

A Comparison of the Petitioner’s Newly Asserted Prior Art References, Sim and Doi, With the Prior Art of Record in the Original Prosecution of the ‘983 Patent

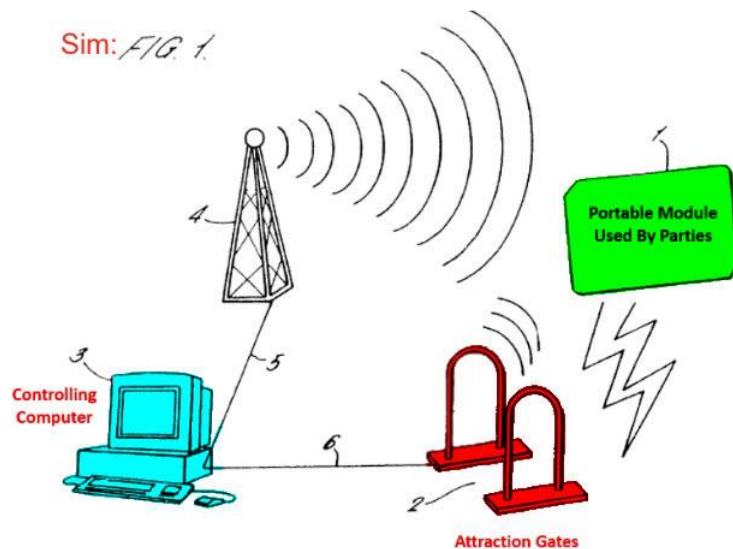
Sim (WIPO Patent Publication No. 97/18534)	Prior Art Already Made of Record
Elements of Sim cited by petitioner for independent claims 1 & 3	Correspondence to the Prior Art of Record
Sim discloses a “system” for providing an “itinerary.”	Laval 6,173,209 – Method and System for Managing Attraction Admission, provides an itinerary in the form of coordinated multiple passes representing reservations. (Laval 17:32-42) Mahoney 5,502,806 – Waiting Line Management System, provides an itinerary at a terminal. “by means of a card or electronic identification device... certain patrons... can select various choices and be advised of time slot windows available to utilize attractions.... During the selected time slot window for an attraction, the patron must be present at the attraction and use the card to gain access... through an access gate to utilize their selected attraction. (Mahoney, Abstract, cited by the original application, see also FIG. 4:56) Libby 5,850,617 – System and Method for Route Planning Under Multiple Constraints, provides an itinerary as a target sequence list 108.) “A route planning mechanism receives a target set denoting a set of available targets... The resulting sequence of selected targets is then passed to a route utilization system, such as a satellite control system.” [Libby 5,850,617, Abstract, cited by the original application.]

	Kanemitsu 5,940,803 – Itinerary Making System, provides an itinerary by showing a travel plan at steps S107 & S314. “An itinerary making system for preparing an itinerary according [to] which facilities can be used timely, by a simple inputting operation.” [Kanemitsu 5,940,803, Abstract, cited by the original application.] Waytena, 5,978,770 – Assigning and Managing Patron Reservations for Distributed Services Using Wireless Personal Communication Devices, provides an itinerary in local reservation storage 206, and presents the itinerary in current reservation list 545. “system that allows patrons in an amusement park or other facility to schedule reservations in queues for attractions and other services.” [Waytena 5,987,770 2:46-47, cited by Examiner]
Sim discloses a “queue management system” that can be “employed in theme parks” for “guests.” (Sim, 3:16-27, Fig. 2.)	Laval teaches a queue management system using controller 44 and master server 102. Mahoney teaches a queue management system using wait line management computer 16 A waiting line management system that can be applied in any setting where usage demand exceeds the capacity for any attraction [Mahoney, et al. 5,502,806. Abstract] Libby – N/A

	Kanemitsu – N/A (but does teach the ability to read reservations for the purposes of determining destination and a purpose of the visit) Waytena uses attraction computer 101 to maintain a virtual queue 210. “central management of the queuing and scheduling process” [Waytena ‘770 1:57-58]
The system includes (a) “portable modules” to be “carried by a person or group” and...	Laval provides a printed pass, electronic card, or biometric registration as the access token to guests. Mahoney provides an ID card or electronic identification device as the access token for members of a party. Libby – N/A Kanemitsu – N/A Waytena provides a personal communication device (PCD) 102 to each party or member. “A group of patrons, such as a family, entering the park is given one or more [Personal Communication Devices] PCDs.” [Waytena ‘770 2:58-59]
(b) a “controlling computer” that can “determine[] the optimum sequence and time of” attractions for each person/group: (Sim, Fig. 1 (annotated), 2:5-20, 15:23-16:5.)	Laval – N/A (sequence is left to the guest) Mahoney – N/A (sequence is left to the guest) Libby offers route planning engine 102/302

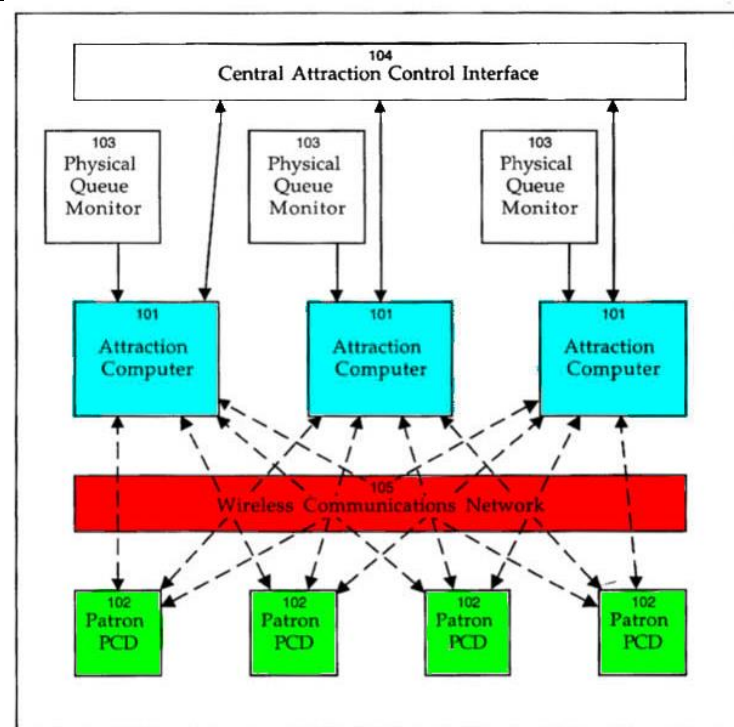
	“A route planning mechanism receives a target set denoting a set of available targets [attractions]... Successive best next targets are selected and added to a selected target sequence list.” [Libby 5,850,617, Abstract] <u>Kanemitsu</u> – calculates route at step S104 <u>Waytena</u>, performs a conflict check 709 to ensure the guest doesn’t have conflicting reservations, and considers travel time between attractions 710 to ensure subsequent reservations can be kept.
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Sim: FIG. 1



Sim, Fig. 1 (annotated), which shows:

- Portable Module 1
- Controlling Computer 3 having communication through Attraction Gate 2 to Portable Module 1



Waytena '770

FIGURE 1

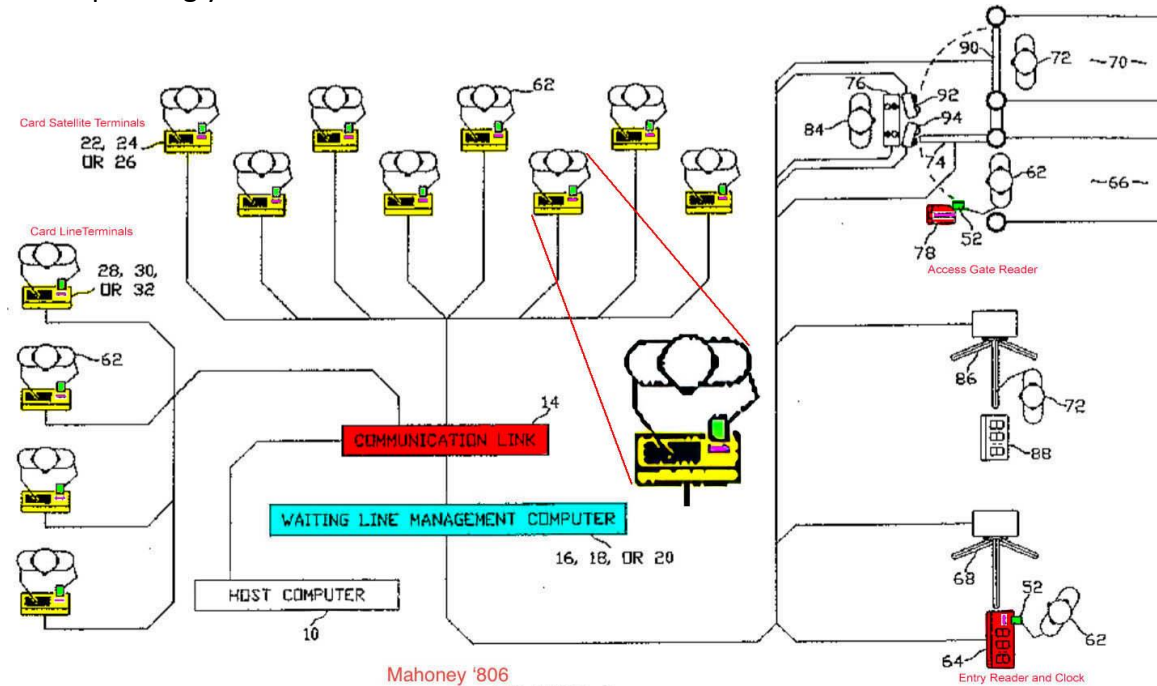
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Waytena FIG. 1, which shows:

- Patron Personal Communication Device (PCD) 102
- Attraction computer 101 having wireless communication 105 with PCD 102

...

