

Element	U.S. Patent No. 7,010,536	iOS-Compatible Devices
		<p>right to supplement and/or modify this claim chart after obtaining discovery of this source code.</p> <p>Evolutionary Intelligence presently contends that this element is literally present in the accused instrumentality. Evolutionary Intelligence reserves its right to contend that this element is satisfied under the doctrine of equivalents because any differences between this claim element and any accused instrumentality are insubstantial and the accused instrumentality performs substantially the same function, in substantially the same way, to reach substantially the same result.</p>
<p>IF a second register having a representation designating time and governing interactions of the container with other containers, systems or processes according to utility of information in the information element relative to an external-to-the-apparatus event time,</p>		<p>The plurality of registers includes a second register having a representation designating time and governing interactions of the container with other containers, systems or processes according to utility of information in the information element relative to an external-to-the-apparatus event time.</p> <p>For example, the “allDay”, “endDate”, and “startDate” registers of the “Event” containers designate time:</p> <p>allDay A Boolean value that indicates whether the event is an all-day event. @property(n nonatomic, getter=isAllDay) BOOL allDay</p> <p>Availability Available in iOS 4.0 and later.</p> <p>Declared In EKEEvent.h</p> <p>endDate The end date for the event. @property(n nonatomic, copy) NSDate *endDate</p> <p>Availability Available in iOS 4.0 and later.</p> <p>Declared In EKEEvent.h</p>

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		<p>startDate</p> <p>The start date of the event.</p> <p>@property(nonatomic, copy) NSDate *startDate</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Floating events such as all-day events are returned in the default time zone.</p> <p>Availability</p> <p>Available in iOS 4.0 and later.</p> <p>Declared In</p> <p>EKEvent.h</p> <p>(EV0001425-26.)</p> <p>In another example, the “completionDate”, “dueDateComponents”, and “startDateComponents” registers of the “Reminders” containers designate time:</p> <p>completionDate</p> <p>The date on which the reminder was completed.</p> <p>@property(nonatomic, copy) NSDate *completionDate</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Setting this property to a date will set <code>completed</code> to YES; setting this property to nil will set <code>completed</code> to NO.</p> <p>Availability</p> <p>Available in iOS 6.0 and later.</p> <p>Declared In</p> <p>EKReminder.h</p> <p>...</p>

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		<p>dueDateComponents</p> <p>The date by which the reminder should be completed.</p> <p>@property(nonatomic, copy) NSDateComponents *dueDateComponents</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>The use of date components allows the due date and its time zone to be represented in a single property. A <code>nil</code> time zone represents a floating date. Setting a date component without an hour, minute and second component will set the reminder to be an all-day reminder. If this property is set, the calendar must be set to <code>NSGregorianCalendar</code>; otherwise an exception is raised.</p> <p>This component's <code>timeZone</code> property is independent of time zone properties on <code>startDateComponents</code> and its super <code>ECalendarItem</code> object. By default, the due date is set to the system time zone.</p> <p>Special Considerations</p> <p>On iOS, Event Kit requires that a start date is set if the due date is set, however this is not a requirement on OS X.</p> <p>Availability</p> <p>Available in iOS 6.0 and later.</p> <p>Declared In</p>

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		<p><small>EKReminder.h</small></p> <p>startDateComponents</p> <p>The start date of the task.</p> <p>@property (nonatomic, copy) NSDateComponents *startDateComponents</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>The use of date components allows the start date and its time zone to be represented in a single property. A nil time zone represents a floating date. Setting a date component without an hour, minute and second component will set the reminder to be an all-day reminder. If this property is set, the calendar must be set to <code>NSGregorianCalendar</code>; otherwise an exception is raised.</p> <p>The start date components's <code>timeZone</code> property corresponds to the <code>timeZone</code> property on <code>EKCalendarItem</code>. A change in one value will cause a change in the other. Setting the time zone directly on the components does not guarantee that your changes will be saved; instead, pull this property from the reminder, set the time zone on it, and assign it back to the reminder:</p> <pre>NSDateComponents *start = myEKReminder.startDateComponents; start.timeZone = myNSTimeZone; myEKReminder.startDateComponents = start;</pre> <p>Availability Available in iOS 6.0 and later.</p> <p>Declared In <small>EKReminder.h</small></p> <p>(EV0001432-33.)</p> <p>In another example, the “absoluteDate” and “relativeOffset” registers of the “Alarms” containers designate time:</p>



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		<p>absoluteDate</p> <p>The absolute date for the alarm.</p> <p>@property(copy) NSDate *absoluteDate</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>If you set this property for a relative offset alarm, it loses the relative offset and becomes an absolute alarm.</p> <p>Availability</p> <p>Available in iOS 4.0 and later.</p> <p>Declared In</p> <p>EKALarm.h</p> <p>...</p> <p>relativeOffset</p> <p>The offset from the start of an event, at which the alarm fires.</p> <p>@property NSTimeInterval relativeOffset</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>If you set this value for an absolute alarm, it loses its absolute date and becomes a relative offset alarm.</p> <p>Availability</p> <p>Available in iOS 4.0 and later.</p> <p>Declared In</p> <p>EKALarm.h</p> <p>(EV0001419.)</p> <p>Further, the second register governs interactions of the container with other containers, systems or processes according to utility of the time information relative to real-world time. In particular, the time information described above is used to govern many, if not most, aspects of the iOS Events, Reminders, and Alarms features (including, for example, reading and writing calendar events, reading and writing reminders, configuring alarms, creating recurring events, observing external changes to the calendar database, and providing interfaces for events). These and other aspects are discussed in more detail at EV0001435-59. Further, timestamps associated with location containers are used, for example, to determine whether the last measured location is outdated and whether a new measurement should be taken.</p> <p>Publicly available information indicates that second registers are used throughout the iOS operating</p>

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