UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
14/503,401	10/01/2014	Gurvinder Singh	CellSpin_04Con9_US	7059

7590 06/30/2016

Ashok Tankha
36 Greenleigh drive
Sewell, NJ 08080

EXAMINER	
NOORISTANY, SULAIMAN	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2415	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
06/30/2016	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of Abandonment	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	14/503,401	SINGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	2415

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address--

This application is abandoned in view of:

1. ☒ Applicant's failure to timely file a proper reply to the Office letter mailed on *16 November 2015*.
   (a) ☐ A reply was received on _____ (with a Certificate of Mailing or Transmission dated _____), which is after the expiration of the period for reply (including a total extension of time of _____ month(s)) which expired on _____.
   (b) ☐ A proposed reply was received on _____, but it does not constitute a proper reply under 37 CFR 1.113 to the final rejection.
   (A proper reply under 37 CFR 1.113 to a final rejection consists only of: (1) a timely filed amendment which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3) if this is utility or plant application, a timely filed Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114. Note that RCEs are not permitted in design applications.)
   (c) ☐ A reply was received on _____ but it does not constitute a proper reply, or a bona fide attempt at a proper reply, to the non-final rejection. See 37 CFR 1.85(a) and 1.111. (See explanation in box 7 below).
   (d) ☒ No reply has been received.

2. ☐ Applicant's failure to timely pay the required issue fee and publication fee, if applicable, within the statutory period of three months from the mailing date of the Notice of Allowance (PTOL-85).
   (a) ☐ The issue fee and publication fee, if applicable, was received on _____ (with a Certificate of Mailing or Transmission dated _____), which is after the expiration of the statutory period for payment of the issue fee (and publication fee) set in the Notice of Allowance (PTOL-85).
   (b) ☐ The submitted fee of $_____ is insufficient. A balance of $_____ is due.
   The issue fee required by 37 CFR 1.18 is $_____. The publication fee, if required by 37 CFR 1.18(d), is $_____.
   (c) ☐ The issue fee and publication fee, if applicable, has not been received.

3. ☐ Applicant's failure to timely file corrected drawings as required by, and within the three-month period set in, the Notice of Allowability (PTO-37).
   (a) ☐ Proposed corrected drawings were received on _____ (with a Certificate of Mailing or Transmission dated _____), which is after the expiration of the period for reply.
   (b) ☐ No corrected drawings have been received.

4. ☐ The letter of express abandonment which is signed by the attorney or agent of record or other party authorized under 37 CFR 1.33(b). See 37 CFR 1.138(b).

5. ☐ The letter of express abandonment which is signed by an attorney or agent (acting in a representative capacity under 37 CFR 1.34) upon the filing of a continuing application.

6. ☐ The decision by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interference rendered on _____ and because the period for seeking court review of the decision has expired and there are no allowed claims.

7. ☐ The reason(s) below:

/SULAIMAN NOORISTANY/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2415

Petitions to revive under 37 CFR 1.137, or requests to withdraw the holding of abandonment under 37 CFR 1.181, should be promptly filed to minimize any negative effects on patent term.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
14/503,401	10/01/2014	Gurvinder Singh	CellSpin_04Con9_US	7059

7590 12/18/2015

Ashok Tankha
36 Greenleigh drive
Sewell, NJ 08080

EXAMINER	
NOORISTANY, SULAIMAN	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2415	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
12/18/2015	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Applicant-Initiated Interview Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	14/503,401	SINGH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	2415	

All participants (applicant, applicant's representative, PTO personnel):

(1) *SULAIMAN NOORISTANY*. (3)_____.

(2) *Ashok Tankha*. (4)_____.

Date of Interview: *14 December 2015*.

Type: ☒ Telephonic ☐ Video Conference
☐ Personal [copy given to: ☐ applicant ☐ applicant's representative]

Exhibit shown or demonstration conducted: ☐ Yes ☐ No.
If Yes, brief description: _____.

Issues Discussed ☐101 ☐112 ☐102 ☒103 ☒Others
(For each of the checked box(es) above, please describe below the issue and detailed description of the discussion)

Claim(s) discussed: *1*.

Identification of prior art discussed: _____.

Substance of Interview
(For each issue discussed, provide a detailed description and indicate if agreement was reached. Some topics may include: identification or clarification of a reference or a portion thereof, claim interpretation, proposed amendments, arguments of any applied references etc...)

During the interview, an overview of the invention was presented and proposed claim amendments were discussed.However, no formal agreement was reached during the interview.

Applicant recordation instructions: The formal written reply to the last Office action must include the substance of the interview. (See MPEP section 713.04). If a reply to the last Office action has already been filed, applicant is given a non-extendable period of the longer of one month or thirty days from this interview date, or the mailing date of this interview summary form, whichever is later, to file a statement of the substance of the interview

Examiner recordation instructions: Examiners must summarize the substance of any interview of record. A complete and proper recordation of the substance of an interview should include the items listed in MPEP 713.04 for complete and proper recordation including the identification of the general thrust of each argument or issue discussed, a general indication of any other pertinent matters discussed regarding patentability and the general results or outcome of the interview, to include an indication as to whether or not agreement was reached on the issues raised.

☐ Attachment

/SULAIMAN NOORISTANY/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2415	

Summary of Record of Interview Requirements

Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP), Section 713.04, Substance of Interview Must be Made of Record
A complete written statement as to the substance of any face-to-face, video conference, or telephone interview with regard to an application must be made of record in the application whether or not an agreement with the examiner was reached at the interview.

Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 1.133 Interviews
Paragraph (b)

In every instance where reconsideration is requested in view of an interview with an examiner, a complete written statement of the reasons presented at the interview as warranting favorable action must be filed by the applicant. An interview does not remove the necessity for reply to Office action as specified in §§ 1.111, 1.135. (35 U.S.C. 132)

37 CFR §1.2 Business to be transacted in writing.
All business with the Patent or Trademark Office should be transacted in writing. The personal attendance of applicants or their attorneys or agents at the Patent and Trademark Office is unnecessary. The action of the Patent and Trademark Office will be based exclusively on the written record in the Office. No attention will be paid to any alleged oral promise, stipulation, or understanding in relation to which there is disagreement or doubt.

The action of the Patent and Trademark Office cannot be based exclusively on the written record in the Office if that record is itself incomplete through the failure to record the substance of interviews.

It is the responsibility of the applicant or the attorney or agent to make the substance of an interview of record in the application file, unless the examiner indicates he or she will do so. It is the examiner's responsibility to see that such a record is made and to correct material inaccuracies which bear directly on the question of patentability.

Examiners must complete an Interview Summary Form for each interview held where a matter of substance has been discussed during the interview by checking the appropriate boxes and filling in the blanks. Discussions regarding only procedural matters, directed solely to restriction requirements for which interview recordation is otherwise provided for in Section 812.01 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, or pointing out typographical errors or unreadable script in Office actions or the like, are excluded from the interview recordation procedures below. Where the substance of an interview is completely recorded in an Examiners Amendment, no separate Interview Summary Record is required.

The Interview Summary Form shall be given an appropriate Paper No., placed in the right hand portion of the file, and listed on the "Contents" section of the file wrapper. In a personal interview, a duplicate of the Form is given to the applicant (or attorney or agent) at the conclusion of the interview. In the case of a telephone or video-conference interview, the copy is mailed to the applicant's correspondence address either with or prior to the next official communication. If additional correspondence from the examiner is not likely before an allowance or if other circumstances dictate, the Form should be mailed promptly after the interview rather than with the next official communication.

The Form provides for recordation of the following information:
- Application Number (Series Code and Serial Number)
- Name of applicant
- Name of examiner
- Date of interview
- Type of interview (telephonic, video-conference, or personal)
- Name of participant(s) (applicant, attorney or agent, examiner, other PTO personnel, etc.)
- An indication whether or not an exhibit was shown or a demonstration conducted
- An identification of the specific prior art discussed
- An indication whether an agreement was reached and if so, a description of the general nature of the agreement (may be by attachment of a copy of amendments or claims agreed as being allowable). Note: Agreement as to allowability is tentative and does not restrict further action by the examiner to the contrary.
- The signature of the examiner who conducted the interview (if Form is not an attachment to a signed Office action)

It is desirable that the examiner orally remind the applicant of his or her obligation to record the substance of the interview of each case. It should be noted, however, that the Interview Summary Form will not normally be considered a complete and proper recordation of the interview unless it includes, or is supplemented by the applicant or the examiner to include, all of the applicable items required below concerning the substance of the interview.

A complete and proper recordation of the substance of any interview should include at least the following applicable items:
1) A brief description of the nature of any exhibit shown or any demonstration conducted,
2) an identification of the claims discussed,
3) an identification of the specific prior art discussed,
4) an identification of the principal proposed amendments of a substantive nature discussed, unless these are already described on the Interview Summary Form completed by the Examiner,
5) a brief identification of the general thrust of the principal arguments presented to the examiner,
   (The identification of arguments need not be lengthy or elaborate. A verbatim or highly detailed description of the arguments is not required. The identification of the arguments is sufficient if the general nature or thrust of the principal arguments made to the examiner can be understood in the context of the application file. Of course, the applicant may desire to emphasize and fully describe those arguments which he or she feels were or might be persuasive to the examiner.)
6) a general indication of any other pertinent matters discussed, and
7) if appropriate, the general results or outcome of the interview unless already described in the Interview Summary Form completed by the examiner.

Examiners are expected to carefully review the applicant's record of the substance of an interview. If the record is not complete and accurate, the examiner will give the applicant an extendable one month time period to correct the record.

Examiner to Check for Accuracy

If the claims are allowable for other reasons of record, the examiner should send a letter setting forth the examiner's version of the statement attributed to him or her. If the record is complete and accurate, the examiner should place the indication, "Interview Record OK" on the paper recording the substance of the interview along with the date and the examiner's initials.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 5 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief	**Application No.** 14/503,401	**Applicant(s)** SINGH ET AL.	
	Examiner SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	**Art Unit** 2415	**AIA (First Inventor to File) Status** No

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED 09 December 2015 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE.

NO NOTICE OF APPEAL FILED

1. ☒ The reply was filed after a final rejection. No Notice of Appeal has been filed. To avoid abandonment of this application, applicant must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit, or other evidence, which places the application in condition for allowance;
(2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31; or (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114 if this is a utility or plant application. Note that RCEs are not permitted in design applications. The reply must be filed within one of the following time periods:
   a) ☐ The period for reply expires _____months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
   b) ☒ The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action; or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.
   c) ☐ A prior Advisory Action was mailed more than 3 months after the mailing date of the final rejection in response to a first after-final reply filed within 2 months of the mailing date of the final rejection. The current period for reply expires months from the mailing date of *the prior Advisory Action* or SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection, whichever is earlier.
   Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a), (b) or (c). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THIS ADVISORY ACTION IS THE FIRST RESPONSE TO APPLICANT'S FIRST AFTER-FINAL REPLY WHICH WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. ONLY CHECK BOX (c) IN THE LIMITED SITUATION SET FORTH UNDER BOX (c). See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) or (c) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

NOTICE OF APPEAL

2. ☐ The Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. A brief in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be filed within two months of the date of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time period set forth in 37 CFR 41.37(a).

AMENDMENTS

3. ☐ The proposed amendments filed after a final rejection, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because
   a) ☐ They raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
   b) ☐ They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below);
   c) ☐ They are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
   d) ☐ They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.
   NOTE: _____. (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).
4. ☐ The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121. See attached Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment (PTOL-324).
5. ☐ Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____.
6. ☐ Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
7. ☒ For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): (a) ☒ will not be entered, or (b) ☐ will be entered, and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE

8. ☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.
9. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after final action, but before or on the date of filing a Notice of Appeal will not be entered because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why the affidavit or other evidence is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).
10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing the Notice of Appeal, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to overcome all rejections under appeal and/or appellant fails to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1).
11. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation of the status of the claims after entry is below or attached.

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER

12. ☒ The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: See Continuation Sheet.
13. ☐ Note the attached Information *Disclosure Statement*(s). (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s). _____
14. ☒ Other: see attached PTO-2323 & PTO-413.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

15. The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:
Claim(s) allowed: .
Claim(s) objected to: .
Claim(s) rejected: 1-4, 9-12, 16-19, 23-26 and 31-41.
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: .

/SULAIMAN NOORISTANY/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2415

Continuation of 12. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:

Applicant Arguments:
The prior arts failed to disclose wherein (i) "attach a segment identifier to said data segment", and "upload said data segment along with said attached segment identifier and user information to a user media publishing website"

Examiner Response:
With respect to the above argument, Examiner would like to draw attention to Aaltonen reference ([0029, 0061, 0063, 0085, 0087, 0100, 0101]) for example, FIG. 10 illustrates upload content broken down into a number of groups or blocks of one or more data packets with one or more information packets added to the packet stream….sender can upload content to the recipient 104 (e.g., origin server 22, user processor 31, digital broadcast receiver 36, digital broadcaster 32, etc.) in accordance with an HTTP POST or HTTP PUT technique [0101] - (herein considered same as "attach a segment identifier to said data segment" and "upload said data segment along with said attached segment identifier and user information to a user media publishing website")

Applicant Arguments:
The prior arts failed to disclose wherein (ii) "user information corresponds to user related information used by said user media publishing website to publish said media file on said user media publishing website"

Examiner Response:
With respect to the above argument, Examiner would like to draw attention to Aaltonen reference [0016, 0074] - the sender can be capable of uploading the remaining portion of the content in accordance with a HTTP POST or a HTTP PUT technique, where the HTTP POST/PUT technique includes uploading the remaining portion of the content including header information comprising a bit range of the remaining portion of the content.
For example, the upload request transmitted by the content manager identifies one or more pieces of content to upload, and includes one or more sender instructions along with other information (e.g., addressing information). In this regard, the sender instructions can be encoded in a separate header of the upload request. Alternatively, the sender instructions can be integrated into the upload request. Upon receipt of the upload request, then, the upload agent can determine if the upload request includes any sender instructions, and thereafter determine an upload schedule based at least in part upon the sender instructions (herein considered same as "user information corresponds to user related information used by said user media publishing website to publish said media file on said user media publishing website")

Applicant Arguments:
The prior arts failed to disclose wherein (iii) "perform synchronization for the segmented media file between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website over said cellular data network using said user information"
Examiner Response:
With respect to the above argument, Examiner would like to draw attention to Aaltonen reference [0100-0109] - For example, the sender can upload content to the recipient in accordance with an HTTP POST or HTTP PUT technique. In this regard, the content can be uploaded in a number of content data packets 114.sub.1, 114.sub.2, . . . 114.sub.n. The upload agent can then store each packet in the incomplete download storage 116 as the upload agent receives each packet….. During the upload session, between groups or blocks 120 of one or more packets, an information packet can be added to the packet stream, as shown in FIG. 10. In this regard, the upload agent 110 can receive and thereafter store each information packet, such as in the incomplete download storage 116, to facilitate upload recovery. Each information packet can generally include information as to the number of packets in a block of packets the upload agent is expected to receive before a subsequent information packet or other information relating to the packets, such as a sequence of one or more cyclic redundancy codes (CRCs). Alternatively, each information packet can include information as to the number of packets in the block of packets the upload agent should have received after a previous information packet or other information relating to the packets. In addition to information regarding a number of packets in the block of packets before or after the information packet, each information packet can include information (e.g., sequence of packet CRCs) uniquely describing the packets before or after the information packet, as well as one or more identifiers identifying the sender 102, the information packet, requested content and/or the upload session…… If the interruption is due to power failure or due to any other instance in which the recipient cannot re-establish communication with the sender, however, data that can facilitate recovery of the upload session, such as one or more information packets and/or the upload descriptor 118, can remain in the incomplete download storage 116 such that communication can be re-established at a subsequent time when the recipient is capable of re-establishing communication ….. After interruption of the upload session, such as after re-establishing communication with the sender 102, the upload agent 110 can retrieve the upload descriptor 118 and one or more information packets from the incomplete download storage 116. From the upload descriptor and a list of the complete packets stored in the incomplete download storage, which can be determined directly or from the information packet(s), it can be established the packets that need to be uploaded to complete the uploading of the content. In this regard, the upload agent can identify the complete packets stored in the incomplete download storage (herein considered same as "perform synchronization for the segmented media file between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website over said cellular data network using said user information").

Applicant Arguments:
The prior arts failed to disclose wherein (iv) "reassemble said data segments at said application layer using said segment identifiers to recreate said media file".

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 7 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Examiner Response:

With respect to the above argument, Examiner would like to draw attention to With respect to the above argument, Examiner would like to draw attention to Aaltonen reference [0100-0109] - For example, the sender can upload content to the recipient in accordance with an HTTP POST or HTTP PUT technique. In this regard, the content can be uploaded in a number of content data packets 114.sub.1, 114.sub.2, . . . 114.sub.n. The upload agent can then store each packet in the incomplete download storage 116 as the upload agent receives each packet….. During the upload session, between groups or blocks 120 of one or more packets, an information packet can be added to the packet stream, as shown in FIG. 10. In this regard, the upload agent 110 can receive and thereafter store each information packet, such as in the incomplete download storage 116, to facilitate upload recovery. Each information packet can generally include information as to the number of packets in a block of packets the upload agent is expected to receive before a subsequent information packet or other information relating to the packets, such as a sequence of one or more cyclic redundancy codes (CRCs). Alternatively, each information packet can include information as to the number of packets in the block of packets the upload agent should have received after a previous information packet or other information relating to the packets. In addition to information regarding a number of packets in the block of packets before or after the information packet, each information packet can include information (e.g., sequence of packet CRCs) uniquely describing the packets before or after the information packet, as well as one or more identifiers identifying the sender 102, the information packet, requested content and/or the upload session…… If the interruption is due to power failure or due to any other instance in which the recipient cannot re-establish communication with the sender, however, data that can facilitate recovery of the upload session, such as one or more information packets and/or the upload descriptor 118, can remain in the incomplete download storage 116 such that communication can be re-established at a subsequent time when the recipient is capable of re-establishing communication ….. After interruption of the upload session, such as after re-establishing communication with the sender 102, the upload agent 110 can retrieve the upload descriptor 118 and one or more information packets from the incomplete download storage 116. From the upload descriptor and a list of the complete packets stored in the incomplete download storage, which can be determined directly or from the information packet(s), it can be established the packets that need to be uploaded to complete the uploading of the content. In this regard, the upload agent can identify the complete packets stored in the incomplete download storage (herein considered same as "reassemble said data segments at said application layer using said segment identifiers to recreate said media file").

Applicant Arguments:

The prior arts failed to disclose wherein (v) "publish said recreated media file on said user media publishing website using said user information."

Examiner Response:

With respect to the above argument, Examiner would like to draw attention to With respect to the above argument, Examiner would like to draw attention to With respect to the above argument, Examiner would like to draw attention to Aaltonen reference [0100-0109] - For example, the sender can upload content to the recipient in accordance with an HTTP POST or HTTP PUT technique. In this regard, the content can be uploaded in a number of content data packets 114.sub.1, 114.sub.2, . . . 114.sub.n. The upload agent can then store each packet in the incomplete download storage 116 as the upload agent receives each packet….. During the upload session, between groups or blocks 120 of one or more packets, an information packet can be added to the packet stream, as shown in FIG. 10. In this regard, the upload agent 110 can receive and thereafter store each information packet, such as in the incomplete download storage 116, to facilitate upload recovery. Each information packet can generally include information as to the number of packets in a block of packets the upload agent is expected to receive before a subsequent information packet or other information relating to the packets, such as a sequence of one or more cyclic redundancy codes (CRCs). Alternatively, each information packet can include information as to the number of packets in the block of packets the upload agent should have received after a previous information packet or other information relating to the packets. In addition to information regarding a number of packets in the block of packets before or after the information packet, each information packet can include information (e.g., sequence of packet CRCs) uniquely describing the packets before or after the information packet, as well as one or more identifiers identifying the sender 102, the information packet, requested content and/or the upload session…… If the interruption is due to power failure or due to any other instance in which the recipient cannot re-establish communication with the sender, however, data that can facilitate recovery of the upload session, such as one or more information packets and/or the upload descriptor 118, can remain in the incomplete download storage 116 such that communication can be re-established at a subsequent time when the recipient is capable of re-establishing communication ….. After interruption of the upload session, such as after re-establishing communication with the sender 102, the upload agent 110 can retrieve the upload descriptor 118 and one or more information packets from the incomplete download storage 116. From the upload descriptor and a list of the complete packets stored in the incomplete download storage, which can be determined directly or from the information packet(s), it can be established the packets that need to be uploaded to complete the uploading of the content. In this regard, the upload agent can identify the complete packets stored in the incomplete download storage (herein considered same as "publish said recreated media file on said user media publishing website using said user information").

Therefore, for the above reasons, prior art meets the claim limitation.

Thus, as a whole, the Examiner stresses that the claims are too broad and require detail or specialization of the steps as recite, the claims. Alone and as claimed, the limitations are too open.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 8 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Applicant-Initiated Interview Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	14/503,401	SINGH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	2415	

All participants (applicant, applicant's representative, PTO personnel):

(1) *SULAIMAN NOORISTANY*. (3)_____.

(2) *Ashok Tankha*. (4)_____.

Date of Interview: *14 December 2015*.

Type: ☒ Telephonic ☐ Video Conference
☐ Personal [copy given to: ☐ applicant ☐ applicant's representative]

Exhibit shown or demonstration conducted: ☐ Yes ☐ No.
If Yes, brief description: _____.

Issues Discussed ☐101 ☐112 ☐102 ☒103 ☒Others
(For each of the checked box(es) above, please describe below the issue and detailed description of the discussion)

Claim(s) discussed: *1*.

Identification of prior art discussed: _____.

Substance of Interview
(For each issue discussed, provide a detailed description and indicate if agreement was reached. Some topics may include: identification or clarification of a reference or a portion thereof, claim interpretation, proposed amendments, arguments of any applied references etc...)

During the interview, an overview of the invention was presented and proposed claim amendments were discussed.However, no formal agreement was reached during the interview.

Applicant recordation instructions: The formal written reply to the last Office action must include the substance of the interview. (See MPEP section 713.04). If a reply to the last Office action has already been filed, applicant is given a non-extendable period of the longer of one month or thirty days from this interview date, or the mailing date of this interview summary form, whichever is later, to file a statement of the substance of the interview

Examiner recordation instructions: Examiners must summarize the substance of any interview of record. A complete and proper recordation of the substance of an interview should include the items listed in MPEP 713.04 for complete and proper recordation including the identification of the general thrust of each argument or issue discussed, a general indication of any other pertinent matters discussed regarding patentability and the general results or outcome of the interview, to include an indication as to whether or not agreement was reached on the issues raised.

☐ Attachment

/SULAIMAN NOORISTANY/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2415	

Summary of Record of Interview Requirements

Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP), Section 713.04, Substance of Interview Must be Made of Record
A complete written statement as to the substance of any face-to-face, video conference, or telephone interview with regard to an application must be made of record in the application whether or not an agreement with the examiner was reached at the interview.

Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 1.133 Interviews
Paragraph (b)

In every instance where reconsideration is requested in view of an interview with an examiner, a complete written statement of the reasons presented at the interview as warranting favorable action must be filed by the applicant. An interview does not remove the necessity for reply to Office action as specified in §§ 1.111, 1.135. (35 U.S.C. 132)

37 CFR §1.2 Business to be transacted in writing.
All business with the Patent or Trademark Office should be transacted in writing. The personal attendance of applicants or their attorneys or agents at the Patent and Trademark Office is unnecessary. The action of the Patent and Trademark Office will be based exclusively on the written record in the Office. No attention will be paid to any alleged oral promise, stipulation, or understanding in relation to which there is disagreement or doubt.

The action of the Patent and Trademark Office cannot be based exclusively on the written record in the Office if that record is itself incomplete through the failure to record the substance of interviews.

It is the responsibility of the applicant or the attorney or agent to make the substance of an interview of record in the application file, unless the examiner indicates he or she will do so. It is the examiner's responsibility to see that such a record is made and to correct material inaccuracies which bear directly on the question of patentability.

Examiners must complete an Interview Summary Form for each interview held where a matter of substance has been discussed during the interview by checking the appropriate boxes and filling in the blanks. Discussions regarding only procedural matters, directed solely to restriction requirements for which interview recordation is otherwise provided for in Section 812.01 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, or pointing out typographical errors or unreadable script in Office actions or the like, are excluded from the interview recordation procedures below. Where the substance of an interview is completely recorded in an Examiners Amendment, no separate Interview Summary Record is required.

The Interview Summary Form shall be given an appropriate Paper No., placed in the right hand portion of the file, and listed on the "Contents" section of the file wrapper. In a personal interview, a duplicate of the Form is given to the applicant (or attorney or agent) at the conclusion of the interview. In the case of a telephone or video-conference interview, the copy is mailed to the applicant's correspondence address either with or prior to the next official communication. If additional correspondence from the examiner is not likely before an allowance or if other circumstances dictate, the Form should be mailed promptly after the interview rather than with the next official communication.

The Form provides for recordation of the following information:
- Application Number (Series Code and Serial Number)
- Name of applicant
- Name of examiner
- Date of interview
- Type of interview (telephonic, video-conference, or personal)
- Name of participant(s) (applicant, attorney or agent, examiner, other PTO personnel, etc.)
- An indication whether or not an exhibit was shown or a demonstration conducted
- An identification of the specific prior art discussed
- An indication whether an agreement was reached and if so, a description of the general nature of the agreement (may be by attachment of a copy of amendments or claims agreed as being allowable). Note: Agreement as to allowability is tentative and does not restrict further action by the examiner to the contrary.
- The signature of the examiner who conducted the interview (if Form is not an attachment to a signed Office action)

It is desirable that the examiner orally remind the applicant of his or her obligation to record the substance of the interview of each case. It should be noted, however, that the Interview Summary Form will not normally be considered a complete and proper recordation of the interview unless it includes, or is supplemented by the applicant or the examiner to include, all of the applicable items required below concerning the substance of the interview.

A complete and proper recordation of the substance of any interview should include at least the following applicable items:
1) A brief description of the nature of any exhibit shown or any demonstration conducted,
2) an identification of the claims discussed,
3) an identification of the specific prior art discussed,
4) an identification of the principal proposed amendments of a substantive nature discussed, unless these are already described on the Interview Summary Form completed by the Examiner,
5) a brief identification of the general thrust of the principal arguments presented to the examiner,
   (The identification of arguments need not be lengthy or elaborate. A verbatim or highly detailed description of the arguments is not required. The identification of the arguments is sufficient if the general nature or thrust of the principal arguments made to the examiner can be understood in the context of the application file. Of course, the applicant may desire to emphasize and fully describe those arguments which he or she feels were or might be persuasive to the examiner.)
6) a general indication of any other pertinent matters discussed, and
7) if appropriate, the general results or outcome of the interview unless already described in the Interview Summary Form completed by the examiner.

Examiners are expected to carefully review the applicant's record of the substance of an interview. If the record is not complete and accurate, the examiner will give the applicant an extendable one month time period to correct the record.

Examiner to Check for Accuracy

If the claims are allowable for other reasons of record, the examiner should send a letter setting forth the examiner's version of the statement attributed to him or her. If the record is complete and accurate, the examiner should place the indication, "Interview Record OK" on the paper recording the substance of the interview along with the date and the examiner's initials.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 10 of 476
IPR2025-00103

AFCP 2.0 Decision	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	14/503,401	SINGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	2415

This is in response to the After Final Consideration Pilot request filed 11/26/ 2015.

1. **Improper Request** – The AFCP 2.0 request is improper for the following reason(s) and the after final amendment submitted with the request will be treated under pre-pilot procedure.

☐ An AFCP 2.0 request form PTO/SB/434 (or equivalent document) was not submitted.

☐ A non-broadening amendment to at least one independent claim was not submitted.

☒ A proper AFCP 2.0 request was submitted in response to the most recent final rejection.

☐ Other:

2. **Proper Request**

A. After final amendment submitted with the request will not be treated under AFCP 2.0.
The after final amendment cannot be reviewed and a search conducted within the guidelines of the pilot program.

☐ The after final amendment will be treated under pre-pilot procedure.

B. Updated search and/or completed additional consideration.
The examiner performed an updated search and/or completed additional consideration of the after final amendment within the time authorized for the pilot program. The result(s) of the updated search and/or completed additional consideration are:

☐ 1. All of the rejections in the most recent final Office action are overcome and a Notice of Allowance is issued herewith.

☐ 2. The after final amendment would not overcome all of the rejections in the most recent final Office action. See attached interview summary for further details.

☐ 3. The after final amendment was reviewed, and it raises a new issue(s). See attached interview summary for further details.

☐ 4. The after final amendment raises new issues, but would overcome all of the rejections in the most recent final Office action. A decision on determining allowability could not be made within the guidelines of the pilot. See attached interview summary for further details, including any newly discovered prior art.

☐ 5. Other:

Examiner Note: Please attach an interview summary when necessary as described above.

DO NOT ENTRE
/SN/

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re. application of:
Application No.: 14/503,401
Filed: 10/01/2014
Applicant: Gurvinder Singh
Title: Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data and Multimedia Content

Examiner: Nooristany, Sulaiman
Art Unit: 2415
Atty. Docket No.: Cellspin_04Con9_US

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Response to Final Office Action

Examiner Nooristany:

In response to the final office action mailed November 16, 2015, please amend the above-referenced application as follows:

There are no Amendments to the Claims.

Remarks begin on page 2 of this response.

Attachments:
1. Transmittal Form, PTO/SB/21; and
2. Certification and request for consideration under the after final consideration pilot program 2.0, Form PTO/SB/434.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 12 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Do NOT ENTER
/SN/

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re. application of:
Application No.: 14/503,401
Filed: 10/01/2014
Applicant: Gurvinder Singh
Title: Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data and Multimedia Content

Examiner: Nooristany, Sulaiman
Art Unit: 2415
Atty. Docket No.: Cellspin_04Con9_US

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Response to Supplemental Final Rejection

Examiner Nooristany:

In response to the supplemental final rejection mailed December 02, 2015, please amend the above-referenced application as follows:

There are no Amendments to the Claims.

Remarks begin on page 2 of this response.

Attachments:
1. Transmittal Form, PTO/SB/21.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re. application of:
Application No.: 14/503,401
Filed: 10/01/2014
Applicant: Gurvinder Singh
Title: Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data and Multimedia Content

Examiner: Nooristany, Sulaiman
Art Unit: 2415
Atty. Docket No.: Cellspin_04Con9_US

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Response to Supplemental Final Rejection

Examiner Nooristany:

In response to the supplemental final rejection mailed December 02, 2015, please amend the above-referenced application as follows:

There are no Amendments to the Claims.

Remarks begin on page 2 of this response.

Attachments:
1. Transmittal Form, PTO/SB/21.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 14 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Remarks

The Pending Claims

Claims 1-4, 9-12, 16-19, 23-26 and 31-41 are currently pending. Reconsideration and allowance of the pending claims is respectfully requested.

Summary of the Office Action

Claims 1-4, 9-12, 16-19, 23-26, 31-41 are rejected under Pre-AIA U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aaltonen US 20050209927 further in view of Borquez US 20070099659.

Amendments to the Claims

There are no Amendments to the Claims.

The office action states: "**Claims 1-4, 9-12, 16-19, 23-26, and 31-41 are rejected under Pre-AIA U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aaltonen US 20050209927 further in view of Borquez US 20070099659.**"

In response to the above rejection, applicant respectfully submits that there is a clear deficiency in the above rejection and requests the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw the above rejection.

Applicant submits that even if Aaltonen and Borquez are combined as suggested in the office action, the combination still does not teach or suggest all the limitations in independent claims 1, 8, 15 and 21. Aaltonen, further in view of Borquez, does not teach or suggest at least the following features similarly recited in independent claims 1, 9, 17 and 24:

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 15 of 476
IPR2025-00103

(i) "**attach a segment identifier to said data segment**", and "**upload said data segment along with said attached segment identifier** and **user information** to a **user media publishing website**",

(ii) "**user information** corresponds to **user related information used by said user media publishing website to publish said media file on said user media publishing website**",

(iii) "perform **synchronization** for the segmented media file **between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website** over said cellular data network **using said user information**",

(iv) "**reassemble said data segments** at said application layer **using said segment identifiers** to **recreate said media file**", and

(v) "**publish said recreated media file on said user media publishing website using said user information**."

The chart below shows the summary of arguments submitted in detail in this response to differentiate applicant's disclosure from that of a combination of Aaltonen and Borquez:

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 16 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Limitations/Salient Features in Claims 1, 8, 15 and 21 NOT disclosed by a combination of Aaltonen and Borquez		
Ser#	**Limitation/Salient Feature**	**Argument**
1	**perform synchronization** for the segmented file-data between the **cellular phone and the user media publishing website** over said cellular data network **using said user information**	**Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) used for Data Synchronization (Aaltonen)** ≠ **User Information used for data synchronization (Applicant)**
2	**attach a segment identifier to said data segment** that comprises part of said file-data, at said application layer, and **upload** said data segment **along with said attached segment identifier and user information** to a **user media publishing website**	**Sending an information packet (Aaltonen)** ≠ **attaching a segment identifier to each data segment to be sent (Applicant)**
3	**user information corresponds to user related information used by said user media publishing website to publish said media file on said user media publishing website**	**User information corresponds to user related information used by the user media publishing website to publish the media file (recreated media file) on the user media publishing website (Applicant)** **VS** ***Lack* of user information for publishing the recreated media file (Aaltonen and Borquez)**
4	**reassemble said data segments** at said application layer **using said segment identifiers** to	**reassemble said data segments** at the application layer **using the segment identifiers** to **recreate the media file**

4

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 17 of 476
IPR2025-00103

	recreate said media file	**(Applicant)** **VS** **re-order the data packets** in the same order that the recipient uploaded the data packets using ***redundant tables inside information packets*** **(Aaltonen)**
5	**publish said recreated media file on said user media publishing website using said user information**	**publish the recreated media file on the user media publishing website using the user information** **VS** ***Lack* of publishing of the recreated media file using user information (Aaltonen and Borquez)**

Argument 1: Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) used for data synchronization (Aaltonen) is NOT same as User Information used for data synchronization (Applicant)

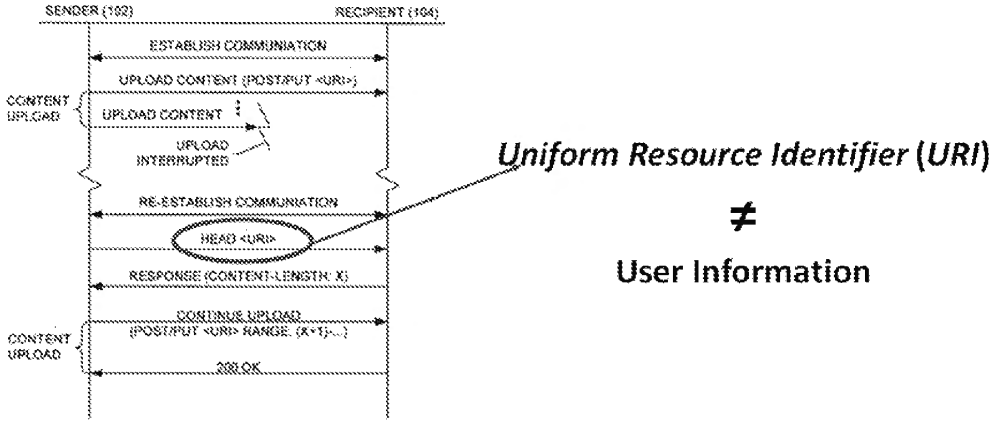


FIG. 11.

5

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 18 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Pages 3-4 of the office action state that Aaltonen teaches "**performing synchronization for segmented file data between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website using user information**" in **FIGS. 9, 11**, and paragraphs [0101]-[0103].

Applicant respectfully disagrees. Aaltonen's **FIGS. 9, 11**, and paragraphs [0101]-[0103] do not teach or suggest "**performing synchronization** for segmented file data between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website **using user information".**

Furthermore, paragraph [0112] of Aaltonen states: "Thus, to request, and thereafter **receive, the size of the portion of the upload content received by the upload agent**, the sender can send an **HTTP HEAD** request to the recipient, where the request includes the **URI of the location within content storage 112** including the received portion of the upload content."

Applicant submits that **URI (Uniform Resource Identifier) disclosed by Aaltonen also is not same as applicant's** <u>**User Information**</u> that corresponds *to* ***user information corresponds to user related information used by said user media publishing website*** <u>**to publish said media file on said user media publishing website**</u>.

Further, applicant submits that **synchronization in Aaltonen is performed using URI**. *In contrast*, **in applicant's disclosure, synchronization for the segmented file-data is performed between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website** <u>**using the user information**</u>.

Page 3 of the office action states that Aaltonen teaches "**uploading a data segment from a cellular phone to a user media publishing website along with user information**" in paragraph [0101].

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 19 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Paragraph [0101] of Aaltonen discloses: "After receiving the upload descriptor **118**, the upload agent **110** can acknowledge receipt of the upload descriptor, such as by sending a 200 OK message to the sender **102**. Upon receipt of the acknowledgement from the upload agent, the sender can begin uploading content **114** to the recipient **104**, or more particularly to the upload agent. For example, the sender can upload content to the recipient in accordance with an HTTP POST or HTTP PUT technique. In this regard, the content can be uploaded in a number of content data packets **114**$_1$,**114**$_2$, . . . **114**$_n$. The upload agent can then store each packet in the incomplete download storage **116** as the upload agent receives each packet. As will be appreciated, the sender can upload the content to the recipient across a uni-directional or bi-directional network. And as will also be appreciated, the sender can upload the content independent of an upload schedule, such as in a manner described above with respect to **FIG. 7**." Thus, in contrast to applicant's limitation, paragraph [0101] of Aaltonen discloses, *inter alia,* that the sender (content manager **106**) can upload the content to the recipient (upload agent **110**) in a number of packets using HTTP.

None of the paragraphs including [0101] teach or suggest that the data packets are uploaded along with "**user information**" *used by the publishing website*.

Next, paragraph [0100] of Aaltonen discloses: "After establishing communication with the recipient, the sender can send an **upload descriptor 118** to the recipient. The upload agent **110** can receive the upload descriptor, and thereafter store the upload descriptor in the incomplete download storage **116**. The upload descriptor can include any of a number of different pieces of information to facilitate the sender in uploading content, but in one embodiment, the **upload descriptor** includes attributes such as **size of the upload content *and*** a **uniform resource identifier (URI) of a location within content storage of the recipient to store the content**. Additionally, the upload descriptor can include information regarding a preferred time, place and technology for use in uploading the content."

From the above highlighted lines, it is clear that in Aaltonen, it is the "**upload descriptor**" that is used for synchronization and **NOT the "user information"** (see also Aaltonen **FIG. 9**). Further, it is clear that the

upload descriptor (Size & URI) (Aaltonen)

$\neq$

user information (Applicant)

(*user related information is user related information used by said user media publishing website to publish said media file on said user media publishing website*)

A full search of Aaltonen does NOT reveal that Aaltonen is using user information to perform synchronization for the segmented file-data between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website over the cellular data network.

A full search of Borquez does NOT also reveal that Borquez is using user information to perform synchronization for the segmented file-data between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website over the cellular data network.

Argument 2: Sending an information packet (Aaltonen) is NOT same as attaching a segment identifier to each data segment (Applicant)

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 21 of 476
IPR2025-00103

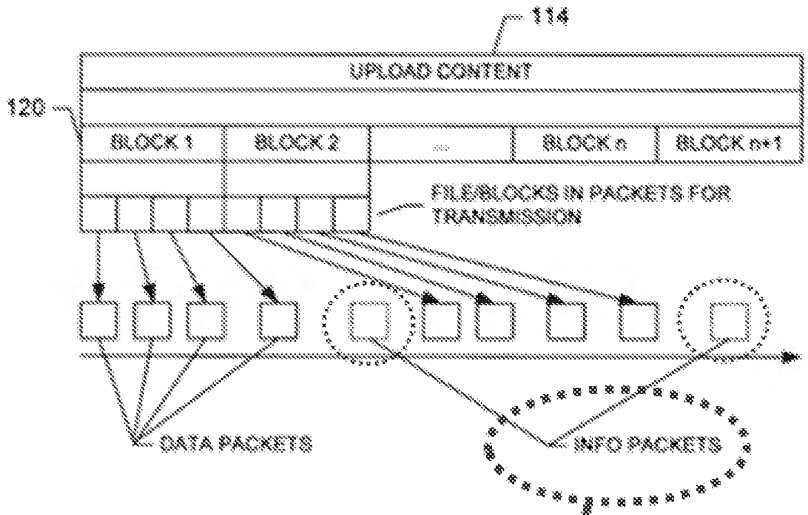


FIG. 10.

Sending Information Packets

≠

Attaching a Segment Identifier to each data segment

Page 3 of the office action states that Aaltonen teaches "**attaching a segment identifier to each data segment**" and "**uploading a segment identifier along with each data segment**" in **FIG. 10**, and paragraphs [0029], [0061], [0063], [0085], [0087] and [0100].

Aaltonen in *paragraph [0029]* discloses: "**FIG. 11** is a control flow diagram of elements of a system operating in accordance with a method for uploading content including recovering an interrupted upload session, in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention."

Applicant submits that Aaltonen's paragraph [0029] is merely a brief description of **FIG. 11**, and therefore does **NOT** disclose "**attaching a segment identifier to each data segment**" and "**uploading a segment identifier along with each data segment**".

Next, Aaltonen in *paragraph [0061]* discloses: "As explained in greater detail below, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention, the upload agent **110** of the recipient **104** is capable of receiving an upload request from the content manager **106** of the sender **102**, where the upload request identifies one or more piece(s) of content to upload from the sender to the recipient. In addition to receiving the upload request, or included within the upload request, the upload agent can receive or otherwise identify one or more instructions, such as one or more recipient instructions, sender instructions and/or network instructions, each relating to the time and/or manner of uploading the identified piece(s) of content. The upload agent can be capable of determining an upload schedule for uploading the identified piece(s) of content based upon the upload request and instructions. The upload agent can then send the upload schedule to the content manager. The content manager can upload content to the recipient in accordance with the upload schedule, where upon receipt, the recipient can store the content in content storage **112**. After uploading the content, if so desired, the content manager can delete or otherwise remove the uploaded content from content storage **108** of the sender. And by deleting or otherwise removing the uploaded content, at least a portion of the storage capacity burden on the sender is capable of being relieved, such as for subsequent storage of other content."

A review of the underlined lines indicates that this paragraph is all about back and forth communication between the content manager **106** and the upload agent **110**. It does **NOT** disclose "**attaching a segment identifier to each data segment**" and "**uploading a segment identifier along with each data segment**".

Aaltonen in *paragraph [0063]* cited in the office action discloses: "As indicated above, the upload agent **110** can receive or otherwise identify one or more instructions, such as one or more recipient instructions, sender instructions and/or network instructions, each relating to the time and/or manner of uploading content from the sender **102** to the recipient **104**. In this regard, to allow the recipient greater flexibility in receiving the upload content, embodiments of the present invention provide recipient

instructions that can define how content is uploaded to a recipient **104** from one or more senders **102**. As described below, the recipient instructions are typically defined by the recipient. To allow the sender of upload content greater flexibility in how content is uploaded, embodiments of the present invention also provide sender instructions that can define how the content is uploaded to the recipient. Further, embodiments of the present invention can also provide network instructions that allow network operators or other entities to define how content is uploaded over associated access networks. In this regard, content can be uploaded according to more universal instructions, such as instructions that apply to all upload content addressed to a particular recipient, or all upload content of a certain type regardless of the sender or recipient." Therefore, this paragraph is only describing the details of sender instructions, recipient instructions, and network instructions. It does **NOT** disclose "**attaching a segment identifier to each data segment**" and "**uploading a segment identifier along with each data segment**".

Aaltonen in *paragraph [0085]* cited in the office action discloses: "Irrespective of how the content manager **108** selects or receives a selection of piece(s) of content, upon selecting the content to be uploaded, the sender **102**, or more particularly the content manager, can identify the piece(s) of upload content in an upload request, which can also include information necessary to describe the content (e.g., size, quality, etc.) and addressing information, and information identifying the intended recipient of the upload request and upload content. In addition, the upload request can further include one or more sender instructions from the sender. It will be appreciated, however, that the upload request need not include any sender instructions. It will also be appreciated that the sender may be capable of storing, and may have stored, one or more sender instructions, but generate the upload request without any sender instructions, if so desired." This paragraph is about the content manager **106** identifying the pieces of upload content in an upload request. It does **NOT** disclose "**attaching a segment identifier to each data segment**" and "**uploading a segment identifier along with each data segment**".

Aaltonen in *paragraph [0087]* cited in the office action discloses: "More particularly as to determining an upload schedule, the upload agent **110** can interpret the

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 24 of 476
IPR2025-00103

upload request to determine whether the upload request includes any sender instructions. For example, the upload agent can parse the upload request and interpret the content of the upload request to identify any sender instructions. The upload agent can also determine whether the content is to be uploaded based upon any recipient instructions, such as by determining whether any recipient instructions stored by the recipient are associated with the sender **102** and/or the upload content, as such may be determined based upon information included within the upload request. Further, the upload agent can determine whether delivery of the media content is subject to any network instructions, such as by determining whether any network instructions are contained within the upload request (if designated by the sender), whether any network instructions are stored by the recipient (if designated by the recipient) and/or, as shown in **FIG. 7**, receiving any network instructions from one or more access network(s) over which the sender is capable of uploading the content (if designated by another entity such as a system operator)." This paragraph reveals how the upload agent **110** determines the upload schedule by interpreting the upload request. It does not disclose "**attaching a segment identifier to each data segment**" and "**uploading a segment identifier along with each data segment**".

Aaltonen in paragraph [0100] cited in the office action discloses: "With reference to the control flow diagram of **FIG. 9**, a method of upload recovery in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention generally includes the sender **102** establishing communication with the recipient **104**, such as directly or via a proxy, gateway (e.g., GTW **20**) or the like, to upload content **114** to the recipient. If so desired, as the sender establishes communication with the recipient, the sender can be authenticated to the recipient, such as in accordance with any of a number of different manners. After establishing communication with the recipient, the sender can send an upload descriptor **118** to the recipient. The upload agent **110** can receive the upload descriptor, and thereafter store the upload descriptor in the incomplete download storage **116**. The upload descriptor can include any of a number of different pieces of information to facilitate the sender in uploading content, but in one embodiment, the upload descriptor includes attributes such as size of the upload content and a uniform resource identifier

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 25 of 476
IPR2025-00103

(URI) of a location within content storage of the recipient to store the content. Additionally, the upload descriptor can include information regarding a preferred time, place and technology for use in uploading the content." This paragraph clearly states that the upload agent **110** receives the upload descriptor from the content manager **106**. It further states that the upload descriptor includes URI of the location within the content storage of the recipient to store the content.

Paragraph [0100] of Aaltonen does **NOT** disclose "**attaching a segment identifier to each data segment**" and "**uploading a segment identifier along with each data segment**".

In contrast, Aaltonen in *paragraph [0102]* discloses: "During the upload session, **between** groups or blocks **120** of one or more packets, an **information packet** can be added to the packet stream, as shown in **FIG. 10**. ….Each **information packet** can generally **include** information as to the **number of packets in a block of packets** the upload agent is expected to receive **before** a subsequent information packet or **other information** relating to the packets, **such as** a sequence of one or more cyclic redundancy codes **(CRCs).** Alternatively, each information packet can include information as to the number of packets in the block of packets the upload agent should have **received after a previous information packet** or other information relating to the packets. In addition to information regarding a number of packets in the block of packets ***before or after*** the information packet, each information packet can include information (e.g., sequence of packet CRCs) **uniquely describing the packets before or after the information packet**".

From the above, it is clear that "**Information Packets**" in Aaltonen are **NOT** the same as "**segment identifiers**" in applicant's disclosure. Further, it is clear that "**uploading a stand-alone information packet in between blocks of packets before or after the information packet**" in Aaltonen is **NOT** same as "**attaching a segment identifier to each data segment**", and "**uploading a segment identifier along with each data segment**" in applicant's disclosure.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 26 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Furthermore, *paragraph [0103]* of Aaltonen discloses: "Thus, **in addition** to the number of packets in a block **120** of packets before or after an information packet, **each information packet can include *an identifier*** that identifies placement of the respective ***data packet*** **in relation to the other *data packets*** of the content."

From the above paragraph, it is clear that in Aaltonen, the "identifier" inside the information packet is "*for placement of the respective **data packet*** in relation to the other ***data packets***". *In contrast, in applicant's disclosure, **there is a "segment identifier" used for each "data segment" and NOT for identifying the placement of the data "packets" within a block in relation to the other data packets***.

Data "packet" identifier (Aaltonen)

≠

Data "Segment" identifier (Applicant)

*as it is clear from Aaltonen **FIG. 10:** "Packets" are different from "Blocks" / Segments.*

Further, Paragraph [0103] of Aaltonen also discloses that the **information packets are tables** that **uniquely identify the blocks of packets *before or after* the respective information packet**. Therefore, it is clear that Aaltonen is attaching information packets **"before or after" blocks and identifiers to data packets within a block**. In contrast, in applicant's disclosure, a unique segment identifier is attached to each data segment and not for data packets within a block. Applicant therefore submits that the scheme in Aaltonen where **each information packet includes a table that uniquely identifies blocks of packets** is VERY different from applicant's scheme of "**attaching a segment identifier to each data segment**."

"Table" describing "before or after" blocks of packets (Aaltonen)

≠

Segment identifier (Applicant)

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 27 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Furthermore, Aaltonen in paragraph [0104] discloses that the upload agent **need not maintain all of the received information packets in storage**. For example, the upload agent can be configured to **store only one or more of the latest received information packets**. Therefore, it is *clear that:*

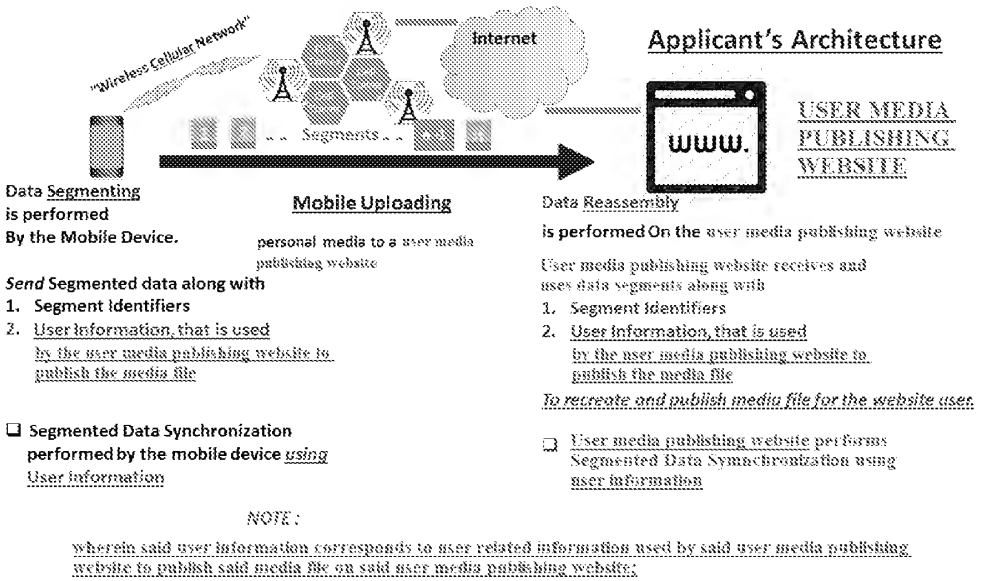
"Requiring to store ONLY Latest information packet" (Aaltonen)

$\neq$

"Requiring storing of ALL segment identifiers" (Applicant)

A full search of Borquez reveals that even Borquez does not disclose attaching a segment identifier to each data segment to be sent.

Argument 3: User information corresponds to user related information used by the user media publishing website to publish the media file (recreated media file) on the user media publishing website (Applicant) vs lack of it (Aaltonen and Borquez)



LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 28 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Second paragraph on page 13 of applicant's original application states as follows: "The **publishing service 401** comprises a front end service **401a**, a back end service **401b**, and a database **401d**. The transferred data and multimedia content is stored in the database **401d** of the publishing service **401**. A **protocol is provided for synchronizing user publishing information between the client application 203 and the publishing service 401**. The **user publishing information** may, for example, comprise **user preferences of the websites and the timer setting**. The data transfer module **203j** may transfer the data and the multimedia content as a single multimedia file, multiple data segments in the case of large files, or electronic mail attachments to the back end service **401b** of the publishing service **401** via the front end service **401a**. The back end service **401b** comprises a **data reassembly module 401c**. If the back end service **401b** receives the multimedia content in the form of multiple data segments, **the data reassembly module 401c reassembles the data segments in a predetermined sequence using the segment identifiers**. The back end service **401b** then **creates a multimedia object from the transferred data and multimedia content**. The multimedia object is transferred from the back end service **401b** to the front end service **401a** and then **published on the websites selected by the user** (see also **FIG. 4** in applicant's original application and applicant's segmented data transfer algorithm shown below)."

Further, applicant draws the Examiner's attention to US Non-provisional patent application serial number 11/901,802, titled "*Online Publishing Of Multimedia Content*", filed by the applicant on September 19, 2007 in the United States Patent and Trademark Office, **which is incorporated by reference in its entirety in the instant application**.

Point No. 1: **Transfer multimedia along with user preferences**

FIGURE 4, and Steps 405, 407, 408 of US application No. 11/901,802 (hereafter 802' application) show sending multimedia content along with user preferences. The term **"**Publication virtual space" in the 802' application is equivalent to

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 29 of 476
IPR2025-00103

the "User media publishing website" disclosed in the present application. This may be inferred from paragraph [0047] of the 802' application.

US application No. 11/901,802
which is incorporated by reference in its entirety in the instant application

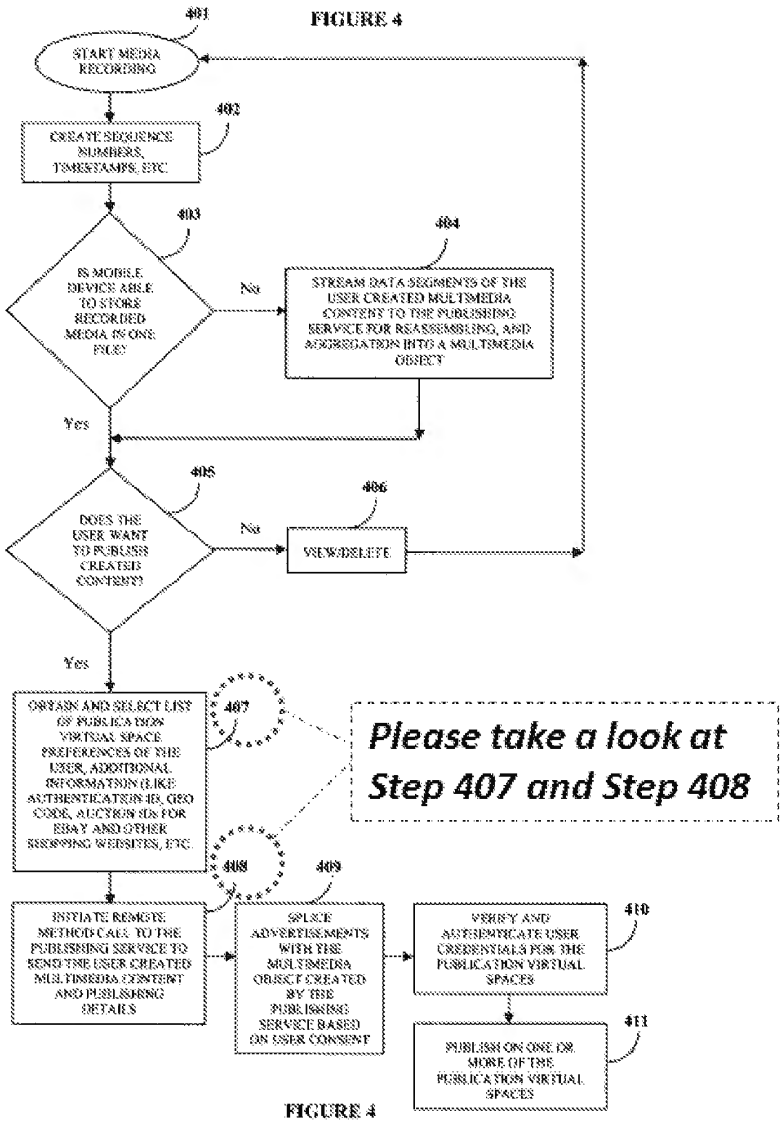


FIGURE 4

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 30 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Paragraph [0047] of the 802' application discloses: *Additional information such as the list of the user preferences* **of the publication virtual spaces 205**, *authentication identification*, **user preferences**, default settings, manually entered geographical codes, and **auction identifiers** for eBay® and other shopping websites are selected **407** ***and transferred along with the user created multimedia content*** *to the publishing service* **204**. A remote method call **408** such as extensible markup language-remote procedure call (XML-RPC) may be initiated by the client application **202** to *transfer the user created multimedia content along with the additional information* to the publishing service **204**.

Paragraph [0023] of the 802' application discloses: "The **user preferences may comprise** *authentication credentials, transaction identification,* a **list of publication virtual spaces 205**, global positioning system geographical codes, area code for the phone number of the mobile device, file format of the user created multimedia content, and a compression rate of the multimedia content."

Point No. 2: **Synchronize user publishing information between the client application and the publishing service**

Paragraph [0044] of the 802' application discloses: "In case of a video recording, the video content and the associated audio content are partitioned into video and audio data segments, respectively. The segment identifiers are used for reassembling the data segments in a predetermined sequence to create a multimedia object by the back end service **204 c**. Furthermore, in the case of a video recording, the segment identifiers are used **to synchronize the video data segments** and the associated audio data segments during the reassembling of the data segments."

Paragraph [0006] of the 802' application discloses: "The method disclosed herein further provides **a protocol for synchronizing user publishing information between the client application and the publishing service**, wherein the user publishing information includes user preferences of the publication virtual spaces."

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 31 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Paragraph [0018] of the 802' application discloses: "The method disclosed herein provides a protocol for **synchronizing 104 user publishing information between the client application 202 and the publishing service 204**. The user publishing information includes **user preferences of the publication virtual spaces 205**. The user created multimedia content is received by the front end service **204 b** of the publishing service **204** from the client application **202**."

Aaltonen and Borquez individually or in combination do not teach that the user media publishing website uses the user information to publish the recreated media file on the user media publishing website.

Argument 4: Reassemble the data segments at said application layer using the segment identifiers to *recreate the media file* (Applicant) VS re-order the data packets in the same order that the recipient uploaded the data packets using *redundant tables inside information packets* (Aaltonen)

Paragraph 3 on page 12 of applicant's original application states: "In the case of limited memory and processing capabilities of the mobile device **202**, the segmentation module **203i** of the client application **203** partitions the multimedia content of large files into multiple data segments. The segmentation module **203i** generates segment identifiers and **tags the data segments with the segment identifiers**. The segment identifiers may, for example, be one or more of transaction identifiers, sequence numbers, and timestamps. The **segment identifiers are used later by a back end service 401b of the publishing service 401 to reassemble the data segments in a predetermined sequence to create a multimedia object**."

Paragraph 2 on page 14 of applicant's original application states: "The **back end service 401b of the publishing service 401 reassembles the data segments in a predetermined sequence using the segment identifiers to create the multimedia object**."

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 32 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Page 4 of the office action states that Aaltonen discloses: "reassembly of data segments at an application layer **using segment identifiers** to **recreate a media file**."

Applicant respectfully disagrees and presents the following arguments.

As stated before, Paragraph [0103] of Aaltonen discloses that the **information packets are tables** that **uniquely identify the blocks of packets *before or after* the respective information packet**. Further, it is clear that Aaltonen is attaching **identifiers to data packets within a block**. In contrast, in applicant's disclosure, a segment identifier is attached to each data segment and not to data packets within a block.

Furthermore, Aaltonen in paragraph [0104] discloses that the upload agent **need not maintain all of the received information packets in storage**. For example, the upload agent can be configured to **store only one or more of the latest received information packets**.

"Requiring to store ONLY Latest information packet" (Aaltonen)

$\neq$

"Requiring storing of ALL segment identifiers" (Applicant)

From the above, it is *clear that:*

(i) Aaltonen discloses that **each block of packets does NOT have to include an Information packet** i.e., Aaltonen is *teaching away* from applicant's disclosure since in **applicant's disclosure it is compulsory to attach a segment identifier to each data segment**;

(ii) Aaltonen discloses **NOT to store all the information packets**. This again means that Aaltonen is *teaching away* from applicant's disclosure where

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 33 of 476
IPR2025-00103

segment identifiers of each data segment needs to be compulsorily stored and used later for reassembly of the original media file.

(iii) Aaltonen discloses that there is REDUNTANT/Duplicate information in "information packets" **since the system will work even if only "latest information packets" are stored /** available. This again means that Aaltonen is *teaching away* from applicant's disclosure.

Further, paragraph [0103] of Aaltonen states as follows: "By directly or indirectly identifying the order of the data packets, the upload agent can subsequently order the packets in the same order that the recipient uploaded the packets."

From paragraphs [0103] and [0104] of Aaltonen, it can be inferred that

Re-ordering of data packets
***using* "Tables" of before & after blocks of packets from the LATEST information packets (Aaltonen)**

$\neq$

***Reassembly of media file* using "Segment Identifiers" (Applicant)**

A full search of Borquez reveals that Borquez does not also disclose reassembling the data segments at an application layer using segment identifiers to recreate a media file.

Argument 5: Publish the recreated media file on the user media publishing website using the user information (Applicant) v/s *lack* of it (Aaltonen and Borquez)

Paragraph 2 on page 13 of applicant's original application states: "The back end service **401b** comprises a data reassembly module **401c**. If the back end service **401b** receives the multimedia content in the form of multiple data segments, the **data**

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 34 of 476
IPR2025-00103

reassembly module 401c reassembles the data segments in a predetermined sequence using the segment identifiers. The **back end service 401b then creates a multimedia object from the transferred data and multimedia content**. The multimedia object is **transferred from the back end service 401b to the front end service 401a and then published on the websites selected by the user**."

Paragraph 2 on page 14 of applicant's original application states: "The client application **203 (cellular phone)** automatically **publishes the transferred image on one or more websites** via the internet **501**. The **user 502 (Jane) may set preferences in the mobile device 202**. The **user preferences, for example, comprise the websites selected for publishing the transferred image**. The **user 502 may select websites, for example, Flickr™, Picasa™, YouTube™, eBay®, etc. and store the preferences on the mobile device 202**. The **user 502 may also set the timer setting for publishing the transferred image on the selected websites**. After the captured image is transferred to the mobile device **202**, the client application **203 (cellular phone) publishes the captured image on the selected websites based on the default timer and website settings configured by the user 502** on the mobile device **202**."

From the above paragraphs, it is clear that in applicant's disclosure, the *back end service **401b** recreates the media file using the transferred data segments and the segment identifiers*. After the media file is *completely recreated*, the *recreated media file is transferred from the back end service **401b** to the front end service **401a***. **ONLY THEN**, the *front end service **401a** publishes the recreated media file on the user media publishing websites selected by the user, based on user preferences*.

In page 4 of the office action, it is stated that Aaltonen discloses "publishing of a recreated media file using user information".

*Applicant disagrees with the above and respectfully submits that a full search of Aaltonen does NOT reveal that Aaltonen teaches **publishing** of the **recreated** media file on the user media publishing website **using the user information***.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 35 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Applicant further respectfully submits that a full search of Borquez does NOT also reveal that Borquez teaches ***publishing*** *of the* ***recreated*** *media file on the user media publishing website* ***using the user information****.*

In view of the above arguments, applicant submits that Aaltonen, further in view of Borquez, does not teach or suggest the following limitations in claim 1:

> "attach a segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data, at said application layer;"
>
> "use HTTP to upload said data segment along with said attached segment identifier and user information to a user media publishing website, over said cellular data network, wherein said user information corresponds to user related information used by said user media publishing website to publish said media file on said user media publishing website, wherein said mobile software code further comprises executable instructions that, when executed by said first processor control said first processor perform synchronization for the segmented media file between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website over said cellular data network using said user information;"
>
> "receive data uploaded by said cellular phone at said application layer, wherein said received data comprises said data segments, said segment identifiers, and said user information;"
>
> "reassemble said data segments at said application layer using said segment identifiers to recreate said media file;"
>
> "publish said recreated media file on said user media publishing website using said user information, wherein said media file is published after said media file is completely recreated using said data segments and said segment identifiers;"

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 36 of 476
IPR2025-00103

In view of the above arguments, applicant submits that Aaltonen, further in view of Borquez, does not teach or suggest the following limitations in claim 9:

> "attach a segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data, at said application layer;"
>
> "use HTTP to upload said data segment along with said attached segment identifier and user information to a user media publishing website, over said cellular data network, wherein said user information corresponds to user related information used by said user media publishing website to publish said media file on said user media publishing website, wherein said mobile software code further comprises executable instructions that, when executed by said first processor control said first processor to perform synchronization for the segmented media file between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website over said cellular data network using said user information;"
>
> "receive data uploaded by said cellular phone at said application layer, wherein said received data comprises said data segments, said segment identifiers, and said user information;"
>
> "store said data segments, said segment identifiers and said user information in a data store;"

In view of the above arguments, applicant submits that Aaltonen, further in view of Borquez, does not teach or suggest the following limitations in claim 17:

> "attaching a segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data, at said application layer;"

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 37 of 476
IPR2025-00103

"transferring said data segment along with said attached segment identifier and user information to said user media publishing website using HTTP, over said cellular data network, wherein said user information corresponds to user related information used by said user media publishing website to publish said media file on said user media publishing website, wherein if transfer of segmented media file stops in-part due to limited processing capability of the cellular phone, performing synchronization for said segmented media file between said cellular phone and said user media publishing website over said cellular data network using said user information;"

"receive data transferred by said mobile software application at said application layer, wherein said received data comprises said data segments, said segment identifiers, and said user information;"

"reassemble said data segments at said application layer using said segment identifiers to recreate said media file;"

"publish said recreated media file on said user media publishing website using said user information, wherein said media file is published after said media file is completely recreated using said data segments and said segment identifiers;"

In view of the above arguments, applicant submits that Aaltonen, further in view of Borquez, does not teach or suggest the following limitations in claim 24:

"transferring said first segment along with user information to said user media publishing website;"

"transferring said second segment along with said user information to said user media publishing website;"

25

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 38 of 476
IPR2025-00103

"performing synchronization for the segmented media file between said cellular phone and said user media publishing website over said cellular data network using said user information;"

"attaching a segment identifier to each of said one or more data segments, wherein no two segment identifiers are same;"

"attaching a segment identifier to each of said one or more data segments;"

"transferring said one or more data segments along with said attached segment identifiers and said user information from said cellular phone to said user media publishing website using HTTP, over said cellular data network;"

"receive data transferred by said mobile software application at said application layer, wherein said received data comprises said data segments, said segment identifiers, and said user information;"

"reassemble said data segments at said application layer using said segment identifiers to recreate said media file;"

"publish said recreated media file on said user media publishing website using said user information, wherein said media file is published after said media file is completely recreated using said data segments and said segment identifiers;"

In view of the above arguments, applicant respectfully requests the withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. §103 rejection of independent claims 1, 9, 17 and 24, and the dependent claims 2-4, 10-12, 16, 18,19, 23, 25, 26, and 31-41.

Conclusion

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 39 of 476
IPR2025-00103

A total of seven prior arts (Bouet, Yang, Pryor, Kennedy, Na, Aaltonen and Borquez) have been cited so far in this case but a combination of the cited prior arts has not been successful in arriving at applicant's invention. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case. In the interest of compact prosecution, if the prosecution of the application can be advanced or if a claim may be made potentially allowable by an Examiner's amendment, applicant requests Examiner Nooristany to call the undersigned with the proposed amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: December 09, 2015

/a tankha/
Ashok Tankha
Attorney For Applicant
Reg. No. 33,802

Correspondence Address
Lipton, Weinberger & Husick
36 Greenleigh Drive
Sewell, NJ 08080
Phone: 856-266-5145
Fax: 856-374-0246
E-mail: ash@ipprocure.com

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 40 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	24302811
Application Number:	14503401
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	7059
Title of Invention:	Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data And Multimedia Content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gurvinder Singh
Correspondence Address:	Ashok Tankha - 36 Greenleigh drive - Sewell NJ 08080 US 8562665145 ash@ipprocurement.com
Filer:	Ashok Tankha
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	CellSpin_04Con9_US
Receipt Date:	09-DEC-2015
Filing Date:	01-OCT-2014
Time Stamp:	00:35:51
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 41 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Transmittal Letter	Cellspin_04Con9_US_Transmittal_sb0021.pdf	262570 698e6c5a56fc0bd07dfed7e27e0dc58062aa96ab	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Amendment/Req. Reconsideration-After Non-Final Reject	Cellspin_04Con9_US_Response.pdf	307367 8bb1fcb9eb9bdf1829a1e3004ea34ae8804ce2ff	no	27
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	569937		

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111
If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371
If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office
If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 42 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Doc Code: TRAN.LET

Document Description: Transmittal Letter

PTO/SB/21 (07-09)
Approved for use through 07/31/2012. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

TRANSMITTAL FORM

(to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)

Total Number of Pages in This Submission

Application Number	14/503,401
Filing Date	10/01/2014
First Named Inventor	Gurvinder Singh
Art Unit	2415
Examiner Name	Nooristany, Sulaiman
Attorney Docket Number	Cellspin_04Con9_US

ENCLOSURES *(Check all that apply)*

- ☐ Fee Transmittal Form
  - ☐ Fee Attached
- ☑ Amendment/Reply
  - ☑ After Final
  - ☐ Affidavits/declaration(s)
- ☐ Extension of Time Request
- ☐ Express Abandonment Request
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement
- ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
- ☐ Reply to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application
  - ☐ Reply to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53
- ☐ Drawing(s)
- ☐ Licensing-related Papers
- ☐ Petition
- ☐ Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application
- ☐ Power of Attorney, Revocation Change of Correspondence Address
- ☐ Terminal Disclaimer
- ☐ Request for Refund
- ☐ CD, Number of CD(s) _____
  - ☐ Landscape Table on CD
- ☐ After Allowance Communication to TC
- ☐ Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences
- ☐ Appeal Communication to TC **(Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief)**
- ☐ Proprietary Information
- ☐ Status Letter
- ☐ Other Enclosure(s) (please Identify below):

Remarks

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT

Firm Name	Lipton, Weinberger & Husick		
Signature	/a tankha/		
Printed name	Ashok Tankha		
Date	12/09/2015	Reg. No.	33802

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION/MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the USPTO or deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on the date shown below:

Signature	/a tankha/		
Typed or printed name	Ashok Tankha	Date	12/09/2015

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.5. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and1.14. This collection is estimated to 2 hours to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 43 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 44 of 476
IPR2025-00103

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
14/503,401	10/01/2014	Gurvinder Singh	CellSpin_04Con9_US	7059

7590 12/02/2015

Ashok Tankha
36 Greenleigh drive
Sewell, NJ 08080

EXAMINER	
NOORISTANY, SULAIMAN	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2415	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
12/02/2015	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
Address : COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

APPLICATION NO./ CONTROL NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR / PATENT IN REEXAMINATION	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
14/503,401	01 October, 2014	SINGH ET AL.	CellSpin_04Con9_US

	EXAMINER	
Ashok Tankha 36 Greenleigh drive Sewell, NJ 08080	SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	
	ART UNIT	PAPER
	2415	20151124

DATE MAILED:

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner for Patents

NOTE: this supplemental final rejection replaces the Final Office Action was mailed on 11/16/15.

/SULAIMAN NOORISTANY/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2415

PTO-90C (Rev.04-03)

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 46 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of Pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a), which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4, 9-12, 16-19, 23-26, 31-41 are rejected under Pre-AIA U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aaltonen US 20050209927 further in view of Borquez US 20070099659

Claim 1, **Aaltonen** teaches wherein a system for application layer segmented media file upload, said system comprising:

A cellphone comprising **(fig. 5)**:

a memory device **(fig. 5, unit 98, 100)**;

a processor coupled to said memory device **(fig. 5, unit 78)**;

a first wireless communication device, wherein said first wireless communication device is a Bluetooth communication device **(fig. 5, unit 94)**;

a second wireless communication device, wherein said second wireless communication device is a cellular network communication device configured to connect to internet via a cellular data network **(fig. 5, unit 74)**;

a mobile software code comprising executable instructions that, when executed by said first processor control said first processor to segment a media file stored in said first memory into a plurality of data segments at an application layer, wherein data in said data segments comprises

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 47 of 476
IPR2025-00103

one or more of file-data and data associated with said media file, wherein said file-data is data of said media file, and wherein said application layer is a layer at which HTTP is implemented **(FIG. 10 illustrates upload content broken down into a number of groups or blocks of one or more data packets with one or more information packets added to the packet stream [0029, 0101])**;

said mobile software code further comprising executable instructions that, when executed by said processor controls said processor to process each of said data segments, comprising:

attach a segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data, at said application layer **(FIG. 10 illustrates upload content broken down into a number of groups or blocks of one or more data packets with one or more information packets added to the packet stream [0029, 0061, 0063, 0085, 0087, 0100])**; and

use HTTP to upload said data segment along with said attached segment identifier and user information to a user media publishing website, over said cellular data network, wherein said user information corresponds to user related information used by said user media publishing website to publish said media file on said user media publishing website **(For example, the sender can upload content to the recipient 104 (e.g., origin server 22, user processor 31, digital broadcast receiver 36, digital broadcaster 32, etc.) in accordance with an HTTP POST or HTTP PUT technique [0101])**, and wherein said mobile software code further comprises executable instructions that, when executed by said processor controls said processor to perform synchronization for the segmented media file between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website over said cellular data network using said user information **(figs. 9, 11, [0101-0103])**.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 48 of 476
IPR2025-00103

a server of said user media publishing website connected to the internet **(fig. 2, [0020])**, comprising:

a memory device **(fig. 2, unit 40 [0020])**;

a processor coupled to said memory device **(fig. 2, unit 38 [0020])**;

a software code comprising executable instructions that, when executed by the processor control said processor to process said data segments, comprising:

receive data uploaded by said cellular phone at said application layer, wherein said received data comprises said data segments, said segment identifiers, and said user information **(FIG. 9, 10, 11, illustrates upload content broken down into a number of groups or blocks of one or more data packets with one or more information packets added to the packet stream [0029, 0061, 0063, 0085, 0087, 0100-0110])**;

reassemble said data segments at said application layer using said segment identifiers to recreate said media file **(fig. 8-11, [0101-0110])**; and

publish said recreated media file on said user media publishing website using said user information, wherein said media file is published after said media file is completely recreated using said data segments and said segment identifiers **(fig. 8-11, [0101-0110])**;

said software module code further comprising executable instructions that, when executed by said processor control said processor to send synchronization information to said cellular phone **(fig. 8-11, [0101-0110])**.

However, **Aaltonen** merely disclose the term **"website"**

Borquez further teaches "website" [0013].

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 49 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Thus, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art to modify **Aaltonen**'s invention by above recited limitation taught by **Borquez** in order to provide the status of the upload procedure [0068].

Claim 2 The system of claim 1, wherein said data associated with said media file is at least one of name of said media file, said size of said media file, and type of said media file (**Aaltonen:[0059-0060, 0069]**).

Claim 3 The system of claim 1, wherein said file-data comprises one or more of audio data, video data, image data, text data, and digital data (**Aaltonen:[0068]**).

Claims 4 The system of claim 1, synchronization corresponds to said cellular phone to start communicating with said user media publishing website regarding progress of segmented media file upload using said user information, wherein transport protocol used for communicating is HTTP (**Aaltonen: fig. 9-11 "200 Ok" [0101-0112]**).

Claims 32 The system of claim 1, wherein user media publishing website comprises a website that receives said media file from the mobile device using HTTP and then publishes said received media file on the internet (**Aaltonen: HTTP POST technique [0045, 0101]**).

Claim 36 The system of claim 1, wherein said mobile software code further comprises executable instructions that, when executed by said first processor, control said first processor to

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 50 of 476
IPR2025-00103

provide a graphical user interface (GUI) to show progress of segmented media file upload (**Aaltonen: fig. 8-11**; **Borquez: fig.15, [0068] Status bar 1504 can provide the status of the upload procedure**).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art to modify **Aaltonen**'s invention by above recited limitation taught by **Borquez** in order to provide the status of the upload procedure [0068].

Claim 37 The system of claim 1, wherein said mobile software code further comprising executable instructions that, when executed by said first processor control said first processor to perform said synchronization if the upload of segmented media file stops in-part due to limited processing capability of the cellular phone. (**Aaltonen:[0006]**).

Claims 9-12, 16-19, 23-26, 31, 33-35, 37-41 are rejected for similar reason as stated above.

Response to Amendment

Applicant's arguments with respect to the above claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

In addition, the examiner again stresses that the claims are too broad and require detail or specialization of the steps as recited in the claims. Alone and as claimed, the limitations are too open.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 51 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Conclusion

Examiner's Note: Examiner has pointed out particular reference contained in the prior arts of record in the body of this action for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and Figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant, in preparing the response, to consider fully the entire references as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sulaiman Nooristany whose telephone number is (571) 270-1929. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 9 to 5. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey Rutkowski, can be reached on (571) 270-1215. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/SULAIMAN NOORISTANY/

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 52 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2415

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 53 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	14503401	SINGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	2415

✓	Rejected	-	Cancelled	N	Non-Elected	A	Appeal
=	Allowed	÷	Restricted	I	Interference	O	Objected

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	01/28/2015	04/27/2015	07/29/2015	11/12/2015					
	1	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	2	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	3	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	4	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	5	✓	-	-	-					
	6	✓	-	-	-					
	7	✓	✓	-	-					
	8	✓	✓	-	-					
	9	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	10	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	11	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	12	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	13	✓	-	-	-					
	14	✓	-	-	-					
	15	✓	✓	-	-					
	16	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	17	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	18	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	19	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	20	✓	-	-	-					
	21	✓	-	-	-					
	22	✓	✓	-	-					
	23	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	24	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	25	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	26	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	27	✓	-	-	-					
	28	✓	-	-	-					
	29	✓	✓	-	-					
	30	✓	✓	-	-					
	31			✓	✓					
	32				✓					
	33				✓					
	34				✓					
	35				✓					
	36				✓					

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	14503401	SINGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	2415

✓	Rejected	-	Cancelled	N	Non-Elected	A	Appeal
=	Allowed	÷	Restricted	I	Interference	O	Objected

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	01/28/2015	04/27/2015	07/29/2015	11/12/2015					
	37				✓					
	38				✓					
	39				✓					
	40				✓					
	41				✓					

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	14503401	SINGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	2415

CPC- SEARCHED		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

CPC COMBINATION SETS - SEARCHED		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

US CLASSIFICATION SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

SEARCH NOTES		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
Tech Search in EAST, Google, Inventor Search, US PGPUB, USPAT, FPRS, JPO, DERWENT.	1/28/2015	SN
Tech Search in EAST, Google, Inventor Search, US PGPUB, USPAT, FPRS, JPO, DERWENT.	4/27/2015	SN
Tech Search in EAST, Google, Inventor Search, US PGPUB, USPAT, FPRS, JPO, DERWENT.	7/29/2015	SN
Tech Search in EAST, Google, Inventor Search, US PGPUB, USPAT, FPRS, JPO, DERWENT.	11/12/2015	SN

INTERFERENCE SEARCH			
US Class/ CPC Symbol	US Subclass / CPC Group	Date	Examiner

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re. application of:
Application No.: 14/503,401
Filed: 10/01/2014
Applicant: Gurvinder Singh
Title: Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data and Multimedia Content

Examiner: Nooristany, Sulaiman
Art Unit: 2415
Atty. Docket No.: Cellspin_04Con9_US

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Response to Final Office Action

Examiner Nooristany:

In response to the final office action mailed November 16, 2015, please amend the above-referenced application as follows:

There are no Amendments to the Claims.

Remarks begin on page 2 of this response.

Attachments:
1. Transmittal Form, PTO/SB/21; and
2. Certification and request for consideration under the after final consideration pilot program 2.0, Form PTO/SB/434.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 57 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Remarks

The Pending Claims

Claims 1-4, 9-12, 16-19, 23-26 and 31-41 are currently pending. Reconsideration and allowance of the pending claims is respectfully requested.

Summary of the Office Action

Claims 1-4, 9-12, 16-19, 23-26, 31-35, 37, 39 are rejected under Pre-AIA 35 USC 102 (b) as being anticipated by Aaltonen US 20050209927.

Claims 36, 38, 40-41 are rejected under Pre-AIA U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aaltonen US 20050209927 further in view of Borquez US 20070099659.

Amendments to the Claims

There are no Amendments to the Claims submitted along with the response to office action dated October 14, 2015.

The office action states: "**Claims 1-4, 9-12, 16-19, 23-26, 31-35, 37, and 39 are rejected under Pre-AIA 35 USC 102 (b) as being anticipated by Aaltonen US 20050209927.**"

In response to the above rejection, applicant respectfully submits that there is a clear deficiency in the above rejection and requests the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw the above rejection.

With respect to independent claims 1, 8, 15 and 21, applicant respectfully submits that Aaltonen does not disclose at least the following features similarly recited in independent claims 1, 9, 17 and 24:

(i) "**attach a segment identifier to said data segment**", and "**upload said data segment along with said attached segment identifier** and **user information** to a **user media publishing website**",

(ii) "**user information** corresponds to **user related information used by said user media publishing website to publish said media file on said user media publishing website**",

(iii) "perform **synchronization** for the segmented media file **between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website** over said cellular data network **using said user information**",

(iv) "**reassemble said data segments** at said application layer **using said segment identifiers** to **recreate said media file**", and

(v) "**publish said recreated media file on said user media publishing website using said user information**, wherein said **media file is published after said media file is completely recreated using said data segments and said segment identifiers**."

