

EXHIBIT 25

Exhibit B-14**Claim Chart Applying U.S. Patent No. 6,377,965 (“Hachamovitch”) Against the ’854 Patent**

U.S. Patent No. 6,377,965 to Hachamovitch et al. (“Hachamovitch”) was filed on November 7, 1997. It therefore constitutes prior art under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102(e). As shown below, Hachamovitch anticipates and/or renders obvious claims 19, 25, 34, 43, 57, 60, 63, 64, 72 and 73 of the ’854 patent. If the Judge or Jury finds that Hachamovitch does not anticipate a particular claim, then Hachamovitch still renders the claim obvious for the reasons discussed in Exhibit F.

’854 Patent Claims	Disclosure
Claim 19	
<p>A method for information handling within a document created by a first application program comprising the steps of:</p>	<p>To the extent this preamble is found to be limiting, Hachamovitch discloses this preamble.</p> <p>For example, Hachamovitch states:</p> <p>“A word completion system that can automatically predict unrestricted word completions for data entries in an unstructured portion of a data file. The word completion system applies prediction criteria to avoid annoying the user by displaying an excessive number of wrong suggestions. Suggested word completions which may change as the user types a partial data entry are displayed in a non-disruptive manner and selected using traditional acceptance keystrokes, such as the “tab” key or the “enter” key.” Abstract.</p> <p>“The present invention is a word completion system that can automatically predict unrestricted word completions for data entries in an unstructured portion of a data file, such as the body of a word processing document or email message. The word completion system applies prediction criteria to avoid annoying the user by displaying an excessive number of wrong suggestions. Suggested word completions, which may change as the user types a partial data entry, are displayed in a non-disruptive manner and selected using traditional acceptance keystrokes, such as the “tab” key or the “enter” key.” 4:10-21.</p>
<p>entering a first information in the first application program;</p>	<p>Hachamovitch discloses this element.</p> <p>For example, Hachamovitch states:</p> <p>“The present invention is a word completion system that can automatically predict unrestricted word completions for data entries in an unstructured portion of a data file, such as the body of a word processing document or email message.” 4:10-14.</p> <p>“FIG. 2A illustrates a graphical user interface 200 for a data file including a word completion suggestion in which the completion entry of a name-completion pair is tied to a dynamic system parameter. The graphical user interface 200 includes an unstructured area 202 into which</p>

Exhibit B-14

'854 Patent Claims	Disclosure
	<p>the user may enter free text using the keyboard 40 or another suitable text entry device.” 10:18-24.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Figs. 2A-2C.</p>
<p>marking without user intervention the first information to alert the user that the first information can be utilized in a second application program; and</p>	<p>Hachamovitch discloses this element.</p> <p>For example, Hachamovitch states:</p> <p>“The host application program causes the partial data entry to be displayed in the usual manner, and the Auto-Complete utility 100 causes a completion suggestion 206 to be displayed in association with the partial data entry in a non-disruptive word completion field, such as a pop-up word completion frame 208 that appears directly above the partial data entry.” 10:31-37.</p> <p>“The word completion utility selects a suggestion list including a plurality of associated name-completion pairs, each name completion pair including a name entry and a completion entry. The word completion utility identifies a particular one of the name entries in the suggestion list that corresponds to the partial data entry. The word completion utility then applies prediction criteria to the particular name entry, the particular completion entry, and the partial data entry. If the prediction criteria are met, the word completion utility displays the associated completion entry as a word completion suggestion for the partial data entry. Advantageously, the suggestion list, as well as name-completion pairs within the suggestion list, may be specified by the user.” 4:60-5:6.</p> <p>“Alternatively, the word completion system may be deployed within an operating system or as a stand-alone utility that may operate on an application-independent basis. Application independence is the ability of the same word completion system to work with several different application programs, such as a word processing program, an e-mail program, a spreadsheet program, a personal calendar program, and so forth.” 7:65-8:5.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Figs. 2A-2C; 7:18-61; 11:30-65.</p>
<p>responding to a user selection by performing an operation related to a second information, the second information associated with the first information from the second application program.</p>	<p>Hachamovitch discloses this element.</p> <p>For example, Hachamovitch states:</p> <p>“Suggested word completions, which may change as the user types a partial data entry, are displayed in a non-disruptive manner. Specifically, a word suggestion field appears in a word completion frame above the</p>

