460. Por ejemplo, una primera agrupación lógica 410 se ilustra bajo el encabezado de "Mostrar / ocultar" (*Show / Hide*), e incluye controles de funcionalidad seleccionables asociados con mostrar u ocultar información del despliegue de página tal como la información de la regla, marcas de párrafo, límites del texto, y similares. Una segunda sección 420 se agrupa bajo el encabezado "Configuración de Página" (*Page / Setup*). La sección de configuración de página 420 incluye controles de funcionalidad seleccionables para ajustar o editar la orientación, el tamaño, los márgenes, los parámetros de columnas, saltos de despliegue de página etc. Una tercera sección 430 se presenta bajo el encabezado de "Encabezado & Pie de Página" (*Header & Footer*). Esta sección 430 incluye controles de funcionalidad seleccionables para la funcionalidad de aplicaciones de *software* relacionadas con la inserción y la edición de la información del encabezado y de los pies de página.

A lo largo del borde derecho de la interfase de usuario 200, se incluye una sección 450 de "Fondo" (*Background*) y una sección 460 de "Posición" (*Position*). De acuerdo con la interfase de usuario ilustrada en la Figura 4, estas secciones de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables están cerradas o colapsadas. Esto es, que la interfase de usuario 200, como se ilustra en la Figura 4, no tiene espacio suficiente para desplegar los controles de

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funcionalidad seleccionables en forma individual bajo estas dos secciones. De conformidad, estas dos secciones se encuentran cerradas a la vista. Como se debe apreciar, dependiendo del tamaño del espacio disponible en la pantalla para desplegar la interfase de usuario 200 o dependiendo de los parámetros de despliegue de la interfase de usuario 200 utilizados por un usuario dado, estarán disponibles cantidades variables de espacio para desplegar los botones basados en tareas y asociados a controles de funcionalidad seleccionables. De conformidad, cuando no hay suficiente disponibilidad de espacio en la interfase de usuario 200 para desplegar todas las agrupaciones lógicas asociadas con un botón basado en tareas dado, se puede tomar una decisión mientras corre la aplicación en relación con cuáles agrupaciones lógicas deben colapsarse o cerrarse hasta el momento en que se seleccione el botón basado en tareas asociado. En forma similar, si el usuario reduce manualmente el tamaño de la interfase de usuario 200, se toma una decisión respecto al espacio disponible para desplegar las secciones de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables, y algunas secciones de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables se colapsarán en la medida en que sea necesario. Como se debe apreciar, se debe tomar una decisión en cuanto al orden en que se colapsan las secciones de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables, tal que se pueda usar un criterio como "más utilizadas recientemente" para determinar cuáles secciones de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables serán colapsadas en la medida en que el espacio disponible en

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la interfase de usuario disminuye.

De acuerdo con una modalidad alterna, si la interfase de usuario 200 carece de espacio suficiente para desplegar todas las agrupaciones lógicas de controles de funcionalidad asociadas con un botón basado en tareas dado, el tamaño del despliegue de las agrupaciones lógicas individuales se reducirá para que haya espacio para el despliegue de todas las agrupaciones lógicas asociadas. De acuerdo con uno de los aspectos de esta modalidad, se pueden definir diferentes tamaños de despliegue de agrupaciones, por ejemplo pequeño, mediano y grande. En el momento de despliegue, se puede tomar una decisión sobre el espacio disponible. Como punto de partida, se presenta el tamaño máximo aplicable para el despliegue de cada agrupación lógica. En la medida en que va siendo necesario el tamaño se reduce (i.e. de grande a mediano, de mediano a pequeño), para cada una de las agrupaciones lógicas hasta que cada agrupación lógica quepa en el espacio disponible. Adicionalmente, para esquemas de despliegue más pequeños de agrupaciones lógicas, las etiquetas de texto podrán ser abreviadas o eliminadas, y la disposición de los controles de funcionalidad seleccionables individuales contenido en agrupaciones dadas podrá ser redimensionada para permitir un uso más eficiente del espacio.

De acuerdo con las modalidades de la presente invención, la selección de una sección de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables colapsada o cerrada, tales como las secciones 450, 460, causa una reorganización de la

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interfase de usuario 200 para presentar los controles de funcionalidad seleccionables asociados con la sección seleccionada. Esto es, como se debe apreciar, que una o más de las demás secciones actualmente desplegadas totalmente se puede colapsar con el fin de abrirle espacio a los controles de funcionalidad seleccionables de una sección previamente cerrada o colapsada. Alternativamente, todos los controles de funcionalidad seleccionables actualmente desplegados en la interfase de usuario 200 podrán permanecer desplegados como están, y los controles de funcionalidad seleccionables contenidos bajo una sección colapsada o cerrada se podrán desplegar en un menú desplegable que se expande hacia abajo (*drop down*) presentados verticalmente debajo de la sección seleccionada cerrada o colapsada o que se despliegan horizontalmente debajo de la interfase de usuario 200. Alternativamente, los controles de funcionalidad seleccionables asociados a la sección colapsada o cerrada podrán desplegarse en un menú emergente (*pop-up*) o en un cuadro de texto.

De acuerdo con las modalidades de la presente invención, se puede n hacer ajustes a la medida de las secciones de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables desplegadas. Esto es, las secciones de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables bajo una tarea dada seleccionada pueden ser ordenadas de acuerdo con las necesidades particulares de un usuario determinado, y algunas secciones podrán ser ocultadas a la vista, si la funcionalidad asociadas con aquellas secciones no es usada por parte de un

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usuario determinado. O, la sección de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables desplegada en la actualidad puede ser colapsada en forma manual, con el fin de abrir espacio en la interfase de usuario 200 para el despliegue de una sección de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables que actualmente se encuentre cerrada o colapsada debido a la insuficiencia de espacio en la interfase de usuario 200.

De acuerdo con las modalidades de la presente invención, un usuario puede navegar a través de los controles de funcionalidad seleccionables disponibles mediante la acción del cursor del ratón. Durante dicha acción y movilización del cursor del ratón, la funcionalidad desplegada se cambia dinámicamente respecto del botón o del control de funcionalidad sobre el cual se localiza o "enfoca" el cursor del ratón en un momento determinado. Por ejemplo, haciendo referencia a las Figuras 2, 3, 4, si un usuario selecciona oprimiendo el botón del ratón (*click*) en forma sostenida sobre el botón "Escritura", las secciones de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables y los controles asociados se despliegan. Si el usuario no ve los controles de funcionalidad deseados, el usuario puede localizar el cursor del ratón sobre un segundo botón, por ejemplo el botón "Insertar" 220, y las agrupaciones de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables asociados con el botón Insertar se despliegan dinámicamente como se ilustra en la Figura 3. Si el usuario ve el control deseado en una de las agrupaciones de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables bajo el botón "Insertar", por ejemplo, el usuario podrá

seleccionar el control deseado para aplicarlo a un objeto o documento seleccionado. Después de que el usuario seleccione el control o comando, la interfase de usuario 200 se revertirá al despliegue que se le había presentado al usuario antes de que éste iniciara la acción de movimiento del cursor del ratón. Esto es, el despliegue de las secciones de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables del control finalmente seleccionado no permanece desplegado en la interfase de usuario 200, La interfase de usuario 200 retorna al despliegue original anterior a la acción de movimiento del cursor del ratón.

Como lo deberán apreciar aquellos versados en la técnica, en razón de las limitaciones de espacio en las secciones de la interfase del usuario 200 que contienen agrupaciones lógicas de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables, no toda la funcionalidad que se puede desear o utilizar por parte de un usuario determinado de la aplicación de *software* puede estar disponible para su acceso mediante la selección de uno de los controles presentados en una sección determinada. Muchas funcionalidades adicionales pueden estar disponibles, que estén asociadas con, o de otra forma que estén relacionadas con un control de funcionalidad seleccionable determinado bajo un botón basado en tareas seleccionado. Haciendo referencia a la Figura 3, si un usuario requiere el uso de la funcionalidad adicional que no está presente en una sección dada de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables, o si el usuario desea información detallada referente a los atributos de un determinado de un objeto de acuerdo con la aplicación de la funcionalidad presentada en una

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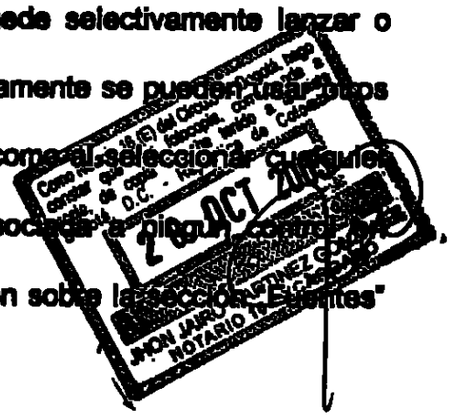
sección dada de control de funcionalidad, se puede lanzar un diálogo 540 para proporcionar controles de funcionalidad seleccionables adicionales o para suministrar información detallada referente a la aplicación de la funcionalidad a un documento o a un objeto.

Por ejemplo, como se ilustra en la Figura 5, la selección de la sección de control de funcionalidad seleccionable "Fuentes" (*Fonts*) 510 causa el despliegue de un botón "Detalles de la Fuente" (*Font Details*) 515 debajo de la sección 510. La selección del botón "Detalles de la Fuente" 515 causa el despliegue del diálogo "Fuente" para proporcionar el al usuario información detallada referente a la aplicación de una funcionalidad particular, por ejemplo las fuentes (tipos de texto) a un documento u objeto seleccionado y le suministra al usuario una funcionalidad adicional seleccionable que no se le presentó en la sección de control de funcionalidad seleccionable 510. Como se deberá observar, el botón "Detalles de Fuente" 515 se puede desplegar cada vez que el usuario enfoca el cursor del ratón sobre cualquier porción de la sección 510, para alertar al usuario de que puede selectivamente lanzar o activar el diálogo 540 si así lo desea. Alternativamente se pueden usar otros mecanismos para desplegar el botón 515, tales como al seleccionar cualquier área dentro de la sección 510 que no esté asociada a ningún control particular, u oprimiendo el botón derecho del ratón sobre la sección "Fuentes" 510.



Haciendo referencia a la Figura 6, se ilustra el lanzamiento o activación

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de un segundo diálogo 600, el cual está asociado con una segunda sección de control de funcionalidad seleccionable 520 en la interfase de usuario 200. Como se describió respecto de la Figura 5, un botón 522 se despliega debajo de la sección de control de funcionalidad 520 para activar el diálogo 600 para proporcionar una funcionalidad adicional o información adicional referente a los atributos aplicados al documento u objeto seleccionado bajo la sección de control de funcionalidad 520, por ejemplo la sección de "Párrafo". Como se debe apreciar, diálogos tales como los diálogos 540 y 600 ilustrados en las Figuras 5 y 6 se pueden activar en cualquier sección de control de funcionalidad desplegada en la interfase de usuario 200donde se pueden proporcionar funcionalidades o detalles adicionales al usuario que lo desee.

Haciendo referencia a la Figura 7, un menú desplegable que se expande hacia abajo (*drop down*) de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables se ilustra debajo de un control seleccionado 710 en el cuerpo principal de la interfase de usuario 200. En algunos casos, puede no haber espacio suficiente para el despliegue de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables en una agrupación lógica en la interfase del usuario 200 al seleccionar un botón de [illegible] 230 asociado. De acuerdo con las modalidades de la invención con [illegible] un control tal como el control "Encabezado & Pie de Página" (*Header & Footer*) 710 se puede "poblar" en la interfase de usuario 200. La selección del control 710 causa el despliegue del menú desplegable que se expande hacia abajo (*drop down*) 730 para desplegar los controles de funcionalidad

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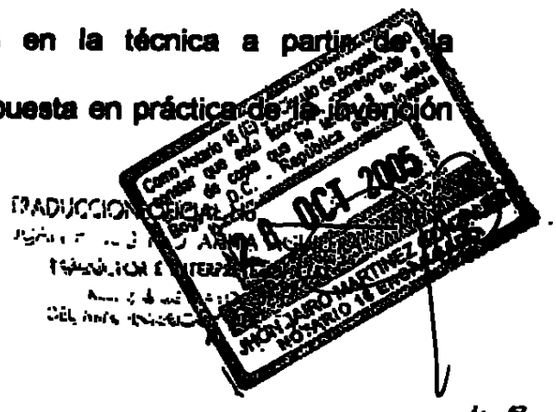
seleccionables asociados con el control 710.

Haciendo referencia a la Figura 8, se puede desplegar una variedad de "textos explicativos de la herramienta" (*tool tips*) ante el usuario, para proporcionarle información útil o tutoriales referentes a diferentes funcionalidades de una aplicación asociada. Por ejemplo, como se ilustra en la Figura 8, un diálogo emergente 820 (*pop-up*) de "texto explicativo de la herramienta" (*tool tip*) se despliega para suministrar información de ayuda en relación con la funcionalidad disponible bajo la sección de "Columnas" (*Columns*) 810. Como se muestra en el diálogo emergente 820, se proporciona información de ayuda respecto de la aplicación de formato a las columnas y a la estructura de un documento. Adicionalmente se puede proporcionar entrenamiento en línea y otra información de ayuda a través del despliegue del diálogo emergente (*pop-up*). Como se debe entender se pueden proporcionar "textos explicativos de la herramientas" (*tool tips*), tales como el "texto explicativo de la herramienta" (*tool tip*) 820, respecto de cualquier agrupación de funcionalidad desplegada en la interfase de usuario 200, o se pueden suministrar "textos explicativo de la herramientas" 820 para controles de funcionalidad individuales. El despliegue de "textos explicativos de la herramientas" (*tool tips*) se puede llevar a cabo como respuesta a una variedad de acciones diferentes por parte del usuario. Por ejemplo, colocar el cursor del ratón sobre una agrupación de controles o sobre un control seleccionado, seguido de la selección utilizando una tecla de función, tal como la tecla F1,

puede desplegar el diálogo emergente (*pop-up*). Otro ejemplo es que la acción del botón derecho del ratón sobre una agrupación de controles de funcionalidad dada puede desplegar el diálogo emergente (*pop-up*). Se pueden utilizar otros mecanismos, incluyendo las acciones de localización del cursor del ratón o de despliegue automático después de una cantidad determinada de tiempo de estar enfocando el cursor del ratón sobre una sección dada de la interfase de usuario 200, para desplegar el diálogo emergente (*pop-up*) de "textos explicativos de la herramientas" (*tool tips*).

Como se describe aquí, se proporciona una interfase de usuario mejorada para exponer botones basados en tareas de funcionalidad de nivel superior para desplegar agrupaciones lógicas de controles de funcionalidad seleccionables de aplicaciones de programas de computador (*software*) asociados con determinados botones de funcionalidad basados en tareas. Será aparente para aquellos versados en la técnica que varias modificaciones o variaciones se pueden hacer sobre la presente invención, sin alejarse del alcance ni del espíritu de la invención. Otras modalidades de la invención serán aparentes para aquellos versados en la técnica a partir de la consideración de la especificación y de la puesta en práctica de la invención aquí revelada.



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REIVINDICAMOS:

1. Un método para proporcionar funcionalidad a partir de una aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) a través de una interfase de usuario mejorada que comprende:

el suministro de una pluralidad de funcionalidades disponible a partir de una aplicación de programa de computador (*software*);

la organización de una pluralidad de funcionalidades de acuerdo con una o más tareas que se pueden llevar a cabo con la aplicación de programa de computador (*software*);

el suministro de un botón de interfase de usuario en la interfase de usuario para cada una o más de las tareas; y

después de recibir una indicación de una selección de un primer botón dado de interfase de usuario, en la interfase de usuario se suministran uno o más controles de funcionalidad seleccionables para seleccionar una o más funcionalidades organizadas bajo una primera tarea asociada al primer botón de interfase de usuario seleccionado.

2. El método de la Reivindicación 1, que además comprende que después de recibir una indicación de una selección de uno o más controles seleccionables, se aplique la funcionalidad asociada con el control

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seleccionado de uno o más de los controles seleccionables al objeto o documento seleccionado.

3. El método de la Reivindicación 1, que además comprende que después de recibir una indicación de una selección de un segundo botón dado de interfase de usuario, en la interfase de usuario se suministran uno o más controles de funcionalidad seleccionables para seleccionar una o más funcionalidades organizadas bajo una segunda tarea asociada al segundo botón de interfase de usuario seleccionado.

4. El método de la Reivindicación 1, que además comprende agrupar uno o más de los controles seleccionables en uno o más agrupaciones lógicas de controles seleccionables donde cada una o más de las agrupaciones lógicas está asociada con un subconjunto de funcionalidades asociadas con el botón de interfase seleccionado.

5. El método de la Reivindicación 4, que además comprende que después de recibir la selección de una o más agrupaciones lógicas de controles seleccionables, se suministre un conjunto de detalles para selectivamente desplegar una segunda interfase de usuario para proporcionar controles adicionales de funcionalidad asociados con la agrupación lógica seleccionada.

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6. El método de la Reivindicación 5, en el cual el suministro de un botón de detalles incluye proporcionar un botón de detalles para selectivamente desplegar una segunda interfase de usuario para proporcionar información que identifique la funcionalidad organizada bajo la agrupación lógica seleccionada que actualmente se aplica al documento u objeto seleccionado.

7. El método de la Reivindicación 4, en el cual si la interfase de usuario carece de espacio suficiente para desplegar controles seleccionables de una agrupación lógica dada, la agrupación lógica dada se colapsa en un solo control seleccionable para tener acceso a los controles seleccionables agrupados bajo la agrupación lógica dada.

8. El método de la Reivindicación 7, que además comprende que al recibo de una selección del control seleccionable mencionado en la reivindicación 7, se proporcione un menú de controles seleccionables agrupados bajo la agrupación lógica dada.

9. El método de la Reivindicación [illegible] el cual si la interfase de usuario carece de espacio suficiente para desplegar [illegible] seleccionables de una agrupación lógica dada, se reduce el tamaño de [illegible] o más de las

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agrupaciones lógicas hasta que cada una o más de las agrupaciones lógicas se pueda desplegar en la interfase de usuario.

10. El método de la Reivindicación 9, que además comprende la reorganización de la disposición de los controles individuales seleccionables agrupados en una agrupación lógica para reducir el tamaño del despliegue de la agrupación lógica.

11. El método de la Reivindicación 10, que además comprende modificar el despliegue de uno o más de los controles individuales seleccionables agrupados en una agrupación lógica dada para reducir el tamaño del despliegue de la agrupación lógica.

12. El método de la Reivindicación 1 que además comprende:

que al recibo de una indicación del enfoque del cursor del ratón sobre un segundo botón de interfase, en la interfase de usuario se proporcione uno o más controles seleccionables para seleccionar una o más funcionalidades organizadas bajo una segunda tarea asociada con el segundo botón de interfase de usuario; y

cuando cese el enfoque del cursor del ratón sobre un segundo botón de interfase, en la interfase de usuario mejorada se proporcione uno o más controles seleccionables para seleccionar una o más funcionalidades

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organizadas bajo la primera tarea asociada con el primer botón de interfase de usuario.

13. El método de la Reivindicación 12, que además comprende:

que después de proporcionar uno o más controles seleccionables en la interfase de usuario para seleccionar uno o más funcionalidades bajo una segunda tarea, se reciba una indicación de una selección de uno o más controles seleccionables para seleccionar una o más funcionalidades organizadas bajo una segunda tarea;

aplicar la funcionalidad asociada con el control seleccionado a un objeto seleccionado; y

si el segundo botón de interfase no es seleccionado para que permanezca, en la interfase de usuario se proporciona uno o más controles seleccionables para seleccionar una o más funcionalidades organizadas bajo una segunda tarea, suministrando en la interfase de usuario uno o más controles seleccionables para seleccionar una o más funcionalidades organizadas bajo una primera tarea asociada con el primer botón de la interfase de usuario seleccionado.

14. El método de la Reivindicación 1, que además comprende que al recibo de la selección de uno o más agrupaciones lógicas de controles seleccionables, se suministre un diálogo de "texto explicativo de la

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herramienta" (*tool tip*) para proporcionar información útil acerca de las funcionalidades de la aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) asociadas con la agrupación lógica seleccionada.

15. Una interfase de usuario mejorada para proporcionar funcionalidad a partir de una aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) que comprende:

uno o más botones dispuestos en una fila superior de la interfase de usuario, cada uno o más de dicho botones identificando una tarea que puede ser llevada a cabo con la aplicación de programa de computador (*software*), y cada uno o más de dichos botones siendo operativos cuando se seleccionan, para causar un despliegue en la interfase de usuario de uno o más controles de funcionalidad seleccionables asociados con un botón seleccionado;

tal o tales controles de funcionalidad seleccionables estando dispuestos en una fila debajo de la disposición de uno o más botones, cada uno de tal o tales controles de funcionalidad siendo operativo para causar una aplicación de una funcionalidad asociada de la aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) al objeto seleccionado; y

tal o tales controles de funcionalidad seleccionables estando organizados y desplegados en la interfase de usuario en una o más agrupaciones lógicas, por medio de lo cual cada una o más agrupaciones

lógicas está asociada con un subconjunto de funcionalidades disponibles de la aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) que se puede aplicar a un objeto seleccionado de acuerdo con una porción de una tarea asociada al botón seleccionado.

16. La interfase de la Reivindicación 15, que además comprende un botón de detalles desplegable bajo una agrupación lógica determinada, siendo tal botón de detalles operativo cuando se selecciona, para causar un despliegue de una segunda interfase de usuario para proporcionar controles adicionales de funcionalidad asociados con la agrupación lógica seleccionada.

17. La interfase de usuario de la Reivindicación 16, con el botón de detalles además siendo operativo al ser seleccionado para causar el despliegue de una segunda interfase de usuario para proporcionar información que identifique la funcionalidad organizada bajo la agrupación lógica seleccionada que actualmente se aplica al documento u objeto seleccionado.

18. Un medio legible por computador que contiene instrucciones ejecutables de computador, las cuales, cuando son ejecutadas por un computador, llevan a cabo un método para suministrar funcionalidad a partir de una aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) a través de una interfase de usuario mejorada que comprende:

- el suministro de una pluralidad de funcionalidades disponible a partir de

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una aplicación de programa de computador (*software*);

la organización de una pluralidad de funcionalidades de acuerdo con una o más tareas que se pueden llevar a cabo con la aplicación de programa de computador (*software*);

el suministro de un botón de interfase de usuario en la interfase de usuario para cada una o más de las tareas; y

después de recibir una indicación de una selección de un primer botón dado de interfase de usuario, en la interfase de usuario se suministran uno o más controles de funcionalidad seleccionables para seleccionar una o más funcionalidades organizadas bajo una primera tarea asociada al primer botón de interfase de usuario seleccionado.

19. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 18, que además comprende que después de recibir una indicación de una selección de uno o más controles seleccionables, se aplique la funcionalidad asociada con el control seleccionado de uno o más de los controles seleccionables al objeto o documento seleccionado.

20. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 18, que además comprende que después de recibir una indicación de una selección de un segundo botón dado de interfase de usuario, en la interfase de usuario se suministran uno o más controles de funcionalidad seleccionables para

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seleccionar una o más funcionalidades organizadas bajo una segunda tarea asociada al segundo botón de interfase de usuario seleccionado.

21. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 18, que además comprende agrupar uno o más de los controles seleccionables en uno o más agrupaciones lógicas de controles seleccionables donde cada una o más de las agrupaciones lógicas está asociada con un subconjunto de funcionalidades asociadas con el botón de interfase seleccionado.

22. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 21, que además comprende que después de recibir la selección de una o más agrupaciones lógicas de controles seleccionables, se suministre un botón de detalles para selectivamente desplegar una segunda interfase de usuario para proporcionar controles adicionales de funcionalidad asociados con la agrupación lógica seleccionada.

23. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 22, en el cual el suministro de un botón de detalles incluye proporcionar un botón de detalles para selectivamente desplegar una segunda interfase de usuario para proporcionar información que identifique la funcionalidad organizada bajo la agrupación lógica seleccionada que actualmente se aplica al documento u objeto seleccionado.

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24. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 21, en el cual si la interfase de usuario carece de espacio suficiente para desplegar controles seleccionables de una agrupación lógica dada, la agrupación lógica dada se colapsa en un solo control seleccionable para tener acceso a los controles seleccionables agrupados bajo la agrupación lógica dada.

25. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 24, que además comprende que al recibo de una selección del control seleccionable mencionado en la reivindicación 24, se proporcione un menú de controles seleccionables agrupados bajo la agrupación lógica dada.

26. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 21, en el cual si la interfase de usuario carece de espacio suficiente para desplegar controles seleccionables de una agrupación lógica dada, se reduce el tamaño de despliegue de cada una o más de las agrupaciones lógicas hasta que cada una o más de las agrupaciones lógicas se pueda desplegar en la interfase de usuario.

27. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 26, que además comprende la reorganización de la disposición de los controles individuales seleccionables agrupados en una agrupación lógica para reducir

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el tamaño del despliegue de la agrupación lógica.

28. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 27, que además comprende modificar el despliegue de uno o mas de los controles individuales seleccionables agrupados en una agrupacion logica dada para reducir el tamano del despliegue de la agrupacion logica.

29. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 18 que además comprende:

que al recibo de una indicación del enfoque del cursor del ratón sobre un segundo botón de interfase, en la interfase de usuario se proporcione uno o más controles seleccionables para seleccionar una o más funcionalidades organizadas bajo una segunda tarea asociada con el segundo botón de interfase de usuario; y

cuando cese el enfoque del cursor del ratón sobre un segundo botón de interfase, en la interfase de usuario mejorada se proporcione uno o más controles seleccionables para seleccionar una o más funcionalidades organizadas bajo la primera tarea asociada con el primer botón de interfase de usuario.

30. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 29, que además comprende:

que después de proporcionar uno o más controles seleccionables en la interfase de usuario para seleccionar uno o más funcionalidades bajo una /20

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segunda tarea, se reciba una indicación de una selección de uno o más controles seleccionables para seleccionar una o más funcionalidades organizadas bajo una segunda tarea;

aplicar la funcionalidad asociada con el control seleccionado a un objeto seleccionado; y

si el segundo botón de interfase no es seleccionado para que permanezca, en la interfase de usuario se proporciona uno o más controles seleccionables para seleccionar una o más funcionalidades organizadas bajo una segunda tarea, suministrando en la interfase de usuario uno o más controles seleccionables para seleccionar una o más funcionalidades organizadas bajo una primera tarea asociada con el primer botón de la interfase de usuario seleccionado.

31. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 18, que además comprende que al recibo de la selección de uno o más agrupaciones lógicas de controles seleccionables, se suministre un diálogo de "texto explicativo de la herramienta" (*tool tip*) para proporcionar información adicional acerca de las funcionalidades de la aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) asociadas con la agrupación lógica seleccionada.

32. Un método para proporcionar funcionalidad a partir de una aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) a través de una interfase de

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usuario mejorada que comprende:

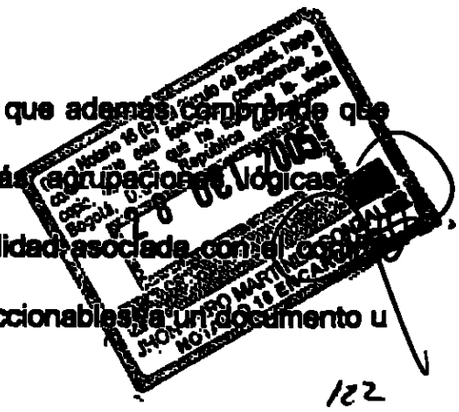
el suministro de un botón de interfase de usuario en la interfase de usuario para cada una o más de las tareas que puedan se llevadas a cabo con la aplicación de programa de computador (software);

después de recibir una indicación de una selección de un primer botón de interfase de usuario, en la interfase de usuario se suministran uno o más controles seleccionables para seleccionar una o más funcionalidades asociadas con la primera tarea; y

agrupar uno o más de los controles seleccionables en uno o más agrupaciones lógicas de controles seleccionables donde cada una o más de las agrupaciones lógicas está asociada con un subconjunto de funcionalidades asociadas con una primera tarea, y

agrupar uno o más de los controles seleccionables en uno o más agrupaciones lógicas de controles seleccionables donde cada una o más de las agrupaciones lógicas está asociada con un subconjunto de funcionalidades asociadas con el primer botón de interfase de usuario seleccionado.

33. El método de la Reivindicación 32, que además comprende que después de recibir la selección de una o más agrupaciones lógicas de controles seleccionables, se aplique la funcionalidad asociada con el control seleccionado de uno o más de los controles seleccionables a un documento u objeto seleccionado.



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34. El método de la Reivindicación 32, que además comprende que después de recibir una indicación de una selección de un segundo botón de interfase de usuario, en la interfase de usuario se suministran uno o más controles seleccionables para seleccionar una o más funcionalidades asociadas con una segunda tarea.

35. El método de la Reivindicación 32, en el cual si la interfase de usuario carece de espacio suficiente para desplegar controles seleccionables de una agrupación lógica dada, la agrupación lógica dada se colapsa en un solo control seleccionable para tener acceso a los controles seleccionables agrupados bajo la agrupación lógica dada.

36. El método de la Reivindicación 34, que además comprende que al recibo de una selección del control seleccionable mencionado en la reivindicación 35 se proporcione un menú de controles seleccionables agrupados bajo la agrupación lógica dada.

37. Un medio legible por computador que contiene instrucciones ejecutables de computador, las cuales, cuando son ejecutadas por un computador, llevan a cabo un método para suministrar funcionalidad a partir de una aplicación de programa de computador (*software*) a través de una

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interfase de usuario mejorada que comprende:

el suministro de un botón de interfase de usuario en la interfase de usuario para cada una o más de las tareas que pueden ser llevadas a cabo por aplicación de programa de computador (*software*);

después de recibir una indicación de una selección de un primer botón dado de interfase de usuario, en la interfase de usuario se suministran uno o más controles de funcionalidad seleccionables para seleccionar una o más funcionalidades asociadas con la primera tarea; y

agrupar uno o más de los controles seleccionables en uno o más agrupaciones lógicas de controles seleccionables donde cada una o más de las agrupaciones lógicas está asociada con un subconjunto de funcionalidades asociadas con el primer botón de interfase de usuario seleccionado.

38. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 37, que además comprende que después de recibir una indicación de una selección de uno o más controles seleccionables, se aplique la funcionalidad asociada con el control seleccionado de uno o más controles seleccionables a un objeto o documento seleccionado.

39. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 37, que además comprende que después de recibir una indicación de una selección de

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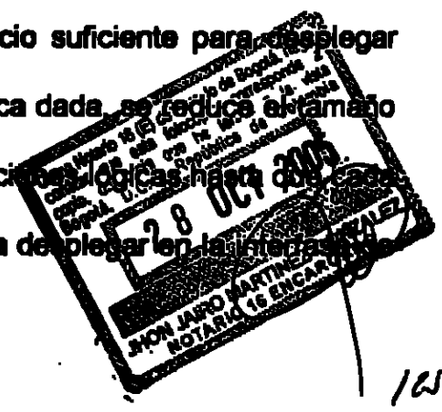
un segundo botón de interfase, en la interfase de usuario se suministre uno o más controles seleccionables para seleccionar una o más funcionalidades asociadas con la segunda tarea.

40. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 37, si la interfase de usuario carece de espacio suficiente para desplegar controles seleccionables de una agrupación lógica dada, la agrupación lógica dada se colapsa en un solo control seleccionable para tener acceso a los controles seleccionables agrupados bajo la agrupación lógica dada.

41. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 40, que además comprende que al recibo de una selección del control seleccionable mencionado en la reivindicación 40, se proporcione un menú de controles seleccionables agrupados bajo la agrupación lógica dada.

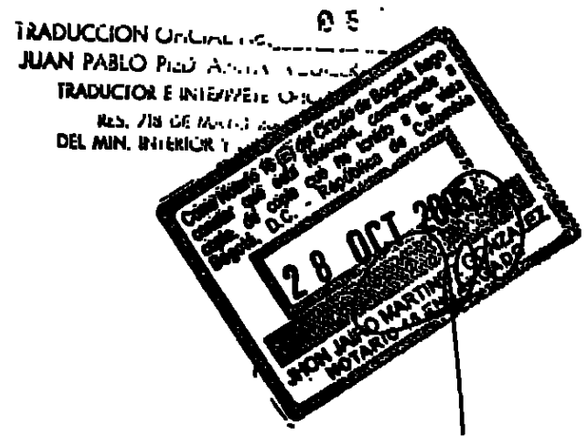
42. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 37, en el cual si la interfase de usuario carece de espacio suficiente para desplegar controles seleccionables de una agrupación lógica dada, se reduce el tamaño de despliegue de cada una o más de las agrupaciones lógicas hasta que cada una o más de las agrupaciones lógicas se pueda desplegar en la interfase de usuario.



125

43. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 42, que además comprende la reorganización de la disposición de los controles individuales seleccionables agrupados en una agrupación lógica para reducir el tamaño del despliegue de la agrupación lógica.

44. El medio legible por computador de la Reivindicación 43, que además comprende modificar el despliegue de uno o más de los controles individuales seleccionables agrupados en una agrupación lógica dada para reducir el tamaño del despliegue de la agrupación lógica.



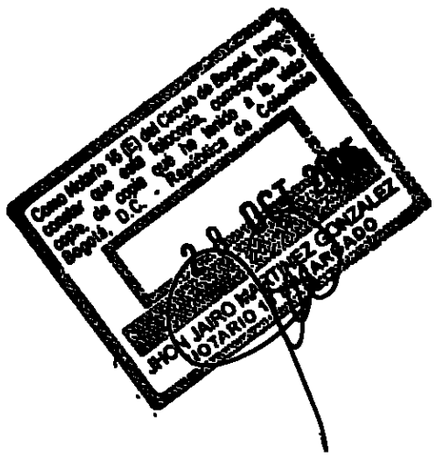
INTERFASE DE USUARIO DE COMANDOS PARA DESPLEGAR CONTROLES SELECCIONABLES DE FUNCIONALIDAD PARA PROGRAMAS DE COMPUTADOR (*SOFTWARE*)

Resumen

Se proporciona una interfase de usuario mejorada para desplegar controles de funcionalidad de programas de computador (*software*) seleccionables y para presentar agrupaciones lógicas de controles de funcionalidad particulares asociados con una funcionalidad de nivel superior seleccionada. Debajo de la fila de botones de funcionalidad superior se presentan las funcionalidades, en agrupaciones lógicas, asociadas a un botón dado de funcionalidad superior. La selección de un botón particular conmuta los modos de la interfase del usuario a los controles de funcionalidad actuales asociados con el botón seleccionado.

(A continuación siguen las Figuras 1-8)

ES TRADUCCIÓN FIEL Y COMPLETA de la cual se deja copia en los archivos de esta oficina para su confrontación y a la cual me remito.
Bogotá, Julio 28, 2006.



TRADUCTOR OFICIAL No. 05
ANITA AGUILERA
INTÉRPRETE OFICIAL
INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

127

SOLICITUD DE PATENTE

DECLARACION Y PODER DEL ABOGADO

ROTULO DEL ABOGADO NO. 60001.0410USU1 ROTULO MS NO. 309411.1

Como inventor mencionado más abajo, declaro por medio de la presente que:
mi dirección de residencia/correo y ciudadanía son como aparecen más abajo al lado de mi nombre;
yo creo que soy el primero, único y original inventor (si sólo aparecen un nombre en la lista más abajo) o uno de los originales, primeros inventores conjuntos (si se utilizan nombres plurales más abajo) de el teme que se reivindica y para el cual se busca una patente del invento llamado: **INTERFASE DE USUARIO DE COMANDOS PARA DESPLEGAR CONTROLES SELECCIONABLES DE FUNCIONALIDAD PARA PROGRAMAS DE COMPUTADOR (SOFTWARE)**
especificaciones que se entregan con la presente al menos de que la siguiente casilla este marcada:
() se presentó en_____ cómo solicitud de EU Serial No. o Solicitud Internacional PCT Numero _____ y se enmendo (si aplica).
Declaro por medio de la presente que he revisado entendido el contenido de las especificaciones identificadas anteriormente, incluyendo las reivindicaciones, como se enmendaron con cualquier enmienda referida anteriormente. Yo reconozco el deber de divulgar toda la información que es material de la patente como se define en 37 CFR 1.56.

Solicitud (es) extranjeras y para con reivindicaciones de prioridad extranjera
por medio de la presente régimen y con la prioridad extranjera bajo los beneficios del Título 45 del código de los estados unidos sección 119 de cualquier solicitud para patente como inventores certificados enumerados más abajo y también he identificado más abajo cualquier solicitud extranjera para patente como inventor (es) su certificados que tienen una fecha de entrega anterior a la de la solicitud de la cual se reivindica la prioridad:

PAIS	SOLICITUD	FECHA DE ENTREGA	PRIORIDAD REIVINDICADA BAJO 35 U.S.C.
			SI: NO:
			SI: NO:

PODER DEL ABOGADO:
Por medio de la presente, yo como inventor mencionado designo como abogado (s) y/o agente (s) asociados con

Cliente No. 27488

Procesar esta solicitud y atender los negocios relacionados con la Oficina de Patentes y Marcas registradas.

Enviar la correspondencia a:

Christopher J. Leonard, Reg. No. 41,940
Merchant & Gould P.C.
P.O.Box 2903
Minneapolis, MN 55402-0903

Llamadas telefónicas:

Christopher J. Leonard
404.954.5100

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DECLARACION Y PODER DEL ABOGADO

ROTULO DEL ABOGADO NO. 60001.0410USU1 ROTULO MS NO. 309411.1

Por medio de la presente declaro que todas afirmaciones aquí presentes son verdad y que todas las declaraciones sobre información y creencias las creo verdaderas; y más aún que todas las declaraciones fueron hechas con el conocimiento de que la falsedad en las declaraciones se castigan con multas o prisión, o ambas, bajo la sección 1001 del título 18 del Código de los Estados Unidos y que tales falsedades pueden arriesgar la validez de la solicitud o de cualquier patente que se emita

Nombre completo del inventor: Jensen M. Harris Ciudadanía: EU

Residencia: 6016 108th Avenue NE, Kirkland, Washington 98033

Dirección de correo: 6016 108th Avenue NE, Kirkland, Washington 98033

Firma del inventor Fecha

Nombre completo del inventor: Aaron M. Butcher Ciudadanía: EU:

Residencia: 15818 Manion Way NE, Duvall, Washington 98019

Dirección de correo: 15818 Manion Way NE, Duvall, Washington 98019

Firma del inventor Fecha

Nombre completo del inventor: David A. Morton Ciudadanía: Canada

Residencia: 7523 143rd Avenue NE, Redmond, Washington 98052

Dirección de correo: 7523 143rd Avenue NE, Redmond, Washington 98052

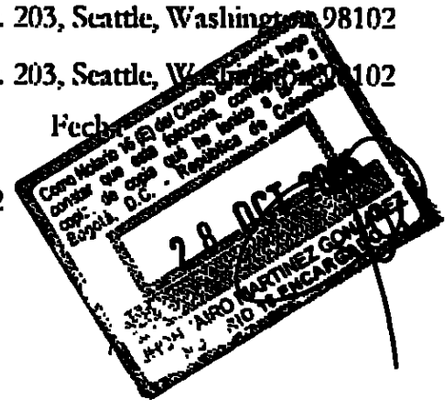
Firma del inventor Fecha

Nombre completo del inventor: Jesse Clay Satterfield Ciudadanía: EU

Residencia: 845 Bellevue Place East, Apt. 203, Seattle, Washington 98102

Dirección de correo: 845 Bellevue Place East, Apt. 203, Seattle, Washington 98102

Firma del inventor Fecha



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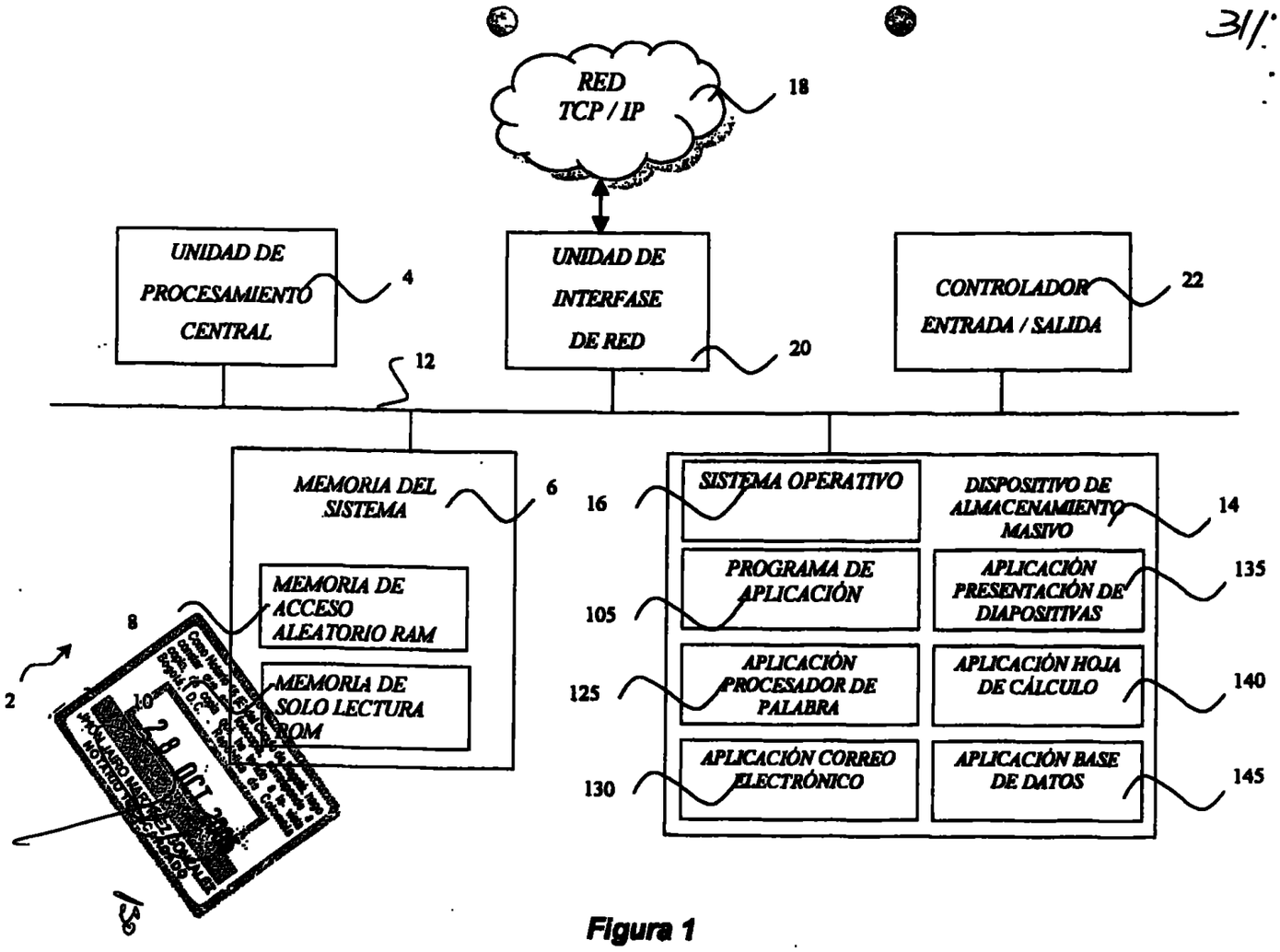
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Figura 1

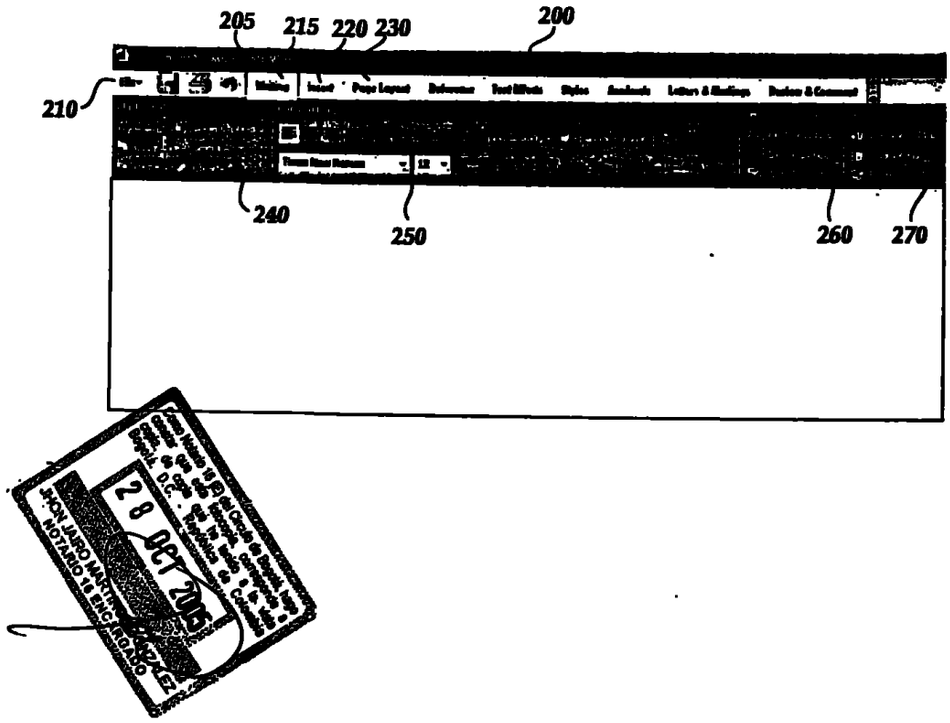

Fig. 2

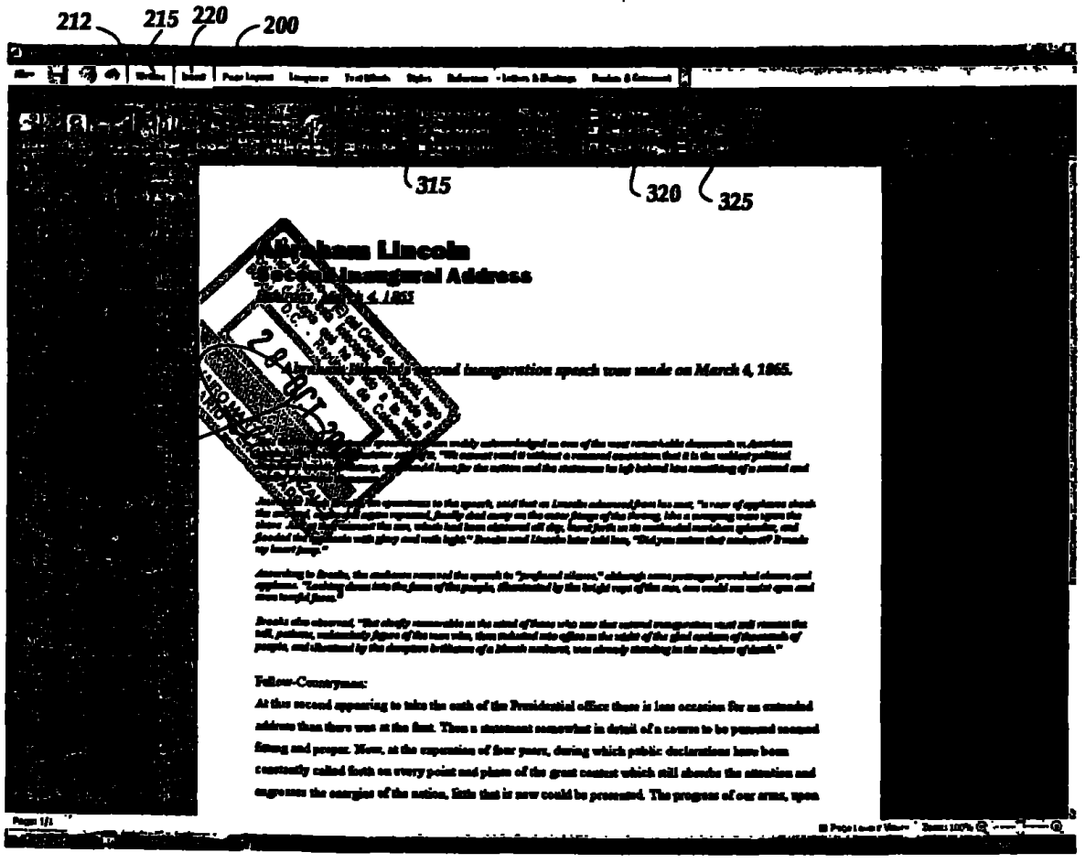
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Fig. 3

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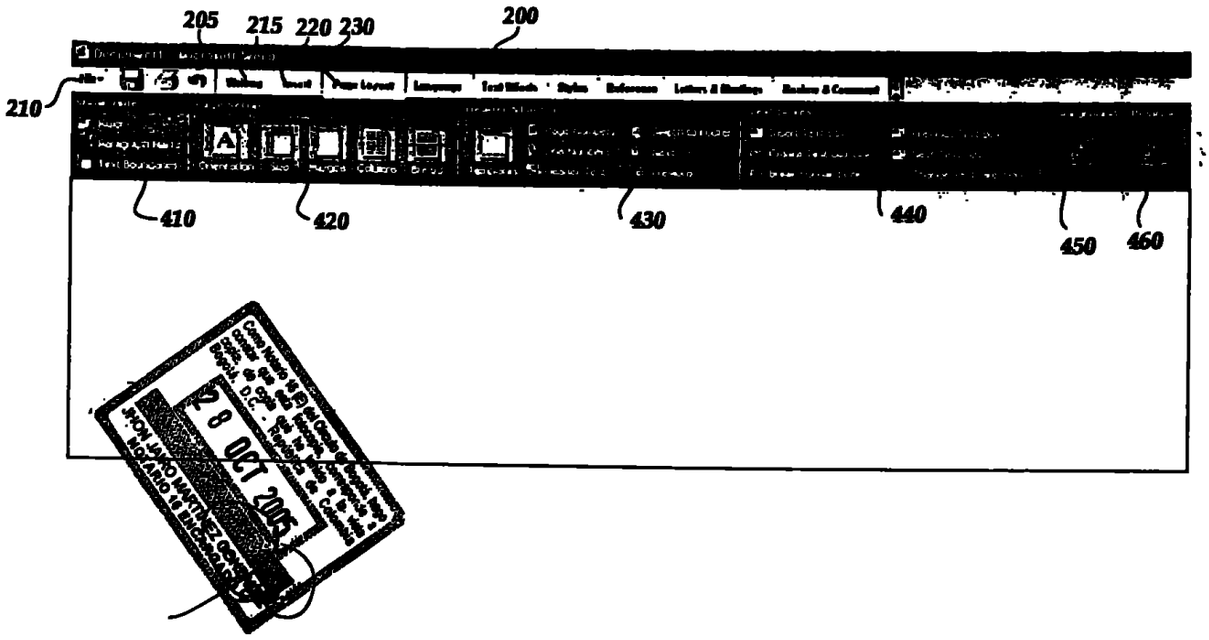

Fig. 4

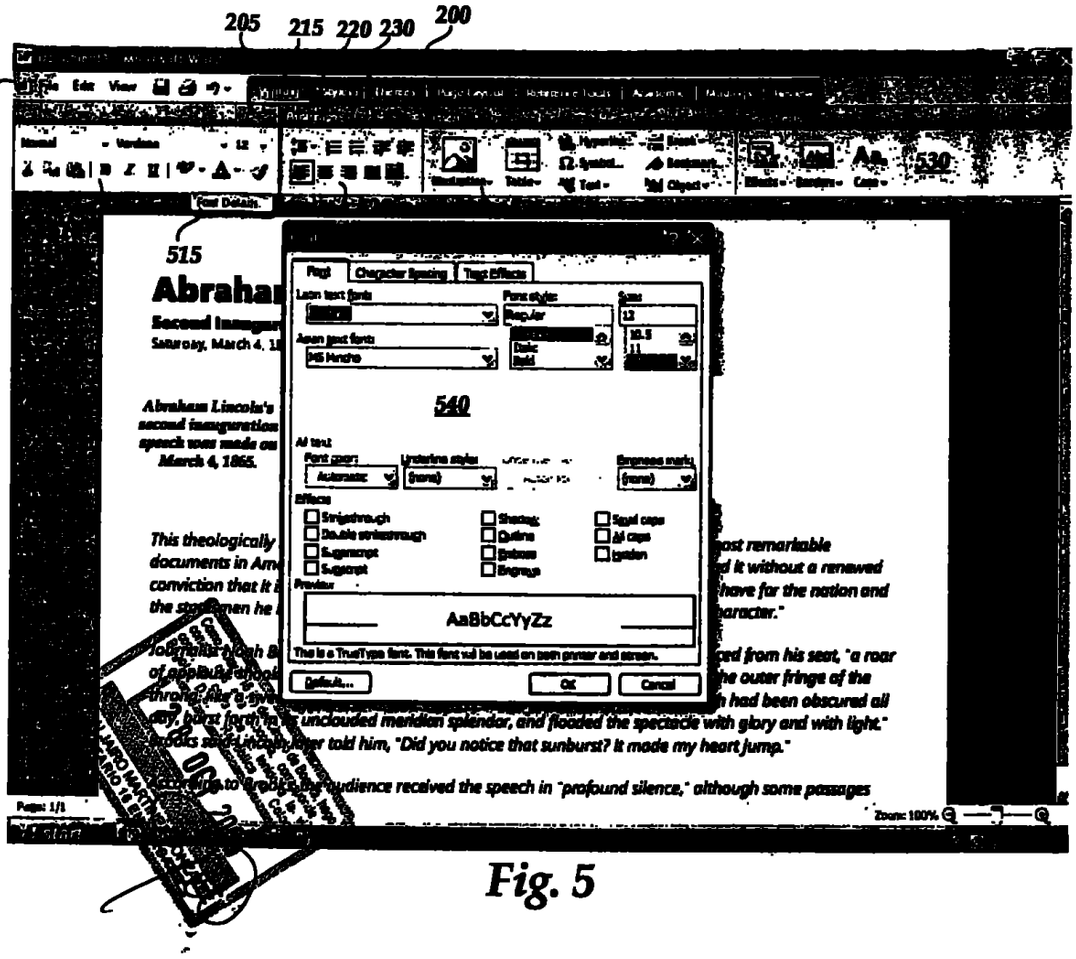
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Fig. 5

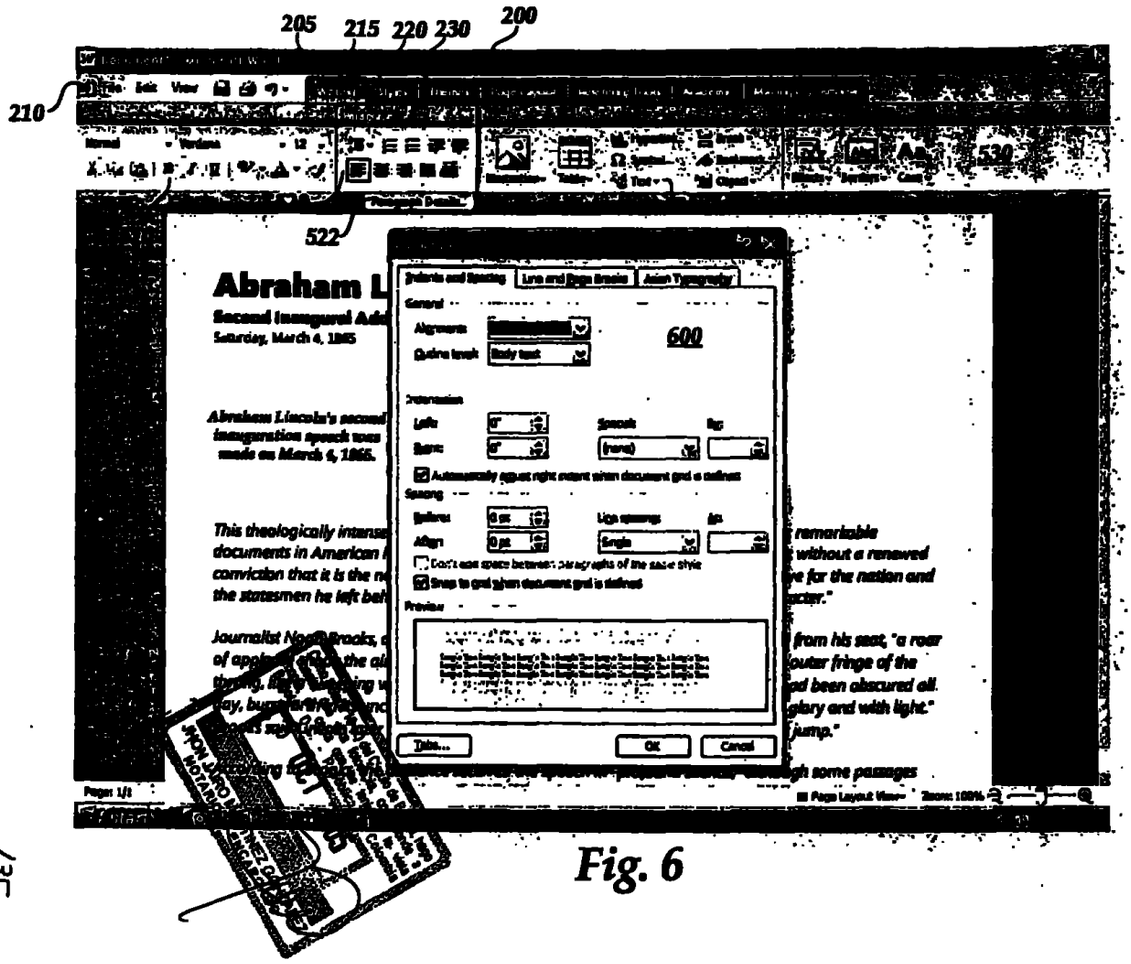
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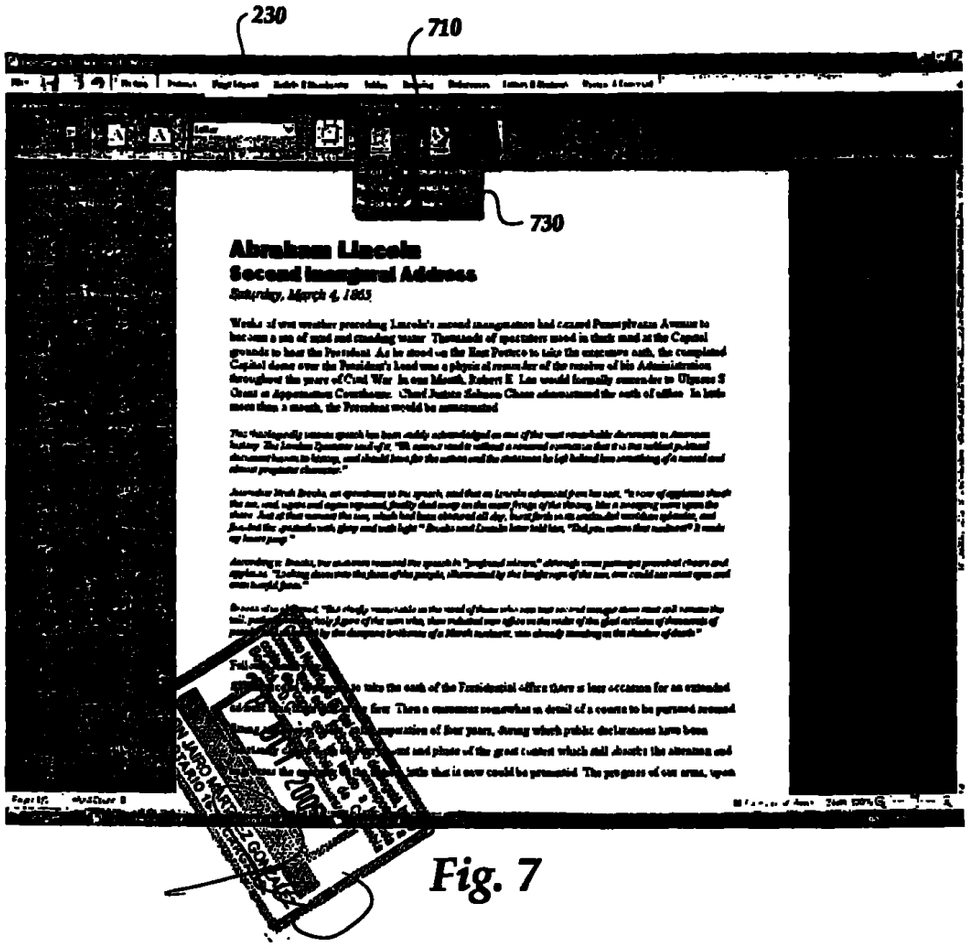
Fig. 6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Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

Fig. 7

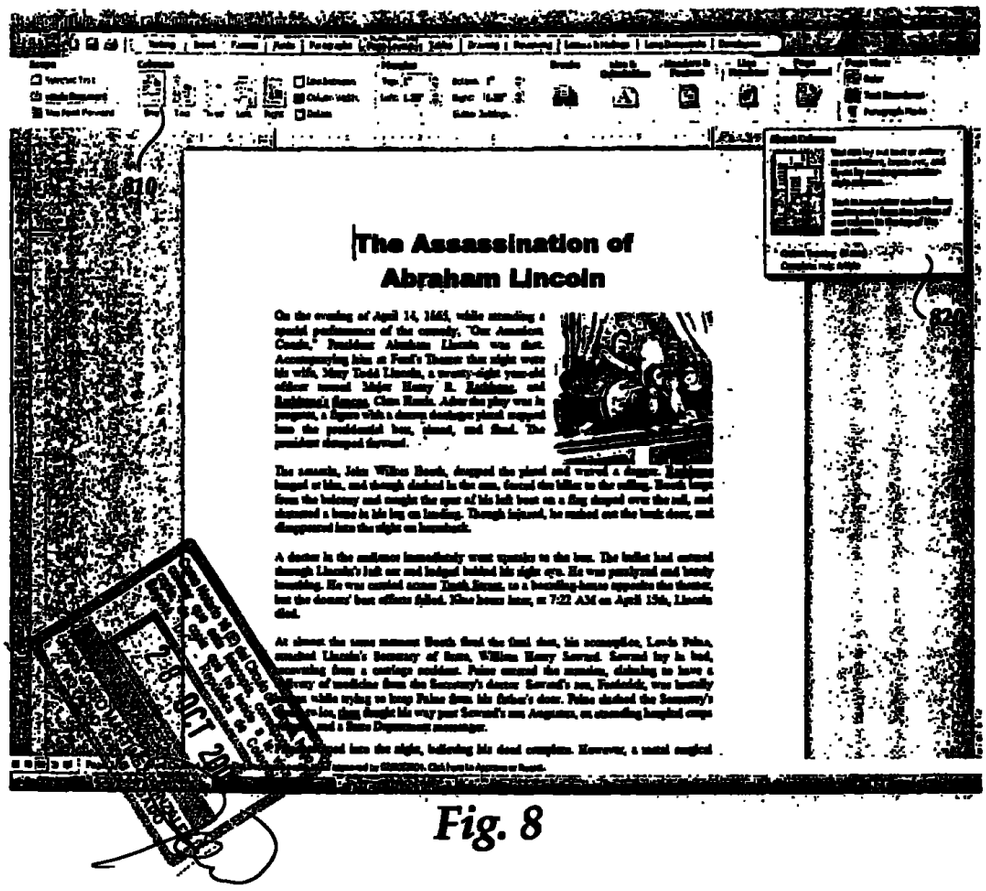


Fig. 8

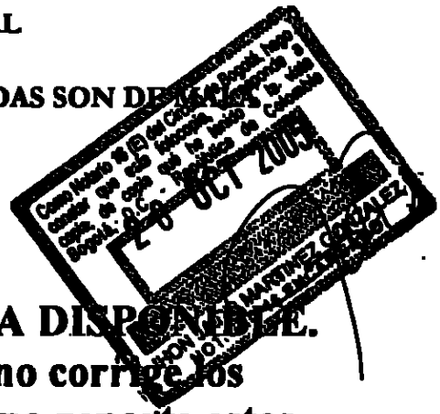
Esta pagina se inserta por las operaciones de indexación y escaneo IFW y no hace parte del Archivo Oficial

LAS MEJORES IMÁGENES DISPONIBLES

Las imágenes defectuosas en el presente documento son una representación fiel del documento original entregado por el solicitante.

Los defectos en las imágenes estan incluidos pero no limitados a los items marcados a continuación:

- ☐ **BORDES NEGROS**
- ☐ **IMAGEN CORTADA EN LA PARTE SUPERIOR, INFERIOR O LADOS**
- ☐ **TEXTO O DIBUJOS DESCOLORIDOS**
- ☐ **TEXTO O DIBUJOS ILEGIBLES**
- ☐ **IMÁGENES CORRIDAS/ SESGADAS**
- ☐ **FOTOGRAFIAS A COLOR O EN BLANCO Y NEGRO**
- ☐ **DOCUMENTOS EN ESCALA DE GRISES**
- ☐ **LÍNEAS O MARCAS EN EL DOCUMENTO ORIGINAL**
- ☐ **LAS REFERENCIA(S) O EXIBICION(ES) ENTREGADAS SON DE MALA CALIDAD**
- ☐ **OTROS:**



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PA 1343669

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 HERETO IS A TRUE COPY FROM THE RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK FFICE OF THOSE PAPERS OF THE BELOW IDENTIFIED PATENT APPLICATION THAT MET THE REQUIREMENTS TO BE GRANTED A FILING DATE UNDER 35 USC 111.

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

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

P. R. Grant

P. R. GRANT
Certifying Officer

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FORMATO DE DIGITALIZACION
RELACION DE ANEXOS

Royal Technologies S.A.

Item		Expediente No 05079275	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: Arte final

SUPERINDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

Radicacion : 05079275 00000002 Folios: 682

Fecha (AMD): 2005-11-04 14:05:11

Tramite : 002 MARCAS D 1 REGISTRO/ 444 RESPUESTA

Dependencia: 2020 DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

A TODOS LOS QUE LES PUEDA CONCERNIR LA PRESENTE

DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS REGISTRADAS

JULIO 15 2005

ESTO ES PARA CERTIFICAR QUE EL ANEXO AQUÍ PRESENTE ES UNA COPIA VERDADERA DE LOS ARCHIVOS DE LA OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS REGISTRADAS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AQUELLOS DOCUMENTOS REFERENTES A LA SOLICITUD DE PATENTE IDENTIFICADA MÁS ABAJO Y QUE CUMPLIÓ CON LOS REQUISITOS PARA OTORGARLE UNA FECHA DE PRESENTACIÓN BAJO 35 USC 111.

SOLICITUD NÚMERO: 60/601,815
FECHAS DE ENTREGA: Agosto 16, 2004

Por la autoridad de
El Subsecretario de Comercio para la Propiedad Intelectual y Director de La Oficina de Patentes y Marcas Registradas de los Estados Unidos.

P.R. GRANT

Oficial que Certifica

140

EN LA OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS REGISTRADAS DE

CERTIFICADO BAJO 37 CFR 1.10:
"Express Mail" número de etiqueta de correo:
EV[illegible]US
Fecha del depósito Agosto 16,2004

Por medio de la presente certifico que este documento se está depositando con el servicio postal de EU "Express Mail Post Office para Destinatario" servicio bajo 37 CFR 1.10 en la fecha que se indica arriba y dirigida al Comisionado para Patentes, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 2313-1450.

POR:
Nombre: Leonard J. Hope

PETICIÓN PARA UNA SOLICITUD PROVISIONAL BAJO 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(c)

Comisionado Para Patentes P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Estimado Señor: Esta es una petición para presentar una solicitud de patente provisional bajo 37 CFR § 1.53(c) llamada Interfase de Usuario Mejorada para Aplicaciones de Software para Computador:

Nombre completo del inventor	Nombre de familia Butcher	Primer nombre Aaron	Segundo nombre
Residencia & Ciudadanía	Ciudad Redmond	País Washington	País de ciudadanía USA
Dirección de la oficina de correo	Oficina de Correos One Microsoft Way	Ciudad Redmond	Estado & código postal/país Washington 98052 USA
Nombre completo del inventor	Nombre de Familia Harris	Primer Nombre Jeneva	Segundo Nombre M.
Residencia & Ciudadanía	Ciudad Kirkland	Estado o País Extranjero Washington	País de Ciudadanía USA
Dirección de la oficina de correo	Oficina de Correos 6016108 [illegible] Avenue NE	Ciudad Kirkland	Estado & código postal/País Washington 98033 USA
Nombre completo del inventor	Nombre de Familia Himberger	Primer Nombre Andrew	Segundo Nombre M.
Residencia & Ciudadanía	Ciudad Woodinville	Estado o País Extranjero Washington	País de Ciudadanía USA
Dirección de la oficina de correo	Oficina de Correos 19113 244 [illegible] Avenue NE	Ciudad Woodinville	Estado & código postal/País Washington 98077 USA
Nombre completo del inventor	Nombre de Familia Morrow	Primer Nombre Catherine	Segundo Nombre E.
Residencia & Ciudadanía	Ciudad Seattle	Estado o País Extranjero Washington	País de Ciudadanía USA
Dirección de la oficina de correo	Oficina de Correos 3656 42nd Avenue NE	Ciudad Seattle	Estado & código postal/País Washington USA 98105
Nombre completo del inventor	Nombre de Familia Morton	Primer Nombre David	Segundo Nombre A.
Residencia & Ciudadanía	Ciudad Redmond	Estado o País Extranjero Washington	País de Ciudadanía Canada
Dirección de la oficina de correo	Oficina de Correos 7523 143 [illegible] Avenue NE	Ciudad Redmond	Estado & código postal/País Washington USA 98052

Con formato: Derecha: 3 cm

Nombre completo del inventor	Nombre de Familia Somerfield	Primer Nombre Jesse	Segundo Nombre Clay
Residencia & Ciudadanía	Ciudad Seattle	Estado o País Extranjero Washington	País de Ciudadanía USA
Dirección de la oficina de correo	Oficina de Correos 845 Bellview Place East, Apt. 203	Ciudad Seattle	Estado & código postal/País Washington USA 98102
Nombre completo del inventor	Nombre de Familia Redden	Primer Nombre Roland	Segundo Nombre
Residencia & Ciudadanía	Ciudad Seattle	Estado o País Extranjero Washington	País de Ciudadanía USA
Dirección de la oficina de correo	Oficina de Correos 4320 Winslow Place North	Ciudad Seattle	Estado & código postal/País Washington USA 98103
Nombre completo del inventor	Nombre de Familia Gauthier	Primer Nombre Tracey	Segundo Nombre M.
Residencia & Ciudadanía	Ciudad Kirkland	Estado o País Extranjero Washington	País de Ciudadanía USA
Dirección de la oficina de correo	Oficina de Correos 12808 NE 100th Street	Ciudad Kirkland	Estado & código postal/País Washington USA 98033

1. ☒ Anexa se encuentra la solicitud de patente provisional así: 504 páginas de especificaciones, y una hoja de un dibujos.

2. ☐ El estatus de pequeñas entidade se reclama consecuente con un 37 CFR 1.27.

3. ☒ El pago de la tasa de entrega provisional bajo 37 C.F.R. § 1.16(k) :
   - ☐ Anexo se encuentra un cheque por $
   - ☒ Por favor cargue la tasa a la cuenta de depósito No. 13-2725 ($160).
   - ☐ El pago de la tasa de entrega se difiere.

4. ☒ El Comisionado ésta autorizado para cobrar cualquier tasa adicional como se estipula en 37 CFR §§ 1.16 a 1.18 que se pueda necesitar para este documento o acredite los sobrepagos a la Cuenta No. 13-2725.

5. ☐ Anexa se encuentran una asignación del invento a, hoja de cubierta del Formato de Recordatorio en $ para cubrir la tasa del Recordatorio.

6. ☐ También anexo:

7. ☐ El invento fue hecho por la siguiente agencia del gobierno de los Estados Unidos o bajo contrato con la siguiente agencia del gobierno los Estados Unidos:

8. ☒ Envíe todas las comunicaciones futuras a Christopher J. Leonard (sólo la puede completar el abogado o el agente del archivo) a la dirección más abajo.

9. ☒ Se anexa una tarjeta postal de retorno.

Respetuosamente presentado,

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

Leonard J. Hope
Reg. No. 44,774
CJLeonard

27488
OFICINA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS REGISTRADAS

Fecha: Agosto 16, 2004

TRADUCCIÓN OFICIAL No. 05/388 de un documento escrito en inglés, el cual para su identificación se sella con el sello del traductor al tiempo con la presente. Esta traducción ha sido preparada por Juan Pablo Piedrahita Aguilera, Traductor e Intérprete Oficial debidamente reconocido por el Ministerio del Interior y de Justicia, por resolución número 718 de 2003 y autorizado por el Ministerio de relaciones Exteriores de Colombia.

(Se traduce un documento de solicitud provisional de patente, escrito en inglés.)

Solicitud de patente provisional

INTERFASES DE USUARIO MEJORADAS PARA APLICACIONES DE PROGRAMAS DE COMPUTADOR (SOFTWARE)

Inventores:

Aaron Butcher

Jensen M. Harris

Catherine R. Morrow

David a. Morton

Jesse Clay Satterfield

Roland Radtke

Tracey M. Gauthier

Expediente No. 60001.0407USP1/ms309417.1

14

05/388

No. _____
AGUILERA
INTÉRPRETE OFICIAL
... de Marzo 2003
... INTERIOR Y DE JUSTICIA

Antecedentes y descripción del invento

El menú está dispuesto de manera que lo que tratamos de hacer aquí es facilitarle a las personas a encontrar y a usar la funcionalidad de Office. Como en la actualidad tenemos bastantes tipos de mecanismos, contamos con menús relacionados con Word, con los cuales no sé si ustedes están familiarizados; los menús superiores y emergentes se muestran rápidamente, se usan para seleccionar lo necesario y luego desaparecen. También tenemos paneles de tareas que se presentan lateralmente donde ustedes usualmente usan una barra de herramientas o un menú para seleccionar y activar (hacer "clic") en un botón y terminar la tarea. Existe este conjunto de comandos interconectados que se despliegan y desaparecen en diferentes lugares y, poder encontrar una característica nueva, que ustedes esperan que exista, es muy complicado. Con frecuencia, resulta difícil encontrar algo que ustedes saben que existe, porque lo usaron dos días antes. Tenemos una gran dificultad para navegar a través del sistema de comandos.

Nos basamos en un administrador de nivel superior, porque en el pasado la coherencia a través de diferentes aplicaciones era de gran importancia, así que tener todo bajo las opciones genéricas de: "archivo", "editar", "ver", "insertar", "herramientas" y "ayuda" constituía el modelo a seguir, y en la industria, una gran cantidad de aplicaciones adoptaron dicho modelo.

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La jerarquía se construye entre los comandos, de modo que todo se presente en el mismo nivel, así la tarea sea compleja o represente un comando discreto, y estén en el mismo nivel y se tenga acceso a todas las acciones a la vez; entonces, el modelo que usamos que incluye el modelo genérico de nivel superior de "archivo", "editar", "ver" era excelente cuando se refería sólo a la aplicación que se ofrecía. Así, tenía sentido cuando se trataba de crear un documento en Word, una hoja de cálculo o una presentación; y se puede decir que tenía sentido, sin embargo, dado que en los últimos años hemos agregado más características que no se están necesariamente aportando funcionalidad al documento y más características que supuestamente son funcionales, parte de lo que hacemos con la cinta (narra de herramientas funcional), que afirmamos es para darle funcionalidad al documento, es para presentar la funcionalidad para documento y luego incluimos comandos que no sirven para manipular el documento en otro lugar, que llamamos el "lugar del sistema". Así al hacer "cinta" el lugar donde ustedes desean ir para encontrar todos los comandos que les ayuden a presentar su documento mejor y aprovechar las ventajas que hemos encontrado en la manera en que hemos cambiado algunas de las características a lo largo y ancho de la interfase, posibilitando el hecho interfase de que no tengan que buscar el comando que desean, no obsta que aún puedan seguir viendo el documento debajo del comando y puedan ver el cambio inmediatamente, sin tener que accionar el botón "OK" o algo similar, como lo que queremos en esta clase de modelo, con el fin de presentar r una

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lista normal y más organizada respecto de lo que ustedes está tratando de hacer en cada aplicación.

Con el fin de distinguir entre lo que es el diseño visual y la funcionalidad, aquí hablamos realmente del diseño: la funcionalidad es lo que ustedes seleccionan sobre el diseño y lo que obtienen como resultado de esa selección. Es similar a lo que se ha hecho hasta ahora, excepto que hay una nueva característica.

Al mismo tiempo encuentra un área bidimensional sobre la pantalla. Cuando oprimo el botón del ratón (*mouse*), se activa un comando. Activo el botón sobre "cortar" y la acción de "cortar" se ejecuta., pero los cambios comprenden una gran cantidad de mecanismos antes de lograr desplegar esa porción a la vista, correctamente sobre la pantalla. En la actualidad tenemos menús más o menos realizan acciones sobre las barras de herramientas, y que se pueden desplazar por la pantalla; las tareas terminan en el lado donde están, dentro del área bidimensional sobre la cual puedo ejecutar una acción de selección de comando al accionar el botón del ratón. Lo que la cinta hace es ilustrar que hemos tomado todos esos mecanismos y los hemos "organizado" más en forma de un solo mecanismo para su presentación visual, en un espacio de tamaño consistente que no interfiera con el documento, que involucra un número menor de mecanismos y que claramente está mejor etiquetado que antes, en forma tal que facilita la navegación.

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La cinta es un conjunto de botones, secciones (*chunks*) y tamaños, y de nuevo hay un par de piezas que van juntas para conformar la "cinta", pero podemos usar los mismos repetidamente.

Hemos mencionado algunos de los componentes básicos de la cinta; ahora, hablaremos brevemente del mecanismo, en comparación con los mecanismos anteriores para lanzar esta nueva opción de presentación visual...

Una diferencia con la cinta y las opciones que hemos presentado antes, es que hemos introducido esta idea de modos ágiles, básicamente mediante la organización de los comandos en estas celdas (*buckets*) o modos que son específicos para la aplicación con la cual ustedes estén trabajando. Hacemos posible más visualizaciones sobre la pantalla; de una mejor manera, usando rótulos, agrupamientos y cosas para lograr tener más espacio de visualización, porque no estamos tratando de mostrar todo en la pantalla a la vez; esto constituye una parte fundamental del mecanismo.

Los componentes básicos serían la parte que hemos estado llamando unidad de conmutación de botones, esto es, la fila de botones que se usan para cambiar entre modos de funcionalidad, de manera que pulsar estos botones cambia la mitad inferior de la cinta cambia para mostrar los comandos que se relacionan con esa celda en una fila inferior. Estoy hablando de lo que constituye lo que denominamos celdas –aunque podremos conseguir un nombre mejor que ese– pero la idea es tener grupos más pequeños dentro de

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las celdas más grandes, de nuevo, de comandos relacionados. La idea es que mediante el agrupamiento y rotulado de los elementos que las constituyen podemos hacer un trabajo mucho mejor para comunicar lo que son las características y cómo se usan en conjunto, algo que en realidad no hemos hecho nunca antes.

Así, por ejemplo, si selecciono "Insertar" en la cinta de la parte superior, ¿qué "celdas" consigo en la inferior?

Podría obtener un conjunto de "celdas". Serían algo como ilustraciones, diferentes clases de dibujos o elementos similares a dibujos que se pueden insertar. Podría ser un conjunto de elementos de texto como hipervínculos, números de acceso y otras cosa. Podría ser una sección de tablas, de las cuales hay una gran cantidad que ustedes pueden insertar.

¿Qué pasa con los aspectos funcionales de insertar la clase de elementos en que estoy pensando ahora, en un sentido de "inserción" tradicional, no sólo lo que estoy insertando sino cómo se podrían insertar los elementos? ¿Existen tipos de botones funcionales?

Vamos a iniciar la inmersión y a experimentar, lo novedoso.

Bien, al igual que tenemos secciones, dentro de ellas hay un conjunto de controles, como botones, botones de opción – diales- (*radio button*), casillas comunes y controles similares que serían, además de cosas nuevas, como

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galerías de las cuales hablaremos muy pronto en forma extensa. Entonces, la otra parte adicional que tienen las secciones es esta idea de que queríamos formalizar la relación entre una sección y los comandos que hay en ella, con la frecuencia de un diálogo que existe en algún otro lugar que incluye versiones más detalladas de esos comandos y más distribuciones sobre ellos; en la actualidad contamos con el botón de "negrita" en la barra de herramientas y contamos con el cuadro de diálogo de formato de la fuente (tipo de texto), al cual ustedes pueden acceder mediante el menú de "formato", pero esos elementos no están conectados de manera alguna. Por eso, una de las cosas que queremos hacer en este modelo es plasmar la idea que llamamos "observadores de diálogo" y es que cuando localizamos el cursor sobre una sección que es un conjunto de comandos relacionados, este se convierta en un botón estandarizado o en un botón pequeño sobre el cual oprimo con el cursor del ratón, el cual me lleva al diálogo que me da más información sobre el particular.

Lo que estamos haciendo aquí en estas dos horas es básicamente encontrar la base de cada uno de los conceptos nuevos, muy rápidamente, sobre lo que son y sobre cómo funcionan; para hablar sobre lo que vamos a reivindicar; más adelante vamos a realizar reuniones amplias sobre cada uno de los componentes individuales. así, en el momento, nos concentramos en los conceptos de la barra de la "cinta". Si estuviéramos pensando en esto desde un punto de vista de las reivindicaciones, y nosotros y ustedes hemos pasado

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por esto antes, una y otra vez, pensando en las reivindicaciones, si existen un miles de componentes diferentes en la "cinta", pensamos en una reivindicación como el subconjunto más amplio de los componentes que definen el invento, lo que se conoce pero no se lee en el estado de la técnica anterior, o lo que se ha reivindicado anteriormente. ¿Qué pensarían ustedes podría ser lo novedoso del subconjunto más amplio respecto a la cinta para presentar como reivindicación en esta invención? No quiero ponerlos en ese dilema señalándolos, pero es un buen ejercicio.

Es sobre la manera de encontrar lo que están buscando y las diferentes formas que tenemos para presentar las cosas, para hacerlos "navegables" y facilitar la búsqueda y el encuentro de elementos relacionados que realmente son realmente el cuerpo y alma de lo que lo hace único. Creo que eso es en lo que queremos concentrarnos, contrario a lo que ustedes opinas, sobre oprimir un botón y algo novedoso sucede cuando lo hace, y consigue lo mismo que puede obtener ahora si pudiera encontrar ese mismo botón.

Una de las otras acerca de la "cinta" sobre la que podemos hablar es la idea de que existe sobre el cual puedo accionar, que hace que la parte inferior de la cinta se colapase (oculte) de modo que tenemos los botones horizontales de la parte superior que le permiten acceder a las diferentes celdas pero porque hemos combinado barras de herramientas, menús, tareas, porque tenemos un área que es el espacio donde está la interfase de usuario y los

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comandos, dado que solamente es un área que podemos ocultar con facilidad y recuperar de nuevo. Ahí puede haber algo interesante.

Ustedes pueden desconectar las pequeñas partes individuales correctas, ya que tenemos la opción para que puedan reubicarlas, pero esto es porque es un área que pueden ocultar por completo... No hablo realmente de secciones cerradas y abiertas. No sé cuánto vamos a...

Tenemos esta idea porque contamos con estos modos, conmutación entre modos, y ocasionalmente existen elementos que son tan importantes que es deseable tener a disposición, sin importar en qué o dónde están ustedes (trabajando), como por ejemplo podemos tener un área de la interfase de usuario que básicamente es un área pequeña para elementos como "guardar","imprimir" y "deshacer", sin importar qué estoy haciendo, ni la tarea que esté realizando; simplemente necesito que ese botón esté en la pantalla todo el tiempo.

La idea detrás de las experiencias de inmersión es que hay gran cantidad de elementos que podemos llamar objetos enriquecidos que usualmente se pueden insertar en un documento de "Office", como un dibujo o una tabla o algún otro objeto "enriquecido" y por "enriquecido" quiero expresar que hay un objeto dentro de un documento y un gran grupo de comandos relacionados para trabajar con ese objeto, que no son relevantes, salvo que usted tenga uno de esos objetos. Herramientas como "recortar" o "aplicar

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blanco y negro" al dibujo no tienen sentido si no se tiene un dibujo. De ese modo, lo que las experiencias de inmersión nos permiten hacer es decir que no queremos mostrar todas ellas, hay docenas, cientos de ellas, para todos los objetos aleatorios....

No son necesarias salvo que estén asociadas con el objeto que se vaya a insertar.

De modo que la idea es que no pongamos eso en lo que llamamos "cinta núcleo" para la aplicación, pero lo que decimos es que en la cinta núcleo para la aplicación esté el comando "insertar" que me da uno de esos objetos y una vez que lo he hecho, puedo usarlo para acceder a todas las herramientas que estén relacionadas o asociadas con ese objeto.

Para nosotros es como un ancla que nos permite dar textura al gran espacio; contrario a tener que mostrar a la vez las 50,000 cosas que Word puede hacer, mostrará sólo los elementos que sean relevantes para la parte pequeña del documento en que ustedes estén trabajando y así, hay una manera en que ha funcionado y en realidad la cambiamos. Avanzaré rápidamente para que puedan entenderlo. Si estando en Word, inserté un dibujo de Abraham Lincoln, el mismo se mueve en esta experiencia de inmersión y comparado a botones normales de Word, ustedes pueden ver que trajimos las herramientas especiales para ayudarles a trabajar con el dibujo, al igual que diferentes estilos de formato que puedo aplicar, estilo visual, puedo

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aplicarle tonalidades de grises simplemente presionando un botón y puedo seguir y usar las herramientas de Word en caso de que quiera comparar el diseño completo y las herramientas de dibujo sigan disponibles porque el dibujo está seleccionado, puedo usar las herramientas de Word pero si no selecciono el dibujo, y voy al texto, las herramientas de dibujo desaparecen: de esta forma, lo que hace que dichas herramientas se muestren o estén disponibles es la acción de seleccionar el dibujo.

Es cuestión de presionar el botón de aceptar cuando vamos a insertar algo, hacerlo y decir que ahora queremos un código asociado con la funcionalidad relacionada con este proceso. En este caso, insertar un dibujo y obtener la funcionalidad que se puede usar con respecto al mismo; y si fuera, por ejemplo una plantilla de documento, sería algo diferente.

Así que una mejor manera de pensar en ello es que muchos objetos, que van desde un dibujo hasta una tabla, desde una página de cubierta hasta los encabezados y pies de página, elementos que se consideren partes del documento, tienen diferentes comandos asociados con él, y en el momento que ese objeto se encuentre en la opción de ser insertado, estará en primer plano porque usted lo acaba de insertar; sin embargo, pero si en otro momento posterior se seleccionan las mismas herramientas, se mostrará un conjunto secundario de herramientas que usted puede usar como su juego de herramientas definido. A esto se le llamará la experiencia de inmersión.

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Hemos tenido este juego de herramientas secundario cuando usted seleccionaba algo de una barra de herramientas; la diferencia está en que ahora es el mismo mecanismo que se encuentra en el espacio donde está el resto de comandos, de manera que es el mismo modo de interacción.

Ahora, al oprimir el botón del ratón con el cursor sobre el dibujo, , aparecen las herramientas de dibujo y cuando hago esto mismo sobre el texto se puede ver que estoy usando mi móvil, o que al presionar sobre el dibujo y quedar disponibles la herramientas de dibujo puedo presionar con el ratón para mostrar y usar esas herramientas y que ellas tienen sus propios botones. En este punto se encuentran tres y siete botones, según el caso.

Si ustedes se encuentran en el modo de editar texto, el usuario tiene que saber que si selecciona el dibujo, contará con la funcionalidad adicional.

Así, si las herramientas de dibujo estuvieran disponibles en una lista separada, estarían ocultas porque son comandos como "recortar este dibujo" y "hacerlo girar". Pero usted no puede hacerlo girar si no es un dibujo real lo que está seleccionado.

La cuestión es que hay muchos elementos; no sólo los dibujos sino todos los demás objetos que usted ha insertado, que han saturado el resto de la unidad de comandos. 155

¿Está usted diciendo que si no he insertado un dibujo, aún puedo ir y ver

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cuál es la funcionalidad asociada con hacerlo aún si todo estuviera en grises (comandos inactivos)?

Ustedes pueden ver la funcionalidad de "insertar".

Sin embargo, no pueden ver las herramientas de dibujo hasta no tener el dibujo.

De manera que existe este botón "insertar", que en realidad no se ha borrado. Hablamos de él como lo activara, lo que no está en este demo, habría un lugar donde se leyera "insertar dibujo", de modo que yo pudiera ver que está disponible, puedo ver algo así como "la punta del iceberg" para todos los objetos diferentes que puede colocar en el documento de Word, pero solamente cuando selecciono un objeto, puedo ver las demás opciones funcionales con las que cuento para mejorar mi dibujo, y pueda rotarlo y recortarlo; lo mismo sucede que con las tablas, con los pies de página y encabezados.

Hoy vimos un gran ejemplo de la aplicación, de cómo depende el lugar de dónde hayan ustedes seleccionado muchos de los comandos para que aparezcan como "no disponibles" para el usuario, sólo aparecen en grises, y que el agrupamiento hace difícil encontrar las características que pueden usar , si no saben cómo activar esos elementos.

¿Qué otras experiencias de inmersión hay diferentes a insertar un

dibujo, pueden indicarme?

Tablas, cuadros, encabezados, pies de página, listados en Excel, cuadros, páginas de cubierta, diagramas, diseños, formas.

Diagramas, organigramas, tablas "pivote" en Excel, hay muchos de ellos, aunque ésta no es una lista completa, pero probablemente son quince.

Otra de las otras partes de las experiencias de inmersión nos permite decir que son las herramientas de dibujo que están disponibles en Office, son las mismas a las cuales usted tiene acceso Word, Excel y PowerPoint y nosotros podemos traer esas experiencias de inmersión y organizarlas para la aplicación principal.

Así, algunas de las experiencias de inmersión son especializadas para la aplicación, pero la mayoría están cruzadas como componentes comunes, con los cuales probablemente haremos algo para marcarlos como componentes de Office.

La experiencia de inmersión es algo que reivindicamos como propio en oposición a ser parte de la manera como funciona la "cinta". En parte de la reivindicación de la cinta están todas las cosas que se refieren a la manera como facilita encontrar elementos que usted está buscando, las experiencias de inmersión ayudan a ello porque solamente le dicen las cosas que le permitirán obtener los resultados esperados, como la promesa de que cada vez

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que usted tiene algo, cualquier contacto que seleccione una vez que lo acabe de insertar, las herramientas que le ayudarían a lograr lo que desea están justo ahí, en su bolsillo y no se presentará nada que no funcione o no sea aplicable, en un sentido amplio. De manera que creo que la promesa se mantiene alrededor de considerar que el dominio del producto es que las herramientas son parte del objeto y están ahí mismo, y no es necesario divagar entre las cosas que no forman parte del mismo. Así, falta que me ayuden a ubicar el conjunto correcto de herramientas sobre el cual debo trabajar.. Sólo es una forma adicional de hacerlo además de todo lo que hay que hacer con la cinta.

Las galerías son la idea de un control sinusoidal (*SINEW*) o de un componente sinusoidal que se pondrá en la cinta y la idea de poder desplazar hacia arriba el conjunto de comandos de formato que son fáciles de aplicar por parte del el usuario porque en realidad pueden apreciarse visualmente en los elementos que forman la galería y ver los distintos tipos de formato y simplemente activar el botón en lo que quieran aplicar a su objeto y a su documento, de modo que en el mundo actual tenemos que ir a algún cuadro de diálogo donde usted consigue una lista completa de botones de opción, listados de despliegue hacia abajo y campos de edición y tenemos que digitar números para conseguir el formato que se desea, y eso es realmente difícil, la gente no entiende por qué tiene que pasar por todo esto y oprimir el botón para aplicar la selección, para poder ver lo que quieren ver. 158

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Hoy en día, ustedes pueden hacer bastante pero tienen que ir a varios lugares de la interfase de usuario y establecer diversas configuraciones dentro de los diálogos; ahora queremos suministrar una forma clara y fácil de navegar a través de esta imagen visual de lo que se podría aplicar, oprimir un botón y aplicarlo al objeto que usted desea.

Piensen en ello como un diseño orientado por el resultado. Esto quiere decir que nosotros les mostramos el resultado final, usted no tiene que conocer todos los comandos, o el orden de secuencia de los comandos que tiene que aplicar para obtener el resultado deseado.

¿Eran miniaturas o eran vistas preliminares dinámicas de lo que sucederá si selecciono eso? ¿No fueron miniaturas estáticas sino dinámicas?

Nosotros ensayamos todos los tipos de galerías a través de la interfase de usuario y algunas que tendrían sentido para proporcionarles a ustedes una miniatura real que esté activa y les muestre el objeto y su aspecto visual; existen otros casos en el área de las miniaturas (*thumbnails*) que no son bastante grandes, de modo que usamos miniaturas estáticas pero en el mismo documento les mostraremos el aspecto que tendría.

Es la misma cantidad de propiedades que la cinta suministra, pero tenemos diferentes diseños para la galería, dependiendo de cuánto desean colocar realmente en la cinta, de manera que en algunos casos, como en las

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herramientas de dibujo, podemos tener una experiencia de inmersión y trata solamente e dibujos para así dedicar más interfase de usuario en mostrar realmente estos objetos de dibujo. Sin embargo en los casos donde exista una galería dentro de una aplicación regular, los botones pueden ser sobre un diseño cambiante o algo así; existen muchos comandos que podemos poner allí y solamente tenemos un botón, de modo que hemos conseguido diferentes tipos de diseños de galerías y hemos puesto algunos que se muestran en la cinta, algunos se muestran debajo de ella, otros que son más similares a menús que hemos desplegado hacia abajo y muestran el icono del comando, de modo que hemos obtenido diferentes diseños, dependiendo de dónde necesitemos colocarlos en la interfase de usuario.

Cuando están en la cinta, tomamos ventaja del hecho de que la cinta es un diseño en dos dimensiones y este conjunto más grande es un lugar mayor para poner la interfase de usuario, de modo que ese es uno de los beneficios por los cuales la galería y la cinta fueran diseñadas en conjunto.

Las galerías no son sólo elementos visuales que se considerarían clásicamente como una opción de formato visual similar a aplicar un efecto a un dibujo; también vamos a encontrar elementos que tradicionalmente no fueron presentados en el pasado como márgenes, de modo que en lugar de ir a una casilla de edición donde usted tiene que ponerse sobre el margen para cambiar su ancho y digitar la nueva medida de modo que pueda ir realmente a

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una ventana desplegable que muestre diseños de márgenes diferentes para su página, así podrá acceder visualmente con rapidez y decir "Quiero actualizar el margen izquierdo" y oprimir con el cursor del ratón un icono que les dará una idea del aspecto que tendrá su documento.

Si usted selecciona una imagen de la galería, ¿automáticamente la obtiene?

De modo que ese es el porqué las vistas preliminares son estupendas dado que permiten ver previamente cuando se accede a la galería; en ocasiones, la vista preliminar se presenta con iconos pequeños pero a veces ocurre en los documentos más grandes, pero siempre se refiere a diversos métodos de vista preliminar que se seleccionan para aplicarlos de manera que se puedan hacer varios cambios en su documento para darle el efecto deseado.

Filtrado por categorías: quizá desde cualquier galería dada usted quiera filtrar diseños que ha creado, su compañía lo está considerando, de modo que hemos conseguido un mecanismo para poder filtrar una parte específica de la galería.

De manera que la idea es una, consultar lo que usamos a través de la interfase de usuario no sólo en la cinta, sino que esperamos que reemplace los diálogos actuales donde tenemos galería como controles. Queremos intentar y

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usar un control consistente para ello, de modo que se utilice a través de toda la interfase de usuario. Esto cubre bastante. Otra característica interesante que tenemos es la clase de formato de aproximación a partir de un proceso de pocos pasos. La galería realmente es buena para soportar el nivel superior y aplicar el estilo general, y el conjunto de comandos de formato general a un objeto o a mi documento y también es buena para un segundo nivel si quiero para cambiar un componente de formato de sombreado en particular, si quiero cambiar la línea alrededor de esta galería, también puedo darle un conjunto de estilos de línea que puedo aplicar, de modo que hay un segundo y un tercer nivel con una gran cantidad de profesionales que quieren ir a la casilla de edición y cambiar realmente ese número de manera que una gran cantidad de galerías que incluyan un iniciador en la parte inferior que permita la conexión con opciones de formato avanzadas, y no vamos a tener todas las opciones de formato posibles desplazadas hacia arriba en un elemento de galería. Podemos darle un enlace hacia ese cuadro de diálogo donde usted puede ir y cambiar algunas configuraciones realmente complicadas, si lo desea.

El cuadro de diálogo está en la cinta realmente como una parte de lotes de piezas diferentes de la interfase de usuario, está en la mayoría o en muchas de las galerías de los menús que se despliegan hacia abajo, como en nuestro menú de contacto, que es una pieza formal que dondequiera que haya una parte de la interfase de usuario con un diálogo que sea más avanzado, siempre es la misma en la parte inferior que lo lleva a ese enlace, de modo que el

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usuario puede buscar y conseguir lo que desearía. Sin embargo, desde un punto de vista del usuario general, la galería va a estar donde usted trate y obtenga la mayoría...

La manera tradicional como haríamos esto es que manipularíamos una caja de herramientas y diríamos que son herramientas estupendas para hacer algo bueno, pero lo que estamos haciendo ahora es más como darles un catálogo de materiales que puedan comprar si lo desean, Yo quiero algo como eso.

Si ustedes piensan en la caja de herramientas de su garaje, la forma antigua sería una lista de lo que hay en el interior mientras que ahora, hay un dibujo de cada herramienta. Esto es lo que yo necesito.

Nuevos menús de contexto:

En la actualidad, la idea que tenemos es que nuestros menús de contexto, los menús y las barras de herramientas son unidimensionales, es simplemente una lista de comandos y la única manera como pueden elegir cual es más importante o menos importante es poniéndolo en la parte superior de la lista o en la parte inferior de ella. A partir de nuestros datos sabemos que algunos de los comandos son más importantes, sabemos que hay comandos que la gente quiera tener siempre y un diseño de dos dimensiones que dice que puede tener algunos botones grandes y otros pequeños, y organizarlos en

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formas más interesantes.

Así, el primero de todos los menús de contexto es el que estoy viendo ahora con algunos...

Tengo una demostración real y rápida. Aquí está Ab. Lincoln y en este momento voy a oprimir el botón derecho del ratón... y eso me lleva al menú de contexto, el cual tiene algunos aspectos que son similares a los menús actuales, cuenta con un diseño de dos dimensiones aunque puedo aplicarlo de manera realmente simple ... que puede hacer cosas grandes como con la cinta. También puede presentar galerías emergentes de modo que al mostrar un menú de contexto también se muestra el mismo contenido que presenta la cinta. Esta es una galería de las diferentes formas como mi dibujo podría terminar incorporado en el documento y el cuadro de diálogo en la parte inferior para llegar a ese mismo diálogo con los mismos efectos tridimensionales que puedo obtener en una cinta con el diálogo de iniciación y después lo que usted puede ver donde dice dibujo seleccionado. Una de las cosas difíciles de hacer hoy en día es si en realidad no quiero traer estos dibujos con la tabla, mientras tengo la celda seleccionada tengo que saber dónde pulsar el botón del ratón para conseguirla. En realidad desde el menú puedo cambiar el elemento que está seleccionado de modo que puedo decir que quiero una fila seleccionada y que seleccionaría la fila y traería las herramientas correctas, o podría decir que quiero el texto seleccionado y entonces conseguir las herramientas que son

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aplicables para texto.

En la actualidad, lo que ustedes conseguirían es algo como lo que aparece de aquí hasta aquí, como una lista de comandos, de manera que la parte interesante es ésta que en realidad cuenta con diseño de dos dimensiones con la que puede contar con algunos elementos con texto, el hecho que puede mostrar es que usted conoce galerías, de modo que yo puedo tener esa galería de efectos y mostrar todas las clases de vistas preliminares activas y la selección que me permite ejecutar el comando y de seleccionar un elemento diferente que está cerca y mostrar los comandos asociados con ello.

El diálogo de inicio de las herramientas de tabla es el mismo que lo lleva a la experiencia de inmersión. Piense en este menú como en la manera real de tener la experiencia de inmersión. Comparte una gran cantidad de comandos sobre elementos que están en la experiencia de inmersión.

Con el pequeño menú que se obtiene al oprimir el botón derecho del ratón también se obtiene el diálogo de inicio que se obtendría al oprimir el botón aquí para tener la experiencia de inmersión en la tabla. De modo que es solamente en las superficies, es la misma idea que la experiencia de inmersión en una forma muy eficiente.

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Esta sección superior se basa en la frecuencia de uso, de modo que

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sabemos, por ejemplo, que pegar es, de lejos, la acción más común al presionar el botón derecho, de modo que nosotros lo ponemos más cerca del cursor, es un botón grande de manera que pegar es como la acción más fácil posible. Los demás elementos también tienen un uso muy alto.

Sabemos esto a partir de la recopilación de datos alrededor del mundo, no es algo que estemos haciendo por usuario; no es lo que estamos reivindicando, es un cambio inteligente en la interfase de usuario (IU)

De nuevo, estas cosas se basan en lo que consideramos que son los conjuntos de comandos de alta frecuencia con una experiencia de dibujo, de tabla o de texto, de manera que realmente es suministrar los elementos principales para un acceso realmente eficiente a la mayor cantidad de elementos probables que deseen. El texto podría ser la manera más fácil de entender que estos son los comandos que virtualmente todas las personas en el mundo podrían usar al contar con rótulos, porque de ese modo son más claros.

Un aspecto importante es el selector que podemos tomar de un menú de contexto a otro porque de algún modo estaban relacionados o en estrecha proximidad, lo que es realmente la parte nueva.

Creo que otro aspecto es la capacidad para mostrar otra vez diferentes tipos de elementos como una cantidad de reivindicaciones que podemos hacer

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con respecto a la cinta y por qué la cinta está en las galerías y por qué las galerías están haciendo sus reivindicaciones, y es justo una manera muy eficiente de lograr que la interfase de usuario hable el mismo lenguaje de diseño para poder llevar a la superficie los elementos que se usan con más frecuencia. No obstante, todavía hay cosas importantes que son grandes y cosas menos importantes pequeñas. Los resultados orientados como diseños cuando se consulta en galerías; la relación que se señaló entre la selección de la pequeña versión de la experiencia de inmersión o del dibujo, por ejemplo, comparte probablemente las mismas galerías exactamente de la misma manera como fue la experiencia de inmersión es la parte que hace la diferencia que ... aún le muestra las cosas que usted puede lograr en oposición a apenas un conjunto de comandos.

Usted se encuentra sobre algo que tiene una o dos palabras. Hoy en día, Office es el nombre del comando. Qué pasa si ponemos más que el nombre del comando y en realidad permitimos que alguien entienda que la característica está antes de tener que oprimir el botón del ratón y ver cuál es el diálogo. Hoy en día verdaderamente es difícil intentar algo nuevo porque ustedes han conseguido hacerlo en un documento y después deshacerlo si no les gusta como quedó. Con la meta de ayudar a la gente a encontrar gente que ayude a explorar y descifrar qué es el producto, esto es una parte de eso. De muchas maneras es apenas uno o dos pero pensamos que podemos ponerlo... 67

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Hay algo que parece obvio pero que yo no creo que se haya hecho: existe un túnel entre la interfase de usuario en el producto y conseguir ayuda para ello. En la actualidad, lo mejor que ustedes pueden hacer sería observar algo, ver los elementos definidos, ir a ayudar y oprimir el botón del ratón sobre dichos elementos y obtener varios artículos de información. En realidad estamos construyendo una forma automática para que en cualquier momento que ustedes pasen sobre algo que quieran saber, simplemente presionen F1y obtengan el artículo completo sobre la manera en que funciona ese elemento y cómo usarlo.

Construir un puente entre comandos estáticos y comandos dinámicos y actualizados en forma dinámica, ayuda al contenido que usted pueda escribir realmente después del hecho; incluso, si más adelante encuentran que las personas tienen problemas para entender la descripción y buscar algo, realmente pueden actualizarlo desde la web y bajarlo al computador de cualquier persona.

Cuando usted observa el elemento, éste le muestra el mapa del documento y dice que dicho mapa es una característica que le permite acceder a través de los encabezados de su ... una versión; esta es la característica en caso de que usted se pregunte al respecto. Le permitirá saber si es algo que le interesa o no. Si usted está interesado o necesita más información, entonces dondequiera que se encuentre uno de estos elementos y usted presione la

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tecla F1, le indicará que lo llevará al tema completo que le dirá todo lo que existe sobre el mapa del documento.

Si utiliza la opción buscar y reemplazar, verá la información sobre estas acciones e incluiría una imagen y el texto activo actualizable que podemos actualizar después del hecho y también puedo presionar la tecla F1 para obtener toda la información sobre cómo usar la opción buscar y reemplazar. Tres partes son los bits de herramientas para un formato enriquecido, el contenido que hay en ellos es dinámicamente actualizable y se construye un túnel para el tema de ayuda donde no se requiere que usted haga ningún otro esfuerzo. Simplemente presione ese botón dondequiera que se encuentre y obtendrá la información correcta.

Por ejemplo, hay un par de cosas buenas. Así, cuando despachamos producto, bien podemos haber tenido tiempo para escribir solamente 10% de toda la información del mismo. Podemos continuar escribiendo temas de ayuda después de la entrada del producto al mercado, hasta por dos años, quizá hasta llegar a cubrir 50% de ellos. Éste es uno de los beneficios. Encontramos que las personas todavía se sienten muy confundidas con respecto a esta característica, de modo que podemos retroceder, escribir al respecto y la siguiente vez que alguien lo utilice puede encontrar una descripción mejorada o si decimos algo, podemos hacer una nueva descripción o volver a escribirla mejor, lo que se demuestra realmente en la interfase de usuario del cliente sin

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tener que descargar nada.

No supe si usted se refirió a lo siguiente, digamos cuando observo una plantilla, abro una galería con diferentes vistas de ella y como parte del juego de herramientas que puede haber pasa en ciclos en forma dinámica a través de diferentes vistas para mostrar que no es la clase de dinámica que usted tiene en mente.

No. Dinámico significa el contenido real descargado que nuestros escritores ayudan a escribir. Hoy en día, tenemos la idea del contenido dinámico pero es sólo para descargar artículos que podemos mostrarles ..... en ayuda disponible en forma dinámica.

Ustedes saben cuáles son los menús de contexto y yo puedo traer algo que incluye los botones. La idea es que hemos conseguido diferentes modos en la cinta; el primero es que tenemos el botón de negrilla que la gente utiliza todo el tiempo y tan pronto como salgo de ese tercer botón, el botón de negrilla ya no está en la pantalla; además, sabemos que realmente existe un pequeño conjunto de comandos que la gente utiliza mucho más que cualquier otro. Es el caso de negrilla, cursiva, centrado. Una manera da abordar esto sería guardar estos botones en la barra de herramientas de acceso rápido en la parte superior, y simplemente decir que el botón de negrilla es uno de los que se encuentran en la pantalla todo el tiempo. En realidad, esto no es útil a menos que tenga algún texto seleccionado; usted no puede marcar negrilla hasta que

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no haya seleccionado algún texto; así, una vez que usted va allí y marca todo el texto que va a poner en negrilla, entonces ¿por qué tiene que ir hasta la parte superior de la pantalla para accionar el botón de negrilla? ¿Por qué simplemente usted no puede poner el botón de negrilla allí ya que existe la idea de que cuando estoy sobre una palabra puedo avanzar sobre ella y seleccionar un texto? Luego, al final de esos cuatro o cinco botones emergentes, los cuales son un supercomando que flota alrededor de la página.

Estos botones no desaparecen hasta que usted haya hecho la selección. Si estoy escribiendo no hay nada flotando hasta que selecciono la oración. Cuando lo hago, lo único que tengo que hacer es borrarla o marcarla en negrilla o de alguna otra manera, y es con uno de estos comandos. Decimos que hacemos esa selección. Bajamos el ratón, lo arrastramos sobre la palabra y cuando soltamos el botón del ratón usted tiene que ir a la barra de herramientas, una diminuta barra de herramientas con los botones de negrilla, cursiva, subrayado, centrado y sólo tiene que presionar el botón del ratón sobre la acción que elija, y tan pronto como lo haga, o avance o mueva el ratón o haga algo, casi todo desaparece de la pantalla porque no queremos que esté, en la forma de algún material donde la opacidad esta relacionada con la cercanía del ratón al elemento de modo que si yo simplemente alejo el ratón, los botones se desvanecerían de manera que puede ver lo que está debajo.

De modo que lo que necesitamos es asegurar el botón que presenta el

menú de etiquetas inteligentes y los botones de negrilla, cursiva, subrayado que no queremos operar entre sí pero no hay nada que no los deje funcionar diferente a que no queremos que se vean mal si quedan sobrepuestos. Es como cualquier otra barra de herramientas donde el botón que oprimo es la acción que va a suceder en tanto estén ambos en la pantalla y pueda presionarlos ambos. No hay momento más complicado para llegar allí.

La parte flotante es contextual por naturaleza, la idea de seleccionar el texto de modo que pueda obtener las opciones de negrilla o cursiva o similares, que si es algún otro objeto que seleccioné de alguna manera u obtuve una parte flotante.

Probablemente existirá una muy pequeña cantidad de objetos que usaríamos, pero siempre van a estar los comandos superiores que todos conocemos que se utilizan en relación con ese objeto y texto.

No es la clase de elemento que seleccionó la que le daría uno que realmente esté etiquetado, solamente puede funcionar para texto pero también existen algunos elementos interesantes reales alrededor de algunas formas y algunos bordes de elementos que también podemos mirar.

Esto se dirige a que si estoy en un botón diferente usted puede decir si estoy en el botón correcto que no se nos muestra pero usted piensa que el elemento en realidad es eficiente y fácil de usar porque está bien en el lugar y

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que le molestaría si en ocasiones no estuviera allí cuando quisiera marcar negrilla.

Piense en los tipos de comandos que estarán allí, lo cual es algo que arruinaría la experiencia del usuario si usted usara negrilla, itálica y subrayado todo el tiempo y cada vez que lo quisiera usar tuviera que salir del botón orientado por la tarea donde usted está trabajando y regresar a ese otro botón para conseguir la opción que necesita. Esto es extremadamente ineficiente, de modo que esto es todo lo que se refiere a estos comandos superiores que siempre tienen que estar disponibles, que siempre son relevantes para esta pequeña tarea que usted está haciendo.

De manera que aquí estoy escribiendo un comentario en Word y existe esta característica con la que cuenta y voy a resaltar la palabra exacta y cuando lo haga obtendré la parte flotante que es como puedo marcar negrilla; puedo desplegarla hacia abajo y cambiarla a rojo, etc. y desaparece. Si selecciono lo que voy a hacer aquí, puedo subrayar, escribir una nueva oración aquí, seleccionar aquí otra vez, marcar itálica, etc.

Básicamente, algo que hace esto menos incómodo es que cuando usted aleja el cursor, los botones se desvanecen gradualmente, de modo que lo más cerca que está de ellos es como si usted se encontrara arriba al 100%; ni siquiera tengo que descartarlo porque ya está desvanecido, de modo que cuando otra vez me acerca a mi selección, la encuentro allí y cuando me alejo,

se desvanece.

Si retrocedemos hasta los dibujos de la cinta, las trayectorias a través de la parte superior... si ustedes observan este dibujo con los botones de la parte superior, como los de escribir, insertar página; fuera de esos botones, las secciones son los elementos como los portapapeles y las herramientas de formato y escritura que se ven. Estas son las secciones que organizan los subgrupos dentro de un tabulado. Así, en la actualidad la manera como funcionan las barras de herramientas cuando usted reduce el tamaño de la pantalla, de manera que parece nosotros sacamos aleatoriamente botones de la barra de herramientas. Algunos de ellos desaparecen y usted no sabe por qué, las personas no entienden cuando se enteran que algo desaparece. Queremos ser más explícitos que eso, de modo que la gente pueda entender qué está pasando, por qué estos botones salen, por qué la suma automática que siempre ha estado aquí, desaparece. En la actualidad, una vez que tenemos estas secciones discretas, estos grupos, lo que podemos decir es que en lugar de tener partes de comandos aleatorios que desaparecen, podemos tomar secciones completas y colapsarlas como un todo a la vez. Cuando colapsamos lo que hacemos no es sólo ocultar o retirar lo que hicimos hoy sino que en realidad lo representamos en una forma pequeña de modo que aún está cerca y entonces el usuario simplemente oprime un botón y aparece todo el contenido de la sección. En esencia, lo que sucede es que estos elementos cambian de estas barras de herramientas a algo más similar a un menú donde

no hay espacio para mostrar todas las herramientas de escritura en la pantalla todo el tiempo, de modo que aparece solamente un botón llamado herramientas de escritura que usted puede oprimir con el botón del ratón para que le muestre todas las herramientas de escritura que contiene. De ese modo, los rótulos de las secciones son importantes porque son todo lo que queda una vez que la sección se cierra. Al comienzo teníamos algo de material que usted verá en la información que tiene donde permitimos que los usuarios abran y cierren las secciones según lo deseen. Ellos pueden decir que no me preocupe por este conjunto de herramientas intermedio que voy a cerrar para dejar más espacio para otro material. El uso principal del cierre de secciones es manejar los diferentes tamaños de los monitores cuando ajusto mi pantalla. Comenzamos a cerrar elementos desde el lado derecho, uno a la vez para dar espacio. Si su pantalla es muy pequeña, todas las secciones se cerrarán. Puedo acceder a todos los comandos si oprimo una vez más el botón del ratón a medida que el elemento se convierte en un menú.

La sección nunca desaparece sino que cambia para poder ver todos los comandos individuales; buscando simplemente el botón que representa la sección de manera que usted puede tener acceso a ellos y siempre sabrá donde están si los necesita.

Piense en esto a medida que reduce su pantalla. Lo volveremos a hacer para mostrar su aspecto en diferentes monitores, aquí puede ver que hay

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cuatro secciones, configuración de página, encabezado y parte flotante, posición y cuadro de texto. Ahora, si arrastro la pantalla más pequeña ya no habrá más espacio para la sección del cuadro de texto que estaba allí, de modo que colapsa en esta sección aquí donde dice cuadro de texto y presumiblemente puedo oprimir el botón del ratón aquí y obtener una versión emergente de lo que hay en esa sección, si en verdad necesito algo que hay en ella, se oprime aquí con el cursor del ratón para abrir la misma sección que estaba aquí, con el mismo conjunto de comandos que quedan, desplegándose hacia abajo si ve algo y retrocediendo.

Si el usuario cambia el tamaño de la fuente del texto real para las funciones de su desplazamiento, ahora necesita ajustar el tamaño de fuente para los números de página y eso hace que quede más espacio en la parte colapsada.

En la parte superior, usted puede imaginar que le damos a los usuarios una manera de reordenar las secciones porque si hay una, tienen mucho cuidado con ponerlo al final porque muy pocas personas lo usan de modo que puedan reordenarlo para obtener lo que necesiten y, adicionalmente, pueden elegir una sección específica y descartar la que nunca necesitan porque requieren el espacio para algo más. Esencialmente es reordenarlas.

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En la siguiente descripción detallada se hace referencia a los dibujos adjuntas que forman parte del presente, y en los cuales se muestran, mediante ilustraciones, ejemplos o modalidades específicas. Estas modalidades pueden ser combinadas, se pueden utilizar otras modalidades y se pueden hacer cambios estructurales sin alejarse del espíritu o alcance de la presente invención. Por consiguiente, la siguiente descripción detallada no debe tomarse en un sentido limitante y el alcance de la presente invención está definido mediante las reivindicaciones anexas y sus equivalentes.

Ahora en referencia a los dibujos, en los cuales los numerales representan elementos similares a través de las diferentes figuras, se describirán aspectos de la presente invención y el ejemplo del entorno de operación. En la Fig. 1 y la siguiente discusión se busca suministrar una descripción general breve de un entorno de computación apropiado en el cual la invención puede implementarse. Aunque la invención se describirá dentro del contexto general de los módulos del programa que se ejecutan junto con un programa de aplicación que funciona en un sistema operativo de un computador personal, quienes son expertos en la técnica reconocerán que la invención también puede implementarse en combinación con otros módulos de programa

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Generalmente, los módulos de programa incluyen rutinas, programas, componentes, estructuras de datos y otros tipos de estructuras que realizan

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tareas particulares o implementan tipos de datos abstractos particulares. Más aún, quienes son expertos en la técnica apreciarán que la invención puede practicarse con otras configuraciones de un sistema de computador, incluidos dispositivos manuales, sistemas de multiprocesador, aparatos electrónicos para el consumidor programables o basados en microprocesadores, minicomputadores, computadoras tipo "mainframe", y similares. La invención también puede ponerse en práctica practicarse en ambientes de computación distribuidos, donde las tareas se realizan mediante sistemas de procesamiento remoto que están conectados a través de una red de comunicaciones. En un ambiente de computación distribuido, los módulos de programa se pueden localizar en dispositivos de almacenamiento de memoria remotos y locales.

De regreso ahora a la Fig. 1, se describirá una arquitectura de computador ilustrativa para un computador personal (2), para poner en práctica las diferentes modalidades de la invención. La arquitectura de computador que se muestra en la Fig. 1 ilustra un computador personal convencional, que incluye una unidad central de procesamiento (4) ("CPU"), una memoria del sistema (6), que incluye una memoria de acceso aleatorio (8) ("RAM") y una memoria de sólo lectura ("ROM") (10) y un *bus* del sistema (12) que conecta la memoria a la CPU (4). Un sistema básico de entrada/salida que contiene las rutinas básicas que ayudan a transferir información entre elementos dentro del computador, tales como durante el arranque, se almacena en la ROM (10). El computador personal (2) además incluye un dispositivo de almacenamiento

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masivo (14) para almacenar un sistema operativo (16), programas de aplicación, tales como el programa de aplicación (205) y datos.

El dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo (14) está conectado a la CPU (4) a través de un controlador de almacenamiento masivo (no se muestra) conectado al bus (12). El dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo (14) y su medio asociado legible por computador, suministra un almacenamiento no-volátil para el computador personal (2). Aunque la descripción del medio legible por computador contenido en el presente se refiere a un dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo, tal como un disco duro o una unidad de CD-ROM, aquellos versados en la técnica deben apreciar que el medio legible por computador puede ser cualquier medio disponible al cual se puede acceder por medio del computador personal (2).

A manera de ejemplo, y sin limitación, el medio legible por computador puede comprender medios de almacenamiento de computador y medios de comunicación. El medio de almacenamiento de computador incluye medios volátiles y no volátiles, removibles y no removibles, implementados con cualquier método o tecnología para almacenar información, tales como instrucciones legibles por computador, estructuras de datos, módulos de programa u otros datos. El medio de almacenamiento de computador incluye, pero no está limitado a, RAM, ROM, EPROM, EEPROM, memoria flash u otra tecnología de memoria de estado sólido, CD-ROM, DVD, u otro

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almacenamiento óptico, casetes magnéticos, cinta magnética, almacenamiento en disco magnético u otros dispositivos de almacenamiento magnético, o cualquier otro medio que se pueda usar para almacenar la información deseada y al cual se pueda tener acceso por medio del computador.

De acuerdo con diferentes modalidades de la invención, el computador personal (2) puede operar en un ambiente de red usando conexiones lógicas hacia computadores remotos, a través de una red TCP/IP (18), como Internet. El computador personal (2) puede conectarse a la red TCP/IP (18) mediante una unidad de interfase de red (20) conectada al bus (12). Debe apreciarse que la unidad de interfase de red (20) también se puede utilizar para conectarse a otros tipos de redes y sistemas de computador remotos. El computador personal (2) también puede incluir un controlador de entrada/salida (22) para recibir y procesar la entrada de varios dispositivos, incluido un teclado o un ratón (no se muestran). De manera similar, un controlador de entrada/salida (22) puede suministrar salida hacia una pantalla de visualización, una impresora u otro tipo de dispositivo de salida.

Como se mencionó brevemente antes, varios módulos de programa y archivos de datos se pueden almacenar en el dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo (14) y en la memoria RAM (8) del computador personal (2), que incluye un sistema operativo (16) apropiado para controlar la operación de un computador personal conectado en red, como los sistemas operativos

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WINDOWS de Microsoft Corporation de Redmond, Washington. El dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo (14) y la memoria RAM (18) también pueden almacenar uno o más programas de aplicación. En particular, el dispositivo de almacenamiento masivo (14) y la RAM (8) pueden almacenar un programa de aplicación (105) para brindar una variedad de funcionalidades a un usuario. Otros programas de aplicación para uso de conformidad con las modalidades de la presente invención pueden incluir una aplicación de procesamiento de palabra (125) (por ejemplo, WORD, fabricada pro Microsoft Corporation) una aplicación de hoja de cálculo (140) (por ejemplo, EXCEL, fabricada por Microsoft Corporation), una aplicación de correo electrónico (130) (por ejemplo, OUTLOOK, fabricada por Microsoft Corporation), una aplicación de bases de datos (145) (por ejemplo, ACCESS, fabricada por Microsoft Corporation), una aplicación de presentación de diapositivas (135) (por ejemplo, POWERPOINT, fabricada por Microsoft Corporation) y similares.

ES TRADUCCIÓN FIEL Y COMPLETA de la cual se deja copia en los archivos de esta oficina para su confrontación y a la cual me remito.

Bogotá, Julio 26, 2005.