The chart below shows the summary of arguments submitted in detail in this response to differentiate applicant's disclosure from that of Aaltonen.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 59 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Limitations/Salient Features in Claims 1, 8, 15 and 21 NOT disclosed by Aaltonen		
Ser#	**Limitation/Salient Feature**	**Argument**
1	**perform synchronization** for the segmented file-data between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website over said cellular data network **using said user information**	**Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) used for Data Synchronization (Aaltonen)** ≠ **User Information used for data synchronization (Applicant)**
2	**user media publishing website**	**Origin Server, User Processor, Digital Broadcast Receiver, Digital Broadcaster (Aaltonen)** ≠ **User media publishing website (Applicant)**
3	**attach a segment identifier to said data segment** that comprises part of said file-data, at said application layer, and **upload** said data segment **along with said attached segment identifier and user information** to a **user media publishing website**	**Sending an information packet (Aaltonen)** ≠ **attaching a segment identifier to each data segment to be sent (Applicant)**
4	**user information corresponds to user related information used by said user media publishing website to publish said media file on said user media publishing website**	**User information corresponds to user related information used by the user media publishing website to publish the media file on the user media publishing website (Applicant)** **VS** ***Lack* of user information (Aaltonen)**

5	**reassemble said data segments** at said application layer **using said segment identifiers** to **recreate said media file**	**reassemble said data segments** at the application layer **using the segment identifiers** to **recreate the media file (Applicant)** **VS** **re-order the data packets** in the same order that the recipient uploaded the data packets using ***redundant tables inside information packets*** **(Aaltonen)**
6	**publish said recreated media file on said user media publishing website using said user information**	**publish the recreated media file on the user media publishing website using the user information** **VS** ***Lack*** **of user information (Aaltonen)**

Argument 1: Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) used for data synchronization (Aaltonen) is NOT same as User Information used for data synchronization (Applicant)

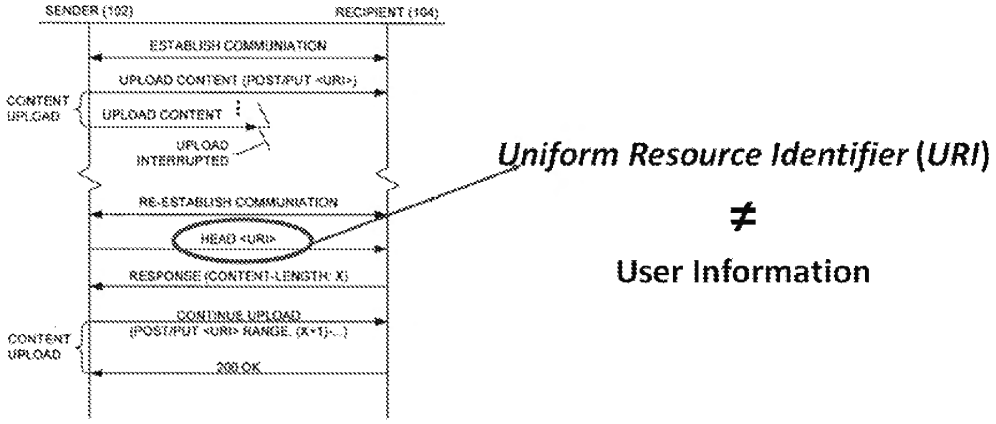


FIG. 11.

5

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 61 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Pages 3-4 of the office action state that Aaltonen teaches "**performing synchronization for segmented file data between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website using user information**" in **FIGS. 9, 11**, and paragraphs [0101]-[0103].

Applicant respectfully disagrees. Aaltonen's **FIGS. 9, 11**, and paragraphs [0101]-[0103] do not teach or suggest "**performing synchronization** for segmented file data between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website **using user information".**

Furthermore, paragraph [0112] of Aaltonen states: "Thus, to request, and thereafter **receive, the size of the portion of the upload content received by the upload agent**, the sender can send an **HTTP HEAD** request to the recipient, where the request includes the **URI of the location within content storage 112** including the received portion of the upload content."

Applicant submits that **URI (Uniform Resource Identifier) disclosed by Aaltonen also is not same as applicant's** User Information that corresponds *to* ***user information corresponds to user related information used by said user media publishing website*** to publish said media file on said user media publishing website.

Further, applicant submits that **synchronization in Aaltonen is performed using URI**. *In contrast*, **in applicant's disclosure, synchronization for the segmented file-data is performed between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website using the user information**.

Page 3 of the office action states that Aaltonen teaches "**uploading a data segment from a cellular phone to a user media publishing website along with user information**" in paragraph [0101].

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 62 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Paragraph [0101] of Aaltonen discloses: "After receiving the upload descriptor **118**, the upload agent **110** can acknowledge receipt of the upload descriptor, such as by sending a 200 OK message to the sender **102**. Upon receipt of the acknowledgement from the upload agent, the sender can begin uploading content **114** to the recipient **104**, or more particularly to the upload agent. For example, the sender can upload content to the recipient in accordance with an HTTP POST or HTTP PUT technique. In this regard, the content can be uploaded in a number of content data packets **114**$_1$,**114**$_2$, . . . **114**$_n$. The upload agent can then store each packet in the incomplete download storage **116** as the upload agent receives each packet. As will be appreciated, the sender can upload the content to the recipient across a uni-directional or bi-directional network. And as will also be appreciated, the sender can upload the content independent of an upload schedule, such as in a manner described above with respect to **FIG. 7**." Thus, in contrast to applicant's limitation, paragraph [0101] of Aaltonen discloses, *inter alia,* that the sender (content manager **106**) can upload the content to the recipient (upload agent **110**) in a number of packets using HTTP.

None of the paragraphs including [0101] teach or suggest that the data packets are uploaded along with "**user information**" *used by the publishing website*.

Next, paragraph [0100] of Aaltonen discloses: "After establishing communication with the recipient, the sender can send an **upload descriptor 118** to the recipient. The upload agent **110** can receive the upload descriptor, and thereafter store the upload descriptor in the incomplete download storage **116**. The upload descriptor can include any of a number of different pieces of information to facilitate the sender in uploading content, but in one embodiment, the **upload descriptor** includes attributes such as **size of the upload content *and*** a **uniform resource identifier (URI) of a location within content storage of the recipient to store the content**. Additionally, the upload descriptor can include information regarding a preferred time, place and technology for use in uploading the content."

From the above highlighted lines, it is clear that in Aaltonen, it is the "**upload descriptor**" that is used for synchronization and **NOT the "user information"** (see also Aaltonen **FIG. 9**). Further, it is clear that the

upload descriptor (<u>Size & URI</u>) (Aaltonen)

≠

user information (Applicant)

(*<u>user related information is user related information used by said user media publishing website to publish said media file on said user media publishing website</u>*)

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 64 of 476
IPR2025-00103

<u>Argument 2:</u> Origin Server, User Processor, Digital Broadcast Receiver, Digital Broadcaster (Aaltonen) are NOT same as User media publishing website (Applicant).

Aaltonen vs Applicant

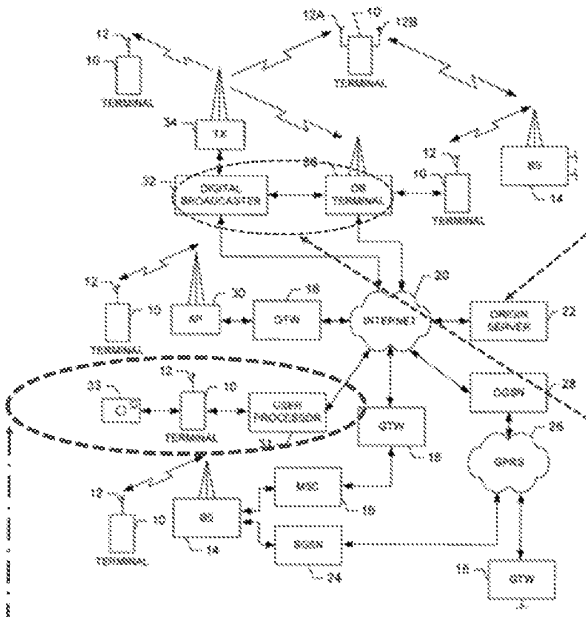


FIG. 1

Alltone [0035] For example, origin servers can provide content to the terminal, such *as in accordance with the Multimedia Broadcast **Multicast** Service (**MBMS**).*

Origin Server

≠

User media publishing website

(example : Flickr/Youtube)

Alltone [0039] digital broadcast network, such as a **<u>terrestrial</u>** digital video broadcasting (e.g., DVB-T, DVB-H, ISDB-T, ATSC, etc.) network

Digital Broadcast Network

≠

User media publishing website

(example : Flickr/Youtube)

Aaltonen [0036] the terminal can be coupled to one or more user processors 31. Each user processor can comprise a computing system such as personal computers, laptop computers or the like. In this regard, the user processors can be configured to communicate with the terminal in accordance with techniques such as, ***<u>for example, RF, BT, IrDA</u>***

User Processor

≠

User media publishing website

(example : Flickr/Youtube)

<u>Conclusion : User Processor in Aaltonen is JUST a PC/laptop</u>

For Example 1 : [0036] Websites DO NOT communicate with users over *<u>RF or BT or IrDA</u>*

For Example 2 : In the Fig 1 , phone is connected to <u>user processor directly with NO internet in between</u>. Hence User Processor is NOT a website. It is just a PC/Laptop.

Page 3 of the office action states that Aaltonen teaches "user media publishing website" in paragraph [0101].

Applicant respectfully disagrees for the following reasons:

First, paragraph [0101] of Aaltonen discloses that the sender (content manager **106**) can upload the content to the recipient (upload agent **110**) in a number of packets using HTTP. Aaltonen does **NOT** disclose *anywhere* that the content is transferred to a "**user media publishing website**".

In contrast, Paragraph [0053] of Aaltonen (see also **FIG. 1**) discloses, *inter alia,* "terminals are typically capable of transferring, or uploading, content to recipients (**e.g., origin servers 22, user processors 31, digital broadcast receivers 36, digital broadcasters 32, etc.**)." **NONE of these are user media publishing websites** such as Flickr™, Picasa™, YouTube™, eBay®, etc., as disclosed in applicant's disclosure.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 66 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Argument 3: Sending an information packet (Aaltonen) is NOT same as attaching a segment identifier to each data segment (Applicant)

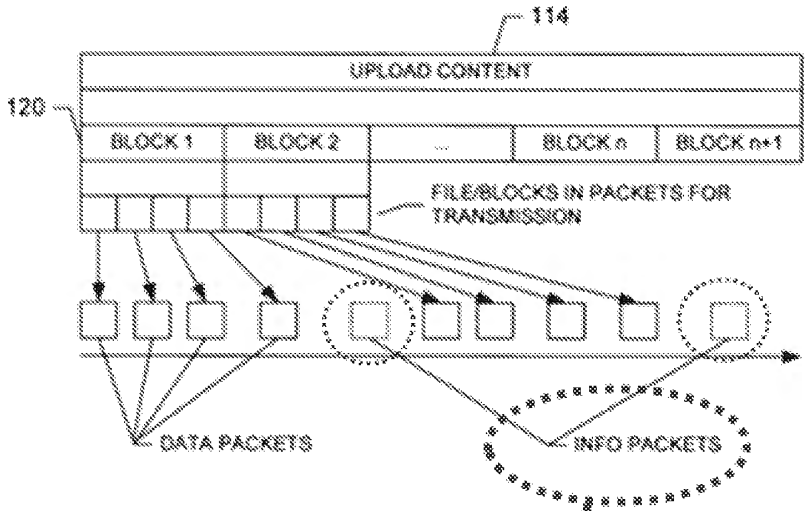


FIG. 10.

Sending Information Packets

≠

Attaching a Segment Identifier to each data segment

Page 3 of the office action states that Aaltonen teaches "**attaching a segment identifier to each data segment**" and "**uploading a segment identifier along with each data segment**" in **FIG. 10**, and paragraphs [0029], [0061], [0063], [0085], [0087] and [0100].

Aaltonen in *paragraph [0029]* discloses: "**FIG. 11** is a control flow diagram of elements of a system operating in accordance with a method for uploading content including recovering an interrupted upload session, in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention."

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 67 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Applicant submits that Aaltonen's paragraph [0029] is merely a brief description of **FIG. 11**, and therefore does **NOT** disclose "**attaching a segment identifier to each data segment**" and "**uploading a segment identifier along with each data segment**".

Next, Aaltonen in *paragraph [0061]* discloses: "As explained in greater detail below, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention, the upload agent **110** of the recipient **104** is capable of receiving an upload request from the content manager **106** of the sender **102**, where the upload request identifies one or more piece(s) of content to upload from the sender to the recipient. In addition to receiving the upload request, or included within the upload request, the upload agent can receive or otherwise identify one or more instructions, such as one or more recipient instructions, sender instructions and/or network instructions, each relating to the time and/or manner of uploading the identified piece(s) of content. The upload agent can be capable of determining an upload schedule for uploading the identified piece(s) of content based upon the upload request and instructions. The upload agent can then send the upload schedule to the content manager. The content manager can upload content to the recipient in accordance with the upload schedule, where upon receipt, the recipient can store the content in content storage **112**. After uploading the content, if so desired, the content manager can delete or otherwise remove the uploaded content from content storage **108** of the sender. And by deleting or otherwise removing the uploaded content, at least a portion of the storage capacity burden on the sender is capable of being relieved, such as for subsequent storage of other content."

A review of the underlined lines indicates that this paragraph is all about back and forth communication between the content manager **106** and the upload agent **110**. It does **NOT** disclose "**attaching a segment identifier to each data segment**" and "**uploading a segment identifier along with each data segment**".

Aaltonen in *paragraph [0063]* cited in the office action discloses: "As indicated above, the upload agent **110** can receive or otherwise identify one or more instructions, such as one or more recipient instructions, sender instructions and/or network

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 68 of 476
IPR2025-00103

instructions, each relating to the time and/or manner of uploading content from the sender **102** to the recipient **104**. In this regard, to allow the recipient greater flexibility in receiving the upload content, embodiments of the present invention provide recipient instructions that can define how content is uploaded to a recipient **104** from one or more senders **102**. As described below, the recipient instructions are typically defined by the recipient. To allow the sender of upload content greater flexibility in how content is uploaded, embodiments of the present invention also provide sender instructions that can define how the content is uploaded to the recipient. Further, embodiments of the present invention can also provide network instructions that allow network operators or other entities to define how content is uploaded over associated access networks. In this regard, content can be uploaded according to more universal instructions, such as instructions that apply to all upload content addressed to a particular recipient, or all upload content of a certain type regardless of the sender or recipient." Therefore, this paragraph is only describing the details of sender instructions, recipient instructions, and network instructions. It does **NOT** disclose "**attaching a segment identifier to each data segment**" and "**uploading a segment identifier along with each data segment**".

Aaltonen in *paragraph [0085]* cited in the office action discloses: "Irrespective of how the content manager **108** selects or receives a selection of piece(s) of content, upon selecting the content to be uploaded, the sender **102**, or more particularly the content manager, can identify the piece(s) of upload content in an upload request, which can also include information necessary to describe the content (e.g., size, quality, etc.) and addressing information, and information identifying the intended recipient of the upload request and upload content. In addition, the upload request can further include one or more sender instructions from the sender. It will be appreciated, however, that the upload request need not include any sender instructions. It will also be appreciated that the sender may be capable of storing, and may have stored, one or more sender instructions, but generate the upload request without any sender instructions, if so desired." This paragraph is about the content manager **106** identifying the pieces of upload content in an upload request. It does **NOT** disclose "**attaching a segment identifier to each data segment**" and "**uploading a segment identifier along with each data segment**".

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 69 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Aaltonen in *paragraph [0087]* cited in the office action discloses: "More particularly as to determining an upload schedule, the upload agent **110** can interpret the upload request to determine whether the upload request includes any sender instructions. For example, the upload agent can parse the upload request and interpret the content of the upload request to identify any sender instructions. The upload agent can also determine whether the content is to be uploaded based upon any recipient instructions, such as by determining whether any recipient instructions stored by the recipient are associated with the sender **102** and/or the upload content, as such may be determined based upon information included within the upload request. Further, the upload agent can determine whether delivery of the media content is subject to any network instructions, such as by determining whether any network instructions are contained within the upload request (if designated by the sender), whether any network instructions are stored by the recipient (if designated by the recipient) and/or, as shown in **FIG. 7**, receiving any network instructions from one or more access network(s) over which the sender is capable of uploading the content (if designated by another entity such as a system operator)." This paragraph reveals how the upload agent **110** determines the upload schedule by interpreting the upload request. It does not disclose "**attaching a segment identifier to each data segment**" and "**uploading a segment identifier along with each data segment**".

Aaltonen in paragraph [0100] cited in the office action discloses: "With reference to the control flow diagram of **FIG. 9**, a method of upload recovery in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention generally includes the sender **102** establishing communication with the recipient **104**, such as directly or via a proxy, gateway (e.g., GTW **20**) or the like, to upload content **114** to the recipient. If so desired, as the sender establishes communication with the recipient, the sender can be authenticated to the recipient, such as in accordance with any of a number of different manners. After establishing communication with the recipient, the sender can send an upload descriptor **118** to the recipient. The upload agent **110** can receive the upload descriptor, and thereafter store the upload descriptor in the incomplete download storage **116**. The

upload descriptor can include any of a number of different pieces of information to facilitate the sender in uploading content, but in one embodiment, the upload descriptor includes attributes such as size of the upload content and a uniform resource identifier (URI) of a location within content storage of the recipient to store the content. Additionally, the upload descriptor can include information regarding a preferred time, place and technology for use in uploading the content." This paragraph clearly states that the upload agent **110** receives the upload descriptor from the content manager **106**. It further states that the upload descriptor includes URI of the location within the content storage of the recipient to store the content. It also does **NOT** disclose "**attaching a segment identifier to each data segment**" and "**uploading a segment identifier along with each data segment**".

In contrast, Aaltonen in *paragraph [0102]* discloses: "During the upload session, **between** groups or blocks **120** of one or more packets, an **information packet** can be added to the packet stream, as shown in **FIG. 10**. ….Each **information packet** can generally **include** information as to the **number of packets in a block of packets** the upload agent is expected to receive **before** a subsequent information packet or **other information** relating to the packets, **such as** a sequence of one or more cyclic redundancy codes **(CRCs).** Alternatively, each information packet can include information as to the number of packets in the block of packets the upload agent should have **received after a previous information packet** or other information relating to the packets. In addition to information regarding a number of packets in the block of packets ***before or after*** the information packet, each information packet can include information (e.g., sequence of packet CRCs) **uniquely describing the packets before or after the information packet**".

From the above, it is clear that "**Information Packets**" in Aaltonen are **NOT** the same as "**segment identifiers**" in applicant's disclosure. Further, it is clear that "**uploading a stand-alone information packet in between blocks of packets before or after the information packet**" in Aaltonen is **NOT** same as "**attaching a segment**

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 71 of 476
IPR2025-00103

identifier to each data segment", and "**uploading a segment identifier along with each data segment**" in applicant's disclosure.

Furthermore, *paragraph [0103]* of Aaltonen discloses: "Thus, **in addition** to the number of packets in a block **120** of packets before or after an information packet, **each information packet can include *an identifier*** that identifies placement of the respective ***data packet*** **in relation to the other *data packets*** of the content."

From the above paragraph, it is clear that in Aaltonen, the "identifier" inside the information packet is "*for placement of the respective **data packet*** in relation to the other ***data packets***". *In contrast, in applicant's disclosure, **there is a "segment identifier" used for each "data segment" and NOT for identifying the placement of the data "packets" within a block in relation to the other data packets***.

Data "packet" identifier (Aaltonen)

≠

Data "Segment" identifier (Applicant)

*as it is clear from Aaltonen **FIG. 10:** "Packets" are different from "Blocks" / Segments.*

Further, Paragraph [0103] of Aaltonen also discloses that the **information packets are tables** that **uniquely identify the blocks of packets *before or after* the respective information packet**. Therefore, it is clear that Aaltonen is attaching information packets **"before or after" blocks and identifiers to data packets within a block**. In contrast, in applicant's disclosure, a unique segment identifier is attached to each data segment and not for data packets within a block. Applicant therefore submits that the scheme in Aaltonen where **each information packet includes a table that uniquely identifies blocks of packets** is VERY different from applicant's scheme of "**attaching a segment identifier to each data segment**."

"Table" describing "before or after" blocks of packets (Aaltonen)

≠

Segment identifier (Applicant)

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 72 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Furthermore, Aaltonen in paragraph [0104] discloses that the upload agent **need not maintain all of the received information packets in storage**. For example, the upload agent can be configured to **store only one or more of the latest received information packets**. Therefore, it is *clear that:*

"Requiring to store ONLY Latest information packet" (Aaltonen)

≠

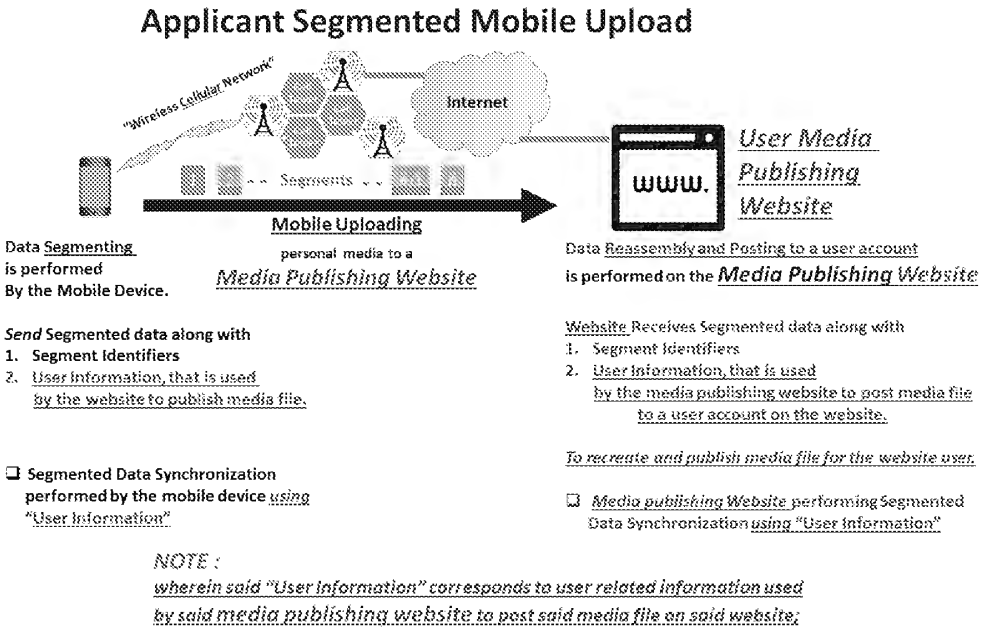
"Requiring storing of ALL segment identifiers" (Applicant)

Argument 4: User information corresponds to user related information used by the user media *publishing we*bsite to publish the media file on the user media publishing website (Applicant) vs *lack* of user information (Aaltonen)

Second paragraph on page 13 of applicant's original application states as follows: "The **publishing service 401** comprises a front end service **401a**, a back end service **401b**, and a database **401d**. The transferred data and multimedia content is stored in the database **401d** of the publishing service **401**. A **protocol is provided for synchronizing user publishing information between the client application 203 and the publishing service 401**. The **user publishing information** may, for example, comprise **user preferences of the websites and the timer setting**. The data transfer module **203j** may transfer the data and the multimedia content as a single multimedia file, multiple data segments in the case of large files, or electronic mail attachments to the back end service **401b** of the publishing service **401** via the front end service **401a**. The back end service **401b** comprises a **data reassembly module 401c**. If the back end service **401b** receives the multimedia content in the form of multiple data segments, **the data reassembly module 401c reassembles the data segments in a predetermined sequence using the segment identifiers**. The back end service **401b** then **creates a multimedia object from the transferred data and multimedia content**. The multimedia object is transferred from the back end service **401b** to the front end service **401a** and then **published on the**

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 73 of 476
IPR2025-00103

websites selected by the user. (see also **FIG. 4** in applicant's original application and applicant's architecture shown below)."



Paragraphs 1 and 2 on page 15 of applicant's original application states as follows: "Consider another example where a user **502** may record videos or capture images at different points in time and automatically uploads and **publishes the videos and images on one or more websites**. Consider an investigative reporter, **Jane**, working for a prominent newspaper in New York City. Each day, she moves around the city chasing leads, interviewing people, videotaping her stories, taking pictures, and tracking down her next big story. When she is working on a story with an associate writer, she may need to upload her videos and pictures and send it immediately to the associate writer. The method and system disclosed herein enables Jane to automatically upload pictures and videos taken using her digital camera or video camera onto a mobile device **202** and **publish** the pictures, videos, etc. from her mobile device **202** to the internet **501** with one click or touch of a button. On one click or touch of a button, the pictures and

videos are **published and immediately made available on Jane's private blog**" (see also **FIG. 5** of applicant's original application).

Further, applicant intends to draw the Examiner's attention to US Non-provisional patent application serial number 11/901,802, titled "*Online Publishing Of Multimedia Content*", filed by the applicant on September 19, 2007 in the United States Patent and Trademark Office, **which is incorporated by reference in its entirety in the instant application**.

Point No. 1: **Transfer multimedia along with user preferences**

FIGURE 4, and Steps 405, 407, 408 of US application No. 11/901,802 (hereafter 802' application) show sending multimedia content along with user preferences. The term **"**Publication virtual space" in the 802' application is equivalent to the "User media publishing website" disclosed in the present application. This may be inferred from paragraph [0047] of the 802' application.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 75 of 476
IPR2025-00103

US application No. 11/901,802

which is incorporated by reference in its entirety in the instant application

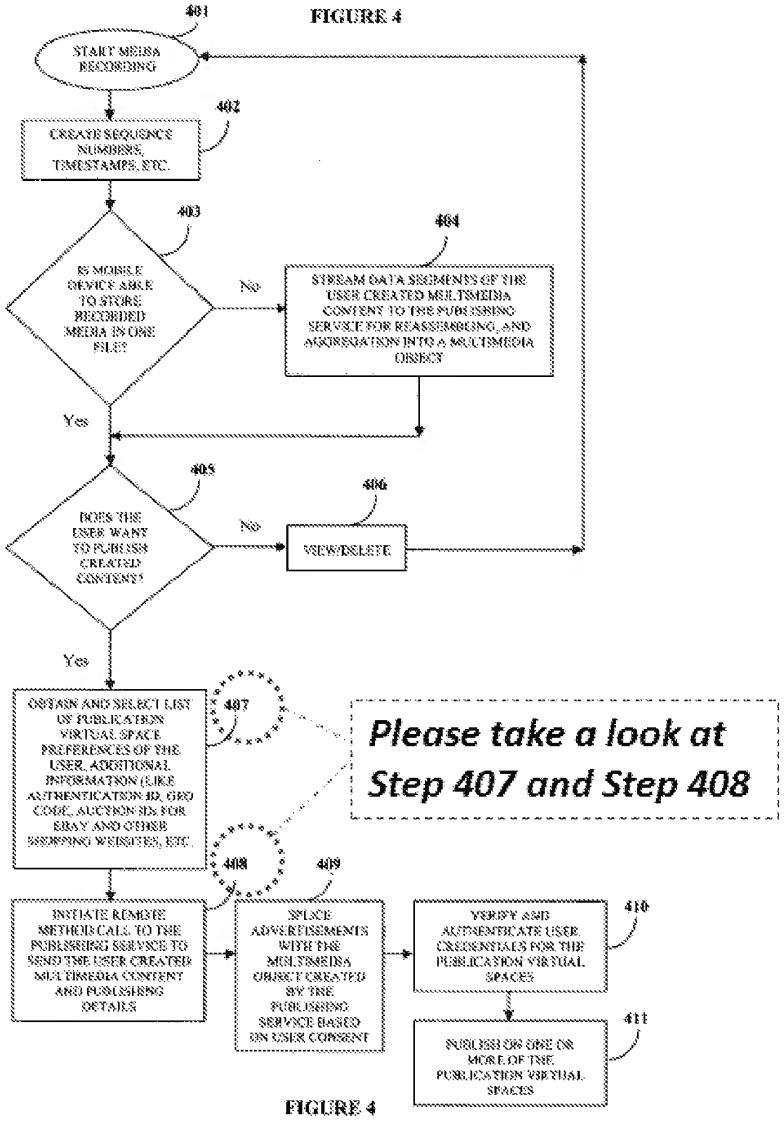


FIGURE 4

Paragraph [0047] of the 802' application discloses: *Additional information such as the list of the* ***user preferences*** of the publication virtual spaces **205**, *authentication identification*, user preferences, default settings, manually entered geographical codes, and auction identifiers for eBay® and other shopping websites are selected **407** ***and***

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 76 of 476
IPR2025-00103

transferred along with the user created *multimedia content to the publishing service* **204**. A remote method call **408** such as extensible markup language-remote procedure call (XML-RPC) may be initiated by the client application **202** to *transfer the user created multimedia content along with the additional information* to the publishing service **204**.

Paragraph [0023] of the 802' application discloses: "The **user preferences may comprise** *authentication credentials, transaction identification,* a list of publication virtual spaces **205**, global positioning system geographical codes, area code for the phone number of the mobile device, file format of the user created multimedia content, and a compression rate of the multimedia content."

Also there is no user authentication module in Aaltonen as explained in detail in the 802' application.

US application No. 11/901,802
which is incorporated by reference in its entirety in the instant application

FIGURE 2

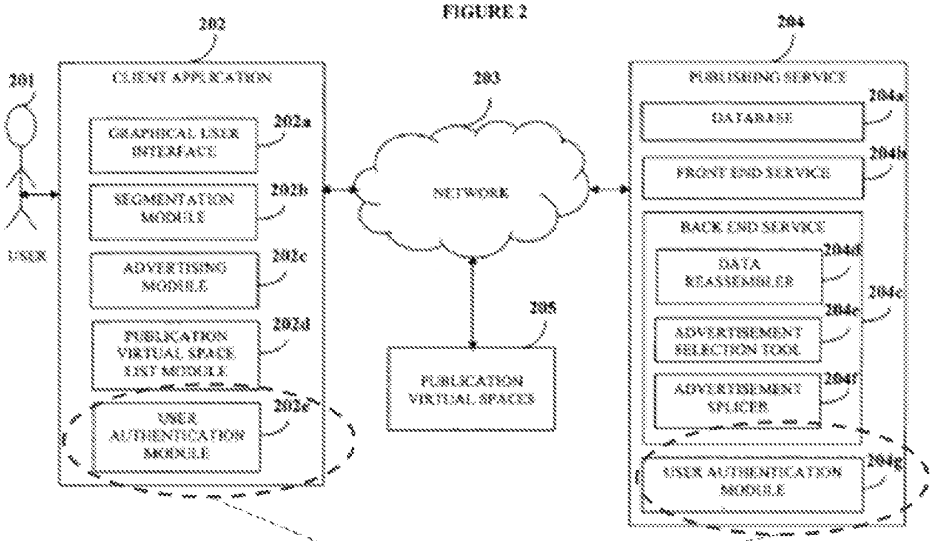


FIGURE 2

[0037] The multimedia object is transferred with the **user authentication credentials** to the publication virtual spaces **205**.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 77 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Point No. 2: **Synchronize user publishing information between the client application and the publishing service**

Paragraph [0044] of the 802' application discloses: "In case of a video recording, the video content and the associated audio content are partitioned into video and audio data segments, respectively. The segment identifiers are used for reassembling the data segments in a predetermined sequence to create a multimedia object by the back end service **204 c**. Furthermore, in the case of a video recording, the segment identifiers are used **to synchronize the video data segments** and the associated audio data segments during the reassembling of the data segments."

Paragraph [0006] of the 802' application discloses: "The method disclosed herein further provides **a protocol for synchronizing user publishing information between the client application and the publishing service**, wherein the user publishing information includes user preferences of the publication virtual spaces."

Paragraph [0018] of the 802' application discloses: "The method disclosed herein provides a protocol for **synchronizing 104 user publishing information between the client application 202 and the publishing service 204**. The user publishing information includes user preferences of the publication virtual spaces **205**. The user created multimedia content is received by the front end service **204 b** of the publishing service **204** from the client application **202**."

Point No. 3**: Definition of user publishing information - The term is used as a catch ALL for all things related to user data and publishing data.**

Paragraph [0006] of the 802' application discloses: "The method disclosed herein further provides a protocol for synchronizing user publishing information between the client application and the publishing service, **wherein the user publishing information includes user preferences** of the publication virtual spaces."

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 78 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Paragraph [0023] of the 802' application discloses: "The **user preferences may comprise** *authentication credentials*, *transaction identification,* a list of publication virtual spaces **205**, global positioning system geographical codes, area code for the phone number of the mobile device, file format of the user created multimedia content, and a compression rate of the multimedia content."

Paragraph [0018] of the 802' application discloses: "The client application **202** communicates the **user publishing information including the user preferences** of the publication virtual spaces **205 to the front end service 204 b**."

Paragraph [0018] of the 802' application discloses: "The user publishing information includes user preferences of the publication virtual spaces 205. ***The user created multimedia content is received by the front end service 204*** **b** of the publishing service **204**."

Paragraph [0039] of the 802' application discloses: "This **user publishing information is displayed on the client application 202**, so that the user **201** can publish the multimedia content on the relevant pages of the publication virtual spaces **205**. The **user publishing information** of the publication virtual spaces **205**, for example, **may be, but not limited to,** the *information of albums* in the user's flickr account, of Yahoo Inc., where the user **201** publishes pictures, or the *information of an online auction* of eBay®, where the user **201** wants to publish a multimedia content, etc."

Point No. 4: **Sending data later when internet connection becomes available**

Paragraph [0030] of the 802' application discloses: "*When there is limited or no connectivity existing* between the mobile device and the publishing service **204**, the user **201** may record and store the multimedia messages on the mobile device. The user **201** may select the prerecorded and stored messages and *transmit these messages in bulk*

*when the user **201** regains connectivity with the publishing service **204**.* The prerecorded and stored messages may not be transmitted in real time to the publishing service **204**."

Paragraph [0052] of the 802' application discloses: "**On reaching another place where internet connectivity is available**, Jim may use the publishing service **204** to publish an audio accompanied slide show of the captured images."

From the above paragraphs, it is clear that in applicant's disclosure "user information" is user related information used by the user media publishing website to publish the media file on the user media publishing website.

Page 3 of the office action suggests that Aaltonen discloses "user information, where user information corresponds to user related information used by an user media publishing website to publish a media file".

Applicant respectfully disagrees. *A full search of Aaltonen does **NOT** reveal that Aaltonen uses "user information" to* publish the media file on the user media publishing website.

Argument 5: Reassemble the data segments at said application layer using the segment identifiers to recreate the media file VS re-order the data packets in the same order that the recipient uploaded the data packets using *redundant tables inside information packets* (Aaltonen)

Paragraph 3 on page 12 of applicant's original application states: "In the case of limited memory and processing capabilities of the mobile device **202**, the segmentation module **203i** of the client application **203** partitions the multimedia content of large files into multiple data segments. The segmentation module **203i** generates segment identifiers and **tags the data segments with the segment identifiers**. The segment identifiers may, for example, be one or more of transaction identifiers, sequence numbers, and timestamps. The **segment identifiers are used later by a back end service 401b of the**

publishing service 401 to reassemble the data segments in a predetermined sequence to create a multimedia object."

Paragraph 2 on page 14 of applicant's original application states: "The **back end service 401b of the publishing service 401 reassembles the data segments in a predetermined sequence using the segment identifiers to create the multimedia object**."

Page 4 of the office action states that Aaltonen discloses: "reassembly of data segments at an application layer **using segment identifiers** to recreate a media file."

Applicant respectfully disagrees and presents the following arguments.

As stated before, Paragraph [0103] of Aaltonen discloses that the **information packets are tables** that **uniquely identify the blocks of packets *before or after* the respective information packet**. Further, it is clear that Aaltonen is attaching **identifiers to data packets within a block**. In contrast, in applicant's disclosure, a segment identifier is attached to each data segment and not to data packets within a block.

Furthermore, Aaltonen in paragraph [0104] discloses that the upload agent **need not maintain all of the received information packets in storage**. For example, the upload agent can be configured to **store only one or more of the latest received information packets**.

"Requiring to store ONLY Latest information packet" (Aaltonen)

$\neq$

"Requiring storing of ALL segment identifiers" (Applicant)

From the above, it is *clear that:*

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 81 of 476
IPR2025-00103

(i) Aaltonen discloses that **each block of packets does NOT have to include an Information packet** i.e., Aaltonen is *teaching away* from applicant's disclosure since in **applicant's disclosure it is compulsory to attach a segment identifier to each data segment**;

(ii) Aaltonen discloses **NOT to store all the information packets**. This again means that Aaltonen is *teaching away* from applicant's disclosure where **segment identifiers of each data segment needs to be compulsorily stored and used later for reassembly of the original media file**.

(iii) Aaltonen discloses that there is REDUNTANT/Duplicate information in "information packets" **since the system will work even if only "latest information packets" are stored /** available. This again means that Aaltonen is *teaching away* from applicant's disclosure.

Further, paragraph [0103] of Aaltonen states as follows: "By directly or indirectly identifying the order of the data packets, the upload agent can subsequently order the packets in the same order that the recipient uploaded the packets."

From paragraphs [0103] and [0104] of Aaltonen, it can be inferred that

Re-ordering of data packets
***using* "Tables" of before & after blocks of packets from the LATEST information packets (Aaltonen)**
≠
***Reassembly of media file* using "Segment Identifiers" (Applicant)**

Argument 6: Publish the recreated media file on the user media publishing website using the user information v/s *lack* of it (Aaltonen)

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 82 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Paragraph 2 on page 14 of applicant's original application states: "The client application **203 (cellular phone)** automatically **publishes the transferred image on one or more websites** via the internet **501**. The **user 502 (Jane) may set preferences in the mobile device 202**. The **user preferences, for example, comprise the websites selected for publishing the transferred image**. The **user 502 may select websites, for example, Flickr™, Picasa™, YouTube™, eBay®, etc. and store the preferences on the mobile device 202**. The **user 502 may also set the timer setting for publishing the transferred image on the selected websites**. After the captured image is transferred to the mobile device **202**, the client application **203** (**cellular phone**) **publishes the captured image on the selected websites based on the default timer and website settings configured by the user 502** on the mobile device **202**."

Page 4 of the office action states that Aaltonen discloses using "user information to publish a recreated media file".

However, a full search of Aaltonen does NOT reveal that Aaltonen uses "user information" to publish the recreated media file on the user media publishing website.

In view of the above arguments, applicant submits that Aaltonen does not disclose the following limitation in claim 1:

> "attach a segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data, at said application layer;"
>
> "use HTTP to upload said data segment along with said attached segment identifier and user information to a user media publishing website, over said cellular data network, wherein said user information corresponds to user related information used by said user media publishing website to publish said media file on said user media publishing website, wherein said mobile software code further comprises executable instructions that, when executed by said first processor control said first processor perform synchronization for the segmented media file

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 83 of 476
IPR2025-00103

between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website over said cellular data network using said user information;"

"receive data uploaded by said cellular phone at said application layer, wherein said received data comprises said data segments, said segment identifiers, and said user information;"

"reassemble said data segments at said application layer using said segment identifiers to recreate said media file;"

"publish said recreated media file on said user media publishing website using said user information, wherein said media file is published after said media file is completely recreated using said data segments and said segment identifiers;"

In view of the above arguments, applicant submits that Aaltonen does not disclose the following limitations in claim 9:

"attach a segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data, at said application layer;"

"use HTTP to upload said data segment along with said attached segment identifier and user information to a user media publishing website, over said cellular data network, wherein said user information corresponds to user related information used by said user media publishing website to publish said media file on said user media publishing website, wherein said mobile software code further comprises executable instructions that, when executed by said first processor control said first processor to perform synchronization for the segmented media file between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website over said cellular data network using said user information;"

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 84 of 476
IPR2025-00103

"receive data uploaded by said cellular phone at said application layer, wherein said received data comprises said data segments, said segment identifiers, and said user information;"

"store said data segments, said segment identifiers and said user information in a data store;"

In view of the above arguments, applicant submits that Aaltonen does not disclose the following limitations in claim 17:

"attaching a segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data, at said application layer;"

"transferring said data segment along with said attached segment identifier and user information to said user media publishing website using HTTP, over said cellular data network, wherein said user information corresponds to user related information used by said user media publishing website to publish said media file on said user media publishing website, wherein if transfer of segmented media file stops in-part due to limited processing capability of the cellular phone, performing synchronization for said segmented media file between said cellular phone and said user media publishing website over said cellular data network using said user information;"

"receive data transferred by said mobile software application at said application layer, wherein said received data comprises said data segments, said segment identifiers, and said user information;"

"reassemble said data segments at said application layer using said segment identifiers to recreate said media file;"

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 85 of 476
IPR2025-00103

"publish said recreated media file on said user media publishing website using said user information, wherein said media file is published after said media file is completely recreated using said data segments and said segment identifiers;"

In view of the above arguments, applicant submits that Aaltonen does not disclose the following limitations in claim 24:

"transferring said first segment along with user information to said user media publishing website;"

"transferring said second segment along with said user information to said user media publishing website;"

"performing synchronization for the segmented media file between said cellular phone and said user media publishing website over said cellular data network using said user information;"

"attaching a segment identifier to each of said one or more data segments, wherein no two segment identifiers are same;"

"attaching a segment identifier to each of said one or more data segments;"

"transferring said one or more data segments along with said attached segment identifiers and said user information from said cellular phone to said user media publishing website using HTTP, over said cellular data network;"

"receive data transferred by said mobile software application at said application layer, wherein said received data comprises said data segments, said segment identifiers, and said user information;"

"reassemble said data segments at said application layer using said segment identifiers to recreate said media file;"

"publish said recreated media file on said user media publishing website using said user information, wherein said media file is published after said media file is completely recreated using said data segments and said segment identifiers;"

In view of the above arguments, applicant respectfully requests the withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. §102 rejection of independent claims 1, 9, 17 and 24, and the dependent claims 2-4, 10-12, 16, 18,19, 23, 25, 26, 31-35, 37 and 39.

The office action further states: "**Claims 36, 38, 40-41 are rejected under Pre-AIA U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aaltonen US 20050209927 further in view of Borquez US 20070099659.**"

In response to the above rejection, applicant submits that Aaltonen, further in view of Borquez does not teach or suggest all the limitations in independent claims 1, 9, 17 and 24. Therefore, claims 1, 9, 17 and 24 are non-obvious over Aaltonen, further in view of Borquez.

Claim 36 is dependent on claim 1. Claim 38 is dependent on claim 9. Claim 40 is dependent on claim 17. Claim 41 is dependent on claim 24. Therefore claims 36, 38, 40 and 41 are also non-obvious over Aaltonen, further in view of Borquez. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the rejection of claims 36, 38, 40 and 41under Pre-AIA U.S.C. 103(a) be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Conclusion

Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case. In the interest of compact prosecution, if the prosecution of the application can be advanced or if a claim may be made potentially allowable by an Examiner's amendment,

applicant requests Examiner Nooristany to call the undersigned with the proposed amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: November 26, 2015

/a tankha/
Ashok Tankha
Attorney For Applicant
Reg. No. 33,802

Correspondence Address
Lipton, Weinberger & Husick
36 Greenleigh Drive
Sewell, NJ 08080
Phone: 856-266-5145
Fax: 856-374-0246
E-mail: ash@ipprocure.com

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 88 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Doc Code: A.NE.AFCP
Document Description: After Final Consideration Pilot Program Request

CERTIFICATION AND REQUEST FOR CONSIDERATION UNDER THE AFTER FINAL CONSIDERATION PILOT PROGRAM 2.0		
Practitioner Docket No.: Cellspin_04Con9_US	Application No.: 14/503,401	Filing Date: 10/01/2014
First Named Inventor: Gurvinder Singh	Title: Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data and Multimedia Content	

APPLICANT HEREBY CERTIFIES THE FOLLOWING AND REQUESTS CONSIDERATION UNDER THE AFTER FINAL CONSIDERATION PILOT PROGRAM 2.0 (AFCP 2.0) OF THE ACCOMPANYING RESPONSE UNDER 37 CFR 1.116.

1. The above-identified application is (i) an original utility, plant, or design nonprovisional application filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) [a continuing application (*e.g.*, a continuation or divisional application) is filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) and is eligible under (i)], or (ii) an international application that has entered the national stage in compliance with 35 U.S.C. 371(c).
2. The above-identified application contains an outstanding final rejection.
3. Submitted herewith is a response under 37 CFR 1.116 to the outstanding final rejection. The response includes an amendment to at least one independent claim, and the amendment does not broaden the scope of the independent claim in any aspect.
4. This certification and request for consideration under AFCP 2.0 is the only AFCP 2.0 certification and request filed in response to the outstanding final rejection.
5. Applicant is willing and available to participate in any interview requested by the examiner concerning the present response.
6. This certification and request is being filed electronically using the Office's electronic filing system (EFS-Web).
7. Any fees that would be necessary consistent with current practice concerning responses after final rejection under 37 CFR 1.116, *e.g.*, extension of time fees, are being concurrently filed herewith. [There is no additional fee required to request consideration under AFCP 2.0.]
8. By filing this certification and request, applicant acknowledges the following:

- Reissue applications and reexamination proceedings are not eligible to participate in AFCP 2.0.
- The examiner will verify that the AFCP 2.0 submission is compliant, *i.e.*, that the requirements of the program have been met (see items 1 to 7 above). For compliant submissions:

  The examiner will review the response under 37 CFR 1.116 to determine if additional search and/or consideration (i) is necessitated by the amendment and (ii) could be completed within the time allotted under AFCP 2.0. If additional search and/or consideration is required but cannot be completed within the allotted time, the examiner will process the submission consistent with current practice concerning responses after final rejection under 37 CFR 1.116, *e.g.*, by mailing an advisory action.

  If the examiner determines that the amendment does not necessitate additional search and/or consideration, or if the examiner determines that additional search and/or consideration is required and could be completed within the allotted time, then the examiner will consider whether the amendment places the application in condition for allowance (after completing the additional search and/or consideration, if required). If the examiner determines that the amendment does not place the application in condition for allowance, then the examiner will contact the applicant and request an interview.

  - The interview will be conducted by the examiner, and if the examiner does not have negotiation authority, a primary examiner and/or supervisory patent examiner will also participate.
  - If the applicant declines the interview, or if the interview cannot be scheduled within ten (10) calendar days from the date that the examiner first contacts the applicant, then the examiner will proceed consistent with current practice concerning responses after final rejection under 37 CFR 1.116.

Signature	Date
/a tankha/	11/26/2015
Name (Print/Typed) Ashok Tankha	Practitioner Registration No. 33802

Note: *This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4(d) for signature requirements and certifications. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.*

☐ * Total of _____ forms are submitted.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 89 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 90 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	24201042
Application Number:	14503401
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	7059
Title of Invention:	Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data And Multimedia Content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gurvinder Singh
Correspondence Address:	Ashok Tankha - 36 Greenleigh drive - Sewell NJ 08080 US 8562665145 ash@ipprocurement.com
Filer:	Ashok Tankha
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	CellSpin_04Con9_US
Receipt Date:	26-NOV-2015
Filing Date:	01-OCT-2014
Time Stamp:	23:33:45
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 91 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Transmittal Letter	Cellspin_04Con9_US_Transmittal_sb0021.pdf	262921 68d38d9b6523995222d7536a781338d2104ff0c1	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Amendment/Req. Reconsideration-After Non-Final Reject	Cellspin_04Con9_US_Response.pdf	599169 a040ae43661715fdb2ae8ea8f5364bba527268f3	no	32
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	After Final Consideration Program Request	Cellspin_04Con9_US_After_Final_Pilot_Program_sb0434.pdf	226016 5e5cd79f05d52281493fc81ade05589180f32682	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	1088106		

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111
If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371
If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office
If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 92 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Doc Code: TRAN.LET
Document Description: Transmittal Letter

PTO/SB/21 (07-09)
Approved for use through 07/31/2012. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

TRANSMITTAL FORM

(to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)

Total Number of Pages in This Submission

Application Number	14/503,401
Filing Date	10/01/2014
First Named Inventor	Gurvinder Singh
Art Unit	2415
Examiner Name	Nooristany, Sulaiman
Attorney Docket Number	Cellspin_04Con9_US

ENCLOSURES (*Check all that apply*)

- ☐ Fee Transmittal Form
  - ☐ Fee Attached
- ☑ Amendment/Reply
  - ☑ After Final
  - ☐ Affidavits/declaration(s)
- ☐ Extension of Time Request
- ☐ Express Abandonment Request
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement
- ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
- ☐ Reply to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application
  - ☐ Reply to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53
- ☐ Drawing(s)
- ☐ Licensing-related Papers
- ☐ Petition
- ☐ Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application
- ☐ Power of Attorney, Revocation Change of Correspondence Address
- ☐ Terminal Disclaimer
- ☐ Request for Refund
- ☐ CD, Number of CD(s) _____
  - ☐ Landscape Table on CD
- ☐ After Allowance Communication to TC
- ☐ Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences
- ☐ Appeal Communication to TC **(Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief)**
- ☐ Proprietary Information
- ☐ Status Letter
- ☑ Other Enclosure(s) (please Identify below):
  2. Certification and request for consideration under the after final consideration pilot program 2.0, Form PTO/SB/434

Remarks

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT

Firm Name	Lipton, Weinberger & Husick		
Signature	/a tankha/		
Printed name	Ashok Tankha		
Date	11/26/2015	Reg. No.	33802

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION/MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the USPTO or deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on the date shown below:

Signature	/a tankha/		
Typed or printed name	Ashok Tankha	Date	11/26/2015

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.5. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and1.14. This collection is estimated to 2 hours to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 93 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 94 of 476
IPR2025-00103

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
14/503,401	10/01/2014	Gurvinder Singh	CellSpin_04Con9_US	7059

7590 11/16/2015

Ashok Tankha
36 Greenleigh drive
Sewell, NJ 08080

EXAMINER	
NOORISTANY, SULAIMAN	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2415	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
11/16/2015	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 14/503,401	Applicant(s) SINGH ET AL.	
	Examiner SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	Art Unit 2415	AIA (First Inventor to File) Status No

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10/14/15*.

☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.

4)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims*

5)☒ Claim(s) *1-4,9-12,16-19,23-26 and 31-41* is/are pending in the application.

5a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

6)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

7)☒ Claim(s) *1-4,9-12,16-19,23-26 and 31-41* is/are rejected.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

9)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

* If any claims have been determined allowable, you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp or send an inquiry to PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.

Application Papers

10)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

11)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

Certified copies:

a)☐ All b)☐ Some** c)☐ None of the:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

** See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

4) ☐ Other: _____.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102(b) that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless-
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-4, 9-12, 16-19, 23-26, 31-35, 37, 39 are rejected under Pre-AIA 35 USC 102 (b) as being anticipated by Aaltonen US 20050209927

Claim 1, **Aaltonen** teaches wherein a system for application layer segmented media file upload, said system comprising:

A cellphone comprising **(fig. 5)**:

a memory device **(fig. 5, unit 98, 100)**;

a processor coupled to said memory device **(fig. 5, unit 78)**;

a first wireless communication device, wherein said first wireless communication device is a Bluetooth communication device **(fig. 5, unit 94)**;

a second wireless communication device, wherein said second wireless communication device is a cellular network communication device configured to connect to internet via a cellular data network **(fig. 5, unit 74)**;

a mobile software code comprising executable instructions that, when executed by said first processor control said first processor to segment a media file stored in said first memory into

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 97 of 476
IPR2025-00103

a plurality of data segments at an application layer, wherein data in said data segments comprises one or more of file-data and data associated with said media file, wherein said file-data is data of said media file, and wherein said application layer is a layer at which HTTP is implemented **(FIG. 10 illustrates upload content broken down into a number of groups or blocks of one or more data packets with one or more information packets added to the packet stream [0029, 0101]**);

said mobile software code further comprising executable instructions that, when executed by said processor controls said processor to process each of said data segments, comprising:

attach a segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data, at said application layer (**FIG. 10 illustrates upload content broken down into a number of groups or blocks of one or more data packets with one or more information packets added to the packet stream [0029, 0061, 0063, 0085, 0087, 0100]**); and

use HTTP to upload said data segment along with said attached segment identifier and user information to a user media publishing website, over said cellular data network, wherein said user information corresponds to user related information used by said user media publishing website to publish said media file on said user media publishing website **(For example, the sender can upload content to the recipient 104 (e.g., origin server 22, user processor 31, digital broadcast receiver 36, digital broadcaster 32, etc.) in accordance with an HTTP POST or HTTP PUT technique [0101]**), and wherein said mobile software code further comprises executable instructions that, when executed by said processor controls said processor to perform synchronization for the segmented media file between the cellular phone and the user

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 98 of 476
IPR2025-00103

media publishing website over said cellular data network using said user information **(figs. 9, 11, [0101-0103])**.

a server of said user media publishing website connected to the internet **(fig. 2, [0020])**, comprising:

a memory device **(fig. 2, unit 40 [0020])**;

a processor coupled to said memory device **(fig. 2, unit 38 [0020])**;

a software code comprising executable instructions that, when executed by the processor control said processor to process said data segments, comprising:

receive data uploaded by said cellular phone at said application layer, wherein said received data comprises said data segments, said segment identifiers, and said user information **(FIG. 9, 10, 11, illustrates upload content broken down into a number of groups or blocks of one or more data packets with one or more information packets added to the packet stream [0029, 0061, 0063, 0085, 0087, 0100-0110])**;

reassemble said data segments at said application layer using said segment identifiers to recreate said media file **(fig. 8-11, [0101-0110])**; and

publish said recreated media file on said user media publishing website using said user information, wherein said media file is published after said media file is completely recreated using said data segments and said segment identifiers **(fig. 8-11, [0101-0110])**;

said software module code further comprising executable instructions that, when executed by said processor control said processor to send synchronization information to said cellular phone **(fig. 8-11, [0101-0110])**.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 99 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Claim 2 The system of claim 1, wherein said data associated with said media file is at least one of name of said media file, said size of said media file, and type of said media file (**Aaltonen:[0059-0060, 0069]**).

Claim 3 The system of claim 1, wherein said file-data comprises one or more of audio data, video data, image data, text data, and digital data (**Aaltonen:[0068]**).

Claims 4 The system of claim 1, synchronization corresponds to said cellular phone to start communicating with said user media publishing website regarding progress of segmented media file upload using said user information, wherein transport protocol used for communicating is HTTP (**Aaltonen: fig. 9-11 "200 Ok" [0101-0112]**).

Claims 32 The system of claim 1, wherein user media publishing website comprises a website that receives said media file from the mobile device using HTTP and then publishes said received media file on the internet (**Aaltonen: HTTP POST technique [0045, 0101]**).

Claim 37 The system of claim 1, wherein said mobile software code further comprising executable instructions that, when executed by said first processor control said first processor to perform said synchronization if the upload of segmented media file stops in-part due to limited processing capability of the cellular phone. (**Aaltonen:[0006]**).

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 100 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Claims 9-12, 16-19, 23-26, 31, 33-35, 37, 39 are rejected for similar reason as stated above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of Pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a), which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 36, 38, 40-41 are rejected under Pre-AIA U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aaltonen US 20050209927 further in view of Borquez US 20070099659

Claim 36 The system of claim 1, wherein said mobile software code further comprises executable instructions that, when executed by said first processor, control said first processor to provide a graphical user interface (GUI) to show progress of segmented media file upload (**Aaltonen: fig. 8-11**).

However, **Aaltonen** merely discloses "*a graphical user interface (GUI) to show progress file upload*"

Borquez further teaches a graphical user interface (GUI) to show progress media file upload (fig.15, [0068] Status bar 1504 can provide the status of the upload procedure).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art to modify **Aaltonen**'s invention by above recited limitation taught by **Borquez** in order to provide the status of the upload procedure [0068].

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 101 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Claims 38, 40-41 are rejected for similar reason as stated above

Response to Amendment

Applicant's arguments with respect to the above claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

In addition, the examiner again stresses that the claims are too broad and require detail or specialization of the steps as recited in the claims. Alone and as claimed, the limitations are too open.

Conclusion

Examiner's Note: Examiner has pointed out particular reference contained in the prior arts of record in the body of this action for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and Figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant, in preparing the response, to consider fully the entire references as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sulaiman Nooristany whose telephone number is (571) 270-1929. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 9 to 5. If attempts to reach the examiner by

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 102 of 476
IPR2025-00103

telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey Rutkowski, can be reached on (571) 270-1215. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/SULAIMAN NOORISTANY/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2415

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 103 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 14/503,401	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination SINGH ET AL.	
	Examiner SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	Art Unit 2415	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
*	A	US-2005/0209927 A1	09-2005	Aaltonen et al.	705/026
*	B	US-2007/0099659	05-2007	Borquez et al.	455/556.2
	C	US-			
	D	US-			
	E	US-			
	F	US-			
	G	US-			
	H	US-			
	I	US-			
	J	US-			
	K	US-			
	L	US-			
	M	US-			

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification
	N					
	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	
	V	
	W	
	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

EAST Search History

EAST Search History (Prior Art)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
S339	11	GUI same upload$3 near6 progress same web	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/11/12 15:58
S340	39	GUI same upload$3 near6 progress	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/11/12 16:02
S341	1	mobile same GUI same upload$3 near6 progress	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/11/12 16:02

EAST Search History (Interference)

< This search history is empty>

11/ 12/ 2015 7:31:51 PM
C:\ Users\ snooristany\ Documents\ EAST\ Workspaces\ 12333303.wsp

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 105 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	14503401	SINGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	2415

CPC- SEARCHED		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

CPC COMBINATION SETS - SEARCHED		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

US CLASSIFICATION SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

SEARCH NOTES		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
Tech Search in EAST, Google, Inventor Search, US PGPUB, USPAT, FPRS, JPO, DERWENT.	1/28/2015	SN
Tech Search in EAST, Google, Inventor Search, US PGPUB, USPAT, FPRS, JPO, DERWENT.	4/27/2015	SN
Tech Search in EAST, Google, Inventor Search, US PGPUB, USPAT, FPRS, JPO, DERWENT.	7/29/2015	SN
Tech Search in EAST, Google, Inventor Search, US PGPUB, USPAT, FPRS, JPO, DERWENT.	11/12/2015	SN

INTERFERENCE SEARCH			
US Class/ CPC Symbol	US Subclass / CPC Group	Date	Examiner

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	14503401	SINGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	2415

✓	Rejected	-	Cancelled	N	Non-Elected	A	Appeal
=	Allowed	÷	Restricted	I	Interference	O	Objected

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	01/28/2015	04/27/2015	07/29/2015	11/12/2015					
	1	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	2	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	3	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	4	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	5	✓	-	-	-					
	6	✓	-	-	-					
	7	✓	✓	-	-					
	8	✓	✓	-	-					
	9	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	10	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	11	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	12	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	13	✓	-	-	-					
	14	✓	-	-	-					
	15	✓	✓	-	-					
	16	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	17	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	18	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	19	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	20	✓	-	-	-					
	21	✓	-	-	-					
	22	✓	✓	-	-					
	23	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	24	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	25	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	26	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	27	✓	-	-	-					
	28	✓	-	-	-					
	29	✓	✓	-	-					
	30	✓	✓	-	-					
	31			✓	✓					
	32				✓					
	33				✓					
	34				✓					
	35				✓					
	36				✓					

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	14503401	SINGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	2415

✓	Rejected	-	Cancelled	N	Non-Elected	A	Appeal
=	Allowed	÷	Restricted	I	Interference	O	Objected

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	01/28/2015	04/27/2015	07/29/2015	11/12/2015					
	37				✓					
	38				✓					
	39				✓					
	40				✓					
	41				✓					

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re. application of:
Application No.: 14/503,401 Examiner: Nooristany, Sulaiman
Filed: 10/01/2014 Art Unit: 2415
Applicant: Gurvinder Singh Atty. Docket No.: Cellspin_04Con9_US
Title: Automatic Multimedia Upload
For Publishing Data and Multimedia Content

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Response to Non-Final Office Action

Examiner Nooristany:

In response to the non-final office action mailed August 03, 2015, please amend the above-referenced application as follows:

Amendments to the Claims are listed on page 2 of this response.

Remarks begin on page 16 of this response.

Attachments:
1. Transmittal Form, PTO/SB/21.

The Director is hereby authorized to charge any underpayment of fee or any other fee that may be required to deposit account no. 503291.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 109 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Amendment to the claims

Claim 1 (currently amended): A system for application layer segmented media file upload, said system comprising:

a cellular phone, comprising:

a first memory device;

a first processor coupled to said first memory device;

a first wireless communication ~~module~~ device, wherein said first wireless communication ~~module~~ device is a Bluetooth communication ~~module~~ device;

a second wireless communication ~~module~~ device, wherein said second wireless communication ~~module~~ device is a cellular network communication ~~module~~ device configured to connect to internet via a cellular data network;

a ~~first~~ mobile software ~~module configured to control~~ code comprising executable instructions that, when executed by said first processor control said first processor to segment a media file stored in said first memory into a plurality of data segments at an application layer, wherein data in said data segments comprises one or more of file-data and data associated with said media file, wherein said file-data is data of said media file, and wherein said application layer is [[the]] a layer at which HTTP is implemented;

said ~~first~~ mobile software ~~module configured to control~~ code further comprising executable instructions that, when executed by said first

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 110 of 476
IPR2025-00103

processor control said first processor to process each of said data segments, comprising:

attach a ~~unique~~ segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data, at said application layer; and

use HTTP to upload said data segment along with said attached ~~unique~~ segment identifier and user information to a user media publishing website, over said cellular data network, wherein said user information corresponds to user related information used by said user media publishing website to publish said media file on said user media publishing website, wherein ~~if segmented media file upload from said cellular phone is interrupted~~ said mobile software ~~module configured to control~~ code further comprises executable instructions that, when executed by said first processor control said first processor to ~~start synchronization between said cellular phone and said website over said cellular data network using said user information, wherein said synchronization corresponds to said cellular phone communicating with said website using said user information regarding progress of said segmented media file upload~~ perform synchronization for the segmented media file between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website over said cellular data network using said user information;

a server of said user media publishing website connected to the internet, comprising:

a ~~second~~ memory device;

a ~~second~~ processor coupled to said ~~second~~ memory device;

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 111 of 476
IPR2025-00103

a ~~second~~ software ~~module configured to control~~ code comprising executable instructions that, when executed by the processor control said ~~second~~ processor to process said data segments, comprising:

receive data uploaded by said cellular phone at said application layer, wherein said received data comprises said data segments, said ~~unique~~ segment identifiers, and said user information;

reassemble said data segments at said application layer using said ~~unique~~ segment identifiers to recreate said media file; and

publish said recreated media file on said user media publishing website using said user information, wherein said media file is published after said media file is completely recreated using said data segments and said segment identifiers;

said ~~second~~ software ~~module configured to control~~ code further comprising executable instructions that, when executed by said processor control said ~~second~~ processor to send synchronization information to said cellular phone.

Claim 2 (previously presented): The system of claim 1, wherein said data associated with said media file is at least one of name of said media file, size of said media file, and type of said media file.

Claim 3 (previously presented): The system of claim 1, wherein said file-data comprises one or more of audio data, video data, image data, text data, and digital data.

Claim 4 (currently amended): The system of claim 1, wherein said ~~user information corresponds to user related information used by said website to publish said media file on~~

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 112 of 476
IPR2025-00103

~~said website~~ synchronization corresponds to said cellular phone to start communicating with said user media publishing website regarding progress of segmented media file upload using said user information, wherein transport protocol used for communicating is HTTP.

Claims 5-8 (canceled).

Claim 9 (currently amended): A system for application layer segmented media file upload, the system comprising:

a cellular phone, comprising:

a first memory device;

a first processor coupled to said first memory device;

a first wireless communication ~~module~~ device, wherein said first wireless communication ~~module~~ device is a Bluetooth communication ~~module~~ device;

a second wireless communication ~~module~~ device, wherein said second wireless communication ~~module~~ device is a cellular network communication ~~module~~ device configured to connect to internet via a cellular data network;

a ~~first~~ mobile software ~~module configured to control~~ code comprising executable instructions that, when executed by said first processor control said first processor to segment a media file stored in said first memory into a plurality of data segments at an application layer, wherein data in said data segments comprises one or more of file-data and data associated with said media file, wherein said file-data is data of said media file, and

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 113 of 476
IPR2025-00103

wherein said application layer is [[the]] a layer at which HTTP is implemented;

said ~~first~~ mobile software ~~module configured to control~~ code further comprising executable instructions that, when executed by said first processor control said first processor to process each of said data segments, comprising:

attach a ~~unique~~ segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data, at said application layer; and

use HTTP to upload said data segment along with said attached ~~unique~~ segment identifier and user information to a user media publishing website, over said cellular data network, wherein said user information corresponds to user related information used by said user media publishing website to publish said media file on said ~~web service~~ user media publishing website, wherein ~~if segmented media file upload from said cellular phone is interrupted~~ said mobile software ~~module configured to control~~ code further comprises executable instructions that, when executed by said first processor control said first processor to ~~start synchronization between said cellular phone and said web service over said cellular data network using said user information, wherein said synchronization corresponds to said cellular phone communicating with said website using said user information regarding progress of said segmented media file upload~~ perform synchronization for the segmented media file between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website over said cellular data network using said user information;

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 114 of 476
IPR2025-00103

a server of said ~~web service~~ user media publishing website connected to the internet, comprising:

a ~~second~~ memory device;

a ~~second~~ processor coupled to said ~~second~~ memory device;

a ~~second~~ software ~~module configured to control~~ code comprising executable instructions that, when executed by said processor control said ~~second~~ processor to process said data segments, comprising:

receive data uploaded by said cellular phone at said application layer, wherein said received data comprises said data segments, said ~~unique~~ segment identifiers, and said user information;

store said data segments, said ~~unique~~ segment identifiers and said user information in a data store;

said ~~second~~ software ~~module configured to control~~ code further comprising executable instructions that, when executed by said processor control said ~~second~~ processor to send synchronization information to said cellular phone ~~regarding said segmented media file upload~~.

Claim 10 (previously presented): The system of claim 9, wherein said data associated with said media file is at least one of name of said media file, size of said media file, and type of said media file.

Claim 11 (previously presented): The system of claim 9, wherein said file-data comprises one or more of audio data, video data, image data, text data, and digital data.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 115 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Claim 12: The system of claim 9, wherein said ~~user information corresponds to user related information used by said web service to process said file-data~~ synchronization corresponds to said cellular phone start communicating with said user media publishing website regarding progress of segmented media file upload using said user information, wherein transport protocol used for communicating is HTTP.

Claims 13-15 (canceled).

Claim 16 (currently amended): The system of claim 9, wherein said data store is one of a database, a distributed database, alternative database structures, and other memory structures besides databases, and wherein data store memory is a non-volatile memory.

Claim 17 (currently amended): A system for application layer segmented media file transfer, the system comprising:

a mobile software application for a cellular phone connected to internet via a cellular data network, said mobile software application embodied as computer-executable instructions stored on a non-transitory computer readable medium that, when executed by a first processor on said cellular phone, cause said first processor to perform a method of segmented media file transfer from the cellular phone to a user media publishing website, wherein the method comprises:

segmenting a media file into a plurality of data segments at an application layer, wherein data in said data segments comprises one or more of file-data and data associated with said media file, wherein said file-data is data of said media file, and wherein said application layer is [[the]] a layer at which HTTP is implemented;

processing each of said data segments, comprising:

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 116 of 476
IPR2025-00103

attaching a ~~unique~~ segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data, at said application layer; and

transferring said data segment along with said attached ~~unique~~ segment identifier and user information to said user media publishing website using HTTP, over said cellular data network, wherein said user information corresponds to user related information used by said user media publishing website to publish said media file on said user media publishing website, wherein if ~~segmented media file transfer from said cellular phone is interrupted~~ transfer of segmented media file stops in-part due to limited processing capability of the cellular phone, performing:

synchronization for said segmented media file between said cellular phone and said user media publishing website over said cellular data network using said user information;

~~starting synchronization between said cellular phone and said website over said cellular data network using said user information, wherein said synchronization corresponds to said cellular phone communicating with said website using said user information regarding progress of said segmented media file transfer;~~ and

transferring part of said file-data that is not received by said user media publishing website, over said cellular data network;

a server of said user media publishing website connected to the internet, comprising:

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 117 of 476
IPR2025-00103

a memory device;

a ~~second~~ processor coupled to the memory device;

a software ~~module configured to control~~ code comprising executable instructions that, when executed by said processor control said ~~second~~ processor to process said data segments, comprising:

receive data transferred by said mobile software application at said application layer, wherein said received data comprises said data segments, said ~~unique~~ segment identifiers, and said user information;

reassemble said data segments at said application layer using said ~~unique~~ segment identifiers to recreate said media file; and

publish said recreated media file on said user media publishing website using said user information, wherein said media file is published after said media file is completely recreated using said data segments and said segment identifiers;

said software ~~module configured to control~~ code further comprising executable instructions that, when executed by said processor control said ~~second~~ processor to send synchronization information to said mobile software application.

Claim 18 (previously presented): The system of claim 17, wherein said file-data comprises one or more of audio data, video data, image data, text data, and digital data.

Claim 19 (currently amended): The system of claim 17, wherein said ~~user information corresponds to user related information used by said website to publish said recreated~~

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 118 of 476
IPR2025-00103

~~media file on said website~~ synchronization corresponds to said cellular phone start communicating with said user media publishing website regarding progress of segmented media file upload using said user information, wherein transport protocol used for communicating is HTTP.

Claims 20-22 (canceled).

Claim 23 (previously presented): The system of claim 17, wherein said data associated with said media file is at least one of name of said media file, size of said media file, and type of said media file.

Claim 24 (currently amended): A system for application layer segmented media file transfer, the system comprising:

a mobile software application for a cellular phone connected to internet via a cellular data network, said mobile software application embodied as computer-executable instructions stored on a non-transitory computer readable medium that, when executed by a first processor on said cellular phone, cause said first processor to perform a method of segmented media file transfer from the cellular phone to a user media publishing website, wherein the method comprises:

segmenting a media file into a first segment and a second segment at an application layer, wherein said second segment comprises file-data and said first segment comprises data associated with said media file, wherein said file-data is data of said media file, and wherein said application layer is [[the]] a layer at which HTTP is implemented;

transferring said first segment along with user information to said user media publishing website, using HTTP, over a cellular data network, wherein said user information corresponds to user related information

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 119 of 476
IPR2025-00103

used by said user media publishing website to publish said media file on said user media publishing website;

transferring said second segment along with said user information to said user media publishing website, using HTTP, over said cellular data network, wherein if ~~said segmented media file transfer from said cellular phone is interrupted~~ transfer of segmented media file stops in-part due to limited processing capability of the cellular phone, performing:

synchronization for the segmented media file between said cellular phone and said user media publishing website over said cellular data network using said user information;

~~starting synchronization between the cellular phone and the website over said cellular data network using said user information, wherein performing said synchronization corresponds to the cellular phone communicating with said website using said user information regarding progress of said segmented media file upload;~~ and

transferring part of said file-data that is not received by said user media publishing website using HTTP, over said cellular data network, wherein said step of transferring said part of said file-data that is not received by said user media publishing website comprises:

creating one or more data segments at said application layer, wherein said one or more data segments comprise said part of said file-data that is not received by said user media publishing website;

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 120 of 476
IPR2025-00103

attaching a segment identifier to each of said one or more data segments, wherein no two segment identifiers are same; and

transferring said one or more data segments along with said attached segment identifiers and said user information from said cellular phone to said user media publishing website using HTTP, over said cellular data network;

a server of said user media publishing website connected to the internet, comprising:

a memory device;

a ~~second~~ processor coupled to the memory device;

a software ~~module configured to control~~ code comprising executable instructions that, when executed by said processor control said ~~second~~ processor to process said data segments, comprising:

receive data transferred by said mobile software application at said application layer, wherein said received data comprises said data segments, said ~~unique~~ segment identifiers, and said user information;

reassemble said data segments at said application layer using said segment identifiers to recreate said media file; and

publish said recreated media file on said user media publishing website using said user information, wherein said media file is

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 121 of 476
IPR2025-00103

published after said media file is completely recreated using said data segments and said segment identifiers;

said software ~~module configured to control~~ code further comprising executable instructions that, when executed by said processor control said ~~second~~ processor to send synchronization information to said mobile software application.

Claim 25 (previously presented): The system of claim 24, wherein said file-data comprises one or more of audio data, video data, image data, text data, and digital data.

Claim 26 (currently amended): The system of claim 24, wherein said ~~user information corresponds to user related information used by said website to publish said reassembled media file on said website~~ synchronization corresponds to said cellular phone communicating with said user media publishing website regarding progress of segmented media file upload using said user information, wherein transport protocol used for communicating is HTTP.

Claims 27-30 (canceled).

Claim 31 (previously presented): The system of claim 24, wherein said data associated with said media file is at least one of name of said media file, said size of said media file, and type of said media file.

Claim 32 (new): The system of claim 1, wherein said user media publishing website comprises a website that receives said media file from the cellular phone using HTTP and then publishes said received media file on the internet.

Claim 33 (new): The system of claim 9, wherein said user media publishing website comprises a website that receives said media file from the cellular phone using HTTP and then publishes said received media file on the internet.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 122 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Claim 34 (new): The system of claim 17, wherein said user media publishing website comprises a website that receives said media file from the cellular phone using HTTP and then publishes said received media file on the internet.

Claim 35 (new): The system of claim 24, wherein said user media publishing website comprises a website that receives said media file from the cellular phone using HTTP and then publishes said received media file on the internet.

Claim 36 (new): The system of claim 1, wherein said mobile software code further comprises executable instructions that, when executed by said first processor, control said first processor to provide a graphical user interface (GUI) to show progress of segmented media file upload.

Claim 37 (new): The system of claim 1, wherein said mobile software code further comprising executable instructions that, when executed by said first processor control said first processor to perform said synchronization if the upload of segmented media file stops in-part due to limited processing capability of the cellular phone.

Claim 38 (new): The system of claim 9, wherein said mobile software code further comprising executable instructions that, when executed by said first processor control said first processor to provide a graphical user interface (GUI) to show progress of segmented media file upload.

Claim 39 (new): The system of claim 9, wherein said mobile software code further comprising executable instructions that, when executed by said first processor control said first processor to performs said synchronization if the upload of segmented media file stops in-part due to limited processing capability of the cellular phone.

Claim 40 (new): The system of claim 17, wherein said mobile software application further comprises executable instructions that, when executed by said first processor on

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 123 of 476
IPR2025-00103

said cellular phone, control said first processor on said cellular phone to provide a graphical user interface (GUI) to show progress of segmented media file upload.

Claim 41 (new): The system of claim 24, wherein said mobile software application further comprises executable instructions that, when executed by said first processor on said cellular phone, control said first processor on said cellular phone to provide a graphical user interface (GUI) to show progress of segmented media file upload.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 124 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Remarks

The Pending Claims

Claims 1-4, 9-12, 16-19, 23-26 and 31-41 are currently pending. Reconsideration and allowance of the pending claims is respectfully requested.

Summary of the Office Action

Claims 1-4, 9-12, 16-19, 23-26, 31 are rejected under 35 Pre-AIA U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kennedy 20030157960 in view of Pryor US 20050273592 in view of Na US 20060129631.

Claims 1-4, 7-12,15-19, 22-26, 29-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Amendments to the Claims

Claims 1, 4, 9, 12, 17, 19, 24 and 26 are currently amended; claims 2, 3, 10, 11, 16, 18, 23, 25 and 31 remain as previously presented; claims 5-8, 13-15, 20-22, and 27-30 were previously canceled; claims 32-39 are new.

The office action states: "**Claims 1-4, 9-12,16-19, 23-26, 31 are rejected under 35 Pre-AIA U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kennedy 20030157960 in view of Pryor US 20050273592 in view of Na US 20060129631.**"

In response, applicant submits that Kennedy, in view of Pryor, further in view of Na, does not teach or suggest all the limitations of amended claim 1.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 125 of 476
IPR2025-00103

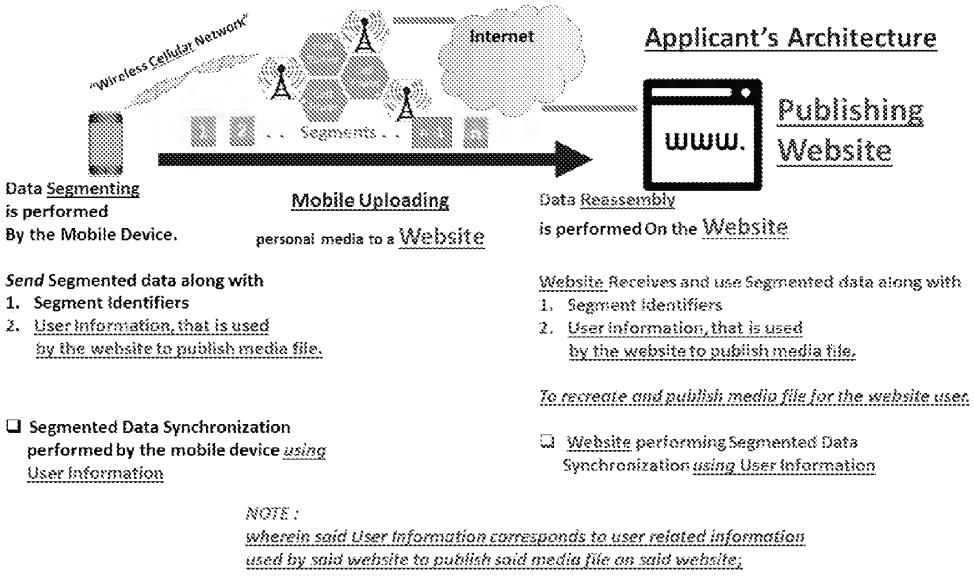
The table below summarizes the differences between applicant, Kennedy, Pryor and Na:

	Claim 1: Issue	Kennedy	Na	Pryor	Applicant
1	Segmented Message uniqueness is achieved using	Nothing	Message ID	Session ID	User Information
2	*For Each successful Segment transfer: Each Segment includes*	Nothing	Segment Identifier + MMS Header	Segment Identifier + Encryption key and Encrypted data	Segment Identifier ONLY NO MMS Header, NO Encryption key, NO Encrypted data *is required for successful data segment transfer*
3	Synchronization Message Includes	NO Synchronization message	Message ID	NO Synchronization message	*User Information*
4	Destination is	Server/ASP	MMS Server	Computer B with Multiple connections	User Media Publishing Website
5	Reassembly of media based on Segment Identifiers	NO	NO "recreating/reassembly of the media file" using segment identifier	NO "recreating/reassembly of the media file" using segment identifier	YES

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 126 of 476
IPR2025-00103

First Argument: Using HTTP to upload the data segments along with attached segment identifiers and user information from the cellular phone to the user media publishing website using HTTP over a cellular data network (Applicant) v/s lack of it (Prior art)

Applicant discloses the use of HTTP to upload the data segments along with the segment identifiers and the user information from the cellular phone to the user media publishing website over the cellular data network (see page 16, lines 15-17 of the original application: "The transport protocol that is used between the **client application 203 and the publishing service 401** may be **hypertext transfer protocol** (HTTP)...") (see also applicant's system architecture illustrated below)

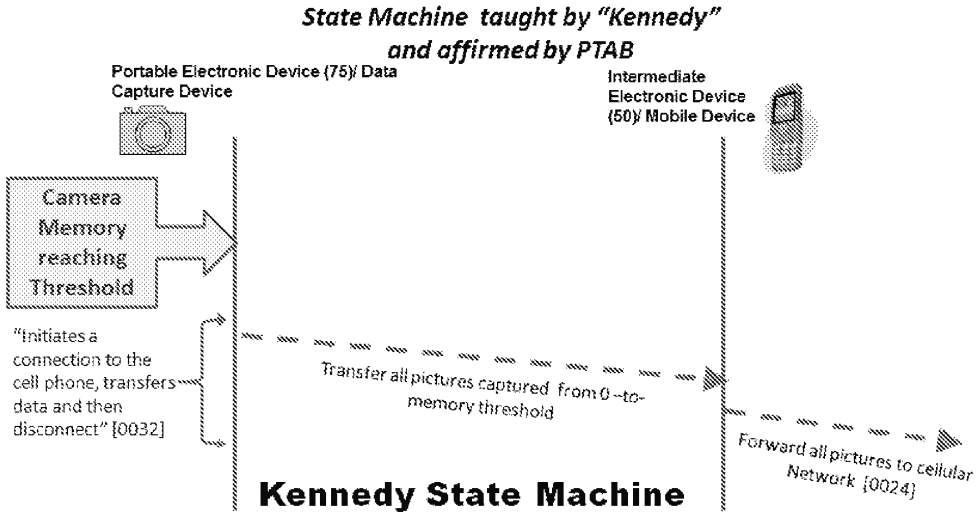


It is stated in page 4 of the office action that Kennedy discloses this step. Applicant respectfully disagrees for the following reasons.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 127 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Kennedy does not disclose HTTP. Paragraph [0021] of Kennedy discloses: "In the event that device **75** does not have enough capacity to store the data, the user can then transmit it to remote storage **25** via an intermediate electronic device **50**."

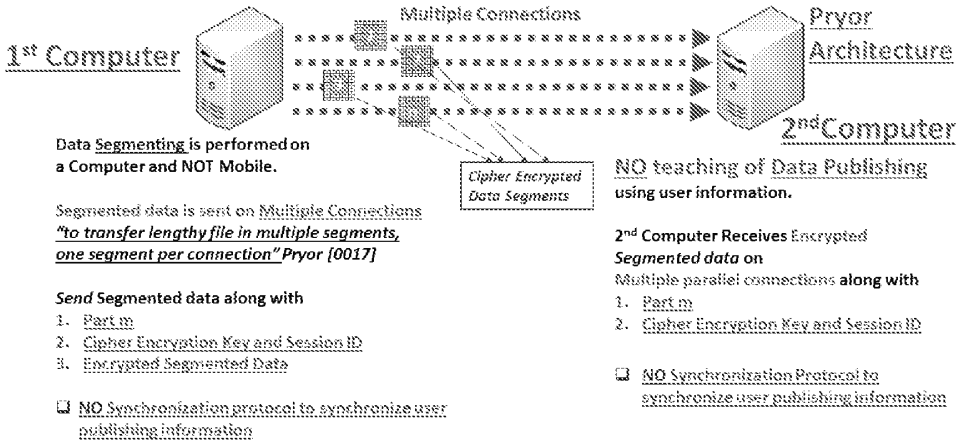
Paragraph [0025] of Kennedy discloses: "Because 3G and Bluetooth are packet-switching protocols, they can provide a data path to the remote server **100** that is "always on" where the camera **75** can send and receive images as needed," and "When a data transfer is desired, a user may cause the camera **75** to transfer data remotely to the storage space of the remote home-based server **100** via the user's cell phone **50**."