Correspondingly:



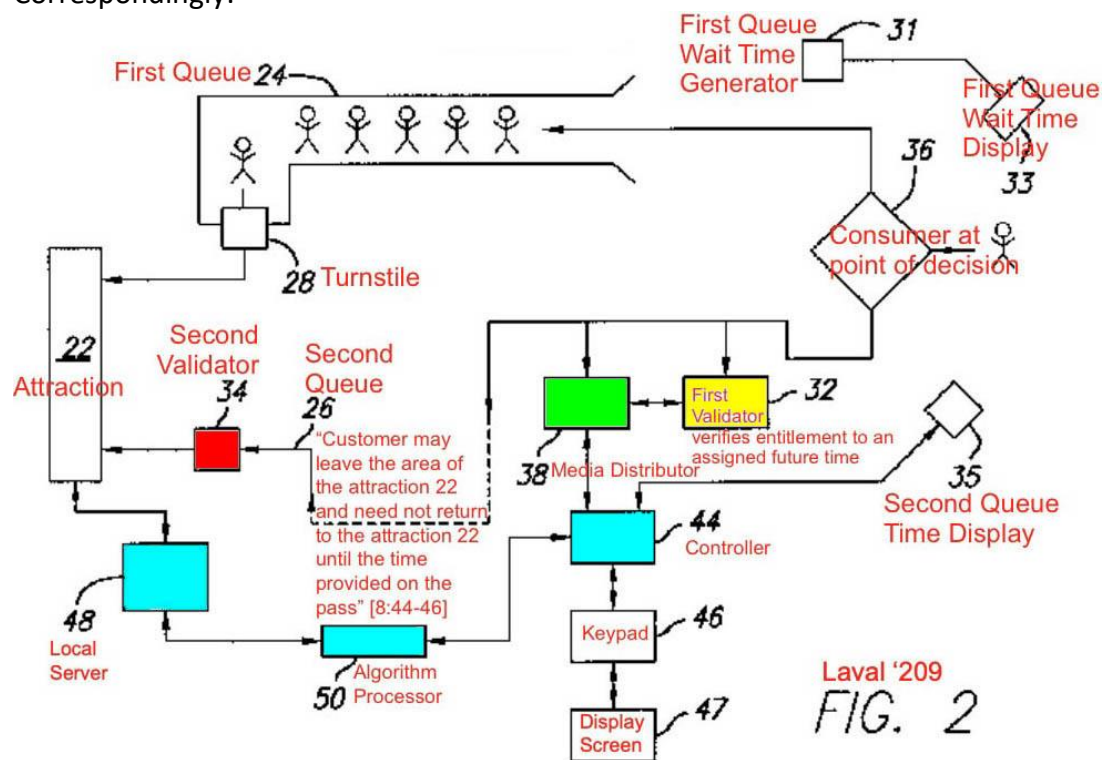
Mahoney '806

FIGURE 3

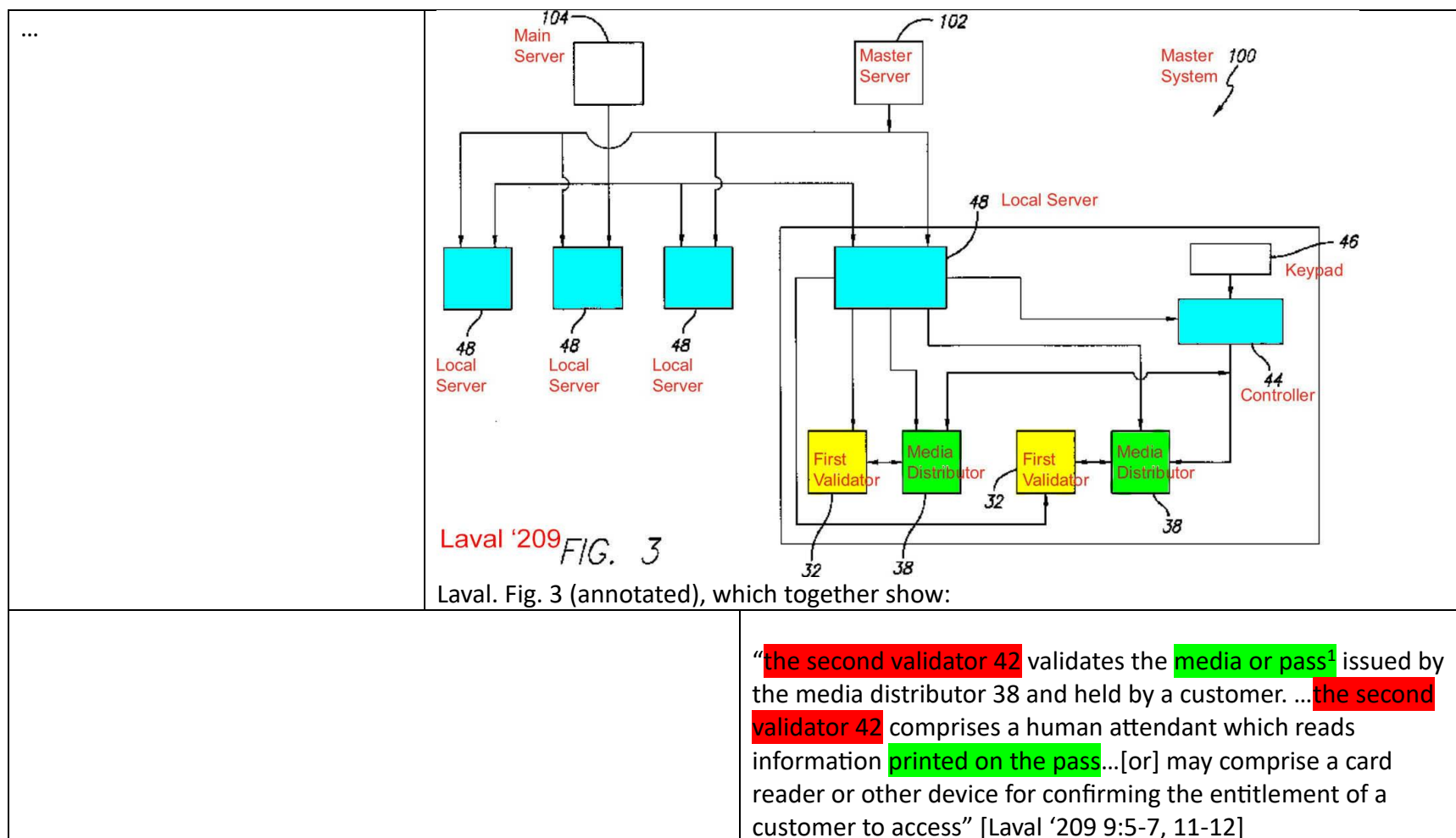
Mahoney. Fig. 3 (annotated), which shows:

- Card 52 (also called Electronic Identification Device) [Mahoney Abstract; 4:5] or “access means” [6:32]
- Waiting Line Computer 16/18/20 having communication with Entry Reader and Clock 64, or Access Gate Reader 78 able to read Card 52 (in hands of patrons 62)

Correspondingly:



Laval. Fig. 2 (annotated) and



¹ Note that in Laval '209, the media or pass is a printed, indicia-bearing ticket (not shown, so the media distributor 38 is highlighted). Laval's pass is not an electronic device as the portable module of Sim, PCD of Waytana '770, or machine-readable card or electronic identification device of Mahoney '806. A pass issued by one of Laval's media distributors is only good for the one associated attraction 22 and the corresponding local server 48, simplifying the user interface.

Parties first provide “relevant information” about themselves using their portable modules, such as “height,” “health status,” and...

Laval uses a first validator 32 to accept a guest’s park admission ticket to establish that the guest has the privilege of receiving a return pass.

Mahoney has access card distributor 12, which establishes the guest’s uniqueness and privilege to use the system.

Libby – mission objectives set 114 (akin to preferences)

Kanemitsu – accepts categories of interest & purpose of visit (where purpose could be inferred by reading an extant reservation)

Waytena collects patron information 202

Waytena FIG. 5A (annotated), which shows:

WELCOME TO _____

PLEASE ENTER THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FOR EACH MEMBER OF YOUR GROUP.

NAME SEX

AGE YEARS

HEIGHT FEET INCHES

WEIGHT LBS.

