EXHIBIT 1

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EXHIBIT 2

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Exhibit 3

Exhibit C-11A

Claim Chart Applying CyberDesk Against the '843 Patent

CyberDesk was known and/or publicly used in the United States at least by 1997.   It therefore constitutes prior art under at least pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102(a).   As shown below, CyberDesk anticipates and/or renders obvious claims 1, 8, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 23, and 30 of the '843 patent, at least as CyberDesk was known, used, and described in (1) Dey, Anind et al., *CyberDesk: A Framework for Providing Self-Integrating Ubiquitous Software Services*, Technical Report, GVU Center, Georgia Institute of Technology, GIT-GVU-97-10, June 1997 ("CyberDesk Technical Report"); (2) Dey, Anind et al., CyberDesk: A Framework for Providing Self-Integrating Ubiquitous Software Services, UIST 97, ACM 0-89791-881-9/97/10 ("CyberDesk Summary"); and (3) Wood, Andrew et al., *CyberDesk: Automated Integration of Desktop and Network Services*, CHI 97, Atlanta GA, Mar. 22-27, 1997, ACM 0-89791-802-9/97/03 ("CyberDesk Technical Note").   If the Judge or Jury finds that CyberDesk does not anticipate a particular claim, then CyberDesk still renders the claim obvious for the reasons discussed in Exhibit F.

'843 Patent Claims	Disclosure
Claim 1	
A computer-implemented method for finding data related to the contents of a document using a first computer program running on a computer, the method comprising:	CyberDesk discloses a computer-implemented method for finding data related to the contents of a document using a first computer program running on a computer. See, e.g., CyberDesk Technical Report at 1, col. 1: "Current software suites suffer from problems due to poor integration of their individual tools. They require the designer to think of all possible integrating behaviours and leave little flexibility to the user. In this paper, we discuss CyberDesk, a component software framework that automatically integrates desktop and network services, requiring no integrating decisions to be made by the tool designers and giving total control to the user." See, e.g., CyberDesk Technical Report at 1, col. 1: "In response, software companies have been adopting the notion of component software: using small software modules as building blocks for a larger application. While there are many competing standards (OLE [11], Active X [10], Java Beans [6], OpenDoc [1]), the prevailing view is to provide a framework which programmers and sophisticated users can build upon to create desired application suites." See, e.g., CyberDesk Technical Report at 1, col. 2: "In this paper, we present CyberDesk system, a component software framework that relieves most of the burden of integrating services from both the designer of individual services and the end user, provides greater flexibility to the user, and automatically suggests how independent services can be integrated in interesting ways."

Exhibit C-11A

'843 Patent Claims	Disclosure
	See, e.g., CyberDesk Technical Report at 1, col. 2: "CyberDesk is a component-based framework written in Java, that supports automatic integration of desktop and network services [16]. The framework is flexible, and can be easily customized and extended." See, e.g., CyberDesk Technical Report at 1, col. 2—2, col. 1 (including figures): "The user walks to a grocery store, and the system asks if he wants to see his shopping list, get more information about the grocery store, or get directions to his house. The user chooses the grocery list and goes shopping. He walks to a friend's house but nobody is home. The system asks if he wants to check his friend's calendar, contact him via e-mail or phone, or get directions to go home. The user chooses the first option and the system tells him that his friend is at work. So, he chooses the second option, sends his friend an email saying that he stopped by, and starts walking home. On the way home, the system notifies him that he has received an e-mail from his friend. The user reads the e-mail (see Figure 1 below) which has information on a new book written by his favourite author. The e-mail contains a Web site address and an e-mail address for the author. The user highlights the e-mail address (a) and the system gives him some suggestions (b) on what he can do: search for more information on the author, put the author's contact information in the contact manager, call the author, or send an e-mail to the author." See, e.g., CyberDesk Summary at 75 (including fig. 1): "The user receives an e-mail message (see Figure 1) with the name Andy Wood in it. She highlights the name with her mouse (a) and is shown a list of suggested actions she can perform (b). This list includes searching for the selected text using the AltaVista web search service, looking up a phone number for the selected name using the Switchboard web service, or looking up the selected name in the desktop contact manager. The user chooses the second option and retrieves Andy's phone number and mailing address from the web (c). She wants to update her contact information for Andy, so she chooses the last option which loads Andy Wood's contact information in the contact manager (d)." See, e.g., CyberDesk Technical Report at 4, cols. 1-2: "All of the desktop applets currently being used in CyberDesk (2 e-mail browsers, contact manager, 2 calendar managers/schedulers, scratchpad) were previously written by other Georgia Tech students." See, e.g., CyberDesk Technical Report at 5, col. 2—6, col. 1 (including fig. 3): "The example below is the wrapper for the Contact Manager (see Figure 3), and it extends the ContactApplet class (the original application class). . . . Lookup an entry for the name in the

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