None of the sections of Kennedy teach the cellular phone transferring the **data segments** along with the **segment identifiers** and the **user information** to the user media publishing website using Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (**HTTP**).

Next, the office action page 4 states that Pryor teaches **Using HTTP to upload** each data segment along with attached segment identifiers and user information from the cellular phone to the user media publishing website, **over the cellular data network (fig. 3, unit 160 [0027])**.

Applicant respectfully disagrees. In contrast, **FIG. 3** and paragraph [0027] of Pryor teaches using HTTP **between two computers over a LAN network** and the internet (see Pryor system architecture illustrated below). Paragraph [0027] does not teach or suggest **using HTTP to upload** the data segments along with the attached segment identifiers and the user information from the cellular phone to the user media publishing website, **over the cellular data network**.



Second Argument: Transfer of the data segments over a single connection (Applicant) vs Transfer of the data segments over multiple connections (Pryor)

Pryor is **teaching away** from the use of single connection for transfer of the data segments.

Paragraph [0009] recites as follows: "A more specific object of the present invention is to apply the foregoing technique to data transmitted during **multiple connections** in the same session."

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 129 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Paragraph [0017] recites as follows: "In the illustrated embodiment, **connections 54 and 56** are used to download two segments of the same file. While not shown, there can be **many more connections** for the same session, for example, to transfer a lengthy file in multiple segments, one segment per connection. The **multiple connections** can be concurrent and asynchronous. Because of the **multiple connections** for uploading or downloading a single file and the associated management of these **multiple connections** as described below, the transfer will be expeditious."

Third Argument: Synchronization between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website via the cellular data network and the internet using the user information (Applicant) v/s Lack of it (Pryor).

Applicant discloses a synchronization protocol between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website via the cellular data network and the internet using the user information (see Page 13, lines 7-10 which recite as follows: "A protocol is provided for synchronizing user publishing information between the client application **203** and the publishing service **401.** The user publishing information may, for example, comprise *user preferences* of the websites and the timer setting").

In contrast, from **FIG. 3** and paragraph [0027] of Pryor it is clear that Pryor discloses using HTTP between two computers over the LAN network and the internet. Paragraph [0027] does not teach or suggest synchronizing the cellular phone and the user media publishing website over the cellular data network using the user information.

Further, in Pryor, there is NO mention of the words Synchronization, Synchronize or Synchronization protocol. Pryor's system does not perform or provide the Synchronization protocol.

Furthermore, **Pryor does NOT disclose** the following: *"phone", "mobile" "mobile device", "cell phone", "cellphone", "PDA", "wireless", "synchronization*

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 130 of 476
IPR2025-00103

protocol", "synchronization protocol between cellular phone and remote host", and "cellular network".

Therefore, **in Pryor, there is NO Synchronization Protocol** between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website over the cellular data network using the user information.

Fourth Argument: User Information uploaded along with the data segments (Applicant) vs Lack of it (Pryor)

Applicant discloses uploading the data segments along with the "user information" from the cellular phone to the user media publishing website over the cellular data network.

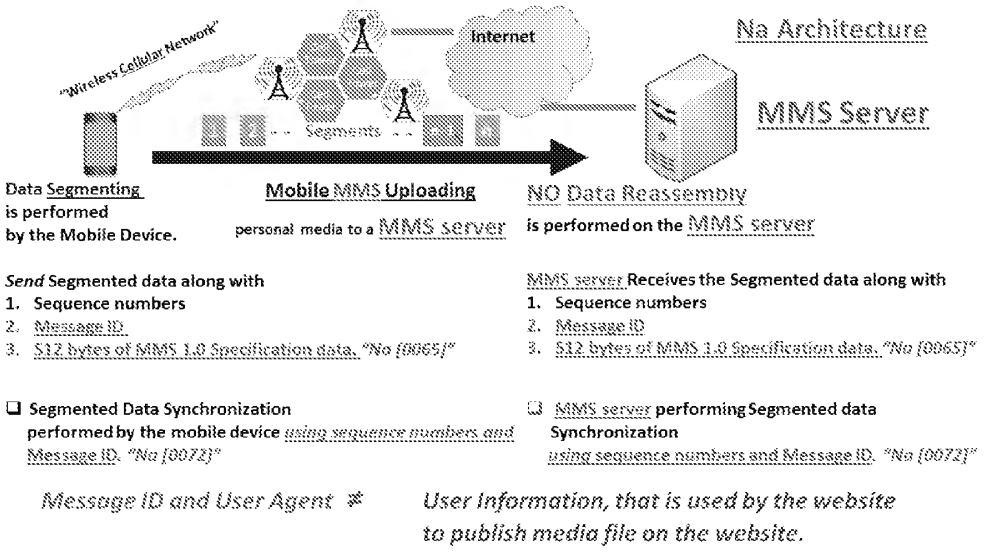
Pryor does not disclose the "user information" and does not send the "user information" along with the data segments. Further, Pryor's disclosure is about computer to computer communication. Furthermore, there is **NO Website in Pryor's architecture**. Furthermore, there is no user information that is being used by the remote server to publish reassembled / recreated media file. Paragraph [0027] cited in the office action does not teach or suggest uploading of the data segments from the cellular phone to the user media publishing website over the cellular data network along with the user information.

Fifth Argument: User information (Applicant) vs Message ID (Na)

Applicant's claims 1, 9, 17 and 24 recite that the mobile software code/application on the cellular phone uploads each of the data segments from the cellular phone to the user media publishing website along with the segment identifiers and the user information.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 131 of 476
IPR2025-00103

In contrast, in Na, the **data segments are uploaded to an application server along with sequence number of each of the segments and Message ID**. "*Message ID*" used in Na is the identity of the message that is segmented and uploaded to the application server. **It is NOT the "User Information" as defined in applicant's original application.** Further, "User Agent" used in Na is name of the software tool or application that is used by the communication terminal and the application server. It is NOT the "User Information" as defined in applicant's original application (see Na system architecture illustrated below).



Further, the User information in applicant's disclosure uniquely identifies a user that uploads and publishes the media file to the user media publishing website. As explained in applicant's original application, an example user **Jane** posts data to her blog site. Jane would need a username: example "**Jane**" and password: "**private**" or a combination of those variables to **post to her blog site or some other user media publishing website**. The unique user information for Jane is to make sure only Jane can post to her blog and is authorized to use that user information, and the remote user media publishing website will use that to **check/authorize** the uploaded content for that

particular user (Jane). Another user **John** will have **different** user information when uploading to his blog on a given user media publishing website. Therefore

Website User Information (Applicant) ≠ Message ID (Na)

User Media Publishing Website (Applicant) ≠ MMS / SMS Server (Na)

Sixth Argument: User Information used for Synchronization (Applicant) vs **Message ID used for Synchronization (Na)**

Page 13, Lines 7-9 of applicant's original application recite as follows: "A protocol is provided for **synchronizing user publishing information** between the client application **203** and the publishing service **401**."

In the event of a communication between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website being disrupted, the cellular phone and the user media publishing website perform synchronization with each other using the "user information". The user information comprises for example user preferences of the user media publishing websites and the timer setting.

In case of Na, **"Message ID"** is used for communicating with the MMS Server (see **Na paragraph [0072]** which states as follows: "If the connection is broken while media data is uploaded, the mobile communication terminal **10** issues a request message querying the sequence number of the segment from which the upload should be resumed. As shown in FIG. 6, the request message comprises a command **140** including information such as POST/vod_mms HTTP/1.1 and a header **142** including a content type field (Content-Type, e.g., application/vnd.skt.message) **and a message ID *assigned to the media* data** that has been uploaded (*X-Msg-id, e.g., MIN_MMDDHHMMSS such as 0114261166_0414232012).*"

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 133 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Therefore, **Message ID in Na ≠ User Information or user's website** information for publishing the received media file in Applicant's disclosure.

In view of arguments 1-6, applicant submits that Kennedy, in view of Pryor, further in view of Na does not teach or suggest the following limitations in amended claim 1:

> "use HTTP to upload said data segment along with said attached ~~unique~~ segment identifier and user information to a user media publishing website, over said cellular data network, wherein said user information corresponds to user related information used by said user media publishing website to publish said media file on said user media publishing website, wherein said mobile software code further comprises executable instructions that, when executed by said first processor control said first processor to perform synchronization for the segmented media file between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website over said cellular data network using said user information;"

Seventh Argument: Reassembly of the received data segments in a predetermined sequence to recreate the complete media file using the segment identifiers, and publishing the completely recreated media file using the user information (Applicant) vs lack of it (Na)

In applicant's disclosure, the user media publishing website **recreates the media file** by **reassembling the received data segments in a predetermined sequence using the segment identifiers**. **Only after recreating the complete media file**, the user media publishing website **publishes the recreated media file based on the received user information** (see page 13, lines 13-19 of applicant's original application which recite as follows: "The back end service **401b** comprises a **data reassembly module 401c**. If the back end service **401b** receives the multimedia content in the form of multiple data segments, the **data reassembly module 401c reassembles the data segments in a predetermined sequence using the segment identifiers**. The **back end service 401b**

then creates a multimedia object from the transferred data and multimedia content. The **multimedia object is transferred from the back end service 401b to the front end service 401a and <u>then</u> published on the websites selected by the user**.").

Applicant's **FIG. 5** Element **502** reveals User Jane. Further, Page 15 lines 1-4 recite as follows: "Consider another example where a user **502** may record videos or capture images at different points in time and automatically uploads and publishes the videos and images on one or more websites. Consider an investigative reporter, Jane, working for a prominent newspaper in New York City". Furthermore, Page 14 lines 8-11 recite as follows: "The user **502** may select websites, for example, Flickr™, Picasa™, YouTube™, eBay®, etc. and store the preferences on the mobile device **202**. The user **502** may also set the timer setting for publishing the transferred image on the selected websites". Furthermore, Page 15, lines 7-14 recite as follows: "The method and system disclosed herein enables Jane to automatically upload pictures and videos taken using her digital camera or video camera onto a mobile device **202** and publish the pictures, videos, etc. from her mobile device **202** to the internet **501** with one click or touch of a button. On one click or touch of a button, the pictures and videos are published and immediately made available on Jane's private blog."

<u>Pryor does NOT teach or suggest the **publishing** of the completely **recreated media file**</u> using the **user information** on the **user media publishing website**, for the user, as in the example illustrated above. Further, Pryor does not illustrate anywhere the following: "publishing of recreated media file for a particular user using the received user information, where the media file is published **<u>only after</u>** the media file is completely recreated using the data segments and the segment identifiers".

The office action page 6 states that Na teaches: "publishing the recreated media file on the website using the user information (one response message is issued by the application server for a predefined number of segments)." Applicant disagrees and presents the following argument.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 135 of 476
IPR2025-00103

In Na, there is **NO website user information** received by the application server and there is no evidence of the application server reassembling the media file in a predetermined sequence to recreate the complete media file based on the segment identifiers. Further, there is no evidence of the application server publishing the completely recreated media file based on the received user information.

The office action in Page 6 states as follows: "one response message is issued by the application server for a predefined number of segments". Applicant respectfully disagrees. The office action has ***wrongly equated*** Na's teaching of issuing a response message from a server to the client ***to applicant's*** website publishing feature. The above statement merely states that the applications server issues a single response message after receipt of a predefined number of segments. This is a standard feature of HTTP 1.1 and is part of data upload from the cellular phone to the application server. This step is **not related** to the publishing of the reassembled media file by the user media publishing website for the particular user using the received user information. The publishing step is performed **only after** the following steps: (a) the publishing service of the user media publishing website successfully receives all the data segments from the cellular phone, and (b) the publishing service of the user media publishing website reassembles the received data segments in a predetermined sequence using the segment identifiers to recreate the complete media file.

In view of argument 7, applicant submits that Kennedy, in view of Pryor, further in view of Na does not teach or suggest the following limitations in amended claim 1:

> "receive data uploaded by said cellular phone at said application layer, wherein said received data comprises said data segments, said segment identifiers, and said user information;"
>
> "reassemble said data segments at said application layer using said segment identifiers to recreate said media file;" and

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 136 of 476
IPR2025-00103

"publish said media file on said user media publishing website using said user information, wherein said media file is published after said media file is completely recreated using said data segments and said segment identifiers;"

Applicant further provides the following additional arguments:

Eighth Argument: GUI to show progress of segmented media file upload (Applicant) vs Lack of it (Prior Art)

Page 15, lines 13-16 of applicant's original application recite as follows: "On one click or touch of a button, the pictures and videos are published and immediately made available on Jane's private blog that may be accessed by the newspaper editor and her associates in the news office. When she is collaborating with an associate on a story, they may see each other's progress in real time."

Page 10, lines 10-13 of applicant's original application recite as follows (see also FIG. 2): "The client application **203** on the mobile device **202** comprises a BT association protocol module **203a**, a data and file monitoring and detection module **203b**, a data transfer protocol module **203c**, a data storage module **203d**, **a graphical user interface (GUI) 203e**, and a media publishing module **203f**."

User Jane and her associates can see each other's progress in real-time using the GUI provided by the system.

None of the cited prior arts provide a GUI that shows progress of segmented media file upload as in applicant's disclosure.

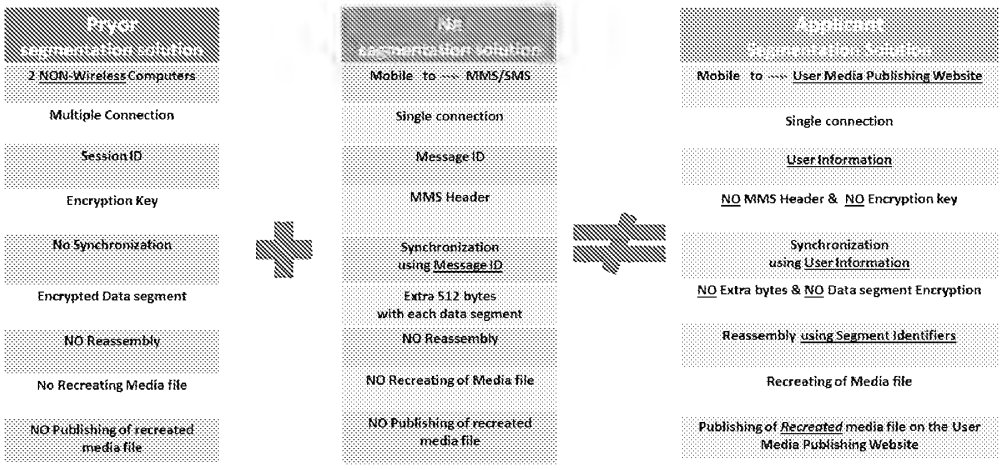
Ninth Argument: NO MMS specification information sent with each Data Segment (Applicant) vs *512 bytes of MMS Specification 1.0* added and sent with each Data Segment *(Na)*

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 137 of 476
IPR2025-00103

In Na, the data segments are transferred to the MMS server **along with 512 bytes of MMS 1.0 Specification data** (see Na paragraph [0065]: "*The message body **104** includes the first 512 bytes of the MMS 1.0 Specification data.").* Element **104** is the message body as illustrated in **Na FIG. 2**.

Applicant **does NOT include this extra 512 bytes** of MMS 1.0 Specification data in the data segments.

Tenth Argument: Combination of Kennedy, Pryor and Na is non-workable and even if combined will not result in applicant's solution.



Also If you combine Pryor segmentation solution with Na segmentation solution

The resulting solution : Pryor + Na = will be NON-Workable !!

Further, the combination of Kennedy, Pryor and Na is non-workable and even if combined will not result in applicant's solution **because of the following reasons:**

(a) Kennedy disclosure is about packet data transfer from camera to a server/ASP at the network layer (Layer 3). Pryor disclosure is about segmented data transfer between two non-wireless computers using HTTP over the LAN and the internet (Application Layer 7). Na disclosure is about segmented data

transfer from the cellular phone to the MMS/SMS server using HTTP (Application Layer 7) over the cellular data network and the internet. A person of ordinary skill in the art would find it difficult to combine the three different solutions. Even if he were to somehow combine the three different solutions, he will still not arrive at applicant's solution as none of the prior arts singly or in combination teach or suggest the following: (i) segmented data transfer from the cellular phone to the user media web site along with the segment identifiers and the user information using HTTP over the cellular data network, (ii) reassembly of the received data segments using the segment identifiers to recreate the media file, and (iii) publishing of the recreated media file to the user media publishing website.

(b) Kennedy and Na use single connection for the data transfer but Pryor uses multiple connections. Since Pryor is teaching away from use of single connection, it is incorrect to even combine Kennedy and Na with Pryor. Incidentally, applicant also uses single connection.

(c) Kennedy does not disclose how message uniqueness is achieved during packet transfer. Pryor discloses that Session ID is used to achieve the message uniqueness during the segmented file transfer. Na discloses that Message ID is used to achieve the message uniqueness during the segmented file transfer. None of the prior arts singly or in combination teach or suggest use of the "user information" to achieve the message uniqueness as in applicant's disclosure.

(d) Kennedy does not disclose how he ensures successful transmission of individual packets. Pryor discloses that for each successful segment transfer, the transferred segment includes an encryption key (Hash Key). Na discloses that for each successful segment transfer, the transferred segment includes an MMS Header. If one of ordinary sill in the art were to somehow combine the three different solutions, he will still not arrive at applicant's solution as

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 139 of 476
IPR2025-00103

applicant uses only the segment identifier, and does not use the encryption key, the MMS header, or encrypted data for each successful segment transfer.

(e) Kennedy and Pryor do not disclose "synchronization". Na discloses synchronization using Message ID. If one of ordinary sill in the art were to somehow combine the three different solutions, he will still not arrive at applicant's solution as applicant uses the "user information" for synchronization.

(f) Kennedy, Pryor and Na either singly or in combination do not teach or suggest that the server of the user media publishing website reassembles the received data segments in a predetermined sequence using the segment identifiers to recreate the complete media file as in applicant's disclosure.

(g) Kennedy discloses that an ASP broadcasts the received images over the internet. It is a public broadcast. Kennedy does not disclose publishing of the completely recreated media file (created by reassembling the data segments in a predetermined sequence using the segment identifiers) to the private blog of a particular user using the "user information". Pryor and Na do not teach or suggest publication of the completely recreated file. Therefore, the prior arts either singly or in combination do not teach or suggest that the server of the user media publishing website publishes the completely recreated media file as in applicant's disclosure.

Therefore, applicant submits that even if Kennedy, Pryor, and Na are combined as suggested in the office action, there is no reasonable expectation of success in arriving at applicant's claim 1.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 140 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Applicant therefore submits that claim 1 is non-obvious over Kennedy, in view of Pryor, further in view of Na, and respectfully requests that the rejection of claim 1 under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claims 9, 17 and 24 recite are synonymous with claim 1. Applicant therefore submits that claims 9, 17 and 24 are also non-obvious over Kennedy, in view of Pryor, further in view of Na. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the rejection of claims 9, 17 and 24 under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claims 2-4 are dependent on claim 1. Claims 10, 11, 12 and 16 are dependent on amended claim 9. Claims 18, 19 and 23 are dependent on claim 17. Claims 25, 26 and 31 are dependent on claim 24. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the rejection of claims 2-4, 10-12, 16, 18, 19, 23, 25, 26 and 31 under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claims 5-8, 13-15, 20-22, and 27-30 were previously canceled. Rejection of claims 5-8, 13-15, 20-22, and 27-30 is therefore moot.

New claims 32, 36 and 37 are dependent on claim 1. New claims 33, 38 and 39 are dependent on claim 9. New claims 34 and 40 are dependent on claim 17. New claims 35 and 41 are dependent on claim 24. Since claims 1, 9, 17 and 24 are non-obvious over Kennedy, in view of Pryor, further in view of Na, new claims 32-41 are also non-obvious over Kennedy, in view of Pryor, further in view of Na. Applicant therefore respectfully requests allowance of new claims 32-41.

Next, on page 7 of the office action, the examiner states that the following rejection is maintained from the previous office action: "**Claims 1-4, 7-12, 15-19, 22-26, 29-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed,**

had possession of the claimed invention." In support of the above rejection, the examiner states that the claim limitations are not supported in the original application. Further, the examiner states that outside sources or links were used in the previous response to support the claim limitations.

Applicant disagrees with the above rejection and submits that the support for the limitations in independent claims 1, 9, 17 and 24 is found **within applicant's original application** and not from outside sources or links (see below support table for illustration).

Support for the claim amendments

Claim#	Limitation	Quoted lines from applicant's original application
1 and 9	"a first wireless communication device, wherein said first wireless communication device is a Bluetooth communication device"	**FIG. 2**, Element **203a** (BLUETOOTH ASSOCIATION PROTOCOL MODULE), Element **201a** (BLUETOOTH COMMUNICATION DEVICE), and Page 10, lines 13-16: "The BT association protocol module **201b** of the digital data capture device **201** and the BT association protocol module **203a** of the client application **203** enable the pairing between the BT communication device **201a** and the mobile device **202**."
1 and 9	"a second wireless communication device, wherein said second wireless communication device is a cellular network communication device	Page 12, line 31 to page 13, line 3: "The data transfer module **203j** transfers the data, the tagged data segments, and the multimedia content from the client application **203** to the publishing service **401** via the network **402**. The network **402**

	configured to connect to internet via a cellular data network"	may, for example, be a wireless network, a cellular network, or the internet **501**."
1 and 9 17 24	"segment a media file stored in said first memory into a plurality of data segments at an application layer" "segmenting a media file into a plurality of data segments at an application layer" "segmenting a media file into a first segment and a second segment at an application layer"	**FIG. 2** Element **203i** (SEGMENTATION MODULE) Page 12, lines 1-4: "In the case of a mobile device **202** with limited memory and processing capabilities, the client application **203** partitions the multimedia content of large files stored on the mobile device **202** into multiple data segments using the segmentation module **203i**." Page 16, lines 15-17: "The transport protocol that is used between the client application **203** and the publishing service **401** may be hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP which is an application layer)."
1, 9 and 17 24	"data in said data segments comprises one or more of file-data and data associated with said media file" "second segment comprises file-data and said first segment comprises data associated with said media file"	Page 3 lines 14-17: "The client application on the BT enabled mobile device detects the **captured data**, multimedia content, and **files associated with the captured data** and the multimedia content on the digital data capture device by communicating over a wireless BT protocol."
1, 9, 17 and 24	"HTTP"	Page 16, lines 15-17: "The transport protocol that is used between the client application **203** and the publishing service **401** may be hypertext transfer protocol

		(HTTP)."
1, 9, and 17 24	"attach a segment identifier to said data segment" "attach a segment identifier to each of said one or more data segments, wherein no two segment identifiers are same"	**FIG. 2** Element **203i** (SEGMENTATION MODULE), and Page 12, lines 26-31; "The segmentation module **203i** generates segment identifiers and tags the data segments with the segment identifiers. The segment identifiers may, for example, be one or more of transaction identifiers, sequence numbers, and timestamps (**all unique**). The segment identifiers are used later by a back end service **401b** of the publishing service **401** to reassemble the data segments in a predetermined sequence to create a multimedia object."
1 and 9 17 24	"use HTTP to upload said data segment along with said attached segment identifier and user information to a user media publishing website, over said cellular data network" "transferring said data segment along with said attached segment identifier and user information to said user media publishing website using HTTP, over said cellular data network" "transferring said first	**FIG. 1** Step **107** Page 8, lines 19-22: "User preferences may, for example, comprise the websites selected for publishing the data and the multimedia content. The user may configure a timer setting and the websites on the mobile device **202** for publishing the data and the multimedia content." Page 8, lines 25-29: "The client application **203** on the mobile device **202** selects the websites for publishing the transferred data and the multimedia content based on user preferences configured on the mobile device **202**. The client application **203** also sets time for publishing the transferred data and the multimedia content automatically or with minimal user intervention."

	segment along with user information to said user media publishing website, using HTTP, over a cellular data network"	Page 9, lines 1-2: "The client application **203** on the mobile device **202** then automatically publishes **107** the transferred data and multimedia content on one or more websites. Page 16, lines 15-17: "The transport protocol that is used between the client application **203** and the publishing service **401** may be hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)."
1, 9, 17 and 24	"user information corresponds to user related information used by said user media publishing website to publish said media file on said user media publishing website (Example: User Jane acquires the new-media, the user information (user name Jane and user preferences entered by Jane like for example addresses of the user media publishing websites and timer information) is associated with Jane, the media file is transferred to the user media publishing website, and the user media publishing website processes the media file and makes it available in	**FIG. 5** Element **502 (User Jane)** Page 15 lines 1-4: "Consider another example where a user **502** may record videos or capture images at different points in time and automatically uploads and publishes the videos and images on one or more websites. Consider an investigative reporter, Jane, working for a prominent newspaper in New York City" **FIG. 5** and Page 14 lines 8-11: "The user **502** may select websites, for example, Flickr™, Picasa™, YouTube™, eBay®, etc. and store the preferences on the mobile device **202**. The user **502** may also set the timer setting for publishing the transferred image on the selected websites" Page 15, lines 7-14: "The method and system disclosed herein enables Jane to automatically upload pictures and videos taken using her digital camera or video camera onto a mobile device **202** and

	Jane's private blog.)	publish the pictures, videos, etc. from her mobile device **202** to the internet **501** with one click or touch of a button. On one click or touch of a button, the pictures and videos are published and immediately made available on Jane's private blog."
17, 24, 37 and 39	limited processing capability of the cellular phone	Page 8, lines 7-8, and page 12, lines 1-2: "**a mobile device 202 with limited memory and processing capabilities**" Page 12, lines 24-25, and page 14, lines 20-21: "limited memory and processing capabilities of the mobile device **202**"
1 and 9 17 and 24	"perform synchronization for the segmented media file between the cellular phone and the user media publishing website over said cellular data network using said user information" "performing synchronization for said segmented media file between said cellular phone and said user media publishing website over said cellular data network using said user information"	Page 13, lines 7-10: "A **protocol is provided for synchronizing user publishing information between the client** application **203** and the publishing service **401.** The user publishing information may, for example, comprise *user preferences* of the websites and the timer setting."
4	"synchronization corresponds to said cellular phone to start communicating with said	Page 13, lines 7-10: "A protocol is provided for synchronizing user publishing information between the client application **203** and the publishing service **401.** The

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 146 of 476
IPR2025-00103

	user media publishing website regarding progress of segmented media file upload using said user information, wherein transport protocol used for communicating is HTTP"	user publishing information may, for example, comprise *user preferences* of the websites and the timer setting." Page 15, lines 13-19: "On one click or touch of a button, the pictures and videos are published and immediately made available on Jane's private blog that may be accessed by the newspaper editor and her associates in the news office. When she is collaborating with an associate on a story, they may see each other's progress in real time. Since sharing information with the associate over electronic mails (emails) may be inconvenient, Jane records her progress on the story in the voice format and publishes. The associate may access the information from Jane's blog site, thereby saving considerable time." Page 16, lines 15-17: "The **transport protocol that is used** between the client application **203** and the publishing service **401** may be hypertext transfer protocol (**HTTP**)."
12 and 19	"synchronization corresponds to said cellular phone start communicating with said user media publishing website regarding progress of segmented media file upload using said user information, wherein transport protocol used for communicating is HTTP"	
26	"synchronization corresponds to said cellular phone communicating with said user media publishing website regarding progress of segmented media file upload using said user information, wherein transport protocol used for communicating is HTTP"	
1, 17 and 24	"reassemble said data segments at said application	**FIG. 4** Element **401c** (DATA REASSEMBLY MODULE)

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 147 of 476
IPR2025-00103

	layer using said segment identifiers to recreate said media file" (Example in Page 15: The user media publishing website uses the user information and makes available the media file uploaded by user Jane in a private blog of the user Jane.)	Page 13, lines 15-16: "the data reassembly module **401c** reassembles the data segments in a predetermined sequence using the segment identifiers." Page 15, lines 13-14: "On one click or touch of a button, the pictures and videos are published and immediately made available on Jane's private blog."
1, 17 and 24	"publish said media file on said user media publishing website using said user information, wherein said media file is published after said media file is completely recreated using said data segments and said segment identifiers"	**Fig. 4, PUBLISHING SERVICE 401**, and Page 13, lines 16-19: "The back end service **401b** then **creates a multimedia object from the transferred data and multimedia content**. The multimedia object is **transferred from the back end service 401b to the front end service 401a** and **then published** on the websites selected by the user".
9	"store said data segments, said segment identifiers and said user information in a data store"	**FIG. 4** Page 13, lines 5-7: **"**The publishing service **401** comprises a front end service **401a**, a back end service **401b**, and a database **401d**. The transferred data and multimedia content is stored in the database **401d** of the publishing service **401**."
1 and 9 17 and 24	"a mobile software code" on the cellular phone "a mobile software application" for a cellular	**FIG. 2** Element **203** (CLIENT APPLICATION) Page 5, lines 24-25: "a client application **203** is provided **101** on the mobile device **202**"

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 148 of 476
IPR2025-00103

	phone	Page 17, lines 23-27: "The software programs may be stored on or in one or more mediums as an object code. A computer program product comprising computer executable instructions embodied in a computer-readable medium comprises computer parsable codes for the implementation of the processes of various embodiments."
1 and 9 17 and 24	"a software code" on the website server "a software code" on the website server	**FIG. 2** Element **401b** (BACK END SERVICE) Page 16, line 18: "The back end service **401b** may, for example, be developed in Java." Page 13, lines 16-18: "The back end service **401b** then creates a multimedia object from the transferred data and multimedia content."
16	"wherein said data store is one of a database, a distributed database, alternative database structures, and other memory structures besides databases"	Page 17, line 26 - page 18, line 9 : "Where databases are described such as the database **401d**, it will be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art that (i) alternative database structures to those described may be readily employed, and (ii) other memory structures besides databases may be readily employed. …... **Any number of other arrangements may be employed** besides those suggested by, e.g., tables illustrated in drawings or elsewhere. ……Further, despite any depiction of the databases as tables, other

		formats including relational databases, object-based models and/or **distributed databases** could be used to store and manipulate the data types described herein."
32-35	"user media publishing website comprises a website that receives said media file from the cellular phone using HTTP and then publishes said received media file on the internet"	FIG. 5 Page 4, lines 4-10: "The method and system disclosed herein thereby enables the user to capture data and multimedia content, for example, audio, video, text, and images, automatically upload the captured data and multimedia content onto a BT enabled mobile device, and publish the data and multimedia content on one or websites automatically or with minimal user intervention. The user may therefore publish data and the multimedia content on immediate capture of the data and the multimedia content on the digital data capture device." Page 14, lines 8-10: "The user **502** may select websites, for example, Flickr™, Picasa™, YouTube™, eBay®, etc. and store the preferences on the mobile device **202**."
36, 38, 40 and 41	"provide a graphical user interface (GUI) to show progress of segmented media file upload"	Page 10, line 13 "a graphical user interface (GUI) **203e**"; page 15, lines 15-16 "When she is collaborating with an associate on a story, they may **see each other's progress in real time**".

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 150 of 476
IPR2025-00103

In view of the above table fully supporting all the limitations of claims 1, 9, 17 and 24, applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of claims 1, 9, 17 and 24 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claims 2-4 are dependent on claim 1. Claims 10, 11, 12 and 16 are dependent on amended claim 9. Claims 18, 19 and 23 are dependent on claim 17. Claims 25 and 26 are dependent on claim 24. Claims 5-8, 13-15, 20-22, and 27-30 were previously canceled Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the rejection of claims 1-4, 7-12,15-19, 22-26, 29-30 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Conclusion

Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case. In the interest of compact prosecution, if the prosecution of the application can be advanced or if a claim may be made potentially allowable by an Examiner's amendment, applicant requests Examiner Nooristany to call the undersigned with the proposed amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: October 14, 2015

/a tankha/
Ashok Tankha
Attorney For Applicant
Reg. No. 33,802

Correspondence Address
Lipton, Weinberger & Husick
36 Greenleigh Drive
Sewell, NJ 08080
Phone: 856-266-5145
Fax: 856-374-0246
E-mail: ash@ipprocure.com

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 151 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	23788359
Application Number:	14503401
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	7059
Title of Invention:	Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data And Multimedia Content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gurvinder Singh
Correspondence Address:	Ashok Tankha - 36 Greenleigh drive - Sewell NJ 08080 US 8562665145 ash@ipprocurement.com
Filer:	Ashok Tankha
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	CellSpin_04Con9_US
Receipt Date:	14-OCT-2015
Filing Date:	01-OCT-2014
Time Stamp:	23:44:16
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 152 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Transmittal Letter	Cellspin_04Con9_US_transmittal_sb0021.pdf	263159 db2ee1eec73b0161b11a19527151c4f15931c912	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Amendment/Req. Reconsideration-After Non-Final Reject	Cellspin_04Con9_US_Response.pdf	468807 5cca7c521c1a60331f676a4f1746d942a59fa00e	no	43
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	731966		

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111
If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371
If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office
If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 153 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Doc Code: TRAN.LET
Document Description: Transmittal Letter

PTO/SB/21 (07-09)
Approved for use through 07/31/2012. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

TRANSMITTAL FORM

(to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)

Total Number of Pages in This Submission

Application Number	14/503,401
Filing Date	10/01/2014
First Named Inventor	Gurvinder Singh
Art Unit	2415
Examiner Name	Nooristany, Sulaiman
Attorney Docket Number	Cellspin_04Con9_US

ENCLOSURES *(Check all that apply)*

- ☐ Fee Transmittal Form
  - ☐ Fee Attached
- ☑ Amendment/Reply
  - ☐ After Final
  - ☐ Affidavits/declaration(s)
- ☐ Extension of Time Request
- ☐ Express Abandonment Request
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement
- ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
- ☐ Reply to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application
  - ☐ Reply to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53
- ☐ Drawing(s)
- ☐ Licensing-related Papers
- ☐ Petition
- ☐ Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application
- ☐ Power of Attorney, Revocation Change of Correspondence Address
- ☐ Terminal Disclaimer
- ☐ Request for Refund
- ☐ CD, Number of CD(s) _____
  - ☐ Landscape Table on CD
- ☐ After Allowance Communication to TC
- ☐ Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences
- ☐ Appeal Communication to TC **(Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief)**
- ☐ Proprietary Information
- ☐ Status Letter
- ☐ Other Enclosure(s) (please Identify below):

Remarks

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT

Firm Name	Lipton, Weinberger & Husick		
Signature	/a tankha/		
Printed name	Ashok Tankha		
Date	10/14/2015	Reg. No.	33802

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION/MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the USPTO or deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on the date shown below:

Signature	/a tankha/		
Typed or printed name	Ashok Tankha	Date	10/14/2015

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.5. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and1.14. This collection is estimated to 2 hours to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 154 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 155 of 476
IPR2025-00103

PTO/SB/06 (09-11)
Approved for use through 1/31/2014. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875	Application or Docket Number 14/503,401	Filing Date 10/01/2014	☐ To be Mailed

ENTITY: ☐ LARGE ☒ SMALL ☐ MICRO

APPLICATION AS FILED – PART I

FOR	(Column 1) NUMBER FILED	(Column 2) NUMBER EXTRA	RATE ($)	FEE ($)
☐ BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A	N/A	
☐ SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (l), or (m))	N/A	N/A	N/A	
☐ EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(c), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A	N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	minus 20 = *		X $ =	
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	minus 3 = *		X $ =	
☐ APPLICATION SIZE FEE (37 CFR 1.16(s))	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is $310 ($155 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).			
☐ MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENT (37 CFR 1.16(j))				
* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.			TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED – PART II

AMENDMENT	10/14/2015	(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 27	Minus	** 26	= 1	X $40 =	40
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 4	Minus	***4	= 0	X $210 =	0
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))						
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))						
						TOTAL ADD'L FEE	**40**

AMENDMENT		(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=	X $ =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=	X $ =	
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))						
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))						
						TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

* If the entry in column 1 is less than the entry in column 2, write "0" in column 3.
** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20".
*** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3".
The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest number found in the appropriate box in column 1.

LIE
/JULIET MCMILLAN/

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.16. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 156 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Document code: WFEE

United States Patent and Trademark Office
Sales Receipt for Accounting Date: 10/22/2015

JMCMILLA SALE #00000006 Mailroom Dt: 10/14/2015 503291 14503401
01 FC : 2202 40.00 DA

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 157 of 476
IPR2025-00103

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
14/503,401	10/01/2014	Gurvinder Singh	CellSpin_04Con9_US	7059

7590 08/03/2015

Ashok Tankha
36 Greenleigh drive
Sewell, NJ 08080

EXAMINER	
NOORISTANY, SULAIMAN	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2415	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
08/03/2015	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Examiner-Initiated Interview Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	14/503,401	SINGH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	2415	

All participants (applicant, applicant's representative, PTO personnel):

(1) *SULAIMAN NOORISTANY*. (3)_____.

(2) *Ashok Tankha*. (4)_____.

Date of Interview: *29 July 2015*.

Type: ☒ Telephonic ☐ Video Conference
☐ Personal [copy given to: ☐ applicant ☐ applicant's representative]

Exhibit shown or demonstration conducted: ☐ Yes ☐ No.
If Yes, brief description: _____.

Issues Discussed ☐101 ☐112 ☐102 ☒103 ☐Others
(For each of the checked box(es) above, please describe below the issue and detailed description of the discussion)

Claim(s) discussed: *1*.

Identification of prior art discussed: _____.

Substance of Interview
(For each issue discussed, provide a detailed description and indicate if agreement was reached. Some topics may include: identification or clarification of a reference or a portion thereof, claim interpretation, proposed amendments, arguments of any applied references etc...)

During the interview, an overview of the invention was presented and proposed claim amendments were discussed. However, no formal agreement was reached during the interview.

Applicant recordation instructions: It is not necessary for applicant to provide a separate record of the substance of interview.

Examiner recordation instructions: Examiners must summarize the substance of any interview of record. A complete and proper recordation of the substance of an interview should include the items listed in MPEP 713.04 for complete and proper recordation including the identification of the general thrust of each argument or issue discussed, a general indication of any other pertinent matters discussed regarding patentability and the general results or outcome of the interview, to include an indication as to whether or not agreement was reached on the issues raised.

☐ Attachment

/SULAIMAN NOORISTANY/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2415	

Office Action Summary	Application No. 14/503,401	Applicant(s) SINGH ET AL.	
	Examiner SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	Art Unit 2415	AIA (First Inventor to File) Status No

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *7/9/15*.

☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.

4)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims*

5)☒ Claim(s) *1-4,9-12,16-19,23-26 and 31* is/are pending in the application.

5a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

6)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

7)☒ Claim(s) *1-4,9-12,16-19,23-26 and 31* is/are rejected.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

9)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

* If any claims have been determined allowable, you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp or send an inquiry to PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.

Application Papers

10)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

11)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

Certified copies:

a)☐ All b)☐ Some** c)☐ None of the:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

** See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

3) ☒ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. *7/29/15* .

4) ☐ Other: _____.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114. including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 7 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of Pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a), which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4, 9-12, 16-19, 23-26, 31 are rejected under 35 Pre-AIA U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kennedy 20030157960 in view of Pryor US 20050273592 in view of Na US 20060129631.

Claim 1, **Kennedy** teaches wherein A system for application layer segmented media file upload, said system comprising:

a cellular phone **(fig. 1, unit 50)**, comprising;

a first memory device **(fig. 1, unit 50)**;

a first processor coupled to said first memory device **(fig. 1, unit 50)**;

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 161 of 476
IPR2025-00103

a first wireless communication module, wherein said first wireless communication module is a Bluetooth communication module **(fig. 1, unit 190 & 140)**;

a second wireless communication module, wherein said second wireless communication module is a cellular network communication module configured to connect to internet via a cellular data network **(fig. 1, unit 190 & 140)**;

a server of said website connected to the internet **(fig. 1, unit 25)**, comprising;

a second memory device **(fig. 1, unit 25)**;

a second processor coupled to said second memory device **(fig. 1, unit 25)**;

publish said recreated media file on said website using said user information **([0028] broadcasting of images through email to name a just few)**;

However, Kennedy merely teaches wherein a first software module configured to control said first processor to segment a media file stored in said first memory into a plurality of data segments at an application layer, wherein data in said data segments comprises one or more of file-data and data associated with said media file, wherein said file-data is data of said media file **("break data files into packets" [0025])**, and

wherein said application layer is the layer at which HTTP is implemented;

said first software module configured to control said first processor to process each of said data segments, comprising:

attach a unique segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data, at said application layer; and

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 162 of 476
IPR2025-00103

use HTTP to upload said data segment along with said attached unique segment identifier and user information to a website, over said cellular data network, wherein if segmented media file upload from said cellular phone is interrupted, said software module configured to control said first processor to start synchronization between said cellular phone and said website over said cellular data network using said user information, wherein said synchronization corresponds to said cellular phone communicating with said website using said user information regarding progress of said segmented media file upload;

a second software module configured to control said second processor to process said data segments, comprising:

receive data uploaded by said cellular phone at said application layer, wherein said received data comprises said data segments, said unique segment identifiers, and said user information:

reassemble said data segments at said application layer using said unique segment identifiers to recreate said media file; and

said second software module configured to control said second processor to send synchronization information to said cellular phone.

Pryor further teaches wherein a first software module configured to control said first processor to segment a media file stored in said first memory into a plurality of data segments at an application layer, wherein data in said data segments comprises one or more of file-data and data associated with said media file, wherein said file-data is data of said media file, and wherein said application layer is the layer at which HTTP is implemented **(fig. 3, unit 160, [0027])**;

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 163 of 476
IPR2025-00103

said first software module configured to control said first processor to process each of said data segments, comprising:

attach a unique segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data, at said application layer **(fig. 3, unit 160 [0027])**; and

use HTTP to upload said data segment along with said attached unique segment identifier and user information to a website, over said cellular data network **(fig. 3, unit 160 [0027])**, wherein if segmented media file upload from said cellular phone is interrupted, said software module configured to control said first processor to start synchronization between said cellular phone and said website over said cellular data network using said user information, wherein said synchronization corresponds to said cellular phone communicating with said website using said user information regarding progress of said segmented media file upload **([0027])**;

a second software module configured to control said second processor to process said data segments, comprising:

receive data uploaded by said cellular phone at said application layer, wherein said received data comprises said data segments, said unique segment identifiers, and said user information **(fig. 3, unit 180 [0028]);**

reassemble said data segments at said application layer using said unique segment identifiers to recreate said media file **(fig. 3, unit 200 [0027, 0031])**; and

publish said recreated media file on said website using said user information **([0028] broadcasting of images through email to name a just few)**;

said second software module configured to control said second processor to send synchronization information to said cellular phone **([0027])**.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 164 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Thus, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art to modify **Kennedy**'s invention in order to expeditiously transfer data and reveal any changes that occur to the data in transit ([0008]) as taught by **Pryor**.

Pryor merely discloses wherein publish said recreated media file on said website using said user information

Na further teaches publish said recreated media file on said website using said user information **(one response message is issued by the application server for a predefined number of segments)**

Thus, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art to modify **Kennedy**'s invention in order to avoid forcing the whole data to be uploaded from scratch ([0008]) as taught by Na.

2. The system of claim 1, wherein said data associated with said media file is at least one of name of said media file, the size of said media file, and type of said media file (**Kennedy: [0004] "picture=type of media file"**).

3. The system of claim 1, wherein said file-data comprises one or more of audio data, video data, image data, text data, and digital data (**Kennedy: [0004] "picture"**).

4. The system of claim 1, wherein said user information corresponds to user related information used by said website to publish said media file on said website **(Pryor: [0018] "Symmetric ciphering")**.

Claim 9-12, 16-19, 23-26, 31 are rejected for similar reason as stated above.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 165 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Response to Amendment

Applicant's arguments with respect to claim(s) **1-4, 9-12, 16-19, 23-26, 31** have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Examiner Response:

In regards to the above rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph was made, Examiner would to draw attention to the original specification(s) which is/are not clearly defined how the above steps are performed. Also, the description of the present application fails to provide a clear and complete description on the invention as well as the above terms. In addition, the response was filed on 3/19/15, is contains of NPL(s) and some other non-related links which has nothing to do with the specification of the present application.

Therefore, the corresponding claim limitations in the present invention are not supported by its own Specification(s), and consequently, the Examiner maintains the rejection.

Regarding all other arguments presented by applicant, the arguments are substantially the same as those which have already been addressed above and in the interest of brevity; the examiner directs the applicant to those responses above.

In addition, the examiner again stresses that the claims are too broad and require detail or specialization of the steps as recited in the claims. Alone and as claimed, the limitations are too open.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 166 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Conclusion

Examiner's Note: Examiner has pointed out particular reference contained in the prior arts of record in the body of this action for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and Figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant, in preparing the response, to consider fully the entire references as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sulaiman Nooristany whose telephone number is (571) 270-1929. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 9 to 5. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey Rutkowski, can be reached on (571) 270-1215. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/SULAIMAN NOORISTANY/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2415

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 167 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Examiner-Initiated Interview Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	14/503,401	SINGH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	2415	

All participants (applicant, applicant's representative, PTO personnel):

(1) *SULAIMAN NOORISTANY*. (3)_____.

(2) *Ashok Tankha*. (4)_____.

Date of Interview: *29 July 2015*.

Type: ☒ Telephonic ☐ Video Conference
☐ Personal [copy given to: ☐ applicant ☐ applicant's representative]

Exhibit shown or demonstration conducted: ☐ Yes ☐ No.
If Yes, brief description: _____.

Issues Discussed ☐101 ☐112 ☐102 ☒103 ☐Others
(For each of the checked box(es) above, please describe below the issue and detailed description of the discussion)

Claim(s) discussed: *1*.

Identification of prior art discussed: _____.

Substance of Interview
(For each issue discussed, provide a detailed description and indicate if agreement was reached. Some topics may include: identification or clarification of a reference or a portion thereof, claim interpretation, proposed amendments, arguments of any applied references etc...)

During the interview, an overview of the invention was presented and proposed claim amendments were discussed. However, no formal agreement was reached during the interview.

Applicant recordation instructions: It is not necessary for applicant to provide a separate record of the substance of interview.

Examiner recordation instructions: Examiners must summarize the substance of any interview of record. A complete and proper recordation of the substance of an interview should include the items listed in MPEP 713.04 for complete and proper recordation including the identification of the general thrust of each argument or issue discussed, a general indication of any other pertinent matters discussed regarding patentability and the general results or outcome of the interview, to include an indication as to whether or not agreement was reached on the issues raised.

☐ Attachment

/SULAIMAN NOORISTANY/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2415	

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 14/503,401	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination SINGH ET AL.	
	Examiner SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	Art Unit 2415	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
*	A	US-2006/0129631 A1	06-2006	Na et al.	709/203
	B	US-			
	C	US-			
	D	US-			
	E	US-			
	F	US-			
	G	US-			
	H	US-			
	I	US-			
	J	US-			
	K	US-			
	L	US-			
	M	US-			

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification
	N					
	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	
	V	
	W	
	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	14503401	SINGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	2415

✓	Rejected	-	Cancelled	N	Non-Elected	A	Appeal
=	Allowed	÷	Restricted	I	Interference	O	Objected

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	01/28/2015	04/27/2015	07/29/2015						
	1	✓	✓	✓						
	2	✓	✓	✓						
	3	✓	✓	✓						
	4	✓	✓	✓						
	5	✓	-	-						
	6	✓	-	-						
	7	✓	✓	-						
	8	✓	✓	-						
	9	✓	✓	✓						
	10	✓	✓	✓						
	11	✓	✓	✓						
	12	✓	✓	✓						
	13	✓	-	-						
	14	✓	-	-						
	15	✓	✓	-						
	16	✓	✓	✓						
	17	✓	✓	✓						
	18	✓	✓	✓						
	19	✓	✓	✓						
	20	✓	-	-						
	21	✓	-	-						
	22	✓	✓	-						
	23	✓	✓	✓						
	24	✓	✓	✓						
	25	✓	✓	✓						
	26	✓	✓	✓						
	27	✓	-	-						
	28	✓	-	-						
	29	✓	✓	-						
	30	✓	✓	-						
				✓						

EAST Search History

EAST Search History (Prior Art)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	862	(divid$3 or split$ or segment$3) near (media or file) same http	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2015/07/29 14:53
L2	85	(divid$3 or split$ or segment$3) near (media or file) same http and sync$6	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2015/07/29 14:53
L3	20	(divid$3 or split$ or segment$3) near (media or file) same http and sync$6 and upload$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2015/07/29 14:54
L4	178	(divid$3 or split$ or segment$3) near (media or file) same http and upload$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2015/07/29 14:56
L5	6	4 and (divid$3 or split$ or segment$3) near (media or file) same sync$6	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2015/07/29 14:56
L6	20	4 and sync$6	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2015/07/29 14:57
L7	178	1 and upload$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2015/07/29 14:57
L8	20	7 and sync$6	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2015/07/29 14:57
L9	85	1 and sync$6	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2015/07/29 14:58

EAST Search History (Interference)

< This search history is empty>

7/29/2015 6:34:22 PM
C:\Users\snooristany\Documents\EAST\Workspaces\13922219.wsp

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 171 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	14503401	SINGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	2415

CPC- SEARCHED		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

CPC COMBINATION SETS - SEARCHED		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

US CLASSIFICATION SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

SEARCH NOTES		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
Tech Search in EAST, Google, Inventor Search, US PGPUB, USPAT, FPRS, JPO, DERWENT.	1/28/2015	SN
Tech Search in EAST, Google, Inventor Search, US PGPUB, USPAT, FPRS, JPO, DERWENT.	4/27/2015	SN
Tech Search in EAST, Google, Inventor Search, US PGPUB, USPAT, FPRS, JPO, DERWENT.	7/29/2015	SN

INTERFERENCE SEARCH			
US Class/ CPC Symbol	US Subclass / CPC Group	Date	Examiner

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

Ashok Tankha
36 Greenleigh drive
Sewell NJ 08080

MAILED
JUL 13 2015
OFFICE OF PETITIONS

Doc Code: TRACK1.GRANT

Decision Granting Request for Prioritized Examination (Track I or After RCE)	Application No.: 14/503,401

1. THE REQUEST FILED July 9, 2015 IS **GRANTED**.

The above-identified application has met the requirements for prioritized examination

A. ☐ for an original nonprovisional application (Track I).
B. ☒ for an application undergoing continued examination (RCE).

2. **The above-identified application will undergo prioritized examination.** The application will be accorded special status throughout its entire course of prosecution until one of the following occurs:

A. filing a **petition for extension of time** to extend the time period for filing a reply;
B. filing an **amendment to amend the application to contain more than four independent claims, more than thirty total claims**, or a multiple dependent claim;
C. filing a **request for continued examination**;
D. filing a notice of appeal;
E. filing a request for suspension of action;
F. mailing of a notice of allowance;
G. mailing of a final Office action;
H. completion of examination as defined in 37 CFR 41.102; or
I. abandonment of the application.

Telephone inquiries with regard to this decision should be directed to Brian W. Brown at 571-272-5338.

/Brian W. Brown/
[*Signature*]

Petitions Examiner, Office of Petitions
(Title)

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
PTO-2298 (Rev. 02-2012)

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 173 of 476
IPR2025-00103

PTO/SB/30EFS (07-09)
Approved for use through 07/31/2012. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

REQUEST FOR CONTINUED EXAMINATION(RCE)TRANSMITTAL
(Submitted Only via EFS-Web)

Application Number	14/503,401	Filing Date	2014-10-01	Docket Number (if applicable)	Cellspin_04Con9_US	Art Unit	2415
First Named Inventor	Gurvinder Singh			Examiner Name	Nooristany, Sulaiman		

This is a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) under 37 CFR 1.114 of the above-identified application.
Request for Continued Examination (RCE) practice under 37 CFR 1.114 does not apply to any utility or plant application filed prior to June 8, 1995, or to any design application. The Instruction Sheet for this form is located at WWW.USPTO.GOV

SUBMISSION REQUIRED UNDER 37 CFR 1.114

Note: If the RCE is proper, any previously filed unentered amendments and amendments enclosed with the RCE will be entered in the order in which they were filed unless applicant instructs otherwise. If applicant does not wish to have any previously filed unentered amendment(s) entered, applicant must request non-entry of such amendment(s).

☐ Previously submitted. If a final Office action is outstanding, any amendments filed after the final Office action may be considered as a submission even if this box is not checked.

- ☐ Consider the arguments in the Appeal Brief or Reply Brief previously filed on _____
- ☐ Other _____

☒ Enclosed

- ☒ Amendment/Reply
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)
- ☐ Affidavit(s)/ Declaration(s)
- ☐ Other _____

MISCELLANEOUS

☐ Suspension of action on the above-identified application is requested under 37 CFR 1.103(c) for a period of months _____
(Period of suspension shall not exceed 3 months; Fee under 37 CFR 1.17(i) required)

☐ Other _____

FEES

☒ **The RCE fee under 37 CFR 1.17(e) is required by 37 CFR 1.114 when the RCE is filed.**
The Director is hereby authorized to charge any underpayment of fees, or credit any overpayments, to Deposit Account No 503291

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT REQUIRED

☒ Patent Practitioner Signature
☐ Applicant Signature

PTO/SB/30EFS (07-09)
Approved for use through 07/31/2012. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Signature of Registered U.S. Patent Practitioner			
Signature	/a tankha/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2015-07-09
Name	Ashok Tankha	Registration Number	33802

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.114. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether the Freedom of Information Act requires disclosure of these records.

2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.

3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.

4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).

5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).

7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspections or an issued patent.

9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	14503401
Filing Date:	01-Oct-2014
Title of Invention:	Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data And Multimedia Content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gurvinder Singh
Filer:	Ashok Tankha
Attorney Docket Number:	CellSpin_04Con9_US

Filed as Small Entity

Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Request for Prioritized Examination	2817	1	2000	2000
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
PROCESSING FEE, EXCEPT PROV. APPLS.	2830	1	70	70
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 177 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
Request for Continued Examination	2801	1	600	600
		Total in USD ($)		**2670**

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 178 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	22864590
Application Number:	14503401
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	7059
Title of Invention:	Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data And Multimedia Content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gurvinder Singh
Correspondence Address:	Ashok Tankha - 36 Greenleigh drive - Sewell NJ 08080 US 8562665145 ash@ipprocurement.com
Filer:	Ashok Tankha
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	CellSpin_04Con9_US
Receipt Date:	09-JUL-2015
Filing Date:	01-OCT-2014
Time Stamp:	03:45:49
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	Credit Card
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$2670

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 179 of 476
IPR2025-00103

RAM confirmation Number	8650
Deposit Account	503291
Authorized User	TANKHA, ASHOK

The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:

Charge any Additional Fees required under 37 C.F.R. Section 1.21 (Miscellaneous fees and charges)

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Transmittal Letter	Cellspin_04Con9_US_transmittal_sb0021.pdf	263287 2cd0db204f27ac8e4174f789a095c0930c180fec	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Amendment/Req. Reconsideration-After Non-Final Reject	Cellspin_04Con9_US_Response.pdf	921921 514f894903f3ed07934160acc8139679f21247d6	no	60
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	TrackOne Request	Cellspin_04Con9_US_sb0424_Track_one.pdf	140282 1d0bd20248d89a1b0077dd7b14808da7e9f817d6	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
4	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	Cellspin_04Con9_US_RCE_sb0030e.pdf	697662 37fd055d0ca0ddc11655c9deabe04141d35f038c	no	3
Warnings:					
Information:					
5	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	34376 9fec5c5b9b7b689336b325eb913134e5afd95239	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	2057528		

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 180 of 476
IPR2025-00103

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111
If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371
If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office
If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 181 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Doc Code: TRAN.LET
Document Description: Transmittal Letter

PTO/SB/21 (07-09)
Approved for use through 07/31/2012. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

TRANSMITTAL FORM

(to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)

Total Number of Pages in This Submission

Application Number	14/503,401
Filing Date	10/01/2014
First Named Inventor	Gurvinder Singh
Art Unit	2415
Examiner Name	Nooristany, Sulaiman
Attorney Docket Number	Cellspin_04Con9_US

ENCLOSURES (*Check all that apply*)

- ☐ Fee Transmittal Form
  - ☐ Fee Attached
- ☑ Amendment/Reply
  - ☑ After Final
  - ☐ Affidavits/declaration(s)
- ☐ Extension of Time Request
- ☐ Express Abandonment Request
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement
- ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
- ☐ Reply to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application
  - ☐ Reply to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53
- ☐ Drawing(s)
- ☐ Licensing-related Papers
- ☐ Petition
- ☐ Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application
- ☐ Power of Attorney, Revocation Change of Correspondence Address
- ☐ Terminal Disclaimer
- ☐ Request for Refund
- ☐ CD, Number of CD(s) _____
  - ☐ Landscape Table on CD
- ☐ After Allowance Communication to TC
- ☐ Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences
- ☐ Appeal Communication to TC **(Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief)**
- ☐ Proprietary Information
- ☐ Status Letter
- ☐ Other Enclosure(s) (please Identify below):

Remarks

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT

Firm Name	Lipton, Weinberger & Husick		
Signature	/a tankha/		
Printed name	Ashok Tankha		
Date	07/09/2015	Reg. No.	33802

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION/MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the USPTO or deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on the date shown below:

Signature	/a tankha/		
Typed or printed name	Ashok Tankha	Date	07/09/2015

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.5. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and1.14. This collection is estimated to 2 hours to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 182 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 183 of 476
IPR2025-00103

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re. application of:
Application No.: 14/503,401 Examiner: Nooristany, Sulaiman
Filed: 10/01/2014 Art Unit: 2415
Applicant: Gurvinder Singh Atty. Docket No.: Cellspin_04Con9_US
Title: Automatic Multimedia Upload
For Publishing Data and Multimedia Content

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Request for Continued Examination

Examiner Nooristany:

In response to the final office action mailed April 29, 2015, please amend the above-referenced application as follows:

Amendments to the Claims are listed on page 2 of this response.

Remarks begin on page 23 of this response.

Attachments:
1. Transmittal Form, PTO/SB/21;
2. Request for Continued Examination (RCE), Form PTO/SB/30;
3. Certification and Request for Prioritized Examination Under 37 CFR 1.102(e), PTO/SB/424;
4. Payment of the following fee:
   -$2000 towards request for prioritized examination;
   -$600 towards RCE; and
   -$70 processing fee.

The Director is hereby authorized to charge any underpayment of fee or any other fee that may be required to deposit account no. 503291.

Amendment to the claims

Claim 1 (currently amended): A system for application layer segmented media file upload, said system comprising:

a cellular phone, comprising;

a first memory device;

a first processor coupled to said first memory device;

a first wireless communication module, wherein said first wireless communication module is a Bluetooth communication module;

a second wireless communication module, wherein said second wireless communication module is a cellular network communication module configured to connect to internet via a cellular data network;

a first software module configured to control said first processor to segment a media file stored in said first memory into a plurality of data segments at an application layer, wherein data in said data segments comprises one or more of file-data and data associated with said media file, wherein said file-data is data of said media file, and wherein said application layer is the layer at which HTTP is implemented;

said first software module configured to control said first processor to process each of said data segments, comprising:

attach a unique segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data, at said application layer; and

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 185 of 476
IPR2025-00103

use HTTP to upload said data segment along with said attached unique segment identifier and user information to a website, over said cellular data network, wherein if segmented media file upload from said cellular phone is interrupted, said software module configured to control said first processor to start synchronization between said cellular phone and said website over said cellular data network using said user information, wherein said synchronization corresponds to said cellular phone communicating with said website using said user information regarding progress of said segmented media file upload;

a server of said website connected to the internet, comprising;

a second memory device;

a second processor coupled to said second memory device;

a second software module configured to control said second processor to process said data segments, comprising:

receive data uploaded by said cellular phone at said application layer, wherein said received data comprises said data segments, said unique segment identifiers, and said user information;

reassemble said data segments at said application layer using said unique segment identifiers to recreate said media file; and

publish said recreated media file on said website using said user information;

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 186 of 476
IPR2025-00103

said second software module configured to control said second processor to send synchronization information to said cellular phone.

~~A method of segmented file upload from a mobile device to a web service, the method comprising:~~

~~providing a software module on the mobile device, wherein the mobile device comprises at least two wireless interfaces, wherein a first wireless interface is a Bluetooth wireless interface, wherein a second wireless interface is a wireless cellular network interface, and wherein the mobile device comprises one of a mobile phone device, a cell phone device and a personal digital assistance device;~~

~~the software module on the mobile device performing:~~

~~determining size of a file to be uploaded;~~

~~segmenting said file into a plurality of data segments at an application layer level, wherein data in said data segments comprises one or more of file data and data associated with said file, wherein said file data is data of said file;~~

~~performing for each of said data segments, steps comprising:~~

~~configuring a data segment as a HTTP request, at the application layer level, wherein configuring said data segment, at the application layer level, further comprises:~~

~~attaching a segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file data; and~~

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 187 of 476
IPR2025-00103

attaching a user identifier to said data segment, wherein said user identifier uniquely identifies a particular user of the web service;

uploading said configured data segment from the mobile device to the web service, over a wireless cellular network, and receiving a corresponding reply message for said uploaded data segment from the web service, as a HTTP response, over the wireless cellular network, wherein the HTTP response corresponds to successful reception of said uploaded data segment by the web service, and wherein if the segmented file upload from the mobile device is interrupted, the software module on the mobile device performing a step comprising:

performing synchronization between the mobile device and the web service to get the mobile device in sync with the web service, for the segmented file upload, wherein said synchronization comprises:

sending, a synchronization request along with said user identifier from the mobile device to the web service from the application layer level, as a HTTP request message, over the wireless cellular network, wherein the synchronization request corresponds to asking the web service about said file data received by the web service;

processing a synchronization reply, received as a HTTP response, from the web service at the application layer level, wherein the synchronization

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 188 of 476
IPR2025-00103

~~reply corresponds to indicate part of said file-data received by the web service; and~~

~~uploading, part of said file-data that is not received by the web service, over the wireless cellular network, for said user identifier.~~

Claim 2 (currently amended): The ~~method~~ system of claim 1, wherein [[the]] said data associated with said media file is at least one of name of said media file, [[the]] size of said media file, and type of said media file.

Claim 3 (currently amended): The ~~method~~ system of claim 1, wherein said file-data comprises one or more of audio data, video data, image data, text data, and digital data.

Claim 4 (currently amended): The ~~method~~ system of claim 1, wherein said user information corresponds to user related information used by said website to publish said media file on said website. ~~identifier comprises one or more elements from user information, and wherein the one or more elements of the user information comprise: user-name, user-password, user-device-information, and user settings.~~

Claims 5-8 (canceled).

Claim 9 (currently amended): A system for application layer segmented media file upload, the system comprising:

a cellular phone, comprising;

a first memory device;

a first processor coupled to said first memory device;

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 189 of 476
IPR2025-00103

a first wireless communication module, wherein said first wireless communication module is a Bluetooth communication module;

a second wireless communication module, wherein said second wireless communication module is a cellular network communication module configured to connect to internet via a cellular data network;

a first software module configured to control said first processor to segment a media file stored in said first memory into a plurality of data segments at an application layer, wherein data in said data segments comprises one or more of file-data and data associated with said media file, wherein said file-data is data of said media file, and wherein said application layer is the layer at which HTTP is implemented;

said first software module configured to control said first processor to process each of said data segments, comprising:

attach a unique segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data, at said application layer; and

use HTTP to upload said data segment along with said attached unique segment identifier and user information to a web service, over said cellular data network, wherein if segmented media file upload from said cellular phone is interrupted, said software module configured to control said first processor to start synchronization between said cellular phone and said web service over said cellular data network using said user information, wherein said synchronization corresponds to said cellular phone communicating with said web service using said user information regarding progress of said segmented media file upload;

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 190 of 476
IPR2025-00103

a server of said web service connected to the internet, comprising;

a second memory device;

a second processor coupled to said second memory device;

a second software module configured to control said second processor to process said data segments, comprising:

receive data uploaded by said cellular phone at said application layer, wherein said received data comprises said data segments, said unique segment identifiers, and said user information;

store said data segments, said unique segment identifiers and said user information in a data store;

said second software module configured to control said second processor to send synchronization information to said cellular phone regarding said segmented media file upload.

~~A method of segmented file transfer from a mobile device to a web service, the method comprising:~~

~~transferring a file from the mobile device to the web service, wherein the mobile device comprises at least two wireless interfaces, wherein a first wireless interface is a Bluetooth wireless interface, wherein a second wireless interface is a wireless cellular network interface, wherein the mobile device comprises one of a mobile phone device, a cell phone device and a personal digital assistance device, and wherein said step of transferring said file comprises, the mobile device performing;~~

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 191 of 476
IPR2025-00103

determining size of said file to be transferred;

segmenting said file into a plurality of data segments at an application layer level, wherein data in said data segments comprises one or more of file data and data associated with said file, wherein said file data is data of said file;

performing for each of said data segments, steps comprising:

configuring a data segment as a HTTP request, at the application layer level, wherein configuring said data segment, at the application layer level, further comprises:

attaching a segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file data; and

attaching a user identifier to said data segment, wherein said user identifier uniquely identifies a particular user of the web service;

transferring said configured data segment from the mobile device to the web service, over a wireless cellular network, and receiving a corresponding reply message for said transferred data segment from the web service, as a HTTP response, over the wireless cellular network, wherein the HTTP response corresponds to successful reception of said transferred data segment by the web service, and wherein if the segmented file transfer from the mobile device is interrupted, the mobile device performing a step comprising:

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 192 of 476
IPR2025-00103

~~performing synchronization between the mobile device and the web service to get the mobile device in-sync with the web service, for the segmented file transfer, wherein said synchronization comprises:~~

~~sending, a synchronization request along with said user identifier, as a HTTP request message, over the wireless cellular network, from the mobile device to the web service from the application layer level, wherein the synchronization request corresponds to asking the web service about present state of the segmented file transfer;~~

~~receiving, a synchronization reply from the web service, as a HTTP response, at the application layer level, wherein the synchronization reply corresponds to the present state of the segmented file transfer; and~~

~~transferring part of said file data to the web service, based on the synchronization reply received, over the wireless cellular network, for said user identifier.~~

Claim 10 (currently amended): The ~~method~~ system of claim 9, wherein [[the]] said data associated with said media file is at least one of name of said media file, [[the]] size of said media file, and type of said media file.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 193 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Claim 11 (currently amended): The ~~method~~ system of claim 9, wherein said file-data comprises one or more of audio data, video data, image data, text data, and digital data.

Claim 12 (currently amended): The ~~method~~ system of claim 9, wherein said user information corresponds to user related information used by said web service to process said file-data ~~identifier comprises one or more elements from user information, and wherein the one or more elements of the user information comprise: user name, user password, user device information, and user settings~~.

Claims 13-15 (canceled).

Claim 16 (currently amended): The ~~method~~ system of claim 9, wherein said data store is one of a database, a distributed database, alternative database structures, and other memory structures besides databases ~~segment identifier corresponds to a content range of part of said file data that is being transferred in a given data segment~~.

Claim 17 (currently amended): A system for application layer segmented media file transfer, the system comprising:

a software application for a cellular phone connected to internet via a cellular data network, said software application embodied as computer-executable instructions stored on a non-transitory computer readable medium that, when executed by a first processor on said cellular phone, cause said first processor to perform a method of segmented media file transfer from the cellular phone to a website, wherein the method comprises:

segmenting a media file into a plurality of data segments at an application layer, wherein data in said data segments comprises one or more of file-data and data associated with said media file, wherein said file-data is data of said media file, and wherein said application layer is the layer at which HTTP is implemented;

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 194 of 476
IPR2025-00103

processing each of said data segments, comprising:

attaching a unique segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data, at said application layer; and

transferring said data segment along with said attached unique segment identifier and user information to said website using HTTP, over said cellular data network, wherein if segmented media file transfer from said cellular phone is interrupted, performing:

starting synchronization between said cellular phone and said website over said cellular data network using said user information, wherein said synchronization corresponds to said cellular phone communicating with said website using said user information regarding progress of said segmented media file transfer; and

transferring part of said file-data that is not received by said website, over said cellular data network;

a server of said website connected to the internet, comprising;

a memory device;

a second processor coupled to the memory device;

a software module configured to control said second processor to process said data segments, comprising:

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 195 of 476
IPR2025-00103

receive data transferred by said software application at said application layer, wherein said received data comprises said data segments, said unique segment identifiers, and said user information;

reassemble said data segments at said application layer using said unique segment identifiers to recreate said media file; and

publish said recreated media file on said website using said user information;

said software module configured to control said second processor to send synchronizing information to said software application.

~~A method of segmented file upload from a mobile device to a web service, the method comprising:~~

~~providing a software module on the mobile device, wherein the mobile device comprises at least two wireless interfaces, wherein a first wireless interface is a Bluetooth wireless interface, wherein a second wireless interface is a wireless cellular network interface, and wherein the mobile device comprises one of a mobile phone device, a cell phone device and a personal digital assistance device;~~

~~the software module on the mobile device performing:~~

~~determining size of a file to be uploaded;~~

~~segmenting said file into a first data segment and a second data segment at an application layer level, wherein said second data segment comprises file data and said first data segment comprises data associated with said~~

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 196 of 476
IPR2025-00103

file, wherein said file-data is data of said file, and wherein the data associated with said file is at least one of name of said file, the size of said file, and type of said file;

attaching a user identifier to said first data segment at the application layer level, wherein said user identifier uniquely identifies a particular user of the web service;

uploading said first data segment along with said user identifier to the web service, as a HTTP request, over a wireless cellular network;

receiving a reply message from the web service, as a HTTP response, corresponding to successful completion of said first data segment upload, over the wireless cellular network;

attaching said user identifier to said second data segment at the application layer level;

attaching the size of said file to said second data segment at the application layer level;

uploading said second data segment along with said user identifier and the size of said file to the web service, as a HTTP request, over the wireless cellular network;

receiving a reply message from the web service, as a HTTP response, over the wireless cellular network, corresponding to successful completion of said second data segment upload, wherein if the segmented file upload from the mobile device is interrupted, the software module on the mobile device performing a step comprising:

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 197 of 476
IPR2025-00103

performing synchronization between the mobile device and the web service to get the mobile device in-sync with the web service, for the segmented file upload, wherein said synchronization comprises:

sending, a synchronization request along with said user identifier from the mobile device to the web service from the application layer level, as a HTTP request message, over the wireless cellular network, wherein the synchronization request corresponds to asking the web service about progress of the segmented file upload;

processing a synchronization reply, received as a HTTP response, from the web service at the application layer level, wherein the synchronization reply corresponds to indicate the progress of the segmented file upload;

uploading, part of said file-data that is not received by the web service, over the wireless cellular network, for said user identifier, wherein the step of uploading the part of said file-data that is not received by the web service comprises, the software module, performing:

creating one or more data segments at the application layer level, wherein said one or more data segments comprise the part of said file-data that is not received by the web service;

attaching a segment identifier to each of said one or more data segments at the application layer level;

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 198 of 476
IPR2025-00103

~~attaching said user identifier to each of said one or more data segments at the application layer level; and~~

~~uploading said one or more data segments along with said user identifier and said segment identifier to the web service.~~

Claim 18 (currently amended): The ~~method~~ system of claim 17, wherein said file-data comprises one or more of audio data, video data, image data, text data, and digital data.

Claim 19 (currently amended): The ~~method~~ system of claim 17, wherein said user information corresponds to user related information used by said website to publish said recreated media file on said website. ~~identifier corresponds to a content range of part of said file-data that is being transferred in a given data segment.~~

Claims 20-22 (canceled).

Claim 23 (currently amended): The ~~method~~ system of claim 17, wherein said data associated with said media file is at least one of name of said media file, size of said media file, and type of said media file. ~~wherein said segment identifier corresponds to a content range of part of said file-data that is being transferred in a given data segment.~~

Claim 24 (currently amended): A system for application layer segmented media file transfer, the system comprising:

a software application for a cellular phone connected to internet via a cellular data network, said software application embodied as computer-executable instructions stored on a non-transitory computer readable medium that, when executed by a first processor on said cellular phone, cause said first processor to perform a

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 199 of 476
IPR2025-00103

method of segmented media file transfer from the cellular phone to a website, wherein the method comprises:

segmenting a media file into a first segment and a second segment at an application layer, wherein said second segment comprises file-data and said first segment comprises data associated with said media file, wherein said file-data is data of said media file, and wherein said application layer is the layer at which HTTP is implemented;

transferring said first segment along with user information to said website, using HTTP, over a cellular data network;

transferring said second segment along with said user information to said website, using HTTP, over said cellular data network, wherein if said segmented media file transfer from said cellular phone is interrupted, performing:

starting synchronization between the cellular phone and the website over said cellular data network using said user information, wherein performing said synchronization corresponds to the cellular phone communicating with said website using said user information regarding progress of said segmented media file upload;

transferring part of said file-data that is not received by said website using HTTP, over said cellular data network, wherein said step of transferring said part of said file-data that is not received by said website comprises:

creating one or more data segments at said application layer, wherein said one or more data segments comprise

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 200 of 476
IPR2025-00103

said part of said file-data that is not received by said website;

attaching a segment identifier to each of said one or more data segments, wherein no two segment identifiers are same; and

transferring said one or more data segments along with said attached segment identifiers and said user information from said cellular phone to said website using HTTP, over said cellular data network;

a server of said website connected to the internet, comprising;

a memory device;

a second processor coupled to the memory device;

a software module configured to control said second processor to process said data segments, comprising;

receive data transferred by said software application at said application layer, wherein said received data comprises said data segments, said unique segment identifiers, and said user information;

reassemble said data segments at said application layer using said segment identifiers to recreate said media file; and

publish said recreated media file on said website using said user information;

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 201 of 476
IPR2025-00103

said software module configured to control said second processor to send synchronizing information to said software application.

~~A method of segmented file transfer from a mobile device to a web service, the method comprising:~~

~~transferring a file from the mobile device to the web service, wherein the mobile device comprises at least two wireless interfaces, wherein a first wireless interface is a Bluetooth wireless interface, wherein a second wireless interface is a wireless cellular network interface, wherein the mobile device comprises one of a mobile phone device, a cell phone device and a personal digital assistance device, and wherein said step of transferring said file comprises, the mobile device performing:~~

~~determining size of said file to be transferred;~~

~~segmenting said file into a first data segment and a second data segment at an application layer level, wherein said second data segment comprises file data and said first data segment comprises data associated with said file, wherein said file data is data of said file, and wherein the data associated with said file is at least one of name of said file, the size of said file, and type of said file;~~

~~attaching a user identifier to said first data segment at the application layer level, wherein said user identifier uniquely identifies a particular user of the web service;~~

~~transferring said first data segment along with said user identifier to the web service, as a HTTP request, over a wireless cellular network;~~

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 202 of 476
IPR2025-00103

receiving a reply message from the web service, as a HTTP response, corresponding to successful completion of said first data segment transfer, over the wireless cellular network;

attaching said user identifier to said second data segment at the application layer level;

attaching the size of said file to said second data segment at the application layer level;

transferring said second data segment along with said user identifier and the size of said file to the web service, as a HTTP request, over the wireless cellular network;

receiving a reply message from the web service, as a HTTP response, corresponding to successful completion of said second data segment transfer, over the wireless cellular network, wherein if the segmented file transfer from the mobile device is interrupted, the mobile device performing a step comprising:

performing synchronization between the mobile device and the web service to get the mobile device in-sync with the web service, for the segmented file transfer, wherein said synchronization comprises:

sending, a synchronization request along with said user identifier from the mobile device to the web service from the application layer level, as a HTTP request message, over the wireless cellular network, wherein the

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 203 of 476
IPR2025-00103

synchronization request corresponds to asking the web service about said file data the web service has received;

receiving, a synchronization reply from the web service, as a HTTP response, at the application layer level, wherein the synchronization reply corresponds to indicate part of said file data received by the web service;

transferring part of said file data that is not received by the web service, over the wireless cellular network, for said user identifier, wherein the step of transferring the part of said file data that is not received by the web service comprises, the mobile device, performing:

creating one or more data segments at the application layer level, wherein said one or more data segments comprise the part of said file data that is not received by the web service;

attaching a segment identifier to each of said one or more data segments at the application layer level;

attaching said user identifier to each of said one or more data segments at the application layer level; and

transferring said one or more data segments along with said user identifier and said segment identifier to the web service.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 204 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Claim 25 (currently amended): The ~~method~~ system of claim 24, wherein said file-data comprises one or more of audio data, video data, image data, text data, and digital data.

Claim 26 (currently amended): The ~~method~~ system of claim 24, wherein said user information corresponds to user related information used by said website to publish said reassembled media file on said website. ~~identifier comprises one or more elements from user information, and wherein the one or more elements of the user information comprise: user name, user password, user device information, and user settings.~~

Claims 27-30 (canceled).

Claim 31 (new): The system of claim 24, wherein said data associated with said media file is at least one of name of said media file, said size of said media file, and type of said media file.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 205 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Remarks

The Present Invention and the Pending Claims

This invention relates generally to distribution of multimedia content from the mobile device to the website.

Claims 1-4, 9-12, 16-19, 23-26 and 31 are currently pending. Reconsideration and allowance of the pending claims is respectfully requested.

Response to Claim Rejections – 35 § USC 103

The office action states: "**Claims 1-4, 7-12,15-19,22-26,29-30 are rejected under 35 Pre-AIA U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kennedy 20030157960 in view of US Bouet 20020141405 further in view of Yang US 20050235019 further in view of Pryor US 20050273592.**"

In response, applicant submits that Kennedy, in view of Bouet, further in view of Yang, further in view of Pryor, does not teach or suggest all the limitations of amended claim 1.

Kennedy Arguments

First Argument: Segment a media file into a plurality of data segments at an application layer (HTTP).

Applicant discloses a software module (claims 1 and 9) or a software application (claims 17 and 24) for a cellular segmentation occurs at the **application layer which is the layer at which HTTP is implemented** (Application layer is layer 7 of the OSI model).

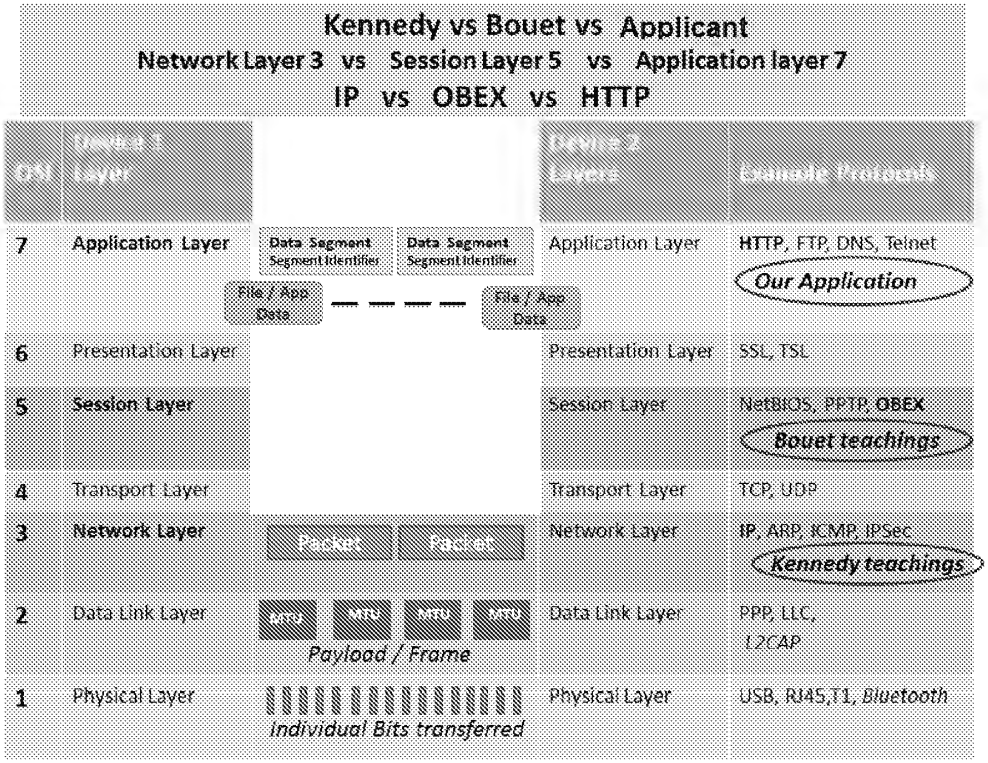
LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 206 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Page 5 of the office action states: "Kennedy paragraph [0025] teaches segmenting a media file at an HTTP layer". Applicant respectfully disagrees and presents the following arguments.

Kennedy Paragraph [0025] recites as follows: "Both circuit-switched and packet-switched networks may break data files into packets if the data exceeds a predetermined size." The method of breaking file into packets referred to in Kennedy (file into packets) occurs at **Network Layer Level or Level 3 of the OSI Model**.

Applicant disclosed application layer data segmentation is completely different from Kennedy's network layer breaking of file into packets.

Data Segment is NOT the same as "Packets" as illustrated in the figure below.



LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 207 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Second Argument: Using HTTP to upload each of the data segments along with attached unique segment identifiers and user information from the cellular phone to the website using HTTP over the cellular data network

Applicant discloses the use of HTTP to upload data segments along with **unique** segment identifiers and user information from the cellular phone to the website over the cellular data network (see page 16, lines 15-17 of the original application: "The transport protocol that is used between the **client application 203 and the publishing service 401** may be **hypertext transfer protocol** (HTTP)...").

Pages 5-6 of the office action state that paragraphs [0021] and [0025] of Kennedy discloses this step. Applicant respectfully disagrees for the following reasons.

Kennedy does not disclose HTTP. The office action referenced paragraph [0021] of Kennedy discloses: "In the event that device **75** does not have enough capacity to store the data, the user can then transmit it to remote storage **25** via an intermediate electronic device **50**."