HEALTH CONDITIONS: (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

☐ BACK CONDITION	☐ VERTIGO
☐ HEART CONDITION	☐ WHEELCHAIR
☐ PREGNANT	☐ HEARING DISABILITY
☐ NURSING	☐ OVERWEIGHT/LARGE

RIDE PREFERENCES: (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

☐ THRILL RIDES	☐ FRONT SEAT
☐ EDUCATIONAL	☐ REAR SEAT
☐ SHOWS	☐ AISLE SEAT
☐ KIDDIE RIDES	

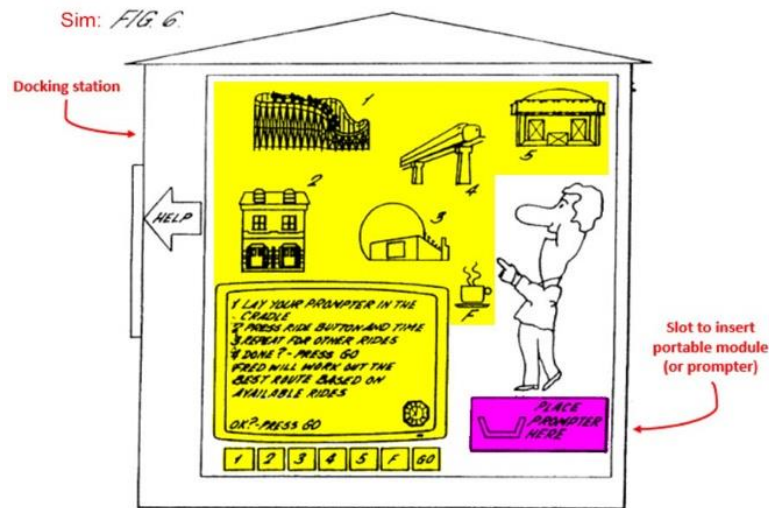
CANCEL
NEXT
DONE

Waytena '770
FIG. 5A

Parties provide relevant information about themselves using their PCD 102 Waytena, such as **height** (one of fields 520), **health conditions 521**

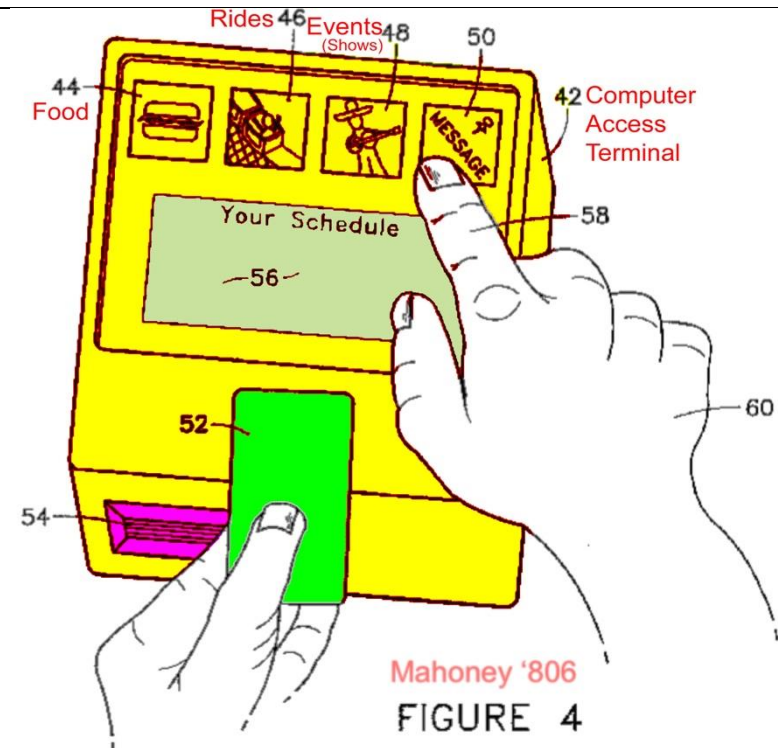
Parties first provide “relevant information” about themselves using their portable modules, such as... “**preferred times and preferred sequence of rides**”:

(Sim, Fig. 6 (annotated), 22:32-23:21, 15:18-16:3, Fig. 2; see also 7:15-26, 8:11-27.)



Laval's guests pick an attraction for which to get a reservation by inserting their park admission ticket into a first validator 32 associated with the attraction, to request a reservation for the attraction, which is presented on a pass (or electronic card, or held virtually tied to a biometric identification). The current reservation time being offered is advertised by the system. The order in which Laval's guests request reservations to multiple attractions expresses their sense of priority and, relative to those other reservations and their offered times, a preferred sequence.

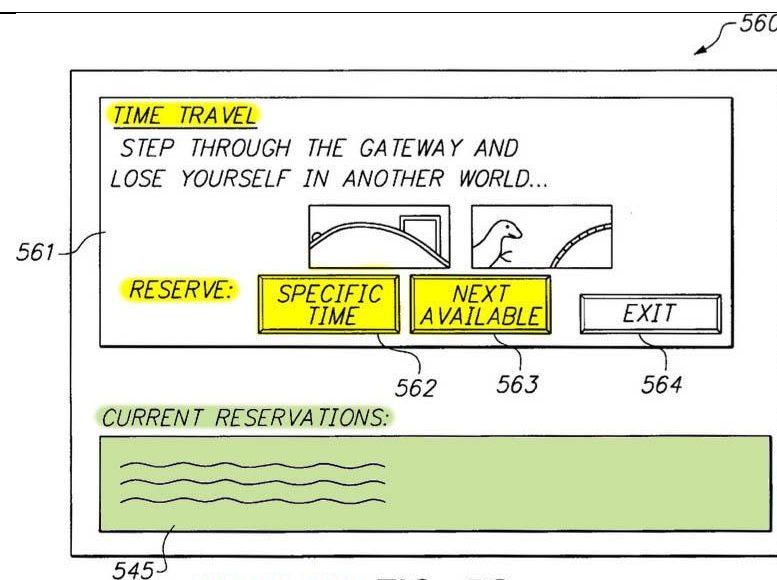
Mahoney allows a party to first pick their preferred attraction category using the menu option graphic icons 44 food, 46 rides, 48 shows on a computer access terminal 42. Once selected, terminal 42 presents a list of individual attractions in the preferred category on screen 56, from which the user picks specific attractions and their preferred reservation time. The party's selection of reservation times is indicative of the preferred sequence.



Mahoney, Fig. 4 (annotated), which shows:

Mahoney's patron select attractions by first indicating a preferred attraction type pressing graphic icons, e.g., 44 for food, 48 for rides, and events (i.e., shows) 48 on computer access terminal 42. The terminal brings up a menu of attractions on display 56 that match that category. "Upon the patron having selected a particular ride and a time to utilize the ride, that information is then displayed on display screen 56 of the terminal 42. Also displayed on the display screen 56 may be selections or other menu items that are available to the patron." [Mahoney 4:12-16]

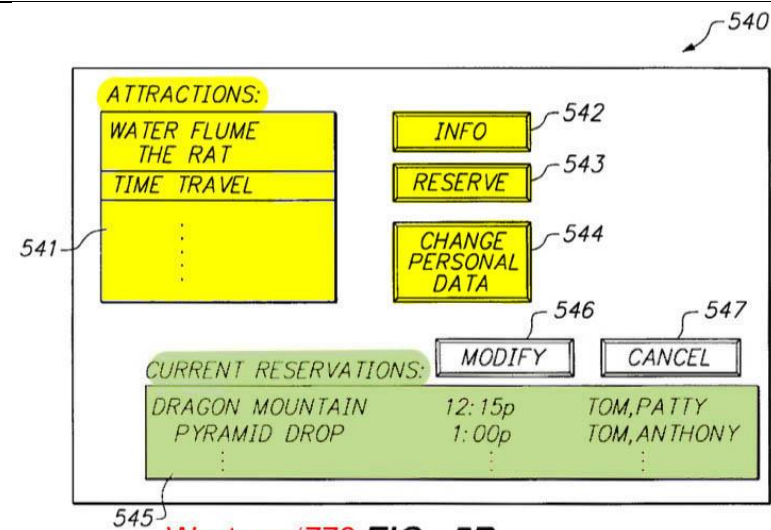
	Libby – N/A (uses a binning function 122 to filter targets, but offers no recommendations nor user picking, using the route planning engine 102, instead) <u>Kanemitsu</u> – accepts the party’s preferred facility type at steps S200 with the display shown in FIG. 4B., then presents a list of facilities that match the preferred type, from which the party picks in step S200/300 with the display shown in FIGS 3E, 4B. Rather than a preferred time, the purpose of the visit is accepted (or determined from an imported reservation) from which the preferred time is inferred. <u>Waytena</u> repeatedly asks the party to pick an attraction for which they would like a reservation and to specify a preferred time (which could be “now”) for that reservation. They are asked to confirm the reservation proposed. Parties provide relevant information about themselves using their PCD 102 Waytena, such as preferred rides types 522 (see FIG. 5A <i>supra</i>). Waytena FIG. 5C (annotated), which shows:
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Waytena '770: **FIG. 5C**

Parties provide preferred times for rides with button 562, 563.

Parties provide a preferred sequence of rides either by the order in which they select rides (see Waytena '770 Fig. 5B, below) and/or by the preferred times they choose here (the time-order of the preferred times corresponding to a preferred sequence of rides).



Waytena '770 FIG. 5B

Waytena '770 Fig. 5B (annotated), which shows:

Waytena's patrons select an attraction from list 541 and pressing "RESERVE" button 543. In Fig. 5B, "Time Travel" is currently selected as indicated by it being separately outlined while "Water Flume" and "The Rat" are not.

Sim's "controlling computer" then uses its "Queue Manager" software to "determine the optimum queue sequence" and

"[calculating the actual time and sequence of attendance at queue entrances offered to the user...would result in effectively, a] recommended route" based on the party's

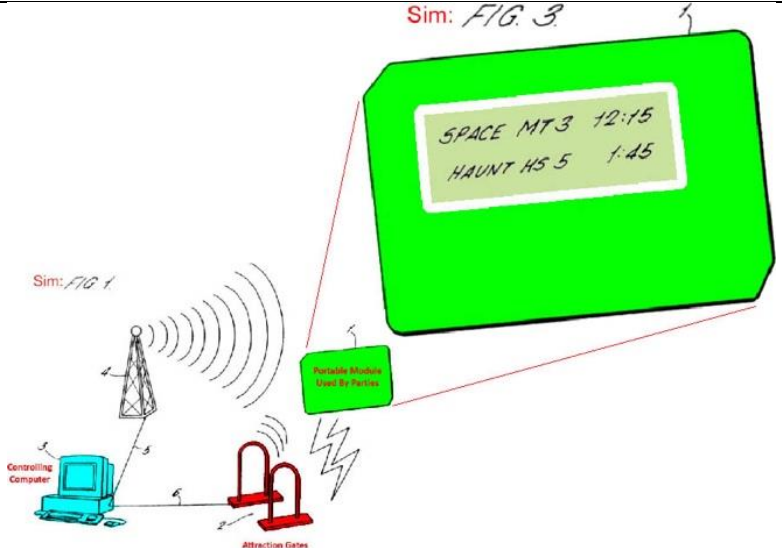
Laval – N/A (left to the guest)

Mahoney – N/A (left to the guest)

Libby uses route planning engine 102/302 to determine an optimum sequence.

