

Petitioners' Demonstratives

***Inter Partes* Review of U.S. Patent No. 9,141,135**

IPR2025-00059

Oral Hearing: February 24, 2026

IPR2025-00059 - '135 Patent - Instituted Grounds

- **Ground 1:** Claims 1, 5-6, 9, 15, and 20 are obvious in view of Yook
- **Ground 2:** Claims 2-3, 7-8, and 19 are obvious in view of Yook and Bauer
- **Ground 3:** Claims 1, 5-6, 9, 15, and 20 are obvious in view of Yook and Lee
- **Ground 4:** Claims 2-3, 7-8, 16, and 19 are obvious in view of Yook, Bauer, and Lee

IPR2025-00059 ('135 Patent) - Agenda

- **Grounds 1 & 3, Claim 1:** The Petition demonstrates by a preponderance of the evidence that “wherein the modified display of the annunciator window displays information selectively across the annunciator window” is obvious.
- **Grounds 1 & 3, Claim 9; Grounds 2 & 4, Claim 3:** The Petition demonstrates by a preponderance of the evidence that “wherein the first display is on a first screen of the multi-display device, and wherein the second display is on a different second screen of the multi-display device” is obvious.
- **Grounds 1 & 3, Claim 15:** The Petition demonstrates by a preponderance of the evidence that “the first and second displays are both in a portrait mode” is obvious.

IPR2025-00059 ('135 Patent) - Agenda

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- **Grounds 1 & 3, Claim 9; Grounds 2 & 4, Claim 3:** The Petition demonstrates by a preponderance of the evidence that “wherein the first display is on a first screen of the multi-display device, and wherein the second display is on a different second screen of the multi-display device” is obvious.
- **Grounds 1 & 3, Claim 15:** The Petition demonstrates by a preponderance of the evidence that “the first and second displays are both in a portrait mode” is obvious.

Claim 1 of the '135 Patent (Excerpt)

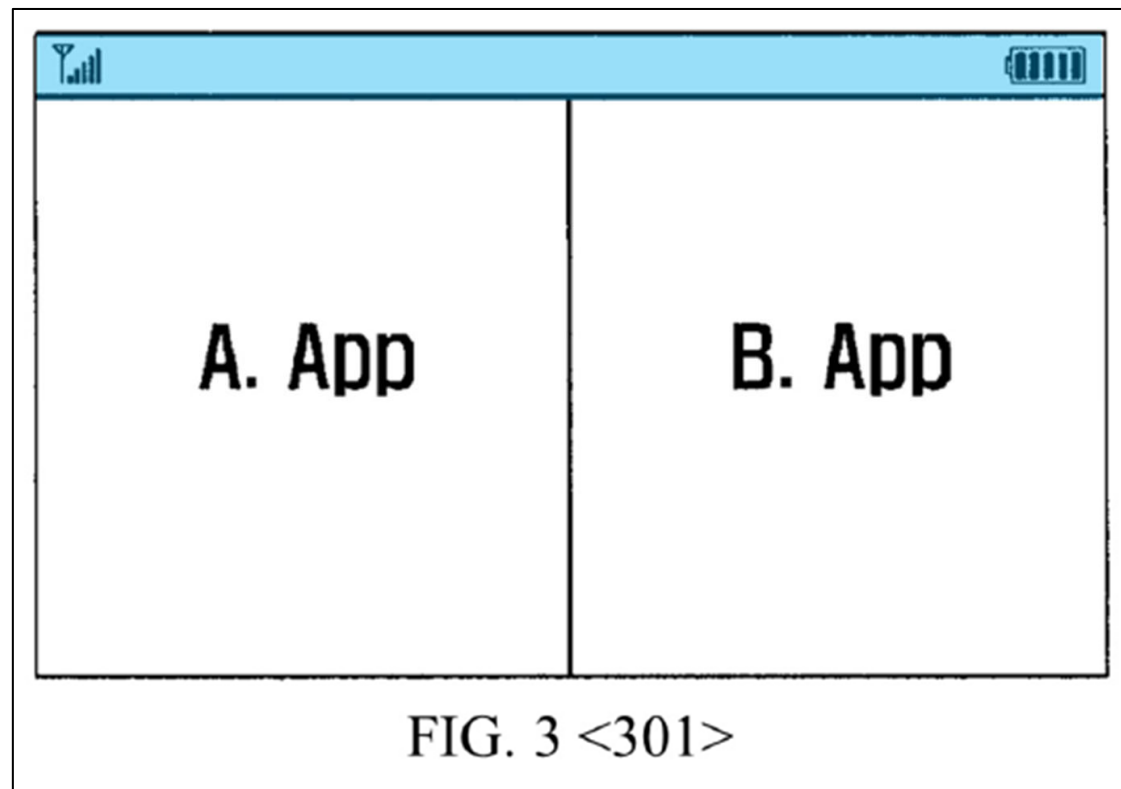
displaying, by the processor, a pre-configured annunciator window having information therein showing at least one of a device status, a connectivity status, and a messaging status;

configuring, by the processor, the annunciator window to extend across a first portion of the first display and a second portion of the second display, wherein the first portion and the second portion do not degrade the display of information by the selected first and second desktops or applications; and

modifying, by the processor, the display of the annunciator window in response to a changed state of at least one of the device status, connectivity status, and messaging status, wherein the modified display of the annunciator window displays information selectively across the annunciator window.

