Petitioner Microsoft Corporation's Demonstratives

Microsoft Corporation
v.
Bradium Technologies, LLC

Case IPR2015-01432
Patent No. 7,139,794 B2

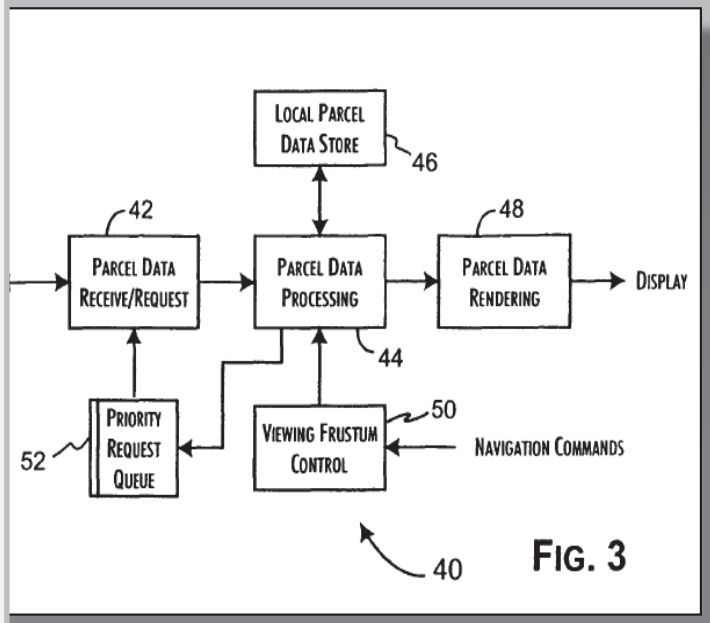
Oral Argument
September 19, 2016

Microsoft Corp. Exhibit 1017
Microsoft Corp. v. Bradium Tech., IPR2015-01432
Petitioner Demonstrative 1

PTAB Instituted Grounds
(Institution Decision, Paper 15, at 32)

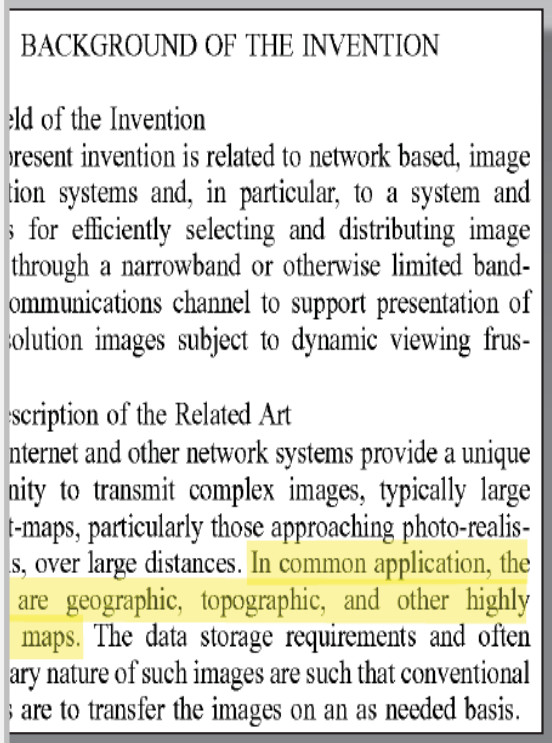
Claim Challenged	Basis	References
1	§ 103	Rutledge, Ligtenberg, and Cooper
2	§ 103	Rutledge, Ligtenberg, Cooper, and Migdal

The '794 Patent



- "System and Methods for Network Image Delivery With Dynamic Viewing Frustum Optimized for Limited Bandwidth Communication Channels"
- Filed December 24, 2001
- Earliest claimed priority date: December 27, 2000 (six provisional applications)

The '794 Patent



BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

eld of the Invention
resent invention is related to network based, image
ion systems and, in particular, to a system and
s for efficiently selecting and distributing image
through a narrowband or otherwise limited band-
ommunications channel to support presentation of
olution images subject to dynamic viewing frus-

scription of the Related Art
nternet and other network systems provide a unique
nity to transmit complex images, typically large
t-maps, particularly those approaching photo-realis-
s, over large distances. In common application, the
are geographic, topographic, and other highly
maps. The data storage requirements and often
ary nature of such images are such that conventional
s are to transfer the images on an as needed basis.