Kanemitsu calculates a route in step S104

information. (Sim, 34:15-35:30, 18:29-19:25, 22:4-24:22, 8:28-9:9. Quote is extended here)	“the plan making unit 12 calculates an optimum traveling route on the basis of the entered place of departure, visiting facilities and place of return (S104). The itinerary is calculated by the route calculating unit in the plan making unit 12 on the basis of the map information and road traffic history information in the database 14.” (Kanemitsu 10:36-40) Waytena, for each reservation and preferred time requested, institutes a conflict check 709 to ensure reservations do not overlap and considers the travel time 710 between attractions to ensure any subsequent reservation can still be kept. “for processing the reservation request, ...[i]f available, a proposed reservation time is determined and [attraction] computer 101...transmit[s] the proposed reservation time back to PCD 102 that initiated the request” [Waytena ‘770 20:27-33] Both Waytena Fig. 5B, Current Reservations list 545 (above) and Mahoney Fig 4 56 (above) present the sequence of attendance and queue entrances (i.e., rides) are offered to the user and result in effectively, a recommended route.
The calculated “guest’s itinerary” is provided to the portable module, which displays the itinerary “visually” or “audibl[y]” (Sim, Figs. 1, 3 (annotated), 35:21-30, 9:4-9, 3:28-35; <i>see also</i> Fig. 5, 15:34-16:9.)	Laval presents an itinerary to guests as multiple passes, each acquired for a corresponding attraction 22 from the respective media distributor 34 after a request made to the first validator 32. Mahoney presents the itinerary as “Your Schedule” on display screen 56 of computer access terminal 42 (as shown in Mahoney FIG. 4 <i>supra</i>) Libby delivers selected target sequence list 108.

	Kanemitsu presents a travel plan in steps S107/S314. Waytena the portable PCD 102 stores the itinerary in local reservation storage 206 and displays the itinerary as current reservations list 545. The calculated guest's itinerary is provided to the Waytena's PCD 102, the screen which displays the itinerary "visually" in Waytena Fig.
 The diagram illustrates the system architecture. A 'Controlling Computer' (labeled 'Sim: FIG. 1') is connected to a radio tower. The radio tower communicates with a 'Portable Module Used By Parties' (labeled 'Sim: FIG. 3'). The Portable Module displays an itinerary on its screen: 'SPACE MT 3 12:15' and 'HAUNT HS 5 1:45'. The Portable Module is also connected to 'Attraction Gates' via a lightning bolt symbol, indicating a wireless or data connection.	See Waytena Fig. 5B and Mahoney, Fig. 4 (both <i>supra</i>)
Second, Sim's "itinerary" comprises "a second set of attractions selected [<u>N.B., by the party</u>] from a first set of attractions."	Laval's itinerary consists of attractions 22 selected by the party from among the set of attractions served by Laval's controllers 44 (FIGS 2 and 3) Mahoney's itinerary consists of attractions selected by the party from among the set of attractions served by Mahoney's wait line management servers.

	Libby's itinerary consists of targets selected by the route planning engine 102/302 from target set 110. Kanemitsu's itinerary consists of facilities selected by the party from among the set of attractions listed in database 14. Waytena's itinerary consists of attractions selected by the party from among the set of attractions served by Waytena's attraction computers 101.
Sim's system includes information on rides throughout the park ("first set of attractions"), including open and closed rides, and	Laval's system includes information on attractions, such as a "minimum down time" and, when a ride is down, "expected up time" as shown in Laval's FIG. 6. "This information may be used by the algorithm processor 50 to adjust the times which are being calculated for assignment to customers" (Laval 13:52-54) Mahoney's system includes ride cycle times and line size (which can be automatically updated). "If the ride cycle times perform more slowly than predicted by the waiting line management computer 16, the card line 66 would begin to grow in size. When this occurs, the waiting line management computer 16 modifies the ratio of card patrons 62 to non-card patrons 72 who are allowed access to the ride until card line 62 is reduced to normal size." (Mahoney 4:53-59) Libby's system includes target set 110. "target set 110, which is a list of targets that are candidates for visits by one or more mobile systems, and includes all target parameters that are to be used by the route planning engine 102" (Libby 5:66 - 6:2)

	Kanemitsu's system includes database 14 which updates at step S317. “databases 14a, 14b have information on recommended visiting times of respective facilities and recommended visiting facilities related to particular facilities in addition to map information, facility guide information...” (Kanemitsu 5:55-59) Waytena's system includes attraction information storage 213. See FIG. 2E for example entries. “Attraction information storage 213 maintains current information describing the particular attraction associated with attraction computer 101.” (Waytena 11:18-20)
allows users to choose among these park attractions:	See <i>supra</i> , opposite Sim FIG. 6 for discussion of users picking attraction in the different systems.
(Sim Fig. 2 (annotated), 39:1-8, 23:32-24:22, 28:10-21 (discussing “gate units 2” being “located at each ride”), Table 2 (listing rides and restaurants), 37:5-6, 9:30-34; <i>see also</i> 7:15-8:27, 15:23-34.)	Laval – serves multiple attractions (see multiple local servers 48 in FIG. 3) and lists many kinds of attractions. “The system is for use in controlling admission or entry to an attraction 22 (note, as used herein, the term “attraction” is meant to comprise any location or presentation to which one or more customers wish to gain access. The attraction may comprise a location at which a service is provided, such as a ride, stage or other show, theater, parade, restaurant or other food service, merchandise location, transportation or the like. The attraction may also comprise a geographic location, such as a natural wonder, art museum or the like. Thus, while the system has particular applicability to and is described herein for use in controlling access to a ride-type attraction, the system may be used in a wide variety of

other environments where it is desired to avoid lines).”
(Laval 5:42-55)

Mahoney observes a plurality of queues and many kinds of attractions.

“Theme parks typically have a plurality of waiting lines. Included within theme parks are different types of attractions such as amusement rides, theatrical shows, and food and beverage services” (Mahoney 1:25-28)

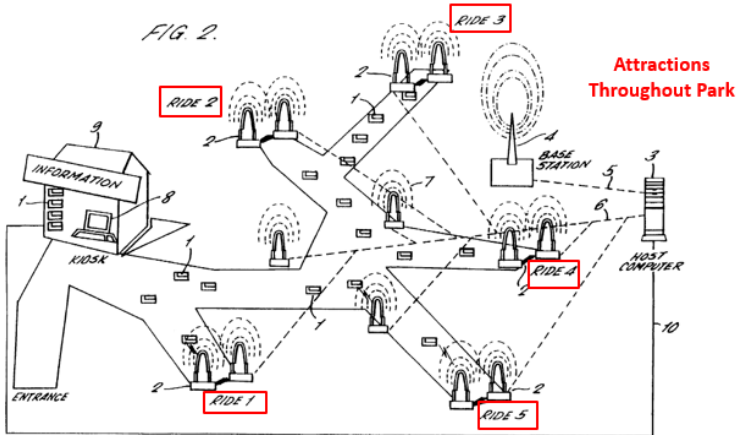
Libby provides navigation to many targets, but does not manage queues of those targets. Libby’s “targets” are further refined as “objects or sites” that are to be “visited by...mobile systems” (Libby 1:5-6) wherein “visit” means “collect data from” (Libby 1:28-29)

Kanemitsu provides navigation to many attractions, but does not manage queues of those attractions.

“The categories may be classified according to the types of facilities such as ‘stations’, ‘golf courses’, and ‘theaters’ so that a visiting purpose can be assumed.” (Kanemitsu 8:34-36)

“ ‘eating spot’, ‘leisure facilities’, and ‘sightseeing spot’ ”
(Kanemitsu 2:50)

Waytena provides navigation enough to understand travel time. Management of multiple attractions is included (see database of attractions FIG. 2B). Waytena further knows the attraction types of “thrill rides”, “educational”, “shows”, and “kiddie rides”, as seen in attraction preferences list 522 in FIG. 5A.