“the modified display of the annunciator window displays information selectively across the annunciator window”

Yook’s Disclosure Renders Obvious the Plain Claim Language and Patent Owner’s Incorrect Construction



Ex. 1005 at Fig. 3

“the modified display of the annunciator window displays information selectively across the annunciator window”

Yook’s Disclosure Renders Obvious
the Plain Claim Language

Additionally, a POSITA would have been motivated to implement and pre-configure the status bar (including associated program(s)/applet(s)) such that device status (e.g., battery status) and connectivity status (mobile device signal strength status) dynamically reflect the battery and mobile device signal strength status (as opposed to displaying them as static icons) in order to provide updated device usage/connectivity information to the user. (EX1002, ¶62.) Indeed, the

Pet. at 34-35

“the modified display of the annunciator window displays information selectively across the annunciator window”

Dynamically Updating Connectivity and
Battery Icons Was Known in the Art

Bauer (Ex. 1007)

A mobile computing or communication device (e.g., a smartphone, cell phone, personal digital assistant (PDA), etc.) may display status indicators associated with various system resources. For example a device may display a battery-shaped power meter that graphically depicts how much power remains in a battery included in the device; as power is consumed by the device, the power meter may change shape or character (e.g., the power meter may appear less “shaded” or filled-in as power is consumed). As another example, the device may display an antenna-shaped graphic having a number of “bars” that depict a relative strength of a signal that the device is capable of receiving from a corresponding wireless communication network; a stronger signal may be associated with more bars in the antenna graphic, and a weaker signal may be associated with fewer bars in the antenna graphic. As

Ex. 1007, 1:13-28

Pet. at 35 (quoting Ex. 1007, 1:13-33), 38-39; Ex. 1002 ¶62 (quoting EX1007, 1:13-33); Reply at 24-26

“the modified display of the annunciator window displays information selectively across the annunciator window”

Dr. Chatterjee Cited Evidence Supporting His Obviousness Analysis

in order to provide updated device usage/connectivity information to the user. The state of art informed a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of such features. (EX1007, 1:13-33 (confirming that it was known to “display status indicators associated with various system resources” of a mobile device, e.g., “a device may display a battery-shaped power meter that graphically depicts how much power remains in a battery included in the device; as power is consumed by the device, the power meter may change shape or character (e.g., the power meter may appear less ‘shaded’ or filled-in as power is consumed)”; “the device may display an antenna-shaped graphic having a number of ‘bars’ that depict a relative strength of a signal that the device is capable of receiving from a corresponding wireless communication network; a stronger signal may be associated with more bars in the antenna graphic, and a weaker signal may be associated with fewer bars in the antenna graphic.”).)

Ex. 1002 ¶62 (citing Ex. 1007, 1:13-33)

Pet. at 35 (citing Ex. 1002 ¶62), 38-39; Reply at 26 (citing Ex. 1002 ¶62)

“the modified display of the annunciator window displays information selectively across the annunciator window”

What the Plain Claim Language Requires

Claim 1 (like the other independent claims) recites that an annunciator window displays “information therein showing at least one of a device status, a connectivity status, and a messaging status.” (EX1001, 29:46-49.) The annunciator window is modified “in response to a changed state of at least one of the device status, connectivity status, and messaging status.” (*Id.*, 29:56-59.) That “modified display of the annunciator window”—again, modified in response to a change in a state of one or more of the three statuses that could be shown in the annunciator—“displays information selectively across the annunciator window.” (*Id.*, 29:59-61.) Thus, the claim language itself plainly suggests that “display[ing] information selectively” encompasses at least displaying information reflecting the changed state for one or more of the previously displayed statuses, as this is the clear purpose for modifying the annunciator window’s displayed information. This understanding

Reply at 2-3

Reply at 2-3, 24-25; Ex. 1001, 29:46-61 (claim 1)

“the modified display of the annunciator window displays information selectively across the annunciator window”

Patent Owner Agreed That the Petition Alleged This Element Was Met By Dynamically Updating Status Bar Icons

utterly ignores how Yook displays information in its status bar. The Petition at most alleges that it would have been obvious to always display and dynamically update the same status bar icons to show device status (e.g., battery status) and connectivity status (e.g., signal strength status):

“the modified display of the annunciator window displays information selectively across the annunciator window”

Patent Owner Argued Yook Does Not Suggest This Element Based on an Incorrect Claim Construction

For the reasons explained in Section III.A above, the term “wherein the modified display of the annunciator window displays information selectively across the annunciator window” should be construed to mean the modified display of the annunciator window “displays information in a way that involves intentionally choosing some information to display and not others” across the annunciator window. As explained in Section III.A, this is distinct from dependent

Resp. at 33

Lee. In both grounds, the Petition relies only on Yook for this element. Paper 1 (Pet.), 62. Yook however does not suggest selectively displaying information in a way that involves intentionally choosing some information to display and not others. Ex.2002, ¶¶103-108. This is also confirmed because the Petition itself

Resp. at 34

Resp. 33-38

“the modified display of the annunciator window displays information selectively across the annunciator window”

Patent Owner’s Argument in the Response Was Based Solely on its Claim Construction

1. Yook Renders Obvious “displays information selectively” Under its Plain and Ordinary Meaning

PO’s argument is entirely based on its proposed claim construction. (See POR, 33-38; EX1016, 60:2-8.) It is undisputed that if the Board rejects PO’s construction, then “displays information selectively” is obvious in view of Yook (alone or in combination with Lee).

Reply at 24

Q You didn't consider the prior art discloses "displays information selectively" under its plain and ordinary meaning, right?

MR. YANG: Object to form.

A I wasn't asked to opine on -- provide opinions on this, and I did not provide an opinion on that.