The office action referenced paragraph [0025] of Kennedy discloses: "Because 3G and Bluetooth are packet-switching protocols, they can provide a data path to the remote server **100** that is "always on" where the camera **75** can send and receive images as needed." and

"When a data transfer is desired, a user may cause the camera **75** to transfer data remotely to the storage space of the remote home-based server **100** via the user's cell phone **50**."

Nowhere in paragraphs [0021] and [0025] does Kennedy teach or suggest that the software application on the cellular phone is transferring **data segments, unique segment identifiers**, and user information from the cellular phone to the website using Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (**HTTP**).

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 208 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Bouet Arguments:

Page 7 of the office action states: "Bouet teaches the following applicant's claim limitations:

(a) Segmenting the media file into a plurality of data segments at an HTTP layer,

(b) Attaching unique segment identifiers to each of the data segments,

(c) Uploading each of the data segments along with the segment identifiers and user information from the cellular phone to the website using HTTP over the cellular data network,

(d) Using HTTP to synchronize data between the cellular phone and the website, and

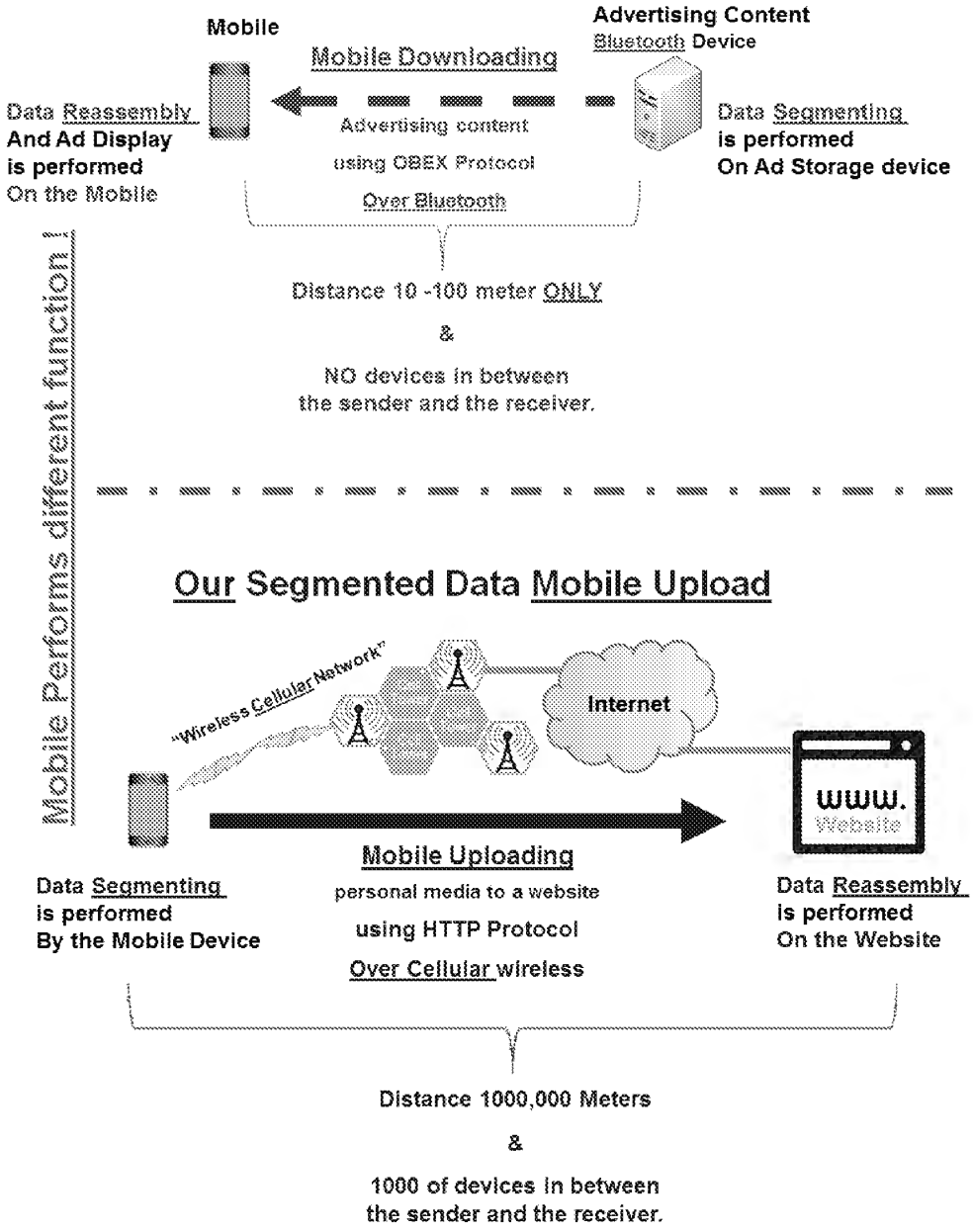
(e) The website processing the media file using the user information."

Applicant *disagrees* and provides the following arguments.

Figure below illustrates the difference in system architecture between Bouet and Applicant:

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 209 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Bouet Segmented Data *Mobile Download*



LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 210 of 476
IPR2025-00103

First Argument: Mobile Download using OBEX (Bouet) v/s Mobile Upload using HTTP (Applicant)

Applicant discloses that the *cellular phone segments the media file* into data segments and **uploads the data segments to the website using HTTP protocol** over the cellular data network (see system architecture Bouet vs Applicant in the above page).

In contrast, Bouet discloses that an unspecified Sending Device having an advertisement content storage segments the advertising data and the **mobile device "downloads" the data segments** from the advertisement content storage of the Sending Device using OBEX Protocol over a Bluetooth Wireless Network.

Second Argument: Segmentation performed on an unspecified Sending Device having an advertisement content storage Vs Segmentation performed on a Cellular Phone

Applicant disclosed that the media file is segmented into a plurality of data segments step on "a Cellular phone". Bouet does not specify that the sending device used to segment advertisement content is a cellular phone. Bouet only states that segmentation is performed in a Sending Device having an advertisement content storage, without specifying the type of sending device.

In case of **Bouet** a Mobile Device is **RECEIVING** the Data Segments.

That is in **completely the Opposite** to the Applicant's scenario**.**

In **applicant's** case, a cellular phone is **"Segmenting" & "Uploading" the media file.**

Third Argument: Bluetooth (Bouet) v/s Cellular wireless data transfer (Applicant)

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 211 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Applicant discloses a step of **uploading** each of the data segments along with unique segment identifiers and user information from the **cellular phone to the website** using **HTTP** over the **cellular data network**.

The office action does NOT cite any section in Bouet where data upload occurs over a cellular data network of the cellular phone. As illustrated in the above figure, applicant's architecture is very different from that of Bouet**.** In applicant's system, the segmented media file is uploaded or transferred using a cellular data network while in Bouet, data transfer occurs over a Bluetooth network. The technology of Cellular data network is very different from Bluetooth wireless technology and the transmission distance between two end points is far greater. In applicant's system, the data segments travel 1000's of meters over several devices. In Bouet, Bluetooth transmission limits the transmission of data segments to between two devices and within a range of 10-100 meters.

Fourth Argument: Receiving device PDA/PC vs Remote Website

Applicant discloses that the segmented media file is received by a website, for example, Flickr™, Picasa™, YouTube™, eBay®, etc., or "Jane's blog site".

The office action on page 7 states: "Bouet teaches "transferring data to a web service"". Again, applicant respectfully disagrees for the following reasons.

Bouet does not teach or suggest "web" or "web server" or "remote host" or even "server". In contrast, Bouet clearly states that the receiving device could be a PC or PDA (see Bouet [0029]). Therefore, Bouet does not disclose that the data receiving device could be a remote web server or a website as in applicant's system.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 212 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Fifth Argument: OBEX Session layer protocol (Bouet) vs HTTP Application layer protocol (Applicant):

Applicant's amended claim 1 further recites a step of **segmenting a media file into a plurality of data segments at the application layer where HTTP is implemented (application layer is layer 7 of the OSI model)**.

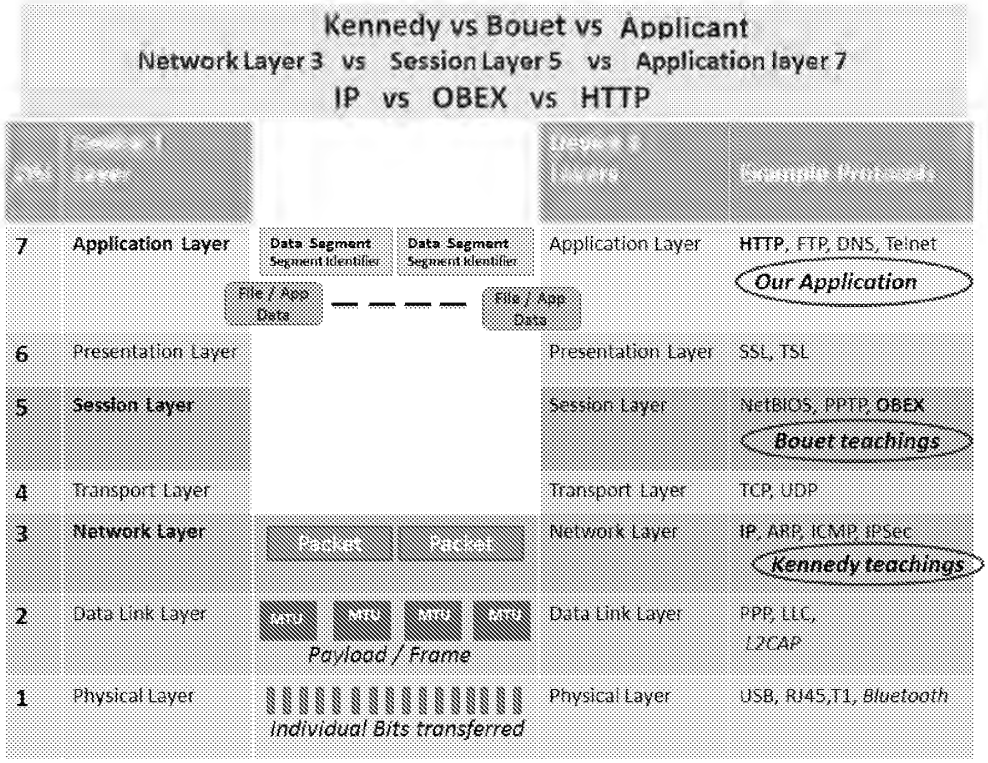
Page 7 of the office action states: "Bouet teaches - segmenting the data segments at an HTTP (application) layer level ([0028] fig. 7, unit 712-736)". Applicant respectfully disagrees for the following reason:

Bouet uses **OBEX Session Layer Protocol** (see Bouet **FIG. 1**, and paragraphs [0023] and [0028]). A person with ordinary skill in the art will understand that **OBEX** is a **session layer protocol** and **NOT** an Application layer i.e., layer 7. Applicant's transfer protocol is **HTTP** or **XML-RPC**, which are **application layer i.e., layer 7 protocol**.

Further, there is NO teaching or suggestion in Bouet, to apply his teachings based on OBEX protocol to segmented media file transfer based on HTTP protocol or for transfer over the cellular data network. **In contrast, Bouet restricts his teaching to OBEX** protocol as recited in paragraph [0049]: "*It should be noted that the invention is not limited to use of Bluetooth but is applicable with any system that uses the OBEX protocol for data transfers such as infrared connections, for example.*"

OBEX and HTTP are NOT at the same layer, as illustrated in the figure below.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 213 of 476
IPR2025-00103

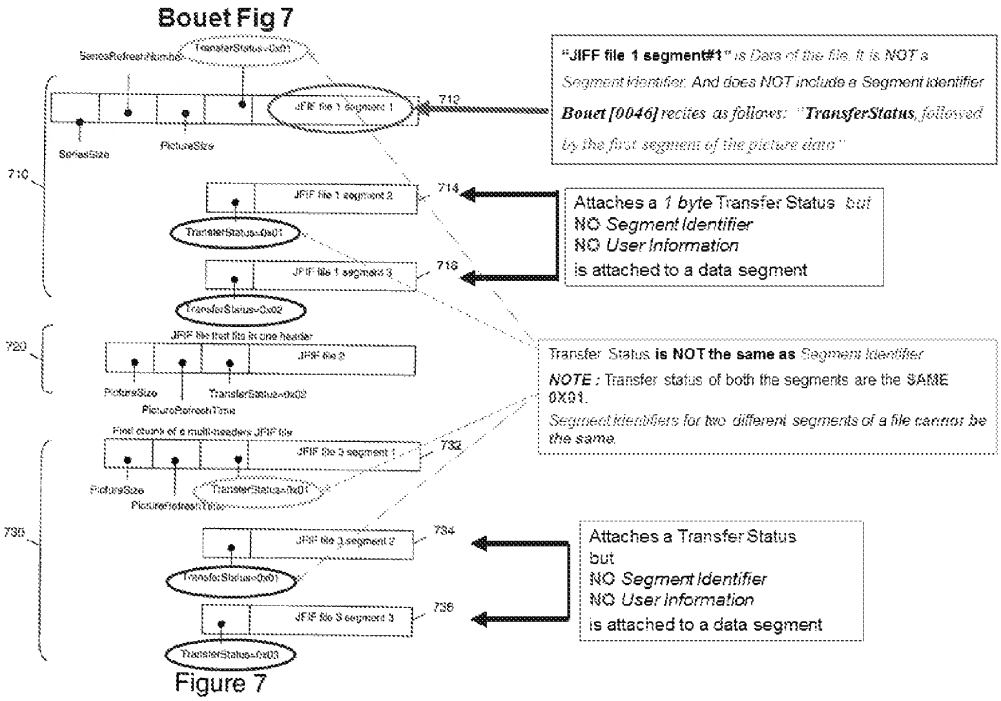


<u>Sixth Argument</u>: "JIFF File 1 Segment 1" (Bouet) is not same as applicant's Unique Segment Identifier

Applicant's amended claim 1 discloses **attaching unique segment identifiers to the data segments**. A unique segment identifier uniquely identifies a data segment to which it is attached. Therefore, no two segment identifiers are the same. "*The segment identifiers may, for example, be one or more of <u>transaction identifiers, sequence numbers, and timestamps</u>*" (see page 12, lines 28-29 of applicant's original application).

Page 7 of the office action states: "***Bouet teaches - attaching a segment identifier to each of said data segments at the application layer layer (fig. 7, unit 712-716 "segement#l, segment#2....***".

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the findings in the office action. Bouet **FIG. 7** Elements **712 -716** cited in the office action shows "segment 1, segment#2" (see figure reproduced below):



Note: **"JIFF file 1 segment#2"** *is Data of the file and it does* ***not*** *include a Segment Identifier.*

Bouet paragraph [0039] discloses: "As shown, parameters sent in the header of the first independent picture includes the SeriesSize [2 bytes], SeriesRefreshNumber [2 bytes], PictureSize [2 bytes], *TransferStatus [1 byte]*, ***followed by the picture content***." Further, Bouet paragraph [0046] discloses: "**TransferStatus**, followed by the first segment of the picture data".

Applicant therefore submits that "**JIFF File 1 Segment 1**" is not a **unique** segment identifier.

Seventh Argument: Bouet's TransferStatus # is not a unique segment identifier

In applicant's system, each segment has a unique segment identifier and for a given file transfer, NO two segment identifiers can be the same. For example, if timestamp is used as segment identifiers, no two segments will have the same timestamp. Likewise, if sequence numbers are used as segment identifiers, no two segments will have the same sequence number.

Bouet paragraph [0037] recites that TransferStatus# is an indicator that means for example "more picture segments to come" (Quote: The TransferStatus indicates whether the current triplet is carrying the last segment of a picture. The TransferStatus values are given by a code Hex where '0x01' indicates "More picture segments to come", '0x02' indicates "End of picture", and '0x03' indicates "End of picture and of series."). For example, if Bouet file transfer has 50 segments, then 48 of those segments will have the same Hex transfer status code "0X01".

Applicant therefore submits that "**TransferStatus#**" is not a segment identifier. In fact, FIG. 7 of Bouet clearly illustrates that TransferStatus# may be same for file 1, segment #1 and for file1, segment #2. Therefore, Bouet does not disclose a unique segment identifier and the "TransferStatus#" of Bouet cannot be used as a unique segment identifier as disclosed by the applicant.

Eighth Argument: User Information

Applicant uploads the data segments with 2 types of identifiers, namely:

1. **Unique Segment Identifier**.
2. **User Information**.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 216 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Page 7 of the office action states: "Bouet teaches attaching both a unique segment identifier and a user identifier the data segments". Applicant disagrees and provides the following arguments.

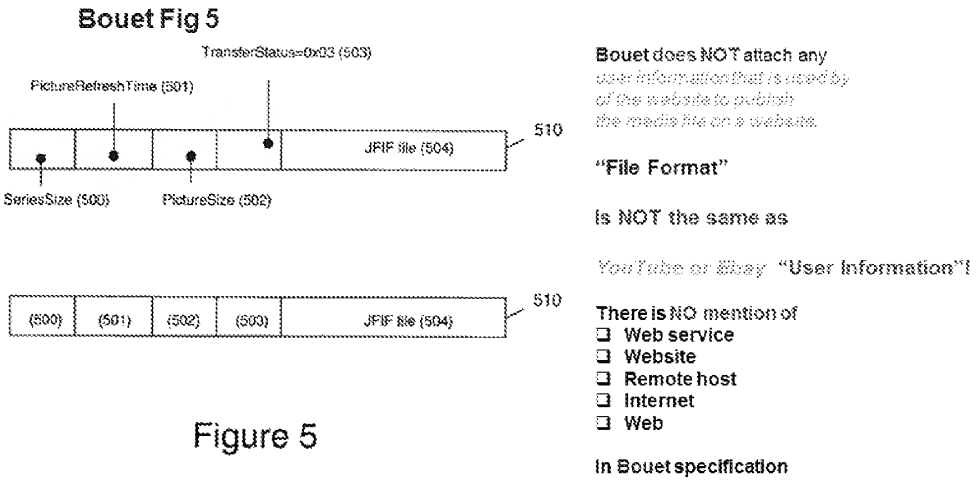
The transfer Status taught by Bouet is not a Unique Segment Identifier. This is because in **FIG. 7** of Bouet, **Transfer Status** of **712**: file 1, segment #1 and **714**: file 1 segment #2 are the same: **0X01**. Same is true for **732**: file 1 segment #1 and **734**: file 1 segment #2 (Transfer status is same: **0X01**).

Since unique segment identifiers of two different segments cannot be the same, "**transfer status**" is **not the same** as "unique **segment identifier**".

Page 7 of the office action further states: *"**Bouet teaches - attaching a user identifier (i.e., file name 'JPEG' format=user setting/preference) to each of said data segments (i.e., segment#l) for the destination web service at the application layer level, wherein said user identifier uniquely identifies a particular user of the web service ([0029]**"*. Applicant respectfully disagrees with this statement for the following reason:

"**User information**" about the user that is used by the website to publish recreated media file is NOT the same as File Name or format type file information about the file. As explained in applicant's application, an example user **Jane** posts data to her blog site. Jane would need a username: example "**Jane**" and password: "**private**" or a combination of those variables to **post to her blog site or some other website**. The user information is to make sure Only Jane can post to her blog, and the remote website will use that to check/authorize the uploaded content for that particular (Jane) user (see **FIG. 1** of applicant's original application).

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 217 of 476
IPR2025-00103



In summary, in Bouet, the **data is downloaded by the mobile device from an Ad Storage Device over a Bluetooth wireless network using OBEX protocol at the session layer**. Applicant's claim 1 is about **data upload from the Cellular Phone to the remote website over a long range cellular data network using HTTP at the application layer**.,

- **Attaching a unique segment identifier to a data segment** is **not** performed in Bouet.
- **Uploading user information** along with data segment is **not** performed in Bouet.

Further, from Bouet **FIG. 5**, it is clear that Bouet **does not send** unique segment identifier and does not send user information.

Further, Bouet sends the Filename/File format in ONLY the FIRST segment Header. All Subsequent data segment headers DO NOT have Filename/File Format information. The subsequent data segments only have "Transfer Status" in the header information (see Bouet **FIG. 7** above). **In contrast, in applicant's case user information is sent with each data segment.**

As illustrated in Bouet paragraph [0044], the first picture group **710** comprises header **712**, header **714**, and header **716**. In header **712**, the parameter fields comprise the SeriesSize [2 bytes] which gives the total size of the series and where its existence denotes the first picture of the series, the SeriesRefreshNumber [2 bytes] which gives the number of times the series is displayed, the PictureSize [2 bytes] which gives the size of the picture data for the combined headers, the TransferStatus [1 byte] which containing the value of '0x01' to indicate more pictures are to come. The final field of **712** contains the first segment of JIFF file **1**. This means that the picture is larger than the 64K maximum for the header which when spanned over three headers, implies that it is at least larger than 128K. Header **714** includes the TransferStatus value of '0x01' together with the second segment of JIFF file **1**. The last header **716** of the group includes the third segment of JFIF file **1** together with a TransferStatus of '0x02' to indicate the last segment of the picture.

Of the three headers **712**, **714**, and **716**, the headers 714 and 716 ONLY have TransferStatus value. There is NO information about the Filename / File Format in the headers 714 and 716 which correspond to the second and third data segments. Even if it is wrongly assumed that the filename/file format of Bouet is equivalent to applicant's "user information", it is still evident from above that Bouet is NOT attaching user information to each of the data segments.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 219 of 476
IPR2025-00103

The table below summarizes the differences between Bouet and applicant's invention.

	Issue	Bouet	Applicant
1	**Protocol / layer** used for Segmentation	OBEX, It is a *Session Layer protocol*	HTTP, It is an *Application layer Protocol*
2	***Data Segmentation*** is performed on ?	Advertisement Content Box. *NOT on the Cellular Phone!*	Cellular Phone
3	**Data Transfer** Type	**Cellular Phone** is Downloading an *advertisement content* media file from a nearby OBEX ad content Device	**Cellular Phone** is Uploading a personal media File to a remote Website
4	Segmented Data **Received & Reassembled by?**	Cellular Phone *receives and reassembles* the Segmented Advertisement image	**Website** *receives and reassembles* the Segmented personal media.
5	**Connection** between two devices	Bluetooth is used to download the advertisement content media file to the mobile device.	Cellular connections is used to upload personal media file to a remote website
6	**Distance** between two devices	Less than 100 Meters	1000's of Miles between two devices
7	**Network Devices between** *sender & receiver*	NO network devices in between the OBEX Ad Sending device and the Mobile Ad receiving device.	1000's of network devices in between Mobile Sending personal media device and the receiving remote Website server.
8	**Identifiers** for each segment	NO Segment Identifiers. It *uses Transfer Status* that are *NOT unique* for *each* data segment of the file. *Transfer Status is NOT the same as Segment Identifier.*	YES, we uses Segment Identifiers that are Unique for every data segment of the file.
9	**User Information**	NO user information is sent with each data segment. *File Format / Filename is "file information" NOT user information.*	YES User Information is sent in each uploaded data segment. This user information is used by the website to process data. *User Jane's information is NOT the same as File Format / File Name.*
10	**How many Data Segments** have *User Information*	File Format /Filename is ONLY sent in the FIRST segment Reader	*ALL Data segments sent to the website have User Information attached to them.*
11	Reassembled **Data Display**	*Reassembled AD media is displayed ON the Mobile Device.*	*Reassembled personal media is displayed ON the Website.*

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 220 of 476
IPR2025-00103

In view of the above arguments, applicant submits that the **OBEX protocol based teachings of Bouet cannot be combined with Kennedy**. Further, applicant submits that **Bouet is teaching away from applicant's system which is based on HTTP protocol**.

Yang Arguments

Next, the office action page 8 states that **Yang** teaches the use of HTTP to perform synchronization of data segments between the cellular phone and the website. Applicant respectfully disagrees with the above statement for the following reasons:

First Argument: Yang does NOT mention "Segment" or "Data Segment" or "Segments" or "Data Segments".

Yang does NOT mention "Segment" or "Data Segment" or "Segments" or "Data Segments". If there is NO mention of Segment, Data Segment in Yang specification, Yang CANNOT possible teach or suggest *synchronization for Segmented data of a single media file*.

Second Argument: Data Item (Yang) vs Data Segment (Applicant)

In paragraph [0051], Yang discloses "**data items**" and not "**data segments**". The data items in Yang are "**complete files, notes, email, vCalendar and vCard**" (see Yang paragraph [0030] which recites as follows: "*Some examples of the information to be shared with the client include various kinds of information that can be modified in the client, such as **files, notes, email, vCalendar and vCard**.*").

Data item is **NOT** the same as a **particular Data Segment of one file**.

One Data Item = **Complete** File.
One Data segment = **Part** of a file.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 221 of 476
IPR2025-00103

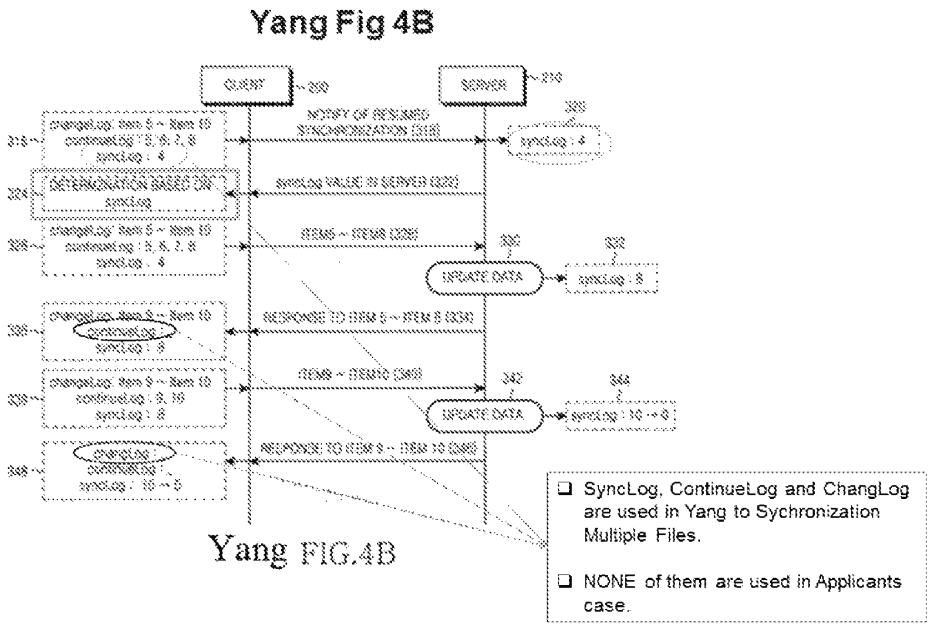
<u>Third Argument</u>: Sync Log (Yang) v/s Segment Identifier (Applicant)

Applicant's "**Unique segment identifier**" is "**an identifier of a particular data segment of a file"**. *Unique Segment Identifier is **not** to be mistaken as: "Number of data segments completely synchronized".* Yang does not disclose "**segment**" or "**unique segment identifier**". Yang paragraph [0044] discloses: "**Sync log**" is defined as "***Number of data items completely synchronized*** between the client and the server". "**Sync log**" is **not the** same as "**unique segment identifier**". Therefore, "**Sync log**" is **not** even a **unique data Item Identifier**. It is simply the "**number of data items completely synchronized**".

<u>Fourth Argument</u>: Multiple files (Yang) v/s one file (Applicant)

In applicant's system, "**Data Segments**" represent portions of **ONE** single file. In contrast, in Yang, synchronization is for "**Data Items**" which are "***multiple complete files***." In applicant's system, synchronization is performed for "**Data segments of a SINGLE file**". Further, there is no teaching or suggestion in Yang that synchronization can be used for Data Segments of one single file.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 222 of 476
IPR2025-00103



Yang FIG.4B

Fifth Argument: "Sync log", "continue log" and "change log" (Yang) vs None of these (Applicant)

Applicant does not use the elements "Sync log", "continue log" and "change log". In contrast, in Yang, "Sync log", "continue log" and "change log" are used to assist in the synchronization (see Yang paragraph [0043]).

Sixth Argument: Comparison of two sync logs (Yang) vs No such comparison (Applicant)

Applicant does not use a comparison of two sync logs for synchronization. In contrast, Yang uses **comparison** of two sync logs for synchronization (see Yang paragraph [0055] cited in the office action). In applicant's synchronization protocol:

- "sync log" value is **not** sent to the server.
- "sync log" value is **not** received from the server.

- a comparison of at least two "sync log" values is **not** performed on the mobile client.

Pryor Arguments

Next, the office action page 9 states that Pryor teaches the use of HTTP synchronization protocol to upload each of the data segments along with the attached segment identifiers and user information from the cellular phone to the website using HTTP over the cellular data network. Applicant respectfully disagrees and presents the following arguments.

First Argument: The word "Synchronize, or Synchronization" does NOT exist in Pryor.

In Pryor, there is NO mention of the word Synchronization, Synchronize or Synchronization protocol. Pryor's system does not perform or provide a Synchronization protocol.

Applicant discloses synchronization protocol between the cellular phone and the website via a cellular data network and the internet using user information. In contrast, from **FIG. 3** and paragraph [0027] of Pryor it is clear that Pryor discloses using HTTP between two computers over a LAN network and internet.

Furthermore, **Pryor does not disclose** the following: *"phone", "mobile" "mobile device", "cell phone", "cellphone", "PDA", "wireless", "synchronization protocol", "synchronization protocol between mobile device and remote host", "cellular network".*

There is "**NO Synchronization Protocol between the cellular phone and the website" (Pryor) vs "Synchronization Protocol between the cellular phone and the website over the cellular data network using user information" (Applicant)**

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 224 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Second Argument: LAN (Pryor) vs Cellular wireless data transfer (Applicant)

In applicant's system, the data segments are transferred from the cellular phone to cell towers via a cellular data network and then via internet to a remote web server (see applicant's system architecture illustrated above). In contrast, in Pryor, file data transfer occurs between computer to computer over a wired LAN, i.e. from a client via a wired LAN and then via internet to a remote server (see Pryor **FIG. 1** and paragraph [0017]).

Third Argument: "No User Information sent" (Pryor) vs "User Information uploaded along with the data segments" (Applicant)

Applicant discloses uploading the data segments along with "user information" from the cellular phone to the website over the cellular data network. Pryor does not disclose "user information" and does not send "user information" along with the file data. Further, Pryor's disclosure is about computer to computer communication. There is no Website in Pryor's architecture. There is no user information that is being used by the website to publish reassembled / recreated media file.

Fourth Argument: NO Publishing media-file **(Pryor)** vs Publishing recreated media file using user information **(Applicant)**

Pryor does NOT teach or suggest **publishing** of **recreated media file** using user information on a website, for the user.

In view of the above arguments, applicant submits that Kennedy, in view of Bouet, further in view of Yang, further in view of Pryor does not teach or suggest the following limitations in amended claim 1:

> "a first software module configured to control said first processor to segment a media file stored in said first memory into a plurality of data segments at an application layer, wherein data in said data segments comprises one or more of

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 225 of 476
IPR2025-00103

file-data and data associated with said media file, wherein said file-data is data of said media file, and wherein said application layer is the layer at which HTTP is implemented;"

"said first software module configured to control said first processor to process each of said data segments, comprising:

> attach a unique segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data, at said application layer; and
>
> use HTTP to upload said data segment along with said attached unique segment identifier and user information to a website, over said cellular data network, wherein if segmented media file upload from said cellular phone is interrupted, said software module configured to control said first processor to start synchronization between said cellular phone and said website over said cellular data network using said user information, wherein said synchronization corresponds to said cellular phone communicating with said website using said user information regarding progress of said segmented media file upload;"

"a second software module configured to control said second processor to process said data segments, comprising:

> receive said data uploaded by said cellular phone at said application layer, wherein said received data comprises said data segments, said unique segment identifiers, and said user information;
>
> reassemble said data segments at said application layer using said unique segment identifiers to recreate said media file;"

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 226 of 476
IPR2025-00103

"said second software module configured to control said second processor to send synchronization information to said cellular phone."

Therefore, applicant submits that even if Kennedy, Bouet, Yang and Pryor are combined as suggested in the office action, there is no reasonable expectation of success in arriving at applicant's claim 1.

Applicant therefore submits that claim 1 is non-obvious over Kennedy, in view of Bouet, further in view of Yang, further in view of Pryor, and respectfully requests that the rejection of claim 1 under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claims 9, 17 and 24 recite at least some of the above identified limitations of claim 1. Applicant therefore submits that claims 9, 17 and 24 are also non-obvious over Kennedy, in view of Bouet, further in view of Yang, further in view of Pryor. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the rejection of claims 9, 17 and 24 under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claims 2-4 are dependent on amended claim 1. Claims 10-12 and 16 are dependent on amended claim 9. Claims 18, 19 and 23 are dependent on amended claim 17. Claims 25, 26 and new claim 31 are dependent on amended claim 24. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the rejection of claims 2-4, 10-12, 16, 18-19, 23, 25-26 and 31 under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claims 5, 6, 13, 14, 20, 21, 27 and 28 were previously canceled. Claims 7, 8, 15, 22, 29 and 30 are currently canceled. Rejection of claims 5-8, 13-15, 20-22, and 27-30 is therefore moot.

The office action further states: "**Claims 1-4, 7-12,15-19, 22-26, 29-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in**

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 227 of 476
IPR2025-00103

the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention."

In response to the above rejection, applicant provides the following arguments.

Issue 1: Page 3 of the office action states: "**Claim 1 recites newly presented claim limitations: "*determining size.... receiving a reply message…., receiving a synchronization reply back…., repeating the step ...., sending a synchronization request...., and resuming the segmented file transfer based on the synchronization reply....*" Examiner has reviewed the specification of this application under examination (and OCR whole document) and could not find support for the additional limitations as claimed.**"

Issue 1 (a): Pages 3 of the office action further states: Specification does not contain subject matter to implement the limitation **"*determining size of a file to be uploaded*".**

In response to the above rejection, applicant submits that support for the above limitation is found in the original application as stated below:

Page 12, lines 26-27 of applicant's original application discloses: "the **segmentation module 203i** of the client application **203 partitions** the **multimedia content** of **large files** into **multiple data segments**."

Page 13, line 10-13 of applicant's original application discloses: "data transfer module **203j** may transfer the data and the multimedia content as a single multimedia file, **multiple data segments in the case of large files**, or electronic mail attachments **to the** back end service **401b** of the **publishing service 401** via the front end service **401a** in the case of large files".

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 228 of 476
IPR2025-00103

To conclude that the file is "**large**" as stated in the specification *"in the case of large files"*, it is well known in the art that the **size** of the file has to be **determined** first. Also in **FIG. 2** of applicant's original specification, element ***203b*** is "*Data and File Monitoring and Detection Module*". It is well known in the art that **file monitoring** involves **determining** at least the basic attributes of the file for example: **file name**, **file size**, **file type**, and **file date/time**.

However, in the interest of advancing prosecution of the application, applicant has canceled the limitation "*determining size of a file to be uploaded*" in amended claim 1.

Issue 1 (b): Pages 2-3 of the office action states: **Specification does not contain subject matter to implement the limitation: "*receiving a reply message from the web service, as a HTTP response, corresponding to successful completion of the first data segment upload, over the cellular data network*".**

In response to the above rejection, applicant submits that support for the above limitation is found in the original application as stated below:

Page 16 lines 15-17 of applicant's original application discloses: *"The transport protocol that is used between the client application **203** and the publishing service **401** may be **hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)** or **extensible markup language-remote procedure calls (XML-RPC)**."* It is well understood in the art that when **HTTP** and **XML-RPC protocols** are used to transfer data, both protocols have a **request** and **response** mechanism structure. Therefore, if **HTTP** is used by the client to **send data to the server**, the **client** will get a **response** back from the **server**.

However, in the interest of advancing prosecution of the application, applicant has canceled the limitation "*receiving a reply message from the web service, as a HTTP response, corresponding to successful completion of the first data segment upload, over the cellular data network*" in amended claim 1.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 229 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Issue 1 (c): Pages 2-3 of the office action states: **Specification does not contain subject matter to implement the limitation: "*repeating the step of data segment transfer and the step of receiving the reply message …*"**

In response to the above rejection, applicant submits that support for the above limitation is found in the original application as stated below:

Page 12 lines 4-8 of applicant's original application discloses: "The **segmentation module 203*i* generates segment identifiers** and **tags** the **data segments** with the **segment identifiers**. The **data transfer module 203 *j* transfers the data, the tagged data segments, and the multimedia content from the client application 203 to the publishing service 401 via a network 402 for publishing on the websites automatically**".

From the above paragraph, it is therefore clear that **multiple data segments** are **transferred** from cellular phone to a server of the website. It is well known in the art that if there are "**n**" **data segments** to be sent to the website server, the client has to **repeat** the step of sending the data segments "n" times. First, the software module on the cellular phone sends segment n1, and then the software module on the cellular phone sends segment n2, and then the software module on the cellular phone sends segment n3, etc. (see **FIG. 4**, and page 12, line 24 to page 13, line 19 of applicant's original application).

However, in the interest of advancing prosecution of the application, applicant has canceled the limitation "*repeating the step of data segment transfer and the step of receiving the reply message …*" in amended claim 1.

Issue 1 (d): Pages 2-3 of the office action states: **Specification does not contain subject matter to implement the limitation: "*sending, a synchronization request …*"**

In response to the above rejection, applicant submits that support for the above limitation is found in the in the original application as stated below:

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 230 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Page 13 lines 7-9 of applicant's original application discloses: "A **protocol** is provided for **synchronizing** user publishing information between the client application **203** and the publishing service **401**."

Further, page 16, lines 15-17 of applicant's original application discloses: "The transport **protocol** that is used between the client application **203** and the publishing service **401** may be **hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)**."

Applicant therefore respectfully submits that the limitation "use HTTP to upload said data segment along with said attached unique segment identifier and user information to a website, over said cellular data network, wherein if segmented media file upload from said cellular phone is interrupted, said software module configured to control said first processor to start synchronization between said cellular phone and said website over said cellular data network using said user information, wherein said synchronization corresponds to said cellular phone communicating with said website using HTTP regarding progress of said segmented media file upload" in amended claim 1 finds support in applicant's original specification.

Issue 1 (e): Page 3 of the office action states: **Specification does not contain subject matter to implement the limitation: "*receiving a synchronization reply …*"**

In response to the above rejection, applicant submits that support for the above limitation is found in the original application as stated below:

Page 13 lines 7-9 of applicant's original application discloses: "A protocol is provided for synchronizing user publishing information between the client application 203 and the publishing service 401." The word synchronization means: "for a first side "*to-get-in-synch*" with a second side". A synchronization protocol comprises both sending and receiving messages from the first side and the second side. Also when HTTP

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 231 of 476
IPR2025-00103

/XML-RPC are used as a message/data transport protocol, the first side and the second side can send both a request message and receive a response message.

Page 16 lines 15-17 of applicant's original application recites as follows: "The transport protocol that is used between the client application 203 and the publishing service 401 may be hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) or extensible markup language-remote procedure calls (XML-RPC)."

It is well known in the art that when **HTTP** and **XML-RPC protocols** are used to transfer data, both protocols have a "**request** and **response"** mechanism structure. Therefore, if **HTTP** is used by the client to **send data to the server**, the **client** will get a **response** back from the **server**.

However, in the interest of advancing prosecution of the application, applicant has canceled the limitation "*receiving a synchronization reply ...*" in amended claim 1.

Issue 1 (f): Page 3 of the office action states: **Specification does not contain subject matter to implement the limitation: "*resuming, the segmented file transfer* ..."**

In response to the above rejection, applicant submits that the above limitation finds support in the original application as stated below:

The only logical reason to perform synchronization between the cellular phone and the website (see Issue 1 (d) above) is to get the cellular phone and the website in get in synch after limited interruption with each other, and then resume from where the file or file segment transfer was interrupted.

However, in the interest of advancing prosecution of the application, applicant has canceled the limitation "*resuming,*" in amended claim 1.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 232 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Issue 2: Page 3 of the office action states: **Claim 2 recites newly presented claim limitation "type of file, name of the file, size**".

In response to the above rejection, applicant submits that the above limitation is found in the original application as stated below:

File (Data) type (for example audio, video, text, and images) is disclosed in page 9 line 16 of applicant's original application. File size (Large multimedia file) is disclosed in page 8 line 8 of applicant's original application. Timer function is disclosed in page 9 lines 1-14 of applicant's original application.

Also in **FIG. 2** of applicant's original application, the element ***203b*** is "DATA AND FILE MONITORING AND DETECTION MODULE". It is well known in the art that file monitoring involves determining at least the basic attributes of the file for example, file name, file size, file type, and file date/time. Therefore, it is clear that the module **203b** determines the file size.

Issue 3: Page 3 of the office action states: **Claim 4 recites newly presented claim limitation "user name, password..."**

In response to the above rejection, applicant submits that the above limitation finds support in the original application as stated below:

The word "user" appears more than 80 times in applicant's original application. Support for the word "name" and an example of the user name "Jane" (disclosed 5 times) is found in page 6, line 22 and page 15, line 3 of applicant's original specification. The word "password" is disclosed once (see page 6, line 13 of the original application), and the illustration of the password privacy "private" appears once (see page 15, line 14 of the original application). Further, the application discloses, *inter alia*, user uploading content to web sites, for example "Flickr™, Picasa™, YouTube™, eBay®" (see page 14,

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 233 of 476
IPR2025-00103

lines 5-11 of the original application). And "users" of these websites have "user name" and "user password" for their "private" media on the website.

Further, applicant has amended claim 4 as follows: "*The system of claim 1, wherein said user information corresponds to user related information used by the website to publish said media file on said website.*" Amended claim 4 is supported in the applicant's original application (see support table at the end of this response).

Issue 4: Page 3 of the office action states: Claim 5 recites newly presented claim limitation "...wherein action setting comprises one of a remote procedure call (RPC) method and a hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) method".

Since applicant has canceled claim 5, the above rejection is moot.

Issue 5: Page 4 of the office action states: **Claim 7 recites newly presented claim limitation ... the layer 7 in the OSI layer stack, or the application layer of the Internet protocol suite**".

In response to the above rejection, applicant submits that the above limitation finds support in the original application as stated below:

Layer 7 is one of the layers of an OSI stack. HTTP is implemented in "Layer 7 i.e., application layer" of the OSI stack.

However, in the interest of advancing prosecution of the application, applicant has canceled claim 7. Therefore, this rejection is moot.

Issue 6: Page 4 of the office action states: **Claim 8 recites newly presented claim limitation" range of said file data....a given data segment".**

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 234 of 476
IPR2025-00103

In response to the above rejection, applicant submits that the above limitation finds support in the original application as stated below:

"The segment identifiers may, for example, be one or more of transaction identifiers," Since transaction identifier can be any unique string, given content range of the segment can be another unique string example.

However, in the interest of advancing prosecution of the application, applicant has canceled claim 8. Therefore, this rejection is moot.

Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the rejection of claim 1 under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claims 9, 17 and 24 are also amended overcome the rejection under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the rejection of claims 9, 17 and 24 under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claims 2-4 are dependent on amended claim 1. Claims 10-12 are dependent on amended claim 9. Claims 18, 19 and 23 are dependent on amended claim 17. Claims 25, 26 and new claim 31 are dependent on amended claim 24. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the rejection of claims 2-4, 10-12, 18, 19, 23, 25, 26 and 31 under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claims 5, 6, 13, 14, 20, 21, 27 and 28 were previously canceled. Claims 7, 8, 15, 22, 29 and 30 are currently canceled. Therefore, rejection of claims 5-8, 13-15, 20-22, and 27-30 is moot.

The office action further states: "**The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: Examiner has reviewed the specification of this application under**

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 235 of 476
IPR2025-00103

examination and could not find support for the additional limitations as claimed described above. Appropriate correction is required."

In response to the above "Specification Objection", applicant submits that for the reasons stated above, and further in view of the support table provided at the end of this response, the claims are supported by the specification. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the "Specification Objection" be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Support for the new claim amendments

The table below illustrates that the support for each claim limitation is found within applicant's original application and not from outside sources or links.

Claim#	Limitation	Quoted lines from applicant's original application
1 and 9	"a first wireless communication module, wherein said first wireless communication module is a Bluetooth communication module"	**FIG. 2**, Element **203a** (BLUETOOTH ASSOCIATION PROTOCOL MODULE), Element **201a** (BLUETOOTH COMMUNICATION DEVICE), and Page 10, lines 13-16: "The BT association protocol module **201b** of the digital data capture device **201** and the BT association protocol module **203a** of the client application **203** enable the pairing between the BT communication device **201a** and the mobile device **202**."
1 and 9	"a second wireless communication module, wherein said second wireless communication module is a	Page 12, line 31 to page 13, line 3: "The data transfer module **203j** transfers the data, the tagged data segments, and the multimedia content from the client

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 236 of 476
IPR2025-00103

	cellular network communication module configured to connect to internet via a cellular data network"	application **203** to the publishing service **401** via the network **402**. The network **402** may, for example, be a wireless network, a cellular network, or the internet **501**."
1, 9, 17 and 24	"segment a media file stored in said first memory into a plurality of data segments at an application layer"	**FIG. 2** Element **203i** (SEGMENTATION MODULE), and Page 12, lines 1-4: "In the case of a mobile device **202** with limited memory and processing capabilities, the client application **203** partitions the multimedia content of large files stored on the mobile device **202** into multiple data segments using the segmentation module **203i**." Page 16, lines 15-17: "The transport protocol that is used between the client application **203** and the publishing service **401** may be hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP which is an application layer)."
1, 9, 17 and 24	"data in said data segments comprises one or more of file-data and data associated with said media file"	Page 3 lines 14-17: "The client application on the BT enabled mobile device detects the captured data, multimedia content, and files associated with the captured data and the multimedia content on the digital data capture device by communicating over a wireless BT protocol."
1, 9, 17 and 24	"HTTP"	Page 16, lines 15-17: "The transport protocol that is used between the client application **203** and the publishing

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 237 of 476
IPR2025-00103

		service **401** may be hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)."
1, 9, and 17 24	"attaching a unique segment identifier to said data segment" "wherein no two segment identifiers are same"	**FIG. 2** Element **203i** (SEGMENTATION MODULE), and Page 12, lines 26-31; "The segmentation module **203i** generates segment identifiers and tags the data segments with the segment identifiers. The segment identifiers may, for example, be one or more of transaction identifiers, sequence numbers, and timestamps (all unique). The segment identifiers are used later by a back end service **401b** of the publishing service **401** to reassemble the data segments in a predetermined sequence to create a multimedia object."
1 and 9	"use HTTP to upload said data segment along with said attached unique segment identifier and user information to a website, over said cellular data network"	**FIG. 1** Step **107**, Page 8, lines 19-22: "User preferences may, for example, comprise the websites selected for publishing the data and the multimedia content. The user may configure a timer setting and the websites on the mobile device **202** for publishing the data and the multimedia content." Page 8, lines 25-29: "The client application **203** on the mobile device **202** selects the websites for publishing the transferred data and the multimedia content based on user preferences configured on the mobile device **202**. The client application **203** also sets time for publishing the

		transferred data and the multimedia content automatically or with minimal user intervention." Page 9, lines 1-2: "The client application **203** on the mobile device **202** then automatically publishes **107** the transferred data and multimedia content on one or more websites. Page 16, lines 15-17: "The transport protocol that is used between the client application **203** and the publishing service **401** may be hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)."
4, 12, 19, and 26	"user information corresponds to user related information used by said website to publish said media file on said website (Example: User Jane acquires the new-media, the user information (user name Jane and user preferences entered by Jane like for example website addresses and timer information) is associated with Jane, the media file is transferred to the website, and the website processes the media file and makes it available in Jane's private blog.)	**FIG. 5** Element **502 (User Jane)**, Page 15 lines 1-4: "Consider another example where a user **502** may record videos or capture images at different points in time and automatically uploads and publishes the videos and images on one or more websites. Consider an investigative reporter, Jane, working for a prominent newspaper in New York City", **FIG. 5** and Page 14 lines 8-11: "The user **502** may select websites, for example, Flickr™, Picasa™, YouTube™, eBay®, etc. and store the preferences on the mobile device **202**. The user **502** may also set the timer setting for publishing the transferred image on the selected websites", and Page 15, lines 7-14: "The method and system disclosed herein enables Jane to automatically upload

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 239 of 476
IPR2025-00103

		pictures and videos taken using her digital camera or video camera onto a mobile device **202** and publish the pictures, videos, etc. from her mobile device **202** to the internet **501** with one click or touch of a button. On one click or touch of a button, the pictures and videos are published and immediately made available on Jane's private blog."
1, 9, 17 and 24	"synchronization corresponds to said cellular phone communicating with said website using said user information regarding progress of said segmented media file upload"	Page 13, lines 7-10: "A protocol is provided for synchronizing user publishing information between the client application **203** and the publishing service **401.** The user publishing information may, for example, comprise *user preferences* of the websites and the timer setting"
1, 17 and 24	"reassemble said data segments at said application layer using said unique segment identifiers to recreate said media file" (Example in Page 15: The web service uses the user information and makes available the media file uploaded by user Jane in a private blog of the user Jane.)	**FIG. 4** Element **401c** (DATA REASSEMBLY MODULE), Page 13, lines 15-16: "the data reassembly module **401c** reassembles the data segments in a predetermined sequence using the segment identifiers." Page 15, lines 13-14: "On one click or touch of a button, the pictures and videos are published and immediately made available on Jane's private blog."
1 and 17 and	"publish said recreated media file on said website	**Fig. 4, PUBLISHING SERVICE 401** "The back end service 401b then creates

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 240 of 476
IPR2025-00103

24	using said user information"	a multimedia object from the transferred data and multimedia content. The multimedia object is transferred from the back end service 401b to the front end service 401a and then published on the websites selected by the user". Page 13, lines 16-19**.**
9	"store said data segments, said unique segment identifiers and said user information in a data store"	**FIG. 4 "**The publishing service 401 comprises a front end service 401a, a back end service 401b, and a database 401d. The transferred data and multimedia content is stored in the database 401d of the publishing service 401." Page 13 – lines 5-7. "Where databases are described such as the database **401d**, it will be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art that (i) alternative database structures to those described may be readily employed, and (ii) other memory structures besides databases may be readily employed..…….. the databases may, in a known manner, be stored locally or remotely from a device that accesses data in such a database" Page 17, line 26-page 18, line 9.
1 and 9 17 and 24	"a first software module" on the cellular phone "a software application" for a cellular phone	**FIG. 2** Element **203** (CLIENT APPLICATION), and Page 5, lines 24-25: "a client application **203** is provided **101** on the mobile device **202**"

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 241 of 476
IPR2025-00103

1 and 9 17 and 24	"a second software module" on the website server "a software module" on the website server	**FIG. 2** Element **401b** (BACK END SERVICE). Page 16, line 18: "The back end service **401b** may, for example, be developed in Java." Page 13, lines 16-18: "The back end service **401b** then creates a multimedia object from the transferred data and multimedia content."
16	"wherein said data store is one of a database, a distributed database, alternative database structures, and other memory structures besides databases"	"Where databases are described such as the database **401d**, it will be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art that (i) alternative database structures to those described may be readily employed, and (ii) other memory structures besides databases may be readily employed. …... **Any number of other arrangements may be employed** besides those suggested by, e.g., tables illustrated in drawings or elsewhere. ……Further, despite any depiction of the databases as tables, other formats including relational databases, object-based models and/or **distributed databases** could be used to store and manipulate the data types described herein. …." Page 17, line 26-page 18, line 9.

Conclusion

Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case. In the interest of compact prosecution, if the prosecution of the application can be advanced or if a claim may be made potentially allowable by an Examiner's amendment,

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 242 of 476
IPR2025-00103

applicant requests Examiner Nooristany to call the undersigned with the proposed amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: July 09, 2015

/a tankha/
Ashok Tankha
Attorney For Applicant
Reg. No. 33,802

Correspondence Address
Lipton, Weinberger & Husick
36 Greenleigh Drive
Sewell, NJ 08080
Phone: 856-266-5145
Fax: 856-374-0246
E-mail: ash@ipprocure.com

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 243 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Doc Code: TRACK1.REQ
Document Description: TrackOne Request

PTO/SB/424 (12-11)

CERTIFICATION AND REQUEST FOR PRIORITIZED EXAMINATION UNDER 37 CFR 1.102(e) (Page 1 of 1)

First Named Inventor:	Gurvinder Singh	Nonprovisional Application Number (if known):	14/503,401
Title of Invention:	Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data and Multimedia Content		

APPLICANT HEREBY CERTIFIES THE FOLLOWING AND REQUESTS PRIORITIZED EXAMINATION FOR THE ABOVE-IDENTIFIED APPLICATION.

1. The processing fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(i), the prioritized examination fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(c), and if not already paid, the publication fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.18(d) have been filed with the request. The basic filing fee, search fee, examination fee, and any required excess claims and application size fees are filed with the request or have been already been paid.

2. The application contains or is amended to contain no more than four independent claims and no more than thirty total claims, and no multiple dependent claims.

3. The applicable box is checked below:

I. ☐ Original Application (Track One) - Prioritized Examination under § 1.102(e)(1)

i. (a) The application is an original nonprovisional utility application filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a). This certification and request is being filed with the utility application via EFS-Web.

---OR---

(b) The application is an original nonprovisional plant application filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a). This certification and request is being filed with the plant application in paper.

ii. An executed oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.63 is filed with the application.

II. ☑ Request for Continued Examination - Prioritized Examination under § 1.102(e)(2)

i. A request for continued examination has been filed with, or prior to, this form.
ii. If the application is a utility application, this certification and request is being filed via EFS-Web.
iii. The application is an original nonprovisional utility application filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a), or is a national stage entry under 35 U.S.C. 371.
iv. This certification and request is being filed prior to the mailing of a first Office action responsive to the request for continued examination.
v. No prior request for continued examination has been granted prioritized examination status under 37 CFR 1.102(e)(2).

Signature /a tankha/	Date 07/09/2015
Name (Print/Typed) Ashok Tankha	Practitioner Registration Number 33802

Note: *Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33 and 11.18. Please see 37 CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature. If necessary, submit multiple forms for more than one signature, see below*.*

☐ *Total of _____ forms are submitted.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 244 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 245 of 476
IPR2025-00103

PTO/SB/06 (09-11)
Approved for use through 1/31/2014. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875	Application or Docket Number 14/503,401	Filing Date 10/01/2014	☐ To be Mailed

ENTITY: ☐ LARGE ☒ SMALL ☐ MICRO

APPLICATION AS FILED – PART I

FOR	(Column 1) NUMBER FILED	(Column 2) NUMBER EXTRA	RATE ($)	FEE ($)
☐ BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A	N/A	
☐ SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (l), or (m))	N/A	N/A	N/A	
☐ EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(c), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A	N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	minus 20 =	*	X $ =	
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	minus 3 =	*	X $ =	
☐ APPLICATION SIZE FEE (37 CFR 1.16(s))	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is $310 ($155 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).			
☐ MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENT (37 CFR 1.16(j))				
* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.			TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED – PART II

AMENDMENT	07/09/2015	(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 16	Minus	** 26	= 0	X $40 =	0
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 4	Minus	***4	= 0	X $210 =	0
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))						
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))						
						TOTAL ADD'L FEE	0

AMENDMENT		(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=	X $ =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=	X $ =	
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))						
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))						
						TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

* If the entry in column 1 is less than the entry in column 2, write "0" in column 3.
** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20".
*** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3".
The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest number found in the appropriate box in column 1.

LIE
/WANDA MEREDITH/

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.16. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**
If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 246 of 476
IPR2025-00103

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
14/503,401	10/01/2014	Gurvinder Singh	CellSpin_04Con9_US	7059

7590 04/29/2015

Ashok Tankha
36 Greenleigh drive
Sewell, NJ 08080

EXAMINER	
NOORISTANY, SULAIMAN	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2415	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
04/29/2015	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 14/503,401	Applicant(s) SINGH ET AL.	
	Examiner SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	Art Unit 2415	AIA (First Inventor to File) Status No

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *3/19/15*.

☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.

4)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims*

5)☒ Claim(s) *1-4, 7-12, 15-19, 22-26, 29-30* is/are pending in the application.

5a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

6)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

7)☒ Claim(s) *1-4,7-12,15-19,22-26,29 and 30* is/are rejected.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

9)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

* If any claims have been determined allowable, you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp or send an inquiry to PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.

Application Papers

10)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

11)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

Certified copies:

a)☐ All b)☐ Some** c)☐ None of the:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

** See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

4) ☐ Other: _____.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims **1-4, 7-12, 15-19, 22-26, 29-30** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. More specifically, the applicant fails to sufficiently point out or describe as follow:

-**determining size** of a file to be transferred

- **receiving a reply message** from the web service, corresponding to successful completion of said data segment transfer;

-**repeating the step** of data segment transfer and the step of receiving the reply message, until all the data segments have been transferred to the web service successfully, wherein if segmented file transfer is interrupted, the software module further performs:

-**sending, a synchronization request** to the web service from the application layer level, corresponding to asking the web service about the segmented file data the web service has successfully received, for said user identifier, after a mobile device network connection to the internet is restored;

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 249 of 476
IPR2025-00103

-**receiving, a synchronization reply back** from the web service at the application layer level, corresponding to indicate segmented file data said web service has successfully received, for said user identifier; and

-**resuming, the segmented file transfer based on the synchronization reply** received, for said user identifier.

The specification of this application under examination does not contain subject matter to implement limitations, as cited in the following claims.

Claim 1 recites newly presented claim limitation

"**determining size….**"

performing for each of said data segments**, steps comprising: configuring a data segment as a HTTP request, at the application layer level,** wherein configuring said data segment, **at the application layer level**"

"receiving a corresponding **reply message** for said uploaded data segment from the web service, **as a HTTP response**, over the wireless cellular network, **wherein the HTTP response corresponds to successful reception of said uploaded data segment by the web service"**

"sending, **a synchronization request** along with said user identifier from the mobile device to the web service from the application layer level, **as a HTTP request message**, over the wireless cellular network, **wherein the synchronization request corresponds to asking the web service about said file-data received by the web service**"

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 250 of 476
IPR2025-00103

processing **a synchronization reply**, **received as a HTTP response**, from the web service at the application layer level, wherein **the synchronization reply** corresponds to indicate part of said file-data received by the web service…

Claim 2 recites newly presented claim limitation "**type of file, name of the file, size…..**"

Claim 4 recites newly presented claim limitation "**user name, password**…"

Claim 7 recites newly presented claim limitation "…**the layer 7 in the OSI layer stack, or the application layer of the Internet protocol suite**"

Claim 8 recites newly presented claim limitation "**range of said file data….a given data segment**"

Examiner has reviewed the specification of this application under examination (and OCR whole document) and could not find support for the additional limitations as claimed.

Specification Objection

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: Examiner has reviewed the specification of this application under examination and could not find support for the additional limitations as claimed described above. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of Pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a), which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 251 of 476
IPR2025-00103

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4, 7-12, 15-19, 22-26, 29-30 are rejected under 35 Pre-AIA U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kennedy 20030157960 in view of US Bouet 20020141405 further in view of Yang US 20050235019 further in view of Pryor US 20050273592.

Claim 1, **Kennedy** teaches wherein a method of segmented file upload from a mobile device **(fig. 1, unit 50),** to a web service **(fig. 1, unit 25),** the method comprising:

providing a software module on the mobile device, wherein the mobile device comprises at least two wireless interfaces **(fig. 2, unit 190 & 140)**, wherein a first wireless interface is a Bluetooth wireless interface **(fig. 2, unit 190),** wherein a second wireless interface is a wireless cellular network interface **(fig. 2, unit 140),** and wherein the mobile device comprises one of a mobile phone device, a cell phone device and a personal digital assistance device **(fig. 2, unit 50)**, the software module on the mobile device performing;

determining size of a file to be uploaded **(Kennedy: [0025]);**

segmenting said file into a plurality of data segments at an application layer level, wherein data in said data segments comprises one or more of file data and data associated with said file wherein said file data is data of said file **(Kennedy: break data files into packets if the data exceeds a predetermined size [0025])**

uploading said configured data segment from the mobile device to the web service, over a wireless cellular network **(Kennedy: [0021])**

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 252 of 476
IPR2025-00103

However, **Kennedy** merely discloses:

performing for each of said data segments, steps comprising: configuring a data segment as a HTTP request, at the application layer level, wherein configuring said data segment, at the application layer level, further comprises:

attaching a segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data; and

attaching a user identifier to said data segment, wherein said user identifier uniquely identifies a particular user of the web service;

receiving a corresponding reply message for said uploaded data segment from the web service, as a HTTP response, over the wireless cellular network, wherein the HTTP response corresponds to successful reception of said uploaded data segment by the web service, and wherein if the segmented file upload from the mobile device is interrupted, the software module on the mobile device performing a step comprising:

performing synchronization between the mobile device and the web service to get the mobile device in-sync with the web service, for the segmented file upload, wherein said synchronization comprises:

sending, a synchronization request along with said user identifier from the mobile device to the web service from the application layer level, as a HTTP request message, over the wireless cellular network, wherein the synchronization request corresponds to asking the web service about said file-data received by the web service;

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 253 of 476
IPR2025-00103

processing a synchronization reply, received as a HTTP response, from the web service at the application layer level, wherein the synchronization reply corresponds to indicate part of said file-data received by the web service; and

uploading, part of said file-data that is not received by the web service, over the wireless cellular network, for said user identifier.

Bouet further teaches providing a software module on the mobile device ([0023]), the software module on the mobile device performing;

determining size of a file to be uploaded ([0028]);

segmenting said file into a plurality of data segments at an application layer level, wherein data in said data segments comprises one or more of file data and data associated with said file wherein said file data is data of said file ([0028-0029] fig. 7, unit 712-736);

attaching a segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data (fig. 7, unit 712-716 "segement#1, segment#2….");

attaching a user identifier (i.e., file name 'JPEG' format=user setting) to each of said data segments (i.e., segement#1) for the destination web service at the application layer level, wherein said user identifier uniquely identifies a particular user of the web service ([0029]);

transferring a data segment along with said user identifier and said segment identifier to the web service ([0029]);

Thus, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art to modify **Kennedy**'s invention in order to sending pictures for display individually or as a series of pictures in a mini-clip on a receiving device during a lengthy file transfer [abstract], as taught by **Bouet**.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 254 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Yang further teaches wherein if the segmented file upload from the mobile device is interrupted, the software module on the mobile device performing a step comprising:

([0054-005555] 4B, unit 324) the software module on the mobile device performing a step comprising:

performing synchronization between the mobile device and the web service to get the mobile device in-sync with the web service, for the segmented file upload ([0052, 0054-0055] 4B, unit 324), wherein said synchronization comprises:

sending, a synchronization request along with said user identifier from the mobile device to the web service from the application layer level, over the wireless cellular network, wherein the synchronization request corresponds to asking the web service about said file-data received by the web service ([0052, 0054-0055] 4B, unit 324);

processing a synchronization reply, from the web service at the application layer level, wherein the synchronization reply corresponds to indicate part of said file-data received by the web service (4B, unit 324); and

uploading, part of said file-data that is not received by the web service, over the wireless cellular network, for said user identifier ([0053-0056] 4B, unit 326) in order to make the synchronization method more efficient between the server and the client [0015].

Thus, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art to modify **Kennedy**'s invention in order to make the synchronization method more efficient between the server and the client [0015], as taught by **Yang**.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 255 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Pryor further teaches wherein receiving HTTP request (fig. 2-4, HTTP request) and a corresponding reply message for said uploaded data segment from the web service, as a HTTP response, over the network, wherein the HTTP response corresponds to successful reception of said uploaded data segment by the web service ([0017] fig. 2-4 "HTTP Response")

Thus, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art to modify **Kennedy**'s invention in order to expeditiously transfer data and reveal any changes that occur to the data in transit ([0008]) as taught by **Pryor**.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the data associated with said file is at least one of name of said file, the size of said file, and type of said file (**Bouet: fig. 2 'Trail.TXT')**.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein said file-data comprises one or more of audio data, video data, image data, text data, and digital data (**Bouet: fig. 5 'image')**.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein said user identifier comprises one or more elements from user information, and wherein the one or more elements of the user information comprise user-name, user-password, user-device-information, and user settings (**Bouet: fig. 5**).

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the application layer is defined as one of: the layer 7 in the OSI layer stack, or the application layer of the Internet protocol suite (**Bouet: [0027]**).

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the segment identifier corresponds to a content range of part of said file-data that is being transferred in a given data segment (**Yang: fig. 4, unit 302**).

Claim 9-12, 15-19, 22-26, 29-30 are rejected for similar reason as stated above.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 256 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Response to Amendment

Applicant's arguments with respect to claim(s) **1-4, 7-12, 15-19, 22-26, 29-30** have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Examiner Response:

In regards to the above rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph was made, Examiner would to draw attention to the original specification(s) which is/are not clearly defined how the above steps are performed. Also, the description of the present application fails to provide a clear and complete description on the invention as well as the above terms. In addition, the response was filed on 3/19/15, is contains of NPL(s) and some other non-related links which has nothing to do with the specification of the present application.

Therefore, the corresponding claim limitations in the present invention are not supported by its own Specification(s), and consequently, the Examiner maintains the rejection.

Regarding all other arguments presented by applicant, the arguments are substantially the same as those which have already been addressed above and in the interest of brevity; the examiner directs the applicant to those responses above.

In addition, the examiner again stresses that the claims are too broad and require detail or specialization of the steps as recited in the claims. Alone and as claimed, the limitations are too open.

Conclusion

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 257 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Examiner's Note: Examiner has pointed out particular reference contained in the prior arts of record in the body of this action for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and Figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant, in preparing the response, to consider fully the entire references as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner.

Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a). A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sulaiman Nooristany whose telephone number is (571) 270-1929. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 9 to 5. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey Rutkowski, can be reached on (571) 270-1215. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 258 of 476
IPR2025-00103

be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/SULAIMAN NOORISTANY/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2415

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 259 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 14/503,401	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination SINGH ET AL.	
	Examiner SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	Art Unit 2415	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
*	A	US-2003/0157960 A1	08-2003	Kennedy, Richard	455/556
	B	US-			
	C	US-			
	D	US-			
	E	US-			
	F	US-			
	G	US-			
	H	US-			
	I	US-			
	J	US-			
	K	US-			
	L	US-			
	M	US-			

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification
	N					
	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	
	V	
	W	
	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	14503401	SINGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	2415

CPC- SEARCHED		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

CPC COMBINATION SETS - SEARCHED		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

US CLASSIFICATION SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

SEARCH NOTES		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
Tech Search in EAST, Google, Inventor Search, US PGPUB, USPAT, FPRS, JPO, DERWENT.	1/28/2015	SN
Tech Search in EAST, Google, Inventor Search, US PGPUB, USPAT, FPRS, JPO, DERWENT.	4/27/2015	SN

INTERFERENCE SEARCH			
US Class/ CPC Symbol	US Subclass / CPC Group	Date	Examiner

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	14503401	SINGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	2415

✓	Rejected	-	Cancelled	N	Non-Elected	A	Appeal
=	Allowed	÷	Restricted	I	Interference	O	Objected

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	01/28/2015	04/27/2015							
	1	✓	✓							
	2	✓	✓							
	3	✓	✓							
	4	✓	✓							
	5	✓	-							
	6	✓	-							
	7	✓	✓							
	8	✓	✓							
	9	✓	✓							
	10	✓	✓							
	11	✓	✓							
	12	✓	✓							
	13	✓	-							
	14	✓	-							
	15	✓	✓							
	16	✓	✓							
	17	✓	✓							
	18	✓	✓							
	19	✓	✓							
	20	✓	-							
	21	✓	-							
	22	✓	✓							
	23	✓	✓							
	24	✓	✓							
	25	✓	✓							
	26	✓	✓							
	27	✓	-							
	28	✓	-							
	29	✓	✓							
	30	✓	✓							

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re. application of:
Application No.: 14/503,401 Examiner: Nooristany, Sulaiman
Filed: 10/01/2014 Art Unit: 2415
Applicant: Gurvinder Singh Atty. Docket No.: Cellspin_04Con9_US
Title: Automatic Multimedia Upload
For Publishing Data and Multimedia Content

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Response to Non-Final Office Action

Examiner Nooristany:

In response to the non-final office action mailed February 04, 2015, please amend the above-referenced application as follows:

Amendments to the Claims are listed on page 2 of this response.

Remarks begin on page 19 of this response.

Attachments:
1. Transmittal Form, PTO/SB/21; and
2. Exhibits A-H (8 nos.).

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 263 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Amendments to the Claims

Claim 1 (currently amended): A method of segmented file ~~transfer~~ upload from a ~~Bluetooth enabled~~ mobile device to a web service, the method comprising:

providing a software module on the ~~Bluetooth enabled~~ mobile device, wherein the mobile device comprises at least two wireless interfaces, wherein a first wireless interface is a Bluetooth wireless interface, wherein a second wireless interface is a wireless cellular network interface, and wherein the mobile device comprises one of a mobile phone device, a cell phone device and a personal digital assistance device;

the software module[[,]] on the mobile device performing:

determining size of a file to be ~~transferred~~ uploaded;

segmenting said file into a plurality of data segments at an application layer level, wherein data in said data segments comprises one or more of ~~said file data~~ file-data and data associated with said file [[data]], wherein said file-data is data of said file;

performing for each of said data segments, steps comprising:

configuring a data segment as a HTTP request, at the application layer level, wherein configuring said data segment, at the application layer level, further comprises:

attaching a segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data; and

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 264 of 476
IPR2025-00103

attaching a user identifier to said data segment, wherein said user identifier uniquely identifies a particular user of the web service;

uploading said configured data segment from the mobile device to the web service, over a wireless cellular network, and receiving a corresponding reply message for said uploaded data segment from the web service, as a HTTP response, over the wireless cellular network, wherein the HTTP response corresponds to successful reception of said uploaded data segment by the web service, and wherein if the segmented file upload from the mobile device is interrupted, the software module on the mobile device performing a step comprising:

performing synchronization between the mobile device and the web service to get the mobile device in-sync with the web service, for the segmented file upload, wherein said synchronization comprises:

sending, a synchronization request along with said user identifier from the mobile device to the web service from the application layer level, as a HTTP request message, over the wireless cellular network, wherein the synchronization request corresponds to asking the web service about said file-data received by the web service;

processing a synchronization reply, received as a HTTP response, from the web service at the application layer level, wherein the synchronization

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 265 of 476
IPR2025-00103

reply corresponds to indicate part of said file-data received by the web service; and

uploading, part of said file-data that is not received by the web service, over the wireless cellular network, for said user identifier.

~~attaching a segment identifier to each of said data segments at the application layer level;~~

~~attaching a user identifier to each of said data segments for the destination web service at the application layer level, wherein said user identifier uniquely identifies a particular user of the web service;~~

~~transferring a data segment along with said user identifier and said segment identifier to the web service;~~

~~receiving a reply message from the web service, corresponding to successful completion of said data segment transfer;~~

~~repeating the step of data segment transfer and the step of receiving the reply message, until all the data segments have been transferred to the web service successfully, wherein if segmented file transfer is interrupted, the software module further performs:~~

~~sending, a synchronization request to the web service from the application layer level, corresponding to asking the web service about the segmented file data the web service has successfully received, for said user identifier, after a mobile device network connection to the internet is restored;~~

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 266 of 476
IPR2025-00103

~~receiving, a synchronization reply back from the web service at the application layer level, corresponding to indicate segmented file data said web service has successfully received, for said user identifier; and~~

~~resuming, the segmented file transfer based on the synchronization reply received, for said user identifier.~~

Claim 2 (currently amended): The method of claim 1, wherein the data associated with said file [[data]] is at least one of name of [[the]] said file, the size of [[the]] said file, and type of said file.

Claim 3 (currently amended): The method of claim 1,wherein said ~~file data~~ file-data comprises one or more of audio data, video data, image data, text data, [[or]] and digital data.

Claim 4 (currently amended): The method of claim 1, wherein [[the]] said user identifier comprises one or more elements from user information, and wherein the one or more elements of the user information comprise: user-name, user-password, user-device-information, and user settings~~, or user preferences~~.

Claims 5-6 (canceled).

Claim 7 (currently amended): The method of claim 1, wherein the application layer is defined as one of: ~~following, the~~ layer 7 in [[the]] an OSI layer stack[[,]] or [[the]] application layer of [[the]] an Internet protocol suite.

Claim 8 (currently amended): The method of claim 1, wherein [[the]] said segment identifier corresponds to [[the]] a content range of part of said ~~file data~~ file-data that is being transferred in a given data segment.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 267 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Claim 9 (currently amended): A method of segmented file transfer from a ~~Bluetooth enabled~~ mobile device to a web service, the method ~~comprises~~ comprising:

~~determining size of file to be transferred by the Bluetooth enabled mobile device;~~

~~transferring said file by the Bluetooth enabled mobile device to the web service, wherein transferring said file comprises, the Bluetooth enabled~~ transferring a file from the mobile device to the web service, wherein the mobile device comprises at least two wireless interfaces, wherein a first wireless interface is a Bluetooth wireless interface, wherein a second wireless interface is a wireless cellular network interface, wherein the mobile device comprises one of a mobile phone device, a cell phone device and a personal digital assistance device, and wherein said step of transferring said file comprises, the mobile device[[,]] performing;

determining size of said file to be transferred;

segmenting said file into a plurality of data segments at an application layer level, wherein data in said data segments comprises one or more of ~~said file data~~ file-data and data associated with said file [[data]], wherein said file-data is data of said file;

performing for each of said data segments, steps comprising:

configuring a data segment as a HTTP request, at the application layer level, wherein configuring said data segment, at the application layer level, further comprises:

attaching a segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data; and

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 268 of 476
IPR2025-00103

attaching a user identifier to said data segment, wherein said user identifier uniquely identifies a particular user of the web service;

transferring said configured data segment from the mobile device to the web service, over a wireless cellular network, and receiving a corresponding reply message for said transferred data segment from the web service, as a HTTP response, over the wireless cellular network, wherein the HTTP response corresponds to successful reception of said transferred data segment by the web service, and wherein if the segmented file transfer from the mobile device is interrupted, the mobile device performing a step comprising:

performing synchronization between the mobile device and the web service to get the mobile device in-sync with the web service, for the segmented file transfer, wherein said synchronization comprises:

sending, a synchronization request along with said user identifier, as a HTTP request message, over the wireless cellular network, from the mobile device to the web service from the application layer level, wherein the synchronization request corresponds to asking the web service about present state of the segmented file transfer;

receiving, a synchronization reply from the web service, as a HTTP response, at the application layer level, wherein the synchronization reply

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 269 of 476
IPR2025-00103

corresponds to the present state of the segmented file transfer; and

transferring part of said file-data to the web service, based on the synchronization reply received, over the wireless cellular network, for said user identifier.

~~attaching, a segment identifier to each of said data segments at the application layer level;~~

~~attaching a user identifier to each of said data segments for the destination web service at the application layer level, wherein said user identifier uniquely identifies a particular user of the web service;~~

~~transferring a data segment along with said user identifier and said segment identifier to the web service;~~

~~receiving a reply message from the web service corresponding to successful completion of said data segment transfer;~~

~~repeating the step of data segment transfer and the step of receiving the reply message, until all the data segments have been transferred to the web service successfully, wherein if segmented file transfer is interrupted, the Bluetooth enabled mobile device further performs:~~

~~sending, a synchronization request to the web service from the application layer level, for said user identifier, after a mobile device network connection to the internet is restored;~~

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 270 of 476
IPR2025-00103

~~receiving, a synchronization reply back from the web service at the application layer level, corresponding to the successfully received data of said file by said web service, for said user identifier; and~~

~~resuming, the segmented file transfer by transferring remaining data of the file based on the synchronization reply received, for said user identifier.~~

Claim 10 (currently amended): The method of claim 9, wherein the data associated with said file [[data]] is at least one of name of [[the]] said file, the size of [[the]] said file, and type of said file.

Claim 11 (currently amended): The method of claim 9, wherein said ~~file data~~ file-data comprises one or more of audio data, video data, image data, text data, [[or]] and digital data.

Claim 12 (currently amended): The method of claim 9, wherein [[the]] said user identifier comprises one or more elements from user information, and wherein the one or more elements of the user information comprise: user-name, user-password, user-device-information, and user settings~~, or user preferences~~.

Claims 13-14 (canceled).

Claim 15 (currently amended): The method of claim 9, wherein the application layer is defined as one of: ~~following, the~~ layer 7 in [[the]] an OSI layer stack[[,]] or [[the]] application layer of [[the]] an Internet protocol suite.

Claim 16 (currently amended): The method of claim 9, wherein [[the]] said segment identifier corresponds to [[the]] a content range of part of said ~~file data~~ file-data that is being transferred in a given data segment.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 271 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Claim 17 (currently amended): A method of segmented file ~~transfer~~ upload from a ~~Bluetooth enabled~~ mobile device to a web service, the method comprising:

providing a software module on [[a]] the ~~Bluetooth enabled~~ mobile device, wherein the mobile device comprises at least two wireless interfaces, wherein a first wireless interface is a Bluetooth wireless interface, wherein a second wireless interface is a wireless cellular network interface, and wherein the mobile device comprises one of a mobile phone device, a cell phone device and a personal digital assistance device;

the software module[[,]] on the mobile device performing:

determining size of a file to be ~~transferred~~ uploaded;

segmenting said file into a first data segment and a second data segment at an application layer level, wherein [[the]] said second data segment comprises ~~file data~~ file-data and [[the]] said first data segment comprises data associated with said file [[data]], wherein said file-data is data of said file, and wherein the data associated with said file [[data]] is at least one of name of said file, the size of [[the]] said file, and type of [[the]] said file;

attaching a user identifier to said first data segment at the application layer level, wherein [[the]] said user identifier uniquely identifies a particular user of [[a]] the web service;

~~transferring~~ uploading said first data segment along with said user identifier to the web service, as a HTTP request, over a wireless cellular network;

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 272 of 476
IPR2025-00103

receiving a reply message from the web service, as a HTTP response, corresponding to successful completion of said first data segment upload, over the wireless cellular network ~~transfer~~;

attaching said user identifier to said second data segment at the application layer level;

attaching the size of said file to said second data segment at the application layer level;

~~transferring~~ uploading said second data segment along with said user identifier and the size of said file to the web service, as a HTTP request, over the wireless cellular network;

receiving a reply message from the web service, as a HTTP response, over the wireless cellular network, corresponding to successful completion of said second data segment upload ~~transfer~~, wherein if ~~said second data segment transfer~~ the segmented file upload from the mobile device is interrupted, the software module ~~further~~ on the mobile device performing a step comprising ~~performs~~:

performing synchronization between the mobile device and the web service to get the mobile device in-sync with the web service, for the segmented file upload, wherein said synchronization comprises:

sending, a synchronization request along with said user identifier from the mobile device to the web service from the application layer level, ~~for said user identifier, after a mobile device network connection to the internet is restored~~ as a HTTP request message, over the wireless cellular

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 273 of 476
IPR2025-00103

network, wherein the synchronization request corresponds to asking the web service about progress of the segmented file upload;

~~receiving,~~ processing a synchronization reply [[back]], received as a HTTP response, from the web service at the application layer level, wherein the synchronization reply corresponds ~~corresponding to the successfully received data of said second data segment by said web service, for said user identifier~~ to indicate the progress of the segmented file upload;

uploading, part of said file-data that is not received by the web service, over the wireless cellular network, for said user identifier, wherein the step of uploading the part of said file-data that is not received by the web service comprises, the software module, performing:

creating one or more data segments at the application layer level, wherein said one or more data segments comprise the part of said file-data that is not received by the web service;

~~resuming, the segmented file transfer by transferring remaining data of the second data segment based on the synchronization reply received, wherein resuming the step of the segmented file transfer of remaining data comprises, the software module, performing:~~

~~creating one or more data segments at the application layer level, wherein the one or more~~

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 274 of 476
IPR2025-00103

~~data segments comprise remaining data of the second data segment;~~

attaching a segment identifier to each of said one or more data segments at the application layer level;

attaching said user identifier to each of said one or more data segments at the application layer level; and

~~transferring~~ uploading said one or more data segments along with said user identifier and said ~~corresponding~~ segment identifier to the web service.

Claim 18 (currently amended): The method of claim 17, wherein said ~~file data~~ file-data comprises one or more of audio data, video data, image data, text data, [[or]] and digital data.

Claim 19 (currently amended): The method of claim 17, wherein [[the]] said user identifier comprises one or more elements from user information, and wherein the one or more elements of the user information comprise: user-name, user-password, user-device-information, and user settings~~, or user preferences~~.

Claims 20-21 (canceled).

Claim 22 (currently amended): The method of claim 17, wherein the application layer is defined as one of: ~~following, the~~ layer 7 in [[the]] an OSI layer stack[[,]] or [[the]] application layer of [[the]] an Internet protocol suite.

Claim 23 (currently amended): The method of claim 17, wherein said segment identifier corresponds to a content range of the part of said file-data that is not received by the web

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 275 of 476
IPR2025-00103

service ~~the segment identifier corresponds to the content range of the remaining data of the file~~.

