

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

---

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

---

SERVICENOW, INC.,  
Petitioner,

v.

BMC SOFTWARE, INC.,  
Patent Owner.

---

Case IPR2015-01601  
Patent 6,816,898 B1

---

Before JUSTIN T. ARBES, BRIAN P. MURPHY, and  
JOHN A. HUDALLA, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

ARBES, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

DECISION  
Denying Institution of *Inter Partes* Review  
37 C.F.R. § 42.108

Petitioner ServiceNow, Inc. filed a Petition (Paper 1, “Pet.”) requesting *inter partes* review of claims 1–12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,816,898 B1 (Ex. 1001, “the ’898 patent”) pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 311(a). Patent Owner BMC Software, Inc. filed a Preliminary Response (Paper 9, “Prelim. Resp.”) pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 313. We have jurisdiction under 35 U.S.C. § 314 and 37 C.F.R. § 42.4(a). Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 314(a), the Director may not authorize an *inter partes* review unless the information in the petition and preliminary response “shows that there is a reasonable likelihood that the petitioner would prevail with respect to at least 1 of the claims challenged in the petition.” For the reasons that follow, we have decided not to institute an *inter partes* review.

## I. BACKGROUND

### A. The ’898 Patent

The ’898 patent describes a system for “interfacing with network management.” Ex. 1001, col. 1, ll. 6–8. According to the ’898 patent, “[t]ypical network management systems collect information regarding the operation and performance of the network and analyze the collected information to detect problems in the network,” such as the network or a particular device “approaching an overloaded condition.” *Id.* at col. 1, ll. 38–44. Prior art systems required new software to be written for each new application and only collected typical infrastructure information and network parameters (e.g., number of packets transmitted, number of packets lost), not “specific business-oriented data useful in commercial applications” (e.g., number of tickets sold on an airline’s web site). *Id.* at col. 1, l. 50–col. 2, l. 9. The disclosed system attempts to solve these problems by

collecting performance data along with meta data that defines the performance data and indicates operations to be performed on the performance data. *Id.* at col. 2, ll. 22–29, col. 4, ll. 11–36. The system then displays collected performance data according to the meta data. *Id.*

Figure 3 of the '898 patent is reproduced below.

