provided to the sponsor. The other sites visited can also provide valuable marketing data for the sponsor.

A second one of the inventive methods includes the distribution, by either retail sales, or in a sponsor promotion, of a specialized telephone calling card. The calling card includes instructions on getting Internet access software and provides for a certain amount of Internet access time and/or long distance calling time. In the event of a sponsor promotion, the cards are distributed, e.g. by mail or in specially marked packages of the sponsor's products, free or at low cost. For retail sales, the specialized cards are sold at retail outlets or in other standard marketing techniques. In either case, the calling card includes a PIN number along with instructions on dialling a toll free number to either order some free or low cost Internet access software or make a long distance call. The toll free number connects the customer to an Enhanced Entry Server which can provide either standard long distance calling or a connection to the Internet. Once connected, the consumer is given verbal instructions on selecting either a long distance call or instructions for ordering the free or low cost software. If the option of receiving software is selected, the consumer is polled for name, address, etc., which is then associated with the assigned PIN number. The software, on a floppy disc or CD ROM, is then sent to the consumer along with instructions on installing and using the Internet access software on a personal computer (PC). Alternatively, the software can be directly downloaded to

the consumer's PC. Telephone access to the Internet is accomplished by utilizing the Internet access time allocated by the calling card. The Internet access software accesses and "handshakes" with the Enhanced Entry Server, which verifies the PIN number, provides the access and times the user's access time. The Enhanced Entry Server is programmed to recognize the PIN number on the calling card as entitling the user to either a limited prepaid Internet access time and/or a time limited ordinary long distance call within the continental U.S. Typically a long distance time period could be 30 minutes, for example, while the Internet access can be for 1 or 2 hours or even days. If the consumer elects to use the calling card solely for long distance calling and does not order the Internet access software, then no further records are kept, but the calling time is treated as simply a consumer product or a sponsor giveaway. However, if the consumer orders the Internet access software and uses it to dial the Entry server, then the Enhanced Entry Server performs a registration process which includes a number of personal questions. Optionally, for sponsor paid cards, as in the first method, custom data is gathered by the Enhanced Entry Server in the form of queries provided by the sponsor for response by the user. The pertinent answers are then immediately provided to the sponsor. Also, in sponsor paid promotions, the Enhanced Entry Server initially gives the user a mandatory "guided tour" of the sponsor's Home Page and domain where the user is exposed to any current product promotion by the sponsor and can download promotional

coupons, product information, etc. After this mandatory guided tour is completed, the user is allowed to access other information on the sponsor's home page, and is then released to access any other information on the Internet. The Enhanced Entry Server also tracks the other Internet sites visited by the user during the allotted time period, which information can often provide valuable marketing data. The third of the inventive methods includes the provision of on-line help services to purchasers of a sponsor/vendor's consumer products by providing them with vendor-paid access to the Internet for a limited time. The method includes the step of distributing to purchasers, along with the products, a floppy disc with Internet access software thereon. Associated with the floppy disc is a unique personal identification number (PIN) along with instructions on installing and using the Internet access software on a personal computer (PC). The Internet access software accesses and "handshakes" with an Internet Entry Server, which verifies the PIN number, provides the access and times the user's access time. The Internet Entry Server is programmed to recognize the PIN number as entitling the user to a limited prepaid or "free" Internet access time for on-line help services. Such a time period could be for a total time period such as 1 hour or more, or access to on-line help services can be unlimited for 90 days, 6 months, etc., for example, with the access time paid for by the sponsor/vendor. The first time a customer uses the on-line help service, the Internet Entry Server performs a registration process which includes a number of

personal questions and custom data gathering in the form of queries provided by the sponsor/vendor for response by the user. The pertinent answers are then immediately provided to the sponsor/vendor. The Internet Entry Server then "hot-links" the customer to the sponsor/vendor's Internet domain or Home Page for a mandatory "guided tour" where the user is exposed to any current product promotion by the sponsor/vendor and can download promotional coupons, product information, etc. After this mandatory guided tour is completed, the customer is allowed to enter queries for help in installing or using the sponsor/vendor's product. As an optional promotional service, upon termination of the on-line help session, access to other information on the Internet can be provided. All three methods share the common characteristic of, once the prepaid time period is up, prompting the user with one or more of a plurality of options for extending the access period. For example, the user can be prompted to enter a credit card number to which access time will be charged; he or she can be given the opportunity to answer additional survey information in return for additional "free" or prepaid time; or a "900" subscriber paid telephone access number can be provided through which additional access will be billed via the normal telephone company 900 billing cycles.

Objects and Advantages of the Invention

The principle objects and advantages of the invention include: for the first, sponsor product promotion method, to provide an improved method of featuring a sponsor's

products or services by providing "free" Internet access time to a participating consumer or "user"; to provide such an improved method in which the user is given Internet access software for a PC which interfaces the PC with an Internet Entry Server to provide access to the Internet; to provide such a method in which a unique PIN number is associated with the access software, which PIN number entitles the user to the free Internet access time; to provide such a method in which the Internet Entry Server prompts the user, upon initial dial-up, to register by answering a series of queries provided by the sponsor; to provide such a method in which the user, once the queries are answered, is given a mandatory "guided tour" of the sponsor's home page and domain prior to being given general "browsing" access to the Internet; to provide such a method in which any browsing done by the user is also monitored and reported back to the sponsor for additional marketing information; and to provide such a method which achieves effective exposure and marketing of a sponsor's products or services with minimal expense; for the second, calling card distribution method, to provide an improved method of retailing a specialized calling card or of featuring a sponsor's products or services by providing a free specialized calling card to a consumer which allows either of a limited Internet access time or ordinary long distance calling; to provide such an improved method in which the recipient of the prepaid calling card is given the option of ordering free or low cost Internet access software for a PC which interfaces the PC with an Enhanced Entry Server to

provide access to the Internet; to provide such a method in which a unique PIN number is associated with the prepaid calling card, which PIN number entitles the user to the limited Internet access time and/or calling time; to provide such a method in which the Enhanced Entry Server prompts a user of the Internet access software, upon initial dial-up, to register by answering a series of queries which can include customized survey questions in the event of a sponsor promotion; to provide such a method in which the user, once the queries are answered, is optionally given a mandatory "guided tour" of the sponsor's home page and domain prior to being given general "browsing" access to the Internet; to provide such a method in which any browsing done by the user can also be monitored and reported back to the sponsor for additional marketing information; and, for the on-line help method, to provide an improved method of providing on-line help for customers of a sponsor/vendor's consumer products by providing "free" Internet access time to a the customer; to provide such an improved method in which the customer is given Internet access software for a PC which interfaces the PC with an Internet Entry Server to provide access to the Internet; to provide such a method in which a unique PIN number is associated with the access software, which PIN number entitles the customer to the free Internet access time and on-line help; to provide such a method in which the Internet Entry Server prompts the customer, upon initial dial-up, to register the software by answering a series of queries provided by the sponsor/vendor; to

provide such a method in which the customer, once the registration is complete, is given a mandatory promotional "guided tour" of the sponsor/vendor's home page and domain prior to being given access to on-line help queries and personnel; to provide such a method in which any browsing done by the customer is also monitored and reported back to the sponsor/vendor for additional marketing information; and to provide such a method which achieves effective marketing of a sponsor/vendor's software products while providing on-line help to the customers at minimal expense; and, for all three methods, to provide such a method in which, when the initial allotted on-line help or Internet access time is used up, the customer is given one or more options to acquire additional on-line help and/or Internet access time.

Other objects and advantages of this invention will become apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein are set forth, by way of illustration and example, certain embodiments of this invention.

The drawings constitute a part of this specification and include exemplary embodiments of the present invention and illustrate various objects and features thereof.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a schematic block diagram of the first method in which sponsor paid Internet access time is provided in return for the collection of marketing data and the promotion of a sponsor's products and/or services.

Fig. 2 is a schematic block diagram of a the second method involving the distribution of specialized calling cards which offer a recipient the option of using the card for either prepaid Internet time or ordinary long distance calling.

Fig. 3 is a schematic block diagram of the third method of providing sponsor/vendor paid Internet access time for on-line help services while simultaneously promoting registration of the software and marketing the sponsor/vendor's other products and/or services.

Fig. 4 is a schematic block diagram of a first option for extending a consumer/customer's access to on-line help via the Internet past the initial sponsor/vendor paid access time allotment.

Fig. 5 is a schematic block diagram of a second option for extending a consumer/customer's access to on-line help via the Internet past the sponsor/vendor paid access time allotment.

Fig. 6 is a schematic block diagram of a third option for extending a consumer/customer's access to on-line help via the Internet past the sponsor/vendor paid access time allotment.

Detailed Description of the Invention

As required, detailed embodiments of the present invention are disclosed herein; however, it is to be understood that the disclosed embodiments are merely

exemplary of the invention, which may be embodied in various forms. Therefore, specific details disclosed herein are not to be interpreted as limiting, but merely as a basis for the claims and as a representative basis for teaching one skilled in the art to variously employ the present invention in virtually any appropriate manner.

Referring to Fig. 1, the numeral 1 generally refers to a method of providing a consumer or user with a sponsor-paid Internet access time allotment while collecting marketing data for the sponsor and featuring the sponsor's products and/or special services.

At block 2, the sponsor provides the user with Internet access software and a PIN number which authorizes the user to access the Internet for the allotted time period. Distribution can be accomplished in a number of ways, including, but not limited to placing program floppy discs, instructions and PIN numbers in specially marked packages of a sponsor's product, providing a toll free number which users can call to receive a package including the floppy and PIN number, and/or distributing packages through retail outlets which sell the sponsor's products. At block 3, the user installs the program on his or her PC and initiates the toll free call and log-in procedure to the Internet Entry Server (IES) via the PC's modem. At block 4, the IES receives the protocol handshake automatically entered by the PC and verifies the user's PIN number. At block 5, the IES prompts the user with a customized "welcome" screen which preferably features the sponsor's logo and other sponsor supplied information. At

this point, the user is requested to register by supplying answers to queries, including typical questions such as name, address, age, gender, etc. as well as sponsor supplied specialized survey queries. At block 6, the user provides answers to the questions, wherein, at block 11, the IES collects the information and compiles a database profile for this user, forwards the profile to the sponsor, and activates a timer to time the user's Internet access.

At block 12, the IES activates an Internet navigational software "browser" program on the user's PC. Such browser programs are widely available, and include titles such as Netscape, Mosaic, etc. The IES directs the browser program to directly connect (hot-link) the user to the Internet domain/Home Page of the sponsor, signified by block 13. At block 13, the user is conducted through a mandatory "guided tour" of the sponsors domain where he or she is exposed to any promotional information, coupon retrieval options, etc., which the sponsor wants to feature. After the sponsor domain guided tour, at block 14, the IES returns control to the user who is now free to visit other areas of interest within the sponsor's domain and then, at block 15, the user is released to visit other domains or areas of interest within the Internet for the remaining time of the sponsor paid allotment. At block 21, the IES provides an open link to the Internet for the remainder of the time period and also keeps a record of other domains visited by the user until the IES clock, at block 22, times out the initial period and brings up a predefined informational screen to the user, again

preferably featuring the sponsor's logo and identifying information. On this informational screen, one or more alternatives (Figs. 4-6) are provided to the user to extend or "refresh" the Internet access time. At block 23, the user reads the informational interrupt screen and makes a decision about logging off or refreshing his allotted time period.

Referring to Fig. 2, the numeral 31 generally refers to a method of providing a consumer or user with a specialized prepaid calling card which allows the recipient to make long distance calls and/or allows a limited Internet access time. In addition, the card allows the recipient to order free or low cost Internet access software. For sponsor distributed cards, the method includes collecting marketing data for the sponsor as well as featuring the sponsor's products and/or special services.

At block 32, the sponsor or a retailer distributes, either independently or along with a sponsor product, a telephone long distance calling card (not shown). For sponsor promotions, the card can be distributed free but, alternatively, the calling cards can simply be a value added consumer item. The card, for example, can take the form and size of an ordinary plastic credit card and can include printed indicia including a personal identification number (PIN). An instruction set is preferably printed on the card as well, but could be distributed in a separate paper or card. The instruction set can read, for example, as follows:

THIS CARD ENTITLES THE BEARER TO INTERNET ACCESS SOFTWARE FOR YOUR PERSONAL COMPUTER AND TO 2 HOURS OF INTERNET ACCESS TIME. PLEASE DIAL 1-800-555-5555 AND FOLLOWING THE VERBAL INSTRUCTIONS TO ORDER YOUR INTERNET SOFTWARE. AS AN ALTERNATIVE, THIS CARD CAN BE USED FOR 30 MINUTES LONG DISTANCE CALLING WITHIN THE CONTINENTAL U.S. BY DIALLING 1-800-555-5555 AND ENTERING THE PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (PIN) PRINTED ABOVE AND THEN FOLLOWING THE VERBAL CALLING INSTRUCTIONS

The calling card thus provides the user with a PIN number and instructions for ordering the Internet access software. Once the Internet access software is received and loaded, the PIN number can be used either for computer access to the Internet for the allotted time period or for ordinary long distance calls or any combination of the two totalling the allotted time. Distribution of the telephone calling cards can be accomplished in a number of ways, including, but not limited to, placing them in specially marked packages of a sponsor's product and/or distributing them free, or selling them at retail through retail outlets.

Referring again to Fig. 2, at block 32, the user dials the toll free number and, at block 33, the Enhanced Entry Server (EES) gives verbal instructions on either completing the long distance call or ordering the software. For example, the instructions might be "Please Dial 1 to complete a long distance call or Dial 2 if you wish to receive the free Internet software". If the user dials

"1", at block 34 the EES instructs the user to enter the PIN, verifies the entered PIN and allows the user to simply dial any allowed long distance number and receive up to 30 minutes (for example) of long distance calling time, which is timed by the EES. Alternatively, if the user is interested in receiving the Internet access software, the user dials 2 and, at block 35, the EES verifies the PIN number, queries the user for their name, address, etc., and forwards the software to the user. At block 40, the user answers the queries and receives the software, either by mail, or, optionally, by downloading to a computer. At block 41, the user installs the access software on his or her PC and initiates the toll free call and log-in procedure to the EES via the PC's modem, preferably by simply selecting a "hot button" on a menu screen. At block 42, the EES receives the protocol handshake automatically entered by the PC and verifies the user's PIN number. Also at block 42, the EES prompts the user with a customized "welcome" screen which can be personalized to the user since the user's name and address has already been associated with the PIN number in the EES database. For sponsor supplied cards, the welcome screen preferably features the sponsor's logo and other sponsor supplied information. At this point, the user is requested to register by supplying answers to queries, including typical questions such as address, age, gender, etc., and, again for sponsor provided cards, additional sponsor supplied specialized survey queries. The user provides answers to the questions and the EES collects the information and

compiles a database profile for this user and activates a timer to time the user's Internet access.

Again, at block 42, the EES activates an Internet navigational software "browser" program on the user's PC. Such browser programs are widely available, and include titles such as Netscape, Mosaic, etc. For sponsor supplied cards, the EES optionally directs the browser program to directly connect (hot-link) the user to the Internet domain/Home Page of the sponsor, signified by block 44. At block 44, the user is conducted through a mandatory "guided tour" of the sponsor's domain where he or she is exposed to any promotional information, coupon retrieval options, etc., which the sponsor wants to feature. After the optional sponsor domain guided tour, at block 45, the EES returns control to the user who is now free to visit other areas of interest, either within the sponsor's domain if he or he has been hot-linked there, or elsewhere as the user is released to visit other domains or areas of interest within the Internet for the remaining time allotment provided by the calling card. At block 51, the EES provides an open link to the Internet for the remainder of the time period and also keeps a record of other domains visited by the user until the EES clock, at block 52, times out the initial period and brings up a predefined informational screen to the user. For sponsor provided cards this screen can again feature the sponsor's logo and identifying information. On this informational screen, as in the method of Fig. 1, one or more alternatives (Figs. 4-6) are provided to the user to extend or "refresh" the

Internet access time. At block 53, the user reads the informational interrupt screen and makes a decision about logging off or refreshing his allotted time period. Of course, the user can log off of the Internet at any time after registration and can reserve any remaining allotted time for later Internet access use or for ordinary long distance calling.

Referring to Fig. 3, the numeral 61 generally refers to a method of providing a purchaser of a consumer product with a sponsor/vendor-paid Internet access time allotment for on-line service help with the software while promoting registration of the customer and simultaneously providing an effective marketing tool for marketing other products to the customer.

At block 62, the customer purchases a product, such as a software product, and, along with the product the vendor or sponsor provides the customer with Internet access software and a PIN number which authorizes the customer to access the Internet for an allotted time period in order to access on-line help services for the product. At block 63, the customer loads the Internet access software and initiates log-in. Log-in can be a requirement during the set-up phase of the purchased software, for example, such that registration is automatically accomplished. For example, during set-up the software can cause the customer's PC to automatically dial a toll free number to access the sponsor's domain and registration can be accomplished as described below for all customers. Alternatively, log-in can be accomplished selectively by

the customer only when he or she has a problem or question for the sponsor/vendor about the product. It should be noted here that, although the product is described herein as software, any other suitable consumer product for which on-line help is provided can be substituted. For example, manufacturers of home appliances, automobiles, or other products with relatively complex control systems can provide customers with on-line help over the Internet by using the method disclosed and described herein. If the product is software, the Internet access software can be an integral part of the purchased software package. In that situation, step 3 would be accomplished simply by loading and initializing the purchased software.

At block 64, the IES receives the protocol handshake automatically entered by the PC and verifies the customer's PIN number. At block 65, the IES prompts the customer with a customized "welcome" screen which preferably features the sponsor/vendor's logo and other sponsor/vendor supplied information. At this point, the customer is requested to register by supplying answers to queries, including typical questions such as name, address, age, gender, etc. as well as sponsor/vendor supplied specialized survey queries. For purposes of receiving "time-shifted" help, as explained below, the customer can be requested to enter an Electronic mail address during registration as well. At block 66, the customer provides answers to the questions, wherein, at block 71, the IES collects the information and compiles a database profile for this customer, forwards the profile to

the sponsor, and activates a timer or starts a calendar to time the customer's Internet on-line help access.

At block 72, the IES activates an Internet navigational software "browser" program on the customer's PC. Such browser programs are widely available, and include titles such as Netscape, Mosaic, etc. The IES directs the browser program to directly connect (hot-link) the customer to the Internet domain/Home Page of the sponsor, signified by block 73. At block 73, the customer is conducted through a mandatory "guided tour" of the sponsors domain where he or she is exposed to any product promotional information, coupon retrieval options, etc., which the sponsor wants to feature. After the sponsor domain guided tour, at block 74, the customer now has access to the on-line help features provided by the sponsor. The customer can type in questions and receive answers in one of two ways. At block 75, when help staff is available for real time answers, i.e. as a question is entered, someone on the sponsor's staff has a "live" discussion with the customer and provides immediate answers to the questions. Block 76 illustrates an alternative in which the sponsor provides "time shifted" responses. For example, when all staff are busy or during off hours, queries can be logged in and answered later via Electronic mail. The customer's Electronic mail address can be provided as a feature of the log-on or registration procedure, as described above. At block 81, the customer can repeat the access to the sponsor's domain for additional help inquiries at any time during which he is

still entitled to on-line help. For example, each customer can be given a total of 2 hours of help time which can be used at any time, or he or she can be given unlimited access to on-line help during the first 90 days after purchase and registration. At block 82, the IES clock or calendar times out the initial period and brings up a predefined informational screen to the customer, again preferably featuring the sponsor's logo and identifying information. On this informational screen, one or more alternatives (Figs. 4-6) are provided to the customer to extend or "refresh" the time during which access to on-line help is available via the Internet.

Referring to Fig. 4, a block diagram of a first option for refreshing the Internet time allotment is illustrated. In this option, the user can give a credit card number to which additional Internet access time will be billed via the normal IES or EES billing procedure. At block 91, the user chooses the credit card option from a menu of refresh options and provides his or her credit card information as well as a time purchase to the IES or EES. At block 92, the IES (or EES) receives the credit card information, performs an on-line validation from a credit card validation database (block 93), provides confirmation to the user and credits the user's PIN account with the additional time. At block 94, the user reactivates the browser program and continues the Internet access or logs off and reserves the purchased time for later use. At block 95, each time the user reactivates the Internet browser program, a screen is presented which features the

sponsor's logo or other identifying data and an option to hot-link to the sponsor's domain, possibly for no charge during the sponsor domain access. At block 96, the user is billed during the normal credit card billing cycle.

Fig. 5 illustrates a block schematic diagram of a second option for refreshing the user's Internet time allotment. In this option, the user can take an additional "survey", answering additional questions and/or providing further information solicited by the sponsor, and, in return, receives an additional sponsor paid Internet time allotment. At block 101, the user chooses the Survey refresh option and, at block 102, the EES connects the user to a survey screen or hot-links the user to the sponsor domain where the user interactively provides the required information. Once the additional survey is complete, the sponsor, again at block 103, authorizes the additional Internet connect time allotment to the user. At block 104, the user reactivates the browser program and re-accesses the Internet or logs off and reserves the additional time for later use. At block 105, as in block 95 in Fig. 4, each time the user logs on, a sponsor tailored information screen is displayed with sponsor hot-link options.

Fig. 6 illustrates a block schematic diagram of a third option for refreshing the user's Internet time allotment. In this option, the user can access the EES via a "900" subscriber pay number where Internet access time will be billed through the user's telephone company 900 billing procedures. At block 111, the 900 number option is selected, whereupon the user logs off and, either

immediately or at a future time, calls the assigned 900 number, using a touch-tone telephone. The 900 call proceeds through normal call channels including, at blocks 112 and 113,respectively, the user's local central office and long distance carrier, terminating at an EES linked audiotext computer system at block 114. At block 115 the EES assigns a new PIN number, or, alternatively, at block 121, prompts the entry of the old, originally assigned PIN number. At block 122, the PIN information is used to open a new account. Finally, at block 123, billing is done via normal long distance carrier and/or telephone company 900 billing procedures at a billing rate provided by the EES. Subsequent to access time being credited to user, he logs on via new or refreshed PIN. For sponsor provided cards, at block 124, Internet access screens are provided which preferably include the sponsor's logo or other information and a hot-link option to access the sponsor's domain with each log-on by the user. Again, the time consumed by the user in visiting the sponsor's domain can be provided free of charge.

The inventive promotion method allows a sponsor to accurately and efficiently target likely recipients for their Internet access promotion by eliminating those customers with no interest in, or no ability to access the Internet. In other words, the prepaid telephone calling cards are much more economical to distribute than the Internet access software, now called "sampleNet$_{TM}$". By first distributing the telephone calling cards, now called "phoneNet$_{TM}$" cards, along with instructions on how to order

the Internet access software, the software is distributed only to those customers interested and equipped to use it. Furthermore, since the calling cards have an intrinsic value which is greater than a standard prepaid calling card, i.e. the long distance calling time and the Internet access time and software, they can actually be sold over retail counters, either as a stand alone consumer product, or to recoup a portion of the sponsor's costs, and/or as an incentive for retailers to participate in the sponsor's promotional program. The Enhanced Entry Server is equipped to allow either Internet access or long distance calling or any combination thereof by confirming the same PIN number. The customer who acquires and uses the Internet access software gains a free or low cost, "hassle-free" entry into the Internet while the customer who is not interested or who is not equipped to use the software gets a valuable long distance calling card.

It is to be understood that while certain forms of the present invention have been illustrated and described herein, it is not to be limited to the specific forms or arrangement of parts described and shown.

C L A I M S

What is claimed and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is as follows:

1. A method of providing a sponsor paid Internet connect time allotment to a user while simultaneously collecting survey data for the sponsor comprising the steps of:
   a. providing a PIN number to the user which PIN number entitles the user to log on to an Internet Entry Server;
   b. prompting the user to answer a series of queries, with the answers forming said survey data as the user logs on to the Internet Entry Server; and
   c. allowing the user to access the Internet for a predetermined time once the user has responded to all of the queries.

2. A method as in claim 1, and further comprising the step of:
   a. initially hot linking said user to an Internet domain or Home Page of the sponsor upon initial Internet access.

3. A method as in claim 2, and further comprising the step of:
   a. conducting said user through a guided tour of the sponsor's Internet domain; and

b. allowing said user to browse other Internet domains only after said guided tour is concluded.

4. A method as in claim 3, and further comprising the step of:

a. keeping a record of the said other Internet domains accessed by said user after said guided tour is concluded.

5. A method as in claim 1, and further comprising the step of:

a. providing said user with one or more options to extend the Internet access time after said predetermined time period has expired.

6. A method as in claim 5, and further wherein:

a. said options to extend include providing a credit card number to which further Internet access time can be charged.

7. A method as in claim 5, and further wherein:

a. said options to extend include answering further survey questions in return for an extension of the sponsor paid Internet access time.

8. A method as in claim 5, and further wherein:

a. said options to extend include a 900 call service whereby said user accesses said Internet Entry Server after calling a subscriber paid 900

telephone number for further Internet access time.

9. A method as in claim 5, and further including the step of:

a. displaying an initial display screen each time the user accesses the Internet via said Internet Entry Server which display screen includes sponsor related displays or other sponsor related information.

10. A method as in claim 9, and further wherein:

a. said initial display screen includes instructions on selecting a hot link to the sponsor Internet domain.

11. A method as in claim 10, and further wherein:

a. access time during the hot link to the sponsor domain is paid for by the sponsor.

12. A method of providing a sponsor paid Internet connect time allotment to a user while simultaneously collecting survey data for the sponsor comprising the steps of:

a. providing a PIN number to the user which PIN number entitles the user to log on to an Internet Entry Server;

b. prompting the user to answer a series of queries, with the answers forming said survey data as the user logs on to the Internet Entry Server;

c. allowing the user to access the Internet for a predetermined time period once the user has responded to all of the queries; and

d. initially hot linking said user to an Internet domain or Home Page of the sponsor upon initial Internet access.

13. A method as in claim 12, and further comprising the step of:

a. conducting said user through a guided tour of the sponsor's Internet domain; and

b. allowing said user to browse other Internet sites only after said guided tour is concluded.

14. A method as in claim 13, and further comprising the step of:

a. keeping a record of the said other Internet domains accessed by said user after said guided tour is concluded.

15. A method as in claim 12, and further comprising the step of:

a. providing said user with one or more options to extend the Internet access time after said predetermined time period has expired.

16. A method as in claim 15, and further wherein:

a. said options to extend include providing a credit card number to which further Internet access time can be charged.

17. A method as in claim 15, and further wherein:

a. said options to extend include answering further survey questions in return for an extension of the sponsor paid Internet access time.

18. A method as in claim 15, and further wherein:

a. said options to extend include a 900 call service whereby said user accesses said Internet Entry Server after calling a subscriber paid 900 telephone number for further Internet access time.

19. A method as in claim 15, and further including the step of:

a. displaying an initial display screen each time the user accesses the Internet via said Internet Entry Server which display screen includes sponsor related displays or other sponsor related information.

20. A method as in claim 19, and further wherein:

a. said initial display screen includes instructions on selecting a hot link to the sponsor Internet domain.

21. A method as in claim 20, and further wherein:

a. access time during the hot link to the sponsor domain is paid for by the sponsor.

22. A method of providing a sponsor paid Internet connect time allotment to a user while simultaneously collecting survey data for the sponsor comprising the steps of:

a. providing a PIN number to the user which PIN number entitles the user to log on to an Internet Entry Server;

b. prompting the user to answer a series of queries, with the answers forming said survey data as the user logs on to the Internet Entry Server;

c. allowing the user to access the Internet for a predetermined time once the user has responded to all of the queries;

d. initially hot linking said user to an Internet domain or Home Page of the sponsor upon initial Internet access;

e. conducting said user through a guided tour of the sponsor's Internet domain; and

f. allowing said user to browse other Internet sites only after said guided tour is concluded.

23. A method as in claim 22, and further comprising the step of:

a. keeping a record of the said other Internet domains accessed by said user after said guided tour is concluded.

24. A method as in claim 22, and further comprising the step of:

a. providing said user with one or more options to extend the Internet access time after said predetermined time period has expired.

25. A method as in claim 24, and further wherein:

a. said options to extend include providing a credit card number to which further Internet access time can be charged.

26. A method as in claim 24, and further wherein:

a. said options to extend include answering further survey questions in return for an extension of the sponsor paid Internet access time.

27. A method as in claim 24, and further wherein:

a. said options to extend include a 900 call service whereby said user accesses said Internet Entry Server after calling a subscriber paid 900 telephone number for further Internet access time.

28. A method as in claim 24, and further including the step of:

a. displaying an initial display screen each time the user accesses the Internet via said Internet Entry Server which display screen includes sponsor related displays or other sponsor related information.

29. A method as in claim 28, and further wherein:

a. said initial display screen includes instructions on selecting a hot link to the sponsor Internet domain.

30. A method as in claim 29, and further wherein:

(a) access time during the hot link to the sponsor domain is paid for by the sponsor.

31. A method of providing an enhanced value specialized prepaid calling card to a user comprising the steps of:

a. distributing the prepaid telephone calling card with associated PIN number to the user which prepaid telephone calling card and PIN number entitles the user to log onto an Enhanced Entry Server and to access any combination of either:

i. Internet access for a limited time; and/or

ii. ordinary long distance calling for a limited time;

b. prompting the user to either complete the long distance call or, alternatively, to order Internet access software which allows the user to connect a personal computer (PC) to the Enhanced Entry Server to access the Internet.

32. A method as in claim 31, and, in response to the user opting to order the software, further comprising the steps of:

a. sending the Internet access software to the user;

b. prompting the user to log onto the Enhanced Entry Server via his or her PC using the Internet access software and to enter the PIN number;

c. prompting the user to register with the Enhanced Entry Server as the user initially logs on; and

d. allowing the user to access the Internet for said limited time once the user has responded to all of the queries.

33. A method as in claim 32, wherein the cards are distributed by a sponsor as a promotion, said method further comprising the step of:

a. hot linking said user directly to an Internet domain or Home Page of the sponsor upon initial Internet access.

34. A method as in claim 33, said method further comprising the step of simultaneously collecting specialized survey data for the sponsor as the user initially logs onto the Enhanced Entry Server.

35. A method as in claim 33, and further comprising the step of:

a. conducting said user through a guided tour of the sponsor's Internet domain; and

b. allowing said user to browse other Internet domains only after said guided tour is concluded.

36. A method as in claim 35, and further comprising the step of:

a. keeping a record of the said other Internet domains accessed by said user after said guided tour is concluded.

37. A method as in claim 33, and further including the step of:

a. displaying an initial display screen each time the user accesses the Internet via said Enhanced Entry Server which display screen includes sponsor related displays or other sponsor related information.

38. A method as in claim 37, and further wherein:

a. said initial display screen includes instructions on selecting a hot link to the sponsor Internet domain.

39. A method as in claim 38, and further wherein:

a. access time during the hot link to the sponsor domain is paid for by the sponsor.

40. A method as in claim 32, and further comprising the step of:

a. providing said user with one or more options to extend the Internet access time after said predetermined time period has expired.

41. A method as in claim 40, and further wherein:

a. said options to extend include one or more of the following:

i. providing a credit card number to which further Internet access time can be charged;

ii. answering further survey questions in return for an extension of the sponsor paid Internet access time; and/or

iii. a 900 call service whereby said user accesses said Enhanced Entry Server after calling a subscriber paid 900 telephone number for further Internet access time.

42. A method of providing an enhanced value specialized prepaid calling card to a user comprising the steps of:

a. distributing a prepaid telephone calling card with associated PIN number to the user which prepaid telephone calling card and PIN number entitles the user to log onto an Enhanced Entry Server and to access any combination of either:

i. Internet access for a limited time; and/or

ii. ordinary long distance calling for a limited time;

b. prompting the user who initially contacts the Enhanced Entry Server to either complete the long distance call or to order Internet access software;

c. sending the Internet access software to a user who orders it;

d. prompting the user to log onto the Enhanced Entry Server via his or her PC using the Internet access software and to enter the PIN number;

e. prompting the user to register by answering a series of queries as the user initially logs onto the Enhanced Entry Server;

f. allowing the user to access the Internet for a predetermined time period once the user has registered.

43. A method as in claim 42, and further comprising the step of:

a. providing said user with one or more options to extend the Internet access time after said predetermined time period has expired.

44. A method as in claim 43, and further wherein:

a. said options to extend include one or more of the following:

i. providing a credit card number to which further Internet access time can be charged;

ii. answering further survey questions in return for an extension of the sponsor paid Internet access time; and/or

iii. a 900 call service whereby said user accesses said Enhanced Entry Server after calling a subscriber paid 900 telephone number for further Internet access time.

45. A method of providing a sponsor paid Internet connect time allotment to a user while simultaneously collecting survey data for the sponsor and promoting the sponsor's products or services comprising the steps of:

a. distributing a prepaid telephone calling card with associated PIN number to the user which prepaid telephone calling card and PIN number entitles the user to log onto an Enhanced Entry Server and to access any combination of either:

i. Internet access for a limited time; and/or

ii. ordinary long distance calling for a limited time;

b. prompting the user, upon initial contact with the Enhanced Entry Server, to either complete a long distance call or order Internet access software;

c. sending the Internet access software to an ordering user;

d. prompting the user to log onto the Enhanced Entry Server via his or her PC using the Internet access software;

e. verifying the PIN number of the user upon log-on;

f. prompting the user to answer a series of queries, with the answers forming said survey data as the user initially logs onto the Enhanced Entry Server;

g. allowing the user to access the Internet for a predetermined time once the user has responded to all of the queries;

h. initially hot linking said user to an Internet domain or Home Page of the sponsor upon Internet access;

i. conducting said user through a guided tour of the sponsor's Internet domain; and

j. allowing said user to browse other Internet sites only after said guided tour is concluded.

46. A method as in claim 45, and further comprising the step of:

a. keeping a record of the said other Internet domains accessed by said user after said guided tour is concluded.

47. A method as in claim 45, and further comprising the step of:

a. providing said user with one or more options to extend the Internet access time after said predetermined time period has expired.

48. A method as in claim 47, and further wherein:

a. said options to extend include one or more of the following:

i. providing a credit card number to which further Internet access time can be charged;

ii. answering further survey questions in return for an extension of the sponsor paid Internet access time; and/or

iii. a 900 call service whereby said user accesses said Enhanced Entry Server after calling a subscriber paid 900 telephone number for further Internet access time.

49. A method as in claim 47, and further including the step of:

a. displaying an initial display screen each time the user accesses the Internet via said Enhanced Entry Server which display screen includes sponsor related displays or other sponsor related information.

50. A method as in claim 49, and further wherein:

a. said initial display screen includes instructions on selecting a hot link to the sponsor Internet domain.

51. A method as in claim 50, and further wherein:

(a) access time during the hot link to the sponsor domain is paid for by the sponsor.

52. A method of providing a sponsor paid Internet connect time allotment to a customer of the sponsor's products for on-line help relating to those products, said method comprising the steps of:

a. providing a PIN number to the customer which PIN number entitles the customer to log on to an Internet Entry Server;

b. hot-linking the customer directly into an Internet domain of the sponsor upon log on to the Internet Entry Server by the customer; and

c. allowing the customer to access help on-line in the Internet domain of the sponsor by inputting help queries and receiving help answers.

53. A method as in claim 52 and further comprising the step of:

a. prompting the customer to answer a series of queries upon log on to the Internet Entry Server to register the product.

54. A method as in claim 52, wherein said product is a software product, said method further comprising the step of:

a. prompting the customer to answer a series of queries upon initial installation of said software product and forwarding the answers to said sponsor via said Internet Entry Server to register the product.

55. A method as in claim 52, and further comprising the step of:

a. conducting said customer through a guided tour of the sponsor's Internet domain prior to allowing access to on-line help.

56. A method as in claim 52, wherein said access to said on-line help is available to said customer for a limited time period, said method further comprising the step of:

a. providing said customer with one or more options to extend the time for which said on-line help is available after said limited time period has expired.

57. A method as in claim 56, and further wherein said options to extend include one or more of the following:

a. providing a credit card number to which further Internet access time can be charged;

b. answering further survey questions in return for an extension of the sponsor paid Internet access time; and

c. a 900 call service whereby said customer accesses said Internet Entry Server after calling a subscriber paid 900 telephone number for further Internet access time.

58. A method as in claim 52, and further including the step of:

a. displaying an initial display screen each time the customer accesses the Internet via said Internet Entry Server which display screen includes sponsor related displays or other sponsor related information.

59. A method as in claim 52, wherein said on-line help answers can selectively be provided in a time delay fashion via electronic mail.

60. A method of providing a sponsor paid Internet connect time allotment to a customer of the sponsor's products for on-line help relating to those products, said method comprising the steps of:

a. providing a PIN number to the customer which PIN number entitles the customer to log on to an Internet Entry Server;

b. hot-linking the customer directly into an Internet domain of the sponsor upon log on to the Internet Entry Server by the customer;

c. conducting said customer through a guided tour of the sponsor's Internet domain; and

d. allowing the customer to access help on-line in the Internet domain of the sponsor by inputting help queries and receiving help answers.

61. A method as in claim 60, and further comprising the step of:

a. prompting the customer to answer a series of queries upon log on to the Internet Entry Server to register the product.

62. A method as in claim 60, wherein said product is a software product, said method further comprising the step of:

a. prompting the customer to answer a series of queries upon initial installation of said software product and forwarding the answers to said sponsor via said Internet Entry Server to register the product.

63. A method as in claim 60, wherein said access to said on-line help is available to said customer for a limited time period, said method further comprising the step of:

a. providing said customer with one or more options to extend the time for which said on-line help is available after said limited time period has expired.

64. A method as in claim 63, and further wherein said options to extend include one or more of the following:

a. providing a credit card number to which further Internet access time can be charged;

b. answering further survey questions in return for an extension of the sponsor paid Internet access time; and

c. a 900 call service whereby said customer accesses said Internet Entry Server after calling a subscriber paid 900 telephone number for further Internet access time.

65. A method as in claim 60, and further including the step of:

a. displaying an initial display screen each time the customer accesses the Internet via said Internet Entry Server which display screen includes sponsor related displays or other sponsor related information.

66. A method as in claim 60, wherein said on-line help answers can selectively be provided in a time delay fashion via electronic mail.

67. A method of providing a sponsor paid Internet connect time allotment to a customer of the sponsor's products for on-line help relating to those products, said method comprising the steps of:

a. providing a PIN number to the customer which PIN number entitles the customer to log on to an Internet Entry Server;

b. hot-linking the customer directly into an Internet domain of the sponsor upon log on to the Internet Entry Server by the customer;

c. prompting the customer to answer a series of queries to register the product;

d. conducting said customer through a guided tour of the sponsor's Internet domain; and

e. allowing the customer to access help on-line in the Internet domain of the sponsor by inputting help queries and receiving help answers.

68. A method as in claim 67, wherein said access to said on-line help is available to said customer for a limited time period, said method further comprising the step of:

a. providing said customer with one or more options to extend the time for which said on-line help is available after said limited time period has expired.

69. A method as in claim 68, and further wherein said options to extend include one or more of the following:

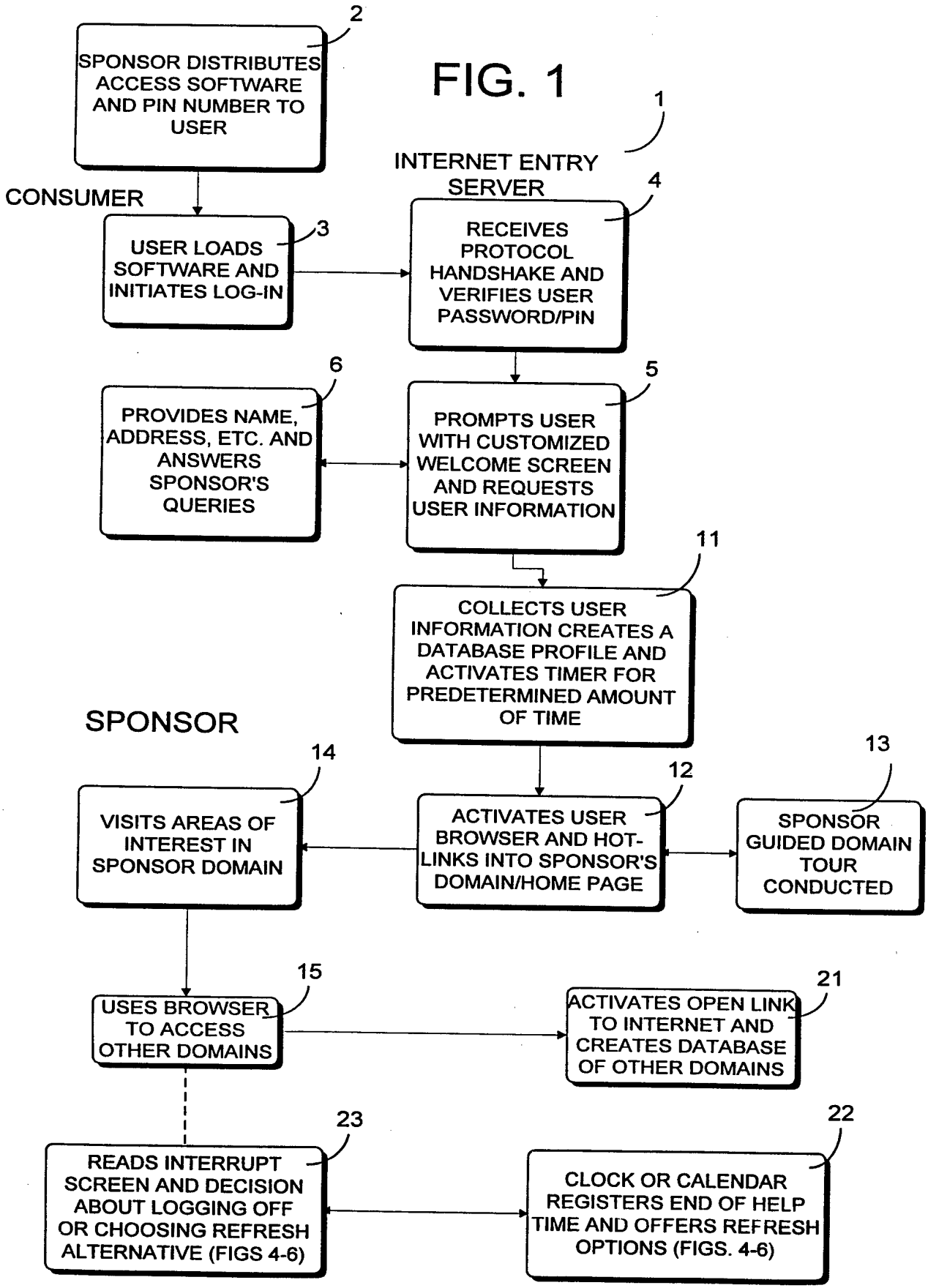
a. providing a credit card number to which further Internet access time can be charged;

b. answering further survey questions in return for an extension of the sponsor paid Internet access time; and

c. a 900 call service whereby said customer accesses said Internet Entry Server after calling a subscriber paid 900 telephone number for further Internet access time.

70. A method as in claim 67, wherein said on-line help answers can selectively be provided in a time delay fashion via electronic mail.

FIG. 1


2
SPONSOR DISTRIBUTES ACCESS SOFTWARE AND PIN NUMBER TO USER
1
INTERNET ENTRY SERVER
CONSUMER
3
USER LOADS SOFTWARE AND INITIATES LOG-IN
4
RECEIVES PROTOCOL HANDSHAKE AND VERIFIES USER PASSWORD/PIN
6
PROVIDES NAME, ADDRESS, ETC. AND ANSWERS SPONSOR'S QUERIES
5
PROMPTS USER WITH CUSTOMIZED WELCOME SCREEN AND REQUESTS USER INFORMATION
11
COLLECTS USER INFORMATION CREATES A DATABASE PROFILE AND ACTIVATES TIMER FOR PREDETERMINED AMOUNT OF TIME
SPONSOR
14
VISITS AREAS OF INTEREST IN SPONSOR DOMAIN
12
ACTIVATES USER BROWSER AND HOT-LINKS INTO SPONSOR'S DOMAIN/HOME PAGE
13
SPONSOR GUIDED DOMAIN TOUR CONDUCTED
15
USES BROWSER TO ACCESS OTHER DOMAINS
21
ACTIVATES OPEN LINK TO INTERNET AND CREATES DATABASE OF OTHER DOMAINS
23
READS INTERRUPT SCREEN AND DECISION ABOUT LOGGING OFF OR CHOOSING REFRESH ALTERNATIVE (FIGS 4-6)
22
CLOCK OR CALENDAR REGISTERS END OF HELP TIME AND OFFERS REFRESH OPTIONS (FIGS. 4-6)

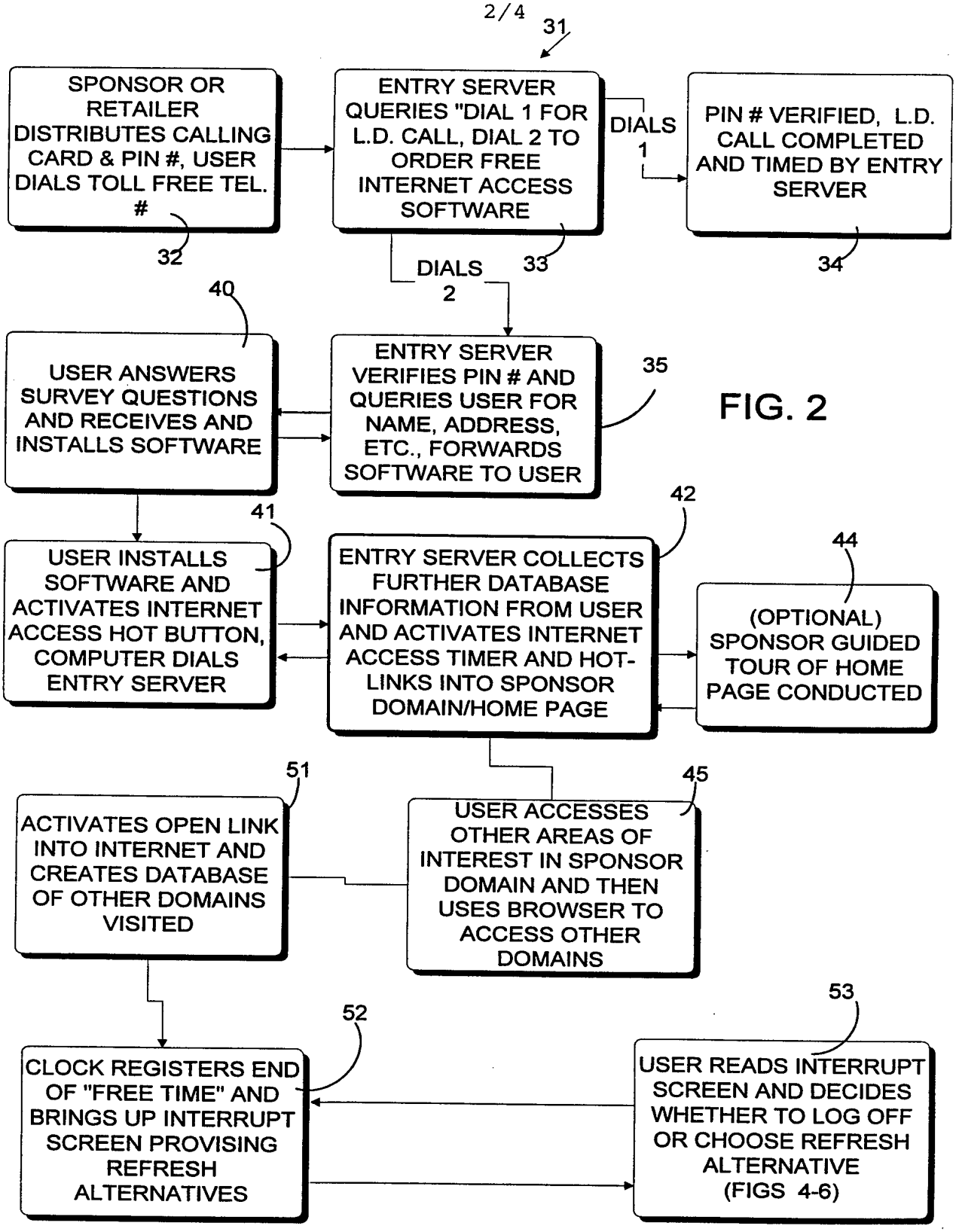
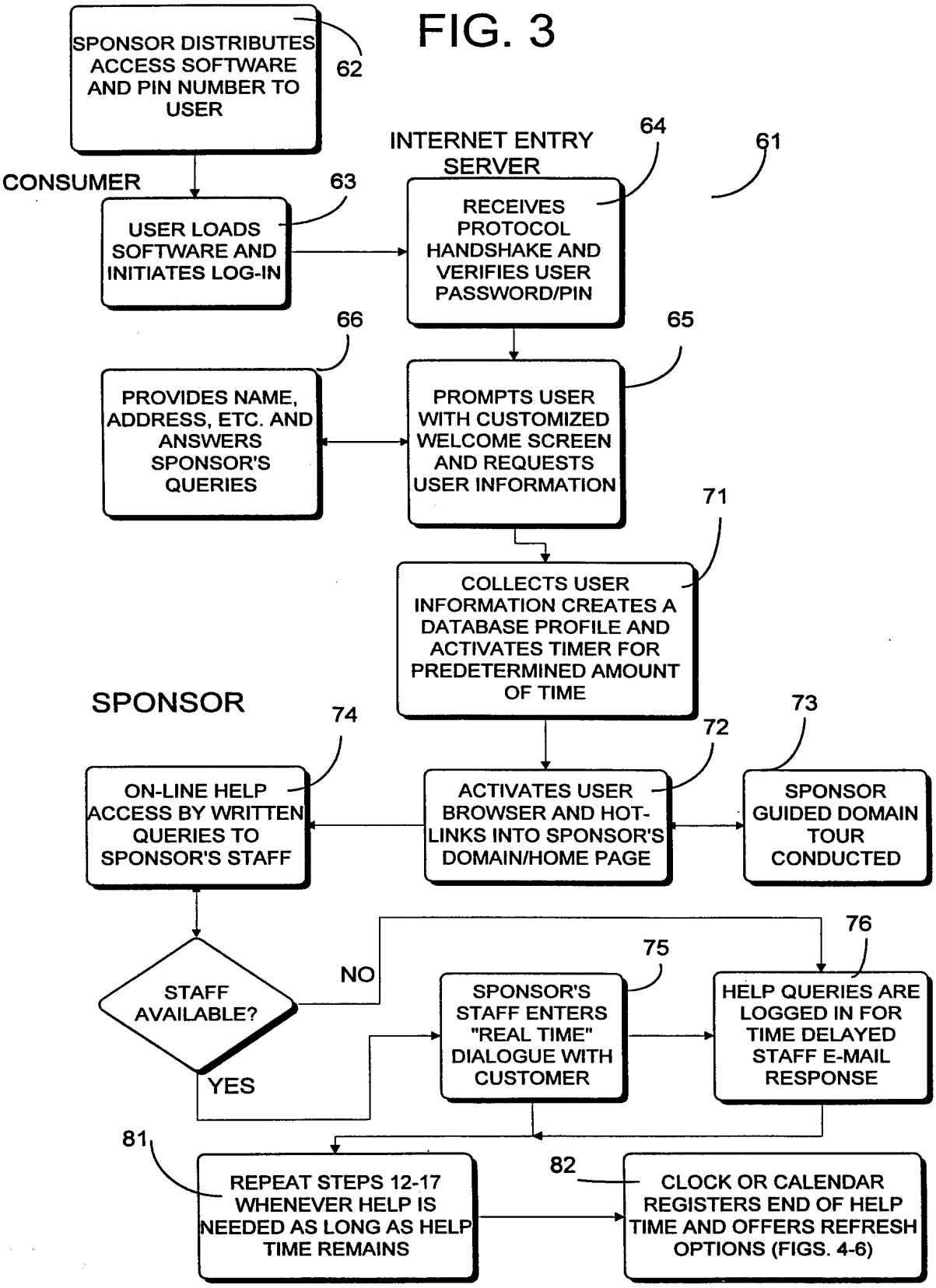

31
SPONSOR OR RETAILER DISTRIBUTES CALLING CARD & PIN #, USER DIALS TOLL FREE TEL. #
32
ENTRY SERVER QUERIES "DIAL 1 FOR L.D. CALL, DIAL 2 TO ORDER FREE INTERNET ACCESS SOFTWARE
33
DIALS 1
PIN # VERIFIED, L.D. CALL COMPLETED AND TIMED BY ENTRY SERVER
34
DIALS 2
40
USER ANSWERS SURVEY QUESTIONS AND RECEIVES AND INSTALLS SOFTWARE
ENTRY SERVER VERIFIES PIN # AND QUERIES USER FOR NAME, ADDRESS, ETC., FORWARDS SOFTWARE TO USER
35
41
USER INSTALLS SOFTWARE AND ACTIVATES INTERNET ACCESS HOT BUTTON, COMPUTER DIALS ENTRY SERVER
42
ENTRY SERVER COLLECTS FURTHER DATABASE INFORMATION FROM USER AND ACTIVATES INTERNET ACCESS TIMER AND HOT-LINKS INTO SPONSOR DOMAIN/HOME PAGE
44
(OPTIONAL) SPONSOR GUIDED TOUR OF HOME PAGE CONDUCTED
51
ACTIVATES OPEN LINK INTO INTERNET AND CREATES DATABASE OF OTHER DOMAINS VISITED
45
USER ACCESSES OTHER AREAS OF INTEREST IN SPONSOR DOMAIN AND THEN USES BROWSER TO ACCESS OTHER DOMAINS
52
CLOCK REGISTERS END OF "FREE TIME" AND BRINGS UP INTERRUPT SCREEN PROVISING REFRESH ALTERNATIVES
53
USER READS INTERRUPT SCREEN AND DECIDES WHETHER TO LOG OFF OR CHOOSE REFRESH ALTERNATIVE (FIGS 4-6)

FIG. 2

FIG. 3


SPONSOR DISTRIBUTES ACCESS SOFTWARE AND PIN NUMBER TO USER
62
INTERNET ENTRY SERVER
64
61
CONSUMER
63
USER LOADS SOFTWARE AND INITIATES LOG-IN
RECEIVES PROTOCOL HANDSHAKE AND VERIFIES USER PASSWORD/PIN
66
65
PROVIDES NAME, ADDRESS, ETC. AND ANSWERS SPONSOR'S QUERIES
PROMPTS USER WITH CUSTOMIZED WELCOME SCREEN AND REQUESTS USER INFORMATION
71
COLLECTS USER INFORMATION CREATES A DATABASE PROFILE AND ACTIVATES TIMER FOR PREDETERMINED AMOUNT OF TIME
SPONSOR
74
72
73
ON-LINE HELP ACCESS BY WRITTEN QUERIES TO SPONSOR'S STAFF
ACTIVATES USER BROWSER AND HOT-LINKS INTO SPONSOR'S DOMAIN/HOME PAGE
SPONSOR GUIDED DOMAIN TOUR CONDUCTED
76
75
STAFF AVAILABLE?
NO
YES
SPONSOR'S STAFF ENTERS "REAL TIME" DIALOGUE WITH CUSTOMER
HELP QUERIES ARE LOGGED IN FOR TIME DELAYED STAFF E-MAIL RESPONSE
81
82
REPEAT STEPS 12-17 WHENEVER HELP IS NEEDED AS LONG AS HELP TIME REMAINS
CLOCK OR CALENDAR REGISTERS END OF HELP TIME AND OFFERS REFRESH OPTIONS (FIGS. 4-6)

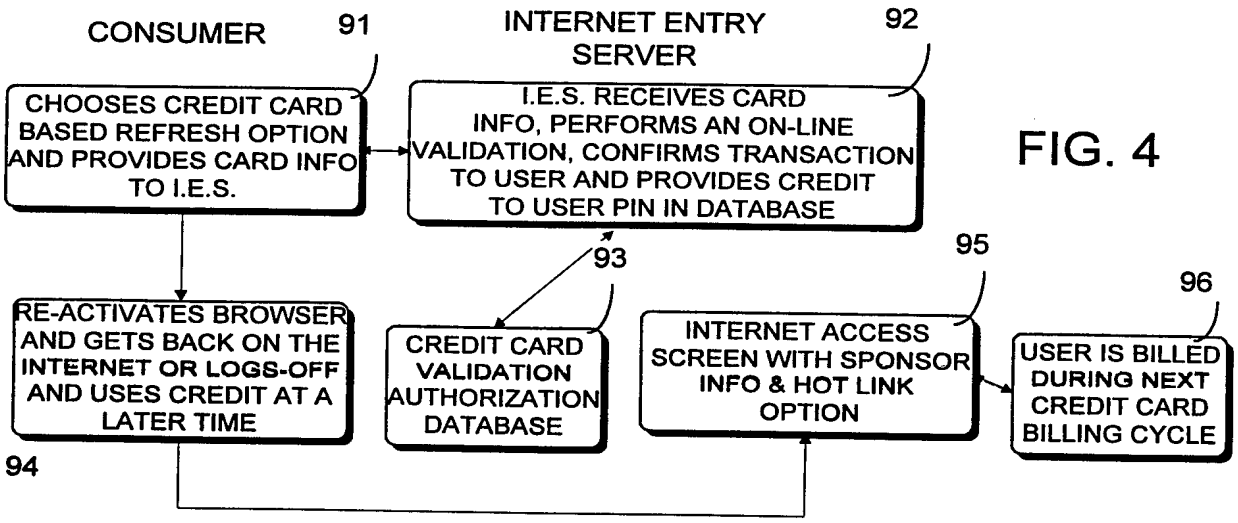


FIG. 4

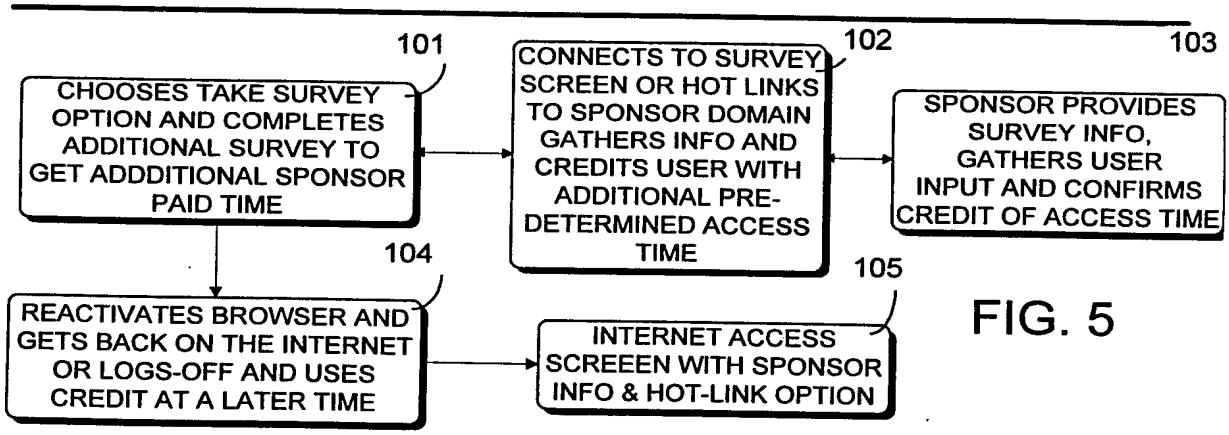


FIG. 5

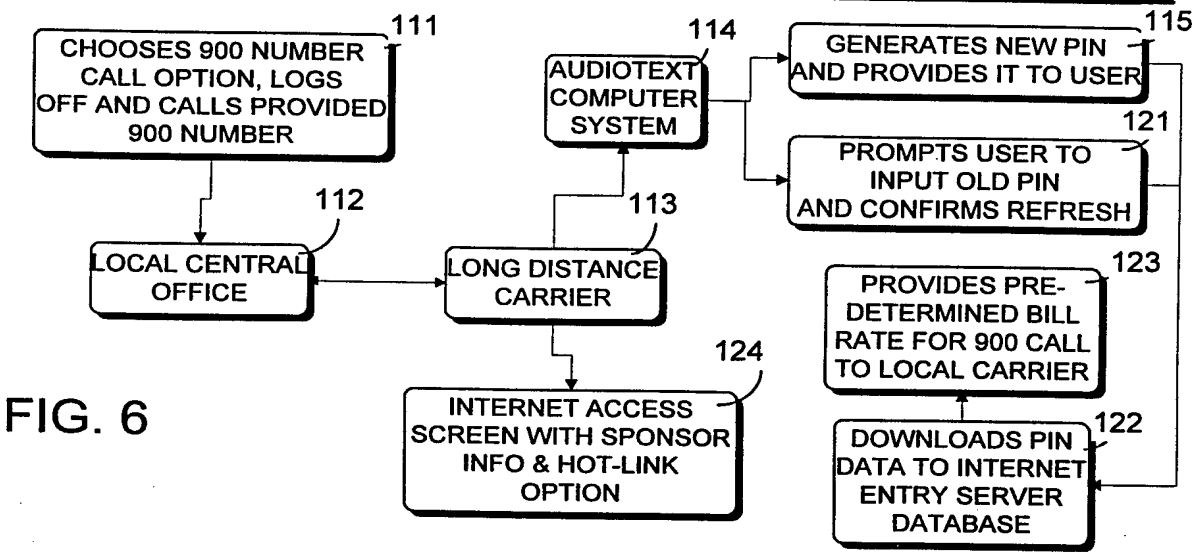


FIG. 6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US96/08307

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : G06F 13/00; 19/00
US CL : 364/401R
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 364/401R

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS, DIALOG (INTERNET, SURVEYS, GIFTS OR REWARDS, TELEPHONE, CALLS, ACCESS)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	Telecommunications, Volume 25, Issue 11, November 1991, Scot J. Brnker, "Corporate Bulletin Board Systems: Customer Support and More in the 1990s", pages 33-36, especially pages 33-35	52-70
Y	Computerworld, Volume 28, Issue 46, 14 November 1994, Ellis Booker, "Vendors line up on-line support", page 29.	52-70
X	Software Magazine, Volume 15, Issue 11, October 1995, George Lawton, pages 49-53, especially pages 50 and 53.	52-70

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. [ ] See patent family annex.

*	Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E"	earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&"	document member of the same patent family
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search 15 SEPTEMBER 1996	Date of mailing of the international search report 10 OCT 1996
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	Authorized officer GAIL O. HAYES Telephone No. (703) 305-9711

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet)(July 1992)*

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US96/08307

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	The Marketing Revolution, Harvard Business School Press, 1994, Messrs, Blattberg, &Glazer, "Electronic Customer Registration, Customer Acquisition in The Information Age", page 7	52-70
Y	Telecommunications Report (NewsNet), Anonymous, "BellSouth Telecommunications, Inc. Is One Of Several Companies"	31-42
Y	NewsBytes, 04 March 1994, "Baby Bells On The Internet", second paragraph.	31-44
Y	Direct, Volume 7, Issue 5, May 1995, Anonymous, "Compilers Move To Capture Data Online"	1-30 & 45-49
Y	Interactive Facts, Volume 1 No. 14, 06 June 1994, Anonymous, "On-Line Users Survey Results: Electronic Junk Mail-No; Bribes-Maybe"	1-30 & 45-49

PCT WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6 : G06F 13/14, 13/42, H04L 12/46, 29/02 — A1

(11) International Publication Number: **WO 97/11429**

(43) International Publication Date: 27 March 1997 (27.03.97)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US96/14988

(22) International Filing Date: 13 September 1996 (13.09.96)

(30) Priority Data:
08/531,371 20 September 1995 (20.09.95) US

(71) Applicant: INFONAUTICS CORPORATION [US/US]; Suite 900, 900 West Valley Road, Wayne, PA 19087 (US).

(72) Inventors: GRABER, Terry, E.; 108 Brookhollow Drive, Downingtown, PA 19335 (US). KOPELMAN, Joshua; Unit 906, 611 W. King Street, Charleston Greene, Malvern, PA 19355 (US). WATKEYS, Edwin, Howel, III; 308 South Pennsylvania Avenue, North Wales, PA 19454 (US). WEINBERGER, Marvin, I.; 630 Pennfield Avenue, Havertown, PA 19083 (US).

(74) Agent: GOLUB, Daniel, H.; Reed Smith Shaw & McClay, 2500 One Liberty Place, 1650 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103-7301 (US).

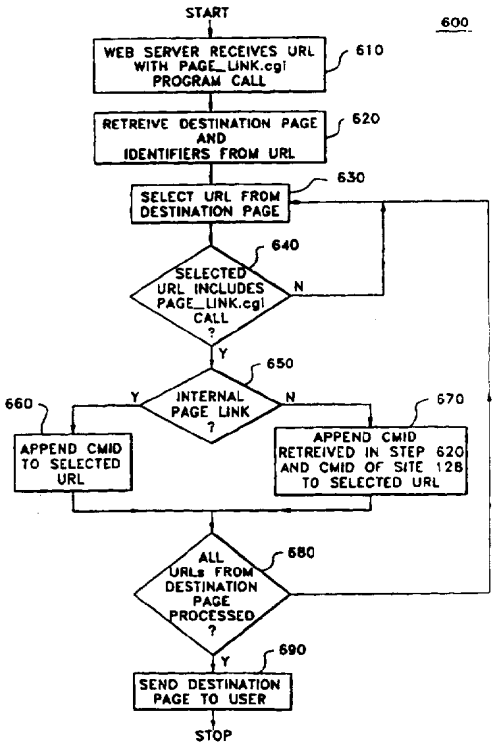
(81) Designated States: AU, CA, CN, JP, MX, NZ, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).

Published
With international search report.

(54) Title: REDIRECTING A USER TO A NEW WORLD WIDE WEB LOCATION USING RELATIVE UNIVERSAL RESOURCE LOCATORS

(57) Abstract

A method and apparatus for redirecting a user from a first location on the WWW to a second location on the WWW, wherein relative URL addressing is used during the redirecting process. A signal is received from the first location indicating that the user wishes to move from the first location on the WWW to the second location on said WWW (610, 620). In response to the signal, a current URL representing an address of the first location on the WWW and a destination URL portion representative of an address of the second location on the WWW are passed to a redirecting means (630, 640). The current URL includes first and second portions. A destination URL is formed with redirecting means by substituting the destination URL portion in place of the second portion in the current URL, wherein the destination URL represents a relative address of the second location on the WWW (660, 670). The user is then moved from the first location on the WWW to the second location on the WWW in accordance with the destination URL formed by the redirecting means (690).



FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AM	Armenia	**GB**	United Kingdom	**MW**	Malawi
AT	Austria	**GE**	Georgia	**MX**	Mexico
AU	Australia	**GN**	Guinea	**NE**	Niger
BB	Barbados	**GR**	Greece	**NL**	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	**HU**	Hungary	**NO**	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	**IE**	Ireland	**NZ**	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	**IT**	Italy	**PL**	Poland
BJ	Benin	**JP**	Japan	**PT**	Portugal
BR	Brazil	**KE**	Kenya	**RO**	Romania
BY	Belarus	**KG**	Kyrgystan	**RU**	Russian Federation
CA	Canada	**KP**	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	**SD**	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic			**SE**	Sweden
CG	Congo	**KR**	Republic of Korea	**SG**	Singapore
CH	Switzerland	**KZ**	Kazakhstan	**SI**	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	**LI**	Liechtenstein	**SK**	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	**LK**	Sri Lanka	**SN**	Senegal
CN	China	**LR**	Liberia	**SZ**	Swaziland
CS	Czechoslovakia	**LT**	Lithuania	**TD**	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	**LU**	Luxembourg	**TG**	Togo
DE	Germany	**LV**	Latvia	**TJ**	Tajikistan
DK	Denmark	**MC**	Monaco	**TT**	Trinidad and Tobago
EE	Estonia	**MD**	Republic of Moldova	**UA**	Ukraine
ES	Spain	**MG**	Madagascar	**UG**	Uganda
FI	Finland	**ML**	Mali	**US**	United States of America
FR	France	**MN**	Mongolia	**UZ**	Uzbekistan
GA	Gabon	**MR**	Mauritania	**VN**	Viet Nam

REDIRECTING A USER TO A NEW WORLD WIDE WEB LOCATION USING RELATIVE UNIVERSAL RESOURCE LOCATORS

Field of the Invention

The present invention is directed to on-line computer systems for delivering information and computer services to users coupled to such systems. More particularly, the present invention is directed to an automated system for capturing information representing the identity of an entity that has directed a user to an on-line system. Still more particularly, the present invention is directed to a system for tracking user paths on the world wide web (WNW).

Background of the Invention

On-line computer services such as, for example, on-line information retrieval services, on-line travel reservation services, or on-line stock trading services, receive new subscribers from various sources. New subscribers are typically directed to an on-line service by advertisements placed by the on-line service itself, through word-of-mouth referrals given by existing system subscribers, or by third party computer system marketers (referred to hereinafter as co-marketers) of the on-line service. Different co-marketers may typically use different media for promoting a particular on-line computer service. For example, a magazine acting as a co-marketer for an on-line service might use a magazine advertisement, which includes a free software disk for accessing the on-line service, to promote the on-line service. Alternatively, various directory services available on the WWW such as, for example, the Yaho® or Web Crawler® directory services, might use a listing on their directory pages and a link to a WWW page associated with an on-line service, to direct potential new subscribers to an on-line service. Thus, new subscribers can be directed to the same on-line service from different co-marketers and through different marketing channels. It would be desirable to be able to capture and track the co-marketing source which directed each new subscriber to an on-line service. In addition, it would be desirable to capture and track the co-marketing source which directed a new subscriber to an on-line service in a manner which required no participation or intervention from the new subscriber.

When a user navigates through various sites during a session on the WWW, the navigational history reflecting the past locations traversed by the user during the session is typically lost as the user moves from one site to the next site. Thus, unless the user were

to manually track the various sites traversed during a world wide web session, it would be difficult for the user, or for any service monitoring the user, to know the identity of any previous world wide web site traversed by the user during a session. It would be desirable to have a system for attaching navigational history information to a user traversing the WWW so that a current web site could determine electronically at least the previous WWW site visited by the user.

Universal resource locators are often used to direct users through various pages at a site on the world wide web. There are two different techniques for specifying addresses using universal resource locators. In a first technique, known as fully specified addressing, the full string associated with a universal resource locator is specified each time a user moves from one web page to the next web page. In the second technique, known as relative addressing, only information representing the root directory or the current directory (or subdirectory) of the user is specified as a user moves from one web page to the next web page. One drawback of using relative universal resource locator addressing is that it is impossible to move "up a directory tree" using such addressing, without specifying the root directory. UNIX symbolic links may be used in specifying a particular root directory. However, when relative addressing is used, it is impossible to carry this UNIX symbolic link information forward as a user moves from page to page. It would be desirable if this limitation of relative universal resource locator addressing could be ameliorated, such that the UNIX symbolic link information could be retained during the relative addressing of web pages.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a unified system for capturing and tracking a co-marketing source which directed a new subscriber to an on-line service.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a system for capturing and tracking information identifying a co-marketing source which directed a new subscriber to an on-line service, which requires no participation or intervention from the new subscriber.

It is a still further object of the present invention to provide a system for attaching navigational history information to a user traversing the world wide web so that a current web site could determine electronically at least the previous world wide web site visited by the user.

It is a still further object of the present invention to provide a system which could be used in conjunction with relative universal resource locator addressing, which permitted a user in a particular directory at a web site to move up a directory tree.

These and other objects of the invention will become apparent from the description of the invention which follows.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention is directed to an apparatus for capturing and storing a co-marketer identification symbol representing an identity of an entity that has referred a user on a user station to a computer service, wherein the user station is coupled to the computer service by a communications path. A database is provided for storing a plurality of user records. Each of the user records includes a user identification field for storing information uniquely associating each of the user records with a user, and a co-marketer identification field for storing identity information representing the identity of an entity that directed the user to the computer service. An enrollment means is coupled to the communications path and the database, and is provided for enrolling a user on the computer service. The enrollment means includes means for determining a co-marketer that directed the user to the computer service, and means for assigning a unique user identification number to the user. The enrollment means further includes means for storing a co-marketer identification symbol representative of a co-marketer and the unique user identification number of a user in the co-marketer identification and user identification fields, respectively, of one of the user records.

In accordance with a further aspect, the present invention is directed to a method and apparatus for tracking the navigation path of a user that has been directed to a second site on the WWW from a first site on the WWW. The first site has a universal resource locator (URL) symbol for uniquely identifying an address of the first site on the WWW, and the second site has a URL symbol for uniquely identifying an address of the second site on the WWW. A composite URL symbol is received at the second WWW site when the user is directed from the first site to the second site. The composite URL symbol has a first portion corresponding to the URL symbol of the second site, and a second portion that includes information corresponding to the identity of the first site. The information representative of the identity of the first site is captured at the second WWW site from the second portion of the composite URL. The identity of the first WWW site is then determined at the second WWW site by comparing information from the second portion of

the composite URL to a table having a plurality of entries each of which is representative of a known WWW site.

In accordance with a still further aspect, the present invention is directed to a method and apparatus for redirecting a user from a first location on the WWW to a second location on the WWW, wherein relative URL addressing is used during the redirecting process. A signal is received from the first location indicating that the user wishes to move from the first location on the WWW to the second location on said WWW. In response to the signal, a current URL representing an address of the first location on the WWW and a destination URL portion representative of an address of the second location on the WWW are passed to a redirecting means. The current URL includes first and second portions. A destination URL is formed with redirecting means by substituting the destination URL portion in place of the second portion in the current URL, wherein the destination URL represents a relative address of the second location on the WWW. The user is then moved from the first location on the WWW to the second location on the WWW in accordance with the destination URL formed by the redirecting means.

In accordance with a still further aspect, the present invention is directed to a method and apparatus for tracking the navigation path of a user that has been directed to a second site on the WWW from a first site on the WWW. A URL is received at the second WWW site when the user is directed from the first site to the second site. At the second WWW site, information representative of an identity of the first WWW site is captured by identifying a first code in the URL. A destination web page is determined for the user, and a revised destination web page is formed by inserting a second code representative of the identity of the first WWW site into at least one selected web page link associated with the destination web page. The revised destination web page is then transmitted to the user.

Brief Description of the Drawings

In order that the manner in which the above-recited and other advantages and objects of the invention are obtained and can be appreciated, a more particular description of the invention briefly described above will be rendered by reference to a specific embodiment thereof which is illustrated in the appended drawings. Understanding that these drawings depict only a typical embodiment of the invention and are not therefore to be considered limiting of its scope, the invention and the presently understood best mode thereof will be

described and explained with additional specificity and detail through the use of the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a block diagram showing a system for enrolling new users on an on-line system and capturing co-marketing information associated with such new users, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a flow diagram illustrating the operation of a system for enrolling new users on an on-line system and capturing co-marketing information associated with such new users, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 3 is a diagram of a look-up table for associating UNIX symbolic link information with co-marketers, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 4 is a diagram illustrating preferred data structures for storing a Subscriber Information Directory Table, a Customer Information Directory Table, and first and second Co-Marketer Information Directory Tables, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 5 is a schematic diagram illustrating the use of UNIX symbolic links and relative URL addressing for moving between locations on the WWW, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 6 is a flow diagram illustrating the operation of a system for attaching a code representing the navigational history of a user on the WWW onto selected URL page links on a destination web page of a user, in accordance with an alternative preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 7 is a flow diagram illustrating the operation of a system for generating recurring bounty payment records, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Referring now to Fig. 1, there is shown a block diagram of a system 100 for enrolling new users on an on-line system and capturing co-marketing information associated with such new users, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. System 100 includes a first type of user station 102. The user station 102 includes a personal computer (PC) 104 and user software 106 which resides on PC 104. User software

106 includes a graphical user interface (not shown) for facilitating communications between user station 102 and On-Line Service (OLS) 140. OLS 140 represents a computer service such as, for example, an information retrieval service, a travel reservation service, or a stock trading service, which is available on-line to a user of user station 102. User station 102 is coupled to a Fiber Distributed Data Interface (FDDI) 141 in OLS 140 by a communications channel 108. In alternate embodiments, a standard communications bus or a local area network may be substituted for FDDI 141. Communications channel 108 may consist of a communications link formed over a public network such as the Internet. Alternatively, communications channel 108 may consist of a communications link formed between PC 104 and FDDI 141 over a commercial network. Thus, commercial networks such as, for example, the Prodigy® network, the CompuServe® network, or the Microsoft® network, may be used to establish a communications channel 108 for linking PC 104 and FDDI 141. Although in the preferred embodiment of the present invention, element 140 is shown as being an on-line computer service, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that element 140 may alternatively represent any computer service, regardless of whether the service is available on-line.

As explained more fully below, user software 106 is preferably provided to a user of user station 102 by an on-line service co-marketer (CM) and loaded onto PC 104 prior to the time the user of user station 102 attempts to enroll on OLS 140. User software is preferably provided to the user of user station 102 from the CM via a floppy disk, CD-ROM disk, magnetic tape or through a File Transfer Protocol (FTP) site on the Internet. User software 106 preferably includes an embedded co-marketer symbol or code which can be recognized by OLS 140 whenever the user of user station 102 connects to OLS 140. The co-marketer symbol embedded in the user software uniquely represents the identity of the co-marketer that provided user software 106 to the user of user station 102. An example of a co-marketer that might provide user software 106 to a user of user station 102 might include, for example, a magazine publisher that advertises OLS 140 in its magazine and includes a floppy disk with user software 106 together with the magazine advertisement.

System 100 also includes a second type of user station 102a. The user station 102a includes a PC 104a and user software 106a which resides on PC 104a. Like user software 106, user software 106a includes a graphical user interface (not shown) for facilitating communications between user station 102a and On-Line Service (OLS) 140.

However, unlike user station 102, user station 102a is coupled to OLS 140 through the WWW 120. More particularly, user station 102a is coupled to an OLS web server 142 at OLS 140 through the WWW site 128 associated with OLS 140 on the WWW 120.

The navigation history of the user of user station 102a on WWW 120 is shown generally by dotted lines 124, 125 and solid line 126. As shown by dotted line 124, user station 102a was initially coupled to site 122a of a first co-marketer on WWW 120. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, a page at site 122a includes an advertisement (not shown) for OLS 140. In addition, the advertisement at co-marketer site 122a is preferably such that a user of user station 102a may chose to connect to OLS site 128 simply by "clicking" on the advertisement at WWW site 122a. As explained more fully below in connection with Figure 5, when the user of user station 102a clicks on the advertisement for OLS 140 at WWW site 122a, WWW site 122a forms a special destination URL having two parts. The first part of the destination URL is formed of the URL associated with OLS site 128 (e.g., WWW.OLS.COMM). The second part of the destination URL is formed of a destination filename (e.g., INDEX. HTML) and a UNIX symbolic link (e.g., \CM1) that is prepended to the beginning of the destination filename by the co-marketer (co-marketer #1) associated with WWW site 122a. The symbol or code used to form the UNIX symbolic link (e.g., \CM1) inserted by co-marketer #1 at site 122a is uniquely associated with co-marketer #1 in system 100. The complete destination URL is used to route the user (along dotted line 125) from WWW site 122a of co-marketer #1 to OLS WWW site 128. Upon reaching OLS site 128, the user station 102a is coupled to OLS WWW site 128 by solid line 126, and the complete destination URL formed at site 122a (including the UNIX symbolic link portion of such destination URL) is passed to OLS 140 through OLS web server 142.

In addition to the co-marketer represented by site 122a (co-marketer #1), users may be directed to OLS site 128 on WWW 120 through advertisements (not shown) on pages at the sites of other co-marketers represented on the WWW 120 such as, for example, through an advertisement at WWW site 122b (representing co-marketer #2), or an advertisement at WWW site 122c (representing co-marketer #3). Like the situation described above wherein a user of user station 102a clicks on the advertisement for OLS 140 at WWW site 122a, when the user of user station 102a clicks on the advertisement for OLS 140 at WWW site 122b or 122c, WWW site 122b forms a special destination URL having two

parts. The first part of the destination URL is again formed of the URL associated with OLS site 128 (e.g., WWW.OLS.COMM), and the second part of the destination URL is again formed of a UNIX symbolic link that is prepended to a destination filename. However, if the user has clicked on an advertisement for OLS 140 at site 122b, the UNIX symbolic link (e.g., \CM2) inserted by the co-marketer (co-marketer #2) will be uniquely associated in system 100 with co-marketer #2 and site 122b. Similarly, if the user has clicked on an advertisement for OLS 140 at site 122c, the UNIX symbolic link (e.g., \CM3) inserted by the co-marketer (co-marketer #3) will be uniquely associated in system 100 with co-marketer #3 and site 122c. A complete destination URL formed at either site 122b or 122c may be used as described above in connection with site 122a to route the user from site 122b or 122c to OLS WWW site 128. Although only three co-marketers are shown in Figure 1 for directing users from the WWW sites of such co-marketers to OLS site 128, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that more than three co-marketing sites may be used in conjunction with the present invention for directing users to OLS site 128 on WWW 120.

In the preferred embodiment of system 100, OLS 140 will accept a user that has been routed to OLS site 128 by a co-marketer only if the co-marketer that has done the routing is an authorized co-marketer for OLS 140. In system 100, a co-marketer will be authorized to route users to site 128 only after the co-marketer has been assigned and has received a unique UNIX symbolic link associated with the co-marketer from OLS 140. First and second Co-Marketer Identification Tables are stored respectively on enrollment database 146 and accounting database 144 at OLS 140. As described more fully below in conjunction with Figure 4, each Co-Marketer Identification Table includes a separate record for storing a co-marketer identification code associated with each co-marketer (e.g., co-marketer #1, co-marketer #2, co-marketer #3) that has been authorized by OLS 140 to route users to OLS site 128.

System 100 includes an enrollment server 145 for enrolling new users on OLS 140, and a billing server 143 for generating bounty payment records for issuing bounty payments to authorized co-marketers that have referred users of user stations 102, 102a to OLS 140. For purposes of the present application, the term "server", when used in conjunction with "enrollment" or "billing", is used to refer to a physical machine formed from at least one computer processor having associated memory and software installed thereon for executing the functions to be performed by the server. In the preferred

embodiment of the present invention, the hardware platform used for implementing enrollment server 145 consists of a Tandem Model 4412 computer having 2 processors, 200 MB of memory, a 1 GB system disk, and a 4 GB RAID disk; a flow diagram illustrating the operation of a preferred software system 200 for implementing enrollment server 145 on this hardware platform is shown in Figure 2 and discussed below. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the hardware platform used for implementing billing server 143 consists of a Tandem Model 4412 computer having 2 processors, 200 MB of memory, a 1 GB system disk, and a 4 GB RAID disk; a flow diagram illustrating the operation of a preferred software system 700 for implementing billing server 143 on this hardware platform is shown in Figure 7 and discussed below. Although specific hardware is disclosed herein for implementing enrollment server 145 and billing server 143, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that other suitable hardware platforms may alternatively be used to implement servers 143, 145. However, the two hardware systems described above for implementing servers 143, 145 are preferred because these systems allow servers 143, 145 to be hardware-scalable. This "hardware scalability" allows OLS 140 to handle an increasing number of user stations 102, 102a simply by adding further processors to the existing hardware used for servers 143, 145, without modification of the software running on such hardware. In the embodiment shown in Figure 1, enrollment server 145 and billing server 143 are implemented in software on separate machines which are physically distinct from the processor(s) used for implementing OLS session server 147. In alternative embodiments (not shown), enrollment server 145 and billing server 143 may be implemented in software together on a single server or as part of OLS session server 147.

Referring now to Figure 2, there is shown a flow diagram illustrating the operation of a system 200 for enrolling new users associated with user stations 102, 102a onto OLS 140, and capturing co-marketing information associated with such new users, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. In step 205, a user station 102 or 102a connects to OLS 140. In the case of a user station 102, the connection to OLS 140 is made by the user station via communications channel 108 directly to FDDI 141; in the case of a user station 102a, the connection is made via OLS site 128 to OLS web server 142. Next, in step 210, the enrollment means 145 determines whether the user which just connected to OLS 140 is a new subscriber to OLS 140. In a preferred embodiment, step 210 is performed either (i) by waiting for the user to issue an enrollment request (from page 514a

described below) to OLS 140, or (ii) by prompting the user to enter a login name and comparing the login name entered by the user to a list of valid login names maintained in enrollment database 146. If the user is a new subscriber to OLS 140, processing proceeds to step 220, where the enrollment means 145 determines how the user connected to OLS 140. More particularly, if the user connected to OLS 140 through web server 142, the enrollment means 145 determines that the user is operating on a user station 102a which is connected to OLS 140 via WWW 120; otherwise, enrollment means 145 determines that the user is operating on a user station 102 which is connected to OLS 140 via communications channel 108.

If a determination is made in step 220 that the user is operating on a user station 102a that connected to OLS 140 through WWW 120, then processing proceeds to step 230 where enrollment means 145 determines a co-marketer identification symbol or code (CM ID) associated with the user station 102a. In this step, the complete destination URL which was passed to OLS web server 142 when the user was directed from a co-marketer site 122a, 122b, 122c to OLS site 128 is retrieved by OLS web server 142, and the second portion of the destination URL, which contains both a UNIX symbolic link and a destination filename (which may be specified implicitly), is then extracted from the complete destination URL. As mentioned above, the UNIX symbolic link embedded in the destination URL uniquely identifies a co-marketer which directed the user from its WWW site to OLS site 128. Next, in step 240, enrollment means 145 attempts to enroll the user in OLS 140. In this step, the enrollment means 145 obtains a co-marketer identification code (CMID) associated with the destination URL using look-up table 300 (shown in Figure 3). For each valid co-marketer in system 100, table 300 has one or more entries representing the second portion of a potential destination URL that might be generated by such a co-marketer. Thus, each entry in table 300 has a record 310 representing a UNIX symbolic link (310a) and destination filename (310b) that may be provided by a valid co-marketer, and a corresponding record 320 representing a CMID associated with the co-marketer assigned to UNIX symbolic link 310a in system 100. If the second portion of the destination URL is not recognized as corresponding to a valid CMID, the enrollment session is terminated. A list of valid (or authorized) CMID's is preferably stored in a Co-Marketer Information Directory Table on enrollment database 146 shown in Figure 4. The Co-Marketer Information Directory Table on enrollment database 146 is formed of a plurality of individual

records 440, each of which contains a field 442 for storing the CMID of a system authorized co-marketer.

Referring still to step 240, if the enrollment means 145 determines that the user has been directed to OLS 140 from an authorized co-marketer, the enrollment means attempts to enroll the user in OLS 140 by assigning the user a unique user identification number and then asking the user to enter various personal information which is then stored in a Subscriber Information Directory Table on enrollment database 146. As shown in Figure 4, the Subscriber Information Directory Table on enrollment database 146 is formed of a plurality of individual records 400, each of which contains several fields for storing information about a particular user. More particularly, for each user enrolled on OLS 140 there is a record 400 with a field 402 for storing the unique user identification number assigned to the user, a field 404 for storing the CM ID of the co-marketer that directed the user to OLS 140, fields 406, 408, 410 for respectively storing the name, address and telephone number of the user, fields 412, 414 for respectively storing the grade level and gender of the user, fields 416, 418 for storing information representing the occupations of the user's parents, field 420 for storing the user's number of siblings, and fields 422, 424, 426, 428 and 430 for respectively storing information representing the type of computer used by the user, the user's modem speed, the display capabilities of the user's display, the size of the memory of the user's PC, and the identity of the communications link (e.g., the Internet, the Prodigy® network, the CompuServe® network, or the Microsoft® network) used for accessing OLS 140.

In addition to storing information about the user in the Subscriber Information Directory Table on enrollment database 146, information about the user being enrolled in step 240 is also stored on a separate Customer Information Directory located on accounting database 144. As shown in Figure 4, the Customer Information Directory Table on accounting database 144 is formed of a plurality of individual records 450, each of which contains several fields for storing information about a particular user. Fields 452, 454, 456, 458 and 460 store substantially the same information as that which is stored respectively in fields 402, 404, 406, 408 and 410, respectively, described above. However, in step 240 the user is also prompted by the enrollment means 145 to choose an enrollment plan and enter certain personal financial information which is then stored in records 450. In a preferred embodiment, the user may select either a free trial membership or one of several active

membership plans, and a code representing the enrollment plan selected by the user is then stored in field 462. If the user has selected either an active or free trial membership plan, the user is prompted to enter credit card information for paying for the selected enrollment plan. This credit card information is stored in field 474 and used by billing means 143 to verify that the user is credit worthy.

Referring again to Figure 2, following the entry of the user information into records 400, 450, processing proceeds to step 250, where enrollment means 145 downloads a copy of user software 106a onto user station 102a. Unlike the user software 106 described above, user software 106a does not include any embedded CM ID information, or, to state it another way, user software 106a contains a "null" CM ID field embedded therein.

Referring still to Figure 2, if a determination is made in step 220 that the user is operating on a user station 102 that connected to OLS 140 through channel 108, then processing proceeds to step 260 where enrollment means 145 determines a CM ID associated with the user station 102a. In contrast to step 230, the CM ID is determined in step 260 from an embedded CM ID stored on user software 106 which was previously loaded (in step 202) on user station 102. Next, in step 270, enrollment means 145 attempts to enroll the user in OLS 140. Step 270 is substantially the same as step 240 described above, except in step 270 the CM ID used for creating and updating the records 400 and 450 represents the CM ID embedded in software 106, as opposed to a CM ID determined from a UNIX symbolic link passed to OLS 140 over WWW 120.

Following either step 250 or 270, processing proceeds to step 280, where enrollment means 145 communicates with billing means 143 to determine whether the user is credit worthy. In addition, enrollment means 145 determines (based on the information stored in field 462) whether the user has enrolled as an active (i.e., non-trial) user. If the user is credit worthy and has enrolled as an active user, processing proceeds to step 285, where a payment record for paying a one-time bounty (or referral fee) to the co-marketer that directed the user to OLS 140 is created.

As explained more fully below, the amount of the one-time bounty payment created in step 285 is preferably dependent on the number of users previously directed to OLS 140 by the co-marketer during a previous period (month or quarter). A Co-Marketer Information Directory located on accounting database 144 is provided for storing information about each authorized co-marketer on OLS 140. As shown in Figure 4, the Co-

Marketer Information Directory Table on accounting database 144 is formed of a plurality of records 480, each of which contains several fields for storing information about a particular authorized co-marketer. More particularly, a field 482 is provided for storing the CM ID associated with a co-marketer, and fields 484, 486 and 488 are respectively provided for storing name, address and telephone number information representing the co-marketer. In addition, each time a user is enrolled on OLS 140, the values in fields 492 and 496, which respectively represent the total number of users directed to OLS 140 by the co-marketer and the number of users directed to OLS 140 during the current month are incremented. Each record 480 also contains a field 494 representing the number of users that were directed to OLS by the co-marketer during the previous month. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the value stored in field 494 is used in step 285 in calculating the amount of the one time bounty payment to be paid to the co-marketer. More particularly, a higher one-time bounty payment will be paid to a co-marketer in step 285 if the number of prior enrollees represented in field 494 exceeds a predetermined threshold.

When a user reaches OLS site 128 from a previous location on WWW 120, the user will typically be initially directed to the home page at web site 128. In a first embodiment of the present invention described above in connection with Figure 2, the user may enroll on OLS 140 directly from the home page of site 128 upon reaching site 128. In alternate preferred embodiments described below, the user may browse through the home web page of site 128, and then through various further web pages at site 128, prior to reaching an enrollment page at site 128 (e.g., WWW.OLS.COM\...\ENROLL\ENROLL.P1) from which the user then enrolls onto OLS 140. These alternate preferred embodiments are described respectively in connection with Figures 5 and 6. Since the systems described in connection with Figures 5 and 6 permit a user to traverse multiple pages at site 128 prior to enrolling on OLS 140, these systems function to preserve the UNIX symbolic link information originally passed to OLS site 128 from a prior web site as the user moves between web pages at site 128.

Referring now to Figure 5, there is shown a schematic diagram illustrating the use of UNIX symbolic links and relative URL addressing for moving between page locations at OLS site 128, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. URL 502 points to the home page address of OLS site 128 on the WWW. URLs 504, 506, 508 also point to the home page address of OLS site 128 on the WWW; however, URLs 504,

506, 508 each include a UNIX symbolic link (/CM1, /CM2, /CM3) appended thereto. As described above, in the present invention, each UNIX symbolic link appended to a URL represents the identity of a co-marketer that directed a user to the home page address of OLS site 128. When the user arrives at the home page of OLS site 128, the user may then browse through various pages provided by OLS site 128 on the WWW. For example, the user may view pages providing information about OLS 140 by clicking on a "table of contents" entry on the home page of OLS site 128. Upon clicking on this "table of contents" entry on the home page, the user is directed to a Table of Contents Page represented by URL 510. From this Table of Contents Page, the user may click on individual pages (e.g., Info.P1, Info.P2, etc.) listed on the Table of Contents Page. Upon clicking on an individual page such as, for example, Information Page 1, the user is directed to a first information page represented by URL 514.

As described above in the background section, when relative URL addressing is used to move between pages on WWW 120, a user may only move between pages in the user's current directory or to a subdirectory located below the user's current directory in a directory tree such as that shown in Figure 5. Thus, when standard relative URL addressing is used, it is not possible for a user to move from the page represented by URL 514 to the page represented by URL 518 and still preserve the UNIX symbolic link/CMID information described above. In the example shown in Figure 5, the page 514a represented by URL 514 contains a box giving the user an option to enroll on OLS 140. In accordance with the present invention, if the user clicks on the "Enroll on OLS" box on page 514a, a special redirecting program (redirect.cgi) is triggered on web server 142 for redirecting the user from the page represented by URL 514 to the OLS enrollment page represented by URL 518. A pseudo-code version of the redirect.cgi program is shown in Table I below:

```
main( input_parameters )
{       // last_url will hold the URL for the page the user was on
        // when they wanted to redirect upward. (for example
        // "http://www.ols.com/cm1/subdir1/subdir2/subdir3/info2.html")

        last_url = input_parameter[x];

        // destination will hold the page they want to redirect to.
        // It contains one or more "../" substrings.
        // (example. "../../subdirx/enroll.htm")
```

```
destination = input_parameter[y];

// count_substrings() counts the number of substrings ("../")
// within the given string of characters (destination).
// In this example it would return the number "2".

number_of_levels_up = count_substrings("../", destination ) ;

// remove_n_levels() takes a fully specified URL such as
// "http://www.ols.com/cm1/subdir1/subdir2/subdir3/page.htm"
// and removes a given number of directories and the page name.
// For example if number_of_levels_up is 2, the output from
// remove_n_levels(last_url,2) would be
// "http://www.ols.com/cm1/subdir1/"

new_directory = remove_n_levels( last_url, number_of_levels_up );

// get_relative_url() takes the given string and returns the portion
// after all of the "../" substrings. Thus in this example it returns
// "subdirx/enroll.htm"

relative_url = get_relative_url( destination );

// concatenate() takes 2 strings and splices the second one
// onto the back of the first. (in the example this yields:
// "http://www.ols.com/cm1/subdir1/subdirx/enroll.htm")

new_absolute_url = concatenate( new_directory, relative_url );

// redirect_browser() sends a "Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol (http)"
// message back to the user's web browser telling it to get the given URL.

redirect_browser( new_absolute_url );
}
```

TABLE I

Thus, the redirect.cgi program accepts as arguments the current URL of the user (e.g., URL 514) and a destination URL representing the location to which the user desires to move (e.g., URL 518). The program then strips the ".../Info/Info.P1" portion off of the current URL 514, and replaces the striped portion with the ".../Enroll/Enroll.P1" portion of destination URL 518 to form a new URL which is then used for redirecting the user to the page represented by URL 518. The redirect.cgi program is significant to the operation of the present invention because, among other things, this program allows the UNIX symbolic link information that was originally passed when the user arrived at the home page of OLS site 128

to be retained as the user moves between pages at OLS site 128. Thus, the redirecting.cgi program insures that the UNIX symbolic link information provided by a co-marketer will be present when the enrollment means 145 attempts to enroll the user on OLS 140.

The redirect.cgi program discussed in connection with Figure 5 and Table I above represents a first preferred system for retaining at site 128 the UNIX symbolic link information (that was originally passed when the user originally arrived at OLS site 128 from a previous site) as the user moves between web pages at OLS site 128. In accordance with an alternative preferred embodiment of the present invention, a further system (described in connection with Figure 6 and Table II below) may alternatively be used to store and transmit the UNIX symbolic link information that was originally passed when the user arrived at the home page of OLS site 128. In this alternate embodiment, the URL used to direct a user from a previous site (e.g., 122a, 122b, 122c) to OLS site 128 includes a string which functions to call a special page_link.cgi program which runs on web server 142. The string passed to OLS site 128 also contains (i) a destination page identifier (or filename) representing the particular web page at site 128 to which the user has been directed by the previous web site, and (ii) a UNIX symbolic link or CMID code associated with the previous web site. More particularly, the destination page identifier and the UNIX symbol link information/CMID code are included in the string as arguments to the page_link.cgi program. An exemplary URL which invokes the page_link.cgi program and that could be used by co-marketer site 122a for directing a web user from a site 122a to the home page of site 128 is shown below:

WWW.OLS.COM\page_link.cgi ? index @ CM1

The first portion (i.e., WWW.OLS.COM) of this exemplary URL identifies web site 128 as the web site to which the user is being directed. The remaining portion (i.e., page_link.cgi ? index @ CM1) of the URL represents a call to the page_link.cgi program. The program call includes two arguments, namely, a destination page identifier (i.e., index) representing the particular page at site 128 to which the user has been directed, and a UNIX symbolic link/CMID code (i.e., CM1) representing the identity of the web site 122a that directed the user to site 128.