Claim 24 (currently amended): A method of segmented file transfer from a ~~Bluetooth enabled~~ mobile device to a web service, the method comprising:

~~determining size of file to be transferred by the Bluetooth enabled mobile device;~~

transferring [[said]] a file ~~by the~~ from the ~~Bluetooth enabled~~ mobile device to the web service, wherein the mobile device comprises at least two wireless interfaces, wherein a first wireless interface is a Bluetooth wireless interface, wherein a second wireless interface is a wireless cellular network interface, wherein the mobile device comprises one of a mobile phone device, a cell phone device and a personal digital assistance device, and wherein said step of transferring said file comprises, the ~~Bluetooth enabled~~ mobile device[[,]] performing:

determining size of said file to be transferred;

segmenting said file into a first data segment and a second data segment at an application layer level, wherein [[the]] said second data segment comprises ~~file data~~ file-data and [[the]] said first data segment comprises data associated with said file [[data]], wherein said file-data is data of said file, and wherein the data associated with said file [[data]] is at least one of name of [[the]] said file, the size of [[the]] said file, and type of [[the]] said file;

attaching a user identifier to said first data segment at the application layer level, wherein [[the]] said user identifier uniquely identifies a particular user of [[a]] the web service;

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 276 of 476
IPR2025-00103

transferring said first data segment along with said user identifier to the web service, as a HTTP request, over a wireless cellular network;

receiving a reply message from the web service, as a HTTP response, corresponding to successful completion of said first data segment transfer, over the wireless cellular network;

attaching said user identifier to said second data segment at the application layer level;

attaching the size of said file to said second data segment at the application layer level;

transferring said second data segment along with said user identifier and the size of said file to the web service, as a HTTP request, over the wireless cellular network;

receiving a reply message from the web service, as a HTTP response, corresponding to successful completion of said second data segment transfer, over the wireless cellular network, wherein if ~~said second data segment~~ the segmented file transfer from the mobile device is interrupted, the ~~Bluetooth enabled~~ mobile device ~~performs~~ performing a step comprising:

performing synchronization between the mobile device and the web service to get the mobile device in-sync with the web service, for the segmented file transfer, wherein said synchronization comprises:

sending, a synchronization request along with said user identifier from the mobile device to the web service from

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 277 of 476
IPR2025-00103

the application layer level, ~~for said user identifier, after a mobile device network connection to the internet is restored~~ as a HTTP request message, over the wireless cellular network, wherein the synchronization request corresponds to asking the web service about said file-data the web service has received;

receiving, a synchronization reply [[back]] from the web service, as a HTTP response, at the application layer level, wherein the synchronization reply corresponds ~~corresponding to the successfully received data of said second data segment by said web service, for said user identifier~~ to indicate part of said file-data received by the web service;

transferring part of said file-data that is not received by the web service, over the wireless cellular network, for said user identifier, wherein the step of transferring the part of said file-data that is not received by the web service comprises, the mobile device, performing:

creating one or more data segments at the application layer level, wherein said one or more data segments comprise the part of said file-data that is not received by the web service;

~~resuming, the segmented file transfer by transferring remaining data of the second data segment based on the synchronization reply received, wherein resuming the segmented file transfer of step of remaining file data~~

~~comprises, the Bluetooth enabled mobile device, performing:~~

~~creating one or more data segments at the application layer level, wherein the one or more data segments comprise remaining data of the second data segment;~~

attaching a segment identifier to each of said one or more data segments at the application layer level;

attaching said user identifier to each of said one or more data segments at the application layer level; and

transferring said one or more data segments along with said user identifier and said ~~corresponding~~ segment identifier to the web service.

Claim 25 (currently amended): The method of claim 24, wherein said ~~file data~~ file-data comprises one or more of audio data, video data, image data, text data, [[or]] and digital data.

Claim 26 (currently amended): The method of claim 24, wherein [[the]] said user identifier comprises one or more elements from user information, and wherein the one or more elements of the user information comprise: user-name, user-password, user-device-information, and user settings~~, or user preferences~~.

Claims 27-28 (canceled).

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 279 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Claim 29 (currently amended): The method of claim 24, wherein the application layer is defined as one of: ~~following, the~~ layer 7 in [[the]] an OSI layer stack[[,]] or [[the]] application layer of [[the]] an Internet protocol suite.

Claim 30 (currently amended): The method of claim 24, wherein said segment identifier corresponds to a content range of the part of said file-data that is not received by the web service ~~the segment identifier corresponds to the content range of the remaining data of the file~~.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 280 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Remarks

The Present Invention and the Pending Claims

This invention relates generally to distribution of multimedia content from the mobile device to the web service.

Claims 1-4, 7-12, and 15-19, 22-26, and 29-30 are currently pending. Reconsideration and allowance of the pending claims is respectfully requested.

Summary of the Office Action

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claims 1-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Specification Objection

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: Examiner has reviewed the specification of this application under examination and could not find support for the additional limitations as claimed. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections -35 USC § 103

Claims 1-4, 7-8 are rejected under 35 Pre-AIA U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bouet 20020141405 further in view of Yang US 20050235019.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 281 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Claims 5-6 are rejected under 35 Pre-AIA U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bouet 20020141405 further in view of Yang US 20050235019 further in view of Pryor US 20050273592.

Claim 9-30 are rejected for similar reason as stated for claims 5-6.

Amendments to the Claims

Claims 1-4, 7-12, and 15-19, 22-26, and 29-30 are currently amended. Claims 5, 6, 13, 14, 20, 21, 27 and 28 are canceled.

The office action states: "**Claims 1-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.**"

In response to the above rejection, applicant provides the following arguments.

Issue 1: Page 3 of the office action states: "**Claim 1 recites newly presented claim limitations: "determining size.... receiving a reply message…., receiving a synchronization reply back…., repeating the step ...., sending a synchronization request...., and resuming the segmented file transfer based on the synchronization reply...." Examiner has reviewed the specification of this application under examination (and OCR whole document) and could not find support for the additional limitations as claimed.**"

Issue 1 (a): Pages 2-3 of the office action further state: Specification does not contain subject matter to implement the limitation **"*determining size of a file to be* uploaded".**

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 282 of 476
IPR2025-00103

In response to the above rejection, applicant submits that support for the above limitation is found in the original application as stated below:

Page 12, lines 24-26 of applicant's original application discloses: "the **segmentation module 203i** of the client application **203 partitions** the **multimedia content** of **large files** into **multiple data segments**."

To conclude that the file is "**large**", it is well known in the art that the **size** of the file has to be **determined** first. Also in **FIG. 2** of applicant's original specification, element ***203b*** is "*Data and File Monitoring and Detection Module*". It is well known in the art that **file monitoring** involves **determining** at least the basic attributes of the file for example: **file name**, **file size**, **file type**, and **file date/time**. From the reasons stated in this paragraph, a person having ordinary skill in the art may conclude that the module **203b** is determining the file size.

Issue 1 (b): Pages 2-3 of the office action states: **Specification does not contain subject matter to implement the limitation: "*receiving a reply message from the web service*, as a HTTP response, ***corresponding to successful completion of the first data segment upload***, over the wireless cellular network**".**

In response to the above rejection, applicant submits that support for the above limitation is found in the original application as stated below:

Page 16 lines 15-17 of applicant's original application discloses: *"The transport protocol that is used between the client application **203** and the publishing service **401** may be **hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)** or **extensible markup language-remote procedure calls (XML-RPC)**."* It is well understood in the art that when **HTTP** and **XML-RPC protocols** are used to transfer data, both protocols have a **request** and **response** mechanism structure. Therefore, if the **HTTP** method is used by the client to **send data to the server**, the **client** will get a **response** back from the **server** (see Exhibit

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 283 of 476
IPR2025-00103

A, also available as link http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypertext_Transfer_Protocol, in particular page 2 (highlighted section in yellow color).

Issue 1 (c): Pages 2-3 of the office action states: **Specification does not contain subject matter to implement the limitation: "*repeating the step of data segment transfer and the step of receiving the reply message …*"**

In response to the above rejection, applicant submits that support for the above limitation is found in the original application as stated below:

Page 12 lines 4-8 of applicant's original application discloses: "The **segmentation module 203*i* generates segment identifiers** and **tags** the **data segments** with the **segment identifiers**. The **data transfer module 203 *j* transfers the data, the tagged data segments, and the multimedia content from the client application 203 to the publishing service 401 via a network 402 for publishing on the websites automatically**".

From the above paragraph, it is therefore clear that **multiple segments** are **transferred** from the mobile device to the web server. It is well known in the art that if there are "**n**" **segments** to be sent to the server, the client has to **repeat** the step of sending the segments "n" times. First, the software module on the mobile sends segment n1, then the software module on the mobile sends segment n2, then then the software module on the mobile sends segment n3, etc. (see **FIG. 4**, and page 12 line 24 to page 13 line 19 of applicant's original application).

Issue 1 (d): Pages 2-3 of the office action states: **Specification does not contain subject matter to implement the limitation: "*sending, a synchronization request …*"**

In response to the above rejection, applicant submits that support for the above limitation is found in the in the original application as stated below:

Page 13 lines 7-9 of applicant's original application discloses: *"A **protocol** is provided for **synchronizing** user publishing information between the client application **203** and the publishing service **401**."*

The word synchronization means: "for a first side "*to-get-in-synch*" with a second side". A synchronization protocol comprises both sending and receiving messages from both the first side and the second side. Synchronization is the coordination of events to operate a system in unison (see Exhibit B, also available as link: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Synchronization). In the field of telecommunication, the word "protocol" is defined as a system of digital rules for "data exchange between two devices". Communicating systems use well-defined formats (protocol) for exchanging messages (see Exhibit C, also available as link: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communications_protocol). It is well known in the art that a "protocol" comprises exchanging messages including the steps of "sending a message", "receiving a message" and "processing these messages". Therefore, a "Synchronization protocol" as in applicant's specification at a high level comprises "sending a message component", "receiving a message component", and "a component for processing these messages".

Issue 1 (e): Page 3 of the office action states: **Specification does not contain subject matter to implement the limitation: "*receiving a synchronization reply …*"**

In response to the above rejection, applicant submits that support for the above limitation is found in the original application as stated below:

Page 13 lines 7-9 of applicant's original application discloses: "A protocol is provided for synchronizing user publishing information between the client application 203 and the publishing service 401." The word synchronization means: "for a first side "*to-get-in-synch*" with a second side". A synchronization protocol comprises both sending and receiving messages from the first side and the second side. Also when HTTP

/XML-RPC are used as a message/data transport protocol, the first side and the second side can send both a request message and receive a response message.

Page 16 lines 15-17 of applicant's original application recites as follows: *"The transport protocol that is used between the client application 203 and the publishing service 401 may be hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) or extensible markup language-remote procedure calls (XML-RPC)."*

It is well known in the art that when **HTTP** and **XML-RPC protocols** are used to transfer data, both protocols have a "**request** and **response"** mechanism structure. Therefore, if the **HTTP** method is used by the client to **send data to the server**, the **client** will get a **response** back from the **server** (see Exhibit A, also available as link http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypertext_Transfer_Protocol, in particular page 2 (highlighted section in yellow color).

Issue 1 (f): Page 3 of the office action states: **Specification does not contain subject matter to implement the limitation: "*resuming, the segmented file transfer* …"**

In response to the above rejection, applicant submits that the above limitation finds support in the original application as stated below:

The meaning of the word "resume" as per Merriam-Webster Dictionary (see Exhibit D, also available as link: http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/resume) is "to begin again after stopping" or "to go back to (something)". The only logical reason to send a synchronization request to the server is to get-in-synch with the server on where things stand at that moment in time, receive a reply from the server, and then resume from where the file or file segment transfer was interrupted.

Issue 2: Page 3 of the office action states: **Claim 2 recites newly presented claim limitation "type of file, name of the file, size**".

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 286 of 476
IPR2025-00103

In response to the above rejection, applicant submits that the above limitation is found in the original application as stated below:

File (Data) type (for example audio, video, text, and images) is disclosed in page 9 line 16 of applicant's original application. File size (Large multimedia file) is disclosed in page 8 line 8 of applicant's original application. Timer function is disclosed in page 9 lines 1-14 of applicant's original application.

Also in FIG. 2 of applicant's original application, the description of element *203b* is "*Data and File Monitoring and Detection Module*". It is well known in the art that file monitoring involves determining at least the basic attributes of the file for example, file name, file size, file type, and file date/time. Therefore, it is clear that the module 203b determines the file size.

Issue 3: Page 3 of the office action states: **Claim 4 recites newly presented claim limitation "user name, password..."**

In response to the above rejection, applicant submits that the above limitation finds support in the original application as stated below:

The word "user" appears more than 80 times in applicant's original application. Support for the word "name" and an example of the user name "Jane" (disclosed 5 times) is found in page 6, line 22 and page 15, line 3 of applicant's original specification. The word "password" is disclosed once (see page 6, line 13 of the original application), and the illustration of the password privacy "private" appears once (see page 15, line 14 of the original application). Further, the application discloses, *inter alia*, user uploading content to web sites, for example "Flickr™, Picasa™, YouTube™, eBay®" (see page 14, lines 5-11 of the original application). And "users" of these web services have "user name" and "user password" for their "private" media on the website.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 287 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Issue 4: **Page 3 of the office action states: Claim 5 recites newly presented claim limitation "...wherein action setting comprises one of a remote procedure call (RPC) method and a hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) method"**.

In response to the above rejection, applicant has canceled claim 5. Therefore, this rejection is moot.

Issue 5: Page 4 of the office action states: **Claim 7 recites newly presented claim limitation ... the layer 7 in the OSI layer stack, or the application layer of the Internet protocol suite**".

In response to the above rejection, applicant submits that the above limitation finds support in the original application as stated below:

Layer 7 is one of the layers of an OSI stack. The 7 layers of OSI stack are illustrated in detail in Exhibit E (also available as link: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OSI_model). It is clearly seen that HTTP is "Layer 7: Application Level Layer" of this OSI stack.

Issue 6: Page 4 of the office action states: **Claim 8 recites newly presented claim limitation" range of said file data....a given data segment".**

In response to the above rejection, applicant submits that the above limitation finds support in the specification as stated below:

The term "**content**" appears about **90 times** in applicant's original application and the word "**range**" is a **qualifier** to the word "content", similar to:

1. Content "Size"
2. Content "Type"
3. Content "Length"

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 288 of 476
IPR2025-00103

4. Content “Name”
5. Content “File”
6. Content “Data”
7. “Multimedia” Content
8. Similarly, Content “range” and range is a qualifier for the content.

The word “range” appears for example in applicant’s original application, wherein “range” is used as a qualifier in “short-range radio frequency”, qualifying the radio frequency (see page 5 lines 28-29 of applicant’s original application).

Further, page 12 lines 21-24 of applicant’s original specification discloses: “The segmentation module 203i generates segment identifiers and tags the data segments with the segment identifiers. The segment identifiers may, for example, be one or more of transaction identifiers, sequence numbers, and timestamps."

It is well known that segment identifier is a “string” that is used to identify a particular data-segment-of-the-file being uploaded to the web server. These strings (segment identifiers - transaction identifiers, timestamp, etc.) are used by the web server for storing/reassembling the file. The segment identifier “timestamp” listed as an example is also a type of “string”. The “string” formats used to represent date and time i.e., timestamp of a particular data is shown in Exhibit F, also available in the link: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_8601 , wherein an example of the timestamp "String" format, is shown as below:

Date and time expressed according to ISO 8601:

2014-07-28T06:07:34+00:00

2014-07-28T06:07:34Z.

Exhibit G, also available in the link: http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime illustrates another example of the timestamp "String" format, as shown below:

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 289 of 476
IPR2025-00103

1994-11-05T08:15:30-05:00 corresponds to November 5, 1994, 8:15:30 am, US Eastern Standard Time.
1994-11-05T13:15:30Z corresponds to the same instant.

As the name suggests "Transaction Identifier" can be any string that helps facilitate the upload and reassembly transaction of the segmented content transfer. Content range may be one of the transaction identifier strings.

Consider the following example: Let us assume we have a 5,000,000 byte file to segment on the mobile device in 10 segments. Let us assume in this case all 10 segments are of same size (it may be different in other cases).

Segment identifier string generated for each data segment of the file is sent along with the corresponding data segment to the remote web server. In some cases these segment identifiers - transaction identifiers strings may be represented as strings listed below:

	Transaction Identifiers Example 1	Transaction Identifiers Example 2
Segment 1 identifier	byte 0-500,000	byte 0-500,000/5,000,000
Segment 2 identifier	byte 500,001-1,000,000	byte 500,001-1,000,000/5,000,000
Segment 3 identifier	byte 1,000,001-1,500,000	byte 1,000,001-1,500,000/5,000,000
Segment 4 identifier	byte 1,500,001-2,000,000	byte 1,500,001-2,000,000/5,000,000
Segment 5 identifier	byte 2,000,001-2,500,000	byte 2,000,001-2,500,000/5,000,000
Segment 6 identifier	byte 2,500,001-3,000,000	byte 2,500,001-3,000,000/5,000,000
Segment 7 identifier	byte 3,000,001-3,500,000	byte 3,000,001-3,500,000/5,000,000
Segment 8 identifier	byte 3,500,001-4,000,000	byte 3,500,001-4,000,000/5,000,000
Segment 9 identifier	byte 4,000,001-4,500,000	byte 4,000,001-4,500,000/5,000,000
Segment10 identifier	byte 4,500,001-5,000,000	byte 4,500,001-5,000,000/5,000,000

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 290 of 476
IPR2025-00103

In both Example 1 and Example 2, for all the 10 data segments, the segment identifiers - transaction identifiers strings are the same as the "content range" of that particular data segment of the file being uploaded. The only difference between Example 1 and Example 2 is, in Example 2 the total length of the content file is also used in the string. These 10 segment identifiers - transaction identifiers (strings) are used by the back end for efficiently storing/reassembling the file.

These examples clearly illustrate that segment identifiers comprising transaction identifiers, sequence numbers, and timestamps are strings used to identify a particular data-segment-of-the-file being uploaded to the web server. Content range may be one of the transaction identifier string elements.

Furthermore, the “transaction identifier string” can be a generic string and the format of the “transaction identifier string” can be negotiated between the mobile device and the web server. The format may be for example, “filename-start byte no.- end byte no.”; “start byte no. - end byte no. / file size”; etc.

Further, a segment-identifier for a given data-segment is a string-to-identify-a-particular-data-segment and one of the best ways to identify a given data segment is to specify and include the “starting-byte-number and the ending-byte-number of the particular file-data-segment” in the segment-identifier string. In this format, the starting-byte-number and the ending-byte-number is the “Content Range” of the data-segment.

For the reasons stated above, applicant respectfully requests the rejection of claims 1-30 under 35 U.S.C. 112 be reconsidered and withdrawn.

The office action further states: “**The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: Examiner has reviewed the specification of this application under examination and could not find support for the additional limitations as claimed described above. Appropriate correction is required.**”

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 291 of 476
IPR2025-00103

In response to the above "Specification Objection", applicant submits that for the reasons stated in pages 20-29 of this response, the claims are supported by the specification. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the "Specification Objection" be reconsidered and withdrawn.

The office action further states: "**Claims 1-4, 7-8 are rejected under 35 Pre-AIA U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bouet 20020141405 further in view of Yang US 20050235019.**"

In response, applicant submits that Bouet in view of Yang does not teach or suggest all the limitations of amended claim 1.

First argument: Bluetooth v/s Cellular wireless data transfer:

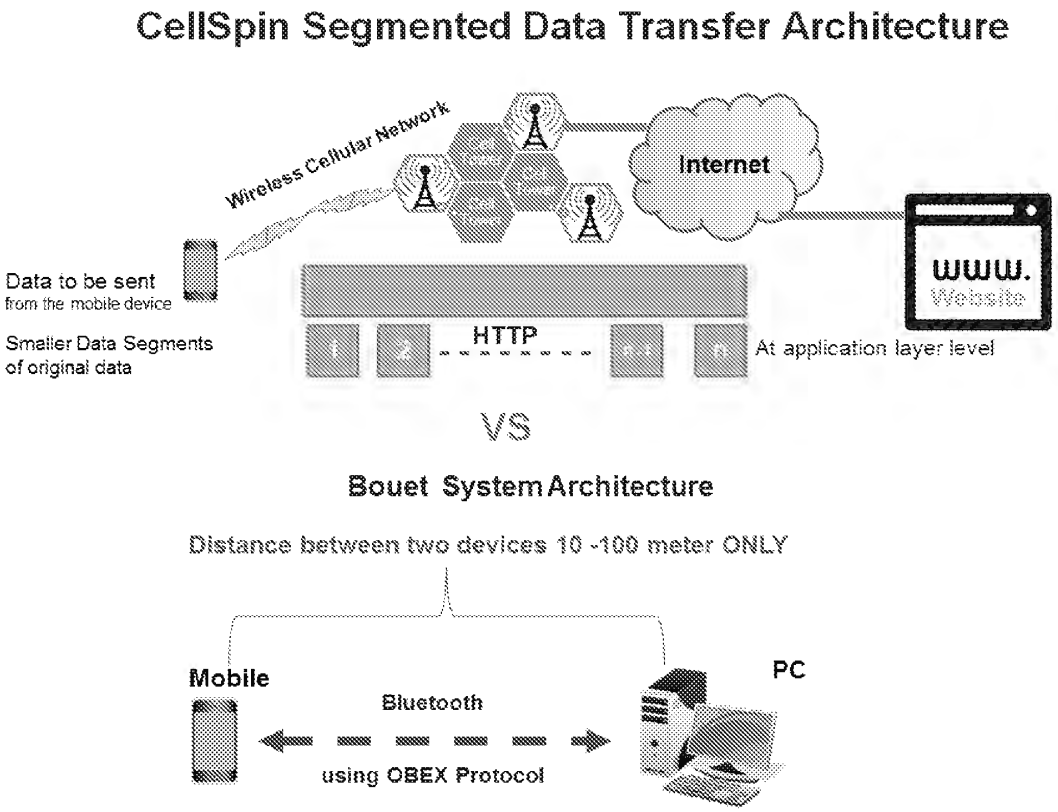
Applicant's amended claim 1 recites a step of **sending, a synchronization request** along with a user identifier from a mobile device **to a web service** from an application layer level, as a HTTP request message **over a wireless cellular network**. This limitation is synonymous to the original limitation identified on page 5 of the office action, as illustrated below:

Page 5 of the office action states: "***Bouet merely discloses*** *..... sending, a synchronization request to the web service .....,* ***after a mobile device network connection to the internet is restored*** ". Page 5 of the office action also states: "**Yang further teaches** *..... sending, a synchronization request to the web service .....,* ***after a mobile device network connection to the internet is restored*** *([0052, 0054-0055] 4B, unit 324).*" Applicant disagrees with the above statements for the following reasons.

First, it appears that the office action intended to state: "*Bouet* ***does not disclose*** *sending, a synchronization request to the web service .....,* ***after a mobile device network connection to the internet is restored". However, Yang discloses the above limitation at the cited sections of Yang".***

The office action does not cite any section in Bouet where data upload occurs over a cellular network of the mobile device (referenced as mobile device network connection in applicant's claims). As illustrated in the figure shown below, applicant's architecture is very different from that of Bouet**.** In applicant's case, the segmented data is transferred using a cellular wireless network while in the case of Bouet, data transfer occurs over a Bluetooth network. Cellular wireless technology is very different from Bluetooth wireless technology. Also, the distance between two end points is far greater in the case of cellular wireless data.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 293 of 476
IPR2025-00103



A review of Yang shows that even Yang fails to teach or suggest "*data segment upload*" over a cellular network of the mobile device (referenced as mobile device

network connection in claim 1). In contrast to applicant's use of cellular network of the mobile device, Yang reveals, *inter alia,* a client, such as a cellular phone or a PDA, which connects to the server using a network interface via a wireless connection or in case of a client such as a PC, the connection is established using a network interface via a wired connection (see Yang, paragraph [0029]).

For the reasons stated above, Bouet in view of Yang does not teach or suggest the following limitations in amended claim 1:

> "providing a software module on the mobile device, wherein the mobile device comprises at least two wireless interfaces, wherein a first wireless interface is a Bluetooth wireless interface, **wherein a second wireless interface is a wireless cellular network interface**, and wherein the mobile device comprises one of a mobile phone device, a cell phone device and a personal digital assistance device;"

> "uploading said configured **data segment** from the mobile device to the web service, **over a wireless cellular network**, and receiving a corresponding reply message for said uploaded **data segment** from the web service, as a HTTP response, **over the wireless cellular network**, wherein the HTTP response corresponds to successful reception of said uploaded **data segment** by the **web service**, and wherein if the **segmented file upload** from the mobile device is interrupted, the software module on the mobile device performing a step comprising;"

> "sending, a synchronization request along with said user identifier **from the mobile device to the web service** from the application layer level, as a HTTP request message, **over the wireless cellular network**, wherein the synchronization request corresponds to asking the web service about said file-data received by the web service;" and

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 295 of 476
IPR2025-00103

"uploading, part of said file-data that is not received by the web service, **over the wireless cellular network**, for said user identifier."

Second argument: Receiving device PDA/PC vs Remote Web Service:

Applicant's amended claim 1 further recites a step of **uploading** a configured **data segment from the mobile device to the web service.** This limitation is synonymous to the original limitation identified on page 5 of the office action, as illustrated below:

The office action on page 5 states the Bouet teaches "transferring data to a web service". Again, applicant respectfully disagrees for the following reasons. In applicant's case, data is received by a web service, for example, Flickr™, Picasa™, YouTube™, eBay®, etc., or "Jane's blog site".

Bouet does not disclose or suggest a web service (see Bouet [0029] which recites: "the receiving device is a PC or a PDA"). Therefore, the data receiving device is not a remote web server or a web service as in applicant's case. Bouet does not disclose or suggest "web" or "website" or "remote host" or even "server". Therefore, Bouet in view of Yang does not teach or suggest the following limitation in claim 1:

"uploading said configured data segment **from the mobile device to the web service ….**"

Third argument: OBEX Session layer protocol vs HTTP Application layer protocol:

Applicant's amended claim 1 further recites a step of **segmenting a file into a plurality of data segments at an application layer level**.

Page 5 of the office action states: "Bouet teaches - segmenting said file into data segments at an application layer level, wherein data in said data segments comprises one

or more of said file data and data associated with said file data ([0028] fig. 7, unit 712-736)". Applicant respectfully disagrees with this statement for the following reason:

Bouet uses OBEX Session Layer Protocol. From Exhibit H (also available as link: https://developer.bluetooth.org/TechnologyOverview/Pages/OBEX.aspx), a person with ordinary skill in the art will understand that **OBEX** is a **session layer protocol** and **NOT** an Application layer 7 protocol. Applicant's transfer protocol is **HTTP** and **XML-RPC**, which are **Application layer 7 protocols**.

Therefore, Bouet in view of Yang does not teach or suggest the following limitation in claim 1:

> "segmenting said file into a plurality of data segments **at an application layer level** …."

Fourth Argument: "JIFF File 1 Segment 1" is not a Segment Identifier:

Applicant's amended claim 1 further recites a step of **attaching a segment identifier to said data segment** that comprises part of said file-data.

Page 5 of the office action states: "***Bouet teaches - attaching a segment identifier to each of said data segments at the application layer level (fig. 7, unit 712-716 "segement#l, segment#2...."***.

In response, applicant submits that "JIFF File 1 Segment 1" is not a Segment Identifier: Bouet FIG. 7 Elements 712 -716 cited in the office action shows "segment 1, segment#2" (see figure reproduced below):

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 297 of 476
IPR2025-00103

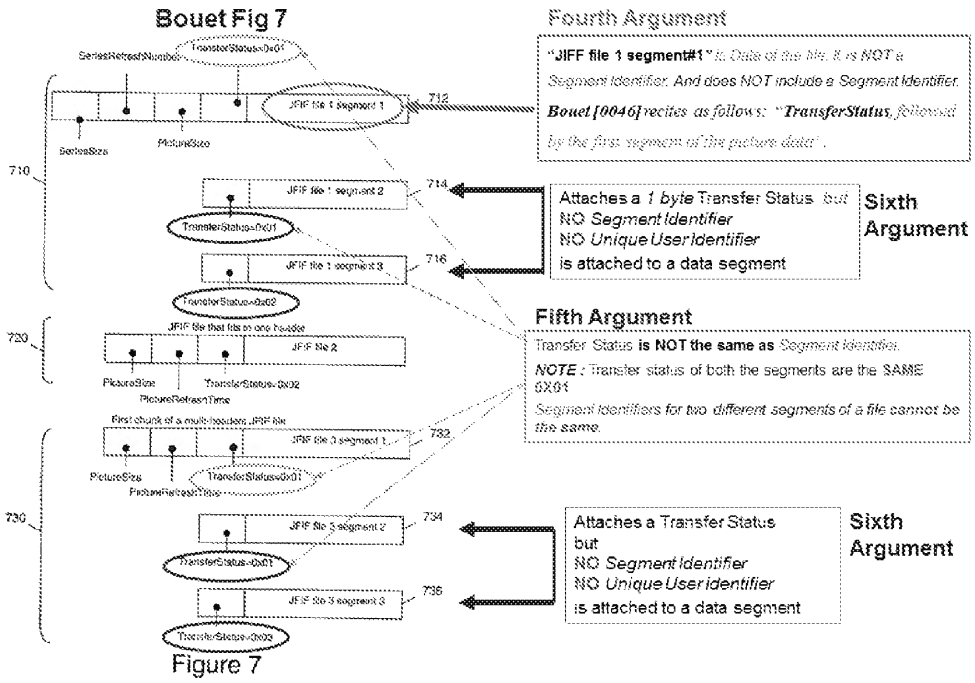


Figure 7

Note: **"JIFF file 1 segment#2"** *is Data of the file and it does* ***not*** *include a Segment Identifier.*

Bouet paragraph [0039] discloses: "As shown, parameters sent in the header of the first independent picture includes the SeriesSize [2 bytes], SeriesRefreshNumber [2 bytes], PictureSize [2 bytes], *TransferStatus [1 byte]*, *followed by the picture content*." Further, Bouet paragraph [0046] discloses: "**TransferStatus**, followed by the first segment of the picture data". Therefore, Bouet in view of Yang does not teach or suggest the following limitation in claim 1:

> "attaching a **segment identifier** to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data".

Fifth Argument: Furthermore, applicant submits that Bouet's Transfer Status # is not a segment identifier. In applicant's case, each segment has a unique

segment identifier and for a given file transfer, NO two segment identifiers can be the same.

Bouet paragraph [0037] recites that Transfer Status# is an indicator that means for example "more picture segments to come" (Quote: The TransferStatus indicates whether the current triplet is carrying the last segment of a picture. The TransferStatus values are given by a code Hex where '0x01' indicates "More picture segments to come", '0x02' indicates "End of picture", and '0x03' indicates "End of picture and of series."). For example, if Bouet file transfer has 50 segments, then 48 of those segments will have the same Hex transfer status code "0X01".

Sixth Argument: Applicant's amended claim 1 recites attaching both a segment identifier and a user identifier to a data segment at the application layer level. Applicant attaches 2 types of identifiers to each data segment, namely:

1. A **unique Segment Identifier** to each data segment.
2. A **unique User Identifier** to each data segment.

Page 5 of the office action states that Bouet teaches attaching both a segment identifier and a user identifier to each of the data segments. Applicant again disagrees with the Examiner. **Bouet does not attach 2 types of identifiers to the data segment as in applicant's case**.

The transfer Status taught by Bouet is not the same as Segment Identifier. This is because in **FIG. 7** of Bouet, **Transfer Status** of **712**: file 1 segment #1 and **714**: file 1 segment #2 are the same: **0X01**. Same is true for **732**: file 1 segment #1 and **734**: file 1 segment #2 (Transfer status is same: **0X01**).

Since segment identifiers of two different segments cannot be the same, "**transfer status**" is **not the same** as "**segment identifier**".

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 299 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Page 5 of the office action further states: *"**Bouet teaches - attaching a user identifier (i.e., file name 'JPEG' format=user setting/preference) to each of said data segments (i.e., segement#l) for the destination web service at the application layer level, wherein said user identifier uniquely identifies a particular user of the web service ([0029]**"*. Applicant respectfully disagrees with this statement for the following reason:

"**User identifier**" that uniquely identifies a particular user of the web service is also not the same as File Name or format type. As explained in applicant's application, an example user **Jane** posts data to her blog site. Jane would need a username: example "**Jane**" and password: "**private**" or a combination of those variables to **post to her blog site or some other website**. The unique user identifier is to make sure Only Jane can post to her blog and is authorized to use that identifier, and the remote web service will use that to check/authorize the uploaded content for that particular (Jane) user. Another user **John** will have a **different** unique user identifier when uploading to his blog on a given web service (see **FIG. 1** of applicant's original application).

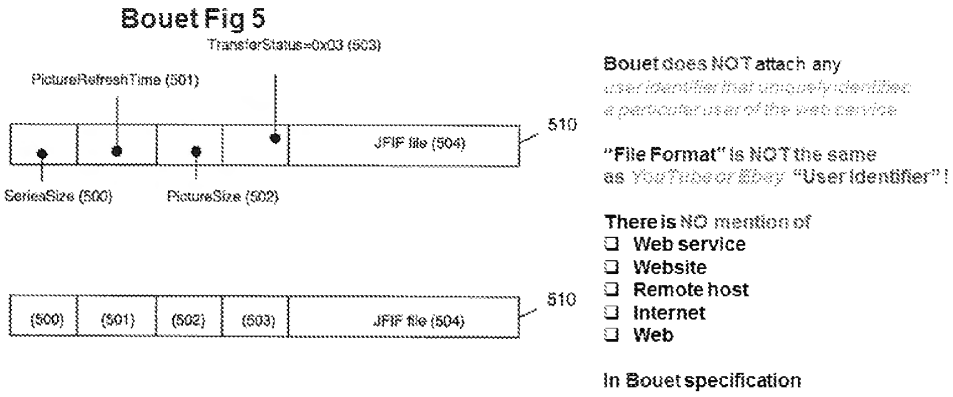


Figure 5

In summary, in Bouet, the **data transfer is between two Bluetooth devices using OBEX protocol at the session layer**. Applicant's claim 1 is about **data transfer between a Bluetooth enabled mobile device and a remote web server over a 3G/4G/**

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 300 of 476
IPR2025-00103

long range wireless at the application level. With reference to the *illustration of* applicant's "**Segmented Data Transfer Architecture**",

- **Attaching segment identifier to a data segment** is **not** performed in Bouet.
- **Attaching user identifier to a data segment** is **not** performed in Bouet.

Further, from Bouet **FIG. 5**, it is clear that Bouet **does not send** an explicit unique segment identifier and an explicit unique user identifier.

Yang Arguments

Pages 6-7 of the office action states: **Yang also** teaches the following limitations:

> "sending, a synchronization request to the web service from the application layer level, corresponding to asking the web service **about the segmented file data** the web service has successfully received, for said user identifier, after a mobile device network connection to the internet is restored ([0052, 0054-0055] 4B, unit 324);"
>
> "resuming, the **segmented file transfer** based on the synchronization reply received, for said user identifier ([0053-0056] 4B, unit 326) in order to make the synchronization method more efficient between the server and the client [0015]".

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the above statement for the following reasons:

First Argument: Yang **Data Item vs Data Segment**: In paragraph [0051] cited in the office action, Yang discloses "**data items**" and not "**data segments**". The data items in case of Yang are "**complete files, notes, email, vCalendar and vCard**" (see Yang paragraph [0030] which recites as follows: "*Some examples of the information to*

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 301 of 476
IPR2025-00103

*be shared with the client include various kinds of information that can be modified in the client, such as **files, notes, email, vCalendar and vCard**.*"). **Data item** is **not** the same as a **particular Data Segment of one file**.

Therefore, Bouet in view of Yang does not teach or suggest the following limitations in claim 1:

> "sending, a synchronization request along with said user identifier **from the mobile device to the web service** from the application layer level, as a HTTP request message, **over the wireless cellular network**, wherein the synchronization request corresponds to asking the web service about said file-data received by the web service;"
>
> "processing a synchronization reply, received as a HTTP response, from the web service at the application layer level, wherein the synchronization reply corresponds to indicate part of said file-data received by the web service;"
>
> "uploading, part of said file-data that is not received by the web service, **over the wireless cellular network**, for said user identifier."

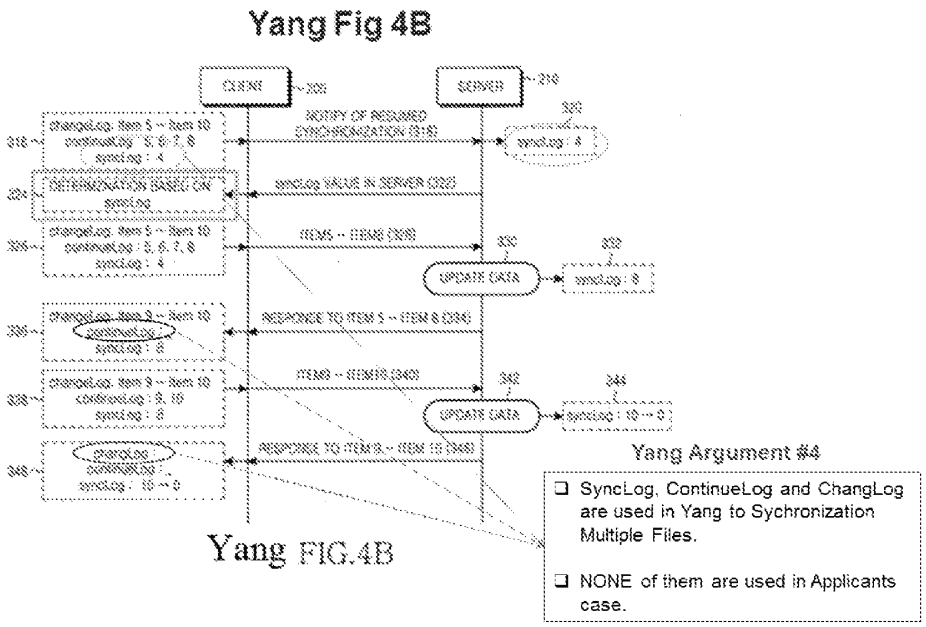
Second Argument: Sync Log v/s Segment Identifier: In applicant's case "**Segment identifier**" is an **identifier of a particular data segment of a file**. *Segment Identifier is **not** defined as "Number of data segments completely synchronized"*. Yang does not disclose "**segment**" or "**segment identifier**". Yang paragraph [0044] discloses: "**Sync log**" is defined as "***Number of data items completely synchronized*** between the client and the server". "**Sync log**" is **not the** same as "**segment identifier**". Therefore, "**Sync log**" is **not** even a **Data Item Identifier**. It is simply the "**number of data items completely synchronized**". .

Therefore, Bouet in view of Yang does not teach or suggest the following limitations in claim 1:

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 302 of 476
IPR2025-00103

"attaching a **segment identifier** to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data"

Third Argument: Multiple files v/s one file. In applicant's case, "**Data Segments**" represent portions of ONE single file. In contrast, in Yang, synchronization is for "**Data Items**" which are "*multiple complete files*.". In applicant's case, synchronization is performed for "**Data segments of a SINGLE file**". In contrast, in Yang, synchronization is performed for "**Multiple Data Files**". Further, there is no teaching or suggestion in Yang that synchronization can be used for Data Segments of one file.



Fourth Argument: Applicant does not use the elements "Sync log", "continue log" and "change log". In contrast, in case of Yang, "Sync log", "continue log" and "change log" are used to assist in the resumption of transmission" (see Yang paragraph [0043]).

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 303 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Fifth Argument: Applicant does not use a comparison of two sync logs for synchronization. In contrast, Yang uses **comparison** of two sync logs for synchronization (see Yang paragraph [0055] cited in the office action). In applicant's synchronization protocol:

- "sync log" value is **not** sent to the server.
- "sync log" value is **not** received from the server.
- a comparison of at least two "sync log" values is **not** performed on the mobile client.

Sixth Argument: In applicant's case, synchronization is bandwidth efficient. In applicant's case, if segmented file upload is interrupted, during synchronization, only part of the file-data that was not received by the web service is uploaded. In contrast, Yang's synchronization is "**not bandwidth efficient**" for cellular networks as described in pages 30-32 of this response. For example, in the case of Yang, if a file was **half-way sent** and the connection was **interrupted**, the **interrupted file will be sent right from the beginning when the network connection is restored** (see Yang paragraph [0066]). In applicant's case, the whole file is NOT sent all over again.

For the reasons stated above, applicant submits that even if Bouet and Yang are combined as suggested in the office action, there is no reasonable expectation of success in arriving at applicant's claim 1.

Applicant therefore submits that claim 1 is non-obvious over Bouet, in view of Yang, and respectfully requests that the rejection of claim 1 under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claims 2-4, 7 and 8 are dependent on amended claim 1. Since claim 1 is non-obvious over Bouet, in view of Yang, dependent claims 2-4, 7 and 8 are also non-obvious over Bouet, in view of Yang. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the rejection of claims 2-4, 7 and 8 under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be reconsidered and withdrawn.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 304 of 476
IPR2025-00103

The office action further states: "**Claims 5-6 are rejected under 35 Pre-AIA U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bouet 20020141405 further in view of Yang US 20050235019 further in view of Pryor US 20050273592.**"

Claims 5 and 6 are canceled. Therefore, the rejection of these claims is moot.

The office action further states: "**Claims 9-30 are rejected for similar reason as stated above**"

The arguments presented by applicant above show that Bouet, in view of Yang, does not teach or suggest many limitations in amended claim 1. Claims 9, 17 and 24 are synonymous with claim 1. Therefore, Bouet and Yang, either alone or in combination do not teach or suggest all the limitations in amended claims 9, 17 and 24.

For the reasons stated above, applicant submits that even if Bouet and Yang are combined as suggested in the office action, there is no reasonable expectation of success in arriving at applicant's claim 9, 17 and 24.

Applicant therefore submits that claim 9, 17 and 24 are non-obvious over Bouet, in view of Yang, and respectfully requests that the rejection of claim 9, 17 and 24 under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Pryor Arguments

The office action has sought to combine Pryor (US Pub # 20050273592) with Bouet and Yang to reject several claims which are not entirely taught by Bouet and Yang.

However, applicant respectfully submits that Pryor either alone or in combination with Bouet and Yang does not teach or suggest all the limitations in amended claims 1, 9, 17 and 24.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 305 of 476
IPR2025-00103

First Argument: LAN vs Cellular wireless data transfer: In applicant's case, the file-data is transferred from a mobile device to cell towers via a wireless cellular network and then via internet to a remote web server (see applicant's system architecture illustrated in page 32 of this response). In contrast, in case of Pryor, file data transfer occurs between computer to computer over a wired LAN, i.e. from a client via a wired LAN and then via internet to a remote server (see Pryor **FIG. 1** and paragraph [0017]). Accordingly, Bouet further in view of Yang further in view of Pryor does not teach or suggest the following limitation in amended claim 1:

> "providing a software module on the mobile device, wherein the mobile device comprises at least two wireless interfaces, wherein a first wireless interface is a Bluetooth wireless interface, **wherein a second wireless interface is a wireless cellular network interface**, and wherein the mobile device comprises one of a mobile phone device, a cell phone device and a personal digital assistance device;"

Second Argument: No attaching of a "User Identifier" in Pryor: Applicant discloses attaching a user identifier to a data segment. Pryor does not disclose a "user identifier" and does not attach a "user identifier" to its HTTP header. Pryor's disclosure is about computer to computer communication. There is no Web Service in Pryor's architecture.

Third Argument: There is no Synchronization Protocol between a mobile device and a web service over a wireless cellular network in Pryor: Applicant discloses a synchronization protocol between a mobile device and a web service via a wireless cellular network and the internet. In contrast, from **FIG. 3** and paragraph [0027] of Pryor it is clear that Pryor discloses HTTP protocol between two computers over a LAN network and internet.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 306 of 476
IPR2025-00103

In summary, Pryor does not disclose the following: *"phone", "mobile" "mobile device", "cell phone", "cellphone", "PDA", "wireless", "synchronization protocol", "synchronization protocol between mobile device and remote host", "cellular network".*

Therefore, applicant submits that Pryor does not teach or suggest the following limitations in amended claim 1:

> **"**providing a software module on the **mobile device**, wherein the mobile device comprises at least two wireless interfaces, wherein a first wireless interface is a Bluetooth wireless interface, **wherein a second wireless interface is a wireless cellular network interface**, and wherein the mobile device comprises one of a mobile phone device, a cell phone device and a personal digital assistance device;"
>
> **"**the **software module on the mobile device** performing …"
>
> **"**uploading said configured **data segment** from the mobile device to the web service, **over a wireless cellular network**, and receiving a corresponding reply message for said uploaded **data segment** from the web service, as a HTTP response, **over the wireless cellular network**, wherein the HTTP response corresponds to successful reception of said uploaded **data segment** by the **web service**, and wherein if the **segmented file upload** from the mobile device is interrupted, the software module on the mobile device performing a step comprising:"
>
> "sending, a synchronization request **along with said user identifier** from the mobile device to the web service from the application layer level, as a HTTP request message, **over the wireless cellular network**, wherein the synchronization request corresponds to **asking the web service about said file-data received by the web service**;"

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 307 of 476
IPR2025-00103

"processing a synchronization reply, received as a HTTP response, from the web service at the application layer level, wherein the synchronization **reply corresponds to indicate part of said file-data received by the web service**;"

"uploading, part of said file-data that is not received by the web service, **over the wireless cellular network**, for said user identifier."

Therefore, applicant submits that Bouet, in view of Yang, and further in view of Pryor does not teach or suggest many of the limitations in amended claim 1. Claims 9, 17 and 24 are synonymous with claim 1. Applicant therefore submits that amended claims 9, 17 and 24 are also non-obvious over Bouet, in view of Yang, and further in view of Pryor.

Claims 10-12, 15 and 16 are dependent on amended claim 9. Claims 18-19, 22 and 23 are dependent on amended claim 17. Claims 25, 26, 29 and 30 are dependent on amended claim 24. Applicant therefore submits that claims 10-12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 29 and 30 are also non-obvious over Bouet, in view of Yang, and further in view of Pryor.

Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the rejection of claims 9-12, 15, 16, 17-19, 22, 23, 24-26, 29 and 30 under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Support for claim amendments

Ser#	Claims/Limitations	Support
	Claim 1	
1	"A method of segmented file upload from a mobile device to a web service…"	**FIG.4**, Page 8 Lines 7-12 of applicant's original application, CellSpin System Architecture

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 308 of 476
IPR2025-00103

		illustrated in page 32 of this response.
2	"providing a software module on the mobile device, wherein the mobile device comprises at least two wireless interfaces, wherein a first wireless interface is a Bluetooth wireless interface, wherein a second wireless interface is a wireless cellular network interface, and wherein the mobile device comprises one of a mobile phone device, a cell phone device and a personal digital assistance device"	**FIG. 2**, Page 9 Lines 24-31, **FIG.4**, Page 12 Line 10 to Page 13 Line 3 of applicant's original application, CellSpin System Architecture illustrated in page 32 of this response.
3	"attaching a segment identifier to said data segment that comprises part of said file-data"	Page 12, Lines 24-26, **FIG. 2**, Lines 21-23 of applicant's original application.
4	"uploading said configured data segment from the mobile device to the web service, over a wireless cellular network, and receiving a corresponding reply message for said uploaded data segment from the web service, as a HTTP response, over the wireless cellular network, wherein the HTTP response corresponds to successful reception of said uploaded data segment by the web service, and wherein if the segmented file upload from the mobile device is interrupted, the software module on the mobile device performing a step comprising:"	**FIGS. 2 and 5**, Page 1 Lines 1-4, Page 4 Lines 2-8, Page 12 Lines 24-29, Page 13 Lines 7-9, Page 16 Lines 15-17 of applicant's original application, CellSpin System Architecture illustrated in page 32 of this response, Exhibit A.
5	"performing synchronization between the mobile device and the web service to get the mobile device in-sync with the web service,	Page 13 Lines 7-9, Page 16 lines 15-17 of applicant's original application, CellSpin System

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 309 of 476
IPR2025-00103

	for the segmented file upload, wherein said synchronization comprises:"	Architecture illustrated in page 32 of this response, Exhibits A-C.
6	"sending, a synchronization request along with said user identifier from the mobile device to the web service from the application layer level, as a HTTP request message, over the wireless cellular network, wherein the synchronization request corresponds to asking the web service about said file-data received by the web service"	Page 13 Lines 7-9, Page 16 lines 15-17 of applicant's original application, CellSpin System Architecture illustrated in page 32 of this response, Exhibits A-C.
7	"processing a synchronization reply, received as a HTTP response, from the web service at the application layer level, wherein the synchronization reply corresponds to indicate part of said file-data received by the web service"	Page 13 Lines 7-9, Page 16 lines 15-17 of applicant's original application, CellSpin System Architecture illustrated in page 32 of this response, Exhibits A-C.
8	"uploading, part of said file-data that is not received by the web service, over the wireless cellular network, for said user identifier"	FIG. 4, Page 13 Lines 5-19, Page 14 lines 7-10 of applicant's original application, Exhibits A-C.
Support for claims 9, 17 and 24 is same as support for claim 1		
9	Claims 2-3, 10-11, 18 and 25	FIG. 2, Element 203b, Page 9 line 16, Page 8 Line 8, Page 9 lines 1-14 of applicant's original application.
10	Claims 4, 12, 19 and 26	FIG. 4, Page 14 Lines 7-10, Page 15 Line 3 (example of user name Jane) of applicant's original application.
11	Claims 5-6, 13-14, 20-21 and 27-28 (now	Page 8 Lines 22-23, Page 11

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 310 of 476
IPR2025-00103

	canceled)	Lines 11 lines 9-10, Page 16 Lines 15-17 of applicant's original application.
12	Claims 7, 15, 22 and 29	Page 16 Lines 15-17 of applicant's original application, Exhibit E.
13	Claims 8, 16, 23 and 30	Page 5 Lines 28-29, Page 12 Lines 21-24 of applicant's original application, Exhibits F and G.

Conclusion

Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case. In the interest of compact prosecution, if the prosecution of the application can be advanced or if a claim may be made potentially allowable by an Examiner's amendment, applicant requests Examiner Nooristany to call the undersigned with the proposed amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: March 19, 2015

/a tankha/
Ashok Tankha
Attorney For Applicant
Reg. No. 33,802

Correspondence Address
Lipton, Weinberger & Husick
36 Greenleigh Drive
Sewell, NJ 08080
Phone: 856-266-5145
Fax: 856-374-0246
E-mail: ash@ipprocure.com

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 311 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Hypertext Transfer Protocol

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)** is an application protocol for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems.[1] HTTP is the foundation of data communication for the World Wide Web.

Hypertext is structured text that uses logical links (hyperlinks) between nodes containing text. HTTP is the protocol to exchange or transfer hypertext.

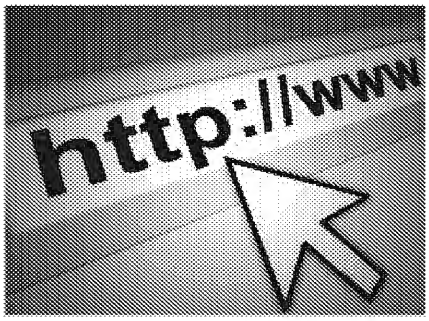
The standards development of HTTP was coordinated by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), culminating in the publication of a series of Requests for Comments (RFCs), most notably RFC 2616 (June 1999), which defined HTTP/1.1, the version of HTTP most commonly used today. In June 2014, RFC 2616 was retired and HTTP/1.1 was redefined by RFCs 7230 (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7230), 7231 (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7231), 7232 (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7232), 7233 (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7233), 7234 (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7234), and 7235 (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7235).[2] HTTP/2 is currently in draft form.

Contents

- 1 Technical overview
- 2 History
- 3 HTTP session
- 4 Request methods
  - 4.1 Safe methods
  - 4.2 Idempotent methods and web applications
  - 4.3 Security
- 5 Status codes
- 6 Persistent connections
- 7 HTTP session state
- 8 Encrypted connections
- 9 Request message
- 10 Response message
- 11 Example session
  - 11.1 Client request
  - 11.2 Server response
- 12 Similar protocols
- 13 See also
- 14 Notes
- 15 References
- 16 External links

Technical overview

HTTP functions as a request-response protocol in the client-server computing model. A web browser, for example, may be the *client* and an application running on a computer hosting a web site may be the *server*. The client submits an HTTP *request* message to the server. The server, which provides *resources* such as HTML files and other content, or performs other functions on behalf of the client, returns a *response* message to the client. The response contains completion status information about the request and may also contain requested content in its message body.



URL beginning with the HTTP scheme and the WWW domain name label.

A web browser is an example of a *user agent* (UA). Other types of user agent include the indexing software used by search providers (web crawlers), voice browsers, mobile apps, and other software that accesses, consumes, or displays web content.

HTTP is designed to permit intermediate network elements to improve or enable communications between clients and servers. High-traffic websites often benefit from web cache servers that deliver content on behalf of upstream servers to improve response time. Web browsers cache previously accessed web resources and reuse them when possible to reduce network traffic. HTTP proxy servers at private network boundaries can facilitate communication for clients without a globally routable address, by relaying messages with external servers.

HTTP is an application layer protocol designed within the framework of the Internet Protocol Suite. Its definition presumes an underlying and reliable transport layer protocol,[3] and Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) is commonly used. However HTTP can use unreliable protocols such as the User Datagram Protocol (UDP), for example in Simple Service Discovery Protocol (SSDP).

HTTP resources are identified and located on the network by Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs)—or, more specifically, Uniform Resource Locators (URLs)—using the `http` or `https` URI schemes. URIs and hyperlinks in Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) documents form *webs* of inter-linked hypertext documents.

HTTP/1.1 is a revision of the original HTTP (HTTP/1.0). In HTTP/1.0 a separate connection to the same server is made for every resource request. HTTP/1.1 can reuse a connection multiple times to download images, scripts, stylesheets, *etc* after the page has been delivered. HTTP/1.1 communications therefore experience less latency as the establishment of TCP connections presents considerable overhead.

History

The term hypertext was coined by Ted Nelson in 1965 in the Xanadu Project, which was in turn inspired by Vannevar Bush's vision (1930's) of the microfilm-based information retrieval and management "memex" system described in his essay As We May Think (1945). Tim Berners-Lee and his team are credited with inventing the original HTTP along with HTML and the associated technology for a web server and a text-based web browser. Berners-Lee first proposed the "WorldWideWeb" project in

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 313 of 476
IPR2025-00103

1989 — now known as the World Wide Web. The first version of the protocol had only one method, namely GET, which would request a page from a server.[4] The response from the server was always an HTML page.[5]

The first documented version of HTTP was **HTTP V0.9 (http://www.w3.org/pub/WWW/Protocols/HTTP/AsImplemented.html)** (1991). Dave Raggett led the HTTP Working Group (HTTP WG) in 1995 and wanted to expand the protocol with extended operations, extended negotiation, richer meta-information, tied with a security protocol which became more efficient by adding additional methods and header fields.[6][7] RFC 1945 officially introduced and recognized HTTP V1.0 in 1996.


Tim Berners-Lee

The HTTP WG planned to publish new standards in December 1995[8] and the support for pre-standard HTTP/1.1 based on the then developing RFC 2068 (called HTTP-NG) was rapidly adopted by the major browser developers in early 1996. By March 1996, pre-standard HTTP/1.1 was supported in Arena,[9] Netscape 2.0,[9] Netscape Navigator Gold 2.01,[9] Mosaic 2.7, Lynx 2.5, and in Internet Explorer 2.0. End-user adoption of the new browsers was rapid. In March 1996, one web hosting company reported that over 40% of browsers in use on the Internet were HTTP 1.1 compliant. That same web hosting company reported that by June 1996, 65% of all browsers accessing their servers were HTTP/1.1 compliant.[10] The HTTP/1.1 standard as defined in RFC 2068 was officially released in January 1997. Improvements and updates to the HTTP/1.1 standard were released under RFC 2616 in June 1999.

In 2007, the **HTTPbis Working Group (http://trac.tools.ietf.org/wg/httpbis/trac/wiki)** was formed, in part, to revise and clarify the HTTP/1.1 spec. In June 2014, the WG released an updated six-part specification obsoleting RFC 2616:

- RFC 7230 - HTTP/1.1: Message Syntax and Routing
- RFC 7231 - HTTP/1.1: Semantics and Content
- RFC 7232 - HTTP/1.1: Conditional Requests
- RFC 7233 - HTTP/1.1: Range Requests
- RFC 7234 - HTTP/1.1: Caching
- RFC 7235 - HTTP/1.1: Authentication

HTTP session

An HTTP session is a sequence of network request-response transactions. An HTTP client initiates a request by establishing a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connection to a particular port on a server (typically port 80, occasionally port 8080; see List of TCP and UDP port numbers). An HTTP server listening on that port waits for a client's request message. Upon receiving the request, the server sends back a status line, such as "HTTP/1.1 200 OK", and a message of its own. The body of this message is typically the requested resource, although an error message or other information may also be returned.[1]

Request methods

HTTP defines methods (sometimes referred to as *verbs*) to indicate the desired action to be performed on the identified resource. What this resource represents, whether pre-existing data or data that is generated dynamically, depends on the implementation of the server. Often, the resource corresponds to a file or the output of an executable residing on the server. The HTTP/1.0 specification[11] defined the GET, POST and HEAD methods and the HTTP/1.1 specification[12] added 5 new methods: OPTIONS, PUT, DELETE, TRACE and CONNECT. By being specified in these documents their semantics are well known and can be depended upon. Any client can use any method and the server can be configured to support any combination of methods. If a method is unknown to an intermediate it will be treated as an unsafe and non-idempotent method. There is no limit to the number of methods that can be defined and this allows for future methods to be specified without breaking existing infrastructure. For example, WebDAV defined 7 new methods and RFC 5789 specified the PATCH method.



An HTTP 1.1 request made using telnet. The request message, response header section, and response body are highlighted.

GET

Requests a representation of the specified resource. Requests using GET should only retrieve data and should have no other effect. (This is also true of some other HTTP methods.)[1] The W3C has published guidance principles on this distinction, saying, "Web application design should be informed by the above principles, but also by the relevant limitations."[13] See safe methods below.

HEAD

Asks for the response identical to the one that would correspond to a GET request, but without the response body. This is useful for retrieving meta-information written in response headers, without having to transport the entire content.

POST

Requests that the server accept the entity enclosed in the request as a new subordinate of the web resource identified by the URI. The data POSTed might be, for example, an annotation for existing resources; a message for a bulletin board, newsgroup, mailing list, or comment thread; a block of data that is the result of submitting a web form to a data-handling process; or an item to add to a database.[14]

PUT

Requests that the enclosed entity be stored under the supplied URI. If the URI refers to an already existing resource, it is modified; if the URI does not point to an existing resource, then the server can create the resource with that URI.[15]

DELETE

Deletes the specified resource.

TRACE

Echoes back the received request so that a client can see what (if any) changes or additions have been made by intermediate servers.

OPTIONS

Returns the HTTP methods that the server supports for the specified URL. This can be used to check the functionality of a web server by requesting '*' instead of a specific resource

CONNECT[16]

Converts the request connection to a transparent TCP/IP tunnel, usually to facilitate SSL-encrypted communication (HTTPS) through an unencrypted HTTP proxy.[1] [2] See HTTP CONNECT tunneling

PATCH

Applies partial modifications to a resource. [21]

HTTP servers are required to implement at least the GET and HE D methods[20] and, whenever possible, also the OPTIONS method

a e methods

Some of the methods (for example, HEAD, GET, OPTIONS and TRACE) are, by convention, defined as which means they are intended only for information retrieval and should not change the state of the server. In other words, they should not have side effects, beyond relatively harmless effects such as logging, caching, the serving of banner advertisements or incrementing a web counter. Making arbitrary GET requests without regard to the context of the application's state should therefore be considered safe. However, this is not mandated by the standard, and it's explicitly acknowledged that it's impossible to guarantee such a thing.

y contrast, methods such as POST, PUT, DELETE and PATCH are intended for actions that may cause side effects either on the server, or external side effects such as financial transactions or transmission of email. Such methods are therefore not usually used by conforming web robots or web crawlers; some that do not conform tend to make requests without regard to context or consequences. Despite the prescribed safety of requests, in practice their handling by the server is not technically limited in any way. Therefore, careless or deliberate programming can cause non-trivial changes on the server. This is discouraged, because it can cause problems for web caching, search engines and other automated agents, which can make unintended changes on the server.

dempotent methods and e appli ations

Methods PUT and DELETE are defined to be idempotent, meaning that multiple identical requests should have the same effect as a single request (note that idempotence refers to the state of the system a er the request has completed, so while the action the server takes (e.g. deleting a record) or the response code it returns may be different on subsequent requests, the system state will be the same every time). Methods GET, HEAD, OPTIONS and TRACE, being prescribed as safe, should also be idempotent, as HTTP is a stateless protocol.[1] In contrast, the POST method is not necessarily idempotent, and therefore sending an identical POST request multiple times may further affect state or cause further side effects (such as financial transactions). In some cases this may be desirable, but in other cases this could be due to an accident, such as when a user does not reali e that their action will result in sending another request, or they did not receive adequate feedback that their first request was successful hile web browsers may show alert dialog boxes to warn users in some cases where reloading a page may re-submit a POST request, it is generally up to the web application to handle cases where a POST request should not be submitted more than once. Note that whether a method is idempotent is not enforced by the protocol or web server. It is perfectly possible to write a web

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 316 of 476
IPR2025-00103

application in which (for example) a database insert or other non-idempotent action is triggered by a GET or other request. Ignoring this recommendation, however, may result in undesirable consequences, if a user agent assumes that repeating the same request is safe when it isn't.

ec

Implementing methods such as TRACE, TRACK and DEBUG are considered potentially insecure by some security professionals because attackers can use them to gather information or bypass security controls during attacks. Security software tools such as Tenable Nessus and icrosoft UrlScan Security Tool report on the presence of these methods as being security issues TRACK and DEBUG are not valid HTTP 1 1 verbs. [22]

tat s co es

In HTTP/1 0 and since, the first line of the HTTP response is called the *status ine* and includes a numeric *status co e* (such as "404") and a textual *reason phrase* (such as "Not Found"). The way the user agent handles the response primarily depends on the code and secondarily on the other response header fields. Custom status codes can be used since, if the user agent encounters a code it does not recognize, it can use the first digit of the code to determine the general class of the response. [2]

Also, the standard *reason phrases* are only recommendations and can be replaced with "local equivalents" at the web developer's discretion. If the status code indicated a problem, the user agent might display the *reason phrase* to the user to provide further information about the nature of the problem. The standard also allows the user agent to attempt to interpret the *reason phrase*, though this might be unwise since the standard explicitly specifies that status codes are machine-readable and *reason phrases* are human-readable. HTTP status code is primarily divided into five groups for better explanation of request and responses between client and server as named Informational 1XX, Successful XX, Redirection 3XX, Client Error 4XX and Server Error XX

Pe sistent connections

In HTTP/0. and 1.0, the connection is closed after a single request/response pair. In HTTP/1.1 a keep-alive-mechanism was introduced, where a connection could be reused for more than one request. Such *persistent connections* reduce request latency perceptibly, because the client does not need to re negotiate the TCP 3- ay-Handshake connection after the first request has been sent. Another positive side effect is that in general the connection becomes faster with time due to TCP s slow-start-mechanism.

ersion 1 1 of the protocol also made bandwidth optimization improvements to HTTP/1.0. For example, HTTP/1.1 introduced chunked transfer encoding to allow content on persistent connections to be streamed rather than buffered. HTTP pipelining further reduces lag time, allowing clients to send multiple requests before waiting for each response. Another improvement to the protocol was byte serving, where a server transmits ust the portion of a resource explicitly requested by a client.

TTP session state

HTTP is a stateless protocol. A stateless protocol does not require the HTTP server to retain information or status about each user for the duration of multiple requests. However, some web applications implement states or server side sessions using for instance HTTP cookies or Hidden variables within

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 317 of 476
IPR2025-00103

web forms.

Enc pte connections

The most popular way of establishing an encrypted HTTP connection is HTTP Secure.

Two other methods for establishing an encrypted HTTP connection also exist, called Secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol and the HTTP/1.1 pgrade header. Browser support for these latter two is, however, nearly non-existent, so HTTP Secure is the dominant method of establishing an encrypted HTTP connection.

Re est message

The request message consists of the following:

- A request line, for example `T /images/logo.png HTTP/1.1`, which requests a resource called `/images/logo.png` om the server.
- Request header ields, such as `ccept- anguage: en`
- An empty line
- An optional message body

The request line and other header fields must each end with <CR><LF> (that is, a carriage return character followed by a line feed character). The empty line must consist of only <CR><LF> and no other whitespace.[25] n the HTTP/1.1 protocol, all header fields except Host are optional.

A request line containing only the path name is accepted by servers to maintain compatibility with HTTP clients before the HTTP/1.0 specı cation in RFC 1 [2]

Response message

The response message consists of the following:

- A Status-Line, which include the status code and reason message (e.g., `HTTP/1.1 2 0`, which indicates that the client's request succeeded).
- Response header fields, such as `ontent-T pe: te t/html`
- An empty line.
- An optional message body.

The Status-Line and other header fields must all end with <CR><LF> (a carriage return followed by a line feed). The empty line must consist of only <CR><LF> and no other whitespace.[25]

E amp e session

Below is a sample conversation between an HTTP client and an HTTP server running on www.example.com, port 0

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 318 of 476
IPR2025-00103

l ent re est

```
ET /index.html HTTP/1.1
Host: www.example.com
```

A client request (consisting in this case of the request line and only one header field) is followed by a blank line, so that the request ends with a double newline, each in the form of a carriage ret rn followed by a line feed. The "Host" field distinguishes between various D S names sharing a single IP address, allowing name-based virtual hosting. While optional in HTTP/1.0, it is mandatory in HTTP/1.1.

er er res nse

```
HTTP/1.1 200
ate: Mon, 23 May 2005 22:38:3  GMT
erver: Apache/1.3.3.  (Unix) (Red-Hat/Linux)
Last-Modified: Wed, 08  an 2003 23:11:55 GMT
Etag:  3f80f-1b  3e1cb03b
 ontent-Type: text/html  charset UT -8
Content-Length: 131
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Connection: close

<html>
<head>
  <title>An Example Page</title>
</head>
<body>
  Hello World, this is a very simple HTML document
</body>
</html>
```

The Tag (entity tag) header field is used to determine if a cached version of the requested resource is identical to the current version of the resource on the server. *Content ype* specifies the Internet media type of the data conveyed by the HTTP message, while *Content Length* indicates its length in bytes. The HTTP/1.1 webserver publishes its ability to respond to requests for certain byte ranges of the document by setting the field *ccept- nges: ytes*. This is useful, if the client needs to have only certain portions of a resource sent by the server, which is called byte serving. When *Connection: c ose* is sent, it means that the web server will close the TCP connection immediately af er the transfer of this response.

ost of the header lines are optional. When *Content Length* is missing the length is determined in other ways. Chunked transfer encoding uses a chunk si e of 0 to mark the end of the content. *dentity* encoding without *Content-Length* reads content until the socket is closed.

A *Content- ncoding* like *g ip* can be used to compress the transmitted data.

Si ilar ro o ols

The opher protocol was a content delivery protocol that was displaced by HTTP in the early 1990s. The new protocol SPD is also similar to HTTP, modifying the request-response interaction between client and server.

See also

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 319 of 476
IPR2025-00103

- Basic access authentication
- Constrained Application Protocol – A semantically similar protocol to HTTP but used UDP or UDP-like messages targeted for devices with limited processing capability. Re-uses HTTP and other internet concepts like Internet media type and web linking (RFC 5988)
- Content negotiation
- Curl-loader – HTTP/S loading and testing open-source software
- Digest access authentication
- Fiddler (software)
- HTTP compression
- HTTP Debugger (so ware)
- HTTP/2 – currently being worked on by the IETF s Hypertext Transfer Protocol Bis (httpbis) working group
- HTTP-MPLE – A backwards compatible enhancement to HTTP to improve page and web object retrieval time in congested networks proposed by Robert Mattson
- List of file transfer protocols
- List of HTTP header fields
- List of HTTP status codes
- Representational state transfer (REST)
- ariant object
- Waka (protocol) – A HTTP replacement proposed by Roy Fielding
- Web cache
- WebSocket
- Wireshark

1. Fielding, Roy T.; ettys, James; Mogul, Jef ey C.; elsen, Henrik Frystyk; Masinter, Larry; Leach, Paul J.; Berners-Lee (June 1999). *H erte t Tr n er Proto o H TP 1.1*. (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616). I TF. RFC 2616. https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616.
2. ^ "mnot s blog" (https://www.mnot.net/blog/2014/06/0 /rfc2616_is_dead) *not net*.
3. ^ "Overall Operation" (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-1.4). p. 12. sec. 1.4. RFC 2616. https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-1.4.
4. ^ Berners-Lee, Tim. "HyperText Transfer Protocol" (http://www.w3.org/History/19921103-hypertext/hypertext/WWW/Protocols/HTTP.html). World Wide Web Consortium. Retrieved 31 August 2010.
5. ^ Tim Berners-Lee. "The Original HTTP as defined in 1991" (http://www.w3.org/Protocols/HTTP/AsImplemented.html). World Wide Web Consortium. Retrieved 24 July 2010.
6. ^ Raggett, Dave. "Dave Raggett s Bio" (http://www.w3.org/People/Raggett/profile.html). World Wide Web Consortium. Retrieved 11 June 2010.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 320 of 476
IPR2025-00103

f. aggett, Dave; r erners-L ee, m. rypertex ransfer rotocol w ork ng Group (http://www.w3.org/Arena/webworld/httpwgcharter.html). World Wide Web Consortium. Retrieved 29 September 2010.
8. ^ Raggett, Dave. "HTTP WG Plans" (http://www.w3.org/Arena/webworld/httpwgplans.html). World Wide Web Consortium. Retrieved 29 September 2010.
9. ^ a b Simon Spero. "Progress on HTTP-NG" (http://www.w3.org/Protocols/HTTP-NG/http-ng-status.html). World Wide Web Consortium. Retrieved 11 June 2010.
10. ^ "HTTP/1.1" (http://www.webcom.com/glossary/http1.1.shtml). *We com.com Glossary entry*. Retrieved 2009-05-29.
11. ^ Berners-Lee, Tim; Fielding, Roy T.; Nielsen, Henrik Frystyk. "Method Definitions" (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1945#section-8). *Hypertex Transfer Protocol — HTTP/1* (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1945). IETF. pp. 30-32. sec. 8. RFC 1945. https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1945#section-8.
12. ^ "Method De initions." (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-9). pp. 51-57. sec. 9. RFC 2616. https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-9.
13. ^ Jacobs, Ian (2004). "URIs, Addressability, and the use of HTTP GET and POST" (http://www.w3.org/2001/tag/doc/whenToUseGet.html#checklist). *Technical Architecture Group nding*. W3C. Retrieved 26 September 2010.
14. ^ P " (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-9.5). p. 54. sec. 9.5. RFC 2616. https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-9.5.
15. ^ "PUT" (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-9.6). p. 55. sec. 9.6. RFC 2616. https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-9.6.
16. ^ "CONNECT" (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-9.9). *Hypertext Transfer Protocol — HTTP/1.1* (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616). IETF. June 1999. p. 57. sec. 9.9. RFC 2616. https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-9.9. Retrieved 23 February 2014.
17. ^ hare, Rohit; Lawrence, Scott (May 2000). *pgrading to T. S Within HTTP/1.1* (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2817). IETF. RFC 2817. https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2817.
18. ^ "Vulnerability Note VU#150227: HTTP proxy default configurations allow arbitrary TCP connections" (http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/150227). US-CERT. 2002-05-17. Retrieved 2007-05-10.
19. ^ Dusseault, Lisa; Snell, James M. (March 2010). *PATCH ethod for HTTP* (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5789). IETF. RFC 5789. https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5789.
20. ^ "Method" (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-5.1.1). p. 36. sec. 5.1.1. RFC 2616. https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-5.1.1.
21. ^ "UrlScan Security Tool" (http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/security/cc242650.aspx). *Security TechCente* Microsoft. Retrieved 15 Jul 2012.
22. ^ "TRACE" (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-9.8). pp. 56-57. sec. 9.8. RFC 2616. https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-9.8.
23. ^ "Status-Line" (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-6.1). p. 39. sec. 6.1. RFC 2616. https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-6.1.
24. ^ Canavan, John (2001). *undamentals of et or ing Security*. Norwood, MA: Artech House. pp. 82-83. ISBN 9781580531764.
25. ^ a b "HTTP Message" (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-4). p. 31. sec. 4. RFC 2616. https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2616#section-4.
26. ^ "Apache Week: HTTP/1.1" (http://www.apacheweek.com/features/http11). 090502.apacheweek.com.
27. ^ Luotonen, Ari; Franks, John (February 22, 1996). *yte Range Retrie al xtension to H TP*

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 321 of 476
IPR2025-00103

(https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-http-range-retrieval-00). IETF. I-D draft-ietf-http-range-retrieval-00. https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-ietf-http-range-retrieval-00.

28. ^ Nottingham, Mark (October 2010). *Web Linking* (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5988). IETF. RFC 5988. https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5988.
29. ^ "Hypertext Transfer Protocol Bis (httpbis) – Charter" (https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/httpbis/charter/). IETF. 2012.

References

- HTTP 0.9 – As Implemented in 1991 (http://www.w3.org/Protocols/HTTP/AsImplemented.html)

External links

- "Change History for HTTP" (http://www.w3.org/Protocols/History.html). W3.org. Retrieved 2010-08-01. A detailed technical history of HTTP.
- "Design Issues for HTTP" (http://www.w3.org/Protocols/DesignIssues.html). W3.org. Retrieved 2010-08-01. Design Issues by Berners-Lee when he was designing the protocol.
- "Classic HTTP Documents" (http://www.w3.org/Protocols/Classic.html). W3.org. 1998-05-14. Retrieved 2010-08-01. list of other classic documents recounting the early protocol history



Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***HTTP***.

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hypertext_Transfer_Protocol&oldid=645610929"

Categories: Application layer protocols | Hypertext Transfer Protocol | Internet protocols | Network protocols | World Wide Web | World Wide Web Consortium standards

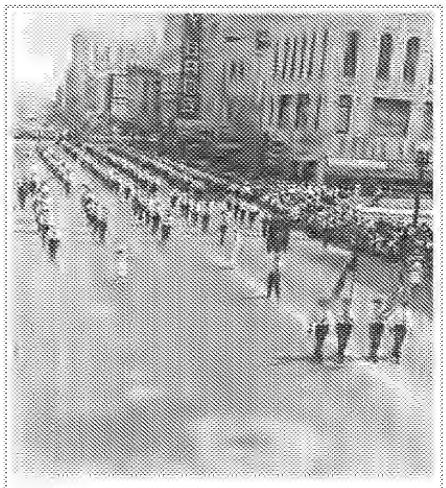
- This page was last modified on 4 February 2015, at 15:12.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

Synchronization

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Synchronization is the coordination of events to operate a system in unison. The familiar conductor of an orchestra serves to keep the orchestra *in time*. Systems operating with all their parts in synchrony are said to be *synchronous* or *in sync*.

Today, synchronization can occur on a global basis through the GPS-enabled timekeeping systems (and similar independent systems operated by the EU and Russia).



Firefighters marching in a parade

Contents

- 1 Transport
- 2 Communication
- 3 Uses
- 4 See also
- 5 References
- 6 External links

Transport

Time-keeping and synchronization of clocks was a critical problem in long-distance ocean navigation; accurate time is required in conjunction with astronomical observations to determine how far East or West a vessel has traveled. The invention of an accurate marine chronometer revolutionized marine navigation. By the end of the 19th century, time signals in the form of a signal gun, flag, or dropping time ball, were provided at important ports so that mariners could check their chronometers for error.

Synchronization was important in the operation of 19th century railways, these being the first major means of transport fast enough for the differences in local time between adjacent towns to be noticeable. Each line handled the problem by synchronizing all its stations to headquarters as a standard railroad time. In some territories, sharing of single railroad tracks was controlled by the timetable. The need for strict timekeeping led the companies to settle on one standard, and civil authorities eventually abandoned local mean solar time in favor of that standard.

Communication

In electrical engineering terms, for digital logic and data transfer, a synchronous circuit requires a clock signal. However, the use of the word "clock" in this sense is different from the typical sense of a clock as a device that keeps track of time-of-day; the clock signal simply signals the start and/or end of some time period, often very minute (measured in microseconds or nanoseconds), that has an arbitrary relationship to sidereal, solar, or lunar time, or to any other system of measurement of the passage of minutes, hours, and days.

In a different sense, electronic systems sometimes need to be synchronized so that events at points far apart will appear simultaneous or near-simultaneous from a certain perspective. (Albert Einstein proved in 1905 in his first relativity paper that there actually are no such things as absolutely simultaneous events.) Timekeeping technologies such as the GPS satellites and Network Time Protocol (NTP) provide real-time access to a close approximation to the UTC timescale and are used for many terrestrial synchronization applications of this kind.

Synchronization is an important concept in the following fields:

- Computer science (In computer science, especially parallel computing, synchronization refers to the coordination of simultaneous threads or processes to complete a task; in order to obtain correct runtime order and avoid unexpected race conditions.)
- Cryptography
- Multimedia
- Music (Rhythm)
- Neuroscience
- Photography
- Physics (The idea of simultaneity has many difficulties, both in practice and theory.)
- Synthesizers
- Telecommunication

Uses

- Film synchronization of image and sound in sound film.
- Synchronization is important in fields such as digital telephony, video and digital audio where streams of sampled data are manipulated.
- In electric power systems, alternator synchronization is required when multiple generators are connected to an electrical grid.
- Arbiters are needed in digital electronic systems such as microprocessors to deal with asynchronous inputs. There are also electronic digital circuits called *synchronizers* that attempt to perform arbitration in one clock cycle. Synchronizers, unlike arbiters, are prone to failure. (See metastability in electronics).
- Encryption systems usually require some synchronization mechanism to ensure that the receiving cipher is decoding the right bits at the right time.
- Automotive transmissions contain synchronizers which allow the toothed rotating parts (gears and splined shaft) to be brought to the same rotational velocity before engaging the teeth.
- Time codes are often used as a means of synchronization in film, video, and audio applications.
- Flash photography, see Flash synchronization

Some systems may be only approximately synchronized, or plesiochronous. For some applications relative offsets between events need to be determined, for others only the order of the event is important.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 324 of 476
IPR2025-00103

See also

- Asynchrony
- Atomic clock
- Clock synchronization
- Data synchronization
- Double-ended synchronization
- Einstein synchronization
- Entrainment
- File synchronization
- Flywheel
- Homochronous
- Kuramoto model
- Mutual exclusion
- Neural synchronization
- Phase-locked loops
- Phase synchronization
- Reciprocal socialization
- Synchronism
- Synchronization (alternating current)
- Synchronization in telecommunications
- Synchronization of chaos
- Synchronization rights
- Synchronizer
- Synchronous conferencing
- Time
- Timing Synchronization Function (TSF)
- Time transfer
- Timecode
- Tuning fork

Order synchronization and related topics

- Rendezvous problem
- Interlocking
- Race condition
- Concurrency control
- Room synchronization
- Comparison of synchronous and asynchronous signalling

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 325 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Video and audio engineering

- Genlock
- Jam sync
- Word sync

Aircraft gun engineering

- Synchronization gear

Compare with

- Synchronicity, an alternative organizing principle to causality conceived by Carl Jung.

References

External links

- J. Domański "Mathematical synchronization of image and sound in an animated film"

  (http://en.synesthesia.domanski.pro/theory/synchronization/)



Look up ***synchronization*** in Wiktionary, the free dictionary.

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Synchronization&oldid=644469602"

Categories: Synchronization

- This page was last modified on 27 January 2015, at 22:35.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

Communications protocol

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In telecommunications, a **communication protocol** is a system of digital rules for data exchange within or between computers.

Communicating systems use well-defined formats (protocol) for exchanging messages. Each message has an exact meaning intended to elicit a response from a range of possible responses pre-determined for that particular situation. Thus, a protocol must define the syntax, semantics, and synchronization of communication; the specified behavior is typically independent of how it is to be implemented. A protocol can therefore be implemented as hardware, software, or both. Communication protocols have to be agreed upon by the parties involved.[1] To reach agreement, a protocol may be developed into a technical standard. A programming language describes the same for computations, so there is a close analogy between protocols and programming languages: *protocols are to communications as programming languages are to computations*.[2]

Contents

- 1 Communicating systems
- 2 Basic requirements of protocols
  - 2.1 Formal specification
- 3 Protocols and programming languages
- 4 Universal protocols
- 5 Protocol design
  - 5.1 A *basis* for protocol design
  - 5.2 Layering
    - 5.2.1 Protocol layering
    - 5.2.2 Software layering
    - 5.2.3 Strict layering
- 6 Protocol development
  - 6.1 The need for protocol standards
  - 6.2 Standards organizations
  - 6.3 The standardization process
  - 6.4 Future of standardization (OSI)
- 7 Taxonomies
- 8 Common types of protocols
- 9 Notes
- 10 References
- 11 See also
- 12 External links

Communicating systems

The information exchanged devices—through a network, or other media—is governed by rules and conventions that can be set out in technical specifications called communication protocol standards. The nature of a communication, the actual data exchanged and any state-dependent behaviors, is defined by its specification.

In digital computing systems, the rules can be expressed by algorithms and data structures. Expressing the algorithms in a portable programming language makes the protocol software operating system independent.

Operating systems usually contain of a set of cooperating processes that manipulate shared data to communicate with each other. This communication is governed by well-understood protocols, which can be embedded in the process code itself.[3][4]

In contrast, because there is no common memory, communicating systems have to communicate with each other using a shared transmission medium. Transmission is not necessarily reliable, and individual systems may use different hardware and/or operating systems.

To implement a networking protocol, the protocol software modules are interfaced with a framework implemented on the machine's operating system. This framework implements the networking functionality of the operating system.[5] The best known frameworks are the TCP/IP model and the OSI model.

At the time the Internet was developed, layering had proven to be a successful design approach for both compiler and operating system design and, given the similarities between programming languages and communication protocols, layering was applied to the protocols as well.[6] This gave rise to the concept of layered protocols which nowadays forms the basis of protocol design.[7]

Systems typically do not use a single protocol to handle a transmission. Instead they use a set of cooperating protocols, sometimes called a protocol family or protocol suite.[8] Some of the best known protocol suites include: IPX/SPX, X.25, AX.25, AppleTalk and TCP/IP.

