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(54) **VIDEO ACCESS**

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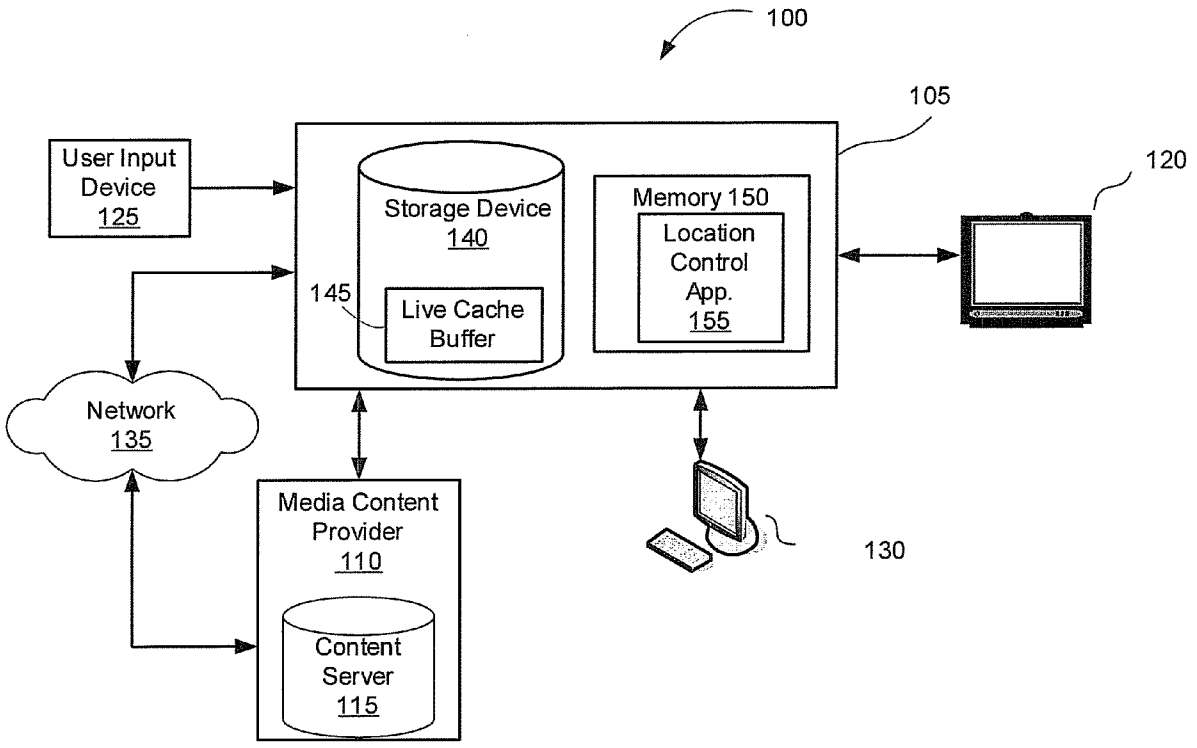
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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **725/93**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A media content instance is provided for display. A plurality of first images are identified associated with locations within a first segment of a media content instance according to a first offset that is one of: a time interval and a number of frames. The first images are retrieved from the media content instance. At least some of the first images are provided for display.



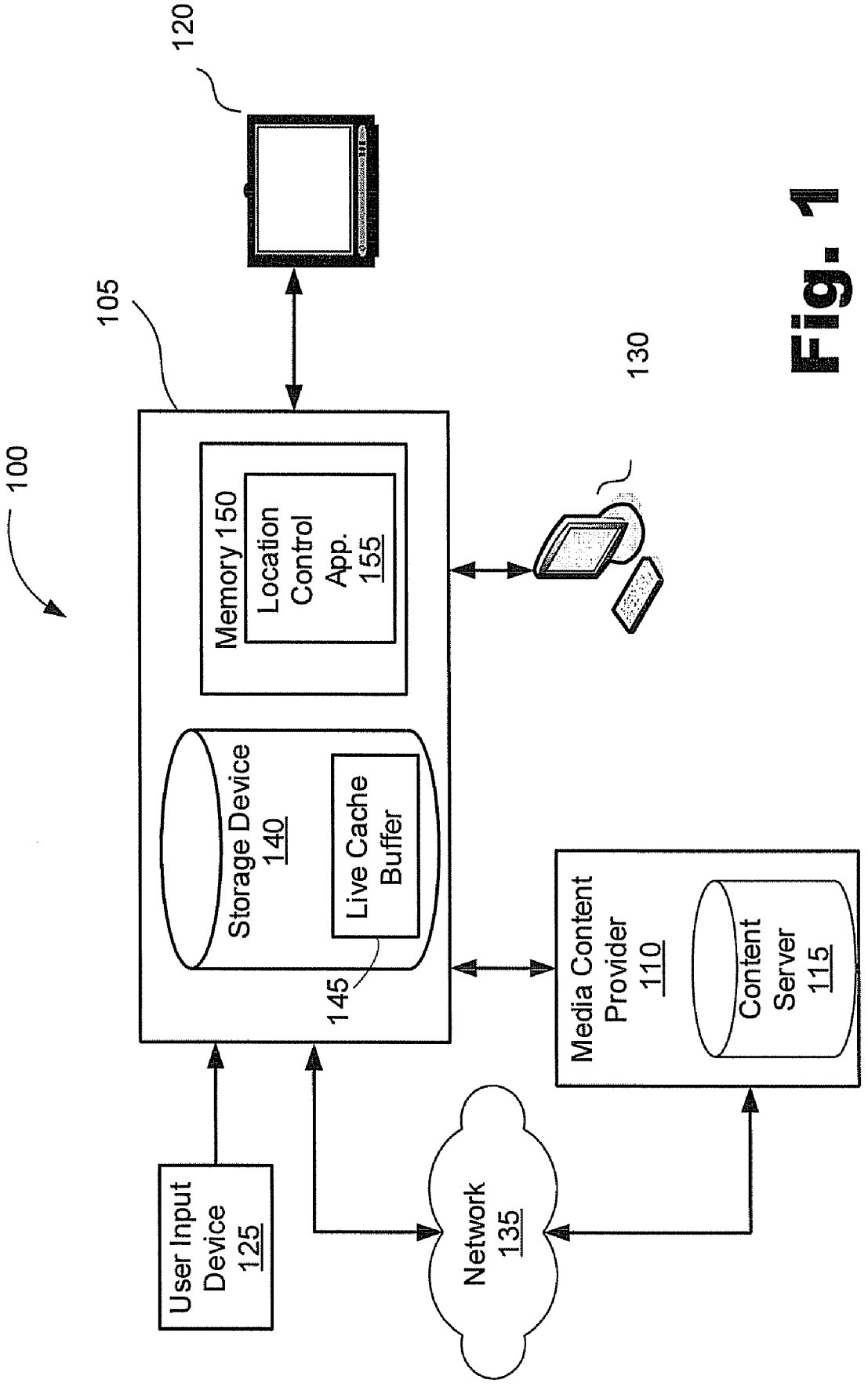

120
105
100
130
Memory 150
Location Control App. 155
Storage Device 140
Live Cache Buffer
145
Media Content Provider 110
Content Server 115
User Input Device 125
Network 135

