displayed by the touch screen **104** but are not physically present. Nevertheless, a user of the computing device **100** can interact with the media mixing controls to effectuate media mixing operations.

[**0037**] More particularly, as shown in **FIG. 1**, the media mixing controls displayed on the touch screen **104** can include a plurality of dials **106**, a plurality of buttons **108**, a plurality of status indicators **110**, and sliders **112**. Using the touch screen **104**, a user could interact with one of the dials **106** so as to effectively rotate the dial to provide a media mixing operation. For example, the dial **106** being rotated could pertain to an equalizer level, a filter cut frequency, a trim amount, a pan amount, etc. Additionally, the user can interact with the touch screen **104** to select or deselect one of the buttons **108**. For example, the buttons **108** can correspond to channel selection, mute, polarity, etc. The status indicators **110** can indicate status of an aspect of media mixing. For example, the status indicators **110** can indicate power-on, button selected, channel utilized, etc. The sliders **112** can be selected by the user and then slid up or down. For example, the sliders **112** can be used as faders, such as for volume or signal level control.

[**0038**] As the media mixing controls are manipulated by the user through interaction with the touch screen **104**, the media mixing controls being displayed can be modified in real time. For example, as the user interacts with the dial **106** via the touch screen **104**, the graphics associated with the dial **106** can be modified to indicate that the dial is effectively rotating. Similarly, by selection of one of the buttons **108**, the graphics associated with the button **108** on the touch screen **104** can indicate its selection. As another example, the user manipulates the slider **112** and the graphics associated with the slider **112** can be modified as the slider **112** is manipulated. Hence, as the media mixing controls displayed by the touch screen **104** are manipulated a user, the user is essentially given immediate media feedback as to the manner by which the media mixing controls are being manipulated.

[**0039**] Still further, since the touch screen **104** is capable of multi-point touch sensing, a user (or a plurality of users) can simultaneously interact with more than one of the media mixing controls at any given point in time. For example, the user may concurrently manipulate one or more dials **108**, buttons **108** or sliders **112**, or any combination thereof. The multi-point touch screen **104** can simultaneously sense these different interactions with different media mixing controls so that the appropriate media mixing controls are able to not only be concurrently sensed but also have their graphical display modified.

[**0040**] **FIG. 2A** is a diagram of an electronic mixing console **200** according to one embodiment of the invention. The electronic mixing console **200** includes a computing device **202** that has a housing **204**. The housing **204** contains the circuitry and components for the computing device **202**. The housing **204** also includes a touch screen **206** that provides a screen for output information as well as a touch-sensitive area for data input. The touch screen **206** of the computing device **202** can display media mixing controls, such as sliders **208** (e.g., faders), buttons **210** and dials **212**. These media mixing controls are not physically presented on the computing device **202** but are graphically depicted by the touch screen **206**.

[**0041**] In addition, the electronic mixing console **200** includes an overlay **214**. The overlay **214** is designed to be placed over the touch screen **206** of the computing device **202**. The overlay **214** is provided on the computing device **202** so as to render the computing device **202** more applicable to use as a mixing console. In this regard, the overlay **214** includes various surface guides. For example, as shown in **FIG. 2A**, the surface guides can include slider guides **216**, button guides **218** and dial guides **220**. The slider guides **216** assist the user with interacting with the sliders **208**. The button guides **218** assist the user with interaction with the buttons **210**. The dial guides **220** assist the user with interacting with the dials **212**.

[**0042**] The overlay **214** can be formed from a variety of different materials. In one embodiment, the overlay **214** is a translucent, thin plastic sheet having the surface guides on an upper surface thereof. A back surface of the overlay **214** can then be affixed adjacent to the touch screen **206** of the computing device. The overlay **214** can be attached or held against the computing device **202** in a variety of different ways. For example, the overlay **214** can be attached or held against the computing device **202** by clips, pins, tabs, adhesive, static attraction, vacuum (e.g., suction cups). As other examples, the computing device **202** could include grooves or slots for receiving the overlay **214** and holding the same in position. In another embodiment, the overlay **214** can be permanently affixed to the touch screen **206** of the computing device **202**.

[**0043**] The user's interaction with the touch screen **206** via the overlay **214** can be such that a user performs a gesture. For example, the user could utilize the dial guide **220** and perform a rotate gesture. The touch screen **206** of the computing device **202** would understand the touch gesture and cause the corresponding dial control **212** to be manipulated as well as to provide input data for processing by the computing device **202**. Additional details on gesture recognition are provided in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/840,862, which has been incorporated herein by reference.

[**0044**] **FIGS. 2B-2D** are diagrams illustrating operations of a slider according to one embodiment of the invention. The slider is, for example, suitable for use as one of the sliders shown in **FIG. 1** or **FIG. 2A**. In **FIG. 2B**, a slider includes a slider bar **250** depicted on a touch screen **252**. A slider control **254** is provided on the slider bar **250**. The user can interact and manipulate the position of the slider control **254** with respect to the slider bar **250**. **FIG. 2C** illustrates the slider control **254** towards the top of the slider bar **250**. **FIG. 2D** illustrates a portion of an overlay **256** having a guide groove **258** aligned over the slide bar **250**. The guide groove **258** assists a user with interacting with the slider bar **250** by maintaining alignment with respect to the slider bar **250**. Hence, the user can manipulate the slider bar **250** without having to visually coordinate one's finger or stylus position over the slider bar **250**.

[**0045**] **FIGS. 2E-2G** are diagrams illustrating operations of a dial **270** according to one embodiment of the invention. The dial **270** is, for example, suitable for use as one of the dials shown in **FIG. 1** or **FIG. 2A**. In **FIG. 2E**, the dial **270** is depicted on a touch screen **272**. A position indicator **274** is provided on the dial **270**. The user can interact and manipulate the position of the position indicator **274** with