	“The present invention may also be applied to other environments involving patron reservations for distributed services, such as for example, shows, restaurants, sporting events, and the like.” [Waytena 4:61-64]
 FIG. 2. Attractions Throughout Park	
Fig. 2 (annotated) Further, after a party provides “relevant information,” including preferred “rides,” ... <u>[N.B., examining each of the citations given <i>infra</i> for this assertion: Sim at 17:25-26 says, “required to enter manually the required rides”, at 15:23-24 says, “will allow the user to select the queues to be joined”, and at 15:29-31 says, “the queues (or rides) which the user has registered for will be sent to the controlling computer 3 together with the preferred times and preferred sequence of rides”.]</u>	Laval requires a party to select a queue to be joined by providing, to a first validator 32 corresponding to a specific attraction 22, relevant information in the form of their park admission ticket, to establish their right/privilege to access the attraction. (Laval 7:64 – 8:2) Mahoney requires a party to present their card, which verifies their identity, then selects rides and times: “Upon verifying the authenticity of the card 52, the host computer 10 relays time availability information to the terminal 42. Upon the patron having selected a particular ride and a time to utilize the ride, that information

	[cumulatively, the itinerary] is then displayed on display screen 56 of the terminal 42.” (Mahoney 4:9-14) Libby – N/A Kanemitsu requires a party to select attractions and, unless implicit in the selection, provide relevant information consisting of the purpose for visiting each attraction. The purpose corresponds to recommended times for visiting the attraction. (See S200,S300, S301; FIGS. 3E and 4B) Waytena requires a party to select each attraction using their PCD at from list 541 (see FIG. 5B). Relevant information can include their ride preferences 522 (see FIG. 5A) which merely filters list 541 to make selection more convenient, and a preferred ride time which is entered by pressing SPECIFIC TIME button 562 or NEXT AVAILABLE button 563, which effectively sets a preferred time to “now” (see FIG. 5C).
...Sim provides an itinerary with an “optimum sequence and time” of selected ride(s) in the park (“second set of attractions”), such as shown in Figure 3 above. (Sim, 17:22-27, 15:23-16:5, Fig. 3, 22:4-24:22.)	Laval does not provide an optimum sequence, as the sequence is up to the party, though Laval does establish the reservation time, which is displayed on the second queue time display 35 in advance of the party acquiring a pass. (Laval 7:33-38) The resulting itinerary is provided as one or more printed passes (Laval 17:32-42) Mahoney does not explicitly select the sequence of selected rides, but does offers the party a selection of available time slots. The itinerary (see screen 56 on FIG. 4) is the result of “the patron having selected a particular ride and a time to utilize the ride, that information is then displayed on display screen 56 of the terminal 42.” (Mahoney 4:12-14)

	Libby provides an itinerary, presented as target sequence list 108 which is presented to a route utilization system 72 (see Libby FIG. 4) from a route planning system which provides an optimized route plan using a method whose computational time is linearly related to the number of potential targets” (Libby Abstract). Kanemitsu provides an itinerary as the travel plan shown in steps S107/S314, for which the plan making unit 12 calculates an optimum traveling route on the basis of the entered place of departure, visiting facilities, and place of return” and on the further basis of “map information and road traffic history information in the database 14... [and] the recommended visiting time” at step S104. Waytena provides an itinerary in <i>local reservation storage</i> 206 and presents it on the PCD screen as <i>current reservations</i> list 545, which includes consideration for conflicts among the reservation times and accommodation of travel time between attractions. “Processor 209 then checks 709 whether other reservations previously made by the patron conflict with the time specified by timeReq; if so, timeReq is adjusted to avoid the conflict...” (Waytena 23:10-12) “Processor 209 also optionally checks whether the patron will have sufficient time to reach any previously-made reservations that occur after timeReq (based on distances between attractions). If necessary, timeReq is adjusted to account for travel time.” (Waytena 23:19-24)
That is, out of all rides in the park (“first set”), <i>e.g.</i> , those rides shown in Figure 2 or Table 2, the party is provided an optimum sequence and times to visit a selected portion of	

rides (“second set”) [*N.B.*, “a party-select portion of rides”, which conflicts with the claimed limitations for the “second set”]. (Houh Decl., ¶59; *see also* Sim, 23:32-24:22, 34:15-32, 35:15-30, 28:28-29:4.) *See also infra* claim 1[c].

1[a]: data regarding said first set of attractions;
Sim’s system includes “data” on the “first set of attractions.” (Houh Decl.,

¶¶60-62.) For example, it uses “age, size of [sic] health restrictions” to limit access to certain “rides” to “eligible members” of a party. (Sim, 22:29-23:3, 23:8-21, 34:2- 21.) Thus, Sim’s system includes data on attraction “restrictions,” such as age, size (height), and health “restrictions.” (Houh Decl., ¶60.)

Kanemitsu includes “data” on the “first set of attractions” in *database 14* which includes individual attractions being categorized, their geographic location, one or more purposes for which the attraction might be visited, and recommended times for visiting an attraction for each purpose.

Waytena includes “data” on the “first set of attractions” in attraction information storage 213 which contains age, height, and weight restrictions, attraction location, current operating conditions, and flags 264 having other information useful in scheduling (e.g., categories), (see, e.g., Waytena FIG. 2E and 11:21-61), and physical queue monitor 103 to provide queue size and current actual throughput. (Waytena 12:55-59)

attraction information storage
213

423	Attraction ID	1005594
231	Name	Dragon Mountain
232	Ptr. to Desc.	F02871
237	Age (min, max)	6, 12
238	Height (min, max)	36, 60
239	Weight (min, max)	40, 130
233	Location (x,y)	2110, 2339
234	Operating Hours	10:00 – 20:00
261	Cycle Capacity	18
262	Est. Throughput	120
263	Est. Downtime	5
265	Nominal Staff	6
266	Current Status	OPERATING
267	Curr. Throughput	108
268	Curr. Staff	6
269	Today's Throughput	116
270	Today's Downtime	0
264	Flags	FEF1

Waytena '770 **FIG. 2E**

As another example, when producing “itineraries,” Sim’s system accounts for whether rides are “closed down” and how busy rides are. (Sim, 39:1-8, 23:29-24:22, Table 2, 35:21-30, 38:27-32, 8:22-27, 19:4-5, 20:7-15). Thus, Sim’s system includes data on whether rides are open, closed, or busy. (Houh Decl., ¶61.)	Waytena accounts for the current ride status 266 (shown in FIG. 2E <i>supra</i> as “OPERATING”). “Queue updater 212 makes adjustments to virtual queue 210 when necessitated by changes in the status of the attraction.” (Waytena 11:1-3) Waytena’s attraction information storage 213 contains data on whether rides are open, closed (see Operating Hours 234 in FIG. 2E <i>supra</i>) and busy – the physical queue monitor 103 reporting queue size and current actual throughput (Waytena 12:55-59), the ratio of which (queue size divided by current actual throughput) a POSITA would recognize as the current estimated wait time.
Sim’s system also includes other data associated with attractions, including: • which rides require additional tickets or fees (Sim, 35:31-36:5, 38:11-15, 12:35-13:28); • ride names (Sim, Figs. 3, 5, Table 2); • information on each ride queue (Sim, 8:28-9:9); • ride images (<i>id.</i>, Fig. 6); and • which “gate units”² are associated with which rides (Sim, 19:24-25, 19:28-20:22).	Laval requires all parties to establish their right to access an attraction by presenting their park admission ticket to the first validator 32 for a corresponding attraction 22. Mahoney records on host computer 10 information regarding “what services the patron is entitled to. In other words, some patrons may be entitled to more services than others.” (Mahoney 3:22-24) Mahoney further has card line entry reader 64 or access gate reader 78, which by direct connection to a corresponding waiting line management computer 16, obviates the need for the association between the gate-keeping device and a corresponding ride to be recorded as data, as in Sim.

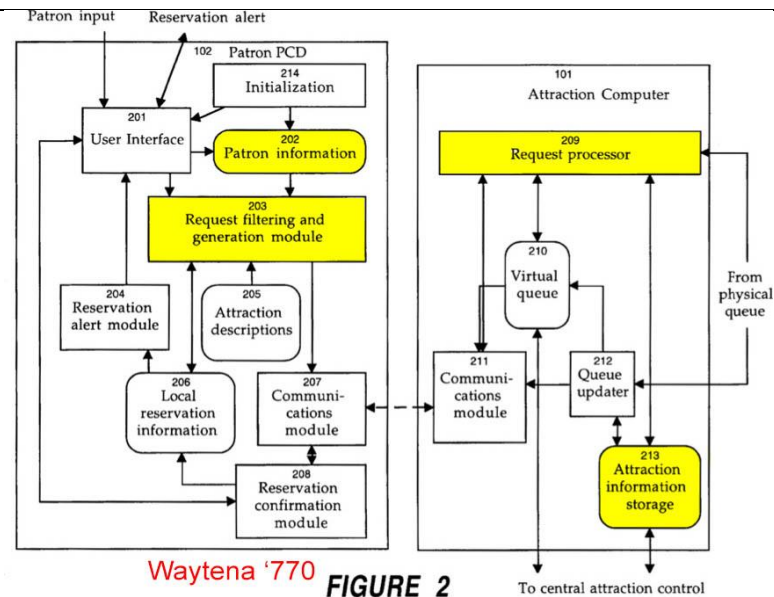
² “gate units” are near each ride that the “controlling computer” communicates with and that allow/deny ride entry to parties. (Sim, 14:31-15:7, 15:8:17, 19:28-20:22, 21:22-28, 28:10-18; Houh Decl., ¶62.)