Fig. 1

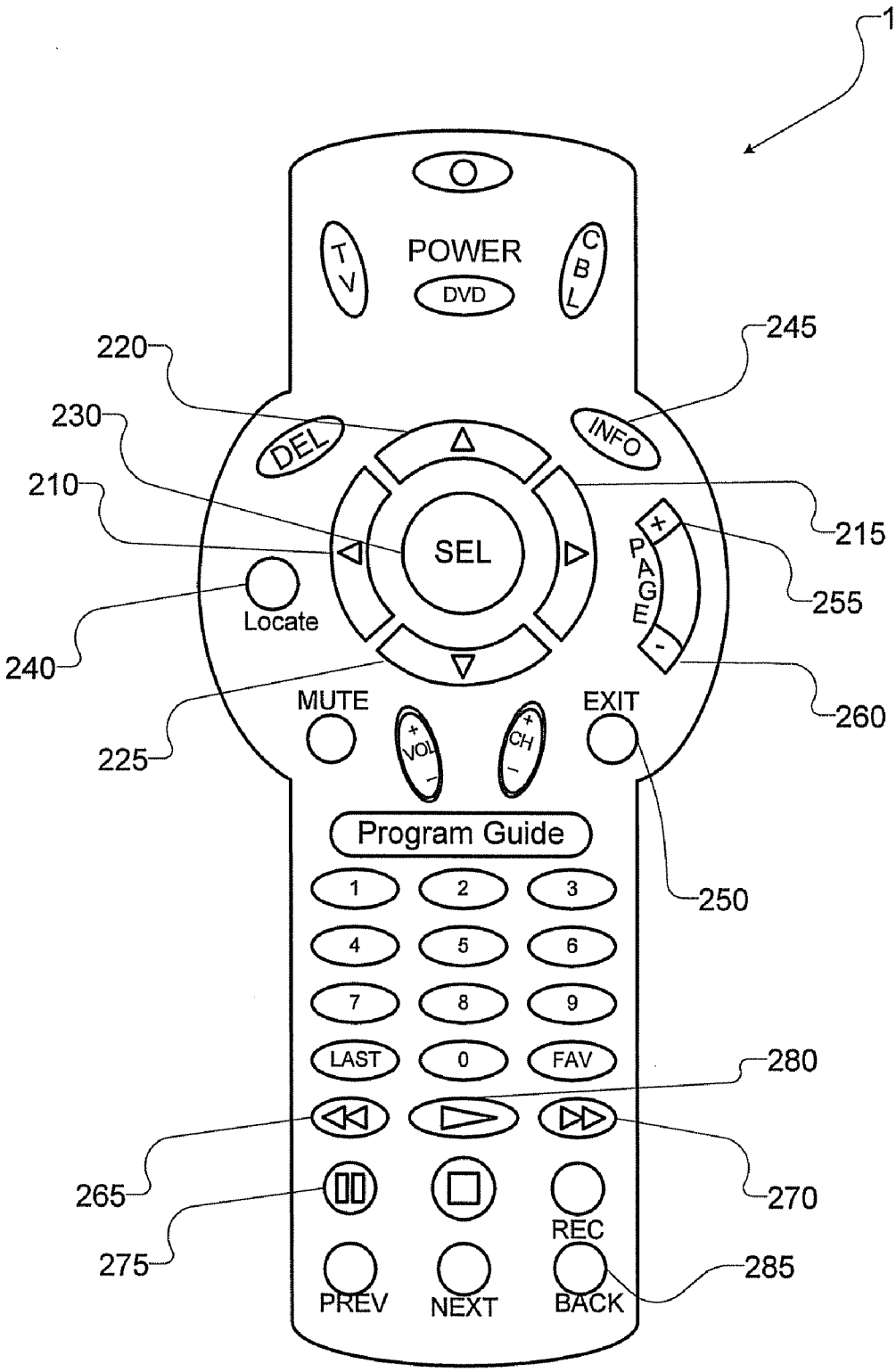

125
POWER
TV
CBL
DVD
220
245
230
DEL
INFO
210
215
SEL
PAGE
+
-
255
Locate
240
260
MUTE
EXIT
225
VOL
CH
Program Guide
250
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
LAST
0
FAV
280
265
270
REC
275
285
PREV
NEXT
BACK

