

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:41:35 ON 29 NOV 2000)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:41:42 ON 29 NOV 2000

L1 16 S AGGREGAT? (4A) PAYLOAD#
L2 2591 S (GENERAT? OR CREAT?) (P) MESSAGE? (P) GROUP#
L3 258 S SUBSET? (P) HOST### (P) COMPUTER#
L4 17 S L3 AND L2
L5 1 S L4 AND L1
L6 32 S L4 OR L1

=> d 1-32 pn,ab

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 32 USPATFULL

PI US 6154773 20001128

AB Entertainment content complementary to a musical recording is delivered to a user's computer by means of a computer network link. The user employs a browser to access the computer network. A plug-in for the browser is able to control an audio CD or other device for playing the musical recording. A script stored on the remote computer accessed over the network is downloaded. The script synchronizes the delivery of the complementary entertainment content with the play of the musical recording.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 32 USPATFULL

PI US 6125111 20000926

AB An architecture for a modular communications system is disclosed. The modular communications system comprises at least one control module; a plurality of resource modules for receipt of external payload data provided to said system or for manipulation of the payload data; a plurality of resource module links, one link connecting each resource module to the control module and each resource module. The control module comprises a switch for switching payload data between the plurality of resource modules; and a bandwidth allocator comprising a bandwidth selector and a distributor each connected to the switch and to the resource module links. The bandwidth selector allows the selection of the bandwidth of payload data passed from any of the resource modules to the time switch. Similarly, the bandwidth distributor allows for the selection of the bandwidth of payload data switched through the switch and provided to any of the resource modules from the control module. Preferably, all the resource module links are electrically isolated from each other. The architecture provides for the modular assembly of a telecommunications offering varied capacities, redundancies and services.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 32 USPATFULL

PI US 6115422 20000905

AB A method of implementing a time base change to a time-division multiplexed bitstream, for example an MPEG-2-compatible bitstream. The time base change is in response to a Time Base Change Flag. The bitstreams have video and audio packetized elementary streams, and each of these streams has a common time base. Each of the packetized elementary streams has a packet header, and packet data. The packet

headers of the packetized elementary streams each contain a Presentation Time Stamp/Decoding Time Stamp flag field, a Presentation Time Stamp field, and a Decoding Time Stamp field. A time base change is indicated by a change in the PCR. The first step in changing the Time Base is receiving a discontinuity in the bitstream. This is used to disable synchronization of the video and audio bitstreams, and to mark a data byte in the bitstream associated with the Time Base Change Flag. The time base change is carried out and an interrupt is issued when the marked data byte arrives for decoding. This interrupt re-enables synchronization of the audio and video bitstreams.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 32 USPATFULL

PI US 6061549 20000509

AB A D-AMPS+ cellular communications air interface is presented wherein a packet data control channel and packet data traffic channel is supported in addition to the conventional digital control channel and digital traffic channel. In particular, the packet data control channel, packet data traffic channel and digital traffic channel support multiple modulation level operation (high versus low). Procedures are provided for intracell and intercell modulation transition of mobile station communications carried by a traffic channel. In particular, these procedures facilitate intracell and intercell modulation transition to a traffic channel using the same level of modulation, as well as intracell and intercell (fall-forward and fall-backward) modulation transition to a traffic channel using a different level of modulation.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 32 USPATFULL

PI US 6023729 20000208

AB A method and apparatus related to grouping (or matching) network users and computers associated with multi-user applications is disclosed. Each user is associated with a client computer that is connected to a network. A match maker application resides on one or more server computer(s). The match maker application controls the process of collecting Clients into matched sets, called client groups, based upon a wide range of attributes of the users, their client computers, the server computers, software application titles, application instances and/or data communication links of the network, for example. Each time the match maker application creates a client group, it creates a group data set that represents the client group. Network match making information is presented to users in an understandable manner using icons, other graphical images or collections of icons and/or images, for example, displayed on a display screen. For example, a non-textual element of a graphical image can be varied to communicate group information about a client group to a user. A variety of non-textual elements can be used to communicate a variety of group information to a user.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 32 USPATFULL