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MENUS DE CONTEXTO

MENU DE CONTEXTO DE IMAGEN

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 leave for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him something of 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 sweeping waves 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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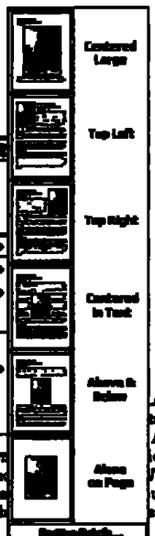
Saturday, March 4, 1865



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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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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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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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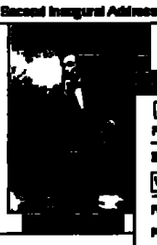
Abraham Lincoln

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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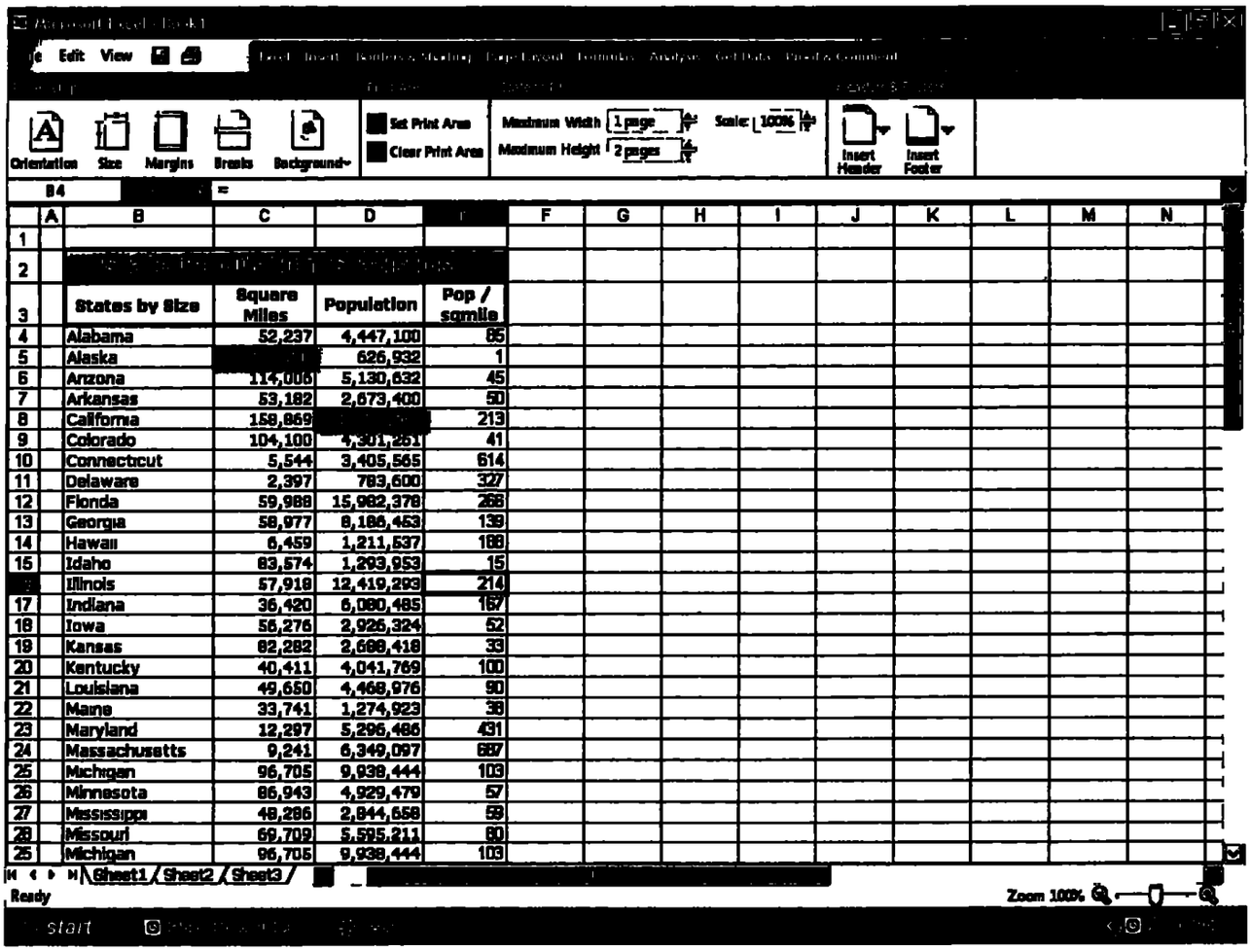

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6		Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45									
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11		Delaware	2,397	783,600	327									
12		Florida	59,988	15,982,378	268									
13		Georgia	58,977	8,186,453	139									
14		Hawaii	6,459	1,211,537	188									
15		Idaho	83,574	1,293,953	15									
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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									
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26		Minnesota	86,943	4,929,479	57									
27		Mississippi	48,286	2,844,658	59									
28		Missouri	69,709	5,595,211	80									
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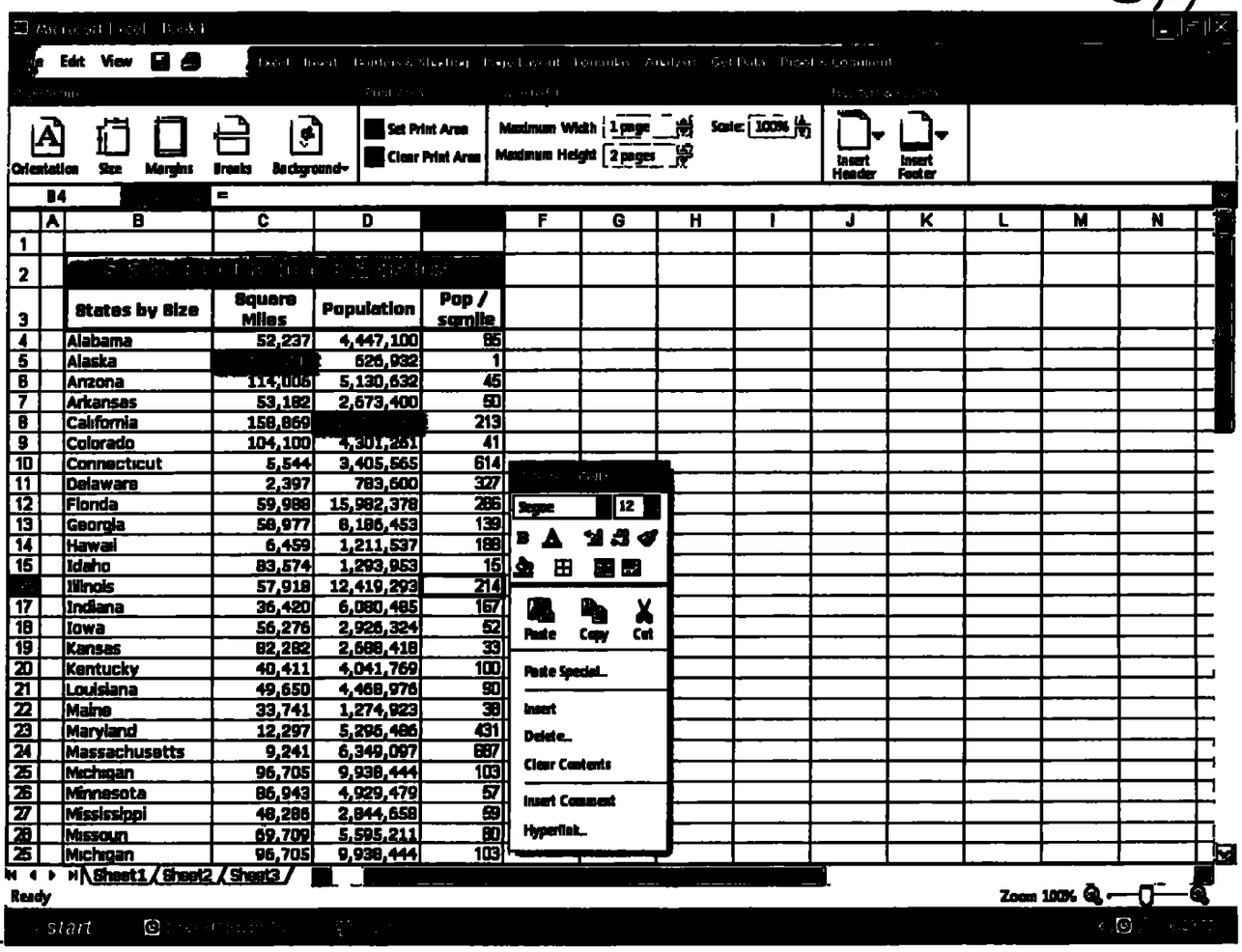

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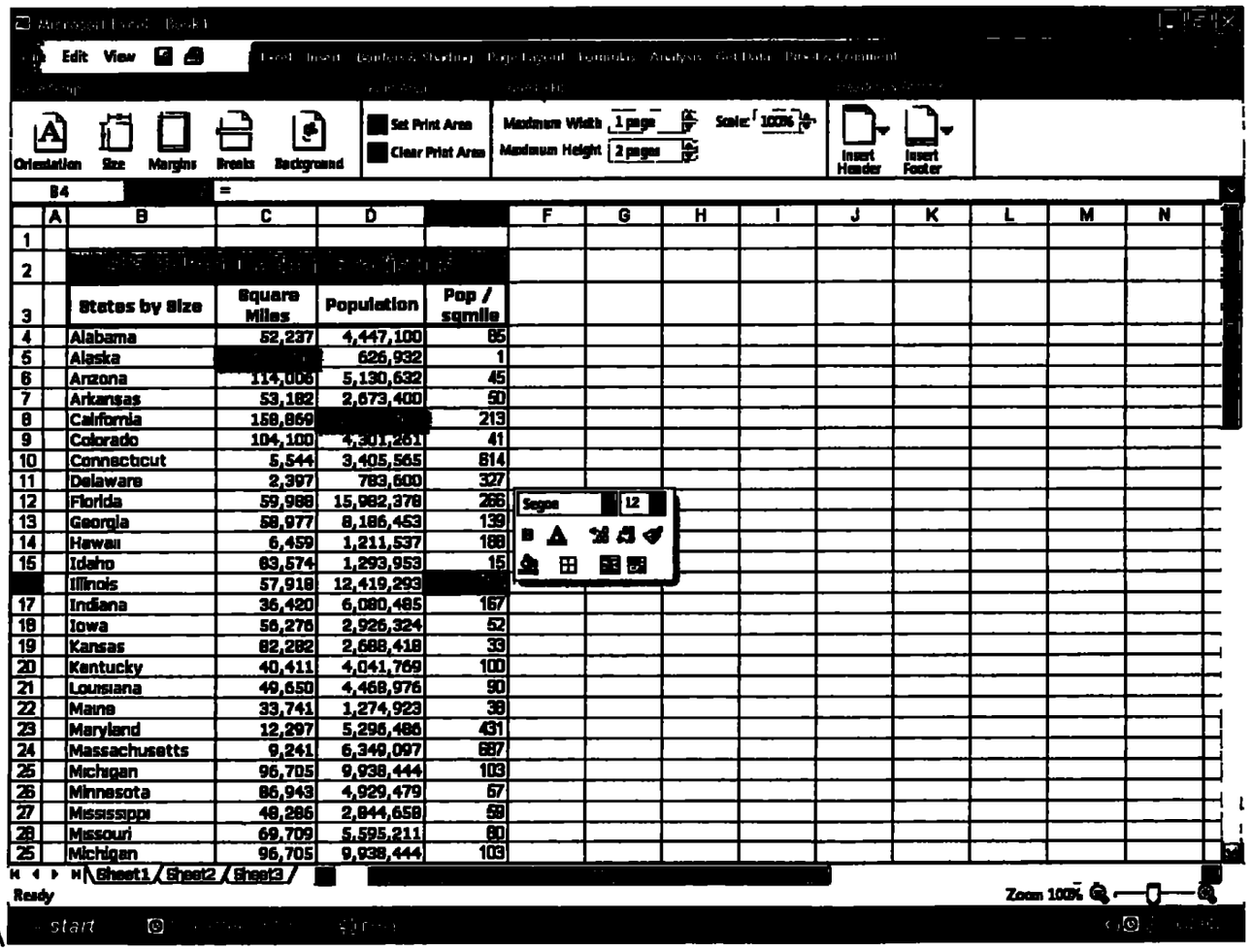

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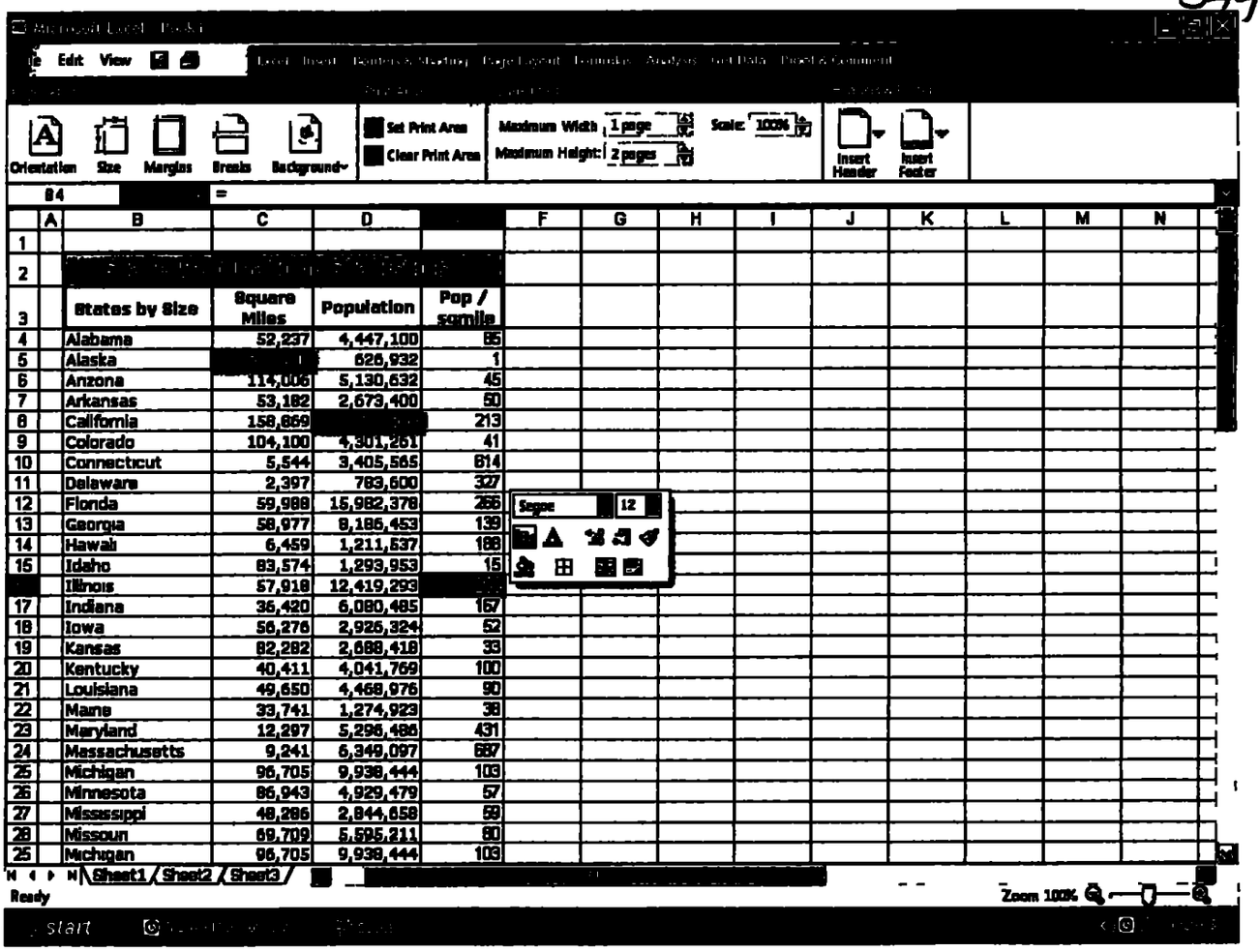

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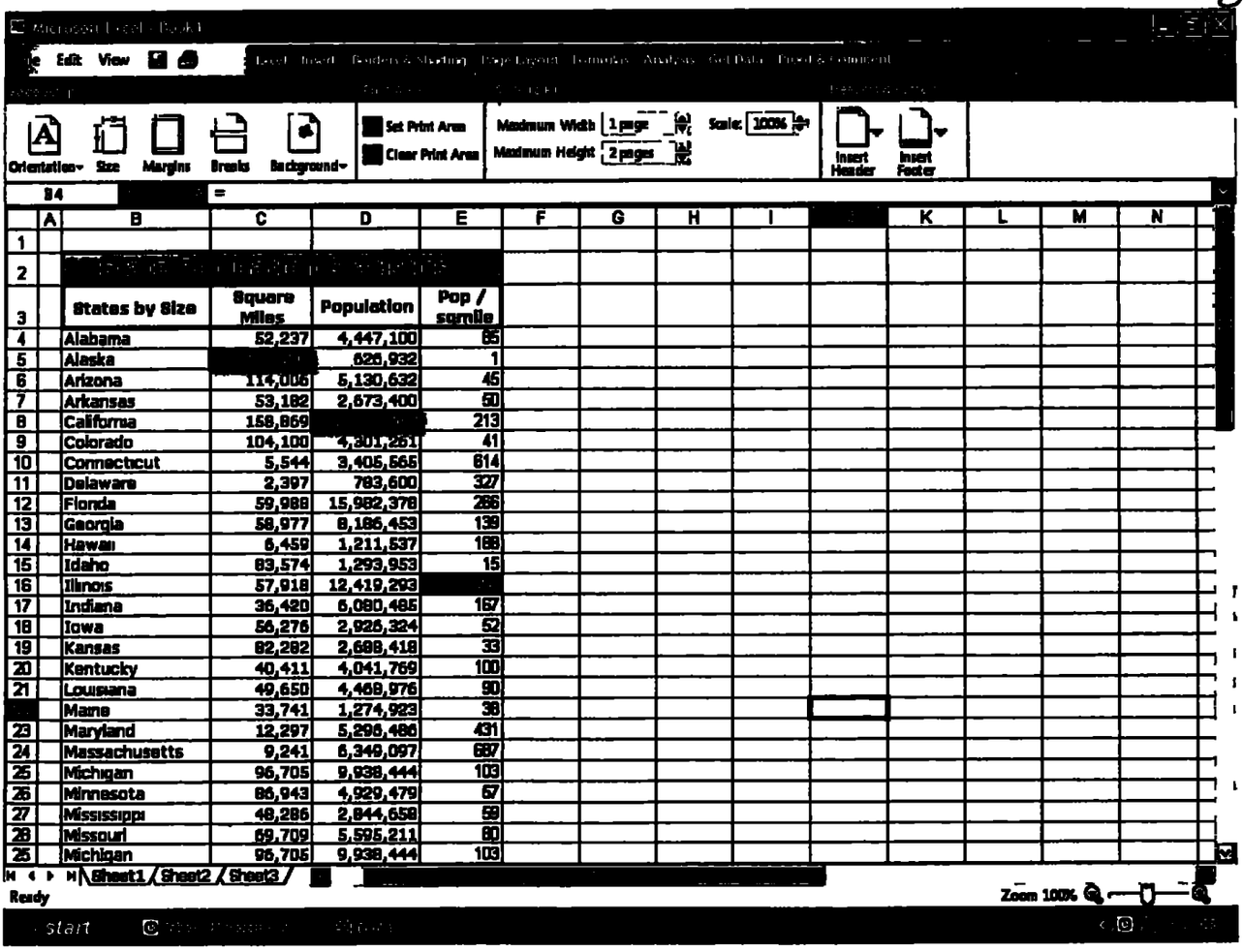

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4		Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85									
5		Alaska		626,932	1									
6		Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45									
7		Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50									
8		California	158,869		213									
9		Colorado	104,100	4,301,261	41									
10		Connecticut	5,544	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	69,574	1,293,953	15									
16		Illinois	57,918	12,419,293										
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									
		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									
25		Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103									

Sheet1 Sheet2 Sheet3

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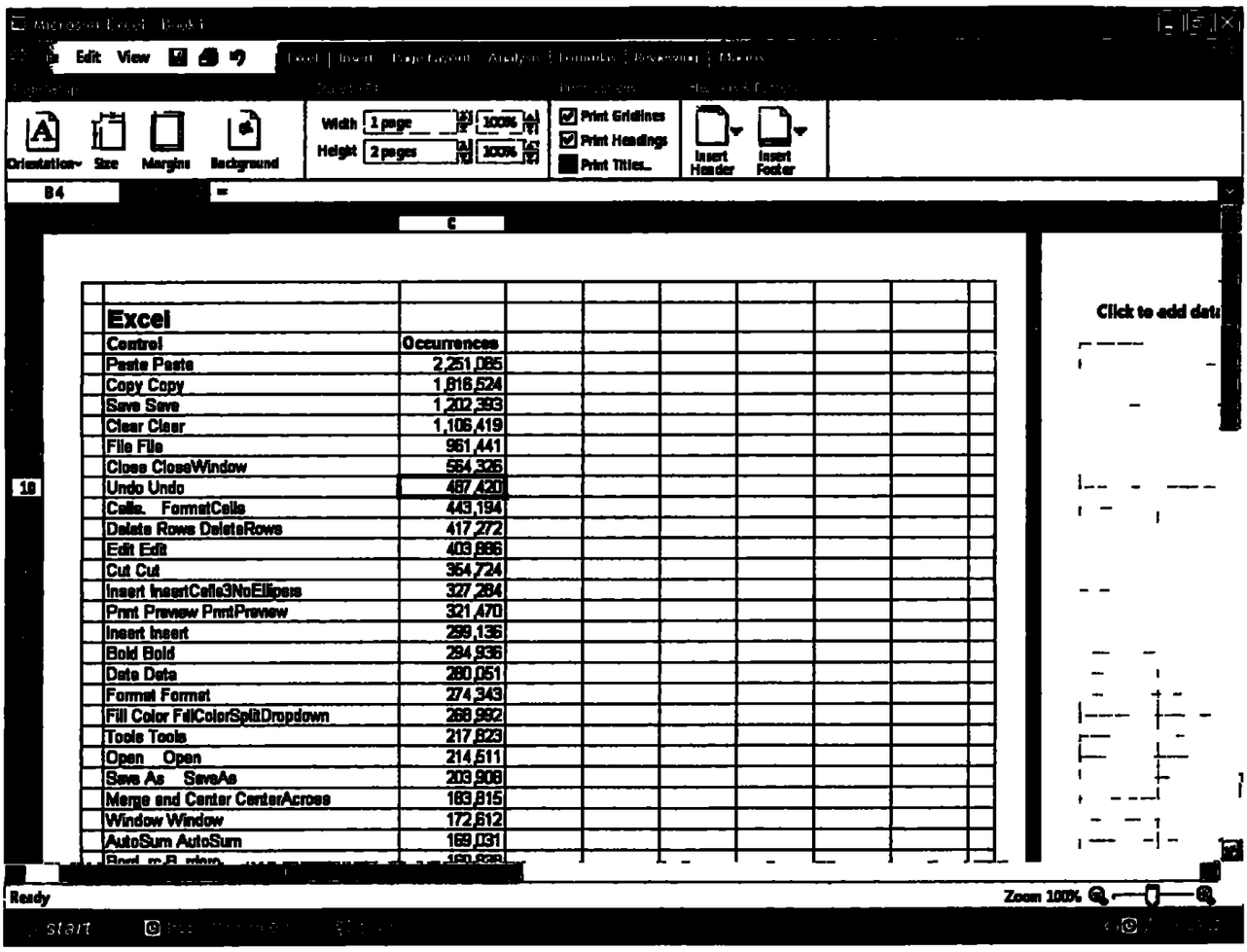

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Edit Edit	403,866
Cut Cut	354,724
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Insert Insert	299,136
Bold Bold	284,936
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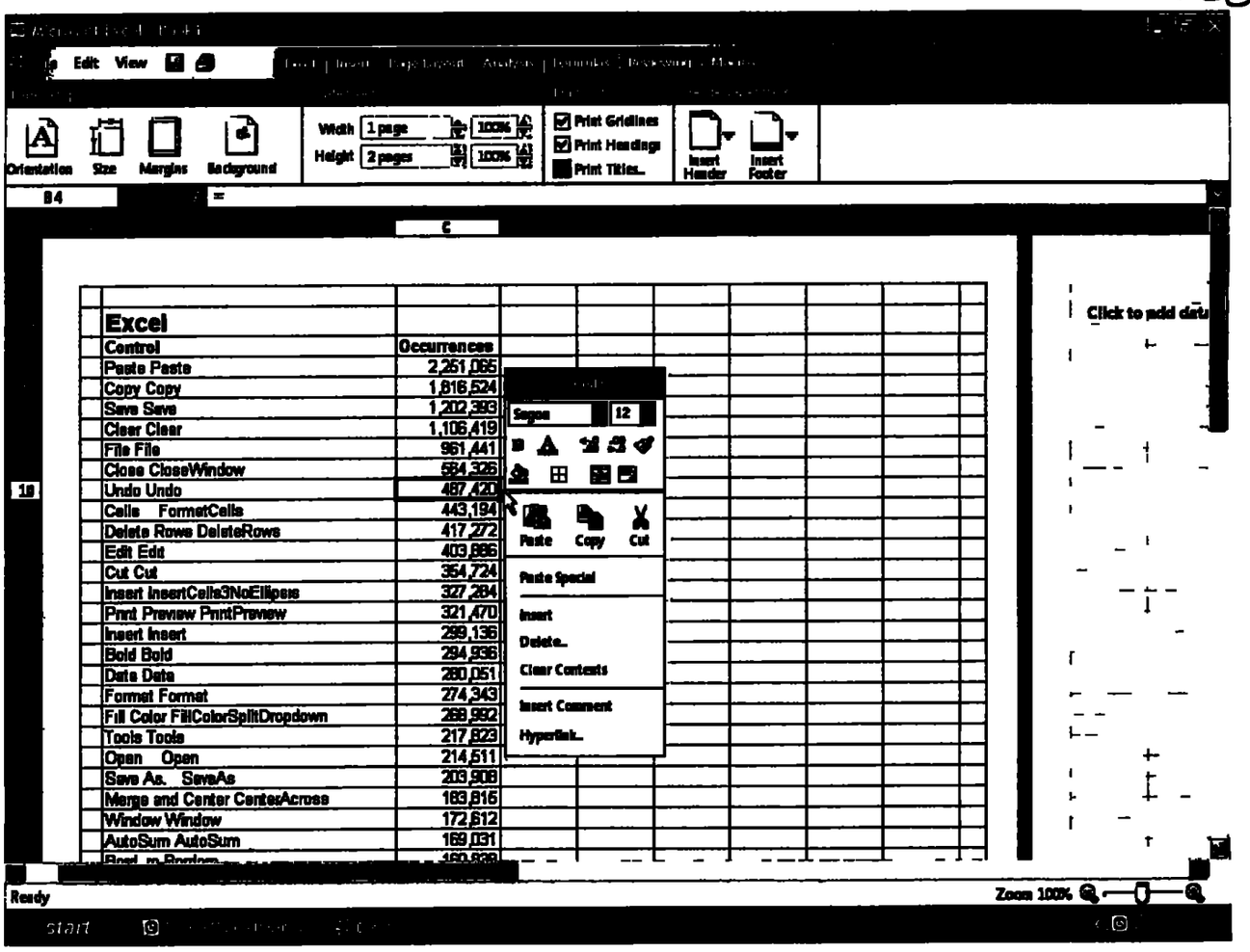
AutoSum AutoSum	169,031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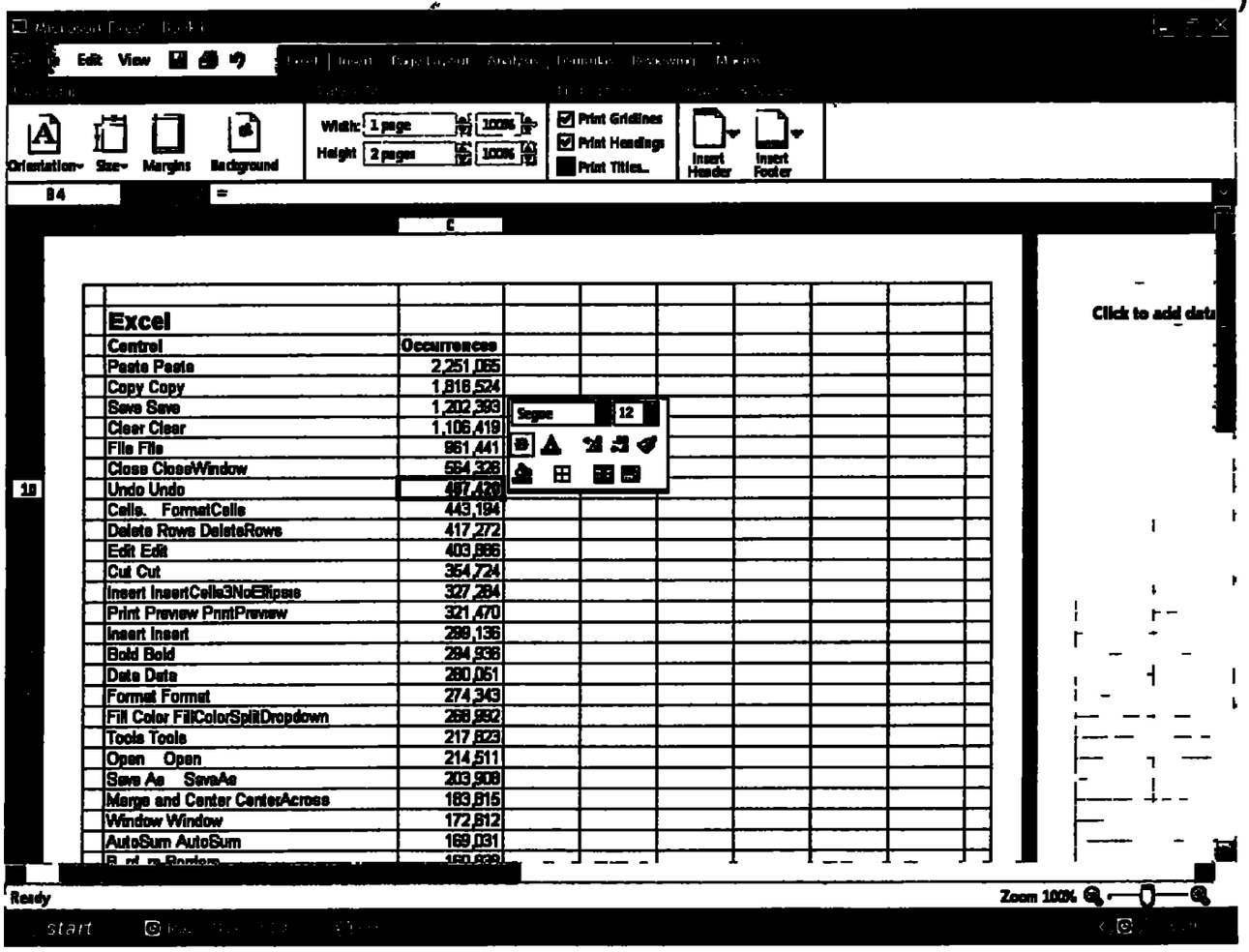

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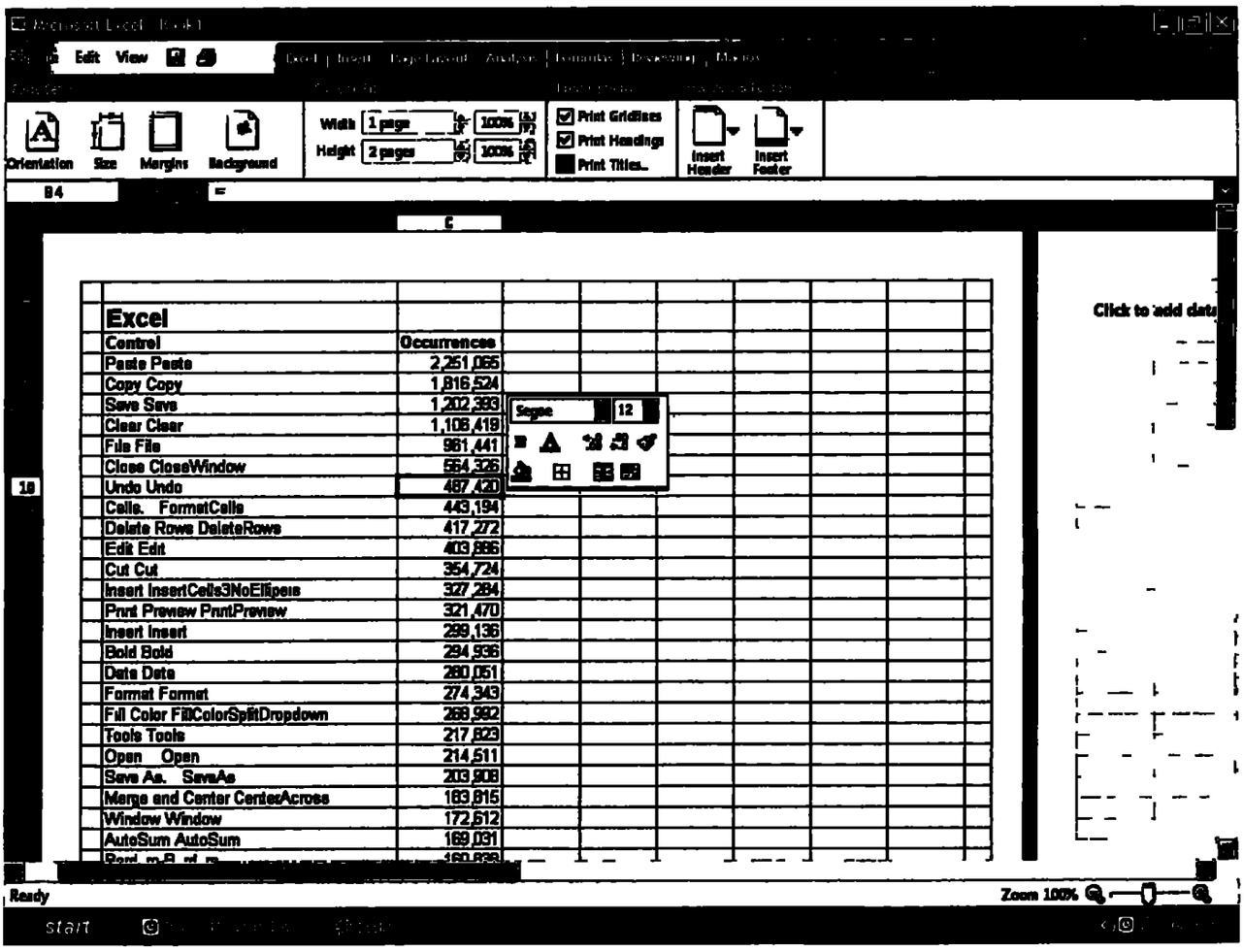

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FLOTANTE

FLOTANTE DE IMAGEN

February 21 2004

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

Larry

No doubt that you already know what I'm writing to you about The evil deity Zanther has once again taken up residence in our place of business This time thankfully he has shunned the kitchen coffee maker (*thanks again for the new KRUPPS PRO-AROMA II*) Instead he s chosen to posses the laser printer that sits next to Celie's cubicle on the second floor

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 Bitler Zanther

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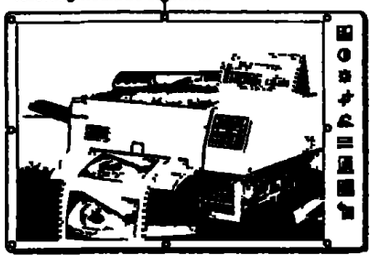

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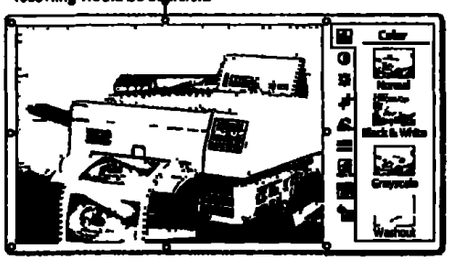

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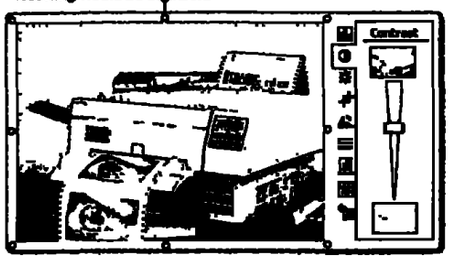

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NASA

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FLOTANTE

FLOTANTE DE WORD

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 remander 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 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 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 sweeping waves 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, "The 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 March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death.

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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday March 4, 1865

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Comment [CH1]:

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211

Fellow-Countrymen

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential off ce there s less occas [redacted] ext

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Abraham Lincoln
Second inaugural Address
Saturday March 4, 1865

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Comment [CS]: What is the exact date of the assassination? I'm sure he remembers and we know ASAP!

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217

Fellow-Countrymen

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[redacted]act."

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

Saturday March 4, 1865

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Fellow-Countrymen

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Verdana 12

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[redacted]

Abraham Lincoln
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Saturday March 4, 1865

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Fellow-Countrymen

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Abraham Lincoln
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Saturday March 4, 1865

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Comment: [CS1]: What is the EXACT date of the second inbal? The guys in consulting need to know ASAP

ASAP "

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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday March 4, 1865

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Verdana 12

Comment [CS1]: What is the exact date of the assassination? The page is misleading need to know [illegible]

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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday March 4, 1865

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Fellow-Countrymen

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Second Inaugural Address

Saturday March 4, 1865

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222

Fellow-Countrymen

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223

Fellow-Countrymen

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Saturday March 4, 1865

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225

Fellow-Countrymen.

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276

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Move your mouse over any word for instant definition
Double-click any word to look it up in the dictionary
Right-click any word for more options

221

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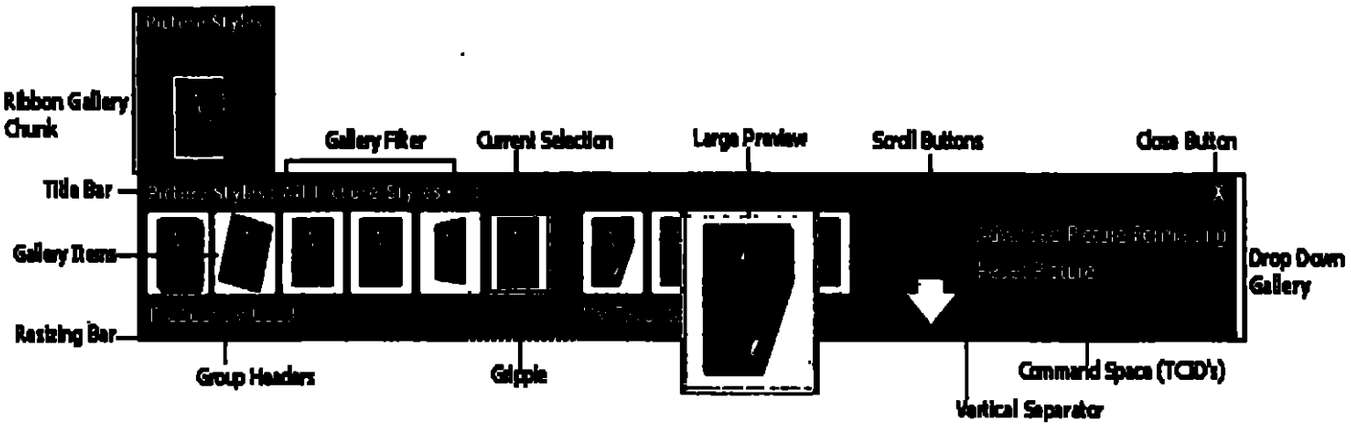
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Picture Tools

Tools that Make Your Pictures Sizzle

Brightness & Contrast | Rotate & Flip | Picture Coloring | Transparency | Picture Border | Shadow Effects | 3-D Effects

Green Onions Chopped from Menus on Health Scare

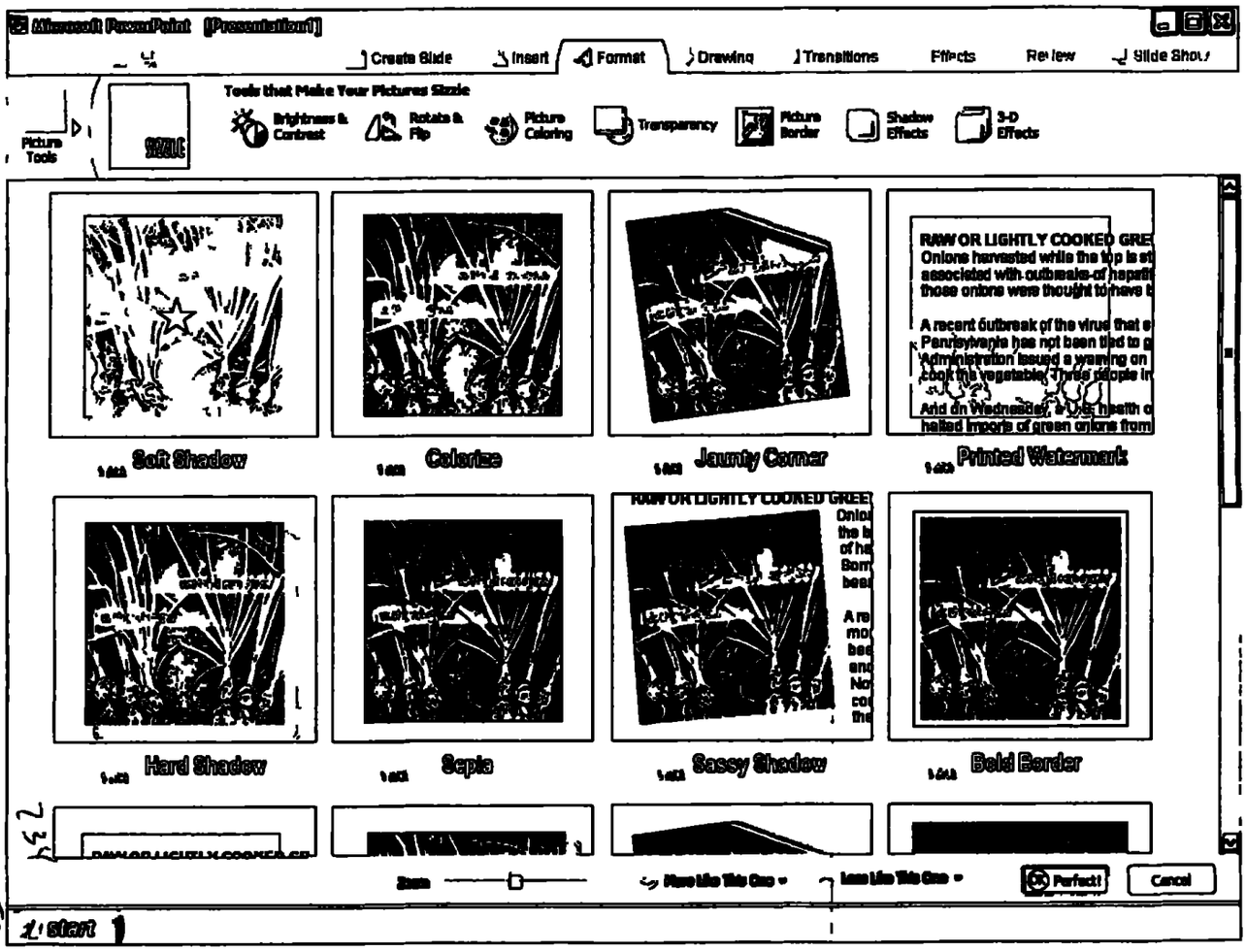
NEW YORK (Reuters) Until recently green onions added a dash of flavor and color to soups salads and other dishes But now major U.S restaurant chains are banning the common garnish after it was linked to outbreaks of the hepatitis A virus

RAW OR LIGHTLY COOKED GREEN ONIONS
Onions harvested while the top is still green and the bulb small – were associated with outbreaks of hepatitis A in three states in September Some of those onions were thought to have been imported from Mexico

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

233

Slide 1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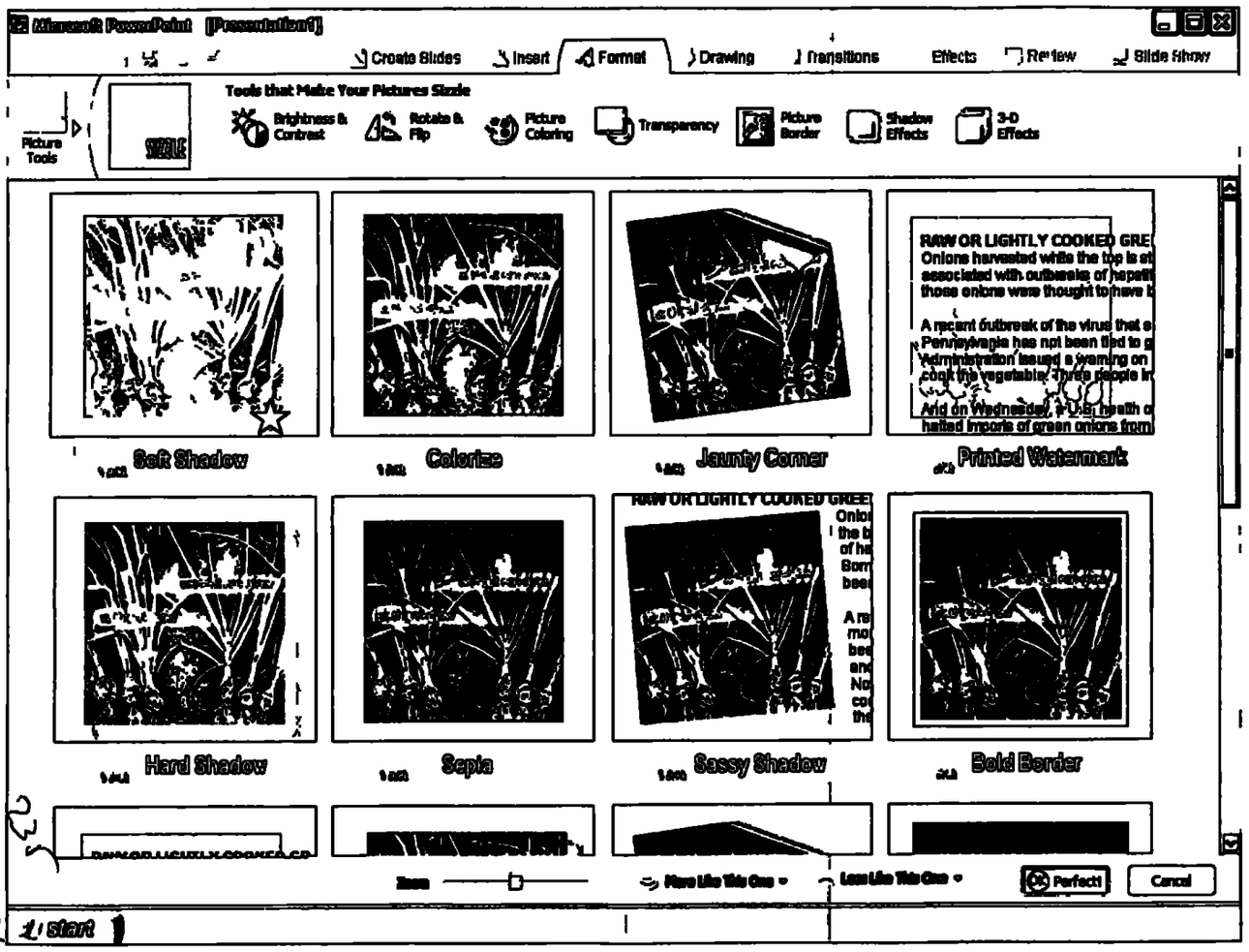
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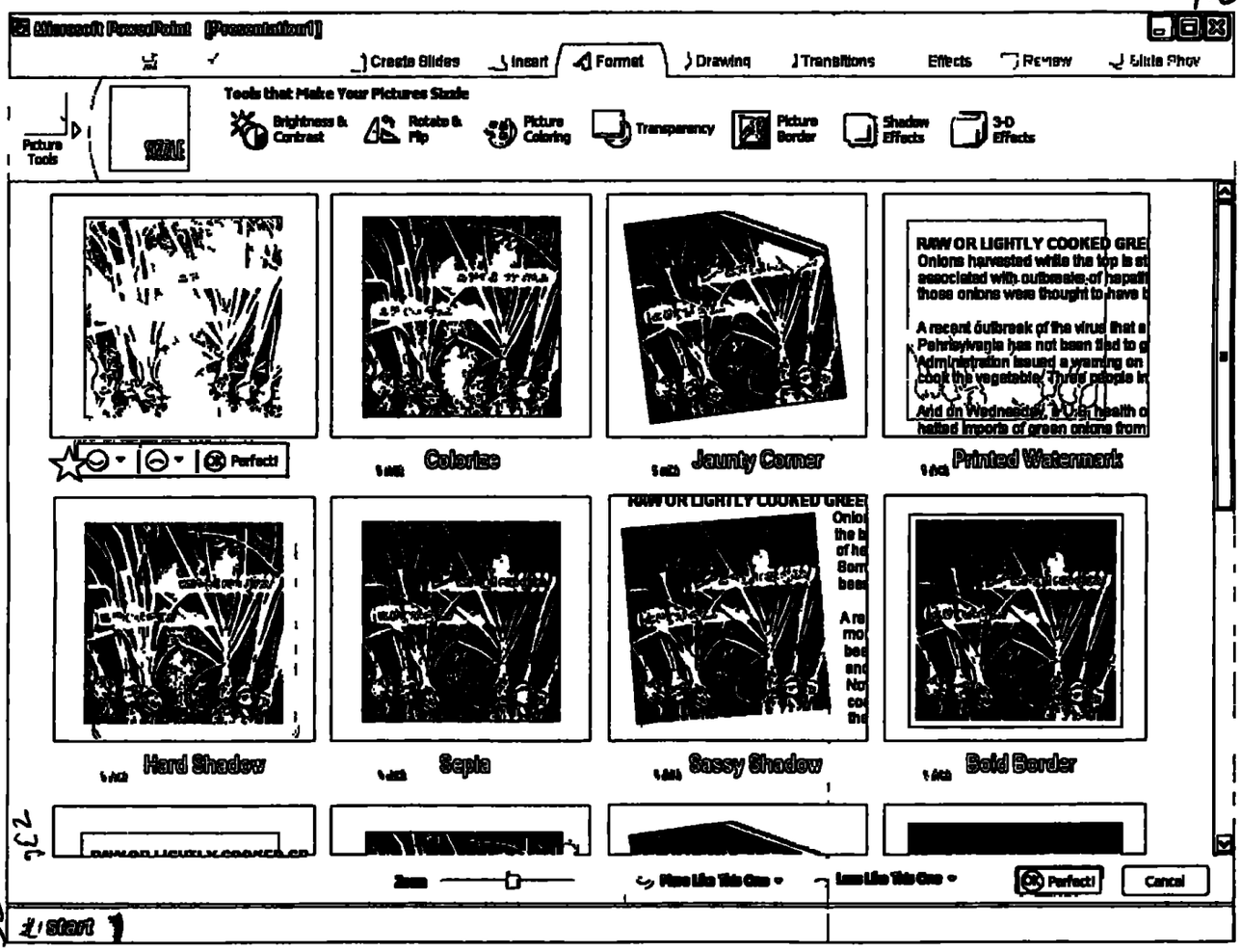
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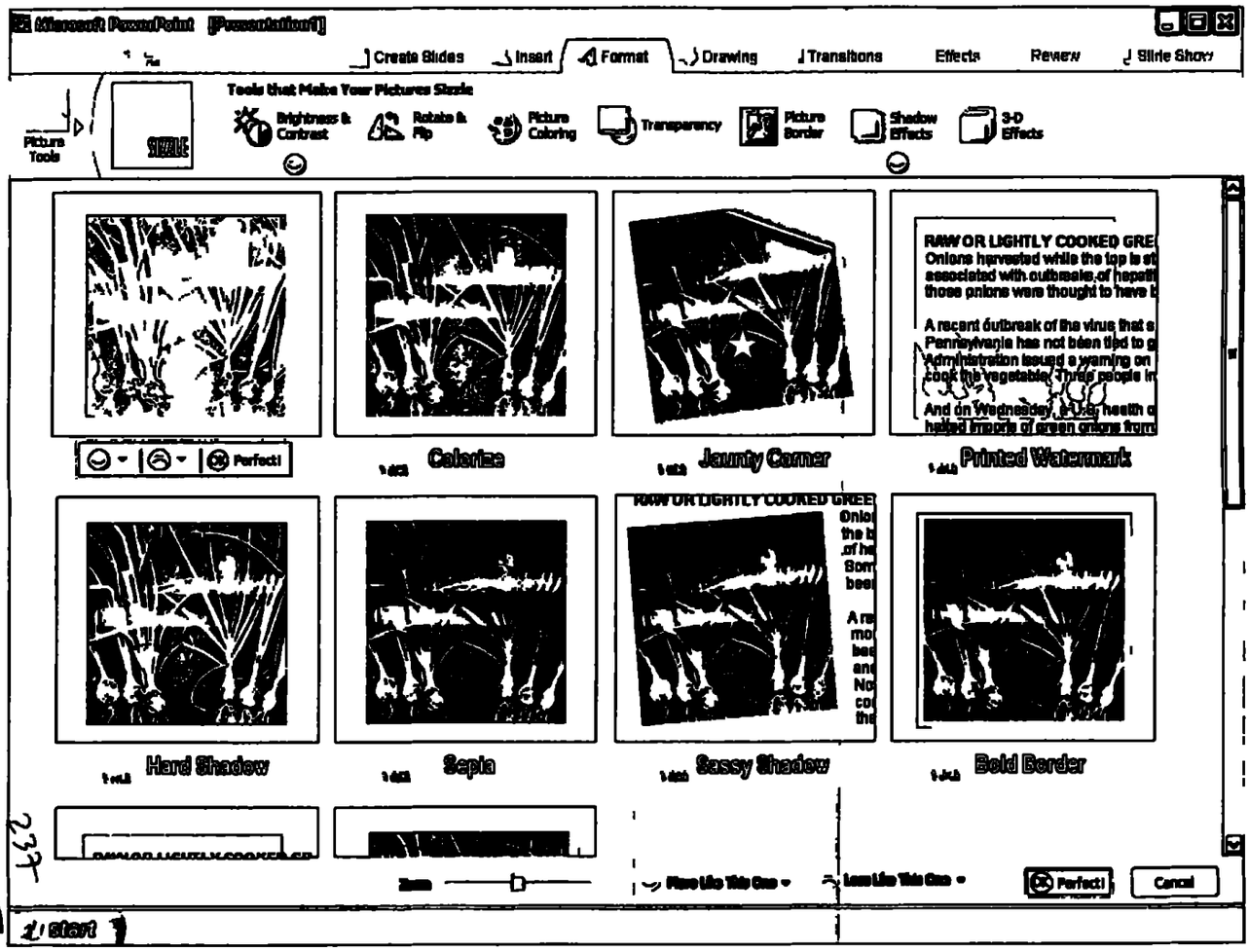
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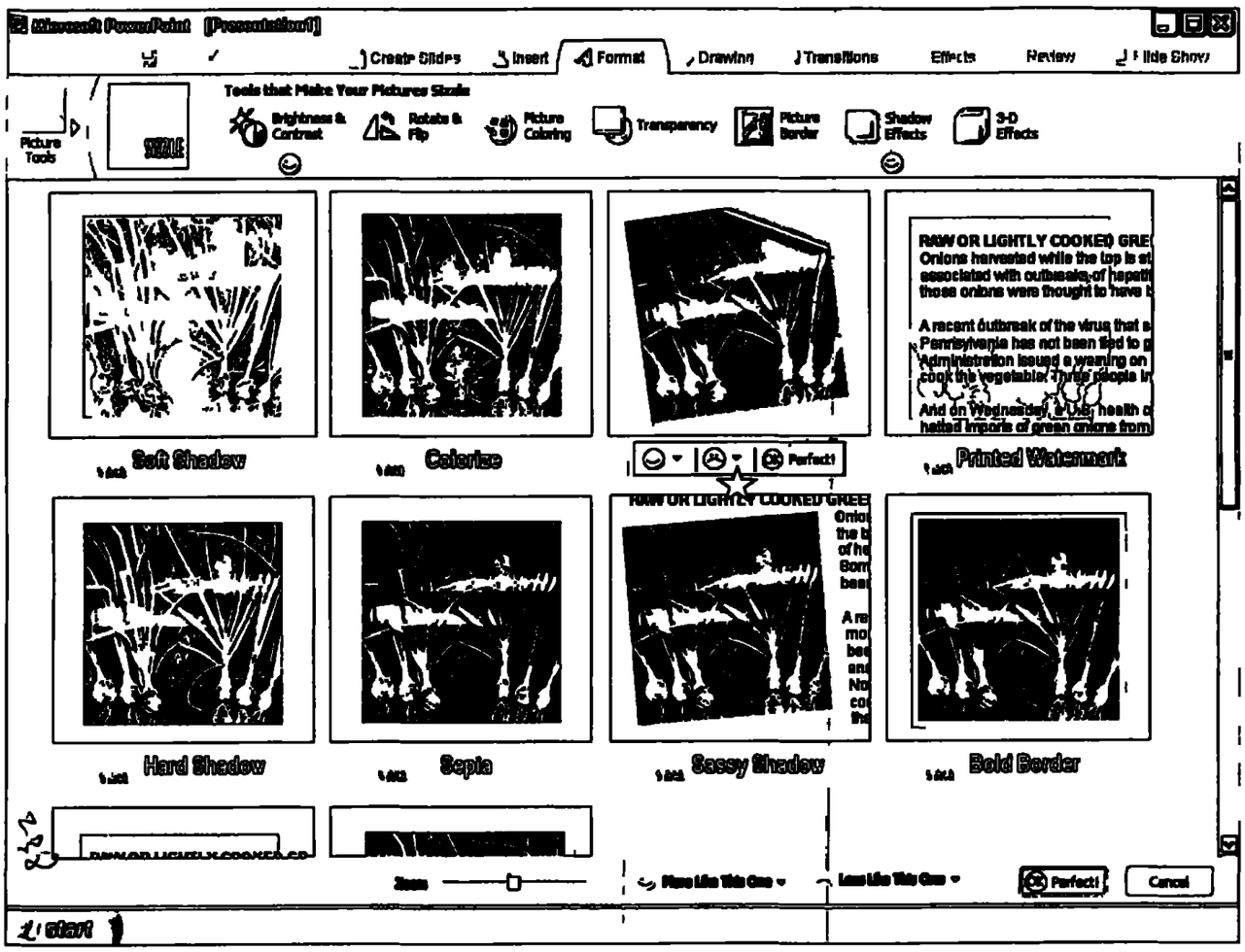
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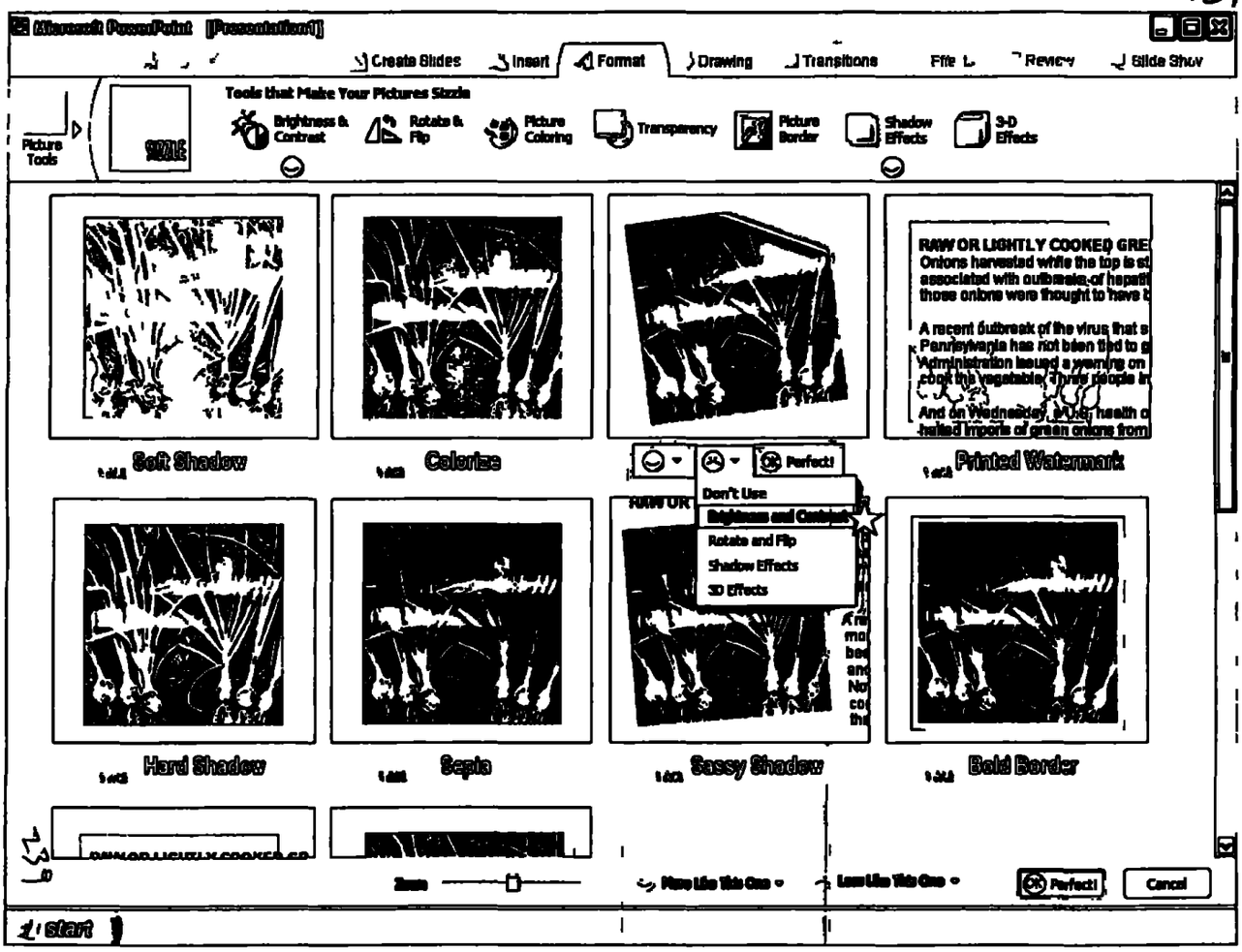
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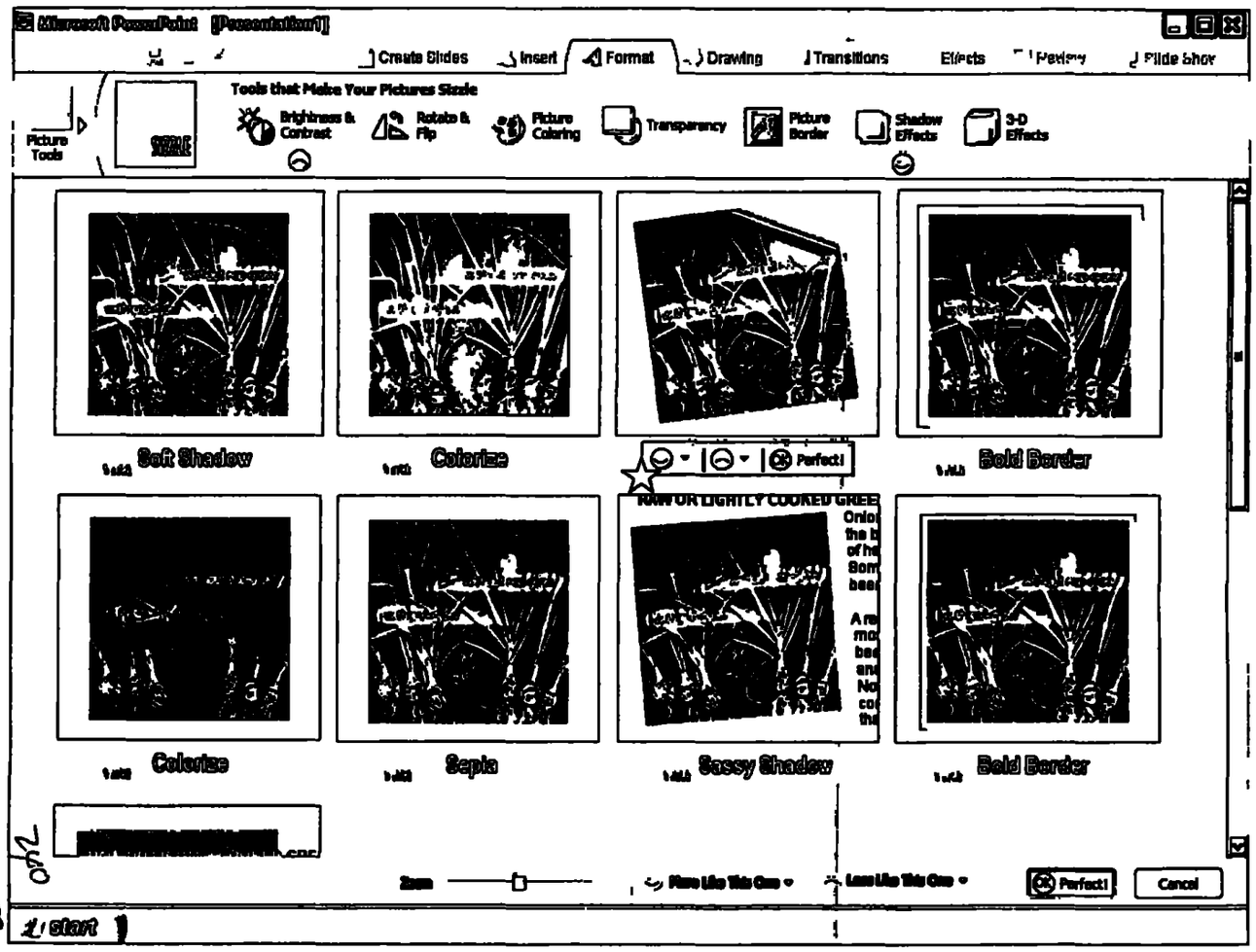
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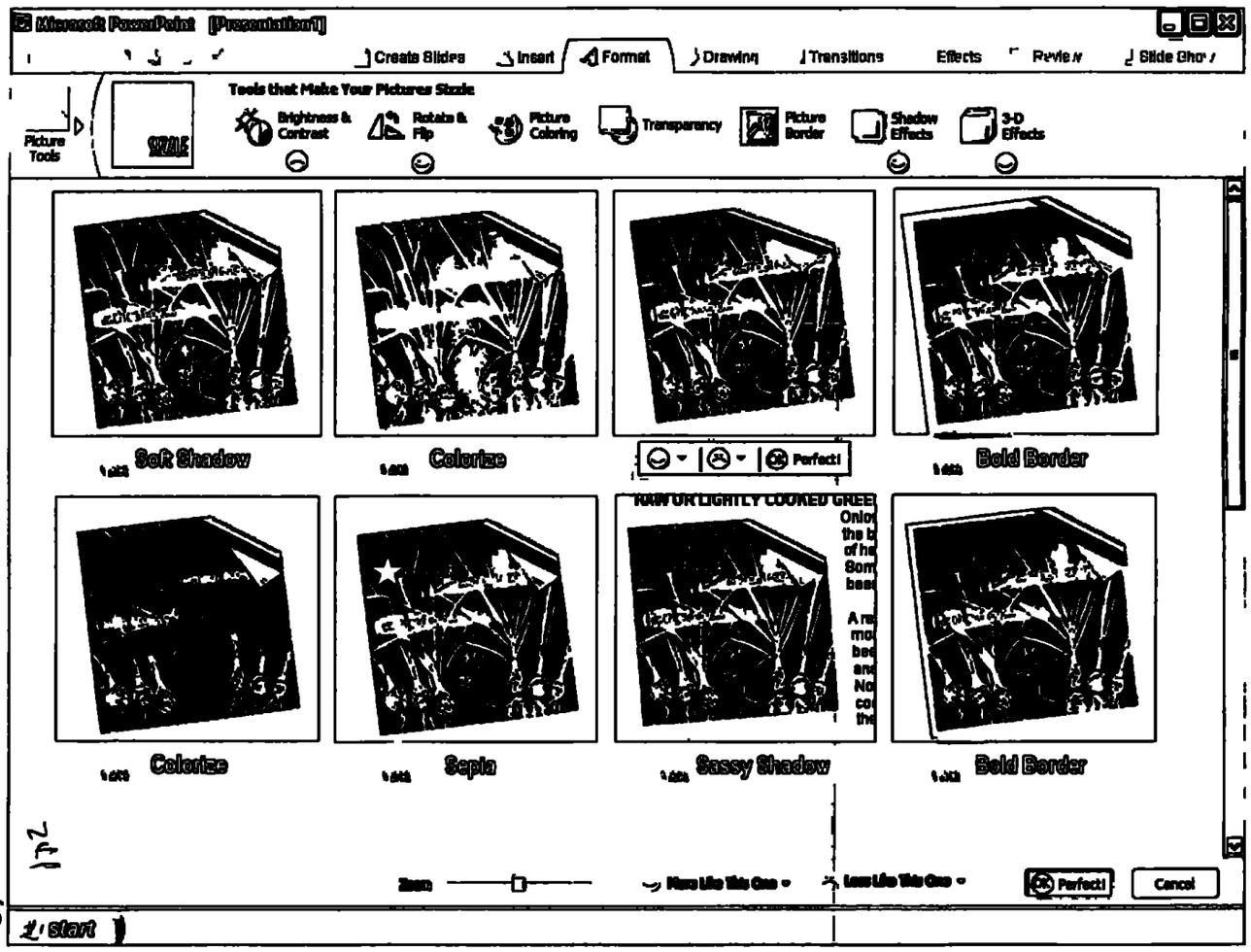
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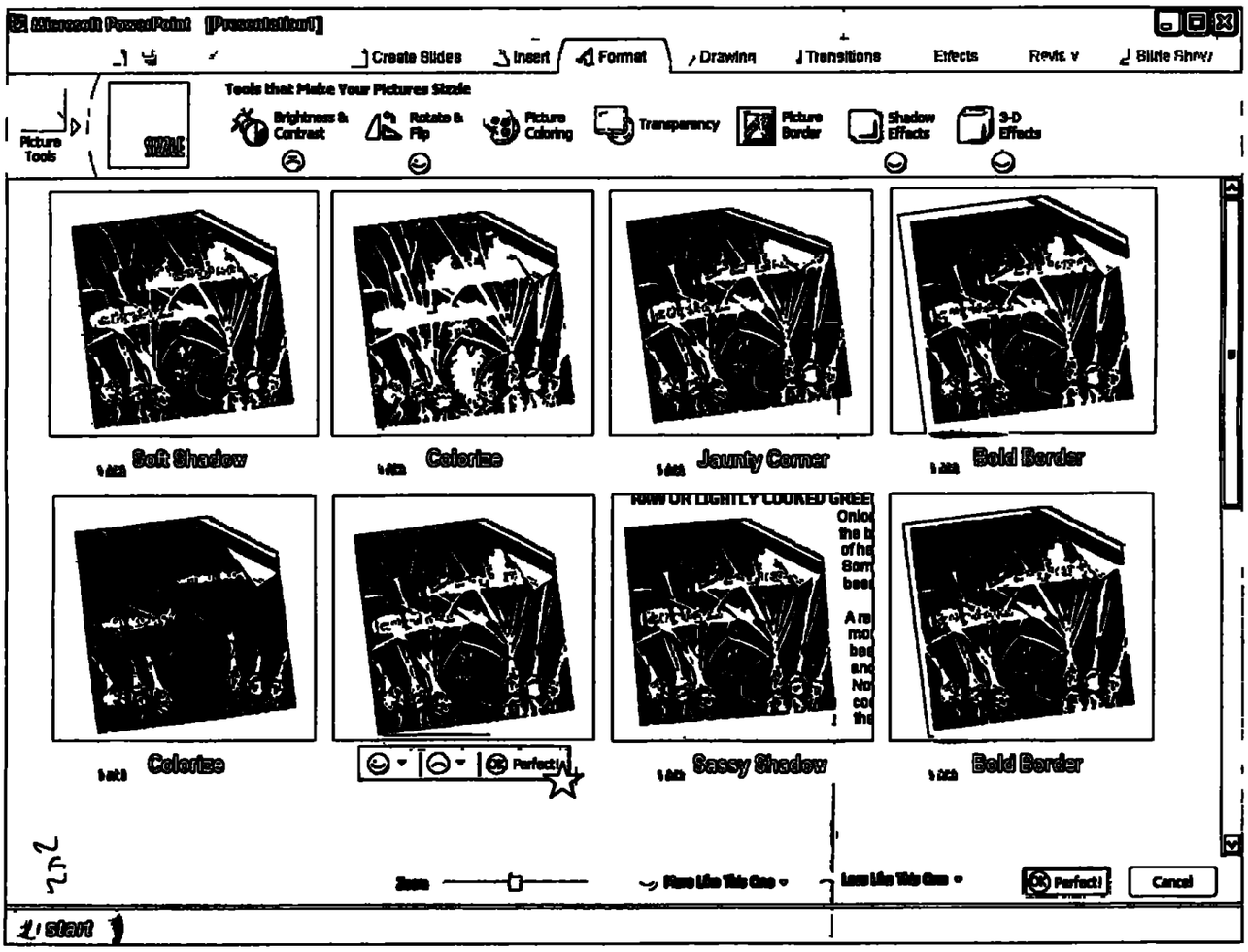
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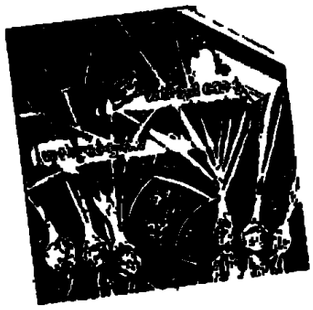
Green Onions Chopped from Menus on Health Scare

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
Onions harvested while the top is still green and the bulb small – were associated with outbreaks of hepatitis A in three states in September Some of those onions were thought to have been imported from Mexico

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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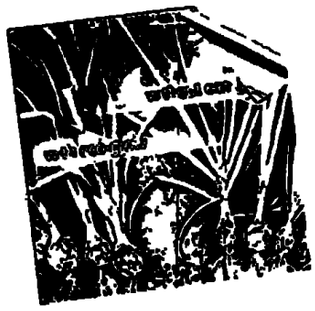

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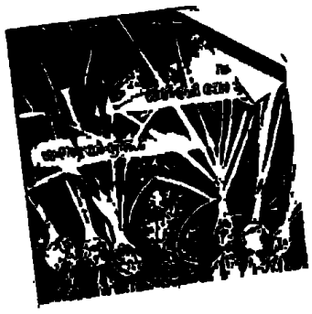

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GALERIA

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1 Visión General & Alcance

Durante muchos ciclos de producto previos, nuevos rasgos y funcionalidades se han añadido a las aplicaciones de Office para darle poder a los usuarios -haciendo su trabajo diario más productivo y eficiente con más colaboración que lo que era posible antes. Al mismo tiempo sin embargo, estos rasgos han tenido poco efecto en la calidad del diseño y la apariencia de los documentos que se crean. Muchos usuarios ven el diseño y apariencia de sus documentos actuales como "suficientemente buena" y no sienten la necesidad de atender o formatear sus documentos en un nivel más alto- su trabajo ya se encuentra con la misma calidad del trabajo de sus compañeros. La raíz del problema es que un buen diseño y formateo es difícil de aplicar. Las herramientas de formateo y propiedades están distribuidas a través de la UI en forma inconsistente entre las aplicaciones. Generalmente se necesitan fijar propiedades múltiples de formateo para poder lograr el resultado deseado. Muchos usuarios ni siquiera saben dónde comenzar o donde buscar en la UI para encontrar los comandos que necesitan. Inclusive si encuentran el comando, no saben cómo cambiar las propiedades para lograr los resultados que desean. Muchos usuarios sienten que no tienen la experiencia de diseño suficiente para imaginar cómo se vería un diseño del documento de alta calidad.

Para Office 12, una meta primaria es habilitar al usuario para crear documentos mejor diseñados, de alta calidad que se distinguen de aquellos creados con versiones anteriores de Office. Muchos equipos de Office 12 están construyendo nuevos rasgos y funcionalidades que le permitirán a los usuarios aplicar fácilmente estilos de formateo nuevos y contemporáneos a sus documentos. Algunos rasgos nuevos simplificarán la experiencia de formateo reuniendo conjuntos de propiedades que el usuario puede mirar y aplicar al documento con un solo clic. Otros rasgos sugerirán el formateo de los objetos basándose en una plantilla o estilo de diseño actualmente en uso en el

documento. Un nuevo modelo de comandos se está diseñando para destacar las capacidades de formateo en una experiencia nueva de formateo contextual inmersiva.

Una experiencia nueva y consistente se necesita para apoyar al usuario en la búsqueda y previsualización de los resultados de estos nuevos rasgos de formateo a su documento. Estas especificaciones cubren el diseño y funcionalidad de un control de Galería en el nuevo Office 12 para utilizarse a través de un nuevo comando UI . Este control de galería simplificara la experiencia de formateo permitiéndole al usuario navegar, previsualizar, y aplicar el formateo escogiendo simplemente el resultado final. Este nuevo control de galería será un contenedor para apoyar, resaltar y promocionar consistencia a través de los nuevos rasgos de formateo que se están creando a través de Office. El control de galería se necesita integrar al nuevo comando UI, suministrar una representación visual a las opciones de formateo disponibles, apoyar las miniaturas vivas y previsualizaciónes en tiempo real cuando se necesite y ser lo suficientemente flexible para apoyar los filtros y otras capacidades extendidas que el equipo de aplicación pueda querer añadir.

Las galerías van a extender pero no a reemplazar el estilo tradicional de comandos de formateo y propiedades que se encuentran en las aplicaciones política. Ya sea que el usuario quiera o no aplicar el formateo de una galería, todavía tendra acceso a las herramientas o comandos más avanzados (generalmente en diálogos de más bajo nivel) para crear el formateo que desean desde el principio o crear una apariencia única o un estilo de formateo aplicado de una galería.

2 Definiciones

Galería: Este es un nuevo concepto Flex UI que se está creando para Office 12 y el nuevo comando UI. Una galería es un nuevo control que UEX esta construyendo para suministrar una manera visual nueva y consistente para ti

tus usuarios puedan buscar y aplicar el formateo a sus documentos. El equipo de aplicaciones utilizarán la galería en su UI y será responsable por el contenido dentro de cada instancia de galería. El concepto/control de la galería tendrá algunas flexibilidad en términos de diseño y funcionalidad para hacerla más útil a un nuevo amplio rango a través de las aplicaciones básicas de Office.

La cinta: El espacio de comando UI en el nuevo Office 12. las especificaciones para el nuevo mecanismo de cinta se pueden encontrar en: **http://office/cl6/specs/Specs2/UEX/The%20Ribbon.xml**

La sección 7.3 de estas especificaciones detallan el diseño para todas las partes de galería definidas a continuación:

Conglomerado de Cinta: En los grupos de comandos que aparecen en cada marbete de la cinta. Las galerías siempre aparecen dentro de conglomerados de la cinta pero una galería puede estipular sólo un ítem dentro de un conglomerado de cinta -estamos llamando a esto un conglomerado de galería (ver más abajo). En forma alterna una galería puede aparecer dentro de un conglomerado de cinta agrupada con otras galerías u otros comandos relacionados.

El Conglomerado de Galería: Es el nombre que le estamos dando a un conglomerado de cinta con una sola galería dentro. Un compañero a un conglomerado de cinta normal pero con su propio estado de abrir/cerrar y algunas UI específicas a la galería. Este conglomerado es una galería única; en este conglomerado no están incluidas otras galerías relacionadas o conjuntos de comandos.

Galería en-cinta: Es una galería que se expande horizontalmente dentro de un conglomerado de galería en la cinta. Una galería en-cinta siempre se expande por defecto; el contenido de la galería está a la vista cuando un usuario navega a este marbete en la cinta.

Galería desplegable: Es una galería que se expande directamente debajo de la cinta. La única diferencia significativa en diseño entre una galería en-cinta y una galería desplegable horizontal está en la localidad donde la galería se expande.

Recogedor Visual: Esta es una galería modelada luego de que un menú se despliega de la cinta. Se utilizará a través del nuevo UI de comandos para recoger conjuntos comunes de formateo y comandos y suministrar una representación visual y fácil de entender de las opciones comunes de formateo. Los recogedores visuales son como galerías desplegables y en-cinta en cuanto a que apoyan miniaturas vivas y previsualizaciónes en la medida que se necesitan.

Comandos de galería: Una galería que aparece dentro de un conglomerado de cinta con el objeto de agruparlo con galerías relacionadas adicionales o con otros comandos UI. Únicamente galerías desplegables o recogedores visuales se pueden incluir en un conglomerado de cinta, las galerías en-cinta no se pueden insertar en un conglomerado de cinta.

Ítems de galería: Los ítems individuales o la elección en una galería que

se puede aplicar a un documento o para formatear un objeto en el documento. Cada ítems de galería está representado con una miniaturas o una miniaturas dentro del texto.

Ítem de Galerías Menú de Contexto: A esto actualmente se le puede haber referido como el control de galería en Office 11. Este es el menú que aparece en un panel de tareas de la galería en la versión actual (por ejemplo, ratón sobre PPT diseño de miniaturas que se desplazan y ver el icono que aparece).

3 Prototipos

Ejemplos de distintos tipos de galería descritos en estas especificaciones se pueden ver en el chequeo de diseño que se ha fijado en la siguiente localidad: http://office/12/uex/Shared%20Documents/UEX%20Command%20UI%20Update%20March%2030,%2020041.ppt

Hay varias disposiciones básicas

4 Metas

4.1 Metas para las Galerías

4.1.1 Metas Enfocadas al Usuario

1. Más fácil entender y encontrar las opciones de formateo que se pueden aplicar a un documento u objeto en el documento.
2. Opciones de formateo de fácil navegación para el resultado final -en

otras palabras, para formatear un objeto, el usuario simplemente tiene que mirar y hacer clic en el formateo que quiere.

3. Más fácil ver la amplitud de opciones de formateo disponibles.

4. Conjuntos de propiedades de formateo recogidas listas para aplicar en conjunto.

5. Mantener el acceso a propiedades de formateo detalladas/individuales para el rápido formateo.

6. Vistas previas del formateo elegido le dan claridad a lo que se le aplicará al documento/objeto.

7. Facilidad para explorar y cambiar entre distintos estilos de formateo.

4.1.2 Metas Internas & Requerimientos

1. Un enfoque consistente para suministrar al usuario con selecciones de formateo visuales a través de las aplicaciones básicas de Office.

2. Se integran dentro del nuevo modelo de diseño de comandos.

3. Flexibilidad para acomodar los ítems de la galería que representan un amplio rango de contenido y comandos a través de aplicaciones de Office.

4. La habilidad para mostrar encabezados/grupos organizados de contenido dentro de una galería particular.

5. La habilidad para filtrar con un grupo particular de contenido dentro de una galería (pivote único).

6. Desplazarse para ver más en galerías grandes o cambiar el tamaño de la galería para poder comparar más de una sola vez.

6. Muestra la amplitud de los elementos disponibles en la galería como también la manera de mostrarlo todo de una sola vez.

7. Muestra un nombre y una descripción para cada ítem de galería si se necesita.

8. No dificulta la ejecución. En otras palabras, no le impide al usuario navegar y aplicar selecciones mientras se carga una miniaturas, por ejemplo.

10. Asegura que el control de la galería es lo suficientemente flexible para qué el equipo de aplicaciones le añada capacidades extendidas (por ejemplo, descargar ítems de galería de la red, resaltar los más usados, adaptar los ítems de galería y guardarlos de nuevo).

11. La habilidad para mostrar vistas previas de miniaturas grandes cuando se desee o se necesite.

12. Actualizar las miniaturas vivas cuando nuevas miniaturas pasan de una funcionalidad de una aplicación.

13. Resalta la selección que se aplica (lo que pasa de la aplicación).

4.2 Disposición de la Galería

Hay varias disposiciones básicas de control de la galería que se deben utilizar dependiendo del contenido de la galería, donde se va al localizar en el UI de comandos y cuánto espacio está disponible para desplegar los ítems de la galería. Las disposiciones básicas de la galería se delinean en las secciones que continúan.

Una disposición básica que se utiliza se define con una propiedad de disposición fija en el control por el equipo de aplicación cuando construyen la galería para

una aplicación.

- También habrá variaciones en cada disposición básica que automáticamente se definen en el momento de ejecución dependiendo en factores que incluyen:
- el espacio UI disponibles (por ejemplo, en la cinta)
- El tamaño de la ventana de la aplicación
- la resolución de la pantalla
- *el tamaño de la galería (cuántos ítems de la galería se necesitan mostrar)*
- si la ventana de la aplicación se cambia de tamaño,
- si un usuario está abriendo o cerrando otro conglomerado de la cinta
- Configuración del idioma (por ejemplo, BIDI. Nótese que los cambios actuales del idioma son TBD).

Nótese que las galerías no pueden estar anidadas- el filtrado y las agrupaciones están apoyadas y las galerías múltiples se pueden utilizar dentro de un conglomerado de cinta. Pero, se mencionara en la guía de las galerías que anidar una Galería dentro de otra es algo que se debe evitar –de hecho esto no será posible desde que solo un ítem de Galería(Botón especial con icono y texto) se puede hospedar en el control de la Galería.

4.2.1 Galería En-Cinta

Una galería En-cinta por defecto se expande horizontalmente dentro del espacio de la cinta.

4.2.1.1 Los Mejores Usos para una Galería En-Cinta:

- Una experiencia de formateo inmersiva para suministrar visibilidad a

muchos estilos y efectos diferentes que se le pueden aplicar a un objeto.

Por ejemplo: el auto-formateo de una tabla (o rasgos equivalentes).

- Cuando la aplicación de distintos estilos y formateo son uno de los conglomerados que más se utilizan dentro de un marbete particular.
- Cuando hay menos conglomerados de comandos en la cinta y más espacio para la UI de la galería.

4.2.1.2 Variaciones en la Disposición de la Galería En-Cinta

Habrá variaciones en la disposición de la galería en-cinta dependiendo de si todos los componentes de la galería se tienen que mostrar (pueden o no pueden tener que mostrar filtros, Botones de desplazamiento, comandos). Algunas de estas variaciones serán el resultado de propiedades específicamente fijadas para el control (por ejemplo, control de filtros); otros se fijarán automáticamente en el momento de ejecución dependiendo de otros factores (por ejemplo, la apariencia de los Botones de desplazamiento).

Grupos/Categorías de los Ítems de la Galería

En algunos casos, será útil mostrar y etiquetear grupos de ítems de la galería dentro de una galería (por ejemplo, utilizadas en este documento, utilizadas frecuentemente etc.).

Sin embargo, cuando los ítems de una galería se muestran en una fila, las etiquetas del grupo/categoría NO se muestran. El tamaño de las miniaturas es más importante en éste caso. Las etiquetas del grupo sólo se muestran cuando la galería se expande para mostrar filas múltiples de ítems de galería. Cuando la galería se muestran en una fila, los ítems de la galería se muestran uno después

del otro sin importar la agrupación. Los grupos se pliegan fila tras fila según se necesite.

Un espacio u otras visuales tales como divisiones verticales se utilizarán para distinguir entre los grupos cuando las etiquetas de los grupos no se muestran.

Nótese: el control de filtros se puede utilizar si un usuario necesita anclar la galería en un grupo particular.

Ver Múltiples Filas de Items de Galería

Un usuario puede expandir la altura de una cinta o desplegar la galería para ver más filas de miniaturas.

Cuando se muestran filas múltiples:

Los Botones de desplazamiento se convierten en barras de desplazamiento. Si el espacio de comandos de la galería se muestran, NO deben cambiar de tamaño (crecer) con el resto de los controles. Los grupos/categorías de miniaturas se muestran (*si son de parte de la galería*). *Cuando no se dispone de* otra manera en las especificaciones, el comportamiento cuando se agrupan Items en una galería expandida se debe moldear similar al control ListView de Windows (ver el Icono del Explorador de Windows con Mostrar en Grupo habilitado).

4.2.2 La Galería Desplegable Una galería desplegable se representa en la cinta con un conglomerado de galería, un compañero a un conglomerado de cinta cerrado. Cuando el usuario hace clic en un conglomerado de la galería, la galería

no se expande dentro de la cinta, mas bien se dibuja sobre el documento directamente debajo de la cinta. Aparte del conglomerado en la cinta, la única diferencia significativa el diseño entre la cinta y una galería desplegable horizontal es la localidad donde la galería se expande y el hecho de que incluye un botón para cerrar. La galería desplegable será una extensión del conglomerado de la galería de la cinta.

4.2.2.1 El mejor uso para una galería desplegable

- Cuando hay varios conglomerados de comandos que se mostrarán en la cinta (no hay suficiente UI para continuar mostrando la galería dentro de las cinta)
- Cuando la galería no está en el conglomerado más importante/usado frecuentemente conglomerado de comandos en un marbete particular.
- Cuando en ahí varias galerías que se necesitan mostrar con igual importancia (ver más abajo).

4.2.2.2 Variaciones en la Disposición de la Galería Desplegable

Una galería desplegable tiene la misma disposición de una galería en-cinta excepto por el hecho de que en la galería se dibuja directamente debajo de la cinta en vez de en la cinta y no tiene botón para cerrarse. Todas las variaciones en la disposición de una galería en-cinta también le aplican a la galería desplegable.

4.2.3 El Recogedor Visual

Un Recogedor Visual es una galería que se modela a la manera de un menú que se despliega de la cinta. Los Recogedores Visuales se utilizarán en el nuevo comando UI para recoger conjuntos comunes de comandos de formateo y

suministrar una representación de opciones de formateo comunes visual y fáciles de entender. Los Recogedores Visuales son como galerías en-cinta y desplegable es en el sentido de que son compatibles con las miniaturas vivas y las vistas previas como se necesiten.

El comportamiento de un Recogedor Visual se modela a la imagen de un menú en las aplicaciones de hoy, excepto por el comportamiento de navegación del menú que es algo que no queremos implementar en la cinta.

Un Recogedor Visual tiene diferencias con otras disposiciones de galería:

- Un Recogedor Visual siempre se expande en forma vertical para mostrar tantos ítems como el espacio de pantalla lo permita. Si no hay suficiente espacio para mostrar todos los ítems , el desplazamiento será necesario para los ítems de la galería y no se debe moldear a la imagen del desplazamiento de los menús de hoy.
- No hay controles de filtro para el Recogedor Visual.
- No hay grupos enumerados dentro de un Recogedor Visual (y no se muestran etiquetas del grupo). Sin embargo, una barra divisoria se pueden utilizar para ayudar a delinear los ítems en la lista o para permitir la búsqueda de ítems más fácil (tal como lo hacemos con los menús hoy).
- No hay cambio de tamaño controlado por el usuario (por ejemplo, no hay una barra para cambio de tamaño).
- No hay botón para cerrar -salir de un Recogedor Visual es similar a salir de un menú.

- El título de la galería no se muestra -el título es parte del conglomerado de la galería.
- Texto descriptivo para los ítems individuales de la galería se pueden mostrar en la galería en vez de en sugerencias de herramientas (a excepción de la disposición de la maya del Recogedor Visual).
- Cualquier TCID relacionado se muestra en Botones al final del Recogedor Visual.

Un Recogedor Visual se puede representar en la cinta con un conglomerado de la galería, o se puede hospedar dentro del conglomerado de la cinta con otras galerías o comandos.

No hay ningún requerimiento de que el Recogedor Visual se representen con un icono del tamaño de un conglomerado. incluso un icono de en 16x16 con comando de texto de un conglomerado de las cinta pueden iniciar una galería del Recogedor Visual.

Cuando el usuario hace clic en un conglomerado de galería del Recogedor Visual, el pegar eso se extiende hacia abajo a partir del conglomerado o el comando y cubrirá el documento.

Un Recogedor Visual esta por diseño construido para colecciones más pequeñas de ítems de galería. Las guías de la Galería describirán que los Recogedores Visuales deben recoger conjuntos comunes de comandos de formateo, haciéndolos fáciles de distinguir y fáciles de usar y aplicar.

En el caso de que una ventana de aplicación sea pequeña, el Recogedor Visual se extenderán más allá de la ventana de la aplicación.

En los casos en donde no hay suficiente espacio en la pantalla para mostrar todos los ítems de la galería, se necesitará el desplazamiento (que se debe modelar a la imagen de el desplazamiento de los menús.) La ventana de la aplicación está al final de la

pantalla del usuario, el Visual Picker se debe reposicionar tal como lo hacen los menús de hoy.

4.2 .3.1 Los Mejores Usos para un Recogedor Visual

- Para mejorar la visibilidad de conjuntos de comandos de formateo que de otra manera se encontrarían en diálogos modales más complejos.
- Cuando una representación visual del resultado le ayuda al usuario a decidir qué es lo que quiere aplicar .
- Cuando la mayoría de conjuntos de formateo comunes se pueden recoger juntos haciendo más fácil para el usuario encontrar y aplicar el formateo común con un solo click.

4.2.3.2 Variaciones en la Disposición del Recogedor Visual

Habrá variaciones en la disposición del Recogedor Visual dependiendo de los componentes de la galería que se necesitan mostrar (por ejemplo, sólo imágenes, imágenes y texto, vínculos a configuraciones avanzadas).

Disposición de la Grilla En los casos donde sólo se muestra una miniatura, podría ser útil mostrar un Recogedor Visual en disposición de grilla. Habrá una propiedad de "columnas" en el control de la Galería que especificará cuantas columnas de ítems de galería se deben mostrar en el despliegue del Recogedor Visual. El equipo de aplicaciones fijará esta propiedad cuando construye la galería.

Los ítems de la galería entonces se dibujan fila por fila hasta el número especificado de columnas antes de continuar en la siguiente fila. Si hay un número impar de ítems , habrá un espacio no utilizado en la última fila de ítems :

Galerías Contextuales UI

Una disposición del Recogedor Visual también se puede iniciar del UI contextual (menú que se abre con un clic del botón derecho). Una galería en el UI contextual le permite al usuario rápida y fácilmente añadir formateo comunes a un objeto sin tener que involucrarse con la experiencia inmersiva para el objeto.

Las especificaciones del UI contextual se encuentran en:

http : //office/c16/specs/Saecs2/U EX/Contextual%2OUI.xml

Disposición

Se debe anotar que cualquier galería específica se puede mostrar en el UI contextual de un objeto. El equipo de aplicaciones debe decidir qué galerías tienen sentido mostrarse en este espacio.

Sin importar que disposición original tiene la galería (encinta, desplegable, etc.) cualquier galería que se muestra en el UI contextual utilizará la disposición del Recogedor Visual.

Propiedad UI en Contexto

Las galerías contextuales UI tienen como propósito ser formas deficientes para llegar a los ítems de galería que se utilizan con más frecuencia. En muchos casos únicamente con su conjunto de la galería completa se muestra en un UI contextual. Cada ítems de galería debe tener una propiedad que designa si debe aparecer en la galería UI contextual.

4.2.4 Galerías Hospedadas

El control nuevo de las Galerías también estará hospedado en otros controles como diálogos y paneles de tarea. Algunos escenarios probables incluyen:

- Un diagrama de diálogo IGX que hospeda una galería de tipos de diagramas.

- Un cuadro de diálogo de Excel que hospeda una galería de tipos de diagramas.

- Un diálogo modales grande que se abre de una galería para mostrar todos los ítems de la galería a la vez.

- Galerías que se hospedan en diálogos. Ver las siguientes especificaciones para más detalles:

  http: //office/c16/specs/S oecs2/U EX/Command%20 UI%20-%20Dialogettes.doc

Disposición

- El UEX designa si construye la disposición de la galería para los diálogos.

- La galería completa se debe expandir por defecto. El control de diálogo debe incluir una barra de desplazamiento si es necesario.

Es decisión del equipo de la aplicación diseñar tales diálogos y definir las interacciones entre la galería y otros controles en el diálogo.

4.3 Partes y Piezas de la Galería

Las Visuales y las Calificaciones son M2. Ninguna de las visuales de control de la galería en estas especificaciones se debe considerar final. Muchas de las visuales de la galería parten de las visuales para el

mecanismo de la cinta.

Los colores de la galería deben seguir el estilo del control paterno de la cinta (por ejemplo, si el color de fondo de la cinta es rojo, el color de fondo de la galería debe ser rojo).

4.3.1 Galería No-expandida en la Cinta

Sólo las galerías en-cinta se expanden por defecto. Las galerías desplegables y los Recogedores Visuales no se expanden por defecto.

Conglomerado de Galería

Un Conglomerados de Galería es un compañero a un conglomerados de cinta normal pero ligeramente diferente de comportamientos de abrir/cerrar como también de las especificaciones adicionales UI de las galerías (filtros, Botones de desplazamiento, espacio de comandos, barras de cambio de tamaño).

Un conglomerado de galería representa a una galería única; ninguna otra galerías o grupos de comandos se incluyen en este conglomerado. El tamaño y diseño visual del Conglomerado de Galería será similar a otros conglomerados de comandos en la cinta que están cerrados.

Como los conglomerados de cinta, el ancho del conglomerado de galería lo decide el ancho del título del texto. El título del Conglomerado de Galería es el Título de la Galería.

Una Galería en un Conglomerado de Cinta Normal

Una galería también puede aparecer dentro del conglomerado de una cinta con el propósito de agruparla con otras galerías relacionadas o con grupos de comandos UI relacionados.

Sólo las galerías desplegables o los Recogedores Visuales se pueden incluir en el conglomerado de cinta; las galerías en-cinta no se pueden insertar en un conglomerado normal de cinta.

4.3.2 Título de Barra de la Galería

El Título de Barra de la Galería se extiende a lo ancho de la galería.

Para una galería en-cinta, la barra de título está en el tope de la galería expandida.

Para una galería desplegable, la barra de título aparece en las cimas de la galería expandida pero debajo de la cinta.

Un Recogedores Visual y una galería Contextual UI no tienen barra de título.

El Texto de Título

En una galería de cinta, el título de la galería aparece en barra de título.

Cuando una galería se hospeda en un conglomerado de cinta simple, el título aparece a debajo del icono de la galería. Habrá un tamaño mínimo para el conglomerado de galería (que se define en las visuales M2). Si el texto es más largo que el tamaño mínimo del conglomerado, el texto marcará el ancho del conglomerado de galería. Habrá un tamaño de conglomerado de galería variable basado en los distintos largos del texto del título.

> **Alineamiento** El texto de título de la galería debe tener un ancho fijo a partir del borde de la galería y debe estar alineado con el borde izquierdo del primer ítem de galería. Cualquier ítem en la barra de título de la galería debe estar centrado verticalmente en el espacio

4.3.3 Filtro de Control de la Galería

Una galería puede aparecer con o sin filtros de control. Una propiedad en el control de la galería determina si el filtro se debe mostrar. Un equipo de aplicación debe fijar esta propiedad cuando crea la galería.

El filtro le permite a los usuarios ver el conjunto del contenido de la galería (mis favoritos, usados recientemente, etc). Las elecciones del filtro deben estar de acuerdo con cualquier categoría o grupo que se muestran en una galería expandida. El control de la galería utilizará una lista de categorías suministrada por la aplicación. Hay un máximo de 32 categorías.

Cada ítems de galería tendrá una propiedad que indica su grupo. Nótese que es posible para un ítems de galería pertenecer a más de un grupo.

Cuando se muestran, el control de filtro se debe posicionar en un ancho pequeño fijo al final del título de la galería dando la impresión de que el título de la galería y el filtro son textos relacionados.

El control del filtro debe incluir un dispositivo desplegable para indicar que existen más opciones.

Cuando el ratón le pasa por encima, el filtro se parece más a un botón. Haciendo clic en cualquier parte del filtro se despliegan las opciones posibles.

Haciendo clic en cualquier ítem del grupo que se despliega seleccionará el grupo, y redibuja la galería para mostrar únicamente los ítems en ese grupo, y cerrará el desplegable del filtro. Como en un menú, el ancho del desplegable del filtro lo decide el largo del texto más largo.

Cuando un ítem del desplegable se ha seleccionado, el título del filtro debe cambiar para corresponderse con el texto seleccionado. Se necesitara mostrar tanto el Foco como la Selección Actual Aplicada.

Las guías para el control de filtro son eso por defecto, la colección más grande de ítems se debe mostrar. En otras palabras, el usuario puede reducir la cantidad de ítems que se muestran pero la colección entera debe estar disponible por defecto.

El filtrado debe ser persistente, como cerrar un conglomerado de cinta. Si el usuario ha fijado un filtro, debe permanecer fijo hasta que lo cambien.

Navegación con el Teclado en el Filtro de Control

El filtro es parte del orden del marbete para el control de la galería.

Cuando el control de la galería se resalta, hacer clic en Intro o la flecha hacia abajo expande el menú desplegable. La tecla <Tab> o las teclas de flechas se pueden utilizar para navegar a través de los ítems del menú.

<Intro> o <Espacio> Seleccionará el ítem del menú. <ESC> desecha el desplegable.

Pivotes de Color de la Galería

Hacer clic en cualquier esquema de color arranca el motor de estilos de arte de Office para generar una nueva miniatura para la galería basada en el nuevo esquema de color. Según control de filtro puede mostrar texto o pivotes de color, pero no ambos.

Nótese que el UEX no está construyendo los pivotes de color, simplemente necesitamos asegurarnos que el filtro de la galería también puede hospedar las imágenes (no-texto).

Los pivotes de color y los posibles recogedores/paletas que el Office Art construye son distintas cosas. Los pivotes de color son una manera de simplemente cambiar el color de los ítems dentro de una galería particular. El UEX No está construyendo esto, sólo necesitamos asegurarnos que el control de filtro de la galería también puede al albergar imágenes sin texto.

Las paletas de color que Office Art construye remplazarán el recogedor de color en todas las aplicaciones y probablemente utilice la Disposición del Recogedor Visual de la Galería.

4.3.4 Botón de Cerrar de la Galería

Siguiendo el modelo de los conglomerados de cinta, cualquier galería en-cinta

Incluirá un botón para cerrar. Esto debe estar justificado a la derecha en la barra de título de la galería.

Una galería desplegable no tendrá botón para cerrar. La percepción es que hace que la galería se sienta más como una barra de herramientas o diálogo.

El diseño visual y la posición le seguirán al botón de cerrar en el conglomerado de la cinta.

4.3.5 TEXTO DESCRIPTIVO DE LA GALERÍA

Cada ítem de la Galería debe tener un texto descriptivo.

Para galerías en-cinta y desplegables, el texto descriptivo aparcera en una sugerencia de herramienta.

Para un Recogedor Visual, el texto descriptivo se puede mostrar junto al ítem de la Galería.

Puntos Calientes

Hacer clic ya sea en el texto o en la imagen aplicara el ítem de la Galería.

Texto Rico

El texto rico será utilizado para texto descriptivo en el control de la galería. El texto rico le añade claridad y jerarquía a este texto dentro de una galería.

4.3.6 Botones de Desplazamiento/Barra de Desplazamiento

Para galerías en-cinta y desplegables, una serie de Botones de desplazamiento aparecerán en cualquier momento en que haya más contenido del que se puede mostrar en una sola fila.

Si todos los ítems de la galería se pueden mostrar, los Botones de desplazamiento no se deben dibujar.

Los Botones de desplazamiento sólo se dibujan como un conjunto. En el diseño visual habrá especificaciones de estados habilitados /des habilitados

Hacer clic en uno botón de desplazamiento desplaza la galería una fila a la vez. Nótese que la podemos desplazar con un número fijo de pixels porque los encabezados de grupo no se muestran cuando una sola fila de miniaturas se muestra.

Debemos estimar el costo de desarrollo de implementar una animación cuando se desplace en las filas.

Cuando filas múltiples de miniaturas se muestran, una barra de desplazamiento debe aparecer para desplazar las filas de miniaturas más rápido. El desplazamiento se debe hacer por pixels y debe ser suave. Debe ser posible ver filas parciales de miniaturas cuando se desplaza una galería expandida con la barra de desplazamiento.

4.3.7 El Desplazamiento del Recogedor Visual

Si el contenido de un Recogedor Visual no encaja en la pantalla del usuario, una barra de desplazamiento estándar debe aparecer y permitirle al usuario desplazarse a través de los ítems de la galería.

El espacio de comando siempre estará visible al final del Recogedor Visual - como parte del marco de la galería. Sólo los ítems de la galería se deben desplazarse.

Un Recogedor Visual con un diseño de grilla se desplazará lo mismo que el Recogedor Visual en la disposición normal. La grilla de los ítems de galería será el área de desplazamiento, el espacio de comandos no se desplaza.

El desplazamiento se debe hacer por pixels y debe ser suave. Será posible ver filas parciales de miniaturas cuando se desplaza una galería del Recogedor Visual.

4.3.8 El Espacio de Comando de la Galería

- Este es un espacio donde el equipo de la aplicación puede adaptar cualquier comando (TCIDs) que se necesitan para apoyar la funcionalidad asociada con una galería particular.
- Para galerías que se expanden horizontalmente, este espacio generalmente se deben mantener para un máximo de tres comandos (una columna de comandos). Sin más de tres comandos se necesitan, una segunda columna de comandos se debe dibujar.
- Si no hay comandos, este espacio de comandos no se debe mostrar.
- El ancho del espacio de comandos depende en el ancho del texto que se necesita para mostrar el comando. Los nombres de los comandos no se deben plegar.

En una disposición de galería en-cinta o desplegable el espacio de comandos aparecerá a la derecha de la galería. este espacio no debe cambiar de tamaño automáticamente ni cuando el usuario manualmente expande/cambia de tamaño la altura de la galería.

En una disposición de Recogedor Visual, el espacio de comandos se muestra como un botón o una pila de Botones al final de la galería.

Tipos de Comandos:

No todos los tipos de comandos tendrán apoyo en el espacio de comando de la Galería.

Para M1, la siguiente lista de tipos de comandos debe tener apoyo. Nótese que otros se pueden añadir como las galerías individuales están

especificadas en cada aplicación:

- Icono pequeño con Etiqueta
- Icono grande con Etiqueta
- Texto únicamente

4.3.9 Botón para cambio de tamaño de la Galería

Este Botón expande las galerías en-cinta y desplegables para que mas filas de Items de Galería se puedan mostrar.

Un control desplegable que puede cambiar de tamaño se dibuja cuando el usuario haga clic en el Botón de cambio de tamaño. Las visuales todavía no están terminadas.

4.3.10 Manija de Cambio de Tamaño de la Galería

Cuando una galería en-cinta o desplegable que se expande, el usuario tendrá la habilidad de manualmente cambiar el tamaño de la galería filas por fila.

La galería no debe crecer a más de lo necesario para mostrar todas las filas de miniaturas. El tamaño mínimo es una fila de miniaturas.

La manija para cambiar el tamaño únicamente aparece cuando una galería se expande.

Cambiar el tamaño de la galería manualmente no es persistente.

4.3.11 Menú de Contexto de la Galería

Algunas galerías incluirán un menú de contexto que se desplegará para cada Items de galería.

En versiones existentes de Office, esto se puede llamar el control de galería pero trataremos de hacer esto menos confuso refiriéndonos a esto como el

menú de Contexto de la Galería.

- Reutilice este control para Office 12, pero nótese que las visuales cambian. Una propiedad en el control de la galería determina si esto aparece o no.
- Es decisión del equipo de aplicación insertar cualquier texto o comandos en el menú de contexto.
- Algunos comandos ya no serán relevantes. Por ejemplo, "mostrar vista previa grande" comandos con diseño de galería PPT en ya no serán una opción.

Hacer clic en la flecha que aparece cuando el ratón pasa por encima abrirá el menú de contexto.

Hacer clic con el botón de la derecha sobre cualquier ítems de la galería (en una galería que tiene los menos de contexto habilitados también abrirá el menú de contexto.

4.4 Propiedades que Definen los Componentes y Disposición de la Galería

Es Control de Galería incluye propiedades que controlan la disposición y que componentes se deben utilizar.

Un equipo que aplicación fijará estas propiedades cuando construyen una galería para sus productos.

Nótese que el conjunto final de propiedades y nombres de propiedades se fijará por los diseñadores durante la implementación del control de galería y subsiguientemente se actualizarán en estas especificaciones.

4.4.1 Propiedades para el Control de Galería

Nombre de Propiedad	Descripción (opciones)
Disposición	especifica el tipo de disposición de la galería (en-cinta, desplegable, recogedor visual, hospedada, contextual) por defecto debe ser él Recogedor Visual (probablemente el más común).
Título de las Galería	Especificas el título de las galería
Menú de contexto de la Galería	Especificas sin uno o el menú de contexto de la galerías aparece cuando el ratón pasa sobre un intento de la galería. Esto no debe por defecto aparecer.
Miniaturas Grandes	Especifica si una miniaturas grande aparece con el ratón Sobre un ítem de la galería. Por defecto se muestran una vista previa grande.
Miniaturas Vivas	Indica si una galería tiene miniaturas vivas o estáticas. por defecto son miniaturas estáticas
Vista previa	Indica si una galería apoya las vistas previas vivas en el documento por defecto no hay vistas previas vivas
número mínimo de Ítems de galería	Especifica cuántos ítems se necesitan que aparezcan en-cinta antes de que la galería se minimice en una galería desplegable por defecto debe ser cinco ítem
Mostrar filtro	Especifica si una galería muestra el filtro del control. Por defecto no debe mostrar el filtro
el espacio de comando	Especifica que comandos (TCIDs) deben estar asociados con la galería. Si no hay, el espacio de comando no aparece por defecto no hay TCID's.
Nombre de Grupo	Especifica el título del contenido de cada grupo.
Número de Columnas	Únicamente para la disposición del Recogedor Visual junto Controlan si el Recogedor Visual está en vista estándar o de grilla. Especifica el número de columnas de los ítems de galería antes de plegarse en la siguiente fila. Por defecto debe ser una columna

4.4.2 Propiedades para los Ítems Individuales de Galería

Nombre de Propiedad	Descripción (opciones)
Texto descriptivo	Este es el texto descriptivo que se necesita para cada ítem de Galería
Grupo	Indica que a que grupo(s) pertenece un ítem de Galería cuando se filtra.
Galería de clic con el derecho	Indica si un ítem de Galería es parte del subconjunto de Galería que se muestra en el UI contextual
Orden	Especifica el orden en el que deben aparecer los ítems en la Galería

4.5 Comportamiento de la Galería

El comportamiento debe estar modelado/ser consistente con el comportamiento de otros conglomerados de comandos en la cinta.

4.5.1 Abrir una Galería

Una Galería cerrada se puede abrir haciendo clic con el Botón de la derecha en cualquier parte del conglomerado de la Galería cerrada o en un comando de la Galería dentro de un conglomerado de la cinta. Los conglomerados de Galería y las galerías dentro de un conglomerado de cinta son accesibles con el teclado. Cuando se selecciona, Intro o la barra espaciadora abrirán la Galería y pone el foco del teclado en los ítems de la Galería.

4.5.1.1 El Alineamiento de la Galería Desplegable

Si hay suficiente espacio en la UI para mostrar todos los ítems de Galería, la Galería se debe alinear con el borde izquierdo del conglomerado o comando de

donde se expande.

Si no hay suficiente espacio para mostrar todos los Items de la Galería, la Galería desplegable debe estar justificada a la derecha con el borde de la ventana de la aplicación y utilizar tanto espacio como este disponible en la ventana de la aplicación(mostrando únicamente las miniaturas completas):

4.5.2 Cerrar una Galería Abierta

Un usuario puede manualmente cerrar una Galería en-cinta con:

- Un clic en el título/ barra de título (en cualquier parte excepto en el control del filtro si se despliega en la barra de título)
- Haciendo clic en el Botón de cerrar (ver la "x" roja en en los esquemas de este documento)

Como un conglomerado de cinta, si un usuario cierra una galería en-cinta debe permanecer cerrada hasta que el usuario la abra de nuevo.

Una galería desplegable o una galería de recogedor visual se puede cerrar con :

- Hacer clic en el título/ barra de título / Item de Menú de donde se inicio la Galería.
- Haciendo clic en cualquier parte fuera de la Galería y en el lienzo de la UI. Como en los Menú s, el clic del ratón no se debe comer.
- Seleccionando (aplicando) un item de la Galería.

4.5.3 Cambiar el tamaño de la Galería

4.5.3.1 Cambio Automático de Tamaño de la Galería

El Control de la Galería tiene que cambiar de tamaño automáticamente al ancho apropiado cuando se expande en la UI.

La Galería también se tiene que cambiar de tamaño para acomodar los cambios en el tamaño de los otros controles en el UI de la cinta o para acomodar los cambios en el tamaño general de la ventana.

Galería en-Cinta

Una Galería que se expande dentro de la cinta aparecerá con otros conglomerados abiertos o cerrados de comandos. Cuando una Galería esta abierta, debe utilizar todo el espacio disponible en la cinta.

Una Galería nunca debe cambiar a un tamaño mas grande que lo que se necesita para ver todos lo ítems .

Si una Galería utiliza todo el espacio UI disponible en la cinta y el usuario abre un conglomerado de cinta cerrado, la Galería debe cambiar a un tamaño menor para hacer espacio (mostrando menos ítems en la Galería) para el conglomerado recién abierto.

Si un conglomerado de comando esta cerrado, la Galería debe aumentar su tamaño para aventajarse del espacio UI disponible.

Múltiples galerías Expandidas dentro de una cinta

Si hay más de una Galería expandida en la cinta, las galerías dividen el espacio UI en forma uniforme con el espacio remanente llendo a la Galería en la izquierda. Las galerías se priorizan en la cinta de la izquierda a la derecha.

Numero Mínimo de Ítems de Galería

Una propiedad en cada Galería indica el numero mínimo de ítems de Galería que se necesita que aparezcan para que la Galería se mantenga expandida. Tan pronto se agota el espacio UI para desplegar el numero mínimo de ítems de Galería, la Galería se minimiza en una desplegable. La propiedad "numero mínimo de ítems de Galería" es irrelevante un

una Galería desplegable. Si una Galería en-cinta se cambia de tamaño automáticamente a un conglomerado cerrado (Galería desplegable) también debe cambiar automáticamente de tamaño a una Galería en-cinta expandida si hay suficiente espacio UI.

Cambio de tamaño automático por el cambio de tamaño en la ventana de la aplicación

Si hay una Galería expandida dentro de una cinta y la ventana de la aplicación se cambia de tamaño, la Galería cambia de tamaño primero(antes de otros conglomerados de cinta).

Cambiar el tamaño de una Galería Desplegable y Recogedor Visual

Una Galería desplegable utilizara tanto espacio horizontal como sea posible para mostrar todos los items de Galería, o tanto espacio como este disponible en la ventana de la aplicación. Como una Galería desplegable esta temporalmente abierta, puede cubrir un panel de tareas u otro UI en la ventana de la aplicación junto al lienzo. Una Galería de recogedor visual utilizara tanto espacio vertical como se necesite en la ventana de la aplicación para mostrar todos los items de la Galería. El desplazamiento de los items de la Galería será necesario si no hay suficiente espacio en la pantalla para ver todos los items (el desplazamiento se debe modelar a la imagen del desplazamiento de los Menú s de u de hoy).

Tamaño de Galería Mínimo/ Máximo

El tamaño mínimo de la galería es el tamaño que se necesita para desplegar un items de galería con cualquier otro componente (desplazamiento, espacio de comando). Si la ventana de la aplicación es demasiado pequeña para mostrar el tamaño de galería mínimo, la galería debe expandir ese fuera del marco de la aplicación.

De lo contrario, el tamaño máximo de la galería es la ventana de la aplicación.

4.5.4 Cambio de tamaño Controlado por el Usuario

El Botón de Cambio de tamaño de la Galería y la manija se pueden utilizar para controlar el número de filas de miniaturas que se muestran en una cinta o en una galería desplegable.

No se puede cambiar el tamaño del Recogedor Visual o de la galería Contextual UI manualmente.

Cuando el usuario hace clic en el Botón de Cambio de tamaño, la galería automáticamente se expande para mostrar tantas filas como sea necesario para mostrar la galería completa hasta un máximo de 4 filas de ítems de galería a la vez.

Cuando la galería se expande, una manija de cambio de tamaño aparece. Cuando el ratón pasa sobre la Manija, el cursor debe cambiar a una flecha de doble punta.

Cuando el cursor es una flecha doble, el usuario puede hacer click con el botón de la izquierda y jalar la galería por píxeles para cambiarle el tamaño (cambio de tamaño suave). Será posible cuando se cambia el tamaño manualmente por píxels ver filas parciales de ítems de la galería.

Hacer click con el botón de la derecha en el botón de cambio de tamaño de la galería o la manija de cambio de tamaño no hace nada.

Sólo el cambio de tamaño vertical es posible. No se puede cambiar el ancho de una galería abierta.

La galería sólo crecerá a la altura máxima necesaria para ver todas las filas de ítems de galería.

Cuando un usuario jala la galería hacia abajo para ver más filas, la galería cubrirá el lienzo del documento. No cambiaremos el tamaño de lienzo a medida que la

galería cambia de tamaño.

Cuando a una galería en-cinta se le ha cambiado el tamaño manualmente más grande que la cinta, hacer click en cualquier ítem de la galería (para aplicar la selección) cerrará la porción expandida de la galería espacio-cambiando el tamaño de vuelta a una fila del contenido dentro de la cinta.

Una galería expandida o que se le ha cambiado el tamaño no es persistente.

La Manija para cambio de Tamaño

La manija de cambio de tamaño es el botón que aparece únicamente cuando la galería está expandida y le permite al usuario ajustar el tamaño vertical de la galería. Esto es útil si por ejemplo, la galería está cubriendo el objeto que el usuario trata de formatear.

4.5.5 Aplicar una Selección

Un usuario puede hacer click con el botón de la izquierda en cualquier ítem de galería para aplicarlo al documento. Una vez que el ítems de la galería sea aplicado, el usuario tendrá que utilizar el botón de deshacer para cancelar el formateo. Cualquier galería que se dibuja por fuera de la cinta se descarta tan pronto el usuario hace clic en un ítem para aplicarselo al documento.

4.6 Las Miniaturas

La previsualización de las miniaturas es el elemento más importante de la galería. Las miniaturas suministran una representación visual que hace que el formateo sea más fácil de entender y aplicar en Office 12.

Una Imagen miniatura se requiere para cada ítems de galería.

4.6.1 Miniaturas Estáticas

En muchos casos, una miniaturas estáticas será suficiente para comunicar efectivamente al usuario los resultados de un comando.

4.6.2 Miniaturas Vivas

A veces, suministrar una miniaturas de galería con el contenido actual del usuario da una mejor indicación sobre la opción de formateo.

Miniaturas Estáticas por Defecto (mientras las miniaturas vivas se cargan)

En cualquier momento en que se utilizan las miniaturas vivas, se necesita una miniaturas única estáticas que se muestra para cada ítems de galería mientras la miniaturas vivas se carga.

La Actualización de las Miniaturas Vivas

La aplicación necesita actualizar un conjunto de miniaturas que se muestra en la galería entregándonos un nuevo conjunto de bitmaps. La aplicación se tiene que comunicar con el control de la galería cuando las miniaturas ya no son válidas y pasar la nueva miniaturas para dibujarse.

4.6.3 Los Tamaños de las Miniaturas Las miniaturas de la galería siempre serán rectangulares.

Una miniatura puede incluir un canal Alfa (color de transparencia).

Dentro de una galería única, todas las miniaturas tienen que tener el mismo tamaño de bitmaps.

- más fácil para el desarrollo generar la disposición de la galería
- más fácil para seleccionar y resaltar los ítems en la galería
- Más fácil para apoyar la disposición automática.

Las aplicaciones le pasarán el tamaño de la miniaturas para cada galería, pero los equipos necesitan adherirse a las limitantes máximas y mínimas que están definidas en el documento guía de la galería.

Las Visuales son M2: El tamaño mínimo y máximo actual de las miniaturas es parte de el trabajo Visual M2 y también son dependientes de la visual para el mecanismo de la cinta.

4.6.4 Vistas previas de las Miniaturas

En algunos casos, la miniaturas de la galería será demasiado pequeña para fácilmente indicar el efecto de formateo al usuario.

Cada galería puede apoyar las vistas previas vivas o la previsualización de una miniaturas grande, pero no ambas.

Una propiedad en la galería indicar a sí la previsualización de grandes miniaturas está habilitada.

Cuando el ratón pasa encima de cualquier intenté galería, la miniaturas automáticamente y en forma suave cambia de tamaño para cubrir dos tercios del ancho del ítems de galería vecino. Si el ítems es la primera última miniaturas en la galería, también debe crecer y posiblemente extenderse fuera del control de las galería.

La vista previa se debe centrar tanto horizontalmente como verticalmente sobre la miniatura de la galería.

Cuando un ítem de la galería tiene foco en el teclado, la previsualización de la miniatura grande también se debe mostrar.

Ver el siguiente prototipo: http://office/i2/uex/Galleries/Shared%20Documents/Prototypes Walkthroughs/Large%20 Thumbnail%20Prototype.zip (unzipdescomprima el archivo y jale gal.nui a netuiview.exe)

Nótese que en el prototipo el ítems de la galería debe crecer sobre los ítems de signos en vez de obligar a la galería completa a cambiar de tamaño.

4.6.5 Selección de Miniaturas

Luego de que un usuario aplica un ítem de la galería a su documento estará resaltado en la galería como la selección actual.

La selección deja estar resaltada si cualquier formateo directo se aplica en forma subsiguiente al objeto en el documento de tal manera que no coincide con el formateo en el ítem de la galería.

La selección resaltada debe persistir entre aperturas y cierres de la galería mientras el formateo coincida con el ítem de la galería.