Fig. 2

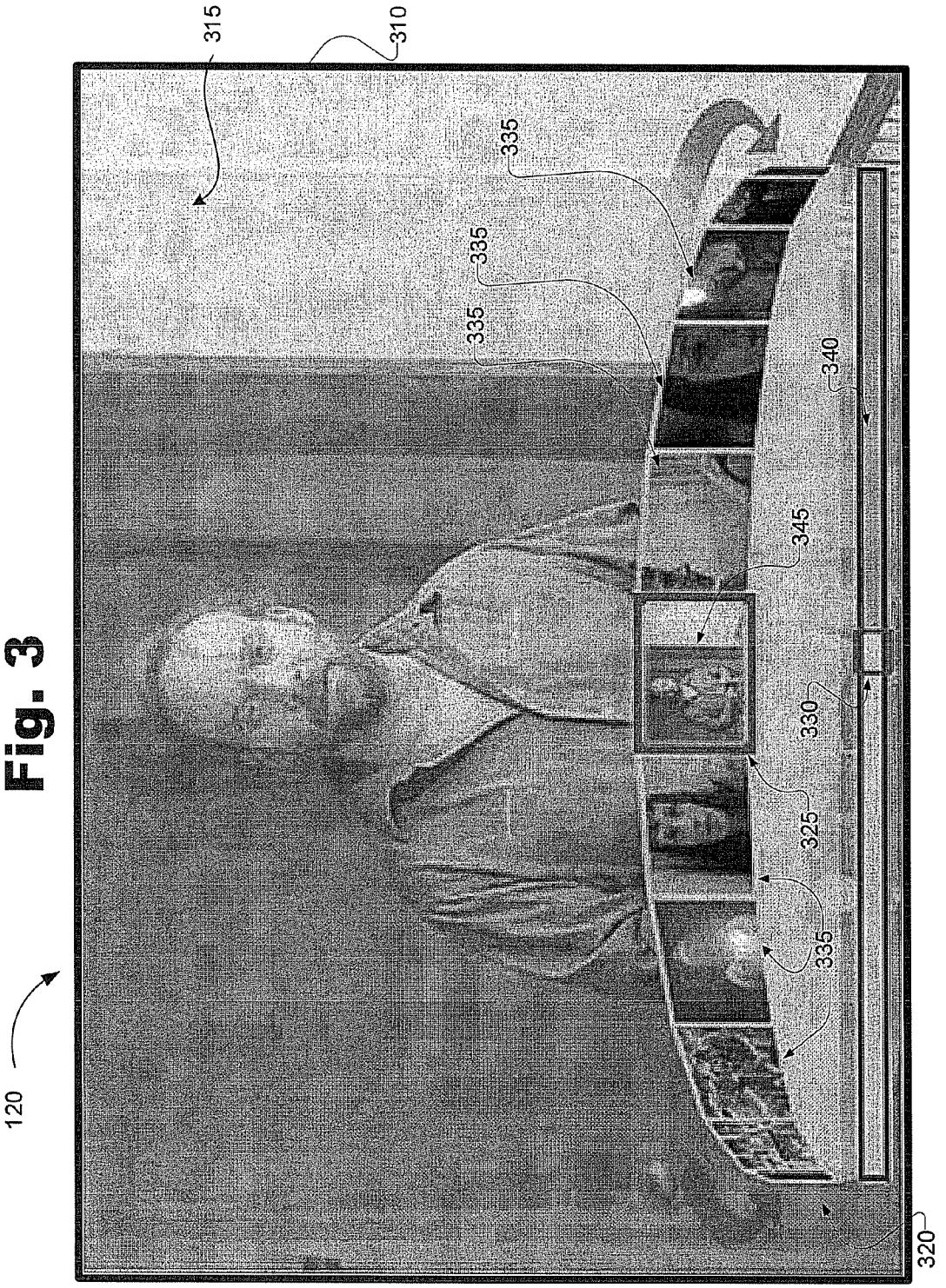


Fig. 3

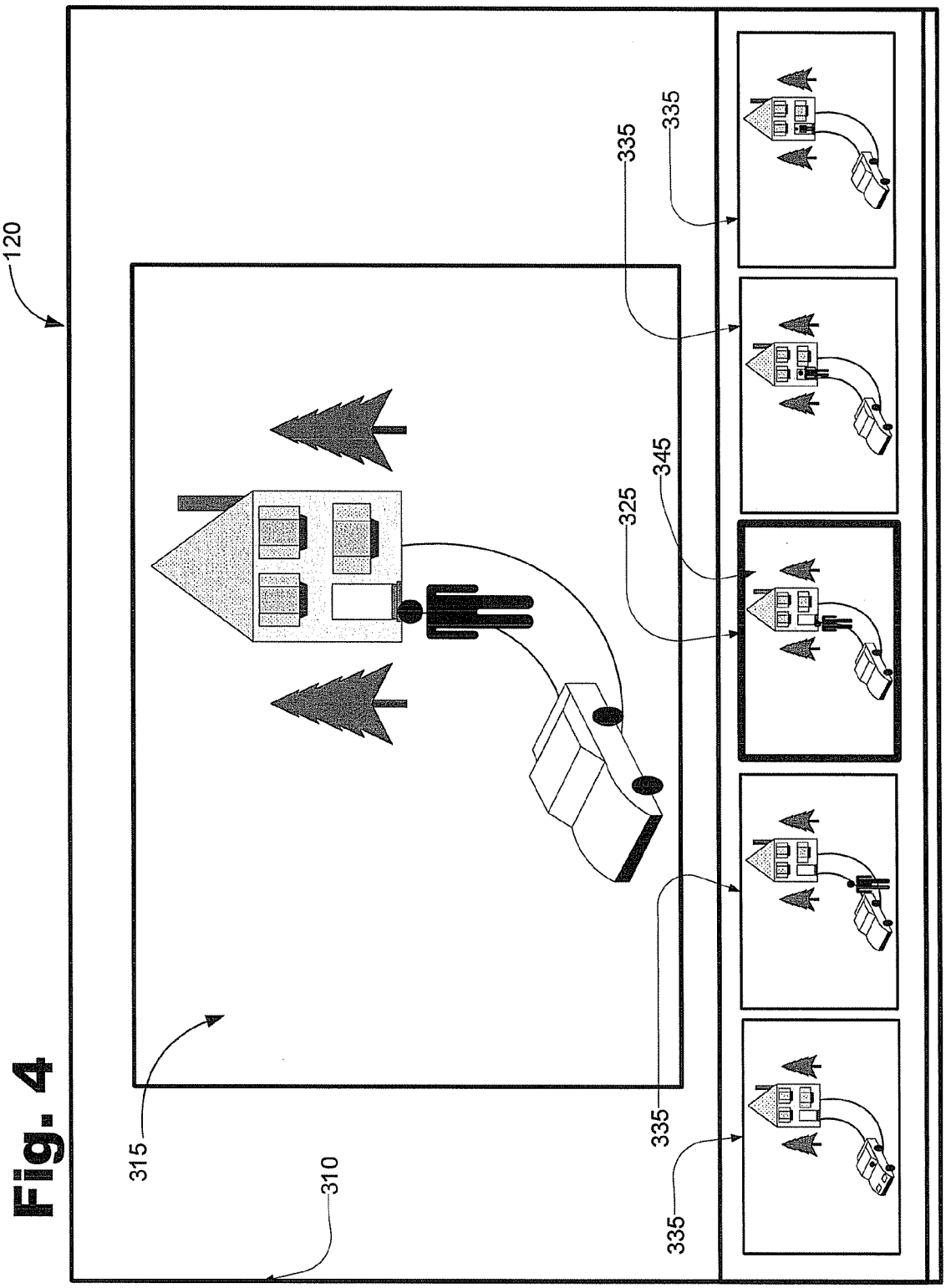


Fig. 4

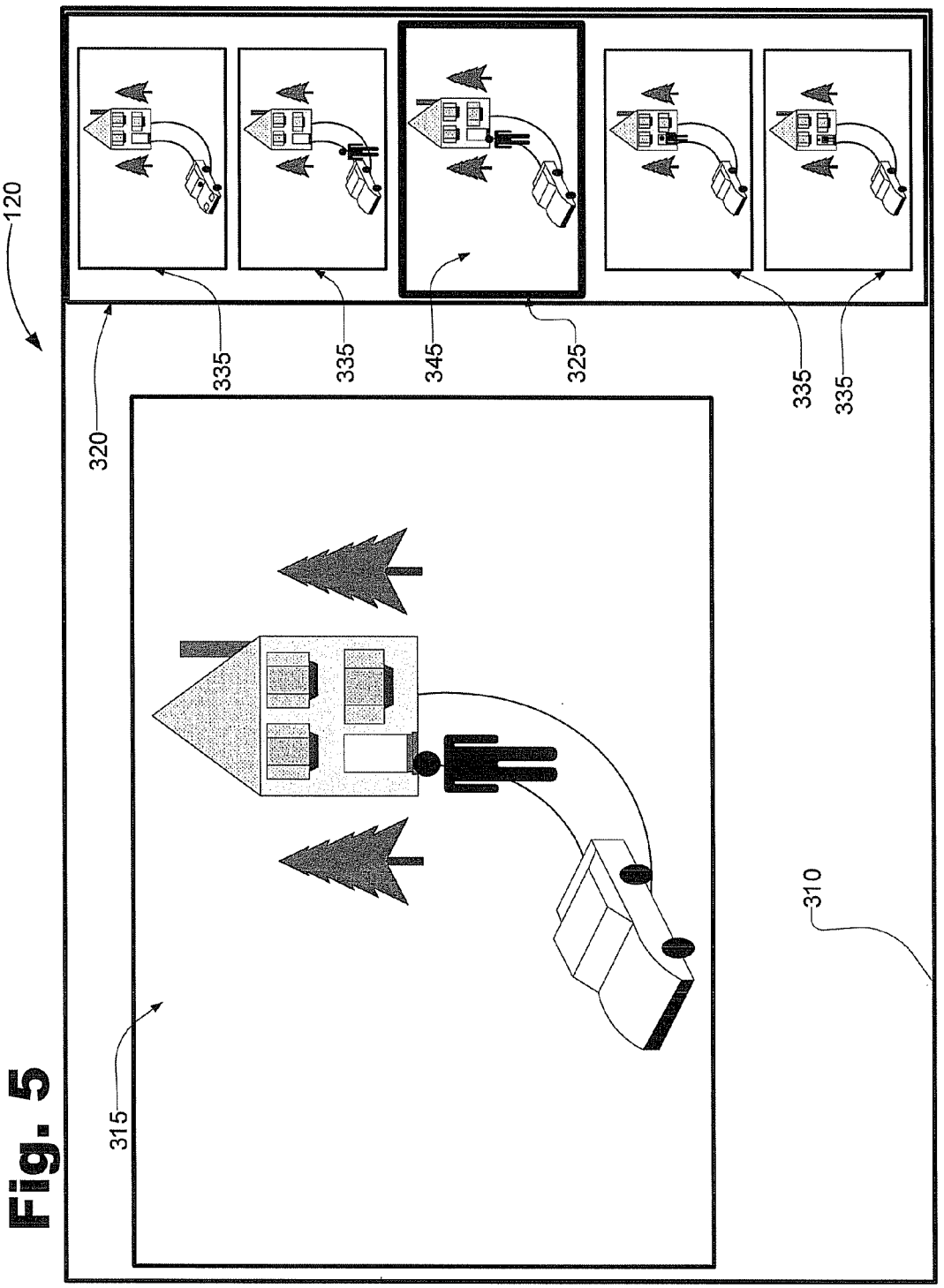


Fig. 5

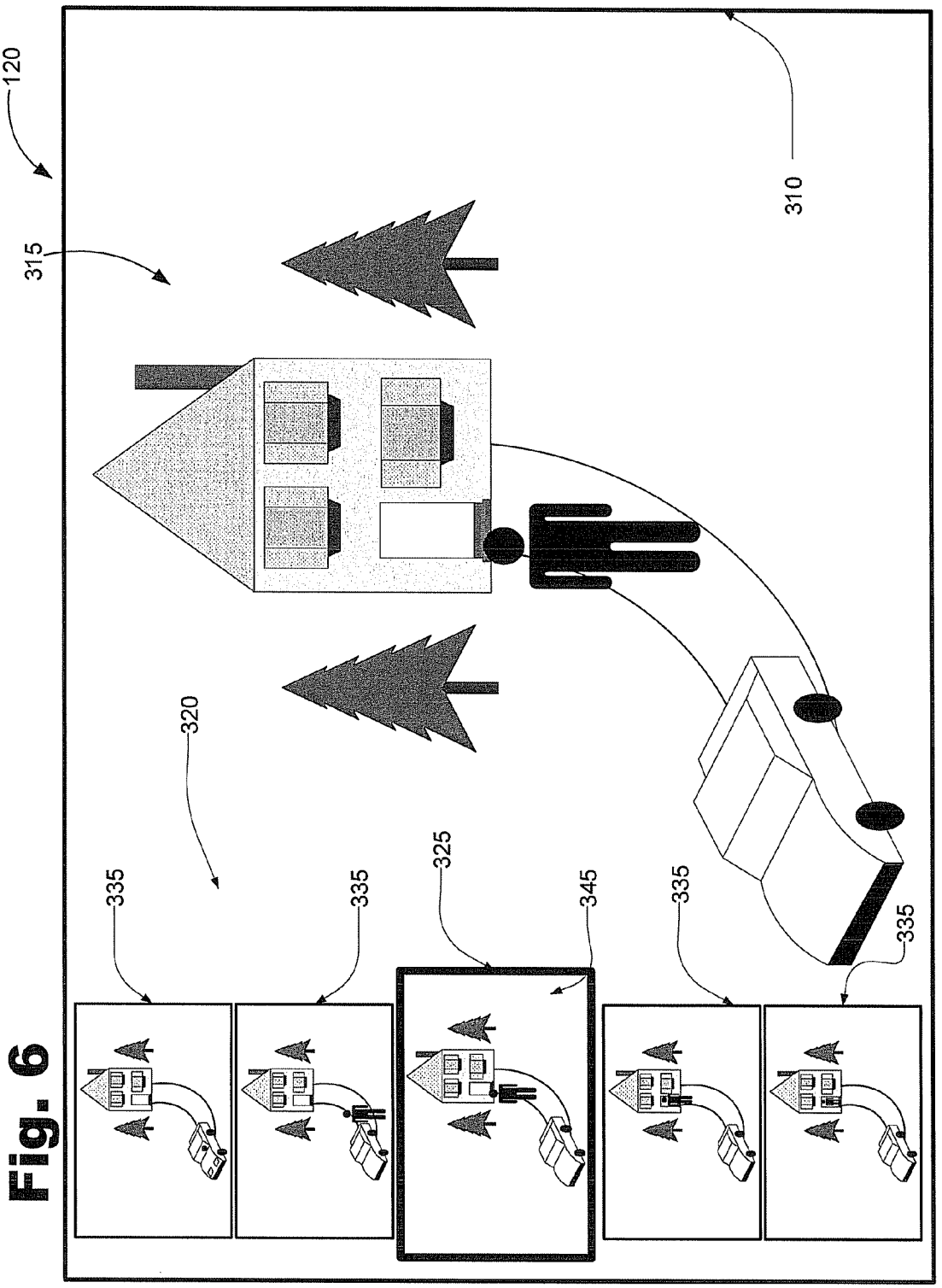


Fig. 6

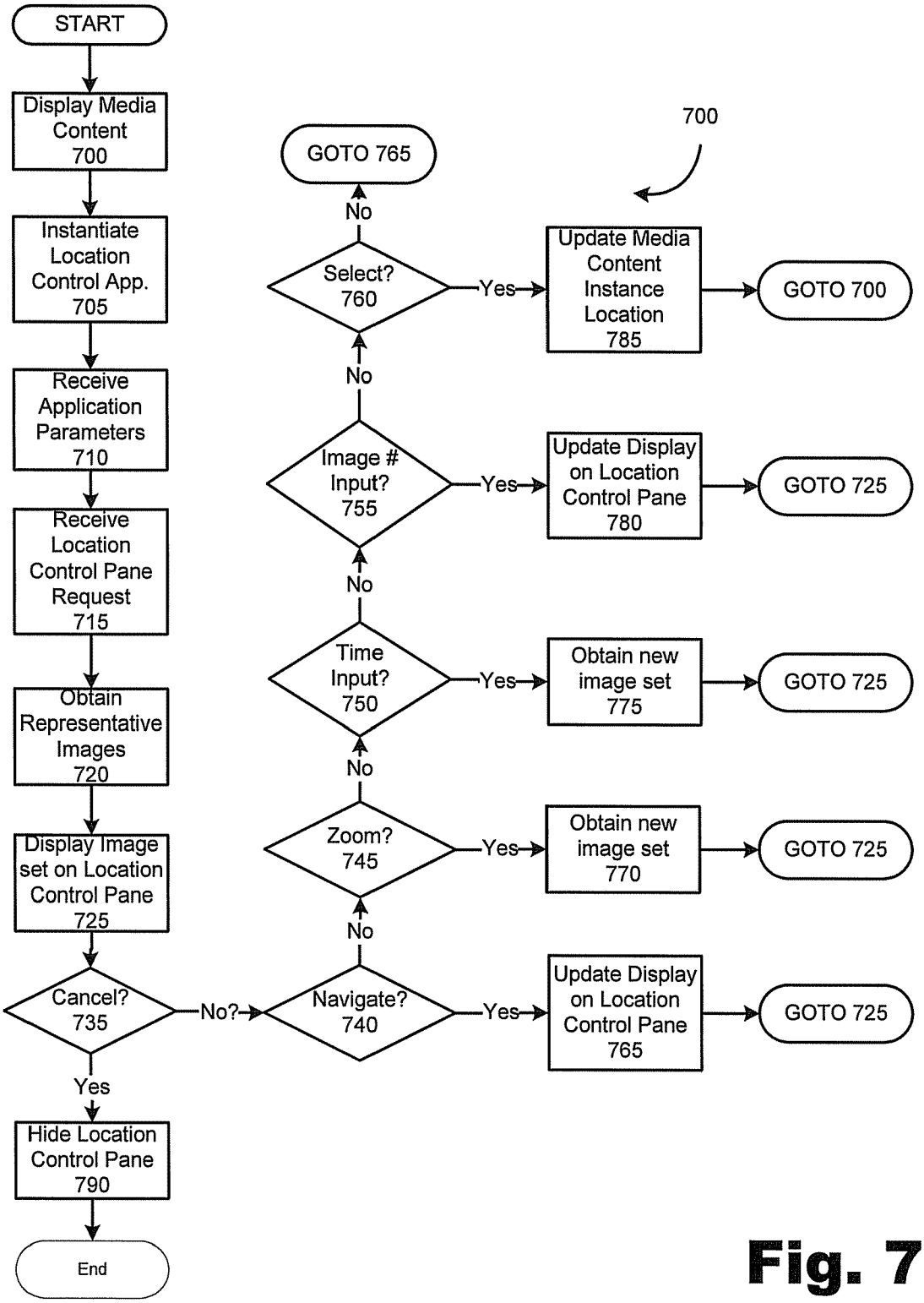

START
Display Media Content 700
Instantiate Location Control App. 705
Receive Application Parameters 710
Receive Location Control Pane Request 715
Obtain Representative Images 720
Display Image set on Location Control Pane 725
Cancel? 735
Yes
Hide Location Control Pane 790
End
No?
Navigate? 740
Yes
Update Display on Location Control Pane 765
GOTO 725
No
Zoom? 745
Yes
Obtain new image set 770
GOTO 725
No
Time Input? 750
Yes
Obtain new image set 775
GOTO 725
No
Image # Input? 755
Yes
Update Display on Location Control Pane 780
GOTO 725
No
Select? 760
Yes
Update Media Content Instance Location 785
GOTO 700
No
GOTO 765
700

Fig. 7

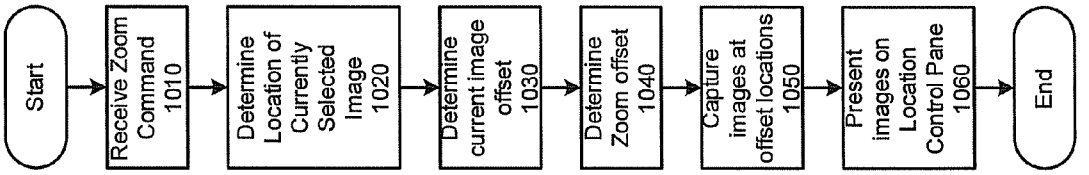


Fig. 10

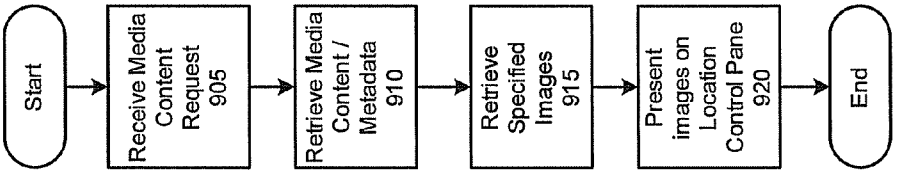


Fig. 9

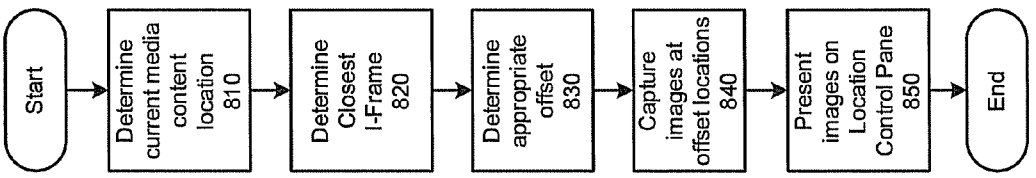


Fig. 8

VIDEO ACCESS

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

[0001] A variety of enhanced programming, recording, and viewing options may be available for users who access media content such as television programs. In implementing such enhanced programming, content processing devices such as set-top boxes ("STBs") and the like have become important for accessing media content services and media content within those services. For example, in addition to supporting traditional analog broadcast video operations, STBs may also support an increasing number of two-way digital services such as video-on-demand (VOD), internet protocol television ("IPTV"), and personal video recording.

[0002] An STB may be used to provide a user with control over media services such as VOD, regular video programming, etc., allowing the user to pause or rewind a television program, or to rewind or fast forward an on-demand video, tracking the status of media playback on screen via a "playback bar" or the like. A video playback bar may display information such as the end time of a program, the portion of a program that has been viewed, and the location of the "read head." A read head indicates a location in the video at which paused video will continue if a "play" option is selected. Other options allow jumping sequentially from one scene of video to another or even from one frame of video to another. Additionally, limited scene selection capabilities accessible from a main menu may be provided from some media, such as digital video discs (DVDs).

