

EXHIBIT 27

08/06/2004 10:54 WMA -> 17038729306

NO. 382 001

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GROUP ART UNIT 2125

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DATE: AUGUST 6, 2004

FAX NUMBER: 703.872.9306

TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:
5

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2000.079600/TT4739

RE: RESPONSE TO FINAL OFFICE
ACTION DATED JUNE 15, 2004

YOUR REFERENCE NUMBER:
(SERIAL NO. 10/135,145)

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NO. 382 002

AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.116
EXPEDITED PROCEDURE
EXAMINING GROUP 2125

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

OFFICIAL

In re Application of:
GUSTAVO MATA ET AL.

Group Art Unit: 2125

Serial No.: 10/135,145

Examiner: JAYPRAKASH N. GANDHI

Filed: 4/30/2002

Atty. Dkt. No.: 2000.079600/JAP

For: AGENT REACTIVE SCHEDULING IN
AN AUTOMATED MANUFACTURING
ENVIRONMENT

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**AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.116;
RESPONSE TO FINAL OFFICE ACTION DATED JUNE 15, 2004**

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I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted
to the United States Patent and Trademark Office on August 6, 2004.

Yolanda Murillo
Yolanda Murillo

Sir:

Applicants respectfully request that the following amendments be entered in the captioned patent application in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.116. Applicants submit the foregoing amendments to place the case in even better condition for allowance or appeal.

This paper is submitted in response to the final Office Action dated June 15, 2004 for which the three-month date for response is September 15, 2004. It is believed that no fee is due; however, should any fees under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 to 1.21 be required for any reason relating to this document, the Director is authorized to deduct said fees from Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. Deposit Account No. 01-0365/TT4739.

Reconsideration of the application in view of the following amendments and remarks is respectfully requested.

AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.116
EXPEDITED PROCEDURE
EXAMINING GROUP 2125REMARKS

Applicants note that the final Office Action essentially reiterates the rejections first made in the Office Action dated January 16, 2004, to which Applicants timely responded on April 14, 2004. Accordingly, Applicants maintain their position set forth in the April 14th response, and hereby incorporate them *verbatim* by reference as if they were fully set forth herein.

In response to the arguments supporting Applicants' position, the Office offered the unsupported statement that:

...Applicant's definition of the term "*software scheduling agent*" is very broad and can be interpreted as any body involving in scheduling can be considered as an *software scheduling agent*, because method, medium, system, apparatus and manufacturing are claimed and NOT software programming and therefore Parad (figure 1, elements 105 – 108) meets all the claimed invention."

Final Office Action, Detailed Action, p. 3, ¶ 2. Applicants remind the Office of the duty to make the *prima facie* case with particularity, *Ex parte Levy*, 17 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1461, 1462 (Pat. & Tm. Off. Bd. Pat. App. & Int. 1990) (identify each element of the claimed invention in the prior art); *Ex parte Skinner*, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1788, 1788-89 (Bd. Pat. App. & Int. 1987) (provide reasoning supporting inherency allegation), which this statement fatally lacks.

In particular, Applicants request clarification as to the disclosure supporting the Office's allegation of the breadth of the supposed definition for "software scheduling agent." Applicants respectfully submit that there is no support for such a broad definition. For instance, there is no support in Applicants' specification for the proposition that a scheduling agent represent more than one manufacturing domain entity

**AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.116
EXPEDITED PROCEDURE
EXAMINING GROUP 2125**

at any given time or that a scheduling agent be implemented in anything other than software.

Thus, there is no support for a definition of the term “software scheduling agent” in which an entity represents, for instance, a whole subsystem comprising large numbers of manufacturing domain entities. Nor is there any support for the prospect that a scheduling agent be implemented in, for instance, hardware. Note that the claims in issue actually recite a *software* scheduling agent, as is conceded by placing the term “software scheduling agent” in quotations. The passage quoted above is therefore erroneous on its face. However much the Office might wish to the contrary, the statement that any software entity that schedules constitutes a software scheduling agent is clearly wrong.

Furthermore, although not clear from the quoted passage, it appears to Applicant that the Office may be taking the position that the software aspect of the scheduling agent is immaterial because “software programming” is not claimed. The Office apparently makes this argument to obviate Applicant’s inherency argument with respect to Parad. Applicant requests authority for the proposition that the Office can simply ignore limitations in the claims at its whim. Each of the claims expressly recites a “software scheduling agent”, and each of those limitations must be disclosed in the prior art as required by *In re Bond*, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1566, 1567 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (anticipating reference must disclose every limitation of the rejected claim in the same relationship to one another as set forth in the claim).

Applicants also note that, for the first time, the Office has attempted to identify something it associates with “software scheduling agents” in Parad. Final Office Action, Detailed Action, p. 3, ¶ 2. The Office identifies elements 105 – 108 in Figure 1.

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