Referring now to Figure 6, there is shown a flow diagram of a system 600 for implementing the page_link.cgi program. In step 610, when web server 142 receives a URL

which includes a string containing a call to the page_link.cgi program, the page_link.cgi program is invoked on the web server 142. Next, in step 620, the page_link.cgi program extracts the destination page identifier (e.g., index) and UNIX symbolic link/CMID code (e.g., CM1) that were contained as arguments in the page_link.cgi program call. Next, the page at web site 128 represented by the destination page identifier is retrieved. Each page at web site 128 is represented by a file which includes one or more fields containing further URLs representing links to other pages at web site 128 (internal page links) or to pages at web sites other than site 128 (external page links). Each URL in the destination page is then selected and tested (in steps 630 and 640) in order to determine whether the URL includes a string for calling the page_link.cgi program. If the URL does include the "page_link.cgi" string, a further determination is made (in step 650) whether the URL represents an internal or external page link. In this step, the URL will be determined as representing an internal page link if the first portion of the URL represents OLS site 128 (i.e., "WWW.OLS.COM") or if there is no site name portion in the URL; otherwise the URL will be determined as representing an external page link. Next, in step 660, for each internal URL in the destination page which includes a string for calling the page_link.cgi program, the page_link.cgi program appends the UNIX symbolic link/CMID code (i.e., CM1) originally passed as an argument to the program to the end of the URL. In addition, in step 670, for each external URL in the destination page which includes the "page_link.cgi" string, the page_link.cgi program appends the UNIX symbolic link/CMID originally passed to the program followed by a UNIX symbolic link/CMID representing OLS site 128 (e.g., /OLS) to the end of the URL. The process is then repeated from step 630 for each URL on the destination page. The destination page, which includes URLs having the appended codes described above is then passed back to the user in step 690. Thereafter, when the user desires to move off of the destination page (passed to the user in step 690), the user will select one of the URL page links on the user's page as a new destination page. If the URL corresponding to this new destination page contains a call to the page_link.cgi program described above, the process described above is repeated from step 610 using the URL of the new destination. A pseudo-code listing of an exemplary web page file and of the page_link.cgi program are shown below in Table II:

** WEB PAGE FILE PSEUDO CODE**

<HTML>

```
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Online Service Home Page</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<A HREF="http://www.ols.com/cgi-bin/page_link.cgi?enroll&CM1">Enroll page on OLS
140</A>

<A HREF="http://www.other.com/">Visit another company's web pages</A>

<A HREF="http://www.cm.com/ cgi-bin/page_link.cgi?index&CM1&OLS">Maintain
comarketer info and visit another site</A>
</BODY>
</HTML>

** PAGE LINK CGI PSUEDO CODE **

PageLink (URL)  {
        get destinationPageName and CMID_string from URL

        // assuming the following URL:
        // "http://www.ols.com/cgi-bin/page_link.cgi?index&CM1"
        // destinationPageName is index, as it follows "page_link.cgi?"
        // and the CMID_string is "CM1", as it follows the
        // destinationPageName (and is separated by a "&").
        //
        // CMID_string consists of one or more comarketer codes
        // separated by "&" characters, and records the path taken
        // by the user through web sites which employ this tracking
        // system

        put contents of page named destinationPageName into destinationPage

        for each URL in destinationPage
        {
                if URL contains page_link.cgi call and refers to an internal URL
                {
                        // if there is no site name or if the site name matches
                        // this on-line service's, the URL is internal

                        append CMID_string to URL
                }
                else if URL contains page_link.cgi call and is an external URL
                {
                        // if there is a site name and it does not match that of OLS 140,
                        // the URL is external

                        append CMID_string to URL
                        append OLS_string to URL
```

```
                    // OLS_string refers to the CMID code of
                    // the site running this instance of the page_link.cgi
                    // application, and is unique among all sites participating.
                }

                // note that nothing is done to URLs which do not refer to
                // the page_link.cgi application, since no comarketer code
                // tracking is done when users follow these links
        }
        send page
}
```

TABLE II

In the embodiment shown in Figure 6 and described above, each page link URL on a web page at site 128 will preferably include a call to the page_link.cgi program if the page link points to either (i) a further web page at site 128, or (ii) a further web site which is adapted to recognize UNIX symbolic links that have been inserted into a URL by a previous web site during a user session. By inserting the page_link.cgi program call and UNIX symbolic link information into each page link that points to a further web page at site 128, the system insures that the UNIX symbolic link information originally passed to site 128 by a previous web site will be available when OLS 140 attempts to enroll the user into OLS 140. In addition, by inserting the UNIX symbolic link information associated with both a previous web site 122a, b, c and OLS site 140 into page links associated with different web sites (other than site 128), the system permits the user to carry UNIX symbolic link information representing previous location(s) traversed during a user session to further web sites.

Referring now to Figure 7, there is shown a flow diagram illustrating the operation of a system 700 for generating recurring bounty payment records, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. In addition to providing each co-marketer with a one-time bounty payment each time a user directed to OLS 140 by the co-marketer enrolls on OLS 140, billing means 143 also generates "recurring" bounty payment records for certain selected co-marketers that have secured a preferred status with OLS 140. Information representing whether or not a particular co-marketer has such preferred status (and is thus eligible to receive a recurring bounty payment) is stored in field 490 of records 480. As shown in system 700, a recurring bounty payment is determined for each preferred co-marketer on a periodic basis based on the number of users that were referred to OLS 140

by the co-marketer (at any time) and which are still active subscribers on OLS 140.

Referring still to Figure 7, in step 710 a counter used for determining the total number of active users associated with each co-marketer is initialized, preferably to zero. Next, in step 720 a co-marketer record 480 having a preferred status (as indicated by field 490) is selected for processing. Next, a user record 450 having the same CM ID (as indicated by field 454) as that of the selected co-marketer is selected for processing. If field 470 of the selected user record indicates that the selected user is still an active user and the user has been an active user on OLS 140 for at least 90 days (as indicated by field 476), then processing proceeds to step 750 where the recurring user counter is incremented. Next, in step 760, the process is repeated from step 730 until each user record 450 having the same CM ID as the selected co-marketer has been processed. Thereafter, in step 770, the billing means 143 generates a recurring bounty payment for the selected co-marketer by multiplying a value represented by the recurring user counter with a per user bounty amount. Finally, in step 780, the process is repeated from step 710 until each co-marketer having a preferred status has been processed.

In an alternate preferred embodiment of the present invention (not shown), the value stored in field 492 may be used by system 700 (at step 770) in calculating the rate of each recurring bounty payment to be paid to each preferred co-marketer. More particularly, a higher recurring bounty payment rate may be paid to a co-marketer if the value of enrollees represented in field 492 exceeds a predetermined threshold.

Furthermore, it is to be understood that although the present invention has been described with reference to a preferred embodiment, various modifications, known to those skilled in the art, may be made to the structures and process steps presented herein without departing from the invention as recited in the several claims appended hereto.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for redirecting a user from a first location on a world wide web (WWW) to a second location on said WWW, wherein relative universal resource locator (URL) addressing is used during said redirecting process, comprising the steps of:

(A) receiving a signal from said first location indicating that said user wishes to move from said first location on said WWW to said second location on said WWW;

(B) passing, in response to said signal, a current URL representing an address of said first location on said WWW and a destination URL portion representative of an address of said second location on said WWW to a redirecting means, said current URL having first and second portions;

(C) forming a destination URL, with said redirecting means, by substituting said destination URL portion in place of said second portion in said current URL, wherein said destination URL represents a relative address of said second location on said WWW; and

(D) moving said user from said first location on said WWW to said second location on said WWW in accordance with said destination URL formed in step (C).

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said destination URL portion recited in step (B) is formed from a directory identifier associated with said second location.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein said first portion of said current URL recited in step (B) is formed from a web page address identifier associated with said first and second locations.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein said first portion of said current URL recited in step (B) is further formed of a UNIX symbolic link representing a prior WWW location traversed by said user before said user reached said first location on said WWW.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein said prior WWW location represents a co-marketer of on-line services on said WWW and said web page identifier is associated with an on-line service on said WWW.

6. The method of claim 5, further comprising the step of:

(E) using, at said second location, said UNIX symbolic link to pay a bounty

to said co-marketer.

7. An apparatus for redirecting a user from a first location on a world wide web (WWW) to a second location on said WWW, wherein relative universal resource locator (URL) addressing is used during said redirecting, comprising:

(A) means for receiving a signal from said first location indicating that said user wishes to move from said first location on said WWW to said second location on said WWW;

(B) means for passing, in response to said signal, a current URL representing an address of said first location on said WWW and a destination URL portion representative of an address of said second location on said WWW to a redirecting means, said current URL having first and second portions;

(C) said redirecting means including means for forming a destination URL by substituting said destination URL portion in place of said second portion in said current URL, wherein said destination URL represents a relative address of said second location on said WWW; and

(D) means for moving said user from said first location on said WWW to said second location on said WWW in accordance with said destination URL formed by said redirecting means.

8. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein said destination URL portion is formed from a directory identifier associated with said second location.

9. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein said first portion of said current URL is formed from a web page address identifier associated with said first and second locations.

10. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein said first portion of said current URL is further formed of a UNIX symbolic link representing a prior WWW location traversed by said user before said user reached said first location on said WWW.

11. The apparatus of claim 10, wherein said prior WWW location represents a co-marketer of on-line services on said WWW and said web page identifier is associated with an on-line service on said WWW.

12. The apparatus of claim 11, further comprising:

(E) bounty payment means, responsive to said UNIX symbolic link, for paying a bounty to said co-marketer.

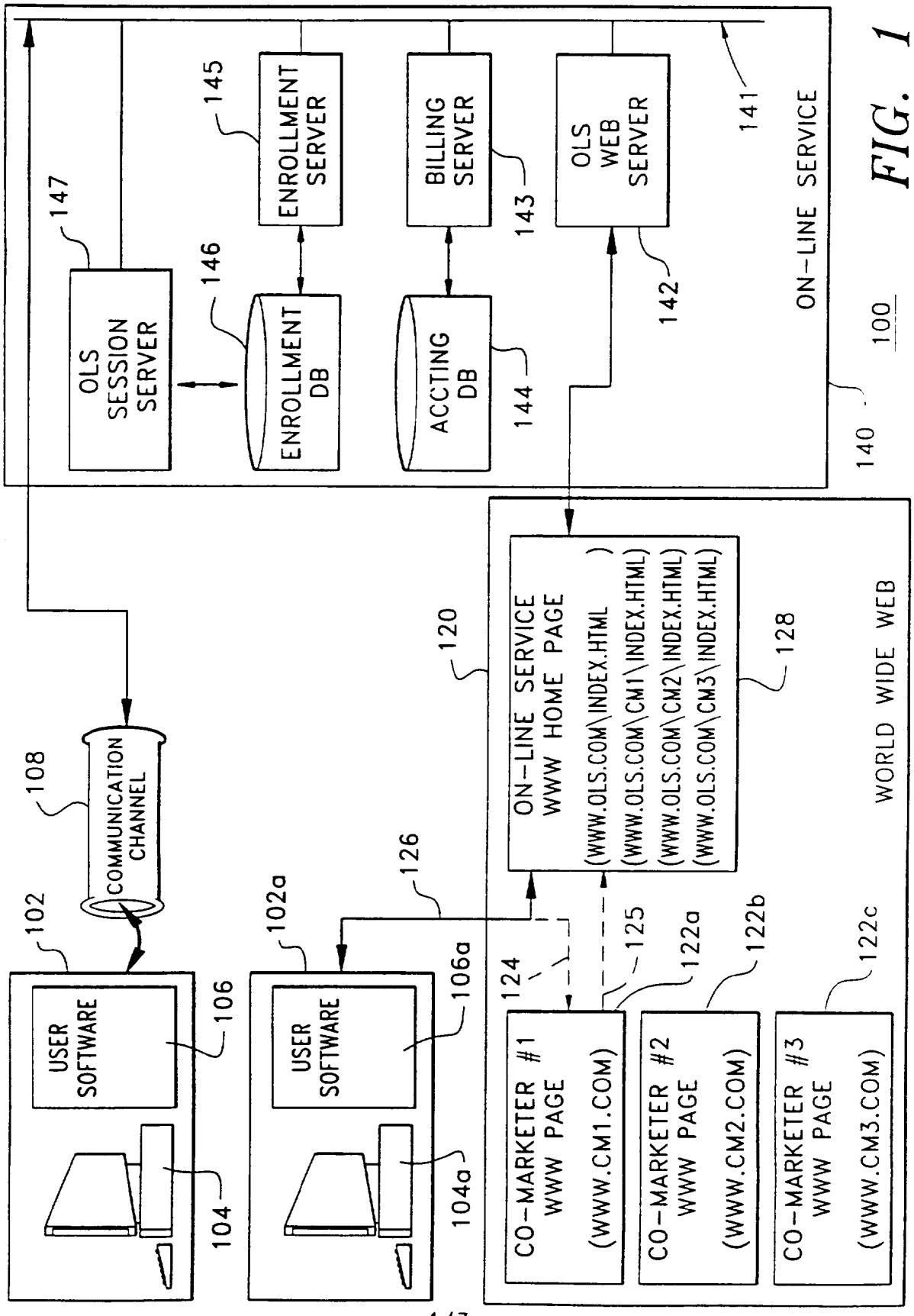

ON-LINE SERVICE
140
100
141
OLS SESSION SERVER
147
ENROLLMENT DB
146
ENROLLMENT SERVER
145
ACCTING DB
144
BILLING SERVER
143
OLS WEB SERVER
142
COMMUNICATION CHANNEL
108
ON-LINE SERVICE WWW HOME PAGE
(WWW.OLS.COM\INDEX.HTML)
(WWW.OLS.COM\CM1\INDEX.HTML)
(WWW.OLS.COM\CM2\INDEX.HTML)
(WWW.OLS.COM\CM3\INDEX.HTML)
120
128
WORLD WIDE WEB
102
USER SOFTWARE
106
104
102a
USER SOFTWARE
106a
104a
126
124
125
CO-MARKETER #1 WWW PAGE
(WWW.CM1.COM)
122a
CO-MARKETER #2 WWW PAGE
(WWW.CM2.COM)
122b
CO-MARKETER #3 WWW PAGE
(WWW.CM3.COM)
122c

FIG. 1

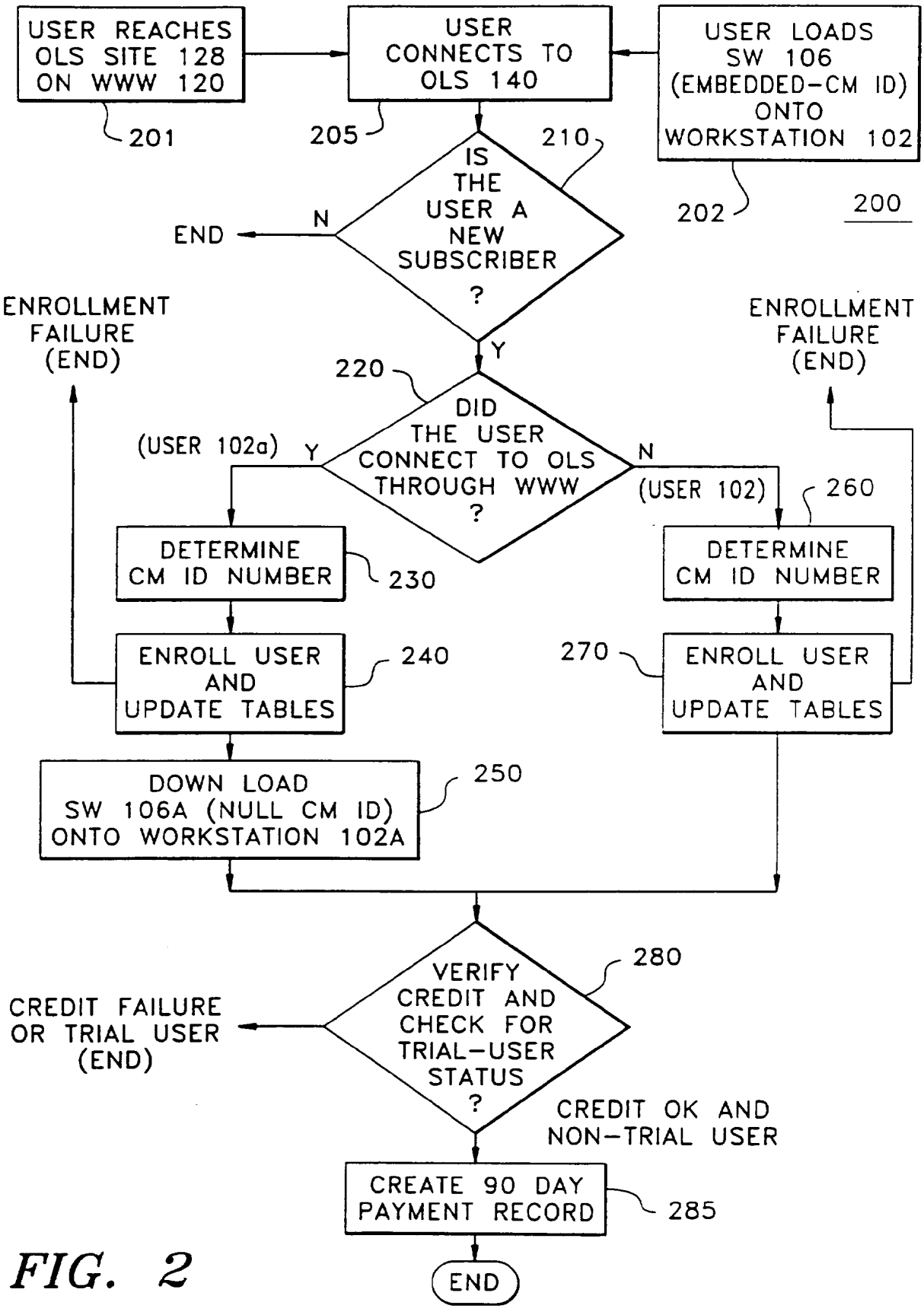

USER REACHES OLS SITE 128 ON WWW 120
201
USER CONNECTS TO OLS 140
205
USER LOADS SW 106 (EMBEDDED-CM ID) ONTO WORKSTATION 102
202
200
IS THE USER A NEW SUBSCRIBER ?
210
N
END
Y
ENROLLMENT FAILURE (END)
ENROLLMENT FAILURE (END)
DID THE USER CONNECT TO OLS THROUGH WWW ?
220
(USER 102a)
Y
N
(USER 102)
260
DETERMINE CM ID NUMBER
230
DETERMINE CM ID NUMBER
ENROLL USER AND UPDATE TABLES
240
270
ENROLL USER AND UPDATE TABLES
DOWN LOAD SW 106A (NULL CM ID) ONTO WORKSTATION 102A
250
VERIFY CREDIT AND CHECK FOR TRIAL-USER STATUS ?
280
CREDIT FAILURE OR TRIAL USER (END)
CREDIT OK AND NON-TRIAL USER
CREATE 90 DAY PAYMENT RECORD
285
END

FIG. 2

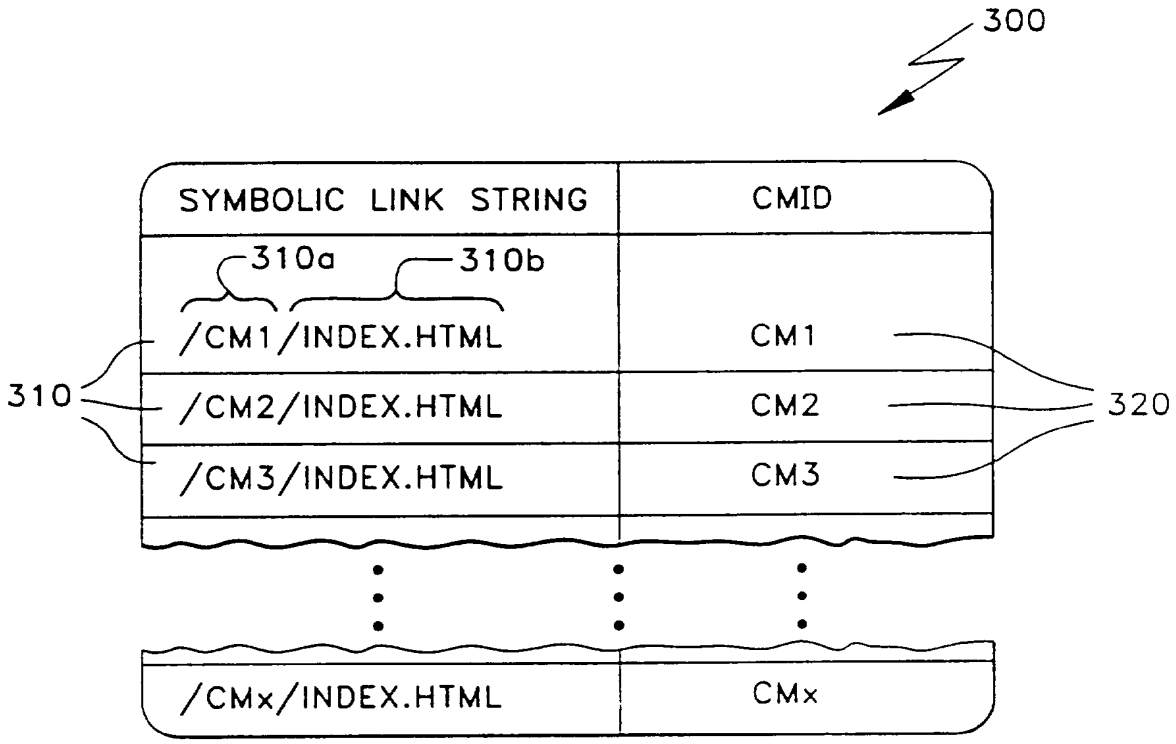

300
SYMBOLIC LINK STRING
CMID
310a
310b
/CM1/INDEX.HTML
CM1
310
/CM2/INDEX.HTML
CM2
320
/CM3/INDEX.HTML
CM3
/CMx/INDEX.HTML
CMx

FIG. 3

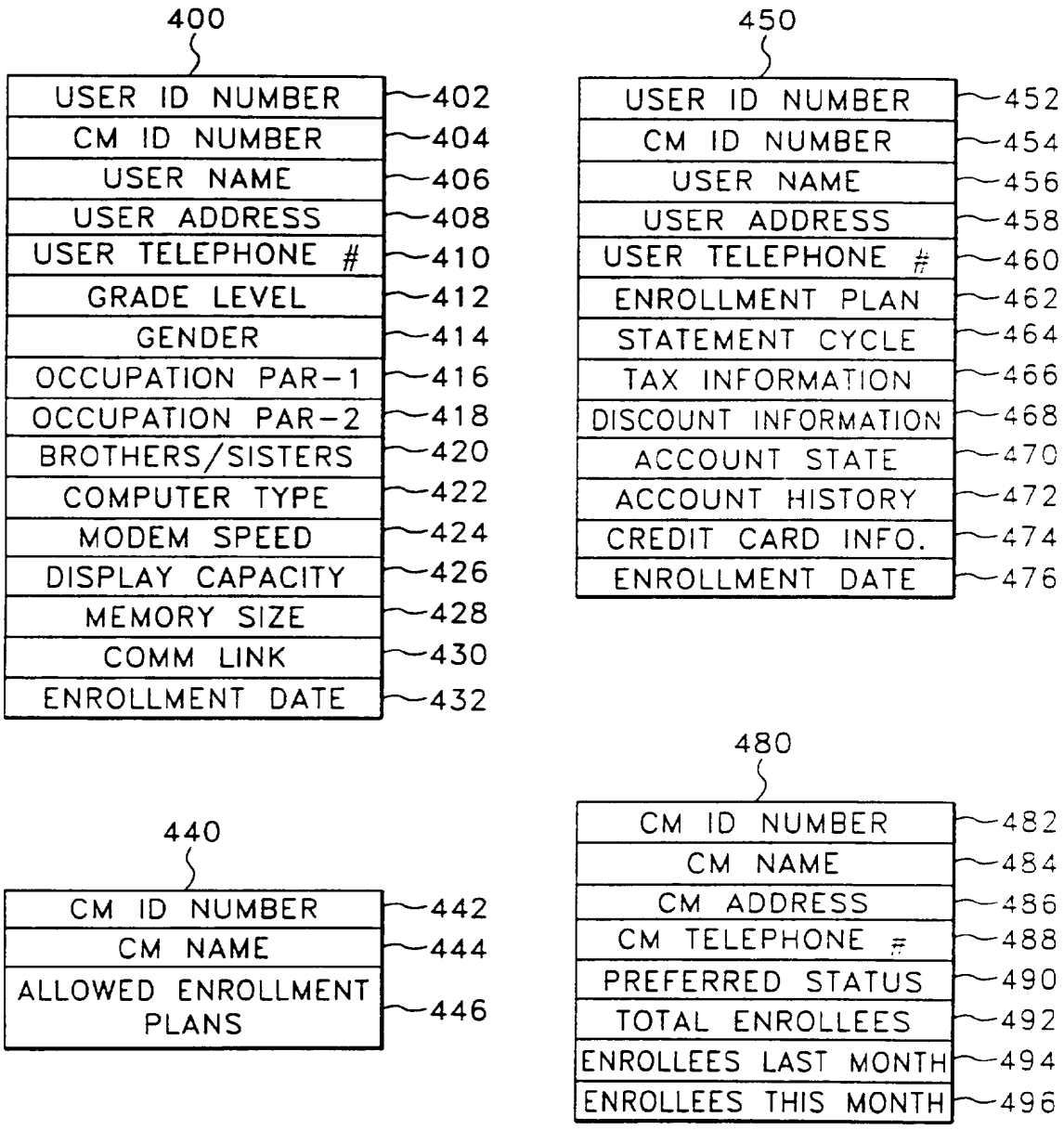

400
USER ID NUMBER 402
CM ID NUMBER 404
USER NAME 406
USER ADDRESS 408
USER TELEPHONE # 410
GRADE LEVEL 412
GENDER 414
OCCUPATION PAR-1 416
OCCUPATION PAR-2 418
BROTHERS/SISTERS 420
COMPUTER TYPE 422
MODEM SPEED 424
DISPLAY CAPACITY 426
MEMORY SIZE 428
COMM LINK 430
ENROLLMENT DATE 432
450
USER ID NUMBER 452
CM ID NUMBER 454
USER NAME 456
USER ADDRESS 458
USER TELEPHONE # 460
ENROLLMENT PLAN 462
STATEMENT CYCLE 464
TAX INFORMATION 466
DISCOUNT INFORMATION 468
ACCOUNT STATE 470
ACCOUNT HISTORY 472
CREDIT CARD INFO. 474
ENROLLMENT DATE 476
440
CM ID NUMBER 442
CM NAME 444
ALLOWED ENROLLMENT PLANS 446
480
CM ID NUMBER 482
CM NAME 484
CM ADDRESS 486
CM TELEPHONE # 488
PREFERRED STATUS 490
TOTAL ENROLLEES 492
ENROLLEES LAST MONTH 494
ENROLLEES THIS MONTH 496

FIG. 4

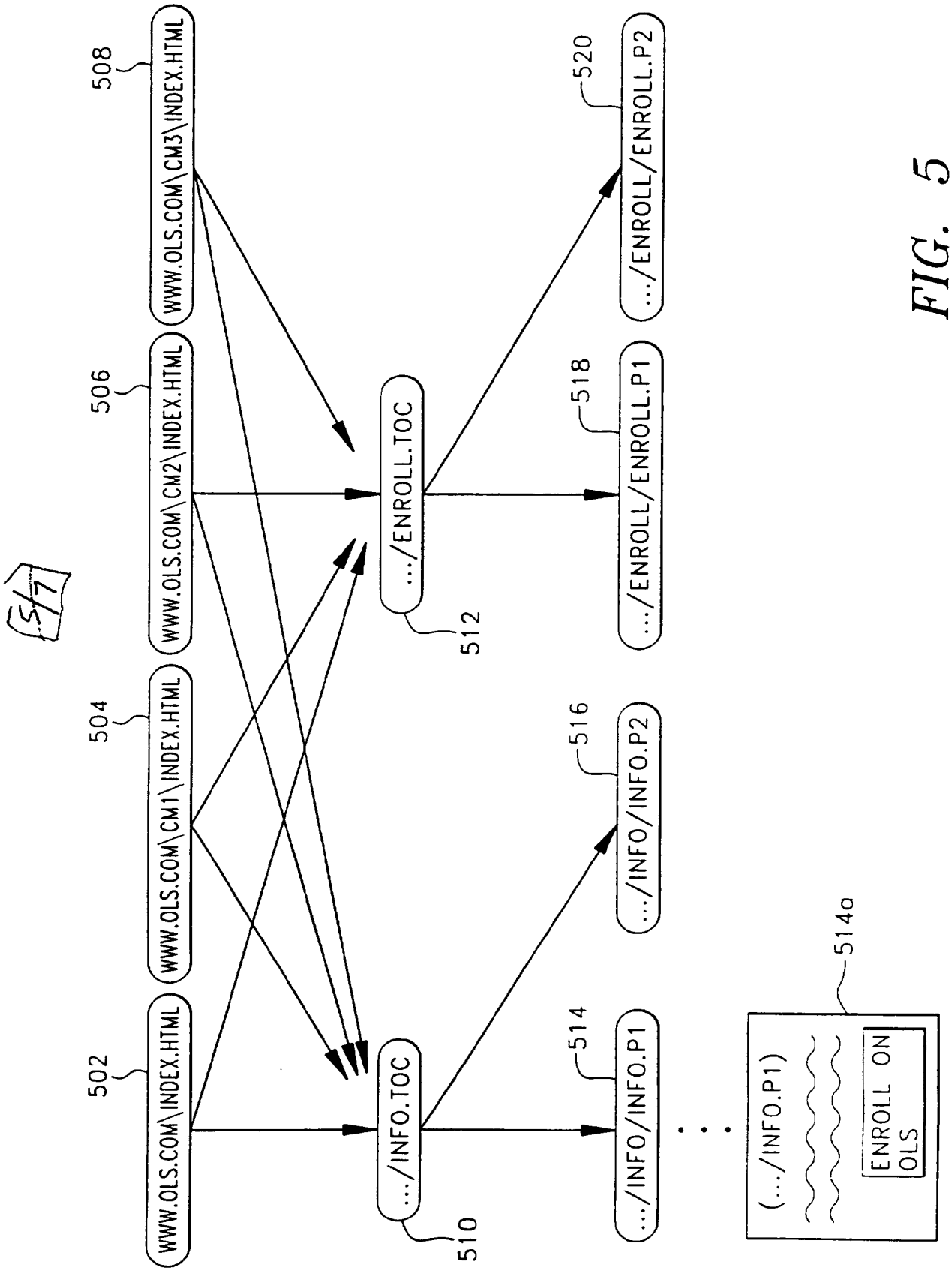

502
WWW.OLS.COM\INDEX.HTML
504
WWW.OLS.COM\CM1\INDEX.HTML
506
WWW.OLS.COM\CM2\INDEX.HTML
508
WWW.OLS.COM\CM3\INDEX.HTML
.../INFO.TOC
510
.../ENROLL.TOC
512
514
.../INFO/INFO.P1
516
.../INFO/INFO.P2
518
.../ENROLL/ENROLL.P1
520
.../ENROLL/ENROLL.P2
(.../INFO.P1)
ENROLL ON OLS
514a

FIG. 5

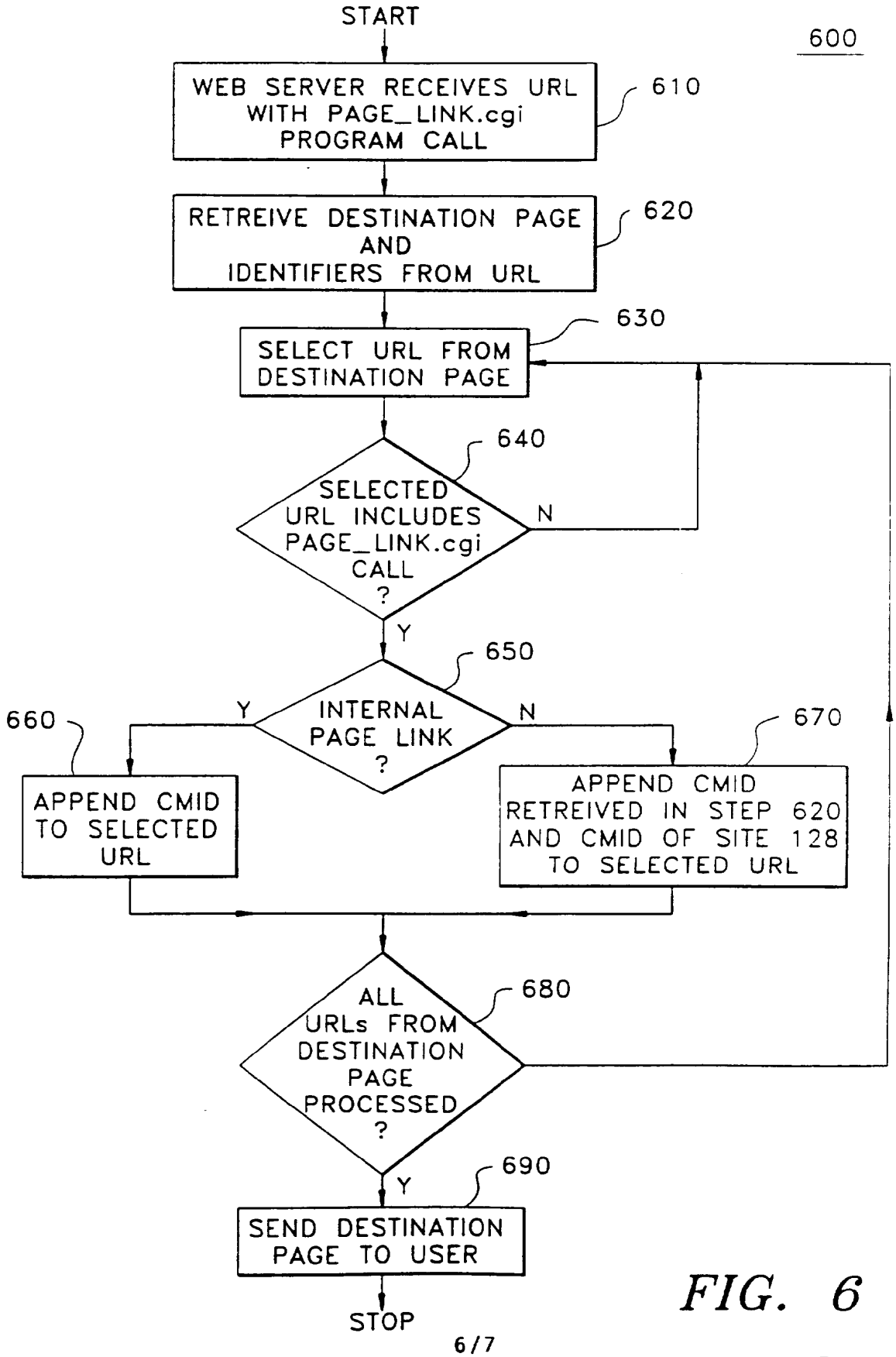

START
600
WEB SERVER RECEIVES URL WITH PAGE_LINK.cgi PROGRAM CALL
610
RETREIVE DESTINATION PAGE AND IDENTIFIERS FROM URL
620
SELECT URL FROM DESTINATION PAGE
630
SELECTED URL INCLUDES PAGE_LINK.cgi CALL ?
640
N
Y
INTERNAL PAGE LINK ?
650
Y
N
660
APPEND CMID TO SELECTED URL
670
APPEND CMID RETREIVED IN STEP 620 AND CMID OF SITE 128 TO SELECTED URL
ALL URLs FROM DESTINATION PAGE PROCESSED ?
680
Y
690
SEND DESTINATION PAGE TO USER
STOP

FIG. 6

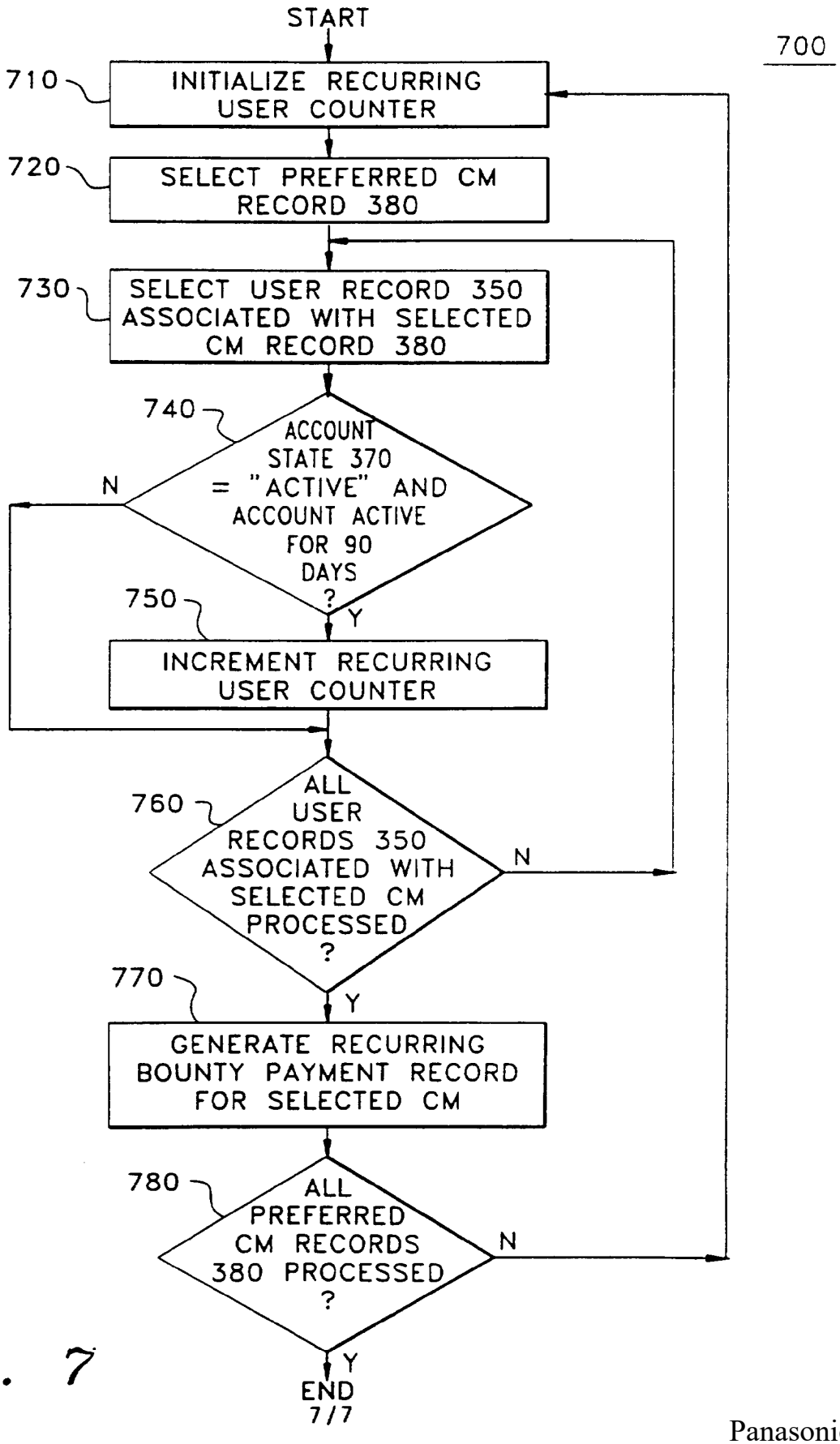

START
700
710
INITIALIZE RECURRING USER COUNTER
720
SELECT PREFERRED CM RECORD 380
730
SELECT USER RECORD 350 ASSOCIATED WITH SELECTED CM RECORD 380
740
ACCOUNT STATE 370 = "ACTIVE" AND ACCOUNT ACTIVE FOR 90 DAYS ?
N
Y
750
INCREMENT RECURRING USER COUNTER
760
ALL USER RECORDS 350 ASSOCIATED WITH SELECTED CM PROCESSED ?
N
Y
770
GENERATE RECURRING BOUNTY PAYMENT RECORD FOR SELECTED CM
780
ALL PREFERRED CM RECORDS 380 PROCESSED ?
N
Y
END

FIG. 7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US96/14988

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :G06F 13/14, 13/42; H04L 12/46, 29/02
US CL :395/200.09, 200.12
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 395/200.09, 200.12, 200.15; 380/25, 49; 340/825.25

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

NONE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

USPTO APS
search terms: HTML, HTTP, hypertext, hypermedia, WWW, internet, URL, access path, trusted path, world wide web

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5,355,472 A (LEWIS) 11 October 1994 Abstract; Fig. 3-5; Col. 1, lines 31-63	1-12
A, P	US 5,537,546 A (SAUTER) 16 July 1996 Abstract; Fig. 1; Col. 3, lines 1-45	1-12
A, P	US 5,544,322 A (CHENG et al.) 06 August 1996 Abstract; Fig. 3; Col. 3, lines 20-60	1-12
A, P	US 5,561,706 (FENNER) 01 October 1996 Abstract; Fig. 1-4; Col. 1, lines 23-62	1-12

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

*	Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E"	earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&"	document member of the same patent family
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search 27 NOVEMBER 1996	Date of mailing of the international search report 26 DEC 1996
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	Authorized officer MARK H. RINEHART Telephone No. (703) 305-9600 BRIAN A. HARDEN PARALEGAL SPECIALIST GROUP 2400

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet)(July 1992)*

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	6463733
Application Number:	90009301
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	6609
Title of Invention:	USER SPECIFIC AUTOMATIC DATA REDIRECTION SYSTEM
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	6,779,118 B1
Customer Number:	23363
Filer:	Abraham Hershkovitz/Dinh Nguyen
Filer Authorized By:	Abraham Hershkovitz
Attorney Docket Number:	62986/A522/WWM
Receipt Date:	16-NOV-2009
Filing Date:	17-DEC-2008
Time Stamp:	18:38:54
Application Type:	Reexam (Third Party)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Transmittal Letter	R1341006-A02_IDSTransmittal.pdf	42144 4b54da7910b733512bfc18b0ff612c1a92a0557d	no	1

Warnings:	
Information:	

2	Transmittal Letter	R1341006-A02_IDS.pdf	164749 d734545fd445e51c76eb44bf00300495580482f7	no	5
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed (SB/08)	R1341006-A02_1449.pdf	175204 b627698807447fe940bfba792484ede9d886da71	no	7
Warnings:					
Information:					
This is not an USPTO supplied IDS fillable form					
4	Foreign Reference	GB2316841A_Kubota.pdf	1397692 1b4b3a5fa8dd25c99e1e6b9aabb4a838e2774f65	no	16
Warnings:					
Information:					
5	Foreign Reference	WO96005549.pdf	1011409 449fe8a59895752a4c1099282e7587628014deff	no	32
Warnings:					
Information:					
6	Foreign Reference	WO96039668.pdf	2042718 0719e92c7b515d0a8de6326e689b4560cb6f958d	no	57
Warnings:					
Information:					
7	Foreign Reference	WO9711429A1_Graber.pdf	3280027 530f7eaa7a2ced789c0057e6d8cec9ca100cbe1e	no	32
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	8113943		

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

HERSHKOVITZ & ASSOCIATES, LLC
2845 DUKE STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314
703-370-4800

Inventor: IKUDOME, Koichiro *et al.*
Reexamination Proceeding: 90/009,301
(based on U.S. Patent No. 6,779,118)
Reexamination Filed: December 17, 2008

Docket No.: R1341006
Confirmation No.: 6609
Art Unit: 3992
Examiner: RIMELL, Samuel

For: USER SPECIFIC AUTOMATIC DATA REDIRECTION SYSTEM

Mail Stop: Ex Parte Reexam
Central Reexamination Unit
COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Dear Commissioner:

Transmitted herewith is an **Information Disclosure Statement, Substitute Form PTO-1449, Copies of Cited Non-US Patent References and Non-Patent Literature documents, and Certificate of Service** in the above application.

The fee has been calculated as shown below:

Claims After Amendment	No. of Claims Previously Paid	Present Extra	*Small Entity*		*Large Entity*	
			Rate	Fee	Rate	Fee
Total Claims:			x 26=	$	X 52=	$
Indep. Claims:			x 110=	$	X 220=	$
						$
		Total:		$		$

__ Please charge the above fees to a credit card as authorized.
__X__ The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is hereby authorized to charge payment of the following fees associated with this communication or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. **50-2929**:

__X__ Any additional filing fees required under 37 C.F.R. 1.16.
__X__ Any patent application processing fees under 37 C.F.R. 1.17, including any required extension of time fees in any concurrent or future reply requiring a petition for extension of time for its timely submission (37 CFR 1 .136)(a)(3).

November 16, 2009
Date

Abraham Hershkovitz
Reg. No. 45,294

Dinh X. Nguyen
Reg. No. 54,923

R1341006.A02; DN/cgvr

R1341006.A02

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Inventor: IKUDOME, Koichiro *et al.* Art Unit: 3992

Reexamination Proceeding: 90/009,301 Confirmation No.: 6609
(based on U.S. Patent No. 6,779,118)

Reexamination Filed: December 17, 2008 Examiner: RIMELL, Samuel

For: USER SPECIFIC AUTOMATIC DATA REDIRECTION SYSTEM

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT UNDER 37 CFR § 1.555

Mail Stop Ex Parte Reexam
Central Reexamination Unit
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Commissioner:

In compliance with the duty of disclosure under 37 CFR §§ 1.555 and in accordance with the provisions in the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure §§ 2280, enclosed is a Substitute Form PTO-1449 listing references that are known to applicant. The references listed therein have been either cited in currently pending continuation Application No. 11/645,924, filed December 26, 2006, of the present patent under reexamination, and/or referenced in invalidity contentions served by defendants in litigation, *Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC v. T-Mobile USA, Inc., et al.*, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Texas, Marshall Division, 2:08-cv-00264-DF-CE, 2:08-cv-00304-DF-CE, 2:08-cv-00385-DF-CD, 2:09-cv-00026-DF-CE on October 8, 2009. The patent presently under reexamination is the subject of this litigation and this litigation is referenced in the Reexam Litigation Search report, dated July 21, 2009, for the present reexamination.

Also listed on Substitute Form PTO-1449 are the Invalidity Contentions themselves and the following non-patent literature documents:

1) AAS, GISLE, MACEACHERN, DOUG; Apache.pm; 18 pages; available at <http://www.apache. org/docs>;

2) Amended Complaint, Demand for Jury Trial; IP3 Networks, Inc. vs. Nomadix, Inc.; Case No. 04 CV 1485 DMS (POR), 48 pages (including Exhibits 1-3); September 20, 2004; United States District Court, Southern District of California;

3) Answer and Counterclaims of Nomadix Inc. to the Amended Complaint; IP3 Networks, Inc. vs. Nomadix, Inc.; Case No. 04 CV 1485 DMS (POR); 46 pages; Filed October 21, 2004; United States District Court, Southern District of California;

4) BRADEN, B., POSTEL, J.; Requirements for Internet Gateways; June 1987; 50 pages; Network Working Group, Request for Comments 1009;

5) Complaint, Demand for Jury Trial; IP3 Networks, Inc. vs. Nomadix, Inc.; Case No. 04 CV 1485 DMS (POR); 48 pages; Filed July 23, 2004; United States District Court, Southern District of California;

6) FELTON, E.W., et al., "Web Spoofing: An Internet Con Game," Technical Report 540-96 (revised Feb. 1997), Department of Computer Science, Princeton University, 1996, 1997, 9 pp.;

7) FIEDLER, D., et al., "DR. WEBSITE: Using META Tags for Identification and Control of Pages," http://www.webdeveloper.com/drweb/19971103-drweb.html, 11/3/1997, 4 pp.;

8) HORNIG, CHARLES; A Standard for the Transmission of IP Datagrams over Ethernet Networks; April 1984; 3 pages; Network Working Group, Request for Comments 894;

9) INFORMATION SCIENCES INSTITUTE; Internet Protocol, DARPA Internet Program, Protocol Specification; September 1981; 49 pages; available at <http://www.faqs.org/rfcs/rfc791.html> (visited 0002-01-2005);

10) LUOTONEN, ARI, ALTIS, KEVIN; World-Wide Web Proxies; April 1994; 8 pages;

11) MACEACHERN, DOUG; Apache/Perl Integration Project; README; 2 pages; available at <http://apache.perl.org>, http://outside.organic.com/mail-archives/modperl , and http://www.ping.de/~fdc/mod_perl;

12) Make users go thru login, Available at http://www.microsoft.public.inetserver.iis.activeserverpages.html (visited October 5, 2005 but including items dated January 19, 1998), 2 pp.;

13) MOCKAPETRIS, P.; Domain Names - Concepts and Facilities; November 1987; 49 pages; Network Working Group, Request for Comments 1034;

14) Mod_perl.c; Copyright; 1995-1997 The Apache Group; 20 pages;

15) Plaintiff/Counter-Defendant IPE Networks Inc.'s Reply to Defendant Nomadix, Inc.'s Counterclaim; IP3 Networks, Inc. vs. Nomadix, Inc.; Case No. 04 CV 1485 DMS (POR); 8 pages; November 15, 2004; United States District Court, Southern District of California;

16) PLUMMER, DAVID C.; An Ethernet Address Resolution Protocol or Converting Network Protocol Addresses to 48.bit Ethernet Address for Transmission on Ethernet Hardware; November 1982; 8 pages; Network Working Group, Request for Comments 826;

17) POSTEL, J.; Multi-Lan Address Resolution; October 1984; 14 pages; Network Working Group, Request for Comments 925;

18) RIGNEY, C., Radius Accounting, Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 2139, April 1997, 25 pp; and

19) WESSELS, D.; Squid Proxy Server Configuration File 1.932.2, TAG deny_info"; March 1997; 19 pages; available at <http://www.squid-cache.org/mail-archieve/squid-users/199703/att-0250/squid.conf>; (visited 02-01-2005).

Copies of each reference listed on Substitute Form PTO-1449 under "Foreign Patent Documents" and "Other Documents" are enclosed. Copies of U.S. Patents listed under "U.S. Patent Documents" are not enclosed because they are readily available to the Examiner, in accordance with M.P.E.P. Section 609.

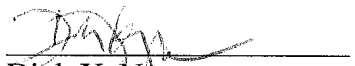
The Examiner is accordingly requested to consider all of the documents cited in this Information Disclosure Statement and on the Substitute Form PTO-1449, and to make them of record in this proceeding by initialing in the appropriate spaces on the form.

While a fee is not believed to be required, should this submission require a fee, the Commissioner is authorized to charge any fees to Deposit Account No. 50-2929, referencing Attorney Docket No. R1341006.

Should the Examiner have any questions or comments regarding this matter, the undersigned may be contacted at the below-listed telephone number.

Respectfully submitted,
IKUDOME, Koichiro *et al.*

Abraham Hershkovitz
Reg. No. 45,294



Dinh X. Nguyen
Reg. No. 54,923

November 16, 2009
HERSHKOVITZ & ASSOCIATES, LLC
2845 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
TEL: (703) 370-4800
FAX: (703) 370-4809
E-MAIL: patent@hershkovitz.net

R1341006.A02; DN/cgvr/

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

It is hereby certified that the attached Information Disclosure Statement, Substitute Form PTO-1449 and references are being served by first class mail on the third party requester at the third party requestor's address:

JERRY TURNER SEWELL
P.O. Box 10999
Newport Beach, CA 92658-5015

Dinh X. Nguyen

November 16, 2009
Date

HERSHKOVITZ & ASSOCIATES, LLC
2845 DUKE STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314
703-370-4800

In re application of	: Koichiro IKUDOME et al.	Docket No.: R1341006
Proceeding No.	: 90/009,301	Group Art Unit: 3992
Filed	: December 17, 2008	Examiner: Samuel G. RIMELL
For	: USER SPECIFIC AUTOMATIC DATA REDIRECTION SYSTEM	

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Dear Commissioner:

Transmitted herewith is a **RESPONSE UNDER 37 CFR 1.111 AND PROPOSED AMENDMENT UNDER 3 CFR 1.530** in the above-captioned application.
The fee has been calculated as shown below:

Claims After Amendment	No. of Claims Previously Paid	Present Extra	Small Entity		Large Entity	
			Rate	Fee	Rate	Fee
Total Claims: **47**	**27**	**20**	**x 26=**	**$ 520**	x 52=	$
Indep. Claims: **4**	**4**	**0**	x 110=	$	x 220=	$
Issue Fee			755=	$	1,510=	$
Publication Fee			300	$	300	$
Advance Copy				$		$
			Total:	**$ 520**	Total:	$

__Please charge my Deposit Account No. **50-2929** in the amount of $ _.
__ A Check in the amount of $ __ to cover the necessary fee is included.
_X_ Please charge the above fees to a credit card as authorized by EFS-Web.
_X_ The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is hereby authorized to charge payment of the following fees associated with this communication or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. **50-2929**:

_X_ Any additional issue fees required under 37 C.F.R. 1.18.
_X_ Any patent application processing fees under 37 C.F.R. 1.17, including any required extension of time fees in any concurrent or future reply requiring a petition for extension of time for its timely submission (37 CFR 1 .136)(a)(3).

Respectfully submitted,
Koichiro IKUDOME et al.

November 14, 2009
Date

Abraham Hershkovitz
Reg. No. 45,294

R1341006.A02; AH/pjj

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Inventor: Koichiro Ikudome, et al. Art Unit: 3992

Reexamination Proceeding: 90/009,301 Confirmation No.: 6609
(based on U.S. Patent No. 6,779,118)

Reexamination Filed: December 17, 2008 Examiner: Sam Rimell

For: USER SPECIFIC AUTOMATIC DATA REDIRECTION SYSTEM

RESPONSE UNDER 37 CFR 1.111
AND PROPOSED AMENDMENT UNDER 37 CFR 1.530

Attn: Mail Stop "Ex Parte Reexamination" November 14, 2009
Central Reexamination Unit
Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent & Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 23313-1450

Dear Commissioner:

In response to the Patent Office communication mailed on September 15, 2009 in the above-identified *ex-parte* reexamination proceeding, please amend the present claims and add new claims as proposed below and consider the detailed traversal below, wherein:

The Status of claims is listed on page 2 of this paper.

Amendments to the Claims begin on page 3 of this paper.

Remarks/Arguments begin on page 8 of this paper.

Notice of Concurrent Litigation appears on page 8 of this paper.

Evidence of Service of this Response on the 3rd party requester is found after the last page of this paper.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-27 are subject to reexamination, and are rejected. Claims 1-14, 16, 17, 19, 20, and 22-25 are not amended. Claims 15, 18, 21, 26, and 27 are proposed to be amended. Claims 28-47 are proposed new claims.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please amend claims 15, 18, 21, 26, and 27, and add proposed new claims 28-47 as follows:

15. (Currently Amended) A system comprising:

a redirection server [programed] programmed with a user's rule set correlated to a temporarily assigned network address; wherein the rule set contains at least one of a plurality of functions used to control data passing between the user and a public network;

wherein the redirection server is configured to allow automated modification of at least a portion of the rule set correlated to the temporarily assigned network address; and

wherein the redirection server is configured to allow automated modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of some combination of time, data transmitted to or from the user, or location the user attempts to access.

18. (Currently Amended) The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of the location or locations the user attempts to access.

21. (Currently Amended) The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow the removal or reinstatement of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of the location or locations the user attempts to access.

26. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 25, further including the step of modifying at least a portion of the user's rule set as a function of one or more of: time, data transmitted to or from the user, and location or locations the user attempts to access.

27. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 25, further including the step of removing or reinstating at least a portion of the user's rule set as a function of one or more of: time, the data transmitted to or from the user and [the] a location or locations the user attempts to access.

28. (New, proposed) The system of claim 1, wherein the individual rule set includes at least one rule as a function of a type of IP (Internet Protocol) service.

29. (New, proposed) The system of claim 1, wherein the individual rule set includes an initial temporary rule set and a standard rule set, and wherein the redirection server is configured to utilize the temporary rule set for an initial period of time and to thereafter utilize the standard rule set.

30. (New, proposed) The system of claim 1, wherein the individual rule set includes at least one rule allowing access based on a request type and a destination address.

31. (New, proposed) The system of claim 1, wherein the individual rule set includes at least one rule redirecting the data to a new destination address based on a request type and an attempted destination address.

32. (New, proposed) The system of claim 1, wherein the redirection server is configured to redirect data from the users' computers by replacing a first destination address in an IP (Internet protocol) packet header by a second destination address as a function of the individualized rule set.

33. (New, proposed) The method of claim 8, wherein the individual rule set includes at least one rule as a function of a type of IP (Internet Protocol) service.

34. (New, proposed) The method of claim 8, wherein the individual rule set includes an initial temporary rule set and a standard rule set, and wherein the redirection server is configured to utilize the temporary rule set for an initial period of time and to thereafter utilize the standard rule set.

35. (New, proposed) The method of claim 8, wherein the individual rule set includes at least one rule allowing access based on a request type and a destination address.

36. (New, proposed) The method of claim 8, wherein the individual rule set includes at least one rule redirecting the data to a new destination address based on a request type and an attempted destination address.

37. (New, proposed) The method of claim 8, wherein the redirection server is configured to redirect data from the users' computers by replacing a first destination address in an IP (Internet

protocol) packet header by a second destination address as a function of the individualized rule set.

38. (New, proposed) The system of claim 15, wherein the individual rule set includes at least one rule as a function of a type of IP (Internet Protocol) service.

39. (New, proposed) The system of claim 15, wherein the individual rule set includes an initial temporary rule set and a standard rule set, and wherein the redirection server is configured to utilize the temporary rule set for an initial period of time and to thereafter utilize the standard rule set.

40. (New, proposed) The system of claim 15, wherein the individual rule set includes at least one rule allowing access based on a request type and a destination address.

41. (New, proposed) The system of claim 15, wherein the individual rule set includes at least one rule redirecting the data to a new destination address based on a request type and an attempted destination address.

42. (New, proposed) The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to redirect data from the users' computers by replacing a first destination address in an IP (Internet protocol) packet header by a second destination address as a function of the individualized rule set.

43. (New, proposed) The method of claim 25, wherein the individual rule set includes at least one rule as a function of a type of IP (Internet Protocol) service.

44. (New, proposed) The method of claim 25, wherein the individual rule set includes an initial temporary rule set and a standard rule set, and wherein the redirection server is configured to utilize the temporary rule set for an initial period of time and to thereafter utilize the standard rule set.

45. (New, proposed) The method of claim 25, wherein the individual rule set includes at least one rule allowing access based on a request type and a destination address.

46. (New, proposed) The method of claim 25, wherein the individual rule set includes at least one rule redirecting the data to a new destination address based on a request type and an attempted destination address.

47. (New, proposed) The method of claim 25, wherein the redirection server is configured to redirect data from the users' computers by replacing a first destination address in an IP (Internet protocol) packet header by a second destination address as a function of the individualized rule set.

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

I. Introduction and Discussion of Preliminary Issues

A. Introduction

This Response and Proposed Amendment is filed in reply to the Office Action mailed September 15, 2009. As the due date for filing a response is November 16, 2009 (since November 15, 2009 is a Sunday), it is respectfully submitted that this Response is being timely filed.

A copy of this Response is being served on the third party requester pursuant to 37 CFR 1.248 and 37 CFR 1.550(f).

Claims 1-27 are subject to reexamination, and are rejected. Claims 1-14, 16, 17, 19, 20, and 22-25 are not amended. Claims 15, 18, 21, 26, and 27 are proposed to be amended. Claims 28-47 are proposed new claims. No new matter is added, nor is the scope of the claims enlarged.

B. Notice of Concurrent Litigation

Patent Owner notes that the Present Patent is involved in the following Civil Actions:

Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC v. T-Mobile USA, Inc., No. 2:08-cv-00264-TJW-CE in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas;

Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC v. Cisco Systems, Inc., No. 2:08-cv-00304-DF-CE in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas; and

Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC v. SBC Internet Services, Inc., No. 2:08-cv-00385-TJW in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas.

C. Proposed Rejections from Request for Reexamination are Not Used

Patent Owner notes that the pending Office Action did not use any of the rejections which were proposed by the Request for Reexamination. The Office Action introduced new rejections which were not proposed by the Request for Reexamination.

Specifically, the pending Office Action rejected claims 1-27 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,088,451 (hereinafter "He '451") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,233,686 (hereinafter "Zenchelsky"). As stated on page 2 of the Office Action, He '451 is newly-cited art. Patent Owner notes that Zenchelsky was previously cited in the Request for Reexamination.

Thus, Patent Owner interprets the Office Action as determining that all of proposed rejections from the Request for Reexamination are improper, and as determining that patented claims 1-27 are patentable over all of the proposed rejections from the Request for Reexamination.

II. Amendments - New Claims

By this Amendment, claims 15, 18, 21, 26, and 27 are amended to correct minor typographical and grammatical errors, and new claims 28-47 are proposed to be added.

The newly added claims find support throughout the patent specification and claims, as originally filed. Specific examples of support for each of the new claims are mentioned below, although the totality of support for each claim is not necessarily limited to any such specific support.

New dependent claims 28, 33, 38, and 43 are supported by, at a minimum, the Present Patent at column 2, lines 8-14. New dependent claims 29, 34, 39, and 44 are supported by, at a minimum, the Present Patent at column 5, lines 31-44. New dependent claims 30, 35, 40, and 45 are supported by, at a minimum, the Present Patent at column 6, lines 43 and 44. New dependent claim 31, 36, 41, and 46 are supported by, at a minimum, the Present Patent at column 6, lines 47-49. New dependent claims 32, 37, 42, and 47 are supported by, at a minimum, the Present Patent at column 6, lines 47-49.

III. Summary of Rejections

Claims 1-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,088,451 (hereinafter "He '451") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,233,686 (hereinafter "Zenchelsky"). Patent Owner respectfully disagrees.

Claims 1, 8, 15, and 25 are the sole independent claims of the Present Patent. The rejections are discussed below, and are organized according to the independent claims.

IV. Rejection of Claims 1-7

A. Independent Claim 1

Independent claim 1 recites, in part, "wherein **the authentication accounting server** accesses the database and **communicates the individualized rule set** that correlates with the first user ID and the temporarily assigned network address **to the redirection server**."

As an illustrative and non-limiting example of claim 1, the Present Patent states (at lines 55-59 of column 4) that the "Auto-Navi component of the authentication accounting server 204 queries the database for the rule set to apply to each new session, and forwards the rule set and the currently assigned IP address to the redirection server 208."

The Office Action, at page 4, asserts that the above feature of claim 1 is disclosed by He '451 at column 17, line 61 to column 18, line 1. However, He '451, at column 17, line 61 to column 18, line 1, merely states:

> (2) Upon receiving the user request message, the authentication server 202 uses the user identifier in the in the message to look up the user registration database 210 and retrieves a record corresponding to that user (user record). A response message is prepared by the authentication server 202 and **sent back to the user**. The response message contains a general ticket for the user to communicate with the credential server 204 for authentication. (emphasis added)

He '451, at column 16, lines 52-67, states that a "record" may include the list of "user credentials" reflecting "the most recent changes to the privilege set for the user." However, He '451 merely sends the response message **back to the user**.

Thus, He '451 does not teach or suggest that the authentication accounting server "accesses the database and **communicates the individualized rule set** that correlates with the first user ID and the temporarily assigned network address **to the redirection server,"** as required by claim 1.

Further, Patent Owner submits that dependent claims 2-7 depend from claim 1, and are patentable for the same reasons as claim 1, as well as on their own merits.

Therefore, Patent Owner submits that the rejections of claims 1-7 should be withdrawn.

B. Dependent Claim 5 (depends from claim 1)

Dependent claim 5 recites, in part, "the redirection server further **redirects the data** to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set."

As an illustrative and non-limiting example of claim 5, the present patent states: "[t]he redirection server programs the rule set and the IP address so as to filter and redirect the user's packets according to the rule set" (at column 6, lines 37-39); "dynamically changing rules, to allow the redirection, blocking, or allowing" (at column 2, lines 62-63); and "pass . . . block . . . or modify the request according to the redirection information" (at column 3, lines 18-20).

Further, the Present Patent provides a specific illustrative and non-limiting example of **redirecting a message from a first destination address (or attempted destination address) of "*.xyz.com" to a second destination address (or redirected destination address) of "www.us.com"** (at column 6 line 21, and at column 6 lines 46-49).

The Office Action, at page 5, asserts that He '451 discloses the above feature at column 19, lines 2-11. However, He '451, at column 19, lines 2-11, merely states:

> Based on the user identifier, the credential server 204 will retrieve the list of user credentials from the registration database 210 and enclose the list in a credential ticket. The credential ticket is **sent back in a response message and will be used for the user** to communicate with the network element access server 206. (emphasis added)

Additionally, He '451, at column 9, lines 38-41, merely discloses "an access control list for each network resource or information . . . shall contain the list of user identifiers who are

allowed to access it and the kind of access rights that are allowed to each user." In other words, He '451 **merely blocks or allows access**, and merely determines the kind of access rights that are allowed to each user who is allowed access. He '451 **does not redirect data**.

Further, FIG. 5 of He '451 merely discloses a state diagram. Specifically, element 504 is the "Login" state, which can transition to three other states:

a) element 506: the "Authorization OK" state;

b) element 508: the "No Match" state; and

c) element 510: the "Terminate" state.

As discussed in the He '451 specification at column 26, line 33 to column 27, line 12, FIG. 5 illustrates an exemplary state diagram of an operational flow. There is no disclosure of redirecting data from a user. Rather, FIG. 5 appears to merely block data from a user when the "No Match" state is reached, and also when the "Terminate" state is reached. Further, FIG. 5 also appears to merely allow data (without redirection) when the "Authorization OK" state is reached.

Thus, He '451 does not teach or suggest that the redirection server "**redirects the data**" as required by dependent claim 5.

Therefore, Patent Owner submits that the rejection of dependent claim 5 should be withdrawn.

C. Dependent Claim 6 (depends from claim 1)

Dependent claim 6 recites, in part, "the redirection server further **redirects the data from the users' computers to multiple destinations** as a function of the individualized rule set." Illustrative examples of redirecting data are discussed above with respect to claim 5.

The Office Action, at page 6, asserts that He '451 discloses the above feature at FIG. 10, wherein the plural network elements 104 allegedly represent multiple potential destinations for interaction based on particular user credentials. However, as discussed above with respect to claim 5, He '451 merely blocks or allows access, and merely determines the kind of access rights that are allowed to each user who is allowed access. He '451 **does not redirect data.**

Thus, He '451 does not teach or suggest that "the redirection server further **redirects the data from the users' computers to multiple destinations** as a function of the individualized rule set," as required by dependent claim 6.

Therefore, Patent Owner submits that the rejection of dependent claim 6 should be withdrawn.

V. Rejection of claims 8-14

A. Independent Claim 8

Independent claim 8 recites, in part, "**communicating the individualized rule set** that correlates with the first user ID and the temporarily assigned network address **to the redirection sever** from the authentication accounting server."

As an illustrative and non-limiting example of claim 8, the Present Patent states (at lines 55-59 of column 4) that the "Auto-Navi component of the authentication accounting server 204 queries the database for the rule set to apply to each new session, and forwards the rule set and the currently assigned IP address to the redirection server 208."

The Office Action, at page 7, asserts that the above feature of claim 8 is disclosed by He '451 at column 17, line 61 to column 18, line 1. However, He '451, at column 17, line 61 to column 18, line 1, merely states:

> (2) Upon receiving the user request and retrieves a record corresponding to that user (user record). A response message is prepared by the authentication server 202 and message, the authentication server 202 uses the user identifier in the in the message to look up the user registration database 210 **sent back to the user**. The response message contains a general ticket for the user to communicate with the credential server 204 for authentication. (emphasis added)

He '451, at column 16, lines 52-67, states that a "record" may include the list of "user credentials" reflecting "the most recent changes to the privilege set for the user." However, He '451 merely prepares a response message and sends the response message **back to the user**.

Thus, He '451 does not teach or suggest that the authentication accounting server "accesses the database and **communicates the individualized rule set** that correlates with the first user ID and the temporarily assigned network address **to the redirection server**," as required by claim 8.

Further, Patent Owner submits that dependent claims 9-14 depend from claim 8, and are patentable for the same reasons as claim 8, as well as on their own merits.

Therefore, Patent Owner submits that these rejections of claims 8-14 should be withdrawn.

B. Dependent Claim 12 (depends from claim 8)

Dependent claim 12 recites, in part, "**redirecting the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.**"

As an illustrative and non-limiting embodiment of claim 12, the Present Patent states: "[t]he redirection server programs the rule set and the IP address so as to filter and redirect the user's packets according to the rule set" (at column 6, lines 37-39); "dynamically changing rules, to allow the redirection, blocking, or allowing" (at column 2, lines 62-63); and "pass . . .

block . . . or modify the request according to the redirection information" (at column 3, lines 18-20 20). Further, Present Patent provides a specific illustrative example of **redirecting a message from a destination address of "*.xyz.com" to a redirected destination address of "www.us.com"** (at column 6 line 21, and at column 6 lines 46-48).

The Office Action, at page 8, asserts that He '451 discloses the above feature at column 19, lines 2-11. However, He '451, at column 19, lines 2-11, merely states:

> Based on the user identifier, the credential server 204 will retrieve the list of user credentials from the registration database 210 and enclose the list in a credential ticket. The credential ticket is **sent back in a response message and will be used for the user** to communicate with the network element access server 206. (emphasis added)

Additionally, He '451, at column 9, lines 38-41, merely discloses "an access control list for each network resource or information . . . shall contain the list of user identifiers who are allowed to access it and the kind of access rights that are allowed to each user." In other words, He '451 **merely blocks or allows access**, and merely determines the kind of access rights that are allowed to each user who is allowed access. He '451 does not redirect data.

Thus, He '451 does not teach or suggest "**redirecting the data**" as required by dependent claim 12.

Therefore, Patent Owner submits that the rejection of dependent claim 12 should be withdrawn.

C. Dependent claim 13 (depends from claim 8)

Dependent claim 13 recites, in part, "the redirection server further **redirects the data from the users' computers to multiple destinations** as a function of the individualized rule set." Illustrative examples of redirecting data are discussed above with respect to claim 12.

The Office Action, at pages 8 and 9, asserts that He '451 discloses the above feature at FIG. 10, wherein the plural network elements 104 allegedly represent multiple potential destinations for interaction based on particular user credentials. However, as discussed above with respect to claim 12, He '451 **merely blocks or allows access**, and merely determines the kind of access rights that are allowed to each user who is allowed access. He '451 does not redirect data as discussed above with respect to claim 12.

Thus, He '451 does not teach or suggest that the redirection server "**redirects the data from the users' computers to multiple destinations**" as required by dependent claim 13.

Therefore, Patent Owner submits that the rejection of dependent claim 13 should be withdrawn.

VI. Rejection of claims 15-24

A. Independent Claim 15

Amended independent claim 15 recites, in part, "the redirection server is configured to allow **automated modification of at least a portion of the rule set . . . as a function of some combination of time, data transmitted to or from the user, or a location that the user attempts to access**."

As an illustrative and non-limiting example of claim 15, the Present Patent (at column 7, at lines 9-10) states that **a redirection rule ("*=>www.widgetsell.com") will expire after being invoked a single time ("expire" and "1x").** The expired rule may be automatically removed from the rule set after being invoked a single time. In this example, the rule set is automatically modified (by removal) as a function of a combination of time and the location that the user attempts to access.

Similarly, as another illustrative and non-limiting example of claim 15, a redirection rule that will expire after two uses ("expire" and "2x") may be decremented (automatically modified) after the first invocation to expire after one more use ("expire" and "1x"), and then may be removed (automatically modified again) after the modified rule ("1x") is invoked.

The Office Action, at page 10, asserts that the above feature of claim 15 is disclosed by He '451 at column 17, line 13, and column 17, lines 19-21. However, He '451, at column 17, lines 6-13, merely states, "[o]ther **administrative information** to enhance the effectiveness of the network security mechanisms. The administrative information includes, but not limited to . . . **the maximum lifetime of each authentication**." Further, He '451, at column 17, lines 19-21, merely provides a database tool for "the **security system administrator** [a human] to **create, delete, disable and modify a user account**." However, the user records of He '451 appear to remain unchanged, even after the maximum lifetime of the authentication expires.

First, He '451 merely discloses a system security administrator (a person), and does not teach or suggest an "**automated** modification of at least a portion of the rule set," as required by claim 1.

Second, He '451 merely discloses a "maximum lifetime of each authentication," but does not teach or suggest "**modification**" at least a portion of the rule set **as a function of** "time, data transmitted to or from the user, or a location that the user attempts to access," as required by claim 1.

Third, even if He '451 discloses modifying at least a portion of the rule set as a function of time (which the Patent Owner does not admit), then He '451 still does not teach or suggest "automated **modification** of at least a portion of the rule set . . . as a function of some **combination of** time, data transmitted to or from the user, or a location that the user attempts to

access."

Thus, Patent Owner submits that He '451 does not teach or suggest "**automated modification of at least a portion of the rule set . . . as a function of some combination of time, data transmitted to or from the user, or a location that the user attempts to access**," as required by claim 15.

Further, Patent Owner submits that dependent claims 16-24 depend from claim 15, and are patentable for the same reasons as claim 15, as well as on their own merits.

Therefore, Patent Owner submits that the rejections of claims 15-24 should be withdrawn.

B. Dependent claim 16 (depends from claim 15)

Dependent claim 16 recites, in part, "the redirection server is configured to allow **modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of time**." As discussed above with respect to claim 15, He '451 does not teach or suggest this feature.

Thus, Patent Owner submits that the rejection of dependent claim 16 should be withdrawn.

C. Dependent claim 18 (depends from claim 15)

Amended dependent claim 18 recites, in part, "the redirection server is configured to allow **modification** of at least a portion of the rule set **as a function of the location the user attempts to access**."

The Office Action, at page 11, asserts that the above feature of claim 18 is disclosed by He '451 at column 17, lines 19-21. However, He '451, at column 17, lines 19-21, merely

provides a database tool for the security system administrator (a human) to "**create, delete, disable and modify a user account**."

Thus, He '451 does not teach or suggest modifying the rule set "**as a function of the location the user attempts to access**," as required by dependent claim 18.

Therefore, Patent Owner submits that the rejection of dependent claim 18 should be withdrawn.

VII. Rejection of claims 25-27

A. Independent Claim 25

Independent claim 25 recites, in part, "**modifying** at least a portion of the user's rule set **while the user's rule set remains correlated to the temporarily assigned network address** in the redirection server."

The Office Action, at page 14, asserts that the above feature of claim 25 is disclosed by He '451 at column 17, lines 19-21. However, He '451, at column 17, lines 19-21, merely states, "[i]t is desirable that a database be provided for the system security administrator to create, delete, disable and modify a user account." In other words, He '451 merely modifies, but does not teach or suggest when this modification occurs.

Thus, He '451 does not teach or suggest "**modifying** at least a portion of the user's rule set **while the user's rule set remains correlated to the temporarily assigned network address** in the redirection server," as required by independent claim 25.

Dependent claim 26 and 27 depend from independent claim 25, and are patentable for at least the same reasons as independent claim 25, as well as on their own merits.

Therefore, Patent Owner submits that the rejection of claims 25-27 should be withdrawn.

VIII. New Claims (dependent claims 28-47)

Each of the proposed new claims (28-47) is of the same scope (with changes in wording as permitted under the statutes and the regulations), or of a narrower scope than at least one of the claims of the Present Patent. Since all of the original claims of the Present Patent are patentable for the reasons discussed above, the proposed new claims are patentable for at least the same reasons as their respective base claims, as well as on their own merits. Specific additional reasons for patentability of each of the proposed new claims 28-47 are provided below.

Proposed new dependent claims 28, 33, 38, and 43 depend respectively from independent claims 1, 8, 15, and 25. Each of new dependent claims 28, 33, 38, and 43 recites, in part, "**the individual rule set includes at least one rule as a function of a type of IP (Internet Protocol) service**." Patent Owner submits that this claimed feature is not disclosed by He '451 or by Zenchelsky, and thus these new dependent claims are patentable over the cited prior art.

Proposed new dependent claim 29, 34, 39, and 44 depend respectively from independent claims 1, 8, 15, and 25. Each of new dependent claims 29, 34, 39, and 44 recites, in part, "**wherein the individual rule set includes an initial temporary rule set and a standard rule set, and wherein the redirection server is configured to utilize the temporary rule set for an initial period of time and to thereafter utilize the standard rule set**." Patent Owner submits that this claimed feature is not disclosed by He '451 or by Zenchelsky, and thus these new dependent claims are patentable over the cited prior art.

Proposed new dependent claims 30, 35, 40, and 45 depend respectively from independent claims 1, 8, 15, and 25. Each of new dependent claims 30, 35, 40, and 45 recites, in part, "**the individual rule set includes at least one rule allowing access based on a request type and a**

destination address." Patent Owner submits that this claimed feature is not disclosed by He '451 or by Zenchelsky, and thus these new dependent claims are patentable over the cited prior art.

Proposed new dependent claims 31, 36, 41, and 46 depend respectively from independent claims 1, 8, 15, and 25. Each of new dependent claims 31, 36, 41, and 46 recites, in part, "**the individual rule set includes at least one rule redirecting data to a new destination address based on a request type and an attempted destination address**." Patent Owner submits that this claimed feature is not disclosed by He '451 or by Zenchelsky, and thus these new dependent claims are patentable over the cited prior art.

Proposed new dependent claims 32, 27, 42, and 47 depend respectively from independent claims 1, 8, 15, and 25. Each of new dependent claims 32, 27, 42, and 47 recites, in part, "**the redirection server is configured to redirect data from the users' computers by replacing a first destination address in an IP (Internet protocol) packet header by a second destination address as a function of the individualized rule set.**" Patent Owner submits that this claimed feature is not disclosed by He '451 or by Zenchelsky, and thus these new dependent claims are patentable over the cited prior art.

Thus, Patent Owner respectfully submits that proposed new claims 28-47 should be allowed.

IX. Conclusion

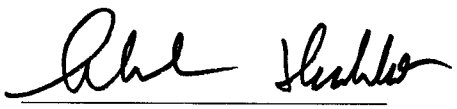
For at least the above reasons, it is respectfully submitted that patented claims 1-27 are patentably distinguished over the applied prior art. Thus, reconsideration and confirmation of the patentability of claims 1-27, allowance of new claims 28-47 and an early Notice of Intent to Issue a Reexamination Certificate are respectfully solicited.

It is believed that all of the pending issues have been addressed. However, the absence of a reply to a specific rejection, issue or comment does not signify agreement with or concession of that rejection, issue or comment. In addition, because the arguments made above may not be exhaustive, there may be reasons for patentability of any or all pending claims (or other claims) that have not been expressed. Finally, nothing in this reply should be construed as an intent to concede any issue with regard to any claim, except as specifically stated in this reply, and the amendment of any claim does not necessarily signify concession of unpatentability of the claim prior to its amendment.

Patent Owner has submitted herewith the fees for the newly added claims. It is believed that no other fees are required. However, should any additional fee or fees be necessary for consideration of the papers filed herein, please charge any such fee or fees and refund any excess payments to Deposit Account No. 50-2929, referencing docket no. R1341006.

Should the Examiner have any questions or comments regarding this matter, the undersigned may be contacted at the below-listed telephone number.

Respectfully submitted,
Koichiro Ikudome et al.



Abraham Hershkovitz
Reg. No. 45,294

Ed Garcia-Otero
Reg. No. 56,609

HERSHKOVITZ & ASSOCIATES, LLC
2845 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

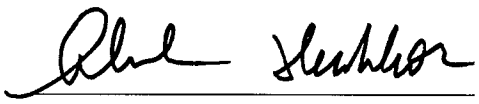
TEL: (703) 370-4800
FAX: (703) 370-4809
E-MAIL: patent@hershkovitz.net

R1341006.A02; AH/EG

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

It is hereby certified that the attached **Response Under 37 CFR 1.111 and Proposed Amendment under 37 CFR 1.530** is being served by first class mail on the third party requester at the third party requestor's address:

JERRY TURNER SEWELL
P.O. BOX 10999
NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92658-5015



Abraham Hershkovitz

November 14, 2009
Date

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	90009301
Filing Date:	17-Dec-2008
Title of Invention:	USER SPECIFIC AUTOMATIC DATA REDIRECTION SYSTEM
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	6,779,118 B1
Filer:	Abraham Hershkovitz
Attorney Docket Number:	62986/A522/WWM

Filed as Small Entity

ex parte reexam Filing Fees

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Reexamination claims in excess of 20	2822	20	26	520
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**520**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	6455382
Application Number:	90009301
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	6609
Title of Invention:	USER SPECIFIC AUTOMATIC DATA REDIRECTION SYSTEM
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	6,779,118 B1
Customer Number:	23363
Filer:	Abraham Hershkovitz
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	62986/A522/WWM
Receipt Date:	14-NOV-2009
Filing Date:	17-DEC-2008
Time Stamp:	16:54:53
Application Type:	Reexam (Patent Owner)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	Credit Card
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$520
RAM confirmation Number	8909
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Parts/.zip	Pages (if appl.)

1	Trans Letter filing of a response in a reexam	R1341006_A02_Transmittal.pdf	43284 9d846989aeaf3375bd9a9c7f0015f77310bec756	no	1
Warnings:					
Information:					
2		R1341006_A02_Rsp-Amdt-CertofSrvc.pdf	792000 a15e051e6f25a05583ebf519b2918c42e0af326d	yes	25

Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description		
Document Description	**Start**	**End**
Response after non-final action-owner timely	1	24
Reexam Certificate of Service	25	25

Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Fee Worksheet (PTO-875)	fee-info.pdf	30200 f71a7b24fdfa452e55da9256b36761015086c462	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	865484		

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

<u>New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111</u>
If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

<u>National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371</u>
If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

<u>New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office</u>
If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
90/009,301	12/17/2008	6,779,118 B1	62986/A522/WWM	6609

23363 7590 11/09/2009

CHRISTIE, PARKER & HALE, LLP
PO BOX 7068
PASADENA, CA 91109-7068

EXAMINER	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 11/09/2009

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Ex Parte Reexamination Interview Summary	Control No.	Patent Under Reexamination	
	90/009,301	6,779,118 B1 ET	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Sam Rimell	3992	

All participants (USPTO personnel, patent owner, patent owner's representative):

(1) *Sam Rimell*

(2) *Jessica Harrison*
Eric Kiss

(3) *Abraham Hershkovtiz*
Ed Garcia-Otero

(4) *Eugene Rzucidlo*
Jae Youn Kim

Date of Interview: *12 November 2009*

Type: a)☐ Telephonic b)☐ Video Conference
c)☒ Personal (copy given to: 1)☐ patent owner 2)☐ patent owner's representative)

Exhibit shown or demonstration conducted: d)☐ Yes e)☒ No.
If Yes, brief description: _____

Agreement with respect to the claims f)☐ was reached. g)☐ was not reached. h)☒ N/A.
Any other agreement(s) are set forth below under "Description of the general nature of what was agreed to..."

Claim(s) discussed: *1-27*.

Identification of prior art discussed: *He et al; Zenchelsky et al*.

Description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments:
See Continuation Sheet.

(A fuller description, if necessary, and a copy of the amendments which the examiner agreed would render the claims patentable, if available, must be attached. Also, where no copy of the amendments that would render the claims patentable is available, a summary thereof must be attached.)

A FORMAL WRITTEN RESPONSE TO THE LAST OFFICE ACTION MUST INCLUDE PATENT OWNER'S STATEMENT OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW. (See MPEP § 2281). IF A RESPONSE TO THE LAST OFFICE ACTION HAS ALREADY BEEN FILED, THEN PATENT OWNER IS GIVEN **ONE MONTH** FROM THIS INTERVIEW DATE TO PROVIDE THE MANDATORY STATEMENT OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW (37 CFR 1.560(b)). THE REQUIREMENT FOR PATENT OWNER'S STATEMENT CAN NOT BE WAIVED. **EXTENSIONS OF TIME ARE GOVERNED BY 37 CFR 1.550(c).**

/Sam Rimell/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992		

cc: Requester (if third party requester)

Continuation of Description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments: Interview was granted based on submissions (attached) that power of atttorney had been granted to the Customer number associated with Hershkovitz Associates. Reviewed proposed repsonse including amendments to claims asserted by patent owner as clarifications. Examiners indicated that these amendments would not raise any further issues beyond those already presented in the record. Primary asssertions of patent owner's representatives were that He et al does not teach a redirection server or the functions associated with redirection.Patent owner's representatives asserted that He et al was directed more to function of "stopping" or "allowing" as opposed to redirecting. Examiners indicated that such "stopping" or "allowing" could be viewed as "redirecting", although examiners would consider any arguments addressed to this point, and indications in specification where the redirecting function was discussed. .

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
90/009,301	12/17/2008	6,779,118 B1	62986/A522/WWM	6609

23363 7590 09/15/2009

CHRISTIE, PARKER & HALE, LLP
PO BOX 7068
PASADENA, CA 91109-7068

EXAMINER	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 09/15/2009

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

DO NOT USE IN PALM PRINTER

(THIRD PARTY REQUESTER'S CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS)

Jerry Turner Sewell
P.O. Box 10999
Newport Beach, CA 92658-5015

MAILED

SEP 15 2009

CENTRAL REEXAMINATION UNIT

EX PARTE REEXAMINATION COMMUNICATION TRANSMITTAL FORM

REEXAMINATION CONTROL NO. *90/009,301*.

PATENT NO. *6,779,118 B1 ET*.

ART UNIT *3992*.

Enclosed is a copy of the latest communication from the United States Patent and Trademark Office in the above identified *ex parte* reexamination proceeding (37 CFR 1.550(f)).

Where this copy is supplied after the reply by requester, 37 CFR 1.535, or the time for filing a reply has passed, no submission on behalf of the *ex parte* reexamination requester will be acknowledged or considered (37 CFR 1.550(g)).

Office Action in Ex Parte Reexamination	Control No. 90/009,301	Patent Under Reexamination 6,779,118 B1 ET	
	Examiner Sam Rimell	Art Unit 3992	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

a☐ Responsive to the communication(s) filed on _____ . b☐ This action is made FINAL.
c☒ A statement under 37 CFR 1.530 has not been received from the patent owner.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire 2 month(s) from the mailing date of this letter. Failure to respond within the period for response will result in termination of the proceeding and issuance of an *ex parte* reexamination certificate in accordance with this action. 37 CFR 1.550(d). **EXTENSIONS OF TIME ARE GOVERNED BY 37 CFR 1.550(c).** If the period for response specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a response within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.

Part I THE FOLLOWING ATTACHMENT(S) ARE PART OF THIS ACTION:

1. ☒ Notice of References Cited by Examiner, PTO-892.
2. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement, PTO/SB/08.
3. ☐ Interview Summary, PTO-474.
4. ☐ _____.

Part II SUMMARY OF ACTION

1a. ☒ Claims 1-27 are subject to reexamination.
1b. ☐ Claims _____ are not subject to reexamination.
2. ☐ Claims _____ have been canceled in the present reexamination proceeding.
3. ☐ Claims _____ are patentable and/or confirmed.
4. ☒ Claims 1-27 are rejected.
5. ☐ Claims _____ are objected to.
6. ☐ The drawings, filed on _____ are acceptable.
7. ☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on _____ has been (7a)☐ approved (7b)☐ disapproved.
8. ☐ Acknowledgment is made of the priority claim under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
   a)☐ All b)☐ Some* c)☐ None of the certified copies have
   1☐ been received.
   2☐ not been received.
   3☐ been filed in Application No. _____ .
   4☐ been filed in reexamination Control No. _____.
   5☐ been received by the International Bureau in PCT application No. _____.
   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
9. ☐ Since the proceeding appears to be in condition for issuance of an *ex parte* reexamination certificate except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte* Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.
10. ☐ Other: _____

cc: Requester (if third party requester)

EX PARTE REEXAMINATION NON-FINAL OFFICE ACTION

This is a reexamination of U.S. Patent 6,779,118. Claims 1-27 are pending. Claims 1-27 are subject to reexamination in this action.

Patent Owner's Statement

No statement of the patent owner has been submitted into the record.

Amendment by Patent Owner

No amendments by the patent owner have been submitted since the order for reexamination of February 27, 2009.

Information Submissions

No information submissions have been submitted into the record since the order for reexamination of February 27, 2009.

Rejections under 35 USC 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over He et al (U.S. Patent 6,088,451) in view of Zenchelsky et al (U.S. Patent 6,233,686).

The reference to He et al is newly cited with this action. The reference was filed June 28, 1996, making the reference available as prior art under 35 USC 102(e). Note MPEP 2244 which states:

"The examiner can find "a substantial new question of patentability" based upon the prior art patents or printed publications relied on in the request, a combination of the prior art relied on in the request and other prior art found elsewhere, or based entirely on different patents or printed publications."

The reference to He et al raises substantial new questions of patentability due to its teachings of dial up servers, authentications servers and databases with user ID entries associated with rules, as provided in the detailed analysis below. The reference to He et al was not cited during the prosecution history of U.S. Patent 6,779,118 and is available for application in this action in accordance with the policy of MPEP 2244.

The reference to Zenchelsky et al was previously identified in the order of February 27, 2009 as being available as prior art and of raising substantial new questions of patentability.

Claim 1: **A system** (He et al; FIG 10) **comprising:**

a database (He et al; FIG 10, database 210) **with entries correlating each of a plurality of user IDs with an individualized rule set** (He et al; col. 16, lines 54-57 teach "user ID", col. 16, lines 61-67 teach "user credentials" corresponding to a rule set)

a dial-up network server (He et al; FIG 10, dial up server 1002) **that receives user IDs from users' computers** (He et al; col. 17, lines 57-58, "The request message contains the user identifier")

a redirection server (He et al; credential server 204) **connected to the dial-up network server and a public network** (He et al; FIG 10, server 204 interconnects to dial up server 1002 via the public network 106), **and**

an authentication accounting server (He et al; authentication server 202) **connected to the database, the dial-up network server and the redirection server** (He et al; FIG 10, server 202 interconnects to dial up server 1002 via the public network 106 and redirection server 204 via public network 106);

wherein the dial-up network server communicates a first user ID for one of the users' computers (He et al; col. 31, lines 1-9) **and**

a temporarily assigned network address for the first user ID to the authentication accounting server (Zenchelsky et al; col. 1, lines 30-35 establish well known nature of assigning temporary IP address to user at session login; col. 1, lines 60-64 establish well known nature of having source and destination address encoded into communication packets as necessary to facilitate communication between source and destination. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify He et al; so to provide temporary IP address to a user node and additionally encode communications packets with source and destination address as necessarily to facilitate communication through a switched packet network as taught by Zenchelsky et al);

wherein the authentication accounting server accesses the database and communicates the individualized rule set that correlates with the first user ID and the temporarily assigned network address (He et al; col. 17, lines 61-66) **to the redirection server** (He et al; col. 17, line 67 through col. 18, line 1); **and wherein data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers** (He et al; col. 18, lines 24-30) **are processed by the redirection server according to the individualized rule set** (He et al; col. 19, lines 2-8, the user credentials are individualized rule set).

Claim 2: **The system of claim 1, wherein the redirection server** (He et al; credential server 204) **further provides control over a plurality of data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set** (He et al; col. 19, lines 2-11, credential server 204 retrieves user credentials which correspond to an individualized rule set that controls access. Also see He et al at col. 16, lines 61-67 for detail of user credentials).

Claim 3: **The system of claim 1, wherein the redirection server** (He et al; credential server 204) **further blocks the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set** (He et al; credential server 204 retrieves user credentials which correspond to an individualized rule set that controls access to network elements 104. Conversely, network elements 104 which cannot be accessed in accordance with the user credentials are inherently blocked from access. Also see He et al at col. 19, lines 24-31 which describe the scenario where the user access ticket is actively voided, corresponding to a blocking action).

Claim 4: **The system of claim 1, wherein the redirection server further allows the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set** (He et al; col. 19, lines 2-11, credential server 204 retrieves user credentials which correspond to an individualized rule set that controls access to network elements 104. Data exchange occurs between accessed network elements 104).

Claim 5: **The system of claim 1, wherein the redirection server further redirects the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set** (He et al; col. 19, lines 2-11, credential server 204 retrieves user credentials which correspond to an

individualized rule set that controls access to network elements 104. Data access to network elements 104 corresponds to data moving to and from users' computers).

Claim 6: **The system of claim 1, wherein the redirection server further redirects the data from the users' computers to multiple destinations as a function of the individualized rule set** (He et al; FIG 10, plural network elements 104 represent multiple potential destinations for interaction based on particular user credentials).

Claim 7: **The system of claim 1, wherein the database entries for a plurality of the plurality of users' IDs are correlated with a common individualized rule set** (He et al; col. 16, line 54 through line 68. Each database entry (record) includes a user ID accompanied by user credentials. The user credentials are the individualized rules for a particular user).

Claim 8: **In a system** (He et al; FIG 10) **comprising a database** (He et al; FIG 10, database 210) **with entries correlating each of a plurality of user IDs with an individualized rule set** (He et al; col. 16, lines 54-57 teach "user ID", col. 16, lines 61-67 teach "user credentials" corresponding to a rule set); **a dial up network server** (He et al; FIG 10, dial up server 1002) **that receives user IDs from users' computers** (He et al; col. 17, lines 57-58, "The request message contains the user identifier"); **a redirection server** (He et al; credential server 204) **connected to the dial-up network server and a public network** (He et al; FIG 10, server 204 interconnects to dial up server 1002 via the public network 106), **and an authentication accounting server** (He et al; authentication server 202) **connected to the database, the dial-up network server and the redirection server** (He et al; FIG 10, server 202 interconnects to dial up server 1002 via the public network 106 and redirection server 204 via public network 106); **the method comprising the steps of:**

communicating a first user ID for one of the users' computers (He et al; col. 31, lines 1-9) **and a temporarily assigned network address for the first user ID from the dial-up network server to the authentication accounting server** (Zenchelsky et al; col. 1, lines 30-35 establish well known nature of assigning temporary IP address to user at session login; col. 1, lines 60-64 establish well known nature of having source and destination address encoded into communication packets as necessary to facilitate communication between source and destination. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify He et al; so to provide temporary IP address to a user node and additionally encode communications packets with source and destination address as necessarily to facilitate communication through a switched packet network as taught by Zenchelsky et al);

communicating the individualized rule set that correlates with the first user ID and the temporarily assigned network address (He et al; col. 17, lines 61-66) **to the redirection server from the authentication accounting server** (He et al; col. 17, line 67 through col. 18, line 1. The authentication accounting server passes a ticket to the credential server 204 allowing access to the user credentials that define rules); and

processing data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers according to the individualized rule set (He et al; col. 19, lines 2-8, the user credentials are individualized rule set).

Claim 9: **The method of claim 8, further including the step of controlling a plurality of data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set** (He et al; col. 19, lines 2-11, credential server 204 retrieves user credentials which correspond to an

individualized rule set that controls access. Also see He et al at col 16, lines 61-67 for detail of user credentials).

Claim 10: **The method of claim 8, further including the step of blocking the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set** (He et al; credential server 204 retrieves user credentials which correspond to an individualized rule set that controls access to network elements 104. Conversely, network elements 104 which cannot be accessed in accordance with the user credentials are inherently blocked from access. Also see He et al at col. 19, lines 24-31 which describe the scenario where the user access ticket is actively voided, corresponding to a blocking action).

Claim 11: **The method of claim 8, further including the step of allowing the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.** (He et al; col. 19, lines 2-11, credential server 204 retrieves user credentials which correspond to an individualized rule set that controls access to network elements 104. Data exchange occurs between accessed network elements 104).

Claim 12: **The method of claim 8, further including the step of redirecting the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set** (He et al; col. 19, lines 2-11, credential server 204 retrieves user credentials which correspond to an individualized rule set that controls access to network elements 104. Data access to network elements 104 corresponds to data moving to and from users' computers).

Claim 13: **The method of claim 8, further including the step of redirecting the**

data from the users' computers to multiple destinations a function of the individualized rule set (He et al; FIG 10, plural network elements 104 represent multiple potential destinations for interaction based on particular user credentials).

Claim 14: **The method of claim 8, further including the step of creating database entries for a plurality of the plurality of users' IDs, the plurality of users' ID further being correlated with a common individualized rule set** (He et al; col. 16, line 54 through line 68. Each database entry (record) includes a user ID accompanied by user credentials. The user credentials are the individualized rules for a particular user).

Claim 15: **A system** (He et al; FIG 10) **comprising: a redirection server** (He et al; FIG 10, credential server 204) **programed with a user's rule set** (He et al; col. 19, line 3, credential server retrieves user credentials, which correspond to a rule set. When the credential server 204 retrieves the user credentials, it is programmed with that particular rule set. Alternatively, providing access by the credential server to the database containing the rule set can constitute being programmed with the rule set) **correlated to a temporarily assigned network address** (Zenchelsky et al; col. 1, lines 30-35 establish well known nature of assigning temporary IP address to user at session login; col. 1, lines 60-64 establish well known nature of having source and destination address encoded into communication packets as necessary to facilitate communication between source and destination. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify He et al; so to provide temporary IP address to a user node and additionally encode data communication packets with source and destination address as necessarily to facilitate communication through a switched packet network as taught by Zenchelsky et al);

wherein the rule set contains at least one of a plurality of functions used to control passing between the user and a public network (He et al; col. 16, lines 61-67, credentials define plural functions. Also, note the additional functions at col. 17, lines 6-27 attributed to the overall server system 208);

wherein the redirection server is configured to allow automated modification of at least a portion of the rule set correlated to the temporarily assigned network address (He et al; col. 17, lines 19-21, database tool associated with server system 208 can create or delete user accounts) **and wherein the redirection server is configured to allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set** (He et al; col 17, lines 19-21, any of the user account information can be modified) **as a function of some combination of time, data transmitted to or from the user, or location the user access** (He et al; col 17, line 13 attributes a "lifetime" to the authentication. Since any portion of the user account can be modified, the length of the "lifetime" can be modified. The "data transmitted" and "location" are optional recitations, and thus do not carry patentable weight in the current claim (MPEP 2106, Section C: *"Language that suggests or makes optional but does not require steps to be performed or does not limit a claim to a particular structure does not limit the scope of a claim or claim limitation"*).

Claim 16: **The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of time** (He et al; col 17, line 13 attributes a "lifetime" to the authentication. Since any portion of the user account can be modified, the length of the "lifetime" can be modified).

Claim 17: **The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to**

allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of the data transmitted to or from the user (This feature is optionally recited in claim 15, and can be interpreted as an optional recitation in a claim dependent on claim 15. Such optional recitations do not carry patentable weight (MPEP 2106, Section C). Nonetheless, He et al at col 17, lines 19-21 define data input being supplied by a system administrator which can modify the rule set, for example, by deleting it. The system administrator is one of the system users).

Claim 18: **The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of the location or locations the user access** (This feature is optionally recited in claim 15, and can be interpreted as an optional recitation in a claim dependent on claim 15. Such optional recitations do not carry patentable weight (MPEP 2106, Section C). Nonetheless, He et al at col 17, lines 19-21 define data input being supplied by a system administrator which can modify the rule set, for example, by deleting it. The location of the administrator is the location at which modification is permitted).

Claim 19: **The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow the removal or reinstatement of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of time** (He et al; col 17, lines 19-21, the administrator is allowed to create or delete (i.e. remove or reinstate) any portion of the user account. Any actions of administrator inherently occur over some given period time).