[0003] Present ways of accessing a particular location within media content are limited. Rewinding or fast-forwarding within media content such as a video file or video program typically involves waiting for the video location to progress from the current location to a desired location, monitored by watching either the on-screen video or the playback bar. Moreover, a location generally cannot be chosen using a "scene selection" option on a DVD while a video is being played. Further, "scene selection" options and the like present users with only a limited number of locations in a video from which locations the user may begin viewing the video.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0004] The accompanying drawings illustrate various examples and are a part of the specification. The illustrations are merely examples and do not limit the scope of the disclosure. Throughout the drawings, identical reference numbers designate identical or similar elements.

[0005] FIG. **1** illustrates an exemplary media content access system.

[0006] FIG. **2** illustrates an exemplary user input device.

[0007] FIG. **3** illustrates an exemplary viewing screen with an exemplary location control pane overlaid thereon.

[0008] FIG. **4** illustrates an exemplary media content instance displayed with an exemplary location control pane.

[0009] FIG. **5** illustrates the exemplary media content instance of FIG. **4** with an exemplary location control pane.

[0010] FIG. **6** illustrates the exemplary media content instance of FIG. **4** with an exemplary location control pane overlaid thereon.

[0011] FIG. **7** illustrates an exemplary process for providing a location access control application.

[0012] FIG. **8** illustrates an exemplary process for obtaining images for a location access control application.

[0013] FIG. **9** illustrates an exemplary process for obtaining images for a control pane according to metadata included in a media content instance.

[0014] FIG. **10** illustrates an exemplary process for providing images for a location access control application when a user requests a zoom function.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0015] As used herein, the term "media content instance" refers generally to any television program, on-demand program, pay-per-view program, broadcast media program, video-on demand program, Internet Protocol Television ("IPTV"), Digital Video Disc ("DVD") related content, prerecorded media content, commercial, advertisement, video, multimedia, movie, series of images, audio programming, etc., or any segment, portion, component, or combination of these or other forms of media content that may be presented to and experienced (e.g., viewed) by a user. A media content instance may have one or more components. For example, an exemplary media content instance may include a video component and an audio component.

