

Patent No. 9,185,145 – Petition for *Inter Partes* Review

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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

INTUIT INC.,
Petitioner,

v.

SAMESURF, INC.,
Patent Owner.

Inter Partes Review No. IPR2023-00339
Patent 9,185,145 B2

**PETITION FOR *INTER PARTES* REVIEW
OF U.S. PATENT 9,185,145**

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EXHIBIT LIST (37 C.F.R. § 42.63(e))

Exhibit	Description
1001	U.S. Patent No. 9,185,145
1002	File History of U.S. Patent No. 9,185,145
1003	Declaration of Henry Lieberman
1004	Curriculum Vitae of Henry Lieberman
1005	International Patent Pub. No. WO 00/48110 to Lebrun et al. (“Lebrun”)
1006	U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2005/0033656 to Wang et al. (“Wang”)
1007	U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2005/0021626 to Prajapat et al. (“Prajapat”)
1008	“NCSA Mosaic, Project Profile,” University of Illinois, National Center for Supercomputing Applications (available at: https://www.ncsa.illinois.edu/research/project-highlights/ncsa-mosaic/)
1009	“Netscape Communications Corp.,” Henry R. Norr, August 28, 2017, Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc. (available at: https://www.britannica.com/topic/Netscape-Communications-Corp)
1010	“50 Years of Email,” cloudHQ, April 6, 2021 (available at: https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/50-years-of-email-301262676.html)
1011	“The History of Email: Major Milestones from 50 Years,” Kasey Steinbrinck, January 28, 2021, Email on Acid Ina Fried, (available at: https://www.emailonacid.com/blog/article/email-marketing/history-of-email/)
1012	“10 Instant Messaging Services that Used to Be Popular,” Elise Moreau, May 3, 2021, Lifewire Tech for Humans (available at: https://www.lifewire.com/once-popular-old-instant-messaging-services-3486135)

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1014	“Hyperlink,” Wikipedia (available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyperlink)
1015	U.S. Patent No. 5,708,780 to Levergood, et al.
1016	“Session Identification URI,” W3C Working Draft WD-session-id-960221, w3 Org (available at: https://www.w3.org/TR/WD-session-id.html)
1017	“Giving Web a Memory Cost Its Users Privacy,” John Schartz, September 4, 2001, New York Times (available at: https://www.nytimes.com/2001/09/04/business/giving-web-a-memory-cost-its-users-privacy.html)
1018	“GroupWeb: A WWW Browser as Real Time Groupware,” Saul Greenberg and Mark Roseman, CHI ’96 ACM Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems, April 13-18, 1996 (available at: https://dl.acm.org/doi/pdf/10.1145/257089.257317)
1019	“Let’s Browse: A Collaborative Web Browsing Agent,” IUI ’99: ACM Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Intelligent User Interfaces, December 1998 (available at: https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/291080.291092)
1020	“Letizia: An Agent that Assists Web Browsing,” Henry Lieberman, <i>International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence</i> , 1995 (available at: https://web.media.mit.edu/~lieber/Lieberary/Letizia/Letizia-AAAI/Letizia.html)
1021	U.S. Patent No. 6,353,822 to Lieberman
1022	“Google Docs,” Wikipedia (available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Docs)

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1023	“Google Announces Google Docs & Spreadsheets,” October 11, 2006, Google Press Release, (available at: http://googlepress.blogspot.com/2006/10/google-announces-google-docs_11.html)
1024	“The History of JavaScript: Everything You Need to Know,” T.J. DeGroat, August 19, 2019, Springboard (available at: https://www.springboard.com/blog/data-science/history-of-javascript/)
1025	“Adobe Flash,” Wikipedia (available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adobe_Flash)
1026	“What Does AJAX Even Stand For?,” Jay Hoffman, March 4, 2019, The History of The Web (available at: https://thehistoryoftheweb.com/what-does-ajax-even-stand-for/)
1027	File History of U.S. Patent No. 8,527,591

I. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with 35 U.S.C. §§ 311-319 and 37 C.F.R. §§ 42.100 *et seq.*, Petitioner Intuit Inc. (“Intuit” or “Petitioner”) requests *inter partes* review of claims 1-18 of United States Patent No. 9,185,145 to Pirnazar, titled “Method and Apparatus for the Implementation of a Real-Time, Sharable Browsing Experience on a Guest Device” (the “’145 patent”; “Ex. 1001”). The ’145 patent is assigned to Samesurf, Inc. (“Samesurf” or “Patent Owner”) according to the assignment records at the United States Patent and Trademark Office.¹

The ’145 patent adds nothing novel or non-obvious to the technology that existed in the prior art at the time of the earliest possible priority date. While the ’145 specification leaves the reader with the impression that Samesurf believed that no one had previously conceived of the concept, that was not the case. The concept of collaborative web browsing/co-browsing was already well-known and in use by the priority date of the ’145 patent, including in web-based collaborative systems. The prior art provides unmistakable evidence that co-browsing’s history reaches as far back as the founding of the World Wide Web and the first web

¹ Petitioner reserves the right to challenge in any litigation Samesurf’s standing to assert the ’145 patent and any related patents.

browsers, the introduction of the first commercial websites, and the development of collaborative systems and collaborative web-based software.

Each of the concepts of the '145 patent—requesting and receiving website data using a browser, sending and clicking a hyperlink invitation, identifying browsing sessions using a session identifier, collaborative web browsing, and operating a browser or an application based on received data—were already well-known in collaborative systems and web browsing before the earliest effective priority date of the '145 patent, as shown in the asserted prior art and background references. For example, Lebrun is directed to resolving the same problem as the '145 patent, “providing, for a group of related users, simultaneous access to a sequence of web sites,” and discloses a collaborative web browsing system “in which multiple related users can simultaneously access a sequence of web sites (web surfing), such that each of the related users has substantially the same content presented at the same time.” Ex. 1005, 4:1-4, 6-11. Wang, titled “Collaboration System Suitable for On-Line Shopping,” also discloses a collaborative browsing system, group session initiation sequence, and group session operation in much the same manner and operation as the '145 patent. Ex. 1005, Abstract. Prajapat, titled “Peer-to-Peer Dynamic Web Page Sharing,” discloses a collaborative browsing system that operates in a similar manner to the '145 patent, allowing multiple client browsers to

“co-browse one or more webpages” together using web media servers as the synchronizing service. Ex. 1007, ¶¶[0009-10], [0012-13].

II. MANDATORY NOTICES

A. Real Party-in-Interest (37 C.F.R. § 42.8(b)(1))

Petitioner Intuit Inc. is the real party-in-interest. Further, Petitioner certifies that no other party exercised control or could have exercised control over, or contributed to any funding of, the preparation or filing of this Petition. Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 42.10(b), a Power of Attorney is attached hereto.

B. Related Matters (37 C.F.R. § 42.8(b)(2))

Petitioner is aware of the following related matters: Patent Owner asserts U.S. Patent Nos. 9,185,145; 9,483,448; and 8,527,591 against Petitioner in *Samesurf, Inc. v. Intuit Inc.*, No. 3:22-cv-00412-RSH-DDL (U.S.D.C., Southern District of California, filed March 29, 2022) (the “District Court Litigation”); and, filed concurrently herewith, Petition for *Inter Partes* Review of U.S. Patent No. 9,483,448 and Petition for *Inter Partes* Review of U.S. Patent No. 8,527,591.

C. Designation of Lead and Backup Counsel (37 C.F.R. § 42.8(b)(3) and Service of Information (37 C.F.R. § 42.8(b)(4))

Petitioner designates Jennifer R. Bush (Reg. No. 50,784) as lead counsel and Michael J. Sacksteder (*pro hac vice*), Geoffrey R. Miller (*pro hac vice*), Daniel Ledesma (*pro hac vice*), and Christopher L. Larson (Reg. No. 68,243) as back-up counsel.

Service of any documents may be made to:

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D. Fees for *Inter Partes* Review (37 C.F.R. § 42.15(a))

The Director is authorized to charge the fee specified by 37 C.F.R.

§ 42.15(a) to Deposit Account No. 19-2555.

III. CERTIFICATION OF GROUNDS FOR STANDING

Petitioner certifies pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 42.104(a) that the '145 patent is available for *inter partes* review and that Petitioner is not barred or estopped from requesting an *inter partes* review challenging the patent claims on the grounds identified in this Petition.

IV. OVERVIEW OF CHALLENGE AND RELIEF REQUESTED

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §§ 42.22(a)(1) and 42.104(1)-(2), Intuit challenges claims 1-18 of the '145 patent.

A. Prior Art Patents and Printed Publications

The '145 patent issued from U.S. Patent Application No. 13/951,789 (“’789 application”), filed on July 26, 2013. The '789 application is a continuation of

U.S. Application No. 12/783,843, filed on May 20, 2010 (“effective filing date”).

Ex. 1001, 1:6-11.

Petitioner applies prior art with a priority date earlier than the effective filing date, and reserves the right to challenge the effective filing date in any litigation.

The following references are pertinent to the ground of unpatentability:

1. International Patent Pub. No. WO 00/48110 (“Lebrun”) filed on February 11, 2000 and published on August 17, 2000. Lebrun is prior art under at least 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a) and 102(b). Ex. 1005.
2. U.S. Patent Appl. Pub. No. 2005/0021626 (“Prajapat”), filed on May 22, 2003 and published on January 27, 2005. Prajapat is prior art under at least 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(b) and 102(e). Ex. 1007.
3. U.S. Patent Appl. Pub. No. 2005/0033656 (“Wang”), filed on April 21, 2004 and published on February 10, 2005. Wang is prior art under at least 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(b) and 102(e). Ex. 1006.

B. Grounds for Challenge

This petition, supported by the Declaration of Henry Lieberman (“Lieberman Decl.”) (Ex. 1003), requests cancellation of claims 1-18 as unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103. *See* 35 U.S.C. § 314(a). *See* Ex. 1003, ¶¶ 1-16, 21, 74-86. The grounds include the following:

Ground 1	Claims 1-18	35 U.S.C. § 103 ² over Lebrun in view of Wang
Ground 2	Claims 1-18	35 U.S.C. § 103 over Prajapat in view of Wang

V. OVERVIEW OF THE '145 PATENT

A. Background

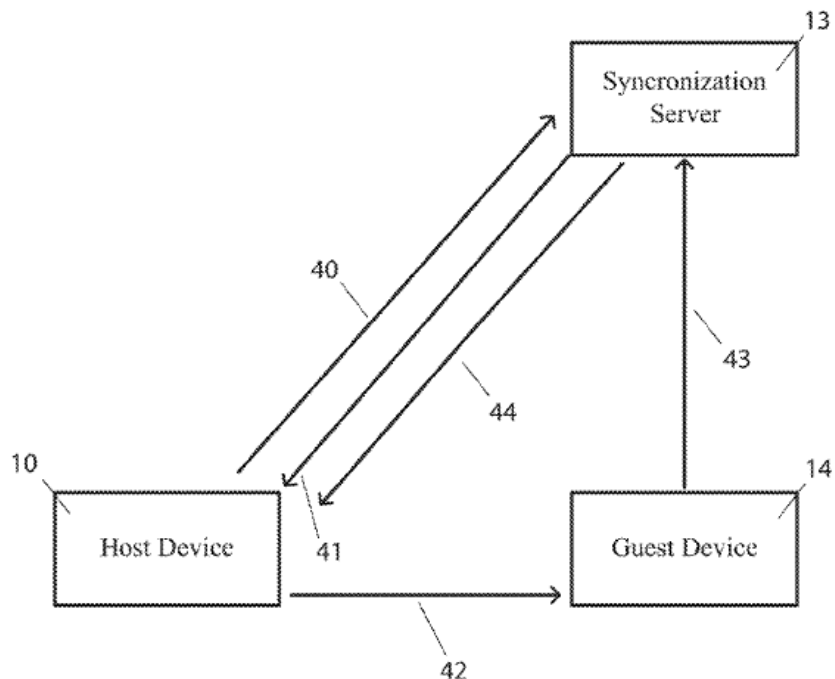
The '145 patent adds nothing novel or non-obvious to the technology that existed in the prior art at the time of the earliest possible priority date. Ex. 1003, 43-46. The '145 patent claims basic functions that were well-known in collaborative systems and web browsing before the earliest effective priority date of the '145 patent. *Id.*, ¶¶43-46, 87-130 (State of the Art).

B. '145 Patent Specification

The '145 patent purports to solve the problem of enabling multiple users to share an Internet browsing session simultaneously using different devices at different locations. Ex. 1001, 2:44-54; *see also id.*, 7:42-65, 7:66-8:10, 9:7-11. The '145 patent purports to enable a user to invite and join another user in shopping, booking travel, viewing media, and browsing the Internet together in a synchronized online browsing session. *Id.*, 3:25-34; Ex. 1003, ¶¶21-42.

² References in this Petition to 35 U.S.C. are to the pre-AIA version of the statute.

Figure 2(a) illustrates the data communication between the components “to initialize a synchronized browsing session,” which include a host device 10, a synchronization server 13, and a guest device 14. Ex. 1001, 10:13-19, Fig. 2(a).