Ex. 1016 (Dr. Surati Deposition) at 60:2-8

Reply at 24; Resp. at 33-38; Ex. 1016 at 60:2-8

“the modified display of the annunciator window displays information selectively across the annunciator window”

Patent Owner’s Construction is Wrong

For the reasons explained in Section III.A above, the term “wherein the modified display of the annunciator window displays information selectively across the annunciator window” should be construed to mean the modified display of the annunciator window “displays information in a way that involves intentionally choosing some information to display and not others” across the annunciator window. As explained in Section III.A, this is distinct from dependent

Resp. at 33

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Resp. at 34

Resp. 33-38

Patent Owner's Construction is Wrong

- Claims, specification, and extrinsic evidence show that “displays information selectively” does not exclude displaying updates to one or more of the device status, connectivity status, and/or messaging status. (Reply at 2-5)
- It is undisputed that there is no lexicography or disclaimer as required to narrow claim scope. (Reply at 4)
- PO plucked its construction from a 2015 Cambridge Business English Dictionary (that it does not rely on in the POR), which uses language that appears nowhere in the '135 Patent. (Reply at 1, 7)

Patent Owner's Construction Improperly Narrows Claim 1

The Claim Language Shows that Patent Owner's Construction is Wrong

Simply put, the annunciator can show one or more of the device status, connectivity status, and messaging status. It is modified to “selectively” display information in response to a change in one or more of those statuses (e.g., modified to convey the status change). It would be illogical to construe the claim in a way that does not encompass displaying information reflecting changes to the very status information whose change triggered the modification to the annunciator window display in the first instance. PO, nonetheless, contends its construction excludes such updates (POR, 11); but that construction cannot be squared with the claim language. See *Interactive Gift Exp., Inc. v. Compuserve Inc.*, 256 F.3d 1323, 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2001) (declining to adopt “illogical” claim construction).

Reply at 3

displaying, by the processor, a pre-configured annunciator window having information therein showing at least one of a device status, a connectivity status, and a messaging status;
configuring, by the processor, the annunciator window to extend across a first portion of the first display and a second portion of the second display, wherein the first portion and the second portion do not degrade the display of information by the selected first and second desktops or applications; and
modifying, by the processor, the display of the annunciator window in response to a changed state of at least one of the device status, connectivity status, and messaging status, wherein the modified display of the annunciator window displays information selectively across the annunciator window.

Ex. 1001 at 29:46-61 (claim 1)

Reply at 2-4; Resp. at 11, 14-15

Patent Owner's Construction Improperly Narrows Claim 1

The '135 Patent Has No Lexicography

Surati Deposition

Q A claim term can be explicitly defined in the patent specification, right?

A I think that's allowed, yes.

Q Are you aware of any explicit definition for "displays information selectively" in the '135 patent?

A I didn't see one.

Ex. 1016 at 58:21-59:2

Q In your declaration, in paragraph 56, you also state that a claim term may be implicitly defined through consistent usage in the specification.

Are you aware of anywhere in the specification where there's a consistent usage of "selectively"? Actually, strike that. That's --

A I think it appears once in the specification outside the patent -- outside the -- sorry -- within the specification, if you consider the -- outside of the four -- three times it's mentioned in the claims, if you consider the claims separate from the specification.

So I don't know if it's consistently used beyond in the claims. So I'd just say I couldn't -- I don't think there's a case where you could make that claim.

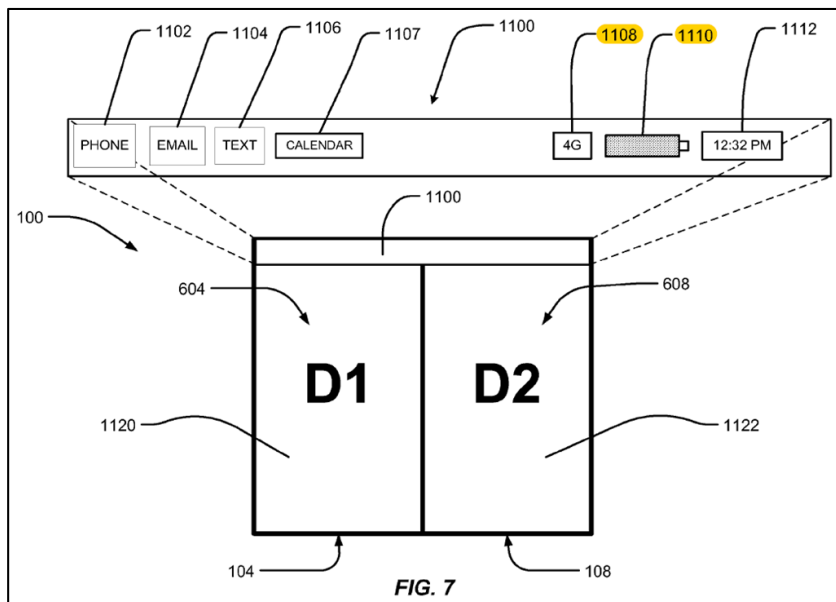
Ex. 1016 at 59:3-19

Reply at 4

Patent Owner's Construction Improperly Narrows Claim 1

The Specification Is Consistent With Petitioners' Analysis

'135 Patent



Ex. 1001 at Fig. 7

as opposed to being a separate display on each screen. This annunciator window 1100 can serve many purposes to include the display of messages, alerts, statuses of the device, and other information. In an embodiment, the annunciator display extends across the display areas of said first and second screens for displaying at least one of a device status, a connectivity status, and a messaging status;

Ex. 1001 at 26:9-15

FIG. 7 illustrates other example annunciations displayed in the annunciation window 1100.

