Integrated Office Proposal

5 August, 1993

Key Characteristics of Integrated Office

- Combines world-class applications

Product-specific features continue to evolve

Sim-ship with stand alone products

Feels like one application

Strong unifying metaphors

Cross-app activities are as easy as in-app activities

Unifies activities that are common across document types

High performance and efficient working set

Note: As we move to an object centric user model, where applications are less visible, we might say
Integrated Office "feels like no applications". i.e. It feels like you are working directly on your documents

or other objects.

- Extensible and configurable

Components can be added, removed or replaced Easy to use tools for building and customizing UI

Programmable



Market Trends

Dramatic increase in demand for "Office Suite" type products

Consistency and integration are becoming important software purchase criteria

Leverage our control of platform technology

Allow our apps to anticipate the coming "left turn" of platform

Repeat advantage we gained from bet on Windows

High development cost increase entry barrier for competitors

Integrated Office vs Previous Integrated Applications

Components applications will be full featured (Word, Excel, etc.)

Integrated Office will be extensible

Components applications already have partially unified UI: fewer artificial compromises

Key User Activities in Integrated Office

Working with documents

Finding, creating, using, modifying, printing, sending, saving documents

Working with compound documents

Working with groups of documents

Working with data

Activities: Finding , viewing, managing, collecting, transforming , analyzing, reporting, specialized apps

Examples: Project, Access, Fox, RPM, most MIS apps, KIS systems, accounting systems, etc.

These are typically non-document oriented applications

Working with other users

Mail, BBS, routing, doc library, collaboration

Most of these are not product-specific

Customizing the system

Adjusting UI

Adding/removing capabilities

Automating tasks

Building new systems with Office components

May be done by: end user, MIS, EVs or Microsoft at appropriate levels, of sophistication

Learning

Consistency, help, cue cards, help channel, tip wizard

Benefits to End Users

Synergy between applications

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access to information

~ R5

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Plaintiff's Exhibit

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Comes V. Microsoft

Integrated Office

Easier to work with mixed document types

Products more closely tailored to their needs

by themselves

by their MIS departments

by ISVs

by Microsoft

Freedom to choose appropriate apps

high vs low end

specialized apps

Reduced working sets.

Higher performance for mixed app activities

Functional synergy between components

Components of Office can be used together to accomplish things not other otherwise possible.

Hypothetical example: Using Excel recalc engine to compute values in a Word table, or to compute constraints between drawing objects.

Easier installation and upgrading

Benefits to MIS & System Integrators

Platform for vertical & MIS applications

Easier to create solutions targeted at exact requirements

Office as run-time for custom solutions

Easier to maintain

More robust

Building blocks for down sizing

Opportunity for 3rd parties to offer add-ins, vertical products or services

Security

Real time processing

Business Opportunity

Reduced training costs

Benefits to Microsoft

More customers will choose buy the office suite

Lock in users, lock out competition

Competitive advantages

Lotus: does not have a development tools business

Borland: incomplete family of apps

Word Perfect: incomplete family of apps, no development tools

More features possible through extensibility

Development efficiency

Opportunity for industry-specific solutions

Steady revenue flow through annual licenses

Keep prices up and increase market share

Changes in user model, high level of integration and new shared functionality could allow integrated Office apps to be positioned as a new class of software, and thus transcend the feature and price wars.

Integrated Office Contents

Standard Edition

Word processor (Word)

Spreadsheet (Excel)

Presentation (Powerpoint)

Drawing

Charting

List manager (low end database)

PIM (Ren)

Mail (Included in Ren)

ISAM? Query Tool? Document library?

"Professional Edition" adds

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Page 2

Integrated Office

Access

OB development environment

Library of custom controls

Other add-ins

OFS (as server edition?)

Possible Server Edition

Adds EMS or OFS

Office is also synergistic with

Shell

Document routing

Project management

Smart office equipment

Hand-held computers

Notes?

User Interface

UI is document-centric or object-centric

Create new documents by replicating templates or "stationery"

Apps less visible. User focus is on working directly with documents or other objects.

Commands and tools come and go as needed based on selection

Also need to incorporate non-document oriented tools

The Shell is the overall container in which Office runs

This assumes that we can design the shell for excellent support of application requirements

Would make extensive use of shell extensibility to support Office scenarios.

Explorer extensions to work with

object oriented stores (Ren)

document stores (Word's Doc Lib)

structured stores (DDT's navigator)

Possibly tray extensions for support of cross app scenarios

In SDI, some app functionality would be shared across windows. This may shared Office palettes or toolbars which we may want to incorporate into the system.

Workbooks will be a key type of document

UI metaphor for accessing components of documents

Act as a container of other documents

Great support of browsing and querying for documents, objects, and information.

Chicago Explorer, Cairo Explorer, Ren, Navigator, Word doc library, Excel information finders

Need to rationalize and unify these designs where possible.

Simplify UI and reduce number of concepts. Candidates for unification/simplification:

Charting

Drawing
Tool bar/tool bar customization

Options/Settings

Proofing tools

General paper model

Print Preview

Mail

Document Library

Property sheets e.g. Font, borders

Styles

Print layout, headers, footers, etc.

Workbooks

Outlining

Tables/spreadsheet grid

Annotation

Naming

UI customization

Add-in management

Programmability

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Page 3

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Integrated Office

(Note: UI unification could also imply code sharing)

Development Strategy

Key APIs to Standardize

OLE 3.

Layout negotistion
Transparent object support
brigular object support
Search and spell
Ambieut properties

App documents as component controls

App documents as forms (containers for controls)

Standard interfaces to storage and stored objects

Access to storage Reconciliation

Reconstitution Context indexing

Standard app object models, programmability interfaces and events

Standard interfaces betweesn addins and host apps

Note: These interfaces should be competible with the component object model.

SDI

Shared Components

Development Process

Platforms

Chicago

May include development of a unified shell for Chicago. See separate paper on Unified Shell Proposal.

Cairo

As above, plus leveraging of OFS, smart folders, security, summary catalogs.

Mac

Supported with enhanced portability layer. Some features may not be available.

Win 3.1?

Assume not supported, or more limited feature set.

Most users who would upgrade Office would also upgrade to Chicago.

Integrated Office Process

Confirm vision and fill in details

User visits and ABP

Write spec and develop prototype

Interop, Desktop product groups, Ren group, Cairo, Chicago, DDT

Provide input to Chicago, Cairo, OB and forms effort

Any feature should have exactly one owner

Design & development tradeoffs need to be able to be made at a level below senior VP

Need to maintain the "hallway effect", at least for feature teams.

Should consider using better workgroup software

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Page 4

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