Claim 20: **The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow the removal or reinstatement of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of the data transmitted to or from the user.** (This feature is optionally recited in claim 15, and can

be interpreted as an optional recitation in a claim dependent on claim 15. Such optional recitations do not carry patentable weight (MPEP 2106, Section C). Nonetheless, He et al at col 17, lines 19-21 define data input being supplied by a system administrator which can create or delete (i.e. remove or reinstate) any portion of the user account. The system administrator is one of the system users).

Claim 21: **The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow the removal or reinstatement of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of the location or locations the user access** (This feature is optionally recited in claim 15, and can be interpreted as an optional recitation in a claim dependent on claim 15. Such optional recitations do not carry patentable weight (MPEP 2106, Section C). Nonetheless, He et al at col 17, lines 19-21 define data input being supplied by a system administrator which can create or delete (i.e. remove or reinstate) any portion of the user account. The location of the administrator is the location at which modification is permitted).

Claim 22: **The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow the removal or reinstatement of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of some combination of time, data transmitted to or from the user, or location or locations the user access.** (He et al; col 17, lines 19-21, the administrator is allowed to create or delete (i.e. remove or reinstate) any portion of the user account. Any actions of administrator inherently occur over some given period time. He et al at col 17, lines 19-21 define data input being supplied by a system administrator which can create or delete (i.e. remove or reinstate) any portion of the user account. He et al at col 17, lines 19-21 define data input being supplied by a system administrator which can create or delete (i.e. remove or reinstate) any portion of the

user account. The location of the administrator is the location at which modification is permitted).

Claim 23: **The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server** (He et al; credential server 204) **has a user side** (He et al; FIG 10, any one of or both of the dial up server 1002 and dial up access network 1004) **that is connected to a computer** (He et al; FIG 10, user element 102) **using the temporarily assigned network address** (Zenchelsky et al; col. 1, lines 29-35) **and a network side** (He et al; FIG 10, any one of or both of the interconnection network 106 and network elements 104) **connected to a computer network** (He et al; interconnection network 106) **and wherein the computer** (He et al; FIG 10, user element 102) **using the temporarily assigned network address** (Zenchelsky et al; col. 1, lines 29-35) **is connected to the computer network through the redirection server** (He et al; FIG 10, computer 102 is connected to the interconnection network 106 via the credential server 204).

Claim 24: **The system of claim 23 wherein instructions to the redirection server to modify the rule set are received by one or more of the user side of the redirection server and the network side of the redirection server** (He et al; col 17, lines 19-21 refer to a network administrator modifying any portion of a user account. He et al at FIG 10 illustrates that users presenting input to the network (a network administrator is also a user). Accordingly, instructions transmitted from a network administrator originate at terminal 102 and proceed through the user side elements 1002, 1004 as well as the network side element 106).

Claim 25: **In a system** (He et al; FIG 10) **comprising a redirection server** (He et al; FIG 10, credential server 204) **containing a user's rule set** (He et al; col. 19, line 3, credential server retrieves user credentials, which correspond to a rule set. When the credential server 204

retrieves the user credentials, it contains that particular rule set. Alternatively, providing access by the credential server to the database containing the rule set can constitute the server containing the rule set as a result of direct access) **correlated to a temporarily assigned network address** (Zenchelsky et al; col. 1, lines 30-35 establish well known nature of assigning temporary IP address to user at session login; col. 1, lines 60-64 establish well known nature of having source and destination address encoded into communication packets as necessary to facilitate communication between source and destination. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify He et al; so to provide temporary IP address to a user node and additionally encode data communication packets with source and destination address as necessarily to facilitate communication through a switched packet network as taught by Zenchelsky et al); **wherein the user's rule set contains at least one of a plurality of functions used to control data passing between the user and a public network** (He et al; col. 16, lines 61-67, credentials define plural functions. Also, note the additional functions at col. 17, lines 6-27 attributed to the overall server system 208); **the method comprising the step of:**

modifying at least a portion of the user's rule set while the user's rule set remains correlated to the temporarily assigned network address in the redirection server (He et al; col. 17, lines 19-21); **and wherein the redirection server has a user side** (He et al; FIG 10, any one of or both of the dial up server 1002 and dial up access network 1004) **that is connected to a computer** (He et al; FIG 10, user element 102) **using the temporarily assigned network address** (Zenchelsky et al; col. 1, lines 29-35) **and a network address and a network side** (He et al; FIG 10, any one of or both of the interconnection network 106 and network elements 104) **connected to a computer network** (He et al; interconnection network

106. *Note that a computer address is not a physical object, and thus is not physically connected to anything*) **and wherein the computer using the temporarily assigned network address is connected to the computer network through the redirection server** (He et al; FIG 10, computer 102 is connected to the interconnection network 106 via the credential server 204) **and the method further includes the step of receiving instructions by the redirection server to modify at least a portion of the user's rule set through one or more of the user side of the redirection server and the network side of the redirection server** (He et al; col 17, lines 19-21 refer to a network administrator modifying any portion of a user account. He et al at FIG 10 illustrates that users presenting input to the network (a network administrator is also a user). Accordingly, instructions transmitted from a network administrator originate at terminal 102 and proceed through the user side elements 1002, 1004 as well as the network side element 106).

Claim 26: **The method of claim 25, further including the step of modifying at least a portion of the user's rule set** (He et al; col 17, lines 19-21, the administrator is allowed to create or delete **any portion of the user account as a function of one or more of: time** (any actions of administrator inherently occur over some given period time), **data transmitted to or from the user** (He et al at col 17, lines 19-21 define data input being supplied by a system administrator which can create or delete any portion of the user account), **and location or locations the user access** (the location of the administrator is the location at which modification is permitted).

Claim 27: **The method of claim 25, further including the step of removing or reinstating at least a portion of the user's rule set** (He et al; col 17, lines 19-21, the

administrator is allowed to create or delete (i.e. remove or reinstate) **any portion of the user account as a function of one or more of: time** (any actions of administrator inherently occur over some given period time), **data transmitted to or from the user** (He et al at col 17, lines 19-21 define data input being supplied by a system administrator which can create or delete (i.e. remove or reinstate) any portion of the user account) , **and location or locations the user access** (the location of the administrator is the location at which modification is permitted).

Conclusion

The patent owner is reminded of the continuing responsibility under 37 CFR 1.565(a) to apprise the Office of any litigation activity, or other prior or concurrent proceeding, involving Patent No. 6,779,118 throughout the course of this reexamination proceeding. The third party requester is also reminded of the ability to similarly apprise the Office of any such activity or proceeding throughout the course of this reexamination proceeding. See MPEP §§ 2207, 2282 and 2286.

Extensions of time under 37 CFR 1.136(a) will not be permitted in these proceedings because the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 apply only to "an applicant" and not to parties in a reexamination proceeding. Additionally, 35 U.S.C. 305 requires that reexamination proceedings "will be conducted with special dispatch" (37 CFR 1.550(a)). Extension of time in *ex parte* reexamination proceedings are provided for in 37 CFR 1.550(c).

All correspondence relating to this *ex parte* reexamination proceeding should be directed:

By Mail to: Mail Stop *Ex Parte* Reexam
Central Reexamination Unit
Commissioner for Patents

United States Patent & Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

By FAX to: (571) 273-9900
Central Reexamination Unit

By hand: Customer Service Window
Randolph Building
401 Dulany Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Registered users of EFS-Web may alternatively submit such correspondence via the electronic filing system EFS-Web, at https://sportal.uspto.gov/authenticate/authenticateuserlocalepf.html. EFS-Web offers the benefit of quick submission to the particular area of the Office that needs to act on the correspondence. Also, EFS-Web submissions are "soft scanned" (i.e., electronically uploaded) directly into the official file for the reexamination proceeding, which offers parties the opportunity to review the content of their submissions after the "soft scanning" process is complete.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to **the Central Reexamination Unit** at telephone number **(571) 272-4084.**

Sam Rimell
Primary Patent Examiner
Central Reexamination Unit 3992
(571) 272-4084

Conferees:

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 90/009,301	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination 6,779,118 B1 ET AL.	
	Examiner Sam Rimell	Art Unit 3992	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
*	A	US-6,088,451	07-2000	He et al.	726/8
	B	US-			
	C	US-			
	D	US-			
	E	US-			
	F	US-			
	G	US-			
	H	US-			
	I	US-			
	J	US-			
	K	US-			
	L	US-			
	M	US-			

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification
	N					
	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	
	V	
	W	
	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

Reexamination	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90009301	6,779,118 B1 ET AL.
	Certificate Date	Certificate Number

Requester Correspondence Address:	☐ Patent Owner	☒ Third Party

Jerry Turner Sewell
P.O. Box 10999
Newport Beach, CA 92658-5015

LITIGATION REVIEW ☒	Sam Rimell (examiner initials)	02/25/2009 (date)
Case Name		Director Initials
Linksmart Wireless Technology v SBC Internet Services Inc,		JK for Ollove
Linksmark Wireless Technology, LLC v Cisco Systems Inc et al		
Linksmart Wireless Technology Inc v T-Mobile USA Inc et al		
Linksmart Wireless Technology Inc v Six Continents Hotels, In		

COPENDING OFFICE PROCEEDINGS	
TYPE OF PROCEEDING	NUMBER
1. None	

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90009301	6,779,118 B1 ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Sam Rimell	3992

SEARCHED

Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
726	8	9/1/09	SR

SEARCH NOTES

Search Notes	Date	Examiner

INTERFERENCE SEARCH

Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90009301	6,779,118 B1 ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Sam Rimell	3992

✓	Rejected	-	Cancelled	N	Non-Elected	A	Appeal
=	Allowed	÷	Restricted	I	Interference	O	Objected

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	09/09/2009								
	1	✓								
	2	✓								
	3	✓								
	4	✓								
	5	✓								
	6	✓								
	7	✓								
	8	✓								
	9	✓								
	10	✓								
	11	✓								
	12	✓								
	13	✓								
	14	✓								
	15	✓								
	16	✓								
	17	✓								
	18	✓								
	19	✓								
	20	✓								
	21	✓								
	22	✓								
	23	✓								
	24	✓								
	25	✓								
	26	✓								
	27	✓								

Litigation Search Report CRU 3999

Reexam Control No. 90/009,301

TO: Sam Rimell **Location: CRU** **Art Unit: 3992** **Date: 7/21/09**	**From: Patricia Volpe** **Location: CRU 3999** **MDW 7C76** **Phone: (571) 272-6825** **Patricia.volpe@uspto.gov**

Search Notes

Litigation Search for US Patent Number: **6,779,118**

Status (**OPEN**) 2:09cv26
Status (**OPEN**) 2:08cv385
Status (**OPEN**) 2:08cv304
Status (**OPEN**) 2:08cv264

Sources:
1) I performed a KeyCite Search in Westlaw, which retrieves all history on the patent including any litigation.

2) I performed a search on the patent in Lexis CourtLink for any open dockets or closed cases.

3) I performed a search in Lexis in the Federal Courts and Administrative Materials databases for any cases found.

4) I performed a search in Lexis in the IP Journal and Periodicals database for any articles on the patent.

5) I performed a search in Lexis in the news databases for any articles about the patent or any articles about litigation on this patent.

Date of Printing: Jul 21, 2009

KEYCITE

C US PAT 6779118 USER SPECIFIC AUTOMATIC DATA REDIRECTION SYSTEM, Assignee: Auriq Systems, Inc. (Aug 17, 2004)

History

Direct History

=> 1 **USER SPECIFIC AUTOMATIC DATA REDIRECTION SYSTEM,** US PAT 6779118, 2004 WL 1841593 (U.S. PTO Utility Aug 17, 2004) (NO. 09/295966)

Patent Family

2 AUTOMATIC DATA REDIRECTION SYSTEM FOR INTERNET COMMUNICATION, Derwent World Patents Legal 2000-072306+

Assignments

3 Action: ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS). Number of Pages: 012, (DATE RECORDED: Jul 02, 2008)

4 ACTION: ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS). NUMBER OF PAGES: 003, (DATE RECORDED: Jun 29, 1999)

Patent Status Files

.. Patent Suit(See LitAlert Entries),

.. Patent Suit(See LitAlert Entries),

.. Request for Re-Examination, (OG DATE: Dec 02, 2008)

.. Patent Suit(See LitAlert Entries),

Docket Summaries

9 LINKSMART WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY LLC v. SIX CONTINENTS HOTELS INC ET AL, (E.D.TEX. Jan 21, 2009) (NO. 2:09CV00026), (28 USC 1338 PATENT INFRINGEMENT)

10 LINKSMART WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY, LLC v. SBC INTERNET SERVICES, INC., (E.D.TEX. Oct 09, 2008) (NO. 2:08CV00385), (15 USC 1126 PATENT INFRINGEMENT)

11 LINKSMART WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY, LLC v. CISCO SYSTEMS, INC. ET AL, (E.D.TEX. Aug 04, 2008) (NO. 2:08CV00304), (35 USC 271 PATENT INFRINGEMENT)

12 LINKSMART WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY, LLC v. T-MOBILE USA, INC. ET AL, (E.D.TEX. Jul 01, 2008) (NO. 2:08CV00264), (15 USC 1126 PATENT INFRINGEMENT)

© 2009 Thomson Reuters. All rights reserved.

Litigation Alert

.. Derwent LitAlert P2009-07-58 (Jan 21, 2009) Action Taken: Complaint

.. Derwent LitAlert P2009-06-09 (Aug 04, 2008) Action Taken: Complaint

15 Derwent LitAlert P2008-47-12 (Jul 01, 2008) Action Taken: Complaint

Prior Art (Coverage Begins 1976)

C 16 METHOD OF PROVIDING TEMPORARY ACCESS OF A CALLING UNIT TO AN ANONYMOUS UNIT, US PAT 6157829Assignee: Motorola, Inc., (U.S. PTO Utility 2000)

C 17 SECURITY SYSTEM FOR INTERNET PROVIDER TRANSACTION, US PAT 5845070Assignee: Auric Web Systems, Inc., (U.S. PTO Utility 1998)

C 18 SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DATABASE ACCESS CONTROL, US PAT 5696898Assignee: Lucent Technologies Inc., (U.S. PTO Utility 1997)

C 19 SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING PEER LEVEL ACCESS CONTROL ON A NETWORK, US PAT 6233686Assignee: AT & T Corp., (U.S. PTO Utility 2001)

© 2009 Thomson Reuters. All rights reserved.

US District Court Civil Docket

U.S. District - Texas Eastern
(Marshall)

2:09cv26

Linksmart Wireless Technology Llc v. Six Continents Hotels Inc et A

This case was retrieved from the court on Tuesday, July 21, 2009

Date Filed:	**01/21/2009**
Assigned To:	**Judge David Folsom**
Referred To:	**Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham**
Nature of suit:	**Patent (830)**
Cause:	**Patent Infringement**
Lead Docket:	**2:08-cv-00264-DF-CE**
Other Docket:	**2:08-cv-00264-DF-CE** **2:08-cv-00304-DF-CE** **2:08-cv-00385-D**
Jurisdiction:	**Federal Question**
Class Code:	**CASREF, CONSOL, JURY, MEDIATION, PATENT/TRADEMARK**
Closed:	**No**
Statute:	**28:1338**
Jury Demand:	**Defendant**
Demand Amount:	**$0**
NOS Description:	**Patent**

Litigants

Linksmart Wireless Technology Llc
Plaintiff

Attorneys

Marc A Fenster
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com

Andrew Wesley Spangler
[COR LD NTC]
Spangler Law PC
208 N Green St
Suite 300
Longview , TX 75601
USA
903-753-9300
Fax: 903-553-0403
Email: SPANGLER@SPANGLERLAWPC.COM

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM

Six Continents Hotels Inc Defendant	John M Guaragna [COR LD NTC] Dla Piper US LLP -Austin 401 Congress Ave Suite 2500 Austin , TX 78701-3799 USA 512/ 457-7000 Fax: 512/ 457-7001 Email: JOHN.GUARAGNA@DLAPIPER.COM
Intercontinental Hotels Group Resources Inc Defendant	John M Guaragna [COR LD NTC] Dla Piper US LLP -Austin 401 Congress Ave Suite 2500 Austin , TX 78701-3799 USA 512/ 457-7000 Fax: 512/ 457-7001 Email: JOHN.GUARAGNA@DLAPIPER.COM
Six Continents Hotels Inc Counter Claimant	John M Guaragna [COR LD NTC] Dla Piper US LLP -Austin 401 Congress Ave Suite 2500 Austin , TX 78701-3799 USA 512/ 457-7000 Fax: 512/ 457-7001 Email: JOHN.GUARAGNA@DLAPIPER.COM
Intercontinental Hotels Group Resources Inc Counter Claimant	John M Guaragna [COR LD NTC] Dla Piper US LLP -Austin 401 Congress Ave Suite 2500 Austin , TX 78701-3799 USA 512/ 457-7000 Fax: 512/ 457-7001 Email: JOHN.GUARAGNA@DLAPIPER.COM
Linksmart Wireless Technology Llc Counter Defendant	Marc A Fenster [COR LD NTC] Russ August & Kabat 12424 Wilshire Boulevard 12TH Floor Los Angeles , CA 90025 USA 310/ 826-7474 Fax: 310/ 826-6991 Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com Andrew Wesley Spangler [COR LD NTC] Spangler Law PC 208 N Green St Suite 300 Longview , TX 75601 USA 903-753-9300

Fax: 903-553-0403
Email: SPANGLER@SPANGLERLAWPC.COM

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM

Date	#	Proceeding Text
01/21/2009	1	COMPLAINT against Six Continents Hotels Inc, Intercontinental Hotels Group Resources Inc (Filing fee $ 350 receipt number 05400000000001843024.), filed by Linksmart Wireless Technology LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A, # 2 Civil Cover Sheet)(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 01/21/2009)
01/21/2009	2	Notice of Filing of Patent/Trademark Form (AO 120). AO 120 mailed to the Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 01/21/2009)
01/21/2009	3	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Linksmart Wireless Technology LLC (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 01/21/2009)
01/21/2009	4	NOTICE by Linksmart Wireless Technology LLC of Related Cases (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 01/21/2009)
01/21/2009	5	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Issued as to Six Continents Hotels Inc, Intercontinental Hotels Group Resources Inc. (Attachments: # 1 summons InterContinental Hotels)(ehs,) (Entered: 01/21/2009)
01/21/2009	6	ORDER REFERRING CASE for Pretrial proceedings to Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham. Signed by Judge T. John Ward on 1/21/09. (ehs,) (Entered: 01/21/2009)
01/21/2009	7	Magistrate Consent Form Mailed to Linksmart Wireless Technology LLC (ehs,) (Entered: 01/21/2009)
01/22/2009	8	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Andrew D Weiss on behalf of Linksmart Wireless Technology LLC (Weiss, Andrew) (Entered: 01/22/2009)
01/22/2009	9	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Andrew Wesley Spangler on behalf of Linksmart Wireless Technology LLC (Spangler, Andrew) (Entered: 01/22/2009)
01/23/2009	10	Joint MOTION to Consolidate Cases by Linksmart Wireless Technology LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Weiss, Andrew) (Entered: 01/23/2009)
02/03/2009	11	ORDER REASSIGNING CASE. Case reassigned to Judge David Folsom for all further proceedings. Judge T. John Ward no longer assigned to case. Signed by Judge T. John Ward on 2/2/09. (ch,) (Entered: 02/03/2009)
02/06/2009	12	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology LLC. Intercontinental Hotels Group Resources Inc served on 1/21/2009 to John Guaragna DLA Piper by CM RRR, answer due 2/10/2009. (ehs,) (Entered: 02/06/2009)
02/06/2009	13	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology LLC. Six Continents Hotels Inc served on 1/21/2009 to John Guaragna, DLA Piper by CM RRR, answer due 2/10/2009. (ehs,) (Entered: 02/06/2009)
02/10/2009	14	ANSWER to 1 Complaint,, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology LLC by Six Continents Hotels Inc, Intercontinental Hotels Group Resources Inc.(Guaragna, John) (Entered: 02/10/2009)
02/10/2009	15	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Six Continents Hotels Inc, Intercontinental Hotels Group Resources Inc identifying Corporate Parent InterContinental Hotels Group PLC for Intercontinental Hotels Group Resources Inc, Six Continents Hotels Inc. (Guaragna, John) (Entered: 02/10/2009)
02/27/2009	16	ANSWER to 14 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology LLC. (Weiss, Andrew) (Entered: 02/27/2009)
04/22/2009	17	NOTICE of Change of Address by John M Guaragna (Guaragna, John) (Entered: 04/22/2009)

05/01/2009	18	ORDER granting 10 Motion to Consolidate Cases. ORDERED that the above- captioned actions are consolidated for all purposes pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 42(a) and Local Rule CV-42(b) and (c).. Signed by Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham on 5/1/09. (ch,) (Entered: 05/01/2009)
05/04/2009	19	NOTICE of Hearing: Scheduling Conference set for 6/3/2009 10:00 AM in Mag Ctrm (Marshall) before Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham. (jml,) (Entered: 05/04/2009)
05/06/2009	20	Notice of Scheduling Conference, Proposed Deadlines for Docket Control Order and Discovery Order. Scheduling Conference set for 6/3/2009 10:00 AM before Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham. The parties are directed to meet and confer in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) no later than 5/27/09. Signed by Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham on 5/5/09. (ch,) (Entered: 05/06/2009)
06/01/2009	21	REPORT of Rule 26(f) Planning Meeting. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A - Proposed Docket Control Order)(Weiss, Andrew) (Additional attachment(s) added on 6/1/2009: # 2 Revised Scheduling Order) (sm,). (Entered: 06/01/2009)
06/03/2009	22	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham: Scheduling Conference held on 6/3/2009. (Court Reporter Susan Simmons, CSR.) (jml) (Entered: 06/04/2009)

Copyright © 2009 LexisNexis CourtLink, Inc. All rights reserved.
*** THIS DATA IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY ***

US District Court Civil Docket

U.S. District - Texas Eastern
(Marshall)

2:08cv385

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc v. Sbc Internet Services, Inc

This case was retrieved from the court on Tuesday, July 21, 2009

Date Filed:	**10/09/2008**
Assigned To:	**Judge David Folsom**
Referred To:	**Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham**
Nature of suit:	**Patent (830)**
Cause:	**Patent Infringement**
Lead Docket:	**2:08-cv-00264-DF-CE**
Other Docket:	**2:08-cv-00264-DF-CE** **2:08-cv-00304-DF-CE** **2:09-cv-00026-D**
Jurisdiction:	**Federal Question**
Class Code:	**CASREF, CONSOL, JURY, PATENT/TRADEMARK**
Closed:	**No**
Statute:	**15:1126**
Jury Demand:	**Both**
Demand Amount:	**$0**
NOS Description:	**Patent**

Litigants

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Plaintiff

Attorneys

Marc A Fenster
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com

Andrew Wesley Spangler
[COR LD NTC]
Spangler Law PC
208 N Green St
Suite 300
Longview , TX 75601
USA
903-753-9300
Fax: 903-553-0403
Email: SPANGLER@SPANGLERLAWPC.COM

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM

Sbc Internet Services, Inc Doing Business as At&T Internet Services
Defendant

Richard Alan Sayles
[COR LD NTC]
Sayles Werbner
1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
214/ 939-8700
Fax: 12149398787
Email: Dsayles@swtriallaw.com

David T Pritikin
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago Bank One Plaza
One South Dearborn Ave
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 13128537036
Email: DPRITIKIN@SIDLEY.COM

EVE L Henson
[COR LD NTC]
Sayles | Werbner
1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
214/ 939-8700
Fax: 12149398787
Email: Ehenson@swtriallaw.com

Mark Daniel Strachan
[COR LD NTC]
Sayles Webner
4400 Renaissance
1201 Elm Street
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
214-939-8707
Fax: 214-939-8787
Email: Mstrachan@swtriallaw.com

Rachel D Sher
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago
One South Dearborn St
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 312/ 853-7036
Email: RSHER@SIDLEY.COM

Richard T McCaulley , Jr
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago Bank One Plaza
One South Dearborn Ave
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 312/ 853-7036
Email: RMCCAULLEY@SIDLEY.COM

Sbc Internet Services, Inc
Counter Claimant

Richard Alan Sayles
[COR LD NTC]
Sayles Werbner

1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
214/ 939-8700
Fax: 12149398787
Email: Dsayles@swtriallaw.com

David T Pritikin
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago Bank One Plaza
One South Dearborn Ave
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 13128537036
Email: DPRITIKIN@SIDLEY.COM

Rachel D Sher
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago
One South Dearborn St
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 312/ 853-7036
Email: RSHER@SIDLEY.COM

Richard T McCaulley , Jr
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago Bank One Plaza
One South Dearborn Ave
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 312/ 853-7036
Email: RMCCAULLEY@SIDLEY.COM

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM

Date	#	Proceeding Text
10/10/2008	1	COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL against SBC Internet Services, Inc. (Filing fee $ 350 receipt number 05400000000001724676), filed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Civil Cover Sheet)(ch,) (Entered: 10/10/2008)

10/10/2008	--	Case Assigned to Judge T. John Ward. (ch,) (Entered: 10/10/2008)
10/10/2008	2	Magistrate Consent Form Mailed to Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC (ch,) (Entered: 10/10/2008)
10/10/2008	3	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Issued as to SBC Internet Services, Inc.. (ch,) (Entered: 10/10/2008)
10/10/2008	4	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/10/2008)
10/10/2008	5	NOTICE by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC of Related Cases (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/10/2008)
10/10/2008	6	Notice of Filing of Patent/Trademark Form (AO 120). AO 120 mailed to the Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/10/2008)
10/23/2008	7	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. SBC Internet Services, Inc. served on 10/14/2008, answer due 11/3/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 10/23/2008)
11/03/2008	8	ANSWER to 1 Complaint, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by SBC Internet Services, Inc..(Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 11/03/2008)
11/03/2008	9	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by SBC Internet Services, Inc. identifying Corporate Parent AT&T Inc., Other Affiliate AT&T Mobility LLC, Other Affiliate AT&T Mobility Corporation, Other Affiliate SBC Long Distance, LLC, Other Affiliate SBC Alloy Holdings, Inc., Other Affiliate BLS Cingular Holdings, LLC, Other Affiliate BellSouth Mobile Data, Inc. for SBC Internet Services, Inc.. (Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 11/03/2008)
11/03/2008	10	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Eve L Henson on behalf of SBC Internet Services, Inc. (Henson, Eve) (Entered: 11/03/2008)
11/17/2008	11	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Rachel D Sher for SBC Internet Services, Inc. (APPROVED) (FEE PAID) 2-1-4232. (ch,) (Entered: 11/19/2008)
11/17/2008	12	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney David T Pritikin for SBC Internet Services, Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4232. (ch,) (Entered: 11/19/2008)
11/17/2008	13	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Richard T McCaulley, Jr for SBC Internet Services, Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4232. (ch,) (Entered: 11/19/2008)
01/14/2009	14	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Andrew Wesley Spangler on behalf of Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC (Spangler, Andrew) (Entered: 01/14/2009)
01/14/2009	15	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Andrew D Weiss on behalf of Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC (Weiss, Andrew) (Entered: 01/14/2009)
01/20/2009	16	Unopposed MOTION for Extension of Time to File Response/Reply to SBC's Counterclaims by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Weiss, Andrew) (Entered: 01/20/2009)
01/21/2009	17	ORDER granting 16 Motion for Extension of Time to File Response/Reply Responses due by 1/23/2009. Signed by Judge T. John Ward on 1/21/09. (ch,) (Entered: 01/21/2009)
01/21/2009	18	ANSWER to 8 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. (Weiss, Andrew) (Entered: 01/21/2009)
01/23/2009	19	Joint MOTION to Consolidate Cases by SBC Internet Services, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 01/23/2009)
02/03/2009	20	ORDER REASSIGNING CASE. Case reassigned to Judge David Folsom for all further proceedings. Judge T. John Ward no longer assigned to case. Signed by Judge T. John Ward on 2/2/09. (ch,) (Entered: 02/03/2009)
02/10/2009	21	ORDER REFERRING CASE to Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham for case management. Signed by Judge David Folsom on 2/10/009. (mrm,) (Entered: 02/10/2009)
05/01/2009	22	ORDER granting 19 Motion to Consolidate Cases. ORDERED that the above- captioned actions are consolidated for all purposes pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 42(a) and Local Rule CV-42(b) and (c).. Signed by Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham on 5/1/09. (ch,) (Entered: 05/01/2009)
05/04/2009	23	NOTICE of Hearing: Scheduling Conference set for 6/3/2009 10:00 AM in Mag Ctrm (Marshall) before Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham. (jml) (Entered: 05/04/2009)
05/06/2009	24	Notice of Scheduling Conference, Proposed Deadlines Scheduling Conference set for 6/3/2009 10:00 AM before Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham. The parties are directed to meet and

		confer in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) no later than 5/27/09. Signed by Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham on 5/5/09. (ch,) (Entered: 05/06/2009)
05/06/2009	25	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Mark Daniel Strachan on behalf of SBC Internet Services, Inc. (Strachan, Mark) (Entered: 05/06/2009)
06/01/2009	26	REPORT of Rule 26(f) Planning Meeting. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A - Proposed Docket Control Order)(Weiss, Andrew) (Additional attachment(s) added on 6/1/2009: # 2 Revised Docket Control Order) (sm,). (Entered: 06/01/2009)
06/03/2009	27	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham: Scheduling Conference held on 6/3/2009. (Court Reporter Susan Simmons, CSR.) (jml) (Entered: 06/04/2009)

Copyright © 2009 LexisNexis CourtLink, Inc. All rights reserved.
*** THIS DATA IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY ***

US District Court Civil Docket

U.S. District - Texas Eastern
(Marshall)

2:08cv304

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc v. Cisco Systems, Inc et A

This case was retrieved from the court on Thursday, July 16, 2009

Date Filed:	**08/04/2008**
Assigned To:	**Judge David Folsom**
Referred To:	**Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham**
Nature of suit:	**Patent (830)**
Cause:	**Patent Infringement**
Lead Docket:	**2:08-cv-00264-DF-CE**
Other Docket:	**2:08-cv-00264-DF-CE** **2:08-cv-00385-D** **2:09-cv-00026-DF-CE**
Jurisdiction:	**Federal Question**
Class Code:	**CASREF, CONSOL, JURY, PATENT/TRADEMARK**
Closed:	**No**
Statute:	**35:271**
Jury Demand:	**Plaintiff**
Demand Amount:	**$0**
NOS Description:	**Patent**

Litigants

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Plaintiff

Attorneys

Marc A Fenster
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com

Andrew Wesley Spangler
[COR LD NTC]
Spangler Law PC
208 N Green St
Suite 300
Longview , TX 75601
USA
903-753-9300
Fax: 903-553-0403
Email: SPANGLER@SPANGLERLAWPC.COM

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM

Cisco Systems, Inc
Defendant

David J Beck
[COR LD NTC]
Beck Redden & Secrest
1221 McKinney St, Suite 4500
One Houston Center
Houston , TX 77010-2020
USA
713/ 951-3700
Fax: 17139513720
Email: Dbeck@brsfirm.com

David B Bassett
[COR LD NTC]
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -New York
399 Park Avenue
New York , NY 10022
USA
212/ 230-8800
Fax: 212/ 230-8888
Email: DAVID.BASSETT@WILMERHALE.COM

James P Barabas
[COR LD NTC]
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -New York
399 Park Avenue
New York , NY 10022
USA
212/ 230-8800
Fax: 212/ 230-8888
Email: JAMES.BARABAS@WILMERHALE.COM

Joyce Chen
[COR LD NTC]
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -New York
399 Park Avenue
New York , NY 10022
USA
212/ 230-8809
Fax: 212/ 230-8888
Pro Hac Vice
Email: JOYCE.CHEN@WILMERHALE.COM

Michael Ernest Richardson
[COR LD NTC]
Beck Redden & Secrest -Houston
1221 McKinney
Suite 4500
Houston , TX 77010-2010
USA
713/ 951-6284
Fax: 17139513720
Email: Mrichardson@brsfirm.com

Noah A Levine
[COR LD NTC]
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -New York
399 Park Avenue
New York , NY 10022
USA
212/ 230-8800
Fax: 212/ 230-8888
Pro Hac Vice
Email: NOAH.LEVINE@WILMERHALE.COM

Peter M Dichiara
[COR LD NTC]
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -Boston

60 State Street
Boston , MA 02109
USA
617/ 526-6466
Fax: 617/ 526-5000
Pro Hac Vice
Email: PETER.DICHIARA@WILMERHALE.COM

William F Lee
[COR LD NTC]
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -Boston
60 State Street
Boston , MA 02109
USA
617-526-6556
Fax: 617-526-5000
Email: William.lee@wilmerhale.com

Juniper Networks, Inc
Defendant
[Term: 09/03/2008]

Aruba Networks, Inc
Defendant
[Term: 09/03/2008]

Cisco Systems, Inc
Counter Claimant

David J Beck
[COR LD NTC]
Beck Redden & Secrest
1221 McKinney St, Suite 4500
One Houston Center
Houston , TX 77010-2020
USA
713/ 951-3700
Fax: 17139513720
Email: Dbeck@brsfirm.com

James P Barabas
[COR LD NTC]
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -New York
399 Park Avenue
New York , NY 10022
USA
212/ 230-8800
Fax: 212/ 230-8888
Email: JAMES.BARABAS@WILMERHALE.COM

Michael Ernest Richardson
[COR LD NTC]
Beck Redden & Secrest -Houston
1221 McKinney
Suite 4500
Houston , TX 77010-2010
USA
713/ 951-6284
Fax: 17139513720
Email: Mrichardson@brsfirm.com

Noah A Levine
[COR LD NTC]
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -New York
399 Park Avenue
New York , NY 10022
USA
212/ 230-8800
Fax: 212/ 230-8888

Pro Hac Vice
Email: NOAH.LEVINE@WILMERHALE.COM

William F Lee
[COR LD NTC]
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -Boston
60 State Street
Boston , MA 02109
USA
617-526-6556
Fax: 617-526-5000
Email: William.lee@wilmerhale.com

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM

Cisco Systems, Inc
Counter Defendant

David J Beck
[COR LD NTC]
Beck Redden & Secrest
1221 McKinney St, Suite 4500
One Houston Center
Houston , TX 77010-2020
USA
713/ 951-3700
Fax: 17139513720
Email: Dbeck@brsfirm.com

Michael Ernest Richardson
[COR LD NTC]
Beck Redden & Secrest -Houston
1221 McKinney
Suite 4500
Houston , TX 77010-2010
USA
713/ 951-6284
Fax: 17139513720
Email: Mrichardson@brsfirm.com

Date	#	Proceeding Text
08/04/2008	1	COMPLAINT and Demand for Jury Trial against Cisco Systems, Inc., Juniper Networks, Inc., Aruba Networks, Inc. (Filing fee $ 350 receipt number 0540000000001643001.), filed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A to Complaint, # 2 Civil Cover Sheet)(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 08/04/2008)
08/04/2008	2	Notice of Filing of Patent/Trademark Form (AO 120). AO 120 mailed to the Director of the U.S.

		Patent and Trademark Office. (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 08/04/2008)
08/04/2008	3	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 08/04/2008)
08/04/2008	4	NOTICE by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC of Related Case (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 08/04/2008)
08/04/2008	--	Case Assigned to Judge David Folsom. (ch,) (Entered: 08/05/2008)
08/05/2008	5	STANDING ORDER REFERRING CASE - to Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham. Signed by Judge David Folsom on 8/5/08. (ch,) (Entered: 08/05/2008)
08/05/2008	6	Magistrate Consent Form Mailed to Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC (ch,) (Entered: 08/05/2008)
08/05/2008	--	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Issued as to Cisco Systems, Inc., Juniper Networks, Inc., Aruba Networks, Inc.. (ch,) (Entered: 08/05/2008)
08/07/2008	--	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS REISSUED as to Cisco Systems, Inc., Juniper Networks, Inc., Aruba Networks, Inc., attorney didn't receive the ones issued on 8/5/08. (ch,) (Entered: 08/07/2008)
09/02/2008	7	NOTICE by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC of Dismissal Without Prejudice as to Defs Juniper Networks, Inc. and Aruba Networks, Inc. ONLY (Fenster, Marc) (Additional attachment (s) added on 9/3/2008: # 1 Text of Proposed Order) (sm,). (Entered: 09/02/2008)
09/03/2008	8	ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS REQUEST FOR DISMISSAL WITHOUT PREJUDICE; re 7 Notice (Other) filed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC, Motions terminated:, Aruba Networks, Inc. and Juniper Networks, Inc. terminated.. Signed by Judge David Folsom on 9/3/08. (mrm,) (Entered: 09/03/2008)
10/30/2008	9	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Cisco Systems, Inc. served on 10/22/2008, answer due 11/12/2008. (ch,) (Entered: 10/30/2008)
11/06/2008	10	Cisco Systems, Inc.'s Answer and Counterclaims ANSWER to 1 Complaint,, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC, Cisco Systems, Inc. by Cisco Systems, Inc..(Beck, David) (Entered: 11/06/2008)
11/06/2008	11	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Cisco Systems, Inc. (Beck, David) (Entered: 11/06/2008)
11/17/2008	12	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney William F Lee for Cisco Systems, Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4231. (ch,) (Entered: 11/19/2008)
11/17/2008	13	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney James P Barabas for Cisco Systems, Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4244. (ch,) (Entered: 11/19/2008)
11/17/2008	14	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Noah A Levine for Cisco Systems, Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4244. (ch,) (Entered: 11/20/2008)
11/26/2008	16	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney David B Bassett for Cisco Systems, Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4277. (ch,) (Entered: 12/02/2008)
12/01/2008	15	Linksmart's ANSWER to 10 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim of Cisco Systems, Inc. by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 12/01/2008)
01/13/2009	17	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Andrew Wesley Spangler on behalf of Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC (Spangler, Andrew) (Entered: 01/13/2009)
01/14/2009	18	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Andrew D Weiss on behalf of Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC (Weiss, Andrew) (Entered: 01/14/2009)
01/21/2009	19	NOTICE of Hearing: Scheduling Conference set for 2/17/2009 02:30 PM in Mag Ctrm (Marshall) before Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham. (jml,) (Entered: 01/21/2009)
01/23/2009	20	Joint MOTION to Consolidate Cases by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Beck, David) (Entered: 01/23/2009)
01/26/2009	21	Notice of Scheduling Conference, Proposed Deadlines for Docket Control Order and Discovery Order. Scheduling Conference set for 2/17/2009 02:30 PM before Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham.. Signed by Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham on 1/26/09. (ch,) (Entered: 01/26/2009)
01/29/2009	22	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Michael Ernest Richardson on behalf of Cisco Systems, Inc. (Richardson, Michael) (Entered: 01/29/2009)
02/10/2009	23	NOTICE of Hearing: Scheduling Conference set for 2/17/2009, 02:30 PM, in Mag Ctrm (Marshall) before Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham is CANCELLED.(delat) (Entered: 02/10/2009)

02/13/2009	24	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Peter M Dichiara for Cisco Systems, Inc. (APPROVED FEE PAID) 2-1-4494. (ch,) (Entered: 02/13/2009)
05/01/2009	25	ORDER granting 20 Motion to Consolidate Cases. ORDERED that the above- captioned actions are consolidated for all purposes pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 42(a) and Local Rule CV-42(b) and (c).. Signed by Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham on 5/1/09. (ch,) (Entered: 05/01/2009)
05/04/2009	26	NOTICE of Hearing: Scheduling Conference set for 6/3/2009 10:00 AM in Mag Ctrm (Marshall) before Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham. (jml) (Entered: 05/04/2009)
05/06/2009	27	Notice of Scheduling Conference, Proposed Deadlines for Docket Control Order, and Discovery Order. Scheduling Conference set for 6/3/2009 10:00 AM before Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham. The parties are directed to meet and confer in accordance with the Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) no later than 5/27/09. Signed by Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham on 5/5/09. (ch,) (Entered: 05/06/2009)
06/01/2009	28	REPORT of Rule 26(f) Planning Meeting. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A - Proposed Docket Control Order)(Weiss, Andrew) (Additional attachment(s) added on 6/1/2009: # 2 Revised Scheduling Order) (sm,). (Entered: 06/01/2009)
06/03/2009	29	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham: Scheduling Conference held on 6/3/2009. (Court Reporter Susan Simmons, CSR.) (jml) (Entered: 06/04/2009)
07/10/2009	30	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Joyce Chen for Cisco Systems, Inc. (APPROVED FEE PAID) 2-1-4798. (ch,) (Entered: 07/10/2009)

Copyright © 2009 LexisNexis CourtLink, Inc. All rights reserved.
*** THIS DATA IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY ***

US District Court Civil Docket

U.S. District - Texas Eastern
(Marshall)

2:08cv264

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc v. T-Mobile USA, Inc et al

This case was retrieved from the court on Wednesday, July 15, 2009

Date Filed:	**07/01/2008**
Assigned To:	**Judge David Folsom**
Referred To:	**Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham**
Nature of suit:	**Patent (830)**
Cause:	**Patent Infringement**
Lead Docket:	**None**
Other Docket:	**2:08-cv-00304-D** **2:08-cv-00385-DF-CE** **2:09-cv-00026-DF-CE**
Jurisdiction:	**Federal Question**
Class Code:	**DISCMAG, JURY, LEAD, PATENT/TRADEMARK**
Closed:	**No**
Statute:	**15:1126**
Jury Demand:	**Both**
Demand Amount:	**$0**
NOS Description:	**Patent**

Litigants

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Plaintiff

Attorneys

Marc A Fenster
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com

Andrew Wesley Spangler
[COR LD NTC]
Spangler Law PC
208 N Green St
Suite 300
Longview , TX 75601
USA
903-753-9300
Fax: 903-553-0403
Email: SPANGLER@SPANGLERLAWPC.COM

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM

Larry C Russ
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: LRUSS@RAKLAW.COM

Stanley H Thompson , Jr
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: STHOMPSON@RAKLAW.COM

Stephen M Lobbin
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: SLOBBIN@RAKLAW.COM

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc Consol
Plaintiff

Marc A Fenster
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com

Andrew Wesley Spangler
[COR LD NTC]
Spangler Law PC
208 N Green St
Suite 300
Longview , TX 75601
USA
903-753-9300
Fax: 903-553-0403
Email: SPANGLER@SPANGLERLAWPC.COM

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474

Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM

T-Mobile USA, Inc
Defendant

David J Beck
[COR LD NTC]
Beck Redden & Secrest
1221 McKinney St, Suite 4500
One Houston Center
Houston , TX 77010-2020
USA
713/ 951-3700
Fax: 17139513720
Email: Dbeck@brsfirm.com

David B Bassett
[COR LD NTC]
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -New York
399 Park Avenue
New York , NY 10022
USA
212/ 230-8800
Fax: 212/ 230-8888
Email: DAVID.BASSETT@WILMERHALE.COM

James P Barabas
[COR LD NTC]
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -New York
399 Park Avenue
New York , NY 10022
USA
212/ 230-8800
Fax: 212/ 230-8888
Email: JAMES.BARABAS@WILMERHALE.COM

Kirk R Ruthenberg
[COR LD NTC]
Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal LLP -DC
1301 K Street, NW
Suite 600E
Washington , DC 20005
USA
202/ 408-6410
Fax: 202/ 408-6399
Email: KRUTHENBERG@SONNENSCHEIN.COM

Michael Ernest Richardson
[COR LD NTC]
Beck Redden & Secrest -Houston
1221 McKinney
Suite 4500
Houston , TX 77010-2010
USA
713/ 951-6284
Fax: 17139513720
Email: Mrichardson@brsfirm.com

Noah A Levine
[COR LD NTC]
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -New York
399 Park Avenue
New York , NY 10022
USA
212/ 230-8800
Fax: 212/ 230-8888
Pro Hac Vice
Email: NOAH.LEVINE@WILMERHALE.COM

Peter M Dichiara
[COR LD NTC]
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -Boston
60 State Street
Boston , MA 02109
USA
617/ 526-6466
Fax: 617/ 526-5000
Pro Hac Vice
Email: PETER.DICHIARA@WILMERHALE.COM

William F Lee
[COR LD NTC]
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -Boston
60 State Street
Boston , MA 02109
USA
617-526-6556
Fax: 617-526-5000
Email: William.lee@wilmerhale.com

Wayport, Inc
Defendant

Brian C Bianco
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago Bank One Plaza
One South Dearborn Ave
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 312/ 853-7036
Email: BCBIANCO@SIDLEY.COM

Marvin Craig Tyler
[COR LD NTC]
[Term: 01/28/2009]
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati PC
900 South Capital of Texas Highway
Las Cimas IV, Fifth Floor
Austin , TX 78746-5546
USA
512/ 338-5410
Fax: 15123385499
Email: CTYLER@WSGR.COM

Richard Alan Sayles
[COR LD NTC]
Sayles Werbner
1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
214/ 939-8700
Fax: 12149398787
Email: Dsayles@swtriallaw.com

David T Pritikin
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago Bank One Plaza
One South Dearborn Ave
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 13128537036
Email: DPRITIKIN@SIDLEY.COM

EVE L Henson

[COR LD NTC]
Sayles | Werbner
1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
214/ 939-8700
Fax: 12149398787
Email: Ehenson@swtriallaw.com

Jose Carlos Villarreal
[COR LD NTC]
[Term: 01/28/2009]
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati
8911 Capital of Texas Highway
Westech 360, Ste 3350
Austin , TX 78759-7247
USA
512/ 338-5400
Fax: 15123385499
Email: Jvillarreal@wsgr.com

Mark Daniel Strachan
[COR LD NTC]
Sayles Webner
4400 Renaissance
1201 Elm Street
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
214-939-8707
Fax: 214-939-8787
Email: Mstrachan@swtriallaw.com

Rachel D Sher
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago
One South Dearborn St
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 312/ 853-7036
Email: RSHER@SIDLEY.COM

Richard T McCaulley , Jr
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago Bank One Plaza
One South Dearborn Ave
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 312/ 853-7036
Email: RMCCAULLEY@SIDLEY.COM

At&T, Inc
Defendant
[Term: 09/24/2008]

Richard Alan Sayles
[COR LD NTC]
[Term: 09/24/2008]
Sayles Werbner
1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
214/ 939-8700
Fax: 12149398787
Email: Dsayles@swtriallaw.com

Michael Edwin Jones

[COR LD NTC]
[Term: 09/24/2008]
Potter Minton PC
110 N College
Suite 500
PO Box 359
Tyler , TX 75710-0359
USA
903/ 597/ 8311
Fax: 9035930846
Email: Mikejones@potterminton.com

At&T Mobility, Llc
Defendant
[Term: 10/08/2008]

Richard Alan Sayles
[COR LD NTC]
[Term: 10/08/2008]
Sayles Werbner
1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
214/ 939-8700
Fax: 12149398787
Email: Dsayles@swtriallaw.com

EVE L Henson
[COR LD NTC]
[Term: 10/08/2008]
Sayles | Werbner
1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
214/ 939-8700
Fax: 12149398787
Email: Ehenson@swtriallaw.com

Michael Edwin Jones
[COR LD NTC]
[Term: 10/08/2008]
Potter Minton PC
110 N College
Suite 500
PO Box 359
Tyler , TX 75710-0359
USA
903/ 597/ 8311
Fax: 9035930846
Email: Mikejones@potterminton.com

Lodgenet Interactive Corporation
Defendant

Harold L Socks
[COR LD NTC]
Ray Valdez McChristian & Jeans -San Antonio North Frost Center
1250 NE Loop 410
Suite 700
San Antonio , TX 78209
USA
210-341-3554
Fax: 210-341-3557
Email: BSOCKS@RVMJFIRM.COM

Cynthia Lopez Beverage
[COR LD NTC]
Morrison & Foerster LLP -Washington
2000 Pennsylvania Avenue NW

Suite 5500
Washington , DC 20006
USA
202-887-6950
Fax: 202-785-7635
Email: CBEVERAGE@MOFO.COM

Jennifer Parker Ainsworth
[COR LD NTC]
Wilson Robertson & Cornelius PC
909 Ese Loop 323
Suite 400
PO Box 7339
Tyler , TX 75711-7339
USA
903-509-5000
Fax: 903-509-5092
Email: JAINSWORTH@WILSONLAWFIRM.COM

Mark E Ungerman
[COR LD NTC]
Morrison & Foerster LLP -Washington
2000 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Suite 5500
Washington , DC 20006
USA
202-887-1535
Fax: 12028870763
Email: MUNGERMAN@MOFO.COM

Ibahn General Holdings Corp
Defendant

Michael Edwin Jones
[COR LD NTC]
Potter Minton PC
110 N College
Suite 500
PO Box 359
Tyler , TX 75710-0359
USA
903/ 597/ 8311
Fax: 9035930846
Email: Mikejones@potterminton.com

David J Burman
[COR LD NTC]
Perkins Coie LLP -Seattle
1201 Third Avenue
40TH Floor
Seattle , WA 98101-3099
USA
206-359-8426
Fax: 206-359-9426
Pro Hac Vice
Email: DBURMAN@PERKINSCOIE.COM

Kameron Parvin
[COR LD NTC]
Perkins Coie LLP -Seattle
1201 Third Avenue
40TH Floor
Seattle , WA 98101-3099
USA
206-359-6111
Fax: 206-359-7111
Pro Hac Vice
Email: KPARVIN@PERKINSCOIE.COM

Michael D Broaddus
[COR LD NTC]
Perkins Coie LLP -Seattle
1201 Third Avenue
40TH Floor
Seattle , WA 98101-3099
USA
206-359-8664
Fax: 12063599664
Pro Hac Vice
Email: MBROADDUS@PERKINSCOIE.COM

Ethostream, Llc
Defendant

Dean Danyl Hunt
[COR LD NTC]
Baker & Hostetler
1000 Louisiana
Suite 2000
Houston , TX 77002-5009
USA
713/ 646-1346
Email: Dhunt@bakerlaw.com

Christina J Moser
[COR LD NTC]
Baker & Hostetler -Cleveland
1900 East Ninth Street
3200 National City Center
Cleveland , OH 44114
USA
216/ 861-7818
Fax: 216/ 696-0740
Pro Hac Vice
Email: CMOSER@BAKERLAW.COM

Hot Point Wireless, Inc
Defendant

Netnearu Corp
Defendant
[Term: 02/23/2009]

Pronto Networks, Inc
Defendant

Jose Carlos Villarreal
[COR LD NTC]
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati
8911 Capital of Texas Highway
Westech 360, Ste 3350
Austin , TX 78759-7247
USA
512/ 338-5400
Fax: 15123385499
Email: Jvillarreal@wsgr.com

Aptilo Networks, Inc
Defendant

Clyde Moody Siebman
[COR LD NTC]
Siebman Reynolds Burg & Phillips LLP
300 N Travis St
Sherman , TX 75090-0070
USA
903/ 870-0070
Fax: 19038700066
Email: Siebman@siebman.com

Lawrence Augustine Phillips
[COR LD NTC]

Siebman Reynolds Burg & Phillips LLP
300 N Travis St
Sherman , TX 75090-9969
USA
903/ 870-0070
Fax: 903/ 870/ 0066
Email: SHMDAD@YAHOO.COM

Michael T Herbst
[COR LD NTC]
Thorelli & Associates
70 W Madison St
#5750
Chicago , IL 60602
USA
312-357-0300
Fax: 13123570328
Email: MICHAEL@THORELLI.COM

Steven L Wiser
[COR LD NTC]
Thorelli & Associates
70 W Madison St
#5750
Chicago , IL 60602
USA
312-357-0300
Fax: 13123570328
Email: STEVE@THORELLI.COM

Freefi Networks, Inc
Defendant

Roy William Hardin
[COR LD NTC]
[Term: 06/08/2009]
Locke Lord Bissell & Liddell, LLP
2200 Ross Ave
Suite 2200
Dallas , TX 75201-6776
USA
214/ 740-8000
Fax: 214/ 756-8556
Email: RHARDIN@LOCKELORD.COM

John W MacPete
[COR LD NTC]
[Term: 06/08/2009]
Locke Lord Bissell & Liddell LLP -Dallas
2200 Ross Ave
Suite 2200
Dallas , TX 75201-6776
USA
214/ 347-4700
Fax: 214/ 347-4799
Email: JMACPETE@LOCKELORD.COM

Michael Scott Fuller
[COR LD NTC]
[Term: 06/08/2009]
Locke Lord Bissell & Liddell LLP -Dallas
2200 Ross Ave
Suite 2200
Dallas , TX 75201-6776
USA
214-740-8601
Fax: 214-756-8601
Email: SFULLER@LOCKELORD.COM.COM

Meraki, Inc
Defendant

Marvin Craig Tyler
[COR LD NTC]
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati PC
900 South Capital of Texas Highway
Las Cimas IV, Fifth Floor
Austin , TX 78746-5546
USA
512/ 338-5410
Fax: 15123385499
Email: CTYLER@WSGR.COM

Jose Carlos Villarreal
[COR LD NTC]
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati
8911 Capital of Texas Highway
Westech 360, Ste 3350
Austin , TX 78759-7247
USA
512/ 338-5400
Fax: 15123385499
Email: Jvillarreal@wsgr.com

Second Rule Llc
Defendant

Mail Boxes Etc, Inc
Defendant

Brian C Bianco
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago Bank One Plaza
One South Dearborn Ave
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 312/ 853-7036
Email: BCBIANCO@SIDLEY.COM

Michael Charles Smith
[COR LD NTC]
[Term: 02/11/2009]
Siebman Reynolds Burg Phillips & Smith, LLP-Marshall
713 South Washington
Marshall , TX 75670
USA
903-938-8900
Fax: 19727674620
Email: MICHAELSMITH@SIEBMAN.COM

Richard Alan Sayles
[COR LD NTC]
Sayles Werbner
1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
214/ 939-8700
Fax: 12149398787
Email: Dsayles@swtriallaw.com

David T Pritikin
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago Bank One Plaza
One South Dearborn Ave
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 13128537036
Email: DPRITIKIN@SIDLEY.COM

EVE L Henson
[COR LD NTC]
Sayles | Werbner
1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
214/ 939-8700
Fax: 12149398787
Email: Ehenson@swtriallaw.com

Holmes J Hawkins , III
[COR LD NTC]
King & Spalding -Atlanta
1180 Peachtree Street, NE
Atlanta , GA 30309-3521
USA
404-572-4600
Fax: 404-572-5134
Email: HHAWKINS@KSLAW.COM

Mark Daniel Strachan
[COR LD NTC]
Sayles Webner
4400 Renaissance
1201 Elm Street
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
214-939-8707
Fax: 214-939-8787
Email: Mstrachan@swtriallaw.com

Rachel D Sher
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago
One South Dearborn St
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 312/ 853-7036
Email: RSHER@SIDLEY.COM

Steven T Snyder
[COR LD NTC]
King & Spalding LLP -Charlotte
227 West Trade Street, Suite 600
Charlotte , NC 28202
USA
704-503-2630
Fax: 704-503-2622
Email: SSNYDER@KSLAW.COM

Mcdonalds Corp
Defendant

Marvin Craig Tyler
[COR LD NTC]
[Term: 04/24/2009]
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati PC
900 South Capital of Texas Highway
Las Cimas IV, Fifth Floor
Austin , TX 78746-5546
USA
512/ 338-5410
Fax: 15123385499
Email: CTYLER@WSGR.COM

Richard Alan Sayles

[COR LD NTC]
Sayles Werbner
1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
214/ 939-8700
Fax: 12149398787
Email: Dsayles@swtriallaw.com

Brian C Bianco
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago Bank One Plaza
One South Dearborn Ave
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 312/ 853-7036
Email: BCBIANCO@SIDLEY.COM

David T Pritikin
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago Bank One Plaza
One South Dearborn Ave
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 13128537036
Email: DPRITIKIN@SIDLEY.COM

EVE L Henson
[COR LD NTC]
Sayles | Werbner
1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
214/ 939-8700
Fax: 12149398787
Email: Ehenson@swtriallaw.com

Jose Carlos Villarreal
[COR LD NTC]
[Term: 04/24/2009]
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati
8911 Capital of Texas Highway
Westech 360, Ste 3350
Austin , TX 78759-7247
USA
512/ 338-5400
Fax: 15123385499
Email: Jvillarreal@wsgr.com

Mark Daniel Strachan
[COR LD NTC]
Sayles Webner
4400 Renaissance
1201 Elm Street
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
214-939-8707
Fax: 214-939-8787
Email: Mstrachan@swtriallaw.com

Rachel D Sher
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago

One South Dearborn St
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 312/ 853-7036
Email: RSHER@SIDLEY.COM

Richard T McCaulley , Jr
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago Bank One Plaza
One South Dearborn Ave
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 312/ 853-7036
Email: RMCCAULLEY@SIDLEY.COM

Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc
Defendant

Brian C Bianco
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago Bank One Plaza
One South Dearborn Ave
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 312/ 853-7036
Email: BCBIANCO@SIDLEY.COM

Richard Alan Sayles
[COR LD NTC]
Sayles Werbner
1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
214/ 939-8700
Fax: 12149398787
Email: Dsayles@swtriallaw.com

David T Pritikin
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago Bank One Plaza
One South Dearborn Ave
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 13128537036
Email: DPRITIKIN@SIDLEY.COM

EVE L Henson
[COR LD NTC]
Sayles | Werbner
1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
214/ 939-8700
Fax: 12149398787
Email: Ehenson@swtriallaw.com

Mark Daniel Strachan
[COR LD NTC]
Sayles Webner
4400 Renaissance
1201 Elm Street
Dallas , TX 75270
USA

214-939-8707
Fax: 214-939-8787
Email: Mstrachan@swtriallaw.com

Rachel D Sher
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago
One South Dearborn St
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 312/ 853-7036
Email: RSHER@SIDLEY.COM

Ramada Worldwide, Inc
Defendant

Christina J Moser
[COR LD NTC]
Baker & Hostetler -Cleveland
1900 East Ninth Street
3200 National City Center
Cleveland , OH 44114
USA
216/ 861-7818
Fax: 216/ 696-0740
Pro Hac Vice
Email: CMOSER@BAKERLAW.COM

David M Stein
[COR LD NTC]
McDermott Will & Emery
18191 Von Karman Avenue
Suite 500
Irvine , CA 92612-7108
USA
949-851-0633
Fax: 949-851-9348
Email: Dstein@mwe.com

Dean Danyl Hunt
[COR LD NTC]
Baker & Hostetler
1000 Louisiana
Suite 2000
Houston , TX 77002-5009
USA
713/ 646-1346
Email: Dhunt@bakerlaw.com

Fay E Morisseau
[COR LD NTC]
McDermott Will & Emery -Houston
1000 Louisiana, Suite 3900
Houston , TX 77002
USA
713-653-1700
Fax: 713-653-7592
Email: FMORISSEAU@MWE.COM

J Thad Heartfield
[COR LD NTC]
The Heartfield Law Firm
2195 Dowlen Rd
Beaumont , TX 77706
USA
409/ 866-3318
Fax: 14098665789
Email: Thad@jth-Law.com

Jennifer L Yokoyama
[COR LD NTC]
White & Case LLP -Palo Alto
3000 El Camino Real
5 Palo Alto Square, 9TH Floor
Palo Alto , CA 94306
USA
650-213-0332
Fax: 650-213-8158
Email: JYOKOYAMA@WHITECASE.COM

Marriott International, Inc
Defendant

John M Guaragna
[COR LD NTC]
Dla Piper US LLP -Austin
401 Congress Ave
Suite 2500
Austin , TX 78701-3799
USA
512/ 457-7000
Fax: 512/ 457-7001
Email: JOHN.GUARAGNA@DLAPIPER.COM

Erin Penning
[COR LD NTC]
Dla Piper US LLP -San Diego
401 B Street
Suite 1700
San Diego , CA 92101
USA
619/ 699-2862
Fax: 619/ 699-2700
Email: Erin.penning@dlapiper.com

John D Kinton
[COR LD NTC]
Dla Piper US LLP -San Diego
401 B Street
Suite 1700
San Diego , CA 92101
USA
619/ 699-2700
Fax: 619/ 699-2701
Email: John.kinton@dlapiper.com

Intercontinental Hotels Group Plc
Defendant
[Term: 12/12/2008]

Erin Penning
[COR LD NTC]
[Term: 12/12/2008]
Dla Piper US LLP -San Diego
401 B Street
Suite 1700
San Diego , CA 92101
USA
619/ 699-2862
Fax: 619/ 699-2700
Email: Erin.penning@dlapiper.com

John M Guaragna
[COR LD NTC]
[Term: 12/12/2008]
Dla Piper US LLP -Austin
401 Congress Ave
Suite 2500
Austin , TX 78701-3799
USA

512/ 457-7000
Fax: 512/ 457-7001
Email: JOHN.GUARAGNA@DLAPIPER.COM

John D Kinton
[COR LD NTC]
[Term: 12/12/2008]
Dla Piper US LLP -San Diego
401 B Street
Suite 1700
San Diego , CA 92101
USA
619/ 699-2700
Fax: 619/ 699-2701
Email: John.kinton@dlapiper.com

Choice Hotels International Inc
Defendant

Gregory Lyons
[COR LD NTC]
Wiley Rein LLP
1776 K Street NW
Washington , DC 20006
USA
202/ 719-7356
Fax: 202/ 719-7049
Pro Hac Vice
Email: GLYONS@WILEYREIN.COM

Kevin P Anderson
[COR LD NTC]
Wiley Rein LLP
1776 K Street NW
Washington , DC 20006
USA
202/ 719-3586
Fax: 202-719-7207
Pro Hac Vice
Email: KANDERSON@WILEYREIN.COM

Michael Charles Smith
[COR LD NTC]
Siebman Reynolds Burg Phillips & Smith, LLP-Marshall
713 South Washington
Marshall , TX 75670
USA
903-938-8900
Fax: 19727674620
Email: MICHAELSMITH@SIEBMAN.COM

Best Western International, Inc
Defendant

Christopher Michael Joe
[COR LD NTC]
Greenberg Traurig -Dallas
2200 Ross Ave
Suite 5200
Dallas , TX 75201
USA
2146653604
Fax: 2146655904
Email: Joec@gtlaw.com

Cisco Systems, Inc Consol
Defendant

David J Beck
[COR LD NTC]
Beck Redden & Secrest
1221 McKinney St, Suite 4500
One Houston Center

Houston , TX 77010-2020
USA
713/ 951-3700
Fax: 17139513720
Email: Dbeck@brsfirm.com

David B Bassett
[COR LD NTC]
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -New York
399 Park Avenue
New York , NY 10022
USA
212/ 230-8800
Fax: 212/ 230-8888
Email: DAVID.BASSETT@WILMERHALE.COM

James P Barabas
[COR LD NTC]
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -New York
399 Park Avenue
New York , NY 10022
USA
212/ 230-8800
Fax: 212/ 230-8888
Email: JAMES.BARABAS@WILMERHALE.COM

Michael Ernest Richardson
[COR LD NTC]
Beck Redden & Secrest -Houston
1221 McKinney
Suite 4500
Houston , TX 77010-2010
USA
713/ 951-6284
Fax: 17139513720
Email: Mrichardson@brsfirm.com

Noah A Levine
[COR LD NTC]
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -New York
399 Park Avenue
New York , NY 10022
USA
212/ 230-8800
Fax: 212/ 230-8888
Pro Hac Vice
Email: NOAH.LEVINE@WILMERHALE.COM

Peter M Dichiara
[COR LD NTC]
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -Boston
60 State Street
Boston , MA 02109
USA
617/ 526-6466
Fax: 617/ 526-5000
Pro Hac Vice
Email: PETER.DICHIARA@WILMERHALE.COM

William F Lee
[COR LD NTC]
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -Boston
60 State Street
Boston , MA 02109
USA
617-526-6556
Fax: 617-526-5000

Email: William.lee@wilmerhale.com

Sbc Internet Services, Inc Doing Business as At&T Internet Services Consol
Defendant

Richard Alan Sayles
[COR LD NTC]
Sayles Werbner
1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
214/ 939-8700
Fax: 12149398787
Email: Dsayles@swtriallaw.com

David T Pritikin
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago Bank One Plaza
One South Dearborn Ave
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 13128537036
Email: DPRITIKIN@SIDLEY.COM

EVE L Henson
[COR LD NTC]
Sayles | Werbner
1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
214/ 939-8700
Fax: 12149398787
Email: Ehenson@swtriallaw.com

Rachel D Sher
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago
One South Dearborn St
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 312/ 853-7036
Email: RSHER@SIDLEY.COM

Richard T McCaulley , Jr
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago Bank One Plaza
One South Dearborn Ave
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 312/ 853-7036
Email: RMCCAULLEY@SIDLEY.COM

Six Continents Hotels Inc Consol
Defendant

John M Guaragna
[COR LD NTC]
Dla Piper US LLP -Austin
401 Congress Ave
Suite 2500
Austin , TX 78701-3799
USA
512/ 457-7000
Fax: 512/ 457-7001
Email: JOHN.GUARAGNA@DLAPIPER.COM

Intercontinental Hotels Group Resources Inc Consol Defendant	John M Guaragna [COR LD NTC] Dla Piper US LLP -Austin 401 Congress Ave Suite 2500 Austin , TX 78701-3799 USA 512/ 457-7000 Fax: 512/ 457-7001 Email: JOHN.GUARAGNA@DLAPIPER.COM
Cisco Systems, Inc Consol Counter Claimant	David J Beck [COR LD NTC] Beck Redden & Secrest 1221 McKinney St, Suite 4500 One Houston Center Houston , TX 77010-2020 USA 713/ 951-3700 Fax: 17139513720 Email: Dbeck@brsfirm.com James P Barabas [COR LD NTC] Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -New York 399 Park Avenue New York , NY 10022 USA 212/ 230-8800 Fax: 212/ 230-8888 Email: JAMES.BARABAS@WILMERHALE.COM Michael Ernest Richardson [COR LD NTC] Beck Redden & Secrest -Houston 1221 McKinney Suite 4500 Houston , TX 77010-2010 USA 713/ 951-6284 Fax: 17139513720 Email: Mrichardson@brsfirm.com Noah A Levine [COR LD NTC] Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -New York 399 Park Avenue New York , NY 10022 USA 212/ 230-8800 Fax: 212/ 230-8888 Pro Hac Vice Email: NOAH.LEVINE@WILMERHALE.COM William F Lee [COR LD NTC] Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -Boston 60 State Street Boston , MA 02109 USA 617-526-6556 Fax: 617-526-5000 Email: William.lee@wilmerhale.com
Sbc Internet Services, Inc Consol	Richard Alan Sayles

Counter Claimant	[COR LD NTC] Sayles Werbner 1201 Elm Street 4400 Renaissance Tower Dallas , TX 75270 USA 214/ 939-8700 Fax: 12149398787 Email: Dsayles@swtriallaw.com David T Pritikin [COR LD NTC] Sidley Austin -Chicago Bank One Plaza One South Dearborn Ave Chicago , IL 60603 USA 312/ 853-7000 Fax: 13128537036 Email: DPRITIKIN@SIDLEY.COM Rachel D Sher [COR LD NTC] Sidley Austin -Chicago One South Dearborn St Chicago , IL 60603 USA 312/ 853-7000 Fax: 312/ 853-7036 Email: RSHER@SIDLEY.COM Richard T McCaulley , Jr [COR LD NTC] Sidley Austin -Chicago Bank One Plaza One South Dearborn Ave Chicago , IL 60603 USA 312/ 853-7000 Fax: 312/ 853-7036 Email: RMCCAULLEY@SIDLEY.COM
Six Continents Hotels Inc Consol Counter Claimant	John M Guaragna [COR LD NTC] Dla Piper US LLP -Austin 401 Congress Ave Suite 2500 Austin , TX 78701-3799 USA 512/ 457-7000 Fax: 512/ 457-7001 Email: JOHN.GUARAGNA@DLAPIPER.COM
Intercontinental Hotels Group Resources Inc Consol Counter Claimant	John M Guaragna [COR LD NTC] Dla Piper US LLP -Austin 401 Congress Ave Suite 2500 Austin , TX 78701-3799 USA 512/ 457-7000 Fax: 512/ 457-7001 Email: JOHN.GUARAGNA@DLAPIPER.COM
Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc Consol Counter Defendant	Marc A Fenster [COR LD NTC]

Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM

Cisco Systems, Inc Consol
Counter Defendant

David J Beck
[COR LD NTC]
Beck Redden & Secrest
1221 McKinney St, Suite 4500
One Houston Center
Houston , TX 77010-2020
USA
713/ 951-3700
Fax: 17139513720
Email: Dbeck@brsfirm.com

Michael Ernest Richardson
[COR LD NTC]
Beck Redden & Secrest -Houston
1221 McKinney
Suite 4500
Houston , TX 77010-2010
USA
713/ 951-6284
Fax: 17139513720
Email: Mrichardson@brsfirm.com

Ethostream, Llc
Counter Claimant

Dean Danyl Hunt
[COR LD NTC]
Baker & Hostetler
1000 Louisiana
Suite 2000
Houston , TX 77002-5009
USA
713/ 646-1346
Email: Dhunt@bakerlaw.com

Christina J Moser
[COR LD NTC]
Baker & Hostetler -Cleveland
1900 East Ninth Street
3200 National City Center
Cleveland , OH 44114
USA
216/ 861-7818
Fax: 216/ 696-0740
Pro Hac Vice
Email: CMOSER@BAKERLAW.COM

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM

Larry C Russ
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: LRUSS@RAKLAW.COM

Stanley H Thompson , Jr
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: STHOMPSON@RAKLAW.COM

Stephen M Lobbin
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: SLOBBIN@RAKLAW.COM

Lodgenet Interactive Corporation
Counter Claimant

Harold L Socks
[COR LD NTC]
Ray Valdez McChristian & Jeans -San Antonio North Frost Center
1250 NE Loop 410
Suite 700
San Antonio , TX 78209
USA

210-341-3554
Fax: 210-341-3557
Email: BSOCKS@RVMJFIRM.COM

Cynthia Lopez Beverage
[COR LD NTC]
Morrison & Foerster LLP -Washington
2000 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Suite 5500
Washington , DC 20006
USA
202-887-6950
Fax: 202-785-7635
Email: CBEVERAGE@MOFO.COM

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM

Larry C Russ
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: LRUSS@RAKLAW.COM

Stanley H Thompson , Jr
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: STHOMPSON@RAKLAW.COM

Stephen M Lobbin
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor

Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: SLOBBIN@RAKLAW.COM

Ibahn General Holdings Corp
Counter Claimant

Michael Edwin Jones
[COR LD NTC]
Potter Minton PC
110 N College
Suite 500
PO Box 359
Tyler , TX 75710-0359
USA
903/ 597/ 8311
Fax: 9035930846
Email: Mikejones@potterminton.com

David J Burman
[COR LD NTC]
Perkins Coie LLP -Seattle
1201 Third Avenue
40TH Floor
Seattle , WA 98101-3099
USA
206-359-8426
Fax: 206-359-9426
Pro Hac Vice
Email: DBURMAN@PERKINSCOIE.COM

Kameron Parvin
[COR LD NTC]
Perkins Coie LLP -Seattle
1201 Third Avenue
40TH Floor
Seattle , WA 98101-3099
USA
206-359-6111
Fax: 206-359-7111
Pro Hac Vice
Email: KPARVIN@PERKINSCOIE.COM

Michael D Broaddus
[COR LD NTC]
Perkins Coie LLP -Seattle
1201 Third Avenue
40TH Floor
Seattle , WA 98101-3099
USA
206-359-8664
Fax: 12063599664
Pro Hac Vice
Email: MBROADDUS@PERKINSCOIE.COM

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM

Larry C Russ
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: LRUSS@RAKLAW.COM

Stanley H Thompson , Jr
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: STHOMPSON@RAKLAW.COM

Stephen M Lobbin
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: SLOBBIN@RAKLAW.COM

Aptilo Networks, Inc
Counter Claimant

Clyde Moody Siebman
[COR LD NTC]
Siebman Reynolds Burg & Phillips LLP
300 N Travis St
Sherman , TX 75090-0070
USA
903/ 870-0070
Fax: 19038700066
Email: Siebman@siebman.com

Lawrence Augustine Phillips
[COR LD NTC]
Siebman Reynolds Burg & Phillips LLP
300 N Travis St
Sherman , TX 75090-9969
USA
903/ 870-0070
Fax: 903/ 870/ 0066

Email: SHMDAD@YAHOO.COM

Michael T Herbst
[COR LD NTC]
Thorelli & Associates
70 W Madison St
#5750
Chicago , IL 60602
USA
312-357-0300
Fax: 13123570328
Email: MICHAEL@THORELLI.COM

Steven L Wiser
[COR LD NTC]
Thorelli & Associates
70 W Madison St
#5750
Chicago , IL 60602
USA
312-357-0300
Fax: 13123570328
Email: STEVE@THORELLI.COM

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM

Larry C Russ
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: LRUSS@RAKLAW.COM

Stanley H Thompson , Jr
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474

Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: STHOMPSON@RAKLAW.COM

Stephen M Lobbin
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: SLOBBIN@RAKLAW.COM

T-Mobile USA, Inc
Counter Claimant

David J Beck
[COR LD NTC]
Beck Redden & Secrest
1221 McKinney St, Suite 4500
One Houston Center
Houston , TX 77010-2020
USA
713/ 951-3700
Fax: 17139513720
Email: Dbeck@brsfirm.com

David B Bassett
[COR LD NTC]
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -New York
399 Park Avenue
New York , NY 10022
USA
212/ 230-8800
Fax: 212/ 230-8888
Email: DAVID.BASSETT@WILMERHALE.COM

James P Barabas
[COR LD NTC]
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -New York
399 Park Avenue
New York , NY 10022
USA
212/ 230-8800
Fax: 212/ 230-8888
Email: JAMES.BARABAS@WILMERHALE.COM

Kirk R Ruthenberg
[COR LD NTC]
Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal LLP -DC
1301 K Street, NW
Suite 600E
Washington , DC 20005
USA
202/ 408-6410
Fax: 202/ 408-6399
Email: KRUTHENBERG@SONNENSCHEIN.COM

Michael Ernest Richardson
[COR LD NTC]
Beck Redden & Secrest -Houston
1221 McKinney
Suite 4500
Houston , TX 77010-2010
USA
713/ 951-6284

Fax: 17139513720
Email: Mrichardson@brsfirm.com

Noah A Levine
[COR LD NTC]
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -New York
399 Park Avenue
New York , NY 10022
USA
212/ 230-8800
Fax: 212/ 230-8888
Pro Hac Vice
Email: NOAH.LEVINE@WILMERHALE.COM

Peter M Dichiara
[COR LD NTC]
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr -Boston
60 State Street
Boston , MA 02109
USA
617/ 526-6466
Fax: 617/ 526-5000
Pro Hac Vice
Email: PETER.DICHIARA@WILMERHALE.COM

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM

Larry C Russ
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: LRUSS@RAKLAW.COM

Stanley H Thompson , Jr
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA

310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: STHOMPSON@RAKLAW.COM

Stephen M Lobbin
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: SLOBBIN@RAKLAW.COM

Mail Boxes Etc, Inc
Counter Claimant

Brian C Bianco
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago Bank One Plaza
One South Dearborn Ave
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 312/ 853-7036
Email: BCBIANCO@SIDLEY.COM

Michael Charles Smith
[COR LD NTC]
[Term: 02/11/2009]
Siebman Reynolds Burg Phillips & Smith, LLP-Marshall
713 South Washington
Marshall , TX 75670
USA
903-938-8900
Fax: 19727674620
Email: MICHAELSMITH@SIEBMAN.COM

Richard Alan Sayles
[COR LD NTC]
Sayles Werbner
1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
214/ 939-8700
Fax: 12149398787
Email: Dsayles@swtriallaw.com

Holmes J Hawkins , III
[COR LD NTC]
King & Spalding -Atlanta
1180 Peachtree Street, NE
Atlanta , GA 30309-3521
USA
404-572-4600
Fax: 404-572-5134
Email: HHAWKINS@KSLAW.COM

Steven T Snyder
[COR LD NTC]
King & Spalding LLP -Charlotte
227 West Trade Street, Suite 600
Charlotte , NC 28202
USA
704-503-2630

Fax: 704-503-2622
Email: SSNYDER@KSLAW.COM

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM

Larry C Russ
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: LRUSS@RAKLAW.COM

Stanley H Thompson , Jr
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: STHOMPSON@RAKLAW.COM

Stephen M Lobbin
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: SLOBBIN@RAKLAW.COM

Marriott International, Inc
Counter Claimant

John M Guaragna
[COR LD NTC]
Dla Piper US LLP -Austin
401 Congress Ave

Suite 2500
Austin , TX 78701-3799
USA
512/ 457-7000
Fax: 512/ 457-7001
Email: JOHN.GUARAGNA@DLAPIPER.COM

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM

Larry C Russ
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: LRUSS@RAKLAW.COM

Stanley H Thompson , Jr
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: STHOMPSON@RAKLAW.COM

Stephen M Lobbin
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: SLOBBIN@RAKLAW.COM

Wayport, Inc
Counter Claimant

Brian C Bianco
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago Bank One Plaza
One South Dearborn Ave
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 312/ 853-7036
Email: BCBIANCO@SIDLEY.COM

Marvin Craig Tyler
[COR LD NTC]
[Term: 01/28/2009]
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati PC
900 South Capital of Texas Highway
Las Cimas IV, Fifth Floor
Austin , TX 78746-5546
USA
512/ 338-5410
Fax: 15123385499
Email: CTYLER@WSGR.COM

Jose Carlos Villarreal
[COR LD NTC]
[Term: 01/28/2009]
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati
8911 Capital of Texas Highway
Westech 360, Ste 3350
Austin , TX 78759-7247
USA
512/ 338-5400
Fax: 15123385499
Email: Jvillarreal@wsgr.com

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM

Larry C Russ
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice

Email: LRUSS@RAKLAW.COM

Stanley H Thompson , Jr
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: STHOMPSON@RAKLAW.COM

Stephen M Lobbin
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: SLOBBIN@RAKLAW.COM

Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc
Counter Claimant

Brian C Bianco
[COR LD NTC]
Sidley Austin -Chicago Bank One Plaza
One South Dearborn Ave
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
312/ 853-7000
Fax: 312/ 853-7036
Email: BCBIANCO@SIDLEY.COM

Richard Alan Sayles
[COR LD NTC]
Sayles Werbner
1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
214/ 939-8700
Fax: 12149398787
Email: Dsayles@swtriallaw.com

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA

	310/ 826-7474 Fax: 310/ 826-6991 Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM
	Larry C Russ [COR LD NTC] Russ August & Kabat 12424 Wilshire Boulevard 12TH Floor Los Angeles , CA 90025 USA 310/ 826-7474 Fax: 310/ 826-6991 Pro Hac Vice Email: LRUSS@RAKLAW.COM
	Stanley H Thompson , Jr [COR LD NTC] Russ August & Kabat 12424 Wilshire Boulevard 12TH Floor Los Angeles , CA 90025 USA 310/ 826-7474 Fax: 310/ 826-6991 Pro Hac Vice Email: STHOMPSON@RAKLAW.COM
	Stephen M Lobbin [COR LD NTC] Russ August & Kabat 12424 Wilshire Boulevard 12TH Floor Los Angeles , CA 90025 USA 310/ 826-7474 Fax: 310/ 826-6991 Pro Hac Vice Email: SLOBBIN@RAKLAW.COM
Mcdonalds Corp Counter Claimant	Marvin Craig Tyler [COR LD NTC] [Term: 04/24/2009] Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati PC 900 South Capital of Texas Highway Las Cimas IV, Fifth Floor Austin , TX 78746-5546 USA 512/ 338-5410 Fax: 15123385499 Email: CTYLER@WSGR.COM
	Jose Carlos Villarreal [COR LD NTC] [Term: 04/24/2009] Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati 891.1 Capital of Texas Highway Westech 360, Ste 3350 Austin , TX 78759-7247 USA 512/ 338-5400 Fax: 15123385499 Email: Jvillarreal@wsgr.com
Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc	Marc A Fenster

Counter Defendant

[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM

Larry C Russ
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: LRUSS@RAKLAW.COM

Stanley H Thompson , Jr
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: STHOMPSON@RAKLAW.COM

Stephen M Lobbin
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: SLOBBIN@RAKLAW.COM

Meraki, Inc
Counter Claimant

Marvin Craig Tyler
[COR LD NTC]
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati PC
900 South Capital of Texas Highway
Las Cimas IV, Fifth Floor
Austin , TX 78746-5546
USA
512/ 338-5410
Fax: 15123385499

Email: CTYLER@WSGR.COM

Jose Carlos Villarreal
[COR LD NTC]
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati
8911 Capital of Texas Highway
Westech 360, Ste 3350
Austin , TX 78759-7247
USA
512/ 338-5400
Fax: 15123385499
Email: Jvillarreal@wsgr.com

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM

Larry C Russ
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: LRUSS@RAKLAW.COM

Stanley H Thompson , Jr
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: STHOMPSON@RAKLAW.COM

Stephen M Lobbin
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA

310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: SLOBBIN@RAKLAW.COM

Best Western International, Inc
Counter Claimant

Christopher Michael Joe
[COR LD NTC]
Greenberg Traurig -Dallas
2200 Ross Ave
Suite 5200
Dallas , TX 75201
USA
2146653604
Fax: 2146655904
Email: Joec@gtlaw.com

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM

Larry C Russ
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: LRUSS@RAKLAW.COM

Stanley H Thompson , Jr
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: STHOMPSON@RAKLAW.COM

Stephen M Lobbin
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat

12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: SLOBBIN@RAKLAW.COM

Ramada Worldwide, Inc
Counter Claimant

Christina J Moser
[COR LD NTC]
Baker & Hostetler -Cleveland
1900 East Ninth Street
3200 National City Center
Cleveland , OH 44114
USA
216/ 861-7818
Fax: 216/ 696-0740
Pro Hac Vice
Email: CMOSER@BAKERLAW.COM

David M Stein
[COR LD NTC]
McDermott Will & Emery
18191 Von Karman Avenue
Suite 500
Irvine , CA 92612-7108
USA
949-851-0633
Fax: 949-851-9348
Email: Dstein@mwe.com

Dean Danyl Hunt
[COR LD NTC]
Baker & Hostetler
1000 Louisiana
Suite 2000
Houston , TX 77002-5009
USA
713/ 646-1346
Email: Dhunt@bakerlaw.com

Fay E Morisseau
[COR LD NTC]
McDermott Will & Emery -Houston
1000 Louisiana, Suite 3900
Houston , TX 77002
USA
713-653-1700
Fax: 713-653-7592
Email: FMORISSEAU@MWE.COM

J Thad Heartfield
[COR LD NTC]
The Heartfield Law Firm
2195 Dowlen Rd
Beaumont , TX 77706
USA
409/ 866-3318
Fax: 14098665789
Email: Thad@jth-Law.com

Jennifer L Yokoyama
[COR LD NTC]
White & Case LLP -Palo Alto
3000 El Camino Real

5 Palo Alto Square, 9TH Floor
Palo Alto , CA 94306
USA
650-213-0332
Fax: 650-213-8158
Email: JYOKOYAMA@WHITECASE.COM

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM

Larry C Russ
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: LRUSS@RAKLAW.COM

Stanley H Thompson , Jr
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: STHOMPSON@RAKLAW.COM

Stephen M Lobbin
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: SLOBBIN@RAKLAW.COM

Pronto Networks, Inc
Counter Claimant

Jose Carlos Villarreal
[COR LD NTC]
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati
8911 Capital of Texas Highway
Westech 360, Ste 3350
Austin , TX 78759-7247
USA
512/ 338-5400
Fax: 15123385499
Email: Jvillarreal@wsgr.com

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM

Larry C Russ
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: LRUSS@RAKLAW.COM

Stanley H Thompson , Jr
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Email: STHOMPSON@RAKLAW.COM

Stephen M Lobbin
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991

Pro Hac Vice
Email: SLOBBIN@RAKLAW.COM

Freefi Networks, Inc
Counter Claimant

Roy William Hardin
[COR LD NTC]
[Term: 06/08/2009]
Locke Lord Bissell & Liddell, LLP
2200 Ross Ave
Suite 2200
Dallas , TX 75201-6776
USA
214/ 740-8000
Fax: 214/ 756-8556
Email: RHARDIN@LOCKELORD.COM

John W MacPete
[COR LD NTC]
[Term: 06/08/2009]
Locke Lord Bissell & Liddell LLP -Dallas
2200 Ross Ave
Suite 2200
Dallas , TX 75201-6776
USA
214/ 347-4700
Fax: 214/ 347-4799
Email: JMACPETE@LOCKELORD.COM

Michael Scott Fuller
[COR LD NTC]
[Term: 06/08/2009]
Locke Lord Bissell & Liddell LLP -Dallas
2200 Ross Ave
Suite 2200
Dallas , TX 75201-6776
USA
214-740-8601
Fax: 214-756-8601
Email: SFULLER@LOCKELORD.COM.COM

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Andrew D Weiss
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: AWEISS@RAKLAW.COM

Date	#	Proceeding Text
07/01/2008	1	COMPLAINT against all defendants (Filing fee $ 350 receipt number 05400000000001601022.), filed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Additional attachment(s) added on 7/2/2008: # 1 Civil Cover Sheet) (mpv,). (Entered: 07/01/2008)
07/01/2008	2	***FILED IN ERROR; PLEASE IGNORE*** NOTICE of Disclosure by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC (Fenster, Marc) Modified on 7/2/2008 (mpv,). (Entered: 07/01/2008)
07/01/2008	3	Notice of Filing of Patent/Trademark Form (AO 120). AO 120 mailed to the Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 07/01/2008)
07/01/2008	4	***FILED IN ERROR; PLEASE IGNORE*** Additional Attachments to Main Document: 1 Complaint.. (Fenster, Marc) Modified on 7/2/2008 (mpv,). (Entered: 07/01/2008)
07/02/2008	--	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Issued as to NetNearU Corp., Pronto Networks, Inc., Aptilo Networks,

		Inc., FreeFi Networks, Inc., Meraki, Inc., Second Rule LLC, Mail Boxes Etc., Inc., McDonalds Corp., Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc., Ramada Worldwide, Inc., Marriott International, Inc., InterContinental Hotels Group PLC, Choice Hotels International Inc., Best Western International, Inc., T-Mobile USA, Inc., Wayport, Inc., AT&T, Inc., AT&T Mobility, LLC, LodgeNet Interactive Corporation, iBAHN General Holdings Corp., EthoStream, LLC, Hot Point Wireless, Inc.. (ch,) (Entered: 07/02/2008)
07/02/2008	--	***FILED IN ERROR. Document # 4, Additional attachments to main document. PLEASE IGNORE. Civil Cover Sheet now attached as an attachment to #1 Complaint by clerk*** (mpv,) (Entered: 07/02/2008)
07/02/2008	--	NOTICE of Deficiency regarding #2 the NOTICE of Disclosure submitted Docketed incorrectly, attorney to refile as Corporate Disclosure Statement. Correction should be made by one business day (mpv,) (Entered: 07/02/2008)
07/02/2008	--	Case Assigned to Judge T. John Ward. (ch,) (Entered: 07/02/2008)
07/02/2008	5	ORDER REFERRING CASE to Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham. Signed by Judge T. John Ward on 7/2/08. (ch,) (Entered: 07/02/2008)
07/02/2008	6	Magistrate Consent Form Mailed to Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC (ch,) (Entered: 07/02/2008)
07/02/2008	7	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 07/02/2008)
07/09/2008	8	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Larry C Russ for Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. (FEE PAID) 2-1-3936 (ehs,) (Entered: 07/09/2008)
07/09/2008	9	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Stanley H Thompson, Jr for Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. (FEE PAID) 2-1-3936 (ehs,) (Entered: 07/09/2008)
07/09/2008	10	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Stephen M Lobbin for Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. (FEE PAID) 2-1-3936 (ehs,) (Entered: 07/09/2008)
07/18/2008	11	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Ramada Worldwide, Inc. served on 7/10/2008, answer due 7/30/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	12	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. AT&T Mobility, LLC served on 7/10/2008, answer due 7/30/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	13	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc. served on 7/11/2008, answer due 7/31/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	14	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Best Western International, Inc. served on 7/10/2008, answer due 7/30/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	15	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Choice Hotels International Inc. served on 7/14/2008, answer due 8/4/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	16	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. EthoStream, LLC served on 7/14/2008, answer due 8/4/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	17	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. iBAHN General Holdings Corp. served on 7/10/2008, answer due 7/30/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	18	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by David M Stein on behalf of Ramada Worldwide, Inc. (Stein, David) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	19	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Fay E Morisseau on behalf of Ramada Worldwide, Inc. (Morisseau, Fay) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	20	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. InterContinental Hotels Group PLC served on 7/11/2008, answer due 7/31/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	21	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. LodgeNet Interactive Corporation served on 7/11/2008, answer due 7/31/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	22	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. McDonalds Corp. served on 7/11/2008, answer due 7/31/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	23	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Mail

		Boxes Etc., Inc. served on 7/10/2008, answer due 7/30/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	24	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Marriott International, Inc. served on 7/11/2008, answer due 7/31/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	25	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Second Rule LLC served on 7/10/2008, answer due 7/30/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	26	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. T-Mobile USA, Inc. served on 7/10/2008, answer due 7/30/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	27	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Wayport, Inc. served on 7/10/2008, answer due 7/30/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/22/2008	28	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by J Thad Heartfield on behalf of Ramada Worldwide, Inc. (Heartfield, J) (Entered: 07/22/2008)
07/24/2008	29	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Ramada Worldwide, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/24/2008	30	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Pronto Networks, Inc. served on 7/11/2008, answer due 7/31/2008. (ch,) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/24/2008	31	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Aptilo Networks, Inc. served on 7/15/2008, answer due 8/4/2008. (ch,) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/24/2008	32	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. AT&T, Inc. served on 7/14/2008, answer due 8/4/2008. (ch,) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/24/2008	33	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Meraki, Inc. served on 7/16/2008, answer due 8/5/2008. (ch,) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/24/2008	34	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. NetNearU Corp. served on 7/14/2008, answer due 8/4/2008. (ch,) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/24/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Ramada Worldwide, Inc. to 8/29/2008. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ljw,) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/24/2008	35	Defendant T-MOBILE USA, INC.'s Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint (Fenster, Marc, counsel for Plaintiff Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/24/2008	36	Defendant LodgeNet Interactive Corp.'s Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/24/2008	37	Defendant NetNearU Corp.'s Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/24/2008	38	Defendant Best Western International, Inc.'s Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/24/2008	39	Defendant InterContinental Hotels Groups PLC's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/25/2008	40	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re iBAHN General Holdings Corp..(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 07/25/2008)
07/25/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for NetNearU Corp. to 8/29/2008; InterContinental Hotels Group PLC to 8/29/2008; Best Western International, Inc. to 8/29/2008; T-Mobile USA, Inc. to 8/29/2008; LodgeNet Interactive Corporation to 8/29/2008. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 07/25/2008)
07/25/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for iBAHN General Holdings Corp. to 8/29/2008. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 07/25/2008)
07/25/2008	41	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Richard Alan Sayles on behalf of AT&T, Inc., AT&T Mobility, LLC (Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 07/25/2008)
07/25/2008	42	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re AT&T, Inc., AT&T Mobility, LLC.(Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 07/25/2008)
07/25/2008	43	Defendant Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc.'s Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 07/25/2008)
07/28/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for AT&T, Inc. to 8/29/2008; AT&T Mobility, LLC to 8/29/2008. 30

		Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 07/28/2008)
07/28/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc. to 8/29/2008. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 07/28/2008)
07/28/2008	44	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Jennifer L Yokoyama for Ramada Worldwide, Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID)2-1-3983. (ch,) (Entered: 07/28/2008)
07/29/2008	45	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Wayport, Inc..(Tyler, Marvin) (Entered: 07/29/2008)
07/29/2008	46	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Meraki, Inc..(Tyler, Marvin) (Entered: 07/29/2008)
07/30/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Wayport, Inc. to 8/29/2008. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 07/30/2008)
07/30/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Meraki, Inc. to 9/4/2008. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 07/30/2008)
07/30/2008	47	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re McDonalds Corp..(Tyler, Marvin) (Entered: 07/30/2008)
07/30/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for McDonalds Corp. to 8/29/2008. 29 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 07/30/2008)
07/30/2008	48	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Marriott International, Inc..(Guaragna, John) (Entered: 07/30/2008)
07/30/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Marriott International, Inc. to 8/29/2008. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 07/30/2008)
07/30/2008	49	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Mail Boxes Etc., Inc.(Smith, Michael) (Entered: 07/30/2008)
07/30/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Mail Boxes Etc., Inc. to 8/29/2008. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 07/30/2008)
07/31/2008	50	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Pronto Networks, Inc..(Lobbin, Stephen) (Entered: 07/31/2008)
07/31/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Pronto Networks, Inc. to 8/29/2008. 29 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 07/31/2008)
08/01/2008	51	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Hot Point Wireless, Inc. served on 7/17/2008, answer due 8/6/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 08/01/2008)
08/01/2008	52	ANSWER to 1 Complaint, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by EthoStream, LLC.(Hunt, Dean) (Entered: 08/01/2008)
08/01/2008	53	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Choice Hotels International Inc..(Lobbin, Stephen) (Entered: 08/01/2008)
08/01/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Choice Hotels International Inc. to 9/2/2008. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 08/01/2008)
08/01/2008	54	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Clyde Moody Siebman on behalf of Aptilo Networks, Inc. (Siebman, Clyde) (Entered: 08/01/2008)
08/01/2008	55	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Lawrence Augustine Phillips on behalf of Aptilo Networks, Inc. (Phillips, Lawrence) (Entered: 08/01/2008)
08/01/2008	56	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Aptilo Networks, Inc..(Phillips, Lawrence) (Entered: 08/01/2008)
08/04/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Aptilo Networks, Inc. to 9/3/2008. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(sm,) (Entered: 08/04/2008)
08/04/2008	57	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Michael T Herbst for Aptilo Networks, Inc.