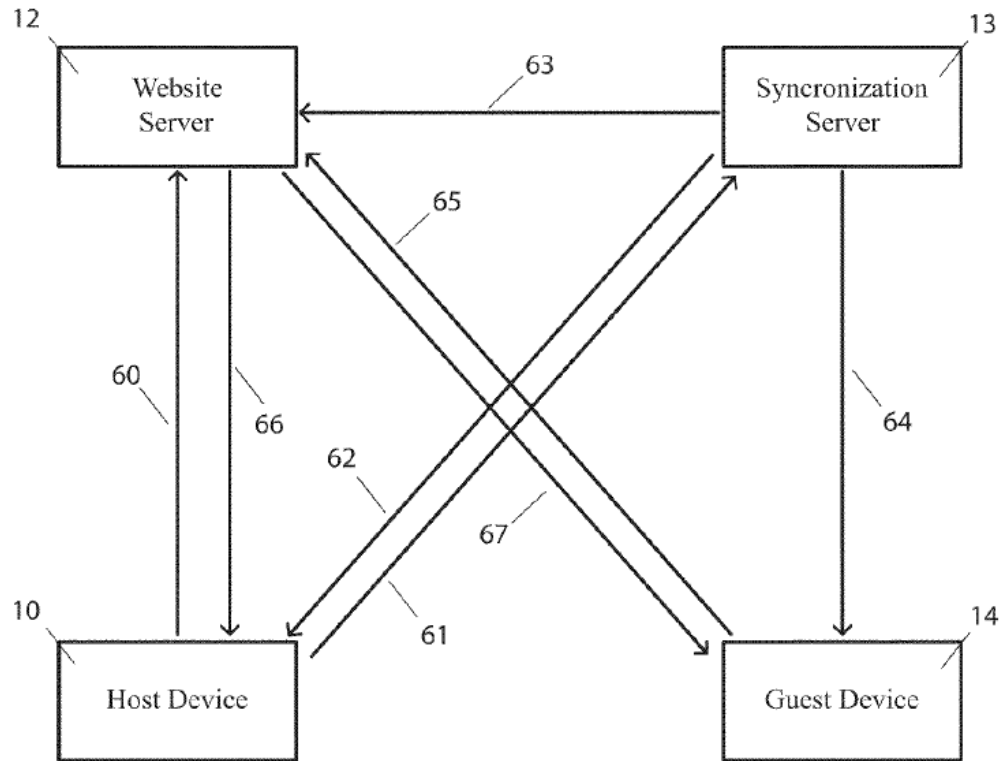
Host and guest devices may be personal computers, smartphones, or other personal computing devices with a visual user interface and a network connection.

Id., 6:3-21. The host device initiates the synchronized browsing session and invites the guest device to join. *Id.*, 10:14-32. The synchronization server facilitates the synchronized browsing session between the devices, and also consists of generic components. *Id.*, 9:30-44; Ex. 1003, ¶¶30-31.

The '145 patent describes the sequence for synchronized browsing: the host device first sends an initialization request to the synchronization server, which confirms the request and creates a session identifier, which “may comprise an

identification number, passkey, URL, MAC address, or other unique indicator” to identify and initiate the session. *See* Ex. 1001, 10:25:28; *see also id. at* 9:45-59, 11:35-41. Upon confirmation, the host device sends a session invitation to prospective guest devices. *Id.*, 10:29-38. The invitation may be sent via email, instant message or social network, and includes the session identifier and an invitation hyperlink. *Id.*, 11:53-65, Figs. 4(b)-4(e). The guest device may then join the synchronized browsing session by clicking the hyperlink. *Id.*, 11:47-49. Once joined, the synchronization server notifies the host device that a guest device joined. *Id.*, 12:15-25; Ex. 1003, ¶¶32-37.

Figure 5(a) illustrates the data communication between the system components once the synchronized browsing session has been established. Ex. 1001, 15:53-58, Fig. 5(a).



The host device transmits typical web requests to website servers through the Internet, which reply with the requested website content. *Id.*, 15:59-16:11, Fig. 5(a). Additionally, following each request, the host device sends a second communication message to the synchronization server, “webpage interaction data” that may include “the URL address of website server 12, cookie information, form data, java script,” etc. *Id.*, 16:12-21, Fig. 5(a). The synchronization server forwards the communication message, which may include the URL address, cookie information, form data, etc. to the guest device. *Id.*, 16:42-51, 16:62-17:6, Fig. 5(a). The guest device uses the message to make an identical website request to

the same website server, which replies with similar/identical content to that sent to the host device. *Id.*, 8:11-23, 17:38-41, Fig. 5(a); Ex. 1003, ¶¶38-41.

Alternatively, the host device may indicate not to share the webpage interaction data to the guest device. Ex. 1001, 16:18-23. In this instance, the unshared webpage interaction data is rendered and displayed in a separate, unshared browser window at the host device only. *Id.*, 19:62-20:29; Ex. 1003, ¶¶42.

C. Prosecution History

The '145 patent was filed on July 26, 2013 as Application Serial No. 13/951,789 (the “'789 application”), as a continuation of U.S. Application No. 12/783,743, filed on May 20, 2010. Ex. 1001, 1:6-11. Thus, the effective filing date of the '145 patent is no earlier than May 20, 2010. For the purposes of this Petition, Petitioner presumes the claims of the '145 patent are entitled to the earliest possible effective filing date and are subject to the pre-AIA provisions of the Patent Statute.³ All statutory references in this Petition are to the applicable pre-AIA provisions.

³ Petitioner expressly reserves the right to argue that one or more of the claims are not entitled to the earliest possible effective filing date and that the AIA prior art provisions apply to such claims.

The analysis presented herein would be substantially identical under the corresponding AIA provisions.

The prosecution history is further detailed in the declaration. Ex. 1003, ¶¶47-69.

VI. LEVEL OF ORDINARY SKILL IN THE ART

Petitioner submits that a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention (“POSITA”) would have had a bachelor’s degree in computer science, computer engineering, or electrical engineering, or the equivalent, and at least two years of work experience in software development and/or web-based software. Additional education could have substituted for professional experience, and significant work experience could have substituted for formal education. Ex. 1003, ¶¶17-20.

VII. CLAIM CONSTRUCTION

Claim terms subject to *inter partes* review are to be “construed using the same claim construction standard that would be used to construe the claim in a civil action under 35 U.S.C. § 282(b), including construing the claim in accordance with the ordinary and customary meaning of such claim as understood by one of

ordinary skill in the art and the prosecution history pertaining to the patent.”

37 C.F.R. § 42.100(b).⁴

For purposes of this Petition, the challenged claims are interpreted according to their plain and ordinary meaning.⁵ Ex. 1003, ¶¶70-74.

VIII. OVERVIEW OF THE ASSERTED PRIOR ART

A. Lebrun

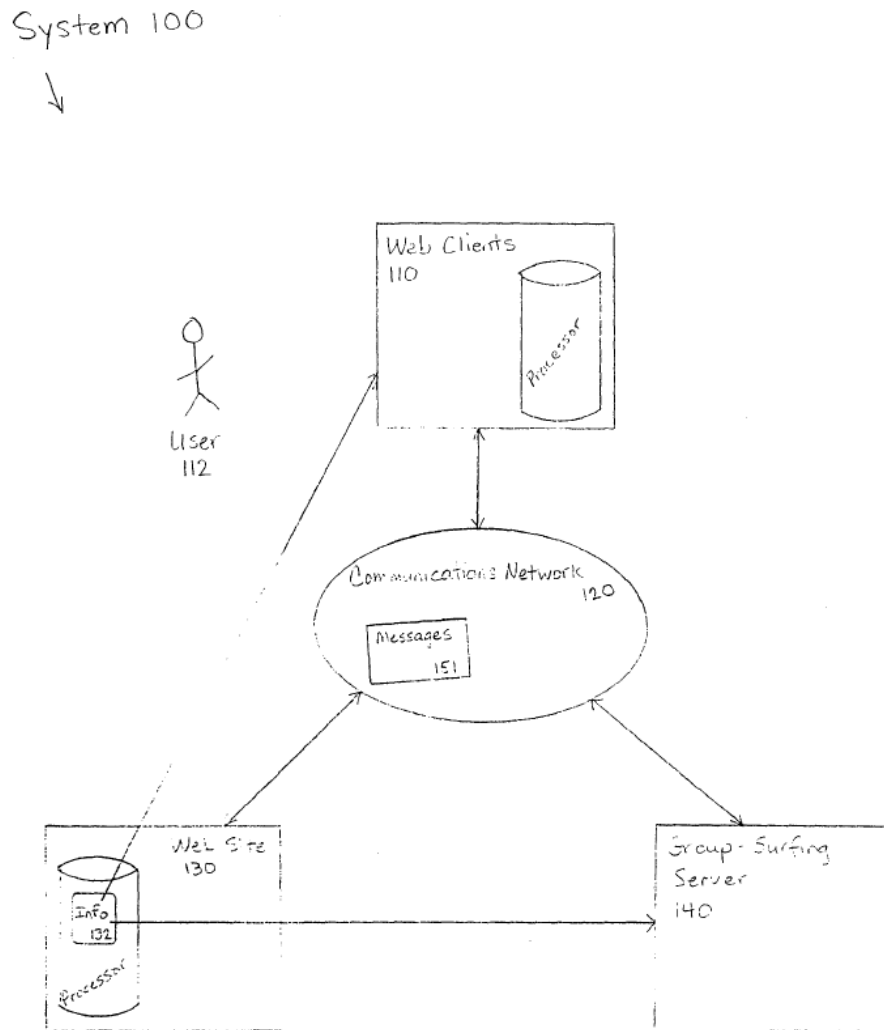
International Application Publication WO 00/48110, titled “Personalized Access to Web Sites” to Lebrun et al. (“Lebrun”) has an international filing date of February 11, 2000, and a publication date of August 17, 2000. Ex. 1005, Title. Lebrun is therefore prior art to the ’145 patent under pre-AIA §§ 102(a) and 102(b). Lebrun was not cited by the applicant or examiner during prosecution of the ’145 patent. Ex. 1001, References Cited; Ex. 1003, ¶131.

⁴ Petitioner expressly reserves the right to challenge one or more claims (and terms) of the ’145 patent for failure to satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §§ 101 or 112, which cannot be raised in these proceedings. *See* 35 U.S.C. § 311(b). Nothing in this Petition, or the constructions provided herein, shall be construed as waiver of such challenge, or agreement that the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §§ 101 or 112 are met with for any claim.

⁵ Nothing in this Petition is a waiver of any arguments, positions, or appellate rights of Petitioner, including, but not limited to claim construction.

Lebrun is directed to resolving the same problem as the '145 patent, “providing, for a group of related users, simultaneous access to a sequence of web sites,” and discloses a collaborative web browsing system “in which multiple related users can simultaneously access a sequence of web sites (web surfing), such that each of the related users has substantially the same content presented at the same time.” *Id.*, ¶¶132-33; Ex. 1005, 4:1-4, 6-11; *see also id.*, 4:14-20.

Figure 3 of Lebrun depicts the collaborative web browsing system. Ex. 1003, ¶¶134-35; Ex. 1005, 29:25-28, Fig. 3.



Lebrun discloses a sequence to create and participate within a group surfing session similar to the '145 patent. Ex. 1003, ¶¶136-38; Ex. 1005, 32:1-27. The server invites other web clients to the group session and delivers the group to a destination web site. *Id.*, 32:26-31; *see also id.*, 44:5-13, Fig. 4. Other web clients may join the group surfing session by sending “a session-join message” with the session identifier; the server responds by adding the client and notifying the group

of the new participant. *Id.*, 33:1-10; *see also id.*, 44:16-45:7, Fig. 4; Ex. 1003, ¶¶136-38.

B. Wang

U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2005/0033656, titled “Collaboration System Suitable for On-Line Shopping” to Wang et al. (“Wang”) has a filing date of April 21, 2004, and a publication date of February 10, 2005. Ex. 1006, Title. Wang is therefore prior art to the ’145 patent under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(b) and 102(e). Wang was not cited by the applicant or examiner during prosecution of the ’145 patent. Ex. 1001, References Cited; Ex. 1003, ¶139.

