UI Filters Documentation

UI Filters is a system which allows you to condense a program's user interface so that only the commands you want are visible on screen.

How to make your filter

Making a filter is incredibly simple. Simply open a text editor, write a list of no more than twenty commands, and save it as a .txt file. After that, open UI Filters when the target program is running, click the "Open Filter" button, and select the .txt file you just made. Assuming everything went fine, you should now only see the commands you just listed!

A filter, by default, is split into two groups of ten commands. Ideally, these two groups should be fill two separate purposes – for instance, you could fill the first group with basic commands, like Cut, Paste, Bold, and so on, while filling the second with commands specific to a certain task, such as commands exclusively for referencing, for instance.
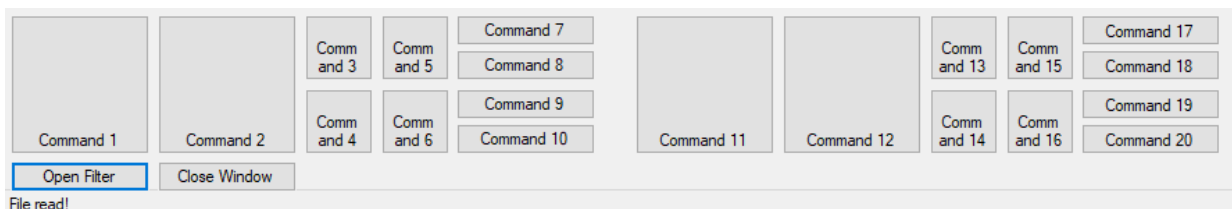
There are a few rules to know about writing your filters:

- You may not exceed the maximum number of commands specified by your chosen layout. If you do, any command after the maximum will be ignored!
- Make sure you spell your command correctly. If you don't, it won't be recognised by the target program!

Control Lines

When writing your filters, you can use *Control Lines* to specify certain properties for them. Control Lines are denoted with a '#', and there are two of them that you can use:

- *#LayoutConfiguration* – this command allows you to modify the button layout of your filter. There are two layouts to choose from, *a* and *b*. *a* is the default layout, with two groups of **ten** buttons:

Whereas *b* is a layout with two groups of **five** buttons:

If you don't specify a configuration, the program will default to layout *a*. The command is written as *#LayoutConfiguration = a*.

- *#EndGroup* – this command allows you to start filling the next group with commands before the first group is full. For example, this is the example given for layout *a* above, except the *#EndGroup* command has been inserted after the fourth button.

Using this command does not mean the second group can hold more commands, however – the command limit for both groups is the same regardless of where you use *#EndGroup*. If you use *#EndGroup* after the layout's default group split point (for instance, after the tenth button in the case of layout *a*), then nothing will happen.

<div align="center">Supported Commands</div>

Here is a list of commands that are compatible with UI Filters, sorted by their Ribbon tabs. Remember, these commands must be entered exactly as written here:

Home

* Paste

* Cut

* Copy

* Format Painter

* Office Clipboard...

* Grow Font

* Shrink Font

* Clear Formatting

* Bold

* Italic

* Underline

* Strikethrough

* Subscript

* Superscript

* Font Color

* Font...

* Bullets

* Numbering

* Decrease Indent

* Increase Indent

* Sort...

* Show All

* Align Left

* Center

* Align Right

* Justify

* Shading

* Borders

* Paragraph...

* Row up

* Row Down

* Styles

* Find

* Replace...

Insert

* Pictures...

* Online Pictures...

* SmartArt...

* Chart...

* Store

* My Add-ins

* Wikipedia

* Online Video...

* Comment

* Signature Line

* Date & Time...

* Object...

* Equation

Design

* Style Set

* Set as Default

* Page Borders...

Layout

* Page Setup...

* Paragraph...

* Bring Forward

* Send Backward

* Selection Pane...

References

 * Update Table...

* Insert Footnote

* Insert Endnote

* Next Footnote

* Show Notes

 * Footnote and Endnote Dialog...

 * Manage Sources...

* Insert Caption...

* Insert Table of Figures...

* Update Table

* Cross-reference...

* Mark Entry...

* Insert Index...

* Update Index

* Mark Citation...

 * Insert Table of Authorities...

 * Update Table

Mailings

 * Envelopes...

* Labels...

* Edit Recipient List...

* Highlight Merge Fields

* Address Block...

* Greeting Line...

* Insert Merge Field

* Match Fields...

* Update Labels

* Preview Results

* Find Recipient...

* Check for Errors...

Review

 * Spelling & Grammar

* Thesaurus...

* Word Count

* Smart Lookup

* New Comment

* Delete

* Previous

* Next

* Show Comments

* Track Changes

* Reviewing Pane

 * Change Tracking Options...

 * Accept and Move to Next

 * Reject and Move to Next

 * Block Authors

 * Restrict Editing

View

 * Read Mode

* Print Layout

* Web Layout

* Outline

* Draft

* Zoom...

* 100%

* One Page

* Multiple Pages

* Page Width

* New Window

* Arrange All

* Split

* View Side by Side

* Synchronous Scrolling

* Reset Window Position

* View Macros

<u>Examples</u>

The filter pictured below was created using the following commands:

```
#LayoutConfiguration = a
Insert Footnote
Copy
Bold
Italic
Underline
Strikethrough
Style Set
#EndGroup

Word Count
New Comment
Delete
100%
New Window
```


This filter was made using these commands:

```
#LayoutConfiguration = b
Copy
Paste
Cut
Underline
#EndGroup

Bold
Italic
```