		(APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 4-2-2335. (ch,) (Additional attachment(s) added on 8/5/2008: # 1 Confidential Information) (ch,). (Entered: 08/05/2008)
08/04/2008	58	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Steven L Wiser for Aptilo Networks, Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 4-2-2335. (ch,) (Entered: 08/05/2008)
08/06/2008	59	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re FreeFi Networks, Inc..(Lobbin, Stephen) (Entered: 08/06/2008)
08/06/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is granted pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for FreeFi Networks, Inc. to 8/29/2008. 29 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(mpv,) (Entered: 08/06/2008)
08/06/2008	60	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. FreeFi Networks, Inc. served on 8/1/2008, answer due 8/29/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 08/06/2008)
08/06/2008	62	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Steven T Snyder for Mail Boxes Etc., Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4001. (ch,) (Entered: 08/07/2008)
08/07/2008	61	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Holmes J Hawkins, III for Mail Boxes Etc., Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4001. (ch,) (Entered: 08/07/2008)
08/15/2008	63	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Michael Edwin Jones on behalf of AT&T, Inc., AT&T Mobility, LLC (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 08/15/2008)
08/21/2008	64	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re T-Mobile USA, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	65	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Wayport, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	66	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re AT&T, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	67	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re AT&T Mobility, LLC.(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	68	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re LodgeNet Interactive Corporation.(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	69	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re iBAHN General Holdings Corp..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	70	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re NetNearU Corp..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	71	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Pronto Networks, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	72	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Aptilo Networks, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	73	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re FreeFi Networks, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	74	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Meraki, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	75	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Mail Boxes Etc., Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	76	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re McDonalds Corp..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	77	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	78	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Ramada Worldwide, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	79	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Marriott International, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	80	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re InterContinental Hotels Group PLC.(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	81	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Choice Hotels International Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	82	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Best

		Western International, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	83	Linksmart REPLY to EthoStream's COUNTERCLAIM ANSWER to 52 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim, filed by Ethostream (Fenster, Marc) Modified on 8/22/2008 (sm,). (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/22/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for NetNearU Corp. to 9/15/2008; Pronto Networks, Inc. to 9/15/2008; Aptilo Networks, Inc. to 9/15/2008; FreeFi Networks, Inc. to 9/15/2008; T-Mobile USA, Inc. to 9/15/2008; Wayport, Inc. to 9/15/2008; AT&T, Inc. to 9/15/2008; AT&T Mobility, LLC to 9/15/2008; LodgeNet Interactive Corporation to 9/15/2008; iBAHN General Holdings Corp. to 9/15/2008. 15 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(sm,) (Entered: 08/22/2008)
08/22/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Meraki, Inc. to 9/15/2008; Mail Boxes Etc., Inc. to 9/15/2008; McDonalds Corp. to 9/15/2008; Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc. to 9/15/2008; Ramada Worldwide, Inc. to 9/15/2008; Marriott International, Inc. to 9/15/2008; InterContinental Hotels Group PLC to 9/15/2008; Choice Hotels International Inc. to 9/15/2008; Best Western International, Inc. to 9/15/2008. 15 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(sm,) (Entered: 08/22/2008)
08/29/2008	84	ANSWER to 1 Complaint and, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by LodgeNet Interactive Corporation.(Socks, Harold) (Entered: 08/29/2008)
09/02/2008	85	ANSWER to 1 Complaint by Choice Hotels International Inc..(Smith, Michael) (Entered: 09/02/2008)
09/11/2008	86	Defendant's Unopposed Third Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re AT&T, Inc..(Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 09/11/2008)
09/11/2008	87	Defendant's Unopposed Third Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re AT&T Mobility, LLC.(Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 09/11/2008)
09/12/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed Third Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for AT&T, Inc. to 9/22/2008; AT&T Mobility, LLC to 9/22/2008. 7 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(sm,) (Entered: 09/12/2008)
09/12/2008	88	ANSWER to 1 Complaint and, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by iBAHN General Holdings Corp..(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 09/12/2008)
09/12/2008	89	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by iBAHN General Holdings Corp. identifying Corporate Parent None for iBAHN General Holdings Corp.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 09/12/2008)
09/12/2008	90	Defendant Aptilo Networks, Inc.'s ANSWER to 1 Complaint, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by Aptilo Networks, Inc..(Siebman, Clyde) (Entered: 09/12/2008)
09/15/2008	91	ANSWER to 1 Complaint : T-Mobile USA, Inc.'s Answer and, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by T-Mobile USA, Inc..(Richardson, Michael) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	92	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Roy William Hardin on behalf of FreeFi Networks, Inc. (Hardin, Roy) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	93	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by John W MacPete on behalf of FreeFi Networks, Inc. (MacPete, John) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	94	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Michael Scott Fuller on behalf of FreeFi Networks, Inc. (Fuller, Michael) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	95	Defendant FreeFi Networks, Inc.'s Second Unopposed Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint.(Fuller, Michael) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	96	Defendant's Unopposed Third Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Ramada Worldwide, Inc.(Stein, David) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	97	ANSWER to 1 Complaint, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by Mail Boxes Etc., Inc..(Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	98	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Cynthia Lopez Beverage on behalf of LodgeNet Interactive Corporation (Beverage, Cynthia) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	99	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Mail Boxes Etc., Inc. identifying Corporate Parent United Parcel Service of America, Inc. for Mail Boxes Etc., Inc.. (Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	100	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Eve L Henson on behalf of Mail Boxes Etc., Inc. (Henson,

		Eve) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	101	ANSWER to 1 Complaint, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by Marriott International, Inc..(Guaragna, John) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for FreeFi Networks, Inc. to 9/22/2008. 7 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(sm,) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	102	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Marriott International, Inc. (Guaragna, John) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed Third Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Ramada Worldwide, Inc. to 9/19/2008. 4 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(sm,) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	103	ANSWER to 1 Complaint by InterContinental Hotels Group PLC.(Guaragna, John) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	104	Wayport, Inc.'s ANSWER to 1 Complaint, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by Wayport, Inc..(Villarreal, Jose) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	105	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by InterContinental Hotels Group PLC (Guaragna, John) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	106	ANSWER to 1 Complaint, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc..(Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	107	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc. identifying Corporate Parent Barnes & Noble, Inc. for Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc.. (Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	108	McDonald's Corp.'s ANSWER to 1 Complaint, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by McDonalds Corp..(Villarreal, Jose) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	109	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Eve L Henson on behalf of Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc. (Henson, Eve) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	110	Meraki, Inc.'s ANSWER to 1 Complaint, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by Meraki, Inc..(Villarreal, Jose) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	111	Best Western International, Inc.'s Answer to Plaintiff's Complaint and Counterclaims - ANSWER to 1 Complaint, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by Best Western International, Inc..(Joe, Christopher) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	112	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Best Western International, Inc. (Joe, Christopher) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	113	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by McDonalds Corp. (Villarreal, Jose) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	114	Defendant's Unopposed Third Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Pronto Networks, Inc..(Villarreal, Jose) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/16/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed Third Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Pronto Networks, Inc. to 9/19/2008. 4 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(sm,) (Entered: 09/16/2008)
09/16/2008	115	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Aptilo Networks, Inc. identifying Corporate Parent Aptilo Networks AB for Aptilo Networks, Inc.. (Siebman, Clyde) (Entered: 09/16/2008)
09/16/2008	116	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Meraki, Inc. (Tyler, Marvin) (Entered: 09/16/2008)
09/17/2008	117	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT (Deutsche Telecom AG is parent corporation) filed by T-Mobile USA, Inc. (Beck, David) Modified on 9/19/2008 (sm,). (Entered: 09/17/2008)
09/17/2008	118	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Wayport, Inc. (Villarreal, Jose) (Entered: 09/17/2008)
09/17/2008	134	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Mark E Ungerman for LodgeNet Interactive Corporation. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4088 (ch,) (Entered: 09/24/2008)
09/18/2008	119	Linksmart's REPLY to LodgeNet's COUNTERCLAIM ANSWER to 84 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim of LodgeNet Interactive Corp. by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 09/18/2008)
09/18/2008	127	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Michael D Broaddus for iBAHN General Holdings Corp., David J Burman for iBAHN General Holdings Corp., Kameron Parvin for iBAHN

		General Holdings Corp. RECEIPT 6-1-15221. (Attachments: # 1 PHV David Burman, # 2 PHV Kameron Parvin)(rml,) (Entered: 09/22/2008)
09/19/2008	120	Ramada Worldwide, Inc.'s ANSWER to 1 Complaint filed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by Ramada Worldwide, Inc..(Hunt, Dean) (Entered: 09/19/2008)
09/19/2008	121	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Ramada Worldwide, Inc. (Hunt, Dean) (Entered: 09/19/2008)
09/19/2008	122	Pronto Networks, Inc.'s ANSWER to 1 Complaint, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by Pronto Networks, Inc..(Villarreal, Jose) (Entered: 09/19/2008)
09/22/2008	123	ANSWER to 1 Complaint, COUNTERCLAIM against all plaintiffs by FreeFi Networks, Inc..(Fuller, Michael) (Entered: 09/22/2008)
09/22/2008	124	MOTION to Dismiss by AT&T Mobility, LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Sayles, Richard) Modified on 9/25/2008 (rml,). (Entered: 09/22/2008)
09/22/2008	125	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by AT&T Mobility, LLC identifying Corporate Parent AT&T Inc. for AT&T Mobility, LLC. (Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 09/22/2008)
09/22/2008	126	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Eve L Henson on behalf of AT&T Mobility, LLC (Henson, Eve) (Entered: 09/22/2008)
09/22/2008	128	NOTICE of Voluntary Dismissal by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 09/22/2008)
09/23/2008	129	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by AT&T Mobility, LLC identifying Other Affiliate AT&T Mobility Corporation, Other Affiliate SBC Long Distance, LLC, Other Affiliate SBC Alloy Holdings, Inc., Other Affiliate BLS Cingular Holdings, LLC, Other Affiliate BellSouth Mobile Data, Inc. for AT&T Mobility, LLC. (Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 09/23/2008)
09/23/2008	130	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Pronto Networks, Inc. (Tyler, Marvin) (Entered: 09/23/2008)
09/23/2008	132	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney John D Kinton for Marriott International, Inc. and InterContinental Hotels Group PLC. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4098 (ch,) (Entered: 09/24/2008)
09/23/2008	133	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Erin Penning for Marriott International, Inc. and InterContinental Hotels Group PLC. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4098 (ch,) (Entered: 09/24/2008)
09/24/2008	131	ORDER granting 128 Dismissal of Claims against AT&T, Mobility Inc. are hereby DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE. Signed by Judge T. John Ward on 9/24/08. (ch,) Modified on 9/25/2008 (rml,). (Entered: 09/24/2008)
09/24/2008	135	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney David T Pritikin for Mail Boxes Etc., Inc. and Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4107. (ch,) (Entered: 09/24/2008)
09/24/2008	136	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Rachel D Sher for Mail Boxes Etc., Inc. and Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4107. (ch,) (Entered: 09/24/2008)
09/25/2008	--	***Document # 131, Order Dismissing AT&T Inc. was linked to Doc 124 MOTION to Dismiss by AT&T Mobility, LLC. rather than doc 128, dismissal of AT&T Inc; AT&T Inc has now been dismissed; AT&T Mobility LLC remains pending..*** (rml,) (Entered: 09/25/2008)
10/02/2008	137	Linksmart's REPLY to iBahn's Counterclaim ANSWER to 88 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/02/2008)
10/02/2008	138	Linksmart's REPLY to Aptilo's Counterclaim ANSWER to 90 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/02/2008)
10/03/2008	139	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by LodgeNet Interactive Corporation (Beverage, Cynthia) (Entered: 10/03/2008)
10/06/2008	140	Linksmart REPLY to T-Mobile Counterclaim ANSWER to 91 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/06/2008)
10/06/2008	141	Linksmart REPLY to Wayport Counterclaim ANSWER to 104 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/06/2008)
10/06/2008	142	Linksmart REPLY to Meraki Counterclaim ANSWER to 110 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/06/2008)

10/06/2008	143	Linksmart REPLY to Mail Boxes Etc Counterclaim ANSWER to 97 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/06/2008)
10/06/2008	144	Linksmart REPLY to McDonalds Counterclaim ANSWER to 108 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/06/2008)
10/06/2008	145	Linksmart REPLY to BarnesNoble Counterclaim ANSWER to 106 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/06/2008)
10/06/2008	146	Linksmart REPLY to Best Westrn Counterclaim ANSWER to 111 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/06/2008)
10/06/2008	147	Linksmart REPLY to Marriott International Counterclaim ANSWER to 101 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/06/2008)
10/07/2008	148	Joint MOTION to Dismiss AT&T Mobility, LLC Without Prejudice by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order re Joint Motion for Voluntary Dismissal of AT&T Mobility, LLC Without Prejudice)(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/07/2008)
10/08/2008	149	ORDER granting 148 Motion to Dismiss. AT&T Mobility LLC is DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE. And the Motion to Dismiss filed on 9/22/08 124 is taken off calendar. Signed by Judge T. John Ward on 10/8/08. (ch,) Modified on 10/8/2008 to correct text to read dismissed without prejudice (ehs,). (Entered: 10/08/2008)
10/09/2008	150	Linksmart's REPLY to Ramada's Counterclaim ANSWER to 120 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/09/2008)
10/09/2008	151	Linksmart's REPLY to Pronto's Counterclaim ANSWER to 122 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/09/2008)
10/14/2008	152	Linksmart's REPLY to Freefi Networks' Counterclaim ANSWER to 123 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/14/2008)
10/16/2008	153	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Second Rule LLC served on 10/8/2008, answer due 10/28/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 10/16/2008)
10/30/2008	154	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Noah A Levine for T-Mobile USA, Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4198. (ch,) (Entered: 10/30/2008)
10/30/2008	155	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney David B Bassett for T-Mobile USA, Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4197. (ch,) (Entered: 10/30/2008)
10/30/2008	156	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney James P Barabas for T-Mobile USA, Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4196. (ch,) (Entered: 10/30/2008)
11/03/2008	157	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney William F Lee for T-Mobile USA, Inc.APPROVED (Rec# 2-1-4208 (poa,) (Entered: 11/05/2008)
11/17/2008	158	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Christina J Moser for EthoStream, LLC, Ramada Worldwide, Inc. and EthoStream, LLC. (APPROVED FEE PAID 2-1-4227) (ehs,) (Entered: 11/17/2008)
11/21/2008	159	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Kirk R Ruthenberg for T-Mobile USA, Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4252. (ch,) (Entered: 11/21/2008)
11/21/2008	160	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Kirk R Ruthenberg for T-Mobile USA, Inc.. (APPROVED FEE PAID 2-1-4252) (ehs,) (Entered: 11/21/2008)
12/09/2008	161	STIPULATION of Dismissal of Intercontinental Hotels Group PLC by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC, InterContinental Hotels Group PLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Guaragna, John) (Entered: 12/09/2008)
12/12/2008	162	ORDER - granting 161 Stipulation of Dismissal. Intercontinental Hotels Group PLC is dismissed without prejudice. Signed by Judge T. John Ward on 12/12/08. (ch,) (Entered: 12/12/2008)
12/22/2008	163	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Andrew Wesley Spangler on behalf of Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC (Spangler, Andrew) (Entered: 12/22/2008)
01/14/2009	164	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Andrew D Weiss on behalf of Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC (Weiss, Andrew) (Entered: 01/14/2009)
01/23/2009	165	Joint MOTION to Consolidate Cases by T-Mobile USA, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Beck, David) (Entered: 01/23/2009)
01/23/2009	166	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Rachel D Sher on behalf of Wayport, Inc. (Sher, Rachel) (Entered: 01/23/2009)
01/26/2009	167	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Richard T McCaulley, Jr on behalf of Wayport, Inc. (McCaulley, Richard) (Entered: 01/26/2009)

01/27/2009	168	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by David T Pritikin on behalf of Wayport, Inc. (Pritikin, David) (Entered: 01/27/2009)
01/27/2009	169	Unopposed MOTION to Withdraw as Attorney by Wayport, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Tyler, Marvin) (Entered: 01/27/2009)
01/28/2009	170	ORDER granting 169 Motion to Withdraw as Attorney. Attorney Marvin Craig Tyler and Jose Carlos Villarreal terminated as counsel for deft Wayport Inc. Signed by Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham on 1/28/09. (ehs,) (Entered: 01/28/2009)
01/29/2009	171	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Michael Ernest Richardson on behalf of T-Mobile USA, Inc. (Richardson, Michael) (Entered: 01/29/2009)
01/29/2009	172	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Richard Alan Sayles on behalf of Wayport, Inc. (Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 01/29/2009)
01/29/2009	173	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Eve L Henson on behalf of Wayport, Inc. (Henson, Eve) (Entered: 01/29/2009)
01/30/2009	175	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Brian C Bianco for Mail Boxes Etc., Inc., Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc., Mail Boxes Etc., Inc., Wayport, Inc. and Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc.. (APPROVED FEE PAID) 2-1-4459 (ch,) (Entered: 02/05/2009)
02/03/2009	174	ORDER REASSIGNING CASE. Case reassigned to Judge David Folsom for all further proceedings. Judge T. John Ward no longer assigned to case. Signed by Judge T. John Ward on 2/2/09. (ch,) (Entered: 02/03/2009)
02/09/2009	176	Unopposed MOTION to Withdraw as Attorney by Mail Boxes Etc., Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Smith, Michael) (Entered: 02/09/2009)
02/11/2009	177	ORDER granting 176 Motion to Withdraw as Attorney. Attorney Michael Charles Smith terminated as counsel for Mail Boxes, Etc. Signed by Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham on 2/11/09. (ch,) (Entered: 02/11/2009)
02/13/2009	178	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Peter M Dichiara for T-Mobile USA, Inc. (APPROVED FEE PAID) 2-1-4493. (ch,) (Entered: 02/13/2009)
02/18/2009	179	Request by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC for Clerk's Entry of Default against Second Rule LLC, Hot Point Wireless, Inc.. (Weiss, Andrew) (Additional attachment(s) added on 2/19/2009: # 1 Clerks Entry of Default) (sm,). (Entered: 02/18/2009)
02/18/2009	180	Additional Attachments to Main Document: 179 Request for Entry of Default by Clerk.. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A)(Weiss, Andrew) (Entered: 02/18/2009)
02/19/2009	181	NOTICE of Voluntary Dismissal by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC (Weiss, Andrew) (Additional attachment(s) added on 2/19/2009: # 1 Text of Proposed Order) (sm,). (Entered: 02/19/2009)
02/23/2009	182	***FILED IN ERROR. CASE IS NO LONGER JUDGE WARD'S PER ORDER #174 REASSIGNING CASE TO JUDGE FOLSOM*** Order - granting 181 Notice of Voluntary Notice of Dismissal. All claims asserted between Linksmart and NetNearU Corp are hereby DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE. All attorney's fees and costs are to be borne by the party that incurred them. Signed by Judge T. John Ward on 2/23/09. (ch,) Modified on 2/24/2009 (ch,). (Entered: 02/23/2009)
02/23/2009	183	Clerk's ENTRY OF DEFAULT as to Hot Point Wireless, Inc. (ehs,) (Entered: 02/23/2009)
02/24/2009	184	ORDER OF DISMISSAL WITHOUT PREJUDICE re 181 Notice of Voluntary Dismissal filed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC, ORDERED, ADJUDGED and DECREED that all claims asserted in this suit between Linksmart and Netnearu are hereby dismissed without prejudice.. Signed by Judge David Folsom on 2/23/09. (mrm,) (Entered: 02/24/2009)
02/27/2009	185	MOTION for Default Judgment as to Hot Point Wireless, Inc. and Second Rule, LLC by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Weiss, Andrew) (Entered: 02/27/2009)
04/10/2009	186	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by David T Pritikin on behalf of McDonalds Corp. (Pritikin, David) (Entered: 04/10/2009)
04/10/2009	187	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Richard T McCaulley, Jr on behalf of McDonalds Corp. (McCaulley, Richard) (Entered: 04/10/2009)
04/10/2009	188	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Rachel D Sher on behalf of McDonalds Corp. (Sher, Rachel) (Entered: 04/10/2009)
04/10/2009	189	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Brian C Bianco on behalf of McDonalds Corp. (Bianco, Brian) (Entered: 04/10/2009)

04/22/2009	190	NOTICE of Change of Address by John M Guaragna (Guaragna, John) (Entered: 04/22/2009)
04/23/2009	191	Unopposed MOTION to Withdraw as Attorney by McDonalds Corp.. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Tyler, Marvin) (Entered: 04/23/2009)
04/24/2009	192	ORDER granting 191 Motion to Withdraw as Attorney. Attorney Marvin Craig Tyler and Jose Carlos Villarreal terminated as counsel for McDonald's Corp. Signed by Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham on 4/24/09. (ehs,) (Entered: 04/24/2009)
05/01/2009	193	ORDER granting 165 Motion to Consolidate Cases. ORDERED that the above- captioned actions are consolidated for all purposes pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 42(a) and Local Rule CV-42(b) and (c).. Signed by Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham on 5/1/09. (ch,) (Entered: 05/01/2009)
05/04/2009	194	NOTICE of Hearing: Scheduling Conference set for 6/3/2009 10:00 AM in Mag Ctrm (Marshall) before Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham. (jml,) (Entered: 05/04/2009)
05/06/2009	195	Notice of Scheduling Conference, Proposed Deadlines for Docket Control Order, and Discovery Order. Scheduling Conference set for 6/3/2009 10:00 AM before Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham. The parties are directed to meet and confer in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) no later than May 27, 2009. Signed by Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham on 5/5/09. (ch,) (Entered: 05/06/2009)
05/06/2009	196	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Richard Alan Sayles on behalf of McDonalds Corp. (Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 05/06/2009)
05/06/2009	197	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Eve L Henson on behalf of McDonalds Corp. (Henson, Eve) (Entered: 05/06/2009)
05/06/2009	198	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Mark Daniel Strachan on behalf of McDonalds Corp. (Strachan, Mark) (Entered: 05/06/2009)
05/06/2009	199	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Mark Daniel Strachan on behalf of Mail Boxes Etc., Inc. (Strachan, Mark) (Entered: 05/06/2009)
05/06/2009	200	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Mark Daniel Strachan on behalf of Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc. (Strachan, Mark) (Entered: 05/06/2009)
05/06/2009	201	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Mark Daniel Strachan on behalf of Wayport, Inc. (Strachan, Mark) (Entered: 05/06/2009)
05/29/2009	202	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Jennifer Parker Ainsworth on behalf of LodgeNet Interactive Corporation (Ainsworth, Jennifer) (Entered: 05/29/2009)
05/29/2009	203	Unopposed MOTION to Withdraw as Attorney by Locke Lord Bissell & Liddell LLP by FreeFi Networks, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit Proposed Order)(Fuller, Michael) (Entered: 05/29/2009)
06/01/2009	204	REPORT of Rule 26(f) Planning Meeting. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A - Proposed Docket Control Order)(Weiss, Andrew) (Additional attachment(s) added on 6/1/2009: # 2 Revised Scheduling Order) (sm,). (Entered: 06/01/2009)
06/03/2009	205	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham: Scheduling Conference held on 6/3/2009. (Court Reporter Susan Simmons, CSR.) (jml,) (Entered: 06/04/2009)
06/05/2009	206	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Gregory Lyons for Choice Hotels International Inc. (APPROVED FEE PAID) 2-1-4733. (ch,) (Entered: 06/05/2009)
06/05/2009	207	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Kevin P Anderson for Choice Hotels International Inc. (APPROVED FEE PAID) 2-1-4733. (ch,) (Entered: 06/05/2009)
06/08/2009	208	ORDER granting 203 Motion to Withdraw as Attorney. Attorney John W MacPete; Michael Scott Fuller and Roy William Hardin terminated as counsel for FreeFi. Accordingly, the court, sua sponte, provides FreeFi thirty days in which to retain counsel in the above matter. Should FreeFi not retain counsel by that date, the plaintiff is ordered to notify the court. Signed by Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham on 6/8/09. (ch,) (Entered: 06/08/2009)
06/17/2009	209	MOTION for Extension of Time to File Joint Motion to Extend Deadline for Submission of Proposed Protective Order by T-Mobile USA, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Richardson, Michael) (Entered: 06/17/2009)
06/24/2009	210	ORDER granting 209 Motion for Extension of Time for Submission of ProposedProtective Order. Deadline extended to 6/24/09. Signed by Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham on 6/24/09. (ehs,) (Entered: 06/24/2009)
06/24/2009	211	Joint MOTION for Extension of Time to File Joint Motion to Extend Deadline for Submission of

		Proposed Protective Order by T-Mobile USA, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Richardson, Michael) (Entered: 06/24/2009)
06/26/2009	212	JOINT GENERAL DISCOVERY ORDER. Signed by Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham on 6/26/09. (ehs,) (Entered: 06/26/2009)
06/26/2009	213	DOCKET CONTROL ORDER - Joinder of Parties due by 11/13/2009., Markman Hearing set for 5/25/2010 09:00 AM before Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham., Motions due by 11/19/2010., Pretrial Order due by 2/18/2011., Scheduling Conference set for 6/3/2009 10:00 AM before Judge David Folsom. Signed by Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham on 6/26/09. (ehs,) (Entered: 06/26/2009)
06/26/2009	214	ORDER granting 211 Motion for Extension of Time to File. Deadline for submission of a proposed protective order is extended until July 1,2009. Signed by Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham on 6/26/09. (ehs,) (Entered: 06/26/2009)
07/01/2009	215	Joint MOTION for Extension of Time to File and to Extend Deadline for Submission of the Name of an Agreed Mediator by T-Mobile USA, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order Order Granting Joint Motion to Extend Deadline for Submission of the Name of an Agreed Mediator) (Richardson, Michael) Modified on 7/1/2009 (sm,). (Entered: 07/01/2009)
07/01/2009	216	***FILED IN ERROR. ORDERS ARE NOT FILED SEPARATELY. PLEASE IGNORE.*** Submission of Proposed Agreed Protective order by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. (Weiss, Andrew) Modified on 7/2/2009 (ch,). (Entered: 07/01/2009)
07/02/2009	217	ORDER granting 215 Motion for Extension of Time to File. Deadline for submission of the name of an agreed mediator is extended until July 27,2009. Signed by Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham on 7/2/09. (ch,) (Entered: 07/02/2009)
07/02/2009	--	NOTICE of Deficiency regarding the 216 submitted by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Order not filed as separate document. Correction should be made by one business day (ch,) (Entered: 07/02/2009)
07/02/2009	218	NOTICE of Disclosure by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC of Compliance re PR 3-1 and 3-2 Disclosures (Weiss, Andrew) (Entered: 07/02/2009)
07/02/2009	219	***DEFICIENT DOCUMENT. USED WRONG EVENT. PLEASE IGNORE. Submission of Proposed Agreed Protective order by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Weiss, Andrew) Modified on 7/6/2009 (ch,). (Entered: 07/02/2009)
07/06/2009	--	NOTICE of Deficiency regarding the 219 submitted by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Joint Motion filed under wrong event.. Correction should be made by one business day (ch,) (Entered: 07/06/2009)
07/06/2009	220	***REPLACES # 219 *** Agreed MOTION for Protective Order for Entry of Protective Order by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order [Proposed] Agreed Protective Order)(Weiss, Andrew) Modified on 7/6/2009 (ch,). (Entered: 07/06/2009)
07/08/2009	221	Unopposed MOTION for Extension of Time to File - Extending Time Allowed for Freefi to Retain Counsel by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order) (Weiss, Andrew) (Entered: 07/08/2009)
07/13/2009	222	AGREED PROTECTIVE ORDER 220 Motion for Protective Order. Signed by Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham on July 13, 2009. (jml) (Entered: 07/13/2009)
07/13/2009	223	ORDER granting 221 Motion for Extension of Time to File. Signed by Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham on July 13, 2009. (jml) (Entered: 07/13/2009)

Copyright © 2009 LexisNexis CourtLink, Inc. All rights reserved.
*** THIS DATA IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY ***

295966 (09) 6779118 August 17, 2004

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE GRANTED PATENT

6779118

Get Drawing Sheet 1 of 1
Access PDF of Official Patent *
Order Patent File History / Wrapper from REEDFAX®
Link to Claims Section

August 17, 2004

User specific automatic data redirection system

REEXAM-LITIGATE: October 10, 2008 - Reexamination requested October 10, 2008 by Jerry Turner Sewell, Newport Beach, CA, Reexamination No. 90/009,301 (O.G. December 2, 2008) Ex. Gp.: 3992

NOTICE OF LITIGATION

Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC v. T-Mobile USA, Inc et al, Filed July 1, 2008, D.C. E.D. Texas, Doc. No. 2:08cv264

NOTICE OF LITIGATION

Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC v. SBC Internet Services, Inc, Filed October 9, 2008, D.C. E.D. Texas, Doc. No. 2:08cv385

NOTICE OF LITIGATION

Linksmart Wireless Technology LLC v. Six Continents Hotels Inc et al, Filed January 21, 2009, D.C. E.D. Texas, Doc. No. 2:09cv26

APPL-NO: 295966 (09)

FILED-DATE: April 21, 1999

GRANTED-DATE: August 17, 2004

ASSIGNEE-PRE-ISSUE: June 29, 1999 - ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS)., AURIC WEB SYSTEMS 3452 EAST FOOTHILL BOULEVARD, SUITE 300PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, 91107, Reel and Frame Number: 010062/0040

ASSIGNEE-AT-ISSUE: Auriq Systems, Inc., Pasadena, California, United States (US), United States company or corporation (02)

CORE TERMS: user, server, redirection, network, authentication, packet, accounting, database, www, dial-up ...

Source: Legal > / . . . / > **Utility, Design and Plant Patents**
Terms: **patno=6779118** (Edit Search | Suggest Terms for My Search)

Search

Enter Search Terms

(•) Terms and Connectors ( ) Natural Language ( ) Easy Search™

6779118 or 6,779,118

Suggest terms for my search

Check spelling

Restrict by Document Segment

Select a document segment, enter search terms for the segment, then click Add.

Select a Segment Add

Note: Segment availability differs between sources. Segments may not be applied consistently across sources.

Restrict by Date

(•) No Date Restrictions ( ) From To Date formats...

Search Connectors

and	and	w/p	in same paragraph
or	or	w/seg	in same segment
w/N	within N words	w/s	in same sentence
pre/N	precedes by N words	and not	and not

- More Connectors & Commands...

How Do I...?

- Combine sources?
- Restrict by date?
- Restrict by document segment?
- Use wildcards as placeholders for one or more characters in a searc

View Tutorials

LexisNexis® About LexisNexis | Terms & Conditions | Contact Us

Copyright © 2009 LexisNexis, a division of Reed Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

No Documents Found

No documents were found for your search terms

"6779118 or 6,779,118"

Click "Save this search as an Alert" to schedule your search to run in the future.

- OR -

Click "Edit Search" to return to the search form and modify your search.

Suggestions:

- Check for spelling errors .
- Remove some search terms.
- Use more common search terms, such as those listed in "Suggested Words and Concepts"
- Use a less restrictive date range.

Save this Search as an Alert Edit Search

LexisNexis®
About LexisNexis | Terms & Conditions | Contact Us
Copyright © 2009 LexisNexis, a division of Reed Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Search

Enter Search Terms

◉ Terms and Connectors ○ Natural Language ○ Easy Search™

6779118 or 6,779,118

Suggest terms for my search

Check spelling

Restrict by Document Segment

Select a document segment, enter search terms for the segment, then click Add.

Select a Segment Add

Note: Segment availability differs between sources. Segments may not be applied consistently across sources.

Restrict by Date

◉ No Date Restrictions ○ From To Date formats...

Search Connectors

and	and	w/p	in same paragraph
or	or	w/seg	in same segment
w/N	within N words	w/s	in same sentence
pre/N	precedes by N words	and not	and not

- More Connectors & Commands...

How Do I...?

- Combine sources?
- Restrict by date?
- Restrict by document segment?
- Use wildcards as placeholders for one or more characters in a searc

View Tutorials

LexisNexis® About LexisNexis | Terms & Conditions | Contact Us
Copyright © 2009 LexisNexis, a division of Reed Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

No Documents Found

No documents were found for your search terms

"**6779118 or 6,779,118**"

Click "Save this search as an Alert" to schedule your search to run in the future.

- OR -

Click "Edit Search" to return to the search form and modify your search.

Suggestions:

- Check for spelling errors .
- Remove some search terms.
- Use more common search terms, such as those listed in "Suggested Words and Concepts"
- Use a less restrictive date range.

Save this Search as an Alert Edit Search

LexisNexis®

About LexisNexis | Terms & Conditions | Contact Us

Copyright © 2009 LexisNexis, a division of Reed Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

NxStage Medical Reports First Quarter 2007 Results; Company Signs Six Strategic Agreements in Q1 to Drive Growth and Increase Gross Margins PR Newswire US May 8, 2007 Tuesday 11:00 AM GMT

Copyright 2007 PR Newswire Association LLC.
All Rights Reserved.
PR Newswire US

May 8, 2007 Tuesday 11:00 AM GMT

LENGTH: 2229 words

HEADLINE: NxStage Medical Reports First Quarter 2007 Results;
Company Signs Six Strategic Agreements in Q1 to Drive Growth and Increase Gross Margins

DATELINE: LAWRENCE, Mass. May 8

BODY:

...

...

Other assets	**6,779,118**	546,178

...

Source: Legal > / . . . / > News, All (English, Full Text)
Terms: **6779118 or 6,779,118** (Edit Search | Suggest Terms for My Search)
View: KWIC
Date/Time: Tuesday, July 21, 2009 - 5:37 PM EDT

LexisNexis® About LexisNexis | Terms & Conditions | Contact Us
Copyright © 2009 LexisNexis, a division of Reed Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
90/009,301	12/17/2008	6,779,118 B1	10101-001RX	6609

23363 7590 02/27/2009

CHRISTIE, PARKER & HALE, LLP
PO BOX 7068
PASADENA, CA 91109-7068

EXAMINER	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 02/27/2009

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

DO NOT USE IN PALM PRINTER

(THIRD PARTY REQUESTER'S CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS)

Jerry Turner Sewell
P.O. Box 10999
Newport Beach, CA 92658-5015

MAILED

FEB 27 2009

CENTRAL REEXAMINATION UNIT

EX PARTE REEXAMINATION COMMUNICATION TRANSMITTAL FORM

REEXAMINATION CONTROL NO. *90/009,301*.

PATENT NO. *6,779,118 B1 ET*.

ART UNIT *3992*.

Enclosed is a copy of the latest communication from the United States Patent and Trademark Office in the above identified *ex parte* reexamination proceeding (37 CFR 1.550(f)).

Where this copy is supplied after the reply by requester, 37 CFR 1.535, or the time for filing a reply has passed, no submission on behalf of the *ex parte* reexamination requester will be acknowledged or considered (37 CFR 1.550(g)).

Order Granting / Denying Request For Ex Parte Reexamination	Control No.	Patent Under Reexamination	
	90/009,301	6,779,118 B1 ET	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Sam Rimell	3992	

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address--

The request for *ex parte* reexamination filed *17 December 2008* has been considered and a determination has been made. An identification of the claims, the references relied upon, and the rationale supporting the determination are attached.

Attachments: a)☐ PTO-892, b)☐ PTO/SB/08, c)☒ Other: *Requester's PTO 1449*

1. ☒ The request for *ex parte* reexamination is GRANTED.

RESPONSE TIMES ARE SET AS FOLLOWS:

For Patent Owner's Statement (Optional): TWO MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication (37 CFR 1.530 (b)). **EXTENSIONS OF TIME ARE GOVERNED BY 37 CFR 1.550(c).**

For Requester's Reply (optional): TWO MONTHS from the **date of service** of any timely filed Patent Owner's Statement (37 CFR 1.535). **NO EXTENSION OF THIS TIME PERIOD IS PERMITTED.** If Patent Owner does not file a timely statement under 37 CFR 1.530(b), then no reply by requester is permitted.

2. ☐ The request for *ex parte* reexamination is DENIED.

This decision is not appealable (35 U.S.C. 303(c)). Requester may seek review by petition to the Commissioner under 37 CFR 1.181 within ONE MONTH from the mailing date of this communication (37 CFR 1.515(c)). **EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE SUCH A PETITION UNDER 37 CFR 1.181 ARE AVAILABLE ONLY BY PETITION TO SUSPEND OR WAIVE THE REGULATIONS UNDER 37 CFR 1.183.**

In due course, a refund under 37 CFR 1.26 (c) will be made to requester:

a) ☐ by Treasury check or,

b) ☐ by credit to Deposit Account No. _____, or

c) ☐ by credit to a credit card account, unless otherwise notified (35 U.S.C. 303(c)).

cc:Requester (if third party requester)

DECISION ON REQUEST FOR *EX PARTE* REEXAMINATION

A substantial new question of patentability affecting claims 1-27 of U.S. Patent 6,779,188 is raised by the request for *Ex Parte* reexamination filed December 17, 2008. U.S. Patent 6,779,118 is available for reexamination pursuant to 35 USC 302.

References Asserted by Requester as Raising Substantial New Questions of Patentability

- "Request for Comments 2138--Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (Radius), by Rigney et al, published April 1997 (hereafter referred to as "RFC 2138").

- U.S. Patent 6,233,686 to Zenchelsky et al; published May 15, 2001, filed January 17, 1997.

- U.S. Patent 5,987,611 to Freund; published November 16, 1999, filed May 6, 1997, with a claim to provisional application 60/033,975 filed December 31, 1996.

- U.S. Patent 5,696,898 to Baker et al; published December 9, 1997, filed June 6, 1995.

- U.S. Patent 6,466,976 to Alles et al; published October 15, 2002, filed December 3, 1998.

Analysis of Priority Claims in U.S. Patent 6,779,118

Pages 8-9 of the request for reexamination assert certain defects in the priority claim of U.S. Patent 6,779,118. MPEP 2258, Section C, states:

"*Rejections may be made in reexamination proceedings based on intervening patents or printed publications where the patent claims under reexamination are entitled only to the filing date of the patent and are not supported by an earlier foreign or United States patent application whose filing date is claimed. For example, under 35 U.S.C. 120, the effective date of these claims would be the filing date of the application which resulted in the patent. Intervening patents or*

printed publications are available as prior art under In re Ruscetta, 255 F.2d 687, 118 USPQ 101 (CCPA 1958), and In re van Langenhoven, 458 F.2d 132, 173 USPQ 426 (CCPA 1972). See also MPEP §201.11".

Pursuant to MPEP 2258 cited above, the examiner may evaluate the support provided for foreign or U.S. patent applications as part of the reexamination proceeding, in order to determine the effective filing date of the patent, and determine the existence of intervening prior art relative to the filing date.

The requester has made two statements regarding the priority claims of U.S. Patent 6,779,118:

(1) That the earliest effective filing date for claims 1-14 is May 4, 1998. This assertion is moot. The earliest effective filing date for claims 1-14 currently recited is already May 4, 1998, based on the filing of the U.S. provisional application 60/084,014.

(2) The claims 15-27 are not entitled to the priority claim of provisional application 60/084,014. This is asserted as follows: *"The '014 provisional application does not disclose modifying rule sets is response ton instructions received from the Internet"*.

However, neither independent claim 15 nor independent claim 25 make any reference to modifying rule sets based on instructions received from the Internet. Notwithstanding this difference, the provisional application 60/084,014 does refer to user engaging in active navigation to web sites, with users then subsequently being re-directed (page 4 of provisional application 60/084,014). Active navigation to a website can be generally considered as an instruction from a user. Additionally, the "pre-configuration" (page 4 of provisional application) to redirect would generally correspond to instructions to modify rules. Given these

considerations, the requester's assertion that claims 15-27 are not entitled to priority lack sufficient evidence to conclude that the priority claim is insufficiently supported.

Availability of Asserted References as Prior Art

(1) RFC 2138 (Request for Comments 2138--Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (Radius)) at page 1 lists a publication date of April 1997. Since this is more than one year prior to the provisional application date of May 4, 1998 in U.S. Patent 6,779,118, this reference is available under 35 USC 102(b) and 35 USC 103(a).

(2) Zenchelsky et al (U.S. Patent 6,233,686) lists a publication date of May 15, 2001 and a filing date of January 17, 1997. Since this filing date is prior to the filing date of the provisional application in U.S. Patent 6,779,118, this reference is available under 35 USC 102(e) and 35 USC 103(a).

(3) Freund (U.S. Patent 5,987,611) lists a publication date of November 16, 1999, and filing date May 6, 1997. Since this filing date is prior to the filing date of the provisional application in U.S. Patent 6,779,118, this reference is available under 35 USC 102(e) and 35 USC 103(a).

(4) Baker et al (U.S. Patent 5,696,898) lists a publication date of December 9, 1997 and a filing date of June 6, 1995. Since this filing date is prior to the filing date of the provisional application in U.S. Patent 6,779,118, this reference is available under 35 USC 102(e) and 35 USC 103(a).

(5) Alles et al (U.S. Patent 6,466,976) lists a publication date of October 15, 2002 and a filing date of December 3, 1998. Since both the publication date and filing date of Alles et al occur after the provisional filing date of U.S. Patent 6,779,188, **the reference to Alles et al is**

not available as prior art in this reexamination proceeding because it does not qualify as prior art under any section of 35 USC 102.

Summary of Prosecution History of U.S. Patent 6,779,118

- U.S. patent application 09/295,966 was filed April 21, 1999, claiming priority to provisional application 60/084,014 filed May 4, 1998.

- A non–final office action was mailed January 30, 2001, rejecting claims 1-29 using Horowitz et al (WO96/005549).

- Patent owner submitted a response August 2, 2001, amending claims 1, 8, 15 and 26.

- A final rejection was mailed October 12, 2001, rejecting claims 1-29 using Horowitz et al (WO96/005549).

- An examiner interview was held October 15, 2002, only indicating that the claimed invention was discussed.

- Patent owner submitted a response to final action dated October 22, 2002.

- An advisory action was issued November 8, 2002, indicating that claims 1-29 remain under rejection.

- Patent owner submitted an appeal brief December 2, 2002, appealing the rejection of claims 1-29 in view of Horowitz et al.

- A notice of abandonment was mailed March 24, 2003, and subsequently rescinded April 23, 2003.

- An examiner's answer on appeal was submitted May 13, 2003, maintaining the rejection of claims 1-29 in view of Horowitz et al.

•Patent owner submitted a reply brief June 30, 2003.

•A notice vacating the previous office action and establishing a new non-final office action was mailed September 24, 2003. In this action claims 1-29 were rejected in view of Horowitz et al (WO96/05549) and Grube et al (U.S. Patent 6,157,829).

•A second non-final action was issued November 6, 2003. In this action claims 1-29 were rejected in view of Horowitz et al (WO96/05549) and Grube et al (U.S. Patent 6,157,829).

•An interview was held November 20, 2003 in which an agreement was reached with respect to claims 1, 8, 15 and 26.

•A notice of allowance was mailed February 20, 2004 and included an examiner's amendment cancelling claims 19 and 29 (prior to re-numbering) and amending claims 15 and 26. Reasons for allowance were provided which addressed the prior art reference to Grube (U.S. Patent 6,157,829).

Evaluation of Substantial New Questions of Patentability Raised in Request for Reexamination

(1) RFC 2128 in comparison to claims 1 and 8:

Claim 1 calls for "a database with entries correlating each of a plurality of user IDs with an individualized rule set." RFC 2128 at page 6 first paragraph refers to a "database of users" as well as "a list of requirements" that generally corresponds to a database with entries correlating with user IDs and where the list of requirements generally correspond to an individualized rule set. Claim 1 also refers to "a dial up network server that receives user IDs from user's computers. FRC 2128 at page 5, first paragraph refers to a NAS (network access server) that provides a service to a dial-in user. This generally corresponds to a dial up network server which in turn would receive and process the user information set forth in the database of page 6.

Furthermore, claim 1 calls for "an authentication accounting server". The last two paragraphs of page 5 refer to a "RADIUS server" performing an authentication function, while page 6, first paragraph refers to validation (i.e. authentication) of a user by the RADIUS server. The RADIUS server thus generally corresponds to an authentication accounting server.

The teachings of RFC 2128 are teachings that a reasonable examiner would consider important in deciding the patentability of claim 1. RFC 2128 was not previously cited in the record of U.S. patent 6,779,118 and the same issues were not subject to a final holding by a Federal Court. The teachings are not cumulative to the teachings previously residing in the prior art cited by U.S. Patent 6,779,118. **Accordingly, RFC 2128 raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 1.**

Claim 8 calls for "a database with entries correlating each of a plurality of user IDs with an individualized rule set." RFC 2128 at page 6 first paragraph refers to a "database of users" as well as "a list of requirements" that generally corresponds to a database with entries correlating with user IDs and where the list of requirements generally correspond to an individualized rule set. Claim 8 also refers to "a dial up network server that receives user IDs from user's computers. FRC 2128 at page 5, first paragraph refers to a NAS (network access server) that provides a service to a dial-in user. This generally corresponds to a dial up network server which in turn would receive and process the user information set forth in the database of page 6. Furthermore, claim 8 calls for "an authentication accounting server". The last two paragraphs of page 5 refer to a "RADIUS server" performing an authentication function, while page 6, first paragraph refers to validation (i.e. authentication) of a user by the RADIUS server. The RADIUS server thus generally corresponds to an authentication accounting server.

The teachings of RFC 2128 are teachings that a reasonable examiner would consider important in deciding the patentability of claim 8. RFC 2128 was not previously cited in the record of U.S. patent 6,779,118 and the same issues were not subject to a final holding by a Federal Court. The teachings are not cumulative to the teachings previously residing in the prior art cited by U.S. Patent 6,779,118. **Accordingly, RFC 2128 raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 8.**

(2) Freund in comparison to claims 1 and 8:

Claim 1 calls for a "dial-up network server that receives user IDs from user's computers". Freund at col. 21, line 65 through col. 22, line 7 refers to a user dialing into a POP server and then signaling as to whether a user is allowed access to the Internet. The POP server thus generally corresponds to a dial network server that instructions pertaining to specific user IDs. Claim 1 also calls for a "redirection server connected to the dial up network server and public network". Freund at col. 22, lines 25-27 refer to an ISP supervisor server that determines access rules to the Internet for a client and then forwards those access rules to a monitoring application on the client. Since the ISP supervisor server controls the client access to the Internet via access rules, it generally corresponds to a redirection server. Freund at FIG 3A shows the ISP supervisor server connected to the POP servers at 320a and the public Internet at 340. Claim 1 further calls for "an authentication accounting server". Col. 22, line 2 refers to an authentication server that generally corresponds to an authentication accounting server. FIG 3B also shows this authentication server 371 connected to the same overall network as the dial up POP server and the ISP supervisor server capable of the re-directing function.

The teachings of Freund are teachings that a reasonable examiner would consider important in deciding the patentability of claim 1. Freund was not previously cited in the record of U.S. patent 6,779,118 and the same issues were not subject to a final holding by a Federal Court. The teachings are not cumulative to the teachings previously residing in the prior art cited by U.S. Patent 6,779,118. **Accordingly, Freund raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 1.**

Claim 8 calls for a "dial-up network server that receives user IDs from user's computers". Freund at col. 21, line 65 through col. 22, line 7 refers to a user dialing into a POP server and then signaling as to whether a user is allowed access to the Internet. The POP server thus generally corresponds to a dial network server that instructions pertaining to specific user IDs. Claim 8 also calls for a "redirection server connected to the dial up network server and public network". Freund at col. 22, lines 25-27 refer to an ISP supervisor server that determines access rules to the Internet for a client and then forwards those access rules to a monitoring application on the client. Since the ISP supervisor server controls the client access to the Internet via access rules, it generally corresponds to a redirection server. Freund at FIG 3A shows the ISP supervisor server connected to the POP servers at 320a and the public Internet at 340. Claim 8 further calls for "an authentication accounting server". Col. 22, line 2 refers to an authentication server that generally corresponds to an authentication accounting server. FIG 3B also shows this authentication server 371 connected to the same overall network as the dial up POP server and the ISP supervisor server capable of the re-directing function.

The teachings of Freund are teachings that a reasonable examiner would consider important in deciding the patentability of claim 8. Freund was not previously cited in the record

of U.S. patent 6,779,118 and the same issues were not subject to a final holding by a Federal Court. The teachings are not cumulative to the teachings previously residing in the prior art cited by U.S. Patent 6,779,118. **Accordingly, Freund raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 8.**

(3) RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky et al in comparison to claims 1 and 8

(4) RFC 2138 and Freund in comparison to claim 1 and 8

(5) RFC 2138 and Baker et al in comparison to claims 1 and 8:

The reference to RFC 2138 was established as raising a substantial new question of patentability with respect to each of claims 1 and 8. Accordingly, any combination of RFC 2138 with available prior art would also establish substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 1 and 8, since such combination would inherently include the teachings of RFC 2138. Accordingly, **the combinations of RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky et al, RFC 2138 and Freund, RFC 2138 and Baker et al each raise substantial new questions of patentability with respect to claims 1 and 8.**

(6) RFC 2138 in comparison to claims 2 and 9

(7) Freund in comparison to claims 2 and 9:

Claim 2 incorporates by reference the subject matter of claim 1, and claim 9 incorporates by reference the subject matter of claim 8.

Since RFC 2138 raised a substantial new question of patentability with respect to both claims 1 and 8, it inherently raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to any claims incorporating the subject matter of claims 1 and 8. Similarly, since Freund raised a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 1 and 8, it inherently raises a

substantial new question of patentability with respect to any claims incorporating the subject matter of claims 1 and 8.

Accordingly, **RFC 2138 raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 2 and 9, and Freund raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 2 and 9.**

(8) RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky et al in comparison to claims 2 and 9

(9) RFC 2138 and Freund in comparison to claims 2 and 9

(10) RFC 2138 and Baker et al in comparison to claims 2 and 9:

The reference to RFC 2138 was established as raising a substantial new question of patentability with respect to each of claims 2 and 9. Accordingly, any combination of RFC 2138 with available prior art would also establish substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 2 and 9, since such combination would inherently include the teachings of RFC 2138. Accordingly, **the combinations of RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky et al, RFC 2138 and Freund, RFC 2138 and Baker et al each raise substantial new questions of patentability with respect to claims 2 and 9.**

(11) RFC 2138 in comparison to claims 3, 4, 10, 11

(12) Freund in comparison to claims 3, 4, 10, 11

Claims 3-4 incorporate by reference the subject matter of claim 1, and claims 10-11 incorporate by reference the subject matter of claim 8.

Since RFC 2138 raised a substantial new question of patentability with respect to both claims 1 and 8, it inherently raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to any claims incorporating the subject matter of claims 1 and 8. Similarly, since Freund raised a

substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 1 and 8, it inherently raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to any claims incorporating the subject matter of claims 1 and 8.

Accordingly, **RFC 2138 raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 3, 4, 10, 11 and Freund raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 3, 4, 10, 11.**

(13) RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky et al in comparison to claims 3, 4, 10, 11

(14) RFC 2138 and Freund in comparison to claims 3, 4, 10, 11

(15) RFC 2138 and Baker et al in comparison to claims 3, 4, 10, 11:

The reference to RFC 2138 was established as raising a substantial new question of patentability with respect to each of claims 3, 4, 10 and 11. Accordingly, any combination of RFC 2138 with available prior art would also establish substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 3, 4, 10 and 11, since such combination would inherently include the teachings of RFC 2138. Accordingly, **the combinations of RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky et al, RFC 2138 and Freund, RFC 2138 and Baker et al each raise substantial new questions of patentability with respect to claims 3, 4, 10 and 11.**

(16) Freund in comparison to claims 5, 6, 12 and 13:

Claims 5-6 incorporate by reference the subject matter of claim 1, and claims 12-13 incorporate by reference the subject matter of claim 8.

Since Freund raised a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 1 and 8, it inherently raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to any claims

incorporating the subject matter of claims 1 and 8. Accordingly, **Freund raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 5, 6, 12 and 13.**

(17) RFC 2138 and Freund in comparison to claims 5, 6, 12, 13

(18) RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky et al and Freund in comparison to claims 5, 6, 12, 13:

The reference to Freund was established as raising a substantial new question of patentability with respect to each of claims 5, 6, 12 and 13. Accordingly, any combination of Freund with available prior art would also establish substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 5, 6, 12 and 13, since such combination would inherently include the teachings of Freund. Accordingly, **the combinations of RFC 2138 and Freund, RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky et al and Freund raise a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 5, 6, 12 and 13.**

(19) Freund in comparison to claims 7 and 14:

Claim 7 incorporates by reference the subject matter of claim 1, and claim 14 incorporates by reference the subject matter of claim 8.

Since Freund raised a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 1 and 8, it inherently raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to any claims incorporating the subject matter of claims 1 and 8. Accordingly, **Freund raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 7 and 14.**

(20) RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky et al in comparison to claims 7 and 14:

Claim 7 incorporates by reference the subject matter of claim 1, and claim 14 incorporates by reference the subject matter of claim 8. RFC 2138 was previously established as

raising a substantial new question of patentability with respect to both of claims 1 and 8. Since RFC 2138 raised a substantial new question of patentability with respect to each of claims 1 and 8, it inherently raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to any claims incorporating the subject matter of claims 1 and 8, as well as any combinations of RFC 2138 with available prior art applicable to those claims. Accordingly, **RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky et al raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 7 and 14.**

(21) RFC 2138 and Freund in comparison to claims 7 and 14

(22) RFC 2138 and Baker et al in comparison to claims 7 and 14:

Claim 7 incorporates by reference the subject matter of claim 1, and claim 14 incorporates by reference the subject matter of claim 8.

Since RFC 2138 raised a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 1 and 8, it inherently raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to any claims incorporating the subject matter of claims 1 and 8, as well as any combinations of RFC 2138 with available prior art applicable to those claims. Accordingly, the combinations of **RFC 2138 and Freund and RFC 2138 and Baker et al raise a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 7 and 14.**

(23) Alles et al in comparison to claim 15:

The reference to Alles et al. was indicated as not being available as prior art in this proceeding, since it did not qualify as prior art under any section of 35 USC 102. Accordingly, **Alles et al does not raise a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 15, or with respect to any other claim in U.S. Patent 6,779,118.**

(24) Freund in comparison to claim 15:

Claim 15 calls for "a redirection server programmed with a user's rule set." Freund at col. 22, lines 25-27 refer to an ISP supervisor server that determines access rules to the Internet for a client and then forwards those access rules to a monitoring application on the client. Since the ISP supervisor server controls the client access to the Internet via access rules, it generally corresponds to a redirection server. Additionally, the ability of the ISP supervisor server to determine access rules generally corresponds to programming with user's rule set. Claim 15 also calls for "the rule set contains at least one of a plurality of functions used to control passing between a user and public network". Freund at col. 23, line 65 through col. 24, line 15 refer to an interface that allow a user to configure rules. Once the rules are established, the rules have control functions, such as presenting audio players, blocking access to particular sites and allowing access to particular sites. The rules thus generally define a plurality of controlling functions that control the information transmitted between a public network and a user. Claim 15 further calls for "the re-direction server is configured to allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set". Freund at col., 23, line 65 refers to a "rule wizard interface" that generally corresponds to a configuration that allows modification of a portion of the rule set.

The teachings of Freund are teachings that a reasonable examiner would consider important in deciding the patentability of claim 15. Freund was not previously cited in the record of U.S. patent 6,779,118 and the same issues were not subject to a final holding by a Federal Court. The teachings are not cumulative to the teachings previously residing in the prior art cited by U.S. Patent 6,779,118. **Accordingly, Freund raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 15.**

(25) Zenchelsky et al in comparison to claim 15:

Claim 15 calls for "a redirection server programmed with a user's rule set". FIG 8A and col 7, lines 43-54 of Zenchelsky illustrate a firewall 804 containing a filter 805. The firewall controls the connections between peers A, B, C and hosts G, H, I. The firewall 804 generally corresponds to a re-direction server since it controls and changes the connections between the peers A, B, C and hosts G, H, I. Additionally, the filter 805 containing the rule base shown in FIG. 8B. The rule base of FIG 8B generally corresponds to a user's rule set. Claim 15 also calls for "the rule set contains at least one of a plurality of functions used to control passing between a user and public network". As seen in FIG 8B of Zenchelsky, the rules define the plural functions of "pass" and "drop" of packet traffic between specific peers A, B, C and specific hosts G, H, I. The rule base of Zenchelsky thus generally corresponds to a rule set defining plural functions that control passage of data packets between users (the peers) and the public network (the hosts). Claim 15 further calls for "the re-direction server is configured to allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set". Zenchelsky at FIG 9, steps 92 and 96 refer to the rule base being loaded and portions of the rules being respectively dropped. This generally corresponds the function performed at the filter of the rule base being modified by either addition or deletion of those rules.

The teachings of Zenchelsky et al are teachings that a reasonable examiner would consider important in deciding the patentability of claim 15. Zenchelsky et al was not previously cited in the record of U.S. patent 6,779,118 and the same issues were not subject to a final holding by a Federal Court. The teachings are not cumulative to the teachings previously

residing in the prior art cited by U.S. Patent 6,779,118. **Accordingly, Zenchelsky et al raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 15.**

(26) Freund and Zenchelsky et al in comparison to claim 15:

The references to both Freund and Zenchelsky et al were established as raising a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 15. Accordingly, the combination of Freund with Zenchelsky et al would also establish substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 15, since such combination would inherently include the teachings of both Freund and Zenchelsky et al. Accordingly, **the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky et al, raise substantial new questions of patentability with respect to claim 15.**

(27) Alles et al in comparison to claims 16-22:

The reference to Alles et al. was indicated as not being available as prior art in this proceeding, since it did not qualify as prior art under any section of 35 USC 102. Accordingly, **Alles et al does not raise a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 16-22, or with respect to any other claim in U.S. Patent 6,779,118.**

(28) Freund in comparison to claims 16-22:

Claims 16-22 each incorporate by reference the subject matter of claim 15.

Since Freund raised a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 15, it inherently raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to any claims incorporating the subject matter of claim 15. Accordingly, **Freund raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 16-22.**

(29) Zenchelsky et al in comparison to claims 16-22:

Claims 16-22 each incorporate by reference the subject matter of claim 15.

Since Zenchelsky et al raised a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 15, it inherently raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to any claims incorporating the subject matter of claim 15. Accordingly, **Zenchelsky et al raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 16-22.**

(30) Freund and Zenchelsky et al in comparison to claims 16-22:

Claims 16-22 each incorporate by reference the subject matter of claim 15.

Since both Freund and Zenchelsky et al raised a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 15, they inherently raise a substantial new question of patentability with respect to any claims incorporating the subject matter of claim 15. Accordingly, **the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky et al raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 16-22.**

(31) Alles et al in comparison to claim 23:

The reference to Alles et al. was indicated as not being available as prior art in this proceeding, since it did not qualify as prior art under any section of 35 USC 102. Accordingly, **Alles et al does not raise a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 23, or with respect to any other claim in U.S. Patent 6,779,118.**

(32) Freund in comparison to claim 23:

Claim 23 incorporates by reference the subject matter of claim 15.

Since Freund raised a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 15, it inherently raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to any claims incorporating the subject matter of claim 15. Accordingly, **Freund raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 23.**

(33) Zenchelsky et al in comparison to claim 23:

Claim 23 each incorporates by reference the subject matter of claim 15.

Since Zenchelsky et al raised a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 15, it inherently raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to any claims incorporating the subject matter of claim 15. Accordingly, **Zenchelsky et al raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 23.**

(34) Freund and Zenchelsky et al in comparison to claim 23:

Claim 23 incorporates by reference the subject matter of claim 15.

Since both Freund and Zenchelsky et al raised a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 15, they inherently raise a substantial new question of patentability with respect to any claims incorporating the subject matter of claim 15. Accordingly, **the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky et al raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 23.**

(35) Freund in comparison to claim 24:

Claim 24 incorporates by reference the subject matter of claim 23 that in turn incorporates claim 15.

Since Freund raised a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 15, it inherently raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to any claims incorporating the subject matter of claim 15. Accordingly, **Freund raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 24,**

(36) Freund and Zenchelsky et al in comparison to claim 24:

Claim 24 incorporates by reference the subject matter of claim 23 that in turn incorporates claim 15.

Since both Freund and Zenchelsky et al raised a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 15, they inherently raise a substantial new question of patentability with respect to any claims incorporating the subject matter of claim 15. Accordingly, **the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky et al raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 24.**

(37) Freund in comparison to claim 25:

Claim 25 calls for "a redirection server containing a user's rule set." Freund at col. 22, lines 25-27 refer to an ISP supervisor server that determines access rules to the Internet for a client and then forwards those access rules to a monitoring application on the client. Since the ISP supervisor server controls the client access to the Internet via access rules, it generally corresponds to a redirection server. Additionally, the ability of the ISP supervisor server to determine access rules generally corresponds to an access to rule set content. Claim 25 also calls for "the rule set contains at least one of a plurality of functions used to control passing between a user and public network". Freund at col. 23, line 65 through col. 24, line 15 refer to an interface that allow a user to configure rules. Once the rules are established, the rules have control functions, such as presenting audio players, blocking access to particular sites and allowing access to particular sites. The rules thus generally define a plurality of controlling functions that control the information transmitted between a public network and a user. Claim 25 further calls for "receiving instructions by the re-direction server to modify at least a portion of the user's rule set". Freund at col., 23, line 65 refers to a "rule wizard interface" that generally corresponds to a

configuration that allows input of instructions to the re-direction server to modify of a portion of the rule set.

The teachings of Freund are teachings that a reasonable examiner would consider important in deciding the patentability of claim 25. Freund was not previously cited in the record of U.S. patent 6,779,118 and the same issues were not subject to a final holding by a Federal Court. The teachings are not cumulative to the teachings previously residing in the prior art cited by U.S. Patent 6,779,118. **Accordingly, Freund raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 25.**

(38) Freund and Zenchelsky in comparison to claim 25:

The reference to Freund was established as raising a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 25. Accordingly, the combination of Freund with Zenchelsky et al would also establish substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 15, since such combination would inherently include the teaching of Freund. Accordingly, **the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky et al, raise substantial new questions of patentability with respect to claim 25.**

(39) Freund in comparison to claims 26-27:

Claims 26-27 incorporate by reference the subject matter of claim 25.

Since Freund raised a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 25, it inherently raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to any claims incorporating the subject matter of claim 25. Accordingly, **Freund raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 26-27.**

(40) Freund and Zenchelsky et al in comparison to claims 26-27:

Claims 26-27 incorporate by reference the subject matter of claim 25.

Since Freund raised a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 25, it inherently raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to any claims incorporating the subject matter of claim 25, as well as combinations of references including Freund. Accordingly, the combination of **Freund and Zenchelsky et al raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 26-27.**

Conclusion

The patent owner is reminded of the continuing responsibility under 37 CFR 1.565(a) to apprise the Office of any litigation activity, or other prior or concurrent proceeding, involving Patent No. 6,779,118 throughout the course of this reexamination proceeding. The third party requester is also reminded of the ability to similarly apprise the Office of any such activity or proceeding throughout the course of this reexamination proceeding. See MPEP §§ 2207, 2282 and 2286.

All correspondence relating to this ex parte reexamination proceeding should be directed:

By Mail to: Mail Stop Ex Parte Reexam
Central Reexamination Unit
Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent & Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

By FAX to: (571) 273-9900
Central Reexamination Unit

By hand: Customer Service Window
Randolph Building
401 Dulany Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Registered users of EFS-Web may alternatively submit such correspondence via the electronic filing system EFS-Web, at https://sportal.uspto.gov/authenticate/authenticateuserlocalepf.html. EFS-Web offers the benefit of quick submission to the particular area of the Office that needs to act on the correspondence. Also, EFS-Web submissions are "soft scanned" (i.e., electronically uploaded) directly into the official file for the reexamination proceeding, which offers parties the opportunity to review the content of their submissions after the "soft scanning" process is complete.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to the Central Reexamination Unit at telephone number (571) 272-7705.

Sam Rimell
Primary Patent Examiner
Central Reexamination Unit 3992
(571) 272-7705

Conferees:

Reexamination	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90009301	6,779,118 B1 ET AL.
	Certificate Date	Certificate Number

Requester Correspondence Address:	☐ Patent Owner	☒ Third Party

Jerry Turner Sewell
P.O. Box 10999
Newport Beach, CA 92658-5015

LITIGATION REVIEW ☒	Sam Rimell (examiner initials)	02/25/2009 (date)
Case Name		Director Initials
Linksmart Wireless Technology v SBC Internet Services Inc,		jr for GH
Linksmark Wireless Technology, LLC v Cisco Systems Inc et al		↓
Linksmart Wireless Technology Inc v T-Mobile USA Inc et al		

COPENDING OFFICE PROCEEDINGS	
TYPE OF PROCEEDING	NUMBER
1. None	

Application Number	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90/009,301	6,779,118 B1 ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	Sam Rimell	3992

66155 U.S. PTO

PTO/SB/08 Equivalent

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT		
	Application No.	~~Unknown~~ 90/009,301
	Filing Date	Unknown 90009301
	First Named Inventor	Koichiro Ikudome
	Art Unit	~~Unknown~~ 3992
(Multiple sheets used when necessary)	Examiner	~~Unknown~~ RIMELL
SHEET 1 OF 1	Attorney Docket No.	10101-001RX 10/10/08

~~66155 U.S. PTO~~

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS					
Examiner Initials	Cite No.	Document Number *Number - Kind Code (if known)* Example: 1,234,567 B1	Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant	Pages, Columns, Lines Where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	6,233,686	05-15-2001	Zenchelsky et al.	
	2	5,987,611	11-16-1999	Freund	
	3	5,696,898	12-09-1997	Baker	
	4	6,466,976	10-15-2002	Alles	

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS						
Examiner Initials	Cite No.	Foreign Patent Document *Country Code-Number-Kind Code* Example: JP 1234567 A1	Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant	Pages, Columns, Lines Where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[1]

NON PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS			
Examiner Initials	Cite No.	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc.), date, page(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T[1]
	5	RIGNEY et al., Request for Comments 2138, Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS), April 1997, The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), The RFC Editor.	

Examiner Signature	Date Considered 2/25/09

*Examiner: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

T[1] - Place a check mark in this area when an English language Translation is attached.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

REEXAM CONTROL NUMBER	FILING OR 371 (c) DATE	PATENT NUMBER
90/009,301	12/17/2008	6779118

CONFIRMATION NO. 6609

JERRY TURNER SEWELL
P.O. BOX 10999
NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92658-5015

REEXAMINATION REQUEST NOTICE

OC000000034122530

Date Mailed: 01/16/2009

NOTICE OF REEXAMINATION REQUEST FILING DATE

(Third Party Requester)

Requester is hereby notified that the filing date of the request for reexamination is 12/17/2008, the date that the filing requirements of 37 CFR § 1.510 were received.

A decision on the request for reexamination will be mailed within three months from the filing date of the request for reexamination. (See 37 CFR 1.515(a)).

A copy of the Notice is being sent to the person identified by the requester as the patent owner. Further patent owner correspondence will be the latest attorney or agent of record in the patent file. (See 37 CFR 1.33). Any paper filed should include a reference to the present request for reexamination (by Reexamination Control Number).

cc: Patent Owner
23363
CHRISTIE, PARKER & HALE, LLP
PO BOX 7068
PASADENA, CA 91109-7068

/kpdozier/

Legal Instruments Examiner
Central Reexamination Unit 571-272-7705; FAX No. 571-273-9900

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

REEXAM CONTROL NUMBER	FILING OR 371 (c) DATE	PATENT NUMBER
90/009,301	12/17/2008	6779118

CONFIRMATION NO. 6609

REEXAM ASSIGNMENT NOTICE

23363
CHRISTIE, PARKER & HALE, LLP
PO BOX 7068
PASADENA, CA 91109-7068

OC000000034122531

Date Mailed: 01/16/2009

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT OF REEXAMINATION REQUEST

The above-identified request for reexamination has been assigned to Art Unit 3992. All future correspondence to the proceeding should be identified by the control number listed above and directed to the assigned Art Unit.

A copy of this Notice is being sent to the latest attorney or agent of record in the patent file or to all owners of record. (See 37 CFR 1.33(c)). If the addressee is not, or does not represent, the current owner, he or she is required to forward all communications regarding this proceeding to the current owner(s). An attorney or agent receiving this communication who does not represent the current owner(s) may wish to seek to withdraw pursuant to 37 CFR 1.36 in order to avoid receiving future communications. If the address of the current owner(s) is unknown, this communication should be returned within the request to withdraw pursuant to Section 1.36.

cc: Third Party Requester(if any)
JERRY TURNER SEWELL
P.O. BOX 10999
NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92658-5015

/kpdozier/

Legal Instruments Examiner
Central Reexamination Unit 571-272-7705; FAX No. 571-273-9900

PTO/SB/21 (11-08)
Approved for use through 12/31/2008. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

TRANSMITTAL FORM

(to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)

Total Number of Pages in This Submission	

Application Number	90/009,301
Filing Date	October 10, 2008 (vacated)
First Named Inventor	In re Koichiro Ikudome et al.
Art Unit	3992
Examiner Name	Unknown
Attorney Docket Number	10101-001RX

66155 U.S. PTO
12/17/08

ENCLOSURES *(Check all that apply)*

- ☐ Fee Transmittal Form
  - ☐ Fee Attached
- ☐ Amendment/Reply
  - ☐ After Final
  - ☐ Affidavits/declaration(s)
- ☐ Extension of Time Request
- ☐ Express Abandonment Request
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement
- ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
- ☐ Reply to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application
  - ☐ Reply to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53
- ☐ Drawing(s)
- ☐ Licensing-related Papers
- ☐ Petition
- ☐ Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application
- ☐ Power of Attorney, Revocation Change of Correspondence Address
- ☐ Terminal Disclaimer
- ☐ Request for Refund
- ☐ CD, Number of CD(s) _____
  - ☐ Landscape Table on CD
- ☐ After Allowance Communication to TC
- ☐ Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences
- ☐ Appeal Communication to TC **(Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief)**
- ☐ Proprietary Information
- ☐ Status Letter
- ☑ Other Enclosure(s) (please Identify below):

Remarks

Transmitted herewith are a Response to November 17, 2008 Office Communication and amended ex parte reexamination request papers for Control No. 90/009,301. A PTO/SB/57 form, appropriate fee and PTO/SB/08 equivalent were deposited with the original papers on October 10, 2008.

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT

Firm Name			
Signature			
Printed name	Jerry Turner Sewell		
Date	December 17, 2008	Reg. No.	31,567

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING BY "EXPRESS MAIL"

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" on the date indicated below and are addressed to the Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

MAILING LABEL NO. EM010693519US

Signature	Jerry Turner Sewell		
Typed or printed name	Jerry Turner Sewell	Date	December 17, 2008

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.5. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and1.14. This collection is estimated to 2 hours to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce. P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

66155 U.S. PTO
12/17/08

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re	:	U.S. Patent No. 6,779,118 B1
Patentees	:	Koichiro Ikudome et al.
Control No.	:	90/009,301
Art Unit	:	3992
For	:	USER SPECIFIC AUTOMATIC DATA REDIRECTION SYSTEM

Express Mail No. EM 010 693 519 US

RESPONSE TO NOVEMBER 17, 2008 OFFICE COMMUNICATION ACCOMPANYING AMENDED REQUEST FOR *EX PARTE* REEXAMINATION

Mail Stop *Ex Parte* Reexam
Attn: Central Reexamination Unit
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

In response to the November 17, 2008 Office communication indicating the Office of Patent Legal Administration's decision to vacate the filing date of the *ex parte* reexamination request papers assigned Control No. 90/009,301, Jerry Turner Sewell ("Requestor") respectfully requests that the Office reconsider the above-identified papers and reinstate the filing date in view of the following remarks and the amendments submitted herewith. Remarks begin on the following page.

REMARKS

In the November 17, 2008 Office communication, the Office vacated the filing date of the *ex parte* reexamination request papers assigned Control No. 90/009,301 for failing to comply with 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.510(b)(1), (2). In that communication, at pages 6-7, the Office set forth four options for correcting the papers in question, which are summarized below:

1. Providing an identification of each substantial new question of patentability ("SNQ"), a statement of each proposed rejection based on an SNQ and an explanation of the manner and pertinence of applying each cited document to the patent claims for which reexamination is requested.
2. Explicitly withdrawing any document for which an SNQ, proposed rejection and explanation is not to be provided for the patent claims.
3. Explicitly withdrawing the request to reexamine any patent claim for which the discussion required by 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.510(b)(1), (2) is not provided.
4. Withdrawing any proposed combination of references for which the discussion required by 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.510(b)(1), (2) is not provided.

Requestor has amended the papers and respectfully submits that the amended papers comply with 37 C.F.R. § 1.510(b). In particular, Requestor has corrected the papers by utilizing primarily Option 1 by amending the papers to identify the SNQ and stating each proposed rejection and the grounds therefore based on the SNQ. Requestor, in a few limited instances as explained below, has also withdrawn previously proposed combinations of references (i.e., utilized Option 4) to simplify the papers. The following briefly summarizes the changes made to correct the papers.

Option 1: Amendments To Clarify The Proposed SNQs And Rejections

Requestor requests reexamination of Claims 1-27 of U.S. Patent No. 6,779,118 ("the '118 Patent"). For each of Claims 1-27, Requestor has proposed at least one SNQ and a rejection accompanying each proposed SNQ. For each such proposed rejection, Requestor has provided an explanation of the manner and pertinence of applying the references on which the proposed rejection is based, as required by 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.510(b)(1), (2). In some cases, Requestor has amended the original versions of such explanations to clarify which SNQs Requestor has in fact proposed or to clarify the manner and pertinence of applying the cited references.

The references Requestor relies on are: (i) Request for Comments 2138 ("RFC 2138" or "the RFC"), (ii) U.S. Patent No. 6,233,686 ("Zenchelsky"), (iii) U.S. Patent No. 5,987,611 ("Freund"), (iv) U.S. Patent No. 5,696,898 ("Baker") and (v) U.S. Patent No. 6,466,976 ("Alles").

Requestor now discusses each claim and the amendments made to the discussion of the corresponding proposed rejections, using the same section headers of the amended reexamination request papers and referencing the page numbers of the amended papers.

In Section VII of the amended papers—which is entitled "The Prior Art Raises Substantial New Questions of Patentability of Claims 1-14 of the '118 Patent"—Requestor proposes SNQs for each of Claims 1-14, as summarized below.

A. Independent Claims 1 And 8 Are Unpatentable

Requestor proposes the following bases for rejecting Claims 1 and 8:

1. Claims 1 and 8 are anticipated by RFC 2138 (unchanged).
2. Claims 1 and 8 are anticipated by Freund (new – see below).
3. Claims 1 and 8 are obvious over RFC 2138 in view of Zenchelsky (amended – see below).
4. Claims 1 and 8 are obvious over RFC 2138 in view of Freund (amended – see below).
5. Claims 1 and 8 are obvious over RFC 2138 in view of Baker (amended – see below).

Amendment – Claims 1 and 8 are anticipated by Freund

Requestor has inserted a new section—Section VII. A. 2., pp. 32-35—to formally propose an SNQ and accompanying rejection of Claims 1 and 8 based on Freund and to provide a discussion of how Freund anticipates these claims. Previously, on page 36 of the originally filed papers, Requestor had included a footnote indicating that Freund anticipated Claims 1 and 8 but had not provided a discussion of how Freund anticipated these claims separate from the discussion of how the combination of RFC 2138 and Freund rendered these claims obvious.

Amended Section VII. A. 2. and the accompanying claim charts in the Appendix discuss in detail how Freund discloses every limitation of each of Claims 1 and 8.

Amendment – Claims 1 and 8 are obvious over RFC 2138 in view of Zenchelsky, Freund or Baker

Requestor has amended three sections—Sections VII. A. 3. to VII. A. 5.—to more clearly explain how each of the combinations of (1) RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky, (2) RFC 2138 and Freund, and (3) RFC 2138 and Baker renders Claims 1 and 8 obvious. First, at pages 35-36, 38 and 41, Requestor has clarified what limitations the RFC might not teach, namely, "wherein data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers are processed by the redirection server according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 1) and "processing data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 8). Second, as originally and currently filed, these sections explain how Zenchelsky, Freund and Baker each teaches these potentially missing limitations. Third, at pages 37-38, 40 and 42-43, Requestor has clarified why it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to combine the RFC with each of Zenchelsky, Freund and Baker separately to arrive at the claimed inventions. These amended sections and the accompanying claim charts in the Appendix discuss in detail how each of the combinations of (1) RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky, (2) RFC 2138 and Freund and (3) RFC 2138 and Baker renders obvious every limitation of each of Claims 1 and 8.

B. Dependent Claims 2 And 9 Are Unpatentable

Requestor proposes the following bases for rejecting Claims 2 and 9:

1. Claims 2 and 9 are anticipated by RFC 2138 (unchanged).
2. Claims 2 and 9 are anticipated by Freund (new – see below).
3. Claims 2 and 9 are obvious over RFC 2138 in view of Zenchelsky (amended – see below).
4. Claims 2 and 9 are obvious over RFC 2138 in view of Freund (amended – see below).
5. Claims 2 and 9 are obvious over RFC 2138 in view of Baker (amended – see below).

Amendment – Claims 2 and 9 are anticipated by Freund

Requestor has inserted a new section—Section VII. B. 2., pp. 45-46—to formally propose an SNQ and accompanying rejection of Claims 2 and 9 based on Freund and to provide a discussion of how Freund anticipates these claims. This section and the accompanying claim charts in the Appendix discuss in detail how Freund discloses every limitation of each of Claims 2 and 9.

Amendment – Claims 2 and 9 are obvious over RFC 2138 in view of Zenchelsky, Freund or Baker

Requestor has amended three sections—Sections VII. B. 3. to VII. B. 5.—to more clearly explain how each of the combinations of (1) RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky, (2) RFC 2138 and Freund and (3) RFC 2138 and Baker renders Claims 2 and 9 obvious. First, at pages 46-47, 48 and 49, Requestor has clarified what limitations the RFC might not teach, namely, "wherein data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers are processed by the redirection server according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 1); "processing data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 8); "wherein the redirection server further provides control over a plurality of data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set" (Claim 2); and "controlling a plurality of data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set" (Claim 9). Second, as originally and currently filed, these sections explain how Zenchelsky, Freund and Baker each teaches these potentially missing limitations. Third, at pages 47, 48-49 and 50, Requestor has clarified why it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to combine the RFC with each of Zenchelsky, Freund and Baker separately to arrive at the claimed inventions. These sections and the accompanying claim charts in the Appendix discuss in detail how each of the combinations of (1) RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky, (2) RFC 2138 and Freund and (3) RFC 2138 and Baker renders obvious every limitation of each of Claims 2 and 9.

C. Dependent Claims 3, 4, 10 And 11 Are Unpatentable

Requestor proposes the following bases for rejecting Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11:

1. Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 are anticipated by RFC 2138 (unchanged).
2. Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 are anticipated by Freund (new – see below).

3. Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 are obvious over RFC 2138 in view of Zenchelsky (amended – see below).

4. Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 are obvious over RFC 2138 in view of Freund (amended – see below).

5. Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 are obvious over RFC 2138 in view of Baker (amended – see below).

Amendment – Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 are anticipated by Freund

Requestor has inserted a new section—Section VII. C. 2., p. 52—to formally propose an SNQ and accompanying rejection of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 based on Freund and to provide a discussion of how Freund anticipates these claims. This section and the accompanying claim charts in the Appendix discuss in detail how Freund discloses every limitation of each of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11.

Amendment – Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 are obvious over RFC 2138 in view of Zenchelsky, Freund or Baker

Requestor has amended three sections—Sections VII. C. 3. to VII. C. 5.—to more clearly explain how each of the combinations of (1) RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky, (2) RFC 2138 and Freund and (3) RFC 2138 and Baker renders Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 obvious. First, at pages 52-53, 54 and 55-56, Requestor has clarified what limitations the RFC might not teach, namely, "wherein data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers are processed by the redirection server according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 1); "processing data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 8); "wherein the redirection server further blocks [allows] the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set" (Claim 3 [Claim 4]); and "blocking [allowing] the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set" (Claim 10 [Claim 11]). Second, as originally and currently filed, these sections explain how Zenchelsky, Freund and Baker each teaches these potentially missing limitations. Third, at pages 53-54, 55 and 56-57, Requestor has clarified why it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to combine the RFC with each of Zenchelsky, Freund and Baker separately to arrive at the claimed inventions. These sections and

Panasonic-1009
Page 1259 of 1492

the accompanying claim charts in the Appendix discuss in detail how each of the combinations of (1) RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky, (2) RFC 2138 and Freund and (3) RFC 2138 and Baker renders obvious every limitation of each of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11.

D. Dependent Claims 5, 6, 12 And 13 Are Unpatentable

Requestor proposes the following bases for rejecting Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13:

1. Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 are anticipated by Freund (new – see below).
2. Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 are obvious over RFC 2138 in view of Freund (amended – see below).
3. Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 are obvious over RFC 2138 in view of Zenchelsky and further in view of Freund (new – see below).

Amendment – Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 are anticipated by Freund

Requestor has inserted a new section—Section VII. D. 1., pp. 57-61—to formally propose an SNQ and accompanying rejection of Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 based on Freund and to provide a discussion of how Freund anticipates these claims. This section and the accompanying claim charts in the Appendix discuss in detail how Freund discloses every limitation of each of Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13.

Amendment – Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 are obvious over RFC 2138 in view of Freund

Requestor has amended a section—what is now Section VII. D. 2.—to more clearly explain how the combinations of RFC 2138 and Freund renders Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 obvious. First, at page 62, Requestor has clarified what limitations the RFC might not teach. That is, Requestor has cited to the discussion in Section VII. A. 4. to indicate that the RFC might not teach "wherein data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers are processed by the redirection server according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 1) or "processing data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 8). Furthermore, Requestor has clarified that the RFC does not disclose "wherein the redirection server further redirects the data to and from the users' computers [to multiple destinations] as a function of the individualized rule set" (Claim 5 [Claim 6]); and "redirecting the data to and from the users' computers [to multiple destinations] as a function of the individualized rule set" (Claim 12 [Claim 13]). Second, Requestor has

clarified how Freund teaches these missing limitations. Third, at page 63, Requestor has clarified why it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to combine the RFC with Freund to arrive at the claimed inventions. This section and the accompanying claim charts in the Appendix discuss in detail how the combination of RFC 2138 and Freund renders obvious every limitation of each of Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13. Finally, Requestor has removed from this section any discussion of Zenchelsky so as not to lump together the explanations of multiple rejections.

Amendment – Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 are obvious over RFC 2138 in view of Zenchelsky and further in view of Freund

Requestor has inserted a new section—Section VII. D. 3.—to more clearly explain how each the combinations of RFC 2138, Zenchelsky and Freund renders Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 obvious. First, at pages 63-64, Requestor has explained what limitations the RFC, Zenchelsky and Freund each might not teach. That is, Requestor has explained that if the Examiner construes the term "redirection server" to require that the redirection server not reside on the client computer, then the Examiner might conclude that the combination of the RFC and Freund does not teach a redirection server. Additionally, Requestor has cited to the discussion in Sections VII. A. 3. and VII. A. 4. to indicate that the RFC might not teach "wherein data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers are processed by the redirection server according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 1); or "processing data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 8). Furthermore, Requestor has explained that Zenchelsky does not disclose "wherein the redirection server further redirects the data to and from the users' computers [to multiple destinations] as a function of the individualized rule set" (Claim 5 [Claim 6]); and "redirecting the data to and from the users' computers [to multiple destinations] as a function of the individualized rule set" (Claim 12 [Claim 13]). Second, Requestor has explained how Zenchelsky teaches these limitations missing from the RFC and how Freund teaches the limitation of redirecting data, as to which both the RFC and Zenchelsky are silent. Third, at pages 64-65, Requestor has explained why it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to combine the RFC with Zenchelsky and Freund to arrive at the claimed inventions. This section and the accompanying claim charts in the Appendix discuss in detail how the combination of

RFC 2138, Zenchelsky and Freund renders obvious every limitation of each of Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13.

Amendment – Baker does not form the basis for a rejection of Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13

Requestor has amended the claim charts in the Appendix for Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 to clarify that Requestor does not rely on Baker for any proposed SNQs or rejections with respect to Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13.

E. Dependent Claims 7 And 14 Are Unpatentable

Requestor proposes the following bases for rejecting Claims 7 and 14:

1. Claims 7 and 14 are anticipated by Freund (new – see below).
2. Claims 7 and 14 are obvious over RFC 2138 in view of Zenchelsky (amended – see below).
3. Claims 7 and 14 are obvious over RFC 2138 in view of Freund (amended – see below).
4. Claims 7 and 14 are obvious over RFC 2138 in view of Baker (amended – see below).

Amendment – Claims 7 and 14 are anticipated by Freund

Requestor has inserted a new section—Section VII. E. 1., pp. 66-67—to formally propose an SNQ and accompanying rejection of Claims 7 and 14 based on Freund and § 102(e) and to provide a discussion of how Freund anticipates these claims. This section and the accompanying claim charts in the Appendix discuss in detail how Freund discloses every limitation of each of Claims 7 and 14.

Amendment – Claims 7 and 14 are obvious over RFC 2138 in view of Zenchelsky, Freund or Baker

Requestor has amended three sections—Sections VII. E. 2. to VII. E. 4.—to more clearly explain how each of the combinations of (1) RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky, (2) RFC 2138 and Freund and (3) RFC 2138 and Baker renders Claims 7 and 14 obvious. First, at pages 67, 68 and 69, Requestor has clarified what limitations the RFC might not teach. That is, Requestor has cited to the discussion in Sections VII. A. 3., VII. A. 4. and VII. A. 5. to indicate that the RFC might not teach "wherein data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers are processed by the redirection server according to the individualized rule set"

(Claim 1) or "processing data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 8). Moreover, Requestor has explained that the RFC is silent as to "wherein the database entries for a plurality of the plurality of users' IDs are correlated with a common individualized rule set" (Claim 7); and "creating database entries for a plurality of the plurality of users' IDs, the plurality of users' ID [sic] further being correlated with a common individualized rule set" (Claim 14). Second, as originally and currently filed, these sections explain how Zenchelsky, Freund and Baker each teaches these missing limitations. Third, at pages 67-68, 68-69 and 70, Requestor has clarified why it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to combine the RFC with each of Zenchelsky, Freund and Baker separately to arrive at the claimed inventions. These sections and the accompanying claim charts in the Appendix discuss in detail how each of the combinations of (1) RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky, (2) RFC 2138 and Freund and (3) RFC 2138 and Baker renders obvious every limitation of each of Claims 7 and 14.

VIII. THE PRIOR ART RAISES SUBSTANTIAL NEW QUESTIONS OF PATENTABILITY OF CLAIMS 15-27 OF THE '118 PATENT

Requestor proposes SNQs for each of Claims 15-27.

A. Independent Claim 15 Is Unpatentable

Requestor proposes the following bases for rejecting Claim 15:

1. Claim 15 is anticipated by Alles (unchanged).
2. Claim 15 is anticipated by Freund (unchanged).
3. Claim 15 is anticipated by Zenchelsky (new – see below)
4. Claim 15 is obvious over Freund in view of Zenchelsky (amended – see below).

Amendment – Claim 15 is anticipated by Zenchelsky

Requestor has inserted a new section—Section VIII. A. 3., pp. 75-76—to formally propose an SNQ and accompanying rejection of Claim 15 based on Zenchelsky and § 102(e) and to provide a discussion of how Zenchelsky anticipates this claim. This section and the accompanying claim chart in the Appendix discuss in detail how Zenchelsky discloses every limitation of Claim 15.

Amendment – Claim 15 is obvious over Freund in view of Zenchelsky

Requestor has amended a section—what is now Section VIII. A. 4.—to more clearly explain how the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky renders Claim 15 obvious. This section previously discussed combinations of Freund, Alles and Zenchelsky. To clarify the analysis, Requestor no longer relies on Alles for this proposed rejection and limits the analysis to the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky. At pages 76-77, Requestor has clarified what limitations Freund might not teach. That is, Requestor has explained that if the Examiner construes the term "redirection server" to require that the redirection server not reside on the client computer, then the Examiner might conclude that Freund does not disclose a redirection server. Second, Requestor has clarified how Zenchelsky teaches this potentially missing limitation. Third, at pages 77-79, Requestor has clarified why it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to combine Freund with Zenchelsky to arrive at the claimed invention. This section and the accompanying claim chart in the Appendix discuss in detail how the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky renders obvious every limitation of Claim 15.

B. Dependent Claims 16-22 Are Unpatentable

Requestor proposes the following bases for rejecting Claims 16-22:

1. Claims 16-22 are anticipated by Alles (unchanged).
2. Claims 16-22 are anticipated by Freund (unchanged).
3. Claims 16-22 are anticipated by Zenchelsky(new – see below).
4. Claims 16-22 are obvious over Freund in view of Zenchelsky (amended – see below).

Amendment – Claims 16-22 are anticipated by Zenchelsky

Requestor has inserted a new section—Section VIII. B. 3., p. 84—to formally propose an SNQ and accompanying rejection of Claims 16-22 based on Zenchelsky and § 102(e) and to provide a discussion of how Zenchelsky anticipates these claims. This section and the accompanying claim charts in the Appendix discuss in detail how Zenchelsky discloses every limitation of each of Claims 16-22.

Amendment – Claims 16-22 are obvious over Freund in view of Zenchelsky

Requestor has amended a section—what is now Section VIII. B. 4.—to more clearly explain how the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky renders each of Claims 16-22 obvious. This section previously discussed combinations of Freund, Alles and Zenchelsky. To clarify the

analysis, Requestor no longer relies on Alles for this proposed rejection and limits the analysis to the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky. At page 84, Requestor has clarified what limitations Freund might not teach. That is, Requestor has explained that if the Examiner construes the term "redirection server" to require that the redirection server not reside on the client computer, then the Examiner might conclude that Freund does not disclose a redirection server. Second, Requestor has clarified how Zenchelsky teaches this potentially missing limitation. Third, at page 85, Requestor has clarified why it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to combine Freund with Zenchelsky to arrive at the claimed inventions. This section and the accompanying claim charts in the Appendix discuss in detail how the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky renders obvious every limitation of each of Claims 16-22.

C. Dependent Claim 23 Is Unpatentable

Requestor proposes the following bases for rejecting Claim 23:

1. Claim 23 is anticipated by Alles (new – see below).
2. Claim 23 is anticipated by Freund (unchanged).
3. Claim 23 is anticipated by Zenchelsky (new – see below).
4. Claim 23 is obvious over Freund in view of Zenchelsky (amended – see below).

Amendment – Claim 23 is anticipated by Alles

Requestor has inserted a new section—Section VIII. C. 1., pp. 85-86—to formally propose an SNQ and accompanying rejection of Claim 23 based on Alles and § 102(e) and to provide a discussion of how Alles anticipates this claim. This section and the accompanying claim chart in the Appendix discuss in detail how Alles discloses every limitation of Claim 23.

Amendment – Claim 23 is anticipated by Zenchelsky

Requestor has inserted a new section—Section VIII. C. 3., pp. 87-88—to formally propose an SNQ and accompanying rejection of Claim 23 based on Zenchelsky and § 102(e) and to provide a discussion of how Zenchelsky anticipates this claim. This section and the accompanying claim chart in the Appendix discuss in detail how Zenchelsky discloses every limitation of Claim 23.

Amendment – Claim 23 is obvious over Freund in view of Zenchelsky

Requestor has amended a section—what is now Section VIII. C. 4.—to more clearly explain how the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky renders Claim 23 obvious. This section

previously discussed combinations of Freund, Alles and Zenchelsky. To clarify the analysis, Requestor no longer relies on Alles for this proposed rejection and limits the analysis to the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky. At page 88, Requestor has clarified what limitations Freund might not teach. That is, Requestor has explained that if the Examiner construes the term "redirection server" to require that the redirection server not reside on the client computer, then the Examiner might conclude that Freund does not disclose a redirection server. Second, Requestor has clarified how Zenchelsky teaches this potentially missing limitation. Third, at pages 88-89, Requestor has clarified why it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to combine Freund with Zenchelsky to arrive at the claimed invention. This section and the accompanying claim chart in the Appendix discuss in detail how the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky renders obvious every limitation of Claim 23.

D. Dependent Claim 24 Is Unpatentable

Requestor proposes the following bases for rejecting Claim 24:

1. Claim 24 is anticipated by Freund (unchanged).
2. Claim 24 is obvious over Freund in view of Zenchelsky (amended – see below).

Amendment – Claim 24 is obvious over Freund in view of Zenchelsky

Requestor has amended a section—what is now Section VIII. D. 2.—to more clearly explain how the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky renders Claim 24 obvious. This section previously discussed combinations of Freund, Alles and Zenchelsky. To clarify the analysis, Requestor no longer relies on Alles for this proposed rejection and limits the analysis to the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky. At page 90, Requestor has clarified what limitations Freund might not teach. That is, Requestor has explained that if the Examiner construes the term "redirection server" to require that the redirection server not reside on the client computer, then the Examiner might conclude that Freund does not disclose a redirection server. Second, Requestor has clarified how Zenchelsky teaches this potentially missing limitation. Third, at pages 90-91, Requestor has clarified why it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to combine Freund with Zenchelsky to arrive at the claimed invention. This section and the accompanying claim chart in the Appendix discuss in detail how the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky renders obvious every limitation of Claim 24.

Amendment – Alles does not form the basis for a rejection of Claim 24

Requestor has amended the claim chart in the Appendix for Claim 24 to clarify that Requestor does not rely on Alles for any proposed SNQs or rejections with respect to Claim 24.

E. Independent Claim 25 Is Unpatentable

Requestor proposes the following bases for rejecting Claim 25:

1. Claim 25 is anticipated by Freund (unchanged).
2. Claim 25 is obvious over Freund in view of Zenchelsky (amended – see below)

Amendment – Claim 25 is obvious over Freund in view of Zenchelsky

Requestor has amended a section—Section VIII. E. 2.—to more clearly explain how the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky renders Claim 25 obvious. This section previously discussed combinations of Freund, Alles and Zenchelsky. To clarify the analysis, Requestor no longer relies on Alles for this proposed rejection and limits the analysis to the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky. At page 93, Requestor has clarified what limitations Freund might not teach. That is, Requestor has explained that if the Examiner construes the term "redirection server" to require that the redirection server not reside on the client computer, then the Examiner might conclude that Freund does not disclose a redirection server. Second, Requestor has clarified how Zenchelsky teaches this potentially missing limitation. Third, at pages 93-94, Requestor has clarified why it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to combine Freund with Zenchelsky to arrive at the claimed invention. This section and the accompanying claim chart in the Appendix discuss in detail how the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky renders obvious every limitation of Claim 25.

Amendment – Alles does not form the basis for a rejection of Claim 25

Requestor has amended the claim chart in the Appendix for Claim 25 to clarify that Requestor does not rely on Alles for any proposed SNQs or rejections with respect to Claim 25.

F. Dependent Claims 26 And 27 Are Unpatentable

Requestor proposes the following bases for rejecting Claims 26 and 27:

1. Claims 26 and 27 are anticipated by Freund (unchanged).
2. Claims 26 and 27 are obvious over Freund in view of Zenchelsky (amended – see below).

Amendment – Claims 26 and 27 are obvious over Freund in view of Zenchelsky

Requestor has amended a section—what is now Section VIII. F. 2.—to more clearly explain how the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky renders each of Claims 26 and 27 obvious. This section previously discussed combinations of Freund, Alles and Zenchelsky. To clarify the analysis, Requestor no longer relies on Alles for this proposed rejection and limits the analysis to the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky. At page 95, Requestor has clarified what limitations Freund might not teach. That is, Requestor has explained that if the Examiner construes the term "redirection server" to require that the redirection server not reside on the client computer, then the Examiner might conclude that Freund does not disclose a redirection server. Second, Requestor has clarified how Zenchelsky teaches this potentially missing limitation. Third, at pages 95-96, Requestor has clarified why it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to combine Freund with Zenchelsky to arrive at the claimed inventions. This section and the accompanying claim charts in the Appendix discuss in detail how the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky renders obvious every limitation of each of Claims 26 and 27.

Amendment – Alles does not form the basis for a rejection of Claim 26 or Claim 27

Requestor has amended the claim charts in the Appendix for Claims 26 and 27 to clarify that Requestor does not rely on Alles for any proposed SNQs or rejections with respect to Claim 26 or Claim 27.

Option 2: Withdrawn Documents

Requestor has not withdrawn any documents. For each cited document, Requestor has provided an explanation of the manner and pertinence of applying the cited document as required by 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.510(b)(1), (2) with respect to each SNQ and proposed rejection involving the cited document.

Option 3: Withdrawn Claims

Requestor has not withdrawn any requests to reexamine any claims of the '118 Patent. For each claim, Requestor has proposed one or more SNQs; for each such SNQ, Requestor has proposed a rejection; and for each proposed SNQ and accompanying rejection, Requestor has

provided an explanation of the manner and pertinence of applying the cited document(s) as required by 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.510(b)(1), (2).

Option 4: Withdrawn Combinations Of References

With respect to Claims 15-27 of the '118 Patent, Requestor has withdrawn the proposed combinations of (1) Alles and Freund and of (2) Alles, Freund and Zenchelsky. As discussed above, Requestor has replaced these withdrawn combinations with the combination of Freund and Zenchelsky with respect to each of Claims 15-27. For each currently proposed combination of references, Requestor has provided an explanation of the manner and pertinence of applying the cited references as required by 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.510(b)(1), (2).

Further Remarks Regarding The Amended Papers

As noted on page 8, Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC, the present assignee of the '118 Patent, filed a third lawsuit for infringement of the '118 Patent. For the Office's convenience, Requestor has attached a copy of the court docket for that case as Exhibit F. All subsequent exhibits have been relabeled accordingly.

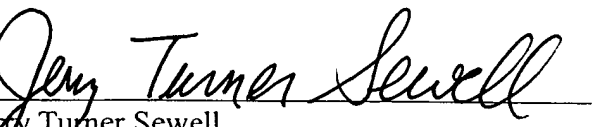
Summary

For at least the foregoing reasons, Requestor respectfully submits that the amended *ex parte* reexamination request papers comply with 37 C.F.R. § 1.510(b). Accordingly, Requestor respectfully requests that the Office reconsider the papers and reinstate their filing date.