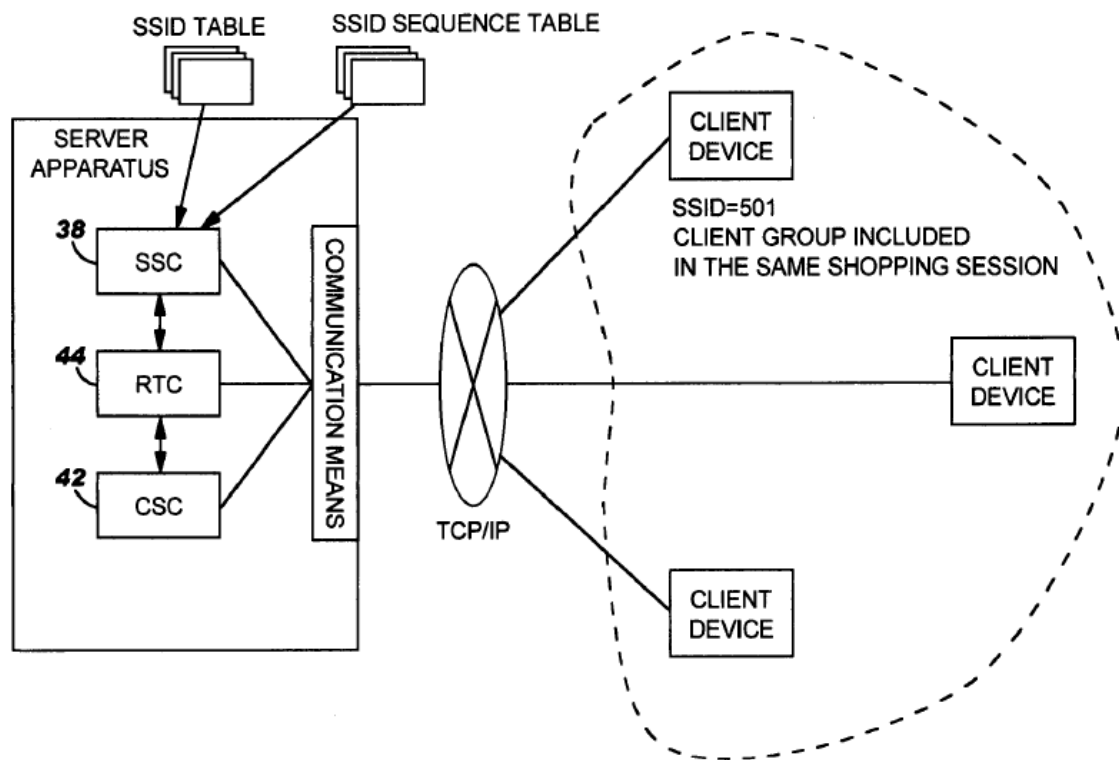
Wang discloses a collaborative browsing system, group session initiation sequence, and group session operation in much the same manner and operation as the ’145 patent. Ex. 1003, ¶140. Wang’s system includes the same system components. *Id.*; Ex. 1006, Abstract.

Wang is directed to the problem of synchronizing a group browsing session involving multiple users. Ex. 1006, ¶¶[0009-10]. Wang resolves the problem by allowing a user to send a group session request to the synchronization server, which creates the group browsing session, assigns it a session identifier, and sends an invitation containing “a dedicated URL address” that an invited user may click to join the session. Ex. 1003, ¶¶141-43; Ex. 1006, ¶¶[0015], [0046-48]. The synchronization server then synchronizes the presentation of selected web pages to

all participating client devices. Ex. 1003, ¶144; Ex. 1006, ¶¶[0018-19], [0045-49], [0054-55].

Figure 11 depicts Wang's collaborative browsing system, including multiple client devices engaged in a group shopping session with session identifier, a TCP/IP communication network, and a synchronization server storing the group session information, managing the group session, and synchronizing the requested web page data across the client devices. Ex. 1003, ¶¶145-46; Ex. 1006, [0063], Fig. 11.

FIG. 11

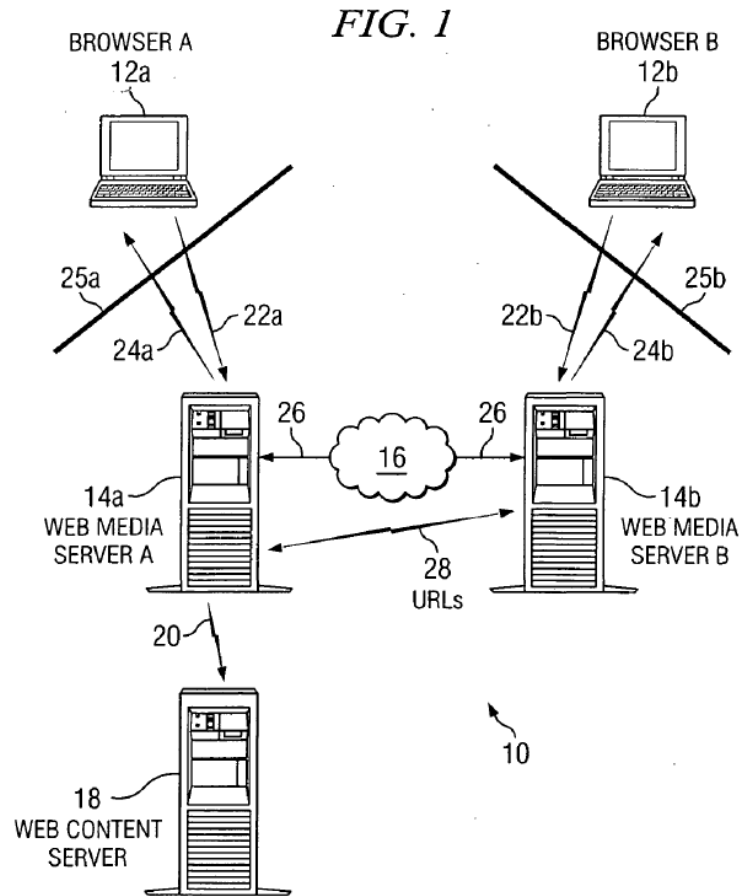


C. Prajapat

U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2005/0021626, titled “Peer-to-Peer Dynamic Web Page Sharing” to Prajapat et al. (“Prajapat”) has a filing date of May 22, 2003, and a publication date of January 27, 2005. Ex. 1007, Title. Prajapat is therefore prior art to the ’145 patent under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(b) and 102(e). Prajapat was not cited by the applicant or examiner during prosecution of the ’145 patent. Ex. 1001, References Cited; Ex. 1003, ¶147.

Prajapat discloses a collaborative browsing system that operates in a similar manner as the ’145 patent. Ex. 1003, ¶148. Prajapat’s system allows multiple client browsers to “co-browse one or more webpages” together using web media servers as the synchronizing service, and defines “co-brows[ing]” broadly. *Id.*; Ex. 1007, ¶¶[0009-10], [0012-13].

Figure 1 depicts Prajapat’s collaborative browsing system, including multiple client browsers, web media servers, and web content servers, connected by a communication network. Ex. 1003, ¶149; Ex. 1007, ¶[0012], Fig. 1.



A client browser initiates a co-browsing session by identifying one or more client browsers by email address and requesting its web media server establish a co-browsing session with the identified browsers. Ex. 1003, ¶150; Ex. 1007, ¶¶[0016-17], [0034-35]. The web media server responds by locating the web media servers associated with each identified browser and establishing a co-browsing session with both the browsers and associated servers. Ex. 1003, ¶151; Ex. 1007, ¶¶[0019-21], [0035]. Once established, any of the client browsers may submit web page requests to their respective web media servers, which

collectively synchronize the retrieval and display of the requested web content on each client browser. Ex. 1003, ¶152-53; Ex. 1007, ¶¶[0022-26], [0036-39].

D. Motivation to Combine Lebrun with Wang

A POSITA would have been motivated to combine Lebrun with Wang. Both are directed to solving problems in the art regarding collaborative browsing of web pages by multiple users in a synchronized manner. *See* Ex. 1005, 4:1-4 (stating that “there is no convenient and simple technique for providing, for a group of related users, simultaneous access to a sequence of web sites.”); Ex. 1006, ¶¶[0009-10] (describing synchronization problems using conventional methods and explaining that such “problems may be solved if web pages are shared using the collaborative technology” described therein); *see also* Ex. 1005, 4:6-10 (describing an “embodiment of the invention in which multiple related users can simultaneously access a sequence of web sites (web surfing), such that each of the related users has substantially the same content presented at the same times”); Ex. 1006, ¶[0013] (“The present invention provides a collaboration environment that enables a plurality of users to access the same web page through their browsers while communicating with each other.”). A POSITA would therefore have sought out various available solutions for enabling multiple users to browse web pages together in a collaborative, synchronized manner. *See KSR Int’l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 421 (2007); Ex. 1003, ¶¶154-57.

Furthermore, both Lebrun and Wang describe a process in which a first user initiates a collaborative browsing session by sending a request to a server to create a group browsing session and to send invitations to other users to join the session. Ex. 1005, 32:3-28; Ex. 1006, ¶¶[0047-48]; Ex. 1003, ¶155. A POSITA would have recognized that the “identifier” in the invitation of Lebrun (Ex. 1005, 32:21-24) could incorporate the hyperlink “URL address” disclosed in Wang (Ex. 1006, ¶[0048]) using conventional web programming techniques. The result would be a combination of prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417 (“[A] court must ask whether the improvement is more than the predictable use of prior art elements according to their established functions”); Ex. 1003, ¶155. Further motivation to combine these references for specific claim limitations are discussed below in conjunction with those limitations.

E. Motivation to Combine Prajapat with Wang

A POSITA would also have been motivated to combine Prajapat with Wang. Prajapat, like Wang, is directed to solving problems related to collaborative browsing via multiple web media servers and user devices to “improve efficiency in a communication system when sharing web pages.” Ex. 1007, ¶[0005], Fig. 2; Ex. 1006, ¶¶[0009-10], [0013]; Ex. 1003, ¶158. Moreover, both Prajapat and Wang disclose synchronizing the retrieval and display of web pages to all client

devices participating in a co-browsing session using a synchronization service comprised of a single server (Wang) or multiple web media servers (Prajapat). Ex. 1003, ¶¶159, 162; Ex. 1006, ¶¶[0018-19], [0045-49], [0054-55]; Ex. 1007, ¶¶[0022-26], [0036-39]. A POSITA would therefore have sought out various available solutions for enabling multiple users to browse web pages together in a collaborative, synchronized manner. *KSR*, 550 U.S. at 421; Ex. 1003, ¶160.

Furthermore, a POSITA would have recognized that even if Prajapat did not explicitly disclose user web page requests independent of a “web media server,” it would have been obvious to incorporate Wang’s functionality permitting users to request web pages from any location on the web. Ex. 1003, ¶161; Ex. 1006, ¶¶[0021], [0041-44], [0054-56]. The result would be a combination of prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results (e.g., a browser plug-in allowing requests of web pages independent of a dedicated web media server). *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417; Ex. 1003, ¶161. Further motivation to combine these references for specific claim limitations are discussed below in conjunction with those limitations.

IX. GROUNDS FOR INVALIDITY

A petition for *inter partes* review must demonstrate “a reasonable likelihood that the petitioner would prevail with respect to at least 1 of the claims challenged in the petition.” 35 U.S.C. § 314(a). This petition exceeds the threshold.

At this stage of the proceedings, Intuit does not have a burden to identify and rebut secondary considerations. Rather, Samesurf must first present a *prima facie* case for such considerations, which Intuit should then have the chance to rebut.

Sega of Am., Inc. v. Uniloc USA, Inc., IPR2014-01453, Paper No. 11, at *20 (P.T.A.B. Mar. 10, 2015). For that reason, the Board typically rejects arguments against institution based on objective indicia, so that the petitioner can have a fair opportunity to address any secondary indicia evidence on reply. *See Petroleum Geo-Services Inc. v. WesternGeco LLC*, IPR2014-01478, Paper No. 18, at *36 (P.T.A.B. Mar. 17, 2015). Regardless, Samesurf has not produced, and Intuit is not aware of, any evidence of secondary considerations.

A. Ground 1: All Claims Are Rendered Obvious by Lebrun in Combination with Wang

1. Independent Claim 1

a. Lebrun discloses 1[pre]

Lebrun discloses “**a method performed by a guest device for joining a synchronized browsing session administered by a synchronization server.**”

Ex. 1003, ¶¶164-66, 369-72. Lebrun discloses that “a first web client 110 sends a session creation message 151 to a group-surfing server to create or set up a group surfing session.” Ex. 1005, 32:9-11. The message may include an identifier for the group-surfing session, “so that other web clients 110 can add themselves to that session.” *Id.*, 32:11-12. The group-surfing server receives the session-creation

message 151, and responds by creating a “group-surfing session” and informing web client participants. *Id.*, 32:26-31; *see also id.*, Fig. 4 (step 212); *id.*, 44:21-27. The “other web client[] 110” or “second (or further) web client 110” then “add[s] itself to the session” by “send[ing] a session-join message 151 to the group-surfing server 140.” *Id.*, 33:2-4.

A POSITA would have understood that the “other” or “second” web client, which may be a “a general-purpose computer, such as a laptop or workstation,” *id.*, 30:19-24, is a guest device and that adding itself to the group-surfing session comprises a method performed by a guest device for joining a synchronized browsing session. A POSITA would have further understood that the “group-surfing session” created by the “group-surfing server,” comprises a synchronized browsing session administered by a synchronization server, and thus that Lebrun teaches this limitation. Ex. 1003, ¶¶165-166.

b. Lebrun discloses 1[a]

Lebrun teaches “**receiving from the synchronization server a session invitation.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶167-71, 372. Lebrun discloses “a web client 110” utilizing software that is “disposed for sending a message 151 to the group-surfing server 140, to request the group-surfing server 140 to respond.” *Id.*, 32:3-4. The message “is responsive to an action by the user of the web client software 111, such as by selecting a web page or a link to a web page.” *Id.*, 32:5-7.

The group-surfing server responds to this “session-creation message 151” by “(1) creating a group-surfing session, and (2) informing the participants in the group-surfing session.” *Id.*, 32:26-28. A POSITA would have recognized and found obvious that the “other web clients 110” being informed by the “group-surfing server” of the “group-surfing session” comprises receiving from the synchronization server a session invitation. Ex. 1003, ¶¶168-69.