GALERIA

GALERIAS QUE SE INSERTAN EN WORD

GALERIAS DE WORD

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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 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 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 sweeping waves 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 thanked by the deceptive brilliance of 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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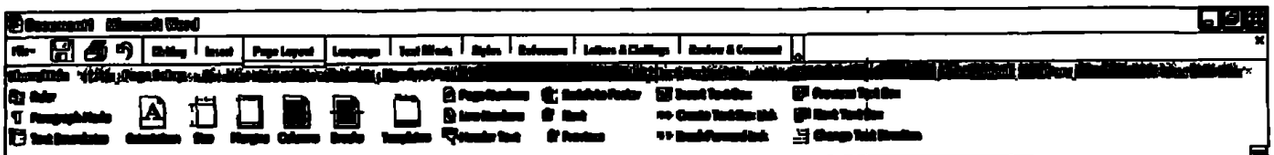

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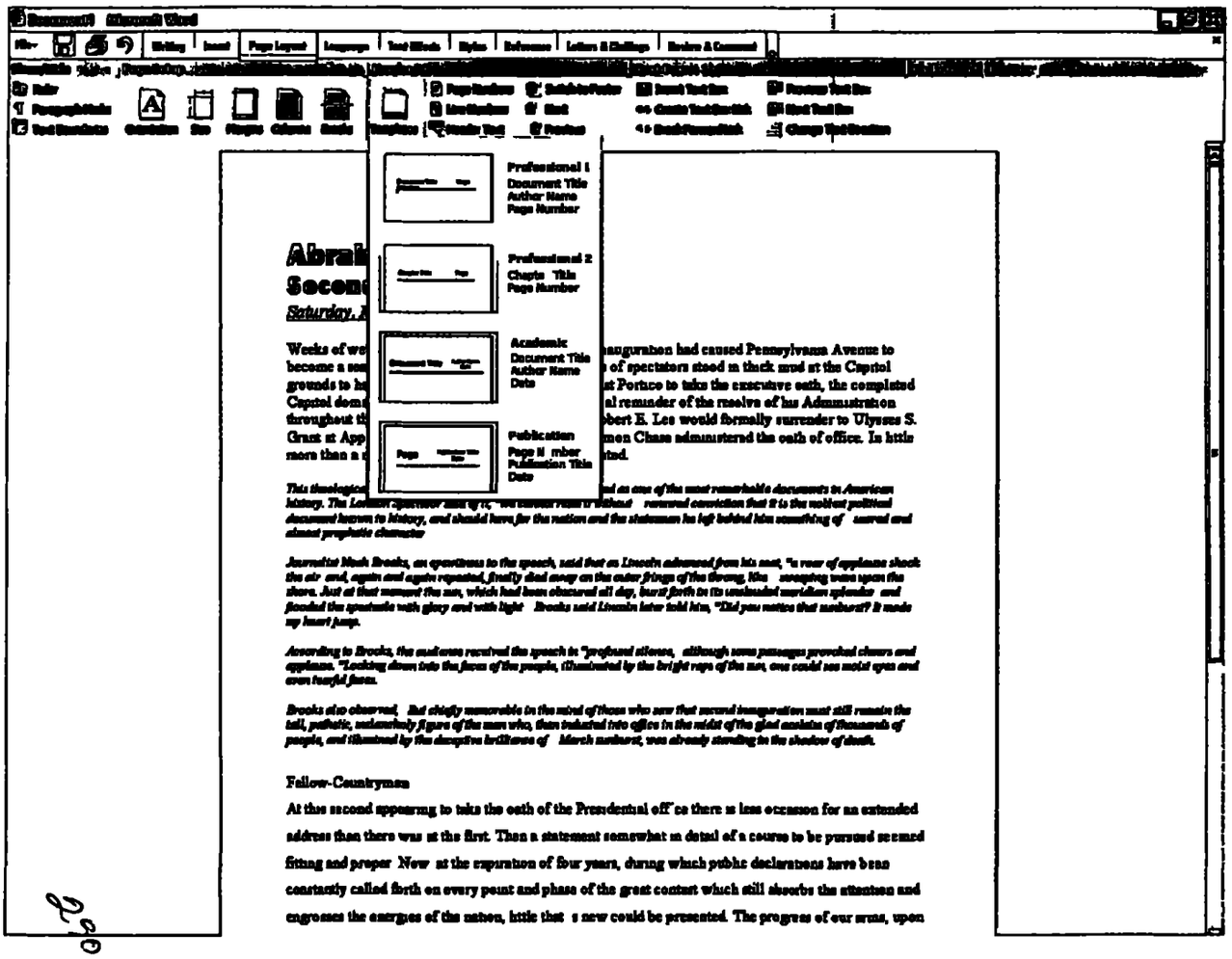

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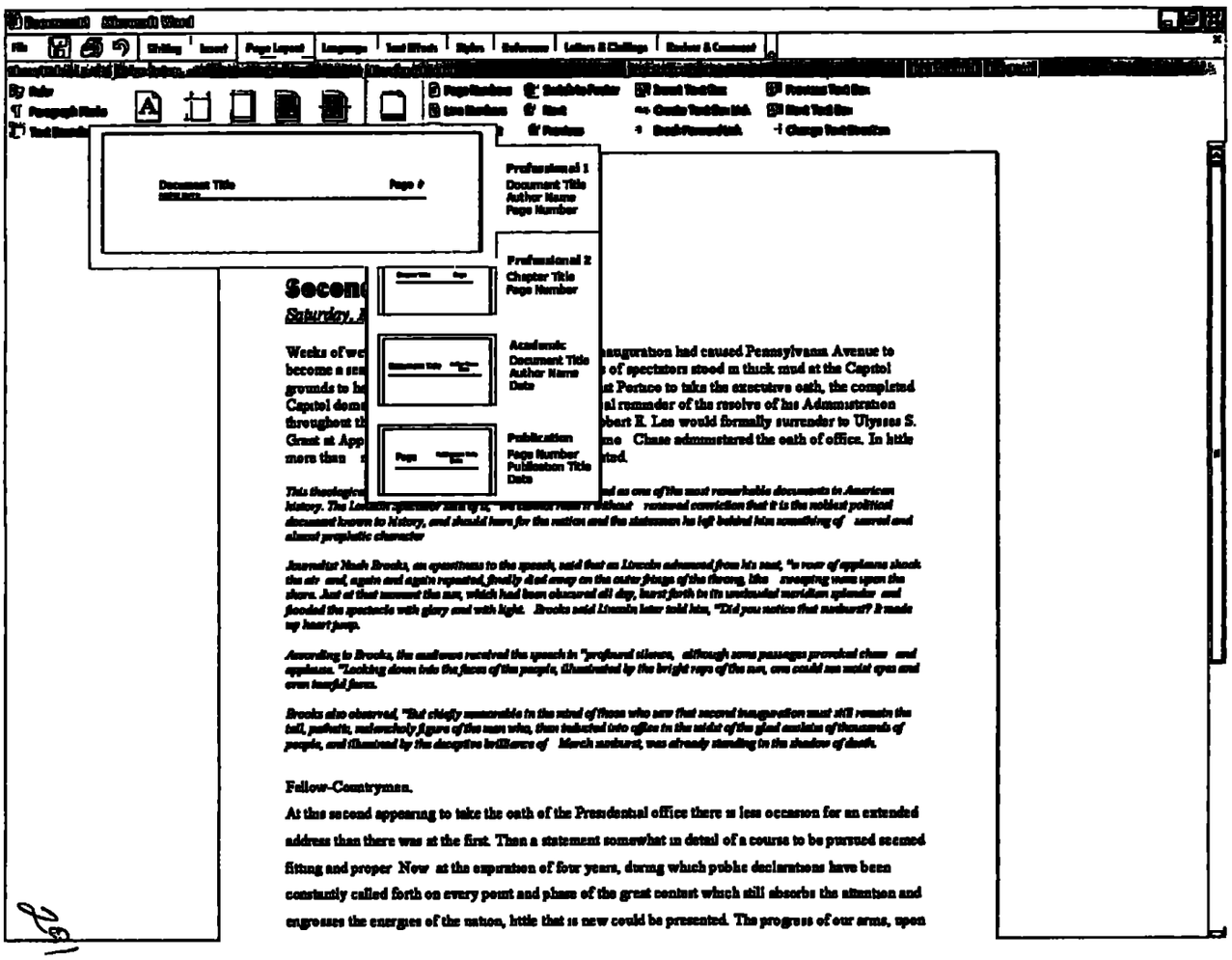

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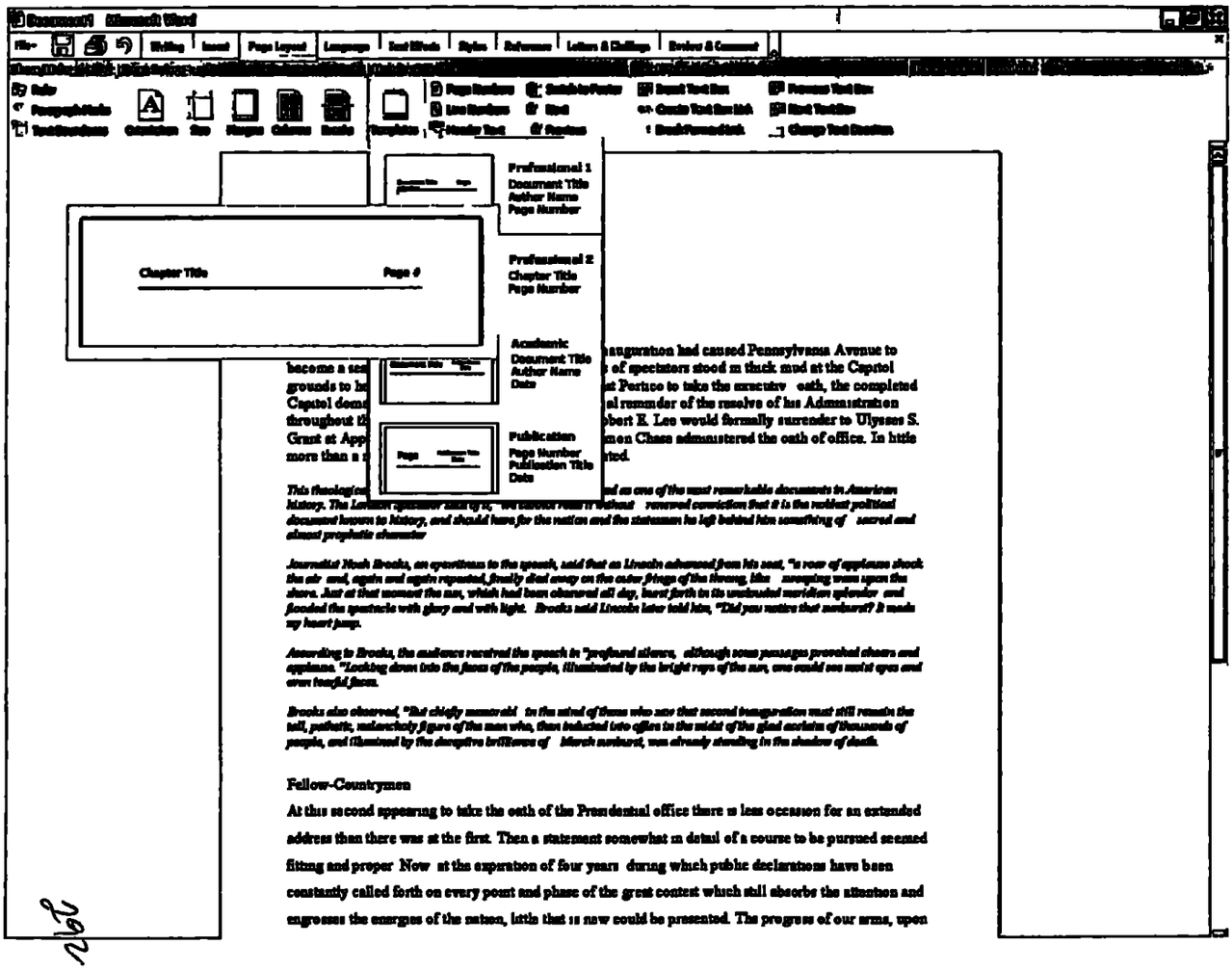

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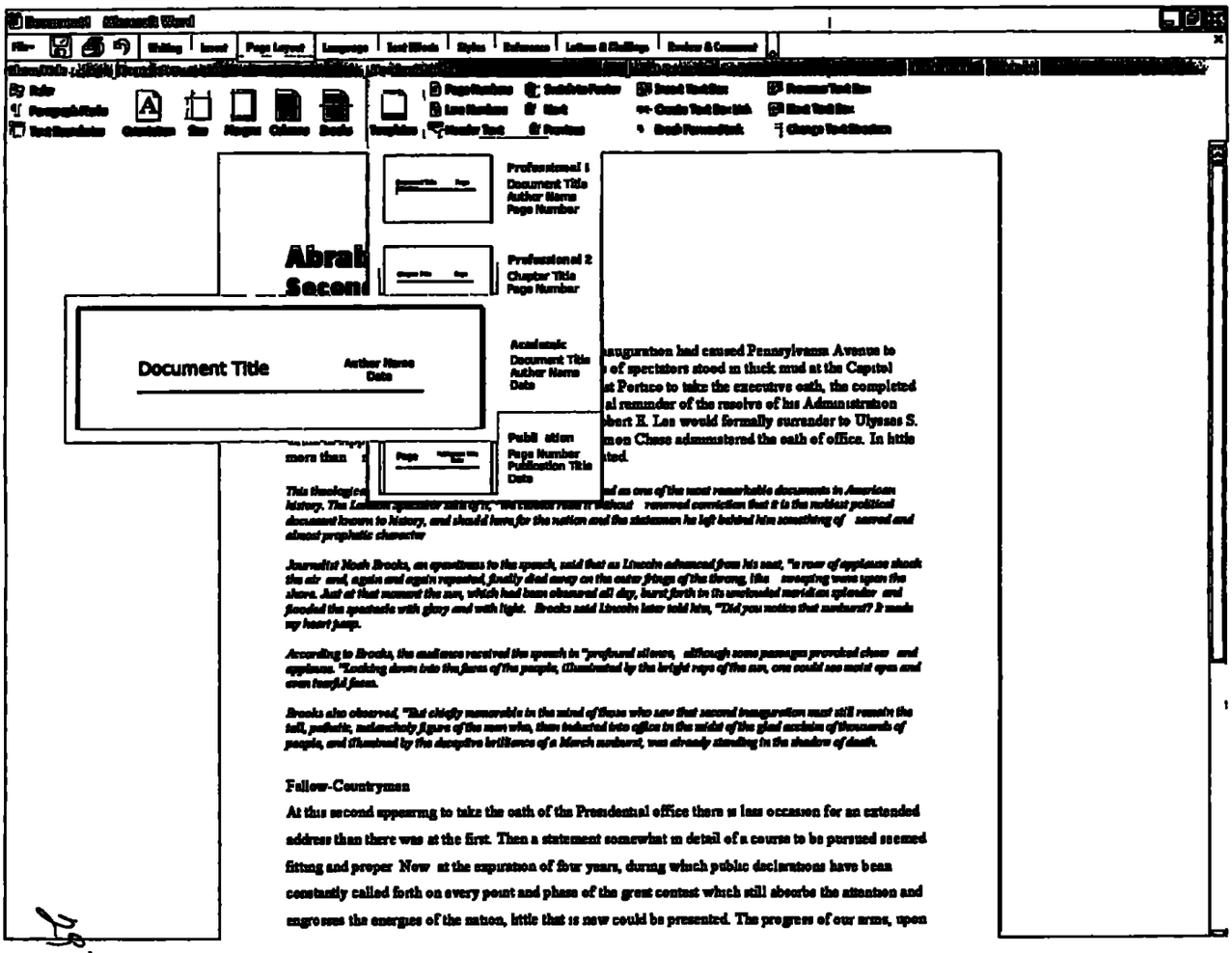

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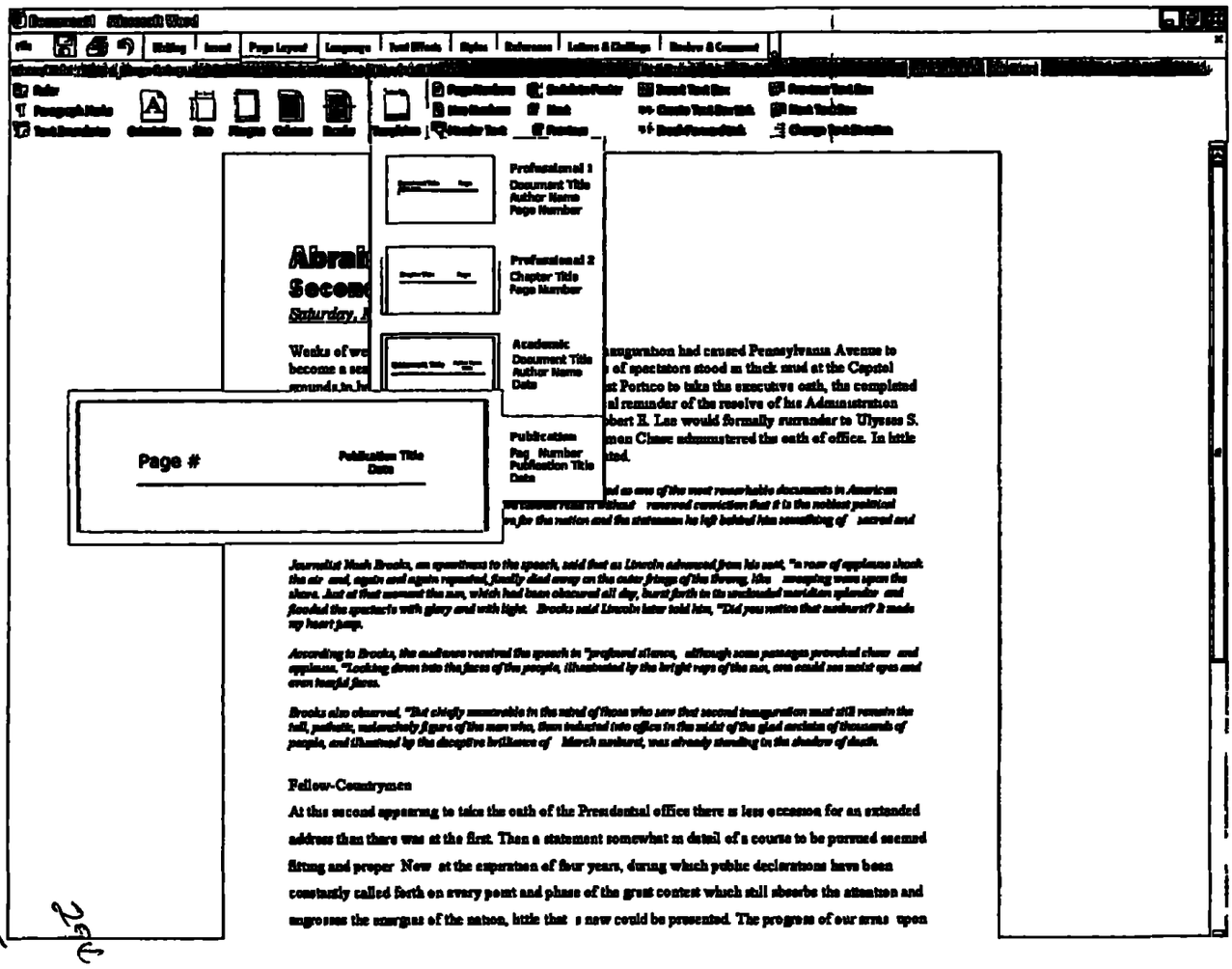

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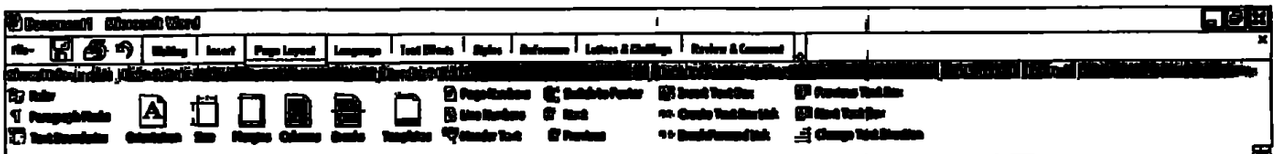

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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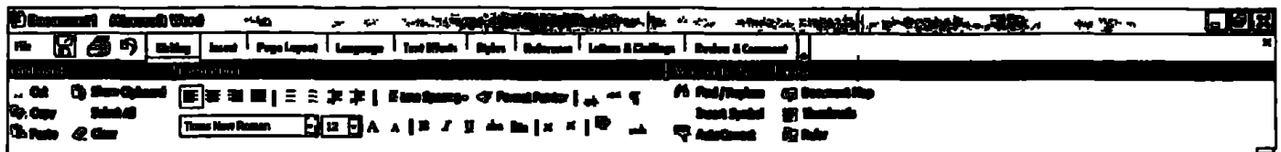

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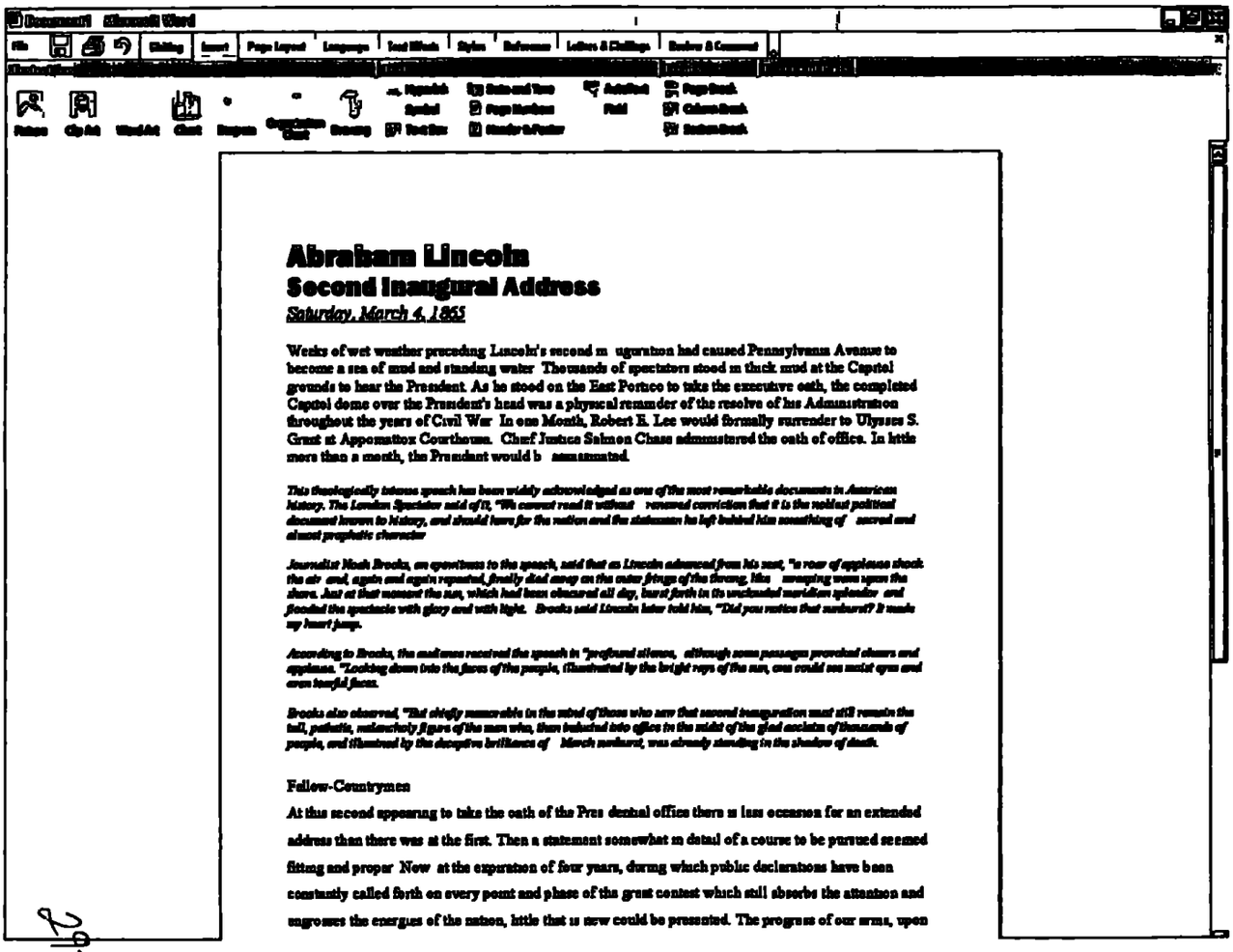

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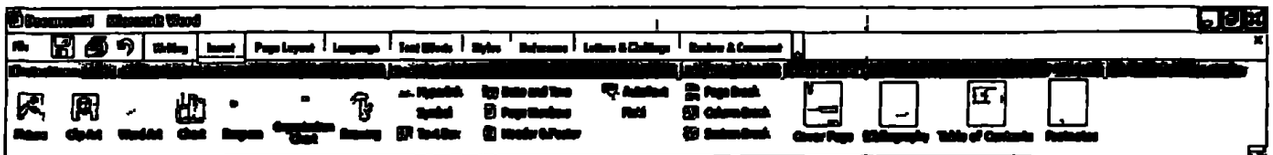

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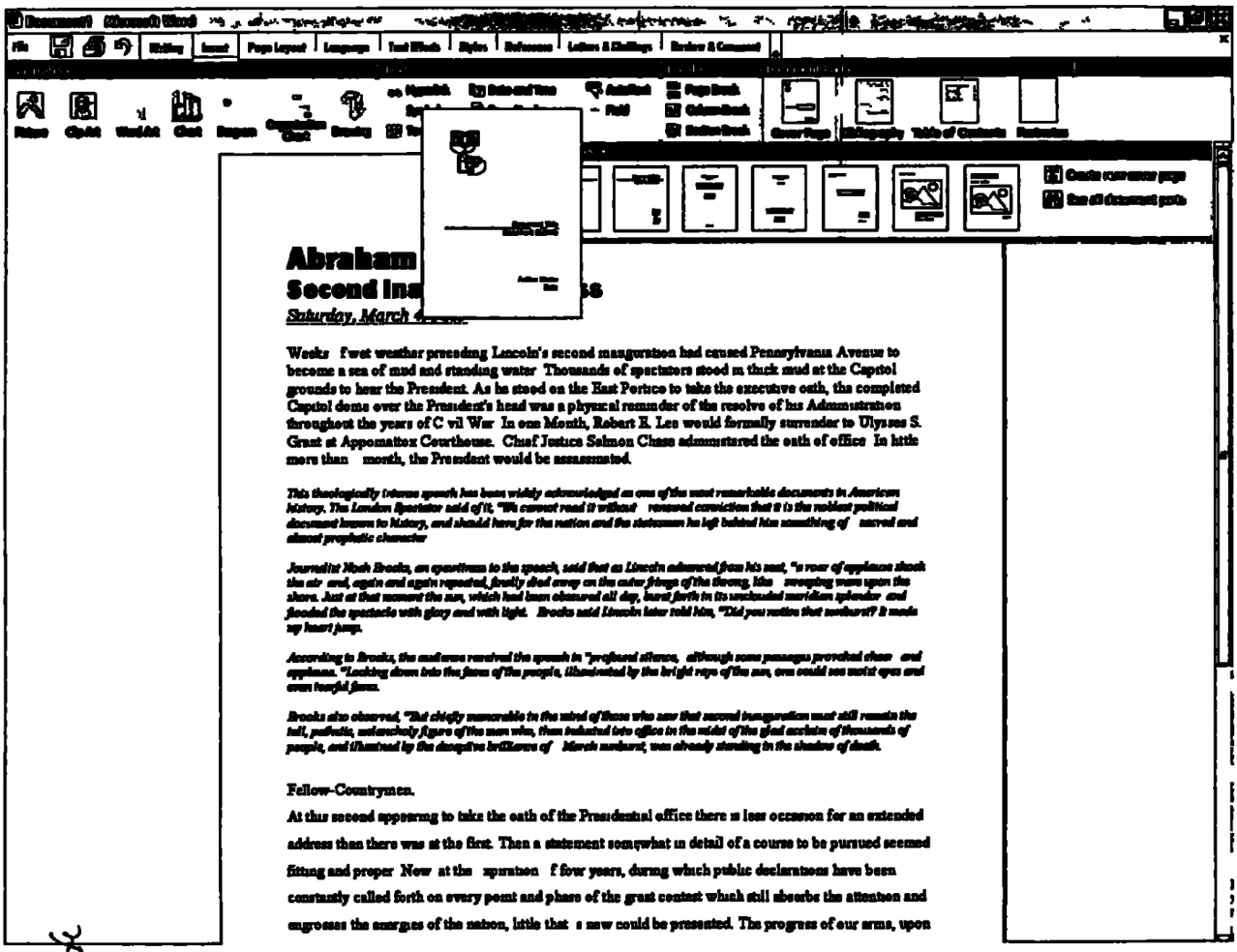

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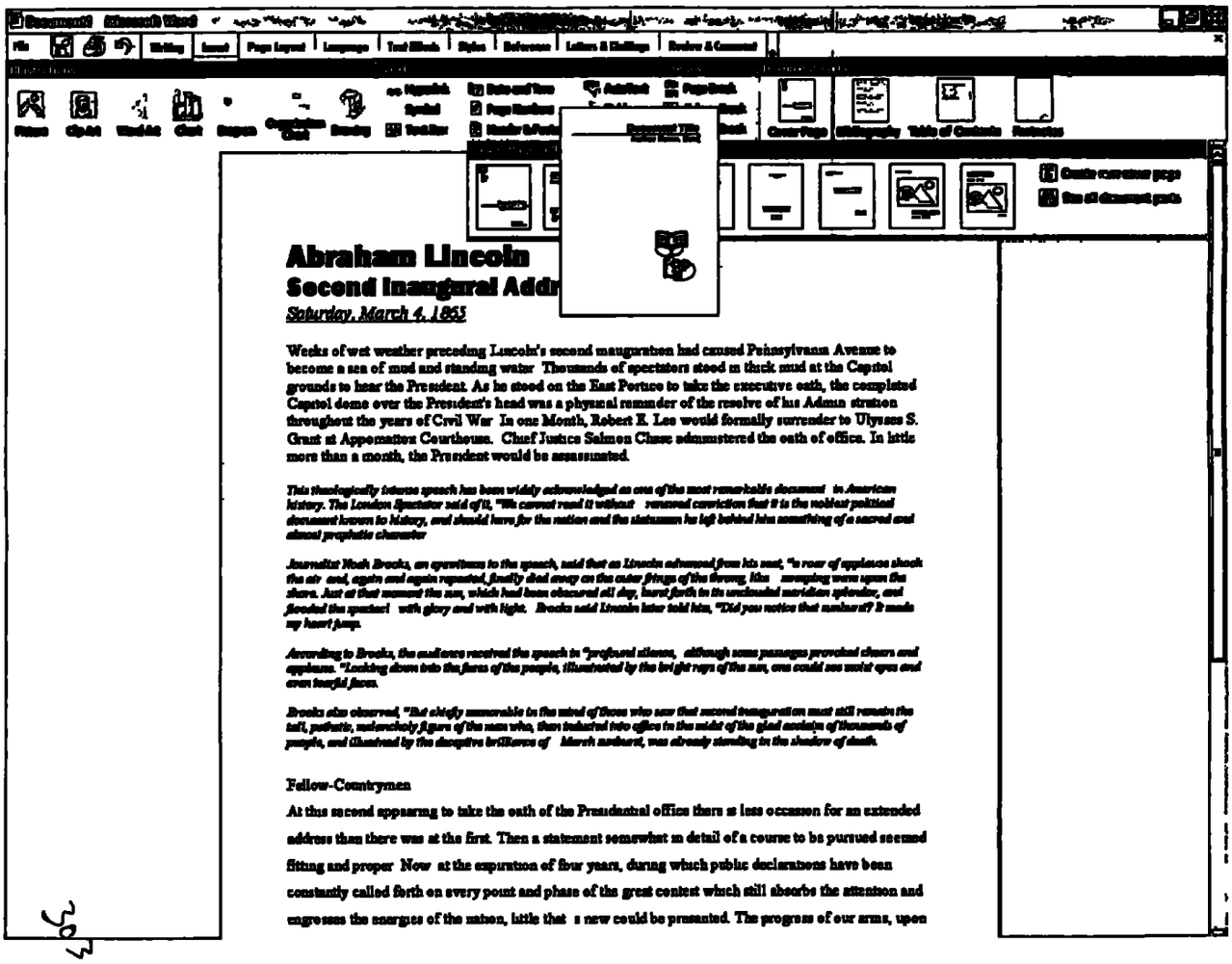

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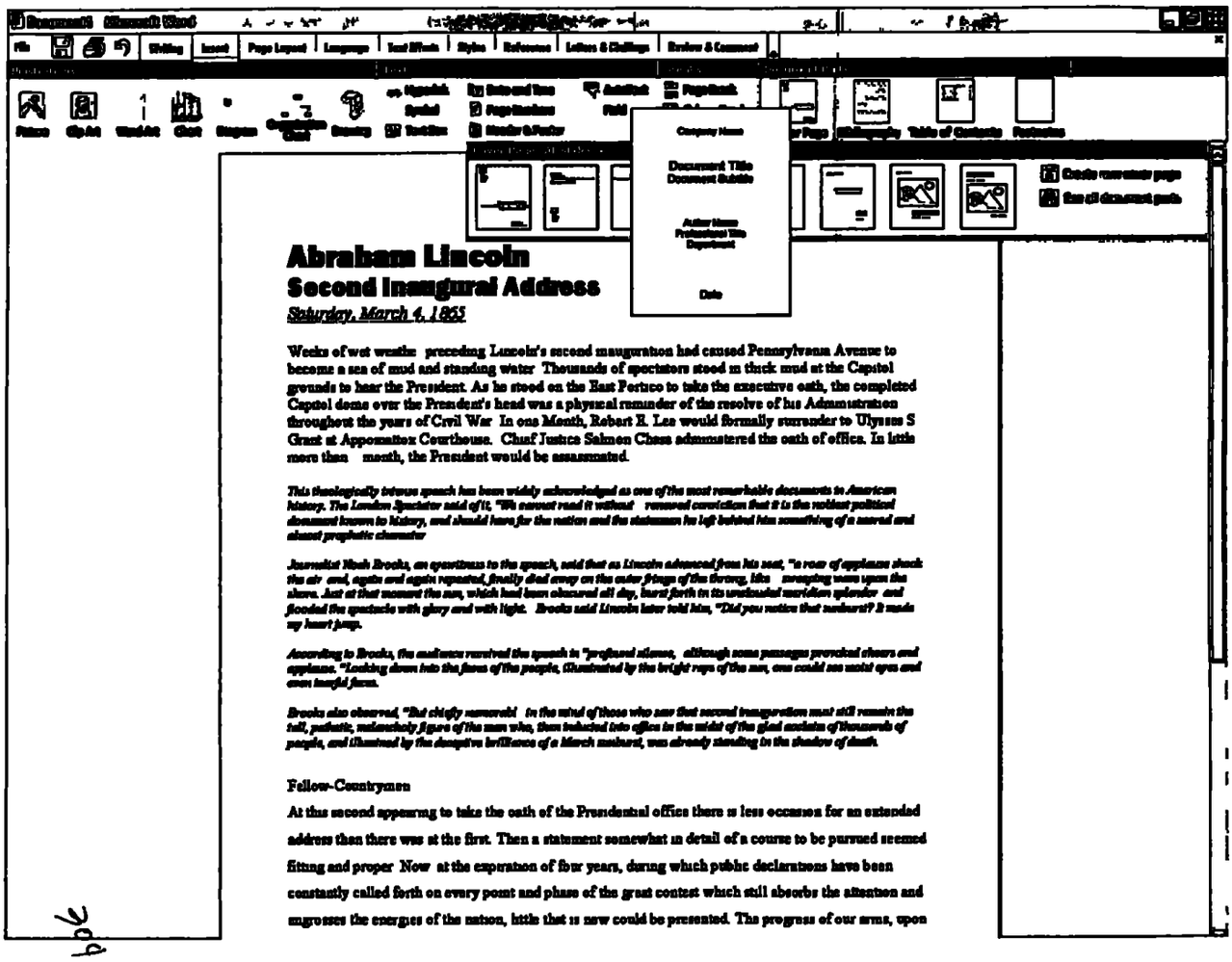

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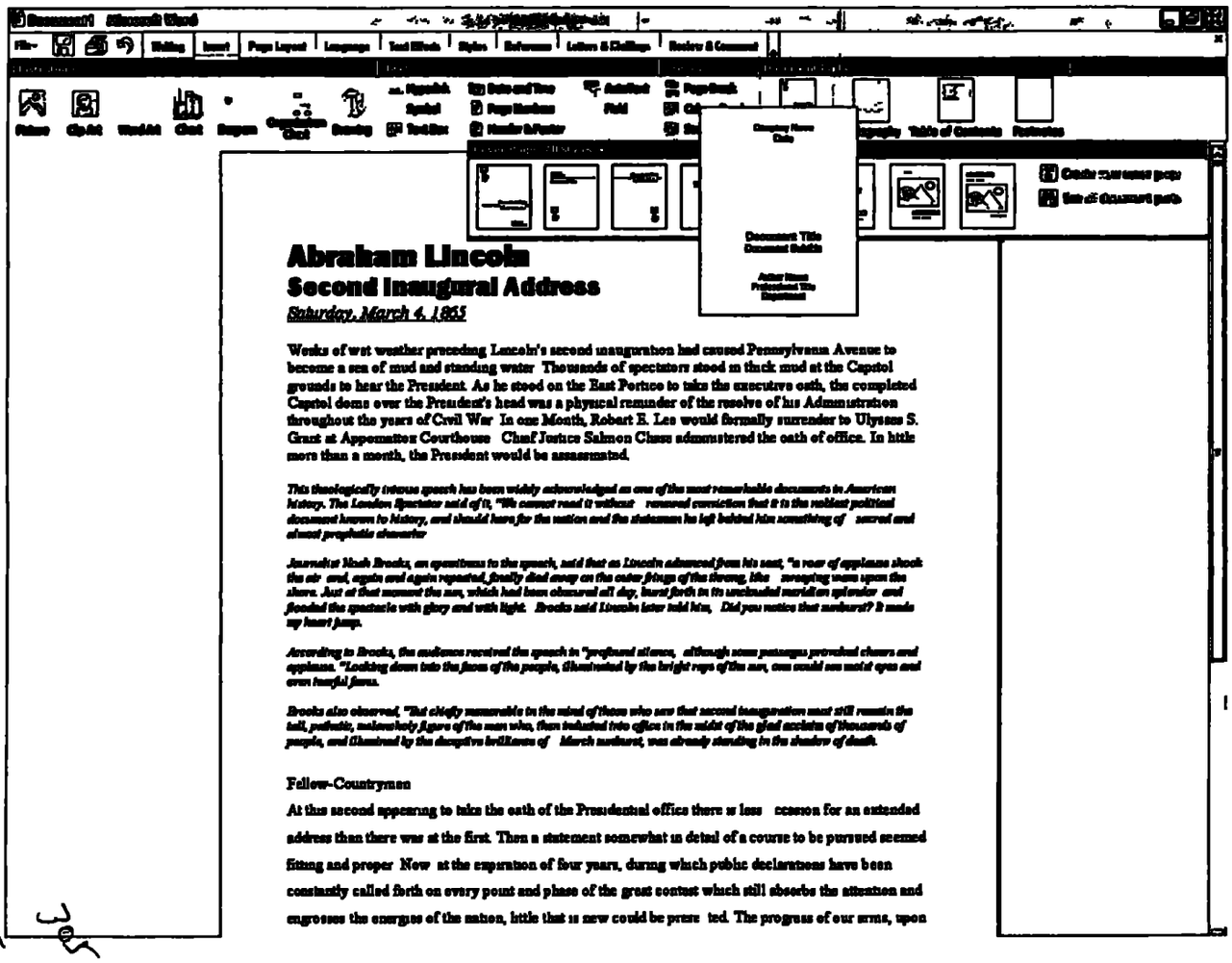

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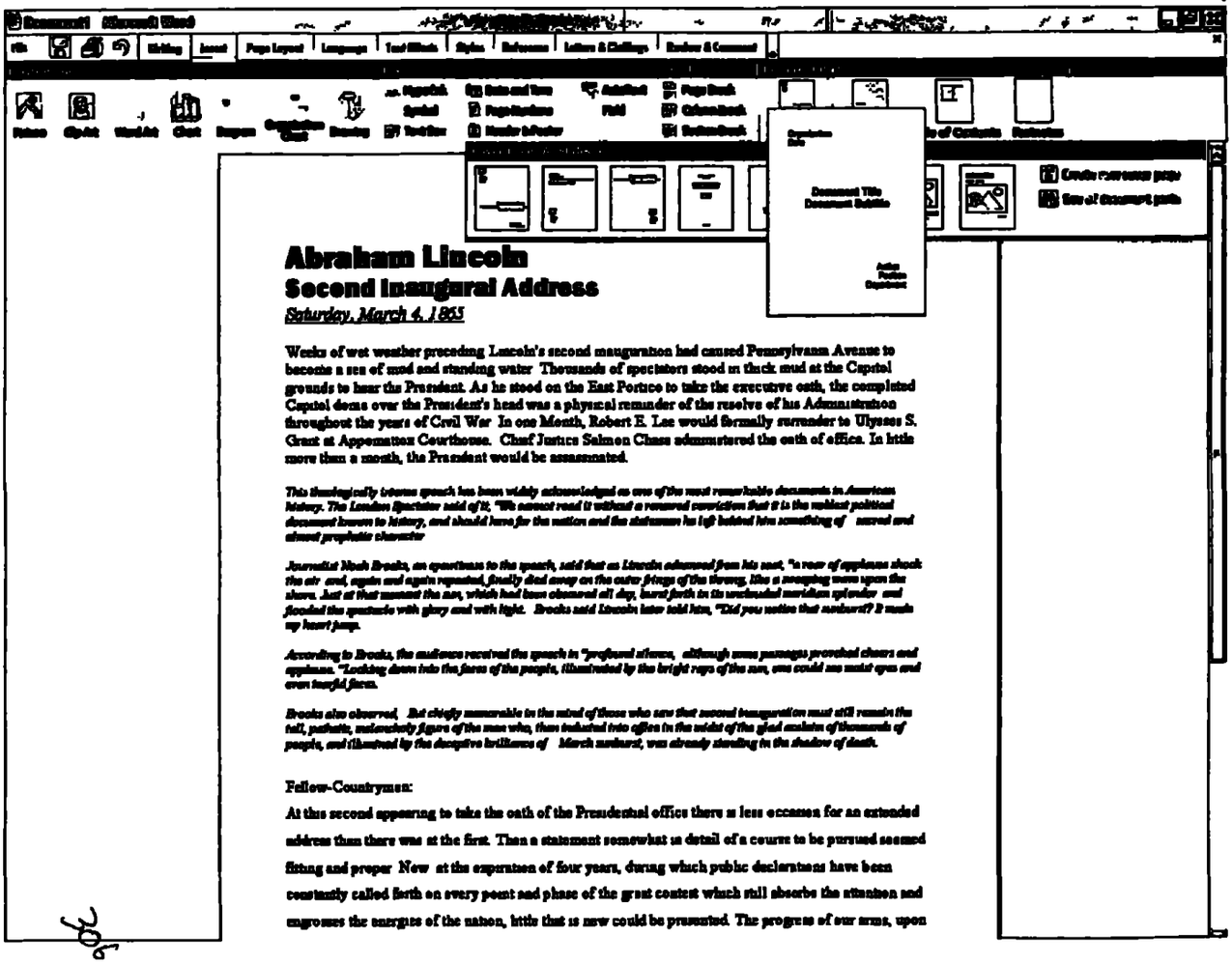

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This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known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

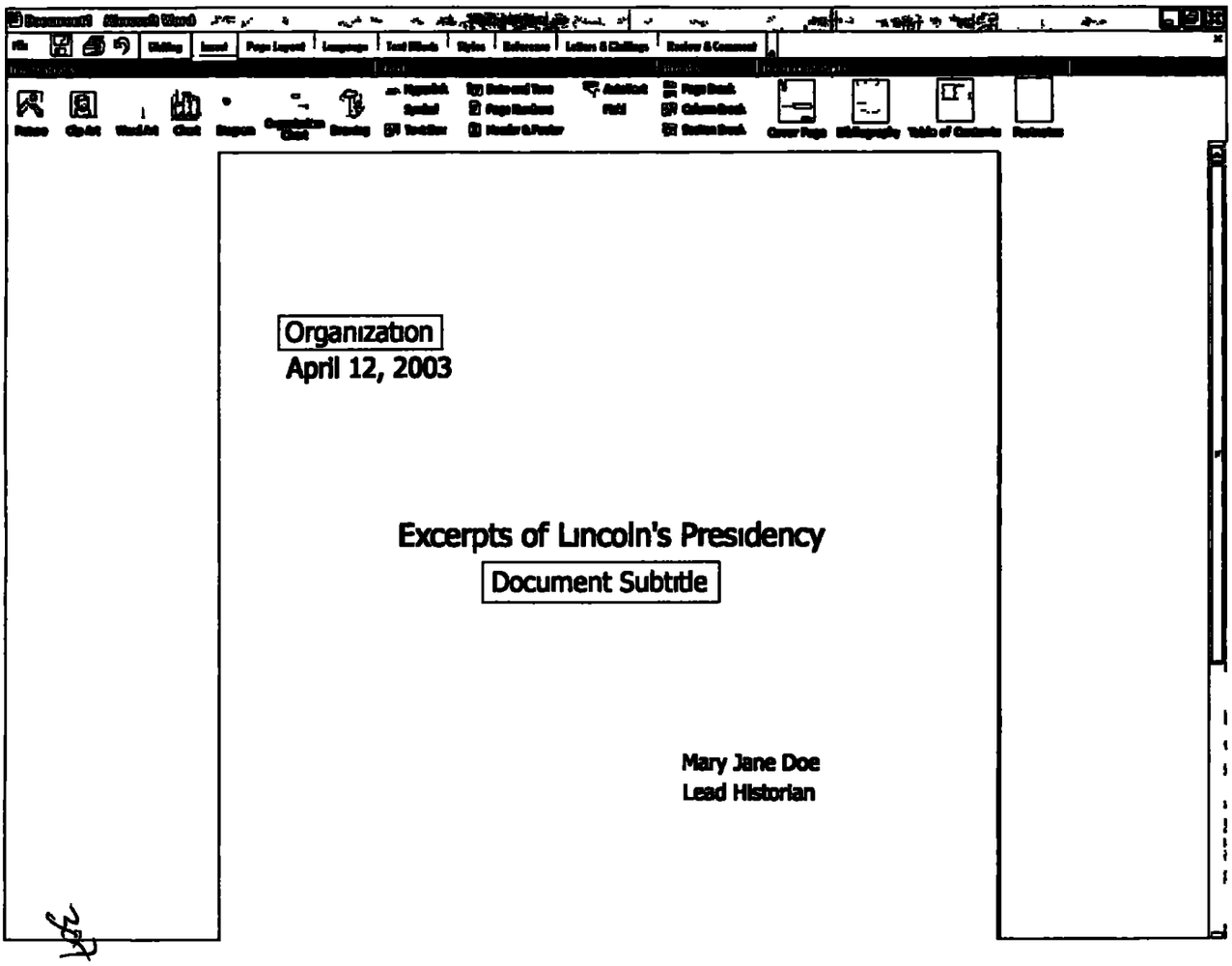
Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause shook the air and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured 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 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

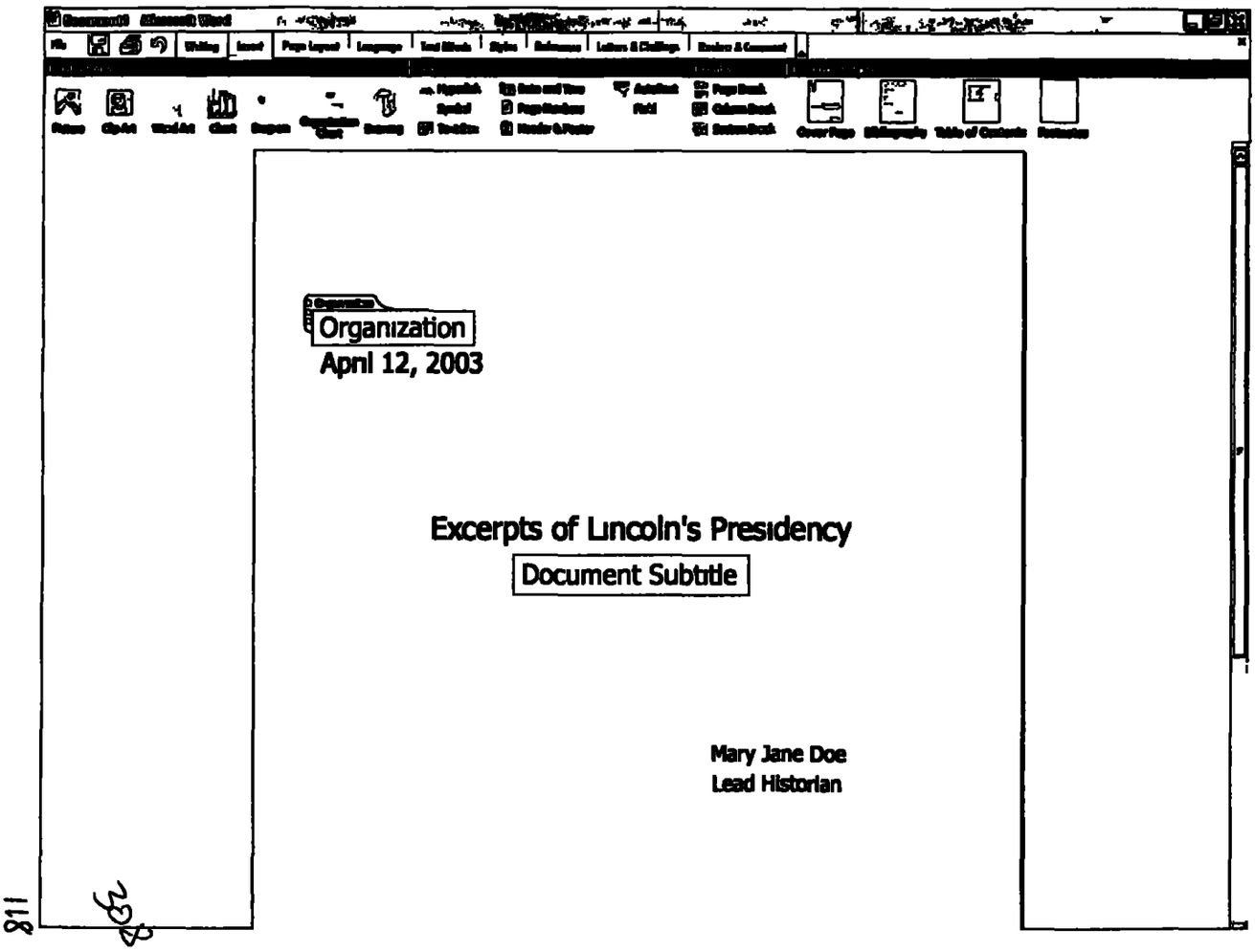


Organization
April 12, 2003

Excerpts of Lincoln's Presidency

Document Subtitle

Mary Jane Doe
Lead Historian



Organization

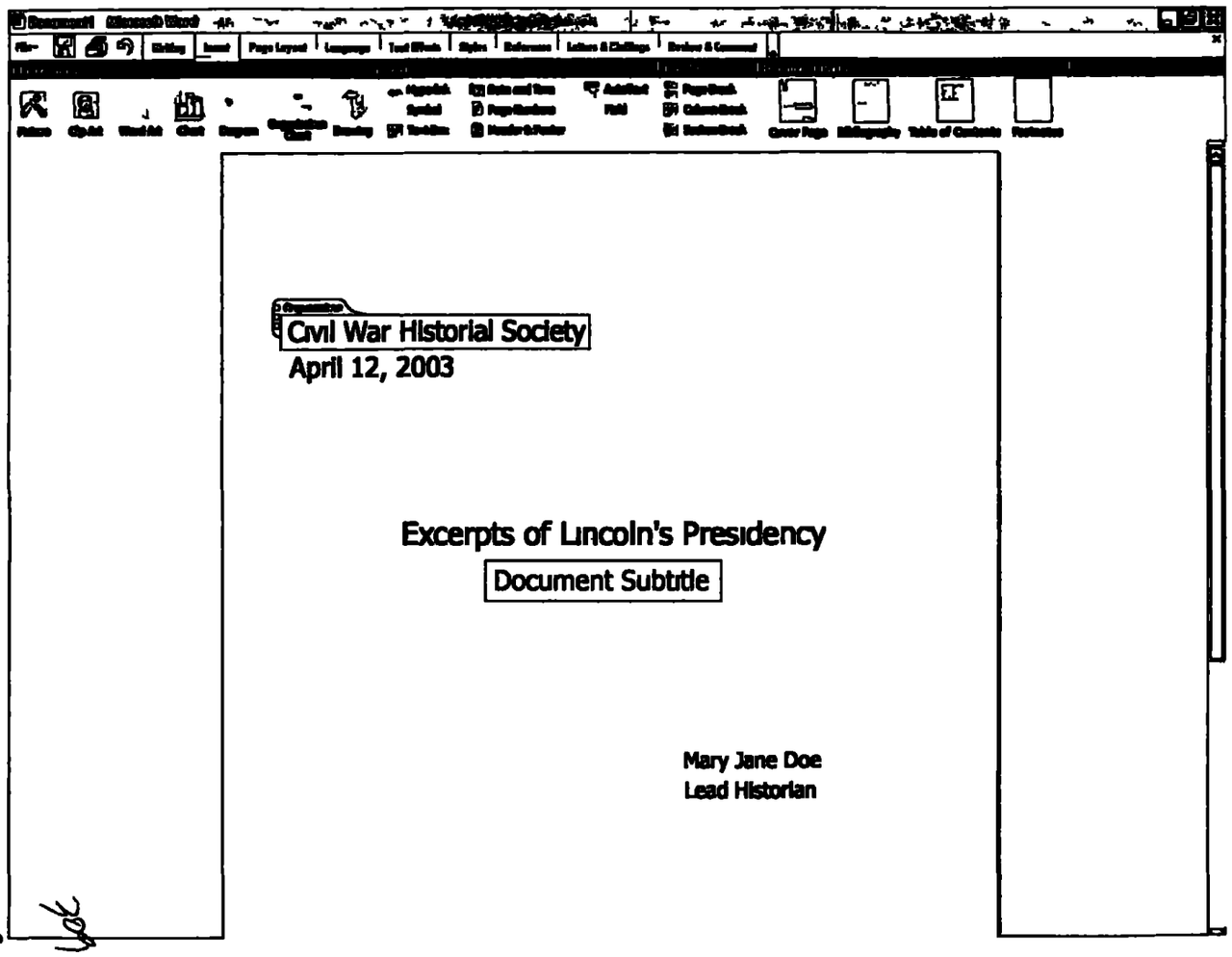
April 12, 2003

Excerpts of Lincoln's Presidency

Document Subtitle

Mary Jane Doe
Lead Historian

811



Civil War Historial Society
April 12, 2003

Excerpts of Lincoln's Presidency

Document Subtitle

Mary Jane Doe
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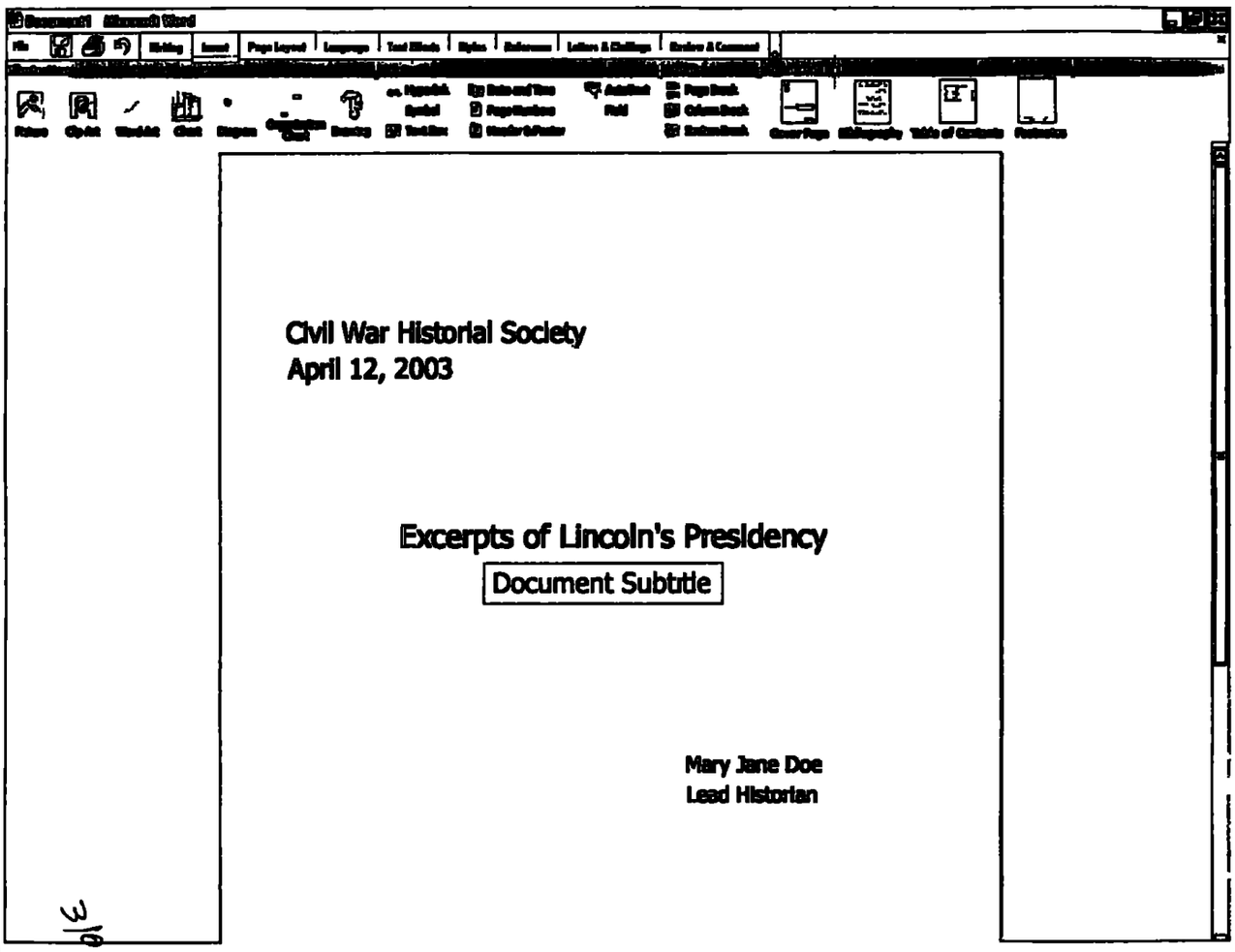

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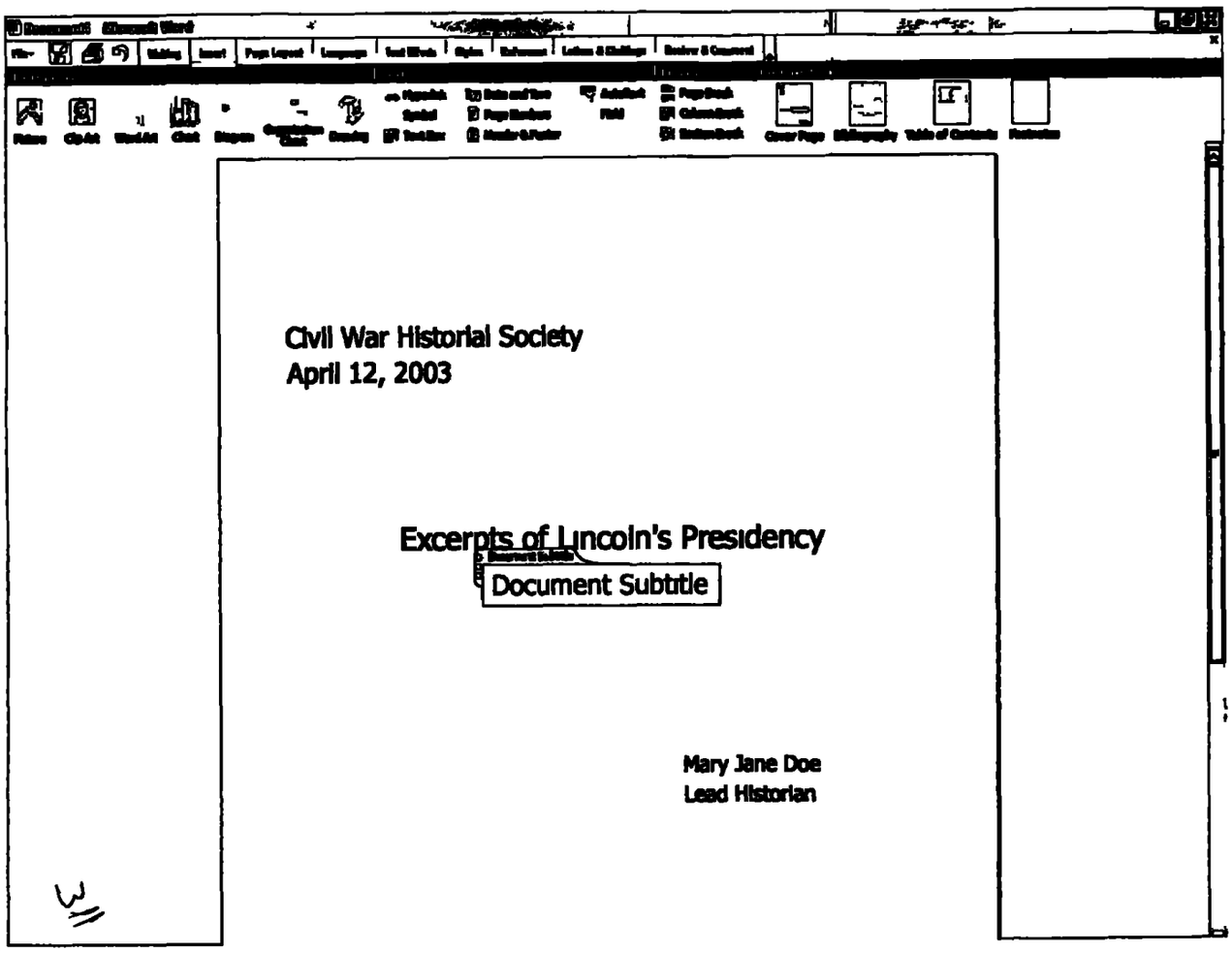

Civil War Historial Society
April 12, 2003

Excerpts of Lincoln's Presidency

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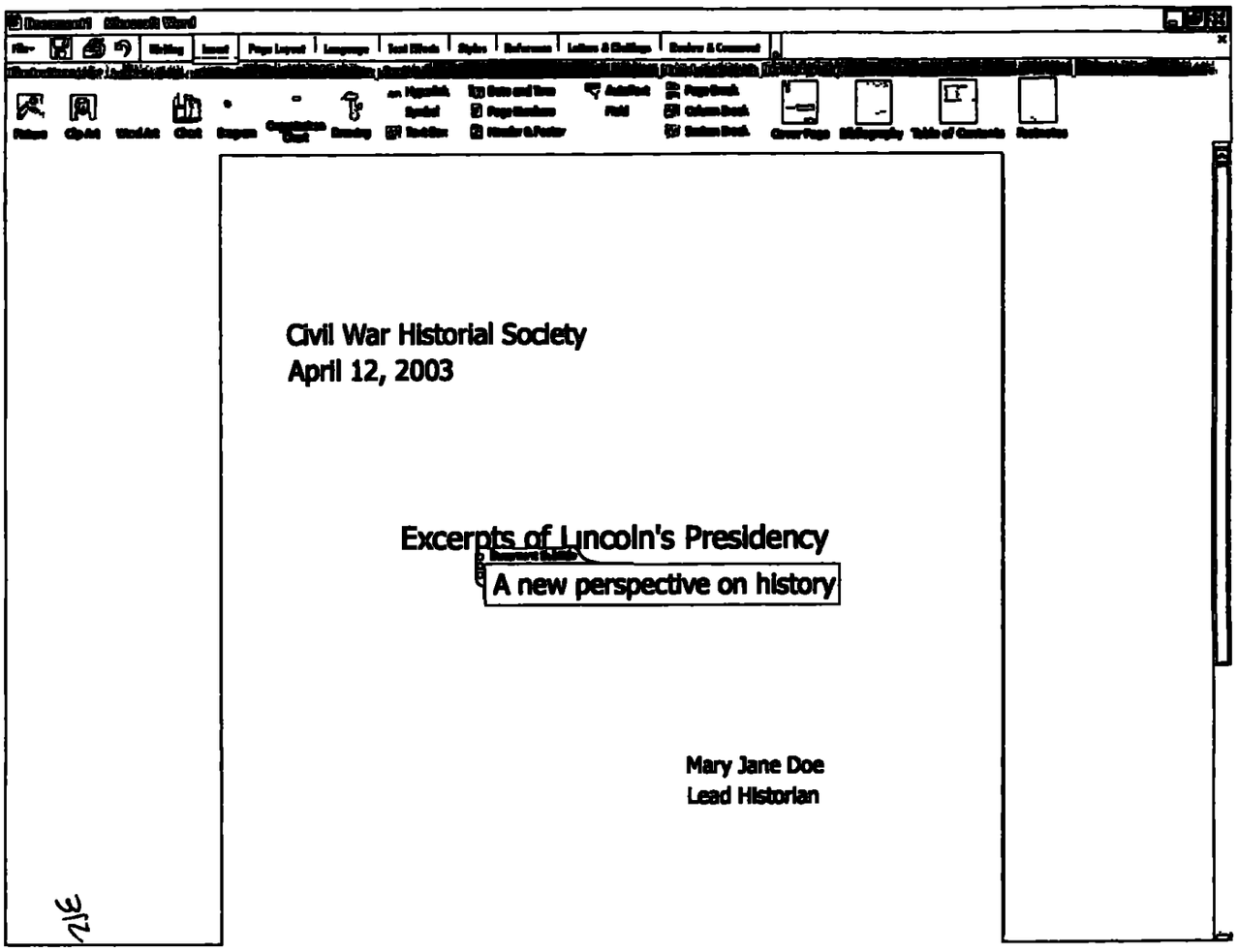
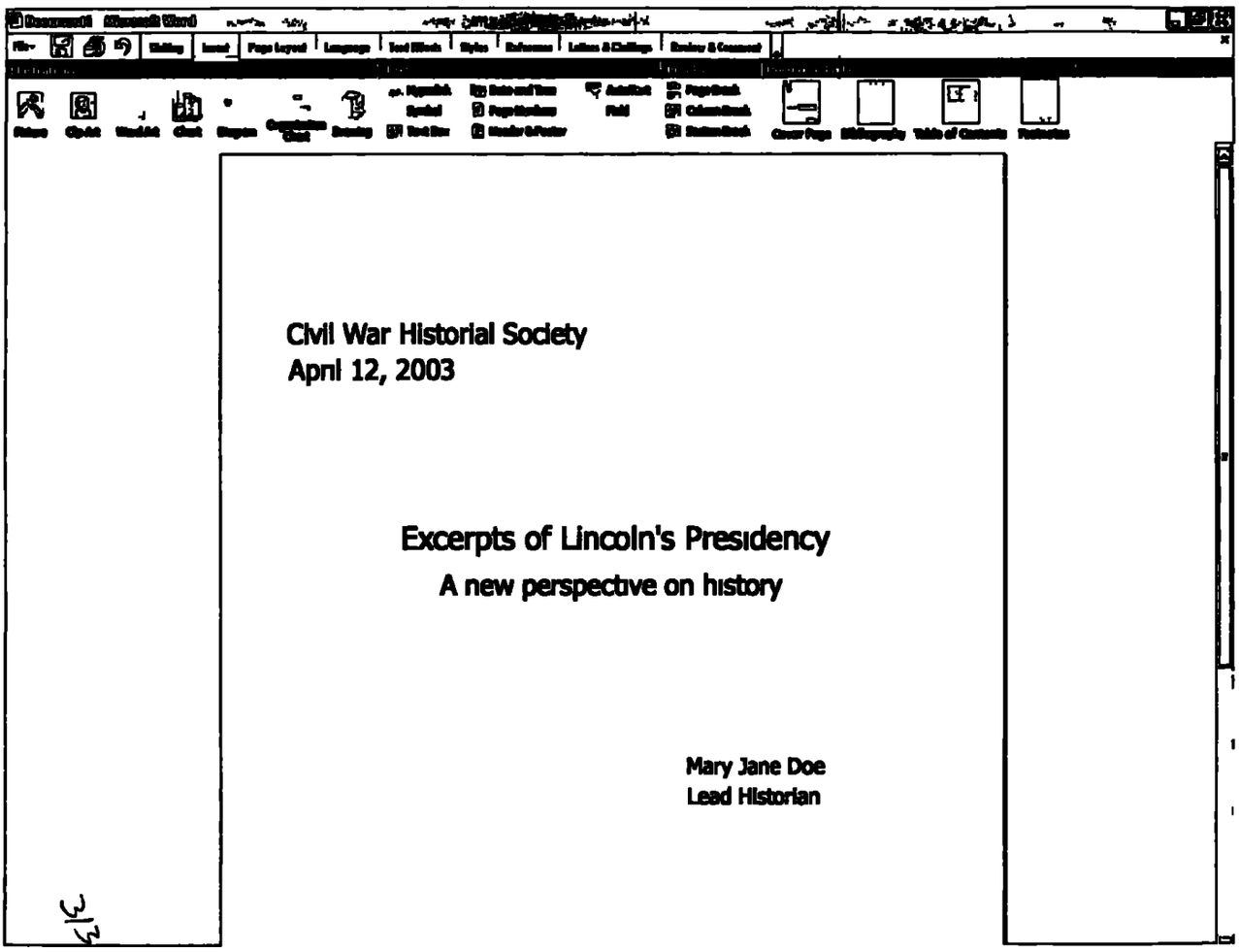


Civil War Historial Society
April 12, 2003

Excerpts of Lincoln's Presidency

A new perspective on history

Mary Jane Doe
Lead Historian



Civil War Historial Society
Apnl 12, 2003

Excerpts of Lincoln's Presidency

A new perspective on history

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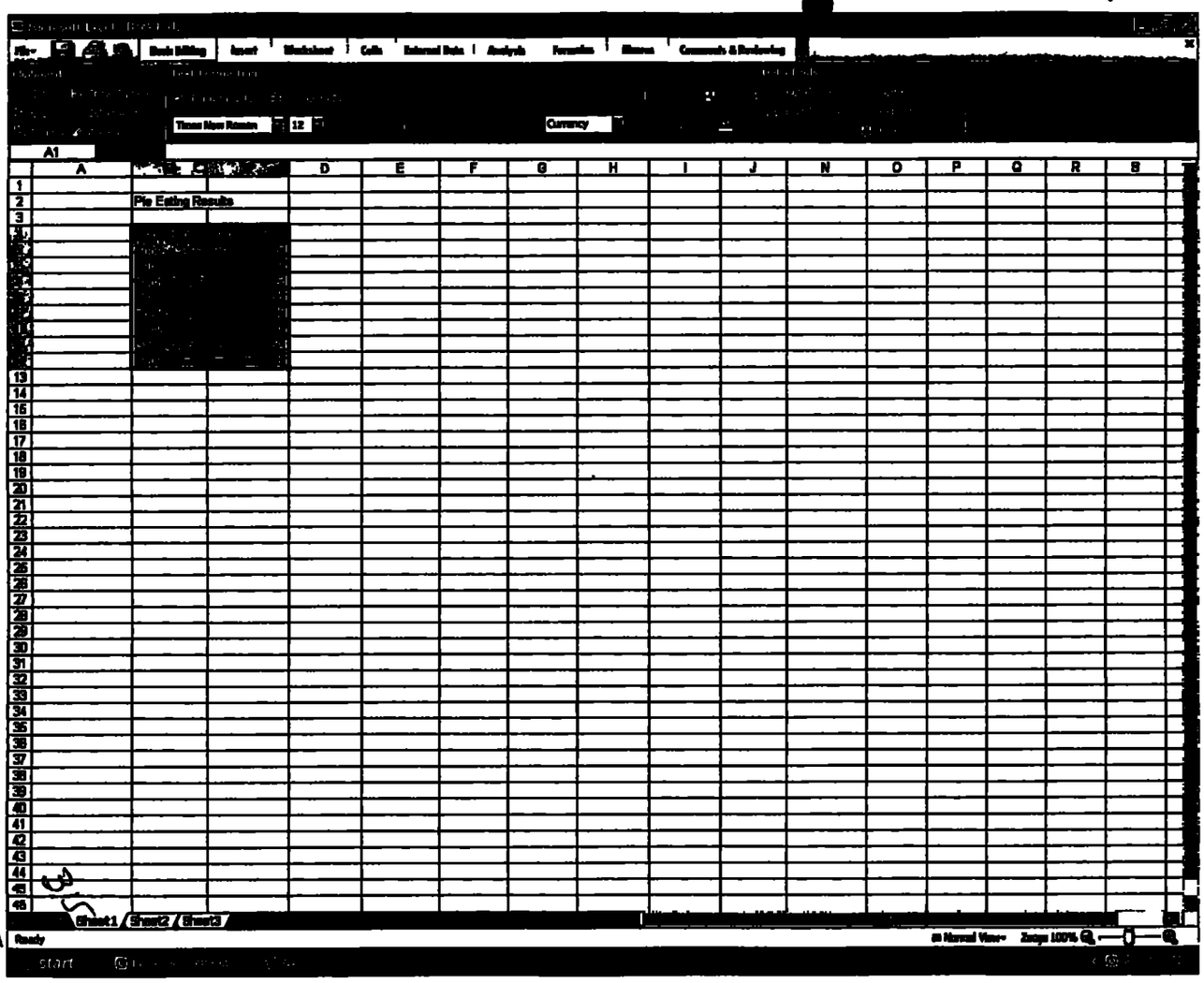
Lead Historian

EXPERIENCIAS DE INMERSION

INMERSION VERSIÓN A (CARTOGRAFIA)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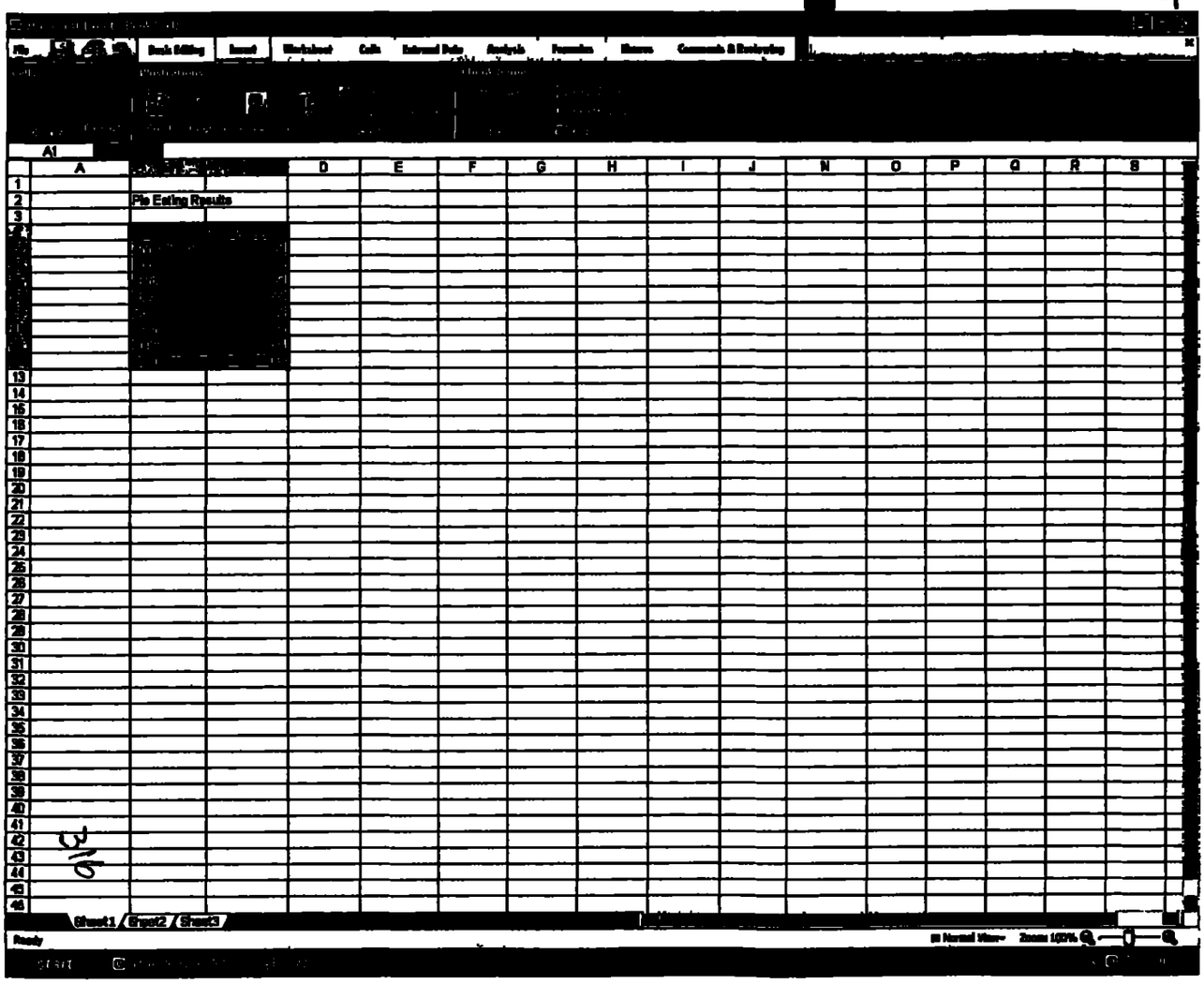
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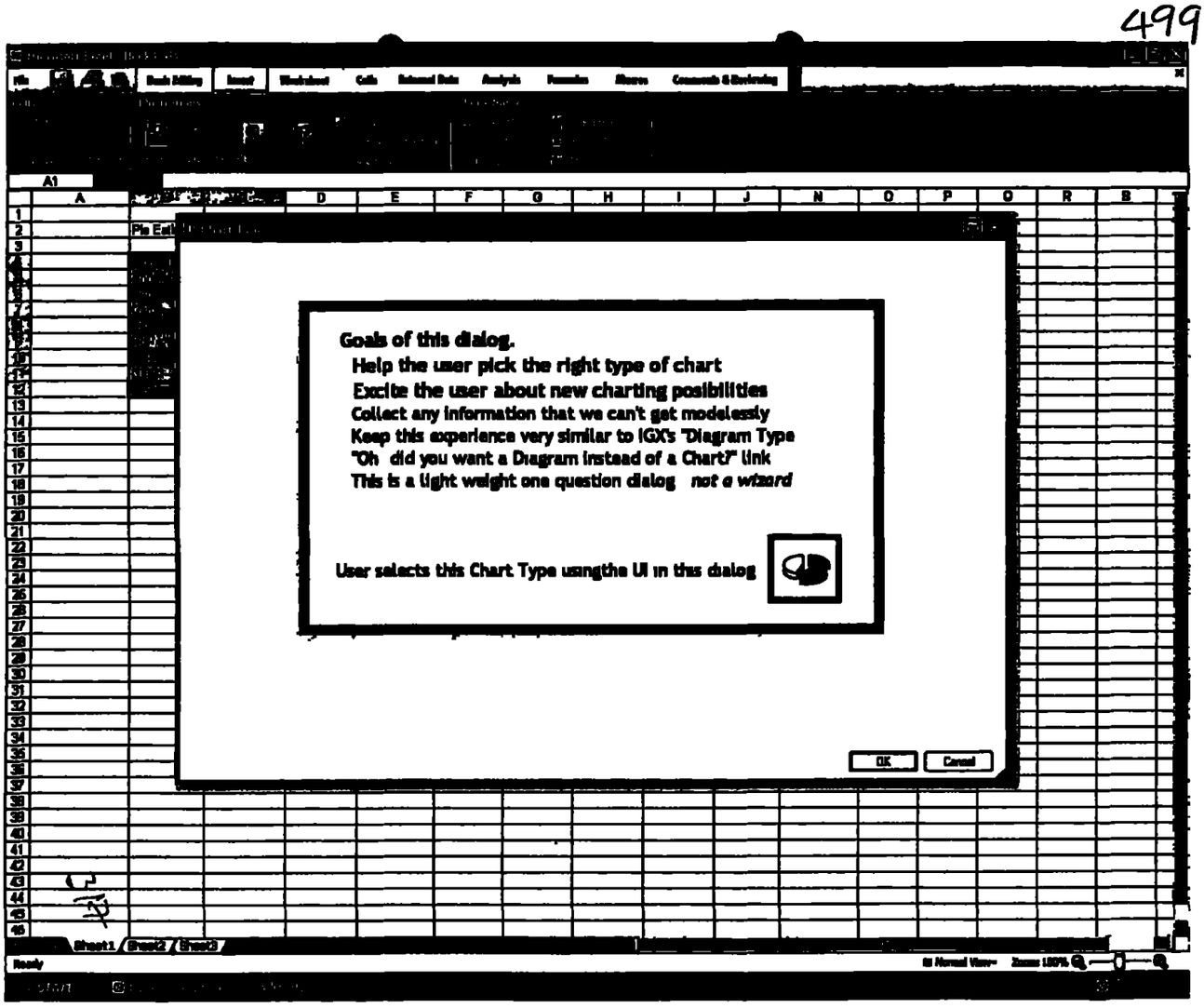
Goals of this dialog.
Help the user pick the right type of chart
Excite the user about new charting posibilities
Collect any information that we can't get modelessly
Keep this experience very similar to IGX's "Diagram Type
"Oh did you want a Diagram instead of a Chart?" link
This is a light weight one question dialog not a wizard
User selects this Chart Type usingthe UI in this dialog
OK
Cancel

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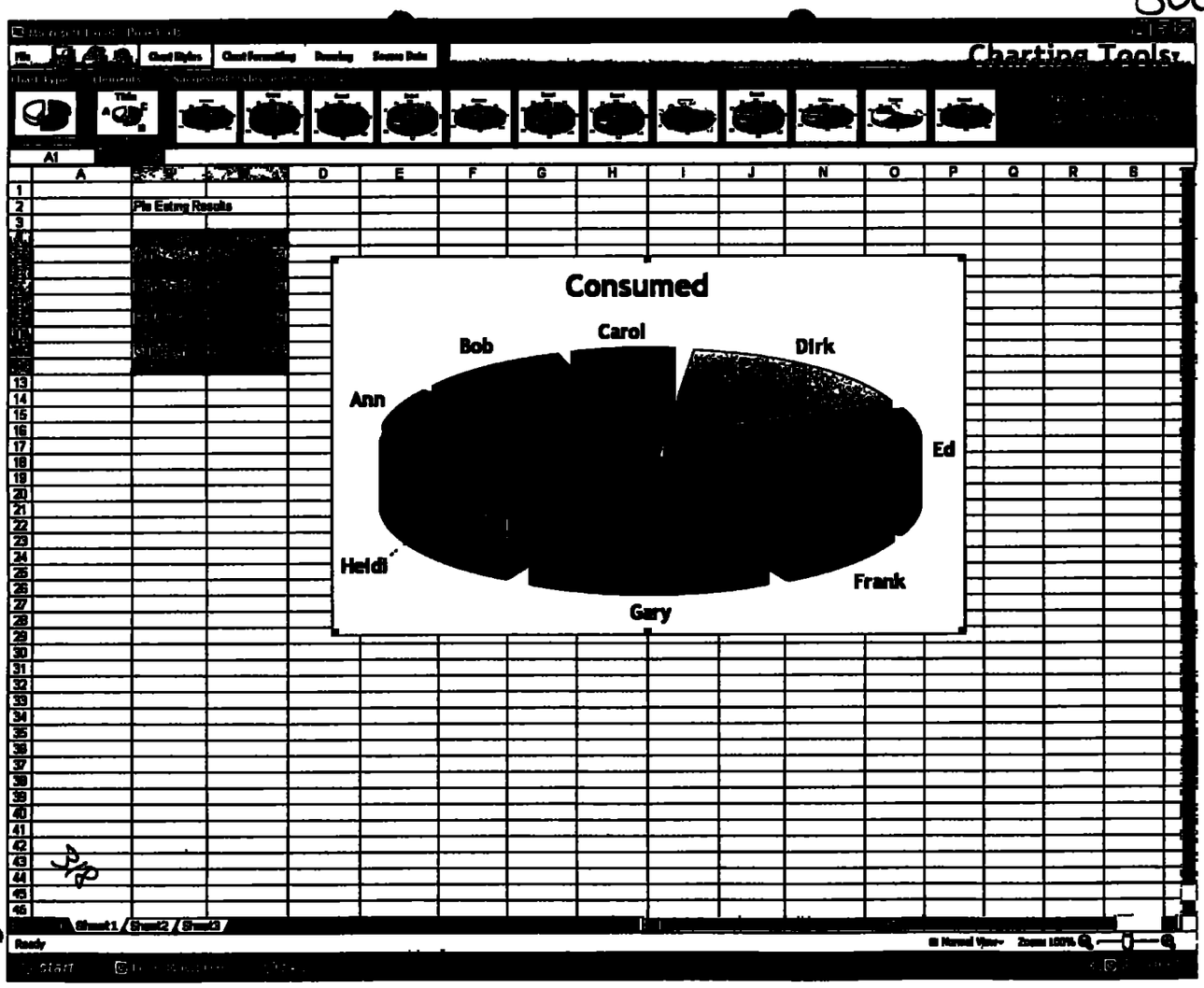
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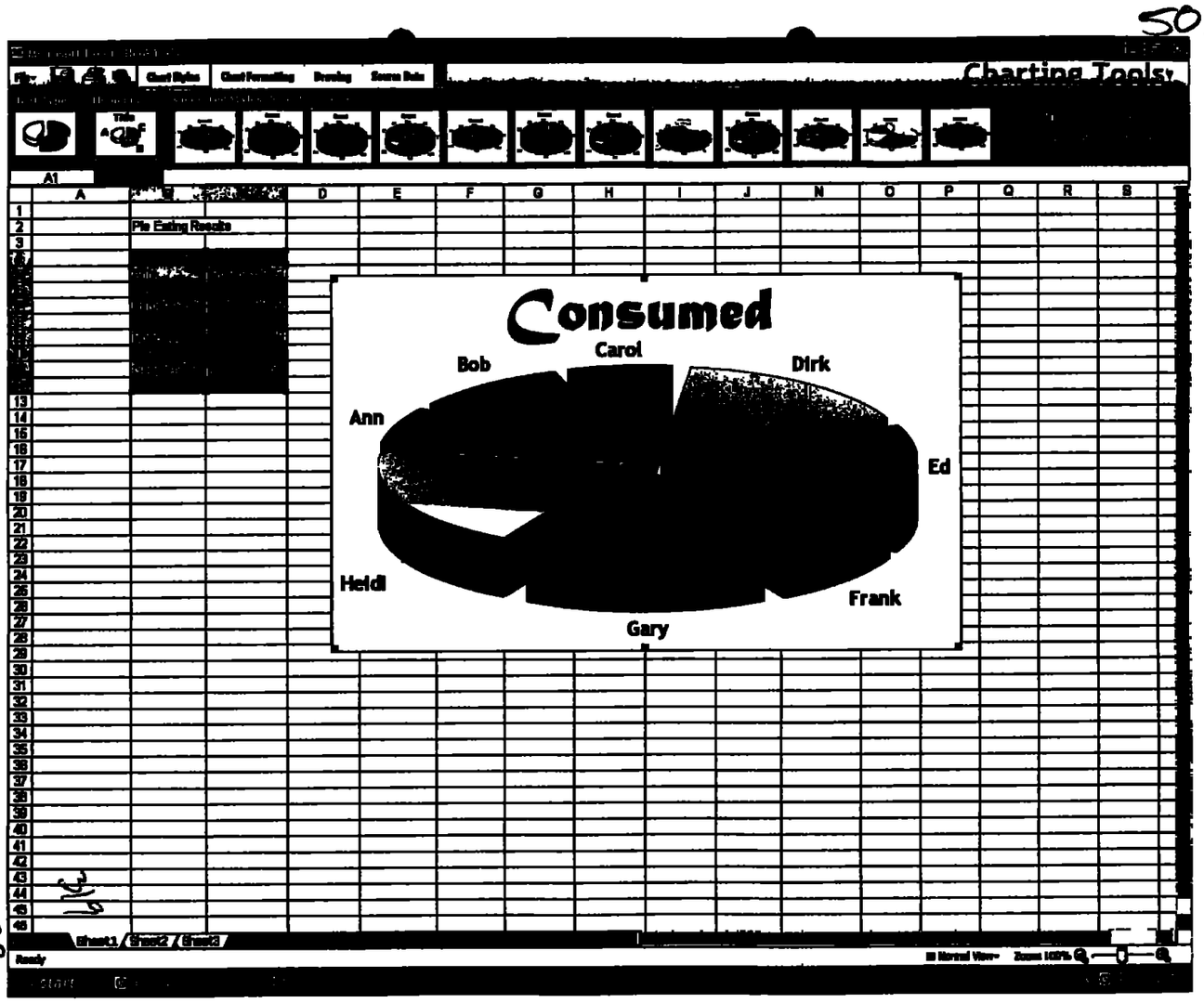
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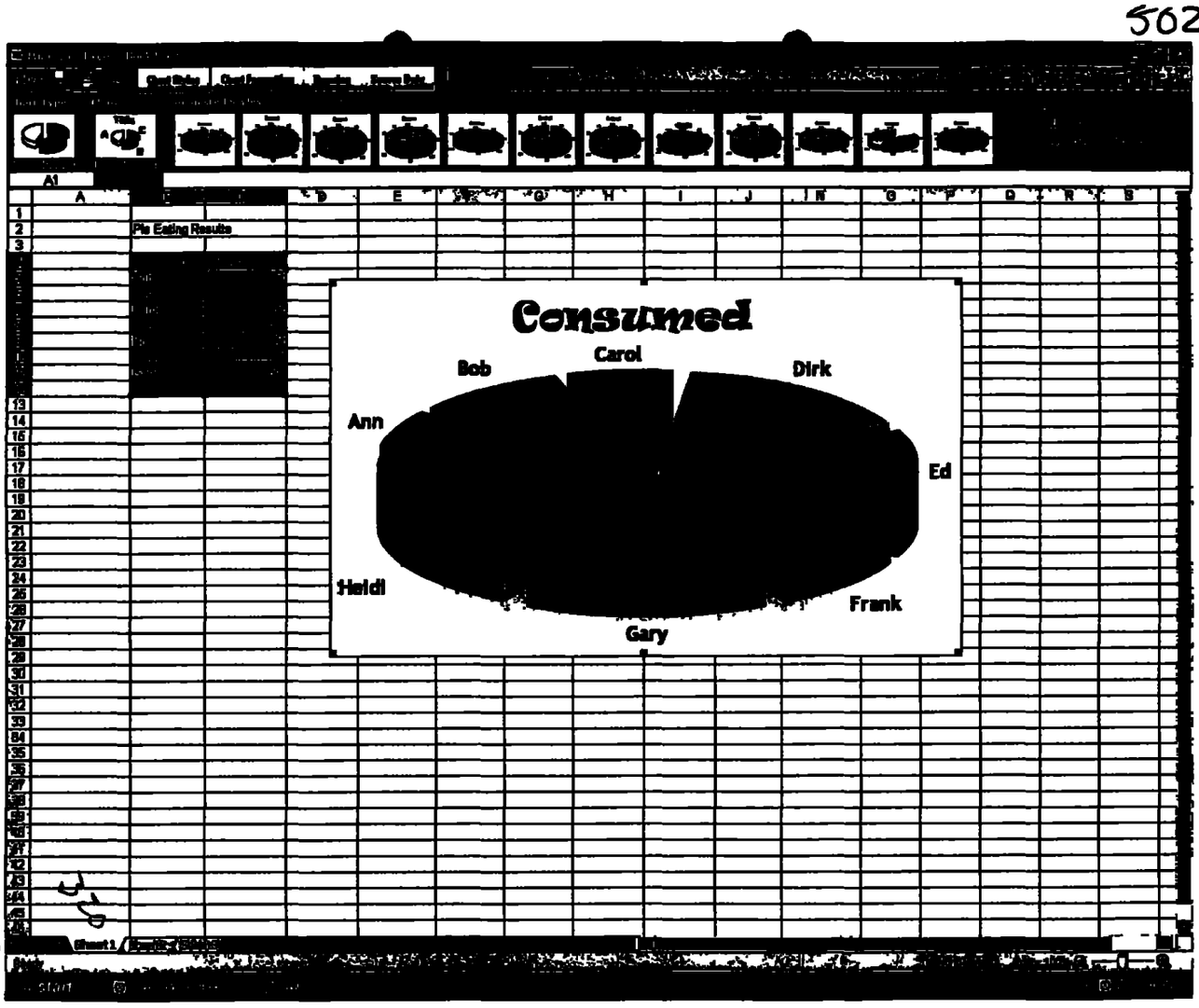
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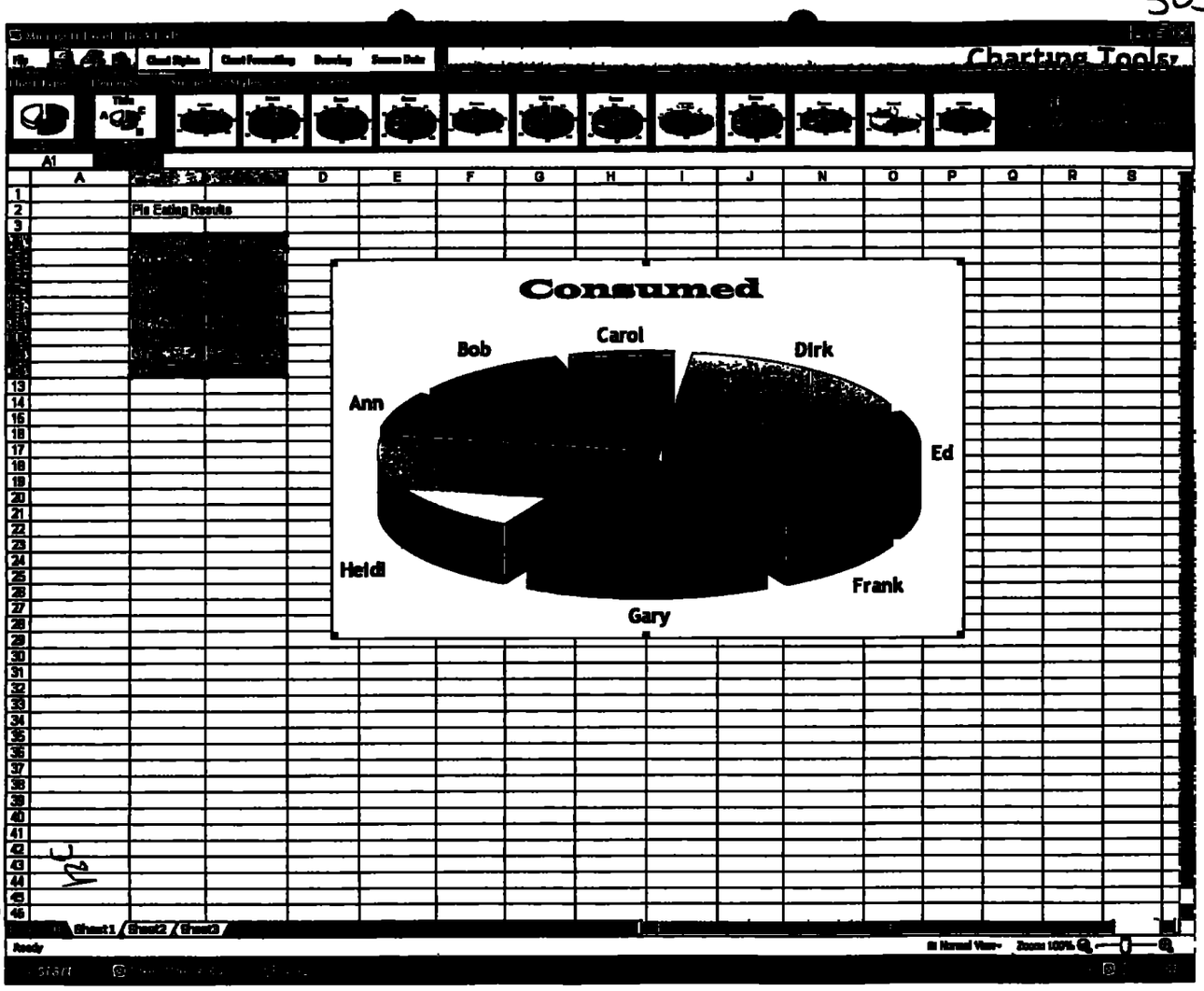
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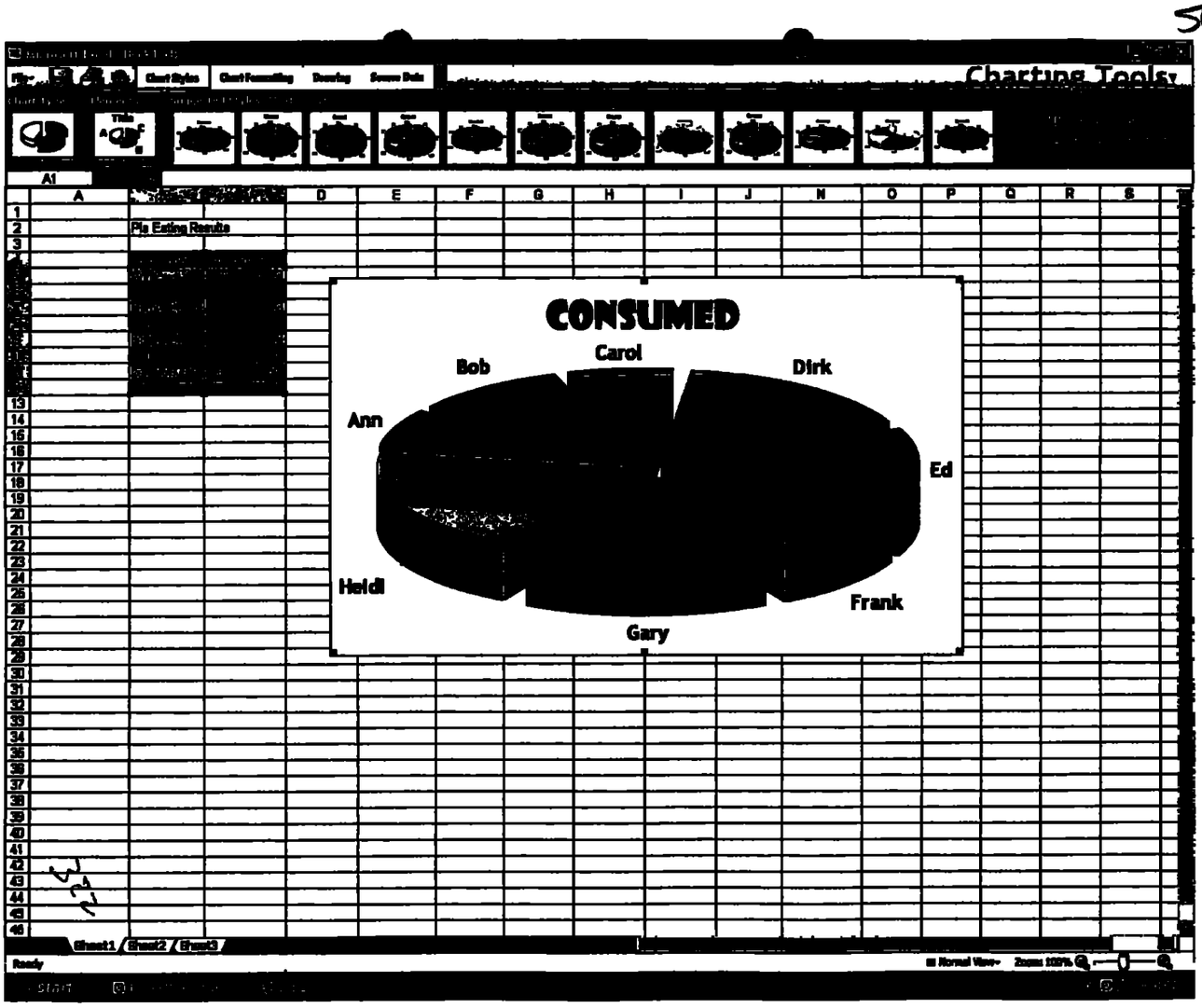
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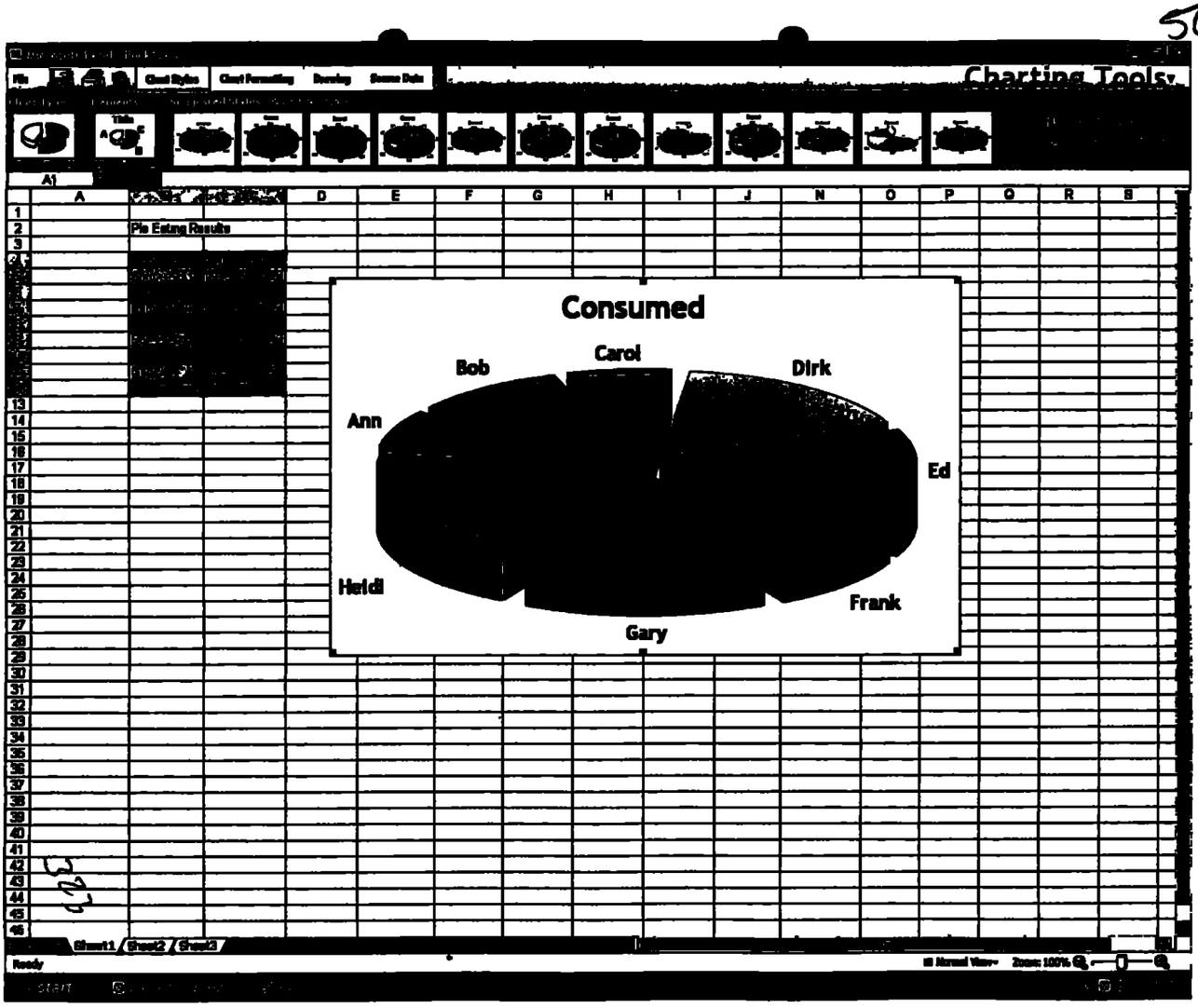
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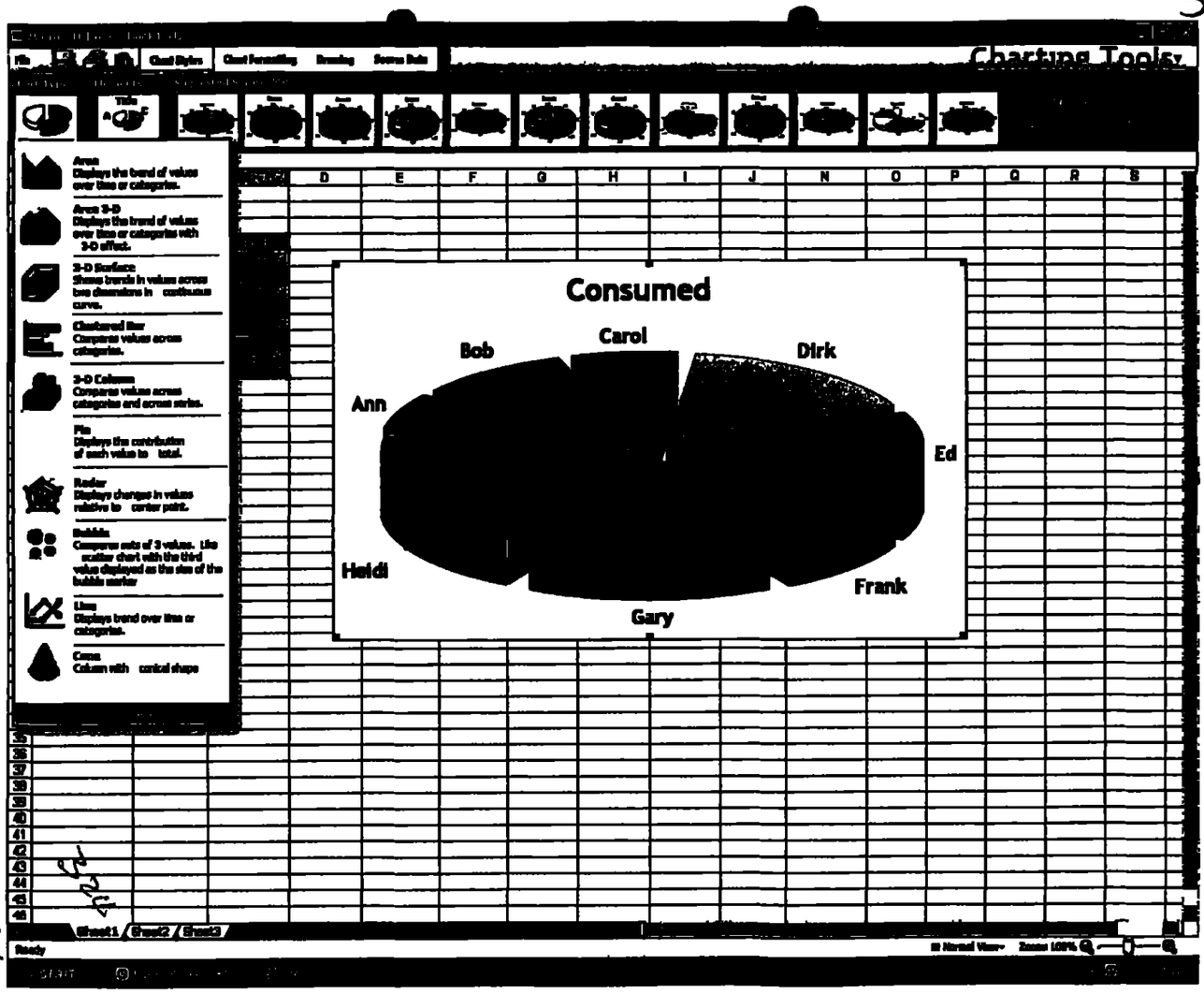
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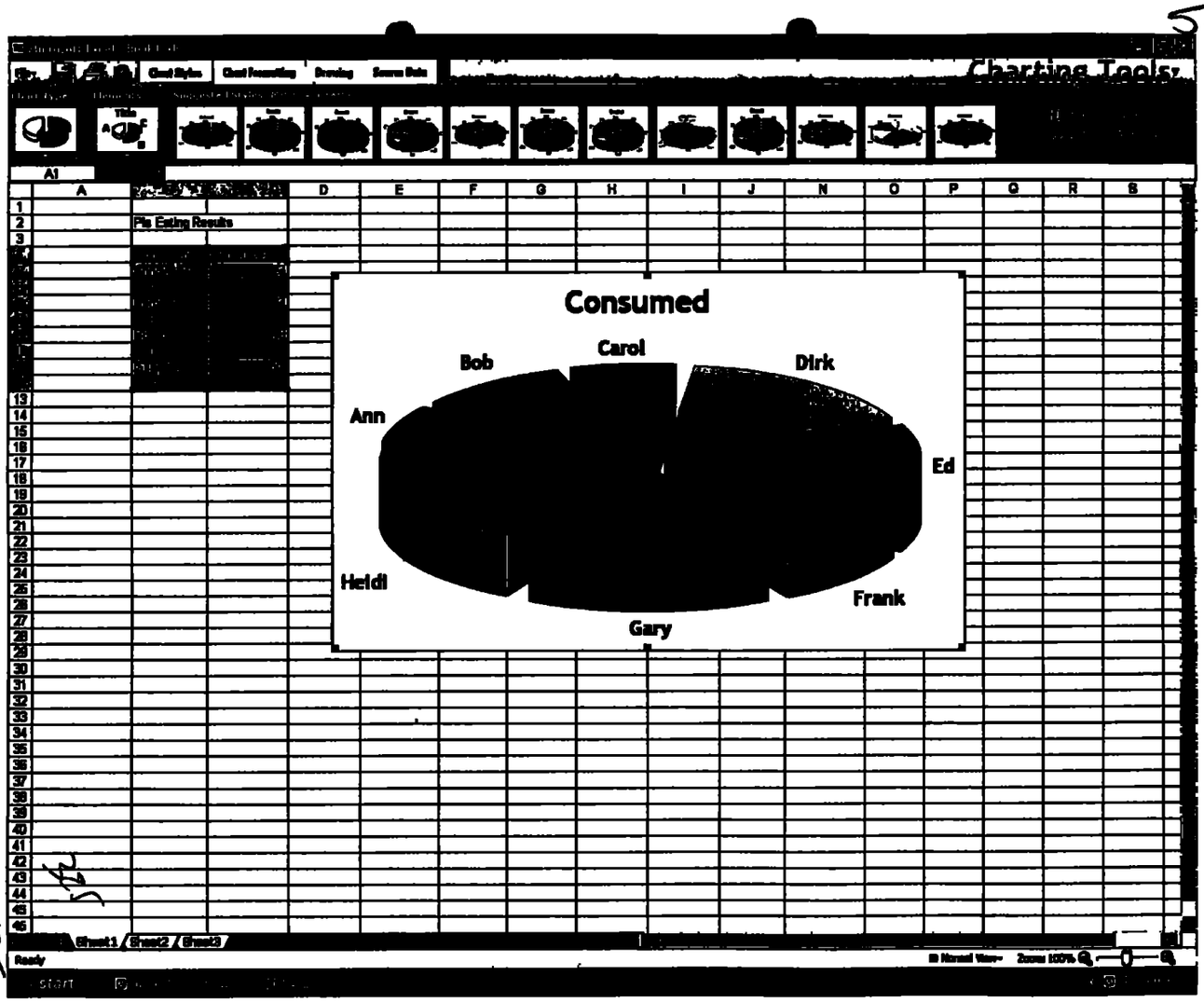
Heidi
Frank
Gary
Area
Displays the trend of values over time or categories.
Area 3-D
Displays the trend of values over time or categories with 3-D effect.
3-D Surface
Shows trends in values across two dimensions in continuous curve.
Clustered Bar
Compares values across categories.
3-D Column
Compares values across categories and across series.
Pie
Displays the contribution of each value to total.
Radar
Displays changes in values relative to center point.
Bubble
Compares sets of 3 values. Like scatter chart with the third value displayed as the size of the bubble marker
Line
Displays trend over time or categories.
Cone
Column with conical shape
Ready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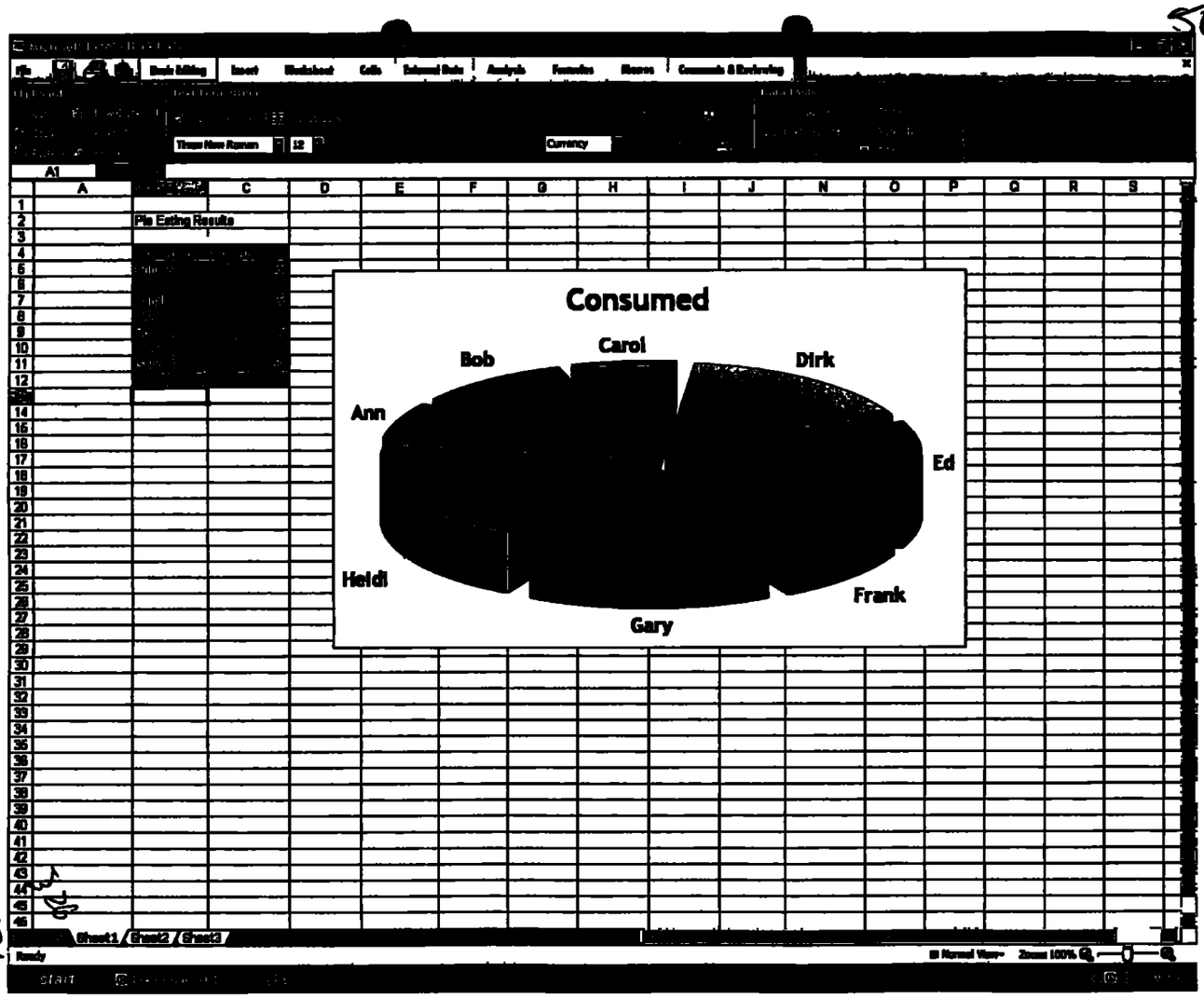
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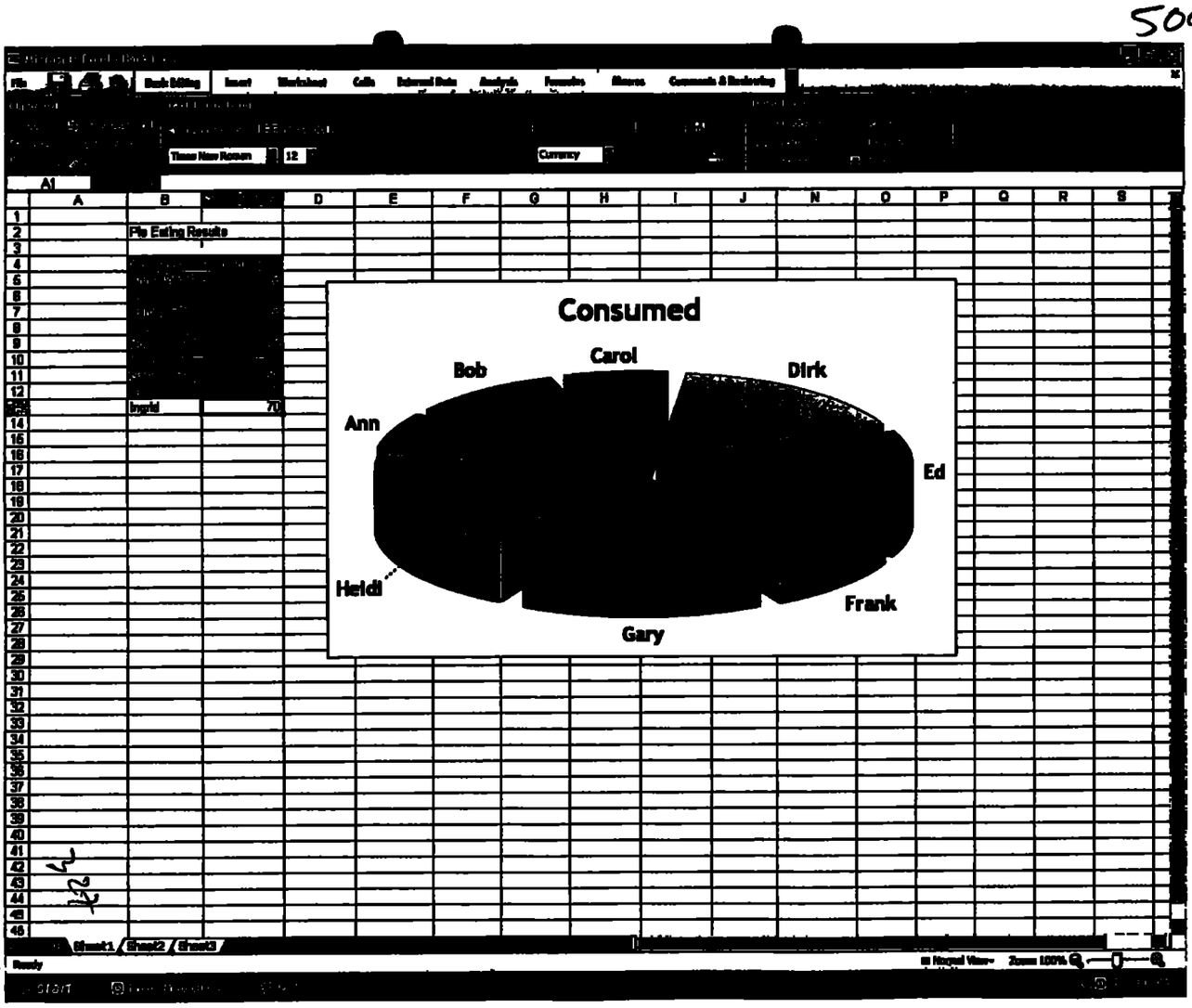
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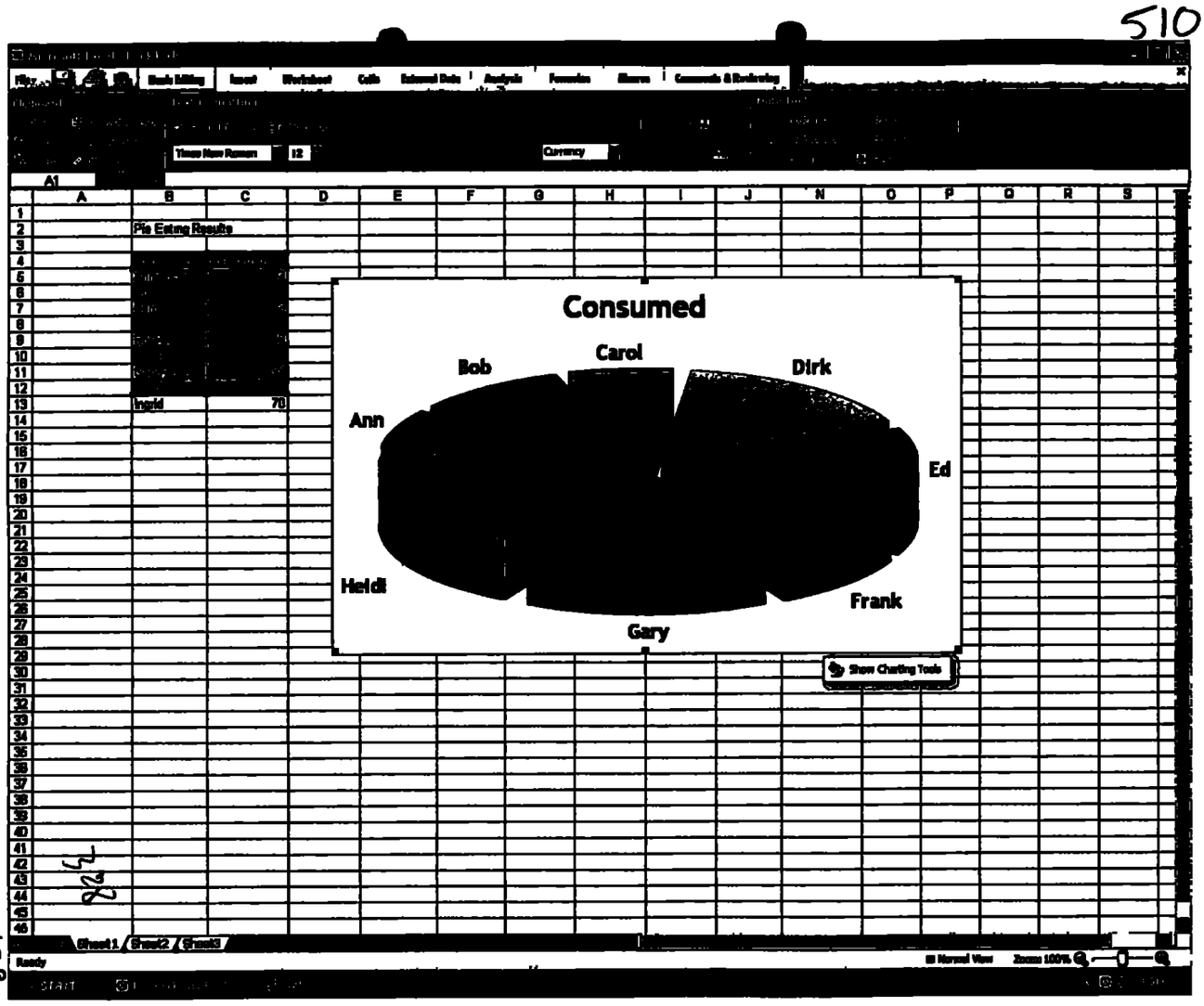
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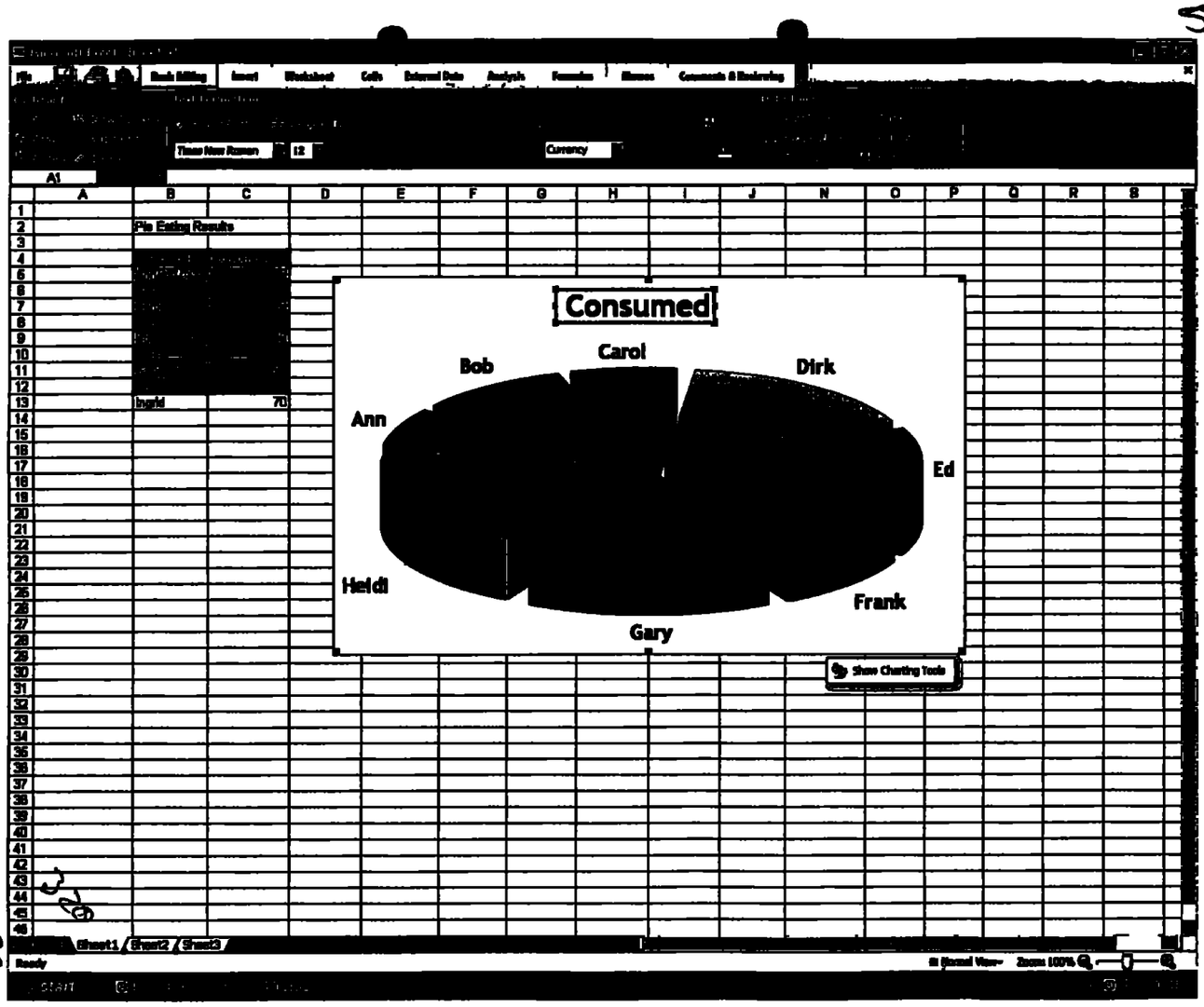
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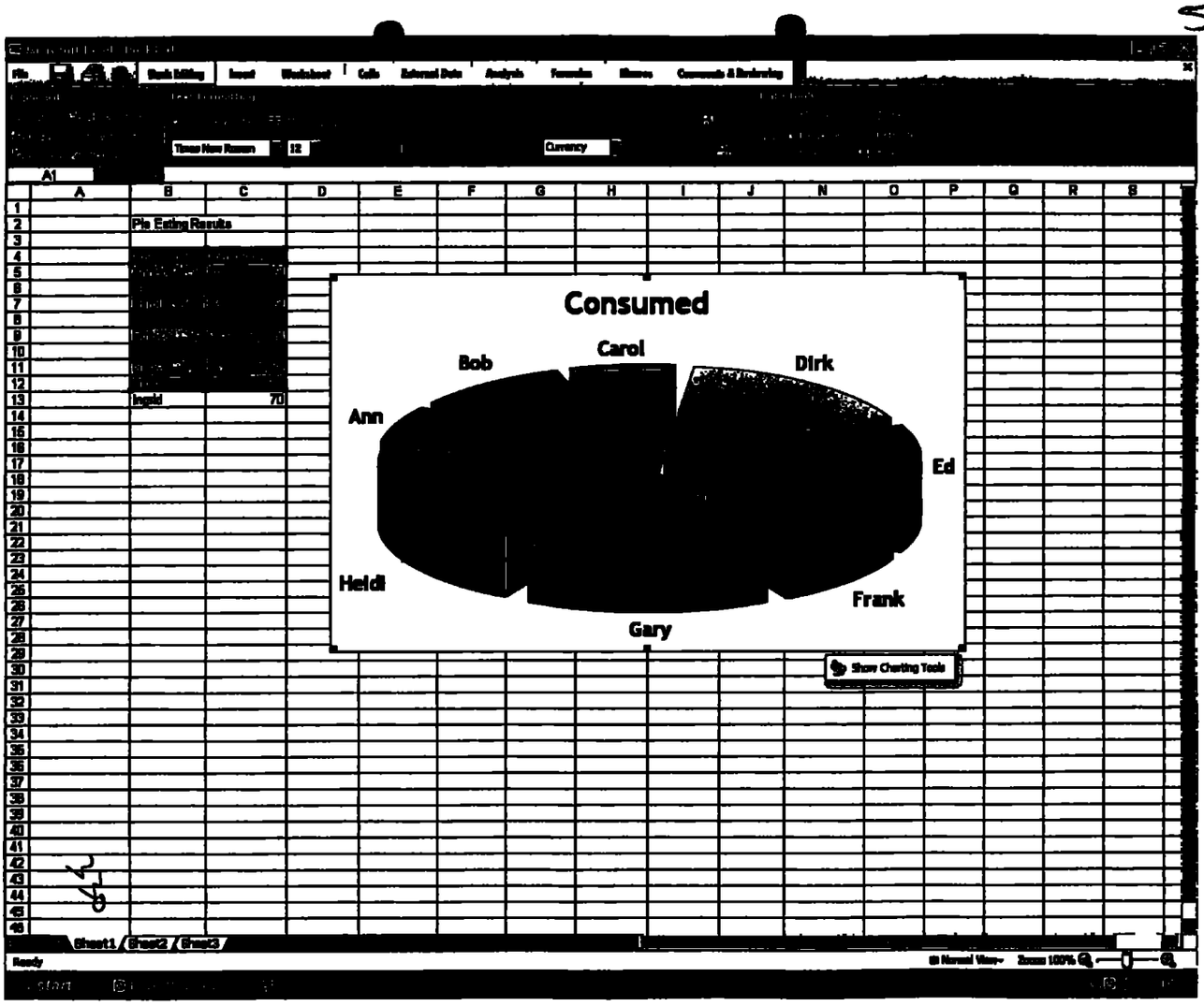
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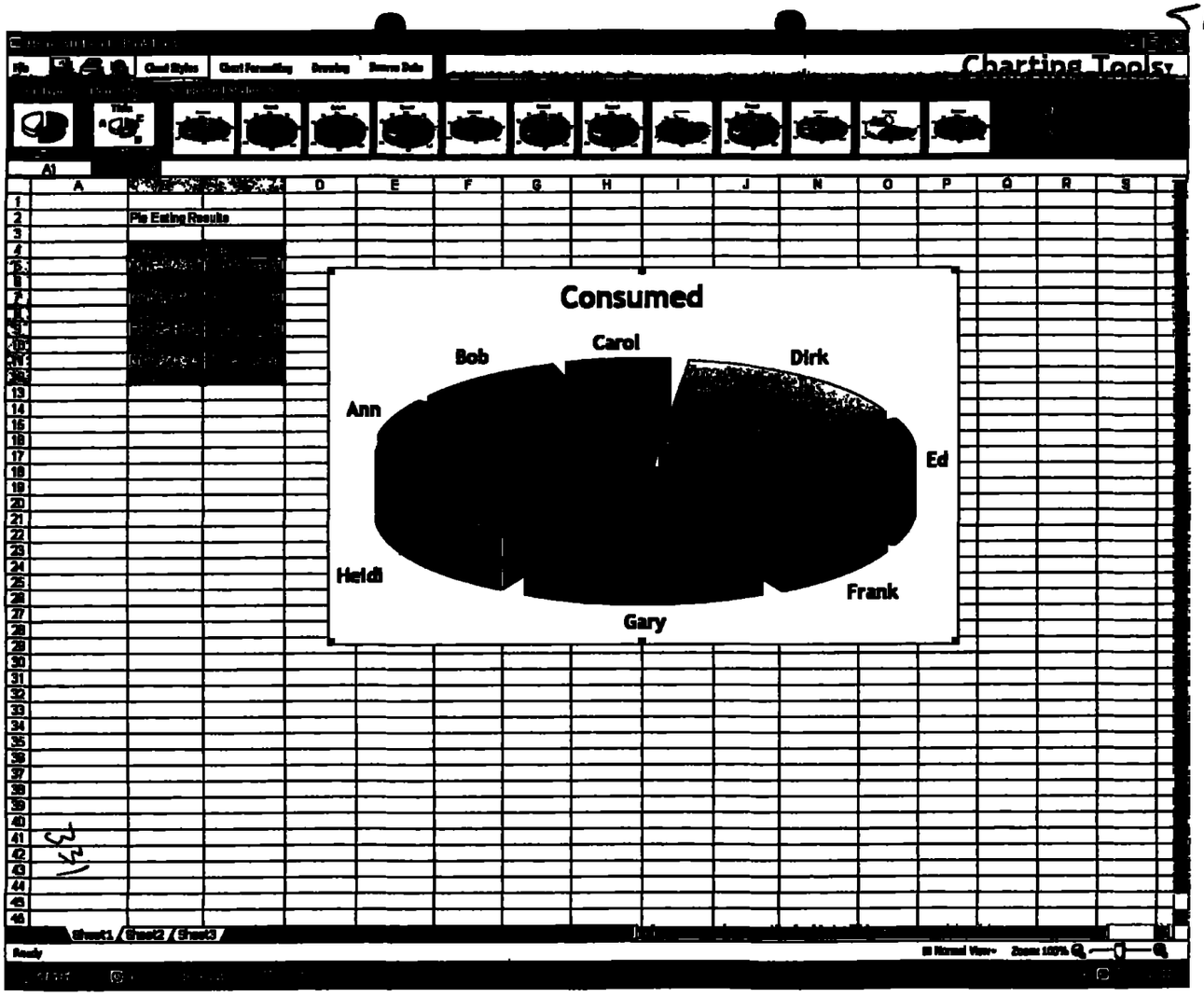
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Charting T ls

	A	B	C
2		Pie Eating Results	
4			
5		Ann	23
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7		Carol	23
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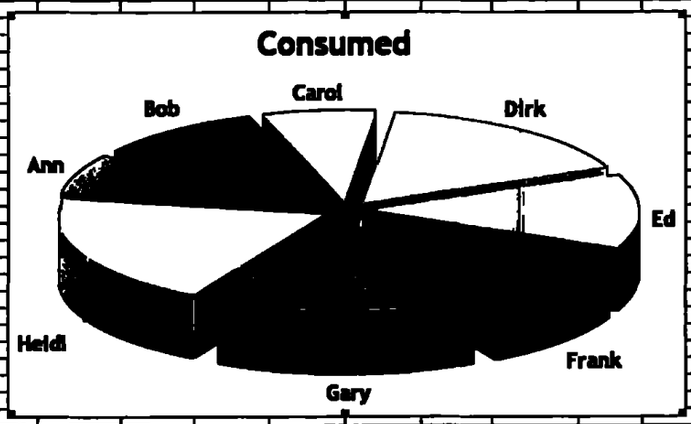

Sheet1 Sheet2 Sheet3

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Charting T ls

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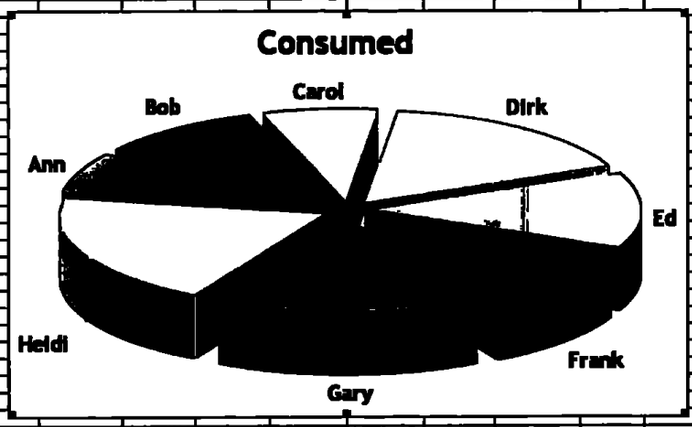
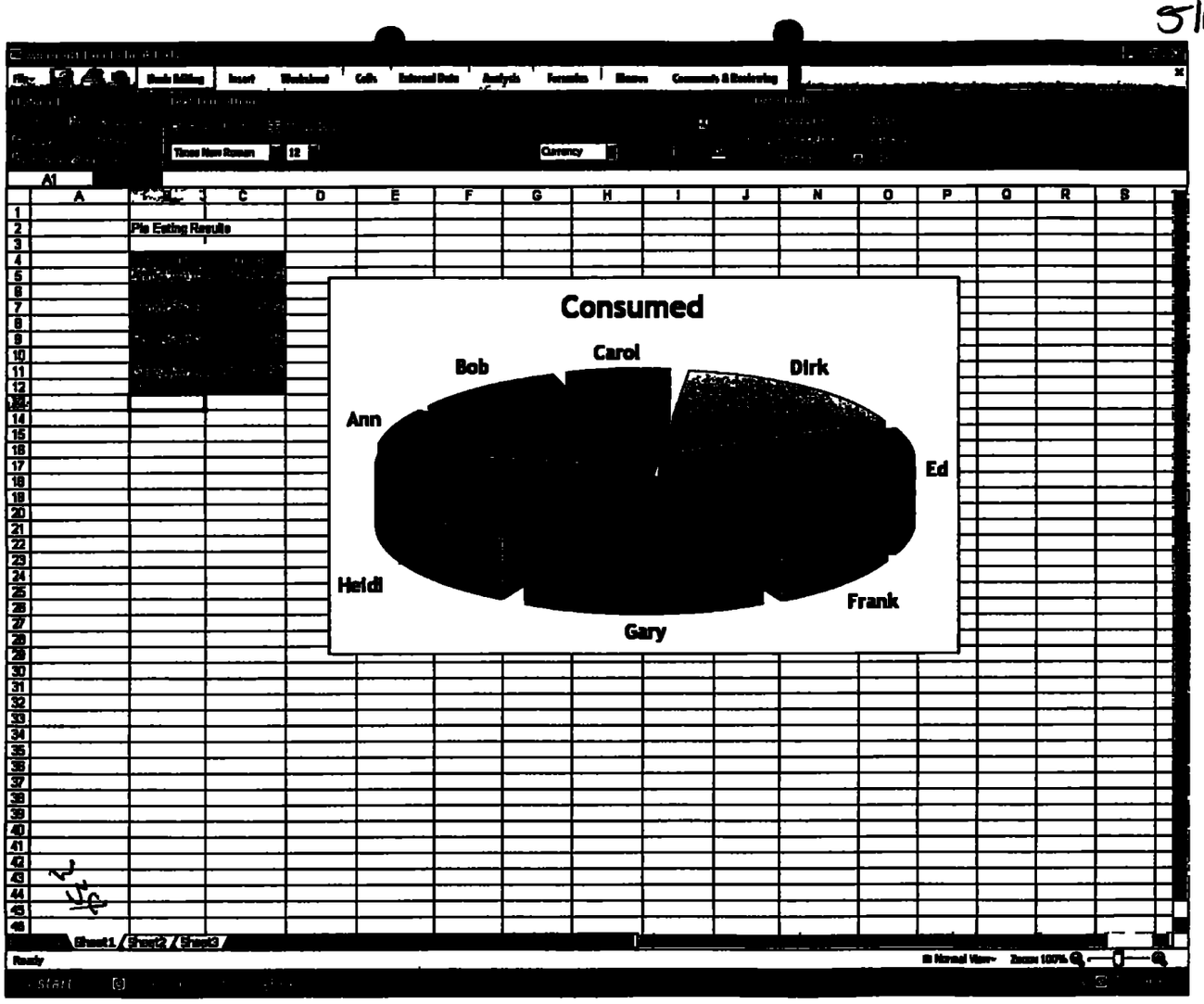
Bob	34
Carol	23
Dirk	65
Ed	43
Frank	34
Gary	54
Heidi	65

Pie Eating Results

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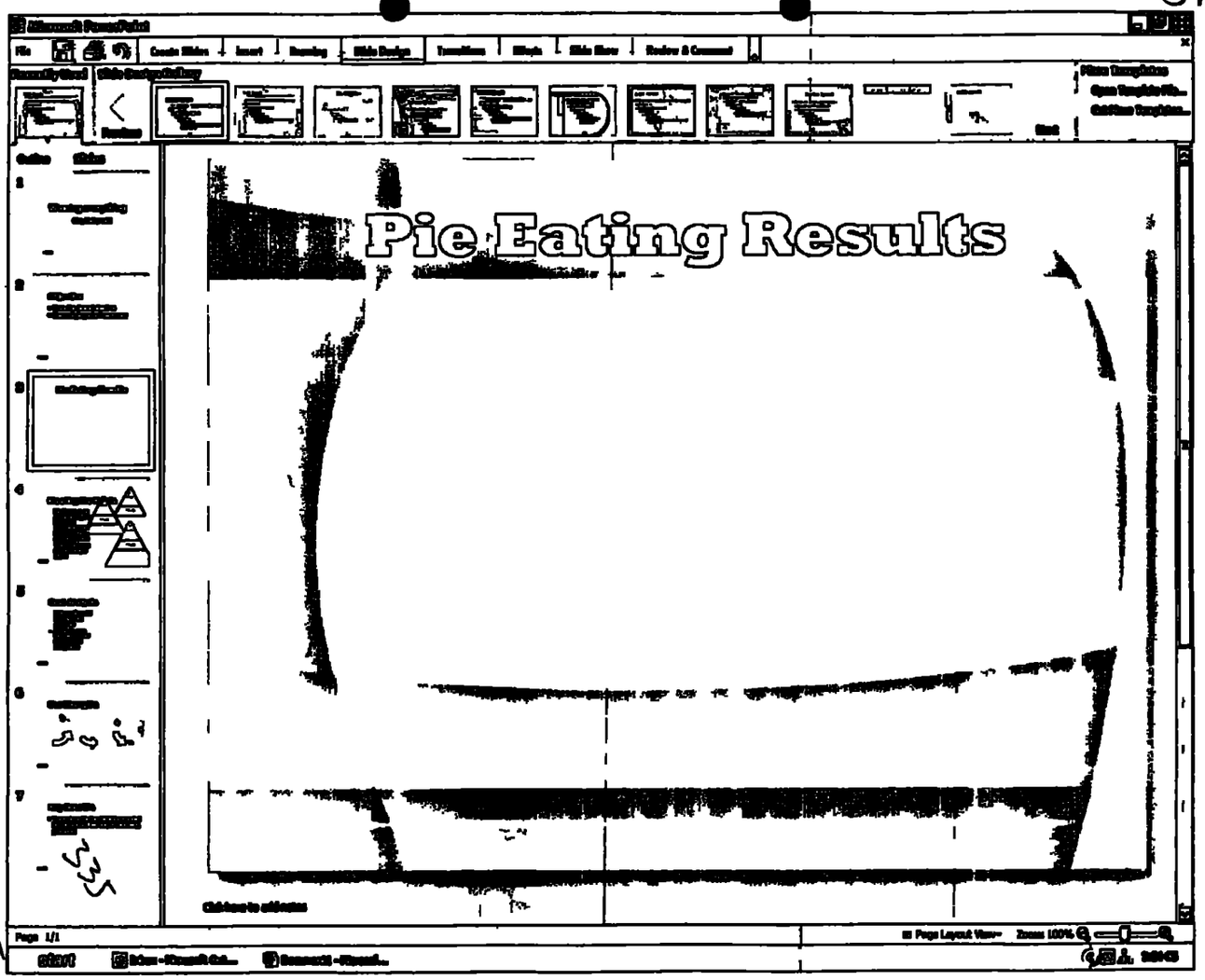
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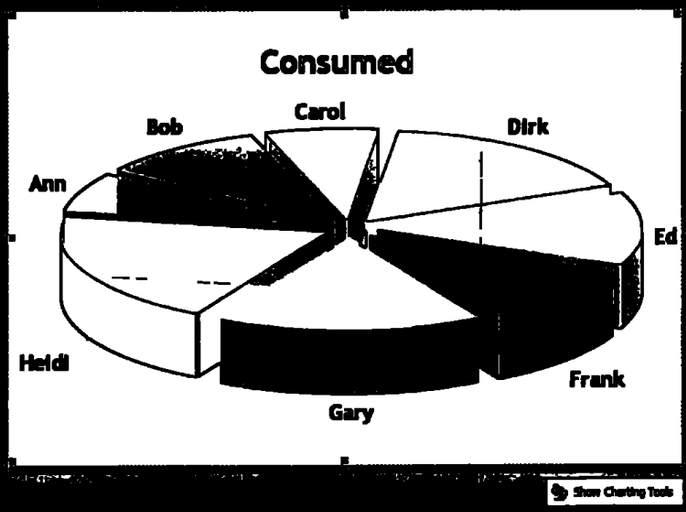

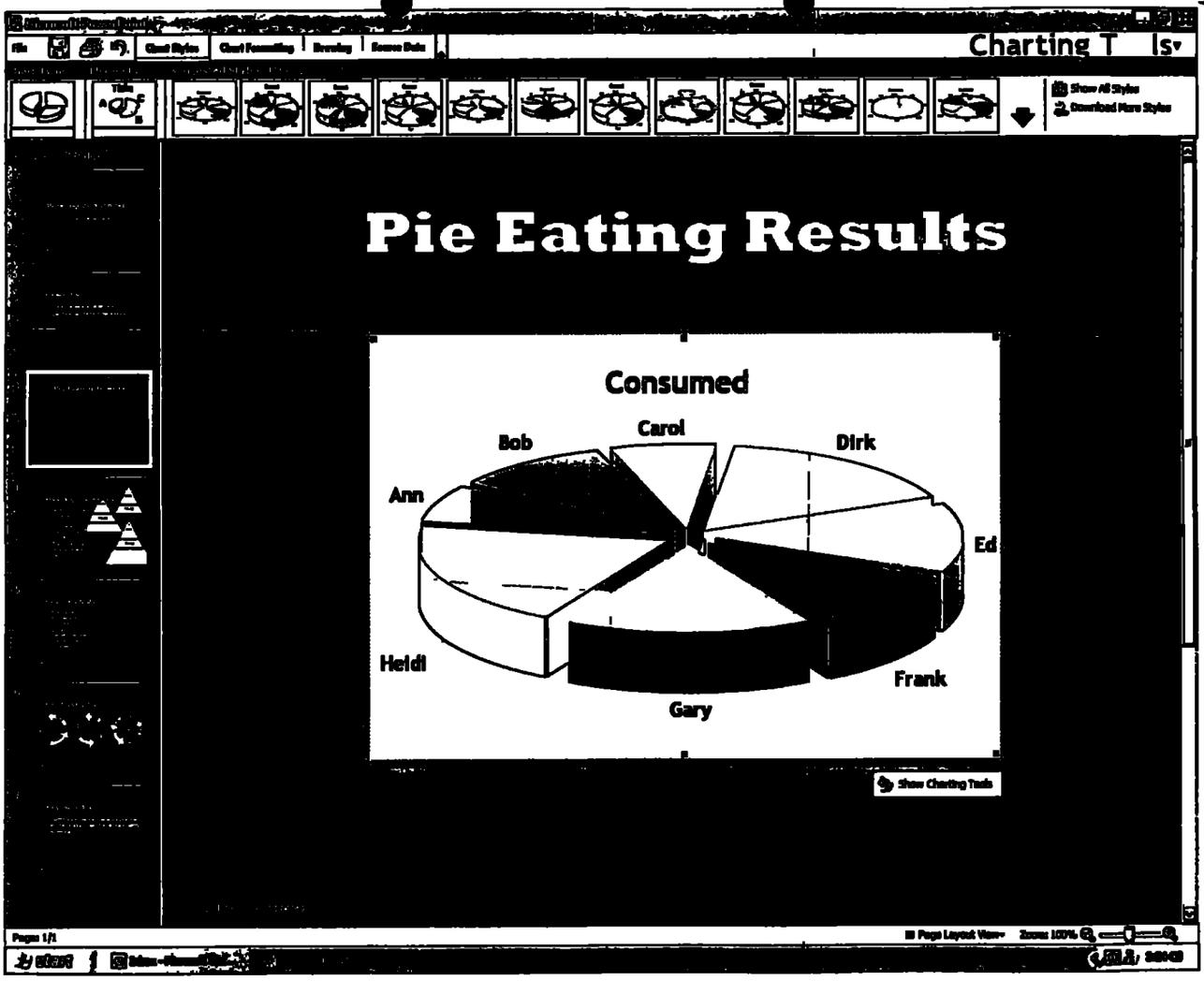
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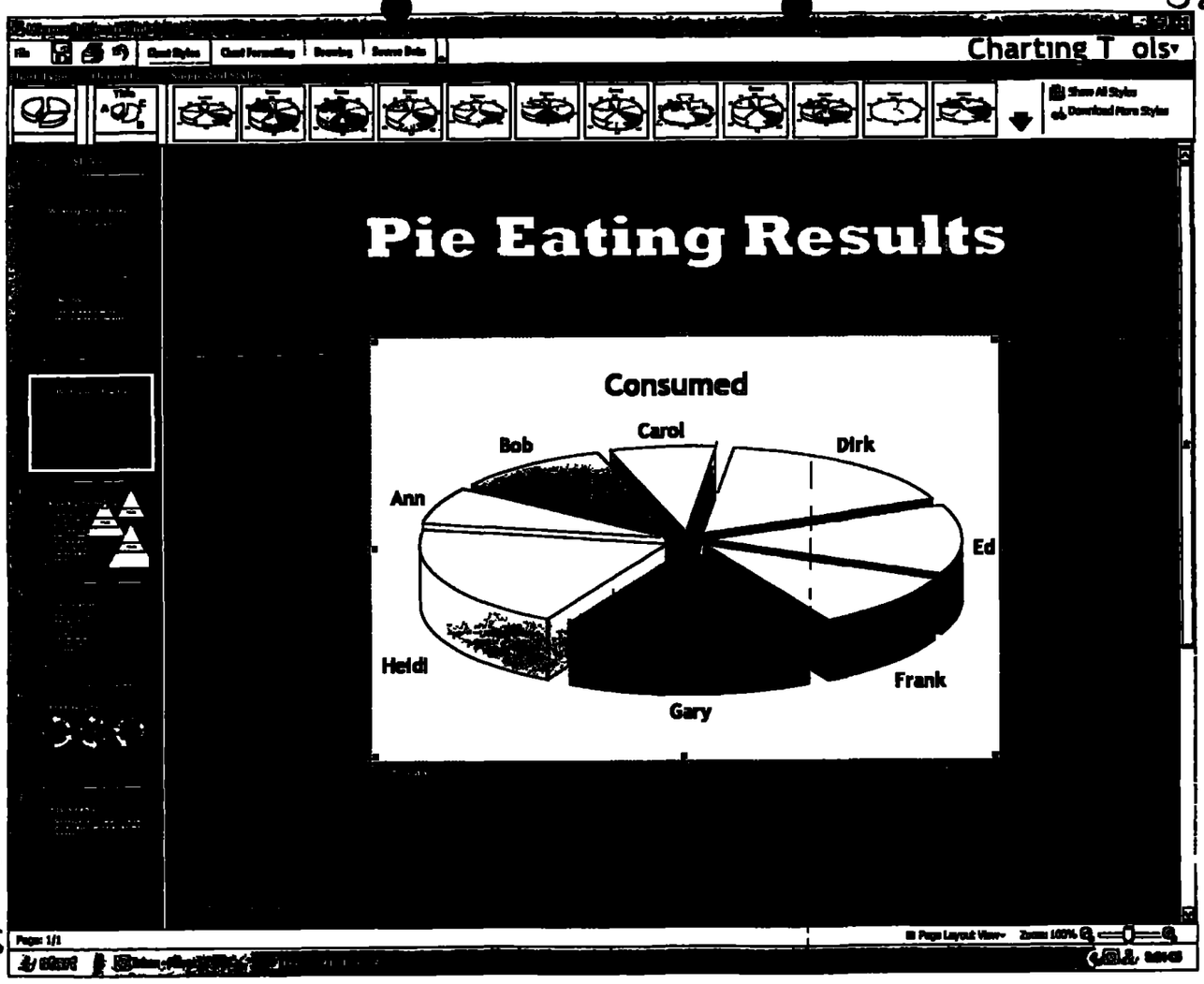
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Pie Eating Results
Consumed
Bob
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Ed
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Frank
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EXPERIENCIAS DE INMERSION