[0016] FIG. **1** illustrates an exemplary media content access system **100**. It will be understood that media content access system **100** may take forms, and include elements, other than as illustrated in FIG. **1**.

[0017] Exemplary media content access system **100** includes a media content processing subsystem **105**, which in turn includes a storage device **140** and a live cache buffer **145**, as well as a memory **150**. A location control application **155** may be stored in and executed from memory **150**. Application **155** may be loaded into memory **150** from storage device **140** or may be downloaded via a packet network **135** from a remote computer such as a content server **115**, e.g., included within a media content provider **110**.

[0018] In general, processing subsystem **105** can receive media content from media content provider **110**, which may store media on content server **115**. The processing subsystem **105** may be configured to process incoming media content, such as by receiving data packets, decoding encoded digital media content, etc. The processing subsystem **105** may further be configured to generate graphics, such as a graphical user interface, to overlay on displayed media content.

[0019] Content, e.g., in the form of data packets, may be provided directly from the content provider **110** to the processing subsystem **105**, or may alternatively be transmitted through network **135**. A user may interact with the processing subsystem **105** through a user input device **125**, such as a remote control, or through an additional access device **130**. The processing subsystem **105** may be configured to output media to a user display device **120** for experiencing by a user.

[0020] An exemplary user input device **125** is illustrated in FIG. **2**. User input device **125** may include a series of navigation keys, such as directional arrows **210**-**225** and a "select" key **230**. User input device **125** may additionally or alternatively include any of a number of mechanisms for providing input such as scroll wheels, dials, joysticks, stroke pads, pointers, etc. that can be used to navigate, to indicate a desired position on a graphical user interface, or to indicate an intended selection. The user input device **125** may further include functional keys, such as a "locate" key **240**, or an info key **245**, which may be configured to cause the processing subsystem **105** to execute the location control application **155**. The user may exit the application **155** using the exit key, **250**. Further interaction with the processing subsystem **105**

may be accomplished using traditional keys such as rewind **265**, fast forward **270**, pause **275** and play **280**, as well as additional keys such as a "page up" key **255**, or a "page down" key **260**.

[0021] Returning to FIG. **1**, media content processing subsystem **105** may be configured to communicate with and receive a signal or data stream (e.g., a media content stream) containing media content from a media content provider **110**. The media content processing subsystem **105** and media content provider **110** may communicate using any one of a number of known communication technologies, devices, media, and protocols supportive of remote data communications including streaming media, including, but not limited to, cable networks, subscriber television networks, satellite networks, the Internet, intranets, local area networks, wireless networks (e.g., mobile telephone networks), optical fiber networks, Transmission Control Protocol ("TCP"), Internet Protocol ("IP"), File Transfer Protocol ("FTP"), Telnet, Hypertext Transfer Protocol ("HTTP"), Real Time Streaming Protocol ("RTSP"), socket connections, Ethernet, and other suitable communications networks and technologies. Media content may be provided to or within (e.g., from storage device **140**) media content processing subsystem **105** according to any one of a number of known standards, including without limitation, standards promulgated by the Motion Picture Experts Group (MPEG).

[0022] Media content processing subsystem **105** may be configured to receive and/or process a media content stream provided by a media content provider **110**, including causing media content, or one or more components (e.g., video and/or audio components) of media content, to be presented to a user, e.g. for viewing, in a user display device **120**. The presentation of media content may include, but is not limited to, displaying, playing back, or otherwise processing media content, or one or more components of media content, such that it may be experienced by the user. For example, the media content processing subsystem **105** may provide a signal to device **120** so that device **120** may present (e.g., display) media content for experiencing by the user. Device **120** may be any one of a number of known playback devices, such as a television, a computer monitor, a cellular telephone, a handheld computer, a digital video camera, etc.

[0023] Media content processing subsystem **105** is configured to receive commands from one or more access devices **130**, e.g., a personal computer, wireless device, mobile phone, etc., in lieu of or in addition to user input device **125**. Further, access devices **130** may be configured to access media content, stored and/or processed by processing subsystem **105**. For example, media content that has been recorded by the processing subsystem **105** may be accessed and viewed on a personal computer. Moreover, an access device **130** may be used to program or otherwise control the operations of the processing subsystem **105** in lieu of or in addition to user input device **125**.

[0024] Content server **115** may be configured to communicate with the media content processing subsystem **105** via a network **135**, including communications links thereto, such as cables, wireless links, routers, switches, etc. Network **135** is generally a packet switched network and may include any of the Internet, an intranet or other private packet switched network, a wireless network, an optical fiber network, any other suitable network, or any suitable combination of any such networks. For example, media content provider **110** may broadcast or send digital streams of data packets (e.g., Internet Protocol ("IP") based data packets) from server **115** over network **135**, which data packets can be received by the processing subsystem **105**. Further, in some cases, content processing subsystem **105** may be connected directly to content server **115**.

[0025] The processing subsystem **105** may include any combination of hardware, software, and firmware configured to process an incoming media content stream, e.g. an MPEG video stream. Hence, an exemplary processing subsystem **105** may include, but is not limited to, a set-top box ("STB"), stand-alone personal video recorder ("PVR") or digital video recorder ("DVR"), DVD player, video-enabled phone, personal computer, etc. For example, storage device **140** may include a DVR or PVR within content processing subsystem **105**, e.g., an STB.

[0026] Storage device **140** may include one or more data storage media, devices, or configurations and may employ any type, form, and combination of storage media. For example, the storage device **140** may include, but is not limited to, a hard drive, network drive, flash drive, magnetic disc, optical disc, or other non-volatile storage unit. Various portions of media content, applications, such as location access control application **155**, or a PVR application (not shown), and other data may be temporarily and/or permanently stored in the storage device **140**. The storage device **140** of FIG. **1** is shown to be a part of the processing subsystem **105** for illustrative purposes only. It will be understood that the storage device **140** may additionally or alternatively be located external to the processing subsystem **105**.

[0027] Storage device **140** may include one or more live cache buffers **145**. Live cache buffer **145** may additionally or alternatively reside in memory **150** or in a storage device external to the processing subsystem **105**. In some examples, media content may be temporarily stored in the live cache buffer **145** to facilitate viewing of the media content in one or more "trick play" modes. Trick play modes may include, but are not limited to, slow motion, fast motion, reverse play, fast forward play, instant replay, jumping, pausing of live broadcast, and scanning. When media content is temporarily stored in the live cache buffer **145**, the user may designate that the media content is to be persistently stored in the storage device **140**, e.g., for later retrieval by a user.

[0028] Application **155** shown in FIG. **1** is merely illustrative of the many different applications that may reside within the processing subsystem **105**. For example, processing subsystem **105** may also include a personal video recording (PVR) application (not shown). A PVR application, also referred to as a digital video recording (DVR) application, refers to any application and/or device configured to record media content and/or provide for the viewing of media content in normal or trick play modes, e.g. rewind, fast forward, etc. A PVR application may be integrated into the processing subsystem **105**, or may be a stand-alone unit.

[0029] Location access control application **155** may be initiated directly, upon input by a user explicitly requesting the application **155**. Additionally, location access control application **155** may be initiated automatically, upon the occurrence of a some other event, such as user input implicitly requesting application **155**. For example, a user may select an option to navigate through media content, e.g., fast-forwarding, re-winding, etc. Upon user initiation of such an operation, location access control application **155** may be automatically initiated. Further, the user may actuate a button on input device **125** or some other suitable input mechanism

(e.g., an input device such as a keyboard, keypad, pointing device, etc. associated with access device **130**) to cause an input to be provided to processing subsystem **105**, which can receive and respond to an input by executing location access control application **155**. In certain circumstances, actuation of the "locate" button **240**, or some other button, on the input device **125** during presentation of media content may toggle between opening and closing the location access control application **155**. In certain circumstances, actuation of the "play" button **280**, or the "exit" button **250**, may cause an open location access control application **155** to close. Location access control application **155** may be stored in memory **150**, in storage device **140**, or in live cache buffer **145**. Additionally, location access control application **155** may be stored on a media content provider **110**, and may be downloaded to processing subsystem **105** when the control application **155** is executed. Alternatively or additionally, control application **155** may execute from subsystem **105** to call remotely to, and receive responses from, processes on media content server **115**.

[0030] Content processing subsystem **105** may include any computer hardware and/or instructions (e.g., software programs), or combinations of software and hardware, configured to perform processes described herein. In particular processing subsystem **105** may be implemented on one or more physical computing device and may employ any of a number of well known computer operating systems, including, but by no means limited to, known versions and/or varieties of the Microsoft Windows operating system, the UNIX operating system, Macintosh operating system, and the Linux operating system. Further, the operating system of content processing subsystem **105** may be a real time operating system (RTOS).

[0031] Accordingly, processes described herein may be implemented at least in part as instructions executable by one or more computing devices. In general, a processor (e.g., a microprocessor) receives instructions, e.g., from a memory, a computer-readable medium, etc., and executes those instructions, thereby performing one or more processes, including one or more of the processes described herein, such as processes implemented as instructions included in location access control application **155**. Such instructions may be stored and transmitted using a variety of known computer-readable media.