The invitation received by the guest device “includ[es] a session identifier associated with a host device.” *Id.*, ¶170. The host device that initiated the group-surfing session (the first “web client 110”) “sends a session-creation message 151 to the group-surfing server 140, to request the group-surfing server 140 to create or set up a group-surfing session.” *Id.*, 32:9-11. “[T]he message 151 includes an identifier for the group-surfing session, so that other web clients 110 can add themselves to that session.” *Id.* 32:11-12. Also, “the message 151 is responsive to an action of the web client software 111,” such as by selecting a web page or link to a web page.” *Id.* 32:5-7. Furthermore, the group-surfing server “assign[s] this identifier in a reply message to the session-creation message 151.” *Id.*, 32:13-14. Lebrun discloses that the “reply message” sent by the group-surfing server is transmitted to the “other web browsers 110” when it “inform[s] the participants in the group surfing session” of the group-surfing session. *Id.*, 32:26-28.

A POSITA would have understood that the group-surfing server “assign[ing] this identifier in a reply to the session-creation message” comprises including an identifier associated with the host device that initiated the session invitation (the first “web client 110”) 150. Ex. 1003, ¶¶170-71.

c. Lebrun in view of Wang discloses 1[b]

Lebrun discloses “**activating the session invitation to send a request to join said synchronized browsing session to said synchronization server.**” *Id.*, ¶¶172-74, 180-81, 372.

Lebrun discloses that in response to being informed of the group-surfing session by the group-surfing server (*see supra* Section IX.A.1.b (citing Ex. 1005, 32:23-28)) the guest device (second/other web client 110) “add[s] itself to the session” by “send[ing] a session-join message 151 to the group-surfing server 140.” Ex. 1005, 33:2-3. In response, the group-surfing server “adds the new web client 110 to the group-surfing session.” Ex. 1005, 44:21-27.

The group-surfing server “assign[s] this identifier in a reply message to the session-creation message 151.” *Id.*, 32:13-14. A POSITA would have understood that the “second (or further) web client 110” sending a session-join message to the group-surfing server in response to being informed of the group-surfing session by the group-surfing server comprises activating the session invitation to send a

request to join said synchronized browsing session to said synchronization server.

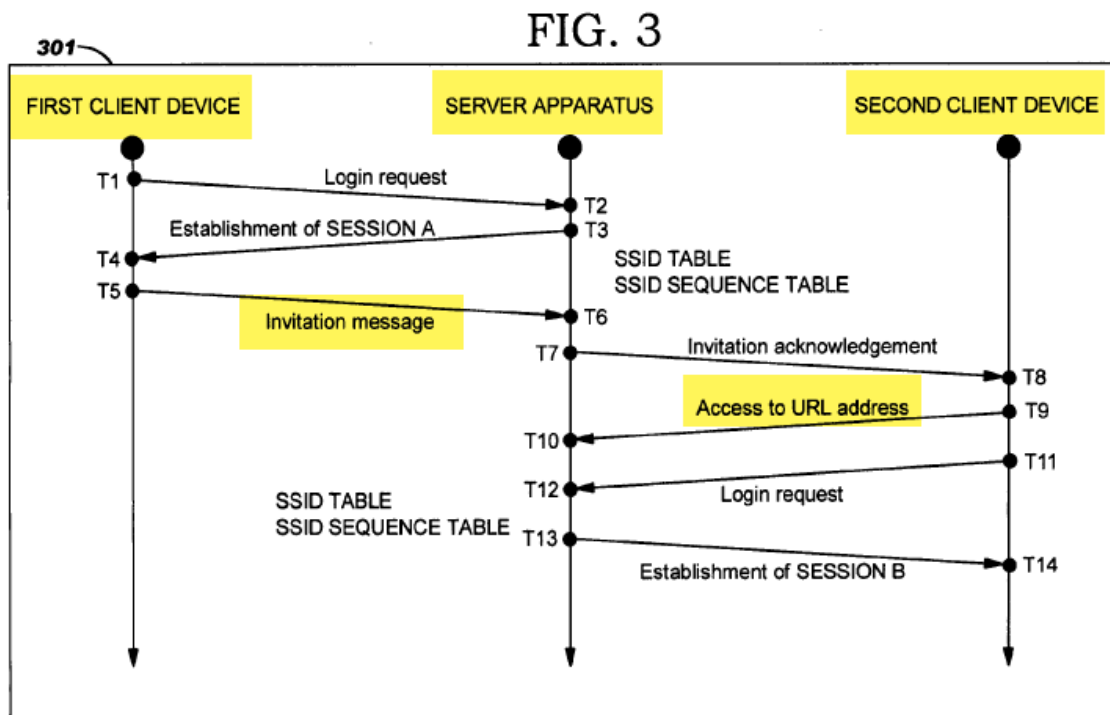
Ex. 1003, ¶173.

For instance, a POSITA would have understood or found it obvious that the “identifier” included in the reply sent to the guest device would include a hyperlink or URL for the recipient to access and join the group-surfing session. *Id.*, ¶173. A POSITA would look to Lebrun’s own disclosure that the “identifier” is created “responsive to an action by the user of the web client software 111, such as by selecting a web page or a link to a web page,” Ex. 1005, 32:3-7, and can include “a home page for a selected web site 130 or a welcome page for a selected service available at the selected web site 130,” *id.*, 32:21-24, which a POSITA would understand to mean that the session-creation message (and relayed invitation) comprises a hyperlink or URL that the “second client device” acts upon. Ex. 1003, ¶174.

Wang also discloses this limitation. Ex. 1003, ¶¶175-79, 372. Wang describes a guest device **receiving an invitation from a server to join a group browsing session initiated by a host device**. “[A] customer connects to the server apparatus from a first client device, which then “sets up an individual session with the first client device with an identification value SESSION,” and “transmits an HTTP response to the first client” to “establish[] a session.” Ex. 1006, ¶[0047].

The first client device then “transmits a message inviting the other client devices to the shopping session,” to the server. *Id.*

Then, “the server apparatus transmits an invitation notice and a URL address to be used, such as ‘Invitation Acknowledgment, myURL address,’ to a second client device” via “electronic mail.” *Id.*, ¶[0048].



Id., Fig. 3.

The second client device receives the invitation “including the ‘Invitation acknowledgment, myURL address’” and “accesses the designated URL address.”

Ex. 1006, ¶[0049]. A POSITA would have recognized that accessing the URL address described in Wang corresponds to “activating the session invitation.”

Ex. 1003, ¶¶178-80.

A POSITA would have understood that the client device sending “message 151” disclosed in Lebrun to join the group-surfing session would be obvious to modify to include acting on the “Invitation acknowledgment, myURL address” of Wang. *Id.*, ¶181.

A POSITA would have been motivated to combine activating a session invitation via the “Invitation acknowledgment, myURL address” of Wang into Lebrun’s invitation to join a group-surfing session. *Id.*, ¶182. Incorporating standard user interface and web technology, such as accessing and acting upon a designated URL address, into Lebrun’s invitation would allow Lebrun to perform the functions described in Lebrun’s disclosure. *Id.*, ¶183. Further, activating an invitation via a designated URL address would further enable the group-surfing server disclosed in Lebrun to coordinate and manage the group-surfing session, which would further Lebrun’s objective of providing an “improved technique for group access to web sites.” *Id.*, ¶184; Ex. 1005, 7:1. This is a combination of prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results, as well as use of a known technique to improve a similar method in the same way. Ex. 1003, ¶184; *see also supra* Section VIII.D.

d. Lebrun discloses 1[c]

Lebrun discloses that each web client “**receiv[es] web browsing interaction data from said synchronization server**” (the group-surfing server). Ex. 1003,

¶¶185-89, 372. Lebrun explains that the group-surfing server “begin[s] operation of the group-surfing session,” by “causing the web site 130 to deliver the initial page 153 to the web clients 110 participating in the session,” as indicated by the identifier in the session-creation message. Ex. 1005, 32:28-31, 35:24-25. The group surfing server then determines a “progression of pages 153 in the session” based on user input, and for each selected page, the server “contacts the web site 130 having that next page . . . so it can be presented to those web clients 110 participating.” *Id.*, 35:5-8.

Each web client also receives web browsing interaction data from a “program fragment loaded at each web client 110” that “interfac[es] with the web client 110 and affect[s] its operation with the web site 130 and the group-surfing server 140.” *Id.*, 36:21-25. That “program fragment intercept[s] selection of a link 152 at the web client 110 and direct[s] that selection to the group surfing server 140 for processing.” *Id.*, 37:5-10. Further, the controlling web client may enter information to complete HTML forms, which the group-surfing server will intercept via the program fragment, and “present that information on the HTML form at each participating web client 110, so that each participating web client 110 can see the HTML form being filled in.” *Id.*, 39:4-8.

A POSITA would understand that the web pages delivered in the group-surfing session to the web clients for display, the web clients using a program

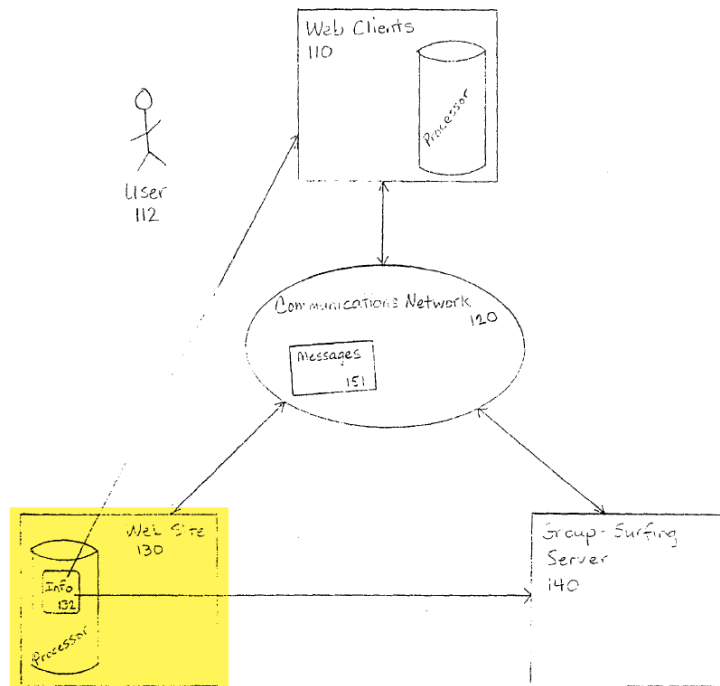
fragment to present web pages and HTML form information meets this limitation.

Ex. 1003, ¶189.

e. Lebrun discloses 1[c.i]

Lebrun discloses that the web browsing interaction data identified in limitation 1[c] **is delivered to the web clients by a “web site.”** Ex. 1003, ¶¶190-95, 372; *see also* Section IX.A.1.d; Ex. 1005, 12:18. The “web site” “devices or software taking on the role of a server in a client-server environment in the internet.” *Id.*, 12:18-20 (referencing Fig. 1); Ex. 1003, ¶¶191-92. Lebrun teaches that the website server (“web server software 131”) is **independent of the synchronization server** (“group-surfing server”), in that the website server can serve pages without explicit interaction with the group-serving server. Ex. 1003, ¶¶193-94.

In Figure 3, Lebrun discloses that “web site 130 includes a processor that is under control of web server software 131, and disposed for delivering information 132 to the web clients 110 or the group-surfing server 140 in response to requests made using the 30 communication protocol.” *Id.*, 31:27-30.



Id., Fig. 3.

A POSITA would recognize that the web interaction data identified above – the web pages displayed on the web clients that come from the web site – are associated with “web site 130” that comprises and is under the control of a website server that is independent of the synchronization server. Ex. 1003, ¶¶194-95.

f. Lebrun discloses 1[c.ii]

Lebrun further teaches that the web browsing interaction data is associated with “**the host device that has initiated the session invitation.**” Ex. 1005, 49:1-11; Ex. 1003, ¶¶196-99, 372.

First, the progression of web pages displayed on each client device may be determined by the initiating host device. Ex. 1005, 35:26-28 (“the controlling web client 110 selects a progression of pages 153 for the session, that progression of

pages 153 is presented at each of the web clients 110 participating in the session”).
Ex. 1003, ¶197.

Second, the host device that initiated the session “sends an import-export message 151 to the group-surfing server 140, directing import or export of information relating to web sites (such as bookmarks, ‘cookies,’ or user registrations at participating web sites 130).” Ex. 1005, 49:1-3. The group-surfing server, after receiving the import-export message, “imports or exports the designated information to selected databases at web clients 110 participating in the session that indicate their willingness to participate in the import or export operation.” Ex. 1005, 49:1-11; Ex. 1003, ¶197.

A POSITA would thus have recognized that the web interaction data is associated with the host device that initiated the session invitation (the first “web client 110”). Ex. 1003, ¶199.

g. Lebrun discloses 1[d]

Lebrun teaches that the guest device “**operat[es] an application based on said web browsing interaction data received from the synchronization server to access a website server independent of the synchronization server subsequent to the activation of the session invitation.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶200-05, 372.

Lebrun teaches that after the guest device (“other web client 110”) joins the group-surfing session, that web client is able to operate a web browser and access a website based on the data received from the group-surfing server. Ex. 1003, ¶201. The “other web client” during this session, is operating an internet browser. *Id.*, ¶202. The “web client is operated by a user 111, and includes an input device 112 and a presentation device 113” and can include web client software applications such as “Netscape Navigator” or “Internet Explorer.” Ex. 1005, 66:9-12.

Further, those browser applications are operating **based on web browsing interaction data received from said synchronization server to access a website server subsequent to the activation of the session invitation**. After the “other web client” joins the session, “the group-surfing server 140 sends to the new web client 110 a program fragment (preferably a Java applet and JavaScript code) that processes those pages 153 received as part of the session.” *Id.*, 44:29-31; Ex. 1003, ¶203.