PI US 6018766 20000125

AB A method for deploying interactive applications over a network containing host computers and group messaging servers is disclosed. The method operates in a conventional unicast network architecture comprised of conventional network links and unicast gateways and routers. The hosts send messages containing destination group addresses by unicast to the group messaging servers. The group addresses select message groups maintained by the group messaging servers. For each message group, the group messaging servers also maintain a list of all of the hosts that are members of the particular group. In its most simple implementation, the method consists of the group server receiving a message from a host

containing a destination group address. Using the group address, the group messaging server then selects a message group which lists all of the host members of the group which are the targets of messages to the group. The group messaging server then forwards the message to each of the target hosts. In an interactive application, many messages will be arriving at the group server close to one another in time. Rather than simply forward each message to its targeted hosts, the group messaging server aggregates the contents of each of messages received during a specified time period and then sends an aggregated message to the targeted hosts. The time period can be defined in a number of ways. This method reduces the message traffic between hosts in a networked interactive application and contributes to reducing the latency in the communications between the hosts.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 32 USPATFULL

PI US 5991286 19991123

AB A D-AMPS+ cellular communications air interface is presented wherein a packet data control channel and packet data traffic channel is supported in addition to the conventional digital control channel and digital traffic channel. In particular, the packet data control channel and packet data traffic channel support multiple modulation level operation (high versus low). Procedures are provided for mobile station selection, as well as re-selection, of either the high or low-level modulation for the packet channels. Procedures are further provided for facilitating a fall-forward to the high-level modulation packet data control channel, or a fall-backward to the low-level modulation packet data control channel with respect to both uplink and downlink packet data communications.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 32 USPATFULL

PI US 5956401 19990921

WO 9604726 19960215

AB A communications path not using a deterministic signal frame structure is provided with performance monitoring by using known Alarm Indication Signal (AIS) type monitoring on the path but scrambling traffic signals in a scrambler to avoid them being mistaken for an AIS. At the receiving end of the path the received signals are monitored for the presence of an AIS, followed by a descrambler to unscramble the received signals before transmitting them to a receiving piece of CPE. An adverse state detector may also be provided, to avoid the scrambler scrambling traffic signals to that they look like an AIS.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 32 USPATFULL

PI US 5924083 19990713

AB A distributed electronic trading system for displaying a real-time credit filtered view of at least one market in which financial instruments are traded in which the market view includes a predetermined number of orders currently available to a viewing trading entity based upon one or more credit limits entered by the viewing trading entities and/or other trading entities in the system includes a host for receiving and storing orders and credit information entered by a plurality of trading entities including the viewing trading entity, for transmitting the orders and predetermined display parameters, and for selectively transmitting the credit information; a plurality of intelligent nodes linked to the host; and a plurality of keystations respectively linked to one or more of the intelligent nodes. Each intelligent node includes a credit information storage unit for storing the selected credit information, an order book storage unit for storing the orders and display parameters, and a processor for generating

real-time credit filtered market view display information for each assigned trading entity. The real-time credit filtered market view display information includes the predetermined number of unilaterally and/or bilaterally credit filtered orders and corresponding available quantities. The displayed market view may consist of individual order prices and quantities, aggregated prices and quantities, and/or average prices at predetermined quantities chosen by the viewing trading entity.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 32 USPATFULL

PI US 5878039 19990302

AB An interface device is provided which may be used to perform rate adaptation and time slot assignment, in either the transmit or receive directions, in a multiplexing unit for interfacing a high rate optical carrier line to a plurality of lower rate information carrier lines. The high rate optical carrier line may be a SONET or SDH carrier line. The interface device according to the present invention may be operationally configured to provide data rate adaptation and time slot assignment between an optical carrier line operating at an OC-12 rate with lower rate lines operating according to OC-3, OC-1, DS-3, or DS-1 protocols, or even virtual channels. A plurality of identical interface devices may be cascaded together and used to perform interface support for various channels operating at various rates, merely by manipulating the operational configuration of the individual interface devices in the cascade.