[0032] A computer-readable medium (also referred to as a processor-readable medium) includes any medium that participates in providing data (e.g., instructions) that may be read by a computer (e.g., by a processor of a computer). Such a medium may take many forms, including, but not limited to, non-volatile media, volatile media, and transmission media. Non-volatile media may include, for example, optical or magnetic disks and other persistent memory. Volatile media may include, for example, dynamic random access memory ("DRAM"), which typically constitutes a main memory. Transmission media may include, for example, coaxial cables, copper wire and fiber optics, including the wires that comprise a system bus coupled to a processor of a computer. Transmission media may include or convey acoustic waves, light waves, and electromagnetic emissions, such as those generated during radio frequency ("RF") and infrared ("IR") data communications. Common forms of computer-readable media include, for example, a floppy disk, a flexible disk, hard disk, magnetic tape, any other magnetic medium, a CD-ROM, DVD, any other optical medium, punch cards, paper tape, any other physical medium with patterns of holes, a RAM, a PROM, an EPROM, a FLASH-EEPROM, any other memory chip or cartridge, or any other medium from which a computer can read.

[0033] FIGS. **3-6** illustrate an exemplary media content instance **315** displayed according to program instructions in application **155** on a display **310**, which display **310** may be presented on a user display device **120**. Display **310** further presents the user with a location control pane **320**. Location control pane **320** is generally used to display a series of individual images **335**, and a selected image **345**, which is indicated using a selection tool **325**.

[0034] Turning now to FIG. **3**, a video playback bar **340** represents an entire media content instance **315**, and a progress indicator **330** which can represent, for instance, the location of an image currently displayed in the media content instance **315**, or the selected image **345**.

[0035] Images **335** presented in location control pane **320** may include a series of frames from a media stream or file. Generally such frames should be complete frames of video, such as, for example, intra-coded frames (I-frames) included in an MPEG video file or stream. For instance, when location control application **155** is instantiated, the processing subsystem **105** may select a first I-frame that is the I-frame located closest to the current location of a displayed media content instance **315**. This first I-frame may then be selected as a base location in the MPEG stream from which to select additional images **335** to include in the control pane **320**. Additional images **335** presented in the location control pane **320** may also include I-frames spaced apart from the first I-frame by an interval that is determined according to user input or that is predetermined and included in program instructions for application **155**. The interval may be any kind of interval between frames of video, such as a temporal interval or an interval of a number of frames. It will be understood that frames having a given temporal interval may be readily identified by using a frame rate associated with a media stream.

[0036] The exemplary control pane **320** illustrated in FIG. **3** generally is displayed within display **310** of display device **120** in the shape of a "wheel", or a film reel, with a set of images **335** displayed as if spaced about the circumference of the wheel. Further, location access control pane **320** may be overlaid on a portion of the media content instance **315**, as illustrated in FIG. **3**. Control pane **320** as illustrated in FIG. **3** further includes a video playback bar **340**, representing an entire media content instance **315**, and a progress indicator **330** included on the video playback bar **340** to represent, for instance, the location of the image currently displayed in the media content instance **315**, or the selected image **345**.

[0037] The exemplary control pane **320** illustrated in FIG. **4** is displayed within a display **310**. The media content instance **315** illustrated in FIG. **4** is according sized so that media content instance **315** is unobstructed by location control pane **320**. The location control pane **320** illustrated in FIG. **4** is a horizontal bar located below the illustrated media content instance **315**.

[0038] The exemplary control pane **320** illustrated in FIG. **5** is displayed as a vertical bar placed on the right side of media content instance **315**, which media content instance **315** is sized so that control pane **320** does not generally obstruct media content instance **315**. Selection tool **325** as illustrated in FIG. **5** is operative to magnify the selected image **345** relative to the other images **335** included in control pane **320**. As a user navigates from one image **335** to another using

selection tool **325**, the image **335** which is currently a selected image **345** may be magnified slightly. When the user navigates away from a given image **335**, the previous selected image **345** may return to a "pre-magnified" size.

[0039] FIG. **6** illustrates a further example of a location control pane **320**. Location control pane **320** as illustrated in FIG. **6** is vertically overlaid across a portion of a media content instance **315** on a display **310**, allowing media content instance **315** to retain an original size, although a portion of the media content instance **315** over which the location control pane **320** is overlaid may become obscured by the location control pane **320**.

[0040] In general, location access control application **155** provides the user with convenient access to location access operations. Significantly, the user is able to access, navigate, consider, and utilize tools to enhance and/or complement the viewing experience, while a media content instance **315** continues to be presented. For example, the user is able to launch and make use of location access control pane **320** without having to leave the presentation of media content instance **315**.

[0041] When the user makes a selection (e.g. selects locate button **240**) on user input device **125** to initiate location access control application **155**, control pane **320** including images **335** is displayed, including the selected image **345** indicated by the selection tool **325**. The user can then navigate the displayed images **335** (e.g. by using the left and right arrow keys, **210** and **215**), thereby selecting another image **335**. As the user moves the selection tool **325** from one image **335** to another, the location access control pane **320** may be altered in response to such movement of tool **325**. For example, the location control pane **320** in FIG. **3** may "turn," like a revolving film reel, such that the selection tool **325** remains in the center of the pane **320** with the images **335** changing position relative thereto. In addition, as selection tool **325** in essence traverses the series of displayed images **335**, images **335** may be shifted, new images **335** may be added and existing images **335** removed, to allow the user to locate a desired frame or location within a media content instance **315** using the limited number of concurrently displayed images **335**.

[0042] A user can navigate a location control pane **320**, e.g., using one or more of directional arrow buttons **210**-**225** on user input device **125**. Additionally, the user may navigate location control pane **320** using "fast forward" and "rewind" buttons **270** and **265** as well as other buttons such as "scene skip" buttons (not illustrated in FIG. **2**) that allow for navigation according to indexing within a media stream or file, e.g., navigation from track to track on a DVD. "Scene skip" buttons, or the "fast forward" and "rewind" buttons **270** and **265** may be configured to permit a user to navigate images **335** quickly and efficiently. For example, whereas a directional arrow may move the image selection tool **325** by one image **335** with each button selection, the "fast forward" **270** arrow may cause selection tool **325** to traverse multiple images **335** with each button selection. For example, if a location control pane **320** includes a first series of ten images **335**, selecting the "fast forward" **270** button may move selection tool **325** by ten images **335** in a given direction, providing the user with a subsequent set of images **335** subsequent to display of a first set of images **335**.

[0043] Location control pane **320** may be configurable by a user of processing subsystem **105**. In particular, location access control application **155** may include options that enable a user to choose different parameters for location control pane **320**. For example, the user may select a style parameter for a location control pane **320**, such as a wheel-shaped pane **320** as shown in FIG. **3**, a horizontal bar-shaped pane **320** as shown in FIG. **4**, or a vertical bar-shaped pane **320** as shown in FIG. **5**. Configurable parameters for location control pane **320** further include the size of images **335** displayed in location control pane **320**, the position at which a control pane **320** will be displayed in display **310** (e.g. overlaid upon, or adjacent to, a media content instance **315**), etc. User-configured parameters may accordingly govern, for example, a preference for a location access control pane **320** to include five images **335** presented horizontally, overlaid along a bottom portion of a media content instance **315** as shown in FIG. **4**. Alternatively, a second user's settings may indicate a preference for a location access control pane **320** to include twenty images **335** presented in a four-image by five-image array over substantially all of a display **310** (not shown in any Figure). In addition to parameters that govern a display and configuration of control pane **320**, a user may be provided with options for assigning input commands to location control pane **320**, e.g., assigning buttons of user input device **125** to perform certain operations.

[0044] Accordingly, a user can configure control pane **320** in a manner that will minimize the interference that location control pane **320** may have on the viewing habits and preferences of the user. The user-configured parameters may be provided in a variety of ways, such as through a menu or similar graphical user interface provided according to program instructions included in location control application **155**, which may receive input provided through user input device **125** or device **130**. User-parameters may be stored, for example, in storage device **140** and retrieved for use into memory **150**.

[0045] The following description of FIGS. **7**-**10** discusses certain steps executed from the perspective of processing subsystem **105** and location control application **155**. However, it is to be understood that processing subsystem **105** and location control application **155** may communicate with media content server **115**, which may carry out certain steps, and return information to processing subsystem **105** and location control application **155**.

[0046] FIG. **7** illustrates an exemplary process for providing location access control pane **320** together with a presentation of a media content instance **315**. Certain user inputs are described with respect to FIG. **7** as provided through user input control device **125**, but could also be provided through an access device **130**. Similarly, presentations of media content instances **315**, location control pane **320**, etc., could be in a display of access device **130**.

[0047] In step **700**, processing subsystem **105** presents a media content instance **315** to the user. The media content instance **315** may include, but is not limited to, a video stored on a DVD, a program stored on a PVR, or a streaming video-on-demand program, etc., as mentioned above.