Please charge any additional fees or credit overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-3550.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: December 17, 2008

By: 

Jerry Turner Sewell
Registration No. 31,567
Customer No. 51,476
P.O. Box 10999
Newport Beach, CA 92658-5015
(949) 433-2849

66155 U.S. PTO
12/17/08

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re	:	U.S. Patent No. 6,779,118 B1
Patentees	:	Koichiro Ikudome et al.
Control No.	:	90/009,301
Art Unit	:	3992
For	:	USER SPECIFIC AUTOMATIC DATA REDIRECTION SYSTEM

Express Mail No. EM 010 693 519 US

AMENDED REQUEST FOR *EX PARTE* REEXAMINATION

Mail Stop *Ex Parte* Reexam
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

Jerry Turner Sewell ("Requestor") hereby respectfully requests an *ex parte* reexamination of U.S. Patent No. 6,779,118 B1 pursuant to the provisions of 35 U.S.C. §§ 302-307 and 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.510-1.570.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION 1

II. OVERVIEW OF THE '118 PATENT 1

A. Summary Of The Specification And Claims 1

B. Summary Of The Prosecution History 4

C. Pending Litigation 7

III. CLAIMS OF THE '118 PATENT FOR WHICH REEXAMINATION IS REQUESTED AND THEIR EARLIEST EFFECTIVE FILING DATES 8

A. Claims 1-14 Are Entitled To An Earliest Effective Filing Date Of No Earlier Than May 4, 1998 8

B. Claims 15-27 Are Not Entitled To Priority; Their Earliest Effective Filing Date Is April 21, 1999 8

IV. PRIOR ART REFERENCES RAISING SUBSTANTIAL NEW ISSUES OF PATENTABILITY 9

A. Legal Standards For A Substantial New Question Of Patentability 9

1. Prior Art References On Which The Examiner May Rely 10

2. A Previously Cited Or Previously Considered Reference May Raise A Substantial New Question Of Patentability 10

B. Overview Of Requestor's References 11

1. RFC 2138 — Exhibit H 12

a. RFC 2138 Qualifies As Prior Art At Least Under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), (b) 12

b. RFC 2138 Has Not Been Previously Considered 12

c. Summary Of RFC 2138's Disclosure 12

2. U.S. Patent No. 6,233,686 ("Zenchelsky") — Exhibit I 14

a. Zenchelsky Qualifies As Prior Art At Least Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) 14

b. Zenchelsky Was Cited But Not Used As A Basis For Rejection 14

c. Summary Of Zenchelsky's Disclosure 15

3. U.S. Patent No. 5,987,611 ("Freund") — Exhibit J 17

a. Freund Qualifies As Prior Art At Least Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) 17

b. Freund Has Not Been Previously Considered 17
c. Summary Of Freund's Disclosure 18
4. U.S. Patent No. 5,696,898 ("Baker") — Exhibit K 20
a. Baker Qualifies As Prior Art At Least Under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), (e) 20
b. Baker Was Cited But Not Used As A Basis For Rejection 20
c. Summary Of Baker's Disclosure 20
5. U.S. Patent No. 6,466,976 ("Alles") — Exhibit L 22
a. Alles Qualifies As Prior Art At Least Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) With Respect To At Least Claims 15-27 22
b. Alles Has Not Been Previously Considered 22
c. Summary Of Alles' Disclosure 22
V. CLAIM INTERPRETATION 25
VI. REQUIREMENTS FOR PATENTABILITY 25
A. Anticipation Under 35 U.S.C. § 102 25
B. Obviousness Under 35 U.S.C. § 103 26
1. The Standard Of Obviousness 26
2. Requirements For A *Prima Facie* Case Of Obviousness 27
VII. THE PRIOR ART RAISES SUBSTANTIAL NEW QUESTIONS OF PATENTABILITY OF CLAIMS 1-14 OF THE '118 PATENT 28
A. Independent Claims 1 And 8 Are Unpatentable 28
1. Claims 1 And 8 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), (b) As Being Anticipated By RFC 2138 29
2. Claims 1 And 8 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Freund 32
3. Claims 1 And 8 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Zenchelsky 35
4. Claims 1 And 8 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Freund 38
5. Claims 1 And 8 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Baker 41
B. Dependent Claims 2 And 9 Are Unpatentable 43

1. Claims 2 And 9 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), (b) As Being Anticipated By RFC 2138 43
2. Claims 2 And 9 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Freund 45
3. Claims 2 And 9 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Zenchelsky 46
4. Claims 2 And 9 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Freund 48
5. Claims 2 And 9 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Baker 49

C. Dependent Claims 3, 4, 10 And 11 Are Unpatentable 51
1. Claims 3, 4, 10 And 11 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), (b) As Being Anticipated By RFC 2138 51
2. Claims 3, 4, 10 And 11 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Freund 52
3. Claims 3, 4, 10 And 11 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Zenchelsky 52
4. Claims 3, 4, 10 And 11 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Freund 54
5. Claims 3, 4, 10 And 11 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Baker 55

D. Dependent Claims 5, 6, 12 And 13 Are Unpatentable 57
1. Claims 5, 6, 12 And 13 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Freund 57
2. Claims 5, 6, 12 And 13 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Freund 61
3. Claims 5, 6, 12 And 13 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View of Zenchelsky And Further In View Of Freund 63

E. Dependent Claims 7 And 14 Are Unpatentable 66
1. Claims 7 And 14 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Freund 66
2. Claims 7 And 14 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Zenchelsky 67
3. Claims 7 And 14 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Freund 68

4. Claims 7 And 14 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Baker 69

VIII. THE PRIOR ART RAISES SUBSTANTIAL NEW QUESTIONS OF PATENTABILITY OF CLAIMS 15-27 OF THE '118 PATENT 70

A. Independent Claim 15 Is Unpatentable 70

1. Claim 15 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Alles 71

2. Claim 15 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Freund 73

3. Claim 15 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Zenchelsky 75

4. Claim 15 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over Freund In View Of Zenchelsky 76

B. Dependent Claims 16-22 Are Unpatentable 79

1. Claims 16-22 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Alles 79

2. Claims 16-22 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Freund 80

a. Freund Anticipates Claims 16 and 19 80

b. Freund Anticipates Claims 17, 18, 20 and 21 82

c. Freund Anticipates Claim 22 83

3. Claims 16-22 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Zenchelsky 84

4. Claims 16-22 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Freund In View Of Zenchelsky 84

C. Dependent Claim 23 Is Unpatentable 85

1. Claim 23 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Alles 85

2. Claim 23 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Freund 86

3. Claim 23 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Zenchelsky 87

4. Claim 23 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over Freund In View Of Zenchelsky 88

D. Dependent Claim 24 Is Unpatentable 89

1. Claim 24 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Freund 89

2. Claim 24 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over Freund In View Of Zenchelsky 90

E. Independent Claim 25 Is Unpatentable 91

1. Claim 25 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Freund 91

2. Claim 25 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over Freund In View Of Zenchelsky 93

F. Dependent Claims 26 And 27 Are Unpatentable 94

1. Claims 26 And 27 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Freund 94

2. Claims 26 And 27 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over Freund In View Of Zenchelsky 95

IX. CONCLUSION 96

X. CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE 97

XI. APPENDIX: CLAIM CHARTS 98

TABLE OF EXHIBITS

U.S. Patent No. 6,779,118 B1 ("The '118 Patent") ..... A

File History Of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/259,966 ("The '966 Application," On Which The '118 Patent Issued) ..... B

File History Of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/084,014 ("The '014 Provisional," To Which The '118 Patent Claims Priority) C

Docket For *Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC v. T-Mobile USA, Inc.*, No. 2:08-cv-00264-TJW-CE United States District Court For The Eastern District Of Texas ..... D

Docket For *Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC v. Cisco Systems, Inc.*, No. 2:08-cv-00304-DF-CE United States District Court For The Eastern District Of Texas ..... E

Docket For *Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC v. SBC Internet Services, Inc.*, No. 2:08-cv-00385-TJW United States District Court For The Eastern District Of Texas ..... F

In re Swanson, No. 2007-1534 (Reexamination No. 90/006,785), 540 F.3d 1368 (Fed. Cir. Sep. 4, 2008) ..... G

Request For Comments 2138 ("RFC 2138" Or "The RFC") ..... H

U.S. Patent No. 6,233,686 ("Zenchelsky") I

U.S. Patent No. 5,987,611 ("Freund") ..... J

U.S. Patent No. 5,696,898 ("Baker") ..... K

U.S. Patent No. 6,466,976 ("Alles") L

I. INTRODUCTION

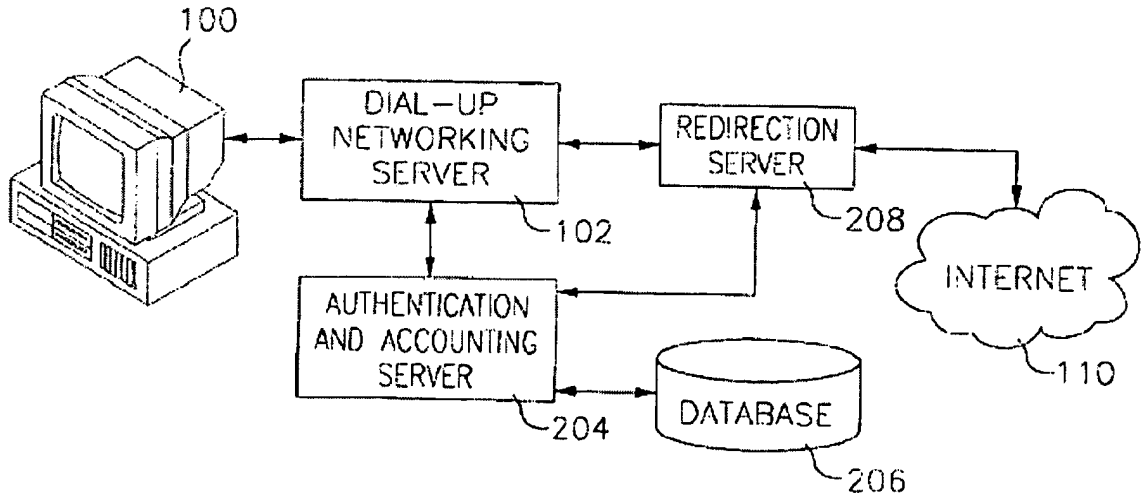
Reexamination is respectfully requested of Claims 1-27 of U.S. Patent No. 6,779,118 B1 ("the '118 Patent"), a copy of which is attached as Exhibit A. The '118 Patent is directed to systems and methods utilizing a "redirection server" that applies user-specific rules to network communications destined for a public network, specifically Internet communications destined for the World Wide Web. If the data sent by a user satisfies the conditions of the rules associated with the user, the redirection server will block, allow or redirect the communications as specified by the rules. During prosecution, the applicants distinguished a close prior art reference ("Horowitz," discussed below) primarily on the ground that Horowitz only disclosed applying user-specific rules to control communications on a private network, and not to control communications on a public network. Requestor respectfully submits that substantial new questions of patentability exist because several prior art references that were not relied upon by the Examiner in the initial examination disclose the "public network" limitation recited in each claim of the '118 Patent, as well as all the other limitations of each of the claims.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE '118 PATENT

A. Summary Of The Specification And Claims

The '118 Patent discloses a system and method of implementing rules to be applied by a "redirection server" to communications on a computer network. Figure 2 depicts the network environment used in connection with the claimed systems and methods:

FIG. 2



A user uses a computer 100 to make a dial-up connection to an Internet Service Provider (ISP). In particular, the computer 100 establishes a connection with a dial-up networking server 102, which associates a temporary Internet Protocol (IP) address with the computer. '118 Patent at col. 3, ll. 57-67. The dial-up networking server contacts an authentication and accounting server 204 to authenticate the user. The authentication and accounting server 204 consults a database 206 to determine the user's authentication and authorization parameters. *Id.* at col. 4, ll. 8-10. If the authentication and accounting server 204 determines the user is allowed to access the network, it signals the dial-up networking server to assign the computer the temporary IP address. *Id.* at col. 4, ll. 10-13. These features are disclosed in prior art references.

Additionally, the authentication and accounting server 204 sends to a redirection server 208 (1) a set of rules ("rule set") associated in the database 206 with the user's user ID and (2) the temporary IP address assigned to the user's session. *Id.* at col. 4, ll. 10-18. The redirection server uses this information to control network communications sent from the user to the Internet 110. Although the redirection server appears to reside on a network gateway in the preferred embodiment of the '118 Patent, nothing in the patent requires the redirection server to run on a computer other than the user's computer. The specification only provides that "[t]he redirection server 208 is logically located between the user's computer 100 and the network, and controls the user's access to the network." *Id.* at col. 4, ll. 50-52. This logical location, as opposed to physical, enables the redirection server to perform "all the central tasks of the system" such as receive information from an authentication and accounting server and receive and implement the user's rule set such that it can actually apply the rule set to the user's network communications. *Id.* at col. 4, ll. 50-66. These features are also disclosed in prior art references.

The '118 Patent discloses that rule sets are correlated to a specific user ID or group of user IDs. *Id.* at col. 4, ll. 40-41. A rule in a rule set specifies that network communications originating from a certain user be (1) blocked, (2) allowed or (3) redirected. *Id.* at col. 4, ll. 15-16 (describing rule sets as "filter and redirection information"); *id.* at col. 4, ll. 63-66. In particular, the redirection server need not be capable of performing redirection because the user's rule set may only specify blocking or allowing actions but not redirection (except in Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13, which explicitly recite redirection). *See, e.g.*, '118 Patent at col. 2, ll. 61-65 ("The present invention allows for creating and implementing dynamically changing rules, to allow the redirection, blocking, **or** allowing, of specific data traffic for specific users . . . .") (emphasis

added); *also, compare* Claims 1, 8 *with* Claims 5, 6, 12, 13. Furthermore, rules can be refined to only apply to traffic involving particular network protocols or to traffic sent to particular destinations. *Id.* at col. 4, ll. 41-45. These features are also disclosed in prior art references.

A user's rule set can also change dynamically in the sense that one or more of the rules can be turned on or off during a user's session. *Id.* at col. 4, ll. 47-49. In particular, removal of a rule from a rule set qualifies as modification of at least a portion of the rule set. *See id.* at col. 8, ll. 6-11. These features are also disclosed in prior art references.

Claims 1-14 of the '118 Patent are directed to systems and methods including at least the following features (or variants thereof):

(1) a database with entries correlating each of a plurality of user IDs with an individualized rule set;

(2) a dial-up network server that receives user IDs from users' computers;

(3) a redirection server connected to the dial-up network server and a public network; and

(4) an authentication accounting server connected to the database, the dial-up network server and the redirection server,

(5) wherein the dial-up network server communicates a first user ID for one of the users' computers and a temporarily assigned network address for the first user ID to the authentication accounting server,

(6) wherein the authentication accounting server accesses the database and communicates the individualized rule set that correlates with the first user ID and the temporarily assigned network address to the redirection server, and

(7) wherein data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers are processed by the redirection server according to the individualized rule set.

Claims 15-27 are directed to systems and methods reciting at least the following features (or variants thereof):

(1) a redirection server programmed with a user's rule set correlated to a temporarily assigned network address,

(2) wherein the rule set contains at least one of a plurality of functions used to control passing between the user and a public network,

(3) wherein the redirection server is configured to allow automated modification of at least a portion of the rule set correlated to the temporarily assigned network address, and

(4) wherein the redirection server is configured to allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of some combination of time, data transmitted to or from the user, or location the user access.

B. Summary Of The Prosecution History

A copy of the file history of the '118 Patent is attached as Exhibit B. For the sake of brevity, only portions of the file history are summarized below.

The '118 Patent issued on U.S. Patent Application No. 09/259,966 ("the '966 Application"), which was filed on April 21, 1999 by Ikudome et al. ("Applicants"). The '966 Application claimed priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/084,014, filed on May 4, 1998, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit C. As originally filed, the '966 Application recited twenty-nine (29) claims, none of which were limited to controlling data directed to a public network.

In a January 30, 2001 Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 1-29 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by WO 96/05549, published on February 22, 1996 to Horowitz et al. ("Horowitz"). Horowitz discloses a system and method for restricting access to a local area network. Using a dial-up modem, a user communicates a user ID and, optionally, a password to a remote access server, which authenticates the user and retrieves access filter rules correlated with the user ID from a database. Horowitz at p. 7, l. 21 – p. 8, l. 22. The remote access server then uses the access filter rules to control the user's access to a local area network. *Id.* at p. 8, ll. 23-25. The access filter rules include rules that block or allow communications from the user to the network. *Id.* at p. 9, l. 3 – p. 11, l. 2.

In an August 2, 2001 Amendment, Applicants responded to the January 30, 2001 Office Action. The Applicants amended all originally-filed independent claims, viz. Claims 1, 8, 15 and 26, to each recite, *inter alia*, limitations that required the redirection server to control the network communications sent by a user ***to a public network*** as a function of the rule set. Applicants argued that amended Claims 1 and 8—and their dependents, Claims 2-7 and 9-14—were patentably distinct over Horowitz because of the new "public network" limitations. In particular, Applicants argued:

> Claims 1 and 8 have been amended to make it more clear that the claims are directed toward a system involving dial up network servers and redirection servers that are involved in the connection of a user ***to a public network***, such as the Internet. The claimed system and the system of Horowitz perform various

> functions that are quite different from each other. For example, the filters used in Horowitz are based upon predetermined resources on the local computer network. **In the context of a public network, however, the resources on the public network are virtually limitless, constantly changing, and mostly unknown to firewalls, filters and similar systems. Thus, filtering based only on predetermined resources is not effective.**

August 2, 2001 Amendment at pp. 6-7 (emphasis added). Applicants thus emphasized that the point of novelty of Claims 1-14 over Horowitz was the "public network" limitation.

Additionally, in the August 2, 2001 Amendment, Applicants argued that originally-filed Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 were patentably distinct because Horowitz putatively did not disclose redirection of data as a function of an individualized rule set. Applicants also submitted that independent Claims 15 and 26, amended to recite "public network" limitations as with Claims 1 and 8, were patentably distinct over Horowitz because Horowitz putatively did not disclose modification of at least a portion of a rule set.

In an October 12, 2001 Final Office Action, the Examiner once again rejected Claims 1-29 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Horowitz. The Examiner stated he had fully considered the arguments set forth in Applicants' August 2, 2001 Amendment but did not find them persuasive.

In a Notice of Appeal received by the PTO on April 22, 2002, Applicants appealed the rejections of Claims 1-29 to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences. In an October 22, 2002 Response to the October 12, 2001 Final Office Action, Applicants once again argued that Horowitz did not anticipate Claims 1-29. In particular, Applicants argued at length that the "public network" limitations distinguished the claims over Horowitz, which the Applicants argued only disclosed limiting access to a private, local computer network. Applicants once again emphasized the differences between a private and public network:

> The difference between a [sic] access to a private network and a public network is significant. . . . [T]he resources and services available on the **public [network]** are not known and, in fact, are in constant state of flux. The stated reason for the access filter in Horowitz is so to provide 'security features' and 'to restrict access to the network on a per-user basis.' **Public networks** by their nature are not secure and access is not restricted. Thus, the motivation for using Horowitz' access filters does not exist for **public networks**. Thus there [sic] it would not be obvious to apply anything in Horowitz to controlling access to a **public network**.

October 22, 2002 Response at p. 2 (emphasis added).

Additionally, in the October 22, 2002 Response, Applicants once again argued that Horowitz did not anticipate Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 because Horowitz only disclosed blocking and allowing of data, and not redirection of data. Applicants also noted that the Examiner did not explain how Horowitz disclosed the "modification" limitations of Claims 15-29.

Applicants essentially repeated the arguments of the October 22, 2002 Response in their Appellant's Brief, sent on November 22, 2002 and received by the PTO on December 2, 2002. The May 13, 2003 Examiner's Answer essentially repeated the arguments set forth in the October 12, 2001 Final Office Action. Applicants' Reply Brief, sent on June 30, 2003 and received by the PTO on July 2, 2003, reiterated the arguments of the opening Appellant's Brief.

In view of Applicants' Reply Brief, the Examiner reopened prosecution and set forth new grounds for rejection in a November 6, 2003 Office Action. Specifically, the Examiner rejected Claims 1-29 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Horowitz in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,157,829 to Grube et al. Then, on November 20, 2003, the Examiner conducted a telephonic interview with Applicants. During the interview, the Examiner and Applicants agreed that Claims 1, 8, 15 and 26 were patentable and that the interview would be deemed a complete response to the last office action. November 20, 2003 Interview Summary.

On March 16, 2004, the Examiner allowed most of the claims after suggesting an Examiner's Amendment. The Examiner cancelled originally-filed Claims 19 and 29 without prejudice and amended Claims 15 and 26 to incorporate the limitations of cancelled Claims 19 and 29, respectively. After the amendment, Claim 15 recited the additional limitation of "wherein the redirection server is configured to allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of some combination of time, data transmitted to or from the user, or location the user access [sic]"; and Claim 26 recited the additional limitation of

> wherein the redirection server has a user side that is connected to a computer using the temporarily assigned network address and a network address and a network side connected to a computer network and wherein the computer using the temporarily assigned network address is connected to the computer network through the redirection server and the method further includes the step of receiving instructions by the redirection server to modify at least a portion of the user's rule set through one or more of the user side of the redirection server and the network side of the redirection server.

The Examiner then allowed Claims 1-18 and 20-28 to issue as Claims 1-27. All of the issued claims thus recited a "public network" limitation.

C. Pending Litigation

In July 2008, Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC ("Linksmart") asserted the '118 Patent against twenty-two defendants in *Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC v. T-Mobile USA, Inc.*, No. 2:08-cv-00264-TJW-CE in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. A copy of the court docket for this case is attached as Exhibit D. Linksmart has alleged that each defendant has been and is now infringing one or more claims of the '118 Patent by using, importing, offering to sell, selling or inducing others to use wireless Internet access systems that utilize captive portal techniques to block and/or redirect HTTP requests. The court has granted Linksmart's request to voluntarily dismiss its claims against defendant AT&T Mobility, LLC without prejudice.

In August 2008, Linksmart asserted the '118 Patent against three defendants in *Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC v. Cisco Systems, Inc.*, No. 2:08-cv-00304-DF-CE in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. A copy of the court docket for this case is attached as Exhibit E. Linksmart has alleged that each defendant has been and is now infringing one or more claims of the '118 Patent by making, using, importing, offering to sell, selling or inducing others to use wireless Internet access systems that utilize captive portal techniques to block and/or redirect HTTP requests. The court has granted Linksmart's request to voluntarily dismiss its claims against defendants Juniper Networks, Inc. and Aruba Networks, Inc. without prejudice.

In October 2008, Linksmart asserted the '118 Patent against SBC Internet Services, Inc. in *Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC v. SBC Internet Services, Inc.*, No. 2:08-cv-00385-TJW in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. A copy of the court docket for this case is attached as Exhibit F. Linksmart has alleged that the defendant has been and is now infringing one or more claims of the '118 Patent by making, using, importing, offering to sell, selling or inducing others to use wireless Internet access systems that utilize captive portal techniques to block and/or redirect HTTP requests.

III. CLAIMS OF THE '118 PATENT FOR WHICH REEXAMINATION IS REQUESTED AND THEIR EARLIEST EFFECTIVE FILING DATES

Requestor respectfully requests reexamination of Claims 1-27 of the '118 Patent. The earliest effective filing date of each claim for which reexamination is requested is discussed below.

A. Claims 1-14 Are Entitled To An Earliest Effective Filing Date Of No Earlier Than May 4, 1998

The '118 Patent issued on the '966 Application, which Applicants filed on April 21, 1999. The '118 Patent claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application 60/084,014, filed on May 4, 1998. Consequently, Requestor respectfully submits that, even if Claims 1-14 of the '118 Patent are accorded priority to the provisional application, the earliest effective filing date to which they could be entitled is May 4, 1998.

B. Claims 15-27 Are Not Entitled To Priority; Their Earliest Effective Filing Date Is April 21, 1999

Claims 15-27 of the '118 Patent are not entitled to priority to U.S. Provisional Application 60/084,014 ("the '014 Provisional"). The '118 Patent discloses an embodiment in which the redirection server modifies a rule set as a result of instructions the redirection server receives from the Internet. '118 Patent at col. 7, l. 58 – col. 8, l. 11.

> An example of this embodiment is where it is desired that a user be redirected to a particular web site until the [sic] fill out a questionnaire or satisfy some other requirement on such a web site. In this example, the redirection server redirects a user to a particular web site that includes a questionnaire. After this web site receives acceptable data in all required fields, the web site then sends an authorization to the redirection server that deletes the redirection to the questionnaire web site from the rule set for the user who successfully completed the questionnaire.

Id. at col. 7, l. 64 – col. 8, l. 6. The '118 Patent describes this embodiment as "yet another embodiment," *id.* at col. 7, l. 58, thus contrasting it with the embodiments described earlier in the specification, which involve modifications to rule sets that occur only in response to pre-configured instructions loaded into the redirection server at the same time the user's rule set is loaded, *id.* at col. 6, l. 4 – col. 7, l. 45.

The '014 Provisional does not disclose modifying rule sets in response to instructions received from the Internet. Instead, the '014 Provisional only describes modification according to pre-configured instructions. *See* '014 Provisional at Appendix, p. ii. (explaining that

redirection can be performed in one of two ways, both pre-configured), p. 4 (giving examples of automated changes to redirection logic, all pre-configured).

But Claim 25 recites: "the method further includes the step of receiving instructions by the redirection server to modify at least a portion of the user's rule set through one or more of the user side of the redirection server and the network side of the redirection server." Thus, Claim 25 recites modifying rules sets in response to instructions received from the Internet, which is not disclosed in the '014 Provisional. Claim 15 recites similar language: "wherein the redirection server is configured to allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of . . . data transmitted to or from the user . . . ." Claims 16-24, 26 and 27, which depend directly or indirectly from either Claim 15 or Claim 25, likewise require modification based on "instructions from the Internet," and thus are also not supported by the '014 Provisional.

As a result, the '014 Provisional does not adequately support any of Claims 15-27. That is, the '014 Provisional does not disclose in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112 the inventions claimed in Claims 15-27. Therefore, the provisional application does not satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 119(e)(1) with respect to Claims 15-27 and, as a result, Claims 15-27 are not entitled to priority to the '014 Provisional. Accordingly, Requestor respectfully submits that the earliest effective filing date of Claims 15-27 is their actual filing date, April 21, 1999.

IV. PRIOR ART REFERENCES RAISING SUBSTANTIAL NEW ISSUES OF PATENTABILITY

A. Legal Standards For A Substantial New Question Of Patentability

As 35 U.S.C. § 303(a) provides, "[w]ithin three months following the filing of a request for reexamination under the provisions of section 302 of this title, the Director will determine whether a substantial new question of patentability affecting any claim of the patent concerned is raised by the request, with or without consideration of other patents or printed publications." Furthermore, 35 U.S.C. § 304 states that "[i]f, in a determination made under the provisions of subsection 303(a) of this title, the Director finds that a substantial new question of patentability affecting any claim of a patent is raised, the determination will include an order for reexamination of the patent for resolution of the question."

The Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (M.P.E.P.) provides that:

> A prior art patent or printed publication raises a substantial question of patentability where there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner

> would consider the prior art patent or printed publication important in deciding whether or not the claim is patentable. If the prior art patents and/or publications would be considered important, then the examiner should find "a substantial new question of patentability" unless the same question of patentability has already been decided as to the claim in a final holding of invalidity by the Federal court system or by the Office in a previous examination.

M.P.E.P., 8th ed., Rev. 7, § 2242, p. 2200-57 (July 2008). As discussed in more detail below, a question of patentability can be "new" even if the prior art reference that raises the question was previously considered during examination of the patent or was previously cited during litigation involving the patent.

1. Prior Art References On Which The Examiner May Rely

"The determination whether or not 'a substantial new question of patentability' is present can be based upon any prior art patents or printed publications." M.P.E.P., 8th ed., Rev. 7, § 2244, p. 2200-61 (July 2008). In particular, "[t]he examiner is not limited in making the determination based on the patents and printed publications relied on in the request." *Id.* "The examiner can find 'a substantial new question of patentability' based upon the prior art patents or printed publications relied on in the request, a combination of the prior art relied on in the request and other prior art found elsewhere, or based entirely on different patents or printed publications." *Id.*

2. A Previously Cited Or Previously Considered Reference May Raise A Substantial New Question Of Patentability

Although 35 U.S.C. § 303(a) calls for a "substantial new question of patentability," a prior art reference is eligible to raise a substantial new question of patentability even if it was previously considered during examination or litigation of the patent.

Amended in 2002, 35 U.S.C. § 303(a) now provides, in pertinent part, that "[t]he existence of a substantial new question of patentability is not precluded by the fact that a patent or printed publication was previously cited by or to the Office or considered by the Office." The Federal Circuit recently explained that, "to decide whether a reference that was previously considered by the PTO creates a substantial new question of patentability, the PTO should evaluate the context in which the reference was previously considered and the scope of the prior consideration and determine whether the reference is now being considered for a substantially different purpose." *In re Swanson*, No. 2007-1534 (Reexamination No. 90/006,785) at 21, 540

F.3d 1368, 1380 (Fed. Cir. Sep. 4, 2008).[1] Even a reference used as the basis for a rejection in the initial examination of a patent application can present a substantial new question of patentability under § 303(a) as amended. *Id.* (finding no error in the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences' decision that a reference raised substantial new questions of patentability, even though the reference was used to reject claims in the initial examination).

Furthermore, the M.P.E.P. provides that "[i]f the rejection to be made by the examiner [during reexamination] will be based on a combination of 'old art' and art newly cited during the reexamination proceeding, the rejection is proper, and should be made." M.P.E.P., 8th ed., Rev. 7, § 2258.01, p. 2200-98 (July 2008). Moreover, in a reexamination ordered on or after November 2, 2002, the examiner may base a rejection exclusively on a reference cited or considered in a previous examination:

> For a reexamination that was ordered on or after November 2, 2002 . . . , reliance solely on old art (as the basis for a rejection) does not necessarily preclude the existence of a substantial new question of patentability (SNQ) that is based exclusively on that old art. Determinations on whether a SNQ exists in such an instance shall be based upon a fact-specific inquiry done on a case-by-case basis. For example, a SNQ may be based solely on old art where the old art is being presented/viewed in a new light, or in a different way, as compared with its use in the earlier concluded examination(s), in view of a material new argument or interpretation presented in the request.

Id.

B. Overview Of Requestor's References

Requestor respectfully submits that the following five publications qualify as prior art to at least some of the claims of the '118 Patent and that each raises a substantial new question of patentability:

- Request for Comments 2138 ("RFC 2138" or "the RFC"), entitled "Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS)," is prior art with respect to all claims of the '118 Patent;
- U.S. Patent No. 6,233,686 ("Zenchelsky") is prior art with respect to all claims of the '118 Patent;

[1] *In re Swanson* has not yet been published in an official reporter, though it is expected to appear at 540 F.3d 1368. A copy of this recently filed Federal Circuit opinion is attached as Exhibit G.

- U.S. Patent No. 5,987,611 ("Freund") is prior art with respect to all claims of the '118 Patent;
- U.S. Patent No. 5,696,898 ("Baker") is prior art with respect to all claims of the '118 Patent; and
- U.S. Patent No. 6,466,976 ("Alles") is prior art with respect to at least Claims 15-27 of the '118 Patent.

Each of these references is discussed in more detail immediately below.

1. RFC 2138 — Exhibit H

a. RFC 2138 Qualifies As Prior Art At Least Under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), (b)

RFC 2138 was published in April 1997 by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), more than one year before May 4, 1998. *See* http://www.ietf.org/iesg/1rfc_index.txt (index of all Requests for Comments, sorted by number and providing dates of publication); *see also* https://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/wg/radius/ (indicating that RFC 2138 published from Internet Draft "draft-ietf-radius-radius-04," submitted to the IETF on July 23, 1996). Since the effective filing date of each claim of the '118 Patent is no earlier than May 4, 1998, Requestor respectfully submits that RFC 2138 qualifies as prior art at least under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), (b) with respect to all claims of the '118 Patent.

b. RFC 2138 Has Not Been Previously Considered

The Examiner did not consider RFC 2138 during the original examination. Moreover, the RFC's disclosure substantially and materially differs from that of Horowitz (the principle reference the Examiner relied on during the initial examination) at the very least because the RFC applies to controlling communications directed at public networks whereas Horowitz's disclosure was limited to controlling access to a local, private network, as Applicants made clear during the initial examination. As explained in more detail below, the RFC discloses all or almost all of the limitations of each of Claims 1-14 of the '118 Patent. As such, Requestor respectfully submits that RFC 2138 raises at least a substantial new question of patentability with respect to at least Claims 1-14.

c. Summary Of RFC 2138's Disclosure

A copy of RFC 2138 is attached as Exhibit H. RFC 2138 describes the Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) protocol, "a protocol for carrying authentication,

authorization, and configuration information between a Network Access Server which desires to authenticate its links and a shared Authentication Server." RFC 2138, Abstract, p. 1.

The RFC discloses that RADIUS operates according to a client-server model. "A Network Access Server (NAS) operates as a client of RADIUS. The client is responsible for passing user information to designated RADIUS servers, and then acting on the response which is returned." *Id.* at § 1 (Introduction), p. 3. A dial-in user tries to connect to a network via an NAS. *See id.* at § 1.2 (Terminology), p. 5. The user presents authentication information such as a username and password to the NAS. *Id.* at § 2 (Operation), p. 5. The NAS uses this information to send an authentication query to a RADIUS server. In particular, the NAS sends an "Access-Request" packet to the RADIUS server that contains attributes like the user's username and password. *Id.* The "Access-Request" can also contain a suggested Internet Protocol (IP) address to be assigned to the user. *Id.* at § 5.8 (Framed-IP-Address), p. 29

Upon receiving an "Access-Request," the RADIUS server determines whether the client (i.e., the NAS) that sent the request is valid. *Id.* at § 2 (Operation), p. 6. If the NAS is valid, the RADIUS server consults a database of users to find a user whose username matches the username sent in the request. *Id.* If a match is found, the RADIUS server determines whether one or more of the attributes included in the request satisfy the authentication requirements specified by the user's database entry. *Id.* For example, these authentication requirements include verification of the user's password. *Id.* If all authentication requirements are met, the RADIUS server may send an "Access-Accept" response to the NAS. The "Access-Accept" response contains configuration values for the authenticated user, which can include an IP address and "packet filter identifiers." *Id.* Packet filter identifiers for the user can be referenced in the "Access-Accept" response by, e.g., an ASCII string. *Id.* at § 5.11 (Filter-Id), pp. 31-32. This allows the RADIUS protocol to operate independently of the NAS's or other module's particular implementation of the packet filters. *Id.* The packet filters identified in a RADIUS "Access-Accept" response would be used at least to determine whether to block or allow communications sent by the authenticated user to a public network like the Internet.

2. U.S. Patent No. 6,233,686 ("Zenchelsky") — Exhibit I

a. Zenchelsky Qualifies As Prior Art At Least Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)

Zenchelsky was filed on January 17, 1997, before May 4, 1998. Since the effective filing date of each claim of the '118 Patent is no earlier than May 4, 1998, Requestor respectfully submits that Zenchelsky qualifies as prior art at least under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) with respect to all claims of the '118 Patent.

b. Zenchelsky Was Cited But Not Used As A Basis For Rejection

In an Information Disclosure Statement that the PTO received on November 24, 2003, Applicants cited Zenchelsky. The Examiner initialed the reference but never relied on it. Furthermore, in the January 30, 2001 Office Action and in the October 12, 2001 Final Office Action, the Examiner cited to EP 0854621 A1, a European application claiming priority to Zenchelsky. In each case, the Examiner only made the following remarks regarding EP 0854621 A1:

> The prior art made of record and relied upon is considered to [sic] applicant's disclosure.
>
> . . .
>
> 2. EP 0854621A1 Zenchelsky, Daniel N.
>
> This patent teaches a system and method for providing peer-level access control on networks that carry packets of information, each packet having a 5-tuple having a source and destination address, a source and destination port, and a protocol identifier (see., abstract).

January 30, 2001 Office Action, p. 4; October 12, 2001 Final Office Action, pp. 6-7. The Examiner did not use EP 0854621 A1 as a basis for rejection in either office action or rely on EP 0854621 A1 in any other way.

Moreover, Zenchelsky's disclosure substantially and materially differs from that of Horowitz at the very least because Zenchelsky applies to controlling communications directed at public networks whereas Horowitz's disclosure was limited to controlling access to a local, private network, as Applicants made clear during the initial examination. Not only does Zenchelsky disclose a "public network," but, as explained in more detail below, it also discloses rule-based processing of data. Furthermore, Zenchelsky discloses removal of rule sets, i.e., rule set modification. The Examiner did not identify these features of Zenchelsky's disclosure. Accordingly, Zenchelsky raises a substantial new question of patentability, since Requestor

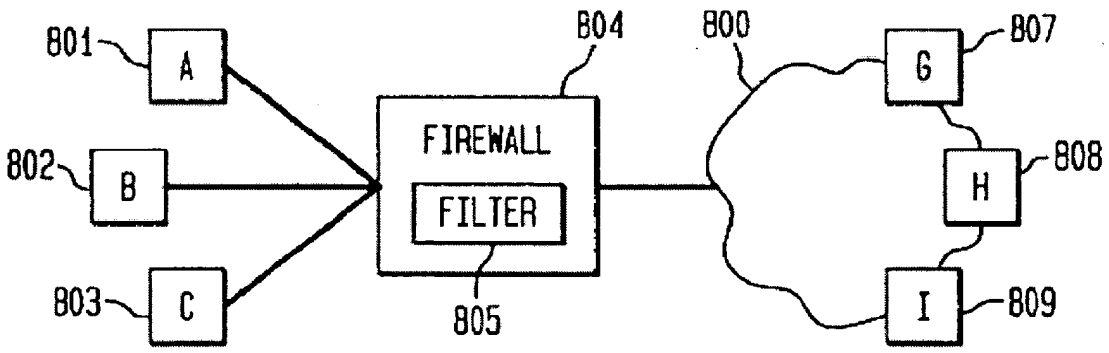
presents Zenchelsky in a new light by respectfully suggesting that Zenchelsky's disclosure be applied to the claims of the '118 Patent. Moreover, combining Zenchelsky with the newly cited art identified in this Request (such as RFC 2138) presents another new question of patentability. Since, as discussed below, Zenchlesky discloses all or almost all of the limitations of each of Claims 1-27, Requestor respectfully submits that Zenchelsky raises at least a substantial new question of patentability with respect to at least Claims 1-27.

c. Summary Of Zenchelsky's Disclosure

A copy of Zenchelsky is attached as Exhibit I. Zenchelsky discloses a firewall with a filter that blocks and allows communications to and from a public network on a user-specific basis. In describing such a filter, Zenchelsky discloses many of the features disclosed in the '118 Patent.

Figure 8A of Zenchelsky, reproduced below, illustrates a typical network architecture in which the filter can operate. Figure 8A depicts "a [Point of Presence] POP with a filter and an authentication system that provides access to the Internet to three peers [i.e., users on one side of the POP]." Zenchelsky at col. 5, ll. 48-49.

FIG. 8A



The depicted firewall 804 has a filter or rule base 805, which has three parts: (1) a global "pre-rule" base that comprises general rules applied to all hosts behind the firewall; (2) a local rule base that comprises individual peers' local rule bases, i.e., comprises individualized rules associated with specific users or hosts behind the firewall; and (3) a global "post-rule" base that, like the global "pre-rule" base, also comprises general rules applied to all hosts behind the firewall. *Id.* at col. 5, l. 61 – col. 6, l. 53; Figs. 7A, 7B. Whether a global rule is a pre- or post-

rule depends in part on whether it should be applied before or after the individualized rules in the local rule base. *Id.*

When, for example, peer *A* (reference number 801) connects to the POP (depicted in simplified form as just the firewall 804), peer *A* is authenticated. *Id.* at col. 8, ll. 37-38. "Upon authentication, the peer's local rule base is loaded into the filter [805]." *Id.* at col. 8, ll. 38-39, Fig. 9 (reference nos. 91 and 92). Figure 8B below shows an illustrative local-rule-base portion of the filter containing individualized rule sets for peers *A*, *B* and *C* of Figure 8A:

FIG. 8B

A:	A → *	PASS	B:	B → G	PASS	C:	* → C	PASS
	G → A	DROP		B → H	DROP		C → G	DROP
	H → A	PASS		H → B	PASS		C → H	PASS

In Figures 8A and 8B, the letters *A*, *B*, *C*, *G*, *H* and *I* "represent network addresses." *Id.* at col. 7, ll. 48-50. Moreover, "[t]he asterisk represents a wildcard indicating any host." *Id.* at col. 7, ll. 53-54. Although the rules are shown in the form

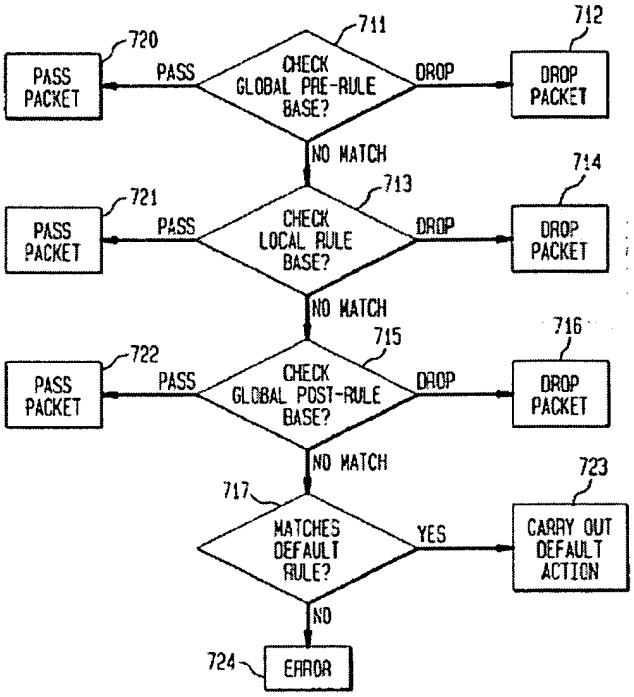
<source address> → <destination address> <action>,

the rules can be refined by specifying source and destination ports and protocol numbers. *Id.* at col. 7, ll. 50-53; *see also id.* at col. 7, ll. 6-23.

The filter then processes packets travelling between users like peer *A* (Figure 8A, reference number 801) and the Internet 800[2] according to the rule sets in its rule base, which include, for example, the individualized rule set correlated to peer *A*. *Id.* at col. 6, ll. 25-53; Figure 7B. For instance, the filter can block or allow data passing between peer *A* and particular hosts on the Internet. *Id.* Figure 7B below illustrates how the firewall chooses whether to block a packet according to the three parts of the rule base; the highlighting indicates the processing performed by the filter according to individualized rule sets:

[2] The network 800 in Figure 8A is referred to in the specification by the number 806. That is, the specification refers to a network with the number 806, which does not appear in the figure. On the other hand, the specification does not mention reference number 800, so it is plain that the network 806 referred to in the specification is the network 800 of Figure 8A, which can be the Internet.

FIG. 7B



3. U.S. Patent No. 5,987,611 ("Freund") — Exhibit J

a. Freund Qualifies As Prior Art At Least Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)

Freund was filed on May 6, 1997, before May 4, 1998. Since the effective filing date of each claim of the '118 Patent is no earlier than May 4, 1998, Requestor respectfully submits that Freund qualifies as prior art at least under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) with respect to all claims of the '118 Patent.

b. Freund Has Not Been Previously Considered

The Examiner did not consider Freund during the original examination. Moreover, Freund's disclosure substantially and materially differs from that of Horowitz at the very least because Freund applies to controlling communications directed at public networks whereas Horowitz's disclosure was limited to controlling access to a local, private network, as Applicants made clear during the initial examination. Freund also differs from Horowitz in that it discloses modification of rule sets. As explained in more detail below, Freund discloses all or almost all of the limitations of each of Claims 1-27 of the '118 Patent. As such, Requestor respectfully submits that Freund raises at least a substantial new question of patentability with respect to Claims 1-27.

c. Summary Of Freund's Disclosure

A copy of Freund is attached as Exhibit J. Freund discloses a client monitor that intercepts communications to and from a public network on a user-specific basis. In describing such a client monitor, Freund discloses many of the features disclosed in the '118 Patent.

Figure 3B of Freund illustrates an Internet Service Provider (ISP) network architecture in which the client monitor can operate:

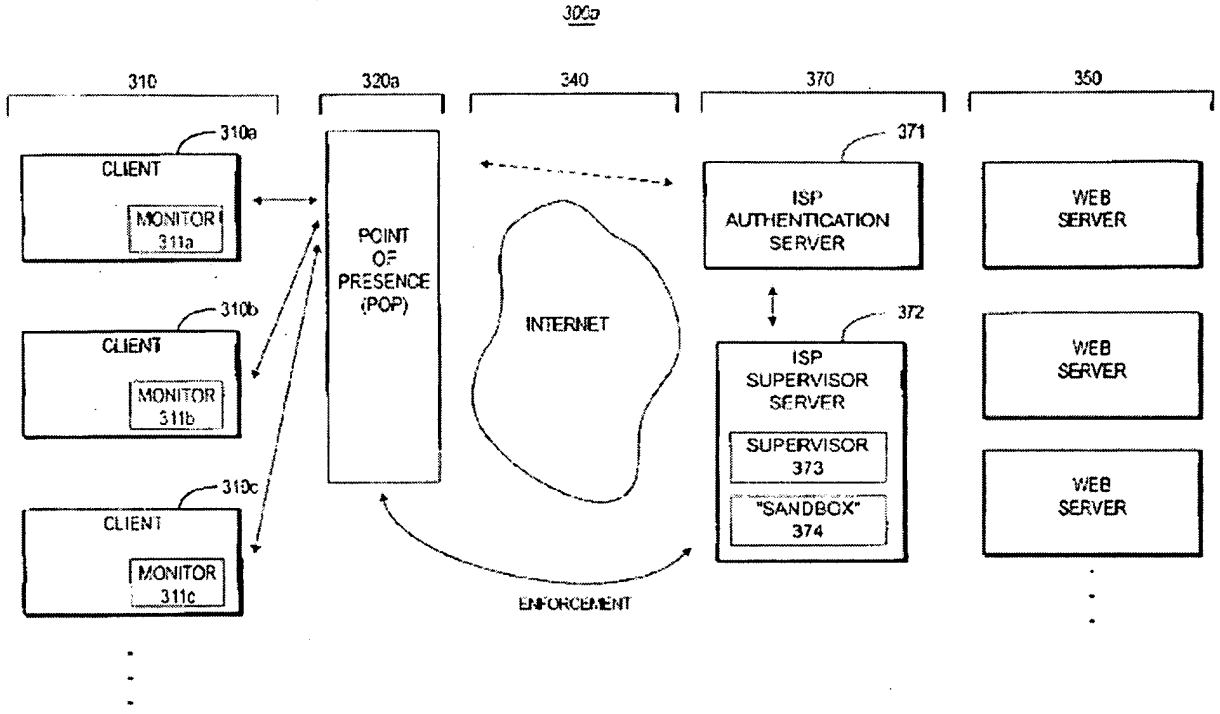


FIG. 3B

In Figure 3B, a client (e.g., reference number 310a) dials into a Point of Presence (POP) 320a using a user ID and password. Freund at col. 21, ll. 65-66, col. 22, ll. 1-2; Figure 11A, ref. no. 1101. To authenticate the user, a server running on the POP (the dial-up network server of the '118 Patent) contacts a central server component 370 having authentication capabilities (e.g., a central server that runs an authentication module 371). Accordingly, the POP server transmits the user's ID and password to the central server 370. *Id.* at col. 22, ll. 1-2.

The central server 370 (via its authentication module 371) authenticates the user. Upon receiving the notification of the user's authentication, the POP 320a connects the client (e.g., 310a) to the network. *Id.* at col. 22, ll. 1-21. The client has a client monitor (e.g., reference

number 311a) that corresponds to the redirection server of the '118 Patent. After the POP grants access to the authenticated user, the central server sends to the client's monitor (e.g., 311a) a set of rules correlated with the user that are designed to control the network access of the user. *Id.* at col. 22, ll. 22-34. Freund discloses that the central server can maintain a database of rule sets, each correlated with a different user. *See, e.g., id.* at Claim 26 (col. 34, ll. 42-45). The central server can then look up a user in the database and send the user's rule set to the user's client monitor. *See, e.g., id.* at Claim 26 (col. 34, ll. 45-53); *see also, e.g., id.* at col. 21, ll. 33-37; Claims 6-8 (col. 33, ll. 14-22).

The client monitor (e.g., 311a) thus contains a rule base whose rules determine what actions the client monitor will take with respect to data transmitted from the client (e.g., 310a) to the Internet 340/350. *See, e.g., id.* at col. 21, ll. 21-40; Figure 5, ref. no. 570. This rule set can specify a variety of actions for the client monitor to perform, such as blocking or allowing data, *e.g., id.* at col. 15, l. 26 – col. 16, l. 29, and redirecting data, *e.g., id.* at col. 21, ll. 12-17.

Freund discloses automated modification of the rule set(s) loaded in the client monitor. For example, in the embodiment of Figure 3B shown above, Freund discloses that a central supervisor application 373 running on the central server 370 will periodically check in on the client monitor 311a. *Id.* at col. 22, ll. 31-34, Figure 11B (reference no. 1110). When it performs these checks, the central supervisor application 373 can update the rule set stored in the client monitor 311a. For example, the central supervisor 373 can notify the client monitor of temporary access restrictions and thus instruct the client monitor to implement new rules to reduce network congestion. *Id.* at col. 30, ll. 50-67, Figure 14. The client monitor can also modify a user's rule set to help prevent monopolization of bandwidth. If the user exceeds a maximum bandwidth usage specified by his original rule set, the client monitor can replace the rule set with a rule that denies the user network access. *See id.* at col. 30, ll. 11-49, Figures 13A, 13B. Furthermore, the rules in the rule set loaded on the client monitor can be set to automatically turn on and off and on again. For example, an administrator can accomplish this when setting up the rules by specifying start and expiration dates, which can specify recurring time intervals of rule enforcement. *Id.* at col. 27, ll. 4-17, Figure 7H.

4. U.S. Patent No. 5,696,898 ("Baker") — Exhibit K

a. Baker Qualifies As Prior Art At Least Under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), (e)

Baker was filed on June 6, 1995 and issued on December 9, 1997, before May 4, 1998. Since the effective filing date of each claim of the '118 Patent is no earlier than May 4, 1998, Requestor respectfully submits that Baker qualifies as prior art at least under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), (e) with respect to all claims of the '118 Patent.

b. Baker Was Cited But Not Used As A Basis For Rejection

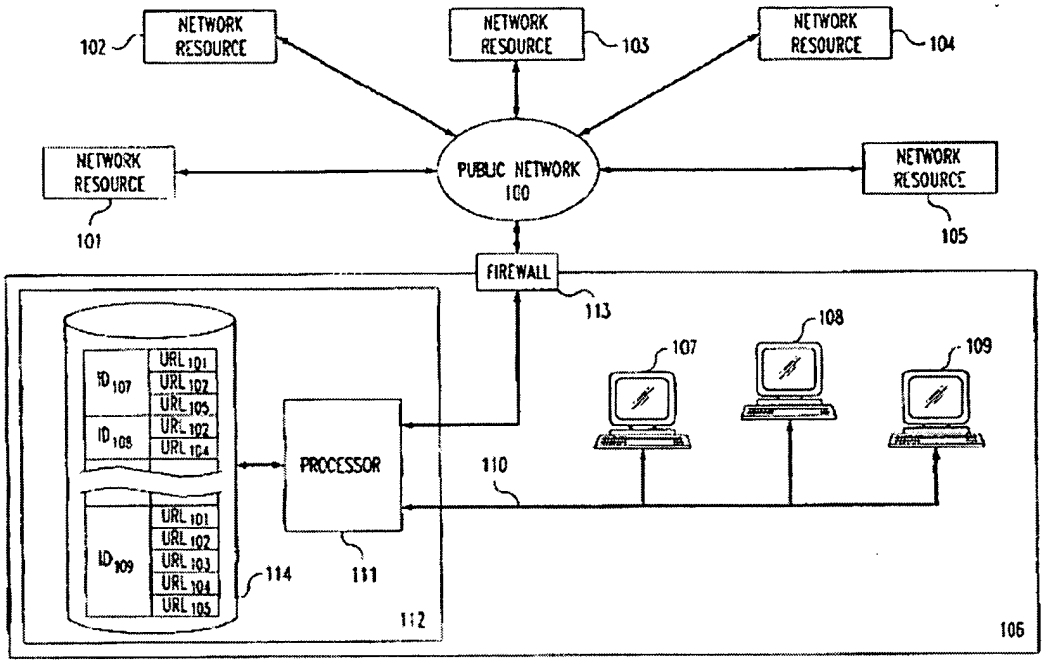
In an Information Disclosure Statement that the PTO received on October 26, 1999, Applicants cited Baker. The Examiner initialed the citation to Baker but never discussed or otherwise relied on Baker. Moreover, Baker's disclosure substantially and materially differs from that of Horowitz at the very least because Baker applies to controlling communications directed at public networks whereas Horowitz's disclosure was limited to controlling access to a local, private network, as Applicants made clear during the initial examination. Not only does Baker disclose a "public network," but, as explained in more detail below, it also discloses rule-based processing of data. The Examiner did not identify these features of Baker's disclosure. Accordingly, Baker raises a substantial new question of patentability, since Requestor presents Baker in a new light by respectfully suggesting that the disclosure of Baker be applied to the claims of the '118 Patent. Moreover, combining Baker with the newly cited art identified in this Request (such as RFC 2138) presents another new question of patentability. Since, as discussed below, Baker discloses all or almost all of the limitations of each of Claims 1-14, Requestor respectfully submits that Baker raises at least a substantial new question of patentability with respect to at least Claims 1-14.

c. Summary Of Baker's Disclosure

A copy of Baker is attached as Exhibit K. Baker discloses a proxy server that blocks and allows communications to and from a public network on a user-specific basis. In describing such a proxy server, Baker discloses many of the features disclosed in the '118 Patent.

Figure 1 of Baker illustrates a typical network architecture in which the proxy server can operate:

FIG. 1



In Figure 1, a user utilizes a terminal (e.g., reference number 107) to log on to a local network or "user site" 106. The user can be authenticated through a username and password or any other identifying code. Baker at col. 4, ll. 39-42. The user is thereby connected to a public network 100 via a proxy server 112 and a firewall 113. *Id.* at col. 3, ll. 29-37. The user can request network resources (e.g., reference numbers 101-105) on the public network by making a request that includes a Uniform Resource Locator (URL). In Figure 1, "URLs designated as URL_{101}, URL_{101} [sic: URL_{102}], URL_{103}, URL_{104} and URL_{105}, represent requests for information from network resources 101, 102, 103, 104 and 105, respectively." *Id.* at col. 3, ll. 50-53.

The proxy server 112 receives the user's URL requests. The proxy server contains a processor 111 in communication with a relational database 114. When the proxy server receives a URL request, the processor analyzes the request to determine the identity of the user (or, alternatively, the terminal) that made the request. *Id.* at col. 3, ll. 54-56; *id.* at col. 4, ll. 36-46 (describing how the processor can identify the user rather than the terminal). The processor then uses the determined user identity to consult the database and determine whether the user is allowed to access the requested URL, i.e., the requested network resource. *Id.* at col. 3, ll. 56-64. For example, Figure 1 shows that the user terminal with reference number 107 is allowed to access network resources 101, 102 and 105; that is, the processor 111 would forward requests

from terminal 107 containing URL_{101}, URL_{102} or URL_{105} to the public network 100 via the firewall 113. *Id.* at col. 3, l. 56 – col. 4, l. 17. In contrast, for example, the processor 111 would not forward a request from user terminal 107 containing URL_{104} to the public network 100. *Id.* at col. 4, ll. 17-26. As alluded to above, Baker discloses that the rules stored in the database 114 can be user-specific rather than terminal-specific. *Id.* at col. 4, ll. 36-46. Moreover, the rules in the database 114 could indicate prohibited rather than permissible network resources for a given user, so that the processor blocks rather than allows a user's request containing a URL associated with the user in the database. *Id.* at col. 4, ll. 30-36.

5. U.S. Patent No. 6,466,976 ("Alles") — Exhibit L

a. Alles Qualifies As Prior Art At Least Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) With Respect To At Least Claims 15-27

Alles was filed on December 3, 1998, before April 21, 1999. Since the effective filing date of Claims 15-27 of the '118 Patent is their actual filing date, i.e., April 21, 1999, Requestor respectfully submits that Alles qualifies as prior art at least under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) with respect to at least Claims 15-27 of the '118 Patent. *See* M.P.E.P., 8th ed., Rev. 7, § 2258, ¶ I. C., p. 2200-91 (July 2008).

b. Alles Has Not Been Previously Considered

The Examiner did not consider Alles during the original examination. Moreover, Alles' disclosure substantially and materially differs from that of Horowitz at the very least because Alles applies to controlling communications directed at public networks whereas Horowitz's disclosure was limited to controlling access to a local, private network, as Applicants made clear during the initial examination. Alles also differs from Horowitz in that it discloses modification of rule sets. As explained in more detail below, Alles discloses all or almost all of the limitations of each of Claims 15-27 of the '118 Patent. As such, Requestor respectfully submits that Alles raises at least a substantial new question of patentability with respect to Claims 15-27.

c. Summary Of Alles' Disclosure

A copy of Alles is attached as Exhibit L. Alles discloses an internet service node (ISN) that controls communications to and from a public network on a user-specific basis. In describing such a proxy server, Alles discloses many of the features disclosed in the '118 Patent.

Figure 1 of Alles illustrates a typical network architecture in which the ISN can operate:

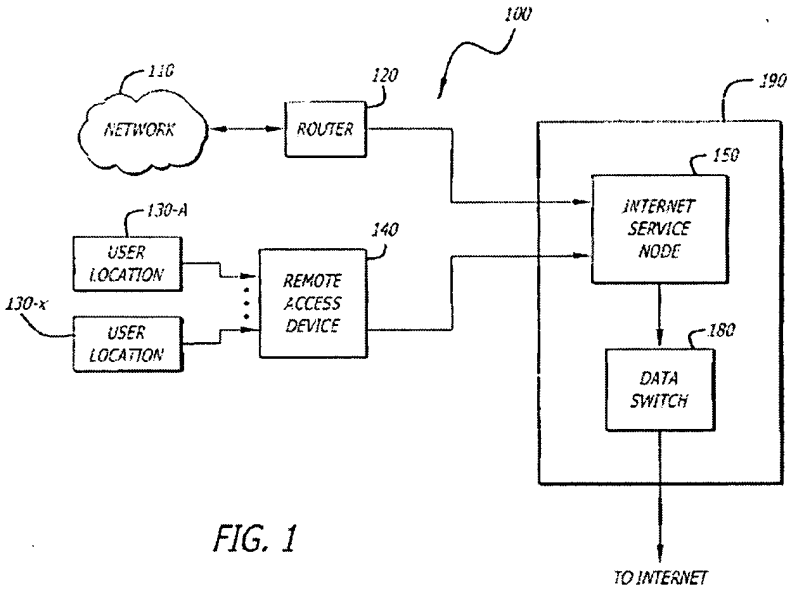


FIG. 1

A user (e.g., on a network 110 or at other locations 130-A and 130-x) connects to the Internet via an access network 190. Alles at col. 6, ll. 43-64. The access network 190 contains an ISN 150 that applies user-specific policies. In particular, the ISN 150 loads processing rules that embody service policies for managing traffic between network users and a public network like the Internet. Alles at col. 8, ll. 42-52. These processing rules (and corresponding service policies) can be user-specific. *Id.* at col. 4, ll. 43-49, col. 7, ll. 51-61; Figure 2. In particular, the set of processing rules for a given user can be correlated to the user's IP address. *Id.* at col. 12, ll. 35-38 ("In general, each processing rule may be generated as a [five-tuple] with source IP address, destination IP address, protocol field (e.g., TCP or UDP), source port number, and destination port number."); *see also generally id.* at col. 8, ll. 18-29, col. 12, ll. 24-66. As a result of the processing rules, the ISN can perform a variety of functions on data passing between a user and a public network like the Internet: the service policies to which the processing rules correspond "may specify, for example, the aggregate bandwidth which can be used by a subscriber or some of the systems used by the subscriber, firewall parameters (which applications/IP addresses are permitted out/in), security (anti-spoofing, virtual private network with encryption and tunneling) for specified conversations, priority in usage of buffer and bandwidth (e.g., higher priority to interactive applications such as telenet [sic]), traffic steering, etc." *Id.* at col. 7, ll. 51-61; *see also id.* at col. 12, ll. 59-66.

Figure 5A below illustrates the specification of various user-specific service rules:

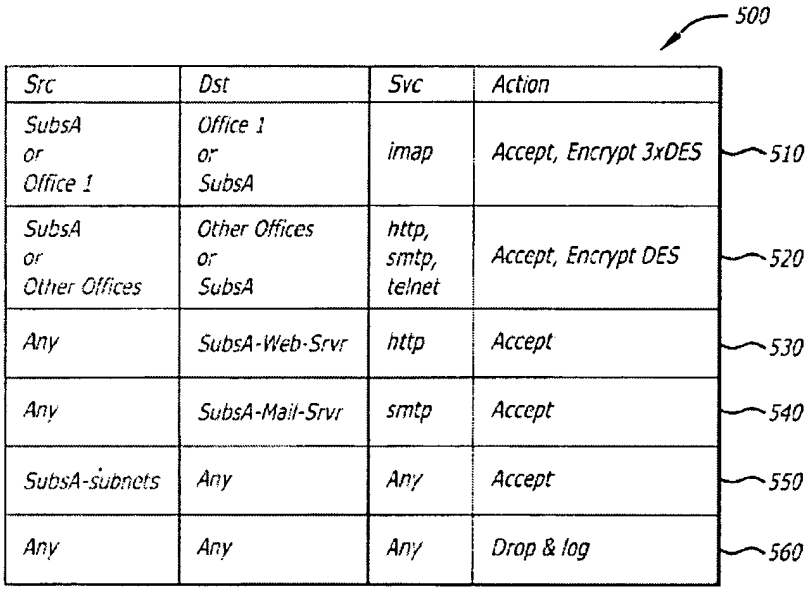


FIG. 5A

Upon receiving a packet, the INS 150 would first apply rule 510, which specifies that e-mail traffic between a device with IP address *SubsA* and a device with IP address *Office1* will be encrypted. *Id.* at col. 12, ll. 27-32. More specifically, if the packet's source IP address is *SubsA* or *Office1*, and if the packet's destination IP address is *Office1* or *SubsA*, and if the packet contains IMAP data, then the packet will be allowed and will be encrypted according to the 3xDES protocol. *Id.*

Alles discloses automated modification of a set of processing rules correlated to a user's IP address. For example, Alles discloses generating additional processing rules correlated to a user's IP address in the middle of a user's application session (e.g., telnet session). Such rules may need to be generated dynamically, in the middle of the application session, because information such as port numbers may not be known in advance. *Id.* at col. 8, ll. 30-41. "Accordingly, ISN 150 may have to monitor the packets on some flows to determine the port number of other flows. ISN 150 may then use the determined information to generate the processing rules with classifiers and associated action." *Id.* at col. 8, ll. 38-41. Moreover, Alles discloses that any of the rules can further specify what time of day the rules apply. *Id.* at col. 8, ll. 4-10, Claims 1, 12, Figure 5B. Accordingly Alles also discloses automated modification of at

least a portion of the rule set as a function of time or as a function of some combination of time, the data transmitted to or from the user, or the location the user accesses.

V. CLAIM INTERPRETATION

The M.P.E.P. provides that, "[d]uring patent examination, the pending claims must be 'given their broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification.'" M.P.E.P., 8th ed., Rev. 7, § 2111, p. 2100-37 (July 2008). Accordingly, "the words of the claim must be given their plain meaning unless the plain meaning is inconsistent with the specification." *Id.* at § 2111.01, ¶ I, p. 2100-37 (citing *In re Zletz*, 893 F.2d 319, 321 (Fed. Cir. 1989) and *Chef America, Inc. v. Lamb-Weston, Inc.*, 358 F.3d 1371, 1372 (Fed. Cir. 2004)). The limitations of a particular embodiment disclosed in the specification should not be imported into the claim where the claim language is broader than the embodiment. *Id.* at § 2111.01, ¶ II, p. 2100-39. "The ordinary and customary meaning of a term may be evidenced by a variety of sources, including 'the words of the claims themselves, the remainder of the specification, the prosecution history, and extrinsic evidence concerning relevant scientific principles, the meaning of technical terms, and the state of the art.'" *Id.* at § 2111.01, ¶ III, p. 2100-40 (citing *Phillips v. AWH Corp.*, 415 F.3d 1303, 1314 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (en banc)).

VI. REQUIREMENTS FOR PATENTABILITY

To be patentable an invention must be novel and nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102 and 103. That is, a patent applicant is not entitled to a patent if the prior art anticipates or renders obvious the claimed invention.

A. Anticipation Under 35 U.S.C. § 102

The M.P.E.P. provides that "'[a] claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.'" M.P.E.P., 8th ed., Rev. 7, § 2131, p. 2100-67 (July 2008) (quoting *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987)). Furthermore, "'[w]hen a claim covers several structures or compositions, either generically or as alternatives, the claim is deemed anticipated if any of the structures or compositions within the scope of the claim is known in the prior art.'" *Id.* (quoting *Brown v. 3M*, 265 F.3d 1349, 1351, 60 U.S.P.Q.2d 1375, 1376 (Fed. Cir. 2001)). "The elements must be arranged as required by the claim, but this is not an *ipsissimis verbis* test, i.e., identity of terminology is not required." *Id.* (citing *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990)).

B. Obviousness Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

1. The Standard Of Obviousness

An applicant is not entitled to a patent if the differences between the prior art and the invention are such that the invention as a whole would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. 35 U.S.C. § 103; *KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1734 (2007). "As reiterated by the Supreme Court in *KSR*, the framework for the objective analysis for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103 is stated in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966)." M.P.E.P., 8th ed., Rev. 7, § 2141, ¶ II, p. 2100-116 (July 2008).

> Under § 103, the scope and content of the prior art are to be determined; differences between the prior art and the claims at issue are to be ascertained; and the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art resolved. Against this background, the obviousness or nonobviousness of the subject matter is determined. Such secondary considerations as commercial success, long felt but unsolved needs, failure of others, etc., might be utilized to give light to the circumstances surrounding the origin of the subject matter sought to be patented. As indicia of obviousness or nonobviousness, these inquiries may have relevancy.

Graham, 383 U.S. at 17-18.

> The Supreme Court in *KSR* . . . stated that the Federal Circuit had erred by applying the teaching-suggestion-motivation (TSM) test in an overly rigid and formalistic way. *KSR*, 550 U.S. at ___, 82 USPQ2d at 1391. Specifically, the Supreme Court stated that the Federal Circuit had erred in four ways: (1) "by holding that courts and patent examiners should look only to the problem the patentee was trying to solve " (*Id.* at ___, 82 USPQ2d at 1397); (2) by assuming "that a person of ordinary skill attempting to solve a problem will be led only to those elements of prior art designed to solve the same problem" (*Id.*); (3) by concluding "that a patent claim cannot be proved obvious merely by showing that the combination of elements was 'obvious to try'" (*Id.*); and (4) by overemphasizing "the risk of courts and patent examiners falling prey to hindsight bias" and as a result applying "[r]igid preventative rules that deny factfinders recourse to common sense" (*Id.*).
>
> In *KSR*, the Supreme Court particularly emphasized "the need for caution in granting a patent based on the combination of elements found in the prior art," *Id.* at ___, 82 USPQ2d at 1395, and discussed circumstances in which a patent might be determined to be obvious. Importantly, the Supreme Court reaffirmed principles based on its precedent that "[t]he combination of familiar elements according to known methods is likely to be obvious when it does no more than yield predictable results." *Id.* at ___, 82 USPQ2d at 1395. . . .

> When considering obviousness of a combination of known elements, the operative question is thus "whether the improvement is more than the predictable use of prior art elements according to their established functions." *Id.* at ___, 82 USPQ2d at 1396.

M.P.E.P., § 2141, ¶ I, pp. 2100-115 to 2100-116.

2. Requirements For A *Prima Facie* Case Of Obviousness

With respect to a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the M.P.E.P. provides in part:

> The examiner bears the initial burden of factually supporting any *prima facie* conclusion of obviousness. If the examiner does not produce a *prima facie* case, the applicant is under no obligation to submit evidence of nonobviousness. If, however, the examiner does produce a *prima facie* case, the burden of coming forward with evidence or arguments shifts to the applicant who may submit additional evidence of nonobviousness, such as comparative test data showing that the claimed invention possesses improved properties not expected by the prior art. The initial evaluation of *prima facie* obviousness thus relieves both the examiner and applicant from evaluating evidence beyond the prior art and the evidence in the specification as filed until the art has been shown to render obvious the claimed invention.

M.P.E.P., 8th ed., Rev. 7, § 2142, p. 2100-127 (July 2008).

The M.P.E.P. further provides:

> The Supreme Court in *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S. ___, ___, 82 USPQ2d 1385, 1395-97 (2007) identified a number of rationales to support a conclusion of obviousness which are consistent with the proper "functional approach" to the determination of obviousness as laid down in *Graham*. The key to supporting any rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 is the clear articulation of the reason(s) why the claimed invention would have been obvious. The Supreme Court in *KSR* noted that the analysis supporting a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 should be made explicit.

Id. at § 2143, p. 2100-128.

> Exemplary rationales that may support a conclusion of obviousness include:
>
> (A) Combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results;
>
> (B) Simple substitution of one known element for another to obtain predictable results;
>
> (C) Use of known technique to improve similar devices (methods, or products) in the same way;
>
> (D) Applying a known technique to a known device (method, or product) ready for improvement to yield predictable results;

(E) "Obvious to try" – choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions, with a reasonable expectation of success;

(F) Known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in either the same field or a different one based on design incentives or other market forces if the variations are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art;

(G) Some teaching, suggestion, or motivation in the prior art that would have led one of ordinary skill to modify the prior art reference or to combine prior art reference teachings to arrive at the claimed invention.

Id.

VII. THE PRIOR ART RAISES SUBSTANTIAL NEW QUESTIONS OF PATENTABILITY OF CLAIMS 1-14 OF THE '118 PATENT

Reexamination of Claims 1-14 of the '118 Patent is requested as each of these claims is either anticipated or rendered obvious by some combination of RFC 2138, Zenchelsky, Freund and Baker. In particular, these references disclose the "public network" limitation that Applicants argued distinguished Claims 1-14 over Horowitz. Moreover, Claims 1-4, 7-11 and 14, in essence, just claim various implementations of the RADIUS protocol, each of which RFC 2138 discloses. As such, the RFC anticipates these claims. Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 recite the limitation of performing redirection and are therefore rendered obvious by the RFC in view of Freund.

A. Independent Claims 1 And 8 Are Unpatentable

Claim 1 of the '118 Patent recites:

1. A system comprising:

a database with entries correlating each of a plurality of user IDs with an individualized rule set;

a dial-up network server that receives user IDs from users' computers;

a redirection server connected to the dial-up network server and a public network, and

an authentication accounting server connected to the database, the dial-up network server and the redirection server;

wherein the dial-up network server communicates a first user ID for one of the users' computers and a temporarily assigned network address for the first user ID to the authentication accounting server;

wherein the authentication accounting server accesses the database and communicates the individualized rule set that correlates with the first user ID and the temporarily assigned network address to the redirection server; and

wherein data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers are processed by the redirection server according to the individualized rule set.

Correspondingly, Claim 8 recites:

> 8. In a system comprising a database with entries correlating each of a plurality of user IDs with an individualized rule set; a dial-up network server that receives user IDs from users' computers; a redirection server connected to the dial-up network server and a public network, and an authentication accounting server connected to the database, the dial-up network server and the redirection server, the method comprising the steps of:
>
> communicating a first user ID for one of the users' computers and a temporarily assigned network address for the first user ID from the dial-up network server to the authentication accounting server;
>
> communicating the individualized rule set that correlates with the first user ID and the temporarily assigned network address to the redirection server from the authentication accounting server;
>
> and processing data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers according to the individualized rule set.

1. Claims 1 And 8 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), (b) As Being Anticipated By RFC 2138

RFC 2138 discloses every limitation of Claims 1 and 8 and, therefore, anticipates these claims. The Appendix (pp. 99-105, 112-115) features claim charts of Claims 1 and 8 and shows that each limitation of Claims 1 and 8 is present in RFC 2138. For the sake of readability, the discussion that follows discusses the limitations of Claims 1 and 8 out of the order in which they appear in the claims.

Claim 1 recites "[a] system comprising . . . a dial-up network server that receives user IDs from users' computers" and Claim 8 recites "[i]n a system comprising . . . a dial-up network server that receives user IDs from users' computers . . . , the method comprising the steps of . . . ." RFC 2138 discloses a Network Access Server (NAS) that acts as a client of a RADIUS server. RFC 2138, § 1 (Introduction), p. 3. The NAS is a dial-up network server within the meaning of the '118 Patent. First, "RADIUS" stands for "Remote Authentication Dial In User Service." Moreover, the RFC describes the NAS as follows: "The NAS provides a service to the dial-in user." *Id.* at § 1.2 (Terminology), p. 5 (emphasis added). Furthermore, the NAS receives user IDs from users' computers: "When a client [i.e., the NAS] is configured to use RADIUS, any user of the client presents authentication information to the client. This might be with a customizable login prompt, where the user is expected to enter their username and password." *Id.* at § 2 (Operation), p. 5 (emphasis added).

Claim 1 recites that "the dial-up network server communicates a first user ID for one of the users' computers and a temporarily assigned network address for the first user ID to [an] authentication accounting server." Claim 8 has a corresponding limitation. RFC 2138 discloses that the NAS seeks authentication of a user by transmitting to a RADIUS server an "Access-Request" packet that must contain the user's user ID and may contain a suggested IP address. *Id.* at § 2 (Operation), p. 5; § 4.1 (Access-Request), p. 13; § 5.8 (Framed-IP-Address), p. 29. The RADIUS server is an authentication and accounting server. *Id.* at § 1 (Introduction), p. 3; § 3 (Packet Format), pp. 10-11 (noting that RADIUS packets can be accounting requests and responses).

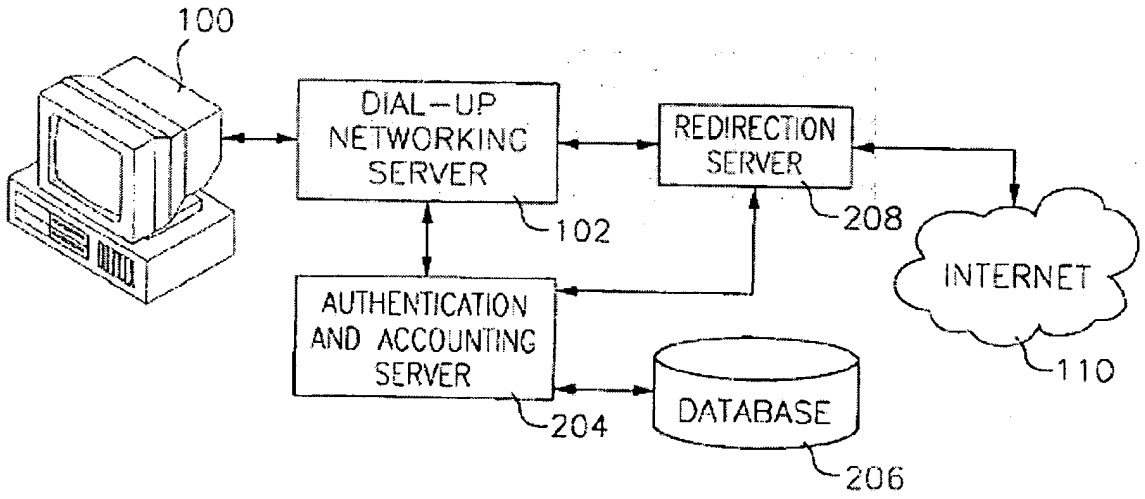
Claim 1 recites that the system also comprises "a database with entries correlating each of a plurality of user IDs with an individualized rule set" and that "the authentication accounting server accesses the database and communicates the individualized rule set that correlates with the first user ID and the temporarily assigned network address to [a] redirection server." Claim 8 has corresponding limitations. RFC 2138 discloses that, upon receiving an "Access-Request" packet from the NAS, "the RADIUS server consults a database of users to find the user whose name matches the request." *Id.* at § 2 (Operation), p. 6. The entries in the database can match a user ID not only with its corresponding password but also with "configuration information detailing the type of service to deliver to the user." *Id.* at § 1 (Introduction), p. 3. If, based on the information in the Access-Request packet, the user has met all conditions to be allowed access, the RADIUS server sends back to the NAS an "Access-Accept" response that contains "the list of configuration values for the user." *Id.* at § 2 (Operation), p. 6. The configuration information that the database correlates to a user and that the RADIUS server sends back to the NAS "may include values such as *IP address*, subnet mask, MTU, desired compression, *and desired packet filter identifiers*." *Id.* (emphasis added); *see also id.* at § 5.11 (Filter-Id), pp. 31-32. This disclosure of the RFC corresponds precisely with the '118 Patent at column 4, lines 5-24.

The set of filter identifiers associated with a user according to the RFC is an "individualized rule set" within the meaning of the '118 Patent. The '118 Patent describes that a "rule set" can include "filter . . . information," which, in the context of the '118 Patent, refers to rules for blocking and allowing network communications. '118 Patent at col. 4, ll. 15-17, 35-44, 59-64. Moreover, a rule set in the '118 Patent can be a set of values that the redirection server translates into code or some other logical implementation. *Id.* at col. 4, ll. 59-62, col. 6, ll. 33-49.

Similarly, RFC 2138 discloses that the filter identifier is encoded as a string; while the contents of the string "are implementation dependent," the RFC suggests that the string be encoded with ASCII characters, which could be translated by the NAS or another module into logical criteria for controlling network communications associated with the user and/or the user's IP address. RFC 2138, § 5.11 (Filter-Id), pp. 31-32.

The RFC discloses sending these sets of filter identifiers (rule sets) to the NAS as part of the Access-Accept response. Thus, the NAS, or whichever module in communication with the NAS that implements the rule sets, corresponds to the redirection server of the '118 Patent. Indeed, Figure 2 of the '118 Patent shows that the network architecture is not affected if the same module or program performs the functions of both the dial-up network server and redirection server (highlighting added):

FIG. 2



Finally, Claim 1 also recites that "data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers are processed by the redirection server according to the individualized rule set." Claim 8 has a corresponding limitation. The RADIUS server communicates the filter identifiers back to the NAS, or another module in communication with the NAS, so that the NAS or other module can implement the individualized filter identifiers and process data from the user according to the set of identified filters. Moreover, as RFC 2138 "specifies an Internet standards track protocol for the Internet community," one of skill in the art would understand that the rule

set would be used to process data from the user that is directed to a public network like the Internet.

In view of the foregoing, RFC 2138 discloses every limitation of Claims 1 and 8, and, therefore, anticipates Claims 1 and 8. In particular, the RFC supplies the "public network" limitation that Applicants argued Horowitz failed to disclose. Accordingly, RFC 2138 raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 1 and 8 under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), (b).

2. Claims 1 And 8 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Freund

Freund discloses every limitation of Claims 1 and 8 and, therefore, anticipates these claims. The Appendix (pp. 99-105, 112-115) features claim charts of Claims 1 and 8 and shows that each limitation of Claims 1 and 8 is present in Freund. For the sake of readability, the discussion that follows discusses the limitations of Claims 1 and 8 out of the order in which they appear in the claims.

Freund discloses systems and methods that correspond very precisely with embodiments of Claims 1 and 8 of the '118 Patent. Figure 3B of Freund illustrates an Internet Service Provider (ISP) network architecture in which the system and method of Claims 1 and 8 are implemented (highlighting added):

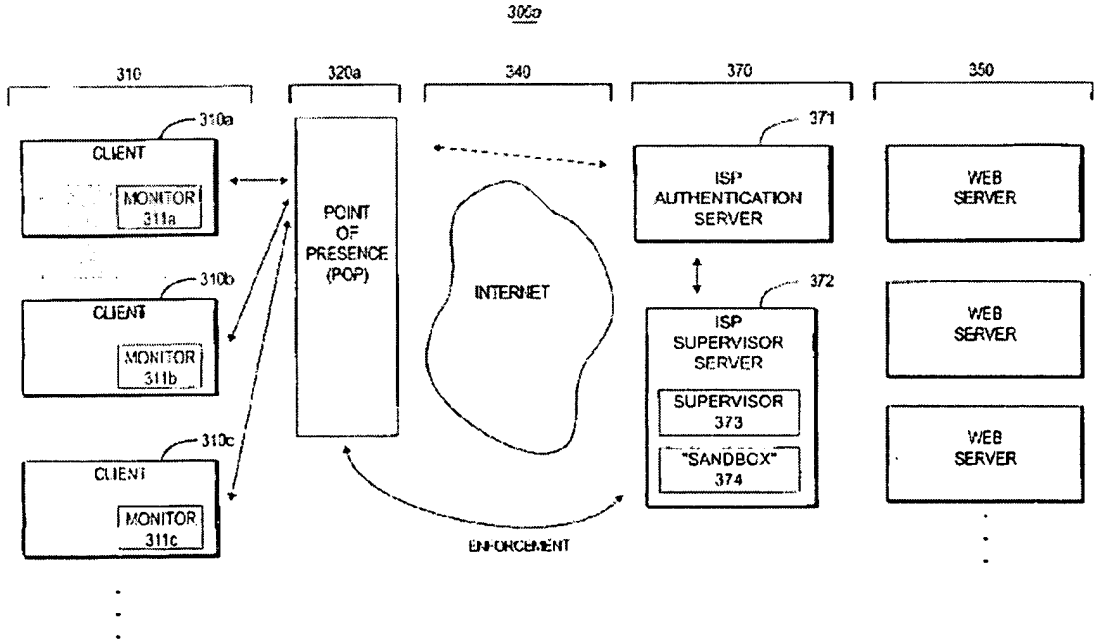


FIG. 3B

Claim 1 recites:

> A system comprising: . . .
>
> a dial-up network server that receives user IDs from users' computers; . . .
>
> an authentication accounting server connected to . . . the dial-up network server . . . ;
>
> wherein the dial-up network server communicates a first user ID for one of the users' computers and a temporarily assigned network address for the first user ID to the authentication accounting server . . . .

Claim 8 has corresponding limitations.

Freund discloses each of these limitations. In Figure 3B of Freund, a client (e.g., reference number 310a) dials into a Point of Presence (POP) server 320a using a user ID and password. Freund at col. 21, ll. 65-66, col. 22, ll. 1-2; Figure 11A, ref. no. 1101. To authenticate the user, the POP server (the dial-up network server of the '118 Patent) contacts a central server component 370 having authentication capabilities (e.g., a central server that runs an authentication module 371). Accordingly, the POP server transmits the user's ID and password to the central server 370. *Id.* at col. 22, ll. 1-2. Thus, Freund discloses "wherein the dial-up network server communicates a first user ID for one of the users' computers . . . to the authentication accounting server." Moreover, as discussed below, the central server 370 later contacts a client monitor residing on the client 310a (user's computer), which requires the POP server to communicate the IP address of the client 310a to the central server 370. Thus, Freund also discloses "wherein the dial-up network server communicates . . . a temporarily assigned network address for the first user ID to the authentication accounting server."

Claim 1 further recites:

> A system comprising: . . .
>
> a database with entries correlating each of a plurality of user IDs with an individualized rule set;
>
> a redirection server connected to the dial-up network server and a public network; . . .
>
> wherein the authentication accounting server accesses the database and communicates the individualized rule set that correlates with the first user ID and the temporarily assigned network address to the redirection server; and

> wherein data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers are processed by the redirection server according to the individualized rule set.

Claim 8 has corresponding limitations.

Freund discloses each of these limitations. In Figure 3B of Freund, the central server 370 (via authentication module 371) authenticates the user. Upon receiving the notification of the user's authentication, the POP server 320a connects the client (e.g., 310a) to the network. *Id.* at col. 22, ll. 1-21. The client has a client monitor (e.g., 311a) that corresponds to the redirection server of the '118 Patent. Although Freund discloses that the client monitor resides on the client computer, the client monitor performs all the functions of the redirection server disclosed in the '118 Patent with respect to the embodiments that Claims 1 and 8 cover, as discussed in more detail below. Moreover, the claim term "redirection server" does not require a server program on a computer different from the user's computer. The '118 Patent specification provides no reason why the redirection server of Claims 1 and 8 and their dependents could not reside on the client computer.

After the POP server grants access to the authenticated user, the central server sends to the client's monitor (e.g., 311a) a set of rules correlated with the user that are designed to control the network access of the user. *Id.* at col. 22, ll. 22-34. Freund discloses that the central server can maintain a database of rule sets, each correlated with a different user. *See, e.g., id.* at Claim 26 (col. 34, ll. 42-45). The central server can then look up a user in the database and send the user's rule set to the user's client monitor. *See, e.g., id.* at Claim 26 (col. 34, ll. 45-53); *see also, e.g., id.* at col. 21, ll. 33-37; Claims 6-8 (col. 33, ll. 14-22). Since the central server thus communicates the user's individualized rule set to the client monitor, which resides on the client the user is using, the central server necessarily transmits to the client monitor the user's IP address along with the user's rule set. The central server thus also communicates the temporarily assigned network address to the client monitor.

The client monitor (e.g., 311a) thus contains a rule base whose rules determine what actions the client monitor will take with respect to data transmitted from the client (e.g., 310a) to the (public) Internet 340/350. *See, e.g.*, Freund at col. 21, ll. 21-40; Figure 5, ref. no. 570. This rule set can specify a variety of actions for the client monitor to perform, such as blocking or

allowing data, *e.g.*, *id.* at col. 15, l. 26 – col. 16, l. 29, and redirecting data, *e.g.*, *id.* at col. 21, ll. 12-17.

Freund thus explicitly discloses the limitations of Claims 1 and 8. Figure 11A provides a succinct overview of this disclosure (highlighting added to signal key limitations):

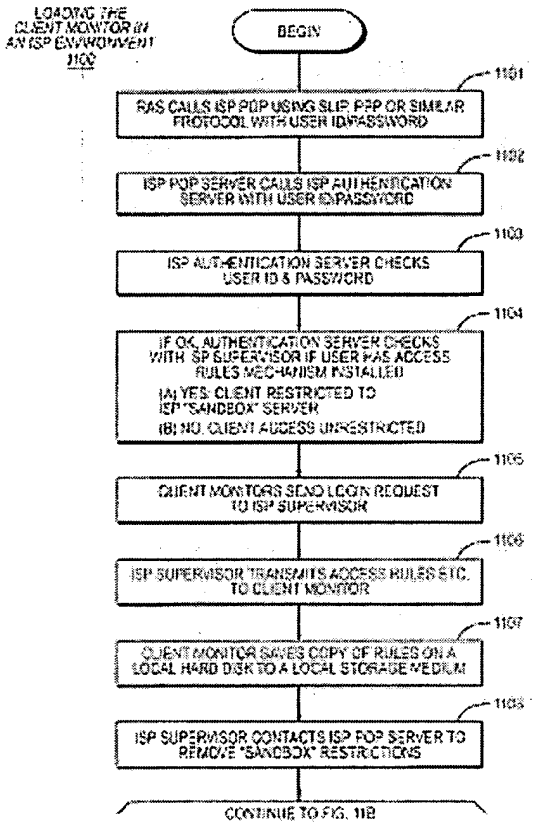


FIG. 11A

In view of the foregoing, Freund discloses every limitation of Claims 1 and 8, and, therefore, anticipates Claims 1 and 8. In particular, Freund supplies the "public network" limitation that Applicants argued Horowitz failed to disclose. Accordingly, Freund raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 1 and 8 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

3. Claims 1 And 8 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Zenchelsky

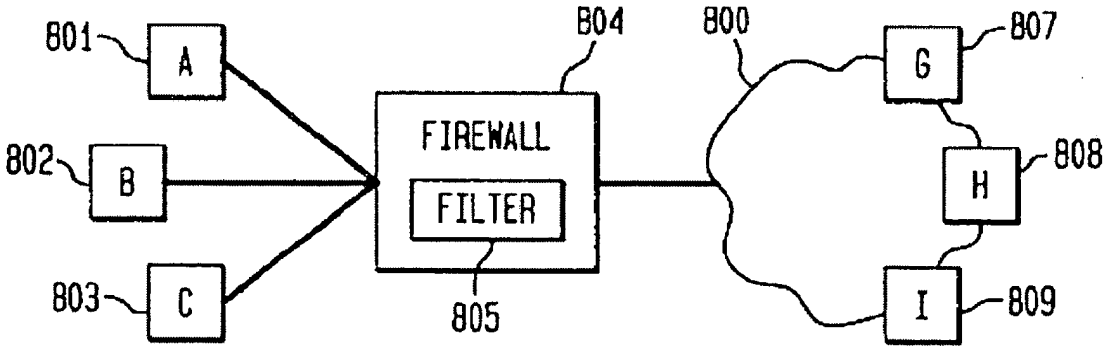
As discussed above in Section VII. A. 1., RFC 2138 discloses all the limitations of Claims 1 and 8 of the '118 Patent. However, the RFC's discussion of "wherein data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers are processed by the redirection server according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 1) and "processing data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers according to the individualized rule set"

(Claim 8) is brief. To the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose the limitation of Claim 1 or the limitation of Claim 8, Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching, as set forth below. In particular, Zenchelsky teaches a rule-based filter applied to packets of data. As a result, Claims 1 and 8 are obvious over the RFC in view of Zenchelsky. The Appendix (pp. 99-105, 112-115) features claim charts of Claims 1 and 8 and shows that each limitation of Claims 1 and 8 is present in RFC 2138 in view of Zenchelsky.

Zenchelsky discloses a firewall that filters communications according to individualized rule sets, wherein a user's individualized rules are loaded upon the user's authentication. More specifically, when a user is authenticated, the user's "local rule base is loaded into [a] filter" on the firewall. Zenchelsky at col. 8, ll. 36-38. The filter then processes packets travelling between users and a network 800 according to the rule sets in its rule base, which include, for example, the individualized rule set correlated to a particular user. *Id.* at col. 6, ll. 25-53; Figure 7B. For instance, the filter can block or allow data passing between a user and particular hosts on the Internet. *Id.* The firewall of Zenchelsky thus corresponds to the redirection server of the '118 Patent.

The firewall that Zenchelsky discloses applies rules from a rule base (also called "filter" in Zenchelsky) to process network communications travelling back and forth between a local area network and a public network like the Internet. Figure 8A of Zenchelsky, which is described as showing "a [Point of Presence] POP with a filter and an authentication system that provides access to the Internet to three peers [i.e., users on one side of the POP]," col. 5, ll. 48-49, is reproduced below:

FIG. 8A



In Figure 8A, peers *A*, *B* and *C* (reference numbers 801-803) are behind a firewall 804, through which they are connected to a network 800 that could be the Internet. Zenchelsky at col. 5, ll. 48-49, col. 7, ll. 45-48. The firewall 804 has a filter or rule base 805, which has three parts: (1) a global "pre-rule" base that comprises general rules applied to all hosts behind the firewall; (2) a local rule base that comprises individualized rules applied to specific hosts; and (3) a global "post-rule" base that, like the global "pre-rule" base, also comprises general rules applied to all hosts behind the firewall. *Id.* at col. 5, l. 61 – col. 6, l. 53; Figs. 7A-7B. Whether a global rule is a pre- or post-rule depends in part on whether it should applied before or after the individualized rules in the local rule base. *Id.*

Figure 8B below shows an illustrative local rule base containing individualized rule sets for peers *A*, *B* and *C* of Figure 8A:

FIG. 8B

A:	A→*	PASS	B:	B→G	PASS	C:	*→C	PASS
	G→A	DROP		B→H	DROP		C→G	DROP
	H→A	PASS		H→B	PASS		C→H	PASS

In Figures 8A and 8B, the letters *A*, *B*, *C*, *G*, *H* and *I* "represent network addresses." *Id.* at col. 7, ll. 48-50. Moreover, "[t]he asterisk represents a wildcard indicating any host." *Id.* at col. 7, ll. 53-54. Although the rules are shown in the form

<source address> → <destination address> <action>,

the rules can be refined by specifying source and destination ports and protocol numbers. *Id.* at col. 7, ll. 50-53; *see also id.* at col. 7, ll. 6-23.

When combined, RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky plainly disclose all the limitations of Claims 1 and 8 of the '118 Patent. In particular, both the RFC and Zenchelsky disclose the "public network" limitation that Applicants argued Horowitz failed to disclose. Moreover, RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky are both in the field of Internet communications (which is also the field of the '118 Patent—*see* '118 Patent, col. 1, ll. 10-13), are complementary in their disclosures and are thus easily combined by one of ordinary skill in the art. The RFC describes in detail how authentication occurs, including the communication of sets of user-specific filter identifiers (individualized rule sets) back to the NAS (dial-up networking server). Although the RFC's

discussion of applying the user-specific filter identifiers to data is brief, Zenchelsky describes at length how a user's local rule base—loaded into a filter upon authentication—is used to process data directed to a public network from the user based on the rules in the local rule base. The two references, therefore, successfully combine according to known methods and/or involve simple substitution of one element for another to yield predictable results to render obvious Claims 1 and 8 of the '118 Patent. That is, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not fully disclose rule-based processing of data directed toward a public network, (1) combining the RFC with Zenchelsky by adding the rule-based filter functionality of Zenchelsky to the NAS of the RFC or otherwise substituting a RADIUS client implementing the rule-based filter of Zenchelsky for the NAS of the RFC would have been known to one of skill in the art; (2) the results of this combination would have been predictable; and (3) the resulting combination, wherein the NAS of the RFC's RADIUS system and method processes data directed toward the public Internet from a user's computer according to an individualized rule set based on Zenchelsky, would have rendered all the limitations of Claims 1 and 8 obvious to one of ordinary skill. Moreover, each reference provides a suggestion or motivation—the RFC discusses the communication of filter identifiers as part of an authentication process and Zenchelsky discloses loading the local rule base upon authentication—that would have led one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the two references. Accordingly, RFC 2138 in combination with Zenchelsky raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 1 and 8 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

4. Claims 1 And 8 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Freund

Claims 1 and 8 are also obvious over the RFC in view of Freund. As discussed above in Section VII. A. 1., RFC 2138 discloses all the limitations of Claims 1 and 8 of the '118 Patent. However, the RFC's discussion of "wherein data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers are processed by the redirection server according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 1) and "processing data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 8) is brief. To the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose the limitation of Claim 1 or the limitation of Claim 8, Freund supplies the missing teaching, as set forth below. In particular, Freund teaches a client monitor that applies rules to packets of data. As a result,

Claims 1 and 8 are obvious over the RFC in view of Freund. The Appendix (pp. 99-105, 112-115) features claim charts of Claims 1 and 8 and shows that each limitation of Claims 1 and 8 is present in RFC 2138 in view of Freund.

Freund discloses systems and methods that correspond very precisely with embodiments of Claims 1 and 8 of the '118 Patent. Moreover, because Freund and the RFC are in the same field of Internet communications (which is also the field of the '118 Patent—*see* '118 Patent, col. 1, ll. 10-13) and disclose nearly identical subject matter, the two prior art references are easily combinable. As discussed in Section VII. A. 2., in Figure 3B of Freund, a client (e.g., reference number 310a) dials into a Point of Presence (POP) server 320a using a user ID and password. Freund at col. 21, ll. 65-66, col. 22, ll. 1-2; Figure 11A, ref. no. 1101. To authenticate the user, the POP server (the dial-up network server of the '118 Patent) contacts a central server component 370 having authentication capabilities (e.g., a central server that runs an authentication module 371). The central server 370 (via its authentication module 371) authenticates the user, which, if RADIUS is used in accordance with RFC 2138, would include sending to the POP server an Access-Accept response with the IP address assigned to the user. Upon receiving the notification of the user's authentication, the POP server 320a connects the client (e.g., 310a) to the network. *Id.* at col. 22, ll. 1-21. The client has a client monitor (e.g., 311a) that corresponds to the redirection server of the '118 Patent, as discussed above in Section VII. A. 2.

After the POP server grants access to the authenticated user, the central server sends to the client's monitor (e.g., 311a) a set of rules correlated with the user that are designed to control the network access of the user. *Id.* at col. 22, ll. 22-34. The client monitor (e.g., 311a) thus contains a rule base whose rules determine what actions the client monitor will take with respect to data transmitted from the client (e.g., 310a) to the Internet 340/350. *See, e.g.*, Freund at col. 21, ll. 21-40; Figure 5, ref. no. 570. This rule set can specify a variety of actions for the client monitor to perform, such as blocking or allowing data, *e.g.*, *id.* at col. 15, l. 26 – col. 16, l. 29, and redirecting data, *e.g.*, *id.* at col. 21, ll. 12-17.

Freund thus explicitly discloses the limitations of "wherein data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers are processed by the redirection server according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 1) and "processing data directed toward the

public network from the one of the users' computers according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 8).

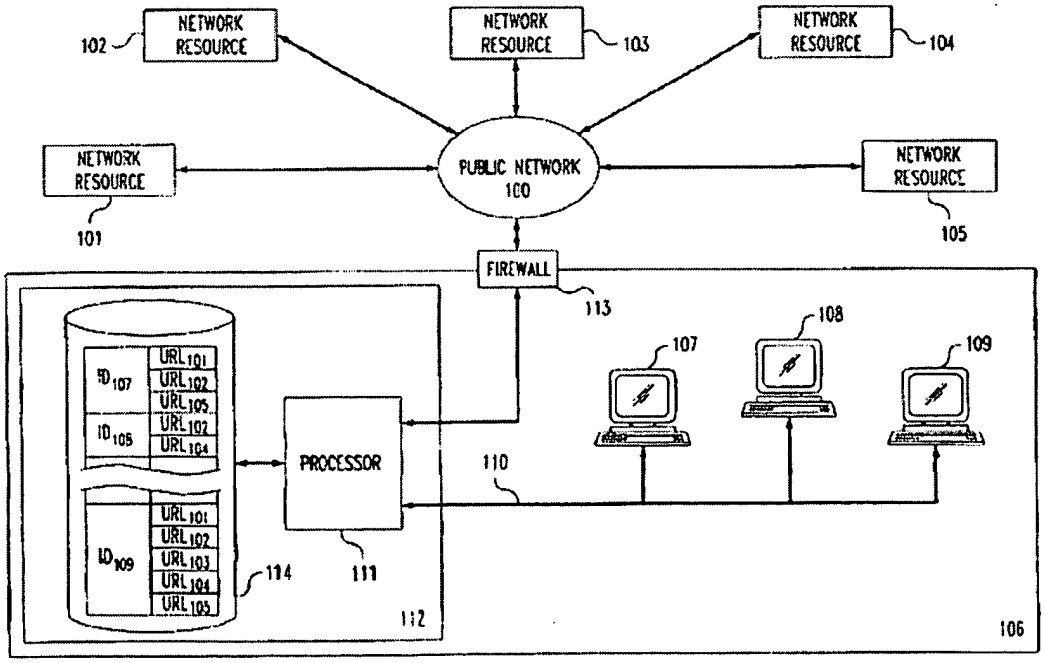
Therefore, when combined, RFC 2138 and Freund plainly disclose all the limitations of Claims 1 and 8 of the '118 Patent. In particular, both the RFC and Freund supply the "public network" limitation that Applicants argued Horowitz failed to disclose. Moreover, just as with Zenchelsky, the RFC and Freund are in the same field of Internet communications (which is also the field of the '118 Patent—*see* '118 Patent, col. 1, ll. 10-13), are complementary in their disclosures and are thus easily combined by one of ordinary skill in the art. The RFC describes in detail how authentication occurs, including the communication of sets of user-specific filter identifiers (individualized rule sets) back to the NAS (dial-up networking server). Although the RFC's discussion of applying the user-specific filter identifiers to data is brief, Freund describes at length how a user's access rule set—loaded into the client monitor upon authentication—is used to process communications directed to a public network from the user. The two references, therefore, successfully combine according to known methods and/or involve simple substitution of one element for another to yield predictable results to render obvious Claims 1 and 8 of the '118 Patent. That is, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose rule-based processing of data, (1) combining the RFC with Freund by adding the rule-based filter and redirection functionality of the client monitor of Freund to the NAS of the RFC or otherwise substituting a RADIUS client implementing the client monitor of Freund for the NAS of the RFC would have been known to one of skill in the art; (2) the results of this combination would have been predictable; and (3) the resulting combination, wherein the NAS of the RFC's RADIUS system and method processes data directed toward the public Internet from a user's computer according to an individualized rule set based on Freund, would have rendered all the limitations of Claims 1 and 8 obvious to one of ordinary skill. Moreover, each reference provides a suggestion or motivation—the RFC discusses the communication of filter identifiers as part of an authentication process and Freund discloses the central server communicating the user's rule set after authenticating the user—that would have led one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the two to arrive at the claimed inventions. Accordingly, RFC 2138 in combination with Freund raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 1 and 8 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

5. Claims 1 And 8 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Baker

Claims 1 and 8 are also obvious over the RFC in view of Baker. As discussed above in Section VII. A. 1., RFC 2138 discloses all the limitations of Claims 1 and 8 of the '118 Patent. However, the RFC's discussion of "wherein data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers are processed by the redirection server according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 1) and "processing data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 8) is brief. To the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose the limitation of Claim 1 or the limitation of Claim 8, Baker supplies the missing teaching, as set forth below. In particular, Baker teaches a proxy server that consults a database of rules and applies rules from the database to packets of data. As a result, Claims 1 and 8 are obvious over the RFC in view of Baker. The Appendix (pp. 99-105, 112-115) features claim charts of Claims 1 and 8 and shows that each limitation of Claims 1 and 8 is present in RFC 2138 in view of Baker.

Baker discloses a proxy server that blocks and allows communications to and from a public network according to user-specific rules. Figure 1 of Baker illustrates a typical network architecture in which the proxy server can operate:

FIG. 1



In Figure 1, a user utilizes a terminal (e.g., reference number 107) to log on to a local network or "user site" 106. The user can be authenticated through a username and password or any other identifying code. Baker at col. 4, ll. 39-42. The user is thereby connected to a public network 100 via a proxy server 112 and a firewall 113. *Id.* at col. 3, ll. 29-37.

The proxy server 112 receives the user's URL requests. The proxy server contains a processor 111 in communication with a relational database 114. When the proxy server receives a URL request, the processor analyzes the request to determine the identity of the user that made the request. *Id.* at col. 3, ll. 54-56; *id.* at col. 4, ll. 36-46 (describing how the processor can identify the user rather than the terminal). The processor then uses the determined user identity to consult the database and determine whether the user is allowed to access the requested URL, i.e., the requested network resource. *Id.* at col. 3, ll. 56-64. For example, Figure 1 shows that the user terminal with reference number 107 is allowed to access network resources 101, 102 and 105; that is, the processor 111 would forward requests from terminal 107 containing URL_{101}, URL_{102} or URL_{105} to the public network 100 via the firewall 113. *Id.* at col. 3, l. 56 – col. 4, l. 17. In contrast, for example, the processor 111 would not forward a request from user terminal 107 containing URL_{104} to the public network 100. *Id.* at col. 4, ll. 17-26. As alluded to above, Baker discloses that the rules stored in the database 114 can be user-specific rather than terminal-specific. *Id.* at col. 4, ll. 36-46. The proxy server of Baker, with its processor and relational database, thus corresponds to the redirection server of the '118 Patent.

