UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

APPLE INC.

Petitioner

v.

UNILOC 2017 LLC

Patent Owner

IPR2019-00702 PATENT 7,969,925

PATENT OWNER PRELIMINARY RESPONSE TO PETITION

PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. §42.107(a)

Table of Contents

I.	INTRODUCTION1			
II.	THE '925 PATENT1			
III.	THE PETITION IMPROPERLY REDUDANTLY CHALLENGES THE CLAIMS AT ISSUE			
IV.	RELA	ATED PROCEEDINGS		
V.	LEVEL OF ORDINARY SKILL IN THE ART			
VI.	PETITIONER DOES NOT PROVE A REASONABLE LIKELIHOOD OF UNPATENTABILITY FOR ANY CHALLENGED CLAIM			
	A.	Claim Construction7		
		 "opening a listening software port" (claims 1, 8, and 15) / "opening a second listening software port" (claims 2, 9, and 16)		
	B.	None of the Petition's References and Proposed Combinations Disclose "opening a listening software port" (Independent Claims 1, 8, 15) (Grounds 1-6)11		
		1. "Opening a listening software port" requires actually opening a port		
		2. None of Alos, Cordenier, or Lee disclose "opening a listening software port"		
		3. The Petition does not show that any of the combinations with RFC793 in the Petition's redundant Grounds 1, 3, or 5 results in a hypothetical system that discloses "opening a listening software port"		
	C.	The Petition fails to Prove Obviousness of Any		

DOCKET

IPR2019-00702 U.S. Patent 7,969,925

	Dependent Claim	16
VII.	THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF INTER PARTES REVIEW	
	IS THE SUBJECT OF A PENDING APPEAL	17
VIII.	CONCLUSION	17

I. INTRODUCTION

Uniloc 2017 LLC ("Uniloc" or "Patent Owner") submits this Preliminary Response to Petition IPR2019-00702 for *Inter Partes* Review ("Pet." or "Petition") of United States Patent No. 7,969,925 ("the '925 patent" or "EX1001") filed by Apple, Inc. ("Petitioner"). The instant Petition is procedurally and substantively defective for at least the reasons set forth herein.

II. THE '925 PATENT

The '925 patent is titled "Peer-to-peer mobile data transfer method and device." The '925 patent issued June 28, 2011, from U.S. Patent Application No. 12/832,576 filed January July 8, 2010.

The inventors of the '925 patent observed that, at the time, multimedia messaging technologies for mobile devices depended upon a server that receives and prepares multimedia content to be retrieved by the recipient of the multimedia message. For example, at the time, the Multimedia Messaging Service ("MMS") protocol utilized a server known as a Multi-Media Service Center ("MMSC") to store multimedia content in preparation for a retrieval process initiated by the recipient. Specifically, under MMS, the initiating device initiated a data connection over TCP/IP and performed an HTTP POST of an MMS Encapsulation Format encoded multimedia message to the MMSC. The MMSC stored the multimedia message and made it available as a dynamically generated URL link. The MMSC

then generated a notification message containing the dynamically generated URL and sent the notification message to the recipient through WAP Push over the Short Message Service ("SMS") protocol. When the recipient received the MMS notification message, it initiated a data connection over TCP/IP and performed an HTTP request to retrieve the MMS message containing multimedia content from the MMSC through the dynamically generated URL. EX1001, 1:23-42.

According to the disclosure of the '925 patent, a method and system is provided for establishing a direct data transfer session between mobile devices over a digital mobile network system that supports data packet-based communications. Under the disclosure of the '925 patent, no separate data server need be used to provide a known location from which a recipient retrieves data such as multimedia content. Instead, a mobile device initiating a data transfer opens a listening port defined by an underlying data packet-based network protocol. The initiating mobile device sends an invitation message containing the network address, including the listening port, of the initiating device to a target mobile device through a page-mode messaging service (e.g., text-based service) supported by the digital mobile network system. The initiating mobile device further utilizes and incorporates a unique identification number (e.g., telephone number, PIN number, etc.) associated with the target mobile device into the invitation message to locate and contact the target mobile device within the wireless mobile network. Once the initiating mobile device

DOCKET A L A R M



Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

Real-Time Litigation Alerts



Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

Advanced Docket Research



With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

Analytics At Your Fingertips



Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

LAW FIRMS

Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.