The protocols can be arranged based on functionality in groups, for instance there is a group of transport protocols. The functionalities are mapped onto the layers, each layer solving a distinct class of problems relating to, for instance: application-, transport-, internet- and network interface-functions.[9] To transmit a message, a protocol has to be selected from each layer, so some sort of multiplexing/demultiplexing takes place. The selection of the next protocol is accomplished by extending the message with a protocol selector for each layer.[10]

Basic requirements of protocols

Messages are sent and received on communicating systems to establish communications. Protocols should therefore specify rules governing the transmission. In general, much of the following should be addressed:[11]

- *Data formats for data exchange*. Digital message bitstrings are exchanged. The bitstrings are divided in fields and each field carries information relevant to the protocol. Conceptually the bitstring is divided into two parts called the *header area* and the *data area*. The actual message is

stored in the data area, so the header area contains the fields with more relevance to the protocol. Bitstrings longer than the maximum transmission unit (MTU) are divided in pieces of appropriate size.[12]

- *Address formats for data exchange*. Addresses are used to identify both the sender and the intended receiver(s). The addresses are stored in the header area of the bitstrings, allowing the receivers to determine whether the bitstrings are intended for themselves and should be processed or should be ignored. A connection between a sender and a receiver can be identified using an address pair *(sender address, receiver address)*. Usually some address values have special meanings. An all-*1*s address could be taken to mean an addressing of all stations on the network, so sending to this address would result in a broadcast on the local network. The rules describing the meanings of the address value are collectively called an *addressing scheme*.[13]
- *Address mapping*. Sometimes protocols need to map addresses of one scheme on addresses of another scheme. For instance to translate a logical IP address specified by the application to an Ethernet hardware address. This is referred to as *address mapping*.[14]
- *Routing*. When systems are not directly connected, intermediary systems along the *route* to the intended receiver(s) need to forward messages on behalf of the sender. On the Internet, the networks are connected using routers. This way of connecting networks is called *internetworking*.
- *Detection of transmission errors* is necessary on networks which cannot guarantee error-free operation. In a common approach, CRCs of the data area are added to the end of packets, making it possible for the receiver to detect differences caused by errors. The receiver rejects the packets on CRC differences and arranges somehow for retransmission.[15]
- *Acknowledgements* of correct reception of packets is required for connection-oriented communication. Acknowledgements are sent from receivers back to their respective senders.[16]
- *Loss of information - timeouts and retries*. Packets may be lost on the network or suffer from long delays. To cope with this, under some protocols, a sender may expect an acknowledgement of correct reception from the receiver within a certain amount of time. On timeouts, the sender must assume the packet was not received and retransmit it. In case of a permanently broken link, the retransmission has no effect so the number of retransmissions is limited. Exceeding the retry limit is considered an error.[17]
- *Direction of information flow* needs to be addressed if transmissions can only occur in one direction at a time as on half-duplex links. This is known as Media Access Control. Arrangements have to be made to accommodate the case when two parties want to gain control at the same time.[18]
- *Sequence control*. We have seen that long bitstrings are divided in pieces, and then sent on the network individually. The pieces may get lost or delayed or take different routes to their destination on some types of networks. As a result pieces may arrive out of sequence. Retransmissions can result in duplicate pieces. By marking the pieces with sequence information at the sender, the receiver can determine what was lost or duplicated, ask for necessary

retransmissions and reassemble the original message.[19]

- *Flow control* is needed when the sender transmits faster than the receiver or intermediate network equipment can process the transmissions. Flow control can be implemented by messaging from receiver to sender.[20]

Getting the data across a network is only part of the problem for a protocol. The data received has to be evaluated in the context of the progress of the conversation, so a protocol has to specify rules describing the context. These kind of rules are said to express the *syntax* of the communications. Other rules determine whether the data is meaningful for the context in which the exchange takes place. These kind of rules are said to express the *semantics* of the communications.

Formal specification

Formal ways for describing the syntax of the communications are Abstract Syntax Notation One (an ISO standard) or Augmented Backus-Naur form (an IETF standard).

Finite state machine models[21][22] and communicating finite-state machines[23] are used to formally describe the possible interactions of the protocol.

Protocols and programming languages

> Protocols are to communications what algorithms or programming languages are to computations.[24][2]

This analogy has important consequences for both the design and the development of protocols. One has to consider the fact that algorithms, programs and protocols are just different ways of describing expected behavior of interacting objects. A familiar example of a protocolling language is the HTML language used to describe web pages which are the actual web protocols.

In programming languages the association of *identifiers* to a *value* is termed a *definition*. Program text is structured using *block* constructs and definitions can be local to a block. The localized association of an identifier to a value established by a definition is termed a *binding* and the region of program text in which a binding is effective is known as its *scope*.[25] The computational state is kept using two components: the *environment*, used as a record of identifier bindings, and the *store*, which is used as a record of the effects of assignments.[26]

In communications, message values are transferred using transmission media. By analogy, the equivalent of a store would be a collection of transmission media, instead of a collection of memory locations. A valid assignment in a protocol (as an analog of programming language) could be *Ethernet:='message'* , meaning a message is to be broadcast on the local ethernet.
On a transmission medium there can be many receivers. For instance a mac-address identifies an ether network card on the transmission medium (the 'ether'). In our imaginary protocol, the assignment *ethernet[mac-address]:=message value* could therefore make sense.[27]

By extending the assignment statement of an existing programming language with the semantics described, a protocolling language could easily be imagined.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 330 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Operating systems provide reliable communication and synchronization facilities for communicating objects confined to the same system by means of *system libraries*. A programmer using a general purpose programming language (like C or ADA) can use the routines in the libraries to implement a protocol, instead of using a dedicated protocolling language.

Universal protocols

> The nice thing about standards is that you have so many to choose from.
>
> —Andrew S. Tanenbaum in *Computer Networks*[28]

Despite their numbers, networking protocols show little variety, because all networking protocols use the same underlying principles and concepts, in the same way. So, the use of a general purpose programming language would yield a large number of applications only differing in the details.[29] A suitably defined (dedicated) protocolling language would therefore have little syntax, perhaps just enough to specify some parameters or optional modes of operation, because its virtual machine would have incorporated all possible principles and concepts making the virtual machine itself a *universal* protocol. The protocolling language would have some syntax and a lot of semantics describing this universal protocol and would therefore in effect be a protocol, hardly differing from this universal networking protocol. In this (networking) context a protocol is a language.

The notion of a universal networking protocol provides a rationale for standardization of networking protocols; assuming the existence of a universal networking protocol, development of protocol standards using a consensus model (the agreement of a group of experts) might be a viable way to coordinate protocol design efforts.

Networking protocols operate in very heterogeneous environments consisting of very different network technologies and a (possibly) very rich set of applications, so a single universal protocol would be very hard to design and implement correctly. Instead, the IETF decided to reduce complexity by assuming a relatively simple network architecture allowing decomposition of the single universal networking protocol into two generic protocols, TCP and IP, and two classes of specific protocols, one dealing with the low-level network details and one dealing with the high-level details of common network applications (remote login, file transfer, email and web browsing). ISO choose a similar but more general path, allowing other network architectures, to standardize protocols.

Protocol design

Communicating systems operate in parallel. The programming tools and techniques for dealing with parallel processes are collectively called *concurrent programming*. Concurrent programming only deals with the synchronization of communication. The syntax and semantics of the communication governed by a low-level protocol usually have modest complexity, so they can be coded with relative ease. High-level protocols with relatively large complexity could however merit the implementation of language interpreters. An example of the latter case is the HTML language.

Concurrent programming has traditionally been a topic in operating systems theory texts.[30] Formal verification seems indispensable, because concurrent programs are notorious for the hidden and sophisticated bugs they contain.[31] A mathematical approach to the study of concurrency and communication is referred to as *Communicating Sequential Processes* (CSP).[32] Concurrency can also be modelled using finite state machines like Mealy and Moore machines. Mealy and Moore machines are in use as design tools in digital electronics systems, which we encounter in the form of hardware used in telecommunications or electronic devices in general.[33]

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 331 of 476
IPR2025-00103

This kind of design can be a bit of a challenge to say the least, so it is important to keep things simple. For the Internet protocols, in particular and in retrospect, this meant a basis for protocol design was needed to allow decomposition of protocols into much simpler, cooperating protocols.

A *basis* for protocol design

Systems do not use a single protocol to handle a transmission. Instead they use a set of cooperating protocols, sometimes called a protocol family or protocol suite.[8] To cooperate the protocols have to communicate with each other, so some kind of conceptual framework is needed to make this communication possible. Also note that software is needed to implement both the 'xfer-mechanism' and a protocol (no protocol, no communication).

In literature there are numerous references to the analogies between computer communication and programming. By analogy we could say that the aforementioned 'xfer-mechanism' is comparable to a *cpu*; a 'xfer-mechanism' performs communications and a *cpu* performs computations and the 'framework' introduces something that allows the protocols to be designed independent of one another by providing separate execution environments for them. Furthermore, it is repeatedly stated that *protocols are to computer communication what programming languages are to computation*.[34][35]

Layering

The communication protocols in use on the Internet are designed to function in very complex and diverse settings. To ease design, communication protocols are structured using a layering scheme as a basis. Instead of using a single universal protocol to handle all transmission tasks, a set of cooperating protocols fitting the layering scheme is used.[36] The layering scheme in use on the Internet is called the TCP/IP model. The actual protocols are collectively called the Internet protocol suite. The group responsible for this design is called the Internet Engineering Task Force (*IETF*).

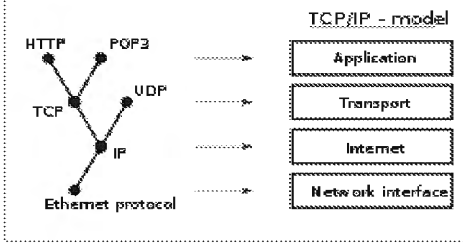


Figure 2. The TCP/IP model or Internet layering scheme and its relation to some common protocols.

Typically, a hardware delivery mechanism layer is used to build a connectionless packet delivery system on top of which a reliable transport layer is built, on top of which is the application software. Layers below and above these can be defined, and protocols are very often stacked to give *tunnelling*, for example the internet protocol can be tunnelled across an ATM network protocol to provide connectivity by layering the internet protocol on top of the ATM protocol transport layer.

The number of layers of a layering scheme and the way the layers are defined can have a drastic impact on the protocols involved. This is where the analogies come into play for the TCP/IP model, because the designers of TCP/IP employed the same techniques used to conquer the complexity of programming language *compilers* (design by analogy) in the *implementation* of its protocols and its layering scheme.[37]

Protocol layering

Protocol layering now forms the basis of protocol design.[7] It allows the decomposition of single, complex protocols into simpler, cooperating protocols, but it is also a functional decomposition, because each protocol belongs to a functional class, called a *protocol layer*.[36] The protocol layers each solve a

distinct class of communication problems. The Internet protocol suite consists of the following layers: application-, transport-, internet- and network interface-functions.[9] Together, the layers make up a *layering scheme* or *model*.

In computations, we have algorithms and data, and in communications, we have protocols and messages, so the analog of a data flow diagram would be some kind of message flow diagram.[24] To visualize protocol layering and protocol suites, a diagram of the message flows in and between two systems, A and B, is shown in figure 3.

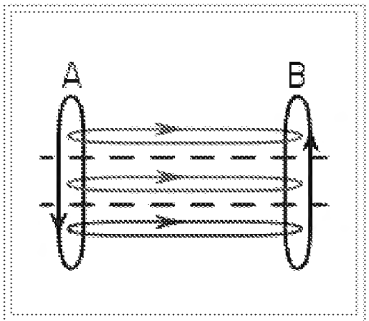


Figure 3. Message flows using a protocol suite. Black loops show the actual messaging loops, red loops are the effective communications between layers enabled by the lower layers.

The systems both make use of the same protocol suite. The vertical flows (and protocols) are *in system* and the horizontal message flows (and protocols) are *between* systems. The message flows are governed by rules, and data formats specified by protocols. The blue lines therefore mark the boundaries of the (horizontal) protocol layers.

The vertical protocols are not layered because they don't obey the *protocol layering principle* which states that *a layered protocol is designed so that layer* n *at the destination receives exactly the same object sent by layer* n *at the source*. The horizontal protocols are *layered protocols* and all belong to the protocol suite. Layered protocols allow the protocol designer to concentrate on one layer at a time, without worrying about how other layers perform.[35]

The vertical protocols need not be the same protocols on both systems, but they have to satisfy some minimal assumptions to ensure the protocol layering principle holds for the layered protocols. This can be achieved using a technique called *Encapsulation*.[38]

Usually, a message or a stream of data is divided into small pieces, called *messages* or *streams*, *packets*, *IP datagrams* or *network frames* depending on the layer in which the pieces are to be transmitted. The pieces contain a *header area* and a *data area*. The data in the header area identifies the source and the destination on the network of the packet, the protocol, and other data meaningful to the protocol like CRC's of the data to be sent, data length, and a timestamp.[39][40]

The rule enforced by the vertical protocols is that the pieces for transmission are to be *encapsulated* in the data area of all lower protocols on the sending side and the reverse is to happen on the receiving side. The result is that at the lowest level the piece looks like this: 'Header1,Header2,Header3,data' and in the layer directly above it: 'Header2,Header3,data' and in the top layer: 'Header3,data', both on the sending and receiving side. This rule therefore ensures that the protocol layering principle holds and effectively virtualizes all but the lowest transmission lines, so for this reason some message flows are coloured red in figure 3.

To ensure both sides use the same protocol, the pieces also carry data identifying the protocol in their header.

The design of the protocol layering and the network (or Internet) architecture are interrelated, so one cannot be designed without the other.[41] Some of the more important features in this respect of the Internet architecture and the network services it provides are described next.

- The Internet offers *universal interconnection*, which means that any pair of computers connected to the Internet is allowed to communicate. Each computer is identified by an *address* on the

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 333 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Internet. All the interconnected physical networks appear to the user as a single large network. This interconnection scheme is called an *internetwork* or *internet*.[42]

- Conceptually, an *Internet addresses* consists of a *netid* and a *hostid*. The netid identifies a network and the hostid identifies a host. The term host is misleading in that an individual computer can have multiple network interfaces each having its own Internet address. An Internet Address identifies a connection to the network, not an individual computer.[43] The netid is used by routers to decide where to send a packet.[44]
- *Network technology independence* is achieved using the low-level *address resolution protocol* (ARP) which is used to map Internet addresses to physical addresses. The mapping is called *address resolution*. This way physical addresses are only used by the protocols of the network interface layer.[45] The TCP/IP protocols can make use of almost any underlying communication technology.[46]
- *Physical networks are interconnected by routers*. Routers forward packets between interconnected networks making it possible for hosts to reach hosts on other physical networks. The message flows between two communicating system A and B in the presence of a router R are illustrated in figure 4. Datagrams are passed from router to router until a router is reached that can deliver the datagram on a physically attached network (called *direct delivery*).[47] To decide whether a datagram is to be delivered directly or is to be sent to a router closer to the destination, a table called the *IP routing table* is consulted. The table consists of pairs of networkids and the paths to be taken to reach known networks. The path can be an indication that the datagram should be delivered directly or it can be the address of a router known to be closer to the destination.[48] A special entry can specify that a default router is chosen when there are no known paths.[49]

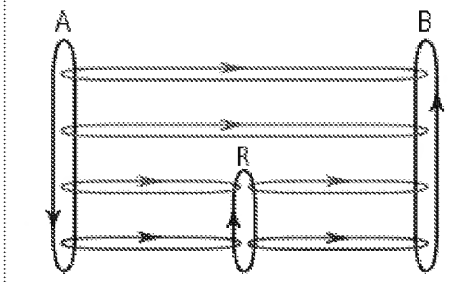


Figure 4. Message flows in the presence of a router

- *All networks are treated equal*. A LAN, a WAN or a point-to-point link between two computers are all considered as one network.[50]
- A *Connectionless packet delivery (or packet-switched) system (or service)* is offered by the Internet, because it adapts well to different hardware, including best-effort delivery mechanisms like the *ethernet*. Connectionless delivery means that the messages or streams are divided into pieces that are *multiplexed* separately on the high speed intermachine connections allowing the connections to be used concurrently. Each piece carries information identifying the destination. The delivery of packets is said to be *unreliable*, because packets may be lost, duplicated, delayed or delivered out of order without notice to the sender or receiver. Unreliability arises only when resources are exhausted or underlying networks fail.[51] The unreliable connectionless delivery

system is defined by the *Internet Protocol* (IP). The protocol also specifies the *routing* function, which chooses a path over which data will be sent.[52] It is also possible to use TCP/IP protocols on *connection oriented systems*. Connection oriented systems build up *virtual circuits* (paths for exclusive use) between senders and receivers. Once built up the IP datagrams are sent as if they were data through the virtual circuits and forwarded (as data) to the IP protocol modules. This technique, called *tunneling*, can be used on X.25 networks and ATM networks.[53]

- A *reliable stream transport service* using the unreliable connectionless packet delivery service is defined by the *transmission control protocol* (TCP). The services are layered as well and the application programs residing in the layer above it, called the *application services*, can make use of TCP.[54] Programs wishing to interact with the packet delivery system itself can do so using the *user datagram protocol* (UDP).[55]

Software layering

Having established the protocol layering and the protocols, the protocol designer can now resume with the software design. The software has a layered organization and its relationship with protocol layering is visualized in figure 5.

The software modules implementing the protocols are represented by cubes. The information flow between the modules is represented by arrows. The (top two horizontal) red arrows are virtual. The blue lines mark the layer boundaries.

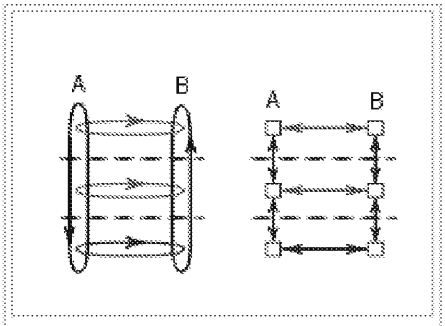


Figure 5: Protocol and software layering

To send a message on system A, the top module interacts with the module directly below it and hands over the message to be encapsulated. This module reacts by encapsulating the message in its own data area and filling in its header data in accordance with the protocol it implements and interacts with the module below it by handing over this newly formed message whenever appropriate. The bottom module directly interacts with the bottom module of system B, so the message is sent across. On the receiving system B the reverse happens, so ultimately (and assuming there were no transmission errors or protocol violations etc.) the message gets delivered in its original form to the topmodule of system B.[56]
On protocol errors, a receiving module discards the piece it has received and reports back the error condition to the original source of the piece on the same layer by handing the error message down or in case of the bottom module sending it across.[57]
The division of the message or stream of data into pieces and the subsequent reassembly are handled in the layer that introduced the division/reassembly. The reassembly is done at the destination (i.e. not on any intermediate routers).[58]

TCP/IP software is organized in four layers.[59]

- *Application layer*. At the highest layer, the services available across a TCP/IP internet are accessed by application programs. The application chooses the style of transport to be used which can be a sequence of individual messages or a continuous stream of bytes. The application

program passes data to the *transport layer* for delivery.

- *Transport layer*. The transport layer provides communication from one application to another. The transport layer may regulate flow of information and provide reliable transport, ensuring that data arrives without error and in sequence. To do so, the receiving side sends back acknowledgments and the sending side retransmits lost pieces called packets. The stream of data is divided into packets by the module and each packet is passed along with a destination address to the next layer for transmission. The layer must accept data from many applications concurrently and therefore also includes codes in the packet header to identify the sending and receiving application program.
- *Internet layer*. The Internet layer handles the communication between machines. Packets to be sent are accepted from the transport layer along with an identification of the receiving machine. The packets are encapsulated in IP datagrams and the datagram headers are filled. A routing algorithm is used to determine if the datagram should be delivered directly or sent to a router. The datagram is passed to the appropriate network interface for transmission. Incoming datagrams are checked for validity and the routing algorithm is used to decide whether the datagram should be processed locally or forwarded. If the datagram is addressed to the local machine, the datagram header is deleted and the appropriate transport protocol for the packet is chosen. ICMP error and control messages are handled as well in this layer.
- *Network interface layer*. The network interface layer is responsible for accepting IP datagrams and transmitting them over a specific network. A network interface may consist of a device driver or a complex subsystem that uses its own data link protocol.

Program translation has been divided into four subproblems: compiler, assembler, link editor, and loader. As a result, the translation software is layered as well, allowing the software layers to be designed independently. Noting that the ways to conquer the complexity of program translation could readily be applied to protocols because of the analogy between programming languages and protocols, the designers of the TCP/IP protocol suite were keen on imposing the same layering on the software framework. This can be seen in the TCP/IP layering by considering the translation of a *pascal program* (message) that is compiled (function of the application layer) into an *assembler program* that is assembled (function of the transport layer) to *object code* (pieces) that is linked (function of the Internet layer) together with *library object code* (routing table) by the link editor, producing *relocatable machine code* (datagram) that is passed to the loader which fills in the memory locations (ethernet addresses) to produce *executable code* (network frame) to be loaded (function of the network interface layer) into physical memory (transmission medium). To show just how closely the analogy fits, the terms between parentheses in the previous sentence denote the relevant analogs and the terms written *cursively* denote data representations. Program translation forms a linear sequence, because each layer's output is passed as input to the next layer. Furthermore, the translation process involves multiple data representations. We see the same thing happening in protocol software where multiple protocols define the data representations of the data passed between the software modules.[37]

The network interface layer uses physical addresses and all the other layers only use IP addresses. The boundary between network interface layer and Internet layer is called the *high-level protocol address boundary*.[60] The modules below the application layer are generally considered part of the operating

system. Passing data between these modules is much less expensive than passing data between an application program and the transport layer. The boundary between application layer and transport layer is called the *operating system boundary*.[61]

Strict layering

Strictly adhering to a layered model, a practice known as strict layering, is not always the best approach to networking.[62] Strict layering, can have a serious impact on the performance of the implementation, so there is at least a trade-off between simplicity and performance.[63] Another, perhaps more important point can be shown by considering the fact that some of the protocols in the Internet Protocol Suite cannot be expressed using the TCP/IP model, in other words some of the protocols behave in ways not described by the model.[64] To improve on the model, an offending protocol could, perhaps be split up into two protocols, at the cost of one or two extra layers, but there is a hidden caveat, because the model is also used to provide a conceptual view on the suite for the intended users. There is a trade-off to be made here between preciseness for the designer and clarity for the intended user.[65]

Protocol development

For communication to take place, protocols have to be agreed upon. Recall that in digital computing systems, the rules can be expressed by algorithms and datastructures, raising the opportunity for hardware independence. Expressing the algorithms in a portable programming language, makes the protocol software operating system independent. The source code could be considered a protocol specification. This form of specification, however is not suitable for the parties involved.

For one thing, this would enforce a source on all parties and for another, proprietary software producers would not accept this. By describing the software interfaces of the modules on paper and agreeing on the interfaces, implementers are free to do it their way. This is referred to as source independence. By specifying the algorithms on paper and detailing hardware dependencies in an unambiguous way, a *paper draft* is created, that when adhered to and published, ensures interoperability between software and hardware.

Such a paper draft can be developed into a *protocol standard* by getting the approval of a *standards organization*. To get the approval the paper draft needs to enter and successfully complete the *standardization process*. This activity is referred to as *protocol development*. The members of the standards organization agree to adhere to the standard on a voluntary basis. Often the members are in control of large market-shares relevant to the protocol and in many cases, standards are enforced by law or the government, because they are thought to serve an important public interest, so getting approval can be very important for the protocol.

It should be noted though that in some cases protocol standards are not sufficient to gain widespread acceptance i.e. sometimes the source code needs to be disclosed and enforced by law or the government in the interest of the public.

The need for protocol standards

The need for protocol standards can be shown by looking at what happened to the bi-sync protocol (BSC) invented by IBM. BSC is an early link-level protocol used to connect two separate nodes. It was originally not intended to be used in a multinode network, but doing so revealed several deficiencies of the protocol. In the absence of standardization, manufacturers and organizations felt free to 'enhance' the protocol, creating incompatible versions on their networks. In some cases, this was deliberately done to

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 337 of 476
IPR2025-00103

discourage users from using equipment from other manufacturers. There are more than 50 variants of the original bi-sync protocol. One can assume, that a standard would have prevented at least some of this from happening.[5]

In some cases, protocols gain market dominance without going through a standardization process. Such protocols are referred to as *de facto standards*. De facto standards are common in emerging markets, niche markets, or markets that are monopolized (or oligopolized). They can hold a market in a very negative grip, especially when used to scare away competition. From a historical perspective, standardization should be seen as a measure to counteract the ill-effects of de facto standards. Positive exceptions exist; a 'de facto standard' operating system like GNU/Linux does not have this negative grip on its market, because the sources are published and maintained in an open way, thus inviting competition. Standardization is therefore not the only solution for *open systems interconnection*.

Standards organizations

Some of the standards organizations of relevance for communication protocols are the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), and the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). The IETF maintains the protocols in use on the Internet. The IEEE controls many software and hardware protocols in the electronics industry for commercial and consumer devices. The ITU is an umbrella organization of telecommunication engineers designing the public switched telephone network (PSTN), as well as many radio communication systems. For marine electronics the NMEA standards are used. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) produces protocols and standards for Web technologies.

International standards organizations are supposed to be more impartial than local organizations with a national or commercial self-interest to consider. Standards organizations also do research and development for standards of the future. In practice, the standards organizations mentioned, cooperate closely with each other.[66]

The standardization process

The standardization process starts off with ISO commissioning a sub-committee workgroup. The workgroup issues working drafts and discussion documents to interested parties (including other standards bodies) in order to provoke discussion and comments. This will generate a lot of questions, much discussion and usually some disagreement on what the standard should provide and if it can satisfy all needs (usually not). All conflicting views should be taken into account, often by way of compromise, to progress to a *draft proposal* of the working group.

The draft proposal is discussed by the member countries' standard bodies and other organizations within each country. Comments and suggestions are collated and national views will be formulated, before the members of ISO vote on the proposal. If rejected, the draft proposal has to consider the objections and counter-proposals to create a new draft proposal for another vote. After a lot of feedback, modification, and compromise the proposal reaches the status of a *draft international standard*, and ultimately an *international standard*.

The process normally takes several years to complete. The original paper draft created by the designer will differ substantially from the standard, and will contain some of the following 'features':

- Various optional modes of operation, for example to allow for setup of different packet sizes at startup time, because the parties could not reach consensus on the optimum packet size.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 338 of 476
IPR2025-00103

- Parameters that are left undefined or allowed to take on values of a defined set at the discretion of the implementor. This often reflects conflicting views of some of the members.
- Parameters reserved for future use, reflecting that the members agreed the facility should be provided, but could not reach agreement on how this should be done in the available time.
- Various inconsistencies and ambiguities will inevitably be found when implementing the standard.

International standards are reissued periodically to handle the deficiencies and reflect changing views on the subject.[67]

Future of standardization (OSI)

A lesson learned from ARPANET (the predecessor of the Internet) is that standardization of protocols is not enough, because protocols also need a framework to operate. It is therefore important to develop a general-purpose, future-proof framework suitable for *structured protocols* (such as layered protocols) and their standardization. This would prevent protocol standards with overlapping functionality and would allow clear definition of the responsibilities of a protocol at the different levels (layers).[68] This gave rise to the ISO *Open Systems Interconnection reference model* (RM/OSI), which is used as a framework for the design of standard protocols and services conforming to the various layer specifications.[69]

In the OSI model, communicating systems are assumed to be connected by an underlying physical medium providing a basic (and unspecified) transmission mechanism. The layers above it are numbered (from one to seven); the nth layer is referred to as (n)-layer. Each layer provides service to the layer above it (or at the top to the application process) using the services of the layer immediately below it. The layers communicate with each other by means of an interface, called a *service access point*. Corresponding layers at each system are called *peer entities*. To communicate, two peer entities at a given layer use an (n)-protocol, which is implemented by using services of the (n-1)-layer. When systems are not directly connected, intermediate peer entities (called *relays*) are used. An *address* uniquely identifies a service access point. The address naming domains need not be restricted to one layer, so it is possible to use just one naming domain for all layers.[70] For each layer there are two types of standards: protocol standards defining how peer entities at a given layer communicate, and service standards defining how a given layer communicates with the layer above it.

In the original version of RM/OSI, the layers and their functionality are (from highest to lowest layer):

- The *application layer* may provide the following services to the application processes: identification of the intended communication partners, establishment of the necessary authority to communicate, determination of availability and authentication of the partners, agreement on privacy mechanisms for the communication, agreement on responsibility for error recovery and procedures for ensuring data integrity, synchronization between cooperating application processes, identification of any constraints on syntax (e.g. character sets and data structures), determination of cost and acceptable quality of service, selection of the dialogue discipline, including required logon and logoff procedures.[71]
- The *presentation layer* may provide the following services to the application layer: a request for the establishment of a session, data transfer, negotiation of the syntax to be used between the

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 339 of 476
IPR2025-00103

application layers, any necessary syntax transformations, formatting and special purpose transformations (e.g. data compression and data encryption).[72]

- The *session layer* may provide the following services to the presentation layer: establishment and release of session connections, normal and expedited data exchange, a quarantine service which allows the sending presentation entity to instruct the receiving session entity not to release data to its presentation entity without permission, interaction management so presentation entities can control whose turn it is to perform certain control functions, resynchronization of a session connection, reporting of unrecoverable exceptions to the presentation entity.[73]
- The *transport layer* provides reliable and transparent data transfer in a cost-effective way as required by the selected quality of service. It may support the multiplexing of several transport connections on to one network connection or split one transport connection into several network connections.[74]
- The *network layer* does the setup, maintenance and release of network paths between transport peer entities. When relays are needed, routing and relay functions are provided by this layer. The quality of service is negotiated between network and transport entities at the time the connection is set up. This layer is also responsible for network congestion control.[75]
- The *data link layer* does the setup, maintenance and release of data link connections. Errors occurring in the physical layer are detected and may be corrected. Errors are reported to the network layer. The exchange of data link units (including flow control) is defined by this layer.[76]
- The *physical layer* describes details like the electrical characteristics of the physical connection, the transmission techniques used, and the setup, maintenance and clearing of physical connections.[77]

In contrast to the TCP/IP layering scheme, which assumes a connectionless network, RM/OSI assumed a connection-oriented network. Connection-oriented networks are more suitable for wide area networks and connectionless networks are more suitable for local area networks. Using connections to communicate implies some form of session and (virtual) circuits, hence the (in the TCP/IP model lacking) session layer. The constituent members of ISO were mostly concerned with wide area networks, so development of RM/OSI concentrated on connection oriented networks and connectionless networks were only mentioned in an addendum to RM/OSI.[78] At the time, the IETF had to cope with this and the fact that the Internet needed protocols which simply were not there. As a result the IETF developed its own standardization process based on "rough consensus and running code".[79]

The standardization process is described by RFC2026 (http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2026).

Nowadays, the IETF has become a standards organization for the protocols in use on the Internet. RM/OSI has extended its model to include connectionless services and because of this, both TCP and IP could be developed into international standards.

Taxonomies

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 340 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Classification schemes for protocols usually focus on domain of use and function. As an example of domain of use, connection-oriented protocols and connectionless protocols are used on connection-oriented networks and connectionless networks respectively. For an example of function consider a tunneling protocol, which is used to encapsulate packets in a high-level protocol, so the packets can be passed across a transport system using the high-level protocol.

A *layering scheme* combines both function and domain of use. The dominant layering schemes are the ones proposed by the IETF and by ISO. Despite the fact that the underlying assumptions of the layering schemes are different enough to warrant distinguishing the two, it is a common practice to compare the two by relating common protocols to the layers of the two schemes.[80] For an example of this practice see: List of network protocols.

The layering scheme from the IETF is called *Internet layering* or *TCP/IP layering*. The functionality of the layers has been described in the section on software layering and an overview of protocols using this scheme is given in the article on Internet protocols.

The layering scheme from ISO is called *the OSI model* or *ISO layering*. The functionality of the layers has been described in the section on the future of standardization and an overview of protocols using this scheme is given in the article on OSI protocols.

Common types of protocols

The Internet Protocol is used in concert with other protocols within the Internet Protocol Suite. Prominent members of which include:

- Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
- User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
- Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
- Post Office Protocol (POP)
- File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
- Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP)

Other instances of high level interaction protocols are:

- General Inter-ORB Protocol (IIOP)
- Java remote method invocation (RMI)
- Distributed Component Object Model (DCOM)
- Dynamic Data Exchange (DDE)
- SOAP

Notes

1. ^ *Protocol* (http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/410357/protocol), Encyclopedia Britannica, retrieved 2012-09-24
2. ^ *a b* Comer 2000, Sect. 11.2 - The Need For Multiple Protocols, p. 177, "They (protocols) are to

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 341 of 476
IPR2025-00103

communication what programming languages are to computation"

3. ^ Ben-Ari 1982, chapter 2 - The concurrent programming abstraction, p. 18-19, states the same.
4. ^ Ben-Ari 1982, Section 2.7 - Summary, p. 27, summarizes the concurrent programming abstraction.
5. ^ *a b* Marsden 1986, Section 6.1 - Why are standards necessary?, p. 64-65, uses BSC as an example to show the need for both standard protocols and a standard framework.
6. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 11.2 - The Need For Multiple Protocols, p. 177, explains this by drawing analogies between computer communication and programming languages.
7. ^ *a b* Sect. 11.10 - The Disadvantage Of Layering, p. 192, states: layering forms the basis for protocol design.
8. ^ *a b* Comer 2000, Sect. 11.2 - The Need For Multiple Protocols, p. 177, states the same.
9. ^ *a b* Comer 2000, Sect. 11.3 - The Conceptual Layers Of Protocol Software, p. 178, "Each layer takes responsibility for handling one part of the problem."
10. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 11.11 - The Basic Idea Behind Multiplexing And Demultiplexing, p. 192, states the same.
11. ^ Marsden 1986, Chapter 3 - Fundamental protocol concepts and problem areas, p. 26-42, explains much of the following.
12. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 7.7.4 - Datagram Size, Network MTU, and Fragmentation, p. 104, Explains fragmentation and the effect on the header of the fragments.
13. ^ Comer 2000, Chapter 4 - Classful Internet Addresses, p. 64-67;71.
14. ^ Marsden 1986, Section 14.3 - Layering concepts and general definitions, p. 187, explains address mapping.
15. ^ Marsden 1986, Section 3.2 - Detection and transmission errors, p. 27, explains the advantages of backward error correction.
16. ^ Marsden 1986, Section 3.3 - Acknowledgement, p. 28-33, explains the advantages of positive only acknowledgement and mentions datagram protocols as exceptions.
17. ^ Marsden 1986, Section 3.4 - Loss of information - timeouts and retries, p. 33-34.
18. ^ Marsden 1986, Section 3.5 - Direction of information flow, p. 34-35, explains master/slave and the negotiations to gain control.
19. ^ Marsden 1986, Section 3.6 - Sequence control, p. 35-36, explains how packets get lost and how sequencing solves this.
20. ^ Marsden 1986, Section 3.7 - Flow control, p. 36-38.
21. ^ Bochmann, G. (1978). "Finite state description of communication protocols". *Computer Networks (1976)* **2** (4–5): 361–201. doi:10.1016/0376-5075(78)90015-6 (https://dx.doi.org/10.1016%2F0376-5075%2878%2990015-6).
22. ^ Comer 2000, Glossary of Internetworking Terms and Abbreviations, p. 704, term protocol.
23. ^
24. ^ *a b* Comer 2000, Sect. 1.3 - Internet Services, p. 3, "Protocols are to communication what algorithms are to computation"
25. ^ Tennent 1981, Section 2.3.1 - Definitions, p.15, defines scope and binding.
26. ^ Tennent 1981, Section 2.3.2 Environments and stores, p.16, the semantics of blocks and definitions are described using environments and stores.
27. ^ Hoare (1985), Ch. 4 - Communication, p. 133, In the introduction: a communication is an event described by a pair c.v where c is the name of the communication channel and v is the value of the message.
28. ^ Tanenbaum, Andrew S. (2003). *Computer networks* (http://books.google.com/books?id=Pd-z64SJRBAC&pg=PA235). Prentice Hall Professional. p. 235. ISBN 978-0-13-066102-9. Retrieved 22 June 2011.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 342 of 476
IPR2025-00103

29. ^ Comer 2000, Foreword To The First Edition By The Late Jon Postel, xxv, "The principles of architecture, layering, multiplexing, encapsulation, addressing and address mapping, routing, and naming are quite similar in any protocol suite, though of course, different in detail.".
30. ^ Ben-Ari 1982, in his preface, p. xiii.
31. ^ Ben-Ari 1982, in his preface, p. xiv.
32. ^ Hoare 1985, Chapter 4 - Communication, p. 133, deals with communication.
33. ^ S. Srinivasan, NPTEL courses:::: Electronics & Communication Engineering :: Digital Circuits and Systems, available online: http://nptel.iitm.ac.in/video.php?courseId=1005&p=3
34. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 11.2 - The Need For Multiple Protocols, p. 177, states more or less the same, using other analogies.
35. ^ *a b* Comer 2000, Sect. 11.7 - The Protocol Layering Principle, p. 187, explains layered protocols.
36. ^ *a b* Comer 2000, Sect. 11.2 - The Need For Multiple Protocols, p. 177, introduces the decomposition in layers.
37. ^ *a b* Comer 2000, Sect. 11.2 - The need for multiple protocols, p. 178, explains similarities protocol software and compiler, assembler, linker, loader.
38. ^ Comer 2000, Glossary of Internetworking terms, p.686: term encapsulation.
39. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 11.5.1 - The TCP/IP 5-Layer Reference Model, p. 184, Describes the transformations of messages or streams that can be observed in the protocol layers.
40. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 2.4.10 - Ethernet Frame Format, p. 30, Ethernet frames are used as an example for administrative data for the protocol itself.
41. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 11.4 - Functionality Of The Layers, p. 181, states the same about the software organization.
42. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 3.3 - Network-Level Interconnection, p. 55, explains universal interconnection and internetworking.
43. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 4.4 - Addresses Specify Network Connections, p. 86, explains this.
44. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 4.3 - The Original Classful Addressing Scheme, p. 64, explains the address scheme, netid and routing.
45. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 5.13 - Summary, p. 86, explains ARP.
46. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 2.11 - Other Technologies Over Which TCP/IP Has Been Used, p. 46, states the same.
47. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 8.3.2 - Indirect Delivery, p. 118, states the same.
48. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 8.5 - Next-Hop Routing, p. 120, gives details on the routing table.
49. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 8.6 - Default Routes, p. 121, explains default routing and its use.
50. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 3.8 - All Networks Are Equal, p. 59, states the same.
51. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 7.5 - Connectionless Delivery System, p. 97, explains the delivery system.
52. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 7.6 - Purposes Of The Internet Protocol, p. 97, states the same.
53. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 2.11.1 - X25NET And Tunnels, p. 46-47, explains tunneling X.25 and mentions ATM.
54. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 13.1 - Introduction, p. 209, introduces TCP.
55. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 12.10 - Summary, p. 206, explains UDP.
56. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 11.3 - The Conceptual Layers Of Protocol Software, p. 179, the first two paragraphs describe the sending of a message through successive layers.
57. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 9.3 - Error Reporting vs. Error Correction, p. 131, describes the ICMP protocol that is used to handle datagram errors.
58. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 7.7.5 - Reassembly Of Fragments, p. 104, describes reassembly of datagrams.
59. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 11.5.1 - The TCP/IP 5-Layer Reference Model, p. 184, explains functionality of the

layers.

60. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 11.9.1 - High-Level Protocol Boundary, p. 191, describes the boundary.
61. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 11.9.1 - Operating System Boundary, p. 192, describes the operating system boundary.
62. ^ IETF 1989, Sect 1.3.1 - Organization, p. 15, 2nd paragraph: many design choices involve creative "breaking" of strict layering.
63. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 11.10 - The Disadvantage Of Layering, p. 192, explains why "strict layering can be extremely inefficient" giving examples of optimizations.
64. ^ IETF 1989, Sect 1.3.1 - Organization, p. 15, 2nd paragraph, explaining why "strict layering is an imperfect model"
65. ^ IETF 1989, Sect 1.3.1 - Organization, p. 15, states: This layerist organization was chosen for simplicity and clarity.
66. ^ Marsden 1986, Section 6.3 - Advantages of standardisation, p. 66-67, states the same.
67. ^ Marsden 1986, Section 6.4 - Some problems with standardisation, p. 67, follows HDLC to illustrate the process.
68. ^ Marsden 1986, Section 6.1 - Why are standards necessary?, p. 65, explains lessons learned from ARPANET.
69. ^ Marsden 1986, Section 14.1 - Introduction, p. 181, introduces OSI.
70. ^ Marsden 1986, Section 14.3 - Layering concepts and general definitions, p. 183-185, explains terminology.
71. ^ Marsden 1986, Section 14.4 - The application layer, p. 188, explains this.
72. ^ Marsden 1986, Section 14.5 - The presentation layer, p. 189, explains this.
73. ^ Marsden 1986, Section 14.6 - The session layer, p. 190, explains this.
74. ^ Marsden 1986, Section 14.7 - The transport layer, p. 191, explains this.
75. ^ Marsden 1986, Section 14.8 - The network layer, p. 192, explains this.
76. ^ Marsden 1986, Section 14.9 - The data link layer, p. 194, explains this.
77. ^ Marsden 1986, Section 14.10 - The physical layer, p. 195, explains this.
78. ^ Marsden 1986, Section 14.11 - Connectionless mode and RM/OSI, p. 195, mentions this.
79. ^ Comer 2000, Section 1.9 - Internet Protocols And Standardization, p. 12, explains why the IETF did not use existing protocols.
80. ^ Comer 2000, Sect. 11.5.1 - The TCP/IP 5-Layer Reference Model, p. 183, states the same.

References

- Radia Perlman: *Interconnections: Bridges, Routers, Switches, and Internetworking Protocols.* 2nd Edition. Addison-Wesley 1999, ISBN 0-201-63448-1. In particular Ch. 18 on "network design folklore", which is also available online at http://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=20482
- Gerard J. Holzmann: *Design and Validation of Computer Protocols.* Prentice Hall, 1991, ISBN 0-13-539925-4. Also available online at http://spinroot.com/spin/Doc/Book91.html
- Douglas E. Comer (2000). *Internetworking with TCP/IP - Principles, Protocols and Architecture* (4th ed.). Prentice Hall. ISBN 0-13-018380-6. In particular Ch.11 Protocol layering. Also has a RFC guide and a Glossary of Internetworking Terms and Abbreviations.
- Internet Engineering Task Force abbr. IETF (1989): *RFC1122, Requirements for Internet Hosts -- Communication Layers, R. Braden (ed.)*, Available online at http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1122. Describes TCP/IP to the implementors of protocolsoftware. In particular the introduction gives an

overview of the design goals of the suite.

- M. Ben-Ari (1982): *Principles of concurrent programming* 10th Print. Prentice Hall International, ISBN 0-13-701078-8.
- C.A.R. Hoare (1985): *Communicating sequential processes* 10th Print. Prentice Hall International, ISBN 0-13-153271-5. Available online via http://www.usingcsp.com
- R.D. Tennent (1981): *Principles of programming languages* 10th Print. Prentice Hall International, ISBN 0-13-709873-1.
- Brian W Marsden (1986): *Communication network protocols* 2nd Edition. Chartwell Bratt, ISBN 0-86238-106-1.
- Andrew S. Tanenbaum (1984): *Structured computer organization* 10th Print. Prentice Hall International, ISBN 0-13-854605-3.

See also

- Application programming interface

External links

- Javvin's Protocol Dictionary (http://www.javvin.com/protocolsuite.html)
- Overview of protocols in telecontrol field with OSI Reference Model (http://www.ipcomm.de/protocols_en.html)
- List of Data Communication Protocols (http://www.zframez.com/protocolsuite.html)
- PDF-Chart showing the Protocols and the OSI reference layer (http://www.draware.dk/fileadmin/WildPackets/Basic/WP_encapsulation_chart.pdf)
- Blog to discuss ideas about modeling and testing of communication protocols (http://blog.protocolbench.org)

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Communications_protocol&oldid=645815604"

Categories: Network protocols | Data transmission | Communication protocols

- This page was last modified on 5 February 2015, at 23:19.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

An Encyclopædia Britannica Company Join Us On

Merriam-Webster | Dictionary | Thesaurus | Medical | Scrabble® | Spanish Central

resume SEARCH

Games | Word of the Day | Video | Blog: Words at Play | My Faves

Test Your Vocabulary!

TAKE THE QUIZ

Dictionary

resume

SAVE POPULARITY

Sponsored Links Advertise Here

Want to place your ad here?
Advertise on Merriam-Webster



resume

verb re·sume | \ri-'züm\

Share 8+1 Tweet

: to begin again after stopping

: to take (a seat, place, position, etc.) again : to go back to (something)

Is it "healthy" or "healthful"?
Watch and find out! »

re·sumed re·sum·ing

Full Definition of RESUME

transitive verb

1 : to assume or take again : reoccupy <*resumed* his seat by the fire —Thomas Hardy>

2 : to return to or begin again after interruption <*resumed* her work>

3 : to take back to oneself

4 : to pick up again

5 : reiterate, summarize

intransitive verb

: to begin again something interrupted

See resume defined for English-language learners »

See resume defined for kids »

Examples of RESUME

The game *resumed* after the rain stopped.

After the rain stopped, the teams *resumed* play.

She sat down and *resumed* her work.

He shook his visitor's hand and *resumed* his seat.

I *resumed* my place at the podium.

She will be *resuming* her position at the company.

Origin of RESUME



Word of the Day

FEBRUARY 15, 2015

overweening

Arrogant or exaggerated

Get the Word of the Day direct to your inbox — subscribe today!

your@email.com SUBSCRIBE

Word Games

Take a 3-minute break and test your skills!

Name That Thing

True or False?

Commonly Misspelled Words



Words at Play

Some of Our Favorite Quotations About Love

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 346 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Middle English, from Anglo-French or Latin; Anglo-French *resumer*, from Latin *resumere*, from *re-* + *sumere* to take up, take — more at consume

First Known Use: 15th century

Related to RESUME

Synonyms

continue, pick up, proceed (with), renew, reopen, restart

[+] more

Rhymes with RESUME

abloom, assume, backroom, ballroom, barroom, bathroom, bedroom, boardroom, bridegroom, broadloom, chat room, checkroom, classroom, clean r...

[+] more

résumé

noun ré·su·mé
\re-ze-ˌmā, ˌre-ze-ˈ *also* ˈrā- *or* ˌrā-\

Share 8+1 Tweet

: a short document describing your education, work history, etc., that you give an employer when you are applying for a job

: a list of achievements

: a short description of things that have happened

Full Definition of RÉSUMÉ

1 : summary

2 : curriculum vitae

3 : a set of accomplishments <a musical *résumé*>

See résumé defined for English-language learners »

See résumé defined for kids »

Variants of RÉSUMÉ

ré·su·mé or **re·su·me** also **re·su·mé** \re-ze-ˌmā, ˌre-ze-ˈ *also* ˈrā- *or* ˌrā-\

Examples of RÉSUMÉ

If you would like to be considered for the job, please submit your *résumé*.

His musical *résumé* includes performances at Carnegie Hall, a stint with the New York Philharmonic, and two Grammys.

a brief *résumé* of the news

Origin of RÉSUMÉ

French *résumé*, from past participle of *résumer* to resume, summarize, from Middle French *resumer*

First Known Use: 1804

Related to RÉSUMÉ

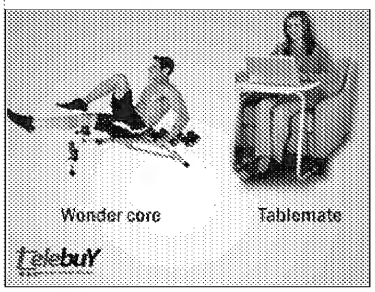
Synonyms

abstract, breviary, brief, capsule, conspectus, digest, encapsulation, epitome, inventory, outline, précis, recap, recapitulation, summary (*or* resume *also* resumé), roundup, rundown, run-through, sum, summa, summarization, summing-up, sum-up, synopsis, wrap-up


Top 10 Charming Words for Nasty People

Trend Watch

Conflate
Brian Williams's confused recollection of an Iraq War experience ...



LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 347 of 476
IPR2025-00103

[+] more

Rhymes with RÉSUMÉ

Adige, A-OK, alleyway, All Fools' Day, All Saints' Day, All Souls' Day, all the way, anyway, appliqué, Arbor Day, arrivé, atelier, attaché, back away, ballonet, bang away, Bastille Day, Beaujolais, beta ray, beurre manié, BHA, blow away, boloñés, Boxing Day, breakaway, break away, Bristol Bay, bustier, by the way, cabaret, cableway, Camagüey, canapé, cap-a-pie, Cape Cod Bay, caraway, carriageway, cassoulet, castaway, cathode ray, champlevé, chansonnier, chardonnay, Charolais, chevalier, china clay, cloisonné, cog railway, colorway, Condorcet, consommé, coryphée, cosmic ray, croupier, crudités, cutaway, day-to-day, debauchee, déclassé, dégagé, degree-day, delta ray, démodé, devotee, disarray, disobey, distingué, divorcé, divorcée, DNA, dollar day, double play, draw away, dress-down day, eagle ray, eightfold way, émigré, engagé, entranceway, entremets, entryway, espalier, everyday, exposé, expressway, fadeaway, faliaway, fall away, faraday, Faraday, faraway, fiancé, fiancée, fill away, fire away, flageolet, flyaway, foldaway, gal Friday, gamma ray, garde-manger, Georgian Bay, getaway, girl Friday, giveaway, give away, grafiné, gratinée, Greenaway, Groundhog Day, guillemet, Harare, hell to pay, Hemingway, hereaway, hideaway, hit the hay, HLA, holiday, holy day, Hornaday, Hudson Bay, Hugh Capet, Humboldt Bay, in a way, inter se, interplay, intraday, IPA, IRA, Ise Bay, judgment day, keep-away, kyrie, Labor Day, lackaday, latter-day, layaway, lay away, lingerie, macramé, Mandalay, manta ray, Massenet, matinee, medal play, meet halfway, MIA, Milky Way, Monterrey, Mother's Day, motorway, muscadet, mystery play, negligee, New Year's Day, New York Bay, Nicolet, night and day, Nottaway, off Broadway, Ojibwa, on the way, out of play, overlay, overplay, overstay, overweigh, Paraguay, passageway, pass away, passion play, pepper spray, Petare, photoplay, pikake, pis aller, play-by-play, plug-and-play, popinjay, potter's clay, pourparler, pousse-café, power play, present-day, protégé, protégés, pull away, put away, Put-in-Bay, Rabelais, rack railway, rainy-day, rambouillet, ratiné, recamier, recherché, reconvey, repartee, repoussé, retroussé, ricochet, right away, right-of-way, rockaway, roentgen ray, rondelet, roundelay, RNA, runaway, run away, Saguenay, salt away, San Jose, Santa Fe, São Tomé, Saturday, satyr play, semplice, Seventh-Day, severance pay, shadow play, sleepaway, sobriquet, sock away, sommelier, square away, steerageway, standaway, stowaway, straightaway, street railway, Table Bay, taboret, tarsier, taxiway, tearaway, tear away, teleplay, Tenebrae, thataway, throwaway, throw away, Thunder Bay, triple play, turn away, Udine, underlay, underpay, underplay, underway, Uruguay, velouté, Venite, vérité, vertebra, virelay, walkaway, Wang Ching-wei, waterway, weilaway, Whitsunday, workaday, working day, Yenisey, Zuider Zee

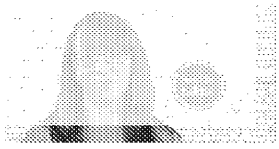
Learn More About RÉSUMÉ

Thesaurus: All synonyms and antonyms for "resume"
Spanish Central: Spanish translation of "resume"
SCRABBLE®: Playable words you can make from "resume"

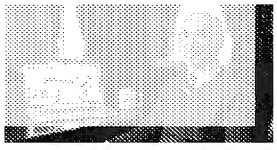
Browse

Next Word in the Dictionary: resumer
Previous Word in the Dictionary: resumable
All Words Near: resume

Ask The Editor Videos



Fun, Funner, Funnest



2014 Word of the Year: Behind the Scenes

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 348 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Seen & Heard

What made you want to look up *resume*? Please tell us where you read or heard it (including the quote, if possible).

Not Found

The requested URL /adfiles/MW_FIRSTLOC was not found on this server.

Apache Server at www.merriam-webster.com Port 80

15 comments

Add a comment...

Comment using...

Henry Meyer · Human Resources, Wells, NA at P&G
I wanted to know how to spell it in the USA - in the rest of the world we say CV. With no accents it simply means to restart or proceed.
Reply · Like · January 25 at 1:06pm

Adams Ibrahim
thx very helpful
go on we need it :)
Reply · Like · December 30, 2013 at 5:52am

Yko Ial Anaiss DeGuzman-Tubig
very helpful for the correct pronunciation of words....
Reply · Like · November 26, 2013 at 6:26pm

Sufyan Rajpoot
thanks merriam, its a very goooooooooooooooood job.
Reply · Like · July 15, 2013 at 6:56pm

· The University of Texas at Austin
I was surprise when I saw "Résumé" on the Purdue OWL site map and was surprised by the first accent (http://owl.english.purdue.edu/sitemap/).
Reply · Like · February 21, 2013 at 2:30am

View 9 more

Facebook social plugin

View Seen & Heard Highlights from Around the Site »



10 Charming Words for Nasty People

Put-downs with flair

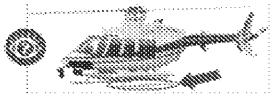
Learn More »



When "Literally" isn't, well, literal

How to use a word that (literally) drives some people nuts.

Watch Now »



Know what this is?

Test your vocab with our fun, fast game

Go Play »



Fear of cats?

Ailurophobia, and 9 other unusual fears

Learn More »

Join Us

Merriam-Webster on Facebook »

Merriam-Webster on Twitter »

Bookstore: Digital and Print

Merriam-Webster references for Mobile, Kindle, print, and more.

See All »

Other Merriam-Webster Dictionaries

Spanish Central »
Learner's ESL Dictionary »
WordCentral for Kids »
Visual Dictionary »
SCRABBLE® Word Finder »
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary »
Britannica English – Arabic Translation »

© 2015 Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 349 of 476
IPR2025-00103

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 350 of 476
IPR2025-00103

OSI model

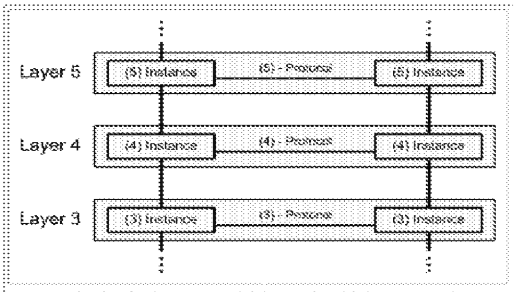
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Open Systems Interconnection model (OSI)** is a conceptual model that characterizes and standardizes the internal functions of a communication system by partitioning it into abstraction layers. The model is a product of the Open Systems Interconnection project at the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), maintained by the identification ISO/IEC 7498-1.

The model groups communication functions into seven logical layers. A layer serves the layer above it and is served by the layer below it. For example, a layer that provides error-free communications across a network provides the path needed by applications above it, while it calls the next lower layer to send and receive packets that make up the contents of that path. Two instances at one layer are connected by a horizontal connection on that layer.

Contents

- 1 History
- 2 Description of OSI layers
  - 2.1 Layer 1: physical layer
  - 2.2 Layer 2: data link layer
  - 2.3 Layer 3: network layer
  - 2.4 Layer 4: transport layer
  - 2.5 Layer 5: session layer
  - 2.6 Layer 6: presentation layer
  - 2.7 Layer 7: application layer
- 3 Cross-layer functions
- 4 Interfaces
- 5 Examples
- 6 Comparison with TCP/IP model
- 7 See also
- 8 References
- 9 External links



Communication in the OSI-Model (example with layers 3 to 5)

History

In the late 1970s, two projects began independently, with the same goal: to define a unifying standard for the architecture of networking systems. One was administered by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), while the other was undertaken by the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, or CCITT (the abbreviation is from the French version of the name). These two international standards bodies each developed a document that defined similar networking models.

In 1983, these two documents were merged to form a standard called The Basic Reference Model for Open Systems Interconnection. The standard is usually referred to as the Open Systems Interconnection Reference Model, the OSI Reference Model, or simply the OSI model. It was published in 1984 by both the ISO, as standard ISO 7498, and the renamed CCITT (now called the Telecommunications Standardization Sector of the International Telecommunication Union or ITU-T) as standard X.200.

OSI had two major components, an *abstract model* of networking, called the Basic Reference Model or seven-layer model, and a set of specific protocols.

The concept of a seven-layer model was provided by the work of Charles Bachman at Honeywell Information Services. Various aspects of OSI design evolved from experiences with the ARPANET, NPLNET, EIN, CYCLADES network and the work in IFIP WG6.1. The new design was documented in ISO 7498 and its various addenda. In this model, a networking system was divided into layers. Within each layer, one or more entities implement its functionality. Each entity interacted directly only with the layer immediately beneath it, and provided facilities for use by the layer above it.

Protocols enabled an entity in one host to interact with a corresponding entity at the same layer in another host. Service definitions abstractly described the functionality provided to an (N)-layer by an (N-1) layer, where N was one of the seven layers of protocols operating in the local host.

The OSI standards documents are available from the ITU-T as the X.200-series of recommendations.[1] Some of the protocol specifications were also available as part of the ITU-T X series. The equivalent ISO and ISO/IEC standards for the OSI model were available from ISO, but only some of them without fees.[2]

Description of OSI layers

The recommendation X.200 describes seven layers, labeled 1 to 7. Layer 1 is the lowest layer in this model.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 351 of 476
IPR2025-00103

OSI Model				
Layer		Data unit	Function[3]	Examples
Host layers	7. Application	Data	High-level APIs, including resource sharing, remote file access, directory services and virtual terminals	HTTP, FTP, SMTP
	6. Presentation		Translation of data between a networking service and an application; including character encoding, data compression and encryption/decryption	ASCII, EBCDIC, JPEG
	5. Session		Managing communication sessions, i.e. continuous exchange of information in the form of multiple back-and-forth transmissions between two nodes	RPC, PAP
	4. Transport	Segments	Reliable transmission of data segments between points on a network, including segmentation, acknowledgement and multiplexing	TCP, UDP
Media layers	3. Network	Packet/Datagram	Structuring and managing a multi-node network, including addressing, routing and traffic control	IPv4, IPv6, IPsec, AppleTalk
	2. Data link	Bit/Frame	Reliable transmission of data frames between two nodes connected by a physical layer	PPP, IEEE 802.2, L2TP
	1. Physical	Bit	Transmission and reception of raw bit streams over a physical medium	DSL, USB

At each level *N* two entities at the communicating devices (layer N *peers*) exchange protocol data units (PDUs) by means of a layer N *protocol*. Each PDU contains a payload, called the service data unit (SDU), along with protocol-related headers and/or footers.

Data processing by two communicating OSI-compatible devices is done as such:

1. The data to be transmitted is composed at the topmost layer of the transmitting device (layer *N*) into a *protocol data unit* (*PDU*).
2. The *PDU* is passed to layer *N-1*, where it is known as the *service data unit* (*SDU*).
3. At layer *N-1* the *SDU* is concatenated with a header, a footer, or both, producing a *layer N-1 PDU*. It is then passed to layer *N-2*.
4. The process continues until reaching the lowermost level, from which the data is transmitted to the receiving device.
5. At the receiving device the data is passed from the lowest to the highest layer as a series of *SDU*s while being successively stripped from each layer's header and/or footer, until reaching the topmost layer, where the last of the data is consumed.

Some orthogonal aspects, such as management and security, involve all of the layers (See ITU-T X.800 Recommendation[4]). These services are aimed at improving the CIA triad - confidentiality, integrity, and availability - of the transmitted data. In practice, the availability of a communication service is determined by the interaction between network design and network management protocols. Appropriate choices for both of these are needed to protect against denial of service.

Layer 1: physical layer

The physical layer has the following major functions:

- It defines the electrical and physical specifications of the data connection. It defines the relationship between a device and a physical transmission medium (e.g., a copper or fiber optical cable). This includes the layout of pins, voltages, line impedance, cable specifications, signal timing, hubs, repeaters, network adapters, host bus adapters (HBA used in storage area networks) and more.
- It defines the protocol to establish and terminate a connection between two directly connected nodes over a communications medium.
- It may define the protocol for flow control.
- It defines transmission mode i.e. simplex, half duplex, full duplex.
- It defines topology.
- It defines a protocol for the provision of a (not necessarily reliable) connection between two directly connected nodes, and the modulation or conversion between the representation of digital data in user equipment and the corresponding signals transmitted over the physical communications channel. This channel can involve physical cabling (such as copper and optical fiber) or a wireless radio link.

The physical layer of Parallel SCSI operates in this layer, as do the physical layers of Ethernet and other local-area networks, such as Token Ring, FDDI, ITU-T G.hn, and IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi), as well as personal area networks such as Bluetooth and IEEE 802.15.4.

Layer 2: data link layer

The data link layer provides node-to-node data transfer -- a reliable link between two directly connected nodes, by detecting and possibly correcting errors that may occur in the physical layer. The data link layer is divided into two sublayers:

- Media Access Control (MAC) layer - responsible for controlling how devices in a network gain access to data and permission to transmit it.
- Logical Link Control (LLC) layer - controls error checking and packet synchronization.

The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) is an example of a data link layer in the TCP/IP protocol stack.

The ITU-T G.hn standard, which provides high-speed local area networking over existing wires (power lines, phone lines and coaxial cables), includes a complete data link layer that provides both error correction and flow control by means of a selective-repeat sliding-window protocol.

Layer 3: network layer

The network layer provides the functional and procedural means of transferring variable length data sequences (called datagrams) from one node to another connected to the same *network*. It translates logical network address into physical machine address. A network is a medium to which many nodes can be connected, on which every node has an *address* and which permits nodes connected to it to transfer messages to other nodes connected to it by merely providing the content of a message and the address of the destination node and letting the network find the way to deliver ("route") the message to the destination node. In addition to message routing, the network may (or may not) implement message delivery by splitting the message into several fragments, delivering each fragment by a separate route and reassembling the fragments, report delivery errors, etc.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 352 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Datagram delivery at the network layer is *not* guaranteed to be *reliable*.

A number of layer-management protocols, a function defined in the *management annex*, ISO 7498/4, belong to the network layer. These include routing protocols, multicast group management, network-layer information and error, and network-layer address assignment. It is the function of the payload that makes these belong to the network layer, not the protocol that carries them.

Layer 4: transport layer

The transport layer provides the functional and procedural means of transferring variable-length data sequences from a source to a destination host via one or more networks, while maintaining the quality of service functions.

An example of a transport-layer protocol in the standard Internet stack is Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), usually built on top of the Internet Protocol (IP).

The transport layer controls the reliability of a given link through flow control, segmentation/desegmentation, and error control. Some protocols are state- and connection-oriented. This means that the transport layer can keep track of the segments and retransmit those that fail. The transport layer also provides the acknowledgement of the successful data transmission and sends the next data if no errors occurred. The transport layer creates packets out of the message received from the application layer. Packetizing is a process of dividing the long message into smaller messages.

OSI defines five classes of connection-mode transport protocols ranging from class 0 (which is also known as TP0 and provides the fewest features) to class 4 (TP4, designed for less reliable networks, similar to the Internet). Class 0 contains no error recovery, and was designed for use on network layers that provide error-free connections. Class 4 is closest to TCP, although TCP contains functions, such as the graceful close, which OSI assigns to the session layer. Also, all OSI TP connection-mode protocol classes provide expedited data and preservation of record boundaries. Detailed characteristics of TP0-4 classes are shown in the following table:[5]

Feature name	TP0	TP1	TP2	TP3	TP4
Connection-oriented network	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Connectionless network	No	No	No	No	Yes
Concatenation and separation	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Segmentation and reassembly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Error recovery	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Reinitiate connection[a]	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Multiplexing / demultiplexing over single virtual circuit	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Explicit flow control	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Retransmission on timeout	No	No	No	No	Yes
Reliable transport service	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

[a] If an excessive number of PDUs are unacknowledged.

An easy way to visualize the transport layer is to compare it with a post office, which deals with the dispatch and classification of mail and parcels sent. Do remember, however, that a post office manages the outer envelope of mail. Higher layers may have the equivalent of double envelopes, such as cryptographic presentation services that can be read by the addressee only. Roughly speaking, tunneling protocols operate at the transport layer, such as carrying non-IP protocols such as IBM's SNA or Novell's IPX over an IP network, or end-to-end encryption with IPsec. While Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) might seem to be a network-layer protocol, if the encapsulation of the payload takes place only at endpoint, GRE becomes closer to a transport protocol that uses IP headers but contains complete frames or packets to deliver to an endpoint. L2TP carries PPP frames inside transport packet.

Although not developed under the OSI Reference Model and not strictly conforming to the OSI definition of the transport layer, the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) of the Internet Protocol Suite are commonly categorized as layer-4 protocols within OSI.

Layer 5: session layer

The session layer controls the dialogues (connections) between computers. It establishes, manages and terminates the connections between the local and remote application. It provides for full-duplex, half-duplex, or simplex operation, and establishes checkpointing, adjournment, termination, and restart procedures. The OSI model made this layer responsible for graceful close of sessions, which is a property of the Transmission Control Protocol, and also for session checkpointing and recovery, which is not usually used in the Internet Protocol Suite. The session layer is commonly implemented explicitly in application environments that use remote procedure calls.

Layer 6: presentation layer

The presentation layer establishes context between application-layer entities, in which the application-layer entities may use different syntax and semantics if the presentation service provides a big mapping between them. If a mapping is available, presentation service data units are encapsulated into session protocol data units, and passed down the protocol stack.

This layer provides independence from data representation (e.g., encryption) by translating between application and network formats. The presentation layer transforms data into the form that the application accepts. This layer formats and encrypts data to be sent across a network. It is sometimes called the syntax layer.[6]

The original presentation structure used the Basic Encoding Rules of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1), with capabilities such as converting an EBCDIC-coded text file to an ASCII-coded file, or serialization of objects and other data structures from and to XML.

Layer 7: application layer

The application layer is the OSI layer closest to the end user, which means both the OSI application layer and the user interact directly with the software application. This layer interacts with software applications that implement a communicating component. Such application programs fall outside the scope of the OSI model. Application-layer functions typically include identifying communication partners, determining resource availability, and synchronizing communication. When identifying communication partners, the application layer determines the identity and availability of communication partners for an

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 353 of 476
IPR2025-00103

application with data to transmit. When determining resource availability, the application layer must decide whether sufficient network or the requested communication exists. In synchronizing communication, all communication between applications requires cooperation that is managed by the application layer. Some examples of application-layer implementations include:

- On OSI stack:
  - FTAM File Transfer and Access Management Protocol
  - X.400 Mail
  - Common Management Information Protocol (CMIP)
- On TCP/IP stack:
  - Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP),
  - File Transfer Protocol (FTP),
  - Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP),
  - Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), etc.

Cross-layer functions

There are some functions or services that are not tied to a given layer, but they can affect more than one layer. Examples include the following:

- Security service (telecommunication)[4] as defined by ITU-T X.800 recommendation.
- Management functions, i.e. functions that permit to configure, instantiate, monitor, terminate the communications of two or more entities: there is a specific application-layer protocol, common management information protocol (CMIP) and its corresponding service, common management information service (CMIS), they need to interact with every layer in order to deal with their instances.
- Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) operates at an OSI-model layer that is generally considered to lie between traditional definitions of layer 2 (data link layer) and layer 3 (network layer), and thus is often referred to as a "layer-2.5" protocol. It was designed to provide a unified data-carrying service for both circuit-based clients and packet-switching clients which provide a datagram-based service model. It can be used to carry many different kinds of traffic, including IP packets, as well as native ATM, SONET, and Ethernet frames.
- ARP is used to translate IPv4 addresses (OSI layer 3) into Ethernet MAC addresses (OSI layer 2).

Interfaces

Neither the OSI Reference Model nor OSI protocols specify any programming interfaces, other than as deliberately abstract service specifications. Protocol specifications precisely define the interfaces between different computers, but the software interfaces inside computers, known as network sockets are implementation-specific.

For example Microsoft Windows' Winsock, and Unix's Berkeley sockets and System V Transport Layer Interface, are interfaces between applications (layer 5 and above) and the transport (layer 4). NDIS and ODI are interfaces between the media (layer 2) and the network protocol (layer 3).

Interface standards, except for the physical layer to media, are approximate implementations of OSI service specifications.

Examples

Layer		OSI protocols	TCP/IP protocols	Signaling System 7[7]	AppleTalk	IPX	SNA	UMTS	Miscellaneous examples
No.	Name								
7	Application	FTAM · X.400 · X.500 · DAP · ROSE · RTSE · ACSE[8] · CMIP[9]	NNTP · SIP · SSI · DNS · FTP · Gopher · HTTP · NFS · NTP · DHCP · SMPP · SMTP · SNMP · Telnet · BGP · FCIP	INAP · MAP · TCAP · ISUP · TUP	AFP · ZIP · RTMP · NBP	SAP	APPC		HL7 · Modbus
6	Presentation	ISO/IEC 8823 · X.226 · ISO/IEC 9576-1 · X.236	MIME · SSL · TLS · XDR		AFP				TDI · ASCII · EBCDIC · MIDI · MPEG
5	Session	ISO/IEC 8327 · X.225 · ISO/IEC 9548-1 · X.235	Sockets (session establishment in TCP / RTP / PPTP)		ASP · ADSP · PAP	NWLink	DLC?		Named pipes · NetBIOS · SAP · half duplex · full duplex · simplex · RPC · SOCKS
4	Transport	ISO/IEC 8073 · TP0 · TP1 · TP2 · TP3 · TP4 (X.224) · ISO/IEC 8602 · X.234	TCP · UDP · SCTP · DCCP			DDP · SPX			NBF

3	Network	ISO/IEC 8208 · X.25 (PLP) · ISO/IEC 8878 · X.223 · ISO/IEC 8473-1 · CLNP X.233	IP · IPsec · ICMP · IGMP · OSPF · RIP	SCCP · MTP	ATP (TokenTalk / EtherTalk)	IPX		RRC / BMC	NBF · Q.931 · NDP · ARP (layer 3 to 2) · IS-IS
2	Data link	ISO/IEC 7666 · X.25 (LAPB) · Token Bus · X.222 · ISO/IEC 8802-2 · LLC (type 1 / 2)[10]	PPP · SBTV · SLIP	MTP · Q.710	LocalTalk · ARA · PPP	IEEE 802.3 framing Ethernet II framing	SDLC	PDCP[11] · LLC · MAC	ARQ · ATM · Bit stuffing · CDP · CRC · DOCSIS · FDDI · FDP · Fibre Channel · Frame Relay · HDP · HDLC · IEEE 802.3 (Ethernet) · IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n (Ethernet MAC and LLC) · IEEE 802.1Q (VLAN) · ISL · ITU-T G.hn DLL · Linux interface bonding · PPP · Q.921 · Token Ring
1	Physical	X.25 (X.21bis · EIA/TIA-232 · EIA/TIA-449 · EIA-530 · G.703)[10]		MTP · Q.710	RS-232 · RS-422 · STP · PhoneNet		Twinax	L1 (physical)	RS-232 · Full duplex · RJ45 (8P8C) · V.35 · V.34 · I.430 · I.431 · T1 · E1 · 10BASE-T · 100BASE-TX · 1000BASE-T · POTS · SONET · SDH · DSL · 802.11a/b/g/n PHY · ITU-T G.hn PHY · CAN bus · DOCSIS · DWDM

Comparison with TCP/IP model

In the TCP/IP model of the Internet, protocols are deliberately not as rigidly designed into strict layers as in the OSI model.[12] RFC 3439 contains a section entitled "Layering considered harmful".[13] However, TCP/IP does recognize four broad layers of functionality which are derived from the operating scope of their contained protocols: the scope of the software application; the end-to-end transport connection; the internetworking range; and the scope of the direct links to other nodes on the local network.[14]

Even though the concept is different from the OSI model, these layers are nevertheless often compared with the OSI layering scheme in the following way:

- The Internet application layer includes the OSI application layer, presentation layer, and most of the session layer.
- Its end-to-end transport layer includes the graceful close function of the OSI session layer as well as the OSI transport layer.
- The internetworking layer (Internet layer) is a subset of the OSI network layer (see above)
- The link layer includes the OSI data link and physical layers, as well as parts of OSI's network layer.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 355 of 476
IPR2025-00103

These comparisons are based on the original seven-layer protocol model as defined in ISO 7498, rather than refinements in such things as the internal organization of the network layer document.

The presumably strict peer layering of the OSI model as it is usually described does not present contradictions in TCP/IP, as it is permissible that protocol usage does not follow the hierarchy implied in a layered model. Such examples exist in some routing protocols (e.g., OSPF), or in the description of tunneling protocols, which provide a link layer for an application, although the tunnel host protocol might well be a transport or even an application-layer protocol in its own right.

See also

- Hierarchical internetworking model
- Layer 8
- Protocol stack
- Service layer
- WAP protocol suite
- List of information technology acronyms
- IBM Systems Network Architecture

References

1. ^ ITU-T X-Series Recommendations (http://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-X/en)
2. ^ "Publicly Available Standards" (http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/index.html). Standards.iso.org. 2010-07-30. Retrieved 2010-09-11.
3. ^ "The OSI Model's Seven Layers Defined and Functions Explained" (https://support.microsoft.com/kb/103884). *Microsoft Support*. Retrieved 2014-12-28.
4. ^ [a] [b] X.800 : Security architecture for Open Systems Interconnection for CCITT applications (http://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-X.800-199103-I/e)
5. ^ "ITU-T Recommendation X.224 (11/1995) ISO/IEC 8073" (http://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-X.224-199511-I/en/).
6. ^ Grigonis, Richard (2000). *Computer telephony- encyclopaedia* (http://books.google.com/?id=cUYk0ZhOxpEC&printsec=frontcover&dq=computer+telephony+encyclopedia#v=onepage&q&f=false). CMP. p. 331. ISBN 9781578200450.
7. ^ ITU-T Recommendation Q.1400 (03/1993) (http://www.itu.int/rec/T-REC-Q.1400/en/), *Architecture framework for the development of signaling and OA&M protocols using OSI concepts*, pp 4, 7.
8. ^ ITU Rec. X.227 (ISO 8650), X.217 (ISO 8649).
9. ^ X.700 series of recommendations from the ITU-T (in particular X.711) and ISO 9596.
10. ^ [a] [b] CISCO Cisco Systems, Inc. Internetworking Technology Handbook OSI Model Physical layer (http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/internetworking/technology/handbook/Intro-to-Internet.html#wp1020669)
11. ^ 3GPP TS 36.300 : E-UTRA and E-UTRAN Overall Description, Stage 2, Release 11 (http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/36300.htm)
12. ^ RFC 3439
13. ^ http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3439#section-3
14. ^ [1] (http://www.exa.unicen.edu.ar/catedras/comdat1/material/TP1-Ejercicio5-ingles.pdf)

External links

- ISO/IEC standard 7498-1:1994 (http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/s020269_ISO_IEC_7498-1_1994(E).zip) (PDF document inside ZIP archive) (requires HTTP cookies in order to accept licence agreement)
- ITU-T X.200 (the same contents as from ISO) (http://www.itu.int/rec/dologin_pub.asp?lang=e&id=T-REC-X.200-199407-I!!PDF-E&type=items)
- The ISO OSI Reference Model , Beluga graph of data units and groups of layers (http://infchg.appspot.com/usr?at=1263939371)
- Zimmermann, Hubert (April 1980). "OSI Reference Model — The ISO Model of Architecture for Open Systems Interconnection". *IEEE Transactions on Communications* **28** (4): 425–432. doi:10.1109/TCOM.1980.1094702 (https://dx.doi.org/10.1109%2FTCOM.1980.1094702). CiteSeerX: 10.1.1.136.9497 (http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.136.9497).
- Cisco Systems Internetworking Technology Handbook (http://docwiki.cisco.com/wiki/Internetworking_Technology_Handbook)

Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***OSI model***.

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=OSI_model&oldid=646786501"

Categories: ISO standards | ITU-T recommendations | Network architecture | OSI protocols | Reference models | Computer networking

- This page was last modified on 12 February 2015, at 11:45.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 356 of 476
IPR2025-00103

ISO 8601

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

ISO 8601 *Data elements and interchange formats – Information interchange – Representation of dates and times* is an international standard covering the exchange of date and time-related data. It was issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and was first published in 1988. The purpose of this standard is to provide an unambiguous and well-defined method of representing dates and times, so as to avoid misinterpretation of numeric representations of dates and times, particularly when data are transferred between countries with different conventions for writing numeric dates and times.

In general, ISO 8601 applies to representations and formats of dates in the Gregorian (and potentially proleptic Gregorian) calendar, times based on the 24-hour timekeeping system (including optional time zone information), time intervals and combinations thereof.[1] The standard does not assign any specific meaning to elements of the date/time to be represented; the meaning will depend on the context of its use. In addition, dates and times to be represented cannot include words with no specified numerical meaning in the standard (e.g. names of years in the Chinese calendar) or that do not use characters (e.g. images, sounds).[1]

In representations for interchange, dates and times are arranged so the largest temporal term (the year) is placed to the left and each successively smaller term is placed to the right of the previous term. Representations must be written in a combination of Arabic numerals and certain characters (such as "-", "W", and "Z") that are given specific meanings within the standard; The implication is that some commonplace ways of writing parts of dates, such as "January" or "Thursday", are not allowed in interchange representations.

Contents

- 1 History
- 2 General principles
- 3 Dates
  - 3.1 Years
  - 3.2 Calendar dates
  - 3.3 Week dates
  - 3.4 Ordinal dates
- 4 Times
  - 4.1 Time zone designators
    - 4.1.1 UTC
    - 4.1.2 Time offsets from UTC
- 5 Combined date and time representations
- 6 Durations

Date and time (current at page generation) **expressed according to ISO 8601:**	
Date:	**2015-02-15**
Combined date and time in UTC:	**2015-02-15T19:39:11+00:00** **2015-02-15T19:39:11Z**
Week:	**2015-W07**
Date with week number:	**2015-W07-7**
Ordinal date:	**2015-046**

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 357 of 476
IPR2025-00103

- 7 Time intervals
  - 7.1 Repeating intervals
- 8 Truncated representations
- 9 Usage
- 10 Related standards
- 11 See also
- 12 Notes and references
- 13 External links

History

The first edition of the ISO 8601 standard was published in 1988. It unified and replaced a number of older ISO standards on various aspects of date and time notation: ISO 2014, ISO 2015, ISO 2711, ISO 3307, and ISO 4031.[2] It has been superseded by a second edition in 2000 and by the current third edition published on 3 December 2004. ISO 8601 was prepared by,[3] and is under the direct responsibility of, ISO Technical Committee TC 154.[4]

ISO 2014, though superseded, is the standard that originally introduced the all-numeric date notation in most-to-least-significant order [YYYY]-[MM]-[DD]. The ISO week numbering system was introduced in ISO 2015, and the identification of days by ordinal dates was originally defined in ISO 2711.

General principles

- Date and time values are ordered from the largest to smallest unit of time: year, month (or week), day, hour, minute, second, and fraction of second. The lexicographical order of the representation thus corresponds to chronological order, except for date representations involving negative years. This allows dates to be naturally sorted by, for example, file systems.
- Each date and time value has a fixed number of digits that must be padded with leading zeros.
- Representations can be done in one of two formats – a basic format with a minimal number of separators or an extended format with separators added to enhance human readability.[5] The standard notes that "The basic format should be avoided in plain text."[6] The separator used between date values (year, month, week, and day) is the hyphen, while the colon is used as the separator between time values (hours, minutes, and seconds). For example, the 6th day of the 1st month of the year 2009 may be written as "2009-01-06" in the extended format or simply as "20090106" in the basic format without ambiguity.
- For reduced precision,[7] any number of values may be dropped from any of the date and time representations, but in the order from the least to the most significant. For example, "2004-05" is a valid ISO 8601 date, which indicates May (the fifth month) 2004. This format will never represent the 5th day of an unspecified month in 2004, nor will it represent a time-span extending from 2004 into 2005.

- If necessary for a particular application, the standard supports the addition of a decimal fraction to the smallest time value in the representation.

Dates

The standard uses the Gregorian calendar, which serves as an international standard for civil use.[8]

February 2015

Wk	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
(5)	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
(6)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(7)	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(8)	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
(9)	23	24	25	26	27	28	1

ISO 8601 fixes a reference calendar date to the Gregorian calendar of 20 May 1875 as the date the *Convention du Mètre* (Metre Convention) was signed in Paris. However, ISO calendar dates before the Convention are still compatible with the Gregorian calendar all the way back to the official introduction of the Gregorian calendar on 1582-10-15. Earlier dates, in the proleptic Gregorian calendar, may be used by mutual agreement of the partners exchanging information. The standard states that every date must be consecutive, so usage of the Julian calendar would be contrary to the standard (because at the switchover date, the dates would not be consecutive).

Years

YYYY
±YYYYY

ISO 8601 prescribes, as a minimum, a four-digit year [YYYY] to avoid the year 2000 problem. It therefore represents years from 0000 to 9999, year 0000 being equal to 1 BC and all others AD. However, years prior to 1583 are not automatically allowed by the standard. Instead "values in the range [0000] through [1582] shall only be used by mutual agreement of the partners in information interchange."[9]

To represent years before 0000 or after 9999, the standard also permits the expansion of the year representation but only by prior agreement between the sender and the receiver.[10] An expanded year representation [±YYYYY] must have an agreed-upon number of extra year digits beyond the four-digit minimum, and it must be prefixed with a + or − sign[11] instead of the more common AD or BC (or the less widely used BCE/CE) notation; by convention 1 BC is labelled +0000, 2 BC is labeled -0001, and so on.[12]

Calendar dates

YYYY-MM-DD	*or*	YYYYMMDD
YYYY-MM		(*but not* YYYYMM)

Calendar date representations are in the form shown in the box to the right. [YYYY] indicates a four-digit year, 0000 through 9999. [MM] indicates a two-digit month of the year, 01 through 12. [DD] indicates a two-digit day of that month, 01 through 31. For example, "5 April 1981" may be represented as either "1981-04-05"[5] in the *extended format* or "19810405" in the *basic format*.

The standard also allows for calendar dates to be written with reduced precision. For example, one may write "1981-04" to mean "1981 April", and one may simply write "1981" to refer to that year or "19" to refer to the century from 1900 to 1999 inclusive. Although the standard allows both the YYYY-MM-DD

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 359 of 476
IPR2025-00103

and YYYYMMDD formats for complete calendar date representations, if the day [DD] is omitted then only the YYYY-MM format is allowed. By disallowing dates of the form YYYYMM, the standard avoids confusion with the truncated representation YYMMDD (still often used).