These include, for example, an icon 1108 representing the type of wireless data being exchanged at the time, (such as 3G, 4G, etc.), icon 1110 representing the battery power level,

Ex. 1001 at 26:30-34

Patent Owner's Construction Improperly Narrows Claim 1

The Incorporated '884 Application Shows That “Selectively” Cannot Require Choosing Some Things But Not Others

'884 Application

displaying, by a processor, the selected first and second desktops or applications on the first and second displays; and

selectively moving, by a processor, at least one of the displayed first and second desktops or applications to another selected position comprising either a position on the other display or a non-visible position.

Ex. 1015 at 155

Patent Owner's Construction Improperly Narrows Claim 1

The Incorporated '884 Application Shows That “Selectively” Cannot Require Choosing Some Things But Not Others

'884 Application

ABSTRACT

Methods and devices for selectively presenting a virtual keyboard are provided. More particularly, upon the receipt of instructions to launch an application, a determination can be made as to whether the application is associated with instructions to receive keyboard focus on launch. If the application is to receive keyboard focus on launch, a virtual keyboard is presented together with the newly launched application. Where an application is not set to receive keyboard focus on launch, a virtual keyboard that is presented when instructions to launch the application are received can be dismissed.

Ex. 1015 at 339

Patent Owner's Construction Improperly Narrows Claim 1

Patent Owner's Analysis Confirms That "Selectively" Does Not Require Choosing Some Things But Not Others in the '884 Application

Finally, Petitioners' citations to the '884 provisional also support Patent Owner's construction. Reply, 5-6. "[S]electively moving... at least one of the displayed first and second desktops or applications to another selected position" including moving (1) only the first desktop, (2) only the second desktop, or (3) both the first and second desktops. Therefore, the user must choose to move (or not move) one or more desktops. And "selectively presenting a virtual keyboard" involves intentionally choosing to present the keyboard or not, exactly as "selective" is construed by Patent Owner.

Sur-reply at 7

Reply at 5; Sur-reply at 4

Extrinsic Evidence May Not Override Clear Intrinsic Evidence

Patent Owner Does Not Rely On Any Extrinsic Evidence

PO filed a declaration from Dr. Surati that opines on the term “selectively,” and an excerpt from the Cambridge Business English Dictionary, but does not rely on either in the POR. To the extent the Board considers them, they do not help PO because, as PO agrees, “[e]xtrinsic evidence may not be relied upon to alter the meaning of a term that, as here, is clear from the intrinsic evidence.” (POR, 21.)

Reply at 7

Reply at 7-8; Resp. at 9-16

Extrinsic Evidence Is Consistent With Petitioners' Analysis

McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms

select [COMPUT SCI] 1. To choose a needed subroutine from a file of subroutines. 2. To take one alternative if the report on a condition is of one state, and another alternative if the report on the condition is of another state. 3. To pull from a mass of data certain items that require special attention; selection of

Ex. 1017 at 1784

Yook Renders Obvious “Displays Information Selectively” Under Patent Owner’s Construction

The Petition explained that it would have been obvious to update the status bar icon for a given status when that status changes, and that such behavior would be implemented through a program or applet executed by a processor. (See Pet., 34-35, 38-39.) Dr. Chatterjee’s evidence-backed analysis also demonstrated that a POSITA would have been motivated to implement a processor controlling Yook’s status bar to display and dynamically reflect changed device status and connectivity status to selectively display updated status information to the user. (See EX1002, ¶¶62-63 (citing EX1007), ¶¶66-67.)

Based on that un rebutted analysis, when Yook’s battery status changes but the connectivity status does not change, Yook modifies the status bar to “selectively” display information showing a new battery status but chooses not to display information showing a new connectivity status. The same is true when Yook’s connectivity status changes but not its battery status. That is intentional selection.

Reply at 26

Reply at 25-27; Pet. at 34-35, 38-39; Ex. 1002 at ¶¶62-63, 66-67

IPR2025-00059 ('135 Patent) - Agenda

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- **Grounds 1 & 3, Claim 9; Grounds 2 & 4, Claim 3:** The Petition demonstrates by a preponderance of the evidence that “wherein the first display is on a first screen of the multi-display device, and wherein the second display is on a different second screen of the multi-display device” is obvious.
- **Grounds 1 & 3, Claim 15:** The Petition demonstrates by a preponderance of the evidence that “the first and second displays are both in a portrait mode” is obvious.

Claims 3 and 9 of the '135 Patent (Excerpts)

Claim 9

9. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 6, wherein the instructions to configure the annunciator window further comprise instructions to display the annunciator window across adjacent upper or lower edges of the first and second displays, wherein the first display is on a first screen of the multi-display device, and wherein the second display is on a different second screen of the multi-display device.

Ex1001 at 30:65-31:5 (Claim 9)

Claim 3

configuring, by the processor, the annunciator window to extend across a first portion of the first display and a second portion of the second display, wherein the first portion and the second portion do not degrade the display of information by the selected first and second desktops or applications; and

Ex1001 at 29:50-55 (Claim 1)

masking at least one icon representing the device status, connectivity status, or messaging status, wherein the first display is on a first screen of the multi-display device, and wherein the second display is on a different second screen of the multi-display device.

Ex. 1001 at 30:5-9 (Claim 3)

Yook and Lee Teach an Annunciator Window Across Two Displays on Different Screens

Yook Discloses an Annunciator Window

Yook discloses displaying information including “an annunciator window” on the mobile multi-display device. For example, Yook discloses displaying a status bar (“annunciator window”) on screen 140, highlighted in blue, as shown in the examples below.