The web clients can interact directly with the web page and web server – i.e. **independent of the synchronization server** (“group-surfing server”). When providing the group-surfing session, the group-serving server sends to the web clients only the requested webpage itself “without any multimedia elements (such as embedded sound, images, or program fragments).” Ex. 1005, 45:31-32. To populate those parts of the web page, “[e]ach participating web client 110 requests

those multimedia elements directly from the web site 130.” Ex. 1005, 46:1-2; Ex. 1003, ¶204.

A POSITA would have understood that each web client requesting elements directly from the website corresponds with operating an application based on said web browsing interaction data received from said synchronization server to access a website server independent of the synchronization server subsequent to the activation of the session invitation. Ex. 1003, ¶205.

2. Independent Claim 9

a. Lebrun discloses 9[pre]

Lebrun discloses a **“guest device that joins and participates in a synchronized browsing session.”** *Id.*, ¶¶233-36, 372. As shown for limitation 1[pre], Lebrun discloses a method of steps nearly identical to claim 9’s guest device for performing a synchronized browsing session administered by a synchronization server (“group-surfing server”). *See supra* Section IX.A.1.a; Ex. 1003, ¶¶164-66; *see also* Ex. 1005, 32:9-12, 26-31, 30:19-24, 33:2-4, 44:21-27, Fig. 4 (step 212). A POSITA would have understood that the other/second web client that joins the group-surfing session is a guest device for performing a synchronized browsing session. Ex. 1003, ¶¶235-36.

b. Lebrun discloses 9[a]

Lebrun discloses that the guest device (other/second web client 110) comprises “**a network interface adapted to communicate with the synchronization server**” (“group-surfing server 140”). *Id.*, ¶¶237-39, 372.

The web client can be a general-purpose computer. Ex. 1005, 30:19-24, 32:9-16, 32:26-31, 33:2-4, 43:27-30. Further, the web client “includes any combination of devices or software taking on the role of a client in a client-server environment in the internet,” and “is configured to communicate over “a communication network 120 [that is] disposed for transporting messages 151 between any two of the web clients . . . and the group surfing server 140.” *Id.*, 30:1-3, 30:30-31:15.

A POSITA would understand this disclosure corresponds with a guest device with a network interface adapted to communicate with said synchronization server. Ex. 1003, ¶239.

c. Lebrun discloses 9[b]

Lebrun discloses that the guest device (“other” or “second” web client 110) comprises “**a processor.**” *Id.*, ¶240, 372. Lebrun discloses that the web clients 110 “each include **a processor** operating under control of web client software 111, such as a web browser, and disposed for use by an operator or user 112.” Ex. 1005, 30:14-15 (emphasis added).

d. Lebrun discloses 9[b.i]

Lebrun discloses a processor configured to “**receive from the synchronization server a session invitation including a session identifier associated with a host device.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶241, 372. *See* Section IX.A.1.b (citing Ex. 1005, 32:3-7, 32:9-11, 32:13-14, 32:26-28).

e. Lebrun in view of Wang discloses 9[b.ii]

Lebrun in combination with Wang teaches a guest device comprising a processor “configured to **activate the session invitation to send a request to join said synchronized browsing session to said synchronization server.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶242, 372. *See* Section IX.A.1.c (citing Ex. 1005, 32:13-14, 32:23-28, 33:2-3, 44:21-27; Ex. 1006, ¶¶[0047-49], Fig. 3); *see also supra* Section VIII.D.

Lebrun further discloses that the guest device activates the session invitation “**via said network interface.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶243, 372; *see supra* Section IX.A.2.b (citing Ex. 1005, 30:19-24, 30:30-31:15, 32:9-16, 32:26-31, 33:2-4, 43:27-30).

Lebrun discloses that the communication between the web clients 110 and the group-surfing server 140 takes place over the communications network 120 (Ex. 1005, 30:4-5), which a POSITA would understand discloses the communication takes place “via said network interface. Ex. 1003, ¶240.

f. Lebrun discloses 9[b.iii]

Lebrun discloses that the processor of the guest device is configured to “**receive web browsing interaction data from said synchronization server.**”

Id., ¶¶244, 372. *See* Section IX.A.1.d (citing Ex. 1005, 32:28-31, 36:21-25, 37:5-10, 39:4-10).

g. Lebrun discloses 9[b.iii.1]

Lebrun discloses web browsing interaction data from said synchronization server that is associated with “**a website server that is independent of the synchronization server.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶245, 372. *See supra* Section IX.A.1.e (citing Ex. 1005, 12:18-20 (referencing Fig. 1), 31:27-30).

h. Lebrun discloses 9[b.iii.2]

Lebrun discloses web browsing interaction data from said synchronization server that is associated with “the host device that has initiated the session invitation.” Ex. 1003, ¶¶246, 372. *See supra* Section IX.A.1.f (citing Ex. 1005, 35:26-28, 49:1-11).

i. Lebrun discloses 9[b.iv]

Lebrun discloses limitation 9[b.iv]. Ex. 1003, ¶¶247, 372; *see supra* Section IX.A.1.g (citing Ex. 1005, 44:21-27, 45:7-19, 66:9-12).

3. Dependent Claims

a. Lebrun in view of Wang discloses claims 2 and 11

The “invitation” received by the guest device (as described above in Section IX.A.1.b (citing Ex. 1005, 32:9-16, 32:26-28, 33:2-4, 44:12-14)) “**comprises a hyperlink associated with the synchronized browsing session**” (the “group-surfing session”). Ex. 1003, ¶¶206-208, 250-51, 372.

Lebrun discloses that the group-surfing server assigns the “identifier” provided by the initiating web client, “in a reply to the session-creation message 151.” Ex. 1005, 32:9-16. The session creation message “is responsive to an action by the user of the web client software 111, such as by selecting a web page or a link to a web page.” *Id.*, 32:5-7. The identifier included in the session creation message 151 may be “an identifier 152 for an initial page 153 for the group-surfing session such as a “a home page for a selected web site 130 or a welcome page for a selected service available at the selected web site 130.” *Id.*, 32:21-24.

A POSITA would have understood that the “identifier” identifying a “home page” in the session invitation, that is “responsive to an action by the user” would comprise a hyperlink. Ex. 1003, ¶208.

Wang also discloses this limitation. Wang discloses a second client device activating a session invitation to send a request to join a synchronized browsing session to a synchronization server. *See supra* Section IX.A.1.d (citing Ex. 1006, ¶¶[0047-49], Fig. 3). That session invitation comprises a hyperlink associated with the session. Ex. 1003, ¶¶209-10.

The invitation is received via electronic mail and includes an “Invitation acknowledgment, myURL address.” Ex. 1006, ¶¶[0048-49], Fig. 3 (steps T7 and T8). Upon receipt, the second client device “accesses the designated URL” and the “the server apparatus receives an access notice.” Ex. 1006, ¶[0049]; Fig. 3

(emphasis added). A POSITA would have understood that the second client device accessing the designated URL address by acting on the “Invitation acknowledgement, myURL address,” corresponds with activating a hyperlink. Ex. 1003, ¶211.

A POSITA would have understood that the “identifier” associated with the “home page” of the group-surfing session in the invitation message that is “responsive to an action by the user” could have been modified to include the “myURL address” hyperlink of Wang. Ex. 1003, ¶212.

A POSITA would have been motivated to combine Wang’s teachings of including a hyperlink in a session invitation to Lebrun’s invitation to join a group-surfing session. Ex. 1003, ¶213. Incorporating standard user interface and web technology, such as a standard URL hyperlink, into Lebrun’s invitation would allow Lebrun to perform the functions described in Lebrun’s disclosure. Creating and sending hyperlinks was a known technique, and it is used in a similar way in Wang as Lebrun teaches it could be implemented within its group-surfing session invitation and acceptance method with predictable results. Ex. 1003, ¶214; *see also supra* Section VIII.D.

b. Lebrun discloses claim 3 and the remainder of claim 11

Lebrun teaches a guest device receiving a session invitation from the synchronization server. *See supra* Section IX.A.1.b (citing Ex. 1005, 32:9-16,

32:26-28, 33:2-4, 44:12-14). Lebrun alone or in view of Wang teaches that the invitation comprises a hyperlink. *See supra* Section IX.A.3.a (citing Ex. 1005, 32:9-16, 32:21-24, 32:26-31; Ex. 1006, ¶¶[0047-49], Fig. 3).

Lebrun further discloses that the **invitation and hyperlink that is received by the guest device “is received [from the host device] via a viable means of communication.”** Ex. 1003, ¶¶215-16, 251, 372.

The disclosed method takes place within a communication network that “is disposed for transporting messages 151 between any two of the web clients 110, the web site 130, and the group-surfing server 140.” Ex. 1005, 31:4-5. Further, “[t]he messages 151 are formatted in the communication protocol recognized by the web clients 110, the web site 130, and the group-surfing server 140,” such as “TCP/IP,” “HTTP,” or “HTTPS” *Id.*, 31:5-6. Thus, Lebrun discloses that the reply message sent to and received by the “other web client 110” that originated from an invitation from the host device was made over communication network 120 using standard communication protocols. A POSITA would understand this comprises a viable means of communication. Ex. 1003, ¶¶216, 251.

c. Lebrun discloses claim 4

Lebrun discloses “**receiving web browsing interaction data**” per limitation 1[d]. *See supra* Section IX.A.1.d (citing Ex. 1005, 12:18-22, 31:27-30, 32:28-31, 35:5-8, 35:26-28, 36:21-25, 37:5-10, 39:4-10, Fig. 1, Fig. 3.); Ex. 1003, ¶¶217-18.

Lebrun also discloses that “**said web browsing interaction data further comprises cookie information associated with the website server.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶218, 372. The web browsing interaction data, includes “information relating to web sites (such as bookmarks, ‘**cookies**,’ or user registrations at participating web sites 130),” which are provided to the participating web clients, including the guest device. Ex. 1005, 49:1-11 (emphasis added). A POSITA would recognize that Lebrun discloses this limitation.

d. Lebrun discloses claims 5 and 17

Lebrun discloses “receiving web browsing interaction data” per limitation 1[c]. *See supra* Section IX.A.1.d (citing Ex. 1005, 12:18-22, 31:27-30, 32:28-31, 35:5-8, 35:26-28, 36:21-25, 37:5-10, 39:4-10, Fig. 1, Fig. 3). Lebrun further discloses that the “**web browsing interaction data further comprises information related to shared user input web browsing interactions [that are] depicted in a first web browser window.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶219-23, 269, 372.

First, during the group-surfing session, the “group-surfing server 140 determines a next [web page] in the progression of pages 153 in the session” according to the selections made by the controlling web clients. Ex. 1005, 34:19-35:6 (describing various techniques by the server to determine which web page is delivered to the clients). Based on this determination, the group-surfing server then “contacts the web site 130 having that next page 153, and directs that target

web site 130 to deliver that next page 153 so it can be presented to those web clients 110 participating in the session.” Ex. 1005, 35:5-8.

Second, Lebrun discloses that during the group-surfing session, the server shares HTML form data entered by a controlling web client with the other participating web clients. The controlling web client enters information in an HTML form on the shared web site, which is sent to the group-surfing server. *Id.*, 38:31-32. “[W]hen the controlling web client 110 enters information to complete the HTML form, and sends that information to the group-surfing server 140, the group-surfing server 140 may present that information on the HTML form at each participating web client 110, so that each participating web client 110 can see the HTML form being filled in.” *Id.*, 39:4-10. A POSITA would understand that the display of shared web pages as selected by the controlling web client and the sharing of shared HTML form information as input by a controlling web client as disclosed by Lebrun corresponds with this limitation. Ex. 1003, ¶222.

These user input web browsing interactions are **depicted in a first web browser window**. The “web client is operated by a user 111, and includes an input device 112 and a presentation device 113” and can include web client software applications such as “Netscape Navigator” or “Internet Explorer.” *Id.*, 66:9-12. A POSITA would from these disclosures that Lebrun displays the web browsing interactions in web browser windows. Ex. 1003, ¶223.

e. Lebrun discloses claims 6 and 18

Lebrun discloses the method of claim 5 and apparatus of claim 17, “**wherein non-shared web browsing interactions are depicted in a [second/non-shared] web browser window.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶224-27, 270, 372.

First, Lebrun discloses a “web page look ahead” feature, in which the controlling web client selects “a web page 153 for ‘look ahead’ before designating those web pages 153 in the progression of pages 153 in the session.” Ex. 1005, 37:29-31; *see also id.*, 38:1-17 (use cases for the “look ahead” feature). A POSITA would understand the “look ahead” web page to be a non-shared web browsing interaction and that it would be viewed in a second browser window because the information displayed and acted upon by the user when determining whether to share the information in that window is not shared with the group-surfing session. Ex. 1003, ¶¶225-26.

Second, Lebrun discloses a “web page special access feature,” in which a web client “can enter information required for special access privately, without presenting that information to other web clients 110 participating in the session.” Ex. 1005, 38:21-25. A POSITA would understand the privately entered information in the special access feature to be a non-shared web browsing interaction and that it would be viewed in a second, non-shared web browser

window because it is entered by a user into the web client and not shared with the group-surfing session. Ex. 1003, ¶227.

f. Lebrun discloses claim 7

Lebrun discloses the method of claim 5, **“wherein said web browsing interaction data further comprises form data associated with the website server.”** Ex. 1003, ¶¶228, 372.