INMERSION VERSIÓN A (IMAGEN)

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 [redacted] history The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that [redacted] document known to history, and should have for the nation and the statesmen he left behind him [redacted] *almost prophetic character*

Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his [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 sunburst? It made

[redacted] to select it

dk

150

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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[redacted]ure Tools"

Office Picture Tools

...m Lincoln
...Inaugural Address

...rch 4, 1865

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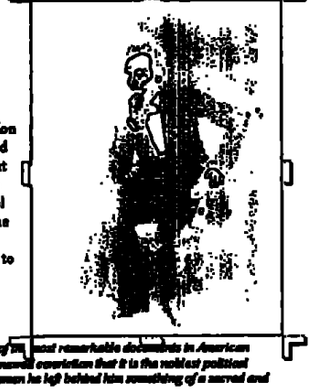
...ight"

Office Picture Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



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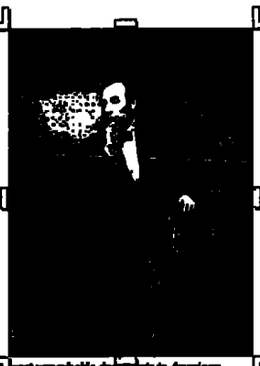
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



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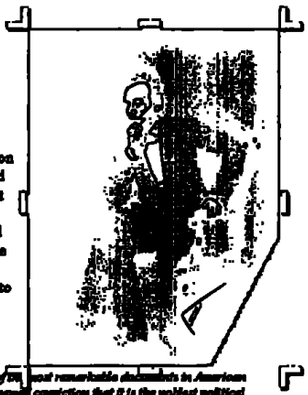

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Abraham Lincoln
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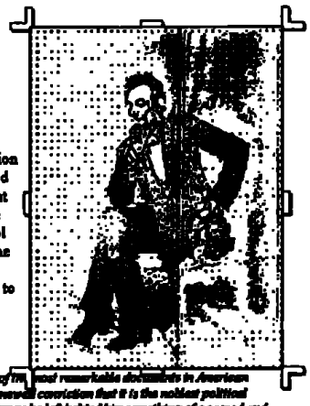
Saturday, March 4, 1865



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Lincoln
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Saturday, March 4, 1865

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Tools

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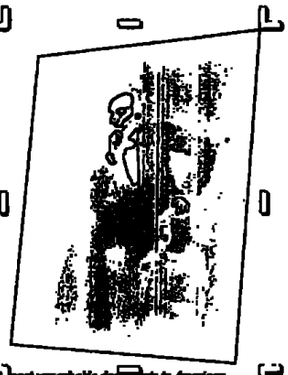

This theologically intense speech has been widely acknowledged as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should have for the nation and the 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 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 stand[redacted]

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Fellow-Countrymen:

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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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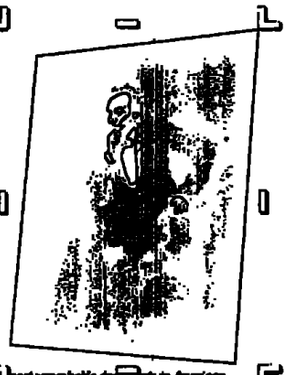
Office Picture Tools

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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EXPERIENCIAS DE INMERSION

INMERSION VERSIÓN A (TABLA)

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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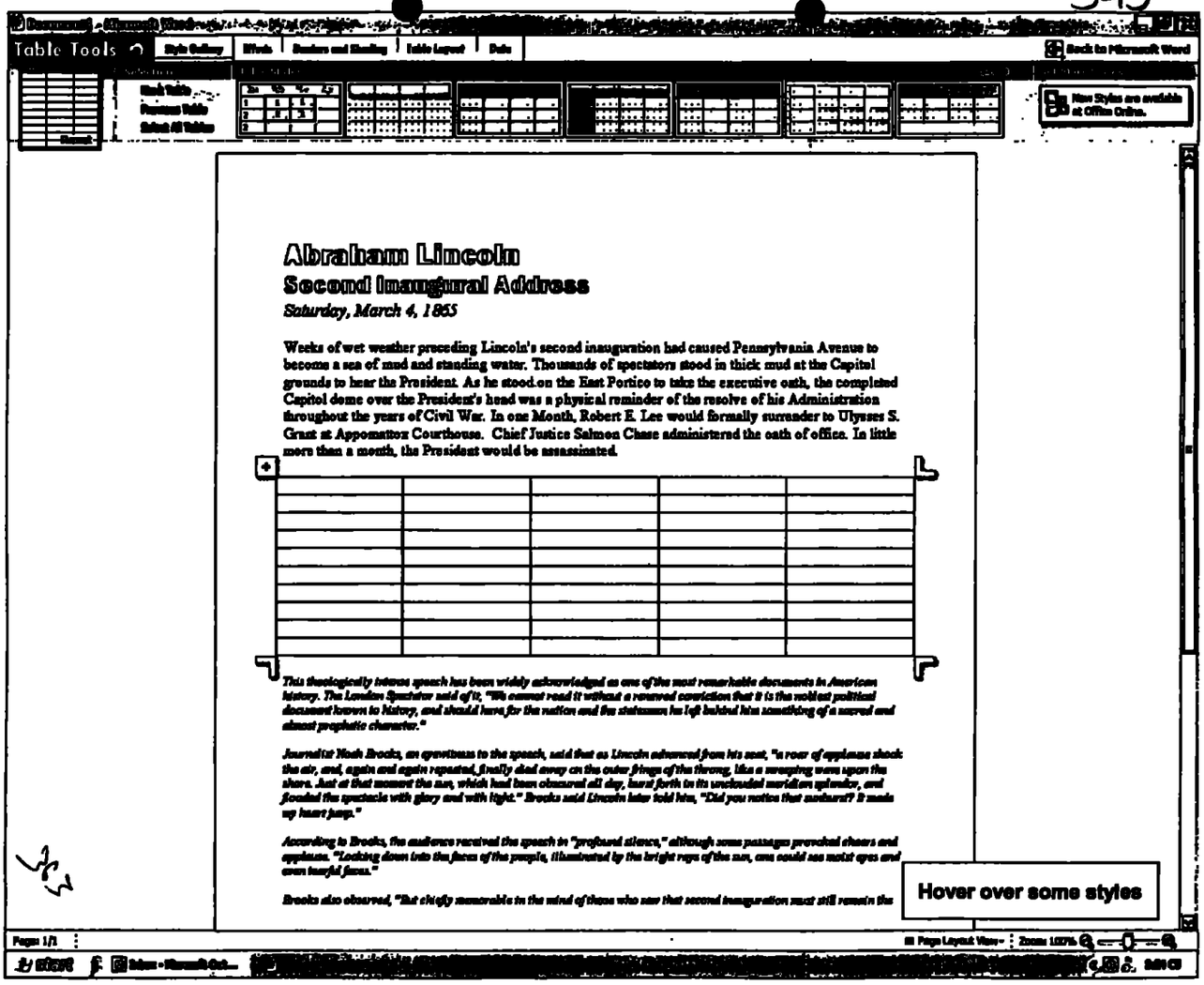

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

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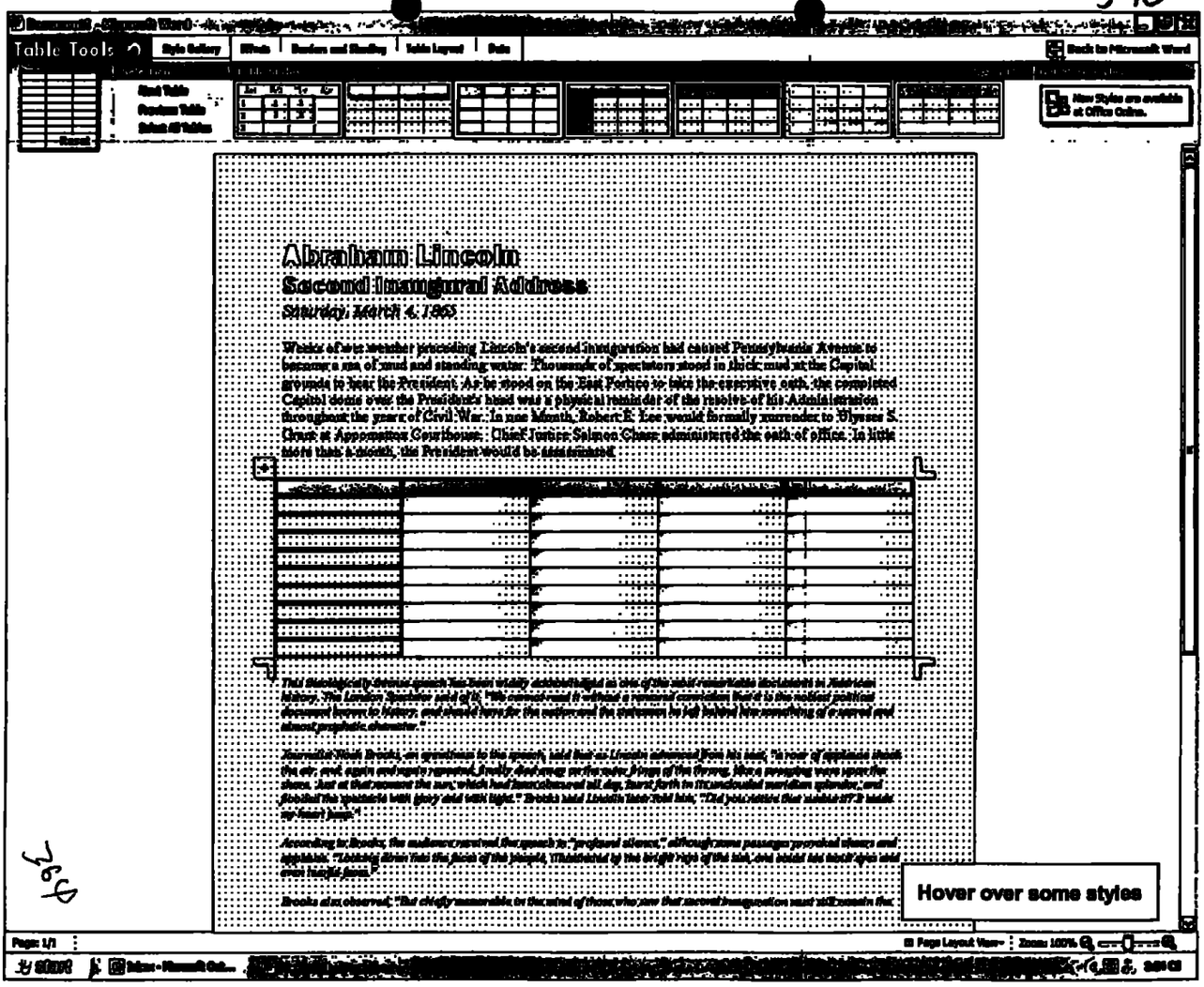
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Saturday, March 4, 1865
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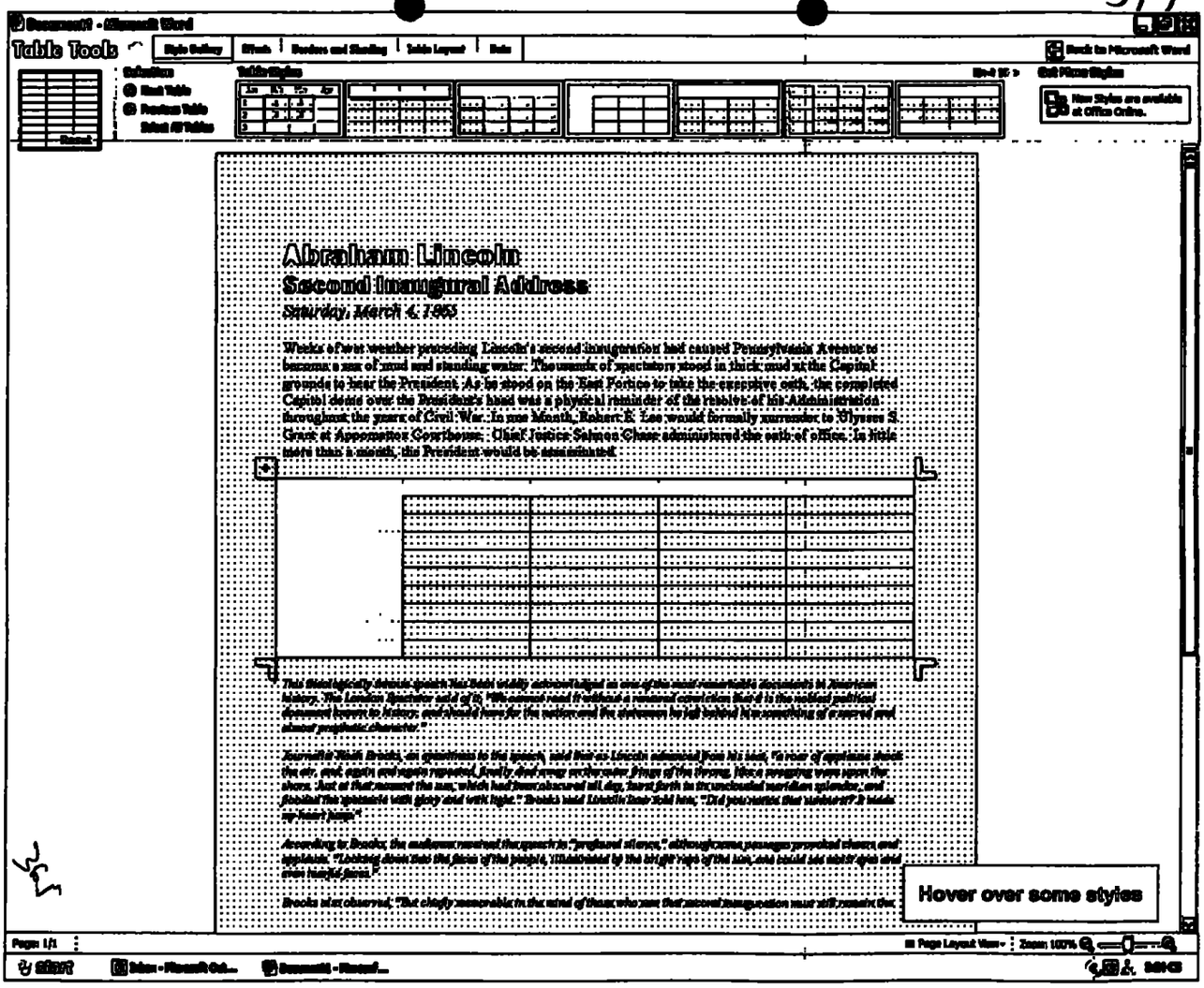
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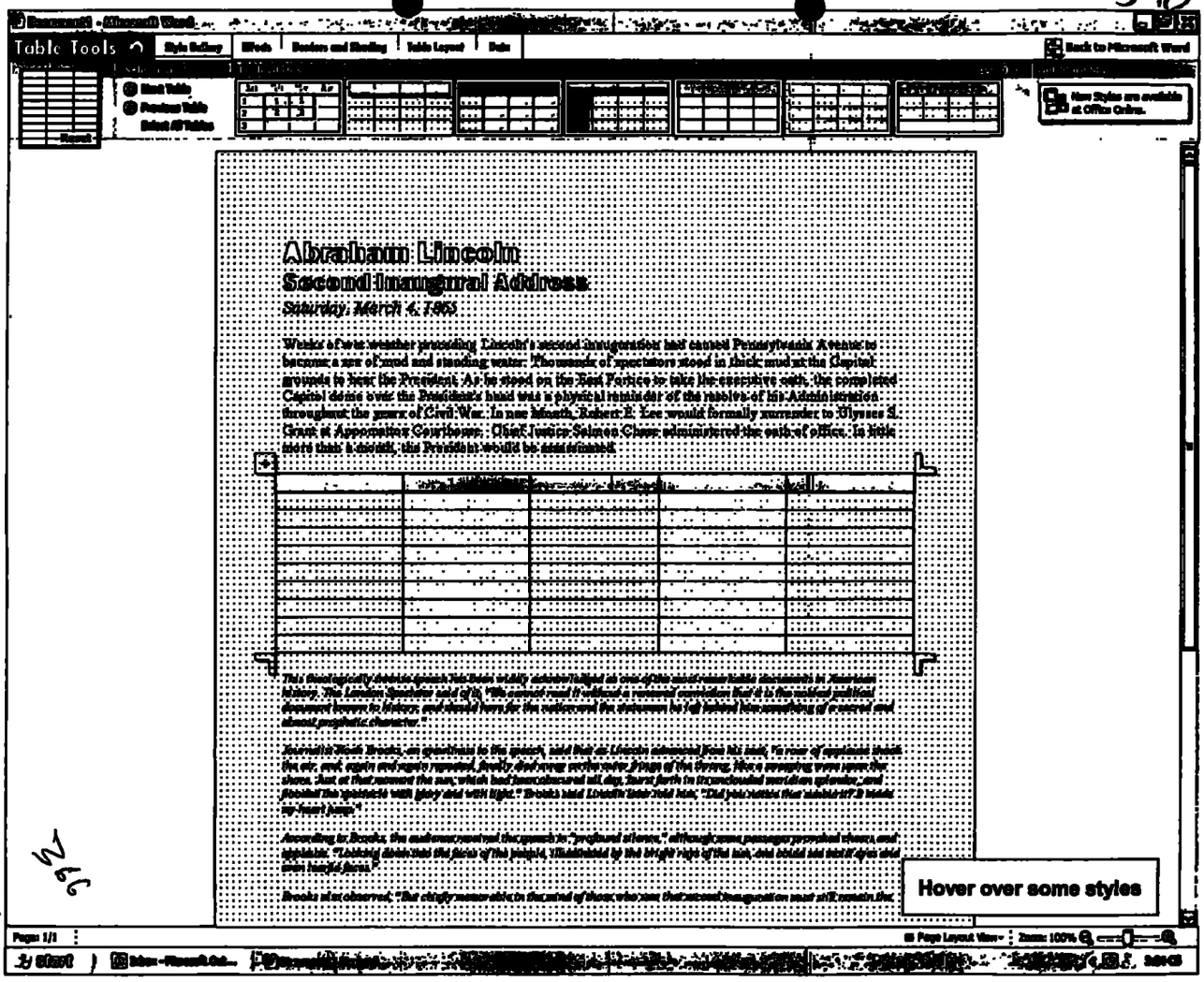

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

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Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln concluded from his seat, "a roar of applause broke the air, and again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng. Then a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in resplendent meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln told him, "Did you notice that sudden burst? 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 not a dry eye and many tearful faces."

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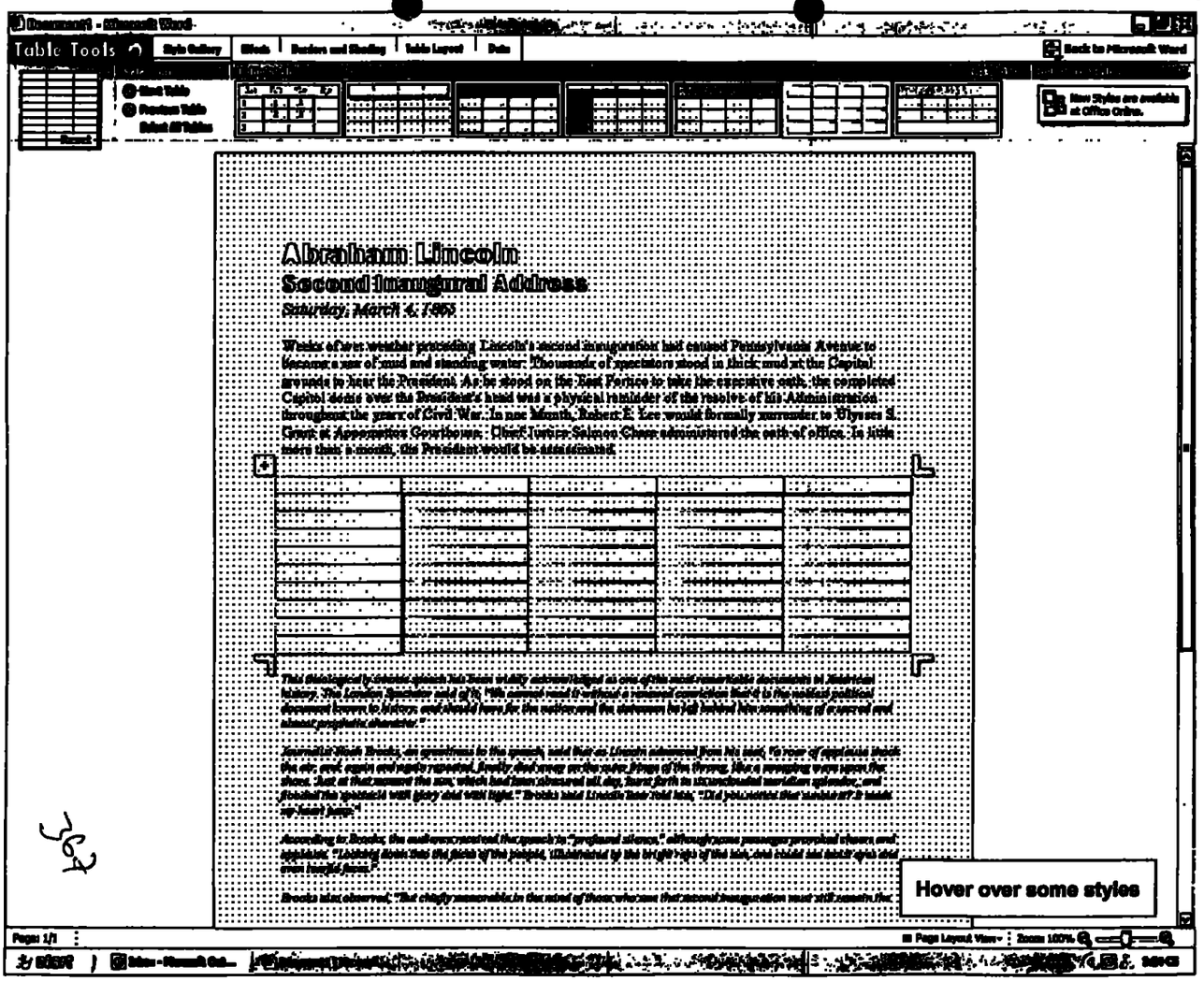
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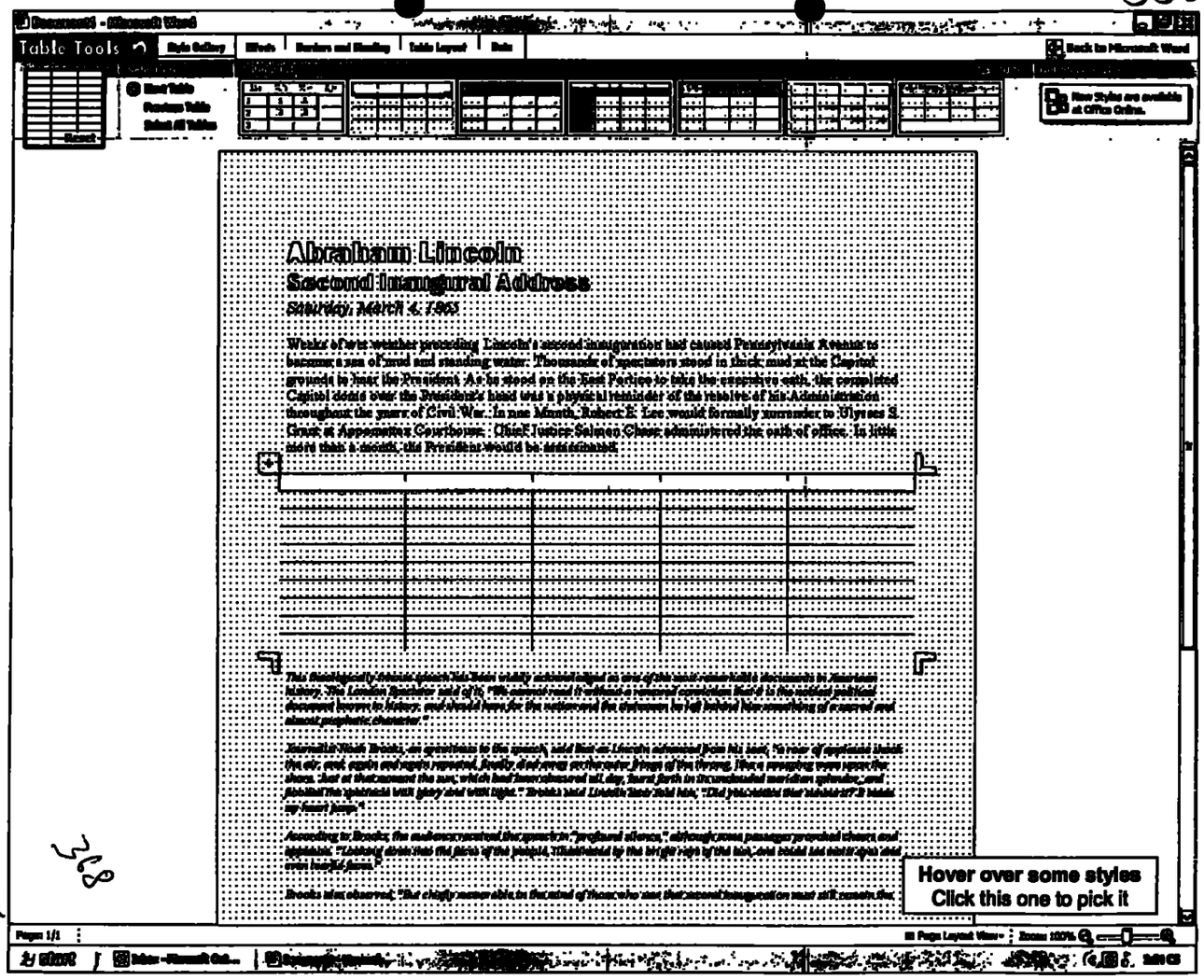

Abraham Lincoln
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This Second Inaugural Address is ably embroidered in one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it: "No address could be a more solemn rebuke to the vanities of political movement known to history, and should have for the statesmen he left behind him something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

Horatio Nash Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln advanced from his seat, "a roar of applause broke the air, and again and again repeated. Really, it was a scene over Kings of the Orient. Like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, burst forth in unrestrained meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light." Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "That just seems that blasted sun's been up there."

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 many eyes and even tearful faces."

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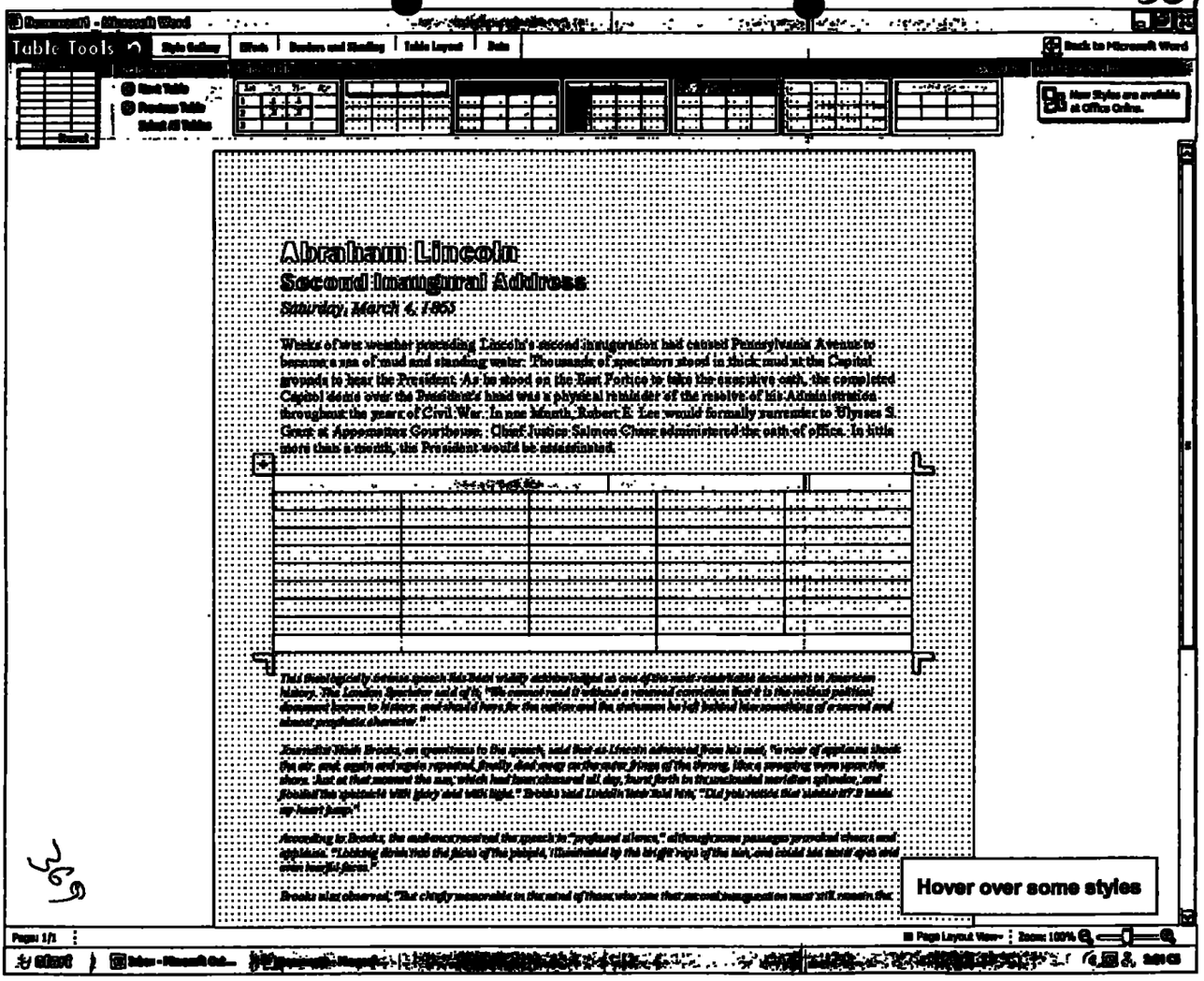
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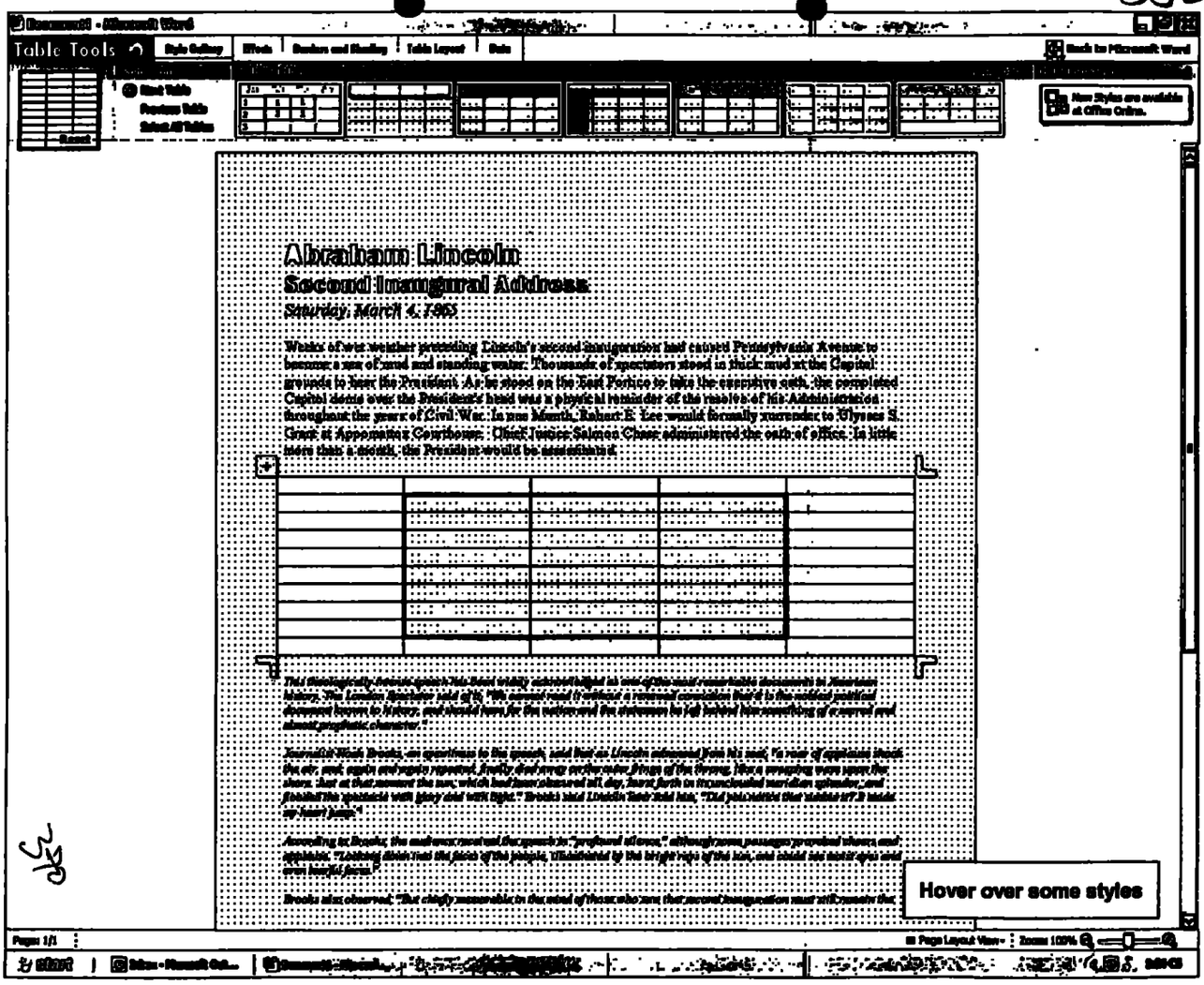
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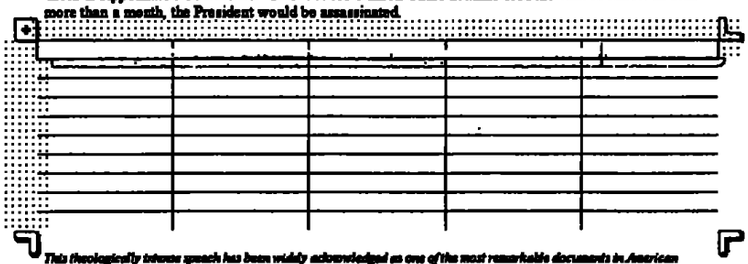

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Table Tools | Style Gallery | Effects | Borders and Shading | Table Layout | Data | Back to Microsoft Word

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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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Table Tools

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Table Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865

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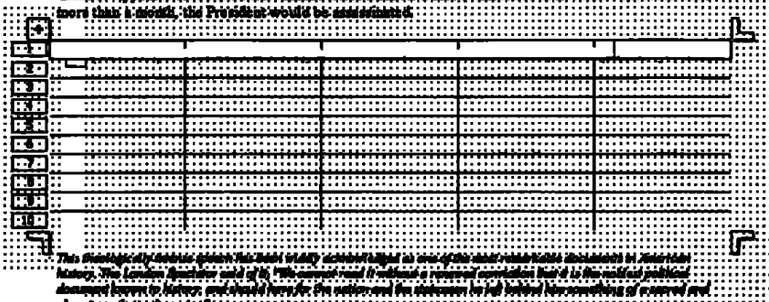

The flashlight of history gives this brief address a bright light as one of the most remarkable documents in American history. The London Spectator said of it, "We cannot read it without a renewed conviction that it is the noblest political document known to history, and should form for the nation and the statesmen to all future time something of a sacred and almost prophetic character."

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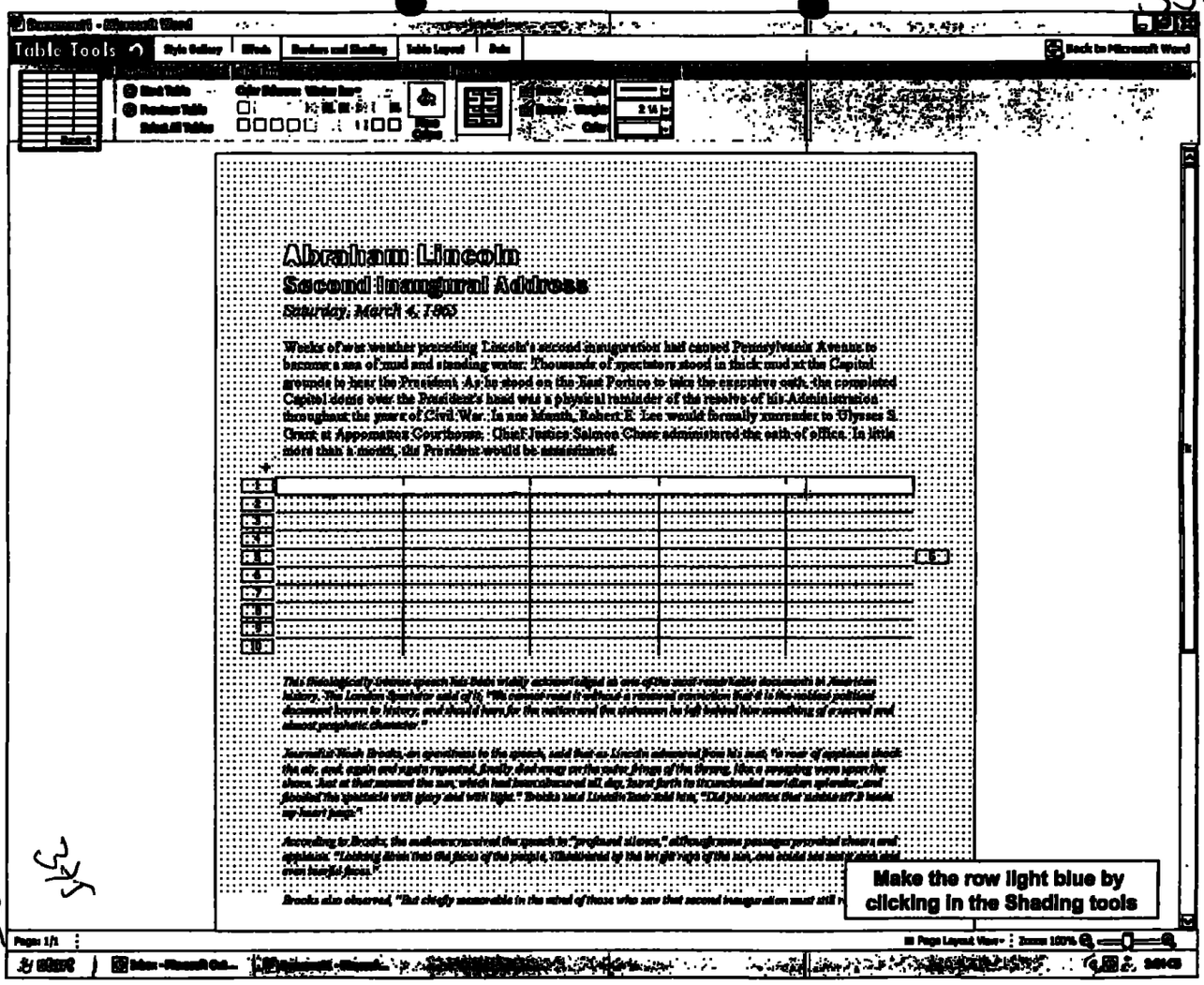
Table Tools
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Make the row light blue by clicking in the Shading tools

Table Tools

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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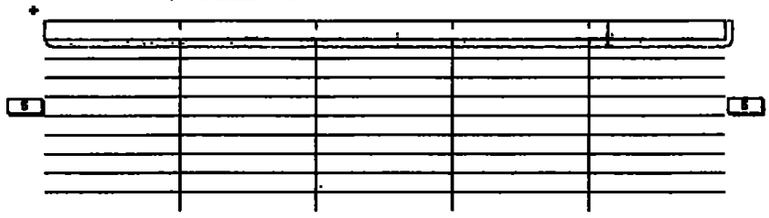

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Make the row light blue by clicking in the Shading tools

Page 1/1 | Page Layout View | Zoom 100%

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Table Tools

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Saturday, March 4, 1865

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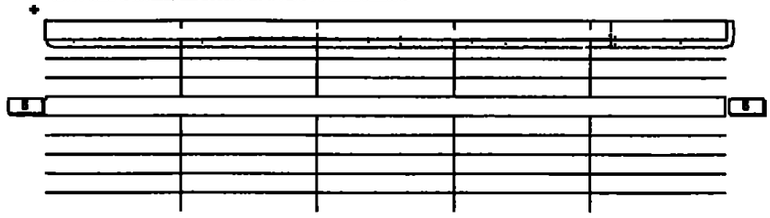

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Select the 3rd and 4th cells of that row

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Table Tools

Back to Microsoft Word

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Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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Go to Effects

Page: 1/1

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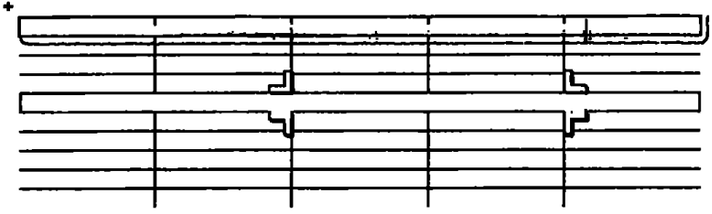

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Click Shadow

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Table Tools | Style Gallery | Fills | Borders and Shading | Table Layout | Data | Back to Microsoft Word

Select Table | View Gridlines | Properties

Shading | Outside Borders

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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 ...ground 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 | Zoom 100%

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Table Tools

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Saturday, March 4, 1865

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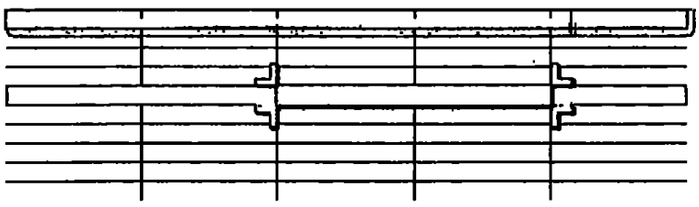

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Page: 1/1

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191

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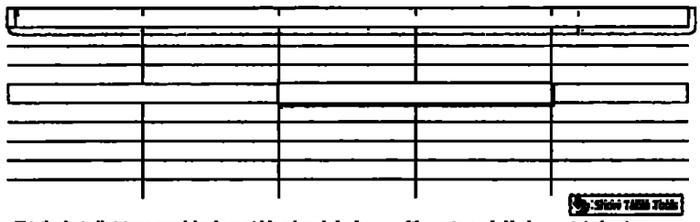

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Click "Show Table Tools" to loop

EXPERIENCIAS DE INMERSION

INMERSION VERSIÓN B (EN EXCEL)

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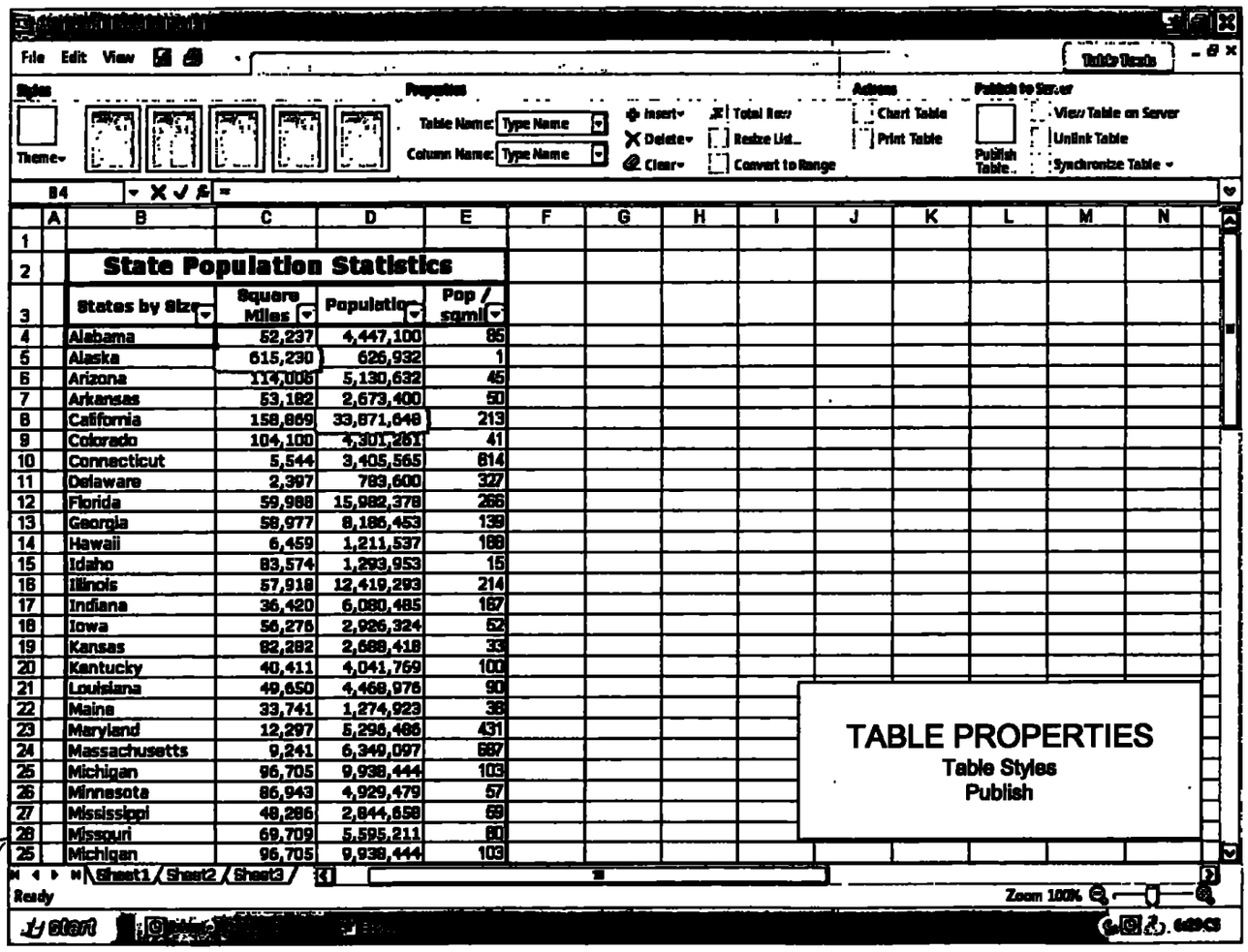


File Edit View

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 =

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1														
2		**State Population Statistics**												
3		States by Size	Square Miles	Population	Pop / sqmi									
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									
25		Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103									

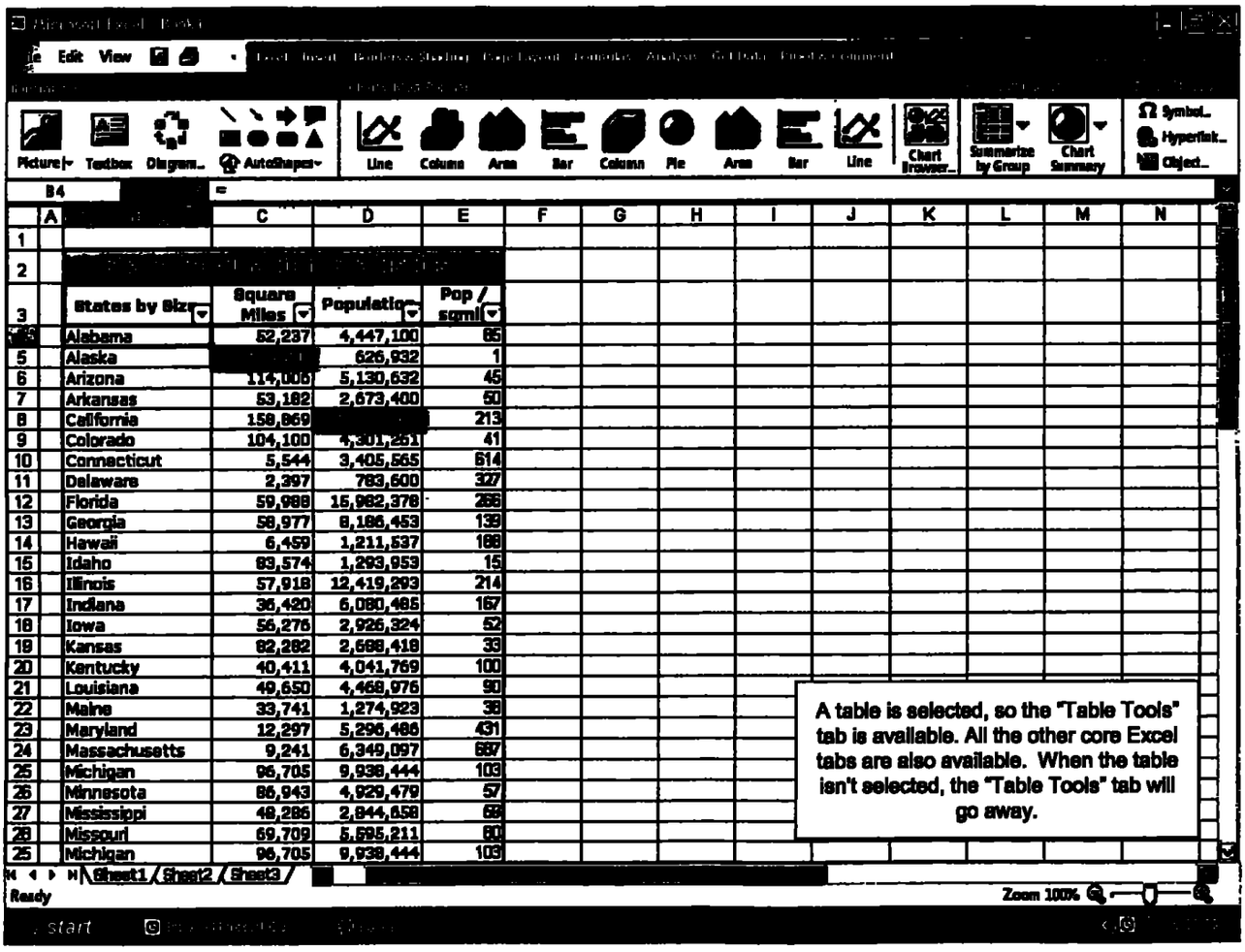
TABLE PROPERTIES
Table Styles
Publish

Sheet1 Sheet2 Sheet3

Ready

Zoom 100%

2 of 14



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
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Colorado	104,100	4,301,261	41
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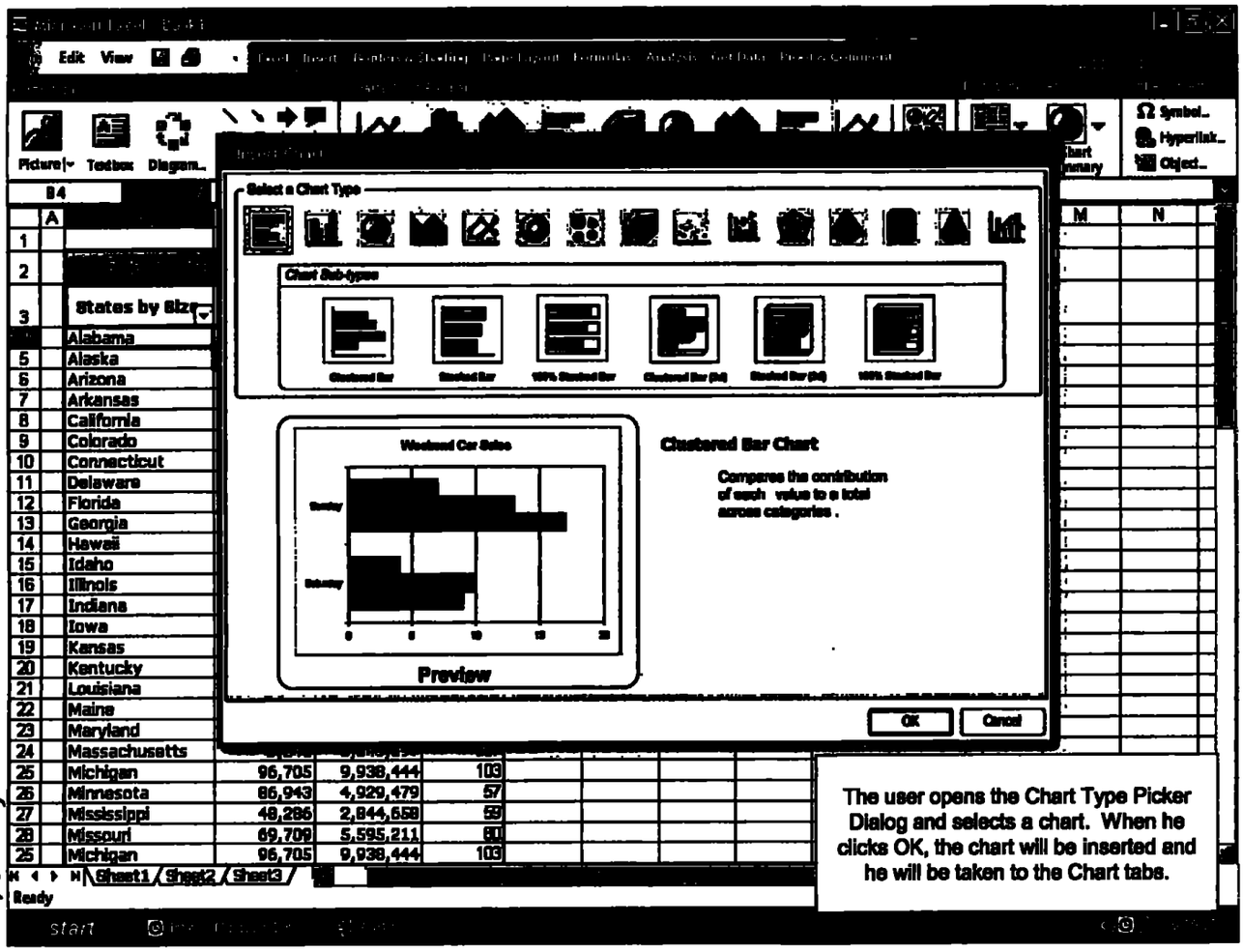
A table is selected, so the "Table Tools" tab is available. All the other core Excel tabs are also available. When the table isn't selected, the "Table Tools" tab will go away.



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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Chart Type... | Source Data... | Location | Titles | Data Table | Error Bars | Legend | Trendlines | Widths | Data Labels | Orientation | Lighting | Perspective | Maximum Value: 10000 | Minimum Value: Auto | Crosses Axis At: 0 | Major Units: Auto | Minor Units: Auto

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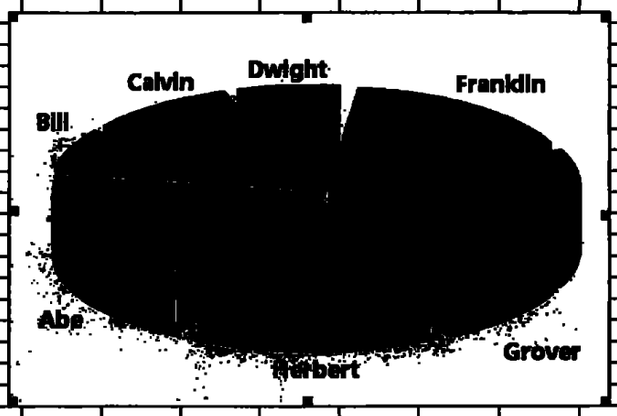

Sheet1

start

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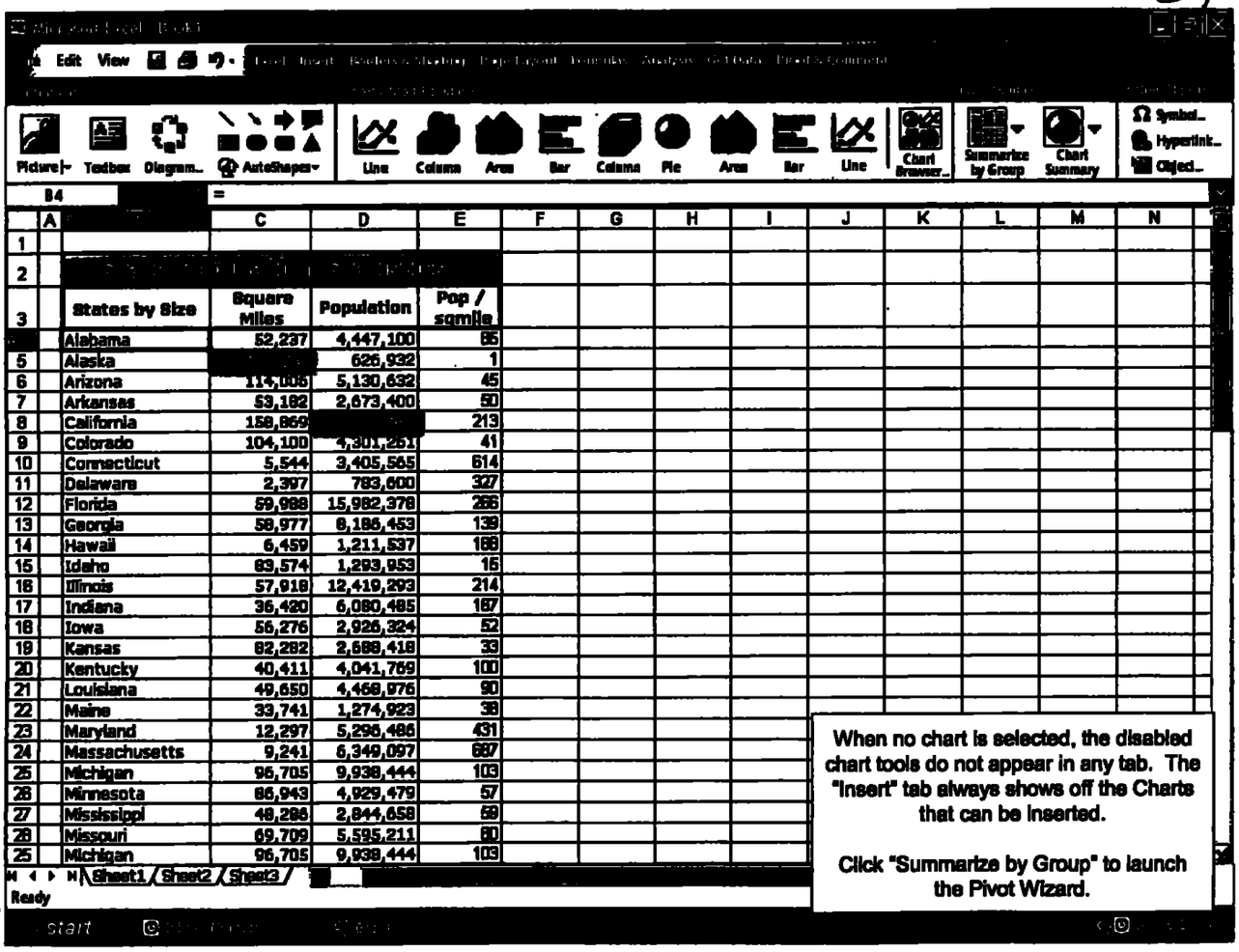

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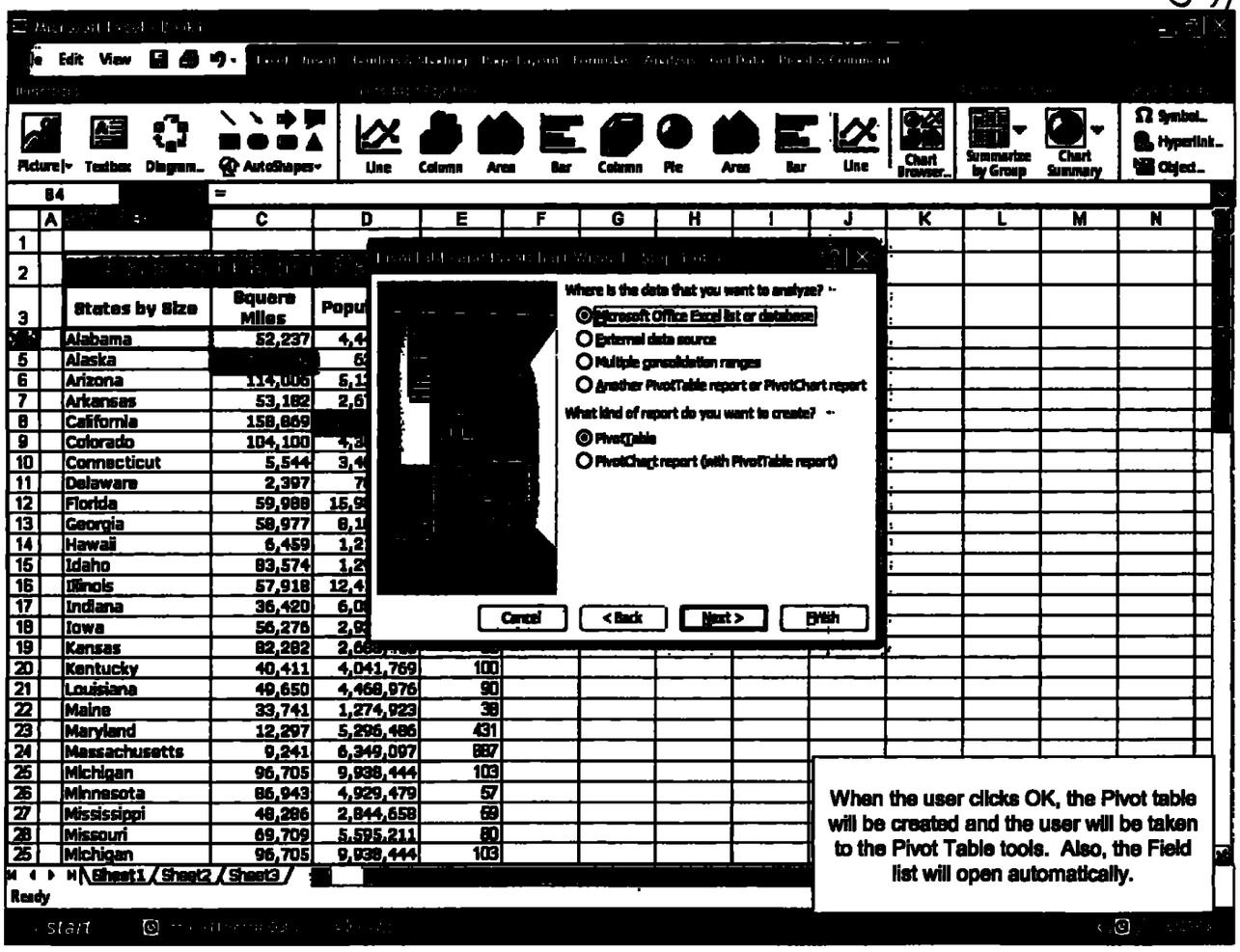
29		Michigan	96,705	9,938,444	103

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.



	States by Size	Square Miles	Popu	
4	Alabama	52,237	4,4	
5	Alaska		6	
6	Arizona	114,006	5,1	
7	Arkansas	53,182	2,6	
8	California	158,869		
9	Colorado	104,100	4,2	
10	Connecticut	5,544	3,4	
11	Delaware	2,397	7	
12	Florida	59,988	15,9	
13	Georgia	58,977	8,1	
14	Hawaii	6,459	1,2	
15	Idaho	83,574	1,2	
16	Illinois	57,918	12,4	
17	Indiana	36,420	6,0	
18	Iowa	56,276	2,9	
19	Kansas	82,282	2,6	
20	Kentucky	40,411	4,041,769	100
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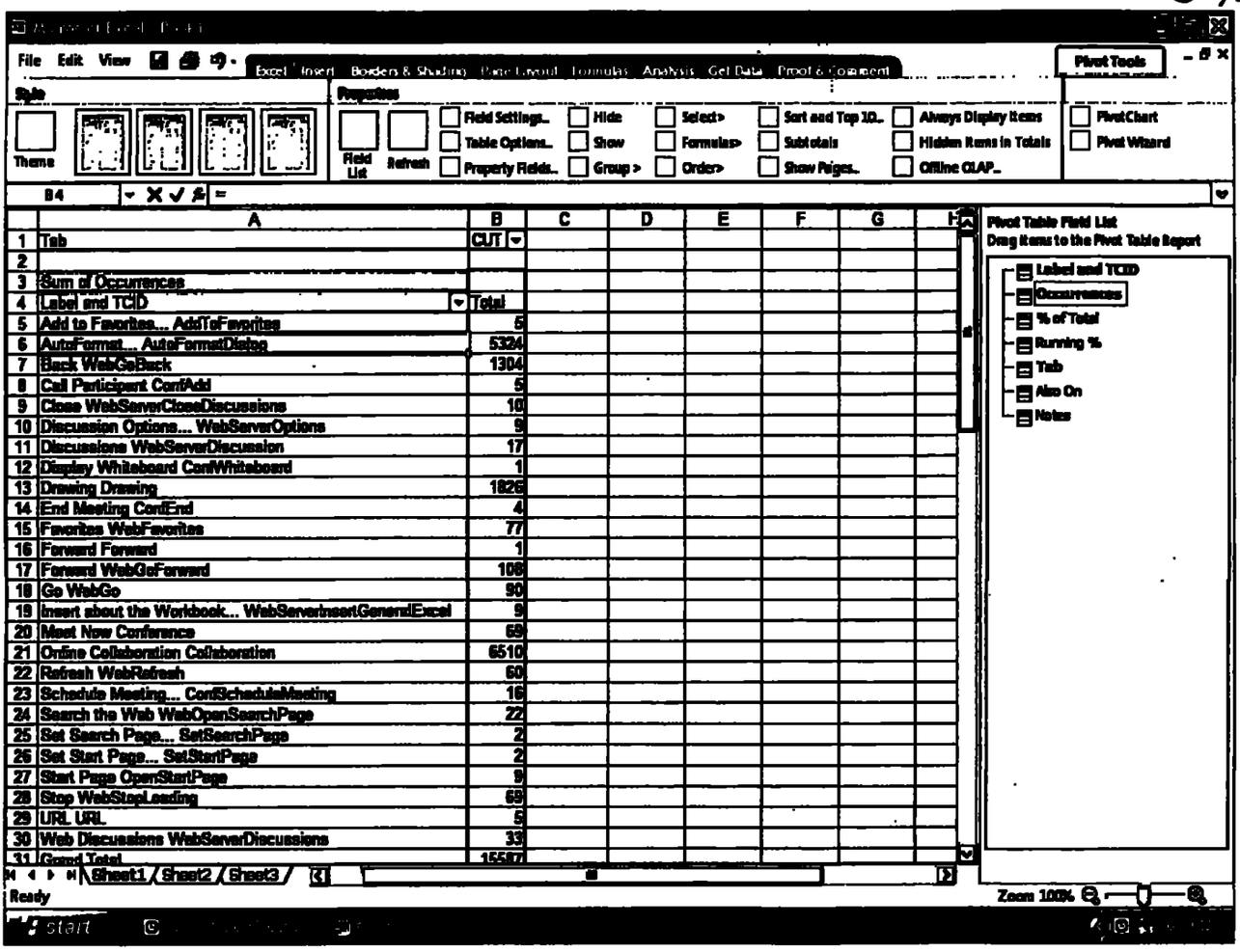

File Edit View Excel Insert Borders & Shading Pivot Layout Formulas Analysis Get Data Proof & Comment Pivot Tools

Style Properties

Theme Field List Refresh Field Settings... Table Options... Property Fields... Hide Show Group > Select> Formulas> Order> Sort and Top 10... Subtotals Show Pages... Always Display Items Hidden Items in Totals Offline OLAP... PivotChart Pivot Wizard

B4 =

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
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	106						
18	Go WebGo	90						
19	Insert about the Workbook... WebServerInsertGeneralExcel	9						
20	Meet Now Conference	69						
21	Online Collaboration Collaboration	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	69						
29	URL URL	5						
30	Web Discussions WebServerDiscussions	33						
31	Grand Total	15587						

Sheet1 Sheet2 Sheet3

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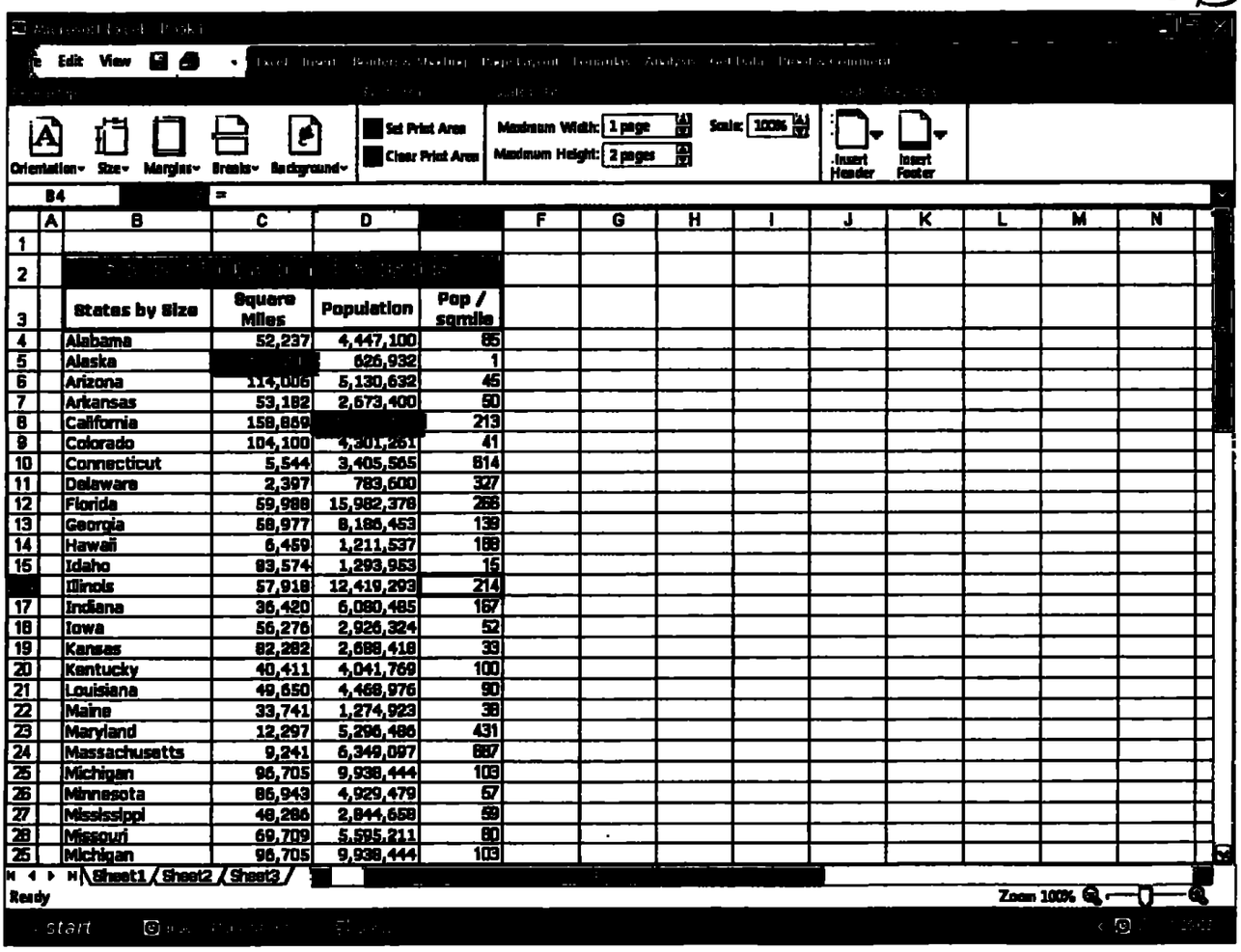

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3		States by Size	Square Miles	Population	Pop / sqmile									
4		Alabama	52,237	4,447,100	85									
5		Alaska		626,932	1									
6		Arizona	114,006	5,130,632	45									
7		Arkansas	53,182	2,673,400	50									
8		California	158,869		213									
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									
		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

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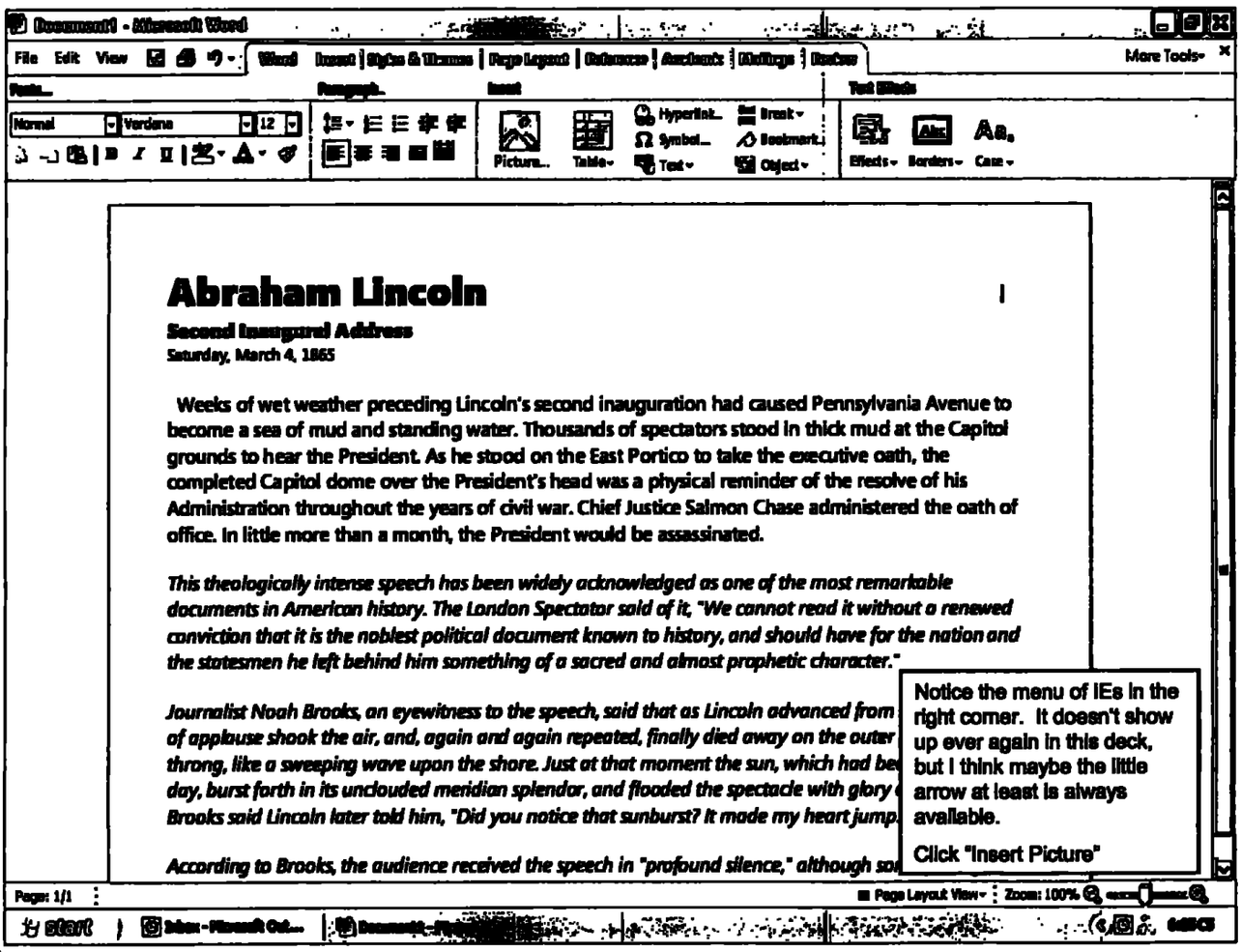
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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
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throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had be
day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory
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 so
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.
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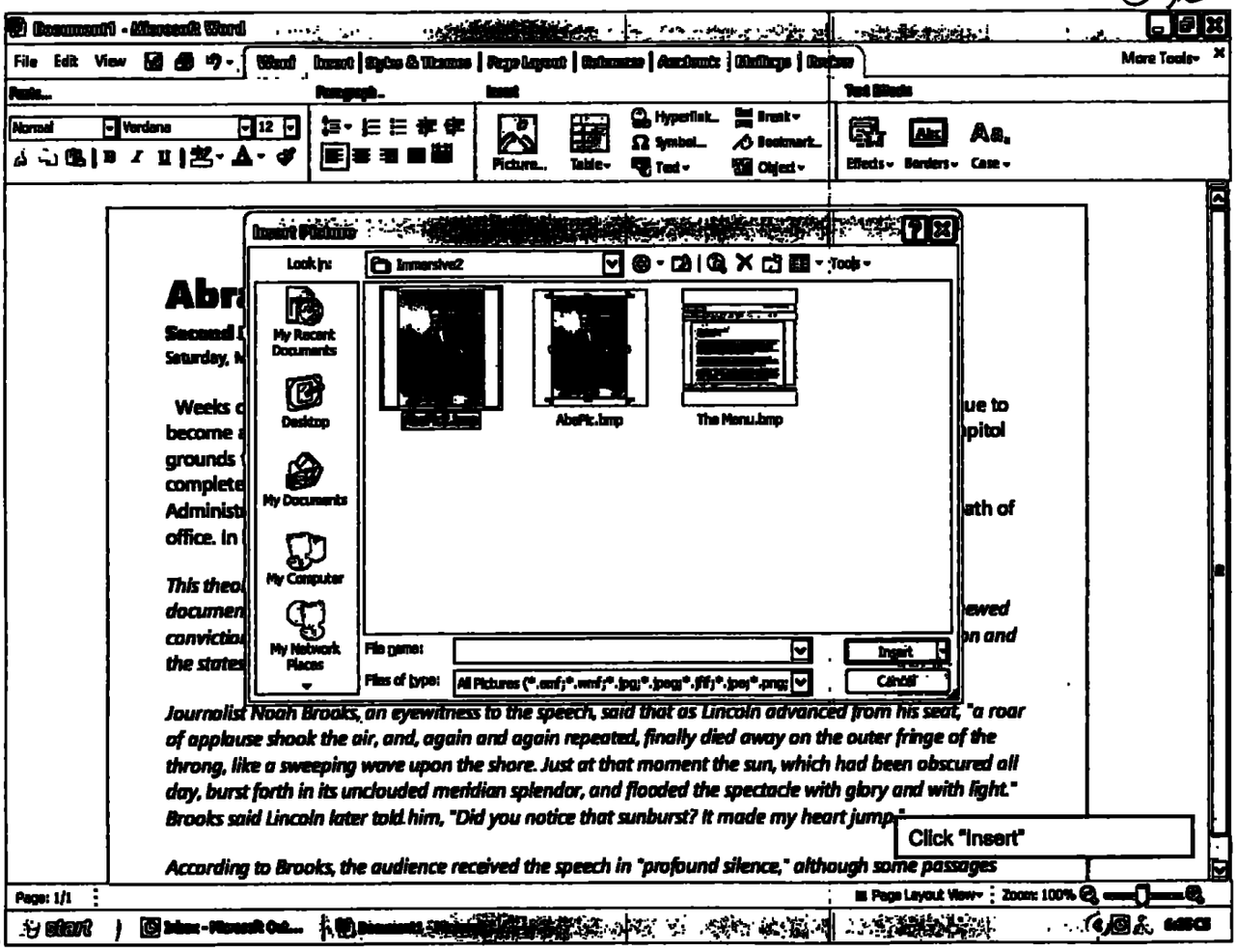
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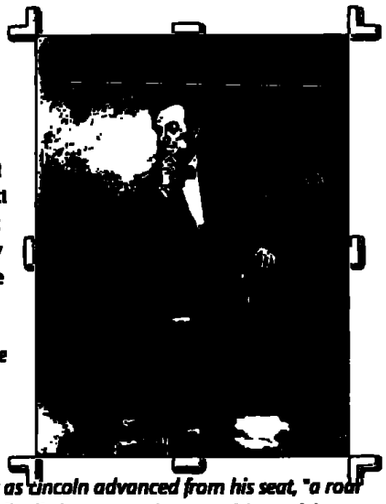
Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



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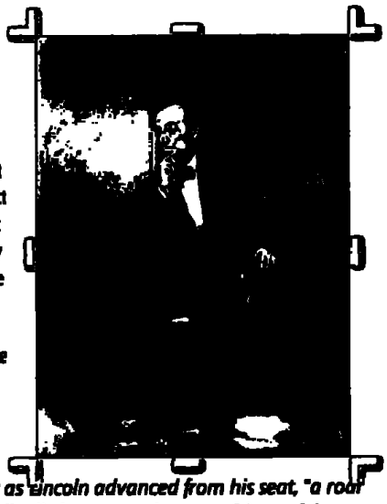
Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



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Abraham Lincoln

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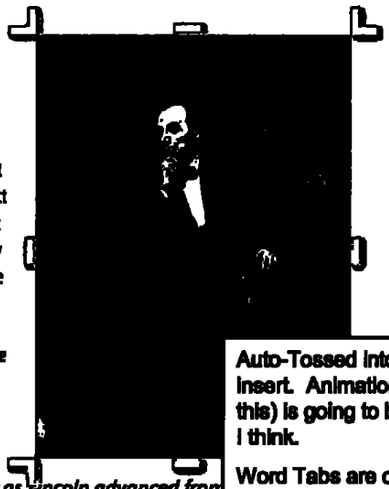
Saturday, March 4, 1865



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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.

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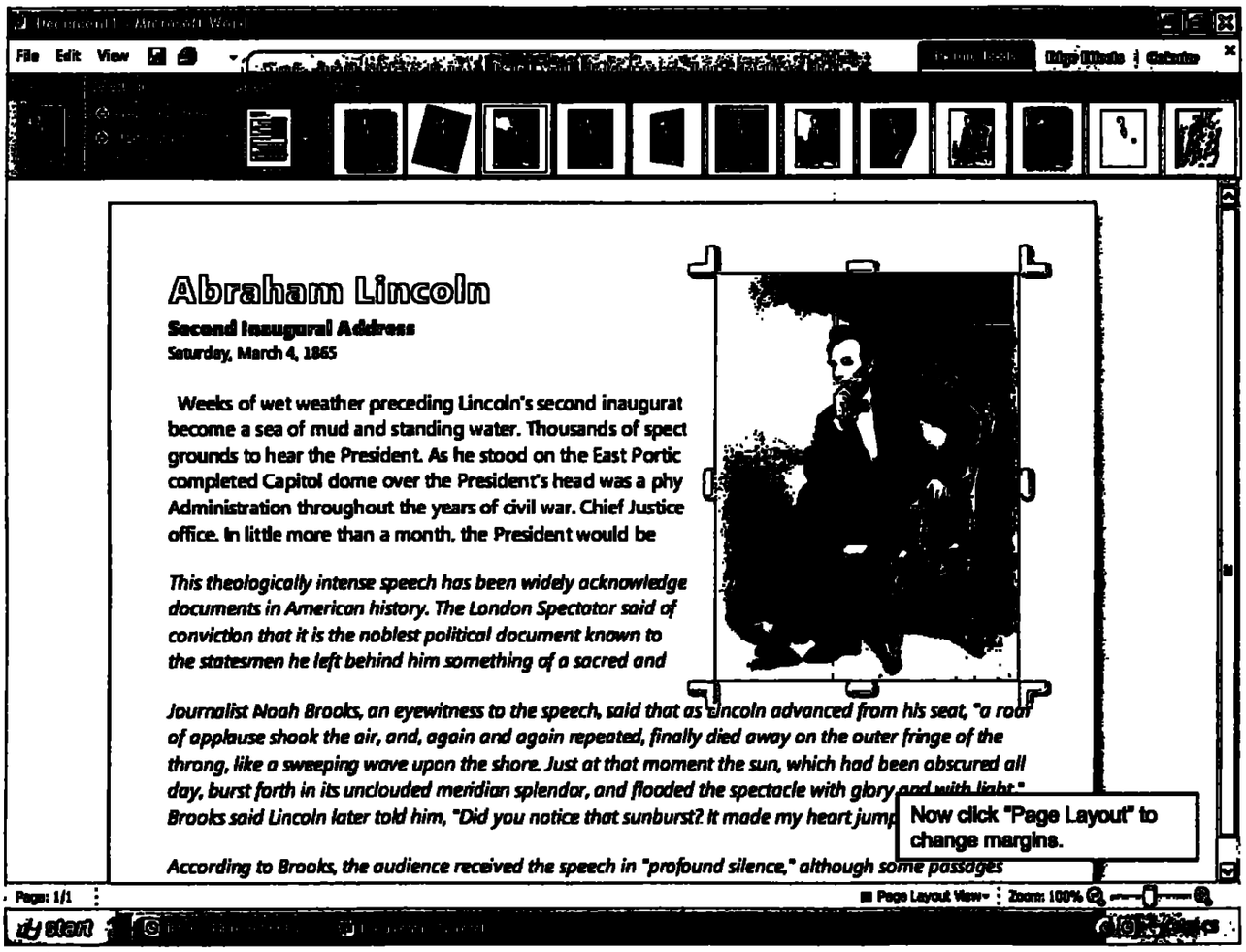

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Now click "Page Layout" to change margins.

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Document1 - Microsoft Word

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Page Setup | Header & Footer | Position | Mini-Controls

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According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages

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Document1 - Microsoft Word

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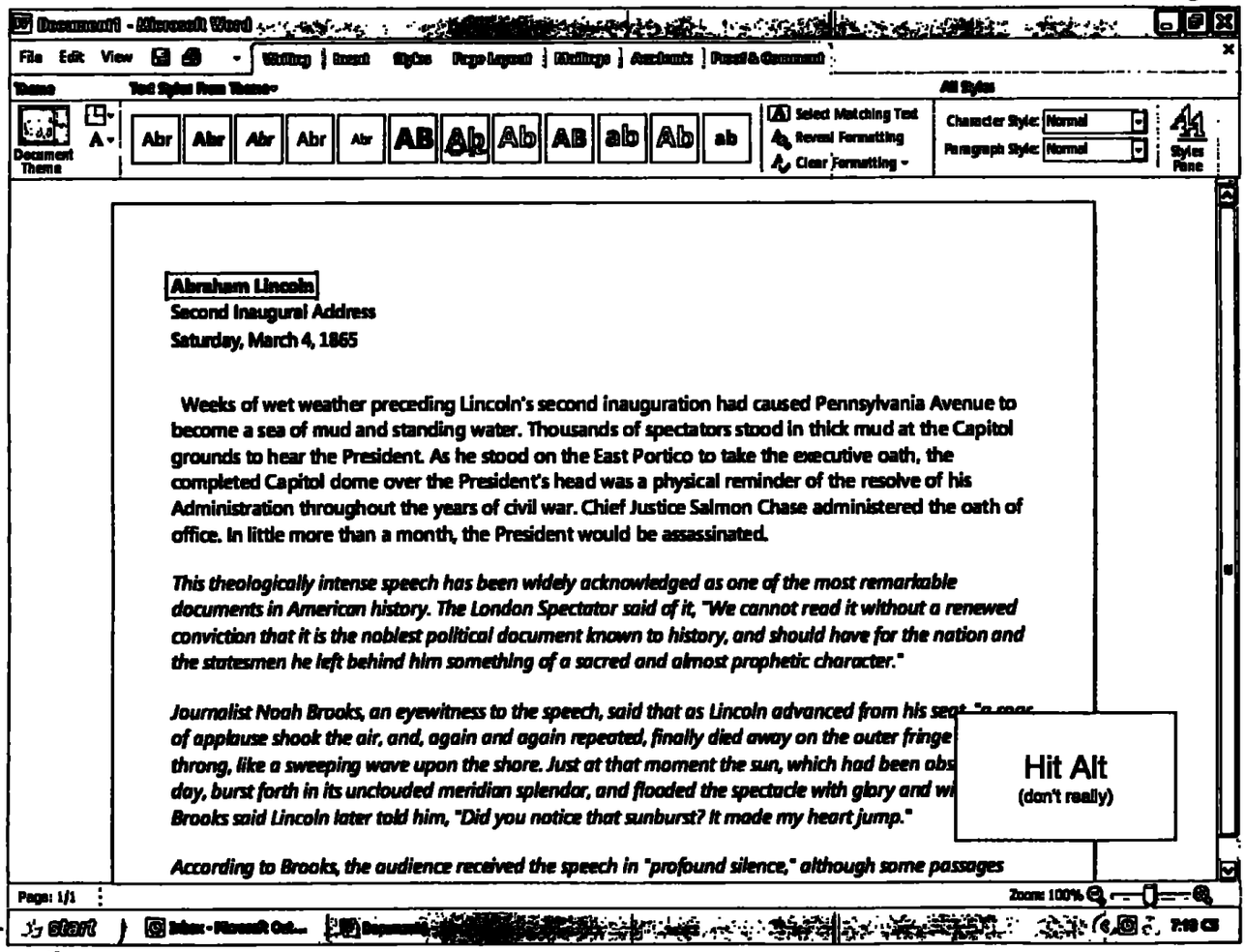
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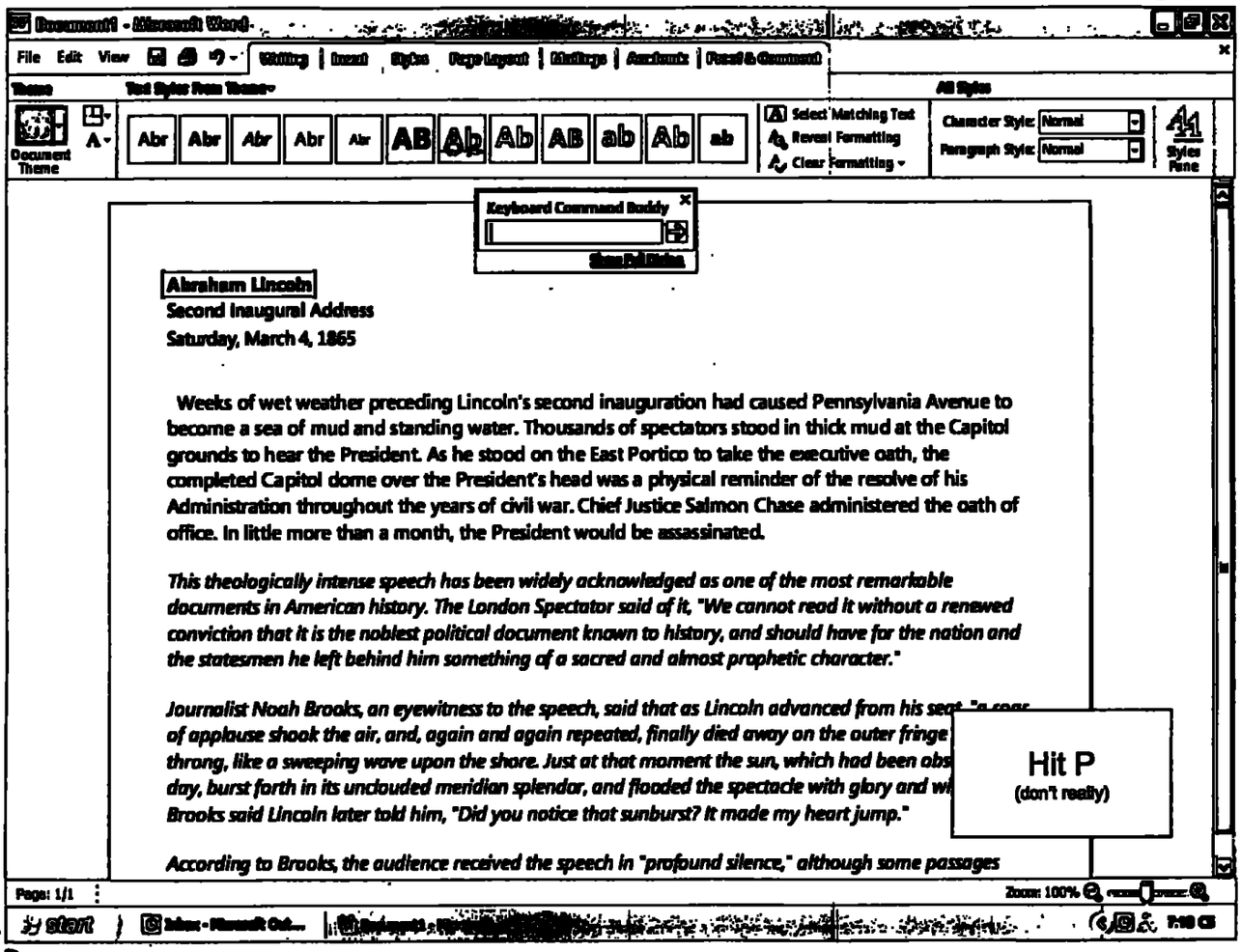
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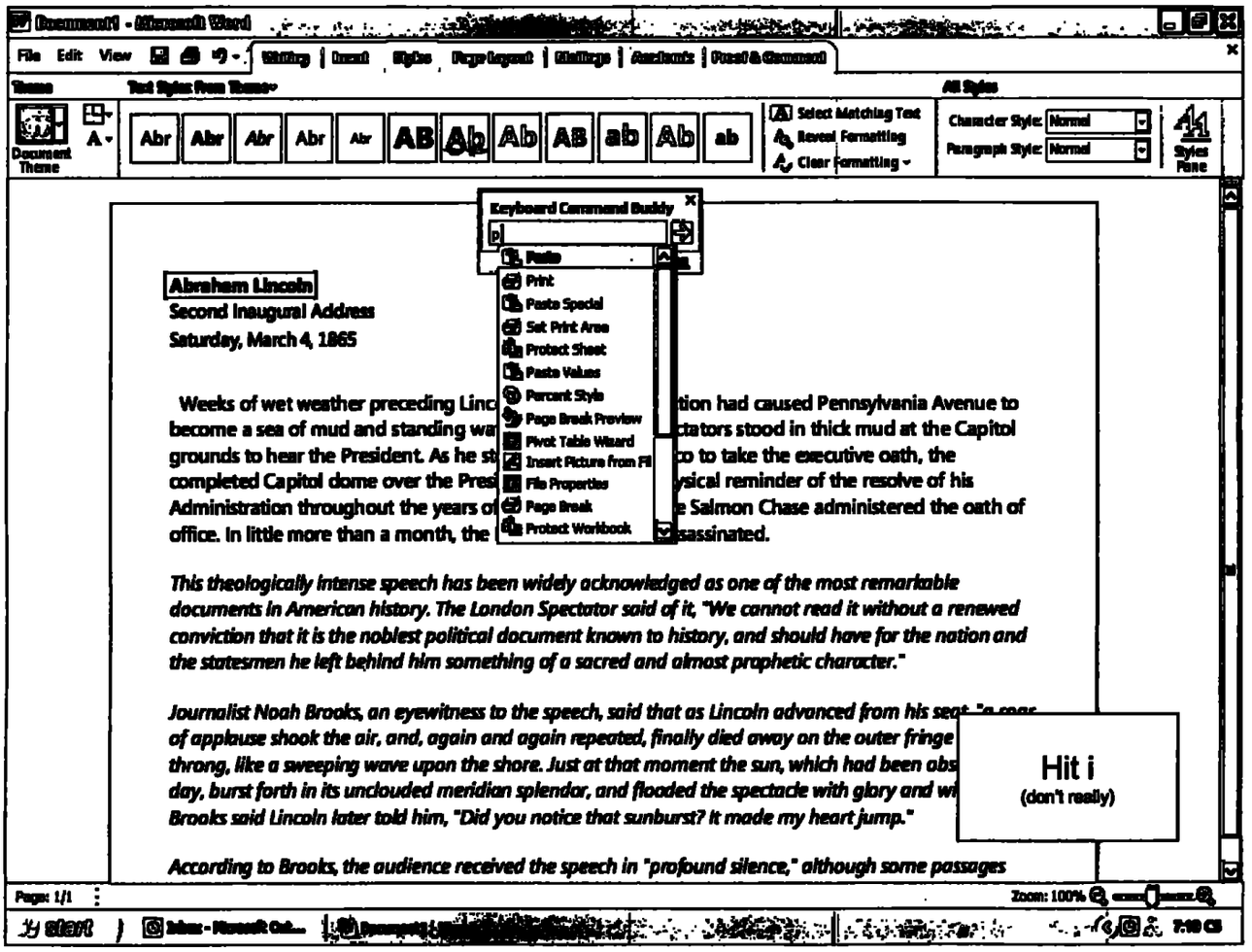
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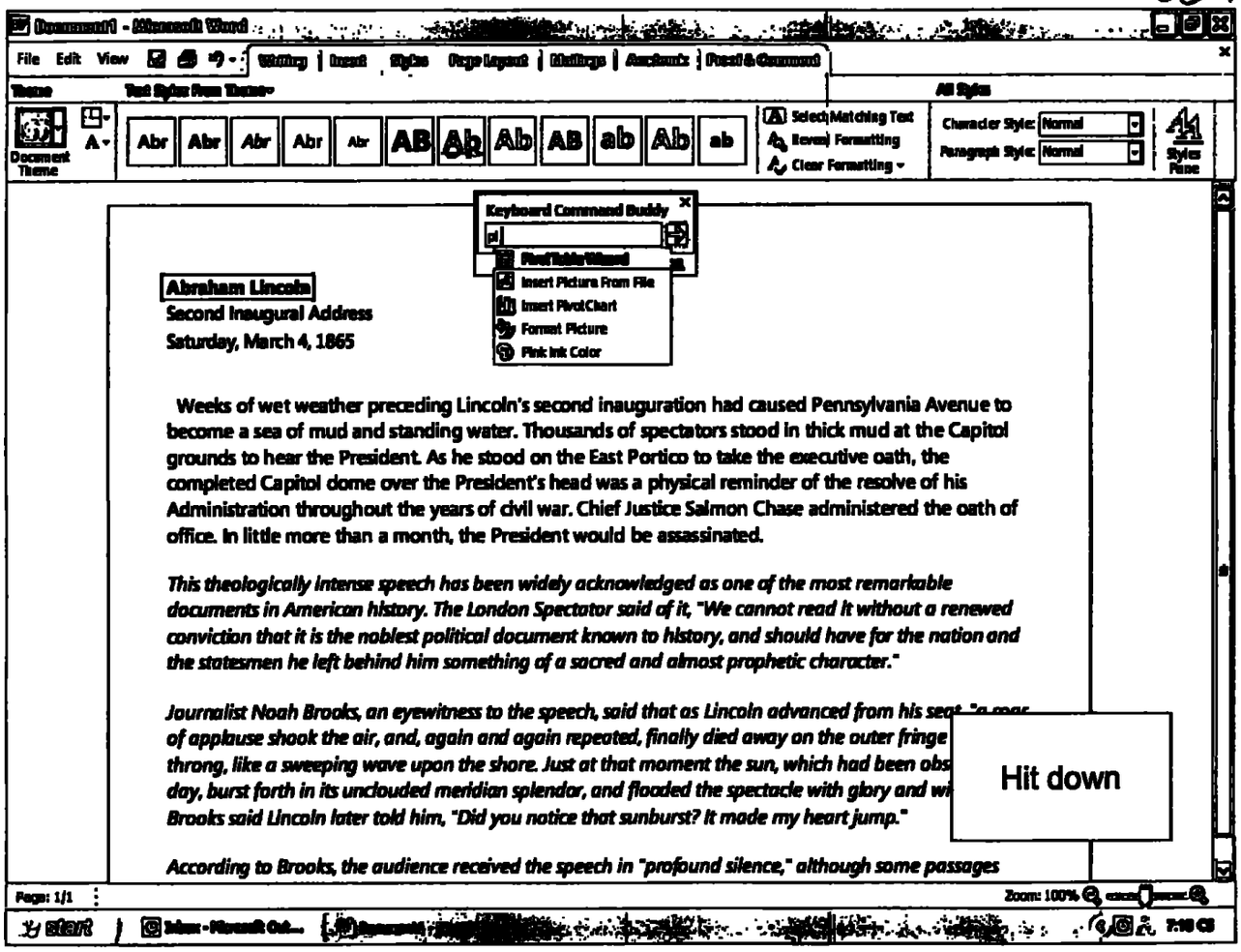
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Abraham Lincoln
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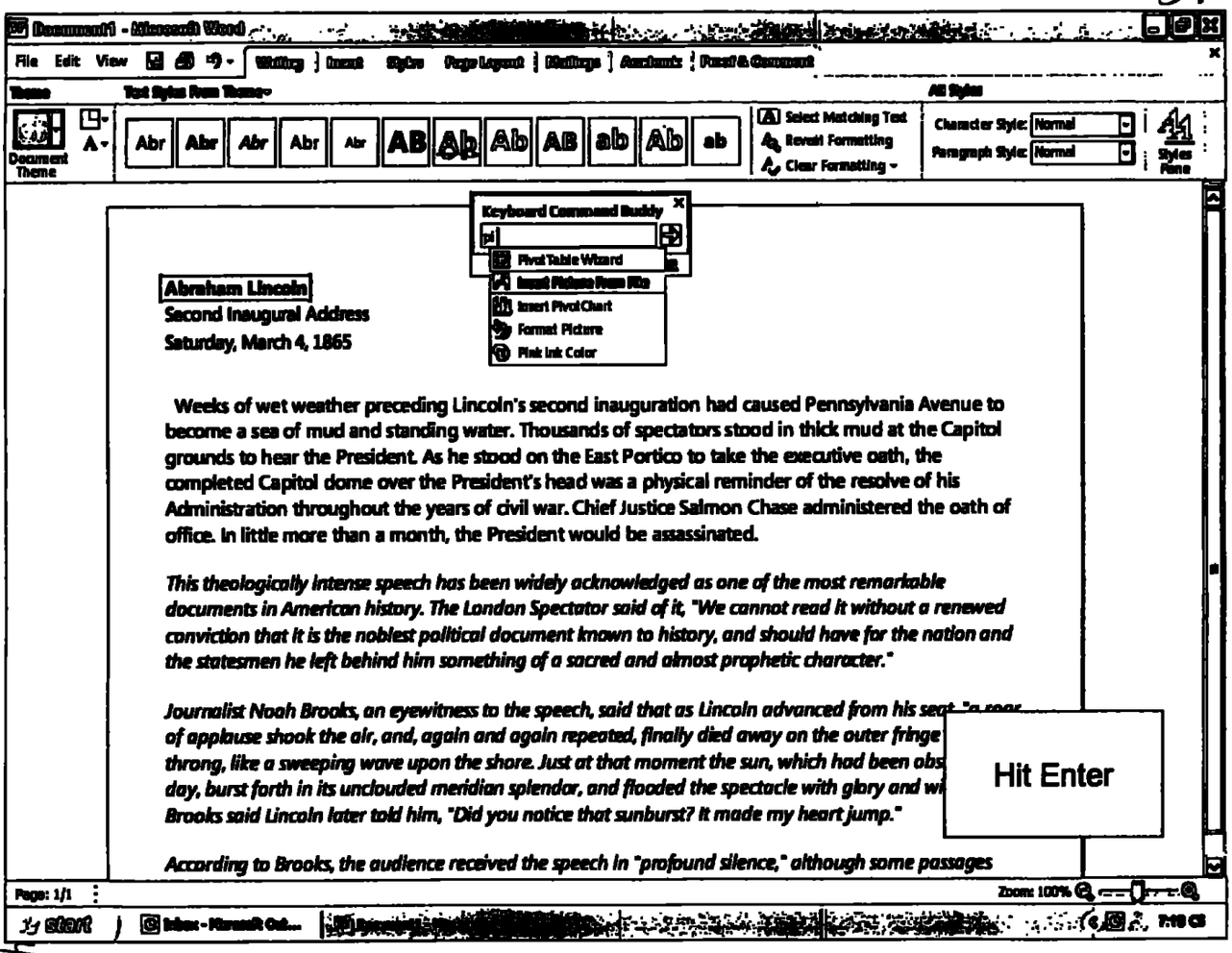
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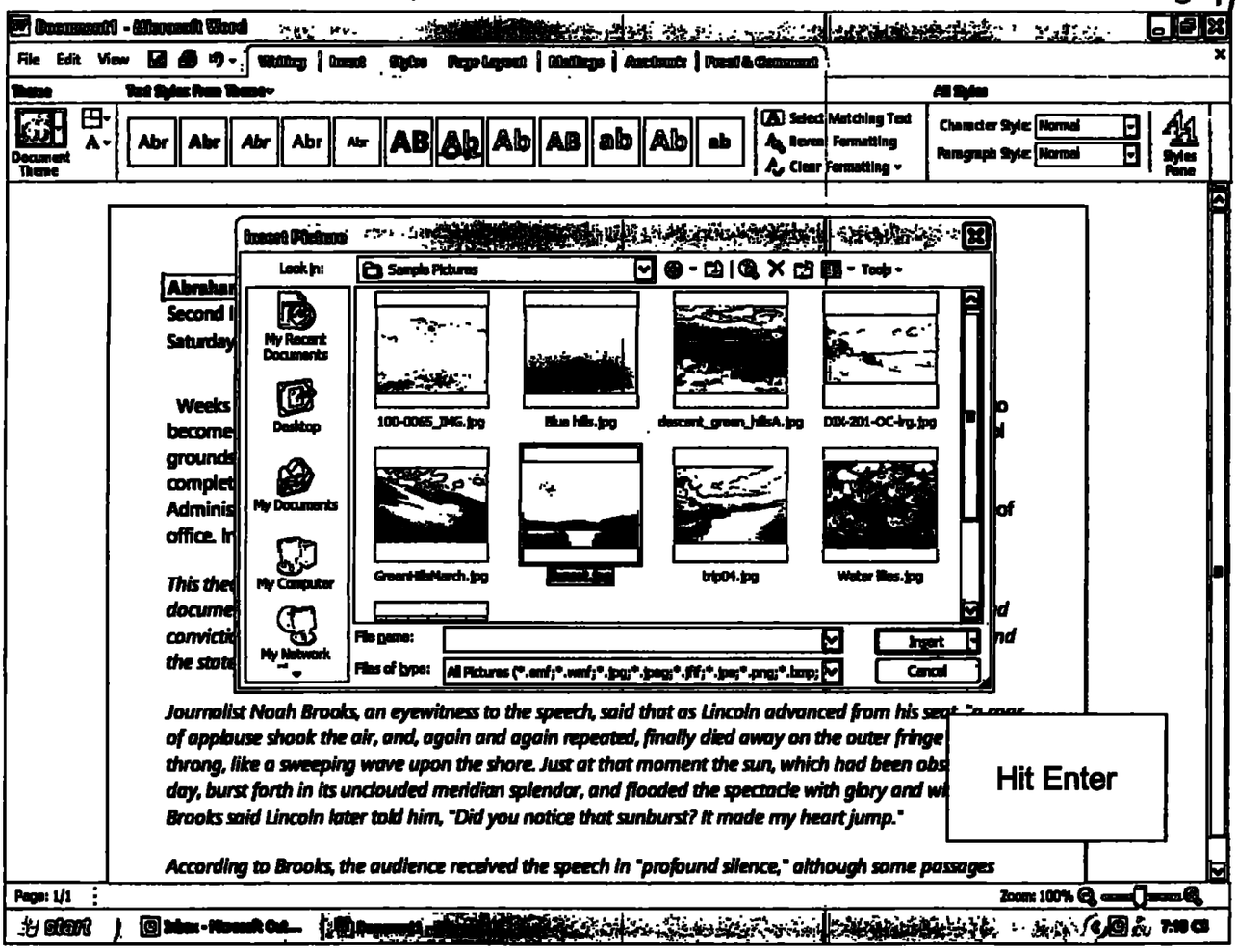

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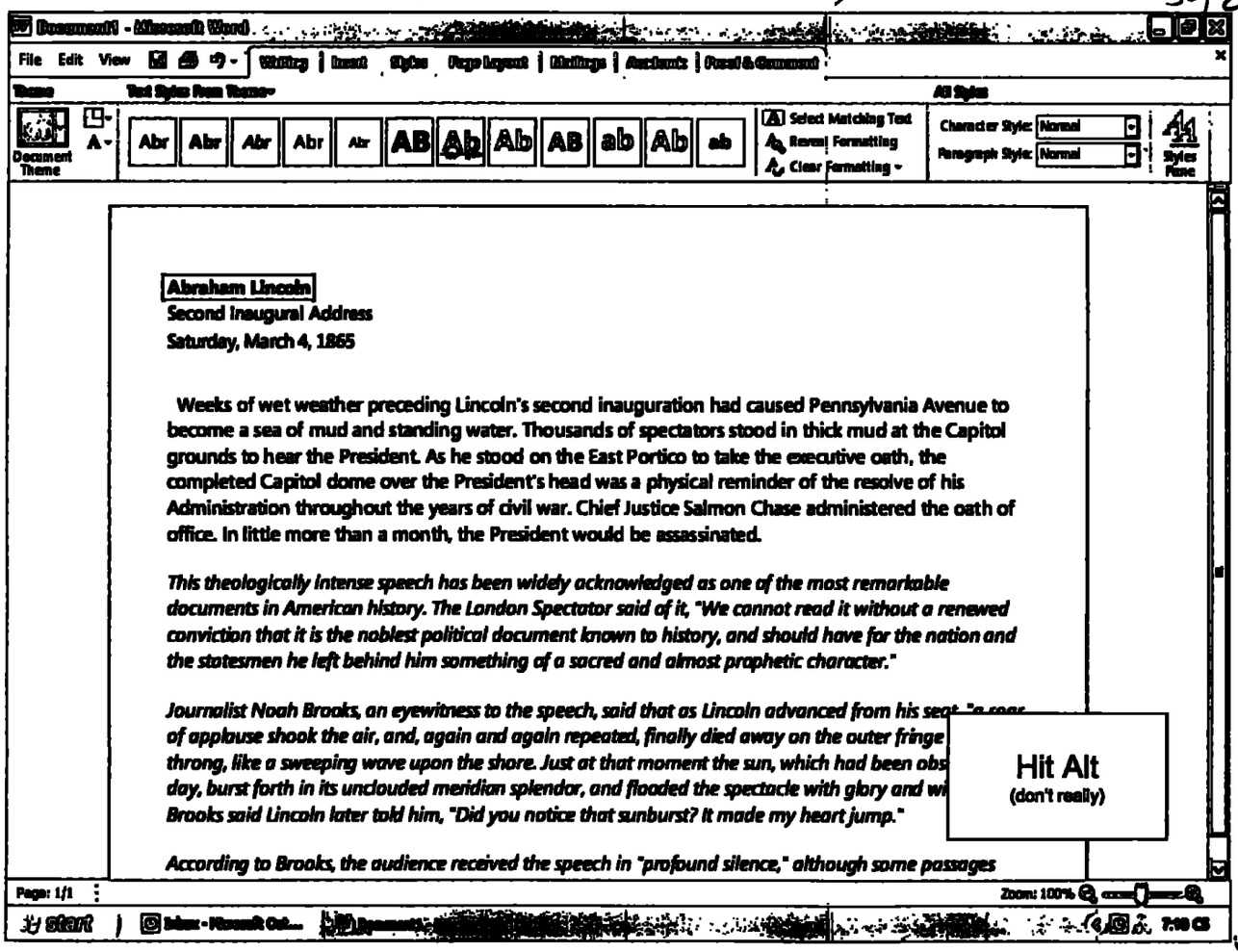

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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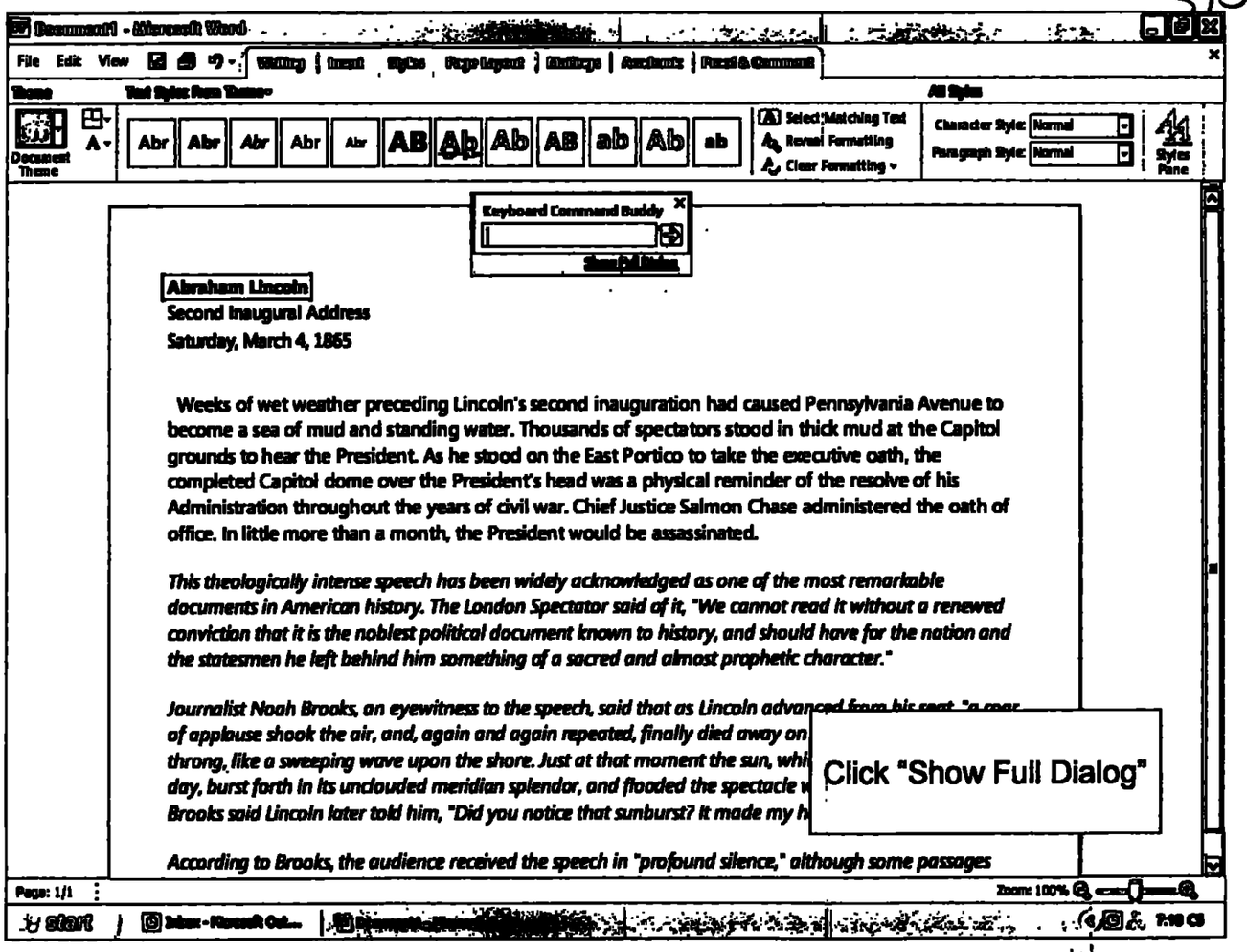
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Abraham Lincoln
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Saturday, March 4, 1865
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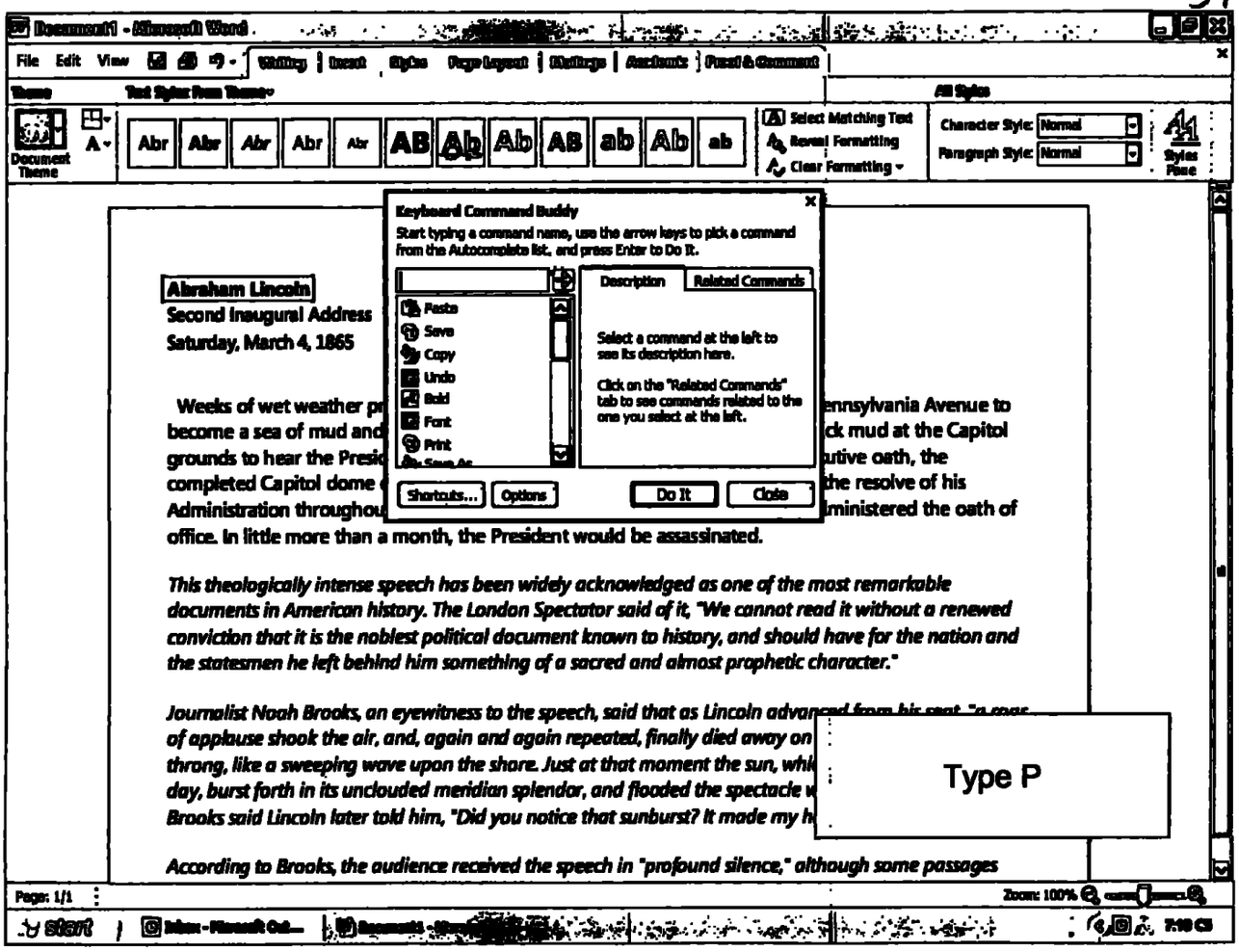
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Related Commands
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Click on the "Related Commands" tab to see commands related to the one you select at the left.
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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
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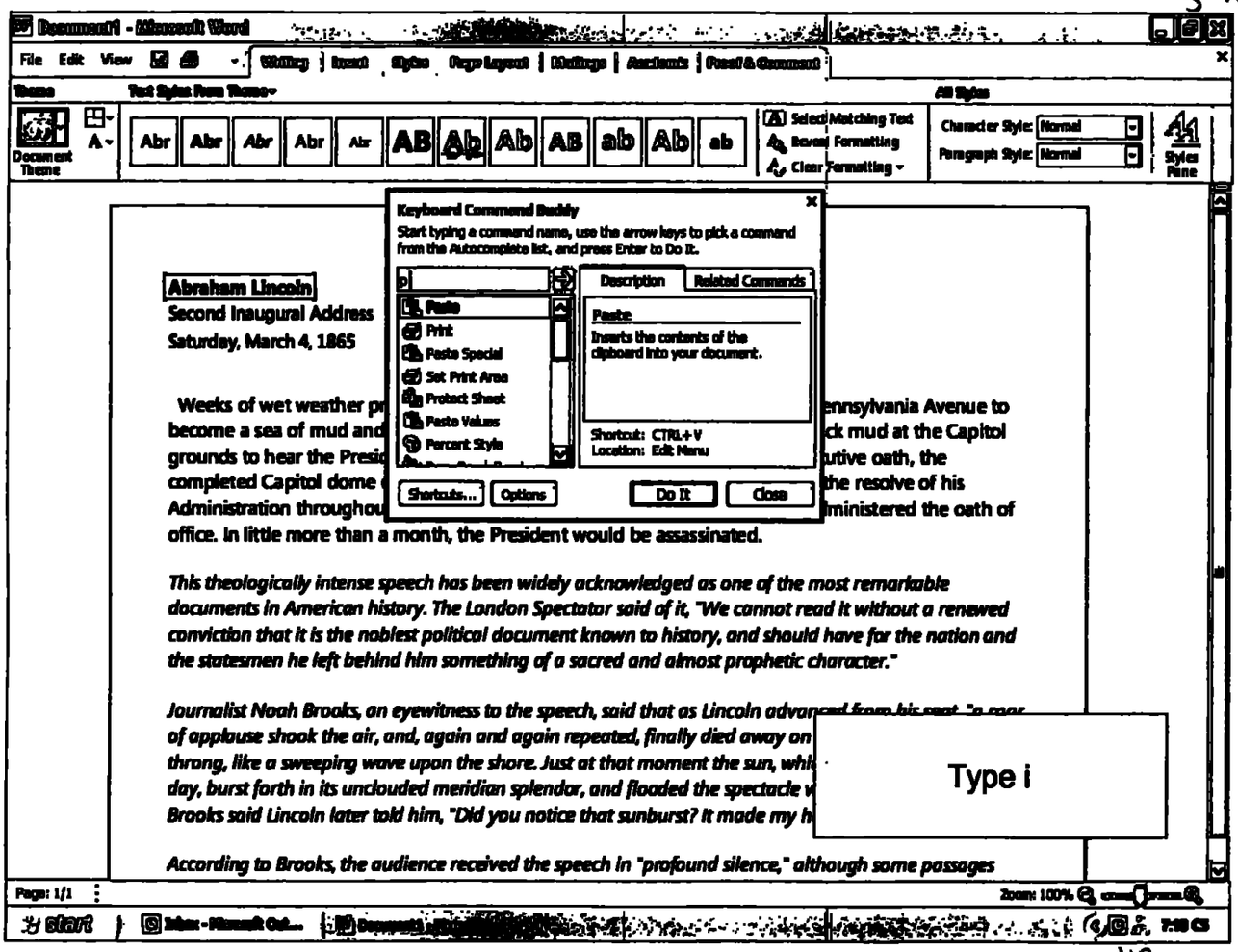
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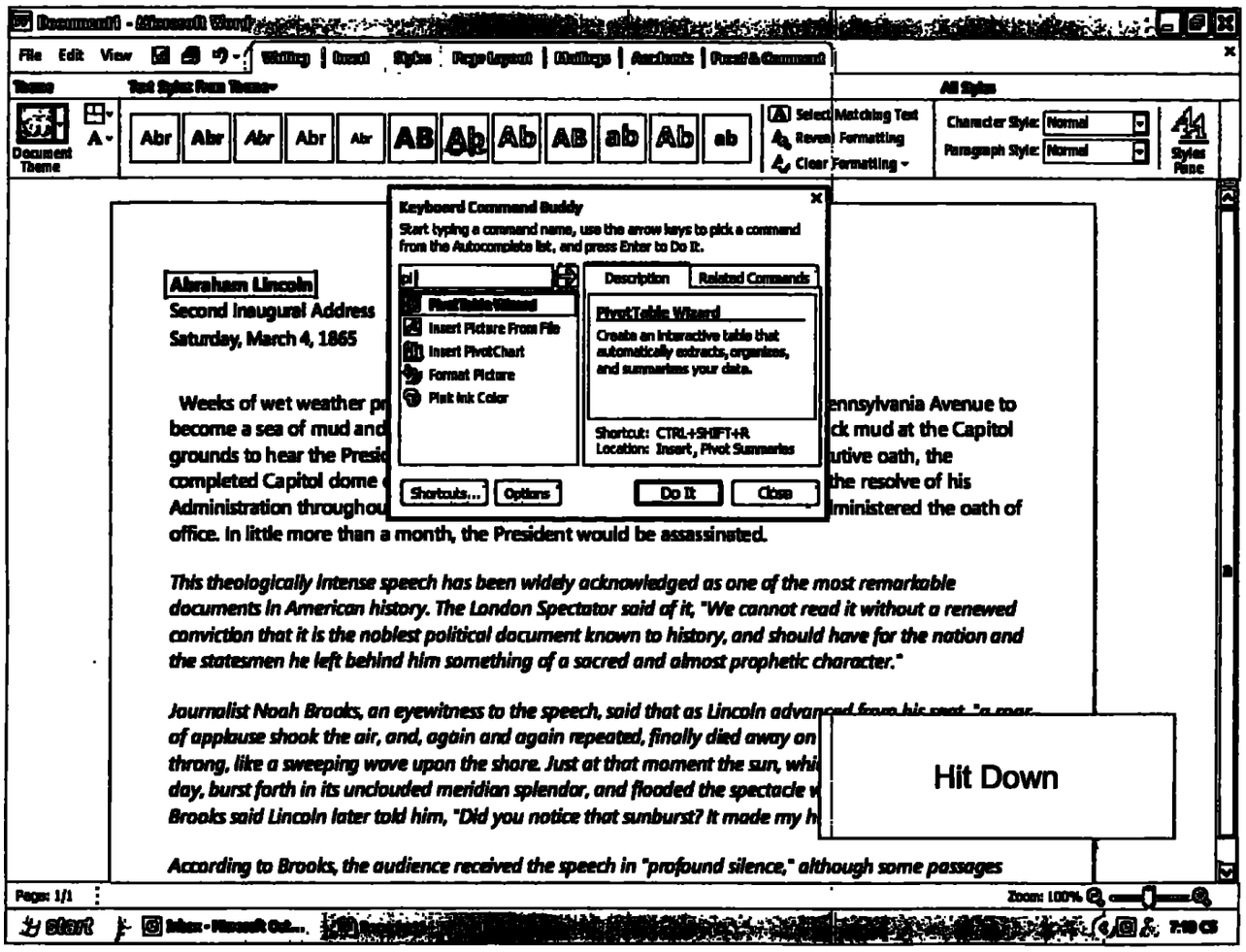