Therefore, RFC 2138 and Baker together disclose all the limitations of Claims 1 and 8 of the '118 Patent. In particular, both the RFC and Baker supply the "public network" limitation that Applicants argued Horowitz failed to disclose. Moreover, just as with Zenchelsky and Freund, the RFC and Baker are both in the same field of Internet communications (which is also the field of the '118 Patent—*see* '118 Patent, col. 1, ll. 10-13), are complementary in their disclosures and are thus easily combined by one of ordinary skill in the art. The RFC describes in detail how authentication occurs, including the communication of sets of user-specific filter identifiers (individualized rule sets) back to the NAS (dial-up networking server). Although the RFC's discussion of applying the user-specific filter identifiers to data is brief, Baker describes at length how—once a user has authenticated—a proxy server's processor consults a username-indexed database to determine whether to permit communications directed to a public network from the user. The two references, therefore, successfully combine according to known methods

and/or involve simple substitution of one element for another to yield predictable results to render obvious Claims 1 and 8 of the '118 Patent. That is, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose rule-based processing of data, (1) combining the RFC with Baker by adding the rule-based filter functionality of Baker to the NAS of the RFC or otherwise substituting a RADIUS client implementing the proxy server of Baker for the NAS of the RFC would have been known to one of skill in the art; (2) the results of this combination would have been predictable; and (3) the resulting combination, wherein the NAS of the RFC's RADIUS system and method processes data directed toward the public Internet from a user's computer according to an individualized rule set based on Baker, would have rendered all the limitations of Claims 1 and 8 obvious to one of ordinary skill. Moreover, each reference provides a suggestion or motivation—the RFC discusses the communication of filter identifiers as part of an authentication process and Baker discloses the processor identifying the user based on the user's URL request, after the user has authenticated, and applying a user-specific filter to the request—that would have led one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the two to arrive at the claimed inventions. Accordingly, RFC 2138 in combination with Baker raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 1 and 8 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

B. Dependent Claims 2 And 9 Are Unpatentable

1. Claims 2 And 9 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), (b) As Being Anticipated By RFC 2138

RFC 2138 discloses every limitation of Claims 2 and 9 and, therefore, anticipates these claims. The Appendix (pp. 106, 116) features claim charts of Claims 2 and 9 and shows that each limitation of Claims 2 and 9 is present in RFC 2138.

Claim 2 recites:

> 2. The system of claim 1, wherein the redirection server further provides control over a plurality of data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.

Correspondingly, Claim 9 recites:

> 9. The method of claim 8, further including the step of controlling a plurality of data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.

Claims 2 and 9 thus depend from Claims 1 and 8, respectively. As discussed above in Section VII. A. 1., RFC 2138 anticipates Claims 1 and 8.

The RFC also discloses the additional limitation recited in Claims 2 and 9 of controlling a plurality of data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set. The ordinary meaning of "plurality of data" in the context of the '118 Patent's intrinsic record is "two or more packets." There is no express definition of this term in the '118 Patent's specification or prosecution history. The specification, however, states that the redirection server "monitors all the IP packets," '118 Patent at col. 7, l. 37, but indicates that processing can be done on a packet-by-packet basis, *e.g.*, *id.* at col. 7, ll. 38-43, which supports the construction of "plurality of data" as "two or more packets."

As discussed above in Section VII. A. 1., the RFC discloses the processing of data sent by the user according to the individualized rule set because the RADIUS server communicates the filter identifiers back to the NAS, or another module in communication with the NAS, by implementing the individualized filter identifiers (collectively forming a rule set) and processes data from the user according to the identified filters. It follows that the RFC also discloses controlling two or more packets to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set. That is, the RFC discloses that two or more filter identifiers can be sent back to the NAS with an Access-Accept packet. RFC 2138, § 5.11 (Filter-Id), pp. 31-32. One of skill in the art would understand that these filter identifiers or rules would be distinct from one another (for there is no reason to specify the same rule twice) and that, for a given rule, there exists at least one packet that satisfies the conditions of the given rule but not the conditions of the other rules (i.e., the NAS would only apply the given rule and not the others). As the NAS therefore loads a rule set containing at least two rules and applies each to at least one packet to which it does not apply the other rule, the RFC discloses controlling a plurality of data.

Additionally, most, if not all, networking protocols (e.g., HTTP) known at the time of the '118 Patent's filing were bi-directional and required a sender to send two or more packets to a receiver, who in turn would need to send back two or more packets to the original sender. Accordingly, if the NAS uses the identified filters to process data sent by the user as part of networking protocols known at the time of filing, then the RFC discloses controlling a plurality of data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set. Finally, the

limitation "users' computers" indicates that the "plurality of data" may be spread across a plurality of users (e.g., one packet per user), which, as already discussed, the RFC also discloses.

In view of the foregoing, RFC 2138 discloses every limitation of Claims 2 and 9, and, therefore, anticipates Claims 2 and 9. Accordingly, RFC 2138 raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 2 and 9 under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), (b).

2. Claims 2 And 9 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Freund

Freund discloses every limitation of Claims 2 and 9 and, therefore, anticipates these claims. The Appendix (pp. 106, 116) features claim charts of Claims 2 and 9 and shows that each limitation of Claims 2 and 9 is present in Freund.

Claims 2 and 9 depend from Claims 1 and 8, respectively. As discussed above in Section VII. A. 2., Freund anticipates Claims 1 and 8. Freund also discloses the additional limitation recited in Claims 2 and 9 of controlling a plurality of data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set. Figure 7F and the corresponding text in Freund plainly disclose controlling a plurality of data according to an individualized rule set. As shown below, Figure 7F illustrates an interface that, for example, a system administrator could use to specify which people, computers or workgroups a particular rule will apply to:

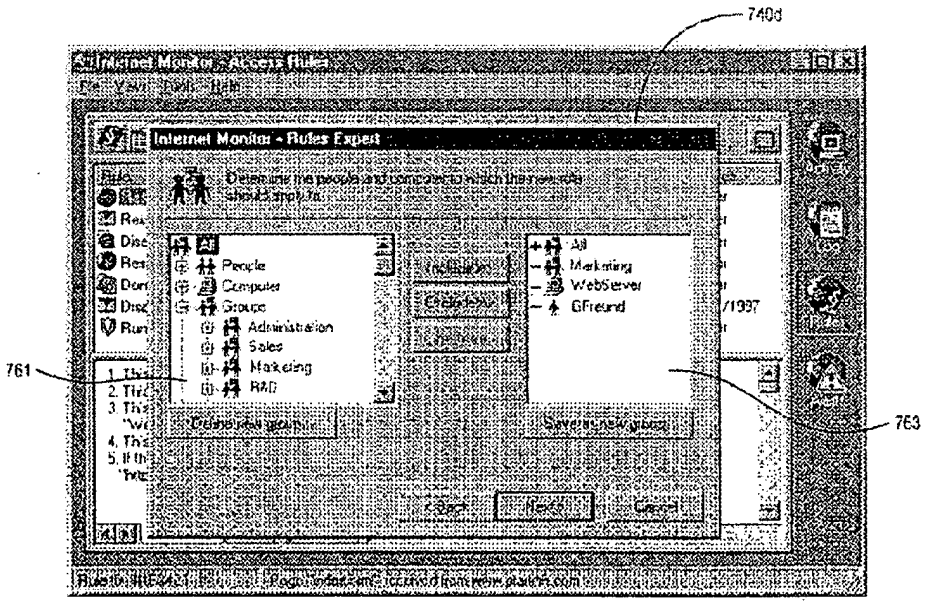


FIG. 7F

As Freund explains,

> "People" represent individual users who can log on to the system (from one or more computers). A "computer", on the other hand, represents an individual workstation or other device connected to the system; typically, such a device has a unique IP address assigned to it. A "group" represents a set which includes or excludes certain people and/or computers. This approach permits the system to allow a Web server (a device), for instance, to have unlimited Internet access regardless of which user is logged onto that computer.

Freund at col. 26, ll. 31-39. Freund thus discloses that multiple users can use a given client, from which it follows that the client's monitor can store the rule sets of more than one user, with each such rule set containing at least one rule. Accordingly, Freund's disclosure of the client monitor's capability to store multiple rules implies that the client monitor controls a plurality of data to and from the users' computers as a function of an individualized rule set. That is, as explained more fully in the preceding subsections, it follows that there are at least two distinct packets that the client monitor will act on based on an individualized rule set.

In view of the foregoing, Freund discloses every limitation of Claims 2 and 9, and, therefore, anticipates Claims 2 and 9. Accordingly, Freund raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 2 and 9 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

3. Claims 2 And 9 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Zenchelsky

As discussed above in Section VII. B. 1., RFC 2138 discloses all the limitations of Claims 2 and 9 of the '118 Patent. To the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose the limitations of "wherein data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers are processed by the redirection server according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 1, from which Claim 2 depends) and "processing data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 8, from which Claim 9 depends), RFC 2138 in view of Zenchelsky renders obvious base Claims 1 and 8, as discussed in Section VII. A. 3. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose "wherein the redirection server further provides control over a plurality of data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set" (Claim 2) or "controlling a plurality of data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set" (Claim 9), Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching, as set forth below. In particular, Zenchelsky teaches a rule-based filter applied

to a plurality of data packets. As a result, Claims 2 and 9 are obvious over the RFC in view of Zenchelsky. The Appendix (pp. 106, 116) features claim charts of Claims 2 and 9 and shows that each limitation of Claims 2 and 9 is present in RFC 2138 in view of Zenchelsky.

Figure 8B and the corresponding text in Zenchelsky plainly disclose controlling a plurality of data according to an individualized rule set. As shown below, Figure 8B illustrates various individualized rule sets, each containing multiple rules that would apply in different situations:

FIG. 8B

A:	A→*	PASS	B:	B→G	PASS	C:	*→C	PASS
	G→A	DROP		B→H	DROP		C→G	DROP
	H→A	PASS		H→B	PASS		C→H	PASS

For example, a packet from *A* to *G* would be allowed, as would a packet from *A* to *H*. A packet from *G* to *A* would be dropped, but a packet from *H* to *A* would be allowed.

When combined, RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky plainly disclose all the limitations of Claims 2 and 9 of the '118 Patent. For at least the same reasons discussed in Section VII. A. 3., one of ordinary skill would have combined RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky and would have found Claims 2 and 9 obvious in view of this combination. In particular, (1) combining the RFC with Zenchelsky by adding the rule-based filter functionality of Zenchelsky to the NAS of the RFC or otherwise substituting a RADIUS client implementing the rule-based filter of Zenchelsky for the NAS of the RFC would have been known to one of skill in the art; (2) the results of this combination would have been predictable; and (3) the resulting combination, wherein the NAS of the RFC's RADIUS system and method (A) processes data directed toward the public Internet from a user's computer according to an individualized rule set and (B) provides control over a plurality of data to and from users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set based on Zenchelsky, would have rendered all the limitations of Claims 2 and 9 obvious to one of ordinary skill. Accordingly, RFC 2138 in combination with Zenchelsky raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 2 and 9 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

4. Claims 2 And 9 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Freund

As discussed above in Section VII. B. 1., RFC 2138 discloses all the limitations of Claims 2 and 9 of the '118 Patent. However, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose the limitations of "wherein data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers are processed by the redirection server according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 1, from which Claim 2 depends) and "processing data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 8, from which Claim 9 depends), RFC 2138 in view of Freund renders obvious base Claims 1 and 8, as discussed in Section VII. A. 4. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose "wherein the redirection server further provides control over a plurality of data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set" (Claim 2) or "controlling a plurality of data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set" (Claim 9), Freund supplies the missing teaching, as set forth below. In particular, Freund teaches a client monitor that applies rules to a plurality of packets of data. As a result, Claims 2 and 9 are obvious over the RFC in view of Freund. The Appendix (pp. 106, 116) features claim charts of Claims 2 and 9 and shows that each limitation of Claims 2 and 9 is present in RFC 2138 in view of Freund.

Figure 7F and the corresponding text in Freund plainly disclose controlling a plurality of data according to an individualized rule set, as discussed in Section VII. B. 2. Freund thus discloses that multiple users can use a given client, from which it follows that the client's monitor can store the rule sets of more than one user, with each such rule set containing at least one rule. Accordingly, just as discussed in the preceding subsections with respect to RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky each, Freund's disclosure of the client monitor's capability to store multiple rules implies that the client monitor controls a plurality of data to and from the users' computers as a function of an individualized rule set. That is, as explained more fully above, it follows that there are at least two distinct packets that the client monitor will act on based on an individualized rule set.

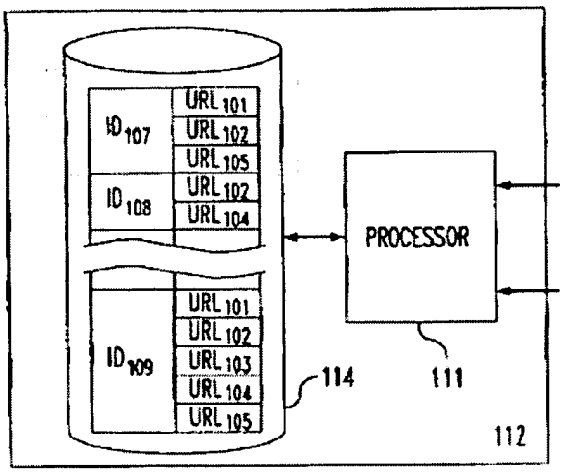
When combined, RFC 2138 and Freund plainly disclose all the limitations of Claims 2 and 9 of the '118 Patent. For at least the same reasons discussed in Section VII. A. 4., one of ordinary skill would have combined RFC 2138 and Freund and would have found Claims 2 and 9

obvious in view of this combination. In particular, (1) combining the RFC with Freund by adding the rule-based filter and redirection functionality of the client monitor of Freund to the NAS of the RFC or otherwise substituting a RADIUS client implementing the client monitor of Freund for the NAS of the RFC would have been known to one of skill in the art; (2) the results of this combination would have been predictable; and (3) the resulting combination, wherein the NAS of the RFC's RADIUS system and method (A) processes data directed toward the public Internet from a user's computer according to an individualized rule set and (B) provides control over a plurality of data to and from users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set based on Freund, would have rendered all the limitations of Claims 2 and 9 obvious to one of ordinary skill. Accordingly, RFC 2138 in combination with Freund raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 2 and 9 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

5. Claims 2 And 9 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Baker

As discussed above in Section VII. B. 1., RFC 2138 discloses all the limitations of Claims 2 and 9 of the '118 Patent. However, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose the limitations of "wherein data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers are processed by the redirection server according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 1, from which Claim 2 depends) and "processing data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 8, from which Claim 9 depends), RFC 2138 in view of Baker renders obvious base Claims 1 and 8, as discussed in Section VII. A. 5. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose "wherein the redirection server further provides control over a plurality of data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set" (Claim 2) or "controlling a plurality of data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set" (Claim 9), Baker supplies the missing teaching, as set forth below. In particular, Baker teaches a proxy server that consults a database of rules and applies rules from the database to a plurality of packets of data. As a result, Claims 2 and 9 are obvious over the RFC in view of Baker. The Appendix (pp. 106, 116) features claim charts of Claims 2 and 9 and shows that each limitation of Claims 2 and 9 is present in RFC 2138 in view of Baker.

Figure 1 and the corresponding text in Baker plainly disclose controlling a plurality of data according to an individualized rule set. As shown below, Figure 1 illustrates a database 114 containing various individualized rule sets, each comprising multiple rules:



For example, in Figure 1, three permitted URLs (URL_{101}, URL_{102} and URL_{105}) are associated with user terminal 107. Baker discloses that the user terminal ID can be replaced with a user ID, so that, e.g., the three permitted URLs are associated with a particular user. Baker at col. 4, ll. 36-46. Baker thus discloses controlling a plurality of data, e.g., separate requests for URL_{101}, URL_{102} and URL_{105}, as a function of an individualized rule set.

When combined, RFC 2138 and Baker plainly disclose all the limitations of Claims 2 and 9 of the '118 Patent. For at least the same reasons discussed in Section VII. A. 5., one of ordinary skill would have combined RFC 2138 and Baker and would have found Claims 2 and 9 obvious in view of this combination. In particular, (1) combining the RFC with Baker by adding the rule-based filter functionality of Baker to the NAS of the RFC or otherwise substituting a RADIUS client implementing the proxy server of Baker for the NAS of the RFC would have been known to one of skill in the art; (2) the results of this combination would have been predictable; and (3) the resulting combination, wherein the NAS of the RFC's RADIUS system and method (A) processes data directed toward the public Internet from a user's computer according to an individualized rule set and (B) provides control over a plurality of data to and from users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set based on Baker, would have rendered all the limitations of Claims 2 and 9 obvious to one of ordinary skill. Accordingly, RFC 2138 in combination with Baker raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 2 and 9 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

C. Dependent Claims 3, 4, 10 And 11 Are Unpatentable

1. Claims 3, 4, 10 And 11 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), (b) As Being Anticipated By RFC 2138

RFC 2138 discloses every limitation of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 and, therefore, anticipates these claims. The Appendix (pp. 107-108, 117-118) features claim charts of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 and shows that each limitation of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 is present in RFC 2138.

Claim 3 recites:

> 3. The system of claim 1, wherein the redirection server further blocks the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.

Correspondingly, Claim 10 recites:

> 10. The method of claim 8, further including the step of blocking the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.

Similarly, Claim 4 recites:

> 4. The system of claim 1, wherein the redirection server further allows the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.

Once more, there is a corresponding method claim, Claim 11, which recites:

> 11. The method of claim 8, further including the step of allowing the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.

Claims 3 and 4 and Claims 10 and 11 thus depend from Claims 1 and 8, respectively. As discussed above in Section VII. A. 1., RFC 2138 anticipates Claims 1 and 8.

The RFC also discloses the additional limitations recited in Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 of blocking or allowing the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set. As discussed above in Section VII. A. 1., the RFC expressly provides for sending sets of user-specific filter identifiers (i.e., individualized rule sets) back to the NAS for the NAS, or another module in communication with the NAS, to implement and use to process data sent to and from a given user. By expressly using the term "filter identifier," the RFC discloses that these rules can be traditional filter rules known at the time. As the '118 Patent itself describes, filtering was known at the time of the '118 Patent's filing and traditional filtering functions included blocking and allowing data. *See, e.g.*, '118 Patent at col. 2, ll. 27-35 ("In a typical configuration, . . . a packet filter or firewall blocks all traffic originating from within the local network which is destined for connection to a remote server on port 80 . . . . However, the packet

filter or firewall permits such traffic to and from the proxy server."); *see generally id.* at col. 2, ll. 1-44. Therefore, the RFC discloses blocking or allowing the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.

In view of the foregoing, RFC 2138 discloses every limitation of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11, and, therefore, anticipates Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11. Thus, RFC 2138 raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), (b).

2. Claims 3, 4, 10 And 11 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Freund

Freund discloses every limitation of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 and, therefore, anticipates these claims. The Appendix (pp. 107-108, 117-118) features claim charts of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 and shows that each limitation of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 is present in Freund.

Claims 3 and 4 and Claims 10 and 11 depend from Claims 1 and 8, respectively. As discussed above in Section VII. A. 2., Freund anticipates Claims 1 and 8. Freund also discloses the additional limitations recited in Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 of blocking or allowing the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set. For example, Freund discloses that "[s]ince the [client monitor] of the present invention monitors the message traffic at the level of individual messages, the [client monitor] is able to selectively block access, as dictated by the configurable rules." Freund at col. 19, ll. 57-60. "Selectively" blocking access entails deciding whether the user's rule set requires blocking of particular data. But a decision not to block is just a decision to allow the data according to the rule set, so Freund discloses both blocking and allowing the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set. *Id.*; *see also, e.g., id.* at col. 13, ll. 44-56, col. 16, ll. 3-7, 25-29, col. 21, ll. 17-20, col. 24, ll. 7-9; Claims 6-8, 16, 26, 27.

In view of the foregoing, Freund discloses every limitation of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11, and, therefore, anticipates Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11. Accordingly, Freund raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

3. Claims 3, 4, 10 And 11 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Zenchelsky

As discussed above in Section VII. C. 1., RFC 2138 discloses all the limitations of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 of the '118 Patent. However, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose the limitations of "wherein data directed toward the

public network from the one of the users' computers are processed by the redirection server according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 1, from which Claims 3 and 4 depend) and "processing data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 8, from which Claims 10 and 11 depend), RFC 2138 in view of Zenchelsky renders obvious base Claims 1 and 8, as discussed in Section VII. A. 3. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose "wherein the redirection server further blocks [allows] the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set" (Claim 3 [Claim 4]) or "blocking [allowing] the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set" (Claim 10 [Claim 11]), Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching, as set forth below. In particular, Zenchelsky teaches a rule-based filter applied to packets of data, resulting in the blocking and allowing of data. As a result, Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 are obvious over the RFC in view of Zenchelsky. The Appendix (pp. 107-108, 117-118) features claim charts of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 and shows that each limitation of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 is present in RFC 2138 in view of Zenchelsky.

Figure 8B and the corresponding text in Zenchelsky plainly disclose blocking and allowing the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set. As shown below, Figure 8B illustrates various individualized rule sets:

FIG. 8B

A:	A→*	PASS	B:	B→G	PASS	C:	*→C	PASS
	G→A	DROP		B→H	DROP		C→G	DROP
	H→A	PASS		H→B	PASS		C→H	PASS

For example, the filter (corresponding to the redirection server of he '118 Patent) would consult the rule set for peer *A* and determine that it should allow a packet from *A* to *G*, as well as a packet from *A* to *H*. A packet from *G* to *A* would be blocked, but a packet from *H* to *A* would be allowed. Additionally, the filter would allow packets from *B* to *G* and from *H* to *B*, but would block a packet from *B* to *H*.

When combined, RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky plainly disclose all the limitations of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 of the '118 Patent. For at least the same reasons discussed in Section VII. A. 3.,

one of ordinary skill would have combined RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky and would have found Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 obvious in view of this combination. In particular, (1) combining the RFC with Zenchelsky by adding the rule-based filter functionality of Zenchelsky to the NAS of the RFC or otherwise substituting a RADIUS client implementing the rule-based filter of Zenchelsky for the NAS of the RFC would have been known to one of skill in the art; (2) the results of this combination would have been predictable; and (3) the resulting combination, wherein the NAS of the RFC's RADIUS system and method (A) processes data directed toward the public Internet from a user's computer according to an individualized rule set and (B) blocks or allows the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set based on Zenchelsky, would have rendered all the limitations of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 obvious to one of ordinary skill. Accordingly, RFC 2138 in combination with Zenchelsky raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

4. Claims 3, 4, 10 And 11 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Freund

As discussed above in Section VII. C. 1., RFC 2138 discloses all the limitations of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 of the '118 Patent. However, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose the limitations of "wherein data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers are processed by the redirection server according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 1, from which Claims 3 and 4 depend) and "processing data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 8, from which Claims 10 and 11 depend), RFC 2138 in view of Freund renders obvious base Claims 1 and 8, as discussed in Section VII. A. 4. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose "wherein the redirection server further blocks [allows] the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set" (Claim 3 [Claim 4]) or "blocking [allowing] the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set" (Claim 10 [Claim 11]), Freund supplies the missing teaching, as set forth below. In particular, Freund teaches a client monitor that applies rules to packets of data, resulting in the blocking and allowing of data. As a result, Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 are obvious over the RFC in view of Freund. The Appendix (pp. 107-108, 117-118) features claim charts of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 and shows that each limitation of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 is present in RFC 2138 in view of Freund.

Freund plainly discloses blocking and allowing the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set. For example, Freund discloses that "[s]ince the [client monitor] of the present invention monitors the message traffic at the level of individual messages, the [client monitor] is able to selectively block access, as dictated by the configurable rules." Freund at col. 19, ll. 57-60. "Selectively" blocking access entails deciding whether the user's rule set requires blocking of particular data. But a decision not to block is just a decision to allow the data according to the rule set, so Freund discloses both blocking and allowing the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set. *Id.*; *see also, e.g.*, *id.* at col. 13, ll. 44-56, col. 16, ll. 3-7, 25-29, col. 21, ll. 17-20, col. 24, ll. 7-9; Claims 6-8, 16, 26, 27.

When combined, RFC 2138 and Freund plainly disclose all the limitations of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 of the '118 Patent. For at least the same reasons discussed in Section VII. A. 4., one of ordinary skill would have combined RFC 2138 and Freund and would have found Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 obvious in view of this combination. In particular, (1) combining the RFC with Freund by adding the rule-based filter functionality of the client monitor of Freund to the NAS of the RFC or otherwise substituting a RADIUS client implementing the client monitor of Freund for the NAS of the RFC would have been known to one of skill in the art; (2) the results of this combination would have been predictable; and (3) the resulting combination, wherein the NAS of the RFC's RADIUS system and method (A) processes data directed toward the public Internet from a user's computer according to an individualized rule set and (B) blocks or allows the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set based on Freund, would have rendered all the limitations of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 obvious to one of ordinary skill. Accordingly, RFC 2138 in combination with Freund raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

5. Claims 3, 4, 10 And 11 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Baker

As discussed above in Section VII. C. 1., RFC 2138 discloses all the limitations of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 of the '118 Patent. However, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose the limitations of "wherein data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers are processed by the redirection server according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 1, from which Claims 3 and 4 depend) and

"processing data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers according to the individualized rule set" (Claim 8, from which Claims 10 and 11 depend), RFC 2138 in view of Baker renders obvious base Claims 1 and 8, as discussed in Section VII. A. 5. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose "wherein the redirection server further blocks [allows] the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set" (Claim 3 [Claim 4]) or "blocking [allowing] the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set" (Claim 10 [Claim 11]), Baker supplies the missing teaching, as set forth below. In particular, Baker teaches a proxy server that consults a database of rules and applies rules from the database to packets of data, resulting in the blocking and allowing of data. As a result, Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 are obvious over the RFC in view of Baker. The Appendix (pp. 107-108, 117-118) features claim charts of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 and shows that each limitation of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 is present in RFC 2138 in view of Baker.

Baker plainly discloses blocking and allowing the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set. In particular, Baker discloses a processor on a proxy server that determines a user's identity from a URL request. Baker at col. 3, ll. 54-56. The processor then uses the determined user identity to consult the database and determine whether the user is allowed to access the requested URL, i.e., the requested network resource. *Id.* at col. 3, ll. 56-64. For example, in light of Baker's disclosure at column 4, lines 36-46 that the rules in the database can be indexed by user ID rather than user terminal ID, Figure 1 shows that a user with username ID_{107} is allowed to access network resources 101, 102 and 105; that is, the processor 111 would forward requests from user ID_{107} containing URL_{101}, URL_{102} or URL_{105} to the public network 100 via the firewall 113. *Id.* at col. 3, l. 56 – col. 4, l. 17. In contrast, for example, the processor 111 would not forward a request from user terminal 107 containing URL_{104} to the public network 100. *Id.* at col. 4, ll. 17-26. Baker thus discloses blocking and allowing as a function of an individualized rule set. Moreover, the rules in the database 114 could indicate prohibited rather than permissible network resources for a given user, so that the processor blocks rather than allows a user's request containing a URL associated with the user in the database. *Id.* at col. 4, ll. 30-36.

When combined, RFC 2138 and Baker plainly disclose all the limitations of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 of the '118 Patent. For at least the same reasons discussed in Section VII. A. 5., one of

ordinary skill would have combined RFC 2138 and Baker and would have found Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 obvious in view of this combination. In particular, (1) combining the RFC with Baker by adding the rule-based filter functionality of Baker to the NAS of the RFC or otherwise substituting a RADIUS client implementing the proxy server of Baker for the NAS of the RFC would have been known to one of skill in the art; (2) the results of this combination would have been predictable; and (3) the resulting combination, wherein the NAS of the RFC's RADIUS system and method (A) processes data directed toward the public Internet from a user's computer according to an individualized rule set and (B) blocks or allows the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set based on Baker, would have rendered all the limitations of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 obvious to one of ordinary skill. Accordingly, RFC 2138 in combination with Baker raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 3, 4, 10 and 11 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

D. Dependent Claims 5, 6, 12 And 13 Are Unpatentable

1. Claims 5, 6, 12 And 13 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Freund

Freund discloses every limitation of Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 and, therefore, anticipates these claims. The Appendix (pp. 109-110, 119-120) features claim charts of Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 and shows that each limitation of Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 is present in Freund.

Claim 5 recites:

> 5. The system of claim 1, wherein the redirection server further redirects the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.

Correspondingly, Claim 12 recites:

> 12. The method of claim 8, further including the step of redirecting the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.

Similarly, Claim 6 recites:

> 6. The system of claim 1, wherein the redirection server further redirects the data from the users' computers to multiple destinations as a function of the individualized rule set.

Once more, there is a corresponding method claim, Claim 13, which recites:

> 13. The method of claim 8, further including the step of redirecting the data from the users' computers to multiple destinations a function [sic] of the individualized rule set.

Claims 5 and 6 and Claims 12 and 13 thus depend from Claims 1 and 8, respectively. As discussed above in Section VII. A. 2., Freund anticipates Claims 1 and 8. Freund also discloses the additional limitations recited in Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 of redirecting the data to and from the users' computers to one or more destinations as a function of the individualized rule set. In particular, Freund describes that a system administrator, for example, can create rules that specify what network activity is allowed for a particular user; the administrator can supplement any of these rules by further specifying that if the user attempts a prohibited activity then the user will be redirected, for example, to a web page displaying an error message. The following passage is representative:

> The access management application is employed by the LAN administrator, workgroup administrator, and/or LAN user to maintain a database of the access rules for the workstations being administrated. These access rules can include criteria such as total time a user can be connected to the Internet . . . , a list of applications or application versions that a user can or cannot use in order to access the Internet, a list of URLs (or WAN addresses) that a user application can (or cannot) access, [etc.] . . . . These access rules can be qualified by optionally specifying: to whom should a rule apply (list of users, list of workgroups, or all); . . . and what should happen if a rule is violated (e.g., denying Internet access, issue a warning, *redirecting the access*, creating a log entry, or the like).

Freund at col. 12, l. 66 – col. 13, l. 22 (emphasis added); *see also, e.g.*, *id.* at col. 13, ll. 51-55, col. 21, ll. 15-17, col. 26, ll. 51-58, Figure 7G (further describing redirecting data to and from users' computers as a function of an individualized rule set).

Figures 7A and 7G illustrate an interface that an administrator could use to specify a rule in which a user will be redirected if he attempts to perform a prohibited operation (highlighting added):

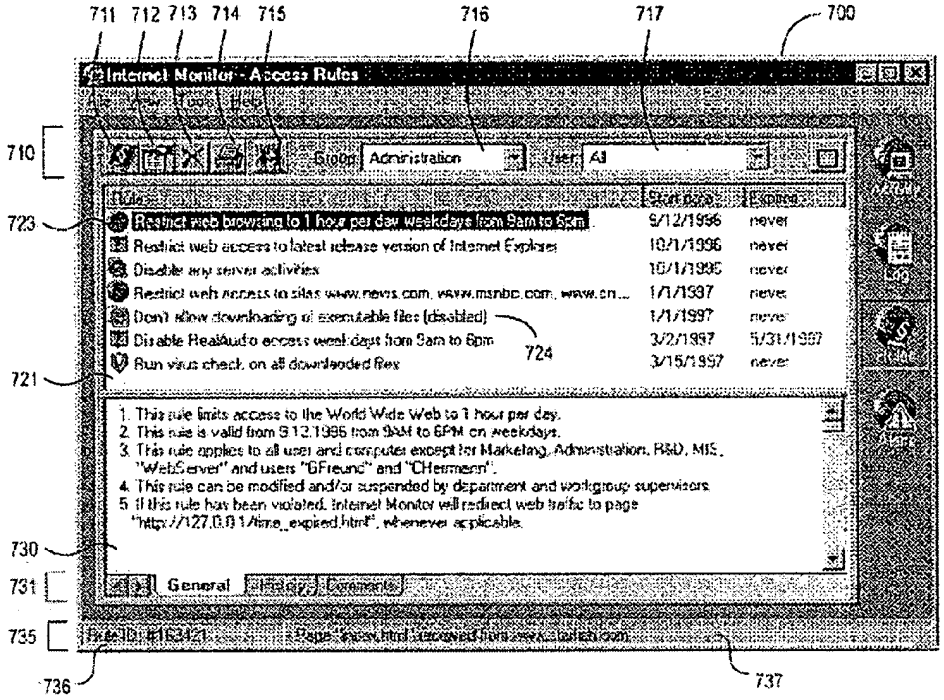

711
712
713
714
715
716
717
700
Internet Monitor - Access Rules
710
723
721
724
730
731
735
736
737
1. This rule limits access to the World Wide Web to 1 hour per day.
2. This rule is valid from 9/12/1996 from 9AM to 6PM on Weekdays.
3. This rule applies to all user and computer except for Marketing, Administration, R&D, MIS, "WebServer" and users "GFreund" and "CHermann".
4. This rule can be modified and/or suspended by department and workgroup supervisors.
5. If this rule has been violated, Internet Monitor will redirect web traffic to page "http://127.0.0.1/time_expired.html", whenever applicable.
General

FIG. 7A

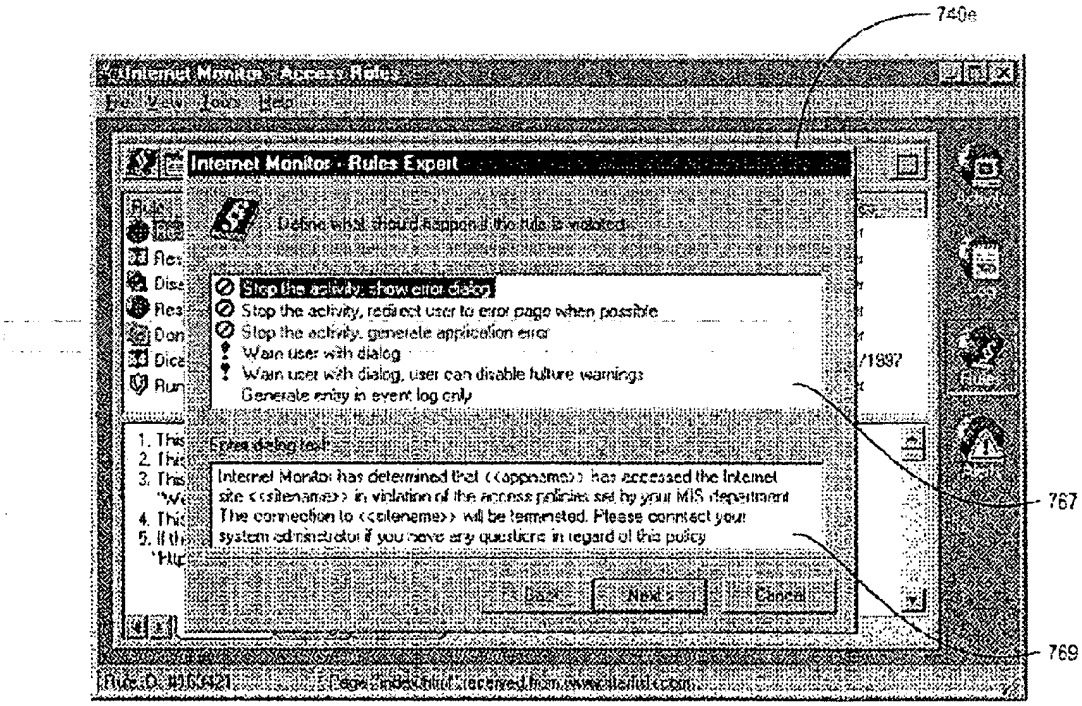

740e
Internet Monitor - Rules Expert
Define what should happen if the rule is violated
Stop the activity, show error dialog
Stop the activity, redirect user to error page when possible
Stop the activity, generate application error
Warn user with dialog
Warn user with dialog, user can disable future warnings
Generate entry in event log only
Error dialog text:
Internet Monitor has determined that <<appname>> has accessed the Internet site <<sitename>> in violation of the access policies set by your MIS department. The connection to <<sitename>> will be terminated. Please contact your system administrator if you have any questions in regard of this policy.
< Back
Next >
Cancel
767
769

FIG. 7G

Figures 12A and 12B below illustrate a portion of the process the client monitor might use to handle a typical HTTP "GET" request from a user; in particular, at various steps, the client monitor checks the user's rule set to determine whether to redirect the request (highlighting added):

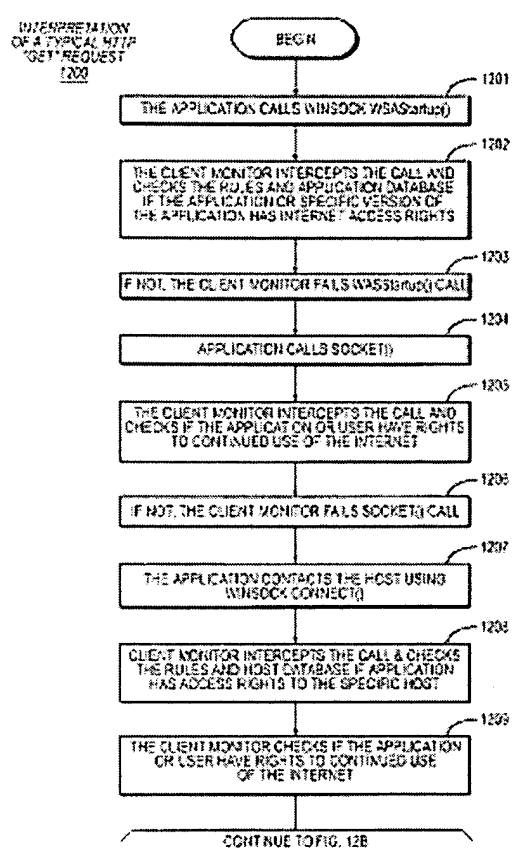


FIG. 12A

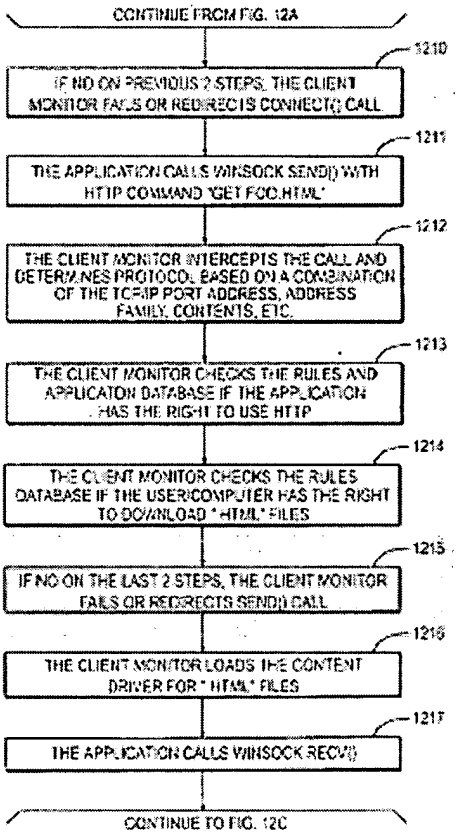


FIG. 12B

According to the process shown in Figures 12A and 12B, during its monitoring of a user's attempt to make an HTTP "GET" request, the client monitor will check at least two different rules from the user's rule set to determine whether the user is authorized to conduct certain network activity. If the user is not authorized then the rules may instruct the client monitor to redirect the data, such as by redirecting the user's web browser to a specified error page. Importantly, since there are at least two different rules that could specify redirection in this scenario, the client monitor can redirect the data from the user's computer to multiple destinations. As Figures 7A and 7G and the corresponding text in Freund indicate, the administrator can specify on a rule-by-rule basis, for example, which error page the user is redirected to after attempting to violate the rule in question.

For example, a user might make two HTTP requests at different times by typing the following URLs into his web browser:

`http://www.yahoo.com/`

and

`http://www.google.com/index.html`.

While processing the first request, the client monitor will, at step 1208 of Figure 12A, intercept the client's attempt to establish a TCP socket connection with the host "www.yahoo.com" (i.e., a host with IP address corresponding to "www.yahoo.com"). The client monitor will check the user's rule set to determine whether the user is allowed to access the host "www.yahoo.com." If the user is not so authorized, the rule may specify that the user should be redirected to a first error page, ErrorPage1, which could display the following message: "ERROR: access to www.yahoo.com is not permitted."

In contrast, with respect to the second HTTP request, the client monitor may determine that the user is allowed to access via socket connection the host "www.google.com." The client monitor would then allow the user's web browser to connect to the host "www.google.com" and make the HTTP request "GET index.html." Then, at steps 1212 and 1213 of Figure 12B, the client monitor would consult the user's rule set once again. If the client monitor thereby determines that the user is not allowed to use HTTP or is not allowed to download HTML files, then it may be instructed by the user's rule set to redirect the user to a second error page, ErrorPage2, containing an error message different from that of ErrorPage1; for example, ErrorPage2's message might be "ERROR: use of HTTP is not permitted." Accordingly, Freund discloses redirecting data from users' computers to multiple destinations as a function of an individualized rule set, as recited by Claims 6 and 13.

In view of the foregoing, Freund discloses every limitation of Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13, and, therefore, anticipates Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13. Accordingly, Freund raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

2. Claims 5, 6, 12 And 13 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Freund

Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 are unpatentable because the combination of RFC 2138 and Freund discloses every limitation of these claims and, therefore, renders them obvious. The

Appendix (pp. 109-110, 119-120) features claim charts of Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 and shows that each limitation of Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 is present in RFC 2138 in view of Freund.

Claims 5 and 6 and Claims 12 and 13 depend from Claims 1 and 8, respectively. As discussed above in Sections VII. A. 1. and VII. A. 4., RFC 2138 anticipates Claims 1 and 8 or at least renders these claims obvious in combination with Freund. In particular, as discussed in the preceding sections, the RFC discloses communicating an individualized rule set comprising one or more filter identifiers to the NAS. Although the RFC does not explicitly disclose that these filter identifiers or rules specify redirection of data as required by the additional limitations of Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13, such an implementation would be fully consistent with the disclosure of the RFC. Specifically, the RADIUS protocol that the RFC describes is not affected by the particular implementation of the filter identifiers, *see* RFC 2138, § 5.11 (Filter-Id), p. 32, so implementing filter identifiers that correspond to redirection rules would not be contrary to the teachings of the RFC.

In contrast, Freund explicitly discloses redirecting data as a function of an individualized rule set, thus supplying the missing teaching. In particular, as discussed in more detail in the preceding subsection, Freund describes that a system administrator, for example, can create rules that specify what kinds of network activity is allowed for a particular user; the administrator can supplement any of these rules by further specifying that if the user attempts a prohibited activity then the user will be redirected, for example, to a web page displaying an error message. As discussed in the preceding subsection, Figures 7A and 7G of Freund illustrate an interface that an administrator could use to specify a rule in which a user will be redirected if he attempts to perform a prohibited operation.

Moreover, as discussed in more detail in the preceding subsection, Figures 12A and 12B illustrate a portion of the process the client monitor might use to handle a typical HTTP "GET" request from a user; in particular, at various steps, the client monitor checks the user's rule set to determine whether to redirect the request. According to the process shown in Figures 12A and 12B, during its monitoring of a user's attempt to make an HTTP "GET" request, the client monitor will check at least two different rules from the user's rule set to determine whether the user is authorized to conduct certain network activity. If the user is not authorized then the rules may instruct the client monitor to redirect the data, such as by redirecting the user's web browser to a specified error page. Importantly, since there are at least two different rules that could

specify redirection in this scenario, the client monitor can redirect the data from the user's computer to multiple destinations. As Figures 7A and 7G and the corresponding text in Freund indicate, the administrator can specify on a rule-by-rule basis, for example, which error page the user is redirected to after attempting to violate the rule in question.

When combined, RFC 2138 and Freund plainly disclose all the limitations of Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 of the '118 Patent. For at least the same reasons discussed in Section VII. A. 4., one of ordinary skill would have combined RFC 2138 and Freund and would have found Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 obvious in view of this combination. In particular, (1) combining the RFC with Freund by adding the rule-based redirection functionality of the client monitor of Freund to the NAS of the RFC or otherwise substituting a RADIUS client implementing the client monitor of Freund for the NAS of the RFC would have been known to one of skill in the art; (2) the results of this combination would have been predictable; and (3) the resulting combination, wherein the NAS of the RFC's RADIUS system and method (A) processes data directed toward the public Internet from a user's computer according to an individualized rule set and (B) redirects the data to and from the users' computers to one or more destinations as a function of the individualized rule set based on Freund, would have rendered all the limitations of Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 obvious to one of ordinary skill. Thus, RFC 2138 in combination with Freund raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

3. Claims 5, 6, 12 And 13 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View of Zenchelsky And Further In View Of Freund

As discussed in the preceding subsection, the combination of RFC 2138 and Freund renders Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 obvious. In particular, as discussed above in Sections VII. A. 2. and VII. A. 4., Freund discloses a redirection server within the meaning of the '118 Patent because nothing in the '118 Patent indicates that the redirection server cannot reside on the user's computer. However, to the extent that the Examiner construes the term "redirection server" to require that the redirection server not reside on the client computer, and to the extent that the Examiner therefore concludes that the combination of the RFC and Freund does not adequately teach a redirection server, Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching such that Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 are obvious over the RFC in view of Zenchelsky and further in view of Freund. The Appendix (pp. 109-110, 119-120) features claim charts of Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 and shows that

each limitation of Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 is present in RFC in view of Zenchelsky and further in view of Freund.

Claims 5 and 6 and Claims 12 and 13 depend from Claims 1 and 8, respectively. As discussed above in Sections VII. A. 1., VII. A. 3. and VII. A. 4., RFC 2138 anticipates Claims 1 and 8 or at least renders these claims obvious in combination with Zenchelsky or Freund. In particular, as discussed in Section VII. A. 3., Zenchelsky discloses a gateway firewall that does not reside on any of the computers behind the firewall. While Zenchelsky does not explicitly disclose that the rules in the firewall's local rule base specify redirection of data as required by the additional limitations of Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13, there is nothing in the disclosure of Zenchelsky that teaches away from redirection rules.

When combined, therefore, RFC 2138, Zenchelsky and Freund disclose all the limitations of Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 of the '118 Patent. For at least the same reasons discussed in Sections VII. A. 3. and VII. A. 4., one of ordinary skill would have combined RFC 2138, Zenchelsky and Freund and would have found Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 obvious in view of this combination. Indeed, although Zenchelsky recites the advantages of a centralized firewall, whereas Freund recites the advantages of a hybrid monitoring system wherein client-based monitors are controlled by a central supervisor application, both references acknowledge the possibility of the other's system. That is, Zenchelsky explicitly acknowledges that a network architecture with a centralized authentication server in conjunction with a rule-based firewall or filter for each client could provide desired network security. *See* Zenchelsky at col. 4, ll. 41-43, Figure 6. Likewise, Freund explicitly acknowledges the use in the art of centralized rule-based firewalls to control network activity; indeed, the client-based monitors of Freund are (1) controlled by a central supervisor application that maintains the master copies of the user-specific rules and sends these rules to the individual client monitors and (2) work in conjunction with a centralized firewall. *See* Freund at col. 2, ll. 15-37, col. 3, ll. 50-59, col. 5, ll. 21-31, col. 22, ll. 22-34. Thus, it was known in the art that the two network architectures were interchangeable for purposes of processing network communications according to dynamically changing rules—an objective common to each of Freund, Zenchelsky and the '118 Patent (*see* '118 Patent, col. 1, ll. 10-13. Moreover, the local rule base component of the Zenchelsky firewall is designed to address the disadvantages of a traditional central firewall and thus provides further motivation for combining the references. *See* Zenchelsky at col. 5, l. 60 - col. 8, l. 52 (describing, e.g., how the local rule

base allows for dynamic, automated changes to rule bases and how hashing can be used to efficiently access rules).

Moreover, the redirection taught in Freund is fully compatible with the local-rule-base functionality of the Zenchelsky firewall. For example, as discussed in the preceding subsections, Freund discloses redirection rules that are triggered by an attempt to establish a TCP socket connection or by an attempt to invoke the HTTP GET method. *See* Freund at Figures 12A-12B (steps 1207-1215); *see also id.* at col. 29, ll. 34-53. One of ordinary skill would know how to implement these redirection rules at a gateway firewall rather than at the client computer because one of skill would know that the gateway firewall can inspect (1) the TCP packet header to determine, for example, whether the SYN flag is set for purposes of establishing a socket connection or (2) the HTTP portion of the packet to determine whether the GET method has been invoked. Indeed, Zenchelsky discloses examining packet headers to determine port numbers and protocols (Zenchelsky at col. 7, ll. 6-23) and Freund discloses firewalls that "not only look[] at the IP packets but also inspect[] the data packets[’] transport protocol (e.g., TCP) header (and even the application level protocols) in an attempt to better understand the exact nature of the data exchange" (Freund at col. 2, ll. 26-30).

Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would know that the redirection rules disclosed in Freund could be combined with the teachings of Zenchelsky and RFC 2138 to arrive at the claimed inventions. In particular, (1) combining the RFC with Zenchelsky and Freund by (A) adding the rule-based filter functionality of Zenchelsky to the NAS of the RFC, wherein the firewall implemented the redirection rules of Freund, or (B) otherwise substituting a RADIUS client implementing the rule-based filter of Zenchelsky in conjunction with the redirection rules of Freund for the NAS of the RFC would have been known to one of skill in the art; (2) the results of this combination would have been predictable; and (3) the resulting combination, wherein the NAS of the RFC's RADIUS system and method (A) processes data directed toward the public Internet from a user's computer according to an individualized rule set and (B) redirects the data to and from the users' computers to one or more destinations as a function of the individualized rule set based on Zenchelsky and Freund, would have rendered all the limitations of Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 obvious to one of ordinary skill. Accordingly, RFC 2138 in combination with Zenchelsky and Freund raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 5, 6, 12 and 13 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

E. Dependent Claims 7 And 14 Are Unpatentable

1. Claims 7 And 14 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Freund

Freund discloses every limitation of Claims 7 and 14 and, therefore, anticipates these claims. The Appendix (pp. 111,.121) features claim charts of Claims 7 and 14 and shows that each limitation of Claims 7 and 14 is present in Freund.

Claim 7 recites:

> 7. The system of claim 1, wherein the database entries for a plurality of the plurality of users' IDs are correlated with a common individualized rule set.

Correspondingly, Claim 14 recites:

> 14. The method of claim 8, further including the step of creating database entries for a plurality of the plurality of users' IDs, the plurality of users' ID [sic] further being correlated with a common individualized rule set.

Claims 7 and 14 thus depend from Claims 1 and 8, respectively. As discussed above in Section VII. A. 2., Freund anticipates Claims 1 and 8. Freund also discloses the additional limitations recited in Claims 7 and 14 of database entries for a plurality of the plurality of users' IDs being correlated with a common individualized rule set. Figure 7F and the corresponding text in Freund plainly disclose controlling a plurality of data according to an individualized rule set. Figure 7F illustrates an interface that, for example, a system administrator could use to specify which people, computers or workgroups a particular rule will apply to. As Freund explains,

> "People" represent individual users who can log on to the system (from one or more computers). A "computer", on the other hand, represents an individual workstation or other device connected to the system; typically, such a device has a unique IP address assigned to it. A "group" represents a set which includes or excludes certain people and/or computers. This approach permits the system to allow a Web server (a device), for instance, to have unlimited Internet access regardless of which user is logged onto that computer.

Freund at col. 26, ll. 31-39. Freund thus discloses that multiple users can use a given client, from which it follows that the client's monitor can store the rule sets of more than one user. Furthermore, as illustrated in Figure 7F, an administrator can specify, for example, that a certain rule applies to all the users on a particular computer or all the users in a workgroup. *Id.* Accordingly, the administrator can store in its central database of rule sets entries for two users

that are each correlated to a common individualized rule set. *Id.*; *see also id.* at Claim 26 (disclosing use of a database).

In view of the foregoing, Freund discloses every limitation of Claims 7 and 14, and, therefore, anticipates Claims 7 and 14. Accordingly, Freund raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 7 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

2. Claims 7 And 14 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Zenchelsky

The combination of RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky discloses every limitation of Claims 7 and 14 and, therefore, renders obvious these claims. The Appendix (pp. 111, 121) features claim charts of Claims 7 and 14 and shows that each limitation of Claims 7 and 14 is present in RFC 2138 in view of Zenchelsky.

Claims 7 and 14 depend from Claims 1 and 8, respectively. As discussed above in Sections VII. A. 1. and VII. A. 3., RFC 2138 anticipates Claims 1 and 8 or at least renders these claims obvious when combined with Zenchelsky.

Although the RFC is silent with respect to the additional limitations recited in Claims 7 and 14 of correlating a plurality of users' IDs with a common individualized rule set in the database, Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching. Figure 8B of Zenchelsky illustrates that different users may share rules. For example, according to the rules shown in Figure 8B, peers *A* and *B* share the rule that the filter will allow any packet sent by host *H*. If this were the only rule in the rule sets of peers *A* and *B*, then peers *A* and *B* would be correlated to the same individualized rule set.

Therefore, when combined, RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky plainly disclose all the limitations of Claims 7 and 14 of the '118 Patent. For at least the same reasons discussed in Section VII. A. 3., one of ordinary skill would have combined RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky and would have found Claims 7 and 14 obvious in view of this combination. In particular, (1) combining the RFC with Zenchelsky by (A) creating a common rule set for two or more users as taught by Zenchelsky and (B) adding the rule-based filter functionality of Zenchelsky to the NAS of the RFC or otherwise substituting a RADIUS client implementing the rule-based filter of Zenchelsky for the NAS of the RFC would have been known to one of skill in the art; (2) the results of this combination would have been predictable; and (3) the resulting combination, wherein (A) the NAS of the RFC's RADIUS system and method processes data directed toward the public Internet from a

user's computer according to an individualized rule set and (B) the database entries for a plurality of the plurality of users' IDs are correlated with a common individualized rule set based on Zenchelsky, would have rendered all the limitations of Claims 7 and 14 obvious to one of ordinary skill. Accordingly, RFC 2138 in combination with Zenchelsky raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 7 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

3. Claims 7 And 14 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Freund

Claims 7 and 14 are unpatentable because the combination of RFC 2138 and Freund discloses every limitation of these claims and, therefore, renders them obvious. The Appendix (pp. 111, 121) features claim charts of Claims 7 and 14 and shows that each limitation of Claims 7 and 14 is present in RFC 2138 in view of Freund.

Claims 7 and 14 depend from Claims 1 and 8, respectively. As discussed above in Sections VII. A. 1. and VII. A. 4., RFC 2138 anticipates Claims 1 and 8 or at least renders these claims obvious when combined with Freund. Although the RFC is silent with respect to the additional limitations recited in Claims 7 and 14 of correlating a plurality of users' IDs with a common individualized rule set in the database, Freund supplies the missing teaching. Figure 7F and the corresponding text in Freund plainly disclose controlling a plurality of data according to an individualized rule set. Figure 7F illustrates an interface that, for example, a system administrator could use to specify which people, computers or workgroups a particular rule will apply to. See also Freund at col. 26, ll. 31-39.

Freund thus discloses that multiple users can use a given client, from which it follows that the client's monitor can store the rule sets of more than one user. Furthermore, as illustrated in Figure 7F, an administrator can specify, for example, that a certain rule applies to all the users on a particular computer or all the users in a workgroup. *Id.* Accordingly, the administrator can store in its central database of rule sets entries for two users that are each correlated to a common individualized rule set. *Id.*; *see also id.* at Claim 26 (disclosing use of a database).

When combined, RFC 2138 and Freund plainly disclose all the limitations of Claims 7 and 14 of the '118 Patent. For at least the same reasons discussed in Section VII. A. 4., one of ordinary skill would have combined RFC 2138 and Freund and would have found Claims 7 and 14 obvious in view of this combination. In particular, (1) combining the RFC with Freund by (A) creating a common rule set for two or more users as taught by Freund and (B) adding the

rule-based filter and redirection functionality of the client monitor of Freund to the NAS of the RFC or otherwise substituting a RADIUS client implementing the client monitor of Freund for the NAS of the RFC would have been known to one of skill in the art; (2) the results of this combination would have been predictable; and (3) the resulting combination, wherein (A) the NAS of the RFC's RADIUS system and method processes data directed toward the public Internet from a user's computer according to an individualized rule set and (B) the database entries for a plurality of the plurality of users' IDs are correlated with a common individualized rule set based on Freund, would have rendered all the limitations of Claims 7 and 14 obvious to one of ordinary skill. Accordingly, RFC 2138 in combination with Freund raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 7 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

4. Claims 7 And 14 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over RFC 2138 In View Of Baker

Claims 7 and 14 are unpatentable because the combination of RFC 2138 and Baker discloses every limitation of these claims and, therefore, renders them obvious. The Appendix (pp. 111, 121) features claim charts of Claims 7 and 14 and shows that each limitation of Claims 7 and 14 is present in RFC 2138 in view of Baker.

Claims 7 and 14 depend from Claims 1 and 8, respectively. As discussed above in Sections VII. A. 1. and VII. A. 5., RFC 2138 anticipates Claims 1 and 8 or at least renders these claims obvious when combined with Baker. Although the RFC is silent with respect to the additional limitations recited in Claims 7 and 14 of correlating a plurality of users' IDs with a common individualized rule set in the database, Baker supplies the missing teaching. In particular, Baker provides:

> The processor and relational database within the proxy server of the invention could also be modified to recognize ***classes of users and/or user terminals***. There could be any number of user terminals or users with a given class accessing the proxy server at a particular user site. When any of the user terminals or users within a given class transmits a URL to the proxy server, the processor within the proxy server accesses the relational database and determine [sic] if the specific URL represents an allowable request for a user/user terminal in the identified class. FIG. 2 shows an alternate embodiment of the invention, which is similar to the system illustrated in FIG. 1, that facilitates the recognition of user/user terminal classes. . . . The operation of the system of FIG. 2 is substantially similar to that of FIG. 1[;] however, two of the user terminals, 207 and 208, are grouped in a single class. This grouping is reflected in the configuration of relational database 215. Within relational database 215 the

> identification code $ID_{207/208}$ for [sic] relates to both user terminal 207 and user terminal 208. When a URL from either user terminal 207 or 208 is received at processor 212, the same listing of associated URLs is accessed—Both of these terminals are granted or denied access to the same group of URLs (URL_{101}, URL_{102} and URL_{105}).

Baker at col. 4, l. 47 – col. 5, l. 5; see also Fig. 2.

When combined, RFC 2138 and Baker plainly disclose all the limitations of Claims 7 and 14 of the '118 Patent. For at least the same reasons discussed in Section VII. A. 5., one of ordinary skill would have combined RFC 2138 and Baker and would have found Claims 7 and 14 obvious in view of this combination. In particular, (1) combining the RFC with Baker by (A) creating a common rule set for two or more users as taught by Baker and (B) adding the rule-based filter functionality of Baker to the NAS of the RFC or otherwise substituting a RADIUS client implementing the proxy server of Baker for the NAS of the RFC would have been known to one of skill in the art; (2) the results of this combination would have been predictable; and (3) the resulting combination, wherein (A) the NAS of the RFC's RADIUS system and method processes data directed toward the public Internet from a user's computer according to an individualized rule set and (B) the database entries for a plurality of the plurality of users' IDs are correlated with a common individualized rule set based on Baker, would have rendered all the limitations of Claims 7 and 14 obvious to one of ordinary skill. Accordingly, RFC 2138 in combination with Baker raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 7 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

VIII. THE PRIOR ART RAISES SUBSTANTIAL NEW QUESTIONS OF PATENTABILITY OF CLAIMS 15-27 OF THE '118 PATENT

Reexamination of Claims 15-27 of the '118 Patent is requested as each of these claims is anticipated by at least one of Freund, Alles or Zenchelsky or rendered obvious by some combination of these references. In particular, these references disclose the "public network" and "modification" limitations that Applicants argued distinguished the originally-filed versions of Claims 15-27 over Horowitz. Moreover, these references disclose the "modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of some combination of time, data transmitted to or from the user, or location the user access[es]" limitation that the Examiner added to Claim 15.

A. Independent Claim 15 Is Unpatentable

Claim 15 recites:

15. A system comprising:

a redirection server programed [sic] with a user's rule set correlated to a temporarily assigned network address;

wherein the rule set contains at least one of a plurality of functions used to control passing between the user and a public network;

wherein the redirection server is configured to allow automated modification of at least a portion of the rule set correlated to the temporarily assigned network address; and wherein the redirection server is configured to allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of some combination of time, data transmitted to or from the user, or location the user access.

1. Claim 15 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Alles

Alles discloses every limitation of Claim 15 and, therefore, anticipates Claim 15. The Appendix (pp. 122-125) features a claim chart of Claim 15 and shows that each limitation of Claim 15 is present in Alles.

Claim 15 recites "[a] system comprising . . . a redirection server programed [sic] with a user's rule set correlated to a temporarily assigned network address[,] wherein the rule set contains at least one of a plurality of functions used to control passing between the user and a public network." Alles discloses an internet service node (ISN) that controls network communications going out of and coming into a network, as shown in Figure 1 of Alles below:

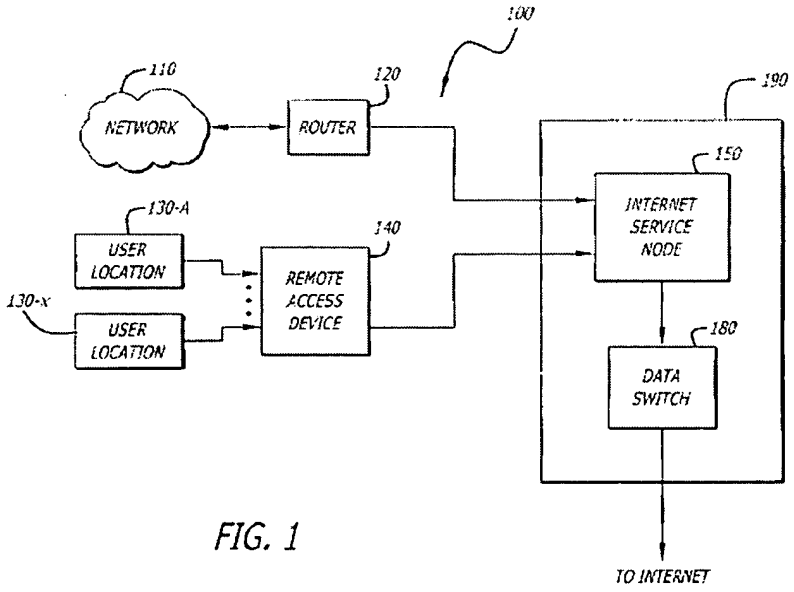


FIG. 1

The ISN 150 loads processing rules that embody service policies for managing traffic between network users and a public network like the Internet. Alles at col. 8, ll. 42-52. These processing

rules (and corresponding service policies) can be user-specific. *Id.* at col. 4, ll. 43-49, col. 7, ll. 51-61; Figure 2. In particular, the set of processing rules for a given user can be correlated to the user's IP address. *Id.* at col. 12, ll. 35-38 ("In general, each processing rule may be generated as a [five-tuple] with source IP address, destination IP address, protocol field (e.g., TCP or UDP), source port number, and destination port number."); *see also generally id.* at col. 8, ll. 18-29, col. 12, ll. 24-66. As a result of the processing rules, the ISN can perform a variety of functions on data passing between a user and a public network like the Internet: the service policies to which the processing rules correspond "may specify, for example, the aggregate bandwidth which can be used by a subscriber or some of the systems used by the subscriber, firewall parameters (which applications/IP addresses are permitted out/in), security (anti-spoofing, virtual private network with encryption and tunneling) for specified conversations, priority in usage of buffer and bandwidth (e.g., higher priority to interactive applications such as telenet), traffic steering, etc." *Id.* at col. 7, ll. 51-61; *see also id.* at col. 12, ll. 59-66.

Claim 15 further recites that "the redirection server is configured to allow automated modification of at least a portion of the rule set correlated to the temporarily assigned network address[,] . . . wherein the redirection server is configured to allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of some combination of time, data transmitted to or from the user, or location the user access [sic]." Alles discloses automated modification of a set of processing rules correlated to a user's IP address. For example, Alles discloses generating additional processing rules correlated to a user's IP address in the middle of a user's application session (e.g., telnet session). Such rules may need to be generated dynamically, in the middle of the application session, because information such as port numbers may not be known in advance. *Id.* at col. 8, ll. 30-41. "Accordingly, ISN 150 may have to monitor the packets on some flows to determine the port number of other flows. ISN 150 may then use the determined information to generate the processing rules with classifiers and associated action." *Id.* at col. 8, ll. 38-41. Moreover, because these new rules are generated according to the particular data flows of a user's application session, this automated modification of the set of processing rules associated with the user's IP address can be done as a function of at least the data transmitted to or from the user and the location the user accesses, if not also as a function of time. Moreover, Alles discloses that any of the rules can further specify what time of day the rules apply. *Id.* at col. 8, ll. 4-10, Claims 1, 12, Figure 5B. Accordingly Alles also discloses automated modification of at

least a portion of the rule set as a function of time or as a function of some combination of time, the data transmitted to or from the user, or the location the user accesses.

In view of the foregoing, Alles discloses every limitation of Claim 15, and, therefore, anticipates Claim 15. Accordingly, Alles raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claim 15 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

2. Claim 15 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Freund

Freund discloses every limitation of Claim 15 and, therefore, anticipates Claim 15. The Appendix (pp. 122-125) features a claim chart of Claim 15 and shows that each limitation of Claim 15 is present in Freund.

Claim 15 recites "[a] system comprising . . . a redirection server programed [sic] with a user's rule set correlated to a temporarily assigned network address[,] wherein the rule set contains at least one of a plurality of functions used to control passing between the user and a public network." Freund discloses a client monitor that corresponds to the redirection server. Although Freund discloses that the client monitor can reside on the client computer, the client monitor performs all the functions of the redirection server disclosed in the '118 Patent with respect to the embodiments that Claim 15 covers, as discussed in more detail below. Moreover, the '118 Patent's specification provides no reason why the redirection server of Claim 15 and its dependents could not reside on the client computer. Figure 3B of Freund illustrates a possible network architecture in which the client monitor could be used (highlighting added):

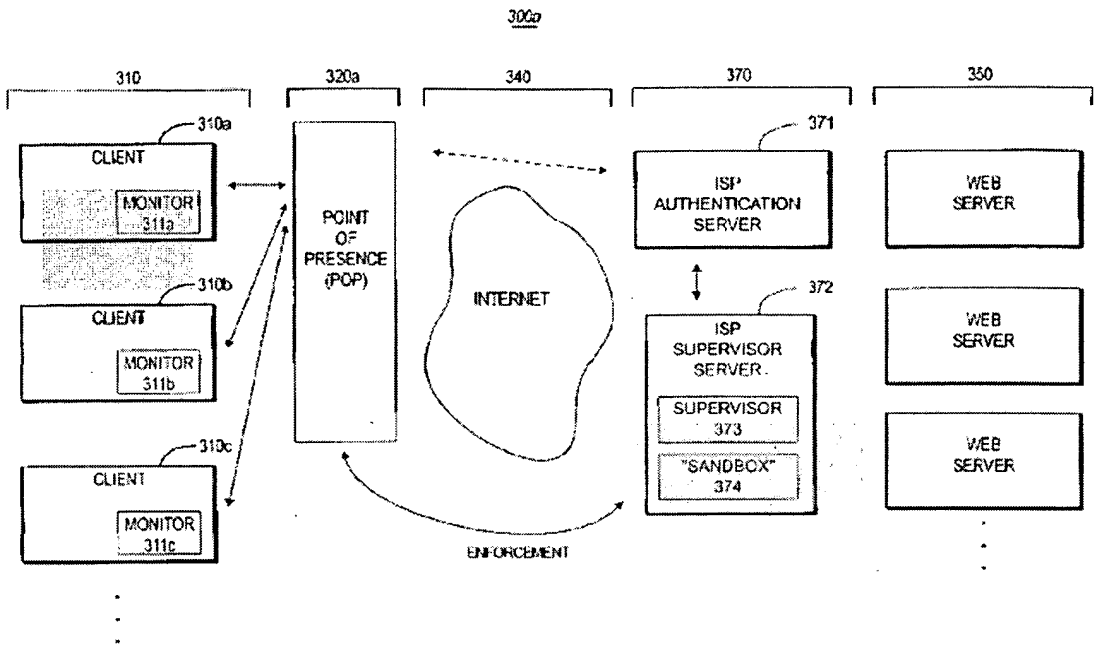


FIG. 3B

The client monitor (e.g., reference number 311a) contains a rule base whose rules determine what actions the client monitor will take with respect to data transmitted from the client to the Internet. *See, e.g.*, Freund at col. 21, ll. 21-40. This rule set can specify a variety of actions for the client monitor to perform, such as blocking or allowing data, *e.g.*, *id.* at col. 15, l. 26 – col. 16, l. 29, and redirecting data, *e.g.*, *id.* at col. 21, ll. 12-17. Finally, these rules can be correlated to the client's IP address. *See, e.g.*, *id.* at Claim 14 (col. 33, ll. 46-47).

Claim 15 further recites that "the redirection server is configured to allow automated modification of at least a portion of the rule set correlated to the temporarily assigned network address[,] . . . wherein the redirection server is configured to allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of some combination of time, data transmitted to or from the user, or location the user access [sic]." Freund discloses automated modification of the rule set correlated to the client's IP address. For example, in the embodiment of Figure 3B shown above, Freund discloses that a central supervisor application 373 will periodically check in on the client monitor 311a. *Id.* at col. 22, ll. 31-34, Figure 11B (reference no. 1110). When it performs these checks, the central supervisor application 373 can update the rule set stored in the client monitor 311a. For example, the central supervisor 373 can notify the client monitor of temporary access

restrictions and thus instruct the client monitor to implement new rules to reduce network congestion. *Id.* at col. 30, ll. 50-67, Figure 14.

Freund also discloses that the client monitor can modify a user's rule set by replacing the rule set with a rule that denies the user network access, where whether the client monitor makes this modification is dependent on whether the user exceeds a maximum bandwidth usage specified by his original rule set. *See id.* at col. 30, ll. 11-49, Figures 13A, 13B. The client monitor checks the user's bandwidth usage by keeping track of how much data the client sends or receives during a given time interval. *Id.*

Furthermore, the rules in the rule set loaded on the client monitor can be set to automatically turn on and off and on again. For example, an administrator can accomplish this when setting up the rules by specifying start and expiration dates, which can specify recurring time intervals of rule enforcement. *Id.* at col. 27, ll. 4-17, Figure 7H.

Freund thus discloses automated modification of the rule set—which can be correlated to the client's IP address—as a function of some combination of time (e.g., via start/stop times or bandwidth usage calculations), data transmitted to or from the user (this affects network congestion and bandwidth usage) or locations the user accesses (this too could affect network congestion and bandwidth usage).

In view of the foregoing, Freund discloses every limitation of Claim 15, and, therefore, anticipates Claim 15. Accordingly, Freund raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claim 15 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

3. Claim 15 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Zenchelsky

Zenchelsky discloses every limitation of Claim 15 and, therefore, anticipates Claim 15. The Appendix (pp. 122-125) features a claim chart of Claim 15 and shows that each limitation of Claim 15 is present in Zenchelsky.

As discussed above throughout Section VII, Zenchelsky discloses a firewall that applies rules from a rule base (also called "filter" in Zenchelsky) to process network communications travelling back and forth between a local area network and a public network like the Internet. Figure 8A of Zenchelsky is described as showing "a [Point of Presence] POP with a filter and an authentication system that provides access to the Internet to three peers [i.e., users on one side of the POP]." Zenchelsky at col. 5, ll. 48-49.

In Figure 8A, peers *A*, *B* and *C* (reference numbers 801-803) are behind a firewall 804, through which they are connected to a network 800 that, as already mentioned, could be the Internet. Zenchelsky at col. 5, ll. 48-49, col. 7, ll. 45-48. The firewall 804 has a filter or rule base 805, which includes a local rule base that comprises individualized rules applied to specific hosts, as discussed throughout Section VII above. *Id.* at col. 5, l. 61 – col. 6, l. 53; Figs. 7A-7B.

Figure 8B illustrates a local rule base containing individualized rule sets for peers *A*, *B* and *C* of Figure 8A. In Figures 8A and 8B, the letters *A*, *B*, *C*, *G*, *H* and *I* "represent network addresses." *Id.* at col. 7, ll. 48-50. Moreover, "[t]he asterisk represents a wildcard indicating any host." *Id.* at col. 7, ll. 53-54. The rules can be refined by specifying source and destination ports and protocol numbers. *Id.* at col. 7, ll. 50-53; *see also id.* at col. 7, ll. 6-23.

Zenchelsky thus discloses a redirection server (i.e., the firewall 804) programmed with a user's rule set correlated to a temporarily assigned network address (Figure 8B—the rules for peer *A* are correlated with *A*, which represents a network address), as recited in Claim 15. Moreover, Zenchelsky also discloses automated modification of the rule set. The removal of a rule constitutes modification within the meaning of the '118 Patent. *See* Section II. A., *supra*; *see also* '118 Patent at col. 8, ll. 6-11. Zenchelsky discloses automatically removing the user's rules from the firewall's local rule base when the user loses authentication. *Id.* at col. 8, ll. 36-46, Figure 9 (steps 95-97). Moreover, this removal occurs as a function of some combination of time, data transmitted to or from the user, or location the user accesses because a user can only lose authentication as result of these factors. For example, a user can lose authentication after a specified period of time; after transmitting a logout command to a network server; after navigating to a logout web page; or after some combination thereof.

In view of the foregoing, Zenchelsky discloses every limitation of Claim 15, and, therefore, anticipates Claim 15. Accordingly, Zenchelsky raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claim 15 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

4. Claim 15 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over Freund In View Of Zenchelsky

As discussed above in Section VIII. A. 2., Freund discloses all the limitations of Claim 15 of the '118 Patent. In particular, Freund discloses a redirection server within the meaning of the '118 Patent because nothing in the '118 Patent indicates that the redirection server cannot reside on the user's computer. However, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that Freund does not

adequately disclose a "redirection server" because the Examiner construes that term to require that the redirection server not reside on the client computer, Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching such that Claim 15 is obvious over Freund in view of Zenchelsky. In particular, Zenchelsky teaches a gateway firewall that applies a rule-based filter to packets of data. The Appendix (pp. 122-125) features a claim chart of Claim 15 and shows that each limitation of Claim 15 is present in Freund in view of Zenchelsky.

As discussed above throughout Section VII, Zenchelsky discloses a firewall that applies rules from a rule base (also called "filter" in Zenchelsky) to process network communications travelling back and forth between a local area network and a public network like the Internet. Figure 8A of Zenchelsky is described as showing "a [Point of Presence] POP with a filter and an authentication system that provides access to the Internet to three peers [i.e., users on one side of the POP]." Zenchelsky at col. 5, ll. 48-49.

In Figure 8A, peers *A*, *B* and *C* (reference numbers 801-803) are behind a firewall 804, through which they are connected to a network 800 that, as already mentioned, could be the Internet. Zenchelsky at col. 5, ll. 48-49, col. 7, ll. 45-48. The firewall 804 has a filter or rule base 805, which includes a local rule base that comprises individualized rules applied to specific hosts, as discussed throughout Section VII above. *Id.* at col. 5, l. 61 – col. 6, l. 53; Figs. 7A-7B.

When combined, Freund and Zenchelsky plainly disclose all the limitations of Claim 15 of the '118 Patent. In particular, Freund and Zenchelsky each disclose the "public network" and "modification"' limitations that Applicants argued Horowitz failed to disclose. Moreover, these references disclose the "modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of some combination of time, data transmitted to or from the user, or location the user access[es]" limitation that the Examiner added to Claim 15. Furthermore, Freund and Zenchelsky are each in the same field of Internet communications (which is also the field of the '118 Patent—*see* '118 Patent, col. 1, ll. 10-13), overlap in their disclosures and are thus easily combined. Indeed, the two references successfully combine according to known methods and/or involve simple substitution of one element for another to yield predictable results to render obvious Claim 15 of the '118 Patent. Placing the client monitor of Freund at a gateway location within the POP 320a corresponding to the location of the firewall of Zenchelsky would have been known to one of skill in the art and the results of combining Freund and Zenchelsky in this manner would have been predictable. Indeed, as discussed in more detail in Section VII. D. 3., Zenchelsky and

Freund each acknowledge the possibility of using the other's network architecture to achieve the goals of network security and control of network communications through the use of user-specific rules. Thus, it was known in the art that the two network architectures were interchangeable for purposes of processing network communications according to dynamically changing rules—an objective common to each of Freund, Zenchelsky and the '118 Patent—, even if choosing between the architectures involved weighing the advantages and disadvantages of each solution.

Moreover, the kinds of rule set modification disclosed in Freund are completely compatible with a monitor residing, for example, on the POP 320a as taught by combining Zenchelsky with Freund. For example, Freund discloses that the central supervisor 373 can notify the client monitor of temporary access restrictions and thus instruct the client monitor to implement new rules to reduce network congestion. Freund at col. 30, ll. 50-67, Figure 14. One of ordinary skill would have known how to achieve the same functionality with a monitor residing on the POP 320a. In particular, Freund discloses that rules for reduction of network congestion can include rules for blocking Internet access for non-critical applications or protocols. Freund at col. 30, ll. 66-67. One of skill would know that rules that block data packets based on the protocol or application information contained in the packets could be implemented at a gateway and does not need to be done at the user's computer. Indeed, this is precisely how the firewall of Zenchelsky works; that is, Zenchelsky discloses that rules in the local rule base can be refined to be not only user-specific but also protocol-specific. Zenchelsky at col. 7, ll. 6-23. Moreover, Freund discloses firewalls that "not only look[] at the IP packets but also inspect[] the data packets transport protocol (e.g., TCP) header (and even the application level protocols) in an attempt to better understand the exact nature of the data exchange." Freund at col. 2, ll. 26-30.

Similarly, the automated modification of a rule set based on bandwidth consumption that Freund discloses can be adapted to an architecture in which the monitor resides at the POP gateway. Steps 1301 and 1302 of Figure 13 in Freund describe a method for automated modification of a rule set based on bandwidth consumption per user application, wherein `send()` and `recv()` function calls made by a given application are used as indicators of the application's bandwidth consumption. *See also* Freund at col. 30, ll. 12-29. One of skill would know that this method could be adapted for use with a gateway monitor by monitoring the

packets received at the gateway from and sent by the gateway to a given IP address and port number, as a given user application can be determined uniquely by IP address and port number and/or other information stored in a packet. The firewall of Zenchelsky monitors precisely this information. Zenchelsky at col. 7, ll. 6-23. The remaining steps of the method disclosed by Freund such as marking time and calculating lengths of data segments would not need to be modified.

Therefore, the resulting combination of Freund and Zenchelsky, wherein the client monitor of Freund resides at a gateway location and allows automated modification of a rule set based on Freund and Zenchelsky, would have rendered all the limitations of Claim 15 obvious to one of ordinary skill. Moreover, each reference provides a suggestion or motivation that would have led one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the references. That is, each reference discloses applying rules to a user's network communications and each discloses a reason for modification of the rule set that would apply to the networks of the other references: network congestion or monopolization of bandwidth (Freund), and loss of authentication (Zenchelsky). Accordingly, Freund in combination with Zenchelsky raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claim 15 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

B. Dependent Claims 16-22 Are Unpatentable

1. Claims 16-22 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Alles

Alles discloses every limitation of Claims 16-22 and, therefore, anticipates these claims. The Appendix (pp. 126-132) features claim charts of Claims 16-22 and shows that each limitation of Claims 16-22 is present in Alles.

Claims 16-22 depend from Claim 15. As discussed above in Section VIII. A. 1., Alles anticipates Claim 15. Alles discloses the further limitations of Claims 16-22 of modifying, removing or reinstating at least a portion of the rule set as a function of time, data transmitted to or from the user, or locations the user accesses or a combination thereof. In particular, as discussed above in Section VIII. A. 1., Alles discloses generating additional processing rules correlated to a user's IP address in the middle of a user's application session (e.g., telnet session). Such rules may need to be generated dynamically, in the middle of the application session, because information such as port numbers may not be known in advance. *Id.* at col. 8, ll. 30-41. "Accordingly, ISN 150 may have to monitor the packets on some flows to determine the port

number of other flows. ISN 150 may then use the determined information to generate the processing rules with classifiers and associated action." *Id.* at col. 8, ll. 38-41. Moreover, because these new rules are generated according to the particular data flows of a user's application session, this automated modification of the set of processing rules associated with the user's IP address can be performed as a function of (1) the data transmitted to or from the user, (2) the location the user accesses or (3) some combination thereof. Moreover, Alles discloses that any of the rules can further specify what time of day the rules apply. *Id.* at col. 8, ll. 4-10, Claims 1, 12, Figure 5B. Accordingly Alles also discloses automated modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of time or as a function of some combination of time, the data transmitted to or from the user, or the location the user accesses.

Moreover, with respect to rules that are dynamically generated according to information in particular data flows of a user's application session, such rules are dependent on information—such as the port numbers being used for the data flows—that is only relevant to the data flows in question. *Id.* at col. 8, ll. 30-37. Accordingly, such rules are effectively disabled or removed once the data flows are terminated. Alles thus also discloses removal or reinstatement of at least a portion of a rule set as a function of (1) time, (2) the data transmitted to or from the user, (3) the location the user accesses or (4) some combination thereof.

In view of the foregoing, Alles discloses all the limitations of Claims 16-22. Accordingly, Alles raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 16-22 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

2. Claims 16-22 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Freund

Freund discloses every limitation of Claims 16-22 and, therefore, anticipates these claims. The Appendix (pp. 126-132) features claim charts of Claims 16-22 and shows that each limitation of Claims 16-22 is present in Freund.

a. Freund Anticipates Claims 16 and 19

Claim 16 recites:

> 16. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of time.

Correspondingly, Claim 19 recites:

19. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow the removal or reinstatement of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of time.

Claims 16 and 19 thus depend from Claim 15. As discussed above in Section VIII. A. 2., Freund anticipates Claim 15.

As also discussed in Section VIII. A. 2., Freund discloses the additional limitations of Claims 16 and 19 because Freund discloses a client monitor (corresponding to the redirection server of the '118 Patent) that has a rule set, wherein any rule in the rule set can be turned off and on again as a function of time. In particular, Figure 7H of Freund illustrates an interface that an administrator could use to specify the time intervals during which the client monitor should apply a given rule:

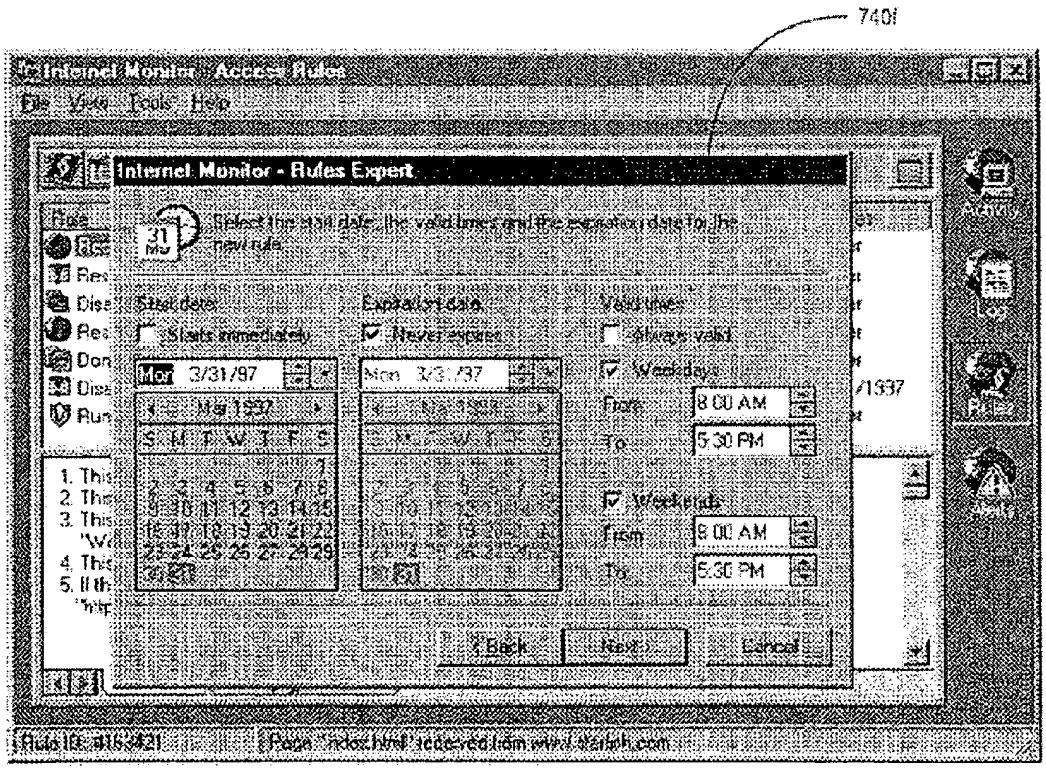


FIG. 7H

The interface shown in Figure 7H allows an administrator the option of specifying (1) a start date for the rule; (2) an end date; (3) whether the rule should apply on weekdays and, if so, during what hours; and (4) whether the rule should apply on weekends and, if so, during what hours.

Freund at col. 7, ll. 4-16, Figure 7H. Accordingly, Freund discloses removal or reinstatement of a rule as a function of time, which is to say Freund discloses removal or reinstatement of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of time. Since removal or reinstatement of at least a portion of the rule set is also modification of at least a portion of the rule set, Freund discloses all the limitations of Claims 16 and 19. *See* Section II. A., *supra*; *see also* '118 Patent at col. 8, ll. 6-11.

Furthermore, as discussed above in Section VIII. A. 2., Freund also discloses modifying a user's rule set to deny the user network access if the user has exceeded a threshold bandwidth usage level. *See id.* at col. 30, ll. 11-49, Figures 13A, 13B. In particular, determining whether the user has exceeded his bandwidth limit requires calculations based on time, so Freund discloses removal of rules allowing access or reinstatement of a rule denying access as a function of time. *Id.*

In view of the foregoing, Freund discloses all the limitations of Claims 16 and 19. Accordingly, Freund raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 16 and 19 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

b. Freund Anticipates Claims 17, 18, 20 and 21

Claim 17 recites:

> 17. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of the data transmitted to or from the user.

Correspondingly, Claim 20 recites:

> 20. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow the removal or reinstatement of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of the data transmitted to or from the user.

Similarly, Claim 18 recites:

> 18. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of the location or locations the user access [sic].

Correspondingly, Claim 21 recites:

> 21. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow the removal or reinstatement of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of the location or locations the user access [sic].

Claims 17, 18, 20 and 21 thus depend from Claim 15. As discussed above in Section VIII. A. 2., Freund anticipates Claim 15.

Freund discloses the additional limitations of Claims 17, 18, 20 and 21. In particular, as discussed more fully in Sections VIII. A. 2. and VIII. B. 2. a. above, Freund discloses that any rule in the rule set can be removed or temporarily disabled because the user exceeds a bandwidth limit or because the central supervisor notifies the client monitor of network congestion. Freund at col. 30, ll. 10-67, Figures 13A-14. In each case, at least a portion of the rule set is removed or disabled as function of the data transmitted to or from the user. Moreover, whether the network is congested is a function of the locations the user accesses. Since removal or reinstatement of at least a portion of the rule set is also modification of at least a portion of the rule set, Freund discloses all the limitations of Claims 17, 18, 20 and 21. *See* Section II. A., *supra*; *see also* '118 Patent at col. 8, ll. 6-11.

In view of the foregoing, Freund raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 17, 18, 20 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

c. Freund Anticipates Claim 22

Claim 22 recites:

> 22. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow the removal or reinstatement of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of some combination of time, data transmitted to or from the user, or location or locations the user access [sic].

Claim 22 thus depends from Claim 15. As discussed above in Section VIII. A. 2., Freund anticipates Claim 15.

Freund discloses the additional limitations of Claim 22. In particular, as discussed more fully in Sections VIII. A. 2., VIII. B. 2. a. and VIII. B. 2. b. above, Freund discloses that any rule in the rule set can be removed or temporarily disabled because the user exceeds a bandwidth limit or because the central supervisor notifies the client monitor of network congestion. Freund at col. 30, ll. 10-67, Figures 13A-14. Moreover, any rule can automatically be removed and reinstated as a function of time, as discussed more fully in Section VIII. B. 2. a. above. *Id.* at col. 7, ll. 4-16, Figure 7H. Therefore, any rule can be removed or reinstated as a function of some combination of time, data transmitted to or from the user, or location or locations the user accesses.

In view of the foregoing, Freund discloses all the limitations of Claim 22. Accordingly Freund raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claim 22 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

3. Claims 16-22 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Zenchelsky

Zenchelsky discloses every limitation of Claims 16-22 and, therefore, anticipates these claims. The Appendix (pp. 126-132) features claim charts of Claims 16-22 and shows that each limitation of Claims 16-22 is present in Zenchelsky.

As discussed above in Section VIII. A. 3., Zenchelsky discloses the limitations of Claim 15, from which Claims 16-22 each depend. Moreover, Zenchelsky discloses the limitations of Claims 16-22. The removal of a rule constitutes modification within the meaning of the '118 Patent. *See* Section II. A., *supra*; *see also* '118 Patent at col. 8, ll. 6-11. Zenchelsky discloses automatically removing the user's rules from the firewall's local rule base when the user loses authentication. *Id.* at col. 8, ll. 36-46, Figure 9 (steps 95-97). Moreover, this removal occurs as a function of (1) time, (2) data transmitted to or from the user, (3) location the user accesses or (4) some combination thereof because a user can only lose authentication as result of these factors. For example, a user can lose authentication (1) after a specified period of time, (2) after transmitting a logout command to a network server, (3) after navigating to a logout web page or (4) after some combination thereof.

In view of the foregoing, Zenchelsky discloses every limitation of each of Claims 16-22, and, therefore, anticipates these claims. Accordingly, Zenchelsky raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 16-22 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

4. Claims 16-22 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over Freund In View Of Zenchelsky

As discussed above in Section VIII. B. 2., Freund discloses all the limitations of each of Claims 16-22 of the '118 Patent. In particular, Freund discloses a redirection server within the meaning of the '118 Patent because nothing in the '118 Patent indicates that the redirection server cannot reside on the user's computer. However, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that Freund does not adequately disclose a "redirection server" because the Examiner construes that term to require that the redirection server not reside on the client computer, Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching such that Claims 16-22 are obvious over Freund in view of Zenchelsky. In particular, Zenchelsky teaches a gateway firewall that applies a rule-based filter to packets of data. The Appendix (pp. 126-132) features claim charts of Claims 16-22 and shows that each limitation of each of Claims 16-22 is present in Freund in view of Zenchelsky.

As discussed above in Section VIII. A. 4., Zenchelsky discloses a redirection server. Therefore, when combined, Freund and Zenchelsky plainly disclose all the limitations of Claims 16-22 of the '118 Patent. For at least the same reasons discussed in Section VIII. A. 4., one of ordinary skill would have combined Freund and Zenchelsky and would have found Claims 16-22 obvious in view of this combination. In particular, (1) combining Freund with Zenchelsky by placing the client monitor of Freund at a gateway location within the POP 320a corresponding to the location of the firewall of Zenchelsky would have been known to one of skill in the art, (2) the results of this combination would have been predictable and (3) the resulting combination, wherein the client monitor of Freund resides at a gateway location and allows modification, removal or reinstatement of at least a portion of a rule set as a function of time, data transmitted, locations accessed or some combination thereof based on Freund and Zenchelsky, would have rendered all the limitations of Claims 16-22 obvious to one of ordinary skill. Accordingly, Freund in combination with Zenchelsky raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 16-22 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

C. Dependent Claim 23 Is Unpatentable

1. Claim 23 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Alles

Alles discloses every limitation of Claim 23 and, therefore, anticipates Claim 23. The Appendix (p. 133) features a claim chart of Claim 23 and shows that each limitation of this claim is present in Alles.

Claim 23 recites:

> 23. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server has a user side that is connected to a computer using the temporarily assigned network address and a network side connected to a computer network and wherein the computer using the temporarily assigned network address is connected to the computer network through the redirection server.

Claim 23 thus depends from Claim 15. As discussed above in Section VIII. A. 1., Alles discloses the limitations of Claim 15, from which Claim 23 depends. Moreover, Alles discloses the limitations of Claim 23, since the internet service node (ISN) 150 of Alles has (1) a user side connected, e.g., to users on network 110 or at user locations 130-A or 130-x and (2) a network side connected to the Internet, and (3) the users are connected to the Internet through ISN 150. Alles at Figure 1.

In sum, Alles anticipates Claim 23. Accordingly, Alles raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claim 23 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

2. Claim 23 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Freund

Freund discloses every limitation of Claim 23 and, therefore, anticipates Claim 23. The Appendix (p. 133) features a claim chart of Claim 23 and shows that each limitation of this claim is present in Freund.

Claim 23 recites:

> 23. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server has a user side that is connected to a computer using the temporarily assigned network address and a network side connected to a computer network and wherein the computer using the temporarily assigned network address is connected to the computer network through the redirection server.

Claim 23 thus depends from Claim 15. As discussed above in Section VIII. A. 2., Freund anticipates Claim 15.

Freund discloses the additional limitations of Claim 23. The client monitor that Freund discloses has a user/client side connected to the client (which has an IP address that correlates to a rule set on the client monitor) and a network side connected to the Internet such that the client is connected to the Internet through the client monitor. This inherently must be the case because Freund discloses that the client monitor can "intercept[] and interpret[] all TCP/IP communications" between the client and hosts on the Internet. Freund, col. 13, ll. 44-45. In particular, the client monitor intercepts requests submitted by applications running on the client "for determining whether the request is permitted under the rules" in the client's rule set. *Id.* at col. 15, ll. 26-30.

Freund, however, does not need to rely on its inherent teachings to anticipate Claim 23, for it explicitly discloses the user and network side of the client monitor. This disclosure makes reference to Figures 2 and 4, which are reproduced below (highlighting added):

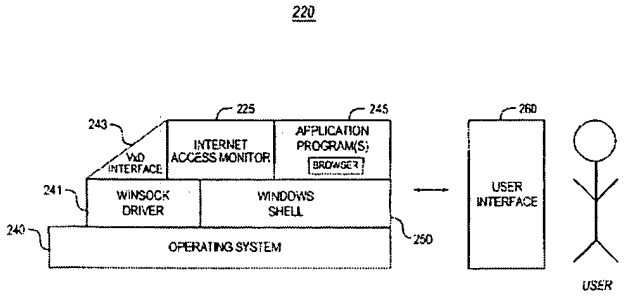


FIG. 2

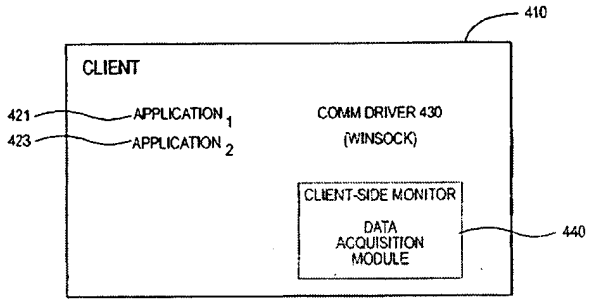


FIG. 4

As shown in Figure 2, a user interface 260 receives user commands and data. *Id.* at col. 8, ll. 11-13. Client applications 245 such as a web browser can act on these inputs and communicate with the Internet via "a communication layer or driver 241 (e.g., Winsock)." *Id.* at col. 8, ll. 5-10. Client monitor 225 can interact with the Winsock driver 241 via a VxD driver interface 243. *Id.* at col. 8, ll. 30-34. Thus, for example, an HTTP request from a browser 245 (reference number 421 in Figure 4) on the client would be communicated to the Winsock driver 241 (430); the client monitor 225 (440), which is "hooked" into the Winsock driver 241 (430) through the VxD interface 243, intercepts the request from client application and acts on the request according to the applicable rules; if the rules permit it, the client monitor 225 (440), through the VxD interface 243, instructs the Winsock driver to transmit the request on its network interface, i.e., transmit the request to the Internet, possibly in a modified form. *See id.* at col. 15, l. 12 – col. 21, l. 20. Since the client monitor can intercept or trap all messages from the client applications to the Internet and vice versa, the client is connected to the Internet through the client monitor.

In sum, Freund anticipates Claim 23. Accordingly, Freund raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claim 23 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

3. Claim 23 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Zenchelsky

Zenchelsky discloses every limitation of Claim 23 and, therefore, anticipates Claim 23. The Appendix (p. 133) features a claim chart of Claim 23 and shows that each limitation of this claim is present in Zenchelsky.

As discussed above in Section VIII. A. 3., Zenchelsky discloses the limitations of Claim 15, from which Claim 23 depends. Moreover, Zenchelsky discloses the limitations of Claim 23, since the firewall 804 of Zenchelsky has (1) a user side connected, e.g., to peers *A*, *B* and *C* and

(2) a network side connected to the Internet 800, and (3) peers *A*, *B* and *C* are connected to the Internet through firewall 804. Zenchelsky at Figure 8A.

In sum, Zenchelsky anticipates Claim 23. Accordingly, Zenchelsky raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claim 23 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

4. Claim 23 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over Freund In View Of Zenchelsky

As discussed above in Section VIII. C. 2., Freund discloses all the limitations of Claim 23 of the '118 Patent. In particular, Freund discloses a redirection server within the meaning of the '118 Patent because nothing in the '118 Patent indicates that the redirection server cannot reside on the user's computer. However, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that Freund does not adequately disclose a "redirection server" because the Examiner construes that term to require that the redirection server not reside on the client computer, Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching such that Claim 23 is obvious over Freund in view of Zenchelsky. In particular, Zenchelsky teaches a gateway firewall that applies a rule-based filter to packets of data. The Appendix (p. 133) features a claim chart of Claim 23 and shows that each limitation of Claim 23 is present in Freund in view of Zenchelsky.

As discussed above in Section VIII. A. 4., Zenchelsky discloses a redirection server. Therefore, when combined, Freund and Zenchelsky plainly disclose all the limitations of Claim 23 of the '118 Patent. For at least the same reasons discussed in Section VIII. A. 4., one of ordinary skill would have combined Freund and Zenchelsky and would have found Claim 23 obvious in view of this combination. In particular, (1) combining Freund with Zenchelsky by placing the client monitor of Freund at a gateway location within the POP 320a corresponding to the location of the firewall of Zenchelsky would have been known to one of skill in the art and (2) the results of this combination would have been predictable. In particular, by virtue of placing the monitor at the POP 320a, the monitor has a user side, through which it is connected to clients 310a-310c and a network side through which it is connected to networks 340 and 350; and the clients are connected to the networks through the monitor. Moreover, (3) the resulting combination, wherein the client monitor of Freund resides at a gateway location and wherein the user computer is connected to a network via the client monitor based on Freund and Zenchelsky, would have rendered all the limitations of Claim 23 obvious to one of ordinary skill.