	Waytena includes, as data associated with each attraction, ride name 231 (in FIG. 2E), information in each ride queue (from physical queue monitor 103 and virtual queue 210), ride images (seen above buttons 562-564 in FIG. 5C). As with Mahoney, Waytena offers a transmitter/receiver directly connected to an attraction computer 101 for detecting a PCD 102 as a patron enters the corresponding attraction (Waytena 21:45-55) and likewise, this obviates the need for Sim's "gate unit" data.
Sim's system allows parties to enter "relevant information" about themselves, including "height or health status," "the need for a stroller or wheelchair," and "ride and time preferences." (Sim, 22:29- 23:3.)	Waytena includes among party information "FLAGS 425 is used optionally to indicate some special requirements or other information derived from patron information 202 or from some special characteristics of the reservation request. For example, FLAGS 425 may indicate that one of the members of patron's group is disabled and requires wheelchair access to the attraction. Such information will be taken into account by attraction computer 101 when scheduling the reservation." [Waytena 15:19-27]
Sim's "controlling computer 3 can store information... on each party..., e.g. prompter serial number, relationship to other prompters or on tags, arrival time, preferred language, attract preferences, time preferences, calculated optimum route, the number in the group, attraction restriction information by individual user..." (Sim, 23:8-21; <i>see also</i> 4:15-17, 11:16-28, 30:10-17, 32:29-32, 35:21-30, 37:25-38:7 (discussing user location data), 4:1-17, 11:5-28, 12:35-30 (user-credit data), 18:7:10 (user-preferred language), 11:29-32, 38:25-26.)	Waytena includes "ID 421 is a unique identification or serial number of the patron's PCD 102, allowing attraction computer 101 to identify the source of the request, and to the respond to the specific PCD 102 making the request." (Waytena 15:56-59, also see also FIGS. 4A and 2D). As "[e]ach PCD stores information identifying the number of individuals in the patron's group, as well as relevant characteristics of the individuals" Waytena obviates the need for this to be stored by a controlling computer. "The current location of the patron is determined by patron input to user interface 201, or in one embodiment it is obtained automatically using a global positioning system (GPS)...coupled to patron information storage 202." (Waytena 14:24-29) Other party information acquired by Waytena is described <i>supra</i>.

Sim's system also has "different classes of guest depending on the fee paid," giving guests different "range[s] of privileges"—additional party "information." (Sim, 3:23-27, 34:22-32, 37:3-4.)	Laval requires all parties to establish their right to access an attraction by presenting their park admission ticket to the first validator 32 for a corresponding attraction 22. Mahoney records on host computer 10 information regarding "what services the patron is entitled to. In other words, some patrons may be entitled to more services than others." (Mahoney 3:22-24)
At least "a portion" of this party information distinguishes among the "first set of attractions with respect to said data." (Houh Decl., ¶¶65-66.) For example, Sim's system includes data on "age, size of [sic] health restrictions" of rides. See <i>supra</i> Ground 1, claim 1[a]. When a party inputs "relevant information," such as age or height (size), the system will limit ride access to "eligible members of the party." (Sim, 34:3-11.) Thus, this information (<i>e.g.</i>, age, height) distinguishes among those rides that parties are allowed to access (<i>e.g.</i>, based on ride age or height restrictions) and those they are not allowed to access.³	Mahoney distinguishes among attractions offered to a party based on their preferred categories obtained from <i>menu option icons</i> 44, 46, 48 which result in a <i>menu</i> of corresponding attractions being listed on <i>display screen</i> 56. Kanemitsu distinguishes attractions offered to a party by the party's preferred categories of attraction (see the screen in FIG. 4B), including preferred categories for facilities designated as apropos to a particular purpose, such as a "Date Spot" (see the screen in FIG. 4A). Further <i>database</i> 14 distinguishes among which individual attractions being categorized, their geographic location, one or more purposes for which the attraction might be visited, and recommended times for visiting an attraction for each purpose.

³ Additionally, this limitation is obvious over Sim in view of Doi. (Houh Decl., ¶¶66.) Doi relates to a theme park "customer navigation system" that obtains party information (*e.g.*, age) and uses associated ride data to select rides (*e.g.*, recommend rides based on party age)—a teaching that would have been obvious to apply to Sim. See *infra* claim 1[c].

	Waytena distinguishes attractions offered to a party based on proximity to the party's location or matching a preference (e.g., "kiddie rides") before presentation in <i>attraction list</i> 451. Further, attraction information storage 213 (see FIG. 2E <i>supra</i>) contains information (age, height, and weight restrictions, attraction location, current operating conditions, and flags 264 having other information useful in scheduling (e.g., categories), distinguishing among them with respect to information about the party.
Sim discloses a "computer" with access to attraction "data" and party "information." See <i>supra</i> Ground 1, claim 1[pre]. Sim discloses a "controlling computer" with "Queue Manager" software. (Sim, 20:10-11, Fig. 1, 14:31-15:7.)	Kanemitsu discloses a computer 24 having access to facility [<i>i.e.</i>, attraction data in database 14 and information about a party obtained, for example, by steps S200-204, S300-301, and creating a travel plan with "calculate route step" S300 or "prepare time schedule in order of recommended visiting time" step S305 and iterations of "calculate route and required time from the Mth facility to M+1st facility" step S307. Waytena sends a reservation request comprising patron information from patron information store 202 (Waytena 16:19-27) to attraction computer 101 where request processor 209 has access to attraction information from attraction information storage 213 (see FIG. 2 <i>infra</i> and 4A <i>supra</i>)



This computer uses party “information” and attraction “data” to create a custom itinerary for certain attractions in the park. (Houh Decl., ¶¶68-69.) For example, Sim discloses:

[N.B., Petitioner does not here mention, though it is covered above, that there is an intermediate step where the party selects the attractions to be included in the itinerary.]

The queue manager (QM)... accepts ride preference⁴ requests from guests and collects information about the guest's location. This information is used to calculate and update a guest's itinerary. As guests are identified by module detectors

As described *supra*, **Kanemitsu** and **Waytena** each individually disclose a computer using party “information” and attraction “data” with an intermediate step of the party selecting attractions, to create a custom itinerary for certain attractions in the park.

⁴ As noted supra, “Sim at 17:25-26 says, “*required* to enter manually the *required* rides” and at 15:23-24 says, “will allow the user to select the queues *to be joined*”, and at 15:29-31 says, “the queues (or rides) which the user *has registered for* will be sent to the controlling computer 3 together with the preferred times and preferred sequence of rides”.

the system will produce and sequence the messages for the particular module detector. These messages instruct guests to attend the various rides. (Sim, 35:21-30.)	
The queue manager includes means of calculating the actual time and sequence of attendance at queue entrances offered to the party. This calculation can be in response to party preferences, on the overall demand in the system and any priority attached to the particular party and would result in effectively, a recommended route. This allows considerable control of the users. (Sim, 34:22-32; <i>see also</i> 23:32-24:22.)	Kanemitsu provides multiple example processes (see FIG. 2) alternative facility and purpose acquisition process (see FIG. 5) and a multi-facility routing process (see FIG. 6) “When it is judged in (S312) that the routes and required time to all facilities have been calculated, the time of departure is calculated based on the arrival time at the first facility, and the time of return is calculated based on the time of leaving from the last facility (S313). At this time, the route and required time from the last visiting facility to the place of return are calculated. Further, the itinerary from the start to the return is prepared and presented (S314).” (Kanemitsu 11:6-13) Waytena provides a flowchart of request processing in FIG. 7, “preferably performed by request processor 209 of the computer 101 corresponding to the request attraction” (Waytena 22:23-27) which includes steps to assuring that the reservation times provided to a party do not conflict 709 and provide adequate travel time 710 and modifying the reservation time as necessary in each case (Waytena 23:9-24)
Thus, Sim’s computer acquires party information, including preferences for rides⁵, times, and sequences, and compares that to attraction data, including locations and current crowding, and generates a “recommended” sequence of rides and route (<i>e.g.</i>, itinerary). (Houh Decl., ¶169; <i>see also</i> Sim,	For Kanemitsu and Watena, as <i>supra</i>.

⁵ Again, as noted *supra*, “Sim at 17:25-26 says, “*required* to enter manually the *required* rides” and at 15:23-24 says, “will allow the user to select the queues *to be joined*”, and at 15:29-31 says, “the queues (or rides) which the user *has registered for* will be sent to the controlling computer 3 together with the preferred times and preferred sequence of rides”.

38:27-32 (“timing and route planned” based on “how busy the park is...”).)	
Sim does this to “maxim[ize] ride/show utilisation, ease park management issues, raise spending on secondary attractions and most importantly, greatly increase customer satisfaction.” (Sim, 22:4-12.)	Laval teaches the attraction utilization and guest satisfaction benefits of virtual queues: “If a customer must wait in line for each attraction, the customer may only be able to utilize a small number of attractions in a visit. For particularly popular attractions, the lines can require waiting for a number of hours, so that a customer might only be able to utilize five or six attractions in a ten hour visit. Not only is the customer frustrated at not being able to access more attractions, but the amusement park itself suffers from having underutilized attractions because the customers are waiting in line for other attractions. Instead of waiting in line for a single attraction, a customer could be riding other attractions, eating food, shopping at stores, playing games, or other activities. It would be preferable if the customer could avoid the line associated with an attraction while still being able to utilize the attraction sometime during the customer's visit.” (Laval 1:28-43) Waytena likewise teaches: “In summary, the present invention provides a system including a plurality of PCDs 102 operating in conjunction with one or more attraction computers 101 to provide for remote scheduling of reservations by patrons for various attractions or services throughout a facility. This enables patrons to efficiently use their time while at the facility, increasing the number of attractions or services visited by the patrons, thereby increasing their enjoyment of the