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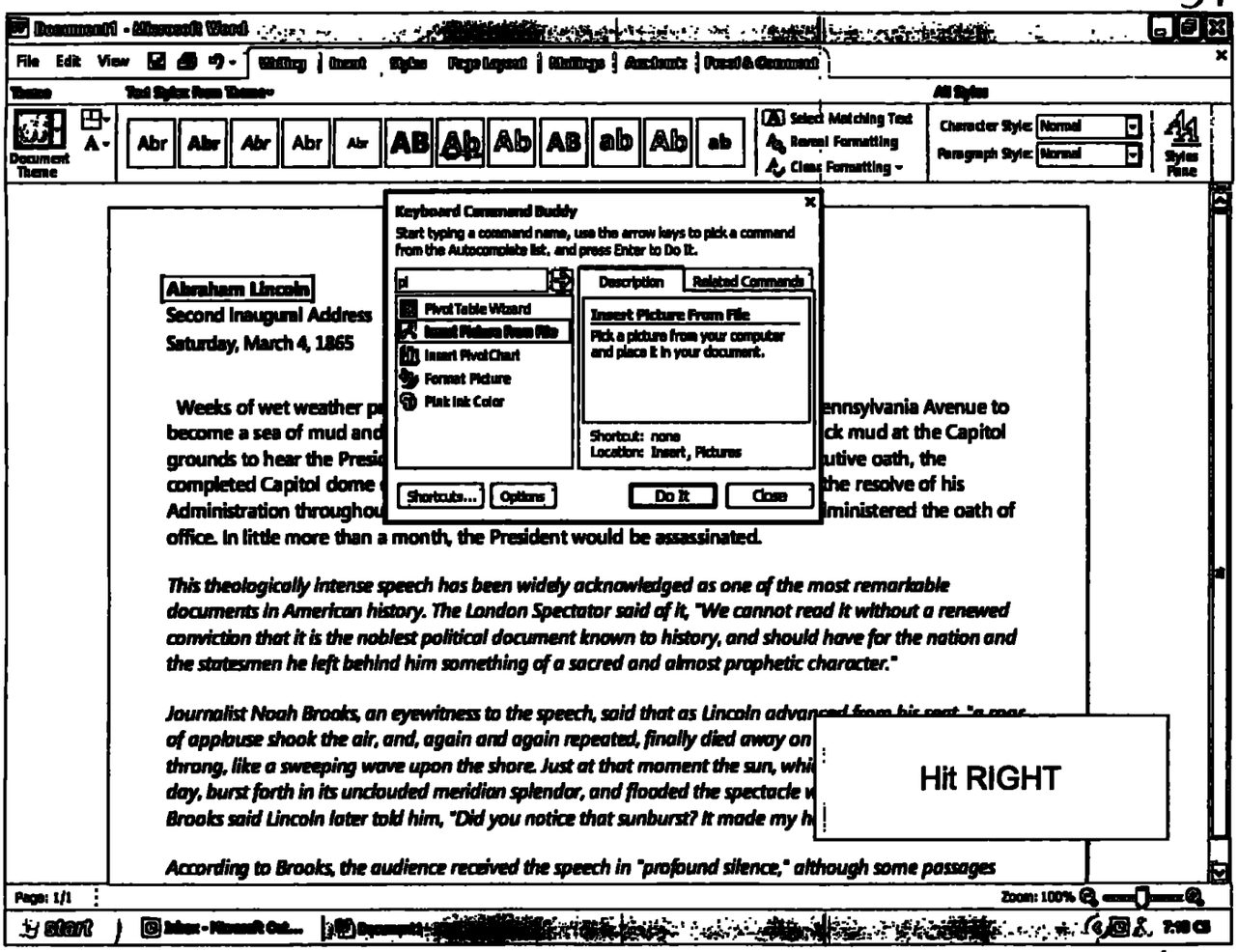
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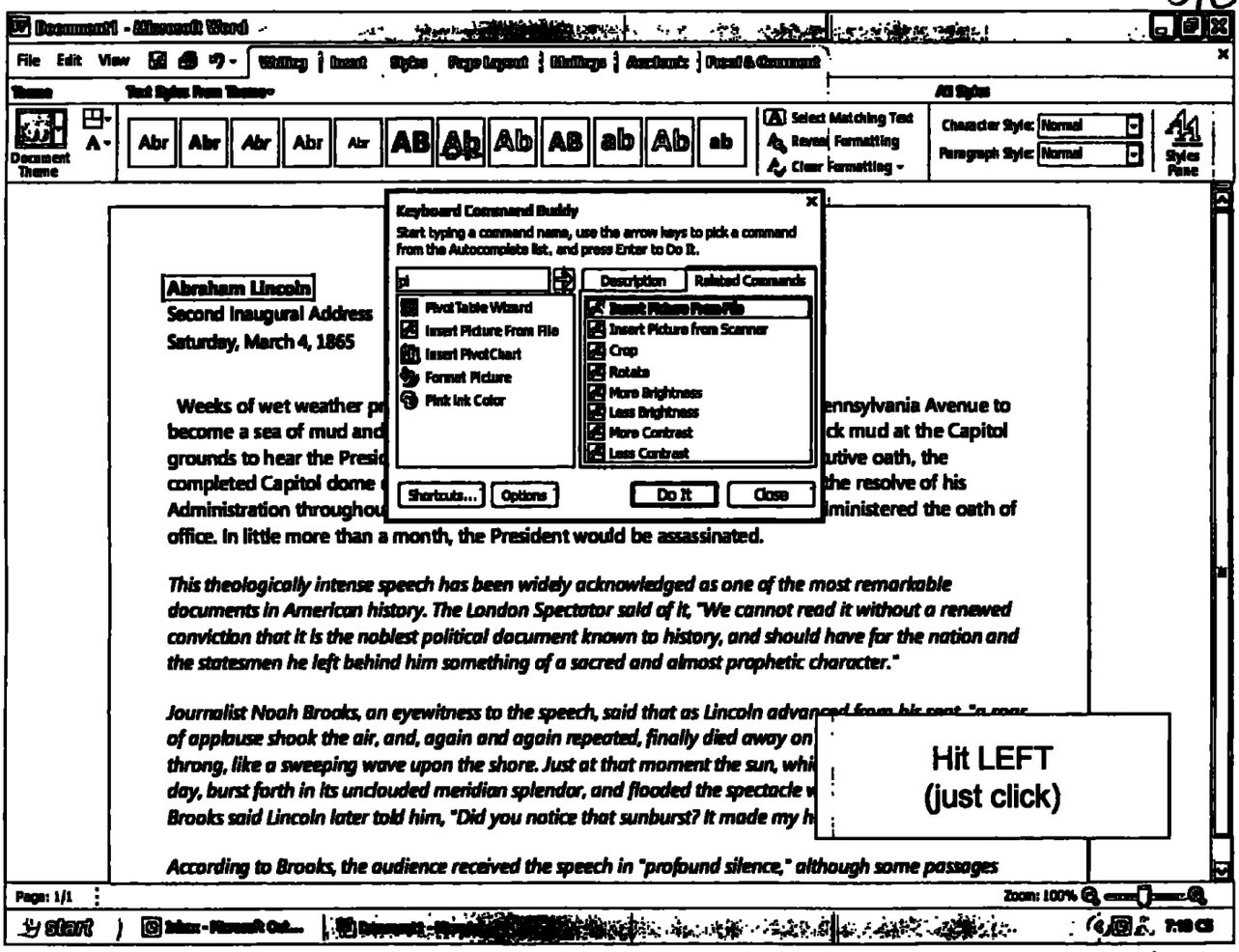
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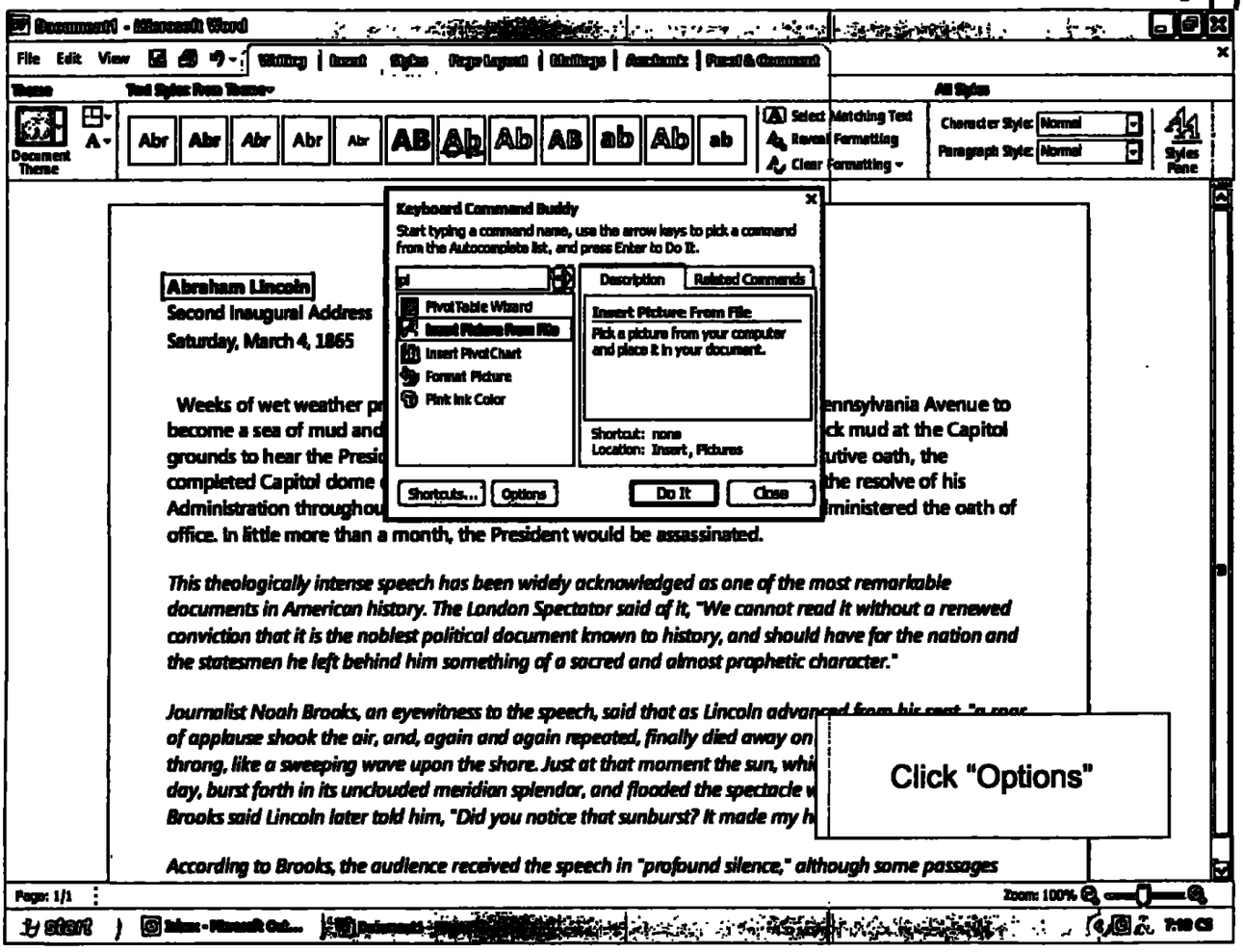
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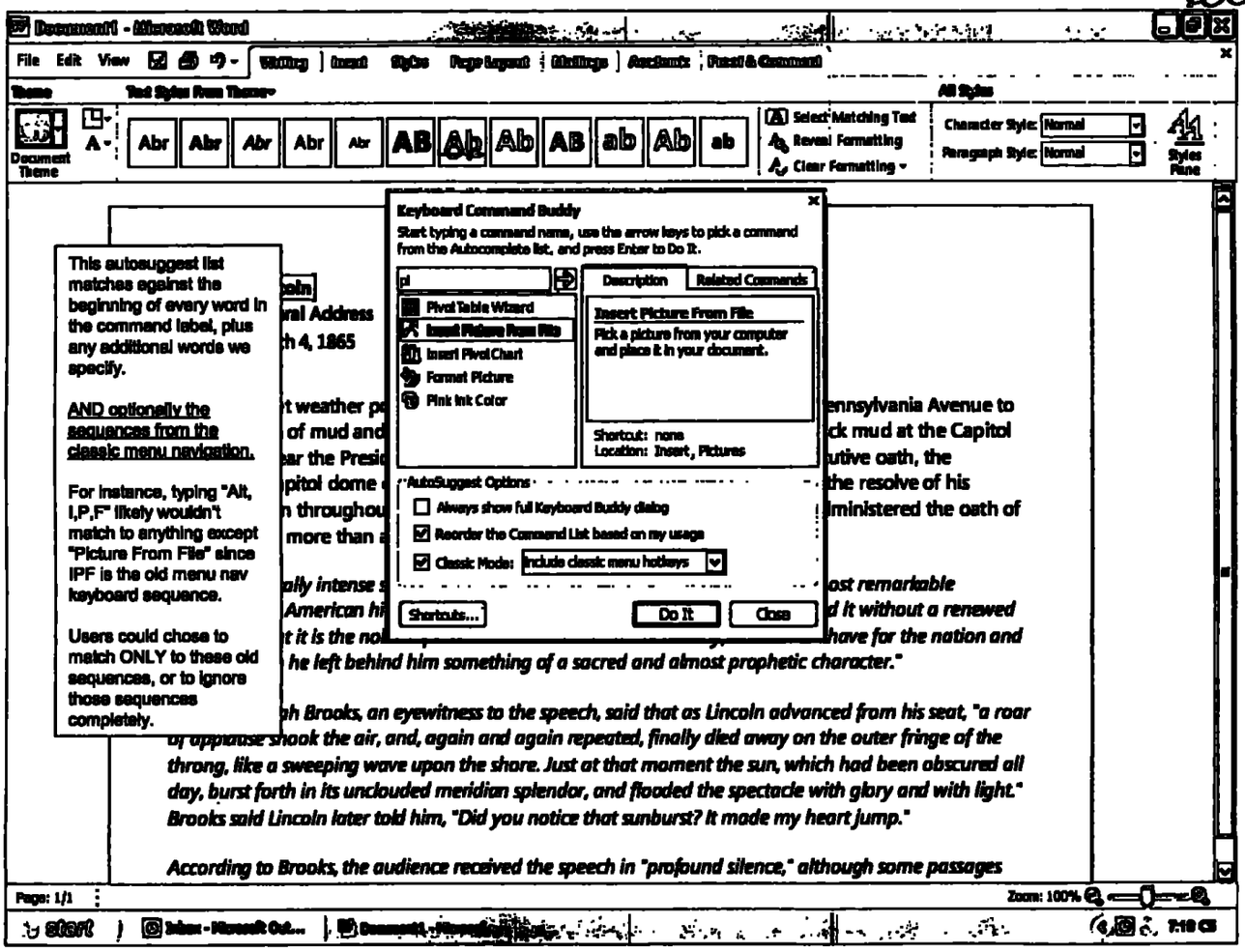

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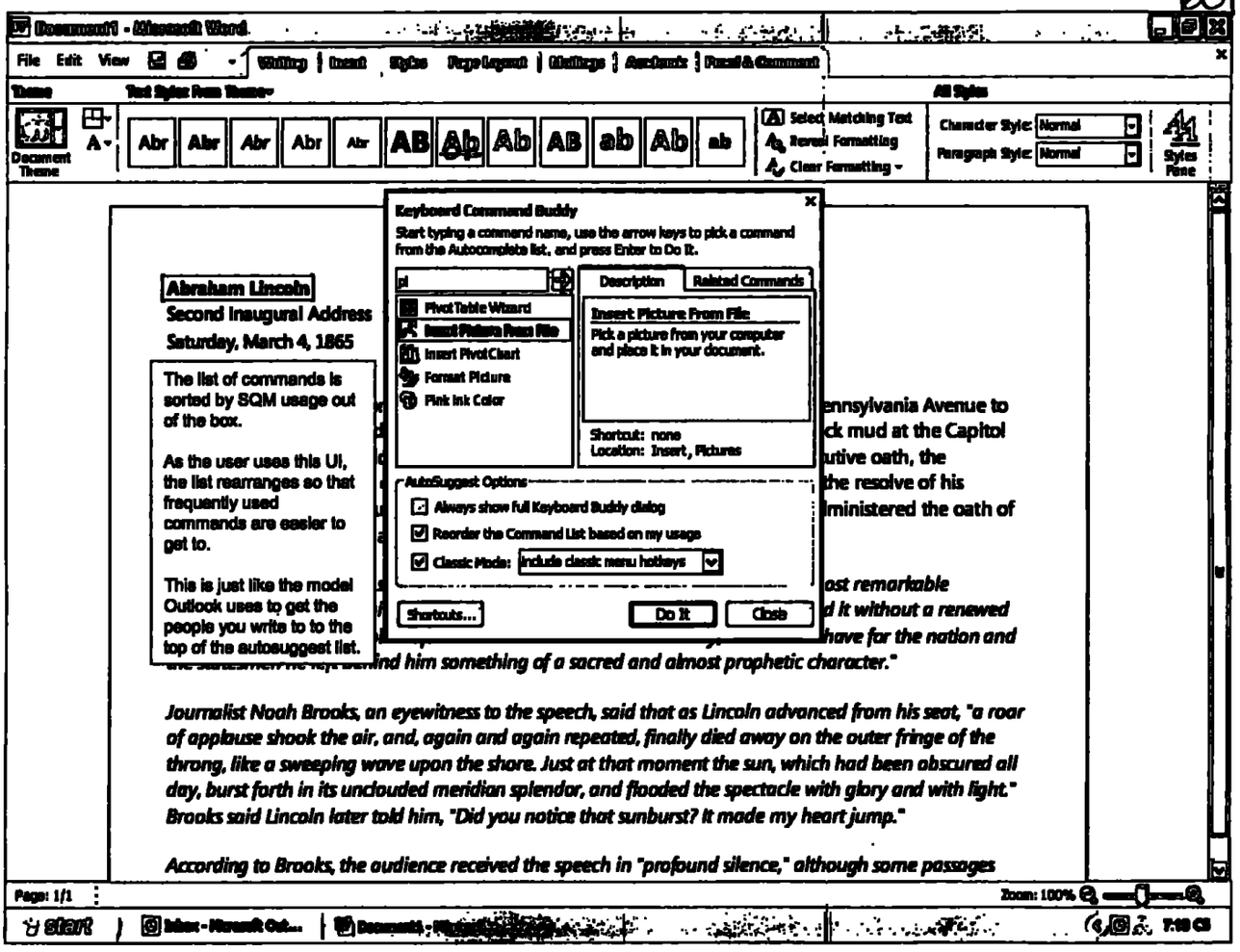
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Include classic menu hotkeys
Shortcuts...
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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
The list of commands is sorted by SQM usage out of the box.
As the user uses this UI, the list rearranges so that frequently used commands are easier to get to.
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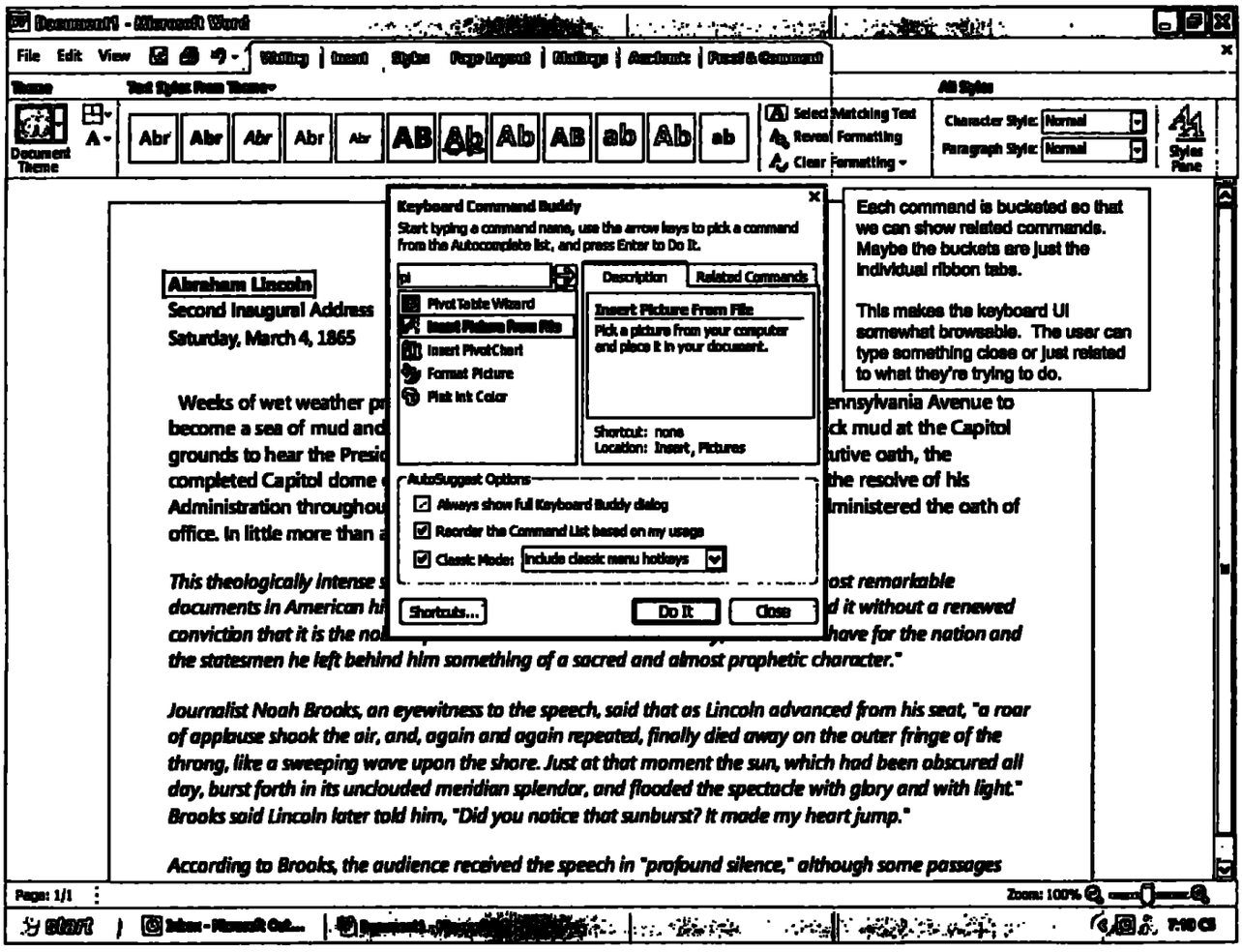
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Reorder the Command List based on my usage
Classic Mode: Include classic menu hotkeys
Shortcuts...
Do It
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Each command is bucketed so that we can show related commands. Maybe the buckets are just the individual ribbon tabs.
This makes the keyboard UI somewhat browsable. The user can type something close or just related to what they're trying to do.
Abraham Lincoln
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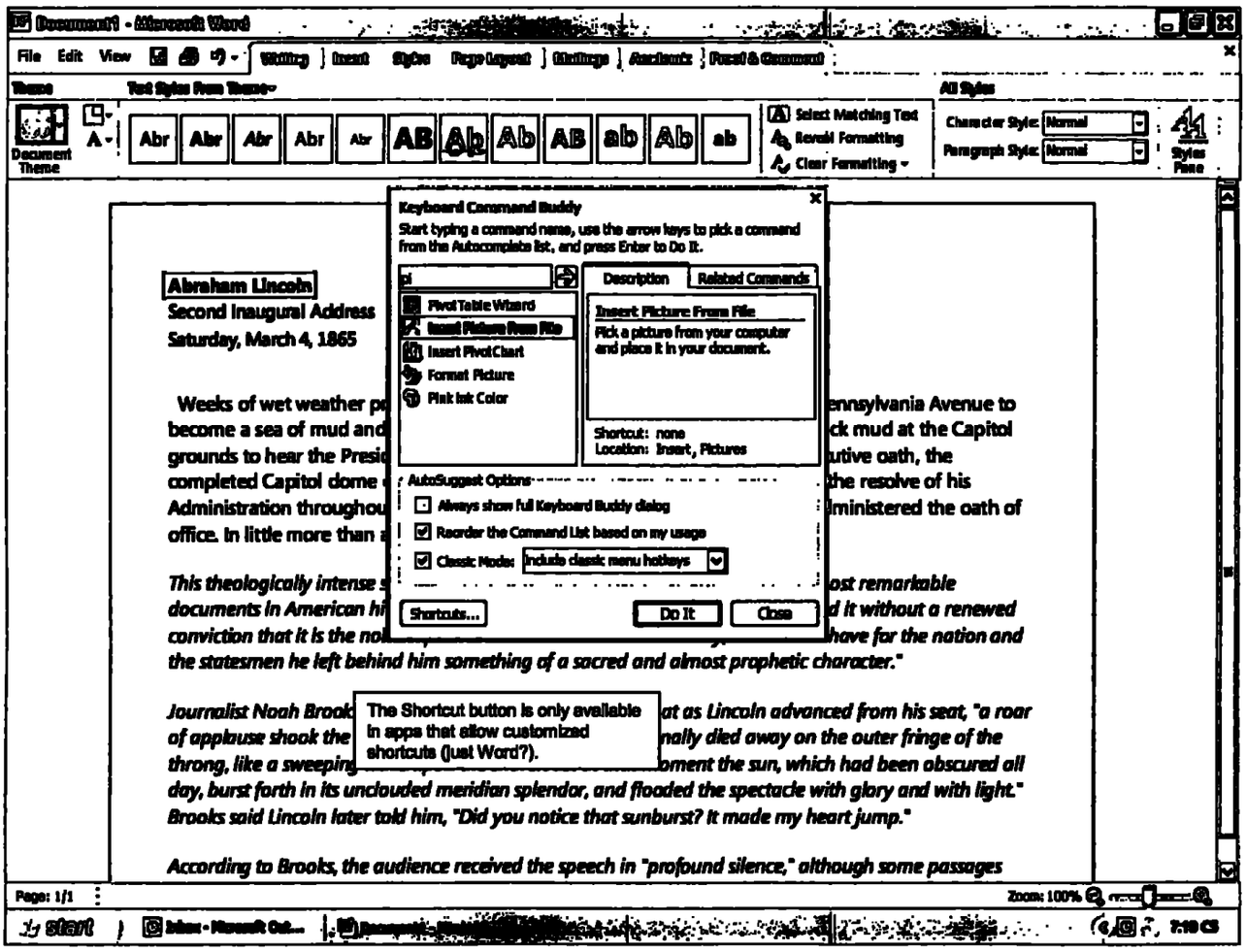
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Always show full Keyboard Buddy dialog
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Classic Mode: Include classic menu hotkeys
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The Shortcut button is only available in apps that allow customized shortcuts (just Word?).
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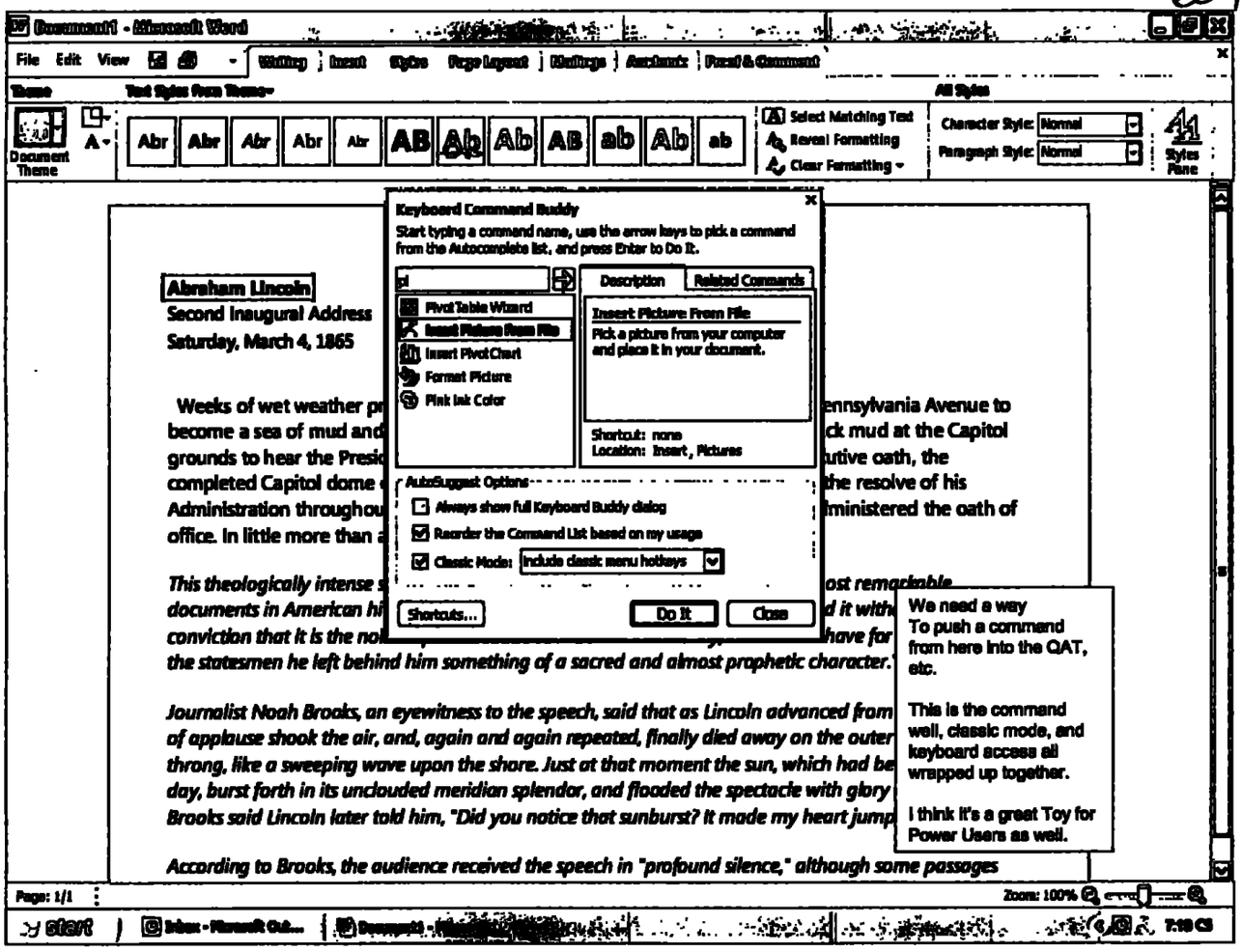

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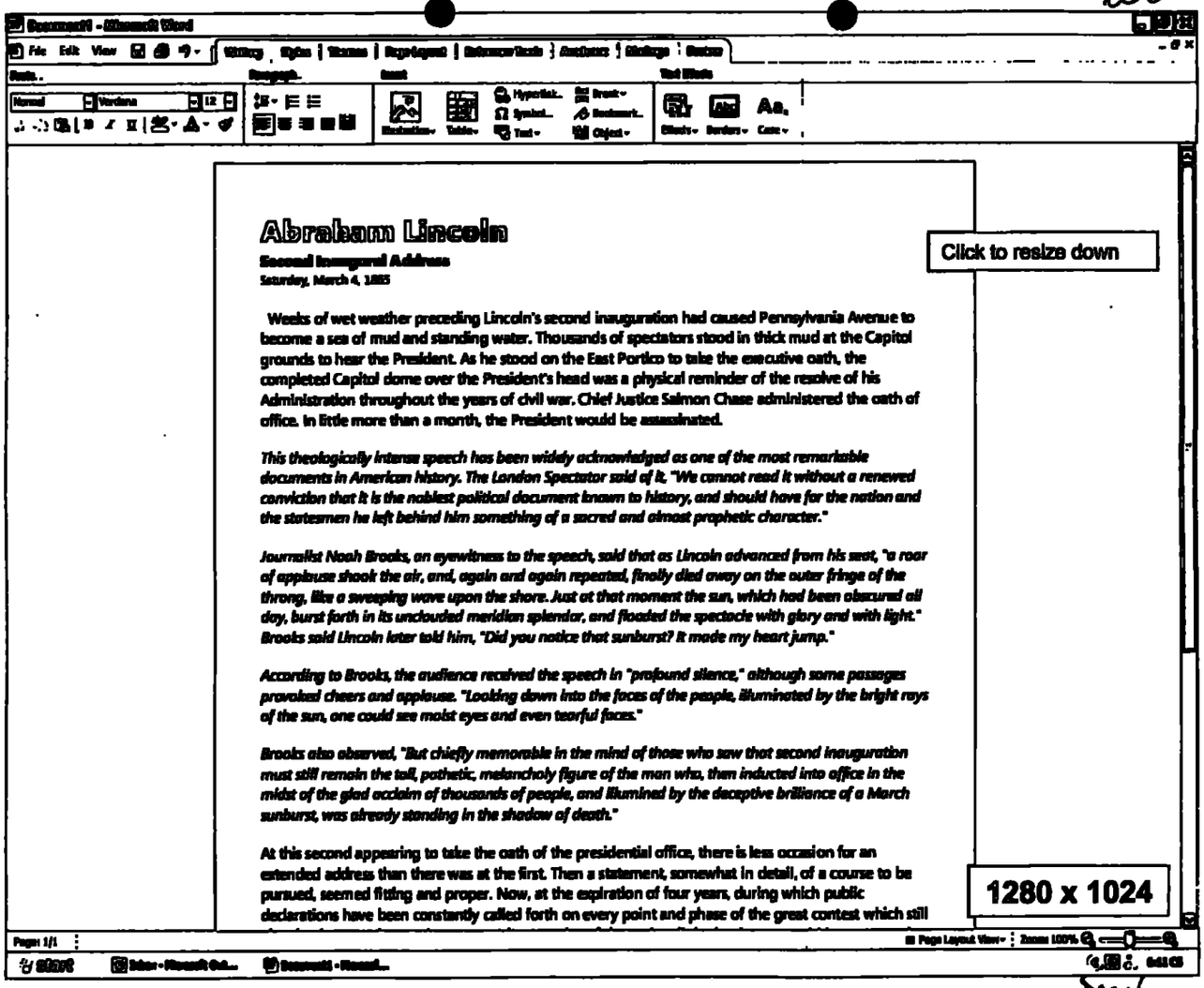

Abraham Lincoln

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."

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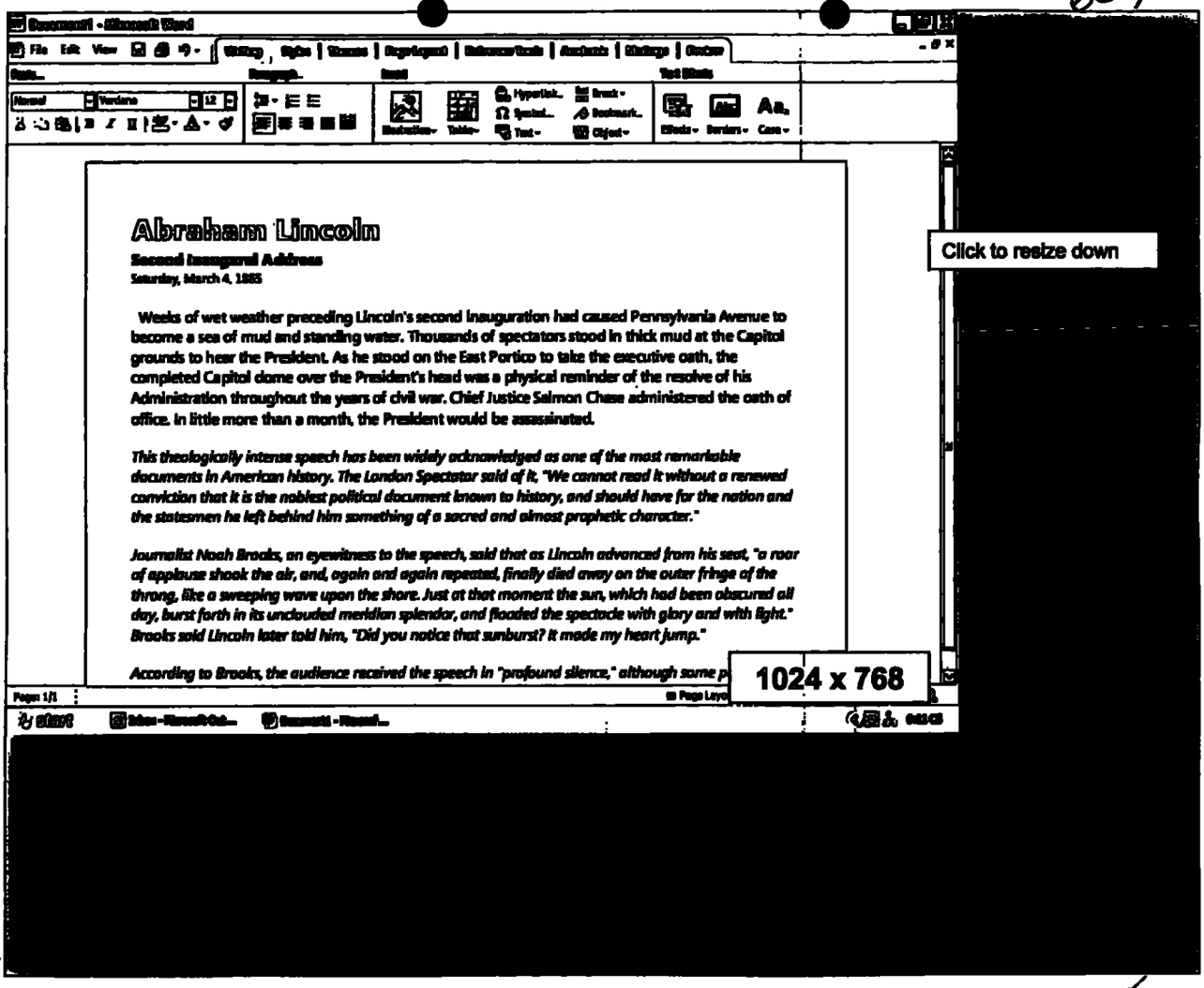

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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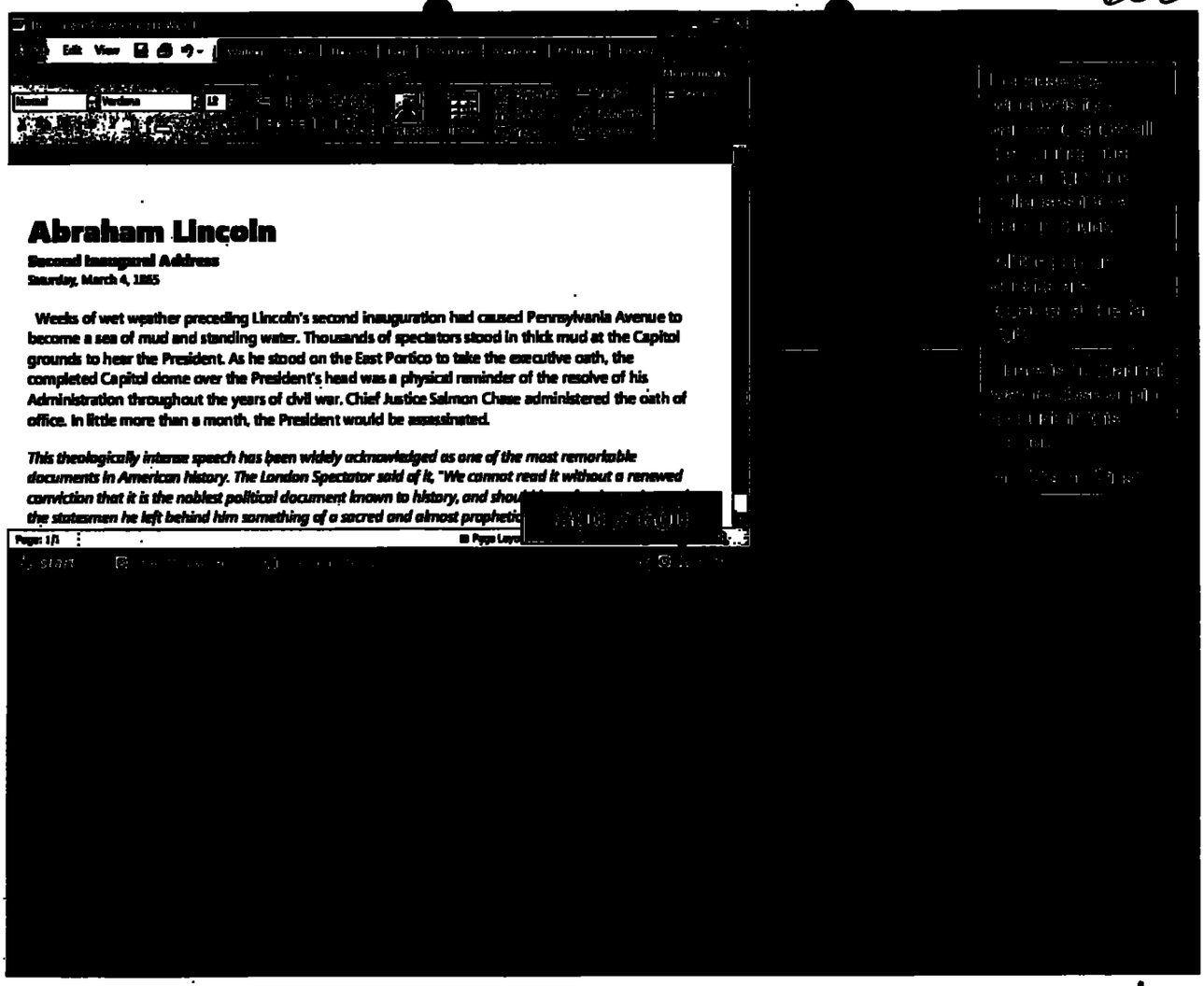

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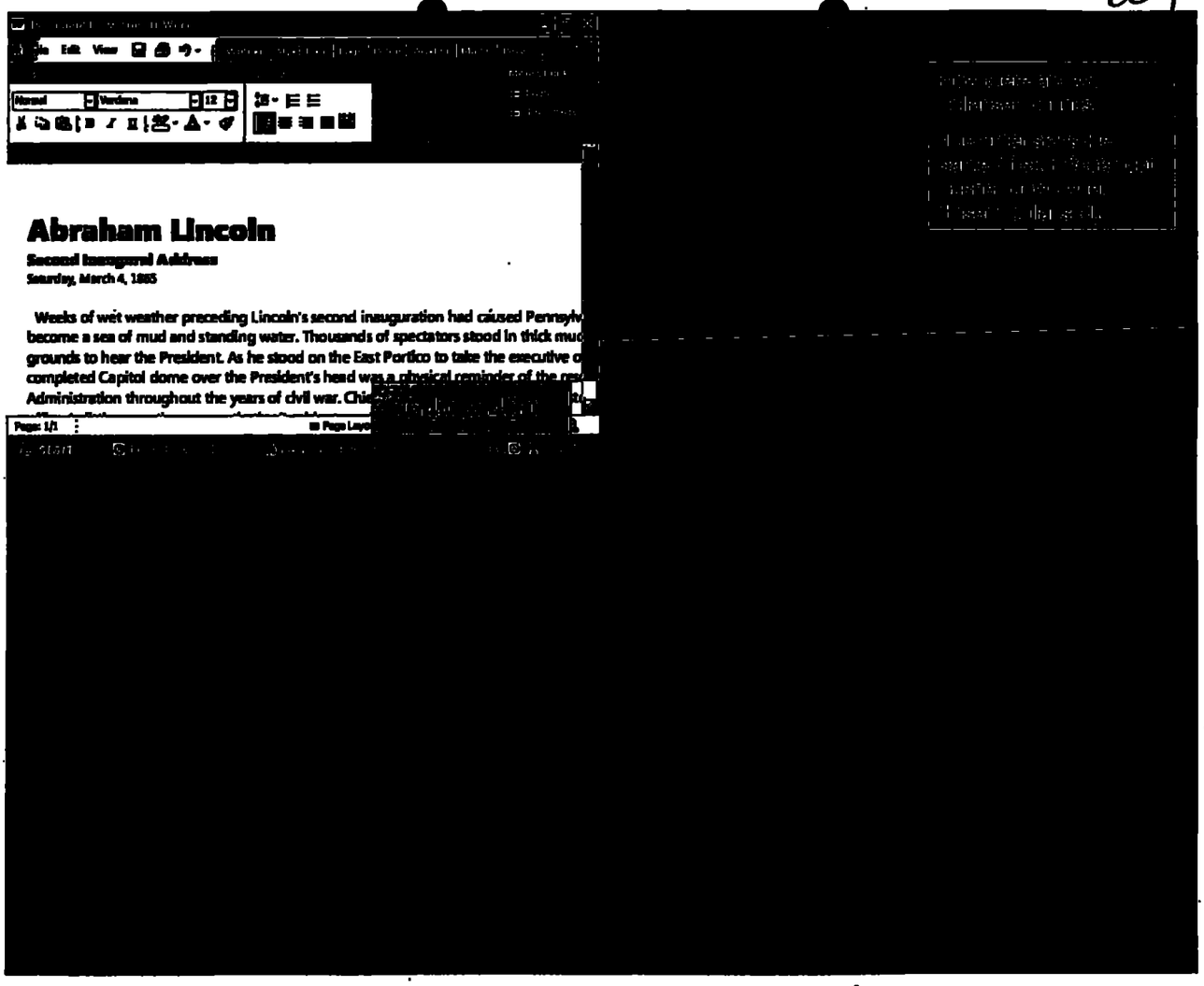

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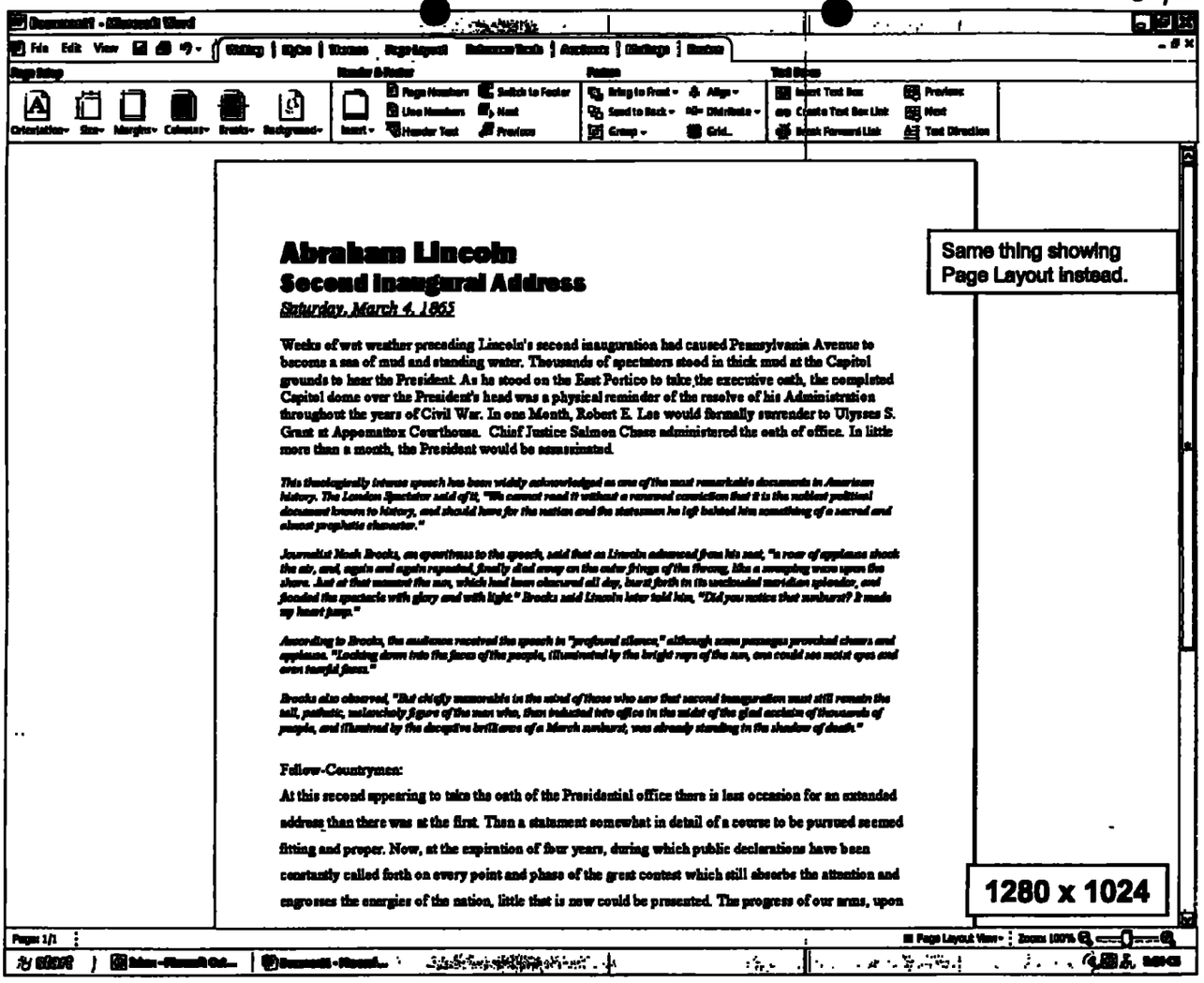

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Same thing showing Page Layout instead.

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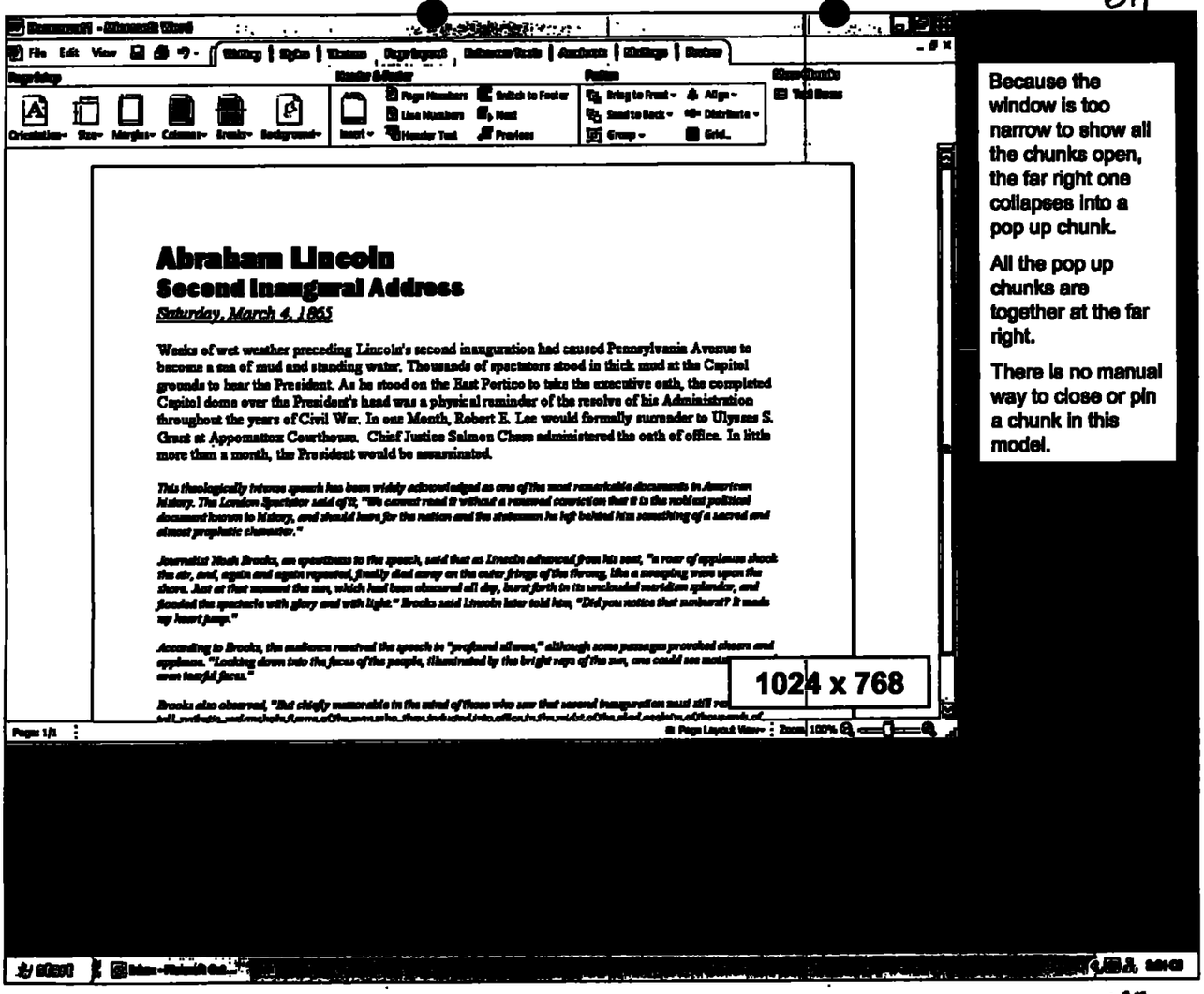

Because the window is too narrow to show all the chunks open, the far right one collapses into a pop up chunk.

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.

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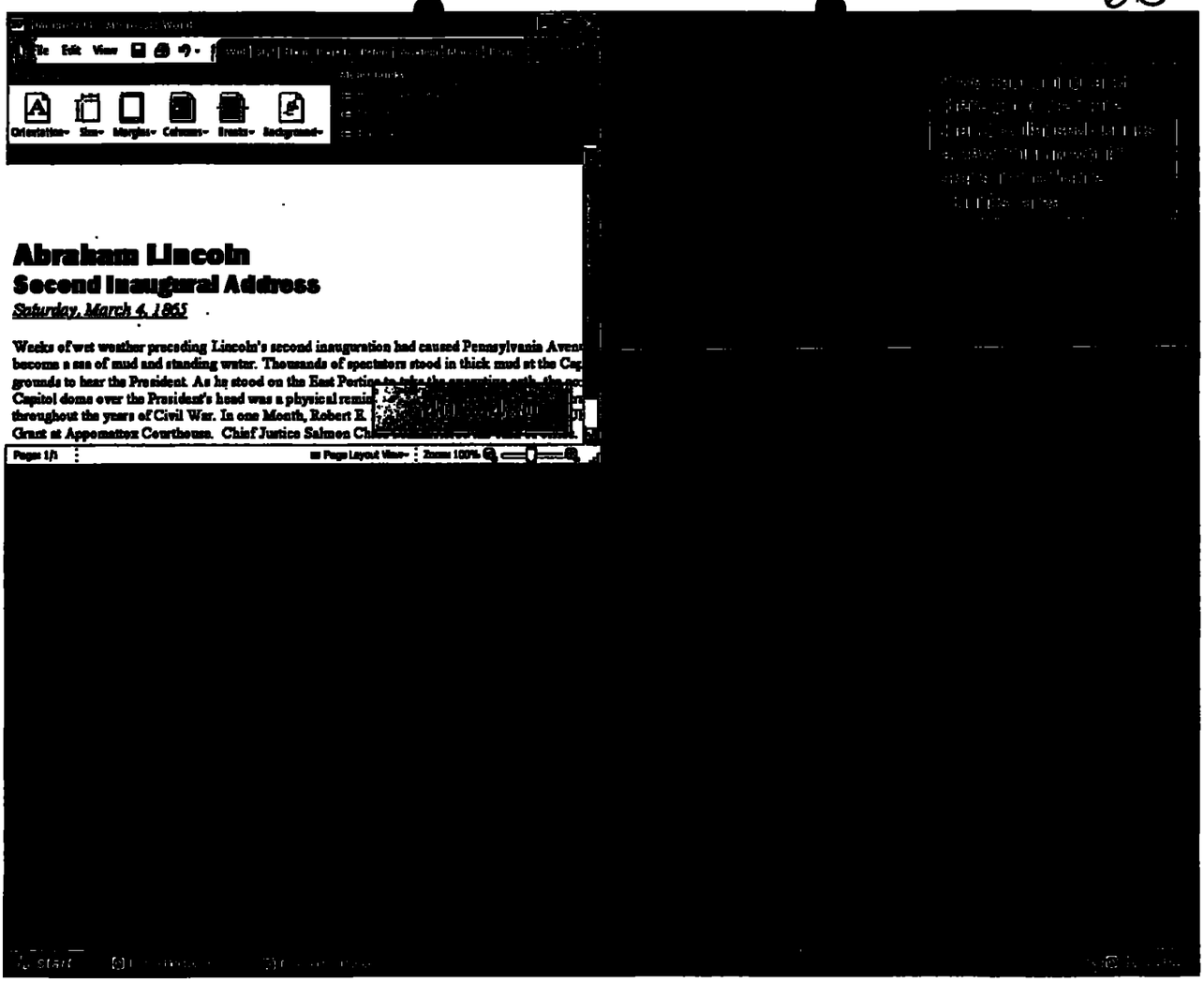

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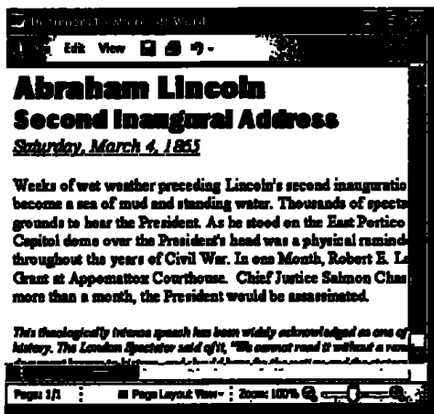

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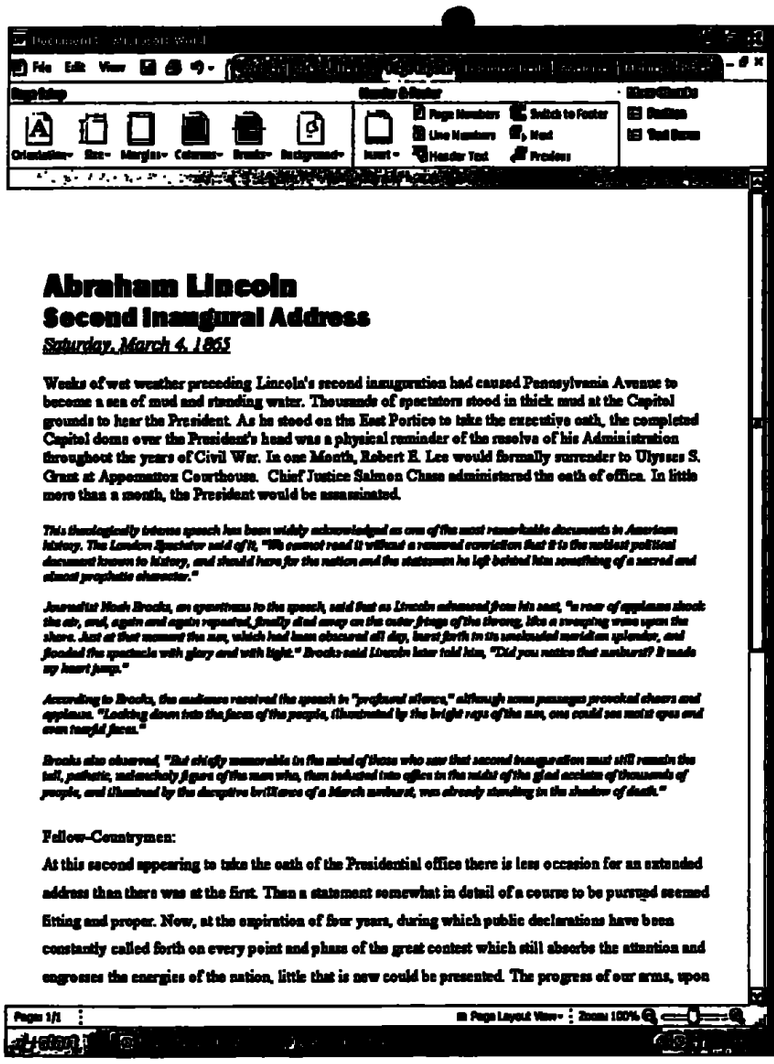

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Here's a maximized on a portrait tablet.

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).

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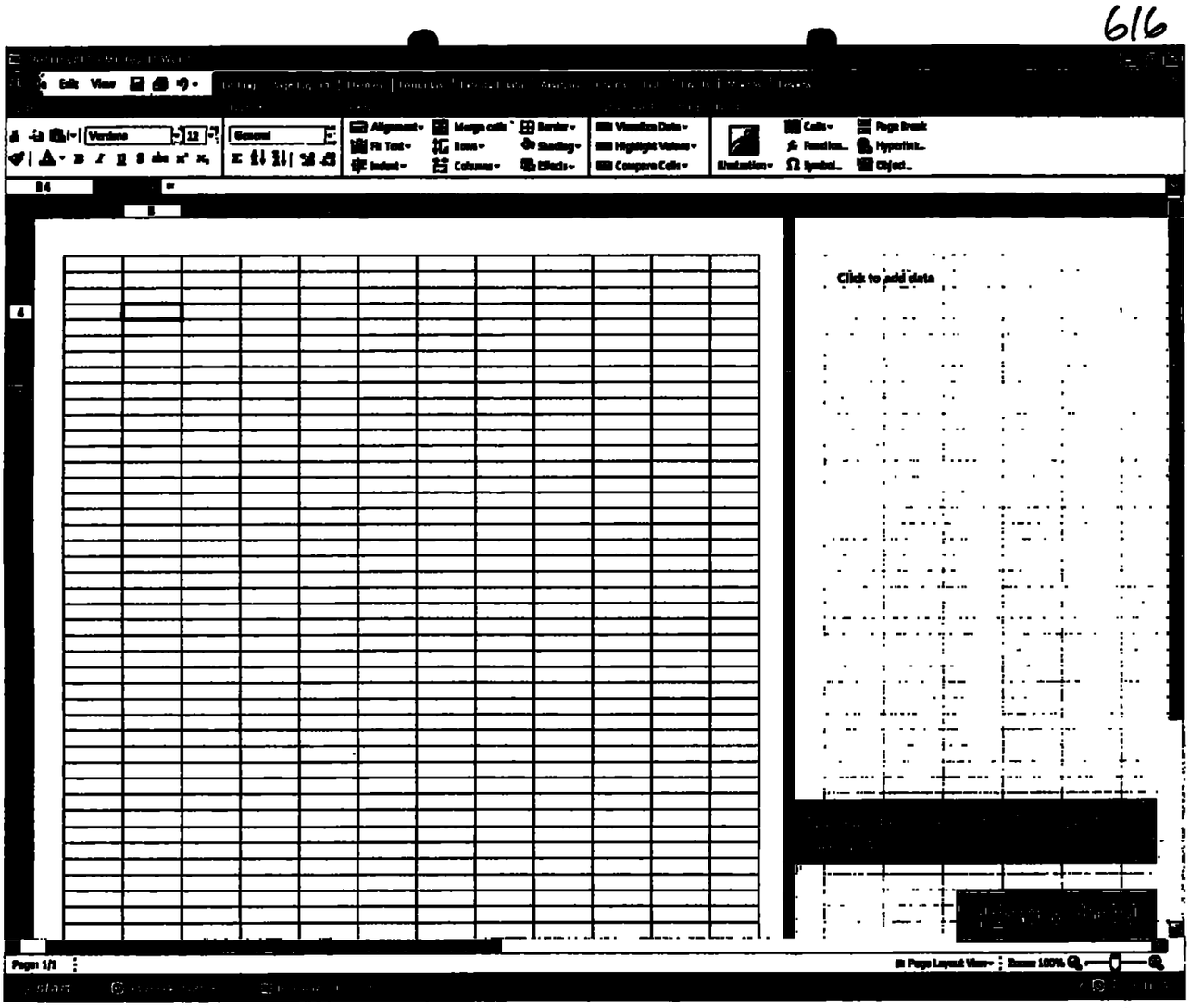
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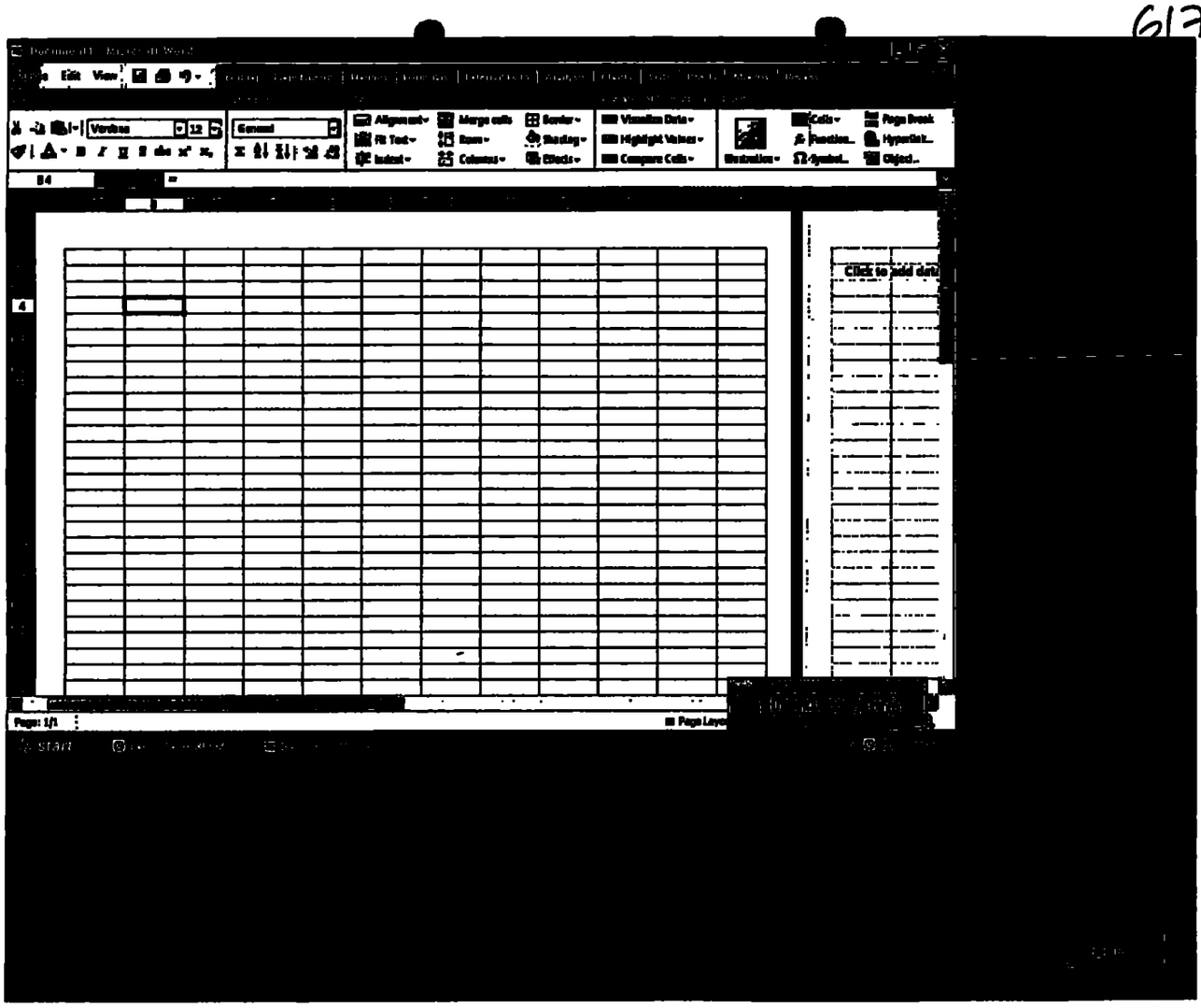

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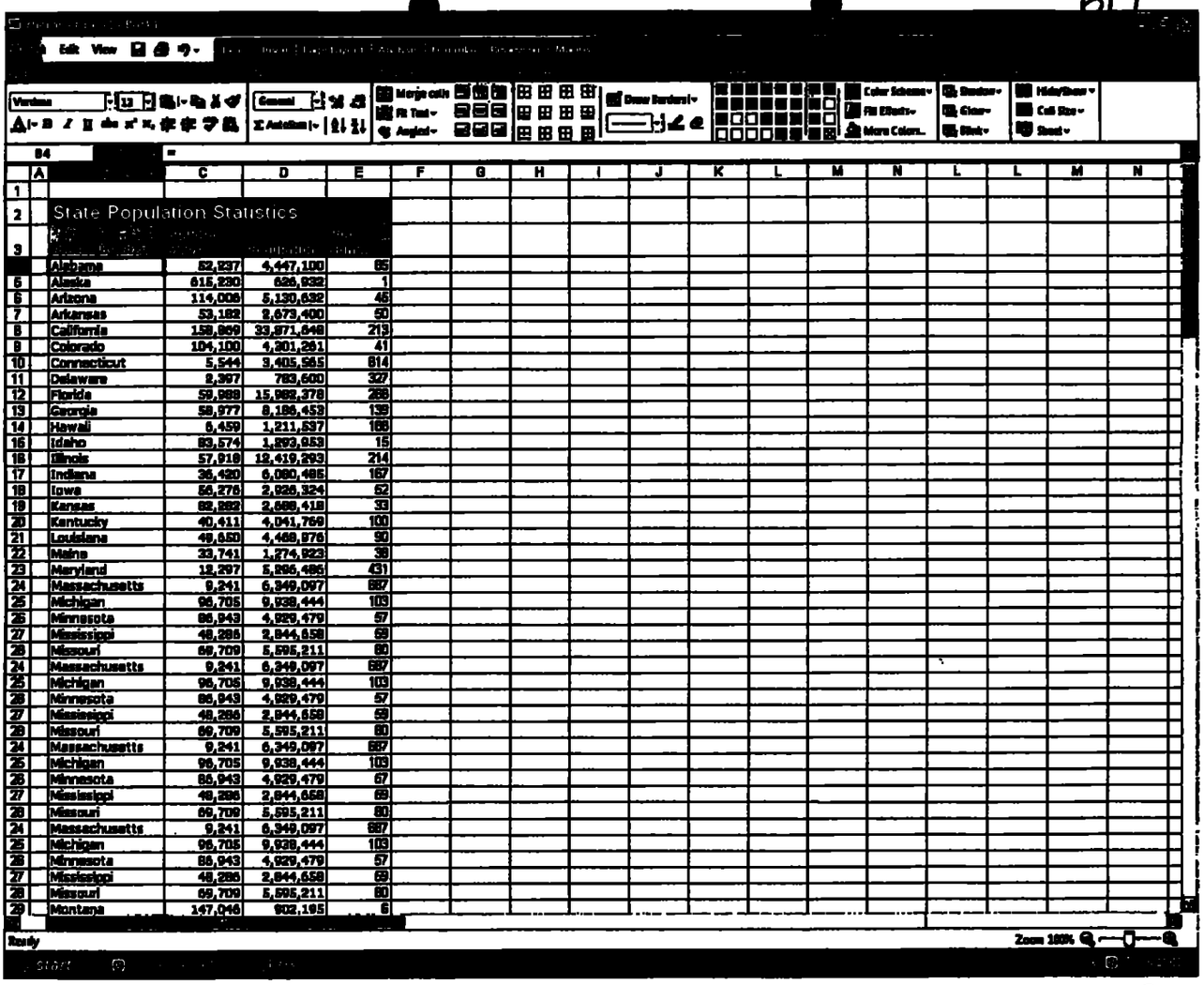
CINTA

DISEÑOS DE CAMBIO DE TAMAÑO

LOS CONGLOMERADOS SE MINIMIZAN EN 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	59,988	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
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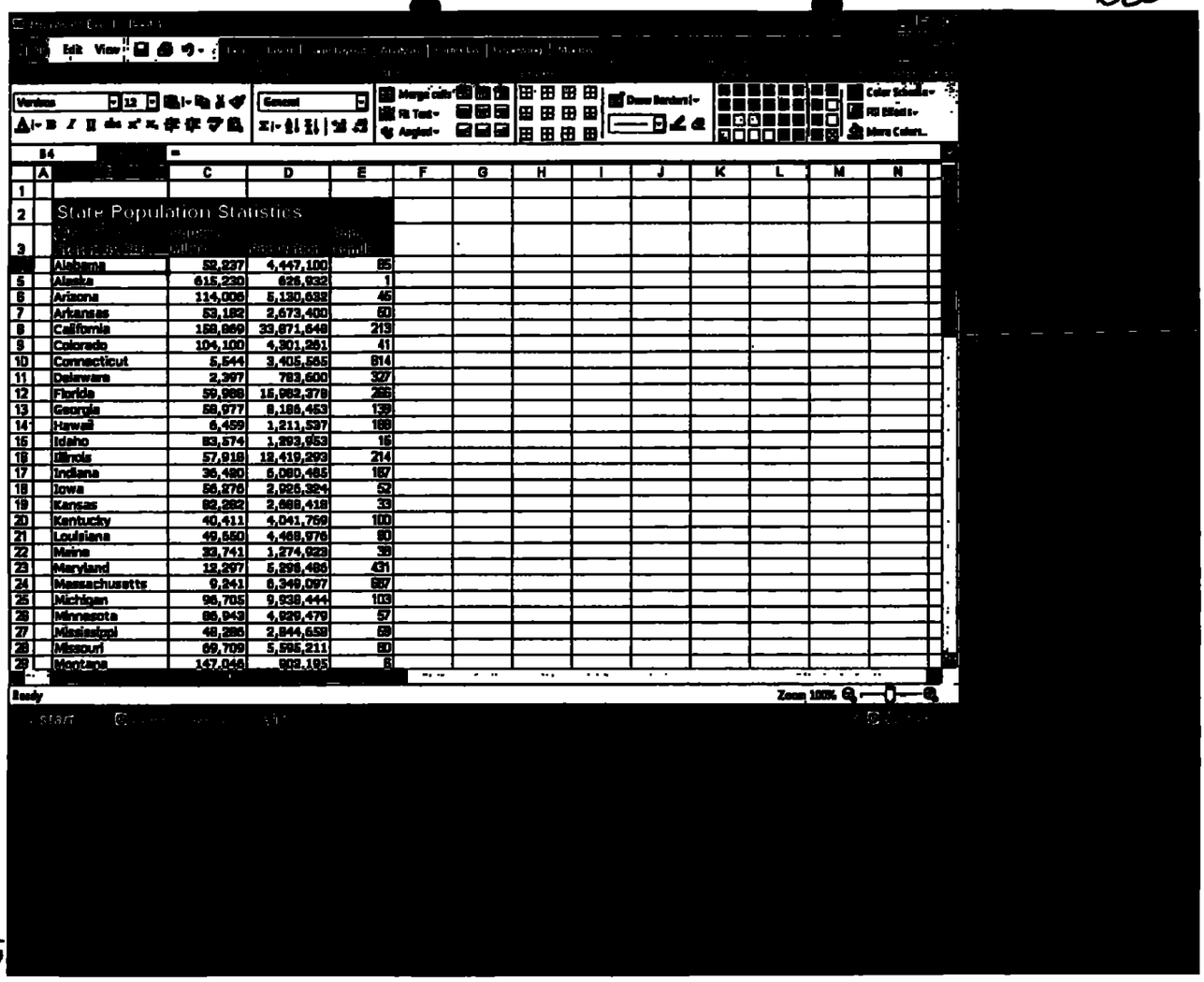

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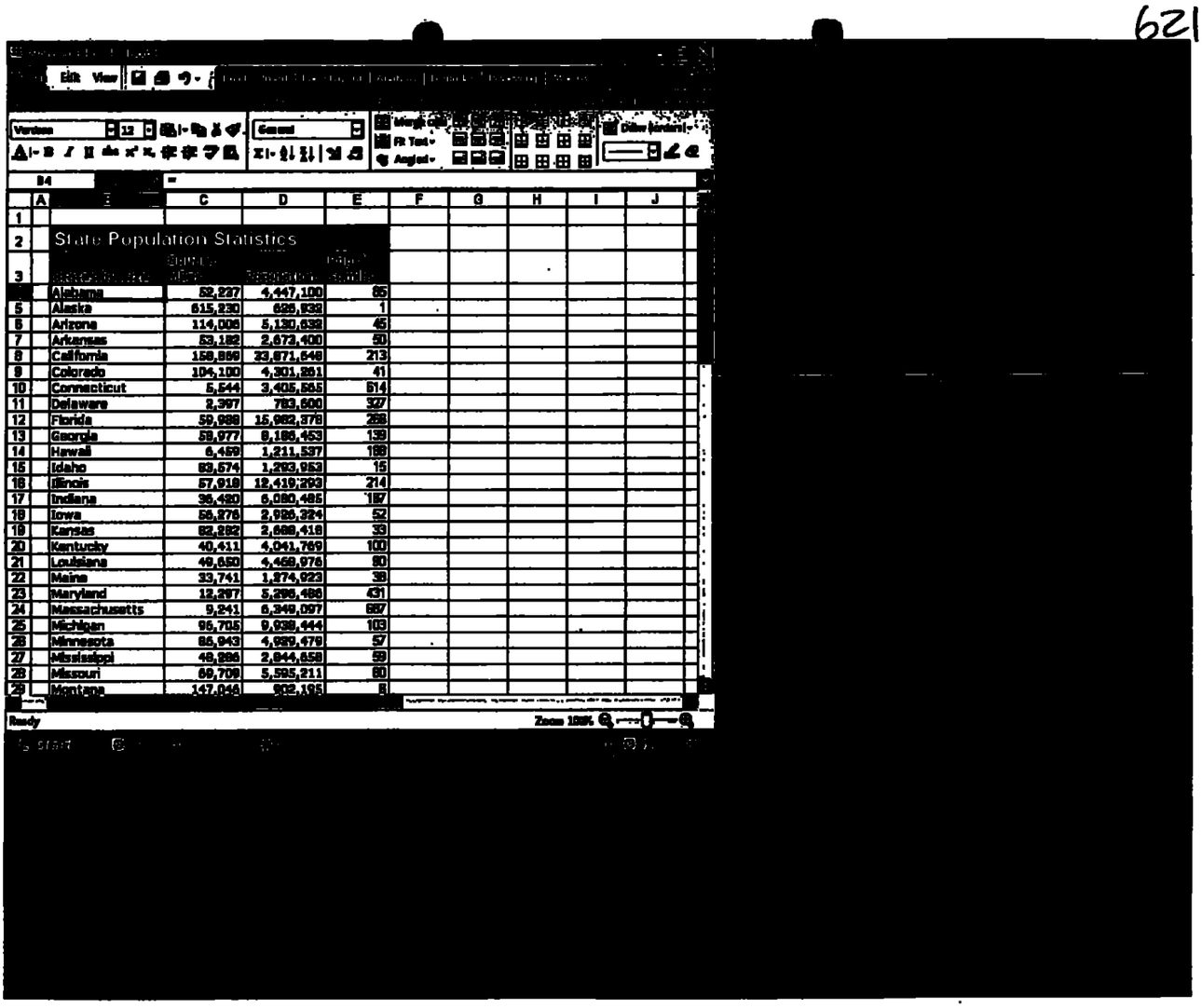

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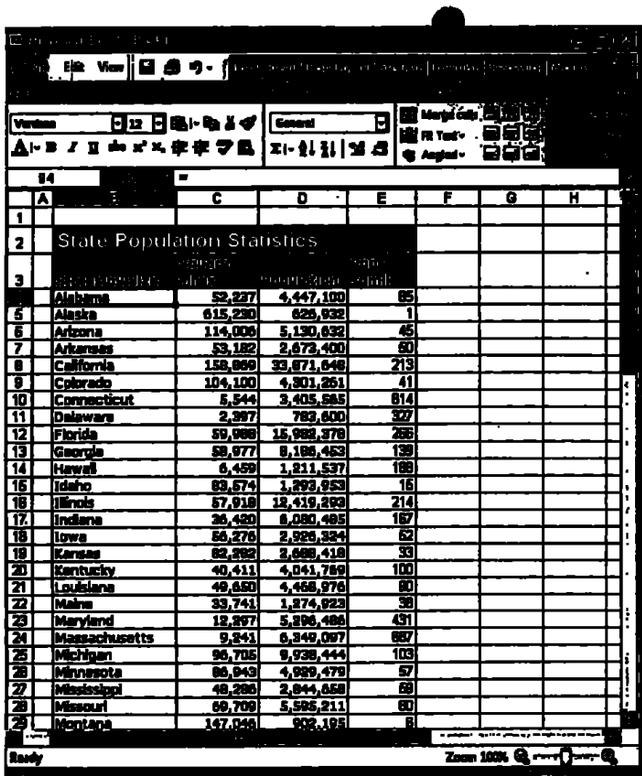

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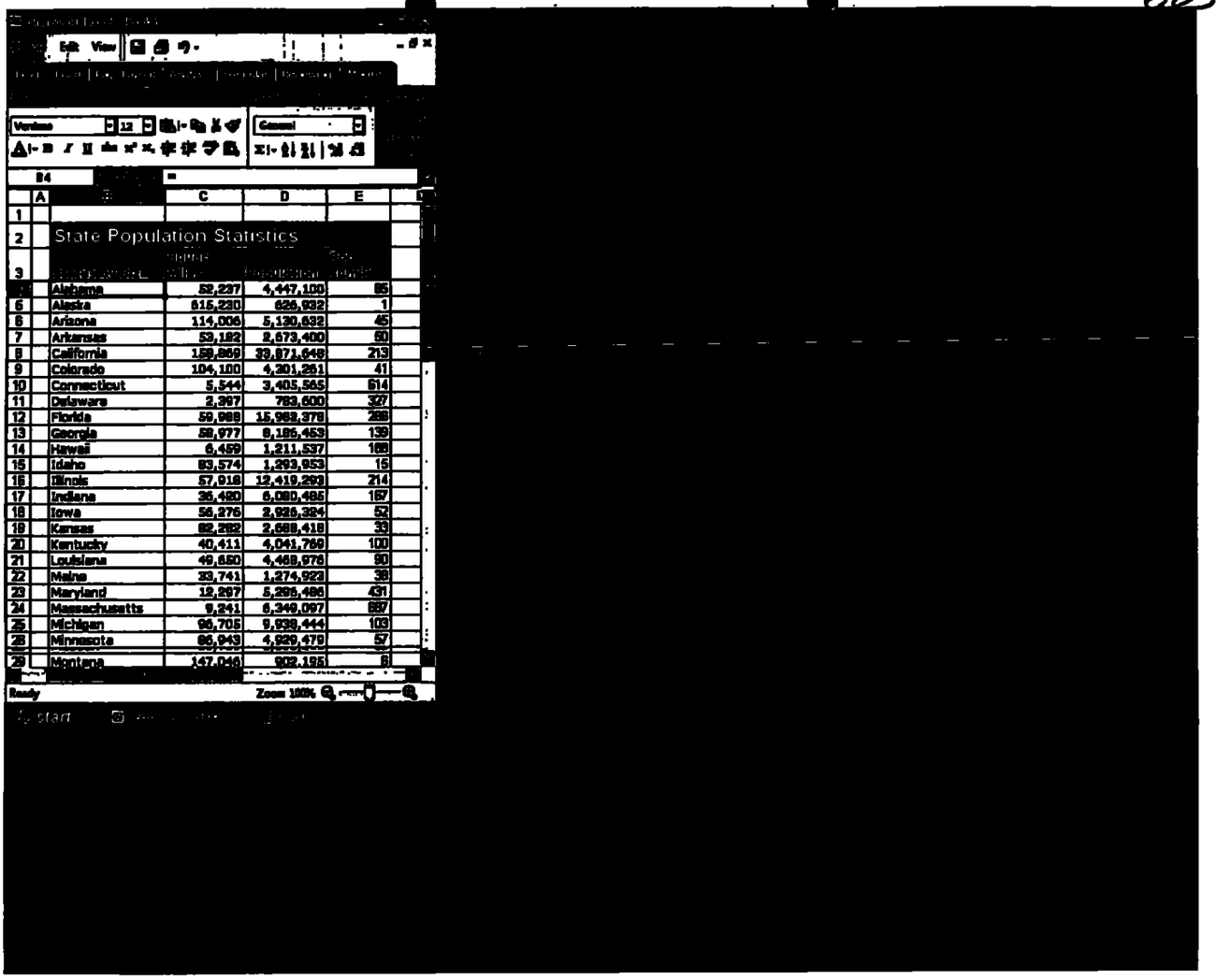

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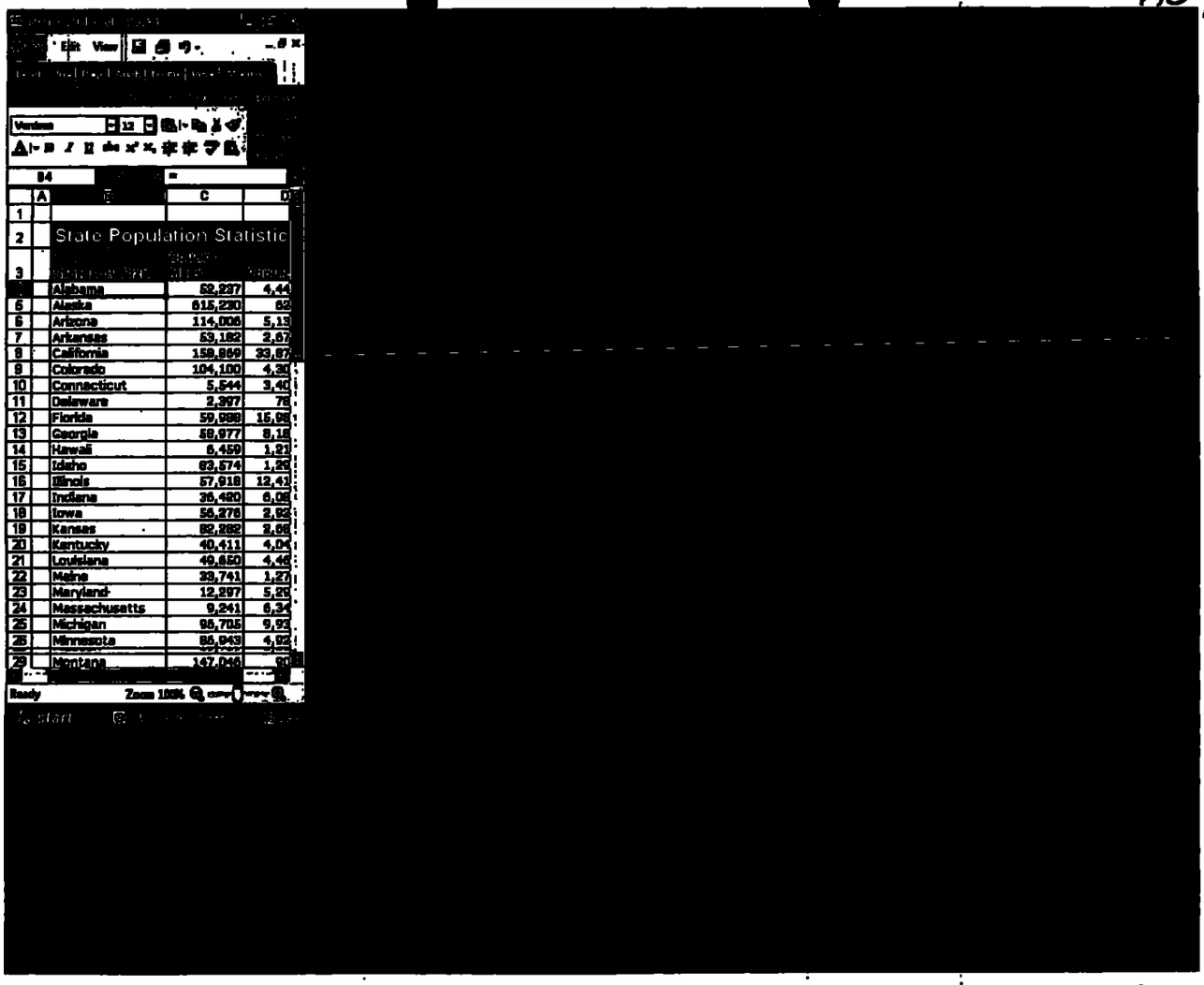

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7		Arkansas	53,182	2,67
8		California	158,869	33,87
9		Colorado	104,100	4,30
10		Connecticut	5,544	3,40
11		Delaware	2,397	76
12		Florida	59,998	15,98
13		Georgia	59,977	8,18
14		Hawaii	6,459	1,21
15		Idaho	83,574	1,29
16		Illinois	57,918	12,41
17		Indiana	36,420	6,08
18		Iowa	56,276	2,92
19		Kansas	82,282	2,85
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
27		Montana	147,046	90

Ready Zoom 100%

Start

252

441

625

CINTA

DISEÑOS DE CAMBIO DE TAMAÑO

DISEÑOS INICIALES DE CAMBIO DE TAMAÑO

626

Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]

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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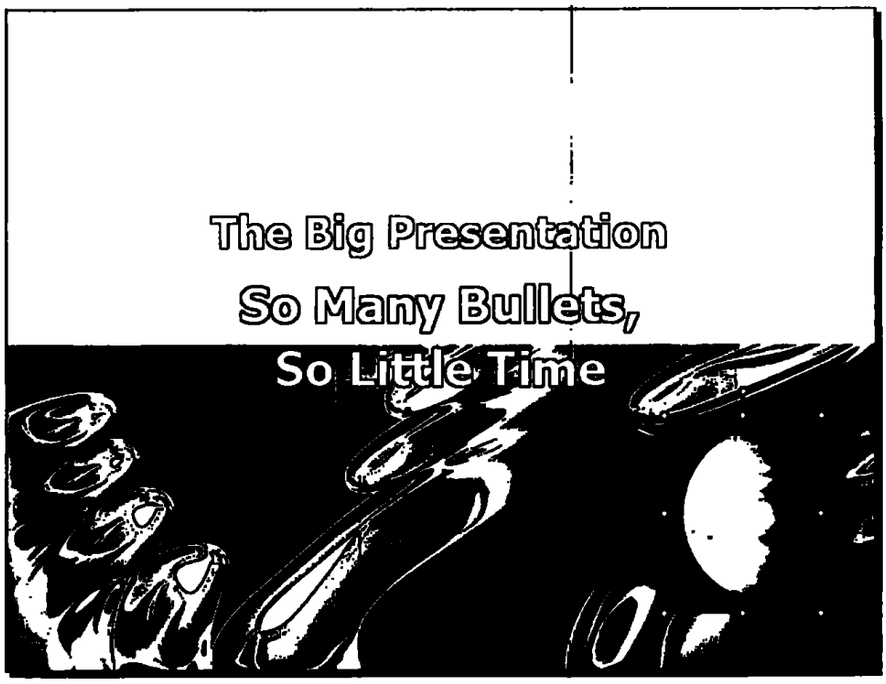

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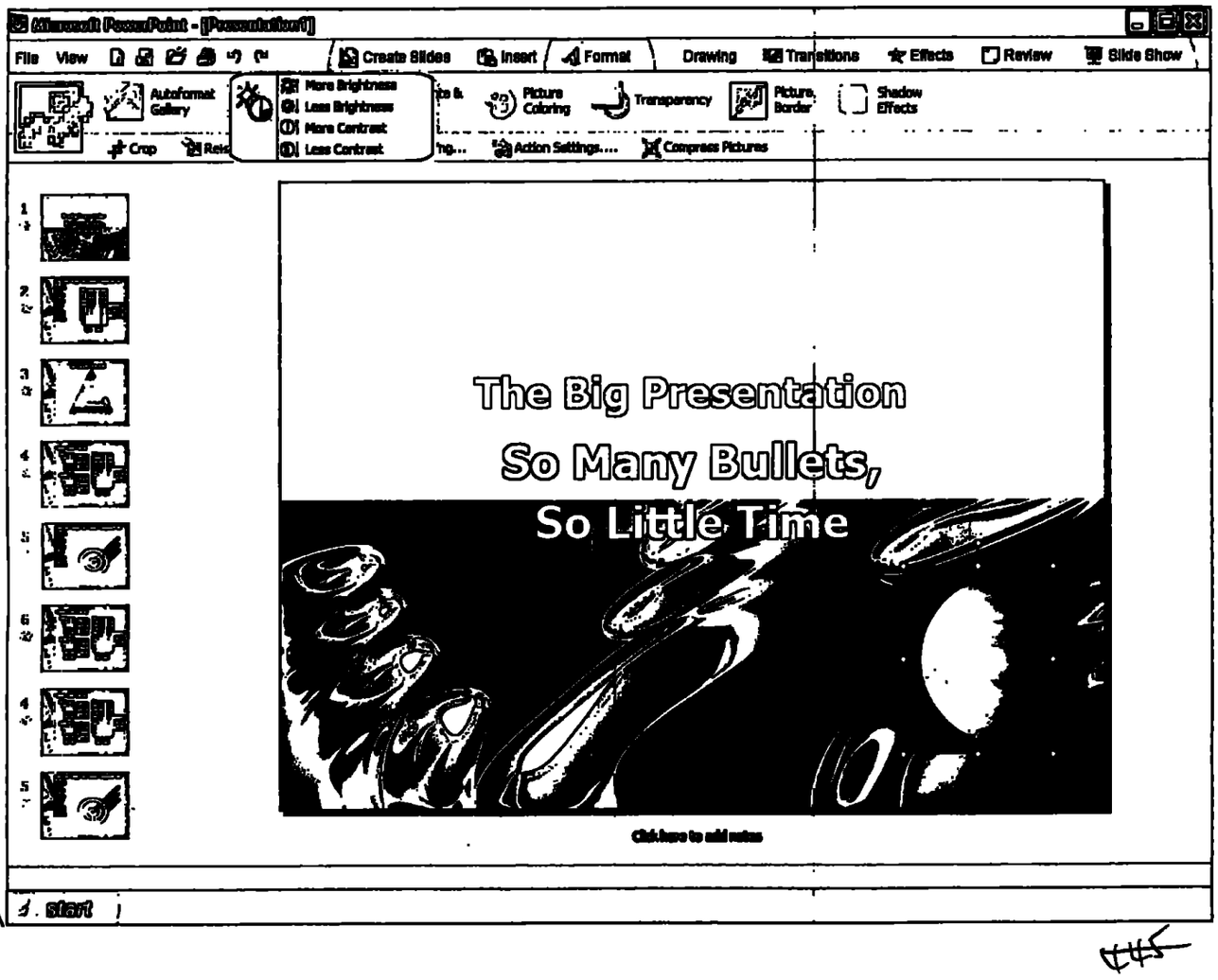
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Compress Pictures
The Big Presentation
So Many Bullets,
So Little Time
Click here to add notes
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255

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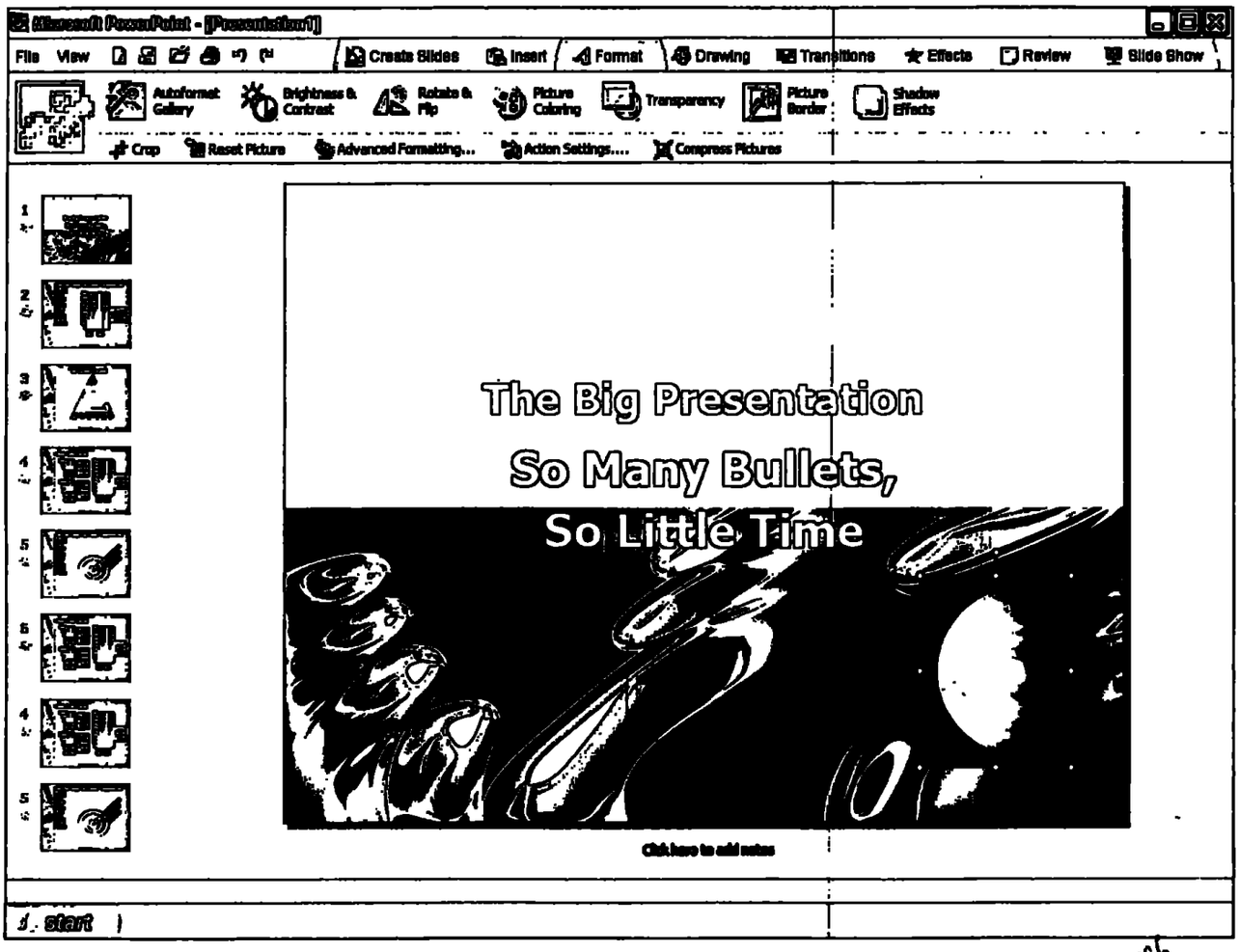
628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The Big Presentation
So Many Bullets,
So Little Time
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256

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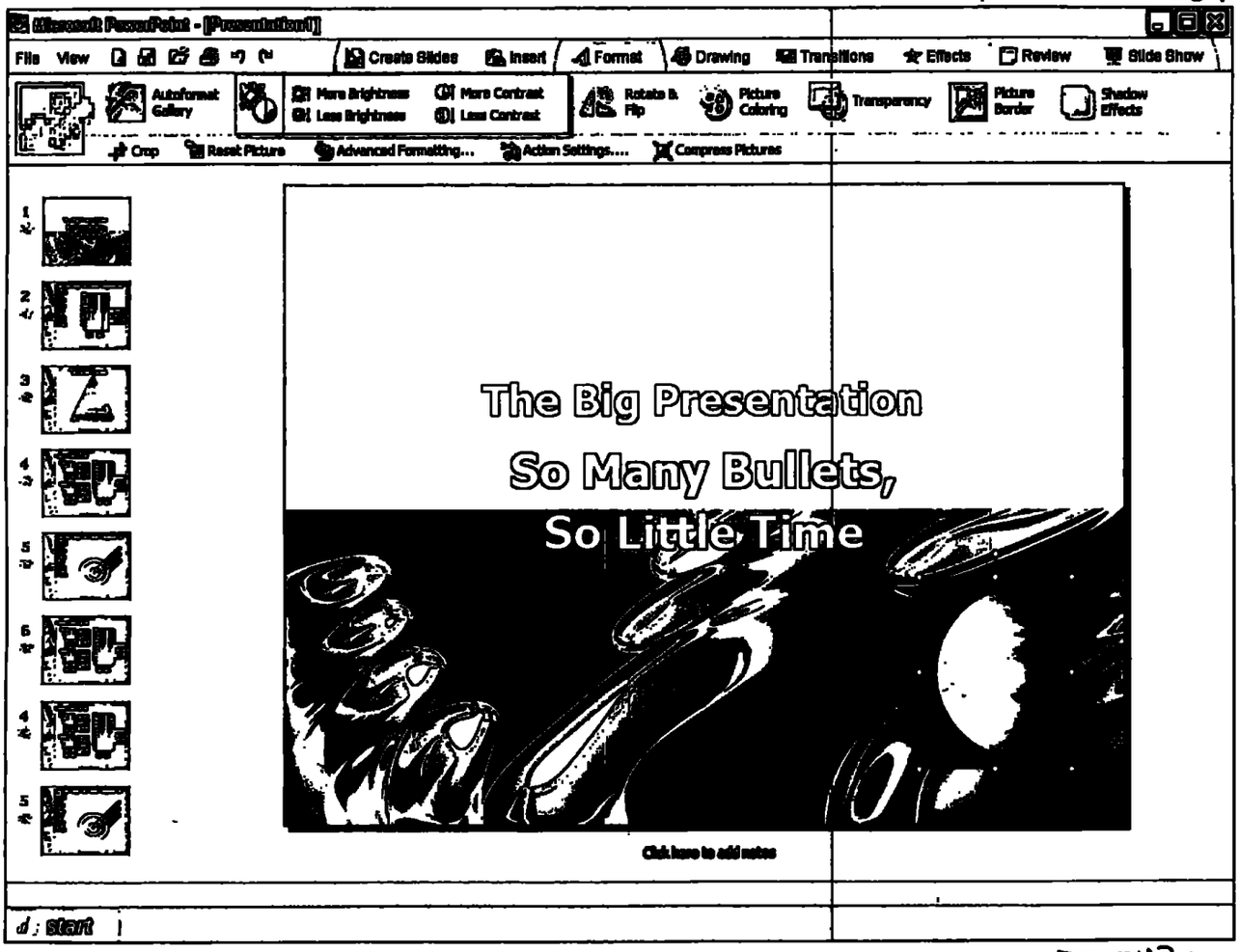
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The Big Presentation
So Many Bullets,
So Little Time
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630

Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]

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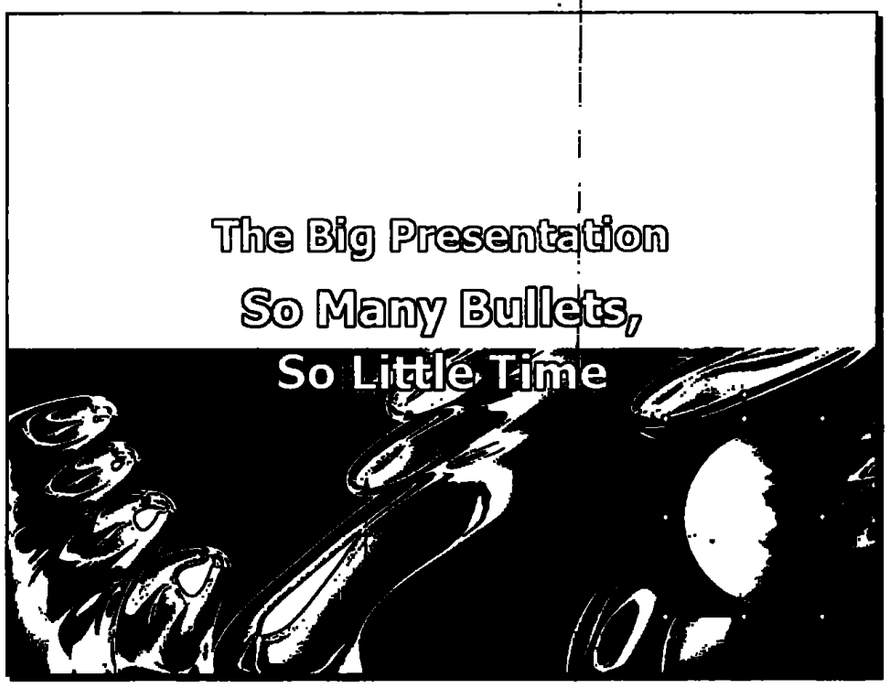

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Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]

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Autoformat Gallery | Brightness & Contrast | Rotate & Flip | Picture Coloring | Transparency | Picture Border | Shadow Effects

More Brightness | Less Brightness | More Contrast | Less Contrast

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The Big Presentation

So Many Bullets,

So Little Time

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start

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649

Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]

File View | Create Slides | Insert | Format | Drawing | Transitions | Effects | Review | Slide Show

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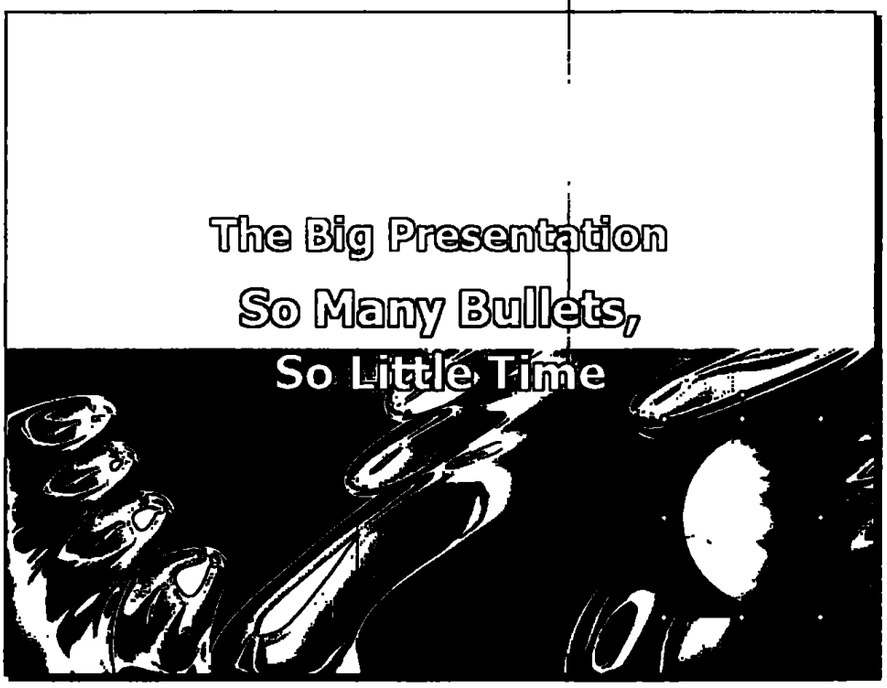

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633

Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]

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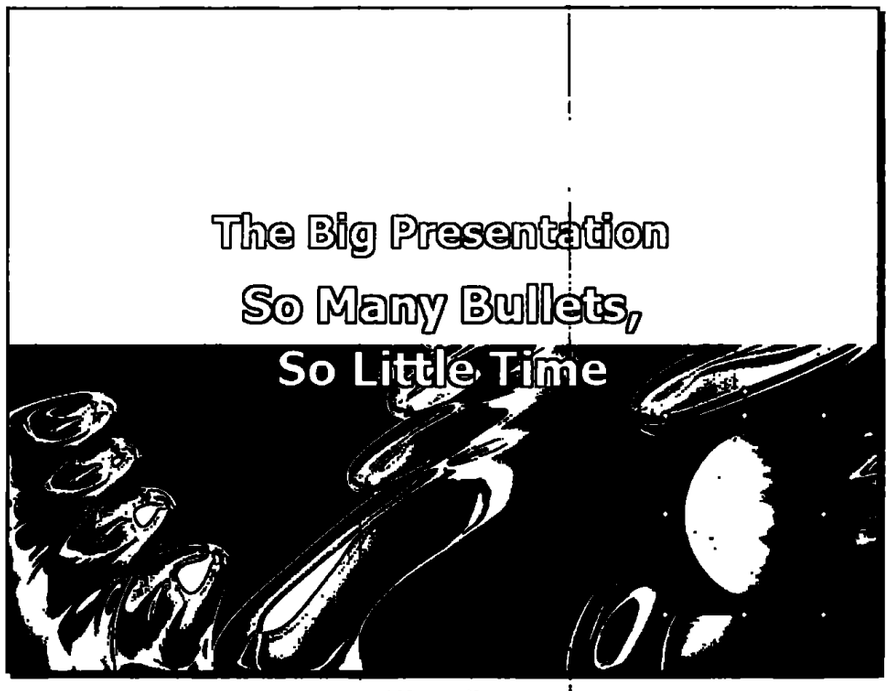

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201

Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]

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Autoformat Gallery | Brightness & Contrast | Rotate & Flip | Picture Coloring | Transparency | Picture Border | Shadow Effects

Crop | Reset Picture | Advanced Formatting... | Action Settings... | Compress Pictures

1 2 3 4 5 6 4 5

The Big Presentation

So Many Bullets, So Little Time

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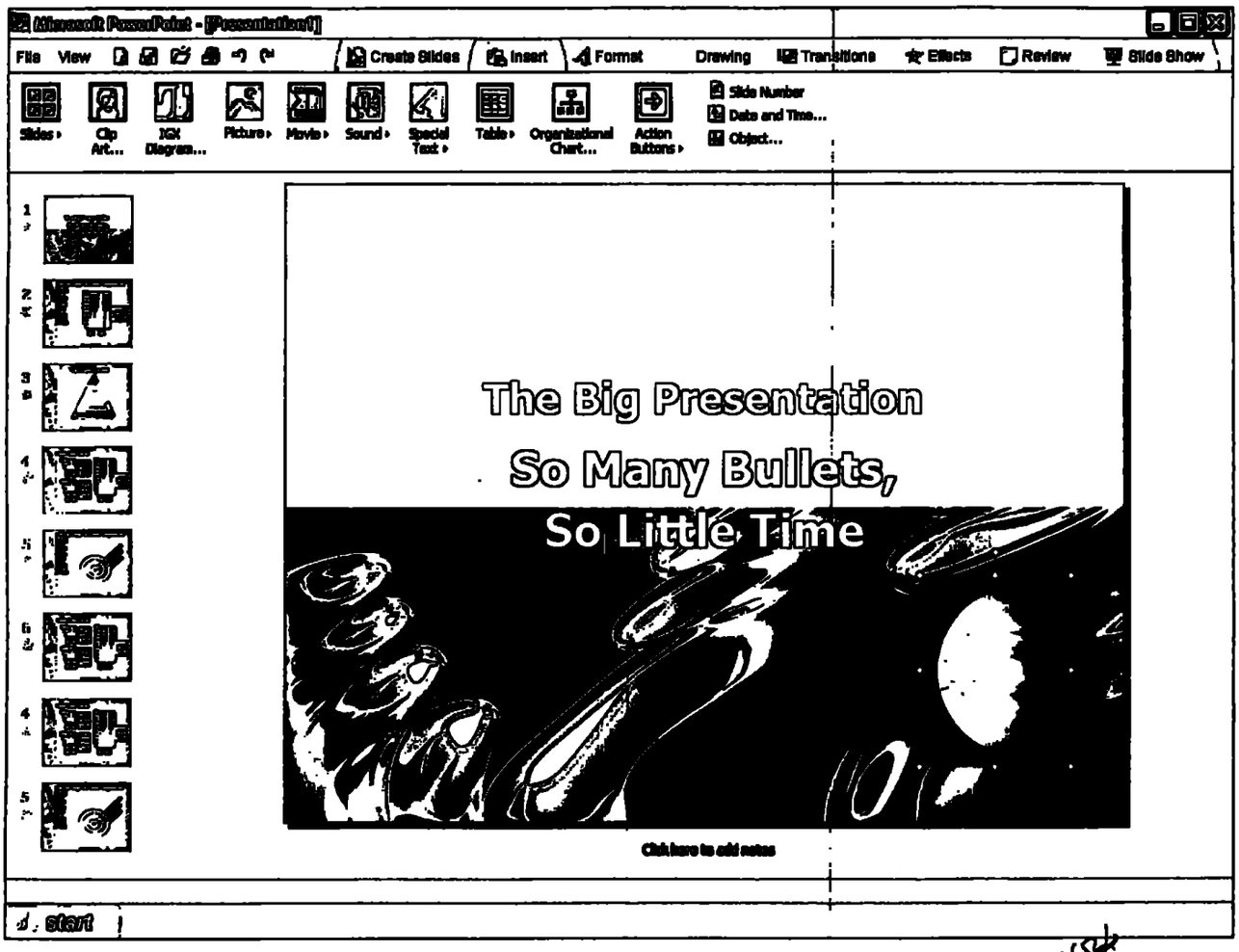
635

CINTA

DISEÑOS DE CAMBIO DE TAMAÑO

DISEÑOS INICIALES DE CAMBIO DE TAMAÑO 2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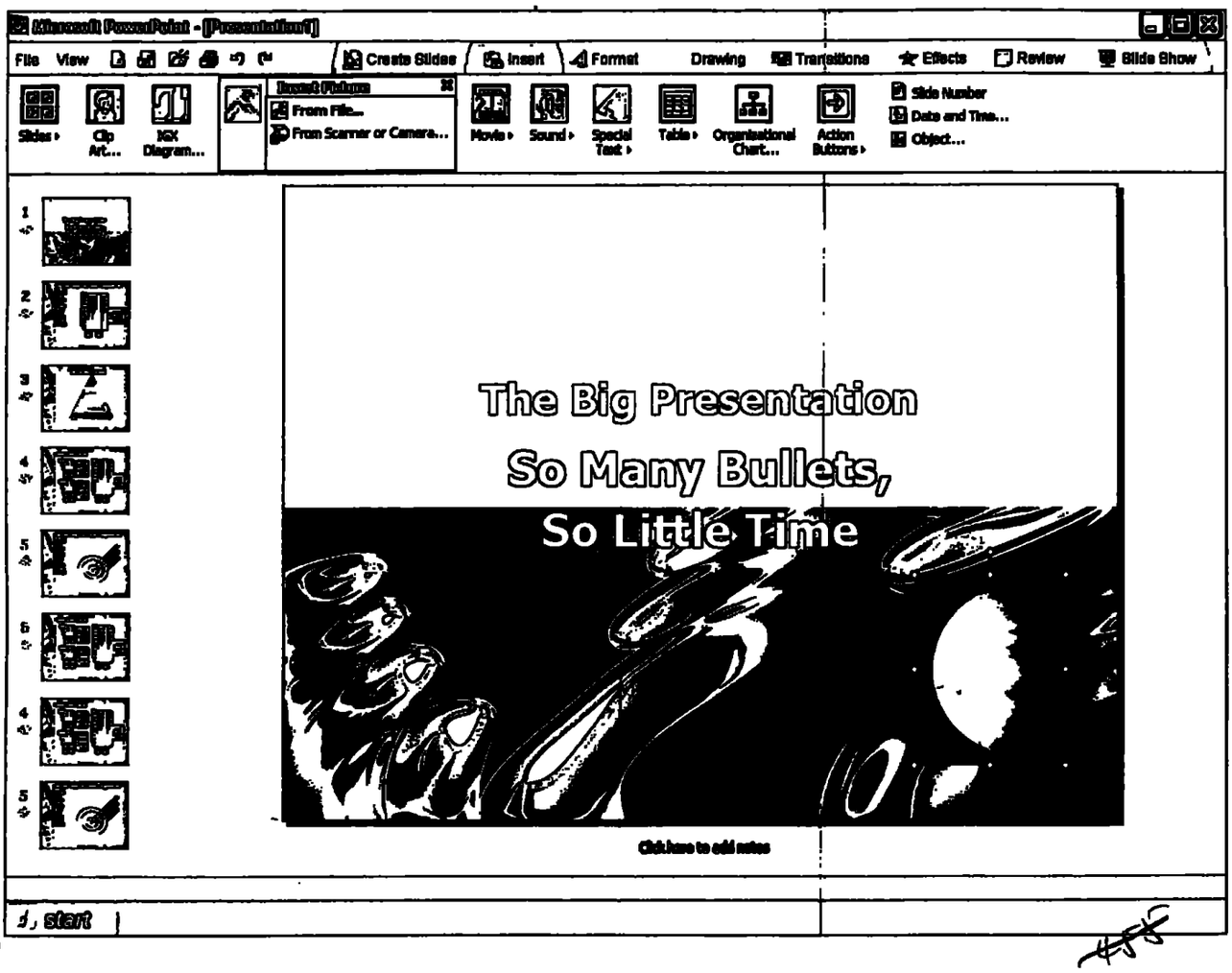
The Big Presentation
So Many Bullets,
So Little Time
Click here to add notes
start

637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The Big Presentation
So Many Bullets,
So Little Time
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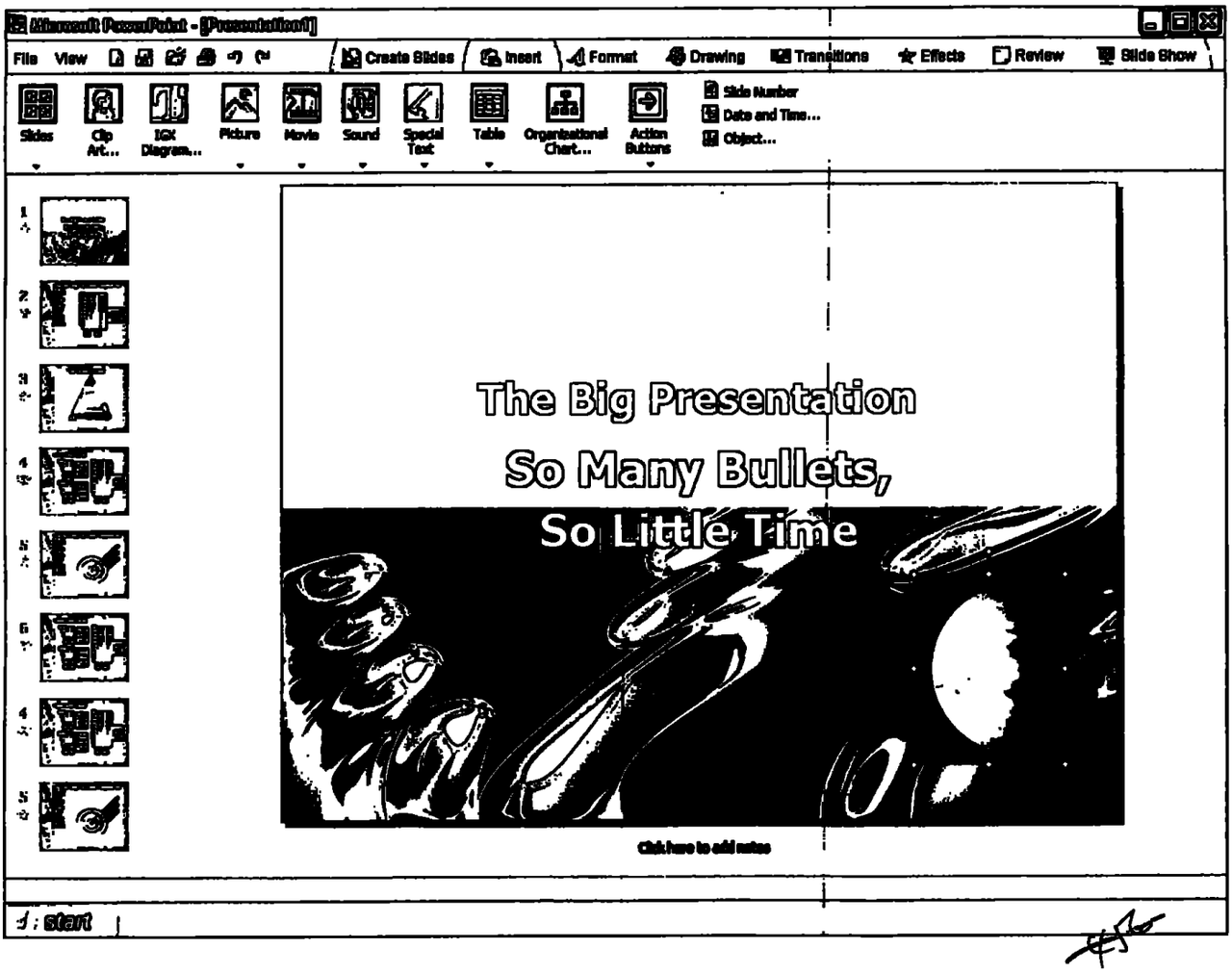
Start

265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The Big Presentation
So Many Bullets,
So Little Time
Click here to add notes
1 Slide

639

Microsoft PowerPoint - [Presentation1]

File View | Create Slides | Insert | Format | Drawing | Transitions | Effects | Review | Slide Show

Slides | Clip Art... | IGX Diagram... | Picture | Movie | Sound | Special Text | Table | Organizational Chart... | Action Buttons | Slide Number | Date and Time... | Object...

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The Big Presentation

So Many Bullets, So Little Time

Click here to add notes

start

247

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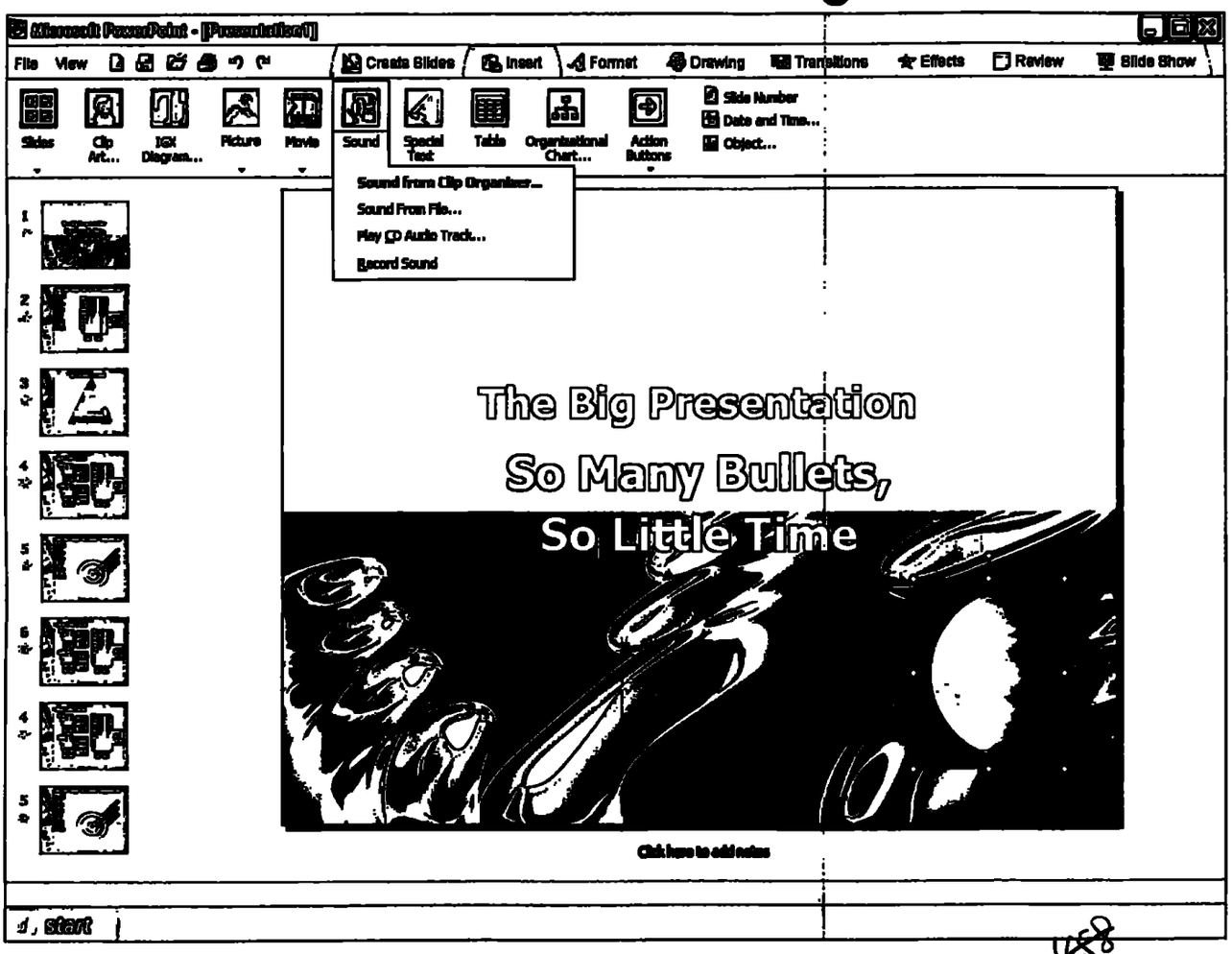
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Sound from Clip Organizer...
Sound From File...
Play CD Audio Track...
Record Sound
The Big Presentation
So Many Bullets,
So Little Time
Click here to add notes
start

268

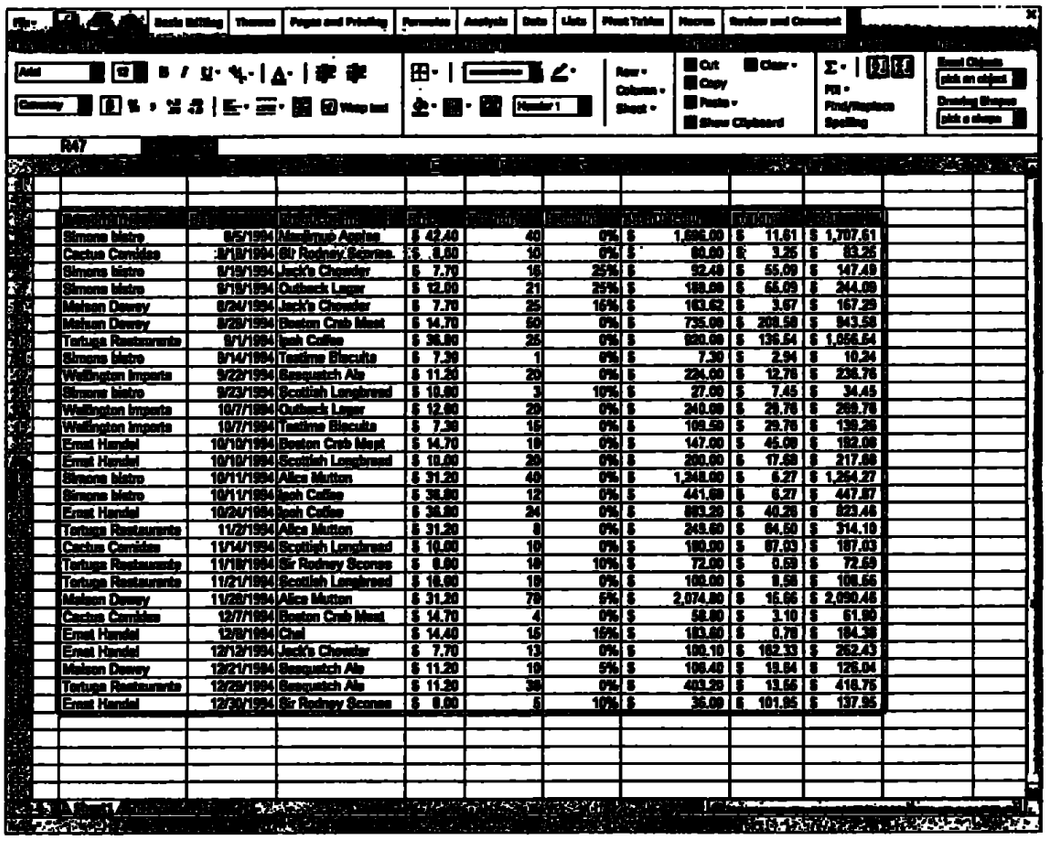
641

CINTA

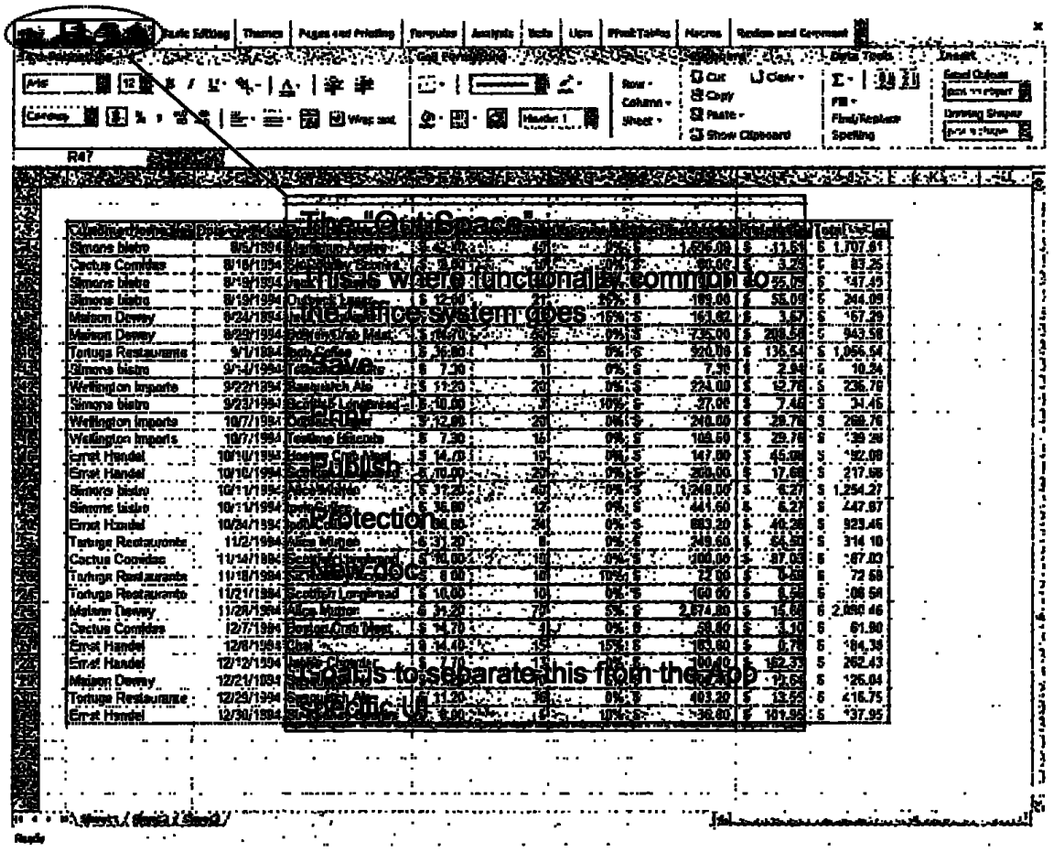
ANATOMIA DE LA CINTA

ANATOMIA DE LA CINTA

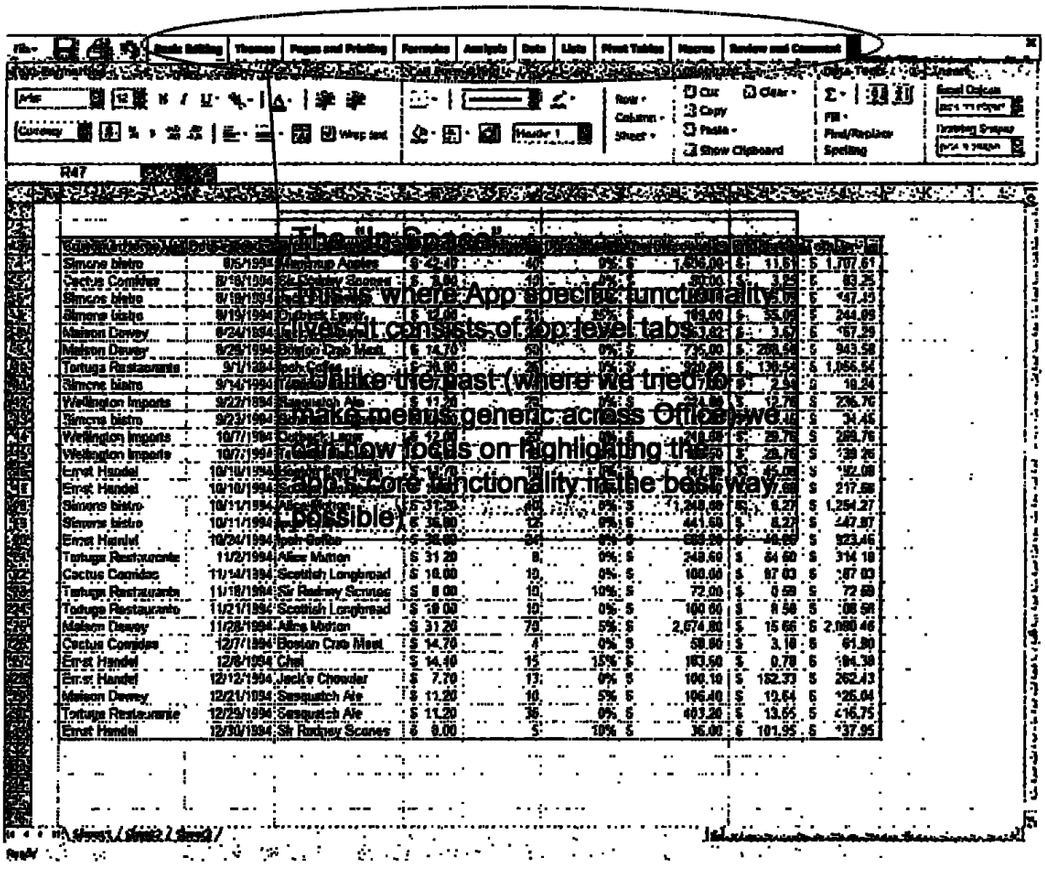
460



Simons bistro	8/5/1994	Almadrote Apples	$ 42.40	40	0%	$ 1,696.00	$ 11.61	$ 1,707.61
Cactus Corridos	8/18/1994	Sir Rodney Scones	$ 8.00	10	0%	$ 80.00	$ 3.25	$ 83.25
Simons bistro	8/19/1994	Jack's Chowder	$ 7.70	19	25%	$ 92.40	$ 55.09	$ 147.49
Simons bistro	9/19/1994	Outback Lager	$ 12.00	21	25%	$ 189.00	$ 55.09	$ 244.09
Molson Dewey	8/20/1994	Jack's Chowder	$ 7.70	25	16%	$ 163.62	$ 3.67	$ 167.29
Molson Dewey	8/28/1994	Boston Crab Meat	$ 14.70	50	0%	$ 735.00	$ 208.58	$ 943.58
Tortuga Restaurants	9/1/1994	Iosh Coffee	$ 36.80	25	0%	$ 920.00	$ 136.54	$ 1,056.54
Simons bistro	9/14/1994	Testime 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	$ 29.76	$ 269.76
Wellington Imports	10/7/1994	Testime 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	$ 45.09	$ 192.09
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	Iosh Coffee	$ 36.80	12	0%	$ 441.60	$ 6.27	$ 447.87
Ernst Handel	10/24/1994	Iosh Coffee	$ 36.80	24	0%	$ 883.20	$ 40.26	$ 923.46
Tortuga Restaurants	11/27/1994	Alice Mutton	$ 31.20	8	0%	$ 249.60	$ 64.50	$ 314.10
Cactus Corridos	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	$ 0.69	$ 72.69
Tortuga Restaurants	11/21/1994	Scottish Longbread	$ 10.00	10	0%	$ 100.00	$ 8.56	$ 108.56
Molson Dewey	11/28/1994	Alice Mutton	$ 31.20	78	5%	$ 2,074.80	$ 15.66	$ 2,090.46
Cactus Corridos	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
Molson 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	30	0%	$ 403.20	$ 13.66	$ 416.76
Ernst Handel	12/30/1994	Sir Rodney Scones	$ 8.00	5	10%	$ 36.00	$ 101.95	$ 137.95


The "Ctrl Space" is where functionality common to
the Office system does
have
English
Protection
now. Doc
Goal is to separate this from the App

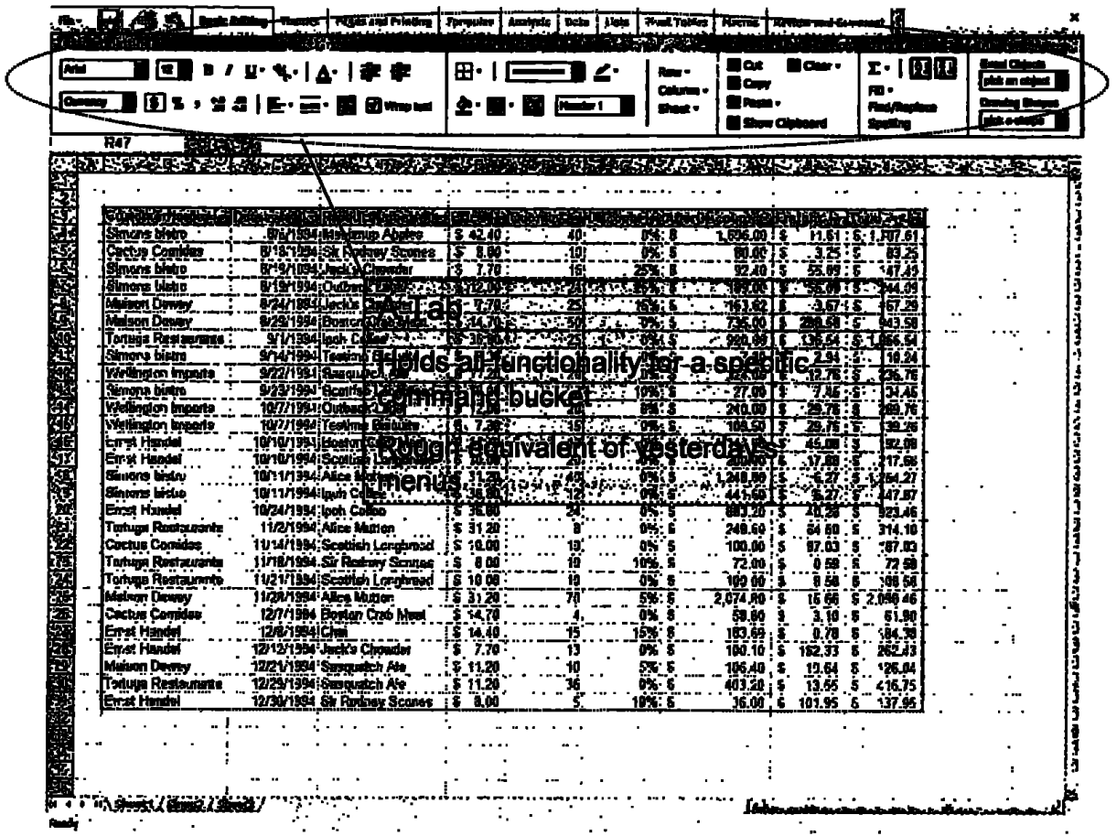
645


The "ribbon"
This is where App specific functionality is.
It consists of top level tabs
Like the past (where we tried for
making menus generic across Office) we
learn how focus on highlighting the
core functionality in the best way
possible!

