present invention. Although descriptions herein refer to the display of text, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that graphic as well as textual data may be manipulated according to the present invention. Also, while for the sake of clarity descriptions herein treat the data to be manipulated as the entire contents of the display of the appliance, those skilled in the art will appreciate that contents within portion of the display, such as may be displayed within designated windows, may be manipulated in accordance with this specification without departing from the spirit of the present invention. For example, as shown in FIGS. **1**A though **4**C, the display of text is manipulated by scrolling the display of text so as to orient the display of text on a display device. A display of a cursor may also be manipulated and not depart from the present invention. As shown in FIGS. **5**A through **5**E, detecting rotational movement of a digital information appliance **102** controls a display of a cursor **506**. The display of a cursor **506** is scrolled across a display device **104** utilizing any of the methods previously discussed. For example, a digital information appliance **102** is shown in a beginning orientation with the display of a cursor **506** centered on the display device **104**. As the digital information appliance **102** is rotated about two axes, the display of a cursor **506** may be scrolled in response in a direction corresponding to both detected rotational inputs. For example, as shown in FIG. **5**B, as the digital information appliance **102** is rotated **126** about the X-axis **112** and also rotated **118** about the Y-axis **114**, a display of a cursor **506** is scrolled across the display device **104**. In this instance, the display of a cursor **506** is scrolled in a direction corresponding to the direction of rotation. As the digital information appliance **102** is rotated **118** through the Y-axis **114** and Z-axis **116**, the display of a cursor **506** may be scrolled in a corresponding direction **120** on the display device **104**. Likewise, as the digital information appliance **102** is rotated **126** through the X-axis **112** and Z-axis **116**, the display of a cursor **506** may be scrolled in a corresponding direction **128** on the display device **104**. The digital information appliance **102** may also be rotated **130** about the Y-axis **114** and rotated **122** about the X-axis **112** to scroll the display of a cursor **506** across the display device in an opposite direction **124** and **132**, as shown in FIG. **5**C.

Rotation about two axes may also be described with the use of a nonorthogonal axis. A nonorthogonal axis includes any axis oriented between the X-axis **112**, Y-axis **114** and Z-axis **116**. For example, as shown in FIG. **5**D, a nonorthogonal axis is defined as the Q-axis **514**. The digital information appliance **102** is rotated **522** about the Q-axis **514**, similar to the rotation about two axes as described in FIG. **3**D. The display of the cursor **506** is scrolled on the display device **104** in a direction **524** corresponding to the rotation **522** about the Q-axis **514** of the digital information appliance **102**. In this instance, the display of a cursor **506** is scrolled toward the top-left of the display device **104**. Further, the digital information appliance **102** may be rotated **526** in an opposite direction about the Q-axis **514** to scroll the display of the cursor **106** in a corresponding direction **528**, in this instance towards the bottom-right of the display device **104**, as shown in FIG. **5**E.

Translational movement along an axis may also be used to manipulate a display of data. Referring now to FIG. **6**A, an exemplary digital information appliance **602**, **612** and **622** is shown at varying distances from a user **600**. As the distance of the digital information appliance from the user **600** is increased, the data displayed on the digital information appliance is manipulated accordingly. For example, as the digital information appliance **602** is positioned close to a user **600**, a display of text **606** is displayed on the display device **604** in a reduced fashion, as shown in FIG. **6**B. The reduced view of the display of text **606** enables an increased amount of data to be displayed. As the digital information appliance **612** is translated away from the user **600** along the Z-axis **116**, the display of text **616** is enlarged in relation to the display device **614**. As the digital information appliance **622** is translated even further away from the user **600** along the Z-axis **116**, the display of text **626** is even further enlarged with respect to the display device **624** to enable a user to view the display of text **626** over greater distances. In this way, the display of text may be enlarged and reduced in response to the translation of a digital information appliance along an axis, such as the Z-axis **112**. Additionally, it should be apparent that various portions of the display of data may be enlarged or reduced to correspond to the distance from a user. For example, if the digital information appliance is orientated at an angle from the user, the portion of the appliance further away from the user may be enlarged accordingly.

Translation of a digital information appliance may be detected in a wide variety of ways. In one embodiment, a digital information appliance uses an accelerometer to detect the acceleration of the digital information appliance. The magnitude and direction of the acceleration are utilized to determine the magnitude and direction of the translation. In another embodiment, a gravity sensor detects translation of a digital information appliance by detecting variations in the force of gravity on the device. In an additional embodiment, translation is detected with the use of positional sensors, as shown in FIG. **7**. A digital information appliance **702** includes a display device **704** for displaying data **706** to a user **700**. A positional sensor **708** disposed proximally to the display device **704** detects the distance of the digital information appliance **702** from the user **700**. The digital information appliance **702** detects translational changes of the digital information appliance **702** to manipulate data **706** as displayed on the appliance **702**, an example of which was shown in FIG. **6**A. Positional sensors may also be disposed on the side **712** and bottom **714** of the digital information appliance **702** so as to enable the digital information appliance **702** to detect position with respect to the environment, such as in a room **714**. Positional sensors may include an infrared sensor, sensors that utilize waves to determine position relative to surroundings, such as ultrasonic sensors utilizing techniques similar to radar systems, and the like. It should be apparent that a variety of detectors may be utilized by the present invention as contemplated by a person of ordinary skill in the art and not depart from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

It is believed that the system and method for the utilization of motion input for manipulating a display of data of the present invention and many of its attendant advantages will be understood by the forgoing description. It is believed that it will also be apparent that various changes may be made in the form, construction and arrangement of the components thereof without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention or without sacrificing all of its material advantages. The form herein before described being merely an explanatory embodiment thereof. It is the intention of the following claims to encompass and include such changes.

What is claimed is:

1. A digital information appliance suitable for utilization of motion input and for display of data, comprising:

a housing;

a display device for displaying data, the display device disposed in the housing; and