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 32 USPATFULL

PI US 5822523 19981013

AB A method for deploying interactive applications over a network containing host computers and group messaging servers is disclosed. The method operates in a conventional unicast network architecture comprised of conventional network links and unicast gateways and routers. The hosts send messages containing destination group addresses by unicast to the group messaging servers. The group addresses select message groups maintained by the group messaging servers. For each message group, the group messaging servers also maintain a list of all of the hosts that are members of the particular group. In its most simple implementation, the method consists of the group server receiving a message from a host containing a destination group address. Using the group address, the group messaging server then selects a message group which lists all of the host members of the group, which are the targets of messages to the group. The group messaging server then forwards the message to each of the target hosts. In an interactive application, many messages will be arriving at the group server close to one another in time. Rather than simply forward each message to its targeted hosts, the group messaging server aggregates the contents of each of messages received during a specified time period and then sends an aggregated message to the targeted hosts. The time period can be defined in a number of ways. This method reduces the message traffic between hosts in a networked interactive application and contributes to reducing the latency in the communications between the hosts.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 32 USPATFULL

PI US 5799151 19980825

AB An interactive trade network is described that integrates distributive messaging using a host computer and telecommunication networks, real-time interactive communications, a hierarchical knowledge matrix containing two familiar and comprehensive indices of classes of goods and classes of establishments and a legend of trade-related, cross-reference terms or parameters, a multiline programmable

application, an integrated application program interface, and integrated application programs. The Host System uses each Index Number of each of the indices as a topic board name. The apparatus creates a highly-selective media for either (a) messaging on mutually exclusive indexed topics of trade or (b) engaging in public or private real-time conferencing or electronic mail dedicated to any class of indexed economic activity. It enables progressive discussions on, and the retrieval of just the information needed under, discrete indexed topics on trade instantaneously. The interface typically facilitates access to one of thousands of topic boards upon input for, or interpreted to, three key strokes in the selector process. Users may review, broadcast, post or "chain" messages to one party or multiple parties, whether known or anonymous. Messages are cross-referenceable by geographic codes, time and other alpha-numeric descriptors.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 32 USPATFULL

PI US 5737337 19980407

AB In an ADSL transmitter (62), data is flamed and split between a fast path and an interleave path by multiplexer (66). Data is forward error correction encoded in FEC encoder (70). Data on the interleave path is interleaved by interleaver (72) if an interleave depth (D) is >2. During interleaving, at least one additional read operation is performed, after a series of consecutive write and read operations. The additional read operation permits interleaving to continue without waiting for a next frame of data to arrive at the interleaver. An equal number of additional write operations compensates for the additional reads at a later point. Use of an interleaving memory can also be avoided by turning off or disabling the interleaver, while still permitting data to be sent along the interleave path. Transmit path controller (74) senses if D=1, and if so disables the interleaver and avoids the need for interleaver memory (64).

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 32 USPATFULL

PI US 5634011 19970527

AB A multinode, multicast communications network has a distributed control for the creation, administration and operational mode selection operative in each of the nodes of the network. Each node is provided with a Set Manager for controlling either creation of, administration or access to a set of users to whom a multicast is to be directed. The Set Manager maintains a record of the local membership of all users associated with the node in which the Set Manager resides. A given Set Manager for each designated set of users is assigned the task of being the Set Leader to maintain membership information about the entire set of users in the multicast group. One of the Set Managers in the communications network is designated to be the Registrar which maintains a list of all the Set Leaders in the network. The Registrar insures that there is one and only one Set Leader for each set of users, answers inquiries about the membership of the sets and directs inquiries to appropriate Set Leaders if necessary. All of the set creation, administration and control functions can therefore be carried out by any node of the system and provision is made to assume the function at a new node when failure or partition in the network occurs.

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 32 USPATFULL

PI US 5533005 19960702

AB Data is protected in a data transmission system operating on the synchronous digital hierarchy. The data is transmitted in multiplex form between ports in the system and protection is applied between ports at different or the same aggregate bit rates. This protection is achieved

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