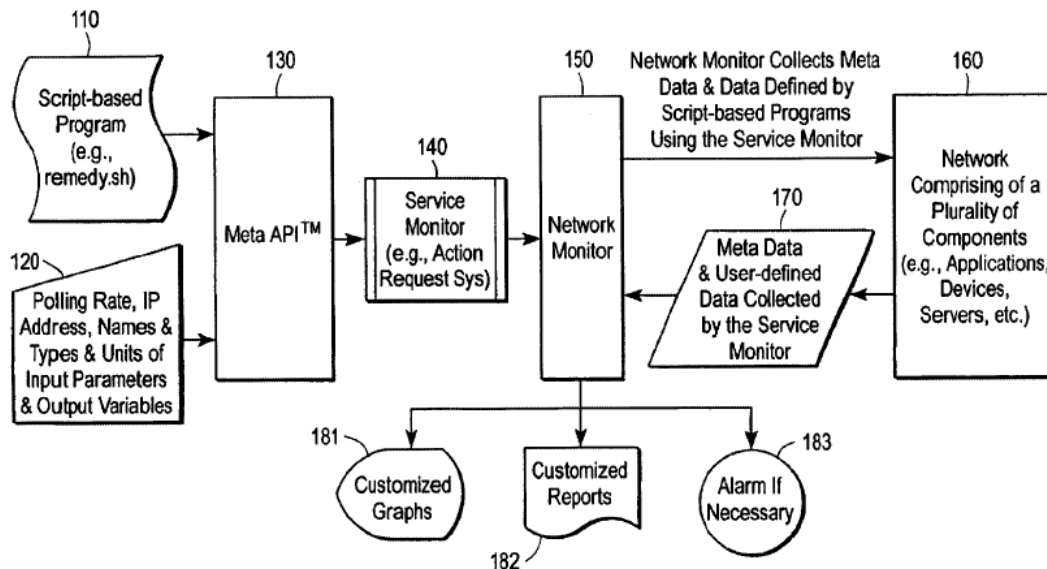


FIG. 3

As shown in Figure 3, a user provides to meta application programming interface (API) 130 (1) script-based program 110 containing instructions for monitoring some aspect of the network, and (2) information 120 about how such monitoring should take place, such as the rate at which network components should be polled for information. *Id.* at col. 7, ll. 13–27. Based on information 120, script-based program 110 is integrated into the system as service monitor 140, which is registered and activated. *Id.* at col. 8, ll. 17–19, 44–46, col. 9, ll. 31–32. Network monitor 150 then runs service monitor 140 periodically to collect meta data and user-defined data 170 from components on network 160. *Id.* at col. 7, ll. 28–30. Network monitor 150 analyzes the data according to the received meta data, and generates

customized graphs 181, customized reports 182, and alarm 183 for display to a user. *Id.* at col. 7, ll. 30–34, col. 10, l. 67–col. 11, l. 6.

### *B. Illustrative Claims*

Claims 1 and 6 of the '898 patent recite:

1. A method comprising:

collecting performance management data having accompanying meta data, the meta data including information defining the performance management data and information indicating operations to be performed on the performance management data; and

generating output data for display using the collected performance management data according to the information indicating the operations to be performed on the performance management data.

6. A method for providing an interface between a user and a performance management system, the performance management system being connected with a network, the network including a plurality of components coupled by a plurality of connections, the performance management system collecting data of the components, the method comprising:

receiving at least one script-based program from the user, the script-based programs defining data types not provided by the performance management system;

integrating the program to the performance management system as a service monitor, the performance management system using the service monitor to periodically collect data of the defined data types from the components.

### *C. The Prior Art*

Petitioner relies on the following prior art:

Brian W. Kernighan & Dennis M. Ritchie, THE C PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE (1988) (Ex. 1004, “Kernighan”);

Todd Miller, Christopher Stirlen, & Evi Nemeth, *satool—A System Administrator’s Cockpit, An Implementation*, USENIX Association, Proceedings of the Seventh Systems Administration Conference (LISA VII), Nov. 1–5, 1993 (Ex. 1003, “Miller”); and

Tim O’Reilly, Troy Mott, & Walter Glenn, *WINDOWS 98 IN A NUTSHELL: A DESKTOP QUICK REFERENCE* (1999) (Ex. 1005, “O’Reilly”).<sup>1</sup>

#### *D. The Asserted Grounds*

Petitioner challenges claims 1–12 of the ’898 patent on the following grounds:

Reference(s)	Basis	Claim(s) Challenged
Miller	35 U.S.C. § 103(a) <sup>2</sup>	1–7 and 9–12
Miller, Kernighan, and O’Reilly	35 U.S.C. § 103(a)	8

#### *E. Claim Interpretation*

The Board interprets claims using the “broadest reasonable construction in light of the specification of the patent in which [they] appear[.]” 37 C.F.R. § 42.100(b); *see* Office Patent Trial Practice Guide, 77 Fed. Reg. 48,756, 48,766 (Aug. 14, 2012); *In re Cuozzo Speed Techs.*,

---

<sup>1</sup> When citing Miller, Kernighan, and O’Reilly, we refer to the page numbers added by Petitioner at the bottom of each page. *See* 37 C.F.R. § 42.63(d)(2).

<sup>2</sup> The Leahy-Smith America Invents Act, Pub. L. No. 112-29, 125 Stat. 284 (2011) (“AIA”), amended 35 U.S.C. § 103. Because the ’898 patent has an effective filing date before the effective date of the applicable AIA amendment, we refer to the pre-AIA version of 35 U.S.C. § 103.

# 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.