	facility. The present invention further increases the facility's utilization of its resources, including improved allocation of staff members, and other resources. Thus, the facility experiences greater patron satisfaction, increased business, and profitability.” (Waytena 25:16-28)
Sim recognizes the need for “greater control in crowd movement” and “increas[ing] customer satisfaction” and, thus, contemplates “concentrat[ing] park users certain areas at certain times,” and directing parties to “secondary attractions.” (<i>Id.</i>, 39:1-8, 23:32-24:22, 22:4-24.)	Laval teaches “In one or more embodiments, the method and system advantageously permits ‘real-time’ adjustment of the flow of customers to the attraction 22 via the first and second queues. This is advantageous since it permits optimization of the capacity of the attraction with the demand of customers. (Laval 17:49-53) Laval’s discussion of increasing customer satisfaction and directing parties to underutilized attractions are noted <i>supra</i>. Waytena teaches “travel speed can be dynamically determined from the GPS data, or estimated predetermined values may be used. In this manner, the user is alerted with sufficient time to travel to the attraction in order to make the reservation.” (Waytena 18:54-58) Waytena’s discussion of increasing customer satisfaction and directing parties to underutilized resources is noted <i>supra</i>.
Sim discloses claim 1[d]. (Houh Decl., ¶77.) Sim’s portable customer units have a “display 30” (“presentation means”). (Sim, Fig. 4, 17:3-15.) Using this display, “[t]he portable unit is able to display the ride sequence and times...” (Sim, 17:16-21; <i>see also</i> 3:32-35, 15:34-16:9, Figs. 3, 5, 9:10-10:3.)	Laval discloses one or more printed passes as a presentation means for reservations. (17:32-42) “In one embodiment, the pass which is distributed to each customer by the media distributor 38 is arranged to permit the customer to gain access to the attraction 22 at a time in the future. The particular time, as described below, may vary upon a wide variety of circumstances. In one or more embodiments, the time comprises an assigned access time or time

	range which is printed on the pass which is issued to an entitled customer.” (Laval 8:28-35) Mahoney discloses “Your Schedule” to be shown on display 56 of computer access terminal 42. (see Mahoney FIG. 4, <i>supra</i>) Kanemitsu shows a travel plan S107/S314 on display 16 (or it can be printed). Waytena teaches PCD 102 having a display screen 109 (shown in FIG. 1A) upon which can be displayed Current Reservations list 545 (shown in FIG 5B-5E).
Sim further discloses that once the “queue manager 5 has determined the optimum queue sequence, it transmits data on the queue sequence and times at which the queue should be joined to the portable modules and this data is stored in the memory means of each portable module for display. ” (<i>Id.</i> , 9:4-9; see also 18:16-20, 3:28-31, 9:10-10:3.)	Waytena teaches that reservations proposed by request processor 209 are stored both in virtual queue 210 and sent to PCD 102 where a copy is stored in local reservation information storage 206. (see FIG. 2) for display on user interface 201 (see FIG. 2)
Thus, the portable module, with its display, is in “communication with” the “controlling computer.” (Houh Decl., ¶177.) See also <i>supra</i> Ground 1, claim 1[pre].	Waytena shows attraction computer 101 in communication with PCD 102 via communications modules 211 and 207 (see FIG. 2)
Sim discloses parties providing their “relevant information,” including preferred “times and... sequence of rides.” (Sim, 11:16-55, 8:5-9, Fig. 6.)	Mahoney discloses explicit choice by the party of a reservation time slot from among those offered, as discussed <i>supra</i> .
“This information is used to calculate and update a guest’s itinerary. ” (<i>Id.</i> , 35:21-30.)	Kanemitsu discloses inferring a preferred time from a party’s purpose for visiting an attraction, as discussed <i>supra</i> .
	Waytena teaches a request for a reservation at a specified time (or in the alternative, right now), as discussed <i>supra</i> .
The itinerary includes the “actual time and sequence of attendance at queue entrances offered to the user” and	Laval presents an itinerary as one or more printed passes (Laval 17:32-42) as discussed <i>supra</i> .

would “result in effectively, a recommended route.” (*Id.*, 34:22-32.)

Mahoney discloses an itinerary (see screen 56 on FIG. 4) is the result of “the patron having selected a particular ride and a time to utilize the ride, that information is then displayed on display screen 56 of the terminal 42.” (Mahoney 4:12-14), as discussed *supra*.

Libby provides an itinerary, presented as target sequence list 108 which is presented to a route utilization system 72 (see Libby FIG. 4) as discussed *supra*.

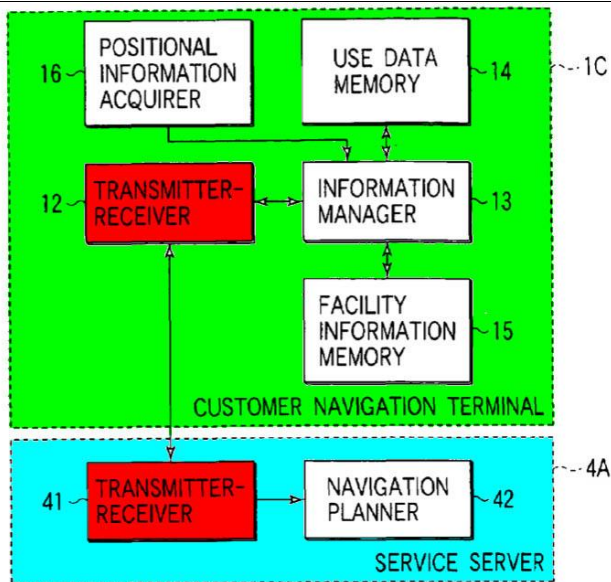
Kanemitsu provides an itinerary as the travel plan shown in steps S107/S314, as discussed *supra*.

Waytena provides an itinerary in *local reservation storage* 206 and presents it on the PCD screen as *current reservations* list 545, as discussed *supra*.

Doi (U.S. Patent No. 6,938,066)	Prior Art Already Made of Record
Elements of Doi cited by petitioner for independent claims 1 & 3	Correspondence to the Prior Art of Record
Doi is directed to a theme park “customer navigation system” and has the same goal of directing parties to attractions in a way that maximizes utilization. (Doi, Abstract, 9:9-10:44, 10:52-62.)	Laval 6,173,209 – Method and System for Managing Attraction Admission, provides an itinerary in the form of coordinated multiple passes representing reservations. (Laval 17:32-42) Mahoney 5,502,806 – Waiting Line Management System, provides an itinerary at a terminal. “by means of a card or electronic identification device... certain patrons... can select various choices and be advised of time slot windows available to utilize attractions.... During the selected time slot window for an attraction, the patron must be present at the attraction and use the card to gain access... through an access gate to utilize their selected attraction. (Mahoney, Abstract, cited by the original application, see also FIG. 4:56) Libby 5,850,617 – System and Method for Route Planning Under Multiple Constraints, provides an itinerary as a target sequence list 108.) “A route planning mechanism receives a target set denoting a set of available targets... The resulting sequence of selected targets is then passed to a route utilization system, such as a satellite control system.” [Libby 5,850,617, Abstract, cited by the original application.]

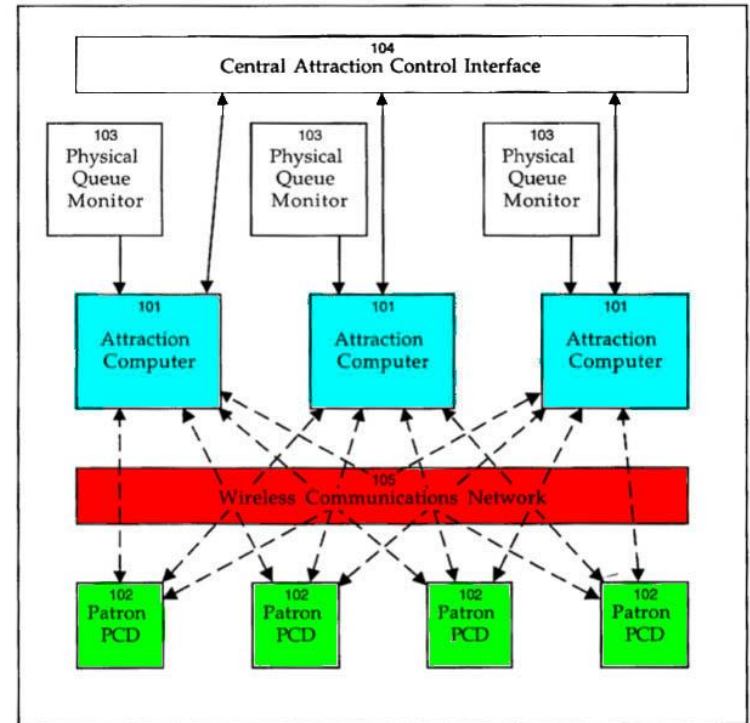
	Kanemitsu 5,940,803 – Itinerary Making System, provides an itinerary by showing a travel plan at steps S107 & S314. “An itinerary making system for preparing an itinerary according [to] which facilities can be used timely, by a simple inputting operation.” [Kanemitsu 5,940,803, Abstract, cited by the original application.] Waytena, 5,978,770 – Assigning and Managing Patron Reservations for Distributed Services Using Wireless Personal Communication Devices, provides an itinerary in local reservation storage 206, and presents the itinerary in current reservation list 545. “system that allows patrons in an amusement park or other facility to schedule reservations in queues for attractions and other services.” [Waytena 5,987,770 2:46-47, cited by Examiner]
Doi’s system uses similar components to Sim, including (a) “navigation terminal 1C” that is “carried by a customer” and (b) “service server 4A” that “transmits customer navigation information” to the customer terminal. (Id., Fig. 10, 8:60-9:20, Fig. 1, 4:56-63.)	Kanemitsu provides an itinerary making system 10 that, “according to the embodiments may be configured as a portable terminal or an in-car navigation system.” [Kanemitsu 13:24-26] Waytena teaches a reservation system 100 that provides a personal communication device (PCD) 102 to each party or member. “A group of patrons, such as a family, entering the park is given one or more [Personal Communication Devices] PCDs.” [Waytena ‘770 2:58-59] PCD 102 has communication with one or more remote attraction computers 101 via wireless network 105 (see FIG. 1).