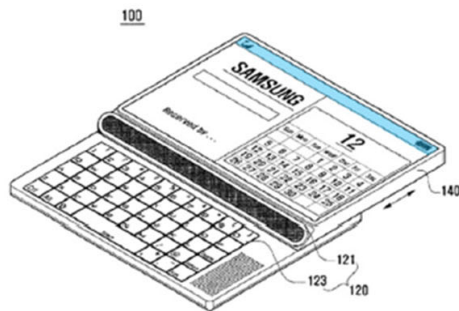


FIG. 1

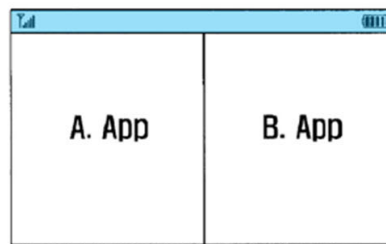


FIG. 3 <301>

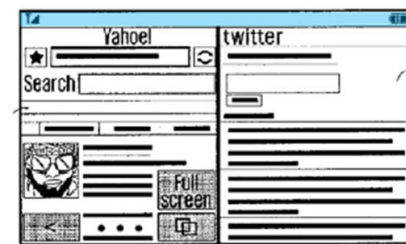


FIG. 10 <1001>

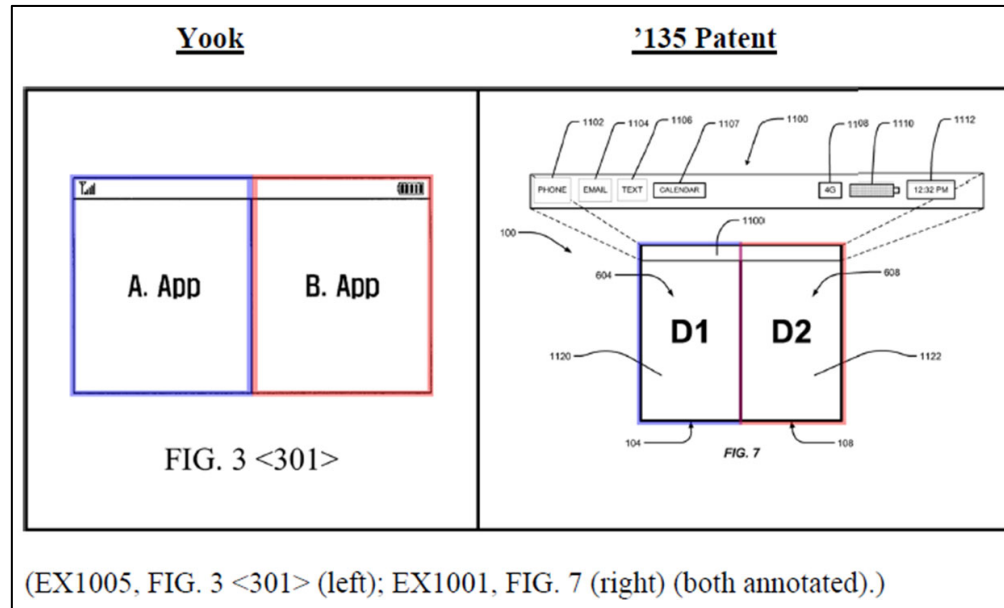
Pet. at 20 (excerpting and annotating Ex. 1005, Figs. 1, 3, 10)

Pet. at 12-21, 32-40; Reply at 9-11

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

Yook and Lee Teach an Annunciator Window Across Two Displays on Different Screens

Yook's Two Displays



Pet. at 16

[0038] Referring to FIG. 3, when a first user function and a second user function, which are independent of each other, are activated at one of the same time and in sequence, as illustrated in screen 301, the control unit 160 can control the display unit 141 to divide the screen into two areas, and cause

Ex. 1005 (Yook) at [0038]

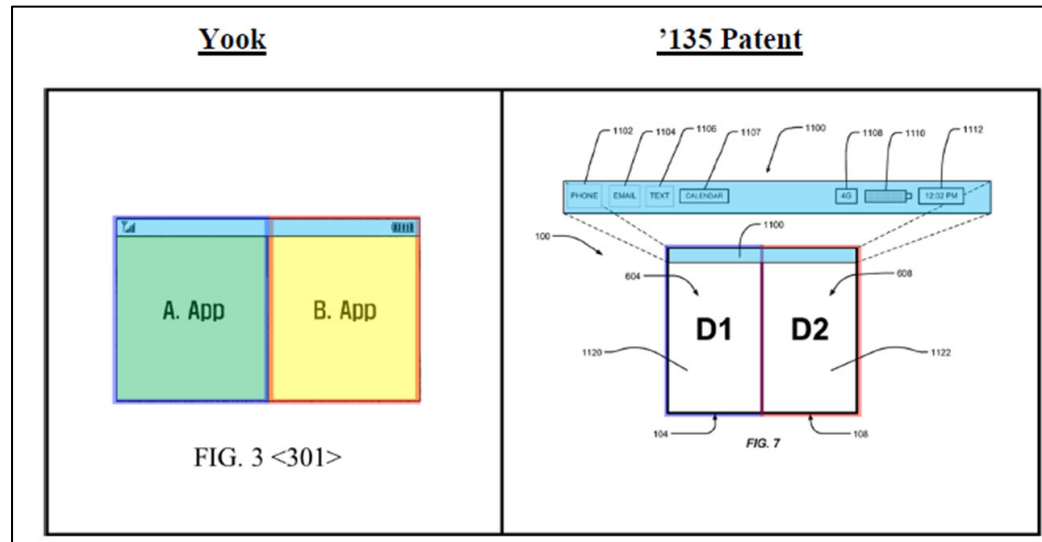
Pet. at 12-21; Reply at 9-11

Yook and Lee Teach an Annunciator Window Across Two Displays on Different Screens