Exhibit B-14

'854 Patent Claims	Disclosure
	<p>partial data entry such that the suggestion and the partial data entry are vertically aligned. This makes it easy for the user to compare the suggestion to the partial data entry. If the suggestion is too long to display directly above the partial data entry, it is truncated with ellipses (i.e., . . .) so that the suggestion and the partial data entry are still displayed in vertical alignment. The user accepts a suggestion using traditional acceptance keystrokes, such as the “tab” key or the “enter” key.” 6:61-7:5.</p> <p>“The word completion utility may then receive a command indicating acceptance of the completion entry. In response, the word completion utility replaces the partial data entry with the completion entry in the data file.” 5:7-10.</p> <p>“FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating a word completion suggestion list 300 with context-based and capitalization-based suggestion limitations. Each item in the suggestion list 300 includes a name entry 302 that is associated with a completion entry 304, thus forming a name-completion pair. The name entry 302 is compared against a partial data entry, which may have been entered by a user into a structured field or into an unstructured area of a data file. As noted previously, if the name entry 302 corresponds to the partial data entry within certain prediction criteria, the completion entry 304 associated with the name entry 302 is displayed as a completion suggestion for the partial data entry within the data file. The user may then accept the completion suggestion by entering a familiar data acceptance keystroke, such as the “tab” key or the “enter” key.” 11:36-50.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Figs. 2A-2C, 3.</p>
Claim 25	
<p>A computer readable medium, including program instructions related to information handling within a document created by a first application program and for performing the steps of:</p>	<p>To the extent this preamble is found to be limiting, Hachamovitch discloses this preamble.</p> <p>For example, Hachamovitch states:</p> <p>“Generally stated, the invention is a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for running a word completion utility on a computer system.” 4:53-55.</p> <p><i>See also</i> claim 19.</p>
<p>entering a first information in the first application program;</p>	<p><i>See</i> claim 19.</p>
<p>marking without user intervention the first information to alert the user</p>	<p><i>See</i> claim 19.</p>

Exhibit B-14

'854 Patent Claims	Disclosure
that the first information can be utilized in a second application program; and	
responding to a user selection by performing an operation related to a second information, the second information associated with the first information from the second application program.	<i>See</i> claim 19.
Claim 36	
A method for information handling within a document operated on by a first application program, the document containing first information that can be utilized in a second application program, the method comprising the steps of:	<p>To the extent this preamble is found to be limiting, Hachamovitch discloses this preamble.</p> <p>For example, Hachamovitch states:</p> <p>“A word completion system that can automatically predict unrestricted word completions for data entries in an unstructured portion of a data file. The word completion system applies prediction criteria to avoid annoying the user by displaying an excessive number of wrong suggestions. Suggested word completions which may change as the user types a partial data entry are displayed in a non-disruptive manner and selected using traditional acceptance keystrokes, such as the “tab” key or the “enter” key.” Abstract.</p> <p>“The present invention is a word completion system that can automatically predict unrestricted word completions for data entries in an unstructured portion of a data file, such as the body of a word processing document or email message. The word completion system applies prediction criteria to avoid annoying the user by displaying an excessive number of wrong suggestions. Suggested word completions, which may change as the user types a partial data entry, are displayed in a non-disruptive manner and selected using traditional acceptance keystrokes, such as the “tab” key or the “enter” key.” 4:10-21.</p> <p>“Alternatively, the word completion system may be deployed within an operating system or as a stand-alone utility that may operate on an application-independent basis. Application independence is the ability of the same word completion system to work with several different application programs, such as a word processing program, an e-mail program, a spreadsheet program, a personal calendar program, and so forth.” 7:65-8:5.</p>
identifying without user intervention or designation the first information; and	<p>Hachamovitch discloses this element.</p> <p>For example, Hachamovitch states:</p>

Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

Real-Time Litigation Alerts



Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

Advanced Docket Research



With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

Analytics At Your Fingertips



Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

LAW FIRMS

Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.