Accordingly, Freund in combination with Zenchelsky raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claim 23 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

D. Dependent Claim 24 Is Unpatentable

1. Claim 24 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Freund

Freund discloses every limitation of Claim 24 and, therefore, anticipates Claim 24. The Appendix (p. 134) features a claim chart of Claim 24 and shows that each limitation of this claim is present in Freund.

Claim 24 recites:

> 24. The system of claim 23 wherein instructions to the redirection server to modify the rule set are received by one or more of the user side of the redirection server and the network side of the redirection server.

Claim 24 thus depends from Claim 23. As discussed in Section VIII. C. 2., Freund anticipates Claim 23. Freund discloses the further limitations of Claim 24, as illustrated below in Figure 3B (highlighting added).

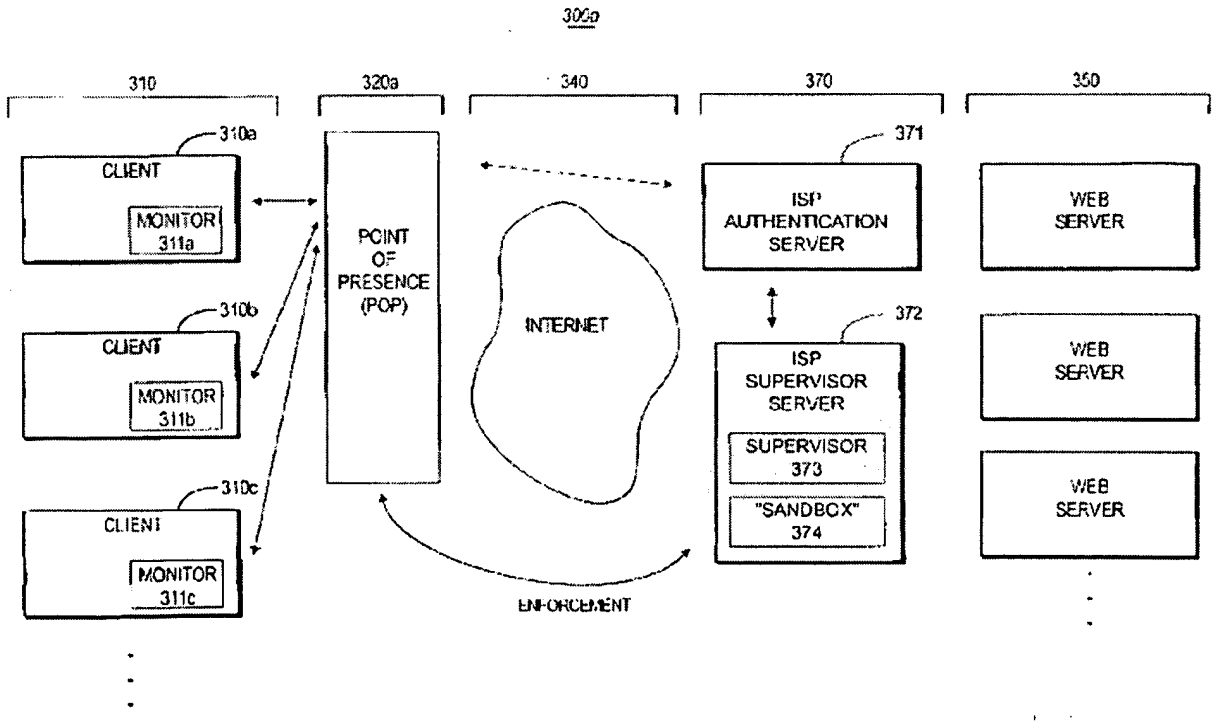


FIG. 3B

As discussed above in Section VIII. A. 2. with respect to Claim 15, the central supervisor 373 will periodically check in on the client monitor 311a. Freund at col. 22, ll. 31-34. When it performs these checks, the central supervisor application 373 can send new, updated rule sets for the client monitor 311a to load, thus modifying the already-loaded rule sets. *See, e.g.*, *id.* at col. 30, ll. 50-67; Figure 14; *see also id.* at col. 27, ll. 4-17; Figure 7H. Freund thus discloses the client monitor (corresponding to the redirection server) receiving instructions from its network side to modify a rule set. Additionally, Freund discloses that a user may instruct the client monitor to modify the user's rule set, including removing the rules altogether. *Id.* at col. 27, ll. 19-28; Fig. 7I.

In sum, Freund anticipates Claim 24. Accordingly, Freund raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claim 24 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

2. Claim 24 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over Freund In View Of Zenchelsky

As discussed above in Section VIII. D. 2., Freund discloses all the limitations of Claim 24 of the '118 Patent. In particular, Freund discloses a redirection server within the meaning of the '118 Patent because nothing in the '118 Patent indicates that the redirection server cannot reside on the user's computer. However, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that Freund does not adequately disclose a "redirection server" because the Examiner construes that term to require that the redirection server not reside on the client computer, Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching such that Claim 24 is obvious over Freund in view of Zenchelsky. In particular, Zenchelsky teaches a gateway firewall that applies a rule-based filter to packets of data. The Appendix (p. 134) features a claim chart of Claim 24 and shows that each limitation of Claim 24 is present in Freund in view of Zenchelsky.

As discussed above in Section VIII. A. 4., Zenchelsky discloses a redirection server. Therefore, when combined, Freund and Zenchelsky plainly disclose all the limitations of Claim 24 of the '118 Patent. For at least the same reasons discussed in Sections VIII. A. 4. and VIII. C. 4., one of ordinary skill would have combined Freund and Zenchelsky and would have found Claim 24 obvious in view of this combination. In particular, (1) combining Freund with Zenchelsky by placing the client monitor of Freund at a gateway location within the POP 320a corresponding to the location of the firewall of Zenchelsky would have been known to one of skill in the art and (2) the results of this combination would have been predictable. In particular,

by virtue of placing the monitor at the POP 320a, the monitor has a user side, through which it is connected to clients 310a-310c and a network side through which it is connected to networks 340 and 350; and the clients are connected to the networks through the monitor. Moreover, since Freund discloses how the central supervisor 373 or a user on one of the clients can send instructions to a client monitor residing on the client to modify a user's rule set, one of ordinary skill would be able to implement these features for a client monitor residing at the POP 320a because these features are not dependent on the location of the client monitor. Moreover, (3) the resulting combination, wherein the client monitor of Freund resides at a gateway location, wherein the user computer is connected to a network via the client monitor and wherein the client monitor receives instructions from the network or user computer to modify a user's rule set based on Freund and Zenchelsky, would have rendered all the limitations of Claim 24 obvious to one of ordinary skill. Accordingly, Freund in combination with Zenchelsky raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claim 24 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

E. Independent Claim 25 Is Unpatentable

Claim 25 recites (line breaks inserted at † and ‡ for readability):

> 25. In a system comprising a redirection server containing a user's rule set correlated to a temporarily assigned network address wherein the user's rule set contains at least one of a plurality of functions used to control data passing between the user and a public network; the method comprising the step of:
>
> modifying at least a portion of the user's rule set while the user's rule set remains correlated to the temporarily assigned network address in the redirection server; and
>
> †wherein the redirection server has a user side that is connected to a computer using the temporarily assigned network address and a network address and a network side connected to a computer network and
>
> ‡wherein the computer using the temporarily assigned network address is connected to the computer network through the redirection server and the method further includes the step of receiving instructions by the redirection server to modify at least a portion of the user's rule set through one or more of the user side of the redirection server and the network side of the redirection server.

1. Claim 25 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Freund

Freund discloses every limitation of Claim 25 and, therefore, anticipates Claim 25. The Appendix (pp. 135-138) features a claim chart of Claim 25 and shows that each limitation of Claim 25 is present in Freund.

Except for (1) "modifying at least a portion of the user's rule set while the user's rule set remains correlated to the temporarily assigned network address in the redirection server" and (2) "wherein the redirection server has . . . a network address," every limitation of Claim 25 is recited or has a corresponding limitation in Claim 15, Claim 23 or Claim 24. As discussed above in Sections VIII. A. 2., VIII. C. 1. and VIII. C. 2., Freund discloses all the limitations of each of Claims 15, 23 and 24.

Freund also discloses "modifying at least a portion of the user's rule set while the user's rule set remains correlated to the temporarily assigned network address in the redirection server." Claim 15 has a limitation that nearly corresponds with this "modifying" limitation of Claim 25. That is, Claim 15 recites "wherein the redirection server is configured to allow automated modification of at least a portion of the rule set correlated to the temporarily assigned network address." By the principle of claim differentiation, Claim 25 is broader than Claim 15 in the sense that the modification need not be "automated," but is narrower in that the modification must occur "while the user's rule set remains correlated to the temporarily assigned network address in the redirection server." The prosecution history supports this distinction, as Applicants made separate arguments based on these limitations with respect to Claims 15 and 25. *See, e.g.*, August 2, 2001 Amendment at p. 7. Freund discloses the "modification" limitation of Claim 25 because, as discussed in more detail in Section VIII. A. 2. above, Freund discloses modifying a user's rule set while the rule set remains correlated to the user's IP address in the client monitor (redirection server) for purposes of alleviating network congestion or regulating the user's bandwidth usage in the midst of the user's session. Freund at col. 30, ll. 50-67, Figure 14; *id.* at col. 30, ll. 11-49, Figures 13A, 13B.

Freund also discloses that the client monitor (redirection server) has a network address, as the client monitor resides on the client and intercepts all network communications going to or coming from the client. Freund, col. 13, ll. 44-45. Therefore, the network address of the client is also the network address of the client monitor.

In view of the foregoing, Freund discloses every limitation of Claim 25, and, therefore, anticipates Claim 25. Accordingly, Freund raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claim 25 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

2. Claim 25 Is Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over Freund In View Of Zenchelsky

As discussed above in Section VIII. E. 1., Freund discloses all the limitations of Claim 25 of the '118 Patent. In particular, Freund discloses a redirection server within the meaning of the '118 Patent because nothing in the '118 Patent indicates that the redirection server cannot reside on the user's computer. However, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that Freund does not adequately disclose a "redirection server" because the Examiner construes that term to require that the redirection server not reside on the client computer, Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching such that Claim 25 is obvious over Freund in view of Zenchelsky. In particular, Zenchelsky teaches a gateway firewall that applies a rule-based filter to packets of data. The Appendix (pp. 135-138) features a claim chart of Claim 25 and shows that each limitation of each of Claim 25 is present in Freund in view of Zenchelsky.

As discussed above in Section VIII. A. 4., Zenchelsky discloses a redirection server. Therefore, when combined, Freund and Zenchelsky plainly disclose all the limitations of Claim 25 of the '118 Patent. For at least the same reasons discussed in Sections VIII. A. 4., VIII. C. 4. and VIII. D. 2., one of ordinary skill would have combined Freund and Zenchelsky and would have found Claim 25 obvious in view of this combination. In particular, (1) combining Freund with Zenchelsky by placing the client monitor of Freund at a gateway location within the POP 320a corresponding to the location of the firewall of Zenchelsky would have been known to one of skill in the art and (2) the results of this combination would have been predictable. In particular, by virtue of placing the monitor at the POP 320a, the monitor has a user side, through which it is connected to clients 310a-310c and a network side through which it is connected to networks 340 and 350; and the clients are connected to the networks through the monitor. Moreover, since Freund discloses how the central supervisor 373 or a user on one of the clients can send instructions to a client monitor residing on the client to modify a user's rule set, one of ordinary skill would be able to implement these features for a client monitor residing at the POP 320a because these features are not dependent on the location of the client monitor. Moreover, (3) the resulting combination, wherein (A) the client monitor of Freund (i) resides at a gateway location, (ii) modifies at least a portion of the user's rule set while the user's rule set remains correlated to the temporarily assigned network address in the client monitor and (iii) has a network address, (B) the user computer is connected to a network via the client monitor and (C)

the monitor receives instructions to modify the rule set from the user computer or the network based on Freund and Zenchelsky, would have rendered all the limitations of Claim 25 obvious to one of ordinary skill. Accordingly, Freund in combination with Zenchelsky raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claim 25 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

F. Dependent Claims 26 And 27 Are Unpatentable

1. Claims 26 And 27 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) As Being Anticipated By Freund

Freund discloses every limitation of Claims 26 and 27 and, therefore, anticipates these claims. The Appendix (pp. 139-140) features claim charts of Claims 26 and 27 and shows that each limitation of Claims 26 and 27 is present in Freund.

Claim 26 recites:

> 26. The method of claim 25, further including the step of modifying at least a portion of the user's rule set as a function of one or more of: time, data transmitted to or from the user, and location or locations the user access.

Similarly, Claim 27 recites:

> 27. The method of claim 25, further including the step of removing or reinstating at least a portion of the user's rule set as a function of one or more of: time, the data transmitted to or from the user and the location or locations the user access.

Claims 26 and 27 thus depend from Claim 25. As discussed above in Section VIII. D. 1., Freund anticipates Claim 25. The additional limitations of Claims 26 and 27 of "modifying . . ." or "removing or reinstating at least a portion of the user's rule set as a function of one or more of: time, the data transmitted to or from the user and the location or locations the user access" have corresponding limitations in Claims 15-18 and Claims 19-22, respectively. As discussed above in Sections VIII. A. 2., VIII. B. 2. a., VIII. B. 2. b. and VIII. B. 2. c., Freund discloses all the limitations of each of Claims 15-22. For at least the same reasons, Freund also discloses the "modifying . . ." and "removing or reinstating at least a portion of the user's rule set as a function of one or more of: time, the data transmitted to or from the user and the location or locations the user access" recited in Claims 26 and 27, respectively.

In view of the foregoing, Freund discloses every limitation of Claims 26 and 27, and, therefore, anticipates Claims 26 and 27. Accordingly, Freund raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 26 and 27 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

2. Claims 26 And 27 Are Unpatentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) As Being Obvious Over Freund In View Of Zenchelsky

As discussed above in Section VIII. F. 1., Freund discloses all the limitations of Claims 26 and 27 of the '118 Patent. In particular, Freund discloses a redirection server within the meaning of the '118 Patent because nothing in the '118 Patent indicates that the redirection server cannot reside on the user's computer. However, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that Freund does not adequately disclose a "redirection server" because the Examiner construes that term to require that the redirection server not reside on the client computer, Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching such that Claims 26 and 27 are obvious over Freund in view of Zenchelsky. In particular, Zenchelsky teaches a gateway firewall that applies a rule-based filter to packets of data. The Appendix (pp. 139-140) features claim charts of Claims 26 and 27 and shows that each limitation of each of Claims 26 and 27 is present in Freund in view of Zenchelsky.

As discussed above in Section VIII. A. 4., Zenchelsky discloses a redirection server. Therefore, when combined, Freund and Zenchelsky plainly disclose all the limitations of Claims 26 and 27 of the '118 Patent. As discussed above in Section VIII. F. 1., Claims 26 and 27 depend from Claim 25 and the additional limitations of Claims 26 and 27 of "modifying . . ." or "removing or reinstating at least a portion of the user's rule set as a function of one or more of: time, the data transmitted to or from the user and the location or locations the user access" have corresponding limitations in Claims 15-18 and Claims 19-22, respectively. Therefore, for at least the same reasons discussed in Sections VIII. A. 4., VIII. C. 4., VIII. D. 2. and VIII. E. 2., one of ordinary skill would have combined Freund and Zenchelsky and would have found Claims 26 and 27 obvious in view of this combination. In particular, (1) combining Freund with Zenchelsky by placing the client monitor of Freund at a gateway location within the POP 320a corresponding to the location of the firewall of Zenchelsky would have been known to one of skill in the art and (2) the results of this combination would have been predictable. Moreover, (3) the resulting combination, wherein (A) the client monitor of Freund (i) resides at a gateway location, (ii) modifies at least a portion of the user's rule set while the user's rule set remains correlated to the temporarily assigned network address in the client monitor and as a function of time, data transmitted, locations accessed, or some combination thereof and (iii) has a network address, (B) the user computer is connected to a network via the client monitor and (C) the

monitor receives instructions to modify the rule set from the user computer or the network based on Freund and Zenchelsky, would have rendered all the limitations of Claims 26 and 27 obvious to one of ordinary skill. Accordingly, Freund in combination with Zenchelsky raises at least a substantial new question of patentability of Claims 26 and 27 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

IX. CONCLUSION

In sum, substantial new questions of patentability are raised with respect to anticipation and obviousness of Claims 1-27 of the '118 Patent. In particular, RFC 2138 anticipates at least Claims 1 and 8. At a minimum, Claims 1 and 8 are obvious because the RFC teaches authentication in a public network and Zenchelsky, Freund and Baker teach rule-based processing of data directed to a public network. Moreover, Alles, Freund and Zenchelsky each anticipate Claim 15 and Freund also anticipates Claim 25. At the very least, Claims 15 and 25 are obvious because Freund teaches modification of a rule set based on instructions received from the network side and Zenchelsky teaches a redirection server residing at a gateway location. Thus, reexamination of Claims 1-27 is respectfully requested.

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.20(c)(1), a fee for filing of a request for *ex parte* reexamination was submitted with the original version of this paper. Please charge any additional fees or credit overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-3550.

Respectfully submitted,

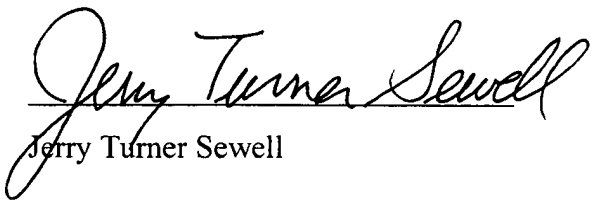
Dated: DECEMBER 17, 2008 By: Jerry Turner Sewell

Jerry Turner Sewell
Registration No. 31,567
Customer No. 51,476
P.O. Box 10999
Newport Beach, CA 92658-5015
(949) 433-2849

X. CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.510(b)(5) and 37 C.F.R. § 1.33(c), I hereby certify that on December 17, 2008, a complete copy of this *ex parte* reexamination request, including the accompanying transmittal and all exhibits, are being served via First Class U.S. Mail upon the current attorneys of record for Applicants:

CHRISTIE, PARKER & HALE, LLP
P.O. Box 7068
Pasadena, CA 91109-7068

By: 
Jerry Turner Sewell

XI. APPENDIX: CLAIM CHARTS

In the pages that follow, Requestor includes claim charts to aid the Examiner in a claim-by-claim, limitation-by-limitation analysis of the cited references according to the foregoing proposed rejections and substantial new questions of patentability. These charts correspond to and supplement the analysis in Sections VII and VIII. To the extent that the charts include information outside the scope of any of the proposed rejections or substantial new questions of patentability, Requestor does not propose additional rejections or additional substantial new questions of patentability and does not request reexamination on any such additional grounds by virtue of including such information. To the extent any such information exists, however, the Examiner may find it helpful should the Examiner choose, *sua sponte*, to raise additional rejections or substantial new questions of patentability. *See* M.P.E.P., 8th ed., Rev. 7, § 2244, p. 2200-61 (July 2008).

'118 Patent, Claim 1	**RFC 2138**	**6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)**	**5,987,611 (Freund)**	**5,696,898 (Baker)**
1. A system comprising:				
a database with entries correlating each of a plurality of user IDs with an individualized rule set;	"[T]he RADIUS server consults a database of users to find the user whose name matches the request. The user entry in the database contains" authentication information like a password and "configuration values" like a set of "packet filter identifiers," i.e., a rule set. RFC 2138, § 2 (Operation), p. 6. *See also, e.g.*, § 1 (Introduction), p. 3; § 2 (Operation), p. 6; § 5.11 (Filter-Id), pp. 31-32.		"A computer system regulating access by client computers comprising: . . . supervisor means . . . , said supervisor means including a database of enforcement rules governing access of client computers to said at least one open network . . . ." Freund, Claim 26. *See also, e.g.*, col. 4, ll. 5-8; col. 12, l. 65 – col. 13, l. 2; col. 21, ll. 33-37, 65-66; col. 22, ll. 1-2; col. 26, ll. 18-50; Claims 6-8, 12-14; Figs. 3A-3B, 11A.	

'118 Patent, Claim 1	**RFC 2138**	**6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)**	**5,987,611 (Freund)**	**5,696,898 (Baker)**
a dial-up network server that receives user IDs from users' computers;	"The NAS [Network Access Server] provides a service to the dial-in user." § 1.2 (Terminology), p. 5. A "user of the [NAS] presents authentication information to the [NAS]. This might be with a customizable login prompt, where the user is expected to enter their username and password." § 2 (Operation), p. 5. *See also e.g.*, Abstract, p. 1; § 1 (Introduction), p. 3; § 1.2 (Terminology), p. 5; § 2 (Operation), p. 5.		"When a user dials into a POP (e.g., using a protocol such as SLIP), the POP server in return contacts the central ISP authentication server either via the Internet or a dedicated line . . . [and forwards] the user's ID and password." col. 21, l. 65 – col. 22, l. 2. *See also, e.g.*, Figs. 3B, 11A.	

'118 Patent, Claim 1	RFC 2138	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)	5,987,611 (Freund)	5,696,898 (Baker)
a redirection server connected to the dial-up network server and a public network, and	The RFC discloses that the NAS (dial-up network server) can be connected to a public network like the Internet. Thus, the NAS, or another module in communication with the NAS, is the redirection server. *E.g.*, Status of this Memo, p. 1; § 1 (Introduction), p. 3; § 1.2 (Terminology), p. 5; § 2 (Operation), p. 5.		The client monitor (Fig. 3B, ref. no. 311a) is the redirection server. In Figure 3B, it is connected to the POP server on the POP (320a) and to the Internet (340). Fig. 3B. *See also, e.g.*, cols. 21-22; Figs. 3A, 11A.	

'118 Patent, Claim 1	RFC 2138	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)	5,987,611 (Freund)	5,696,898 (Baker)
an authentication accounting server connected to the database, the dial-up network server and the redirection server;	The RADIUS server (authentication accounting server) is connected to the database and the NAS. E.g., § 1 (Introduction), p. 3; § 2 (Operation), p. 6; § 3 (Packet Format), pp. 10-11.		In Figure 3B, a central server component (ref. no. 370) runs an authentication module (ref. no. 371). The central server 370 is connected to the database residing on the supervisor (ref. nos. 372/373), the POP server on the POP (ref. no. 320a) and the client monitor (e.g., ref. no. 311a). Fig. 3B. *See also, e.g.*, cols. 21-22; Fig. 11A.	

'118 Patent, Claim 1	RFC 2138	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)	5,987,611 (Freund)	5,696,898 (Baker)
wherein the dial-up network server communicates a first user ID for one of the users' computers and a temporarily assigned network address for the first user ID to the authentication accounting server;	The NAS (dial-up network server) sends an "Access-Request" packet to the RADIUS server (authentication accounting server) to authenticate a user. The "Access-Request" contains the user's user ID and password, as well as a suggested IP address for the user. *E.g.*, § 2 (Operation), p. 5; § 4.1 (Access-Request), p. 13; § 5.8 (Framed-IP-Address), p. 29.		"When a user dials into a POP (e.g., using a protocol such as SLIP), the POP server in return contacts the central ISP authentication server either via the Internet or a dedicated line . . . [and forwards] the user's ID and password." col. 21, l. 65 – col. 22, l. 2. Moreover, the central ISP server eventually communicates a rule set to the client monitor residing on the client 310a (col. 22, ll. 22-34), which requires the POP server to communicate the IP address of the client 310a to the central server 370. *See also, e.g.*, Figs. 3B, 11A.	

'118 Patent, Claim 1	RFC 2138	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)	5,987,611 (Freund)	5,696,898 (Baker)
wherein the authentication accounting server accesses the database and communicates the individualized rule set that correlates with the first user ID and the temporarily assigned network address to the redirection server; and	Upon receiving an "Access-Request," and after validating the NAS, "the RADIUS server [authentication accounting server] consults a database to find the user whose name matches the request." § 2 (Operation), p. 6. After verifying the user's password, the RADIUS server places into an "Access-Accept" packet configuration information that is correlated with the user in the database. *Id.* This configur-ation information includes an IP address and packet filter identifiers (rule set). *Id.* The RADIUS server sends the "Access-Accept" back to the NAS (redirection server). *See also, e.g.*, § 2 (Operation), p. 6; § 5.11 (Filter-Id), p. 31.		In Figure 3B, the central supervisor 370 (running authentication module 371) accesses the database on the supervisor 372/373 and transmits the user's access rules to the client monitor 311a. *E.g.*, col. 22, ll. 22-34. Since the client monitor, resides on the client the user is using, the central server necessarily transmits to the client monitor the user's IP address along with the user's rule set. *See also, e.g.*, Claims 6-8, 12-14, 26; Figs. 3B, 11A.	

'118 Patent, Claim 1	RFC 2138	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)	5,987,611 (Freund)	5,696,898 (Baker)
wherein data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers are processed by the redirection server according to the individualized rule set.	The RADIUS server sends the packet filter identifiers (rule set) to the NAS (redirection server) so that the NAS can implement and apply packet filters to traffic sent by the user to a public network like the Internet. *E.g.*, § 2 (Operation), p. 6; § 5.11 (Filter-Id), pp. 31-32.	The disclosed firewall (with its filter) is the redirection server. "Upon authentication, the peer's local rule base is loaded into the filter." col. 8, ll. 38-39. "If a corresponding rule is found in the local rule base and the action is DROP, the packet is dropped 714. If a corresponding rule is found and the action is PASS, the packet is passed 721. If no corresponding rule is found, then the global post-rule base is checked 715." col. 6, ll. 40-44. *See also, e.g.*, Abstract; col. 2, ll. 10-25; col. 3, ll. 41-46; cols. 6-8; Figs. 1-9. Thus, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching.	"These access rules can include criteria such as total time a user can be connected to the Internet . . . , a list of applications . . . that a user can or cannot use in order to access the Internet, a list of URLs . . . that a user application can (or cannot) access, a list of protocols . . . that a user application can or cannot use," etc. col. 4, ll. 5-28. *See also, e.g.*, Abstract; col. 15, l. 26 – col. 16, l. 29; col. 21, ll. 12-17, 21-40; Figs. 3B, 5. Freund thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Freund supplies the missing teaching.	The disclosed proxy server processes a user's request to the public network according to the criteria specified in the user's rule set stored in the database. cols. 3-5. *See also, e.g.*, Claims 1-14; Figs. 1-2. Thus, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Baker supplies the missing teaching.

'118 Patent, Claim 2	RFC 2138	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)	5,987,611 (Freund)	5,696,898 (Baker)
2. The system of claim 1, wherein the redirection server further provides control over a plurality of data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.	The RADIUS server can send two or more filter identifiers as part of an "Access-Accept," i.e., the user's rule set can have two or more rules, which would apply to different data. *E.g.*, § 5.11 (Filter-Id), pp. 31-32.	Figure 8B shows a plurality of local rules for each of a plurality of users. *E.g.*, cols. 7-8; Figs. 8A-8B. Thus, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching.	Freund discloses that the client monitor can store a plurality of rules for each of a plurality of users. *E.g.*, col. 26, ll. 31-39; Fig. 7F. For example, the rules can vary by application program or by prohibited activity. *E.g.*, col. 25, l. 20 – col. 26, l. 17; Figs. 7D, 7E. Freund thus discloses this limitation.. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Freund supplies the missing teaching.	Baker discloses that the database can associate a plurality of URLs with each of a plurality of users. *E.g.*, Figs. 1-2. Thus, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Baker supplies the missing teaching.

'118 Patent, Claim 3	**RFC 2138**	**6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)**	**5,987,611 (Freund)**	**5,696,898 (Baker)**
3. The system of claim 1, wherein the redirection server further blocks the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.	The NAS (redirection server) uses the packet filter identifiers (rule set) it receives from the RADIUS server to filter data from the users behind the NAS. *E.g.*, § 5.11 (Filter-Id), pp. 31-32. Filtering data includes blocking and allowing data. '118 Patent at col. 2, ll. 27-35.	"If a corresponding rule is found in the local rule base and the action is DROP, the packet is dropped 714." col. 6, ll. 40-44. *See also, e.g.*, cols. 6-8; Figs. 7B-8D. Thus, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching.	"Since the [client monitor, i.e., redirection server] of the present invention monitors the message traffic at the level of individual messages, the [client monitor] is able to selectively block access, as dictated by the configurable rules." col. 19, ll. 57-60. *See also, e.g.*, col. 13, ll. 44-56; col. 16, ll. 3-7, 25-29; col. 21, ll. 17-20; col. 24, ll. 7-9; Claims 6-8, 16, 26, 27. Freund thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Freund supplies the missing teaching.	"[I]f a URL that is not associated with the requesting terminal identification code within relational database 114 is received by processor 111, that request for information is denied." col. 4, ll. 17-20. *See also, e.g.*, col. 3, l. 54 – col. 4, l. 26; col. 4, ll. 30-36; Claims 3, 10; Figs. 1-2. Thus, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Baker supplies the missing teaching.

'118 Patent, Claim 4	**RFC 2138**	**6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)**	**5,987,611 (Freund)**	**5,696,898 (Baker)**
4. The system of claim 1, wherein the redirection server further allows the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.	The NAS (redirection server) uses the packet filter identifiers (rule set) it receives from the RADIUS server to filter data from the users behind the NAS. *E.g.*, § 5.11 (Filter-Id), pp. 31-32. Filtering data includes blocking and allowing data. '118 Patent at col. 2, ll. 27-35.	"If a corresponding rule is found and the action is PASS, the packet is passed 721." col. 6, ll. 40-44. *See also, e.g.*, cols. 6-8; Figs. 7B-8D. Thus, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching.	"Since the [client monitor, i.e., redirection server] of the present invention monitors the message traffic at the level of individual messages, the [client monitor] is able to selectively block access, as dictated by the configurable rules." col. 19, ll. 57-60. In this context, a decision not to block data is the same as a decision to allow data; e.g., the decision could be to determine whether the client is requesting access to a "permitted site." col. 19, ll. 61-66. *See also, e.g.*, col. 13, ll. 44-56; col. 16, ll. 3-7, 25-29; col. 21, ll. 17-20; col. 24, ll. 7-9; Claims 6-8, 16, 26, 27. Freund thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Freund supplies the missing teaching.	"[P]rocessor 111 would access relational database 114, . . . determine that URL_{102} was indeed an allowable request. . . . processor 111 would forward URL_{102} to public network 100 via firewall 113." col. 4, ll. 14-17. *See also, e.g.*, col. 3, l. 54 – col. 4, l. 26; col. 4, ll. 30-36; Claims 2, 9; Figs. 1-2. Thus, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Baker supplies the missing teaching.

'118 Patent, Claim 5	RFC 2138	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)	5,987,611 (Freund)	5,696,898 (Baker)
5. The system of claim 1, wherein the redirection server further redirects the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.		To the extent that the Examiner concludes that the combination of the RFC and Freund does not adequately teach a "redirection server," Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching. The firewall Zenchelsky discloses corresponds to the redirection server. Moreover, the redirection rules Freund teaches are fully compatible with the Zenchelsky firewall's rule-based filter. E.g.: "The local rule base 702 comprises the set of peer rule bases loaded into the filter for authenticated peers. These rule pertain to specific hosts." col. 6, ll. 4-6. *See also, e.g.*, cols. 6-8; Figs. 7B-8D.	"These access rules can be qualified by optionally specifying: . . . and what should happen if a rule is violated (e.g., denying Internet access, . . . , redirecting the access, . . . , or the like)." col. 13, ll. 13-22. *See also, e.g.*, col. 13, ll. 51-55, col. 21, ll. 15-17, col. 26, ll. 51-58, Figs. 7A, 7G, 12A, 12B. Freund thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Freund supplies the missing teaching.	

'118 Patent, Claim 6	RFC 2138	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)	5,987,611 (Freund)	5,696,898 (Baker)
6. The system of claim 1, wherein the redirection server further redirects the data from the users' computers to multiple destinations as a function of the individualized rule set.		To the extent that the Examiner concludes that the combination of the RFC and Freund does not adequately teach a "redirection server," Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching. The firewall Zenchelsky discloses corresponds to the redirection server. Moreover, the redirection rules Freund teaches are fully compatible with the Zenchelsky firewall's rule-based filter. E.g.: "The local rule base 702 comprises the set of peer rule bases loaded into the filter for authenticated peers. These rule pertain to specific hosts." col. 6, ll. 4-6. *See also, e.g.*, cols. 6-8; Figs. 7B-8D.	"These access rules can be qualified by optionally specifying: . . . and what should happen if a rule is violated (e.g., denying Internet access, . . . , redirecting the access, . . . , or the like)." col. 13, ll. 13-22. As indicated, there can be more than one redirection rule, each specifying a different redirection destination. *See also, e.g.*, col. 13, ll. 51-55, col. 21, ll. 15-17, col. 26, ll. 51-58, Figs. 7A, 7G, 12A, 12B. Freund thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Freund supplies the missing teaching.	

'118 Patent, Claim 7	RFC 2138	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)	5,987,611 (Freund)	5,696,898 (Baker)
7. The system of claim 1, wherein the database entries for a plurality of the plurality of users' IDs are correlated with a common individualized rule set.		In Figure 8B, peers *A* and *B* share the rule that the filter will allow any packet sent by host *H*. Fig. 8B. *See also, e.g.*, cols. 6-8; Figs. 7B-8D. Thus, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching.	"These access rules can be qualified by optionally specifying: to whom should a rule apply (list of users, list of workgroups, or all)." col. 13, ll. 13-15. *See also, e.g.*, col. 4, ll. 19-21; col. 26, ll. 31-39; Claim 26; Fig. 7F. Freund thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Freund supplies the missing teaching.	"The processor and relational database within the proxy server of the invention could also be modified to recognize classes of users and/or user terminals." col. 4, l. 47-49. *See also, e.g.*, col. 4, l. 47-col. 5, l. 5; Figure 2. Thus, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Baker supplies the missing teaching.

'118 Patent, Claim 8	RFC 2138	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)	5,987,611 (Freund)	5,696,898 (Baker)
8. In a system comprising a database with entries correlating each of a plurality of user IDs with an individualized rule set; a dial-up network server that receives user IDs from users' computers; a redirection server connected to the dial-up network server and a public network, and an authentication accounting server connected to the database, the dial-up network server and the redirection server, the method comprising the steps of:	To the extent necessary, the RFC discloses the preamble. See the claim chart for Claim 1 of the '118 Patent above.		To the extent necessary, Freund discloses the preamble. See the claim chart for Claim 1 of the '118 Patent above.	

'118 Patent, Claim 8	RFC 2138	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)	5,987,611 (Freund)	5,696,898 (Baker)
communicating a first user ID for one of the users' computers and a temporarily assigned network address for the first user ID from the dial-up network server to the authentication accounting server;	The NAS (dial-up network server) sends an "Access-Request" packet to the RADIUS server (authentication accounting server) to authenticate a user. The "Access-Request" contains the user's user ID and password, as well as a suggested IP address for the user. *E.g.*, § 2 (Operation), p. 5; § 4.1 (Access-Request), p. 13; § 5.8 (Framed-IP-Address), p. 29.		"When a user dials into a POP (e.g., using a protocol such as SLIP), the POP server in return contacts the central ISP authentication server either via the Internet or a dedicated line . . . [and forwards] the user's ID and password." col. 21, l. 65 – col. 22, l. 2. Moreover, the central ISP server eventually communicates a rule set to the client monitor residing on the client 310a (col. 22, ll. 22-34), which requires the POP server to communicate the IP address of the client 310a to the central server 370. *See also, e.g.*, Figs. 3B, 11A. Freund thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Freund supplies the missing teaching.	

'118 Patent, Claim 8	RFC 2138	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)	5,987,611 (Freund)	5,696,898 (Baker)
communicating the individualized rule set that correlates with the first user ID and the temporarily assigned network address to the redirection server from the authentication accounting server;	Upon receiving an "Access-Request," and after validating the NAS, the RADIUS server (authentication accounting server) consults a database to find the user whose name matches the request. After verifying the user's password, the RADIUS server places into an "Access-Accept" packet configuration information that is correlated with the user in the database. This configuration information includes an IP address and packet filter identifiers (rule set). The RADIUS server sends the "Access-Accept" back to the NAS (redirection server). E.g., § 2 (Operation), p. 6; § 5.11 (Filter-Id), p. 31.		In Figure 3B, the central supervisor 370 (running authentication module 371) accesses the database on the supervisor 372/373 and transmits the user's access rules to the client monitor 311a. *E.g.*, col. 22, ll. 22-34. Since the client monitor, resides on the client the user is using, the central server necessarily transmits to the client monitor the user's IP address along with the user's rule set. *See also, e.g.*, . Claims 6-8, 12-14, 26; Figs. 3B, 11A. Freund thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Freund supplies the missing teaching.	

'118 Patent, Claim 8	RFC 2138	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)	5,987,611 (Freund)	5,696,898 (Baker)
and processing data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers according to the individualized rule set.	The RADIUS server sends the packet filter identifiers (rule set) to the NAS (redirection server) so that the NAS can implement and apply packet filters to traffic sent by the user to a public network like the Internet. *E.g.*, § 2 (Operation), p. 6; § 5.11 (Filter-Id), pp. 31-32.	The disclosed firewall (with its filter) is the redirection server. "Upon authentication, the peer's local rule base is loaded into the filter." col. 8, ll. 38-39. "If a corresponding rule is found in the local rule base and the action is DROP, the packet is dropped 714. If a corresponding rule is found and the action is PASS, the packet is passed 721. If no corresponding rule is found, then the global post-rule base is checked 715." col. 6, ll. 40-44. *See also, e.g.*, Abstract; col. 2, ll. 10-25; col. 3, ll. 41-46; cols. 6-8; Figs. 1-9. Thus, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching.	"These access rules can include criteria such as total time a user can be connected to the Internet . . . , a list of applications . . . that a user can or cannot use in order to access the Internet, a list of URLs . . . that a user application can (or cannot) access, a list of protocols . . . that a user application can or cannot use," etc. col. 4, ll. 5-28. *See also, e.g.*, Abstract; col. 15, l. 26 – col. 16, l. 29; col. 21, ll. 12-17, 21-40; Figs. 3B, 5. Freund thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Freund supplies the missing teaching.	The disclosed proxy server processes a user's request to the public network according to the criteria specified in the user's rule set stored in the database. cols. 3-5. *See also, e.g.*, Claims 1-14; Figs. 1-2. Thus, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Baker supplies the missing teaching.

'118 Patent, Claim 9	RFC 2138	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)	5,987,611 (Freund)	5,696,898 (Baker)
9. The method of claim 8, further including the step of controlling a plurality of data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.	The RADIUS server can send two or more filter identifiers as part of an "Access-Accept," i.e., the user's rule set can have two or more rules, which would apply to different data. *E.g.*, § 5.11 (Filter-Id), pp. 31-32.	Figure 8B shows a plurality of local rules for each of a plurality of users. *E.g.*, cols. 7-8; Figs. 8A-8B. Thus, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching.	Freund discloses that the client monitor can store a plurality of rules for each of a plurality of users. *E.g.*, col. 26, ll. 31-39; Fig. 7F. For example, the rules can vary by application program or by prohibited activity. *E.g.*, col. 25, l. 20 – col. 26, l. 17; Figs. 7D, 7E. Freund thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Freund supplies the missing teaching.	Baker discloses that the database can associate a plurality of URLs with each of a plurality of users. *E.g.*, Figs. 1-2. Thus, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Baker supplies the missing teaching.

'118 Patent, Claim 10	RFC 2138	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)	5,987,611 (Freund)	5,696,898 (Baker)
10. The method of claim 8, further including the step of blocking the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.	The NAS (redirection server) uses the packet filter identifiers (rule set) it receives from the RADIUS server to filter data from the users behind the NAS. *E.g.*, § 5.11 (Filter-Id), pp. 31-32. Filtering data includes blocking and allowing data. '118 Patent at col. 2, ll. 27-35.	"If a corresponding rule is found in the local rule base and the action is DROP, the packet is dropped 714." col. 6, ll. 40-44. *See also, e.g.*, cols. 6-8; Figs. 7B-8D. Thus, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching.	"Since the [client monitor, i.e., redirection server] of the present invention monitors the message traffic at the level of individual messages, the [client monitor] is able to selectively block access, as dictated by the configurable rules." col. 19, ll. 57-60. *See also, e.g.*, col. 13, ll. 44-56; col. 16, ll. 3-7, 25-29; col. 21, ll. 17-20; col. 24, ll. 7-9; Claims 6-8, 16, 26, 27. Freund thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Freund supplies the missing teaching.	"[I]f a URL that is not associated with the requesting terminal identification code within relational database 114 is received by processor 111, that request for information is denied." col. 4, ll. 17-20. *See also, e.g.*, col. 3, l. 54 – col. 4, l. 26; col. 4, ll. 30-36; Claims 3, 10; Figs. 1-2. Thus, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Baker supplies the missing teaching.

'118 Patent, Claim 11	RFC 2138	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)	5,987,611 (Freund)	5,696,898 (Baker)
11. The method of claim 8, further including the step of allowing the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.	The NAS (redirection server) uses the packet filter identifiers (rule set) it receives from the RADIUS server to filter data from the users behind the NAS. *E.g.*, § 5.11 (Filter-Id), pp. 31-32. Filtering data includes blocking and allowing data. '118 Patent at col. 2, ll. 27-35.	"If a corresponding rule is found and the action is PASS, the packet is passed 721." col. 6, ll. 40-44. *See also, e.g.*, cols. 6-8; Figs. 7B-8D. Thus, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching.	"Since the [client monitor, i.e., redirection server] of the present invention monitors the message traffic at the level of individual messages, the [client monitor] is able to selectively block access, as dictated by the configurable rules." col. 19, ll. 57-60. In this context, a decision not to block data is the same as a decision to allow data; e.g., the decision could be to determine whether the client is requesting access to a "permitted site." col. 19, ll. 61-66. *See also, e.g.*, col. 13, ll. 44-56; col. 16, ll. 3-7, 25-29; col. 21, ll. 17-20; col. 24, ll. 7-9; Claims 6-8, 16, 26, 27. Freund thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Freund supplies the missing teaching.	"[P]rocessor 111 would access relational database 114, . . . determine that URL_{102} was indeed an allowable request. . . . processor 111 would forward URL_{102} to public network 100 via firewall 113." col. 4, ll. 14-17. *See also, e.g.*, col. 3, l. 54 – col. 4, l. 26; col. 4, ll. 30-36; Claims 2, 9; Figs. 1-2. Thus, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Baker supplies the missing teaching.

'118 Patent, Claim 12	RFC 2138	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)	5,987,611 (Freund)	5,696,898 (Baker)
12. The method of claim 8, further including the step of redirecting the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.		To the extent that the Examiner concludes that the combination of the RFC and Freund does not adequately teach a "redirection server," Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching. The firewall Zenchelsky discloses corresponds to the redirection server. Moreover, the redirection rules Freund teaches are fully compatible with the Zenchelsky firewall's rule-based filter. E.g.: "The local rule base 702 comprises the set of peer rule bases loaded into the filter for authenticated peers. These rule pertain to specific hosts." col. 6, ll. 4-6. *See also, e.g.*, cols. 6-8; Figs. 7B-8D.	"These access rules can be qualified by optionally specifying: . . . and what should happen if a rule is violated (e.g., denying Internet access, . . . , redirecting the access, . . . , or the like)." col. 13, ll. 13-22. *See also, e.g.*, col. 13, ll. 51-55, col. 21, ll. 15-17, col. 26, ll. 51-58, Figs. 7A, 7G, 12A, 12B. Freund thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Freund supplies the missing teaching.	

'118 Patent, Claim 13	RFC 2138	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)	5,987,611 (Freund)	5,696,898 (Baker)
13. The method of claim 8, further including the step of redirecting the data from the users' computers to multiple destinations a function of the individualized rule set.		To the extent that the Examiner concludes that the combination of the RFC and Freund does not adequately teach a "redirection server," Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching. The firewall Zenchelsky discloses corresponds to the redirection server. Moreover, the redirection rules Freund teaches are fully compatible with the Zenchelsky firewall's rule-based filter. E.g.: "The local rule base 702 comprises the set of peer rule bases loaded into the filter for authenticated peers. These rule pertain to specific hosts." col. 6, ll. 4-6. *See also, e.g.*, cols. 6-8; Figs. 7B-8D.	"These access rules can be qualified by optionally specifying: . . . and what should happen if a rule is violated (e.g., denying Internet access, . . . , redirecting the access, . . . , or the like)." col. 13, ll. 13-22. As indicated, there can be more than one redirection rule, each specifying a different redirection destination. *See also, e.g.*, col. 13, ll. 51-55, col. 21, ll. 15-17, col. 26, ll. 51-58, Figs. 7A, 7G, 12A, 12B. Freund thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Freund supplies the missing teaching.	

'118 Patent, Claim 14	RFC 2138	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)	5,987,611 (Freund)	5,696,898 (Baker)
14. The method of claim 8, further including the step of creating database entries for a plurality of the plurality of users' IDs, the plurality of users' ID further being correlated with a common individualized rule set.		In Figure 8B, peers *A* and *B* share the rule that the filter will allow any packet sent by host *H*. Fig. 8B. *See also, e.g.*, cols. 6-8; Figs. 7B-8D. Thus, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching.	"These access rules can be qualified by optionally specifying: to whom should a rule apply (list of users, list of workgroups, or all)." col. 13, ll. 13-15. *See also, e.g.*, col. 4, ll. 19-21; col. 26, ll. 31-39; Claim 26; Fig. 7F. Freund thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Freund supplies the missing teaching.	"The processor and relational database within the proxy server of the invention could also be modified to recognize classes of users and/or user terminals." col. 4, l. 47-49. *See also, e.g.*, col. 4, l. 47-col. 5, l. 5; Figure 2. Thus, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC does not adequately disclose this limitation, Baker supplies the missing teaching.

'118 Patent, Claim 15	**5,987,611 (Freund)**	**6,466,976 (Alles)**	**6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)**
15. A system comprising:			
a redirection server programed with a user's rule set correlated to a temporarily assigned network address;	The disclosed client monitor (e.g., Fig. 3B, ref. no. 311a) is the redirection server. It contains rules correlated to its client's temporarily assigned network address. *E.g.*, Claim 14. *See also, e.g.*, col. 15, l. 26 – col. 16, l. 29; col. 21, ll. 12-17, 21-40; Figs. 3A-3B.	Alles discloses an internet service node (ISN) (e.g., Fig. 1, ref. no. 150), which is the redirection server. It contains processing rules. Alles at col. 8, ll. 42-52. The processing rules can be indexed by IP address. col. 12, ll. 24-51. *See also, e.g.*, col. 4, ll. 43-49; col. 7, ll. 51-61; col. 8, ll. 18-29; col. 12, ll. 24-66; Figs. 1-2.	The disclosed firewall (with its filter) is the redirection server. "These tables are essentially indexes searchable on hash numbers derived from network addresses of peers, where each hashed peer network address points to that peer's local-in and local-out rules." Zenchelsky, col. 7, ll. 36-39. "Upon authentication, the peer's local rule base is loaded into the filter." col. 8, ll. 38-39. *See also, e.g.*, Abstract; col. 2, ll. 10-25; col. 3, ll. 41-46; col. 6, ll. 4-8; col. 6, l. 60 – col. 7, l. 7; col. 7, l. 24 – col. 8, l. 46; Figs. 1-9. Zenchelsky thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that Freund does not adequately disclose a "redirection server," Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching.

'118 Patent, Claim 15	**5,987,611 (Freund)**	**6,466,976 (Alles)**	**6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)**
wherein the rule set contains at least one of a plurality of functions used to control passing between the user and a public network;	The rule set can specify blocking, allowing, redirecting traffic between the user and public network. *E.g.*, col. 13, ll. 2-22, 51-55; col. 15, l. 26 – col. 16, l. 29; col. 21, ll. 12-17, 21-40; col. 26, ll. 51-58, Figs. 7A, 7G, 12A, 12B.	The processing rules "may specify, for example, the aggregate bandwidth which can be used by a subscriber or some of the systems used by the subscriber, firewall parameters (which applications/IP addresses are permitted out/in), security (anti-spoofing, virtual private network with encryption and tunneling) for specified conversations, priority in usage of buffer and bandwidth (e.g., higher priority to interactive applications such as telenet), traffic steering, etc." col. 7, ll. 51-61. *See also, e.g.*, col. 12, ll. 59-66; Figs. 1-2, 5A-5B.	"FIG. 8a shows a POP with a filter and an authentication system that provides access to the Internet to three peers." *See, e.g.*, col. 5, ll. 48-49; Fig. 8A. "If a corresponding rule is found in the local rule base and the action is DROP, the packet is dropped 714. If a corresponding rule is found and the action is PASS, the packet is passed 721. If no corresponding rule is found, then the global post-rule base is checked 715." col. 6, ll. 40-44. *See also, e.g.*, Abstract; col. 2, ll. 10-25; col. 3, ll. 41-46; cols. 6-8; Figs. 1-9.

'118 Patent, Claim 15	**5,987,611 (Freund)**	**6,466,976 (Alles)**	**6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)**
wherein the redirection server is configured to allow automated modification of at least a portion of the rule set correlated to the temporarily assigned network address; and	The central supervisor module (Fig. 3B, ref. no. 373) automatically checks on the client monitor and can update its rules. col. 22, ll. 22-34. "As illustrated in FIG. 14, a method 1400 for managing network congestion comprises the following steps. At step 1401, if the Supervisor determines that congestion exists for Internet access . . . , it notifies the Client Monitors of temporary access restrictions." col. 30, ll. 51-57. *See also, e.g.*, col. 27, ll. 4-17; col. 30, ll. 11-67; Figs. 7H, 11B, 13A, 13B, 14.	"Many processing rules may be generated up-front when the service policies are specified. However, for some processing rules, the necessary information may not be available up-front. In such a situation, rules are generated dynamically when the information is available." col. 8, ll. 11-15. *See also, e.g.*, col. 8, ll. 4-10, 17-41; Claims 1, 12; Fig. 5B.	"When a local rule base is no longer valid because the peer is no longer authenticated to the filter in accordance with the present invention, the peer's local rule base is 'ejected,' i.e., a logical operation is carried out at the filter whereby the local rule base is deleted from the filter." col. 4, ll. 62-66. *See also, e.g.*, Abstract; col. 5, ll. 17-25; col. 6, ll. 35-39; col. 8, ll. 36-46; Fig. 9.

'118 Patent, Claim 15	5,987,611 (Freund)	6,466,976 (Alles)	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)
wherein the redirection server is configured to allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of some combination of time, data transmitted to or from the user, or location the user access.	Freund discloses that modification can occur as a function of bandwidth usage, col. 30, ll. 11-49, network congestion, col. 30, ll. 50-67, or the date and hour ("the [person configuring the rules] can specify the start date and expiration date (if any) for the new rule being created"), col. 27, ll. 5-7. *See also, e.g.*, col. 27, ll. 4-17; col. 30, ll. 11-67; Figs. 7H, 11B, 13A, 13B, 14.	"[A] subscriber may be permitted higher bandwidth during non-business hours. Another subscriber may have the data being given a lower priority if the data is destined to a specific subscriber during a specified time of day." col. 8, ll. 4-10. "[T]he data flows may be initiated in the middle of an application session, and the port information may be available only after the corresponding data flow is initiated. . . . [¶] Accordingly, ISN 150 may have to monitor the packets on some flows to determine the port number of other flows. ISN 150 may then use the determined information to generate the processing rules with classifiers and associated action." col. 8, ll. 30-41. *See also, e.g.*, col. 2, ll. 55-63; col. 8, ll. 17-29; Claims 1, 12; Fig. 5B.	"When a local rule base is no longer valid because the peer is no longer authenticated to the filter in accordance with the present invention, the peer's local rule base is 'ejected,' i.e., a logical operation is carried out at the filter whereby the local rule base is deleted from the filter." col. 4, ll. 62-66. Loss of authentication can occur as a function of some combination of time, data transmitted to or from the peer—"e.g., the peer loses connectivity or logs off from the POP"—or location(s) the peer accesses. col. 5, ll. 21-23. *See also, e.g.*, Abstract; col. 5, ll. 17-25; col. 6, ll. 35-39; col. 8, ll. 36-46; Fig. 9.

'118 Patent, Claim 16	5,987,611 (Freund)	6,466,976 (Alles)	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)
16. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of time.	Freund discloses that modification can occur as a function of bandwidth usage, col. 30, ll. 11-49, network congestion, col. 30, ll. 50-67, or the date and hour ("the [person configuring the rules] can specify the start date and expiration date (if any) for the new rule being created"), col. 27, ll. 5-7. *See also, e.g.*, col. 27, ll. 4-17; col. 30, ll. 11-67; Figs. 7H, 11B, 13A, 13B, 14.	"[A] subscriber may be permitted higher bandwidth during non-business hours. Another subscriber may have the data being given a lower priority if the data is destined to a specific subscriber during a specified time of day." col. 8, ll. 4-10. *See also, e.g.*, col: 2, ll. 55-63; col. 8, ll. 17-29; Claims 1, 12; Fig. 5B.	"When a local rule base is no longer valid because the peer is no longer authenticated to the filter in accordance with the present invention, the peer's local rule base is 'ejected,' i.e., a logical operation is carried out at the filter whereby the local rule base is deleted from the filter." col. 4, ll. 62-66. Loss of authentication can occur as a function of time—"e.g., the peer loses connectivity or logs off from the POP" after a pre-set or variable amount of time. col. 5, ll. 21-23. *See also, e.g.*, Abstract; col. 5, ll. 17-25; col. 6, ll. 35-39; col. 8, ll. 36-46; Fig. 9. Zenchelsky thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that Freund does not adequately disclose a "redirection server," Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching, as noted in the claim chart above for Claim 15.

'118 Patent, Claim 17	**5,987,611 (Freund)**	**6,466,976 (Alles)**	**6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)**
17. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of the data transmitted to or from the user.	Freund discloses that modification can occur as a function of bandwidth usage, col. 30, ll. 11-49, or network congestion, col. 30, ll. 50-67. *See also, e.g.*, col. 27, ll. 4-17; col. 30, ll. 11-67; Figs. 7H, 11B, 13A, 13B, 14.	"[T]he data flows may be initiated in the middle of an application session, and the port information may be available only after the corresponding data flow is initiated. . . . [¶] Accordingly, ISN 150 may have to monitor the packets on some flows to determine the port number of other flows. ISN 150 may then use the determined information to generate the processing rules with classifiers and associated action." col. 8, ll. 30-41. *See also, e.g.*, col. 2, ll. 55-63; col. 8, ll. 17-29; Claims 1, 12; Fig. 5B.	"When a local rule base is no longer valid because the peer is no longer authenticated to the filter in accordance with the present invention, the peer's local rule base is 'ejected,' i.e., a logical operation is carried out at the filter whereby the local rule base is deleted from the filter." col. 4, ll. 62-66. Loss of authentication can occur as a function of the data transmitted to or from the peer—"e.g., the peer loses connectivity or logs off from the POP." col. 5, ll. 21-23. *See also, e.g.*, Abstract; col. 5, ll. 17-25; col. 6, ll. 35-39; col. 8, ll. 36-46; Fig. 9. Zenchelsky thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that Freund does not adequately disclose a "redirection server," Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching, as noted in the claim chart above for Claim 15.

'118 Patent, Claim 18	**5,987,611 (Freund)**	**6,466,976 (Alles)**	**6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)**
18. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of the location or locations the user access.	Freund discloses that modification can occur as a function of bandwidth usage, col. 30, ll. 11-49, or network congestion, col. 30, ll. 50-67. *See also, e.g.*, col. 27, ll. 4-17; col. 30, ll. 11-67; Figs. 7H, 11B, 13A, 13B, 14.	"[T]he data flows may be initiated in the middle of an application session, and the port information may be available only after the corresponding data flow is initiated. . . . [¶] Accordingly, ISN 150 may have to monitor the packets on some flows to determine the port number of other flows. ISN 150 may then use the determined information to generate the processing rules with classifiers and associated action." col. 8, ll. 30-41. *See also, e.g.*, col. 2, ll. 55-63; col. 8, ll. 17-29; Claims 1, 12; Fig. 5B.	"When a local rule base is no longer valid because the peer is no longer authenticated to the filter in accordance with the present invention, the peer's local rule base is 'ejected,' i.e., a logical operation is carried out at the filter whereby the local rule base is deleted from the filter." col. 4, ll. 62-66. Loss of authentication can occur as a function of the location or locations the peer accesses—"e.g., the peer . . . logs off from the POP" using a log-off page. col. 5, ll. 21-23. *See also, e.g.*, Abstract; col. 5, ll. 17-25; col. 6, ll. 35-39; col. 8, ll. 36-46; Fig. 9. Zenchelsky thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that Freund does not adequately disclose a "redirection server," Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching, as noted in the claim chart above for Claim 15.

'118 Patent, Claim 19	**5,987,611 (Freund)**	**6,466,976 (Alles)**	**6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)**
19. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow the removal or reinstatement of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of time.	Freund discloses that removal or reinstatement can occur as a function of bandwidth usage, col. 30, ll. 11-49, network congestion, col. 30, ll. 50-67, or the date and hour ("the [person configuring the rules] can specify the start date and expiration date (if any) for the new rule being created"), col. 27, ll. 5-7. *See also, e.g.*, col. 27, ll. 4-17; col. 30, ll. 11-67; Figs. 7H, 11B, 13A, 13B, 14.	"[A] subscriber may be permitted higher bandwidth during non-business hours. Another subscriber may have the data being given a lower priority if the data is destined to a specific subscriber during a specified time of day." col. 8, ll. 4-10. *See also, e.g.*, col. 2, ll. 55-63; col. 8, ll. 17-29; Claims 1, 12; Fig. 5B.	"When a local rule base is no longer valid because the peer is no longer authenticated to the filter in accordance with the present invention, the peer's local rule base is 'ejected,' i.e., a logical operation is carried out at the filter whereby the local rule base is deleted from the filter." col. 4, ll. 62-66. Loss of authentication can occur as a function of time—"e.g., the peer loses connectivity or logs off from the POP" after a pre-set or variable amount of time. col. 5, ll. 21-23. *See also, e.g.*, Abstract; col. 5, ll. 17-25; col. 6, ll. 35-39; col. 8, ll. 36-46; Fig. 9. Zenchelsky thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that Freund does not adequately disclose a "redirection server," Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching, as noted in the claim chart above for Claim 15.

'118 Patent, Claim 20	**5,987,611 (Freund)**	**6,466,976 (Alles)**	**6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)**
20. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow the removal or reinstatement of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of the data transmitted to or from the user.	Freund discloses that removal or reinstatement can occur as a function of bandwidth usage, col. 30, ll. 11-49, or network congestion, col. 30, ll. 50-67. *See also, e.g.*, col. 27, ll. 4-17; col. 30, ll. 11-67; Figs. 7H, 11B, 13A, 13B, 14.	"[T]he data flows may be initiated in the middle of an application session, and the port information may be available only after the corresponding data flow is initiated. . . . [¶] Accordingly, ISN 150 may have to monitor the packets on some flows to determine the port number of other flows. ISN 150 may then use the determined information to generate the processing rules with classifiers and associated action." col. 8, ll. 30-41. *See also, e.g.*, col. 2, ll. 55-63; col. 8, ll. 17-29; Claims 1, 12; Fig. 5B.	"When a local rule base is no longer valid because the peer is no longer authenticated to the filter in accordance with the present invention, the peer's local rule base is 'ejected,' i.e., a logical operation is carried out at the filter whereby the local rule base is deleted from the filter." col. 4, ll. 62-66. Loss of authentication can occur as a function of the data transmitted to or from the peer—"e.g., the peer loses connectivity or logs off from the POP." col. 5, ll. 21-23. *See also, e.g.*, Abstract; col. 5, ll. 17-25; col. 6, ll. 35-39; col. 8, ll. 36-46; Fig. 9. Zenchelsky thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that Freund does not adequately disclose a "redirection server," Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching, as noted in the claim chart above for Claim 15.

'118 Patent, Claim 21	**5,987,611 (Freund)**	**6,466,976 (Alles)**	**6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)**
21. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow the removal or reinstatement of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of the location or locations the user access.	Freund discloses that removal or reinstatement can occur as a function of bandwidth usage, col. 30, ll. 11-49, or network congestion, col. 30, ll. 50-67. *See also, e.g.*, col. 27, ll. 4-17; col. 30, ll. 11-67; Figs. 7H, 11B, 13A, 13B, 14.	"[T]he data flows may be initiated in the middle of an application session, and the port information may be available only after the corresponding data flow is initiated. . . . [¶] Accordingly, ISN 150 may have to monitor the packets on some flows to determine the port number of other flows. ISN 150 may then use the determined information to generate the processing rules with classifiers and associated action." col. 8, ll. 30-41. *See also, e.g.*, col. 2, ll. 55-63; col. 8, ll. 17-29; Claims 1, 12; Fig. 5B.	"When a local rule base is no longer valid because the peer is no longer authenticated to the filter in accordance with the present invention, the peer's local rule base is 'ejected,' i.e., a logical operation is carried out at the filter whereby the local rule base is deleted from the filter." col. 4, ll. 62-66. Loss of authentication can occur as a function of the location or locations the peer accesses—"e.g., the peer . . . logs off from the POP" using a log-off page. col. 5, ll. 21-23. *See also, e.g.*, Abstract; col. 5, ll. 17-25; col. 6, ll. 35-39; col. 8, ll. 36-46; Fig. 9. Zenchelsky thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that Freund does not adequately disclose a "redirection server," Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching, as noted in the claim chart above for Claim 15.

'118 Patent, Claim 22	**5,987,611 (Freund)**	**6,466,976 (Alles)**	**6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)**
22. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow the removal or reinstatement of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of some combination of time, data transmitted to or from the user, or location or locations the user access.	Freund discloses that removal or reinstatement can occur as a function of bandwidth usage, col. 30, ll. 11-49, network congestion, col. 30, ll. 50-67, or the date and hour ("the [person configuring the rules] can specify the start date and expiration date (if any) for the new rule being created"), col. 27, ll. 5-7. *See also, e.g.*, col. 27, ll. 4-17; col. 30, ll. 11-67; Figs. 7H, 11B, 13A, 13B, 14.	"[A] subscriber may be permitted higher bandwidth during non-business hours. Another subscriber may have the data being given a lower priority if the data is destined to a specific subscriber during a specified time of day." col. 8, ll. 4-10. "[T]he data flows may be initiated in the middle of an application session, and the port information may be available only after the corresponding data flow is initiated. . . . [¶] Accordingly, ISN 150 may have to monitor the packets on some flows to determine the port number of other flows. ISN 150 may then use the determined information to generate the processing rules with classifiers and associated action." col. 8, ll. 30-41. *See also, e.g.*, col. 2, ll. 55-63; col. 8, ll. 17-29; Claims 1, 12; Fig. 5B.	"When a local rule base is no longer valid because the peer is no longer authenticated to the filter in accordance with the present invention, the peer's local rule base is 'ejected,' i.e., a logical operation is carried out at the filter whereby the local rule base is deleted from the filter." col. 4, ll. 62-66. Loss of authentication can occur as a function of some combination of time, data transmitted to or from the peer—"e.g., the peer loses connectivity or logs off from the POP"— or location or locations the peer accesses. col. 5, ll. 21-23. *See also, e.g.*, Abstract; col. 5, ll. 17-25; col. 6, ll. 35-39; col. 8, ll. 36-46; Fig. 9. Zenchelsky thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that Freund does not adequately disclose a "redirection server," Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching, as noted in the claim chart above for Claim 15.

'118 Patent, Claim 23	**5,987,611 (Freund)**	**6,466,976 (Alles)**	**6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)**
23. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server has a user side that is connected to a computer using the temporarily assigned network address and a network side connected to a computer network and wherein the computer using the temporarily assigned network address is connected to the computer network through the redirection server.	The client monitor has a user side that receives messages transmitted by the user and has a network side that outputs data. The user is connected to public network via client monitor. Fig. 3B. In particular, the client monitor can "intercept[] and interpret[] all TCP/IP communications" between the client and hosts on the Internet. col. 13, ll. 44-45. *See also, e.g.*, col. 8, ll. 5-13, 30-34; col. 15, l. 12 – col. 21, l. 20; Figs. 2-4.	In Figure 1, the internet service node (ISN) 150 has (1) a user side connected, e.g., to users on network 110 or at user locations 130-A or 130-x and (2) a network side connected to the Internet, and (3) the users are connected to the Internet through ISN 150. Fig. 1. *See also, e.g.*, col. 6, l. 42 – col. 7, l. 41.	"FIG. 8a shows a POP with a filter and an authentication system that provides access to the Internet to three peers." *See, e.g.*, col. 5, ll. 48-49; Fig. 8A. Zenchelsky thus discloses this limitation. Moreover, to the extent that the Examiner concludes that Freund does not adequately disclose a "redirection server," Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching, as noted in the claim chart above for Claim 15.

'118 Patent, Claim 24	5,987,611 (Freund)	6,466,976 (Alles)	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)
24. The system of claim 23 wherein instructions to the redirection server to modify the rule set are received by one or more of the user side of the redirection server and the network side of the redirection server.	The central supervisor module (Fig. 3B, ref. no. 373) automatically checks on the client monitor and can update its rules. col. 22, ll. 22-34. "As illustrated in FIG. 14, a method 1400 for managing network congestion comprises the following steps. At step 1401, if the Supervisor determines that congestion exists for Internet access . . . , it notifies the Client Monitors of temporary access restrictions." col. 30, ll. 51-57. The central supervisor is on the client monitor's network side. Fig. 3B. Additionally, Freund discloses that a user may instruct the client monitor to modify the user's rule set, including removing the rules altogether. *Id.* at col. 27, ll. 19-28; Fig. 7I. *See also, e.g.*, col. 27, ll. 4-17; col. 30, ll. 11-67; Figs. 7H, 11B, 13A, 13B, 14.		To the extent that the Examiner concludes that Freund does not adequately disclose a "redirection server," Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching, as noted in the claim chart above for Claim 15.

'118 Patent, Claim 25	**5,987,611 (Freund)**	**6,466,976 (Alles)**	**6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)**
25. In a system comprising a redirection server containing a user's rule set correlated to a temporarily assigned network address wherein the user's rule set contains at least one of a plurality of functions used to control data passing between the user and a public network; the method comprising the step of:	Freund discloses the preamble. See the claim chart for Claim 15 of the '118 Patent above.		To the extent that the Examiner concludes that Freund does not adequately disclose a "redirection server," Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching: the disclosed firewall (with its filter) is the redirection server.

'118 Patent, Claim 25	5,987,611 (Freund)	6,466,976 (Alles)	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)
modifying at least a portion of the user's rule set while the user's rule set remains correlated to the temporarily assigned network address in the redirection server; and	The central supervisor module (Fig. 3B, ref. no. 373) automatically checks on the client monitor and can update its rules. col. 22, ll. 22-34. "As illustrated in FIG. 14, a method 1400 for managing network congestion comprises the following steps. At step 1401, if the Supervisor determines that congestion exists for Internet access . . . , it notifies the Client Monitors of temporary access restrictions." col. 30, ll. 51-57. The central supervisor is on the client monitor's network side. Fig. 3B. Additionally, Freund discloses that a user may instruct the client monitor to modify the user's rule set, including removing the rules altogether. *Id.* at col. 27, ll. 19-28; Fig. 7I. *See also, e.g.*, col. 27, ll. 4-17; col. 30, ll. 11-67; Figs. 7H, 11B, 13A, 13B, 14.		To the extent that the Examiner concludes that Freund does not adequately disclose a "redirection server," Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching: the disclosed firewall (with its filter) is the redirection server.

'118 Patent, Claim 25	**5,987,611 (Freund)**	**6,466,976 (Alles)**	**6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)**
wherein the redirection server has a user side that is connected to a computer using the temporarily assigned network address and a network address and a network side connected to a computer network and	The client monitor has a user side that receives messages transmitted by the user and has a network side that outputs data. In particular, the client monitor can "intercept[] and interpret[] all TCP/IP communications" between the client and hosts on the Internet. col. 13, ll. 44-45. The user's network address can be the client monitor's network address because it can intercept anything sent to that address. *See also, e.g.*, col. 8, ll. 5-13, 30-34; col. 15, l. 12 – col. 21, l. 20; Figs. 2-4.		To the extent that the Examiner concludes that Freund does not adequately disclose a "redirection server," Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching: the disclosed firewall (with its filter) is the redirection server.

'118 Patent, Claim 25	5,987,611 (Freund)	6,466,976 (Alles)	6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)
wherein the computer using the temporarily assigned network address is connected to the computer network through the redirection server and the method further includes the step of receiving instructions by the redirection server to modify at least a portion of the user's rule set through one or more of the user side of the redirection server and the network side of the redirection server.	The user is connected to public network via client monitor. Fig. 3B. The central supervisor module (Fig. 3B, ref. no. 373) automatically checks on the client monitor and can update its rules. col. 22, ll. 22-34. "As illustrated in FIG. 14, a method 1400 for managing network congestion comprises the following steps. At step 1401, if the Supervisor determines that congestion exists for Internet access . . . , it notifies the Client Monitors of temporary access restrictions." col. 30, ll. 51-57. The central supervisor is on the client monitor's network side. Fig. 3B. Additionally, Freund discloses that a user may instruct the client monitor to modify the user's rule set, including removing the rules altogether. *Id.* at col. 27, ll. 19-28; Fig. 7I. *See also, e.g.*, col. 27, ll. 4-17; col. 30, ll. 11-67; Figs. 7H, 11B, 13A, 13B, 14.		To the extent that the Examiner concludes that Freund does not adequately disclose a "redirection server," Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching: the disclosed firewall (with its filter) is the redirection server.

'118 Patent, Claim 26	**5,987,611 (Freund)**	**6,466,976 (Alles)**	**6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)**
26. The method of claim 25, further including the step of modifying at least a portion of the user's rule set as a function of one or more of: time, data transmitted to or from the user, and location or locations the user access.	Freund discloses that modification can occur as a function of bandwidth usage, col. 30, ll. 11-49, network congestion, col. 30, ll. 50-67, or the date and hour ("the [person configuring the rules] can specify the start date and expiration date (if any) for the new rule being created"), col. 27, ll. 5-7. *See also, e.g.*, col. 27, ll. 4-17; col. 30, ll. 11-67; Figs. 7H, 11B, 13A, 13B, 14.		To the extent that the Examiner concludes that Freund does not adequately disclose a "redirection server," Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching, as noted in the claim chart above for Claim 25.

'118 Patent, Claim 27	**5,987,611 (Freund)**	**6,466,976 (Alles)**	**6,233,686 (Zenchelsky)**
27. The method of claim 25, further including the step of removing or reinstating at least a portion of the user's rule set as a function of one or more of: time, the data transmitted to or from the user and the location or locations the user access.	Freund discloses that removal or reinstatement can occur as a function of bandwidth usage, col. 30, ll. 11-49, network congestion, col. 30, ll. 50-67, or the date and hour ("the [person configuring the rules] can specify the start date and expiration date (if any) for the new rule being created"), col. 27, ll. 5-7. *See also, e.g.*, col. 27, ll. 4-17; col. 30, ll. 11-67; Figs. 7H, 11B, 13A, 13B, 14.		To the extent that the Examiner concludes that Freund does not adequately disclose a "redirection server," Zenchelsky supplies the missing teaching, as noted in the claim chart above for Claim 25.

EXHIBIT A
U.S. Patent No. 6,779,118 B1
("The '118 Patent")

US006779118B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Ikudome et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 6,779,118 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent: Aug. 17, 2004**

(54) **USER SPECIFIC AUTOMATIC DATA REDIRECTION SYSTEM**

(75) Inventors: **Koichiro Ikudome**, Arcadia, CA (US); **Moon Tai Yeung**, Alhambra, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Auriq Systems, Inc.**, Pasadena, CA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **09/295,966**

(22) Filed: **Apr. 21, 1999**

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 60/084,014, filed on May 4, 1998.

(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **G06F 12/14**
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **713/201**
(58) **Field of Search** 713/200, 201, 713/202, 165, 168, 193; 709/229; 380/200, 201, 230; 340/825.31, 825.34; 705/57, 58

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,696,898 A		12/1997	Baker et al.	395/187.01
6,157,829 A	*	12/2000	Grube et al.	455/414.1
6,233,686 B1		5/2001	Dutta	

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

CA	2226814		3/2003
EP	0 854 621		7/1998
EP	0854621 A	*	7/1998
WO	WO 96/05549		2/1996
WO	WO9605549	*	2/1996
WO	WO98/03927		1/1998
WO	WO9826548	*	6/1998
WO	WO 98/26548		6/1998
WO	WO 99/57660		11/1999
WO	WO 00/16529		3/2000

* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner—Pierre Elisca
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Christie, Parker & Hale, LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A data redirection system for redirecting user's data based on a stored rule set. The redirection of data is performed by a redirection server, which receives the redirection rule sets for each user from an authentication and accounting server, and a database. Prior to using the system, users authenticate with the authentication and accounting server, and receive a network address. The authentication and accounting server retrieves the proper rule set for the user, and communicates the rule set and the user's address to the redirection server. The redirection server then implements the redirection rule set for the user's address. Rule sets are removed from the redirection server either when the user disconnects, or based on some predetermined event. New rule sets are added to the redirection server either when a user connects, or based on some predetermined event.

27 Claims, 1 Drawing Sheet

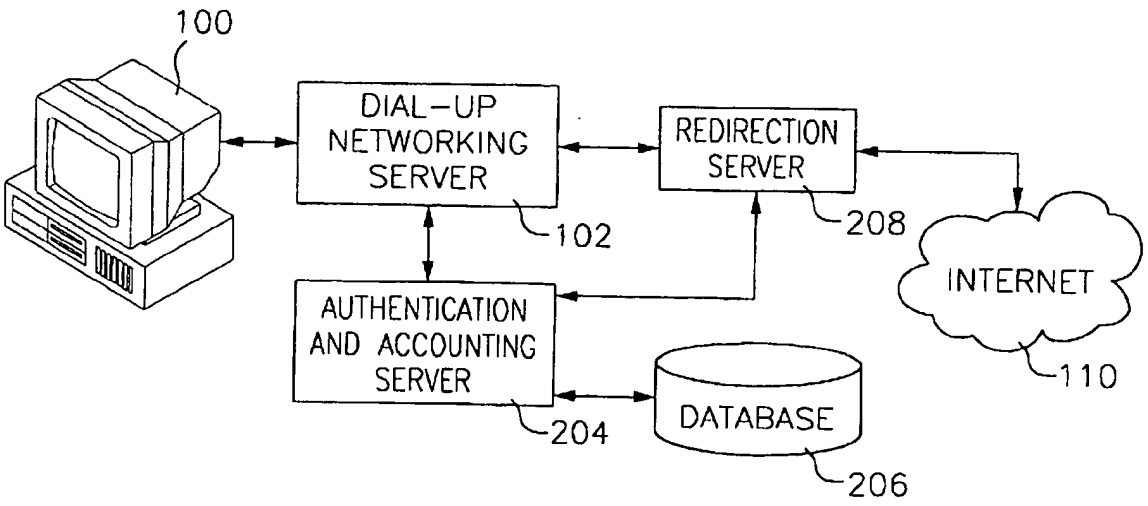


FIG. 1

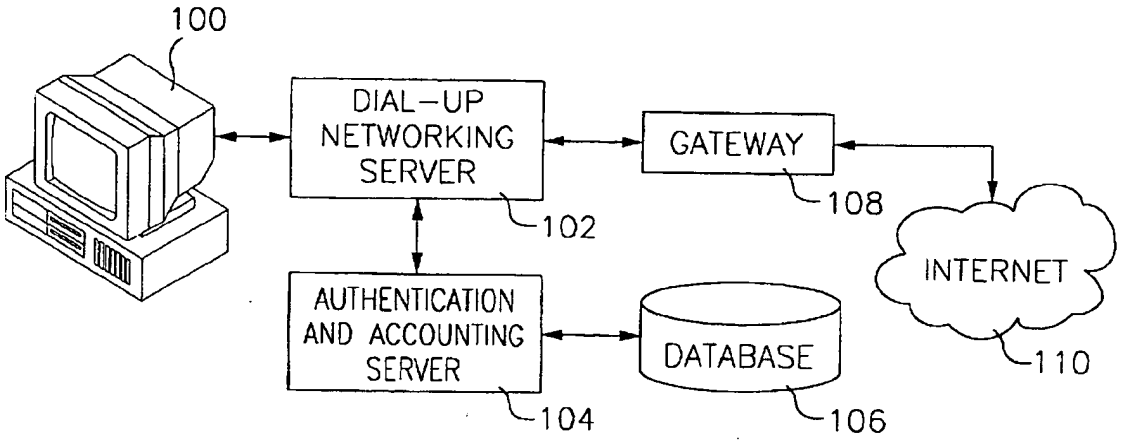
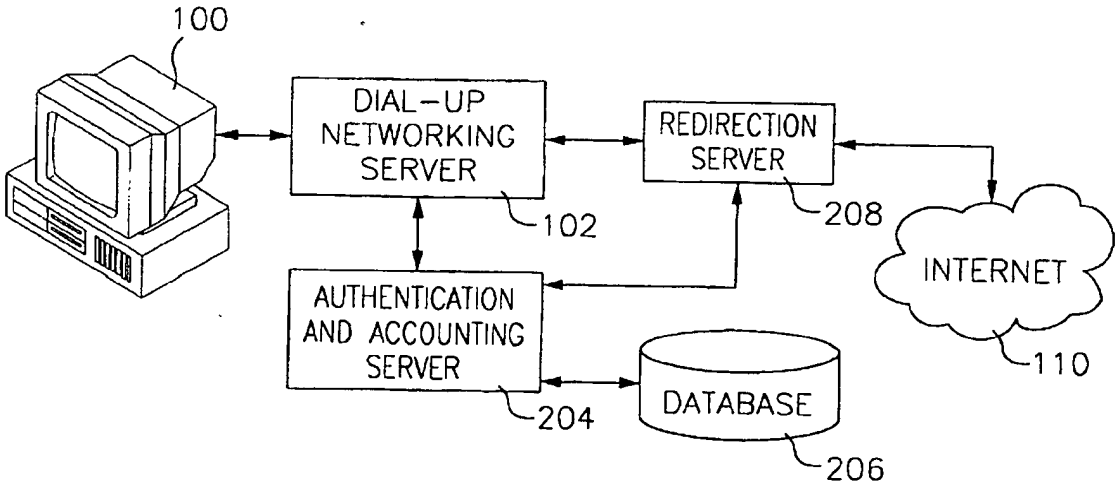

100
DIAL-UP NETWORKING SERVER
102
GATEWAY
108
INTERNET
110
AUTHENTICATION AND ACCOUNTING SERVER
104
DATABASE
106

FIG. 2


100
DIAL-UP NETWORKING SERVER
102
REDIRECTION SERVER
208
INTERNET
110
AUTHENTICATION AND ACCOUNTING SERVER
204
DATABASE
206

USER SPECIFIC AUTOMATIC DATA REDIRECTION SYSTEM

RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/084,014 filed May 4, 1998, the disclosure of which is incorporated fully herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to the field of Internet communications, more particularly, to a database system for use in dynamically redirecting and filtering Internet traffic.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In prior art systems as shown in FIG. 1 when an Internet user establishes a connection with an Internet Service Provider (ISP), the user first makes a physical connection between their computer **100** and a dial-up networking server **102**, the user provides to the dial-up networking server their user ID and password. The dial-up networking server then passes the user ID and password, along with a temporary Internet Protocol (IP) address for use by the user to the ISP's authentication and accounting server **104**. A detailed description of the IP communications protocol is discussed in *Internetworking with TCP/IP*, 3rd ed., Douglas Comer, Prentice Hall, 1995, which is fully incorporated herein by reference. The authentication and accounting server, upon verification of the user ID and password using a database **106** would send an authorization message to the dial-up networking server **102** to allow the user to use the temporary IP address assigned to that user by the dial-up networking server and then logs the connection and assigned IP address. For the duration of that session, whenever the user would make a request to the Internet **110** via a gateway **108**, the end user would be identified by the temporarily assigned IP address.

The redirection of Internet traffic is most often done with World Wide Web (WWW) traffic (more specifically, traffic using the HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol)). However, redirection is not limited to WWW traffic, and the concept is valid for all IP services. To illustrate how redirection is accomplished, consider the following example, which redirects a user's request for a WWW page (typically an html (hypertext markup language) file) to some other WWW page. First, the user instructs the WWW browser (typically software running on the user's PC) to access a page on a remote WWW server by typing in the URL (universal resource locator) or clicking on a URL link. Note that a URL provides information about the communications protocol, the location of the server (typically an Internet domain name or IP address), and the location of the page on the remote server. The browser next sends a request to the server requesting the page. In response to the user's request, the web server sends the requested page to the browser. The page, however, contains html code instructing the browser to request some other WWW page—hence the redirection of the user begins. The browser then requests the redirected WWW page according to the URL contained in the first page's html code. Alternately, redirection can also be accomplished by coding the page such that it instructs the browser to run a program, like a Java applet or the like, which then redirects the browser. One disadvantage with current redirection technology is that control of the redirection is at the remote end, or WWW server end—and not the local, or user end. That is to say that the redirection is performed by the remote server, not the user's local gateway.

Filtering packets at the Internet Protocol (IP) layer has been possible using a firewall device or other packet filtering device for several years. Although packet filtering is most often used to filter packets coming into a private network for security purposes, once properly programed, they can filter outgoing packets sent from users to a specific destination as well. Packet filtering can distinguish, and filter based on, the type of IP service contained within an IP packet. For example, the packet filter can determine if the packet contains FTP (file transfer protocol) data, WWW data, or Telnet session data. Service identification is achieved by identifying the terminating port number contained within each IP packet header. Port numbers are standard within the industry to allow for interoperability between equipment. Packet filtering devices allow network administrators to filter packets based on the source and/or destination information, as well as on the type of service being transmitted within each IP packet. Unlike redirection technology, packet filtering technology allows control at the local end of the network connection, typically by the network administrator. However, packet filtering is very limited because it is static. Once packet filtering rule sets are programed into a firewall or other packet filter device, the rule set can only be changed by manually reprogramming the device.

Packet filter devices are often used with proxy server systems, which provide access control to the Internet and are most often used to control access to the world wide web. In a typical configuration, a firewall or other packet filtering device filters all WWW requests to the Internet from a local network, except for packets from the proxy server. That is to say that a packet filter or firewall blocks all traffic originating from within the local network which is destined for connection to a remote server on port **80** (the standard WWW port number). However, the packet filter or firewall permits such traffic to and from the proxy server. Typically, the proxy server is programed with a set of destinations that are to be blocked, and packets destined for blocked addresses are not forwarded. When the proxy server receives a packet, the destination is checked against a database for approval. If the destination is allowed, the proxy server simply forwards packets between the local user and the remote server outside the firewall. However, proxy servers are limited to either blocking or allowing specific system terminals access to remote databases.

A recent system is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,696,898. This patent discloses a system, similar to a proxy server, that allows network administrators to restrict specific IP addresses inside a firewall from accessing information from certain public or otherwise uncontrolled databases (i.e., the WWW/Internet). According to the disclosure, the system has a relational database which allows network administrators to restrict specific terminals, or groups of terminals, from accessing certain locations. Similarly limited as a proxy server, this invention can only block or allow terminals' access to remote sites. This system is also static in that rules programmed into the database need to be reprogramming in order to change which locations specific terminals may access.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention allows for creating and implementing dynamically changing rules, to allow the redirection, blocking, or allowing, of specific data traffic for specific users, as a function of database entries and the user's activity. In certain embodiments according to the present invention, when the user connects to the local network, as in the prior art system, the user's ID and password are sent to

the authentication accounting server. The user ID and password are checked against information in an authentication database. The database also contains personalized filtering and redirection information for the particular user ID. During the connection process, the dial-up network server provides the authentication accounting server with the IP address that is going to be temporarily assigned to the user. The authentication accounting server then sends both the user's temporary IP address and all of the particular user's filter and redirection information to a redirection server. The IP address temporarily assigned to the end user is then sent back to the end user for use in connecting to the network.

Once connected to the network, all data packets sent to, or received by, the user include the user's temporary IP address in the IP packet header. The redirection server uses the filter and redirection information supplied by the authentication accounting server, for that particular IP address, to either allow packets to pass through the redirection server unmolested, block the request all together, or modify the request according to the redirection information.

When the user terminates the connection with the network, the dial-up network server informs the authentication accounting server, which in turn, sends a message to the redirection server telling it to remove any remaining filtering and redirection information for the terminated user's temporary IP address. This then allows the dial-up network to reassign that IP address to another user. In such a case, the authentication accounting server retrieves the new user's filter and redirection information from the database and passes it, with the same IP address which is now being used by a different user, to the redirection server. This new user's filter may be different from the first user's filter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a block diagram of a typical Internet Service Provider environment.

FIG. **2** is a block diagram of an embodiment of an Internet Service Provider environment with integrated redirection system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the following embodiments of the invention, common reference numerals are used to represent the same components. If the features of an embodiment are incorporated into a single system, these components can be shared and perform all the functions of the described embodiments.

FIG. **2**. shows a typical Internet Service Provider (ISP) environment with integrated user specific automatic data redirection system. In a typical use of the system, a user employs a personal computer (PC) **100**, which connects to the network. The system employs: a dial-up network server **102**, an authentication accounting server **204**, a database **206** and a redirection server **208**.

The PC **100** first connects to the dial-up network server **102**. The connection is typically created using a computer modem, however a local area network (LAN) or other communications link can be employed. The dial-up network server **102** is used to establish a communications link with the user's PC **100** using a standard communications protocol. In the preferred embodiment Point to Point Protocol (PPP) is used to establish the physical link between the PC **100** and the dial-up network server **102**, and to dynamically assign the PC **100** an IP address from a list of available addresses. However, other embodiments may employ different communications protocols, and the IP address may also be permanently assigned to the PC **100**. Dial-up network servers **102**, PPP and dynamic IP address assignment are well known in the art.

An authentication accounting server with Auto-Navi component (hereinafter, authentication accounting server) **204** is used to authenticate user ID and permit, or deny, access to the network. The authentication accounting server **204** queries the database **206** to determine if the user ID is authorized to access the network. If the authentication accounting server **204** determines the user ID is authorized, the authentication accounting server **204** signals the dial-up network server **102** to assign the PC **100** an IP address, and the Auto-Navi component of the authentication accounting server **204** sends the redirection server **208** (1) the filter and redirection information stored in database **206** for that user ID and (2) the temporarily assigned IP address for the session. One example of an authentication accounting server is discussed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,845,070, which is fully incorporated here by reference. Other types of authentication accounting servers are known in the art. However, these authentication accounting servers lack an Auto-Navi component.

The system described herein operates based on user Id's supplied to it by a computer. Thus the system does not "know" who the human being "user" is at the keyboard of the computer that supplies a user ID. However, for the purposes of this detailed description, "user" will often be used as a short hand expression for "the person supplying inputs to a computer that is supplying the system with a particular user ID."

The database **206** is a relational database which stores the system data. FIG. **3** shows one embodiment of the database structure. The database, in the preferred embodiment, includes the following fields: a user account number, the services allowed or denied each user (for example: e-mail, Telnet, FTP, WWW), and the locations each user is allowed to access.

Rule sets are employed by the system and are unique for each user ID, or a group of user ID's. The rule sets specify elements or conditions about the user's session. Rule sets may contain data about a type of service which may or may not be accessed, a location which may or may not be accessed, how long to keep the rule set active, under what conditions the rule set should be removed, when and how to modify the rule set during a session, and the like. Rule sets may also have a preconfigured maximum lifetime to ensure their removal from the system.

The redirection server **208** is logically located between the user's computer **100** and the network, and controls the user's access to the network. The redirection server **208** performs all the central tasks of the system. The redirection server **208** receives information regarding newly established sessions from the authentication accounting server **204**. The Auto-Navi component of the authentication accounting server **204** queries the database for the rule set to apply to each new session, and forwards the rule set and the currently assigned IP address to the redirection server **208**. The redirection server **208** receives the IP address and rule set, and is programed to implement the rule set for the IP address, as well as other attendant logical decisions such as: checking data packets and blocking or allowing the packets as a function of the rule sets, performing the physical redirection of data packets based on the rule sets, and dynamically changing the rule sets based on conditions. When the redirection server **208** receives information

regarding a terminated session from the authentication accounting server **204**, the redirection server **208** removes any outstanding rule sets and information associated with the session. The redirection server **208** also checks for and removes expired rule sets from time to time.

In an alternate embodiment, the redirection server **208** reports all or some selection of session information to the database **206**. This information may then be used for reporting, or additional rule set generation.

System Features Overview

In the present embodiment, each specific user may be limited to, or allowed, specific IP services, such as WWW, FTP and Telnet. This allows a user, for example, WWW access, but not FTP access or Telnet access. A user's access can be dynamically changed by editing the user's database record and commanding the Auto-Navi component of the authentication accounting server **204** to transmit the user's new rule set and current IP address to the redirection server **208**.

A user's access can be "locked" to only allow access to one location, or a set of locations, without affecting other users' access. Each time a locked user attempts to access another location, the redirection server **208** redirects the user to a default location. In such a case, the redirection server **208** acts either as proxy for the destination address, or in the case of WWW traffic the redirection server **208** replies to the user's request with a page containing a redirection command.

A user may also be periodically redirected to a location, based on a period of time or some other condition. For example, the user will first be redirected to a location regardless of what location the user attempts to reach, then permitted to access other locations, but every ten minutes the user is automatically redirected to the first location. The redirection server **208** accomplishes such a rule set by setting an initial temporary rule set to redirect all traffic; after the user accesses the redirected location, the redirection server then either replaces the temporary rule set with the user's standard rule set or removes the rule set altogether from the redirection server **208**. After a certain or variable time period, such as ten minutes, the redirection server **208** reinstates the rule set again.

The following steps describe details of a typical user session:

- A user connects to the dial-up network server **102** through computer **100**.
- The user inputs user ID and password to the dial-up network server **102** using computer **100** which forwards the information to the authentication accounting server **204**
- The authentication accounting server **204** queries database **206** and performs validation check of user ID and password.
- Upon a successful user authentication, the dial-up network server **102** completes the negotiation and assigns an IP address to the user. Typically, the authentication accounting server **204** logs the connection in the database **206**.
- The Auto-Navi component of the authentication accounting server **204** then sends both the user's rule set (contained in database **206**) and the user's IP address (assigned by the dial-up network server **102**) in real time to the redirection server **208** so that it can filter the user's IP packets.
- The redirection server **208** programs the rule set and IP address so as to control (filter, block, redirect, and the like) the user's data as a function of the rule set.

The following is an example of a typical user's rule set, attendant logic and operation:

If the rule set for a particular user (i.e., user UserID-2) was such as to only allow that user to access the web site www.us.com, and permit Telnet services, and redirect all web access from any server at xyz.com to www.us.com, then the logic would be as follows:

The database **206** would contain the following record for user UserID-2:

ID	UserID-2	
Password:	secret	
################		
### Rule Sets ###		
################		
#service	rule	expire
http	www.us.com	0
http	*.xyz.com=>www.us.com	0

- the user initiates a session, and sends the correct user ID and password (UserID-2 and secret) to the dial-up network server **102**. As both the user ID and password are correct, the authentication accounting server **204** authorizes the dial-up network server **102** to establish a session. The dial-up network server **102** assigns UserID-2 an IP address (for example, **10.0.0.1**) to the user and passes the IP address to the authentication accounting server **204**.
- The Auto-Navi component of the authentication accounting server **204** sends both the user's rule set and the user's IP address (**10.0.0.1**) to the redirection server **208**.
- The redirection server **208** programs the rule set and IP address so as to filter and redirect the user's packets according to the rule set. The logic employed by the redirection server **208** to implement the rule set is as follows:

IF source IP-address=**10.0.0.1** AND
(((request type=HTTP) AND (destination address= www.us.com)) OR (request type=Telnet)
) THEN ok.
IF source IP-address=**10.0.0.1** AND
((request type=HTTP) AND (destination address= *.xyz.com)
) THEN (redirect=www.us.com)

The redirection server **208** monitors all the IP packets, checking each against the rule set. In this situation, if IP address **10.0.0.1** (the address assigned to user ID UserID-2) attempts to send a packet containing HTTP data (i.e., attempts to connect to port **80** on any machine within the xyz.com domain) the traffic is redirected by the redirection server **208** to www.us.com. Similarly, if the user attempts to connect to any service other then HTTP at www.us.com or Telnet anywhere, the packet will simply be blocked by the redirection server **208**.

When the user logs out or disconnects from the system, the redirection server will remove all remaining rule sets.

The following is another example of a typical user's rule set, attendant logic and operation:

If the rule set for a particular user (i.e., user UserID-3) was to force the user to visit the web site www.widgetsell.com, first, then to have unfettered access to other web sites, then the logic would be as follows:

The database **206** would contain the following record for user UserID-3;

ID	UserID-3	
Password:	top-secret	
################		
### Rule Sets ###		
################		
#service	rule	expire
http	*=>www.widgetsell.com	1x

the user initiates a session, and sends the correct user ID and password (UserID-3 and top-secret) to the dial-up network server **102**. As both the user ID and password are correct, the authentication accounting server **204** authorizes the dial-up network server **102** to establish a session. The dial-up network server **102** assigns user ID 3 an IP address (for example, **10.0.0.1**) to the user and passes the IP address to the authentication accounting server **204**.

The Auto-Navi component of the authentication accounting server **204** sends both the user's rule set and the user's IP address (**10.0.0.1**) to the redirection server **208**.

The redirection server **208** programs the rule set and IP address so as to filter and redirect the user's packets according to the rule set. The logic employed by the redirection server **208** to implement the rule set is as follows:

IF source IP-address=**10.0.0.1** AND
(request type=HTTP) THEN (redirect=
www.widgetsell.com)
THEN SET NEW RULE
IF source IP-address=**10.0.0.1** AND
(request type=HTTP) THEN ok.

The redirection server **208** monitors all the IP packets, checking each against the rule set. In this situation, if IP address **10.0.0.1** (the address assigned to user ID UserID-3) attempts to send a packet containing HTTP data (i.e., attempts to connect to port **80** on any machine) the traffic is redirected by the redirection server **208** to www.widgetsell-.com. Once this is done, the redirection server **208** will remove the rule set and the user if free to use the web unmolested.

When the user logs out or disconnects from the system, the redirection server will remove all remaining rule sets.

In an alternate embodiment a user may be periodically redirected to a location, based on the number of other factors, such as the number of locations accessed, the time spent at a location, the types of locations accessed, and other such factors.

A user's account can also be disabled after the user has exceeded a length of time. The authentication accounting server **204** keeps track of user's time online. Prepaid use subscriptions can thus be easily managed by the authentication accounting Server **204**.

In yet another embodiment, signals from the Internet **110** side of redirection server **208** can be used to modify rule sets being used by the redirection server. Preferably, encryption and/or authentication are used to verify that the server or other computer on the Internet **110** side of redirection server **208** is authorized to modify the rule set or rule sets that are being attempted to be modified. An example of this embodiment is where it is desired that a user be redirected to a particular web site until the fill out a questionnaire or satisfy some other requirement on such a web site. In this example, the redirection server redirects a user to a particular web site that includes a questionnaire. After this web site receives acceptable data in all required fields, the web site then sends an authorization to the redirection server that deletes the redirection to the questionnaire web site from the rule set for the user who successfully completed the questionnaire. Of course, the type of modification an outside server can make to a rule set on the redirection server is not limited to deleting a redirection rule, but can include any other type of modification to the rule set that is supported by the redirection server as discussed above.

It will be clear to one skilled in the art that the invention may be implemented to control (block, allow and redirect) any type of service, such as Telnet, FTP, WWW and the like. The invention is easily programmed to accommodate new services or networks and is not limited to those services and networks (e.g., the Internet) now know in the art.

It will also be clear that the invention may be implemented on a non-IP based networks which implement other addressing schemes, such as IPX, MAC addresses and the like. While the operational environment detailed in the preferred embodiment is that of an ISP connecting users to the Internet, it will be clear to one skilled in the art that the invention may be implemented in any application where control over users' access to a network or network resources is needed, such as a local area network, wide area network and the like. Accordingly, neither the environment nor the communications protocols are limited to those discussed.

What is claimed is:

1. A system comprising:

a database with entries correlating each of a plurality of user IDs with an individualized rule set;

a dial-up network server that receives user IDs from users' computers;

a redirection server connected to the dial-up network server and a public network, and

an authentication accounting server connected to the database, the dial-up network server and the redirection server;

wherein the dial-up network server communicates a first user ID for one of the users' computers and a temporarily assigned network address for the first user ID to the authentication accounting server;

wherein the authentication accounting server accesses the database and communicates the individualized rule set that correlates with the first user ID and the temporarily assigned network address to the redirection server; and

wherein data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers are processed by the redirection server according to the individualized rule set.

2. The system of claim **1**, wherein the redirection server further provides control over a plurality of data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.

3. The system of claim **1**, wherein the redirection server further blocks the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.

4. The system of claim **1**, wherein the redirection server further allows the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.

5. The system of claim **1**, wherein the redirection server further redirects the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.

6. The system of claim **1**, wherein the redirection server further redirects the data from the users' computers to multiple destinations as a function of the individualized rule set.

7. The system of claim 1, wherein the database entries for a plurality of the plurality of users' IDs are correlated with a common individualized rule set.

8. In a system comprising a database with entries correlating each of a plurality of user IDs with an individualized rule set; a dial-up network server that receives user IDs from users' computers; a redirection server connected to the dial-up network server and a public network, and an authentication accounting server connected to the database, the dial-up network server and the redirection server, the method comprising the steps of:

communicating a first user ID for one of the users' computers and a temporarily assigned network address for the first user ID from the dial-up network server to the authentication accounting server;

communicating the individualized rule set that correlates with the first user ID and the temporarily assigned network address to the redirection server from the authentication accounting server;

and processing data directed toward the public network from the one of the users' computers according to the individualized rule set.

9. The method of claim 8, further including the step of controlling a plurality of data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.

10. The method of claim 8, further including the step of blocking the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.

11. The method of claim 8, further including the step of allowing the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.

12. The method of claim 8, further including the step of redirecting the data to and from the users' computers as a function of the individualized rule set.