Week dates

YYYY-Www	*or*	YYYYWww
YYYY-Www-D	*or*	YYYYWwwD

Week date representations are in the format as shown in the box to the right. [YYYY] indicates the *ISO week-numbering year* which is slightly different from the traditional Gregorian calendar year (see below). [Www] is the *week number* prefixed by the letter *W*, from W01 through W53. [D] is the *weekday number*, from 1 through 7, beginning with Monday and ending with Sunday. This form is popular in the manufacturing industries.

There are mutually equivalent descriptions of week 01:

- the week with the year's first Thursday in it (the formal ISO definition),
- the week with 4 January in it,
- the first week with the majority (four or more) of its days in the starting year, and
- the week starting with the Monday in the period 29 December – 4 January.

If 1 January is on a Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday, it is in week 01. If 1 January is on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday, it is in week 52 or 53 of the previous year (there is no week 00). 28 December is always in the last week of its year.

The week number can be described by counting the Thursdays: week 12 contains the 12th Thursday of the year.

The *ISO week-numbering year* starts at the first day (Monday) of week 01 and ends at the Sunday before the new ISO year (hence without overlap or gap). It consists of 52 or 53 full weeks. The ISO week-numbering year number deviates from the number of the traditional Gregorian calendar year on a Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, or a Saturday and Sunday, or just a Sunday, at the start of the traditional Gregorian calendar year (which are at the end of the previous ISO week-numbering year) and a Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, or a Monday and Tuesday, or just a Monday, at the end of the traditional Gregorian calendar year (which are in week 01 of the next ISO week-numbering year). For Thursdays, the ISO week-numbering year number is always equal to the traditional Gregorian calendar year number.

Examples:

- Monday 29 December 2008 is written "2009-W01-1"
- Sunday 3 January 2010 is written "2009-W53-7"

For an overview of week numbering systems see week number. The US system has weeks from Sunday through Saturday, and partial weeks at the beginning and the end of the year. An advantage is that no separate year numbering like the ISO week-numbering year is needed, while correspondence of lexicographical order and chronological order is preserved.

Ordinal dates

An ordinal date is a simple form for occasions when the arbitrary nature of week and month definitions are more of an impediment than an aid, for instance, when comparing dates from different calendars. As represented above, [YYYY] indicates a year. [DDD] is the day of that year, from 001 through 365 (366 in leap years). For example, "1981-04-05" is also "1981-095".

YYYY-DDD	*or*	YYYYDDD

This format is used with simple hardware systems that have a need for a date system, but where including full calendar calculation software may be a significant nuisance. This system is sometimes incorrectly referred to as "Julian Date", whereas the astronomical Julian Date is a sequential count of the number of days since day 0 beginning 1 January 4713 BC Greenwich noon, Julian proleptic calendar (or noon on ISO date -4713-11-24 which uses the Gregorian proleptic calendar with a year [0000]).

Times

ISO 8601 uses the 24-hour clock system. The *basic format* is [hh][mm][ss] and the *extended format* is [hh]:[mm]:[ss].

hh:mm:ss	*or*	hhmmss
hh:mm	*or*	hhmm
	hh	

- [hh] refers to a zero-padded hour between 00 and 24 (where 24 is only used to denote midnight at the end of a calendar day).
- [mm] refers to a zero-padded minute between 00 and 59.
- [ss] refers to a zero-padded second between 00 and 60 (where 60 is only used to denote an added leap second).

So a time might appear as either "134730" in the *basic format* or "13:47:30" in the *extended format.*

It is also acceptable to omit lower order time elements for reduced precision:[7] [hh]:[mm], [hh][mm] and [hh] are all used. (The use of [hh] alone is considered basic format.[13])

Midnight is a special case and may be referred to as either "00:00" or "24:00". The notation "00:00" is used at the beginning of a calendar day and is the more frequently used. At the end of a day use "24:00". "2007-04-05T24:00" is the same instant as "2007-04-06T00:00" (see *Combined date and time representations* below).

Decimal fractions may be added to any of the three time elements. However, a fraction may only be added to the lowest order time element in the representation. A decimal mark, either a comma or a dot (without any preference as stated in resolution 10 of the 22nd General Conference CGPM in 2003,[14] but with a preference for a comma according to ISO 8601:2004)[15] is used as a separator between the time element and its fraction. To denote "14 hours, 30 and one half minutes", do not include a seconds figure. Represent it as "14:30,5", "1430,5", "14:30.5", or "1430.5". There is no limit on the number of decimal places for the decimal fraction. However, the number of decimal places needs to be agreed to by the communicating parties.

Time zone designators

Time zones in ISO 8601 are represented as local time (with the location unspecified), as UTC, or as an offset from UTC.

<time>Z

If no UTC relation information is given with a time representation, the time is assumed to be in local time. While it may be safe to assume local time when communicating in the same time zone, it is ambiguous when used in communicating across different time zones. It is usually preferable to indicate a time zone (zone designator) using the standard's notation.

<time>±hh:mm
<time>±hhmm
<time>±hh

UTC

If the time is in UTC, add a *Z* directly after the time without a space. *Z* is the zone designator for the zero UTC offset. "09:30 UTC" is therefore represented as "09:30Z" or "0930Z". "14:45:15 UTC" would be "14:45:15Z" or "144515Z".

UTC time is also known as 'Zulu' time, since 'Zulu' is the NATO phonetic alphabet word for 'Z'.

Time offsets from UTC

The offset from UTC is given in the format ±[hh]:[mm], ±[hh][mm], or ±[hh]. So if the time being described is one hour ahead of UTC (such as the time in Berlin during the winter), the zone designator would be "+01:00", "+0100", or simply "+01". This is appended to the time in the same way that 'Z' was above. The offset from UTC changes with daylight saving time, e.g. a time offset in Chicago, would be "−06:00" for the winter (Central Standard Time) and "−05:00" for the summer (Central Daylight Time).

The following times all refer to the same moment: "18:30Z", "22:30+04", "1130−0700", and "15:00−03:30". Nautical time zone letters are not used with the exception of Z. To calculate UTC time one has to subtract the offset from the local time, e.g. for "15:00−03:30" do 15:00 − (−03:30) to get 18:30 UTC.

An offset of zero, in addition to having the special representation "Z", can also be stated numerically as "+00:00", "+0000", or "+00". However, it is not permitted to state it numerically with a negative sign, as "−00:00", "−0000", or "−00". The section dictating sign usage (section 3.4.2 in the 2004 edition of the standard) states that a plus sign must be used for a positive or zero value, and a minus sign for a negative value. Contrary to this rule, RFC 3339, which is otherwise a profile of ISO 8601, permits the use of "−00", with the same denotation as "+00" but a differing connotation.[16]

Combined date and time representations

A single point in time can be represented by concatenating a complete date expression, the letter *T* as a delimiter, and a valid time expression. For example "2007-04-05T14:30".

<date>T<time>

If a time zone designator is required, it follows the combined date and time. For example "2007-04-05T14:30Z" or "2007-04-05T12:30-02:00".

Either basic or extended formats may be used, but both date and time must use the same format. The date expression may be calendar, week, or ordinal, and must use a complete representation. The time expression may use reduced accuracy. It is permitted to omit the 'T' character by mutual agreement.[17]

Durations

Durations are a component of time intervals and define the amount of intervening time in a time interval. They should only be used as part of a time interval as prescribed by the standard. Time intervals are discussed in the next section.

PnYnMnDTnHnMnS

PnW

P<date>T<time>

Durations are represented by the format P[n]Y[n]M[n]DT[n]H[n]M[n]S or P[n]W as shown to the right. In these representations, the [n] is replaced by the value for each of the date and time elements that follow the [n]. Leading zeros are not required, but the maximum number of digits for each element should be agreed to by the communicating parties. The capital letters *P*, *Y*, *M*, *W*, *D*, *T*, *H*, *M*, and *S* are designators for each of the date and time elements and are not replaced.

- *P* is the duration designator (historically called "period") placed at the start of the duration representation.
- *Y* is the year designator that follows the value for the number of years.
- *M* is the month designator that follows the value for the number of months.
- *W* is the week designator that follows the value for the number of weeks.
- *D* is the day designator that follows the value for the number of days.
- *T* is the time designator that precedes the time components of the representation.
- *H* is the hour designator that follows the value for the number of hours.
- *M* is the minute designator that follows the value for the number of minutes.
- *S* is the second designator that follows the value for the number of seconds.

For example, "P3Y6M4DT12H30M5S" represents a duration of "three years, six months, four days, twelve hours, thirty minutes, and five seconds".

Date and time elements including their designator may be omitted if their value is zero, and lower order elements may also be omitted for reduced precision. For example, "P23DT23H" and "P4Y" are both acceptable duration representations.

To resolve ambiguity, "P1M" is a one-month duration and "PT1M" is a one-minute duration (note the time designator, T, that precedes the time value). The smallest value used may also have a decimal fraction, as in "P0.5Y" to indicate half a year. This decimal fraction may be specified with either a comma or a full stop, as in "P0,5Y" or "P0.5Y". The standard does not prohibit date and time values in a duration representation from exceeding their "carry over points" except as noted below. Thus, "PT36H" could be used as well as "P1DT12H" for representing the same duration.

Alternatively, a format for duration based on combined date and time representations may be used by agreement between the communicating parties either in the basic format PYYYYMMDDThhmmss or in the extended format P[YYYY]-[MM]-[DD]T[hh]:[mm]:[ss]. For example, the first duration shown above would be "P0003-06-04T12:30:05". However, individual date and time values cannot exceed their moduli (e.g. a value of 13 for the month or 25 for the hour would not be permissible).[18]

Time intervals

A time interval is the intervening time between two time points. The amount of intervening time is expressed by a duration (as described in the previous section). The two time points (start and end) are expressed by either a combined date and time representation or just a date representation.

<start>/<end>

<start>/<duration>

<duration>/<end>

<duration>

There are four ways to express a time interval:

1. Start and end, such as "2007-03-01T13:00:00Z/2008-05-11T15:30:00Z"
2. Start and duration, such as "2007-03-01T13:00:00Z/P1Y2M10DT2H30M"
3. Duration and end, such as "P1Y2M10DT2H30M/2008-05-11T15:30:00Z"
4. Duration only, such as "P1Y2M10DT2H30M", with additional context information

Of these, the first three require two values separated by an *interval designator* which is usually a solidus or forward slash "/". Section 4.4.2 of the standard notes that: "In certain application areas a double hyphen is used as a separator instead of a solidus." The standard does not define the term "double hyphen", but previous versions used notations like "2000--2002".[19] Use of a double hyphen instead of a solidus allows inclusion in computer filenames.[20] A solidus is a reserved character and not allowed in a filename in common operating systems.

For <start>/<end> expressions, if any elements are missing from the end value, they are assumed to be the same as for the start value including the time zone. This feature of the standard allows for concise representations of time intervals. For example, the date of a two-hour meeting including the start and finish times could be simply shown as "2007-12-14T13:30/15:30", where "/15:30" implies "/2007-12-14T15:30" (the same date as the start), or the beginning and end dates of a monthly billing period as "2008-02-15/03-14", where "/03-14" implies "/2008-03-14" (the same year as the start).

If greater precision is desirable to represent the time interval, then more time elements can be added to the representation. An interval denoted "2007-11-13/15" can start at any time on 2007-11-13 and end at any time on 2007-11-15, whereas "2007-11-13T09:00/15T17:00" includes the start and end times. To explicitly include all of the start and end dates, the interval would be represented as "2007-11-13T00:00/15T24:00".

Repeating intervals

Repeating intervals are specified in clause "4.5 Recurring time interval". They are formed by adding "R[n]/" to the beginning of an interval expression, where *R* is used as the letter itself and [n] is replaced by the number of repetitions.

Rnn/<interval>

R/<interval>

Leaving out the value for [n] means an unbounded number of repetitions. If the interval specifies the start (forms 1 and 2 above), then this is the start of the repeating interval. If the interval specifies the end but not the start (form 3 above), then this is the end of the repeating interval. For example, to repeat the interval of "P1Y2M10DT2H30M" five times starting at "2008-03-01T13:00:00Z", use "R5/2008-03-01T13:00:00Z/P1Y2M10DT2H30M".

Truncated representations

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 364 of 476
IPR2025-00103

ISO 8601:2000 allowed truncation (by agreement), where leading components of a date or time are omitted. Notably, this allowed two-digit years to be used and the ambiguous formats YY-MM-DD and YYMMDD. This provision was removed in ISO 8601:2004.

Usage

On the Internet, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) uses ISO 8601 in defining a profile of the standard that restricts the supported date and time formats to reduce the chance of error and the complexity of software.[21]

RFC 3339 defines a profile of ISO 8601 for use in Internet protocols and standards. It explicitly excludes durations and dates before the common era. The more complex formats such as week numbers and ordinal days are not permitted.[22]

RFC 3339 deviates from ISO 8601 in allowing a zero timezone offset to be specified as "-00:00", which ISO 8601 forbids. RFC 3339 intends "-00:00" to carry the connotation that it is not stating a preferred timezone, whereas the conforming "+00:00" or any non-zero offset connotes that the offset being used is preferred. This convention regarding "-00:00" is derived from earlier RFCs, such as RFC 2822 which uses it for timestamps in email headers. RFC 2822 made no claim that any part of its timestamp format conforms to ISO 8601, and so was free to use this convention without conflict. RFC 3339 errs in adopting this convention while also claiming conformance to ISO 8601.

ISO 8601 is referenced by several specifications, but the full range of options of ISO 8601 is not always used. For example, the various electronic program guide standards for TV, digital radio, etc. use several forms to describe points in time and durations. The ID3 audio meta-data specification also makes use of a subset of ISO 8601.[23] The GeneralizedTime makes use of another subset of ISO 8601.

The ISO 8601 week date, as of 2006, appeared in its basic form on major brand commercial packaging in the United States. Its appearance depended on the particular packaging, canning, or bottling plant more than any particular brand. The format is particularly useful for quality assurance, so that production errors can be readily traced to work weeks, and products can be correctly targeted for recall.

Related standards

Australia	AS ISO 8601-2007
Austria	OENORM EN 28601
Belgium	NBN EN 28601
Brazil	NBR 5892:1989
Canada	CSA Z234.5:1989
China	GB/T 7408-2005
Czech Republic	ČSN ISO 8601
Denmark	DS/ISO 8601:2005
European Norm	EN 28601:1992
Finland	SFS-EN 28601
France	NF Z69-200; NF EN 28601:1993-06-01
Germany	DIN ISO 8601:2006-09 (replaced DIN EN 28601:1993-02); related: DIN 5008:2011-04

Greece	ELOT EN 28601
Hungary	MSZ ISO 8601:2003
Iceland	IST EN 28601:1992
India	IS 7900:2001
Ireland	IS/EN 28601:1993
Italy	UNI EN 28601
Japan	JIS X 0301-2002
Lithuania	LST ISO 8601:1997
Luxembourg	ITM-EN 28601
Netherlands	NEN ISO 8601 & NEN EN 28601 & NEN 2772
Norway	NS-ISO 8601
Poland	PN-90/N-01204
Portugal	NP EN 28601
Russia	ГОСТ ИСО 8601-2001 (current), ГОСТ 7.64-90 (obsolete)
South Africa	ARP 010:1989
Spain	UNE EN 28601
Sweden	SS-ISO 8601
Switzerland	SN ISO 8601:2005-08
Taiwan	CNS 7648
Thailand	TIS 1111:2535 in 1992
Turkey	TS ISO 8601
UK	BS ISO 8601:2004, BS EN 28601 (1989-06-30)
Ukraine	ДСТУ ISO 8601:2010
US	ANSI INCITS 30-1997 (R2008) and NIST FIPS PUB 4-2
Vietnam	TCVN 6398-1:1998

See also

Media related to ISO 8601 at Wikimedia Commons

- Astronomical year numbering
- Date and time representation by country

Notes and references

1. ^ [a] [b] ISO 8601:2004[E] section 1 Scope
2. ^ *ISO 8601:2004(E)*, ISO, 2004-12-01, "Annex A ... From that concept representations of all other date and time values were logically derived; thus, ISO 2014, ISO 3307 and ISO 4031 have been superseded.... Identification of a particular date by means of ordinal dates (ISO 2711) and by means of the week numbering system (ISO 2015) were alternative methods that the basic concept of this International Standard could also encompass; thus, ISO 2015 and ISO 2711 have now been superseded."
3. ^ *ISO 8601:2004(E)*. ISO. 2004-12-01. p. iv Foreword.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 366 of 476
IPR2025-00103

4. ^ TC 154 Processes, data elements and documents in commerce, industry and administration (http://www.iso.org/iso/home/store/catalogue_tc/catalogue_tc_browse.htm?commid=53186&published=on), Technical committees – ISO
5. ^ [a] [b] ISO, FAQ: *Numeric representation of Dates and Time (http://www.iso.org/iso/iso8601)*
6. ^ ISO 8601:2004 section 2.3.3 basic format
7. ^ [a] [b] ISO 8601 uses the word *accuracy*, not *precision*, in the relevant section, e.g: 2.3.7 representation with reduced accuracy.
8. ^ Doggett, L. E. (1992). "Calendars". In P. K. Seidelmann. *Explanatory Supplement to the Astronomical Almanac* (http://astro.nmsu.edu/~lhuber/leaphist.html). Sausalito, California: University Science Books. p. 580. ISBN 0-935702-68-7. "The Gregorian calendar today serves as an international standard for civil use."
9. ^ *ISO 8601:2004(E)*. ISO. 2004-12-01. section 4.1.2.1 General.
10. ^ *ISO 8601:2004(E)*. ISO. 2004-12-01. "3.5 Expansion ... By mutual agreement of the partners in information interchange, it is permitted to expand the component identifying the calendar year, which is otherwise limited to four digits. This enables reference to dates and times in calendar years outside the range supported by complete representations, i.e. before the start of the year [0000] or after the end of the year [9999]."
11. ^ ISO 8601:2004 sections 3.4.2, 4.1.2.4
12. ^ For example, see Annex B.1.1 of the standard.
13. ^ ISO 8601:2004 section 4.2.2.3 Representations with reduced accuracy
14. ^ "NIST TechBeat 2006-11-22" (http://www.nist.gov/public_affairs/techbeat/tb2006_1122.htm#decimal). NIST. 2006-11-22. Retrieved 2012-05-06. "Decimals Score a Point on International Standards ... It soon may be possible to write international standards documents with decimal points in them."
15. ^ *ISO 8601:2004(E)*, ISO, 2004-12-01, "4.2.2.4 ... the decimal fraction shall be divided from the integer part by the decimal sign specified in ISO 31-0, i.e. the comma [,] or full stop [.]. Of these, the comma is the preferred sign."
16. ^ RFC 3339 – Unknown local offset convention
17. ^ "ISO 8601:2004(E)". ISO. 2004-12-01. "4.3.2 NOTE: By mutual agreement of the partners in information interchange, the character [T] may be omitted in applications where there is no risk of confusing a date and time of day representation with others defined in this International Standard."
18. ^ ISO 8601:2004 section 4.4.3.3 Alternative format
19. ^ "Info on ISO 8601, the date and time representation standard" (http://www.cs.tut.fi/~jkorpela/iso8601.html). Cs.tut.fi. Retrieved 2012-08-29.
20. ^ "ISO 8601 - Getting with the Times (and Dates)" (http://www.hydrogold.com.au/news_2012.html#iso8601). Hydrogold. 2012-01-01. Retrieved 2013-08-13.
21. ^ Note about Date and Time Formats to W3C from Reuters (http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime)
22. ^ RFC 3339, section 5.6
23. ^ Nilsson, M. (2000-11-01). "ID3 tag version 2.4.0 - Main Structure" (http://www.id3.org/id3v2.4.0-structure). id3.org. pp. §4. Retrieved 2009-09-27.

External links

- ISO's catalog entry for ISO 8601:2004 (http://www.iso.org/iso/catalogue_detail?csnumber=40874)

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 367 of 476
IPR2025-00103

- Use international date format (ISO) – Quality Web Tips (http://www.w3.org/QA/Tips/iso-date) The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)
- ISO 8601 (https://www.dmoz.org/Science/Reference/Standards/Individual_Standards/ISO_8601) at DMOZ
- ISO 8601 summary by Markus Kuhn (http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~mgk25/iso-time.html)
- Summary of 8601 by ISO (https://web.archive.org/web/20110614235056/http://www.iso.org/iso/support/faqs/faqs_widely_used_standards/widely_used_standards_other/date_and_time_format.htm) at the Wayback Machine (archived 14 June 2011)
- The Mathematics of the ISO 8601 Calendar (http://www.staff.science.uu.nl/~gent0113/calendar/isocalendar.htm)
- W3C Specification about UTC Date and Time (http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime) and IETF Internet standard RFC 3339, based on ISO 8601

Implementation overview

- ISO 8601 Implementation Around The World (http://www.qsl.net/g1smd/isoimp.htm)

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=ISO_8601&oldid=647283070"

Categories: Specific calendars | ISO standards | Date and time representation | Time measurement systems

- This page was last modified on 15 February 2015, at 19:39.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

W3C

NOTE-datetime

Date and Time Formats

Submitted to W3C 15 September 1997

This version:
http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/NOTE-datetime-19980827
Newest version:
http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime
Authors:
Misha Wolf <misha.wolf@reuters.com>
Charles Wicksteed <charles.wicksteed@reuters.com>
Document Status

Status of this document

This document is a NOTE made available by the W3 Consortium for discussion only. This indicates no endorsement of its content, nor that the Consortium has, is, or will be allocating any resources to the issues addressed by the NOTE.

This document is a submission to W3C from Reuters Limited. Please see Acknowledged Submissions to W3C regarding its disposition.

Comments on this document should be sent to datetime-comments@w3.org.

Abstract

This document defines a profile of ISO 8601, the International Standard for the representation of dates and times. ISO 8601 describes a large number of date/time formats. To reduce the scope for error and the complexity of software, it is useful to restrict the supported formats to a small number. This profile defines a few date/time formats, likely to satisfy most requirements.

Introduction

The International Standard for the representation of dates and times is ISO 8601. Its full reference number is ISO 8601 : 1988 (E), and its title is "Data elements and interchange formats - Information interchange - Representation of dates and times". A discussion of ISO 8601 has been written by Markus Kuhn.

ISO 8601 describes a large number of date/time formats. For example it defines Basic Format, without punctuation, and Extended Format, with punctuation, and it allows elements to be omitted.

This profile defines a restricted range of formats, all of which are valid ISO 8601 dates and times. The aim is to simplify the use of ISO 8601 in World Wide Web-related standards, and to avoid the need for the developers and users of these standards to obtain copies of ISO 8601 itself.

A particular problem with ISO 8601 is that it allows the century to be omitted from years, which is likely to cause trouble as we approach the year 2000. This profile avoids the problem by expressing the year as four digits in all cases.

This profile may be adopted by standards which require an unambiguous representation of dates and times. As different standards have their own requirements regarding granularity and flexibility, this profile offers a number of options. An adopting standard must specify which of these options it permits.

Formats

Different standards may need different levels of granularity in the date and time, so this profile defines six levels. Standards that reference this profile should specify one or more of these granularities. If a given standard allows more than one granularity, it should specify the meaning of the dates and times with reduced precision, for example, the result of comparing two dates with different precisions.

The formats are as follows. Exactly the components shown here must be present, with exactly this punctuation. Note that the "T" appears literally in the string, to indicate the beginning of the time element, as specified in ISO 8601.

```
   Year:
      YYYY (eg 1997)
   Year and month:
      YYYY-MM (eg 1997-07)
   Complete date:
      YYYY-MM-DD (eg 1997-07-16)
   Complete date plus hours and minutes:
      YYYY-MM-DDThh:mmTZD (eg 1997-07-16T19:20+01:00)
   Complete date plus hours, minutes and seconds:
      YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssTZD (eg 1997-07-16T19:20:30+01:00)
   Complete date plus hours, minutes, seconds and a decimal fraction of a
second
      YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss.sTZD (eg 1997-07-16T19:20:30.45+01:00)
```

where:

```
      YYYY = four-digit year
      MM   = two-digit month (01=January, etc.)
      DD   = two-digit day of month (01 through 31)
      hh   = two digits of hour (00 through 23) (am/pm NOT allowed)
      mm   = two digits of minute (00 through 59)
      ss   = two digits of second (00 through 59)
      s    = one or more digits representing a decimal fraction of a second
      TZD  = time zone designator (Z or +hh:mm or -hh:mm)
```

This profile does not specify how many digits may be used to represent the decimal fraction of a second. An adopting standard that permits fractions of a second must specify both the minimum number of digits (a number greater than or equal to one) and the maximum number of digits (the maximum may be stated to be "unlimited").

This profile defines two ways of handling time zone offsets:

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 370 of 476
IPR2025-00103

1. Times are expressed in UTC (Coordinated Universal Time), with a special UTC designator ("Z").
2. Times are expressed in local time, together with a time zone offset in hours and minutes. A time zone offset of "+hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes ahead of UTC. A time zone offset of "-hh:mm" indicates that the date/time uses a local time zone which is "hh" hours and "mm" minutes behind UTC.

A standard referencing this profile should permit one or both of these ways of handling time zone offsets.

Examples

`1994-11-05T08:15:30-05:00` corresponds to November 5, 1994, 8:15:30 am, US Eastern Standard Time.

`1994-11-05T13:15:30Z` corresponds to the same instant.

Acknowledgments

This document draws on Chris Newman's Internet Draft "Date and Time on the Internet" (draft-newman-datetime-01.txt).

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 371 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Object Exchange (OBEX)

OBEX is a transfer protocol that defines data objects and a communication protocol two devices can use to exchange those objects. OBEX is designed to enable devices supporting infrared communication to exchange a wide variety of data and commands in a resource-sensitive standardized fashion.

Usage Scenario

The typical example could be an object push of business cards to someone else. A more complex example is synchronizing calendars on multiple devices using OBEX.

Example Products

Here are a few examples of the types of devices that you might find using the OBEX:

- PC
- Notebook
- PDA
- Mobile Phone

Getting Technical

Overview

OBEX uses a client-server model and is independent of the transport mechanism and transport API. A *Bluetooth* enabled device wanting to set up an OBEX communication session with another device is considered to be the client device. The OBEX protocol also defines a folder-listing object, which is used to browse the contents of folders on remote device. RFCOMM is used as the main transport layer for OBEX.

OBEX enables applications to work over the *Bluetooth* technology protocol stack as well as the IrDA stack. For *Bluetooth* enabled devices, only connection-oriented OBEX is supported. Three application profiles have been developed using OBEX which include SYNC, FTP and OPP.

Bluetooth Application Profiles Using OBEX

Synchronization

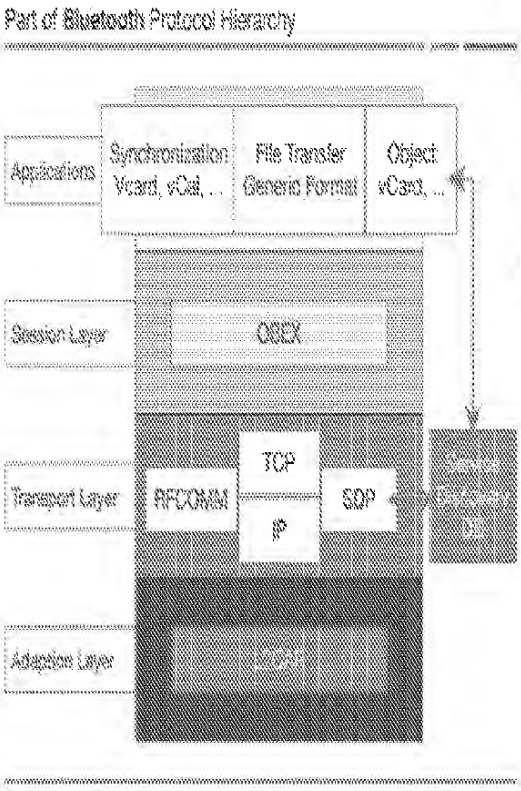
- Basically, the synchronization means comparing two object stores, determining their inequalities, and then unifying these two object stores.

File Transfer

- At the minimum, the File Transfer profile is intended for sending and retrieving generic files to and from the *Bluetooth* device.

Object Push

- The Object Push profile is the special case of the File Transfer Profile forbearing objects and optionally pulling the default objects.



File Transfer applications can be implemented using OBEX. For the Object Push and Synchronization applications, content formats can be the vCard, vCalendar, vMessage, and vNotes formats. The vCard, vCalendar, vMessage, and vNotes describe the formats for the electronic business card, the electronic calendaring and scheduling, the electronic message and mails, and the electronic notes, respectively.

Bluetooth Protocol Hierarchy

The figure below depicts part of the hierarchy of the *Bluetooth* architecture and shows the placement of the OBEX protocol and the application profiles using it (See the full spec for more details). The protocol can also communicate with the service discovery DB even though the figure does not show it.

Need more? View the Object Exchange (https://www.bluetooth.org/docman/handlers/downloaddoc.ashx?doc_id=229737)Specification which is part of the Core Specification.

© 2015 Bluetooth SIG, Inc. All rights reserved.

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	21814877
Application Number:	14503401
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	7059
Title of Invention:	Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data And Multimedia Content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gurvinder Singh
Correspondence Address:	Ashok Tankha - 36 Greenleigh drive - Sewell NJ 08080 US 8562665145 ash@ipprocurement.com
Filer:	Ashok Tankha
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	CellSpin_04Con9_US
Receipt Date:	19-MAR-2015
Filing Date:	01-OCT-2014
Time Stamp:	02:01:24
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 374 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Transmittal Letter	Cellspin_04Con9_US_Transmittal_sb0021.pdf	263768 c2d247d93451 6e10a3629c85261d704cb28e9c27	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Amendment/Req. Reconsideration-After Non-Final Reject	Cellspin_04Con9_US_Response.pdf	511829 ee3dc6c99ea00bb1efc80c1655eabcf80c725be6	no	49
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Miscellaneous Incoming Letter	Exhibit_A.pdf	5685001 ee890ffe3207750878e594b15d8763c00c210c22	no	11
Warnings:					
Information:					
4	Miscellaneous Incoming Letter	Exhibit_B.pdf	1394391 f1305da6a217a4ca65c7bbe731ab03ab42ed7c9d	no	4
Warnings:					
Information:					
5	Miscellaneous Incoming Letter	Exhibit_C.pdf	12391162 01264fb3e28bbb6601b27e26eca9af005c9a13bb	no	19
Warnings:					
Information:					
6	Miscellaneous Incoming Letter	Exhibit_D.pdf	1815305 3ca4fc77d0b9bfbee116074317c230f2c5cbeb52	no	5
Warnings:					
Information:					
7	Miscellaneous Incoming Letter	Exhibit_E.pdf	4927051 ad475fab658f376108ed017b966ce96b9b0cef4f	no	6
Warnings:					
Information:					
8	Miscellaneous Incoming Letter	Exhibit_F.pdf	6115687 191ec9af97dd00655bd322627aeade3c17f6ea49	no	12
Warnings:					
Information:					
9	Miscellaneous Incoming Letter	Exhibit_G.pdf	1072875 acab763790731bfe14caa715dceb72f92dc9262b	no	3

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 375 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Warnings:					
Information:					
10	Miscellaneous Incoming Letter	Exhibit_H.pdf	749486 892abe7d6c7206b2e69593b41100f07d161395b4	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
			Total Files Size (in bytes):	34926555	

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111
If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371
If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office
If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 376 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Doc Code: TRAN.LET
Document Description: Transmittal Letter

PTO/SB/21 (07-09)
Approved for use through 07/31/2012. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

TRANSMITTAL FORM

(to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)

Total Number of Pages in This Submission

Application Number	14/503,401
Filing Date	10/01/2014
First Named Inventor	Gurvinder Singh
Art Unit	2415
Examiner Name	Nooristany, Sulaiman
Attorney Docket Number	Cellspin_04Con9_US

ENCLOSURES (*Check all that apply*)

- ☐ Fee Transmittal Form
  - ☐ Fee Attached
- ☑ Amendment/Reply
  - ☐ After Final
  - ☐ Affidavits/declaration(s)
- ☐ Extension of Time Request
- ☐ Express Abandonment Request
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement
- ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
- ☐ Reply to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application
  - ☐ Reply to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53
- ☐ Drawing(s)
- ☐ Licensing-related Papers
- ☐ Petition
- ☐ Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application
- ☐ Power of Attorney, Revocation Change of Correspondence Address
- ☐ Terminal Disclaimer
- ☐ Request for Refund
- ☐ CD, Number of CD(s) _____
  - ☐ Landscape Table on CD
- ☐ After Allowance Communication to TC
- ☐ Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences
- ☐ Appeal Communication to TC **(Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief)**
- ☐ Proprietary Information
- ☐ Status Letter
- ☑ Other Enclosure(s) (please Identify below):
  Exhibits A-H (8 nos.)

Remarks

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT

Firm Name	Lipton, Weinberger & Husick		
Signature	/a tankha/		
Printed name	Ashok Tankha		
Date	03-19-2015	Reg. No.	33802

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION/MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the USPTO or deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on the date shown below:

Signature	/a tankha/		
Typed or printed name	Ashok Tankha	Date	03-19-2015

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.5. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and1.14. This collection is estimated to 2 hours to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 377 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 378 of 476
IPR2025-00103

PTO/SB/06 (09-11)
Approved for use through 1/31/2014. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875	Application or Docket Number 14/503,401	Filing Date 10/01/2014	☐ To be Mailed

ENTITY: ☐ LARGE ☒ SMALL ☐ MICRO

APPLICATION AS FILED – PART I

FOR	(Column 1) NUMBER FILED	(Column 2) NUMBER EXTRA	RATE ($)	FEE ($)
☐ BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A	N/A	
☐ SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (l), or (m))	N/A	N/A	N/A	
☐ EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(c), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A	N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	minus 20 = *		X $ =	
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	minus 3 = *		X $ =	
☐ APPLICATION SIZE FEE (37 CFR 1.16(s))	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is $310 ($155 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).			
☐ MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENT (37 CFR 1.16(j))				
* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.			TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED – PART II

AMENDMENT	03/19/2015	(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 22	Minus	** 30	= 0	X $40 =	0
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 4	Minus	***4	= 0	X $210 =	0
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))						
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))						
						TOTAL ADD'L FEE	0

AMENDMENT		(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=	X $ =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=	X $ =	
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))						
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))						
						TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

* If the entry in column 1 is less than the entry in column 2, write "0" in column 3.
** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20".
*** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3".
The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest number found in the appropriate box in column 1.

LIE
/URSULA BENTON/

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.16. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**
If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 379 of 476
IPR2025-00103

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
14/503,401	10/01/2014	Gurvinder Singh	CellSpin_04Con9_US	7059

7590 02/04/2015

Ashok Tankha
36 Greenleigh drive
Sewell, NJ 08080

EXAMINER	
NOORISTANY, SULAIMAN	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2415	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
02/04/2015	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 14/503,401	Applicant(s) SINGH ET AL.	
	Examiner SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	Art Unit 2415	AIA (First Inventor to File) Status No

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10/8/14*.

☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.

4)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims*

5)☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are pending in the application.

5a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

6)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

7)☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are rejected.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

9)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

* If any claims have been determined allowable, you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp or send an inquiry to PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.

Application Papers

10)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

11)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

Certified copies:

a)☐ All b)☐ Some** c)☐ None of the:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

** See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

4) ☐ Other: _____.

Detailed Action

This Office Action is response to the application (13616552) filed on 10/01/14

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. More specifically, the applicant fails to sufficiently point out or describe as follow:

-**determining size** of a file to be transferred

- **receiving a reply message** from the web service, corresponding to successful completion of said data segment transfer;

-**repeating the step** of data segment transfer and the step of receiving the reply message, until all the data segments have been transferred to the web service successfully, wherein if segmented file transfer is interrupted, the software module further performs:

-**sending, a synchronization request** to the web service from the application layer level, corresponding to asking the web service about the segmented file data the web service has

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 382 of 476
IPR2025-00103

successfully received, for said user identifier, after a mobile device network connection to the internet is restored;

-**receiving, a synchronization reply back** from the web service at the application layer level, corresponding to indicate segmented file data said web service has successfully received, for said user identifier; and

-**resuming, the segmented file transfer based on the synchronization reply** received, for said user identifier.

The specification of this application under examination does not contain subject matter to implement limitations, as cited in the following claims.

Claim 1 recites newly presented claim limitation "**determining size…. receiving a reply message……. receiving, a synchronization reply back** ….. **repeating the step** …. **sending, a synchronization request** ..**resuming, the segmented file transfer based on the synchronization reply…**"

Claim 2 recites newly presented claim limitation "**type of file, name of the file, size…..**"

Claim 4 recites newly presented claim limitation "**user name , password**…"

Claim 5 recites newly presented claim limitation "…**wherein action setting comprises one of a remote procedure call (RPC) method and a hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) method**"

Claim 6 recites newly presented claim limitation "d**estination web address to the segment ….HTTP web address of the web service**"

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 383 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Claim 7 recites newly presented claim limitation "…**the layer 7 in the OSI layer stack, or the application layer of the Internet protocol suite**"

Claim 8 recites newly presented claim limitation "**range of said file data….a given data segment**"

Examiner has reviewed the specification of this application under examination (and OCR whole document) and could not find support for the additional limitations as claimed.

Specification Objection

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: Examiner has reviewed the specification of this application under examination and could not find support for the additional limitations as claimed described above. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of Pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a), which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4, 7-8 are rejected under 35 Pre-AIA U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bouet 20020141405 further in view of Yang US 20050235019

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 384 of 476
IPR2025-00103

1. **Bouet** teaches wherein a method of segmented file transfer from a Bluetooth enabled mobile device to a web service, the method comprising:

providing a software module on the Bluetooth enabled mobile device ([0023]), the software module, performing;

determining size of a file to be transferred ([0028]);

segmenting said file into data segments at an application layer level, wherein data in said data segments comprises one or more of said file data and data associated with said file data ([0028] fig. 7, unit 712-736);

attaching a segment identifier to each of said data segments at the application layer level (fig. 7, unit 712-716 "segement#1, segment#2….");

attaching a user identifier (i.e., file name 'JPEG' format=user setting/preference) to each of said data segments (i.e., segement#1) for the destination web service at the application layer level, wherein said user identifier uniquely identifies a particular user of the web service ([0029]);

transferring a data segment along with said user identifier and said segment identifier to the web service ([0029]);

Bouet merely discloses wherein receiving a reply message from the web service, corresponding to successful completion of said data segment transfer;

repeating the step of data segment transfer and the step of receiving the reply message, until all the data segments have been transferred to the web service successfully, wherein if segmented file transfer is interrupted, the software module further performs:

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 385 of 476
IPR2025-00103

sending, a synchronization request to the web service from the application layer level, corresponding to asking the web service about the segmented file data the web service has successfully received, for said user identifier, after a mobile device network connection to the internet is restored;

receiving, a synchronization reply back from the web service at the application layer level, corresponding to indicate segmented file data said web service has successfully received, for said user identifier; and

resuming, the segmented file transfer based on the synchronization reply received, for said user identifier.

Yang further teaches wherein receiving a reply message from the web service, corresponding to successful completion of said data segment transfer ([0051] fig. 4A, unit 310);

repeating the step of data segment transfer and the step of receiving the reply message, until all the data segments have been transferred to the web service successfully, wherein if segmented file transfer is interrupted ([0054-005555] 4B, unit 324), the software module further performs:

sending, a synchronization request to the web service from the application layer level, corresponding to asking the web service about the segmented file data the web service has successfully received, for said user identifier, after a mobile device network connection to the internet is restored ([0052, 0054-0055] 4B, unit 324);

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 386 of 476
IPR2025-00103

receiving, a synchronization reply back from the web service at the application layer level, corresponding to indicate segmented file data said web service has successfully received, for said user identifier (4B, unit 324); and

resuming, the segmented file transfer based on the synchronization reply received, for said user identifier ([0053-0056] 4B, unit 326) in order to make the synchronization method more efficient between the server and the client [0015].

Thus, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art to modify **Bouet**'s invention) in order to make the synchronization method more efficient between the server and the client [0015], as taught by Yang.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the data associated with file data is at least one of name of the file, size of the file, and type of file (**Bouet: fig. 2 'Trail.TXT')**.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein said file data comprises one or more of audio data, video data, image data, text data, or digital data (**Bouet: fig. 5 'image')**.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the user identifier comprises one or more elements from user information, and wherein the one or more elements of the user information comprise user-name, user-password, user-device-information, user settings, or user preferences (**Bouet: fig. 5**).

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the application layer is defined as one of following, the layer 7 in the OSI layer stack, or the application layer of the Internet protocol suite (**Bouet: [0027]**).

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 387 of 476
IPR2025-00103

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the segment identifier corresponds to the content range of said file data that is being transferred in a given data segment (**Yang: fig. 4, unit 302**).

Claims 5-6 are rejected under 35 Pre-AIA U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bouet 20020141405 further in view of Yang US 20050235019 further in view of Pryor US 20050273592.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein transferring a data segment comprises attaching, at the application layer level, an action setting to the data segment, wherein action setting comprises one of a remote procedure call (RPC) method and a hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) method (**Bouet: [0027]**).

However, Bouet-Yang merely discloses the term "HTTP"

Pryor further teaches wherein transferring a data segment comprises attaching, at the application layer level, an action setting to the data segment, wherein action setting comprises one of a remote procedure call (RPC) method and a hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) method ([0027] fig. 3, unit 160 'HHTP Request Header … file segment to be uploaded') in order to transfer data and reveal any changes that occur to the data in transit [0008].

6. The method of claim 1, wherein transferring a data segment comprises attaching, at the application layer level, a destination web address to the data segment, wherein the destination web address is the HTTP web address of the web service ([0022] HTTP request header)

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 388 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Thus, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art to modify **Bouet**'s invention in order to transfer data and reveal any changes that occur to the data in transit [0008], as taught by Pryor.

Claim 9-30 are rejected for similar reason as stated above.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sulaiman Nooristany whose telephone number is (571) 270-1929. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 9 to 5. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey Rutkowski, can be reached on (571) 270-1215. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Sulaiman Nooristany/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2478

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 389 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 14/503,401	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination SINGH ET AL.	
	Examiner SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	Art Unit 2415	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
*	A	US-2005/0235019 A1	10-2005	Yang, Eun-Hee	707/204
*	B	US-2005/0273592 A1	12-2005	Pryor et al.	713/150
*	C	US-2002/0141405 A1	10-2002	Bouet, Stephane	370/389
	D	US-			
	E	US-			
	F	US-			
	G	US-			
	H	US-			
	I	US-			
	J	US-			
	K	US-			
	L	US-			
	M	US-			

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification
	N					
	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	
	V	
	W	
	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

EAST Search History

EAST Search History (Prior Art)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L11	0	"14503401"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 09:44
L12	0	"14/503401"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 09:44
L13	1	"20020087716"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:15
L14	201807	bluetooth or blue-tooth	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:18
L15	0	14 and (segment$3 same (file or data or frame) same intrrup$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:20
L16	265	14 and (segment$3 same (file or data or frame) same interrup$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:21
L17	103	16 and synchro$6 same segment$2	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:21
L18	87	17 and (@ad<"20071227" or @rlad<"20071227")	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:22
L19	0	18 and determin$3 near6 (size or amount or load) near6 (file or data)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:23
L20	0	18 and determin$3 near10 (size or amount or load) near6 (file or data)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:23
L21	78	18 and (size or amount or load) near6 (file or data)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:24
L22	78	18 and (calculat$3 or determin$3 or detect$3) same (size or amount or load) near6 (file or data)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:24
L23	0	18 and (calculat$3 or determin$3 or detect$3) near6 (size or amount or load) near6 (file or data)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:24
L24	0	18 and (calculat$3 or determin$3 or detect$3) near10 (size or amount or load) near6 (file or data)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:24
L25	77	18 and (calculat$3 or determin$3 or detect$3) near20 (size or amount or load) near6 (file or data)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:24
L26	77	18 and (calculat$3 or determin$3 or detect$3) near15 (size or amount or load) near6 (file or data)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:25
L27	0	18 and (calculat$3 or determin$3 or detect$3) near12 (size or amount or load) near6 (file or data)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:25

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 391 of 476
IPR2025-00103

L28	100337	(determin$3 or detect$3) near6 (size or amount or load) near6 (file or data)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:27
L29	24	16 and (determin$3 or detect$3) near6 (size or amount or load) near6 (file or data)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:28
L30	5	29 and (@ad<"20071227" or @rlad<"20071227")	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:28
L31	0	16 and synchro$6 same segment$2 near (identirire or ID)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:32
L32	0	16 and synchro$6 same segment$2 near6 (identirire or ID)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:33
L33	1	16 and synchro$6 same segment$2 near6 (identifier or ID)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:33
L34	0	18 and (upload$3 or load$3) same web	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:34
L35	77	18 and (upload$3 or load$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:34
L36	0	18 and (upload$3) same web	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:35
L37	0	17 and (upload$3) same web	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:35
L38	0	17 and (upload$3) same size	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:35
L39	77	35 and size near6 (data or file)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:36
L40	0	35 and size near6 (data or file) same threshold	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:36
L41	0	17 and size near6 (data or file) same threshold	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:36
L42	0	17 and upload$3 same (data or file) same threshold	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:36
L43	0	determining size of a file to be transferred	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	OFF	2015/01/28 10:37
L44	0	size of a file to be transferred	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	OFF	2015/01/28 10:37
L45	6939	size near6 (data or file) near6 transferred	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	OFF	2015/01/28 10:37
L46	507	determin$3 near6 size near6 (data or file) near6 transferred	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	OFF	2015/01/28 10:38
L47	330	46 and (@ad<"20071227" or @rlad<"20071227")	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:38
L48	1495	47 and bluetooth or blue-tooth	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:38
L49	2	48 and (segment$3 same (file or data or frame) same interrup$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:39
L50	166	48 and (segment$3 same (file or data or frame))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:40
L51	5	50 and synchro$6 same segment$2	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:40
L52	1	"20050190269"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 10:54
L53	2	"20020141405"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 11:11

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 392 of 476
IPR2025-00103

L61	84	14 and synchro$6 same segment$2 same interrup$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 12:28
L62	0	14 and synchro$6 same segment$2 same interrup$3 same web	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 12:28
L63	2	61 and web	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 12:28
L64	84	61 and (internet or server or web)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 12:32
L65	4	14 and synchro$6 same segment$2 same interrup$3 same (internet or server or web)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 12:32
L66	0	64 and receiv$3 near6 reply near message near6 web$service	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 12:33
L67	0	64 and receiv$3 near6 reply near message near6 web near (server or service or host)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 12:34
L68	0	50 and receiv$3 near6 reply near message near6 web near (server or service or host)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 12:34
L69	5	16 and receiv$3 near6 reply near message near6 web near (server or service or host)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 12:34
L70	35	receiv$3 near6 reply near message near6 web near (server or service or host)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 12:35
L71	0	40 and (ACk or successful or completion) near6 segment near6 transfer	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 12:37
L72	0	40 and (ACk or successful or completion)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 12:37
L73	10	70 and (ACk or successful or completion)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 12:37
L74	5	70 and (ACk or successful or completion) near6 segment near6 transfer	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 12:37
L75	5	70 and interrup$3 same segment$1	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 12:40
L76	1288	receiv$3 near6 reply near message near6 (web or server or provider or host or internet)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 12:40
L77	9	76 and interrup$3 same segment$1	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 12:41
L78	19	76 and synchro$6 same segment$2	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 12:44
L79	0	76 and resum$3 same synchro$6 same interrup$ same segment$2	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 12:52
L80	14	resum$3 same synchro$6 same interrup$ same segment$2	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 12:53
L81	1	80 and bluetooth	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 12:53
L82	568	14 and (segment$3 or packetiz$4) same interrup$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 12:56
L83	452	(send or transmit$4) same synchronizat$3 near request same (server or provider or web)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 13:18

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 393 of 476
IPR2025-00103

L84	292	(send or transmit$4) same synchronizat$3 near request near6 (server or provider or web)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 13:18
L85	78	(send or transmit$4) near synchronizat$3 near request near6 (server or provider or web)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 13:18
L86	22	(send or transmit$4) near synchronizat$3 near request near (server or provider or web)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 13:18
L87	7902	blue$tooth same ((user or device) near6 (identif$4))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 14:29
L88	896	87 and (upload$3 or load$3) same web	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 14:30
L89	18756	88 and HTTP or RPC	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 14:30
L90	4	89 and data near segment same (action or set$4) same (HTTP or RPC)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 14:32
L91	37	data near segment same (action or set$4) same (HTTP or RPC)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 14:32
L92	0	data near segment same (action or set$4) same (HTTP or RPC) same hearder same (destination near address or URL)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 14:33
L93	0	91 and data near segment same hearder same (destination near address or URL)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 14:34
L94	0	data near segment same hearder same (destination near address or URL)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 14:34
L95	124	data near segment same header same (destination near address or URL)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 14:34
L96	0	91 and data near segment same header same (destination near address or URL)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 14:34
L97	51	95 and (HTTP or RPC)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 14:35
L98	19	data near segment same header same (destination near address or URL) same (HTTP or PRC)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 14:46
L99	75	segment same header same (destination near address or URL) same (HTTP or PRC)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 14:48
L100	311	segment near6 (destination near address or URL) same (HTTP or PRC)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 15:03
L101	9	data near segment near6 (destination near address or URL) same (HTTP or PRC)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 15:03
L102	2	"20050273592"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 15:26

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 394 of 476
IPR2025-00103

L103	2	"13322219"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 15:39
L104	2	"13922219"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2015/01/28 15:39
S1	0	"13922219"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/08/08 17:04
S2	0	"13/922219"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/08/08 17:05
S3	4	"2003015790"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/08/08 17:05
S4	2	"20030015790"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/08/08 17:05
S5	5	"20030157960"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/08/08 17:05
S6	0	"200300157960"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/08/08 17:06
S7	0	"13922219"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2013/08/09 10:04
S8	189979	bluetooth	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2013/08/09 10:27
S9	15000	S8 and buffer$3 near6 (data)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2013/08/09 10:27
S10	5	S9 and segment$3 near3 data near identifier	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2013/08/09 10:28

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 395 of 476
IPR2025-00103

S11	191138	bluetooth or blue-tooth	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2013/08/09 10:38
S12	23	S11 and segment$3 near3 data near identifier	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2013/08/09 10:38
S13	191138	(bluetooth or blue-tooth)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2013/08/09 10:46
S14	16	S13 and (assembl$3 or re$assembl$3) same (segment$3) same data near6 identifier	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2013/08/09 10:47
S15	75	buffer and (assembl$3 or re$assembl$3) same (segment$3) same data near6 identifier	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2013/08/09 10:49
S16	191142	blue$tooth	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2013/08/09 10:50
S17	1	S13 and buffer and (assembl$3 or re$assembl$3) same (segment$3) same data near6 identifier	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2013/08/09 10:50
S18	6	S13 and (reassembl$3 same segment$3 same Identifier)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2013/08/09 10:52
S19	68	S13 and ((reassembl$3 or rearrang$3) same (partition$3 or segment$3) same (identifier or sequence))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2013/08/09 11:01
S20	1	S13 and ((reassembl$3 or rearrang$3) same (partition$3 or segment$3) same (identifier or sequence)) same bluetooth	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2013/08/09 11:01

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 396 of 476
IPR2025-00103

S21	67	S13 and ((reassembl$3 or rearrang$3) same (partition$3 or segment$3) same (identifier or sequence)) and bluetooth	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2013/08/09 11:02
S22	0	S13 and ((reassembl$3 or rearrang$3) same (partition$3 or segment$3) same (identifier or sequence)) with bluetooth	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2013/08/09 11:02
S23	0	"13740214"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 11:32
S24	0	"13/740214"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 11:33
S25	2	"12333303"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 11:33
S26	506531	(partition$1 or brak$3 near down or segment$3) same large (data or file$1 or content$1) same (segment$1)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 11:51
S27	2030	(partition$1 or brak$3 near down or segment$3) same large near (data or file$1 or content$1) same (segment$1)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 11:51
S28	2	(partition$1 or brak$3 near down or segment$3) same large near (data or file$1 or content$1) same (segment$1) same (bluetooth)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 11:52
S29	15	(partition$1 or brak$3 near down or segment$3) same large near (data or file$1 or content$1) and (segment$1) same (bluetooth)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 11:53
S30	15	(partition$1 or brak$3 near down or segment$3) same large near (data or file$1 or content$1) and (segment$1) same (blue-tooth or bluetooth)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 11:54

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 397 of 476
IPR2025-00103

S31	2405	(partition$1 or brak$3 near down or segment$3) same large near (data or file$1 or content$1) and (segment$1)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 14:10
S32	122	S31 and (blue-tooth or bluetooth)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 14:10
S33	0	S32 and uder near6 (identifier$1)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 14:11
S34	0	S32 and uder near6 (identif$4)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 14:11
S35	35	S32 and user near6 (identif$4)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 14:11
S36	3	S32 and user near6 (identif$4) same segment$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 14:11
S37	61	S32 and (user or device) near6 (identif$4)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 14:14
S38	35	S35 and (user or device) near6 (identif$4)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 14:15
S39	2	"8027668".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 14:47
S40	3	"20090023428"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 14:48

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 398 of 476
IPR2025-00103

S41	2	"20080109317"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2013/09/19 15:53
S42	195282	(blue-tooth or bluetooth)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 15:56
S43	484	poll near mode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 15:57
S44	34	S43 and push near mode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 15:58
S45	0	S44 and S42	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 15:59
S46	5217	(poll or push) near mode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 16:14
S47	426	S46 and (blue-tooth or bluetooth)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 16:14
S48	67	S43 and (blue-tooth or bluetooth)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 16:14
S49	0	S48 and push near mode	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 16:14
S50	195282	(blue-tooth or bluetooth)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:23

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 399 of 476
IPR2025-00103

S51	161	S50 and (interrupt$3 near6 (data or packet$1)) same synch$6	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:28
S52	1	S50 and (interrupt$3 near6 (data or packet$1)) same synch$6 same segment$1	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:29
S53	0	S51 and (synch$6 same resum$3 same transfer$3 same segment$1)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:40
S54	0	S50 and (synch$6 same resum$3 same transfer$3 same segment$1)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:40
S55	100	S50 and (synch$6 same resum$3 same transfer$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:41
S56	79	S51 and (synch$6 same resum$3 same transfer$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:41
S57	0	S51 and (synch$6 same resum$3 near6 transfer$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:41
S58	0	S51 and (synch$6 same resum$3 near15 transfer$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:41
S59	0	S51 and (synch$6 same resum$3 near20 transfer$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:41
S60	0	S51 and (synch$6 same resum$3 near30 transfer$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:41

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 400 of 476
IPR2025-00103

S61	2601	(interrupt$3 near6 (data or packet$1)) same synch$6	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:44
S62	155	S61 and (synch$6 same resum$3 same transfer$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:44
S63	39	S61 and (synch$6 same resum$3 near6 transfer$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:44
S64	1	S61 and (synch$6 same resum$3 near6 transfer$3 same segment)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:44
S65	0	S61 and (synch$6 same resum$3 near6 transfer$3 same last near6 (packet$1 or data or segment))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:46
S66	78	S61 and (resum$3 near6 transfer$3 same last near6 (packet$1 or data or segment))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:46
S67	0	S61 and (resum$3 near6 transfer$3 near6 last near6 (packet$1 or data or segment))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:46
S68	0	S61 and (resum$3 near6 transfer$3 near15 last near6 (packet$1 or data or segment))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:47
S69	0	S61 and (resum$3 near6 transfer$3 near15 last near15 (packet$1 or data or segment))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:47
S70	78	S61 and (resum$3 near6 transfer$3 same last near15 (packet$1 or data or segment))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:47

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 401 of 476
IPR2025-00103

S71	78	S61 and (resum$3 near6 transfer$3 same last near6 (packet$1 or data or segment))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:47
S72	77	S71 and bluetooth	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:47
S73	10	(interrupt$3 near6 (data or packet$1)) same (resum$3 near6 transfer$3 same last near15 (packet$1 or data or segment))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2013/09/19 21:48
S74	0	"13922227"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2014/01/03 16:28
S75	1	"13922227"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2014/01/03 16:28
S76	183133	(".in.Singh" or Klein or Laviano)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2014/01/03 16:29
S77	129628	(Singh or Klein or Laviano).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2014/01/03 16:29
S78	1120	S77 and blue$tooth	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2014/01/03 16:29
S79	500	S78 and (user or device) near6 (identif$4)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2014/01/03 16:30
S80	208	S78 and ((user or device) near6 (identif$4)).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2014/01/03 16:30
S81	3	(Singh or Klein or Laviano).in. and (blue$tooth same (user or device) near6 (identif$4)).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO;	OR	ON	2014/01/03 16:31

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 402 of 476
IPR2025-00103

			DERWENT; IBM_TDB			
S82	0	(709/230.ccls or "709"/$.ccls.).in. and ((resum$3 near6 transfer$3 near6 last near6 (packet$1 or data or segment)))	USPAT	OR	ON	2014/01/03 16:33
S83	74809	(709/230.ccls or "709"/$.ccls.)	USPAT	OR	ON	2014/01/03 16:33
S84	74809	(709/230.ccls. or "709"/$.ccls.)	USPAT	OR	ON	2014/01/03 16:33
S85	11228	S84 and ((user or device) near6 (identif$4)).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2014/01/03 16:33
S86	1287	S85 and blue$tooth	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2014/01/03 16:33
S87	0	S86 and (assembl$3 or re$assembl$3) same (segment$3) same data near6 identifier	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2014/01/03 16:34
S91	0	"14109972"	USPAT	OR	ON	2014/03/19 19:38
S92	0	"14/109972"	USPAT	OR	ON	2014/03/19 19:38
S93	5279	g06f15/16.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2014/03/19 19:38
S94	0	S93 and (assembl$3 or re$assembl$3) same (segment$3) same data near6 identifier	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2014/03/19 19:39
S95	389	S93 and (bluetooth or blue-tooth)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2014/03/19 19:39
S96	0	S95 and ((reassembl$3 or rearrang$3) same (partition$3 or segment$3) same (identifier or sequence)) same bluetooth	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2014/03/19 19:39
S97	10	S93 and (partition$1 or brak$3 near down or segment$3) same large near (data or file$1 or	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS;	OR	ON	2014/03/19 19:39

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 403 of 476
IPR2025-00103

		content$1) same (segment$1)	EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB			
S98	2	S93 and (synch$6 same resum$3 same transfer$3)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2014/03/19 19:40
S105	0	pair$3 near6 (short near range or bluethooth or blue-tooth) same (hadshake or ACK or acknowledg$4 or notification) near message	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2014/06/11 13:18
S106	146	(short near range or bluethooth or blue-tooth) same (hadshake or ACK or acknowledg$4 or notification) near message	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2014/06/11 13:18
S107	0	establish$4 same pair$3 near devices same (short near range or bluethooth or blue-tooth) same (hadshake or ACK or acknowledg$4 or notification) near message	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2014/06/11 13:19
S108	146	(short near range or bluethooth or blue-tooth) same (hadshake or ACK or acknowledg$4 or notification) near message	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2014/06/11 13:19
S109	1	S108 and establish$4 same pair$3 near devices	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2014/06/11 13:19
S110	18	S108 and internet near connection	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2014/06/11 13:21
S111	2	S108 and internet near connection same resources	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2014/06/11 13:21
S112	79	negotiat$3 near6 internet near connection	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2014/06/11 13:48
S113	0	negotiat$3 near6 internet near connection same pair$3 near device$1	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2014/06/11 13:48
S114	38	negotiat$3 near6 internet near connection same device$1	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2014/06/11 13:48
S115	1	negotiat$3 near6 internet near connection same (short near range or bluetooth)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2014/06/11 13:49
S116	1	"14172913"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2014/06/11 14:03
S117	0	(Singh or Klein or Laviano).in. and (blue$tooth same (user or device) near6 (identif$4) same (short near range)).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2014/06/11 14:19
S118	3126	(pair$3 or ESTABLISH$3) same (user or device) same (internet near connection)	USPAT	OR	ON	2014/06/11 14:24
S119	175	(pair$3 or ESTABLISH$3) same (user or device) same (internet near connection) same (short near	USPAT	OR	ON	2014/06/11 14:24

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 404 of 476
IPR2025-00103

		range or bluetooth)				
S120	2	(pair$3 or ESTABLISH$3) same (user or device) same (internet near connection) same (short near range or bluetooth) with "100" near meter	USPAT	OR	ON	2014/06/11 14:25
S121	3	(pair$3 or ESTABLISH$3) same (user or device) same (internet near connection) same (short near range or bluetooth) with "100" near meter	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2014/06/11 14:25
S130	5673	g06f15/16.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2014/06/12 10:09
S131	471	S130 and (bluetooth or short near range)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2014/06/12 10:09
S132	5	S131 and ("100" near meter)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2014/06/12 10:10
S133	19	S131 and (pair$3 near6 devices)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2014/06/12 10:16
S134	0	S131 and (pair$3 near6 devices) same internet near access	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2014/06/12 10:17
S135	3	S133 and internet near access	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2014/06/12 10:17
S136	1	"14172913"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2014/06/12 10:59
S137	3	"14109972"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2014/07/10 12:33
S138	5345	h04l65/403.cpc.	US-PGPUB;	OR	OFF	2014/07/10

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 405 of 476
IPR2025-00103

			USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB			12:33
S139	2	S138 and (assembl$3 or re$assembl$3) same (segment$3) same data near6 identifier	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2014/07/10 12:33
S140	337	S138 and (bluetooth or blue-tooth)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2014/07/10 12:34
S141	4	S140 and (resum$3 near6 transfer$3 near6 last near6 (packet$1 or data or segment))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2014/07/10 12:35
S142	0	"14171913"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2014/07/10 12:39
S143	0	"14/171913"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	OFF	2014/07/10 12:39

EAST Search History (Interference)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
S88	0	(Singh or Klein or Laviano).in. and (blue$tooth same (user or device) near6 (identif$4)).clm.	USPAT; UPAD	OR	ON	2014/01/03 16:32
S89	0	(Singh or Klein or Laviano).in. and (blue$tooth same (user or device) near6 (identif$4) same (resum$3 near6 transfer$3 near6 last near6 (packet$1 or data or segment))).clm.	USPAT; UPAD	OR	ON	2014/01/03 16:32
S90	0	(Singh or Klein or Laviano).in. and ((resum$3 near6 transfer$3 near6 last near6 (packet$1 or data or segment))).clm.	USPAT; UPAD	OR	ON	2014/01/03 16:32
S99	0	(Singh or Klein or Laviano).in. and (blue$tooth same (user or device) near6 (identif$4)).clm.	USPAT; UPAD	OR	ON	2014/03/19 19:37
S100	0	"14109972"	USPAT; UPAD	OR	ON	2014/03/19 19:38
S101	0	(Singh or Klein or Laviano).in. and (blue$tooth same (user or device) near6 (identif$4)).clm.	USPAT; UPAD	OR	ON	2014/04/14 14:01

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 406 of 476
IPR2025-00103

S102	0	(Singh or Klein or Laviano).in. and (blue$tooth same (user or device) near6 (identif$4) same (resum$3 near6 transfer$3 near6 last near6 (packet$1 or data or segment))).clm.	USPAT; UPAD	OR	ON	2014/04/14 14:01
S103	0	(Singh or Klein or Laviano).in. and ((resum$3 near6 transfer$3 near6 last near6 (packet$1 or data or segment))).clm.	USPAT; UPAD	OR	ON	2014/04/14 14:01
S104	0	(Singh or Klein or Laviano).in. and (blue$tooth same (user or device) near6 (identif$4)).clm.	USPAT; UPAD	OR	ON	2014/04/14 14:01
S122	16352	(Singh or Klein or Laviano).in.	USPAT; UPAD	OR	ON	2014/06/11 14:18
S123	32	(Singh or Klein or Laviano).in. and (pair$3 or establish$3) same (user$1 or device$1) near6 (identif$4).clm.	USPAT; UPAD	OR	ON	2014/06/11 14:20
S124	2	(Singh or Klein or Laviano).in. and (blue$tooth same (user or device) near6 (identif$4)).clm.	USPAT; UPAD	OR	ON	2014/06/11 14:20
S125	0	(Singh or Klein or Laviano).in. and (blue$tooth same (user or device) near6 (identif$4) same (resum$3 near6 transfer$3 near6 last near6 (packet$1 or data or segment))).clm.	USPAT; UPAD	OR	ON	2014/06/11 14:21
S126	0	(Singh or Klein or Laviano).in. and (blue$tooth same (user or device) near6 (identif$4) same (internet near connectio)).clm.	USPAT; UPAD	OR	ON	2014/06/11 14:22
S127	0	(Singh or Klein or Laviano).in. and (pair$3 or ESTABLISH$3) same (user or device) near6 (identif$4) same (internet near connectio).clm.	USPAT; UPAD	OR	ON	2014/06/11 14:23
S128	0	(Singh or Klein or Laviano).in. and (pair$3 or ESTABLISH$3) same (user or device) same (internet near connectio).clm.	USPAT; UPAD	OR	ON	2014/06/11 14:23
S129	3	(Singh or Klein or Laviano).in. and (pair$3 or ESTABLISH$3) same (user or device) same (internet near connection).clm.	USPAT; UPAD	OR	ON	2014/06/11 14:23

1/28/2015 4:17:00 PM
C:\Users\snooristany\Documents\EAST\Workspaces\13922219.wsp

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 407 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	14503401	SINGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	2415

CPC- SEARCHED		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

CPC COMBINATION SETS - SEARCHED		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

US CLASSIFICATION SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

SEARCH NOTES		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
Tech Search in EAST, Google, Inventor Search, US PGPUB, USPAT, FPRS, JPO, DERWENT.	1/28/2015	SN

INTERFERENCE SEARCH			
US Class/ CPC Symbol	US Subclass / CPC Group	Date	Examiner

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	14503401	SINGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SULAIMAN NOORISTANY	2415

✓	Rejected	-	Cancelled	N	Non-Elected	A	Appeal
=	Allowed	÷	Restricted	I	Interference	O	Objected

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	01/28/2015								
	1	✓								
	2	✓								
	3	✓								
	4	✓								
	5	✓								
	6	✓								
	7	✓								
	8	✓								
	9	✓								
	10	✓								
	11	✓								
	12	✓								
	13	✓								
	14	✓								
	15	✓								
	16	✓								
	17	✓								
	18	✓								
	19	✓								
	20	✓								
	21	✓								
	22	✓								
	23	✓								
	24	✓								
	25	✓								
	26	✓								
	27	✓								
	28	✓								
	29	✓								
	30	✓								

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

BIB DATA SHEET

CONFIRMATION NO. 7059

SERIAL NUMBER	FILING or 371(c) DATE RULE	CLASS	GROUP ART UNIT	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
14/503,401	10/01/2014	709	2415	CellSpin_04Con9_US

APPLICANTS

CellSpinSoft Inc., San Jose, CA, Assignee (with 37 CFR 1.172 Interest);

INVENTORS

Gurvinder Singh, Santa Clara, CA;
Marcos Klein, Mountain View, CA;
Vince Laviano, Alviso, CA;

**** CONTINUING DATA ***************************

This application is a CON of 14/273,546 05/09/2014 PAT 8862757
which is a CON of 14/172,913 02/05/2014 PAT 8798539
which is a CON of 13/740,214 01/13/2013 PAT 8700790
which is a CON of 12/333,303 12/11/2008 PAT 8392591
which claims benefit of 61/017,202 12/28/2007

**** FOREIGN APPLICATIONS ***************************

**** IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED **** ** SMALL ENTITY **
10/06/2014

Foreign Priority claimed ☐ Yes ☑ No 35 USC 119(a-d) conditions met ☐ Yes ☑ No Verified and Acknowledged /SULAIMAN NOORISTANY/ Examiner's Signature	☐ Met after Allowance Initials	STATE OR COUNTRY	SHEETS DRAWINGS	TOTAL CLAIMS	INDEPENDENT CLAIMS
		CA	5	30	4

ADDRESS

Ashok Tankha
36 Greenleigh drive
Sewell, NJ 08080

TITLE

Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data And Multimedia Content

FILING FEE RECEIVED		
1340	FEES: Authority has been given in Paper No._____ to charge/credit DEPOSIT ACCOUNT No._____ for following:	☐ All Fees ☐ 1.16 Fees (Filing) ☐ 1.17 Fees (Processing Ext. of time) ☐ 1.18 Fees (Issue) ☐ Other _____ ☐ Credit

BIB (Rev. 05/07).

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 410 of 476
IPR2025-00103

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING OR 371(C) DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTY. DOCKET NO./TITLE
14/503,401	10/01/2014	Gurvinder Singh	CellSpin_04Con9_US

CONFIRMATION NO. 7059

Ashok Tankha
36 Greenleigh drive
Sewell, NJ 08080

PUBLICATION NOTICE

OC000000072869890

Title: Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data And Multimedia Content

Publication No.US-2015-0019695-A1
Publication Date:01/15/2015

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF APPLICATION

The above-identified application will be electronically published as a patent application publication pursuant to 37 CFR 1.211, et seq. The patent application publication number and publication date are set forth above.

The publication may be accessed through the USPTO's publically available Searchable Databases via the Internet at www.uspto.gov. The direct link to access the publication is currently http://www.uspto.gov/patft/.

The publication process established by the Office does not provide for mailing a copy of the publication to applicant. A copy of the publication may be obtained from the Office upon payment of the appropriate fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.19(a)(1). Orders for copies of patent application publications are handled by the USPTO's Office of Public Records. The Office of Public Records can be reached by telephone at (703) 308-9726 or (800) 972-6382, by facsimile at (703) 305-8759, by mail addressed to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, Office of Public Records, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 or via the Internet.

In addition, information on the status of the application, including the mailing date of Office actions and the dates of receipt of correspondence filed in the Office, may also be accessed via the Internet through the Patent Electronic Business Center at www.uspto.gov using the public side of the Patent Application Information and Retrieval (PAIR) system. The direct link to access this status information is currently http://pair.uspto.gov/. Prior to publication, such status information is confidential and may only be obtained by applicant using the private side of PAIR.

Further assistance in electronically accessing the publication, or about PAIR, is available by calling the Patent Electronic Business Center at 1-866-217-9197.

Office of Data Managment, Application Assistance Unit (571) 272-4000, or (571) 272-4200, or 1-888-786-0101

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

Ashok Tankha
36 Greenleigh drive
Sewell NJ 08080

MAILED
OCT 20 2014
OFFICE OF PETITIONS

Doc Code: TRACK1.GRANT

Decision Granting Request for Prioritized Examination (Track I or After RCE)	Application No.: 14/503,401

1. THE REQUEST FILED October 1, 2014 IS **GRANTED**.

The above-identified application has met the requirements for prioritized examination

A. ☒ for an original nonprovisional application (Track I).
B. ☐ for an application undergoing continued examination (RCE).

2. **The above-identified application will undergo prioritized examination.** The application will be accorded special status throughout its entire course of prosecution until one of the following occurs:

A. filing a **petition for extension of time** to extend the time period for filing a reply;
B. filing an **amendment to amend the application to contain more than four independent claims, more than thirty total claims**, or a multiple dependent claim;
C. filing a **request for continued examination**;
D. filing a notice of appeal;
E. filing a request for suspension of action;
F. mailing of a notice of allowance;
G. mailing of a final Office action;
H. completion of examination as defined in 37 CFR 41.102; or
I. abandonment of the application.

Telephone inquiries with regard to this decision should be directed to JoAnne Burke at 571-272-4584. In his/her absence, calls may be directed to Brian Brown, 571-272-5338.

/JoAnne Burke/
[Signature]

Paralegal Specialist, Office of Petitions
(Title)

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
PTO-2298 (Rev. 02-2012)

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 412 of 476
IPR2025-00103

PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD

Substitute for Form PTO-875

Application or Docket Number: 14/503,401

APPLICATION AS FILED - PART I

FOR	(Column 1) NUMBER FILED	(Column 2) NUMBER EXTRA	SMALL ENTITY RATE($)	SMALL ENTITY FEE($)	OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY RATE($)	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY FEE($)
BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A	N/A	70		N/A	
SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), or (m))	N/A	N/A	N/A	300		N/A	
EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A	N/A	360		N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	30 minus 20 =	* 10	x 40 =	400	OR		
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	4 minus 3 =	* 1	x 210 =	210			
APPLICATION SIZE FEE (37 CFR 1.16(s))	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is $310 ($155 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).			0.00			
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENT (37 CFR 1.16(j))				0.00			
* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.			TOTAL	1340		TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED - PART II

		(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	SMALL ENTITY RATE($)	SMALL ENTITY ADDITIONAL FEE($)	OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY RATE($)	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY ADDITIONAL FEE($)
AMENDMENT A	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=	x =		OR	x =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=	x =		OR	x =	
	Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))									
	FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							OR		
						TOTAL ADD'L FEE		OR	TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

		(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	SMALL ENTITY RATE($)	SMALL ENTITY ADDITIONAL FEE($)	OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY RATE($)	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY ADDITIONAL FEE($)
AMENDMENT B	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=	x =		OR	x =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=	x =		OR	x =	
	Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))									
	FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							OR		
						TOTAL ADD'L FEE		OR	TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

* If the entry in column 1 is less than the entry in column 2, write "0" in column 3.
** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20".
*** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3".
The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest found in the appropriate box in column 1.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 413 of 476
IPR2025-00103

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING or 371(c) DATE	GRP ART UNIT	FIL FEE REC'D	ATTY.DOCKET.NO	TOT CLAIMS	IND CLAIMS
14/503,401	10/01/2014	2447	1340	CellSpin_04Con9_US	30	4

CONFIRMATION NO. 7059

Ashok Tankha
36 Greenleigh drive
Sewell, NJ 08080

FILING RECEIPT

OC000000071206409

Date Mailed: 10/07/2014

Receipt is acknowledged of this non-provisional patent application. The application will be taken up for examination in due course. Applicant will be notified as to the results of the examination. Any correspondence concerning the application must include the following identification information: the U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER, FILING DATE, NAME OF APPLICANT, and TITLE OF INVENTION. Fees transmitted by check or draft are subject to collection. Please verify the accuracy of the data presented on this receipt. **If an error is noted on this Filing Receipt, please submit a written request for a Filing Receipt Correction. Please provide a copy of this Filing Receipt with the changes noted thereon. If you received a "Notice to File Missing Parts" for this application, please submit any corrections to this Filing Receipt with your reply to the Notice. When the USPTO processes the reply to the Notice, the USPTO will generate another Filing Receipt incorporating the requested corrections**

Inventor(s)

Gurvinder Singh, Santa Clara, CA;
Marcos Klein, Mountain View, CA;
Vince Laviano, Alviso, CA;

Applicant(s)

CellSpinSoft Inc., San Jose, CA

Assignment For Published Patent Application

CellSpinSoft Inc.

Power of Attorney:

Ashok Tankha--33802

Domestic Priority data as claimed by applicant

This application is a CON of 14/273,546 05/09/2014 PAT 8862757
which is a CON of 14/172,913 02/05/2014 PAT 8798539
which is a CON of 13/740,214 01/13/2013 PAT 8700790
which is a CON of 12/333,303 12/11/2008 PAT 8392591
which claims benefit of 61/017,202 12/28/2007

Foreign Applications for which priority is claimed (You may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at the USPTO. Please see http://www.uspto.gov for more information.) - None.
Foreign application information must be provided in an Application Data Sheet in order to constitute a claim to foreign priority. See 37 CFR 1.55 and 1.76.

Permission to Access - A proper **Authorization to Permit Access to Application by Participating Offices** (PTO/SB/39 or its equivalent) has been received by the USPTO.

If Required, Foreign Filing License Granted: 10/06/2014

The country code and number of your priority application, to be used for filing abroad under the Paris Convention, is **US 14/503,401**

Projected Publication Date: 01/15/2015

Non-Publication Request: No

Early Publication Request: Yes
**** SMALL ENTITY ****
Title

Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data And Multimedia Content

Preliminary Class

709

Statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78 for AIA (First Inventor to File) Transition Applications: No

PROTECTING YOUR INVENTION OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Since the rights granted by a U.S. patent extend only throughout the territory of the United States and have no effect in a foreign country, an inventor who wishes patent protection in another country must apply for a patent in a specific country or in regional patent offices. Applicants may wish to consider the filing of an international application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). An international (PCT) application generally has the same effect as a regular national patent application in each PCT-member country. The PCT process **simplifies** the filing of patent applications on the same invention in member countries, but **does not result** in a grant of "an international patent" and does not eliminate the need of applicants to file additional documents and fees in countries where patent protection is desired.

Almost every country has its own patent law, and a person desiring a patent in a particular country must make an application for patent in that country in accordance with its particular laws. Since the laws of many countries differ in various respects from the patent law of the United States, applicants are advised to seek guidance from specific foreign countries to ensure that patent rights are not lost prematurely.

Applicants also are advised that in the case of inventions made in the United States, the Director of the USPTO must issue a license before applicants can apply for a patent in a foreign country. The filing of a U.S. patent application serves as a request for a foreign filing license. The application's filing receipt contains further information and guidance as to the status of applicant's license for foreign filing.

Applicants may wish to consult the USPTO booklet, "General Information Concerning Patents" (specifically, the section entitled "Treaties and Foreign Patents") for more information on timeframes and deadlines for filing foreign patent applications. The guide is available either by contacting the USPTO Contact Center at 800-786-9199, or it can be viewed on the USPTO website at http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/doc/general/index.html.

For information on preventing theft of your intellectual property (patents, trademarks and copyrights), you may wish to consult the U.S. Government website, http://www.stopfakes.gov. Part of a Department of Commerce initiative, this website includes self-help "toolkits" giving innovators guidance on how to protect intellectual property in specific countries such as China, Korea and Mexico. For questions regarding patent enforcement issues, applicants may call the U.S. Government hotline at 1-866-999-HALT (1-866-999-4258).

LICENSE FOR FOREIGN FILING UNDER

Title 35, United States Code, Section 184

Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, 5.11 & 5.15

GRANTED

The applicant has been granted a license under 35 U.S.C. 184, if the phrase "IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED" followed by a date appears on this form. Such licenses are issued in all applications where the conditions for issuance of a license have been met, regardless of whether or not a license may be required as set forth in 37 CFR 5.15. The scope and limitations of this license are set forth in 37 CFR 5.15(a) unless an earlier license has been issued under 37 CFR 5.15(b). The license is subject to revocation upon written notification. The date indicated is the effective date of the license, unless an earlier license of similar scope has been granted under 37 CFR 5.13 or 5.14.

This license is to be retained by the licensee and may be used at any time on or after the effective date thereof unless it is revoked. This license is automatically transferred to any related applications(s) filed under 37 CFR 1.53(d). This license is not retroactive.

The grant of a license does not in any way lessen the responsibility of a licensee for the security of the subject matter as imposed by any Government contract or the provisions of existing laws relating to espionage and the national security or the export of technical data. Licensees should apprise themselves of current regulations especially with respect to certain countries, of other agencies, particularly the Office of Defense Trade Controls, Department of State (with respect to Arms, Munitions and Implements of War (22 CFR 121-128)); the Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce (15 CFR parts 730-774); the Office of Foreign AssetsControl, Department of Treasury (31 CFR Parts 500+) and the Department of Energy.

NOT GRANTED

No license under 35 U.S.C. 184 has been granted at this time, if the phrase "IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED" DOES NOT appear on this form. Applicant may still petition for a license under 37 CFR 5.12, if a license is desired before the expiration of 6 months from the filing date of the application. If 6 months has lapsed from the filing date of this application and the licensee has not received any indication of a secrecy order under 35 U.S.C. 181, the licensee may foreign file the application pursuant to 37 CFR 5.15(b).

SelectUSA

The United States represents the largest, most dynamic marketplace in the world and is an unparalleled location for business investment, innovation, and commercialization of new technologies. The U.S. offers tremendous resources and advantages for those who invest and manufacture goods here. Through SelectUSA, our nation works to promote and facilitate business investment. SelectUSA provides information assistance to the international investor community; serves as an ombudsman for existing and potential investors; advocates on behalf of U.S. cities, states, and regions competing for global investment; and counsels U.S. economic development organizations on investment attraction best practices. To learn more about why the United States is the best country in the world to develop technology, manufacture products, deliver services, and grow your business, visit http://www.SelectUSA.gov or call +1-202-482-6800.

PTO/AIA/15 (07-12)
Approved for use through 01/31/2014. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No.	CellSpin_04Con9_US
First Inventor	Gurvinder Singh
Title	Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data And Multimedia Content
Express Mail Label No.	

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

1. ☐ **Fee Transmittal Form.** (PTO/SB/17 or equivalent)
2. ☑ **Applicant claims small entity status.** See 37 CFR 1.27.
3. ☑ **Specification.** [*Total Pages* 31] Both the claims and abstract must start on a new page *(For information on the preferred arrangement, see MPEP § 608.01(a))*
4. ☑ **Drawing(s).** (*35 U.S.C. 113*) [*Total Sheets* 5]
5. **Inventor's Oath or Declaration.** [*Total Sheets* 3] *(including substitute statements under 37 CFR 1.64 and assignments serving as an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.63(e))*
   a. ☐ Newly executed (original or copy)
   b. ☑ A copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d))
6. ☑ **Application Data Sheet.** **See Note below.* See 37 CFR 1.76 (PTO/AIA/14 or equivalent)
7. ☐ **CD-ROM or CD-R.** in duplicate, large table or Computer Program *(Appendix)*
   ☐ Landscape Table on CD
8. **Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission.** *(if applicable, items a. – c. are required)*
   a. ☐ Computer Readable Form (CRF)
   b. ☐ Specification Sequence Listing on:
      i. ☐ CD-ROM or CD-R (2 copies); or
      ii. ☐ Paper
   c. ☐ Statements verifying identity of above copies

ADDRESS TO: **Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria VA 22313-1450**

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

9. ☑ **Assignment Papers.** (cover sheet & document(s)) Name of Assignee CellSpinSoft Inc.
10. ☐ **37 CFR 3.73(c) Statement.** *(when there is an assignee)* ☑ **Power of Attorney.**
11. ☐ **English Translation Document.** *(if applicable)*
12. ☐ **Information Disclosure Statement.** (PTO/SB/08 or PTO-1449) ☐ Copies of citations attached
13. ☐ **Preliminary Amendment.**
14. ☐ **Return Receipt Postcard.** *(MPEP § 503) (Should be specifically itemized)*
15. ☐ **Certified Copy of Priority Document(s).** *(if foreign priority is claimed)*
16. ☐ **Nonpublication Request.** Under 35 U.S.C. 122(b)(2)(B)(i). Applicant must attach form PTO/SB/35 or equivalent.
17. ☑ **Other:** Prioritized Examination Request

***Note:** (1) Benefit claims under 37 CFR 1.78 and foreign priority claims under 1.55 **must** be included in an Application Data Sheet (ADS).
(2) For applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111, the application must contain an ADS specifying the applicant if the applicant is an assignee, person to whom the inventor is under an obligation to assign, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest in the matter. See 37 CFR 1.46(b).

