

depend. Applicants respectfully submit that the claims, as amended and for the reasons presented subsequently, are patentable.

The present invention and *McCain* are discussed above. *Delpuch* teaches a system to enable authoring of content within an interactive television environment.

Claims 4 and 8-9 depend on amended Claim 1. Claims 15 and 19-20 depend on amended Claim 12.

The deficiencies of *McCain* to teach each limitation of amended Claims 1 and 12 are discussed above. *Delpuch* also fails to teach the claims, as amended (specifically the use of a Player and Application), and thus the combination of *McCain* and *Delpuch* fail to teach each limitation of either Claim 1 or 12, as amended.

The combination of *McCain* and *Delpuch* thus cannot be used to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness for any of Claims 4, 8-9, 15, and 19-20, and it is respectfully requested that the rejection of Claims 4, 8-9, 15, and 19-20 under §103(a) be withdrawn.

In Paragraph 25 of the Office Action, Claims 10, 21, and 23-28 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *McCain* in view of *Paddon*. Applicants respectfully submit that the claims, as amended and for the reasons presented subsequently, are patentable.

The present invention and *McCain* are discussed above.

Paddon teaches device-dependent codes (UI engines 100, 101, or 102) that execute on a device (corresponding devices 111, 112, or 113) and a server system 130 which interprets device-dependent codes (a “rule set”). As discussed in paragraph [0014], the UI Engine may display a UI component as requested by the application on the device by providing a request to a server system for combining a rule set for a given mobile communication device, application and screen with content obtained from a third party content provider via an adapter. The adapter allows conversion of the native format of the content on the content provider's system to a format suitable for combination with a rule set in order to form a UI component for transmittal to a mobile communication device. The rule set determines what events and data are sent back and when the events and data are sent to the rule interface component when a particular interface element for

example a button is asserted by a user.

In short, as shown in FIG. 1, reproduced below, rule set 150 is interpreted by the server system 130, gathers information from content providers 160, etc., and then delivers content to devices 110, etc. There is no teaching or suggestion of providing device-dependent codes (*Paddon's* "rule set") to devices.

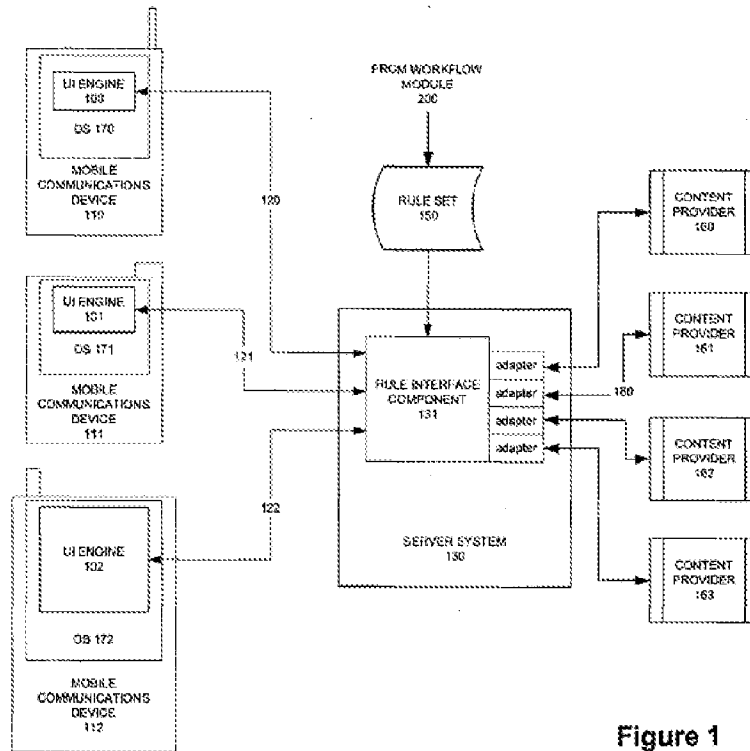


Figure 1

Claims 10, 21, 23 and 28 have been amended. Claim 10 depends on amended Claim 1, Claim 21 depends on amended Claim 12, and Claims 24-28 depend on amended Claim 23.

Claims 10 and 21

Amended Claims 10 and 21 depend on Claims 1 and 12, respectively, and recite: “such that, when the Application and Player are provided to the device, and when the Player is executed on the device, said Player interprets said Application to provide the web component corresponding to the selected UI object and dynamically received values of the web component on the display of the device.” Claims 10 and 21 are patentable for at least the following reasons.

First, Claims 1 and 12 are amended and, for the reasons presented above, Applicants submit that *McCain* does not anticipate amended Claim 1. The deficiencies in *McCain* are not remedies by *Paddon*, which does not teach or suggest an authoring tool that provides both device-dependent and device-independent code. For at least this reason, the combination of *McCain* and *Paddon* cannot be used to make a *prima facie* case of obviousness of either Claim 1 or 12 or of dependent claims 10 or 21.

Further, *McCain* teaches the benefits of providing a single code to the device. There is therefore no motivation within *McCain* to modify the teachings of *McCain* to incorporate incorporating device-independent codes.

In addition, neither *McCain* nor *Paddon* teach an authoring tool providing both device-dependent and device-independent code to the device. *McCain* does not teach an authoring tool providing device-independent code to a device, and *Paddon* teaches providing device-independent code to a separate server.

Lastly, Claim 10 and 21 recite that “when the Application and Player are provided to the device, and when the Player is executed on the device, said Player interprets said Application to provide the web component corresponding to the selected UI object and dynamically received values of the web component on the display of the device.”

McCain teaches a web browser which interprets web component data, and *Paddon* teaches that the device-independent code (the rule set) resides on a server different from the device.

For any of these reasons, a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be made regarding either of Claims 10 or 21, and Applications respectfully request that the rejection of Claims 10 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn.

Claims 23-28

Claims 24-28 depend on Claim 23. Claim 23 has been amended to recite, in part, a method ... comprising:

- accepting a first code over the network, where said first code is device-dependent;
- providing a second code over the network, where said second code is device-independent and includes symbolic names corresponding to a web component; and

executing said first code and said second code on the device to provide web components corresponding to the symbolic names over the network and in response to the second code.

Claim 24-28 depend on Claim 23, which has been amended. Paragraph 28 of the Office Action states that *McCain* discloses the invention of the original Claim 23 with the exception of that “said second code is device-independent,” and that this is taught by *Paddon*.

As discussed above regarding the rejection of Claim 10, where the first code of Claim 23 is the Player, the second code of Claim 23 is the Application, and the third code of Claim 23 is device-independent code provided by the web component, the claims, the cited references do not teach each limitation of Claim 23, as amended.

The combination of references thus fails to teach executing the claimed device-independent and device-dependent codes to the device, as claimed.

For any of these reasons, a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be made regarding of amended Claim 23 or of Claims 24-28, which depend on amended Claim 23, and Applications respectfully request that the rejection of Claims 23-28 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn.

Applicants respectfully submit that the application is in condition for allowance and action to that end is respectfully solicited. If the Examiner should feel that a telephone interview would be productive in resolving any issues in the case, please telephone the undersigned at the number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

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First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Steven H. Rempell
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Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Basic Filing:				
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Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
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