Lebrun discloses that the server shares HTML form data entered by a controlling web client. *See supra* Section IX.A.3.d (citing Ex. 1005, 38:31-39:10). A POSITA would understand that the HTML form data associated with the website comprises “form data associated with the website server.” Ex. 1003, ¶229.

g. Lebrun discloses claims 8 and 16

Lebrun discloses the method of claim 5 and apparatus of claim 14, **wherein said [shared user input] web browsing interaction data further comprise a log-in into a restricted access webpage.”** Ex. 1003, ¶¶230-32, 268, 372.

Lebrun discloses a “web page look ahead” feature. *See supra* Section IX.A.3.e (citing Ex. 1005, 37:29-31); *see also id.*, 38:1-12 (describing use cases for the “look ahead” feature). The “web page look ahead” feature allows the controlling web client to “determine if the selected ‘look ahead’ pages 153 require special access (such as password restriction or cost-burdened services),” and the web client can “choose to accept such special access (such as entering a password

or credit card number) without presenting that acceptance to other web clients 110 participating in the session.” Ex. 1005, 38:12-17.

A POSITA would have understood Lebrun’s disclosure of providing access to password restricted web pages by entering (but not sharing) as a password comprises shared user input web browsing interaction data that comprises a log-in into a restricted access webpage. Ex. 1003, ¶¶231-32.

h. Lebrun discloses 10

Lebrun discloses that the guest device (“other” or “second” web client 110) comprises “**a memory adapted to store one or more software modules for controlling said processor.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶248-49, 372.

Lebrun discloses a guest device. *See supra* Section IX.A.2.a (citing Ex. 1005, 30:19-24). That device includes “a processor operating under control of web client software 111, such as a web browser, and disposed for use by an operator or user 112.” Ex. 1005, 30:14-15. A POSITA would understand that the web client software 111 is stored on a memory of the user device and is one or more software modules for controlling the processor. Ex. 1003, ¶249.

i. Lebrun in view of Wang discloses 12

Lebrun discloses that the web client 110 comprises “**a user interface adapted to initiate its processor to send the request in response to a user input.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶252-58, 372.

The “web client” includes devices such as general purpose computers, laptops, Palm Pilots, and cellular telephones, operating under control of “web client software” such as a “web browser.” Ex. 1005, 12:11-13, 12:30-13:2. “[R]esponsive to an action by the user of the web client software” the web client “send[s] a message 151 to the group-surfing server 140, to request the group-surfing server 140” to perform the group-surfing session. *Id.*, 32:5-7. Likewise, the guest web client “sends a session-join message 151 to the group-surfing server.” *Id.*, 33:1-4. A POSITA would understand that the guest web client sending a message to join the group-surfing session takes place via a user interface adapted to send the message response. Ex. 1003, ¶¶253-54.

Wang also discloses this limitation. Wang discloses a “client device” comprising a “browser means for allowing the client to display data received through the network” and “synchronization control means for enabling the plurality of client devices to share the web page.” Ex. 1006, ¶[0020]. Upon receiving the “Invitation acknowledgment, myURL address,” the “second client device accesses the designated URL address. Ex. 1006, ¶[0047]; Ex. 1003, ¶¶255-56.

A POSITA would have recognized that Lebrun’s “first web client” could have been modified to incorporate the “browser means,” “synchronization control means,” and response via “Invitation acknowledgment, myURL address” disclosed

in Wang. Ex. 1003, ¶257. Incorporating standard user interface technology, such as selecting a URL hyperlink on a web browser interface to prompt a response, into Lebrun’s disclosed “web client” would allow Lebrun to respond and choose to enter a group-surfing session as disclosed. *Id.* A POSITA would have been motivated to combine these references because the common user interface elements and techniques described in Wang would allow Lebrun to accomplish the disclosed goal and described functionalities using well-known and easily adopted technology. *Id.*, ¶258; *see supra* Section IX.A.3.a; *see also supra* Section VIII.D.

j. Lebrun in view of Wang discloses 13

Lebrun in view of Wang discloses user input comprising “**activation of said hyperlink for initializing sending of said request to join said synchronized browsing session.**” *See supra* Section IX.A.1.c (disclosing activation of a session invitation) (citing Ex. 1005, 32:23-28, 33:2-3, 44:21-27, 7:1; Ex. 1006, ¶¶[0047-49] (referencing Fig. 3)); Section IX.A.3.a (disclosing said activation via a hyperlink for sending request to join the synchronized browsing session (citing Ex. 1005, 32:5-7, 32:9-16, 32:21-24, 32:26-31; Ex. 1006, ¶¶[0047-49] (referencing Fig. 3)); Ex. 1003, ¶¶259, 372.

k. Lebrun discloses 14

Lebrun discloses “**a user interface adapted to depict shared user input web browsing interactions in a shared web browsing window.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶260-65, 372.

During the group-surfing session, the “group-surfing server 140 determines a next [web page] in the progression of pages 153 in the session” according to the selections made by the controlling web clients. Ex. 1005, 34:19-35:6. The group-surfing server then “contacts the web site” and “directs that target web site 130 to deliver that next page 153 so it can be presented to those web clients 110.”

Ex. 1005, 35:5-8.

In addition, Lebrun discloses that the server shares HTML form data entered by a controlling web client with the other participating web clients. “[T]he controlling web client 110 enters information to complete the HTML form, and sends that information to the group-surfing server” *Id.*, 38:31-32. The group-surfing server, in turn, “enters information to complete the HTML form and sends that information to the web site 130.” *Id.*, 38:32-39:1. The web site replies with a new page, and “the group-surfing server 140 sends that new page to all participating web clients 130.” *Id.*, 39:1-2. Alternatively, “when the controlling web client 110 enters information to complete the HTML form, and sends that information to the group-surfing server 140, the group-surfing server 140 may present that information on the HTML form at each participating web client 110, so that each participating web client 110 can see the HTML form being filled in.” *Id.*, 39:4-10.

Lebrun further discloses that the shared user input web browsing interactions are depicted **in a shared web browser window**. The “web client is operated by a user 111, and includes an input device 112 and a presentation device 113” and can include web client software applications such as “Netscape Navigator” or “Internet Explorer,” which display the shared user input web browsing interactions. *Id.*, 66:9-12.

A POSITA would understand the display of shared web pages as selected by the controlling web client or through the sharing of shared HTML form as disclosed by Lebrun corresponds to shared user input web browsing interactions. Ex. 1003, ¶¶261-63. A POSITA would further these shared user input web browsing interactions are depicted in a shared web browser window, such as in a “Netscape Navigator” window. *Id.*, ¶¶263-65.

I. Lebrun discloses 15

Lebrun discloses information related to said shared user input web browsing interactions that “**comprises web browsing interaction data.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶266-67, 372.

The shared web pages selected by the controlling web client or through the sharing of shared HTML form information comprises shared input web browsing interactions. *See supra* Section IX.A.3.k (citing Ex. 1005, 34:19-35:6, 35:5-8, 38:31-39:2, 39:4-10, 66:9-12). A POSITA would understand that the information

related to these shared user input web browsing interactions comprise web browsing interaction data. Ex. 1003, ¶267.

B. Ground 2: All Claims Are Rendered Obvious by Prajapat in view of Wang.

1. Claim 1 Is Rendered Obvious by Prajapat in View of Wang

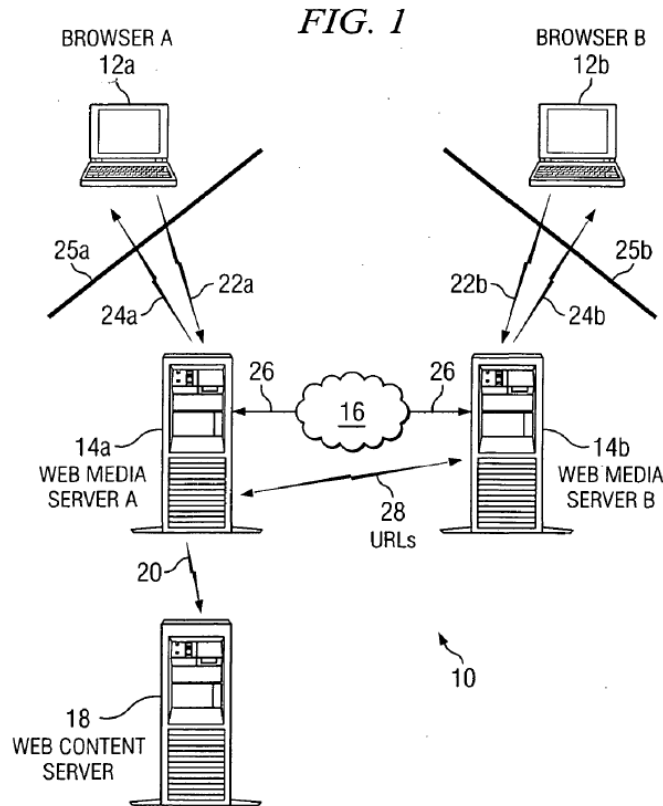
a. Prajapat discloses 1[pre]

Prajapat discloses a method performed by “**a guest device for joining a synchronized browsing session.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶271-74, 369-371, 373. Prajapat discloses a method for allowing users associated with browsers to “co-browse or share . . . web pages or other web content with another user,” also referred to as “peer-to-peer dynamic web page sharing.” Ex. 1007, ¶[0012], [0034], Fig. 2. The method includes a “web media server” that allows a user (e.g., “browser 12a”) to “co-browse one or more web pages with browser 12b.” Ex. 1007, ¶[0012]. The term “co-browse” may include browsers that “display the same web pages at substantially the same time,” or “alter web pages” and “view those alterations.” *Id.* A POSITA would have recognized that browser 12b joining the co-browsing session initiated by browser 12a constitutes a guest device for joining a synchronized browsing session. Ex. 1003, ¶272.

Prajapat discloses **a synchronization server that administers the synchronized browsing session.** As shown in Fig. 1, the communication system providing the “peer-to-peer dynamic web page sharing” includes “browsers 12,

web media servers 14a and 14b coupled via network 16, and web content server 18 coupled to web media server 14a via link 20,” wherein the “web media servers 14 allow browser 12a to co-browse one or more web pages with browser 12b.”

Ex. 1007, ¶[0012] (emphasis added).



A POSITA would have understood that the web media servers 14a and 14b, which allow the co-browsing between browsers, constitute “a synchronization server” that administers the synchronized browsing session. Ex. 1003, ¶¶273-74.

b. Prajapat discloses 1[a]

Prajapat discloses “**receiving from the synchronization server a session invitation including a session identifier associated with a host device.**” *Id.*, ¶¶275-80, 373.

The guest device (“browser 12b”) **receives from the synchronization server** (“web media servers 14a and 14b”) **a session invitation**. To initiate a session, browser 12a “may specify one or more names or other identifiers of other browsers 12 with which browser 12a desires to co-browse,” by submitting “requests” to co-browse. Ex. 1007, ¶[0017] (providing an example of requesting to co-browse with chachi@happydaycompany.com); *see also id.*, ¶¶[0015-16] (describing how “browser 12a may click on a desktop icon associated with browser 12a to establish a communication session with media server 14a”), ¶[0034] (referencing method described in Fig. 2). In response to a request to co-browse with browser 12b, “[w]eb media server 14a may locate the web media server 14b associated with browser 12b” and then “establish a signaling session 26 with web media server 14b” over a network. *Id.*, ¶[0019]; *see also id.*, ¶[0035], [0041]; Ex. 1003, ¶¶277-78.

Prajapat further discloses that the invitation includes **an identifier associated with a host device**. When the host device (“browser 12a”) submits a request to web content server 18 for a web page, a “URL or other suitable

information regarding the requested web page” is communicated in the invitation to the “web media server 12b” which allows “browser 12b” to “use the URL and other suitable information to request from web content server 18 the web page that browser 12a requested.” Ex. 1007, ¶[0043]; Ex. 1003, ¶279.

A POSITA would have understood that, (1) “browser 12b” being contacted by “web media server 14b” to establish the communication session comprises receiving from the synchronization server a session invitation, and (2) communicating a URL associated with the web page selected by the host device (“browser 12a”) in the communication to browser 12b and its associated web media server constitutes an invitation including an identifier associated with a host device in the session invitation. Ex. 1003, ¶280.

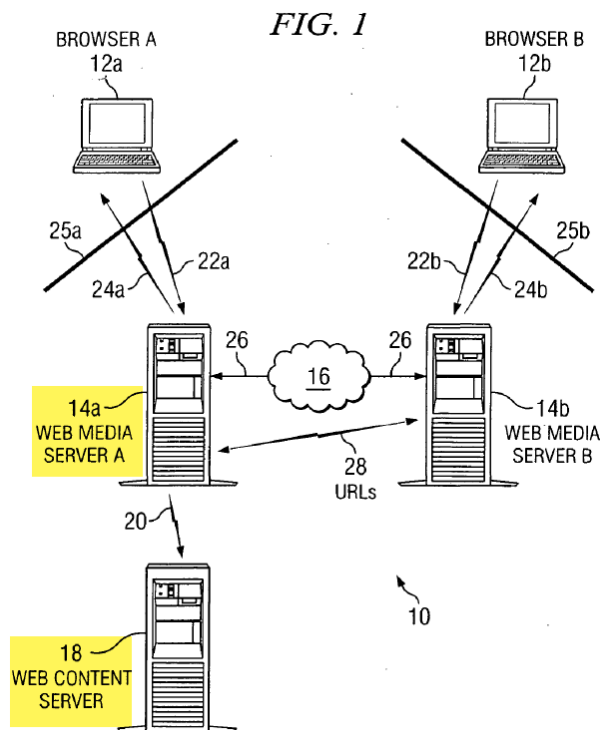
c. Prajapat discloses 1[b]

Prajapat discloses “**activating the session invitation to send a request to join said synchronized browsing session to said synchronization server.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶281-84, 373.