- "The Internet and other network systems provide a unique opportunity to transmit complex images, typically large scale bit-maps, particularly those approaching photo-realistic levels, over large distances. In common application, the images are geographic, topographic, and other highly detailed maps." (Ex. 1001, 1:32-37) (Paper 2 at 6, Paper 27 at 2, Ex. 1008, ¶ 29, Ex. 1015, ¶ 12)
- "Different conventional systems have been proposed to reduce the latency affect by transmitting the image in highly compressed formats that support progressive resolution build-up of the image within the current client field of view." (Ex.1001, 1:48-58) (Paper 2 at 6 , Ex. 1008, ¶ 49)
- "[s]mall clients are generally constrained to generally to very limited network bandwidths, particularly when operating under wireless conditions." (Ex. 1001, 3:4-39) (Paper 2 at 6, Paper 27 at 8, Ex. 1008, ¶ 79)

The '794 Patent

source overlay data **34** is preferably pre-processed **36** ither an open XML format, such as the Geography p Language (GML), which is an XML based encod- andard for geographic information developed by the GIS Consortium (OGC; www.opengis.org), or a pro- y binary representation. The XML/GML representa- s preferred as permitting easier interchange between nt commercial entities, while the binary representa- preferred as more compact and readily transferable to t system **18**, **20**. In both cases, the source overlay data re-processed to contain the annotation data preferably esolution independent form associated with a display inate specification relative to the source image data **32**. ML, GML or binary overlay data may be compressed o storage on the network server **12**, **22**.

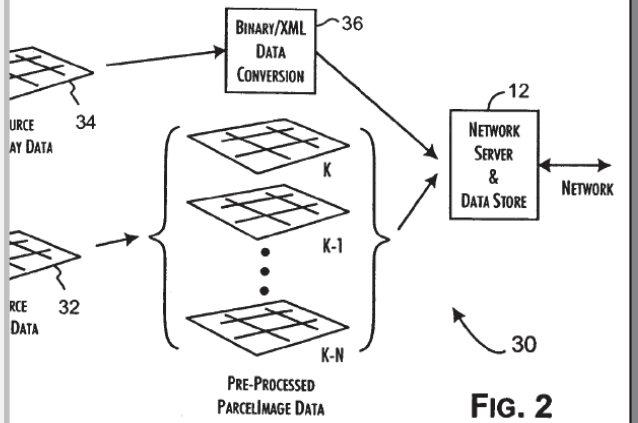


FIG. 2

- "In accordance with the preferred embodiments of the present invention, as generally illustrated in FIG. 2, a network image server system 30 stores a combination of source image data 32 and source overlay data 34. The source image data 32 is typically high-resolution bit-map satellite imagery of geographic regions, which can be obtained from commercial suppliers." (Ex. 1001, 5: 54-67) (Paper 2 at 7, Paper 27 at 2, Ex. 1008, ¶ 81)
- "The source overlay data 34 is preferably pre-processed 36 into either an open XML format, such as the Geography Markup Language (GML), which is an XML based encoding standard for geographic information developed by the OpenGIS Consortium (OGC; www.opengis.org), or a proprietary binary representation." (Ex.1001, 6:27-41) (Paper 27 at 2)
- "While the present invention has been described particularly with reference to the communications and display of geographic image data, the present invention is equally applicable to the efficient communications and display of other high resolution information." (Ex. 1001, 11:13-20) (Paper 27 at 2)

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