13. The method of claim 8, further including the step of redirecting the data from the users' computers to multiple destinations a function of the individualized rule set.

14. The method of claim 8, further including the step of creating database entries for a plurality of the plurality of users' IDs, the plurality of users' ID further being correlated with a common individualized rule set.

15. A system comprising:

a redirection server programed with a user's rule set correlated to a temporarily assigned network address;

wherein the rule set contains at least one of a plurality of functions used to control passing between the user and a public network;

wherein the redirection server is configured to allow automated modification of at least a portion of the rule set correlated to the temporarily assigned network address; and wherein the redirection server is configured to allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of some combination of time, data transmitted to or from the user, or location the user access.

16. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of time.

17. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of the data transmitted to or from the user.

18. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow modification of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of the location or locations the user access.

19. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow the removal or reinstatement of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of time.

20. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow the removal or reinstatement of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of the data transmitted to or from the user.

21. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow the removal or reinstatement of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of the location or locations the user access.

22. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server is configured to allow the removal or reinstatement of at least a portion of the rule set as a function of some combination of time, data transmitted to or from the user, or location or locations the user access.

23. The system of claim 15, wherein the redirection server has a user side that is connected to a computer using the temporarily assigned network address and a network side connected to a computer network and wherein the computer using the temporarily assigned network address is connected to the computer network through the redirection server.

24. The system of claim 23 wherein instructions to the redirection server to modify the rule set are received by one or more of the user side of the redirection server and the network side of the redirection server.

25. In a system comprising a redirection server containing a user's rule set correlated to a temporarily assigned network address wherein the user's rule set contains at least one of a plurality of functions used to control data passing between the user and a public network; the method comprising the step of:

modifying at least a portion of the user's rule set while the user's rule set remains correlated to the temporarily assigned network address in the redirection server; and wherein the redirection server has a user side that is connected to a computer using the temporarily assigned network address and a network address and a network side connected to a computer network and wherein the computer using the temporarily assigned network address is connected to the computer network through the redirection server and the method further includes the step of receiving instructions by the redirection server to modify at least a portion of the user's rule set through one or more of the user side of the redirection server and the network side of the redirection server.

26. The method of claim 25, further including the step of modifying at least a portion of the user's rule set as a function of one or more of: time, data transmitted to or from the user, and location or locations the user access.

27. The method of claim 25, further including the step of removing or reinstating at least a portion of the user's rule set as a function of one or more of: time, the data transmitted to or from the user and the location or locations the user access.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

CONFIRMATION NO. 6609

Bib Data Sheet

SERIAL NUMBER	FILING OR 371(c) DATE	CLASS	GROUP ART UNIT	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
90/009,301	12/17/2008 RULE	375	3992	10101-001RX

APPLICANTS

6,779,118 B1, Residence Not Provided;
LINKSMART WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY, LLC (OWNER), PASADENA, CA;
JERRY TURNER SEWELL (3RD.PTY.REQ.), NEWPORT BEACH, CA;
JERRY TURNER SEWELL, NEWPORT BEACH, CA

**** CONTINUING DATA ***************************

This application is a REX of 09/295,966 04/21/1999 PAT 6,779,118 which claims benefit of 60/084,014 05/04/1998

**** FOREIGN APPLICATIONS *********************

Foreign Priority claimed	STATE OR COUNTRY	SHEETS DRAWING	TOTAL CLAIMS	INDEPENDENT CLAIMS
☐ yes ☐ no			27	4
35 USC 119 (a-d) conditions met ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ Met after Allowance				
Verified and Acknowledged Examiner's Signature Initials				

ADDRESS
23363

TITLE
USER SPECIFIC AUTOMATIC DATA REDIRECTION SYSTEM

FILING FEE RECEIVED	FEES: Authority has been given in Paper No. _____ to charge/credit DEPOSIT ACCOUNT No. _____ for following:
2520	☐ All Fees ☐ 1.16 Fees (Filing) ☐ 1.17 Fees (Processing Ext. of time) ☐ 1.18 Fees (Issue) ☐ Other _____ ☐ Credit

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
90/009,301	10/10/2008	6,779,118 B1	10101-001RX	6609

23363 7590 11/17/2008

CHRISTIE, PARKER & HALE, LLP
PO BOX 7068
PASADENA, CA 91109-7068

EXAMINER	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 11/17/2008

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents
United States Patents and Trademark Office
P.O.Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

THIRD PARTY REQUESTER'S CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS
JERRY TURNER SEWELL
P.O. BOX 10999
NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92658-5015

Date:
MAILED

NOV 17 2008

CENTRAL REEXAMINATION UNIT

EX PARTE REEXAMINATION COMMUNICATION TRANSMITTAL FORM

REEXAMINATION CONTROL NO. : 90009301
PATENT NO. : 6779118
ART UNIT : 3992

Enclosed is a copy of the latest communication from the United States Patent and Trademark Office in the above identified ex parte reexamination proceeding (37 CFR 1.550(f)).

Where this copy is supplied after the reply by requester, 37 CFR 1.535, or the time for filing a reply has passed, no submission on behalf of the ex parte reexamination requester will be acknowledged or considered (37 CFR 1.550(g)).

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
P.O. BOX 1450
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

(For Patent Owner)

CHRISTIE, PARKER & HALE, LLP
P.O. BOX 7068
PASADENA, CA 91109-7068

MAILED

NOV 17 2008

CENTRAL REEXAMINATION UNIT

(For Requester)

JERRY TURNER SEWELL
P.O. BOX 10999
NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92658-5015

In re Ikudome et al.
Reexamination Proceeding
Control No. 90/009,301
Request Deposited: October 10, 2008
For: U.S. Patent No. 6,779,118

: DECISION *SUA SPONTE*
: VACATING *EX PARTE*
: REEXAMINATION
: FILING DATE

The *ex parte* reexamination request papers deposited on October 10, 2008, and assigned Control No. 90/009,301, are before the Office of Patent Legal Administration for consideration of whether to vacate the assigned filing date for failure to comply with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.510.

This decision constitutes notice that, pursuant to 37 CFR 1.510(c), **the filing date** of October 10, 2008, which was assigned to the request papers for the above-captioned *ex parte* reexamination proceeding, is hereby **vacated**, because the papers fail to comply with the filing date requirements for an *ex parte* reexamination proceeding set forth in 37 CFR 1.510, for the reasons set forth below.

See MPEP 2214.

In order to obtain a filing date for the request papers, the requester must, within **thirty (30) days** of the mailing date of this decision, file a response to this decision which remedies the defects set forth in this decision and makes the request papers compliant with the requirements of 37 CFR 1.510.

REVIEW OF RELEVANT FACTS

1. U.S. Patent No. 6,779,118 (hereinafter, the '118 patent), issued to *Ikudome et al.*, on August 17, 2004.

2. On October 10, 2008, a third party deposited a request for *ex parte* reexamination of claims 1-27 of the '118 patent. The reexamination proceeding was assigned Control No. 90/009,301 (hereinafter, the '301 proceeding).

3. On October 15, 2008, a "Notice of *Ex Parte* Reexamination Request Filing Date" was mailed for the '301 proceeding. The notice stated the filing date of the request for reexamination to be October 10, 2008.

DECISION

Pursuant to 37 CFR 1.510(b), any request for *ex parte* reexamination must include:

> "(1) A statement pointing out each substantial new question of patentability based on prior patents and printed publications.
> "(2) An identification of every claim for which reexamination is requested, and a detailed explanation of the pertinency and manner of applying the cited prior art to every claim for which reexamination is requested. If appropriate the party requesting reexamination may also point out how claims distinguish over cited prior art.
> "(3) A copy of every patent or printed publication relied upon or referred to in paragraph (b)(1) and (2) of this section accompanied by an English language translation of all the necessary and pertinent parts of any non-English language patent or printed publication.
> "(4) A copy of the entire patent including the front face, drawings, and specification/claims (in double column format) for which reexamination is requested, and a copy of any disclaimer, certificate of correction, or reexamination certificate issued in the patent. All copies must have each page plainly written on only one side of a sheet of paper.
> "(5) A certification that a copy of the request filed by a person other than the patent owner has been served in its entirety on the patent owner at the address as provided for in § 1.33(c). The name and address of the party served must be indicated. If service was not possible, a duplicate copy must be supplied to the Office."

Upon further review of the request papers, the request is not compliant with 37 CFR 1.510. Specifically, the request is not compliant with 37 CFR 1.510(b)(1) and (2), which requires "[a] statement pointing out each substantial new question of patentability based on prior patents and printed publications," and "[a]n identification of every claim for which reexamination is requested, and a detailed explanation of the pertinency and manner of applying the patents and printed publications to every claim for which reexamination is requested."

The request is incomplete as to compliance with 37 CFR 1.510(b)(2) for the following reasons:

1) The request is not clear as to the proposed rejections based on the substantial new questions of patentability (SNQs) that are being set forth because of inconsistencies in pointing out (a) the proposed rejections, and (b) the identification of the references that apply in the proposed rejections.

As one example, the request for reexamination states on pages 28-40 that claims 1 and 8 are either:

1. anticipated by the RFC 2138 reference;
2. obvious by the RFC 2138 reference in view of Zenchelsky;
3. obvious by the RFC 2138 reference in view of Freund; or
4. obvious by the RFC 2138 reference in view of Baker

Page 49 of the request, however, states that "RFC 2138 anticipates Claims 1 and 8 or at least renders these claims obvious, ***by itself*** or in combination with Zenchelsky or Freund." (emphasis added in bolded italics). This statement introduces a new proposed rejection (*e.g.*, claims 1 and 8 are obvious over the RFC 2138 reference, by itself). The request, however, does not provide an explanation for how the RFC 2138 reference, by itself, renders claims 1 and 8 obvious. As another example, the request suggests a proposed rejection based on anticipation of claims 1 and 8 based on Freund in the footnote on page 36. This statement introduces a new proposed rejection (*e.g.*, claims 1 and 8 are anticipated by Freund). The request, however, does not provide an explanation for how Freund anticipates claims 1 and 8. Therefore, the request fails to clearly identify each proposed rejection applied to claims 1 and 8, and provide the required explanation under 37 CFR 1.510(b)(2) for each proposed rejection.

As a further example, the request sets forth proposed rejections of claims 5, 6, 12, and 13 based on either:

1. the RFC 2138 reference in view of Freund; or
2. the RFC 2138 reference in view of Freund and Zenchelsky.

See pages 49 to 58 of the request. The claim charts, however, include an explanation for how the Baker reference applies to claims 5, 6, 12, and 13. See the claim chart on pages 93, 94, 103, and 104 of the request. The explanation for how Baker applies to claims 5, 6, 12, and 13 seemingly introduces a new proposed rejection, which is not clearly set forth in the request. Therefore, the request fails to clearly identify each proposed rejection applied to claims 5, 6, 12, and 13, as required by 37 CFR 1.510(b)(2).

In summary, the request does not provide a clear identification of each proposed rejection and explanation of how ***each*** of the references cited in the request papers may apply in ***every*** rejection proposed under 35 USC 102(e) and 103(a) to ***each*** claim to which that proposed rejection applies.

2) The request has failed to provide the requisite explanation of the pertinency and manner of applying the cited prior art to every claim for which reexamination is requested because of the lumping together of the explanations. For example, the request on page 49 states that:

> "Claims 5, 6, 12, and 13 are unpatentable because the combination of RFC 2138 and Freund discloses every limitation of these claims and, therefore, renders them obvious. To the extent the Examiner concludes otherwise, the combination of RFC 2138, Zenchelsky and Freund also discloses every limitation of these claims and therefore, renders them obvious."

The request, on pages 49-54, and claim chart provide only a single explanation for both proposed rejections. Therefore, the request fails to explicitly and individually set forth the explanation for each distinct proposed rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). Likewise, the proposed rejections of claim 15 (see pages 63-66), claims 16-22 (see pages 70-71, claims 23 & 24 (see pages 74-75), claim 25 (see pages 77-78), and claims 26 & 27 (see pages 79-80) lump together the explanation for multiple, distinct proposed rejections. In summary, the explanations for multiple, distinct rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are lumped together, resulting in explanations that are not clear as to how the references apply to the claim limitations (e.g., which reference is combined with which reference, how combined, and why). Accordingly, not all of the multiple proposed obviousness rejections are discussed in detail to clearly set forth the proposed rejections.

3) The request fails to provide a clear explanation of the combination of the references in the proposed rejections under 35 USC 103(a). For example, the request on page 32 states that "[t]o the extent that the Examiner concludes that the RFC [2138] does not disclose a limitation of Claim 1 or Claim 8, however, Zenchelsky supplies any missing limitations." The explanation provided on pages 32-34 and in the claim chart shows how both the RFC 2138 and Zenchelsky teach every limitation of claims 1 and 8. As a result, the request does not clearly explain how the references are applied in an obviousness analysis. In other words, for the obviousness analysis, the request and charts provide no explanation for how the references are combined. When references are combined in a proposed rejection, the references must be applied under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) and the detailed explanation must provide the required showing under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). The explanation must show (1) what claim limitations the primary or base reference teaches and what limitations it fails to teach; (2) how the secondary reference(s) teach the limitations missing from the primary reference, or that such limitations are known in the art; and (3) why it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings (e.g., provide a reason for the combination). Preferably, the requester should quote the pertinent teachings in the reference, referencing each quote by page, column and line number, and any relevant figure numbers. See MPEP 2214 and 2217.

As a result of the above-mentioned defects, the request is unclear as to what SNQs are being set forth for the claims, as required by 37 CFR 1.510(b)(1). The explanations, required by 37 CFR 1.510(b)(2), need to be complete and fully support the SNQs and the proposed rejections identified and with the claims for which reexamination is requested that are identified. Without a complete explanation for each of the possible grounds, the request lacks the required regulatory "detailed explanation of the pertinency and manner of applying the cited prior art to every claim for which reexamination is requested." The references are discussed, but lack the specificity required for each of the grounds for rejection, which the requester has proposed.

Since the request has not properly advanced, and explained, a substantial new question with respect to all of the '118 patent claims for which reexamination has been requested, the request fails to comply with the requirements for granting a filing date for a reexamination request.

Each substantial new question of patentability (SNQ) must be identified.[1] Each proposed rejection based on the SNQ a must be identified separately.[2] For each identified rejection based on a SNQ, the request must explain how the cited documents identified for that proposed rejection are applied to meet/teach the patent claim limitations to thus establish the identified proposed rejection.

If the requester were permitted to omit an explanation of the SNQs raised and how such documents cited in request are applied to the patent claims, an undue burden would be placed on the Office to address each document in the determination on the request, without an explanation of the relevance to the patent claims. Accordingly, such an omission is prohibited by law.

[1] MPEP 2216 points out that: "It is not sufficient that a request for reexamination merely proposes one or more rejections of a patent claim or claims as a basis for reexamination. It must first be demonstrated that a patent or printed publication that is relied upon in a proposed rejection presents a new, non-cumulative technological teaching that was not previously considered and discussed on the record during the prosecution of the application that resulted in the patent for which reexamination is requested, and during the prosecution of any other prior proceeding involving the patent for which reexamination is requested." The legislative history of the reexamination statute also provides that: "Section I provides for a system of administrative reexamination of patents within the patent office. This new procedure will permit any party to petition the patent office to review the efficacy of a patent, subsequent to its issuance, on the basis of new information about preexisting technology which may have escaped review at the time of the initial examination of the patent application." H.R. Rep. No. 96-1307, 96th Cong., 2d Sess. 3 (1980), reprinted in 1980 U.S.C.C.A.N. 6460, 6461, 6462.

[2] "Shot-gun" statements, or lumping of multiple SNQ permutations together is **not permitted**.

REQUESTER'S RECOURSE

In view of the October 15, 2008 "Notice of Reexamination Request Filing Date" mailed for the '301 proceeding, the requester is given one opportunity to correct the request, should requester so desire.[3]

I. Requester has the option to respond to this identification of defects in the request papers by applying the appropriate option(s) set forth below:

1) Providing an identification of each substantial new question of patentability, a statement of each proposed rejection based on an SNQ, and an explanation of the manner and pertinence of applying each cited document to the patent claims for which reexamination is requested, as required by 37 CFR 1.510(b)(1) and (2). Every limitation in each patent claim for which reexamination is requested must be addressed. Where references are applied in combination, each combination must be individually identified, and the basis for applying each identified combination of references must be supplied.

2) Explicitly withdrawing any document for which such an SNQ, proposed rejection, and explanation is not to be provided for the patent claims. The presently-submitted listing of documents must be replaced with a new listing confined to the documents for which a discussion required by 37 CFR 1.510(b)(1) and (2) has been provided via the request papers. The existing forms PTO/SB/08 or PTO-1449 would be expressly withdrawn by requester, and replaced with a newly provided form or forms. As to any of the documents withdrawn, if reexamination is ultimately ordered, the patent owner may, in accordance with MPEP 2280, submit an Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.555 "within two months of the date of the order granting reexamination, or as soon thereafter as possible."

3) Explicitly withdrawing the request to reexamine any patent claim for which the discussion required by 1.510(b)(1) and (2) is not provided and replacing the presently-submitted listing of the claims for which reexamination is requested with a new listing of claims for which reexamination is requested, the new listing *being confined to those claims for which the discussion required by 37 CFR 1.510(b)(1) and (2) is provided.*

[3] MPEP 2227, part B.1, states: "After a filing date and control number are assigned to the request papers, the examiner reviews the request to decide whether to grant or deny it. If, in the process of reviewing the request, the examiner notes a non-compliance item not earlier recognized, the examiner will forward a memo to his/her SPRE detailing any such non-compliance item(s).... Upon confirmation of the existence of any such non-compliant item(s), OPLA will issue a decision vacating the assigned reexamination filing date. In OPLA's decision, the requester will be notified of the non-compliant item(s) **and given time to correct the non-compliance**....absent extraordinary circumstances, requester will only be **given one opportunity to correct the non-compliant item(s)** identified in the Decision Vacating Filing Date." [Emphasis Added]

4) Withdrawing any proposed combination of references for which the discussion required by 1.510(b)(1) and (2) is not provided, by replacing the presently-submitted identification of the substantial new question(s) of patentability and proposed rejection with *a new identification of the substantial new question(s) of patentability and new explanation of the proposed rejections*, the new identification *being confined to those claims for which the discussion required by 37 CFR 1.510(b)(1) and (2) is provided.*

II. **In order to obtain a filing date for the request papers, the requester must, within thirty (30) days of the mailing date of this decision, file a response to this decision which makes the request papers filing date compliant.** The response may be supplied as either a corrected request, or a submission of only the missing information.

The response may be mailed to the Central Reexamination Unit (CRU), attn: "Box *Ex Parte* Reexam" at the USPTO address indicated below, or hand carried to the CRU at the address indicated below. Also, if the response is limited to providing "replacement documents" as discussed in option 2) above, such documents may be (as an alternative to mail or hand delivery) facsimile-transmitted to the CRU at the FAX number indicated below. A replacement statement and explanation under 37 CFR 1.510(b)(1) and (2) must not be facsimile transmitted. It is strongly suggested that any response be followed up by a telephone call to the Central Reexamination Unit at (571) 272-7705, at soon as possible.

The requester has one opportunity to make the request papers filing date compliant. If the response to this decision fails to cure the defect(s) identified in this decision or adds a new defect, then processing of the request papers will be terminated, and the request papers will either be discarded or treated as a prior art citation under 37 CFR 1.501, at the Office's option.

If the request papers are made filing date compliant, the date of the receipt of the response will be the filing date of the reexamination proceeding.

CONCLUSION

1. **The filing date** assigned to the request papers for *ex parte* reexamination proceeding Control No. 90/009,301 is hereby **vacated** for failure of the request papers to comply with the filing date requirements for an *ex parte* reexamination proceeding, as set forth in 37 CFR 1.510(b)(2).

2. In order to obtain a filing date for the request papers, the requester must, within **thirty (30) days** of the mailing date of this decision, file a response to this decision which makes the request papers filing-date compliant, pursuant to the guidelines set forth above.

3. The requester is being provided with only one opportunity to make the request papers filing-date compliant. *If the response to this decision fails to cure the defects identified in this decision, or adds a new defect, processing of the request papers will be terminated*, and the request papers will either be discarded or treated as a prior art citation under 37 CFR 1.501, at

the Office's option. If the request papers are made filing date compliant, the date of the receipt of the response will be the filing date of the reexamination proceeding.

4. Jurisdiction over the present *ex parte* reexamination request papers is being retained in the Office of Patent Legal Administration pending response to this decision, or the expiration of time to respond.

5. Any response to this decision should be directed to:

By EFS:	Registered users may submit the response via the electronic filing system EFS-Web, at: https://sportal.uspto.gov/authenticate/authenticateuserlocalepf.html
By Mail:	Mail Stop *Ex Parte* Reexam" Attn: Central Reexamination Unit Commissioner for Patents P. O. Box 1450 Alexandria VA 22313-1450
By hand:	Customer Service Window Attn: Central Reexamination Unit Randolph Building, Lobby Level 401 Dulany Street Alexandria, VA 22314

6. If the response is limited to providing "replacement documents," they may be (as an alternative to mail or hand delivery) facsimile transmitted to the CRU, directed to:

(571) 273-9900
Central Reexamination Unit

A REPLACEMENT STATEMENT AND EXPLANATION UNDER 37 CFR 1.510(b)(1) and (2) MAY NOT BE FACSIMILE TRANSMITTED.

7. **It is strongly suggested that** any response to this decision be followed up by a telephone call to the Central Reexamination Unit at (571) 272-7705, as soon as possible, to ensure receipt and processing.

8. Telephone inquiries related to this decision should be directed Jeanne Clark at (571) 272-7714 or Mark Reinhart, Supervisory Patent Examiner, at (571) 272-1611, or in their absence, to Legal Advisors Cynthia Nessler at (571) 272-7724, Stephen Marcus at (571) 272-7743, or Pinchus M. Laufer at (571) 272-7726.

Kenneth M. Schor

Kenneth M Schor
Senior Legal Advisor
Office of Patent Legal Administration

Litigation Search Report CRU 3999

Reexam Control No. 90/009,301

TO: Mark Reinhart **Location: CRU** **Art Unit: 3992** **Date: 11/07/08**	**From: Patricia Volpe** **Location: CRU 3999** **MDW 7C69** **Phone: (571) 272-6825** **Patricia.volpe@uspto.gov**

Search Notes

Litigation was found for US Patent Number 6,779,118.

Status (OPEN) 2:08cv385 Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc v. Sbc Internet Services, Inc
Status (OPEN) 2:08cv304 Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc v. Cisco Systems, Inc et A
Status (OPEN) 2:08cv264 Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc v. T-Mobile USA, Inc. et al

Sources:

1) I performed a KeyCite Search in Westlaw, which retrieves all history on the patent including any litigation.

2) I performed a search on the patent in Lexis CourtLink for any open dockets or closed cases.

3) I performed a search in Lexis in the Federal Courts and Administrative Materials databases for any cases found.

4) I performed a search in Lexis in the IP Journal and Periodicals database for any articles on the patent.

5) I performed a search in Lexis in the news databases for any articles about the patent or any articles about litigation on this patent.

Date of Printing: NOV 07,2008

KEYCITE

C US PAT 6779118 USER SPECIFIC AUTOMATIC DATA REDIRECTION SYSTEM, Assignee: Auriq Systems, Inc. (Aug 17, 2004)

History

Direct History

=> 1 **USER SPECIFIC AUTOMATIC DATA REDIRECTION SYSTEM,** US PAT 6779118, 2004 WL 1841593 (U.S. PTO Utility Aug 17, 2004) (NO. 09/295966)

Patent Family

2 AUTOMATIC DATA REDIRECTION SYSTEM FOR INTERNET COMMUNICATION, Derwent World Patents Legal 2000-072306+

Assignments

3 Action: ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS). Number of Pages: 012, (DATE RECORDED: Jul 02, 2008)

4 ACTION: ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS). NUMBER OF PAGES: 003, (DATE RECORDED: Jun 29, 1999)

Docket Summaries

5 LINKSMART WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY, LLC v. SBC INTERNET SERVICES, INC., (E.D.TEX. Oct 09, 2008) (NO. 2:08CV00385), (15 USC 1126 PATENT INFRINGEMENT)

6 LINKSMART WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY, LLC v. CISCO SYSTEMS, INC. ET AL, (E.D.TEX. Aug 04, 2008) (NO. 2:08CV00304), (35 USC 271 PATENT INFRINGEMENT)

7 LINKSMART WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY, LLC v. T-MOBILE USA, INC. ET AL, (E.D.TEX. Jul 01, 2008) (NO. 2:08CV00264), (15 USC 1126 PATENT INFRINGEMENT)

Prior Art (Coverage Begins 1976)

C 8 METHOD OF PROVIDING TEMPORARY ACCESS OF A CALLING UNIT TO AN ANONYMOUS UNIT, US PAT 6157829, Assignee: Motorola, Inc., (U.S. PTO Utility 2000)

C 9 SECURITY SYSTEM FOR INTERNET PROVIDER TRANSACTION, US PAT 5845070, Assignee: Auric Web Systems, Inc., (U.S. PTO Utility 1998)

C 10 SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DATABASE ACCESS CONTROL, US PAT 5696898, Assignee: Lucent Technologies Inc., (U.S. PTO Utility 1997)

C 11 SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING PEER LEVEL ACCESS CONTROL ON A NETWORK, US PAT 6233686, Assignee: AT & T Corp., (U.S. PTO Utility 2001)

© 2008 Thomson Reuters. All rights reserved.

US District Court Civil Docket

U.S. District - Texas Eastern
(Marshall)

2:08cv385

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc v. Sbc Internet Services, Inc.

This case was retrieved from the court on Monday, October 13, 2008

Date Filed:	**10/09/2008**	**Class Code:**	**JURY, PATENT/TRADEMARK**
Assigned To:	**Judge T John Ward**	**Closed:**	**No**
Referred To:		**Statute:**	**15:1126**
Nature of suit:	**Patent (830)**	**Jury Demand:**	**Plaintiff**
Cause:	**Patent Infringement**	**Demand Amount:**	**$$0**
Lead Docket:	**None**	**NOS Description:**	**Patent**
Other Docket:	**Related case: 2:08-cv-00264-TJW-CE** **Related case: 2:08-cv-00304-DF-CE**		
Jurisdiction:	**Federal Question**		

Litigants

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Plaintiff

Attorneys

Marc A Fenster
Lead Attorney
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: mfenster@raklaw.com

Sbc Internet Services, Inc.: Doing Business as At&T Internet Services
Defendant

Date	#	Proceeding Text
10/10/2008	1	COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL against SBC Internet Services, Inc. (Filing fee $ 350 receipt number 05400000000001724676), filed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Civil Cover Sheet)(ch,) (Entered: 10/10/2008)
10/10/2008	--	Case Assigned to Judge T. John Ward. (ch,) (Entered: 10/10/2008)
10/10/2008	2	Magistrate Consent Form Mailed to Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC (ch,) (Entered: 10/10/2008)
10/10/2008	3	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Issued as to SBC Internet Services, Inc.. (ch,) (Entered: 10/10/2008)
10/10/2008	4	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/10/2008)
10/10/2008	5	NOTICE by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC of Related Cases (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/10/2008)

10/10/2008	6	Notice of Filing of Patent/Trademark Form (AO 120). AO 120 mailed to the Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/10/2008)

Copyright © 2008 LexisNexis CourtLink, Inc. All rights reserved.
*** THIS DATA IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY ***

US District Court Civil Docket

U.S. District - Texas Eastern
(Marshall)

2:08cv304

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc v. Cisco Systems, Inc et A

This case was retrieved from the court on Thursday, November 06, 2008

Date Filed:	**08/04/2008**
Assigned To:	**Judge David Folsom**
Referred To:	**Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham**
Nature of suit:	**Patent (830)**
Cause:	**Patent Infringement**
Lead Docket:	**None**
Other Docket:	**2:08-cv-00264-TJW-CE 2:08-cv-00385**
Jurisdiction:	**Federal Question**
Class Code:	**CASREF, JURY, PATENT/TRADEMARK**
Closed:	**No**
Statute:	**35:271**
Jury Demand:	**Plaintiff**
Demand Amount:	**$0**
NOS Description:	**Patent**

Litigants

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Plaintiff

Attorneys

Marc A Fenster
[COR LD NTC]
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12TH Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
310/ 826-7474
Fax: 310/ 826-6991
Email: Mfenster@raklaw.com

Cisco Systems, Inc
Defendant

Juniper Networks, Inc
Defendant
[Term: 09/03/2008]

Aruba Networks, Inc
Defendant
[Term: 09/03/2008]

Date	#	Proceeding Text
08/04/2008	1	COMPLAINT and Demand for Jury Trial against Cisco Systems, Inc., Juniper Networks, Inc., Aruba Networks, Inc. (Filing fee $ 350 receipt number 05400000000001643001.), filed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A to Complaint, # 2 Civil Cover Sheet)(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 08/04/2008)
08/04/2008	2	Notice of Filing of Patent/Trademark Form (AO 120). AO 120 mailed to the Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 08/04/2008)
08/04/2008	3	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC (Fenster,

		Marc) (Entered: 08/04/2008)
08/04/2008	4	NOTICE by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC of Related Case (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 08/04/2008)
08/04/2008	--	Case Assigned to Judge David Folsom. (ch,) (Entered: 08/05/2008)
08/05/2008	5	STANDING ORDER REFERRING CASE - to Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham. Signed by Judge David Folsom on 8/5/08. (ch,) (Entered: 08/05/2008)
08/05/2008	6	Magistrate Consent Form Mailed to Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC (ch,) (Entered: 08/05/2008)
08/05/2008	--	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Issued as to Cisco Systems, Inc., Juniper Networks, Inc., Aruba Networks, Inc.. (ch,) (Entered: 08/05/2008)
08/07/2008	--	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS REISSUED as to Cisco Systems, Inc., Juniper Networks, Inc., Aruba Networks, Inc., attorney didn't receive the ones issued on 8/5/08. (ch,) (Entered: 08/07/2008)
09/02/2008	7	NOTICE by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC of Dismissal Without Prejudice as to Defs Juniper Networks, Inc. and Aruba Networks, Inc. ONLY (Fenster, Marc) (Additional attachment (s) added on 9/3/2008: # 1 Text of Proposed Order) (sm,). (Entered: 09/02/2008)
09/03/2008	8	ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS REQUEST FOR DISMISSAL WITHOUT PREJUDICE; re 7 Notice (Other) filed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC, Motions terminated:, Aruba Networks, Inc. and Juniper Networks, Inc. terminated.. Signed by Judge David Folsom on 9/3/08. (mrm,) (Entered: 09/03/2008)
10/30/2008	9	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Cisco Systems, Inc. served on 10/22/2008, answer due 11/12/2008. (ch,) (Entered: 10/30/2008)

Copyright © 2008 LexisNexis CourtLink, Inc. All rights reserved.
*** THIS DATA IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY ***

US District Court Civil Docket

U.S. District - Texas Eastern
(Marshall)

2:08cv264

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc v. T-Mobile USA, Inc. et al

This case was retrieved from the court on Thursday, November 06, 2008

Date Filed:	**07/01/2008**
Assigned To:	**Judge T John Ward**
Referred To:	**Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham**
Nature of suit:	**Patent (830)**
Cause:	**Patent Infringement**
Lead Docket:	**None**
Other Docket:	**Related case: 2:08-cv-00304-DF-CE** **Related case: 2:08-cv-00385-TJW**
Jurisdiction:	**Federal Question**
Class Code:	**DISCMAG, JURY, PATENT/TRADEMARK**
Closed:	**No**
Statute:	**15:1126**
Jury Demand:	**Both**
Demand Amount:	**$$0**
NOS Description:	**Patent**

Litigants

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Plaintiff

Attorneys

Marc A Fenster
Lead Attorney
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: mfenster@raklaw.com

Larry C Russ
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: lruss@raklaw.com

Stanley H Thompson, Jr
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991

Pro Hac Vice
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: sthompson@raklaw.com

Stephen M Lobbin
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Pro Hac Vice
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: slobbin@raklaw.com

T-Mobile USA, Inc.
Defendant

David B Bassett
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr - New York
399 Park Avenue
New York , NY 10022
USA
Phone: (212)230-8800
Fax: (212)230-8888
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: David.Bassett@wilmerhale.com

James P Barabas
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr - New York
399 Park Avenue
New York , NY 10022
USA
Phone: (212)230-8800
Fax: (212)230-8888
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: james.barabas@wilmerhale.com

Michael Ernest Richardson
Beck Redden & Secrest - Houston
1221 McKinney
Suite 4500
Houston , TX 77010-2010
USA
Phone: (713)951-6284
Fax: 17139513720
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: mrichardson@brsfirm.com

Noah A Levine
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr - New York
399 Park Avenue
New York , NY 10022
USA
Phone: (212)230-8800
Fax: (212)230-8888
Pro Hac Vice
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: Noah.Levine@wilmerhale.com

William F Lee
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr - Boston
60 State Street
Boston , MA 02109
USA
Phone: (617)526-6556
Fax: (617)526-5000
Attorney to be Noticed

Email: william.lee@wilmerhale.com

Wayport, Inc.
Defendant

Marvin Craig Tyler
Lead Attorney
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati PC
900 South Capital of Texas Highway
Las Cimas IV, Fifth Floor
Austin , TX 78746-5546
USA
Phone: (512)338-5410
Fax: 15123385499
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: ctyler@wsgr.com

Jose Carlos Villarreal
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati
8911 Capital of Texas Highway
Westech 360, Ste 3350
Austin , TX 78759-7247
USA
Phone: (512)338-5400
Fax: 15123385499
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: jvillarreal@wsgr.com

At&T, Inc.
Defendant
[Term: 09/24/2008]

Richard Alan Sayles
Lead Attorney
[Term: 09/24/2008]
Sayles Werbner
1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
Phone: (214)939-8700
Fax: 12149398787

Email: dsayles@swtriallaw.com

Michael Edwin Jones
[Term: 09/24/2008]
Potter Minton PC
110 N College
Suite 500
PO Box 359
Tyler , TX 75710-0359
USA
Phone: (903)597-8311
Fax: (903)593-0846

Email: mikejones@potterminton.com

At&T Mobility, Llc
Defendant
[Term: 10/08/2008]

Richard Alan Sayles
Lead Attorney
[Term: 10/08/2008]
Sayles Werbner
1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
Phone: (214)939-8700
Fax: 12149398787

Email: dsayles@swtriallaw.com

Eve L Henson
[Term: 10/08/2008]
Sayles | Werbner
1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
Phone: (214)939-8700
Fax: 12149398787

Email: ehenson@swtriallaw.com

Michael Edwin Jones
[Term: 10/08/2008]
Potter Minton PC
110 N College
Suite 500
PO Box 359
Tyler , TX 75710-0359
USA
Phone: (903)597-8311
Fax: (903)593-0846

Email: mikejones@potterminton.com

Lodgenet Interactive Corporation
Defendant

Harold L Socks
Lead Attorney
Glast Phillips & Murray PC
The Court Building
219 E Houston Street
Suite 400
San Antonio , TX 78205
USA
Phone: (210)244-4100
Fax: (210)244-4199
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: bsocks@gpm-law.com

Cynthia Lopez Beverage
Morrison & Foerster LLP - Washington
2000 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Suite 5500
Washington , DC 20006
USA
Phone: (202)887-6950
Fax: (202)785-7635
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: cbeverage@mofo.com

Mark E Ungerman
Morrison & Foerster LLP - Washington
2000 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Suite 5500
Washington , DC 20006
USA
Phone: (202)887-1535
Fax: 12028870763
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: mungerman@mofo.com

Ibahn General Holdings Corp.
Defendant

Michael Edwin Jones
Lead Attorney
Potter Minton PC
110 N College
Suite 500

PO Box 359
Tyler , TX 75710-0359
USA
Phone: (903)597-8311
Fax: (903)593-0846
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: mikejones@potterminton.com

David J Burman
Perkins Coie LLP - Seattle
1201 Third Avenue
40th Floor
Seattle , WA 98101-3099
USA
Phone: (206)359-8426
Fax: (206)359-9426
Pro Hac Vice
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: dburman@perkinscoie.com

Kameron Parvin
Perkins Coie LLP - Seattle
1201 Third Avenue
40th Floor
Seattle , WA 98101-3099
USA
Phone: (206)359-6111
Fax: (206)359-7111
Pro Hac Vice
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: kparvin@perkinscoie.com

Michael D Broaddus
Perkins Coie LLP - Seattle
1201 Third Avenue
40th Floor
Seattle , WA 98101-3099
USA
Phone: (206)359-8664
Fax: 12063599664
Pro Hac Vice
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: MBroaddus@perkinscoie.com

Ethostream, Llc
Defendant

Dean Danyl Hunt
Lead Attorney
Baker & Hostetler
1000 Louisiana
Suite 2000
Houston , TX 77002-5009
USA
Phone: (713)646-1346
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: dhunt@bakerlaw.com

Hot Point Wireless, Inc.
Defendant

Netnearu Corp.
Defendant

Pronto Networks, Inc.
Defendant

Jose Carlos Villarreal
Lead Attorney
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati
8911 Capital of Texas Highway

Westech 360, Ste 3350
Austin , TX 78759-7247
USA
Phone: (512)338-5400
Fax: 15123385499
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: jvillarreal@wsgr.com

Aptilo Networks, Inc.
Defendant

Clyde Moody Siebman
Siebman Reynolds Burg & Phillips LLP
300 N Travis St
Sherman , TX 75090-0070
USA
Phone: (903)870-0070
Fax: 19038700066
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: siebman@siebman.com

Lawrence Augustine Phillips
Siebman Reynolds Burg & Phillips LLP
300 N Travis St
Sherman , TX 75090-9969
USA
Phone: (903)870-0070
Fax: (903)870-0066
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: shmdad@yahoo.com

Michael T Herbst
Thorelli & Associates
70 W Madison St
#5750
Chicago , IL 60602
USA
Phone: (312)357-0300
Fax: 13123570328
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: michael@thorelli.com

Steven L Wiser
Thorelli & Associates
70 W Madison St
#5750
Chicago , IL 60602
USA
Phone: (312)357-0300
Fax: 13123570328
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: steve@thorelli.com

Freefi Networks, Inc.
Defendant

Roy William Hardin
Lead Attorney
Locke Lord Bissell & Liddell, LLP
2200 Ross Ave
Suite 2200
Dallas , TX 75201-6776
USA
Phone: (214)740-8000
Fax: (214)756-8556
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: rhardin@lockelord.com

John W MacPete
Locke Lord Bissell & Liddell LLP - Dallas
2200 Ross Ave

Suite 2200
Dallas , TX 75201-6776
USA
Phone: (214)347-4700
Fax: (214)347-4799
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: jmacpete@lockelord.com

Michael Scott Fuller
Locke Lord Bissell & Liddell LLP - Dallas
2200 Ross Ave
Suite 2200
Dallas , TX 75201-6776
USA
Phone: (214)740-8601
Fax: (214)756-8601
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: sfuller@lockeliddell.com

Meraki, Inc.
Defendant

Marvin Craig Tyler
Lead Attorney
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati PC
900 South Capital of Texas Highway
Las Cimas IV, Fifth Floor
Austin , TX 78746-5546
USA
Phone: (512)338-5410
Fax: 15123385499
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: ctyler@wsgr.com

Jose Carlos Villarreal
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati
8911 Capital of Texas Highway
Westech 360, Ste 3350
Austin , TX 78759-7247
USA
Phone: (512)338-5400
Fax: 15123385499
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: jvillarreal@wsgr.com

Second Rule Llc
Defendant

Mail Boxes Etc., Inc.
Defendant

Michael Charles Smith
Lead Attorney
Siebman Reynolds Burg Phillips & Smith, LLP-Marshall
713 South Washington
Marshall , TX 75670
USA
Phone: (903)938-8900
Fax: 19727674620
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: michaelsmith@siebman.com

Richard Alan Sayles
Lead Attorney
Sayles Werbner
1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
Phone: (214)939-8700
Fax: 12149398787

Attorney to be Noticed
Email: dsayles@swtriallaw.com

David T Pritikin
Sidley Austin - Chicago
Bank One Plaza
One South Dearborn Ave
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
Phone: (312)853-7000
Fax: 13128537036
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: dpritikin@sidley.com

Eve L Henson
Sayles
Werbner
1201 Elm Street 4400 Renaissance Tower , Dallas TX 75270
Phone: ehenson@swtriallaw.com
Fax: (214)939-8700
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: USA

Holmes J Hawkins, III
King & Spalding - Atlanta
1180 Peachtree Street, NE
Atlanta , GA 30309-3521
USA
Phone: (404)572-4600
Fax: (404)572-5134
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: hhawkins@kslaw.com

Rachel D Sher
Sidley Austin - Chicago
One South Dearborn St
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
Phone: (312)853-7000
Fax: (312)853-7036
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: rsher@sidley.com

Steven T Snyder
King & Spalding, LLP - New York
1185 Avenue of the Americas
New York , NY 10036-4003
USA
Phone: (212)827-4085
Fax: (212)556-2222
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: ssnyder@kslaw.com

Mcdonalds Corp.
Defendant

Marvin Craig Tyler
Lead Attorney
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati PC
900 South Capital of Texas Highway
Las Cimas IV, Fifth Floor
Austin , TX 78746-5546
USA
Phone: (512)338-5410
Fax: 15123385499
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: ctyler@wsgr.com

Jose Carlos Villarreal
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati
8911 Capital of Texas Highway
Westech 360, Ste 3350
Austin , TX 78759-7247
USA
Phone: (512)338-5400
Fax: 15123385499
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: jvillarreal@wsgr.com

Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc.
Defendant

Richard Alan Sayles
Lead Attorney
Sayles Werbner
1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
Phone: (214)939-8700
Fax: 12149398787
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: dsayles@swtriallaw.com

David T Pritikin
Sidley Austin - Chicago
Bank One Plaza
One South Dearborn Ave
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
Phone: (312)853-7000
Fax: 13128537036
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: dpritikin@sidley.com

Eve L Henson
Sayles
Werbner
1201 Elm Street 4400 Renaissance Tower , Dallas TX 75270
Phone: ehenson@swtriallaw.com
Fax: (214)939-8700
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: USA

Rachel D Sher
Sidley Austin - Chicago
One South Dearborn St
Chicago , IL 60603
USA
Phone: (312)853-7000
Fax: (312)853-7036
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: rsher@sidley.com

Ramada Worldwide, Inc.
Defendant

David M Stein
McDermott Will & Emery
18191 Von Karman Avenue
Suite 500
Irvine , CA 92612-7108
USA
Phone: (949)851-0633
Fax: (949)851-9348
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: dstein@mwe.com

Dean Danyl Hunt
Baker & Hostetler
1000 Louisiana
Suite 2000
Houston , TX 77002-5009
USA
Phone: (713)646-1346
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: dhunt@bakerlaw.com

Fay E Morisseau
McDermott Will & Emery - Houston
1000 Louisiana, Suite 3900
Houston , TX 77002
USA
Phone: (713)653-1700
Fax: (713)653-7592
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: fmorisseau@mwe.com

J Thad Heartfield
The Heartfield Law Firm
2195 Dowlen Rd
Beaumont , TX 77706
USA
Phone: (409)866-3318
Fax: 14098665789
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: thad@jth-law.com

Jennifer L Yokoyama
McDermott Will & Emery - Irvine
18191 Von Karman Avenue
Suite 500
Irvine , CA 92612-7108
USA
Phone: (949)851-0633
Fax: (949)851-9348
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: jyokoyama@mwe.com

Marriott International, Inc.
Defendant

John M Guaragna
Lead Attorney
DLA Piper Rudnick Gray Cary
1221 S MoPac Expressway
Suite 400
Austin , TX 78746
USA
Phone: (512)457-7125
Fax: (512)457-7001
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: John.Guaragna@dlapiper.com

Erin Penning
DLA Piper US LLP - San Diego
401 B Street
Suite 1700
San Diego , CA 92101
USA
Phone: (619)699-2862
Fax: (619)699-2700
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: erin.penning@dlapiper.com

John D Kinton
DLA Piper US LLP - San Diego

401 B Street
Suite 1700
San Diego , CA 92101
USA
Phone: (619)699-2700
Fax: (619)699-2701
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: john.kinton@dlapiper.com

Intercontinental Hotels Group Plc
Defendant

Erin Penning
DLA Piper US LLP - San Diego
401 B Street
Suite 1700
San Diego , CA 92101
USA
Phone: (619)699-2862
Fax: (619)699-2700
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: erin.penning@dlapiper.com

John M Guaragna
DLA Piper Rudnick Gray Cary
1221 S MoPac Expressway
Suite 400
Austin , TX 78746
USA
Phone: (512)457-7125
Fax: (512)457-7001
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: John.Guaragna@dlapiper.com

John D Kinton
DLA Piper US LLP - San Diego
401 B Street
Suite 1700
San Diego , CA 92101
USA
Phone: (619)699-2700
Fax: (619)699-2701
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: john.kinton@dlapiper.com

Choice Hotels International Inc.
Defendant

Michael Charles Smith
Siebman Reynolds Burg Phillips & Smith, LLP-Marshall
713 South Washington
Marshall , TX 75670
USA
Phone: (903)938-8900
Fax: 19727674620
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: michaelsmith@siebman.com

Best Western International, Inc.
Defendant

Christopher Michael Joe
Lead Attorney
Greenberg Traurig - Dallas
2200 Ross Ave
Suite 5200
Dallas , TX 75201
USA
Phone: (214)665-3604
Fax: (214)665-5904
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: joec@gtlaw.com

Ethostream, Llc
Counter Claimant

Dean Danyl Hunt
Lead Attorney
Baker & Hostetler
1000 Louisiana
Suite 2000
Houston , TX 77002-5009
USA
Phone: (713)646-1346
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: dhunt@bakerlaw.com

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
Lead Attorney
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: mfenster@raklaw.com

Larry C Russ
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: lruss@raklaw.com

Stanley H Thompson, Jr
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: sthompson@raklaw.com

Stephen M Lobbin
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: slobbin@raklaw.com

Lodgenet Interactive Corporation
Counter Claimant

Harold L Socks
Lead Attorney
Glast Phillips & Murray PC
The Court Building
219 E Houston Street
Suite 400
San Antonio , TX 78205
USA
Phone: (210)244-4100

Fax: (210)244-4199
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: bsocks@gpm-law.com

Cynthia Lopez Beverage
Morrison & Foerster LLP - Washington
2000 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Suite 5500
Washington , DC 20006
USA
Phone: (202)887-6950
Fax: (202)785-7635
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: cbeverage@mofo.com

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
Lead Attorney
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: mfenster@raklaw.com

Larry C Russ
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: lruss@raklaw.com

Stanley H Thompson, Jr
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: sthompson@raklaw.com

Stephen M Lobbin
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: slobbin@raklaw.com

Ibahn General Holdings Corp.
Counter Claimant

Michael Edwin Jones
Lead Attorney
Potter Minton PC
110 N College
Suite 500

PO Box 359
Tyler , TX 75710-0359
USA
Phone: (903)597-8311
Fax: (903)593-0846
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: mikejones@potterminton.com

David J Burman
Perkins Coie LLP - Seattle
1201 Third Avenue
40th Floor
Seattle , WA 98101-3099
USA
Phone: (206)359-8426
Fax: (206)359-9426
Pro Hac Vice
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: dburman@perkinscoie.com

Kameron Parvin
Perkins Coie LLP - Seattle
1201 Third Avenue
40th Floor
Seattle , WA 98101-3099
USA
Phone: (206)359-6111
Fax: (206)359-7111
Pro Hac Vice
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: kparvin@perkinscoie.com

Michael D Broaddus
Perkins Coie LLP - Seattle
1201 Third Avenue
40th Floor
Seattle , WA 98101-3099
USA
Phone: (206)359-8664
Fax: 12063599664
Pro Hac Vice
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: MBroaddus@perkinscoie.com

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
Lead Attorney
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: mfenster@raklaw.com

Larry C Russ
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: lruss@raklaw.com

Stanley H Thompson, Jr
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: sthompson@raklaw.com

Stephen M Lobbin
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: slobbin@raklaw.com

Aptilo Networks, Inc.
Counter Claimant

Clyde Moody Siebman
Siebman Reynolds Burg & Phillips LLP
300 N Travis St
Sherman , TX 75090-0070
USA
Phone: (903)870-0070
Fax: 19038700066
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: siebman@siebman.com

Lawrence Augustine Phillips
Siebman Reynolds Burg & Phillips LLP
300 N Travis St
Sherman , TX 75090-9969
USA
Phone: (903)870-0070
Fax: (903)870-0066
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: shmdad@yahoo.com

Michael T Herbst
Thorelli & Associates
70 W Madison St
#5750
Chicago , IL 60602
USA
Phone: (312)357-0300
Fax: 13123570328
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: michael@thorelli.com

Steven L Wiser
Thorelli & Associates
70 W Madison St
#5750
Chicago , IL 60602
USA
Phone: (312)357-0300
Fax: 13123570328
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: steve@thorelli.com

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
Lead Attorney
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: mfenster@raklaw.com

Larry C Russ
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: lruss@raklaw.com

Stanley H Thompson, Jr
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: sthompson@raklaw.com

Stephen M Lobbin
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: slobbin@raklaw.com

T-Mobile USA, Inc.
Counter Claimant

David B Bassett
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr - New York
399 Park Avenue
New York , NY 10022
USA
Phone: (212)230-8800
Fax: (212)230-8888
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: David.Bassett@wilmerhale.com

James P Barabas
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr - New York
399 Park Avenue
New York , NY 10022
USA
Phone: (212)230-8800
Fax: (212)230-8888
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: james.barabas@wilmerhale.com

Michael Ernest Richardson

Beck Redden & Secrest - Houston
1221 McKinney
Suite 4500
Houston , TX 77010-2010
USA
Phone: (713)951-6284
Fax: 17139513720
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: mrichardson@brsfirm.com

Noah A Levine
Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale & Dorr - New York
399 Park Avenue
New York , NY 10022
USA
Phone: (212)230-8800
Fax: (212)230-8888
Pro Hac Vice
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: Noah.Levine@wilmerhale.com

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
Lead Attorney
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: mfenster@raklaw.com

Larry C Russ
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: lruss@raklaw.com

Stanley H Thompson, Jr
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: sthompson@raklaw.com

Stephen M Lobbin
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: slobbin@raklaw.com

Mail Boxes Etc., Inc.
Counter Claimant

Michael Charles Smith
Lead Attorney
Siebman Reynolds Burg Phillips & Smith, LLP-Marshall
713 South Washington
Marshall , TX 75670
USA
Phone: (903)938-8900
Fax: 19727674620
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: michaelsmith@siebman.com

Richard Alan Sayles
Lead Attorney
Sayles Werbner
1201 Elm Street
4400 Renaissance Tower
Dallas , TX 75270
USA
Phone: (214)939-8700
Fax: 12149398787
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: dsayles@swtriallaw.com

Holmes J Hawkins, III
King & Spalding - Atlanta
1180 Peachtree Street, NE
Atlanta , GA 30309-3521
USA
Phone: (404)572-4600
Fax: (404)572-5134
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: hhawkins@kslaw.com

Steven T Snyder
King & Spalding, LLP - New York
1185 Avenue of the Americas
New York , NY 10036-4003
USA
Phone: (212)827-4085
Fax: (212)556-2222
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: ssnyder@kslaw.com

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
Lead Attorney
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: mfenster@raklaw.com

Larry C Russ
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: lruss@raklaw.com

Stanley H Thompson, Jr
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: sthompson@raklaw.com

Stephen M Lobbin
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: slobbin@raklaw.com

Marriott International, Inc.
Counter Claimant

John M Guaragna
Lead Attorney
DLA Piper Rudnick Gray Cary
1221 S MoPac Expressway
Suite 400
Austin , TX 78746
USA
Phone: (512)457-7125
Fax: (512)457-7001
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: John.Guaragna@dlapiper.com

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
Lead Attorney
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: mfenster@raklaw.com

Larry C Russ
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: lruss@raklaw.com

Stanley H Thompson, Jr
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991

Attorney to be Noticed
Email: sthompson@raklaw.com

Stephen M Lobbin
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: slobbin@raklaw.com

Wayport, Inc.
Counter Claimant

Marvin Craig Tyler
Lead Attorney
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati PC
900 South Capital of Texas Highway
Las Cimas IV, Fifth Floor
Austin , TX 78746-5546
USA
Phone: (512)338-5410
Fax: 15123385499
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: ctyler@wsgr.com

Jose Carlos Villarreal
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati
8911 Capital of Texas Highway
Westech 360, Ste 3350
Austin , TX 78759-7247
USA
Phone: (512)338-5400
Fax: 15123385499
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: jvillarreal@wsgr.com

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
Lead Attorney
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: mfenster@raklaw.com

Larry C Russ
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: lruss@raklaw.com

Stanley H Thompson, Jr
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025

	USA Phone: (310)826-7474 Fax: (310)826-6991 Attorney to be Noticed Email: sthompson@raklaw.com Stephen M Lobbin Russ August & Kabat 12424 Wilshire Boulevard 12th Floor Los Angeles , CA 90025 USA Phone: (310)826-7474 Fax: (310)826-6991 Attorney to be Noticed Email: slobbin@raklaw.com
Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc. Counter Claimant	Richard Alan Sayles Lead Attorney Sayles Werbner 1201 Elm Street 4400 Renaissance Tower Dallas , TX 75270 USA Phone: (214)939-8700 Fax: 12149398787 Attorney to be Noticed Email: dsayles@swtriallaw.com
Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc Counter Defendant	Marc A Fenster Lead Attorney Russ August & Kabat 12424 Wilshire Boulevard 12th Floor Los Angeles , CA 90025 USA Phone: (310)826-7474 Fax: (310)826-6991 Attorney to be Noticed Email: mfenster@raklaw.com Larry C Russ Russ August & Kabat 12424 Wilshire Boulevard 12th Floor Los Angeles , CA 90025 USA Phone: (310)826-7474 Fax: (310)826-6991 Attorney to be Noticed Email: lruss@raklaw.com Stanley H Thompson, Jr Russ August & Kabat 12424 Wilshire Boulevard 12th Floor Los Angeles , CA 90025 USA Phone: (310)826-7474 Fax: (310)826-6991 Attorney to be Noticed Email: sthompson@raklaw.com Stephen M Lobbin Russ August & Kabat

12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: slobbin@raklaw.com

Mcdonalds Corp.
Counter Claimant

Marvin Craig Tyler
Lead Attorney
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati PC
900 South Capital of Texas Highway
Las Cimas IV, Fifth Floor
Austin , TX 78746-5546
USA
Phone: (512)338-5410
Fax: 15123385499
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: ctyler@wsgr.com

Jose Carlos Villarreal
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati
8911 Capital of Texas Highway
Westech 360, Ste 3350
Austin , TX 78759-7247
USA
Phone: (512)338-5400
Fax: 15123385499
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: jvillarreal@wsgr.com

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
Lead Attorney
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: mfenster@raklaw.com

Larry C Russ
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: lruss@raklaw.com

Stanley H Thompson, Jr
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: sthompson@raklaw.com

Stephen M Lobbin
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: slobbin@raklaw.com

Meraki, Inc.
Counter Claimant

Marvin Craig Tyler
Lead Attorney
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati PC
900 South Capital of Texas Highway
Las Cimas IV, Fifth Floor
Austin , TX 78746-5546
USA
Phone: (512)338-5410
Fax: 15123385499
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: ctyler@wsgr.com

Jose Carlos Villarreal
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati
8911 Capital of Texas Highway
Westech 360, Ste 3350
Austin , TX 78759-7247
USA
Phone: (512)338-5400
Fax: 15123385499
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: jvillarreal@wsgr.com

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
Lead Attorney
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: mfenster@raklaw.com

Larry C Russ
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: lruss@raklaw.com

Stanley H Thompson, Jr
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474

Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: sthompson@raklaw.com

Stephen M Lobbin
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: slobbin@raklaw.com

Best Western International, Inc.
Counter Claimant

Christopher Michael Joe
Lead Attorney
Greenberg Traurig - Dallas
2200 Ross Ave
Suite 5200
Dallas , TX 75201
USA
Phone: (214)665-3604
Fax: (214)665-5904
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: joec@gtlaw.com

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
Lead Attorney
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: mfenster@raklaw.com

Larry C Russ
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: lruss@raklaw.com

Stanley H Thompson, Jr
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: sthompson@raklaw.com

Stephen M Lobbin
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor

Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: slobbin@raklaw.com

Ramada Worldwide, Inc.
Counter Claimant

David M Stein
McDermott Will & Emery
18191 Von Karman Avenue
Suite 500
Irvine , CA 92612-7108
USA
Phone: (949)851-0633
Fax: (949)851-9348
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: dstein@mwe.com

Dean Danyl Hunt
Baker & Hostetler
1000 Louisiana
Suite 2000
Houston , TX 77002-5009
USA
Phone: (713)646-1346
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: dhunt@bakerlaw.com

Fay E Morisseau
McDermott Will & Emery - Houston
1000 Louisiana, Suite 3900
Houston , TX 77002
USA
Phone: (713)653-1700
Fax: (713)653-7592
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: fmorisseau@mwe.com

J Thad Heartfield
The Heartfield Law Firm
2195 Dowlen Rd
Beaumont , TX 77706
USA
Phone: (409)866-3318
Fax: 14098665789
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: thad@jth-law.com

Jennifer L Yokoyama
McDermott Will & Emery - Irvine
18191 Von Karman Avenue
Suite 500
Irvine , CA 92612-7108
USA
Phone: (949)851-0633
Fax: (949)851-9348
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: jyokoyama@mwe.com

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Marc A Fenster
Lead Attorney
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025

	USA Phone: (310)826-7474 Fax: (310)826-6991 Attorney to be Noticed Email: mfenster@raklaw.com Larry C Russ Russ August & Kabat 12424 Wilshire Boulevard 12th Floor Los Angeles , CA 90025 USA Phone: (310)826-7474 Fax: (310)826-6991 Attorney to be Noticed Email: lruss@raklaw.com Stanley H Thompson, Jr Russ August & Kabat 12424 Wilshire Boulevard 12th Floor Los Angeles , CA 90025 USA Phone: (310)826-7474 Fax: (310)826-6991 Attorney to be Noticed Email: sthompson@raklaw.com Stephen M Lobbin Russ August & Kabat 12424 Wilshire Boulevard 12th Floor Los Angeles , CA 90025 USA Phone: (310)826-7474 Fax: (310)826-6991 Attorney to be Noticed Email: slobbin@raklaw.com
Pronto Networks, Inc. Counter Claimant	Jose Carlos Villarreal Lead Attorney Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati 8911 Capital of Texas Highway Westech 360, Ste 3350 Austin , TX 78759-7247 USA Phone: (512)338-5400 Fax: 15123385499 Attorney to be Noticed Email: jvillarreal@wsgr.com
Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc Counter Defendant	Marc A Fenster Lead Attorney Russ August & Kabat 12424 Wilshire Boulevard 12th Floor Los Angeles , CA 90025 USA Phone: (310)826-7474 Fax: (310)826-6991 Attorney to be Noticed Email: mfenster@raklaw.com Larry C Russ Russ August & Kabat

12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: lruss@raklaw.com

Stanley H Thompson, Jr
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: sthompson@raklaw.com

Stephen M Lobbin
Russ August & Kabat
12424 Wilshire Boulevard
12th Floor
Los Angeles , CA 90025
USA
Phone: (310)826-7474
Fax: (310)826-6991
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: slobbin@raklaw.com

Freefi Networks, Inc.
Counter Claimant

Roy William Hardin
Lead Attorney
Locke Lord Bissell & Liddell, LLP
2200 Ross Ave
Suite 2200
Dallas , TX 75201-6776
USA
Phone: (214)740-8000
Fax: (214)756-8556
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: rhardin@lockelord.com

John W MacPete
Locke Lord Bissell & Liddell LLP - Dallas
2200 Ross Ave
Suite 2200
Dallas , TX 75201-6776
USA
Phone: (214)347-4700
Fax: (214)347-4799
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: jmacpete@lockelord.com

Michael Scott Fuller
Locke Lord Bissell & Liddell LLP - Dallas
2200 Ross Ave
Suite 2200
Dallas , TX 75201-6776
USA
Phone: (214)740-8601
Fax: (214)756-8601
Attorney to be Noticed
Email: sfuller@lockeliddell.com

Linksmart Wireless Technology, Llc
Counter Defendant

Date	#	Proceeding Text
07/01/2008	1	COMPLAINT against all defendants (Filing fee $ 350 receipt number 05400000000001601022.), filed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Additional attachment(s) added on 7/2/2008: # 1 Civil Cover Sheet) (mpv,). (Entered: 07/01/2008)
07/01/2008	2	***FILED IN ERROR; PLEASE IGNORE*** NOTICE of Disclosure by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC (Fenster, Marc) Modified on 7/2/2008 (mpv,). (Entered: 07/01/2008)
07/01/2008	3	Notice of Filing of Patent/Trademark Form (AO 120). AO 120 mailed to the Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 07/01/2008)
07/01/2008	4	***FILED IN ERROR; PLEASE IGNORE*** Additional Attachments to Main Document: 1 Complaint.. (Fenster, Marc) Modified on 7/2/2008 (mpv,). (Entered: 07/01/2008)
07/02/2008	--	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Issued as to NetNearU Corp., Pronto Networks, Inc., Aptilo Networks, Inc., FreeFi Networks, Inc., Meraki, Inc., Second Rule LLC, Mail Boxes Etc., Inc., McDonalds Corp., Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc., Ramada Worldwide, Inc., Marriott International, Inc., InterContinental Hotels Group PLC, Choice Hotels International Inc., Best Western International, Inc., T-Mobile USA, Inc., Wayport, Inc., AT&T, Inc., AT&T Mobility, LLC, LodgeNet Interactive Corporation, iBAHN General Holdings Corp., EthoStream, LLC, Hot Point Wireless, Inc.. (ch,) (Entered: 07/02/2008)
07/02/2008	--	***FILED IN ERROR. Document # 4, Additional attachments to main document. PLEASE IGNORE. Civil Cover Sheet now attached as an attachment to #1 Complaint by clerk*** (mpv,) (Entered: 07/02/2008)
07/02/2008	--	NOTICE of Deficiency regarding #2 the NOTICE of Disclosure submitted Docketed incorrectly, attorney to refile as Corporate Disclosure Statement. Correction should be made by one business day (mpv,) (Entered: 07/02/2008)
07/02/2008	--	Case Assigned to Judge T. John Ward. (ch,) (Entered: 07/02/2008)
07/02/2008	5	ORDER REFERRING CASE to Magistrate Judge Charles Everingham. Signed by Judge T. John Ward on 7/2/08. (ch,) (Entered: 07/02/2008)
07/02/2008	6	Magistrate Consent Form Mailed to Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC (ch,) (Entered: 07/02/2008)
07/02/2008	7	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 07/02/2008)
07/09/2008	8	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Larry C Russ for Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. (FEE PAID) 2-1-3936 (ehs,) (Entered: 07/09/2008)
07/09/2008	9	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Stanley H Thompson, Jr for Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. (FEE PAID) 2-1-3936 (ehs,) (Entered: 07/09/2008)
07/09/2008	10	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Stephen M Lobbin for Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. (FEE PAID) 2-1-3936 (ehs,) (Entered: 07/09/2008)
07/18/2008	11	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Ramada Worldwide, Inc. served on 7/10/2008, answer due 7/30/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	12	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. AT&T Mobility, LLC served on 7/10/2008, answer due 7/30/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	13	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc. served on 7/11/2008, answer due 7/31/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	14	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Best Western International, Inc. served on 7/10/2008, answer due 7/30/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	15	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Choice Hotels International Inc. served on 7/14/2008, answer due 8/4/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	16	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. EthoStream, LLC served on 7/14/2008, answer due 8/4/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	17	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. iBAHN

		General Holdings Corp. served on 7/10/2008, answer due 7/30/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	18	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by David M Stein on behalf of Ramada Worldwide, Inc. (Stein, David) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	19	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Fay E Morisseau on behalf of Ramada Worldwide, Inc. (Morisseau, Fay) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	20	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. InterContinental Hotels Group PLC served on 7/11/2008, answer due 7/31/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	21	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. LodgeNet Interactive Corporation served on 7/11/2008, answer due 7/31/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	22	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. McDonalds Corp. served on 7/11/2008, answer due 7/31/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	23	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Mail Boxes Etc., Inc. served on 7/10/2008, answer due 7/30/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	24	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Marriott International, Inc. served on 7/11/2008, answer due 7/31/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	25	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Second Rule LLC served on 7/10/2008, answer due 7/30/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	26	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. T-Mobile USA, Inc. served on 7/10/2008, answer due 7/30/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/18/2008	27	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Wayport, Inc. served on 7/10/2008, answer due 7/30/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 07/18/2008)
07/22/2008	28	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by J Thad Heartfield on behalf of Ramada Worldwide, Inc. (Heartfield, J) (Entered: 07/22/2008)
07/24/2008	29	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Ramada Worldwide, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/24/2008	30	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Pronto Networks, Inc. served on 7/11/2008, answer due 7/31/2008. (ch,) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/24/2008	31	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Aptilo Networks, Inc. served on 7/15/2008, answer due 8/4/2008. (ch,) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/24/2008	32	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. AT&T, Inc. served on 7/14/2008, answer due 8/4/2008. (ch,) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/24/2008	33	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Meraki, Inc. served on 7/16/2008, answer due 8/5/2008. (ch,) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/24/2008	34	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. NetNearU Corp. served on 7/14/2008, answer due 8/4/2008. (ch,) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/24/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Ramada Worldwide, Inc. to 8/29/2008. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ljw,) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/24/2008	35	Defendant T-MOBILE USA, INC.'s Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint (Fenster, Marc, counsel for Plaintiff Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/24/2008	36	Defendant LodgeNet Interactive Corp.'s Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/24/2008	37	Defendant NetNearU Corp.'s Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/24/2008	38	Defendant Best Western International, Inc.'s Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/24/2008	39	Defendant InterContinental Hotels Groups PLC's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 07/24/2008)
07/25/2008	40	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re iBAHN General Holdings Corp..(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 07/25/2008)

07/25/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for NetNearU Corp. to 8/29/2008; InterContinental Hotels Group PLC to 8/29/2008; Best Western International, Inc. to 8/29/2008; T-Mobile USA, Inc. to 8/29/2008; LodgeNet Interactive Corporation to 8/29/2008. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 07/25/2008)
07/25/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for iBAHN General Holdings Corp. to 8/29/2008. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 07/25/2008)
07/25/2008	41	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Richard Alan Sayles on behalf of AT&T, Inc., AT&T Mobility, LLC (Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 07/25/2008)
07/25/2008	42	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re AT&T, Inc., AT&T Mobility, LLC.(Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 07/25/2008)
07/25/2008	43	Defendant Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc.'s Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint (Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 07/25/2008)
07/28/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for AT&T, Inc. to 8/29/2008; AT&T Mobility, LLC to 8/29/2008. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 07/28/2008)
07/28/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc. to 8/29/2008. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 07/28/2008)
07/28/2008	44	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Jennifer L Yokoyama for Ramada Worldwide, Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID)2-1-3983. (ch,) (Entered: 07/28/2008)
07/29/2008	45	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Wayport, Inc..(Tyler, Marvin) (Entered: 07/29/2008)
07/29/2008	46	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Meraki, Inc..(Tyler, Marvin) (Entered: 07/29/2008)
07/30/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Wayport, Inc. to 8/29/2008. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 07/30/2008)
07/30/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Meraki, Inc. to 9/4/2008. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 07/30/2008)
07/30/2008	47	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re McDonalds Corp..(Tyler, Marvin) (Entered: 07/30/2008)
07/30/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for McDonalds Corp. to 8/29/2008. 29 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 07/30/2008)
07/30/2008	48	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Marriott International, Inc..(Guaragna, John) (Entered: 07/30/2008)
07/30/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Marriott International, Inc. to 8/29/2008. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 07/30/2008)
07/30/2008	49	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Mail Boxes Etc., Inc.(Smith, Michael) (Entered: 07/30/2008)
07/30/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Mail Boxes Etc., Inc. to 8/29/2008. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 07/30/2008)
07/31/2008	50	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Pronto Networks, Inc..(Lobbin, Stephen) (Entered: 07/31/2008)
07/31/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Pronto Networks, Inc. to 8/29/2008. 29 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 07/31/2008)
08/01/2008	51	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Hot Point Wireless, Inc. served on 7/17/2008, answer due 8/6/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 08/01/2008)
08/01/2008	52	ANSWER to 1 Complaint, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by EthoStream, LLC.(Hunt, Dean) (Entered: 08/01/2008)

08/01/2008	53	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Choice Hotels International Inc..(Lobbin, Stephen) (Entered: 08/01/2008)
08/01/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Choice Hotels International Inc. to 9/2/2008. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 08/01/2008)
08/01/2008	54	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Clyde Moody Siebman on behalf of Aptilo Networks, Inc. (Siebman, Clyde) (Entered: 08/01/2008)
08/01/2008	55	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Lawrence Augustine Phillips on behalf of Aptilo Networks, Inc. (Phillips, Lawrence) (Entered: 08/01/2008)
08/01/2008	56	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Aptilo Networks, Inc..(Phillips, Lawrence) (Entered: 08/01/2008)
08/04/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Aptilo Networks, Inc. to 9/3/2008. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(sm,) (Entered: 08/04/2008)
08/04/2008	57	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Michael T Herbst for Aptilo Networks, Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 4-2-2335. (ch,) (Additional attachment(s) added on 8/5/2008: # 1 Confidential Information) (ch,). (Entered: 08/05/2008)
08/04/2008	58	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Steven L Wiser for Aptilo Networks, Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 4-2-2335. (ch,) (Entered: 08/05/2008)
08/06/2008	59	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re FreeFi Networks, Inc..(Lobbin, Stephen) (Entered: 08/06/2008)
08/06/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is granted pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for FreeFi Networks, Inc. to 8/29/2008. 29 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(mpv,) (Entered: 08/06/2008)
08/06/2008	60	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. FreeFi Networks, Inc. served on 8/1/2008, answer due 8/29/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 08/06/2008)
08/06/2008	62	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Steven T Snyder for Mail Boxes Etc., Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4001. (ch,) (Entered: 08/07/2008)
08/07/2008	61	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Holmes J Hawkins, III for Mail Boxes Etc., Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4001. (ch,) (Entered: 08/07/2008)
08/15/2008	63	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Michael Edwin Jones on behalf of AT&T, Inc., AT&T Mobility, LLC (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 08/15/2008)
08/21/2008	64	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re T-Mobile USA, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	65	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Wayport, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	66	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re AT&T, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	67	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re AT&T Mobility, LLC.(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	68	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re LodgeNet Interactive Corporation.(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	69	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re iBAHN General Holdings Corp..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	70	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re NetNearU Corp..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	71	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Pronto Networks, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	72	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Aptilo Networks, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	73	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re FreeFi Networks, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	74	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Meraki, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)

08/21/2008	75	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Mail Boxes Etc., Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	76	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re McDonalds Corp..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	77	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	78	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Ramada Worldwide, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	79	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Marriott International, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	80	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re InterContinental Hotels Group PLC.(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	81	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Choice Hotels International Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	82	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Best Western International, Inc..(Heartfield, J) (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/21/2008	83	Linksmart REPLY to EthoStream's COUNTERCLAIM ANSWER to 52 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim, filed by Ethostream (Fenster, Marc) Modified on 8/22/2008 (sm,). (Entered: 08/21/2008)
08/22/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for NetNearU Corp. to 9/15/2008; Pronto Networks, Inc. to 9/15/2008; Aptilo Networks, Inc. to 9/15/2008; FreeFi Networks, Inc. to 9/15/2008; T-Mobile USA, Inc. to 9/15/2008; Wayport, Inc. to 9/15/2008; AT&T, Inc. to 9/15/2008; AT&T Mobility, LLC to 9/15/2008; LodgeNet Interactive Corporation to 9/15/2008; iBAHN General Holdings Corp. to 9/15/2008. 15 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(sm,) (Entered: 08/22/2008)
08/22/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Meraki, Inc. to 9/15/2008; Mail Boxes Etc., Inc. to 9/15/2008; McDonalds Corp. to 9/15/2008; Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc. to 9/15/2008; Ramada Worldwide, Inc. to 9/15/2008; Marriott International, Inc. to 9/15/2008; InterContinental Hotels Group PLC to 9/15/2008; Choice Hotels International Inc. to 9/15/2008; Best Western International, Inc. to 9/15/2008. 15 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(sm,) (Entered: 08/22/2008)
08/29/2008	84	ANSWER to 1 Complaint and, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by LodgeNet Interactive Corporation.(Socks, Harold) (Entered: 08/29/2008)
09/02/2008	85	ANSWER to 1 Complaint by Choice Hotels International Inc..(Smith, Michael) (Entered: 09/02/2008)
09/11/2008	86	Defendant's Unopposed Third Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re AT&T, Inc..(Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 09/11/2008)
09/11/2008	87	Defendant's Unopposed Third Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re AT&T Mobility, LLC.(Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 09/11/2008)
09/12/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed Third Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for AT&T, Inc. to 9/22/2008; AT&T Mobility, LLC to 9/22/2008. 7 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(sm,) (Entered: 09/12/2008)
09/12/2008	88	ANSWER to 1 Complaint and, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by iBAHN General Holdings Corp..(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 09/12/2008)
09/12/2008	89	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by iBAHN General Holdings Corp. identifying Corporate Parent None for iBAHN General Holdings Corp.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 09/12/2008)
09/12/2008	90	Defendant Aptilo Networks, Inc.'s ANSWER to 1 Complaint, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by Aptilo Networks, Inc..(Siebman, Clyde) (Entered: 09/12/2008)
09/15/2008	91	ANSWER to 1 Complaint : T-Mobile USA, Inc.'s Answer and, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by T-Mobile USA, Inc..(Richardson, Michael) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	92	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Roy William Hardin on behalf of FreeFi Networks, Inc. (Hardin, Roy) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	93	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by John W MacPete on behalf of FreeFi Networks, Inc.

		(MacPete, John) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	94	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Michael Scott Fuller on behalf of FreeFi Networks, Inc. (Fuller, Michael) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	95	Defendant FreeFi Networks, Inc.'s Second Unopposed Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint.(Fuller, Michael) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	96	Defendant's Unopposed Third Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Ramada Worldwide, Inc.(Stein, David) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	97	ANSWER to 1 Complaint, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by Mail Boxes Etc., Inc..(Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	98	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Cynthia Lopez Beverage on behalf of LodgeNet Interactive Corporation (Beverage, Cynthia) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	99	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Mail Boxes Etc., Inc. identifying Corporate Parent United Parcel Service of America, Inc. for Mail Boxes Etc., Inc.. (Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	100	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Eve L Henson on behalf of Mail Boxes Etc., Inc. (Henson, Eve) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	101	ANSWER to 1 Complaint, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by Marriott International, Inc..(Guaragna, John) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for FreeFi Networks, Inc. to 9/22/2008. 7 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(sm,) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	102	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Marriott International, Inc. (Guaragna, John) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed Third Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Ramada Worldwide, Inc. to 9/19/2008. 4 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(sm,) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	103	ANSWER to 1 Complaint by InterContinental Hotels Group PLC.(Guaragna, John) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	104	Wayport, Inc.'s ANSWER to 1 Complaint, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by Wayport, Inc..(Villarreal, Jose) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	105	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by InterContinental Hotels Group PLC (Guaragna, John) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	106	ANSWER to 1 Complaint, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc..(Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	107	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc. identifying Corporate Parent Barnes & Noble, Inc. for Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc.. (Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	108	McDonald's Corp.'s ANSWER to 1 Complaint, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by McDonalds Corp..(Villarreal, Jose) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	109	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Eve L Henson on behalf of Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc. (Henson, Eve) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	110	Meraki, Inc.'s ANSWER to 1 Complaint, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by Meraki, Inc..(Villarreal, Jose) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	111	Best Western International, Inc.'s Answer to Plaintiff's Complaint and Counterclaims - ANSWER to 1 Complaint, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by Best Western International, Inc..(Joe, Christopher) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	112	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Best Western International, Inc. (Joe, Christopher) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	113	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by McDonalds Corp. (Villarreal, Jose) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/15/2008	114	Defendant's Unopposed Third Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Pronto Networks, Inc..(Villarreal, Jose) (Entered: 09/15/2008)
09/16/2008	--	Defendant's Unopposed Third Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is GRANTED pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Pronto Networks, Inc. to 9/19/2008. 4 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(sm,) (Entered: 09/16/2008)

09/16/2008	115	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Aptilo Networks, Inc. identifying Corporate Parent Aptilo Networks AB for Aptilo Networks, Inc.. (Siebman, Clyde) (Entered: 09/16/2008)
09/16/2008	116	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Meraki, Inc. (Tyler, Marvin) (Entered: 09/16/2008)
09/17/2008	117	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT (Deutsche Telecom AG is parent corporation) filed by T-Mobile USA, Inc. (Beck, David) Modified on 9/19/2008 (sm,). (Entered: 09/17/2008)
09/17/2008	118	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Wayport, Inc. (Villarreal, Jose) (Entered: 09/17/2008)
09/17/2008	134	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Mark E Ungerman for LodgeNet Interactive Corporation. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4088 (ch,) (Entered: 09/24/2008)
09/18/2008	119	Linksmart's REPLY to LodgeNet's COUNTERCLAIM ANSWER to 84 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim of LodgeNet Interactive Corp. by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 09/18/2008)
09/18/2008	127	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Michael D Broaddus for iBAHN General Holdings Corp., David J Burman for iBAHN General Holdings Corp., Kameron Parvin for iBAHN General Holdings Corp. RECEIPT 6-1-15221. (Attachments: # 1 PHV David Burman, # 2 PHV Kameron Parvin)(rml,) (Entered: 09/22/2008)
09/19/2008	120	Ramada Worldwide, Inc.'s ANSWER to 1 Complaint filed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by Ramada Worldwide, Inc..(Hunt, Dean) (Entered: 09/19/2008)
09/19/2008	121	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Ramada Worldwide, Inc. (Hunt, Dean) (Entered: 09/19/2008)
09/19/2008	122	Pronto Networks, Inc.'s ANSWER to 1 Complaint, COUNTERCLAIM against Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC by Pronto Networks, Inc..(Villarreal, Jose) (Entered: 09/19/2008)
09/22/2008	123	ANSWER to 1 Complaint, COUNTERCLAIM against all plaintiffs by FreeFi Networks, Inc..(Fuller, Michael) (Entered: 09/22/2008)
09/22/2008	124	MOTION to Dismiss by AT&T Mobility, LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Sayles, Richard) Modified on 9/25/2008 (rml,). (Entered: 09/22/2008)
09/22/2008	125	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by AT&T Mobility, LLC identifying Corporate Parent AT&T Inc. for AT&T Mobility, LLC. (Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 09/22/2008)
09/22/2008	126	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Eve L Henson on behalf of AT&T Mobility, LLC (Henson, Eve) (Entered: 09/22/2008)
09/22/2008	128	NOTICE of Voluntary Dismissal by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 09/22/2008)
09/23/2008	129	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by AT&T Mobility, LLC identifying Other Affiliate AT&T Mobility Corporation, Other Affiliate SBC Long Distance, LLC, Other Affiliate SBC Alloy Holdings, Inc., Other Affiliate BLS Cingular Holdings, LLC, Other Affiliate BellSouth Mobile Data, Inc. for AT&T Mobility, LLC. (Sayles, Richard) (Entered: 09/23/2008)
09/23/2008	130	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Pronto Networks, Inc. (Tyler, Marvin) (Entered: 09/23/2008)
09/23/2008	132	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney John D Kinton for Marriott International, Inc. and InterContinental Hotels Group PLC. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4098 (ch,) (Entered: 09/24/2008)
09/23/2008	133	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Erin Penning for Marriott International, Inc. and InterContinental Hotels Group PLC. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4098 (ch,) (Entered: 09/24/2008)
09/24/2008	131	ORDER granting 128 Dismissal of Claims against AT&T, Mobility Inc. are hereby DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE. Signed by Judge T. John Ward on 9/24/08. (ch,) Modified on 9/25/2008 (rml,). (Entered: 09/24/2008)
09/24/2008	135	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney David T Pritikin for Mail Boxes Etc., Inc. and Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4107. (ch,) (Entered: 09/24/2008)
09/24/2008	136	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Rachel D Sher for Mail Boxes Etc., Inc. and Barnes & Noble Booksellers, Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4107. (ch,) (Entered: 09/24/2008)
09/25/2008	--	***Document # 131, Order Dismissing AT&T Inc. was linked to Doc 124 MOTION to Dismiss by

		AT&T Mobility, LLC. rather than doc 128, dismissal of AT&T Inc; AT&T Inc has now been dismissed; AT&T Mobility LLC remains pending..*** (rml,) (Entered: 09/25/2008)
10/02/2008	137	Linksmart's REPLY to iBahn's Counterclaim ANSWER to 88 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/02/2008)
10/02/2008	138	Linksmart's REPLY to Aptilo's Counterclaim ANSWER to 90 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/02/2008)
10/03/2008	139	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by LodgeNet Interactive Corporation (Beverage, Cynthia) (Entered: 10/03/2008)
10/06/2008	140	Linksmart REPLY to T-Mobile Counterclaim ANSWER to 91 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/06/2008)
10/06/2008	141	Linksmart REPLY to Wayport Counterclaim ANSWER to 104 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/06/2008)
10/06/2008	142	Linksmart REPLY to Meraki Counterclaim ANSWER to 110 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/06/2008)
10/06/2008	143	Linksmart REPLY to Mail Boxes Etc Counterclaim ANSWER to 97 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/06/2008)
10/06/2008	144	Linksmart REPLY to McDonalds Counterclaim ANSWER to 108 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/06/2008)
10/06/2008	145	Linksmart REPLY to BarnesNoble Counterclaim ANSWER to 106 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/06/2008)
10/06/2008	146	Linksmart REPLY to Best Westrn Counterclaim ANSWER to 111 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/06/2008)
10/06/2008	147	Linksmart REPLY to Marriott International Counterclaim ANSWER to 101 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/06/2008)
10/07/2008	148	Joint MOTION to Dismiss AT&T Mobility, LLC Without Prejudice by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order re Joint Motion for Voluntary Dismissal of AT&T Mobility, LLC Without Prejudice)(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/07/2008)
10/08/2008	149	ORDER granting 148 Motion to Dismiss. AT&T Mobility LLC is DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE. And the Motion to Dismiss filed on 9/22/08 124 is taken off calendar. Signed by Judge T. John Ward on 10/8/08. (ch,) Modified on 10/8/2008 to correct text to read dismissed without prejudice (ehs,). (Entered: 10/08/2008)
10/09/2008	150	Linksmart's REPLY to Ramada's Counterclaim ANSWER to 120 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/09/2008)
10/09/2008	151	Linksmart's REPLY to Pronto's Counterclaim ANSWER to 122 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/09/2008)
10/14/2008	152	Linksmart's REPLY to Freefi Networks' Counterclaim ANSWER to 123 Answer to Complaint, Counterclaim by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC.(Fenster, Marc) (Entered: 10/14/2008)
10/16/2008	153	E-GOV SEALED SUMMONS Returned Executed by Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC. Second Rule LLC served on 10/8/2008, answer due 10/28/2008. (ehs,) (Entered: 10/16/2008)
10/30/2008	154	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney Noah A Levine for T-Mobile USA, Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4198. (ch,) (Entered: 10/30/2008)
10/30/2008	155	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney David B Bassett for T-Mobile USA, Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4197. (ch,) (Entered: 10/30/2008)
10/30/2008	156	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney James P Barabas for T-Mobile USA, Inc. (APPROVED)(FEE PAID) 2-1-4196. (ch,) (Entered: 10/30/2008)
11/03/2008	157	APPLICATION to Appear Pro Hac Vice by Attorney William F Lee for T-Mobile USA, Inc.APPROVED (Rec# 2-1-4208 (poa,) (Entered: 11/05/2008)

Copyright © 2008 LexisNexis CourtLink, Inc. All rights reserved.
*** THIS DATA IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY ***

295966 (09) 6779118 August 17, 2004

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE GRANTED PATENT

6779118

Get Drawing Sheet 1 of 1
Access PDF of Official Patent *
Order Patent File History / Wrapper from REEDFAX®
Link to Claims Section

August 17, 2004

User specific automatic data redirection system

REEXAM-LITIGATE:

NOTICE OF LITIGATION

Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC v. T-Mobile USA, Inc et al, Filed July 1, 2008, D.C. E.D. Texas, Doc. No. 2:08cv264

NOTICE OF LITIGATION

Linksmart Wireless Technology, LLC v. SBC Internet Services, Inc, Filed October 9, 2008, D.C. E.D. Texas, Doc. No. 2:08cv385

INVENTOR: Ikudome, Koichiro - Arcadia, California, United States (US); Yeung, Moon Tai - Alhambra, California, United States (US)

APPL-NO: 295966 (09)

FILED-DATE: April 21, 1999

GRANTED-DATE: August 17, 2004

ASSIGNEE-PRE-ISSUE: June 29, 1999 - ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS)., AURIC WEB SYSTEMS 3452 EAST FOOTHILL BOULEVARD, SUITE 300PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, 91107, Reel and Frame Number: 010062/0040

ASSIGNEE-AT-ISSUE: Auriq Systems, Inc., Pasadena, California, United States (US), United States company or corporation (02)

CL: 726

CORE TERMS: user, server, redirection, network, authentication, packet, accounting, database, www, dial-up ...

Source: Command Searching > **Utility, Design and Plant Patents**
Terms: **patno=6779118** (Edit Search | Suggest Terms for My Search)
View: **Custom**
Segments: Assignee, CI, Date, Filed, Inventor, Lit-reex, Reissue, Title
Date/Time: Friday, November 7, 2008 - 3:43 PM EST

Command Searching > **Patent Cases from Federal Courts and Administrative Materials**

Search

Enter Search Terms

◉ Terms and Connectors ○ Natural Language ○ Easy Search™

6779118 or 6,779,118

Suggest terms for my search

Check spelling

Restrict by Document Segment

Select a document segment, enter search terms for the segment, then click Add.

Select a Segment | Add

Note: Segment availability differs between sources. Segments may not be applied consistently across sources.

Restrict by Date

◉ No Date Restrictions ○ From To Date formats...

Search Connectors

and	and	w/p	in same paragraph
or	or	w/seg	in same segment
w/N	within N words	w/s	in same sentence
pre/N	precedes by N words	and not	and not

More Connectors & Commands...

How Do I...?

- Combine sources?
- Restrict by date?
- Restrict by document segment?
- Use wildcards as placeholders for one or more characters in a searc

View Tutorials

LexisNexis®

About LexisNexis | Terms & Conditions | Contact Us

Copyright © 2008 LexisNexis, a division of Reed Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

No Documents Found

No documents were found for your search terms

"6779118 or 6,779,118"

Click "Save this search as an Alert" to schedule your search to run in the future.

- OR -

Click "Edit Search" to return to the search form and modify your search.

Suggestions:

- Check for spelling errors .
- Remove some search terms.
- Use more common search terms, such as those listed in "Suggested Words and Concepts"
- Use a less restrictive date range.

Save this Search as an Alert Edit Search

LexisNexis®
About LexisNexis | Terms & Conditions | Contact Us
Copyright © 2008 LexisNexis, a division of Reed Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Command Searching > **Patent, Trademark & Copyright Periodicals, Combined**

Search

Enter Search Terms

◉ Terms and Connectors ○ Natural Language ○ Easy Search™

6779118 or 6,779,118

Suggest terms for my search

Check spelling

Restrict by Document Segment

Select a document segment, enter search terms for the segment, then click Add.

Select a Segment | Add

Note: Segment availability differs between sources. Segments may not be applied consistently across sources.

Restrict by Date

◉ No Date Restrictions ○ From ____ To ____ Date formats...

Search Connectors

and	and	w/p	in same paragraph
or	or	w/seg	in same segment
w/N	within N words	w/s	in same sentence
pre/N	precedes by N words	and not	and not

- More Connectors & Commands...

How Do I...?

- Combine sources?
- Restrict by date?
- Restrict by document segment?
- Use wildcards as placeholders for one or more characters in a searc

View Tutorials

LexisNexis® Copyright © 2008 LexisNexis, a division of Reed Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

No Documents Found

No documents were found for your search terms

"**6779118 or 6,779,118**"

Click "Save this search as an Alert" to schedule your search to run in the future.

- OR -

Click "Edit Search" to return to the search form and modify your search.

Suggestions:

- Check for spelling errors .
- Remove some search terms.
- Use more common search terms, such as those listed in "Suggested Words and Concepts"
- Use a less restrictive date range.

Save this Search as an Alert Edit Search

LexisNexis®
About LexisNexis | Terms & Conditions | Contact Us
Copyright © 2008 LexisNexis, a division of Reed Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

NxStage Medical Reports First Quarter 2007 Results; Company Signs Six Strategic Agreements in Q1 to Drive Growth and Increase Gross Margins PR Newswire US May 8, 2007 Tuesday 11:00 AM GMT

Copyright 2007 PR Newswire Association LLC.
All Rights Reserved.
PR Newswire US

May 8, 2007 Tuesday 11:00 AM GMT

LENGTH: 2229 words

HEADLINE: NxStage Medical Reports First Quarter 2007 Results;
Company Signs Six Strategic Agreements in Q1 to Drive Growth and Increase Gross Margins

DATELINE: LAWRENCE, Mass. May 8

BODY:

...

...

Other assets	**6,779,118**	546,178

...

Source: Command Searching > **News, All (English, Full Text)**
Terms: **6779118 or 6,779,118** (Edit Search | Suggest Terms for My Search)
View: KWIC
Date/Time: Friday, November 7, 2008 - 3:45 PM EST

LexisNexis® About LexisNexis | Terms & Conditions | Contact Us
Copyright © 2008 LexisNexis, a division of Reed Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Patent Assignment Abstract of Title

Total Assignments: 2

Application #: 09295966 **Filing Dt:** 04/21/1999 **Patent #:** 6779118 **Issue Dt:** 08/17/2004

PCT #: NONE **Publication #:** NONE **Pub Dt:**

Inventors: KOICHIRO IKUDOME, MOON TAI YEUNG

Title: USER SPECIFIC AUTOMATIC DATA REDIRECTION SYSTEM

Assignment: 1

Reel/Frame:	Received:	Recorded:	Mailed:	Pages:
010062 / 0040	07/06/1999	06/29/1999	09/01/1999	3

Conveyance: ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).

Assignors: IKUDOME, KOICHIRO **Exec Dt:** 06/15/1999

YEUNG, MOON TAI **Exec Dt:** 06/15/1999

Assignee: AURIC WEB SYSTEMS
3452 EAST FOOTHILL BOULEVARD, SUITE 300
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91107

Correspondent: CHRISTIE, PARKER & HALE, LLP
WESLEY W. MONROE
P.O. BOX 7068
PASADENA, CA 91109-7068

Assignment: 2

Reel/Frame:	Received:	Recorded:	Mailed:	Pages:
021185 / 0416	07/02/2008	07/02/2008	07/02/2008	12

Conveyance: ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).

Assignor: AURIQ SYSTEMS, INC. **Exec Dt:** 06/25/2008

Assignee: LINKSMART WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY, LLC
3452 E. FOOTHILL BLVD.
SUITE 320
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91107

Correspondent: CLARK D. GROSS
12424 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, STE. 1200
LOS ANGELES, CA 90025

Search Results as of: 10/15/2008 11:28 AM

If you have any comments or questions concerning the data displayed, contact PRD / Assignments at 571-272-3350.
Web interface last modified: February 22, 2007 v.2.0

66155 U.S. PTO
PTO/SB/08 Equivalent
90009301
66155 U.S. PTO
10/10/08

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT		
	Application No.	Unknown
	Filing Date	Unknown
	First Named Inventor	Koichiro Ikudome
	Art Unit	Unknown
(Multiple sheets used when necessary)	Examiner	Unknown
SHEET 1 OF 1	Attorney Docket No.	10101-001RX

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials	Cite No.	Document Number *Number - Kind Code (if known)* Example: 1,234,567 B1	Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant	Pages, Columns, Lines Where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	6,233,686	05-15-2001	Zenchelsky et al.	
	2	5,987,611	11-16-1999	Freund	
	3	5,696,898	12-09-1997	Baker	
	4	6,466,976	10-15-2002	Alles	

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials	Cite No.	Foreign Patent Document *Country Code-Number-Kind Code* Example: JP 1234567 A1	Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant	Pages, Columns, Lines Where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[1]

NON PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials	Cite No.	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc.), date, page(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T[1]
	5	RIGNEY et al., Request for Comments 2138, Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS), April 1997, The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), The RFC Editor.	

Examiner Signature	Date Considered

***Examiner:** Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

T[1] - Place a check mark in this area when an English language Translation is attached.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

Bib Data Sheet

CONFIRMATION NO. 6609

SERIAL NUMBER	FILING OR 371(c) DATE	CLASS	GROUP ART UNIT	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
90/009,301	10/10/2008 RULE	726	3992	10101-001RX

APPLICANTS

6,779,118 B1, Residence Not Provided;
LINKSMART WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY, LLC (OWNER), PASADENA, CA;
JERRY TURNER SEWELL (3RD.PTY.REQ.), NEWPORT BEACH, CA;
JERRY TURNER SEWELL, NEWPORT BEACH, CA

**** CONTINUING DATA ***************************

This application is a REX of 09/295,966 04/21/1999 PAT 6,779,118
which claims benefit of 60/084,014 05/04/1998

**** FOREIGN APPLICATIONS *********************

Foreign Priority claimed	☐ yes ☐ no	STATE OR COUNTRY	SHEETS DRAWING	TOTAL CLAIMS	INDEPENDENT CLAIMS
35 USC 119 (a-d) conditions met	☐ yes ☐ no ☐ Met after Allowance			27	4
Verified and Acknowledged	Examiner's Signature Initials				

ADDRESS
23363

TITLE
USER SPECIFIC AUTOMATIC DATA REDIRECTION SYSTEM

FILING FEE RECEIVED	FEES: Authority has been given in Paper	
2520	No. _____ to charge/credit DEPOSIT ACCOUNT No. _____ for following:	☐ All Fees ☐ 1.16 Fees (Filing) ☐ 1.17 Fees (Processing Ext. of time) ☐ 1.18 Fees (Issue) ☐ Other _____ ☐ Credit

Index of Claims

Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent under Reexamination
90/009,301	6,779,118 B1 ET AL.
Examiner	**Art Unit** 3992

√	Rejected	–	(Through numeral) Cancelled	N	Non-Elected	A	Appeal
=	Allowed	÷	Restricted	I	Interference	O	Objected

Claim		Date								
Final	Original									
	1									
	2									
	3									
	4									
	5									
	6									
	7									
	8									
	9									
	10									
	11									
	12									
	13									
	14									
	15									
	16									
	17									
	18									
	19									
	20									
	21									
	22									
	23									
	24									
	25									
	26									
	27									
	28									
	29									
	30									
	31									
	32									
	33									
	34									
	35									
	36									
	37									
	38									
	39									
	40									
	41									
	42									
	43									
	44									
	45									
	46									
	47									
	48									
	49									
	50									

Claim		Date								
Final	Original									
	51									
	52									
	53									
	54									
	55									
	56									
	57									
	58									
	59									
	60									
	61									
	62									
	63									
	64									
	65									
	66									
	67									
	68									
	69									
	70									
	71									
	72									
	73									
	74									
	75									
	76									
	77									
	78									
	79									
	80									
	81									
	82									
	83									
	84									
	85									
	86									
	87									
	88									
	89									
	90									
	91									
	92									
	93									
	94									
	95									
	96									
	97									
	98									
	99									
	100									

Claim		Date								
Final	Original									
	101									
	102									
	103									
	104									
	105									
	106									
	107									
	108									
	109									
	110									
	111									
	112									
	113									
	114									
	115									
	116									
	117									
	118									
	119									
	120									
	121									
	122									
	123									
	124									
	125									
	126									
	127									
	128									
	129									
	130									
	131									
	132									
	133									
	134									
	135									
	136									
	137									
	138									
	139									
	140									
	141									
	142									
	143									
	144									
	145									
	146									
	147									
	148									
	149									
	150									

Application Number	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent under Reexamination	
	90/009,301	6,779,118 B1 ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
		3992	

Issue Classification	Application/Control No. 90/009,301	Applicant(s)/Patent under Reexamination 6,779,118 B1 ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit 3992

ISSUE CLASSIFICATION

ORIGINAL		INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	
CLASS	SUBCLASS	CLAIMED	NON-CLAIMED
726	7	/	/
		/	/
		/	/
		/	/
		/	/
		/	/

CROSS REFERENCES	
CLASS	SUBCLASS (ONE SUBCLASS PER BLOCK)

(Assistant Examiner) (Date)		Total Claims Allowed:
(Legal Instruments Examiner) (Date)	(Primary Examiner) (Date)	O.G. Print Claim(s) / O.G. Print Fig.

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original
	1		31		61		91		121		151		181
	2		32		62		92		122		152		182
	3		33		63		93		123		153		183
	4		34		64		94		124		154		184
	5		35		65		95		125		155		185
	6		36		66		96		126		156		186
	7		37		67		97		127		157		187
	8		38		68		98		128		158		188
	9		39		69		99		129		159		189
	10		40		70		100		130		160		190
	11		41		71		101		131		161		191
	12		42		72		102		132		162		192
	13		43		73		103		133		163		193
	14		44		74		104		134		164		194
	15		45		75		105		135		165		195
	16		46		76		106		136		166		196
	17		47		77		107		137		167		197
	18		48		78		108		138		168		198
	19		49		79		109		139		169		199
	20		50		80		110		140		170		200
	21		51		81		111		141		171		201
	22		52		82		112		142		172		202
	23		53		83		113		143		173		203
	24		54		84		114		144		174		204
	25		55		85		115		145		175		205
	26		56		86		116		146		176		206
	27		57		87		117		147		177		207
	28		58		88		118		148		178		208
	29		59		89		119		149		179		209
	30		60		90		120		150		180		210

Reexamination	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90/009,301	6,779,118 B1 ET AL.
	Certificate Date	Certificate Number

Requester Correspondence Address: ☐ Patent Owner ☒ Third Party

JERRY TURNER SEWELL
P.O. BOX 10999
NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92658-5015

LITIGATION REVIEW ☐	(examiner initials)	(date)
Case Name		Director Initials

COPENDING OFFICE PROCEEDINGS	
TYPE OF PROCEEDING	NUMBER
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

Search Notes

Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent under Reexamination	
90/009,301	6,779,118 B1 ET AL.	
Examiner	**Art Unit**	
KIM DOZIER	3992	

SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

INTERFERENCE SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

SEARCH NOTES (INCLUDING SEARCH STRATEGY)		
	DATE	EXMR