The invitation discussed above, includes a URL from the host device to the guest device communicated through the server. *See supra* Section IX.B.1.b (citing Ex. 1007, ¶[0043]). Once the URL is communicated to web media server 14b, associated browser 12b “**may use the URL** and any other suitable information to request from web content server 18 the web page that browser 12a requested.” *Id.*

(emphasis added). A POSITA would understand “us[ing] the URL” in the invitation constitutes “**activating a session invitation.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶282-83.

Further, as shown in Fig. 1, “web media server [14a] is operable to retrieve web pages from web content server 18,” which are then provided to browser 12b through web media server 14b:



Ex. 1007, ¶[0047], Fig. 1.

A POSITA would understand that browser 12b using the URL to join the dynamic web page sharing session corresponds to “activating the session invitation to send a request to join said synchronized browsing session to said synchronization server.” Ex. 1003, ¶284.

d. Prajapat discloses 1[c]

Prajapat discloses “**receiving web browsing interaction data from said synchronization server.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶285-88, 373.

The disclosed “peer-to-peer dynamic web page sharing” or “co-browsing” disclosed in Prajapat (*see supra* Section IX.B.1.b (citing Ex. 1007, ¶[0012])) includes “the following situations: browser 12a and browser 12b display the same web pages at substantially the same time; browser 12a may alter web pages and browser 12b may view those alterations; browser 12b may alter web pages and browser 12a may view those alterations; or any other suitable situations.” Ex. 1007, ¶[0012]; Ex. 1003, ¶286.

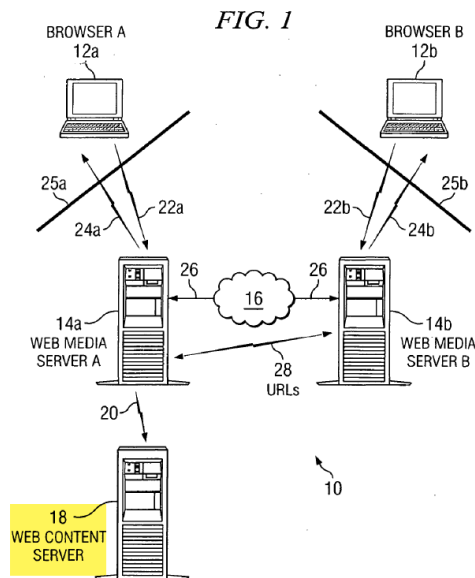
As shown in Fig. 1, the data received by the browsers permitting viewing the “same web pages” selected by browser 12a or viewing “alterations” is received by browser 12b from the synchronization server. Ex. 1007, Fig. 1, ¶[0028]. During the co-browsing session the media servers retrieve the browsing information from the web content server. “[B]rowser 12a may submit a web site address to web media server 14a, and web media server 14a may locate web content server 18 using the web site address.” *Id.*, ¶[0023]. The browsers may also contact the web content server through the web media servers to request “web pages” or “alter currently displayed web pages,” or “perform any other suitable actions” (*id.*, ¶[0028]), which the web media servers may provide by, for example, “contact[ing]

web content server 18 to retrieve another web page” (*id.*, ¶[0029]), “maintain[ing] a content tree” to display multiple web pages (*id.*, ¶[0030]), or relaying information “to update web page form content” of another browser. *Id.*, ¶¶[0031-32] (describing updating form content in co-browsing session by notifying the media servers). Ex. 1003, ¶287-88.

e. Prajapat discloses 1[c.i]

Prajapat discloses “a website server that is independent of the synchronization server.” Ex. 1003, ¶¶289-92, 373.

The web browsing interaction data sent from the web media servers is associated with **web content server 18**.



Ex. 1007, Fig. 1. “Web content server 18 may include any suitable server or other computer for storing and communicating web pages.” *Id.*, ¶[0024]. It “return[s] a

requested web page to web media server 14a,” which may then be transformed by the web media server as needed. *Id.*; Ex. 1003, ¶¶290-91.

A POSITA would understand that web content server 18 is a web site server independent of the web media servers administering the co-browsing session. Ex. 1003, ¶292.

f. Prajapat discloses 1[c.ii]

Prajapat discloses **web browsing interaction data “associated with the host device that has initiated the session invitation.”** Ex. 1003, ¶¶293-95, 373.

The web browsing interaction data includes web pages chosen by web browser 12a. Browser 12a “may submit new action requests such as request for web pages, requests to alter currently displayed web pages” by taking action “such as posting a form or clicking on a link within the current displayed web page.” Ex. 1007, ¶[0028]. A POSITA would recognize that web pages chosen by the initiating web browser, including new action requests and alterations to displayed web pages constitutes web browsing interaction data that is associated with the host device. Ex. 1003, ¶¶294-95.

g. Prajapat in view of Wang discloses 1[d]

Prajapat discloses **“operating an application based on said web browsing interaction data received from said synchronization server to access a website server independent of the synchronization server subsequent to the activation of the session invitation.”** Ex. 1003, ¶¶296-300, 373.

Prajapat discloses operating **a web browser application** based on the web browsing interaction data identified in limitation 1.c. *See supra* Section IX.B.1.d (citing Ex. 1007, ¶[0028]). The host and guest browsers 12a and 12b “may include any suitable interface for submitting requests and displaying media such as web pages.” *Id.*, ¶[0015]. Web browsers 12a and 12b include “a user of browser 12,” “a device including browser 12,” and “a user interface of browser 12.” *Id.* “A user of browser 12 may include **a computer program** . . . for automatically communicating with one or more other users of other browsers.” *Id.*; Ex. 1003, ¶297.

The guest device operates the web browser application **based on the web browsing interaction data received from said synchronization server** (“media server 14 and 14b”) **to access a website server** (“web content server 18”) independent of the synchronization server and **subsequent to the activation of the session invitation**. After the session is initiated, either browser “may submit new action requests such as request for web pages and “requests to alter currently displayed web pages” by taking action “such as posting a form or clicking on a link within the current displayed web page.” Ex. 1007, ¶[0028]; Ex. 1003, ¶298.

A POSITA would understand that taking action on the peer-to-peer dynamically shared web pages during the co-browsing session by altering the web pages or selecting new web pages to be displayed correspond to this limitation. Ex. 1003, ¶299.

In addition, even if Prajapat did not disclose this limitation, Wang does. Wang discloses a “computer-executable program” which may comprise a “a step of forming a page navigation control unit for providing a web page common to each of the individual sessions.” Ex. 1006, ¶[0021]. The page navigation means “allows the client device 12a to access the server apparatus 14 directly and to acquire a web page when the client device 12a has ownership of the initiative of web page operation.” *Id.*, ¶[0041]. A POSITA would have been motivated to combine Wang’s teachings of “page navigation control” software functionality to Prajapat’s “browser 12a.” Incorporating standard web software functionality, as disclosed in Wang, such as retrieving a web page by a web browser, into Prajapat’s disclosed “browser” would allow Prajapat to perform the functions described in Prajapat’s disclosure. Ex. 1003, ¶300; *see also supra* Section VIII.E.

2. Independent Claim 9

a. Prajapat discloses 9[pre]

To the extent the preamble is limiting, Prajapat discloses “[a] **guest device for performing a synchronized browsing session administered by a synchronization server.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶330-31, 373.

As shown for limitation 1[pre], Prajapat discloses a method of steps nearly identical to claim 9’s guest device for performing a synchronized browsing session administered by a synchronization server. *See supra* Section IX.B.1.a (citing Ex. 1007, ¶[0012], ¶[0034], Fig. 2). A POSITA would have understood that the

“browser 12b” that joins the co-browsing session is a guest device for performing a synchronized browsing session. Ex. 1003, ¶331.

b. Prajapat discloses 9[a]

Prajapat discloses “**a network interface adapted to communicate with said synchronization server.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶332-34, 373.

Browser 12b (the “guest device”) may comprise “an appropriate combination of hardware and software associated with one or more computers at one or more locations,” and may be “coupled” via “LANs,” “MANs,” “WANs,” or “the Internet” to the other components of the system. Ex. 1007, ¶[0014]. Browser 12b “may include **any suitable interface** for submitting requests for and displaying media such as web pages.” *Id.*, ¶[0015]. Prajapat further discloses that “[a] communication session between web media server 14b and browser 12b may be established in any suitable manner.” *Id.*, ¶[0021].

A POSITA would thus understand that the guest device (“browser 12b”) comprises a network interface adapted to communicate with the synchronization server (“web media servers 14a and 14b”). Ex. 1003, ¶¶333-34.

c. Prajapat discloses 9[b]

Prajapat discloses a guest device (“browser 12b”) “**comprising a processor.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶335-36, 373.

The browser may “comprise an appropriate combination of hardware and software associated with one or more computers at one or more locations,” and

“may include one or more suitable input devices, output devices, mass storage media, **processors**, memory, or other components for receiving, processing, storing, and communicating information according to the operation of system 10.” *Id.*; Ex. 1007, ¶[0014].

d. Prajapat discloses 9[b.i]

Prajapat discloses a processor configured to “**receive from the synchronization server a session invitation including a session identifier associated with a host device.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶337, 373; *see supra* Section IX.B.1.b (citing Ex. 1007, ¶¶[0015-17], [0019], [0034] (referencing Fig. 2), [0035], [0043]).

e. Prajapat discloses 9[b.ii]

Prajapat discloses a processor configured to “**activate the session invitation to send a request to join said synchronized browsing session to said synchronization server via said network interface.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶338-40, 373; *see supra* Section IX.B.1.c (citing Ex. 1007, ¶¶[0043], [0047] (referencing Fig. 1)).

Prajapat further teaches that activating the session invitation is accomplished via said network interface. As shown in Fig. 1, browser 12b receives the invitation, uses the URL, and connects to the synchronized co-browsing session via the network interface and connection to web media server b. Ex. 1007, ¶¶[0043], [0047] (referencing Fig. 1); Ex. 1003, ¶¶339-40.

f. Prajapat discloses 9[b.iii]

Prajapat discloses a processor configured to “**receive web browsing interaction data from said synchronization server.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶341, 373; *see supra* Section IX.B.1.d (citing Ex. 1007, ¶¶[0012], [0028], Fig. 1).

g. Prajapat discloses 9[b.iii.1]

Prajapat discloses web browsing interaction data that is associated with “**a website server that is independent of the synchronization server.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶342, 373. *See supra* Section IX.B.1.e (citing Ex. 1007, Fig. 1, ¶[0024]; Ex. 1006, ¶¶[0021], [0041]).

h. Prajapat discloses 9[b.iii.2]

Prajapat discloses web browsing interaction data that is associated with “**the host device that has initiated the session invitation.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶343, 373; *see supra* Section IX.B.1.f (citing Ex. 1007, ¶[0028]).

i. Prajapat discloses 9[b.iv]

Prajapat discloses a processor configured to “**operate an application based on said web browsing interaction data received from said synchronization server to access the website server that is independent of the synchronization server subsequent to the activation of the session invitation.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶344, 373; *see supra* Section IX.B.1.g (citing Ex. 1007, ¶¶[0012], [0028]; Ex. 1006, ¶¶[0021], [0041]).

3. Dependent Claims

a. Prajapat in view of Wang discloses claims 2 and 11

Prajapat alone or in view of Wang discloses **an invitation that “comprises a hyperlink associated with said synchronized browsing session.”** Ex. 1003, ¶¶301-08, 348-49, 373.

Prajapat discloses an invitation as described in limitation 1[a]. *See supra* Section IX.B.1.b (citing Ex. 1007, ¶¶[0015-17], [0019], [0034], [0035], [0043]).

Prajapat explains that the notification of the co-browsing session sent from the host device (“browser 12a”) to the guest device (“browser 12b”) may include “the URL” of the requested web page in the peer-to-peer co-browsing session, and “browser 12b may **use the URL** and any other suitable information to request from web content server 18 the web page that browser 12a requested.” *Id.*, ¶[0043].

A POSITA would recognize or find obvious that the sending of a URL and other suitable information that is then used by web 12b to request from the web content server comprises a hyperlink associated with the synchronized browsing (“co-browsing”) session.

Wang also discloses this limitation, and Prajapat could be modified to incorporate the disclosures of Wang. *See supra* Section IX.A.3.a (citing Ex. 1006, ¶¶[0015-16], [0049], Fig. 3).

A POSITA would have understood that Prajapat’s disclosure of a “browser 12b” being contacted through “web media server 14b” to establish the

communication session could be modified to include a hyperlink as disclosed by Wang (“Invitation Acknowledgment, myURL address”). Ex. 1003, ¶¶303-06.