273

463

646



Customer	Date	Product	Price	Qty	Discount	Sales	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Simons bistro	8/5/1994	Mishimup Abalone	$ 42.40	40	0%	$ 1,696.00	$ 11.61	$ 1,707.61
Cactus Comidas	8/15/1994	Sir Rodney Scones	$ 8.80	10	0%	$ 88.00	$ 3.25	$ 89.25
Simons bistro	8/15/1994	Jack's Chowder	$ 7.70	16	25%	$ 92.40	$ 55.09	$ 147.49
Simons bistro	8/19/1994	Outback Lager	$ 12.00	20	15%	$ 180.00	$ 58.09	$ 244.09
Maison Dewey	8/24/1994	Jack's Chowder	$ 7.70	25	15%	$ 163.62	$ 3.67	$ 167.29
Maison Dewey	8/29/1994	Boston Crab Meat	$ 14.70	50	10%	$ 735.00	$ 208.58	$ 943.58
Tortuga Restaurante	9/1/1994	Ipoh Coffee	$ 36.80	25	10%	$ 920.00	$ 136.54	$ 1,056.54
Simons bistro	9/14/1994	Teatime Biscuits	$ 7.80	3	0%	$ 23.40	$ 2.94	$ 26.34
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	$ 29.76	$ 269.76
Wellington Imports	10/7/1994	Teatime Biscuits	$ 7.80	15	0%	$ 108.50	$ 29.76	$ 38.26
Ernst Handel	10/10/1994	Boston Crab Meat	$ 14.70	3	0%	$ 45.00	$ 3	$ 92.09
Ernst Handel	10/10/1994	Scottish Longbread	$ 10.00	20	0%	$ 200.00	$ 17.89	$ 217.89
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 Restaurante	11/2/1994	Alice Mutton	$ 31.20	8	0%	$ 249.60	$ 64.60	$ 314.10
Cactus Comidas	11/14/1994	Scottish Longbread	$ 10.00	10	0%	$ 100.00	$ 87.03	$ 187.03
Tortuga Restaurante	11/18/1994	Sir Rodney Scones	$ 8.00	10	10%	$ 72.00	$ 0.58	$ 72.58
Tortuga Restaurante	11/21/1994	Scottish Longbread	$ 10.00	10	0%	$ 100.00	$ 8.58	$ 108.58
Maison Dewey	11/29/1994	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	12/13/1994	Jack's Chowder	$ 7.70	13	0%	$ 100.10	$ 182.33	$ 282.43
Maison Dewey	12/21/1994	Sasquatch Ale	$ 11.20	10	5%	$ 106.40	$ 19.64	$ 126.04
Tortuga Restaurante	12/29/1994	Sasquatch Ale	$ 11.20	36	0%	$ 403.20	$ 13.55	$ 416.75
Ernst Handel	12/30/1994	Sir Rodney Scones	$ 8.00	5	10%	$ 36.00	$ 101.95	$ 137.95

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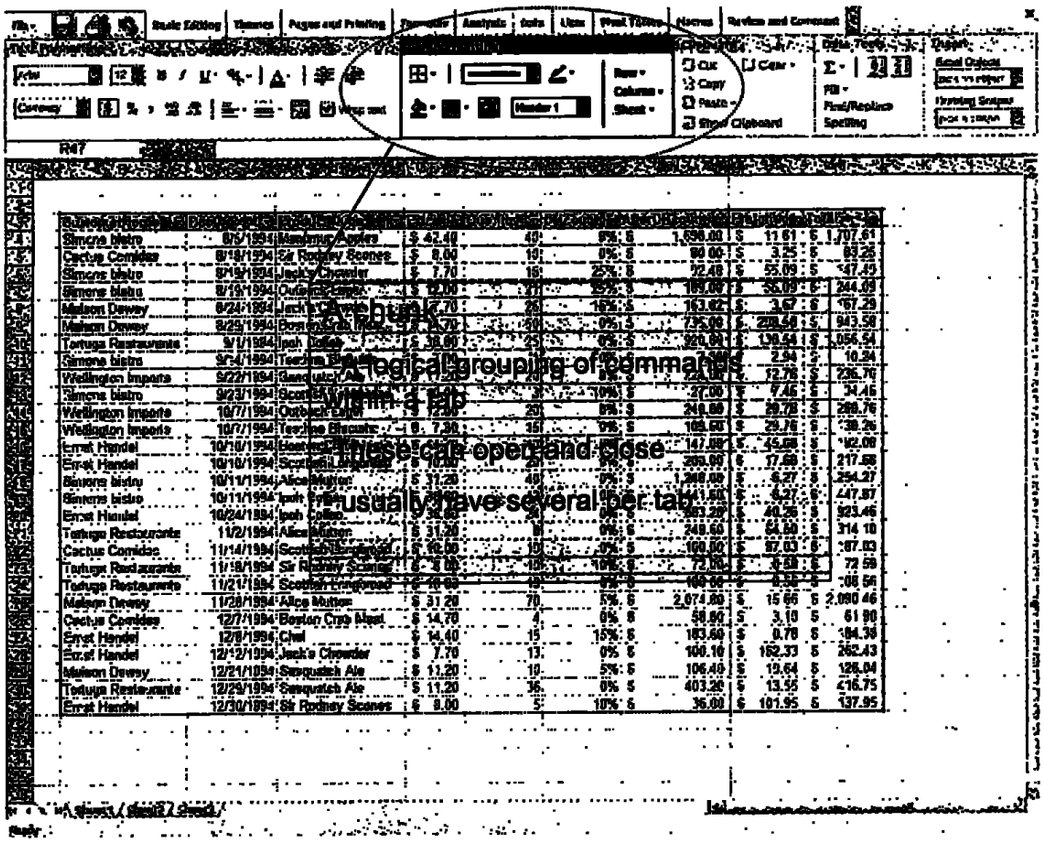
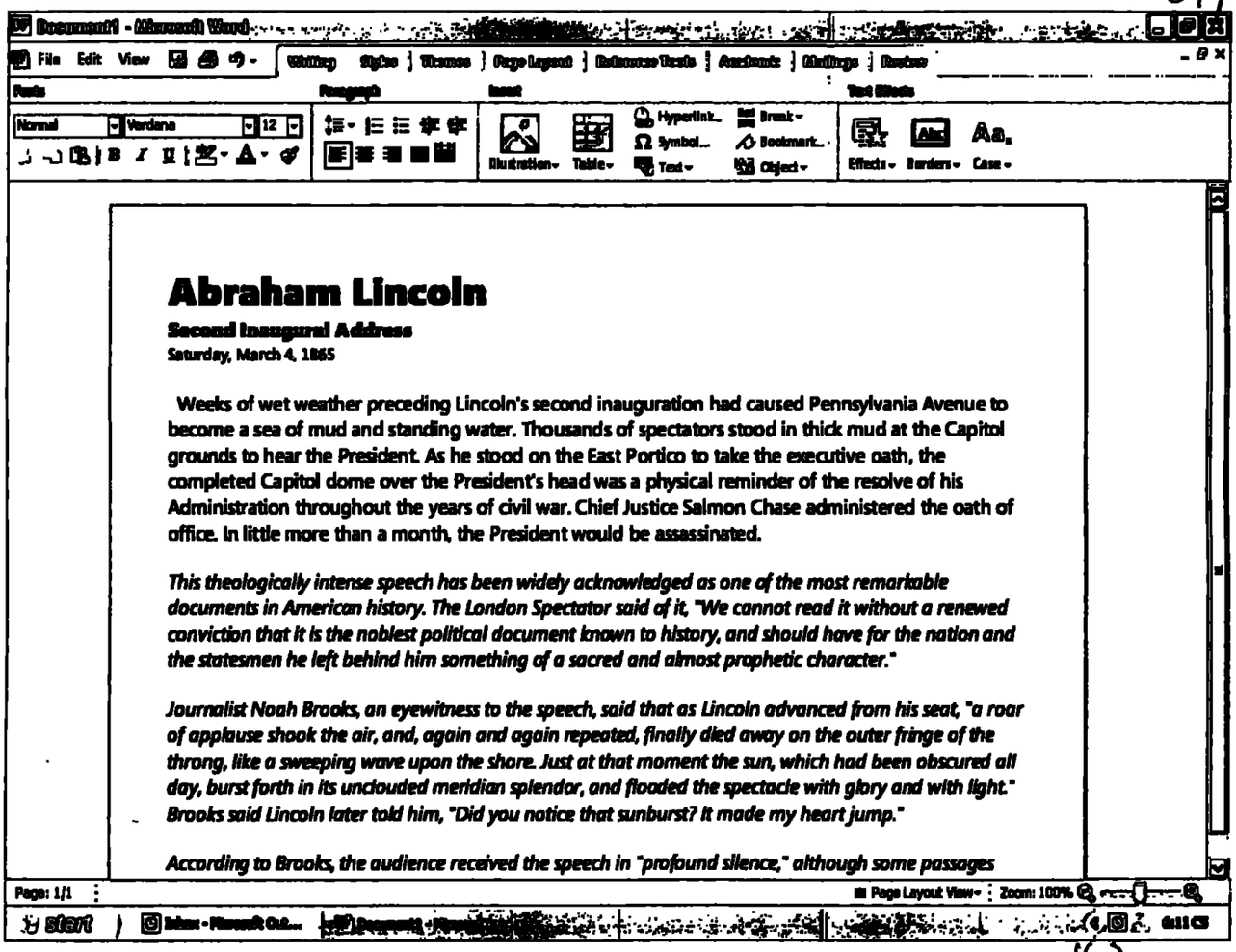

Ribbon
A logical grouping of commands
With a tab
These can open and close
Usually have several per tab

648

CINTA

DIALOGOS DE INICIO



Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

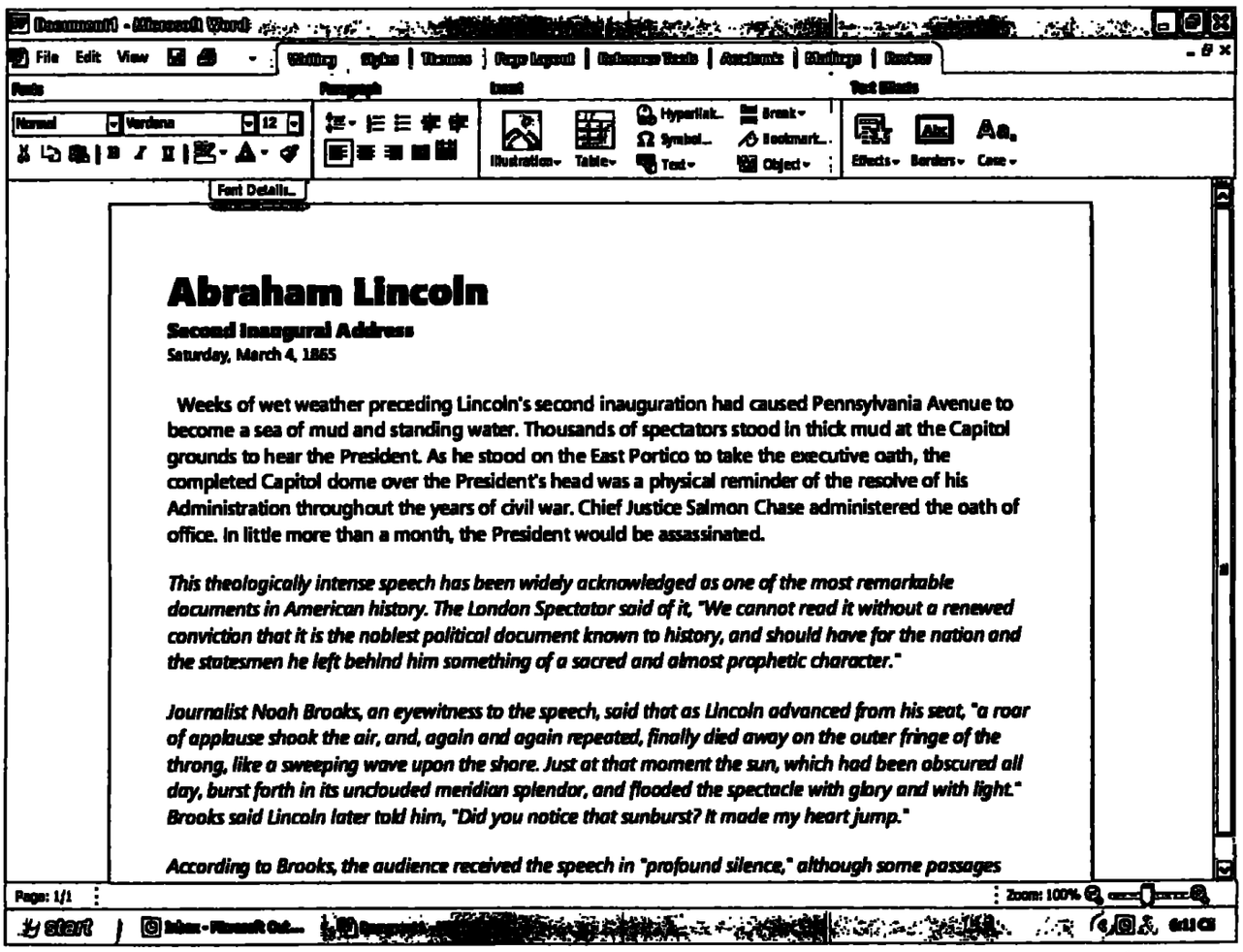
Weeks of wet weather preceding Lincoln's second inauguration had caused Pennsylvania Avenue to become a sea of mud and standing water. Thousands of spectators stood in thick mud at the Capitol grounds to hear the President. As he stood on the East Portico to take the executive oath, the completed Capitol dome over the President's head was a physical reminder of the resolve of his Administration throughout the years of civil war. 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 my heart jump."

According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages

650



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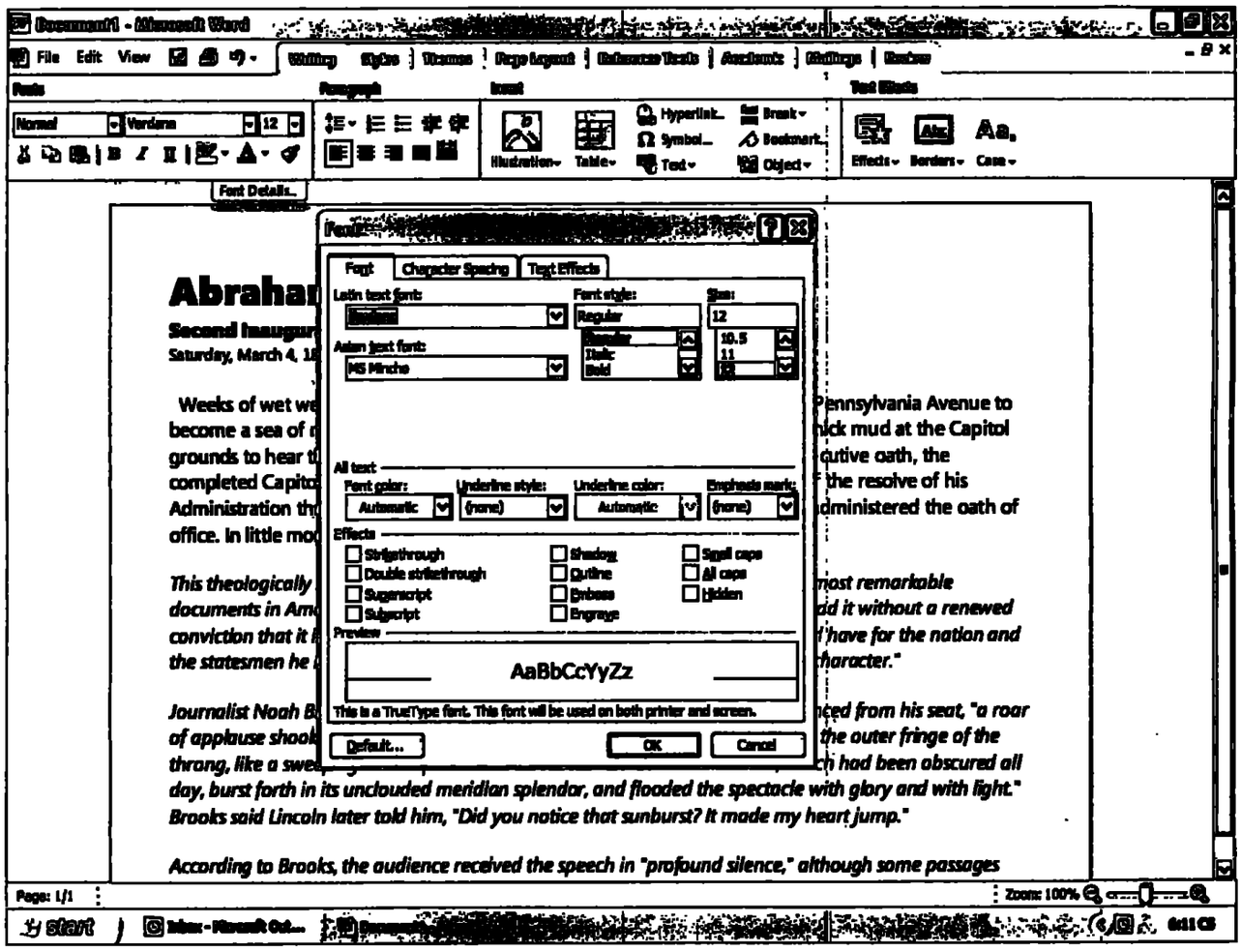

Abrahar

Second Inaugur

Saturday, March 4, 1

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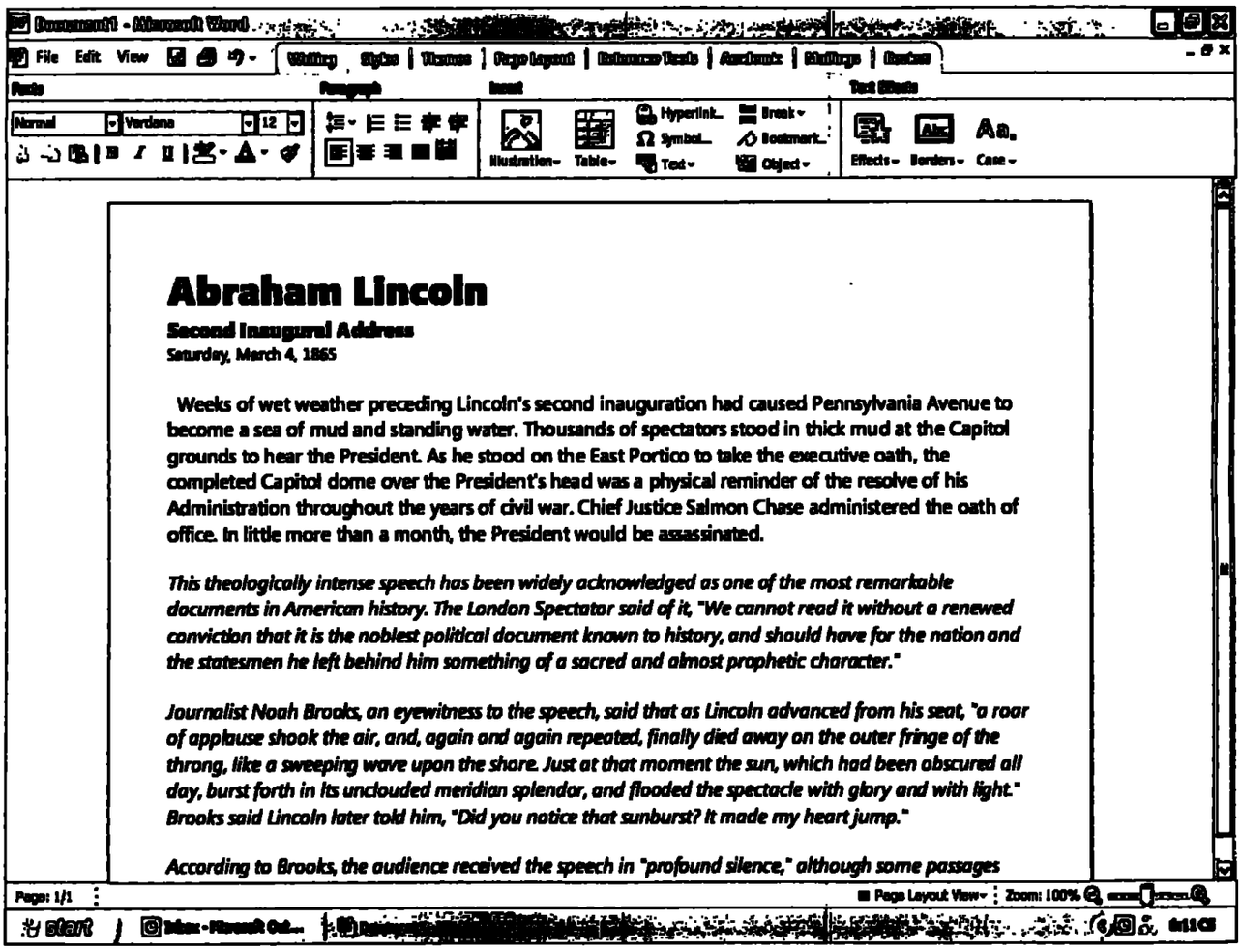

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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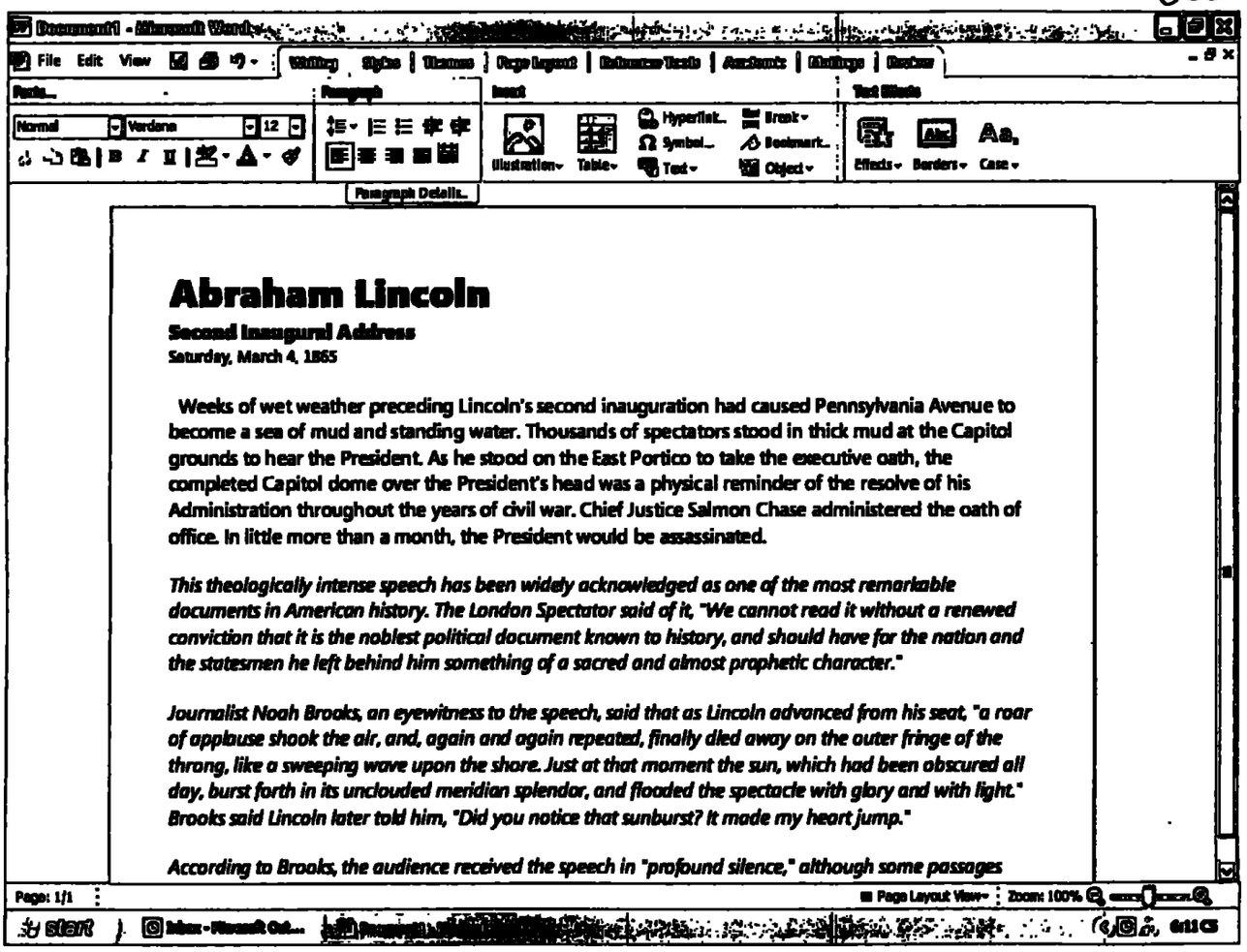

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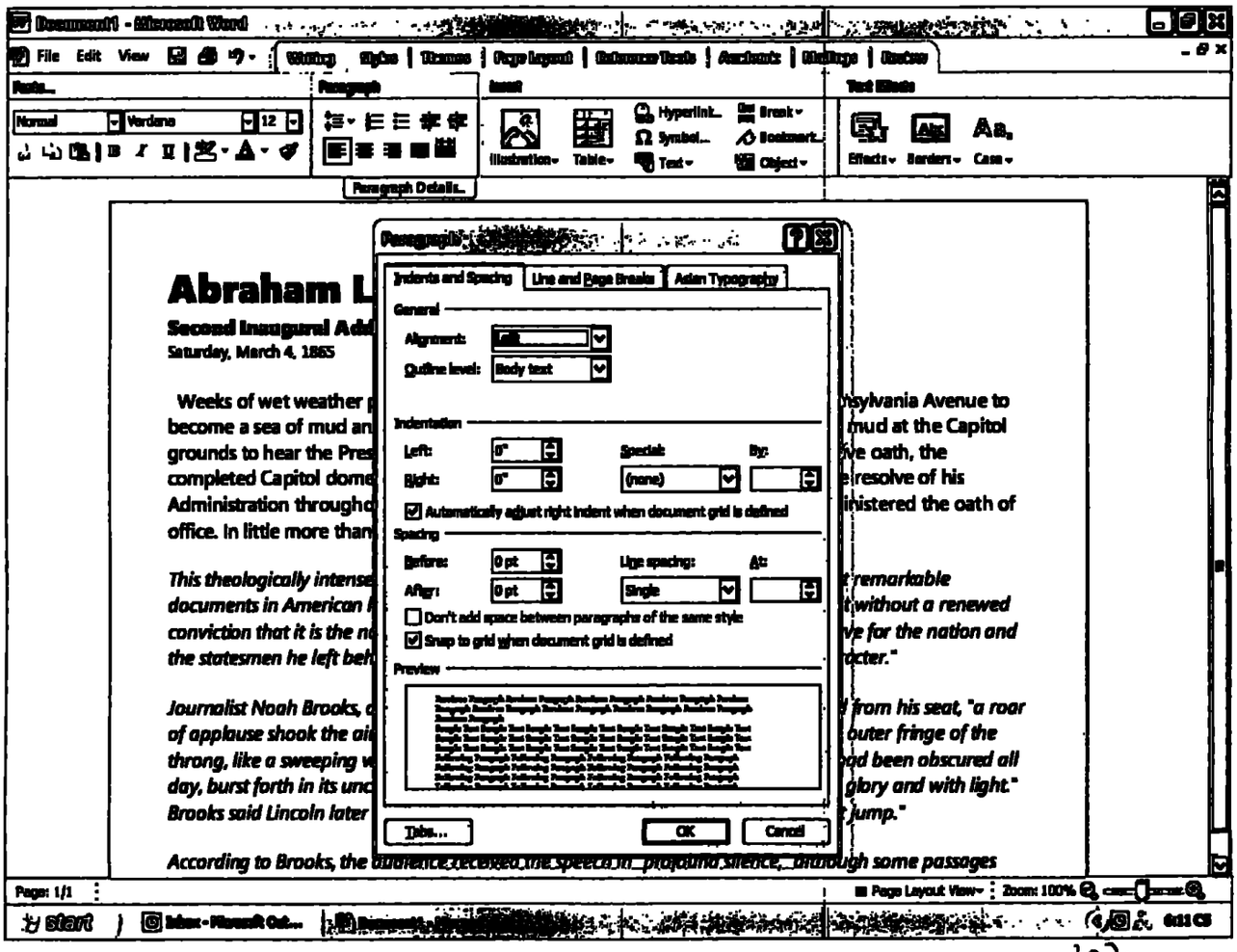
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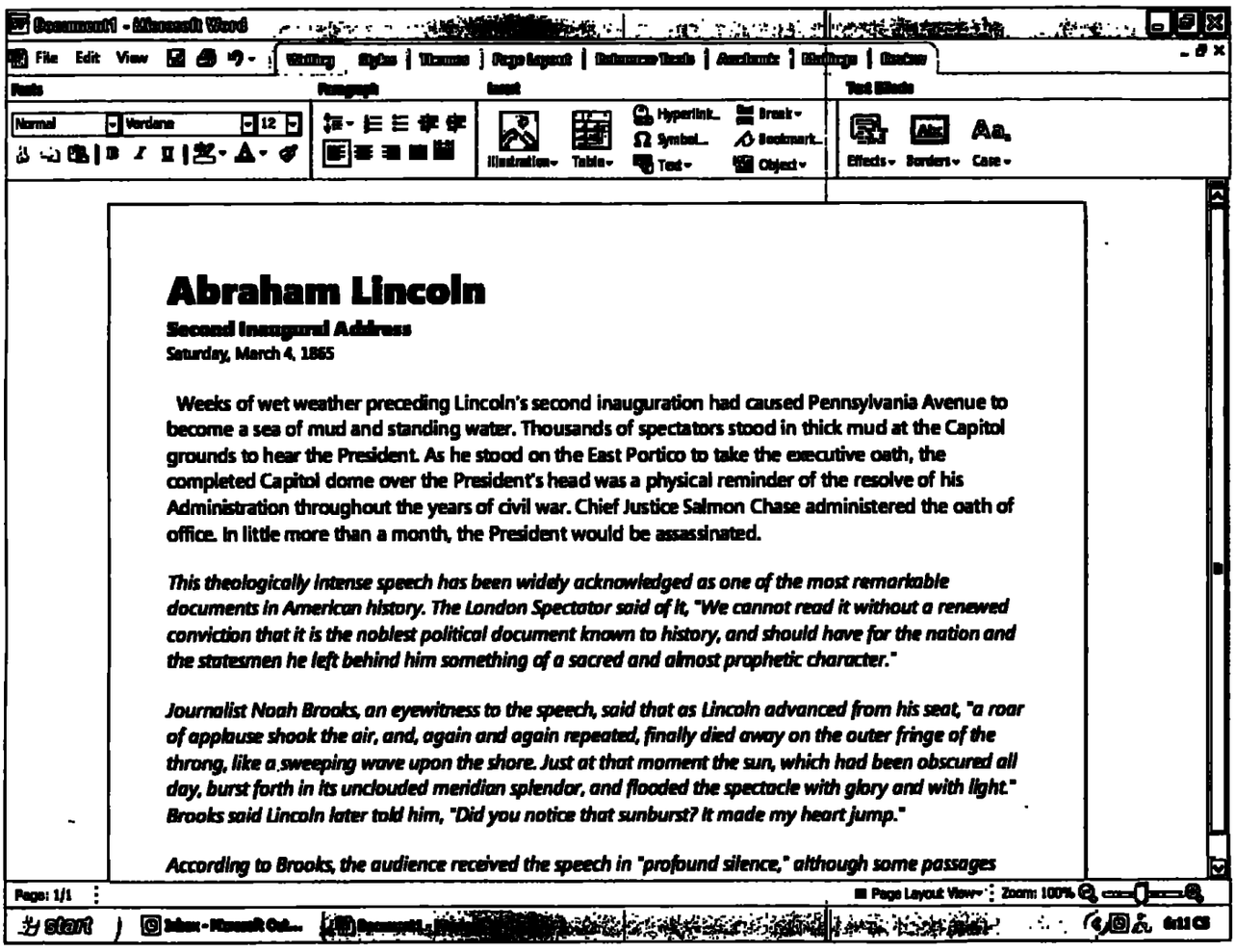

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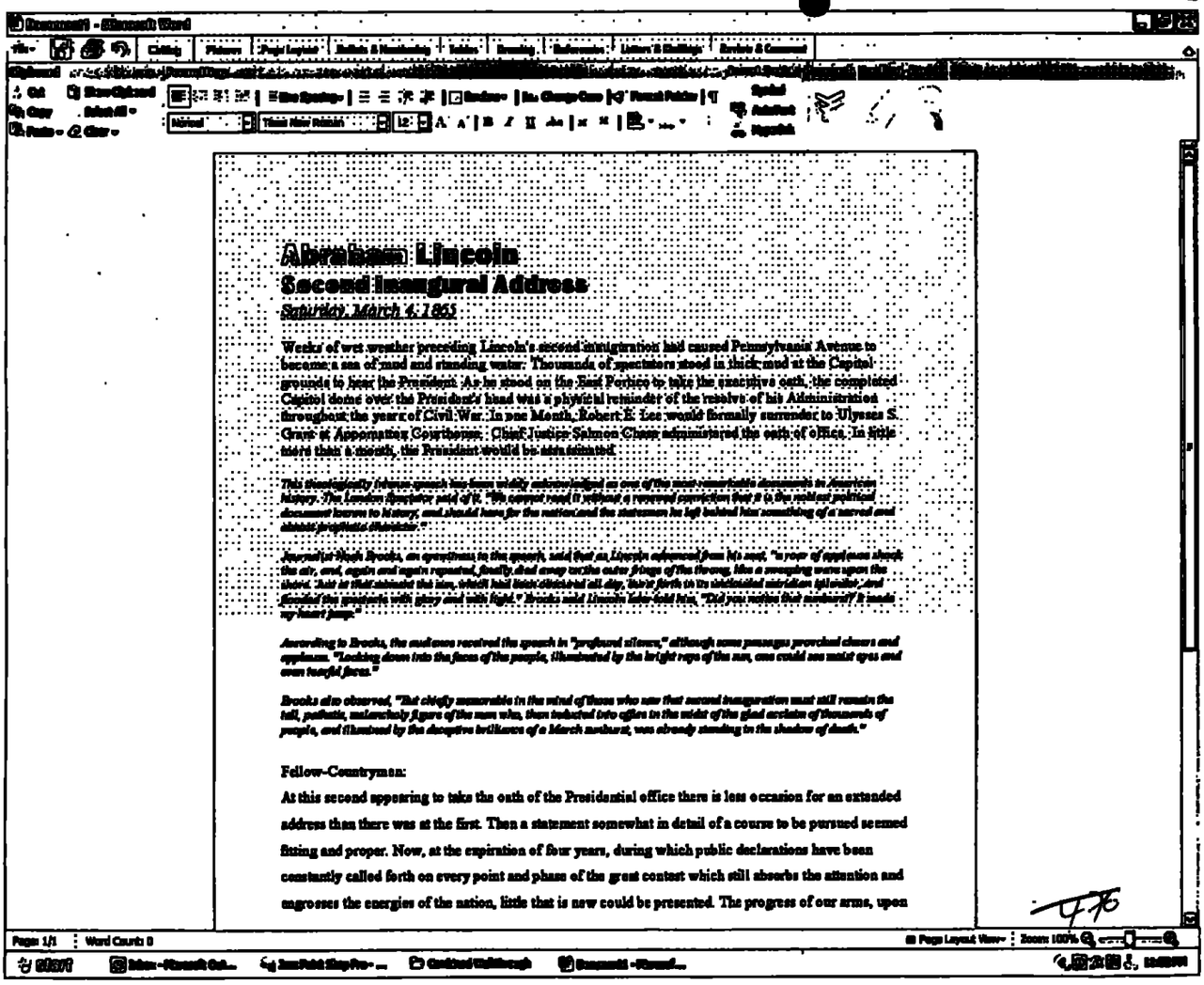
RATON SOBRE TABULADORES

Instrucciones de demostración

1. Mire en el marbete **Imagen** pasando el cursor del raton por encima
2. No encontró lo que buscaba. Mire en Diseño de Pagina pasando el cursor del ratón por encima.
3. En Diseño de Pagina, pase el cursor del raton por **Encabezado y Pie de Pagina**.
4. Utilice solo un par de comandos en **Encabezado y Pie de Pagina**. Note como regresa a su espacio de trabajo original cuando mueve el cursor del ratón fuera del marbete.
5. Ahora esta haciendo mucho trabajo de diseño de pagina, entonces vaya y haga clic en el marbete **Diseño de Pagina** para hacer de eso su espacio de trabajo persistente.
6. **Navegue** a través de Encabezado y Pie de Pagina, Fondo, y los conglomerados de Regla. Seleccione un comando sin abrir permanentemente un conglomerado.
7. Inicie la demostración de nuevo haciendo clic en el marbete **Escritura**.



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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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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 tangled 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

485

295

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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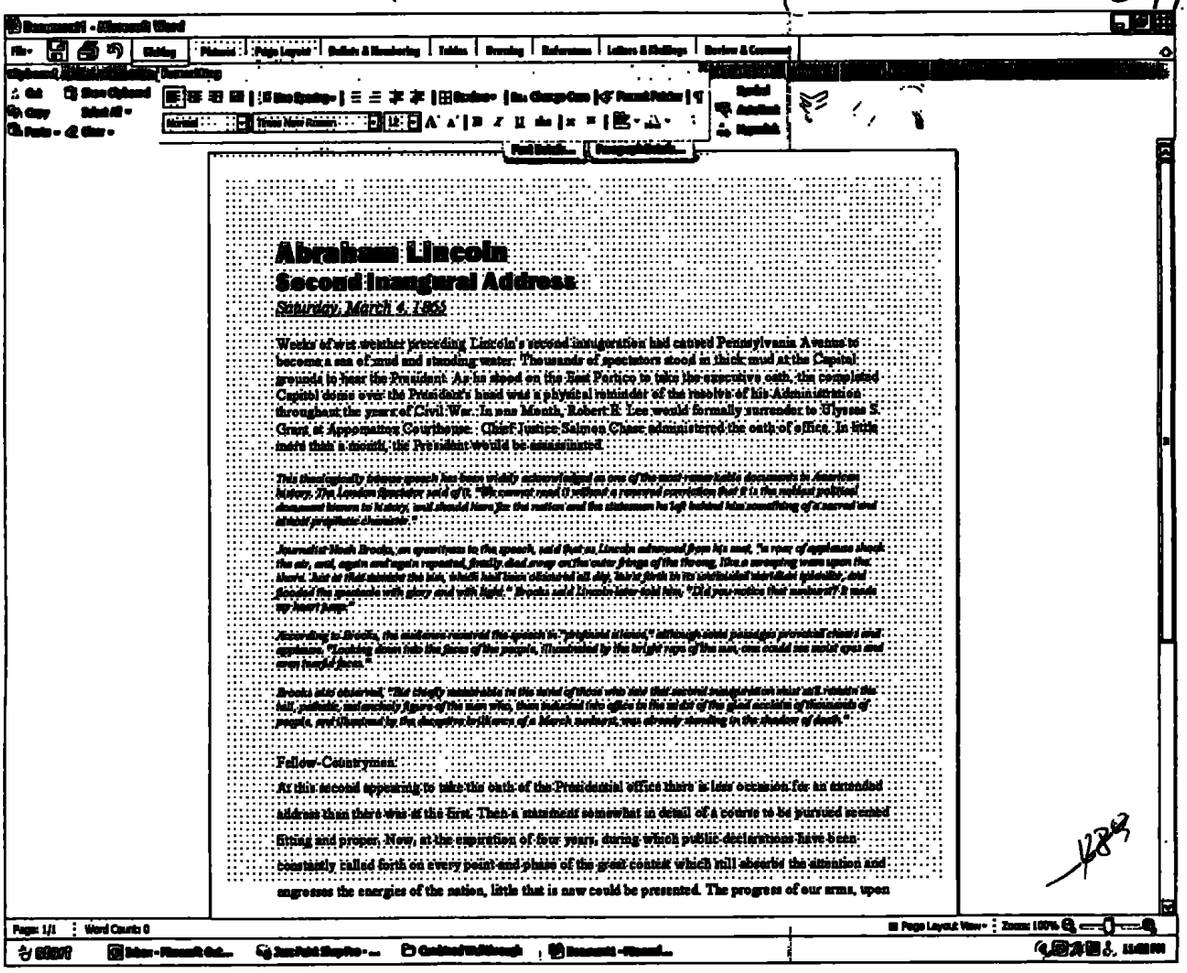

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Journalist Noah Brooks, an eyewitness to the speech, said that as Lincoln subsequent ly spoke it read, "in tones of quiet power shook the air, and, again and again repeated, finally died away on the outer fringe of the throng, like a sweeping wave upon the shore. Just at that moment the sun, which had been obscured all day, broke forth in its unclouded splendor, and flooded the grounds 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 partisan newspaper editors and opponents "looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, can model can also see many tearful faces."

Brooks also observed, "The deeply solemnity to the mind of those who saw that second inauguration blend with almost the last, pathetic, and touching figure of the man who, from humblest ranks, rose to the chief of the great republic of thirty-millions of people, and destined by the daughter to slavery of a March sunburst, was already standing in the shadow of death."

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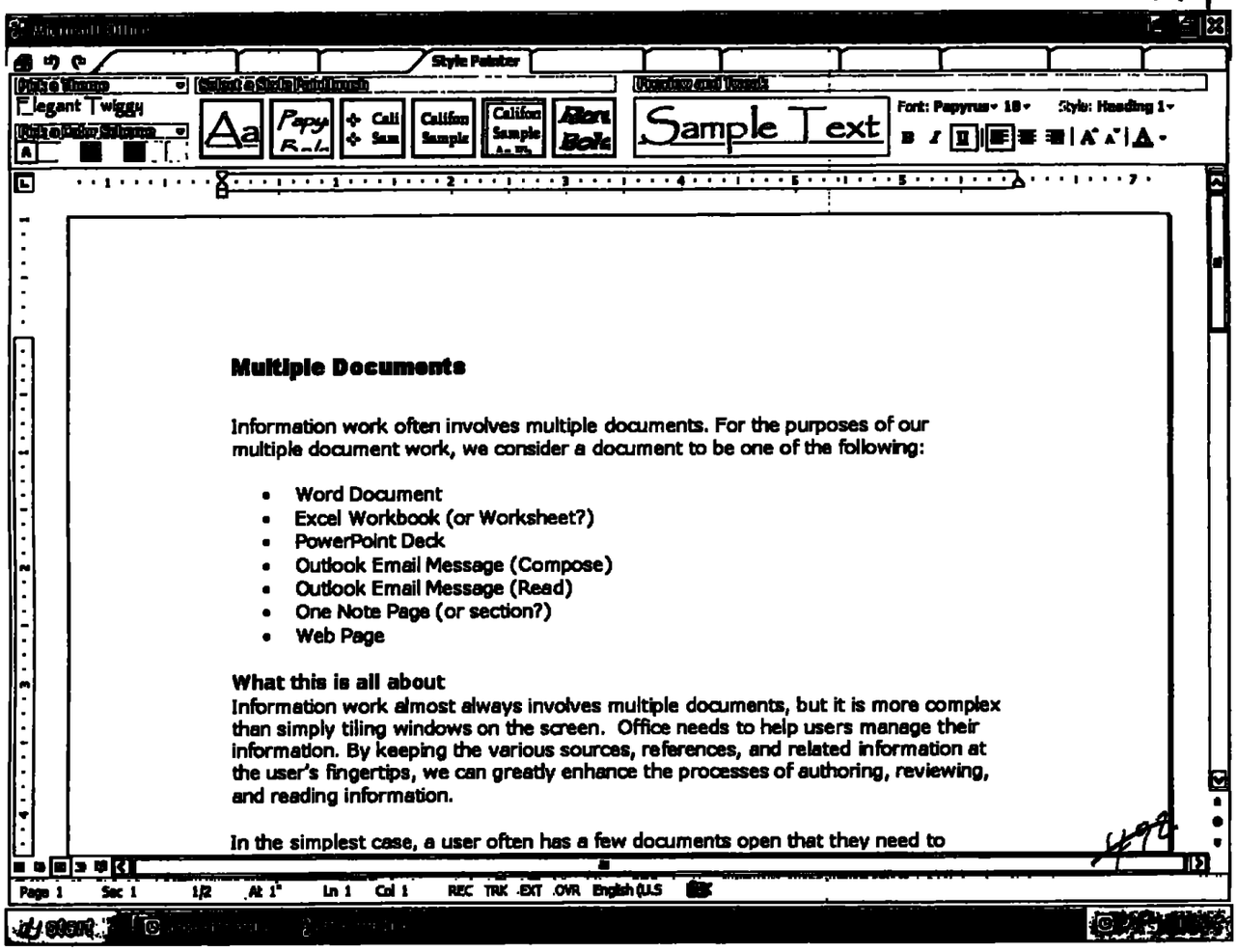


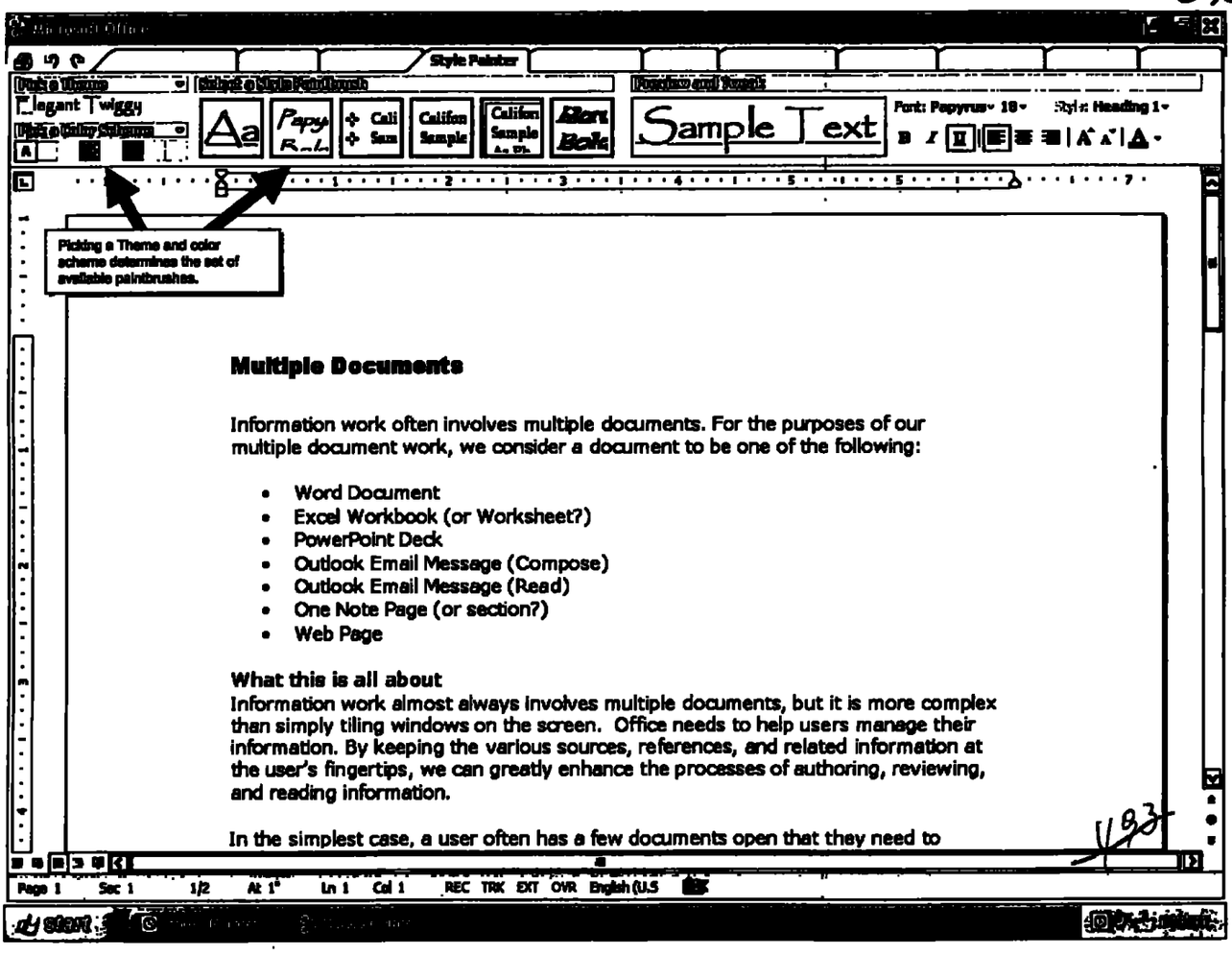
Multiple Documents

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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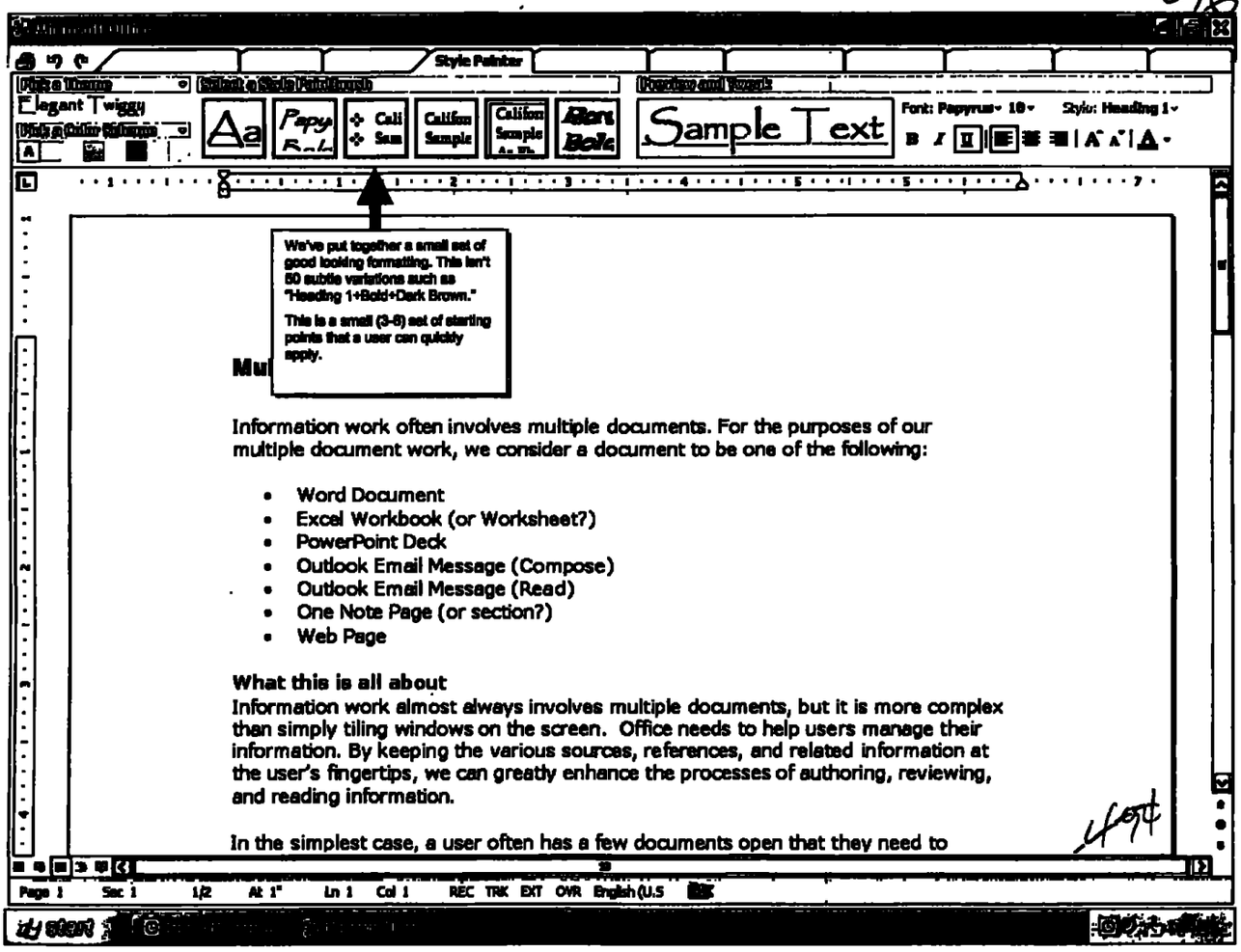
Style Painter
Pick a Theme
Elegant Twiggy
Select a Style Paintbrush
Preview and Apply
Font: Papyrus 18
Style: Heading 1
Sample Text
We've put together a small set of good looking formatting. This isn't 50 subtle variations such as "Heading 1+Bold+Dark Brown."
This is a small (3-6) set of starting points that a user can quickly apply.
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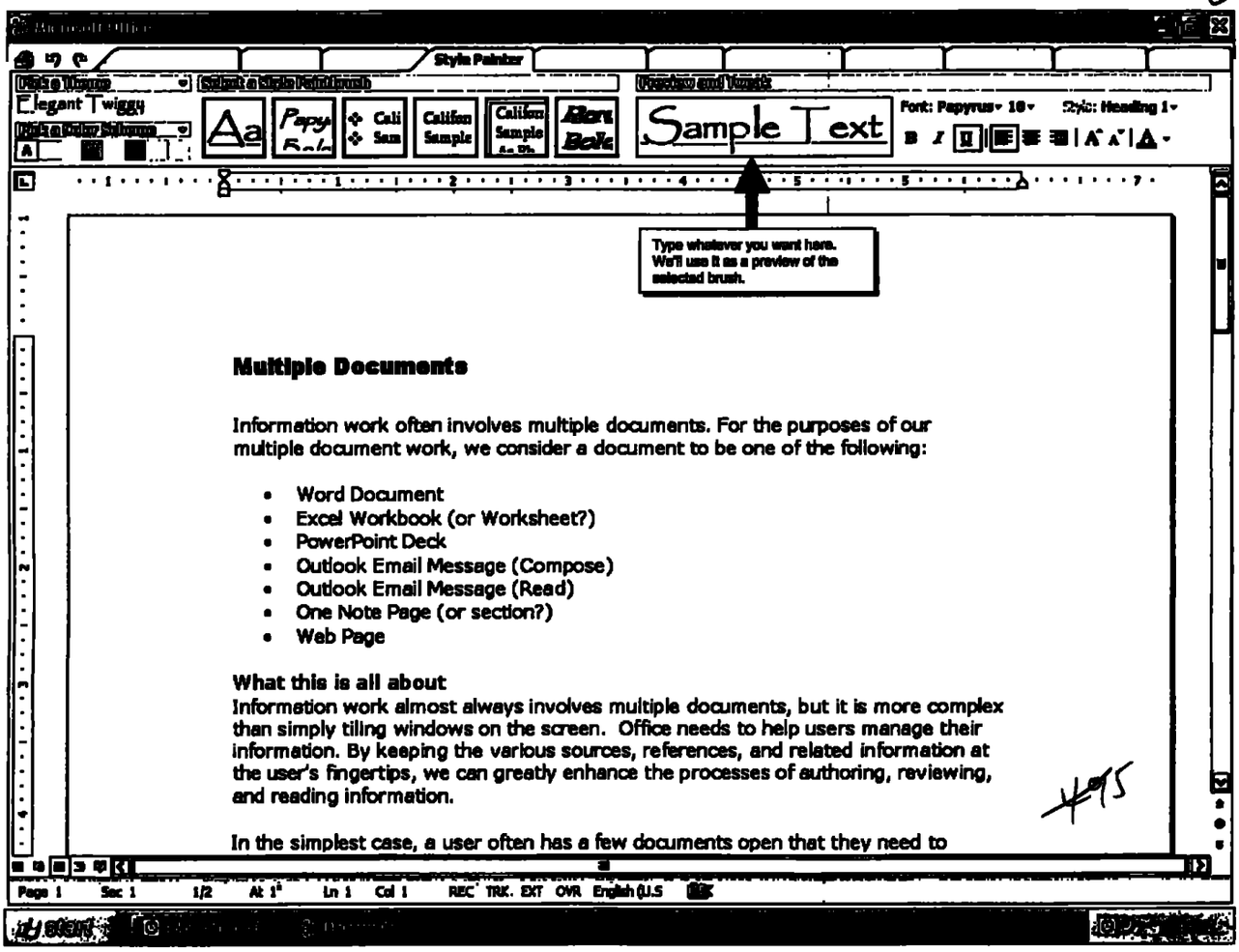
Style Painter
Elegant Twiggy
Sample Text
Type whatever you want here. We'll use it as a preview of the selected brush.
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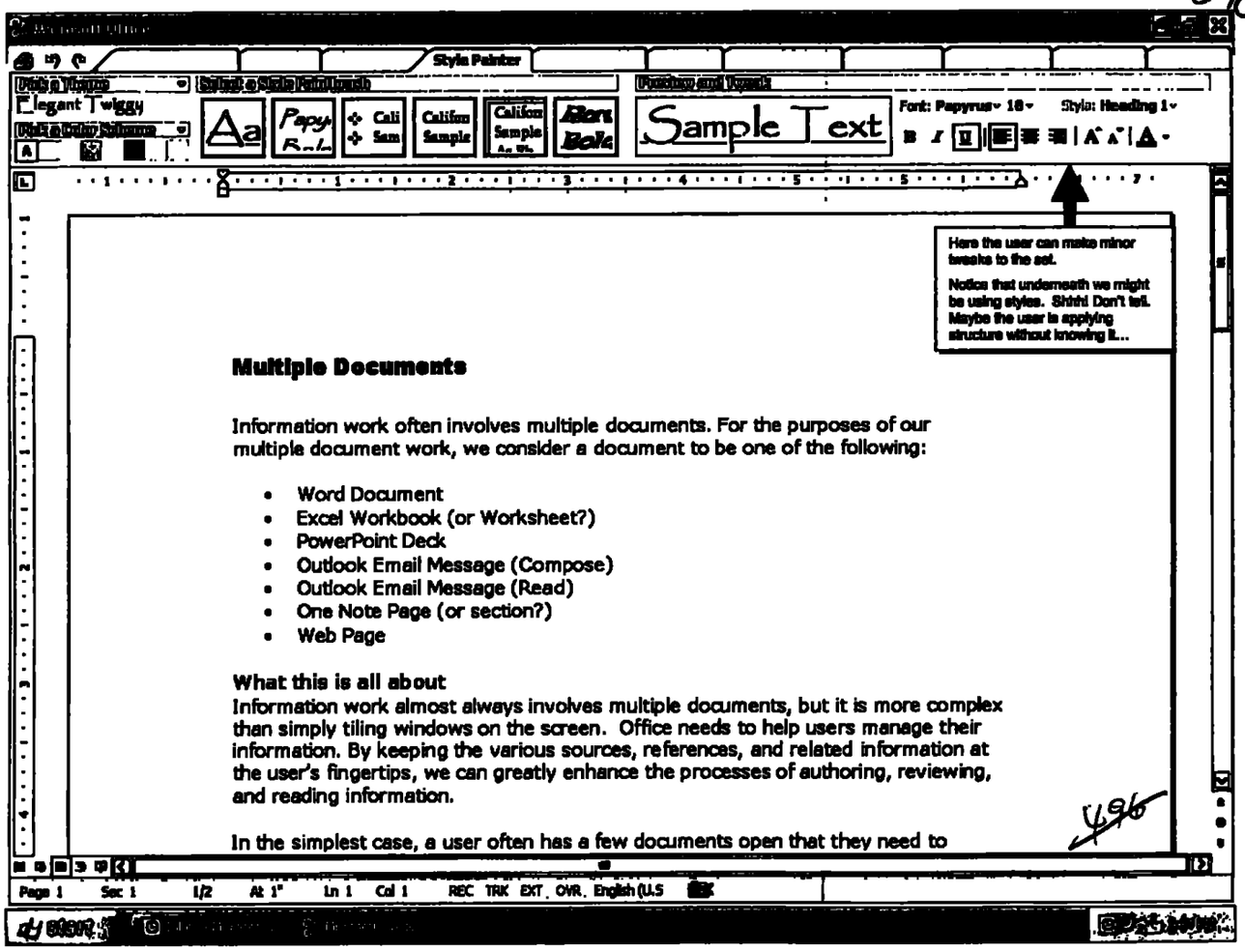
Style Painter
Elegant Twiggy
Sample Text
Font: Papyrus 18
Style: Heading 1
Here the user can make minor tweaks to the set.
Notice that underneath we might be using styles. Shhh! Don't tell. Maybe the user is applying structure without knowing it...
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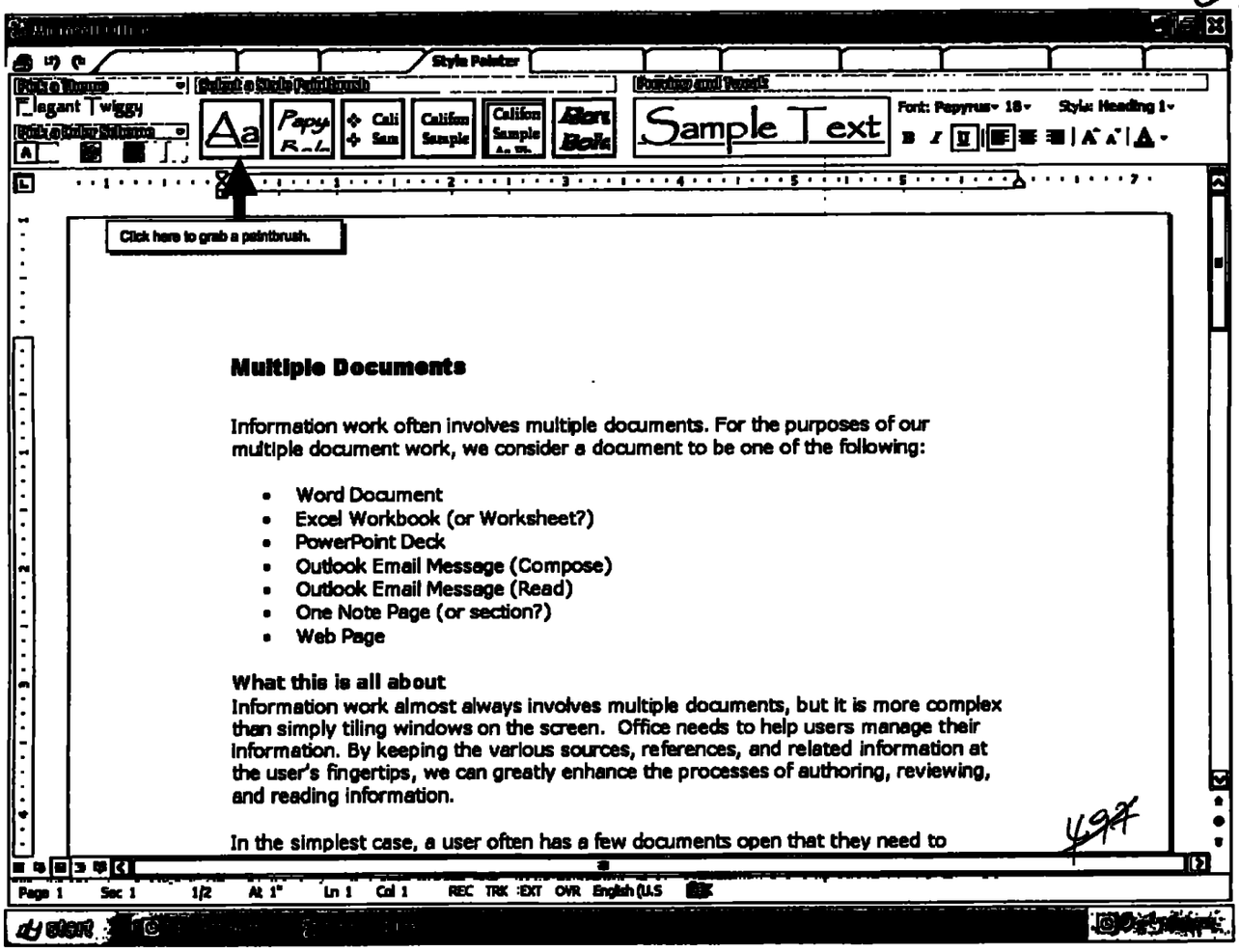
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Click here to grab a paintbrush.
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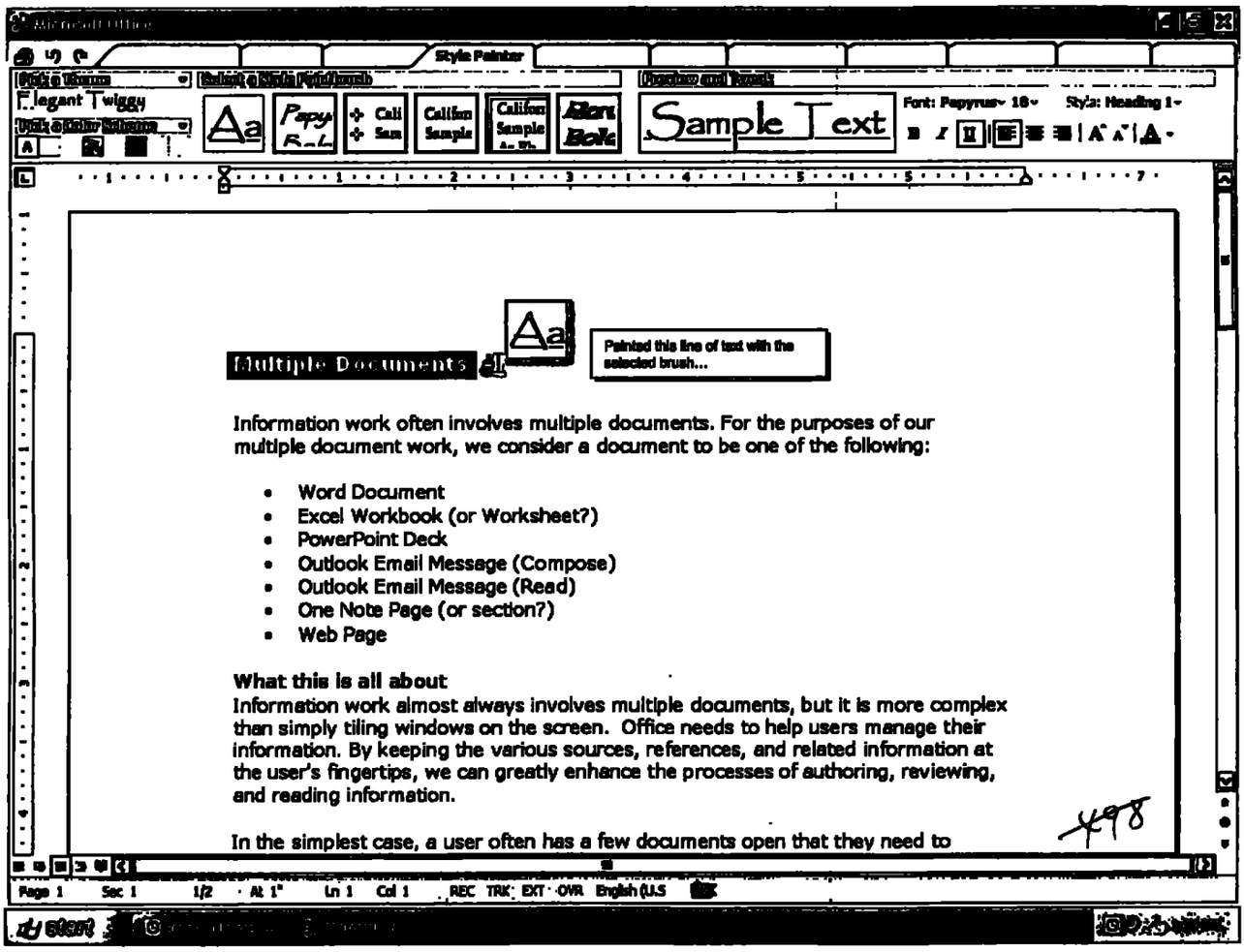
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Style: Heading 1
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Painted this line of text with the selected brush...
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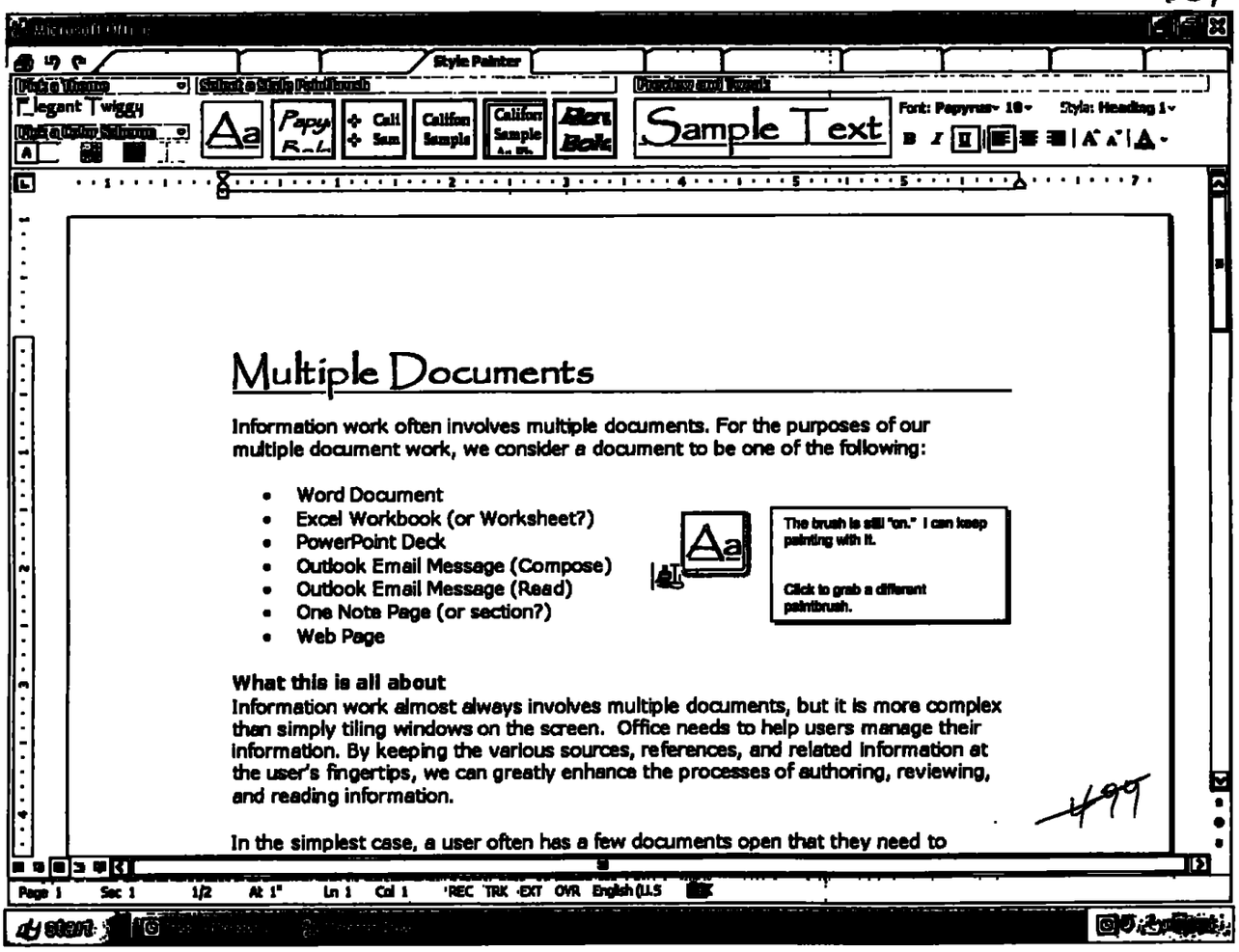
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Click to grab a different paintbrush.
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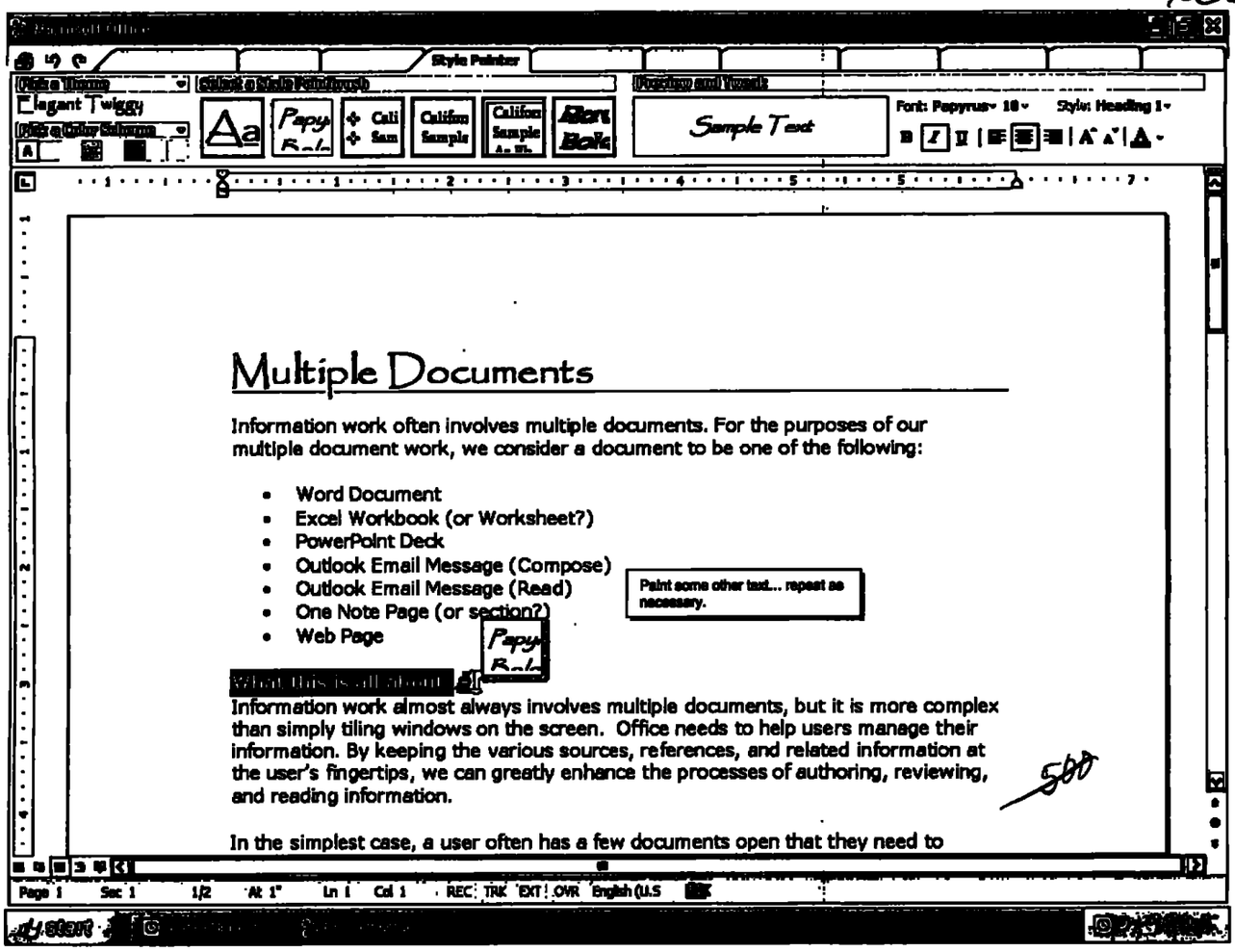
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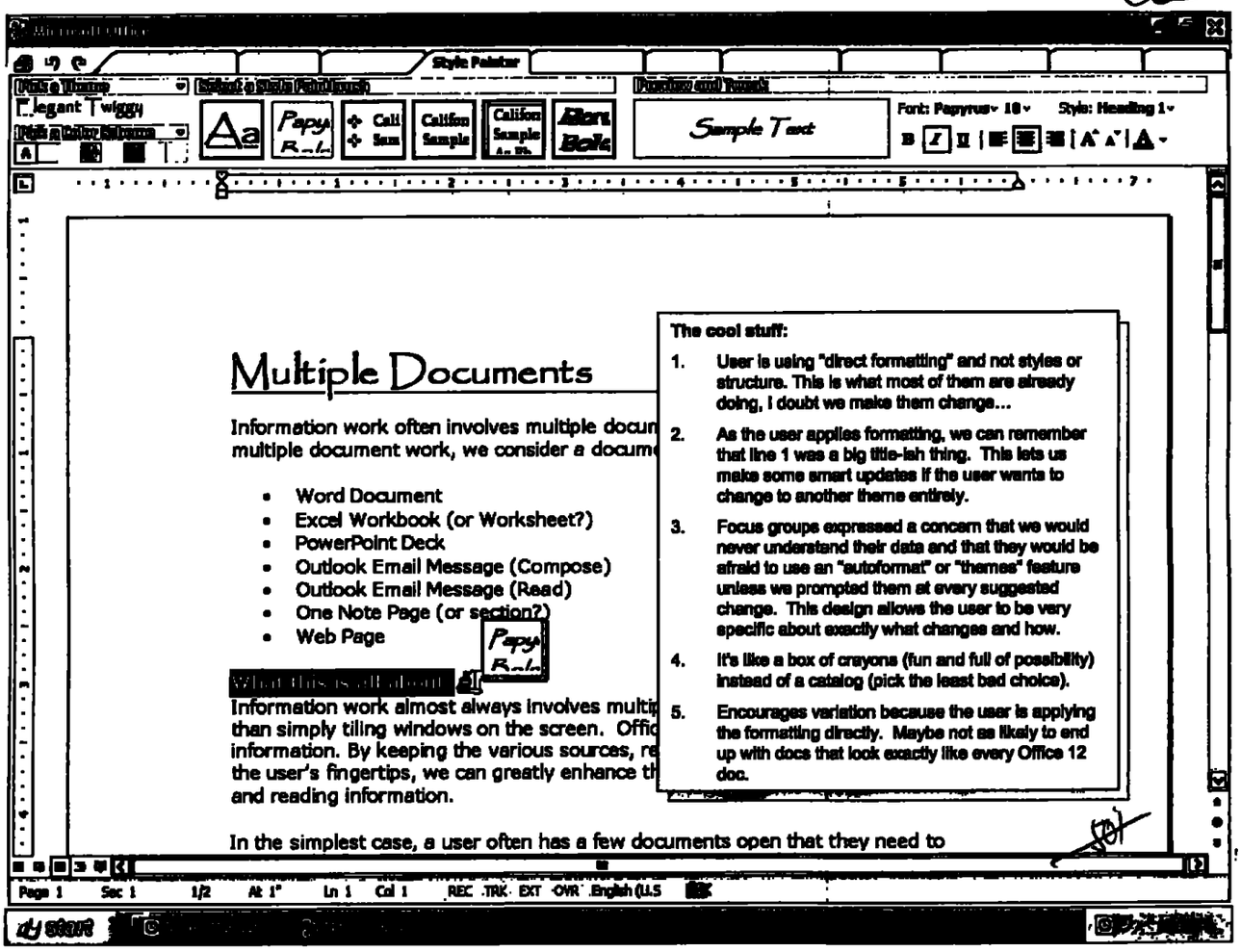
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The cool stuff:
1. User is using "direct formatting" and not styles or structure. This is what most of them are already doing, I doubt we make them change...
2. As the user applies formatting, we can remember that line 1 was a big title-ish thing. 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

CINTA

SUGERENCIAS DE LA SUPERHERRAMIENTA

~~408~~

SUGERENCIAS DE LA SUPERHERRAMIENTA

(Pase por encima de algunos de los conglomerados 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 lunged 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.

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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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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 my heart jump."

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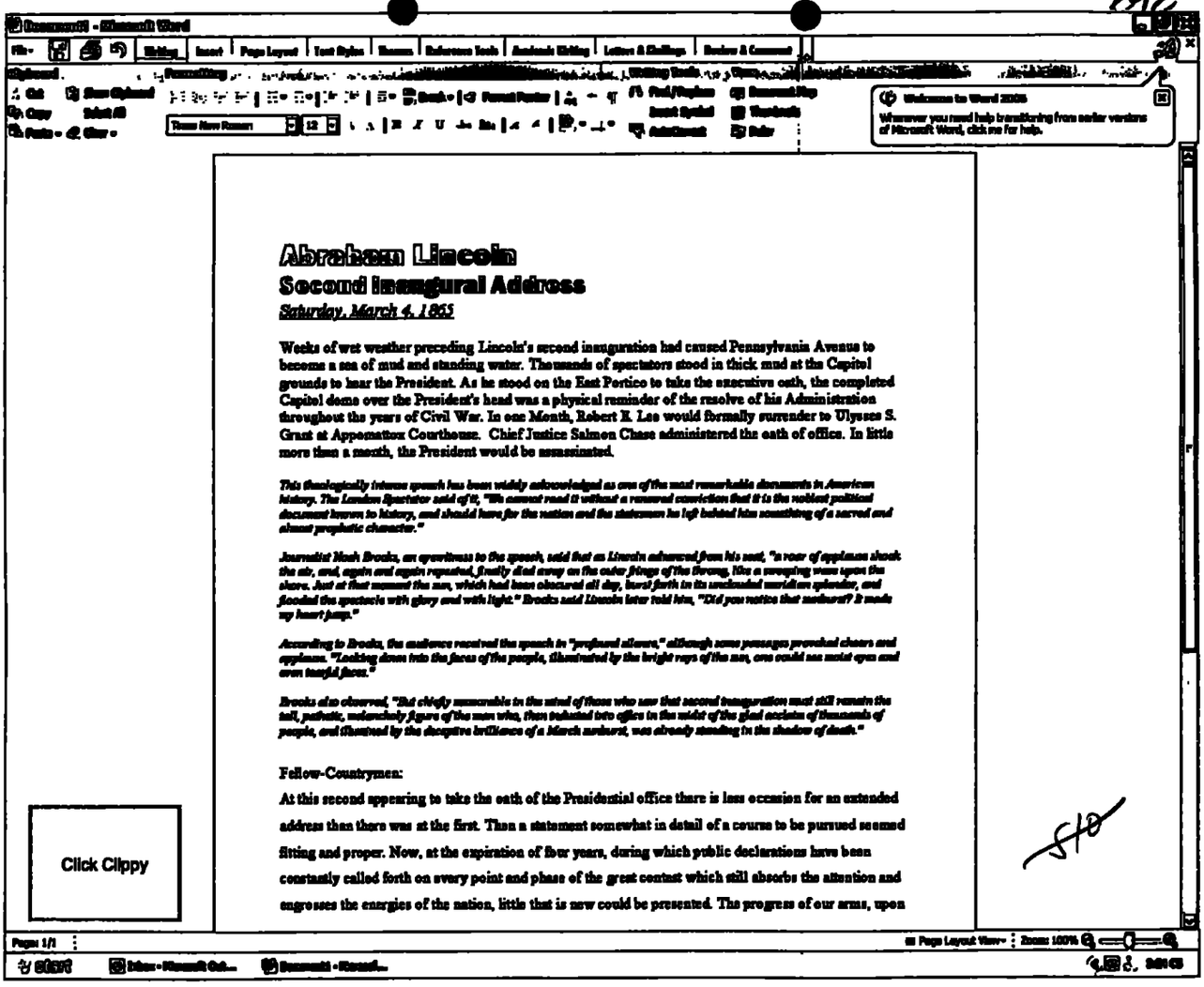

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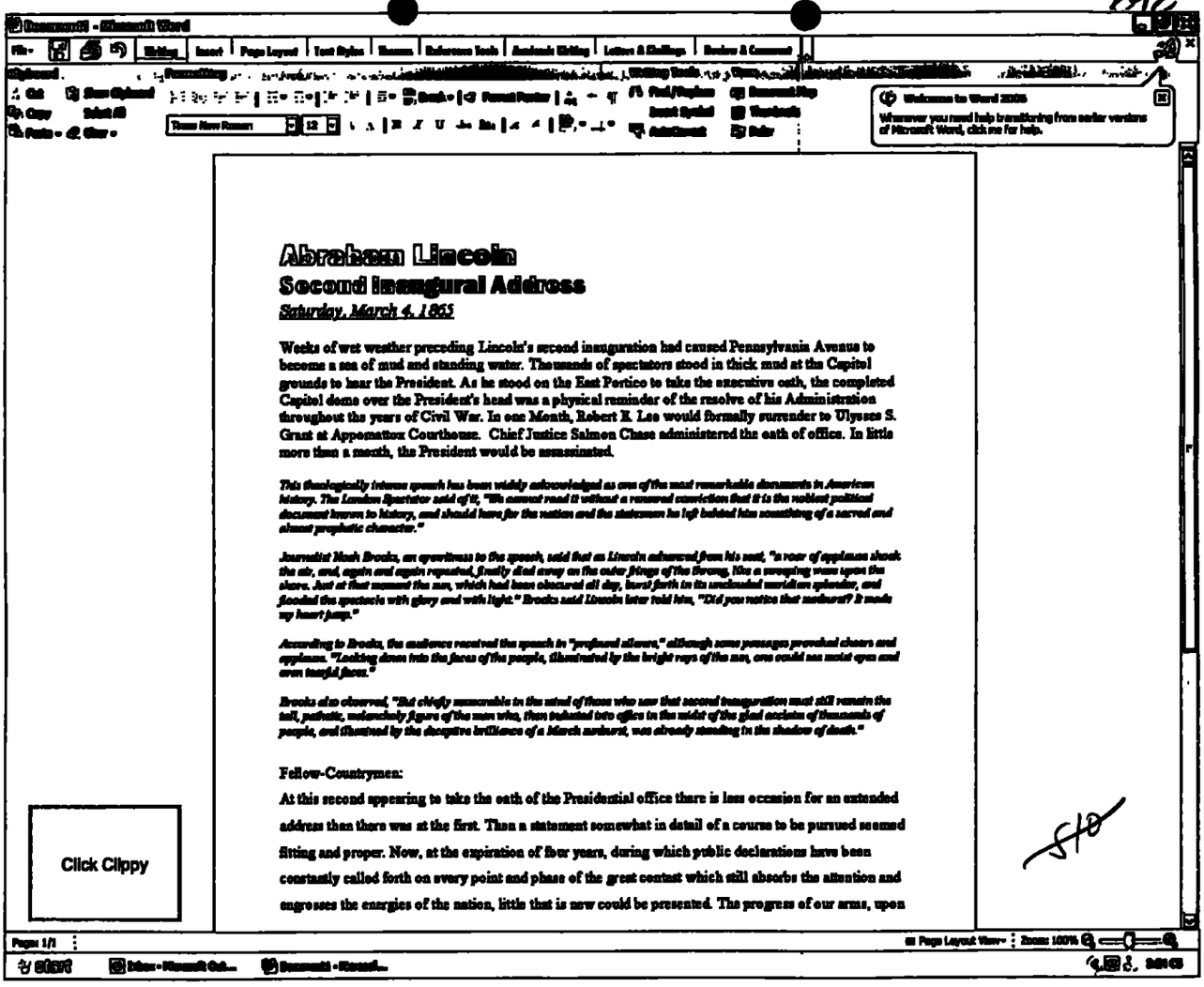

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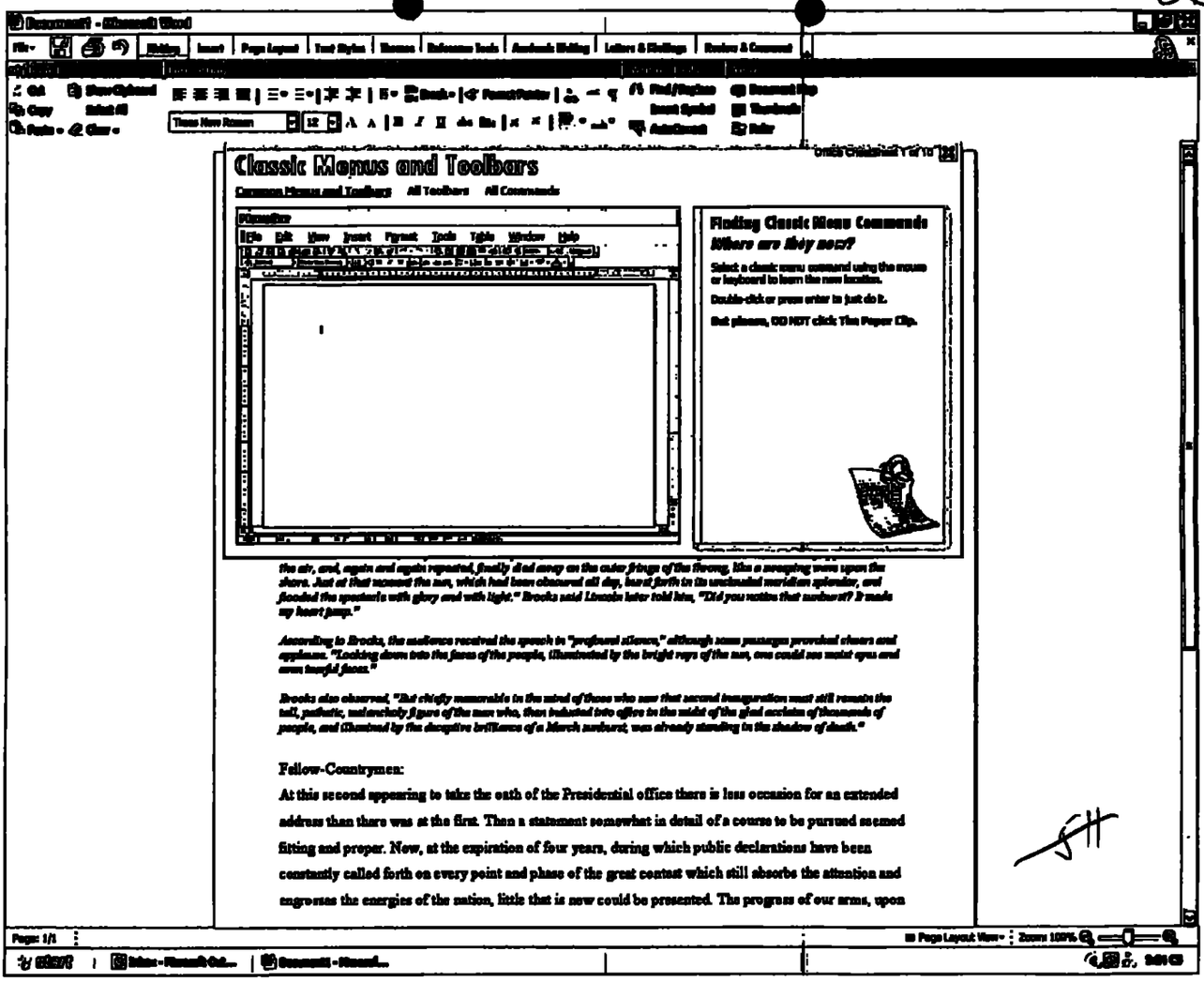

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Where are they now?

Select a classic menu command using the mouse or keyboard to learn the new location.

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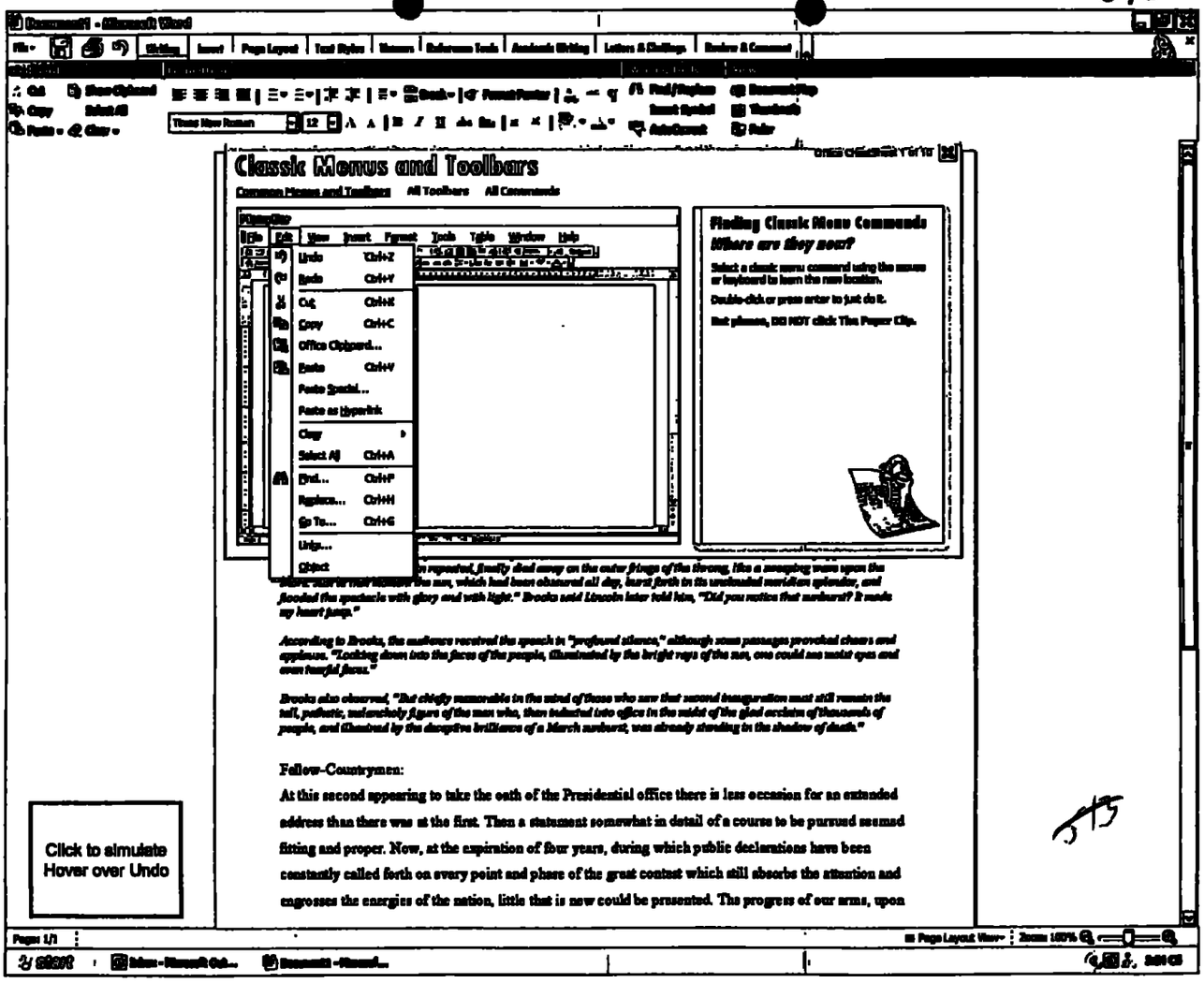

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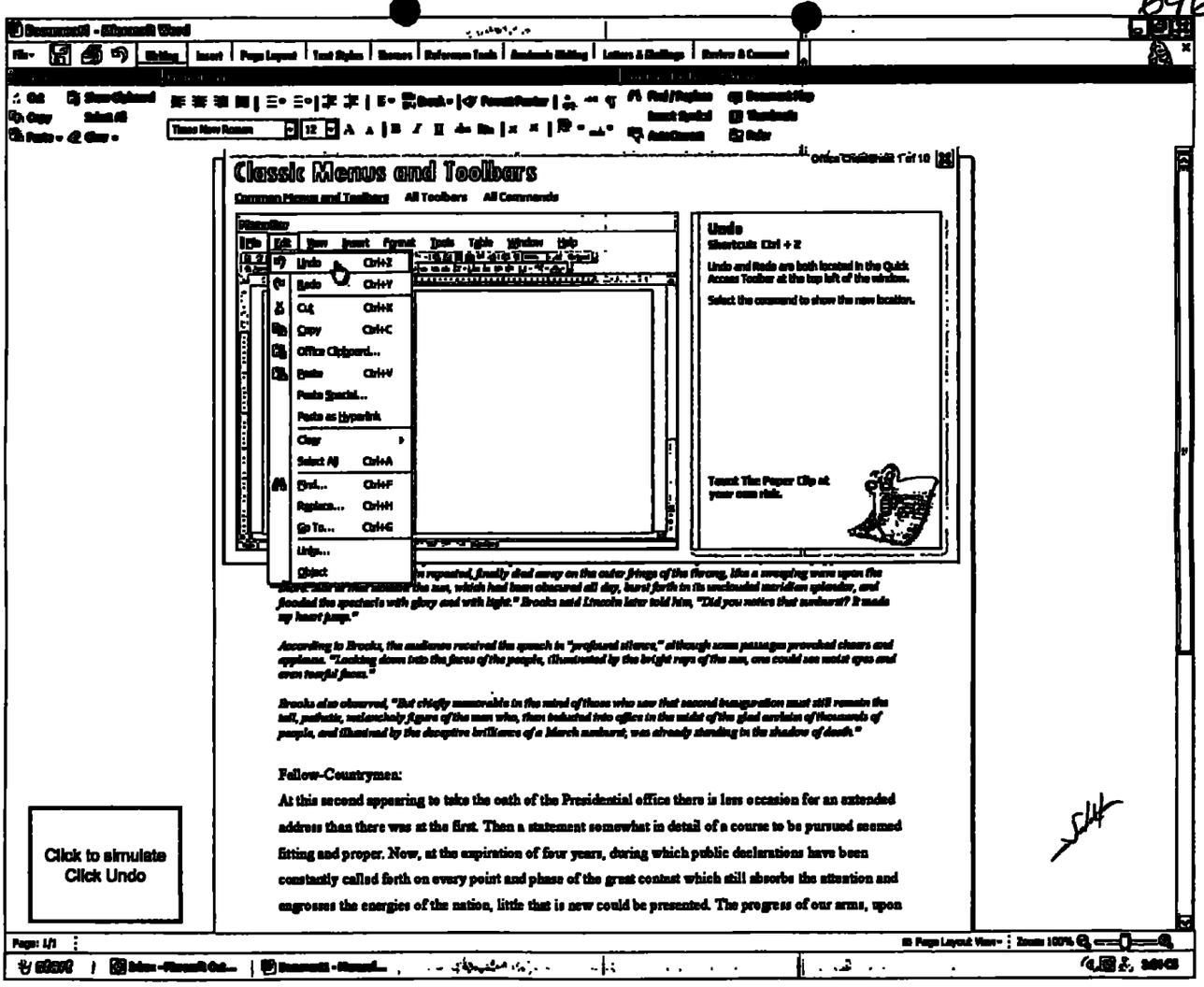

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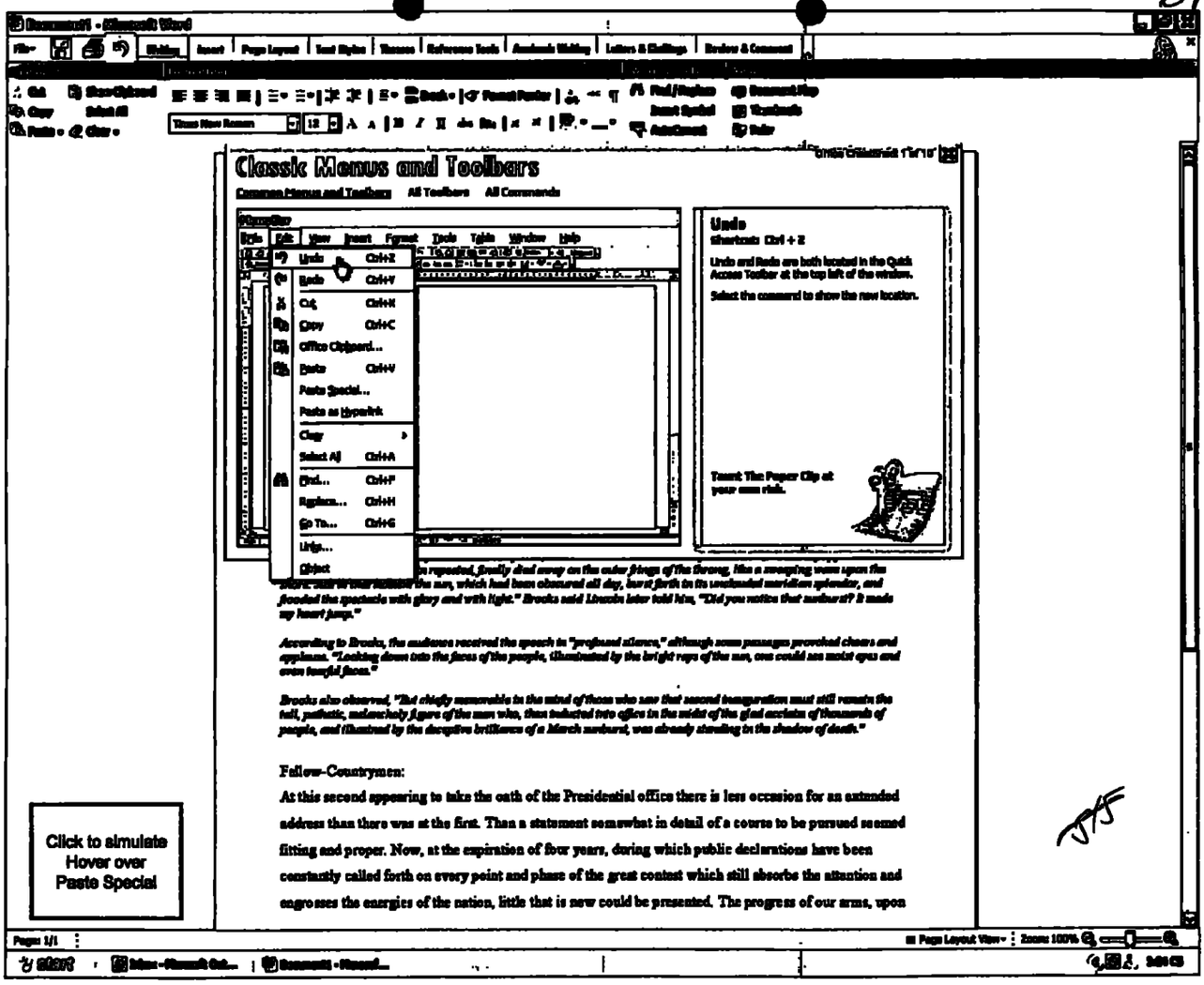
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Cut Ctrl+X
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Select All Ctrl+A
Find... Ctrl+F
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Click the arrow next to Paste, and select Paste Special from the menu.

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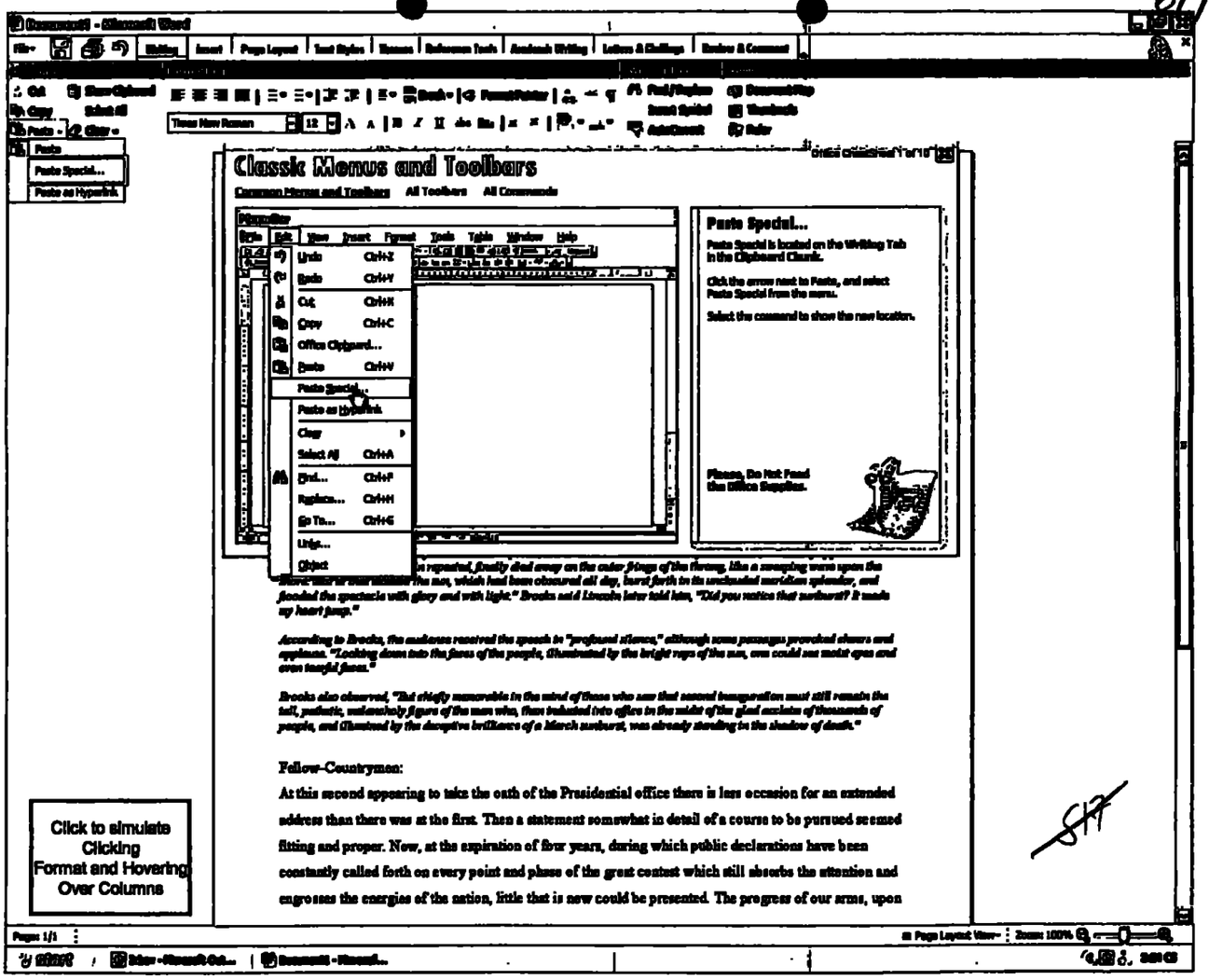

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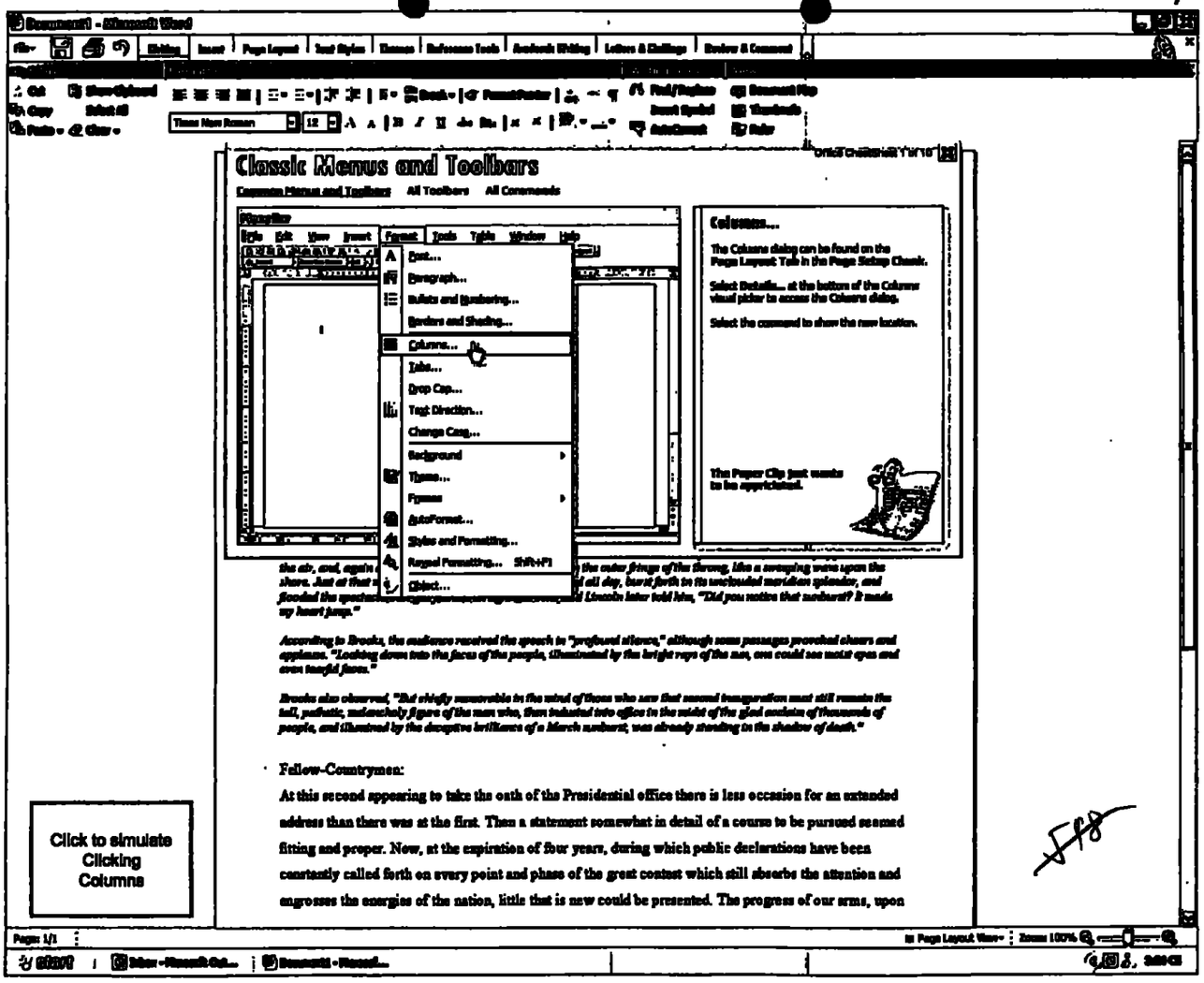
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All Toolbars
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Bullets and Numbering...
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Text Direction...
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Columns...
The Columns dialog can be found on the Page Layout Tab in the Page Setup Group.
Select Details... at the bottom of the Columns visual picker to access the Columns dialog.
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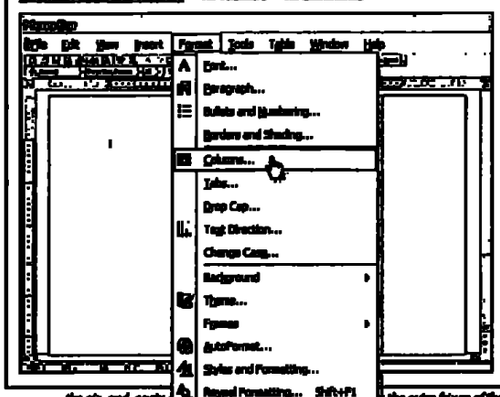

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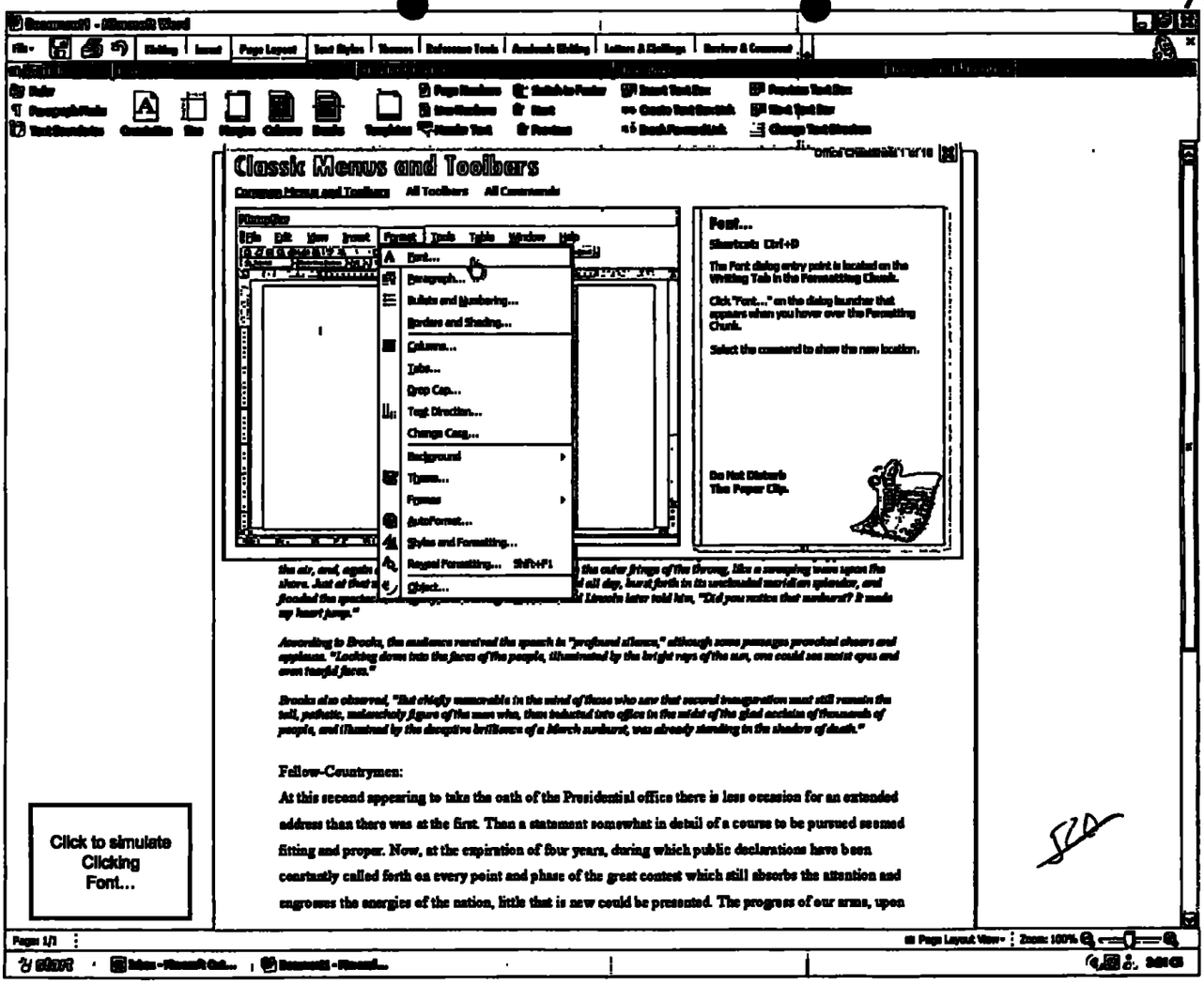
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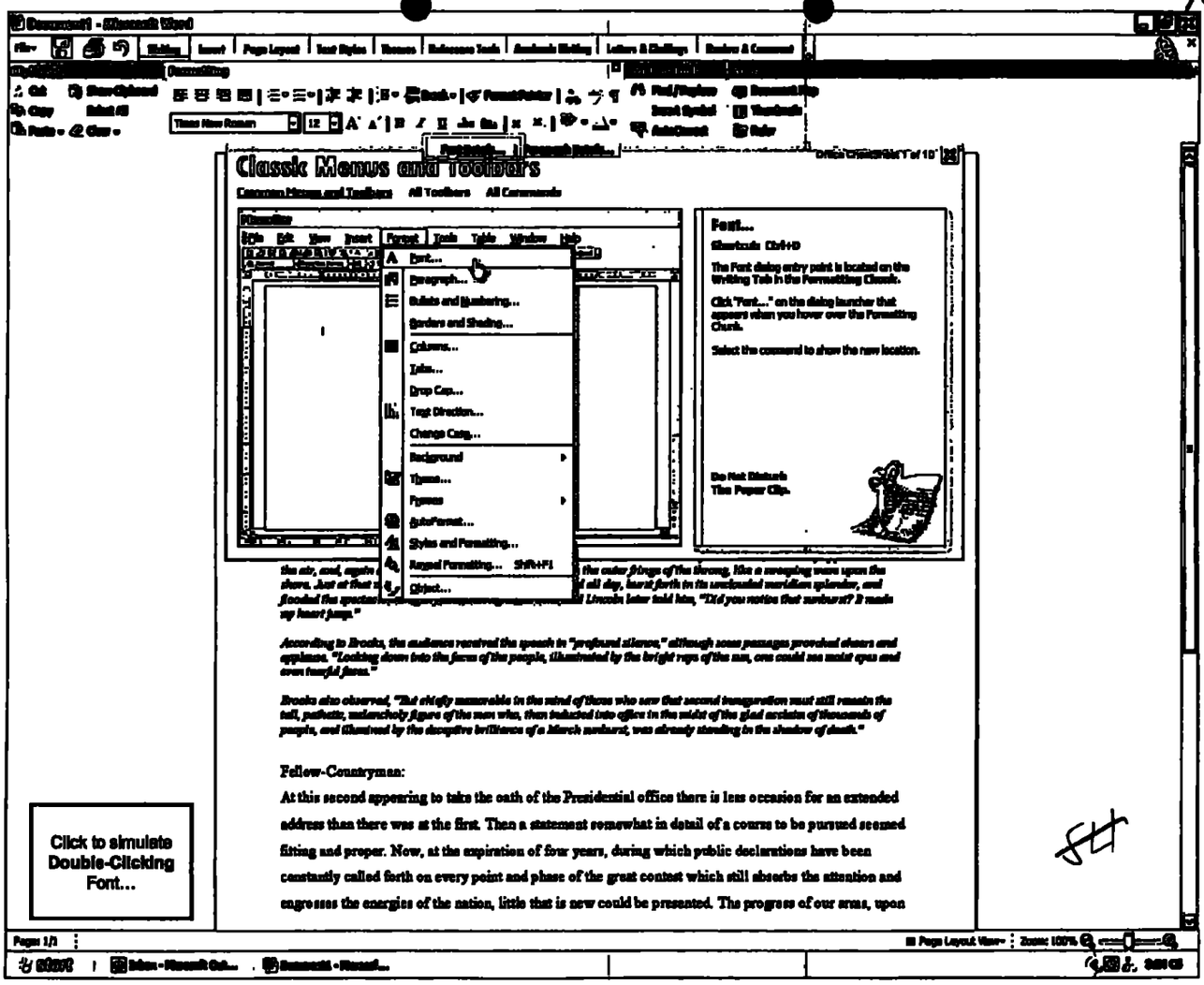
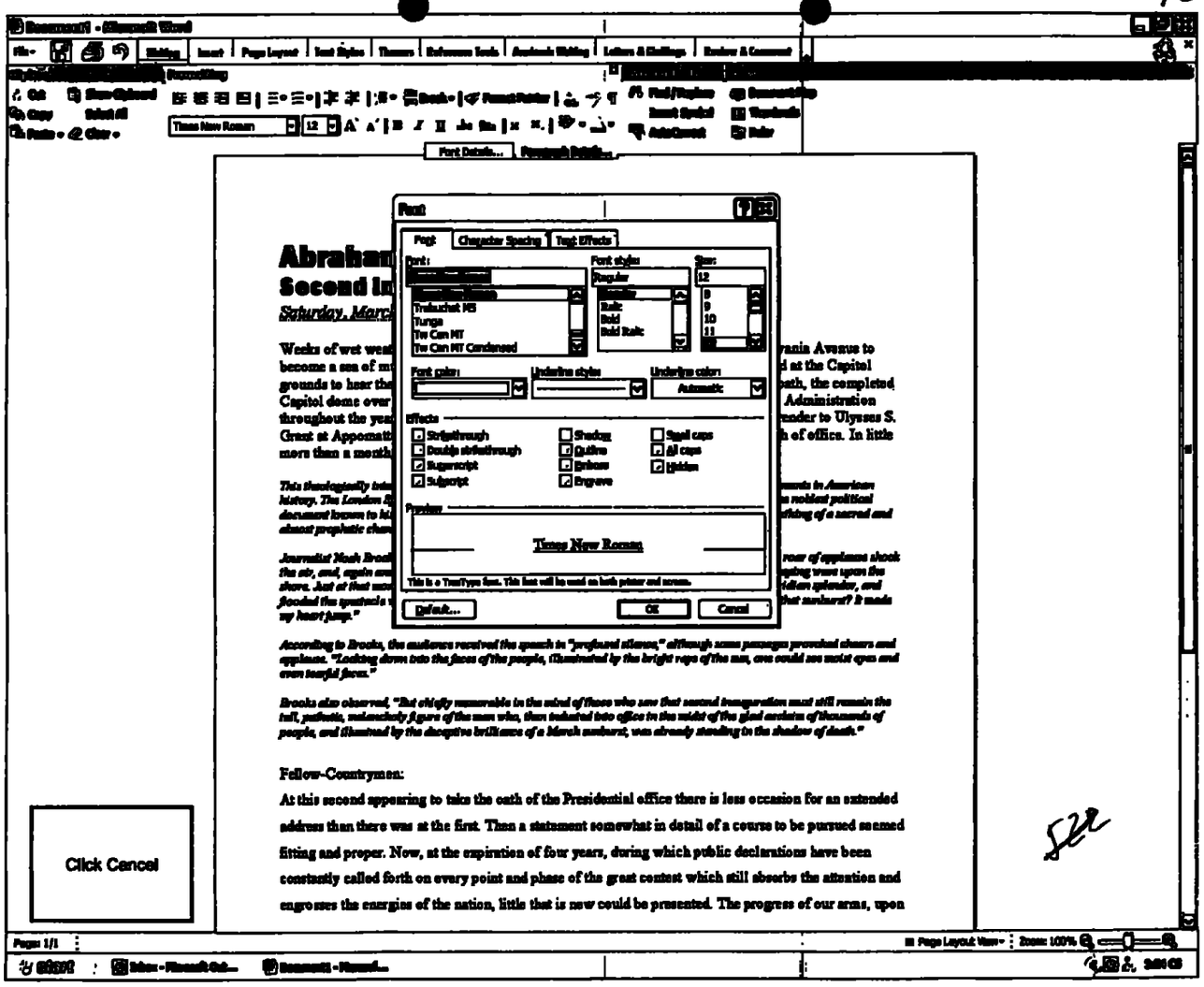
Font...
Shortcut: Ctrl+D
The Font dialog entry point is located on the Writing Tab in the Formatting Chunk.
Click "Font..." on the dialog launcher that appears when you hover over the Formatting Chunk.
Select the command to show the new location.
Do Not Disturb
The Paper Clip.
Click to simulate Clicking Font...
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



Click to simulate Double-Clicking Font...

331



Abraham
Second In
Saturday, March

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This theologically inte nents in American history. The London E a noblest political document known to hi thing of a sacred and almost prophetic char

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Click Cancel

332

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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Click to Simulate Pressing ALT

123

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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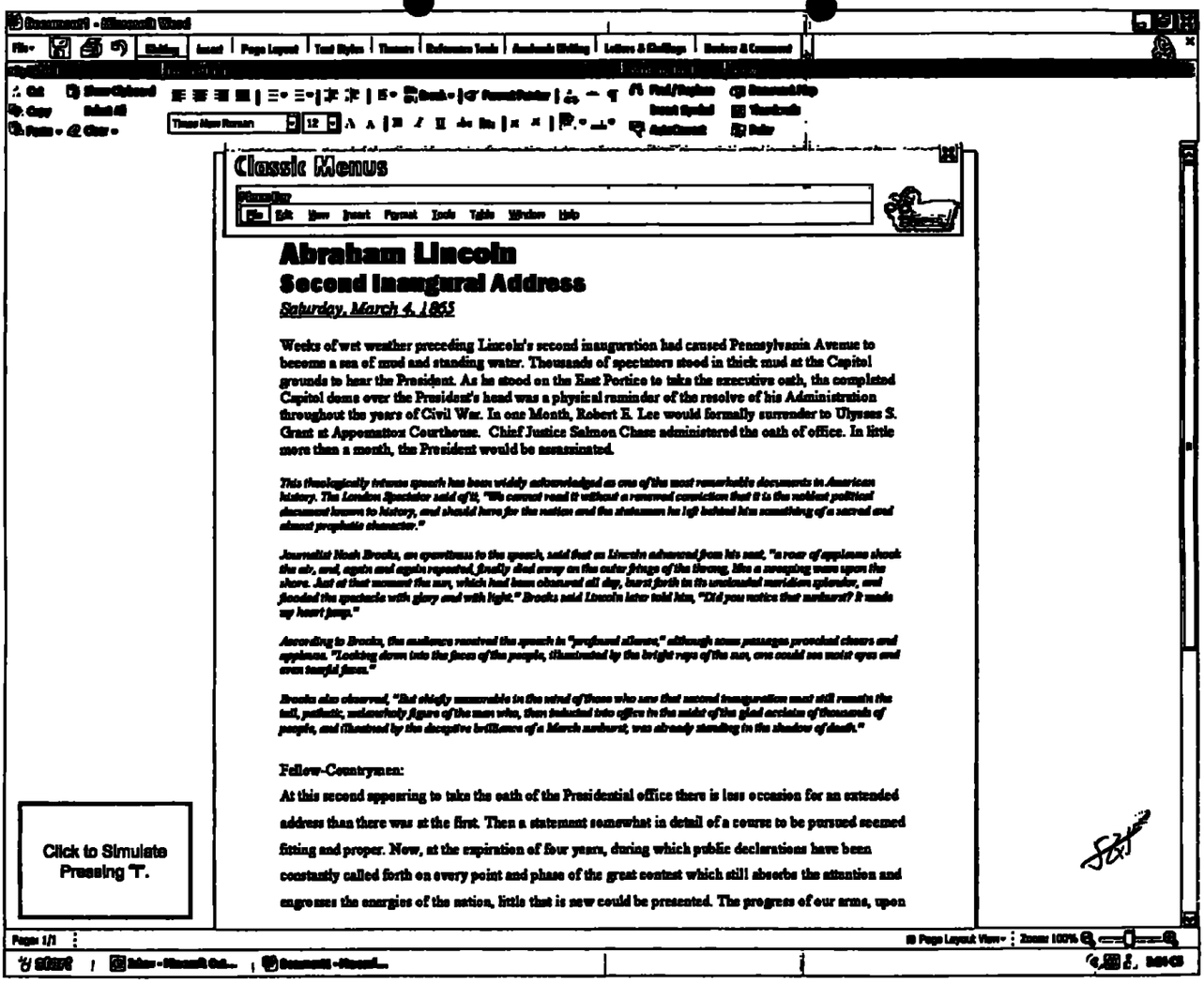
Click to Simulate Pressing ALT AGAIN.


Classic Menus
File Edit View Insert Format Tools Table Window Help
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
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Click to Simulate Pressing T.
Page 1/1
Zoom 100%

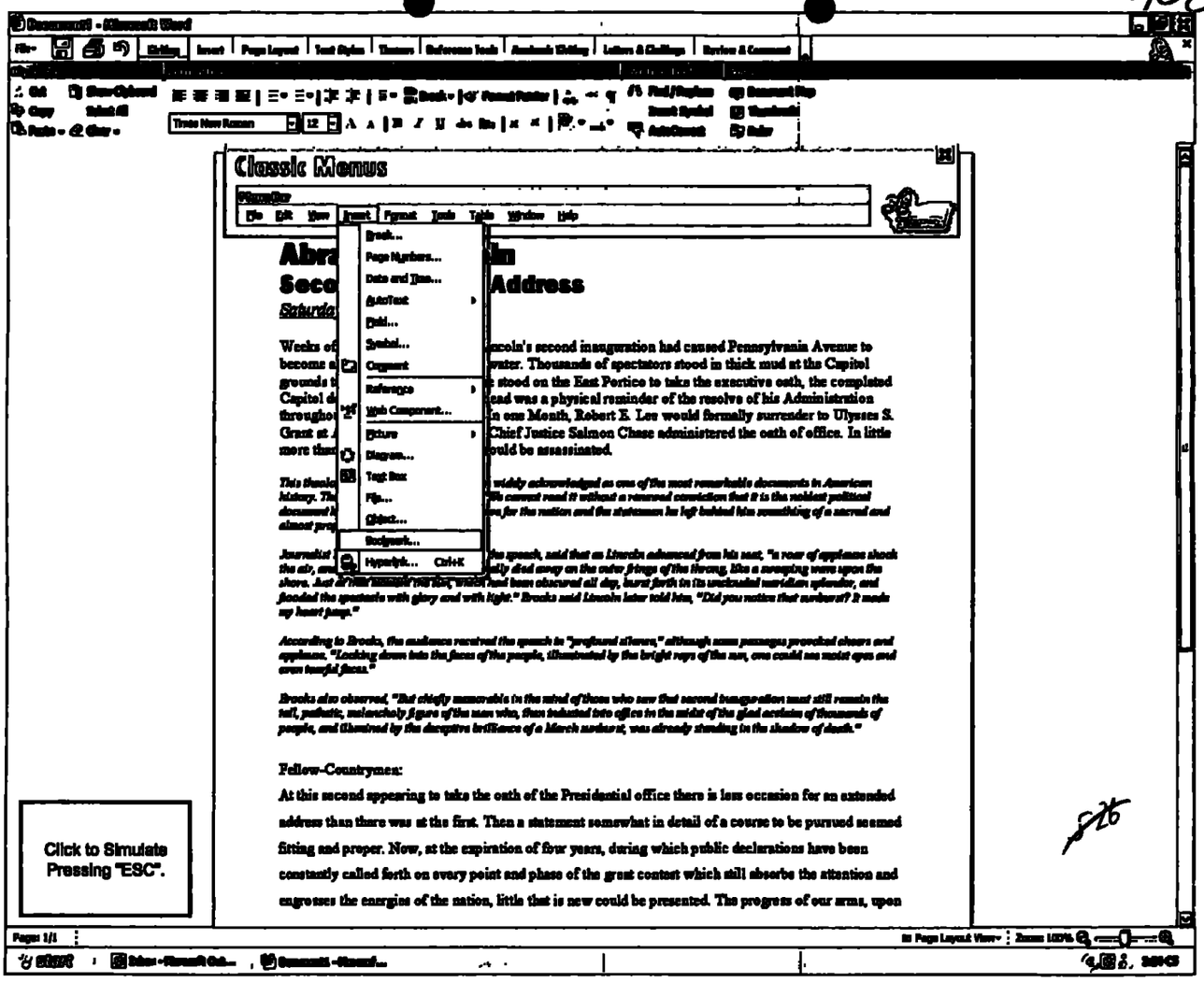
Classic Menus
Insert
Break...
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Diagram...
Text Box
File...
Object...
Bookmark...
Hyperlink... Ctrl+K
Click to Simulate Pressing "ESC".