Yook's Annunciator Extends Across Its Two Displays

display.” As shown in Figure 3 (see below left), the status bar (“annunciator window” in blue) extends across a first portion of the first display (the status bar portion within the blue area) and a second portion of the second display (the status bar portion within the red area) in a manner consistent with the '135 patent's description of an annunciator window (which may extend across displays similar to

Pet. at 36

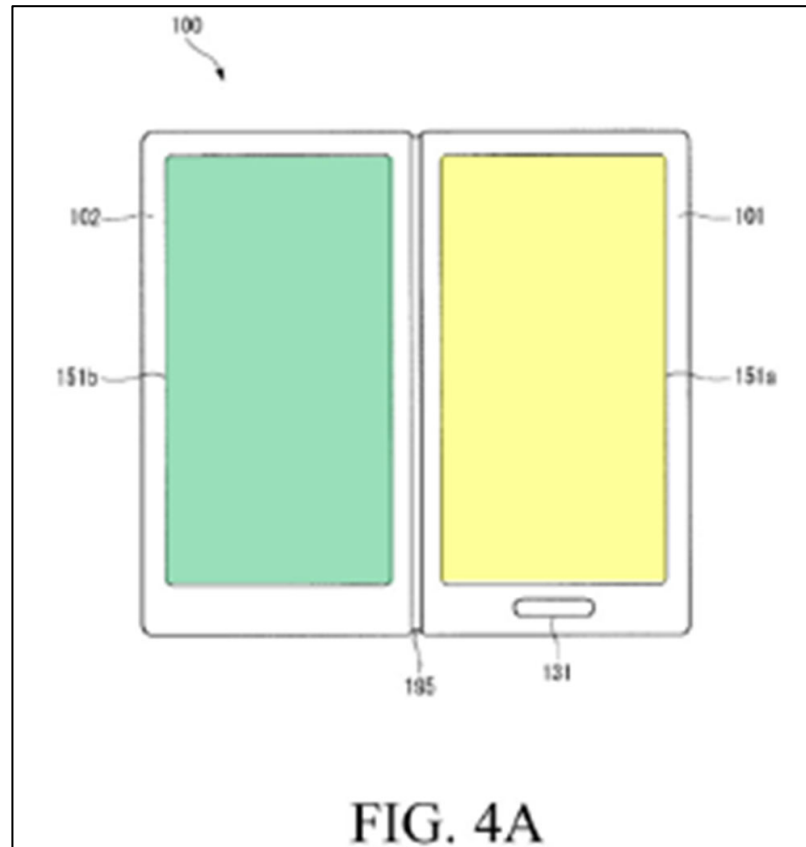


Pet. at 37 (annotating Ex. 1005, Fig. 3 (left); Ex. 1001, Fig. 7 (right))

Pet. at 36-37; Reply at 9-11

Yook and Lee Teach an Annunciator Window Across Two Displays on Different Screens

Lee Teaches a Similar Device With Two Screens



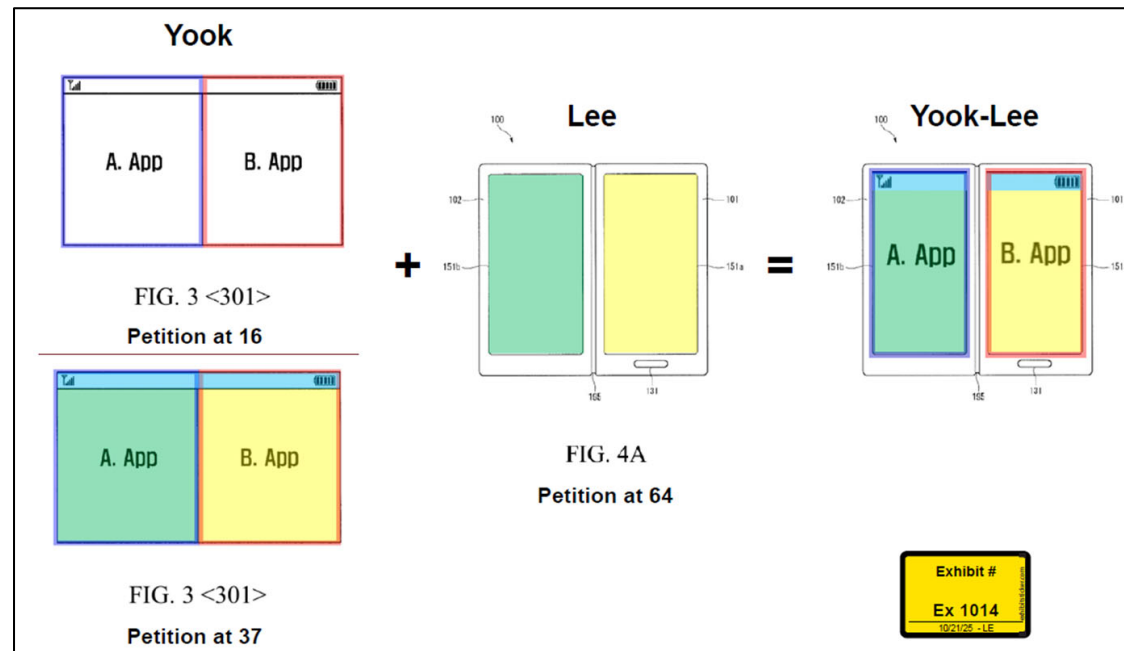
Ex. 1008, Fig. 4A (annotated)

Yook and Lee Teach an Annunciator Window Across Two Displays on Different Screens