[0048] Next, in step **705**, location control application **155** is instantiated, e.g., according to a user selection of a dedicated button in user input control **125**, selection of a menu option presented in device **120**, etc. Further, location control application **155** could be instantiated concurrent with step **700** upon user access of a media content instance **315** through processing subsystem **105**. Instantiation of application **155** can include loading the application **155** from a memory **150** or storage device **140** of the processing subsystem **105**, or

may include downloading application **155** from a media content provider **110** into memory **150**. Providing application **155** as a temporary download may be especially useful where storage **140** and/or memory **150** are limited.

[0049] Next, in step **710**, application **155** in processing subsystem **105** receives parameters for location control application **155**. As mentioned above, parameters may be configured by a user, and may include settings such as a number of images **335** to present when location control pane **320** is displayed, a size of images **335** in control pane **320**, the style of a location control pane **320**, etc.

[0050] Next, in step **715**, application **155** in processing subsystem **105** receives a request for location control pane **320** via a user input device **125**.

[0051] Next, in step **720**, the images **335** requested in step **715** are obtained by processing subsystem **105**. Exemplary processes for obtaining a set of images **335** are described below with reference to FIGS. **8** and **9**.

[0052] Next, in step **725**, the images **335** obtained in step **720** are displayed in location control pane **320** in display **310**. Location control pane **320** may be presented in display **310** in a variety of ways, e.g., as described above with respect to FIGS. **3-6**.

[0053] Next, in step **735**, if user input has been received indicating that the user has selected to exit the location control pane **320**, e.g., by pressing a button on input device **125** configured to cancel control pane **320**, the processing subsystem **105** removes the location control pane **320** from the display device **120**, at step **790**, and the process of FIG. **7** ends. However, if user input has not been received indicating that the user has selected to exit the location control pane **320**, step **740** is executed next.

[0054] At step **740** application **155** determines if user input has been received indicating that the user has selected to navigate the displayed images **335**. For example, image selection tool **325** may be moved in response to a user input, in a direction indicated by the user on user input device **125**, relative to the displayed images **335**. For example, if a user selects right arrow **215**, image selection tool **325** may move from a currently selected image **345** to an image **335** immediately to the right of a currently selected image **345**. In another example, the image selection tool **325** may remain substantially still while the displayed images **335** move relative thereto. For example, if the user pressed the right arrow **215**, the displayed images **335** may shift to the left by one image **335**. Consequently, an image **345** which was initially selected by the image selection tool **325** will shift and subsequently be located to the left of the image selection tool **325**, while the image selection tool **325** remains in place on the location control pane **320**. If user input has been received indicating that the user has selected to navigate the displayed images **335**, step **765** is executed next. Otherwise, step **745** is executed next.

[0055] In step **745**, application **155** determines whether the user has requested a "zoom" operation. If so, step **770** is executed next. Otherwise, step **750** is executed next. An exemplary process for obtaining a zoomed set of images **335** is discussed below, in regard to in FIG. **10**.

[0056] In step **750**, application **155** determines whether the user has requested to advance the playback of the media content instance **315** to a specific temporal location within the media content instance **315**. If so step **775** is executed next. Otherwise, step **755** is executed next.

[0057] In step **755**, application **155** determines whether input has been received indicating a number of an image **335** presented on the location control pane **320**. For example, if location control pane **320** displays a set of nine images **335**, the user may select one of the images **335** by inputting the associated number (e.g., 1 through 10) using the user input device **125**. If the user inputs a number associated with a displayed image **335**, step **780** is executed next. Otherwise, step **760** is executed next.

[0058] In step **760**, application **155** determines whether an image **345** has been selected at which to begin, skip to, or resume playback of media content instance **315**. If so, step **785** is executed next. Otherwise, step **765** is executed next.

[0059] In step **765**, which, as stated above, may follow step **740**; application **155** updates control pane **320** according to navigation input received as described in step **740**. In addition to the motion of images **335** or an image selection tool **325**, application **155** may additionally update control pane **320** to include additional images **335** not originally presented to the user when the image control pane **320** is first displayed. For example, if seven images **335** are displayed initially, image selection tool **325** may be placed on a chosen center image **345**. If image selection tool **325** is moved to the right three times, selected image **345** becomes the rightmost image in control pane **320**. If a user selects to move selection tool **325** further to the right, new images **335** must be presented on the control pane **320** to allow for continued navigation. Accordingly, new images **335** may thus be loaded in step **765**. In any event, step **725** is executed following step **765**.

[0060] In step **770**, application **155** obtains a new image set as the result of a zoom operation. An exemplary process for obtaining a zoomed set of images **335** is discussed below, in regard to FIG. **10**. Step **725** is executed following step **770**.

[0061] in step **775**, application **155** instructs processing subsystem **105** to advance media content instance **315** to the requested temporal location, e.g. ten minutes ahead, fifteen minutes after the beginning of the media content instance **315**, etc. Application **155** then acquires images **335** associated with the selected temporal location. Such images **335** may be gathered in accordance with either of the processes described below with reference to FIGS. **8** and **9**. Obtained images **335** will then be presented in step **725**, which is executed following step **775**.

[0062] In step **780**, the application **155** places selection tool **325** upon the selected image **345** of step **755**, and obtains a new set of images **335** centered around the selected image **345**. The new set of images **335** may be obtained in accordance with either of the processes described below with reference to FIGS. **8** and **9**. Further, upon receiving a request for a given image number, application **155** may instruct processing subsystem **105** to resume playback of the media content instance **315** at the location specified by the user. Newly obtained images **335** will be presented in step **725**, which is executed following step **780**.

[0063] In step **785**, application **155** instructs processing subsystem **105** advances the media content instance **315** to the location indicated by the selected image **345**, at step **785**. The media content instance **315** then is displayed from this point to the user at step **700**, which is executed following step **785**.

[0064] FIG. **8** illustrates an exemplary process for dynamically obtaining images **335** for a control pane **320**. While certain steps in the process of FIG. **8** are discussed with reference to an MPEG file format, such references are meant

to be illustrative only, and not limiting. The process of FIG. **8** assumes that location access control application **155** has been instantiated, whereupon it is necessary to obtain images **335** for location access control pane **320**.

[0065] In step **810**, application **155** determines the current playback location, sometimes known as the "read head line," in media content instance **315**.

[0066] Next, in step **820**, application **155** locates the I-frame nearest to the current media location. Various ways of locating such an I-frame are known. Alternatively or additionally, heuristics may be used that select an I-frame that is thought to be characteristic of the scene or portion of a video. In any event, the I-frame located in step **820** may be a first image **335** obtained for a set of images **335** included in control pane **320**, and may be used to obtain other images **335** included in the set.

[0067] Next, in step **830**, application **155** determines the appropriate offset or distance, e.g., in time, number of frames, etc., between images **335**. As mentioned above, such determination may be based on user parameters, e.g., the number of images **335** to be presented, a length of a segment of media content instance **315** to be represented, etc. An offset may also be based on the length of a media content instance **315** that is being presented. For example, the user parameters may specify that location control pane **320** should include seven images **335**, covering one quarter of media content instance **315**. If the media content instance **315** is one hour long, then the seven images **335** should represent a fifteen minute period. Accordingly, the I-frame nearest the current location of the media content instance **315** will be the selected center image **345**, with three images **335** on either side. Images **335** in this case accordingly are spaced according to intervals of two and a half minutes in media content instance **315**. That is, application **155** determines the appropriate offset for this example as two and a half minutes.

[0068] In addition to the temporal offset described in the preceding example, images **335** may be offset from each other in other ways. For example, images **335** may be separated by a specific number of image frames, as has been mentioned. Moreover, offsets between images **335** need not remain constant. For instance, images **335** closer to the selected image **345** (e.g. adjacent images) may have a smaller offset than images **335** located further from the selected image **345** on the location control pane **320**. Such varying offsets may be specified in user parameters or program instructions for application **155**. Further, images **335** may be determined based on scene changes or based on sudden changes in audio volume according to known heuristics. Additionally, as discussed further below with respect to FIG. **9**, selection of images **335** may be based on information supplied in metadata accompanying the media content instance **315**.

[0069] Following step **830**, next, in step **840**, application **155** obtains representative images **335** using the appropriate offset determined in step **830**. Application **155** may obtain images **335** in step **840** by identifying an I-frame representative of the location specified, i.e., by using methodologies similar to those used in step **820**. Such an I-frame may be obtained from media content instance **315** stored in storage **140**, or may be obtained from another media source, such as a DVD or the like. Additionally, an I-frame may be obtained by application **155** from a media content server **115**, e.g., where processing subsystem **105** and/or application **155** communicates with server **115** to carry out certain of the steps discussed herein. I-frames or identification of I-frames may be obtained from any number of different sources, including a source not included in a video stream or file itself such as a separate file of images, a call to server **115**, etc.

[0070] Next, in step **850**, images **335** obtained in steps **820-840** are displayed in location control pane **320** at step **840**.

[0071] Following step **850**, the process described with reference to FIG. **8** ends.

[0072] FIG. **9** illustrates an exemplary process for obtaining images **335** for a control pane **320** according to metadata included in with a media content instance **315**.

[0073] In step **905**, processing subsystem **105** receives a selection for a media content instance, e.g., an input, provided via user input device **125**, configured to view a movie stored on a DVD.