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Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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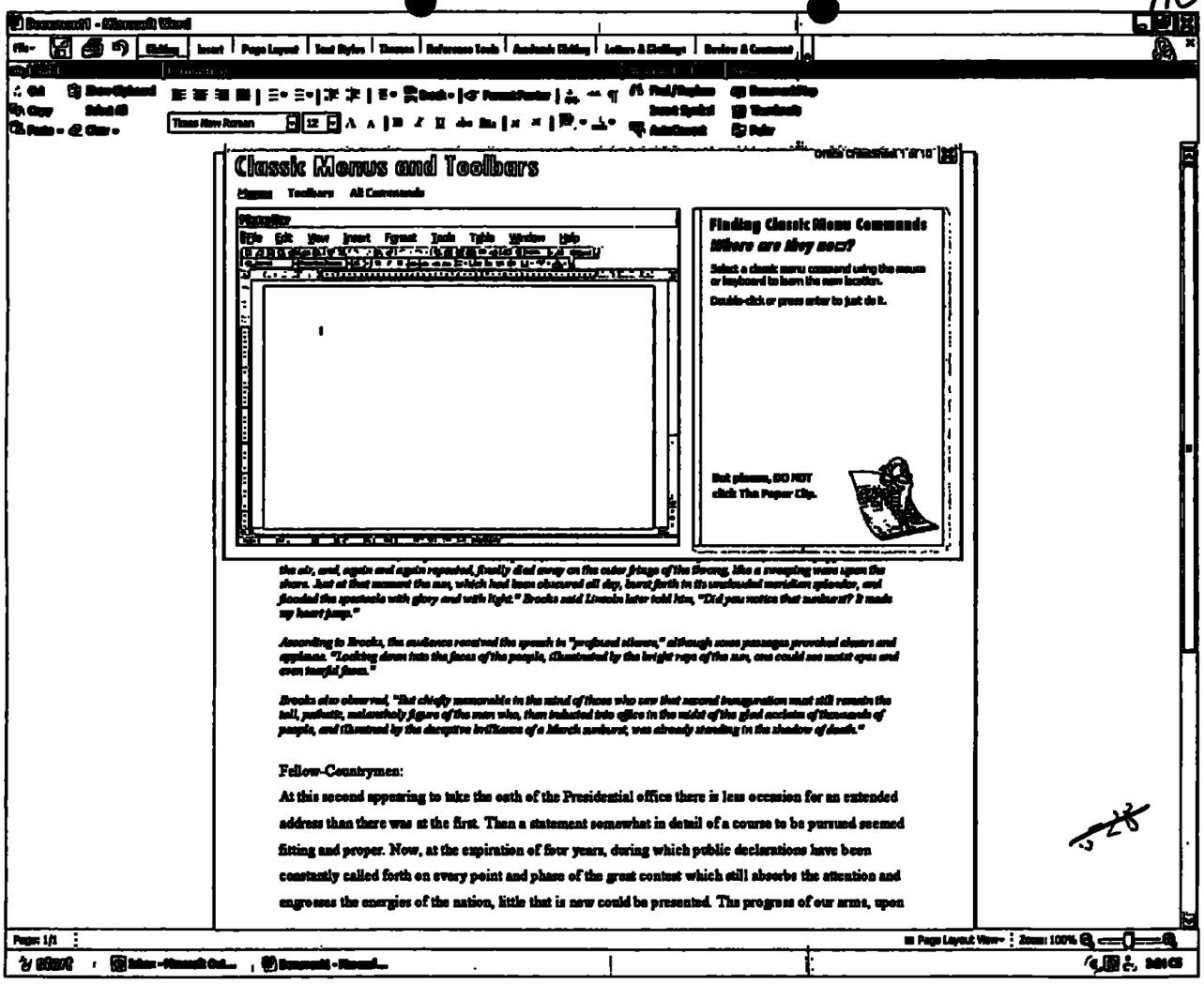
Click Clippy



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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.

But please, DO NOT click The Paper Clip.

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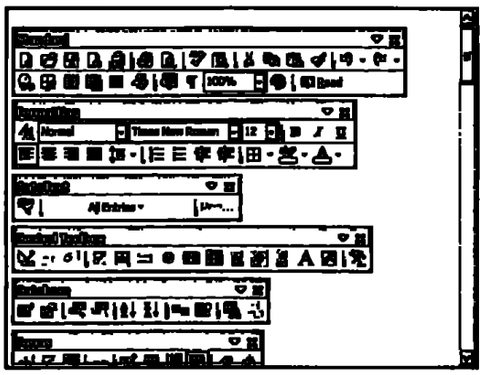
Click "Toolbars"

Classic Menus and Toolbars

Menus | Toolbars | All Commands



Finding Classic Commands

Where are they now?

Select a classic toolbar 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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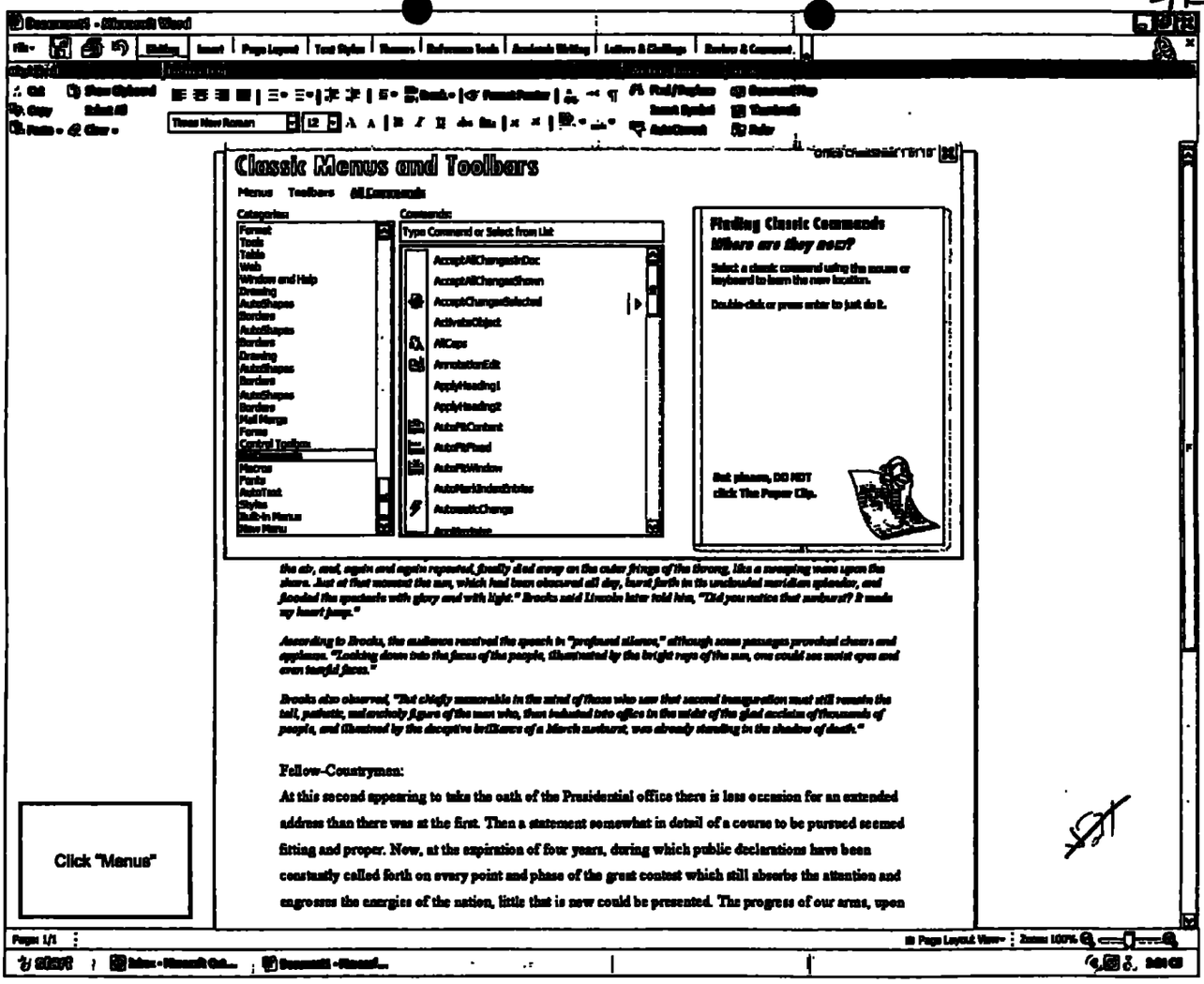
Click "All Commands"


Classic Menus and Toolbars
Menus
Toolbars
All Commands
Categories:
Commands:
Type Command or Select from List
Finding Classic Commands
Where are they now?
Select a classic 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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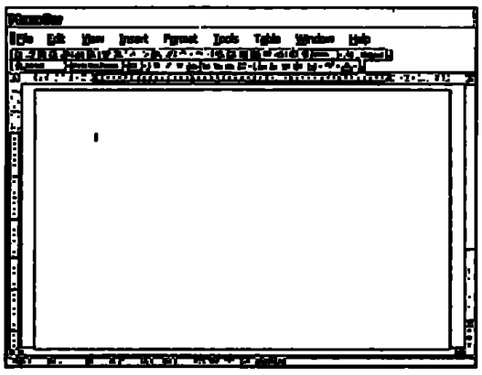
Click "Menus"

Classic Menus and Toolbars

Menus Toolbars All Commands



Finding Classic Menu Commands

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But please, DO NOT click The Paper Clip.

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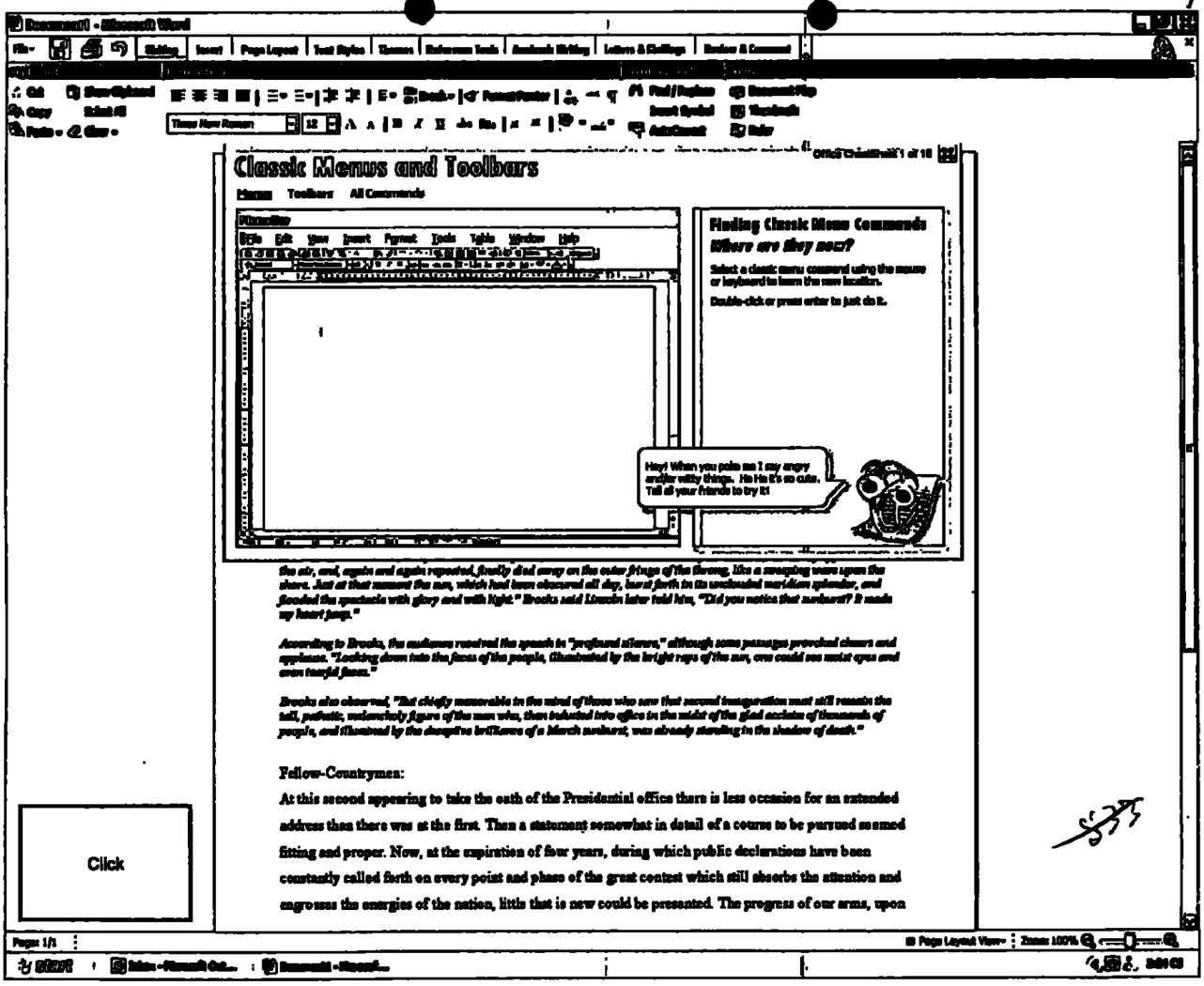
Click
The Big Clippy


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.
Hey! When you poke me I say crazy and/or witty things. Ha Ha it's so cute. Tell all your friends to try it!
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Click
Page 1/1

Document1 - Microsoft Word

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.

I am the Embodiment of Classic Mode. On the surface, I'm here to help folks adjust. I'm also here to embarrass anyone who tries to use this UI full time. Classic Mode is for transition help, it is not an alternative UI.

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Click

Page: 1/1

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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Here's another "CheatSheet." I think Office could Have several Of these. Really Quick reminders Rather than full-on Help.

Page 1/1 | Page Layout View | Zoom 100%

717

345

MODALIDAD DE ENTRENAMIENTO

MODALIDAD DE ENTRENAMIENTO 2

Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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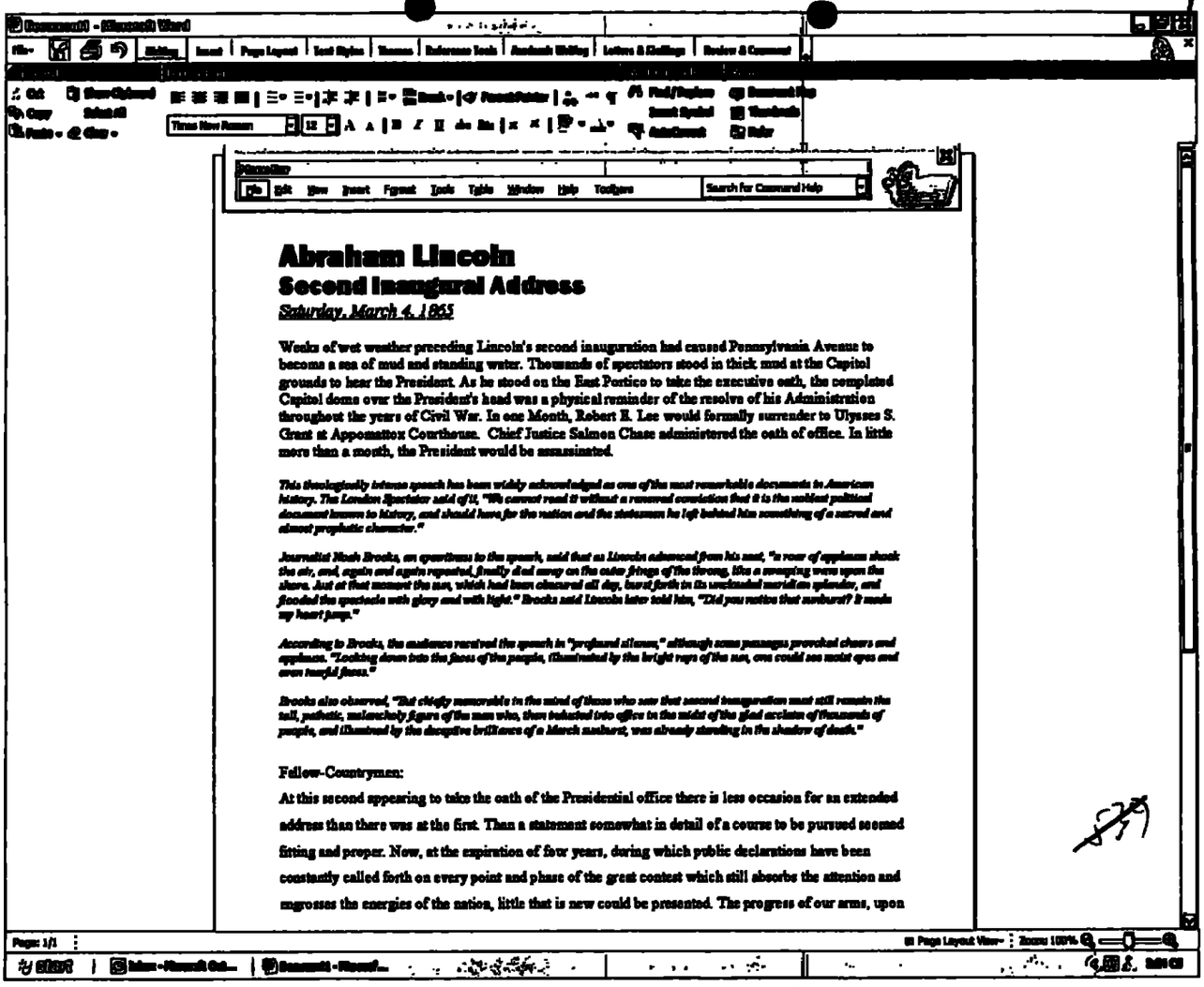

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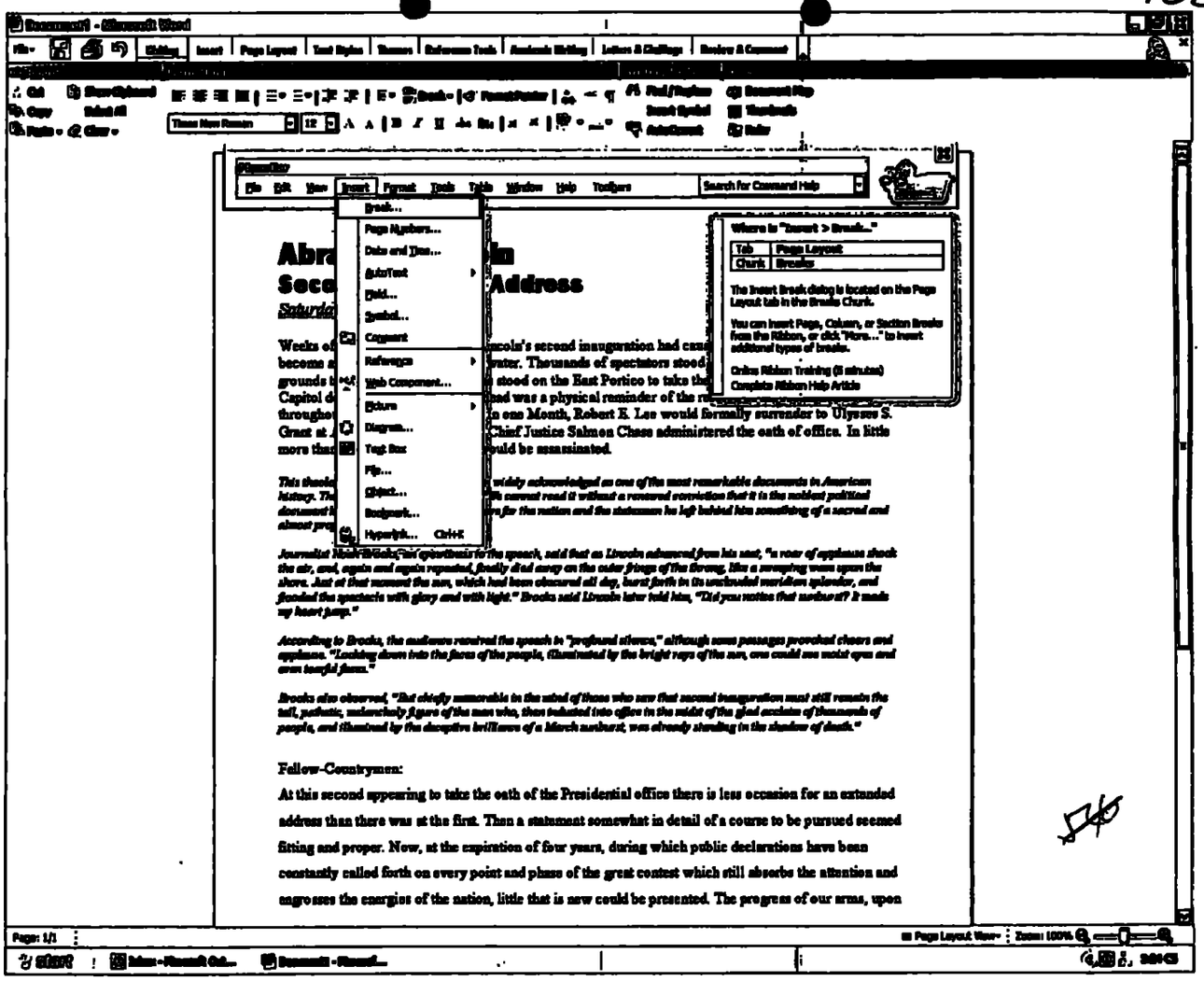

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Saturda[illegible]

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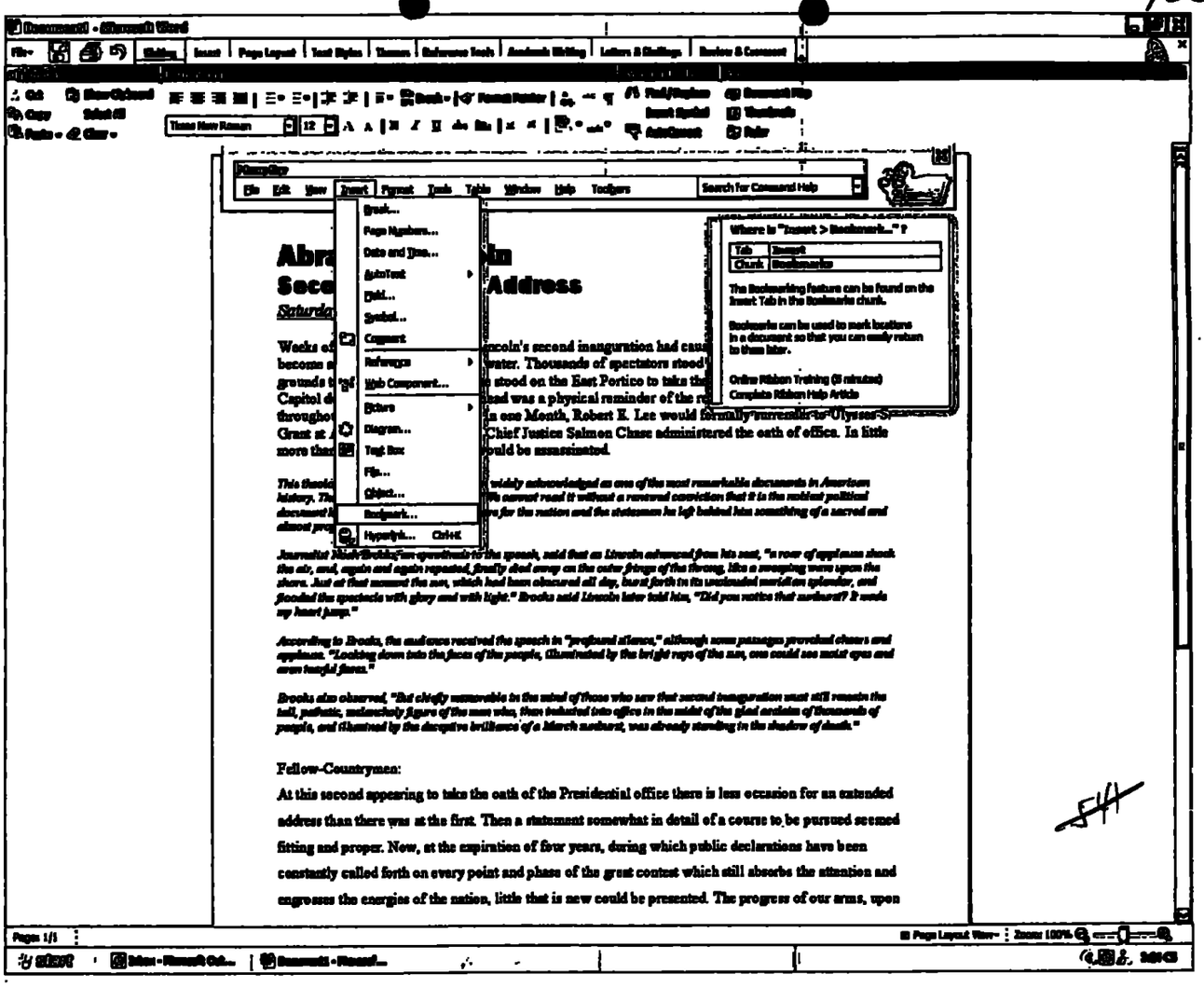

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VISTAZO GENERAL DEL NUEVO UI DE OFFICE 12

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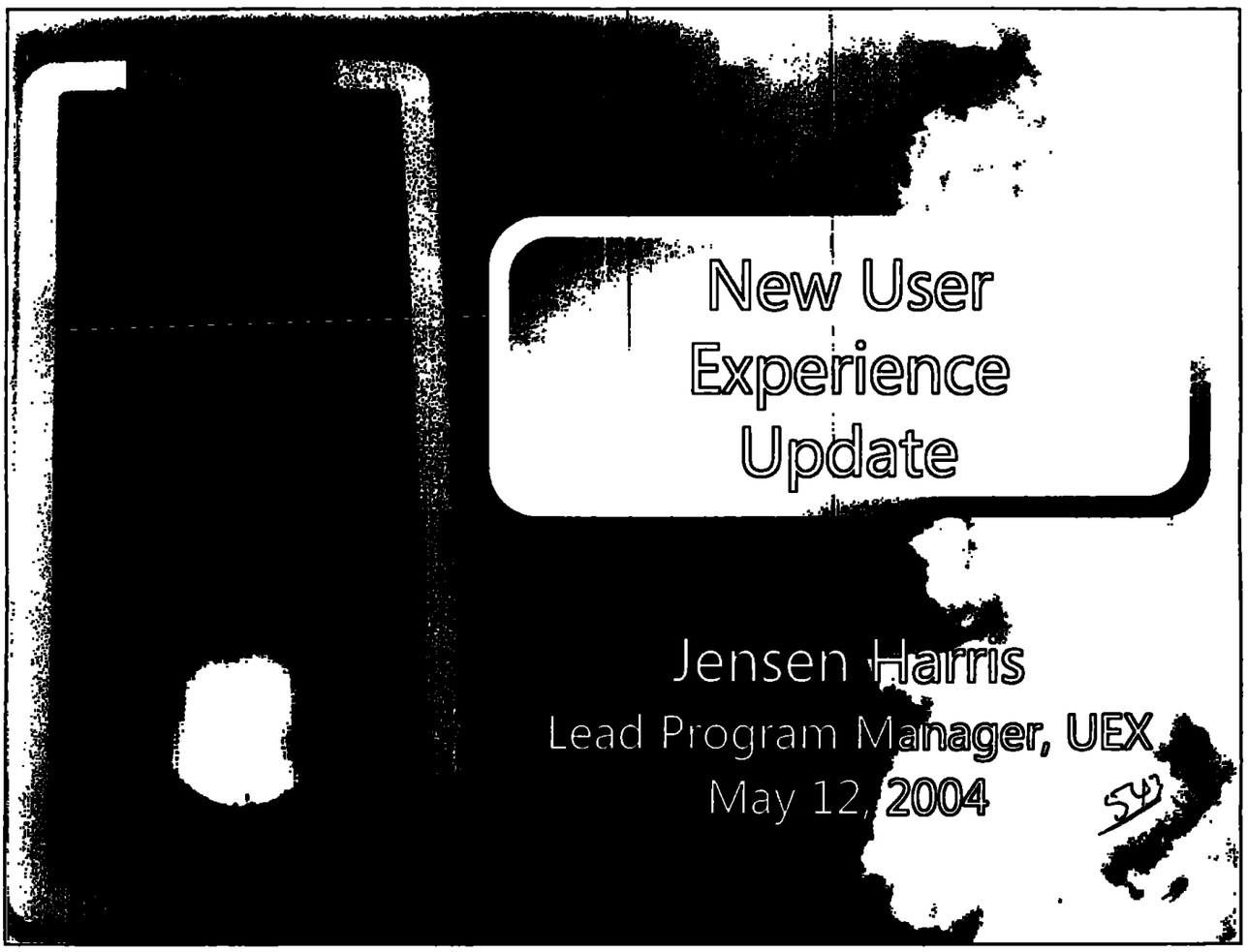
New User Experience Update
Jensen Harris
Lead Program Manager, UEX
May 12, 2004

Introduction to the New Office UI Framework

- New Command UI: The Ribbon
- Immersive Experiences
- Galleries and Visual Pickers
- Improved Contextual UI
- Shared Office Frame: Status Bar, Zoom, Windowing, View Switching, etc.
- Task Pane Lite
- Office System UI
- Improved Tools.Options

Goals of the User Experience

- People feel a sense of possibility when they see that we've made big changes.
- People feel free to explore and use more of the depth of our products.
- People continue to be as efficient or more efficient on familiar tasks as they are now.
- The user experience is deep—not just "dressing up the pig."
- There will be a learning curve—but it will be worth it.
- In the end, users will feel a sense of mastery.

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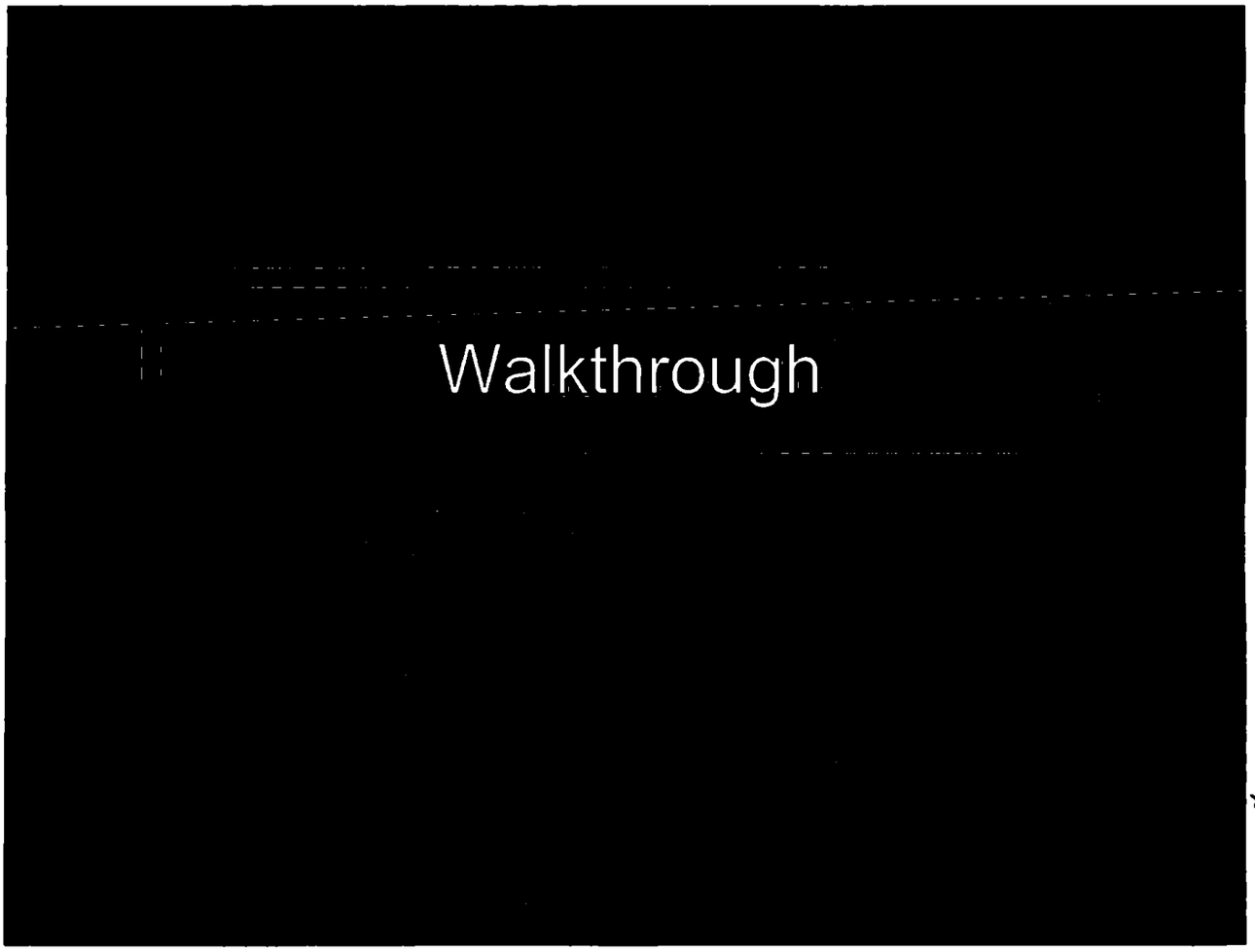
Walkthrough

729

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address

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Show Picture Tools

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Office Picture Tools

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Follow-Countrymen:

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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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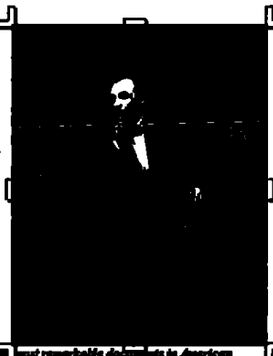
Second Inaugural Address

Saturday, March 4, 1865



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Office Picture Tools

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Office Picture Tools

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Office Picture Tools

Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address

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Effect Details

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Office Picture Tools

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Saturday, March 4, 1865

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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 inau[illegible] tall, pathetic, melancholy figure of the man who, then inducted into office in the midst of the g[illegible] people, and illumined by the deceptive brilliance of a March sunburst, was already standing i[illegible]

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less [illegible] address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a co[illegible] fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been

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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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Fellow-Countrymen:

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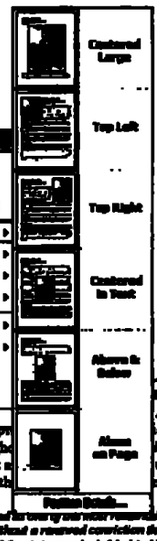
Second Inaugural Address

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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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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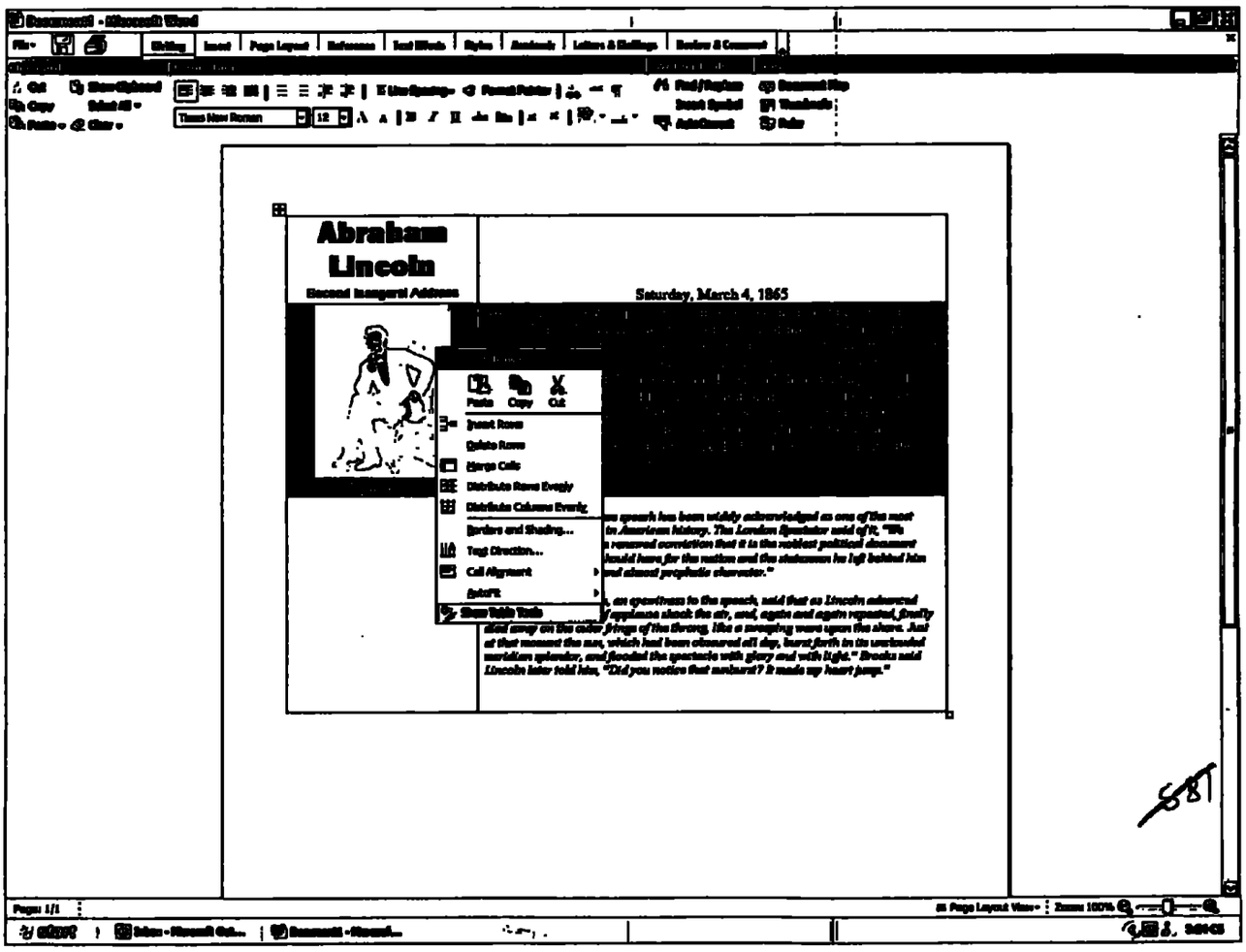
Abraham Lincoln
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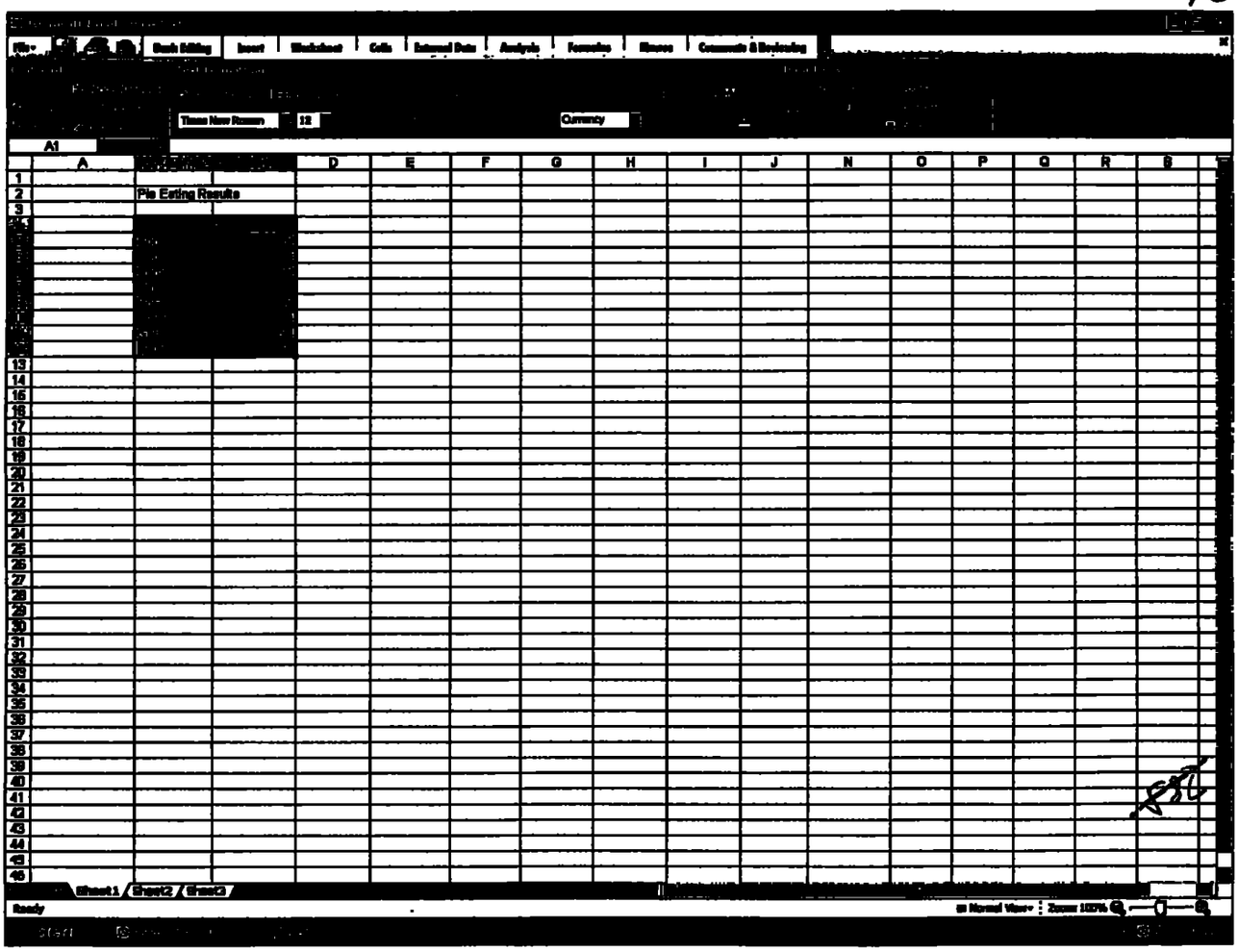
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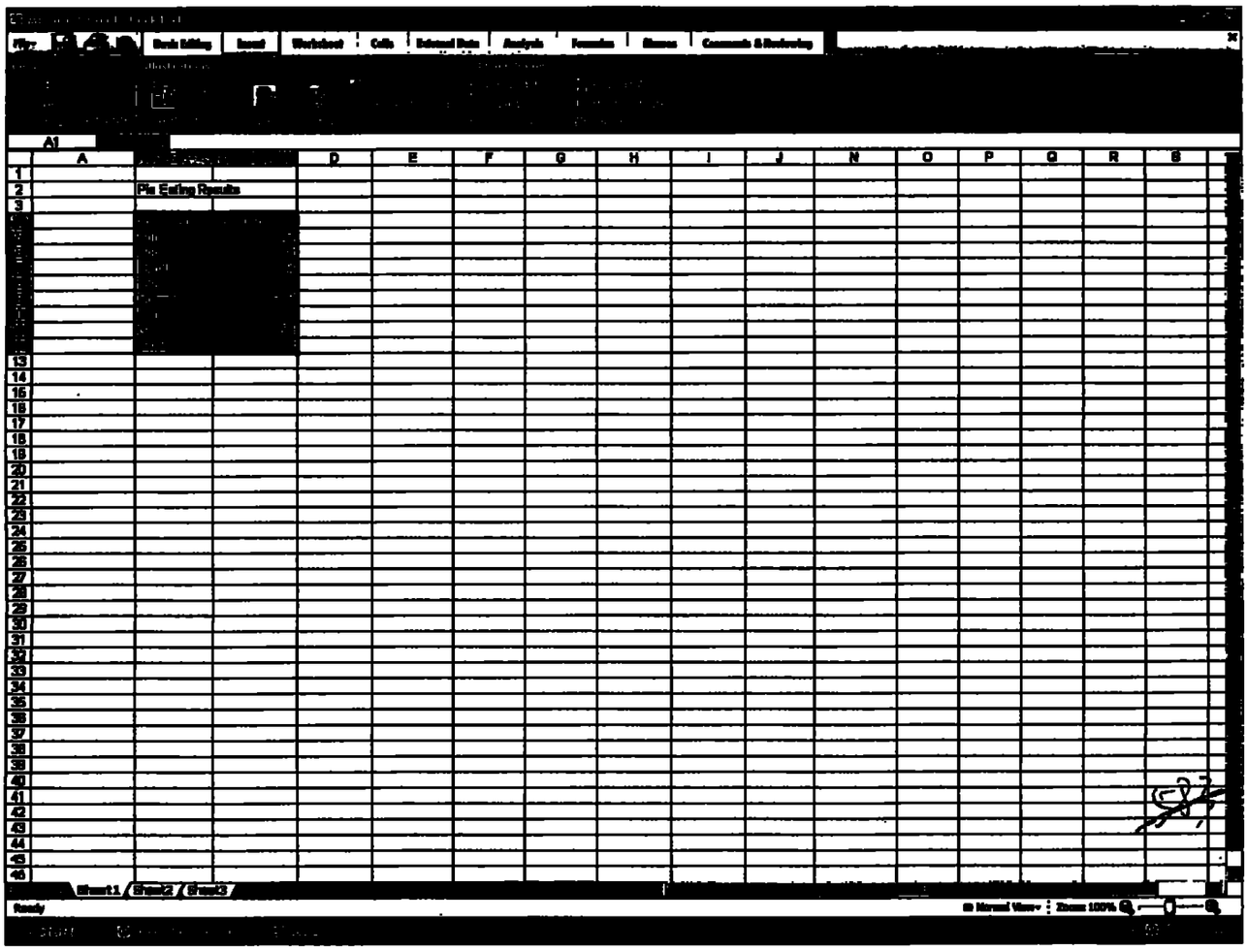
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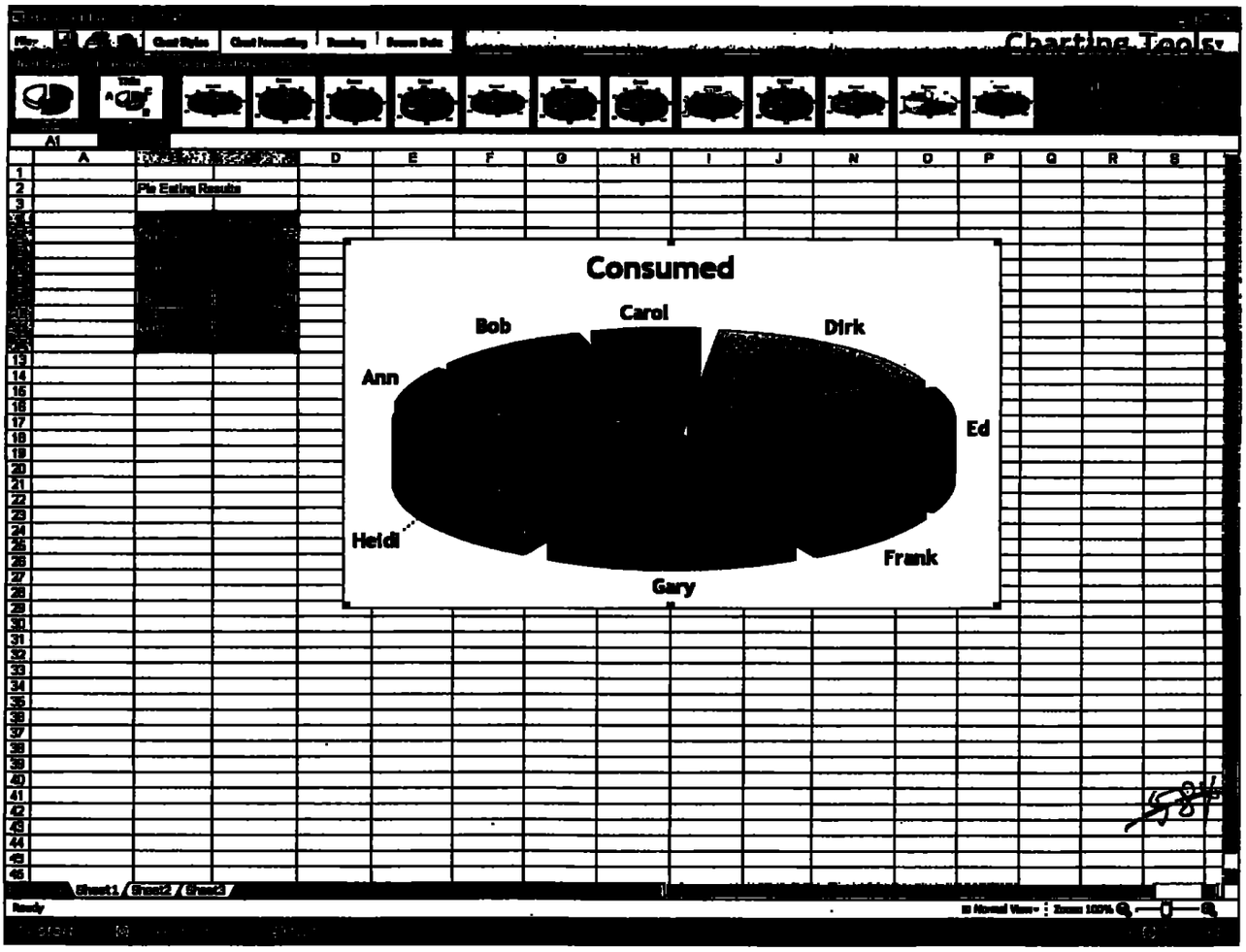
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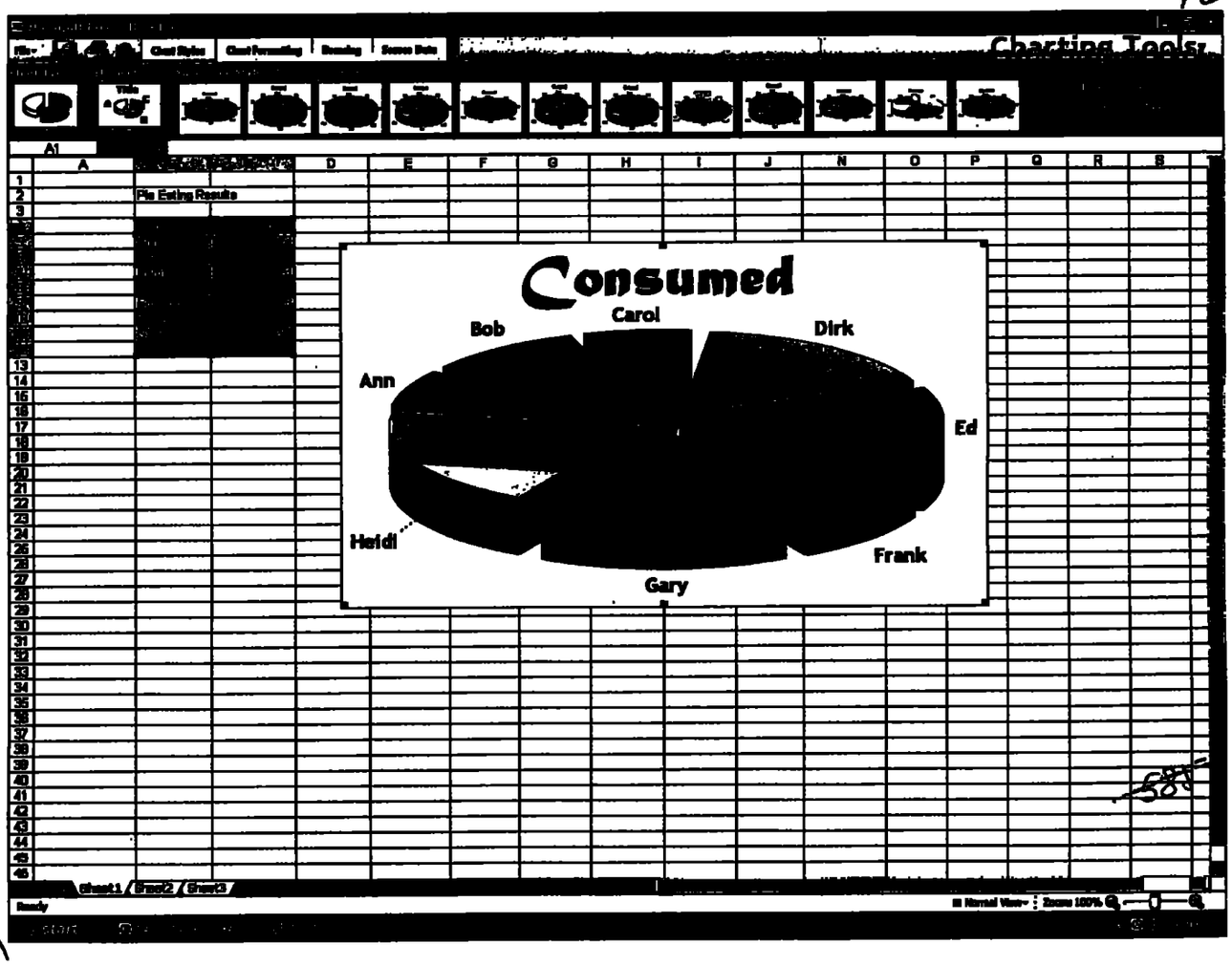
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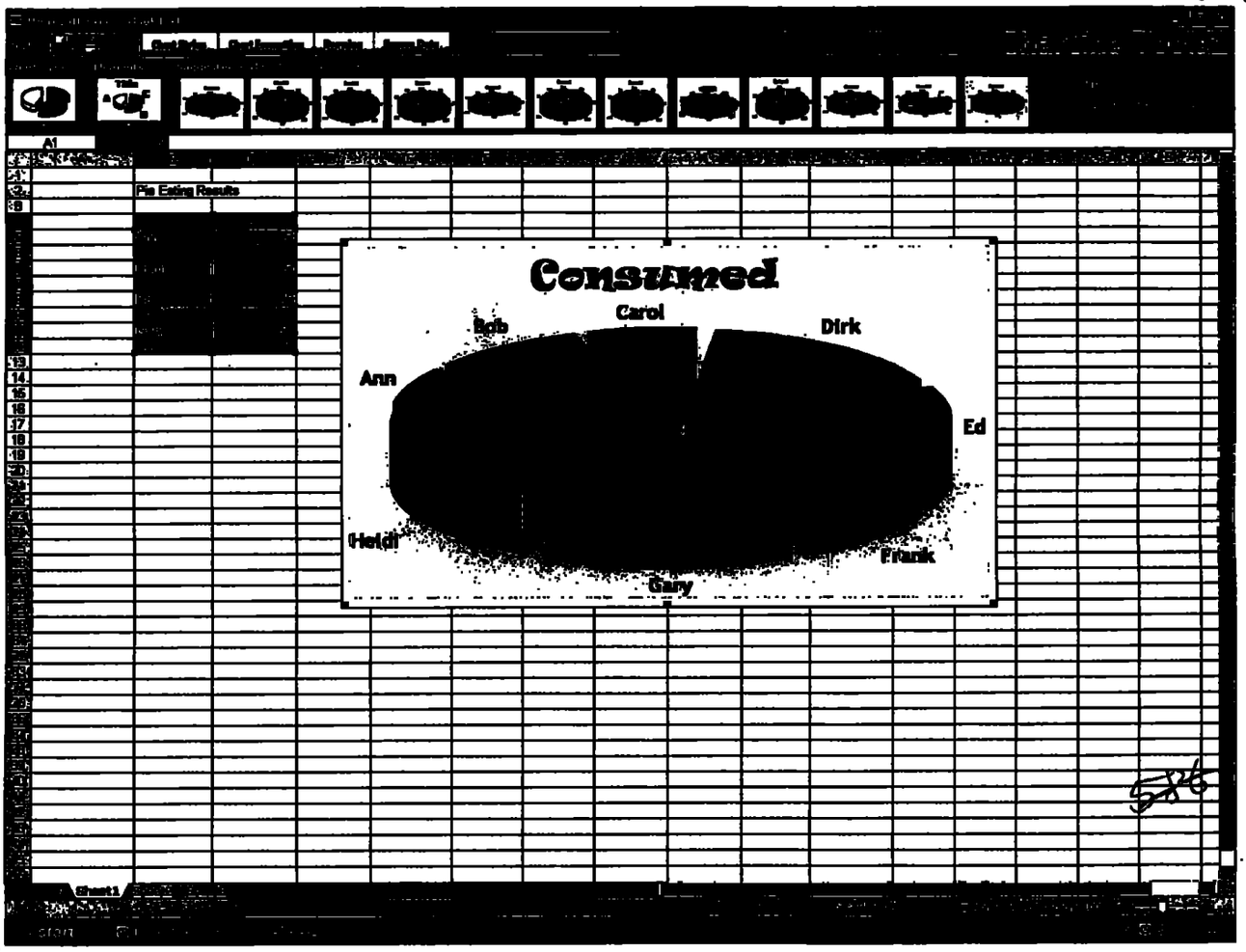
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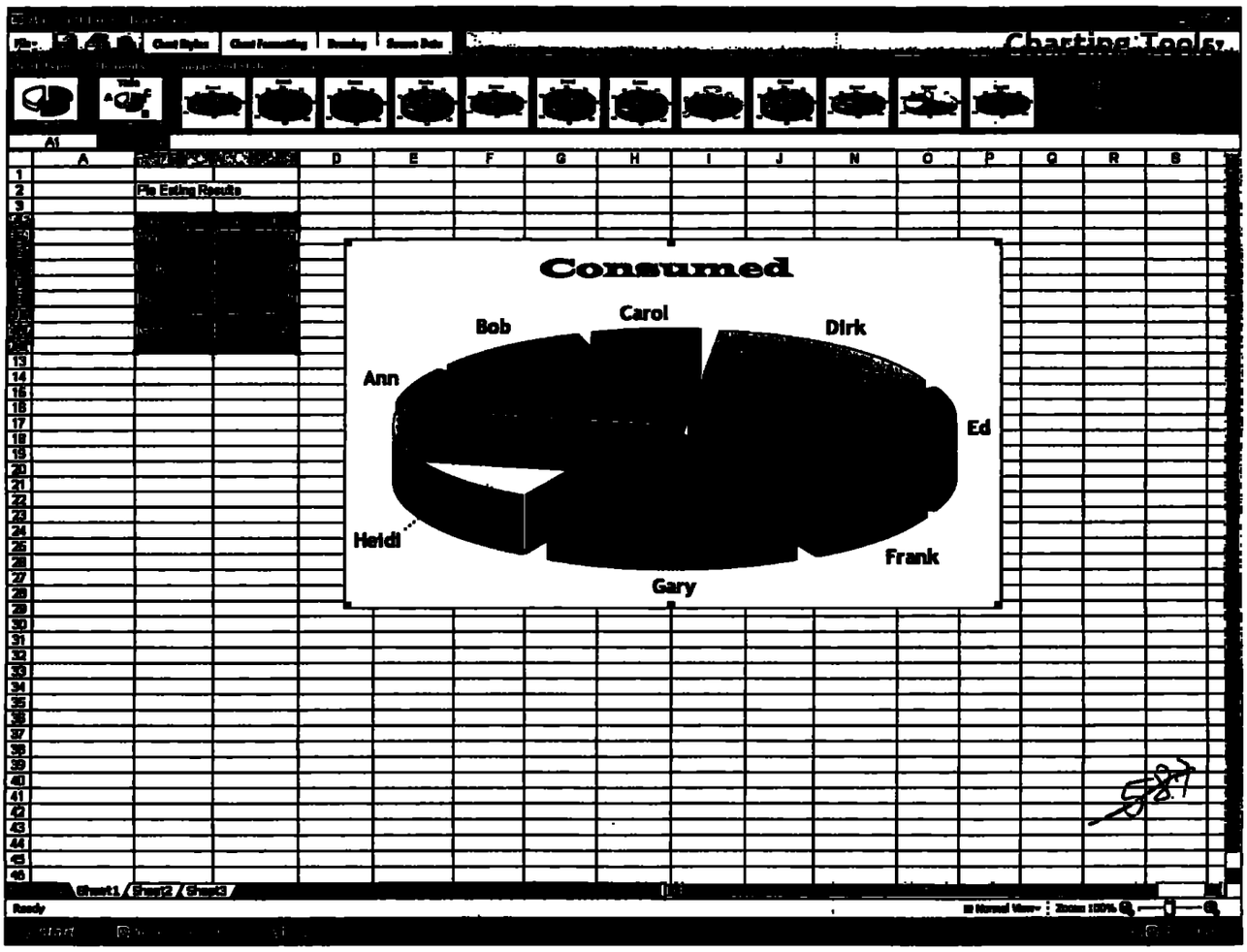
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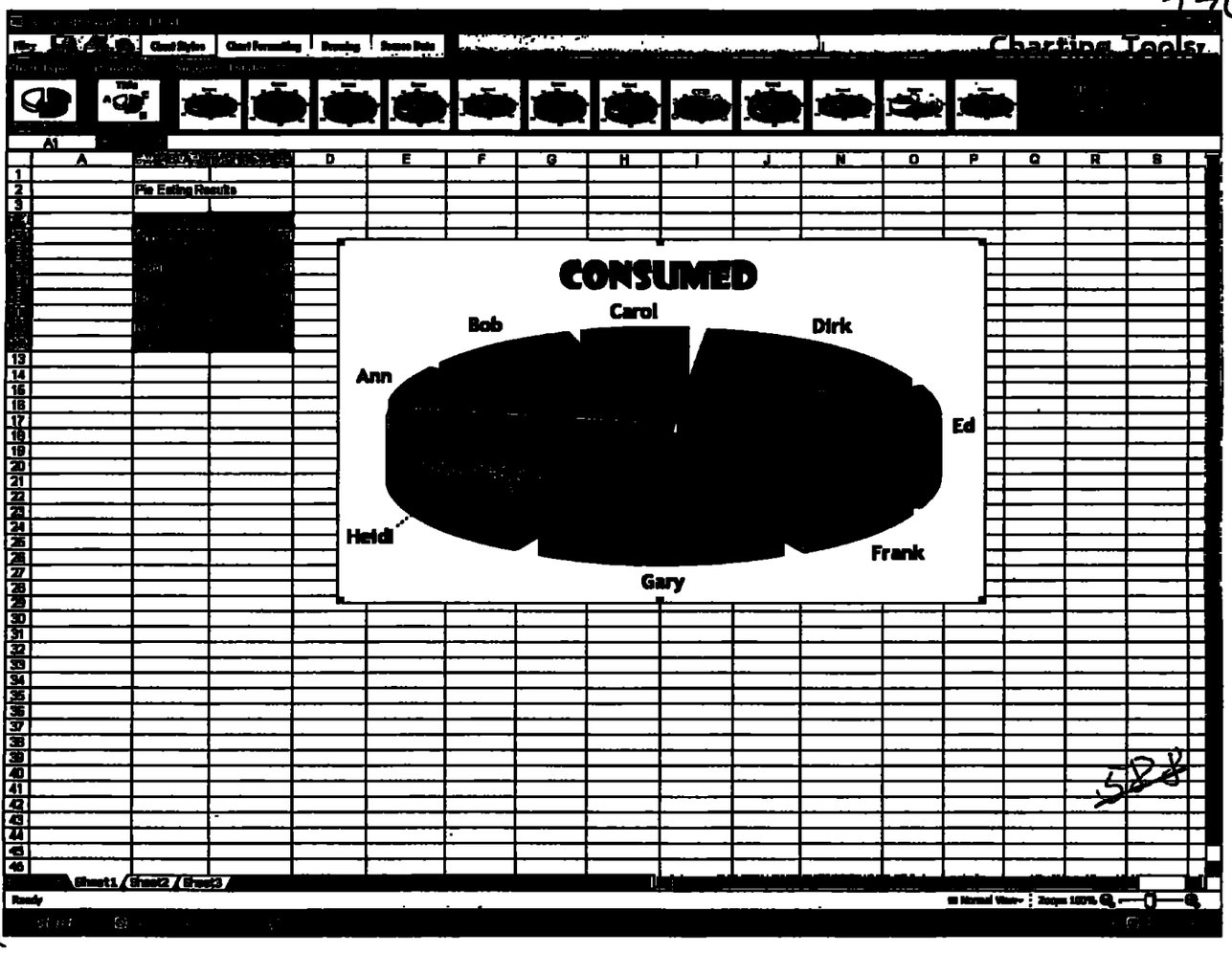
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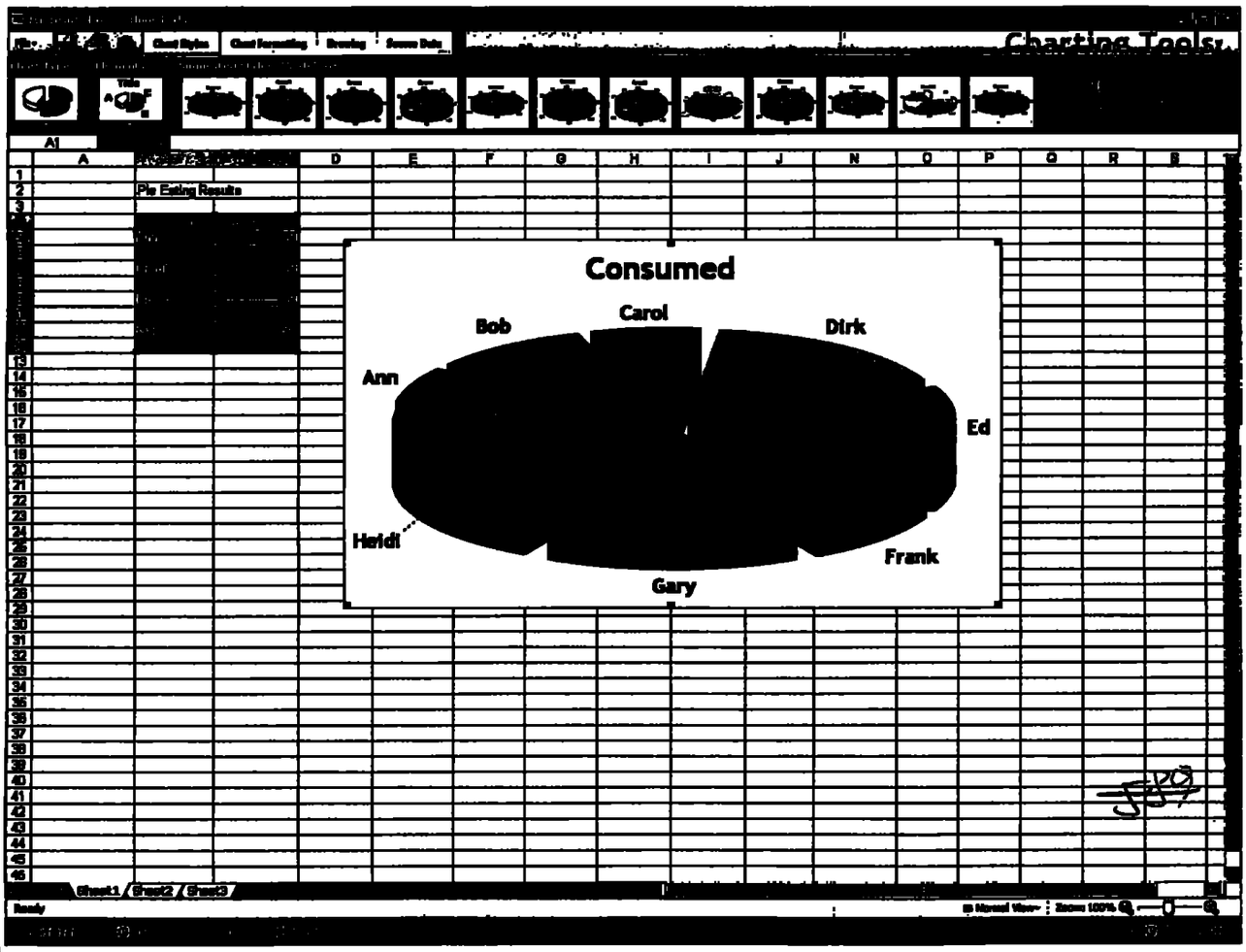
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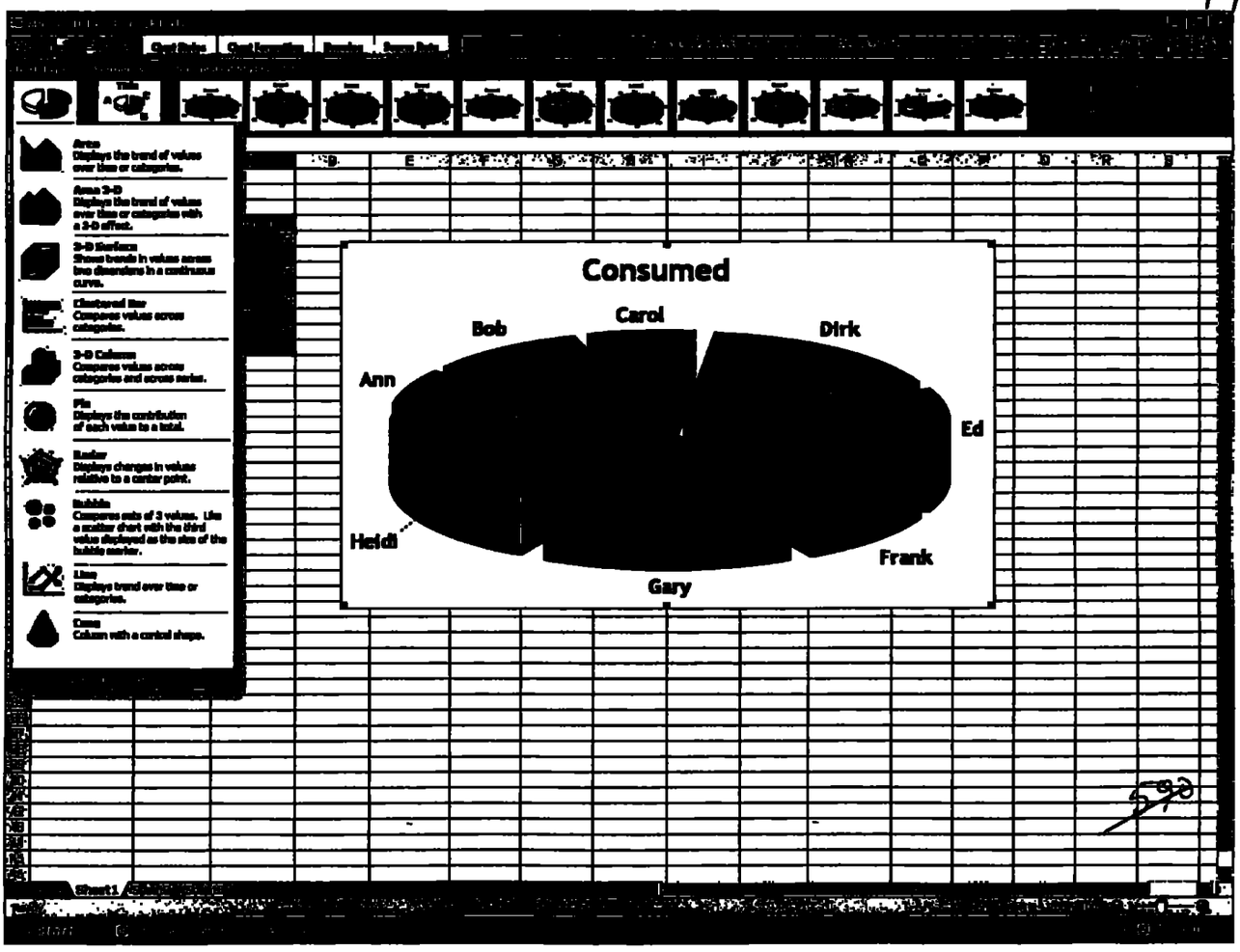
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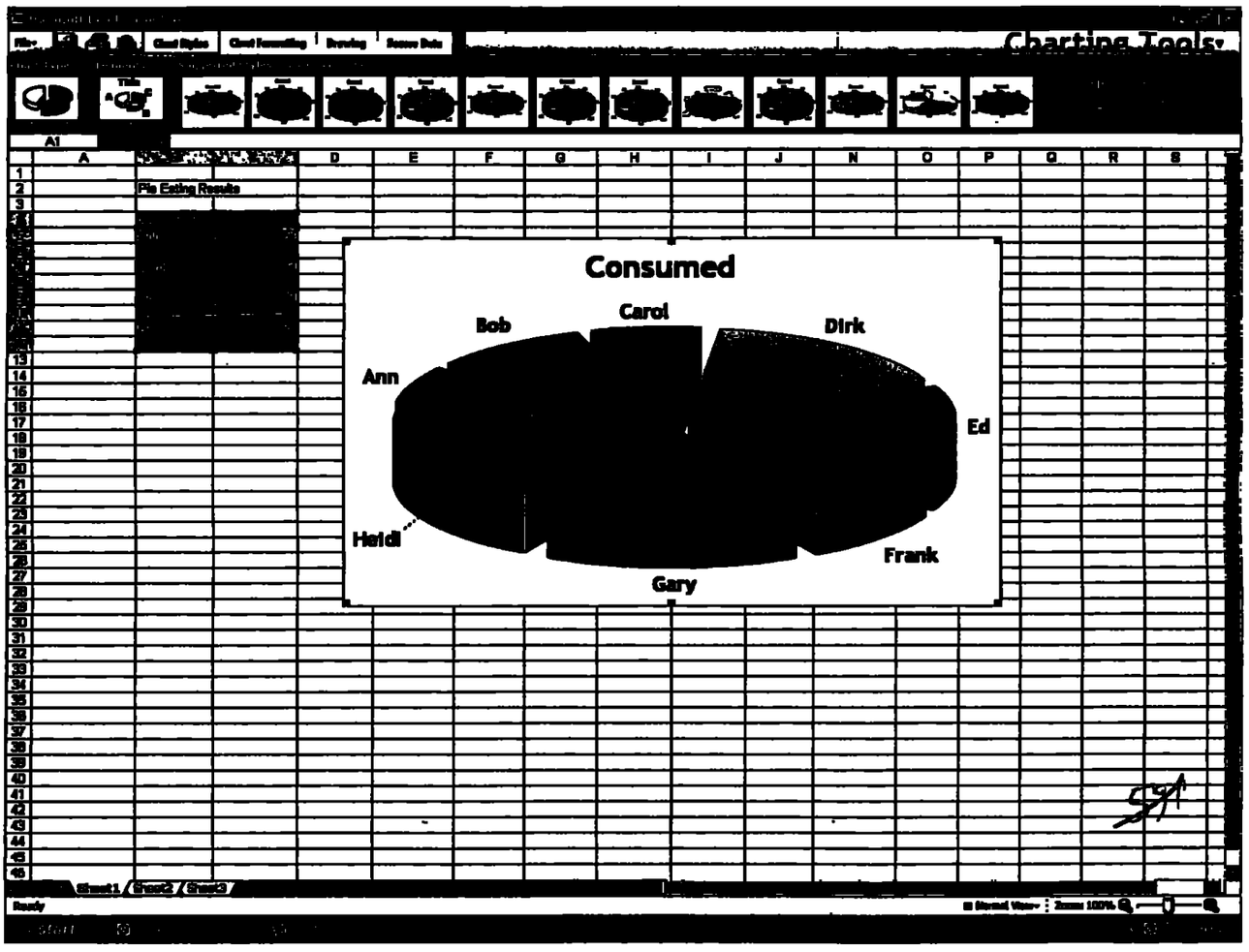
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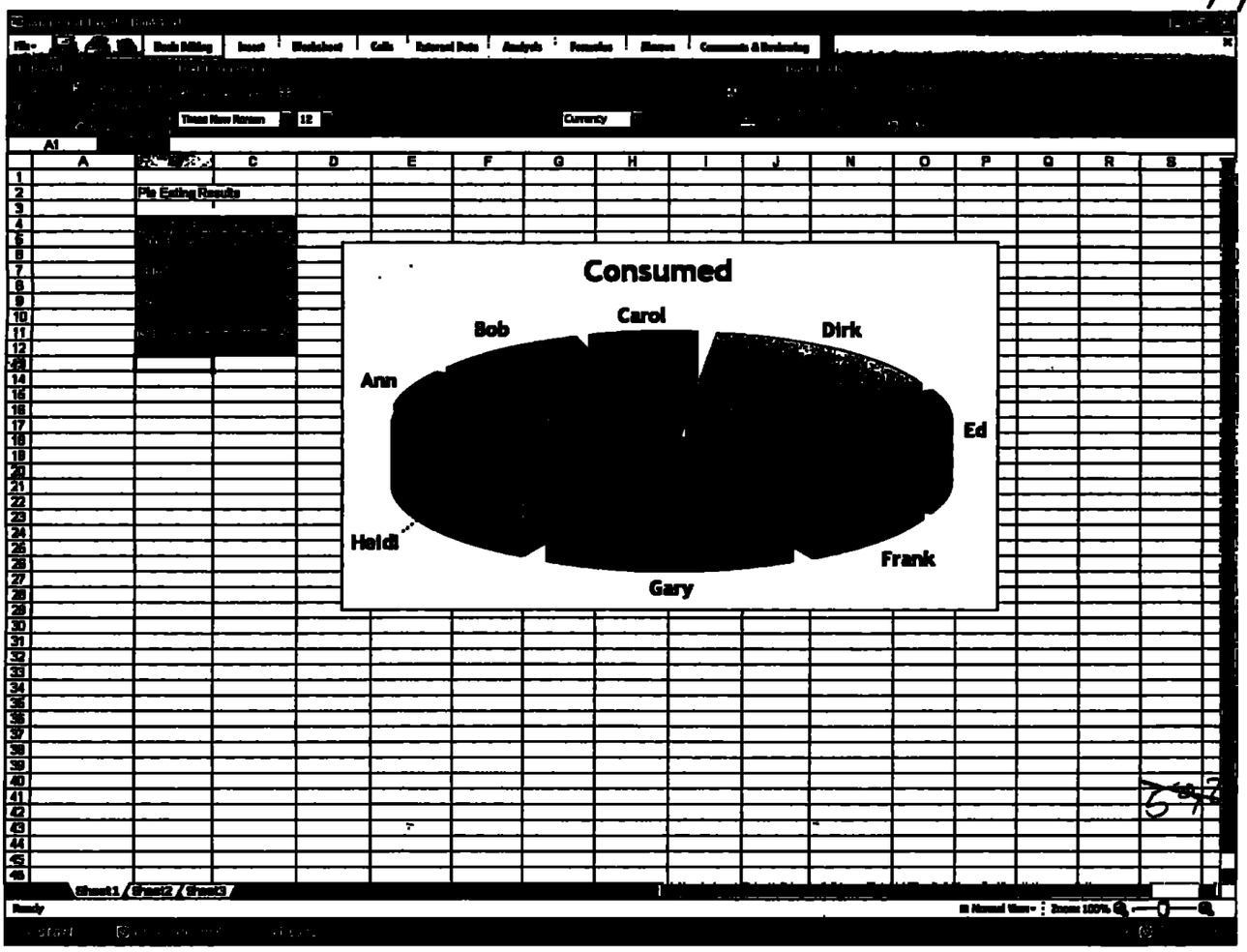
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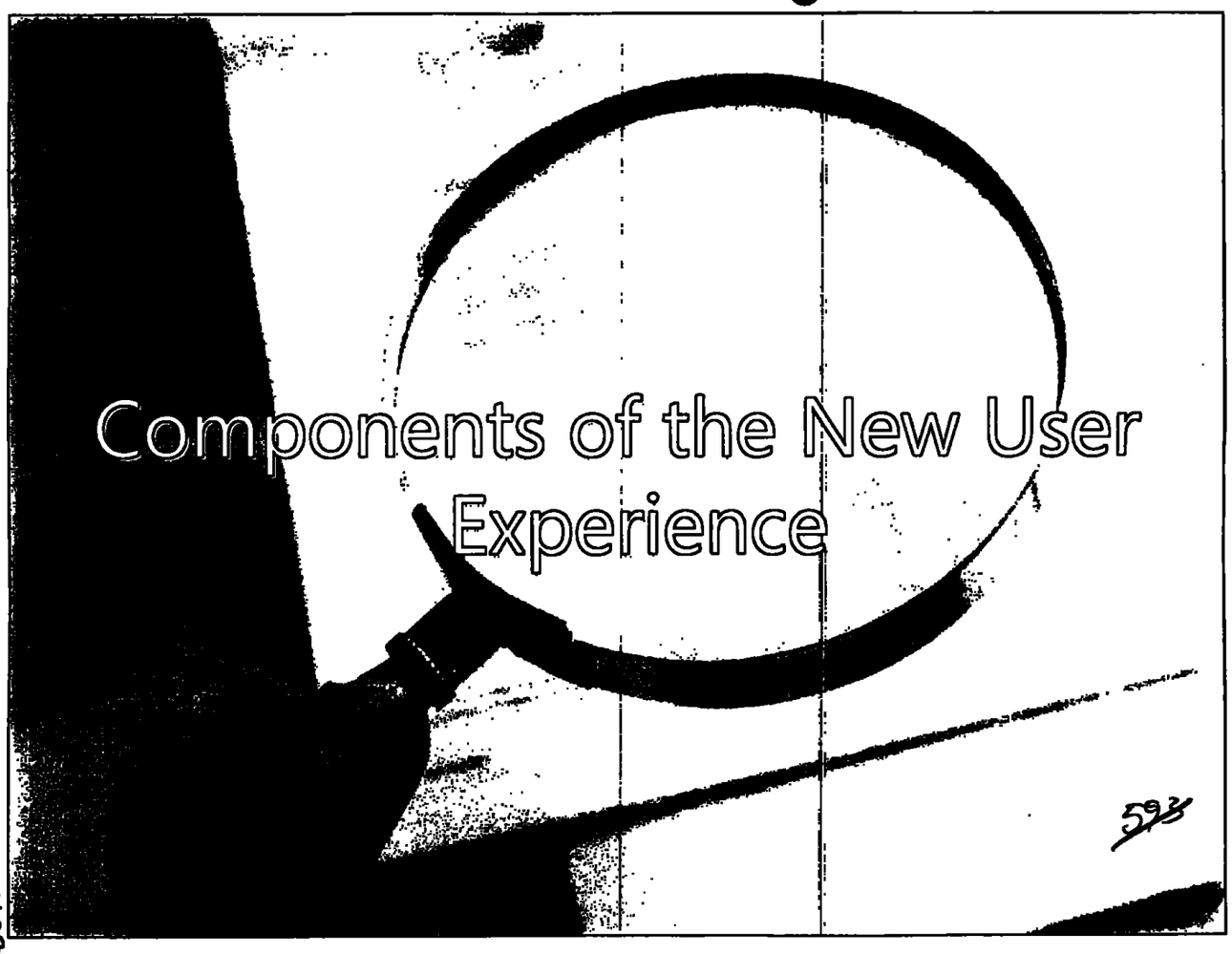

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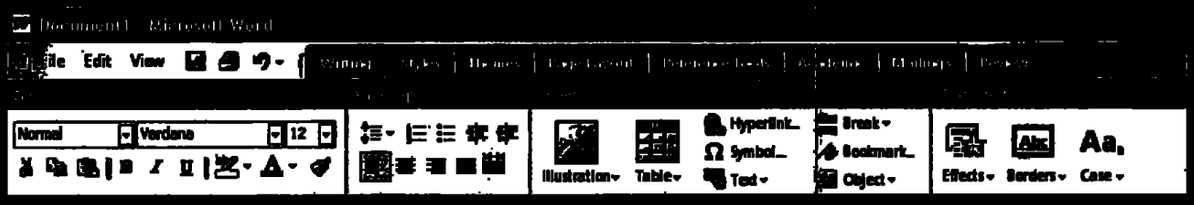
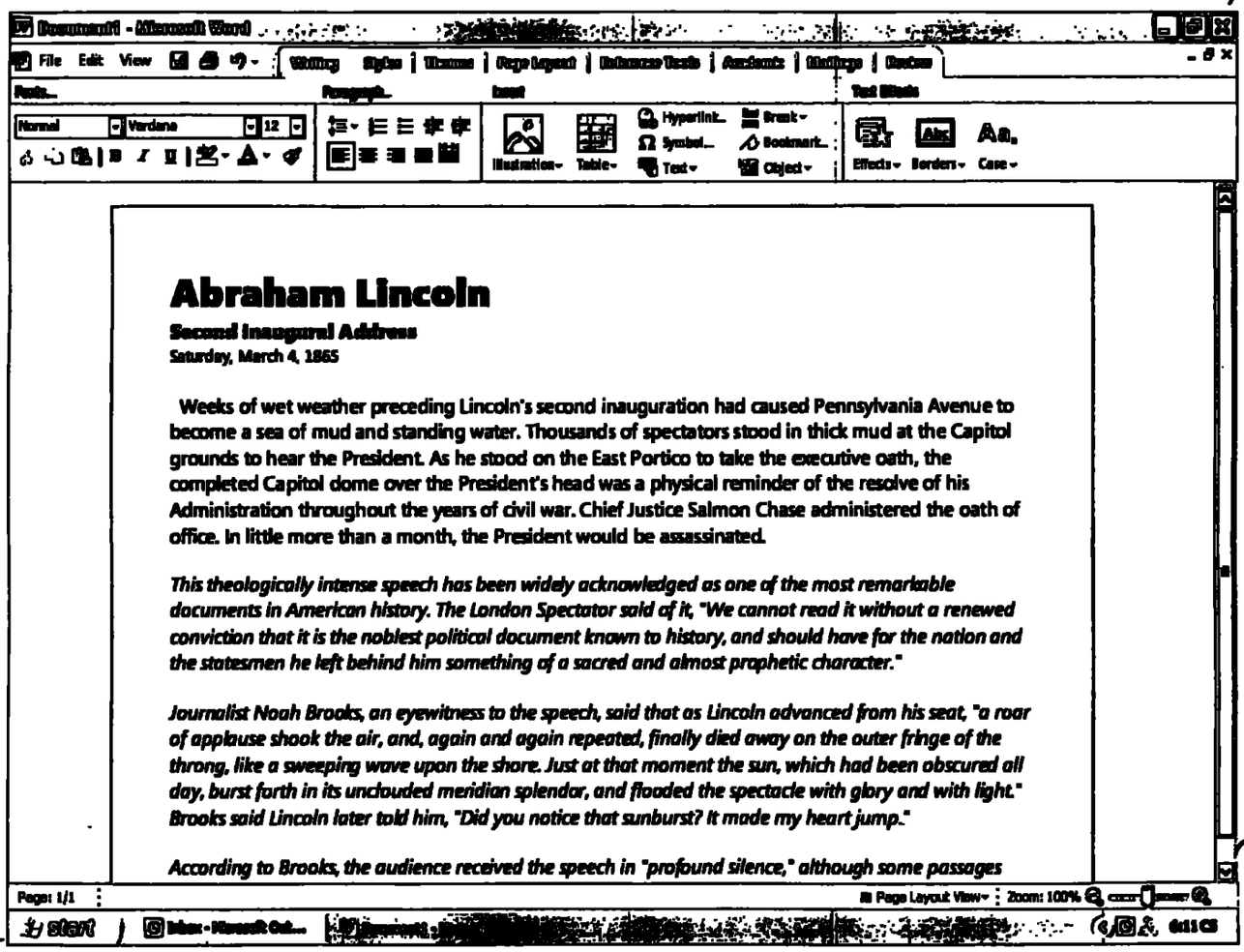


- Primary replacement for menus and toolbars
- Modeless UI designed for easy browsing
- Organized around specific scenarios or objects—not generic terms

Tabs across the top switch between different ribbon layouts

Each application will have a unique set of top-level tabs...

...although it's likely that a few will be present in most apps



Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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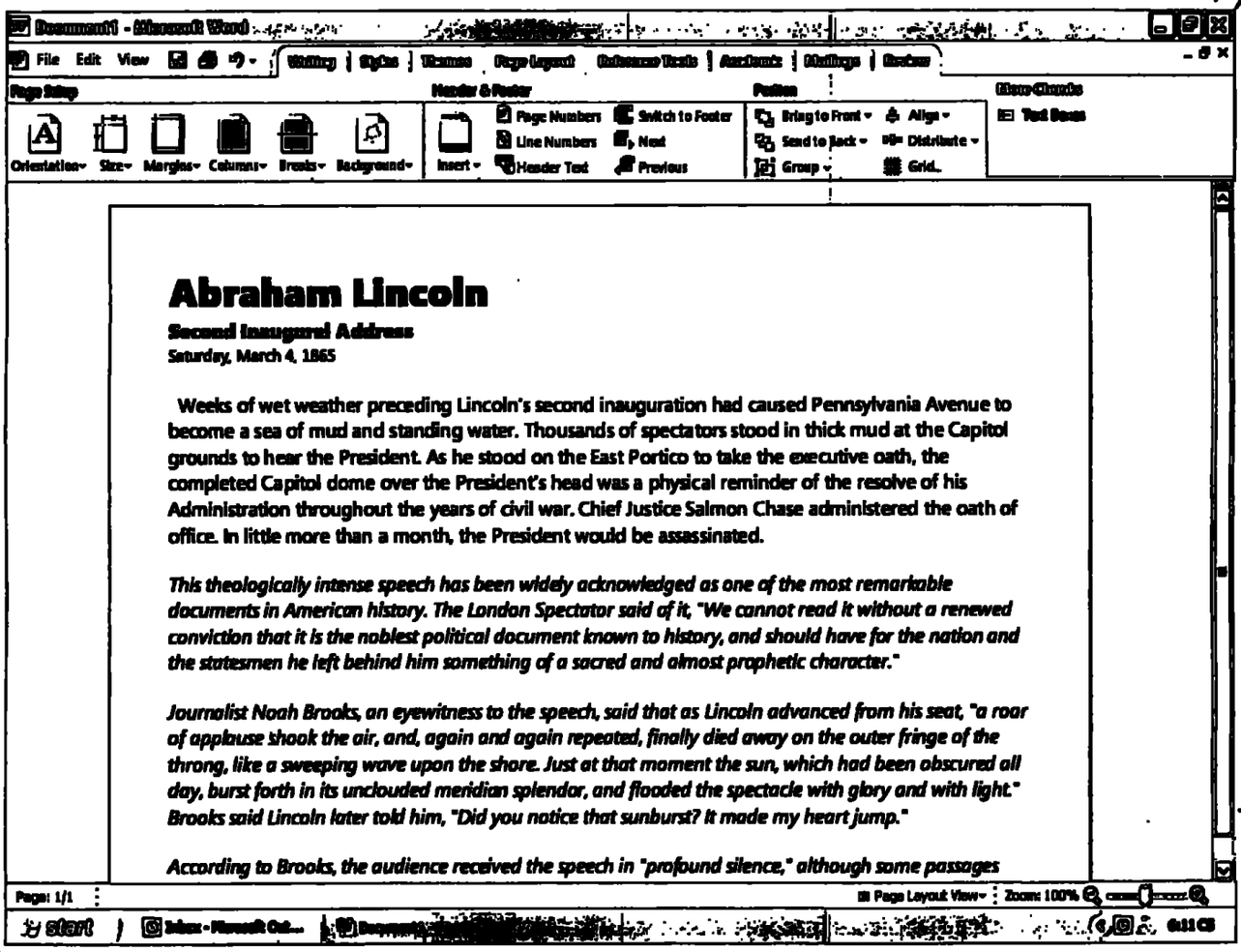

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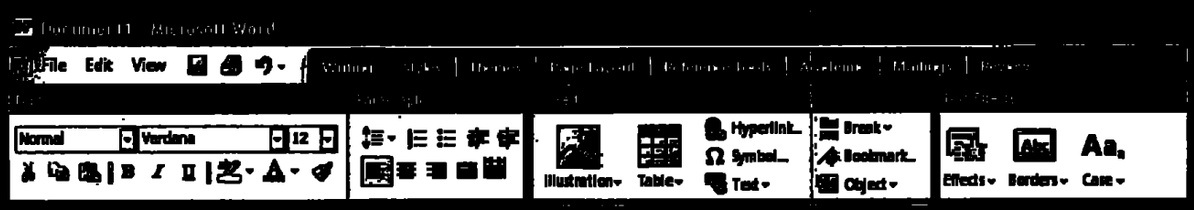
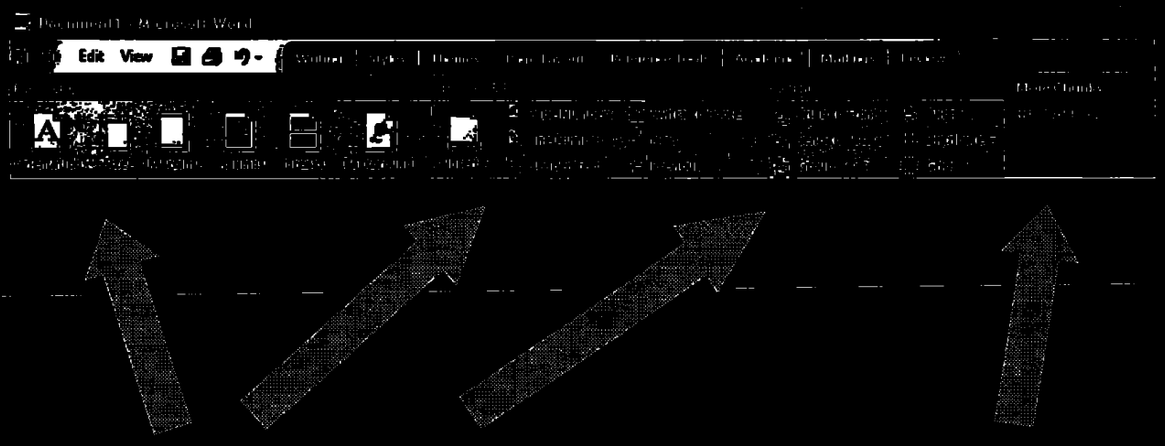


Each tab contains one or more "chunks."

A chunk is a group of commands within a tab. It can be laid out many different ways.

Chunks can be open or closed.



Different chunk layouts

Closed chunks

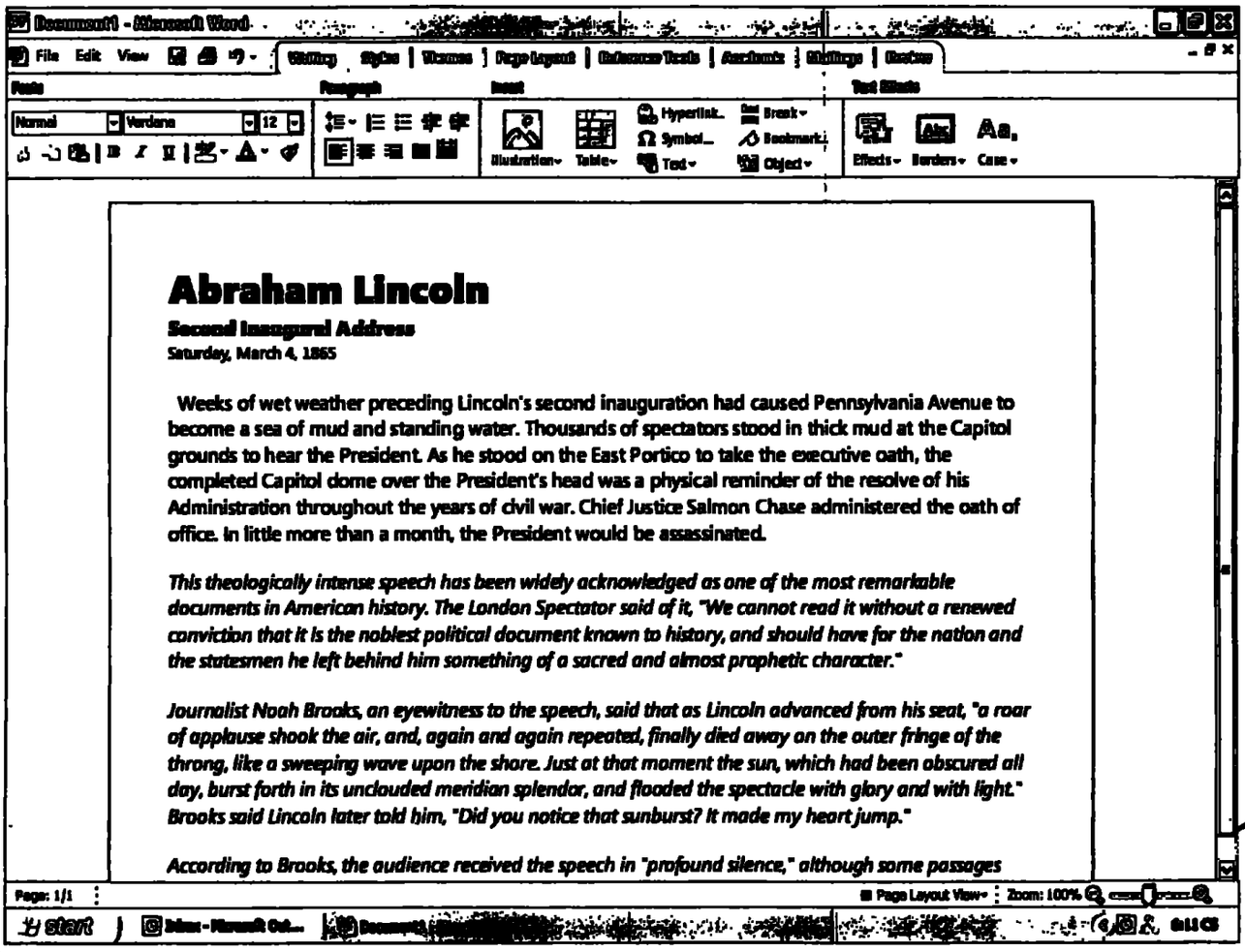
The ribbon can host content that's a lot richer than menus and toolbars could.

Galleries, Previews, dialog box content, data...

It's not just a simple mapping of menus/toolbars to ribbon.

Dialog Launchers

When hovering within a chunk, users can launch the related advanced dialog through a consistent UI.



Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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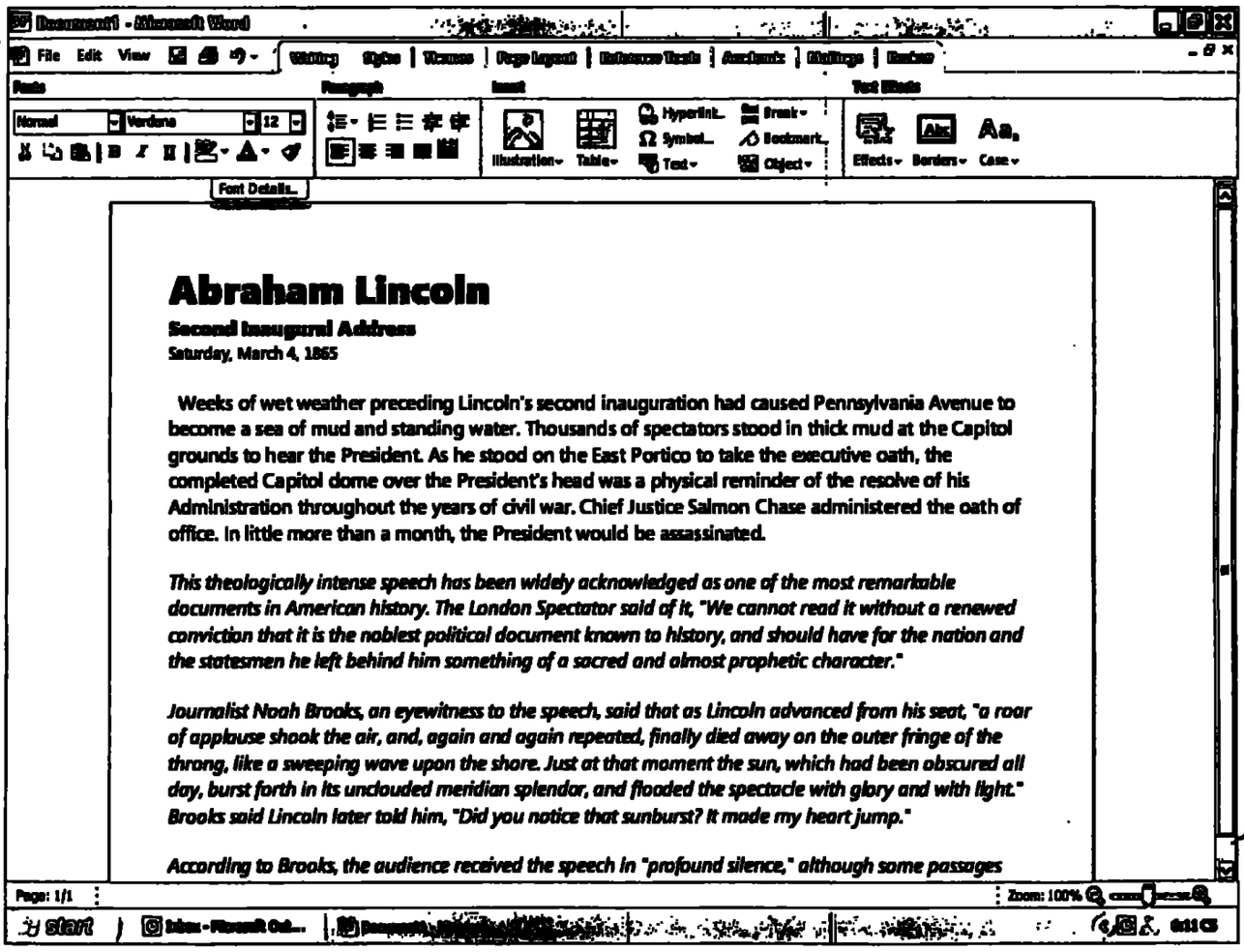

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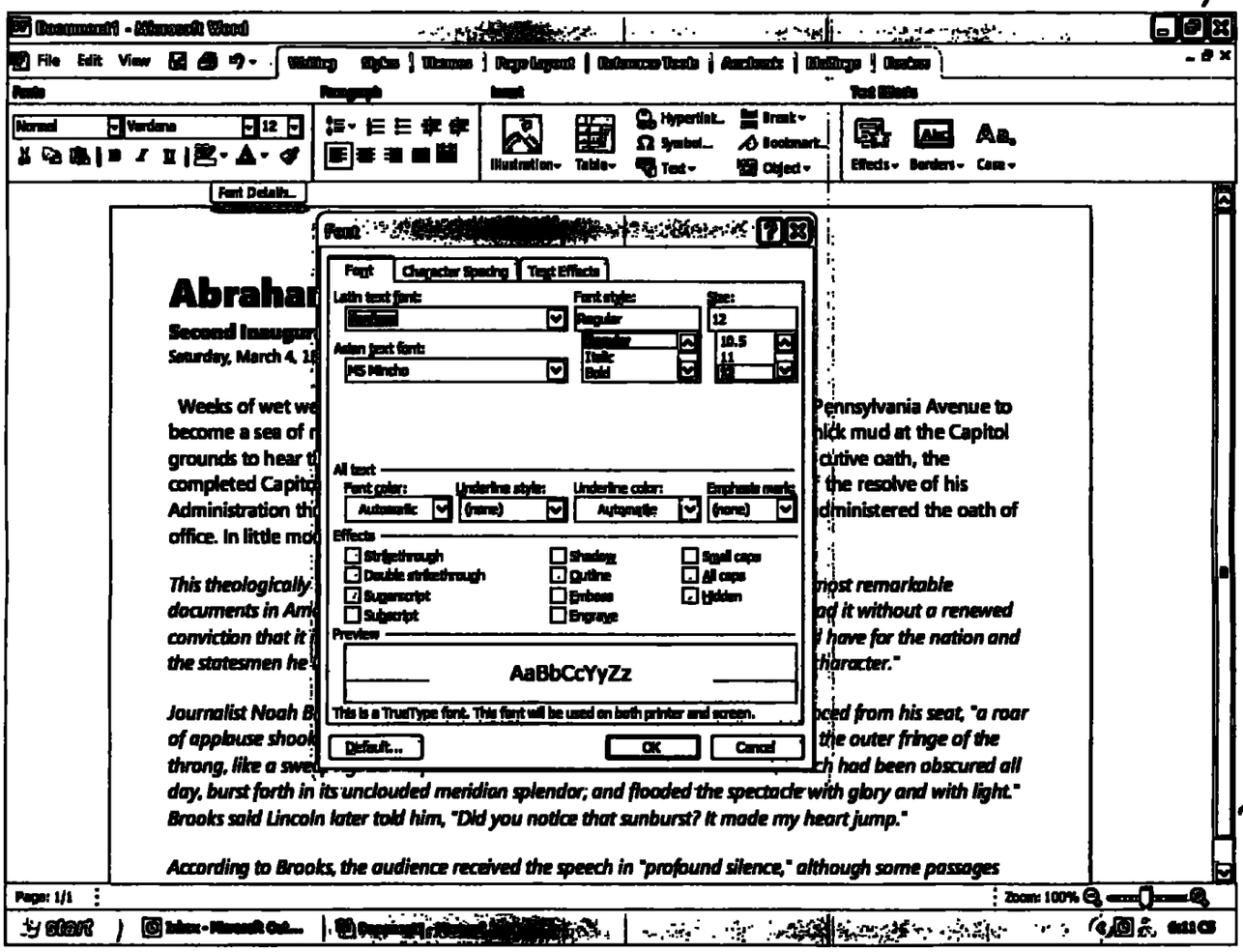
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This is a TrueType font. This font will be used on both printer and screen.
Default...
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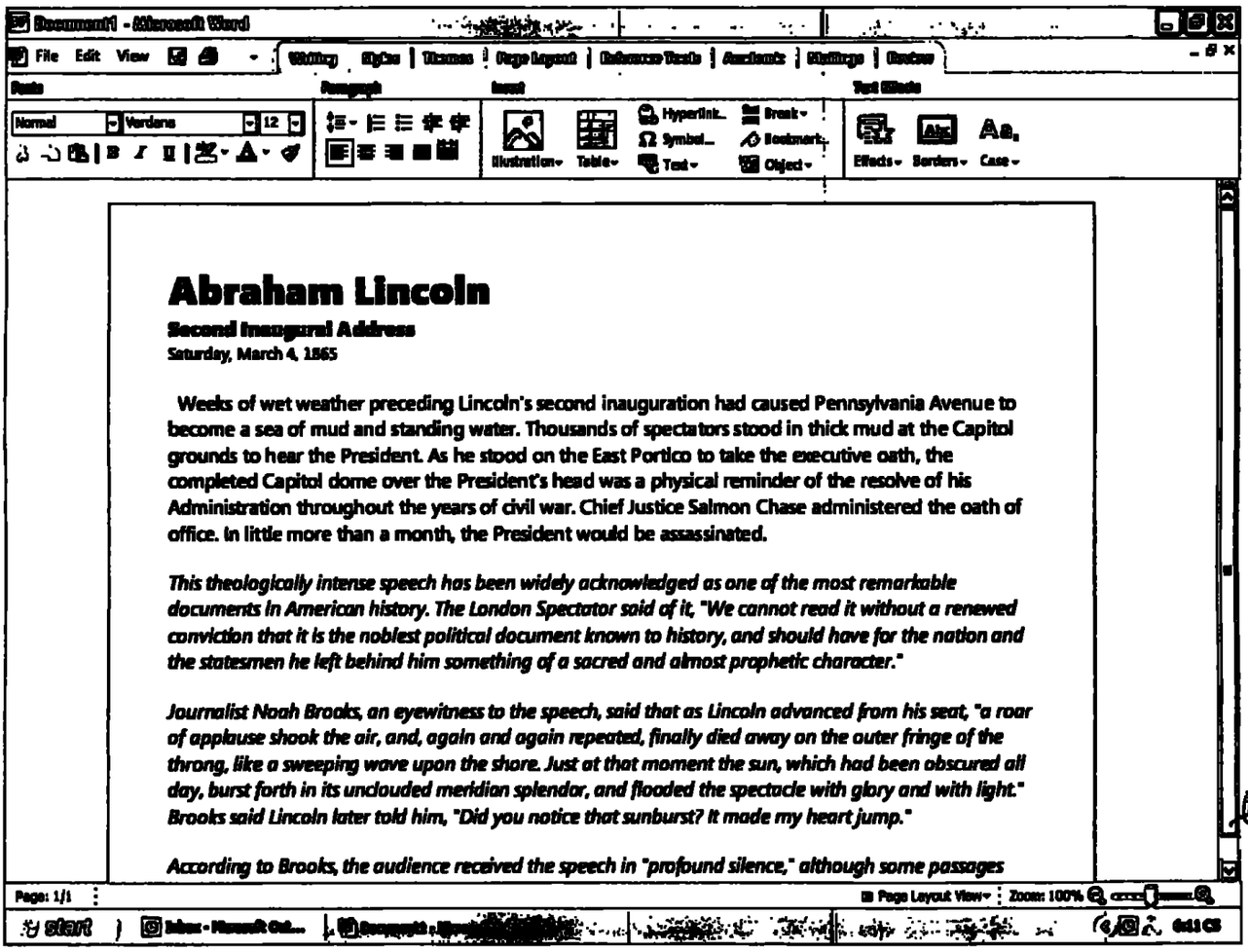

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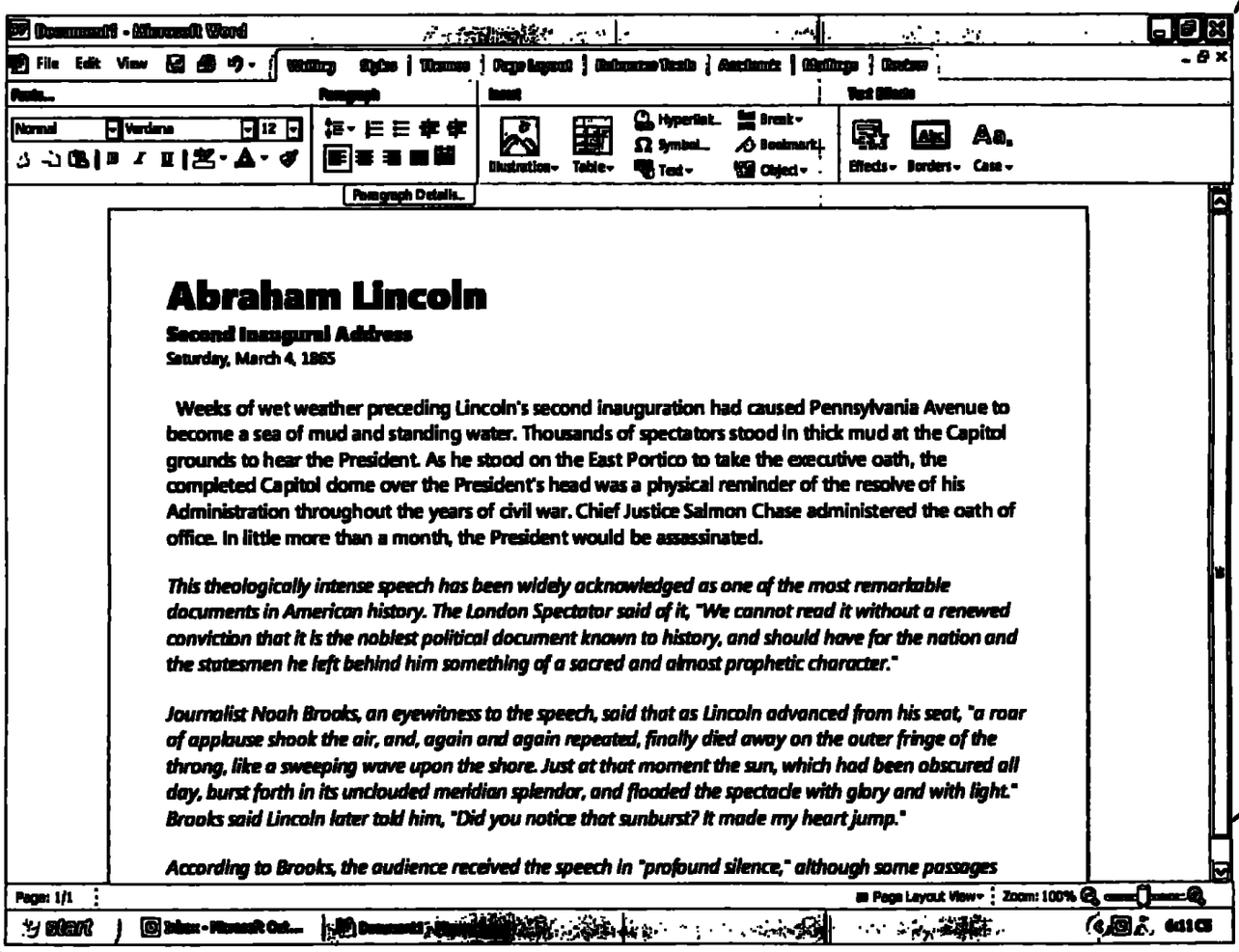

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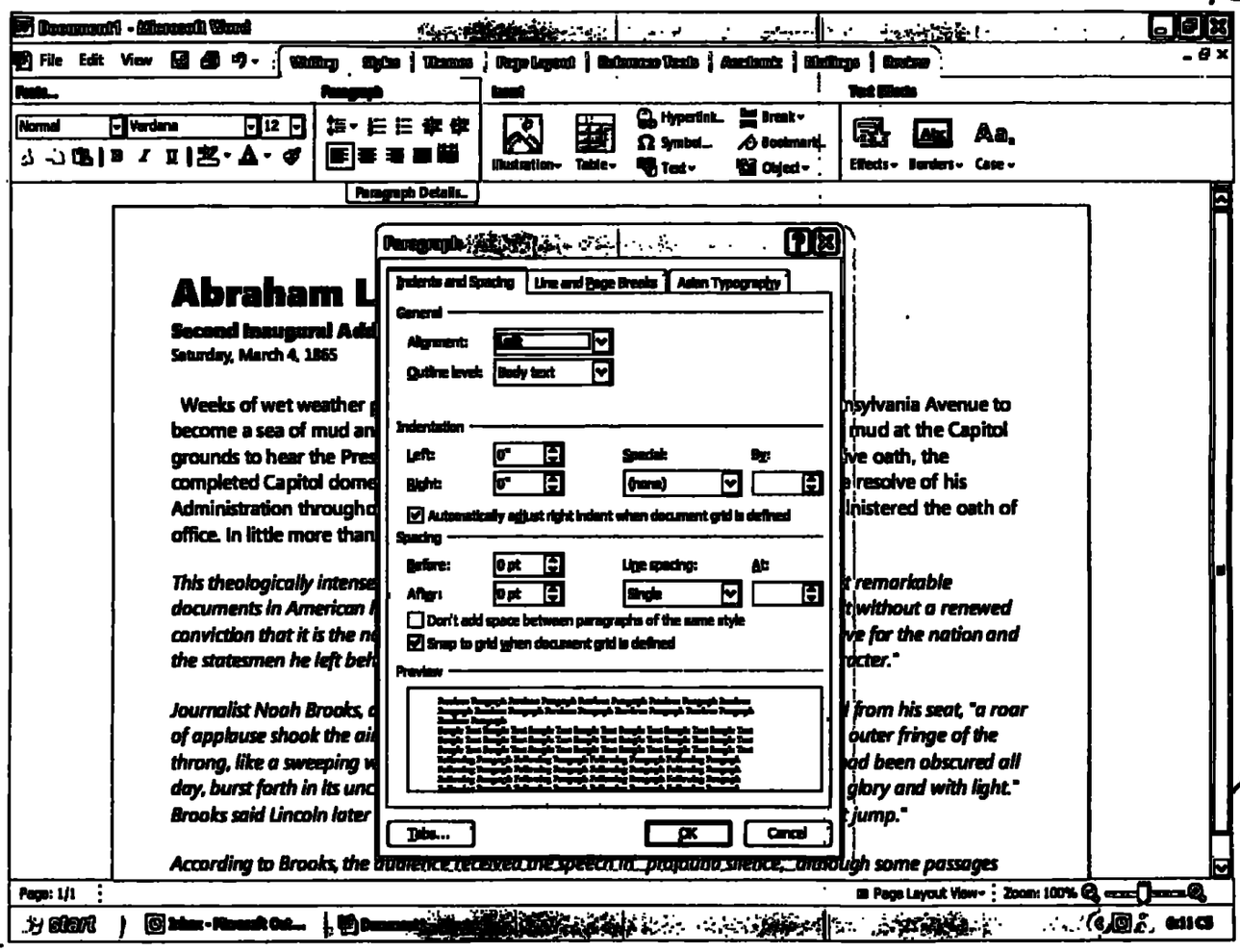
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Abraham L
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Paragraph
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Automatically adjust right indent when document grid is defined
Spacing
Before:
0 pt
After:
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Line spacing:
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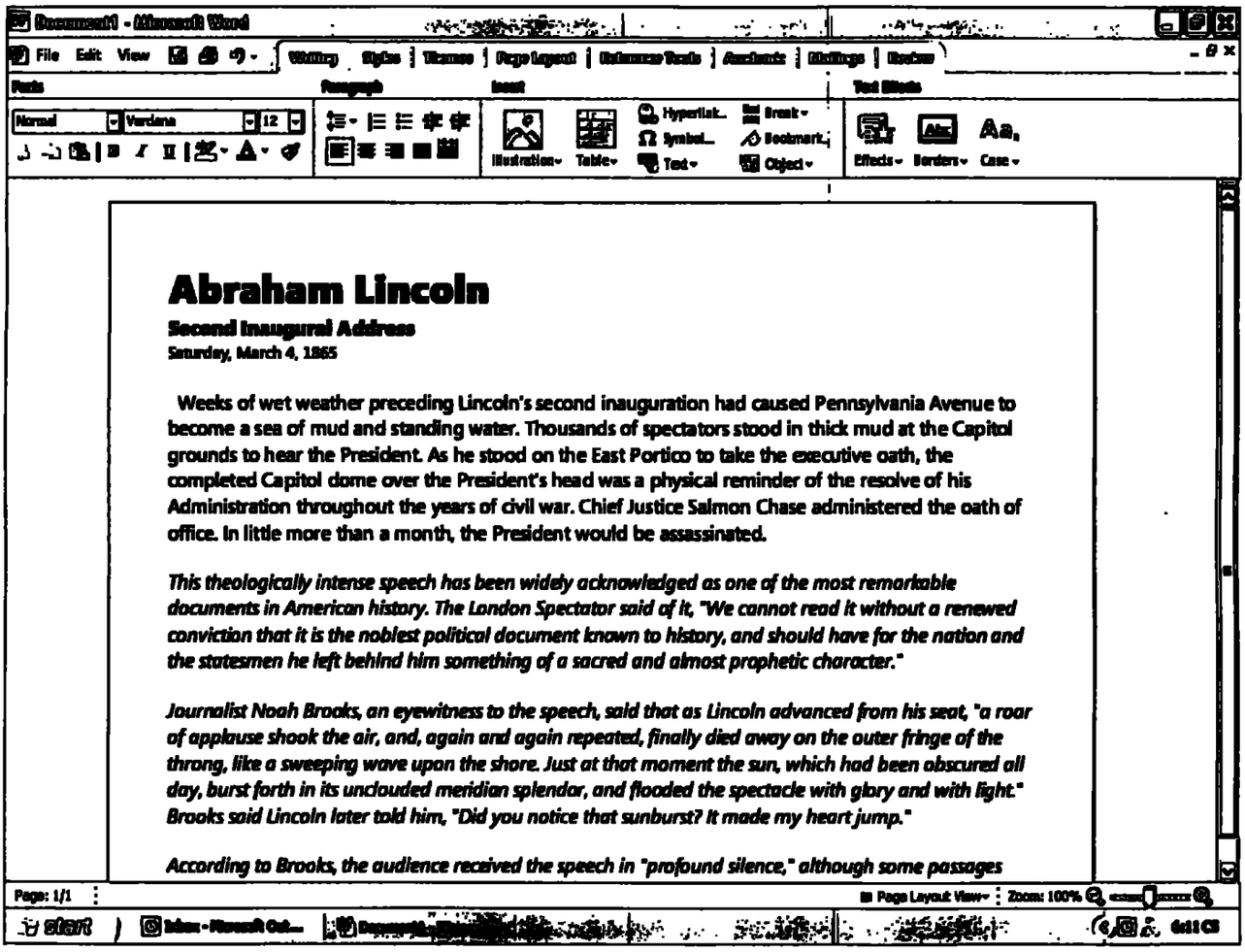

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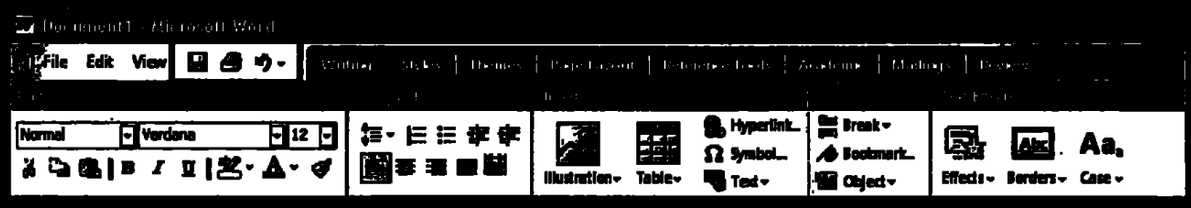


The Quick Access Toolbar contains always-present links to the top 2 or 3 commands in an application.

Not a place to advertise features.

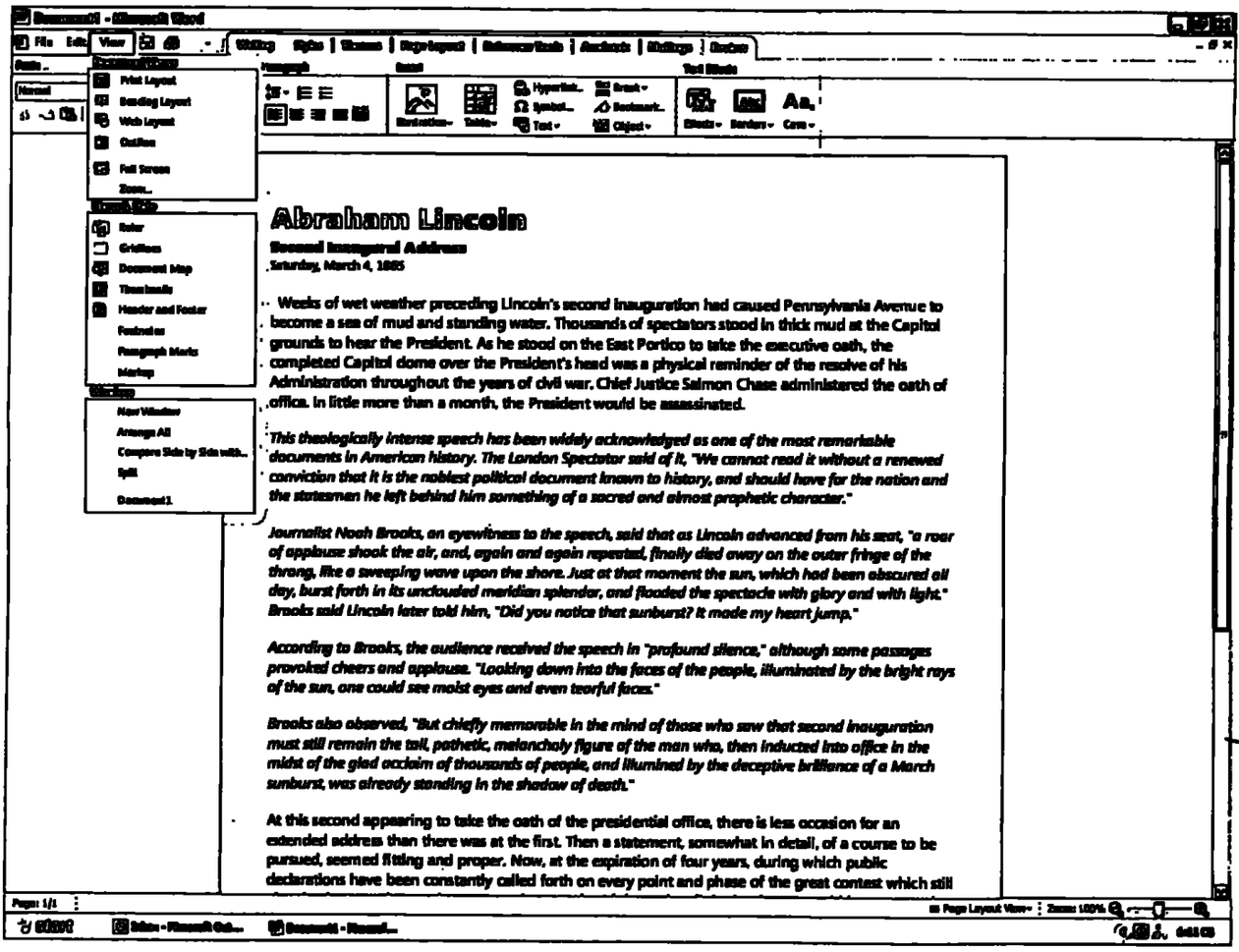
Has limited user customizability.

Office System Menus

Entry points to Office System features and core shared application functionality

(Save, Undo, Cut, Window, etc.)

Not final UI.



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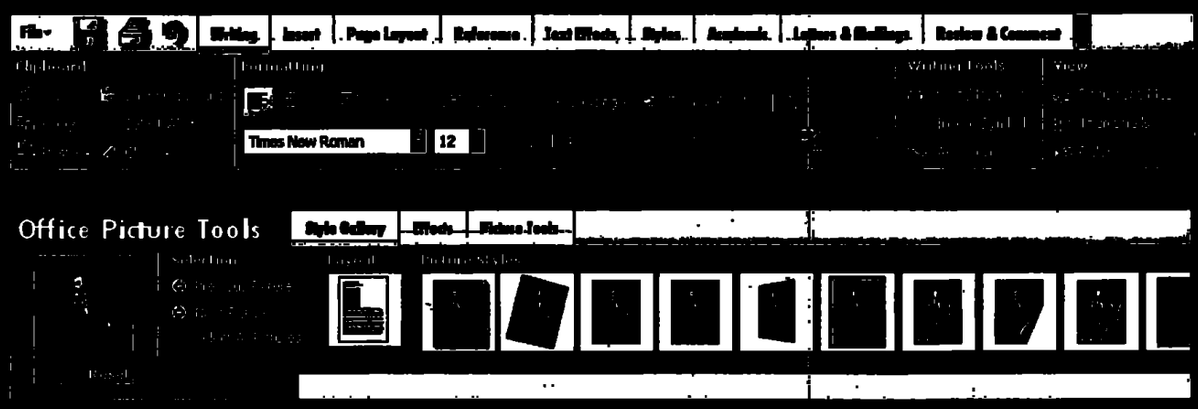
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages provoked cheers and applause. "Looking down into the faces of the people, illuminated by the bright rays of the sun, one could see moist eyes and even tearful faces."

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."

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

Immersive Experiences (Version A)

- Rich objects and scenarios can have fully customized contextual experiences
- The main ribbon is temporarily replaced by the immersive ribbon



Immersive experiences simplify the core applications...

...while providing rich experiences around the core objects and scenarios in Office.

Examples: pictures, tables, charts, diagrams, drawing, master slides, archiving mail, etc.

Immersive Experiences (Version B)

- Based on context, selecting rich objects expose the tools to manipulate and format that object
- The contextual tabs show up in addition to the main application tabs

Document1 - Microsoft Word

File Edit View | Word | Insert | Styles & Themes | Page Layout | References | Accents | Mailings | Review | More Tools

Page Setup: Orientation Size Margins Columns Breaks Background

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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Select the Picture...

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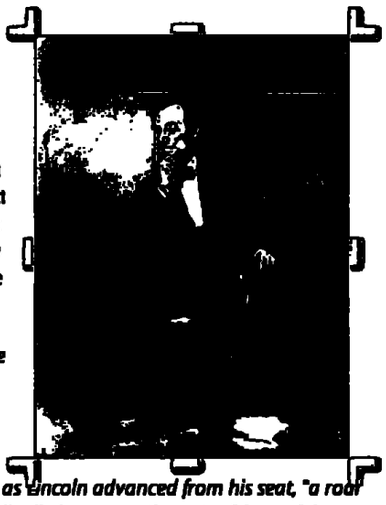
474

Abraham Lincoln

Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865



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Document1 - Microsoft Word

File Edit View

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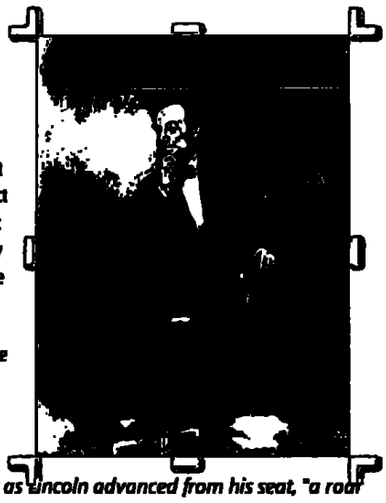

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Document1 - Microsoft Word

File Edit View

Word | Insert | Styles & Themes | Page Layout | References | Mailings | Review

More Tools

Page Setup | Header | Footer | Position | Mare Chunks

Orientation Size Margins Columns Breaks Background

Insert Header Text

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428

Galleries and Visual Pickers

- *"Gallery"*: a control for visually picking something
- Allow users to pick visually first, drill down into detailed tools if you need them
- Should support live in-document feedback of the results when feasible
- Supports simple categorization and filtering

802

Galleries and Visual Pickers

"Visual Picker" –

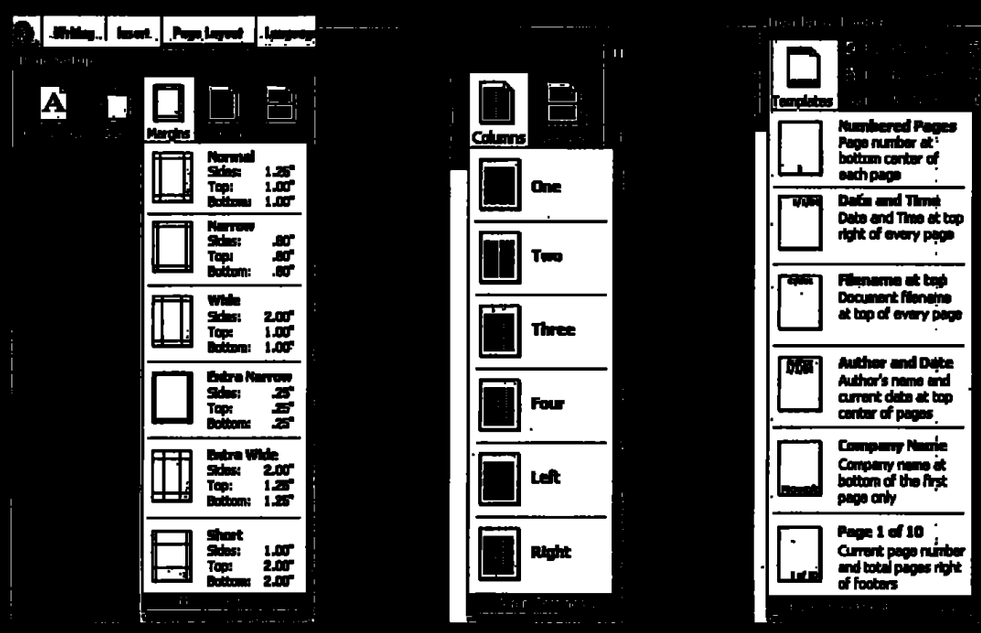
Using the gallery control to surface a feature in a visual way (especially a feature we would have thought of as a non-visual feature in the past).