The Yook-Lee Combination Discloses Claims 3 and 9

(E.g., Sections IX.A.1(i)-IX.A.1(v).) To the extent claims 1 and 6 are interpreted to require two physical screens, where, for example, the “first display” is shown on one screen and the “second display” is shown on the other screen, it would have been obvious to configure Yook in view of Lee to include such features. (EX1002, ¶95.) Thus, for reasons above for claims 1 and 6 in Ground 1 (Sections IX.A.1,

Pet. at 62



Ex. 1014 at 11

Pet. at 62-73; Reply at 9-17; Ex. 1014; Ex. 1016 at 27:22-29:18, 31:12-32:20

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

IPR2025-00059 ('135 Patent) - Agenda

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- **Grounds 1 & 3, Claim 15:** The Petition demonstrates by a preponderance of the evidence that “the first and second displays are both in a portrait mode” is obvious.

Claim 15 of the '135 Patent (Excerpts)

configuring, by the processor, the annunciator window to extend across a first portion of the first display and a second portion of the second display, wherein the first portion and the second portion do not degrade the display of information by the selected first and second desktops or applications; and

Ex1001 at 29:50-55 (Claim 1)

15. The device of claim 1, wherein the first and second displays are both in a portrait mode.

Ex. 1001 at 32:28-29 (Claim 15)

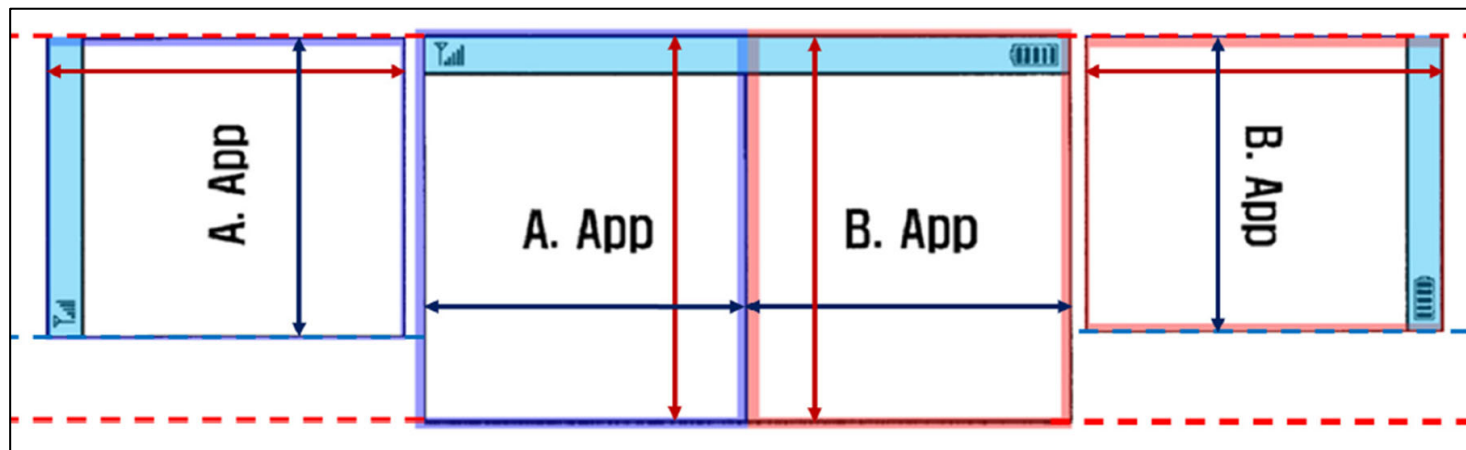
Yook Teaches an Annunciator Window Across Two Displays That Are in Portrait Mode

'135 Patent: Defining Portrait Mode Display

vertical. In the portrait mode, by contrast, the display is oriented such that the width of the display is less than the height of the display. Stated differently, the shorter dimension of the display is oriented substantially horizontal in the portrait mode while the longer dimension of the display is oriented substantially vertical.

Ex. 1001 ('135 Patent) at 4:66-5:4

Yook: Disclosing Portrait Mode Displays



Pet. at 46 (annotating Ex. 1005 (Yook), Fig. 3)

Pet. at 22, 32-37, 44-48; Reply at 17-19; Ex. 1005 at Figs. 3, 10

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

Yook Teaches an Annunciator Window Across Two Displays That Are in Portrait Mode

Petitioners Permissibly Rely on Yook’s Relative Dimensions, Not Precise Proportions

As we have previously explained, **patent drawings may be useful in shedding light about the general shapes and relative sizes of elements** of the claimed invention, as well as their spatial relations to one another. *See, e.g., Synopsys, Inc. v. ATopTech, Inc.*, 685 F. App’x 951, 954 (Fed. Cir. 2017) (discussing the layout of elements in a patent drawing); *Monterey Rsch., LLC v. STMicroelectronics, Inc.*, Nos. 2022-1411 & -1770, 2023 WL 7037383, at *3 (Fed. Cir. Oct. 26, 2023) (finding **no error in Board’s reliance on patent drawings for the “general shapes of the claimed active regions”**). It is “well established,” however, “that **patent drawings do not define the precise proportions** of the elements and may not be relied on to show particular sizes if the specification is completely silent on the issue.” *Hockerson-Halberstadt, Inc. v. Avia Grp. Int’l, Inc.*, 222 F.3d 951, 956 (Fed. Cir. 2000).