[0074] Next, in step **910**, processing subsystem **105** retrieves the requested media content instance **315**, e.g., from storage **140**. As is known, digital media files generally include metadata including information such as a title, names of actors, a rating, a year of release, etc. Further, such metadata may include information concerning specific images **335** to be displayed in control pane **320**, intervals according to which images **335** should be displayed, etc. The metadata could, in fact, include the images themselves as a digitally encoded image, such as a JPEG image or a GIF image. Accordingly, such metadata is also retrieved in step **910**.

[0075] Next, in step **915**, application **155** retrieves from media content instance **315** images **355** specified in the metadata retrieved in step **910**.

[0076] Next, in step **920**, the images **335** retrieved in step **915** are included in location access control pane **320**, which is displayed in display **310**.

[0077] Following step **920**, the process of FIG. **9** ends.

[0078] FIG. **10** illustrates an exemplary process for obtaining a second set of images **335** based on a selection of a selected image **345** in a first set of images **335**. The process of FIG. **10** is sometimes referred to as a process of "zooming" in or out.

[0079] As previously mentioned, a selected image **345** may be used to begin play of media content instance **315** at a location represented by the image **345**. However, images **335** on a location control pane **320** may represent locations spaced according to intervals large enough that a user may not be able to precisely locate a specific desired location within the media content instance **315**. Similarly, if the subsequent images **335** represent locations that are too closely spaced, a user may have to navigate an excessive number of images **335** to reach a desired location in media content instance **315**. To address such situations, the user may have the option of "zooming in" or "zooming out" from a particular location. For example, if a user desired to access a location in media content instance **315** occurring between locations associated with selected image **345**, and an image **335** immediately to the right of the selected image **345**, the user may have the ability to "zoom in" on the selected image **345**.

[0080] In step **1010**, application **155** determines that a zoom command has been received, e.g., from user input device **125**.

[0081] Next, in step **1020**, application **155** determines the location of currently selected image **345** within media content instance **315**, e.g., according to a frame number or some other mechanism for identifying a location within media content instance **315**.

[0082] Next, in step **1030**, application **155** determines the present offset, or interval between images **335**, such offsets or intervals having been discussed above. This present offset may serve as a baseline for subsequent offsets, i.e., offsets that are re-calculated following a zoom command such as was received in step **1010**.

[0083] Next, in step **1040**, application **155** determines an appropriate offset for a new, "zoomed" set of images **335**. The "zoomed" offset may be based in part on the previous offset. For example, a zoomed set of images **335** may represent a segment of media content instance **315**, where the length of the segment is equal to the previous offset. For example, if the previous offset was five minutes, e.g., images **335** represented locations in media content instance **315** spaced at intervals of five minutes, a zoomed set of images **335** may include a set of images **335** representing a segment of media content instance **315** that has a total length of five minutes. Thus, if the zoomed set of images **335** includes five images **335**, these images **335** may be spaced according to an offset of one minute. A subsequent zoom may include obtaining images **335** spaced apart by twelve seconds. Similarly, if input is received to zoom out from a selected image **345**, the zoomed offset may be equal to the length of the segment of the media content instance **315** represented in the pre-zoomed location control pane **320**.

[0084] Next, in step **1050**, images **335** are obtained according to the new zoom offset. Such images **335** may be obtained, for example, using processes described above with reference to FIGS. **8** and **9**.

[0085] Next, in step **1060**, the zoomed set of images **335** may be included in control pane **320** in display **310**.

[0086] Following step **1060**, the process of FIG. **10** ends. It will be understood that this process may be repeated, i.e., a user may repeatedly perform both zooming in and zooming out, as desired, to efficiently reach a desired image location. For example, when a first image control pane **320** is displayed to the user, the user may choose to "zoom out" to view a broad segment of the media content instance **315**. The user may then navigate the broad segment of the media content instance **315** to select an image **335** located near the desired location in the media content instance **315**. The user may then choose to zoom in on the selected image **345** to thereby view a more narrow selection of the media content instance **315**.

CONCLUSION

[0087] With regard to the processes, systems, methods, heuristics, etc. described herein, it should be understood that, although the steps of such processes, etc. have been described as occurring according to a certain ordered sequence, such processes could be practiced with the described steps performed in an order other than the order described herein. It further should be understood that certain steps could be performed simultaneously, that other steps could be added, or that certain steps described herein could be omitted. In other words, the descriptions of processes herein are provided for the purpose of illustrating certain embodiments, and should in no way be construed so as to limit the claimed invention.

[0088] Accordingly, it is to be understood that the above description is intended to be illustrative and not restrictive. Many embodiments and applications other than the examples provided would be apparent to those of skill in the art upon reading the above description. The scope of the invention should be determined, not with reference to the above description, but should instead be determined with reference to the appended claims, along with the full scope of equivalents to which such claims are entitled. It is anticipated and intended that future developments will occur in the arts discussed herein, and that the disclosed systems and methods will be incorporated into such future embodiments. In sum, it should be understood that the invention is capable of modification and variation and is limited only by the following claims.

[0089] All terms used in the claims are intended to be given their broadest reasonable constructions and their ordinary meanings as understood by those skilled in the art unless an explicit indication to the contrary in made herein. In particular, use of the singular articles such as "a," "the," "said," etc. should be read to recite one or more of the indicated elements unless a claim recites an explicit limitation to the contrary.

What is claimed is:

1. A system, comprising a media content processing subsystem that is configured to:

provide a media content instance for display;

identify a plurality of first images associated with locations within a first segment of a media content instance;

retrieve the first images from the media content instance;

provide at least some of the first images for display;

receive an input selecting to navigate within the first images;

in response to the input, identify a second segment of the media content instance and a plurality of second images associated with locations within the second segment;

retrieve the second images from the media content instance; and

provide at least some of the second images for display.

2. The system of claim **1**, wherein one of the first segment of the media content instance and the second segment of the media content instance is the media content instance in its entirety.

3. The system of claim **1**, wherein the media content processing subsystem is further configured to determine a first offset between the first images that is one of: a time interval and a number of frames and that is used to identify the first images.

4. The system of claim **3**, wherein the media content processing subsystem is further configured to determine a second offset between the second images that is one of: a time interval and a number of frames and that is used to identify the second images.

5. The system of claim **1**, further comprising a display device that is connected to the media content processing subsystem.

6. The system of claim **1**, wherein the first images are identified according to metadata provided with the media content instance.

7. The system of claim **1**, wherein the media content instance is a digital video file formatted according a standard of the Motion Picture Experts Group.

8. The system of claim **1**, further comprising a storage subsystem, wherein the media content processing subsystem is further configured to retrieve the media content instance from the storage subsystem.

9. A method, comprising:

providing a media content instance for display;

identifying a plurality of first images associated with locations within a first segment of a media content instance;

retrieving the first images from the media content instance;

providing at least some of the first images for display;

receiving an input selecting to navigate within the first images;

responding to the input by identifying a second segment of the media content instance and a plurality of second images associated with locations within the second segment;

retrieving the second images from the media content instance; and

providing at least some of the second images for display.

10. The method of claim **9**, wherein one of the first segment of the media content instance and the second segment of the media content instance is the media content instance in its entirety.

11. The method of claim **9**, further comprising determining a first offset between the first images that is one of: a time interval and a number of frames and that is used to identify the first images.

12. The method of claim **11**, further comprising determining a second offset between the second images that is one of: a time interval and a number of frames and that is used to identify the second images.

13. The method of claim **9**, wherein the first images are identified according to metadata provided with the media content instance.

14. The method of claim **9**, wherein the media content instance is a digital video file formatted according a standard of the Motion Picture Experts Group.

15. The method of claim **9**, tangibly embodied as computer-executable instructions included on a computer-readable medium.

16. A system, comprising a media content processing subsystem that is configured to:

provide a media content instance for display;

identify a plurality of first images associated with locations within a segment of a media content instance according to an offset that is one of: a time interval and a number of frames;

retrieve the first images from the media content instance; and

provide at least some of the first images for display.

17. The system of claim **16**, wherein the media content processing subsystem is further configured to:

receive an input selecting to navigate within the first images;

in response to the input, identify a second segment of the media content instance and a second offset, the second offset then being used to identify a plurality of second images associated with locations within the second segment, wherein the second offset is one of: a time interval and a number of frames;

retrieve the second images from the media content instance; and

provide at least some of the second images for display.

18. The system of claim **17**, wherein one of the first segment of the media content instance and the second segment of the media content instance is the media content instance in its entirety.

19. A method, comprising:

providing a media content instance for display;

identifying a plurality of first images associated with locations within a first segment of a media content instance according to a first offset that is one of: a time interval and a number of frames;

retrieving the first images from the media content instance; and

providing at least some of the first images for display.

20. The method of claim **19**, further comprising:

receiving an input selecting to navigate within the first images;

responding to the input by identifying a second segment of the media content instance and a second offset, the second offset then being used to identify a plurality of second images associated with locations within the second segment;

retrieving the second images from the media content instance; and

providing at least some of the second images for display;

wherein the first offset and the second offset are each

21. The method of claim **20**, wherein one of the first segment of the media content instance and the second segment of the media content instance is the media content instance in its entirety.

22. The method of claim **19**, tangibly embodied as computer-executable instructions included on a computer-readable medium.

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