Doi
FIG. 10



Doi FIG. 10 (annotated)

The customer terminal includes customer information, e.g., "nickname," "height," "age," "positional information," and can



Waytena '770

FIGURE 1

Waytena FIG. 1 (annotated)

"The current location of the patron is determined by patron input to user interface 201, or in one embodiment it is obtained automatically using a global positioning system (GPS)...coupled to patron information storage 202." (Waytena 14:24-29)

Kanemitsu teaches **traffic conditions**, e.g., "The databases 14a, 14b have information on...map information,..."

provide a navigation plan based on position and “crowd condition[s],” among other things. (Id., 9:21-58, 4:64-5:29.)

reservation information, **traffic information** and the like.” (Kanemitsu 5:55-60) “As shown in FIG. 10, the information can be obtained from the external database 14 shown in FIG. 1 by simply connecting” (Id. 13:40-42) “the plan making unit 12 calculates the optimum route and required time for traveling from the Mth facility to the M+1st facility on the basis of map information, distance information, **traffic jam** tendency information and the like kept in the database 14 (S307).” (Id 10:35-40)

Waytena collects patron information 202

WELCOME TO

PLEASE ENTER THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FOR EACH MEMBER OF YOUR GROUP.

NAME SEX

AGE YEARS

HEIGHT FEET INCHES

WEIGHT LBS.

HEALTH CONDITIONS: (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

☐ BACK CONDITION ☐ VERTIGO

☐ HEART CONDITION ☐ WHEELCHAIR

☐ PREGNANT ☐ HEARING DISABILITY

☐ NURSING ☐ OVERWEIGHT/LARGE

RIDE PREFERENCES: (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

☐ THRILL RIDES ☐ FRONT SEAT

☐ EDUCATIONAL ☐ REAR SEAT

☐ SHOWS ☐ AISLE SEAT

☐ KIDDIE RIDES

CANCEL

NEXT

DONE

Waytena '770

FIG. 5A

Waytena FIG. 5A (annotated), which shows: Parties provide relevant information about themselves using their PCD 102 Waytena, such as **name, age, height** (members of fields 520 in FIG. 5A *supra*),

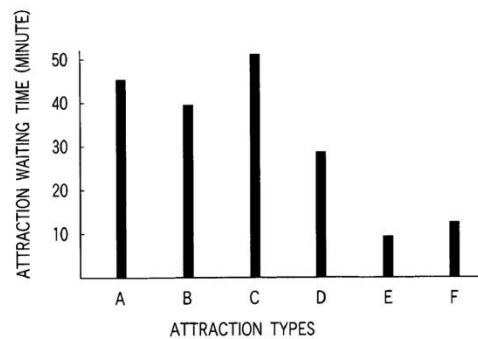
	“The current location of the patron is determined by patron input to user interface 201, or in one embodiment it is obtained automatically using a global positioning system (GPS)...coupled to patron information storage 202.” (Waytena 14:24-29) Physical queue “monitor 103 is implemented using a series of photoelectric cells to determine the physical position of the end of the line in order to estimate the number of people in the physical queue. ... By keeping track of how many people are in the physical queue for the attraction, attraction computer 101 is able to more accurately estimate current and future availability of the attraction” (<i>Id.</i>, 5:46-58) “Queue updater 212 makes adjustments to virtual queue 210 when necessitated by changes in the status of the attraction. These changes in status may be reflected in information from physical queue monitor 103 (for example, a dramatic change in the number of people in the physical queue)... For example, a dramatic increase in the number of people in the physical queue... may cause reservations in virtual queue 210 to be pushed back by some amount. Changes made by queue updater 212 are sent to PCDs 102 as necessary...so that patrons are made aware of any adjustments made to their schedule resulting from the changes. Queue updater 212 is implemented as a software module running on CPU 120 in attraction computer 102.” (<i>Id.</i> 11:1-17)
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Further, Doi's system collects "use data" reflecting "**use frequencies of attractions by customer ages**" and attraction "waiting times." (Id., 8:20-56, Figs. 8- 9.)



Doi FIG. 8

Doi FIG. 8



Doi FIG. 9

Doi FIG. 9

Mahoney teaches "enable theme park operators to track the movement of patrons through the facilities and acquire **historical information on preferences** and other **characteristic patterns of patrons.**" (Mahoney 2:60-63)

Waytena provides that the "time or position of the proposed reservation may be based on a number of different factors, including... **historical time/demand data**" (Waytena 12:52-58)

"Park staff may request reports through interface 104. Such reports may indicate relevant historical analytical, and statistical data regarding operations of attractions 101. For example, throughput graphs, **patron performance figures**, and **relative physical/virtual queue load graphs** may be provided." (id. 22:15-20)

Doi's customer terminal can apply this "use data" to "select"¹ attractions for the customer based on their information matching attraction data. (Id., 9:52-10:44; see also 6:43-64.)

"For example, as an attraction A is crowded, the navigation planner 42 makes a plan to recommend² other attractions to some of customer queuing at the attraction A that are **selected in consideration of their age.**" (Id., 9:63-66.) Doi gives an example of selecting³ "Attraction D" based on it being "enjoyable" for **similarly-aged persons.** (Id., 9:65-10:11, Fig. 11.)

Mahoney filters attractions offered to a party based on their **preferred categories** obtained from menu option icons 44, 46, 48 which result in a menu of corresponding attractions being listed on display screen 56.

Kanemitsu filters facilities offered to a party by the party's preferred categories of facilities, or **preferred purpose of the visit**, i.e., where facilities have been categorized as apropos to a particular purpose, such as a "Date Spot" (see the screen in FIG. 4A).

Waytena filtering attractions offered to a party based on proximity to the party's location or matching a preference (e.g., "kiddie rides") before presentation in *attraction list* 451.

attraction information storage
213

423	Attraction ID	1005594
231	Name	Dragon Mountain
232	Ptr. to Desc.	F02871
237	Age (min, max)	6, 12
238	Height (min, max)	36, 60
239	Weight (min, max)	40, 130
233	Location (x,y)	2110, 2339
234	Operating Hours	10:00 - 20:00
261	Cycle Capacity	18
262	Est. Throughput	120
263	Est. Downtime	5
265	Nominal Staff	6
266	Current Status	OPERATING
267	Curr. Throughput	108
268	Curr. Staff	6
269	Today's Throughput	116
270	Today's Downtime	0
264	Flags	FEF1

Waytena '770 **FIG. 2E**

Waytena FIG. 2E (annotated) which shows:

¹N.B., Petitioner's characterization is wrong: Customer terminal does not "select" attractions, only "recommends". Doi's customer "selects".

²N.B., Doi says "recommend"

³N.B., Petitioner's characterization is wrong: Doi's example says *recommending* "Attraction D".

	“Attraction information 213 maintains the current information describing the particular attraction” (Waytena 11:18-19). “Age 237 specifies minimum and maximum ages for the attraction, in years.” (<i>Id.</i>, 8:10-11) and “Flags 264 represent other information that may be useful in scheduling reservations.” (<i>Id.</i>, 11:60-61) “The preceding list is merely illustrative. Other items might be stored in 213 in addition to or in lieu of the listed items, as may be appropriate for the particular attractions. Also, other means of measuring the listed items might be employed on other embodiments of the present invention. (<i>Id.</i>, 12:7-12)
Doi’s system can also “positively propagate held events.” (<i>Id.</i>, 10:12-33.) “[I]f, for example, a popular attraction ‘Pokekun’ to be held still has non-reserved seats, there are selected matching ages from ages of customer stored in use data memories 14, and invitations are given.” (<i>Id.</i>) Thus, in Doi, the computer can recommend a ride and a subsequent seat for a show at a particular time, based on data about such attractions matching party information, e.g., age. (Houh Decl., ¶72.)	Mahoney offers “a waiting line management system that can be applied in any setting where usage demand exceeds the capacity for any attraction (ride, event, concert, ...” (Mahoney 1:7-14) “The waiting line management computers 16, 18 and 20 construct a predictive model forecasting the anticipated cycle times of each attraction and the total time slots or openings that are available for both card holders 62 and non-card holders 72. This data is relayed on a current basis by the waiting line management computers 16, 18 and 20 to the host computer 10.” (<i>Id.</i> 5:52-58) “The patron inserts their card 52 into a card reader 54 contained within the computer access terminal 42. The card is then read by the card reader 54 and if the patron has selected graphic icon 46 [or 48 for events⁴], card verification and ride

⁴ “...graphic icon 46 to denote **rides**. Graphic icon 48 could be used to denote **events**...” (Mahoney 3:64-65) A patron “may select ... concerts and events by pressing graphic icon 48” (*Id.* 8:19-21)

[event] time availability is requested of the single ride waiting line management computer 16 [**concert and event** waiting line management computer 18] which in turn requests verification from the host computer 10. Upon verifying the authenticity of the card 52, the host computer 10 relays time **availability** information to the terminal 42. Upon the patron having selected a particular ride[**event**] and a time to utilize the ride [attend the event], that information is then displayed on display screen 56 of the terminal 42.” (*Id.* 4:9-14)

“Through certain inputs that may be determined from time to time by a theme park operators, **the host computer 10** can vary or alter with each attraction, the percentage of the total available spaces or places that are allocated for use by card holders 62, **can offer selections to card holders 62** that give priority to one selection versus another, or can offer selections to card holders 62 in a manner so as to cause card holders 62 to geographically distribute within the theme park 40 in a controlled manner.” (*Id.* 6:20-28)

Lastly, “different applications may combine the functions provided by the computer access terminals 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 and the access means into a single unit carried by a patron.” (*Id.* 6:30-33)

Waytena states “The present invention may also be applied to other environments involving patron reservations for for example, **shows**, ..., sporting **events**, and the like.” (Waytena 4:61-64, see also ride preferences 522 includes “**shows**” in FIG. 5A