Regents of Univ. of California v. Satco Prods., Inc., No. 2023-1356, 2024 WL 4972639, at *3 (Fed. Cir. Dec. 4, 2024)

Yook Renders Obvious an Annunciator Window Across Two Displays That Are in Portrait Mode

Using Portrait Mode Displays Would Have Been Obvious

- At least suggested by Yook's express disclosure of relative dimensions. (Pet., 46-47; Reply, 20-23)
- “One of a finite number of identified, predictable solutions for display mode configurations (e.g., landscape, portrait).” (Pet., 47-48)
- The '135 Patent admits that “[t]he two most common types of display orientation are portrait and landscape.” (Ex. 1001, 4:57-5:4)
- *Google LLC v. Koninklijke Philips N.V.*, 795 F. App'x 840, 846 (Fed. Cir. 2020) (holding claim limitation obvious to try where there were only two predictable choices).

Yook Renders Obvious an Annunciator Window Across Two Displays That Are in Portrait Mode

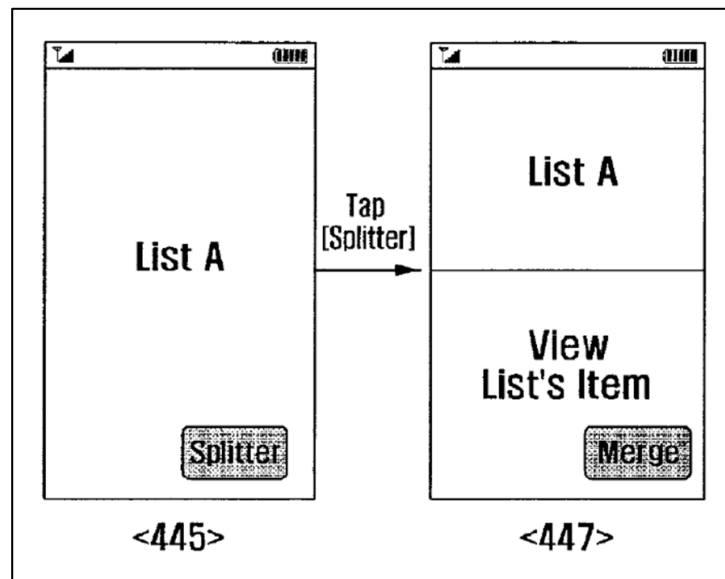
Patent Owner Concedes Portrait-Mode Displays Are Obvious

Finally, to the extent Petitioners argue that portrait-mode displays would have been obvious (Reply, 22-23), Patent Owner is not arguing whether portrait-mode displays are obvious, but whether an annunciator window that extends across the first and second displays while in portrait mode is obvious. Yook's Fig. 4e shows

Sur-Reply at 11

Yook Teaches or Renders Obvious an Annunciator Window Across Two Displays That Are in Portrait Mode

Patent Owner Is Confused: Yook's Figure 4e Shows a *Screen* in Portrait Mode, not *Displays* (As Claimed) in Portrait Mode



Ex. 1005 (Yook), Fig. 4e (excerpt)

first and second displays while in portrait mode is obvious. Yook's Fig. 4e shows that it would not have been obvious for the annunciator window to extend across both the first and second displays while the displays are in portrait mode because, in Fig. 4e, the annunciator window extends across only one display. POR, 32-33. Every

Sur-Reply at 11

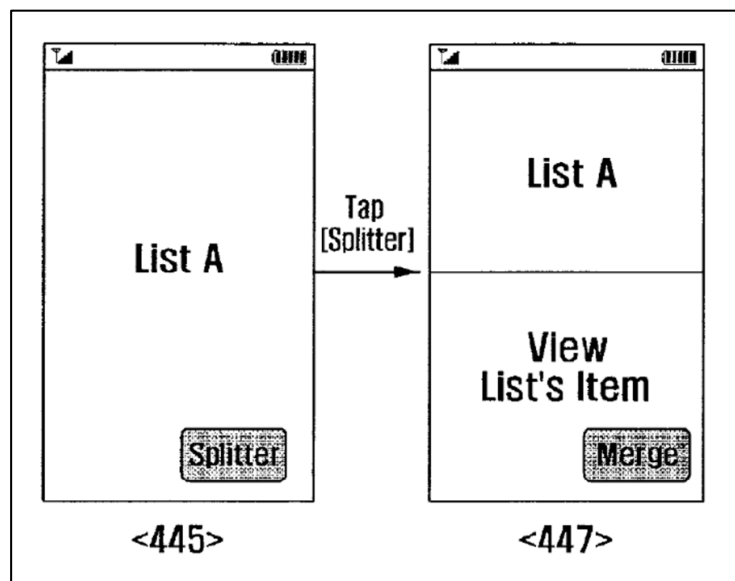
Pet. at 45; Resp. at 24-25, 29-32; Reply at 12-13, 18-19, 23; Sur-Reply at 11

Yook Teaches or Renders Obvious an Annunciator Window Across Two Displays That Are in Portrait Mode

A Display is a Portion of a Screen

'135 Patent

Yook's Figure 4e



Ex. 1005 (Yook), Fig. 4e (excerpt)

The term “screen,” “touch screen,” or “touchscreen” refers to a physical structure that includes one or more hardware components that provide the device with the ability to render a user interface and/or receive user input. A screen can encompass any combination of gesture capture region, a touch sensitive display, and/or a configurable area. The device

Ex. 1001 at 4:11-14

The term “display” refers to a portion of one or more screens used to display the output of a computer to a user. A display may be a single-screen display or a multi-screen display, referred to as a composite display. A composite display can encompass the touch sensitive display of one or more screens. A single physical screen can include multiple displays that are managed as separate logical displays. Thus, different content can be displayed on the separate displays although part of the same physical screen.

Ex. 1001 at 4:43-51