620

430

Galleries and Visual Pickers

Visual Picker Examples



Galleries and Visual Pickers

Types of Galleries:

- In-Ribbon
- Dropdown
- Hosted in a dialog or other UI
- Visual Picker

Galleries and Visual Pickers

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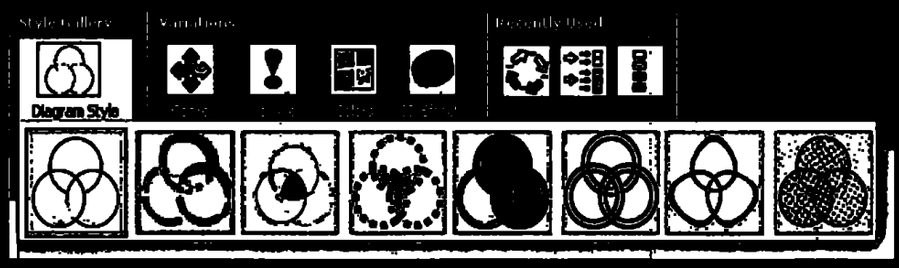

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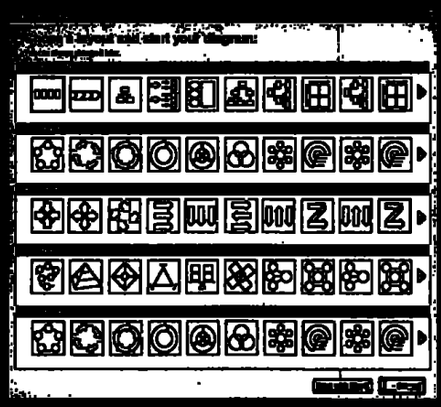

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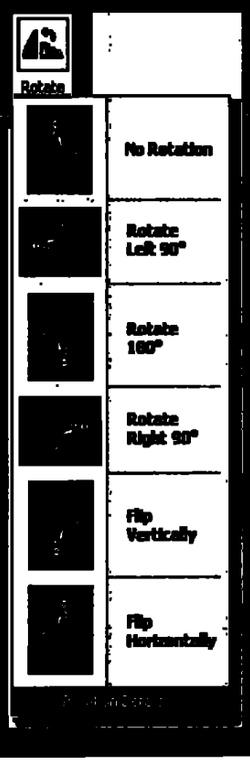
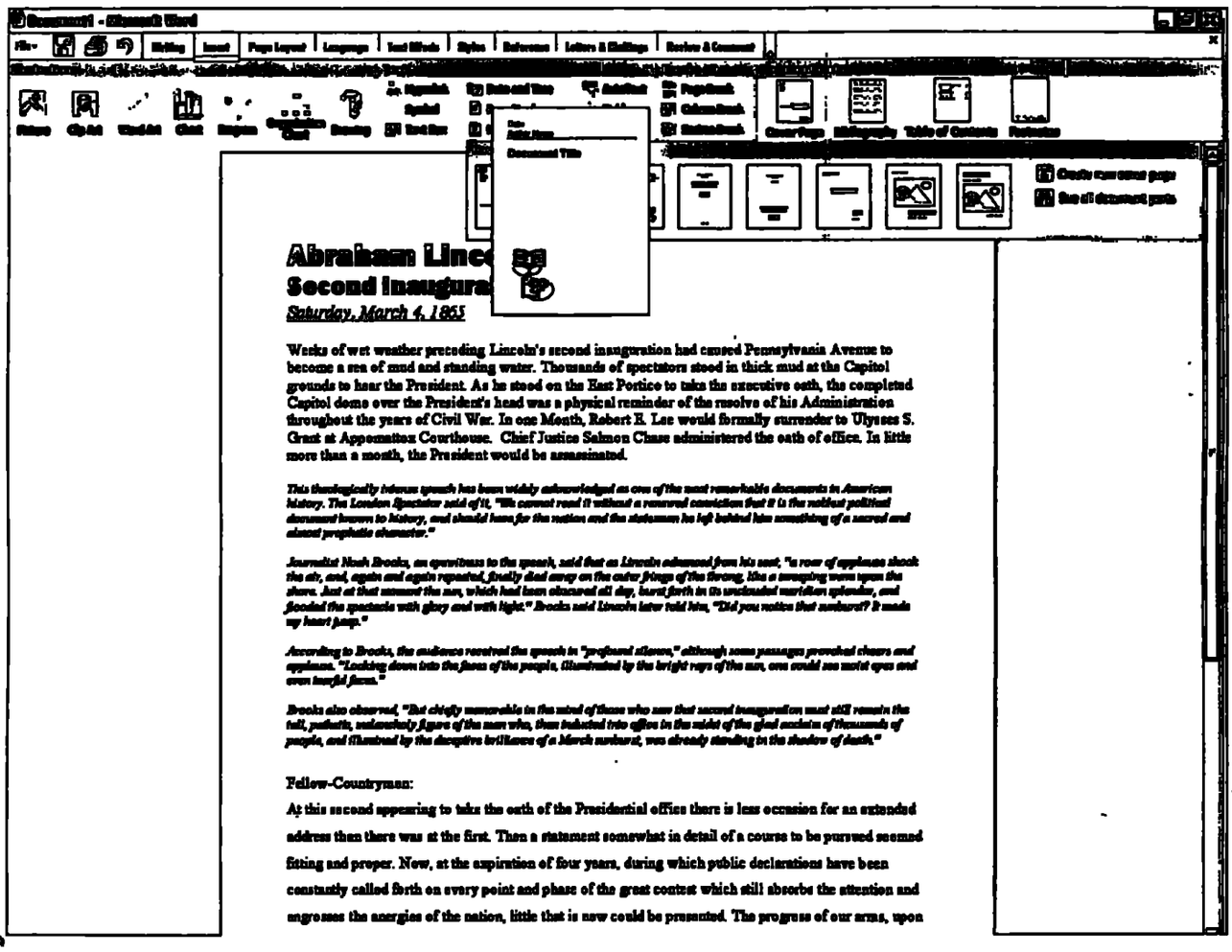


Galleries and Visual Pickers

- As the user hovers over gallery items, they enlarge and animate to show a bigger preview.



Abraham Linc
Second Inaugura

Saturday, March 4, 1865

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Contextual and On-Object UI

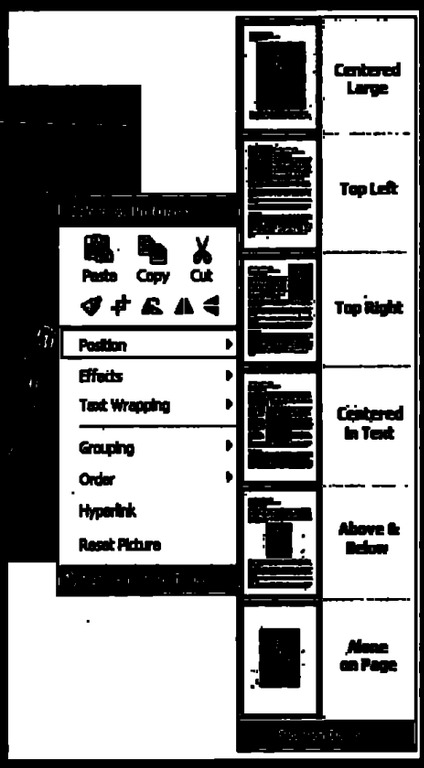
Enhanced Context Menus

Floaties

and

Super Tooltips

Enhanced Context Menus



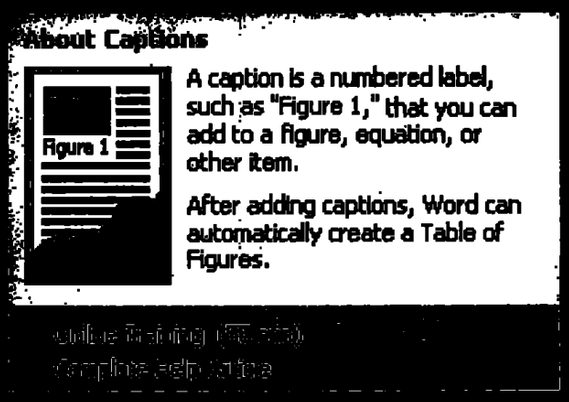
- Explicit object selection
- Can host different size commands
- Can show galleries, visual pickers, and other ribbon content as fly-outs
- Efficient access to "immersive experience" commands

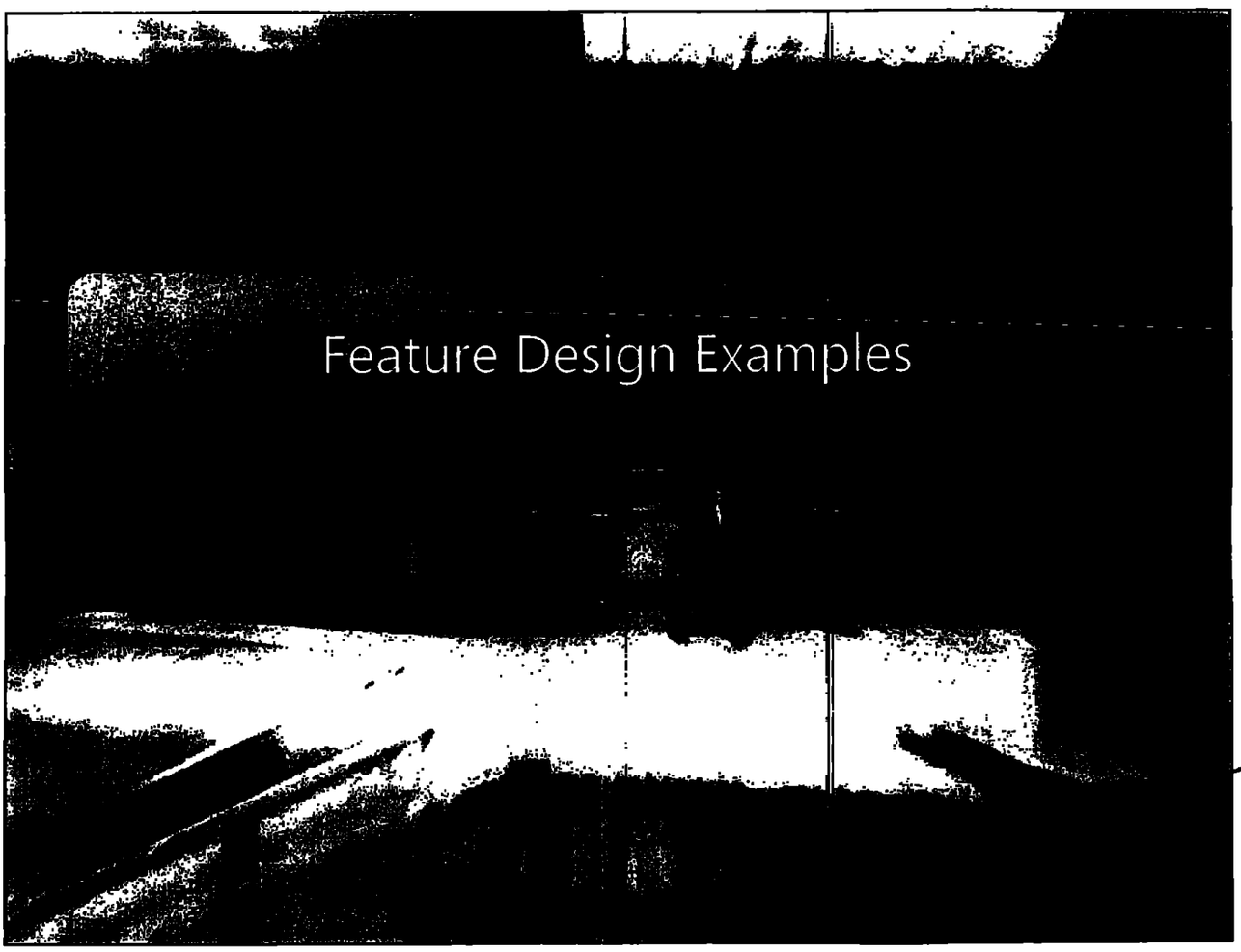
Floaties

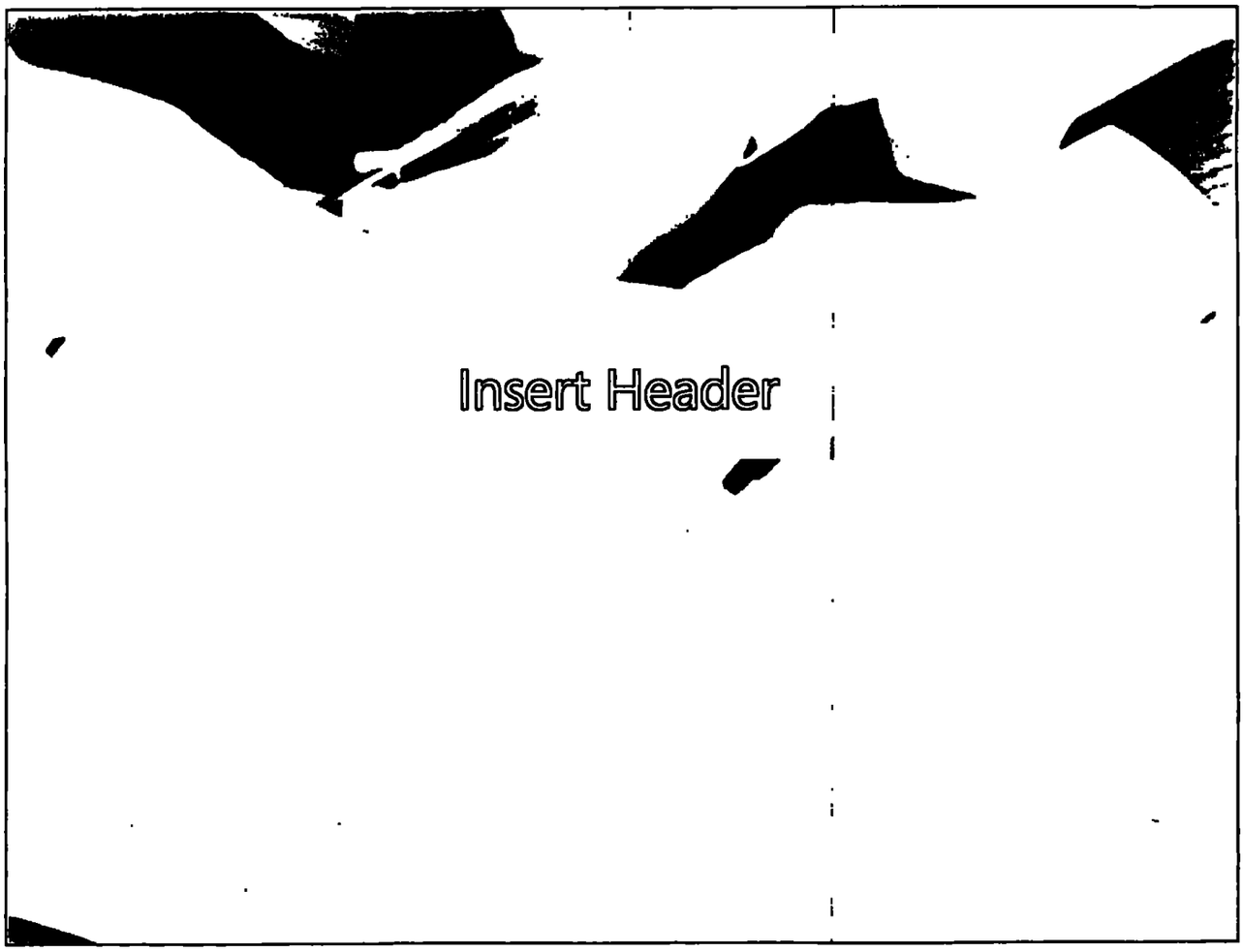
- Small contextual toolbar that presents the most common commands based on selection or other smart triggers
- Fades out as you move away, any key or mouse press dismisses it

Super Tooltips

- Super Tooltips are improved tooltips that support rich formatting and layouts
- Used to expose help on commands in the ribbon




Feature Design Examples


Insert Header

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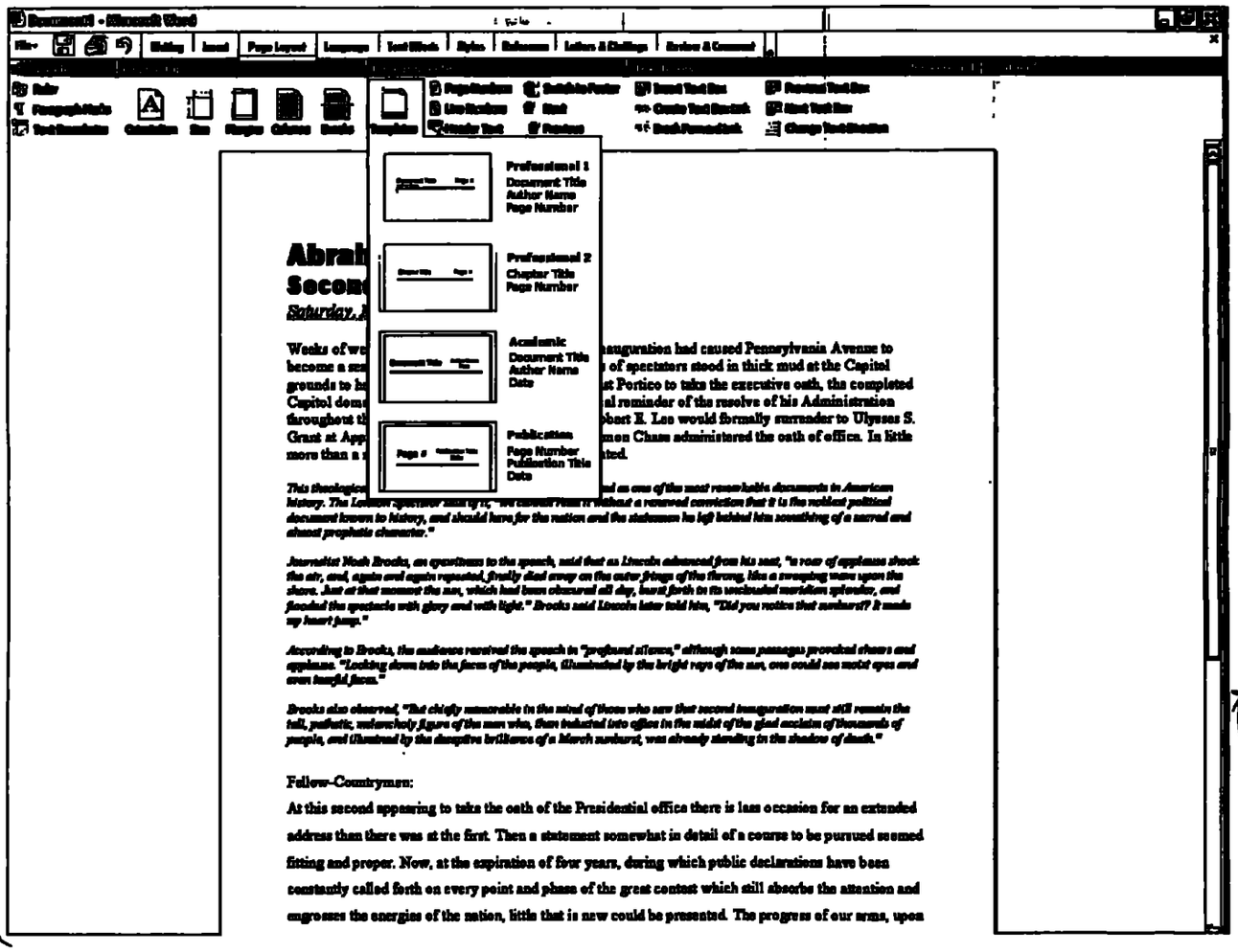

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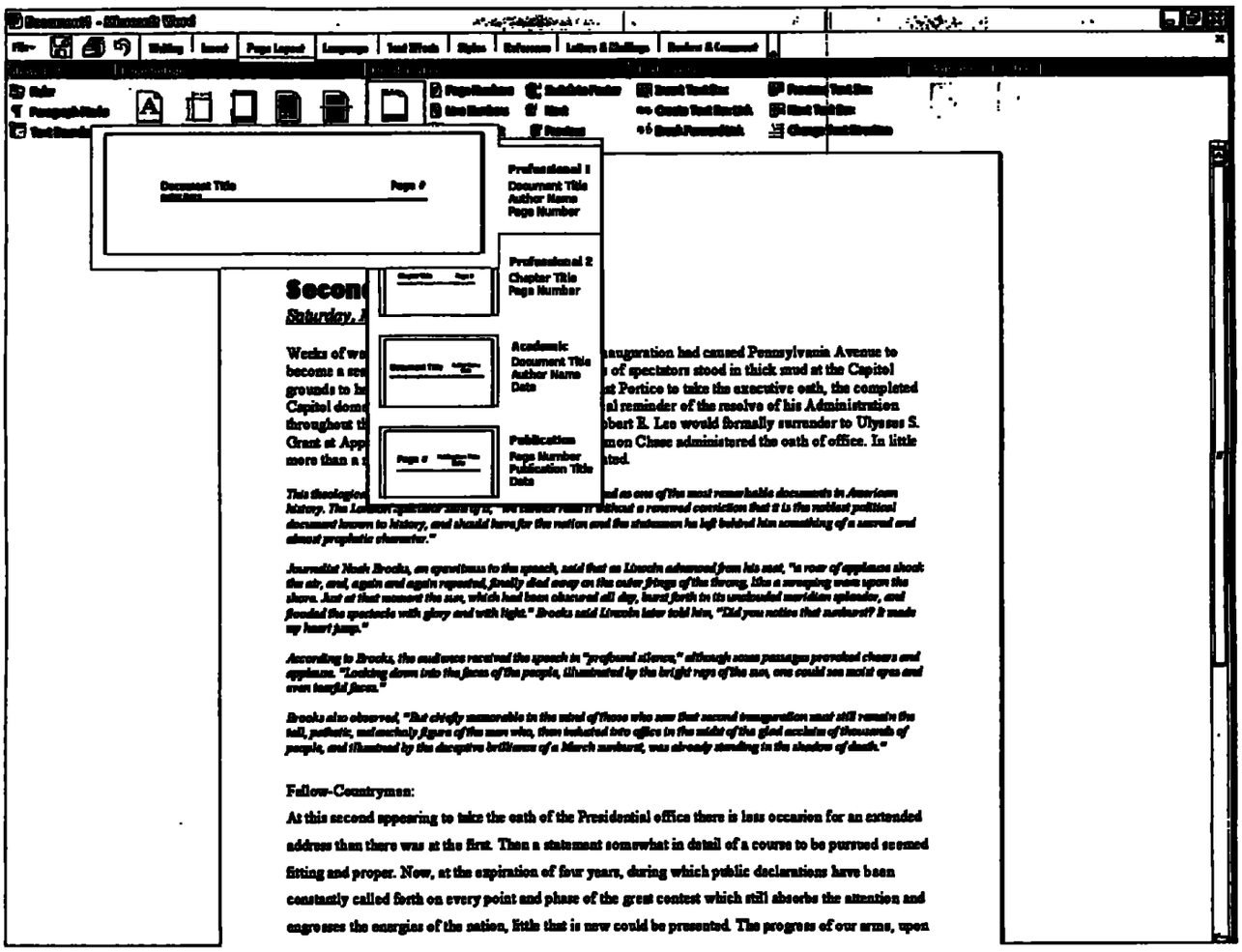

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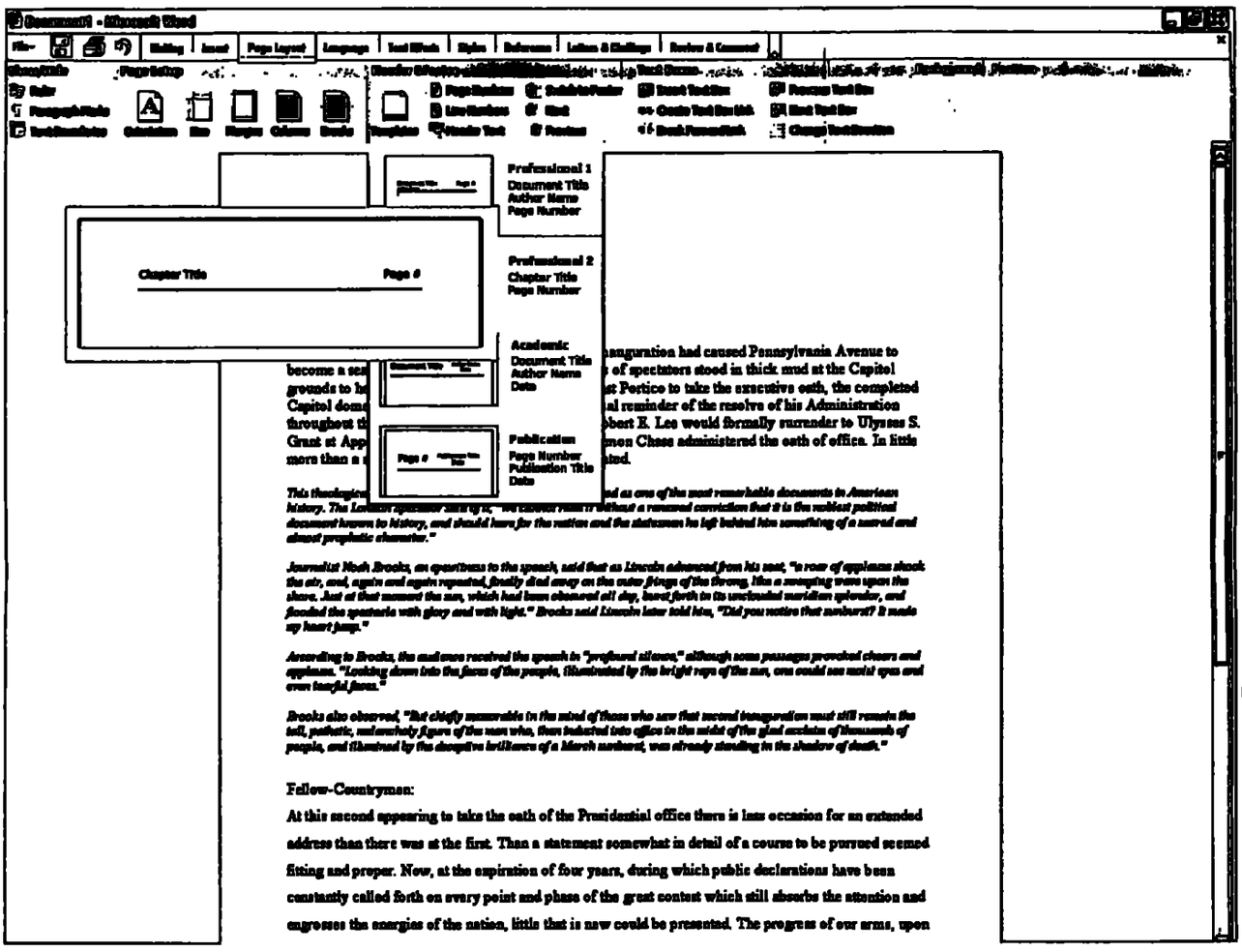

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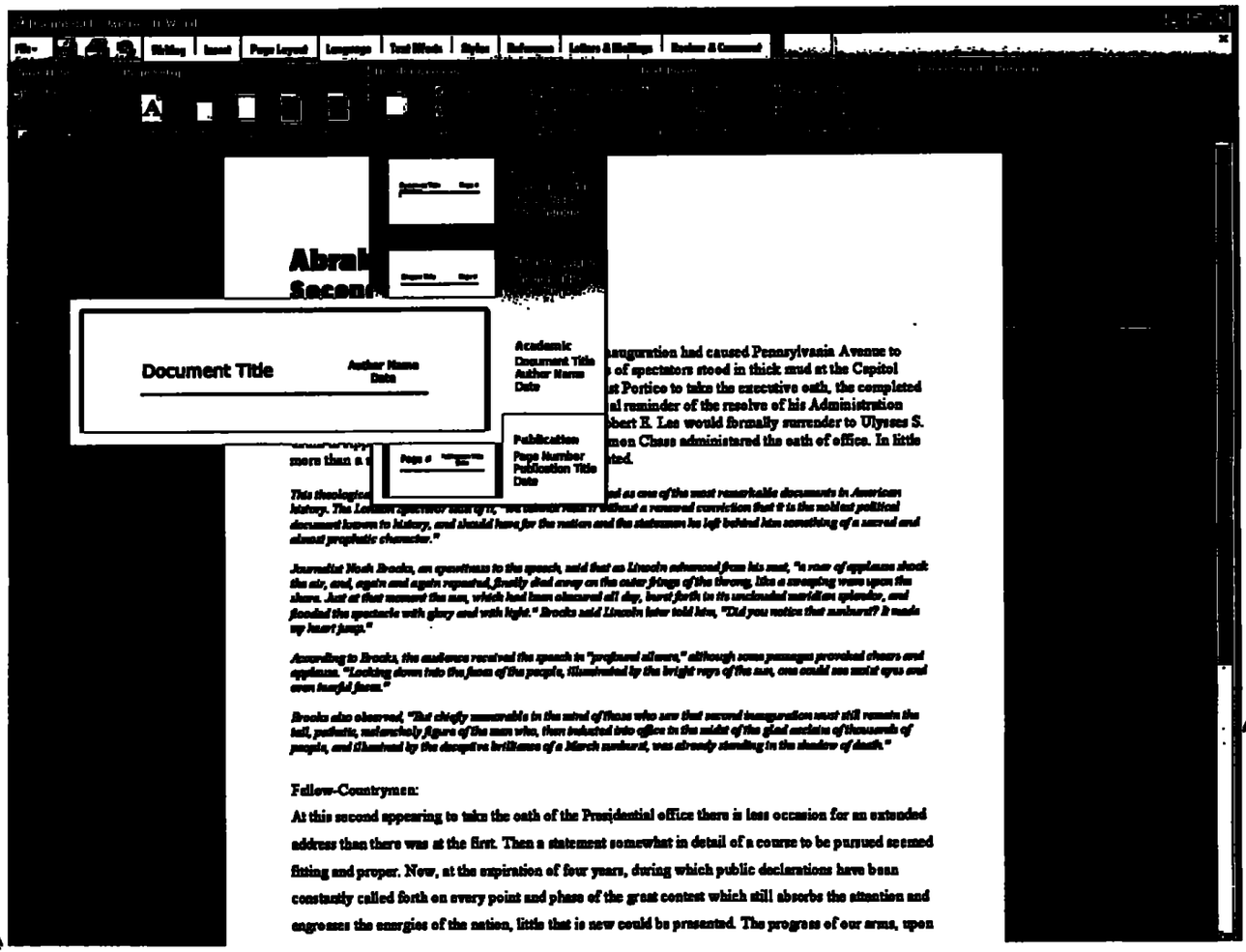

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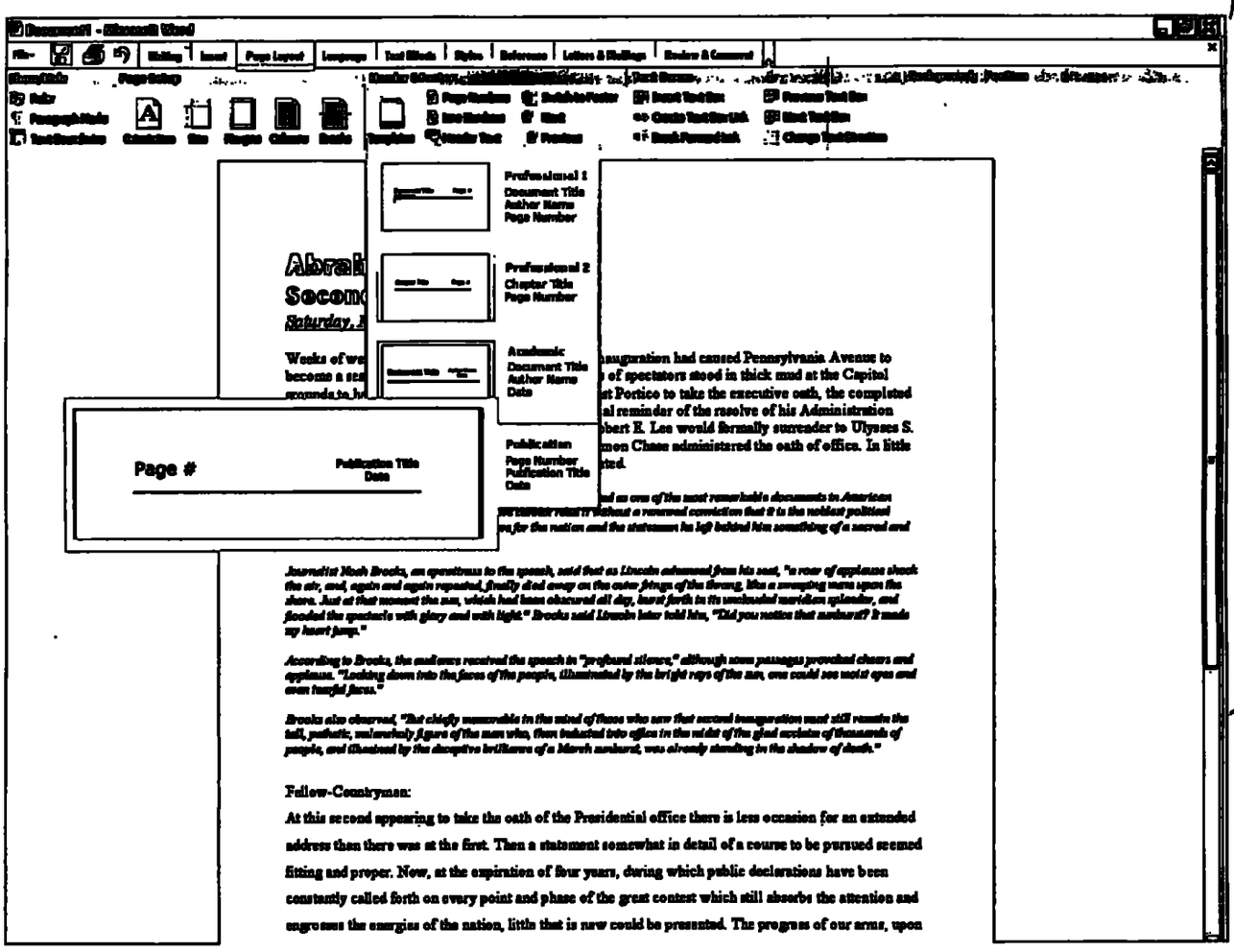

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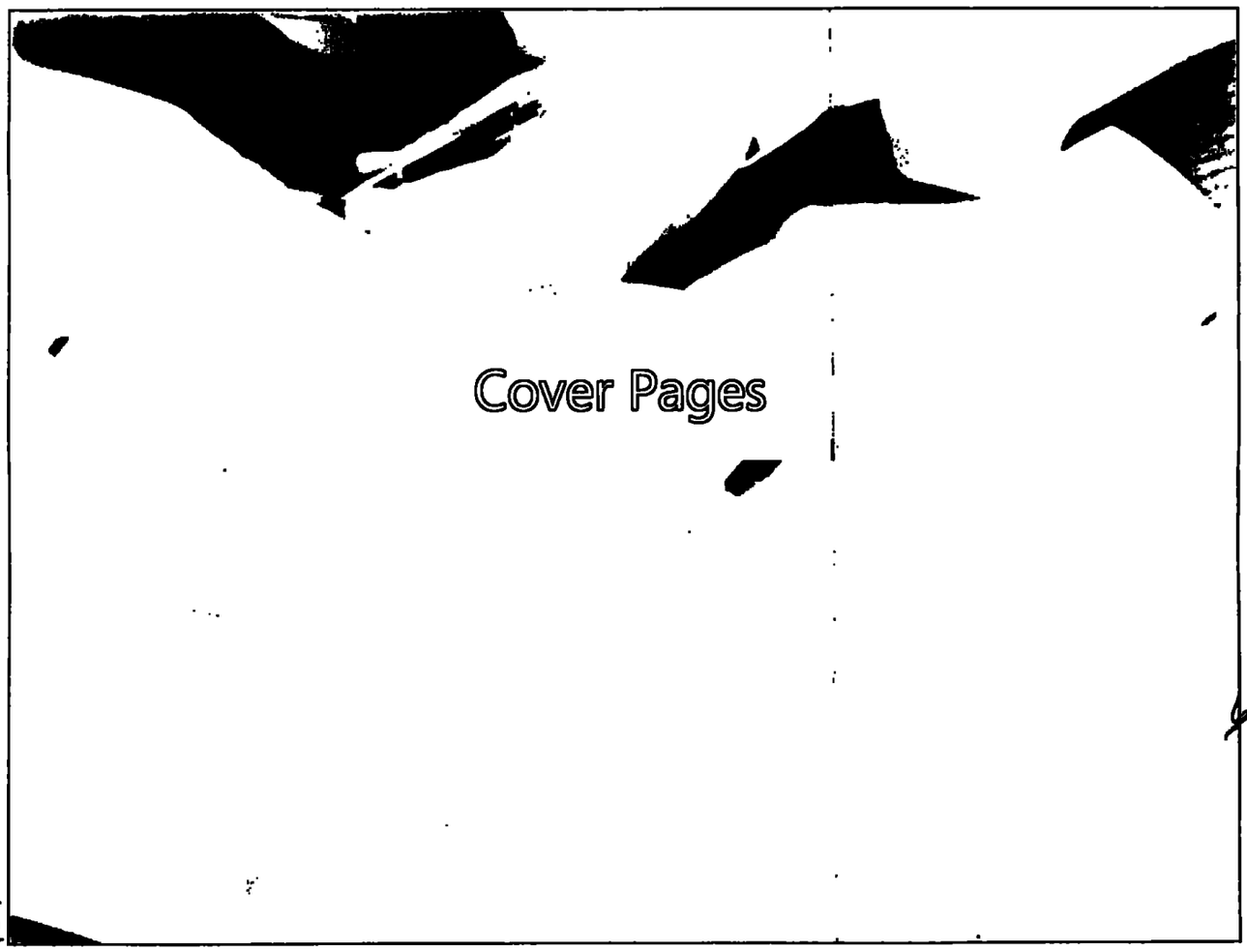
Cover Pages

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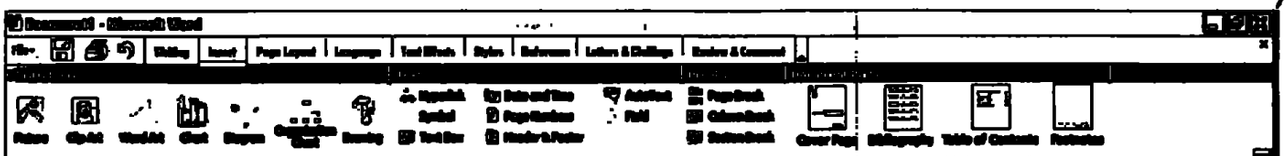

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Saturday, March 4, 1865

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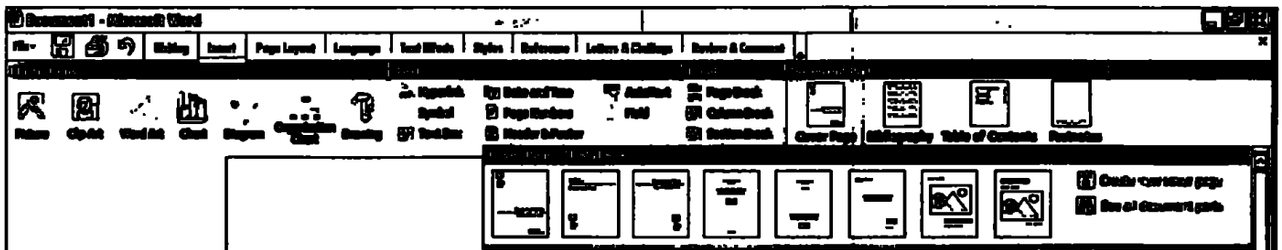

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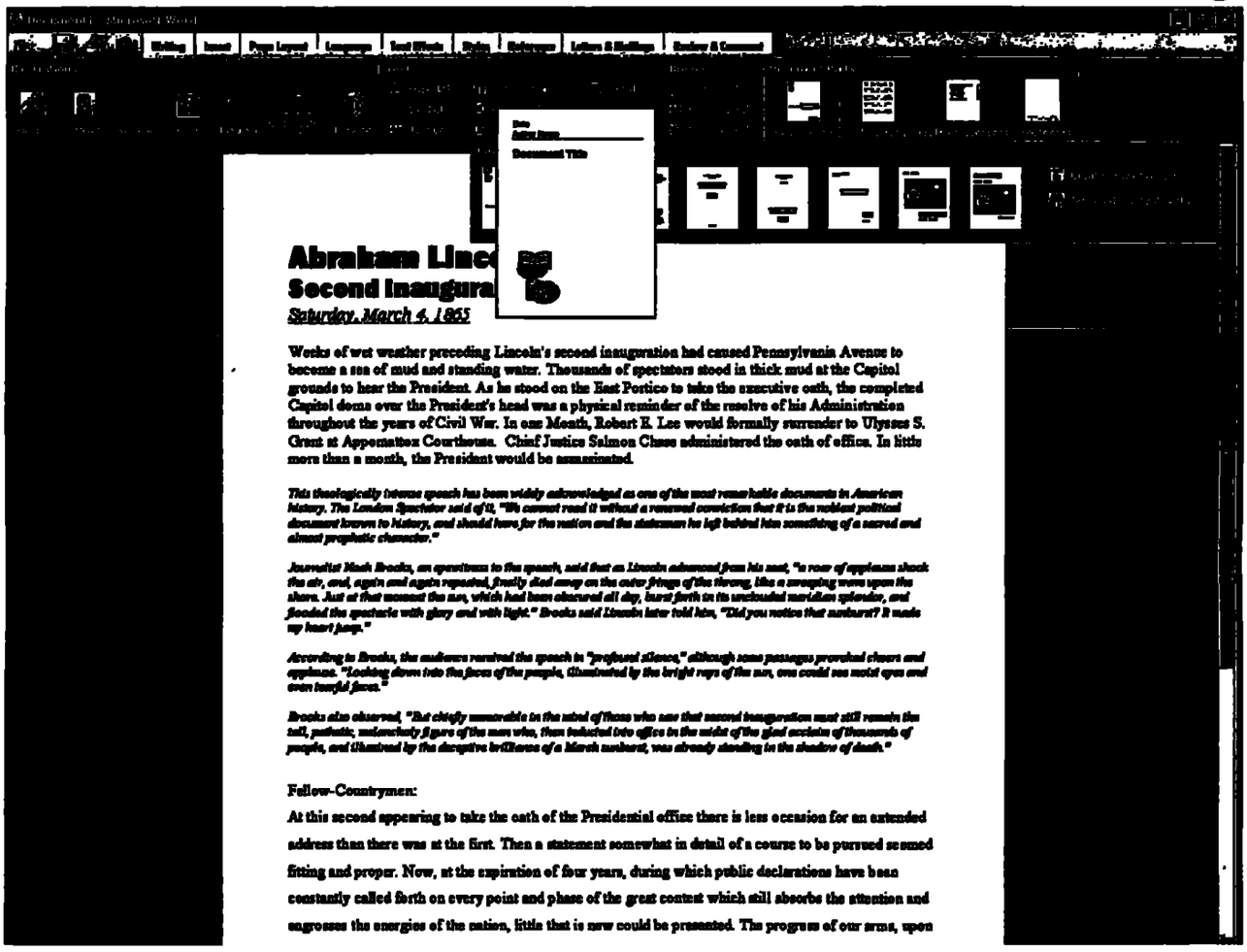

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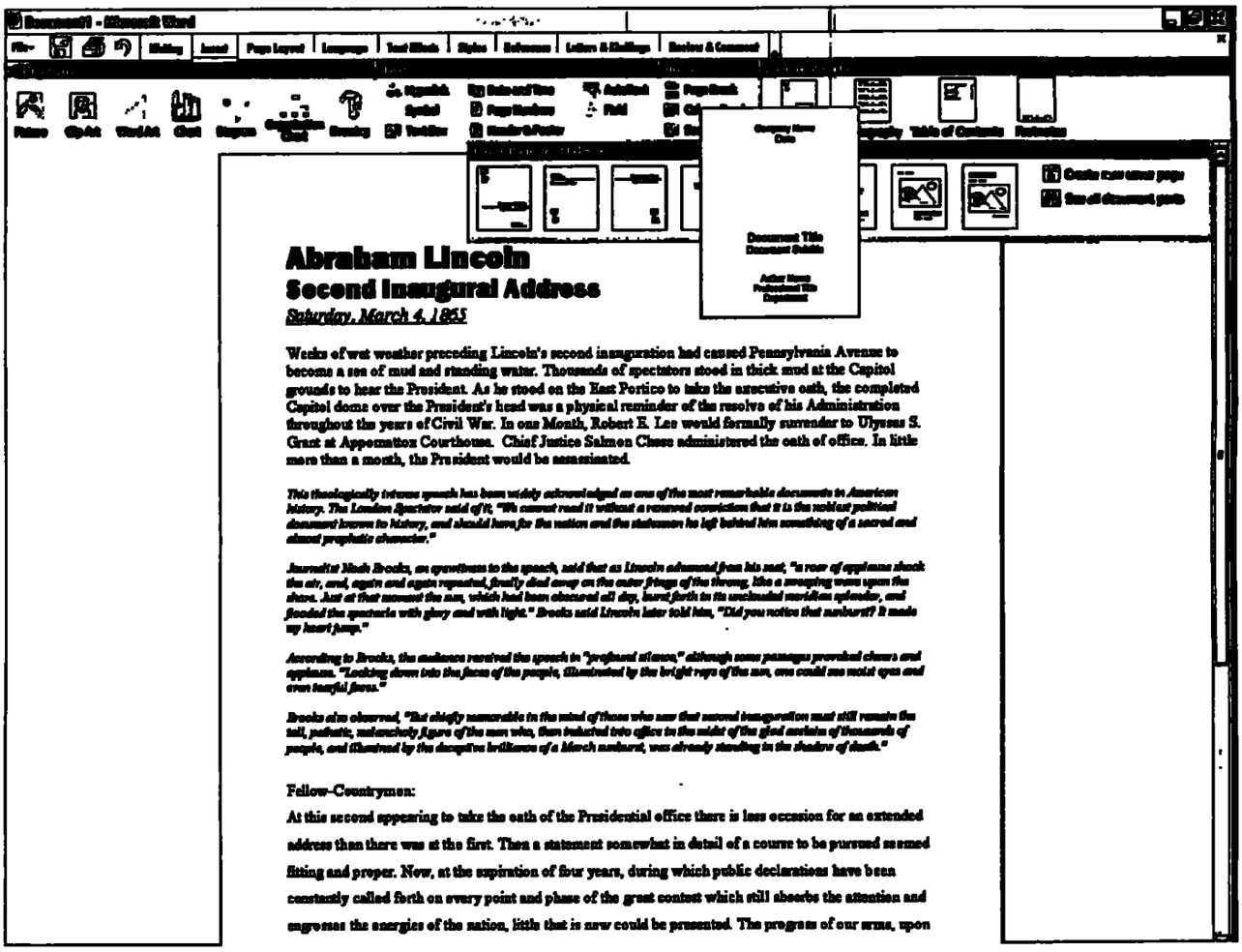

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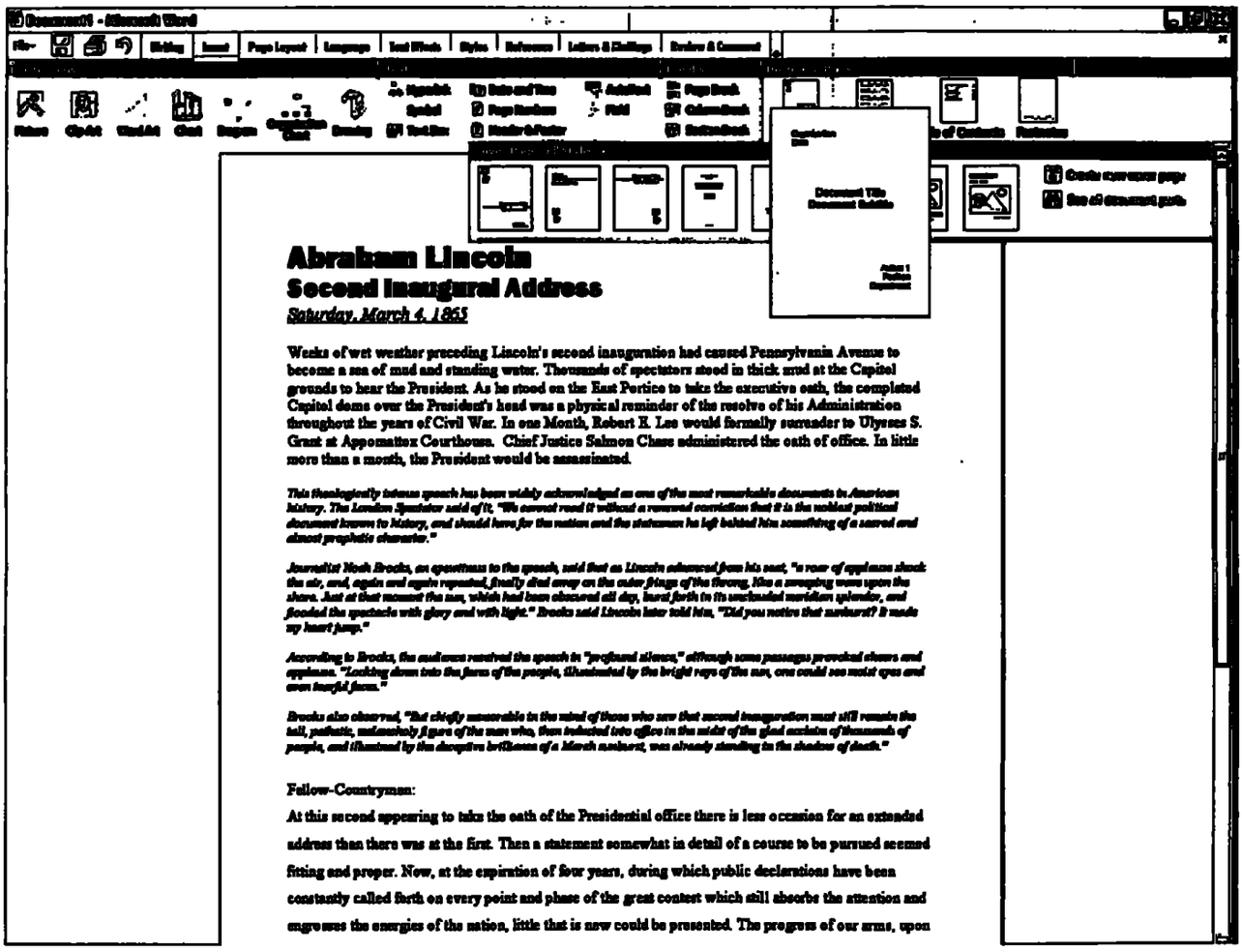

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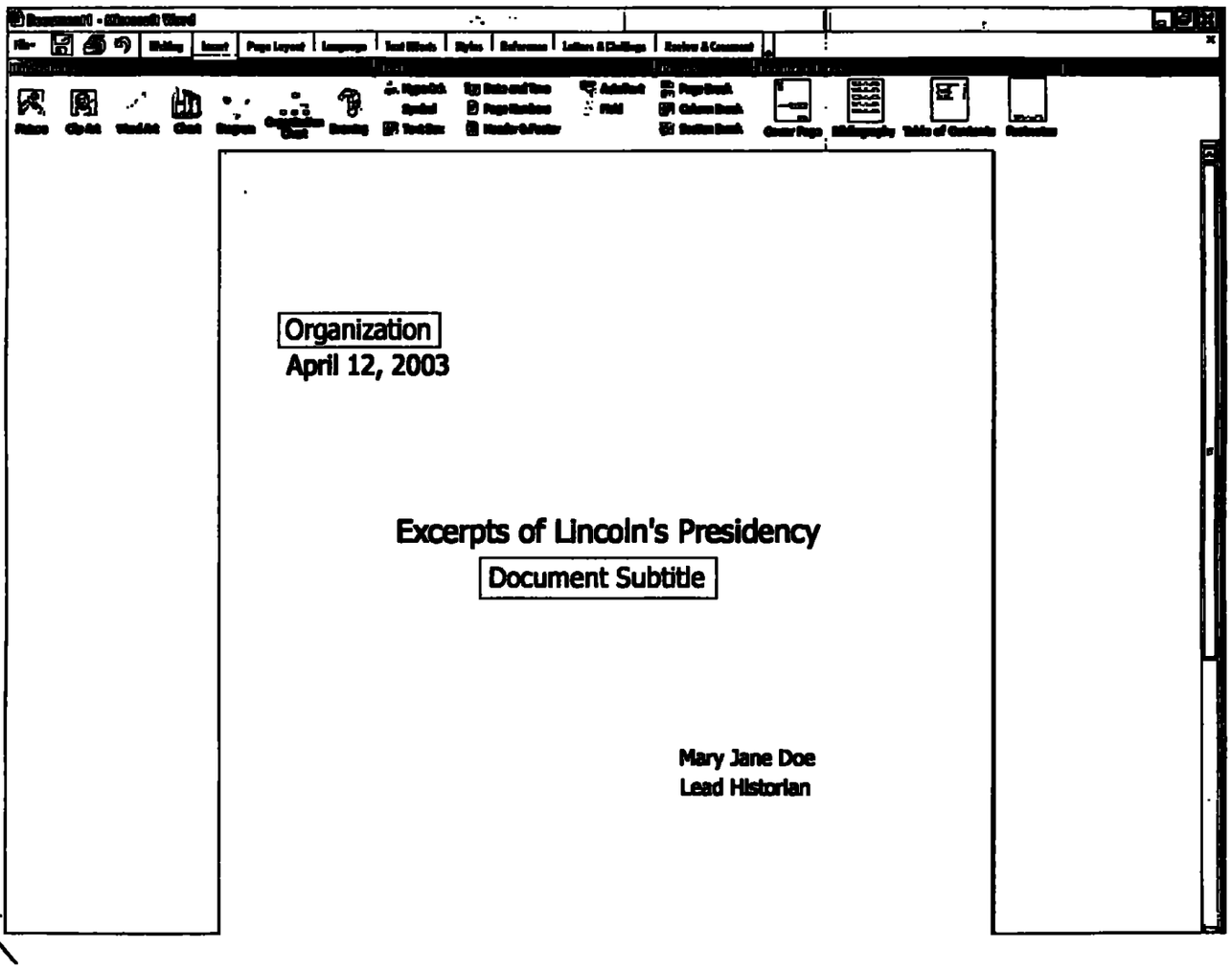

Organization
April 12, 2003

Excerpts of Lincoln's Presidency

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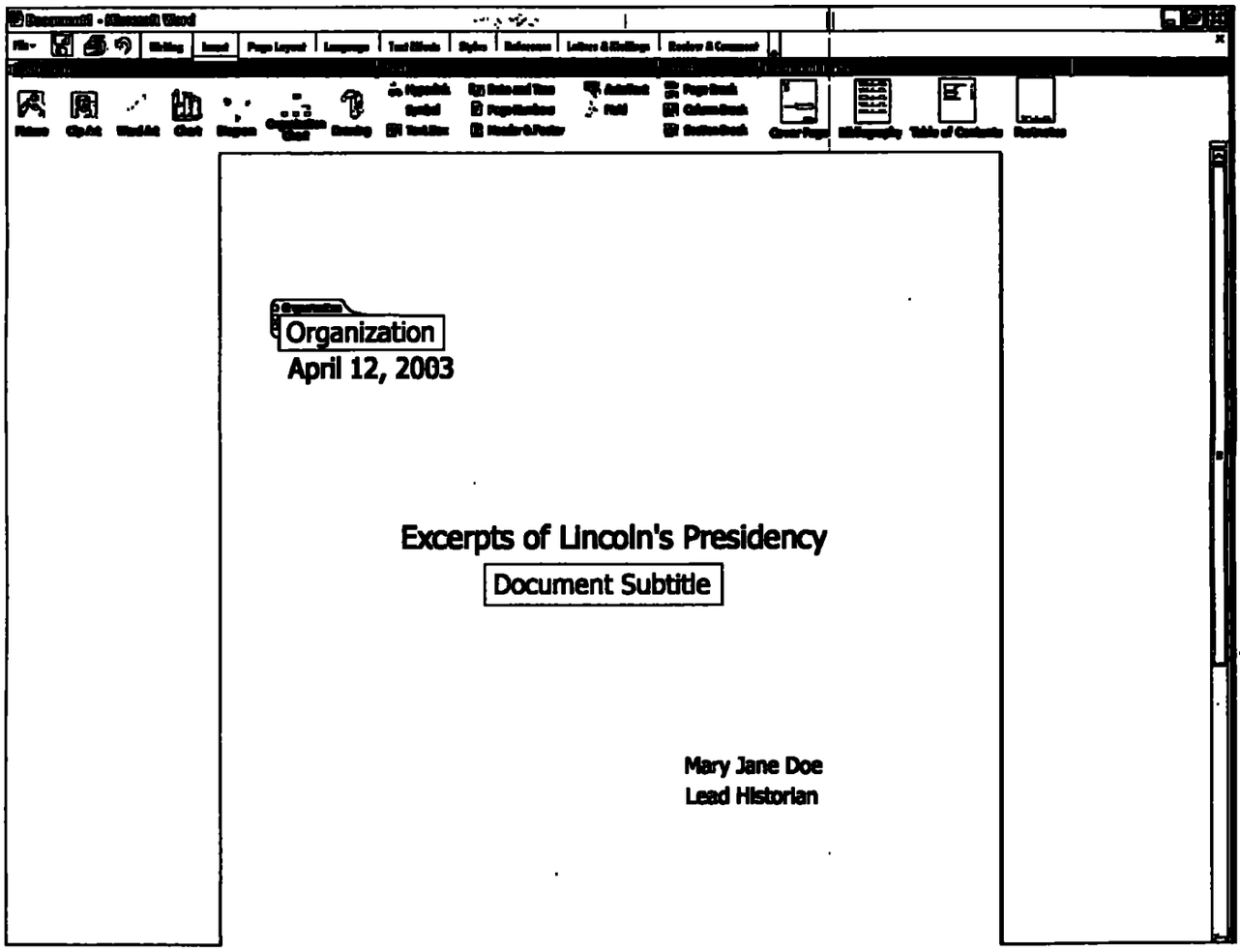

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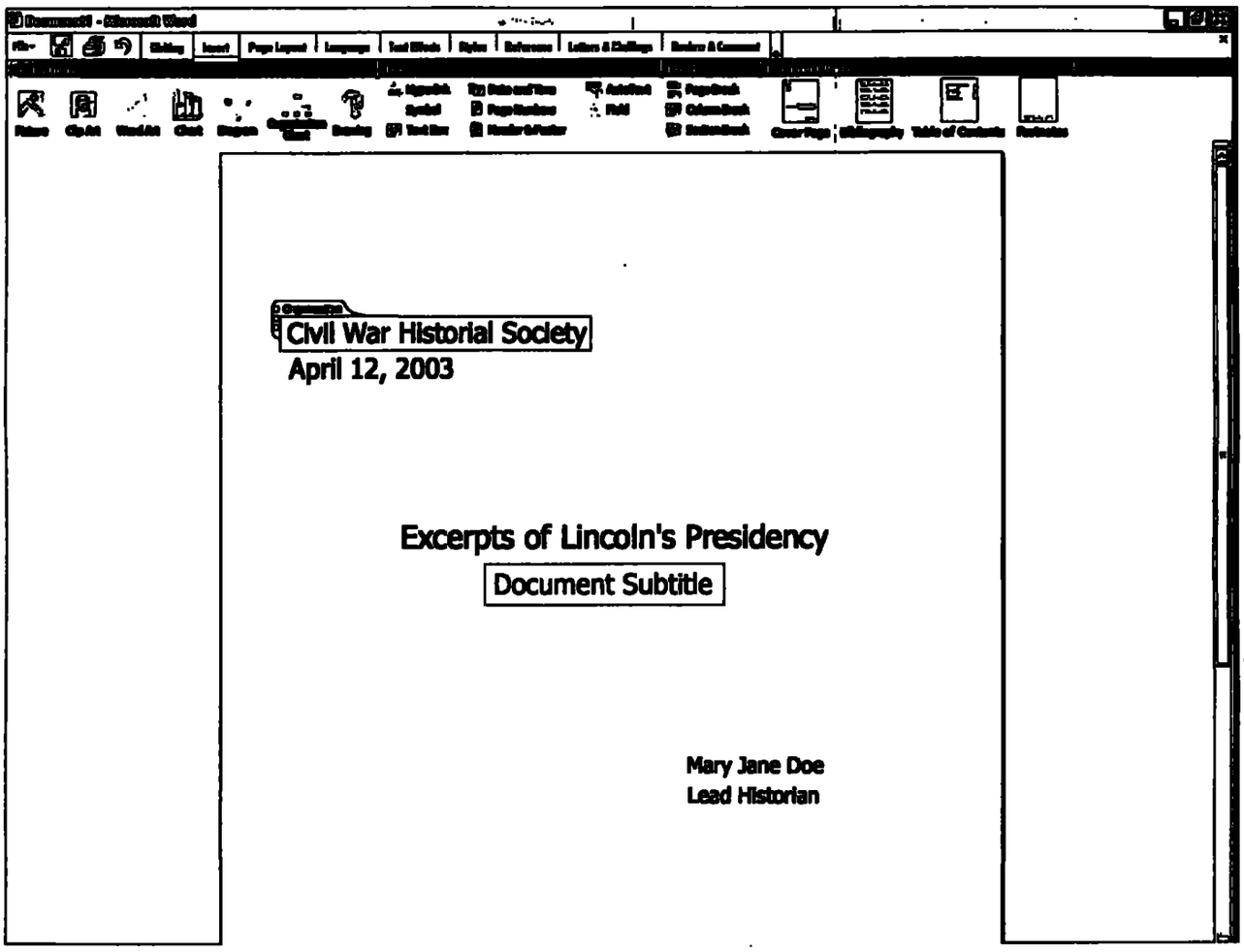

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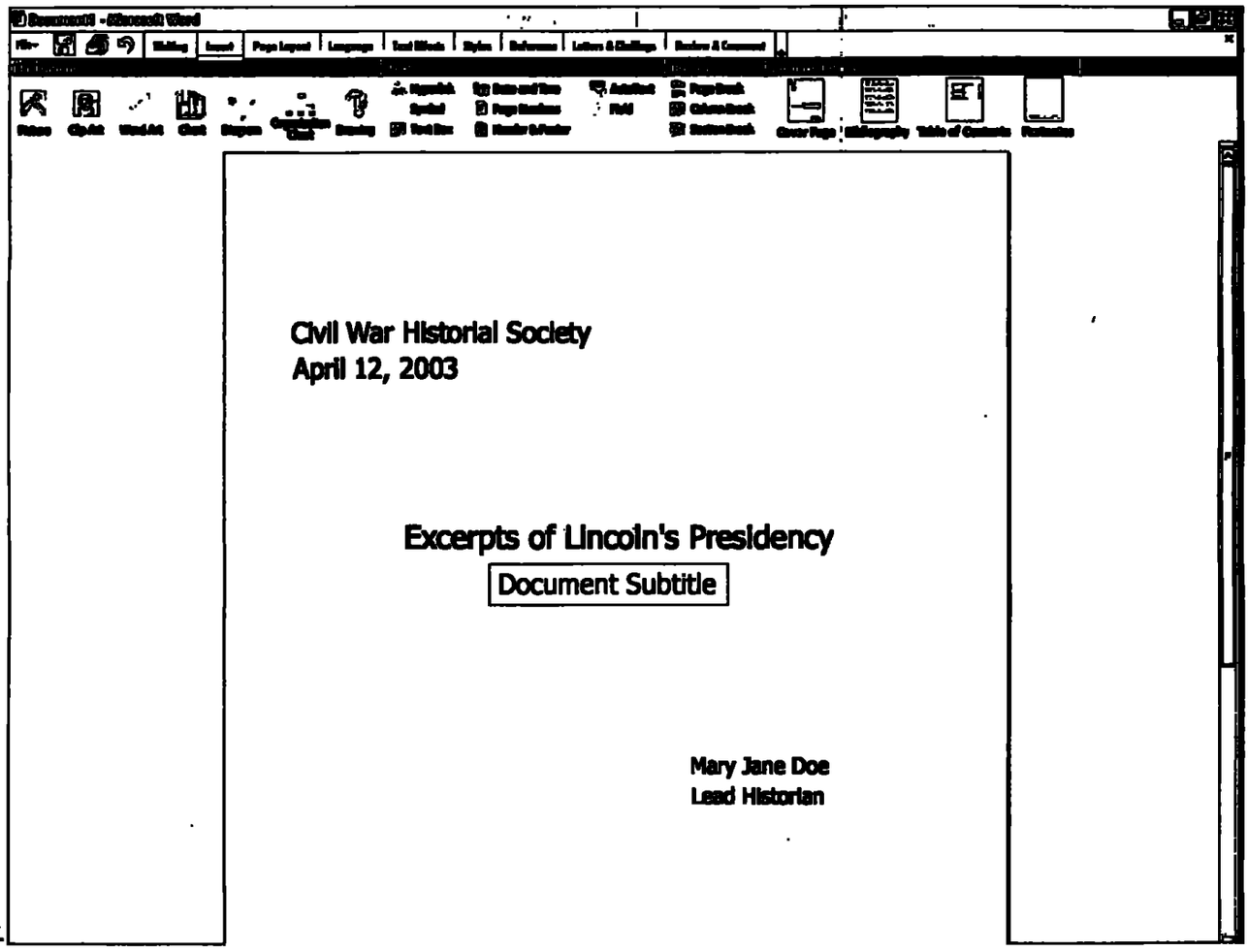

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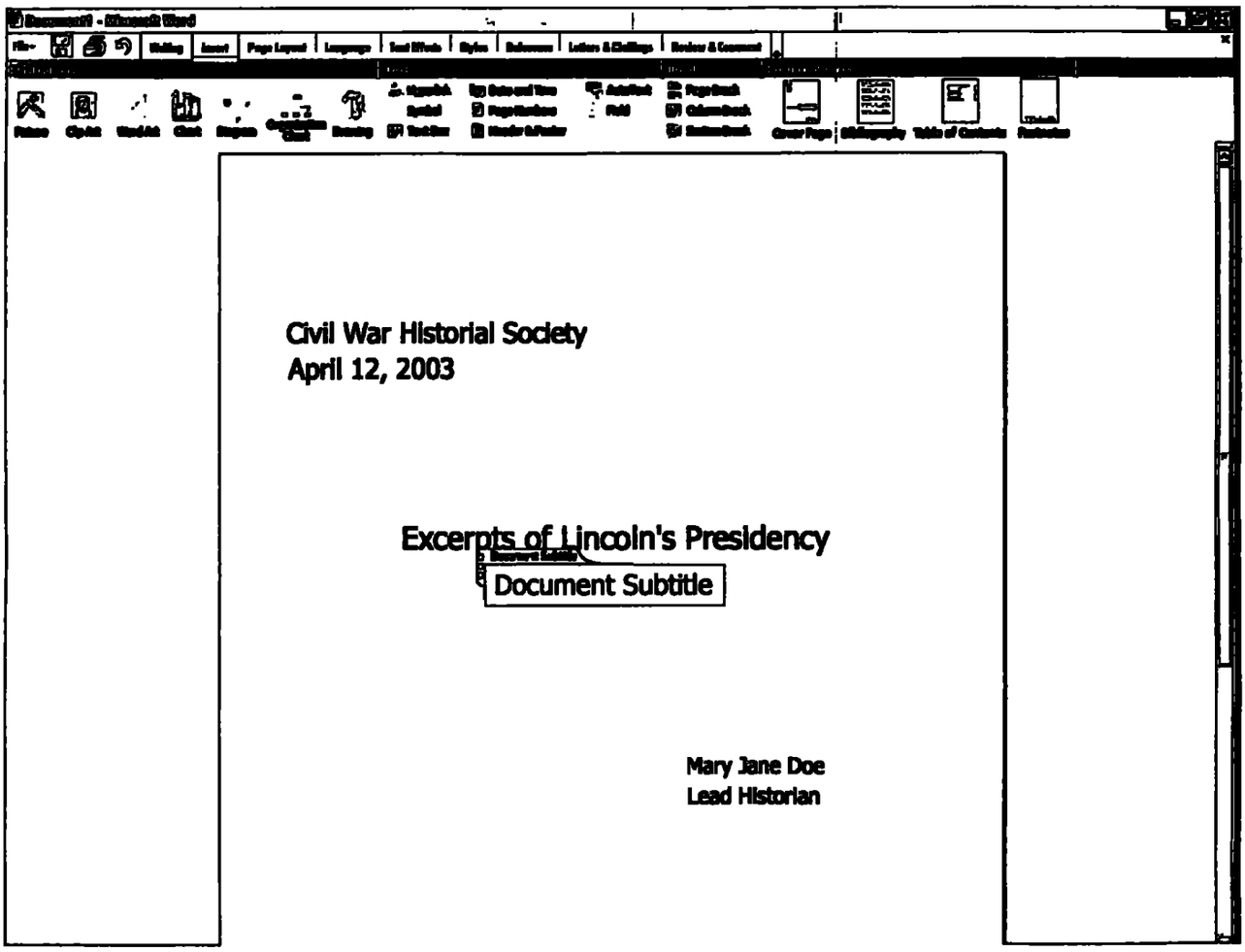

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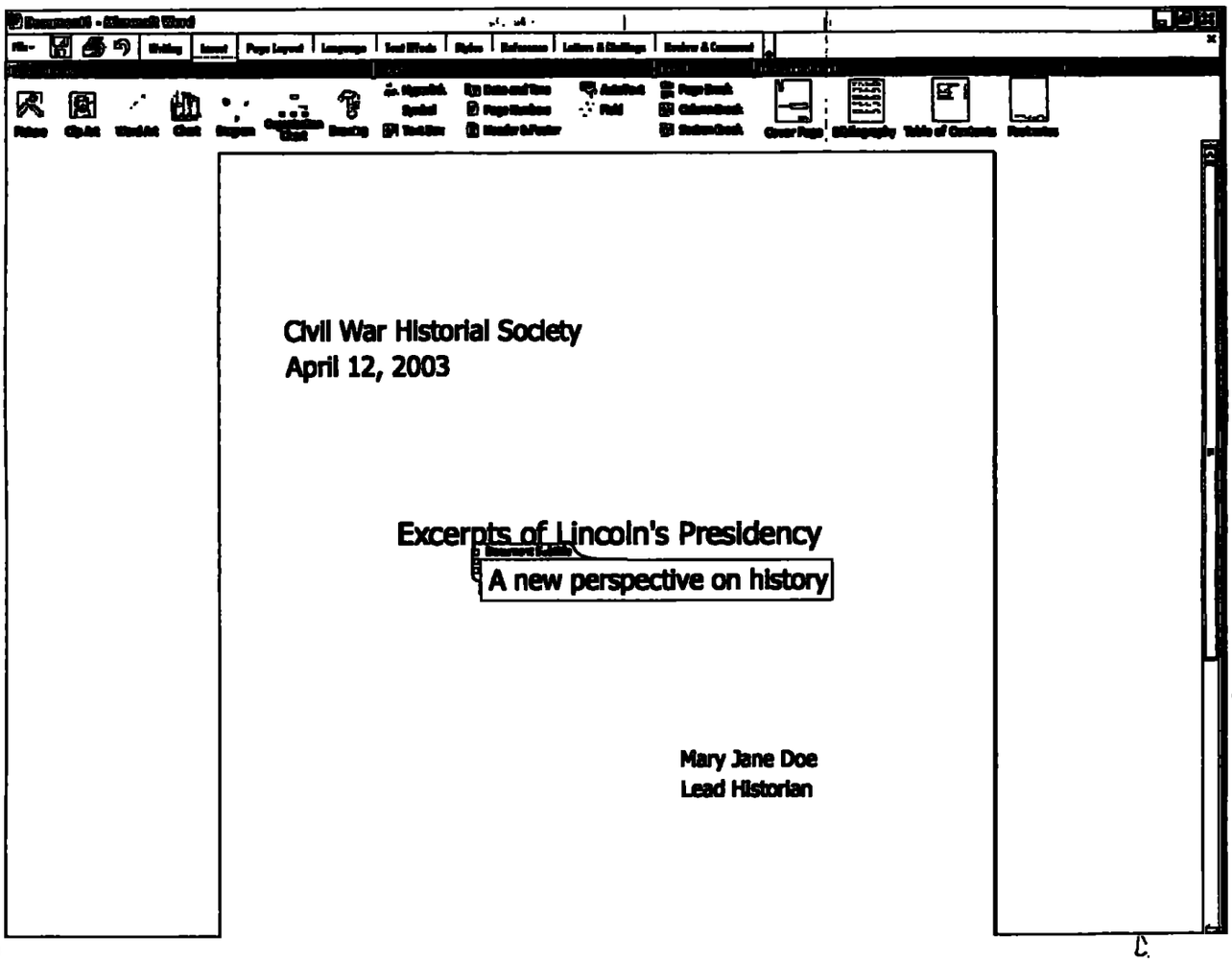

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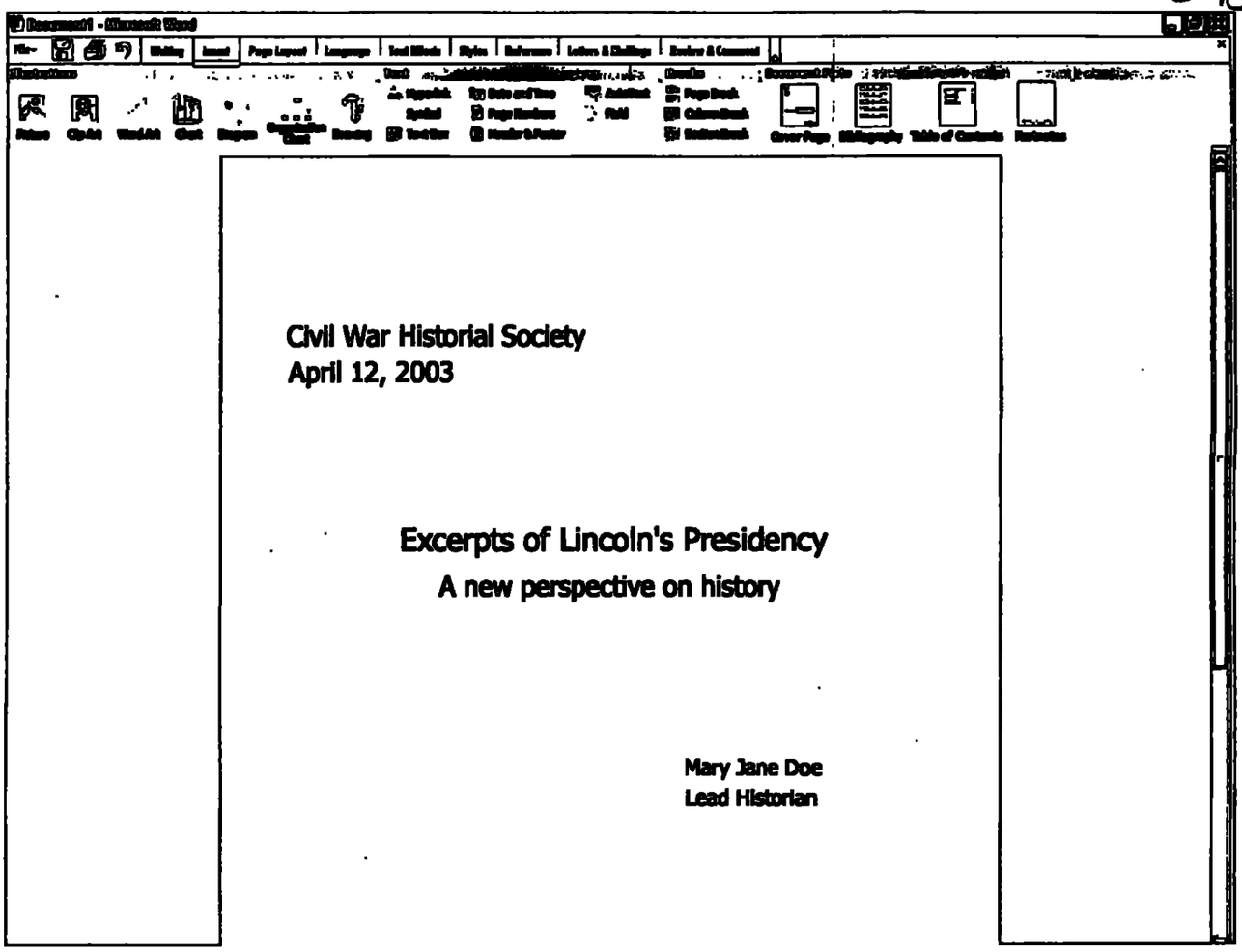

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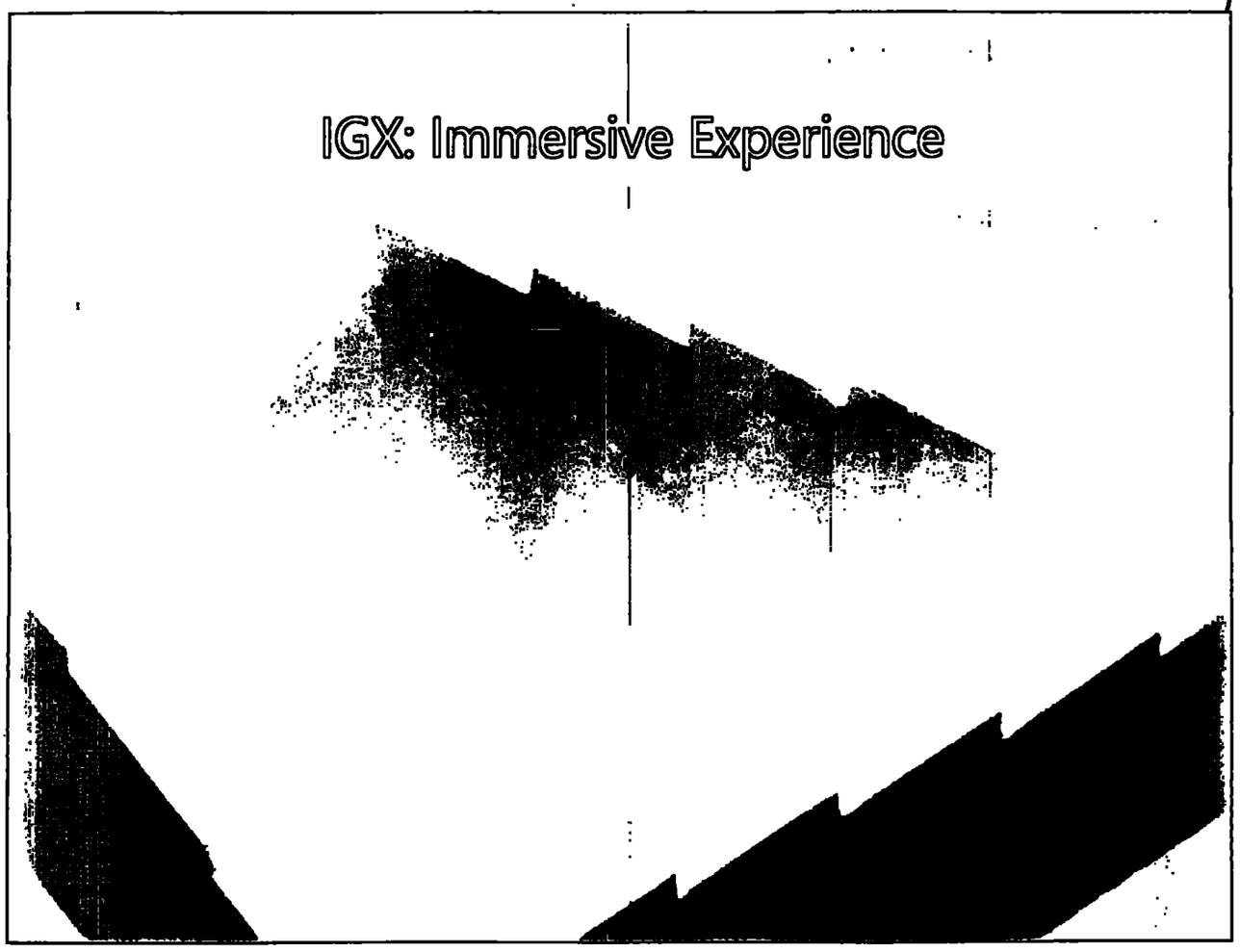
IGX: Immersive Experience

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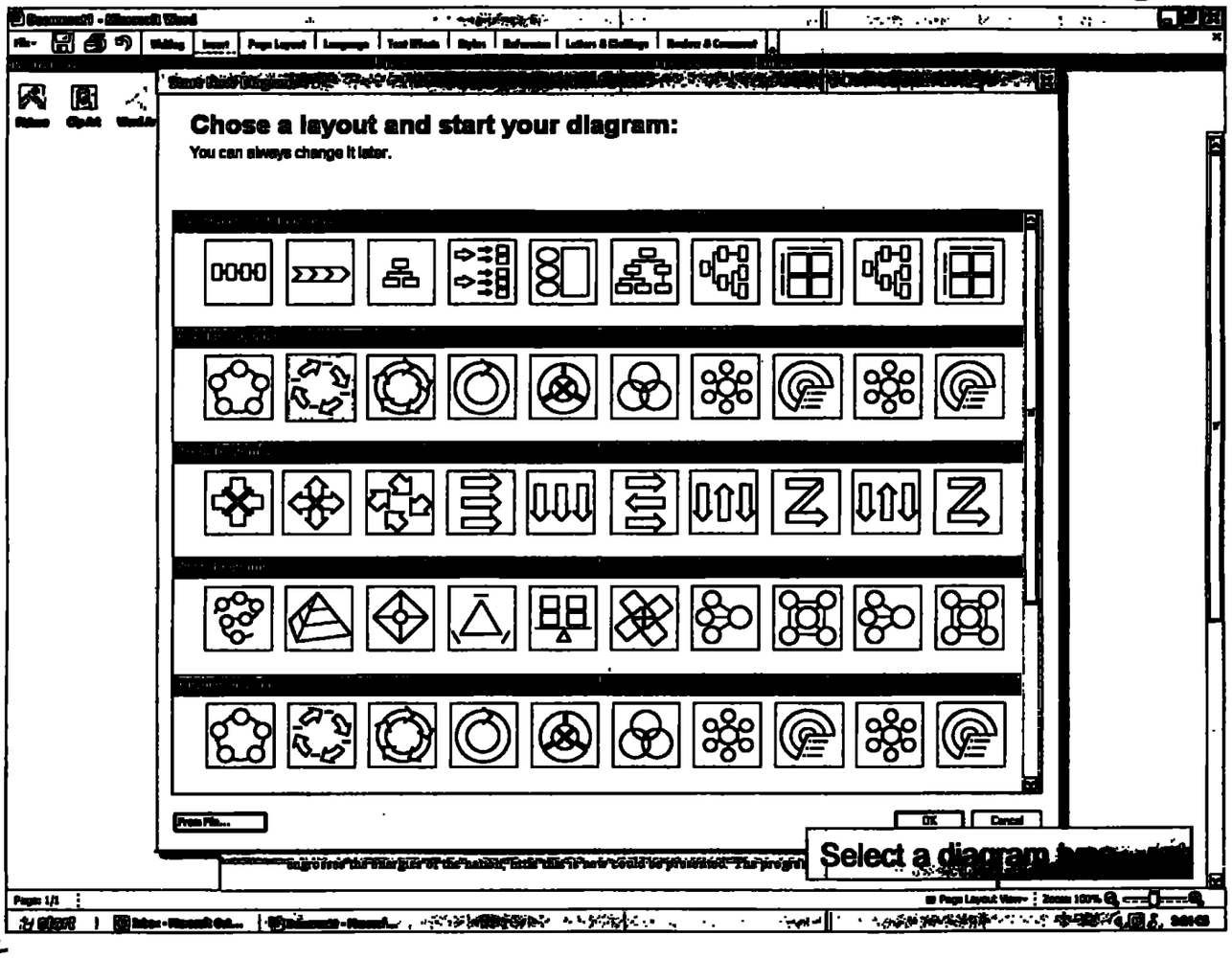
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You can always change it later.
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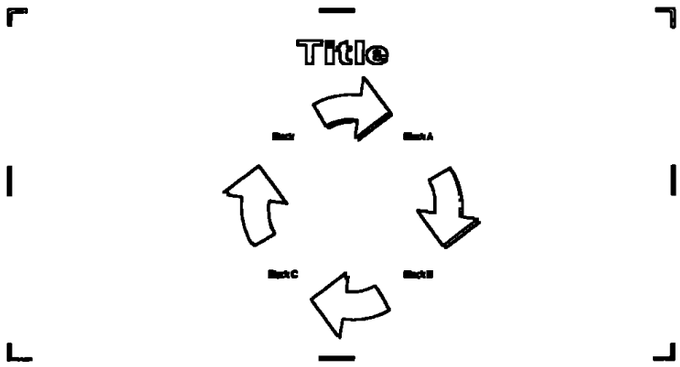
Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865

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.



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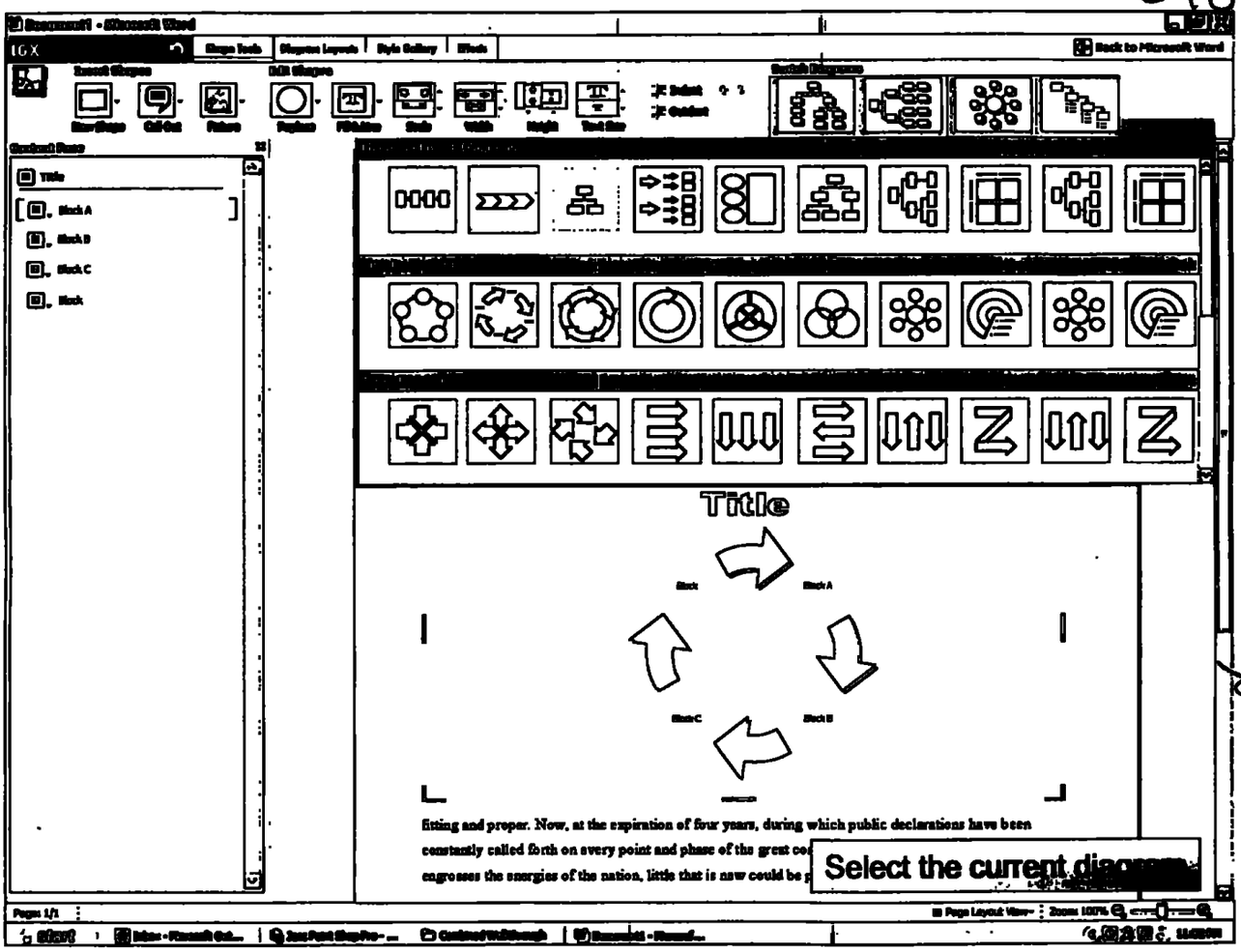

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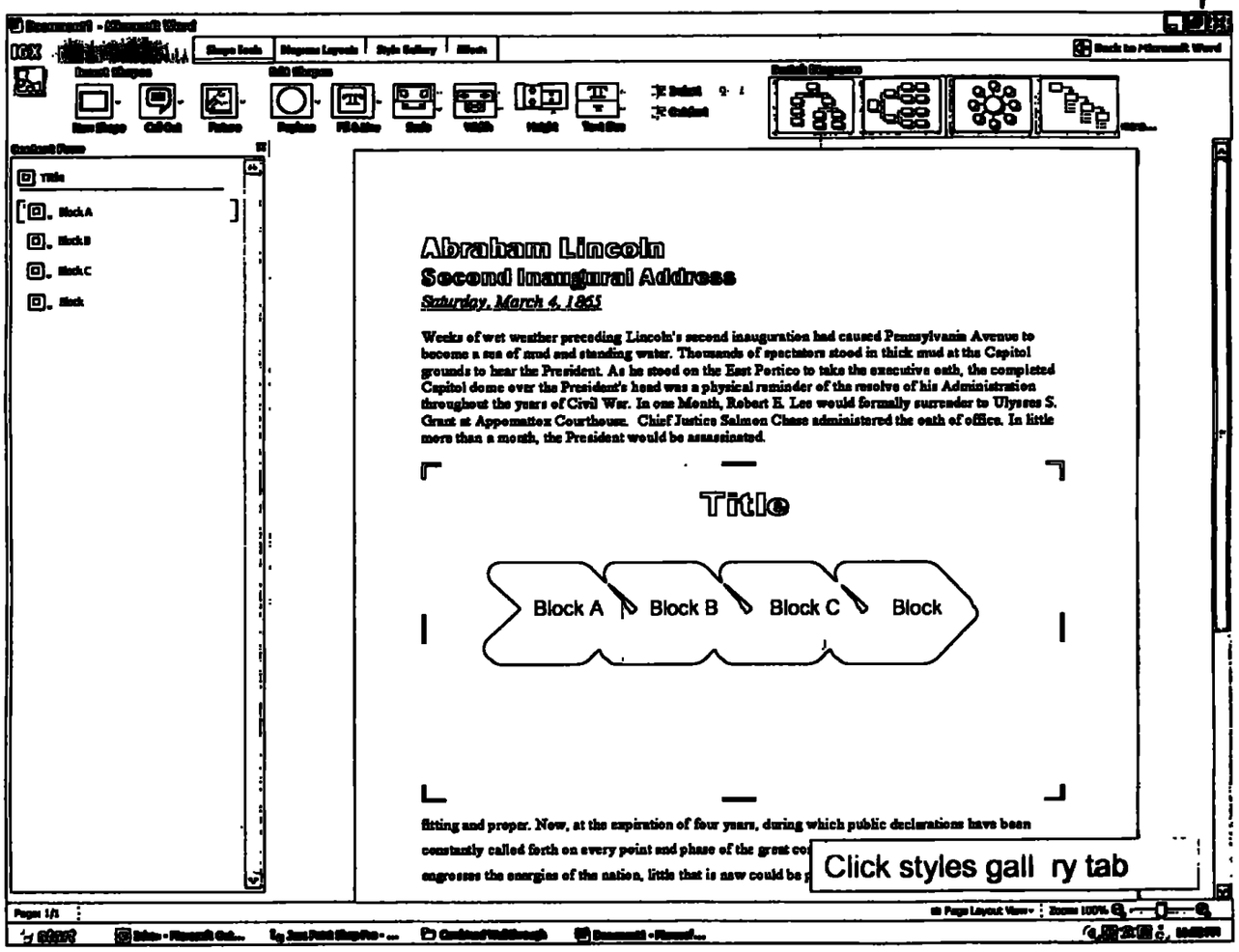
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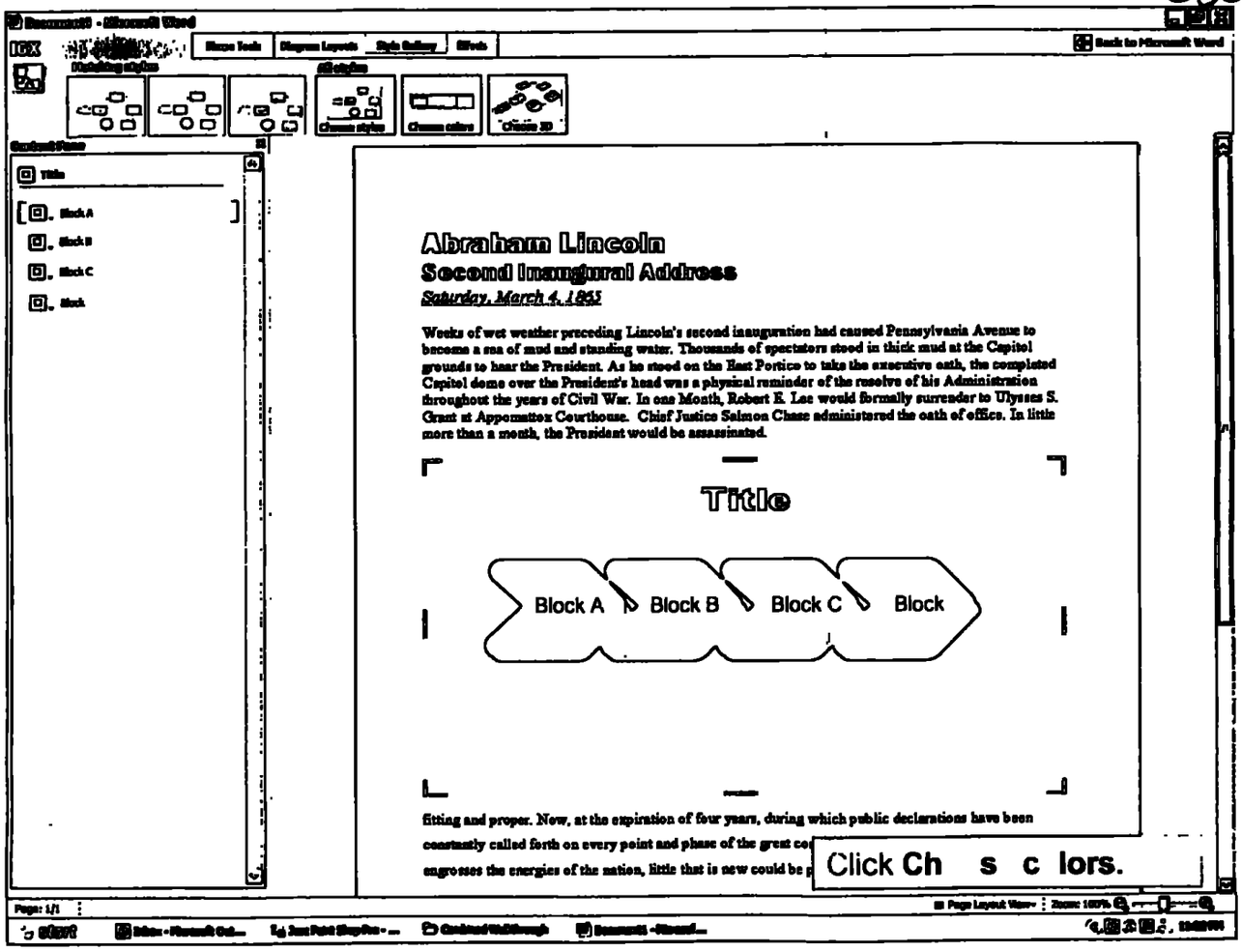
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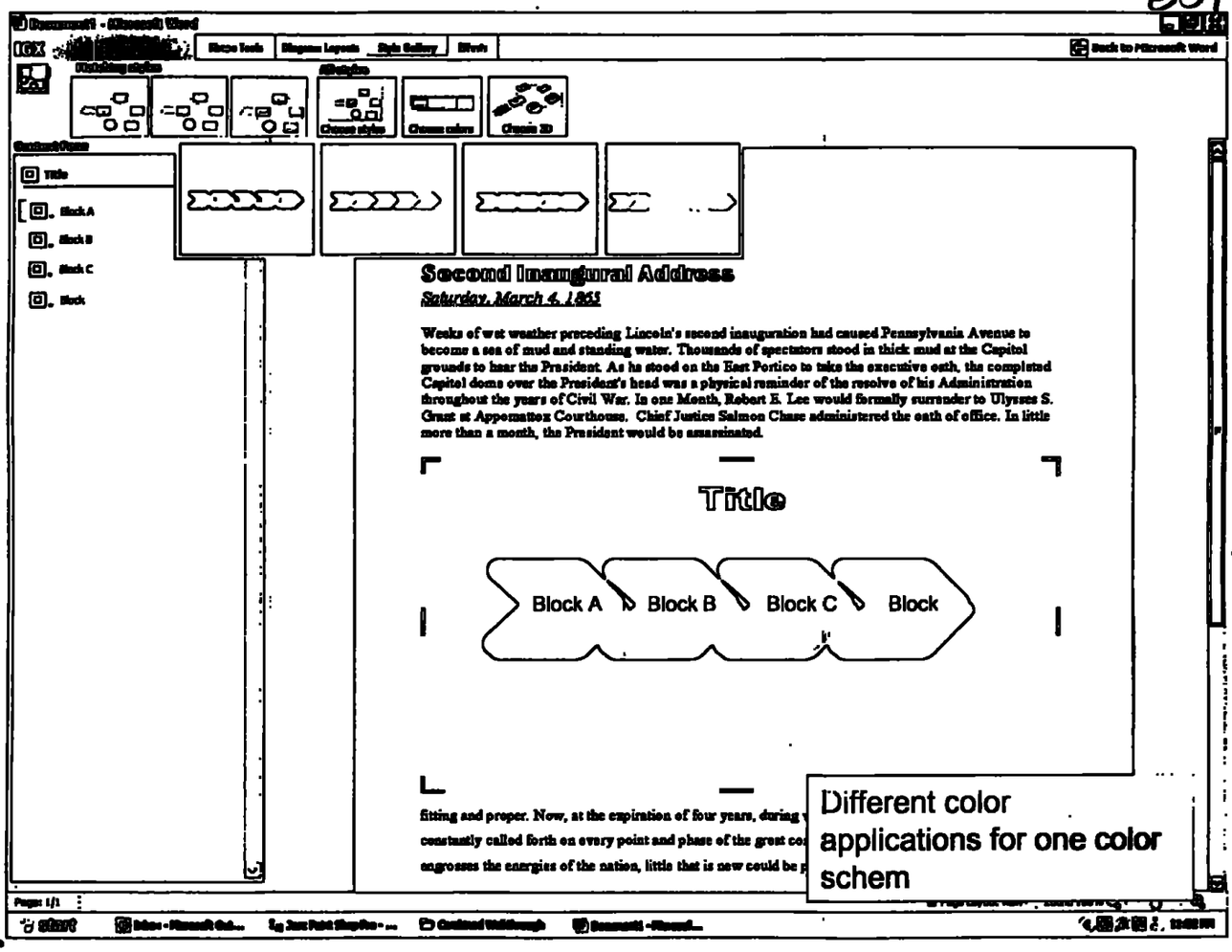
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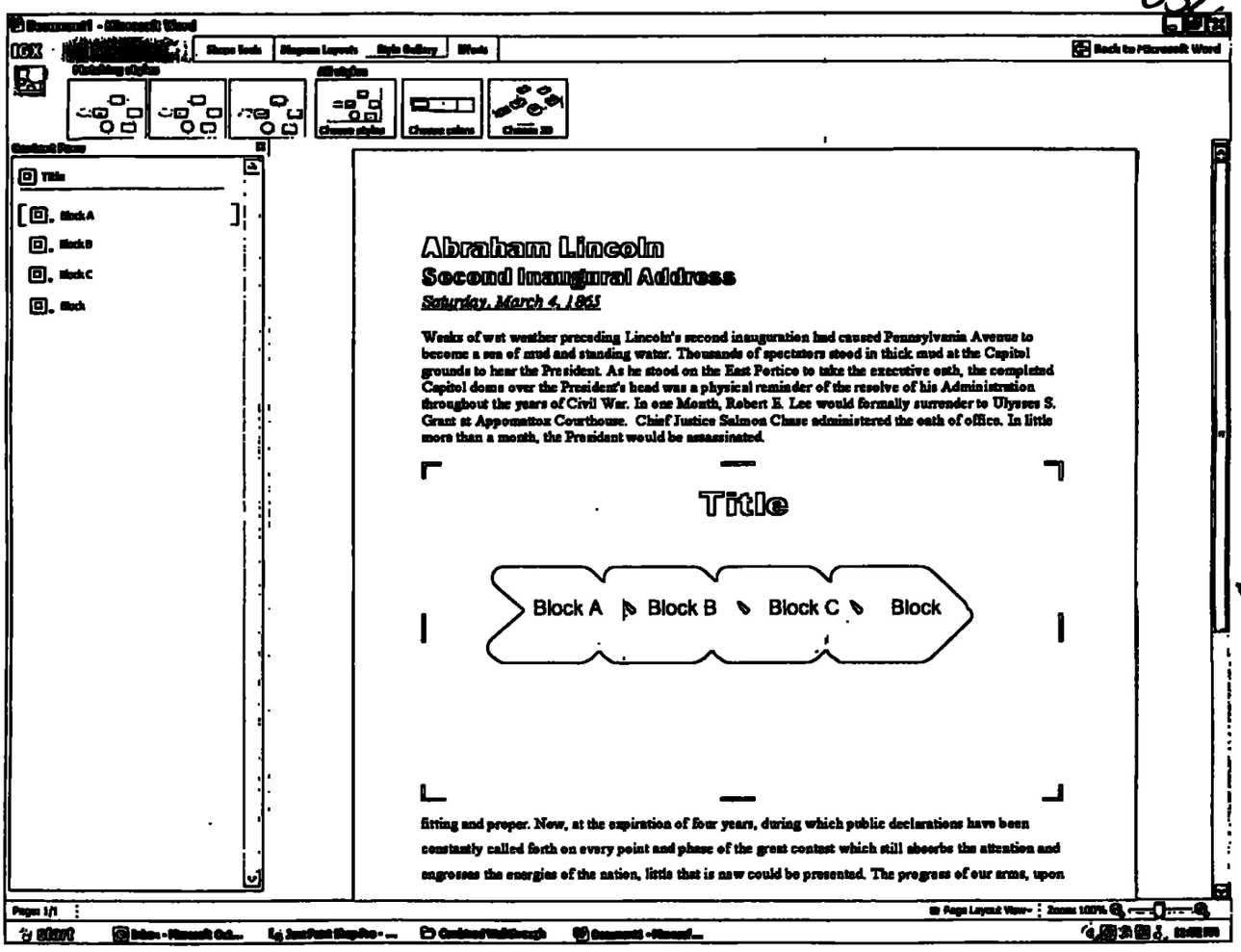
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Reivindicamos:

1. Un método para suministrar las funcionalidades de una aplicación de software a través de una interfase de usuario mejorada, que comprende:

suministrar una pluralidad de funcionalidades disponibles de una o más aplicaciones de software;

organizar la pluralidad de funcionalidades de acuerdo a una o más tareas que se puedan ejecutar con la aplicación de software;

suministrar en la interfase del usuario un marbete de interfase de usuario para cada una o más de las tareas; y

tan pronto se recibe una indicación de la selección de un marbete de interfase de usuario, suministrando en la interfase del usuario uno o más controles seleccionables para seleccionar una o más funcionalidades organizadas bajo una tarea asociada con el marbete de interfase de usuario seleccionado.

2. Un método para suministrar la funcionalidad de una aplicación de software que es relevante a un objeto editado a través de una interfase de usuario mejorada, que consta de:

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 una aplicación de software;

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

3. Un método para suministrar una interfase de usuario que es contextualmente relevante a un objeto editado, que comprende:

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

tan pronto se recibe Indicación de la selección de un objeto para editar a través de la aplicación de software, mostrar la interfase de usuario contextualmente relevante a la interfase de usuario adyacente al objeto seleccionado; y en

mostrar en la interfase del usuario uno o más controles seleccionables que representan un subconjunto de una pluralidad de funcionalidades, donde el subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades comprende una o más de la pluralidad de funcionalidades que son sustancialmente las más usadas en editor un objeto del mismo tipo que el objeto seleccionado.

4. El método de la reivindicación 3, consta además:

mostrar jerárquicamente uno o más controles seleccionables en la interfase del usuario basándose en la frecuencia de usos anteriores;

mostrar en la interfase del usuario un control para cambiar el contexto de la interfase del usuario basándose en un atributo del objeto seleccionado para edición, donde tan pronto se cambia el contexto en la interfase del usuario basándose en un atributo del objeto seleccionado para editar, mostrar en la

interfase del usuario uno o más controles seleccionables que representan un segundo subconjunto de una pluralidad de funcionalidades, donde en segundo subconjunto de la pluralidad de funcionalidades comprende una o más de la pluralidad de funcionalidades que son sustancialmente las más utilizadas para editar los atributos seleccionados del objeto seleccionado para editar; y

mostrar en la interfase del usuario un control para mostrar en una segunda interfase de usuario todos los controles seleccionables que se pueden utilizar para editar el objeto seleccionado.

5. Un método para suministrar una galería de opciones de formateo en una interfase de usuario mejorada, que comprende:

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

suministrar una interfase de usuario que contiene uno o más controles de formateo, donde cada uno o más de los controles de formateo está asociado con uno o más atributos de formateo que se le pueden aplicar al objeto seleccionado;

mostrar en la interfase del usuario una representación visual del objeto seleccionado para cada uno o más de los controles de formateo ilustrando como el objeto seleccionado se formateara si los atributos de formateo asociados con cada uno o más de los controles de formateo se le aplican al objeto seleccionado;

recibir una indicación de unas segundas selección de uno o más controles de formateo; y

automáticamente aplicar el uno o más atributos de formateo asociados con el control de formateo asociado con el objeto seleccionado;

recibir una indicación de unas segundas selección de uno de los uno o más controles de formateo; y

automáticamente aplicar el uno o más atributos de formateo asociado con el control de formateo seleccionado al objeto seleccionado.

6. El método de la reivindicación 5, comprende además:

recibir una indicación de focalización en uno de los uno o más controles de formateo; y

en respuesta recibir una indicación de focalización en uno de los uno o más controles de formateo, aplicar dinámicamente el uno o más atributos de formateo asociado con control de formateo focalizado al objeto seleccionado para mostrar cómo el objeto seleccionado s formatearia si uno o más de los atributos de formateo asociado con el control de formateo focalizado se le aplican al objeto seleccionado.

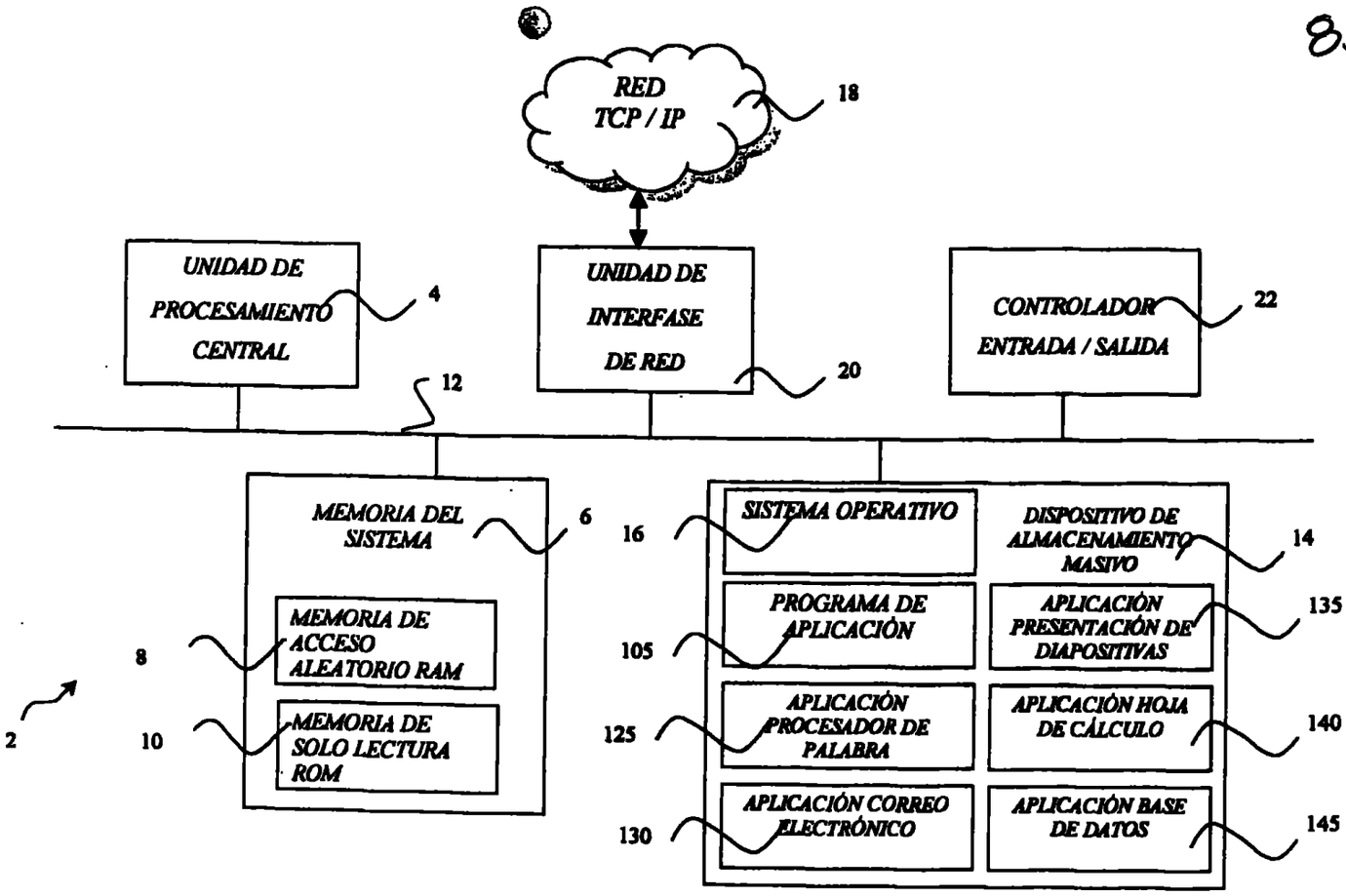
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Figura 1

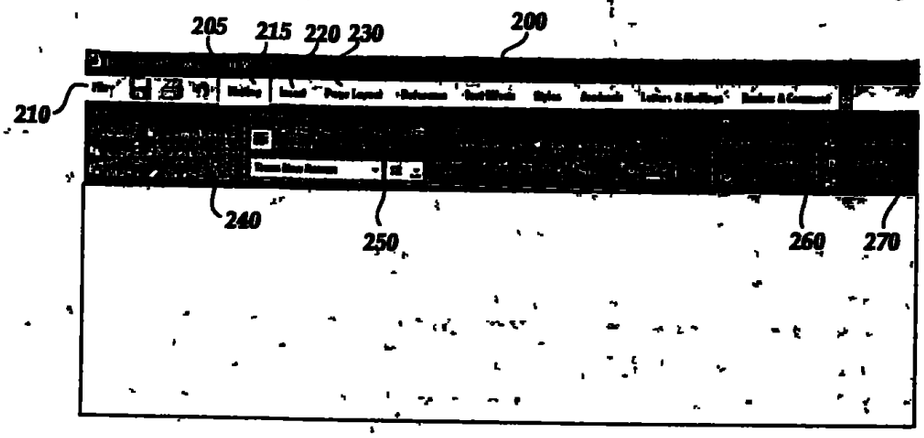
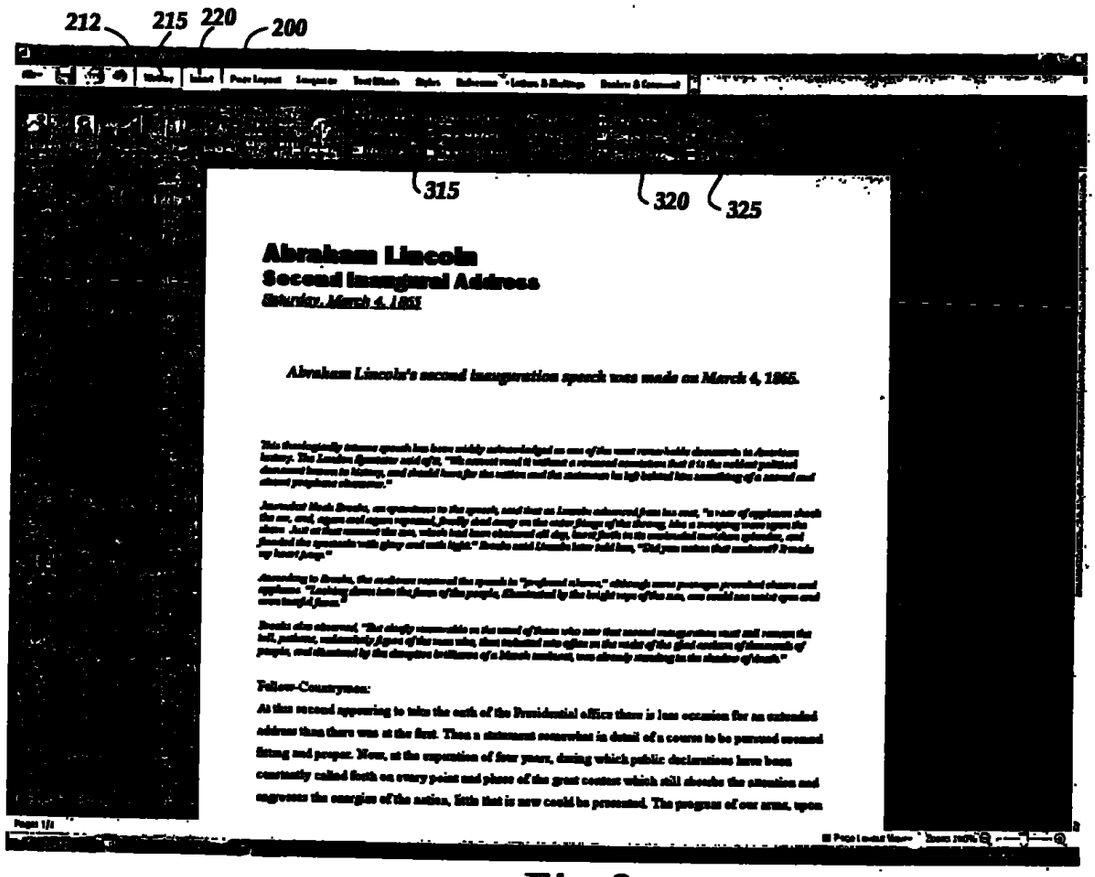


Fig. 2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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
Abraham Lincoln's second inauguration speech was made on March 4, 1865.
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Fig. 3

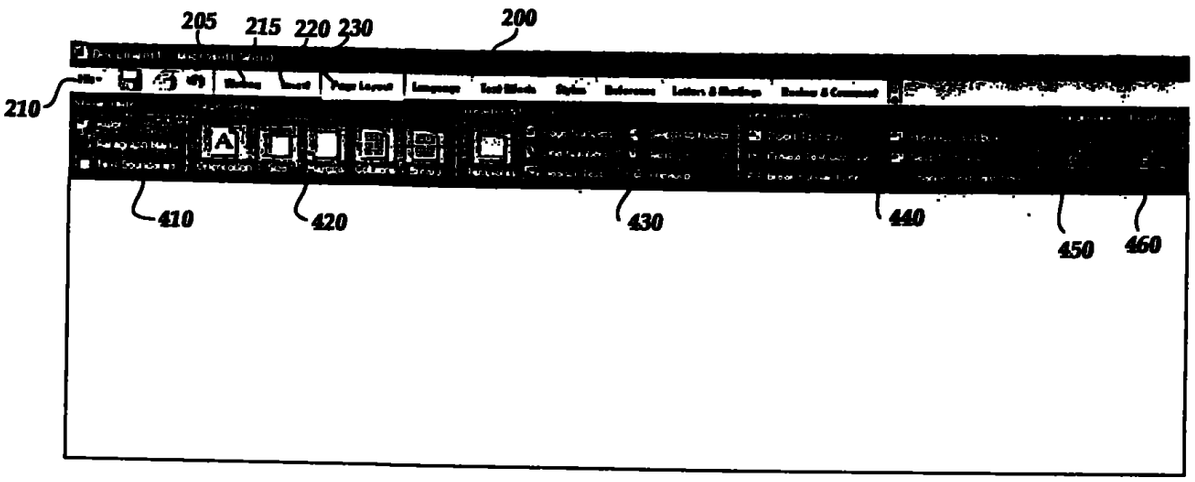
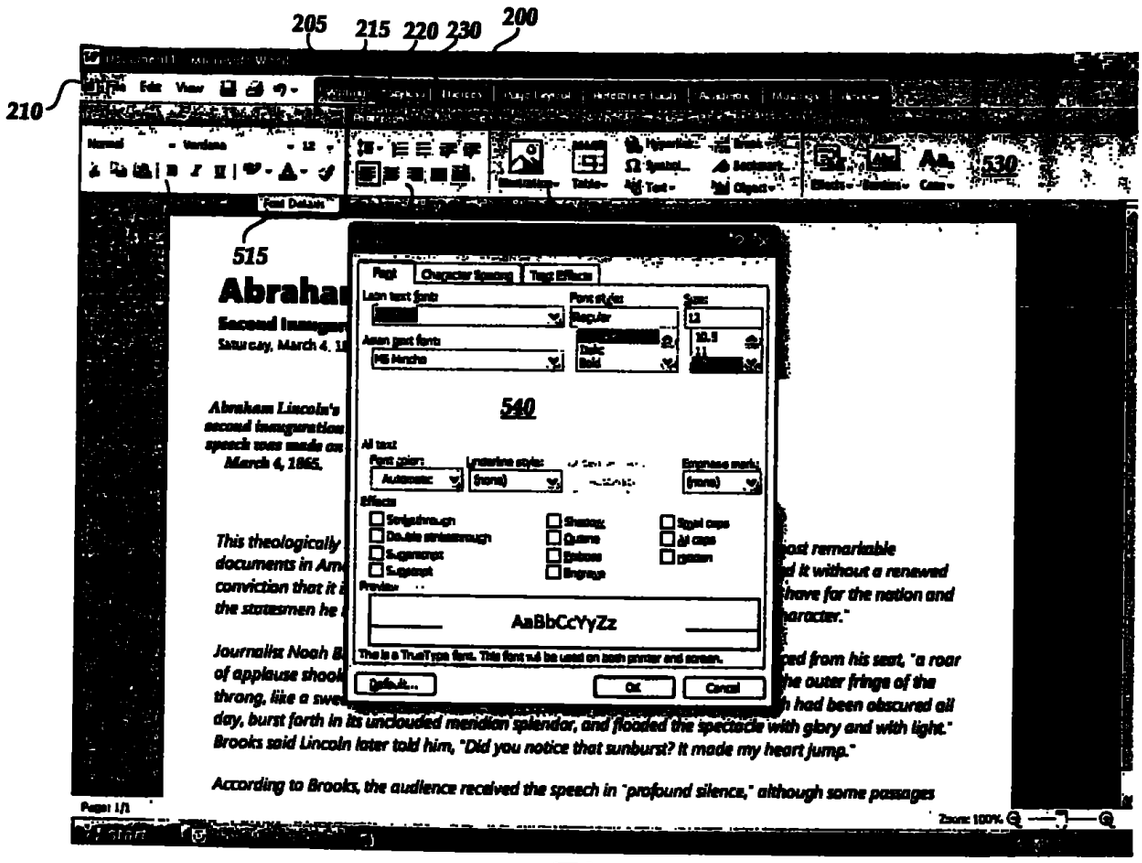


Fig. 4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day, burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light."
Brooks said Lincoln later told him, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump."
According to Brooks, the audience received the speech in "profound silence," although some passages
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Fig. 5

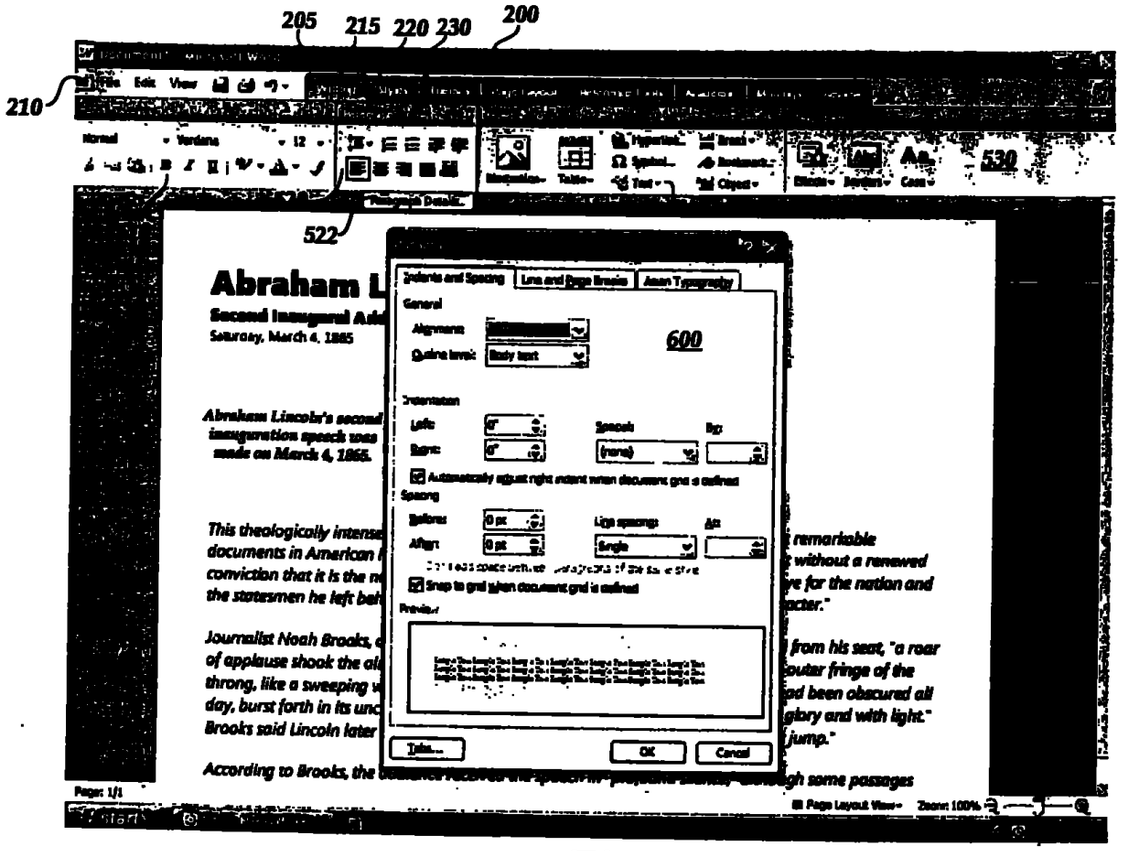
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Fig. 6

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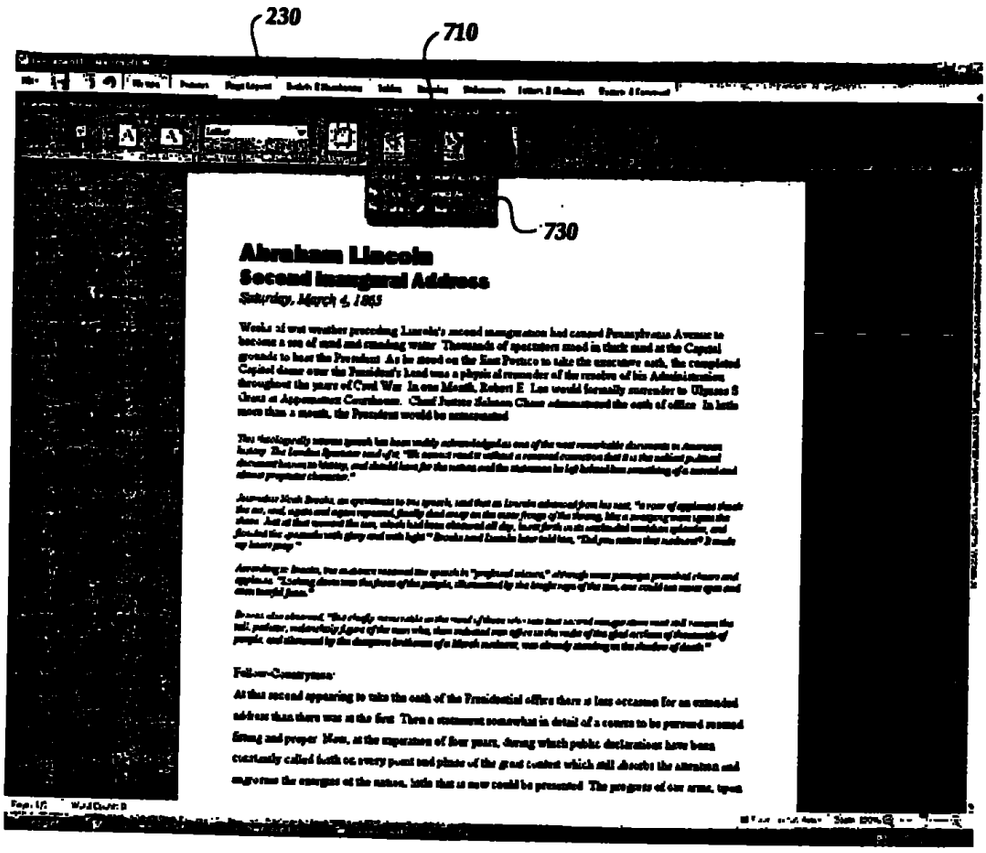
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Abraham Lincoln
Second Inaugural Address
Saturday, March 4, 1865
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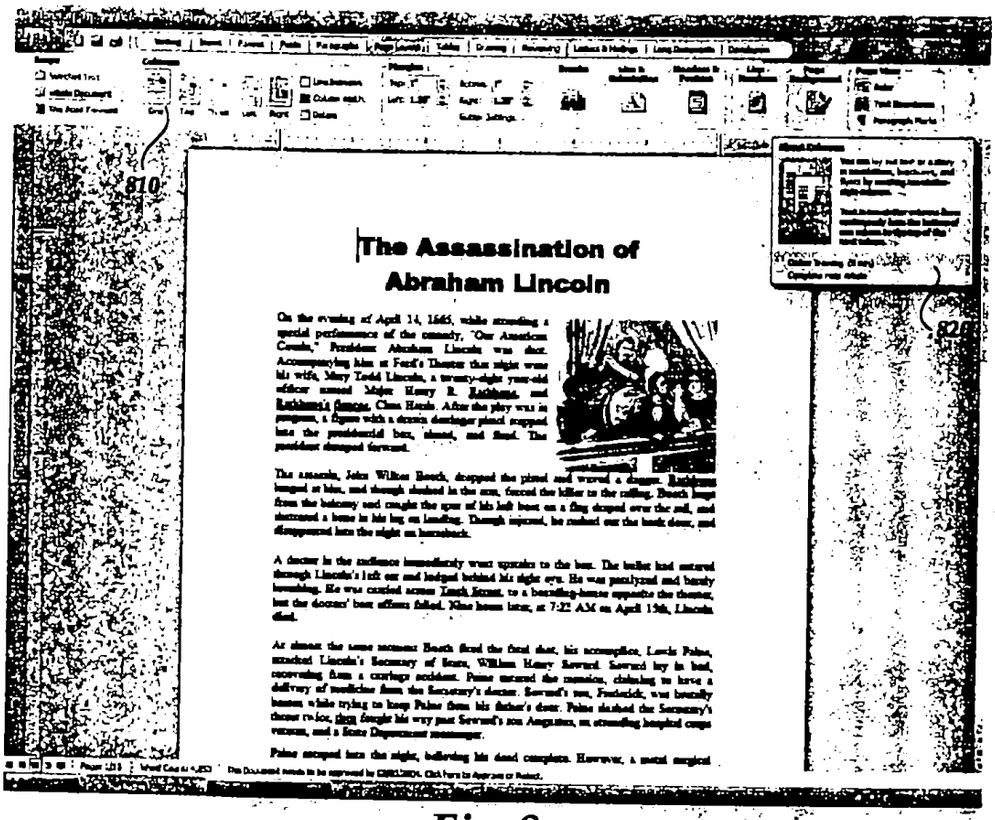
Fig. 7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The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln
On the evening of April 14, 1865, while attending a special performance of the comedy, "Our American Cousin," President Abraham Lincoln was shot. Accompanying him at Ford's Theater that night were his wife, 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 derringer pistol stepped into the presidential box, aimed, and fired. The president slumped forward.
The assassin, John Wilkes Booth, dropped the pistol and wielded a dagger. Rathbone lunged 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 sustained 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 stabbed 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

Fig. 8

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REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

Folio 865

2020
Bogotá D.C.,

Doctor(a)
CARDENAS NAVAS DARIO
Apoderado(a) y/o Representante de
MICROSOFT CORPORATION

REFERENCIA	Radicación No.	05 79275
	Trámite	2
	Evento	1
	Actuación	416
	Oficio No.	1524
	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, 18 OCT. 2006

ALIX CARMENZA CESPEDES DE VERGEL
Jefe de la división de Nuevas Creaciones

adpa10