18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

☐ The address associated with Customer Number: _____ ***OR*** ☑ Correspondence address below

Name	Ashok Tankha				
Address	36 Greenleigh Drive				
City	Sewell	State	NJ	Zip Code	08080
Country	USA	Telephone	856-266-5145	Email	ash@ipprocurement.com

Signature	/a tankha/	Date	01 October 2014
Name (Print/Type)	Ashok Tankha	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	33802

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.53(b). The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**
If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 417 of 476
IPR2025-00103

AUTOMATIC MULTIMEDIA UPLOAD FOR PUBLISHING DATA AND MULTIMEDIA CONTENT

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

1. This application is a continuation application of non-provisional patent application number 14/273,546, titled "Automatic multimedia upload for publishing multimedia content", filed May 09, 2014 in the United States Patent and Trademark Office, which is a continuation application of non-provisional patent application number 14/172,913, titled "Automatic multimedia upload for publishing multimedia content", filed on February 05, 2014 in the United States Patent and Trademark Office, which is a continuation application of non-provisional patent application number 13/740,214, now Patent no. 8,700,790, titled "Automatic multimedia upload for publishing multimedia content", filed on January 13, 2013 in the United States Patent and Trademark Office, which is a continuation application of non-provisional patent application number 12/333,303, now Patent no. 8392591, titled "Automatic multimedia upload for publishing multimedia content", filed on December 11, 2008 in the United States Patent and Trademark Office, which claims the benefit of US provisional patent application number 61/017,202, titled "Automatic multimedia upload for publishing multimedia content", filed on December 28, 2007 in the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The specifications of the above referenced applications are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

2. The following patent application is incorporated herein in its entirety: US Non-provisional patent application serial number 11/901,802, titled "Online Publishing Of Multimedia Content", filed on September 19, 2007 in the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

BACKGROUND

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 418 of 476
IPR2025-00103

This invention, in general, relates to distribution of multimedia content. More particularly, this invention relates to pairing a digital data capture device in conjunction with a mobile device for automatically publishing data and multimedia content on one or more websites simultaneously.

A user may need to capture and publish data and multimedia content on the internet in real time. Typically, the user would capture an image using a digital camera or a video camera, store the image on a memory device of the digital camera, and transfer the image to a computing device such as a personal computer (PC). In order to transfer the image to the PC, the user would transfer the image off-line to the PC, use a cable such as a universal serial bus (USB) or a memory stick and plug the cable into the PC. The user would then manually upload the image onto a website which takes time and may be inconvenient for the user.

Therefore, there is a need for a method and system to utilize a digital data capture device in conjunction with a mobile device for automatically detecting capture of data and multimedia content, transferring the captured data and multimedia content to the mobile device, and publishing the data and multimedia content on one or more websites automatically or with minimal user intervention.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This summary is provided to introduce a selection of concepts in a simplified form that are further described in the detailed description of the invention. This summary is not intended to identify key or essential inventive concepts of the claimed subject matter, nor is it intended for determining the scope of the claimed subject matter.

The method and system disclosed herein addresses the above stated need for utilizing a digital data capture device in conjunction with a Bluetooth™ (BT) enabled mobile device for publishing data and multimedia content on one or more websites

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 419 of 476
IPR2025-00103

automatically or with minimal user intervention. The digital data capture device is physically separated from the BT enabled mobile device.

In the method and system disclosed herein, a client application is provided on a BT enabled mobile device. In the absence of in-built BT capability in the digital data capture device, a BT communication device is provided on the digital data capture device. The BT communication device may, for example, be an in-built BT capability chip, a BT memory card, or an external BT device. The BT communication device on the digital data capture device is paired with the BT enabled mobile device to establish a connection between the digital data capture device and the BT enabled mobile device.

A user may capture data and multimedia content using the digital data capture device. The digital data capture device may, for example, be a digital camera, a video camera, or other digital modular camera systems. The client application on the BT enabled mobile device detects the captured data, multimedia content, and files associated with the captured data and the multimedia content on the digital data capture device by communicating over a wireless BT protocol. The captured data, multimedia content, and the associated files are automatically transferred to the client application on the BT enabled mobile device from the digital data capture device.

The detection and transfer of the captured data, the multimedia content, and the associated files may be initiated by the client application of the BT enabled mobile device. The detection and transfer of the captured data, the multimedia content, and the associated files to the BT enabled mobile device may be initiated by the digital data capture device when the client application is unable to detect the captured data, the multimedia content, and the associated files from the digital data capture device.

The user may configure a timer setting and select the websites for publishing using the client application on the BT enabled mobile device. The client application selects the websites for publishing the transferred data and the multimedia content based on user preferences configured on the Bluetooth enabled mobile device. The client

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 420 of 476
IPR2025-00103

application also sets time for publishing the transferred data and the multimedia content automatically or with minimal user intervention. The client application on the BT enabled mobile device automatically publishes the transferred data and multimedia content on one or more websites using the settings configured by the user. The method and system disclosed herein thereby enables the user to capture data and multimedia content, for example, audio, video, text, and images, automatically upload the captured data and multimedia content onto a BT enabled mobile device, and publish the data and multimedia content on one or websites automatically or with minimal user intervention. The user may therefore publish data and the multimedia content on immediate capture of the data and the multimedia content on the digital data capture device.

The method and system disclosed herein is described with reference to a BT communication protocol. The method and system disclosed herein may be realized with wireless protocols, for example, Zigbee® protocol, Wibree™ protocol, Ultra-Wide Band (UWB) protocol, and other wireless protocols for wireless personal area networks.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing summary, as well as the following detailed description of the invention, is better understood when read in conjunction with the appended drawings. For the purpose of illustrating the invention, exemplary constructions of the invention are shown in the drawings. However, the invention is not limited to the specific methods and instrumentalities disclosed herein.

FIG. **1** illustrates a method of utilizing a digital data capture device in conjunction with a Bluetooth enabled mobile device for publishing data and multimedia content on one or more websites automatically or with minimal user intervention.

FIG. **2** illustrates a system for utilizing a digital data capture device in conjunction with a Bluetooth enabled mobile device for publishing data and multimedia content on one or more websites automatically or with minimal user intervention.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 421 of 476
IPR2025-00103

FIGS. **3A-3C** exemplarily illustrate the Bluetooth communication device options used on the digital data capture device for establishing a Bluetooth connection with the client application on the Bluetooth enabled mobile device.

FIG. **4** exemplarily illustrates a system for publishing data and the multimedia content using a client application on a mobile device on one or more websites simultaneously.

FIG. **5** exemplarily illustrates a user utilizing a digital camera in conjunction with a Bluetooth enabled mobile device for publishing data and multimedia content on one or more websites automatically or with minimal user intervention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIG. **1** illustrates a method of utilizing a digital data capture device **201** in conjunction with a Bluetooth™ enabled mobile device **202** for publishing data and multimedia content on one or more websites automatically or with minimal user intervention. The term "Bluetooth enabled mobile device" is herein referred to as "mobile device". The digital data capture device **201** is physically separated from the mobile device **202** as illustrated in FIG. **2**. The digital data capture device **201** may, for example, be a digital camera, a video camera, digital modular camera systems, or other digital data capturing systems.

In the method disclosed herein, a client application **203** is provided **101** on the mobile device **202**. In the absence of inbuilt Bluetooth (BT) capability in the digital data capture device **201**, a BT communication device **201a** is provided **102** on the digital data capture device **201**. The BT communication device **201a** may, for example, be an inbuilt BT capability chip **301**, a BT memory card **302**, or an external BT device **303** as illustrated in FIGS. **3A-3C** respectively. The external BT device **303** may, for example, be attached to a universal serial bus (USB), a firewire interface, or a power port of the digital data capture device **201**. BT provides a method of connecting and exchanging

information between devices, for example, mobile phones, laptops, personal computers (PCs), printers, digital cameras, etc. over a secure and globally unlicensed short-range radio frequency.

The BT communication device **201a** on the digital data capture device **201** is paired **103** with the mobile device **202** to establish a connection between the digital data capture device **201** and the mobile device **202**. BT pairing involves establishing a connection between two BT devices that mutually agree to communicate with each other. A BT device that wants to communicate only with a trusted device can cryptographically authenticate the identity of another BT device. BT pairing occurs when the BT communication device **201a** agrees to communicate with the mobile device **202** in order to establish a connection. In order to initiate the pairing process between the BT communication device **201a** and the mobile device **202**, a common password known as a passkey is exchanged between the BT communication device **201a** and the mobile device **202**. A passkey is a code shared by the BT communication device **201a** and the mobile device **202**.

A user sets a discoverable mode for the mobile device **202**. When set to the discoverable mode, the mobile device **202** will allow the BT communication device **201a** on the digital data capture device **201** to detect the mobile device's **202** presence and attempt to establish a connection. In order to initiate the pairing process, the BT communication device **201a** will send the BT communication device name of a predefined number of characters, for example, up to 255 characters, and the BT address to the mobile device **202**. The BT communication device **201a** then prompts the user of the mobile device **202** to enter the passkey code in order to accept the pairing with the BT communication device **201a** on the digital data capture device **201**. On entering the passkey by the user of the mobile device **202**, the entered passkey is matched with the passkey of the BT communication device **201a**. If a match is found, a trusted pair is automatically established.

The user captures **104** data and multimedia content using the digital data capture device **201**. The data and multimedia content may, for example, comprise image files, audio files, video files, text files, or any combination thereof. The client application **203** on the mobile device **202** detects **105** the captured data, the multimedia content, and files associated with the captured data and the multimedia content. The client application **203** then initiates the transfer of the captured data, the multimedia content, and the associated files in a pull mode of operation. In the pull mode, the client application **203** periodically polls the digital data capture device **201** to determine the creation of a new file in the digital data capture device **201**. The digital data capture device **201** then automatically transfers **106** the captured data, the multimedia content, and the associated files to the client application **203** on the mobile device **202** using one or a combination of file transfer protocols. The file transfer protocols may, for example, be one or a combination of BT profile protocols such as the object exchange (OBEX) protocol, the generic object exchange profile (GOEP) protocol, etc. The file transfer protocols may, for example, also be the media transfer protocol (MTP), the picture transfer protocol (PTP), and the PictBridge protocol implemented using a USB.

The picture transfer protocol (PTP) allows the transfer of images from digital cameras to computers and other peripheral devices without the need of additional device drivers. The media transfer protocol is a custom extension to the PTP and allows the protocol to be used for devices other than digital cameras, for example digital audio players and other portable media devices, for example portable video players. The PictBridge protocol allows images to be printed directly from digital cameras to a printer, without having to connect the camera to a computer.

The transfer of the data, the multimedia content, and the associated files may also take place in a push mode of operation. In the push mode, the BT communication device **201a** sends a signal to the client application **203** on creation of a new file. By implementation of a handshake protocol, the BT communication device **201a** automatically transfers captured data, the multimedia content, and the associated files to the client application **203** on the mobile device **202**. For some external digital data

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 424 of 476
IPR2025-00103

capture devices, the client application **203** may not be able to detect the creation of a new file. In such cases, the digital data capture device **201** signals the client application **203** in the event a new file is created. A file event listener in the client application **203** listens for the signal from the digital data capture device **201**. The user may then initiate the transfer by a press of a button or a key on the digital data capture device **201**.

In the case of a mobile device **202** with limited memory and processing capabilities, the client application **203** partitions the multimedia content of large files stored on the mobile device **202** into multiple data segments. The data segments are tagged with segment identifiers using the client application **203**. The tagged data segments are transferred from the client application **203** of the mobile device **202** to a publishing service **401** via a network **402** as illustrated in FIG. **4**.

When the client application **203** is unable to detect the captured data, the multimedia content, and the associated files from the digital data capture device **201**, the digital data capture device **201** initiates detection and transfer of the captured data, the multimedia content, and the associated files to the mobile device **202**.

The user may also set preferences on the mobile device **202**. The user preferences may, for example, comprise the websites selected for publishing the data and the multimedia content. The user may configure a timer setting and the websites on the mobile device **202** for publishing the data and the multimedia content. The user may also set timer and action settings for publishing the data and the multimedia content. The user may set the timer setting to, for example, a "no-wait-automatic" setting, a "wait-X-minutes-automatic" setting, and a "wait-X-minutes-user-input-cancel" setting. The client application **203** on the mobile device **202** selects the websites for publishing the transferred data and the multimedia content based on user preferences configured on the mobile device **202**. The client application **203** also sets time for publishing the transferred data and the multimedia content automatically or with minimal user intervention.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 425 of 476
IPR2025-00103

The client application **203** on the mobile device **202** then automatically publishes **107** the transferred data and multimedia content on one or more websites. If the user configures the timer setting to "no-wait-automatic", the data and the multimedia content are automatically published on one or more websites based on the user preferences configured on the mobile device **202** without waiting for a certain period of time. If the user configures the timer setting to "wait-X-minutes-automatic", the client application **203** will wait for "X" minutes for the user to change or cancel publishing. If there is no user action for "X" minutes, the client application **203** will automatically publish the data and multimedia content to one or more websites based on the user preferences. Further, if the user configures the timer setting to "wait-X-minutes-user-input-cancel", the client application **203** will wait for "X" minutes for an input from the user. If there is no input from the user, the client application **203** cancels the publishing of the data and multimedia content. The publishing of the data and multimedia content on one or more websites simultaneously is explained in the detailed description of FIG. **4**.

The user may therefore capture data, for example, audio, video, text, and images, automatically upload the captured data onto the mobile device **202**, and publish the data and multimedia content on one or websites automatically or with minimal user intervention. The method disclosed herein thereby enables the user to publish data and the multimedia content on immediate click of an image or recording of a video on the digital data capture device **201** without having to manually upload the data onto a computing device and then publish the data on the websites.

FIG. **2** illustrates a system for utilizing a digital data capture device **201** in conjunction with a BT enabled mobile device **202** for publishing data and multimedia content on one or more websites automatically or with minimal user intervention. The system disclosed herein comprises a digital data capture device **201** and a client application **203** provided on the BT enabled mobile device **202**. The digital data capture device **201** and the mobile device **202** are physically separated from each other. The digital data capture device **201** comprises a BT communication device **201a** and a data capture module **201d**.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 426 of 476
IPR2025-00103

The BT communication device options used on the digital data capture device **201** for establishing a BT connection with the client application **203** on the BT enabled mobile device **202** are exemplarily illustrated in FIGS. **3A-3C**. The BT communication device **201a** may, for example, be an in-built BT capability chip **301** as illustrated in FIG. **3A**, a BT memory card **302** as illustrated in FIG. **3B**, or an external BT device **303** as illustrated in FIG. **3C**.

The BT communication device **201a** comprises a BT association protocol module **201b** and a data transfer protocol module **201c**. The client application **203** on the mobile device **202** comprises a BT association protocol module **203a**, a data and file monitoring and detection module **203b**, a data transfer protocol module **203c**, a data storage module **203d**, a graphical user interface (GUI) **203e**, and a media publishing module **203f**. The BT association protocol module **201b** of the digital data capture device **201** and the BT association protocol module **203a** of the client application **203** enable the pairing between the BT communication device **201a** and the mobile device **202**. The pairing of the BT communication device **201a** and the mobile device **202** is explained in the detailed description of FIG. **1**. The data capture module **201d** captures the data and the multimedia content on the digital data capture device **201**.

The data and file monitoring and detection module **203b** of the client application **203** monitors and detects the capture of the data, the multimedia content, and the files associated with the captured data and the multimedia content. On detection, the data transfer protocol module **203c** of the client application **203** initiates the transfer and download of the captured data, the multimedia content, and the associated files from the digital data capture device **201**. When the client application **203** is unable to detect the captured data, the multimedia content, and the associated files from the digital data capture device **201**, the data transfer protocol module **201c** of the digital data capture device **201** initiates the transfer of the captured data, the multimedia content, and the associated files to the mobile device **202**.

The data transfer protocol module **201c** of the digital data capture device **201** transfers the captured data, the multimedia content, and the associated files to the client application **203**. The data storage module **203d** stores the captured data, the multimedia content, and the associated files on the mobile device **202**. The user may also set preferences on the mobile device **202** using the GUI **203e** of the client application **203**. The user preferences may, for example, comprise the websites selected for publishing the data and the multimedia content. The GUI **203e** enables the user to configure a timer setting and websites on the mobile device **202** for publishing the data and the multimedia content. The user may also set timer and action settings for publishing the data and the multimedia content using the GUI **203e**. The user may set a timer setting, for example, a "no-wait-automatic" setting, a "wait-X-minutes-automatic" setting, and a "wait-X-minutes-user-input-cancel" setting as explained in the detailed description of FIG. **1**.

The media publishing module **203f** automatically publishes the transferred data and the multimedia content on one or more of the websites. The media publishing module **203f** comprises a website selection module **203g**, a timer module **203h**, a segmentation module **203i**, and a data transfer module **203j**. The website selection module **203g** selects the websites for publishing the data and the multimedia content based on settings and user preferences configured by the user on the mobile device **202**. The timer module **203h** sets the time for publishing the transferred data and the multimedia content automatically or with minimal user intervention. The timer setting may be set for automatic publishing of the multimedia content or a time based wait mode where user interaction is required. The timer module **203h** sets the timer based on a timer setting, for example, a "no-wait-automatic" setting, a "wait-X-minutes-automatic" setting, and a "wait-X-minutes-user-input-cancel" setting configured by the user. The timer module **203h** ensures that if the user does not wish to publish the transferred data and multimedia content, the user has time to decide whether to publish or not. The user may also configure the client application **203** to automatically delete the data, the multimedia content, and the associated files after the data and the multimedia content have been posted and published on one or more websites based on user preferences.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 428 of 476
IPR2025-00103

In the case of a mobile device **202** with limited memory and processing capabilities, the client application **203** partitions the multimedia content of large files stored on the mobile device **202** into multiple data segments using the segmentation module **203i**. The segmentation module **203i** generates segment identifiers and tags the data segments with the segment identifiers. The data transfer module **203j** transfers the data, the tagged data segments, and the multimedia content from the client application **203** to the publishing service **401** via a network **402** for publishing on the websites automatically.

FIG. **4** exemplarily illustrates a system for publishing data and the multimedia content using a client application **203** on a mobile device **202** on one or more websites simultaneously. The system disclosed herein comprises a client application **203** and a publishing service **401** connected via a network **402**. The client application **203** comprises a media publishing module **203f** as explained in the detailed description of FIG. **2**. The media publishing module **203f** comprises the website selection module **203g**, the timer module **203h**, the segmentation module **203i**, and the data transfer module **203j**. The website selection module **203g** selects the websites based on user preferences configured by the user on the mobile device **202**. The timer module **203h** sets the time for publishing the transferred data and the multimedia content automatically or with minimal user intervention. The timer module **203h** ensures that the publishing service **401** obtains the data, the multimedia content, and the associated files to publish on the selected websites based on the time set by the user.

In the case of limited memory and processing capabilities of the mobile device **202**, the segmentation module **203i** of the client application **203** partitions the multimedia content of large files into multiple data segments. The segmentation module **203i** generates segment identifiers and tags the data segments with the segment identifiers. The segment identifiers may, for example, be one or more of transaction identifiers, sequence numbers, and timestamps. The segment identifiers are used later by a back end service **401b** of the publishing service **401** to reassemble the data segments in a predetermined sequence to create a multimedia object. The data transfer module **203j**

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 429 of 476
IPR2025-00103

transfers the data, the tagged data segments, and the multimedia content from the client application **203** to the publishing service **401** via the network **402**. The network **402** may, for example, be a wireless network, a cellular network, or the internet **501**.

The publishing service **401** comprises a front end service **401a**, a back end service **401b**, and a database **401d**. The transferred data and multimedia content is stored in the database **401d** of the publishing service **401**. A protocol is provided for synchronizing user publishing information between the client application **203** and the publishing service **401**. The user publishing information may, for example, comprise user preferences of the websites and the timer setting. The data transfer module **203j** may transfer the data and the multimedia content as a single multimedia file, multiple data segments in the case of large files, or electronic mail attachments to the back end service **401b** of the publishing service **401** via the front end service **401a**. The back end service **401b** comprises a data reassembly module **401c**. If the back end service **401b** receives the multimedia content in the form of multiple data segments, the data reassembly module **401c** reassembles the data segments in a predetermined sequence using the segment identifiers. The back end service **401b** then creates a multimedia object from the transferred data and multimedia content. The multimedia object is transferred from the back end service **401b** to the front end service **401a** and then published on the websites selected by the user.

FIG. **5** exemplarily illustrates a user **502** utilizing a digital camera in conjunction with a Bluetooth enabled mobile device **202** for publishing data and multimedia content on one or more websites automatically or with minimal user intervention. The digital camera is physically separated from the mobile device **202** as illustrated in FIG. **5**. The digital camera comprises a BT communication device **201a** such as an in-built BT capability chip **301**, a BT memory card **302**, or an external BT device **303** or dongle externally attached to the digital camera as illustrated in FIGS. **3A-3C**. The external BT dongle may be attached to a USB, a firewire interface, or a power port of the digital camera. The BT communication device **201a** on the digital camera is paired with the mobile device **202** to establish a connection. The user **502** may capture an image using the digital camera. The client application **203** on the mobile device **202** detects the

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 430 of 476
IPR2025-00103

captured image and initiates the transfer of the captured image and the associated files. The digital camera automatically transfers the captured image and the associated files to the client application **203** on the mobile device **202**.

The client application **203** automatically publishes the transferred image on one or more websites via the internet **501**. The user **502** may set preferences in the mobile device **202**. The user preferences, for example, comprise the websites selected for publishing the transferred image. The user **502** may select websites, for example, Flickr™, Picasa™, YouTube™, eBay®, etc. and store the preferences on the mobile device **202**. The user **502** may also set the timer setting for publishing the transferred image on the selected websites. After the captured image is transferred to the mobile device **202**, the client application **203** publishes the capture image on the selected websites based on the default timer and website settings configured by the user **502** on the mobile device **202**.

Consider an example where a user **502** records a video using a BT enabled video camera. The video camera immediately establishes a connection with the user's **502** BT enabled mobile device **202**. On detection of the recorded video by the client application **203** on the mobile device **202**, the video camera automatically transfers the recorded video to the user's **502** mobile device **202**. In the case of limited memory and processing capabilities of the mobile device **202**, the recorded video may be streamed as data segments from the mobile device **202** to the publishing service **401**. The client application **203** individually tags the data segments with segment identifiers and transfers the tagged data segments from the mobile device **202** to the back end service **401b** of the publishing service **401** via the front end service **401a**. The back end service **401b** of the publishing service **401** reassembles the data segments in a predetermined sequence using the segment identifiers to create the multimedia object. The multimedia object is an aggregation of the reassembled data segments. The multimedia object is then transferred from the back end service **401b** to the front end service **401a** and automatically published by the front end service **401a** on one or more websites selected by the user **502**.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 431 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Consider another example where a user **502** may record videos or capture images at different points in time and automatically uploads and publishes the videos and images on one or more websites. Consider an investigative reporter, Jane, working for a prominent newspaper in New York City. Each day, she moves around the city chasing leads, interviewing people, videotaping her stories, taking pictures, and tracking down her next big story. When she is working on a story with an associate writer, she may need to upload her videos and pictures and send it immediately to the associate writer. The method and system disclosed herein enables Jane to automatically upload pictures and videos taken using her digital camera or video camera onto a mobile device **202** and publish the pictures, videos, etc. from her mobile device **202** to the internet **501** with one click or touch of a button.

On one click or touch of a button, the pictures and videos are published and immediately made available on Jane's private blog that may be accessed by the newspaper editor and her associates in the news office. When she is collaborating with an associate on a story, they may see each other's progress in real time. Since sharing information with the associate over electronic mails (emails) may be inconvenient, Jane records her progress on the story in the voice format and publishes. The associate may access the information from Jane's blog site, thereby saving considerable time.

Exemplarily, the method and system disclosed herein may be implemented in technologies that are pervasive, flexible, and capable enough of accomplishing the desired tasks of the method and system. The method and system disclosed herein is realized with, but not limited to Bluetooth communication protocol. Wireless protocols, for example, Zigbee® protocol, Wibree™ protocol, Ultra-Wide Band (UWB) protocol, and other wireless protocols for wireless personal area networks may be employed to accomplish the tasks of the method and system disclosed herein. The mobile device **202** may, for example, be a ubiquitous mobile phone. The use of personal digital assistants (PDAs) without telephony support is also fairly widespread. The client application **203** may be deployed on mobile devices with limited or no telephony support. These mobile devices may support Java of Sun Microsystems Inc., more specifically Java 2 Micro

Edition (J2ME™), Windows Mobile .Net Compact Framework of Microsoft, Inc., Symbian™, Linux framework. The client application **203** may, for example, be implemented on the J2ME platform. These environments provide functionalities in the libraries to create the GUI **203e** and perform all the required functions of the method and system disclosed herein. Other advantages of these frameworks are portability across mobile devices that run on different operating systems.

The client application **203** may be rendered independent of the operating system of the mobile device **202**. One of the transport mechanisms to achieve the connectivity between the publishing service **401** and the client application **203** is the wireless internet. While most PDAs have an inbuilt wireless network card for the internet connectivity, the mobile phones may transfer data to the publishing service **401** over the telephony network at near broadband speeds. Some of the mobile phones equipped with both wireless network and telephony data capabilities may use either of the two to communicate with the publishing service **401**. The transport protocol that is used between the client application **203** and the publishing service **401** may be hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) or extensible markup language-remote procedure calls (XML-RPC). The back end service **401b** may, for example, be developed in Java.

It will be readily apparent that the various methods and algorithms described herein may be implemented in a computer readable medium appropriately programmed for general purpose computers and computing devices. Typically a processor, for e.g., one or more microprocessors will receive instructions from a memory or like device, and execute those instructions, thereby performing one or more processes defined by those instructions. Further, programs that implement such methods and algorithms may be stored and transmitted using a variety of media, for e.g., computer readable media in a number of manners. In one embodiment, hard-wired circuitry or custom hardware may be used in place of, or in combination with, software instructions for implementation of the processes of various embodiments. Thus, embodiments are not limited to any specific combination of hardware and software. A "processor" means any one or more microprocessors, Central Processing Unit (CPU) devices, computing devices,

microcontrollers, digital signal processors or like devices. The term "computer-readable medium" refers to any medium that participates in providing data, for example instructions that may be read by a computer, a processor or a like device. Such a medium may take many forms, including but not limited to, non-volatile media, volatile media, and transmission media. Non-volatile media include, for example, optical or magnetic disks and other persistent memory volatile media include Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM), which typically constitutes the main memory. Transmission media include coaxial cables, copper wire and fiber optics, including the wires that comprise a system bus coupled to the processor. Common forms of computer-readable media include, for example, a floppy disk, a flexible disk, hard disk, magnetic tape, any other magnetic medium, a Compact Disc-Read Only Memory (CD-ROM), Digital Versatile Disc (DVD), any other optical medium, punch cards, paper tape, any other physical medium with patterns of holes, a Random Access Memory (RAM), a Programmable Read Only Memory (PROM), an Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EPROM), an Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM), a flash memory, any other memory chip or cartridge, a carrier wave as described hereinafter, or any other medium from which a computer can read. In general, the computer-readable programs may be implemented in any programming language. Some examples of languages that can be used include C, C++, C#, or JAVA. The program will use various security, encryption and compression techniques to enhance the overall user experience. The software programs may be stored on or in one or more mediums as an object code. A computer program product comprising computer executable instructions embodied in a computer-readable medium comprises computer parsable codes for the implementation of the processes of various embodiments.

Where databases are described such as the database **401d**, it will be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art that (i) alternative database structures to those described may be readily employed, and (ii) other memory structures besides databases may be readily employed. Any illustrations or descriptions of any sample databases presented herein are illustrative arrangements for stored representations of information. Any number of other arrangements may be employed besides those suggested by, e.g., tables

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 434 of 476
IPR2025-00103

illustrated in drawings or elsewhere. Similarly, any illustrated entries of the databases represent exemplary information only; one of ordinary skill in the art will understand that the number and content of the entries can be different from those described herein. Further, despite any depiction of the databases as tables, other formats including relational databases, object-based models and/or distributed databases could be used to store and manipulate the data types described herein. Likewise, object methods or behaviors of a database can be used to implement various processes, such as the described herein. In addition, the databases may, in a known manner, be stored locally or remotely from a device that accesses data in such a database.

The present invention can be configured to work in a network environment including a computer that is in communication, via a communications network, with one or more devices. The computer may communicate with the devices directly or indirectly, via a wired or wireless medium such as the Internet, Local Area Network (LAN), Wide Area Network (WAN) or Ethernet, Token Ring, or via any appropriate communications means or combination of communications means. Each of the devices may comprise computers, such as those based on the Intel® processors, AMD® processors, Sun® processors, IBM® processors etc., that are adapted to communicate with the computer. Any number and type of machines may be in communication with the computer.

The foregoing examples have been provided merely for the purpose of explanation and are in no way to be construed as limiting of the present method and system disclosed herein. While the invention has been described with reference to various embodiments, it is understood that the words, which have been used herein, are words of description and illustration, rather than words of limitation. Further, although the invention has been described herein with reference to particular means, materials and embodiments, the invention is not intended to be limited to the particulars disclosed herein; rather, the invention extends to all functionally equivalent structures, methods and uses, such as are within the scope of the appended claims. Those skilled in the art, having the benefit of the teachings of this specification, may effect numerous modifications

thereto and changes may be made without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention in its aspects.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 436 of 476
IPR2025-00103

CLAIMS

We claim:

1. A method of segmented file transfer from a Bluetooth enabled mobile device to a web service, the method comprising:

providing a software module on the Bluetooth enabled mobile device, the software module, performing;

determining size of a file to be transferred;

segmenting said file into data segments at an application layer level, wherein data in said data segments comprises one or more of said file data and data associated with said file data;

attaching a segment identifier to each of said data segments at the application layer level;

attaching a user identifier to each of said data segments for the destination web service at the application layer level, wherein said user identifier uniquely identifies a particular user of the web service;

transferring a data segment along with said user identifier and said segment identifier to the web service;

receiving a reply message from the web service, corresponding to successful completion of said data segment transfer;

repeating the step of data segment transfer and the step of receiving the reply message, until all the data segments have been transferred to the web service

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 437 of 476
IPR2025-00103

successfully, wherein if segmented file transfer is interrupted, the software module further performs:

sending, a synchronization request to the web service from the application layer level, corresponding to asking the web service about the segmented file data the web service has successfully received, for said user identifier, after a mobile device network connection to the internet is restored;

receiving, a synchronization reply back from the web service at the application layer level, corresponding to indicate segmented file data said web service has successfully received, for said user identifier; and

resuming, the segmented file transfer based on the synchronization reply received, for said user identifier.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the data associated with file data is at least one of name of the file, size of the file, and type of file.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein said file data comprises one or more of audio data, video data, image data, text data, or digital data.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the user identifier comprises one or more elements from user information, and wherein the one or more elements of the user information comprise user-name, user-password, user-device-information, user settings, or user preferences.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein transferring a data segment comprises attaching, at the application layer level, an action setting to the data segment, wherein action setting comprises one of a remote procedure call (RPC) method and a hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) method.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 438 of 476
IPR2025-00103

6. The method of claim 1, wherein transferring a data segment comprises attaching, at the application layer level, a destination web address to the data segment, wherein the destination web address is the HTTP web address of the web service.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the application layer is defined as one of following, the layer 7 in the OSI layer stack, or the application layer of the Internet protocol suite.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the segment identifier corresponds to the content range of said file data that is being transferred in a given data segment.

9. A method of segmented file transfer from a Bluetooth enabled mobile device to a web service, the method comprises:

determining size of file to be transferred by the Bluetooth enabled mobile device;

transferring said file by the Bluetooth enabled mobile device to the web service, wherein transferring said file comprises, the Bluetooth enabled mobile device, performing:

segmenting said file into data segments at an application layer level, wherein data in said data segments comprises one or more of said file data and data associated with said file data;

attaching a segment identifier to each of said data segments at the application layer level;

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 439 of 476
IPR2025-00103

attaching a user identifier to each of said data segments for the destination web service at the application layer level, wherein said user identifier uniquely identifies a particular user of the web service;

transferring a data segment along with said user identifier and said segment identifier to the web service;

receiving a reply message from the web service, corresponding to successful completion of said data segment transfer;

repeating the step of data segment transfer and the step of receiving the reply message, until all the data segments have been transferred to the web service successfully, wherein if segmented file transfer is interrupted, the Bluetooth enabled mobile device further performs:

sending, a synchronization request to the web service from the application layer level, for said user identifier, after a mobile device network connection to the internet is restored;

receiving, a synchronization reply back from the web service at the application layer level, corresponding to the successfully received data of said file by said web service, for said user identifier; and

resuming, the segmented file transfer by transferring remaining data of the file based on the synchronization reply received, for said user identifier.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the data associated with file data is at least one of name of the file, size of the file, and type of file.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 440 of 476
IPR2025-00103

11. The method of claim 9, wherein said file data comprises one or more of audio data, video data, image data, text data, or digital data.

12. The method of claim 9, wherein the user identifier comprises one or more elements from user information, and wherein the one or more elements of the user information comprise user-name, user-password, user-device-information, user settings, or user preferences.

13. The method of claim 9, wherein transferring a data segment comprises attaching, at the application layer level, an action setting to the data segment, wherein action setting comprises one of a remote procedure call (RPC) method and a hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) method.

14. The method of claim 9, wherein transferring a data segment comprises attaching, at the application layer level, a destination web address to the data segment, wherein the destination web address is the HTTP web address of the web service.

15. The method of claim 9, wherein the application layer is defined as one of following, the layer 7 in the OSI layer stack, or the application layer of the Internet protocol suite.

16. The method of claim 9, wherein the segment identifier corresponds to the content range of said file data that is being transferred in a given data segment.

17. A method of segmented file transfer from a Bluetooth enabled mobile device to a web service, the method comprising:

providing a software module on a Bluetooth enabled mobile device, the software module, performing;

determining size of a file to be transferred;

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 441 of 476
IPR2025-00103

segmenting said file into a first data segment and a second data segment at an application layer level, wherein the second data segment comprises file data and the first data segment comprises data associated with file data, and wherein the data associated with file data is at least one of name of the file, size of the file, and type of the file;

attaching a user identifier to said first data segment at the application layer level, wherein the user identifier uniquely identifies a particular user of a web service;

transferring said first data segment along with said user identifier to the web service;

receiving a reply message from the web service, corresponding to successful completion of said first data segment transfer;

attaching said user identifier to said second data segment at the application layer level;

transferring said second data segment along with said user identifier to the web service;

receiving a reply message from the web service, corresponding to successful completion of said second data segment transfer, wherein if said second data segment transfer is interrupted, the software module further performs:

sending, a synchronization request to the web service from the application layer level, for said user identifier, after a mobile device network connection to the internet is restored;

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 442 of 476
IPR2025-00103

receiving, a synchronization reply back from the web service at the application layer level, corresponding to the successfully received data of said second data segment by said web service, for said user identifier;

resuming, the segmented file transfer by transferring remaining data of the second data segment based on the synchronization reply received, wherein resuming the segmented file transfer of remaining data comprises, the software module, performing:

creating one or more data segments at the application layer level, wherein the one or more data segments comprise remaining data of the second data segment;

attaching a segment identifier to each of said one or more data segments at the application layer level;

attaching said user identifier to each of said one or more data segments at the application layer level; and

transferring said one or more data segments along with said user identifier and said corresponding segment identifier to the web service.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein said file data comprises one or more of audio data, video data, image data, text data, or digital data.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein the user identifier comprises one or more elements from user information, and wherein the one or more elements of the user information comprise user-name, user-password, user-device-information, user settings, or user preferences.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 443 of 476
IPR2025-00103

20. The method of claim 17, wherein transferring a data segment comprises attaching, at the application layer level, an action setting to one or more of said first data segment and said second data segment, wherein action setting comprises one of a remote procedure call (RPC) method and a hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) method.

21. The method of claim 17, wherein transferring a data segment comprises attaching, at the application layer level, a destination web address to one or more of said first data segment and said second data segment, wherein the destination web address is the HTTP web address of the web service.

22. The method of claim 17, wherein the application layer is defined as one of following, the layer 7 in the OSI layer stack, or the application layer of the Internet protocol suite.

23. The method of claim 17, wherein the segment identifier corresponds to the content range of the remaining data of the file.

24. A method of segmented file transfer from a Bluetooth enabled mobile device to a web service, the method comprising:

determining size of file to be transferred by the Bluetooth enabled mobile device;

transferring said file by the Bluetooth enabled mobile device to the web service, wherein transferring said file comprises, the Bluetooth enabled mobile device, performing:

segmenting said file into a first data segment and a second data segment at an application layer level, wherein the second data segment comprises file data and the first data segment comprises data associated with file data,

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 444 of 476
IPR2025-00103

and wherein the data associated with file data is at least one of name of the file, size of the file, and type of the file;

attaching a user identifier to said first data segment at the application layer level, wherein the user identifier uniquely identifies a particular user of a web service;

transferring said first data segment along with said user identifier to the web service;

receiving a reply message from the web service, corresponding to successful completion of said first data segment transfer;

attaching said user identifier to said second data segment at the application layer level;

transferring said second data segment along with said user identifier to the web service;

receiving a reply message from the web service, corresponding to successful completion of said second data segment transfer, wherein if said second data segment transfer is interrupted, the Bluetooth enabled mobile device performs:

sending, a synchronization request to the web service from the application layer level, for said user identifier, after a mobile device network connection to the internet is restored;

receiving, a synchronization reply back from the web service at the application layer level, corresponding to the successfully received data

of said second data segment by said web service, for said user identifier;

resuming, the segmented file transfer by transferring remaining data of the second data segment based on the synchronization reply received, wherein resuming the segmented file transfer of remaining data comprises, the Bluetooth enabled mobile device, performing:

creating one or more data segments at the application layer level, wherein the one or more data segments comprise remaining data of the second data segment;

attaching a segment identifier to each of said one or more data segments at the application layer level;

attaching said user identifier to each of said one or more data segments at the application layer level; and

transferring said one or more data segments along with said user identifier and said corresponding segment identifier to the web service.

25. The method of claim 24, wherein said file data comprises one or more of audio data, video data, image data, text data, or digital data.

26. The method of claim 24, wherein the user identifier comprises one or more elements from user information, and wherein the one or more elements of the user information comprise user-name, user-password, user-device-information, user settings, or user preferences.

27. The method of claim 24, wherein transferring a data segment comprises attaching, at the application layer level, an action setting to one or more of said first data segment and said second data segment, wherein action setting comprises one of a remote procedure call (RPC) method and a hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) method.

28. The method of claim 24, wherein transferring a data segment comprises attaching, at the application layer level, a destination web address to one or more of said first data segment and said second data segment, wherein the destination web address is the HTTP web address of the web service.

29. The method of claim 24, wherein the application layer is defined as one of following, the layer 7 in the OSI layer stack, or the application layer of the Internet protocol suite.

30. The method of claim 24, wherein the segment identifier corresponds to the content range of the remaining data of the file.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 447 of 476
IPR2025-00103

ABSTRACT

Disclosed herein is a method and system for utilizing a digital data capture device in conjunction with a Bluetooth (BT) enabled mobile device for publishing data and multimedia content on one or more websites automatically or with minimal user intervention. A client application is provided on the BT enabled mobile device. In the absence of inbuilt BT capability, a BT communication device is provided on the digital data capture device. The BT communication device is paired with the BT enabled mobile device to establish a connection. The client application detects capture of data and multimedia content on the digital data capture device and initiates transfer of the captured data, multimedia content, and associated files. The digital data capture device transfers the captured data, multimedia content, and the associated files to the client application. The client application automatically publishes the transferred data and multimedia content on one or more websites.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 448 of 476
IPR2025-00103

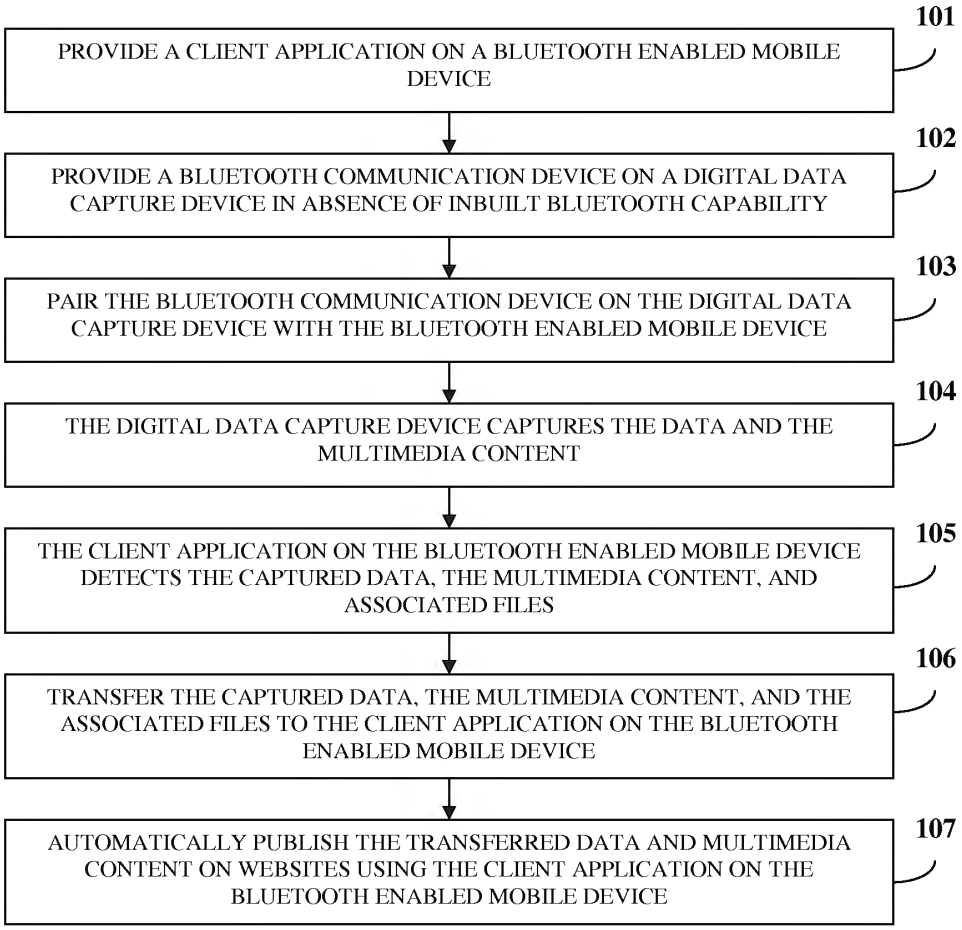


FIG. 1

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 449 of 476
IPR2025-00103

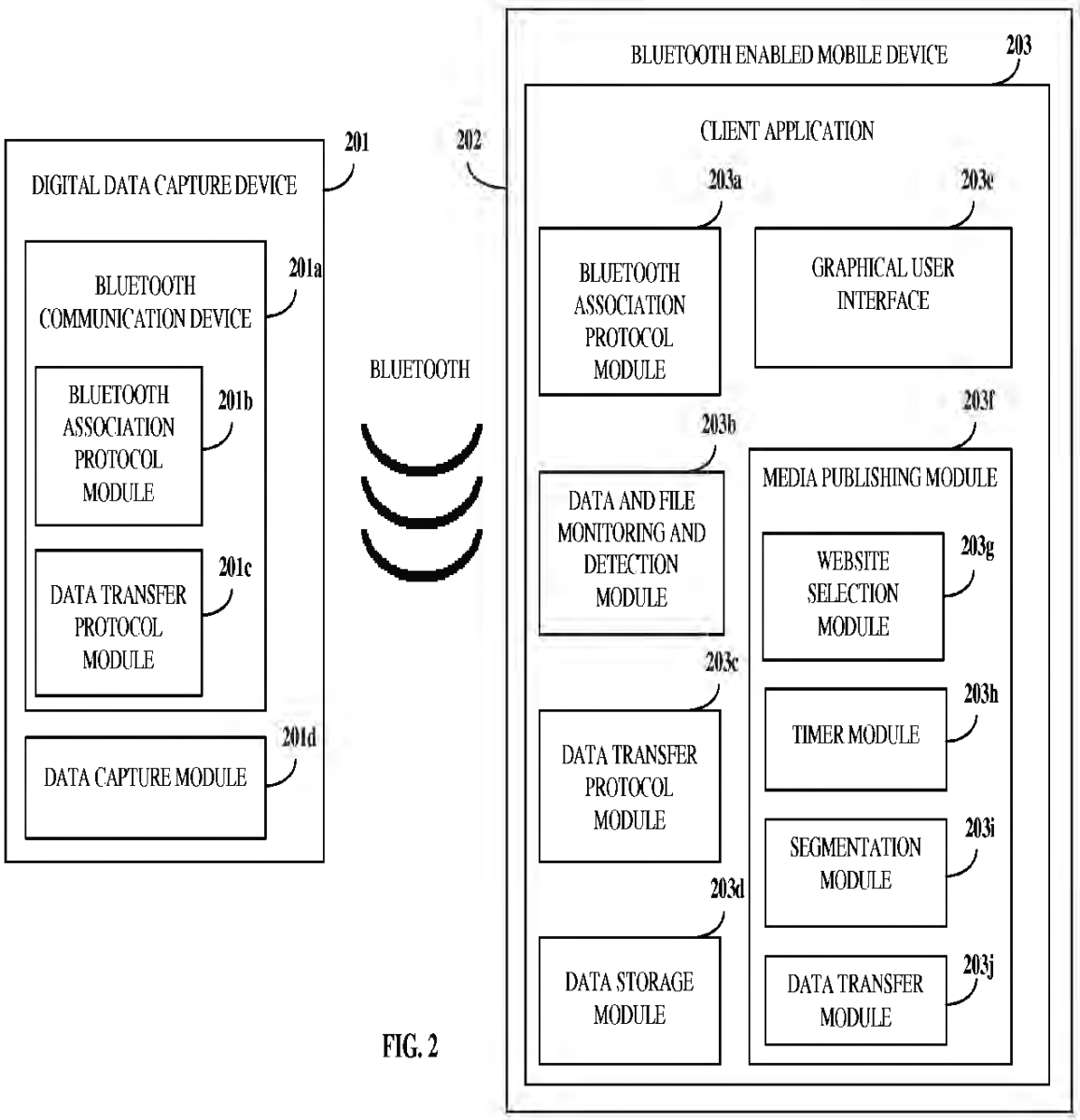


FIG. 2

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 450 of 476
IPR2025-00103

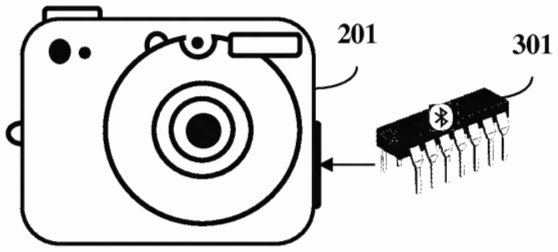


FIG. 3A

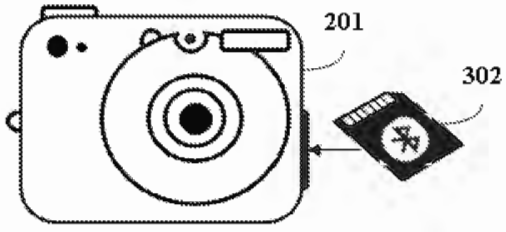


FIG. 3B

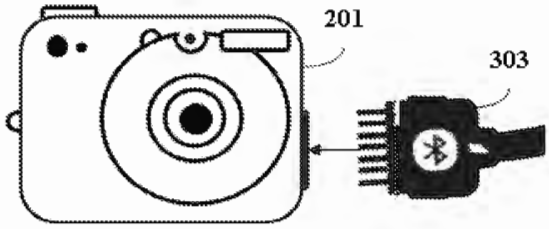


FIG. 3C

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 451 of 476
IPR2025-00103

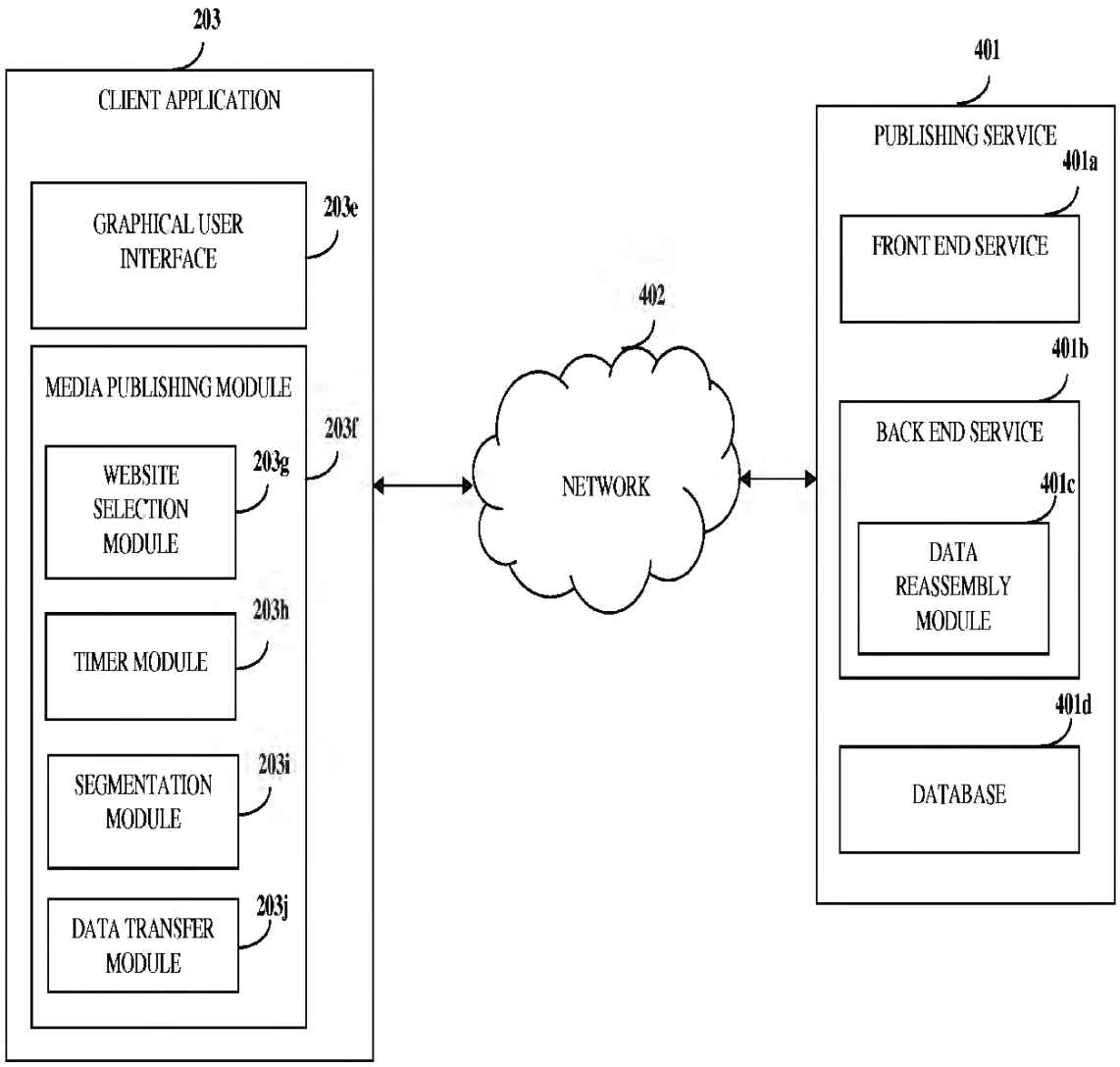


FIG. 4

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 452 of 476
IPR2025-00103

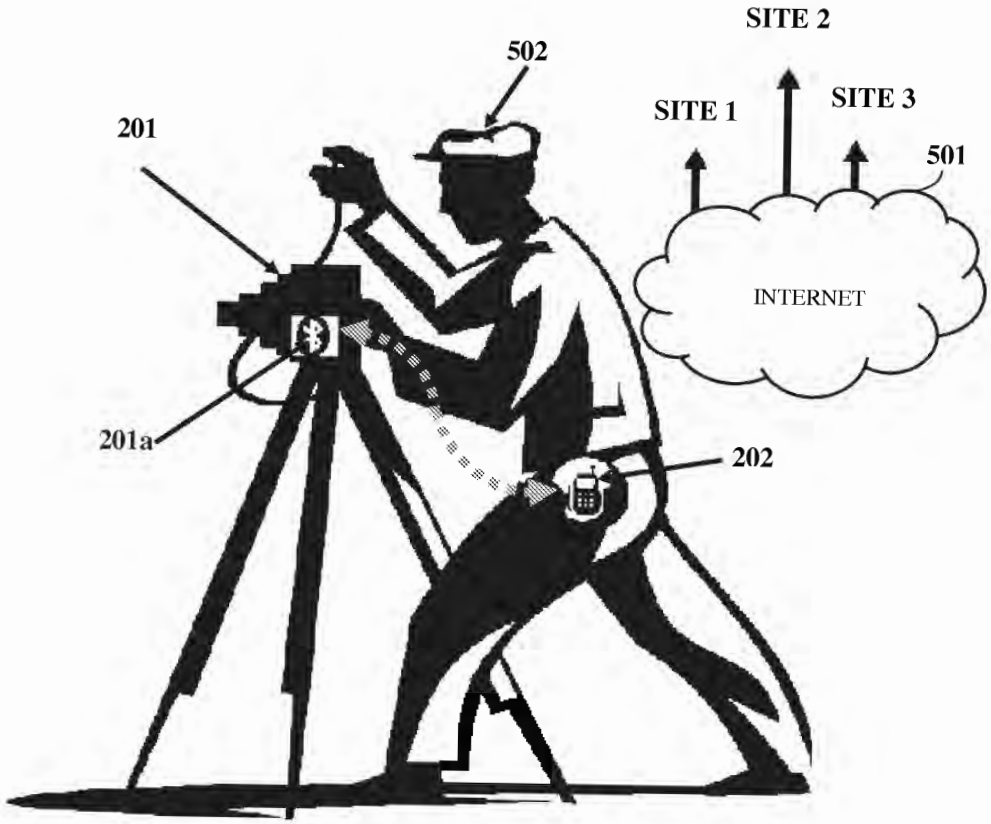


FIG. 5

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 453 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Doc Code: Oath
Document Description: Oath or declaration filed

PTO/AIA/08 (06-12)
Approved for use through 01/31/2014. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

DECLARATION FOR UTILITY OR DESIGN PATENT APPLICATION (37 CFR 1.63)

☒ Declaration Submitted With Initial Filing OR ☐ Declaration Submitted After Initial Filing (surcharge (37 CFR 1.16(f)) required)

Attorney Docket Number	Cellspin_04
First Named Inventor	Gurvinder Singh
COMPLETE IF KNOWN	
Application Number	
Filing Date	
Art Unit	
Examiner Name	

Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data And Multimedia Content

(Title of the Invention)

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

This declaration is directed to:

☒ The attached application,

OR

☐ United States Application Number or PCT International application number _____

filed on _____.

The above-identified application was made or authorized to be made by me.

I believe I am the original inventor or an original joint inventor of a claimed invention in the application.

I hereby acknowledge that any willful false statement made in this declaration is punishable under 18 U.S.C. 1001 by fine or imprisonment of not more than five (5) years, or both.

Authorization To Permit Access To Application by Participating Office

☐ If checked, the undersigned hereby grants the USPTO authority to provide the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), the World Intellectual Property Office (WIPO), and any other intellectual property offices in which a foreign application claiming priority to the above-identified patent application is filed access to the above-identified patent application. See 37 CFR 1.14(c) and (h). This box should not be checked if the applicant does not wish the EPO, JPO, KIPO, WIPO, or other intellectual property office in which a foreign application claiming priority to the above-identified patent application is filed to have access to the above-identified patent application.

In accordance with 37 CFR 1.14(h)(3), access will be provided to a copy of the above-identified patent application with respect to: 1) the above-identified patent application-as-filed; 2) any foreign application to which the above-identified patent application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) if a copy of the foreign application that satisfies the certified copy requirement of 37 CFR 1.55 has been filed in the above-identified patent application; and 3) any U.S. application-as-filed from which benefit is sought in the above-identified patent application.

In accordance with 37 CFR 1.14(c), access may be provided to information concerning the date of filing the Authorization to Permit Access to Application by Participating Offices.

This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 115 and 37 CFR 1.63. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 21 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 454 of 476
IPR2025-00103

PTO/AIA/08 (06-12)
Approved for use through 01/31/2014. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

DECLARATION — Utility or Design Patent Application

Direct all correspondence to: ☐ The address associated with Customer Number: _____ OR ■ Correspondence address below

Name: Ashok Tankha

Address: 36 Greenleigh Drive

City	State	Zip
Sewell	NJ	08080

Country	Telephone	Email
USA	856-266-5145	ash@ipprocure.com

WARNING:

Petitioner/applicant is cautioned to avoid submitting personal information in documents filed in a patent application that may contribute to identity theft. Personal information such as social security numbers, bank account numbers, or credit card numbers (other than a check or credit card authorization form PTO-2038 submitted for payment purposes) is never required by the USPTO to support a petition or an application. If this type of personal information is included in documents submitted to the USPTO, petitioners/applicants should consider redacting such personal information from the documents before submitting them to the USPTO. Petitioner/applicant is advised that the record of a patent application is available to the public after publication of the application (unless a non-publication request in compliance with 37 CFR 1.213(a) is made in the application) or issuance of a patent. Furthermore, the record from an abandoned application may also be available to the public if the application is referenced in a published application or an issued patent (see 37 CFR 1.14). Checks and credit card authorization forms PTO-2038 submitted for payment purposes are not retained in the application file and therefore are not publicly available. Petitioner/applicant is advised that documents which form the record of a patent application (such as the PTO/SB/01) are placed into the Privacy Act system of records DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, COMMERCE-PAT-7, System name: *Patent Application Files*. Documents not retained in an application file (such as the PTO-2038) are placed into the Privacy Act system of COMMERCE/PAT-TM-10, System name: *Deposit Accounts and Electronic Funds Transfer Profiles*.

LEGAL NAME OF SOLE OR FIRST INVENTOR:

(*E.g.*, Given Name (first and middle (if any)) and Family Name or Surname)

Gurvinder Singh

Inventor's Signature	Date (Optional)
Gurvinder Singh	10th Jan 2013.

Residence: City	State	Country
Santa Clara	CA	USA

Mailing Address: 151 Buckingham Drive , Apt #299, Santa Clara, CA 95051

City	State	Zip	Country
Santa Clara	CA	95051	USA

■ Additional inventors are being named on the 1 supplemental sheet(s) PTO/AIA/10 attached hereto

[Page 2 of 2]

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 455 of 476
IPR2025-00103

PTO/AIA/10 (06-12)
Approved for use through 01/31/2014. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET FOR DECLARATION | **ADDITIONAL INVENTOR(S)**
Supplemental Sheet (for PTO/AIA/08,09) Page 1 of 1

Legal Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any:

(*E.g.*, Given Name (first and middle (if any)) and Family Name or Surname)

2. Marcos Klein

Inventor's Signature: Marcos Klein — Date (Optional): 10 JAN 2013

Residence: City	State	Country
Mountain View	CA	USA

Mailing Address: 1420 Mercy St, Mountain View, CA 94043, USA

City	State	Zip	Country
Mountain View	CA	94043	USA

Legal Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any:

(*E.g.*, Given Name (first and middle (if any)) and Family Name or Surname)

Vince Laviano

Inventor's Signature: Vince Laviano — Date (Optional): 10 Jan 2013

Residence: City	State	Country
Alviso	CA	USA

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1021, Alviso, CA 95002-1021, USA

City	State	Zip	Country
Alviso	CA	95002	USA

Legal Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any:

(*E.g.*, Given Name (first and middle (if any)) and Family Name or Surname)

Inventor's Signature — Date (Optional)

Residence: City	State	Country

Mailing Address

City	State	Zip	Country

This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 115 and 37 CFR 1.63. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 21 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 (1-800-786-9199) and select option 2.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 456 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Doc Code: PA..

Document Description: Power of Attorney

PTO/AIA/82A (07-12)
Approved for use through 11/30/2014 OMB 0651-0035
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

TRANSMITTAL FOR POWER OF ATTORNEY TO ONE OR MORE REGISTERED PRACTITIONERS

NOTE: This form is to be submitted with the Power of Attorney by Applicant form (PTO/AIA/82B or equivalent) to identify the application to which the Power of Attorney is directed, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.5. If the Power of Attorney by Applicant form is not accompanied by this transmittal form or an equivalent, the Power of Attorney will not be recognized in the application.

Application Number	
Filing Date	
First Named Inventor	Gurvinder Singh
Title	Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data And Multimedia Content
Art Unit	Not Assigned
Examiner Name	Not Assigned
Attorney Docket Number	CellSpin_04Con9_US

SIGNATURE of Applicant or Patent Practitioner

Signature	/a tankha/	Date	01 October 2014
Name	Ashok Tankha	Telephone	856-266-5145
Registration Number	33802		

NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4(d) for signature requirements and certifications.

■ *Total of 1 forms are submitted.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.31, 1.32 and 1.33. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 3 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 457 of 476
IPR2025-00103

PTO/AIA/80 (07-12)
Approved for use through 11/30/2014. OMB 0651-0035
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office: U.S DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

POWER OF ATTORNEY TO PROSECUTE APPLICATIONS BEFORE THE USPTO

I hereby revoke all previous powers of attorney given in the application identified in the attached statement under 37 CFR 3.73(c).

I hereby appoint:

☐ Practitioners associated with Customer Number: _____

OR

■ Practitioner(s) named below (if more than ten patent practitioners are to be named, then a customer number must be used):

Name	Registration Number	Name	Registration Number
Ashok Tankha	33802		

As attorney(s) or agent(s) to represent the undersigned before the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) in connection with any and all patent applications assigned only to the undersigned according to the USPTO assignment records or assignments documents attached to this form in accordance with 37 CFR 3.73(c).

Please change the correspondence address for the application identified in the attached statement under 37 CFR 3.73(c) to:

☐ The address associated with Customer Number: _____

OR

■

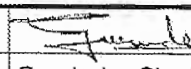
Firm or Individual Name	Ashok Tankha		
Address	36 Greenleigh Drive		
City	Sewell	State NJ	Zip 08080
Country	USA		
Telephone	856-266-5145	Email	ash@ipprocure.com

Assignee Name and Address: CellSpinSoft Inc.
4423 Fortran Dr, Suite #116
San Jose, CA 95134

A copy of this form, together with a statement under 37 CFR 3.73(c) (Form PTO/AIA/96 or equivalent) is required to be Filed in each application in which this form is used. The statement under 37 CFR 3.73(c) may be completed by one of The practitioners appointed in this form, and must identify the application in which this Power of Attorney is to be filed.

SIGNATURE of Assignee of Record

The individual whose signature and title is supplied below is authorized to act on behalf of the assignee

Signature		Date	1/16/2013
Name	Gurvinder Singh	Telephone	408-410-8590
Title	CEO		

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.31, 1.32 and 1.33. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 3 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 458 of 476
IPR2025-00103

PTO/AIA/14 (03-13)
Approved for use through 01/31/2014. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	CellSpin_04Con9_US
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data And Multimedia Content	

The application data sheet is part of the provisional or nonprovisional application for which it is being submitted. The following form contains the bibliographic data arranged in a format specified by the United States Patent and Trademark Office as outlined in 37 CFR 1.76.
This document may be completed electronically and submitted to the Office in electronic format using the Electronic Filing System (EFS) or the document may be printed and included in a paper filed application.

Secrecy Order 37 CFR 5.2

☐ Portions or all of the application associated with this Application Data Sheet may fall under a Secrecy Order pursuant to 37 CFR 5.2 (Paper filers only. Applications that fall under Secrecy Order may not be filed electronically.)

Inventor Information:

Inventor 1 Remove

Legal Name

Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
	Gurvinder		Singh	

Residence Information (Select One) ◉ US Residency ○ Non US Residency ○ Active US Military Service

City	Santa Clara	State/Province	CA	Country of Residence i	US

Mailing Address of Inventor:

Address 1	151 Buckingham Drive, Apt #299, Santa Clara, CA		
Address 2			
City	Santa Clara	State/Province	CA
Postal Code	95051	Country i	US

Inventor 2 Remove

Legal Name

Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
	Marcos		Klein	

Residence Information (Select One) ◉ US Residency ○ Non US Residency ○ Active US Military Service

City	Mountain View	State/Province	CA	Country of Residence i	US

Mailing Address of Inventor:

Address 1	1420 Mercy St, Mountain View, CA		
Address 2			
City	Mountain View	State/Province	CA
Postal Code	94041	Country i	US

Inventor 3 Remove

Legal Name

Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
	Vince		Laviano	

Residence Information (Select One) ◉ US Residency ○ Non US Residency ○ Active US Military Service

PTO/AIA/14 (03-13)
Approved for use through 01/31/2014. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	CellSpin_04Con9_US
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data And Multimedia Content	

City	Alviso	State/Province	CA	Country of Residence i	US

Mailing Address of Inventor:

Address 1	P.O. Box 1021, Alviso, CA 95002-1021		
Address 2			
City	Alviso	State/Province	CA
Postal Code	95002	Country i	US

All Inventors Must Be Listed - Additional Inventor Information blocks may be generated within this form by selecting the **Add** button. Add

Correspondence Information:

Enter either Customer Number or complete the Correspondence Information section below. For further information see 37 CFR 1.33(a).

☒ **An Address is being provided for the correspondence Information of this application.**

Name 1	Ashok Tankha	Name 2	
Address 1	36 Greenleigh drive		
Address 2			
City	Sewell	State/Province	NJ
Country i	US	Postal Code	08080
Phone Number	856-266-5145	Fax Number	856-374-0246
Email Address	ash@ipprocurement.com	Add Email	Remove Email

Application Information:

Title of the Invention	Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data And Multimedia Content		
Attorney Docket Number	CellSpin_04Con9_US	Small Entity Status Claimed	☒
Application Type	Nonprovisional		
Subject Matter	Utility		
Total Number of Drawing Sheets (if any)	5	Suggested Figure for Publication (if any)	

Publication Information:

☒ Request Early Publication (Fee required at time of Request 37 CFR 1.219)

☐ **Request Not to Publish.** I hereby request that the attached application not be published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b) and certify that the invention disclosed in the attached application **has not and will not** be the subject of an application filed in another country, or under a multilateral international agreement, that requires publication at eighteen months after filing.

Representative Information:

PTO/AIA/14 (03-13)
Approved for use through 01/31/2014. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	CellSpin_04Con9_US
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data And Multimedia Content	

Representative information should be provided for all practitioners having a power of attorney in the application. Providing this information in the Application Data Sheet does not constitute a power of attorney in the application (see 37 CFR 1.32).
Either enter Customer Number or complete the Representative Name section below. If both sections are completed the customer Number will be used for the Representative Information during processing.

Please Select One:	○ Customer Number	◉ US Patent Practitioner	○ Limited Recognition (37 CFR 11.9)

Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix	
	Ashok		Tankha		Remove

Registration Number	33802

Additional Representative Information blocks may be generated within this form by selecting the **Add** button. Add

Domestic Benefit/National Stage Information:

This section allows for the applicant to either claim benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e), 120, 121, or 365(c) or indicate National Stage entry from a PCT application. Providing this information in the application data sheet constitutes the specific reference required by 35 U.S.C. 119(e) or 120, and 37 CFR 1.78.

Prior Application Status			Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
	Continuation of	14273546	2014-05-09
Prior Application Status			Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
14273546	Continuation of	14172913	2014-02-05
Prior Application Status			Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
14172913	Continuation of	13740214	2013-01-13
Prior Application Status			Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
13740214	Continuation of	12333303	2008-12-11
Prior Application Status			Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
12333303	non provisional of	61017202	2007-12-28

Additional Domestic Benefit/National Stage Data may be generated within this form by selecting the **Add** button. Add

Foreign Priority Information:

PTO/AIA/14 (03-13)
Approved for use through 01/31/2014. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	CellSpin_04Con9_US
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data And Multimedia Content	

This section allows for the applicant to claim priority to a foreign application. Providing this information in the application data sheet constitutes the claim for priority as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b) and 37 CFR 1.55(d). When priority is claimed to a foreign application that is eligible for retrieval under the priority document exchange program (PDX) [i]the information will be used by the Office to automatically attempt retrieval pursuant to 37 CFR 1.55(h)(1) and (2). Under the PDX program, applicant bears the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that a copy of the foreign application is received by the Office from the participating foreign intellectual property office, or a certified copy of the foreign priority application is filed, within the time period specified in 37 CFR 1.55(g)(1).

Remove

Application Number	Country [i]	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Access Code[i] (if applicable)

Additional Foreign Priority Data may be generated within this form by selecting the **Add** button. Add

Statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78 for AIA (First Inventor to File) Transition Applications

☐ This application (1) claims priority to or the benefit of an application filed before March 16, 2013 and (2) also contains, or contained at any time, a claim to a claimed invention that has an effective filing date on or after March 16, 2013.

Authorization to Permit Access:

☒ Authorization to Permit Access to the Instant Application by the Participating Offices

If checked, the undersigned hereby grants the USPTO authority to provide the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), the World Intellectual Property Office (WIPO), and any other intellectual property offices in which a foreign application claiming priority to the instant patent application is filed access to the instant patent application. See 37 CFR 1.14(c) and (h). This box should not be checked if the applicant does not wish the EPO, JPO, KIPO, WIPO, or other intellectual property office in which a foreign application claiming priority to the instant patent application is filed to have access to the instant patent application.

In accordance with 37 CFR 1.14(h)(3), access will be provided to a copy of the instant patent application with respect to: 1) the instant patent application-as-filed; 2) any foreign application to which the instant patent application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) if a copy of the foreign application that satisfies the certified copy requirement of 37 CFR 1.55 has been filed in the instant patent application; and 3) any U.S. application-as-filed from which benefit is sought in the instant patent application.

In accordance with 37 CFR 1.14(c), access may be provided to information concerning the date of filing this Authorization.

PTO/AIA/14 (03-13)
Approved for use through 01/31/2014. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	CellSpin_04Con9_US
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data And Multimedia Content	

Applicant Information:

Providing assignment information in this section does not substitute for compliance with any requirement of part 3 of Title 37 of CFR to have an assignment recorded by the Office.

Applicant 1 Remove

If the applicant is the inventor (or the remaining joint inventor or inventors under 37 CFR 1.45), this section should not be completed. The information to be provided in this section is the name and address of the legal representative who is the applicant under 37 CFR 1.43; or the name and address of the assignee, person to whom the inventor is under an obligation to assign the invention, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest in the matter who is the applicant under 37 CFR 1.46. If the applicant is an applicant under 37 CFR 1.46 (assignee, person to whom the inventor is obligated to assign, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest) together with one or more joint inventors, then the joint inventor or inventors who are also the applicant should be identified in this section.

Clear

(•) Assignee	( ) Legal Representative under 35 U.S.C. 117	( ) Joint Inventor
( ) Person to whom the inventor is obligated to assign.	( ) Person who shows sufficient proprietary interest	

If applicant is the legal representative, indicate the authority to file the patent application, the inventor is:

Name of the Deceased or Legally Incapacitated Inventor :

If the Applicant is an Organization check here. [X]

Organization Name	CellSpinSoft Inc.		
Mailing Address Information:			
Address 1	4423 Fortran Drive, #116, San Jose, California		
Address 2			
City	San Jose	**State/Province**	CA
Country [i]	US	Postal Code	95134
Phone Number		Fax Number	
Email Address			

Additional Applicant Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button. Add

Non-Applicant Assignee Information:

Providing assignment information in this section does not subsitute for compliance with any requirement of part 3 of Title 37 of CFR to have an assignment recorded by the Office.

PTO/AIA/14 (03-13)
Approved for use through 01/31/2014. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	CellSpin_04Con9_US
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data And Multimedia Content	

Assignee 1

Complete this section only if non-applicant assignee information is desired to be included on the patent application publication in accordance with 37 CFR 1.215(b). Do not include in this section an applicant under 37 CFR 1.46 (assignee, person to whom the inventor is obligated to assign, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest), as the patent application publication will include the name of the applicant(s).

Remove

If the Assignee is an Organization check here. ☐

Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix

Mailing Address Information:

Address 1			
Address 2			
City		**State/Province**	
Country i		Postal Code	
Phone Number		Fax Number	
Email Address			

Additional Assignee Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button. Add

Signature:

Remove

NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications

Signature	/a tankha/			Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2014-10-01
First Name	Ashok	Last Name	Tankha	Registration Number	33802

Additional Signature may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button. Add

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.76. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 23 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application data sheet form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether the Freedom of Information Act requires disclosure of these records.

2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.

3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.

4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).

5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).

7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspections or an issued patent.

9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal	
Application Number:	
Filing Date:	
Title of Invention:	Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data And Multimedia Content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gurvinder Singh
Filer:	Ashok Tankha
Attorney Docket Number:	CellSpin_04Con9_US
Filed as Small Entity	

Track I Prioritized Examination - Nonprovisional Application under 35 USC 111(a) Filing Fees

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Utility filing Fee (Electronic filing)	4011	1	70	70
Utility Search Fee	2111	1	300	300
Utility Examination Fee	2311	1	360	360
Request for Prioritized Examination	2817	1	2000	2000
Pages:				
Claims:				
Claims in excess of 20	2202	10	40	400
Independent Claims in Excess of 3	2201	1	210	210

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 466 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Publ. Fee- Early, Voluntary, or Normal	1504	1	0	0
PROCESSING FEE, EXCEPT PROV. APPLS.	2830	1	70	70
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
		Total in USD ($)		**3410**

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 467 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	20294329
Application Number:	14503401
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	7059
Title of Invention:	Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data And Multimedia Content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gurvinder Singh
Customer Number:	64188
Filer:	Ashok Tankha
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	CellSpin_04Con9_US
Receipt Date:	01-OCT-2014
Filing Date:	
Time Stamp:	00:46:08
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	Credit Card
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$3410
RAM confirmation Number	11030
Deposit Account	503291
Authorized User	TANKHA, ASHOK
The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows: Charge any Additional Fees required under 37 C.F.R. Section 1.21 (Miscellaneous fees and charges)	

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 468 of 476
IPR2025-00103

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	TrackOne Request	CellSpin_04Con9_US_Prioritized_Examination_sb0424.pdf	181199 58bee3ad6f8d99f80955d12c191e1daec6efd3c4	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Transmittal of New Application	CellSpin_04Con9_US_Transmittal.pdf	385361 4d3261b56bd538b1928e584a9265f5c07e19cc55	no	1
Warnings:					
Information:					
3		CellSpin_04Con9_US_Specification.pdf	121986 8df3f58d3bba558eeec3238281e93c67838281eb	yes	31
	Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description				
	Document Description		**Start**	**End**	
	Specification		1	19	
	Claims		20	30	
	Abstract		31	31	
Warnings:					
Information:					
4	Drawings-only black and white line drawings	CellSpin_04Con9_US_Drawings.pdf	60714 5f1dc36ea5066b2b90259e3b0be467bc41a494d0	no	5
Warnings:					
Information:					
5	Oath or Declaration filed	CellSpin_04Con9_US_Declaration.pdf	5798263 919a6ddcadb9c9f781aa4719b498d361e18bbc72	no	3
Warnings:					
Information:					
6	Power of Attorney	CellSpin_04Con9_US_POA.pdf	3473331 e9c42e086ee8a79314e49dcdd7ad563a9c41c3c8	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
7	Application Data Sheet	CellSpin_04Con9_US_ADS.pdf	1504001 e20244eb6c94692a7e0b99bce1392e1f748b5fec	no	7

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 469 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Warnings:					
Information:					
8	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	43108 ed9c0541826fcba48f3815dcb6b580cecc65e1f5	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
			Total Files Size (in bytes):	11567963	

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111
If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371
If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office
If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 470 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	20294329
Application Number:	14503401
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	7059
Title of Invention:	Automatic Multimedia Upload For Publishing Data And Multimedia Content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gurvinder Singh
Customer Number:	64188
Filer:	Ashok Tankha
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	CellSpin_04Con9_US
Receipt Date:	01-OCT-2014
Filing Date:	
Time Stamp:	00:46:08
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	Credit Card
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$3410
RAM confirmation Number	11030
Deposit Account	503291
Authorized User	TANKHA, ASHOK
The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows: Charge any Additional Fees required under 37 C.F.R. Section 1.21 (Miscellaneous fees and charges)	

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 471 of 476
IPR2025-00103

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	TrackOne Request	CellSpin_04Con9_US_Prioritized_Examination_sb0424.pdf	181199 58bee3ad6f8d99f80955d12c191e1daec6efd3c4	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Transmittal of New Application	CellSpin_04Con9_US_Transmittal.pdf	385361 4d3261b56bd538b1928e584a9265f5c07e19cc55	no	1
Warnings:					
Information:					
3		CellSpin_04Con9_US_Specification.pdf	121986 8df3f58d3bba558eeec3238281e93c67838281eb	yes	31

Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description

Document Description	Start	End
Specification	1	19
Claims	20	30
Abstract	31	31

Warnings:					
Information:					
4	Drawings-only black and white line drawings	CellSpin_04Con9_US_Drawings.pdf	60714 5f1dc36ea5066b2b90259e3b0be467bc41a494d0	no	5
Warnings:					
Information:					
5	Oath or Declaration filed	CellSpin_04Con9_US_Declaration.pdf	5798263 919a6ddcadb9c9f781aa4719b498d361e18bbc72	no	3
Warnings:					
Information:					
6	Power of Attorney	CellSpin_04Con9_US_POA.pdf	3473331 e9c42e086ee8a79314e49dcdd7ad563a9c41c3c8	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
7	Application Data Sheet	CellSpin_04Con9_US_ADS.pdf	1504001 e20244eb6c94692a7e0b99bce1392e1f748b5fec	no	7

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 472 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Warnings:					
Information:					
8	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	43108 ed9c0541826fcba48f3815dcb6b580cecc65e1f5	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
			Total Files Size (in bytes):	11567963	

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111
If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371
If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office
If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 473 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Doc Code: TRACK1.REQ
Document Description: TrackOne Request

PTO/SB/424 (12-11)

CERTIFICATION AND REQUEST FOR PRIORITIZED EXAMINATION UNDER 37 CFR 1.102(e) (Page 1 of 1)

First Named Inventor:	Gurvinder Singh	Nonprovisional Application Number (if known):	
Title of Invention:	AUTOMATIC MULTIMEDIA UPLOAD FOR PUBLISHING DATA AND MULTIMEDIA CONTENT		

APPLICANT HEREBY CERTIFIES THE FOLLOWING AND REQUESTS PRIORITIZED EXAMINATION FOR THE ABOVE-IDENTIFIED APPLICATION.

1. The processing fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(i), the prioritized examination fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(c), and if not already paid, the publication fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.18(d) have been filed with the request. The basic filing fee, search fee, examination fee, and any required excess claims and application size fees are filed with the request or have been already been paid.

2. The application contains or is amended to contain no more than four independent claims and no more than thirty total claims, and no multiple dependent claims.

3. The applicable box is checked below:

I. ☑ Original Application (Track One) - Prioritized Examination under § 1.102(e)(1)

i. (a) The application is an original nonprovisional utility application filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a). This certification and request is being filed with the utility application via EFS-Web.

---OR---

(b) The application is an original nonprovisional plant application filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a). This certification and request is being filed with the plant application in paper.

ii. An executed oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.63 is filed with the application.

II. ☐ Request for Continued Examination - Prioritized Examination under § 1.102(e)(2)

i. A request for continued examination has been filed with, or prior to, this form.
ii. If the application is a utility application, this certification and request is being filed via EFS-Web.
iii. The application is an original nonprovisional utility application filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a), or is a national stage entry under 35 U.S.C. 371.
iv. This certification and request is being filed prior to the mailing of a first Office action responsive to the request for continued examination.
v. No prior request for continued examination has been granted prioritized examination status under 37 CFR 1.102(e)(2).

Signature /a tankha/	Date 01 October 2014
Name (Print/Typed) Ashok Tankha	Practitioner Registration Number 33802

Note: *Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33 and 11.18. Please see 37 CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature. If necessary, submit multiple forms for more than one signature, see below*.*

☑ *Total of 1 forms are submitted.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 474 of 476
IPR2025-00103

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 475 of 476
IPR2025-00103

DocCode - SCORE

SCORE Placeholder Sheet for IFW Content

Application Number: 14503401 Document Date: 10/01/2014

The presence of this form in the IFW record indicates that the following document type was received in electronic format on the date identified above. This content is stored in the SCORE database.

- Drawings – Other than Black and White Line Drawings

Since this was an electronic submission, there is no physical artifact folder, no artifact folder is recorded in PALM, and no paper documents or physical media exist. The TIFF images in the IFW record were created from the original documents that are stored in SCORE.

To access the documents in the SCORE database, refer to instructions below.

At the time of document entry (noted above):

- Examiners may access SCORE content via the eDAN interface.
- Other USPTO employees can bookmark the current SCORE URL (http://Score.uspto.gov/ScoreAccessWeb/).
- External customers may access SCORE content via the Public and Private PAIR interfaces.

Form Revision Date: September 30, 2013

LifeScan, Inc. Ex. 1033
Page 476 of 476
IPR2025-00103