A POSITA would have been motivated to combine Wang’s teachings of including a URL and hyperlink associated with the host device into Prajapat’s communication session invitation to join a co-browsing session, which includes a URL. Ex. 1003, ¶307. Incorporating standard user interface and web technology, such as a hyperlink associated with a designated URL address, into Prajapat’s session notification would allow the guest device in Prajapat to perform the collaborative browsing described in its disclosures as expected. *Id.* This is a combination of prior art elements according to known methods that yield predictable results, and a use of a known technique to improve a similar method in the same way. *Id.*, ¶308. Incorporating a URL address associated with a web page was a known technique, and it is used in a similar way in Wang as Prajapat teaches it could be implemented within its co-browsing session. *Id.* That is, Wang’s disclosure of a hyperlink, if incorporated into Prajapat, would permit browser 12b to join the co-browsing session in the same way and at the same time as Prajapat teaches. *Id.*; *see also supra* Section VIII.E.

b. Prajapat discloses claim 3 and the remainder of claim 11

Prajapat discloses the method of claim 1 and the apparatus of claim 9, wherein **said invitation, including the hyperlink as recited in claim 11, is**

received via a viable means of communication. Ex. 1003, ¶¶309-11, 348-49, 373.

Prajapat discloses a session invitation (“a user of browser 12a may submit a request to co-browse”) received by a guest device (“browser 12b”) for a peer-to-peer dynamic web page co-browsing session. *See supra* Section IX.B.1.c (citing Ex. 1007, ¶¶[0015-17], [0019], [0021], [0034], [0035], [0043]). Prajapat alone or in view of Wang teaches that the invitation comprises a hyperlink. *See supra* Section IX.B.3.a (citing Ex. 1007, ¶¶[0015-17], [0019], [0034], [0035], [0043]; Ex. 1006, ¶¶[0047-49], Fig. 3). The invitation, comprising the hyperlink, is communicated from browser 12a to web media server 14a and then to browser 12b after “media session 28” is established. Ex. 1007, ¶¶[0019-20]. The web media servers, which communicate the session invitation from browser 12a to browser 12b communicate “using network 16,” and are “equipped to negotiate communication sessions with other web media servers 14 using session initiated protocol (SIP) or any other suitable standard signaling protocol.” *Id.*, ¶[0019]. The communication between server 14b and browser 12b “may be established in any suitable manner, including via establishing a “a hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) channel,” or “a LongPoll event channel.” *Id.*, ¶[0021]. A POSITA would understand that the suitable communication channels between the web browsers 12 and media servers 14a and 14b and the network communications between the

media servers 14a and 14b comprise viable means of communicating the session invitation. Ex. 1003, ¶¶310-11.

c. Prajapat discloses claim 4

Prajapat discloses “[t]he method of claim 1, **wherein said web browsing interaction data further comprises cookie information associated with the website server.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶312-14, 373.

The web browsing interaction data received by the browsers during the co-browsing session includes a “request for a web page” that includes information “information that may be required to properly render the web page such as session information, cookies, parameters to send to the web content server associated with the web page, or any other suitable information.” Ex. 1007, ¶[0017]. Accordingly, cookie information is part of the web browsing interaction data that Prajapat discloses. Ex. 1003, ¶¶313-14.

d. Prajapat discloses claim 5 and 17

Prajapat discloses web browsing interaction data that “**further comprises information related to shared user input web browsing interactions [that are] depicted in a first web browser window.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶315-21, 367, 373.

Prajapat discloses **shared user input web browsing interactions**. The participating browsers may “share the one or more web pages or other web content with another user associated browser” in the co-browsing session. Ex. 1007, ¶[0016]. The co-browsing session may also include the dynamic input of web

page form content and cursor movements. “[W]eb page form content, such as fields in web page forms for example, are kept in sync on web pages in browsers 12 involved in a web page sharing session by using JavaScript or other suitable events.” *Id.*, ¶[0031]. In addition, “JavaScript events, such as onMouseOver events for example, may be kept in sync on the browsers 12 in a substantially similar manner.” *Id.*, ¶[0032]. A POSITA would understand the display of the dynamic input of web page form content and cursor movements to be shared user input web browsing interactions. Ex. 1003, ¶¶316-17.

The shared browsing session takes place on a **first web browser window**. Prajapat explains that the participating browsers 12a and 12b, “may include any suitable interface for submitting requests for and displaying media such as web pages,” including “any device, application, hardware, and/or software for displaying one or more types of media.” Ex. 1007, ¶[0015]. “[T]he browsers 12 may be rendering multiple pages at the same time, using frames, iframes, or any other suitable techniques.” *Id.*, ¶[0030].

A POSITA would understand that the suitable interface for submitting requests for and displaying media such as web pages would include standard display means such as internet browser windows on standard operating systems at the time of the disclosure. Ex. 1003, ¶¶318-19. Further, a POSITA would understand that Prajapat’s disclosure of “multiple pages” being rendered at the

same time using different “frames” constitutes the depiction of the shared user input web browsing interactions in a first web browser window. Ex. 1003, ¶320 (citing Ex. 1007, ¶[0030]). Accordingly, Prajapat discloses or alone renders obvious this limitation. Ex. 1003, ¶321

e. Prajapat discloses claims 6 and 18

Prajapat discloses “**non-shared web browsing interactions [that] are depicted in a second web browser window.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶322-23, 368, 373. “[B]rowser 12a” can register with a “web media server 14a,” for the co-browsing session, “without actually sharing web pages with another browser 12.” Ex. 1007, ¶[0034]. A POSITA would have understood that can view but opt not to share certain web pages. Ex. 1003, ¶323. A POSITA would, therefore, understand that a user associated with browser 12a views these non-shared web pages in a non-shared browser window. *Id.*

f. Prajapat discloses claim 7

Prajapat discloses web browsing interaction data that “**further comprises form data associated with the website server.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶324-26, 373. The “web browsing interaction data” disclosed by Prajapat (*see supra* Section IX.B.1.d (citing Ex. 1007, ¶¶[0012], [0023], [0028-32], Fig. 1) further includes information related to the shared user input including: form data; java script data; or other web browsing interaction data. Ex. 1003, ¶324. During the co-browsing session, “web page form content, such as fields in web page forms for example, are kept in sync

on web pages in browsers 12 involved in a web page sharing session by using JavaScript or other suitable events.” Ex. 1007, ¶[0031]. Prajapat discloses that the web page form data is associated with the web media because the “web media server 14a may contact web content server 18” to retrieve the web pages including the form data that the browsers act upon. *Id.*, ¶[0028-29]; Ex. 1003, ¶325.

g. Prajapat discloses claims 8 and 16

Prajapat discloses browsing interaction data that “**further comprise a log-in into a restricted access webpage.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶327-29, 366, 373.

During the co-browsing session, “web page form content, such as fields in web page forms for example, are kept in sync on web pages in browsers 12 involved in a web page sharing session by using JavaScript or other suitable events.” Ex. 1007, ¶[0031]. Furthermore, the request for a web page” may require information “to properly render the web page on browser 12a, **such as session information, cookies, parameters to send to web content server 18, and any other suitable information.**” Ex. 1007, ¶[0017] (emphasis added). A POSITA would understand that the disclosed “session information, cookies, parameters” or “any other suitable information” includes credentials or access information, which a POSITA would know is needed to access restricted web pages. Ex. 1003, ¶¶328-29.

h. Prajapat discloses claim 10

Prajapat discloses **“a memory adapted to store one or more software modules for controlling said processor.”** Ex. 1003, ¶¶345-47, 373.

The guest device (“browser 12b”) comprises “an appropriate combination of hardware and software associated with one or more computers at one or more locations,” including “one or more suitable input devices, output devices, mass storage media, processors, memory, or other components for receiving, processing, storing, and communicating information according to the operation of system 10.” Ex. 1007, ¶[0014].

A POSITA would have understood that the general purpose processors configured to perform the described functions would have comprised a memory adapted to store one or more software modules for controlling that processor. Ex. 1003, ¶¶346-47, 373.

i. Prajapat in view of Wang discloses claim 12

Prajapat discloses **“a user interface adapted to initiate said processor to send said request in response to a user input.”** Ex. 1003, ¶¶350-56, 373.

The “browser 12b” includes **a user interface**. It may include “any suitable interface for submitting requests for and displaying media such as web pages.” Ex. 1007, ¶[0015]. Browser 12b comprises a computer that “may include one or more suitable input devices, output devices, mass storage media, processors,

memory, or other components for receiving, processing, storing, and communicating information.” *Id.*, ¶[0014].

That user interface is **adapted to initiate said processor to send said request in response to a user input**. “[B]rowser 12b may use the URL and any other suitable information to request from web content server 18 the web page that browser 12a requested.” *Id.*, ¶[0043]. A POSITA would have understood that the guest browser 12b using the URL to request the web page for the co-browsing session discloses a user interface adapted to initiate said processor to send said request in response to a user input. Ex. 1003, ¶¶351-53.

Even if Prajapat did not disclose a user interface adapted to initiate said processor to send said request in response to a user input, Wang does. *See supra* Section IX.A.3.i (citing Ex. 1006, ¶¶[0020], [0049].)

A POSITA would have understood that Prajapat’s disclosure of “browser 12b” using a “URL and other suitable information to request” access to the co-browsing session, could have been modified to Wang’s disclosure of an input means that a user uses to access the designated URL. Ex. 1003, ¶¶354-55.

A POSITA would have been motivated to combine Wang’s teachings of the guest device acting upon the invitation via an input means with Prajapat’s user interface disclosures and disclosures for “using the URL” to access the co-browsing session and web page. Ex. 1003, ¶356. Incorporating standard user

interface and web technology, such activating a hyperlink associated with a designated URL address, into Prajapat’s activation of the URL would allow the guest device in Prajapat to perform the collaborative browsing described in its disclosures as expected. *Id.* This is a combination of prior art elements according to known methods that yield predictable results, and a use of a known technique to improve a similar method in the same way. *Id.*; *see also supra* Section VIII.E.

j. Prajapat in view of Wang discloses claim 13

Prajapat in view of Wang “wherein said user input comprises activation of said hyperlink for initializing sending of said request to join said synchronized browsing session.” *See supra* Section IX.B.1.c (disclosing **activation of a session invitation** (citing Ex. 1007, ¶¶[0037], [0043], [0047], Fig. 1.)); *see also supra* Section IX.B.3.a (disclosing said **activation via a hyperlink associated with the synchronized browsing session** (citing Ex. 1007, ¶[0043]; Ex. 1006, ¶¶[0015-16], [0049], Fig. 3)); Ex. 1003 ¶¶ 357, 373.

k. Prajapat discloses claim 14

Prajapat discloses “**a user interface adapted to depict shared user input web browsing interactions in a shared web browsing window.**” Ex. 1003, ¶¶358-63, 373.

Prajapat discloses **a user interface**. *See supra* Section IX.B.3.i (citing Ex. 1007, ¶¶[0014-15]).

The co-browsing session may **depict shared input browsing interactions**, including the dynamic input of web page form content and cursor movements.

“[W]eb page form content, such as fields in web page forms for example, are kept in sync on web pages in browsers 12 involved in a web page sharing session by using JavaScript or other suitable events.” *Id.*, ¶[0031]. In addition, “JavaScript events, such as onMouseOver events for example, may be kept in sync on the browsers 12 in a substantially similar manner.” *Id.*, ¶[0032].

The shared browsing session takes place in a **web browsing window**. Prajapat explains that the participating browsers 12a and 12b, “may include any suitable interface for submitting requests for and displaying media such as web pages,” which may “display[] one or more types of media.” *Id.*, ¶[0015]. “[T]he browsers 12 may be rendering multiple pages at the same time, using frames, iframes, or any other suitable techniques.” *Id.*, ¶[0030].

A POSITA would understand that the suitable interface for submitting requests for and displaying media such as web pages would include standard internet browser windows on standard operating systems at the time of the disclosure. Ex. 1003, ¶¶359-62. Further, a POSITA would understand that Prajapat’s disclosure of the use of “frames” to display the dynamic interactions of the users with the web pages would constitute depictions in a web browser window. *Id.*, ¶363; Ex. 1007, ¶[0030].

I. Prajapat discloses claim 15

Prajapat discloses “**information related to said shared user input web browsing interactions [that] comprises web browsing interaction data.**”

Ex. 1003, ¶¶364-65, 373.

Prajapat discloses the display of shared user input web browsing interactions through the display of web pages in a peer-to-peer dynamic co-browsing session.

See supra Section IX.B.3.k (citing Ex. 1007, ¶¶[0031-32]). A POSITA would further understand Prajapat to disclose that information related to these shared user input web browsing interactions comprises web browsing interaction data.

Ex. 1003, ¶365.

X. CONCLUSION

For the reasons given above, Petitioner hereby requests *inter partes* review under 35 U.S.C. § 311 and 37 C.F.R. § 42.101 of United States Patent No. 9,185,145.

Dated: December 16, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

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**CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE
WITH TYPE-VOLUME LIMITATION**

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 42.24 *et seq.*, the undersigned certifies that this Petition complies with the 14,000 word type-volume limitation. The Petition contains 13,998 words, excluding the parts of the Petition exempted from the type-volume limitation.

Dated: December 16, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

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**CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE ON PATENT OWNER
(37 C.F.R. §42.110(a))**

The undersigned hereby certifies that the foregoing Petition for *Inter Partes* Review of U.S. Patent No. 9,185,145 and accompanying Exhibits 1001-1927 were served on December 16, 2022 in their entirety by Federal Express – Priority Delivery upon the following:

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